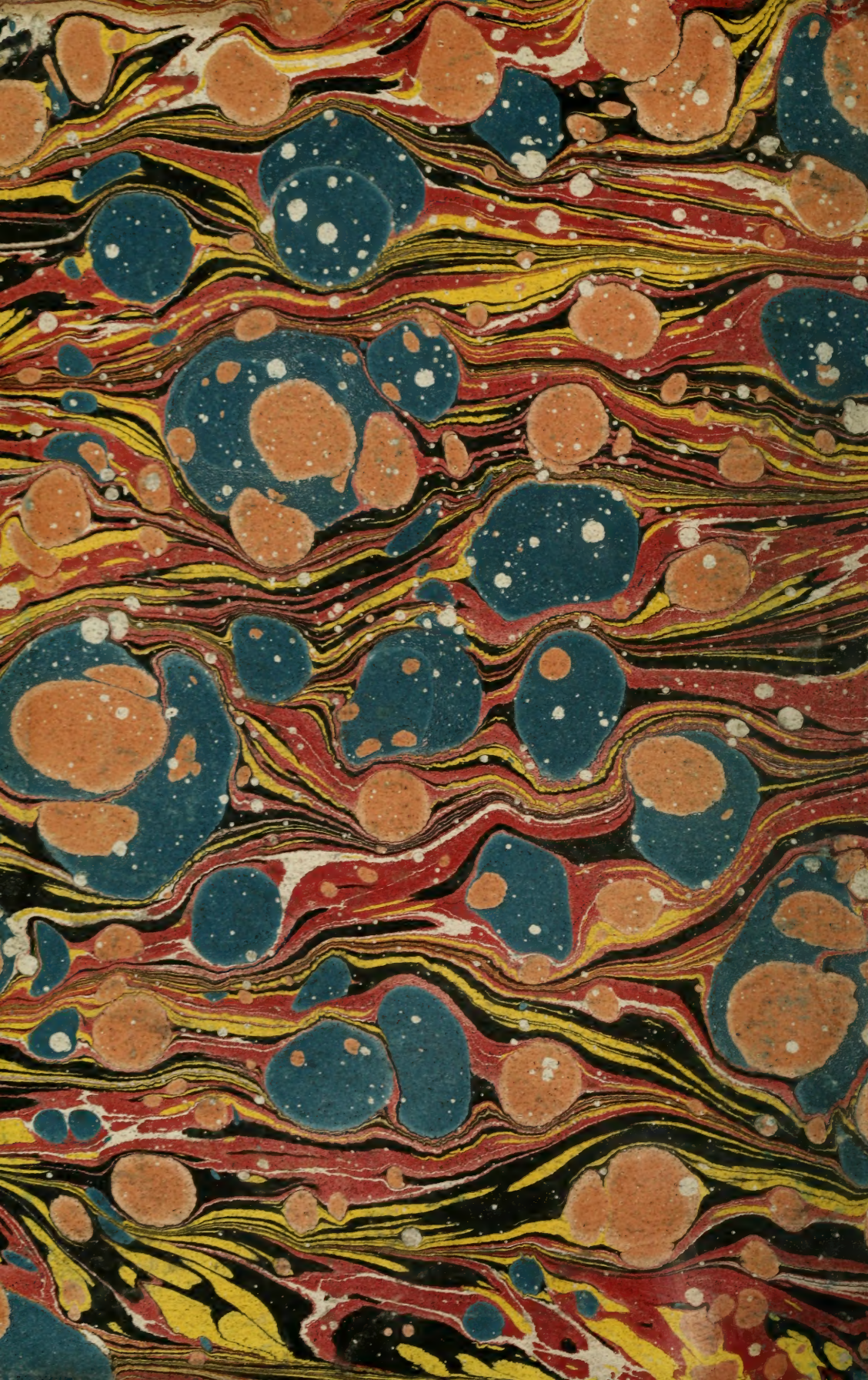
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HARPER'S

STATISTICAL GAZETTEER

OF

THE WORLD.

PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA,
NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA.

BY

J. CALVIN SMITH.

ILLUSTRATED BY SEVEN MAPS.

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70747

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PREFACE.

The rapid extension of steam as a propelling power, and electricity as a medium for the transmission of thought and information between distant places, and their combined effect upon the progress of commercial enterprise, have introduced new and intimate relations between the various countries of the world, opening fresh fields for trade and commerce. These changes have rendered, in a measure, obsolete the works upon statistics and geography which have hitherto been found adequate to the purposes for which they were designed. New and valuable contributions have been continually made to the stock of statistical and geographical information, which have not as yet been condensed into an accessible form. They remain scattered through a great number of large works, many of them too rare and expensive to be available to the mass of the community. The late censuses of the United States of America, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, furnish exceedingly full and complete returns of the social, agricultural, and industrial statistics of the people. The census returns of Mexico, the States of Central America, South America, of Great Britain, and the countries of Continental Europe, are all of recent date; and, in addition to these, there have been recently published many elaborate and complete works upon statistics and geography, and various special branches of science. Of these, the most important have been laboriously consulted and collated in the preparation of the present work, and the information contained in them has been arranged and classified in such a manner as to be readily available to the inquirer. In treating of the countries of the Old World, the Editor has made diligent use of the labors of European writers who have devoted themselves to geographical and statistical researches. In respect to the Western Continent, he has been obliged to have personal recourse to original sources not before collected and arranged. The commercial statistics of the United States, British America, Mexico, and South America, and also of the European States, have, in particular, been most laboriously consulted.

In offering this work to the public, the main object has been to furnish the public with a reliable Gazetteer, perfect as such a work could reasonably be made, and at a moderate cost. It will be found to embrace within one volume a much greater number of names than any Gazetteer now in existence, arranged on a methodical plan, and combining correctness of statement with the latest and most reliable statistics of Population, Agriculture, Commerce, National Industries, Navigation, Railroads, &c. "A conspicuous feature of this work is to enter the proper name of each place in strictly alphabetical order, as it appears in the language of the country; viz., Danish, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish names are written and accentuated on this plan, and the rendered English names will be found immediately following; as, Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*); Wien (*Vienna*); &c., &c. The most important places in ancient geography, such as towns of which ruins remain, have been inserted in proper order, and the ancient names of modern places are given, where ascertained. The old provinces of France, the Netherlands, and Spain, the circles

of the German Empire, and the countries forming the French Empire under Napoleon, which are now superseded by other divisions, but still often referred to, are described in the order of the alphabet. In so far as space would admit, accurate notices have been given of the geology and physical geography, the meteorological and mineralogical conditions of the countries and districts. Great care has been taken to ascertain the true elevation of mountains above the level of the sea, and, wherever foreign authorities have been relied on, their measurements have been rendered into English equivalents. In a book comprising such a multitude of facts, derived from works written in many different languages, in each of which a different standard of measurement is used, and in which the statements are often vague and sometimes contradictory, it is impossible altogether to avoid errors and omissions. For these, allowance will be most readily made by those who are best able to detect and remedy them. But, from the plan on which this work has been conducted, and the scrupulous care bestowed on every portion of its progress, it is hoped that these will be found unimportant."

The portion relating to Europe, Asia, and Africa, and a large part of South America, has been supplied from "Johnston's General Gazetteer of the World," well known as the most complete work of the kind published in Europe. But each article has been most scrupulously examined and compared, in many cases much modified, new and valuable statistics in every department added, and much new matter derived from the census of Great Britain, and many places given not to be found in Johnston's work. With regard to the part relating to the American continent, a large amount of new matter will be found incorporated, rendering it more complete than any other similar work extant.

It is confidently hoped that this Gazetteer will fully meet the wants of the times, and that the general reader, the student, the merchant, and the artisan, will find in it all the information adapted to their special requirements, brought down, as nearly as possible, to the present day, in a form more commodious and accessible than in any other work of similar character which has been offered to the public.

JANUARY, 1855.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

In the preparation of this work, in order to a greater condensation of matter, many ellipses and abbreviations have been necessary. It is presumed that every reader would prefer an accumulation of facts to smoothness, or even regularity of periods. A little attention to these abbreviations will render them familiar, and, in most instances, their import will suggest itself, without a reference to the table of explanation.

A. or Amer.	America.
Ac.	Acres.
Acad.	Academy.
Affl. and affilts.	Affluent, or Affluents.
Agg.	Aggregate.
Ala.	Alabama.
Anc.	Ancient, or anciently.
Ann.	Annum, or annually.
Archip.	Archipelago.
Ark.	Arkansas.
Arr. and arrond.	Arrondissement (French district).
Asiat.	Asiatic.
Aust. and Austr.	Austria, and Austrian.
B.	Bay.
B., r. b., and l. b.	Right and left banks.
Bav.	Bavarian.
Belg.	Belgium, or Belgian.
Betw.	Between.
Bor., or b.	Borough.
Br.	Branch.
Brit. N. A.	British North America.
Brit.	Britain, or British.
Bush.	Bushels.
C. A., or Cent. A.	Central America.
Cal.	California.
Can. E.	Canada East.
Can. W.	Canada West.
Cant.	Canton.
Cap., or capt.	Capital.
Cath.	Catholic.
Centr.	Central.
Ch., or chf.	Chief.
Chapiry.	Chapelry.
Circ.	Circle.
Co.	County.
Col.	Colony, or colonial.
Coll.	College.
Com.	Comarca (Portuguese).
Comm.	Commune, or communal.
Confed.	Confederation.
Conn.	Connecticut.
Corp.	Corporation.
Cr.	Creek.
Culm.	Culminating.
Del.	Delaware.
Deleg.	Delegation.
Dep.	Department.
Dioc.	Diocese.
Dist., or dists.	District, or districts.
Div.	Division.
Dom.	Dominion.
E.	East.
E. N. E.	East North East.
Elev.	Elevation.
Eng., or Engl.	England.
Emp.	Empire.
Emp'd, or emp.	Employed.
Europ.	European.
Expts.	Exports.
Fac.	Factory, or factories.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.
Fl., or Fla.	Florida.
Fortfd., or fortif.	Fortified.
Ft.	Feet.
G.	Gulf.
Ga.	Georgia.
Germ.	Germany.
Gov.	Government (Russia, Greece).
Gt.	Great.
Har.	Harbor.
H. of C.	House of Commons.
Ht.	Height.
H., or hund.	Hundred.
Ia.	Indiana.
Ill.	Illinois.
Impts.	Imports.
Indep.	Independent.
Inhab., or inhabs.	Inhabitants.
Intend.	Intendency.
Irel.	Ireland.
Isl., or isls.	Island, or islands.
Isth.	Isthmus.
Ital.	Italy. Italians.
Kgdm.	Kingdom.
Ky.	Kentucky.
L.	Lake.
La.	Louisiana.
Landr.	Landroostie (Hanover).
Læn.	A district of Sweden, or Lapland.
Lat.	Latitude.
Leg.	Legation.
L. b.	Left bank (of a river).
Lit.	Little.
Lon.	Longitude.
Lr.	Lower.
Luth.	Lutheran.
M.	Miles, mill, or mills.
Manufac. manufs.	Manufactures.
Marit.	Maritime.
Mass.	Massachusetts.
Md.	Maryland.
Me.	Maine.
Mediterr.	Mediterranean.
Mex.	Mexico.
Mich.	Michigan.
Milit.	Military.
Min.	Mineral.
Min. Ter.	Minnesota Territory.
Miss.	Mississippi.
Mkt., or mkts.	Market, or markets.
Mt., or mntn.	Mountain.
Mt., or mntns.	Mountains.
Mntnous.	Mountainous.
Mo.	Missouri.
Munic.	Municipal.
N.	North.
Nav.	Navigable.
N. B.	New Brunswick.
N. C.	North Carolina.
Nethl'ds.	Netherlands.
N. G.	New Granada.
N. H.	New Hampshire.
N. J.	New Jersey.
N. Mex.	New Mexico.
N. S.	Nova Scotia.
N. Y.	New York.

O.	Ohio.
Occupd.	Occupied.
Occupy.	Occupying.
Opp.	Opposite.
Or.	Oregon.
P., or Pop.	Population.
Pa.	Pennsylvania.
Par., or pa.	Parish.
Parl.	Parliamentary.
Pash.	Pashalic (Turkish province).
P. B.	Post-borough.
P. O.	Post-office.
Pont., or Pontif.	Pontifical.
Portug.	Portugal, or Portuguese.
Presid.	Presidency (India).
Princip.	Principal.
Prod.	Products.
Prom.	Promontory.
Pron.	Pronounced.
Prov.	Province.
Pruss.	Prussia, or Prussian.
P. T.	Post-town.
Pub.	Published.
P. V.	Post-village.
Rt. b.	Right bank (of a river).
Railr., or r. r.	Railroad.
Reg. elects.	Registered electors.
Reg. (circ., dist.)	Regierungsbezirke (Prussia).
Repts.	Representatives.
Republ.	Republic.
Rev., or rev.	Revenue.
R. I.	Rhode Island.
Riv., or r.	River.
Rom.	Roman.
Russ.	Russia, or Russian.
S.	South.
S. A.	South America.
Sanj.	Sanjak (Turkish district).
Sard.	Sardinia.
Sch.	School, or schools.
Scotl.	Scotland.
S. C.	South Carolina.
Soc.	Society.
Sq. m.	Square miles.
St., San, Santa, Santo, Sao.	Saint.
Sta.	Station.
Str.	Strait.
Switzld.	Switzerland.
T., or tnship.	Town, or township.
T. di Lav.	Terra di Lavoro
T. d' Otr.	Terra d' Otranto.
Temp.	Temperature.
Tenn.	Tennessee.
Ter.	Territory, or territorial.
Tex.	Texas.
Trib., or tributs.	Tributary, or tributaries.
Upp.	Upper.
U. S. A.	United States of America.
Va.	Virginia.
Vill.	Village.
Vol.	Volcano.
Vt.	Vermont.
W.	West.
Wash. Ter.	Washington Territory.
W. I.	West Indies.
Wis.	Wisconsin.

W., following the numbers in the articles on the United States, stands for Washington, and the figures indicate the distance from that city.

SIGNS.

$	Dollar.
£	Pound sterling.
Fl.	Florins.
Fr.	Francs.
°	Degree.
′	Minute.
″	Second.

(?). This mark is affixed to unofficial or doubtful populations, &c.

DISTANCES are stated by the railroad and post routes, when on either; in other cases, direct.

ALL MEASUREMENTS OF DISTANCES are reduced to statute miles, and elevations to feet.

TEMPERATURE is given according to the Fahrenheit thermometer.

The name in *italics*, after the leading word, generally expresses the ancient name, or a variety of the national; those names following descriptions of places refer to other articles for additional information.

In compound names the leading word is given under the specific letter, with the prefix following; as, ANDREWS (ST.). But, in a few instances, the prefix forms the leading word, as in SAN, SANTO, SAO, &c.; and, in the United States of America, in EAST, WEST, NORTH, and SOUTH; and also in the special articles on the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

All the TOWNS and TOWNSHIPS of the United States, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Great Britain, are entered, however small; also the parishes, hundreds, seigniories, &c.

POPULATIONS are given from the latest national censuses, government returns, and other authorities; most usually with the dates attached.

In the NORTHERN UNITED STATES, every county is divided into townships and city incorporations; the townships being generally from four to six miles square, though their dimensions vary. In *New England*, the principal village takes the name of the township in which it is situated; but, in some parts of the township, a village occasionally has a different name from that of the township. In New York, the villages have frequently an incorporation distinct from that of the township in which they are situated, and the village is often more prominent than the township; and, in some instances, persons who know well the location of a prominent village, might not be able to name the township in which it is situated. The same is, to a degree, true of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and some portions of Illinois. In Delaware, the counties are subdivided into hundreds. In the States south of Pennsylvania and of the Ohio river, and west of the Upper Mississippi, there is no such subdivision as townships; as an incorporated district (although the census gives the population of election precincts in many cases), and a collection of houses, whether few or many, is called a town. In the following work, t. denotes a township, and v. a village, or collection of houses, whether few or many, whether with or without an incorporation. In South Carolina, districts answer to counties in other States, and in Louisiana, parishes.

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

A

AA, a riv. of Europ. Russia, gov. Livonia, flowing W. into the gulf of Riga.—II. a riv. of France, dep. Nord, flowing into the North Sea near Gravelines.—III. a riv. of Switzerl. cant. Aargau, forms the lakes of Baldegg & Hallwyll. & joins the Aar below Aarau.—IV. a riv. of Switzerl. cant. Unterwald, traverses the lakes of Lungern & Sarnen, & falls into the lake of 4 Cantons—V. a river of Holland, in Brabant, passes Helmond, & joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.

AACH, a small town of Baden, circ. Lake, 15 m. N.E. Schaffhausen, on riv. of same name, which falls into L. Constance. Pop. 800.

AACHEN, [Aix-la-Chapelle.]

AAGARD, a vill. of Denmark, N. Jütland, 25 m. W.N.W. Aalborg, celeb. for the battle of S. Jürgens Berg, A.D. 1441.

AAKIRKEBY, a town of Denmark, Bornholm Is. near the S. coast, with a church built of black marble, quarried in its vicinity. Pop. 600.

AALBORG, *Alburgum*, a city & seaport of Denmark, prov. Jütland, cap. dioc. on the S. shore of the Liimfiord, near its mouth in the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 55′ 38″ E. Pop. 8,000. It has a school of navigation, with manufs. of soap, leather, & tobacco, & a large herring fishery. From 400 to 500 vessels annually enter its harbor. Aalborg is in direct comm. by steam & packet-boats with Copenhagen; 74 vessels incl. 2 steamers belong to its port.

AALEN, a fortfd. town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on rt. b. of the Kocher, 40 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,800. It has iron-works, woollen & cotton factories, and a brewery.

AALSMEER, a vill. N. Holland, 8 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,700.

AALST, a vill. Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. S. Eyndhoven. Pop. 565. For Aalst, Belgium, see Alost.

AALTEN, a vill. Netherl. prov. Guelderland, on rt. b. of the Aa, 29 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 3,524.

AAMODT, a town of Norway, dist. Hedemark, on rt. b. of the Glommen, 86 m. N.N.E. Christiania. Pop. 2,729, who manuf. hats, &c.

AAR, a riv. of Switzerland, rises in the glaciers of the Grimsel & Schreckhorn, cant. Bern, forms the remark. fall of Handeck, traverses the lakes of Brienz & Thun, & falls into the l. b. of the Rhine opp. Waldshut. Principal affluents on l. the Kander, the Saane & Thiele; on rt. the Emmen, Wigger, Suren, Aa, Reuss, and Limmat. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun.—Aar is the name of several small rivers in Nassau & Waldeck.

AARAU, a town of Switzl., cap. cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 41 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 4,200. It has a cantonal academy & library, manufs. of silks, cotton cloth, mathemat. instruments, leather, & vitriol, & a cannon foundry.

AARBERG, a town of Switzerl., cant. Bern, on rt. b. of the Aar, 9¼ m. N.W. Bern. Pop. 850, with a bridge on the Aar, defended by fortifications.

AARBURG, a town of Switzerl., cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 6 m. S.W. Aarau. Pop. 1,650, with an extensive, but decayed, citadel picturesquely situated above the town.

AARDENBURG, a town of the Netherl., prov. Zeeland, 4 m. S.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,474.

AARGAU or ARGOVIA, a cant. of Switzerl. cap. Aarau, bounded by the cants. Zurich, Zug, Lucern, Bern, Soleure, Basel, & the Rhine. Area, 502 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 199,720: 107,194 of whom are Reformers, and 91,096 Rom. Cath. Surface undulating, & traversed by the Aar, Reuss, & Limmat. Soil well cultivated, yielding a surplus of corn over consumption. Vineyards extensive. Manufactures cottons, silks, & linens woven by hand; these, with straw hats, cattle, cheese, & corn, form the chf. exports. Imports wheat, wine, salt, iron, leather, colonial produce, & materials for manufac. Chf. towns, Aarau, Zoffingen, Laufenburg, & Baden.

AARHUUS, a seaport town of Denmark, N. Jutland, cap. dioc. same name, on the Kattegat at the mth. of the Molle-Aue, 37 m. S.E. Wiborg. Lat. 56° 9′ 27″ N.; lon. 10° 12′ 46″ E. Pop. 7,500. It has a cathedral, a lyceum, hospital, museum & library, with manufs. of cottons, woollens, gloves, leather, & tobacco, & a regular steam communication with Kallunborg and Copenhagen. 49 vessels belong to its port.

AARLANDERVEEN, a town of the Netherl., prov. S. Holland, 17 m. S.S.E. Haarlem. Pop. 2,688.

AAROE, a small isl. Denmark, Schleswig, in the little Belt, 10 m. E. Hadersleben. Opposite the isl. on the E. coast of Schleswig, is Aaröesund, a post & ferry station with steam communication between Schleswig & Fühnen.

AARON, an isl. of France. [Malo St.]

AARONSBURG, p. v., Clinton co., N. Y., 155 N. from Albany.

AARONSBURG, p. v., Hains t., Centre co., Pa. It is at the eastern extremity of Penn's valley, near Penn's creek, 32 m. Bellefonte, 39 N.W. Harrisburg, 181 W. It contains a Lutheran church, two stores, and 450 inhab.

AARON'S RUN, p. o., Montgomery co., Ky., 65 m. E. Frankfort, 520 W.

AARWANGEN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Bern, on the Aar, 24 m. N.N.E. Bern. Pop. 2,000. Large cattle fairs are held here.

AAS, a comm. & vill. France, Lr. Pyrenees, S.E. Oleron. Frequented for its baths & min. waters.

AASY, a riv. of Syria. [Orontes].

AATYL, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, with extensive ruins. Pop. chiefly Druses.

ABACH, a town of Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 5 m. S. Regensburg. Pop. 570. It has mineral springs, & is the anc. *Abudiacum*.

ABACO or LUCAYA, the largest of the Bahama isls., N. point in lat. 26° 30′ N., 76° 57′ W., 80 m. in length by about 20 in breadth. Pop. (1851) 2,011. A natural perforation of the rock at its S.E. point, forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall*. Lat. of lighthouse, 25° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W., elev. 160 feet above the level of the sea, & visible a distance of 18 nautical miles.

ABADEH, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 110 m. N. Shiraz, to which city it sends fruit. Pop. 5,000. (?)

ABADES, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. W. Segovia. Pop. 805. Situated in a beautiful plain, well built, & healthy.

ABAI, a town & har. on the N.W. coast of Borneo, about lat. 6° 21′ N.—II. a riv. of Abyssinia, tributary of the Nile which rises abt. lat. 11° N., lon. 37° E., at an elevation of 8,700 ft., passes through the S. part of L. Dembea, & joins the Nile in lat. 15° 32′ N.

ABAKANSK, a fortfd. town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30′ E. Pop. 1,200. This is regarded as the mildest & most salubrious spot in Siberia. Near it are some curious antiquities.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, S.E. Tobolsk, on the Irtish, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

ABANCAY, prov. & t., Peru, S. A., depart., Cuzco. Pop. (1850) 21,912. The t. is on riv. of same name, & has important sugar refineries. Pop. 2,000.

ABANILLA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 3,500.

ABANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 5 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,600. It has celeb. mud baths.

ABANY, a town of Hungary, co., & 50 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 7,784, comprising many Jews.

ABARAN, a city of Asiat. Russia, Georgia, 30 m. N.N.W. Erivan. The seat of a mission of Dominicans since the 15th century.

ABASA or ABASIA, Caucasus. [Abkasia.]

ABB, a town of Arabia, Yemen, in a mountainous tract. 80 m. E. Mocha. Pop. 5,000. (?)

ABBADIA, a town of Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 2 m. W. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,350.

ABBADIA, a town & port of Brazil, prov. Sergipe del Rey, on the Areguitiba, near the Atlantic, & 25 m. S.W. Sergipe.

ABBA-JARE, a mntn. of Abys., elev. 14,918 ft.

ABBA-SANTA, *Acqua-Santa*, a town in the isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi. Pop. 1,030.

ABBAS, a par. of Eng., co. Somerset. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 486.

ABBASABAD, a fortified town of Asiat. Russia, prov. Georgia, on the Aras (Araxes), 8 m. S. Nakchivan.—II. an insignificant town of Persia, in the prov. Korassan.

ABBENBROEK, a vill. with a port on the Bornisse, S. Holland, 6 m. S.E. Brielle. Pop. 632.

ABBERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Area, 2,636 ac. Pop. 695.

ABBERTON, two pas. of Engl., I. co. Essex, 4 m. Colchester. Area, 1,067 ac. Pop. 279.—II. co. Worcest., on a branch of the Avon, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Area, 1,051 ac. Pop. 80.

ABBERVILLE, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss., 150 N. Jackson.

ABBEVILLE district, S.C., situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,150 sq. m. It lies between the Savannah & Saluda rs., drained principally by branches of the Savannah r.; the surface is agreeably diversified, well watered and fertile. In the South part, is the *Dorn mine*, one of the richest gold washings known. Capital, Abbeville. There were, in 1850, live stock, valued at $997,473; Ind. corn, 1,054,233 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 119,774 bush.; rice, 7,180 lbs.; cotton, 27,192 bales; 39 flouring & grist m.; 30 saw m.; 7 tanneries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 9 libraries, 6,658 vols. Cap. empd. in manufac. $268,920; value of manufactured articles, $257,183; 57 ch.; 1 coll., 70 students; 13 acad., 529 pupils; 48 sch., 1,179 scholars. Pop. (1840) 29,351; pop. (1850) 32,318.

ABBEVILLE, p. v., capital of Abbeville district, S.C. Situated on a small branch of Little r., at the termination of the Abbeville branch of the Greenville & Columbia r. r., 106 miles from Columbia, 529 W. It has a court house, a jail, an arsenal, 3 ch., 2 acad., 6 stores, a steam flouring m., a cotton gin. fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a saw m., & 1,800 inhab.

ABBEVILLE, p. v., capital of Henry co., Ala., 211 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 837 W. Situated on Yattayabba cr.: has a court house, a Methodist ch., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

ABBEVILLE, p. v., Vermilion par. La, 72 S.W. Baton Rouge. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & 75 inhabitants.

ABBEVILLE, *Abatis Villa*, a fortfd. town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Somme, 12 m. from Eng. Channel, 49½ miles from Boulogne, on the Boulogne & Amiens railroad & the Somme canal. Pop. (1853) 18,000. It is well built, houses mostly of brick, some fine public edifices, especially the cathedral, a large cloth factory founded under Colbert in 1669, & manufs. of velvets, serges, cottons, linens, sacking, hosiery, jewellery, soap, glass-wares, &c. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Somme to Abbeville. In 1255, Louis IX. of France concluded with Hen. III. of Engl. a treaty, by which he ceded to England, Limousin, Le Quercy, and Perigord.

ABBEYCWMHIR, a pa. of Wales, co. Radnor. Area, 10,965. Pop. 568.

ABBEYDORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 5,390 ac. Pop. 588.

ABBEYFEALE, a pa. & vill. of Ireld., Munster, co. Limerick, on the Feale, 12 m. S.W. Rathkeale. Area 18,150 ac. Pop. 5,492, do. of vill. 699.

ABBEYLEIX, a town & pa. of Ireld., Queen's co., 9 m. S.S.W. Maryborough. Area, 13,547 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,719; of town 1,021.

ABBEYVILLE, p. v., Medina co., O., 5 Medina, 123 N.E. Columbus, 357 W.

ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S. [Bathan's Abbey.]

ABBIETEGRASSO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. Pavia, cap. cant., on the canal di Bereguardo, 14 m. W.S.W. Milan. Pop. 4,000. It has 2 large & well-conducted hospitals, a silk factory, good markets, & an active transit trade.

ABBITIBBE, the name of a distr., riv., & trading-station in Brit. N. A., near Hudson Bay. Lat. of sta. 49° N.; lon. 78° 10′ W. The l. is 60 m. l., 15 W., it discharges its waters through the Abbitibbe, r. into Hudson Bay.

ABBONDANZA or ABONDANZE, a town of Savoy, 12 m. S.S.E. Thonon. Pop. 1,500.

ABBOT, p. t., Piscatiquis co., Me., 70 N. by E. Augusta, 130 N. by E. Portland, 674 W. The Piscatiquis r. passes through its centre. Incorporated in 1827. It has a Methodist church, 3 stores, & 12 schools. Pop. (1840) 661; (1850) 747.

ABBOTS-ANNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. S.W. Andover. Area, 3,351 ac. Pop. 590.

ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. S.W. Torrington. Area, 1,078 ac. Pop. 80.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford. Area, 9,391 ac. Pop. 1,563.

ABBOTSBURY, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area, 5,616 ac. Pop. 1,077. The town near the sea, is ill-built; its inhab. are mostly fishermen. Some vestiges remain of a large abbey founded here in the time of Canute. Mkt. Thursday; sheep fair, July 10.

ABBOTSFORD, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott, in Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the S. bank of the Tweed, near Melrose Abbey, 28 m. S.E. Edinburgh It was built & adorned by its illustrious owner.

ABBOTSHALL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 1¼ m. S.W. Kirkaldy. Area, 3,166 ac. Pop. 5,030, do. of t. 4,342, mostly employed in spinning flax.

ABBOTSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, near Barnstaple Bay, 2 m. W. Bideford. Area, 1,758 ac. Pop. 361.

ABBOTSIDE, two tnshps., Engl., in Aysgarth, pa.

ABBOTS-KERSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ m. S. Newton-Abbots. Area, 1,461 ac. Pop. 460.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, liberty of St. Albans, 1½ m. E.S.E. King's Langley. Area, 5,213 ac. Pop. 2,384. Here are extensive paper mills. This is the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Adrien IV., the only Englishman who ever became pope.

ABBOTS-LEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Bristol. Area, 2,228 ac. Pop. 343. Leigh house is an elegant mansion.

ABBOTSLEY or ABBOTS-LEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. S.E. St. Neots. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 445.

ABBOTS-MORTON, a pa. of Engl., co., & 11 m. E. Worcester. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 235.

ABBOTS-RIPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 3,956 ac. Pop. 377.

ABBOTSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Alresford. [Ip hin-stoke.]

ABBOTT'S-CORNERS, p. o., Missisquoi co., Can. E.

ABBOTT'S-CREEK, p. o., Davidson co., N. C.

ABBOTTSFORD, p. v., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E., 39 E. from Montreal, contains 2 churches, 1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal, a store, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the pa. (1852) 522.

ABBOTTSTOWN, p. v., Berwick t., Adams co., Penn., 18 S. York, 29 S. Harrisburg, 88 W. Situated on Beaver cr., a branch of the Conewago cr., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and 375 inhabitants.

ABBOTTSVILLE, p. v., Darke co., O.

ABB'S HEAD, ST., a promontory, coast of Berwickshire, Scotl., 4 m. N.W. Eyemouth.

ABB'S VALLEY, p. o., Tazwell co., Va.

ABDATZK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 2,000.

ABDIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 6 m. W. by N. Cupar. Area, 7,624 ac. Pop. 1,486. The battle of Blackearnside, between the Scots under Wallace, & the English, was fought in this parish.

ABDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 84 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 1,134 ac. Pop. 179.

ABDULPOOR, a town of British India, Nizam's dom., 45 m. N.E. Bejapoor.

ABENBERG, a small town of Bavaria, prov. Middl. Franconia, 16 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,000, with manuf. of needles and lace.

ABENHEIM, a vill. of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 4 m. N.W. Worms.

ABENSBERG, *Abusina*, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Abens, 18 m. S.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,200. It has manufs. of woollens, a castle, & mineral baths. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, April 1809.

ABEOKUTA, city and cap. of the Yariba country, Africa. It is in lat. 7° 8′ N., 140 m. E. from Monrovia. It is 11 m. in circumference, and contains 50,000 inhab.

ABER, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, near the sea, 4¼ m. E. Bangor. It has a ferry to Anglesea. Area, 8,833 ac. Pop. 543.

ABERAERON or ABERAYRON, a seaport town of Wales, co. & on the bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 m. S.W. Aberystwith. Pop. 534. Exports oats, butter, & lead ore; imports, limestone & coal. Fair Nov. 13th. Near it are the ruins of Castle Cadwgan.

ABERAVON or ABERAFON, a parl. & munic. bor., & pa. of Wales, county Glamorgan, on the Avon, near its mouth in Swansea bay, 6 m. S.S.E. Neath. Pop. of pa. 2,380, of the bor. 6,567. It imports ore from Cornwall, & exports copper, tin, & coal. It returns, along with Swansea, Neath, Llonghor, and Kenfig, one mem. to H. of C.

ABERBROTHWICK, [Arbroath.]

ABERCORN, p. o., Missisquoi co, Can. E.

ABERCORN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the shore of the firth of Forth, 5 m. E.N.E. Linlithgow. Pop. 977. The seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, sole proprietor of the pa. stands in a commanding situation near the coast.

ABERCROMBIE t., Two Mountains co., Can. E. Pop. 560.

ABERCROMBIE or ST. MONANCE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the firth of Forth, 13 m. S.E. Cupar. Area, 800 ac. Pop. 1,241, mostly engaged in fishing or in raising coal.

ABERCROMBIE r., N.S.W., rise in the Blue mnts. and falls into the Lochlaw.

ABERDALGIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Earn, 3¼ m. S.W. Perth. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 343.

ABERDARE, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Area, 16,310 ac. Pop. 14,999. It has extensive coal & iron-works, & 5 annual fairs.

ABERDARON, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Daron, 13 m. W.S.W. from Pwllheli. Area, 7,078 ac. Pop. 1,239.

ABERDEEN, p. v., Brown co., O. 123 S.W. Columbus, 460 W. It is on the Ohio r. opposite Maysville, Ky., & contains a church, 6 stores, & 807 inhabitants.

ABERDEEN, p. v., Ohio co., Ia.

ABERDEEN, city & capital of Monroe co., Miss., 168 N. Jackson, 899 W. Situated on the W. side of Tombigbee r., on the Mobile & Ohio r. r., at the head of steamboat navigation, & 480 miles above Mobile, Ala. Founded in 1838. It has a court house, market house, a female collegiate institute, 3 academies, 6 churches (2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopalian, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic), 38 stores, 4 tanneries, a woollen fac., a steam m., 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 4,500 inhabitants. It is the centre of one of the richest cotton districts of the south, and ships more cotton than any other port on the river (40,000 bales annually).

ABERDEEN, p. v., Monroe co., Ark.

ABERDEEN, a parl. & munic. bor. & sea-port, cap. co. of same name, on the Great N. of Scotl. r. r., between the Don & Dee, at their entrance into the North Sea, 90 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Lat. of observatory, 57° 8′ 9″ N.; Lon. 2° 5′ 7″ W. Pop. of parl. bor. (1851) 71,973. The Parl. bor. consists of the following towns, about 1 m. apart, viz.—I. Old Aberdeen, on the Don, here crossed by two stone bridges. Chief buildings, the cathedral erected about 1357, King's College founded in 1505, a neat town house, the trades' hospl., &c. The haven at the mouth of the Don admits only small vessels, & Old Aberdeen having little trade, depends mostly for support on its university.—II. New Aberdeen, on rising ground upon the N. bank of the Dee, near its mth., 1 m. S. Old Aberdeen; is a handsome city, with spacious streets & houses built of granite. Here are a town ho., court ho., & prison, a cross erected in 1686, a spacious new market, two bridges across the Dee, & one over a ravine within the city, several churches, schools, & hospitals, the county-rooms, & Marischal College—all elegant edifices, besides numerous other public buildings. The construction of a granite pier 1,500 ft. in length, & a breakwater, has made the harbor one of the best in this part of Scotl. At its entrance is Girdleness lightho., with two lights. New Aberdeen has flourishing manufactures of cotton, linen & woollen goods, carpets, machinery, rope, leather, paper, soap, & sail cloth, with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, & distilleries; & a considerable foreign & coasting trade, the latter, especially with London, to which it sends salmon, provisions, & granite. It has regular steam communication with London, Leith, & Orkney. Exports from 1¼ mill. to 2 mill. pounds sterling yearly. Reg. shipping, 340; aggreg. burden, 53,200 tons. Aberdeen sends one mem. to the H. of C. King's College, Old Aberdeen, was chartered by papal bull in 1494, has spacious buildings, a library of 30,000 vols., a museum, & 9 professors. It is governed by a chancellor & senate. Students 365. Marischal College in New Town, was founded by George Keith, 5th E. Marischal, in 1593, & also governed by a chancellor & senate, has elegant new buildings, numerous professors & lecturers. Students 250.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotl., having N. & E. the North Sea, & on other sides the cos. Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, & Inverness. Area, 1,970 sq. m. or 1,260, 625 ac. Inhab. houses in 1851, 31,743; pop. in do. 212,032. In the S.W. are some of the highest mnts. in Scotland, incldg. Ben Macdhui 4,305 ft. Nearly 2-3ds of surface-waste; arable land mostly in E. Chf. rivs. Dee & Don. Large quantities of granite are shipped for London; & more cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch co. Extensive salmon fisheries on the coast, & in the Dee. Manufactures, woollen, cotton & linen goods. Chief towns, Aberdeen, Peterhead, & Fraserburgh. This co. returns, bors. included, 2 members to the H. of C.

ABERDOUR, two pas. of Scotl., I. co. Aberdeen on the N. Sea, 36 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,857. Here are mill-stone quarries, several remarkable caves, & the ruins of Dundargue Castle.—II. co. Fife, on the firth of Forth, 6 m. S.W. Kirkaldy. Area, 5,000 acres. Pop. 1,945. It has a tidal harbor, whence are exported freestone, lime & coals; an hospital & some remarkable antiquities. The vill. commands a fine view of Edinburgh, & is, in summer, resorted to for bathing.

ABEREDW or ABEREDWY, a pa. of Wales, co. Radnor, 2¼ m. S.E. Builth. Area, 4,300 ac. Pop. 330.

ABERERCH, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1¼ E.N.E. Pwllheli. Area, 5,962 ac. Pop. 1,782.

ABERFELDIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. of Dull, on the Tay, which here presents some fine cascades, 23 m. N.W. Perth. Pop. 820.

ABERFRAW, a seaport & pa. of Wales, co. Anglesea, 5 m. W.N.W. Newborough. Inhab. mostly employed in fishing. It has 6 annual cattle fairs. Area of the pa. 6,252 ac. Pop. 1,332.

ABERFOIL, p-o., Macon co., Ala., 158 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 830 W.

ABERFORD, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Tadcaster, and 3 m. N. of the Leeds and Selby r. r. Area of pa., 4,129 ac. Pop. 996. Market Wednesday. It has 5 annual fairs.

ABERFOYLE, p-v., Puslinch t., Wellington co., Can. W., 34 m. from Hamilton. It contains a Free church, 2 stores, 2 saw m. (one moved by steam,) & 150 inhab.

ABERFOYLE, a vill., pa., & defile of the Grampians in Scotl., co. Perth, 8 m. S.W. Callander. Pop. 514. The pa. skirted by Locks Katrine, & Achray, is noted for picturesque beauty, and the principal scenes of Scott's *Rob Roy*.

ABERGAVENNY, *Gobanium*, a mkt. town, and pa. of Wales co., Monmouth, on the Usk, joined here by

the Gavenny, and crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, 18 m. W. Monmouth. Area of pa. 4,299 ac. Pop. 5,506. Pop of t., 4,797. It was anciently corporate, & has a free school, some interesting remains of antiquity, manufs. of flannel, and an increasing trade, chiefly in wool. The Herefd. and Tredegar r. r. passes near the town. Polling place for co. Mkts. Tu. & Sat. Fairs, May 14, Sept. 25, & Nov. 19.

ABERGELEY, a town & pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. W.N.W. of St. Asaph. Pop. 2,855. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, & has 4 annual cattle fairs.

ABERGWILLY, a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1¼ m. E. Carmarthen. Area, 10,748 ac. Pop. 2,325. The vill. has a free school, & fairs Oct. 2 & 27.

ABERHAVESP, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. W. by N. Newton. Area, 4,568 ac. Pop. 559.

ABERLADY, a vill. & pa. of Scotl., on the firth of Forth, co. & 5 m. N.W. Haddington. Pop. 1,099. At spring tides, vessels of 70 tons reach its bay, which forms the port of Haddington.

ABERLEMNO, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 5¼ m. N.E. Forfar. Pop. 1,116.

ABERLOUR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, on the Spey, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Dufftown. Pop. 1,447.

ABERLLANVEY, a pa. of Wales, co. Brecknock. Area, 626 ac. Pop. 102.

ABERNANT, a pa. of Wales, co. & 4¼ m. W. by N. Carmarthen. Area 6,321 ac. Pop. 869.

ABERNETHY, a town & pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Fife, at the Estuary of the Tay, 6¼ m. S.E. Perth. Pop. 2,026. It is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. metropolis of the Picts; a curious round tower of remote date stands in the church-yard.—II. a pa. in cos. Elgin & Inverness, united to Kincardine pa. United pop. 1,871. The mntn. Cairngorm is in this parish.

ABERNYTE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 10 m. E.N.E. Perth. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 275.

ABERPORTH, a pa. of Wales, co. & 6 m. N.E. Cardigan, on Cardigan-bay. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 514. The small craft owned here are empld. in trading to Liverpool, Milford, &c.

ABERTARFF, & BOLESKIN, united pas. of Scotl. co. Inverness, extending along S. side of Lochness. Pop. 1997.

ABERT LAKE, a fœtid salt lake on the Cascade range of mountains, Oregon. It is about 20 m. in length from N. to S.

ABERYSCIR, a pa. of Wales, co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Brecon. Area, 1,918 ac. Pop. 121.

ABERYSTRUTH, a pa. of Wales, co. Monmouth. Area 11,788 ac. Pop. 14,383. It possesses valuable collieries, iron-mines, & forges.

ABERYSTWITH, a parl. and municip. bor., mkt. town, and sea-port of Wales, co. & 33 m. N.E. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, on the Ystwith at its mouth in Cardigan-bay. Lat. of light-ho. 52° 25′ N.; lon. 4° 5′ W. Pop. parl. bor. 1851, 5,231. It has steep but well-paved streets, a theatre, and remains of an anc. castle; is now a fashionable watering-place. Harbor improved of late. Imports timber (from America), coal, and lime; exports lead, oak, bark, flannel, corn and butter to Liverpool, &c. It unites with Cardigan, &c., in sending one mem. to H. of C. Polling-place for co. Fairs 4 times a-year.

ABE SPRING, p-o., Calhoun co., Flor.

ABHA, a vill. Abyssinia, Tigré, 23 m. N.E. Axum.

ABHER or EBHER, a walled town of Persia, prov. Irak-ajemi, 110 m. N.E. Hamadan. It is said to comprise 1,000 well-built houses. Near it is the ruined fort of *Dara* or *Darius*.

ABILIN, a vill. of Syria, pash. and 10 m. S.E. Acre. It is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Zebulun*.

ABIMES (LES), a town of the French, Guadeloupe, W. I., on the S.W. coast of Grande Terre. Pop. 4,597.

ABINGDON, p-v., Harford co., Md., 22 E. Baltimore, 52 N.E. Annapolis, 62 W. It contains 2 churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, an academy, and 150 inhabitants.

ABINGDON, p-v., capital of Washington co., Va., 304 S.W. Richmond, 372 W. Situated between the 2 forks of Holston r., 7 ms. from each, and on the line of the railroad now in progress, between Lynchburg and Nashville, Tenn. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Swedenborgian, 2 academies, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 12 stores, a flouring m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 4 tanneries, and about 1,200 inhabitants. It is a distributing post-office.

Emory and Henry College is situated 10 ms. from Abingdon, in a picturesque region. It was founded in 1838, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church. It has a president, 4 professors, a tutor, and 68 students. 8,740 volumes in its libraries. Commencement on the second Wednesday in June.

ABINGDON, p-o., Lake co., Ill., 243 N. by E. Springfield, 749 W.

ABINGDON, a parl. and munic. bor. and mkt. town of Engl., co. Berks, on the Ock, where it joins the Isis, 4 m. N. of the Gt. W. r. r., & 51 m. W.N.W. London. Area of bor. 340 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,954. Area of pa. 3,184 ac. Pop. 6,152. It is well built, & has a grammar school, founded 1563, many antique edifices & charitable foundations. Princip. trades, malting, sacking & carpet making. Assize town, alternately with Reading. It sends one mem. to H. of C. Polling-place for co. Mkts. Mond. & Frid. for corn. Fairs 7 times a-year for cattle.

ABINGDON, p-v., Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 210.

ABINGDON, p-v., Jefferson co., Iowa.

ABINGDON, I., see Gallapagos Is.

ABINGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 4¼ m. S.W. Dorking. Area, 5,547 ac. Pop. 870.

ABINGHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.W. Newnham. Area, 751 ac. Pop. 224.

ABINGTON, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 20 S.S.E. Boston, 22 N.W. Plymouth, 18 N.N.E. Taunton, 438 W. Surface rough, soil fertile. Drained by branches of Taunton r. and North r. The v. contains a Congregational and Universalist church, an academy, a bank, and about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 40 manufac. of boots and shoes, and 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,214; 1850, 5,269.

ABINGTON, p-v., Pomfret t., Windham co., Ct., 39 E. by N. Hartford, 374 W. It has a Congregational church, and about 150 inhabitants.

ABINGTON, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 151 N.E. Harrisburg, 257 W. Drained by the south branch of Tunkhannock cr. (Post-office called Abington Centre.) It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m. and 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,770; 1850, 2,886.

ABINGTON, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 109 E. Harrisburg, 149 W. Drained by Pennipack cr. There are in the t. 2 churches, 1 Friends', and 1 Presbyterian, 2 stores, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., and 3 academies. Pop. 1840, 1,704; 1850, 1,836.

ABINGTON, p-t., Wayne co., Ia. 72 E. Indianapolis, 505 W. The v. is situated on the W. side of the E. fork of White Water r., and contains a church, 2 stores, and 206 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. in 1840, 923; 1850, 836.

ABINGTON, the name of several pas. of Engl. I co. and 1¼ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,112 ac. Pop. 164. II. (*Great*) co. & 7 m. S.E. Cambridge. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 331. III. (*Little*), co. Cambr., adjacent to last. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 307. IV. (*A. Pigotts*), co. Cambr., 4 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 238. Also, a vill. in Scotl., co. Lanark, near which some gold mines were wrought in the reign of James VI.

AB-ISTADA (LAKE), in Afghanistan, 65 m. S. by W. Ghuznee, in lat. 32° 35′ N., & lon. 68° E. It is about 18 m. in length, 8 in breadth, 44 in circ., & supposed to be 7,076 ft. above the sea. It is shallow and salt; it receives the Ghuznee riv. & several smaller streams.

ABIQUIN, p-v., ——— co., N. Mex.

ABKASIA or ABASIA, an Asiatic territ. subordinate to Russia, between lat. 42° 40′ & 43° 30′ N., & lon. 40° 30′ & 42° E., having S.E. Mingrelia, S. & W. the Black sea, & N. the Caucasus. Area estim. at nearly 3,000 sq. m. Pop. about 52,300, principally breeders of cattle and horses. Slave-dealing, brigandage, & piracy, are greatly suppressed, since it came under the Russian dom. Chf. town, Sukumkaleh.

AB-KETTLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicest., 3 m. N.W. by W. Melton Mowbray. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 374.

ABLA, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. Almeria, 33 m. N.W. Almeria. Pop. 2,117.

ABO, a city & sea-port of Russia in Europ., until 1819, cap. of Finland, now cap. prov., on the Aurajoki, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 60° 26′ 58″ N.; lon., 22° 19′ E. Pop. 15,000, mostly of Swedish descent. It is an archbp's see, & has schools for su-

perior and & primary education. It was formerly the seat of a university, removed to Helsingfors, after a destructive fire at Abo in 1827. The Aura intersects the city, & its mouth, 3 m. distant, forms a good port, protected by a fortress. Abo has docks for ship-building, saw-mills, a few manufactures, and some trade with Sweden and S. Europe.

ABO, (ARCHIP. of), an extensive group of low, rocky islands in the Baltic sea, spread along the S. and W. coasts of Finland, opp. the city of Abo, rendering the navig. difficult and dangerous.

ABOH, IBO or EBOE, a town of Africa, cap. of state, on rt. b. of the Niger (Quorra), 80 m. from the ocean, and 60 m. S.E. Benin. Lat. 5° 40′ N.; lon. 6° 25′ E.

ABOITE, p-t., Allen co., Ia., 120 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 555 W. It has 2 saw m., and 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 235; 1850, 539.

ABOMEY, a town of Africa, cap. Dahomey. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 1° 40′ E. Pop. 24,000. (?)

ABOO, a town, Western India, prov. Ajmeer, 50 m. W. by S. Odeypoor. Estim. elev. 5,000 ft.

ABOUKIR, (*Canopus,*) a v. of Egypt, with a citadel, on a promont. at the W. extremity of bay of same name, 15 m. N.E. Alexandria. Lat. of tower 31° 19′ 44″ N.; lon. 29° 4′ 28″ E.

ABOUKIR-BAY, N. coast of Egypt between the promont. of Aboukir on the W., & the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celeb. for Nelson's victory over the French fleet, 1st. Aug. 1798. There is generally from 6 to 8 feet water in the bay, but it encloses a dangerous bank, a reef of rocks called the Culloden's Reef, and the small isl. of Aboukir, or Nelson island.

ABOULLONIA or ABULLIONTE, (*Apollonia ad Rhyndacum.*) a vill. Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a small isl. in the Lake of Abullonia, to the N. shore of which it is united by a wooden bridge, 20 m. W. by S. Brusa. It has about 300 houses, a Greek church, and several remains of antiquity. The lake, 18 m. in length, by 12 in breadth, studded with numerous small islands, is traversed by the Rhyndacus, and supplies Brusa with fish.

ABOYNE, a pa. of Scotl. co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 27 m. W. by S. Aberdeen. Area, with Glentanner, about 29,000 ac. Pop. 1,108.

ABRAHAMSTOWN, p-v., Marion co., Flor.

ABRAM'S CREEK, Columbia co., N. Y., is a small stream which falls into the Hudson, 4 ms. above Hudson city.

ABRAM'S PLAINS, p-o., Granville co., N. C.

ABRANTES, a fortfd. town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on rt. b. of the Tagus, 80 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. Its Inhabs. send a great deal of grain, oil, & fruit down the Tagus to the Lisbon mkt.

ABRANTES, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the left bank of the Jounnas, 3 m. from the sea, and 10 N.E. of the capital.

ABRESCHWILLER, a vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 5 m. S.S.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 2,082.

ABRIES, a vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, 24 m. S.E. Briançon. Pop. of comm. 1,618.

ABRIOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 10 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

ABROLHOS, a group of low rocky isls. off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 18° 5′ S.; lon. 38° 42′ W.

ABRUND-BANYA, a town of Transylvania, comm. Unter-Weissenburg, 27 miles N.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 4,100.

ABRUZZO, a country and former divis. of the kgdm. of Naples, forming the present provinces of Abruzzo Citra, & Abr. Ultra I. & II., betw. lat. 41° 40′ & 42° 55′ N., on the Adriatic. Area about 5,000 sq. m.; & pop. 1851, 873,276. Surface mostly mntns. & rugged, or covered with forests. M. Corno, 10,154 ft. high, the loftiest of the Apennines, is in Abruzzo Ultra. Along the coast are some well-watered lands, producing corn, wine, oil, silk, liquorice, & fruits; but cattle-rearing employs most of the rural pop. Chf. towns, Chieta, Aquila, Teramo, Sulmona, Lanciano, & Civita Ducale.

ABSCOTA, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich., 120 W. Detroit, 578 W.

ABSECON, p-v., Galloway t., Atlantic co., N. J., 95 S. Trenton, 105 W. On Absecom cr., 2 ms. above Absecom Bay. It contains a Methodist church, a store, and 150 inhabitants.

ABTHROPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northamp., 3 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area, 1,919 ac. Pop. 500.

ABU-ARISCH, a town of Arabia, cap. of the petty state of same name, 24 miles from the Red Sea. Lat. 16° 40′ N.; lon. 42° 20′ E. Pop. 5,000 (?)

ABUSABEL, a town of Middle Egypt, 14 m. N. Cairo. It has a milit. hospital, a school of medicine, & a preparatory school with mums. pupils.

ABY-SHÉH. [BUSHIRE].

ABUTIGE, *Abutis,* a town of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 13 m. S.E. Siout. The best Levant opium is raised in its vicinity.

ABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 394.

ABYDOS, an anc. city of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Hellespont, its place now occupied by the modern fort Nagara. Here Xerxes & his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats; the story of Hero & Leander has also given an enduring celebrity to Abydos.

ABYSSINIA, ABESSINIA or HABESH, a country of E. Africa, extending betw. lat. 7° 40′ & 16° 40′ N.; & lon. 34° 20′ & 43° 20′ E., bounded E. by Adel, N.E. by the Red Sea, N.W. by Nubia, & S. & S.E. by the country of the Gallas. Pop. estim. at 4,500,000. It forms an elevated table-land, and contains many fertile valleys watered by numerous river courses, the chief of which are the Abai (Bahr-el-Azrek or blue Nile), the Tacazze, & the Hawash. Many of its rivers are lost in the sands, or only reach the sea during the rainy season. Lake Dembea or Tzana, about 50 m. in length, is the largest in the country. The highest mtn. range is in the S.W. table-land, where the peak of Abba Yaret attains a height of 15,000 ft., & the Mt. Buahat 14,364 ft.; the upper part of these mtns. is covered with snow, & their sides are clothed with trees & fine grass. The temp. of Abyss. is much lower than that of Nubia or Egypt, owing to the elevation of the soil, the numerous rivers, and the abundant summer rains. The mineral products of the country are iron-ore, rock-salt, & a small quantity of gold. The cultivated grains are wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, & millet;—fruits, cotton, & coffee are also produced. All the wild animals indigenous to Africa, as lions, elephants, buffaloes, leopards, &c., are found in Abyss.; & domestic animals, horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, & goats, are reared in great abundance. In industry & commerce the Abyssinians have made some progress, they manuf. tanned skins, for tents, shields of hide, agricultural implements, coarse cotton, & woollen-cloths, & pottery ware. The imports include raw cotton, pepper, blue & red cotton-cloth, glass, & tobacco. Abyssinia, comprised in the anc. Ethiopia, appears to have been the cradle of African civilization, but the early history of the people is merely traditional: they were converted to Christianity in the time of Constantine, & their first rulers seem to have possessed great influence: in the 6th cent. they conquered part of Yemen in Arabia. The present inhabs. have preserved nothing of their former power; the Turks on the one side, & the ferocious Gallas on the other, have almost entirely separated them from other nations. For more than a century the princes of the anc. dynasty have been deprived of their authority, and the empire has been divided into several petty states, the chf. of which are Shoa, Tigré, and Amhara. Ankobar, cap. of the kingdom of Shoa, is the only place deserving the name of a town, in Abyssinia. [MASSOUAH].

ACADEMIA, p-v., Juniata co., Pa.

ACADEMIA, p-o., Knox co., Tenn., 193 E. Nashville, 488 W.

ACADEMY, p-o., Ontario co., N. Y.

ACADEMY, p-o., Pocahontas co., Va.

ACADIA, the original name of Nova Scotia.

ACAPONETA, a town, Jalisco, Mex., 175 m. N.W. Guadalaxara, situated on the Tule, a small stream, entering the Pacific by the Boca Tecapa. Pop. 2,000.

ACAPULCO, a city and port of entry, state of Guerrero, Mex., on the Pacific, 185 m. S.S.W. Mexico. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 52′ 15″ W. Pop. 4,000. It was, during the Span. dominion in Mexico, noted for the annual departure of the galleon, a large vessel, richly laden with goods & specie for Manilla. The harbor is nearly land locked, and is one of the best & most extensive in Mexico, on the Pacific coast. The town is ill built, & is considered unhealthy. Exports silver, cochineal, indigo, & skins. It formerly monopolized the whole trade between the Spanish dominions in America and those of the East, and is now the most important point for embarcation by the steamers on the

Mexican coast, being the shortest route from the Atlantic coast of the U. S. to ports on the Pacific. It is the western termination of the route from Vera Cruz, by the way of Orizaba, Puebla, Matamoras, Tlalcozotitlan & Tixtla, over the road built by Cortez, for the transportation of the Spanish galleons.

ACARI, a t. of Peru, dep. Arequipa, built on a plain. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 15° 15′ S.; lon. 74° 45′ W., 20 m. from the Pacific.

ACARNANIA, a dep. of Greece, chiefly between lat. 38° 20′ & 39° N.; lon. 20° 45′ & 21° 30′ E., having N. the gulf of Arta & a part of Albania, E. the deps. of Eurytania & Trichonia, S. Ætolia, & W. the Ionian Sea. Pop. 1852, 99,649. [see Ætolia.] Surface uneven, richly wooded, with several small lakes. Chf. riv. the Aspro-Potamo. Chi. towns, Vonitza & Ambrakia.

ACASABASTLAN, a t. of C. A., & 78 m. N.E. Guatemala.

ACASTER-MALBIS, a pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding & Ainsty, 3 m. S. York, & 1¼ m. W. of the N. & E. r. r. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 322.

ACATLAN, a t. of Puebla, Mex., & 80 m. S. Puebla on the Nasca.

ACAZUTLA, a harbor and bay. Guatemala, C. A. on the Pacific, 8 m. from Sonsonate.

ACAYUCAN, a t. of Vera Cruz, Mex., 80 S.E. Alvarado. Pop. 2,500.

ACCADIA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Bovino. Pop. 3,615.

ACCATINK, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.

ACCETTURA, a t. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,140.

ACCIDENT, p.o., Alleghany co., Md. Situated on the right bank of the Youghiogeny r.

ACCOMAC county, Va. Situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay; and, with Northampton co. on the S., it constitutes the "eastern shore of Virginia," and there are several islands belonging to it, in Chesapeake Bay. Area, 480 sq. ms., surface level, soil sandy, covered by thin fertile loam. On the N.W. is a large branch of the Chesapeake, denominated Pocomoke Bay. Capital, Accomac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $332,744; wheat 13,267 bush. produced, Ind. corn, 761,636, potatoes 20,866, tobacco 140 pounds, wool, 20,029, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 6 tanneries. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $14,120. Value of manufac. articles, $19,380. It has 28 churches, 1 acad., 40 pupils, 27 sch., 1,260 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,096. Pop 1850, 17,890.

ACCOMAC, p-v., capital of Accomac co., Va., 193 E. by N. Richmond, 197 W. It contains a court house, a Methodist church, 3 stores, a tannery, 3 grist m., and about 40 dwellings.

ACCONBURY or ACORNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S. Hereford. Area, 1,591 ac. Pop. 141. Here are the remains of a nunnery, & some Roman antiquities.

ACCORD, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y. Situated on Rondout cr., and contains a Reformed Dutch church, 2 stores, and 75 inhabitants.

ACCRA or ACRA, a country of Africa on the Guinea coast, abt. lat. 5° 35′ N., long. 0° 12′ W., belonging to England, Holland, & Denmark. British Accra consists of Fort St. James, in lat. 5° 32′ N.; lon. 0° 12′ W., with a small ter., & is among the healthiest of the stations on this coast. Pop. 3,000 (?) mostly blacks. The garrison consists of about 30 men. 1 m. E. of James Ft. is the Dutch Ft. of Crevecœur, which was destroyed by the Engl. in 1782, & partially restored in 1839, with a garrison of a corporal & a few soldiers. 2 m. E. of Crevecœur is the Danish Fort of Christiansborg.

ACCRINGTON (NEW), a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 5 m. E. Blackburn, 41¼ m. by r. r. from Liverpool. Pop. 7,481. It has several cotton factories. The Leeds & Liverpool canal passes 1 m. N. the Town. Old Accrington is an adjacent t., also with cotton manufs. Pop. 2,266.

ACERENZA, *Acherontia*, a city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Brandano, 16 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,000. It is an archbishopric, and has a castle, hospital, and grammar school.

ACERNO, a t. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 14 m. E.N.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,500. It has paper & iron factories, & is built on the ruins of the anc. *Picentia*.

ACERRA, *Acerræ*, a t. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Agno, 7 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 6,300. It has a fine cathedral.

ACESINES. [CHENAB.]

ACHACHACHE, t., Bolivia, prov. La Paz, on a small stream emptying into L. Titicaca.

ACHAGUAS, t. & cap. prov. Apure Venezuela, S. A., on the left bank of Matiane r., 85 leagues S. Carracas. Pop. 2,500.

ACHAIA, a dep. of Greece, Morea, extending abt. 65 m. from E. to W., with an average width of from 12 to 20 m. along the S. side of the Corinthian gulf. Pop. 1852, 116,699. The interior is mountainous, & the coast low, with few good ports. Chf. town, Patras.

ACHELOUS, a riv. of Greece, [ASPROPOTAMO.]

ACHEN (Dutch ATCAIN, properly ATJIH), a town of Sumatra, near its N.W. extremity, cap. of an indep. kgdm. of the same name, on a riv. near the sea. Lat. 5° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 34′ E. It is built on piles of wood, & is said to comprise 8,000 houses. It has a limited trade with Singapore, Pulo-Penang, & Malacca. The entrance by the 3 mths. of the riv. is dangerous, & the port insecure. The kgdm. of Atchin extends from the riv. Sinkel, lon. 98° E. to the W. extrem. of the isl., & was formerly a powerful state, now nearly extinct. ACHEN HEAD is the name of the N.W. point of Sumatra.

ACHERN, a town of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine on the Acher, 30 m. S.S.W. Carlsrhue. Pop. 1,713.

ACHERON, a riv. of anc. Greece.—[MAVROPOTAMOS.]

ACHIGAN, or St. Rock de l'Achigan, p-v. seigniory L'Assomption, co., Can. E., 36 m. N. Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores & 100 inhab.

ACHILL or EAGLE-ISLAND, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireld., co. Mayo. Circumf. about 30 m. Area, 35,283 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,392, mostly occup. in fishing. At its N. E. end is a Protest. Missionary establishment. Its W. point forms Achill head, 2,222 feet in the elev., lat 53° 59′ N.; lon. 10° 12′ W.—*Achil Beg* is an isl. immediately S. the foregoing.

ACHONRY, a pa. of Ireld., co. Sligo, 15 m. S.S.W. Sligo. Area, 60,896 ac. Pop. 17,986.

ACHOR, p-o.,Columbiana co.,O.,172 N.E. Columbus, 278 W. The v. is called Achorstown, and is situated in Middleton t., and on the left bank of Little Beaver r.

ACHRAY (LOCH), a small picturesque lake of Scotl., co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Stirling.

ACHSAI or AKSAI, a t. of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 m. S.E. Georgievsk, & formerly noted for its trade in slaves.

ACHTYRKA, a t. of Europ. Russia gov., & 60 m. N.W. Kharkov, on small riv. of same name. Pop. 14,000. It has woollen manufs., a considerable trade, & an image of the virgin, which is visited by numerous pilgrims.

ACI or ACI REALE, a t. & sea-port of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., well built on a height at the mouth of the Aci, 7 m. N.E. Catania. Pop. 16,000. It is built mostly of lava, has many fine edifices, a castle, a small harbor, manufs. of linens, silks, cutlery, & filigree work, & an active trade. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, & for the cave of Polyphemus & grotto of Galatea in its vicinity.

ACKLAM, two pas. of Engl. co. York.—I. (*East*) E. & N. ridings, 7 m. S.W. New Malton. Area, 2,970 ac. Pop. 781.—II. (*West*), N. riding, 5 m. N.E. Yarm. Area, 1,476 ac. Pop. 110.

ACKLIN ISLAND, a small isl. in the Bahama group, 120 m. N.E. Cuba.

ACKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Pontefract. Area, 2,270 ac. Pop. 1,835, includg. 314 in the large school estab. here by the Friends in 1777. Ackworth has several endowed schools & charities.

ACLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 m. E. Norwich. Area, 3,209 ac. Pop. 816.

ACOBAMBA, a t., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 50 m. S.W. Huamanga, and formerly cap. of a prov. The surrounding country is highly fertile.

ACOMA, v., Bernalillo co., N. Mex.

ACOMB or AKEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co., & 2 m. W. York, in the Ainsty. Area, 2,273 ac. Pop. 979. Near it is Silver's Hill, where, according to tradition, the body of the Emperor Severus was burned.

ACONA, p-v., Holmes co., Miss.

ACONCAGUA, a volcanic mntn. & river of S. Amer., Chili; the mntn. is one of the loftiest of the Andes, & the highest volcano in the world, being 23,900 ft. above the level of the sea. The riv. rises on its S. side, & flows S.W., watering many cultivated valleys, & joins the Pacific 12 m. N. Valparaiso. Quillota & Aconcogua are on its banks.

ACONCAGUA, a prov. of Chili, S. Amer. Area, 8,960 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 91,922. It contains several wide & fertile valls., & the towns of San Felipe, & Santa Rosa de Aconcagua, each containing a pop. of 5,000, & Quillota, about 20 m. from the sea, with a pop. of 8,000.

ACOVAN, l., N. Pacific, one of the Aleutian group, 24 m. l., 9 W., surrounded by dangerous reefs. Pop. 74.

ACOONO-COONO, a town and dist. Africa, on the E. b. of the Old Calabar or Cross riv., lat. 6° 29′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E. Pop. 4,000 (?).

ACORES, isls., Atlantic Ocean. [AZORES].

ACQS, a town of France. [DAX].

ACQUACKANONCK, p-t., Passaic co., N. J., 13 N.W. New York, 79 N.E. Trenton, 236 W. Situated S. and W. of the Passaic r. Surface, hilly and mountainous on the west, and rolling on the east; soil, generally fertile. The v. is situated on the W. bank of the Passaic r. at the head of sloop navigation. It has 2 Dutch Reformed churches, several stores, and about 80 dwellings. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,483; 1850, 2,941.

ACQUAL AGNA, a v. of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. Urbino, on a hill, 8 m. S. Urbino. Pop. 1,000.

ACQUA-NEGRA, a v. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 16 m. W. Mantua. Pop. 1,100.

ACQUAPENDENTE, *Acuda*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Stat., deleg., Viterbo, 12 m. N. W. Orvicto. Pop. 3,000. It is dull and dirty, but stands picturesquely on the slope of a wooded hill, down which descends a fine cascade,—whence its name. It is a bishop's see. Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born here in 1537.

ACQUA-SPARTA, a t. of Italy, Pon. States, deleg. & 10 m. S.W. Spoleto.

ACQUAVIVA, a t. of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant. 16 m. S.S.W. Bari. Pop. 5,000.—II. a town, prov. Molise, 22 m. N.N.E. Campobasso.

ACQUI, *Aquæ*, a walled. t. of the Sard. State, Piedmont, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Bormida, 18 m. S.S.W. Allessandria. Pop. 8,000. Celebrated for its great antiquity, & for the remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is much frequented for its sulphur-baths. Pop. of prov. 1848, 101,202.

ACQUINTON, p-o., King William co., Va.

ACRA, p-v., Greene co., N. Y., 47 S.S.W. Albany, 349 W. It has a Baptist church, a store, a tannery, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

ACRE (PASHALIC OF). [SYRIA].

ACRE, AKKA, or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, *Accò* or *Ptolemais*, a fortif. city & seaport of Syria, cap. pash. on a prom. at the foot of Mt. Carmel. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 35° 5′ E. Pop. 10,000 (?) Acre is celeb. for the memorable sieges which it has sustained. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1191, and by the Saracens in 1291. Bonaparte attempted to storm this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. It was taken by Ibraham Pasha in 1832, and again by the comb. Engl. & Austr. squadrons in 1840. The bay of Acre is much frequented by French, Italian, & Austrian vessels.

ACRI, a t. of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 7,861.

ACRISE, a pa. Engl., co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 5 m. N.N.W. Folkstone. Area, 1,034 ac. Pop. 198.

ACROTIRION, a t. of the Grec. archip., on the S.W. of the island Thera or Santorini.

ACS, a t. of Hungary, co. & 6 m. S.W. Komorn. Pop. 3,237, employed in rearing sheep.

ACTÆON ISLANDS, a group of 3 low wooded islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1837; centre isl. lat. 21° 23′ S.; lon. 136° 32′ W.

ACTIUM, town & gulf of. [ARTA & AZIO].

ACTON, t., York co., Me. It lies near the head waters of Salmon Falls r., by which it is separated from N. Hampshire. It has a Baptist, a Congregational and a Methodist church, 8 stores, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,401; 1850, 1,359.

ACTON, p-t., Middlesex co. Mass., 22 N.W. Boston, 462 W. Soil fertile. Drained by Nashoba Brook, a branch of Assabet r. The v., situated in the central part of the town, contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist, and 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 stores, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a powder fac., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,121; 1850, 1,605.

ACTON, t., Windham co., Vt., 20 N. Brattleboro.

ACTON, p-t., Bagot co., Can. E. The v. is situated on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, 49 m. from Montreal, and contains a woollen fac., a store, and 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the p. 1852, 581.

ACTON, p-v., Esquesing t., Halton co., Can. W. 30 N. Hamilton. It has 3 stores, a tannery, and 75 inhab.

ACTON, numerous pas., Engl., l. co. Chester, 2 m. W.N.W. Nantwich. Area, 15,542 ac. Pop. 3,165. It has numerous charities. Dorfold Hall, a fine building of the 17th cent., is in this pa.—II. co. Middlesex, 8¼ m. W. St. Paul's, & 1 m. S. the Gt. West. r. r. Area, 2,286 ac. Pop. 2,582.—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Area, 2,811 ac. Pop. 539. It is the name of several townships in the cos. Chester, Gloucest., Northumb., Salop, Stafford, & York.

ACTON-BEAUCHAMP, a pa. Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.E. Bromyard. Area, 1,529 ac. Pop. 206.

ACTON-BURNELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 3,141 ac. Pop. 416. Here are the remains of an anc. castle where Edw. I., in 1283, held a parliament, in which a memorable statute was passed relating to the recovery of debts, the imprisonment of debtors, &c.

ACTON CORNER, p-o., York co., Me., 91 S.W. Augusta, 520 W. (See Acton.)

ACTON-ROUND, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 2 m. S.S.E. Wenlock. Area, 2,126 ac. Pop. 168.

ACTON SCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 3 m. S. Church-Stretton. Area, 1,889 ac. Pop. 215.

ACTON-SURVILLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 323.

ACTOPAN, a t. of Mexico, cap. dist., in a valley of same name, 60 m. N. Mex., on the road from Itsmiquilpan to Chico. Pop. 2,800. Elevation 7,148 feet. The valley of Actopan is inhabited by Otomi Indians, & in the vicinity of the town are produced rich crops of maize & barley. The mountain range known as *Los Organos de Actopan*, rises 2,426 ft. above the valley. Pop. of the dist. 12,000 to 15,000.

ACUL, a town & sea-port of Emp. & I. of Hayti, N. coast, 10 m. W. Cape Français. Lat. 19° 47′ N.; lon. 72° 27′ W.

ACULAPA, t., Tabasco. Mex.

ACULO, v., Mex., on the N.W. border of the state, 30 m. W. Tula. On the plains near the v. a great battle was fought on the 7th Nov. 1810. The patriots under Hidalgo were defeated with a terrible slaughter, 10,000 killed, and their whole army dispersed.

ACWORTH, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 46 W. Concord, 460 W. Soil fertile, and it has some good mill seats on Cold river, issuing from Cold pond. Incorporated in 1712. There are in the t. a woollen fac., with 4 looms, 144 sp., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,150; 1850, 1,251.

ACWORTH, p-v., Cobb co., Ga.

ADA, p-t., Kent co., Mich., 158 N.W. Detroit, 639 W. Situated on the S. side of Grand r. The v. is at the junction of Thorn-apple r. Pop. of the t. 593.

ADAHUESCA, a t. of Spain, Aragon, prov. & 15 m. E.S.E. Huesca.

ADAIES, p-v., Natchitoches par., La. 383 N.W. New Orleans, 1,300 W. This is an ancient Spanish village, the houses are in the old Spanish style, there is a little old church with some coarse paintings, and it has 3 or 4 bells. The inhabitants are all of Spanish descent.

ADAIR, county, Mo. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 567 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Chariton r.; its eastern part is drained by several streams, tributaries of the Mississippi r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Kirkesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,764; wheat, 5,801 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 141,370; oats, 11,157; wool, 7,287 pounds; 1 tannery, 7 sch., 260 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,342.

ADAIR, county, Ky. A central, southern co. Area 328 sq. ms. Drained chiefly by Green r. and its branches. Surface hilly; soil second rate. Capital Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $28,749; In. corn, 537,945 bush. produced; oats, 80,536; tobacco, 509,003 pounds; wool, 24,307; 22 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 3 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 24 libraries, 1,090 vols.; 27 churches; 1 acad., 20 pupils; 47 sch., 2,774 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,466; pop. 1850, 9,898.

ADAIR, county, Iowa, situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Nod-

doway & Upper Three Rivers. Surface gently undulating; soil, fertile, unorganized.

ADAIRSVILLE, p-v., Cass co., Ga., 156 N.W. Milledgeville, 663 W., on the Western & Atlantic r. r., 70 m. from Atlanta, & contains a Methodist church, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

ADAIRSVILLE, p-v., Logan co., Ky., 182 S.W. Frankfort, 706 W. It contains 4 stores, & about 150 inhabitants.

ADALIA, a seaport, Asiatic Turkey. Pop. 8,000. The harbor is small, but has a good anchorage.

ADALINE, p-o., Marshall co., Va.

ADAMS, cape, the S. point of land at the mouth of the Columbia r. on the Pacific. 5 miles S.S.E. from Cape Disappointment. The cape is low, & thinly wooded. (See Columbia r. & Cape Disappointment.)

ADAMS, MT., Wash. Ter. (See Mt. St. Helens).

ADAMS, county, Penn., lies in the south part of the State. Area, 528 sq. ms. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by several small streams, flowing into the Susquehanna & Potomac rivers. Capital, Gettysburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $559,996; wheat, 318,842 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 293,979; oats, 261,779; potatoes, 37,689; wool, 23,697 pounds; 42 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 28 tanneries, 84 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers, & 1 quarterly publication; 4 libraries, 12,700 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $432,176; value of manufac. articles, $609,360; 48 churches, 2 colleges, 172 students; 3 acad., 77 pupils; 123 sch., 6,429 scholars. Pop. 1840, 23,044; pop. 1850, 25,981.

ADAMS county, O., in the S. part of the state, on the Ohio r. Area, 550 sq. ms. Surface hilly; soil various. Drained by Brush creek, along which iron ore is found and quarried. Cap. W. Union. There were in 1850, neat cattle, live stock valued at $357,988; wheat, 128,904 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 767,798; oats, 15,797; wool, 45,546 pounds; 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 furnaces, 1 iron foundry, 13 tanneries, 29 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $55,104; value of manufac. articles, $132,532; 37 churches; 85 sch., 4,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,183; pop. 1850, 18,883.

ADAMS, county, Ia. In the E. part of the state, bounded E. by the state of Ohio. Area, 336 sq. ms. The surface is mostly level; soil, clay mixed with marl. St. Mary's r. flows through the N. & Wabash through the S. part. Cap. Decatur. There were in 1850, neat cattle, live stock, sheep, valued at $114,858; wheat, 52,292 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 101,688; oats, 22,300; wool, 9,532 pounds; 1 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub., 1 library 330 vols, 5 churches, 28 sch., 555 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,264; pop. 1850, 5,797.

ADAMS, county, Ill., in the W. part of the state. Its waters flow into the Mississippi & Illinois. Area, 768 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Quincy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $775,065; wheat, 502,034 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,092,713; oats, 277,201; wool, 59,541 pounds; 14 grist m., 6 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 7 tanneries, 17 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 1 daily, 4 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly, pub.; 3 libraries, 2,090 vols.; 30 churches, 8 acad., 250 pupils; 165 sch., 4,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,476; pop. 1850, 26,508.

ADAMS, county, Wis., centrally situated. Area, 1,320 sq. ms. The Wis. riv. passes centrally through it, by branches of which it is drained. Capital, Necada. Pop. 1850, 187.

ADAMS, county, Iowa, situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Nodaway & Little Platte rivers. Capital, Nowiski.

ADAMS, S.W. county, Miss., is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi. Area, 419 sq. ms. The surface is moderately hilly, excepting bottoms on the rivers, & the soil is generally fertile. Capital, Natchez. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $263,099; Ind. corn, 334,355 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 35,220; cotton, 17,473 bales; 2 flouring m., 4 printing offices, 2 semi-weekly & 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $97,550; value of manufac. articles, $207,850; 1 library, 2,000 vols.; 12 churches, 6 acad., 195 pupils; 15 sch., 820 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,434; pop. 1850, 18,601.

ADAMS, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 20 N. Pittsfield, 40 E. Albany, 132 W.N.W. Boston, 392 W. Hoosack river passes through the town, & affords an extensive water power, which has been employed in manufactures.

There is a natural bridge in this town over Hudson's brook, a branch of Hoosack r., which is a great curiosity. The stream has worn a channel from 30 to 60 feet deep, and 30 rods in length, in a body of white marble or limestone, leaving, in one place, a natural bridge, 12 or 15 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 60 feet above the surface of the stream. Saddleback mountain is between the town & Williamstown, but mostly in this town. The highest peak, denominated *Gray lock*, is 3,505 feet above the level of the sea.

The remains of the old fort Massachusetts are still to be seen, on the N. end of Saddle mountain, erected as a defence against the savages.

The p-o. is in the v. of South Adams, which contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Friends, & 1 Free to all denominations; 6 cotton fac. with 233 looms, 7,400 spindles, & employing 240 persons; a woollen fac. with 735 spindles, & employs 40 persons; 2 tanneries; & about 800 inhabitants.—(see N. Adams). There are in the t. 5 woollen fac., 7,100 sp.; 11 cotton fac., 23,354 sp.; 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m.; an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,703; 1850, 6,172.

ADAMS p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 162 N.W. Albany, 403 W., situated on both sides of Sandy cr., where there is a fall of 15 feet, producing a good water power. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. The v. contains 6 churches, 2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian; a seminary for females, a bank, 3 mills, & 750 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 iron foundries, a carriage fac., a brewery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,966; 1850, 3,106.

ADAMS, p-v., Irwin co., Ga., 97 S. Milledgeville, 761 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ocmulgee r.

ADAMS, t., Champaign co., O., 10 ms. N.W. Urbanna. It is drained by Stony & Tawawa crs. Pop. 1840, 970; 1850, 1,123.

ADAMS, t., Clinton co., O. Pop. 1850, 869.

ADAMS, t., Coshocton co., O., on the N. side of Tuscarawas r. Pop. 1840, 838; 1850, 1,419.

ADAMS, t., Darke co., O., 3 ms. from Greenville, the co. seat. It is watered by Greenville & Panther crs. Pop. 1840, 687; 1850, 1,416.

ADAMS, t., Defiance co., O. Drained by branches of Maumee r. Pop. 1850, 432.

ADAMS, t., Guernsey co., O., 5 ms. W. of Cambridge. Drained by branches of Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 867; 1850, 860.

ADAMS, t., Monroe co., O. drained centrally by Sunfish cr. Pop. 1840, 898; 1850, 1,092.

ADAMS, t., Muskingum co., O., watered by Wills' cr. & the Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 988; 1850, 998.

ADAMS, p-t., Seneca co., O. Drained by Green cr. The v. is at the Sulphur Springs, & contains about 50 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,250; 1850, 1,416.

ADAMS, t., Washington co., O. Drained by the Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 792; 1850, 1,293.

ADAMS, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich., 93 S.W. Detroit, 533 W. Drained by the head branches of the St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 534; 1850, 1,129.

ADAMS, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,012.

ADAMS, t., Carroll co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 671.

ADAMS, t. Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 474.

ADAMS, t., Decatur co., Ia., 54 S.E. by E. Indianapolis, 557 W. Pop. 1850, 1,257.

ADAMS, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 512; 1850, 861.

ADAMS, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,310.

ADAMS, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,411.

ADAMS, t., Parke co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 879.

ADAMS, t., La Salle. Pop. 1850, 549.

ADAMS, t., Ripley co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,524.

ADAMS, p-v., Adams co., Ill.

ADAMS, t., Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 482.

ADAMS, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

ADAMS, t., Green co., Wis. Drained by Dougherty cr. Pop. 1850, 275.

ADAMS, t., Keokuck co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 29.

ADAMS BASIN, p-v., Monroe co., N. Y., 230 W. Albany, 379 W. Situated on the Erie canal. It has a church, a store, 2 saw m., & 125 inhabitants.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a chain of shoals extending across the gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon & the peninsula of Hindoston. [MANAAR].

ADAMSBURGH, p-v., Hempfield t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 183 W. Harrisburg, 209 W. The road from Greensburg to Pittsburg passes through it. It contains 4 stores, 4 grist m., & 263 inhabitants.

ADAMSBURGH, p-o., Gasconade co., Mo.

ADAMS CENTRE, p-v., Jefferson co., N. Y., 162 N.W. Albany, 403 W. It has 2 Baptist churches, 3 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

ADAMS' MILLS, p-v., Muskingum co., O., 61 E. Columbus, 346 W. It is situated on the Ohio canal, 6 N.E. Dresden. It has a store, a warehouse, a large flouring mill, supplied with water from the canal; & a few other buildings.

ADAMS' MILLS, p-o., Pulaski co., Ky., 12 Somerset, 76 S. by E. Frankfort, 587 W.

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain of Ceylon, in the centre of the island. Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ E. Height 7,420 ft.

ADAMSPORT, v., Jasper t., Steuben co., N. Y., situated on Tuscarora cr., & contains 2 stores, 2 saw m., 1 tannery, & about 125 inhabitants.

ADAMS' RUN, p-v., Colleton Dist., S. C., contains an Episcopal church, & 150 inhabitants.

ADAMS' STORE, p-o., Mechlenburg dist., S.C.

ADAMS STORE, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

ADAMSTOWN, p-v., East Cocalico t., Lancaster co., Pa., 23 N.N.E. Lancaster, 47 Harrisburg, 136 W. It contains 25 or 30 buildings, including dwellings, stores, &c.

ADAMSTOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Md., situated on the right bank of Monacacy r., 6 m. from Frederick t.

ADAMSTOWN, a vill. & pa. of Ireld., co. & 17¼ m. W.N.W. Wexford. Area of pa. 8,134 ac. Pop. 2,037. Here the barn of Scullabogue was burned during the rebel. of 1798, with a number of prisoners inside.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Colerain t., Franklin co., Ms., 104 W. by N. Boston, 414 W.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Newport co., R. I.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Kingsbury t., Washington co., N. Y., 58 N. Albany, 430 W. It contains a Baptist church, a store, & about 25 dwellings.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 252 N.W. Harrisburg, 302 W.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Salem t., Muskingum co., O.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Harrison co., Va.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Flor.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., Ontwa t., Cass co., Mich., 172 W. by S. Detroit, 617 W. It lies on both sides of Christiana r., has a flouring m., a saw m., 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

ADAMSVILLE, p-o., Morgan co., Ken.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v., McNairy co., Tenn., 139 S.W. Nashville, 815 W.

ADAMSVILLE, v., Farnham t., Missisquoi co., Can. E., has a store, a grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, a potash fac., & 100 inhabitants.

ADANA or ITSHIL, a pash. of Asiat. Turkey, chiefly betw. lat. 36° & 37° 30′ N., & lon. 32° & 36° 10′ E., having N. Karamania, & the range of M. Taurus, E. the pas. Marash, W. Antolia, & S. the B. of Scanderoon, & the Mediterranean. Chf. rivs. the Sihoon, & Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus.*) Chf. towns, Adana & Tarsoes (anc. *Tarsus*).

ADANA, *Bathnæ* a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash. on r. b. of the Sihoon, 30 m. from the sea. Lat. 37° 10′ N., lon. 35° 12′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is well built, & has a castle, several remains of antiquity, a bridge over the Sihoon, said to have been built by Justinian, with a trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine, & fruit.

ADARE, a decayed town & pa. of Ireld., co. Limerick, on the Maig, 10 m. S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 12,093 ac. Pop. of do. 4,902; of town, 1,095. It has a long stone bridge, an old castle, & some monastic remains.

ADARIA, p-o., Richland co., O.

ADARIA, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

ADBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. W. by S. Eccleshall. Area, 4,560 ac. Pop. 591.

ADDA, *Addua*, a riv., Northern Italy, which rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows generally S., traversing lakes Como & Lecco, & after a course of 80 m. joins the Po 7 m. W. Cremona.

ADDA, a Danish prov. & vill. of Africa, near the coast, on W. bank of the riv. Volta.

ADDERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2¼ m. N. by E. Deddington. Area, 6,380 ac. Pop. 2,310. It has two tnshps. termed E. & W. Adderbury.

ADDERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop on the Birm. and Liv. canal, 4 m. N.N.W. Mkt.-Drayton. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 355.

ADDINGHAM, two pas. of Engl., I. co. Cumberl., 6¼ m. N.E. Penrith. Area, 9,520 ac. Pop. 728.—II. a pa., co. York, W. riding, 6 m. E. by S. Skipton. Area, 5,472 ac. Pop. 1,625.

ADDINGTON, par. Restigouche, co. N. B. Drained by the Upsalquitch r. entering the Restigouche r. on N., which forms the N. boundary of the parish. It had in 1851, 2 churches, 3 schools, a saw m., a grist m., a tannery. Pop. 1,147.

ADDINGTON, co. Can. W. Area, 576 sq. ms. Centrally situated, with a narrow front on Lake Ontario, and extending back 6 townships in depth. Surface undulating; soil very fertile; drained by numerous streams, all passing in a S. by W. direction, and entering the Bay of Quinte. There were in the county, in 1852, neat cattle, 16,923; sheep, 24,210; swine, 10,776; horses, 4,706; wheat, 78,268 bush. produced; rye, 65,568; Indian corn, 47,565; buck wheat, 33,920; barley, 20,147; oats, 212,280; potatoes, 71,083; peas, 104,623; tobacco, 167 pounds; wool, 63,247; 17 grist mills, 38 saw mills. Pop. 15,165.

ADDINGTON, the name of several pas. of Engl., I. co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Winslow. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 71.—II. co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Maidstone. Area, 942 ac. Pop. 220.—III. co. Surrey, 3 m. E.S.E. Croydon, and 2 m. E. of Croydon Railroad. Area, 3,900 ac. Pop. 615.—IV. (*Great*) co. Northamp., 3¼ m. S.W. Thrapston. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 270.—V. (*Little*) co. Northamp. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 299.

ADDISON, county, Vt., on the west side of the State, lies on Lake Champlain. It was organized in 1787. Area, 700 sq. ms. The surface is mostly level near the lake, but becomes hilly & mountainous towards the E. The land in the lake towns is of a superior quality, & in the hilly parts is well adapted to grazing. It is drained chiefly by Otter cr., and its tributaries. Lake Champlain has some good harbors in this county, & affords great com. advantages. A quarry of beautiful white statuary marble is found at Middlebury, & is extensively wrought. Capital, Middlebury. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $1,289,608; wheat, 103,434 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 175,478; oats, 211,385; potatoes, 318,421; wool, 622,594 pds.; 8 flouring & grist m., saw m., 3 iron founderies, 5 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 13 tanneries—38 persons emp.; 2 printing-offices; 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 8 libraries, 8,879 vols.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $289,375; value of manufac. articles, $659,838; 52 churches; 1 college, 63 students; 10 acad., 438 pupils; 196 sch., 7,884 scholars. Pop. 1840, 23,583; 1850, 26,549.

ADDISON, p. t., Washington co., Me., 138 m. E. by N. Augusta, 720 W. Drained by Indian & Pleasant rivers. It has 2 tanneries, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,053; 1850, 1,152.

ADDISON, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 12 m. W.N.W. Middlebury, 72 m. S.W. Montpelier, 483 W., situated on the east shore of Lake Champlain. The lake is here 3 miles broad. Settled in 1770. Otter cr. passes into the town, & Mill & Pike, small rs., enter into Lake Champlain. Surface level, soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,232; 1850, 1,279.

ADDISON, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y., 18 m. S. Bath, 227 m. W. by S. Albany, 292 W. Drained by Canisteo & Tuscarora crs., the former of which is navigable for boats. Surface uneven, soil indifferent. The v. is on the left bank of the Canisteo r., & contains 3 churches, 2 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian, 10 stores, an academy, an iron foundry, a woollen fac., & about 600 inhab. There are in the t. 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,920; 1850, 3,721.

ADDISON, p. t., Somerset co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny r., 153 m. S.W. Harrisburg, 170 W. Drained by branches of the Youghiogheny r. The v. is pleasantly situated on the National road, & contains about 200 inhab. (It was formerly called Petersburg.) There are in the t., a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,301; 1850, 1,665.

ADDISON, p. t., Gallia co. O., 107 m. S. by E. Columbus, 354 W. It lies on the Ohio r. a few miles above Gallipolis. It has 3 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 692; 1850, 924.

ADDISON, t., Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 537; 1850, 924.

ADDISON, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.

ADDISON, t., Shelby co. Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,284; 1850, 1,917.

ADDISON, p. v., Du Page co., Ill. Pop. 818.

ADDISON, p., Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1850, 1,144.

ADDISON, p. o., Elizabethtown, Leeds co., Can. W.

ADDISON CORNERS, p. v., Elizabethtown, t., Leeds co., Can. W., 12 m. from Brockville. Contains several mills, a tannery, 3 stores, & 200 inhab.

ADDISON POINT, p. o., Washington co., Me.

ADDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 5 m. N. by W. Leeds. Area, 6,356 ac. Pop. 1,050. The church is a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

ADDLESTROP, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloster. Area, 1,285 ac. Pop. 196.

ADDLETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. pts. Lindsey, near the coast, 7 m. S.E. Alford. Area, 2,006 ac. Pop. 288.

ADEGHEM, a v. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cant. & 3 m. W.N.W. Eecloo. Pop. 3,534.

ADEL, or SOMAULI, a country of Africa, extending along its N.E. coast from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui, betw. lat. 8° and 12° N., and lon. 43° and 51° E. Pop. Mohammedan, and subordinate to an imam. It is marshy and unhealthy, but exports wax, myrrh, ivory, gold dust, and cattle. Chf. ports, Zeila, and Berbera.

ADELAIDE, a city and capital of S. Australia, 7 m. S.E. from its port on an inlet, and on the E. side of the gulf of St. Vincent. Lat. 34° 57′ S.; lon. 138° 38′ E. Pop. 1850, 10,000. It is divided into 2 parts by the river Torrens, here crossed by 2 bridges, and comprises an area of 1,000 acres. Both portions of the city stand on gentle elevations, regularly laid out, streets from 70 to 130 feet in width, crossing each other at right angles. In the southern part are the government house, hospital, the legislative council house, the court house, jail, the S. Australia Bank, a branch of the Australia Bank, an insurance co., an assay office, a philanthropic institution, a mechanics institute, a botanic garden, cemetery, 15 churches, &c., and in the vicinity a college has lately been established. Several newspapers are published in the city. It manufactures woollen goods, starch, soap, snuff, and machinery, and has a variety of steam and other mills, with breweries, tanneries, &c. Its trade in ores, wool, &c., is very extensive. Bordering the city, on the E.S.E., is a semi-circle of hills, some rising to upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea; and within a few miles are the principal copper, lead and gold mines. The value of copper ores exported in 1849 was £287,481. The amount of crude gold delivered at the assay office during the year 1852 amounted to £1,443,761, equal to $7,000,000. *Port Adelaide*, 7 m. N.W. from the city, is in a low and marshy situation, and is connected with Adelaide by railroad. Port Adelaide has a custom-house, a number of dwelling-houses and warehouses, many of which are built of stone, with extensive wharves for the accommodation of shipping. Pop. 1850, 2,500. The inlet of the sea, forming the harbor, opposite the entrance to which a light vessel is moored, stretches from the gulf, from which it is separated by a narrow neck of land, for about 8 m. southward, surrounding Torrens I. At its entrance is a sand bar, with 8 feet of water at ebb, and 16 feet at flood tide. The number of arrivals in 1849 were 277. Value of exports the same year, £436,216.

ADELAIDE, p. t., Middlesex co., Can. W. Drained by head branches of Sydenham r. Pop. 1852, 1,979.

ADELAIDE ISLAND, the W.most of a chain of isls. off the S.W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 52° S.; lon. 75° W.

ADELFORS, a vill. of Sweden, læn Jönköping, on the Amman, 20 m. S.E. Ekesjö, with a gold mine nearly abandoned.

ADELIE, a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30′ S.; lon. 136° to 142° E., seen by D'Urville Jan. 19, 1840, several days after the discovery of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. *See Antarctic Continent.*

ADELINE, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

ADELL, p. v., capital Dallas co., Io. 130 W., Iowa city 1,073 W. Situated on the W. side of Raccoon r., & contains a court-house, 3 religious societies, 2 stores, a saw m., & 50 inhab.

ADELL, p. v., Sheboygan co., Wis.

ADELPHI, p. v., Colraine t., Ross co., O., 67 m. S.W. Columbus, 412 W. It is situated on the N. fork of Salt cr., & contains 3 stores & 412 inhab.

ADELSBERG, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 22 m. N.E. Triest. Pop. 1,500. Celebrated for its stalactite caves. At a little distance is a magnif. grotto, composed of three caverns, one above the other.

ADELSPERGERS, v., Monroe co., Ill. Contains a Roman Cath. ch., & 75 inhab.

ADEMUZ, a town of Spain, prov., and 62 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,033.

ADEN (CAPE), a rocky peninsula on the S. coast of Arabia. Summit of cape, lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 45° 7′ E., about 130 m. E. the strait of Babel-Mandeb, midway between Suez and Bombay. It rises to 1,776 ft. in ht., stretches into the ocean about 5 m., varying in breadth from 2 to 3¼ m., is connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus ¾ m. broad, and has a harbor on either side, both of which are good, especially that on the N.W.

ADEN, a town and seaport of Arabia, which since 1839 has belonged to the British, on the E. side of Cape Aden, lat. 12° 46′ 15″ N.; lon. 45° 10′ 20″ E. Pop. 1842, 19,938. Its fortifications, which had fallen into decay, are now being greatly extended & improved; & with the natural advantages of its situation, it will most probably become the Gibraltar of this part of the East. Numerous mosques & other structures attest its former magnificence. Opposite the shore is the rocky island Seerah, at low water joined to the mainland. Aden is well supplied with water, and before the rise of Mocha, was the chief trading port of Arabia. It was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Solyman the Magnificent; but before its occupation by the British, it had shrunk into comparative insignificance. It is occupied by the British East India Co. as a depot for steamers to India, and has a magnetic observatory.

ADENAU, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ. gov., & 29 m. W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,330.

ADERNO, a town of Sicily, at the S.E. foot of M. Etna, near the Simeto, prov. & 17 m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 14,000. It has remains of old walls and the ruins of the anc. *Adranum.*

ADERSBACH, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, 9 m. W.N.W. Braunau, celeb. for a collection of detached rocks covering a surface of several sq. m., & rising to a great height.

ADIGE, *Athesis*, a river of Northern Italy, formed by nums. streamlets from the Helvetian Alps, which unite at Glurns, where it takes the name of the Etsch. Near Bolsano it is called the Adige, & receiving the Eisach, it becomes navig. It enters Lomb. 13 m. S. Roveredo, & flowing S. & E., enters the G. of Venice at Porto-Fossone, 13 m. N.E. Adria, after a course of 220 m. Affits. on l. the Passer, Eisach, Avisio, & Alpone, & rt. the Nos. The cities of Glurns, Trent, Roveredo, and Verona, are on its banks. It is navig. from Trent to the sea; but its velocity renders the navig. difficult.—The *Adigetto* is a canal which commences near Badia, passes Rovigo, and by means of the canals of Scortico & Bianco, connects the Adige with the Po.

ADINKERKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. S.W. Ostend. The canal between Dunkirk & Furnes passes near it. Pop. 969.

ADIRONDACK, MTS., New York, S.W. of Lake Champlain. This range divides the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Hudson. The highest peaks are Mts. Marcy, McIntyre, McMartin, Dial, White Face, & Mt. Seward. Mt. Marcy is the highest elevation in the State, being 5,467 feet above the sea.

ADIRONDACK, p. o., Essex co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACK, r., N. Y. The head source of the Hudson, rises in a gorge in the Adirondack mts., & in its course expands into the beautiful sheets of water named Lakes Henderson & Sandford. Its entire course does not exceed 20 m.

ADISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,815 ac. Pop. 401.

ADJALA, p. t. Simcoe, co. Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,994.

ADJYGHUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, with a hill fortress taken by the British in 1809.

ADLINGFLEET, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, near the junctn. of the Ouse & Trent, 8 m. S.E. Howden. Area, 5,295 ac. Pop. 487.

ADLINGTON, two tnships. of Engl., l. co. Cheshire, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Pop. 1,104, partially occupied with silk-weaving.—II. a t., co. Lancas., pa. Standish, 4 m. N. Wigan, & 1 m. E. the Wigan & Prest. rail. r. Pop. 1,000.

ADMASTON, p. t. Renfrew, co. Can. W. Pop 1852, 685. The v. has 2 cloth fac., a fulling m., a flouring m., a saw m., & 75 inhab.

ADMIRALTY INLET. (See Fuca, Straits of.)

ADMIRALTY (ISLAND), an isl. of Russian America, lat. 58° N., lon. 134 W. It is about 90 m. in length, N. to S., by 25 m breadth. (*Islands*) a cluster of isls. in the Pacific, N.E. of Papua, the largest nearly 60 m. in length, & in lat. 2° deg. S.; lon. 147° 19′ 52″ E. (*Inlet*) T. del Fuego, lat. 54° S.; lon. 70° W.

ADMIRALTY GULF, Australia, on the N.W. coast, lat. 14° S., lon. 126° E., between Cape Voltaire & Cape Bougainville.

ADMISTON or ATHELHAMPSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 471 ac. Pop. 82. It is said to have been a chf. residence of the kings of Wessex.

ADMONESSON, v., Deptford t., Gloucester co., N. J. Situated 3 m. E. from Woodbury, & contains a cotton fac., with 1,200 sp. & 60 power looms, & about 75 inhab.

ADMONT, a town of Austria, Upp. Styria, on the Enns, 56 m. N.W. Grätz, with a pop. of 800, & an extensive Abbey.

ADOLPH, p. o., Chatham co., N. C.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, p. t. Lennox co., Can. W., 32 m. from Kingston. It has the Bay of Quinte on the S. & W. Pop. 1852, 718. The v., situated on the E. bay, contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 150 inhab.

ADONI, a town of British India, presid. Madras, distr. & 42 m. N.E. Bellary, taken & ruined by Tippoo Saib in 1787.

ADONY, a town of Hungary, Stuhlweissenburg, on rt. b. of the Danube, 28 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 3,000.

ADORF, the southermost town of Saxony, circ. Voigtland, on rt. b. of the Elster, 29 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 2,800. It has manuf. of cotton & woollen cloths, & musical instruments.

ADORP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov., & 4 m. N.N.W. Groningen. Pop. 1,085.

ADOUR, *Aturus*, a riv. of France, rises in the Tourmalet (Pyrenees) near Barèges, passes Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, S. Sever & Dax, where it becomes navigable; & after a course of 95 m., falls into the Bay of Biscay N. Bayonne. Affits., Midouze, Gabas, Luy, & Gave-de-Pau.

ADOWA, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Tigré, at the foot of a hill, 145 m. N.E. Gondar. Lat. 14° 12′ N.; lon. 39° 5′ E. Pop. 8,000. (?) It is regularly laid out; houses conical, & interspersed with trees. It has manufs. of cotton & woollen cloths, & is the chief entrepôt of trade between the interior of Tigré & the coast.

ADPAR, a town & parl. bor. of Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Landyfriog, on the Teifi, a bridge across which joins it to Newcastle-Emlyn, ¼ m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1851, 1,746. It has 11 annual cattle-fairs, with a retail trade for the supply of an extensive distr. Petty Sessions. Adpar-Emlyn unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, &c., in sending one mem. to H. of C.

ADRA, *Abdera*, a town & seaport of Spain, Andalucia, prov., & 60 m. S.E. Granada, on the Mediterr. Pop. 7,400. Chiefly employed in the extensive lead mines in its vicinity, the greater part of the ore from which is exptd. to Marseille.

ADRAMYTI, a town & seaport of Asia Minor, 4 m. from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, & 83 m. N. Smyrna. Pop. 5,000. (?) It is ill built & dirty. Exports large quantities of olives & wool to Constantinople, & galls to other ports of Europe.

ADRARA, a vill., Lombardy, prov., & 14 m. E. Bergamo, with an anc. castle, celeb. in the wars of the Guelphs & Guibelines. Pop. 200.

ADRIA, *Hatria*, a town of Lombardy, gov. Venice, betw. the Po & Adige, deleg. & 13 m. E. Rovigo. Pop. 10,000. It has remains of fine edifices, & was anc. a seaport of such consequence as to give its name to the Adriatic, from which it is now 14 m. distant; its port is quite obliterated.

ADRIAMPATAM, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. 34 m. S.E. Tanjore.

ADRIAN, p. t., capital of Lenawee co., Mich., 67 m. Detroit, 501 W. The v. is situated on both sides of the Raisin, principally on the E., & on the S. Mich. & Erie & Kalamazoo railroads. It contains a courthouse, jail, 7 churches—a Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 German, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Cath.; a Union school, 45 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., a saw m., an extensive machine shop, & 2,500 inhab. There are in the t., 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 printing-offices, issuing 3 weekly newspapers & a monthly pub., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,426; 1850, 5,006.

ADRIAN, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

ADRIANCE, p. v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 98 m. S. Albany, 358 W. It has 2 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, several mills, 2 stores, & 150 inhab.

ADRIANOPLE, ANDRINOPLE, EDRENEH (*Hadrianopolis*), a city of European Turkey, prov. Rumelia, built partly on a hill, & partly on the banks of the Tundja nr. its confl. with the Maritza, 137 m. N.W. Constantinople. Lat. 41° 41′ 26″ N.; lon. 26° 55′ 41″ E. Pop. 150,000, of whom 30,000 are Greeks. Formerly the suburbs were surrounded by a strong wall, commanded by 12 towers & a citadel; but these are now in ruins. It has an arsenal, a cannon foundry, & numerous caravanseries & bazaars. On the r. b. of the Tundja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is situated the *Eski-Serai*, the old palace of the sultans, now much decayed. Adrianople possesses important manufs. of silks, woollens & linens, has celeb. dye works & tanneries, & an active commerce in manufr. goods, and the products of a fertile district. The chf. outlet for this commerce is the port of Enos, which was taken by the Russians 20th August, 1829. Adrianople was the cap. of the Ottoman Emp. from 1366 to 1453. *Hadrianopolis* was founded by the Emp. Hadrian on the site of the anc. Orestia.

ADRIATIC SEA (Ital. Mare Adriatico) or GULF OF VENICE, is that part of the Mediterr. which extends from the S.E. at lat. 40° to the N.W. at lat. 45° 46′ N. between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, & Albania. It takes its name from the city of Adria, & forms on the W. the gulf of Manfredonia, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples. The N.W. part bears the name of the Gulf of Venice. On the E. side are the gulfs of Trieste, Fiume, & Cattaro, on the coast of Austria, & of Drino in Albania. The water of this sea contains more salt than that of the ocean, & the influence of the tides is little felt. Its shores are generally low on the Venetian side; it has many shoals, & its muddy shores are covered with unwholesome marshes. Its greatest depth is only 22 fathoms, & a great part of it is less than 12 fathoms. On the Dalmatian side the waves dash against enormous rocks, or ripple among beautiful strands formed by the numerous islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer the navigation of the gulf is safe & simple, because the prevailing wind is very favorable for leaving it, but in winter the S.E. winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige & the Po. Its greatest length, from C. Leuca to Trieste, is 450 m., & its mean breadth is 90 m.

ADRO, a vill. of N. Italy, 27 m. N.W. Brescia.

ADSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¼ m. N.W. Winslow. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 319.

ADUR, a river of Engl., co. Sussex, rising a little S.W. Horsham, flowing S. & entering the English channel at Shoreham after a course of 25 m. Its mouth is supposed by some to have formed the anc. *Portus Adurni*.

ADVENT, a par. of Engl., co. Cornwall. Area, 4,059. Pop. 252.

ADVENTURE, p. o. Ontonagon co., Mich.

ADVENTURE BAY is near the S. extremity of Tasmania, lat. 43° 20′ S., & lon. 147° 30′ E.

ADWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. S. by W. Thame. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 46.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 4 m. N.W. Doncaster. Area, 3,034 ac. Pop. 480.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, on the Dearne, 6 m. N.N.E. Rotherham, & about 1 m. from the N. Midland r. r. Area, 1,107 ac. Pop. 209.

ÆGADES, a group of isls. off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 m. W. Trapani; the principal being Favignana, Levanso, & Maritimo.

ÆGEAN SEA. [ARCHIPELAGO GRECIAN.]

ÆGINA, a small island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the gulf of Ægina or the Saronic gulf, an inlet of the Ægean between Attica & the Morea, 9 m. long, & 5 m. broad. Pop. about 5,000. It is rocky in the N., but fertile in the S.; it contains the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, one of the finest remains of Greece. On its W. side is the town & port of Ægina, 24 m. S.W. Athens, with a pop. of about 1,000, & an active trade.

AELTERE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the rail. from Ghent to Bruges, 12 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. with comm. 5,439.

ÆNG, a frontier town in further India, presid. Bengal, prov., & 80 m. S.E. Aracan, near the best pass into the Burmese dom.

ÆOLIAN, anc. name of the [LIPARI] ISLANDS.

AERNEN, a considerable vill. Switzerl., cant. Vallais, on the Rhone, 7 m. N.E. Brieg.

AERÖE or ARRÖE, an island of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the Baltic, 10 m. S. Fühnen. 14 m. in length by 5 m. mean breadth. Pop. 10,200. It is fertile and well cultivated. Chf. towns, Aeroeskiöbing & Marstal.

AEROESKIOBING, a town & seaport, cap. the above isl. on N.E. side. Pop. 1,600, with ship building docks, & an active navigation.

AERSCHOT, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Demer, 23 m. N.E. Brussels, with distilleries & comm. in grain. Pop. 3,700.

AERTRYCKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,687.

AERZEELE, a vill. of Belgium, W. Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. 3,192.

AERZEN, a town of Hanover, Calenberg, 5 m. S.W. Hameln, with powder works. Pop. 1,000.

ÆTOLIA, a gov. of Greece, on the continent, cap. Missolonghi, between lat. 38° 17′ & 38° 50′ N., & lon. 21° 10′ & 22° 5′ E., having E. the govs. Phocis & Phthiotis, W. Acarnania, N. Eurytania, & S. the gulf of Patras. Pop. 1851, with Acarnania, 98,789, see Acar. It is mostly mntnous., but along the Corinthian gulf, barley, rye, & olives are raised. Highest point M. Oxea, on its N. frontier, 4,636 feet high. Chief river the Phidaris.

AFFOLTERN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant., & 8 m. S.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,794. It has saw mills & dye-works. There are other vills. of same name in the cants. Zurich & Bern.

AFF-PUDDLE or AFFPONDELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 3,818 ac. Pop. 488.

AFFRIQUE (ST.), a comm. & town France, dep. Aveyron on the Sorgue, 29 m. S.S.E. Rhodez. Pop. 4,811. With manuf. of cloth, & trade in Roquefort cheese.

AFGHANISTAN (*Afghan-land*), an extensive inland country of Asia, lying betw. lat. 28° 50 & 36° 30′ N., & lon. 62° & 72° 30′ E., having E. the Punjab, S. Bwhalpoor, Sinde, & Beloochistan, W. the Persian dom., & N. Indep. Turkestan (Balkh, Koondooz, Kafirstan), from which it is separated by the Hindoo Koosh & its prolongations. Area estim. at 225,000 sq. m., & the pop. at about 5,000,000. 4-5ths of the country consists of rocks & mntns. From the table-land in the N. varying from 15,000 to 16,000 feet in height, summ. of Hindoo Koosh, 20,493 feet, many mountain ranges proceed to the S.E. & W., with summits occasionally rising above the limit of perpetual snow, & enclosing numerous valleys & small plains, some of which are fertile & well watered. The S.W. part of the country is a desert, with an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Chief rivers, the Cabool, Helmund, Gomul, Lora, &c.; but none is of great size. The morass Hamoon in the S.W. scarcely belongs to Afghanistan; the only lake of consequence is that of Ab-istada. The vegetation in the low lands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar cane, millet, maize, & turmeric are raised. In the uplands the timber-trees, herbs, & fruits of Europe grow wild; & wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, & artificial grasses are cultivated. Cabool is supposed to excel all other cities in the variety & excellence of its fruits. Tobacco is extensively produced; & India is mostly supplied with madder from hence. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, & naphtha are met with. Arts & husbandry are in a very low condition; carpets are made at Herat, but other manufs. are few, & mostly confined to cotton, woollen, & silk stuffs for home use, with saddlery, harness, & cattle trappings. Sheep & goats are abundant, producing a fine wool used in manufact. of shawls. Imports, coarse cottons, indigo, muslins, silks, & brocade, ivory, wax, sandal-wood, sugar, & spices from India; horses, gold & silver, cochineal, & broad cloth from Turkestan; with some cutlery, hardware, & other European goods from Russia, through Bokhara; silks, cottons, embroidery, & chintz from Persia; slaves from Arabia & Abyssina; silks, tea, porcelain, dyes, & precious metals overland from China; & dates & cocoa nuts from Beloochistan. Altogether the imports may amount to $2,500,000 a year. The exports consists of madder, assafœtida, tobacco, fruits, & horses, with furs, shawls & chintz to India; shawls, turbans, indigo, & other Indian produce to Turkestan; & the same articles, with Herat carpets, to Persia. The demand for British manufactures has lately increased so as nearly to supersede the importation of manufactured goods overland from Russia. Transit trade considerable, & wholly conducted by means of camels & horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles being impracticable. The population comprises Belooches, Usbeks, Huzarehs, Eimauks, Persians, & Hindoos, but the great mass are of the Afghan race, & Mohammedans of the Soonite sect. The Afghans are divided into numerous tribes or clans, the most noted of which are the Dooraunees, Eusfozyees, Ghiljies, & Lahonees; the last named being the principal traders, & the first the tribe in which the monarchy has long been hereditary. The country is subdivided into the three separate principalities of Cabool, Candahar, & Herat. Chief cities, Cabool, Candahar, Herat, Peshawur, Jelalabad, & Ghuznee.

AFIUM-KARA-HISSAR (*Black Castle of Opium*), a city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, cap. of Sanjiack, on a mountain side, 50 m. S.S.E. Kutaiah. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (?) It is pretty well built; has a citadel crowning a lofty rock, numerous mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manuf. of black felts, carpets, arms, saddlery, stirrups, & a large trade in opium, grown near it, whence its name.

AFRAGOLA, a town of Naples, cap. cant. prov., & 6 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 13,000. With extensive manufs. of hats.

AFRICA, *Libya*, one of the great divisions of the Globe, bounded N. by the Strait of Gibraltar & the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe; E. by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea & the Indian Ocean, by which it is separated from Asia; S. by the Southern Ocean; & W. by the Atlantic, which extends between Africa & America. Africa forms an immense peninsula joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, and extending from Ras-el-Krun, lat. 37° 20′ N., to Cape Agulhas, lat. 34° 50′ S., about 5,000 m.; & from Cape Guardafui, lon. 51° 22′ E., to Cape Verde, lon. 17° 32′ W., nearly an equal distance. Area estimated at 12,000,000 sq. m. The principal indentations of coast of Africa, are the gulfs of Sidra & Cabes on the N. in the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Guinea on the W. in the Atlantic, & the Arabian gulf or Red Sea on the N.E. in the Indian Ocean. For isls. of Africa, (*see table of population.*) The most prominent capes are Bon, Blanco, Ceuta, & Serrat on the N.; Blanco, Verde, Rouge, Palmas, 3 Points, Lopez, & Negro on the W. The Cape of Good Hope & Cape Agulhas on the S.; & Capes Delgado & Guardafui on the E. Africa appears to consist of a series of terraces gradually rising from the coast to the interior, forming extensive plains & elevated table-lands. The best known of its mountain systems are the range of Mount Atlas in the N.W., extending, with its branches, from lat. 27° to 32° N., & attaining, in some of its peaks, an elevation of more than 12,000 feet. The Mts. of Kong between Nigritia & N. Guinea, to the E. of which extend the Komri or Mountains of the Moon, the existence & extreme elevation of which are inferred from the great rivers to which they give rise, although they have not been visited by Europeans; the Mountains of Lupata in the S.E. of Africa, those of Madagascar in the island of the same name, and the Mountains of Abyssinia in the N.E. The principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, an affl. of the Mediterranean; the Senegal, Gambia, Niger or Joliba-Quorra, the Zaire, & the Orange, which flow to the Atlantic, & the Zambeze & the Jubb, affls. of the Indian Ocean. The only known lakes of importance are, Lake Tchad in the interior of Nigritia, Lake

Dembea or Tzana in Abyssinia, & Lake Loudieh in Tunis, which appears to be connected with Lake Melgig in Algeria. Of Lake Nyassi, in lat. 8° S.; lon. 30° E., little is known except its great size. Owing to the position of Africa, the greater part of it being within the torrid zone, & the great extent of its arid plains, its climate is excessive, & its temperature higher than that of any other continent. The great characteristic feature of Africa, is the Sahara, an immense desert region stretching across the N. portion of the continent, between the Atlantic & the Red Sea, composed of burning plains covered with shifting sands, or arid rocks, interspersed occasionally with fertile oases. The mineral riches of Africa are little known, but supposed to be very important. Gold dust is found in most of the rivers; diamonds have recently been gathered in Maghreb (Algeria); salt occurs in many parts of the continent & in the islands; iron, copper, silver, lead, & tin are also among its products, & indications of coal have recently been observed. Africa presents the most striking contrasts in its vegetable productions; in the vicinity of arid deserts, there are countries covered with the richest verdure; wherever the land is sufficiently watered, as on the banks of rivers, & on the declivities of mountains, vegetation is characterized by the utmost vigor & magnificence. Among its vegetable products are the baobab, one of the giants of the vegetable world; a species of teak or oak, valuable for building; the cocoa-nut tree, the date, the palm, orange, citron, olive, the papyrus, & numerous dye-woods, the coffee-tree, sugar-cane, cotton & indigo. The fauna of Africa is still very imperfectly known; it comprises the chimpanzee, a species of monkey, which most resembles man; the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, zebra, giraffe, buffalo; the lion, leopard, panther, the wolf, fox, jackall, hyena, antelopes & bears. The chief domestic animals are the camel, horse, buffalo, ox, sheep, goats & dogs. Among the birds of Africa may be noticed the ostrich, eagles, vultures, hawks, owls, cuckoos & sun-birds. The commerce of the interior of Africa is conducted by means of caravans, & consists chiefly in gold-dust, copper, ivory, coral, gums, dye-wood, dates, & indigo, which are exchanged for European goods by traders who visit the coasts. The most considerable object of African export, until within a few years, has been the human species; & to their eternal disgrace, Europeans have ever been the principal dealers. In some years as many as 120,000 human beings have been transported from the shores of Africa; but Britain has been the first power to put a stop to this cruel traffic. Freely has she poured out her treasure, & many valuable lives has she sacrificed, in her efforts to suppress this horrid trade. The inhabitants of Africa comprise many varieties of the human species; the most remarkable & best known of these are the Hottentots & Caffres in the S.; the Negro races on the S.W., & in the interior; the Moors on the N.; the Caucasian races in Abyssinia, & the Copts of Egypt. Fêticism, a degraded superstition, is the religion of the greater number of the inhabitants, being professed by nearly all the negroes & the natives of Madagascar. A corrupt form of the Christian religion is professed in Abyssinia & part of Egypt, & Mohammedanism prevails in all the other regions. Africa is usually divided into the following countries—N. Egypt & Barbary, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, & Morocco; S. of Barbary, the desert of Sahara, with the oases of Fezzan, Dar-fur, & Kordofan; on the W. Senegambia & Guinea; on the S. the Cape Colony, Caffraria, & the Hottentot country; on the E. Nubia, Abyssinia, Adel, Zanguebar, Mozambique, & Sofala; & in the centre, Soudan. A notice of each of these will be found under their proper heads. The Americans, English, French, Portuguese, Spaniards & Dutch, have colonial establishments in Africa. The superficial extent of this great division can be but approximately estimated. Malte Brun and the editors of the Dictionnaire Geographique Universal estimate it at 1,750,000 French sq. leagues of 25 to a degree, or 18,430,000 British sq. m. Ukert 531,638 German, or 11,961,675 English square miles.

The population of the continent of Africa is merely conjectural, with the exception of Algeria, Liberia, Cape of Good Hope, & several small colonies & islands. Pinkerton estimates it at 30,000,000, Malte Brun at 70,000,000, Graberg at 99,000,000, & Ukert at 102,000,000.

NORTH AFRICA.

Countries of the Nile and borders of the Red Sea.

Egypt	2,000,000	Cairo.
Nubia Dongola and Senaar	400,000	New Dongola, Senaar.
Abyssinia, with the country of the Gallas, the Samaulies, the Danakli, and the frontier states along the Red Sea, Darfour, and Kordofan	3,500,000	Gondar, Zeylch.

Barbary or Moorish Africa, inhabited by Arabic, Saracenic, and Berber races.

Sahara, extending West from Fezzan to the Atlantic, and South from the Barbary states to Senegambia	700,000	Mourzouk, Agably.
Tripoli, Barca, and Tunis	1,800,000	Tripoli, Tunis.
Algeria (French colony)	216,638	Algier.
Morocco, with Fez, Suz, and Tafilet	8,500,000	Morocco.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Negro country, extending from the White Cape to the Great Fish river.

Senegambia	6,000,000	Teemboo.
Bissao (Portuguese colony)	4,270	
Senegal (French colony)	19,678	St. Louis.
Sierra Leone (British colony)	45,472	Freetown.
Gambia (British colony)	4,851	St. Mary.
Liberia (Republic of)	120,000	Monrovia.
Cape Palmas (American colony)	4,000	Cape Palmas.

GUINEA UPPER.

Ashantee	300,000	Coomassie.
Gold Coast (Brit. colony)	275,000	Cape Coast Castle.
Gold Coast (Dutch colony)	100,000	Elmina.
Gold Coast (Port. col., included in Bissao)		
Gold Coast (Spanish)	11,481	
Dahomey	200,000	Abomey.
Benin	200,000	Benin.

GUINEA LOWER.

Loango	Wild Tribes.	200,000	Loango.
Congo		1,000,000	
Angola		1,000,000	Loando.
Buenguela		800,000	San Felipe.
Portuguese colonies in Lower Guinea		589,127	St. Salvador.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The region extending from Cape Negro around to Delagoa Bay on the East coast.

Cape of Good Hope (Brit. col.)	261,430	Cape Town.
Natal (British colony)	250,000	Port Natal.
Eastern Coast (British colony)	100,000	
Caffraria	1,000,000	Kurrachamee.

EASTERN AFRICA.

The region extending from Delagoa Bay along the sea coast to the confines of Abysinnia.

Zanguebar	Portuguese colonies.	1,500,000	Zanguebar.
Mozambique			Mozambique.
Mocaranga, including Sofalo and Inhambane			Quilloa. Quillimane. Inbambane.
Delagoa			
Wild Tribes		2,000,000	

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Countries of the Interior.

Northern Nigritia or Soudan, being the country to the South of the Sahara and North of the Kong mountains	15,000,000	Timbuctoo.
Southern Nigritia, centrally to about 20° S. lat.	5,000,000	

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar	4,000,000	Tananarivo.
Mauritius (British)	167,965	Port Louis.
Re-Union, or Bourbon (French)	106,682	St. Dennis.
Comorro & Seychelles Is. (Brit.)	5,800	

Islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

Madeira Is.	108,464	Funchal.
Canaries (Spanish)	257,719	Las Palmas.
Cape Verde Is. (Portuguese)	86,738	Port Praya.
Ascension (British)	6,951	Georgetown.
St. Helena (British)	7,000	Jamestown.
St. Thomas and Prince Is. (Por.)	12,753	
Ferdinand Po, Anno Bon (Spanish), Tristan d'Acunha	5,590	Port Clarence.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante isls. Lat. of northmost isl., 4° 55′ 30″ S.; lon. 58° 33′ E. The British ship Spitfire was wrecked on the southernmost of these islands, 21st August, 1801.

AFRIKEAH or MAHADIAH, a town & sea-port of Tunis, near Cape Afrikeah, on the Mediterranean, 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Pop. about 3,000. It was formerly a strong & important fortress, but is now decayed & insignificant.

AGABLY, a town of Africa, oasis Tuat, on the route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. 26° 40′ N.; lon. 0° 58′ E. It is built of stone, said to be well provided with water, & is a station where the merchants of Morocco meet with those of Tripoli, Tunis & Fezzan.

AGADES, a large city of central Africa, cap. kgdm. Asben, in an oasis of the Sahara. Lat. 18° 10′ N.; lon. 13° E. It has a fortified palace. Here the merchants of Soudan meet at stated periods those of the the N. African states.

AGADIR or SANTA CRUZ, a fortfd. town, & the most S. sea-port of Morocco, prov. Sus, on the Atlantic, 23 m. S.E. Cape Ghir. Lat. 30° 26′ 35″ N.; lon. 9° 35′ 56″ E. Pop. 600 (?). It stands on a declivity overlooking a large & safe harbor, & has some trade with Marseille.

AGAMENTICUS MOUNTAIN, in York co., Me., 4 m. from the ocean, 673 ft. above tide water, a famous landmark for seamen.

AGANA, a fortified town, & the cap. of Guam, one of the Ladrones, on its W. coast. Pop. 3,000. It is the residence of a Spanish governor, & has barracks, schools, & a good church.

AGATA (ST.), several towns of Italy.—I. a small town, Tuscany, 2 m. N.N.W. Scarperia.—II. or *Santhia*, do. Piedmont, prov. Vercelli. Pop. 4,170.—III. a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, distr. Gaëte, with rems. of mag. amphitheatre & ruins of anc. *Minturno*. Pop. 6,800.—IV. de Goti, *Agathapolis*, a town of Naples, distr. Caserta, 15 m. E. Capua.—V. Nuova, a town of Naples, prov. Calab Ult. I., 4 m. S.E. Reggio, with cotton mills. Pop. 2,170.

AGAWAM, p-v., West Springfield t., Hampden co., Mass., 98 m. W. Boston, 358 W. Situated on the W. side of the Connecticut, just below the entrance of Westfield r. It has 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Congregational, several stores, manufactories, & dwellings.

AGDE, *Agatha*, a town of France, dep. Hérault, port on l. b of the Hérault, & Canal du Midi, 2 m. from the Mediterr., & 30 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 8,321. It is pleasantly situated, but being built of black basalt, has a grim appearance, & is popularly called the *Black-town*. It is surrounded by strong walls, & has a college, a school of navig., & an active coasting trade. Its port is defended by Fort Brescau.

AGDEH or AUGDEH, a town of Persia, prov., & 70 m. W.N.W. Yezd, to which city the inhabs. send goats' hair for the manufacture of shawls.

AGEN, *Aginnum*, a town of France, cap. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the rt. b. of Garonne, here crossed by 2 bridges, 73 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 13,003. It is most agreeably situated, & has some good public edifices, including the prefecture, seminary, public library with 12,000 vols., & several churches. It has a royal court, large sail-cloth factory, & manufs. of serge, cotton prints, starch, leather, &c., & is an entrepôt for the trade between Bordeaux & Toulouse.

AGENCY CITY, p-v., Wappelo co., Io.

AGNEWS MILLS, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 220 N.W. Harrisburg, 274 W.

AGEROLA, a town of Naples, Princip. Citra, on a mntn. 10 m. W.S.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

AGGER, canal, a natural communication betw. the Liimfiord & the N. Sea in Denmark, N. Jütland; formed during a storm 1825.

AGGERSOE, a small isl. Denmark, in the G. Belt, 5 m. from the S.W. point of Seeland. Pop. 370.

AGGERSHUUS, a stift or prov. of Norway, cap. Christiania, sit. between lat. 58° 56′ & 62° 58′ N., & lon. 8° & 12° E. Pop. 1845, 109,432. It is the most important province in the kingdom for its agriculture, its mines, & its commerce.—II. an old fort which served as a citadel to Christiania, & which gives its name to the prov.

AGGIUS, a vill. of the Isl. Sardinia, div. & 35 m. N.E. Sassari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,026.

AGHABOE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 11 m. S.W. Maryboro'. Area, 18,702 ac. Pop. 6,310. Formerly a Culdee establishment, & in early times the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Ossory territory.

AGHADOE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, 27 m. S.W. Castlemaine. Area, 19,888 ac. (incl. 1,200 of water. Pop. 4,897. The ruins of an anc. castle, & the cathedral, still remain.

AGHMAT, a fortified town of Morocco, cap. prov., on the riv. of same name, & on the N. declivity of Mt. Atlas, 24 m. S. Morocco. Pop. 6,000, including about 1,000 Jews.

AGHOR or HINGOL, a riv. of Beloochistan, falling into the Arabian Sea, & dividing the provinces Lus & Kelat.

AGHRIM or AUGHRIM, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, 13 m. N.E. Loughrea. It is famous in British history for the great victory obtained here in 1691 by the troops of William III. over those of James II. Area, 7,252 ac. Pop. 2,127.

AGINCOURT or AZINCOURT, a vill., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 13 m. N.W. St. Pol., near which, on the 25th Oct., 1415, the Engl., under Henry V., totally defeated a vastly superior French force.

AGLASOUN, *Lysinoe*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on a mountain, 55 m. N. Sataliah.

AGLIÈ, a town of Piedmont, prov., & 9 m. S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 4,300. It has a splendid royal palace, with extensive parks & gardens.

AGNANO, LAKE, 3 m. W. Naples; occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, & is about ¼ m. in diam. Near it are the Grotta del Cane, & the sulphur baths of San Germano.—II. a village of Tuscany, prov., & 3¼ N.E. Pisa, which also has mineral springs & a cavern of mephitic vapor in its vicinity.

AGNES (ST.), a pa. & town of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.W. Truro. Area, 8,354 ac. Pop. 6,674. The harbor can only be entered at high water. Inhabitants chiefly miners. Opie, the painter, was born here in 1761. St Agnes' Beacon in the vicinity, rises to the height of 664 ft.

AGNO, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, in a fertile valley of same name at the mouth of the Bedagio in L. Lugano, 3 m. W. Lugano. Pop. 726.

AGNONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on a hill, 20 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 7,000; said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom.

AGOAFRIA, a town of Brazil, prov., & 100 m. N. by W. Bahia.

AGOA DE PAO, a mountain peak of the island St. Michael; Açores, near its centre, 3,066 feet in elev.—II. a village on S. shore of same isl., 15 m. E. Ponte Delgada.

AGOAQUENTE, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, near the mouth of the river das Almos, 190 m. N.E. Goyaz.

AGOASDOCES, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a tributary of the San Francisco.

AGOGNA, a river of Piedmont, rising in L. Orta, & flowing S. to the Po, 16 m. N.E. Alessandria.—II., castle, near l. b. of the Agogna, 4 m. S.W. Mortara.

AGON, a small seaport of France, dep. Manche, at the mth. of the Sienne, on the coast opposite Jersey, & 5 m. W. Coutances. Pop. 1,561.

AGORDO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., in a fruitful plain, 12 m. N.W. Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperina, the richest copper mines in Italy. Pop. 2,600.

AGOSTA or AUGUSTA, a strongly fortified city of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Mediterr., 14 m. N. Syracuse. Pop. 14,000. Its port is defended by a tower, & by Forts Garcia & Vittoria. In 1693 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, on which occasion more than one-third of the inhab. were buried under its ruins. The mod. town is well laid out, & its harbor is safe. Exports salt, oil, wines, & honey.

AGRA, a prov. & district of British India. The prov. lies N. of the Nerbuddah river between 25° & 28° N. lat. Area, about 45,000 sq. m. Pop. from 6 to 7 millions. It is in general a level plain, watered by the rivers Jumna & Ganges, & Chumbul. Wheat & barley are the common grains, of which there are commonly two harvests in the year. Millet & pulses form the principal food of the people, the soil being too dry to grow rice. *Agra* (*Acberabad*—abode of Acber), cap. of the district of Agra, is one of the principal cities of British India, situated on the S. bank of the Jumna,

115 m. S.S.E. Delhi. Pop. in 1839, 65,250. It is fortified, & of great extent; has some tolerable streets & good promenades, with handsome houses for European officers, subscription-rooms, a church, fort, arsenal, & is a place of bustle & activity. It boasts of the splendid mausoleum of Shah Jehan, the finest existing specimen of Mohammedan architecture, a marble palace of Shah Jehan, & around it for miles are the remains of palaces & tombs, with the mausoleum of Akbar at Secundra, 6 miles distant. It has a British garrison, & an additional military station, 2 miles distant. The English & Oriental coll., a large quadrangular structure, is the finest of the modern buildings, which also comprise the Metcalfe Testimonial, the govt. house, &c. A considerable trade is carried on with the W. provs. & Persia, the imports thence being shawls, horses, camels, rock salt, fruits & drugs; & by the Jumna & Chambul with the lower provs.; whence come cotton & wool; chief exports, raw silks, indigo, & coarse sugar. From 1504 to 1647, Agra was the seat of the Mohammedan empire in India. It was taken by the British in the Mahratta war, 17th Oct., 1803.

AGRAKHAN, a cape in the Caspian Sea, Rus. territ., lat. 43° 40′ N.; lon. 48° 10′ E., with a bay of same name on its N. side.

AGRAM or ZAGRAB, a city of the Austrian emp., cap. Croatia, on a hill near the Save, 160 m. S.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 12,300. It is handsome; has many good buildings, including a cathedral, & the palace of the states; it is the residence of the Ban, & seat of the sup. courts of Croatia, Slavonia, & the Banat; & has a royal academy, a gymnasium, soc. of music, manufs. of silks & porcelain, & a large trade in corn & tobacco. Pop. of dist. 1850, 234,540.

AGRAMUNT, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov., & 30 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Sio. Pop. 2,680. It has a cathedral & school of prim. instruction. An Artesian well was commenced in the Place del Mercado in Mar. 1845.

AGRAPHO. [PINDUS (MOUNT).]

AGREDA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, at the foot of Moncaldo, prov., & 23 m. N.E. Soria. Pop. 3,847. It is divided by the Queiles, which is crossed by a mag. stone br. of one arch. Commerce in grain & fruit.—II. a town of America, New Granada, prov. Popayan, with gold mines.

AGRÈVE (ST.), a town of France, dep. Ardèche, 22 m. W.S.W. Tournon. Pop. 2,485.

AGRYJANSKAI, a town of Russia, gov. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga.

AGTELEK, a vill. of Hungary, comm. Gomor, celebrated for the stalacite grotto of Baradla.

AGUA FRIO, p-v., Mariposa co., Cal. Situated on Agua Frio cr., a branch of Mariposa r., 87 m. S.E. Stockton. It was first settled during the fall & winter of 1849, & has now grown to a considerable village, & will, no doubt, become a large place, owing to its vast mineral resources.

AGUA, VOLCAN DE, a mountain of C. America, state & 25 m. S.W. Guatemala; its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

AGUACATE, a mountain range of Costa Rica, C. A. Supposed to contain much mineral wealth; there are several gold mines now being worked, the products of which are taken to the Pacific shores, *via* of San Jose & Cartago.

AGUACATENANGO, a town, Guatemala, C. A. Sit. at the extreme source of the Tobasco r., in the prov. of Totonicapan. Pop. 5,000.

AGUACHAPAN, a city, St. Salvador, C. A. It is on the table lands considerably elevated above the plains on the South, where sugar is extensively cultivated, & in the neighborhood is the lake Aguachapan, & numerous hot springs. Pop. 7,000. Earthenware is a staple article of manufacture.

AGUADILLA, a town & seaport of the I. of Porto Rico, on its N.W. coast, 65 m. W. San Juan. Pop. 2,500. The anchorage is good.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a town, State of Zacatecas, Mex., 80 m. N.E. Guadalaxara. Pop. 7,000. It is a handsome town, with a cloth manufactory, & a considerable trade. It has hot springs in its vicinity, whence its name.

AGUEDA, a river of Spain, affl. of the Douro, forming part of the frontier of Portugal, on N.E. of Beira.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. ayunt., in valley of same name. Pop. 516.

AGUILAR DE CAMPO, a town of Spain, prov. & 59 m. N.N.E. Palencia, on the Pisuerga, surrounded by ruined walls; with a school of prim. instruc. & a public hospital. Pop. 618.

AGUILAR DE CAMPOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N.W. Valladolid, with ancient castle. Pop. 775.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.S.E. Cordova, cap. of the jud. dist. on the Cabra, remarkable for the salubrity of its atmosph. It has a school of prim. instruction, & trades in corn & wine. Pop. 11,836.

AGUILAS, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 37 m. S.W. Cartagena, with a small but very secure port; residence of vice-consuls of England, France, & Portugal. It is regular & well built, with a castle & a fortress garrisoned by 100 men. Chief com. export of grain. Pop. 4,532, including garrison.

AGULENITZA, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia, near the mouth of the Rouphia, 20 m. S.E. Gastouni. It has some trade in wine, &c.

AGULHAS CAPE, Africa. [CAPE COLONY.]

AHADKOI, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 6 m. from Ellshak, & having ruins supposed to be those of anc. *Trajanopolis*.

AHAR, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on an affl. of the Kur, 60 m. N.E. Tabriz, & having 700 houses enclosed by a ruined wall.

AHASCRAGH, a town & pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, on the Ahascragh, 17 m. N.N.E. Loughrea. Area, 17,305 ac. Pop. of pa., 5,380; of town, 775. The town is neat & clean—a rare occurrence in this part of Ireland.

AHAUS, a town, Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, prov. & 27 m. W.N.W. Munster. Pop. 1,672, with a castle, the resid. of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg. Manfs. of linen & tobacco.

AHIOLO or AKHIOLI, *Anchialus*, a town & seaport of European-Turkey, Rumelia, on the Black Sea, 48 m. S.S.W. Varna. It has some trade in salt, procured from springs in the neighborhood.

AHLEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. S.E. Munster, on the Werse. Pop. 2,350, with distilleries, oil mills, & linen weaving.

AHLFELD or ALFELD, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, on the Leine & Warne, 27 m. S. Hanover. Pop. 2,370.

AHLTEN, a town of Hanover, Luneburg, on the Aller, 7 m. E. Hanover, with a castle. Pop. 800.

AHMEDABAD, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, at the head of Cambay-Gulf, having E. the distr. Kaira, & on the other sides the Guicowar's territory. Area, 4,072 sq. m. Pop. 528,073. *Ahmedabad* (*abode of Ahmed*), cap. above distr., prov. Gujerat, on the Sabermatty, 120 m. N.N.W. Surat. Lat. 23° 1′ N.; lon. 72° 48′ E. Pop. estimated at 100,000. The city is 6 m. in circumference, strongly walled, & was formerly noted for its magnificence, but is now much decayed, having been nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1822. The mosque & tomb of Ahmed deserve notice. Here are the head-quarters of the N. div. of the Bombay army.

AHMEDNUGGUR, a distr. of British India presid., Bombay, having N. Candeish, S. Poonah, W. the Concan, & E. the Nizam's dom. Area, 9,910 sq. m. Pop. 667,376.—*Ahmednuggur*, a city & fort, cap. above dist., on the Seena, 64 m. N.E. Poonah. Pop. 20,000. (?) The city, encircled by a wall, is 1 m. from the fort, which is stone built, 1 m. in circuit, & occup. by a Brit. garrison. It was taken by the British under Gen. Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803. Near it is a fine palace of the former native princes.

AHMEDPOOR, the name of several towns in Hindostan.—I. (*A. Barra*, or "the great,") in Bhawlpoor, in a well irrigated & fertilized tract, 30 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. (?) Is meanly built, but has a large mosque, a fort, & manufs. of matchlocks, gunpowder, cottons, silks, & scarfs.—II. (A. *Chuta*, or "the little,") in Bhawlpoor, near the Indus. It is large, & enclosed by mud walls, mounting a few cannon.—III. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, 11 m. S.W. Juggernaut.

AHMOOD, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 12 m. N. by W. Baroach.

AHOGILL, a pa. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. S.W. Ballymena. Area, 32,987 ac. Pop. 23,622.

AHRENSBOK, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 10 m. N.E. Lubeck. Pop. 1,200.

AHRENSBURG, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 13 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. with adjacent village of Woldenhorn, 1,000.

AHRWEILER, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Ahr. Pop. 2,600. Manuf. woollens & leather.

AHUN, *Agedunum*, a town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on a hill near l. b. of the Creuse, 11 m. S.E. Gueret. Pop. 2,112. In its vicinity are extensive coal-mines. It was formerly important, & has several interesting ruins.

AHUS or AHUIS, a marit. village of Sweden, læn Christianstadt, on the Baltic, 9 m. S.E. Christianstadt, of which it is the port, having a good harbor at the mouth of the Helgeo.

AHWAZ, *Aginis*, a town, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 41 m. S.S.W. Shuster, with vestiges of cahals & other remains of antiquity, & a dam across the river.

AI, p-v., capital Fulton co., O., situated on a ridge of land between the Maumee & Raisin rivs., & contains a court-house, a store, & 100 inhabitants.

AIAS, *Ega*, a town & seaport of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the N.W. shore of the Gulf of Iskenderoon, 35 m. S.E. Adana.

AIASALUK, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a mntn. 35 m. S.S.E. Smyrna, & 1 m. E. the ruins of Ephesus, out of which it has been built. It has a fine mosque, a castle, aqueduct, & numerous traces of former importance.

AICHA, a vill. of Bohemia, 19 m. N. J. Bunzlau.

AICHACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Bav. on the Paar, 11 m. N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 1,570.

AID, p-t., Athens co., O., 15 m. Burlington, the county seat. Drained by the branches of Symmes cr. Pop. 1840, 609; 1850, 884.

AIDINJIK, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the penins. of Cyzicus & Sea of Marmora, 60 m. W. by N. Brusa. It has 400 or 500 houses, 6 mosques, & remains brought from the anc. Cyzicus, a few miles N.ward.

AIDONE, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., 35 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 3,800.

AIDOS, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumelia, on riv. of same name at the foot of the Balkan, 75 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has extensive ruins.

AIGHTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley. Pop. 1,166.

AIGLE, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,650. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity.

AIGLE (L'). a cape of France, dep. B. du Rhone, betw. Marseille & Toulon. [See LAIGLE.]

AIGNAN (ST.), a town of France, cap. cant. dep. Loire & Cher, 22 m. S. Blois, on the Cher, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 2,542.—II. *Sur-Roe* (*St.*), cap. cant., dep., & 38 m. S.S.W. Mayenne. Pop. 574.

AIGUEBELLE, a town of Savoy, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Arc, 15 m. E. Chambery. Pop. 1,150. Celebrated for the victory gained by the French & Spanish over the troops of the King of Savoy, 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon over Mount Cenis.

AIGUEBLANCHE, a vill. of Piedmont, Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, birth-place of Peter of Agueblanche, who was Bishop of Hereford.

AIGRE, a sm. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Angoulême, with 1,662 inhabs., who trade in wines, brandy, &c.

AIGREFEUILLE, a town of France, dep. Charente Inf., 13 m. N. Rochefort. Pop. 1,688.—II. a sm. town, Loire Inf., 13 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,369.

AIGUEPERSE, *Aqua Sparsa*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.N.E. Riom. Pop. 2,671. Has manufs. of linen, & mineral springs.

AIGUES-MORTES, *Aquæ Mortuæ*, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, 3 m. from the Mediterr., & 21 m. S.W. Nimes. Pop. 3,365. It was founded by St. Louis in 1248, & still retains the anc. fortifications, which present a perfect specimen of a feudal fortress. Town poor & mean, but has a consid. trade in fish, fresh & salted, exported by the canal of Beaucaire, & the Grand Roubine canal.

AIGUES-VIVES, *Aquæ Vivæ*, a vill. of France, dep. Gard, S.S.W. Nimes. Pop. 1,687, with considerable distilleries of eau de-vie.

AIGUILLON, a town of Fr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, at the confl. of the Lot with the Garonne, 15 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,994. It has a comm. college, & was formerly a place of great strength; its fortress was successfully held by the English in 1345 against a numerous French army.

AIGURANDE, a town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,300.

AIHA, a walled town of Mantchouria, prov. Leaotong, 100 m. E. Nieu-tchuang.

AIJERBANGIS, a town of the Netherl., E. Indies, cap. dist. same name on W. coast of the isl. of Sumatra, 30 m. S.E. Natal.

AIKEN'S GORE, ——— co. Vt., a small tract of 930 acres.

AIKEN, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 77 m. S. by W. Columbia, 590 W. Situated in an elevated & healthy region on the South Carolina railroad, 120 m. from Charleston, & 16 from Augusta, Ga. It contains 3 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopalian, & 1 Methodist; 3 large hotels, several private boarding-houses, & about 600 inhabitants. Its elevation, & the beauty & healthfulness of the situation, has made it a summer resort from the low country; & during the winter months of invalids from the North in search of a genial clime.

AIKEN'S STORE, p-o., Montgomery co., Ark.

AIKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberl., 8 m. W. by S. Carlisle. Area, 6,157 ac. Pop. 856.

AILOCHE, a town of Piedmont, prov. Vercelli, in a rich territory. Pop. 727.

AILSA CRAIG, a remarkable insulated rock of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the firth of Clyde, in Scotl., rising to an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the Sea. Lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 5° 7′ W. It is frequented by vast numbers of sea fowl & rabbits, & gives the title of marquis to its owner, the head of the Kennedy family.

AIMARGUES, a town of France, dep. Gard, 12 m. S.W. Nimes. Pop. 2,408.

AIME, *Azima*, a vill. of the Sard. Sta., Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Moutiers. Pop. 1,050. It has remains of ancient edifices, & is the *Forum Claudii* of the Romans.

AIN, *Danus*, a riv. of France, rises in the Jura mts., near Nozeroy, passes Poncin & Pont-d'Ain, & joins the Rhone on the rt. 18 m. above Lyon. Chief affit. the Bienne on the left.

AIN, a frontier dep. in the E. of France, having E. Savoy, S. the dep. of Isere, W. Rhone & Saone-et-Loire, N. Jura. Area, 584,822 hect. Pop. 1851, 372,939. On the E. it is mountainous, & in the S. & W. marshy. The Rhone bounds it on the S., & the Saone on the W.; the Ain traverses its centre. Clim. temp. Principal minerals, iron, asphaltum, & lithog. stones. Corn is grown sufficient for the population, & cattle are abundantly reared. Woods extensive, & it produces excellent wine. Manufs. inconsid. Chief towns, Bourg, Nantua, Trévoux, Belley, & Gex.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE, a pa. & t. of England., co. York, N. riding, 3 m. E. Northallerton, & 2 m. from the Gr. N. of England r. r. Area, 4,605 ac. Pop. 845, of the t., 323.

AIN-SALAH, a town of Africa, in the Sahara, dist. Tuat; in this region are forests of date palms, grain, cattle & sheep.

AINSTABLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 11 m. N.E. Penrith. Area, 4,178 ac. Pop. 524.

AINSTY, a distr. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, extending S.W. of York, to the jurisdiction of which city it was annexed under Henry VI. It consists of 20 pas.; is bounded by the rivs. Ure, Ouse & Wharfe, & is intersected by the Gt. N. r. r.

AINSWORTH, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 1,781.

AIN-TAB, *Antiochia-at-Taurum*, a town of Asiat. Turkey, on the S. slope of M. Taurus, 60 m. N.N.E. Aleppo. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is well built, & abund. supplied with water. It has large bazaars, a fortress, & a large cemetery, with manufs. of goat-skins, leather, cotton, & woollen cloths, & trade in hides, tobacco, & honey.

AIMWELL, p-o., Catahoula pa., La.

AIR, t., Fulton co., Pa. Surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys, drained by Big Cove cr. It has a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,453; 1850, 1,055.

AIR, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo.

AIR MOUNT, p-o., Clarke co., Ala., 118 m. S. Tuscaloosa, 9.0 W.

AIRY GROVE, p-v., Lenoir co., N. C., 88 m. W. Raleigh, 310 W.

AIRANES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, 16 m. N.W. Amiens, with import. manufs. of vegetable oils. Pop. 2,050.

AIRASCA, a town of Piedmont, prov., & 5 m. E.N.E. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,700.

AIRDRIE, a parl. & munic. bor. & market town of Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. New Monkland, 11 m. E. by N. Glasgow, with which it is connected by canal & railway. Town divided in 2 par. Pop. 1851, 14,155. It is well built, paved, & lighted with gas; has a neat town-h., branch banks, & several schools & charities. It owes its rapid growth to the iron & coal of its vicin., now very extensively wrought; & to its proximity to Glasgow, in the manufs. of which city its weavers are engaged. It unites with Lanark, Hamilton, &c., in sending one mem. to H. of C. Mkt. Sat.; fairs last Tues. in May, & 3d Tues. in Nov.

AIRDS (THE), a dist. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between Lochs Linnhe & Creran, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

AIRD'S MOSS, a tract of moorland in Scotl., co. Ayr, between the Ayr & Lugar. At its E. extremity is a monument to Cameron the disting. covenanter, who fell here in a skirmish in 1680.

AIRE, a forftd. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Lys (which commun. with the Deule by the canal of Aire & la Bassée, 10 m. S.E. St. Omer. Pop. 5,088. It is well built, has a Gothic church & Belfry, barracks for 6,000 men, manufs. of woollen stuffs & yarn, hats, soap, &c.

AIRE, *Vicus Julius*, a town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Adour, 20 m. S.E. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,791. It is a bishop's see, & was at one time important as the cap. of the Visigoths.

AIRE, a riv. Engl., co. York, rises near Malham, & after a course generally E.S.E., joins the Ouse, 5 m. N. W. Goole. Ch. affl., the Calder.

AIRLIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Forfar. Area, 6,000 ac., of which 5-6ths are in high cultivation. Pop. 856. The "Bonnie House of Airlie," seat of the Ogilvies, destroyed in 1640, is replaced by a handsome modern mansion.

AIROLA, a town of Naples, prov. T. de Lavori, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 4,260.

AIROLE, a town of Piedmont, prov. S. Remo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1,400.

AIROLO, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, on the S. side of Mt. S. Gothard, 26 m. N.W. Bellinzona. Pop. 850. This was the scene of a sanguinary battle betw. the Russians & French, the former victorious, 13th Sept. 1799.

AIRTH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, on the Firth of Forth, 4 m. N. Falkirk. Pop. 1,319. It has 3 small harbors, 3 anc. castles, & some coal-works. The vill. near the coast has a handsome new church; but it has greatly declined since 1755.

AIRVAULT, a town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Thouet, 23 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,957. It is well built & has manuf. of woollen stuffs.

AISHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. Area, 1,252. Pop. 199.

AISNE, *Axona*, a riv. of France, rises at Somme-Aisne, dep. Meuse, passes St. Ménéhould, Vouziers, Attigny, Rethel, & Ch. Porcien, where it becomes naviz., flows by Soissons, Vic, Attichy, & is joined by the Oise, on l. near Compeigne. Chf. Affits. on r. the Aire; l. Suippe & Vele. Length 120 m. The canal of Ardennes connects it with the Meuse.

AISNE, a dep. in the N. of France, having N. the dep. du Nord, W. Somme & Oise, S. Seine & Marne, E. Marne & Ardennes. Area, 7,285, kil. Pop. 1851, 558,989. Temp. cold & humid. Surface flat, soil fertile, agriculture good, & a surplus of corn & live stock is produced. Chf. rivs. Marne in the S., Oise in the N., & Aise in centre, all navigable. Manufs. considerable, incldg. cotton & linen goods, shawls, mirrors, bottles, iron wares, beet-root sugar, & chemical products. It is divided into 5 comm. arronds. Princip. towns, Laon, St. Quentin, Soissons, Château-Thierry, & Vervins.

AISONE, a town of Piedmont, Prov. Cuneo, in a wooded district. Pop. 1,200.

AISTHORPE or EAST THORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6¼ m. N.W. Lincoln. Area, 806 ac. Pop. 26.

AITHSTING, a maritt. pa. of Shetland mainland, united with Sandsting. Pop. 2,963. The bay of Aith affords good anchorage.

AITON, a town of Piedmont, prov. Moriana. Pop. 1,000.

AIX, *Aquæ Sextiæ*, a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, cap. arrond., in a plain, 17 m. N. Marseille. Pop. 1851, 22,000. It still retains its feudal walls & gates. The mod. town is well built & handsome, with squares, fountains, & boulevards. It has a fine cathedral, palace, town hall, royal court, royal acad., a consid. library, museum, royal college, barracks, public granaries, & numerous public buildings. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb, where are several remains of antiquity. Aix has cotton thread & silk factories, cloth-printing works, & an active trade in fine olive oil & fruits.

AIX, *Aquæ Gratianæ*, a very anc. town of the Sard. sta., div. & prov. Savoy, cap. mand., 8 m. N. of Chamberry, in a fertile & delightful valley, near the lake of Bourget. Pop. 3,500. It is celeb. & much resorted to for its thermal waters, & has numerous remains of antiquity.

AIX, ILE D', a small isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente Inf., 14 m. N.W. Rochefort. Pop. 260. It has a small milit. post & works for milit. culprits. There are vills. of this name in the deps. Nord, Corrèze, Cher, & Pas-de-Calais.

AIXE, a town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 6 m. S.W. Limoges, on l. b. of the Vienna. Pop. 1,439.

AIX-EN-OTHE, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. Troyes. Pop. of Comm. 1,997. It has a manuf. of fine cotton thread.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *Aquis Granum*, (German AACHEN,) a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. gov., 40 m. W.S.W. Cologne, on the Belgian rail road, 105¼ m. E. from Antwerp, & 43½ from Cologne. Pop. 1852. 48,688. It is surrounded by a wall with ramparts & fosses, & is well built & handsome, with a cathedral founded in 796, a large town-hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace, several fine churches, celebrated mineral baths (temperature from 111 to 114 Fahr.), many hospitals, a public library, gymnasium, chamber of commerce, & an elegant new theatre. It has numerous & important factories for cloth, needles, copper, & brass wares, & carriage building. In the market-place is a bronze statue of Charlemagne, whose favorite residence was here, & whose successors in the empire were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle until the 16th centy. 2 celeb. treaties of peace were concluded here, (1) between France & Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders, in 1668; & (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress was held here in 1818. Pop. of arrond. 1849. 411,525.

AIZENAY, a town of France, dep. Vendée, 5 m. N. W. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. of comm. 3,519.

AJACCIO, the cap. town & a sea-port of Corsica, on its W. coast, at the N. of the gulf of same name, in lat. 41° 54′ N.; lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. 9,985. It is built in an agreeable situation, with a good port defended by a citadel; has a cathedral, and a royal court, a library of 18,000 vols., & an active trade in wine, oil, & coral. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here, 15 Aug. 1769.

AJAN, a country of Africa, extending along its E. coast from cape Guardafui to Zanguebar, between lat. 4° & 11° N., bounded N. by Adel, E. by the Indian Ocean. Chf. towns, Brava, Magadoxo, & Melinde.

AJELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,000. It has a fortress, & is supposed to replace the anc. *Tilesia*.—II. a small town in the prov. Principato, cit. dist., & 4 m. N.N.E. Salerno.—III. a small town in Abruzzo Ult. II., dist., & S.S.E. Aquila.—IV. a town of Illyria, 12 m. S. W. Gorizia.

AJETA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 8 m. N. Scalea. Pop. 3,490.

AJISTAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 80 m. E.S.E. Kashan. It is large & straggling, is surrounded by gardens, & has a royal palace.

AJMERE (RAJPOOTANA), a prov. of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, situated between 24° & 28° N. lat. The city of same name, formerly the cap. of Agra, now the cap. of distr., is situated on a hill-slope crowned by a

fortress, 220 m. S.W. Delhi. Pop. estim. at 25,000. It is regularly built & handsome; has numerous temples, a large bazaar, & important fairs; & is one of the most flourishing towns of the Brit. dom. in the East.

AJOFRIN, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 9 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 2,833.

AJUNTAH (*the strong Pass*), a large fortfd. town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, distr. Candeish, 53 m. N. by E. Aurungabad. Near it are some remarkable cave-temples.

AKABAH, GULF OF (*Sinus Ælaniticus*), an inlet forming the E. horn of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extends N.N.E. to lat. 29° 36′ N., bounding the Peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth 12 m. It has lofty & precipitous shores, & is unfit for navigation in consequence of violent N. winds, & numerous reefs. The isl. Tiran lies at its entrance.

AKABAH, a fortfd. vill. of Arabia, on the E. side of above gulf, near its N. extremity. Lat 29° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 6′ E. It has an Egyptian garrison, but no port.

AKALIGURH, a town of the Punjab, betw. the Chenab & Ravee. Lat. 32° 17′ N.; lon. 73° 37′ E.

AKASI & AKOTO, two towns, Japan, isl. Niphon.

AKASCHANSK a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Onon.

AK-BASHI-LIMAN, the anc. *Sestos*. [SESTOS.]

AK-DEYAVIN, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. & 40 m. S.E. Aleppo, with some remarkable ruins.

AKEHAM, a pa. of England. [ACOMB].

AKELEY, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m. N.N.E. Buckingham. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 373.

AKEN or ACKEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on l. b. of the Elbe, reg. & 25 m. S.E. Magdelburg. Pop. 4,290. Chf. trade, in cloth, leather, & tobacco.

AKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. W. Ipswich. Area, 998 ac. Pop. 131.

AKEREH, a town or large vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on the S. side of the Zebari range, 35 m. N.E. Mosul. It has about 500 houses, surr. by gardens, at the foot of a castle-crowned rock.

AKERSLOOT, a vill., Netherl., N. Holland. Pop. 964.

AKERMAN, *Tyras*, a fortfd. towr, Russian dom., prov. Bessarabia, on r. b. of the Dniester, near its mouth in the Black Sea, opposite Ovidiopol, 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Lat. 46° 11′ 51″ N.; lon. 30° 21′ 52″ E. Pop. with 2 suburbs, 26,000. It is situated at the foot of a rock which is crowned by a citadel, & has a port, & an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes. The famous treaty concluded at Akerman in 1826, exempted the Danubian provs. from all but a nominal dependence on Turkey.

AKERSUND, a town of Sweden, læn Orebro, on the N. shore of lake Wetter, 112 m. W.S.W. Stockholm.

AKHAH-SHEHR, a small sea-port town, Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 15 m. S.W. Eregri. Some shipbuilding is here carried on.

AKHALKALAKI, a town & fort of Russ. Armenia, on a tributary of the Kur, 30 m. S.E. Akhalzikh.

AKHALZIKH, a city of Asiatic Russia, prov. Georgia, & formerly cap. of a Turkish pash. on an affilt. of the Kur, 103 m. W. Tiflis. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 1′ E. Pop. 10,000, of whom ⅓ are Armenians. It has a castle & mosque, with a college & library, many churches & a synagogue. Its slave-market has been suppressed; & it has an active trade in silk & honey.

AK-HISSER or EK-HISSER, *Thyatira*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 58 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. 6,000 (?). It stands on a slight eminence, has about 1,000 Turkish, 300 Greek, & 30 Armenian dwellings, several khans & bazaars, a Greek school, & many remains of antiquity. It exports cotton goods.

AKHLAT, or ARDISH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 35 m. N.W. Van. Pop. 6,000.

AKAMIN, a town of Egypt. [ECHMIN.]

AKHTIAR, a town of Russia. [SEVASTOPOL.]

AKINDA & AKINDATORI, two towns of Japan, in the isl. Niphon.

AKKA, a town or vill. of Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, in lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 10′ W. It is a sta. for the caravans betw. Morocco & Timbuctoo.

AKKA, a city of Syria. [ACRE.]

AKLANSK, a garrison town of Siberia, gov. Okhotsk, 40 m. N. the gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 62° 50′ N.; lon. 167° E.

AKNER, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, on the Chenab, 100 m. N.N.E. Lahore. It is mostly in ruins, but has a new fort.

AKOLAH, a city of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 55 m. S.W. Ellichpoor. It is inclosed by walls, & surrounded by extensive ruins.

AKORA, a town of Afghanistan, cap. distr., on the Cabool river, 10 m. N.W. Attock.

AKRAUNAY, a fortfd. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish.

AKRI, a small Moslem vill. of Palestine, 15 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem, probably the anc. *Ekron*.

AK-SERAI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., on the Kizil Irmak, 80 m. N.E. Konieh. Pop. 5,000 (?). It has a castle & many Saracenic remains.—II. a vill. of Afghanistan, 22 m. N. Cabool.

AKREYRI, a town of Denmark, Iceland, on the Eyiafiord, lat. 65° 40′ N. It has a good harbor, & is, next to Reykiavik, the most important trading place in Iceland.

AKRON, p-v., Erie co., N. Y., 268 W. Albany, 388 W. It is situated on Muddy cr., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & about 300 inhabitants.

AKRON, p-v., Portage t., capital of Summit co., O., at the junction of the Ohio & Erie & the Ohio & Pennsylvania canals, 37 S. Cleveland, 116 W. Pittsburg, 123 N.E. Columbus, 321 W. By a succession of locks at Akron, the Ohio & Erie canal rises suddenly to the Portage summit, & presents many picturesque views. An immense water power is here produced by means of the Little Cuyahoga river, & the waste water of the canal, which has been extensively employed for milling purposes. Akron contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 8 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Disciples', 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, an insurance office, 36 stores, 4 woollen fac., 5 furnaces, 5 flouring m., capable of making 1,000 bbls of flour per day, a manufactory of mineral paint, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,226 inhabitants. Akron is on the Cleveland, Zanesville, & Cincinnati r. r., 14 m. from Hudson & 40 by r. r. from Cleveland.

AK-SHEHER ("White city"), a city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., 10 m. S. the salt lake of same name, 65 m. N.W. Konieh. It contains about 1,500 houses. Ak-sheher is the anc. Philomelion of Strabo. *Antioch in Pisidia* is now ascertained to have occupied the site of the present town of Yalobatch, 12 m. W. Ak-sheher.

AKSU, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on a river, S. the Thian-Shan mountains, 250 m. N.E. Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7′ N.; lon. 79° E. Pop. 6,000, besides a Chinese garrison of 3,000 men (it being the military headquarters of this part of the empire), it has manufs. of woollen stuffs & jasper, & is resorted to by trading caravans from all parts of Central Asia.

AK-SU ("white river"), the name of several Asiatic rivers, the princip. of which traverses Chinese Turkestan; but it is doubtful whether it is an affilt. of the Irtish or of the Hoang-ho.

AKTEBOLI or GATAPOLI, a town & port of Asiat. Turkey, sanjak Kirkilisa. Lat. 42° 4′ N., & 27° 59′ E. lon. 69 m. from the entrance of the Bosphorus.

AKYAB, a town & seaport of Further India, presid. Bengal, prov. Aracan, cap. distr., on the E. side of the isl. Akyab. It is built of wood, but it is well laid out, & its bazaar is supplied with both Indian & European goods. It has a tolerable harbor; & is the residence of a British commissioner, with a garrison of Sepoys.

ALA, a town of Piedmont, isl. Sardinia, prov. Ozieri. Pop. 950.

ALA, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo, on l. b. of the Adige, 10 m. S.S.W. Roveredo. Pop. 3,600, employed in manufs. of silks & velvets.

ALABAMA RIVER, is formed by the junction of the Coosa & the Tallapoosa, 380 m. above its entrance in the Mobile bay, & flowing S.S.W. it unites with the Tombigbee, 50 ms. above Mobile Bay, & after the junction it takes the name of Mobile r. From the junction, 60 ms. to Claiborne, it is navigable at all seasons, for vessels requiring 6 feet of water. From Claiborne, 150 ms. to the mouth of the Cahawba, the river has 4 or 5 feet of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba to the junction of the Coosa & Tallapoosa, its head branches, the river affords, in all places, 3 feet of water. The river is subject to great changes by rising & falling. Steam boats of a large class ascend to Wetumpka.

ALABAMA, one of the southern United States, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida & the Gulf of Mexico, & W. by Mississippi. It is between 30° 10′ & 35° N. lat., & 85° & 88° 30′ W. lon., & between 8° & 11° 30′ W. lon. from Washington. It contains 50,722 sq. ms. or 32,462,080 ac. Population in 1800 was only 2,000; in 1810, 10,000; in 1820, 127,901; in 1830, 308,997; in 1840, 590,756; & in 1850, 771,671. Whites 426,507, free colored 2,272, slaves 342,892. It contained in 1850, fifty-two counties, which, with their population, number of farms, dwellings, & manufacturing establishments, were as follows:

Counties.	Deaf & dumb.	White Inhab.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufac. Estab.
Autauga	1,114	6,274	19	8,730	15,023	711	61
Baldwin	397	2,100	96	2,218	4,414	121	38
Barbour	2,306	12,842	10	10,780	23,632	1,325	39
Benton	2,188	13,397	3	3,763	17,163	1,227	31
Bibb	1,153	7,497	11	2,861	9,969	654	13
Blount	1,127	6,941	0	426	7,367	753	9
Butler	1,210	7,102	35	3,639	10,836	553	14
Chambers	2,178	12,784	18	11,158	23,960	1,342	56
Cherokee	2,039	12,170	23	1,691	13,884	1,126	15
Choctaw	760	4,620	0	3,769	8,389	445	0
Clarke	853	4,901	9	4,576	9,786	456	16
Coffee	893	5,380	3	557	5,940	604	9
Conecuh	847	4,925	3	4,394	9,322	498	12
Coosa	1,725	10,114	9	4,120	14,543	1,130	13
Covington	503	3,077	88	480	3,645	138	6
Dale	928	5,622	3	757	6,382	697	0
Dallas	1,375	7,468	8	22,258	29,727	749	32
De Kalb	1,251	7,780	9	506	8,245	616	8
Fayette	1,408	8,451	9	1,221	9,681	1,065	24
Franklin	1,955	11,398	15	8,197	19,610	913	28
Green	1,730	9,265	49	22,127	31,441	1,310	72
Hancock	251	1,480	0	62	1,542	144	1
Henry	1,142	6,776	1	2,242	9,019	671	0
Jackson	2,000	11,754	42	2,292	14,088	856	4
Jefferson	1,140	6,714	8	2,267	8,989	752	4
Lauderdale	1,868	11,097	60	6,015	17,172	1,180	32
Lawrence	1,469	8,342	64	6,852	15,258	930	24
Limestone	1,429	8,399	21	8,063	16,484	649	28
Lowndes	1,354	7,258	8	14,649	21,915	874	2
Macon	1,844	11,280	16	15,596	26,898	1,203	19
Madison	2,040	11,937	164	14,324	26,427	1,080	92
Marengo	1,353	7,101	37	20,693	27,831	818	4
Marion	1,108	6,922	3	908	7,833	573	5
Marshall	1,301	7,954	26	868	8,845	586	12
Mobile	3,027	17,363	941	9,356	27,660	249	61
Monroe	1,095	5,648	40	6,325	12,013	692	23
Montgomery	1,881	10,169	115	19,427	29,711	962	6
Morgan	1,103	6,637	51	3,437	10,125	584	13
Pike	1,973	12,102	24	3,794	15,920	1,543	5
Pickens	1,896	10,972	6	10,534	21,512	1,438	34
Perry	1,332	8,342	26	13,917	22,285	1,066	21
Randolph	1,904	10,616	29	936	11,581	959	23
Russell	1,411	8,405	32	11,111	19,548	1,049	4
St. Clair	944	5,501	7	1,321	6,829	573	0
Shelby	1,170	7,153	7	2,376	9,536	693	9
Sumpter	1,342	7,369	50	14,831	22,250	668	12
Talladega	1,861	11,647	36	6,971	18,624	998	21
Tallapoosa	2,037	11,511	0	4,073	15,584	1,270	18
Tuscaloosa	1,914	10,571	8	7,477	18,056	1,115	32
Walker	799	4,857	1	266	5,124	609	11
Wilcox	983	5,517	0	11,835	17,352	666	6
Washington	258	1,195	22	1,496	2,713	141	0
Totals	73,070	426,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	41,964	1,022

Federal representative population, 634,514.

The capital is Montgomery, situated on the left bank of the Alabama river, 338 miles above Mobile by the course of the river. Mobile, the metropolis, is the most populous and commercial place in the state. The other principal places are Huntsville, Florence, Wetumpka, Tuscaloosa, Cahaba, Eufala, &c.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The surface of this State exhibits much variety, bordering the Gulf shore, & for some distance interior, it is low & level, soil sandy, & the prevailing timber is pine. The central portion exhibits an undulating surface, with a deep, rich, & productive soil, especially along the margins of streams. Approaching the north it rises into a hilly region, & in the N.E. corner of the State it becomes mountainous. This is caused by the southern termination of the Alleghany ridge which here in crossing the State melts away into a hilly district, & is finally lost in the rolling prairies & gently undulating plains. The Tennessee valley from where it enters the State near the N.E. corner until it leaves it at the N.W. corner, presents rich & fertile bottom lands, & the lands bordering thereon are the richest agricultural portion of the State. The climate varying from the south to the north part of the State, is favorable for the production of its great staples, cotton, rice, sugar, sweet potatoes, & Indian corn, & in the middle & northern part wheat & other cereals. Alabama has great mineral resources: the entire middle region is underlaid with bituminous coal, & deposits of iron ore, & in different localities throughout the State, are lead ore, manganese, limestone, marble, &c.; in the N.E. gold mines have been wrought with some success.

There were in this State in 1850, 4,435,614 acres of land improved & 7,702,067 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms $64,328,224, & the value of implements & machinery was $5,125,666. *Live Stock*—horses, 128,001; asses & mules, 59,595; milch cows, 227,791; working oxen, 66,961; other cattle, 463,263; sheep, 371,880; swine, 1,394,540; value of live stock, $21,690,112.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 294,044 bush. produced; rye, 17,261; Ind. corn, 28,754,948; oats, 2,905,626; barley, 3,958; buckwheat, 348; peas & beans, 892,701; potatoes, 246,091; sweet potatoes, 5,475,234; rice, 2,812,252 pounds. Value of products of the orchard, $15,408; produce of market gardens, $84,821; pounds of butter made, 4,008,811; of cheese, 31,412; sugar, hhds. of, 8,242; maple sugar, 646 pounds; molasses, 83,428 gals.; bees wax & honey, 897,021 pounds; wool, 657,118 pounds produced; cotton, 564,429 bales; flax, 3,921 pounds; silk cocoons, 167; hops, 276 pounds; tobacco, 164,990; hay, 32,685 tons; clover seed, 138 bush.; other grass seeds, 547; flax seed, 69 bushels; & there were made 220 gals. of wine. Value of home made manufactures, $1,934,120; of slaughtered animals, $4,823,485.

Rivers, &c.—Mobile, the principal river is formed by the junction of the Alabama & Tombigbee rivers, & enters Mobile bay by two mouths. The Alabama is navigable for vessels requiring six feet of water 60 ms. above its junction, & has 4 or 5 feet of water 150 m. to the mouth of the Cahawba, & to the junction of Coosa & Tallapoosa, of which it is formed: it has in its shallowest places 3 feet of water. The Tombigbee, the other constituent of Mobile river, is navigable for schooners 120 m. to St. Stephens, & for steamboats to Columbus, Mississippi. Black Warrior, a large branch of it is navigable for steamboats to Tuscaloosa. The Chattahoochee, for a considerable distance separates this State from Georgia on the E. The Tennessee curves southwardly from the N.E. to the N.W. corner of the State, & is navigable for steamboats to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle shoals.

Mobile bay set up 30 m. from the Gulf of Mexico, with an average breadth of 12 m.

Internal Improvements, &c.—Muscle Shoals canal is designed to overcome an obstruction in the Tennessee river, & extends from Florence, 35¼ m., & cost $571,835, & when completed to Brown's Ferry at the head of the shoal is estimated to cost $1,361,057. Huntsville canal extends 16 m. from Triana, on Tennessee river to Huntsville. There were in this state, Jan. 1854, 6 railroads, 4 of which were wholly or in part in operation; aggregate miles finished, 221; cost, $3,546,000; & 65 miles chartered or in course of construction. There are three banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of $2,100,000. The State Penitentiary is at Wetumpka. There is also a State insane hospital, & a school for the deaf & dumb at Robinson's Springs.

Manufactures.—There were in this State in 1850, 13 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $681,000, employing 349 males & 397 females, producing 3,281,000 yds of sheeting &c., & 780,000 pounds of yarn valued at $398,585; 3 woollen factories with a capital of $3,600, employing 11 males & 3 females, manufacturing cloth valued at $7,470; 1 establishment making pig iron, with a capital of $25,000, employing 40 persons, producing 522 tons of pig iron valued at $28,896; 10 establishments with a capital of $216,625, employing 212 persons, & making 1,915 tons of castings &c. valued at $271,126; 1 establishment with a capital of $2,500, employing 14 persons, manufacturing 100 tons of wrought iron valued at $7,500; 217 flouring & grist mills, 294 saw mills, 149 tanneries, 50 printing offices, issuing 60 newspapers, &c., viz.: 6 daily, 4 tri-weekly,

1 semi-weekly, 49 weekly, & 1 monthly publication. Total circulation, 34,507.—capital invested in manufactures, $3,450,866; value of manufactured articles, $4,411,172. (*Commerce*, see Mobile, its port.)

Religion.—There were in this State in 1850, 579 Baptist churches, 17 Christian, 17 Episcopal, 5 Free, 1 Lutheran, 577 Methodist, 162 Presbyterian, 5 Roman Catholic, 4 Union, 1 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, & 3 other sects, the whole having 1,373 Churches. Total value of Church property, $1,331,616.

Education.—There are in this State 4 colleges, viz.: the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, founded in 1831; La Grange college at Lagrange, founded in 1830; Springhill college at Springhill, founded in 1830; Howard college at Marion, founded in 1841; & also a Law school. In these were educated in 1850, 657 students; and there were 166 academies, 8,290 pupils, & 1,152 schools, 28,380 scholars. *Libraries*, 5 college, 3 school, & 15 Sunday school. Total 56, with an aggregate number of 20,623 vols.

Form of Government.—The Executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected biennially by the people. The legislative power consists of a Senate & House of Representatives; the Senate consists of 33 members elected for four years, one-half going out every two years; and the representatives number one hundred, elected for two years. The legislature meets biennially in Montgomery, on the second Tuesday in November. The judges of the Supreme Court & the chancellors are elected by the joint vote of the two branches of the legislature for a period of six years. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, who has resided within the State one year immediately preceding an election, & the last three months within the county, city, or town in which he offers his vote.

This State was originally included in the territorial limits of Georgia, except the part which belonged to Florida. In 1802 Georgia ceded all her territory W. of Chattahoochee river to the Mississippi river, to the United States, & in 1817 it was constituted the Mississippi territory, & Alabama continued a part of this territory until it was admitted into the Union & became an independent State in 1820.

ALABAMA, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 12 N.W. Batavia, 263 Albany, 388 W. Surface level; soil, clay & gravelly loam. It is drained by the Tonawanda creek, which in the N.W. part of the town furnishes a feeder to the Erie canal, near which the creek has falls of 30 feet. The v. consists of 15 or 20 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,798; 1850, 2,054.

ALABASTER ISL., Bahamas. [ELEUTHERA.]

ALABLI, *Ehsum*, a small village of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.W. Ereghli.

ALACRANE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 m. N. Yucatan, on a reef 15 miles in length N. & S., by 12 m. in breadth. On Perez island, lat. 22° 23′ 1″ N., lon. 89° 42′ W., the Tweed steamer was wrecked, March 12, 1847.

ALACHUA SAVANNA, a grassy & marshy plain in Alachua county, Florida, which is supposed to discharge its waters by an underground passage into Lake Orange.

ALACHUA, co. Flor., situated on the W. part of the peninsula. Area, 1,800 sq. m. It embraces one of the largest tracts of fertile land in the State. It has a number of ponds & prairies, & furnishes excellent pasture for numerous herds of cattle. Suwanee river runs on its W. border. Capital, Newnansville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,097; rice, 17,935 pds. produced; sugar, 68 hhds.; cotton, 561 bales; molas., 5,558 gals.; 5 churches, 1 school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,282; 1850, 2,524.

ALADJAN, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the Black Sea, 37 m. S.E. Sinope.

ALAGOA, a town & dist. on the S. shore of the isl. S. Michael, Açores. Pop. of dist., 7,800.

ALAGOAS, a prov. of Brazil, mostly between lat. 9° & 10° S., & lon. 35° & 37° W., having N. & W. the prov. Pernambuco, S. the river San Francisco, dividing it from Sergipe, & E. the Atlantic. Area, 75,300 sq. m. Pop. 220,000. Exports sugar, cotton, hides, Brazil wood, & rose-wood. Chief towns, Maçayo, Alagoas, Unna, & Penedo.

ALAGOAS (VILLA DO FORTE DOS), a city of Brazil, cap. of above prov., on the N. extremity of Manguaba, 140 m. N.E. Sergipe del Rey. A place of some trade, connected with the adjoining shipping ports. Pop. 4,000.

ALAGON, a town of Spain, near the confl. of the Ebro & the Jalon, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,932. Large annual fair in Sept.

ALAIEDON, p-t., Ingham co., Mich., 92 m. W. Detroit. Pop. 1850, 377.

ALAMANCE, see Allemance.

ALAIS (*Alesia*), a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Gardon, at the foot of the Cevennes, 30¼ m. N.W. Nimes, with which it is united by railroad. Pop. 1846, 13,697; 1853, 15,880. It is situated in a productive coal field, & has considerable manufs. of ribands, silk stockings, gloves, vitriol, & earthenwares, with iron furnaces, silk mills, & glass works.

ALAJUELA, a city, Costa Rica, C. A., S. of Cartago. Pop. 8,000, incl. suburbs.

ALAKANANDA, a small river issuing from the Himalaya mountains, Kumaon prov., which, uniting with the Bhagirathr at Devaprayaga, forms the main source of the Ganges.

ALAKTOU-KUL, a lake in Chinese Turkestan, lat. 45° 17′ N., lon. 82° 27′ E., has in its centre an extinct volcano, & unites by several channels with Lake Alakul immed. on the S.E.

ALAMEDA, v., Bernalillo co., N. Mex. Situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 55 S.W. Santa Fe.

ALAMEDA, county Cal., lies on the E. side of the Bay of San Francisco, & when the census was taken in 1852 formed a part of Contra Costa. Area, 790 sq. m. Drained by Alameda, San Lorenzo, San Leandro, & San Antonio creeks, all entering the bay of San Francisco. Surface bordering the bay level, & the soil is extremely fertile, producing a great variety of vegetables for the San Francisco market. Capital, Union City.

ALAMO, t., Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 194; 1850, 420.

ALAMO, p. v., Montgomery co., Ia., 45 m. N.W. Indianapolis. It has 2 stores, & about 75 inhabitants.

ALAMO, p. o., Contra Costa co., Cal.

ALAMODE, p. o., Reynolds co., Mo.

ALAMOS (REAL DE LOS), a town of Sonora, Mex., 24 leagues N. of El Fuerte. Pop. 7,000. It is on a plain between the rivers Mayo & El Fuerte. The mines are about 5 leagues N. from the town, and may be approached by carriages over a level route.

ALAMUTCHA, p-o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

ALAN or CAMEL, a river of England, co. Cornwall, rises a few m. N. Camelford, through which town it flows to join the Bristol channel, 12 m. N.E. Bodmin, its estuary forming Padstow harbor.

ALAND ISLANDS, an archip. of about 80 inhab. isls., & a vast number of rocks & islets, Russia, Abo, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, between lat. 59° 55′ & 60° 32′ N., & lon. 19° & 21° E. Pop. 15,000, of Swedish descent. Rye, barley, potatoes, hops, & flax, are raised sufficient for the population. Manufs. wool & sail cloth for home use. Exports, salt beef, butter, cheese, hides, cured fish, & firewood; imports, salt, colonial produce, & manuf. goods. These isls., taken from Sweden in 1809, are of great political & military importance to Russia, & contain several fortified forts, generally the station of a part of the Baltic fleet. Near this Peter the great gained his first naval battle over the Swedes, in 1714. The chief isl., Aland, has an area of 28 sq. m., a pop. of 9,000, & a good harbor on its W. side.

ALAND, a river of Prussian Saxony, formed by the union of the Biese & the Uchte. It enters on the left of Elbe at Snackenburg.

ALANNO, a town of Naples, 11 m. S. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,200.

ALANTHUS GROVE, p. o., Gentry co., Mo.

ALAPAHA, p-o., Lowndes co., Ga., 262 m. S. Milledgeville, 861 W.

ALAPAPAHA, a river of Geo., which flows into the Suwanee, & is about 100 miles in length.

ALAPAEVSK, a town Russian in Asia, gov. Perm, on the Alapaika, 48 m. N.W. Irbit. Pop. 1,720.

ALAQUA, a river of Florida, falls into Choctawhatchee Bay, & is navigable 15 miles for vessels requiring 5 feet of water.

ALAQUA, p-v., Walton co., Flor., 161 m. N. of W. from Tallahassee. It is situated on Alaqua river.

ALAQUINE, a town, San Louis Potosi, Mex.

ALARKA, p. o., Macon co., N. C.

ALARO, a town, Spain, isl. Majorca, 12 m. N.N.E. Palma. Pop. 4,081, with marble quarries.

ALA SHEHR "The exalted city," *Philadelphia*, founded 200 years B. C. by Attalus Philadelphus, a walled city of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, at the N.E. foot of M. Timolus, 83 m. E. Smyrna. Pop. 15,000. (?) It has numerous remains of Antiquity; is a Greek archbishop's see, has 5 Christian churches, & an active trade.

ALASHGERD, Armenia. [Toprak-Kulaah.]

ALASSIO, a seaport town of the Sard. States, div. Genoa, prov. Albenga, cap. mand., on the Mediter., 4 m. S.W. Albenga. Pop. 6,500.

ALASSONA, a town of Europ. Turkey, prov. & 35 m. N.E. Tricala. Pop. 3,000.

ALA-TAGH, a mountain chain of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 39° & 40° N., & lon. 39° & 44° E. It extends W. from M. Ararat, separating the two heads of the Euphrates.

ALATAMAHA or ALTAMAHA, a navigable river of Georgia, formed by the union of the Ockmulgee & the Oconee. After the junction, the Alatamaha becomes a large river, flowing with a gentle current through forests & plains, upwards of 100 miles, & enters by several outlets into Alatamaha sound, 60 m. S.W. Savannah, through which it passes into the Atlantic. This sound contains a number of beautiful islands. The Alatamaha is navigable on the Oconee branch, 300 miles from the ocean, for boats of 30 tons, & for steamboats to Milledgeville; & to an equal distance on the Ockmulgee branch. The bar at the mouth has 14 feet at low water. The whole length of the riv. to its source is about 500 miles.

ALATRI (*Altrium*), a town of Italy, Pontif. State, deleg. & 6 m. N. Frosinone, on a mountain. Pop. 9,000. It has a manuf. of woollen goods, & is of high antiquity, its walls exhibiting some perfect remains of Cyclopean architecture.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. N.W. Simbirsk, at the junction of the Alatyr & Sura rivers. Pop. 4,407. It is built of wood, & has manufs. of leather & glass.

ALAUSI, a valley of the Andes, & town of the repub. of Ecuador, prov. Chimborazo, on the Alausi. It has woollen & cotton factories.

ALAVA, a prov. of N. Spain, between lat. 42° 20′ & 43° N., one of the 3 Basque provs. included in the new prov. of Vascongadas. Pop. 1849, 81,397. The surface is mntns., & rich in iron mines.

ALAYA (*Oraxesium*), a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Itshil, cap. sanj., on a promont. in the Mediterr., 100 m. S.S.W. Konieh. Pop. 2,000. It has a good anchorage but no harbor.

ALAZON, a riv., Georgia, joins the Kur, 125 m. S.E. Tiflis, after a S.E. course of 140 m.

ALBA, p-v., Bradford co., Pa., 143 m. N. by E. Harrisburg, 250 W.

ALBA, *Alba Pompeia*, a town of Piedmont, cap. prov. on the Tanaro, 30 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 8,286.—II. a town, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II. at the foot of M. Velino, 4 m. N. Avezzano; it is the *Alba Fucentia* of the Romans.

ALBACETE, a town, Spain, cap. prov. of same name, Murcia, 138 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 13,143. It manufs. steel goods, & has large cattle fairs in Sept. Pop. of prov. 1849, 195,531.

ALBA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, prov., & 14 m. S.E. Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2,166. It gives the ducal title to the family of Toledo. The castle of the Duke of Alva overlooks the town. On 26th Nov., 1809, the French, under Kellermann, gained a victory here over the Spaniards, comm. by the D. del Parque.

ALBAN ST., a town of France, cap. cant. dep. Tarn, E.S.E. Albi. Pop. 653.—II. dep. Côtes-du-Nord. Pop. 1,373.—III. dep. Isere. Pop. 1,050.—IV. dep. Lozere. Pop. 2,130.

ALBAN DES URTIERES, a vill., Italy, Sardinian States, with considerable iron mines, 6 m. S. Aiguebelle.

ALBANELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.N.E. Capaccio.

ALBANIA, an extensive prov. of European Turkey, sit. (incl. Montenegro), between lat. 39° & 43° N., & lon. 19° & 21° 30′ E.; has N. Herzegovina & Bosnia, E. Rumili, S. Greece, & W. the Adriatic. Area estimated at 13,800 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 1,200,000. It is mostly mountainous, & in the N. some summits rise upwards of 9,000 feet; but it has also, in the N., the fertile plains of Scutari & others along the coast, in its central & S. parts. Chief rivers, Drin, Scumbi, Maroshti, & Vojutza; chief lakes, Scutari & Ochrida. The safest port on the Adriatic is that of Avlona. In the N., & on the table lands, maize & potatoes are grown; & smoked mutton, sheep skins, wool, cheese, tallow, bacon, wax, & live stock, are sent to Cattaro, in return for wine, spirits, salt, oil, iron & manuf. goods. The plains yield nearly all the products of S. Europe including cotton at Ochrida. The Albanians, or Arnauts, mostly profess to be Christians of the Roman or Greek churches; but many are Mohammedans; & all are in a very rude condition. Albania was, in 1838, divided into 6 sanjaks & numerous kaihliks, but much of it is only nominally dependent on the Porte. Chief cities, Janina, Scutari, Prisrend, Dulnigno, Kroya, Petsh, Avlona, Berat, Durazzo, Jacova, & Kavaya.

ALBANIA (AUSTRIAN.) [Cattaro.]

ALBANO, a lake & mountain of Italy, 13 m. S.E. Rome. The lake, 6 m. in circ., & the crater of an extinct volcano, is enclosed by high banks, around which are many elegant villas, & several grottoes, with the vill. of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Pope. There are many historical monuments in its vicinity, among others an ancient aqueduct cut in the flank of the mountain by the Romans during their contest with the Veientes in the year 394 B. C., to drain off the waters of the lake, & prevent it from overflowing its banks.—*Alba Longa* stood on its N.E. margin. —*Mount Albano*, or *Mount Cavo*, on the E., & 2,046 feet above the lake, has on its summit the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Latialis, commanding a magnificent prospect over the scene of the last six books of the Æneid, & of the early history of the Roman State.

ALBANO, *Albanum*, an episcop. city of Italy, Pont. State, Comarca di Roma, on the via Appia, 14 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 5,600. It is built on the site of Pompey's villa, & being celebrated for beauty of scenery & purity of air, is a favorite summer resort of the Roman nobility. It comprises the ruins of Domitian's palace, & of a prætorian camp, with the modern villas of the princes Berberina, Altieri, &c. It has a museum of antiques from *Alba Longa*.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 11 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,700.

ALBAN'S, ST., a borough & town of England, co. Hertford, 19 m. N.W. London; 6¼ m. N.E. Watford Sta., Lond. & Birmingham r. r. It comprises 3 parishes. Area, 320 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,000. The borough comprises the site of the ancient town of Verulamium (*Ourolanion Ptolemy*), supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. In the vicinity was an ancient abbey of Benedictines. St. Michael's church is the burial-place of Lord Bacon. With the exception of straw plait, the only manuf. is one silk mill. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 25 & 26, October 10 & 11.

ALBAN'S HEAD, ST., a conspicuous promontory, England, coast of Dorsetshire, par. Worth-Matravers. Summit, 441 feet above sea level, with ruins of a chapel of 12th century on the top. Sometimes called St. Adhelm's Head. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 2° 10′ W.

ALBANY, county, N. Y., is situated 150 m. N. of the city of New York. Area, 515 sq. m. Organized in 1683. It lies on the W. side of Hudson r. The surface is uneven, & in the S.W. part hilly & mountainous. Bordering the river the soil is fertile & well cultivated, but in the interior it is sandy & unproductive. Among its mineral productions are bog iron ore, & water limestone. There are also several mineral springs. Besides the Mohawk on its N., & the Hudson on its E. boundary, its streams are Normanskill, Vlamanskill, Haivankrauskill & Coeyman's cr., which enter the Hudson, & some others. The Great Central railroad of New York commences at Albany & passes through the State, connecting with several others; the Erie & Champlain canals form a junction in the N.E. part of this county. Capital, Albany. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,171,553; wheat, 18,471 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 244,411; oats, 942,950; potatoes, 406,040; wool, 99,295 pounds; 24 flouring & grist m., 95 saw m., 15 iron works, 8 iron foundieries, 13 fulling m., 12 carding m., 9 woollen fac., 1 paper fac., 4 potteries, 3 oil cloth fac., 3 cotton fac., 9 rope fac., 25 tanneries, 62 hands employed; 7 breweries, 2 asheries, 12

printing-offices; 5 daily, 9 weekly newspapers pub.; 214 libraries, 72,423 vols.. Cap. emp'd. in manufac., $4,000,748; value of manufac. articles, $7,177,107; 107 churches; 1 college, 98 students; 29 acad., 1,505 pup.; 209 schools, 17,469 scholars. Pop. 1840, 68,593; 1850, 93,279.

ALBANY, city, N. Y., the capital of the State, & of Albany co., is situated on the right bank of the Hudson, in 42° 39′ 3″ N. lat., & 73° 44′ 49″ W. lon. from Greenwich, & at the junction of the New York & Albany r. r., the Western r. r. from Boston, the New York Central r. r., & by several lines extending north connecting with Montreal, &c. It is distant by railroad 145 miles from New York, 200 from Boston, Mass., 328 from Buffalo, N. Y., 251 from Montreal, Canada, & 371 from Washington. The ground on which Albany was originally built, was a flat alluvial tract, from 15 to 100 yards in width; in the rear of this a bluff rose abruptly to the height of 140 feet, & from thence it attained a height of 220 feet within the distance of 1 mile from the river margin. The city now extends along the river for the distance of 2 miles, & on the plain & heights in the rear, about a mile, quite compactly built. Pop. 1755, 1,800; 1790, 3,506; 1800, 5,349; 1810, 10,762; 1820, 12,541; 1830, 24,216; 1840, 33,721; 1845, 41,139; 1850, 50,763; 1854, 55,000. The old portion of Albany was not very regularly laid out, & many of the streets were narrow; but those more recently constructed are more broad & straight. State street, the principal street, is from 150 to 170 feet in width, & has a steep ascent to the heights, where most of the public buildings are built. The Capitol, situated at the head of State street, is a plain edifice of brown stone, with a white marble portico in the Doric order of architecture, erected in the year 1807, at a cost of $173,000. It contains chambers for the two branches of the Legislature, offices for the Governor & the Adjutant-General, & rooms for the State Library & the Court of Appeals. The State Library was instituted in 1818, & contains 22,500 volumes of rare & valuable works. The Albany Academy, built of brown stone, was founded in 1804; has 8 instructors, about 400 pupils, & embraces a course of liberal study. The University of Albany, founded 1853, when fully organized, will have 20 professorships. The Dudley Observatory is under the charge of Professor Mitchell. The State Hall, a plain, massy edifice of white marble, was completed in 1834, at a cost of $350,000; is fire proof, & is fitted for the several State offices. The State Geological Rooms contain the extensive collections of the State geologists. Specimens of the minerals, & a large collection of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, & reptiles of the State, appropriately arranged. They are open, free from charge, to all visitors. The City Hall, built of white marble in the Grecian order of architecture, & surmounted by a gilded dome, cost $120,000. The Albany Female Academy, founded in 1814, has 12 instructors & 300 pupils, & a large & convenient building. The Albany Exchange, built of granite in 1838, cost of building & ground, $350,000. The Albany Medical College was founded in 1839; it has 8 professors, 120 students; lectures commence on the first Tuesday in October. It has one of the most complete anatomical museums in the United States. *The State Normal School* was established in 1844, & has an annual appropriation of $10,000 from the literature fund of the State. This institution commands a high reputation, & has already been productive of much improvement in the method of teaching & the management of the public schools of the State. It has 9 instructors & 293 students. The summer term commences on the first Monday in May, & the winter term on the first Monday in November. *The Penitentiary*, built in the Norman Gothic style of architecture, is an extensive building, & cost $40,000. The Albany Orphan Asylum supports about 100 children. The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Asylum, under charge of the Sisters of Charity. The Alms House has convenient buildings, & has connected with it a farm of 150 acres, cultivated by its inmates. The Young Men's Association occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Exchange. It has a well-conducted reading-room, a library of 4,000 vols., & sustains a course of lectures during the winter season. There are 48 churches, viz., 1 Associate Reformed, 5 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 1 Congregational, 3 Dutch Reformed, 5 Episcopal, 2 Evangelical German, 1 Friends, 2 Lutheran, 1 Independent Church, 3 Jews Synagogues, 9 Methodist, 1 Mission, 5 Presbyterian, 5 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist. Many of these buildings are deserving of notice for their architectural beauty. There are 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,045,000; a savings bank, & 3 insurance companies, with a capital of $600,000. Albany is one of the first manufacturing cities in the State. Its iron founderies are very extensive. More stoves are manufactured here than any other city of the Union. There are employed in the founderies 950 persons, & a capital of $900,000 invested, & about 75,000 stoves are cast annually. There is a large estab. for the manufacture of locomotive engines. There are 7 breweries, making 80,000 barrels of beer & ale annually, employing a capital of $500,000. Hats & caps are made to the value of $1,000,000 annually, employing about 11,000 persons; 15 manufactories of soap; 4 plane factories; several steam saw & planing mills; extensive carriage factories; & 2 large establishments for the manufacture of fire brick & pottery. There are 5 daily newspapers published in the city, & 1 periodical, the *Cultivator*, which has an extensive circulation. Capital invested in manufactures in 1850, $1,770,000. Value of manufactured articles, $3,900,000. Albany was founded by the Dutch in 1623, & by them called "Beaver Wyck," & afterwards "Williamstadt." It capitulated to the English in 1664, who gave it its present name, in honor of the Duke of York & Albany, its proprietor. It was incorporated in 1686.

ALBANY, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 18 m. N.W. Paris, 62 W. Augusta, 597 W. Drained by Crooked r. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 691; 1850, 747.

ALBANY, p. t., Carroll co., N. H., 6 m. N. by E. Concord. Surface uneven & rough; soil a fertile sandy loam, mixed with gravel. Drained by Swift r. & other streams, which afford water power. It has 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 406; 1850, 455.

ALBANY, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 9 m. S. Irasburgh, 39 N. Montpelier, 555 W. Drained by Black river & its branches. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 920; 1850, 1,052.

ALBANY, p. t., Berks co., Pa. Surface hilly, soil gravelly. Drained by Maiden creek & its tributaries. It has a tannery, 6 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,057; 1850, 1,406.

ALBANY, t., Bradford co., Pa. Surface hilly, soil gravelly loam. Drained by Towanda creek & the W. branch of Mahoopeny cr. The vill. contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 75 inhabitants. There are in the town, a grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 803; 1850, 1,043.

ALBANY, p-v., Tuscarawas co., O.

ALBANY, p-v., Greene co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 546.

ALBANY, p-v., Baker co., Ga., 128 m. S.S.W. Milledgeville, 785 W. Situated on the right bank of Flint r., immediately below the entrance of Kinchafoonee cr., & at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist; 15 stores; a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 800 inhab. It is a great cotton mart; about 15,000 bales are shipped from here annually. A branch from the Brunswick & Florida r. r. will terminate here.

ALBANY, p. v., Delaware co., Ia. Situated on the Mississinewa r., & has a Methodist church, 2 stores, & about 100 inhab.

ALBANY, p-v., Whitesides co., Ill., 177 m. N. by W. Springfield, 873 W. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., & contains 2 churches, several stores, & 250 inhab.

ALBANY, t., Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 765.

ALBANY, p-v., capital of Clinton co., Ky., 8 m. N. Tenn. line, 126 Frankfort, 620 W. Situated on Spring cr., a tributary of the Cumberland r. It contains a court-house, a Baptist church, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

ALBANY, t., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 494.

ALBANY, p-v., Henry co., Tenn., 106 m. W. Nashville, 792 W.

ALBANY, p. o., Caddo parish, La.

ALBANY, p. v. & capital, Linn co., Oregon, 25 m. S. Salem. Situated on the right bank of Willamette river, & contains a court-house, several stores, & about 200 inhab.

ALBANY, a riv., fort & dist. of Brit. N. A. The river, connected by a series of lakes with L. Winnipeg, flows E.N.E. through 8 degs. of lon., & enters James' Bay, near Fort Albany.

ALBANY, par., Cape Breton, N. S., lies between Sidney par. & the Lit. Bras de Or.

ALBANY, ALBINN, or ALBION, the anc. Celtic name of Scotland, & the name by which Britain was first known to the Greeks & Romans. It is said to be derived from the Celtic *alp* or *alb*, meaning high, & *inn* an island. The sovereign's second son is usually styled Duke of Albany.

ALBANY, a dist. of South Africa. Area, 1,792 sq. m. Drained prin. by Great Fish r. Surface varied; "mountains of considerable elevation, grassy hills, & rich pasture plains." Minerals, lead & iron. Pop. 12,000. Capital, Graham Town.

ALBANY, a town & seaport of W. Australia, cap. co. Plantagenet, on K. George sound; lat. 35° 3′ S.; lon. 117° 52′ 40″ E.

ALBAREDA, a vill. of Nor. Italy, deleg. & 15 m. S.E. Verona, near left b. of the Adige.

ALBARRACIN, a town of Spain, Arragon, prov. & 19 m. W.N.W. Teruel, on the Guadalaviar, at the S. declivity of a mountain. Pop. 1,559. It is a bishop's see, & has manufs. of coarse woollens.

ALBAY, a town of Luzon (Philippine Islands), cap. prov., & residence of a governor; the province fertile, but subject to frequent volcanic eruptions. Pop. 13,115.

ALBAYDA, a town of Spain, Valencia, 12 m. S.W. San Felipe. Pop. 3,130, who manuf. linens.

ALBE, a prov. of Sardinia. Pop. 1848, 118,844.

ALBEGNA, *Albinia*, a river, Tuscany, prov. Siena, rises in M. Labro, flows S.W & enters the Mediterr., 5 m. N. Orbitello, after a course of 30 m.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France. [AUMALE.]

ALBEMARLE SOUND, a large inlet from the sea, in the N.E. part of N. Carolina. It extends 60 ms. from E. to W., & is from 4 to 15 ms. wide. It receives the Chowan, Roanoke, & several smaller rs. It communicates with Pamlico sound & the Ocean, by several narrow inlets; & with Chesapeake Bay by a canal through the Dismal Swamp. There are 2 lights on this Sound, viz.: Wade's Point light, vessel, & Roanoke river light, vessel. The former is stationed on the W. side of Pasquotank r. entrance, & the light is elevated 39 feet above the surface of the sound; attached is a fog bell. The latter is stationed near the entrance of Roanoke r., & the light is elevated 43 feet above water level. It also has a fog bell.

ALBEMARLE, county, Va., one of the central counties of the State. It has the Blue Ridge on the N.W. & James r. on the S., & contains an area of 700 sq. ms. Its streams consist chiefly of the head waters of the Rivanna r. The surface of this county is diversified. Soil very fertile. Capital, Charlottesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $589,706; wheat, 278,575 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 798,354; sweet potatoes, 10,103; tobacco, 1,456,300 pounds; wool, 50,417; 42 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 3 cotton fac., 3 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub.; 1 library, 18,500 vols. Cap. em'd in manufac. $297,090; value of manufac. articles, $492,985; 44 churches, 1 college, 350 students; 7 acad., 150 pupils; 40 sch., 550 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,924; pop. 1850, 25,800.

ALBEMARLE, p-v., & capital of Stanley co., N. C., 146 Raleigh, 383 W., situated on a branch of Rocky r., & has a court-house &c., & 150 inhabitants.

ALBEMARLE, p-v., Carroll co., Miss.

ALBEMARLE, p-v., Assumption parish, La.

ALBEMARLE ISLAND, the largest of the Galapagos, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 0° 56′ S.; lon. 91° 38′ W. Summit 4,700 ft. in elevation.

ALBENDORF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. & 8 m. W.N.W. Glatz. Pop. 1,260. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be visited annually by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *Albium Inguanum*, a sea-port city of the Sard. sta., cap. prov., at the mouth of the Centa, in an unhealthy spot of the Riviera, 44 m. S.W. Genoa. Pop. 4,735. It has Roman antiquities, & feudal edifices. Albenga was the head quarters of Napoleon in 1796. Exports oil & hemp, & has 3 large annual fairs. Pop. of Prov., 1848, 59,993.

ALBENS, a town of Sard. sta., Savoy. Pop. 1,615.

ALBERBURY, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery, 8 m. N. W. Shrewsbury. Old Parr was born in this pa. in 1483.

ALBERONA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, in a valley, 22 m. W. Foggia. Pop. 2,900.

ALBEROBELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 3,800.

ALBERSDORF, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 12 m. S.W. Rendsburg, near which is a remarkable heathen altar.

ALBERT county, N. B., in the S.E. part of the prov. Area, 360 sq. ms. It has the Petitcodiac r. on the E. & N., & the Shepody & Chignecto bays on the S.E. Drained by Amaganee & Coverdale rivers & Mill, Turtle & Weldon creeks all entering the Petitcodiac r. & by Shepody, Up Salmon, Wolf & Pet. West rivers entering the Bay of Fundy, which forms its south boundary. Surface broken by ridges & low mountains, with fertile valleys intervening. Capital, Hopewell. There were in the county in 1851 neat cattle, 5,149; sheep, 7,711; swine, 1,954; horses, 552; wheat, 9,150 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 343; buckwheat, 21,51..; barley, 3,516; oats, 30,326; potatoes, 124,500; peas, 1,0.., 12 grist m., 97 saw m., 10 tunneries, 13 pe.. .. .. ..; 2 woollen fac., 20 churches, 43 sch., 753 scholars. Pop. 6,813.

ALBERT, a r. of N. Australia enters the Gulf of Carpentaria.

ALBERT, a town of France, dep. Somme, sup.-int., on the r. r. du Nord, 18 m. N.E. Amieus, with woollen & cotton factories, tanneries, & paper mills. It was form. called Ancre. Pop. 2,828.

ALBERT LAKE, S. Australia, Russel co., joins L. Victoria by a strait at its N. extremity.

ALBERTTON, p-t., & capital of Gipps' Land, N.S. Wales. Situated on Albert r.

ALBERTS, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

ALBERTSON'S, p-o., Duplin co., N. C., 79 Raleigh, 309 W.

ALBERT TOWN, a vill., S. Australia, abt. 1 m. distinct from Adelaide, and connected with it by a good road constructed at an expense of 14,000*l*.

ALBERT-VILLE, a city of the Sard. sta., Upper Savoy, near the confl. of the Isero & Arly, founded 1835. It has royal foundries of lead & silver, & a royal college. Pop. 3,400.

ALBIA, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Iowa, 85 S.W. Iowa city, & contains a court-house &c., & 350 inhab.

ALBI or ALBY, *Albiga*, a town of France, cap. dep. Tarn, on the Tarn, 41 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 9,492. It has a cathedral, a publ. library, college, museum, theatre & public walks, manufs. of woollens, table linen, canvas, foundries, & a large trade in corn. In its vicinity is the most important steel manuf. in France. The sect of *Albigenses* originated here in the 12th cent.

ALBINGHAM, a pa. Eng., Lincolnshire. Area, 1,940. Pop. 317.

ALBINO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. & 8 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2,200. It is well built, & has silk mills, forges, & foundries.

ALBION, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 26 N.E. Augusta, 44 S.W. Bangor, 621 W. Drained by a small branch of Sebasticook r., & has a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,624; 1850, 1,604.

ALBION, p-v., Providence co., R. I.

ALBION, p-v., & capital Orleans co., N. Y., 250 W. by N. Albany, 30 W. Rochester, 392 W. Situated in Barre t. on the Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara Falls r. r. 3 m. from Rochester, & on the Erie canal. It contains a court-house, jail, clerk's office, 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian; an academy, a female seminary, 2 banks, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 18 stores, 7 warehouses, a flouring m. & 2,251 inhabitants.

ALBION, t., Oswego co., N. Y., 25 E. Oswego, 147 W.N.W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Salmon r. on the N., & Salmon cr. on the S. It has a tannery, a grist m., 26 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,503; 1850, 2,010.

ALBION, p-v., Erie co., Pa., 25 S.W. of Erie, & contains 250 inhabitants.

ALBION, p-v., Ashland co., O., 112 Columbus, 363 W. Cleveland. It contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian; 3 stores, a woollen fac., & 500 inhabitants.

ALBION, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 40 S. by W. Lansing, 564 W. The v. is on the right bank of Kalamazoo r. & on the Michigan Central r. r., 96 m. from Detroit & 186 from Chicago. It contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian; "the Wesleyan seminary," a normal school; 9 stores, 2 mills,

& 881 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 932; 1850, 1,665.

ALBION, p-v., & capital Noble co., Ia., 125 N. by E. Indianapolis, 573 W., situated on a branch of Elkhart river, & contains a court-house, a church, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhab.

ALBION, p-v., & capital Edwards co., Ill., 165 Springfield, 40 S.W. Vincennes, 731 W. Settled in 1818, chiefly by English emigrants. The situation is high & healthy. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Moravian; 10 stores, 3 flouring m., 4 saw m., & 365 inhabitants.

ALBION, p-t., Dane co., Wis., 22 E. Madison. Drained by a small branch of Rock r. Pop. 1850, 817.

ALBION, p-t., Peel co., Can. W. Drained by Humber r. Pop. 1852, 4,281.

ALBION GORE, t. Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 110.

ALBIQUIN, v. Rio Arribee co., N. Mex., 55 m. N. W. Santa Fe on the right bank of R. Chama, 50 m. N. W. Santa Fe.

ALBIS, mntns. Switzerland. [See Zurich].

ALBISOLA, MARINA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Savona, with extens. manufs. of porcelain vases. Pop. 1,569.—II. *Superiore*, same prov., with fine church & many objects of antiq. Pop. 2,317.

ALBLASSERDAM, a vill. Neth'ds., S. Holland, 9 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,046.

ALBONA, a town, Istria, near its E. coast, 42 m. S. E. Triest, with a college, & 1,100 inhabs.

ALBON, a comm. & town, France, dep. Drôme, cant. & 5 m. N.N.E. St. Vallier, near the Rhone, with ruins of anc. castle of the Comtes d'Albon. Pop. of comm. 2,033.

ALBORAN, a small isl. in the Mediterr. belonging to Spain, ½ m. long, ¼ m. broad. Lat. 35° 56′ N.; lon. 3° 0′ 40″ W. Inhabited by fishermen.

ALBOSTAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 64 m. N.N.W. Merash. Pop. estim. at 9,000.

ALBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 24 m. N. Hurst-Pierpont. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 377.

ALBREDA, a town of Africa, Senegambia, on the Gambia, below the British fort James. The French have a trading station here.

ALBRIGHTS, p-o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

ALBRIGHTSVILLE, p-v., Carbon co., Pa., 70 m. N. E. Harrisburg.

ALBRIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Shiffnal. Area, 3,424 ac. Pop. 1,141.—II. a tnshp. same co., 3½ m. N. Shrewsbury.

ALBUERA (LA), a town of Spain, Estremad., prov., & 13 m. S.E. Badajoz, on l. b. of riv. of same name. On 16th May, 1811, the British & allies under Gen. Beresford, here gained a victory over the French commanded by Marshal Soult.

ALBUFEIRA, a sea-port town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on the Atlantic, 46 m. E. C. St. Vincent. Pop. 2,800. Its harb., which admits the largest vessels, is defended by a citadel & batteries.

ALBUFERA, a lake of Spain, on the coast, prov., & 7 m. S. Valencia, 11 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth; it communicates by a narrow channel with the Mediterranean, & abounds in fish & wild fowl. Rice is cultiv. on its banks.

ALBULA, a mountain pass of Switzerland, Grisons, leads across Mt. Albula from the valley of Bergün to the Upper Engadine, & from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its culminating point is 7,713 ft. above the level of the sea.

ALBUQUERQUE, p-v., capital Bernalillo co., N. Mex., 60 S.W. Santa Fe, situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande, extends for several miles along the riv., & contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, & 2,500 inhabitants.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, Estremad., near the Portug. frontier, prov. & 26 m. N. Badajoz. Pop. 5,470. It has a castle, & manufs. of cotton & woollen cloths.—II., a vill. of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, on the Paraguay, 88 m. N. Fort Nova Coimbra.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS (or S.W. KEYS), a group of isls. in the Carib. Sea, 110 m. E. the Mosquito Coast. Lat. 12° 4′ N.; lon. 81° 50′.

ALBURG, p-t., & port of entry, Grand Isle co., Vt., 83 Montpelier, 557 W. It lies in the N.W. corner of the state, & is a triangular body of land projecting from Canada into Lake Champlain, by which it is surrounded, excepting on the Canada side. Surface level; soil very fertile. It has a tannery, a grist m., & a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,344; 1850, 1,568.

ALBURG SPRINGS, p-v., Alburg t., Grand Isle co., Vt., 87 Montpelier, 561 W. Here is a mineral spring of considerable efficacy in scrofulous & other cases.

ALBURGH, pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. by N. Harleston. Area, 1,512 ac. Pop. 575.

ALBURY, the name of 3 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 3,182 ac. Pop. 668.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.W. Tetsworth. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 234.—III. co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Guildford, & noted for picturesque beauty. Area, 4,503 ac. Pop. 976.

ALBURY, t., N.S.W., situated on the Murray r., 286 m. from Sidney, contains 100 inhab.

ALBY, a town of the Sard. sta., Savoy, on the Cheran, 9 m. S.E. Annecy. Pop. 1,092.

ALBY, or ALDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area, 811 ac. Pop. 272.

ALCACER DO SAL, *Salacia*, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sadao, 46 m. S.E. Lisbon. It has manufs. of mats & trade in salt.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. & 29 m. N.E. Castellon. Pop. 4,954.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a town of Spain, prov., & 30 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. with ayunt. 6,116, chiefly employed in agriculture.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a small town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. E. Sevilla. Pop. 6,702. With a Moorish castle & an extensive trade in grain.

ALCALÁ DE HENARES, a walled city of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 17 m. E.N.E. Madrid, on rt. b. of the Henares. Pop. 1845, 5,153. Since the removal of its university to Madrid, it is in a state of rapid decay. The printing establis. founded by Ximenes, & which produced his polyglot bible, no longer exists. Alcala has a milit, acad., 2 public libraries, & 3 schools of prim. instruction. Cervantes was born here in 1547.

ALCALA LA REAL, a city of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 27 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 6,848. It has an abbey, several churches, & an hospital, with some trade in wine & wool. The French defeated the Spaniards here, January 28, 1810.

ALCALA DEL RIO, a town & ayunt. of Spain, on rt. b. of the Guadalquivir, prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 1,822. Alcala is the name of many small Spanish towns, mostly in the S. provs.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, prov. & 22 m. E. Trapani, cap. distr., picturesquely situated on a hill, with towers & edifices of Moorish origin. Pop. 15,500. Near it are the ruins of a theatre, & other interesting remains of the anc. *Segesta*.

ALCANEDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. N. Santarem. Pop. 2,500.

ALCAÑIZ, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, on rt. b. of the Guadalope, 60 m. S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 5,100.

ALCANTARA (Arab. "the bridge"), *Norba Cæsarea*, a fortfd. town of Spain, Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, near the Portug. frontier, prov. & 35 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 4,273. The magnificent bridge over the Tagus, from which the city derives its name, was partially destroyed by the Portuguese in 1807, & again by the English in 1809. It was repaired with timber in 1818, & burned by the national troops in 1836, & remains in a ruined state.—II. a sea-port town of Brazil, prov Maranhão, on W. side of the estuary of the Maranhão, near its mouth.—III. a riv. of Sicily, which separates the dists. of Messina & Catania, & falls into the Mediterranean S. Taormina.

ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. S. Murcia. Pop. 3,481.—II. an inn & a Roman bridge, 18 m. S. Sevilla.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, New Castile, in the new prov., & 34 m. W.S.W. Albacete, at the foot of the Sierra de Alcaraz. Pop. with ayunt. 7,325. It has ruins of an anc. castle, & manufs. of woollens, & mines of copper & zinc.

ALCAUDETE, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 24 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 6,242.

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 7,540. Manufs. of soap, gunpowder, & nitre.

ALCAZAR KEBIR, "the Great Palace," a city of Morocco, on the Luccos, 80 miles N.W. Fez. Pop. 5,000. Near it is a bridge (*Alcantara*), where Sebas-

tian, king of Portugal was defeated & killed 4th Aug. 1578.

ALCESTE, a small isl. in the Pacific Oc., Gulf of Pe tche lee, 3 m. N.W. the N.E. point of Shan tung.

ALCESTER, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, at the junction of the Alne & Arrow, & on the Icknild Street, 1.5 m. W.S.W. Warwick. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 2,378; of bor. 2,027. It has a fine church, & is the principal seat of the needle manuf. Alcester is supposed to have been a Roman station, & was a place of note before the conquest; traces of its ancient abbey are still visible. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs 4 times a-year.

ALCIRA, *Saetabicula*, an anc. walled town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Valencia, on an isl. in the Xucar. Pop. 13,000, mostly agricultural. It has 2 fine bridges, & near it is a remarkable stalactitic cavern.

ALCISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 4 m. N.E. Seaford. Area, 2,079 ac. Pop. 257.

ALCOBACA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on small river Alcoa, 20 m. S.W. Leira. Pop. 2,000, with an anc. abbey, in which are the tombs of many kings of Portugal.

ALCOBENDAS, a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Madrid. Pop. 1,052.

ALCOCER, a town & ayunt. of Spain, prov., & 29 m. S.E. Guadalajara. Pop. 1,352.

ALCOLEA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Sevilla, near rt. b. of the Gaudalquivir, with ruins of an anc. castle. Pop. 1,747. Many small Span. towns named Alcolea.

ALCONBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 4 m. N. W. Huntingdon. Area, 3,709 ac. Pop. 967.—II. *with-Weston*, a pa. adjoining the above, 5 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 516.

ALCORA, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N.N.E. Valencia. Pop. 5,609. Exports fruit.

ALCOVE, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

ALCOVER, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. & 10 m. N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,812.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portug., prov. Algarve, on rt. b. of the Guadiana, 25 m. N.E. Tavira. Pop. 1,800. It is walled, & has a ruined castle.

ALCOY, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.N.W. Alicante. Pop. 27,000. It has many new buildings, numerous paper & woollen factories, & considerable commercial activity.

ALCUDIA, a fortfd. town of Spain, Majorca, on a peninsula at its N. extrem., between the bays of Puerto Mayor & P. Menor, 31 m. N.E. Palma, with a pop. of 1,116, & a consid. trade.—II. (*de Carlet*), a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 1,759.—Alcudia is the name of several other Spanish towns.

ALCUESCAR, a town of Spain, Estrem., prov., & 28 m. S. Caceres. Pop. 3,560. It was founded by the Moors of Granada in 830, & was the rendezvous of the allied troops under Genl. Hill on 27th Oct. 1812, previous to the battle of Arroyomolinos.

ALDABRA, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, composed of 3 separate parts connected by coral rocks, & inhab. by many land turtles, N. of Madagascar, lat. 9° 26′ S., lon. 46° 35′ E.

ALDAN, a riv. of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, the princip. tributary of the Lena, rises in the Aldan mnts. near the Chinese frontier, flows first N., then W., & joins the Lena in lat. 63° 12′ N., lon. 129° 40′ E., after a course of about 300 m. Affls., the Utcher, Maia, & Amga. The towns Maisakai, Aldanska, & Badineska, are on its banks.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mntns. in E. Siberia, branching off northward from Yablonoi Krebet, part of the Altai mntns. N. of Mantchouria, lat. 60° 55′ N., & lon. 135° E., rounding the sea of Ochotsk under different names, & terminating at Behring Strait. Their average height is 4,000 ft. In that branch of the chain which traverses Kamtchatka; the Schiwelutch reaches an elevation of 10,548 ft., & Klutschewskaja 15,763 ft. These, & many other summits, are active volcanoes. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at an elevation of 4,475 ft.

ALDAYA, a town, Spain, prov. & 7 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 1,975.

ALDERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 6,471. Pop. 997.

ALDBOROUGH, p.t., Middlesex co., Can. W. It has Lake on its S.E. border, & Thames r. on the N.W. Pop. 1852, 1,226.

ALDBOROUGH or ALDERBURGH, a sea port town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, between the sea & the estuary of the Alde, 2¼ m. S. Dunwich. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,057. It has lately become a place of resort for sea bathing. Alde r. has only a small coasting trade; port attached to that of Woodbridge. Town revenue exceeds 300*l.* yearly. Crabbe, the poet, was born here in 1754.

ALDBOROUGH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, wapent. Clare, on the Ure, 16 m. W. N.W. York. Area, 9,323 ac. Pop. 2,438. It is irregularly built on the N. Watling Street, & is supposed to replace the anc. *Isurium Brigantum*. Mkt. Wed.; fair Sept. 4th.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Area, 788 ac. Pop. 388.

ALDBOURNE or AUBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Marlboro'. Area, 5,435 ac. Pop. 1,622. The pa. has several antiquities.

ALDBROUGH, a pa. & t. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the coast, 11 m. N.E. Hull. Area, 6,319 ac. Pop. 1,115, & of the town, 581. Townley's charity here yields an income of £200 a year.—II. a township in co. York, N. Riding, pa. Stanwick, 8 m. E. Richmond. Pop. 544.

ALDBURY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. N.E. the Tring station, L. & B. r. r. Area, 2,071 ac. Pop. 820.

ALDE, a river of England, co. Suffolk, rises near Framlingham, runs generally S.E.ward, & near Aldboro' dilates into a long & winding estuary which joins the N. sea at Orford.

ALDEA DEL REY, a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 m. S.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,650.

ALDEA GALEGA, a town of Portugal, Estremad., on the estuary of the Tagus, 10 m. E. Lisbon. Pop. 4,000. It is a ferry station on the way from Lisbon to Badajoz.

ALDEA VELHA, a seaport town & harbor of Brazil, on the bay of, & 8 m. S.E. Espiritu Santo.

ALDEA DAVILA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. W. Salamanca, on left b. of the Duero. Pop. 1,490. With a considerable export trade.

ALDEA DEL CANO, a town of Spain, prov., & 15 m. S. Caceres. Pop. 1,295.

ALDEA DEL OBISPO, a town of Spain, on the W. confines of the prov. Salamanca. Pop. 506.

ALDEBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,832 ac. Pop. 1,627.

ALDEBY or ALDEBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Beccles. Area, 3,056 ac. Pop. 554.

ALDEN, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 22 m. E. Buffalo, 270. Albany, 380 W. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Cayuca & Ellicott creeks. The vill. is on the Buffalo & Attica railroad, & contains a Presbyterian church, 4 carriage fac., a tannery, a saw m., & about 30 dwellings. There are in the town, a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 10 saw m., 14 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,984; 1850, 2,520.

ALDEN, p. v., McHenry co., Ill., 75 m. N.N.W. Chicago. Pop. 1850, 780.

ALDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2¼ m. N.E. the Watford station, L. & B. r. r. Area (with Theobald's street), 5,840 ac. Pop. 1,656. Platt's charity here has a yearly income of £1,032.

ALDENVILLE, p. v., Wayne co., Pa.

ALDER BROOK, p. o., Independence co., Ark.

ALDER CREEK, p-o., Booneville t., Oneida co., N. Y., 107 m. W.N.W. Albany, 412 W.

ALDENHOVEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Aachen, circ. & 3½ m. S.W. Julich. Pop. 1,206.

ALDERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area, 4,332 ac. Pop. 1,438. Many empl'd. in a manuf. of fustians.

ALDERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Reepham. Area, 432 ac. Pop. 41.

ALDERLEY, two parishes of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2 m. S.S.E. Wotton-under-Edge. Area, 898 ac. Pop. 145. In the church is the tomb of Sir Matthew Hale, born in this parish 1st Nov., 1609.—II. co. Cheshire, 5 m. W.N.W. Macclesfield. Area, 6,173 ac. Pop. 1,404. (Sta. of Manchester & Birmingham r. r.)

ALDERMASTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 8 m. E. Newbury. Area, 3,669 ac. Pop. 783. Market Friday; fairs May 6, July 7, Oct. 11. Aldermaston house is a fine mansion of the 17th century.

ALDERMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, (of which it is an isolated portion included in Warwickshire,) on the Stratford & Moreton r. r., 6 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 3,167 ac. Pop. 522.

ALDERNEY or AURIGNY, *Riduna*, an island in the English channel, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, dioc. Winchester, 10 m. W. Cape la Hogue. Lat. of telegraph, 49° 41′ 5″ N.; lon. 2° 13′ 7″ W. Circumferance about 8 m. Pop. 3,333. It is well cultivated, & noted for its breed of small cows, but has no good harbor, & little trade. In its centre is a town of same name.

ALDERNEY (RACE OF), a strait between the above island & Cape la Hogue, dangerous from the strength & rapidity of its tides. [CASKETS.]

ALDERSHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Farnham. Area, 4,144 ac. Pop. 875.

ALDERTON, the name of 4 parishes of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 7 m. E. Tewkesbury. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 486.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Towcester. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 139.—III. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 7 m. S.E. by S. Woodbridge. Area, 2,543 ac. Pop. 630.—IV. co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Area, 1,507. Pop. 182.

ALDFORD, a pa. & t. of England, co. Chester, on the Dee, 5 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area, 2,633 ac. Pop. 835, with remains of an old castle.

ALDHAM, two parishes of England.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. W. Colch. Area, 1,825 ac. Pop. 370.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Hadleigh. Area, 1,744 ac. Pop. 307.

ALDIE, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 139 m. N. Richmond, 42 W. It contains about 25 dwellings.

ALDINGBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape & 4 m. E. Chichester. Area, 3,069 ac. Pop. 744.

ALDINGHAM, two united parishes of England, co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. S. Ulverstone. Area, 4,694 ac. Pop. 968. The area of these parishes has been much diminished within the last three or four centuries by encroachments of the sea.

ALDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Ashford, & 1 m. S. of S.eastern r. r. Area, 1,576 ac. Pop. 741. Rect. once held by Erasmus.

ALDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. E.N.E. Walsall. Area, 7,752 ac. Pop. 2,174. It has a distillery, & a large free school.

ALDRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the coast, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Aldboro'. Area, 1,783 ac. Pop. 467.

ALDRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex. Area, 776 ac. Pop. 9.

ALDSTONE or ALDSTONE MOOR, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 19 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa., 35,060 ac. Pop. 6,062; of town, 1,650. The pa., comprising mountainous & picturesque scenery, is sterile, but has productive lead mines. The town, near the confl. of the Nent & S. Tyne, has a grammar school, library, bank, & manufs. of shot, thread, flannel, &c. Market Sat., 3 fairs yearly.

ALDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Northleach. Area, 3,460 ac. Pop. 379.

ALDWINCKLE, two united pas. of Engl., co. Northampton. United area, 2,450 ac.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.E. Thrapston. Pop. 308. The church is a fine specimen of decor. English. Dryden was born here in 1631.—II. (*St. Peter's*), on the Nene, 3¼ m. N. by E. Thrapston. Pop. 232.

ALDWORTH or ALLDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 1,960. Pop. 317.

ALEDO, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S.S.W. Murcia. Pop. 1,029, with ancient Roman walls.

ALEGRIA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, in a plain on the Oria at the foot of Mount Aldaba, 2 m. S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 857, chief. indust. agricultural produce, & iron forges on the Oria.

AL-LEIS, a town of upper Nubia, on right bank of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, 76 m. W. Sennaar. It occupies a large space, but is mostly in ruins.

ALEISKOI-LOKTEVSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, 137 m. S.W. Biisk, & near one of the richest copper mines in Siberia.

ALEMOUTH, AILMOUTH, or ALNEMOUTH, a seaport town of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Lesbury, at the mouth of the Alne in the N. Sea, 4 m. S.E. Alnwick. Pop. 480. It has some shipping & trade with Holland; & sea-bathing quarters.

ALEMQUER, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on a tribu. of the Amazon, 60 m. W.S.W. Montalegre.

ALEMTEJO, a prov. of Portugal, between lat. 37° 20′, & 39° 40′ N., having N. Beira, S. Algarve, E. Spain, & W. the Atlantic, & part of Estrem. Area, 10,255 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 285,231. Climate very hot & dry. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in E., & Sado in S. Lisbon is mostly supplied with corn from hence, & rice is grown in the low grounds. Manufs. of woollen cloth & earthenware. Principal towns, Evora, the cap. Beja, Villa-Vicosa, Portalegre, Elvas, & Estremoz.

ALENCON, a city of France, cap. dep. Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 m. W.S.W. Paris. Pop. 14,070. It is well built, with promen. on the site of its ancient walls, a cathedral, court-house, public library, corn & cloth halls, a church built in the 8th century, theatre, & race-course. The industry of this town has greatly changed within 20 years; it now consists of tanneries, cider distilleries, bleaching, spinning & printing. The manufac. of embroideries is extensive, & also of the celebrated lace called point d'Alençon, which still occupies five or six houses. The crystals called Alençon diamonds are found in its vicinity. *Hebert*, the noted revolutionary leader, was born here.

ALENQUER, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on river of same name, 25 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,200, with extensive paper-mills.

ALEPPO, t., Greene co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Wheeling & Fish creeks. It occupies the S.W. corner of the State. Pop. 1840, 650; 1850, 1,176.

ALEPPO (Haleb-es-Shabba), *Chalybon & Berœa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. pash., in the N. of Syria, & one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman empire, on the Koeik (ancient *Chalus*), 70 m. E. the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 37° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 85,000; but previously to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upwards of 200,000. In ancient times the city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, & became the great emporium of trade between Europe & the East. It is encircled by Saracenic walls, outside of which are large suburbs, the whole being about 7 miles in circumferance. Houses of freestone, uniformly flat-roofed. The celebrated gardens are situated S.E. of the city. Aleppo has a castle, a Mohammedan college, with numerous pupils, many Christian schools & churches, an ancient aqueduct, several large inns, & many extensive warehouses & bazaars. Silks, cottons, & gold & silver thread stuffs are prepared here for the supply of the Turkish provinces; & here are also extensive soap-factories, dye-works, & rope-walks, the last in some vast caverns outside the city. Aleppo has numerous mercantile houses, & its position for trade is very advantageous. Principal imports, galls, silk, wool, goats' hair, India piece goods from Engl.; cotton yarn & fabrics, cochineal, sugar, indigo, silks, woollens, & colonial goods, from France; woollens, cups, glass, coral, paper, velvets, steel, &c., from Germany & Italy. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Mosul, Kurdistan, & Armenia. Consuls of most European nations reside at Aleppo. About 30 m. N.W. is Angoli Tagh, a mountain with ruins of a convent, & a number of deserted villages, which indicate its former populousness.

ALERT, p. v., Butler co., O.

ALES, an episcopal town of Piedmont, isl. Sardinia, div. & 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,135. It has a small but elegant cathedral, & mineral springs.

ALESHKI, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on left bank of est. of the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Pop. 1,500.

ALESSANDRIA, (called "Della Paglia" from its first houses having been roofed with straw,) a fortified city of Piedmont, cap. div., in a sterile plain, on the Tanaro, 46 m. E.S.E. Turin. Pop. of the prov. 1848, 117,870; of town, 18,955, with suburbs, 39,853, excl. of a garrison of 4,039 men. It is well built, & has a cathedral, large barracks, & many good public edifices. The formidable fortifications constructed during the domination of the French, rendered it one of the strongest places in Europe; but these are demolished, & only its citadel is left. It has fabrics of silk, linen, & woollen goods, stockings & hats, with a large trade, & two great annual fairs. In the extensive plain of S. Giuliano, 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, is the little village of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, 14th June, 1800.—II.

town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 14 m. N.E. Castro-villari. Pop. 1,599.

ALESSANA, a town of Naples, prov. & 19 m. S.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,745.

ALESSIO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. ka nlik, on left bank, & near the mouth of the Drin, 17 m. S.E. Scutari. Pop. 3,000. It has a large suburb, & bazaar. Scanderbeg was buried in its fortress.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a group of isls. belonging to Russia, in the N. Pacific, extending between Kamtchatka & the peninsula Aliaski, N. America, from lat. 52° to 55° N., & lon. 172° to 178° E. They include several subordinate groups, viz., the true Aleutian, Andreanov, & Fox isls., & are rocky & volcanic, having volcanoes in constant activity. The inhab., estim. at 8,700, subsist mostly by hunting & fishing, vegetation being scanty, & agriculture almost unknown. Chief exports, otter, fox, & other skins, the trade in which is monopolized by the Russo-American Company.

ALEXANDER, county, N. C. Situated a little west of the centre of the State. Area, 220 sq. m. Drained by branches of Catawba & Yadkin rivers. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Alexander, C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $113,845; wheat, 10,501 bush. produced; Indian corn, 165,805; tobacco, 6,028 pounds; 28 tanneries, 74 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $6,600; value of manufac. articles, $5,200; 16 churches; 2 acad., 45 pupils; 36 schools, 900 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,220 (taken from Iredell & Caldwell in 1848.)

ALEXANDER, county, Ill. Situated in the S. part of the State. Area, 220 sq. m. It has the Ohio river on its S.E., & the Mississippi river on its S.W. border. The soil is fertile, & one-third, at least, alluvion. The S. part is liable to be overflowed. Watered by Cash river & branches. Organized in 1819. Capital, Thebes. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $38,221; wheat, 1,698 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 92,920; oats, 3,435, wool, 711 pounds; 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper pub., 4 churches, 10 schools, 228 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,313; 1850, 2,484. Reduced by the erection of Pulaski co.

ALEXANDER, p-t., Washington co., Me., 25 N. by W. Machias, 202 E.N.E. Augusta, 788 W. It has an extensive pond on its S.E. border. There are in the t., a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 513; 1850, 544.

ALEXANDER, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 8 S.W. Batavia, 258 W. by N. Albany, 382 W. It is crossed by the Tonawanda creek. Surface uneven; soil, clay loam. The village is situated on Tonawanda cr., & on the Central r. r., & contains 2 churches, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Universalist, an academy, 4 stores, 1 flouring m., 1 tannery, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t., 4 fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 1 academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,242; 1850, 1,927.

ALEXANDER, p-v., Putnam co., Va.

ALEXANDER, t., Athens co., O., 78 Columbus, 345 W. It is one of the two townships granted to the Ohio University. Drained by a branch of Hocking r. It has 3 grist m., 12 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,451; 1850, 1,735.

ALEXANDER, t., Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 630.

ALEXANDER, p. v., Barke co., Geo.

ALEXANDERSVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., O., 7 below Dayton, on the Miami canal, 74 W.S.W. Columbus, 469 W.

ALEXANDRAPOL FORT, Russia. [Gumri].

ALEXANDRETTA, Aleppo. [Scanderoon].

ALEXANDRIA, county, Va. Situated along the N.E. boundary of the State, & on the W. bank of the Potomac r., & contains 36 sq. m. It was the portion of Virginia ceded in 1791 to form the district of Columbia, but in 1846 it was restored to Virginia. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Alexandria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $98,052; wheat, 6,238 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 28,380; 1 flouring m., 2 iron foundries, 1 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 2 printing-offices, 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 1 weekly newspapers pub.; 1 library, 4,000 vols.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $403,625; value of manufactured articles, $503,910; 12 churches; 7 acad., 304 pupils; 17 sch., 619 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,967; 1850, 10,608.

ALEXANDRIA, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 34 N.W. Concord, 515 W. Drained by Smith's & Fowler's rivers, along the margin of which are strips of rich intervale land. It has a woollen fac., a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,234; 1850, 1,475.

ALEXANDRIA, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 9 N. Watertown, 196 N.W. Albany, 447 W. To this town belong a part of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence r. opposite to it. The shore of the St. Lawrence is here high & picturesque. Surface gently undulating; soil clay & marly loam. The v. is on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., & contains a Methodist church, 5 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,475; 1850, 3,178.

ALEXANDRIA, v., Ticonderoga t., Essex co., N. Y. It is situated on the outlet of Lake George, at the upper falls, 1 mile below the steamboat landing, & 3 m. from Lake Champlain. It has a store, 3 saw m., 1 trip hammer works, & about 350 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 12 N.W. Flemington. It has the Delaware r. on the S.W., & contains much fertile land. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 6 flouring m., 4 grist m., 10 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,420; 1850, 3,811.

ALEXANDRIA, p-b., Porter t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 98 W. Harrisburg, 157 W. Situated on the left bank of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, & contains 2 churches, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian, 7 stores, a brewery, a grist mill, 2 tanneries, & 606 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, city, seaport & capital of Alexandria co., Va., 44 m. S.S.W. Baltimore, 115 N. Richmond, & 100 m. from the Chesapeakes, and 7 from Washington. 38° 48′ N. lat., 0° 3′ W. lon. from Washington city. It is finely situated on the right bank of the Potomac, which has a depth of water here sufficient for a vessel of the largest class, being about 24 feet at the wharves, & 40 feet in the channel. It is at the commencement of the Orange & Alexandria r. r. The city is considerably elevated, ascending gradually from the river. The streets cross each other at right angles, The public buildings are a court-house, custom-house, a lyceum, an orphan asylum, 12 churches, 1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic & 3 Colored, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist; 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000; a savings bank; a daily & a weekly newspaper published; a fire & a marine insurance company; 9 academies & 10 schools. The Mount Vernon Manufacturing Co.'s steam mills has 100 looms, 3,072 spindles; employs 200 persons, & turns out 4,800 yards of sheetings daily. Steam mill for grinding plaster; a steam saw mill, an extensive foundry, a brewery, & a marine railway. The population in 1800 was 4,196; in 1810, 7,227; 1820, 8,218; in 1830, 8,263; 1840, 8,459; 1850, 8,752; 1854, 10,000. The city has considerable shipping, & exports wheat, Indian corn, & tobacco to a considerable amount. The tonnage of the dist. in 1852 was 11,542. It is the shipping port of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal which extends to this place, & of the Orange & Alexandria & the Manasse Gap railroads, both of which are in progress. The completion of these lines will add greatly to the now increasing commerce of this port. The town was incorporated in 1748. The city & county was ceded by Virginia to the Federal Government to form the district of Columbia, as originally laid out of 10 miles sq. It was retroceded to Virginia in 1847. The city is governed by a Mayor & a Common Council of 16 members.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., St. Albans t., Licking co., O., 40 E. by N. Columbus, 379 W. It contains about 349 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., Madison co., Ia., 48 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 556 W. It has a store, & about 100 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., Clark co., Mo., on the right bank of Des Moines r., 135 N.E. Jefferson city. Contains several stores & 350 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v. & capital, Campbell co., Ky., 13 from Newport, 85 Frankfort, 506 W. It contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., De Kalb co., Tenn., 15 S. Carthage, 50 E. Nashville, 640 W. It is on Lickneus cr., 15 m. Cumberland r. It has 2 stores, 2 churches, 1 Campbellite & 1 Methodist, & 343 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., Benton co., Ala., 129 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 727 W.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., & capital of Rapides Parish, La., 291 N.W. New Orleans, 1,210 W. It is situated on Red r., a little below the lower rapids. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 18 stores, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 672 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, p-v., Lochiel t., Glengarry co., Can. W., 70 Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, an iron foundery, a cloth fac., a flouring m., 2 tanneries, & 500 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA (so called from its founder Alexander the Great), a celebrated city & seaport of Egypt, near the westmost branch of the Nile, on the Mediter., 112 m. N.W. Cairo, with which it communicates by the Mahmudiyeh canal & the Nile. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12′ 9″ N.; lon. 29° 53′ E. Pop. about 60,000, including 8,000 troops & the artisans employed in the arsenal. The modern city is built on a peninsula (anc. the isl. of Pharos), & on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent of surface. Alexandria has a new palace of the pasha, a large naval arsenal, naval & military hospitals, a custom-house, tribunal of commerce, prim. school of instruction, medical, naval, & other schools. In the new streets & squares it has more the aspect of a European than of an African or Asiatic city. The Turkish quarter is irregular & dirty, but the Frank quarter has many good streets, & a fine square outside the city. Country houses line a part of the ancient canal leading to the W. arm of the Nile, which was restored by Mohammed Ali. There are two ports, in the W. & best of which ships anchor in from 22 to 40 feet water. A castle called Farillon, & serving as a landmark to sailors, replaces the famous *Pharos* of antiquity. Alexandria is the great emporium of Egypt. Principal exports, corn, cotton, wool, gums, soda, rice, dates, senna, feathers, & other African products, hides, & a few manuf. goods. Cotton is extensively exported, mostly to England, France, & Austria. Principal imports, cotton, woollen, & silk goods, hardware & machinery, with timber, coal, drugs, & colonial products. The annual value of the imports amount to $11,500,000, & the exports to $16,200,000. The navigation returns show that British shipping occupies the first place in Egyptian commerce, the North comes next, Austria the third, & France the fourth. (*See Egypt.*) Alexandria is an important station in the overland route to India. Consuls of the chief European countries reside here. Of the ancient city, the cisterns, catacombs, Pompey's pillar, & the obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, are the principal remains. On March 21, 1801, the French under Menou were conquered by the British under Sir R. Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Piedmont. [ALESSANDRIA.]

ALEXANDRIA, pa., Cumberland co., N.S.W., includes all the island in port Jackson, E. of Bennelong Point. Pop. 8,385.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Russia, cap. of a circ., gov. & 145 m. N.N.E. Kherson. Pop. 2,100.

ALEXANDRIA, St. Paul, a vill., Russian America, in the isl. Kadiak, with an excellent port.

ALEXANDRIA, a vill. of Scotl., co, Dumbarton, pa. Bonhill, on the Leven, 3¼ m. N. Dumbarton. Pop. 1851, 3,781, mostly employed in cotton printing.

ALEXANDRIA CENTRE, p-v., Jefferson co., N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS, *Eski-Stamboul*, a small town on the coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. S.E. Tenedos.

ALEXANDRIANA, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 161 S.W. by W. Raleigh, 398 W.

ALEXANDRINA (LAKE), S. Austral. [VICTORIA.]

ALEXANDROV, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. distr., on an affl. of the Kliasma. It has an imperial stud, & a convent founded by Ivan IV., who established here the first printing-press known in Russia.—II. a new town of Russian Poland, gov. & about 60 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,200.—III. a Russian fortress, gov. Caucasus, 42 m. N.W. Georgievsk.

ALEXANDROVSK, a fortfd. town of Russia, cap. circ. on l. b. of the Dnieper below its cataracts, gov. & 40 m. S. Iekaterinoslav. Pop. 4,600. It is the place of embarkation for all the products exported by this riv. to the Black Sea. There are towns & stations of same name in the govs. Orenburg, the Caucasus, & Russian America.

ALEXANDROVSKY, a manuf. depôt of Russia, gov & 5 m. S.E. St. Petersburg, on l. b. of the Neva, with cotton, flax, & yarn factories, sail cloth, machinery, & a governm. porcelain factory. It was destroyed by fire, Jan. 1, 1840; but has since been restored.

ALEXINE & ALEXOPOL, two towns of Russia; the former on rt. b. of the Oka, gov. & 25 m. N.N.W. Tula: the latter gov. & 40 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel, having a large annual fair.

ALEXTON, pa. of Engl., Leicestershire. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 151.

ALEYOR, a town of the isl. Minorca, 8 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 3,000. It has large barracks.

ALFACAR, a town of Spain, prov. Granada, at the foot of the mntn. of same name. Pop. 1,049. Chief indust., flour grinding & baking. The houses of this town retain all the peculiarities of Moorish architecture.

ALFAQUES, a sea-port of Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, on the bay of Alfaques in the Mediterr. at the mouth of a br. of the Ebro, & joined to it by a canal, 14 m. S.S.E. Tortosa, of which it is the entrepôt. It has extens. salt works.

ALFARO, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on rt. b. of the Ebro, prov. & 37 m. S.E. Logrono. Pop. 4,084.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, kgdm. & 27 m. S. Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 2,600.

ALFIDENA, *Aufidena*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 23 m. S.S.E. Sulmona, on the Sangro. Pop. 2,500.

ALFOLD or AWFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.S.E. Godalming. Area, 2,883 ac. Pop. 499.

ALFONT, p. v., Madison co., Ia., on the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine r. r., 23 m. from Indianapolis.

ALFORD, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 14 S. by W. Lenox, 24 E. Hudson, N. Y., 145 Boston, 361 W. Incorporated in 1773. It is drained by Green r. & branches, which enter the Housatonic, & has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m. & 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 481; 1850, 502.

ALFORD, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 24 m. N.N.E. Boston. Area of pa. 1,410 ac. Pop. 2,262. Its grammar school has two fellowships in Magd. Coll. Camb. Mkts. Tues.; fairs Whit. Tu. & Nov. 8th. Two miles distant are the ruins of Aby Abbey.

ALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.W. Castle Carey. Area, 772 ac. Pop. 94.—II. a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 25 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Area, nearly 8,000 ac. Pop. 1,143. It has small fairs monthly.

ALFORDSVILLE, p-v., Robeson co., N.C., 107 S.S.W. Raleigh, 395 W.

ALFORT, a hamlet, France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.E. Paris, with a royal veterinary coll., estab. of rural economy, & a botanical garden.

ALFRED, p-t., & capital York co., Me., 35 S.W. Portland, 78 S.W. Augusta, 517 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Monsum r. There is a society of Shakers in the town. The v. contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches, 2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist; an academy, 7 stores, & many fine dwellings. There are in the t. 1 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 6 saw m., an academy, & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,408; 1850, 1,319.

ALFRED, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 12 S.E. Angelica, 249 W.S.W. Albany, 321 W. It is watered by several mill streams. Surface hilly; soil fertile. The v. on the Canisteo r., & on the Erie r. r., 350 m. from New York, & 119 from Dunkirk, contains a Baptist church, 4 stores, 3 mills, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 carriage fac., a grist m., a saw m.. Pop. 1840, 1,630; 1850, 2,679.

ALFRED, p-v., Meigs co., O., 101 S.E. by S. Columbus, 228 W.

ALFRED, p-o., Henderson co., Tex.

ALFRED CENTRE, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

ALFRED, t., Prescott co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 584.

ALFRETON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.E. Belper, & 14 m. E. the Derby & Leeds r. r. Area, 4,550 ac. Pop. 8,326. Town straggling; the church & many houses very old: streets intersect in a market place. It has manufs. of stockings & pottery. Near it are extensive collieries & iron works.

ALFRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 2 m. N. Seaford. Area, 2,425 ac. Pop. 576.

ALGAJOLA, a small fortified town & sea-port of Corsica, 6 m. N.E. Calvi.

ALGANSEE, p-t., Branch co., Mich. Pop. 1849, 424; 1850, 609.

ALGIERS, v., Jefferson pa., La., situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., directly opposite New Orleans, with which it is connected with 2 ferries. It contains 2 churches, an iron foundry, a machine shop, ship yard, &c., & 2,000 inhabs.

ALGARINEJO, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. W. Granada. Pop. 4,858, mostly agricultural.

ALGARKIRK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 8 m. N.N.E. Spalding. Area, 6,050 ac. Pop. 843. In the churchyard is a statue said to represent Algar, Earl of Mercia, defeated & killed by the Danes in 870.

ALGARROBO, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 18 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 2,914.

ALGARVE, the S. most prov. of Portugal, with the title of a kingdom, having N. the prov. Alemtejo, E. Spain, S. & W. the Atlantic. Area, 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 141,027. On its N. frontier is the Sierra de Monchique, ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S. are plains yielding aloes, dates, & other tropical products. Some wine is grown, but little corn or forage. Chief exports, dried fruits, kermes, wine, salt, & tunny-fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, & Lagos.

ALGAYDA, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. 2,859.

ALGECIRAS, a sea-port town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Cadiz, on the W. side of the bay of Gibraltar, opposite to & 6 m. W. Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 8′ N.; lon. 5° 26′ 5″ W. Pop. 12,000. It is well built, & has a well-frequented harbor. The fort is guarded by a battery called *Fuerte de Santiago*, & it has a milit. hosp. of first class. Chf. trade, export of charcoal & tanned leather. It was the scene of a sanguinary naval engagement between the English & French squadrons, 4th July 1801.

ALGEMESI, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the Xucar, 21 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 4,492. Chf. products rice & silk. It has a celebrated annual fair in Sept.

ALGERIA (French, *Algérie*), a country of N. Africa, Barbary, forming at present a French possession: cap. Algiers. This territory is situated between lat. 35° & 37° N.; extending from lon. 2° 11′ W. to 8° 53′ E., length about 550 m., greatest breadth about 200 m. & comprises a territory of 5,000 sq. ms. Pop. 1852, Europeans, 134,115, of which 66,375 were French, 41,758 Spanish, 7,328 Maltese, 7,574 Italians, 8,723 Germans, &c. The native population amounted in 1843 to 82,423, making a total of 216,538. It is divided into 3 provinces, viz.: Algiers, pop. 57,129; Oran, pop. 48,275; & Constantine, pop. 28,711. Algeria is bounded N. by the Mediterr., S. by the Sahara, E. by Tunis, & W. by Morocco; it is traversed throughout by the Atlas mountains, which rise in successive stages parallel with the coast, the highest points exceeding 7,000 ft. The coast is in general steep, & deficient in good ports. The chf. plains are those of Oran, Metidjah, & Shelif; the principal rivs. are the Wad-el-Gedy, which rises S. of the Atlas range, & flows to the Melgig lake; the Shelif, which rises on the borders of Sahara, & flows to the Mediterr.; the others are the Sebus, Isser, Harna, & Jafna. There are several lakes called sebkhas, which are filled with water in the rainy season, & are generally dry in summer; the chf. of these are in the prov. Algiers, the Zagries in Constantine, the Shott & the Sebkha in the S.E. the Melgig. The climate is in general temperate & healthy on the N. slopes of the mountains, but pestilential in the marshy plains. The heat is often excessive under the influence of the *simoom*, or hot wind of the desert. From April to Oct. the sky is constantly serene; the winter is mild, & marked by abundant rains; in 1846 there were 57 rainy days & 56 storms. The mean temp. of winter is from 54° to 65°, & of summer 74° to 104° Fahr.; but this elev. temp. is moderated by constant sea breezes. The mountain contains mines of iron, copper, & lead, but their extent is imperfectly known. In the mountains of Bou Hamra there are rich iron mines, which appear to have been worked by the Romans. The country is divided by the natives into the Tel, or country of grain crops, in the N., & the date country in the S. Vegetation is developed with great activity. The level part of the Tel, occupied by Arabs, is very fertile in cereals; & the mountainous country, occupied by the Kabyles, has extensive forests, & rich & varied vegetation. The Algerian Sahara is not, as was long supposed, a sterile desert, but a vast archipelago of oases, each of which presents an animated group of towns & villages, surrounded by olives, figs, vines, & palms. The nomade tribes of the desert rear many sheep & cattle, for their part of the desert is covered with vegetation during the rainy season. Throughout the Tel, wheat, barley, & leguminous are extensively cultivated, & in some places, maize, millet, & rice are raised. Cotton, indigo, & the sugar-cane also succeed well. The natives rear cattle, sheep, & goats. The horses, which are of an excellent breed, are employed only for the saddle; the camel, dromedary, ass, & mule are used for draught. Among wild animals may be noticed, the lion, panther, jackall, & antelope. The harvests are sometimes ravaged by locusts. Excellent coral & sponge is fished on the coasts. The industry of the natives, which formerly consisted chiefly of weaving & the preparation of morocco leather, is, since the French domination, nearly confined to mining, the Jews alone engage in the manuf. of jewelry. Public instruction is making rapid progress in the state. The commerce since its possession by the French has increased very rapidly.

This country, originally inhabited by the Moors & Numidians, was afterwards under the power of the Romans & Vandals. In the 16th cent. it was invaded by Spain, but Barbarossa expelled the Spanish, & founded, under the sovereignty of Turkey, the state of Algiers, which became redoubtable to christians on account of its corsairs, & compelled many of the European states to pay tribute for the protection of their merchant vessels. Repeated attempts were made by the different European powers to subdue this nest of pirates, but without effect. The Algerians having violated the treaty of 1795, with the United States of America, a squadron was sent under command of Com. Decatur to chastise them. On the 17th June 1815, a frigate, and also a brig, was captured from them, & the Dey sued for peace. The Republic was not only the first power on the globe to refuse the payment of tribute, but compelled the pirates to pay for damages sustained. Subsequently in 1816, the city of Algiers was bombarded by the British under Lord Exmouth, after which they continued comparatively quiet until 1827, when the French government, to revenge an insult to their consul, resolved to send an expedition on a great scale to take possession of the country. This was accomplished in 1830; but although the French have nominal possession of the whole territory, only a small portion of the inhabitants acknowledge their authority. *Algéria* is divided into 3 provs. & the government vested in a governor-general, whose authority is chiefly military. Chf. towns Algiers, Constantine, Phillippeville, Bona, Setif, Blidah, Oran, & Tlemsen.

ALGERIA DE ALAVA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 9 m. E. Vittoria. Pop. 857.

ALGETE, a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. 1,500.

ALGEZARES, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. Pop. 2,117. Exports grain & fruit to Gibraltar.

ALGEZIRAH, the Arab name of [Mesopotamia].

ALGHERO, a fortfd. town & small port of the isl. Sardinia, cap. prov., on W. coast, 14 m. S.W. Sassari. Pop. 8,000. It is well defended, especially next the sea, but is commanded by the surrounding mountains. It has a cathedral, convents, & public schools. The port for large vessels is at Pto. Corte, 9 m. N.W. Alghero. Exp. Wine, grain, wool, skins, tobacco, rags, anchovies, coral, & bones. Pop. of prov. 1848, 54,165.

ALGIERS, (*Al jesair*, "the islands," French *Alger*), a prov. city & sea-port of Africa, cap. of the French terr. of Algérie. Lat. of light-ho. 36° 47′ 20″ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 32″ E. Pop. of the Prov. 1871, 57,081; pop. of the city 30,000. The city is on the W. side of a bay of same name, an arm of the Mediterranean, & is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a slope facing the sea, & crowned by a citadel, is 2 m. in circ., & strongly walled. Since it became in their possession, in 1830, the French have been actively engaged in extending its defences, & improving its port; its streets have been widened, & in part it more resembles a European town. It has palaces, synagogues, & mosques, several good shops, bazaars, & markets, hotels, fountains, baths, club-houses, a public library, barracks, an arsenal, & an opera-house. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a royal

court, tribunals of prim. jurisd. & commerce, & of a royal college & other French schools. Several forts & outworks protect it on the land side: by sea it has in front two rocky isls. (whence its name), connected with the mainland by a mole; this & another mole, both furnished with batteries, enclose the harbor. Algiers has 2 suburbs, & numerous villas in its environs, which are of great beauty. It is the seat of the governor-general of Algeria & of many foreign consuls, & has regular steam communication with Toulon, & Cette in France, & Oran & Bona in Africa.

ALGOA BAY, an extens. bay on the S.E. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Receife & Padron, 425 m. E. the Cape of Good Hope. It is open to S. winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday & Baasher rivs. flow into the bay, & at the mouth of the latter is Fort Elizabeth. Fort Frederick is on a hill adjacent. Lat. of Croix isl. in the bay, 33° 47′ 6″ S.; lon. 25° 46′ 7″ W.

ALGODONALES, a town of Spain, Andalucia, at the foot of the Sierra de Lijar, prov. & 49 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 3,338. Chiefly agricultural.

ALGODONES, p. v., Santa Anna co., N. Mex., 35 S.W. Santa Fe, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, contains a small Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

ALGOMA, p-v., Winnebago co., Wis., 80 N.E. Madison, situated on the right bank of the Neenah r. Pop. 1850, 702.

ALGOMA, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 233.

ALGONAC, p-v., Saint Clair co., Mich., 110 E. Lansing, situated on the right bank of St. Clair r. It has a church, 4 stores, & 250 inhab.

ALGONQUIN, p. o. Carroll co., O.

ALGONQUIN, p-o., Houghton co., Mich., 350 N.W. Lansing.

ALGONQUIN, p. v., Henry co. Ill., on Fox r., 170 N.E. Springfield. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,455.

AL HADHR (*Hatra*), a ruined city of Asiat. Turkey, Mesopotamia, 60 m. S.S.W. Mosul, having a circular space 1 m. in diam. encld. by a bastioned wall, & many perfect remains & traces of buildings & tombs.

ALHAMA (*the Bath*), the name of several towns of Spain. I. Andalucia, prov. & 24 m. S.W. Granada on the Sa de Alhama. Pop. 6,284. It has ruins of Moorish walls, & near it are the celeb. warm baths, whence its Arabic name.—II. prov., & 13 m. S.W. Murcia, with 6,955 inhabs., an hospital, a ruined castle, & warm baths.

ALHAMBRA, p. o. Madison co., Ill.

ALHAMBRA, the Moorish palace. [Granada].—II. a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. & 48 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 760.—III. prov. & 62 m. S.W. Zaragoza, on l. b. of the Jalon. Pop. 553; with celebrated mineral springs & baths, the *Aquæ Bilbilitanæ* of the Romans.

ALHANDRA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 18 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 1,800. It has a safe port, a fishery, & extensive tile & brick works.—II. a town of Brazil, S. A., prov. & 15 m. S.S. E. Paranahyba.

ALHAURIN DE LA TORRE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. & 15 m. S.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,717.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. & 22 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 5,514.

ALHENDIN, a town of Spain, Andalucia, on the Dilar, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 2,275.

ALHUCEMAS, a small isl. & fortress belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Morocco, 5 m. S.E. Cape Morro. Lat. 35° 15′ N.; lon. 4° 12′ E. The town consists of 28 houses, & the hospital is its principal building. Pop. a garrison of 85 men, & the attendants on the hospital. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1673.

ALI, an anc. town of sicily, intend., & 15 m. S.S.W. Messina, with sulphur baths. Pop. 1,300.

ALI-ABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. N.E. Kashan, with 500 houses. Near it is a royal resid., built by Shah-Abbas.—II. a sea-port town, prov. Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 30 m. N.W. Amol.—III. a vill., prov. Azerbijan, 65 m. N.E. Tabriz.—Also several other vills. in Asia.

ALIAGA, a town of Spain, cap. of the judicial dist. of same name, on the Guadalope, prov. & 23 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 1,122. It was greatly injured by the troops of Don Carlos in 1840.

ALIASHKA, a penins. of Russ. America, in the Pacific, between lat. 50° & 55 N.; lon. 155° W., 350 m. in length N. to S., by 25 m. in average breadth; having several active volcanoes.

ALI-BEGLI, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Gader, a tribut. of Lake Urumiyah.

ALI-BOGHAN, a town of Afghanistan, in the valley, & 10 m. E. Jelalabad, at an elev. of 1,900 ft.

ALI-BUNDER, a town of Scinde, on the Gonnee, a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 76 m. S.S.E. Hyderabad. A dam erected here in 1799, has rendered the Gonnee unnavigable even for boats.

ALICANTE, *Lucentum*, a fortified city & sea-port of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a bay in the Mediterranean. Lat. of castle, 38° 20′ N.; lon. 0° 27′ W. Pop. of the prov. 1849, 363,219; of the city 20,000. The lower town is clean & well built; it has a society of friends of the country, a college & public library, & a good collection of paintings; but it is chiefly important as a commercial city, having an extensive trade in wines, fruits, potash, & soap. In 1841 an English company estab. mines at the foot of the Cerro del Molinet, which promise to be the most productive in Spain. The outworks were rebuilt in 1810, but neither these nor the castle are in good repair. The mole has a fixed light 95 ft. high, visible for 15 m. Alicante is the residence of the consuls of Engl., & all the principal Europ. states, its foreign trade is on the decline.

The new province of Alicante was formed in 1834 of the S. part of the anc. kgdm. of Valencia, & a small part of Murcia. The soil is fertile in wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citron, figs, & other fruits.

ALICATA or LICATA, *Leocate*, a sea-port town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 13,465. It exports corn, macaroni, fruit, sulphur, soda & excellent wines. Near it are the ruins of the anc. Gela.

ALICE-HOLT FOREST, Engl., co. Hants, on the border of Surrey. Area, with Woolmer Forest, 15,000 acres, of which 8,700 are crown-lands.

ALICUDI, *Ericusa*, the most W. of the Lipari isls., Mediter., 6 m. in circ., precipitous, & produces sulphur, fruits, & palms. Pop. 1,000.

ALIDA, p. o., Stephenson co., Ill.

ALIFE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 2 m. S.W. Piedmonte, nearly deserted on account of the insalubrity of its atmosphere. Pop. 1,836.

ALIGAUM, a town of British India, Nizam's dom., 68 m. S.W. Ellichpoor.

ALIGHUR or ALLYGHUR, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal (Agra), enclosed by the dists. Agra, Boolundshahur, Moradabad, Ferokhabad, & Etawah. Area, 2,300 sq. m. It is watered by the Ganges & Jumna, desolate towards the N. but fertile & well-cul. in the S.—*Alighur*, a fort in the above dist., 50 m. N. Agra, was taken by the British, 4th Sept. 1803. The chf. civil officers of the dist. reside at Coel, 2 m. southward.

ALIGNUE, a city of Guanajuatu, Mex., on an affluent of the Rio de Santiago, 30 m. N.W. Queretaro. Pop. 5,000.

ALIMENA, a town in the island of Sicily, intend. & 52 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 3,400.

ALI-MUSJEED, a ruined fort of Afghanistan, in the Khyber pass, on a peaked rock, 2,433 ft. high, & 25 m. W. Peshawer. In the late war, it was held alternately by the British & Afghans, & was destroyed by Sir W. Nott. Nov. 1842.

ALINGSAES, a town, Sweden, læn & 32 m. S.S.E. Wenersborg, with mineral springs, & manufs. hosiery, woollen cloths, & tobacco pipes.

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE, a vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, 8 m. N.E. Semur with iron mines & mineral waters in its vicinity. This is the anc. *Alesium*, described by Cæsar (*Bell.-Gallic.*, lib. vii. sect. 69), & taken by him from Vercingetorix.

ALISONIA, p. v., & depôt, Franklin co., Tenn. on the Nashville & Chattanooga r. r., 77 m. from Nashville, & has 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

ALIWAL, a vill. & "grassy plain," N.W. India, near the S. E. bank of the Sutlej, N.W. Loodiana. Here on the 28th Jan. 1846, Gen. Sir H. Smith, with about 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

ALIXAN, *Alexianum*, a com. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. 2,434.

ALKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Herk, 4 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 2,711.

ALKERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 6 m. W.N. W. Banbury. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 190.

ALKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. W. by N. Dover. Area, 3,200 ac. Pop. 494.

ALKINGTON, a pa. of Engl. [Warrenmeen.]

ALKMAAR, a fortfd. town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., on the great N. Holland canal, 19 m. N.N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 9,835. It is well built & clean; has a fine church, town-house, arsenal, & public promenade, a Latin school, society of natural hist., manufs. of parchment & sail cloth, & a large trade in corn, cattle, butter, & cheese.

AL KOSH, a town of Asiat. Turkey, Kurdistan, 15 m. N. Mosul. Near it is a Chaldean convent, the monks of which live in caverns.

ALLAHABAD, one of the old Mohammedan provinces or soobahs of Hindostan, between lat. 24° & 26° N., & lon. 79° & 83° E., bounded on N. by Oude & Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, W. by Malwah. It is about 270 m. in length, by 120 in breadth, & is divided into 8 zillahs or dists., 1 Allahabad, 2 Benares, 3 Mirzapoor, 4 Jumpoor, 5 Rewah terr., 6 Bundelcund, 7 Cawnpoor, 8 Manikpoor. It is watered by the Ganges, Jumna, & other rivs. The flat country is very fertile. The elevated table-land of Bundelcund contains the diamond mines of Poonah. Principal articles of export, sugar, cotton, indigo, opium, saltpetre, cotton cloths, diamonds. It also produces all kinds of grain, & great variety of fruits. The whole prov. is under British government. Pop. 775,000. Seven-eighths are supposed to be Hindoos, the rest Mohammedans.—*Allahabad* ("Abode of Allah," probably the anc. *Palibothra*), cap. of prov. & dist., at the union of the Ganges & Jumna, 77 m. W. Benares. Lat. 25° 27′ N.; lon. 81° 50′ E. Pop. estim. at 45,000, excl. of troops. Houses built of earth upon the ruins of anc. brick edifices. There is a large fort built by the Emperor Akbar, with a government house, a state prison, a remarkable pillar, &c. The milit. cantonments are about 4 m. distant. Allahabad is held so sacred by the Hindoos, that at some periods 200,000 pilgrims have met there from all parts of India.—II. a town of Bhawlpoor, N.W. Hindostan, 25 m. S.W. Ahmedpoor.

ALLAIRE, a vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 26 m. E. Vannes. Pop. 2,018.

ALLAMAKEE, county, Iowa, situated in the N.E. corner of the State. Area, 620 sq. ms. Drained by Upper Iowa r., Yellow r., & Bloody run, all entering the Mississippi river, which forms the E. boundary of the county. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lansing. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $623; wheat, 650 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 600; oats, 1,000. Pop. 777.

ALLAMUCHY, p-o., Warren co., N. J., 66 N. by W. Trenton, 227 W.

ALLANBURGH, p. v., Thorold t. Welland co., Can. W., 7 S. St. Catherine's, situated at the north end of the deep cut on the Welland canal, & contains 2 stores, a cloth fac., a grist m., a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

ALLANDALE, p-v., Habersham co., Geo.

ALLAN, a riv. of Scotl., co. Perth, joining the Forth 2 m. above Stirling, after a course of 18 m., & noted for the fine scenery on its banks.—II. another small Scotch riv., co. Roxburgh.

ALLAN, (BRIDGE OF), a beautiful vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Allan, 3 m. N. Stirling. Near it is a mineral spring, which of late years has been much resorted to. It has several good inns.

ALLAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, arrond. Montmeliart, celeb. for its excellent wine (*rouges d'ordinaire*). Pop. 966. The first mulberry trees brought to France were planted in this commune.

ALLANCHE, a town & comm. of France, dep. Cantal, cant., 8 m. N.E. Murat. Pop. 1,215.

ALLANDALE, p. v., Ontonabee t., Peterboro' co., Can. W. It contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

ALLANDALE, pa. N.S.W.

ALLARIZ, a walled town of Spain, Galicia, prov., & 13 m. S.E. Orense. Pop. 1,752.

ALLARMONT, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. & 13 m. N.N.E. St. Dié, with paper mills. Pop. 754.

ALLASSAC, a town & comm. of France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. W. Tulle. Pop. 1,151.

ALLATOONA, p-v., Cass co., Ga., 130 N.W. Milledgeville, 659 W., on a small branch of Etowah r., & on the Western & Atlantic r. r., 40 m. from Atlanta & 100 from Chattanooga.

ALLAUCH, a town & comm. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on a hill, arrond. & 6 m. N.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,666.

ALLA-YAR KA TANDA, a town of Scinde, 20 m. E. Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000. It has cotton manufs. & dye-works.

ALLBRIGHT, p. o., Preston co., Va.

ALLCANNINGS, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. E. by N. Devizes. Area, 5,448 ac. Pop. 1,139.

ALLEGAN, county, Mich., lies on the west border of the state, on Lake Michigan. Organized in 1835. Area, 840 sq. ms. It is watered by the Kalamazoo, Black, & Rabbit rs. The surface is undulating. On the lake shore the soil is sandy, on the rivers a rich alluvion, & in other parts a mixture of clay & sand. Capital, Allegan. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $67,827; wheat, 25,121 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 52,155; oats, 16,711; wool, 13,188 pounds; 3 grist m., 21 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $114,900; value of manufac. articles, 156,980; 6 churches; 44 sch., 1,136 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,782; pop. 1850, 5,125

ALLEGAN, p-t., & capital of Allegan co., Mich., 72 W. by S. Lansing, 626 W. The v. is on the left bank of Kalamazoo r., at the head of navigation, & has good water power. It has an elevated location, on a dry, sandy soil, & commands a fine prospect, contains a court-house, &c., several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 634; 1850, 752.

ALLEGHANY, r., the principal head branch of the Ohio r., which see.

ALLEGHANY, or APPALLACHIAN MOUNTAINS, constitute a range of great length, & from 50 to 200 ms. in breadth, & rise in the gently-undulating ridge dividing the waters entering the Tennessee r. & the Mississippi & Gulf of Mexico. It extends E. through the United States into Canada, & terminates in the bold headland of Cape Gaspe. The course of this great range is nearly parallel with the Atlantic, & from 50 to 150 ms. distant from it. It consists of a number of parallel ridges, denominated the Blue Ridge, North mountain, Jackson's mountain, Laurel mountain, Cumberland mountain, &c. In New York it throws off a spur to the N., terminating in the elevated peaks of Cattskill & the Adirondack mts. in New Hampshire, one to the S. terminating in the White mts. Black mt. in North Carolina is the most elevated peak; it rises 6,476 ft. above the sea, although this ridge generally, does not exceed 2,500 feet in height. The Alleghanies divides the waters which flow into the Atlantic on the E., from those which flow into the Mississippi, & the lakes, & the St. Lawrence r. to the W. & N. These ridges rarely present naked summits, but are generally wooded to the top; & between the ridges are many vallies of great fertility. They consist of granite, gneiss, mica & clay slate, primitive limestone, &c.

ALLEGHANY, N. Y., is one of the southern tier of counties, being bounded S. by Pennsylvania. Area, 1,185 sq. ms. It was taken from Genesee co. in 1806. It is drained by Genesee r., which flows nearly through the middle of it, from S. to N., & a number of smaller streams or creeks, which flow into it on each side. The valley of the Genesee contains much excellent land, & the country on each side rises, & in the E. & W. part of the co. consists of an elevated table land, from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above tide water in the Hudson r. The Genesee Valley canal commences at Olean, in Cattaraugus co., on the Alleghany r., & passes through the co. from S. to N. The New York & Erie railroad passes through this co. by a circuitous course, from E. to W. The soil is generally fertile, but better adapted to grazing than to grain. Among the minerals are limestone & bog iron ore. Capital, Angelica. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $1,-294,858; wheat, 183,631 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 136,700; oats, 504,466; potatoes, 258,870; wool, 27,212 pounds; 18 flouring & grist m., 201 saw m., 8 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 18 tanneries, 37 persons emp., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub., 204 libraries, 19,015 vols.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $664,350; value of manufac. articles, $894,585; 48 churches; 3 acad., 384 pupils; 163 sch., 6,301 scholars. Pop. 1840, 40,975; pop. 1850, 37,808.

ALLEGHANY, county, Pa., situated in the western part of the state. Area, 754 sq. ms. The Monongahela & Alleghany rivers unite near the centre of the

co., & form the Ohio r. The surface is undulating, & near the streams hilly. The uplands are fertile, & along the streams are exceedingly rich bottom lands. Bituminous coal abounds throughout the co. Capital, Pittsburg. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $1,046,548; wheat, 526,856 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 488,963; oats, 916,108; potatoes, 257,408; wool, 215,302 pounds; 10 salt works, with a cap. of $49,610 invested, & make 55,720 barrels; 69 flouring & grist m., 32 saw m., 17 iron foundries, 6 woolen fac., 7 cotton fac., 20 tanneries, 80 persons emp.; 6 breweries, 18 printing offices, 13 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 17 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly & 2 monthly publications; 9 libraries, 9,275 vols.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $10,855,894; value of manufac. articles, $16,686,082; 179 churches; 2 colleges, 100 students; 55 acad., 3,523 pupils; 254 sch., 19,664 scholars. Pop. 1840, 81,235; pop. 1850, 138,290.

ALLEGHANY, county, Md., lies in the extreme western part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. The main branch of the Alleghany mountains passes through it, & its surface is extremely rough & broken. Soil in valleys a clayey loam, very fertile. The Alleghany forms the dividing ridge whence the Youghiogeny proceeds N. W. into the Monongahela; & the head branch of the Potomac proceeds E. & S. toward the Atlantic. Coal is extensively mined & exported. The National Road, constructed by the general government at an immense expense, & leading into the western states, commences at Cumberland, the capital of this co. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $270,070; wheat, 73,525 bush. produced; rye, 29,187; Ind. corn, 101,773; oats, 163,943; potatoes, 21,920; wool, 25,244 pounds; 4 saw m., 1 furnace, 1 foundry, 2 woollen fac., 7 tanneries, 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $750,100; value of manufac. articles, $1,501: 31 churches: 1 acad., 105 pupils; 109 sch., 2,480 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,690; pop. 1850, 22,768.

ALLEGHANY, county, Va., lies in the central part of the state, among the Alleghany mountains, & is drained by the head waters of James r. Area, 521 sq. ms. Soil is rich on the streams, & on the "rich patch mountain" is highly productive, & densely populated. On the other mountains the land is poor & covered with pines. A stream issuing from a spring, after a short, tranquil course, has a fall of 180 feet, & proceeds from cataract to cataract, until its entrance into Jackson's r. The passage of Jackson's r. through Waite's mountain is regarded as a curiosity. Its mountainous situation & great elevation give it a cooler temperature than might be expected from its latitude. Capital, Covington. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $94,484; wheat, 16,957 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 88,426; tobacco, 19,216 pounds; wool, 7,207; 20 grist m., 20 saw m., 4 tanneries; cap. emp'd in manufac., $68,550; value of manufac. articles, $63,385; 10 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 8 sch., 153 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,749; pop. 1850, 3,515.

ALLEGHANY, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

ALLEGHANY, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil generally lean. Drained by Kiskiminitas & Crooked ers. It has 3 grist m., a saw m., a tannery. Pop. 1840, 1,839; 1850, 2,506.

ALLEGHANY, city, Ross t., Alleghany co., Pa., situated on the left bank of Alleghany river, opposite Pittsburg, with which it is connected by four bridges, besides the splendid aqueduct of the Pennsylvania canal. Incorporated in 1828. Pop. 1840, 10,089; 1850, 21,262; 1854, 25,000. The Western Theological Seminary, belonging to the Presbyterians, founded by the General Assembly in 1825, & located in this city in 1827. The building stands on a lofty, insulated ridge, about 100 feet above the Alleghany r., from which is a magnificent prospect, which amply repays the difficulty of ascent. It has 2 professors, 48 students, (252 have been educated,) & 6,000 vols. in its libraries; & has connected with it a workshop for manual labor. The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed church was established in 1826. It has 3 prof., 35 students, (85 have completed their education,) & 1,500 vols. in its libraries. The Alleghany Theological Institute was organized by the general synod of the reformed Presbyterian church, in 1840. It has 1 senior & 1 junior professor, & possesses a valuable library. An African College, founded by Charles Avery, Esq., of Pittsburg, is in a flourishing condition. The Western Penitentiary, an edifice in the Norman castelated style, is situated on the plain behind seminary hill, on the western borders of the city. It was completed in 1827, at a cost of $183,092, including the equipments. It is conducted on the silent system, and is an efficient institution. There is also a State Arsenal. The cap. invested in manufac., in this city, in 1850, was $1,469,790; value of manufac. articles, $1,844,706. There were 3 printing offices, issuing 2 daily & 2 weekly newspapers. (See Pittsburg.)

ALLEGHANY, t., Cambria co., Pa., drained by the head branches of Clearfield cr. It has 2 grist m., 8 saw m., a tannery, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,217; 1850, 1,488.

ALLEGHANY, t., Blair co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil red shale, & fertile in the valleys. Drained principally by Beaverdam, branch of the Susquehanna r. It has 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,225; 1850, 2,352.

ALLEGHANY, t., Potter co., Pa. In this town are the head sources of Alleghany & Genesee r., rising within a short distance of each other. The one entering the ocean through the Gulf of Mexico, & the other *via* of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Pop. 1840, 238; 1850, 381.

ALLEGHANY, t., Somerset co., Pa. Surface very hilly; soil reddish gravel. Drained by Willis's and Rush ers. It has a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 633; 1850, 948.

ALLEGHANY, t., Venango co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravel. Drained by Oil creek, & Stewart's & Hickory ers. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 804; 1850, 1,174.

ALLEGHANY, t., Westmoreland co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany r., & has Kiskiminitas r. on the N. E. It has 6 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,641; 1850, 3,329.

ALLEGHANY BRIDGE, p. o., McKean co., Pa.

ALLEMANCE, county, N. C., situated near the centre of the state. Area, 310 sq. ms. Drained by Haw r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Graham. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $253,012; wheat, 82,877 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 419,130; cotton, 121 bales; tobacco, 14,650 pounds; 30 flouring m. & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 5 cotton fac.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $238,800; value of manufac. articles, $220,907; 23 churches; 2 acad., 44 students; 35 sch., 2,275 scholars. Pop. 1850, 11,444. (See Orange.)

ALLEMANCE, p-v., Allemance co., N. C., 69 W.N. W. Raleigh, 303 W.

ALLEN, county, O., in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 390 sq. ms. It occupies the height of land between Lake Erie & the Ohio r. Drained by Auglaize r. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Lima. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $245,201; wheat, 140,580 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 288,450; oats, 62,254; wool, 32,827 pounds; 7 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 4 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 1 print. office; 1 week. n. pap. pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $56,430; val. of manufac. articles, $152,135; 19 churches; 108 sch., 4,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,079; pop. 1850, 12,109. (Ter. reduced since 1840 by the erection of Au Glaize.)

ALLEN, county, Ia., in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 672 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil sandy loam, & clay intermixed with marl. St. Joseph's r. from the N. & St. Mary's from the S. unite at Fort Wayne, & form the Maumee r., which flows eastwardly to Lake Erie. The Wabash & Erie canal, connecting Lake Erie at Toledo with the Ohio at Evansville, passes through this county. Capital, Fort Wayne. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $201,817; wheat, 189,509 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 281,339; oats, 58,125; wool, 14,240 pounds; 26 saw m., 3 tanneries, 18 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub., 1 library, 250 vols.; 12 churches, 8 acad., 530 pupils; 90 sch., 2,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,942; pop. 1850, 16,919.

ALLEN, county, on the S. border of Ky. Area, 276 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil moderately fertile. There are several caves, & a number of tumuli & ancient fortifications in this county. Drained by Big Barren r. & branches. Capital, Scottsville. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $229,231; Ind. corn, 411,655 bush. produced; oats, 65,206; tobacco, 760,806 pounds; wool, 14,945; 1 saw m., 7 tanneries, 23 persons emp.; 3 libraries, 300 vols.; 24 churches; 32 sch., 931 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,329; pop. 1850, 8,742.

ALLEN, p. t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 268 W. by S. Albany, 341 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & sandy loam. It has a tannery, 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 867; 1850, 955.

ALLEN, p. t., Cumberland co., Pa., 18 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 102 W. The Susquehanna r. bounds it on the E., & the Yellow Breeches cr. on the S. It has 2 fulling m. Pop. 1840, 2,132; 1850, 2,220.

ALLEN, t., Northampton co., Pa. The Lehigh r. runs along its west border. Drained by the Hockendocque cr. Pop. 1840, 2,547; 1850, 1,156. (See East Allen.)

ALLEN, East, t., Northampton co., Pa. Drained by Manookisy & Catesoque crs. Pop. 1,475.

ALLEN, t., Dark co., O. Pop. 1840, 194; 1850, 290.

ALLEN, t., Hancock co., O. Pop. 1850, 747.

ALLEN, t., Union co., O. Drained by Big Darby cr. Pop. 1840, 718; 1850, 979.

ALLEN, t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Drained by Hog creek. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 466; 1850, 1,033.

ALLEN, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 179; 1850, 933.

ALLEN, p. v., Guthrie co., Iowa, 165 W. by N. Iowa city.

ALLEN, t., Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 502.

ALLEN CENTRE, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y., 268 W. by S. Albany, 341 W.

ALLENDALE, sta., Bergen co., N. J., on the Union r. r., 9 m. from Paterson & 26 from N. Y.

ALLENDALE, p-o., Greene co., Ky.

ALLENDALE, p. t., Ottowa co., Mich. Drained by a branch of Black r. Pop. 1850, 168.

ALLENDALE, p-o., Barnwell, Dist., S. C.

ALLEN'S, p-o., Miami co., O., 62 W. Columbus, 456 W.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE, p-o., Marion dist., S. C., 148 N.E. Columbus, 437 W.

ALLENSBURGH, p. v., Highland co., O.

ALLEN'S CREEK, p. o., Amherst co., Va.

ALLEN'S FRESH, p-v., Charles co., Md., 81 S.S.W. Annapolis, 41 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants.

ALLEN'S GROVE, p. v., Walworth co., Wis.

ALLEN'S GROVE, p. o., Scott co., Iowa.

ALLEN'S HILL, p-v., Richmond t., Ontario co., N. Y., 217 W. Albany, 354 W. It has a church, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

ALLEN SPRINGS, p. o., Allen co., Ky.

ALLEN'S SETTLEMENT, p-o., Claiborne par., La., 396 N.W. N. Orleans, 1,266 W.

ALLEN'S STATION, p-o., Hancock co., Tenn., 246 Nashville, 456 W.

ALLENSTOWN, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 10 S.E. Concord, 480 W. Soil moderately fertile,—drained by Suncook r. It has 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 445; 1850, 526.

ALLENSVILLE, p-v., Mifflin co., Pa., 76 N.W. Harrisburg, 157 W.

ALLENSVILLE, p-v., Vinton co., O., 72 S. by E. Columbus, 373 W.

ALLENSVILLE, p-v., Switzerland co., Ia., 102 S.S. E. Indianapolis, 524 W. It has a church, & about 75 inhabitants.

ALLENSVILLE, p-o., Todd co., Ky., 186 S.W. Frankfort, 710 W.

ALLENTON, p. v., Washington co., R. I.

ALLENTON, p. v., Wilcox co., Ala., 111 S. Tuscaloosa, 903 W.

ALLENTOWN, p-v., in Upper Freehold t., Monmouth co., N. J., 12 E. by S. Trenton, 178 W. It has 3 churches,—2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian.—a grist m., a cotton fac., 2 saw m., & about 600 inhabitants.

ALLENTOWN, p-b., (called also Northampton,) capital of Lehigh co., Pa., 87 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 180 W. It is situated on the elevation, at the junction of Jordan & Little Lehigh creeks, 1¼ m. west of the Lehigh r. It contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 German Lutheran, 1 free to all denominations, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian.—an academy, a seminary, 2 libraries, the buildings of the Homœopathic Medical school, a foundry, several mills, 2 tanneries, 3 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication issued, & 3,779 inhabitants.

ALGOSA, p. v., Spartanburg dist., S. C.

ALLENTOWN, p. v., Allen co., O. It has 150 inhabitants.

ALLEY'S MILLS, p. o., Cass co., Texas.

ALLEGRANZA, the most N. of the Canary isls., 10 m. N. Lanzerote. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 31′ W. It is inhab., & has considerable forests.

ALLEGRE, a town & comm. of France, at the foot of a volcanic mountain, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 2,038.

ALLEN (Bog of), in Irel., is a collective term applied to the bogs E. of the Shannon, in Kings county & Kildare, comprising in all about 285,500 acres. It consists of a series of contiguous morasses, about 250 ft. above the sea, & separated by ridges of dry ground: its E. end (Clane bog) being 17 m. W. Dublin. Average depth of peat, 25 ft., resting on clay & marl. It is traverved by the Grand canal, and in it the Barrow, Boyne, & Brosna rivers have their sources.

ALLEN (Lough), a lake of Irel., prov. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 9 m. N. Carrick, 7 m. in length N. to S., by 1 to 3 m. in breadth, 144 ft. above the sea. It is generally regarded as the source of the Shannon. The town Drumshambo is on its S. shore.

ALLEN (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N. by W. Truro. Area, 3,501 ac. Pop. 700.—II. a river of same name in Cornwall.

ALLENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, on the Alle, 30 m. S.E. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,870.

ALLENDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberl., on the Allen, 8 m. S.W. Hexham. Area, 37,267 ac. Pop. 6,383, chiefly employed in lead mines.

ALLENDORF, two towns of W. Germany.—I. H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Werra, 21 m. E. Cassel. Pop., with the salt-work of Sooden in its suburbs, 4,400.—II. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 8 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,100, who weave carpets & linen fabrics.—Several vills. of Hesse have this name.

ALLENSMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 2,007 ac. Pop. 617.

ALLENSTEIN, a town of E. Prussia, cap. of circ., on the Alle, 65 m. S. Konigsberg. Pop. 3,560, emp'd in manufs. of linen, thread, and glass.

ALLENTON, (*See Allenton.*)

ALLER, a riv. of Germany, rises in the reg. of Magdeburg, Prussia, flows N.W., passing the towns of Gifhorn, Cell, & Verden, & joins the Weser on the left; length 100 m. Principal affluents the Oeker & Leine on the left.

ALLER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Somerton. Area, 3,651 ac. Pop. 552. Allermoor was the scene of an action during the civil war, in 1645, between the royalist & parliamentary forces.

ALLERSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. E. by S. Pickering. Area, 10,012. Pop. 450.

ALLERTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.W. Pocklington. Area, 2,355 ac. Pop. 209.—II. a tnshp., N. Riding, pa. & 1 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. 24.

ALLERTON, two tnshps. of Engl.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4½ m. S.W. Prescott. Area, 1,531 ac. Pop. 482. The Allerton oak, & the supposed Druidic Calder-stone, are in this township.—II. co. York, pa. & 4 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 2,041.

ALLERTON (Chapel), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. by S. Axbridge. Area, 2,747 ac. Pop. 2,842.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. N. Leeds, with which the living is united.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E. by N. Knaresboro'. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 344. It has a R. Catholic school. Thornville-Royal, a noble seat, the former residence of the Mauleverers, is in this pa.

ALLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. N. Coventry. Area, 4,225 ac. Pop. 916.

ALLESTAR, a town in the peninsula of Malacca.

ALLESTREE, or ALLESTREY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. N.W. Derby. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 557.

ALLEVARD, a town & comm. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Grenoble, on l. b. of the Ozeins. Pop. 1,666. Celebrated for its important iron mines, & interesting from its picturesque situation. Near it are the ruins of the chateau Bayard, where was born, in 1476, the Chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche."

ALLHALLOWS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.W. Wigton. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 255: emp'd. in quarrying.—II. a pa., co. Kent, late Aylesford, at the mouth of the Thames, 7¼ m. N.E. Rochester. Area, 5,165 ac. Pop. 261.—III. a pa., co. Berks. Area, 521

ac. Pop. 122.—IV. a pa.. co. Devon. Pop. 372.—V. *on the Walls*, pa. Pop. 941.

ALLIANCE, p-v., Starke co., O., at the junction of the Cleveland & Pittsburg, and the Penn. & Ohio r. rs. 58 m. from Cleveland, & 82 from Pittsburg. It has but recently been established, and has grown very rapidly.

ALLIER, *Elaver*, a riv. of France, traversing its centre, rises in the mntns. of Lozère, N.E. Mende; flows generally N., & through the deps. Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dome, & Allier, passes betw. those of Cher & Nièvre, & joins the Loire on the left below Nevers, after a course of 200 m. Chf. affls. Dore, Alagnon, & la Sioule. It passes near Brioude (where it begins to be navig.), Issoire, Vichy, & Moulins.

ALLIER, a dep. in the centre of France, enclosed by the deps. Nievre, Cher, Indre, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme, Loire, & Saone-et-Loire. Chf. town Moulins. Area, 723,981 hect. Pop. 1851, 336,758. Surface undulating, with many marshes which cause epidemics. Chf. rivs., Loire, Allier, & Cher; climate temperate. Soil generally fertile, yielding timber, & a surplus of corn & wine over consumption. Many sheep & cattle are reared. There are mines of coal, iron, sulphur, & antimony, & quarries of marble & granite. Manufs. of cutlery, earthenw., cloth, yarn, & paper. Princip. towns of its 4 arronds., Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, & Montluçon.

ALLIGATOR, p-o., capital Columbia co., Flor., 110 m. S.E. by E. Tallahassee, 851 W. Contains a court-house, several stores, & 150 inhab.

ALLIGATOR, p. o., St. Mary's pa., La.

ALLIGATOR, p. o., Crittenden co., Ark.

ALLINGTON, the name of many pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, div. & ½ m. N.N.W. Bridport. Area, 594 ac. Pop. 1,748. It has a flax mill, & a fair, first Wed. in Aug.—II. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Area, 612 ac. Pop. 51. Allington Castle on the Medway, is one of the most perfect feudal remains in Kent.—III. co. Wilts, div. & 3¼ m. E.S.E Amesbury. Area, 936 ac. Pop. 88.—IV. (*East*) co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.E. by N. Kingsbridge. Area, 3,646 ac. Pop. 640. The Fortescue family have many monuments in the church.—V. (*West* or ALVINGTON), adjoins the preceding. Area, 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,008. The gardens of Garston in this pa., produce oranges & lemons in the open air.—VI. (*West*) co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. N.W. Grantham. Area (with E. Allington chapelry) 2,070 ac. Pop. 416.—VII. co. Suffolk. [ATHELINGTON.]—VIII. a township of Wales, co. Flint. Area, 3,520 ac. Pop. 863.

ALLISON, t., Clinton co., Pa. It has the Susquehanna r. on the N., and the Bald Eagle creek passes centrally through it. It has a tannery. Pop. 1840, 643; 1850, 411.

ALLISON, p-o., Logan co., Ky.

ALLISONVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Ia., 19 m. N. by E. Indianapolis, 571 W. on the Peru and Indianapolis r. r.

ALLOA, a sea-port, mkt. town, & pa. of Scotl., co. Clackmannan, on the Forth, at the head of its firth, 25 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa., 9,493; do. of the t., 6,676. Town irregular, but lately improved. Its older portion is built around the remains of an old castle of the Mar family. In the harbor, ships lie beside a stone quay in 24 ft. water at spring-tides. Here are ship-building yards, a dry dock, tile-works, a glass-work, and extensive collieries, distilleries, & breweries, the last producing excellent ale. Cotton & linen goods are woven in the pa.; large quantities of coal are exported, chiefly to other Scotch ports; chf. imports, flax, linseed, grain, timber, iron, from Holland & the Baltic coasts, with which countries it has a considerable trade. Steam communication daily with Edinburgh & Stirling. Tonnage of vessels belonging to the port, about 8,000 tons. Sheriff courts & justice of peace courts for the co. are held here. It is supposed to be on the site of the *Alauna* of Ptolemy.

ALLONBY or ALANBY, a chplry. of Engl., co. Cumberl., pa. Broomfield, on a bay of Solway firth, 9 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 749, partly empld. in cod & herring fisheries. Allonby is resorted to for sea-bathing.

ALLOS, a town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 10 m. S. Barcelonette. Pop. 1,513.

ALLOWAY, p-v., Lyons t., Wayne co., N. Y., 183 W.N.W. Albany, 354 W. It is on the E. side of Canandaigua outlet, 3 ms. S. of the village of Lyons. It has a church, 2 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 cloth-dressing works, & about 300 inhabitants.

ALLOWAY'S CREEK, Salem co., N. J., rises in this co., & falls in the Delaware r. 6 ms. S. of Salem. It is 20 ms. long, and navigable 12 ms. for wood boats.

ALLOWAYSTOWN, p-v., Salem co., N. J., 60 S.S. W. Trenton, 171 W., situated at the head of navigation on Alloway's cr. It contains a Baptist & a Methodist church, & about 800 inhabitants.

ALLOWAY-KIRK, (ruins of) the scene of Burns' poem of Tam o' Shanter, near the cottage in which the poet was born, 2¾ m. S. Ayr. On the banks of the Doon, about ¼ m. from the ruin, is an elegant monument in honor of Burns.

ALLSBOROUGH, p-v., Franklin co., Ala., 180 N.W. Montgomery.

ALLUMETTE, t., Ottawa dist., Can. E. It is composed of the isl. of Allumette, & has the upper Allumette lake on its N.W., & the lower Allumette lake on its S.E. side, & the Ottawa r. on the N. Pop. 1852, 1,025.

ALL-SAINTS, a pa. Engl., Leicestershire. Pop. 5,131.—II. Lincolnshire. Pop. 2,246.—III. Derbyshire. Pop. 4,396.—IV. Northumberland co. Area, 2,201 ac. Pop. 38,592.—V. co. Kent. Area, 6 ac. Pop. 38?.—VI. Sussex co. Area, 461 ac. Pop. 2,410.—VII. co. Sussex. Pop. 2,137.—VIII. co. Sussex. Pop. 286. —IX. co. Hants. Pop. 8,464.—X. co. Herts. Area, 2,018 ac. Pop. 2,481.—XI. co. Oxford. Area, 85 ac. Pop. 559.—XII. co. Northampton, 7,559. Pop. 8,793. —XIII. Cambridgeshire. Area, 230 ac. Pop. 1,503.—XIV. co. Essex. Area, 100 ac. Pop. 477.—XV. co. Suffolk. Area, 283 ac. Pop. 1,251.—XVI. co. Suffolk. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 232.—XVII. co. Norfolk. Pop. 689.—XVIII. co. Gloucester. Pop. 154.—XIX. co. Hereford. Area, 341 ac. Pop. 3,172.—XX. co. Worcester. Area, 19 ac. Pop. 2,205.—XXI. co. York, W. R. Pop. 1,308.

ALLSTÄDT, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 25 m. W.S.W. Halle. Pop. 2,476. It has potash & saltpetre factories.

ALLUM BAY, a harbor of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Engl. Lat. of Needles lighthouse, 50° 39′ 54″ N.; lon. 1° 33′ 55″ W.

ALMADA, a town of Portug., Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, opp. Lisbon, 18 m. N.W. Setubal. Pop. 4,000. In its vicinity is the gold mine of Adissa, which has been worked for some years.

ALMADEN, a town of Spain, N. Castile, cap. judic. dist. in the Sierra Morena, prov. & 55 m. S.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 8,645. It has an extensive practical school of mines, estab. 1835, & an hosp. for the cure of those employed in the works. The quicksilver mines of Almaden are considered the most productive in existence; "they are the most instructive, the most curious for their natural history, & the most anc. in the known world." (*See New Almaden.*)

ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, *Sisapo*, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 30 m. N.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 485, employed in agriculture; the mines in its vicinity are now abandoned.

ALMAGELL (PASS OF), Switzer., Valais, betw. the valleys of Zermatt & Visp, 11,663 ft. in elev., being the highest pass in Europe. It is seldom practicable on account of the depth of snow.

ALMAGRO, a town of Spain, N. Castile, cap. judic. dist. of same name, prov. & 12 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 12,605. It has extens. & celeb. manuf. of lace, which employ a great part of the neighboring population.

ALMAGUER, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, prov. & 40 m. S.S.W. Popayan, on a table-land 7,440 ft. in elevation.

ALMALI, a town of Asiat. Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 52 m. E.N.E. Makri. Pop. 8,000. It is well supplied with water, and surrounded by gardens.

ALMANSA, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 63 m. N. Murcia. Pop. 8,731. It is well built; has a linen manuf., & an annual 15 days' fair. Near this is a monument on the spot where the French, under the Duke de Berwick, gained a victory over the Archduke Charles, 25th April, 1707.

ALMANZA, a town of Spain, prov. Leon, on the Cea, 33 m. E.N.E. Leon. Pop. 500.

ALMARAZ, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. & 48 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 198. The riv. Tagus passes

2 m. S. of the town, & is crossed by the celeb. bridge of Almaraz, built 1552. On 18th May, 1812, Lord Hill gained a victory over the French, from which he took the title of Almaraz.

ALMAZAN, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on l. b. of the Douro, here crossed by a fine bridge, prov. & 15 m. S. Soria. Pop. 2,400

ALMAZARRON, a town of Spain. [Mazarron.]

ALMAZORA, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. & 3 m. S. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 3,636.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Coa, 95 m. N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 6,200. Almeida is one of the most important strongholds in the kgdm. It was taken by the Spaniards 1762, again by the French 1810. On 5th Aug., 1811, the allies under Wellington here defeated the French under Massena. This is the name of several small towns in Brazil.

ALMELEY or ALMERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5¼ m. W. by. S. Weobley. Area, 3,352 ac. Pop. 638, with 3 daily schools.

ALMELO, a town of the Netherl., prov. Overjissel, cap. arrond., on the Almelo Aa, 25 m. E.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 3,238. It has a Latin school, & manufs. of cotton & calico.

ALMENDRALEJO, a town & ayunt. of Spain, prov., & 22 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,502.

ALMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford. Area, 1,161 ac. Pop. 185.

ALMERIA, *Murgis*, a town & sea-port of Spain, Andalucia, cap. prov. of same name, on a bay of the Mediterr., near the mouth of the riv., & on the gulf of Almeria, 72 m. E.S.E. Granada. Lat. 36° 52′ 30″ N.; lon. 2° 39′ 51″ W. Pop. of the province, 1849, 292,334; of the t., 17,800. It has the remains of a Moorish castle, & anc. walls. Chf. trade in wine, soda, nitre, pitch, & lead, & a contraband traffic with Gibraltar. Near it are the baths of Alhamilla.

ALMERODE, a town of Germany, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,900. It has manufs. of tiles & earthenw., trade in alum, vitriol, & coal.

ALMEYDA BAY, on the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique, is in lat. about 13° 30′ S.; lon. 40° 30′ E. It has safe and sheltered anchorage.

ALMISSA, a town of Dalmatia, circ. & 15 m. S.E. Spalatro, at the mouth of the Cettina in the sea. It was formerly a nest of pirates, & is renowned for the wines produced in its vicinity.

ALMKERK, a village of the Netherlands, N. Brabant, on the Alm. Pop., with Uitwijk, 1,389.

ALMODOVAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 73 m. S.S.W. Evora. Pop. 2,600.—II. (*A del Campo*), a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. & 16 m. S.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 5,620.—III. (*A del Pinar*), prov. Cuenca. Pop. 934.—IV. *A del Rio*, prov. Cordova. Pop. 1,292.

ALMOGIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,068.

ALMONACID DE ZORITA, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. S.E. Guadalajara, near l. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 1,265. Near this the French gained a victory over the Spaniards, 11th Aug., 1809.

ALMONASTER LA REAL, a town of Spain, Sevilla, prov. Huelva, 43 m. N.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,007.

ALMIRANTE, p-v., Walton co., Flor., 132 W. Tallahassee, sit. on the l. b. of Yellow water r., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

ALMEVA, t., Van Buren co., Mich., drained by branches of Pawpaw r. Pop. 1850, 420.

ALMOND, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 14 E. Angelica, 240 W. by S. Albany. Surface is uneven, soil generally a fertile clay loam. Watered by Canisteo r. The v. on the Erie r. r., 346 from N. Y., contains 2 churches; 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian; 6 stores, 3 mills, & about 400 inhabit. There are in the t., a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,434; 1850, 1,914.

ALMOND, p-o., Portage co., Wis.

ALMOND, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

ALMOND GROVE, p-o., Red River co., Texas.

ALMOND, the name of 2 small rivs. in Scotl.—I. co. Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Cramond. The Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r. crosses it near Kirkliston.—II. co. Perth, flowing E. to join the Tay, near Perth.

ALMONDBURY, a pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, the tnshp. 1¼ m. S. E. Huddersfield. Area of pa. 28,092 ac. Pop. 1851, 41,804; of tnshp. 9,749. Its free grammar school & other charities have a revenue of above 400*l.* a-year. The pa. has numerous woollen, cotton, & silk mills, employing above 4,000 hands, & to the extension of these the rapid increase of pop. since 1831 is attributable.

ALMONDSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6. m. N.E. Bristol, to the see of which the vicarage is attached. Area, 6,927 ac. Pop. 1,950. It has a fine Norman ch., & several schools and almshouses.

ALMONT, p-t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,452.

ALMONTE, a town of Spain, Sevilla, in a fertile dist., prov. & 24 m. E. Huelva. Pop. 3,779.

ALMORA, a town of N. Hindostan, presid. Bengal, cap. prov. Kumaon, on a ridge 5,337 ft. above the sea, 85 m. N. Bareily. It is compact, paved, built of stone, & has an old native citadel, & a modern British fort.

ALMSFORD or ANSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area, 884 ac. Pop. 269.

ALMUNDEVAR, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. & 12 m. S.W. Huesear. Pop. 1,998.

ALMUÑECAR, *Sexi*, a sea-port town of Spain, Andalucia, on the Mediterr., prov., & 33 m. S. Granada. Pop. 5,000. Its fortifs., erected by Charles V., were demolished by the English in 1812. Chf. trade in cotton, sugar, & expt. fruit.

ALMUNIA DE DOÑA GODINA, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Grio, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,563. It is built in the form of a circle, & divided in two parts by a regular wall.

ALMWYCH, a town of Wales. [Amlwch.]

ALNA, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 10 N. Wiscasset, 20 S. by E. Augusta, 598 W. It was incorporated in 1794, with the name of New Milford. The Sheepscot r. passes through it. Pop. 1840, 990; 1850, 1,916.

ALNE, the name of 3 small rivs. of Engl., in the cos. Cumberland, Northumb., & Warwick. *Alne*, a pa. & t. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the N. of England r. r., 22 m. N.W. York. Area, 9,947 ac. Pop. 1,659; pop. of town, 481.

ALNE (Great), a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick. Area, 1,753 ac. Pop. 391.

ALNESS, a pa. of Scotl., co Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 10 m. N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,240. Navar, the seat of Sir H. Munro, is in this parish.

ALNEY, an isl. in the riv. Severn, Engl., co. & ½ m. from Glo'ster.

ALNHAM, a pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, at the head of the Alne, the tnshp. 22 m. W. Alnwick. Area of pa. 12,389 ac. Pop. 291; of t. 132. Near the vill. are traces of an anc. fortress.

ALNWICK, p. t., Northumberland co., Can. W. Surface hilly & rough, & it has Rice lake on its N.W. border. Pop. 1852, 836.

ALNWICK, par., Northumberland co., N. B. Situated on the N.W. of Mirimichi bay, & is drained by Tabasintac & Burnt Church rivers. It has two Presbyterian & 3 Roman Catholic churches, 4 schools, a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1851, 1603.

ALNWICK, a municipal borough, market town, & pa. of England, co. Northumb., wards Coquetdale & Bamboro', on the Alne, 5½ m. from its mouth, 34 m. N. Newcastle. Area, 16,250 ac. Pop. 7,319; of the bor., 6,231. Town well built, mostly of freestone. It has a large market place, a town-hall where the county courts are held, a handsome church & bridge, an ancient gate-tower, now a prison, several banks, some manufs., & a trade in provisions. Mkt. Sat.; 7 fairs yearly.

ALNWICK CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, adjoining the above town on the N.; is supposed to have been founded by the Romans. It covers 5 acres, is one of the noblest mansions in Engl., & has belonged to the Percy family since the reign of Edward II.

ALORA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, cap. judicial distr. of same name, prov. & 20 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 6,794, with ruins of an anc. castle.

ALORE, a large vill. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, distr. & 17 m. N.W. Nellore.

ALOSNO, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 2,884.

ALOST or AALST, a walled town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 16 m. S.E. Gand. Pop. 14,850. It has a college, linen, lace, & oil factories, & a large corn mkt. It was the cap. of imperial Flanders.

ALOUCHTA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea on the Black Sea, 21 m. S.S.E. Simferopol.

ALOZAYNA, a town of Spain, Granada., bishop. Malaga. N.E. Coin. Pop. 2,432.

ALPEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. & 9 m. N.E. Geldern. Pop. 779.

ALPERA, *Apiarum*, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. E. Albacette. Pop. 2,482.

ALPES (Basses or Lower), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, having E. the Sardinian States, N. the deps. of Drome & Hautes Alpes, S. Var, & W. Vaucluse. Area, 682,643 hect. Pop. 1851, 152,070. Cap., Digne. It is chiefly mountainous. The level portion is in the S., but only one-fourth of the land is cultivated. Principal rivers the Durance & Var. Climate variable; soil generally sterile. The corn produced is insufficient for home consumption; many potatoes are raised, & in the S. the fig, olive, & mulberry. Numerous sheep from neighboring deps. are fed on the mountains. Woods extensive; mines & manufs. inconsiderable. Chief towns of its 4 arronds., Digne, Sisteron, Barcelonnette, Forcalquier.

ALPES (Hautes or Upper), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, adjoining the foregoing; having E. & N.E. the Sard. States, W. Isere & Drome, & S. Basses-Alpes. Chief town Gap. Area, 553,264 hect. Pop. 1851, 132,038. It is wholly mountainous; mean elev. of the mountains, 9,000 feet above the sea. The mountains render cultivation impossible on four-fifths of the soil; the remaining fifth part is fertile. Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as pedlars, &c. The manuf. industry is limited to the produce of articles for consumption, as woollen & linen fabrics, wood & hardwares. The dep. is divided into 3 arronds. Chf. towns, Gap, Briançon, & Embrun.

ALPHA, p-o., Greene co., O.

ALPHA, p. o., Clinton co., Ky.

ALPHAMSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. N.E. Halsted. Area, 1,557 ac. Pop. 324.

ALPHEN, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, cap. cant., on the old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 2,794, with manufs. of linens & tobacco pipes.—II. *Alphen-en-Riel*, a vill. of Netherl., N. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,725.

ALPHETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. Sudbury. Area, 1,202 ac. Pop. 370.

ALPHEUS, a riv. of Greece. See Rouphia.

ALPHINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Exe, 2 m. S. Exeter. Area, 2,471 ac. Pop. 1,293. Fairs, first Th. in June, & Oct. 2d for cattle.

ALPHONSE ISLANDS, two small isls., surrounded by extensive reefs, situated in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Amirante isls., N. point in lat. 6° 59′ 30″ S.; lon. 52° 41′ E.

ALPIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, with a castle, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,600.

ALPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 630 ac. Pop. 204.

ALPIRSBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Schwarzald, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1,600.

ALPINA, county, Mich. Situated on the west shore of Lake Huron, & in the N.E. portion of the State, & contains 600 sq. m. Drained by Thunder Bay r., which enters Thunder Bay on the eastern border. Surface undulating; soil fertile. (Unorganized.)

ALPINE, p. o., Tompkins co., N. Y.

ALPINE, p. o., Chatooga co., Ga.

ALPINE, p. o., Clarke co., Ark.

ALPINE, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 618.

ALPINE DEPOT, p. o., Morgan co., Va.

ALPNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S.W. arm of the Lake of Four Cantons, 8 m. S. S.W. Lucerne. Pop. 1,300. The *Slide of Alpnach* was a remarkable wooden railway by which timber from Mount Pilate was formerly conveyed down to the lake.

ALPS, p-v., Nassau t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 24 E. by S. Albany, 384 W. It contains a store, & about 200 inhabitants.

ALPS MOUNTAINS. The Alps are the most remarkable mountains in Europe, whether in regard to extent or elevation; they form a crescent-shaped chain, which extends from the Mediterranean between the gulfs of Lyons & Genoa on the W., to the plains of Hungary on the E., nearly 600 m. in length. They may be divided into the following groups:—the W. Alps, which have a general direction from S. to N., & extend, under the names of the *Maritime Alps*, from the sea to Mount Viso, near the sources of the Po; the *Cottian Alps*, which prolong the chain to Mt. Cenis, & include Mt. Genèvre; & the *Grecian Alps* (*Alpes Graiæ*), which include Little S. Bernard, & terminate at Mt. Blanc. The E. Alps, or those chains which extend from W. to E., having much greater breadth, are separated into a N. & S. series; the former comprise the *Bernese Alps*, on the N. of the valley of the Rhone, the *Alps of St. Gall*, on the N.W. of the valley of the Rhine, the *Noric Alps*, which may be considered as extending from L. Constance to the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, & the *Styrian Alps*, a small chain between the Noric & Carnic Alps. The S. series is composed of the *Pennine Alps*, between Mount Blanc & Monte Rosa; the *Lepontine Alps*, thence to Mount Bernardin, near the sources of the Upper Rhine; the *Rhetian Alps*, which terminate at Monte Croce, near the sources of the Piave; & the *Carnic Alps*, extending to the lowest part of the river Mur, which separates them from the mountains of *Bakony*. *Mont Blanc*, which attains an elevation of 15,810 feet, is the culminating point of the Alps & of all Europe; the other principal summits are *Mt. Rosa*, 15,208 feet; *Finsteraarhorn*, in the Bernese Alps, 14,106 ft.; *Mt. Viso*, 12,585 ft.; the *Ortler Spitz* in the Rhetian Alps, 12,852 ft.; the *Gross Glockner* in the Noric Alps, 13,100 ft.; the *Terglou* in the Carnic Alps, 9,380 ft.; & the *Eisenhut* in the Styrian Alps. The most frequented passes are the *Col de Tende* in the Maritime Alps, 5,890 ft.; the pass of *Mt. Genèvre* in the Cottian Alps, 6,560 ft.; that of *Mt. Cenis*, 6,775 ft.; the pass of the great *St. Bernard*, 8,150 ft., & the *Simplon*, 6,592 ft., both in the Pennine Alps; the pass of *Mt. St. Gothard*, in the Lepontine Alps, 6,976 ft.; the *Splügen*, 6,939 ft., in the Rhetian Alps; the *Loiblberg* in the Carnic Alps, & the *Semmering* in the Noric Alps; the *Stelvio*, in the emp. of Austria, 9,100 ft., is the highest carriage pass in the Alps, & that of St. Gothard is the only one which is carried over the crest of the mountains; the others generally cross by the beds of torrents. The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snows, & present in their magnificent glaciers, the innumerable cascades which are precipitated from their summits, & the forests & meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing & picturesque scenery in Europe. It is calculated that in the range of the Alps there are fields of ice covering an area of 1,500 sq. m., of 100 feet in thickness; the glaciers which depend from these move more or less rapidly according to the mildness or severity of the season; their mean rate of motion is from 12 to 25 feet in a year, the greatest velocity, as in rivers, being at the centre. The largest rivers of Europe, including the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Drave, Save, & Po, rise in the Alps or their subordinate ranges. The central and higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, & other prim. rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, & slate. The higher summits ascend considerably above the lower level of perpetual snows (which in this lat. averages 8,900 feet above the sea); the *glaciers* descend as low as 3,400 feet above the sea. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 3,600 feet; oats at 4,900 feet; barley, at 5,100 feet; the oak is found to the height of 4,500 feet; pines & larches as high as 6,500 feet above the sea; & the Alpine rose reaches the limit of perpetual snows. Mineral products are chiefly iron, copper, & lead; but quicksilver, rock-salt, & some gold & silver, are met with. In the French Alps, near Grenoble, small veins containing native gold have been worked; after being neglected for half a century, the works were resumed in 1837. Notices of the principal summits & passes in the Alps will be found under their respective names.

ALPUENTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,356. It was a Roman station, & has many ancient remains.

ALPUJARRAS, a mountainous region of Spain, Granada, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided in 1834 between the provinces of Granada & Almeira.

ALRESFORD (NEW), a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Hants, div. & hund. Alton, on the Itchin, near its source, & 7 m. N.E. Winchester. Area, 683 ac. Pop. 1,618 It has several schools, one with an income of £148 a year; & a manufacture of linseys. Petty sessions. Mkt. Th.; fairs, Holy Thurs., last Thurs. in July, & Oct. 17, mostly for sheep. Here is a large pond, with an embankment supposed to be of Roman origin.—II. (*Old*), a pa. adjoining the above, hund. Fawley. Area, 3,608 ac. Pop. 523.—III. a pa., co.

Essex, 51 m. S.E. Colchester. Area, 1,583 ac. Pop. 266.

ALREWAS or ALDERWAS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Lichfield. Area, 4,829 ac. Pop. 1,649. The Grand Trunk canal runs thro' the vill., & the station of the Birmingham & Derby r. r. is distant 1 m. E.—*Alrewas-Hayes* is an extra-parochial liberty. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 197.

ALSACE (Germ. *Elsass*), one of the old German provs., having E. the Rhine, & W. the Vosges mntns. It was ceded to France in 1648, & now forms the deps. Haut & Bas-Rhin (Upper & Lower Rhine).

ALSALIH, a small town of Arabia, about 2 m. from its S. coast, & 10 N.E. Cape Ras Seilan. It has 200 houses. Trade conducted by Hindoos.

ALSDORF, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Aachen. Pop. 1,095.

ALSEN, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, duchy of, & separated from Schleswig by a narrow channel, between lat. 54° 51′ & 55° 5′ N.; & lon. 9° 37′ & 10° 7′ E. Area, 130 sq. m. Pop. 22,500. Principal exported product, fruit. Chief towns, Nordborg & Sonderborg.

ALSFELD, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Schwalm, 26 m. E.N.E. Giessen. Pop. 3,800. It has manufs. of linen, woollen, & cotton goods.

ALSH (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, opp. the S. end of the isl. Skye. Around it are several ruined castles.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, Mersburg, on the Saale, 29 m. S. Madgeburg. Pop. 1,945.—II. *Alsleben*, an adj. vill., with a castle & fief of the D. of Anhalt Dessau. Pop. 1,434.

ALSO-KUBIN, a town of Hungary, cap. distr. of Arva, on riv. Arva, 32 m. N.N.E. Neusohl.

ALSTAHOUG, a marit. vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, the most N. bishopric in Europe, on the S. shore of the isl. Alsten. Lat. 64° 55′ N.

ALSTER, a riv. of Denmark, Holstein, rises about 20 m. N. Hamburg, through which it passes (forming the basin of Binnen Alster) to the Elbe.

ALSTONFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 7 m. E.S.E. Longnor. Area, 21,860 ac. Pop. 4,523. It has a silk mill, button factories in its townships Alstonfield Upper & Lower, Fairfield Head & Heathby Lee, & mines of copper, lead, & coal.

ALSTON-MOOR, a pa. & t. of England, co. Cumberland, near Penrith. Area, 35,060 ac. Pop. 6,816; of the t., 3,409; bor., 2,005. At the junction of the cos. Northumberland, Durham, & Cumberland, are the most extensive lead mines in the N. of England.

ALTAFULLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 6 m. E. Taragona, near the mouth of the Gaya. Pop. 1,119.

ALTA GRACIA, a town of New Granada, S. A., on the Orinoco, 40 m. S. Bogota.—II. Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaybo strait.—III. also a town, Argentine repub., prov. of Cordova, 25 m. S.W. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.—IV. a t. Guayana, on the r. b. of Orinoco.

ALTAI, an extensive mt'n. system of Upper Asia, stretching from the 80th deg. of E. lon. to the shores of the sea of Okhotsk, & forms the line of separation between the empires of Russia & China. Length from E. to W., including the Aldan range, nearly 5,000 m. This chain, however, has various names in its different sections, & the term Altaï is usually confined to the W. portion of the system, between the rivers Irtish & Selenga, or from lon. 83° to 107° E. East of the latter point (L. Baikil) it abuts on the ranges of the Khingkhan or Yablonoi mts., which reach E.ward to the Pacific at the N. end of Saghalien isl. The Altaï consists of several collateral ranges, the loftiest, Tangun Oola, lying within the Chinese boundary. The mean elevation of the chains may be from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, but M. Bialukha, near the head of the Obe, is estim. at 10,300 feet. The summits are not peaked, but are nearly level plains of considerable extent, interspersed with isolated masses of granite. The points above the line of perpetual snow are all between lats. 49° 30′ & 50°. There are many large lakes on the mtn. terraces & valleys. The Altaï covers, with its offsets, a large part of the Russian govs. Irkutsk, Yeniseisk, & Tomsk, & of W. Mongolia; on the S.W. it is connected with the great table-land of Chinese Turkestan; & the Irtish, Obi, Yenisei, & Selenga rivers all rise within its limits. The principal roads over the Altaï are—1. That from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kiakhta, which is the chief route for the trade between Russia & China.—2. From Udinsk, on the Selenga, to the mining district of Nertchinsk, on the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor. The mts. in the western range consist chiefly of granite & prim. rocks, with newer formations of porphyry intruded. The range of the Altaï is remarkable as the source of auriferous sands, of which it appears to afford an unfailing supply. Mines of gold, silver, & lead, appear to have been worked by the ancient inhabitants, & have been reopened & recently extensively wrought by the Russians. Sandstones, conglomerates, & chalk, rest on granite in the mountains surrounding Lake Baikal, & many parts of this range indicate volcanic agency. These mountains are rich in cornelian, onyx, topaz, amethyst, & other gems. The most productive mining district is immediately E. of Barnaul, many of its most important mines being near Krasnoyarsk. The mining district of Nertchinsk is less productive, yielding only one-fourth as much metal as that of Barnaul, a disproportion chiefly attributable to the scarcity of smelting materials. These mountain regions are fitted chiefly for pasturage, though many of the valleys contain ground suitable for agriculture. Its ancient inhabitants, named *Tchudes*, are now extinct, & have been succeeded by the present nomadic population.

ALQUINA, p-v., Fayette co., Ia., 65 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 521 W.

ALSACE, t., Berks co., Pa. Situated on the E. side of Schuylkill r. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous & productive. Drained by Rouse's cr., which affords water power. There are 2 churches, common to the Lutherans & Presbyterians, 2 fulling m., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., & 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,498; 1850, 2,697.

ALSTEAD, p-t., Cheshire co., N.H., 14 N. Keene, 66 W. by S. Concord, 450 W. It is watered by Cold r. & the branches of Ashuelot r. It was charted in 1763 under the name of Newton. Soil fertile, & well cultivated. There are in the t. 4 churches, 3 Congregational & 1 Universalist; 1 woollen fac., 252 spin.; 1 paper fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 academies, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,454; 1850, 1,425. (*See Paper mill V.*)

ALSTON, p-v., Fairfield dist., S. C., on the Greenville & Columbia r. r., 25 from Columbia.

ALTAMONT, v. & depôt Alleghany co., Md. It is on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 224 m. W. Baltimore.

ALTAMONT, p-v., & capital Grundy co., Tenn., situated at the head branch of Caney fork of Cumberland r., & contains a court-house, & 150 inhabitants.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 28 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 16,000. It is handsome, & has a fine cathedral, an hospital, & an university founded by Charles of Anjou. It is defended by a good castle, & is built on the ruins of the anc. *Lupazia*.

ALTA SPRINGS, p. o., Limestone co., Tex.

ALTAVILLA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip. Ultra, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Avellino. Pop. 2,600.—II. prov. Princip. Citra, 9 m. S. Campagna. Pop. 2,400.

ALTAY, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

ALTCAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancast., on the Alt, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Area, 4,284 ac. Pop. 501.

ALTDORF, a t. of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, 5 m. S.S.W. Lahr. Pop. 1,400. It has a fine baronial seat, & a botanic garden.—II. a t. of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach r., 14 m. E.S.E. Nuremberg. Pop. 3,000; formerly noted for its university.

ALTEA, a sea-port town of Spain, in a bay of same name, prov. & 27 m. N.E. Alicante, on rt. b. of the A'gar, & on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,502.

ALTENA, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. S.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Lenne. Pop. 4,900. Manufs. of iron & steel.

ALTENAU, a mining town of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, E. Klausthal. Pop. 1,620.

ALTENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S. Dresden. Pop. 2,100 employed in tin mines, & in manufactures of lace.

ALTENBRUCH, a town of Hanover, 4 m. S.E. Cuxhaven. Pop. 2,500. It has a tolerable harbor, & trade in grain, fruit, & cattle.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, cap. duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m. S. Leipzig, near the Pleisse, & on the railr. from Berlin to Bavaria. Pop. 1850, 16,511. It is irregularly built; has a castle, numerous churches, academies, & other public edifices, manufs. of brushes, ribands, & woollen cloths, & an active general trade. Pop. of circle, 1850, 85,704.—II. *Altenburg* or *Magyar*

Ovar, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Wieselburg, on the Leitha, an affl. of the Danube, 20 m. S.S.E. Presburg. Pop. 3,500, who trade in corn, brandy, & beer. Some small towns in Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Switzerland, & Transylvania, have the same name.

ALTENGAARD, a sea-port town of Norway, cap. prov. Finmark, on r. b. of the Alten, at the head of a fiord, 53 m. S.S.W. Hammerfest. Lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 23° 6′ 20″ E., near the N. limit of the cultivation of barley. Pop. 5,000.

ALTEN-GOTTERN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 24 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,436.

ALTENHOF, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with an extens. trade in timber, 3 m. S.E. Eckernförde. Pop. 500.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wied, 22 m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 1,200. Near it General Marceau was killed, September 1796.

ALTENSTEIG, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Black-forest, on the Nagold, 28 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, & manufs. of leather, woollen stuffs, & wood-sorrel salt.

ALTENPLATHOW, a village of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdelburg, cir. Jerichow. Pop. 1,565.

ALTER-DO-CHAO, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajoz, at its junction with the Amazon, 10 m. S. Santarem.

ALTER-DO-CHAO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Ariz, 14 m. S.W. Portalegre.

ALTERNON or ALTARNUN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. Launceston. Area, 15,014 ac. Pop. 1,382. It has numerous schools.

ALTERTON, v. & station, Pa., on Cumberland valley r. r., 25 m. from Harrisburg.

ALT-GRADISKA, a fortress of Austria, Slavonia, on l. b. of the Save, opposite Berbir, or Turkish Gradiska, & 24 m. S.W. Poschega. Pop. 2,300.

ALTHALDENSLEBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. Neuhaldensleben, on the Bever, 13 m. N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,740.

ALTHOUSE'S sta., Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading r. r., 66 m. from Philadelphia.

ALTHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S.E. Maldon. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 430.

ALTHORPAN, ex., pa. of Eng., Northampton co. Area, 12 ac. Pop. 52.

ALTHORP MANOR, in the pa. of Gr. Brington, co. Northampton, Engl., about 6 m. N.W. Northampton. It has been possessed by the Spencer family for upwards of three centuries, & is famous for its noble library.—Also a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Trent, where joined by the Stamford & Keadby canal, 5 m. S.W. Burton. Area, 5,460 ac. Pop. 1,347.

ALTIN or TELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia, gov. & 320 m. S.S.E. Tomsk. It is of irregular shape, 75 m. in length N. to S., by 20 m. in average breadth, & traversed by a head stream of the Obe.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. arrond., on the Ill, 32 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,316. It has a castle & manufs. of pottery & leather, & a monthly cattle-fair.

ALTMÜHL, a riv. of Bavaria, rises 7 m. N.E. Rothenburg, circ. midd. Franconia, passes Leuterhausen, Gunzenhausen & Eichstädt, & joins the Danube at Keilheim. The project of Charlemagne to join the Altmühl with the Regnitz, & so unite the Rhine with the Danube, has been recently executed by the Bavarian government; & the *Ludwigs canal*, or canal of the Maine & Danube, betw. Bamberg on the Regnitz, & Dietfurt on the Altmühl, thus connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean. The iron boat *Amsterdam en Weenen* performed the first voyage direct from Amsterdam to Vienna in Aug. 1846.

ALT-OETTING, a mkt. town of Bavaria, 41 m. S. W. Passau. Pop. 1,500. In one of its numerous religious edifices, is the tomb of the famous Austrian general, Tilly.

ALT-OFEN, a town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Danube, adjoining Buda on the N. Supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Sicambria*. Pop. 11,730.

ALTOFTS, a tsh'p of Engl., co. York, W. R. Pop. 603.

ALTOMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria, Citra, cant. & 9 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari.

ALTO, p. o., Louisa co., Va.

ALTO, p. o., Howard co., Ia.

ALTO, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

ALTO, p-t., Fond-du-Lac co., Wis. Drained by the head branches of Rock r. Pop. 1850, 608.

ALTO, p. o., Cherokee co., Tex.

ALTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 1850, 252.

ALTON, p-t., Belknap co., N. H., 28 N.E. Concord, 25 N.W. Dover, 509 W. It lies on Lake Winnepisiogee, a bay of which extends 1,800 rods into the town, & receives Merrymeeting r. Surface uneven & rough; soil productive. It was settled in 1770, & incorporated in 1796, originally called New Durham Gore. The r. is at the head of Merrymeeting bay & on the Cocheco railroad, 27 m. from Dover. There are in the t. 7 stores, a grist m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,002; 1850, 1,795.

ALTON, p-v., Sodus t., Wayne co., N. Y., 219 N.W. Albany, 367 W. It is on the ridge road, 13 N.W. Lyons. It has a store, 3 saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

ALTON, p-o., Franklin co., O., 9 N. Columbus, 402 W.

ALTON, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

ALTON, city, Madison co., Ill., 72 W. by S. Springfield, 808 W., is situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 24 ms. above the mouth of the Missouri, 18 ms. below the mouth of the Illinois, & at the southern termination of the Chicago & Mississippi r. r. In commercial advantages it is second to no town in the state. It has the best landing for steamboats on the E. bank of the Mississippi. A flat rock, level with the surface of the ground, forms an excellent natural wharf. The finest timber surrounds it for several miles, which will furnish a vast amount of lumber. Bituminous coal exists in great abundance, near the town. Limestone, freestone, & water limestone, exist in abundance. The corporate bounds of the city extend 2 miles along the river, & half a mile back. There are 5 squares reserved for public purposes, & a large reservation at the landing place. Market-street is 150 feet wide, & other streets from 60 to 180 feet, regularly laid out. It has a city hall, 6 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic; a bank, an insurance office, a lyceum, a mechanics' association, 25 stores, 5 warehouses, 4 flouring ms., a rope walk, a machine shop, a foundry, 3 saw m., a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 3,585 inhabitants; & in 1853, 5,000. Several steamboats are owned here. The growth of this place has been exceedingly rapid. *Upper Alton*, 2 m. E. is situated on an elevated plain, where is located the building of Shurtleff college, a Baptist institution, founded in 1835, & has a president & 6 professors or instructors, 48 students, & 2,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement is on the fourth Thursday in June.

ALTON, p. v. & capital Denton co., Tex., 240 N. Austin, situated on a head branch of Trinity r., & contains a court-house & 50 inhabitants.

ALTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. &, cap. div. of Hants, on the Wey, & on a branch of the S.W. r. r., 16 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Area of pa., 3,896 ac. Pop. 3,538; do. of the t., 2,828. The town is pretty well built, & has several schools & large breweries. Polling-place for co. Market Sat. Fairs, April 29 & Sept. 29.

ALTON, the name of several pas. of Engl.—I. (*A. Barnes*), co. Wilts, on the Avon canal, 4¼ m. N.W. Pewsey. Area, 1,053 ac. Pop. 175.—II. (*A. Pancras*), co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Cerne-Abbas. Area, 2,243 ac. Pop. 282. (*A. Priors*), a chplry, co. Wilts, pa. Overton, 1 m. S. Alton Barnes. Pop. 194. [ALVETON,] a pa., co. Stafford. Area, 7,379 ac. Pop. 2,326.

ALTON, par. Port Neuf co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 205.

ALTON BAY, p. o., Belknap co., N. H., on the Cocheco r. r.

ALTON HILL, p. o., Macon co., Tenn.

ALTONA, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on rt. b. of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the W., & at the commencement of the r. r. from Altona to Kiel. Lat. (of observatory) 53° 32′ 45″ N.; lon. 9° 56′ 40″ E. Pop. 32,200. It is well built, & has a celeb. royal observatory, & a free port with manufs. of cotton, woollen, silk, oil, & soap, sugar-houses, breweries, & distilleries, & several docks for ship-building. It is the most important commercial city of Denmark, next to Copenhagen. 240 vessels belong to its port. A royal frigate is stationed opp. the harbor.

ALTOONA, p. v., Blair co., Pa., 326 W. Philadelphia. It is on the Pennsylvania r. r., & contains a Roman catholic church, extensive machine shops, & 250 inhabitants.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerl., cap. cant. Uri, near the S. extrem. of the Lake of Luzern, & 24 m. S. Schwyz. Pop. 1,650. It has a decorated tower, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. Burglen, the reputed birth-place of Tell, is a vill. in the immediate vicinity.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Rezat, on the Schwarzach.—III. a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Donau, on the Schussen.

ALTORF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Chateau-Salins. Pop. 1,168.

ALTRINCHAM or ALTRINGHAM, a mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bowdon, on Bowdon Downs, 8 m. S.W. Manchester. Area, 657 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,488. It has manuf. of cotton yarns, cloths, & bobbins; & raises fruit & vegetables for the supply of Manchester market.

ALTSOHL, a town of Hungary, co. Zolyom, on the Gran, 74 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 2,000. Near it is a hill fortress, formerly a royal residence.

ALSTADT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, S.E. Neuhaus. Pop. 1,100.—II. a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, cpp. Waldenburg. Pop. 1,000.

ALSTATTEN, a town of Switzerl., cant. & 8 m. S. E. St. Gall, near rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of muslin, & sulph. springs.

ALTUN-KUPRI, a town of Asiat. Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Altun-su (gold-river), 60 m. E.S.E. Mosul. It is said to have had 8,000 inhabs., but in 1836 its pop. had been much reduced by plague & famine.

ALTUN-TUKHT, a border town of Persia, on the Aras, 130 m. N.E. Tabriz. Now in ruins.

ALTURA, a town of Spain, Valencia, on rt. b. of the Palencia, prov. & 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,905.

ALTWARP, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin, on the Gt. Haff, E. Uckermunde. P. 1,200.

ALUM BANK, p-o., Bedford co., Pa., 117 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 148 W.

ALUM CREEK, p-o., Delaware co., O., 31 Columbus, 401 W.

ALUM ROCK, p. o., Alleghany co., Va.

ALUM SPRINGS, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va.

ALVAN, p. o., Jefferson co., Pa.

ALVERSON, p. o., Ingham co., Mich.

ALVA, a pa. & barony of Scotl., co. Stirling, of which it is a detached portion, enclosed by cos. Clackmannan, & Perth, with a vill. 6 m. N.E. Stirling. Pop. 1851, 3,294; do. of the t., 3,058. The works of the Devon iron company employ many workmen.

ALVAH, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 2½ m. S.S.W. Banff. Pop. 1,402. The Earl of Fife, chief propr., has thrown a bridge over the Deveron here. The hill of Alvah is a conspicuous landmark.

ALVAR, a state of Hindostan. [MACHERRY.]

ALVAR or ALWUR, a large town of Hindoston, cap. the Macherry dom., 80 m. S.S.W. Delhi. It stands at the base of a strongly-fortified hill, crowned by a citadel, which used to be the chief residence of the Macherry rajah.

ALVASTAN, t., co. Derby. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 504.

ALVARADO, a town & river, Vera Cruz., Mex. The town at the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico, 40 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. Pop. 1,600. Its harbor is completely land-locked, but is inaccessible to large vessels drawing over 10 ft. of water. The river has a tortuous course from the centre of state Oaxaca, &, before entering the sea, expands into a lake.—II. a small river of same name, in Costa Rica, C. A., falls into the gulf of Nicoya (Pacific.)

ALVECHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcest., 4¼ m. E.N.E. Bromsgrove, & 2 m. W. the Birm. & Glo'ster r. r. Area, 6,747 ac. Pop. 1,600.

ALVELEY, a pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 6 m. S.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 6,788 ac. Pop. 1,041.

ALVERCA, two towns of Portugal.—I. prov. Estremad., on rt. b. of the Tagus, with a small port, 16 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a large ann. fair.—II. prov. Beira, 17 m. N.N.E. Guarda.

ALVERDISCOTT or ALSCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. Bideford. Area, 2,273 ac. Pop. 340.

ALVERINGHAM, a vill of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W. Dixmuiden. Pop. 2,750. It has manufs. of starch, dye-works, & breweries.

ALVERSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the Solent & Portsmo. harb., comprises the town of Gosport, & new watering-place Anglesey, with Haslar hospital, & forts Monkton & Block-house. Area, 5,222 ac. Pop. 16,9[illegible].

ALVERTHORPE, with THORNES, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. R. Pop. 6,0[illegible].

ALVES, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. W. Elgin. Pop. 919. The soil is a fertile loam.

ALVESCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S. E. Burford. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 375.

ALVESDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 2,531 ac. Pop. 278.

ALVESTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 9 m. N. by E. Bristol. Area, 2,51[illegible] ac. Pop. 847. In this pa. are vestiges of two Roman camps.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, with a vill. pleasantly sit. near the Avon, 2 m. N.E. Stratford. In its old church are some monuments of the Lucy family. Area, 4,[illegible] ac. Pop. [illegible].

ALVETON or ALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. E. by S. Cheadle. Area, 7,470 ac. Pop. 2,[illegible]. The Earl of Shrewsbury is proprietor of a noble castle & park here.

ALVIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, on the Spey, 8 m. W.N.W. Cairngorum. Area, about 90 sq. m., including part of the Grampians, with Kinrara house & Belleville, the seat of the Macphersons. Pop. [illegible]14.

ALVIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 5 m. N. Cajazzo. Pop. 2,000.

ALVINCZ, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on rt. b. of the Maros, 6 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 3,[illegible]00, mostly Magyars & Bulgarians. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Greek churches.

ALVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Louth navig. canal, 3½ m. N.E. Louth. Area, 1,940, ac. Pop. 313. There was formerly a Gilbertine priory in this vicinity.

ALVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster. Area, 2,553 ac. Pop. 370.

ALVINGTON, (WEST,) a pa. of Eng., co. Devon. Area, 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,008.

ALVIRA, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

ALVITO, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 7 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,200.

ALWALTON or ALLERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingd., on the Nene, 4¼ m. S.W. Peterboro'. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 332.

ALWINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Bideford. Area, 2,655 ac. Pop. 374. The Coffin family have held the manor since the Conquest.

ALWINTON, a pa. of Northumberland, Engl. Area, 31,940 ac. Pop. 853.

ALYTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Forfar, in Strathmore, 12 m. W. Forfar. Pop. 3,152, who manuf. linens. Mkts. Tu., & several yearly for cattle.

ALZANO-MAGGIORE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg., & 4 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,100.

ALZEY, a walled town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Rhen. Hessen, cap. cant. on the Selze, 19 m. S.S.W. Mainz. Pop. 4,583. It has some trade in leather, & 3 large fairs yearly.

ALZONNE, a town & comm. of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Carcassonne, on the l. of the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1,600. Manufs. of fine woollens, lace, & iron ware.

AM, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, on the N.W. bank of the Indus, between that river and the Mabeen hills, 50 m. N.E. Attock.

AMACETTA, p-o., Wayne co., Va.

AMACURA, a riv. of S. America, falling into the great S. mouth of the Orinoco, in lat. 8° 34′ N., & lon. 60° 7′ W.; & in the lower part of its course, forming the boundary between British & Venezuelan Guiana. It is seldom more than 500 yards in width, but is nav. for small vessels to the influx of the Yarakita, lat. 8° N.

AMADIAH or AMADIEH, a fortified town of Asiat. Turkey, Kurdistan, on a tribut. of the Tigris, 65 m. N.N.W. Mosul. It is said to have 600 houses, with an old mosque, castle, & convent, and a tomb greatly frequented by Mohammedan devotees.

AMAGANSETT, p-v., East Hampton t., Suffolk co., N.Y., near the E. extremity of Long Island, 260 m. S.E. Albany, and within a mile of the ocean, and has about 200 inhabs.

AMAK or AMAGER, an isl. of Denmark, immed. S. Copenhagen, & on which its suburb Christianshavn is built. Pop. 6,500 (exel. of Christianshavn). It is

div. into the pas. of Magleby & Taarnby, & laid out in grazing lands and gardens.

AMAKOSA, a reg. of Africa. [KAFFRARIA.]

AMAKUTAN, an isl. of the Pacific. [KURILE isls.]

AMAL, a town of Sweden, læn & 50 m. N.N.E. Wenersborg, with 1,457 inhabs., a harbor on L. Wener, and a trade in iron, steel, and deals.

AMALFI, a seaport city of Naples, prov. Princ. Citra, on the N. shore of the G. of Salerno, 8 m. W. Salerno. Pop. 3,100 (in the 12th cent. it was upwards of 50,000). It is an archbp's. see. Amalfi was, at one period, an independent and prosperous commercial republic; in 1020 its inhabs. took an active part in the crusades, & founded the order of the knights of Malta. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Flavio Gioja, the improver of the mariner's compass, & of Masaniello, the fisherman, and brief ruler of Naples.

AMAND, (ST.), a comm., Belgium, prov. & 15 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3,000, engaged in breweries, tanneries, & manufs. of oil-cloths, woven fabrics, and chiccory.

AMAND (ST.), a town & comm. of France, dep. Cher, cap. arrond., 26 m. S.S.E. Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. Pop. 6,943. It has a comm. college, tanneries, & extensive commerce in wood, iron, & wool.—II. a comm. & vill. Manche, arr. St. Lô. Pop. 1,357.—III. a comm. & vill. Marne, arr. Vitry-le-France. Pop. 1,209.—IV. a comm. & vill. H. Vienne, arr. Bellac. Pop. 1,288.—V. a comm. & vill. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Agen. Pop. 1,404.—VI. a comm. & town, Nièvre. arr. Cosne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,132.—VII. a comm. & town, Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, cap. cant. Pop. 2,204.—VIII. a comm. & town, Deux Sèvres, arr. Bressuire. Pop. 1,470.—IX. a comm. & town, Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. Pop. 1,489.

AMANDA, t., Allen co., O. The Auglaize r. passes centrally through it. Pop. 1840, 280; 1850, 607.

AMANDA, p-t., Fairfield co., O., 12 m. E. Circleville, 28 S.S.E. Columbus, 348 W. It is drained by Clear cr., soil fertile. The v. is situated on Clear cr., & has a church & 420 inhabs. Pop. of the t., 1840, 1,987; 1850, 1,355.

AMANDA, t., Hancock co., O., drained by the head waters of Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize r. It has Pop. 1840, 490; 1850, 1,162.

AMANDA, p-o., Greenup co., Ky., 156 E.N.E. Frankfort, 419 W.

AMANDAVILLE, p-o., Elbert co., Ga., 108 N. by E. Milledgeville, 582 W.

AMANDIN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. Pop. 1,308.

AMAND-LES EAUX (ST.), *Amandopolis*, a town & comm. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes, on l. b. of the Scarpe. Pop. 6,312. It has a comm. college, and is much frequented for its thermal baths. It is the centre of cultiv. of flax for the manuf. of cambrics, with an active industry, manufs. of woollens, cottons, linseed oil, soap, leather, and porcelain, and fine ruins of an ancient Benedictine abbey.

AMANLIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, arrond. Rennes. Pop. 2,801.

AMANS (ST.), sev. comms. & vills. of France.—I. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. Pop. 1,000.—II. Lozère, arrond. Mende. Pop. 300.—III. Tarn, arrond. Castres, cap. cant. on the Thoré. Pop. 2,331.—IV. Charente, arrond. Angoulême, cap. cant. Pop. 1,545.—V. Charente, arrond. Montmoreau. Pop. 1,151.

AMANTEA, a fortified sea-port town of Naples, Calab. Citra, 15 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,000.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Tamega, a tributary of the Douro, 38 m. N.E. Oporto. Pop. 4,000. It is a very anc. town and has a fine bridge, which was frequently contested during the war in 1809.

AMARAPURA, *Ummerapoora*, a fortified city, and formerly the cap. of the Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 6 m. N.E. Ava. In 1800 the pop. was estimated at 175,000; but the seat of government having been transferred to Ava, in 1819, it has since rapidly declined. Most of its houses are of bamboo, and near it is the temple with the great bronze statue of Gaudama, brought from Aracan on its conquest by the Burmese in 1784.

AMARIN (ST.), (Germ. *St. Amary*), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 m. N.E. Belfort, on the Thuren. Pop. 1.995. It is the centre of extensive cotton factories.

AMARO (SANTO), a town of Brazil, prov. & 45 m. N.W. Bahia, on the Sergipe-do-Conde, with a port, & an active export trade; also small towns in the provs. Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul.

AMASIAH or AMASIYAH, a city of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, cap. sanj., on the Yeshil-Irmak (an. *Iris*), 95 m. N.W. Sivas, and 63 m. S. by W. Samsoun. It has nearly 4,000 houses, of which 3,500 are Turkish, 350 Armenian, & 120 Greek; whence its pop. may be estim. at from 20,000 to 25,000. It stands on both banks of the river, betw. almost perpend. rocks; a handsome stone bridge connects its two divisions. Many of the houses are built of stone; it has a strong citadel, a fine mosque, well suppl. bazaars, and a considerable trade in silk. It exports silk and salt. Outside of the city are the excavated "tombs of the kings" described by Strabo, a native of Amasia.

AMASTRA, AMASERA, or AMASREH, a fortified sea-port town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a rocky penins. in the Black Sea, 60 m. N.E. Erekli. Pop. abt. 800. It has a bay on its E. side, where vessels anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms water; some trade in timber, and the remains of a temple of Neptune, with ruins of a later date.

AMATHONTE, a vill. of the isl. of Cyprus, near its S. coast, with numerous remains of the celeb. Greek town of the same name.

AMATITLAN, a dist. of Central America, 20 m. S. Guatemala, a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by abrupt mountains of volcanic origin. Soil rich, watered by two rivs. and a lake of same name in centre. Cochineal is produced here to a considerable extent.

AMATITIAN, a vill. & lake of Central America, state & 20 m. S. Guatamala. Lake about 9 m. in length, & bounded by lofty hills, wooded to their summits. It discharges its waters into the Pacific by the Michacoyat r. Vill. at W. end of the lake contains about 100 houses. The vicinity abounds with hot springs.

AMATRICE, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 22 m. N. Aquila. Pop. 5,000. It has a manuf. of woollen stuffs, and a school of belles-lettres.

AMAXICHI, a sea-port town, and the cap. of the Ionian isl. Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast, and sep. from the castle of Santa Maura, at the N. extremity of the isl., by a lagoon about 1 m. across. Pop. of town & citadel 6,000. It is meanly built; houses mostly of wood, and only of one story. The harbor, improved by a mole, is adapted only for small craft. Amaxichi is the residence of a Greek archbp. and of a Brit. governor. Opposite the town is an aqueduct, remarkable for its length, nearly destroyed by the late earthquake, and near it are remains of Cyclopean walls, probably those of the ancient *Leucas*.

AMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Maese, on the Belgian railroad 15¼ m. from Liege. Pop. 2,470, many of whom emigrate yearly as brickmakers. Wine is extensively made.

AMAZON, MARANON, ORELLANA, or SOLIMOES, the chief riv. of S. America, and the largest in the world, whether regarded as to its volume, or the extent of its basin. It is formed by the union of the Maranon & Ucayale; the former rising in Lake Lauricocha (Peru), in lat. 10° 30′ S., lon. 76° 10′ W.; and the head stream of the latter, the Apurimac, originating about lat. 16°. S., lon. 72° W. Both rivs. have a general course at first northward; the Maranon, for the first 500 miles of its course, flows N.N.W. and at about lat. 6° S. bends eastward, and at lat. 4° 40′ takes an almost due east course, and after receiving the Huallaga from the S., (where it is 500 yards broad,) it pursues a course of 46¼ leagues, and joins the Ucayale, at lat. 4° 35′ S., lon. 74° W. Here the stream has depth sufficeint to float the largest class of ships. Thenceforth the Amazon flows generally E. to the Atlantic, which it enters nearly under the equator, and between lon. 48° & 50° W., its estuary widening until it is 180 m. across. Taking the Apurimac as its source, its direct length is estim. at 1,769 m., and including its windings, nearly 4,000 m.; for great part of which (viz. from the ocean to Pongo de Manseriche, lon. 76° 50′ W.), it is navig. & uninterrupted by any rapid or cataract. At least 20 noble rivers, navig. to near their sources, pour their waters into it, besides numerous other less important streams. Chief tributs. the Napo, Putumayo, Yapura, & Rio Negro, from the N.; the Yavari, Jutay, Jurua, Coary, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, & Xingu, from the S. By the Casiquiaire, a branch of the Rio Negro,

the Amazon has a direct and remarkable connection with the Orinoco. The Amazon and its tributs. afford an immense inland navig., estim. at 50,000 m.; and the extent of its basin has been computed at about two millions of sq. m., or about 2-5ths of the whole contin ent of S. America. The depth of the riv. is great; in mid current no bottom is found with 20 faths. The velocity of the current is pretty uniform, at the rate of 3¼ m. an hour. Tides ascend this riv. for 400 m. from the Atlantic—as far as Obidos, where the Amazon is still more than a mile in width—and near the full moon the rise of the tide occasions a formidable rush of water into the channel, sometimes bringing in several waves from 10 to 15 ft. in height. This phenomenon, called the *bore*, is witnessed on a smaller scale in the Ganges, and in some Europ. rivs. The upper part of the riv., as far as the mouth of the Yavari, which forms the boundary line betw. Brazil and Peru, is called Maranon; thence to the mouth of the Rio Negro it is called Solimoes or Solimas; and from the Negro to its mouth, Amazon. The tropical rains swell the riv. annually to 40 & 50 ft. above its ordinary level. The Maranon attains its greatest height in Jany., the Solimoes in Feby., the Amazon in the middle of March. In the lower part of its course, the Amazon abounds with isls., and in its estuary are Marajo & Caviana, of considerable extent. Santiago (Ecuador), S. Borja, S. Joaquim, Tabatinga, Olivenza, Matura, Serpa, Santarem, Montalegre, Para, Arayates, and Gurupa, are towns on its banks; but, with trifling exceptions, the whole country which it traverses is still in a state of nature. In 1848, a steam-boat made a passage from Para, up the river as far as the Negro. The estuary of the Amazon was discovered by Pinçon in 1500; in 1539, Francis d'Orellana sailed down it from the Napo, and it obtained its name of Amazon from his having reported that he had seen armed women on its shores.

AMAZON, p. o., Madison co., Ia.

AMBARÈS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,299.

AMBATO or HAMBATO, a nevado or snowy summit of the Andes, W. Cordillera, immed. N. Arequipa. —Also a town, situated near the foot of Chimborazo, 8,859 ft. above the sea. Pop. 12,000. The country produces wheat abundantly.

AMBAZAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,825. It has manufs. of iron-wire.

AMBELAKIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, Thessaly, in the vale of the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. Pop. about 4,000, occupied chiefly in spinning and dyeing cotton yarn.

AMBER, p-v., Otisco t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 142 W.N.W. Albany, 336 W. Situated near Otisco lake, & contains a church, 2 stores, and 100 inhabs.

AMBER or AMBHEER, a town of Hindoostan, Rajpootana, 5 m. N.E. Jaypoor, and formerly cap. of the Jaypoor dom. It is beautifully situated, and has a fine palace and fortress.—*Cape Amber* is the N. extrem. of Madagascar. Lat. 11° 57′ 30″ N.; lon. 49° 8′ 48″ E.

AMBERG, a walled city of Bavaria, circ. upp. Palatinate, on the Vils, 31 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 10,800. It is well built; has a royal castle, arsenal, mint, a lyceum & other schools, & manufs. of woollens & linen cloth, iron-works, & breweries. It was formerly the cap. Upp. Palat., and is still the seat of its court of appeal. Near this, the French were defeated by the Austrians in 1796.

AMBER-GATE, a station on the N. Midl. railw., Engl., co., & 10¼ m. N. Derby; a road diverges from it to Matlock.

AMBERGRIS KEY, an uninhabited isl. of Yucatan, C. A., in the Atlantic, off the N.E. shore of British Honduras. Length 20 m. N.E. to S.W.; average breadth 3 m. Its E. coast is firm & well-wooded; its W. is swampy. Its name is derived from the ambergris found on its shores.

AMBERIEUX, a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Bourg. Pop. 2,677. It has manufs. of cloth for the army.

AMBERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, & 5 m. N.E. Arundel. Area, 2,900 ac. Pop. 671. Near the Arun are extensive ruins of a palace, built by Rede, Bp. of Chichester, in the 14th cent.

AMBERSON'S VALLEY, p. o., Franklin's co., Pa.

AMBERT, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond. on rt. b. of the Dore, 35 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,455, with extensive paper-works, & manufs. of ribands, lace, linen, & pins; its cheese is much esteemed.

AMBIALET, a vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cant. Villefranche, 10 m. E.N.E. Alby. Pop. 3,251.

AMBIL, one of the smaller Philippine isls., 70 m. S.W. Manila, 12 m. in circ., and containing a lofty volcanic mountain.

AMBIJ, a vill., Netherl., prov. Limburg. Pop. 685.

AMBLAUW, an isl. of the E. Archipel., 12 m. S.E. Booro. Lat. 3° 52′ S.; lon. 127° 10′ E. It is 10 m. long, & dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna. Pop. 733.

AMBLE, a township of Engl., pa. Warkworth, Northumberland. Pop. 1,940.

AMBLECOAT or AMBLECOTE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Old Swinford, 4 m. N. Stourbridge. Area, 689 ac. Pop. 2,053, engaged in potteries, iron-works, and in raising coal.

AMBLER'S MILLS, p. o., Lunisa co., Va.

AMBLESIDE, a market town & chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, near the N. extrem. of Lake Windermere, 12¼ m. N.W. Kendal. Pop. 826. It has a free grammar school & wool. manufs. Mrkt. Wednesday. Fairs, Whit-Wed. & Oct. 29th, for cattle & sheep. Polling place for co. Near it are a large clay-slate quarry, & lead & copper mines: Rydal Mount, the residence of the poet Wordsworth, is in its vicinity.

AMBLESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.E. Haverford-west. Area, 3,956 ac. Pop. 596. A mile N.E. the church are remains supposed to be those of the anc. *Adrianum*.

AMBLETEUSE, a decayed sea-port of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English channel, 6 m. N. Boulogne. Pop. 581. Here James II. landed after his abdication in 1689; & near it is the celebrated granite column, which Napoleon erected to the grand army in 1805.

AMBOISE, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, & on the railroad from Orleans to Tours, 14 m. E. Tours. Pop. 4,859. It is finely situated, but meanly built, & dull. Its ancient castle, memorable in history, & the residence of many French kings, has been lately modernized & improved. Amboise is celebrated for the "*conjuration d'Amboise*" formed against the Guises, in 1560; it has extensive manufs. of files & other steel goods, fire-arms, & woollens.

AMBOISE, a cape, isl., & anchorage of Africa, coast of Benin. Lat. 3° 58′ N.; lon. 9° 15′ E.

AMBON, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes. Pop. 2,175, with a small port on the Penerf, & export. of salt.

AMBOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Arcot, 108 m. W.S.W. Madras. It is neatly built; its inhabs. make & export castor-oil.

AMBOY, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 80 E. Oswego, 137 Albany, 386 W. Surface level; soil a rich loam. Drained by Salmon & Scriba crs. It has 5 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,079; 1850, 1,132.

AMBOY CENTRE, p-v., Oswego co., N. Y.

AMBOY PERTH, city, N. J. (See Perth Amboy.)

AMBOY, p-o., Ashtabula co., O., 217 N.E. Columbus, 344 W.

AMBOY, t., Fullor co., O. Pop. 1840, 452; 1850, 460.

AMBOY, t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 252.

AMBOY, p-o., Lapier co., Mich., 49 N. by W. Detroit, 574 W.

AMBOY, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 540.

AMBOY, p-v., Washington co., Iowa.

AMBOYNO, an isl. belonging to the Dutch, in the E. Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Ceram, between lat. 3° 26′ & 3° 48′ S., & lon. 127° 57′ & 128° 27′ E. Length 35 m., average breadth 10 m. Pop. 1849, 277,508, mostly Malays, with some Chinese, besides the Dutch residents. It is divided into two unequal limbs by a deep bay. Surface mountainous, but fertile, well watered and wooded. Chief product, cloves, of which from 250,000 to 300,000 lbs. are an average crop, &, with indigo & sago, form the chief exports; chief imports, opium, & European goods. Government, subordinate to that at Batavia (Java), is established at Fort Victoria, which, with the town of

Amboyna, is on the S.E. side of the bay of Binnen. Pop. 8,966. It is regularly laid out, & has several public buildings; but its houses are merely of wood roofed with palm leaves.

AMBRACIAN GULF. [ARTA, GULF OF.]

AMBRIÈRES, a town of France, dep., & 6 m. N. Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Varenne. Pop. 1,221.

AMBRIM, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 16° 9′ 30″ S.; lon. 167° 50′ E. It is 50 m. in circumference, fertile, & cultivated.

AMBRIZ, a small indep. Negro kgdm of Africa, S. Guinea, cap. Quibanza, with a port at the mouth of the river Ambriz, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 m. N. Loanda. Slavery is unknown in this little territory, & among its singular custs. is the prohibition of horses & beasts of burden. At the port there are Portuguese & American stores, & it has an ex. trade in gum & ivory.

AMBRIZETTE, a kingdom of Africa, S. Guinea, between the Congo & Ambrizette rivers, with a town on the coast about 30 m. N. Ambriz.

AMBROGIO (SAN), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. Verona, with therm. baths.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Susa. Pop. 1,350.

AMBROIX (ST.), a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Cèze, 11 m. N.E. Alais. Pop. 3,210, with silk mills (partly steam).

AMBRONAY, a town of France, dep. Ain, 15 m. S. E. Bourg. Pop. 1,737. Ancient Bened. abbey.

AMBROSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, with a hamlet, 2 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Area, 4,865 ac. Pop. 937. Bp. Kennet, who held the vicarage, supposes the Brit. chief Ambrosius to have once encamped here, whence the name of the parish.

AMBROSE, (ST.), an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 27′ 30″ S., lon. 79° 35′ W.

AMBROSIA, p. o., Lee co., Iowa.

AMELIA, county, Va., central in the E. part of the state. Area, 300 sq. ms. The surface is agreeably diversified, the soil of an ordinary quality. It is drained by branches of the Appomattox r. Capital, Amelia C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; wheat, 109,960 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 25[illegible] 1,786,788 pounds; wool, 19,790; 1 grist m. [illegible] in manufac., $17,100; value of manufactured articles, $44,800; 14 churches, 2 acad., 45 pupils [illegible], 161 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,320; pop. 1850, 9,[illegible].

AMELIA, p-v., capital Amelia co., Va., 36 S.W. by W. Richmond, 162 W., on the Richmond & Danville r. r., [illegible] contains a court house & other county buildings, an Episcopal church & about 50 inhabitants.

AMELIA, p-o., Clermont co., O., 123 S.S.W. Columbus, 2[illegible]4 W.

AMELIA, a par. Cape Breton, N. S., lies between the Bras d'Or L. & the Atlantic.

AMELIA ISLAND, Flor., Nassau co. It is 15 ms. long, & 4 wide. The light-house was built in 1838, & is in Lat. 30° 42′, lon. 81° 36′ 30″ W. from Greenwich, Engl., on the north end of the isl., & on the south side of the entrance to St. Mary's river. It shows a revolving light elevated 104 feet above the sea, & is visible 16½ nautical miles. Fernandina, a town at the N. end, was once the capital of Nassau co., & a flourishing place, but it has greatly declined.

AMELIASBURG, p. t. Prince Edward's co., Can. W. It lies between the Lake Ontario on the S., & the Bay of Quinte on the N. Pop. 1852, 3,286.

AMENIA, p-t., Duchess co., N. Y., 20 E.N.E. Poughkeepsie, 66 S. by E. Albany, & 88 N. New York, via. New York & Albany r. r. Surface much diversified, having the Taughkannic mountains on the E. & the Fishkill range on the S.W. with a considerable valley between, through which flow several tributaries of the Housatonic. Marble, magnetic iron ore, & some mineral springs, are found here. It has 2 fulling m., 2 flouring m., 7 saw m., 4 grist m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,179; 1850, 2,229.

AMENIA UNION, p-v., in the above t., 60 S. by E. Albany, 328 W. The sta. called *Wassaic*, on the N. Y. & A. r. r., is about 1 m. W. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., a saw m., & 35 dwellings.

AMENIAVILLE, v., Amenia t., Duchess co., N. Y., 25 E.N.E. Poughkeepsie. It has 3 churches, a Baptist, a Methodist, & a Presbyterian, an academy, a bank, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

AMEENANA, a town of Scinde, on an isl. formed by the Narra & Indus, 12 m. N. Sehwan. It is a considerable place, well supplied with water.

AMEIDE, a vill. Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Lek, with a brewery. Pop. 1,070.

AMELAND, an isl. of the Netherlands, in the N. Sea, prov. & 4 m. N. the coast of Friesland. Lat. 53° 30′ N.; lon. 6° 15′ E. Pop. 1,936, mostly seafaring people. The isl. is 13 m. in length, E. to W., by 2 m. in width, & has three villages.

AMELIA, *Amelia*, a city of Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. & 21 m. S.W. Spoleto. Pop. 4,000.

AMEND, a vill. Rhen. Prussia, Dusseldorf. P. 840.

AMER, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. Pop. 1,215.

AMERICA, one of the largest divisions of the world, extends from Point Barrow, lat. 71° 24′ N., to Cape Froward, the most S. Point of the continent on the Straits of Magellan, lat. 53° 53′ 43″ S. Horn Island, on which Cape Horn is situated, & the other islands of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, & which are considered as forming part of South America, stretch 2 degrees further South, viz., to 55° 58′ 41.″ Area, 15,000,000 sq. m. It consists of two vast peninsulas, called respectively North & South America, connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which is but 28 m. in breadth at its narrowest part. The entire length of the American continent in a straight line is 10,000 m. It greatest breadth S. of the equator is between Cape St. Roque in Brazil, & Cape Blanco in Peru, 3,250 miles, between lat. 4° & 7° S. North of the equator the greatest breadth is between the parallels of 45° & 50° N., a distance of 3,100 miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Europe & Africa, & on the W. by the Pacific Ocean from Asia. At Behring Strait, 48 m. in width, is its nearest approach to Asia. The physical features of this great continent are on the most magnificent scale. Here are the largest rivers & lakes in the world; the most extensive valleys, & mountains only exceeded in height by a few peaks of the Himalayas. Here, also, the great range of the Andes furnishes the most noted example of linear volcanoes of any region in the universe. Of the 270 active volcanoes on the surface of the earth, 190 are on the shores & islands of America. Though differing considerably in general contour, the two great peninsulas present remarkable points of resemblance. Both taper towards their S. extremities, & the form of both seems to have been in a great measure determined by a system of mountains on the W. stretching from Tierra del Fuego to the Arctic Ocean, & on the E. by the mountains of Brazil in South America, & the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains in North America. Both, also, are to a great extent composed of three great river basins—N. America by those of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, & the Mackenzie; S. America by those of the La Plata, Amazon, & Orinoco. Besides the two great divisions of America above named, an intermediate, called Central America, is recognized, comprehending the narrow portion of the main land between the Isthmuses of Panama & Tehuantepec, & the islands composing the Columbian Archipelago or West Indies.

The aborigines of America, excepting the polar tribes of Esquimaux, are identified as one race by certain physical correspondencies, and form a distinct variety in the human family; while their languages have a common bond of union in grammatical structure. In relation to the whole of the western continent the aborigines are far outnumbered by the white race, and descendants from the continent of Europe. The following are the distribution of indigenous and foreign races:

Aborigines, or the copper-colored race.....	6,000,000
Europeans, and descendants of pure blood.....	40,000,000
Africans and descendants of pure blood.....	7,000,000
Races of mixed blood.....	10,000,000

America possesses 537 species of mammals, of which 57 belong likewise to other portions of the earth, leaving 480 species peculiar to the western hemisphere, viz.: Quadrumana, 82 species; Cheiroptera, 82; Carnivora, 140; Marsupialia, 18; Rodentia, 133; Edentata, 20; Pachydermata, 6; Ruminantia, 30; Cetacia, 26. All the Quadrumana, Edenta, and Pachydermata, belong exclusively to South America.

NORTH AMERICA.

Republics, States, etc.	Government.	Area in sq. m.	Census.	Population.	Capital or Chief Place.
United States of America	Republic	3,260,073	1850	22,191,876	Washington.
Mexico	Republic.	855,961	1850	7,661,919	Mexico.
Canada East, or Lower	Brit. province.	201,989	1852	890,261	Quebec.
Canada West, or Upper	" "	147,832	1852	952,004	
Hudson Bay Territory	" "	2,480,000	1851	180,400	York Factory.
New Brunswick	" "	27,700	1851	193,800	Fredericton.
Newfoundland	" "	35,913	1851	101,600	St. John's.
Nova Scotia	" "	18,746	1851	276,117	Halifax.
Prince Edward Island	" "	2,134	1848	62,678	Charlotte Town.
Labrador, attach. to Newfoundland	" sett	5,000		100,000	Nain Fort.
Vancouver Island	British colony.	8,000		2,000	Fort Victoria.
Russian America	Russian sett.	371,000		10,000	Sitka, or New Archangel.
Is. St. Pierre and Miquelon	French colony.	18	1849	1,388	St. Pierre.
Greenland	Danish colony.	180,000	1850	9,400	Groot Haab.
Total North America		7,594,369		33,594,043	

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica	Republic.	23,000	Estim.	138,000	San José.
Guatemala	"	28,000	1851	974,150	New Guatemala.
Honduras	"	81,000	1850	368,000	Comayagua.
Nicaragua	"	40,000	1850	247,000	Leon.
San Salvador	"	24,000		363,000	San Salvador.
Mosquitia	Indian Chiefs.	23,000		6,000	Blewfields.
British Honduras	British sett.	62,700	1848	11,006	Balise.
The Bay Islands	" "	200		400	

COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO, OR WEST INDIES.

Hayti	Empire.	11,500		700,000	Port au Prince.
Dominica	Republic.	18,000		200,000	San Domingo.
Antigua	British colonies.	108	1850	36,490	St. John's.
Barbadoes		166	1851	135,930	Bridgetown.
Dominica		275	1848	22,200	Roseau
Grenada		109	1844	28,027	St. George.
Jamaica		6,400	1848	379,690	Spanish Town.
Montserrat		47	1850	7,800	Plymouth.
Nevis		20	1851	10,200	Charleston.
St. Christopher		70	1850	23,133	Basseterre.
St. Lucia		225	1850	24,538	Castries.
St. Vincent		131	1851	27,248	Kingston.
Tobago		140	1844	13,027	Scarborough.
Tortola Virgin Is		90	1844	6,689	Tortola.
Anguilla		80	1844	2,934	Anguilla.
Trinidad		2,020	1848	59,814	Port d' Espagna.
Bahamas		5,500	1851	25,392	Nassau.
Bermudas*		47	1851	11,092	Hamilton.
Barbuda		10		1,600	
Turks Island and Caicos		434	1851	6,122	Turks' I.
Cuba	Spanish colonies.	43,380	1850	1,247,230	Habana.
Porto Rico		3,865	Estim.	380,000	San Juan.
Guadaloupe	French colonies.	530		120,000	
Marie Galante and N. St. Martin		80		5,000	Brandebourg.
Desirade and Saintes		21		3,000	
Martinique		382		128,000	Fort Royal.
Curaçoa	Dutch colonies.	373	1850	16,798	
St. Eustatia		189	"	1,982	
Saba		20	"	1,663	
St. Martin, S. part			"	2,839	Williamstadt.
Bonaire			"	2,220	
Aruba			"	3,045	
St. Croix	Danish colonies..	100		23,720	
St. John		70		13,666	Christianstadt.
St. Thomas		50		2,228	
St. Bartholomew	Swedish col.	25		9,000	Gustavia.
Total Central America		376,485		5,788 773	

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic	Republic.	726,000		829,400	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia	"	319,195		1,700,000	Chuquisaca.
Brazil	Empire.	3,956,000	1849	6,005,000	Rio de Janeiro.
Chili	Republic.	71,244	1850	1,600,000	Santiaga.
Ecuador	"	325,000		665,000	Quito.
New Granada	Republic.	521,948	1850	2,243,054	Santa Fe de Bogota.
Paraguay	"	84,000		30,000	Asuncion.
Peru	"	520,000	1851	2,106,492	Lima.
Uruguay	"	12,000		50,000	Monte Video.
Venezuela	"	1,423,712	1851	1,356,000	Caracas
Guayana (British)	Colony.	96,500		127,695	Georgetown
" (Dutch)	"	38,500	1851	64,270	Paramaibo.
" (French)	"	27,500	1852	22,010	Cayenne.
Patagonia, &c.	Indian Chiefs.	80,000		20,000	
Falkland Islands	British colony.	600		2,000	Port William.
Total South America		8,205,259		16,889,921	
" Central America		376,485		5,788,733	
" North America		7,594,369		33,594,043	
Grand Total		16,176,113		56,263,697	

* *The Bermudas properly belong to North America, but are classed here for convenience.*

North America lies between the 16th degree of N. lat. & the Arctic Ocean. It is more irregular in form than S. America, but of greater uniform breadth, larger in area, & more deeply indented with gulfs, bays, & inlets. Two extensive elevations or mountain ridges extend near & parallel, the one to its E. & the other to its W. coast. Between these is a vast plain, the largest in the world, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. In this plain are situated the great lakes of N. America, & through it flow the rivers Mississippi, the Mackenzie, & the St. Lawrence, the one forming a S., the other a N., & the third an E. drain for its superfluous waters. Its coast indentations & inlets are Baffin Bay & Hudson Bay on the N.; the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the E. coast; the Gulf of Mexico on the S.; the Gulfs of California & Georgia, & Cook Inlet on the W. The coast of N. America is very extensive, extending in an irregular line from Davis Strait to the Florida Channel about 4,800 m., & from the latter along the inland sea to Tehuantepec about 3,000. The whole length on the Pacific side to Behring Strait is about 10,000 m. The extent of the N. & N.E. shores cannot probably be less than 3,000 m. The entire extent will thus be 22,800 m. The most remarkable physical characteristics of N. America are its sandy deserts, treeless steppes, & prairies; the first stretch along the base of the Rocky Mountains to the 41st degree of N. lat., having an average breadth of 200 to 500 m. The steppes form another cheerless & extensive region in the N. part of the continent. The prairies or savannahs, peculiar characteristics of N. America, are chiefly in the Mississippi valley. They consist of extensive & generally irregular tracts without trees, covered in the spring with bright verdure, intermingled with fragrant flowers. A vast extent is also occupied by forests, comprising, probably, not less than 600,000 sq. m.

Mountains.—Of these there are four principal systems in N. America. The Oregon or Rocky Mountains—a continuation of the Andes—the Sierra Nevada or Snowy Mountains of California, merging in its passage northward into the coast range, & the Alleghanies or Appalachian range, extending N.E. parallel with the coast. The Rocky Mountain range are a continuation of the Andes, forming the elevated table land passing centrally through Mexico; thence trending north, divide the waters entering the Pacific & Atlantic Oceans, & continue to the Arctic coast. Several peaks rise above the line of perpetual snows. The Sierra Nevada of California & coast range extend nearly parallel with the Rocky Mountain range, & are connected with the latter by several transverse ridges. The Alleghany range stretches along the E. portion of the continent. It rises in the gently undulating ridge dividing the waters of the Tennessee from those flowing into the Mississippi & the Gulf of Mexico, & trending across the country in the same general direction from S.W. to the N.E., & terminates in the headland of Gaspè.

Rivers & Lakes.—The principal rivers are the Mississippi, with its affluent the Missouri, & the St. Lawrence. The first is the largest river in N. America, & one of the greatest on the earth, occupying, with its tributaries, the whole of the S. portion of the great central basin of North America. It has its origin in the junction of streams formed on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains, between lat. 42° & 50° N., & enters into the sea in the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 29° N. Its whole course, which is from N. to S., is calculated to exceed 4,400 miles. The St. Lawrence rises under the name of the St. Louis, in lat. 47° 45′ N., lon. 93° W.; entering Lake Superior, it flows a S.E. & a N.E. course, & enters the Gulf St. Lawrence at Cape Gaspè, where it has expanded to 100 miles in width. The Mackenzie issues from the Great Slave Lake, from which it flows nearly due N., & enters the Arctic Sea, lat. 69° 10′ N. In the number & magnitude of its lakes N. America is unequalled. They form one of its most noted features, & in conjunction with its rivers, present a medium of commercial intercourse wholly unsurpassed. The principal are Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, & Ontario, which together cover an area of 100,000 sq. m. Following the chain of lakes which crosses the country in a N.W. direction, there occur Lakes Winnipeg, Woolaston, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Great Slave L., & Great Bear L. The Great Salt Lake in Utah, & Mono L. & L. Chapola in Mexico. There are, besides these, many smaller yet considerable bodies of water, viz., St. Clair, midway between Lakes Huron & Erie; the Lake of the Woods, between Lakes Superior & Winnipeg; Neppissing, Simcoe, Champlain, & many others of lesser magnitude.

Islands.—In the Atlantic Ocean the principal are Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, & Cape Breton, all lying at the embochure of the St. Lawrence; Nantucket, Long Island; the Bahama Islands, off the coast of the Carolinas; & the Columbian Archipelago, comprising the islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, & other small islands. On the N.W. coast the principal are the California group; Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, Sitka, & Admiralty Islands; & on the extreme N.W. the Aleutian group. In the Arctic Ocean there are a vast number of islands of which but little is yet known.

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—A remarkable analogy exists in the structure of the land in N. America & Central & N. Europe. Gneiss, mica, schist, & granite prevail over wide areas in the Alleghanies on the Atlantic slope & the N. latitude of the American continent, & in the high & middle latitudes the silurian strata extend over 2,000 m. Crystalline & Silurian rocks form the substratum of Mexico, for the most part covered with plutonic & volcanic formations & secondary limestne. The Rocky Mountains are mostly silurian, except the E. ridge, which is of stratified crystalline rocks, amygdaloid, & ancient volcanic productions. The coast range has the same character, with immense tracts of volcanic rocks, both ancient & modern, especially obsidian. In N. America volcanic action is entirely confined to the coast & high land along the Pacific. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, & coal. The first three are found in greatest abundance in Mexico, where there are nearly 3,000 mines of gold & silver alone. Since 1848 the great field for gold gathering has been California, where large quantities have been obtained, & both silver & quicksilver have been found to abound. The silver supplied by the Mexican veins is extracted from a great variety of minerals, pure or native silver being of comparatively rare occurrence. The principal deposits of gold in the United States besides California, occur in the primary rocks of the S.E. declivity of the Alleghanies. The coal fields are of prodigious extent, the Appalachian stretching without interruption 720 miles, with a maximum breadth of 280, & occupying an area of 63,000 sq. m. The Pittsburg seam, 10 feet thick, exposed on the banks of the Monongahela, extends horizontally 225 m. in length & 100 in breadth, & covers an area of 14,000 sq. m. Besides the coal fields named, there are various others of great extent in different parts of N. America, including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, & Vancouver Island. Iron is also extensively worked. Salt is widely diffused throughout the continent.

Climate.—The predominating character of the climate of N. America is intense cold, although in some parts an oppressive heat prevails during a portion of the summer. Above the 50th degree of lat. the cold is so severe as to render the country all but uninhabitable, while frosts occasionally occur as low down as the 30th degree of lat. In winter a keen & piercing N.W. wind prevails throughout all N. America, adding greatly to the rigor of the N. climate, & carrying its chilling influence into the more southerly regions. The transitions from cold to hot, or from winter to summer, are very sudden, especially in Canada. Among the causes of a lower temperature than obtains in Western Europe, may be mentioned the small portion of the continent lying in the Torrid Zone, the Rocky Mountain range, & also the Sierra Nevada mountains near the Pacific Ocean, prevent the warm winds from the Pacific penetrating the interior; the great expansion of the land N. & N.E., & the almost level plain in those directions, allow full scope for the piercing Arctic blasts. The narrowness of the Gulf stream, & the prevailing winds taking the same general course, carry away from this continent the hot circumambient air, a source of warmth to Western Europe; & the cold polar oceanic current brings down the icebergs of Spitzbergen & Greenland to the shores of Labrador & Newfoundland. The same causes will elucidate the well-known fact of the average temperature on the coast of the Pacific

being higher than at the corresponding parallels on the Atlantic coast. (*See Article United States of America.*)

Vegetation.—The forests of N. America are of vast extent, covering an area of 600,000 sq. m. Maize or Indian corn, the farinaceous plant peculiar to America, has a very extensive range. Millet, cocoa, pimento, vanilla, copaiba, cinchona, jalap, sassafras, nux vomica, tobacco, & the cochineal plant *coccus cochenillifer's*, &c., are also indigenous. So likewise is the potato, now so widely diffused throughout the world. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, & rice succeed well throughout large portions of the continent. So also do the various kinds of fruit trees; the apple, the peach, & the pear are produced in the greatest perfection, & in the Southern parts, lemons, oranges, &c. Sugar, coffee, & cotton, are staple productions. The vine of native sorts flourish profusely, & many of the exotics thrive well; the tea plant has been tried, but hitherto without much success.

Races of Men.—The origin of the American race is unknown. It is, however, certain that America was inhabited by a people who lived long antecedent to the present races or tribes, & regarding whom neither history nor tradition have preserved any very satisfactory record, although many evidences remain to prove the fact of their having existed, & that they had attained a degree of civilization altogether superior to the present Indian race. Amongst these evidences are walls of regular masonry & hearths of brick, medals of copper & silver, & implements of iron. The various tribes of America, with the exception, perhaps, of the Esquimaux, have all a strong resemblance to each other in physical formation, so as to leave no doubt of their being of one family, & their having a common origin. They are, with the exception just made, of large size, robust & well proportioned; of a brown or reddish complexion; black hair, long, coarse, & shining; low forehead, high eyebrows, prominent cheek bones, nose a little flattened, but well marked, head of a square shape, face broad, & tapering towards the chin, features, viewed in profile, prominent & deeply marked. The aborigines of N. America have been considered an inferior race intellectually, & have not, perhaps, made advances in general civilization or in the arts commensurate with their opportunities; but to change the habits & modes of life of a nomadic people, not from one stage of refinement to another, but from a state of nature with its freedom & excitement to a fictitious one, with its constraints, its monotony, & to the Indian incomprehensible motives of action, is not the work of a day nor of a century. Yet manifestations of advancement are not wanting, especially of those tribes occupying the Indian territory of the United States, where they have attained a station & a pre-eminence in advance of all other known tribes or nations of the American aborigines. A large portion of N. America is still in possession of the aboriginal tribes, comprising the N. parts of Mexico, the W. parts of the United States, & the N.W. parts of British America. Their entire numbers are supposed to amount to rather more than half a million.

Political Divisions.—The great political divisions of N. America, exclusive of C. America, are the Republic of the United States of America, British America, Russ. America, & Mexico. The territory of the United States extends from the Brit. possessions to the G. of Mexico, & from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. British America comprises Canada West & Canada East, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Labrador, & the island of Anticosti. The boundary of Russian America, as settled by treaty in 1825, commences at the S. extremity of Prince of Wales Island, in lat. 54° 40′ N., & about lon. 132° W. The entire coast lying N. of this point, & all the islands off the coast, are recognized to be in the Russian territory. Mexico lies between 15° 30′ & 32° N. lat., extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

Discovery, Settlements, &c.—North America has a history of its own, entirely distinct in all its circumstances from that of South America, the scene of the discoveries of Columbus, & to which, so far as regards this continent, they were entirely confined. The first explorer of North America was John Cabot, a Genoese, who resided in England in the reign of Henry VII. He sailed from Bristol, Eng., accompanied by his son Sebastian, & on the 24th of June, 1497, discovered the North American coast of Labrador. This was a year before the discovery of S. America by Columbus, which took place in May, 1498. In the summer of 1498, Sebastian Cabot sailed from England with two ships, fitted out at his own & his father's expense, & directing his course by Iceland, reached Newfoundland, which he called Terra de Baccalaos, from the great numbers of fish seen. The next adventurer who reached the N. American shores was Gaspar de Corte-real, a Portuguese, who sailed for, & subsequently surveyed between 600 & 700 m. of the coast of Labrador, including a portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the year 1,500. He returned to America shortly after, & having excited the enmity of the people by having carried off on his first voyage a number of natives, it is supposed that he & his ships' crews were destroyed, as they were never again heard of. A similar fate befel his brother, who sailed in search of him in the following year.

In 1512, Sebastian Cabot sailed again for America, with a small squadron under the command of Sir Thomas Pert, fitted out by Henry VIII., but a mutiny on board his vessels, together with a want of resolution on the part of the commander, compelled him to return before more had been accomplished than a visit to Hudson Bay. In the same year, Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon. In 1513 the Pacific Ocean was first seen by Balboa, from the mountain tops near Panama. The next name that occurs in the history of American discovery, is that of Giovanni Verazzano, a Florentine navigator, who was sent out by Francis I. of France, in the year 1524, & who surveyed upwards of 2,000 m. of coast, comprising the most of that of the United States, with a large portion of that of Brit. America. Verazzano gave the name of New France to the region he had discovered. In a subsequent voyage he & his party were surrounded by the savages & put to death. Ten years afterwards, Jacques Cartier, a seamen of St. Malo, sailed from that place for Newfoundland, the N. coast of which he surveyed & minutely described. He performed several voyages afterwards, in one of which he entered the St. Lawrence, being the first European who had ascended the r. An attempt was afterwards made by the Sieur Roberval to form a settlement in America, but the attempt was unsuccessful, the only result being a fort which the French erected near the present site of Quebec, & named Charlesbourg. This fort, however, was the first European settlement formed in that part of America. Roberval & his brother sailed on another voyage of discovery some time after, & is supposed to have perished. Previous to this, the Spaniards had conquered Mexico, & a desire to extend their dominion in a N. direction, led to further discoveries in N. America. The coast of California was discovered by Ximenes, a pilot, who, with Mendoza, a captain, whom the former murdered during the voyage, had been dispatched by Cortez on a voyage of discovery. In 1539, the Gulf of California was first ent. by Francisco de Ulloa, sent out by Cortez, who spent a year in examining its coasts & havens. 1587, Davis Strait ent. & named by John Davis, in search of a N.W. passage. The Spaniards made several voyages along the Pacific coast, but were not attended by any results worthy of notice, until the years 1596 & 1602, when Sebastian Viscaino proceeded along the coast as far N. as lat. 46°. These discoveries were followed by those of Davis in 1585, Weymouth in 1602, Knight in 1606. Hendrick Hudson in 1611 ent. Hudson Bay; he had previously disc. & explored the noble riv. now bearing his name. In the great inland sea of the N., also called after him, he was abandoned in an open boat by a mutinous crew, & perished. Button in 1612, Bylot & Baffin in 1615, from the latter of whom Baffin Bay has been named. The first, in point of time among the more modern voyagers on the shores of N. America, were Capt. Behring & Lieut. Tchirikow, both natives of Russia, who were sent out in 1725 by the Empress Catharine to survey the N. coasts. They made several important discoveries, besides setting at rest the disputed point whether Asia & America were two separate continents. The claims of Russia to the American coast N. of lat. 55°, is founded on the voyages of these two navigators. In 1699, the ent. to the Mississippi r. first explored by the French. In 1776, Capt. Cook traced the N.W. coast from lat. 50° N. to Cape Prince of Wales. The remaining names associated with American maritime discov-

ery, are Meares, Vancouver, Gray, Kotzebue, & more recently, Ross, Parry, Franklin, De Haven, & Beechy. Inland travellers & discoverers, Hearne, M'Kenzie, Back, Rae, & Simpson, most of whom have published accounts of their discoveries. (*See Arctic Ocean, United States of America, & Canada.*)

Central America, is the narrow body of land which unites the continents of N. & S. America, extending from the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, & should properly include the Columbian Archipelago, or West India islands. Its entire continental length is about 800 or 900 m., with a breadth varying from between 28 to 300 or 400. Taking the limits above stated, Central America will be found to comprise the Isthmus of Panama, the republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Honduras, & Guatimala. The Balize, & parts of Mexico, comprising the states of Chiapas, Tobasco, & Yucatan. It is bounded E. & N.E. by the Caribbean Sea & the Gulf of Mexico; S. & S.W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed throughout its whole length by a range of mntns. which connect the Andes of S. America with the mntn. ranges of Mexico. This range is divided into three groups, the Costa Rica group, the Honduras, & Nicaragua group, & the group of Guatimala. The Costa Rica group traverses the Isthmus of Panama; some peaks attain an elevation of 9,000 ft., & the volcano of Irasu rises to 11,478 ft., & there are others reputed to be of still greater height. The more general elevations however, are from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. The Honduras & Nicaragua group is separated from the former by the lake of Nicaragua, & the river San Juan. On the N. side of the lake, the border of the plateau forming its W. limit, rises abruptly to a height of 8,200 ft. The Guatimala group is remarkable for containing the greatest number of active volcanoes known to exist within similar limits on the surface of the globe. The highest in Central America is Agua, which is said to attain an elevation of 15,000 ft. The others vary from 1,000 to 11,000 ft., but a few only of these heights have been ascertained. The volcano of Agua (water), has obtained its name from its emitting, when in action, torrents of water, & stones, instead of fire. The mountains of Central America do not generally attain an elevation equal to those of the two adjoining continents, with exception of the volcanoes. The coasts are generally narrow, & in some places the mountains & high lands rise abruptly from the water's edge. The rivers of this territory are small, & have necessarily, from the narrowness of the land, short courses, the longest not exceeding from 200 to 300 m., while many of them are not more than 50. Of the latter, are those that fall into the Pacific, of the former, those that enter the Gulf of Mexico & Caribbean Sea, both having their sources in the mountainous regions of the country, the one flowing N.E. & the other S.W. The largest river is the Usumasinta, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, & the next in volume is the Monagua, entering the Bay of Honduras. There are about 30 other rivs., some of which are navigable for several miles into the interior. The principal lake is that of Nicaragua, connected by the San Juan r., which has been made navigable, with the Caribbean sea. This lake is 100 m. in length, & about 50 m. in breadth. The other considerable lakes are those of Managua or Leon, Golfo Dolce, Golfete, Peten, Alitan, Amatitlan, Guija, & Conjutepeque.

Climate.—The climate is exceedingly various, owing to the inequality of its surface. The plains on the coast of the Caribbean sea are exposed to violent tropical heats, & are very unhealthy, but on the table lands any temperature according to altitude may be obtained all the year round, with a salubrious climate. The dry season lasts from Oct. to May, the rest of the year is called the wet season, although the rain falls during the night only, the days being clear & cloudless, & the air pure & refreshing. In March & April the thermometer sometimes rises to 86°, but usually ranges between 74° & 82° in the middle of the day.

Vegetable Productions.—These are as various as the climate; on the higher parts of the table land, the grains, fruits, & vegetables of the U. S. & Europe are raised. There are here, likewise, plantations of a kind of aloe called *maguey*, from which a spirituous liquor called pulque is extracted. The lower & warmer districts produce, in great abundance, Ind. corn, sug.-cane, bananas, mandioca, all sorts of tropical fruits, including the cherimoga, said to be the most exquisite of fruits, & sweet potatoes, indigo, cochineal, tobacco, & cotton. The forests which are very extensive, produce mahogany, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, & the black balsam, commonly called the Peruvian balsam, with various other drugs, gums, & valuable woods, including logwood, & lignum vitæ. The forests of Panama contain about 100 different kinds of trees, which grow luxuriantly in its moist, hot climate.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—Of the geology of Central America little is known. Granite, gneiss, & mica slate form the sub-strata of the country, but the abundance of igneous rocks bear witness to strong volcanic action both in ancient & in modern times. Gold, silver, iron, lead, & mercury are found, but the first three only are worked. Jasper & marble are worked in Honduras, & brimstone is collected near the volcano of Quezaltenango. There are also many salt springs, & salt is procured in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific.

Inhabitants.—The population of Central America consists of three classes:—whites & creoles, mestizoes, or the offspring of whites & Indians, & aboriginal natives. The proportions of this pop. have been estimated at one-twelfth whites, four-twelfths mixed races, & seven-twelfths Indians.

History.—In 1502, Columbus landed on the E. coast of Central America, passing along the shores of Honduras, the Mosquito territory, Costa Rica, & Veragua, when the clamors of his crew, the fierce resistance of the natives, & the crazy state of his ships, compelled him to return. In 1503, two or three years after the conquest of Mexico, Cortez despatched Pedro Alvarado, one of his most distinguished officers, to subdue Central America, which he effected in two years. From that period it remained subject to Spain till 1821, when it was formed into a federal republic, & became independent. The confederacy comprised the states of Guatimala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, & Costa Rica. It existed till 1839, when it was dissolved, & each state has since formed an independent republic.

The idea of opening a passage through the Isthmus of Panama to accommodate the great traffic of the Atlantic & Pacific oceans, & thereby avoiding a dangerous & circuitous navigation round Cape Horn, is so obvious, that it excites no surprise to learn that it has been entertained for nearly three centuries. During that time, however, no attempt was made to accomplish this desirable object, with the exception of the road made for the passage of laden mules, until the present time;—when, in the course of events of the last few years, the U. S. of America, having enlarged its territory on the Pacific coast, it became necessary to establish a rapid communication with the extreme parts of the republic. To this end, the Isthmus of Panama was the point selected to cross the continent, & the citizens of the "Great Republic," to accomplish this object, brought into acquisition the mighty power of steam, as they were the first to apply it to the navigation of rivs. & the ocean, & the iron horse now traverses the land between the great waters, in the short space of two hours! From the port of San Juan on the Caribbean sea, steamers now ascend the r. San Juan, thence across the Lake of Nicaragua, & by land transit to the shore of the Pacific, passengers & freight are transported with much rapidity; there is a project to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Chiquimula, to connect the waters of the bay of Honduras with the Pacific ocean; still another is to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec either by canal or r. r., which will doubtless soon be accomplished, & a mail route has been put in operation across Mexico from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

South America is a vast peninsula of a triangular form, with its apex S., extending from lat. 12° 30′ N. to Cape Horn in lat. 55° 58′ 41″ S., a distance from N. to S. of 4,800 m. Its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 3,230 m.; about three-fourths of it lie between the tropics; the remainder in the temp. zone. Its coast lines, particularly the W., are comparatively little broken or interrupted by indentations, excepting towards the S. extremity, where considerable inequalities occur on both E. & W. shores. Here also is a group of mountainous isls., forming the archipelago of Terra del Fuego. They are penetrated in every direction by bays & narrow inlets, ending often in glaciers formed from the descending ice & snow from the summits of mtns., some of which are elevated 6,000 ft. in height.

The mountainous & elevated tracts of this continent chiefly border on the Pacific & Atlantic coasts, the intervening space being mostly occupied by a wide & level plain, or rather a series of plains.

Mountains and Volcanoes.—There are four mountain systems in S. America, the most remarkable of which is the Andes, stretching along the W. coast from S. to N. in one continuous line of 4,180 m. in length, in an almost direct course from the Straits of Magellan to the Isth. of Panama. They are of inconsiderable width, but attain great elevations, the culminating point being the Peak of Aconcagua, 23,910 ft. in height. The second system is that of Parima, also called the highlands of Guayana, consisting of numerous irregular groups of mountains scattered over a table land, which extends 600 or 700 m. from E. to W., separating the plains of the lower Orinoco from those of the Rio Negro & the Amazon, & which is not more than 2,000 ft. above the sea. The mountain group extends from the parallels of lat. 3° to 8° N., & from the meridians of lon. 58° to 68° W. The culminating points of this system are the Maravaca, about 10,500 ft. high, & the Duida, 7,142 ft. high. The third system is known under the general name of the coast range of Venezuela, the N. spur of which contains the culminating point—the Silla de Caracas, which attains an elevation of 8,600 ft. The fourth is that of Brazil, which consists of two great ranges running parallel to the coast at various, but not very great distances from the sea, & its numerous ridges diverge & pass far into the interior, subsiding into gentle elevations, are lost in the vast plains. The higher mountains of Brazil extend generally like the Andes from S. to N., those of the interior form a ridge, whose chief direction is from E. to W. The culminating point of the mountains in Brazil, is Itambe, 5,960 ft. in height.

There are, altogether, upwards of 30 volcanoes in S. America in a state of activity. They all belong to the Andes, & consist of three separate & distinct series; the series of Chili, of Peru & Bolivia, & of Quito. The loftiest is Gualatieri, or Sehama, lat. 20° 13′ S., lon. 69° 17′ W., height 22,000 ft.; the heights of the others vary from 13,000 to 18,000 ft. The latest eruption occurred in 1831, with the volcano Pichincha, one of the Quito series, lat. 0° 12′ S., lon. 78° 50′ 30″ W.

Plains.—The plains of S. America extend for many hundreds of miles without exhibiting a perceptible inequality. In the rainy season they display a surface of beautiful green, but in the dry season assume the appearance of a desert. These immense plains are variously designated, the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, the Silvas of the Amazon, & the Llanos of the Orinoco & Venezuela. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres are about 900 m. in breadth, occupy a surface of 315,000 sq. m., & are elevated about 1,000 ft. above the sea. Marked by its vegetation & other characteristics, from E. to W., it has four distinct regions, the first of which extends 180 m. W. from Buenos Ayres, is covered with thistles & lucerne of the most vivid green so long as the moisture from the rain lasts; the second, extending 450 m., is covered with long grass, intermixed with flowers; the third is a tract of swamp & bogs; the fourth, a border of thorny bushes & dwarf trees reaching to the Andes. The grassy plains of the level territory, are occupied by thousands of wild cattle & horses, who find there inexhaustible supplies of food. The Silvas of the r. of the Amazons, lying in the centre of the continent, form the second division of the S. American lowlands. They are covered with wood (hence their name), & so densely, that the country can be penetrated only by sailing up the river or its tributaries. They extend 1,500 m. along the Amazon, varying from 350 to 800 m. The Llanos of the Orinoco & Venezuela form the third division of the S. American lowlands. They occupy 153,000 sq. ms. between the deltas of the Orinoco & the r. Coqueta, & are perfectly flat. They are nearly destitute of trees, excepting the banks of the Orinoco, which are thickly wooded. The Llanos present very different aspects at different seasons of the year. Soon after the termination of the rainy season in October, & the subsidence of the swollen rivers, they are clothed with fine grass, affording abundant pasturage to the countless herds which roam over their surface. But in the dry season, *viz.*, between November & February, they are converted into desolate wastes; vegetation & the waters are dried up, & the earth is rent in deep & wide crevices.

Besides these three great level tracts of country, there is the desert of Patagonia, occupying 1,600,000 sq. m., the most barren of all the plains in S. America, being for the most part composed of sterile sand dunes, intermixed with stones & gravel, occasionally diversified by huge boulders, tufts of brown grass, low bushes armed with spines, & by lakes incrusted with salt. The climate is very cold, especially S. from lat. 47° S., & is subject to great & sudden changes of temperature.

Rivers.—The principal rivers in S. America are the Amazon, the Orinoco, & the Plata. The first is the largest river in volume on the globe. It rises on the table land of Pasco, in Lake Lauricocha, & after a course of 4,000 m. enters the Atlantic at the equator, in about lon. 50° W., & is 90 m. wide at its mouth. It is navigable for about 2,200 m. from the sea. The Orinoco rises nearly in the centre of the Parima Mountains, but its extreme sources have been but partially explored. Its length is estimated at 1,380 m. The affluents of the Orinoco are numerous, & some of them very large streams. It is connected with the Amazon through one of its affluents (the Rio Negro) by a natural canal, called the *Cassiquiare*, presenting in this connection one of the most remarkable phenomena of physical geography. The Plata is not so much a river as an estuary, formed by the confluence of the rivers Parana & Uraguay. It is about 185 m. in length, & at its junction with the sea is about 130 m. in width. Its navigation is difficult, owing to its strong, irregular currents. Its waters are very turbid. There are a number of other rivers in S. America, *viz.*, San Francisco, the Rio Negro, Colorado, Essequibo, &c.

Lakes.—The Lakes of any considerable size are few, & with the exception of the Lake Titicaca, are rather vast morasses than lakes; the large inland water in Venezuela called the Lake of Maracaybo being an arm of the Caribbean Sea. The Lake Titicaca is situated partly in Bolivia & partly in Peru, & covers an area of above 4,000 sq. ms., is elevated 12,795 ft. above the sea, & said to be 120 fathoms in depth. Some of the temporary lakes are alternately inundated & dry, or in a marshy state, cover, when flooded, vast tracts of country; that of Xaragos on both sides of the Paraguay, & nearly in the centre of the continent, extends over 36,000 sq. ms. In the elevated mountain valleys & table lands of the Andes, there are many small lakes of the purest water.

Climate.—South America is more temperate than we should be led to expect from its geographical position, a result produced by the operation of the trade winds, atmospherical influences of that immense mountain range, the Andes, & other physical causes. In the steppes of the Caracas, the hottest region, the temperature of the air during the day averages about 92° in the shade. Throughout the whole basin of the Amazon, which comprehends between 2,000,000 & 3,000,000 sq. ms., the climate is neither very hot nor unhealthful, though under the equator. This arises from its being shaded by lofty woods, & from the prevalence of a cool easterly breeze, a branch of the trade wind which ascends the valley of the Amazon, nearly to the base of the Andes. Brazil, & the country extending westward from it, enjoys also an equable & temperate climate. At Rio Janeiro the mean temperature is only about 74°. At Lima the temperature varies from 53° to 82°, but the mean for the whole year is only 72°. At Buenos Ayres the mean annual heat is 68°; & in the Straits of Magellan the temperature of the warmest month does not exceed 43° or 46°, while snow falls almost daily. On the W. coast there is a rainless district of nearly 1,000 m. in length from N.W. to S.E. It lies between lat. 7° & 32° S., & lon. 65° & 68° W.

Geology & Mineralogy.—Granite forms the base of the whole continent, having gneiss here & there associated with it; but mica schist is the most common of the crystalline rocks. Quartz rock is much developed, generally mixed with mica, & rich in gold & specular iron. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres are entirely alluvial. Granite prevails to the extent of 2,000 m. along the coast of Brazil, & with syenite, forms the base of the table land. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic & old igneous rocks, sandstone, clayslate, limestone, in which are large caverns, with bones of extinct animals; and alluvial soil. Porphyry & red sandstone abound all over the Andes. Chili is famous for its mines of gold, silver, & copper. The

province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, is likewise, as its name implies, exceedingly rich in mines. Several valuable gold mines are here wrought, & there are some valuable gold & silver washings in Brazil & some other parts of S. America. The entire produce of the gold & silver mines of S. America has been recently estimated at between $15,000,000 & $20,000,000. Brazil produces more diamonds than any other country.

Vegetation.—Extending through so large a space, & possessing in consequence so great a variety of climate, no special character can be given to the vegetation of S. America. As in the case of N. America, the most distinguishing feature of the former is its prodigious forests, which cover about two-thirds of the whole continent. The trees are various, and many of them, even the largest, are adorned with the most brilliant flowers. Throughout the whole of tropical America, vegetation is on the grandest scale, combined with great beauty & fruitfulness. In these regions, where there are due proportions of heat & moisture, the magnitude of the trees & the splendor of the flowers are extraordinary. "Individual plants," says Humboldt, "languishing in hot houses, can give but a very faint idea of the majestic vegetation of a tropical zone." Fruits also abound, including oranges, limes, cocoa nuts, pine apples, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, mammoons, goyabas, jambas, aracas, mangabas, & many others. South of the Equator are found the quassia bitter, the fragrant tingee-bean, the rosewood, & the cinchona tree, the rind of which is what is called Jesuits' bark, & indigo, coffee, sugar cane, maize, & the cocoa tree. The cultivation of tea has been attempted in Brazil, though hitherto with little success; but those engaged in it are still in hopes that they shall ultimately be successful. Further S., in Patagonia, vegetation gradually loses its tropical character, & finally assumes the aspect of northern vegetation.

Races of Men.—As elsewhere remarked, there exists a very striking general physical resemblance between the native inhabitants of America, throughout the whole of both continents, from Cape Horn to Behring Strait. They are almost all of a reddish brown or copper color, with long black hair, deep set black eyes, aquiline nose, & often of handsome slender forms. In S. America many are half civilized, but a greater number are still in a wild state. The aboriginal population of Chili, known generally by the name of Arancanos, are more advanced in civilization than the Indians of the Pampas. They associate in small communities, have fixed residences, cultivate the ground, & subsist chiefly on the produce of their labor. They excel in the art of weaving, & produce a woollen cloth, which for fineness of thread, evenness of weaving, durability, brilliancy of colors, & elegance of pattern, is almost unrivalled. The arts of spinning, weaving, & dyeing, are practiced solely by the women, who are by far the most industrious of the two sexes. They are a well-disposed people, have few of the vices of their race, & possess firmness & courage in a remarkable degree. They are, however, fond of spirituous liquors, & manufacture a kind of spirit called chicha, by fermenting different kinds of fruits, but chiefly apples. They possess no written language, nor any other means of putting their ideas on record. Their language is harsh, difficult to pronounce, & inexpressive. Like the other native races throughout S. America, they have been long acquainted with the art of working in metals, especially gold & silver.

The Pampas Indians are of a very dark complexion, with long, thick, coarse hair, which generally hangs loose over their shoulders. Their eyes are black, animated, scowling, and are placed widely apart; foreheads low and broad; faces flattish; high cheek bones, and large jaws; they have no beard, are of rather low stature, and ill made, but muscular and athletic. They are expert horsemen, and can slip round and suspend themselves under their horses' belly when at full speed, merely clinging by their hands and feet, and can regain their seat at pleasure, without checking the animals' speed. They are still in a very savage state, subsisting on raw animal flesh, and leading the roving life of hunters. They do not cultivate the ground, nor apply themselves to any sort of labor. In manner they are boisterous, and in disposition cruel and ferocious, settling their disputes with the knife, in the use of which they are singularly expert.

Of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited Brazil, there are said to have been no fewer than 200 distinct branches. A few of these may be named, and their principal physical and moral characteristics alluded to. The Tapuyas, robust, well-made, and copper-colored; long, sleek, black hair; paint themselves, and pierce the under lip for the purpose of introducing a ring or other ornament; the greater part of them said to have been cannibals. The Tupis or Tupinambas inhabit chiefly the coast, from the river Camaria to that of San Francisco. They also paint their bodies. The Cafusos, a mixture of Indians and negroes, remarkable for an extraordinary peculiarity in the hair of the head, which rises perpendicularly from the forehead to the height of a foot or a foot and a half, giving them a very strange and disagreeable appearance. The Puris, the most revengeful and vindictive of all the Indian races of Brazil. The Bolocudos, another cruel and savage race, inhabiting the territory lying between the Rio Dolce and the Rio Pardo. The Indians of Brazil are generally of a short or middle stature, and mostly of a robust and broad make. They all paint; complexion darker or lighter; skin fine, soft, and shining.

South of lat. 38° S. is the home of the Patagonian. The stature and bulk of this race, though still remarkable, have been much exaggerated. Their average height is about 6 ft.; heads and features large, hands and feet small, color dark copper brown; hair black, lank, and coarse. They lead a nomadic life, living in tents formed of poles and skins, and subsisting on the animals they kill.

Political Divisions.—S. America comprises the following republics, viz.—New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili; the united provinces of La Plata, or Argentine Republic; the empire of Brazil; Paraguay, Banda Oriental, or Uraguay, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, Guayana, British, French, and Dutch, and the Falkland Islands.

Discovery.—The first discoverer of this continent was Columbus. He sailed from Spain in 1492, with an expedition fitted out at the expense of the queen, on the first of those voyages of discovery which have rendered his name immortal. On the 12th of October following, Columbus landed on an island, which he called San Salvador, and of which he took formal possession in the name of the Castillian sovereigns. Having explored this island, and taken in a supply of wood and water, he sailed in quest of further discoveries, and soon after found himself amongst a number of beautiful islands, three of which he visited. Santa Maria de la Concepcion, Fernandina, and Isabella, with the scenery of all of which he was enraptured. Prosecuting his adventurous voyage, he came in sight of the island of Cuba on the 28th of October. Of this island he took formal possession, giving it the name of Juana, in honor of Prince Juan. From Cuba he proceeded to Hayti or St. Domingo, to which he gave the name of Espanola, from an idea that the features of the country resembled those of Spain. Having left several of his crew here at their own request, Columbus set sail for Spain on January 4th, 1493. The illustrious navigator was received by Ferdinand and Isabella with every mark of honor and respect. A second voyage was proposed and eagerly seconded by the court of Spain. An expedition, composed of 17 sail, large and small, of which Columbus had chief command, left the Bay of Cadiz on September 25th, 1493. In this voyage, the principal discovery was the island of Jamaica. On May 30th, 1498, Columbus set sail from Spain with a fleet of six vessels, on his third voyage, and now added the island of Trinidad to his former discoveries. From thence he proceeded to the mouth of the Orinoco, where he landed, and thus achieved the honor of being the first discoverer of the continent of S. America. With a mind singularly susceptible of the liveliest impressions from a contemplation of the beauties of nature, Columbus expresses his admiration of that which this region revealed to him, in the following beautiful and simple language:—"The beauty of the new land far surpasses the *Campina de Cordova*. The trees are bright, with an ever-verdant foliage, and are always laden with fruit. The plants on the ground are high and flowering. The air is warm as that of April in Castile, and the nightingale sings more melodiously than words can describe. At night, the song of other small birds resounds sweetly, and I have also heard our grasshoppers and frogs. Once I came to a deeply enclosed harbor, and saw a high mountain that had

never been seen by any mortal eye, and from whence gentle waters flowed down. The mountain was covered with firs and variously-formed trees, adorned with beautiful blossoms. On sailing up the stream, which empties itself into the bay, I was astonished at the cool shade, the crystal-like water, and the number of the singing birds. I felt as if I could never leave so charming a spot, as if a thousand tongues would fail to describe all these things, and as if my hand were spell-bound and refused to write." In 1502, he undertook a fourth voyage, but it was unattended by any remarkable results. He reached the coast of Honduras, and, subsequently, the Gulf of Darien; from which he returned to Spain, where he died in four years afterwards, namely, in 1506. The adventurer who followed next in the track of Columbus was Alonzo de Hojeda, a young, bold, and enterprising Spanish cavalier, who, inspired by a similar spirit with that which animated the great navigator, and partaking, in some degree, of his genius, fitted out, at his own expense, an expedition of four ships, with which he pursued the course taken by Columbus. Having reached the continent of S. America near the equator, he passed the mouths of the Esse quibo and Orinoco, examined the whole coast of Venezuela, as far as Cape Vela, and thus ascertained that the land along which he sailed was part of a continent. Hojeda was accompanied in this voyage by Amerigo Vespucci, a native of Florence, an experienced mariner, and a man of considerable talents and acquirements. On the return of the latter to Spain, in the year 1500, he published an account of his voyage, and, it is said, claimed the merit of being the first discoverer of the continent of S. America. His book was read with all the interest and avidity which its extraordinary disclosures were so well calculated to excite, and the author's name silently but indelibly affixed to the New World—an injustice to the memory of Columbus which it would have been gratifying to have seen repaired, but which it is now too late to attempt.

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Vincent Yanez Pinçon, who had accompanied Columbus in his first voyage. Steering N., he explored the mouths of the Amazon; and, noting with amazement the immense body of water which it poured into the ocean, correctly inferred that so mighty a stream could be found only in a continent of great extent. Towards the close of the year above named, Roderigo de Bastedas explored the coast from Cape Vela, the point at which Hojeda's progress terminated, to Puerto del Reterte, where that of Columbus closed, and thus connected the intervening continent. In 1507, Pinzou and Juan Diaz de Solis, an able navigator, were sent out by the Spanish Government to explore the W. coast of S. America. Arriving on the shores of Brazil, beyond which discovery had extended but a little way, they followed the coast towards the S. as far as the 40th degree of S. lat., landing at various points, and taking possession of the country for the crown of Castile. Several adventurers of smaller note than those named sought to earn wealth and reputation by making discoveries in the New World, but without success.

AMERICA, p-v., Wabash co., Ia., 81 N. by E. Indianapolis, 570 W. It has a church, 2 stores, & about 130 inhabitants.

AMERICAN river, Cal., one of the tributaries of the Sacramento r. (*See Eldorado co., Cal.*)

AMERICAN fork, p. o., Utah Ter.

AMERICUS, p-v., & capital of Sumpter co., Ga., 104 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 760 W. It lies on Muckalle cr., a branch of Flint r., & contains a court house, an academy, 2 churches, 7 stores, & 500 inhabitants. The branch of the S.W. r. r. is to be extended to this place.

AMERICUS, p-v., Tippecano co., Ia., 73 N.W. Indianapolis, 631 W. Situated on the left bank of the Wabash r., & on the Wabash & Erie canal. It contains 3 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

AMERKOTE, a town of Scinde. [OMERKOTE.]

AMERONGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, arr. Amersfoort. Pop. 1,728.

AMERSFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, with a port on the Eem, 12¼ m. N.E. Utrecht. Pop. 12,889. It has a court of prim. jurisd., a Latin school, & school of indust., manufactures of cotton & woollen stuffs, & glass wares, & an active trade in dried herrings, tobacco, & in corn from Germany, here embarked in barges for Amsterdam.

AMERSHAM or AGMONDESHAM, a mkt. town & pa. (& until the Reform Act a parl. bor. of England, co. Bucks, 27 m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 10, 44 ac. Pop. 3,662; of the t. 2,093. The town consists of a long street, crossed by a shorter one, with a Gothic church near their intersection. Chaloner's School, founded in 1620, has three exhibns. to Corp. Christ. Coll. Oxford. Manufs. of black lace, straw plait, & wooden chairs. Mkt. Tues., well attended. Fairs, Whit-Mon. for sheep, & Sept. 19th. The poet Waller, who twice sat for the bor. in parl., was born at Coleshill in this pa. in 1605.

AMES, p-v., Canajoharie t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 56 N.W. Albany, 395 W. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a store, a grist m. & 175 inhabitants.

AMES, t., Athens co., O. Drained branches of Hocking r. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,421; pop. 1850, 1,482.

AMESBURY, t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1850, 126.

AMESBURY, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 44 N.E. Boston, 475 W., on the N. side of the Merrimac. A pond, covering about 1,000 acres, 90 feet above tide water, furnishes, by its outlet, an extensive water power, & on which partly in this town & partly in Salisbury, is the manufacturing v. of *Salisbury Mills*. There are in the t. 10 fulling m., 1 woollen fac. has 100 looms & employs 225 persons, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, & 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,471; 1850, 3,143.

AMESVILLE, p. v. Ulster co., N. Y.

AMESVILLE, p-v., Ames t., Athens co., O., 84 S.E. Columbus, 327 W.

AMESVILLE, p-v., Boone co., Ill., 224 N. by E. Springfield, 783 W.

AMESBURY (formerly AMBROSEBURY or AMBRESBURY), a town & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 7½ m. N. Salisbury. Area, 5,890 ac. Pop. 1,172. No. mkt.; but fairs for live stock, May 17th, June 22d, Oct. 6th, & Dec. 8th. It is of high antiquity, has the remains of a celebrated abbey; near it are Stonehenge, & Amesbury House. Addison was born at Milston, near Amesbury, on the 1st of May 1672.

AMFREVILLE, a vill. & comm. of France, dep. Seine, Inf., arrond. Rouen. Pop. 811.

AMHARA, a kgdm. of Abyssinia, cap. Gondar. It comprises all the country W. of the Taccaze, & was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyss., but is now in the power of the Gallas.

AMHERST, a central county of Va., on the N. side of James r. Area, 418 sq. ms. The country is elevated & finely variegated, & the soil fertile; the James River canal passes through its S.E. part. Capital, Amherst, C. H. There were in 1850, neat cattle, live stock, sheep valued at $274,424; wheat, 122,088 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 358,183; tobacco, 948,261 pounds; wool, 9,550; 50 grist m., 16 saw m., 24 churches, 25 sch., 380 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,576; pop. 1850, 12,699.

AMHERST, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 113 Augusta, 595 W. Drained by Union r. It has a saw m., & 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 196; 1850, 323.

AMHERST, p-t., semi-capital of Hillsborough co., N. H., 30 S. Concord, 459 W. Souhegan, a branch of the Merrimac, furnishes a fine water power. Incorporated 1760. The v. is prettily situated, & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Congregational, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 7 saw m., & 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,565; 1850, 1,613.

AMHERST, p-t., Hampshire co., Ms., 82 W. Boston, 7 E. by N. Northampton, 385 W. Drained by Fort & Mill rivers, two small streams emptying into the Connecticut r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. in the central part of the town, is prettily situated on elevated grounds, & commands an extensive prospect. It contains 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Congregational; Amherst college, an academy, a bank, a printing office, issuing a quarterly publication, & 1,000 inhabitants. *Amherst College* was founded in 1821, & incorporated in 1825, & has 3 brick edifices, for the accommodation of students, library, &c. It has a president, 10 professors or other instructors, 880 alumni, 150 students, & 20,000 vols. in its libraries. Its philosophical apparatus is very complete, & it has a fine cabinet of natural history, including mineralogy. The commencement is on the second Thursday in August. (*See E. Amherst & N. Amherst.*) There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 paper fac., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,550; 1850, 3,057.

AMHERST, t., Erie co., N. Y., 10 N.E. Buffalo, 283 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil indifferent. Tonawanda cr. runs on the N. boundary, & Ellicott's cr. flows through its centre. It has a paper fac., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 3 carriage fac., 5 grist m. 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,451; 1850, 4,153.

AMHERST, p-v., capital of Amherst co., Va., 15 N. N.E. Lynchburg, 115 W. Richmond, 176 W. It contains a court-house, jail, an Episcopal church, & 200 inhabitants.

AMHERST, p-t., Lorain co., O., 8 W. Elyria, 121 N. N.E. Columbus, 382 W. The v. has a store, & over 20 dwellings. The t. was incorporated in 1829. Pop. 1840, 1,186; 1850, 1,899.

AMHERST, a sea-port town of the British territ. in Further India, cap. of the most N. of the Tenasserim provs., & their ch. milit. station, on Amherst penins., 30 m. S.W. Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4′ 48″ N.; lon. 97° 45′ 24″ E. Pop. in 1838, 5,000(?). It was founded in 1826, & has a fort, governm. house, court of justice, church, around which are grouped the European, Chinese, & native quarters. Harb. spacious and secure, & ships may lie within 100 yds. of the shore, in 3 fathoms water at low tide. The military cantonments, occupied by a detachment of sepoys, are 1¼ miles distant.

AMHERST, pa. Tasmania, on the Clyde r.

AMHERST I., p-t., Addington co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,287. This isl. is in lake Ontario, & is 4 m. w. & 9 m. in length. The v. has an Episcopal church, a store, a ship-building establishment, & 350 inhabitants.

AMHERST, p-t., & cap. Cumb'ld co., N. S. Drained by several streams entering the Cumberland basin of Chignecto bay. Soil exceedingly fertile. The v. of Amherst is situated on the E. side of the Cumberland basin. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

AMHERSTBURG, p-v., port of entry & delivery, Malden t., Essex co., Can. W., 14 S. Detroit, Mich., 138 W. London, 263 Toronto, situated on the left bank of the Detroit strait, 3 m. above Lake Erie. It contains a custom-house, 7 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Free, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic, 15 stores, an iron foundry, a brewery, a mill, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1852, 1,880 inhabitants.

AMICA, lake, (see *Amucu*.)

AMICALOLA, p-v., Lumpkin co., Ga.

AMIENS, p. o., Lobo t., Middlesex co., Can. W.

AMIENS, *Ambianum*, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Somme (& formerly of all Picardy), on the Somme, & on the North of France r. r., & at the junction of the Boulogne branch, 92 m. from Paris, 77 from Boulogne, & 139 from Brussels. Pop. 1853, 47,000. It has regular & clean streets, squares, & planted boulevards. Its gothic cathed., founded in 1220, is one of the finest in Europe. In the Hotel de Ville the treaty of "the Peace of Amiens" was signed, March 27, 1802. The citadel, built by Henry IV., publ. library with 50,000 vols., theatre, corn hall, museum, cavalry barracks, chateau d'eau, St. Michael's bridge, & the seminary of St. Acheul, are the other most conspicuous publ. edifices. Amiens is a bishop's see, & has a royal court, assize, & commercial tribunals, a royal coll., univ., academy, acad. of sciences, free school of design, & botanic garden. The Somme divides here into 11 branches, which are used to turn numerous mills for the manuf. of cotton velvets, cotton, linen, & woollen yarns, kerseymeres, & other woollen fabrics. It was the cradle of the cotton manuf. in France, which was established in 1773. There are also dyeing, bleaching, & chemical works, manufs. of beet-root sugar, & soap, tanneries, & paper mills. Amiens, is celeb. for its pâtées de canards. Barges of 40 or 50 tons come up the Somme to this city, which is the centre of an extensive general trade. Fairs three times yearly; one lasting 8 days from June 24th. The Spanish troops took the city by stratagem, a small body being disguised as peasants, March 10th, 1597. Amiens is the birth-place of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées Ducange, & the astronomer Delambre.

AMILPAS (*Cuantla*), a t. of Mexico, on the Rio Balsus, in a highly fertile plain. It is celebrated for its heroic defence in the war of the revolution, under Morelos.

AMILPAS (*Tucaalpan*), a t. of Mex., 30 m. E. of the above, situated near the base of Popocatepetl, in a plain elevated 5,000 feet above the sea.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS (Portuguese *Ilhas do Almirante*), an archipelago of isls. in the Indian Ocean, S. W. the Seychelles. Lat. of the S.most island 6° 53′ 15″ S.; lon. 53° 8′ 24″ E. They consist of two groups composed of eleven small low isls., united by banks of sand & coral, & are visited by the inhabs. of Mauritius, & the Seychelles for the land turtles, with which they abound.

AMISSVILLE, p. o., Rappahannock co., V., 116 N.N. W. Richmond, 65 W.

AMITE, a river of La., rises in Miss., & flowing S. unites with the Ibberville at Galvezton, to which it is navigable, & after a course of 100 ms., falls into Lake Maurepas.

AMITE, a S.W. county of Miss. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by Amite r. & branches. Surface undulating; soil bordering the streams very fertile; uplands sandy & light. Capital, Liberty. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $361,794; Ind. corn, 380,917 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 111,335; rice, 150,603 pounds; cotton, 7,847 bales; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $500; value of manufactured articles $5,200; 16 churches, 1 acad., 30 students, 21 sch., 685 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,511; pop. 1850, 9,694.

AMITY, p-t., Aroostook co., Me., 210 N.E. Augusta, 805 W. Pop. 1840, 169; 1850, 256.

AMITY, t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 6 S. Angelica, 255 W.S.W. Albany. The Genesee r. flows through the middle of it from S. to N., along which is some very fertile land. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,354; 1850, 1,792.

AMITY, p-v., Orange co., N. Y., 122 S. Albany, 268 W. It has 2 Presbyterian churches, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

AMITY, t., Berks co., Pa. Drained by Manatawny & Manokesy crs., which afford water power. There are 3 churches, belonging to Lutherans & Presbyterians, a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop, 1840, 1,664; 1850, 1,566.

AMITY, t., Erie co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. It has a fulling m., flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 560; 1850, 739.

AMITY, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 10 S. Washington,, the capital, 225 Harrisburg, 244 W.

AMITY. p. v., Johnson co., Ia.

AMITY, p. v., Clarke co., Ark.

AMITY, v., Madison co., O. Pop. 1850, 120.

AMITY, p. o., Scott co., Iowa.

AMITY, p. v., Yam Hill co., Oregon.

AMITY HILL, p. o., Iredell co., N. C.

AMITYVILLE, p. v., Suffolk co., N. Y.

AMLA, one of the Andreanov isls., N. Pacific Ocean, immediately E. Atcha. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 10 m.

AMLWCH, a sea-port town, parl., bor., & pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, on its N. coast, 15 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Lat. 53° 25′ N.; lon. 4° 19′ W. Area of the pa., 9,221 ac. Pop. 5,813; of the bor. 3,169. The rise of Amlwch since 1768 has been wholly due to the Parys & Mona copper mines; but these being at present much less productive than formerly, the pop. is rather declining. Amlwch returns, along with Beaumaris, &c., one mem. to H. of C.

AMMALAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 65 m. N.E. Masulipatam.

AMMAN or AMMON (anc. *Rabbah*, the cap of the Ammonites, rebuilt & called *Philadelphia* by the Greeks), a ruined city of Syria, pash. Damascus, on the Zerka, an affl. of the Jordan, 55 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem. Its numerous remains of Greek edifices are now only used as places of shelter for halting caravans.

AMMER, two small rivs. of Germany.—I. Würtemburg, tribut. of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.—II. (or *Amper*) Bavaria, rises in the Tirol, & joins the Isar, 2 m. N. Mosburg, after a N.E. course of 75 m. —The *Lake Ammer*, which it traverses in its progress, is 10 m. in length N. to S. by 4 m. in greatest breadth.

AMMERPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Nepaul, 110 m. S.E. Khatmandoo.

AMMERSCHWIHR, a town & comm. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. N. W. Colmar. Pop. (1846) 2,169.

AMMERSTOL, a vill., Netherlands, 14 m. E. Rotterdam, on rt. b. of the Lek. Pop. 502.

AMMON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, 8 m. W.N.W. Wallenstatt. Pop. 1,500.

AMOCA, t., Xalisco, Mex., on a river of the same name, 50 m. W. Guadalaxara. Pop. 2,500.

AMMONIA, p. o., Shelby co., Tenn.

AMMONOOSUC, (Lower,) r., N. H., rises in the White Mountains, & after a course of 50 miles, enters the Connecticut. It has a fall of 50 feet, 6 miles from the Notch in the White mnts.

AMMONOOSUC, (Upper,) N. H., has a course of 50 miles, & enters the Connecticut.

AMOL, a city of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Heraz, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 12 m. above its entrance into the Caspian, & 20 m. W. by S. Balfrush. Pop. in winter, when greatest, is estimated from 35,000 to 40,000(?). It has a magnif. mausoleum erected by Shah Abbas to a former sov., & some native Persian antiqs. Little industry or trade exists among its inhabs.

AMÖNEBURG, a town, Hesse Cassel, prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Marburg, on the Ohm. Pop. 1,143.

AMOO, a name of the Oxus riv. [Oxus.]

AMOOR, AMOUR, or SAGHALIN, a large river of E. Asia, formed near lat. 53° N.; lon. 125° E., by the union of the Shilka & Argun; the first rising in the Russ. gov. Irkutsk,—& the latter near Ourga in Mongolia, & forming for about 400 m. the boundary line betw. the Russian & Chinese emps. Both streams flow mostly N.E. to their junction; from which point the Amour has a general E. course, making, however, an extensive bend to the S., to traverse the centre of Mantchouria. It enters the G. of Saghalin opp. the isl. of same name, lat. 52° 27′ N.; lon. 140° E. Entire course from the head of either the Argun or Shilka, estimated at 2,200 m. Ch. tributs. the Tshikiri from the N.; Songari & Ousouri from the S. The region round its course is arid & barren; but in its lower part it waters a fertile country. The towns Yaksa & Saghalin-Oola (cap. of Mantchouria) are on its banks.

AMORBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ., Lower Franc., on the Mudau, 23 m. S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2,712. Its old Benedict. abbey is the residence of the princes of Leiningen. Its inhabitants manuf. woollen cloth, paper, &c.

AMORGOS, an isl. of the Grec. Archip., gov. Thera (kgdm. of Greece), 18 m. S.E. Naxos. Lat. of cap. 36° 52′ N.; lon. 25° 56′ E.; length 13 m., breadth 6 m. Pop. 2,800. It is mountainous, & produces good oil, but not sufficient corn for its inhabs. Chf. town, Amorgos, with the port of S. Anna on the N.E. shore; besides which it has 4 villages, & a remkble. monastery. Simonides was born here, B. C. 660.—*Amorgo Paulos* is a small uninhabited isl. 12 m. S.W. Amorgo.

AMOSKEAG, p-v., & *Falls*, Hillsborough co., N. H., 17 S. by E. Concord, 464 W. The Merrimac r. here falls 54 feet in the distance of a mile & a half, furnishing an extensive water power, The water is taken out of the river by 2 canals, each a mile in length, for the supply of factories & mills. The village is in Goffstown, & has considerable manufactures. Boats pass these falls by a canal, one mile in length, with 9 locks.

AMOU, a town & comm. of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Luy, 13 m. S.W. St. Sever. Pop. 2,176. It has a fine publ. hall, fountain, chateau, & Gothic church.

AMOU, (ST), a town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,939. It has extensive iron foundries & tanneries, & is celebrated for the number of sieges it has sustained.

AMOY, a commercial city & sea-port of China, prov. Fo-kien, on an isl. of same name in a bay of the China sea opp. Formosa, & 320 m. E.N.E. Canton. Lat. 24° 10′ N.; lon. 118° 13′ E. Pop. 250,000. The city is separated from the suburbs or outer town by a line of rocky hills, commanded by a citadel on a height, & fortified with numerous works constructed during the late war. The town is not handsome nor clean, but has many roomy public buildings, well-supplied shops, & good private houses. Harbor excellent; ships can lie close to the quays, or in a deep & sheltered creek. There is a considerable trade, espec. with Formosa; manufactures of porcelain, grass cloths, umbrellas, paper, &c., which, with sugar candy & Congou tea, compose its principal expts. Imports comprise rice, sugar, camphor, & European produce. Amoy, then the great military depôt of the prov., was taken on the 26th Aug. 1841, by the English, who held the fortified isl. Kolungsoo, commanding the entrance to the harbor, until the final payment of the sum of six million dollars exacted from the Chinese gov. by the treaty of Nankin.

AMPANAM, a town of the E. Archip., on the W. coast of the isl. Lombok. Lat. 8° 25′ S.; lon. 116 E. It has an indiff. harbor, but considerable trade in rice, poultry, & other products of the E. seas, which it exports to Singapore, Borneo, Celebes, & the isls further E.ward.

AMPAZA, a sea-port town of E. Africa, Zanguebar, cap. of a state of same name at the mouth of the Pate, in lat. 2° S.; lon. 40° 50′ E.

AMP'EZZO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. Udine, cap. dist., 11 m. W. Tolmezzo. Pop. 2,000.

AMPFING, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Bav., 5 m. W. Mühldorf. Here the Empr. Louis of Bavaria vanquished Fred. of Austria in 1322; & here Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800.

AMPHILA, a bay & isl., Red Sea, Abyssinia, the bay in lat. 14° 42′ N.; lon. 40° 22′ E.

AMPHISSA, a town of Greece. [Salona.]

AMPLEFORD, or AMPLEFORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, & liberty of St. Peter, 4 m. S.W. Helensby. Area, 3,573 ac. Pop. 434. Here is a Rom. Cath. college, with a prior, two prefects, & two professors.

AMP'LEPUIS, a town & comm. of France, dep. Rhône, 19 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. (1846) 1,961. Its chief manufacture is cotton thread.

AMPNEY, the name of several contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster.—I. (*A Crucis*), 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Area, 2,660 ac. Pop. 662.—II. (*St. Mary, or Ashbrooke*), a pa. 4 m. S.E. Cirencester. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 125.—III. (*St. Peter, or Easington*), a pa. S. the last. Area, 563 ac. Pop. 206.

AMPORT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, hund. & 4 m. S.W. Andover. Area, 3,933 ac. Pop. 745. Its national school & almshouse have a joint income of about 150*l.* a-year.

AMPOSTA, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Ebro, prov. & 47 m. S.S.W. Taragona. Pop. 1,674.

AMPTHILL, a market town & pa. of England, with station on London & N. W. r. r. co., & 8 m. S. by W. Bedford. Area of pa. 1,928 ac. Pop. 1,961. It is neatly built; has a hospital for 16 poor persons, an endowed school for 10 boys & 14 girls, a large British school, extensive brewery. Mkt. Th., mostly for corn. Cattle fairs May 4th & November 30th. Ampthill Park, W. the town, is a noble domain, with a mansion of historic celebrity.

AMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Bury. Area, 736 ac. Pop. 131. Ld. Calthorpe owns Ampton Hall, & his family has estab. many charities in the pa.

AMPUDIA, a town & ayunt. Spain, prov. & 18 m. S.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,836. It was the head-qrs. of Wellington's army, 6th June 1813.

AMPUIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, on rt. b. of the Rhône, arrond. Lyons.

AMPURDAN, a dist. of Spain, prov. Catalonia, between the riv. Ter & the town of Rosas. It is the most fertile district in the province.

AMPURIAS, CASTLE DE S. MARTIN DE, a poor hamlet & castle of Spain, Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city of antiquity (the anc. *Emporiæ*), with a small harb. on the gulf of Rosas (Mediterr.), prov. & 24 m. N.E. Gerona.

AMRAN, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 25 m. N.N.W. Sana.—II. A town & fort, Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., Gujerat, 22 m. S.W. Mallia.

AMRAWUTTI or AMARAVATI, a consid. town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 28 m. S.E. Ellichpoor. It has an active trade, & much excellent cotton, grown in the neighb., was formerly sent hence to Bengal by land.—II. A town of British India, presid. Madras, distr. & 10 m. N.N.W. Guntoor, with some Hindoo antiquities, on the S. bank of the Kistnah.

AMRITSIR, vulg. UMRITSIR (*Amrita Sarar*, "pool of immortality"), a city & the sacred cap. of the Punjab, betw. the Ravee & Beas rivs. (anc. *Hydraotes* & *Hyphasis*), 36 m. E. Lahore, with which it communicates by Runjeet Singh's canal. Pop. estim. at 120,000. Von Hügel states that Amritsir is larger than Lahore, & the most wealthy & commerc. place in N. India. It is an open town, about 8 m. in circ., with a large & massive citadel, built by Runjeet Singh in 1809. Streets narrow; houses lofty, & mostly of burnt

brick. Bazaars spacious, & tolerably well furnished. Amritsir having manufs. of cotton & silk stuffs, & fine shawls, & extensive transit & banking trade with Hindostan & Central Asia. The celeb. "pool," whence its name, is a reservoir, on an isl. in which is a rich temple, the chief seat of the Sikh religion. Here in 1846 a treaty was signed, by which the territory, comprised between the rivers Beas & Sutleje, was ceded to the English.

AMROOAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Agra, 72 m. E. by N. Delhi, & surrounded by large cotton & sugar fields.

AMROTH or AMBROTH, a marit. pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, hund. & 7 m. S.E. Narberth. Area, 2,878 ac. Pop. 886.

AMRUM, an isl. of Denmark, N. Jütland, near the W. coast; lat. of Trigonom. Station, 54° 38′ 31″ N. The isl. is crescent-shaped, about 6 m. long & 2 m. broad. Pop. 600. The E. part only is inhab., the remainder being covered with sand.

AMSTEG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on the Reuss, & on the route of the S. Gothard.

AMSTEL, a small riv. of the Nethlds., N. Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht & Mydrecht, traverses the city of Amsterdam, & enters the Y after a N. ward course of about 10 m.

AMSTEL (Nieuwer), a town Nethlds., prov. N. Holland, cap. cant. of same name. Pop. 5,084.

AMSTEL (Ouder), a town Nethlds., prov. N. Holland on the Amstel, 4 m. S. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,016.

AMSTELVEEN, a vill. of N. Holland, near the Amstel, 5 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,050.

AMSTERDAM, p-v., Amsterdam t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 32 W. Albany, 400 W. The village is on the N. York Central r. r., & on the N. side of the Mohawk r., over which is a toll-bridge. It has 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, an acad., female seminary, 14 stores, 2 grist m., 2 furnaces, a carpet manufactory, a scythe manufactory, & various other manufactories; a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,000 inhabitants. The surface of the t. is uneven: soil clay loam & rich mould. It has a woollen fac., 3 iron foundries, 4 tanneries, 2 carpet fac., emp. 168 persons, a brewery, 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,333; 1850, 4,128.

AMSTERDAM, p-v., Botetourt co., Va., 181 W. by S. Richmond, 231 W. It contains a church, & about 75 inhabitants.

AMSTERDAM, p-v., Carroll t., Jefferson co., O., 131 E. by N. Columbus, 284 W.

AMSTERDAM, p-v., Cass co., Ia., 79 N. by W. Indianapolis, 617 W.

AMSTERDAM, one of the most important cities of Europe, cap. of the prov. of N. Holland & of the kingdom of the Netherlands, is built in the form of a crescent, on the Amstel, at its entrance into the Y or Ye, lat. of W. Steeple 52° 22′ 5″ N.; lon. 4° 53′ 2″ E. Pop. 1850, 228,800, of whom 23,000 are Jews. The city is connected by railroad with Haarlem, Leyden, the Hague, Rotterdam, & also to Utrecht & Arnheim. It is built on piles of wood driven into the alluv. soil; & is divided into 2 parts by the Amstel, & intersected by numerous canals, which form 90 isls., communicating by 290 bridges. The streets, almost all ranged on the sides of canals, are well paved & lighted; the houses are built of brick & painted of different colors, & the numerous magazines filled with the most valuable produce of both Hemispheres, attest the riches of a city which has long possessed the commerce of the globe. Amsterdam is the seat of the administration of the marine, of which the magazines & building-yards are most extensive. Among its many scient. & literary estabs. may be noted the royal athenæum with 11 professors, a valuable library, a botanic garden, & theatre of anatomy; the royal academy of the fine arts, with 6 professors; the school of navigation; the royal institute of science, literature, & fine arts; the Netherlands soc. of arts & sciences, & the soc. of Felix Meritis. Amsterdam has an observatory, a cabinet of natural hist., a royal museum, with a splendid & unique collection of paintings. The most remarkable buildings are the Palais-royal, formerly the Hôtel de Ville, a magnif. monument of modern architecture, & the residence of Louis Bonaparte from 1808 to 1813; it is an immense stone structure, built upon 13,695 piles. The present hôtel de ville, formerly the admiralty, the mansions of the E. & W. India. Cos.; the buildings of the Felix Meritis soc.; the exchange, the arsenal, & the barracks, capable of lodging several thousand men. Among its many ecclesiastical edifices are the *Oude Kerke* (old ch.), & the *Nieuw Kerke* (new ch.), one of the finest in the kingdom. It has also a Scotch presbyterian & an episcopal church. It has, besides, many extensive charitable institutions. The port of Haarlem, the handsome bridge over the Amstel, the fine quays along the Y, & the vast basins, are also worthy of notice. Amsterdam, still justly considered one of the most commercial places in Europe, attained its greatest prosperity after the closing of the Scheldt in 1648, when it monopolized nearly all the commerce of the Indies. Its commerce decreased with the decline of the republic of Holland, by the opening of the Scheldt, & the rivalry of Antwerp & Rotterdam; but the magnificent ship canal, the most stupendous ever made, & the rail road, which now afford such facilities of communication with other parts of the kingdom & the adjoining countries, will probably soon restore it to its former prosperity. There is regular steam communic. between this city & Kampen, Enkhuizen, Harlingen, & Hamburg. The bank of the Nethlds. was estabd. here in 1814. Its industry comprises manufs. of woollen, cotton, linen, & silk fabrics, jewelry, & gold lace; it has sugar, borax, sulphur, & other refineries; soap, oil, glass, iron, dye, & chemical works; distilleries, breweries, tanneries, tobacco factories, and ship-building docks. Chf. imports, the products of the colonies & N. Europe, hides, linens, cotton, & woollen stuffs; hardwares, rock salt, tin plates, coal, &c. Chf. exports, the produce of the Nethlds., E. & W. India possessions, cheese, butter, &c.; & the produce of the country, with corn & linens from Germany, Span., Germ., & English wools: French, Rhenish, & Hungar. wines, brandy, &c. Amsterdam has a large transit, as well as insurance & bill-broking trade. About 250 or 260 large ships, belonging to Amsterdam, trade to the E. & W. Indies, the Mediterranean, & the Baltic, & 2,500 vessels enter the port annually. Imports amount to the value of $36,000,000, & exports to $32,000,000 ann.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, an isl. in the S. of the Indian Ocean, about 60 m. N. the isl. of St. Paul, lat. 38° 53′ S.; lon. 77° 37′ E. It is 4¼ m. in length, 2¼ m. in breadth, 2,760 ft. in elev., & evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having a burning soil & numerous hot springs. It is destitute of vegetation; but sea-birds, shell-fish, & seals, abound on it.

AMSTERDAM (New), a sea-port town of South America, British Guiana, on rt. b. & near the mth. of the Berbice where joined by the Cange riv., lat. 6° 14′ 51″ N., lon. 57° 31′ 8″ W., originally founded by the Dutch. Houses built of wood, & town intersected by canals. Three strong batteries in the vicinity protect the entrance of the river. [Guiana.]

AMSTETTEN, a vill. of Austria, near the Ips, 28 m. E.S.E. Linz. The French here defeated the Austrians & Russians, 5th November 1805.

AMTZELL, a vill. & castle of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, 4½ m. W.N.W. Wangen. Pop. 2,130.

AMUCU, a lake or marsh of S. America, in lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 59° 20′ W., on the watershed between the Essequibo & the Amazon: in the dry season it nearly disappears. This is the site of the celebrated "El Dorado" of the Spaniards, & of Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks."

AMUSCO, a town of Spain, prov. & 11 m. N. Valencia. Pop. 1,743. It was nearly depopulated by pestilence in 1804.

AMWELL, t., Hunterdon co., N. J.. The surface is uneven, & the soil in some parts good. Drained by the S. branch of Raritan r. & its tributaries. It contains a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 9 grist m., 6 saw m., a pottery, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,071; 1850, 2,505.

AMWELL, t., Washington co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal is abundant. Drained by branches of Ten Mile cr. It has 2 saw m., a tannery, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,536; 1850, 1,754.

AMWELL (Great), a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1¼ m. S.E. Ware. Area, 2,487 ac. Pop. 1,652. Here is one of the feeders of the New River, begun in 1606, & formed artificially, 36 m. long.—II. (Little), a liberty in the adjacent pa. of All-Saints, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Ware. Pop. 458.

ANABICHI, one of Hebride Islands, co. Inverness. Pop. 63.

ANABON, or ANNO-BOM., an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Guinea, 180 m. W. Cape Lopez. Lat. of N. point 1° 24′ S.; lon. 5° 37′ E.; 4 m. long, 2 m. broad. Pop. 3,000 negroes, who profess the Rom. Catholic relig. The princip. vill. at the N. part of the isl. contains 500 inhabitants. It was taken possession of as an English colony in 1827, but restored to Spain in 1843. It is entirely mountainous, & affords safe anchorage all the year, except during equinoctial storms.

ANACAPRI, a town of Naples, isl. Capri, at its N. W. extrem. on Mount Solaro, ascended by more than 500 steps cut in the rock. Pop. 1,600. It has a castle, & some remains of antiquity.

ANACOCA, p. o., Sabine par., La.

ANACOSTIA, p. o., Washington co., D. C.

ANADARCO, p. o., Rusk co., Tex.

ANADYR, a riv. of N.E. Asia, Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchuktchi country, N. of Kamtchatka. It rises in L. Ivachno, about lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon. 173° E.; flows first W., then E., & falls into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (N. Pacific), about lon. 178° E. Course estim. at 450 m. Anadyrsk, the only station on its banks, is in lat. 65° 10′ N., lon. 167° 10′ E.

ANAGNI, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, on a hill, 37 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 5,450. It is the seat of a bishopr. erected in 487, & the birthplace of Popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., & Boniface VIII.

ANAGUA, p. o., Victoria co., Tex.

ANAH or ANNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, cap. sanj., on the Euphrates, 155 m. N.W. Hillah. Pop. about 3,000. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks & date groves. On an isl. in the river are remains of a castle, built after that destroyed by the Emperor Julian.

ANAHUAC, p. v., Liberty co., Tex., 230 E. Austin. Situated on the E. side of Galveston bay, & contains 100 inhabitants.

ANAHUAC, the great central table-land of Mexico, betw. lat. 15° & 30° N., and lon. 95° & 110° W.; comprising 3-5ths of the territ. of Mexico, & elevated from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. above the sea. It is bounded E. & W. by the two great mntn. chains into which the cordillera of Central America subdivides in its progress N.ward. Many lofty mntns., including Jorullo, Popocatepetl (17,720 ft. high), & other volcanoes, rise out of this plateau, but much of its surface is tolerably level. N. of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, are the silver mines of Zimipan, the richest in the world. The rivs. Tula, Zacatula, Rio Grande de Santiago, Rastla, & Nasas, originate in this region, in which also are the cities of Mexico, La Puebla, Guanaxuato, & Zacatecas. The name Anahuac is also applied to the Rocky mntns. S. of lat. 35° N., which extend into Mexico and join this plateau. (*See Mexico Republic of.*)

ANAKLIA, a fortress & sea-port of Abkasia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Inguri, 60 m. W.N.W. Kutais. A chain of forts & a ruined wall extend hence inland towards the Caucasus.

ANALOMINK, p. o., Monrose co., Pa.

ANAM or AN-NAM, an emp. of S.E. Asia, occupying the E. part of Further India, betw. lat. 10° & 23° N., & lon. 102° & 109° E.; comprising Cochin-China, Tonquin, & a part of Camboja; & having N. the Chinese provs. Quang-si & Yun-nan, W the indep. Laos & Siamese territs., & S. & E. the China sea & G. of Tonquin. Area estim. about 98,000 sq. ms. (?); & population at 5,194,000 (?), of whom 380,000 are supposed to be Christians. Surface generally fertile, rising progressively from the sea to the great mntn. chain separating Cochin-China from Camboja. Tonquin & Cambojah are alluvial plains of great fertility. The whole empire is well watered, & the country in many parts covered with dense forests, or carefully cultivated. Chief rivs. the Menam-Kong, forming the boundary on the side of Siam, & the rivs. of Tonquin, Sai-gon, & Hué. Climate healthy, the heat being tempered by sea breezes. Inhab. similar in race to the Chinese, with an intermixture of Siamese, Malays, & *Moi*, or dark negro race. Coasts generally bold, & abound with some of the best harbors in the world. Products, rice, sugar, cinnamon, cardamoms, pepper & other spices; indigo, dye-woods, iron-wood, teak, & other timber; varnish, gums, an inferior tea, bamboos, ivory, silk, copper, iron, & the precious metals. These articles, with edible birds' nests & pearls, form the principal exports. Impts., manuf. silks, porcelain, drugs, fine teas, & household utensils from China (but the Chinese trade with Anam is much less than with Siam); spices, sandal wood, & tin from the Malay penins.; opium from India; cottons from Canton & Singapore, & a few Brit. coarse woollens, with serges, camlets, iron, & arms from Europe. The king is said to monopolize the legal trade, in which five square-rigged ships are employed, on voyages to Canton, Batavia, & Brit. India. Ch. cities & seats of trade, Hué, the cap., Kecho (Tonquin), Sai-gon, & Fai-fo. The governm. is an hered. milit. despotism; the central administration is under six mandarins, heads of bureaux; & the provinces are each under a mandarin of the first or military class. Standing army was, some years since, between 40,000 & 50,000 men, besides the royal guards & 500 elephants. Navy includes about 200 gun-boats, 100 galleys, & 500 smaller vessels,—a large force; but the people have a maritime taste, & excel most Asiatics in ship-building. The popular religion is Buddhism. Before the French revol., the gov. of Louis XVI. made great endeavors to establish French ascendency in Anam; & by the efforts of the French residents, several of the cities were fortified in the European fashion, & European policy was introduced into the government. But these incipient reforms have since become obsolete; a more recent attempt, on the part of the French, to gain an ascendency, having also failed. The emperor sends presents, at stated periods, to the court of Pekin, which affects to consider Anam tributary to China, & invests its successive rulers with their sovereignty.

ANAMABOE, a British fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast, 11 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ W. Pop. 4,500. It is the residence of a governor, has a small native garrison, & exports palm oil, gold-dust, ivory, & grains. It imports Manchester goods, silks, metals, cutlery, arms, gunpowder, spirits, & wines, which are mostly forwarded to Ashantee & the interior of Africa. Exports gold-dust, ivory, palm-oil, corn, pea-nuts, & Guinea grains.

ANAMBUS ISLANDS, a group of islands in the China sea, consisting of about 50 granitic & wooded isls., between lat. 2° & 3° N.; lon. 106° & 108° 30′ E., 150 m. E. the Malay peninsula. Pop. 2,000, of Malay descent.

ANAMOSA, p. v., & capital Jones co., Iowa, 35 N. Iowa city, 91 W. Situated on the left bank of the Wapsipinicon r., & contains a court-house, 3 churches, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 United Brethren, 4 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 carding m., & 300 inhabitants.

ANAMOUR (CAPE), a headland of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the south coast, lat. 36° 1′ N.; lon. 32° 50′ E. Around it are said to be many remains of antiquity.

AÑAÑA, a town of Spain, cap. jud. distr., prov. Alava, 17 m. W.S.W. Vittoria. Pop. 695.

ANANDALE, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

ANANDALE, p. o., Fairfax co., Va.

ANANAPOOR & ANANTAPOOR, 2 towns of British India; the former presid. Bengal, dist. & 52 m. N.N.E. Cuttack; the latter presid. Madras, dist. & 58 m. S.E. Bellary.

ANANUR, a town of Georgia, on an affl. of the Kur, & on the great road from Teflis across the Caucasus, 32 m. N. Teflis.

ANAPA, a seaport town & fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 47 m. S.E. Yenikale. Lat. 44° 54′ 52″ N.; lon. 37° 16′ 21″ E. Pop. exclusive of Russian garrison, about 3,000. It is meanly built, & has a bad harbor, whence it exports grain, tallow, hides, & wax.

ANAQUASCOOK, p-o., Washington co., N. Y., 40 N. by E. Albany, 410 W.

AÑASTASIA, island, Flor., on the E. coast, 18 m. long, & about 1½ broad. A light-house on its N. end is in lat. 28° 27′; lon. 80° 33′ W. The light is *fixed* (white), elevated 68 feet above the sea, & is visible 12½ nautical m. It is on the south side of entrance to St. Augustine.

ANATA, *Anathoth*, a vill. of Palestine, 3½ m. N.E. Jerusalem, the reputed birth-place of the prophet Jeremiah. It appears to have been once a place of strength, having remains of ancient walls & columns. From its vicinity building-stone is conveyed to Jerusalem.

ANATOLIA or ANADOLI, *Bithynia*, a region of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the W. part of Asia Minor, between lat. 39° & 42° N., & lon. 26° & 35° E., having E. the pashs. Karamania & Sivas, N. the Black Sea, & W. & S. the Mediterr. Under the name Anatolia is generally understood the whole of Asia Minor. [Asia Minor.]

ANATOLICO, an island of Greece, gov. Etolia, 6 m. N.W. Missolonghi, in the G. of Patras, & wholly covered by a town of 400 houses.

ANBAR, a fortifd. town of indep. Tartary, state & 20 m. N.E. Khiva.—II. A town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, pash. & 35 m. W. Bagdad.

ANCASTER, p. t., Wentworth co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,653. The v. is 8 m. from Hamilton. It has 4 churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., an iron foundry, a saw m., a tannery, 5 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

ANCIENT, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

ANCIENT LORETTE, par., Port Neuf co., Can. Pop. 1852, 2,489.

ANCASTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Ermine Street, 6 m. N.E. Grantham. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 589.

ANCENIS, a town & comm. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Loire, 21 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,296. It is well built & clean, & has trade in wine, vinegar, brandy, beet-root sugar, & timber.

ANCERVILLE, a town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bar-le-duc. Pop. 2,208.

ANCHOLME, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises near Market Rasen, flows at first W. past that town, & then northward to join the Humber, 9 m. N. Glanford Brigg, to which town it has been made navigable.

ANCIAES, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Traos-Montes, near the Douro, 70 m. E.N.E. Oporto. Pop. 2,000, with thermal springs.

ANCLIFF, a hamlet of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2 m. from Wigan, with a remarkable well, which emits inflammable gas.

ANCO, a town of Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Apurimac, 50 m. E.S.E. Huamanga.

ANCOBER, a riv. of Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 54′ N., lon, 2° 16′ 15″ W., forming the W. limit of the Dutch possessions on this coast.

ANCOMARCA, a post station, Bolivia, S. America, 15,724 feet above the level of the sea, inhabited during summer months, & highest human residence in the world.

ANCONA, a par. Pontif. sta., extends from the Adriatic to the Apennines. Area, 75 sq. leagues. Pop. 1843, 166,114. It is fruitful in tobacco, corn, & silk. Cap., Ancona.

ANCONA, a marit. city of Italy, Pontif. sta., cap. of the March of Ancona, on the Adriatic, 134 m. N.E. Rome. Lat. 43° 37′ 42″ N.; lon. 13° 30′ 35″ E. Pop. 36,000, exclusive of about 5,000 Jews, who inhabit a separate quarter. It is finely situated, sloping to the sea between two hills, one crowned with a cathedral, & the other with a citadel. Chief edifices, the exchange, lazaretto, palace of the deleg., town-ho., college, hospitals, & churches, & a fine modern terrace facing the harbor. The port, one of the best & most frequented in Italy, is defended by several forts, & enclosed by two moles, on one of which is an arch erected to the Emp. Trajan, A.D. 112. On the new mole is the arch of Benedict XIV., & a light-house at its extremity. In 1798, Ancona was taken & occupied by the French; & in 1799, General Meunier here sustained a memorable siege. It was again taken by the French in 1801, & restored to the Pope in 1802. After this it was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Papal doms. A detachment of French troops held its citadel from 1832 to 1838. Steamers ply to Corfu, Patras, Athens, Smyrna, & Constantinople, & also to Trieste. Manufs. of silk stockings, leather, paper, wax candles, & verdigris. Principal exports, corn, hemp, bacon, sulphur, tallow, &c.; chief imports, cotton goods, drugs, metals, & dried fish.

ANCONA (MARCA, or MARCH OF), an old division of territory in Central Italy, which in the middle ages included the country between the Duchy of Urbino & the March of Fermo, cap. Ancona.

ANCRAM, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 45 S.S.E. Albany, 340 W. It is watered by Ancram & Punch crs., on the former of which are extensive iron works. The iron works contain 2 furnace, 2 forges, & 30 or 40 dwellings. The iron which is here manufactured is distinguished for its strength & tenacity, & is extensively made into gun-barrels. The ore is procured in the vicinity, most of it from the margin of Salisbury, Conn. The town yields not only iron, but also lead ore. The property is generally held on life leases, having formerly belonged to Livingston's Manor. It has a grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,770; 1850, 1,562.

ANCRAM LEAD MINES, p-v., in the above town, 50 S.S.E. Albany, 345 W. Situated on Punch creek. It has a store & a few dwellings. A rich lead ore exists in the vicinity, but is not much wrought.

ANCROFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6 m. S. Berwick. Area, 10,210 ac. Pop. 1,883. There are four daily schools.

ANCRUM, a pa. & vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, where joined by the Ale, 9 m. S.W. Kelso. Area, about 8,400 ac. Pop. 1,544; in the vill., 500. Here are traces of a Roman camp, & other antiquities. Ancrum-moor was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Scots & English in 1544.

ANCY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche. Pop. 949. It has manufs. of silk stuffs. —II. a vill. in dep. Moselle, arr. Metz. Pop. 1,164.

ANCY-LE-FRANC, a town & comm. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the canal of Bourgogne, & rt. b. of the Armançon, 10 m. S.E. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,423. It has the ruins of a noble château.

ANDAD-KHAN, or ANDEJAN, a town of indep. Tartary, Khokan, on the Jaxartes, 55 m. E.S.E. Khokan. The town is large, surrounded with gardens, & has a moated fort.

ANDAHUYLAS, a province & town of Peru, South America, dep. Ayacucho, on an affl. of the Apurimac, 50 m. S.E. Huamanga. Pop. 1850, 19,184. The town is cap. of prov.

ANDALUSIA, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 113 E. Harrisburg, 153 W.

ANDALUSIA, p. v., Rock Island co., Ill.

ANDALUSIA, p. v., Gibson co., Tenn.

ANDALUSIA, p. v., Covington, Ala.

ANDALUSIA, an ancient division of the S. of Spain, bounded N. by Estremadura & New Castile, E. by Murcia & the Mediterr., S. by the Atlantic, & W. by Portugal. Area, 27,153 sq. m. It is now div. into 8 provs., which are named from their chief towns, & among which the population of the division (in 1849, 2,745,858) was distributed as follows:—Almeira, 292,334; Granada, 427,250; Jaen, 307,410; Malaga, 438,000; Cadiz, 358,446; Cordova, 348,956; Huelva, 153,462; Sevilla, 420,000. Andalusia is traversed by the Sierras Morena & Nevada; the climate on the coasts is extremely warm; its chief minerals are lead, copper, iron, & mercury. It is very fertile in grain, wines, olives, figs, sugar, & cotton, & furnishes a considerable quantity of silk & cochineal. On its pasture is raised a celebrated breed of horses, & sheep which yield fine wool. The manufs., formerly important, have greatly declined. The Vandals were established in this country during several years in the 5th century. After the dismemberment of the empire of the Caliphs in 1030, Andalusia formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Jaen, Almeira, Malaga, & Granada, which were all successively conquered by the kings of Castile. The kings of Granada existed till 1492.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, a group of densely-wooded islands in the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° & 13° N., & nearly under the 93° of E. lon., 180 m. S.W. Cape Negrais, & as much N. the Nicobar isls. The Great & Little Andaman isls. are separated by Duncan's Passage. Total area estimated at about 3,000 sq. m. Pop. about 2,500, & are in the lowest state of barbarism. In 1793, a British settlement was establ. at Port Cornwallis, in the N.E. of Great Andaman, but the station was abandoned in 1796.

ANDELFINGEN, a town of Switzerl., cant., & 17 N.E. Zurich, on the Thur, here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 2,400.

ANDELLE, a river of France, rises W. of Forges-les-Eaux, dep. Seine Inf., passes Charleval & Romilly, & falls into the Seine on rt. above Pont-de-l'Arche. Length 24 m.

ANDELOT, a town & comm., France, dep. H. Marne, 12 m. N.E. Chaumont, on rt. b. of the Rognon. Pop. 992. Manufs. of cutlery. This is a very ancient borough, having existed in 6th cent.

ANDELYS (LES), a town & comm. of France, formed by the union of Great & Little Andely, dep. Eure, cap. arron. l., 10 m. N.E. Evreux, & near rt. b. of the Seine, 4 m. from the Paris & Rouen r. r. Pop. 3,456. Near Petit Andely are the ruins of the Chateau Gaillard, an ancient fortress built on a rock by Richard Cœur de Lion. Manufs. of fine cloths, bonnets, cotton, & artificial pearls. The adjacent hamlet, Villiers, is the birth-place of the painter N. Poussin, born 1594.

ANDENNES, a town of Belg., prov. Namur, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Maese, 10 m. E. Namur. Pop. 4,990. Manuf. porcelain & tobacco pipes.

ANDEOL-DE-BOURLENG (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche. Pop. 1,594. II. (*Le Fourchadès*, St.), a comm. & vill. Ardèche. Pop. 1,099.

ANDERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, with a small harbor on the coast, & a vill. 5 m. E. Alford. Area, 1,845 ac. Pop. 280. A canal, cut in 1828, connects its harbor with Alford.

ANDERDON, t., Essex co., Can. W. Drained by R. au Canard entering the Detroit Strait on the W.

ANDERLECHT, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arrond. Brussels, of which city it forms a suburb on the S.W. Pop. 2,500.

ANDERMATT, a vill of Switzerland, in the val. of Ursern, cant. Uri, 18 m. S. Altorf, with 600 inhabitants, & remarkable ancient church. Near it is the celebrated Devil's bridge, crossing the Reuss, & forming part of the route across Mount St. Gothard into Italy.

ANDERNACH, *Antunnacum*, a town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 10 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 3,182, with important manufs. of hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, & empl. in the construction of the dykes in Holland.

ANDERSON, one of the N.W. districts of S. C., lying between the Savannah & Saluda rivers. Area, 800 sq. m. It forms part of what was formerly Pendleton dist., which has been superseded. It is drained by branches of the Savannah & the Saluda rivers. Cap., Anderson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $556,485; Ind. corn, 825,049 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 136,483; rice, 956,940 pounds; cotton, 6,670 bales; 21 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 8 tanneries, 3 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication; cap. employed in manufac., $134,445; value of manufactured articles, $289,105; 54 churches, 10 acad., 398 students; 36 sch., 823 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,493; 1850, 21,475.

ANDERSON, a central county, Ky. Area, 159 sq. m. Surface generally undulating; soil very fertile. It is drained by Salt River & branches. Capital, Lawrenceburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $200,196; Ind. corn, 338,595 bush. produced; oats, 65,041; tobacco, 14,875 pounds; wool, 18,864; 9 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed; 18 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 11 schools, 332 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,452; 1850, 6,260.

ANDERSON, a central county of E. Tenn. Area, 750 sq. m. Surface mostly hilly & broken; soil fertile. It is watered by Clinch r. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $192,371; Ind. corn, 317,724 bush. produced; oats, 52,703; sweet potatoes, 16,581; tobacco, 8,196 pounds; 5 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; cap. employed in manufac., $11,350; value of manufac. articles, $25,520; 9 churches; 2 acad., 105 pupils; 28 sch., 1,347 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,658; 1850, 6,938.

ANDERSON, county, Texas. Situated toward the N.E. part of the State. Area, 1,150 sq. m. It has the Neches r. on its E., & Trinity r. on its W. border, by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating; soil fertile, especially along the water courses. Cap., Palestine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,574; Ind. corn, 87,506 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 19,167; peas & beans, 96; cotton, 734 bales; 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 2 acad., 38 pupils; 3 schools, 58 scholars. Pop. 2,884.

ANDERSON, p-o., Warren co., N. J., 51 N. Trenton, 212 W.

ANDERSON, p-v., capital of Anderson dist., S. C., 127 N.W. Columbia, 546 W. The v., at the termination of the Anderson br. of G. & Columbia r. r., is incorporated, & contains a Baptist, a Methodist, & a Presbyterian ch., 3 acad., 2 printing-offices, issuing 2 weekly newsp. & 1 monthly publication, 12 stores, & 1,000 inhab.

ANDERSON, p. o., Walker co., Ga.

ANDERSON, station, Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga r. r., 103 m. from Nashville.

ANDERSON, t., Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio r. It contains the village of Newton, 10 N.E. Cincinnati. It embraces all the Virginia military lands, which lie in the county. Pop. 1840, 2,311; 1850, 3,048.

ANDERSON, p-v., capital of Madison co., Ia., 39 N.E. Indianapolis, 548 W. It is situated on the S. side of White r., & on the Indianapolis & Belfontaine r. r., & on Cincinnati, Logan's Port, & Chicago r. r., 114 m. from Cincinnati. It has a court house, jail, 3 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, a seminary, 7 stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, a flouring m., 3 saw m., & 527 inhab.

ANDERSON, p. o., Clark co., Ill.

ANDERSON, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,423; 1850, 1,433.

ANDERSON, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,357.

ANDERSON, t., Penny co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 825.

ANDERSON, t., Warrick co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 392.

ANDERSON, t., Clark co., Ark. Pop. 201.

ANDERSON, p. v., & capital Grimes co., Tex., 139 E. Austin. Situated on Gibson's cr., a branch of Navasota r. It contains a court-house, several stores & dwellings.

ANDERSON, or ANDERSTONE-WINTERBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. S. Blandford. Area, 570 ac. Pop. 59.

ANDERSONBURG, p-o., Perry co., Pa., 40 N.W. Harrisburg, 128 W.

ANDERSON'S MILLS, p. o., Butler co., Pa.

ANDERSON RIVER, p. o., Spencer co., Ia.

ANDERSON'S STATION, Va., on Virginia Central r. r., 30 m. from Richmond.

ANDERSON'S STORE, p-o., Caswell co., N. C., 81 N.N.W. Raleigh, 277 W.

ANDERSON'S STORE, p-o., Morgan co., O., 83 S.E. Columbus, 325 W.

ANDERSON'S STORE, p. o., McNairy co., Tenn.

ANDERSONVILLE, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 145 N.W. Columbia, 547 W.

ANDERSONVILLE, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 53 S.E. Indianapolis, 537 W. It has a store & 250 inhab.

ANDES, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 87 S.W. Albany, 344 W. Surface hilly; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by the Papacton branch of the Delaware. The village contains a Methodist & a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 130 inhabitants. There are in the town, a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,176; 1850, 2,672.

ANDES (Span. *Cordillera de los Andes*), the great mountain system of S. America, extending through 65° of lat., along its W. coast from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, with a breadth of from 40 to 400 m., forming along the highest part a length of 4,360 m., & covering with its immense elevated peaks, massive ranges, plateaus, & declivities, nearly a sixth part of that continent. From its S. extrem. the main ridge runs along the W. shore of Tierra del Fuego, & consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2,000 or 3,000 feet, the culminating point of this portion (Mt. Sarmiento), being 6,910 feet above the sea. The *Patagonian* Andes, which succeed those of the S. insular dist., run directly northward as far as lat. 42° S., flanked by rocky & mountainous islands in the Pacific, that seem to have been disunited from the mainland by volcanic agency. The extreme height of the Andes in this division is 8,030 feet. The *Andes of Chilli*, which follow, extend from lat. 42° to lat. 21° S., & some of their summits reach the height of 23,000 ft.; the mountain mass is here about 80 m. across, & toward the ocean is flanked by extensive plains from 1,200 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, from which it rises with a very steep acclivity. There are several passes across this ridge; the most important is that of the great line of road between the city of Buenos Ayres & Valparaiso on the Pacific Ocean. The *Bolivian* Andes, which form the central & most elevated portion of the system, extend northward from lat. 21° to 14° S., presenting one immense mass of rocks, extending in length over 7 degrees of lat., & in breadth from 200 to 250 m., the more elevated summits of which rise on the E. & W. edges of the plateau from 13,000 to 23,000 feet. In this section, also, the range (hitherto forming a single, undivided ridge),

separates, about lat. 19° S., into 2 great longitudinal ridges, the E. called the Cordillera Real, & the W. the C. of the coast. These run parallel to each other, & bound the table-land of Desaguadero, elevated 13,000 feet above the sea, extending 500 m. in length, & from 30 to 60 in breadth along the top of the Andes, & enclosing the lake of Titicaca. N. of this, the Cordilleras re-unite in the mountain knot of Cuzco. The *Peruvian* Andes, separated from the Pacific by a sandy desert, 1,200 m. broad, extend from lat. 14° to 5° S., & detach two eastern offsets, one of which runs N.W. between the Maranon & the Huallaga rivers, & the other betw. the Huallaga & the Ucayali. The main range, termed the Cordillera of the Coast, runs W.N.W. in a direction parallel to, & about 50 m. distant from, the Pacific. The *Andes of Quito* commence at lat. 5° S., & run nearly due N. to the table-land of Quito, which is 200 m. long, 30 m. broad, elevated 9,600 feet above the sea, & surrounded by the most extensive series of volcanoes in the world. About lat. 1° N., is the mountain knot of *los Pastos*, containing several active volcanoes. On the E. side, lat. 2° N., is the great mountain mass of *Paramo*, from which extend 3 separate spurs—I. that of *Suma Paz*, going N.E. from lat. 2° to lat. 9° N., & rising to an elevation of 9,000 feet.—II. the range of *Quindiu*, N.N.E., between the Knots of Paramo & Antioquia.—& III. the range of *Choco*, between the rivers Cauca & Atrata. A low ridge extends on the W. of the Atrata, & gradually sinks as it approaches the Isthmus of Panama.

The Andes are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, & clay slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, & basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, & conglomerate. Salt & gypsum are also found, & seams of coal at a great elevation. The topaz, amethyst, & other gems, are abundant. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilean Andes, where there are no less than nineteen in a state of activity; & the mts. of Ecuador consist almost altogether of volcanic summits, either now or formerly in active ignition. Of these, the most noted is *Cotopaxi*. In some of its eruptions flames rise 3,000 ft. above the edge of its crater, & the sound of its explosions has been heard, in favorable circumstances, at a distance of 550 m. Its form is most regular & beautiful; the summit forming a perfect cone, covered with an enormous bed of snow. Earthquakes generally accompany the volcanic eruptions, & are felt over all the adjacent continent. No portion of the globe is subject to such frequent & destructive earthquakes as the countries embosomed within the range of the Andes, & those lying betwen them & the Pacific ocean. The cities & towns of Bogota, Quito, Riobamba, Callao, Copiapo, Valparaiso, & Concepcion, have all at different times been more or less devastated by their agency. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches,—producing gold & silver in large quantities, with platina, mercury, copper, lead, iron, & tin. Humboldt estimated the annual products of the mines of the New World, at the commencement of the present century, at $43,500,000, about 8,700,000*l*. Mr. Jacob calculates the total product of the Amer. mines, including those of Brazil, during the 20 years terminating in 1829, at $379,937,731, or $18,996,845 yearly. By the returns for 1850, the amount of gold & silver coinage, & of silver bars, was as follows:—

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
New Grenada...	$1,262,035	$214,645	$1,476,680
Peru.....	481,205	5,004,915	5,486,123
Bolivia.....	301,685	2,300,955	2,602,640
Chili.....	727,925	1,485,145	2,210,070
Brazil.....	1,445,340	11,135	1,456,475
Total.....	$4,218,190	$11,016,795	$13,231,988

The limit of perpetual snow in the Andes reaches the height of 18,300 ft. in the W. Cordillera of Chile; near the equator it is 15,000 ft., & in the Bolivian Andes (lat. 21° S.), 17,000 ft. above the sea. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elev. of 9,800 to 13,000 ft. Wheat grows luxuriantly at a height of 10,000 ft., & oats ripen in the vicinity of L. Titticacca, at an elev. of 12,795 ft. The highest inhabited spot, is the farm of Antisana, 13,470 ft. above the sea. Glaciers are numerous in Tierra del Fuego, & on the W. coast of Patagonia. The following are the principal summits & passes of the Andes, arranged from S. to. N.:—

	FEET.
Patagonian Andes.	
Yanteles (volc.)	8,030
Corcobado (do.)	7,510
Minchuiadom (do.)	8,000
Chilean Andes	
Antuco, (volc.)	13,000?
Portilla pass	14,365
Acongagua	23,200
La Cumbre pass betw. Mendoza & Santiago	12,454
Descabezado	12 102
Nevado de Chorolque	16,546
Bolivian Andes.	
Cerro de Potosi	16,040
Pass of Potosi	14,320
Gualtieri (volc.)	22,000
Nevado de Chuquibamba	21,000
Nevado Illimani	24,000
Nevado Sorata	25,250
Pass of las Gualillas	14,830?
Analache Mt.	18,500
Peruvian Andes.	
Arequipa (volc.)	18,400
Pass between Lima & Tarma, ex. hgt.	15,760?
Pass of Alto de Jacaibamba	15,135?
Pass of Lachagual	15,480
Andes of Quito. (Mean elevation)	18,380
Mountains of Assuay	15,500
Pass of do. highst. pt.	12,385
Chimborazo	21,423
Cotopaxi (volc.)	18,890
Antisana (volc.)	19,140
Pichincha (volc.)	15,922
Cayambe	19,648

ANDESVILLE, p-o., Perry co., Pa., 33 W. by N. Harrisburg, 121 W.

ANDLAU, a small t. of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Andlau, affl. of the Ill, 9 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,486, empl. in cott. spinning.

ANDÖEN, one of the Loffoden isls. off W. coast of Norway, 20 m. in length, 10 m. broad. Lat. 69° 20′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

ANDOLSHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 3½ m. S.E. Colmar; with a consistorial protestant church. Pop. 1,092.

ANDORA, p-o., Philadelphia co., Pa.

ANDORRA (VALLEY OF), a neutral country with the name of a republic, sit. on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, betw. the French dep. Ariège, & the Spanish prov. of Lerida, extend. from lat. 42° 22′ to 42° 43′ N., & from lon. 1° 25′ to 1° 55′ E., surrounded by high mntns., on which the snow lies for 6 months in the year. Its climate is cold, but healthy. Soil unproductive in grain, but contains many rich mines of iron, & 1 of lead. The valley is divided into 6 par. or comm., & contains, beside the cap., 34 hamlets. The govt., a mixture of monarchy & democracy, is vested in 24 consuls, elect. by the whole pop. Its constitution was, till 1848, subject to the mutual sov. of the king of the French & the bishop of Urgel, & under prot. of the Queen of Spain. The inhabs., mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. They are all Rom. Catholics, & public instruction is in the lowest state. Industry confined to 3 iron forges, & the manufacture of coarse cloth. Exports iron to Spain, & skins & wool to France. The princip. necessaries of life are imp. from Spain, & the repub. carries on an extensive contraband trade betw. the two countries. The pop. of the valley, which has been annually increasing, is about 6,000. The indep. of this little state dates from Charlemagne, in 790.

ANDORRA (French *Andorre*), a small anc. town, cap. of the above repub., at the foot of Mt. Montelar, 12 m. N. Urgel. Pop. 400.

ANDOVER, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 62 W.S.W. Augusta, 624 W. It was incorporated in 1804. Drained by Ellis' r., a branch of the Androscoggin. The land is of good quality, & the t. is surrounded by mnts. Pop. 1840, 551; 1850, 710.

ANDOVER, p-t., Merrimack co., N. H., 28 m. from Concord by the Northern r. r., 497 W. Drained by Blackwater r. Surface very uneven, & in some parts rocky & barren, but otherwise fertile. It was first settled in 1761, & incorporated by its present name in 1779. It has 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist, a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop, 1840, 1,168; 1850, 1,220.

ANDOVER, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 20 S.W. Windsor, 91 S. Montpelier, 453 W. It lies on the margin of the Green mntns. Surface uneven & rough, & chiefly adapted to grazing. It is watered by the head branches of Williams r. First settled in 1776. Has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 877; 1850, 725.

ANDOVER, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 21 N. Boston, has the Merrimack r. on a part of its N. boundary, & is drained centrally by the Shawshine r. Surface agreeably diversified; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 6,945. The vill. is in the central part of the town, & contains a bank, a fire ins. co., a savings bank, Andover theological seminary, Phillips academy, the Abbot female academy, 4 churches, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist, & 1,500 inhabs. Phillips academy was founded in 1788 by the Hon. Samuel & John Phillips; it has funds to the amount of over $50,000, a complete

chemical & philosophical apparatus, a valuable library, & an experienced corps of teachers. The academic hall is built of brick, 80 by 40 ft., on a range with the theological buildings, & 40 rods distant.

The Andover theological seminary was founded in 1807, & opened in the autumn of 1808. It has an elevated & commanding location; the buildings consist of three dwelling, & three public offices of brick. Phillips' hall, 90 by 40 ft., 4 stories, containing 32 rooms for students; Bartlet chapel, 94 by 40 ft., containing a chapel, library, & three lecture rooms, & Bartlet hall, 104 by 40 ft., 4 stories, containing 32 suites of rooms for students. This institution has a president, & five professors; the students are divided into the junior, middle, & senior classes. Tuition & room rent are free to all, & further aid is furnished to the indigent. Public examination & commencement on the 4th Wednesday of Sept. It has 100 students; 1,025 have completed their education here since its first establishment, & the libraries contain 21,500 vols. The whole amount contributed by its donors is about $400,000. The Abbot female academy, for the education of teachers, was founded in 1830, which gives a thorough education, & promises to be of great use in preparing competent teachers for schools. It has a valuable philosophical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals, & a select library of modern works. (See North Andover.)

ANDOVER, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 19 E. Hartford, 350 W. Drained by a branch of Willimantic r. It has 2 churches, 1 Baptist, & 1 Congregational, a paper fac. Pop. 1850, 500.

ANDOVER, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 15 S.E. Angelica, 257 W. by S. Albany, 317 W. It is on the N. Y. & Erie r. r., 358 m. from N. Y. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 848; 1850, 1,476.

ANDOVER, p-v., Sussex co., N. J. 64 N. Trenton, 236 W.

ANDOVER, p-t., Ashtabula co., O. Pop. 1840, 881; 1850, 963.

ANDOVER, p-v., Henry co., Ill., 130 Springfield, 859 W.

ANDOVER, t. Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 168.

ANDOVER, par. Carleton co., N. B.; has 3 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a wooll. fac., 4 schools, 6 churches. Pop. 1850, 1,317.

ANDOVER, a parl. & munic. borough, mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Hants, cap. div. & hund., 12 m. N. W. Winchester, & 63 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. & munic. bor. 7,670 ac. Pop. 4,941, of whom about 4,500 reside in the t. Knights-Enham & Foxcott pas. are included in the parl. bor. which has an area of 10,780 ac., & a pop. in 1851, of 5,395. The town, compactly built & thriving, has a Gothic church built before the Conquest, a mod. town-hall, a free-school, & hospital, alms-houses, & other charities. Here is a silk factory, but the principal resource of the pop. is in the supply of goods to the country adjacent. A canal connects Andover with Southampton-water. It returns 2 members to H. of C. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Fri. & Sat. after Mid-lent, for cheese, horses, & leather; May 13th, Nov. 17th & 18th; and the great cattle fair of Weyhill is held in its vicinity.

ANDRAIX, a sea-port town on S.W. coast of the isl. Majorca, 8 m. S.S.W. Palma. Pop. 4,609.

ANDRAUM, a t. of S. Sweden, læn & 24 m. S. by W. Christianstadt, with extens. alum works.

ANDRE (ST.), a mkt. town of Hungary, co. & 10 m. N. Pesth, on the W. b. of the Danube, the hills along which, are here covered with vineyards. Pop. 2,980. It has a Roman Catholic & numerous Greek churches. Opposite it, is the isl. St. André, formed by two arms of the Danube at its great S.ward bend, 15 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, & of high fertility.—II. a town, Illyria, Carinthia, circ. & 27 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant.—III. a town of Savoy, prov. & 12 m. E.S.E. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the rt. b. of the Arc. Pop. (with comm.) 1,299.

ANDREA (ST.), a t. of Naples, prov. princip. Ultra, 3 m. S.E. Conza.—II. a vill. prov. Calab. Ult., S.S.E. Squillace.—III. a small isl. in the Adriatic, near N.W. point of isl. of Lissa.—*Cape St. Andrea* is a promontory on N. of isl. Cyprus.

ANDREANOV ISLANDS, a group of volc. isls., N. Pacific, belong. to Russia, & forming the W. divis. of the Aleutian isls., lat. 52° 57′ N.; lon. 170° E. & 173° W. They are but scantily inhabited.

ANDREAS, a pa., Isle of Man, 3 m. N.N.W. Ramsey. Pop. 2,165.

ANDREASBERG, a town, kgdm. of Hanover, in the Harz, 19 m. S.E. Clausthal. Pop. 4,499, empld. in mining & manufg. lace & thread.

ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC (ST.), a town & comm. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. Pop. (1846) 1,554.

ANDRÉ-DE-SANGONIS (ST.), a town of France, dep. Hérault, cant. Arboras. Pop. 2,072.—*André (St.)*, is the name of many vills. in France.

ANDRES, SAN, a town on the E. side of the isl. of Palma, Canaries, in a fertile vall. Pop. 2,535.

ANDRETTA, a town of Naples, prov. principato Ult., cap. cant., in the Apennines, 7 m. E. St. Angelo. Pop. 4,450.

ANDREW, N.W. co., Missouri. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Little Platte r., by Noddoway on the W., which enters the Missouri r. on the S.W. corner of the co. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital Savannah. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $253,179; wheat, 109,547 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 518,795; oats, 59,293; wool, 25,969 pounds; 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 1 tannery; 2 persons emp.; 8 churches, 64 schools, 1,600 scholars. Pop. 1850, 9,433.

ANDREW, p-v., & capital, Jackson co., Iowa, 64 N.E. Iowa city, 890 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a Methodist church, a normal school, 3 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 168 inhabs.

ANDREW CHAPEL, p-o., Madison co., Tenn.

ANDREWS, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va.

ANDREWS, p-o., Morrow co., O., 22 S.E. Bucyrus, 47 N. by E. Columbus, 394 W.

ANDREW (ST.), many pas. of Engl. & Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff, with the vill. & ruined castle of Dinas-Powis. Area, 3,149 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (*Ilketshall*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area, 1,694 ac. Pop. 565.—III. (*Minor*), co. Glamorgan, hund. Ogmore. Pop. 18.—IV. Island of Guernsey. Pop. 1,204. Others are in the cities London, Canterbury, Chichester, Norwich, Wells, & York; the towns Cambridge, Droitwich, Hertford, Plymouth, &c.

ANDREWS (ST.), a pa. & seaport city of Scotland, on the E. coast of Fifeshire. Area of pa. 11,000 ac. Pop. 6,740; of the bor. 5,107. The pop. consists chiefly of families attracted by its educa. institns. The city is situated on the rocky edge of a bay of same name. Lat. 56° 19′ 33″; lon. 2° 50′ W., 39 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Created a royal bor. in 1140, & a city & Archbishop's see in 1471. A once splendid cathedral, the ruins of which still remain, is supposed to have been founded in 1159, & was destroyed at the Reformation, vigorously carried on here by John Knox. Near the cathedral stood a priory & other religious houses. The university is the oldest in Scotland, founded 1411. St. Leonard's college was founded in 1512, St. Mary's in 1537, St. Salvator's in 1455. St. Leonard & St. Salvator, now united, has 8 professors, & 55 bursaries. St. Mary's is the divinity college. This city was the scene of many of the most remark. political & religious events in the hist. of Scotland. It was also a place of considerable trade, but fell into decay. The Rev. Andrew Bell, a native of this city, founded the Madras college, which was built after his death, in 1832. It is a school of general instruction, including classes on the Madras system of education, & has about 800 pupils. The castle of St. Andrew's was built in the 12th cent., & stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here James III. was born. The sea is making considerable encroachments on the shores along the bay. St. Andrew's unites with Cupar, Crail, the Anstruthers, Kilrenny, & Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament. Total constituency of dist. of bors. in 1846, was 768, of St. Andrew's, 260.

ANDREWS (ST.), an inlet on the coast of Guinea.—*St. Andrew's Islands*, Pacific Ocean, betw. Papua & the Pellew isls., are in lat. 5° 32′ N.; lon. 128° W.—*St. Andrew's Channel & Sound*, Conception, Strait W. Patagonia.

ANDRIA, an episcop. city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Barletta. Pop. 14,600. It has a fine cathedral & a royal college. In its vicinity are num. caverns (*antra*), whence its name.

ANDRITZENA, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. Triphylia, 20 m. N.E. Kyparissia, said to afford better accommodation for travellers than most places in the Morea.

ANDROS, an island of the Grec. Archip., the most N. of the Cyclades, S.E. Eubœa, 25 m. long, 6 m. broad, & forming with Tenos a gov. of Greece. Pop. 15,200.(?) The island is mountainous, soil fertile, & yields corn sufficient for the inhabs., with wine, silk, oil, & fruit.—*Andros* the cap. on its E. coast, has 5,000 inhabs., & a harbor for small vessels; but the best port in the isl. is that of Gaurio, on the W. coast.

ANDROS, one of the Bahama isls., lat. of S. point 24° 4′ N.; lon. of do. 78° 45′ W.

ANDROSCOGGIN r., (Ameriscoggin) Me., is formed by the junction of Magalloway r. & the outlet of Umbagog lake. Its course is first S. in N. H., then E. into Me., & S.E. until it enters the Kennebec, at Merrymeeting Bay, 6 ms. above Bath, 18 ms. from the ocean. It runs 40 ms. in N. H. & 100 in Me.

ANDRUSA, a town of Greece, dep. Messenia, 7 m. N.W. Kalamata, Morea, formerly import., but destroyed during the late war of independence.

ANDRYCHOV or ANDRICHAU, a town, Austria, Galicia, W. Wadowice on the Wieprzowka. Pop. 3,000, with manufs. of linen & cloth; & in its vicinity the extens. sulphur mines of Swoszowice.

ANDUJAR, *Forum Julium*, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and near rt. b. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 9,353. Chf. manufs. delf ware, espec. water coolers. Princip. comm. import. of colonial prod. & export. fruit. Here, in 1808, was signed the convention of Baylen, & on the 8th Aug., 1823, the decree of the Duc d'Angoulême, assuming authority for the French over Spain.

ANDUZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gardon d'Anduze, 5½ m. S.W. Alais. Pop. 4,412, mostly Protestants. It is ill-built, but its environs are fine, & it has a commercial tribunal, & manufs. of hats, silk, twist, & leather.

ANDWELL, a par. of Eng., co. Hants. Area, 143 ac. Pop. 30.

ANEGADA, the most N. of the Antilles, Br. W. Indies, 18 m. N. Virgin Gorda. Area about 13 sq. m. Pop. 211. It is low, & of coral formation; at its S.E. extremity is a dangerous reef extending for 10 m. outwards, & has, together with the isl., an unhappy celebrity for shipwrecks.

ANERLEY, a station on the London & Brighton railway, England, co. Surrey, 9 m. S. London. Its vicinity is noted for picturesque beauty.

ANET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Dreux, between the Eure & Vesgre. Pop. 1,421, with the ruins of a castle built by Henri II. for Diana of Poitiers; & near it is the plain of Ivry, where Henri IV., in 1590, gained a decisive victory over the armies of the League under Mayenné. II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 17 m. W.N.W. Bern.

ANFE, a small port of Marocco, S.W. Salle.

ANGARAES, a prov. & t. Peru, S. A., dep. Huancavelica. Pop. 1850, 20,300. Pop. of t. 300. In the vicinity are mines of mercury.

ANGAZIYA, an island of the Indian Ocean, the largest of the Comoro islands. [Comoro].

ANGECOURT, a comm. & town of France, prov. Ardennes, cant. Raucourt, S.W. Sedan. Pop. 481.

ANGE GARDIEN, par. Rouville co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1463.

ANGE GARDIEN, par. Montmorenci co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 829. The v. is on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., 10 m. from Quebec, & contains a Roman Cath. church, and 150 inhabs.

ANGEJA, a town of Portugal, Beira. Pop. 1,600.

ANGELICA, p-t. cap. of Alleghany co., N. Y., 265 W. Albany, 335 W. Drained by Angelica creek, flowing into Genesee r., which crosses the S.W. angle of the t. The v. is situated on Angelica creek, was incorporated in 1835, & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, an academy, an extensive woollen fac., employing 52 persons, & makes ann. 106,500 yds. of woollen goods, 2 flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,000 inhabs. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundry. Pop. 1840, 1,257; 1850, 1,592.

ANGELINA, co. Tex. situated in the eastern part of the State. Area, 300 sq. m. It has the Angelina r. on the N.E., & the Neches on the S.W. border. Surface level, soil fertile, cap. Marion. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $50,874, Ind. corn, 21,985, bush. produced, sweet potatoes 10,716, peas and beans 448, cotton 174 bales, 4 sch., 62 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,165.

ANGELOS LOS, (see Los Angelos.)

ANGEL (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, prov. Corrèze, 4 m. S.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,499.

ANGELO (ST.), a town Turk. in Eur., W. Lepanto.

ANGELO (ST.), nums. towns and vills. of Italy.—I. cap. dist., prov. Lodi & Crema. Pop. 3,000.—II. deleg. & 10 m. N.E. Padua. Pop. 1,800.—III. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., 7 m. N.W. Pescara.—IV. Sicily, 12 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 1,800.—V. a vill. Pontif. Sta., 26 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near the Tiber, on site of anc. *Cornicalum*.—VI. (*Fasanella*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 11 m. W.N.W. Diano. Pop. 2,500.—VII. (*Capola*), Pontif. Sta., 3 m. S.S.E. Benevento.—VIII. (*Delle Fratte*), Naples. prov. Principato Citra, 19 m. S.S.E. Campagna.—*Castle of St. Angelo.* [Rome.]

ANGELO (ST.), (De Lombardi), city of Naples, Princip. Ult., 20 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 6,100.

ANGERA, a town of North Italy, on E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 38 m. N.W. Milan, with ruins of an anc. castle, & numerous Roman antiqs. The vicinity furnishes the delicious wine called *rócca*.

ANGERAP, a river of E. Prussia, rises in the Mauersee, passes Angerburg, & at Insterburg joins the Inster to form the Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, cap. circ., reg. & 30 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, on the Mauersee & the Angerap. Pop. 3,620. Manufs. of woollens.

ANGERLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 9 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 1,593.

ANGERMANN, a navig. riv. of Sweden, rises in the mntns. of Nordland, traverses the govs. of W. Botten & W. Nordland, & falls into the Gulf of Bothnia N. of Hernosand. Length 120 miles.

ANGERMANNLAND or ANGERMANIA, an old prov. of Sweden, now part of prov. of W. Nordland.

ANGERMÜNDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 42 m. N.E. Berlin, on lake Münde, & on the Berlin and Stettin railway. Pop. 4,300. Manuf. of cloth & hosiery.

ANGERN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 17 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,150.

ANGERONA, p. o. Jackson co., Va.

ANGERS, *Juliomagus*, a fortifd. city of France, cap. dep. Maine-et-Loire, formerly cap., prov. Anjou, on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. of its junction with the Loire, & on the railroad from Paris to Nantes, 215 m. from Paris & 54 from Nantes. Lat. of cathed. 47° 28′ 17″ N., lon. 0° 33′ 10″ W. Pop. 36,392. It is generally ill-built, but has recently been much improved. Among its anc. structures are the ruins of a castle, once the stronghold of the Dukes of Anjou, now a prison & powder magazine, the cathedral in which Margaret of Anjou was buried, vestiges of a Roman aqueduct, the Hospice S. Jean, founded by Henry II. of Eng., & the tower of St. Austin. The Mayenne divides Angers into an upper & lower town, & its old walls are converted into extensive boulevards, planted with trees, & lined with handsome houses. It has a museum, library of 35,000 vols., school of arts and trades, riding-school, & academy of belles-lettres. The military college, where Lord Chatham & the D. of Wellington studied is now removed to Saumur. Angers is the seat of a royal college, university, & academy, has a sail-cloth factory, manufs. of linen & woollen stuffs, cotten & silk twist, & hosiery; sugar & wax refineries, tanneries, & a consid. trade in wine, corn, & slates quarried in the neighborhood. Bernier the traveller, & David the sculptor, were natives of Angers.

ANGERSLEIGH, a pa., England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Taunton. Area 403 ac. Pop. 41.

ANGERVILLE, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the r. from Paris to Orleans, 11 m. S.W. Etampes. Pop. 1,534, who manuf. woollen cloths & hosiery.—II. a town, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. Havre. Pop. 1,028.—III. a vill. dep. Seine Inf., arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 1,385.

ANGHIARI, an important dist. of Tuscany, in the Valle Tiberina, fertile in grain, vines, & olives. Pop. of commune 6,417.

ANGHIARI, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 10 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. 3,000. In 1440, a victory was gained here by the Florentines over the Milanese.—II. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, N.N.W. Legnago.

ANGLE, a mntn. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, at

the foot of which rise the celebrated mineral springs of Mont d'Or.

ANGLE, or NANGLE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pemb., on the S. side of Milford Haven, at its entrance, 3 m. S.W. Milford. Area 4,581 ac. Pop. 437.

ANGLÈS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 2,785, with manufs. of woollen & cotton cloths. Many French communes have this name.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, an isl. & co. N. Wales, in the Irish sea, connected with co. Carnarvon across Menai Strait, by the Menai bridge. Area 302 sq. m., or 193,458 ac. Inhab. houses, 1851, 12,124. Pop. 57,327. Surface little diversified, most of the land unenclosed, & timber scarce. Soil mostly fertile, & tolerably well cultivated for wheat, barley, & oats, which, with cattle, fish, copper, & lead, are exported to Liverpool, &c. Manufs. insignificant. Its copper mines, discovered in 1768, were, until 1800, the most productive in the kingdom; but they have since greatly declined. Anglesey is divided into 6 hundreds & 75 pas., all in the dioc. of Bangor & circuit of N. Wales. Chief towns, Beaumaris, Amlwch, & Holyhead. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Anglesea is the *Mona* of Tacitus, who represents it as the chief seat of the Druids in Britain; & it has numerous Druidic remains. It gives the title of marquis to the Paget family.

ANGLESEYVILLE, a chapelry, Eng., co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, 2 m. W.S.W. Gosport, consisting chiefly of an elegant terrace on the coast facing the Isle of Wight, & the usual conveniences of a place of summer resort.

ANGLET, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, arr. & cant. Bayonne. Pop. 3,016.

ANGLEY'S BRANCH, p. o. Barnewall dist., S. C.

ANGMERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. E.N. E. Little Hampton, with a station on the S. coast r. r. Area, 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,012.

ANGOISSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. & 24 m. S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,308. It has several iron foundries.

ANGOLA, p-o., Collins t., Erie co., N. Y., 306 W. Albany, 353 W.

ANGOLA, p-o., Sussex co., Del.

ANGOLA, p-o., Onslow co., N. C.

ANGOLA, p-v., cap. of Steuben co. Ia., 174 m. N.N. E. Indianapolis, 549 W. Situated on a branch of St. Joseph's r. It contains a court-house, 2 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 8 stores, & about 400 inhabs.

ANGOLA, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

ANGOLA, a state of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, S. Benguela, & E. the African states of the interior, between lat. 8° & 10° S., having W. the S. Atlantic, N. Congo. Surface mostly mntnous., well watered & fertile. Chief riv. the Coanza. Climate healthy. Nearly all tropical plants grow in great luxuriance. Products comprise sugar-cane, manioc, cotton, grain, gold, silver, lead, sulphur, &c.; but its chief exports are gums, ivory, & slaves to Brazil. Feticism is the popular religion; though many of the Angolese profess the Rom. Catholic faith, and circumcision is general among the negroes. The coast of Angola was discovered by Diego Cam, a native of Portugal, in 1486, and his government soon after formed settlements on the river Zaire. The town of Loanda San Paulo was founded in 1578, & has ever since been the residence of the Portuguese governor-general. Pop. of the Portuguese set. of Angola, Benguela & dependencies, 1850, 589,127. See also Loanda & Benguela.

ANGOLALLA, a town, Abyssinia, Shoa, in which it holds the second rank as the favorite resid. of the sov.; on a hill 17 m. W.S.W. Ankobar; comprising 400 or 500 stone & thatched houses, a palace enclosed by palisades, & several churches.

ANGORA, or ENGURI, *Ancyra*, a city of Asia Minor, on a hill, 140 m. N. Konieh. Lat. 39° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 32° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 10,000 Mohamms., 5,000 Armenians & Greeks, & 200 Jews. Its citadel is formed mostly of the materials of anc. edifices, of which there are very extens. remains, including the famous *Monumentum Ancyranum*, a temple of white marble, erected in honor of Augustus. Stuffs & yarn are here manufd. from the fine wool of the Angora goat, of which wool 500,000 okes (11,200 cwt.) are estimated to be ann. exported; with yellow berries, red dye, gums, wax, honey, goats' hides, & Angora cat-skins.

ANGORNOW, a town of Bornou, centr. Africa, 15 m. S.E. Kouka, near the W. bank of L. Tchad. Stationary pop. said to be at least 30,000; but at its weekly mkt. three times that number of persons are collected. Though only a straggling collection of mud cabins, it is the centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, coral, metals, &c.

ANGOSTURA, a city of Venezuela, S. Amer., dep. & on the Orinoco, 165 m. S. by E. Cumana, & about 240 m. from the sea; river here navig. for vessels of 300 tons. Pop. 6,000. It has a large city hall, a fort, hospital, & college, & is in a good position for trade. —II. a town, New Granada, on the Magdalena, 116 m. N. Bogota.

ANGOULÊME, *Iuculisma*, a city of France, cap. dep. Charente, & formerly of the prov. Angoumoise, on l. b. of the Charente, & on the r. r. from Paris to Bourdeaux, 275 m. from Paris, & 74 from Bourdeaux. Pop. 1846, 18,000. It is placed on an isol. hill, 200 ft. above the river, & surrounded by an extensive & beautiful terraced promenade, and the city, being built of white stone, has a clean, cheerful appearance; with an old castle, a cathedral, court-house, theatre, public libry., hospls., a royal coll., paper mills & distilleries, a cannon foundry, manufs. of serges & earthenware, & an extensive trade, facilitated by a small port on the Charente. The naval school, formerly here, has, since 1830, been transferred to Brest. Angoulême is the birth-pl. of Margaret de Valois, Balzac, & Montalembert.

ANGOULÊME (CANAL D'), a canal, N. France, extending from the canal of St. Quentin (Aisne), to the Engl. Channel at St. Valery. Course mostly parallel to, or identical with, the Somme; length 76 m. It passes Ham, Amiens, & Abbeville.

ANGOUMOIS, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Angoulême, now forming the dep. Charente & part of Dordogne.

ANGOXA, a petty state, riv. harb., & small isls. off the Mozambique coast, E. Africa; the isls. near lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 40° E.

ANGOY, a territ. Lr. Guinea, about lat. 6° S.; bounded S. by the Zaire or Congo riv., & W. the Atlantic. Surface fertile & well wooded; expts. maize, tobacco, sugar, cotton, & slaves, in exchange principally for salt. Ch. town, Kabenda.

ANGRA, a fortifd. seaport, and cap. city of the archip. of the Açores, on the S. coast of the isl. of Terceira. Pop. 13,000. It has a military college & other educational establishments. Its fortifics. have been considerably extended, especially at the entrance to the port, and Mont Brazil, in the vicinity, is capable of being made a place of great strength.—II. (*Dos Reyes*), a seaport town, Brazil, prov. & 67 m. W.S.W. Rio Janeiro.

ANGRA PEQUENA, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 38′ 18″ S.; lon. 15° 0′ 32″ discovered by Diaz, 1481. Extensive deposits of nitrates of potash & soda have lately been discovered in its vicinity.

ANGRI, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 11¼ m. N,W. Salerno. Pop. 6,400.

ANGROGNA, a town of Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 27 m. S.W. Torino. Pop. 2,600.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, one of the Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group, 8 m. N. St. Martin. Area, 35 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 2,934. It is low & wooded; cotton, tobacco, & sugar are its chief products. Off its N.E. coast is the little island Anguilletta.

ANGUILLARA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 19 m. S. Padua, on l. b. of the Adige. Pop. 2,300.—II. a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca, & N.W. Rome.

ANGUS, the old name of Forfarshire co. (Scotland), which see. Its titular earldom now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

ANHALT, three contig. duchies, centr. Germany, mostly betw. lat. 51° & 52° N., & lon. 11° & 13° E., surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The S.W. portion, approaching the Harz, is hilly; the centre is a fertile plain, watered by the Saale & Elbe; E. of which the soil is sandy & poor. Pop. chiefly Protestants, & employed in agriculture; the fertile districts, which are well cultiv., produce a surplus of corn over consump., with wine, tobacco, flax, hops, & fruits. The forests in Bernburg occupy 50 sq. m., & there are iron, lead, & copper mines. Manufs. of woollen goods, metallic & earthen wares, are carried on; but the ch. exports are the raw products. The duchies are distinguished by the names of their ch. towns.—I. Anhalt-Bernburg,

in the W. Area, 341 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 52,641.—II. Anhalt-Dessau, in the E. Area, 362 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 68,082.—III. Anhalt-Köthen, in the centre. Area, 318 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 43,667. These three states unite to furnish 1,224 men to the Germ. Confed. army.

ANHOLT, an isl. of Denmark, N. Jutland, in the Kattegat. Lat. of light-ho. at its N.E. extrem. 56° 44′ 17″ N.; lon. 11° 39′ 8″ E. It is 6 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, & is surrd. by dangerous shoals. Pop. 200, who mostly live by fishing. Since 1842 a floating light vessel is stationed S.E. of the Isl., from March to December.

ANHOLT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Münster, on the Alt Issel, near the Netherl. frontier, 13 m. N.E. Cleve. Pop. 1,950. It is the residence of the princes of Salm-Salm.

ANIANE, a town of France, dep. Hérault, on the Corbières, near l. b. of the Hérault, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,615. Chief industry, cotton-spinning, & manufs. of leather, cream of tartar, essences, & soap. Ruins of an anc. monastery, founded by S. Benoit.

ANICHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, E. S.E. Douai. Pop. 1,818, with extens. coal mines.

ANIMALLY or ANIMALAYA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbetoor, 23 m. S.E. Palighautcherry. In 1800 it had 400 houses.

ANIO, or AGNO, a riv. of Naples, which traverses T. di Lavoro, & falls into the G. of Gaeta.

ANIZEH, or HANIFAH, a city of Arabia, Nedjed, at the junction of many principal routes, 280 m. E.N.E. Medina. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Waheb, founder of the sect of the Wahabees.

ANJAR, a dist. & fortifd. town, W. Hindostan, prov. of Cutch, the town & fort situated on the side of a hill, 10 m. from the Gulf of Cutch.—II. an uninhabited isl. of the Persian Gulf, S.W. Kishm. Lat. 26° 41′ N., lon. 55° 66′ E.

ANJENGO, a sea-port town S. India, Travancore dom., 60 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. It expts. good coir cables, spices, & piece goods.

ANJER, a town & sea-port of the Dutch E. Indies, on the W. coast of Java, in the Str. of Sunda, def. by a fort. Lat. 6° 3′ 10″ S.; lon. 105° 56′ 43″ E.

ANJOU, an old prov. of France, intersected by the Loire, & now forming the dep. Maine-et-Loire, & parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, & Indre-et-Loire. Its cap. was Angers.

ANKAPILLY, a consid. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, 24 m. W. Vizagapam.

ANJOUAN, one of the Comoro isls. [Johanna.]

ANKLAM, or ANCLAM, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 47 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Peene, 7 m. from its mouth, in the Kleine Haff. Pop. 8,410, who manuf. linens & woollens.

ANKOBAR, or ANKOBER, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Shoa, on a mntn. near lat. 9° 34′ N., & lon. 39° 53′ E., at an elev. of 8,198 ft. Pop. estim. at from 12,000 to 15,000 (*Harris.*) It consists of clusters of thatched houses, enclosed by stockades, & interspersed with trees. Chf. buildings, a royal residence, & several churches.

ANLOO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cant. & 7 m. N.E. Assen. Pop. 2,216.

ANMER, a pa. of Engl. co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.E. by E. Castle Rising. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 167.

ANN (ST.), a small lake, N. America, in the basin of the St. Lawrence, N.W. Lake Superior.

ANN (ST.), a port of America, on the E. coast of C. Breton. Also a lake, Upper Canada.

ANN (ST.), the former name of Fredericton, New Brunswick [Fredericton.]—II. a marit. vill. & pa. Jamaica, co. Middlesex, the vill. on the N. coast, 20 m. W. Port Maria.

ANNA, or ANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 41 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 884. Exports fruit & wine.

ANNA, or CHAIN, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, Low. Archip., E. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 20′ S., lon. 145° 40′ E.

ANNA, a town & caravan station of Syria, N.W. Bagdad. Pop. 3,000.

ANNA, (SANTA), several places in S. America, &c. [See San & Santa.]

ANNA (ST.), a lake of Guatemala, C. A., prov. Tabasco, 154 m. S.E. Vera Cruz.

ANNA (ST.), a town of the French Antilles, on the E. coast of the isl. Marie Galante.

ANNABERG, a mining town of the kndm. of Saxony, Erzgebirge, 18 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 6,780. It has mines of silver, tin, & cobalt, manufs. of fine lace, & silk ribands, a lyceum, & a good library.—II. a vill. of Lower Austria, S.W. Pölten.

ANNABONA, an isl. of Africa, in the G. of Guinea, belonging to Spain, lat. 1° 24′ S.; lon. 5° 38′ E. Length 3 m. Surface mountainous. Pop. 3,000.

ANNABURG, a mkt. town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Meresburg, circ. & 12 m. N. Torgau, with 1,600 inhabs., & an asylum for soldiers' children.

ANNAGH, two isls. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo; one between the isl. of Achil & the Mainland; & the other in Loch Conn.

ANNAGOONDY, a small dist. of British India, in Bejapoor, prov. Deccan, extending along the N. bank of the Toombudra riv. Surface wild & hilly, & covered with wood. Chf. town Bijanagur.

ANNALAND (ST.), a town, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cant., & 7 m. N.W. Tholen. Pop. 1,694.

ANNAMOOKO, one of the Friendly Islands.

ANNAN, a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotl., co. & 15 m. E.S.E. Dumfries, on river of same name, 1¼ m. from the Solway Firth. Area of pa., 11,000 ac. Pop. of do. 1851, 5,848; of parl. bor., 3,426. The town clean, well-built, & thriving, has a good natural harbor, a cotton factory, & rope-works, some ship-building, & a considerable export of provisions for England. Annan unites with Dumfries, &c., to send 1 mem. to H. of C. Mkt. Thursd. The *Annan* riv. rises in Hartfell, near Moffat, flows S. traversing the co. of Dumfries, & enters the Solway firth 1¼ m. S. Annan, after a course of at least 30 m.; but it is navble. only for 1½ m. from Annan to the Firth. Affls. the Moffat, Evan, Kinnel, Wamphray, & Milke. At its mouth is a salmon-fishery.

ANNANDALE, the valley of the Annan, Scotl., co. Dumfries, a tract of country betw. Nithsdale & Eskdale, about 30 m. in length, & from 15 to 18 in breadth, comprising 20 pas., & containing many Rom. antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, city, port of entry, & capital of Maryland, & of Anne Arundel co., is situated on the Annapolis & Elkridge r. r., 38 m. from Baltimore, on the Chesapeake bay, at the entrance of Severn river. The streets radiate from three centres, which are the sites of the three principal buildings, viz.: the State House, St. John's College, & St. Anne's Church; besides these there are a government-house, an Episcopal, a Methodist, & a Roman Catholic chapel, a seminary, a bank, & 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. The city contains 3,011 inhabitants. *The State House* is remarkable as the building in which the American Congress during the Revolutionary war, held some of its sessions. The Senate Chamber, which witnessed the last scene of the great drama of the Revolution, Washington's resignation of his commission to the Congress, has been preserved unaltered. *St. John's College* was founded in 1784, as the Western-shore branch of the University of Maryland, now extinct. In 1823 & 1832, the Assembly restored a large portion of the funds which had been withheld since 1806. It now has a president, five professors, 1,240 alumni, 75 students, & 4,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the 22d February. The United States Naval Academy, at Fort Severn, has 7 professors, & 70 midshipmen as students. Tonnage of the port 1852, 2,655.

ANNAPOLIS, p-v., Salem t., Jefferson co., O., 16 N.W. Steubenville, 128 E. by N. Columbus, 281 W.

ANNAPOLIS, p-v., Parke co., Ia., 68 W. Indianapolis, 637 W.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

ANNAPOLIS, bay, N. S., an arm of the bay of Fundy, by which it is connected by a very narrow Strait. It is 20 m. l., & 1 to 5 broad. Several small streams flow into it. The Annapolis basin has long been celebrated for its fisheries. It abounds with cod, pollack, hake, haddock, & halibut, nearly all the year round; & here, also, are caught the delicious small herrings, which, when smoked, are known as "Digby Chickens." Small salmon ascend the Annapolis river & its branches; shad are taken in the basin in July; smelts are exceedingly abundant in the spring; flounders are taken during the whole summer, cod are best in the autumn; & mackeral & lobsters are caught. Formerly the quantity of herrings cured in this basin was from 25,000 to 30,000 boxes annually, but the catch for the last few years has fallen off considerably.

ANNAPOLIS, p. t., sea-port, & cap. of Annapolis co., N. S., 95 W. Halifax, is situated on the l. b. of Annapolis r., 14 m. from its entrance into the bay of Fundy. The harb. is spacious & perfectly land-locked; the entrance is a difficult & narrow Strait called the "Gut of Annapolis." The town is built on a peninsula, & has two basins for shipping, one above & one below. It contains 3 churches, 1 Episcopal; 2 academies, the government buildings, (in a state of decay, from disuse), & 450 inhabitants. This is the oldest settlement in N. America, founded by the French in 1604, & called *Port Royal*. It was ceded to Britain in the reign of Queen Anne, & received the name of Annapolis. It was the capital of the Province until 1759.

ANNAPOLIS, county, N. S., lies along the south shore of the bay of Fundy, in N.W. part of province. Area, 1,100 sq. ms. Drained by Annapolis r. Surface rough & stony; soil productive. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the fisheries. Capital, Annapolis. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 12,546; sheep, 17,526; swine, 2,852; horses, 1,514, wheat, 11,081 bush. produced; rye, 17,035; Ind. corn, 11,779; buckwheat, 13,984; barley, 17,048; oats, 42,955; potatoes, 146,899; peas, 3,833; 24 grist m., 88 saw m., 22 tanneries, 1 iron foundry, 7 woollen fac., 46 churches, 66 sch., 1,839 scholars. Pop. 14,286.

ANN ARBOR, city & capital of Washtenaw co., Mich., 37 W. Detroit, 535 W. Situated principally on the right bank of Huron r., & on the Central r. r., & occupies an extremely picturesque situation, & is regularly laid out. It contains a court-house, jail, Fireman's hall, 10 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends', 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist, a bank, the halls of Michigan University, 32 stores, 4 manufacturing establishments, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., a saw m., an iron foundry, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers, & 4,000 inhabitants. Michigan University was founded in 1837, is richly endowed with 40 sections of land. The buildings are 2 oblong brick structures, stuccoed 106 feet l., by 46 feet w., & 4 stories high. The Medical college is a fine building, 50 feet by 70 feet in length, well finished & furnished. Four elegant residences for professors, & the plan contemplates 14 similar residences, with two more large structures like the first named for dormitories, study rooms for students, with a chapel, library & museum; an observatory is about to be erected on the grounds at private expense. There are in the university 9 professors, 64 students, & 6,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. Tuition free in all departments. The medical department has 5 professors, 95 students; lectures commence on the first Wednesday in October. The pop. of the t. in 1850 was 4,868.

ANNATOM, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 21° S., lon. 170° E.

ANNAWAIKA, p-o., De Kalb co., Ala.

ANNAWUTTY, a small town of India, Mysore territory, 51 m. N. Bednore.

ANNE ARUNDEL, county, Md., situated on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, & has the Pawtuxent river on the S.W., & the Patapsco r. on the N. E. Area, 490 sq. ms. Surface, hilly along the streams; soil, clay & sand. Capital, Annapolis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $589,515; wheat, 360,923 bush. produced; rye, 11,439; Ind. corn, 925,448; oats, 147,263; potatoes, 51,871; tobacco, 4,523,340 pounds; wool, 22,685; 2 paper fac., 4 flouring m., 13 grist m., 13 saw m., 3 furnaces, 5 forges, 1 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $462,570; value of manufac. articles, $957,260; 82 churches, 1 college, 25 students, 6 acad., 270 pupils, 51 sch., 1,283 scholars. Pop. 1840, 29,532; pop. 1850, 32,393. Area reduced to 466 sq. ms. in 1851, by the separation of the portion now forming Howard co., which see.

ANNECY, a lake of Savoy, prov. Genevese, 22 m. S. Geneva, 9 m. in length N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, & 1,426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it discharges its surplus waters into the Fieran affl. of the Rhone.

ANNECY, a town of the Sardinian dom., div. Savoy, cap. prov., at the N.W. extrem. of lake of same name, 22 m. S. Geneva. Pop. 9,000. Chf. edifices, a cathed., bp.'s palace, & old castle. It has glass works, & manufs. of cotton-yarn, printed linens, & steel wares, with four annual fairs, each lasting three days. Pop. of prov. 1848, 107,474.

ANNECY LE VIEUX, a vill., 2½ m. N.E. Annecy. Pop. 1,329. It was an important place under the Romans, & has many remains of antiquity.

ANNEMASSE, a town of Piedmont, Savoy, on rt. b. of the Arve, prov. & 6 m. E. Carouge, with many Roman remains. Pop. 1,040.

ANNESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the borders of Sherwood forest, 9¼ m. S.S.W. Mansfield. Area, 3,360 ac. Pop. 388. Its manor hall, the anc. seat of the Chaworths, & its park adjoining Newstead, are objects of much interest.

ANNE (ST.), a riv., Canada East, after a S.W.ward course, estim. at 120 m., joins the St. Lawrence on its north bank, about 50 m. W.S.W. Quebec. At its mouth it is 1,200 ft. across; shallows & nine rocky rapids impede its navigation.—II. a lake, British N. America, 50 m. N. Lake Superior, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length & breadth, about 20 m.

ANNE (ST.), a mntn. of France, dep. Orne, 8 m. from Alençon, with a chapel frequented by a vast number of pilgrims.

ANNE STE., a marit. vill. Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, 12 m. E.S.E. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. of Pa., 6,727.—II. a vill. Martinique, near the S. extremity of the isl. Pop. of pa., 2,807. Some other pas., W. Indies, & one in the isl. Alderney, have the same name.

ANNESTOWN, a marit. vill. of Ireland, co. & 10½ m. S.W. Waterford, on a small bay. Pop. 149.

ANNEVOYE, a comm. & vill. Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Meuse, N. Dinant, with important furnaces, producing annually, iron to the value of 800,000f.

ANNEYRON, a town of France, dep. Drome, arrond. Valence. Pop. 2,891; with ruins of anc. castle, where, in 879, the council was held in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy.

ANNI or ANÏ, *Abnicum*, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey pash. & 28 m. E. by S. Kars, on the Arpa-Chai. Its walls, about 6 m. in circumf., & some fine Armenian churches, are still nearly perfect; remains of its anc. palace, a citadel, & numerous stone buildings, exist. Until taken by Alp Arslan, in 1064, it was the capital of the Pakradian (Bagratian) kings of Armenia.

ANNIN CREEK, p. o., McKean co., Pa.

ANNISQUAM, p-v. Gloucester t., Essex co., Ms., 39 Boston, 479 W. Situated on a small bay of the same name, on the N. side of the promontory of Cape Ann. It has a secure harbor, & contains 3 churches, 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist, & 300 inhabitants, principally engaged in the fisheries.

ANNŒULIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 3,040.

ANNONAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., at the junction of the Cance & the Déaume, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 37 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 9,893. It is very irregularly built, & without striking edifices; but has thriving manufs. of glove leather (350,000 dozen skins being prepared here annually,) silk & cotton twist, woollen cloths, & worsted stockings, & is celebrated for its paper made at the mills erected by the brothers Montgolfier, inventors of the air-balloon. M. M. Montgolfier & Boissy d'Anglas were born here.

ANNONE, a walled town of Piedmont, on l. b. of the Tanaro, prov., & 16 m. W.S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 1,990. Its fortress, formerly important, was reduced by the Spaniards in 1644.

ANNOT, a small town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 1,178.

ANNSBURG, t., Washington co., Me. Watered by Narraguagus r. Pop. 1840, 23; 1850, 126.

ANN'S HEAD (ST.), a promontory of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, at the W. side of the entrance of Millford Haven. [DALE.]

ANNSVILLE, t., Oneida co., N. Y., 25 N.W. Utica, 118 N.W. Albany. Watered by Fish cr. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 9 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,765; 1850, 2,686.

ANNSVILLE, v., Dinwiddie co., Va., 57 S.W. Richmond.

ANNVILLE, p-v., Lebanon co., Pa., 19 E. Harrisburg, 129 W.

ANNWEILER, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the

Queich, 7 m. W. Landau. Pop. 2,696. It was formerly a free imp. city, & has ruins of the Castle of Trifels, in which Richard *Cœur de Lion* was confined in 1139.

ANOOPSHEHR, a populous town of British India, Agra, on the Ganges, 65 m. E.S.E. Delhi.

ANOR, a town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Avesnes. Pop. 2,866, with important iron-works.

ANOST, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et Loire, arrond. Autun. Pop. 3,480.

ANOTTA, a bay & town on the N. coast of Jamaica, lat. 18° 19′ N.; lon. 76° 33′ W.

ANOVER DE TAJO, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 18 m. N.E. Toledo. Pop. 1,554.

ANRATH, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circ. Crefeld. Pop. 1,772.

ANRÖCHTE, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, 16 m. Arnsburg. Pop. 1,000.

ANS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Liege. Pop. 3,852. Station on Waremme r. r.

ANSE, v., & Miss. Sta., Keweenaw bay, Mich. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants (*Indians*).

ANSE, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., near the Saône, 13 m. N. Lyons, in a district remarkable for its fertility. Pop. 1,750.

ANSE, LA GRANDE, comm. of the French colony of Martinique, Antilles, on N. coast of the isl. Pop. 3,278.—II. ANSE-D'-ARLET, a comm. of the same isl., arrond. Fort Royal. It produces the best coffee in the island. Pop. 1,968.

ANSE-BERTRAND, comm. of the French col. of Guadeloupe, Antilles, arrond. Pointe-à-Pitre, on the coast, N.W. Grande Terre. Pop. 4,730.

ANSELM, p. o., Gallia co., O.

ANSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5 m. W. by N. Nuneaton. Area, 2,869 ac. Pop. 709.

ANSLEY BAY, or GOOB DUCNOO, an inlet of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, extending S. from Dissee, or Valentia island (lat. 15° 6′), for about 25 m. S.

ANSO, a town of Spain, prov. Huesca, 21 m. N.W. Jaca. Pop. 1,416. Exports excellent wool.

ANSON, county, N. C., on the south border of the state. Area, 760 sq. ms. It has Rocky r. on the N., & the Yadkin r. E., & is drained by their tributaries. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Wadesboro'. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $313,573; wheat, 35,796 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 389,828; cotton, 10,864 bales; 11 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 semi-weekly & 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $54,075; value of manufactures, $93,760; 26 churches; 2 acad., 40 students; 49 sch., 882 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,077; pop. 1850, 13,489.

ANSON, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 44 N.E. Augusta, 639 W. It is on the W. side of the Kennebec river. It is well cultivated, & produces good wheat. It has a woollen fac. with 288 sp., a tannery, 2 saddleries, an edge tool fac., a shovel handle fac., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,941; 1850, 848. (*See North Anson.*)

ANSON BAY, in the Canton river, China, on the rt. bank of the Boca Tigris, at its entrance, between the promonts. of Chuenpe & Anunghoy. Here a Chinese fleet was defeated & destroyed by the British, Jan. 7th, 1841.—II. a bay, N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 13° 30′ S., lon. 130° E.

ANSONIA, p. v., New Haven co., Ct., on the left b. Naugatuck r., & on the Naugatuck r. r., 16 m. from Bridgeport. It contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church, several extensive manufacturing establishments, & 800 inhabitants.

ANSPACH (Germ. Ansbach), a fortified city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Midd. Franc., on the Rezat, 25 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 16,000; with a royal castle, anc. residence of the margraves of Anspach-Bayreuth, & manufacs. of cotton & half-silken stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, playing cards, cutlery, & white lead.

ANSTEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. S. Barkway. Area, 2,170 ac. Pop. 465.—II. co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.E. Coventry. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 208.—III. co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 367.—IV. (*East*), co. Devon, 3 m. W. Dulverton. Area, 3,245 ac. Pop. 225.—V. (*West*), adjoins the above on the N. Area, 3008 ac. Pop. 302.

ANSTON, *Cum-Membris*, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Rid'g, 12 m. S.E. Sheffield. Area, 4,490 ac. Pop. 1,186.

ANSTRUTHER (Easter & Wester), two contig. parl. bors. & pas. of Scotl., co. Fife, along the Firth of Forth, 13¼ m. S.E. Cupar. United pop. 1851, 1,526. There is a good harbor. Mkt. Sat. in A. Easter. These bors. unite with Cupar, Crail, &c., in returning one member to H. of C. Anstruther-Easter is the birthplace of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, who died at Edinburgh, May 31, 1847.

ANTA, prov. & t. Peru, S. A., depar. of Cusco. Pop. 31,300. The t. is on an affluent of the Apurimac. Pop. 1,000.

ANTAKIA, the modern name of [Antioch.]

ANTALAWNEY, t., Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1,045.

ANTALO, W., a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Tigre, on a declivity, 160 m. E.N.E. Gondar, said to comprise about 1,000 houses.

ANTARCTIC CONTINENT, the name given to the land extending from 98° to 165° E. lon., along the Antarctic circle, discovered & explored by the U. S. Exploring Expedition, Jan. 12th to Feb. 21st, 1840. On the 16th Jan. 1840, unmistakable indications of land were observed. For several successive days attempts were continually made to land, but were unsuccessful. The vessels were surrounded by vast masses of floating ice & huge icebergs, until the 30th, in lon. 140° E., when the great problem was effectually solved, by an actual examination of the earth's surface. The greatest portion of coast visible at one time, was computed to be about 75 miles in length, & elevated at one point 3,000 feet.

ANTARCTIC SEA is that part of the great ocean extending from the Antarctic circle, lat. 60° 30′ S. to the S. Pole. It was long considered impenetrable for ships, on account of the ice, which extends much further from the pole than in the Arctic Ocean; but of late years many important discoveries have been made by American, English, & French navigators, a description of which will be found under the heads, Antarctic Continent, Adélie, Balleny, Enderby, Sabrina, & Victoria.

ANTEQUERA, *Antiquaria*, a city of Spain, Andalucia, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. & 28 m. N.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 17,031, mostly agricultural. It has a college of prim. instruc., 6 churches, several charitable institutions, 19 convents, & remains of antiquity. Chf. manufs. woollens & baize of excellent quality, paper, silk, & cotton.

ANTERY, *Antari*, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. & 15 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

ANTERRIEUX, a vill of France, dep. Cantal; it replaces the anc. *Anderitum*, cap. of the Gabals.

ANTES, p-t., Blair co., Pa., 116 Harrisburg, 172 W. Drained by the west branch of Juniata r. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 10 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,154; 1850, 2,452.

ANTESTOWN, v., Blair co., Pa., 124 W. Harrisburg.

ANTHEME (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant. on the Ance, 9 m. E. Ambert. Pop. 1,003.

ANTHONY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising Torpoint, immediately opposite Devonport. Area, 4,482 ac. Pop. 3,201.

ANTHONY'S HILL (Span. M. San Antonio), a mntn. & port N. Spain, 17 m. W. Bilbao.

ANTHONY, p. o., Delaware co., Ia.

ANTHONY, p. o., Kent co., R. I.

ANTHONY, t., Lycoming co., Pa. It has the Susquehanna r. on its south border. Pop. 1850, 1,076.

ANTHONY, t., Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 962.

ANTHONY'S CREEK, p-o., Greenbriar co., Va., 220 W. by N. Richmond, 257 W.

ANTHONY'S SHOALS, p. o., Elbert co., Ga.

ANTHONY'S VILLAGE, p. o., Kent co., R. I.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, the name of several elevated peaks in N. Y., 2 in the Highlands, on the E. of Hudson r., 1 in Johnstown, N. of the Mohawk river.

ANTHONY (ST.), three pas. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S. by W. Falmouth. Area, 4,482 ac. Pop. 3,201. Two anc. entrenchments called the great & little Dinas, are in this pa.—II. *In-Roseland*, 8 m. S.W. Tregony. Area, 1,117 ac. Pop. 171.—III. (in Meneage). Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 292.

ANTHONY, (ST.) [Falls of St. Anthony.]

ANTI BANK, p. o., Hinds co., Miss.

ANTIBES, *Antipolis*, a strongly fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the term. of a

penins. in the Mediterr., 10 M. S.E. Grasse. Lat. 43° 35′ 9″ N.; lon. 6° 67′ 55″ E. Pop. 4,515, mostly employed in fishing, curing fish, & trading in dried fruits & oil. It has some structures of high antiquity. Its port, small but deep, is enclosed by a mole, & defended at its entrance by Fort Carre on a rocky islet, on which a lighthouse was erected in 1834. On every side the town is environed by olive, orange, & vine plantations. Antibes was founded by a Greek colony from Marseille, B. C. 340.

ANTICOSTI, a large isl. & seigniory, Lower Canada, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, between lat. 49° & 50° N., & lon. 62° & 65° W. Area estim. at 2,600 sq. ms. Interior mntnous. & wooded; climate severe. N. coast high, & without harbors; S. shore low, & very dangerous. There are two lighthouses, the one on the E. end, & the other on its extreme W. end. The one on the W. point is in lat. 49° 25′ 46″ N. lat., lon. 68° 38′ 27″ W. from Greenwich, shows a *revolving light*, elevated 109 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 20 miles. The one on the E. end is in lat. 49° 05′ 20″ N., lon. 61° 44′ 17″ W., shows a *fixed light*, elevated 100 ft. above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 25 miles.

ANTIETAM CREEK, rises in Pa. & passes through Washington co., Md., & enters the Potomac r.

ANTIGNANO, a town of Istria, 32 m. N.W. Fiume. Pop. 1,200, who trade in wine & oil.—II. a town of Piedmont, prov. Asti. Pop. 1,750.—III. a town of Tuscany, with a fort on the coast.

ANTIGONISH, p. t., & capital Sydney co., N. S., situated on Antigonish bay, of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles in length & 2 broad, with a narrow entrance, 140 m. N.E. Halifax. It has a court house, 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 1,200 inhabitants.

ANTIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 2 m. S.W. St. Savin. Pop. 1,126.

ANTIGUA, a Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group. Lat. of St. John's, 17° 8′ N.; lon. 61° 52′ W.; 22 m. S. Barbuda, & 50 m. N. Guadeloupe. Area about 108 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 36,190. First settlement of British took place in 1632. Coasts deeply indented & rugged, interior rich, & highly diversified. Climate remarkable for dryness. In favorable years sufficient grain is produced for home consumption; exports sugar, molasses, & rum. Legislature composed of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 Members, & a House of Assembly of 27 Members. (*Salary of Gov. & Com.-in-Chief of Antigua & Leeward Isls.*, £3,000.) Chf. towns, St. John's the cap., Falmouth, & Parham.—II. a station, Phillippine isls., with a fort & the only good anchorage on the isl. Panay.

ANTIGUA (LA), a town of the isl. Fuerteventura, Canaries, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,780.

ANTIGUEDAD, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. N. E. Palencia. Pop. 988. Chf. commerce in grain.

ANTI-LIBANUS, a mntn. range of Palestine, running parallel to, & E. of Lebanon, the two ranges enclosing the valley of Cœlo-Syria. It becomes detached from Mt. Lebanon, about lat. 34° N., extends S.ward to nearly opposite where Lebanon terminates, & there subdivides into two chains, which bound the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, & El Ghor, to the head of the Gulf of Akabah.

ANTILLES, great & small. [WEST INDIA ISLS.]

ANTI-MELOS, a petty isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. N.W. MELOS or MILO.

ANTINGHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. W. North Walsham. Area, 1,509 ac. Pop. 251.

ANTIOCH, p-v., Monroe co., O., 274 E. by S. Columbus, 126 W. It contains 107 inhab.

ANTIOCH, p. v., Lake co., Ill. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,192.

ANTIOCH, p. o., Troup co., Ga.

ANTIOCH, p. o., Pickens co., Ala.

ANTIOCH, p. o., York dist., S. C.

ANTIOCH, p. o., Gibson co., Ten.

ANTIOCH, p. o., Contra Cortu co., Cal.

ANTIOCH (vulg. *Antakia*), a city & the anc. cap. of Syria, in its N. part, pash. & 57 m. W. Aleppo, on the l. b. of the Orontes, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 36° 9′ 30″ E. Pop. estim. at 10,000. Its anc. walls, varying from 20 to 70 feet in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several m. in circ., much of which is now taken up by gardens. Houses mostly mean, & of slight materials; they differ from those of eastern towns in general, in having sloping roofs. It has about a dozen mosques; but in this town, where the designation of *Christians* was first given to the followers of Jesus Christ, there is not at present a single Christian church. Bath.s & bazaars are numerous, & there are manufs. of coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, & leather; but the culture of silk is the chief branch of industry. About 9,000,000 drachms of silk were the average yearly produce of the neighb. in the 3 years ending with 1857, of which 6,750,000 were annually exported, chiefly to France. Other exports are goat's wool, yellow berries, & salted eels. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, 2 bridges, & a portion of pavement, are almost all the remaining vestiges of anc. magnificence. Antioch was embellished & named by Seleucus Nicator, B. C. 301; & though it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 638. Its ancient pop. has been estimated at 400,000, in its most flourishing state. Chrysostom computes the pop. in his time at 200,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. It was the cap. of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1269, since which time it has progressively declined. Some ruins, about 8 m. S.W.ward, on the S. bank of the Orontes, mark the site of the anc. celeb. grove of Daphne, & Temple of Apollo.

ANTIOCH (BAY OF), a bay of the Mediterr., betw. lat. 35° 50′ & 36° 20′ N., & in lon. about 36° E., overlooked N. & S. by mnts. upwards of 5,000 ft. in height. It is free from rocks, is generally well sheltered, & has deep water almost to the beach. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On its N. side are some ruins deser. as those of Seleucia Pieria, the anc. port of Antioch. The S. side of the bay is formed by C. Possidi.

ANTIOCHETTA, a port of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the Mediterr., 88 m. S. Konieh.

ANTIOCO, an isl. in the Mediterr., near the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 8 m. long, 3 m. broad. Pop. 2,219. Its soil is fertile, & its cap. of same name, on E. side of the isl., has a small milit. port.

ANTIOQUIA (SANTA FÉ DE), a town of New Grenada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Cauca, 190 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 4,000. It is the chief commerc. town in the dep., having an active trade in maize & sugar. There are some gold mines in the vicin.

ANTIPAROS, or OLIAROS, an isl. of the Grecian Archip., gov. Naxos, 1¼ m. W. Paros; lat of summit, 36° 59′ 40″ N.; lon. 25° 3′ 27″ E., 10 m. long & 2 m. broad. Pop. 500, mostly occupied in fishing. It is celeb. for a stalactitic cavern near its S. extremity.

ANTI-PAXO, a small uncultivated isl., Ionian Sea, Mediterr., 1¼ m. S.E. Paxo.

ANTIPODES, a small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, S. E. New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Gt. Britain in the S. hemisphere. Lat. 49° 32′ S.; lon. 178° 42′ E.

ANTISANA, a volcano of the Andes, Ecuador, S. A., 20 m. N.E. Cotopaxi, & 35 m S.E. Quito, 19,140 ft. in elevation. There is a farm of same name on the mntn. 13,455 ft. above the sea.

ANTI-TAURUS, a mntn.-chain or series of chains, Asiatic Turkey, pashs. Karamania, Sivas, & Erzeroum, extending for some distance parallel to the Taurus chain, whence its name. It commences at Mt. Arjish (anc. *Argæus*), & proceeds N.E.ward into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with offsets from the Caucasus, & separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak, & other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea.

ANTIOCHE PERTUIS, a channel on the W. coast of France, between the isls. Oleron & Ré. Lighthouse, in lat. 46° 2′ 52″ N., lon. 32° 15′ E.

ANTIVARI, a town & the most N. seaport of Albania, sanj. & 14 m. N.W. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Adriatic. Its citadel contains 400 houses, & there are 700 more in the town & suburbs. The harbor is shallow, & admits only small vessels. It exports oil, &c. & its bazaar has 100 retail shops.

ANTOINE, p-t., Clark co., Ark., 86 Little Rock, 1,151 W. Pop. 1850, 271.

ANTOINE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 5½ m. N.W. St. Marcellin. Pop. 2,007. It takes its name from a celeb. abbey, the church of which is still preserved. There are several vills. in France of same name.

ANTOINE (ST.), on Tilly, a vill. of Can. E., on rt. b. of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. S.W. Quebec.

ANTOING, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Scheldt, 3 m. S.S.E. Tournay. Pop. 2,152.

ANTON, a riv. of Engl., co. Hants, rises near Overton, flows S.ward, & enters the head of Southampton water, 4 m. W. Southampton. Total course above 30 m. On it are the towns Andover, Whitchurch, & Romsey; from the former of which to the sea it is accompanied by the Andover canal.

ANTONGILL, a bay, E. coast Madagascar, 30 m. long, 20 m. broad, lat. 16° S., lon. 50° E.

ANTONI IN DER HEIDE (ST.), a small town, Rhen. Prussia, Cleves, 17 m. W.N.W. Dusseldorf.

ANTONIA (SAN), a town of Texas, on riv. of same name near its source. (*See Bexar.*)

ANTONIEN (ST.), a vill. of Switzerl., Grisons, 15 m. N.E. Coire. This vill. gives its name to the adjacent valley, St. Antonienthal.

ANTONIN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Montauban, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, with tanneries, linen manufacs., & dye-works. Pop. 2,691.

ANTONINA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, on the bay, & 18 m. N.W. Paranagua. It has some trade in manioc, cordage, & timber.

ANTONIO, a fort & harb. of Jamaica, lat. 18° 14′ 40″ N., lon. 76° 31′ W., 23 m. S.E. Anottabay.

ANTONIO (Cape St.), forms the W. end of the isl. of Cuba, in the Antilles, lat. 21° 51′ 40″ N., lon. 84° 58′ N.—II. A headland, Plata confed., S. the Plata estuar. Lat. 36° 20′ S.; lon. 56° 46′ W.

ANTONIO (SAN), or PUERTO MAGNO, a seaport town of Spain, on the W. coast of the isl. Iviza, with a small fort which commands the harbor. Exports fruit, charcoal, & wood. Pop. 3,539.

ANTONIVALD, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Kamenitzbach, 30 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau, with manufs. of fine glass.

ANTOURAH, a town of Syria, on the W. slope of Mt. Lebanon, 14 m. N.N.E. Beyrout.

ANTRAIGUES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 11¼ m. W. Privas. Pop. 1,443. Near this is the singular causeway called the *Chaussée-des-Géants*, formed by colonnades of basalt, 700 yards in length.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Rennes. Pop. 567. Manuf. of woollen stuffs, & tanneries.

ANTRIM, co. Mich. situated toward the N. part of the State. Area, 650 sq. m. It has Great Traverse Bay on its western border, (unorganized.)

ANTRIM, p-t., Hillsborough co., N. H. 28 W. by S. Concord, 460 W. Drained by Contocook r. & North Branch r., which furnish valuable mill seats. It has 6 ponds well stocked with fish. One of them, Gregg's pond, covers 200 acres, and is 80 ft. deep. On the streams are fertile intervales, otherwise uneven. It has a fulling m., 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,225; 1850, 1,143.

ANTRIM, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 209 W. Harrisburg. 229 W.

ANTRIM, t., Franklin co., Pa. Drained by Conecheague cr. and its tributaries. Surface level, soil calcareous loam. It has a woollen fac., 9 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,061; 1850, 3,005.

ANTRIM, Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1840, 261; 1850, 757.

ANTRIM, p-v., Guernsey co., O., 91 E. Columbus, 40 E. Zanesville, 307 W. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, an academy, & 175 inhabitants.

ANTRIM, t., Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 117; 1850, 282.

ANTRIM, the N.E.most co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic, E. the N. Channel dividing it from Scotland, S. & W. the cos. Down & Londonderry; & S.W. Lough Neagh, separating it from cos. Tyrone & Armagh. Area, 1,164 sq. m., or 745,177 ac., of which 503,288 are arable, 176,335 uncultivated, 10,358 in plantations, 1,908 in towns, & 53,288 in water, (including part of L. Neagh). Inhab. houses in 1851, 44,232. Pop. 352,264. A third part of the surface near the coast is mountainous, and rises in some places to 1,600 ft. in height. In the S.W. much of the soil is boggy. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., & the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N. coast of this co. Property is in large estates, but farms are small. In 1841 the total number of farms was 23,526, & of these 6,855 measured from one acre to five acres each, 4,220 from 15 to 30 acres each, & 1,188 upwards of 30 acres. Most of the inhabs., especially about Belfast, are engaged in spinning linen & cotton yarn, & in weaving. Salmon & other fisheries on the coast are important. The co. is subdivided into 14 baronies, & 94 pas. Carrickfergus is the cap., but the largest towns are Belfast, Lisburn, & Ballymena. This co. returns 2 members to the H. of C.

ANTRIM, an inland town & pa. of Ireland, in the above co., on Six Mile Water, near its mouth, on L. Neagh, on r. r., & 14 m. N. W. Belfast. Area of pa. 8,884 ac. Pop. 5,182; of the town, including Massarene, 2,645. It has two good streets, with a church, several dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, a court-house in which general & petty sessions are held, & numerous schools. Manufs. of linen, calico, hosiery, & paper; bleaching & malting are carried on here; meal & malt are sent to Belfast by L. Neagh & the Lagan. Mkts. Tu. & Th.; fairs, Jan. 1, May 12, Aug. 1, Nov. 12. Near it are Antrim Castle, the seat of Lord Masserene; Shane's Castle, the resid. of the O'Neils, & one of the most perfect of the round towers of Ireland.

ANTRODOCO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 7¾ m. E. Civita Ducale. Pop. 2,600.

ANTWERP, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 20 N.E. Watertown, 169 N.W. Albany, 438 W. Surface, uneven; soil, a clay loam, & fertile. It is watered by Oswegatchie r. on the N., & Indian r. on the S. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,109; 1850, 3,665.

ANTWERP, p-o., Paulding co., O.

ANTWERP, t., Van Buren co., Mich. Drained by a branch of Pawpaw r. Pop. 1840, 316; 1850, 614.

ANTWERP, a frontier prov. of Belgium; boundaries N. Holland, S. Brabant, E. Limbourg, W. Flanders. Area 1,094 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 413,824. Surface mostly level; principal rivs. the Scheldt & its affls., the Nethe & Dyle. In the N. are extensive heaths; elsewhere the soil is fertile. Products comprise corn, hemp, hops, madder, pine timber, & turf. Manufs. comprise lace, cotton, silk, & tobacco. It is divided into the three arronds. of Antwerp, Mechlin, & Turnhout, its chief cities; besides which, the town Lierre is in this province.

ANTWERP (Flem. ANTWERPEN, Fr. ANVERS), a famous fortifd. city of Belgium, & the centre of its foreign trade, cap. prov. of same name, on r. b. of the Scheldt, 60 m. from the sea, & distant by r. r. 27¾ from Brussels, 32 from Ghent, 150¼ from Cologne, 258¼ from Paris, & 74 from Ostend. Lat. of cathed. 51° 13′ 2″ N.; lon. 4° 24′ 2″ E. Pop. 90,000. It has some noble streets, a strong citadel & numerous outworks, a cathedral & town-hall, in both of which are exquisite paintings, an exchange among the finest of Europe, a theatre & athenæum, academies of the fine arts, painting, sciences, & zoology, schools of medicine & navigation, a gallery of sculpture, & a museum of pictures, rich in productions of the Flemish school, & containing many masterpieces of Reubens, botanic garden, zoological gardens, public library, with 15,000 vols., nums. hospls. & asylums, & tribunals of assize & commerce. The cathed. is one of the finest specimens of Gothic archit. in the Netherlands, & its noble spire is 403 ft. in elev. Its port was greatly improved by Napoleon, who erected two large basins; and ships anchor in the riv. opposite the city in from 32 to 40 feet water at ebb tide. Chief manufs. silk & cotton hosiery, thread, tape, & linen cloths, calico-printing, embroidery, bleaching, & sugar refining. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, & the diamond-cutters of this city are celebrated. The principal imports are coffee, grain & seeds, raw sugar & woven fabrics; exports flax, woven goods, refined sugar, metals, glass, &c. In the 16th century Antwerp was the richest & most commercial city in Europe, & contained 200,000 inhabs. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576 & in 1585, & by the French in 1792 & 1794. It was the cap. dep. Deux Nethes under the domin. of the French, to whom it again surrendered Dec. 24, 1832. It is the birthpl. of the painters Teniers, Jordaens, & Vandyck, the geographer Ortelius, & the engraver Edelinck. There is regular steam communication between Antwerp & London, & Hull, & Rotterdam.

ANUNGHOY, an isl. of China, in the Canton riv., opposite Tycocktow isl., bounds with Chucupee isl., the entrance of the Boca Tigris, on the E. It was strongly defended by the Chinese during the late war,

lat, with the rest of the Bogue Forts, its strongholds were taken by the British, Feb. 25, 1841; and its works were subsequently destroyed.

ANVIL, p. o., Clark co., Ark.

ANWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 34 m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 307.

ANWOTH, a pa., Scotl., stewartry & 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkcudbright. Area, 9,000 ac. Pop. 900. The Rev. Samuel Rutherford was minister of this parish.

ANZA, a riv. of Piedmont, in Ossola, rises on E. side of Monte Rosa, and falls into the Tosa.

ANZARBA, *Cæsarea Augusta*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Adana, on the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*), 35 m. N.E. Adana, & formerly a resid. of the Christian princes of Antioch.

ANZASCA (VAL D'), a valley of Piedmont, prov. Domo d'Ossola. It is picturesque in all its extent, & remarkable for its vegetation, its magnif. cascades, & its views of Monte Rosa. The beauty of the women of this valley has been remarked by all travellers. Gold mines have been worked in it since the time of the Romans.

ANZERMA, or ANCERMA, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. & 170 m. N.N.E. Popayan, near the river Cauca.

ANZI, a t. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mntn., 11 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,297.

ANZIN, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Nord, on the r. r. from Douai to Valenc., 1 m. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 1846, 3,132. It is the centre of the greatest coal-works in France, & has iron foundries & glass works.

ANZO (PORTO D'), a small sea-port on the Meditr., comm. & 34 m. S.S.E. Rome. On a prom. overlooking the port are the ruins of the Roman *Antium*, birthplace of Nero & Caligula.

AOIZ, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. jud. dist. same name on rt. b. of the Irati, 16 m. E.S.E. Pamplona. Pop. 884, chiefly agricultural.

AONIA, p. o., Wilkes co., Ga.

AOSTA, *Augusta Prætoria*, a town of Piedmont, cap. div. on rt. b. of the Dora, 49 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 7,120. It is well built, & its houses are interspersed with gardens, among which are a Gothic cathedral, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, & a fine triumphal arch. Trade in cheese, leather, hemp, & wine. A meteorological observatory has recently been established at Aosta, in lat. 45° 44′ 10″ N.; lon. 7° 20′ 12″ 9‴ E. The rich valley of Aosta is celeb. for its mineral & vegetable products; it has immense forests of pines, & extensive mines of iron, copper, lead, & silver, & marble quarries. Pop. of prov. 1848, 81,232.

AOUSTE, *Augusta*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 17 m. S.W. Dié. Pop. 1,255. With oil & paper mills. This was a Roman colony in the time of Augustus.

APACHES, a tribe of Aborigines, occupying a portion of Texas & N. Mexico. A savage & nomadac race.

APAM, a prov. of Africa, Gold Coast, belonging to Holland, with the fort of Lijdzaamheit, in lat. 5° 12′ 30″ N.; lon. 0° 41′ 30″ W. Pop. of dist. estimated at 350 able to bear arms.

APARI, a t. in the isl. of Luzon, Philippines, at its N. extremity on the coast.

APATIN, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on lt. b. of the Danube, S. Baja. Pop. 5,390, who trade in hemp, madder, wood, & silk.

APEE, an isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, about 70 m. S.E. Mallicolo.

APELDOORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov Guelderland, on the Grift, an affl. of the Yssel, 17 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 750. The cant. has 8,814 inhabitants, & extensive paper mills.

APENNINES (Ital. APPENNINO), *Apeninus Mons*, a long chain of mntns. which detaches itself from the Maritime Alps, in about lon. 9° E., having a general direction first from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine & Leopontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In about lon. 12° E. the chain turns toward the S., & traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length to the Strait of Messina, separating near the S. extremity so as to embrace the gulf of Tarentum. The princip. branch traverses the kgdm. of Naples, separating the waters which flow to the Mediterranean from those which fall into the Adriatic & Ionian seas. The entire length of the chain is about 760 m. The Apennines often present rounded tops & a uniform crest, whence branches descend to the coasts, between which valleys, such as that at the mouth of the Tiber, open into extensive plains. But the S. slope of that part of the chain which bounds the gulf of Genoa, is composed of escarpments which rise abruptly from the sea. Among the detached portions of the Apennines are the mntns. of *Piombino*, in Tuscany, *Mt. Albano*, near Rome, & *Mt. Vesuvius*, near Naples. M. Bruguiere proposes to distinguish the mntns. in Sicily by the name of the Insular Apennines. None of the summits attain the limit of perpetual snow, although snow lies on Monte Corno during 9 months in the year. The culminating point of the Apennines is the *Monte Cavallo* or *Monte Corno*, in the Gran Sasso d' Italia, between the Abruzzo Ult. I. & II., 10,154 feet. The other principal summits are *Mt. Cimone*, in the N. Apennines, 6,976 ft., & *Mt. Amaro*, summit of the Monte Majella in the S. Apennines, 9,154 ft., but the chain in general is of much lower elev. The S.W. part of the chain is a vast volcanic region, comprising Vesuvius, the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, & many thermal springs. On the N. is the volcanic mass of Voltore near Melfi. The constitution of the chain is chiefly calcareous, primary rocks are found only at the two extremities, in Piedmont & Calabria. It is poor in metals; iron occurs in small quantities, & extensive saliferous depôts occur near Cosenza; but the celeb. marble of Carrara, Serravezza, & Sienna constitutes the chief riches of the Apennines. Below 3,200 ft. in elev., the flanks of the princip. chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, & palm form the lower zone; but forests are rar in the Apennines. Above 3,200 ft. the mntns. ar. generally arid & devoid of vegetation.

APENRADE, a sea-port town & bay of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on a fiord of same name in the Little Belt, 35 m. N. Schleswig. Lat. 55° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ 12″ E. Pop. 4,100. Chief industry in agric. produce, ship-building, & the transport of goods. 76 vessels belong to the port. In 1846, 30 ships from Apenrade entered the ports of Rio de Janeiro & M. Video.

APESTHORPE, or APPLESTHORPE, a pa. of Eng., co. Notts,, adjoining N. Leverton. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 109.

APESTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts. Pop. 281.

APICE, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 16 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3,000.

APLERBECK, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, circle & 5 m. E.S.E. Dortmund. Pop. 1,118.

APLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Wragby. Area 658 ac. Pop. 192.

APOLDA, a t. of central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. & 9 m. N.E. Weimar, on the r. r. from Weimar to Berlin. Pop. 4,000. It has mineral springs, & manufs. of hosiery.

APOLLO, p-v., Armstrong co., Pa., 193 W. Harrisburg, 216 W. Contains 331 inhabs.

APOLLONIA, several ruined cities of antiquity. The remains of one exist a little S. of Laregovi in Macedonia, 35 m. E.S.E. Salonica; & another in Asiatic Turkey is represented by Ulu-Burlu, 44 m. S. by E. Afium Karahissar. [ABOULLONIA.]

APOLOBAMBA, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 165 m. N. La Paz, cap. prov., on a tributary of the Beni.

APPALACHEE, a large open bay on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. Through this bay is a passage 10 ft. deep, which is gradually reduced to 8, by which St. Marks is reached. It furnishes the best anchorage ground along the coast for the distance of 230 miles.

APPALACHIAN mts. See Alleghany mts., White mts., Adirondack mts., Catskill mts., Black mts., Mt. Logan, Blue Ridge, &c.

APPALLACHIN, p-o., Tioga co., N. Y., 169 S. W. Albany, 283 W.

APPALLACHIAN, t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Drained by a branch of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1850, 748.

APPALACHICOLA r. is formed by the union of Chattahoochee & Flint rs., which unite in the state of Georgia, in lat. 30° 42′ N., from which it proceeds S. 70 m. to St. George's sound, & thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Near the mouth of the river it forms a broad estuary, denominated Appalachicola Bay, which connects with St. George's sound. The latter is enclosed by three isls., & is 50 m. in length, & from 4 to 9 wide. Between the is's. are several passages into the sound: the east pass has a depth of 16, and the west 12½ ft. of

water. The Chattahoochee, the largest branch, is navigable for steamboats to Columbus, 480 m. from the Gulf of Mexico; and Flint r. is navigable to Albany. The whole surface drained by the Appalachicola & its branches is estimated at 20,000 sq. miles.

APPALACHICOLA, city, port of entry & capital Franklin co., Flor., 135 S.W. Tallahassee, 976 W. It is situated on a bluff on the rt. b. of Apalachicola r., at its entrance into St. George's sound. It occupies a sq. mile, & is regularly laid out. On Front-st. there are 7 blocks of large brick stores & warehouses, with granite fronts; the dwellings are mostly of wood. It has an Episcopal church, 2 banks, is the seat of admiralty jurisdiction, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & has 1,000 inhabs. This place is a considerable cotton mart. It generally has a number of steamboats & large vessels in its harbor, besides other craft, navigating the Appalachicola r. Tonnage of the port 1852, 1,429.

APPANOOSE, co. Iowa, situated on the S. border of the State. Area 510 sq. m. Drained by Cheinton r. & branches of Des Moines r. Surface level, soil fertile, cap. Centreville. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $24,800, wheat 1,774 bush., produced; Ind. corn 80,930, oats 7,893, wool 2,337, 1 grist m., 2 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manuf. $3,000, value of manuf. articles $18,950; 7 sch., 329 scholars. Pop. 3,131.

APPANOOSE, t., Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 384.

APPELDORN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circle Cleve. Pop. 1,145.

APPELTURN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Druten. Pop. 2,326.

APPENWEIER, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the railway between Kehl & Carlsruhe, 8 m. E. Kehl. Pop. 1,364.

APPENZELL, a cant. in the N.E. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the cant. St. Gall. Area, 152 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 54,869. It is subdivided into the Outer & Inner Rhodes, the former having 43,599 inhabitants, 42,746 of which are Protestants, & 875 Rom. Catholics; of Inner Rhodes, 11,270, of which 11,230 are Roman Catholics, & 42 are Protestants. Surface mountainous, especially in the S., where Mount Sentis has an elevation of 8,232 feet, & the lowest part of the surface is 1,300 feet in elevation. Chief river, the Sittern, which runs through its centre. The inhabs. of Inner Rhodes are mostly agriculturists; in Outer Rhodes, cotton & linen weaving, embroidering, & dyeing, are the principal branches of industry. Capital of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell. Pop. 3,200. Capital of Outer Rhodes, Trogen. Pop. 2,500. Gov. in both subdivisions is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled pop. once a year for legislative business. Appenzell holds the 13th place in the Swiss Confed., & contributes 972 men to its army. Chf. towns, Trogen, Gais, & Herisau in Outer, & Appenzell in In. Rhodes.

APPENZELL, a town of Switzerland, cap. of Inner Rhodes, in the above cant., on lt. b. of the Sittern, 6 m. S. St. Gall. Pop. 3,200, mostly R. Catholics. It is dirty & ill-built; has many relig. edifices, a council ho., an arsenal, baths, bleaching grounds, & a trade in linen fabrics.

APPERSONS, p. o., Charles City co., Va.

APPIN, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyleshire, on Loch Linnhe, formerly the country of the Stewarts, 26 m. N.W. Inverary.

APPIN, par., Cumberland co., N. S. W. Pop. 491. The v. is at King's Falls, Tuggerah cr., 45 miles from Sydney. Contains 150 inhab.

APPINGEDAM, a town, Netherlands, cap. cant., 14 miles N.E. Groningen, on a canal which joins it to the estuary of the Ems 3 m. distant. Pop. 1,900.

APPLEBY (prob. the anc. *Aballaba*), a municip. bor. & market town of England, cap. co. Westmoreland, on the Eden, & in parts of 2 pas., 13 m. S.E. Penrith. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 1,181. The town is on a hill slope, crowned by a castle, & almost encircled by the river, over which an old stone bridge leads to the suburb Bondgate. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses. Chf. edifices, the castle (which, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, long held out against the Parl. army, & now belongs to her descendant, the Earl of Thanet); the church of St. Lawrence, the town & shire halls; a grammar school, founded in 1574, having a revenue of £216 per annum, with 5 scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford, & a right to send candidates for Lady Hastings' 5 exhibs. in same coll.; & St. Anne's Hosp. for 13 widows, founded in 1654 by Lady Pembroke. Previous to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised, it sent two members to the House of Commons. It is the seat of the assizes for the county, & of quarter & petty sessions. The corp. rev., arising mostly from toll on corn, averages £360. Market, Sat.; fairs, Whitsun-eve, June 10, & Aug. 10.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, on the Ermine sta., 5½ m. N.N.W. Glandford Bridge. Area, 6,164 ac. Pop. 481. III. a pa., cos. Derby & Leicester, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashby. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 1,181. It has a grammar school, founded in 1697.

APPLEBY, *St. Michael*, par., England, co. Westmoreland. Area, 14,550 ac. Pop. 1,256.—II. A. *St. Lawrence*, par & t., England, co. Westmoreland. Area, 6,350 ac. Pop. 1,453; of the t., 883.

APPLECROSS, a very extensive marit. pa., Scotl., co. Ross, comprising most part of the peninsula between Lochs Torriden & Carron. Pop. of pa., 2,709. It is intersected by many arms of the sea. Only about 2,000 ac. of its area are under cultivation, & 300 sq. m. are estim. to be unfit for culture. The bay has a tolerable anchorage.

APPLEDORE, a small seaport, England, co. Devon, pa. Northam, on the Torridge, at its mouth in Barnstaple bay, 2¼ m. N. Bideford. It is resorted to in summer as a bathing-place, & has a harbor subordinate to the port of Barnstaple.—II. a market town & pa., co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Tenterden. Area, 3,001 ac. Pop. 621. Mkt., Tues.; fairs, 4th of Jan. & 4th Mon. in June.

APPLEDRAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.W. Chichester. Area, 1,197 ac. Pop. 1,850.

APPLEDURWELL, a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Godshill, 7 m. S.S.E. Newport. A noble mansion here, built by Sir R. Worsley, contains a fine collection of paintings & antiquities.

APPLEGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 10 m. N.E. Dumfries, on lt. b. of the Annan. Estim. area, 11,500 ac. Pop. 918.

APPLE, r., Ill., passes through Jo. Daviess co. in the N.W. part of the State; & after a course of 45 m., falls into the Mississippi, 20 m. below Galena. It is 50 yds. wide at its mouth. It is a rocky & rapid stream, furnishing many good mill seats.

APPLEBACKSVILLE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

APPLE CREEK, p-o., Wayne co., O., 99 N.E. Columbus, 341 W.

APPLE CREEK, p-v., Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 212 S.E. Jefferson city, 880 W. Situated on stream called Apple Creek, flowing into the Mississippi r. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & 175 inhab.

APPLE GROVE, p. o., York co., Pa.

APPLE GROVE, p. o., Meigs co., O.

APPLE GROVE, p-o., Polk co., Ia.

APPLE GROVE, p. o., Morgan co., Ala.

APPLESHAW, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludgershall. Area, 697 ac. Pop. 318. It has large sheep fairs on May 23 & Nov. 4.

APPLETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 103.

APPLETON, t., Waldo co., Me., 20 S.W. Belfast, 84 N.W. Portland, 35 E. by S. Augusta. Incorporated 1829. Situated between the head waters of St. George's & Muscongus rs. Soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 891; 1850, 1,727.

APPLETON, p-o., Bennington t., Licking co., O., 52 E. by N. Columbus, 389 W.

APPLETON, p-v., Perry co., Ill.

APPLETON, p. v., Winnebago co., Wis., 110 N.E. Madison. Situated on the left bank of Fox r., 30 miles above its entrance into Green Bay. (*See Grand Chute.*)

APPLETON, sev. pas., Engl.—I. co. Berks, on the rt. bank of the Thames, 4 m. N.W. Abingdon. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 540.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Castle Rising.—III. (*le Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. W.N.W. New Malton. Area, 4,715 ac. Pop. 942.—IV. (*on Wisk*), same co. & riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Yarm. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 559.

APPLING, county, Ga., in the S. part of the State. Area, 1,600 sq. m. It lies on the S. side of Ockmulgee r. Drained by the head waters of Santilla r. Surface level; soil sandy & light. Capital, Holmesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $171,381; Ind. corn, 53,794 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 35,234; rice, 30,800 pounds; cotton, 63 bales;—17 churches; 12 sch., 222 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,052; 1850, 2,949.

APPLING, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y., 169 N.W. Albany, 419 W.

APPLING, p-v., capital of Columbia co., Ga., 111 N.E. Milledgeville, 597 W. It is situated on the Great Kiokee cr., has a court house, jail, an acad., a Baptist & a Methodist church, 3 stores, & 200 inhab.

APPOLONIA, a petty kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about lat. 5° N., & between lon. 2° 20′ & 3° 20′ W. Pop. estimated at 30,000. In recent evidence before parl., it was represented as a "little Ashantee on the beach;" & the re-occupation by the British of their dismantled fort of Appolonia, in lat. 4° 59′, lon. 2° 37′ W., was strongly recommended for checking the atrocious barbarities of its chief.—*Cape Appolonia* is in lat. 4° 58′ 45″ N., lon. 2° 35′ 5″ W.

APPOMATTOX, r., Va., rises in Prince Edward co., & after flowing E. 120 miles, unites with James r. at City Point. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to the falls at Petersburg, the head of tide water. There is a canal around these falls, & the river is boatable 80 miles above.

APPOMATTOX, county, Va. Situated on the S.E. side of James river, in the central southern part of the State. Area, 360 sq. m. Drained by head branches of the Appomattox r., & some small streams entering James river. Surface level; soil fertile. Cap., Clover Hill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $198,342; wheat, 76,345 bush. produced; Indn. corn, 186,855; tobacco, 964,100 pounds; wool, 14,652; 5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $28,210; value of manufactured articles, $65,820; 22 churches; 1 acad., 22 pupils; 19 schools, 339 scholars. Pop. 1850, 9,193 (*taken from Buckingham, Campbell, Prince Edward, & Charlotte in* 1845).

APPOMATTOX DEPOT, p-v., on the Appomattox r. r., Amelia, co., Va.

APPOQUINIMINK, (hundred,) Newcastle co., Delaware. Drained by Appoquinimink, Blackbird, & Duck creeks. Surface level; soil fertile. It has 3 grist m., a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,075; 1850, 3,126.

APRICENA & APRIGLIANO, 2 towns of Naples; the former, prov. Capit, 23 m. N.N.W. Foggia, with 4,550 inhabitants; the latter, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., on a mountain, 6¼ miles S.E. Cosenza. Pop. 1,000.

APS, *Alba Augusta*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardeche, 12 m. S. Privas. Formerly important, & has many Roman antiquities.

APSLEY (RIVER), East Australia, N. of the colony of New S. Wales, rises near lat. 31° S., & lon. 151° 45′ E., flows generally eastward, & enters the ocean under the name of McLeay river, 40 m. N. by E. Port Macquarrie.—(*Strait*), Timor Sea, is between Melville & Bathurst isls., off the N. coast of Australia. Length, 46 m.; breadth varies from 1¼ to 4 m.; & depth of channel from 8 to 24 fathoms. Shore on both sides low, & bordered by a thick belt of mangroves. A British settlement, afterwards abandoned, was formed at Fort Douglas, on this strait, in 1824.

APSHERON, a penins., Russian dom., Georgia, extends for 40 m. into the Caspian Sea, & terminates in C. Apsheron, lat. 40° 12′ N., lon. 50° 20′ E. It forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain, & is of calcareous formation. Its soil is impreg. with sulph. & inflam. gas, & it is famous as the place of the sacred flame, so highly venerated by the fire-worshippers of Asia. [ATESHGA.] About 237,000 poods of black naphtha, & 864 do. of white naphtha, are obtained annually in this peninsula, besides 1,000 poods of saffron, 300 do. of madder, & 150,000 do. of salt. On its S. coast is the port of Baku.

APT, *Apta Julia*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond., on left bank of the Calavon, 29 m. E.S.E. Avignon. Pop. 1846, 4,377. It is enclosed by old walls, & has a curious cathedral, & many Rom. antiquities, with manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs, earthenware, & confectionary. It was embellished by Cæsar, whence its surname *Julia*.

APULIA, p-o., Fabius t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 124 W. Albany, 331 W.

APULIA or PUGLIA, an anc. prov. of S. Italy, one the principal divis. of Great Greece, now forming the 3 Neapolitan provs. Capitanata, Bari, Otranto, & part of Basilicata. A portion of the territ. is still called La Puglia.

APURE, a riv., Columbia, & one of the chief tribut. of the Orinoco, rises in the Andes of New Granada, near lat. 7° N., & lon. 72° W., flows generally E.ward, & joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40′ N., & lon. 66° 47′ W. Affls., including the Portuguesa & Guarica, are mostly from the N. On it are the towns Nutrias & San Fernando.—*The Apurimac* river, Peru, is a head stream of the Ucayale.

APURE, a prov. of Venezuela, S. A. Area, 1,600 sq. leagues. Pop. 15,479. It lies between the Orinoco on the E., the Meta S., & the Apure r. on the N. Drained by Aranca, Cabulare, & Capano rivers, & other small streams. Surface mostly level. Capital, Achaguas.

AQUAMBO, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the river Volta, with a town of same name.

AQUAPIM, a marit. state of Africa, Upper Guinea, in about lat. 6° N., & lon. 0°, having S. the Gulf of Guinea. Soil rather barren near the coast, but fertile inland. It is, however, very little cultivated, & the inhabs. live mostly on yams & dried fish. They have some domestic manufs., but most of the woven fabrics in use are of English manufacture, & are paid for in palm oil & gold dust.

AQUARA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 16¼ m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,030.

AQUASCO, p-v., Prince George's co., Md., 51 S.W. Annapolis, 44 W.

AQUEBOGUE, p-v., Riverhead t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 229 S.S.E. Albany, 309 W. It has a church, a store, & about 15 dwellings.

AQUEDUCT, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

AQUI, p. o., Stafford co., Va.

AQUILA, a fortified & episcopal city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzza Ult., on the Aterno, 58 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 8,000. This is one of the best built & most commercial cities in the kingdom. It was much injured by earthquakes in 1688, 1703, & 1706; on its re-construction only 1 bastion of the anc. fortif. was preserved; it has manufs. of linens, & 6 yearly fairs. Aquila was built by the Emperor Frederick II., from the ruins of the anc. *Amiternum*, the birth-place of Sallust, some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

AQUILLA, p-o., Franklin co., Ga., 120 N. by E. Milledgeville, 576 W.

AQUONE, p. o., Macon co., N. C.

AQUILEJA, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Trieste, circ. Goriza, at the head of the Adriatic, 22 m. W.N.W. Triest. Pop. 1,600. In the time of the Romans, this was the centre of commerce between the N. & S. of Europe. Its population was reckoned at 10,000 before it was taken & burned by Attila. It was then called the *second Rome*, & the Emperor Augustus often resided in it. Many remains of antiquity are found in its vicinity.

AQUINO, *Aquinum*, a town & bishop's see of Naples, prov. T. di Lavora, 5 m. N.E. Pontecorvo. Pop. 1,100. Birth-place of Juvenal & of T. Aquinas.

ARABAT, a fortress of the Crimea, on the sea of Azov, 70 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. It was originally fortified by the Turks.

ARABGIR, a thriving town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, cap. dist. near the Euphrates, & on the route between Trebizond & Aleppo, 135 m. S.S.W. Trebizond. It is enclosed by a forest of fruit-trees, & is reputed to have 6,000 houses, 4,800 being occupied by Mohammedans, & 1,200 by Armenians. The latter are mostly engaged in the manufs. of cotton goods from British yarn. In 1835, they had nearly 1,000 looms at work.

ARABIA (*Arabistan* of the Turks), the most westerly of the three great peninsulas of S. Asia, between lat. 12° 40′ & 34° N., & lon. 32° 30′ & 60° E. Bounded N. by Turkey in Asia, E. by the Persian gulf & the Gulf of Oman, S. by the Gulf of Oman & the Indian ocean, & W. by the Red Sea. On the N.E. it is connected with Egypt by the Isthmus of Suez, & is divided in two parts by the Tropic of Cancer. Length from N. to S. about 1,500 m.; average breadth, 800 m. Pop. 9,000,000. (*See Turkish Empire.*) Ptolemy subdivided the country into *A. Petræa*, "the stony;" *A. Felix*, "Araby the blest;" & *Arabia Deserta*; the first comprising its N.W. portion, with the peninsula of Sinai between the gulfs of Suez & Akabah: the second, the territory along the W. & S. coasts; & the last, all the rest of its extent: but this partition is unknown to the inhabitants & to Arab geographers. Its native subdivisions are the *Bahr-el-Tour-Sinai* (Desert of Mt.

Sinai), in the N.W.; the *Hedjaz* (Land of Pilgrimage), *Tehama & Yemen*, along the Red Sea; *Hadramaut*, skirting the Indian ocean; *Oman* (comprising the Muscat dominions), at its E. extremity; *El-Hassa-Lachsa*, or Bahrein, on the Persian Gulf; & lastly, *Nedjed*, comprising all the centre of the peninsula. The great desert zone, which stretches through Africa & Asia, consisting of the Sahara, a large part of Egypt & of Persia, Beloochistan, W. Affghanistan, N.W. India, most part of Chinese Turkestan & Mongolia, comprises also the greater part of Arabia, on which account much of the country is unknown. Its centre, in so far as explored by Europeans, is found to be a table-land, attaining in some places an elevation of 8,000 feet, sloping N.E. from a mountain chain prolonged from the Syrian Lebanon down to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, whence another chain extends N.E. parallel with the ocean as far as Oman. Granite, flanked by limestone, forms the basis of these mountains, which are in general from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. high, but the peak of Jebelokkdar in Oman is 6,000 feet in elevation. All N., from Hedjaz to the Euphrates, is a continuous plain of moving sands, & a similar region occupies most of the S. half of the peninsula; mountain ranges in various directions traverse the central plateau, & the S.E. coast is lined by mountains of 5,000 feet in elevation; the shores are generally bare & uninviting, & a deficiency of water is almost universal; but wherever a small river irrigates the soil, there is a most luxuriant vegetation. The climate is the driest in the world; the dry season is prolonged during the entire year in the level parts; & the rainy season, which in general lasts from the middle of June to the end of September, & in Oman from November to the middle of February, occurs only in December & January in the N. deserts. The heat is excessive in the plains, but temperate in the mountainous regions of Yemen & Hadramaut, & the winters are rigorous in the elevated regions of Nedjed. The *Simoom* or *Samiel*, the hot wind of the desert, blows from the interior towards the coast in all directions. Vegetable products comprise maize, wheat, barley, millet, indigo, tobacco, the finest coffee, cotton, sugar, spices, tamarinds, dates, & numerous other fruits, balm, acacia, & various gums, resins, & drugs. Some valuable woods are produced, but Arabia has no forest, properly so called. The horse, which has been carefully bred here for several thousand years, forms an important branch of traffic. The wild ass of the desert is renowned for size & strength. The camel is the principal beast of burden, & the breed of Oman is celebrated for its beauty & fleetness; oxen, sheep, goats, & buffaloes, are the other domestic animals. Mineral products are little known, but understood to comprise the onyx, emerald, basalt, blue alabaster, iron, & silver. The inhabitants settled around the coast appear to have a distinct origin from the Bedwins or true Arabs, who are the traditionally reputed descendants of Ishmael, & wander with their flocks & herds, dwelling in tents, & subsisting partly by plunder. The Wahhabees, who form a distinct sect of Mohammedans, occupy the interior of the country, having subjected a great portion of it to their dominion at the commencement of the present century. Their capital is at Der'ayyah. Agricultural processes are very rude, & manufs. perhaps at a lower ebb than in any other semi-civilized country. The Bedwin women weave hair tent-covers, & bags; & coarse linen & woollen fabrics, rude matchlocks, lance heads, & other arms, copper & tinned vessels, are made on the W. & S. coasts, mostly by foreigners. In Oman, silk & cotton turbans, sashes, woollen & hair cloaks, canvas, arms, earthen jars, & gunpowder, are made; but most other manufactured goods are obtained from abroad, in return for the native produce. In spite of the backward condition of the population, the trade of Arabia is considerable, & large quantities of merchandise are brought by caravans & by sea from all the surrounding countries, partly for internal consumption, & partly for distribution among the numerous pilgrims & merchants who resort to the holy cities Mecca & Medina. Mocha & Loheia are centres of a large coffee trade. Muscat has lately risen to eminence as an entrepôt for the trade with India & the Persian Gulf, & dows or ships of a superior kind are built there, which occasionally perform voyages to India. Jiddah or Djidda, the port of Mecca, is the other principal commercial town. A part of Arabia is under Egyptian rule; other parts compose the imamats of Muscat & Yemen, the first-named of which is a dominion of some consequence. The rest of the country is shared among an uncertain number of petty states. The gov. of the Bedwins is strictly patriarchal in each of the numerous tribes. The religion of the country is Islamism, which had its origin here towards the end of the 6th century, replacing the Sabaism & Judaism which had previously been the prevailing forms of worship. The Arabic language, called vulgar, to distinguish it from that of the Koran, is used over all the N. of Africa, & extends even to the S.E. of Asia, being among the most widely spread on the globe. The literary Arabic is still used in the liturgy of all Mussulmans. It was long the language of the sciences, arts, & civilization, & its literature is the richest of all the ancient nations of the East. Literature & the arts are now almost unknown to the present semi-barbarous race of inhabitants. For further details see *Jomard, Histoire de l'Egypte, sous Moh. Aly, Paris*, 1847, & *M'Culloch's Geog. Dictionary*.

ARACAN, or ARRACAN, a British prov. of Further-India, presid. Bengal, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, betw. lat. 16° & 22° 30′ N., & lon. 92° & 94° E., having E. the Burmese dom., from which it is separated by a high mntn. range, & N. the British dist., Chittagong. Area estim. at 16,500 sq. m. Pop. 230,000. Coast swampy & very unhealthy, but there are many good harbors, & large isls. Chf. rivs. the Aracan, Myoo, Ayeng, & Sandoway, all in some degree navig. Forests very extensive. Chf. products, rice, indigo, cotton, timber, salt, oil, buffalo hides & horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, & fruits exported to Bengal & Chittagong, in return for betel, & British & Indian manufs. Iron, coal, & naphtha are found along the coast. Aracan is subdivided into the dists. of Akyab, Ramree, Aeng, & Sandoway; chief town Aracan; chief military station, Kyouk Phyoo. This prov. was conquered by the Burmese in 1784, & taken from them by the British in 1824.—*Aracan*, the cap. town of this prov., is situated on a branch of the Kuladyne r., 50 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20° 35′ N.; lon. 93° 15′ E. It stands enclosed by low hills & marshes, & has fortifications, an anc. palace, & numerous pagodas. Next to Akyab, it is the chief mart in the prov. for British manufs. & Pegu silks. Pop. est. at 10,000.—*Aracan or Kuladyne River*, rises in the Burmese dom., lat. 23° N., & lon. 94° E., & after a generally S.ward course of 200 m., enters the Bay of Bengal in Aracan, 15 m. N.E. Akyab. It is navigable in its latter part for vessels of 250 tons burden.

ARACATI, a small town of Brazil, prov. & 75 m. S. E. Ceara, on the Jaguaribe, near its mouth in the Atlantic, with a consid. trade. Pop. 1,600.

ARACENA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Huelva, 33 m. N.W. Sevilla. Pop. 4,370.

ARAD (Old), (Germ. Alt-Arad), a town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Maros, 59 m. E.S.E. Szegedin, cap. co., with a citadel, & 14,000 inhabs., including many opulent Jews; it is a Greek bishop's see, & has a gymnasium, & a seminary for teachers, manuf. of tobacco, a large trade in corn, & the greatest cattle market in Hungary. It was formerly strongly fortified.

ARAD (New), (Germ. Neu Arad), a town of Hungary, on lt. b. of the Maros, opp. Alt Arad. Pop. 4,000. It was fortfd. by Prince Eugene of Savoy.

ARAFAT (Mt.), a hill in Arabia, 16 m. E. Mecca, & a principal object of Mahommedan pilgrimage to that city.

ARAFURA (Sea of). N. of Australia. [Papua.]

ARAGON (Kdgm. of), one of the provs. into which, previous to 1833, the Spanish monarchy was divided, is situated at the N.E. of the peninsula, betw. lat. 40° 2′ & 42° 54′ N., & lon. 2° 10′ W., & 1° 45′ E., bound N. by the Pyrenees, E. by Catalonia & port of Valencia, S. Valencia, & part of Castilla Nueva, W. Navarra, & Castilla. Pop. 1849, 847,105. Cap. Zaragoza. It is divided into the provs. of Huesca, Teruel, & Saragossa. This territory is covered with elev. mntns., the highest of which is Mt. Perdido, 11,274 ft. Its climate cold in the mntns., is mild & even warm in the valleys. The soil is very fertile, but agriculture is defective. Chf. products, wheat, barley, maize, wine, & olives; the mntns. furnish excellent pasture, the wool is of first quality, & minerals are abundant. The kdgm. of Aragon was founded in 1034, & was united to the crown

of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic, who married Isabella in 1474.

ARAGON (Riv. of), a riv. of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, & flowing through Navarre, joins the Ebro opp. Alfaro, after a S.W. course of 80 m. Chief affl. the Arga. On it are the towns Verdun & Sanguessa.

ARAGON (Imp. Canal of), Spain, Aragon, extends in the direction of the Ebro, from Tudela, to near Sastago & Tauste. Length opened 80 m., average width, 60 ft., depth, 9 ft. It is mostly lined by massive high walls, is navigable for boats of from 60 to 80 tons, & crosses the Jalon r. by an aqueduct 4,800 ft. in length. Begun by Charles V. in 1528; it remained in an unfinished state for nearly 200 years. It is now in active operation, but the rev. in 1841–1844 was considerably under the expenditure.

ARAGONA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 74 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,550. It has an old castle, with fine paintings, & antiquities. Near it is the curious mud volcano of Maccaluba.

ARAGUAYA, a large r. of Brazil, rises in the Serra Sciada, with many branches. Lat 18° 10′ S., lon. 51° 30′ W.; flows northward betw. the provs. Goyaz & Matto Grosso, & joins the Tocantins at San Joao, after a total course of at least 1,000 m., about the middle of which it separates into 2 arms, inclosing the isl. Santa Anna, 200 m. in length. The E. branch is called the Furo.

ARAKHOVA, a vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on the S. decliv. of Mt. Parnassus, 15 m. W.N.W. Lebadea.

ARAL, an inland sea of Asia, Kirghis territ., betw. lat. 43° & 47° N., & lon. 58° & 61° 30′ E., & the most extens. lake in the E. hemisphere next to the Caspian, from which it is distant 200 m. E. Area estim. at 23,300 sq. m. Estim. height above the Caspian, 117 feet. It is shallow, contains numerous isls., & receives the Oxus & Jaxartes on the S. & E.; but as it has no outlet, it is kept at its level solely by the evaporation from its surface. Its water is salt; coasts flat & sandy, & destitute of towns.

ARAMENGO, an anc. town of the Sardinian sta., Piedmont, prov. Asti. Pop. 1,080.

ARAMINGO, cor. dist., Philadelphia co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 694.

ARAMON, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, 15 m. E.N.E. Nimes. Pop. 2,640, with manufs. of saltpetre, &c.

ARAN, a valley of Spain, prov. Lerida, surrounded by the elev. summits of the Pyrenees, & liable to dangerous avalanches.

ARANDA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, cap. jud. dist. same name, Old Castile, prov., & 48 m. S. Burgos, on rt. b. of the Duero. Pop. 4,122. It was in anc. times a fortification of some importance, & still retains part of its walls, which were made available in the late civil wars.

ARANJUEZ, *Ara-Jovis*, a town & royal residence of Spain, on lt. b. of the Tagus, N. Castile, prov. & 27 m. S.S.E. Madrid. Elev. 1,640 ft. Ordinary pop. 3,639. As a place of recreation for the court, this t. combines all that is useful & agreeable; palaces, hotels, cafés, & numerous public gardens, spacious streets, & elegant squares, theatres, & bull-rings. It has also a hospital, & institution for public instruction.

ARANSAS, p-o., Refugio co., Texas. Situated on a small r. bearing the same name.

ARANYOS, a riv. of Austria, Transylvania, which passes Thorneburg, & joins the Maros on left.—II. a t. of Hungary, N.W. Buda. Pop. 1,800.

ARAPILES, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 4 m. S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 336. This was the scene of the sanguinary engagement called the battle of Salamanca, in which the allies under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont, 22d July, 1812.

ARARAT, p-o., Patrick co., Va.

ARARAT, MT. (Turkish *Agri Dagh*, Armen. *Masis*), a famous mntn. of Armenia, & the culminating point of W. Asia, at the junction of the Russian, Turkish, & Persian empires, on the N.W. border of the prov. Azerbijan, 85 m. N.N.W. Khoi. Lat. of princip. summit 39° 42′ N.; lon. 44° 35′ E. The 2 peaks Ari dagh & Allah dagh, attain & surpass the limit of perpetual snow. The N.W. peak is the highest, & acc. to Prof. Parrot of Dorpat, 17,210 ft. above the sea. There are abundant traces of volcanic action on & around this cone. Ararat is commonly held to be the place where the ark rested after the flood; but local tradition assigns the place of this occurrence also to Mt. Joody, about 170 m. S.W., & immed. above the plain of Mesopotamia, & the same distinction is claimed for several other heights in Asia.

ARAS, *Araxes*, a riv. of Armenia, rises in the Turkish pash. Erzeroum, near lat. 41° 30′ N., & lon. 41° 10′ E.; flows eastward, dividing the territories of Russia & Persia, & joins the Kur, within the Russ. dom., 60 m. W. of its mouth in the Caspian. Total course upwards of 500 m., very rapid, but often fordable. Chf. affls. Arpa-Chai & Kara-Su. On it are the towns of Abbasabad & Teri-Kala.

ARATICA, one of the Society isls., Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 26′ S.; lon. 145° 39′ 46″ W., & 8 m. in length by 5 m. across.

ARATOR, p-o., Pettis co., Mo., 58 W. by N. Jefferson city, 994 W.

ARAUCANIA, an indep. territory of S. America, betw. lat. 37° & 39° S., & lon. 70° & 75° W., having E. the Andes, W. the Pacific O., & N. & S. the territ. of Chile. Estim. area 28,000 sq. m. Surface mntnous. Chf. rivs. the Biobio on the N., & the Valdivia on the S. frontier. No aboriginal race in America has so boldly & successfully resisted Europeans as the Araucanians, who are still indep. of the Chileans, though the latter claim the nominal sovereignty of their country. They are chiefly employed in rearing live stock, but have some manufs., & possessed various useful arts before their intercourse with the Spaniards. The country is divided into 4 tetrarchies or districts, each having a governor. Their form of government is a mixture of democracy & aristocracy.

ARAUCO, a maritime fortress of Chili, on the bay of Arauco, 35 m. S.S.W. Concepcion, built to restrain the incursions of the Araucanians.—II. a dist. of the dep. La Rioja, Plata Confederation.

ARAVARCOURCHY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist Coimbra, 54 m. S.W. Trichinopoly.

ARAYO NUDO, v., Taos co., N. Mexico, 50 N. Santa Fe. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 350 inhabitants.

ARBA, p-o., Randolph co., Ia.

ARBACOOCHE, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

ARBE, the most N. of the Dalmatian isls., Adriatic, on the coast of Croatia. Lat. 44° 47′ N.; lon. 14° 51′ E. Pop. 3,500. The town Arbe, on its S. coast, has 1,100 inhabs., & is a bishop's see.

ARBELA, p-o., Scotland co., Mo.

ARBIL or ERBIL, *Arbela*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 40 m. E. by S. Mosul. Pop. 6,000. The mod. town, enclosed by a bastioned brick wall, mounting some cannon, is on a mound 60 or 70 ft. in height, at the foot of which is a ruined suburb. It has some large mosques, baths, & bazaars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final & decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 331.—II. *Arbela of Galilee*. Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid (Arab. *Irbid*), is on the W. side of the L. of Tiberias, 3¼ m. N.W. Tiberias; adjoining are some remarkable caverns.—A vill. E. of the Jordan, 28 m. S.E. Tiberias, is also called Arbela.

ARBIRLOT, a marit. pa., Scotl., co. Forfar, 2 m. W. Arbroath. Estim. area, 5,000 acres. Pop. 990. On the riv. Elliot is Kelly castle, the property of Ld. Panmure, sole propr. of the pa.

ARBOGA, a town of Sweden, læn & 30 m. S.W. Westerås. Pop. 1,774. It is famous for its beer, & has an active general & transit trade with Stockholm, by the Arboga riv. & Mælar lake.—The *Arboga Canal* unites the lakes Mælar & Hielmar.

ARBOIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., on the Cuisanc, 6 m. N.E. Poligny, elev. 940 ft. Pop. (1846) 6,370. It has flatting mills, manufs. of earthenware & paper, & sev. Roman & middle age remains.

ARBON, *Arbor Felix*, a town of Switzerl., cant. Thurgau, 15 m. S.E. Constance, on its lake, with 1,000 inhabs. employed in cotton manufs.

ARBORFIELD, a pa. Engl., co. Berks, on the Loddon, 4 m. W.S.W. Oakingham. Area, 1,466 ac. Pop. 316. Cattle fair, Oct. 5.

ARBORITE, p-o., Pike co., Ala.

ARBORY, a pa. of the isl. of Man. Pop. 1,593.

ARBORIO, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. & 10 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. 1,200.

ARBOS, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Foix, prov. & 22 m. N.E. Tarragona. Pop. 1,200. It was burned by the French in 1808, in revenge for its brave resistance.

ARBROATH or ABERBROTHWICK, a parl. bor., sea-port, & pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, at the mouth of the Brothwick, in the North Sea, 16 m. N.E. Dundee, & 15 m. E.S.E. Forfar, with both of which it is connected by r. r. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 10,030; of parl. bor., 1851, 16,986; do. of the town, 8,302. The town, a good deal enlarged of late, has a handsome town-house, a prison, academy, publ. library, & a signal tower, communicating with the Bell-rock lighthouse, 12 m. distant. Harbor protected by a pier, admits in general only vessels of 100 tons, but the construction of a new harb. was begun in 1841. Arbroath has manufs. of Osnaburghs, brown linens, canvas, &c., with spinning mills & bleaching works. Mkt., Sat.; fairs, Jan. 31, third Wed. in June, & July 18. It unites with Inverberbie, Forfar, &c., in sending 1 member to H. of C. The celeb. "Abbey of Aberbrothock," founded about 1178, is now a picturesque ruin.

ARBUCKLE, p-o., Mason co., Va., 354 W. by N. Richmond, 367 W.

ARBUS, a vill. isl. of Sardinia, prov. Iglesias, 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. with comm. 2,860 employed in adjacent lead mine, & manufacs. of cloth.

ARBUTHNOT, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. S.W. Stonehaven. Estim. area, 9,890 ac., two-thirds cultivated. Pop. 1,002.

ARC, a riv. of the Sard. States, rises in Mt. Iseran, & joins the Isere near Aiguebelle, after a N.W. course of 40 m. It passes the towns Lonslebourg, St. Jean de Maurienne, & Aiguebelle.—II. a riv. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Etang de Berre, after a W. course of about 30 m.—III. vills. of France, deps. Doubs, Haute Saône, & Côte-d'-or.

ARCACHON (BASSIN D'), a bay of France formed by the ocean, on the coast of the dep. Gironde. It is much frequented by foreigners, who there load cargoes of resin & pitch. The riv. Legre falls into this bay. On its S. side is the Port de la Teste, which communicates by railroad with Bordeaux.

ARCADIA, p-o., Washington co., R. I.

ARCADIA, p-o., Hamilton co., Ia.

ARCADIA, p-o., Morgan co., Ill., 40 S.W. Springfield, 820 W.

ARCADIA, t., Wayne co., N.Y., 5 W. Lyons, 190 W.N.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil sandy & calcareous loam. Gypsum is found & quarried. Watered by Mud cr. It has 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,980; 1850, 5,145.

ARCADIA, p. o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

ARCADIA, p-o., Madison co., Mo., S.E. Jefferson city.

ARCADIA, p. o., Bienville pa., La.

ARCADIA, an anc. prov. of Greece, in the centre of the Morea. Pop. 1851, 119,540. The country is mountainous, & affords excellent pasturage.

ARCANUM, p. v., Darke co., O., on the Greenville & Miami r. r.

ARCE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 10¼ m. S.S.W. Sora. Pop. 4,356.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, an anc. town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Chaumont on the Anjou. Pop. 1,536, who manuf. woollens.

ARCENE, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1,250.

ARCHAIG (LOCH,) a beautiful lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, 1 m. W. Loch Lochy. Length about 17 m.; breadth from 1 to 1½ m. It is highly picturesque, though little visited by tourists.

ARCHANGEL, a gov. in the N.E. of European Russia, betw. lat. 61° & 71° N., & lon. 29° & 68° E.; comprising most part of Russ. Lapland, & all the country W. of the Ural mntns., & N. of the govs. Vologda & Olonetz, with the isls. Waigatz, Dolgoi, & Novaia-Zémlia; & having W. Olonetz, Uleaborg, & Lapland, & N. the White Sea & Arctic Ocean. Estim. Area, 322,500 sq. m., & pop. (1846) 253,000. It nearly surrounds the White Sea, & is watered by the rivs. Petchora, Mezen, Dwina, Onega, Pinega, Outcha, &c. In the N. the rivs. are ice-bound from Oct. to May. Surface mntnous. in the N., flat & marshy in the S., & abounding in excellent pasturage. Very little corn is raised, but a good deal of hemp & flax, which, with timber, cordage, matting, leather, tallow, pitch, turpentine, & potash, form the principal exports. Forests very extensive; & the inhabs. are mostly occupied in hunting & fishing. Near Kholmagory excellent cattle are reared; & around Archangel they manuf. coarse linens, & engage in ship-building. The pop. originally Finnish, is now mostly Russian; the Samoyedes in the N.E. number only from 6,000 to 7,000 persons. Chief towns, Archangel the cap., Chenkoursk, Onega, Mezen, Cola, Pinega, & Kholmogory, each of which gives name to a district.

ARCHANGEL, or ARKHANGEL, an archiepiscopal & commercial city of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on rt. b. of the Dwina, near its mouth, in the White Sea, & in lat. 64° 32′ 8″ N.; lon. 40° 33′ E. Pop. 25,000, or according to Balbi (1844) only 10,500. It is built of wood; the great market, built of stone, & the offices of the military marine, are its princip. constructions. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, with 9 professors, a gymnasium, a school of navig., & a magnetic observatory. Archangel is the seat of a dep. of the Russian military marine, & has an exten. company established for commerce & herring fishing. It was the only place of marit. commerce in the empire previous to the founding of St. Petersburg, after which it began to decline; yet it has always retained the trade of Siberia, & a great part of Eur. Russia, & its merchants extend their negotiations to the frontiers of China. Owing to the rigor of the climate, its port is open only from July to Sept. Chief imports, colonial goods, salt, woollens, & hardwares.

ARCHANGEL, (NEW), Russ. America. [SITKA.]

ARCHANGELSK, (MALO,) a town of Russia in Europe, gov. & 85 m. S.E. Orel. Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Olonetz, & 55 m. N.E. Kargopol.

ARCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Murcia, with extensive warm baths (temp. 126° Fahr.), & Roman antiquities.

ARCHER, p-t., Harrison co., O., 122 E. by N. Columbus, 202 W. Drained by Stillwater r., & tributaries. Pop. 1840, 1,012; 1850, 875.

ARCHER'S SETTLEMENT, v., Monroe co., O., has a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

ARCHIBALD, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 25 m. N.E. from Wilkesbarre, on r. r. connected with the Delaware & Hudson canal, & on the Lackawanna river. It is in the midst of a rich coal mining district, & is rapidly growing in importance. Pop. 1,200.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 33 m. N. Malaga. Pop. 7,611.—II. a town of S. America. Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito.

ARCHIPELAGO, a term formerly applied exclusively to the isls. of the Egean sea, but now to any collection of contiguous isls. The Grecian archip. consists of all the isls. between continental Greece & Asia Minor, belonging partly to the kgdm. of Greece, & partly to Turkey, the principal being Naxos, Paros, Milo, Tinos, Lemnos, Thasos, Mytilene, Scio, Cos, & Rhodes. For the other archips., see their several prefixes, as the Asiatic or Eastern Archip., the Mergui Archip., &c.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. arrond. on the Aube, 16 m. N. by E. Troyes. Pop. 2,665. It is pretty well built, has manufs. of cotton stockings & yarn, & is an entrepôt for iron, & for the wooden wares made in the Vosges. On 20th March, 1814, Napoleon defeated a division of the Allied army near this place.

ARCO, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. & 8 m. W. Roveredo, on the Sorca, with 2,100 inhabs., an old castle, & manufs. of silk.

ARCOLA, p-o., Loudon co., Va., 141 N. Richmond, 36 W.

ARCOLA, p. o., Warren co., N. C.

ARCOLA, p-v., Madison t., Lake co., O. It has 2 blast furnaces, which yield 1,400 tons of fine iron castings annually, a steam grist m., & 150 inhabs.

ARCOLA, an anc. town of Piedmont, prov. Levante, celeb. for its wines. Pop. 2,350.

ARCOLE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 15 m. E.S.E. Verona, on the Alpone, an affl. of the Adige. Pop. 1,600. Arcole is celebrated for its victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, 17th Nov. 1796.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. & 29 m. N.E. Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the rt. b. of the Guadelete. Pop. 11,272. It was formerly strongly fortified, but now only part of its walls remain. Chief manufs. tanned leather, which is celeb. in the country, & the first established in Andalucia; thread, & ropes. There are several vills. in Spain & Portugal named ARCOS.

ARCOT, (NORTH & SOUTH,) two contig. marit

dists. of British India, presid. Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon river on the S. to the frontier of the Nellore dist., on the N. & E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, & Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. United area, 12,700 sq. m. Pop. 1,957,000. Surface low near the sea, inland hilly, with extens. jungles. Chief rivers the Coleroon & Palaur; & on the N.E. coast is the Pulicat lake. A good deal of rice & other grains is raised, & many piece goods were formerly made here, but these are now superseded by European fabrics. Chief city & towns, Arcot, Vellore, & Cuddalore.—*Arcot*, a city, cap. dist. N. Arcot, & formerly the cap. of the Carnatic prov., on the Palaur, 64 m. W. by S. Madras. It is enclosed by walls; has some fine mosques, tombs, & a ruined palace of its former nabobs. The ramparts of a former fort still remain, & protect the city from the inundations of the river.

ARCS (LES.) *Castrum de Arcubus*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 5 m. S. Draguignan, near the Argens. Pop. 1,910.

ARCTIAS, a small isl. of the Black Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 2 m. W.N.W. Kerahsun.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a region of N. America, between Hudson bay & the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The E. portion rises steep from the shore, the interior is unknown, & the W. portion is called the "*Barren Grounds*." The whole region is nearly destitute of wood, but its surface is covered by low hills.

ARCTIC OCEAN, that portion of the N. Sea which extends from the arctic circle (lat. 66° 30′ N.) to the N. pole. It receives the waters of the northern slopes of the great continents, & is the recipient of the drainage of an area of 3,751,270 sq. ms. It enters deeply, in the form of gulfs, bays, &c., into the N. parts of the continents of both Hemispheres. The principal of these indentations are the White Sea, in Europe; Sea of Kara, Gulfs of Obe & Yenisee, in Siberia, & Baffin Bay in N. America. It is united to the Pacific by Behring Strait, & to the Atlantic by Davis' Strait, & a wide sea extending from Greenland on the W. to Norway & Lapland on the E. This portion of the Arctic Ocean is occupied centrally by Greenland, & on the E. is the extensive group of Spitzbergen, the small island of San Mayen, & Iceland. West of Greenland, & divided from it by Davis' Strait & Baffin Bay, are a considerable number of islands of great size, which have been but imperfectly explored. The region north of lat. 70° is the most dreary on the face of the globe.

The shores are covered with eternal snows, & the surface of the sea, when its icy covering is rent asunder, presents a series of huge floating masses in perpetual motion, & whose tremendous collisions are attended with the most appalling sounds. Dense fogs, violent storms, & endless nights, add to the horrors of the scene. In the region of Spitzbergen, the sun is not seen for several months in the year, & the thermometer rarely rises above 45° Fahr.; while there is but one month in the year (July), in which snow does not fall. The only, or at least the greatest degree of light, the inhabitants enjoy during their long winters, or from the latter end of September to the beginning of May, is that which proceeds from the borrowed lustre of the moon, the stars, the aurora, or the snow blink. This Ocean freezes even in summer, & during the eight winter months a continuous body of ice extends over its entire surface, filling the area of the circle of betw. 3,000 & 4,000 miles in diameter. The icebergs, of which vast numbers are continually in motion wherever an opening appears, vary from a few yards to miles in circumference, & rise to hundreds of feet in height. The ice in these regions is very transparent, compact, & remarkable for the variety & beauty of its tints. The water is extremely pure, shells being distinctly visible at a depth of 80 fathoms. The pressure of the water at a depth of 1¼ m. has been found to be 2,809 lbs. on a square inch of surface.

The history of adventure in the Arctic Seas presents a striking disproportion between effort & achievement. All that human daring can do, has been done to open up the mysteries of these dreary regions. The first attempt to explore the polar seas, was made in 1553, by Willoughby & Chancellor, who were sent out with instructions to ascertain if there was a N. E. passage, or if they could reach China by passing to the N. of Europe & Asia. Willoughby reached Nova Zembla, but he & all his crew were frozen to death. Chancellor entered the White Sea, & thus opened a communication with Russia. Capt. Cook reached Icy Cape from the Pacific, in 1778. In 1607 Capt. Hudson was sent out to attempt to discover the N.W. passage, & reached the lat. of 81°, but was under the necessity of putting back, on account of the ice. In 1773 this experiment was again tried by an expedition under the command of Capt. Phipps, who advanced about as far as Capt. Hudson had previously done; & a similar attempt was made in 1818, which proved equally unfortunate, under Capt. Buchan. In 1818 Capt. Ross attempted a N.W. passage, & passed through Lancaster Sound. In 1819 Capt. Parry reached lon. 110° W., & in 1821-23 examined the coast to the N. of Hudson Bay; in 1824 he reached Prince Regent Inlet. In 1820 Capt. Franklin was sent overland to explore the N. coast of America, to the W. of Mackenzie's river; & at the same time Capt. Beechey was despatched to meet him in Behring Strait. The two expeditions approached each other to within a distance of 146 m., but returned without meeting. In 1827 Capt. Parry was sent out to penetrate as far as possible in the direction of the Pole in boats & sledges, over the ice, & he reached about 82° 40′, the highest latitude yet attained. In 1829-33 Capt. Ross sailed up Prince Regent Inlet, ascertained that there is no communication between the Arctic Ocean & the Atlantic S. of Barrow Strait. The expedition sent out in search of the long desired route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Polar Seas, commanded by Sir John Franklin, sailed in 1845, with two ships, the Erebus & Terror, & has not since been heard of. Several expeditions have been despatched in search of the missing navigator & his companions, but hitherto without success. One of these expeditions, commanded by Capt. Kellet, attained, on August 15, 1849, the lat. of 71° 12′ N., lon. 170° 10′ W.; & on the 16th discovered an almost inaccessable island of granite, rising 1,400 ft. above the sea, beyond which a range of high land was seen; but constant snow storms compelled him to quit the neighborhood without doing more, to prevent his being hemmed in by the pack ice.

The long absence of the Expedition under the command of Capt. Franklin, & the unsuccessful efforts made from Britain to ascertain the fate of the missing navigators, induced Lady Franklin to appeal to America for aid in seeking for her husband & his companions. Her appeal was responded to by Henry Grinnell. He purchased vessels, which, with the countenance & aid of the United States Government, were sent to assist in the search. This munificent act of Mr. Grinnell is without a precedent. It was an undertaking by a private citizen of one country to seek out & restore to their homes, if possible, the officers & crews of the absent ships of another. The American Searching Vessels were placed under the command of Lieutenant De Haven, of the United States Navy. The Rescue, the foremost vessel of the American Expedition, entered Wellington Channel in company with the Assistance, the foremost vessel of all the British Expeditions, on the 24th of August, 1850; & when, at the close of the season, it became apparent that no farther progress could be made, the American vessels, *without the aid of steam*, were at the farthest point that was made by any vessel of the three British Expeditions then engaged in the search, all of which had been assisted by steam on their outward voyage, when in, & while crossing Baffin Bay. The Expeditions of Ross, Austin, & Penny, made harbors. The Americans were afloat the whole of a long arctic winter, at the mercy of the winds, the currents, & the ice. On the 18th of September De Haven was north of Cape Bowden, the most northern point seen by Parry in 1819, & farther north within Lancaster sound than had been attained by any vessel of all the Exploring & Searching Expeditions. His discoveries began at Cape Bowden, on the 17th of September; by the end of the month he was at 75° 25′ N. Here he saw hitherto unknown land to the East, & the West, & far to the North. Of this new discovered land he gave the name of GRINNELL LAND; & to a height of land seen, Mount Franklin; & named the bodies of water, Maury channel, &c. The following season this country was explored by passing over the ice much farther west, by Capt. Penny & others of the British Navy. The name of GRINNELL LAND has been ungenerously omitted from the charts of this region, published by the British Admiralty, & the name of *Albert Land* supplies its place. The names

Mt. Franklin, De Haven bay, &c., have been omitted, & others supplied. How magnanimous!!! The great Geographical Problem that for ages has baffled the world, has been solved the past year (1853). Although no ship has yet actually made the North West passage, yet navigators coming from the West & navigators coming from the East, have met together & shaken hands across the ice. To Commander McClure of the British Navy belongs this honor.

Of the expedition & its objects, from the U. States, now in the Arctic Seas, Dr. Kane, the commander, has thus spoken:

"The question of access to the Arctic Pole, the penetration to this open sea, is now brought again before us, not as in the days of Hudson, & Scoresby, & Parry, a curious problem for scientific inquiry, but as an object claiming philanthropic effort, & appealing thus to the sympathies of the whole civilized world,—the rescue of Sir John Franklin & his followers. The recent discoveries by the united squadrons of De Haven & Penny, of Franklin's first winter quarters at the mouth of Wellington Channel, aided by the complete proofs since obtained that he did not proceed to the east or west, render it beyond conjecture certain that he passed up Wellington Channel to the North. Here we have lost him; &, save the lonely records upon the tombstones of his dead, for years he has been lost to the world. To assign his exact position is impossible: we only know that he has travelled up this land-locked channel, seeking the objects of his enterprise to the North & West."

"My plan of search is based upon the probable extension of the land masses of Greenland to the far north—a view yet to be verified by travel, but sustained by the analogies of physical geography."

"The point I would endeavor to make would be the highest attainable seats of Baffin Bay, from the sound known as Smith Sound, & advocated by Baron Wrangell as the most eligible site for reaching the North Pole. As a point of departure, it is 220 miles to the north of Beechy Island, the starting point of Sir Edward Belcher, & 70 miles north of the utmost limits seen or recorded in Wellington Channel. The party to consist of some thirty men, with a couple of launches, sledges, dogs, & gutta percha boats. The provision to be pemmican, a preparation of dried meat, packed in cases impregnable to the appetite of the polar bear. The brig furnished by Mr. Grinnell, is admirably strengthened & fully equipped to meet the peculiar trials of the service. After reaching the settlement of Uppernavik, we take in a supply of Esquimaux dogs, & a few picked men to take charge of the sledges.

"We then enter the ice of Melville Bay, & if successful in penetrating it, hasten to Smith Sound, forcing our vessel to the utmost navigable point, & there securing her for the winter. The operations of search, however, are not to be suspended. Active exercise is the best safe-guard against the scurvy; & although the darkness of winter will not be in our favor, I am convinced that with the exception, perhaps, of the solstitial period of maximum obscurity, we can push forward our provision depôts, by sledge & launch, & thus prepare for the final efforts of our search. The sledges which constitute so important a feature of our Expedition, & upon which not only our success but our safety will depend, are to be constructed with extreme care. Each sledge will carry the blanket, bags, & furs, of six men, together with a measured allowance of pemmican; a light tent of India-rubber cloth will be added; but for our nightly halt the main dependence will be the snow house of the Esquimaux. It is almost incredible, in the face of what obstacles, to what extent a well-organized sledge party can advance. The relative importance of every ounce of weight can be calculated, & the system of advanced depôts of provisions organized admirably. Alcohol or tallow is the only fuel; & the entire cooking apparatus, which is more for thawing the snow for tea-water than for heating food, can be carried in a little bag. It is my intention to cover each sledge with a gutta percha boat. Thus equipped, we follow the tract of the coast, seeking the *open water*. Once there, if such a reward awaits us, we launch our little boats, & bidding God speed us, embark upon its waters." The echo of every American heart is, "God speed him." See GRINNELL LAND.

ARCUEIL, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 3 m. S. Paris, on the r. r. from Paris to Sceaux. Pop. 2,174. A fine aqueduct, constructed by Mary de Medicis, conveys water from Rungis to Paris. There is also the remns. of a Rom. aq.

ARCY-SUR-CURE, a vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 14 m. S.E. Auxerre, with 1,495 inhabs., & near some stalactitic caverns of great beauty.

ARD (LOCH,) a small & fine lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. & 2 m. W. Aberfoyle, & one of the sources of the River Forth.

ARDABIL, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Kara-su, 90 m. E. by N. Tabriz. Houses mean & small, built of mud or bricks, & surrounded by a mud wall; the fortress is built in the European style.

ARDAGH, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, co. & 5¼ m. S.E. Longford. Area of pa. 11,417 ac. Pop. 4,524; of vill. 165. It has an old church, & was, until 1685, the seat of a bishopric, now united to Tuam. There are other 4 pas. of same name.—I. 4¼ m. W. Youghal, co. Cork.—II. 5 m. W. Raithkeale, co. Limerick.—III. 2¼ m. W.S.W. Ballin, co. Mayo.—IV. 4¼ m. N.E. Nobber, co. Meath.

ARDALES, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,800, employed entirely in agriculture. This vicinity was devastated by destructive storms in 1836 & 1840.

ARDARA, a town of Ireland, Ulster co., & 15 m. N.W. Donegal, head of Lochrus Bay. Pop. 603.

ARDATOV, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Simbirsk. cap. circ., on the Alatyr, 14 m. W. Alatyr. Pop. 3,872. It has two cathedrals.—II. gov. & 85 m. S.W. Nijnii Novgorod.

ARDBRACCAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Navan. Area, 6,491 sq. m. Pop. 4,596. Ardb. house, the seat of the bp. of Meath, is one of the finest episc. residences in Ireland.

ARDCHATTAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle. Pop. 1,525.

ARDCLACH, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 6¼ m. S.E. Nairn, on the Findhorn. Pop. 1,278. It is mountainous, well wooded, & affords excel. granite.

ARDEA, a vill. of Italy, Pont. sta., comarca & 20 m. S. Rome, 3 m. from the Mediterr. This ruined cap. of the anc. *Rutili*, having only 100 inhabs., occupies the rock on which stood its anc. citadel, & where some Cyclopean remains are still traceable.

ARDEBYL, a town of Persia. [ARDABIL.]

ARDÈCHE, a riv. of France, rises in the Cevennes mntns., flows generally S.E.ward through the dep. Ardèche, & joins the Rhone on the rt., above Pont St. Esprit, after a course of about 40 m., for the last 8 of which it is navigable. Princip. affl., the Chassezac, on the rt. South of Vallon, the Ardèche passes under a natural bridge called Pont-de l'Arc, formed by an immense rock rising 100 ft. above the river.

ARDÈCHE, a dep. in the S.E. of France, between the deps. Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozere, & H. Lozère, cap. Privas. Area, 538,988 hectares. Pop. 1851, 386,505. Chief rivers, the Rhône forming its E. boundary; the Loire, Cance, Doux, Erieux, & Ardèche, all affls. of the Rhône. Surface mntnous. The soil, generally sandy, is rich in mineralogical products, iron, antimony, coal, &c. Corn deficient, but wine abundant, as well as chestnuts & olives. There are numerous plantns. of mulberry-trees, for the rearing of silk worms, an important source of local wealth; & many cattle are reared. It has manufs. of cloth, cotton, silk, & paper. That part of the dep. which corresponds with the anc. Gévaudan contains a number of extinct volcanoes, the eruptions of which have left traces in the soil. The chief natural curiosities are the Pont-de-l'Arc, on the Ardèche, the Chaussée-des-Géants, near Vals, and the balmes de Mt. Brul, an enormous shaft more than 500 ft. deep, near Rockemaur. The dep. is divided into the arrond. of Privas, Largentière & Tournon. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarais, a dependence of Languedoc.

ARDEE, (ATHERDEE, "town on the Dee"), a munic. bor., town & pa. of Ireland, co. Louth, cap. barony, on the Dee, 12 m. N.W. Drogheda. Area of pa., 4,885 ac.; pop. of do., 6,392; of town, 3,679. It consists mostly of wretched cabins, but has some good houses, with two old castles, one now a court-house, a church of the 13th century, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, union workhouse, dispensary, several schools; and at one end of the town is a remarkable mound called the castle-guard. Corp. rev. about 135*l.* a year. Gen. sessions in Jan. & June; petty sessions weekly.

It has trade in malt & corn. Mkt. Tu. Fairs, mostly for live stock, 7 times a-year.

ARDELAN, a dist. of Persia, Kurdistan, forming a part of the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Chief towns, Senna & Kermanshah.

ARDEN, a township., Engl., N. Riding, York, pa. Hawnby, 10 m. N.E. Thrisk. Area 4,613 ac. Pop. 1851, 148.

ARDENNES (FOREST OF), *Sylva Arduenna*. This region, familiar to the readers of Shakspeare, is a vast system of heights & forests, embracing part of Belgium, the Gd. Duchy of low. Rhine, & the N. of France; extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, & the Sambre, & E. to the Moselle. The Ardennes of Cæsar's time extended to the Rhine, & consisted of an immense forest. At present the name is confined to the chain of wooded heights, which, extending N.W. to S.E. on each side of the Meuse, in the N. of the dep. Ardennes, descend between S. Menehould & Luxembourgh, & are finally lost in the plains of the anc. Champagne.

ARDENNES, a frontier dep., N.E. of France, formed of the N. part of the old prov. Champagne, & a small part of the provs. Picardie & Flandre, named from the mntns. & wooded country of which it forms a part, having N. the Gd. Duchy of Luxemb., W. the dep. Aisne, S. Marne, & E. Meuse. cap. Mezières. Area 517,385 hectares. Pop. 1851, 331,296. Rivs. the Meuse & its affls., the Bar, the Vence, & Sermone; the Aisne & its affls., the Aire, the Vaux, & the Retourne. Climate generally cold & humid: soil mntnous. & much wooded in the N. The dep. contains numer. iron mines, slate & marble quarries, potter's clay, & sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys of the Aisne; cider & beer are made, but little wine. Commerce in grain, horses, sheep & wool. Industry very active in iron ware. It has royal manufs. of fire-arms & metallic wares generally; earthen-ware, glass, marble goods, woollen cloths, shawls, clock-works, & chemical products. Ardennes is divided into the arronds. of Mézieres, Rethel, Roeroy, Sedan, & Vouziers, its chief towns. The Canal of Ardennes connects the Aisne with the Meuse; it leaves the latter river above Donchery, & joins the Aisne at Semuy.

ARDENTES S. MARTIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre, on lt. b. of the Indre, 6 m. S.E. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,054. Imp. manufs. of scythes & tools.—II. *S. Vincent*, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Indre, 5½ m. S.E. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,162.

ARDERSEIR, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. & 10 m. N.E. Inverness, on Moray firth. Pop. 1,241. Rom. antiquities have been discovered here. The whole pa. belongs to the Earl of Cawdor.

ARDES, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, cap. cant., on the Couza, 10 m. S.W. Issoire. Pop. 1,793. It has an active commerce.

ARDESIO, an anc. vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo. Pop. 1,800, with extensive marble quarries.

ARDESTAN, or ARDISTAN, a t. of Persia, prov. & 86 m. N.E. Ispahan.

ARDFERT, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near Ballyheigue bay, 4 m. N.W. Tralee. Area of pa. 6,797 ac.; pop. of ditto, 4,074; of vill. 655. It was formerly a bishop's see, & a pa. of its anc. cathedral is now the pa. church.

ARDFINNAN, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 6½ m. S.W. Clonmel. Area of pa. 1,813 ac. Pop. 1,214. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Prince John in 1184.

ARDGLASS, a sea-port town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish sea, 6 m. S.E. Downpatrick. Area of pa. 1,137 ac.; pop. of ditto, 1,433; of town, 1,066. It stands on elevated ground between two hills, & has many new residences frequented by visitors in the bathing season. A castellated mansion of the chief proprietor is erected on a range of what were formerly spacious warehouses, this town having enjoyed a flourishing commerce during the Lancastrian dynasty. Trade now chiefly in the herring & other fisheries, & the export of corn. It belongs to the port of Killough, 1 m. S.E.ward, & has an inner cove for vessels of 100 tons, besides a large outer harbor for ships of 500 tons, protected by a pier with a lighthouse at its extremity. Mkt. Thursday, & fairs 8 times annully.

ARDILLATS (LES), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Villefranche. Pop. 1,112.

ARDINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the London & Brighton r. r., 4 m. N.E. Cuckfield. Area 3,817 ac. Pop. 666.

ARDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2 m. E. Wantage. Area 1,777 ac. Pop. 375.

ARDISH, or ARDISH, a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & on the N. shore of the Lake of Van, 45 m. W.N.W. Van, & inhabited by about 100 Mohammedan & some Armenian families, mostly cattle-breeders.

ARDLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, with a station on the E. Counties r. r., 4½ m. N.E. Colchester. Area 4,305 ac. Pop. 1,737.

ARDLEY (or AUDLEY) STRETTON, a pa. of Eng. co. Oxford, 4 m. N.W. Bicester. Area 1,463 ac. Pop. 152.

ARDMORE, a maritime town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on Ardmore Head, 4 m. N.E. Youghal. Area of pa. 24,215 ac.; pops. of do., 8,737; of town, 716, mostly employed in fishing. In its churchyard is a well preserved round tower; and its ruined church, a dormitory, a well, & a greatly venerated stone, all bear the name of St. Declan, reputed in early Christian times to have founded a monastery here.

ARDNAGEEHY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Rathcormack. Area 16,335 ac. Pop. 4,726.

ARDNAGLASS BAY, an inlet, W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo. It extends inland for 6 m., with an average breadth of 2 m. It receives the Owenbeg river, & at its head is the town of Ballysadare.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a very extensive pa. of Scotl., cos. Inverness & Argyle, comprising several mntnous. peninsulas on the W. coast, between Lochs Sunart & Moidart, & a vill. 18 m. W. Sunart. Estimated area, exclusive of water, about 200,000 ac. Pop. 5,446. Some of its mountains rise to 3,000 ft. in elevation; & Ardnamurchan Point, lat. 56° 45′ N., lon. 6° 5′ 30″ W., is the westermost point of the mainland of Great Britain.

ARDNAREE, Ireland, co. Mayo, is that part of the town Ballina E. of the riv. Moy. (BALLINA.)

ARDNURCHER, or HORSELEAP, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Westmeath & King's co., 4 m. W.N.W. Kilbeggan. Area 12,012 ac. Pop. 5,687. Here are curious remains of an old baronial castle.

ARDOCH, or BRACO, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. & 4 m. S.S.W. Muthill, near which are traces of a Roman camp, supposed to be the most perfect existing in Britain.

ARDORE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I, cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 7 m. S.S.W. Gerace. Pop. 2,400.

ARDOYE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. (with comm.) 7,400, engaged in linen bleaching, brewing, & manufs. of wax & tallow candles.

ARDRAH, a town of Africa, Guinea, state of Dahomey, 40 m. N.W. Badagry.

ARDRAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7 m. N. by W. Gort. Ac. 17,984. Pop. 4,191.

ARDREA, or ARDREE, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick (which see). Area 7,726 ac. Pop. 5,185. —II. co. Kildare, 1 m. S. Athy. Area 526 ac. Pop. 205.

ARDRES, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Calais. Pop. 1,129. Near this was held, in 1520, the celeb. interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," between Henry VIII. & Francis I. of France.

ARDROSSAN, a sea-port town & pa. of Scotland, co. & 16 m. N.W. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. Estimated area of pa. 9,000 Scotch ac.; pop. of do., 5,581; of town, 2,071. It is now a fashionable bathing-place, with good hotels & handsome villas; & it communicates by a branch r. r. with the Glasgow & Ayr lines at Kilwinning, & by steam-packets with Arran, Belfast & Liverpool. The harbor, formed at an immense expense by the late Earl of Eglintoun, is sheltered by a pier & Horse isl., & has a lighthouse on N.E. Breakwater, Fixed light. Lat. 55° 38′ 27″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ 28″ W. The export of coal from this port has been rapidly increasing, & some shipbuilding is carried on here. Fairs, Tu. before Ayr July fair, & 4th Th. in Nov.

ARDSLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. E. Barnsley. Pop. 1,528.

ARDSLEY, two pas. of England, co. York, West Riding.—I. (*East*) 3½ m. N.W. Wakefield. Area 1,880

ac. Pop. 838.—II. (*West*, or *Woodkirk*), contig. to the foregoing. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 1,429.

ARDSTRAW, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart [N. Stewart], & vills. Ardstraw & Douglas Bridge. Area 44,974 ac. Pop. 17,384. Danish forts & other antiqs. are very numerous in this pa.

ARDTREA, or ARTREA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, partly in co. Tyrone, chiefly in co. Londonderry, & comprising a part of the town of Moneymore. Area 41,895 ac., of which 2,526 ac. are water. Pop. 25,546.

ARDWICK, a chplry. of England, co. Lancaster, 1 m. S.E. Manchester, & within the bounds of its bor. Pop. 15,777. The Sheffield r. r. joins that from Birmingham in this suburb.

AREBO, or AROBO, a town of Africa, Guinea, state & 30 m. S.W. Benin, on the riv. Formosa, 40 m. from its mouth.

ARECIFE, a sea-port town of the Canaries, cap. isl. Lanzarote on its S.E. coast, immediately S. of the small but secure port of Naos. Pop. 2,500, mostly fishermen. In winter its harbor is resorted to by nearly all the isl. boats.

ARELEY (KING'S), a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 3¼ m. S. by E. Bewdley. Area 1,449 ac. Pop. 467.

ARELEY, or ARLEY (UPPER), a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Severn, 3 m. N.N.W. Bewdley. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 667.

ARENA, p. t., Iowa co., Wis. Drained on its N. border by Wisconsin r. The vil. is on the left b. of the r., 36 W. Madison. It has 3 schools. Pop. of t. 1850, 402.

ARENA, a town of Abyssinia, on Howakel bay, W. shore of the Red Sea, 50 m. S.E. Arkiko.

ARENA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Voghera, 18½ m. N.E. Voghera, with anc. castle. Pop. 3,090.

ARENA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 9 m. S.S.W. Monteleone. Pop. 2,000.

ARENAC, co., Mich. Situated on the N.W. side of Saginaw Bay. Contains about 400 sq. m. Drained by Kawkawlin r. & some small streams falling into Saginaw Bay. (Unorganized.)

ARENDAL, a sea-port town of Norway, dist. Nedenæs, near mouth of the Arendal r. in the Skager-rack, 35 m. N.E. Christiansand. Pop. 3,229. It is intersected by canals, & has a fine church, several schools, distilleries, tobacco factories, & ship-building docks; A near it are extensive iron mines.

ARENDONCK, a town of Belgium, prov. & 29 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 3,230, employed in stocking & linen weaving, & in distilling.

ARENDSEE, a town of Prussia, Saxony, 53 m. N. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,016.

ARENTTSVILLE, p-o., Adams co., Pa.

ARENSBURG, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. isl. Oesel, on its S. coast, in the Gulf of Riga. It has an active commerce. Its harbor being shallow, vessels anchor at the "Kettle," 5 m. W. the town, where from 20 to 30 arrive annually, mostly from Lubeck, Sweden, & Holland.

ARENTHON, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny. Pop. 999.

ARENYS DE MAR, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterr., Catalonia, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 4,784. With a few manufs. silk, cotton, hosiery, & lace. Chief exports, wine, timber, & charcoal.—II. (*de Munt*), a little N. the foregoing. Pop. 1,233.

ARENZANO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, divis. & 15 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 3,250.

ARENZVILLE, p-o., Cass co., Ill., 52 S.W. Springfield, 832 W. Pop. 150.

AREQUIPA (VOLCANO OF), this, the most celeb. volcano of the Andes next to Cotopaxi, is in Peru, dep. & about 14 m. E. Arequipa. Height estimated at 18,300 ft., for the upper 500 of which it is commonly covered with snow. It forms a regular cone, truncated at the summit, & has a deep crater, from which ashes & vapor continually issue.

AREQUIPA, the most S. dep. of Peru, extending along the Pacific, betw. lat. 15° & 17° 10′ S., & lon. 70° & 75° W., having N. the deps. Lima, Ayacucho, & Cuzco, on the E., Puno, & S. Moquehua. Pop. of Arequipa, 1850, 119,336; of the prov., 63,816. Chief products, silver, copper, cotton, wool, sugar, & nitre. Chf. towns, Arequipa, Arica, & Camana. *Arequipa*, the cap. of the depart., & chf. city of S. Peru, is situated in an extensive vale in the Andes, 200 m. S.S.W. Cuzco, founded by order of Pizarro in 1536. Pop. est. at from 30,000 to 40,000. Having suffered often & severely from earthquakes, its houses are low, & strongly built of stone. It has a cathedral, numerous convents, a college, workhouse, a bridge over the Chila, & a bronze fountain in its great square; with manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, & stuffs of gold & silver.

ARES, a seaport town of Spain, prov., & 9 m. N.E. Coruna, with ruins of extensive fortifications. Pop. 1,850, chiefly occupied in fishing.

ARETTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lr. Pyrenees, cant. Aramitz. Pop. 1,172.

AREVALO, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. N. Arvila, at the junct. of the Adaja & Arevalillo, with remains of anc. fortifications. Pop. 2,201.

AREZZO, *Arretium*, a city of Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov., on the Chiana, an affl. of the Arno, 38 m. S.E. Florence. Pop. 10,402. Its walls are evidently Etruscan, & it abounds in archit. rems. of the middle ages; but except the ruins of an amphitheatre, its Roman antiquities are scanty. Chf. edifices, a cathedral, & several other churches rich in works of art; the famous *loggie* of Vasari in the principal square, comprising a theatre, & custom-house, town-hall, hospital, a museum, & library; & the house in which Petrarch was born, 20th July, 1304. Anc. *Arretium* was famous for its manuf. of terra-cotta vases; the princip. manufs. of modern Arezzo are woollen stuffs & pins. This city is celeb. for the great number of eminent men who were born in it; among whom may be mentioned, Mecænas, Petrarch, Vasari, Guido, the inventor of musical notation, & the physiologist Redi; Michael Angelo was born in its immed. vicinity, in 1474. Pop. of dep. in 1852, 218,283.

ARGÆUS, MT. (Turk. *Arjish* or *Erjish Dagh*), the loftiest mntn. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, about 12 m. S. Kaisariyeh. Circumf. estim. at 60 m., area at 300 sq. m., & height at 13,100 ft. It is isolated, except on the S.E. side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus chain. Its flanks are studded all round with volcanic cones. The lower line of perpetual snow is elev. 10,700 ft.

ARGAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5¼ m. N.W. Bridlington. Area, 510 ac. Pop. 40.

ARGANDA DEL REY, a t. of Spain, prov. & 16 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,772. An elegant iron bridge over the Jarama, W. of the town, was opened in Oct. 1843.

ARGANIL, a t. of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, 28 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,000.

ARGAUM, a vill. of Central-India, Berar dom., 38 m. W.S.W. Ellichpoor. Here the troops under the Duke of Wellington (then Gen. Wellesley) totally defeated the Nagpoor forces, Nov. 28, 1803.

ARGELÈS, a town of France, dep. Pyrenees Orient., cap. arrond., on the Gave d'Azun, 17 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,718. The town is dirty & unimportant, but finely situated in the valley of Lavedan. Its inhabs. suffer from goitre.—II. a vill. dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,136; formerly a fortified town.

ARGENTA, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 18 m. S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,600.

ARGENTAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arrond., 22 m. N.N.W. Alençon. Pop. 4,760. It is well built & clean, & has manufs. of linens & lace called *point d'Argentan*, with bleaching grounds & tanneries.

ARGENTARIA, *Cimolos*, a small rocky isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 1 m. N.E. of Melos.

ARGENTARO, (MT.,) a mntn. promontory, W. Italy, projecting into the Mediterr. at the S. extremity of Tuscany, immediately W. Orbitello. Lat. 42° 24′ N.; lon. 11° 10′ E.; culminating point *la Cima delle tre Croci*, 1,700 ft. in elev.

ARGENTARO, or EGRISU-TAGH, a mntn. of Turkey in Europe, one of the highest of the Balkan range between Servia & Macedonia.

ARGENTAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 14 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 2,076. Comm. in coal & timber.

ARGENTEUIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 11 m. N.E. Versailles. Pop. 4,569. It was to a monast. in this t. that Heloise retired in 1120, after the misfortunes of Abelard.

ARGENTIERE (L'), a comm. & vill. of France,

dep. Haute Alps, 9 m. S.E. Briançon, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Durance. Pop. 1,233.

ARGENTINE, p-t., Genesee co., Mich. Drained by Shiawassee r. The vill. is on the lt. b. of the riv., 42 E. from Lansing, & has 150 inhabs. Pop. of the t., 1840, 177; 1850, 426.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, or the United States of the Republic of La Plata, S. America. Is between lat. 22° 20′, & 40° 50′ S. lon., 50° 20′ & 71° 30′ W. The Andes divide it on the W. from Chili & the desert of Atacama. On the N. is Bolivia, E. Paraguay, Brazil, & Uraguay, from which States it is separated by the Paraguay, Parana, & Uraguay rivers, S.E. the Atlantic Ocean & S. Patagonia, on which side the Rio Negro forms the frontier. The confederation consists of 13 States & an extensive unappropriated territory called Grand Chaco. The names, sq. ms., population, & capitals of each, are as follows:

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Buenos Ayres	1,940	250,000	Buenos Ayres.
Corrientes	6,000	49,500	Corrientes.
Entre Rios		39,600	Parana.
Santa Fe	1,930	24,200	Santa Fe.
Cordoba	2,160	95,700	Cordoba.
San Luis de la Punta	1,680	39,800	San Luis de la Punta.
Mendoza	2,200	51,000	Mendoz.
San Juan de la Frontera	1,845	30,800	San Juan.
Rioja	2,760	25,300	Rioja.
Catamarca	1,800	44,000	Catamarca.
Santiago del Estero	3,285	54,400	Santiago.
Tucuman	1,980	56,100	Tucuman.
Salta	2,600	69,300	Salta.
Grand Chaco (Indian Territory)			
Total	30,210	824,400	

Of this population about 550,000 were Creoles, Spaniards, &c., aborigines 175,000, & 104,400 negroes.

Except a portion of the Pampas, which is watered by the Rio Negro, Colorado, & Desaguadero rivers, nearly all the country belongs to the basin of the Plata river, the great estuary of which is between the State of Buenos Ayres & Uraguay. The States Mendoza, La Rioja, Catamarca, & Salta, along their W. & N. frontiers, are mountainous, & some elevated ranges are scattered over Cordova & some parts of the country E. of the Parana; but the rest of this region consists chiefly of two immense plains,—the N. watered by the Salado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo, &c., forming part of the Grand Chaco, which extends into the E. half of Bolivia, & the S. or Pampas, a plain covered alternately with luxuriant pasturage, vast crops of gigantic thistles, & interspersed with a multitude of salt lakes, some of a large size. By far the most important product is cattle. Immense numbers of oxen roam at large over the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. Horses also are in immense herds, & mules are bred for sale to Peruvian & other traders. The breeds of sheep & hogs are of inferior quality. The guanaco, llama, & Vicúna, abound in the vicinity of the Andes; & the native animals comprises the puma, jaguar, & armadillo; the biscacha, the burrowings of which render excursions in the Pampas sometimes dangerous; & the small quadrupeds which furnish the nutria & chinchilla skins. Cotton, tobacco, rice, cocoa, sugar cane, & indigo, are raised: maize, wheat, & other grains, are principal articles of culture; other products are cochineal, madder, cinchona bark, Paraguay tea, &c. The exports consist mostly of hides, skins, horns, bones, horse hair, wool, tallow, ostrich feathers, salted meats, crude saltpetre, cocoa, &c., to the value of $10,000,000 annually. In La Rioja, from 8,000 to 10,000 small barrels of strong wine are made annually & sent into Cordova & the neighboring States, & a good deal of full-bodied wine & brandy is sent to Buenos Ayres, from Mendoza. All agricultural processes, however, are in the most backward condition. Salt effloresces in large quantities on the surface of the plains, & there are some mines of rock salt. Coal is reported to be plentiful in the S.W., & sulphur, alum, mineral pitch, &c., in the vicinity of the Andes, but few if any mines are wrought. The Indians of the Chaco manufacture yarns, ropes, fishing nets, & other articles, from the fibres of the aloe, with saddle cloths, blankets, & other fabrics, which they dye with great skill, & sell to their more civilized neighbors; & in Cordova similar goods, morocco leather & tanned wares, are manufactured; but in general manufactured goods are imported from abroad, in return for raw produce. The foreign trade has heretofore been monopolized by Buenos Ayres. The financial returns of 1850 exhibit a prosperous condition. The receipts amounting to $52,266,510 currency, expenditures $50,046,351, leaving a balance in the treasury at the end of the year of $10,050,033, & the amount deposited in the bank $17,553,666, making the total available resources $36,615,699. The national debt in 1850 was $18,283,244, of which sum $13,535,244 constituted the home, & $5,250,000 the foreign debt. The Government is republican, & the legislative power invested in a junta of 44 deputies, one half annually renewed by popular election, & in a senate of 2 deputies from each department. From 1835 a nearly absolute dictatorship existed in the person of Rosas, until 1852, when he was banished the country, & a provisional government established by the assemblage of the governors of the different states or provinces, & the republican form of government restored, & a Director or Captain General elected on the 30th Oct., 1852, & the river La Plata declared free to the commercial traffic & navigation of all nations. This country was discovered in 1517, & settled in 1553 by the Spaniards, under whom it was erected into a vice royalty. The English made an unsuccessful attempt on it in 1807. Its independence of Spain dates from 1816.

ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE, *Argentomagus*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 3,995. Ruins of an ancient castle, & manufactories of woollen cloths.

ARGENTRÉ, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 5 m. S.E. Vitré. Pop. 1,970.—II. (*sous Laval*) dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Laval. Pop. 1,591.

ARGHANA-MA'DEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 33 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 600 families. It has some copper mines, but charcoal has to be brought from a distance for smelting the ore, the coal of its vicinity being of very inferior quality.

ARGIRO-KASTRO, a town Europ. Turkey, 50 m. S.E. Avlona, with a fortified castle. Pop, 4,000.

ARGO, p-o., Carroll co., Ills.

ARGO, p-o., Crawford co., Mo., 73 E. by S. Jefferson city, 917 W.

ARGO, p-o., Hall co., Ga.

ARGO, *Gaugodes* or *Gora*, in isl. in the Nile, Nubia, betw. lat. 19° 10′ & 19° 32′ N. Length, N. to S. 25 m.; breadth 5 m. Soil rich, but only about 1-10th part is cultivated. On it are several vills., the inhabs. of which manuf. cotton cloths & yarn.

ARGOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finisterre, 11 m. N.W. Chateaulin.—II. a hamlet, dep. Finisterre, arrond. Brest, with a small harbor on the German O. —III. comm. & town, dep. Deux-Sévres, with ruins of anc. castle.

ARGOLIS, a depart. of the kdgm. of Greece, Morea, cap. Nauplia, forming a small part of the anc. *Argolis*. & extending along the N. shore of the gulf of same name. Pop. 1852, 105,243.

ARGONNE (FOREST OF), the former name of a country of France, deps. Meuse & Ardennes. It forms a small plateau still partly covered with wood, extending from Toul to Mezières, & separating the basins of the Aisne & Meuse.

ARGOS, a town of Greece, dep. Argolis, 7 m. N.N. W. Nauplia, near the head of its gulf, & 20 m. S.S.W. Corinth. Pop. about 8,000. It is considered the most anc. city of Greece, & was long the cap. of Argolis. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was killed in its streets 272 B.C. The remains of *Argos Amphilochicum*, Areanania, exist at the S.E. corner of the gulf of Arta, 15 m. E.S. E. Vonizza.

ARGOSTOLI, a seaport town, Ionian Isls., cap. isl. of Cephalonia, on its S.W. side, with an excellent port in the gulf of Argostoli, lat. 38° 10′ N.; lon. 19° 59′ 3″ E. Pop. 5,000. "The improvements of Col. Napier have given to this town the air of an English watering place."—It has a quay 1 m. in length, & a fine bridge.

ARGOSVILLE, p-v., Scoharie co., N. Y. 46 W. Albany, 395 W. Contains a Dutch Reformed, & a Lutheran church, & 150 inhabs.

ARGOUGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Arranches. Pop. 1,576.

ARGOVIA, a cant. of Switzerland. [AARGAU.]

ARGUENON, a riv. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, passes Jugon & falls into Engl. channel at the port of Guildo, 10 m. W.S. Malo, navig. with the tide to Plancoët, 4 m. from its mouth.

ARGUIN, a small isl. about 8 m. from the W. coast of Africa, 25 m. S.E. Cape Blanco. Lat. 20° 27′ N.; lon. 16° 37′ W. It is from 30 to 40 m. long, & 1 m. broad. Pop. 60. The isl. is formed of a white rock cov. with shifting sand; it produces no wood, but has abundance of excellent water. The inhabs. (*Arabs*) live on fish, which is very plenty. The dangerous bank of Arguin extends N. to S. through 1¼ degrees of lat. from near C. Blanco to C. Mirik.—II. a town, W. Africa, on the coast, S.E. Cape Blanco, with large mkts. in June & Dec.

ARGUN, two rivs., Russian dom.—I. Circassia, dist. Tchetchentzi, rises in the Caucasus, flows N.N.E., & joins the Terek, in lon. 46° 10′ E.—II. gov. Irkutsk, rises in a lake in Chinese Tart., & flowing from S. to N. separates the Russian & Chinese empires, & joins the Shilka to form the Amour. *Argunsk* is a palisaded fort of Russia, gov. Irkutsk, on lt. b. of the Argun, in lat. 51° 51′ N.; lon. 119° 50′ E.

ARGUS, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 141 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 395 W.

ARGYLE, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 89 N.E. Augusta. Soil fertile, & produces good wheat: & has 2 grist m., 40 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 527; 1850, 338.

ARGYLE, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 36 N. Albany, 416 W. Drained by Moseskill. An academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,111; 1850, 3,274.

ARGYLE, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C., 74 S.S.W. Raleigh, 361 W.

ARGYLE, p. v., Decatur co., Ga.

ARGYLE, p-o., McDonough co., Ill., 92 N.W. Springfield, 865 W.

ARGYLE, p. t., La Fayette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 421.

ARGYLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Mo.

ARGYLE, t., Yarmouth co., N. S. The Atlantic bounds it on the W. Argyle bay forms the estuary of the Tusket r., & contains about 800 isls., which afford good shelter for small vessels. Argyle vill. is at the head of a bay of the same name.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, a marit. co. of Scotl., on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, & having N. Inverness-shire, E. the cos. Perth & Dumbarton, & on W. & S. sides, the Atlantic & Irish chan. It includes the isls. of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. Area, 3,255 sq. m., or 2,083,126 ac. of which, 2,735 sq. m. belong to the mainland, & 1,063 sq. m. to the isls. Inhabited houses, 1851, 15,039. Pop. 89,-298. Surface mostly rugged & mountainous, & 1,524,-000 ac. are unprofitable; of the remainder, 308,000 ac. are under culture, & 600,000 uncultivated. Loch Awe is in this co., & the total area of fresh water is estimated at 52,000 ac. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to the S. mkts. Manufs. unimportant; but steam navig. has lately given impulse to all branches of industry. Chf. towns Inverary, Campbelton, & Oban. It returns one mem. to H. of C. Argyle gives the title of duke to the head of the Campbell family.

ARGYLE, a co. of N. S. Wales. Drained by the Wollondilly & Shoalhaven rivs.; surface generally hilly, but it has rich plains along the Wollondilly r. Capital, Goulburn. Pop. 5,000.

ARGYRO-KASTRO, a town of Albania, sanj. Delvino, on the Deropuli, a tribut. of the Voyussa, 47 m. N.W. Janina. Pop. estim. at from 4,000 to 9,000, comprising 2,000 Albanians, & 200 Greek families. It is picturesquely situated, & has many mosques, a castle (the resid. of its governor), & a good bazaar.

ARIANO, two towns of Italy.—I. kdgm. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. dist. in the Apennines, 17 m. E. Benevento. Pop. 12,500. It has a mountain fortress, a cathedral, a diocesan school, manufs. of earthenware, & an export trade in wine, & in butter, preserved in hollow cheese rinds.—II. a town of Italy, Pontif. States, on rt. b. of the Podi Goro, deleg. & 25 m. E.N. E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,000.

ARICA, a seaport town, Peru, dep. Moquehua, S. Amer., 200 m. S.E. Arequipa, cap. prov. on the Pacific. It is the outlet of an important mining dist.; & though destitute of a harbor, it is a more convenient port than any other in its neighborhood. Of late years it has had a considerable export trade in guano. Pop. of prov., 1850, 18,642.

ARICHAT, p. t., & capital of Richmond co., Cape Breton. It is situated on the isl. of Madame, & around a safe & commodious harbor; it possesses considerable trade, & exports fish in large quantities. The isl. lies at the S. entrance of the Gut of Canso, & opposite Cranberry isl., on which is a lighthouse, & is divided from the mainland of Cape Breton, by a narrow strait called Lenox channel.

ARIÈGE, a riv. of France, rises in the E. Pyrenees, traverses the dep. Ariége, & H. Garonne, passes Ax, Tarascon, Foix, Varilles, Pamiers, Saverdun, & Cintegabelle, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Garonne on the right.

ARIÈGE, a dep., S. France, having S. the Pyrenees & Spain; W. H. Garonne; N.E. Aude; & S.E. Pyrénées Orientales. Area, 454,808 hect. Pop. 1851, 267,-435. Surface mntnous. & wooded. Climate mild, except in mntns. on the S. The dep. is rich in iron mines. It has marble quarries & min. waters; there is abund. of corn, but a deficiency of wine. Many cattle are reared. Chf. commerce in iron, wood for building, grain, & cheese; & manufs. of steel wares, paper, cotton, & woollen cloth. Chf. rivs. the Ariége & the Salat. It is divided into the three arronds. of Foix, Pamiers, & St-Girons.

ARIELLI, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 9 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.

ARIEL, p. o., Wayne co., Pa.

ARIEL, p. o., Marion dist., S. C.

ARIENZO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 18 m. N.E. the cap., on Mt. Tifati. Pop. 3,000.

ARIETTA, t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 72 N.W. Albany. It is a large t., partly settled on the S. only. It contains several lakes. Drained by Canada cr. & Sacandago r. It has a bank, a tannery, a grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 209; 1850, 108.

ARIGAL, a mntn. of Ireland, Ulster co., Donegal, 7¼ m. E. Guidore bay. Height, 2,462 ft.

ARIGNA, a dist. in Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon, on the W. side of Lough Allen, 9 m. N. Carrick, where coal & iron mines have been often wrought, but never to advantage.

ARINTHOD, a comm. & anc. town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Lons-le-Saulnier, near lt. b. of the Valouze. Pop. 1,578.

ARIPPO, a marit. vill., Ceylon, on its W. coast, 35 m. N.N.E. Calpentyn. It is the residence of government authorities during the pearl-fishing season.

ARISAIG, t., Sidney co., N. S. Bounded on the N. by Northumberland strait. It is drained by several small streams, & contains much fertile land.

ARISPE, a town & cap. of Sonora, Mex.; on the Sonora r., in the Sierra Madre. Pop. variously computed from 3,000 to 7,600. There are extensive ruins N.W. of the town, & numerous mines of gold & silver in its vicinity.

ARISPIE, p. v., Bureau co., Ill.

ARITH, a town of Piedmont, in Savoy Proper, near the riv. Chéran. Pop. 1,220.

ARIZA, a town of Spain, prov. & 70 m. S.W. Zaragoza, in a healthy situation. Pop. 840.

ARIZU, or ARITZO, a vill. isl. of Sardinia, gov. & 40 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a mntn. Pop. 2,200. Chf. trade in cattle, cheese, & snow.

ARJA, a town of Asiat. Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 92 m. N.W. Bassorah.

ARJEPLOG, a town, Swed. Lapland, Pitea Lappmark, on the Horn lake, 175 m. N.N.E. Umea.

ARJISH, a riv. of Europ. Turkey, Wallachia, rises in the E. Carpathian mntns., & joins the Danube 42 m. S.S.E. Bucharest, after a S.E.ward course of 150 m. —II. a town on above riv., 90 m. N.W. Bucharest, with a rich convent, many churches, & a fortress.

ARJONA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Jaen. Pop. 3,598.—*Arjonilla*, is a mkt. t., 5 m. N.W. Arjona. Pop. 2,398.

ARJUSANK, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 630.

ARK, p. o., De Kalb co., Ga.

ARK, p. o., La Fayette co., Ark.

ARKADIA or ARCADIA. [KYPARISSIA.]

ARKADELPHIA, p. v., & capital Clark co., Ark., 76 S.W. Little Rock, 1,140 W. Situated on the right bank of Washita r., & contains a court-house, 2

churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 academies, 5 stores, a saw m., & 248 inhabitants.

ARKANSAS, river, Ark., rises in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 10′ N.; lon. 106° 35′ W. It flows through the Indian territory, & centrally through the State of Arkansas, & after a whole course of 2,000 miles, enters the Mississippi in lat. 33° 46′ N. Its general course is E.S.E. It is navigable for boats, at some seasons, to Fort Gibson, 645 m., & 1,365 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. The country, drained by the Arkansas, in its upper course, is sterile; but in the lower part it is fertile, & on its alluvial borders it is rich. The whole surface drained by this river & its tributaries, is estimated at 178,000 sq. m.

ARKANSAS, one of the Western United States, is bounded N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi river separating it from Tennessee & Mississippi, S. by Louisiana, & W. by the Indian territory. It is betw. 33° & 36° 30′ N. lat., & between 89° 30′ & 94° 30′ W. lon., & between 12° 30′ & 17° 30′ W. lon. from Washington. It is 240 miles long & 228 wide, containing 54,500 square miles, or 34,800,000 acres. The population in 1830, 30,388; in 1840, 97,574; in 1850, 209,639. It is divided into 51 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhab.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufac Estab.
Arkansas	328	1,694	13	1,538	3,245	153	0
Ashley	269	1,409	5	644	2,058	173	0
Benton	572	3,598	1	201	3,710	295	5
Bradley	440	2,601	2	1,226	3,829	303	1
Carroll	686	4,391	10	213	4,614	544	1
Chicot	226	1,122	9	3,984	5,115	142	0
Clark	537	3,103	7	950	4,070	332	2
Conway	595	3 339	4	240	3,583	387	3
Crawford	1,247	6,935	92	933	7,960	499	10
Crittenden	360	1,842	5	801	2,648	192	0
Dallas	740	4,333	2	2,542	6,877	399	9
Desha	350	1,685	57	1,169	2,911	118	2
Drew	430	2,361	0	915	3,276	277	9
Franklin	617	3,437	3	472	3,972	454	3
Fulton	288	1,768	1	50	1,819	222	0
Green	436	2,540	10	53	2,593	345	0
Hempstead	855	5,180	32	2,430	7,672	550	8
Hot Springs	579	3,237	11	361	3,609	320	10
Independence	1,159	6,927	12	828	7,767	694	10
Izard	496	3,017	0	196	3,213	332	7
Jackson	447	2,517	6	563	3,086	232	4
Jefferson	595	3,197	16	2,621	5,834	317	9
Johnson	777	4,189	7	731	5,227	526	24
Lafayette	349	1,900	0	3,320	5,220	177	2
Lawrence	830	4,882	4	388	5,274	601	0
Madison	843	4,659	0	164	4,823	660	12
Marion	361	2,053	129	126	2,308	255	2
Mississippi	284	1,496	7	865	2,368	170	2
Monroe	310	1,851	3	395	2,049	183	0
Montgomery	349	1,891	1	66	1 958	215	6
Newton	288	1,704	7	47	1,758	230	0
Perry	154	957	6	15	978	75	2
Phillips	809	4,341	3	2,591	6,935	409	13
Pike	306	1,751	0	110	1,861	207	2
Poinsett	350	2,026	3	279	2,308	264	0
Polk	189	1,196	0	67	1,263	155	1
Pope	695	4,231	0	479	4,710	534	16
Prairie	328	1,812	12	273	2,097	155	0
Pulaski	808	4,506	32	1,119	5,657	306	14
Randolph	538	3,029	3	243	3,275	396	2
St. Francis	643	3,770	2	707	4,479	348	0
Saline	621	3,394	6	503	3,903	405	16
Scott	514	2,921	16	146	3,083	365	10
Searcy	322	1,950	0	29	1,979	246	0
Sevier	500	2,837	31	1,372	4,240	326	4
Union	964	5,526	5	4,767	10,298	679	0
Van Buren	448	2,761	0	103	2,864	380	0
Washington	1,430	8,757	14	1,199	9,970	854	27
Washita	1,122	6,285	2	3,304	9,591	697	1
White	455	2,309	2	308	2,619	307	2
Yell	473	2,902	15	421	3,341	330	20
Total	28,252	162,189	608	47,100	209 897	17,758	271

Federal representative population, 191,027.

The capital is Little Rock, situated on the rt. bank of Arkansas r., 300 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. The other principal towns are Helena, Columbia, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Washington, Batesville, Fayetteville, El Dorado, &c.

The eastern part of the State, for the distance of 100 m. from the Mississippi, is low, & much of it is subject to be overflowed at certain seasons, but it is has been in a great measure obviated by an extensive embankment or *levee* along the Mississippi, Arkansas, & White rivers. The central part of the State is uneven & broken, & in the W. it is hilly & mountainous. There are some extensive prairies, & some heavily timbered lands. On the margin of the rivers the soil is exceedingly fertile.

The Ozark mountains, rising sometimes to the height of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, cross the N.W. part. A range of hills, called the Black Mountains, runs between the Arkansas & White rivers, extending W. from near White river to the W. border of the State. A little S.W. of the centre of the State are boiling springs, the temperature of which at times rises nearly to the boiling point, though subject to much variation. Near these springs are ridges of hills which rise into elevated peaks known as the Potean & Washita mountains, whose highest elevations are west of the State in the Indian territory. Wild animals, as the deer, elk, bear & wolf; & wild fowls, as the wild goose, turkey, & quail, are found in abundance. Its mineral productions are extensive, consisting of iron ore, lead, zinc, & copper, gypsum, coal, & salt. The country is well adapted to the raising of cattle.

There were in this State in 1850, 781,531 acres of land improved, & 1,816,684 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $15,265,245; value of implements & machinery, $1,601,296. *Live Stock*—horses, 60,197; asses & mules, 11,559; milch cows, 93,151; working oxen, 34,239; other cattle, 165,320; sheep, 91,256; swine 836,727; value of live stock, $6,647,969. *Agricultural Products, &c.*—wheat, 199,639 bush. produced; rye, 8,047; Indian corn, 8,895,939; oats, 656,183; barley, 177; buckwheat, 175; peas & beans, 285,738; potatoes, 193,832; sweet potatoes, 788,149; rice, 62,179 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $40,141; produce of market gardens, $17,150; pounds of butter made, 1,854,239; of cheese, 30,088; maple sugar, 9,330 pounds; molasses, 18 gallons; bees wax & honey, 192,338 pounds; wool, 182,595 pounds produced; cotton, 65,344; flax, 12,291; hemp, 15 tons; silk cocoons, 38 pounds; hops, 157; tobacco, 218,936 hay (tons of), 3,976; clover seed, 90 bushels; other grass seeds, 436; flax seed, 321; & there were made 35 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $638,217; of slaughtered animals, $1,162,913.

In the eastern part, particularly on the borders of the rivers, the climate is generally moist & unhealthy, but in the middle & western parts it is salubrious. Its rivers afford great facilities for commerce. The Mississippi flows along its E. border for the distance of nearly 400 miles. The Arkansas river, which gives name to the State, flows through it in a south-eastwardly direction; is a broad & deep stream, & is navigable for steamboats 300 m. to Little Rock, & in the spring floods 350 m. farther to Port Gibson, beyond the W. border of the State. White river rises in Ozark mountains, flows through a fertile & healthy country, abounding with springs & streams of pure water, & affords many mill seats. It flows into the Arkansas r., & is uncommonly circuitous in its course. The St. Francis river rises in Missouri, & flows S. nearly parallel to the Mississippi, which it at last enters. It is boatable for 300 miles. The Washita waters is southern, & the Red r., a majestic stream, its S.W. part.

Manufactures.—There were in the State in 1850, 3 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $16,500, employing 13 males & 18 females, producing sheetings & 81,250 pounds of yarn, valued at $14,637; 28 flouring & grist mills, 57 saw mills, 51 tanneries, 9 newspapers, including periodicals, published. Capital invested in manufactures, $324,055.

Religion.—There were in this state in 1850, 114 Baptist churches, 2 Episcopal, 1 Free, 168 Methodist, 52 Presbyterian, 7 Roman Catholic, 5 Union, & 13 others, the whole having 362 churches. Total value of church property, $89,315.

Education, &c.—There were in 1850, 3 colleges, 159 students; 90 academies, 2,407 pupils; 353 schools, 8,493 scholars; 3 libraries; 1 public & 2 Sunday schools. Av. number of vols., 420.

Form of Government.—The constitution of the State was formed in 1836. The governor is chosen by the

people for four years, but cannot hold the office more than eight years in twelve. The members of the Senate are chosen by the people for four years, one half biennially, & the representatives for two years. The elections are *viva voce*. The Senate consists of 25 members, & the House of Representatives of 75 members. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the Legislature for eight years. The Legislature meet once in two years at Little Rock. Every white male citizen of the United States, & who has resided in the State for six months, possesses the right of suffrage. No lotteries can be established, or lottery tickets sold. It cannot emancipate slaves without the consent of the owners. Slaves have the right of trial by jury, & suffer the same degree of punishment for a crime as white persons, & no other. Courts of justice are obliged to assign counsel to the slaves for their defence. Arkansas was a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was made a separate territory in 1819, & was admitted into the Union in 1836.

ARKANSAS, county, Ark, lies on both sides of Arkansas r., near its mouth. Area, 1,200 sq. miles. White r. runs on its N.E. boundary. It is watered on the N. parts by Bayou Agnew, which enters White r., & Big Meter r., which enters the Arkansas. The surface is level, soil very fertile. Capital, Arkansas Post. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $107,541; Ind. corn, 116,535 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 10,712; cotton, 3,769 bales; tobacco, 750 pounds;—5 grist m., 1 saw m., 9 churches, 7 sch., 95 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,346; 1850, 3,245.

ARKANSAS POST, p-v., & capital of Arkansas co., Ark., 117 S.E. Little Rock, 1,087 W., & 685 by the course of the river above New Orleans. It is situated on the left bank of Arkansas r., on a bluff, & contains a court-house, jail, a Roman Catholic church, several stores, & 584 inhab. Founded by the French in 1685.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 10 m. N. by W. Richmond. Area, 14,256 ac. Pop. 1,283. A free school for all the children of the dale is endowed with £60 per annum. Some lead mines in the pa. have been wrought from a very remote period, & are still among the most productive in the country.

ARKESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4¼ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 2,320 ac. Pop. 542.

ARKHANELSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 150 m. S.E. Menzelinsk.—II. market towns in the govs. Jekaterinoslav, Kherson, & Simbirsk

ARKIKO or ARGEEGO, a seaport town of Abyssinia, state Tigré, on a bay of the Red Sea, opp. the isl. Massowah, lat. 15° 35′ N., lon. 39° 25′ E. It is ill-built, & Dr. Beke advises travellers to avoid it, "with all its annoyances & extortions."

ARKLOW, a barony, Ireland, in S.E. of co. Wicklow, Leinster, including 9 pas. Area, 67,357 ac. Pop. 25,263. Gives title of baron to House of Ormonde.—Arklow, a pa. & seaport town within this barony, & the largest in the co. Wicklow, on the Ovoca near its mouth in the Irish sea, 13 m. S. by E. Wicklow. Area of pa., 8,127 ac. Pop. of do. in 1841, 6,237; of town, 3,254. It consists of an upper town, with a tolerable main street, & a lower town, composed mostly of fishers' huts. Chief public buildings, the church, Roman Catholic & Methodist chapels, fever hospital, barrack on the site of the ancient castle, & a bridge of 19 arches over the Ovoca. It has numerous schools. About 200 boats are employed in the herring & oyster fisheries; & though its harbor is shallow & impeded by a bar, it has some trade in exporting corn, copper ore, & fish, & in importing coals & provisions. Floating light, S. end of Arklow Bank, lat. 52° 42′ N., lon. 5° 57′ W.

ARKPORT, p-v., Hornellsville t., Steuben co., N. Y., 246 W. by S. Albany, 322 W. It is on Canisteo r., & contains one store.

ARKSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Doncaster. Area, 5,220 ac. Pop. 1851, 1,105.

ARKVILLE, p-v., Middletown t., Delaware co., N. Y., 83 S.W. Albany, 393 W.

ARKWRIGHT, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 328 W. by S. Albany, 350 W. It occupies the height of land from which the water flows in opposite directions N.S.E. & W. Soil gravelly loam. It has 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,410; 1850, 1,283.

ARLA, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, 6 m. N. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,638.

ARLANC or ARLANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,532. Manufs. of lace & ribands.

ARLES, *Arelas* or *Arelate*, a city & river-port of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. arrond., on the left bank of the principal branch of the Rhône, where it subdivides to form its delta, & at the head of the canal, 27½ m. from the Mediterr, & 54 m. N.W. Marseilles. It is a station on the Marseilles & Avignon r. r. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed with old walls; streets narrow & intricate, & houses mostly old & mean, but it has some spacious quays, & several good squares. Around the *Place Royale* are a handsome town-hall, a cathed. of the 7th century, a museum, & prisons; & in its centre is a plain obelisk, 47 ft. in height. Its numerous Roman antiquities comprise also the remains of an amphitheatre, 459 feet in length, & 338 feet in width, a theatre, 2 temples, an aqueduct, a triumphal arch, & an ancient cemetery. The celebrated statue, the "Venus of Arles," was discovered in the theatre. Arles has a college, public library, & school of navigation, ship-building docks, manufs. of silk twist, soap, glass bottles, & sausages in high repute, & a growing trade in agricultural produce, cattle, wool, & salt. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Marseilles, Lyons, & other towns, with which it is connected by the Rhône, & the canals of Craponne, Port Bouc, & Beaucaire. It is the birth-place of the Emperor Constantine the younger, & was the seat of many celeb. councils; the first & most important was held in 314, at which the Donatists were condemned.—II. (*Sur Tech*), a town, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., on left bank of the Tech, at the foot of Mount Canigou, 21 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,939. It is much frequented for its mineral waters, & hot sulphur baths. There is an iron foundry & a lead mine in its vicinity.

ARLES (CANAL D'), a canal of France, dep. B. du Rhône, commences on the Rhône at Arles, & extends to P. du Bouc, on the Mediterr., 27½ m.; it was constructed to evade the dangerous passage of the Delta of the Rhône.

ARLESDON, or ARLECDON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area, 5,700 ac. Pop. 643. Some coal is worked.

ARLEUF, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nièvre, arrond. Château Chinon. Pop. 3,036.

ARLEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Douai. Pop. 1,721.

ARLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5½ m. W. by S. Nuneaton. Area, 1,929 ac. Pop. 273.

ARLEY (*Upper*), a par. of Engl., co. Stafford. Area, 3,912 ac. Pop. 678.

ARLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 1 m. S.E. Newnham, on the opposite bank of the Severn. Area, 3,225 ac. Pop. 737.

ARLINGTON, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 15 N. Bennington, 103 S.W. Montpelier, 420 W. It is watered by Green r., & other branches of the Battenkill, which latter passes through the N. part of the town. These streams afford a good water power. The land is generally good, & particularly on the rivers. A good white marble is quarried & exported, & lime is produced. There is a chalybeate spring, & a curious cavern, in the town, a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 1 grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,038; 1850, 1,084. The v., on the Western Vermont r. r., 39 m. from Rutland, has 2 churches, 1 of which is an Episcopal, & 350 inhab.

ARLINGTON, p. v., Hancock co., O.

ARLINGTON, p. t., Van Buren co., Mich. Drained by a branch of Black. Pop. 1850, 240.

ARLINGTON, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

ARLINGTON, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

ARLINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 209.—II. co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Hailsham. Area, 5,185 ac. Pop. 614.

ARLON, *Orolannum vicus*, a front. town of Belgium, cap. prov. & 16 m. W.N.W. Luxembourg. Pop. 4,193. It has an extensive trade in grain.

ARLSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Beds, 4 m. N.W. Baldock. Area, 2,370 ac. Pop. 1,095.

ARMA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 220 miles N.N.E. Popayan, on the Arma, an affluent of the Cauca.

ARMACAO, a town of Brazil, prov. & isl. Santa Catherina. Lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 48° 40′ W.

ARMADA, p. t., Macomb county, Mich. Pop. 1840, 652; 1850, 1,146.

ARMAGH, v., Franklin co., Mo., contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhab.

ARMAGH, t., Mifflin co., Pa. Drained by Kisacoquillas creek. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,465; 1850, 1,742.

ARMAGH, p.b., Wheatfield t., Indiana co., Pa., 60 E. Pittsburg, 158 W. by N. Harrisburg, 201 W. It has a tannery, & 152 inhabitants.

ARMAGH, an inland county of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Lough Neagh, E. the county Down, W. the cos. Tyrone & Monaghan, & S. Louth. Area, 512½ sq. m., or 328,076 ac., of which 265,343 are arable, 35,117 uncultivated, 8,926 in plantations, 778 in towns, &c., & 17,942 under water. Inhabited houses in 1851, 35,197; pop. in do., 196,985. Surface mountainous in the S.W., where Slieve-Gallion rises to 1,893 feet in height; elsewhere flat or undulating. Chief rivers, the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, & Newry-water. Soil pretty fertile. Some large estates belong to the church, nobility, &c., but both properties & farms are mostly small. Average rent of land, 17s. an acre. Weaving is often combined with agriculture, linen being the staple manuf. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies & 28 pas. & parts of pas. Chf. towns, Armagh city, Lurgan, Portadown, & a part of Newry. It returns 2 mems. to the H. of C.

ARMAGH (*Ard-magha*, "the lofty field"), a city, & parl. & municipal bor. & pa. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., & the archiepisc. seat of the Primate of "all Ireland," near the Callan & the Ulster canal, 70 m. N. by W. Dublin. Area of parish, 4,607 ac. Pop. 12,654. Area of municipal borough, 269 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,058. It is connected by the Ulster r. r. with Belfast; is well-built, chiefly of hard red marble; the streets diverge from the cathedral down the sides of a hill, & are clean, lighted with gas, & well supplied with water. It has a Protestant chapel of ease, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, an Indep., & 3 Presbyterian chapels, a county court-house, prison, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, grammar & various other schools, 5 banks, tontine, news & assembly rooms, a public library, with 14,000 vols., observatory, with fine apparatus, barrack for 800 men, union work-house, & a public promenade, termed the Mall. The archbishop's palace, near the city, is plain, but elegant. The city has a large inland trade in corn, linen, & yarn. A few years ago, about £12,000 worth of brown linens were sold weekly on an average at its linen hall, & the weekly sales of yarn, at the yarn market, averaged £3,500. Assizes & quarter sessions are held here, besides a manorial court by the archbishop for pleas of £10 & under. Armagh returns 1 mem. to House of C. Market Tuesday for general purposes, Wed. & Sat. for grain. Fairs Tuesday before Michaelmas & week after Christmas. The diocese comprises 118 parishes, chiefly in counties Armagh & Louth. Episcopal rev. (1833) £14,494.

ARMAGNAC, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Gascogne, now forming part of the deps. Gers, H. Pyrénées, & Tarn-et-Garonne.

ARMEL (ST.), a vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. Exports salt.

ARMANÇON, a riv. of France, rises in the Côte-d'Or, passes Semur, Ancy-le-Franc, & St. Florentin, & falls into the Yonne, 5 m. above Joigny; the canal of Burgundy accompanies it for some distance. Length, 67 m. Affls., Brenne & Armance.

ARMENIA, t., Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 310.

ARMENIA, p-v. & station, Scriven co., Ga., 122 E.S.E. Milledgeville, 661 W., on the Georgia Central r. r., 46 m. from Savannah.

ARMENIA (the *Minni* of the Scriptures), a country of W. Asia, extending from the Caucasus on the N. to the mountains of Kurdistan on the S., & from the Euphrates (which separates it from Asia Minor) on the W., to near the Caspian on the E., being thus between lat. 37° & 42° N., & lon. 39° & 50° E. It is subdivided among the Turkish pashalics of Erzeroum, Kars, & Van, & parts of the Persian prov. Azerbijan, & the Russian government of Transcaucasia. Area may be roughly estimated at 90,000 sq. m., & its pop. from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including a great variety of tribes & races. The greater part of the surface constitutes an elevated table land. Mt. Ararat, near the centre, rises to an elevation of 17,260 feet. It is watered by the rivers Kur, Aras, Jorah, ancient *Akampsis*, & the two heads of the Euphrates, & contains the sources of the Tigris, & the three large lakes of Van, Urumiyah, & Sevan. The climate in the higher regions is very cold, while the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil very various. It has many fertile corn-lands & pastures, & its valleys produce excellent cotton, rice, tobacco, grapes, & other fruits. Copper, lead, alum, & some silver mines are wrought. Manufs. unimportant. The native Armenians, estim. at 1-7th of the whole pop., are distinguished for enterprize in commercial & banking transactions. The Armenian Christians mostly belong to an ecclesiastical establishment of their own, similar in many respects to the Greek Church; but many have adhered to the Roman Catholic Church ever since the 15th century. Until the present century, Armenia was shared betw. Turkey & Persia. Russia acquired Georgia, Kar'abagh, Erivan, & Nakhchevan, from Persia, between 1800 & 1828, & parts of the pash. Akhalzikh between 1829 & 1833. The chief towns are the caps. of the several pashs & provs., & mostly of same names.—*Armenia-Minor* is the ancient name of the country forming the mod. Turkish pashs. of Kaisariyeh, Sivas, & Marash, included in Asia Minor, but which were respectively termed First, Second, & Third Armenia—Fourth Armenia having been the mod. pash. Diarbekir in Mesopotamia.

ARMENIERSTADT, or SZAMOS UJVAR, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Szamos, 23 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,400, including 400 Armenian families. It has a castle & cloth manufs.

ARMENO, a town of the Sard. States, prov. & 29 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 1,420.

ARMENTIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. N.W. Lille. Pop. 6,675, employed in manufs. of cotton, linen, lace, thread, & sail cloth. It has an active trade in cotton goods & agricultural produce.

ARMENTO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicate, on a mtn., 27 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,800.

ARMIESBURG, p. v., Parke co., In, 60 W. Indianapolis. Situated on the Wabash r., & contains about 100 inhab.

ARMINGHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 86.

ARMINGTON, p. o., Tazewell co., Ill.

ARMITAGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. E.S.E. Rudgeley. Area, 1,921 ac. Pop. 1,014. The Grand Trunk canal passes through a large tunnel & joins the Trent in this pa. The church, on a rocky eminence, forms a picturesque object.

ARMLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, 2 m. W. Leeds. Pop. 6,190, mostly employed in woollen manufs.

ARMSTRONG, t., Indiana co., Pa. Surface level; soil clay & gravel. Drained by Crooked cr. Pop. 1840, 1,054; 1850, 1,185.

ARMSTRONG, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna, & has mostly a mountainous surface. Pop. 1850, 428.

ARMSTRONG, county, Pa., central in the W. part of the State. Area, 625 sq. m. The Alleghany river passes through the county, & its tributaries Redbank, Mahoning, & Crooked creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified. Capital, Kittaning. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $610,949; wheat, 197,697 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 195,501; oats, 470,742; potatoes, 55,446; wool, 90,978 pounds; 12 salt works, employing a capital of $4,000, & making annually 35,050 barrels of salt; 21 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 8 tanneries, 18 persons employed; 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 3 libraries, 850 vols.; cap. employed in manufs., $837,310; value of manufactured articles, $[illegible]; 65 churches; 2 academies, 135 pupils; 170 schools, 6,477 scholars. Pop. 1840, 28,365; 1850, 29,[illegible].

ARMSTRONG, t., Vanderburg co., In. Pop. 1850, 849.

ARMSTRONG, p-o., Wabash co., Ill., 176 S.E. Springfield, 708 W.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, p. v., Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.

ARMSTRONG'S MILLS, p-o., Belmont co., Ohio, 131 E. Columbus, 292 W.

ARMTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Area, 2,810 ac. Pop. 431.

ARMUIJEN, a town, Netherl. [ARNEMUYDEN.]

ARMUTCHEE, p-o., Floyd co., Ga., 174 N.W. Milledgeville, 659 W.

ARMYROS, a town of European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, 3 m. N.W. of the gulf of Volo.—II. a mtn. & vill. of Albania, 17 m. S.W. Arta, on the E. side of the gulf.

ARNA, a vill. of the Grecian Archipelago, on N.W. shore of the island Andros.

ARNAC-POMPADOUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 18 m. N.W. Brives. Pop. 1,386, with a château, built 1026, & given by Louis XV. to Madame d'Etioles, who thence took the name of Marquise de Pompadour.

ARNAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.E. Gitschin, Pop. 1,500, actively emp'd in linen & cotton weaving, & in dyeing & bleaching works.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, cap. cant., 29 m. S.W. Dijon. Pop. 2,331, partly employed in a woollen factory.

ARNCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 9 m. N.E. Settle. Area, 34,021 ac. Pop. 717.

ARNE, a marit. pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. E. Wareham. Area, 4,196 ac. Pop. 138.

ARNEBURG, a town, Prussian Saxony, reg. & 45 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,590.

ARNEDO, a town, Spain, Old Castile, cap. Jud. dist. same name, prov. & 29 m. S.E. Logrono. Pop. 3,335. It has a school of prim. instruction, & a consid. trade in fruit & wine.

ARNEE, a town of British India, presid. dist. & 22 m. N.W. Madras.—Also a town, 74 m. S.W. Madras, & 20 m. S. of Vellore.

ARNEMUYDEN or ARMUIJEN, a town of the Netherl., prov. Zeeland, isl. Walcheren, 2¼ m. E. Middleburg. Pop, 1,340. In the 15th century this was an important trading town.

ARNESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 567.

ARNENT, t., La Peer co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,452.

ARNEYTOWN, p-v., Hanover t., Burlington co., N. J., 15 S.E. Trenton, 176 W. It contains a large Friends' meeting-house, a store, & 75 inhabitants.

ARNGASK, a parish of Scotl., cos. Perth, Kinross, & Fife, 9 m. E.S.E. Perth. Pop. 689.

ARNHEIM, p-v., Brown co., O., 97 S.S.W. Columbus, 464 W. It contains 61 inhabitants.

ARNHEM, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Guelderland, on the Amsterdam & Arnheim r. r. 57 m. from Amsterdam, & on rt. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Lat. 51° 58′ 46″ N.; lon. 5° 54′ 54″ E. Pop. 16,758, including 468 military. It is a very anc. town, & is well-built, surrounded by country houses & gardens, & has a governor's palace, an extens. new barrack, a church in which the Dukes of Guelderland are buried, a grammar school, learned societies, courts of assize & commerce, manufs. of woollen & cotton paper, & tobacco, a good port on the river, & an active general trade.

ARNHEM LAND, on the N. coast of Australia, comprises all the region betw. the gulf of Carpentaria & Anson Bay, & is so named from having been discovered by the crews of the Arnhem & Pera in 1618.—*Arnhem Bay* is a deep inlet near lat. 12° S., & lon. 136° E.—*Cape Arnhem* is the E.most point of Arnhem Land, in the gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 12° 19′ S.; lon. 137° 1′ E.

ARNIS, an island & fishing vill. of Denmark, on the Schlei, 2 m. S. Kappelin. Pop. 800.

ARNO, *Arnus*, a river of Tuscany, rises in Mt. Falterona, (Apennines,) at an elev. of 4,444 ft. above the sea, 25 m. N. Arezzo, flows at first S.E. & then N.W. almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 m. E. Florence, after which its course is W. to the Mediterr., which it enters by an artificial mouth 7 m. below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth, 75 m. Chf. affls. the Sieve, Ombrone, Pesa, Elsa, & Era. Its valley is one of the richest & most beautiful tracts in Italy. The Arno communicates with the Tiber, by means of the Chiana-canal, & the Argento. Florence, Figline, Empoli, & Pisa, are situated on its banks. It is navigable naturally from the sea to Florence, & has been made so from Florence to near its source by means of 27 locks.

ARNOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. N. by E. Nottingham. Area, 4,670 ac. Pop. 4,704, chiefly emp'd in manufs. of hosiery.

ARNOLDSBURGH, p-o., Gilmer co., Va., 352 W.N.W. Richmond, 320 W.

ARNOLDSDORF, a town of Prussia, Silesia, prov. S.E. Neisse, with paper mills. Pop. 1,410.

ARNOLDTON, p-v., Campbell co., Va., 138 W. by S. Richmond, 213 W.

ARNOLDTON, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

ARNON, p. o., Will co., Ill.

ARNOULT-EN-IVELINE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 8 m. S.E. Rambouillet. Pop. 1,420.

ARNPRIOR, p. o., McNab t., Renfrew co. Can. W.

ARNSBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. reg. on the Ruhr, 44 m. S.E. Münster. Pop. 4,300. Chief trade, linen & woollen weaving & brewing. It has a castle, a college, & an agricultural school.

ARNSDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circ. Hirschberg, with a castle & paper mills. P. 1,300.

ARNSTADT, a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwartsburg Sondershausen, on the Gera, 10 m. W. Erfurt. Pop, 5,000, with manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton stuffs, dye-works, paper mills, & an extensive corn-mkt. It has a castle of the Prince of Schwartzburg, & ruins of the ancient fort of Käsernburg. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 26,385.

ARNSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on the Werra, 11 m. N. Würzburg. Pop. 1,396.

ARNSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, cap. circ., 20 m. S.E. Stargard. Pop. 4,622, engaged in woollen-weaving.

AROCHE, *Aracci Vetus*, a town of Spain, on a hill, prov. & 44 m. N. Huilva. Pop. 2,705.

AROKSZALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, Jazygia, 44 m. E.N.E. Pesth, & an entrepôt for the trade betw. that city & Upper Hungary. Pop. 7,700.

AROLSEN, a town of Western Germany, cap. principality of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,050. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & leather; & a beautiful castle, residence of the prince, with valuable paintings, &c.

ARON, a river of France, dep. Nièvre, joins the Loire near Decize, after a course of 25 m., the latter 10 of which are navigable.—II. a vill., dep. & 2 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,722.

ARONA, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div., prov. & 23 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the S.W. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,200. It is well-built, & has a high school, several churches, a port & dockyard on the lake, with an active trade. On a hill in its vicinity is a colossal statue of San Carlo Borromeo, born in the vicinity of the town, in 1538.

ARONA, a town in the isl. of Teneriffe, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mt. Escalona. Pop. 1,516.

AROO ISLANDS, E. Archip. [ARRU ISLANDS.]

AROOSTOOK, p. v., Aroostook co., Me.

AROOSTOOK, r., Me., rises in Piscataquis co. Several ponds connect with its head waters; its course is circuitous, to the N.E. & E. until it falls into the St. John's in New Brunswick. The lands on this r. are very fertile, & are said to be valuable for the culture of wheat.

AROOSTOOK, co., Me., in the N.E. part of the state, is a long co., extending to the Canada line, & unsettled in its N.W. part. Drained by Madawaska r., Aroostook r., & Matawamkeag r., & branches. Its waters flow partly into St. John's r., & partly into the Penobscot. Capital, Houlton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $248,763; wheat, 10,675 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 13,746; oats, 201,637; potatoes, 191,541; wool, 30,317 pounds; 6 flouring m., 36 saw m., 2 tanneries. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $282,650; value of manufac. $450,895, principally in lumber; 12 churches, 5 acad., 129 students, 66 sch., 2,021 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,413; pop. 1850, 12,529.

AROMA, p. o., Will co., Ill.

ARPA-CHAI, a river of Armenia, tributary to the Aras, which it joins about 50 m. N. Mt. Ararat, after a course from N. to S. of 70 to 80 m.

ARPAIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Layoro, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Arienzo, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Caudium*, near which their army suff. the humiliating defeat of the "Caudine forks."

ARPAJON (formerly Châtres), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 1 m. from the Paris & Orleans r. r., & 15 m. S.S.E. Ver-

sailles. Pop. 2,017.—II. a vill., dep. Cantal, 2 m. S.S. E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,309.

ARPINO, *Arpinum*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., in the Apennines, 6 m. S.S.E. Sora. Pop. 9,600. It has an active trade, & manufs. of woollen cloth, parchment, & leather. In its vicinity are extensive *machine* paper mills, at which 200 people are employed. It is the birth-place of Cicero, Marius, & Agrippa, & has remains of ancient city & of cyclop. walls.

ARQUA, *Arquata*, a village of Northern Italy, deleg. & 12½ m. S.W. Padua, among the Euganean hills, worthy of notice as the place where Petrarch died (July 19th, 1374) & is buried. His house & tomb are well described by Byron (*Childe Harold*, cant iv. § 31, & note 9.).—II. a vill. deleg. & 5 m. S.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,800.

ARQUA, a well-built town of Xalisco, Mexico, betw. Lagos & Zacatecas. Pop. 4,000.

ARQUATA, a town of Italy, Pontifical states, deleg. & 17 m. W.S.W. Ascoli. Pop. 1,550.

ARQUATO, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, on lt. b. of the Arda, 17 m. S.E. Piacenza. Pop. 2,000.

ARQUENNES, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Senne, & the Charleroi canal, 17 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. with comm. 1,667.

ARQUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., on the Arques, 3 m. S.E. Dieppe, with ruins of anc. castle, an important stronghold in the middle ages. In 1589, Henri IV. here conquered the leaguers under the D. of Mayenne. The *Arques riv.*, same dep., is navig. from Arques to the Engl. channel.—II. a vill. dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. & 2 m. S.E. St. Omer. Pop. 1,584.

ARRACHES, a vill. of Savoy, Faucigny. Pop. 900.

ARRAGONA, a town of Sicily, 6 N.E. Girgentia. It is remarkable for its picturesque gallery, & antiquities, & also for a singular mud volcano in the vicinity. Pop. 1,000.

ARRAH, a populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Shahabad, 36 m. W. Patna.

ARRAN, t., Bruce co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 149.

ARRAN, an isl. of Scotland, in the firth of Clyde, & forming the larger part of the co. Bute, about 6 m. S. W. Bute isl., & E. Kintyre. Estimated area, including islet of Pladda & Holy Island, 100,000 ac. Inhab. houses, 1,193. Pop. 1851, 5,947. Its N. part is mountainous & wooded, its S. undulating, & destitute of timber. It has several bays, that of Lamlash being the best harbor in the firth of Clyde. Exports cattle, sheep, oats, & fish. The isl. is divided into the parishes of Brodick & Kilbride, & mostly belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. It is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, & its interesting geological features. Height of Goatfell mountain, 2,865 feet.

ARRAN ISLES, a sea-girt barony in Ireland, co. Galway, Connaught, consist of a group of small isls. Lat. of light-house on Inishmore, the largest & most northerly, 53° 7′ 38″ N.; lon. 9° 42′ 22″ W. United area, 11,287 ac. Pop. 3,000. Soil fertile, but dry in summer. Chief products, potatoes, rye, oats, with fresh & cured fish, puffins' feathers, & yearling calves. The isls. yield a rental of above 2,000*l.* a year, the tenants paying from 2*l.* to 6*l.* each. Inishmore has many antiquities; & on its E. coast is the vill. of Killeany. These isls. give the title of Earl to the head of the Gore family. *North Arran* or *Arranmore* Island, barony Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster, lies 1¼ m. west of Arteau point, in the Rosses, 8 m. N.E. Daurus head. Area, 4,335 ac. Pop. 1,000, employed in agriculture & fishing. A lighthouse on the Island exhibits a fixed light.

ARRAN-FOWDY, & ARRENIG, two mntns. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth; the former 9 m. S.W. Bala, & 2,955 ft. in height; the latter 5¼ m. W. Bala, & 2,809 ft. in elevation.

ARRAS, *Nemetacum*, a comm. & fortified city of France, cap., dep. Pas-de-Calais, & formerly cap. prov. Artois, on the Scarpe, & on the North of France r. r., 42 m. N.E. Amiens, 134 N. from Paris, & 97 S.W. from Brussels. Lat. 50° 17′ 31″ N.; lon. 2° 46′ 50″ E. Pop. 24,821. It is well-built, & has the appearance of a Flemish city; chief edifices, a citadel, a cathedral, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, a curious belfry tower, &c. It is the seat of a court of assize, a royal society, diocesan seminary, schools of design, belles-lettres, & for deaf-mutes. It has a botanic garden, museums, & public library of 36,000 vols. Chief manufs., linen, tapestry, cotton thread, calico, hosiery, lace, coarse woollens, beet root sugar, earthenware, & soap; it has an extens. general trade. Arras is the birth-place of Lebon, Robespierre & Damiens.

ARRAYOLLOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. N.N.W. Evora. Pop. 2,200.

ARRAYOLLOS, & ARRAYAS, small towns of S. America, Brazil, provs. Goyaz & Para.

ARREAU, a comm. & anc. town of France, cap. cant. H. Pyrénées, 15 m. S.E. Bagnères de Bigorre. Pop. 1,480. Manufs. of cloth & hosiery.

ARRESEE, a lake of Denmark, Seeland. Lat. 55° 57′ N.; formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with Roeskilde-fiord by a small canal.

ARRESKOV SEE, a lake of Denmark, Fühnen, the largest in the isl., with an outlet to the Odense ane; it contains a great quantity of fish.

ARRETON, a pa. of the Isl. of Wight, 3 m. S.E. Newport. Area, 8,838 ac. Pop. 1,902.

ARRINGTON, p. o., Williamson co., Texas.

ARRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Area, 1,888 ac. Pop. 311. It is the seat of co. petty sessions.

ARRONCHES, a town of Portug., prov. Alemtejo, on the Cayan, 18 m. N.N.W. Elvas. Pop. 1,100.

ARROQUHAR, or ARROCHAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, & occupying all its N. portion, with a vill. on Loch Long, 4 m. W. Ben Lomond. Par. mountainous, elevation of Ben Voirlich 3,180 ft. Pop. of pa. 562. The village is increasing by the construction of bathing villas, & in summer it communicates with Glasgow, by steam boats daily.

ARROW, a riv. of Wales & England, rises in co. Radnor, & flows past Kingston into the Lugg, near Leominster. Total course 30 m.—II. a stream rising in the Lickey Hills, co. Worcester, & joining the Alne at Alcester.—III. A lake & riv. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo. The lake 4 m. in length, by from 1 to 2 m. across, & 181 feet above the sea, is studded with isls., & highly picturesque. The riv. flows from its N. extremity, & after a N.W. course of about 20 m. enters Ballysadare bay.

ARROW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Alcester. Area, 4,220 ac. Pop. 645. Ragley, seat of Marquis of Hertford, is in this pa.

ARROWOOD, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

ARROW ROCK, p-v., Saline co., Mo., 72 N.W. Jefferson city, 986. W. It is situated on the S. side of the Missouri r., on a high bluff, with a good landing. Here is a ferry across the Missouri r. It is surrounded by a fertile country.

ARROWSIC, t., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 1850, 311.

ARROWSMITH (MT.), Tasmania. Lat. 42° 7′ S., lon. 146° 3′ E., & 4,075 ft. in elevation.

ARROWSMITHS, p. o., Defiance co., O.

ARROYO DEL PUERCO, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. & 11 m. W. Caceres, with a church containing many of the finest paintings of Morales.—*Arroyo de Molinos*, is a vill. 27 m. S.S.E. Caceres, where the French were routed by Lord Hill, 28th Oct. 1811. Arroyo is the name of many other Spanish villages.

ARROYO SECO, v. Querretaro, Mexico, on the road betw. Tula & San Juan del Rio, in an uncultivated, wild, & rocky region.

ARRU, or AROO, a group of Islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, betw. lat. 5° 20′ & 6° 55′ S., & lon. 134° 10′ & 134° 45′ E., 80 m. S.W. Papua, the largest being 70 m. long, & 20 m. broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls & trepang abound. The inhabs. are a mixture of the Malay & Australasian negro races, & many have adopted Christianity. Products comprise pearl, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, trepang, &c. Dobbo, a town on the isl. Warud, inhabited by some Dutch & Chinese merchants, is at present the greatest mart in the N. of Australasia, & it is estimated that British goods to the amount of at least 150,000 dollars are imported yearly into this entrepôt of the Arru isls.

ARSACIDES a group of small islands in the Pacific. [Solomon Isles.]

ARSAGO, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. & 5 m. S.S.W. Milan, with ruins of a very anc. temple.

ARSENAL, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

ARS-EN-RE a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente Inf., cap. cant., on the W. coast of the isl. of Ré, 17 m. W. la Rochelle. Pop. 2,311. Exports, salt, wine

& vinegar.—II. *Sur Moselle*, comm. & vill., dep. Moselle, cant. Gorze. Pop. 1,453. Manufs. of cloth for the army, & paper.

ARSIÈRO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 20 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,400.

ART, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. W.N.W. Schwyz, at the S. extremity of the lake of Zug, & where guides are obtained for the ascent of the adjacent Mt. Righi. Pop. 2,200.

ARTA, GULF OF, *Sinus Ambracius*, a gulf of the Ionian sea (Mediterranean), forming part of the N. frontier of the kgdm. of Greece, about lat. 39° N., & lon. 21° E. It is nearly land-locked, having Acarnania on the S. & E., & Albania on the N. Length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m.; breadth from 4 to 10 m. It is pretty deep in general, especially towards its E. extremity, & contains several isls. Shores alternately swampy, precipitous, or bordered by undulating hills. Its several inlets are termed the bays of Nicopolis, Karavasara, Ruga, Vonizza, &c.; at its entrance it is named the bay of Prevesa, from the town of Prevesa on its N. shore. The town of Vonitza stands on its S. shore, & the river Arta enters it on the N. The famous naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, B.C. 29.

ARTA, *Arachus*, a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises in Mt. Mezzovo, & flows to the gulf of Arta, which it enters on its N. side by a mouth 2 m. E. of its anc. outlet. Total course about 60 m. At its entrance it is impeded by a bar, but within this it is navigable to Arta, the only town on its banks.

ARTA, *Ambracia*, a town of Albania, sanj. & 42 m. S. Janina, in a finely wooded tract, on lt. b. of the Arta, here crossed by a remarkable bridge 200 yards in length, 7 m. from its mouth. Pop. estimated from 5,000 to 9,000, mostly Greeks. It has a large cathedral, a ruined convent of the 9th century, now a caravanserai, a citadel, & traces of its Hellenic walls, with manufs. of coarse cottons & woollens, leather, capotes, & embroidery, & an active general trade.

ARTA, a town of Majorca, near the N.W. part of the island, on a range of hills which extend E. to C. Pera, the point of which is defended by a castle. Pop. 4,001. Chf. industry, manufs. of coarse linens, dyeing, & fishing. Commerce in fruit.

ARTAJONA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 18 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 1,911. It consists of a walled town & an open suburb.

ARTAKI, *Artace*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the W. shore of the peninsula of Cyzicus, in the Sea of Marmora, 70 m. S.W. Constantinople. It has the remains of an anc. mole. Its vicinity produces wine greatly esteemed in the Turkish capital.

ARTANA, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. & 11 m. S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,077.

ARTEIJO, a vill. of Spain, with mineral springs, on lt. b. of the Bolano, at its mouth near Coruña.

ARTEMESIA, p. t., Grey co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 732.

ARTENARA, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 1,074.

ARTENAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris & Orleans r. r., 13 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 1,182.

ARTERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Unstrut, 30 m. W.S.W. Halle. Pop. 3,052, employed in refining salt & nitre.

ARTHABASKA, co., Can. E. (See Drummond.)

ARTHABASKA, p. t., Arthabasca, Can. E. Drained by Nicolet r. Pop. 1852, 1,470.

ARTHEZ, a comm. & town, France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Orthes. Pop. 1,731.—II. (*d'Asson*) a vill., B. Pyr., arrond. Pau. Pop. 1,400, engaged in mining & iron-forging.

ARTHINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S. by E. Market Harborough. Area, 2,030 ac. Pop. 267.

ARTHUR, p. t., Wellington co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,449. The v. 25 m. from Guelph, contains a Free church, a grist & oatmeal m., 2 saw m., 2 stores, & 75 inhabitants.

ARTHUR isls., a small group, Mulgrave Archip.

ARTHURET, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Esk, forming a part of the tract called, before the union of England & Scotland, the "Batable Land." Area, 17,390 ac. Pop. 3,088.

ARTHURSBURG, p-o., La Grange t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 83 S. Albany, 310 W.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a famous hill in Scotland, immediately S.E. Edinburgh, 822 feet above the sea, & on all sides commanding noble views.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a hill on the S. coast of Australia, betw. Port Philip & the ocean.

ARTHUR'S STONE, a cromleeh on the top of Cefn Bryn, a hill of Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 m. W. Swansea. It consists of a block of mill-stone, 14 feet in length & 7 ft. 2 in. in thickness, resting on 8 supporters, & it is referred to in the Welsh triads as one of the three most stupendous works in Britain,—Stonehenge, & probably Avebury, being the others.

ARTHURSTOWN, a hamlet & seaport of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the E. shore of Waterford harbor, 7 m. E. by S. Waterford. Pop. 285. It has a small quay attainable by vessels of 100 tons, & it is an outport to Waterford, having a little trade in the export of fish, & the import of coal & culm.

ARTHURTON, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

ARTIC, p. o., De Kalb co., Ia.

ARTLENBURG, a town of Hanover, on lt. b. of the Elbe, prov. & 9 m. N.N.E. Lüneburg. Pop. 800.

ARTOIS, an old prov. of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present dep. of Pas-de-Calais; Arras was its capital. It belonged to the Dukes of Burgundy, to Austria, & latterly to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIII., in 1640. Louis XIV. settled it definitely to France, by the treaty of the Pyrénées in 1659. Artesian Wells derive their name from this prov., where, since the beginning of the 12th century, it has been customary to obtain artificial springs of water by piercing the soil.

ARTVIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, cap. dist., in a ravine near the Joruk riv., here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. S.E. Batum. Estimated pop., 5,500. It is mostly built of wood, but has some good stone residences belonging to the Turks, interspersed with olive & mulberry plantations, & a new & large Roman Catholic church. The bazaar is mean, & ill supplied with European goods, the principal of these being English cotton twist for some native manufs. Chf. exports, butter, wax, honey, olives, & oil, the products of its neighborhood.

ARUBA, isl., one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutman) 12° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 11′ W. Pop. 2,621.

ARUDY, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Pau. Pop. 1,971.

ARUN, a river of England, co. Sussex, which rising near its N.W. border, flows mostly southward, past Horsham & Arundel, & enters the English Channel at Little Hampton, after a course of nearly 40 m. It is connected by a canal with Chichester harbor, & with the Wey & Thames.

ARUNDEL, a municipal & parl. bor., mkt-town, & pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Arundel, on the Arun, 10 m. E. Chichester, & 50 m. S.S.W. London, with station on South Coast r. r. Area of pa., 1,968 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,748. It is well-built & thriving. Its castle, the splendid resid. of the Dukes of Norfolk, confers the title of earl on its possessor. The chief trade here is the export of corn & timber, the Arun being navigable hither from the sea for vessels of 200 tons. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Cattle fairs, second Tuesday of every month, the 14th May, 21st August, 25th Sept., & 17th Dec. It returns 1 member to H. of Commons.

ARVA, a district of N. Hungary, cap. Also-Kubin. The climate is cold; surface mntns.,—wooded, but not fertile; a riv. of same name flows through the district, & joins the Waag, N. Neusohl.—II. a vill. of Hungary, N.E. of Also-Kubin on the Arva.—Three rivers of same name in Spain are tributary to the Ebro.

ARVA, p. v., London t., Middlesex co., Can. W., 5 m. N. London. It has 2 stores, a grist m., 2 woollen fac., 2 saw m., & 75 inhabitants.

ARVA, ARVAGH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Ireland, co. Cavan, Ulster. Area, 6,988 ac. Pop. 4,590. Vill. of same name, 12 m. S.W. Cavan. Pop. 615.

ARVANS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.W. Chepstow. Area, 2,309 ac. Pop. 432. In it are the ruins of 2 ancient chapels.

ARVE, a riv. of Sardinia, rises in the Col-de-Balme, & waters the valley of Chamouni, passing Sallanches, Cluse, & Bonneville, & joins the Rhone immediately after it has emerged from the Lake of Geneva. Length

45 m. It is very rapid, & often inundates the surrounding country.

ARVERT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in the middle of a peninsula, between the Seudre & the sea, 18 m. S.W. Rochefort. Pop. 2,360, who trade in salt, cured fish, & wine.

ARVILLARD, a vill. of Savoy, near the French terr., with iron foundries. Pop. 1,150.

ARYS, a town of East Prussia, on lake of Arys, 55 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,120.

ARZAMASS, a town of Russia, gov. & 45 m. S.S.W. Nijnii Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Tescha, an affl. of the Oka. Pop. 4,700. It is ill-built, & mostly of wood; but has 20 churches & 2 convents, manufs. of leather & soap, dye-works, & a trade in linen fabrics & sailcloth.

ARZANA, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, N. Cagliari, with iron mines. Pop. 1,380.

ARZANO, a vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Quimperlé. Pop. 1,801.

ARZERE, a vill. of Nor. Italy, 12 m. S.E. Padua.

ARZEW, *Arsenaria*, a seaport town of Algeria, prov. & 23 m. E.N.E. Oran, on the Mediterranean, with fine Roman remains, & vast cisterns. It is a milit. station of the French troops.

ARZIGNANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000, who manufacture woollen cloths, leather, & silk twist. Near it are brick fields & coal mines.

ARZILLA, a small fortified seaport town of Morocco, prov. Fez, on the Atlantic, 25 m. S.S.W. C. Spartel. Pop. 600 to 1,000. It stands on an open beach, & has a battery with about 20 cannons.

ARZOBISPO ISL., Pacific Ocean. [BONIN ISLANDS.]

ARZO, a vill. of Switzerland Tincino, near the frontier of Lombardy, with quarries of excellent marble.

ASAL, a remarkable salt lake of E. Africa, Adel, 28 m. W.S.W. Tajura. It occupies a volcanic basin. Length of lake about 7 m.; breadth 3 m.; surface 570 feet below the Red Sea. Its margin is thickly encrusted with salt, in which the Danakil tribes trade with Abyssinia.

ASANGARO, a town of South Peru, dep. & 60 m. N. Puno, cap. a prov. N. of Lake Titicaca.

ASAPH (ST.), a pa. & episcopal city, N. Wales, co. Flint, 208 m. distant from London, & 20 m. from Chester. Area of pa. 10,825 ac. Pop. 3,576; of the t., 2,041. The town is situated on an eminence betw. the rivs. Clwyd & Elwy, & consists of little more than a single street. The cathedral is a plain building: the episcopal palace spacious & commodious. Two national schools were erected by subscription in 1831, attended by 200 children. Mkt. day Sat., & 6 annual fairs. St. Asaph unites with Flint, Caergwyle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold Overton, & Rhuddlaw, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

ASARO, a town of Sicily, Catania, 9 m. N.E. Castro-Giovanni. Pop. 2,968.

ASBACH, (Gross & Klein), two contiguous vills., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 17 m. N. E. Stuttgart.—II. a vill. Rhen. Prussia, reg. Coblentz.

ASBURY, p-v., Mansfield t., Warren co., N. J., 42 N. Trenton, 202 W. It has a Methodist church, 2 grist m., a saw m., an oil m., a woollen fac., & 150 inhab.

ASBURY, p-o., Fayette co., Ala., 52 N.W. Tuscaloosa, 854 W.

ASBURY, p. o., La Salle co., Ill.

ASBURY, p. o., Montgomery co., Ten.

ASBURY, p-o., Perry co., O., 46 E.S.E. Columbus, 357 W.

ASBURY, p. o., Troup co., Ga.

ASBY, or ASHBY, a pa. of England, county Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Appleby. Area, 8,395 ac. Pop. 412. A copper mine has recently been opened in this parish.

ASCENSION, an isl. in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 280 m. N.W. St. Helena. It is of a triangular shape, 8 m. long, & 6 m. broad at W. end. Lat. of the fort, 7° 55′ 55″ S.; lon. 14° 25′ 5″ W. Area about 35 sq. ms. Pop. 1848, 6,951. It is of volcanic origin, & generally mutinous, especially in the S.E., where one peak is 2,870 feet in elev. Surface nearly destitute of verdure. Climate healthy, but so dry, that until wells were sunk a few years since, water was very scarce. The tomato, castor-oil plant, pepper, & Cape-gooseberry, are indigenous; & with attention, various European vegetables are successfully raised. Turtle, & birds' eggs, form at present its chief exports: of the latter, 10,000 dozens have been collected in one week. On its N.W. side is an open roadstead, opposite Georgetown, a station consisting of a fort, military quarters, & a few detached residences. The isl. is named from having been discovered on Ascension-day, 1501. It was taken possession of by the English in 1815, & is governed by an officer of the Royal Navy.

ASCENSION, parish, La., in the middle of the S.E. part of the state. Area, 365 sq. ms. It is situated on both sides of the Mississippi r. The surface is level, & is overflowed in the annual inundations of the river, the banks & *Levees* of which constitute the highest land in the parish. The La Fourche, one of the outlets of the Mississippi, passes off at Donaldsonville, the capital of the parish. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $274,919; Ind. corn, 365,500 bush.; cotton, 4,000 bales; molasses, 754,975 gals.; 1 printing office, 1 semi-weekly newspaper pub.; 1 library, 2,000 vols.; 5 churches; 1 acad., 43 students; 15 sch., 800 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,951; Pop. 1850, 10,752.

ASCENSION BAY, E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, N. of Espiritu Santa B.

ASCH, the most W. town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 13 m. N.W. Eger. Pop. 5,000. Manufs. of cotton hosiery, woollen fabrics, & wire.

ASCHACH, a town of Upper Austria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 13 m. N.W. Lintz. It is a mart for laths, timber, fruit, & linens.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a flourishing town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franconia, in which it holds the 2d rank, on rt. b. of the Maine, 23 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. Pop. 10,000. It has a royal residence, collections of art, & a library of 22,000 volumes; a Gothic church with the tombs of its princes; a gymnasium, & public schools; manufactures of soap, woollens, straw goods, paper, & tobacco, ship-building yards, & a considerable transit-trade.

ASCHENDORF, a vill. of Hanover, landrost & 26 m. N. Meppen, near the Ems. Pop. 1,400.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 27 m. W.S.W. Madgeburg, cap. circ., on the Lake, near its junction with the Wipper. Pop. 11,270. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of frieze, flannel, linen fabrics, & earthenwares. Near it is the ruined castle of *Ascania*.

ASCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov, & 13 m. S.E. Sienna, in the Val d' Ombrone. Pop. 2,460.

ASCOLI, *Asculum Picenum*, an anc. episcopal city of Italy, Pontif. States, cap. deleg., on a hill, on rt. b. of the Tronto, 53 m. S. Ancona, 16 m. W. the Adriatic. Pop. of delega., 1843, 84,217; of city, 13,000. It is well-built, handsome, & has old walls, & a citadel. Chief edifices, a cathedral & numerous other churches; a modern *palazzo*, containing a museum, library, & theatre; a Jesuits' college, governor's residence, & many private palaces. Fairs are held here in May, Aug., & Nov. Its harbor (*Porto d' Ascoli*), at the mouth of the Tronto, is frequented by coasting vessels, & defended by two forts.—II. DI SATRIANO (*Ascolum*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 5,560. It has a castle, a fine cathedral, & a diocesan school.

ASCONA, a vill. Switzerland, cant. Ticino, on L. Maggiore, 2 m. S.S.W. Locarno. Pop. 1,000.

ASCOT, par., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Drained by St. Francis & tributaries. Pop. 1852, 1,268.

ASCOT-HEATH, England, co. Berks, pa. Winkfield, is about 3¼ m. N. of the South-Western r. r., & 2 m. S.W. Windsor. It is known for its races, held in the second week after those of Epsom, & which, from the vicinity of the course to Windsor, are usually attended by the sovereign & numbers of the aristocracy; though the facilities now afforded by the r. r. render the company much less select than formerly.

ASCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 6 m. N.E. Burford. Area, 1,793 ac. Pop. 456.

ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN, Windsor co., Vt., in the towns of Windsor & Weathersfield. It is elev. above Connecticut r., at Windsor, 2,903 ft., & 3,320 ft. above the level of the ocean. Its basis is granite, & it has but little vegetation. It is 5 m. W. of Connecticut r., & 5 S.W. Windsor v. The prospect from the summit is very extensive & beautiful.

ASCUTNEYVILLE, p. v., Windsor co., Vt.

ASDOUD, (anc. *Ashdod* & *Azotus*), a vill. & seaport

of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the Mediterranean, 21 m. S. Jaffa, & 10 m. N.E. Askalon. Pop. 300. It has no remains of antiquity, & would be unworthy of notice but for the figure it makes in Sacred History, as one of the five principal cities of the Philistines. The sea is gradually receding from its now shallow harbor.

ASEERGHUR, or HASSER, a town & fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, at its nearest point of approach to the Bengal presid., dist. Candeish, 12 m. N. Boorhanpoor. The fort, strong & well supplied with water, was taken in 1803 & again in 1819 by the British, who have held it ever since the latter period.

ASELE, a pa. & vill. of Swedish Lapland, læn & 110 m. N.W. Umea, cap. Asele Lappmark, on the Angerman river.

ASGARBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2¼ m. S.E. Sleaford. Area, 838 ac. Pop. 91.—II. same co., pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N. by W. Spilsby. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 97.

ASH, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 949; 1850, 1,229.

ASH, several pas. of England.—I. Ash, next Sandwich, co. Kent, on the Stour, 5 m. E. by N. Wingham. Area 6,871 ac. Pop. 2,096. Fairs, April 6 & Oct. 11. The ruins of Richborough castle, (anc. *Rhutupium*), on the brow of a hill, near Sandwich, in this par., consist of a wall from 10 to 30 ft. high & 12 thick, enclosing an area of about 5 acres, where various antiquities have recently been discovered.—II. same co. 3¼ m. N. by W. Wrotham. Area, 3,023 ac. Pop. 702.—III. co. Surrey, 4½ m. N.E. Farnham. Area, 12,273 ac. Pop. 2,630.—IV. a hamlet, co. Devon, pa. of Trowley, 7 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. In its mansion-house the great Duke of Marlborough was born, A.D. 1650.

ASHANSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks. Area, 2,057 ac. Pop. 439.

ASHANTEE, a country of Africa, & the most powerful native state of Upper Guinea, between lat. 6° & 8° N., lon. 0° & 3° W. The sovereignty of its chief over the petty states on the coast, ceased in 1831, & its S. limit is now 60 m. from the Gulf of Guinea. Pop. probably 1,000,000. (?) It is mntnous., well-watered, & healthy in the more elev. districts. Chief rivers Volta & Assinie. Products comprise maize, millet, dhourra, rice, yams, tobacco, the sugar-cane, cocoa, the pine-apple, & other fine fruits, with dye-woods, gums, & timber; the chief exports are gold dust & palm-oil. The inhabitants are courageous, intelligent, & excel in several kinds of manufs.; but they appear to have been long subjected to a most bloody despotism, whole multitudes having been customarily slaughtered at festivals & at the deaths of royal personages. From the late *Parliamentary Reports* on W. Africa, however, it appears that, owing to British influence, human sacrifices have in a great measure declined. In 1824, the Ashantees attacked the English settlement on the coast, & defeated a force of 1,000 men under Sir C. Macarthy; but in 1826, they sustained a total route from the British troops, since which time the Ashantee power has progressively decreased. Chief town & seat of trade Coomassie.

ASHAPOO FERRY, p. o., Colleton dist., S. C.

ASHARVAY, p. o., Washington co., R. I.

ASH-BOCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. E. Needham Market. Area, 1,408 ac. Pop. 314. There is a national school in the parish.

ASHBOROUGH, p. v. & cap. Randolph co., N. C., 72 W. Raleigh, 329 W. Situated on the dividing ridge between the Yadkin & Deep rivs., & contains a courthouse, a church, & 175 inhabitants.

ASHBOURNE, or ASHBURN, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 12¼ m. N.W. Derby. Area of pa. 7,932 ac. Pop. 5,087. Town neatly built, has a large church, erected in 1240, & in which are some monuments of the Boothby family; a grammar school, income 240*l.* a-year, several other charities, manufs. of cotton fabrics & lace, & an active trade in malt & cheese. Mkt. Saturday; fairs 10 times yearly.—II. a vill. of Ireland, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin, & near which occasional races are held.

ASHBRITTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Wellington. Area, 2,489 ac. Pop. 552.

ASHBURNHAM, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 53 N. W. Boston, 426 W. It is drained by the head branches of Miller's & Nashua rs. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Great & Little Watatick mts. are in the town. It has 3 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist, 5 stores, a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 18 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,652; 1850, 1,875.

ASHBURNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. W. Battle. Area, 3,648 ac. Pop. 805. The vill. gives name & title to Earl of Ashburnham, whose ancestors were lords of the manor before the Conquest. In the church is preserved the shirt which Charles I. wore at his execution, with other relics given by him to Mr. Ashburnham.

ASHBURNHAM DEPÔT, p. o., Worcester co., Mass. It is a station on the Vt. & Mass r. r., 61 m. from Boston.

ASHBURTON, a parliamentary bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 16 m. S.W. Exeter, & 192 m. W.S.W. London. Area, 6,936 ac. Pop. of bor. 1851, 3,432; do. of t. 3,432. The t. is surrounded by hills, & consists mostly of one long street; it has woollen mills, a venerable church, a grammar school endowed with 2 scholarships, & numerous charities. It was, in 1838, constituted one of the 4 stannary towns of Devon. Bor. returns one mem. to H. of C. Mkt. Saturday; fairs, 1st Thurs. in March & June, Aug. 10 & Nov. 11. This is the birthpl. of the celeb. lawyer Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, & of the critic & poet Gifford.

ASHBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 5½ m. N.W. Lambourne. Area, 5,520 ac. Pop. 786.—II. co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 70.

ASHBY, p. o., Coles co., Ill.

ASHBY, p. t., Middlesex co., Ms., 47 N.N.W. Boston, 443 W. It borders on the line of N. H. Surface moderately uneven, soil good for grazing. Drained by branches of Squannacook r. There are in the town 2 churches, 1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian, 4 stores, 1 tannery, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,246; 1850, 1,208.

ASHBY, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 487 ac. Pop. 249.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,109 ac. Pop. 50.—III. (*by Partney,*) Lincoln, 2 m. E. Spilsby. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 162.—IV. (*Canons*), co. Northampton, 7 m. W. by N. Towcester. Area, 2,600. Pop. 220.—V. (*Castle*), same co., 7 m. E. by S. Northampton. Area, 1,926 ac. Pop. 219. Yardley Chase, Marquis of Northampton, is in this pa.—VI. (*Cold*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 467.—VII. (*de la Launde*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 170.—VIII. (*Folville*), co. Leicester, 5 m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 3,013 ac. Pop. 495.—IX. (*Magna*), same co., 3¼ m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 323.—X. adjoins the above, 2½ m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area, 1,357. Pop. 173.—XI. (*Puerorum*), Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 117.—XII. (*St. Leger's*), Northampton, 3 m. N. Daventry. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 264. The church has a richly ornamented screen & roodloft, & contains the tombs of the Catesby family.—XIII. (*West*), Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Horncastle. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 515.—XIV. (*with Fenby*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,675 ac. Pop. 244.—XV. (*with Obey*), co. Norfolk, near Acle. Area, 1,408 ac. Pop. 98.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a mkt. town & pa. of Eng., co. & 15¼ m. N.W. Leicester. Area of pa. 8,097. Pop. 1851, 6,230; do. of the t. 3,762. It has a ruined castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was once confined, an anc. church in the decorated style, a grammar school, with 10 exhibitions of 10*l.* per ann. each, in Emanuel College, Cambridge, salt water baths resorted to by visitors; manufs. of hosiery, hats, bricks, & iron-smelting works. Market, Saturday; fairs, Shrove Monday, Easter, & Whit. Tuesdays, last Monday in Sept., & Nov. 10.

ASHCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury, with station on the Great W. r. r. Area, 4,201 ac. Pop. 786.

ASHCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon., 3 m. E. Chudleigh. Area, 1,932 ac. Pop. 242.

ASHCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. Shapwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area, 2,272 ac. Pop. 859.

ASH CREEK, p. o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.

ASHDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¼ m. N.E. Saffron-Walden. Area, 4,969 ac. Pop. 1,238. Four mounds in this pa., reputed to be sepulchres of the Danes, mark the supposed site of Canute's victory over Edmund Ironside, in 1016.

ASHE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 2,107 ac. Pop. 178.

ASHE, co., N. C., in the N.W. part of the state. It is an elevated table land, between the Stony mnt. & the Blue Ridge. Area, 500 sq. m. Drained by the head waters of Great Kenawha riv. The surface is rough, & the soil along the streams fertile. Capital, Jeffersonton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $302,199; wheat, 6,164 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 210,533; tobacco, 4,904 lbs.; cap. emp'd in manufac. $4,000, value of manufac. articles, $5,780; 28 churches, 34 sch., 1,205 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,467; pop. 1850, 8,777. (Territory reduced since 1850 by the erection of Watauga co., which see.)

ASHELDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Bradwell. Area, 2,398 ac. Pop. 190.

ASHELWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N. Glo'ster, on the Severn. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 590.

ASHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2¼ m. S.W. Clare. Area, 1,498 ac. Pop. 340.

ASHENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N. Thame. Area, 1,790 ac. Pop. 290. It is the seat of petty sessions.

ASHERY, p. o., Hancock co., O.

ASHES CREEK, p. o., Spencer co., Ky.

ASHFIELD, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 108 W. Boston, 468 W. The land is elevated, & drained by branches of Deerfield & Westfield rivers. Incorporated in 1764. The v. is in the central part of the t., & contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist; there are in the t., 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 10 saw m., 1 pottery, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,610; 1850, 1,394.

ASHFIELD, t., Huron co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 907. The v. is on the E. shore of Lake Huron, & contains a few dwellings.

ASHFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Debenham. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 327.—II. (*Great*), same co., 6¼ m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Area, 1,546 ac. Pop. 455. Lord Thurlow was born in this pa. in 1732.

ASHFORD, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 32 E. Hartford, 368 W. Surface rough & stony; well adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Nachaug r. Incorporated in 1714. It has 5 stores, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,551; 1850, 1,295. [See EASTFORD].

ASHFORD, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 295 W. by S. Albany, 345 W. Surface undulating; soil clay loam; & it is drained by Cattaraugus cr. & its tributs. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,469; 1850, 1,658.

ASHFORD, p. t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1850, 628.

ASHFORD, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 12¼ m. S.W. Canterbury & 53 from London. The S. Eastern railroad has a station here. Area of pa. 2,786 ac. Pop. 5,007; do. of the bor. 4,092. The principal street, nearly half a mile in length, is paved & lighted. The church, once collegiate, is large, & has some superb monuments. The grammar school was founded in 1638 by one of the Knatchbull family. It has an extensive manuf. of locomotive engines. Mkt. Tuesday; fairs, Aug. 2, Sept. 9, Oct. 12 & 24, for wool, horses, & cattle.

ASHFORD, several pas., &c. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 2 m. E. of Staines. Area 1,378 ac. Pop. 497.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 2 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 359 ac. Pop. 191.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. & 2 m. N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 950. The vill. is beautifully situated on the Wey, here crossed by three stone bridges, & on the banks of which are mills for cutting black marble, obtained in the vicinity.—IV. (*Bowdler*), a pa., co. Salop, 3¼ m. S. Ludlow. Area 575 ac. Pop. 102.—V. (*Carbonell*), adjoining the above. Area, 1,478 ac. Pop. 290.

ASHFORDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2½ m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 527.

ASH GROVE, p. o., Green co., Missouri.

ASH GROVE, p. o., Iroquois co., Ill.

ASHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Watton. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 696. The poor here have a right of pasture on a common of 43 acres.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area, 1,790 ac. Pop. 464.

ASHINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N. Rochford. Area, 1,165 ac. Pop. 99.

ASHINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Area, 554 ac. Pop. 80.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Steyning. Area, 1,273 ac. Pop. 223.

ASHIPPUN, p. t., Dodge co., Wis., 54 N. by E. Madison; has 3 schools. Pop. 1850, 474.

ASHKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh & Selkirk, 3¼ m. S. Selkirk. Pop. 575.

ASHLAND, a central northern co., O. Area, 425 sq. m. Drained by Mohican r. & branches. Surface rolling hilly on the south; soil a sandy & gravelly loam. Cap. Ashland. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $888,687; wheat, 535,713 bush., produced; Ind. corn, 446,818; oats, 273,610; wool, 266,566 lbs.;—7 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 5 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub., 1 library 300 vols., cap. emp'd in manuf. $68,600; value of manufac. articles, $[illegible]; 44 churches, 1 college, 100 students; 1 acad., 70 pupils; 96 sch., 4,295 scholars. Pop. 1850, 23,515. Erected in 1846 from Richland, Huron, & Lorain.

ASHLAND, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 24 W. Boston, on the Western r. r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Concord r. Incorporated 1846. It has a Baptist & a Congregational, 5 stores, 2 paper fac., 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,504.

ASHLAND, p. v., & cap. Ashland co., O., 89 N.W. Columbus, situated on a ridge between the Lake fork & Black fork of Mohican r. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 1 Disciples', 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian, an academy, 16 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing weekly newspapers, & 1,264 inhabitants.

ASHLAND, p. o., Bertiei co., N. C.

ASHLAND, p. v., Butte co., Cal.

ASHLAND, v. & depot on the Balt. & Susquehanna r. r., 16 m. N. Baltimore.

ASHLAND, p. v., Cabell co., Va.

ASHLAND, p. o., De Soto pa., La.

ASHLAND, p. v., Forsyth co., Ga.

ASHLAND, p. t., Greene co., N. Y., 48 S.W. Albany. Drained by Batavia Kill. Surface mountainous; soil fertile bordering the streams. It has a grist m. Pop. 1850, 1,290.

ASHLAND, p. o., Henry co., Ia.

ASHLAND, p. v., Wayne co., Pa.

ASHLAND, see Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 498.

ASHLAND, p. o., Union co., Ky.

ASHLAND, p. o., Wappelo co., Iowa.

ASHLAND, p. o., Wayne co., Tenn.

ASHLAND FURNACE, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

ASHLEY, co., Ark., situated in the S.E. corner of the state. Area, 850 sq. m. It has Washita & Salina rivs. on its western, & Bayou Bartholomew on its E. border; drained by branches of these streams. Surface level; soil fertile. Cap. Ashley C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,628; Ind. corn, 65,787 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 14,979; cotton, 689 bales; tobacco, 42,130 lbs.;—1 library, 120 vols.; 10 churches; 5 sch., 150 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,058.

ASHLEY, p. o., Carroll co., Ark.

ASHLEY, station, O., on the Cleveland, Col. & Cin. r. r., 104 m. from Cleveland.

ASHLEY, p-o., Pike co., Mo., 69 N.E. Jefferson city, 887 W.

ASHLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4¼ m. W. Rockingham. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 348.—II. co. Hamps., 3 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Area, 1,857 ac. Pop. 98.—III. co. Stafford, 6 m. N.W. Eccleshall. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 896.—IV. co. Wilts, 4¼ m. N. Malmsbury. Area, 946 ac. Pop. 84.—V. (*cum-Spiercy*), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area, 2,143 ac. Pop. 524.

ASHLEY, C. H. v., Ashley co., Ark.; situated on a branch of Bayou Bartholomew. It has a court-house & a few dwellings.

ASHLEY FALLS, p. v., Berkshire co., Mass.

ASHLEYSBURGH, p. v., Hopkins co., Ky., 204 W. Frankfort.

ASHLEYVILLE, p. v., Berkshire co., Mass. [See SHEFFIELD.]

ASHLEYVILLE, p. o., Macomb co., Mich.

ASHMANHAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E North Walsham. Area, 665 ac. Pop. 159.

ASHMANSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 1,808 ac. Pop. 239.

ASHMORE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area, 2,335 ac. Pop. 237.

ASHMUNEIN, a town of Egypt. [Eschmunein.]

ASHOVER, a pa. & t. of England, co. Derby, 5¼ m. S.W. Chesterfield. Area, 11,290 ac. Pop. 3,311, emp'd in cotton, worsted, & stocking manufs. The vill. is of great antiquity; and its church has a curious leaden front, apparently Saxon. Fairs, 25th April & 15th October.

ASHOW, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Warwick, on the Avon. Area, 1,012 ac. Pop. 156.

ASH PARK, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

ASHPARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Harts. Area, 1,741 ac. Pop. 517.

ASHPORT, p-v., Lauderdale co., Tenn. It is on the E. side of the Mississippi, near the lower end of the Canadian reach. It has several warehouses, a steam mill, & 200 inhabitants.

ASHPRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Totness. Area, 2,790 ac. Pop. 669.

ASH-PRIORS, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.W. Taunton. Area, 685 ac. Pop. 287.

ASHRAF, a town of Persia. [See Ushruff.]

ASHREIGNEY, or RING'S ASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W. by S. Chumleigh. Area, 5,663. Pop. 989.

ASH RIDGE, p. o., Brown co., O.

ASHRIDGE, a hamlet, Engl., par. Pitstone, 2 m. N. W. Chesham. A parliament was held here by Edward I., & Princess Elizabeth lived here in 1554.

ASH RIDGE, p. o., Pulaski co., Ill.

ASH RUN, p. o., Pendleton co., Ky.

ASH SPRING, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

ASHTA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 63 m. E. by S. Oojein.

ASHTABULA, co., O., forms the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 697 sq. m. It is drained by Grand & Ashtabula rs., & Conneaut cr., which enter Lake Erie, & by the head branches of Chenango cr., which enters Big Beaver r. & passes into the Ohio. It occupies the high land between Lake Erie & the Ohio. Surface undulating; soil clay loam. Cap. Jefferson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $880,730; wheat, 40,167 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 267,209; oats, 189,478; wool, 135,203 lbs.:—15 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 22 tanneries, 57 persons emp'd., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub., 3 libraries, 1,295 vols. Cap. emp'd in manuf. $314,575; value of manuf. articles, $622,587:—55 churches, 3 acad., 230 pupils: 218 sch., 4,688 scholars. Pop. 1840, 23,724; 1850, 28,767.

ASHTABULA, p. t., Ashtabula co., O., 191 N.E. Columbus. 341 W. It has Lake Erie on the N. Drained by Ashtabula r. The v. is situated on both sides of Ashtabula r., 2½ m. from its entrance into Lake Erie. It contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, an academy, a bank, about 16 stores, a flouring m., a steam saw m., 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 821 inhabs. At the Harbor, at the mouth of river, are several forwarding houses, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,177.

ASHTAROTH, an anc. city of Syria, named in Scripture as the cap. of "Og, king of Bashan," identified with the *Tetel Ashtereh*, pash. Damascus, in the plain of Hauran, 5 m. W. Mezarib.

ASHTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 1½ m. S.W. Epsom. Area, 2,522 ac. Pop. 684.

ASHTOLA, (the *Carine* of Nearchus), an uninhabited isl. of the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 8′ N.; lon. 63° 48′ E., 12 m. from the Mekran coast, Beloochistan. It abounds with turtle; & was formerly the haunt of the Jowasimee pirates.

ASHTON, p. o., Carroll pa., La.

ASHTON, p. o., Clark co., Mo.

ASHTON, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

ASHTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4 m. N. Chudleigh. Area, 1,707 ac. Pop. 360. The church has a finely carved screen & roodloft. Manganese mines are wrought in this parish.—II. co. & 6 m. S. Northampton. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 383.—III. (*Cold*), co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N. Bath. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 479.—IV. (*in Mackerfield*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 2½ m. N.W. Newton. Pop. 5,679, emp'd in cotton manufs., iron works & collieries.—V. (*Keynes*), a pa., co. Wilts, on a branch of the Thames, 4 m. W. Cricklade. Area, 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,365.—VI. (*Long*), a pa., co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Bristol. Area, 4,237 ac. Pop. 1,921.—VII. (*upon-Mersey*), Cheshire, 3 m. N.E. Altringham. Area, 3,592 ac. Pop. 2,894.—VIII. (*Steeple*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E. Towbridge. Area, 6,789 ac. Pop. 1,857. It has petty sessions.—IX. a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 396.—X. Somerville, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area, 995 ac. Pop. 89.

ASHTON, p. v., Goulburn t., Carleton co., Can. W.; has a store & 75 inhabitants.

ASHTONS, p. o., Shelby co. Tex.

ASHTON'S MILLS, p. o., Frederick co., Va.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a parliamentary & municipal bor., manuf. town, & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Tame, 6¼ m. by r. r. E.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 9,300 ac. Pop. of do., 56,959; do. of bor. 1851, 29,791. Town mostly ill-built, but it has a large church of the time of Henry V., a good market-house, lately erected at a cost of 10,000*l*., various schools & charities, assembly-rooms, a theatre & mechanics' institute, 16 churches, 1 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 3 Independent, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, & 1 Roman Catholic. It is well placed for manufacturing industry, coal being plentiful, & canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, & Derbyshire meeting in the pa. It had, in 1838, 52 cotton mills, employing 12,143 hands: also woollen mills & a silk factory. Stout ginghams & printed calicoes are the principal goods woven. Cotton yarns of the finer kinds are spun both in the town & in Staleybridge, which seat of manufacturing industry is partly in the pa., & comprised in the parl. bor. There are in Ashton pa. 20 collieries, employing, together, 1,000 hands. Mkt. Sat.; fairs, March 23, April 29, July 25, & Nov. 21. It sends 1 member to H. of C. The residence of the Assheton family, who formerly possessed capital juris. here, is now occupied by the steward of Lord Stamford.

ASHUELOT, r., Cheshire co., N. H. It enters the Connecticut a little above the Mass. line.

ASHUPUN, p. t., Dodge co., Wis., 52 E. by N. Madison. Drained by branches of Rock r. Pop. 1,017.

ASHVILLE, v., Chautauque co., N. Y., situated on a small stream near its ent. into Chautauqe l., & contains 2 Meth. chs., several mills, & about 150 inhabs.

ASHVILLE, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

ASHVILLE, p. v., Holmes co., Miss.

ASHVILLE, p. v., Pickaway co., O.

ASHVILLE, C. H., p-v., & capital of Buncombe co., N. C., 256 W. Raleigh, 486 W. It is sit. on the rt. b. of French Broad r. Contains a court house, 3 churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, an academy, a bank, a college for females, 6 stores, 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 420 inhab.

ASHVILLE, C. H., p-v., & capital of St. Clair co., Ala., 100 N. Montgomery. Situated on the S.E. side of Canoe cr. It contains a court house & 175 inhab.

ASHWOOD, p-v., Maury co., Tenn., 36 S. Nashville. It has an Episcopal church, & 200 inhabitants.

ASHWOOD, p. o., Tensas par., La.

ASHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W. Tunbridge-Wells. Area, 891 ac. Pop. 241.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Steyning. Area, 2,355 ac. Pop. 441.

ASHWATER, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. S.S.E. Holsworthy. Area, 8,587 ac. Pop. 929. Fairs, 1st Tues. in May, & 1st Mon. after Aug. 1.

ASHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Baldock. Area, 3,852 ac. Pop. 1,425. Within ½ m. of the vill., which was formerly a mkt. town, are the traces of a Roman camp.—II. a pa. co. Rutland, 3½ m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area, 1,799 ac. Pop. 267.

ASHWELTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.E. Wymondham. Area, 979 ac. Pop. 467. This manor is the property of Lord Berners, whose ancestors owned it in the reign of Henry VII.

ASHWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Shepton Mallett. Area, 1,525 ac. Pop. 848.

ASHWICKEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. S.E. Lynn Regis. Area, 1,282 ac. Pop. 99.

ASHWORTH, a chplry. Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 3½ m. W. Rochdale. Ac., 730. Pop. 325.

ASIA, the largest of the great divisions of the globe, comprehends all the countries to the E. of Europe & Northern Africa, & extends with its isls., betw. lat. 10° S., & 78° N., & lon. 26° E. to 190° E. (170° W.) A great central mass of continent forms about four-fifths of the whole area, & from this several extens. peninsulas & headlands project on the E., S., & W., with many clusters of contiguous isls. Asia is closely connected with the other continents, being separated by no great sea distance from America on the N.E., & Australia on the S.E., connected with Africa by the isthmus of Suez on the S.W., & conterminous with Europe on the W. by an extens. boundary line, formed by the Uralian & Caucasian mntns. Its whole area is

supposed to amount to upwards of 16 millions of sq. m., & its pop. to 626 millions. *Central Asia* is composed of two great elev. table lands, a higher & a lower, each descending by gradual slopes & terraces to the level lowlands, while these table lands themselves are traversed by numerous mountain chains & elev. ranges of country. The eastern system of these table lands comprehends the elev. district of Tibet, & the great desert of Gobi, from 4,000 to 10,000 ft. above the sea level, the western, the plateau of Iran (Persia), with a general elevation of 4,000 ft. Both these districts combined may occupy about two-fifths of the whole of Asia, the remainder is occupied partly by the terraces, by the intervention of which the elev. table lands gradually sink towards the lowland, & partly by the lowlands themselves. The length of the elev. regions, from the Black Sea & Persian Gulf on the W. to the Corean Coast on the E., is upwards of 5,500 m. The greatest breadth, from 1,800 to 2,000 m. on the N. E. of China, while in the W., in Beloochistan & Bucharia, it contracts to 700 m. The mntns. of Taurus & Caucasus form the boundary of the plateau on the N.W.; Mt. Elbruz near the Caspian Sea, the Altai range in Siberia, & the Alpine region of Da-uria, on the N.E. The Himmalaya mntns. form the S. boundary, & the Persian mntns. & Mt. Taurus the W. The most elev. portion of the *Eastern Plateau* is in Tibet, where it rises to the height of 10,000 to 14,000 ft. It then sinks gradually to the N. & N.W., forming a series of terraces, which terminate in the low steppes around L. Aral. It is through these sloping terraces, by which the eastern Plateau is everywhere intersected, that the great riv. systems descend to the lowlands bordering on the ocean. On the mntn. ranges N. of the table land, four great rivs. take their rise—the Irtish, the Yenesei, the Lenar, & the Amur, draining a surface of country more extensive than that of Europe. Two great rivs. take their rise in the E. range, the Hoang-Ho & the Yangtse-Kiang, which, flowing through China, discharge their waters into the Pacific Ocean. The principal rivs. of S. Asia, are the Cambodia, Irawaddy, & Menam; the Brahmaputra, Ganges, & Indus, taking their rise in the Himalaya mntns., & traversing by diverging routes the country known as India within the Ganges. The *Western Plateau* is much smaller in extent than the eastern, but being more contiguous to Europe, assimilates more in its character to that continent. The high table land of Iran extends from the Upper Indus through W. Asia to the shores of the Grecian Archipelago. Persia forms its centre; to the W. are the Turkish domins., & E. Afghanistan. The centre is intersected by several extensive mntn. ridges, through which are some important passes from the Highlands of Persia to the coast. Westward of Persia, the table land becomes more mntnous, in the countries of Kurdistan, Azerbijan, & Armenia; here the rivs. Euphrates & Tigris have their source, which flowing through Mesopotamia & anc. Babylonia, enter the Persian Gulf by one channel. The penin. of Arabia forms a continuation of the Highlands of W. Asia. The *Lowlands of Asia* may be divided into, 1, Chinese Lowlands on the E., commencing at Pekin, & extending nearly to the tropic, enjoying a temperate climate & fertile soil; 2, the Indo-Chinese, comprehending Cambodia & Siam, a well-watered & good rice country; 3, Hindostan, bounded by the Ganges & Indus, forming a great triangle; 4, Syria & Arabia, the southern part dry & desert, the northern watered by the Euphrates & Tigris; 5, the Northern Siberian, in extent more than half all the others, stretching along the Polar Sea from the Ural Mnts. to the Pacific Ocean, a cold & generally sterile region; 6, Bucharia, on the Caspian Sea & L. Aral, with a gravelly soil, ill-watered, covered with grass, without trees, & with only occasional patches of fertile land. The *Mineral* products of Asia are numerous, & have been known from remote antiquity. Precious stones are abundant. Amethysts, topazes, & rock-crystals are found in the Altai, Himalaya, & Ural mntns.; carnelians & agates in W. India; beryl & lapis lazuli near L. Baikal; sapphires & rubies, Ceylon isl.; diamonds in Deccan, Borneo, & Ural mntns. Volcanic products are found near Mt. Taurus, in Armenia, W. Anatolia, & in Japan & Sunda isl.; steatite, asbestos, & kaolin or fine porcelain clay, in China & Japan; talc in Siberia; coals in Hindostan & China; rock salt in the Ural mntns., N. China, & Turkey; gold or gold-dust in various localities. In 1843 the mines of Siberia produced 58,367 lbs. troy of gold, estimated value $13,750,000. Mercury in China & Japan. Copper & iron in Ural mntns., & lead in Da-Uria, China, Armenia. Fossil shells are found in great quantities at an elev. of 16,000 to 17,000 ft. in Tibet; mammalia remains in the lower Himalaya, & the alluvial soil of Siberia, is full of bones of extinct quadrupeds.

The vegetation of Asia varies with its different regions. N. of lat. 60° scarcely any vegetable products are seen except birches, mosses, & lichens. In S. Siberia, & in land as far S. as the chain of the Himalaya & Hindoo Koosh, the vegetation in a great measure resembles that of N. & Central Europe, though all the great table land of E. Asia is remarkably barren of timber. Ginseng & rhubarb are products peculiar to this region. In the cultivated plains of Bokhara & Caubul, grapes, melons, pears, figs, & other fruits common in Europe, grow to such perfection that they are exported in considerable quantities to Persia & Hindostan. N. of the Caucasus, the country is thinly covered with vegetable products, & those are of inferior quality; but immediately S. of that chain, the cedar, cypress, juniper, oak, & the fruits common to S. Europe, begin to flourish luxuriantly; & rice, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, dates, are among the products of the fruitful provs. of Turkey & Persia. The region of Asia S. & E. of the Himalaya, comprising the Ind. peninsulas, with China-proper & the Asiatic Archipelago, is unrivalled for the number & richness of its vegetable products. These include the plantain, banyan, ebony, iron, rose, & sandal-wood trees; bamboos, gums, varnishes, & dye-woods in immense variety; with the betel, bread-fruit & banana, guava, mango, mangosteen, & a multitude of other fruits; sugar, opium, cotton, indigo, & numerous valuable articles of culture. The teak-tree, tea, sago, camphor, cloves, mace, & nutmegs, are peculiar to this part of the globe. Wheat is raised at an elev. of 10,000 ft. in the Himalaya mntns. *The zoology* of the N. of Asia partakes of the character of that of N. Europe. In the central & southern countries are found the elephant, rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, & many other formidable animals, with the camel, auroch, yaik, musk-deer, argal, Tibet goat; & it is believed that all the domestic animals of Europe (the sheep perhaps excepted) have been originally derived from Asia. There seems to be this marked distinction between the ox, horse, ass, goat, hog, & other mammal tribes which are natives of Asia, & those which are indigenous in Africa or America,—that the former alone are capable of propagation & domestication in every climate. Asia has comparatively a less variety of birds & reptiles than of quadrupeds, but the cassowary, bustard, pheasant, domestic fowl, & a variety of other gallinaceous birds, are abundant: & among reptiles, the Indian python, the cobra-de-capello or spectacle snake, with the gavial, or crocodile of the Ganges, are formidable in the highest degree.

Asia is considered the cradle of the human race, from whence the various nations & tribes have issued to people the other parts of the world. The number of foreigners, who have migrated to & settled in Asia, is small compared to those who have left it. The number of Europeans in India may be estim. at 100,000, the descendants of the Cossacks settled in Siberia, 2 millions, Europ. Greeks inhabiting Anatolia, 1¼ million. The races inhabiting Asia may be divided into, 1. The *Semitic*, including Syrians, Jews, Arabs, & the descendants of the anc. Chaldeans or Aramæans:—2. The Persian Kurds, Ossetes, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians;—3. The Turks, forming a numerous race of central Asia;—4. The Samoiedes, N. Asia;—5. The Mongols, Buriats, Kalmucks, Tungooses, & other tribes in N.E. Asia:—5. The Japanese, Chinese:—6. The Malays, inhabiting Malaysia & the isls. of the Eastern Archipelago. The political divs. of Asia include six empires, China, Russia, Britain, Persia, Turkey, Arabia. The British possessions are chiefly in India, or the peninsula within the Ganges. The Portuguese, whose settlements were formerly numerous, have preserved only Goa, Damaun, Macao, & a few others. The French possess Pondicherry, a settlement on the coast of Malabar, & two or three more. The Dutch occupy Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, &c.

The following Table affords a general estimate, as nearly as the data will permit, of its extent & population, *probably in most cases overrated*:—

States, etc.	Area in sq. miles.	Estimated population.
TURKISH EMPIRE.		
Asia Minor	270,000	4,500,000
Armenia	38,000	2,300,000
Mesopotamia	160,000	5,400,000
Syria	48,000	1,500,000
ARABIA.		
Hejar, Yemen, Aden *British*, Hadramût, Shehr, Mahrah, Oman, Bahrein, El Asha	834,000	10,000,000
PERSIA.		
Iran, or Persia Proper	480,000	9,500,000
Affghanistan	240,000	6,000,000
Beloochistan	180,000	1,200,000
HINDOOSTAN.		
British. Bengal Presidency	325,652	47,958,320
Agra	85,571	23,800,549
Benar	76,432	4,650,000
Punjab	78,447	4,100,983
Madras Presidency	144,889	16,339,426
Bombay Pres., Scinde, and Sattara	120,065	10,485,017
Subject and Protected States	583,341	48,787,480
Independent States	248,944	12,000,000
French Colonies	530	167,790
Portuguese Colony	1,219	407,712
FARTHER INDIA.		
Birmah	184,000	8,000,000
Siam	210,000	2,780,000
Anam	270,000	12,000,000
Laos, Country of the	180,000	2,000,000
British Territories—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Wellesley, &c.	1,575	202,540
Malacca, or Malay States	72,000	200,000
CHINESE EMPIRE.		
China	2,300,000	367,000,000
Manchuria	700,000	17,000,000
Mongolia	1,400,000	22,000,000
Ili	900,000	10,000,000
Tibet	700,000	8,000,000
Corea	80,000	18,000,000
Ladak	30,000	1,800,000
TURKESTAN.		
Bokhara, Khundur, Badakstan, Hizar, Koolab, &c., Kokan, Khiva, Turkmania	700,000	12,000,000
RUSSIA.		
Georgia, Shrivan, Armenia and Aberbijan, Imeritia, Mingrelia, &c., Abassia, Circassia, Daghestan, &c., Caucasus, &c.	200,000	3,400,000
Siberia	5,000,000	4,000,000
Total	15,842,665	697,479,826
ISLANDS.		
Japanese Archipelago	266,500	25,000,000
Ceylon	24,700	1,421,631
Borneo	262,500	4,000,000
Sumatra	122,500	7,000,000
Java	52,000	8,542,045
Celebes	75,000	3,000,000
Philippine Islands	129,100	4,163,000
Mendanao and Sooloo	101,400	1,280,000
Moluccas	38,300	800,000
Maldives and Laceadives	2,200	60,000
Loochoo Is	1,200	50,000
Total Islands	1,075,400	55,326,676
Total Continent	15,842,665	697,479,826
Grand total	16,918,065	752,806,502

The followers of the religious sects of Asia are thus estimated:—Sect of Buddha or Fo, 360,000,000; Brahmins, 150,000,000; Mussulmans, 130,000,000; Christians of all denominations, 50,000,000; Shamans, 9,000,000; Sikhs, 5,000,000; in China, the sect of Lao Kiun, 2,500,000; Sect of Confucius, 1,500,000; in Japan, Sect of Sinto, 1,300,000; Jews, 800,000; Ghebirs, 500,000.

The mammalia of Asia, including the isls., comprise 422 species, of which 134 belong in common to Asia and other continents, leaving 288 exclusively Asiatic. The latter number is thus distributed:—Quadrumana, 39; Cheiroptera, 41; Carnivora, 60; Marsupiala, 3; Rodentia, 75; Edentata, 2; Pachydermata, 8; Ruminantia, 46; Cetacea, 14; total, 288. Among the carnivora alone found in Asia, the tiger, the type of the sanguinary development, is the most formidable; occurring in the south-eastern countries, his range extending westward to Persia, & northward to L. Baikal.

ASIA ISLES, a cluster of low & thickly wooded isls. in the Asiatic Archipelago, E. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 131° 17′ E.

ASIAGO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. Vicenza, cap. of the distr. termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of Germ. descent, 22 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. of the dist., 25,500; of the town, 4,670. It is celeb. for the manuf. of straw hats & all sorts of carpenter's work.

ASIA MINOR, or ANATOLIA, forms the western penin. of Asia, extending betw. lat. 36° & 42° N., & lon. 26° & 40° E., having E. Armenia & Mesopotamia, S. Syria & the Mediterr., W. the Ægean Sea, & N. the Sea of Marmora & Black Sea. Area estim. at 269,000 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 10,700,000. Two mntn. chains run nearly E. & W., the dist. betw., forming an elev. table land studded with mntns., while the country interior to this plateau is watered on each side by short rivs. The Taurus mntn. chain trends E. to W. near its S. coast, rising frequently to 8,000 or 10,000 ft. in height; & near the N. coast runs the other chain, less continuous & lofty, but comprising Mts. Olympus, Ida, & Gargarus, famous in classic literature. On the N.E. are the mntn. ranges of Anti-Taurus; elev. of the highest, Arjish Tag, 13,000 ft. N. of these is the Euxine or Lazian range. Shores greatly indented; principal inlets, the gulf of Adalia & Makri on the S.; those of Symi, Kos, Scala-Nova, Smyrna, & Adramyti, on the W., & those of Ismid & Sinope, on the N. coast. Chief rivs., the Kizil-Armak (anc. *Halys*), Yeshil-Irmak, & Sakaria (anc. *Iris* & *Sangarius*), flowing into the Black Sea; the Kodus, Grimalki & Mendere (anc. *Hermus*, *Cuicus*, & *Meander*), into the Ægean; the Sihún & Jyhoon (anc. *Sarus* & *Pyramus*), into the Mediterranean; & the Euphrates forming the E. frontier. There are numerous fresh & salt water lakes; Tuz-gol is the largest salt water lake, & yields a great quantity of salt. The climate varies with the locality, the elev. regions being cold & humid, the plains warm & fertile. The eastern part of the country is composed of volcanic rocks, the W. of calcareous strata with tertiary fossils. The mines produce copper, silver, lead, iron; alum, nitre, & rock salt are also abundant. Rice, barley, maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, opium, & most of the products of S. Europe flourish; & the mntns. in the N. abound with good timber. Other products are wool, silk, gall-nuts, skins, furs, cochineal, madder, sponge, meerschaum clay. Manufs., leather, carpets, cotton & woollen stuffs, & a few other articles. The pop. consists mostly of Turks & Greeks, with some Armenians & Jews, & wandering tribes of Kurds, &c. Asia-Minor is divided into the pashs. of Anatolia, Itshil, Karamania, Sivas, Marash, & a part of Trebizond. Principal cities, Smyrna, Brusa, Trebizond, Kutayah, Angora, Konieh, (anc. *Iconium*), & Kaisariyeh (anc. *Cæsarea*), with Scutari, opp. Constantinople. Smyrna, Trebizond, & Brusa, are the principal seats of commerce; but all around the coasts are numerous small ports, where fairs & markets for the produce of the inland dists. are frequently held. This region was anciently the seat of the famous kdgms. of Troy & Lydia, & afterwards formed a proconsulship under the Romans. It produced Homer, Thales, Pythagoras, Herodotus, & many other of the most distinguished poets, philosophers, historians, & artists of antiquity; & ruins scattered over almost every portion of its surface, attest its former wealth & prosperity.

ASIATIC or EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, the largest collection of isls. on the globe, extending along the equator, from the S.E. coast of Asia to the W. of Australia, comprehending a space betw. lat. 11° S. & 19° N.; & lon. 95° to 135° E.; having the China Sea on the N., the Pacific on the E., & S. & W. the Indian Ocean. The numerous isls. may be arranged under 5 groups.

1. Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Madura, Banka, Billiton, & the W. & larger portion of Borneo. This includes the western & larger isls., where the soil is good; to which may be added the adjoining Malay peninsula. Rice is cultivated, as well as some of the aromatic spices, as pepper, & the inhabs. are the most civilized of the Archipelago.
2. Celebs, Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, Sandalwood isl., & E. part of Borneo. This includes the central isls. where the soil is inferior. Rice not largely produced, & sago partly forms a substitute.
3. Ceram, Booro, Gillolo (Moluccа I.), Timorlaut, Arroo I., & Papua, the latter coming within the range of Australasia; this forms the eastern division, the climate & products of the soil of which differ from the two preceding. Aromatic plants, as the spices, characterize the Moluccа isls. Sago is the chief article of food, & the inhabitants are inferior in civilization.
4. Mindanao, Sooloo I., Palawan, & N.E. part of Borneo. This forms a central group N.E. of No. 2. Rice is produced, but sago forms the chief food. Spices of interior quality. The natives are superior in civilization to those in division 2.
5. Luzon, & all that portion of the Philippine isls. stretching from lat. 10° to 19° N. Soil & climate adapted for rice, tobacco, & sugar-cane, but not for spices. A different race of inhabs. from those of the other groups. These isls. lie within the range of the hurricanes.

The isls. of the Eastern Archipelago are all more or less of volcanic origin, & exhibit, at the present time, active volcanoes in numerous localities. The older formations, however, are also found forming the basis of many of the islands. Mntn. ranges of considerable height, as well as isolated mntns. are very prevalent: the elev. extending from 5,000 to 15,000 ft. Extensive valleys intervene, & dense forests of stupendous trees, & a most luxuriant & varied vegetation cover the whole surface of the soil; no arid or barren deserts existing. In the older primary & secondary rocks, metalliferous ores are abundant. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo & Sumatra; tin mines in the isl. of Banca; silver, copper, & iron in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo; sulphur is abundant, as also lignite, naphtha, asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon & other localities, & native salt is procured from springs in Java. The climate is tropical, the solar heat tempered, however, by the insular condition of the land, & by copious moisture. In the Western isls. the thermometer ranges from 76° to 93° F. These isls. experience the atmospheric changes incident to the monsoons, & the N.E. isls. are within the range of the tropical hurricanes. A good soil, elevated temp., & genial moisture, produce a profuse & splendid vegetation. Palms, bamboos, & rattans grow universally; teak, ebony, sandal-wood, sassafras, areca, & resinous & gum-bearing trees in abundance. The clove, nutmeg, & various aromatic trees, abound in the Moluccas. Pepper, ginger, cubebs, & various spices, in Java & Sumatra. Cotton, tobacco, sugar, sweet potato, in the Philippines, & other islands. Flowers of the most splendid hues, mostly yellow & red, spring up in spontaneous abund.; & fruits, as the orange, lemon, shaddock, pomegran., pine-apple, guava, mango, durian, are very plentiful. The grains cultivated in the larger & more civilized isls., are maize, millet, pulses, & chiefly rice. Throughout the other isls., the amylaceous pith of the sago palm, (*Metroxylon sago*) is the chief food of the inhabs., forming in this locality, a peculiarity in the mode of human subsistence, not found in any other part of the world. Animals are no less abundant in this region than vegetation. The elephant is found in Sumatra, & the Malay peninsula adjoining. The tiger, panther, & other predacious animals, are not uncommon. The ox & buffalo, both large & of excellent breeds, are used in agriculture; deer & wild hogs abound, & the rhinoceros is not uncommon. Many species of the monkey tribe are found in various localities, & the orang-outang in Borneo. Birds of the most varied kinds & beautiful plumage fill the woods, as the argus pheasant, peacock, bird of paradise, & several useful species of domestic fowls, & a species of swallow, besides the edible nest so eagerly prized by the Chinese. Tortoises are numerous on the eastern shores, & fish, including the pearl-oyst., escaup, sole, abound in the seas. The *Holothuria*, or sea slug, another Chinese luxury, & oysters, & numerous shell-fish, are also common. The lac insect exists in most of the forests, & honey bees are numerous, but have not been domesticated. Two distinct races of men inhabit this region. The Malay, forming the great bulk of the pop., especially of the W. isls., is of a light brown or olive complexion, with long, straight hair, short stature, & robust body, round face, & small features. Strong & active in habits, in many communities, considerably advanced in civilization; in other situations, roving & restless pirates.—& differing also in physical form in many of the isls. The Papuan or black race have negro features & curly hair, small stature, & spare & puny form. These are in a ruder state, are less susceptible of civilization, & in many of the islands inhabit the interior of the country in a savage state. Many Chinese emigrants have settled in Borneo & other isls., & a small proportion of Hindoos. The Hindoo faith is professed by a portion of the native races, but Mahommedanism is the prevailing religion. Christianity has been partly introduced in the Europ. settlements. The Dutch possess Java, Madura, Amboyna, Banda, Timor, & part of Sumatra, & have some settlements in Borneo, Celebes, &c. The Philippines belong to Spain. Singapore is a British station for trade & shipping; & Labuan on the N.W. of Borneo, has recently been estab. for the same purposes. The exports to China are spices, scented wood, ebony, ivory, horns, tortoise shell, sharks' fins, edible bird nests, trepang, gold dust, drugs, European woollens & cottons; India, spices, gold, silver, & tin. The exports are greatly on the increase. The chief imports are black tea, coarse porcelain, wrought iron, cottons, silks, shoes, umbrellas from China; cotton cloths & chintzes from India; cottons, woollens, saddlery, & other manufactured goods from England. Particular details will be found under JAVA, SUMATRA, BANDA, MOLUCCAS, PHILIPPINES.

ASINALUNGA, or SINA LONGA, a town of Tuscany, on E. slope of the hill which separates the Val-di-Chiana & Val Ombrone. Pop. 2,068.

ASINARA, a small isl. on the Mediterr., N.W. Sardinia, & separated from it by the Passo d'Asinara, a channel 1 m. in breadth. It is fertile, & was once populous; but it is now inhab. only by a few fishermen. It has the best coral banks in the Sardinian Sea.

ASK, or ASEK, a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, at the S.E. foot of Mount Demavend, in a nook shut in by its spurs, 5,900 feet above the sea, & 60 m. S.W. Sari. It is said to comprise from 1,000 to 1,500 houses, & is the princip. of 72 vills. within the district Larijan.

ASKALON, a sea-port town of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the Mediterr., at the mouth of the Sorek, 37 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem. From 300 to 400 persons inhabit a Suburban village here, which has a port frequented by many small vessels. The anc. city is quite deserted, & presents only a mixture of Syrian, Greek, & Gothic ruins, with remains of a Roman amphitheatre. In remote antiquity Askalon was a principal city of the Philistines (Phœnicians); its defences were finally destroyed by Saladin, in the 12th century.

ASKAM, a pa., co. Nottingham, Engl. Area, 1,302 ac. Pop. 401.

ASKEATON, a town & pa. of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, on the Deel, 2 m. from its confluence with the Shannon, & 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 6,521 ac. Pop. 4,438; of town, 3,882. Its parish church was that of a commandery of knights-templars founded in 1298. It has a royal chapel, several schools, the ruins of a castle & of a Franciscan monastery. The deel is navigable up to the town for vessels of 60 tons.

ASKERN, or ASKERNE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Campsall, 7 m. N. by W. Doncaster, & resorted to by visitors for the sake of its sulphur baths. Area, 800 ac. Pop. 382. In the vicinity is Conisborough castle.

ASKERSUND, a town of Sweden, læn & 27 m. S. W. Orebro, at the N. extremity of Lake Wetter. Pop.

871. It has a port & an active transit trade in grain, fish, & tobacco.

ASKERSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Bridport. Area, 1,161 ac. Pop. 224.

ASKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on the Lowther, 5 m. S. Penrith. Area, 4,327 ac. Pop. 616.

ASKHAM, two pas. of England, co. & ainsty York. —I. (*Bryan.*) 4 m. W.S.W. York. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 330.—II. (*Richard.*) a pa. adjoining the above, 2¼ m. S.W. York. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 229.

ASKÖE, a small isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 m. off the N. coast of Laaland. Lat. 54° 54′ 17″ N.; lon. 11° 29′ 40″ E.

ASKRIGG, a market-town of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 15 m. S.W. Richmond. Area, 4,741 ac. Pop. 633. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs May 11th, 12th, & 17th, 1st Thursday in June, & October 28th & 29th. It has a grammar school, & some small lead mines in the vicinity.

ASLACKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 1¼ m. S. Folkingham. Area, 3,934 ac. Pop. 492. It has the remains of a preceptory of the Templars, & of an ancient castle.

ASLACTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. St. Mary Stratton. Area, 1,194 ac. Pop. 412.—II. a chapelry, co. Notts, pa. Watton, 2¼ m. N.E. Bingham. Pop. 424. Archbishop Cranmer was born here in 1489.

ASMANSHAUSEN, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Rudesheim.

ASMILDKLOSTER, a vill. of Denmark, N. Jütland, on E. side of Wiborg lake.

ASSINÈRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. S. Denis, cant. Nanterre, on the r. r. from Paris to Versailles. Pop. 600.—II. a comm. & vill., Charente Inf. Pop. 1,294.—III. (*Sur Oise*), a comm. & vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Pontoise. Pop. 1,051.

ASOLA, a fortfd. town of Northern-Italy, deleg. & 19 m. W.N.W. Mantua, cap. distr. on the Chiese. Pop. 4,000, with manufs. of silk twist.

ASOLO, a fortified town of Northern Italy, deleg. & 19 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 3,400. It is a very anc. place, & has several Rom. antiqs.

ASONE, *Asona*, a riv. of Central Italy, Pont. Sta., delegs. Ascoli & Fermo, enters the Adriatic 7 m. S.E. Fermo, after a N.E. course of 30 miles.

ASOPUS, a riv. of Greece, dep. Thebes: rises S. Thebes, flows E.ward, & enters the channel of Egripos, 23 m. E. Thebes; length about 24 m.

ASPALAGA, v., Gadsden co., Flor., 35 W. Tallahassee.

ASPALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Eye. Area, 834 ac. Pop. 143.

ASPATRIA, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Maryport. Area, 9,048 ac. Pop. 2,246; of the t., 1,123. It has a station on the Maryport & Carlisle rail r.

ASPE, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. & 20 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 6,744.—II. a valley of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, traversed by the Gave d'Aspe, down which timber is floated to Oleron.

ASPEDEN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.W. Buntingford. Area, 1,351 ac. Pop. 508. It has a national school, & several charities.

ASPEN GROVE, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 148 S. W. Richmond, 235 W.

ASPEN WALL, p-o., Charlotte co., Va.

ASPEREN, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Linge, 20 m. E. by N. Dort. Pop. 1,127.

ASPERG, or ASBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N. Stuttgart, on the r. r. from Stuttgart to Heilbron. Pop. 1,500. Near it is the castle of Hohen-Asperg, on a steep rock.

ASPERN, or GROSS ASPARN, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. E.N.E. Vienna, celeb. for the defeat of Napoleon by the Austrians under Archduke Charles, 21st–23d May, 1809.

ASPET, a town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 50 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,573.

ASPHALTITES (LAKE), Syria. [DEAD SEA.]

ASPHODEL, p. t., Petersborough co., Can. W. It has Trent r. on its southern boundary, by branches of which it is drained. Pop. 1852, including Belmont & Methuen, 1,511.

ASPINWALL (*formerly Colon*), a town, prov. Panama, dep. Ismo, New Granada, Central America. Situated on Navy Bay, Lat. 9° 21′ N., & 79° 59′ W., 50 m. by r. r. from Panama. It is built on Manzanilla island, which is connected with the shore by the Panama r. r. Pop. 3,000. The buildings, 200 in number, are mostly of wood, & all recently erected. The r. r. co. have handsome & extensive depôts, warehouses, machine shops, &c., & ample wharfs & piers, alongside which steamers & vessels lay, & the harbor has safe anchorage. The streets are graded, & many of them lined with shops & hotels, affording every convenience for travellers. The vicinity of the place is rather low & swampy, making it somewhat unhealthy for strangers. The Foreign Consuls, who formerly resided at Chagres—distant 9 m.,—now reside here. The American & British Mail Steamers regularly touch here. There is a hospital here, & a lighthouse, built at the expense of the r. r. co. A newspaper is published tri-weekly. By a government act, it is necessary to date all papers of business made here, *Colon*, otherwise they have no legal force in the local courts.

ASPLEY-GUISE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m N. by W. Woburn. Area, 1,936 ac. Pop. 1,303.

ASPRIÈRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,443.

ASPROMONTE, a town of the Sardinian States, div. prov. & 6 m. N. Nice. Pop. 1,590.

ASPROPOTAMO, "White river," *Achelous*, the largest river of the kngdm. of Greece, rises near Metzovo, in Albania, 20 m. E.N.E. Janina, flows S.S.W., separating Arcarnania on the W. from Eurytania, Trichonia, & Etolia, on the E., & enters the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean) 15 m. W. Missolonghi; length 100 m. In its lower part, during the rainy season, it is 1½ m. across. On the Greek frontier it receives the Platanies, immediately after which it is crossed by the bridge of Korakos, 180 feet in length.

ASPULL, a t. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Wigan. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 3,278, partly employed in adjacent collieries.

ASPUZI, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 5 m. S. Malatiah. It is surrounded by gardens & orchards, & is resorted to as a summer residence by the inhabs. of Malatiah.

ASSABET, p. v., Middlesex co., Mass. Situated on a small mill stream of the same name.

ASSACA, a prov. of Africa, Gold coast, with a town of same name, dependent on & 5 m. W. Fort Orange. Pop. estimated at 4,000.

ASSAM, a British prov. of Further-India, presid. Bengal, comprising that portion of the valley of the Brahmaputra between lat. 26° & 28° N., & lon. 90° & 97° E., having N. the Himalaya, separating it from Bootan & E. Tibet, S. the Naga & Garras mountains, which divide it from the Birman & Munneepoor terr., & W. Bengal. Area estimated at 18,200 sq. ms., & pop. 602,500. Surface very fertile, densely wooded, & well watered, having, besides the Brahmaputra, 34 other rivers flowing through it. The tea plant grows wild in parts of this prov., & a company has been formed in England for its cultivation. The latter has so far succeeded, that sundry parcels of very fair teas have been imported from Assam, but it may be doubted whether the speculation will turn out to be profitable, & whether the Assam tea can be supplied of the same quality & price as that of China. Other products are rice, mustard, gold-dust, ivory, amber, musk, silver, iron, lead, & petroleum. Coal is met with; & silk of very superior quality, with sugar, might be produced. Principal imports, broad-cloths, India-fabrics, salt, opium, glass, earthenware, tobacco, betal, from Bengal; there is a limited trade with Bootan & Tibet. Assam was ceded to the British by the Burmese in 1826, & is subdivided into three districts; chief towns, Ghergong, Joorhath, & Gowhati. Brahminism has superseded Buddhism in this province.

ASSAMOONICK, p. o., Southampton co., Va.

ASSARLO, a town of Turkey in Europe, Rumili, on lt. b. of the Maritza, N.W. Adrianople.

ASSATEAUGE ISLAND, lies off the coast of Md. & Va. It is about 20 miles in length, & has a lighthouse on the south end, in lat. 37° 54′ 36″, lon. 75° 21′ 6″. The tower was built in 1823, & is 45 feet in height from base to centre of lantern. Very dangerous shoals off this light, to the N.E., E., & S.E.

ASSAYE, or ASSYE, a small town of Hindostan, prov. Berar, in Nizam's doms., 28 m. N. Jaulna, memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then

Gen. Wellesley commenced his career of victory, 23d Sept., 1803, by defeating, with 4,500 men, the combined forces of Scindia & the Nagpoor Raja, amounting to 30,000 men.

ASSCHE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 3 m. N.W. Brussels. Pop., with comm., 5,238. Manufs. of linens & turned wares. Some villages of Belgium have same name.

ASSEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Drenthe, on the Hoorn-diep, 15½ m. S. Groningen. Pop. 1,816. It has a gymnasium, & trade in stone & peat, & communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the Smilder canal.

ASSENDELFT, a vill. of the Netherlands, N. Holland, 7½ m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,711.

ASSENEDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 12½ m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop., with comm., 3,984, with woollen & cotton manufactures, dye & soap works, & breweries.

ASSENHEIM, a town of Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Ober Hesse, on the Nidda, 14 m. N.N.E. Frankfort. Pop. 704, with a castle of the count of Solms-Rodelheim.

ASSENS, a maritime town of Denmark, isl. Fulmen, dist. & 20 m. S.W. Odense, with a small harbor on the Little Belt, which is the ordinary port for the traffic between Fulmen & Schleswig. Pop. 2,700.

ASSERIA, or PODGRAJE, a town of Dalmatia, with ruins which show that it has once been a splendid city. It is the *Asisia* of Ptolemy.

ASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. W. Neyland. Area, 2,986 ac. Pop. 776.

ASSINIBOINE, a riv. of Brit. N. A., N.W. territory, flowing into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg. Chief affl. the Red River, near the influx of which is the station Assiniboine.—II. a fort on the Athabasca river, lat. 54° 20′ N.; lon. 114° 3′ W.

ASSINIE, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, at the W. extremity of the Gold coast. The French took possession of a part of this coast, & founded a factory on the r. Gabon or Assinie, in 1843.

ASSISI, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. & 13 m. S.E. Perugia. Pop. 5,000. It is picturesquely situated on a steep hill, surrounded by battlemented walls, & a long line of aqueducts. Its churches are adorned with early specimens of Italian painting. The cathedral is a structure of the 11th century. Assisi has been a bishop's see ever since A. D. 240. It has manufs. of needles & files; & large fairs, July 21st to Aug. 1st, & on October 4th.

ASSMANHAUSEN, v., on the lt. b. of the Rhine. It has a warm mineral spring; here are made the fine red wines, bearing the name of the village.

ASSO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg & 8 m. N.E. Como. Pop. 1,500.—II. a town & fort, N.W. coast of the isl. Cephalonia, 15 m. N. Argostoli.

ASSOUAN, ASSOWAN, or ES-SOUAN, *Syene*, a t. of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near the borders of Nubia, 110 m. S. Thebes, lat. 24° 5′ 30″ N.; lon. 32° 55′ E. It has remains of a wall, a mosque, & other ruins of Syene, & a trade in dates, senna, charcoal, henna, wicker baskets, & slaves from Abyssinia. Near it are extensive granite quarries.

ASSUAY, the most S. dep. of Ecuador, S. A., mostly between lat. 3° & 6° S., & lon. 76° & 80° W., having N. & W. the dep. Guayaquil; S. Peru, & E. Brazil. Area, 105,000 sq. ms. Pop. 242,000.. It comprises a part of the Andean Cordillera, & the upper basin of the Amazon riv. Chief towns, Cuença, Loxa, Jaca, & Borja. The principal article of produce is the chinchona bark. There are silver mines at Los Azoques, but they are not wrought to advantage.

ASSUMPTION, parish, La., in the middle of the S. E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. It has Grand r. on the west border, & the Bayou La Fourche passes through it. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Assumption. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $228,376; Ind. corn, 564,302 bush. produced; sugar, 17,160 hhds.; cotton, 130 bales; molasses, 930,185 gals., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 3 churches; 1 acad., 10 pupils; 18 sch., 693 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,141; pop. 1850, 10,538.

ASSUMPTION, p-v., & capital Assumption parish, La., 89 W. N. Orleans, 1,261 W. Situated on W. side of Bayou La Fourche. It contains a court house, a Roman Catholic ch., several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newsp., & 350 inhab. (*See Napoleonville.*)

ASSUMPTION, a vill. & riv. Can. E.; the riv. runs into the St. Lawrence, 14 miles N.N.E. Montreal, having passed the village Assumption, 8 m. above their confluence.

ASSUMPTION, one of the Marianne isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 13° 41′ N.; lon. 144° 27′ E.; & 10 m. in circuit; alt. of summit, 2,926 ft.—II. one of the Seychelles isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 9° 46′ S.; lon. 46° 34′ E.—III. town, S. Amer. [Asuncion.]

ASSYNT, a very extensive maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, bordering W. on the Minch, & Inchard on the cos. Ross & Cromarty. Estimated area, 110,000 ac. Pop. 2,980, mostly resident on the sea coast. It contains several mntns., 3,000 ft. in height; & on its N. side is Loch Assynt, with the parish church on its shore, 35 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. In 1845 defeated the Marquis of Montrose was defeated & taken prisoner.

ASSYRIA, p. t., Barry co., Mich. Drained by branches of the Kalamazoo r. Pop. 1850, [illegible].

ASSYRIA, the name of the first great empire of antiquity celebrated in Holy writ. Assyria-Proper was a region E. of the Tigris, the cap. Nineveh, & derived its name from *Asshur*, the second son of Shem. It appears to have comprised the mod. pashs. of Van & Diarbekir, with Persarmenia, including at least part of Azerbijan; corresponding to modern Kurdistan.

ASTAFFORT, a town of France, Lot-et-Gar., cap. cant., on the Gers, 9 m. S.E. Agen. Pop. 1,814.

ASTARA, a riv. of Georgia, Talish, enters the Caspian on its W. side, & has a Russian fort of the same name on its bank, 3 m. from the sea, lat. 38° 32′ N., lon. 48° 57′ E.

ASTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 1 m. S.W. Congleton. Area, 19,602 ac. Pop. 16,501, mostly employed in silk factories, of which there were 24 in the pa. in 1838. The church is a Gothic structure, with internal decorations.

ASTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 27 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,882.

ASTERABAD, a town of Persia. [Astrabad.]

ASTERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. N. Horncastle. Ac. 620. Pop. 315.

ASTHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2½ m. E. by S. Burford. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 386.

ASTI, *Asta Pompeia*, an episcopal city of Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Belbo with the Tanaro, 26½ m. E.S.E. Turin. Pop. 24,280. It was celebrated in the middle ages for its industry & commerce, & was formerly cap. of a duchy of same name. It has a cathedral, a college, manufs. of silk stuffs, an active trade, & two large annual fairs. The country around Asti produces the best wines in Piedmont; it contains many mineral springs, & curious fossils are found in the soil. Alfieri was born here, Jan. 17, 1749. Pop. of prov. 1848, 136,065.

ASTIER (ST.), a town & comm. of France, cap. cant. Dordogne, 9½ m. S.W. Perigeux. Pop. 2,546.

ASTLEY, several pas., &c., of England.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. E. Leigh. Pop. 2,237. —II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Nuneaton. Area, 2,550 ac. Pop. 847. The church is very ancient; & the castle, once the abode of the Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is still habitable.—III. co. Worcester, 5 m. S. Bewdley. Area, 2,958 ac. Pop. 882. A hermitage on this pa., once a great resort of devotees, has been converted into an alehouse.—IV. (*Abbots*), co. Salop, 2 m. N. Bridgenorth, & within the bounds of its bor. Area, 3,228 ac. Pop. 634.

ASTON, t., Delaware co., Pa. Drained by Chester cr. It has 4 cotton fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,469; 1850, 1,558.

ASTON, numerous pas. of England.—I, co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.W. Ludlow. Area, 928 ac. Pop. 47.—II. co. Herts, 2½ m. S.E. Stevenage. Area, 2,052 ac. Pop. 626.—III. co. Warwick, 2 m. N.E. by E. Birmingham, & partly in its bor. Area, 13,877 ac. Pop. 62,281, mostly employed in the Birmingham manufs.—IV. co. York, West Riding, 6 m. S. Rotherham. Area, 2,915 ac. Pop. 901. The poet Mason was rector of this pa. —V. (*Abbots*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Aylesbury. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 343.—VI. Sub-Edge, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. N.E. Northleach. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 310.—VII. (*Botterell's*, co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 2,238 ac. Pop. 180.—VIII. (*Cantlow*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.E. Alcester. Area, 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,111.—IX. (*Clinton*), co. Bucks, 3 m. W. Tring. Area, 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,026.—X. (*Flamville's*), co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.S.E.

Hinckley. Area, 4,670 ac. Pop. 2,028.—XI. (*Ingham*), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Mitcheldean. Area, 2,378 ac. Pop. 636.—XII. (*Le-Walls*), co. Northampton, 7 m. N. N.E. Banbury. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 254.—XIII. (*North*), co. Oxford, 2 m. S.E. Deddington. Area, 1,272 ac. Pop. 308.—XIV. (*Rowant*), in same co., 3 m. S.E. Tetsworth. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 901.—XV. (*Sandford*), co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Thame. Area, 669 ac. Pop. 88. Scott, author of the Comment. on the Bible, was rector of this pa.—XVI. (*Somerville*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S. by E. Evesham. Area, 993 ac. Pop. 89.—The manor has belonged to the Somerville family for upwards of 6 centuries.—XVII. (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. S. by E. Deddington. Area, 1,870 ac. Pop. 702.—XVIII. (*Sub-Edge*), co. Glo'ster, 6 m. S.E. Evesham. Area, 580 ac. Pop. 134.—XIX. (*Tarrold*), co. Berks, 4 m. S.W. Wallingford. Area, 1,674 ac. Pop. 363.—XX. (*Upon-Trent*), co. & 6½ m. S.E. by S. Derby. Area, 3,290 ac. Pop. 1,814. It has a town of same name. Pop. 693.

ASTOR, or HASARA, a riv. & fort of central Asia, the riv. a tribut. of the Indus, N. of the Himalaya, joining it after a N.W.ward course; the fort is situated on it, in lat. 35° 16′ N., lon. 74° 44′ E.

ASTORGA, *Asturica Augusta*, a walled town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. W.S.W Leon, on the Tuerto. Pop. 3,000. It has an old castle, & fortifs. in ruins; a Gothic cathed., convents, manufs. of linen cloth & yarn, & some Roman antiqs. Near it is the lake of Sanabria, with the insular castle of the Counts of Benavente.

ASTORIA, p-v., Queens co., N. Y., situated at Hallett's cove, just below Hell Gate, East r., 6 N.E. of the City Hall, New York. It contains 5 churches, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a seminary for females, several extensive horticultural establishments, manufacs. of carpets, turpentine, &c. It is connected with New York by a steam ferry at the foot of 86th street, E. R.

ASTORIA, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 72 N.N.W. Springfield, 850 W. Pop. of t. in 1850, 1,213.

ASTORIA, p. v., port of entry & capital of Clatsop co., Oregon, 6 m. from the mouth of the Columbia r., on the S. side, near the Pacific. It was established by the late John J. Astor, in 1811, as a depôt of the American Fur Co. It now contains the county buildings, several extensive warehouses, &c. Tonnage, 1852, 1,063.

ASTRABAD, a city of N. Persia, cap. prov. of same name, situated near the S.E. corner of the Caspian Sea & Astrabad Bay. Lat. 36° 55′ N., lon. 54° 31′ E. Pop. uncertain; in 1831 it had been visited by the plague or cholera, & had not more than 4,000 inhabs. It is enclosed by a dry ditch & mud wall, 2 or 3 m. in circ., & is built mostly of wood. The town is pretty well drained & paved; but its few caravanseras & bazaars are ill supplied with goods, & its trade is confined to exchanges of horses, sheep, felt, & woollen stuffs brought hither by the Turkomans, for cotton, silk, & woollen fabrics, copper & iron wares, tobacco, &c., received by way of the Caspian.

ASTRAKHAN, or ASTRACAN, a gov. & administrative prov. of Russia, betw. lat. 45° & 49° 50′ N., & lon. 43° 30′ & 51° E., lying along the N.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, having E., N. & W. the govs. Orenburg, Saratov, & the country of the Don-Cossacks, S. & S.W. the Caucasus & the Caspian Sea. Area, 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 284,400. The climate is excessive; the mean ann. temp. 48° Fahr., that of summer 70° & winter 13°. The Volga divides the prov. into two nearly equal parts, which are mostly mere sandy deserts; the delta & banks of the rivers being the only productive dists., & there the fruits of S. climates are raised. The cultivation of the vine was introduced at the commencement of the 17th cent., & magnificent grapes are raised in the vicinity of Astrakhan. Very little corn is sown, & the produce is much below the wants of the pop. The rearing of horses, cattle, & sheep, sturgeon fishing, & procuring salt in the marshes of the Steppes, are the chief branches of industry. The annual value of the sturgeon taken in the Volga is estimated at from 2 to 3 mill. rubles; & above 30,000 barrels of caviar have been exported from Astrakhan in a single year. The pop. comprises besides Russians, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Kirghis, Bokharese, Persians, & Hindoos. The gov. is divided into 4 circles; its cap. Astrakhan, is the only place of importance.

ASTRAKHAN, a city of S. Russia, cap. gov. of same name, formerly cap. of a Tartar kgdm., built on one of the isls. formed by the Volga, at its embouch. in the Caspian Sea. Lat 46° 27′ N.; lon. 48° 6′ E. Pop. 45,703. It consists of a citadel called the *Kremlin*, the city-proper, & the suburbs. It has numerous churches, includ. the cathed. built by Peter the Great. The houses are almost entirely built of wood, & the streets are irregular, muddy, & unpaved. Its chief educational establishments are an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium, & a botanic garden. Astrakhan is the seat of a Russ. archbp., an Armenian bishop, & an admiralty for the wood-yards at the mouth of the Volga, as well as a station for the fisheries of the riv. From its favorable position, communicating with the richest parts of the emp., & with the principal ports in the Caspian Sea, this city has become the entrepot between Russia, Persia, & India. It is also disting. for its industry; the chief branches of manuf., are cotton, silk, leather, & shagreen.

ASTROS, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. Cynuria, 15 m. S. Argos, on the W. shore of the gulf of Argolis. Here the second national congress of the Greeks was held in April 1823.

ASTURA, a marit. vill of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (*Insula Asturæ*,) at the mouth of the riv. Astura, 39 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 250. It has a small harbor, & a lofty tower, supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, & near which he was put to death by order of Antony, B. C. 43. Here Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268.

ASTURIAS, a divis. of Spain, of which was formed in 1833 the prov. of Oviedo, having N. the Bay of Biscay, E. Santander, W. Galicia, & S. the Cantabrian mntns., separating it from Leon. Area, 3,460 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 510,000. Surface mntns. & wooded; climate damp, & often foggy. Chief rivs. the Nalon & Navia, at the mouths of which are good harbors. Products comprise maize, chesnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses, & sheep. It has rich mines of coal, iron, antimony, copper, & lead. Chief towns, Oviedo, Aviles, & Gijon. Asturias having been the nucleus of the Spanish monarchy, as the refuge of the Christian princes when the Moors had estab. themselves in nearly all the rest of Spain, its inhabs. still enjoy peculiar privileges; & the heir presumptive to the Spanish throne has the title of Prince of Asturias.

ASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Beds., 4½ m. S.S.E. Biggleswade. Area, 570 ac. Pop. 81.

ASTWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,259 ac. Pop. 268.

ASUNCION, a town of the Rep. of Venezuela, cap. & on N. side of the isl. & prov. of Marguerite. Pop. 10,000.

ASUNCION, or ASSUMPTION, the cap. city of Paraguay, on the Paraguay riv., about 170 m. N.N.E. Corrientes. Estim. pop. 10,000. It is badly built, & unpaved; & its chief edifices, the cathed. & govern.-house, are very mean structures; but it is the centre of a considerable trade in hides, tobacco, timber, Paraguay tea, & wax.

ASWARBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 3 m. N. by W. Folkingham. Area, 1,548 ac. Pop. 107. Its church is a fine edifice.

ASWARDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. N.W. Spilsby. Area, 741 ac. Pop. 67.

ASWATADA, an isl. of a group, Indian Ocean. [QUERIMBA ISLANDS.]

ASYLUM, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 145 N. Harrisburg, 255 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. The Susquehannah r. runs on its N. & N.E. border. Drained by Duval's & Sugar crs. It has 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 947; 1850, 820.

ASYLUM, p. o., Granville co., N. C.

ASYR, or ACYR, an extens. prov. of Arabia, in the N. of Yemen. It is very populous, & its warlike inhabs. have long resisted the troops of Mohammed Ali. *M. Jomard*, to whom we are indebted for our only knowledge of this interesting country, says that the coffee plant is cultiv. very extensively, and, as indicating the number of inhabs., that one of its chiefs levied 10,000 men to serve in the recent war with Egypt.

ASZOD, a town of Hungary, co. & 22 m. N.E. Pesth, on a tribut. of the Theiss. Pop. 2,220, with a consid. trade in preparing sheep-skins.

ATACAMA, the marit. prov. of Chili, between lat. 21° & 25° S., & lon. 68° & 71° W., comprising all the coast line of Bolivia on the Pacific, with the port of Cobija, divided into the prov of Copiapo, Vallinar, & Freirina. Pop. 35,000. Its S. part is a sandy waste, & served as a vast sepulchre to the anc. Peruvians, whose bodies are still dug up from the soil. *Atacama Alta*, & *Baja* are inl. towns of this prov., the latter on the Rio de Loa. *Porto Atacames* is a seaport of Ecuador, on the Pacific, 120 m. N.W. Quito.

ATALAYA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 15 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, at the mouth of the Alagoas riv. Pop. 1,500. —II. a fort, prov & 80 m. N.E. Para, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Para riv.—III. a singular town of the isl. Canary, near Las Palmas; the habitations of which are excavated on the sides of Mount St. Antoine, & disposed in regular terraces. Pop. 2,000.

ATARAIPU ("Devil's Rock"), a mntn. & one of the greatest natural wonders of British Guiana, betw. the Rupununi riv. & its tributary the Guidaru. It is a pyramidal granite rock, rising abruptly to 900 ft. above the savannah, or 1,800 ft. above the sea, & wooded to the height of about 350 ft., but bare in the rest of its extent.

ATAUN, a decayed town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, on the Argaunza, 8 m. S.S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 1,800, formerly an important fortress.

ATBARA, a riv. N.E. of Africa. [TACAZZE.]

ATCHAFALAYA, an outlet of the Mississippi r., which it leaves a little over a mile below the mouth of the Red r., from a bend which in 1831 was made a "cut off" by the Mississippi taking a more direct course, & which shortened the distance from Natchez to New Orleans about 30 miles. Its course is very tortuous, & after a course of 147 ms. it enters a bay of the same name, 20 ms. long, which sets up from the Gulf of Mexico. It receives in its course, the Placquemine, another outlet of the Mississippi, & forms the W. boundary of what is called the delta of the Mississippi. Its navigation in the upper part is prevented by rafts, formed by trees floated down by the Mississippi. It is supposed that it once formed the outlet, or was a part of Red r., without any connection with the Mississippi, except in very high floods. There is a light vessel stationed in the bay, which shows a *fixed* light, elevated 70 feet above the water level.

ATCHAFALAYA, p. o., Point Coupee, pa., La.

ATCHAM, ATTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 3,762 ac. Pop. 462. Atcham Hall, the seat of Lord Berwick, contains a fine collection of paintings & classic antiquities.

ATCHERA, a town of British India, Bombay, on the Malabar coast, dist. S. Concan, 56 m. N. Goa.

ATCHISON, county, Mo., situated in the N.W. part of the State, along the left bank of the Missouri r. Area, 600 sq. ms. Drained by Noddoway, the Tarkios, & Nishnebotna rivers. Surface level back from the streams; soil fertile. Capital, Linden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $77,284; wheat, 15,577 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 149,387; oats, 9,773; wool, 4,424 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 sch., 175 scholars, Pop. 1,678.

ATECA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, cap. jud. distr. on lt. b. of the Jalon, 8 m. W. Calatayud.

ATEGERAT, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, on a mountain, 8,180 feet in elevation, 65 m. N.N.W. Antalo, with a royal residence, & 2,200 inhabitants.

ATERNO, *Aternus*, a river of Naples, Abruzzi, rises in the Apennines, 8 m. S.W. Aquila, flows successively N.W., S.E., & N.E., & enters the Adriatic at Pescara. Length 50 m. In its latter half it is called the Pescara river, & separates Abr. Citra from Abr. Ultra. II. On it are the cities Aquila & Acciano, & near its right bank, Tocco & Chieti.

ATESHGA, the source of the sacred fire, which has burned & been worshipped from the most remote antiquity by the Ghebers of Asia, Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan, on the penins. of Apsheron in the Caspian, near the vill. of Bakahany, 7 m. N. Baku. In a court here, surrounded by the cells of anchorites, is a small temple, from the four corners of which the inflammable gas issues out of tubes placed in the earth, the vapor being a mixture of proto-carburet of hydrogen with a little naphtha.

ATESSA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Cit., cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 8,000.

ATFEA, a vill. of Lower Egypt, on lt. b. of W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmoudieh canal, where passengers from Alexandria embark in steamers for Cairo, distant 88 m. S.S.E.

ATFIEH, a town of Middle Egypt, cap. dist. on rt. b. of the Nile, 10 m. S. Cairo, supp. to be near the site of the anc. *Aphroditopolis*. Pop. 4,000.

ATH, a fortfd. town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Dender, on the Belgium r. r. 40½ m. from Brussels. Pop. 8,789. It is well built, & has a remarkable church & town-hall, a college, school of design, orphan asylum, & barracks, with manufs. of lace & gloves, cotton-printing, bleaching & dyeing works.

ATHABASCA, or ATHAPESCOW, a lake & river of Brit. N. A. The lake, lat. 59° N., lon. from 106° to 112° W., is 230 m. in length E. to W., with a breadth varying to 40, but averaging 20 m. Near its S.W. extremity it receives the Athabasca river, which rises in the Rocky mntns., & flows N.E.ward to join it after a long & tortuous course. Lake Athabasca discharges its waters N.ward by Slave riv., & W. by Peace riv.; & it communicates both through the Slave Lake & Mackenzie river with the Arctic Sea, & through Wollaston & Deer lakes, & Churchill riv. with Hudson Bay. A shoal of several miles in extent is formed in its S. shore by the drift timber & debris brought down by the different rivers. On Athabasca river is Fort Assiniboine, in lat. 54° 20′ N., lon. 114° 3′ E.

ATHAN (ST.), a pa. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cowbridge. Pop. 379. Here are the ruins of two Norman castles.

ATHASSEL, or RELICKMURRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 3½ m. W. Cashel. Area, 12,770 ac. Pop. 5,431. Here are extens. ruins of a monastery, founded A. D. 1200.

ATHBOY, ("the yellow-ford"), a town & pa. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Meath, on the Athboy river, an affluent of the Boyne, 6 m. N.W. Trim. Area of pa., 11,884 ac. Pop. 5,365; of town, 1,826. It consists mostly of one long street, with a church, chapel, & sessions-house, a large school, & a widows' alms-house, supported by the Earl of Darnley, chief proprietor. Petty sessions alternate Thursdays. Mkts. Tuesday & Saturday. Fairs 10 times annually.

ATHELINGTON, or ALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. Eye. Area, 487 ac. Pop. 117.

ATHELNEY (ISLE OF,) a small tract of about 100 ac. in England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.E. Bridgewater, & formerly an isl. at the junction of the Tone & Parrot rivers. Here Alfred the Great found a refuge during a Danish invasion, & founded an abbey, about the year 888.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 3½ m. N.E. Haddington. Area about 4,000 ac., nearly all arable. Pop. 971. The tragedy of Douglas was written by Home while incumbent of this parish.

ATHENRY, a town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. Barony, co. & 13 m. E. Galway. Area of pa. 24,952 ac. Pop. 5,988; of town, 1,236. It is poor & dull, but is one of the oldest towns in the co., & parts of its anc. walls, gates, & castles, & of a Dominican monastery, founded in the reign of King John, are still traceable.

ATHENS, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 49 N. Augusta, 644 W. Incorporated in 1803. It is drained by a tributary of the Kennebec r. It has a fulling m., a carriage fac., 7 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,427; 1850, 1,460.

ATHENS, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 109 S. Montpelier, 447 W. Settled in 1780. Surface uneven, but it is a good grazing town, & has a small mill stream. It has a tannery, a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 378; 1850, 359.

ATHENS, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 5 N. Catskill, 29 S. Albany, 341 W. It is situated on the W. side of Hudson river, opposite the city of Hudson. Surface hilly on the W., less so near the Hudson; soil generally fertile. Graywacke slate is found in the town, from which flagging stones are exported. The v. is situated on the right bank of the Hudson, opposite the city of Hudson, with which it is connected by a ferry, on which a steamboat plies. It contains 6 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic—a pottery, a glue fac., a tannery, 5 linen making establishments, & about 1,200 inhabitants. Incorporated 1805. There

are in the t., a tannery, a flouring m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,387; 1850, 2,986.

ATHENS, p-b., Bradford co., Pa., 152 N. by E. Harrisburg, 202 W. It was formerly called Tioga Point, & is situated at the junction of Chemung r. with the Susquehanna. It is beautifully situated on an undulating plain, environed by mountains. There are in the borough, 4 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist—an academy, 9 stores, 2 carriage fac., an iron foundry, & in 1850, 706; 1853, over 1,000 inhabitants. There is a bridge over the Susquehanna on the E., & one over the Chemung r. on the W., both of which are substantially built. The North Branch canal, extending from the interior of the State, & connecting with the whole line of internal improvements in Pennsylvania, reaches this place & extends north to the State line, 4 miles, & connects with the great lines of internal improvements in the State of New York. A railroad has been chartered to connect with the New York & Erie r. r. 4 miles north of the borough, at Waverly, which is the depot for Athens. There are in the t., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,532; 1850, 2,127.

ATHENS, t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by Oil cr. & a branch of French cr. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 498; 1850, 928.

ATHENS, p. v., Caroline co., Va.

ATHENS, p-v., Clarke co., Georgia, 75 N. by W. Milledgeville, 610 W. It is on the right bank of the Oconee river, at the termination of the Athens Branch r. r. It is the seat of *Franklin College*, which was founded in 1785. It has a president & 9 professors, & other instructors, 646 alumni, 150 students, & 13,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has a fund of $110,000 in bank stock, & 50,000 acres of land. It has a fine philosophical apparatus, which cost $12,000. It has 2 large buildings, 120 by 45 feet, a chapel, &c. There are 4 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian—2 academies, a bank, 25 stores, 4 weekly newspapers published, & 3,795 inhabitants.

ATHENS, v., Dallas co., Ala. It has about 30 inhabitants.

ATHENS, p-v., & capital Limestone co., Ala., 25 N.W. Huntsville, 154 N. by E. Tuscaloosa, 733 W. Situated 1 m. W. of Swan cr. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 991 inhabitants.

ATHENS, p-v., & capital of Athens co., Ohio, 72 S.E. Columbus, 339 W. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula, formed by a bend in the Hockhocking r. The houses are generally built of brick, & are large & commodious; & the whole appearance of the village is picturesque & beautiful. The public buildings are 3 churches—1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a college, a bank, an academy, a court-house, public offices,—a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 898 inhabitants. The *Ohio University* was founded in 1804, & endowed with 2 townships of land. It has a president, 5 professors, or other instructors, 149 alumni, 18 students, & 5,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Its funds yield about $5,000. Connected with it is an academy, with a building 2 stories high, containing 40 students. The college edifice, including a stone basement, is 4 stories high, on a slight eminence in the S. part of the town, with a beautiful green of several acres in front. It is one of the most respectable institutions of the kind in the State. The township is the N.most of the two granted by Congress for the support of an university. There are in the t., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 4 saw m., a newspaper published, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,593; 1850, 2,360.

ATHENS, t., Harrison co., O. Drained by branches of Wheeling cr. The v. is called New Athens, which see. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 1,085.

ATHENS, county, O., is in the S.E. part of the State, on the Ohio r. Area, 470 sq. m. The Hockhocking r. runs in a S.E. direction through the co., & several of its branches furnish good mill sites. Surface undulating; soil fertile, especially bordering the streams. Capital, Athens. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $314,894; wheat, 72,146 bushels produced; Indian corn, 443,546; oats, 74,255; wool, 92,990 pounds; 7 salt works, with a capital of $88,800, make annually 206,100 bushels of salt; 5 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 8 persons employed; 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 3 libraries, 4,800 vols.; cap. emp'd. in manufs., $185,350; value of manufactured articles, $170,647; 24 churches; 1 coll., 40 students; 2 acad., 105 pupils; 201 sch., 8,936 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,169; 1850, 18,215. (See *Canton co.*)

ATHENS, p. t., Calhoun co., Mich., 126 W. Detroit, 584 W. Drained by a branch of St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 134; 1850, 533.

ATHENS, p-v., Fayette co., Ky., 34 S.E. Frankfort, 532 W. Situated on a small branch of Kentucky r., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & 350 inhab.

ATHENS, p-v., Menard co., Ill., 14 N. Springfield, 794 W. Situated 4 miles from Sangamon r. It has several stores, & 1 steam mill for sawing & flouring. It has timber of the Sangamon on the W., & prairies E., with a flourishing country around it.

ATHENS, p-v., capital of McMinn co., Tenn., 154 S.E. Nashville, 555 W. On Eastanalla cr., 15 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee, & on the E. Tenn. & Ga. r. r., 447 miles from Savannah, Ga. It has 3 churches—1 Methodist & 2 Presbyterian—3 academies, 2 male & 1 female, a court-house, 2 banks, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 13 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 750 inhabitants.

ATHENS, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

ATHENS, p-v., Clarke co., Mo. Situated on the right bank of the Des Moines r., & contains about 100 inhab.

ATHENS, p-v., Monroe co., Miss., 175 N.W. Jackson, 906 W. Situated on a small stream, 5 m. E. of the Tombigbee r. It was formerly the capital of the county.

ATHENS, p. v., Claiborne par., La., 220 N.W. Baton Rouge.

ATHENS, *Athenæ*, the cap. of the kingdom of Greece, or Hellas, & of the gov. of Attica, is situated in a small plain on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Egina, between the rivers Ilissus E., & Cephissus W., 5 miles from its harbor, the Piræus. Lat. of the Parthenon, 37° 58′ 8″ N., lon. 23° 43′ 54″ E. Pop. 27,800, including garrison of 1,500 men. It is the residence of the sovereign, the seat of a university, & sup. courts of the Archbishop of Attica. The Acropolis, or anc. centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed, is an isolated rocky height, rising 150 feet above the adjacent plain, & 1,138 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is enclosed by walls 2,330 yards in circuit. The mod. city is built mostly on its W. & N. sides, in which directions many new thoroughfares have been laid out, the principal being Minerva, Æolus, Hermes, & market streets. Since the establishment of the seat of government here in 1835, the old walls, which, during the Turkish rule, surrounded Athens, have been taken down, & well-built houses are springing up on every side. The new palace, built between 1836 & 1843, at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, & about ¼ mile from the centre of the city, is a quadrangular building, 300 feet in length by 280 in breadth, with two internal courts, a portico of Pentelic marble, & richly decorated apartments. In front is a square, in which the bloodless revolution of Sept. 15, 1844, was enacted. The university (founded 1836), is the finest modern building, & contains an anatomical theatre, & a library of 28,000 volumes, with 34 professors & teachers, & (in 1845) 195 students. There is, besides, a gymnasium, with upwards of 500 pupils, a military & an ecclesiastical academy, polytechnic, American-missionary, infant, & Lancastrian schools, a seminary for teachers, a botanic garden, & society of natural history. The cathedral is a handsome Byzantine structure, with a modern steeple. Other chf. mod. edifices are the barracks, civil & military hospitals, a new cathedral in progress of construction, an English chapel, Protestant & Greek cemeteries, royal mint, chamber of representatives, theatre & observatory. Athens has modern shops, hotels, lodging-houses, reading-rooms, & baths; but house-rent is exorbitant, & most necessaries are dear. Its manufs. are insignificant, the chief being walking-sticks & smoking-tubes made from the blackthorn of Parnassus & other classic spots. A good road now connects Athens with the Piræus (which see, for a notice of its foreign trade). Athens is reputed to have been founded by Cecrops, B. C. 1336; it fell to Rome B. C. 86, since then it has

belonged successively to Goths, Byzantines, Burgundians, Franks, Catalans, Florentines, Venetians, & Turks. Principal antiquities, the Acropolis or anc. citadel surmounted by the *Parthenon*, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, & still tolerably perfect; the *Erechtheium*, a building 90 feet in length; remains of the *Temple of the Wingless Victory*, recently restored in a judicious manner by the gov.; the *Propylæa*, or grand entrance in front of the foregoing temples; & the theatre of Herodes Atticus at the S.W. angle of the Acropolis. N. of the Areopagus is the *Temple of Theseus*, one of the most perfect monuments of ancient Athens, having thirty-four remaining Doric columns outside, & containing a rich museum of antiquities. *Areopagus*, or Mars' Hill, where St. Paul addressed the Athenians, the *Pnyx*, where popular meetings were held, the *Eleusinium*, the prison of Socrates, & Tower of the Winds, vestiges of the Temple & Theatre of Bacchus, the Grotto of Apollo & Pan. Outside the city, 16 Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, on a raised platform, remains of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, & near the Ilissus, the *Stadium* or ancient race-course is still traceable. Athens became the seat of the Greek gov. (removed hither from Nauplia), in 1835.

ATHENSVILLE, p-o., Greene co., Ill., 52 S.W. Springfield, 833 W.

ATHERLY, p. o., Mara t., York co., Can. W.

ATHERINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 7 m. W. South Molton. Area, 3,326 ac. Pop. 599.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, 3 m. W. by N. Brighton. Pop. 111. It is supposed to have been the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans.

ATHERSTONE, a mkt. town & pa. (area, 1,060 ac.; pop. 1671 of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, on the Rom. Watling-street, 12 m. N.N.W. the Coventry station of the London & Birm. r. r. Pop. 3,819. It consists chiefly of one well-built street nearly a mile in length, & has a parochial chapel, once part of a convent, a grammar school, founded in 1573, & manufs. of hats & ribands. Market Tuesday. Fairs, April 7, July 18, Sept. 19, & Dec. 4, which last is a great cattle show.—II. (*On Stour*), a pa., same county, on the Stour, 3 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 197.

ATHERTON, a town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, 7 m. N.E. Newton. Pop. 4,655, mostly employed in collieries, cotton factories, & iron works. It has a station on the Bolton & Kenyon r. r.

ATHIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,449. Manufs. woollen stuffs & ribands.

ATHLEAGUE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Roscommon & Galway, with a miserable vill. of 631 inhabs., on the Suck, here crossed by a series of bridges, 4¼ m. S.W. Roscommon. Area of pa., 13,012 ac. Pop. 5,057.

ATHLONE (*Ath-luan*, "ford of the Moon"), a fortified town & parl. bor. & pa. of Ireland, nearly in its centre, cap. barony, on the Shannon, here crossed by a fine bridge, opened Nov. 1844, & which divides it into two portions, one in Leinster, co. Westmeath, & the other in prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1¼ m. S. of Lough Ree, & 70 m. W. Dublin. Lat. 53° 25′ 24″ N.; lon. 7° 56′ 29″ W. It contains two pas. St. Mary's or Athlone has an area of 11,456 ac. Pop. of the t. 1851, 6,207. St. Peters on right b. of Shannon. Area, 7,617 ac. Pop. 3,460. During the late war with France, it was defended westward by works covering 15 acres, & had barracks for 1,500 men in its old & strong castle. The town, ill-built, & inconvenient, has 2 parish churches, various chapels, a court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, & many public schools, one endowed with 470 acres of land. The manuf. of coarse hats has declined; but in & near the town are various distilleries, breweries, tanneries, soap works, & flour mills, & a brisk trade is carried on with Shannon harbor & Limerick by steamers, & with Dublin by the Grand & Royal canals. Athlone, however, is mostly supported by the expenditure of the garrison, it being the head military quarters for the W. of Ireland. Quarter sessions for Roscommon co. are held here, & petty sessions three times weekly. Athlone returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Markets Tuesday & Sat. Fairs for horses & cattle, Jan. 23d, Mar. 21st, May 24th, Sept. 4th, 5th, & 6th.

ATHOL, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 69 W.N.W. Boston, 410 W. Incorporated 1762. It is drained by Miller's r., which affords an extensive water power. Surface uneven; soil fertile. There are in the town, 3 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian—5 stores, a cotton fac., 1,400 spi., making 400,000 yds. of sheeting annually; an iron foundry, a machine shop, a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 1 flouring m., 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,591; 1850, 2,034.

ATHOL, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 12 W. Caldwell, 74 N. by W. Albany, 445 W. It has the Hudson river on its eastern boundary. The village, at the junction of the Schroon r. with the Hudson, has a Universalist church, & about 100 inhabitants. There are in the town, 2 grist m., 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,210; 1850, 1,590.

ATHOL, t., Prince Edward co., Can. W. It has Lake Ontario on its western & southern border. Pop. 1852, 1,621.

ATHOL, p. o., Glengarry co., Can. W.

ATHOL, ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, a district of Scotland, comprising the N. part of Perthshire. Area, about 450 sq. m. Country elevated & very picturesque. Cairn Gower mntn. 3,669 feet, & the Scarsoack, 3,439 feet in elevation. Blair-Athol, a fertile vale on the Garry, & the forest of Athol, 100,000 ac., stocked with red deer & game. It gives the title of Duke to the head of the Murray family, its chief proprietor.

ATHOL DEPOT, p. o., Worcester co., Mass., station on the Ver. & Mass r. r., 83 m. from Boston.

ATHOS, MOUNT, called *Agion Oros*, Monte Santo, or the holy mntn. by the modern Greeks, a celebrated mountain of Greece, at the extremity of the peninsula of Chalcis, 80 m. S.E. Salonica, cultn. point, 6,778 feet in elevation. Lat. 40° 16′ N.; lon. 24° 10′ E. Previous to the late Greek insurrection the flanks of this mountain were occupied by several villages, & 22 convents, besides 500 chapels, cells & grottoes, which served as the habitation of more than 4,000 monks; those called hermits lived in caves. In the intervals of their religious duties, these monks were employed in preparing the soil, cultivating vines & olives, & rearing many bees, which enabled them to export ann. a great quantity of wax. They also made numerous images & other objects in wood, which were shipped at the port of *Ierissi*, a fortified village on the E. side of the mountain, inhabited by 500 monks. This was the seat of the first ecclesiastical seminary of the Greek church, & its most celebrated theological school; here, also, was preserved the remains of the famous libraries which furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of so many master-pieces of ancient Greek literature. The ancient geographers assigned an extraordinary elev. to Mount Athos, & asserted that the sun was visible from its summit three hours earlier than on the shores of the Ægean Sea. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes, to avoid the dangers of navigating the promontory, have recently been discovered.

ATHY (*Athlegar*, "the western ford"), a mkt. town of Ireland, & the largest in the co. Kildare, Leinster, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge, & on an arm of the Grand Canal, & on the Carlow r. r., 42¼ m. S.W. Dublin. It has a church, pa. & other schools, cavalry barracks, a court-house, union workhouse, fever hospital, a police barrack in the remains of its anc. castle; & near the town is the county jail. It is the seat of county summer assizes; & has trade in corn, butter, & malt, with Dublin, New Ross, & Waterford. Mkts. Tuesday & Saturday. Fairs, Mar. 17, April 25, June 9, July 25, Oct. 10, & Dec. 11.—The town stands partly in the two pas. St. John & St. Michael, which have a united area of 422 ac. Pop. 9,396.

ATIENZA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. & 48 m. S.W. Soria, in the S. d'Atienza. Pop. [illegible].

ATINA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., near the Melfa, 12 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 6,000. It has a cathedral, convent, & hospital, & is remarkable for cyclopean ruins.

ATITLAN, a lake, town, & volcano, Cen. America, state & 80 m. N.W. Guatemala: the lake is 24 miles in length E. to W., by 10 miles in breadth, very deep, & surrounded by lofty mountains. The town, Santiago de Atitlan, is on its south side, between two volcanoes. Elevation of the volcano of Atitlan, 12,500 feet.

ATKARST, a town of Russia, gov., 50 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Atkara. Pop. 5,500.

ATKHA, one of the Andreanov (Aleutian) isls., N. Pacific. Lat. 52° 10′ N., lon. 173° 40′ E.

ATKINSON, p-t., Piscatiquis co., Me., 35 N.N.E. Bangor, 99 N.E. Augusta, 687 W. Incorporated 1819. It has the Piscatiquis r. on its N. boundary. It contains a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 704; 1850, 895.

ATKINSON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 33 S.E. Concord, 466 W. Surface uneven; soil very fertile, & well cultivated. Incorporated 1767. An academy here was incorporated in 1791, & is one of the most respectable in the State. An island of seven or eight acres in a meadow, sometimes overflowed by means of an artificial dam, rises with the water, at times to the height of 6 feet, & settles as the water subsides. There are in the town, 2 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 557; 1850, 600.

ATKINSON, p. o., Christian co., Ky.

ATKINSON'S MILLS, p-o., Mifflin co., Pa., 73 N. W. Harrisburg, 149 W.

ATLANTA, city, De Kalb co., Ga., situated at the junctions of the Georgia & the Macon & Western, & the Atlantic & Western railroads, 308 m. from Charleston, S. C., 292 from Savannah, & 140 from Chattanooga, Tenn. It is on an elevated ridge, in a healthy region, & contains 5 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, 5 hotels, an extensive car fac., a machine shop & foundry, a steam flouring m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 2,572 inhabs.; 1853, 4,500.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, *Atlanticus Oceanus*, one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, occupies an immense valley, & extends from the Arctic circle on the N. to the Antarctic circle on the S., bounded W. by the coast of America to Cape Horn, & thence by a line continued on the same meridian to the Antarctic circle, & E. by the shores of Europe & Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, & thence prolonged on the meridian of Cape Agulhas till it meets the Antarctic circle. Its extreme breadth is about 5,000 m., & its area is computed at 25,000,000 sq. m. It is naturally divided into three portions: 1st, the N.; 2d, the S.; & 3d, the intertropical Atlantic. The North Sea, or German Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, & the Irish Sea, form portions of the Atlantic, but the Baltic & the Mediterr., which communicate with the N. Sea by narrow channels, are properly considered separate seas. The principal gulfs of the Atlantic are, in Europe, the Bay of Biscay, or Golfe de Gascogne; in Africa, the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Gulf of Mexico, & the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The chief islands are, in Europe, the British Isles & Iceland; in Africa, the Azores, Madeira, & Canary islands, & the Archipelago of the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Antilles, Newfoundland, & the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Atlantic, with its branches, drains nearly the whole of Europe W. of the basin of the Volga; all N. America E. of the Rocky Mountains & the Sierra Madre of Mexico; & the whole of S. America E. of the Andes. Its chief affluents are in Europe, the Rhine, Loire, & Tagus; in Africa, the Senegal, Niger, & Congo; and in N. America, the St. Lawrence & Mississippi; in S. America, the Orinoco, Amazon, & La Plata. The bed of the Atlantic is very unequal in elevation, in some places rising in immense sand banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, & in others sinking to great depths. In 1853 Lieut. Berryman, of the U. S. Navy, ran a line of deep sea soundings from the neighborhood of Newfoundland to Ireland, to test the practicability of finding a base for a submarine telegraph between America & Europe. Average depth, 12,000 feet. But farther south, Lieut. Berryman made a sounding (lat. 52° 55′ N.; 47° 58′ W. lon.) 39,600 feet in depth, equal to a little over 7½ miles. The most extensive banks are those of Newfoundland, the Dogger bank in the German Ocean, & the Agulhas bank off the S. point of Africa. The minimum depth on the bank of Newfoundland is 60 feet. The German Ocean varies in depth from 66 to 500 feet.

The trade winds blow regularly in the intertropical portion of the Atlantic; beyond these limits the winds are variable. The principal currents of the Atlantic are, the Equatorial current, which flows from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea, with a velocity of from 20 to 70 miles a day, & the Gulf Stream, which, leaving the Gulf of Mexico, flows through the strait of Florida, with a velocity of 80 m. a-day, & a temperature of 86° Fahr., & extends with a gradually decreasing velocity & diminished temperature to the Azores. Immense numbers of fish are found in the Atlantic, & herring & cod-fishing are important branches of industry in the northern portion. A great part of the surface of the Atlantic between lat. 16° & 45′ N., & lon. 35° & 75° W., is covered with a species of weed (Fucus natans) of a beautiful green color, from which circumstance it is called the Sargazo Sea—the sea of duck-weed, or the grassy sea.

In the higher latitudes of the N. & S. Atlantic navig. is impeded by immense icebergs, which are floated from the polar regions, & although these are generally melted before reaching the frequented parts of the ocean, they have occasionally been met with as far S. as lat. 40° 45′ in the N. Atlantic, & in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope in the S. Atlantic Ocean. For extensive information on the navigation & currents of the Atlantic, see Maury's Wind & Current Charts of the Atlantic Ocean.

ATLANTIC, co., N. J., situated in the south part of the state. Area, 550 sq. m. Watered by Great Egg Harbor r. & its branches. Little Egg Harbor r. bounds it on the N.E., & receives various branches from the county; the Atlantic lies on its S.E. border, & has along its shore numerous bays & islands, & extensive marshes. The soil is generally light & sandy. Cap. May's Landing. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $88,066; wheat, 7,382 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 68,868; oats, 3,674; potatoes, 16,592; wool, 3,518 lbs.; 7 flouring & grist m., 36 saw m., 2 glass fac., 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; cap. emp'd in manuf. $287,375; value of manuf. articles, $346,765; 14 librs., 1,859 vols.; 18 churches, 26 sch., 665 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,726; 1850, 8,961.

ATLANTIC, t., Monmouth co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,498.

ATLAS, a celebrated but little known mountain system of N. Africa, including all the heights in the Barbary states, as well as those which are dispersed through the regions of Sahara. The principal chain appears to extend from near Cape Nun, on the Atlantic, to the E. of the great Syrtis in Tripoli, traversing the Empire of Morocco, the colony of Algeria, & the regency of Tunis. The highest known points of the system are situated in Morocco, E. of the capital, & S. of the town of Fez, & the range diminishes in elevation as it extends towards the E. Several secondary chains detach themselves from the main system, & extend in different directions, one of which terminates at the strait of Gibraltar; these secondary ranges appear to be connected by intermediary mntns. which traverse Algiers & Tunis. The name *Little Atlas* is applied to the secondary range of the country of Sous, to distinguish it from the *Great Atlas*, which is confined to the elev. mntns. of Morocco. To the S. of Tripoli, several low ranges extend from the principal chain into the Sahara & the desert of Libya. The highest points, proceeding from W. to E., are estimated thus: Morocco, 12,789 ft.; Algeria, 7,673 ft.; Tunis, 4,476 ft.; Tripoli, 3,200 feet. The lion & panther inhabit the wooded regions of Mt. Atlas, but do not visit the desert. Snow lies for several weeks in winter on many of the higher ranges of Atlas, & it is seldom absent from the summit of Miltsin, lat. 31° 12′ N., 27 m. S.E. Morocco, which is ascertained to be 11,400 ft. in elevation. The Atlas & its ramifications inclose many valleys of luxuriant fertility, & its flanks are clothed with dense forests of pine, oak, cork, white poplar, wild olive, &c. In so far as has yet been ascertained, its composition is chiefly calcareous; copper, iron, lead, antimony & rock salt are abundant in it, but few mines are wrought to advantage. This noted range of mountains figures prominently in the mythology of the ancients, as being supposed to sustain the heavens!

ATLAS, p. v., Pike co., O.

ATLAS, t., Genessee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,207.

ATLAS, t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 660; 1850, 462.

ATLAS, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 81 W. by S. Springfield, 861 W. It is situated on a handsome tract of ground, under the bluffs, half a mile from Snycartee Slough, which is navig. for steamboats to this place, in high water, & contains about 75 inhabitants.

ATLEYS, station, Va., on the Virginia Cent. r. r., 9 m. from Richmond.

ATOLL, or ATOLLON, the name applied to the

sav. groups of coral isls., composing the Maldive isls. in the Indian Ocean. An *atoll* or *lagoon island* is a circular reef of coral formation rising out of the sea & enclosing a lagoon.

ATORKOU, one of the Kurile isls. [Imper].

ATOUAI, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific, lat. 21° 57′ N., lon. 159° 39′ W. Estim. area, 500 sq. m.

ATOUGUIA, a marit. town of Portugal, with a castle, Estremadura, 42 m. N. by W. Lisbon.

ATRANI, a marit. vill. of Naples, prov. Princ. Citra, on the G. of Salerno, 1 m. N.E. Amalfi. Pop. 2,000. Manuf. woollen & maccaroni.

ATRATO, a riv. of New Granada, S. America, dep. Antioquia, which, after a N.ward course of about 200 m., enters the G. of Darien. It is navig. for small vessels to Citara, 140 m. from its source. It has been proposed to connect this riv. with the San Juan which flows S., & thus by means of a canal to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

ATRI, *Hadria*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., on a steep mntn., 5 m. from the Adriatic, & 18 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 6,600. It has a cathedral, sev. hospitals, & 6 ann. fairs. Near it are remarkable anc. excavations.

ATRIPALDA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., near the Sabato, 2 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 4,000. Manuf. woollen stuffs.

ATSENA OTIC, p. o., Levy co., Flor.

ATSION, p-v., Galloway t., Burlington co., N. J., 43 S. Trenton, 167 W. Situated on Atsion r. Here is an extens. furnace, a forge, grist m., & 3 saw m. The furnace employs about 100 men.

ATTAH, a consid. town of Africa, Guinea, on a high bank near the Quorra, in lat. 7° 6′ N., 100 m. N. E. Eboe, surrounded by plantations, & having an appearance of cleanliness & prosperity.

ATTAIR, a town of Hindostan, S. of the Chumbul prov., & 46 m. S.E. Agra.

ATTAKAPAS (*A-tuck-a-paw*), an anc. dist. of Louisiana, under the French & Spanish rule. It comprehended the (*now*) parishes of St. Martin's, St. Mary's, Vermilion, & Lafayette, & is the most prolific portion of the sugar region of Louisiana.

ATTALA, county, Miss., in the central part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by Big Black r., & the head branches of Pearl r. Surface level, soil moderately good. Capital, Kosciusko. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $104,977; Ind. corn, 522,503 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 112,153; rice, 27,015 lbs.; cotton, 5,631 bales;—3 grist m., 15 saw m., 4 tanneries, 9 persons emp., 3 printing-offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $99,175; value of manuf. articles, $121,043; 15 churches, 3 academies, 150 students, 22 schools, 440 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,303; pop. 1850, 10,991.

ATTALAVILLE, p. v., Attala co., Miss., 60 N. Jackson.

ATTAM, a consid. town of Africa, on the Old Calabar riv., near lat. 6° 37′ N., lon. 9° 5′ E.

ATTAPULGUS, p-o., Decatur co., Ga., 200 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 858 W.

ATTAWAL (*Al-tawal*, the "long island"), an isl. of the Red Sea, with a large fishing vill., near the Arabian coast, about 120 m. N.W. Yembo.

ATTENBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co., & 4½ m. S. W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Ac. 2,843. Pop. 1,030.

ATTENDORN, a town of Prus. Westphalia, 20 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 1,537.

ATTERCLIFFE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa., & 1½ m. N.E. Sheffield, in which bor. it is comprised. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 4,873, chiefly colliers & artizans.

ATTERT, a vill. of Belgium, on sm. riv. of same name, Luxembourg, 4½ m. N. Arlon. Pop. 2,216.

ATTICA, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 257 W. Albany, 375 W. Surface rolling, soil a fertile clay loam. It is watered by the Tonawanda cr. & its tributaries. The v. is on the Buffalo & Rochester r. r., 43 from Buffalo, & contains 2 churches, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian, a seminary, 8 stores, an iron foundry, 2 tanneries, a woollen factory, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 800 inhabs. There are in the t., a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,710; 1850, 2,363.

ATTICA, p-v., Venice t., Seneca co., O., 80 N. Columbus, 405 W. It was laid out in 1834.

ATTICA, t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 462.

ATTICA, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.

ATTICA, p-o., Fountain co., Ia., 73 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 644 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Wabash r. It contains a church, 10 stores, & about 1,200 inhab.

ATTICA, p. v., Greene co., Wis. Situated on Green riv., & has 150 inhab.

ATTICA, a gov. of the kdgm. of Greece, in anc. times its most celeb. region, betw. lat. 37° 39′ & 38° 20′ N.; & lon. 23° 5′ & 24° 3′ E., having W. the isthmus & gulf of Corinth, N. Thebes & the channel of Egripos, E. the Ægean Sea, & S. & S.W. the gulf of Ægina. Pop. of Attica & Beotia, 1852, 87,283. (*See Beotia.*) Surface hilly. Princip. mntns. Oxea, 4,636 ft., & Elatea, 4,629 ft. on the N. frontier, & Pentelicus & Hymettus, N.E. & S.E. Athens. Chf rivs. the Cephissus & Ilissus. Soil calcareous & dry, producing little corn or pasturage, but abounding with odoriferous plants; honey, oil, & marble are its chief products. It comprises the Greek capital Athens, its port Piræus, & the towns Megara & Marathon.

ATTICA CENTRE, p-v., Attica t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 261 W. Albany, 371 W.

ATTIGNY, *Attiniacum*, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7½ m. N.W. Vouziers, on lt. b. of the Aisne. Pop. 1,365. It was the summer residence of many early kings of France, & the seat of several ecclesiastical councils.

ATTINGHAUSEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on lt. b. of the Reuss, 2 m. S.W. Altorf, birth-place of Walter Fürst, one of the liberators of Switzerland.

ATTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 435 ac. Pop. 16.

ATTLEBOROUGH, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 12 N. Providence, 31 S. Boston, 412 W. Incorporated 1694. Branches of Pawtucket r. pass through the town, and afford extens. water power. The v. on the Boston & Providence r. r. has several large manufacturing establishments & mills, a bank, & 1,000 inhabs. There are in the t., 6 extensive cotton fac., a foundry, a furnace, a calico print works, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,585; 1850, 4,200.

ATTLEBOROUGH, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 20 N.E. Philadelphia, 120 E. Harrisburg, 162 W.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 14¼ m. S.W. Norwich, with a station on the Eastern Counties r. r. Area of pa. 5,260 ac. Pop. 2,324. The town, stated to have been formerly a city, and the cap. of Norfolk, is now inconsiderable; it has a large church in form of a cross, various disent. chapels, schools, & charities, a good mkt. every 2d week, other mkts. on Thursday, & 3 annual fairs.

ATTLEBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 100.

ATTLEBURY, p-o., Sanford t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 71 S. Albany, 322 W.

ATTOCK, a fort & small town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Indus, immediately after the influx of the Cabool riv., & where it becomes navig., & is crossed by a bridge of boats, 537 ft. in length, 40 m. E.S.E Peshawer. Elev. above the sea, 799 ft. Pop. 2,000. The fort, erected by the Emperor Akbar in 1581, is strongly built of stone, but commanded by neighboring heights: the town within it has gone greatly to decay. The three conquerors of India, Alexander, Timur, & Nadir Shah, appear to have crossed the Indus by means of a bridge at this place, which is supposed to have been the anc. *Taxila*.

ATTOOR, a fortfd. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 25 m. E. Salem.

ATTOU, the largest of the Aleutian isls., Pacific O. Lat. 52° 57′ N., lon. 172° 15′ W.

ATTRUCK, a riv. of Persia, Khorassan, near the frontier of Khiva, has a W. course, & enters the Caspian Sea, on E. side, 45 m. N. Astrabad.

ATTYMASS, or ALTIMASS, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught co., Mayo, 3½ m. N. Foxford. Area, 11,154 ac. Pop. 3,435. Soil barren & marshy.

ATURES, a town of Venezuela, S. America, on the Orinoco, 105 m. N.N.E. San Fernando.

ATWATER, p-t., Portage co., O., 21 E. Akron, 144 N.E. Columbus, 310 W. Drained by Mahoning riv. The v. is on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., & contains 2 churches, 1 Congregational & 1 Methodist, several stores, & about 300 inhab. Pop. of the town in 1840, 755; 1850, 1,119.

ATWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. N. Hornsea. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 324. Fenwick's

bequest for educating & apprenticing the boys of this pa. produces an annual income of 76*l*.

ATWOOD, p. v., De Kalb co., Ala.

ATWOOD'S KEY, a small isl., Bahama group, W. Indies, 33 m. N. by E. Acklin's isl., its centre hill being in lat. 23° 5′ N., lon. 73° 43′ W.

ATZENDORF, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 15 m. S. S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,235.

ATZGERSDORF, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the r. r. from Vienna to Baden. Pop. 1,900, with manufs. of chemical products.

AU, many vills. in Bavaria, Baden, Upper Austria, Switzerl., &c., & one in Hungary, co. Honth, 4 m. S.E. Schemnitz, with a seat belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

AUBAGNE, *Albania*, a comm. & town, France, dep. Bouches-de-Rhône, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Marseille. Pop. 3,887, with manufs. of pottery ware, & paper, tile works, tanneries, &c. Birth-place of the Abbe Barthélemy.

AUBE, a riv. of France, rises in the plateau of Langres, H. Marne, passes Clairvaux, Barsur-Aube, & Arcis in the dep. Aube, & joins the Seine 23 m. N.N.W. Troyes, after a course of 90 m. It is navig. from Arcis, 25 m.

AUBE, a dep. of France, betw. the deps. Marne, H. Marne, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, & Seine-et-Marne, between lat. 47° 55′ & 48° 45′ N., formed of the S. part of the prov. of Champagne, & a small part of Bourgogne. Area, 609,000 hect. Pop. 1851, 265,247. Climate mild & humid. Surface mostly level. Soil in N.W., poor & sterile, in S.E. it is much more productive, especially in cereals & fruit. Rivs., the Seine & the Aube, affl. of the Seine; the Armance & the Vannes, affl. of the Yonne. Many work horses, cattle, sheep, & merinoes are reared. Manuf. industry active in pottery, cotton stuffs & yarn, hosiery, woolen fabrics, glass & tiles. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, & Nogent-sur-Seine.

AUBEL, a town of Belg., prov. & 13 m. E.N.E. Liege. Pop. 3,156, with a large weekly mkt., which has been held from time immemorial.

AUBBEENAUBBEE, p. t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 394.

AUBENAS, a comm. & town, France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., near the Ardèche, 14 m. S.W. Privas. Pop. 4,262. Situated in a magnificent basin, surrounded by the volcanoes of the Vivarais. It has an old castle; with silk mills & manufs. of woollen cloths, handkerchiefs & paper.

AUBENTON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 32 m. N.E. Laon, with 1,593 inhabs., a cotton yarn fac., & 3 annual fairs.

AUBERT (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambray. Pop. 2,437.

AUBERVILLIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N. Paris, with sugar refineries. Pop. 2,444.

AUBETERRE, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 25 m. S. Angoulême, remarkable for its picturesque position, & for its church hewn out of the mountain, on the slope of which part of the town is built. It has manuf. of linens & paper.

AUBIÈRE, & LES AUBIERES, two market towns of France; the former, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,183. The latter, dep. Deux Sèvres, 9 m. N.W. Bressuire, Pop. 1,800. Manuf. linens, handkerchiefs, & cotton yarn.

AUBIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Nère, 27 m. N. Bourges. Pop. 2,381, engaged in woollen weaving, tanning, & an active trade in wool & hardwares. It confers a ducal title on the English Duke of Richmond. There are several vills. of this name in France.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with fine views of the Alps & lake of Geneva, 12 m. W.S.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,600.

AUBIN, or ALBIN, a town & comm. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,537, with coal mines.

AUBIN (ST.), is the name of many vills. in France.

AUBIN (ST.), vill., Switzerl., cant., & 10 m. S.W. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,000.—II. (*d'Aubigné*), a vill. of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes. Pop. 1,300.

AUBIN-DU-CORMIER (ST.), a town of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 m. S.W. Fougères. Pop. 1,896.

AUBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. S.W. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven. Area, 2,109 ac. Pop. 365.

AUBURN, p. t., Cumberland co., Me. Situated on the point formed by the junction of Little Androscoggin with the Androscoggin r. Surface hilly, with fertile intervale lands along the streams. It has 14 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,840. [*See Minot.*]

AUBURN, p. t., Rockingham co., N. H. Surface undulating, soil fertile. It contains a Congregational church, & a tannery. Pop. 1850, 810. (*Formed from Chester in* 1845.)

AUBURN, p-t., Worcester co., Mass, 5 S. by W. Worcester, 47 W.S.W. Boston, 395 W. Incorporated in 1778, by the name of Ward. Drained by a branch of the Blackstone r. It has a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 1,948 sp.; 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 649; 1850, 879.

AUBURN, city, capital Cayuga co., N. Y., 174 m. W. Albany, 333 W. Situated on the Owasco r., or outlet of Owasco lake, & on the Central r. r. It is one of the most flourishing & pleasant places in the State, & is well laid out with spacious streets & many tasteful buildings. It contains a court house, jail, 11 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist; a theological seminary, an academy, a seminary for females, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $450,000; a savings bank, 2 woollen fac., emp. 350 persons, & manufacturing annually 360,000 yds. of carpetings & broadcloths, a cotton fac., emp. 74 persons, has 2,700 spindles, & makes annually 624,000 yds. sheetings, a brewery, a piano fac., 5 carriage fac., 2 flouring m., 2 tanneries, a saw m., 7 printing-offices, issuing 1 daily, & 5 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Pop. 1840, 5,626; 1850, 9,548; 1854, 12,000. A state prison, a massive granite edifice, is located here, which is regarded as a model for such institutions. The enclosure forms a square 500 ft. on each side, surrounded by a stone wall 2,000 ft. long, & from 16 to 40 ft. high, & 3 ft. thick. The Owasco outlet passes directly along the outside of the wall, & moves a water wheel on a shaft which passes through the wall, & moves the machinery within the prison. The buildings form three sides of a square, the front of which is 276 ft. long, & the wings 242 ft. long & 45 ft. wide. The main building faces to the E. The N. wing is divided into solitary cells; betw. the wings is an area of grass & gravelled walks. To the W. of this is the interior yard, surrounded with work-shops, which are built against the outer wall. In the front of the main building is the residence of the keeper, & offices for the clerk & agent. The prisoners labor together in silence, in the work-shops, during the day, & are confined in separate cells at night.

The Auburn theological seminary, under the direction of the Presbyterians, is a flourishing institution. It was founded in 1821; has four professors & sixty students; 580 have completed their education, & it has 6,000 vols. in its libraries. It has a fine stone edifice, 160 ft. long, & 4 stories high.

AUBURN, p. t., (P. O., called Auburn 4 Corners,) Susquehanna co., Pa., 185 N. by E. Harrisburg, 285 W. Drained by several small branches of the Susquehanna r. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, & about 75 inhab. There are in the t., a grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,113; 1850, 1,837.

AUBURN, p. v., Schuylkill co., Pa., on Philadelphia & Reading r. r., 83 m. from Philadelphia.

AUBURN, p-o., Fauquier co., Va., 109 N. by W. Richmond, 58 W.

AUBURN, p. v., Wake co., N. C.

AUBURN, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga., 94 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 655 W.

AUBURN, p-t., Geauga co., O., 156 N.E. Columbus, 330 W. It is a fine farming town. Drained by a branch of Cuyahoga r. It has a tannery, 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,198; 1850, 1,184.

AUBURN, t., Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1850, 626.

AUBURN, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 1850, 951.

AUBURN, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by a branch of Sugar creek. Pop. 1850, 1,248.

AUBURN, p-v., Pontiac t., Oakland co., Mich., 27 N.W. Detroit, 549 W. Situated on the S. side of Clinton r., & contains a Baptist church, an academy, & several stores, & 150 inhabs.

AUBURN, p-v., & capital, De Kalb co., Ia., 153 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 566 W. Situated on Cedar cr., & contains a court house, 2 churches, 3 stores, & 260 inhab.

AUBURN, p. t., Fond-du-Lac co., Wis., 90 N.E. Madison. Drained by Milwaukie r. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 336. The v. is on the Rubicon cr., & contains a church, a store, & 180 inhab.

AUBURN, p. v., Mahaska co., Iowa.

AUBURN, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 15 S. by W. Springfield, 795 W. It is on the Chicago & Mississippi r. r., 37 m. from Alton, & on N. side of Sugar cr., surrounded by a beautiful prairie. It has 3 stores, & 175 inhab.

AUBURN, t., Clarke county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 564.

AUBURN, p-v., Lincoln co., Mo., 84 E.N.E. Jefferson city, 872 W.

AUBURN, p-o., Hinds co., Miss., 32 W. Jackson. 1,042 W.

AUBURN, p. v., Cannon co., Tenn.

AUBURN, p-v., Macon co., Ala., 172 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 786 W. Situated on the Montgomery & West Point r. r., & 60 m. E. from Montgomery. It contains 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 2 academies, 6 stores, 2 carriage fac., & 1,500 inhab.

AUBURN, immortalised by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," is supposed to have been the vill. Lishoy in Ireland, co. Westmeath, near Lough Ree, 6 m. N. Athlone, & which, since the poet's time, has generally received the name by which he rendered it famous.

AUBURN CENTRE, p. v., Susquehanna co., Pa.

AUBUSSON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arrond., 20 m. S.E. Gueret on the Creuse. Pop. 4,828, with an active trade & a celebrated carpet fac., manufs. of woollen stuffs & yarn, velvet, & cotton thread.

AUCH (*Augusta* afterwards *Auscii*), a comm. & city, France, cap. dep. Gers, on rt. b. of the Gers, 42 m. W. Toulouse. Pop. 1858, 10,000. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a gothic cathedral; the upper & the lower town are connected by a curious bridge of stairs across the riv. Streets narrow, but clean & well paved, & it has some good new buildings & squares. The abp's palace, prefecture, town-hall, seminary, public library, & barracks, are fine edifices. Auch is the seat of courts of assize & commerce, a royal college, &c.; it has manufs. of cottons, linens, coarse woollens, & leather, & a trade in wool, wine, & Armagnac brandy. In the times of Cæsar, Auch was cap. of the *Ausci*.

AUCHINBLAE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, pa. Fordoun, 1 m. N. Fordoun, with 643 inhabs., mostly emp. in flax-spinning. It has cattle mkts. & 5 annual fairs.

AUCHINDOIR & KEARN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 7 m. N.W. Alford. Pop. 1,369. Buck of Cabrach mntn. in this pa., 2,377 ft. in elev.

AUCHINLECK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. E. Ayr. Area, 18,000 ac., mostly uncultivated. Pop. 3,697, occupied in coal-works, quarries, & in embroidering muslin. Fair for lambs, last Tues. in Aug. Here are the mansion & old castle of the Boswell family, visited & described by Dr. Johnson, in 1773.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, pa. St. Vigeans, on the N. Sea, 3¼ m. N.E. Arbroath. Pop. 307.

AUCHTERARDER, a town & pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. S.W. Perth. Pop. 4,160; do. of the t., 2,520. The t., once a parl. bor., on the Ruthven, an affl. of the Earne, & on the road betw. Glasgow & Perth, consists mainly of one long street. It has an endowed school, many hand-looms emp. for Glasgow houses in the weaving of cotton goods, & 6 annual fairs. In this pa. originated the dispute regarding the Veto Act, which terminated in the secession of the Free Church of Scotland.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 14 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 3,210, chiefly colliers.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8 m. N. N.W. Perth. Pop. 3,232, chiefly cotton-spinners.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 6¼ m. N.W. Dundee. Pop. 686. The Dundee & Newtyle r. r. crosses the bog of Auchterhouse.

AUCHTERLESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 12 m. N.N.W. Meldrum. Pop. 1,837. Here are various Celtic & other antiquities.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a royal burgh & pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 8 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the road to Kinross. Pop. 1851, 3,704. Pop. of bor., 2,673. The town is irregularly built on a rapid streamlet, which is used to turn flax & other mills; it has many good residences, manufs. of fine linen & cotton cloths, & woollen shawls, for Dundee & Dunfermline houses, a large bleach-field, &c. Immediately on its S. side is the fine old castle of Myers.

AUCHTERTOOL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 4 m. W. by S. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 517.

AUCILLA, p. o., Jefferson co., Flor.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group of one large & several small islands in the S. Pacific ocean, S. New Zealand, lat. 50° 48′ S.; lon. 166° 42′ E. The largest island is about 30 m. long & 15 m. broad, has two good harbors, & is covered with the richest vegetation. These islands have been granted by the British government to the Messrs Enderby (by one of whose ships they were discovered in 1806), as a central whaling station.

AUCKLAND, t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Drained by head branches of St. Francis r. Pop. 1852, 14.

AUCKLAND, the cap. town of New Zealand, in the northern part of N. island, at the head of Waitimata bay. Pop. 2,754. It stands on a hill slope facing a safe & good harbor, & has many good houses & shops, with a substantial gov.-house, church, custom-house, & barracks.

AUCKLAND (OAKLAND) ST. ANDREW, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Darlington. Area, 45,865 ac. Pop. 22,638, mostly employed in collieries. Its church was once collegiate. The charities of this pa. have an aggregate rev. of about 300*l.* per ann.—II. (*Bishop*), a market town in this pa., 10¼ m. S.W. Durham, name derived from vicinity of the Bishop's palace, originally built in 13th century; but since, almost entirely rebuilt. Market day Thursday, & three other fairs for cattle. Area, 2,570 ac. Pop. 5,112.—III. (*West*), a township in above pa., 4 m. S.W. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 2,303, employed in various manufs. It gives the title of Earl to the Eden family. Within a short distance is Raby Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

AUCKLAND, county, N. S. W., contains 240 sq. ms. Drained by Bega & Tawamba rs., entering the Pacific, which bounds it on the E. Surface generally hilly, with some very fertile plains. Pop. 1,000. Principal t., Boyd.

AUCOIS, a vill. of Savoy, 7,693 feet above the level of the sea, celeb. as the most elev. village of Europe, a distinction formerly conferred on the vill. of St. Veran, dep. of H. Alps (6,668 feet).

AUDE, *Atax*, a river of France, rises in the E. Pyrénées, near the vill. of Anglés, flows at first N. to Carcassonne, then E. to the Mediterranean, which it enters 6 m. E.N.E. Narbonne, after a course of 90 m., almost wholly within the dep. to which it gives name. It is floatable for rafts from Quillan, 65 m. from its mouth. On it are the towns Carcassonne, Quillan, & Limoux, & it is connected with Narbonne & Cette by the canal of Narbonne.

AUDE, a marit. dep., S. of France, formed of part of anc. Languedoc, cap. Carcassonne, having N. the deps. of Heralt & Tarn; E. the Mediterr.; S. Pyrénées-Orient.; W. Ariege, & H. Garonne. Area, 606,397 hect. Pop. 1851, 289,747. Climate variable, subject to violent winds during several months of the year. Soil generally fertile; surface broken up by mntns. & hills, contains iron mines, marble quarries, & min. waters. Rivs. & canals, the Aude, the Lers, & the Berre; the Orbiel, Orbieu, Cesse, affls. of the Aude; the canal of Languedoc or Canal du Midi intersects this dep. from W. to E., & the canal of Robine or Narbonne traverses the E. portion from N. to S. Corn & wine raised beyond the demand for home consumption, & form important objects of commerce. Manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, & ironware. Brandy distilleries, salt-works, & potteries. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. of Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, Limoux, & Narbonne.

AUDENARDE, or OUDENARDE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 6,262. It is generally well-built, & has a fine Gothic town-hall. Chief industry, tanning & brewing. It is celeb. for the victory gained by Prince Eugène of Savoy over the Duke of Burgundy, 11th July, 1708.

AUDENGE, a comm. & vill. of France, with a fishing port, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux, on the basin of Arcnachon. Pop. 1,078.

AUDENHAIN, a vill. of Pruss. Saxony, Reg. Merseburg, circ. Torgau. Pop. 1,070.

AUDENSHAW, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne, on the Ashton canal, 4¼ m. E. by S. Manchester. Pop. 5,427, employed in hat-making, cotton-printing, & silk-weaving. High Ash, an old hall of the Stopfords, is in this tnshp.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, dep. Finistère, port on the Bay of Aude, at the mouth of the Goyen, 20 m. W. Quimper. Pop. 1,446.

AUDINCOURT, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. canton, 3 m. S.S.E. Montbeliard, on rt. b. of the Doubs. It has a consist protest. church, iron foundries, & cotton-spinning. Pop. 2,024.

AUDLEM, a pa. & t. of England, co. Chester, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Nantwich. Area, 10,526 ac. Pop. 2,870. It has a grammar school, ann. rev. 40*l.*, an Engl. school also endowed, & 4 others.

AUDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N. W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area, 8,530 ac. Pop. 5,180. Pop. of tnship., 1,080. Its grammar school, founded in 1622, is endowed with 120*l.* yearly.

AUDRAIN, county, Mo. It is central toward the E. part of the state. Area, 435 sq. ms. The surface is level & the soil fertile. It is drained by the S. Fork of Salt river. Capital, Mexico. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $156,391; wheat, 11,448 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 285,186; oats, 76,022; wool, 14,084 pds.;—1 saw m., 13 churches, 1 acad., 60 pupils; 13 sch., 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,949; pop. 1850, 3,506.

AUDRUICQ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Calais. Pop. 1,165.

AUDUBON, p. v., Montgomery co., Ill.

AUDUBON, p-o., Hardiman co., Tenn., 172 S.W. Nashville, 887 W. It is on Cat cr., 10 S.S.E. Bolivar.

AUERBACH, towns & vills., Germany.—I. kngdm. of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 3,117. Manuf. muslin, calico, lace, needles, & potash.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, on a hill abounding with caverns, 18 m. S. Baireuth. Pop. 1,750.—III. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 12 m. S. Darmstadt, on the r. r. from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, with 1,600 inhabs., a summer residence of the Grand-Duke, & mineral springs resorted to by numerous visitors.

AUERSBERG, *Arupium*, a vill. & castle of Austria, Illyria, circ. & 12 m. S.S.E. Laibach.

AUERSTADT, a vill. of Pruss. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 10 m. W. Naumburg. Here the French under Davoust vanquished the Prussians under the King of Prussia, 14th October, 1806, on which day the battle of Jena also occurred.

AUGE (Vallee d'), a country of France, in the dep. Calvados. Fertile in grain, fruit, & flax, & has excellent pasturage, on which the finest horses & cattle of Normandy are reared.

AUGEROLLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Courpière. Pop. 2,730.

AUGERONA, p. o., Jackson co., Va.

AUGGUR, a fortfd. & populous town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 36 m. N.E. Oojein.

AUGHALOO, or AUGHLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, contains the town of Caledon (which see). Area, 19,583 ac. Pop. of town, 9,867; of rural districts, 8,821. Caledon-hill, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, is in this parish.

AUGHAVAL, or OUGHEVAL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the towns of Westport & Westport-quay (which see). Area, 33,695 ac., mostly mountainous or boggy. Pop. 13,441; of rural districts, 8,529.

AUGHAVEA, a pa. of Ireld., Ulster co., Fermanagh, 12 m. N.W. Clones. Area, 17,142 ac. Pop. 6,730.

AUGHER, a town & castle of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. & 2 m. N.E. Clogher. Pop. 753.

AUGHMACART, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 4½ m. S.W. Castle-Durrow. Area, 9,601 ac. Pop. 3,667.

AUGHNACLOY, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Carreteel, 11 m. N. Monaghan. Pop. 1,841. Mkt. on Wednesday, weekly.

AUGHNAMULLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 2¼ m. S. Ballybay. Area, 30,710 ac., including numerous loughs. Pop. 18,219.

AUGHNISH, or AGHNISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Area, 9,195 ac. Pop. 4,974, who manufacture considerable quantities of linen.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Galway, on the S. side of Galway Bay. Pop. 312.

AUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 2½ m. S.W. Ormskirk. Area, 4,462 ac. Pop. 1,655. It has annual races.—II. co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N. N.W. Howden. Area, 4,295 ac. Pop. 654.

AUGILA, an oasis & town of Africa, Sahara, on a route between Fezzan & Lower Egypt, 150 m. S.E. the great Syrtis (Mediterranean). Lat. about 29° 20′ N., lon. 22° E.

AUGLAIZE, county, O., situated toward the west part of the state. Area, 450 sq. ms. Drained by Auglaize r. & Lavimie's cr., & St. Mary's r. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital, Wapakoneta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $244,696; wheat, 77,501 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 289,544; oats, 67,870; wool, 26,127 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manuf., $82,650; value of manufd. articles, $352,220; 11 churches; 5 sch., 580 scholars. Pop. 1850, 11,338 (formed since 1840 from Allen & Mercer).

AUGLAIZE, t., Allen co., O. Drained by the head sources of Au Glaize r. Pop. 1840, 732; 1850, 1,344.

AUGLAIZE, r., O., rises in Allen co., has numerous branches, & forms a large branch of the Maumee r., entering it on the S. side, at Defiance. It is boatable, in high water, 50 or 60 miles.

AUGLAIZE, t., Paulding co., O. The Auglaize r. passes centrally through it. Pop. 1840, 298; 1850, 304.

AUGLAIZE, p. o., Van Wert co., O.

AUGSBURG, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Swabia (or Ober-Donau), at the confl. of the rivers Lech & Wertach, on the Royal Bavaria r. r., 39½ m. from Munich. Lat. (of St. Ulric's church) 48° 21′ 44″ N., lon. 10° 54′ 29″ E. Pop. 37,000, of whom 22,000 are catholics. Its fortifications are now useless as means of defence: it has one noble street, but the rest are mostly narrow & irregular; squares small, houses antiquated, & often adorned externally with faded frescoes. Principal buildings, the town-hall, one of the finest in Germany; the palace of the former prince-bps., in which the memorable "Confession of Augsburg" was presented by the Protestants to Charles V., in 1530; the cathedral, 5 Roman Catholic, & 4 Protestant parish churches, & the exchange. The chief educational estabs. are Roman Catholic & Protestant colleges, an academy of arts, polytechnic & other schools, an extensive library, & a picture gallery. It publishes the celebrated Allegemeine Zeitung or Augsburg Gazette, the circulation of which is upwards of 10,000 copies. This city is the principal arsenal of the kgdm., the seat of the commerce of S. Germany, & of the banking & exchange operations betw. it & S. Europe. It has manufs. of merino & other woollen goods, cotton, silk, & linen fabrics, carpets, oil-cloth, stained paper, watches, mathematical instruments, gold & silver articles, & machinery. A Roman colony was settled here about 15 years B. C. Augsburg was a free & imperial city until annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon, in 1806.

AUGST, two contiguous vills. of Switzerland, cants. Basle & Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 m. E. Basel, supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Augusta Rauracorum*. Pop. 553.

AUGUSTA, county, Va., central in the W. district. Area, 950 sq. ms. The surface is uneven or mntnous.; soil fertile. It is drained by tributaries of James r. & Shenandoah r. Capital, Staunton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $825,361; wheat, 419,006 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 505,800; potatoes, 24,386; wool, 42,004 pds.;—41 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manuf., $221,726; value of manuf. articles, $530,961; 41 churches; 7 acad., 226 pupils; 23 sch., 745 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,628; pop. 1850, 24,610.

AUGUSTA, city, capital of Kennebec co., & of the state of Maine, is situated on both sides of the Kennebec r., on the Kennebec & Portland r. r., 43 m. from the ocean, at the head of steamboat navigation, 60 m. from Portland, 146 N.E. Concord, N. H., 163 N.N.E. Boston, Mass., 595 W. Pop. 1820, 2,475; 1830, 3,980; 1840, 5,314; 1850, 8,225; 1852, 11,753; 1854, 15,000. First settled 1771. The parts of the city are connected by a fine bridge across the Kennebec, 520 feet long,

which cost $25,000. It is regularly laid out; the ground rises on each side of the river. It contains a state house, court house, U. S. arsenal, insane hospital, an academy, a high school, & 10 churches, 2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist.—3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $235,000; 2 iron foundries, a tannery, a plough fac., a cotton fac., 2 machine shops, 2 flouring m., 70 stores, & 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. The state house is a beautiful white granite building, on an eminence in the south part of the city. The apartments for the senate, house of representatives, & state offices, are spacious & elegant. Before it is a spacious park, ornamented with walks & trees. The U. S. arsenal is a large stone edifice, on the E. side of the r. The state insane hospital is a splendid granite edifice, on the E. side of the r., surrounded by 70 acres of ground, & cost $100,000. The Augusta high school is a large brick building, 65 by 50 feet, 2 stories high, with a fine doric portico, & cost $7,000. There is a dam erected across the Kennebec, half a mile above the village, which creates an immense water power, a large portion of which has been made available for manufacturing purposes. It has locks to facilitate navigation; & was completed in 1837, at an expense of $500,000. In constructing the dam, 2,500,000 feet of timber were used, & 75,000 tons of stones & gravel were deposited in it. The pond formed by this dam extends 16 miles, & covers 1,200 acres.

AUGUSTA, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 100 W.N.W. Albany, 370 W. Surface rolling, soil fertile. The v. on Shanandoa cr. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 stores, a grist m., & about 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 woollen factories, 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,175; 1850, 2,271.

AUGUSTA, p-v., Frankford t., Sussex co., N. J., 75 N. Trenton, 244 W. It has a Presbyterian church, & 8 or 10 dwellings.

AUGUSTA, p-t., Northumberland co., Pa., 65 N. Harrisburg, 165 W. Surface diversified; soil alluvial, red shale, & gravel. Drained by Great & Little Shamokin creeks, which unite & flow into the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,500. (*See Upper & Lower.*)

AUGUSTA, p-v., city & capital of Richmond co., Ga., on the S.W. side of Savannah r., 96 Milledgeville, 120 N.W. Savannah, 575 W. Pop. 1830, 4,000; 1840, 6,403; 1850, 8,225; 1854, 15,000. It is regularly laid out & handsomely built, chiefly of brick. The streets cross each other at right angles, & are ornamented with trees, & many of the houses are spacious & elegant. It has a city hall, court house, jail, theatre, arsenal, hospital, & an Orphan Asylum, Medical College, 6 hotels, &c. It contains 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 African. There are 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,514,900; an extensive car fac., a cotton fac., a woollen fac., a flouring m., 5 printing offices, issuing 2 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 3 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications; cap. emp'd in manufs., $775,600; value of manufac. articles, $1,020,651. It is connected with Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Montgomery, Ala., & Nashville, Tenn., by r. r. It has a rich back country, & a very active trade, & sends a great amount of cotton, tobacco, & other produce, by r. r. to Savannah, & also to Charleston. A canal, 9 m. in length, above the city, creates an immense water power, & on which are several manufacturing establishments. *The Medical College of Georgia* was established in 1830, has 7 professors, & 200 students. Lectures commence on the 2d Monday in October, annually.

AUGUSTA, p-t., Carroll co., O., 135 E. Columbus, 304 W. Drained by Sandy cr. Pop. 1840, 1,234; 1850, 1,297.

AUGUSTA, t., Washtenaw co., Mich. Drained by French cr. Pop. 1840, 646; 1850, 808.

AUGUSTA, p-v., Marion co., Ia., 9 N. Indianapolis, 580 W. Situated on a branch of White r. It has about 150 inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, p-v., Hancock co., Illinois, 87 W. by S. Springfield, 865 W.

AUGUSTA, p-v., Des Moines co., Iowa. Situated on the N. side of Skunk r. It contains a Roman Catholic church, several stores, a carding machine, & a flouring m., & 496 inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, p. o., St. Charles co., Mo.

AUGUSTA, & capital, p-v., Bracken co., Ky., 73 N.E. Frankfort, 487 W., & 38 above Cincinnati. Sit. on the left bank of the Ohio r., & has a harbor. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a town hall, the buildings of Augusta College, 10 stores, & about 1,500 inhabitants. Augusta College was established in 1822, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, & was the first college of that denomination in the world. It has a President, 4 professors, 100 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the Thursday after the first Wednesday in August.

AUGUSTA, p. v., capital Benton co., Flor. Situated on the ridge between the Withlacoochee r. & the Gulf of Mexico, & contains a court house, & about 50 inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, p-v., & capital of Perry co., Miss., 173 S.E. Jackson, 1,051 W. It is situated on Leaf river, a branch of the Pascagoula r., & contains an U. S. Land Office, a court-house, & 250 inhab.

AUGUSTA, p. v., Jackson co., Ark.

AUGUSTA, t., Grenville co., C. W. It has the St. Lawrence r. on its S.E. border, & is drained on the N. by branches of Rideau r. Pop. 1852, 5,154.

AUGUSTA, par., Cape Breton isl., N. S., contains valuable coal mines.

AUGUSTA, a settlement, W. Australia, cap. dist. Sussex, on the W. side of Flinders' bay, in a fertile locality; founded by Gov. Stirling in 1830.

AUGUSTENBORG, a Danish factory of Africa, Accra, Guinea coast, 9 m. from Christiansborg.

AUGUSTENBURG, a ducal castle & vill. of Denmark, island of Alsen. Pop. of village, 800.

AUGUSTIN (ST.), a river & bay, Labrador, Brit. N. A., near the S. entrance of the Strait of Bellcisle. Lat. 51° 15′ N.; lon. 59° W.—II. a cape, Brazil, prov. & 25 m. S. Pernambuco. Lat. 6° 21′ S., lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first discovered land in S. America, seen by Penzon, A. D. 1500.

AUGUSTINE (ST.), a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35′ 4″ S., lon. 43° 45′ 5″ E.

AUGUSTOWO, the N.most prov. of Poland, betw. lat. 52° 40′ & 55° 5′ N. Surface partly mountainous, marshy, & densely wooded. Chief rivs., the Niemen & Bug. Pop. 1850, 622,195. Chief towns, Suwalki the cap., Wysztinie, Wladislawow, & Augustowo.

AUGUSTOWO, a town of Poland, in the prov. of same name, cap. dist., on the Netta, 140 m. N.E. Warsaw. Pop. 7,321, with manufs. of woollen & cotton goods, & a considerable trade in horses & cattle. It was founded by Sigismund in 1557.

AUGUSTOWO (CANAL OF), a canal of Poland, which unites the Vistula with the Niemen river, & connects it with the Baltic at Memel, through the rivers Narew, Biebrz, & Netta, extending from Wizna on the Narew to the Niemen, 14 m. N. Grodno, a distance of 150 m.; it is from 5 to 6 feet deep, furnished with 17 locks, & was completed between 1821 & 1831.

AUCKBOROUGH, a pa. & t. of England, co. Lincoln. pts. Lindsey, at the mouth of the Trent, 9¼ m. W. Barton. Area, 2,875 ac. Pop. 468. Traces of a Roman camp & many curious fossils have been discovered here.

AULA, a vill of N. Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Aula, 10 m. N.W. Massa. Pop. 1,800. Also several villages in Germany & Spain.

AULAY (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant, on the Dronne, arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Riberac. Pop. 1,397.

AULDEARN, a marit. pa. & vill. of Scotland, co. Nairn, on Moray firth. Pop. of pa., 1,486. The vill., a burgh of barony, on a height, 3 m. E.S.E. Nairn, was the anc. residence of the deans of Moray, & its churchyard is a popular burying place for the inhabs. of Nairn. E. of vill., in May 1645, Montrose gained the battle of Auldearn.

AULETTA a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit. on the Calore, 24 m. S. E. Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

AULNAY-SUR-ODON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 1,984, who manuf. cotton goods. Several vills. of France are named Aulnay.

AULNE, a river of France, dep. Finistère, passes Châteauneuf (whence it is navig.), & Chateaulin, & enters Brest road at Landevenec. It forms part of the canal from Nantes to Brest.

AULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the English Channel, 17 m. W. Abbeville.

Pop. 1,371, who manuf. hardwares, & supply fish to the Paris markets.

AULT-HUCKNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4¼ m. N.W. Mansfield. Ac. 3,730. Pop. 690.

AUMA, a town of Germany, Duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the Orla, 7 m. S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,600.

AUMALE (formerly ALBEMARLE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Bresle, 93 m. E.N.E. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,695. Manufs. of woollen cloths, yarn, & earthenwares. In 1592, it was the scene of a combat with the Spaniards, in which Henri IV. was wounded.

AUMAN'S HILL, p. o., Montgomery co., N. C.

AUMNIER, a populous town of India, dom. & 50 m. W.N.W. Nagpoor, on the Wurda.

AUNAY, a comm. & town, France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. S. Jean-d'-Angely. Pop. 1,780.—II. a vill., dep. Nievre. Pop. 1,144.—III. a vill. dep. Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 1,021.

AUNEAU, comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. Chartres. Pop. 1,616.

AUNEUIL, a comm. & vill. of France. dep. Oise, cap. cant., arrond. Beauvais. Pop. 1,285.

AUNIS, an old prov. W. of France, betw. Saintonge, Poitou, & the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern dep. Charente-Inferieure.

AUNSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 4 m. N.W. by N. Folkingham. Area, 1,183 ac. Pop. 133.

AUPS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Draguign. Pop. 2,568.

AURARIA, p-v., Lumpkin co., Ga., 135 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 625 W. It is situated on the dividing ridge between Chestatee & Etowah rs., in the richest part of the gold region, & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—a school. 3 stores & 200 inhabs. There is within a mile of the village in a westerly direction, a gold smelting & separating machine, & also in the vicinity is the celebrated Guy Rivers' cave.

AURAS, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 m. N.N.W. Breslau, with a castle. Pop. 1,020.

AURAY, a river-port of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Auray, 10 m. W. Vannes. Pop. 3,755. It is neatly built, & has an excellent port, with fisheries, & cotton spinning. In 1364, du Guesclin was made prisoner here.

AURELIUS, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 5 W. Auburn, 158 W. by N. Albany, 337 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & gravelly loam. Watered by the Owasca outlet, & streams flowing W. into Cayuga lake. It has 2 woollen fac., a carriage fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 6 grist m., a saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,645; 1850, 2,831.

AURELIUS, p. t., Washington co., O., 20 N. Marietta, 40 S.E. Columbus, 408 W. Situated on the W. branch of Duck cr. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 1,251.

AURELIUS, t., Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 501.

AURIAC, & AURIGNAC, two small towns of France, dep. H. Garonne; the former 19 m. S.E., & the latter 38 m. S.W. Toulouse.

AURICH, a prov. & town of the kgdm. of Hanover, cap. landrost, & of the principality of E. Friesland, 13 m. N. E. Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. of prov. 1852, 185,129; of t. 3,600. It is well built, & has a castle in which the provincial council meets, Luth. & Calv. churches, a gymnasium, & public library, with distilleries, manufs. of ropes, & tobacco, & an active trade in horses.

AURIESVILLE, p-o., Glen t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 40 N.W. Albany, 408 W.

AURIGNY, one of the Channel isls. (ALDERNEY.)

AURILLAC, a town of France, cap. dep. Cantal, on rt. b. of the Jourdanne, 40 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 8,484. It is agreeably situated & well built. Chief antiqs., the ruins of the anc. castle of St. Etienne, & an abbey of the Benedictines. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, & manufs. of leather & paper.

AURIOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. N.E. Marseilles. Pop. 2,971, with coal & copper works.

AURONZO, a town of N. Italy, deleg. & 30 m. N.E. Belluno, with rich zinc mines. Pop. 3,100.

AURORA, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 116 E. Augusta, 698 W. Drained by Union r. Pop. 1850, 217.

AURORA, p-v., Ledyard t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 170 W. Albany, 323 W. Delightfully situated on the E. bank of Cayuga lake. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—the Cayuga acad., 4 stores, & several warehouses, & 500 inhabitants.

AURORA, t., Erie co., N. Y., 276 W. Albany, 15 S. E. Buffalo. Surface undulating; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Seneca & Cazenove creeks. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, a plough fac., a flouring m., 4 grist m., 19 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,908; 1850, 3,435.

AURORA, p-t., Portage co., O., 25 Cleveland, 144 N.E. Columbus, 335 W. Drained by Chagrine r. The v. contains 2 churches, 4 stores, & about 300 inhabs. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 906; 1850, 823.

AURORA, p-v., Dearborn co., Ia., 87 S.E. Indianapolis, 518 W. Situated on the right bank of Ohio r., at the mouth of Hogan cr., and contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of t., 1,954.

AURORA, p-v., Kane co., Ill., 117 N.N.E. Springfield, 754 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Fox r., & at the termination of the Aurora branch r. r., of the Chicago & Galena r. r., 43 m. from Chicago. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, mills, &c., & 1,895 inhabitants.

AURORA, p-v., Washington co., Wis.

AURORA, the name of several islands.—I. in the Red Sea, in lat. 25° 15′, & inhab. by Bedwin Arabs.—II. Pacific, Espiritu Santo Archipelago, in lat. 15° 2′ 35″ S., lon. 168° 25′ 15″ E.

AURORA, p-v., Marshall co., Ky., 243 S.W. Frankfort, 770 W.

AURORA, p-o., Marshall co., Ala., 122 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 715 W.

AURORAVILLE, p. v., Erie co., N.Y., (p. o., called Willink.) It is situated near Cazenove cr., & contains 2 churches, an academy, 10 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., several fac., & about 800 inhabitants.

AURUNGABAD, an old Mohammedan prov. of S. India, mostly betw. lat. 18° & 21° N., & lon. 73° & 77° E., & now divided among the Nizam's territory, & the British dists. Poonah, N. Concan, & Ahmednuggur, in the Bombay presid. Surface irregular. Ghauts mntns. & table-land in the W. Climate favorable to the cultiv. of European fruits. Thinly peopled; inhabitants chiefly Maharattas. In it are the cities Bombay, Poonah, Aurungabad, with most of the remarkable cave-temples of India, viz.: those of Elephanta, Salsette, Carlee, & Elora.—*Aurungabad*, a city & cap. of prov., on a tribut. of the Godavery, 176 E.N.E. Bombay. Lat. 19° 53′ N.; lon. 75° 29′ E. Pop. estim. at 60,000. It is enclosed by a low wall about 7 m. in circ., & has many good houses, broad streets, & fine public structures, among which are the palace & favorite residence of Aurungzebe, (whence its name,) a mausoleum on the model of that of Shah Jehan at Agra, & two stone bridges connecting the city with a suburb across the river. About 1 m. S.W.ward are cantonments, where a battalion of the Nizam's army, under British officers, is quartered. The city became the seat of the provincial government after the Mogul conquest, 1634, & before that was called *Gurka*. Travelling distance from Bombay, by Poonah, 284 miles.

AU SABLE, r., rises in Essex co., N. Y., near the head waters of the Hudson, & empties into Lake Champlain, in the S. part of Clinton co. It passes by the manuf. vills. of Clintonville, Keeseville, & Birmingham, affording by its falls great water power. Immediately below the lower falls at Birmingham, the river passes through a chasm, for the distance of 2 miles, which is formed by a basaltic wall on both sides of the river of nearly perpendicular rocks, from 75 to 150 ft. high.

AU SABLE, t., Clinton co., N. Y., 15 S. Plattsburg, 140 N. Albany. Surface undulating or hilly; soil sandy & clay loam. Drained by Great & Little Au Sable rivers. It has a woollen fac., a paper fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, a brewery, 2 grist m., 15 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,222; 1850, 4,492.

AU SABLE, p-o., Kendall co., Ill.

AU SABLE, t., Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 370.

AU SABLE FORKS, p-v., Jay t., Essex co., N. Y., 154 Albany, 529 W. It is situated at the junction of the E. & W. branch of Au Sable r., & contains a church, 5 stores, a forge, a rolling m., a nail fac., 2 saw m., & about 500 inhabitants.

AUSCHE, a town, Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,500, with woollen factories.

AUSCHWITZ, or OSWIECIN, a town of Austrian-Galicia, cap. duchy, on the Sola, near its influx into the Vistula, 33 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 2,000, with extensive trade in salt.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 18 m. S.S.E. Brunn, near the railroad from Vienna to Brunn, with large cattle mkts. Pop. 2,330.

AUSSA, or HOUSSA, a decayed but formerly important town, E. Africa, Adel, about 85 m. S.W. Zeila, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, still the seat of some traffic, & the residence of the "learned doctors" of the Mussulmaite tribes. (*Harris.*)

AUSSEE, a town of Austria, Styria, 8 m. N.E. Hallstadt. Pop. 1,200. Its rich mines of rock salt have been worked for more than 1,000 years.

AUSSIG, or AUSSIG, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. & 11 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, on left b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of cotton & linen fabrics, & an active trade in corn, timber, & a wine similar to Champagne. The painter Raphael Mengs was born here in 1728.—11. a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, the head quarters of the Emperor Charles V., before the battle of Muhlberg.

AUSSEN, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. Saarlouis, with iron works. Pop. 1,164.

AUST, a vill. & chplry., Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W. S.W. Thornbury, on the Severn, across which is the "Old Passage" to Chepstow.

AUSTELL (ST.), a town & pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 13 m. N.N.E. Truro. Area, 12,125 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,750; do. of the t., 3,565. Town situated on eastern side of a hill. Streets narrow & unpaved. There are some manufac. of woollens, but the chief trade is the exportation of tin & copper from the mines in the vicinity. The pilchard fishery is also extensively carried on in the B. of Austell. Weekly market on Friday.

AUSTERLITZ, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 31 S.S.W. Albany, 363 W. Surface hilly & rough; the soil gravelly & clay loam. It is watered by Green riv., a branch of the Housatonic. The vill. has a church, 2 stores, & about 130 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, a carriage fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,091; 1850, 1,873.

AUSTERLITZ, p-v., Kent co., Mich., 178 W.N.W. Detroit, 659 W.

AUSTERLITZ, (Morav. *Slawkow,*) a small seignorial town of Moravia, circ. & 12 m. E.S.E. Brünn, on the Littawa, with 2,400 inhabs., & the splendid castle of Prince Kaunitz Rittberg. Celeb. for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Emperors of Austria & Russia, 2d Dec. 1805.

AUSTIN, co., Tex., situated on both sides of the Brasos r. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained by Mill creek, & several other streams entering the Brasos riv. Surface level on the south, on the north gently undulating; soil, N. & E. divisions, very fertile, towards the south & southeast it is sandy. Cap. San Felipe de Austin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $290,129; Ind. corn, 149,220 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 37,322; peas & beans, 927; cotton, 3,205 bales;—4 churches; 1 academy, 2 pupils; 7 school, 122 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,841.

AUSTIN, p. v., Ross co., O.

AUSTIN, station on Jeffersonville r. r., Ia., 38 m. from Jeffersonville.

AUSTIN, p. v., Atchison co., Mo.

AUSTIN, p. v., & cap. of Tunica co., Miss., 162 N. Jackson. It contains a court-house, &c., & several dwellings.

AUSTIN, city, capital of Travis co. & of the State of Texas., situated on the lt. b. of the Colorado, 200 m. from its entrance into the Gulf, & 255 N.W. Galveston. It is built on a plain, elevated some 40 ft. above the level of the river. The state-house is on an elevation from which a commanding view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The governor's house is upon another eminence about 300 yds. from the capitol. Austin contains 2 churches, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, several stores; 1850, 629, & 1854, 1,500 inhabitants.

AUSTIN, p. v., Fremont co., Iowa.

AUSTIN, a bay & t. on S.E. point of the isl. Barbadoes, W. Indies.

AUSTINBURG, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 201 N.E. Columbus, 334 W. Drained by Grand r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a steam saw m., & about 400 inhabitants. The Grand River Institute, (manual labor,) near the v., has a principal, 2 professors, & about 150 pupils. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,047; 1850, 1,285.

AUSTIN'S FERRY, p. o., Grainger co., Tenn., 217 E. by N. Nashville, 473 W.

AUSTIN'S LAKE, p. o., Kalamazoo co., Mich.

AUSTINTOWN, t., Mahoning co., O., 12 S.E. Warren, 160 N.E. Columbus. Drained by a branch of Mahoning riv. It has 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,245; 1850, 1,174.

AUSTINVILLE, p-o., Wythe co., Va., 247 W.S.W. Richmond, 315 W.

AUSTINVILLE, p. v., Livingston co., Mo., 178 N. W. Jefferson city, 1,007 W.

AUSTONLEY, a tusip. of England, co., York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 7½ m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 2,234.

AUSTRALASIA, (SOUTH ASIA,) a division of the globe forming a part of Oceania, extending between the equator & lat. 47° S., consisting of the continent of Australia, Tasmania, (Van Diemen's Land,) New Zealand, & those parts of the Eastern Archipelago & Polynesia, between lon. 130° & 170° E., viz.: Papua, the Arru isls., Timor-Laut, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, & the Admiralty, Salomon, New Hebrides, & Q. Charlotte's isls. Pop. 1,368,000. (?) Australasia is called *Melanesia* by the French geographers, on account of its inhabitants being chiefly of the negro race; they are extremely wild & barbarous, but varying in the shade of complexion as well as physical character. [POLYNESIA ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.

AUSTRALIA, *New Holland,* a vast extent of land composing the main portion of Australasia, and lying S. of the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 10° & 39° S., & lon. 113° & 154° E.; having W. the Indian O.; E. the Pacific O.; N. the Sea of Timor & Torres Strait, separating it from Timor, Papua, &c.; & S. Bass' Strait, dividing it from Tasmania, (Van Diemen's Land.) Length E. to W. 2,700 m.; greatest breadth about 2,000 m. Area, nearly 3 millions sq. m. Pop. in 1853, 500,000. The aboriginal pop. in the vicinity of the British settlements are rapidly on the decrease. Their numbers are estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. There are no data for the total aboriginal pop. of the country, which has been vaguely estimated at 500,000. Australia, like the continents of Africa & S. America, is but little indented with arms of the ocean, & presents no wide estuaries of rivs. The principal indentations are the Gulf of Carpentaria,—a considerable sea,—& Cambridge gulf on the N.; Halifax & Moreton bays on the E.; Port Philip, the Gulf of St. Vincent, & Spencer gulf on the S.; & Shark bay, with a few others on the W. coast. Botany-bay & Jervis' bay are inlets of small size, many of which are met with; & some of these, with the estuaries of the larger rivers, afford tolerable shelter; though, upon the whole, the coasts of Australia are deficient in good harbors. Only the S.E. part, with comparatively small sections in the S. & W., & an inconsiderable tract in the N., near Port Essington, have been yet thoroughly explored. Some useful expeditions have been conducted by Mr. Eyre, along the coast of the Gt. Australian Bight, & by Gov. Grey in the S.; & more recently Dr. Leichard & party have traversed the country between Moreton bay & Port Essington: while Sir T. Mitchell, in addition to his former explorations, has also penetrated through a part of the interior of Tropical Australia; but much of the interior is still a *terra incognita,* & we can only specify some features of its best known regions. In the S.E. a succession of mntn. range stretches from Gipps'-land to lat. 26° S., at a distance from the coast varying generally from 50 to 100 m. The Australian Alps, or Warragong mntns., belong to this chain, & are constantly covered with snow: Mt. Wellington, or Kosciuska, one of the peaks of this range, rises to the height of 6,510 feet; Mt. York (Blue mntns.) rises to 3,292 feet; & the Liverpool range, within the colony of N. S. Wales, reaches elevations of betw. 5,000 & 7,000 ft. Immense ravines in the latter range are said to have a perpend. height of 3,000 feet. In W. Australia, the Darling & other parallel ranges extend from King George Sound & Point d'Entrecasteaux N.ward to an uncertain distance, rising frequently to 2,000 or 3,000

feet above the sea. The N. coast seems to be mostly low & level, no hill higher than the mast of a sloop having been seen on it, by Flinders, in a run of 175 leagues along this coast. The only river system of the interior hitherto explored is that of the Murray, which is swelled by the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarrie, Bogan, Lahelan, & Murumbigee rivers, its basin being known to extend through at least 10° of lat., & 18° of lon., & probably comprising a much greater extent. Other principal rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, debouching on the E.; Blackwood & Grenelg on the S.; Swan & Canning on the W.; and Victoria, Adelaide, Liverpool, & Alligator, on the N. coast; but few serve to facilitate internal navigation. Princip. lakes are those of Victoria & Torrens in S. Australia; the latter, which appears to be merely a salt marsh in the dry season, has a remarkable serpentine form; but its entire extent has not yet been determined. It was conjectured that an inland sea occupied a considerable part of the unexplored interior, but hitherto no facts have transpired to confirm this opinion. Soil very various; a large part of the surface is occupied by extens. sandy deserts; elsewhere fine pasture & woodlands are met with; but it is remarkable that the best soil is on the hill slopes, the lowlands & valleys being commonly sterile, except in the N., where there is a fine alluvial plain country. A third part of the continent lies within the torrid, & the rest in the S. temp. zone. The climate is peculiar, & subject to great vicissitudes of temperature. The N. half of the country being mostly within the tropics & the range of the monsoons, is subject in summer (between November & April) to heavy rains, which, however, are very irregular in their occurrence, & last only for a few hours daily. In other parts of Australia, years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also in general the dry season,—a circumstance favorable to health. The N.E. winds blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior are dry & hot, raising the therm. to 80° & 110 Fahr. On the other hand, the S. E. winds are often very cold, & frost sometimes happens in the lowlands even in June. Granite, sandstone, limestone, coal, & slates, are the chief mineral products, & rich ores of copper & lead have been recently discovered. Of 5,710 plants discovered in Australia, 5,440 are peculiar to this continent. Ferns, nettles, & grasses some of gigantic size, hard timber, gum & resin trees, with palms, myrtles, cedars, pines, prickly shrubs, & a multitude of odoriferous plants & grasses, are the chief vegetable products; but it is remarkable that there are, with one or two exceptions, no indigenous fruits. Timber in general is of inferior quality. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, & in some parts sugar & cotton, are successfully raised; but sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of pastoral economy, & it is principally as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into commercial importance. The indigenous quadrupeds hitherto discovered comprise 58 species, of which 46, including the kangaroo, wombat, & other *pouched* animals, are peculiar to Australia & its adjacent islands. The singular *ornithorhyncus paradoxus* is an animal found here only; & it may be remarked that in many particulars nature here assumes a form unparalleled in other parts of the globe. The native Australians are viewed by many as a distinct variety of the human race; &, certainly, their numerous dialects have no discovered affinity with any other language. Their skin is of an earthy black, hair straight, forehead low & full, nose broad, lips thick, stature short, frame slight, & more adapted to feats of agility than of strength. They live in roving tribes; &, though not deficient in intellect, are in their habits among the lowest in the scale of humanity—many tribes going completely naked, practising cannibalism, & having scarcely any notions of a Deity, or of social arts & order. They are not, however, intractable, devoid of generosity, or ignorant of the rights of marriage & of property. The frequent violation of these rights is, in fact, the occasion of constant wars among them, which, together with polygamy, incest, infanticide, scarcity of food, & the usual results of the contact of savages with whites, appear to be producing the gradual extinction of the race. Their numbers in & near the European settlements are not supposed to exceed many thousands; & the comparative scarcity of water, which has hitherto mainly prevented Europeans penetrating far into the interior of this continent, suggests a doubt as to its capapability of supporting any large uncivilized population. The Dutch or the Spaniards, about the beginning of the 17th century, were the earliest European discoverers of Australia, though little was known of it until Dampier. Wallis, & afterwards Cook, explored its various coasts. The favorable report of it by the latter was followed by the first British settlement at Port Jackson in 1788. The name of New Holland, given by the Dutch to the N. western coasts, first discovered by them, & subsequently extended to the whole of the mainland, is now supplanted by the more appropriate name of Australia. The British settlement of *New South Wales*, or *Sydney*, was made in 1788. The settlement of *Western Australia*, or Swan River, was established in 1829. *South Australia*, established in 1834, extends along the coast from Fowler's Bay in the W., to beyond Cape Northumberland, or from lon. 132° to 141° E., of which Adelaide is the capital. *Australia Felix* (Victoria), chief town Melbourne, established in 1837. *North Australia* was colonized in 1838. *Australind*, on the western coast, about 80 m. S. of Swan river, was established in 1841. [ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY, TASMANIA, VICTORIA.]

AUSTREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 6 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area, 2,097 ac. Pop. 555. Monk's charity in this pa. produces £291 per annum.

AUSTRIA (ARCHDUCHY OF), the central prov. & nucleus of the Austrian empire, & seat of its cap., comprised (including Salzburg) between lat. 47° & 49° N., & lon. 12° 10′ & 17° E., having N. Bohemia & Moravia, E. Hungary, S. Styria, Carinthia, & the Tyrol, & W. the Tyrol & Bavaria. Area, 15,052 square miles. Pop. 1850, 2,244,363; viz., 1,538,047 in Lower Austria (including Vienna), & 706,316 in Upper Austria. The Noric Alps, which form its S. boundary, next to Styria, extend their contreforts to the banks of the Danube, which traverses the province from W. to E.; the river Inn forms its N.W., & the March part of its E. frontier. It has numerous mountain lakes, & highly picturesque scenery. Forests & vineyards extensive. It is fertile, & admirably cultivated. Wheat, oats, & barley are raised, & it has been estimated that 25 mill. gallons of wine are made here annually. Its mineral products are highly important, & comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, arsenic, alum, coal, & graphite. The weaving & spinning of flax, cotton, & wool, are the main branches of manufacturing industry. This prov. is divided by the river Enns into the govs. of Upper & Lower Austria (*Land Ober & Unter der Enns*). Lower Austria is subdivided into 4 circles—I. Lower Wiener-wald, cap. Vienna; II. Upper Wiener-wald, cap. St. Pölten; III. Lower Manhartsberg, cap. Korneuburg; IV. Upper Manhartsberg, cap. Krems; & the municipal district of Vienna. The regency of Lower Austria has its seat at Vienna, & is charged with the civil administration of the prov. Upp. Austria is subdivided into 5 circles—I. Mühl, cap. Linz; II. Traun, cap. Steyer; III. Hausrük, cap. Wels; IV. Inn, cap. Ried; V. Salzburg, cap. Salzburg; & the regency is established at Lintz. The military affairs of the archd. are directed by the military commandant of Vienna, who has under him the military comm. of Linz. After Vienna, the chief cities are Linz, Wiener-Neustadt, & Salzburg.

AUSTRIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdiv. of Germany, which comprised Austria-Proper, or Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, & the Tyrol, bounded N. by Moravia, Bohemia, & the circles of Bavaria & Swabia; W. Switzerland; S. Lombardy & Istria; & E. Croatia & Hungary—most of which territories are now included in the Austrian empire.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF (Germ. Oesterreichische Kaiserthum, Fr. Empire d'Autriche), a state of Central Europe, cap. Wien (Vienna), situated chiefly between lat. 45° & 51° 2′ N. (but extending in Dalmatia to lat. 42° 9′ N.), & lon. 8° 35′ & 26° 35′ E., bounded N. by Russia, Prussia, Saxony, & Bavaria; S. by Parma, Modena, the Pontif. States, the Adriatic, & the Ottoman empire; W. by Lichtenstein, Switzerland, & the Sardinian States; & E. by the Russian Empire. Area, 258,723 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 36,514,466. The principal part of the territory presents the form of an oblong square, parallel with the equator lengthwise, & its centre is indicated, nearly, by the position of Pesth,

on the Danube. Three great mountain systems cover the empire with their ramifications, the Alps in the S.W., the Bohemian & Moravian mountains in the N.W., & the Carpathians, forming a great curve, the one extremity of which abuts on the Danube at Pressburg in the N.W., & the other at Orsova in the S.E. The most elevated summits are in the Alps of Tyrol, where the Ortlerspitz attains the height of 12,821 feet, next the Lomnitzerspitz in the Carpathians, 8,861 feet, & 3d the Schneekoppe in the Riesen Gebirge, the culminating point of the mountains of Bohemia & Moravia, 5,275 feet. The most mountainous countries are the Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Styria, the W. part of Upper Carinthia, & the E. part of Transylvania. Austria contains many extensive plains, remarkable for their uniform level; the principal of these are the plains of Lower Austria, on both sides of the Danube, the plains of Hungary, the plain of Slavonia, & that of the Po, the greater part of which belongs to the empire. Austria is most abundantly supplied with water nearly all of which is collected into six great rivers, viz., the Danube & the Dniester, flowing to the Black Sea; the Po & the Adige, to the Adriatic; the Vistula to the Baltic, & the Elbe to the German Ocean; it contains also a great many lakes, the most important of which are, in the mountain regions, the lakes Maggiore, Como, Lugano, Iseo, & Garda, on the S. slopes of the Alps; & in the plains, the Platten-See, & Lake Neusiadel, the two most extensive sheets of water in the empire, in Hungary, which country, from its flatness, contains also the greatest number of marshes. The principal gulfs are those of Venice, Triest, Quarnero, & Cattaro. The Austrian empire is comprised between the isotherm lines of 60° & 50°. The Alpine region is the most rainy country in Europe; the greatest amount of rain falls in the N. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, & the least in Hungary & Dalmatia. Storms are rare in L. Austria, & become more frequent in the S. The annual proportion is 8 in Vienna, 28 in Hungary, & 42 in the plains of Venice. Volcanic phenomena are only met with in Dalmatia. Earthquakes occur in Dalmatia, Illyria, Hungary, & Transylvania. Glaciers & snow fields are confined to the Alps at an elevation of 8,000 feet. The soil in such an extensive territory is very varied; the plains of Italy & Hungary are the most fertile, next, the countries of Galicia, Bohemia, Moravia, Austria-Proper, & Styria. The flora of the Austrian States comprises the different grains, & wild & cultivated plants common to the countries of Central Europe, as vines, hops, tobacco, saffron, & a great variety of fruit-trees; a third part of the productive soil is covered by forests. The Alps & the mountains of Bohemia & Moravia produce the pine, the beech, & the larch; while the forests of Hungary, Galicia, Transylvania, & the military frontier furnish the oak, beech, & elm. The empire may be divided into the three following zones of vegetation:—S., the zone of olives & rice, between lat. 42° & 46°; central, that of the vine & maize, between lat. 46° & 49°, & N. that of grain, hops, & hemp, between lat. 49° & 51°. The vegetation of these zones is modified by the elevation of the soil; thus the vine ceases at a height of 1,750 feet; the oak at 3,000 feet, cereals generally at 4,500 feet, pines at 6,000 feet, & pasture at the limits of snow in the Alps. Among the faûna of Austria may be noticed the bear (in the Alps & Carpathians), the wolf & the fox, the lynx, & the chamois in the high Alps, the jackall in Dalmatia, the marten, otter, marmot, & beaver, the wild boar, & wild cat, the stag, deer, hare, & rabbit. Eagles & other birds of prey inhabit the mountains, & herons are plenty in the plains. Fish is abundant in most of the streams, & leeches are exported in immense quantities from the marshes.

Austria is among the richest mineral countries in Europe; there is gold in Transylvania & Hungary, silver in Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, & Styria, mercury in Carinthia, tin in Bohemia, copper in nearly all the provinces, lead in Carinthia, iron in all the countries except on the low shores of the Adriatic; antimony in Hungary, salt in Galicia, Transylvania, & the Tyrol, & coal in all the provinces. The empire contains also all kinds of building materials, & precious stones, & is especially rich in mineral springs, the most celebrated of which are at Karlsbad, Töplitz, & Marienbad.

Countries.	Area in Austrian sq. miles.	Circles & provinces.	Pop. in 1846.
Austria (Lower)	344,76		1,548,947
Austria (Upper)	268,49		700,146
Salzbourg	124,51		146,007
Styria	390,93	Bruck	187,543
		Gratz	447,132
		Marbourg	354,296
Carinthia	179,70		313,824
Carniola	173,49		466,956
Littoral	138,32	Gœrtitz	192,411
		Istria	242,969
		Trieste	82,596
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	500,12	Brixen	219,866
		Innspruck	217,421
		Trente	318,057
Bohemia	902,87	Braganza	143,561
		Prague	692,725
		Budweis	560,673
		Eger	560,732
		Gitschin	548,774
		Bechinisch Leipa	540,822
		Pardubitz	677,800
		Pilsen	993,874
Moravia	386,23	Brunn	874,548
		Olmutz	925,410
Silesia	89,50		448,586
Galicia	1,358,70	Lemberg	4,555,477
		Cracovia	
		Stanislaw	
Bukowina	181,44		386,826
Dalmatia	222,30		393,715
Lombardy	375,09	Bergamie	387,123
		Brescia	350,225
		Como	423,256
		Cremone	294,558
		Lodi Crema	218,844
		Mantoue	250,100
		Milan	604,512
		Pavie	171,922
		Sondrio	98,450
Venice	414,90	Belluno	157,120
		Padoue	312,765
		Rovigo	153,783
		Treviso	280,199
		Udine (Friouli)	429,844
		Venice	298,125
		Verona	302,992
		Vicence	340,694
Hungary	3,123,35	Presbourg	1,612,293
		Kaschau	1,410,463
		Groswardien	1,459,119
		Buda-Pesth	1,399,819
		Oedenbourg	1,782,658
Volvodia and Servia	521,12	Gross Becskerek	344,152
		Lugos	224,462
		Neusatz	218,558
		Temesvar	300,047
		Zombor	330,972
Croatia and Sclavonia	318,26	Agram	234,540
		Fiume	86,816
		Kreutz	82,146
		Warasdin	204,624
		Essegg	192,456
		Posega	67,574
Transylvania	1,054,79	Hermannstadt	2,073,737
		Carlsbourg	
		Klasenbourgh	
		Dees	
		Maros Vasarhely	
Military Frontier	583,00	Esclavonia Croatia	670,655
		Banat Serbe	338,454
Military			738,624
Total	11,593,02		36,514,466

According to race & language, the entire population is divided thus:—

Germans	6,700,000	Armenians	22,100
Slavonians	16,500,000	Jews	641,000
Italians, &c.	6,700,000	Gipsies	77,000
Illyrians	3,300	Magyars	5,900,000
Greeks	6,600	Tartars	170,000

The pop. belongs to four principal families—the Deutsch or German, Slavonian, Italian, & Hungarian or Magyars. German is the language of the countries inhabited by the first-named family, & the idiom employed by the superior administration; the different Slavonian dialects by the 2d; Italian, & a mixed dialect by the 3d; & the Magyar by the 4th. French is the diplomatic language of Austria. Agriculture is in many parts of the empire in a very backward state,

& it is computed that the country could support at least double the present amount of its population. In Styria, Illyria, & the Tyrol, the rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of agricultural industry, & the produce of wine is abundant. Lombardy & Venice raise a great amount of wheat, maize, & rice, the extent of the latter being only restricted by sanatory considerations. The rearing of silk worms is also one of the chief sources of wealth in the prov. Galicia & Bohemia produce grain in great abundance. Moravia & Silesia are in general well cultivated, & the produce exceeds the wants of the population. Hungary also yields abundance of grain. Cattle forms one of the chief sources of wealth; they are reared in great numbers in all the Alpine countries. Horses are numerous & of a good breed; & there are fifteen varieties of sheep. Mining is one of the chief branches of industry in the empire. Since the peace manuf. industry has made great progress in Austria. The most import. articles produced are woollens, linens, cotton, silks, steel, & wood & glass wares. The principal goods imported are colonial products, oils, corn, cattle, cotton, & cotton yarn, hides, skins, & metals; principal exports, silk, wool, woollen goods, glass, steel, linen, & hemp manufs., timber, & seeds. The means of communication in Austria are extensive, & many of the great routes, as that of the Simplon, are remarkable as works of art; & its territory is extensively traversed by railroads, for which see appendix. Steam packets are established on the Danube, & on the lakes of the Lomb.-Venetian Kgdm., in which provs. canals are numerous. The Austrian monarchy is composed of states which recognize the same sovereign, but are governed by different laws; it takes the first rank in the states of the German confederation. The crown is hereditary by order of primogeniture in the male, & failing it, in the female line. The constitution was abolished on the 31st Dec., 1851, & it now forms an absolute monarchy. Nearly each prov. has distinct usages & peculiarities of government. The census of 1850 gave the number of R. Catholics as 26,357,172; of Greek communicants, 6,856,700; Protestants, 3,448,564; Unitarians, 50,541; Jews, 729,005; other sects, 2,350. The Greek Catholics & the Protestants mostly inhabit the E. provs.; the Unitarians are nearly confined to Transylvania. The administration of public instruction is under the direction of a separate commission, & extends to all parts of education, & the public schools are subject to uniform laws—they are classed into high schools, gymnasiums & classical schools, & elementary schools. The number of national schools (exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania, & the military frontier) is 28,380, & pupils, 2,605,801, being nearly 1 to every 10 of the pop. There were, in 1848, 9 universities, having their seats at Vienna, Prague, Padua, Pavia, Pesth, Lemberg, Grätz, Innsbruck, & Olmütz, with 419 professors, & 15,794 students. The military force of the empire is composed of a standing army, & an army of reserve (Landwehr). The permanent force in time of peace is 406,000 men, & during war, 738,624. The navy is composed of 93 sailing vessels, mounting 681 guns, & 11 steam vessels, carrying 61 guns. There is, besides, an armed flotilla on the Danube. Austria possesses a great many fortifications, of which Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Olmütz, Mantua, Peschiera, & Comorn, belong to the 1st class; Peterwardein, Brod, Altgradisca, Arad, Eszeg, Karlstadt, Karlsburg, Munkatsch, Temeswar, Ragusa, Cattaro, Zara, Legnago, Venice, Kufstein, Salzburg, Prague, & Königgrätz, to the 2d class. Austria also maintains garrisons in Mentz, Piacenza, Ferrara, & Comacchio. The public revenues arise from direct taxes on property, industry, & incomes, with personal & Jews' taxes, indirect imposts on tobacco & provisions, a salt monopoly, legacy & stamp duties, post-office & custom dues, & the revenues from the crown domains & mines. The greater proportion is contributed by Bohemia, Galicia, Illyria, & the German & Italian provs.; Hungary contributes a certain sum & supports a fixed number of troops; & in Dalmatia a tithe of the land produce is taken in lieu of taxes. The revenue is $108,277,238; expenditure, $135,034,000 annually; national debt, $593,528,353. Paper money in circulation June, 1851, 418,909,575 fl. Imports 1850, 158,955,400 fl. Exports, 104,847,500.

AUSTRIAN ITALY comprised, in 1848, the Lombardo-Venetian kgdm., the Italian Tyrol, & a great part of the govt. of Triest, in Illyria.

AUSTRIAN-POLAND. [Galicia & Lodomeria].

AUSTWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Clapham, 4 m. N.W. Settle. Area, 5,400 ac. Pop. 651. Cattle fair, Thurs. before Whitsuntide.

AUTAUGA, co., Ala., near the centre of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. The surface is varied & broken, & the soil moderately fertile, except by the rivers, where it is rich. It is drained by Autauga cr. & other branches of the Alabama r. Capital, Kingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $413,735; Ind. corn, 492,381 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 131,650; rice, 75,647 lbs.; cotton, 12,016 bales;—27 flouring & grist m., 37 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 cotton fac.; cap. emp'd in manufac. $239,025; value of manuf. articles, $298,652; 9 libraries, 3,075 vols.; 43 churches; 1 acad., 61 pupils; 30 sch., 649 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,342; 1850, 15,023.

AUTAUGAVILLE, p. v., Autauga co., Ala., contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a large cotton fac., & about 500 inhabitants.

AUTERIVE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ariege, 16 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 2,230.

AUTEUIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, 3 m. W. Paris. Pop. 3,313. It is enclosed within the new walls of Paris, & agreeably situated between the Bois de Boulogne & the rt. b. of the Seine. Boileau, La Fontaine, Franklin, & other illustrious men had country houses here. In the square there is a pyramid erected to the memory of d'Aguesseau.

AUTHIE & AUTHION, two small rivs. of France; the former flows N.W. between the deps. Somme & Pas-de-Calais, & enters the English channel 25 m. S. Boulogne, after a course of 35 m.; the latter, dep. Maine-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 4 m. S.E. Angers, after a W. course of about 35 m.

AUTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4½ m. N.W. Aldford. Area, 921 ac. Pop. 126.

AUTUN, (*Bibracte*, afterwards *Augustodunum*,) a city of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Arroux, 50 m. N.W. Mâcon, & 165 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 9,098. It is picturesquely seated at the foot of finely wooded mntns., & has a lofty Gothic cathedral, a college, library, museum, large seminary, & tribunal of commerce, with manufs. of carpets & paper, & a considerable trade in timber, hemp, & cattle. Large masses of its anc. walls remain, with two very beautiful & perfect gates, the ruins of an amphitheatre & of several temples, a pyramid, & numerous fragments of other Roman edifices; it has also a choice collection of ancient medals. The see of Autun was once held by Talleyrand.

AUTUNCARAY, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 11 m. E. Ramnad. It has a coasting trade in rice & tobacco.

AUVERGNE (MOUNTAINS OF), a branch of the Cevennes, extending chiefly in the deps. Puy-de-Dôme & Cantal, & separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, & Creuse, from those of the Lot & Dordogne. These mntns. form extensive & very confused groups, which throw out considerable contreforts to the N. & S., & contain the culminating points of the interior of France, viz.: the Mont d'Or, 6,188 ft; Cantal, 6,093 ft.; & Puy-de-Dôme, 4,806 feet. They contain a great number of extinct volcanoes, & present sites of the wildest & most picturesque grandeur. The cone of Mont d'Or rises abruptly to a height of several thousand feet, & is composed of layers of scoriæ, pumice-stone, & fine detritus mixed with beds of basalt. The numerous minor volcanoes form an irregular ridge, extending along the platform 18 m. in length & 2 m. in breadth. They are generally truncated at the top, & the crater is often entire.

AUVERGNE, an old prov. of France, forming the present deps. of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, & a small part of H. Loire. It was divided into upper & lower Auvergne, & had for caps. respectively, St. Flour & Clermont.

AUVERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. E.N.E. Pontoise, on the r. r. from Paris to Amiens. Pop. 1,530.

AUVILLAR, or AUVILLARS, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 1846, 1,742.

AUXERRE, *Autissiodorum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Yonne, 93 m. S.W. Paris, on lt. b. of the Yonne. Pop. 11,890. It is surrounded by vineyards & by planted boulevards, occupying the site of its anc. walls,

& has some good streets, a quay along the Yonne, a fine cathedral & other Gothic churches, a curious clock tower, a public library of 25,000 vols., museum, college, tribunal of commerce, theatre, hospital, &c., with a trade in wines, timber, & charcoal, & in hosiery, counterpanes, barrels, & musical strings manuf. in the city.

AUXON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, 15 m. S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 2,567, who manuf. cotton yarn & hosiery.

AUXONNE, a fortified town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, on lt. b. of the Saone, here crossed by a long bridge, 17 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop. 2,944. It is generally well built; its ramparts, planned by Vauban, now form public walks; & it has an arsenal, barracks, & magazines, with manufs. of woollen cloth & nails.

AUXY-LE-CHATEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Authie, 15 m. S.W. St. Pol. Pop. 2,342.

AUZANCES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, 32 m. S.E. Gueret. Pop. 1,251.

AUZON, a comm. & vill., France, dep. H. Loire, on rt. b. of the Allier, 34 m. N.W. Puy.

AVA, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 124 W.N.W. Albany, 408 W. Drained by head branches of the Mohawk r. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Pop. 1850, 1,037.

AVA, p. o., Lowndes co., Ga.

AVA, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill.

AVA, (*Aong-wa*, "a fish pond,") a city & cap. of the Burmese domin., on the Irrawadi, 350 m. N. Rangoon. Lat. 21° 51′ N.; lon. 95° 58′ 10″ E. It consists of an outer & inner city, both fortified; & had numerous temples; but its houses generally are mere huts, & on March 23d, 1839, every substantial edifice was destroyed by an earthquake; since which period the seat of government has been transferred to Monchobo.

AVA, two princips. of Japan.—I. isl. Niphon, with a cap. town, 50 m. E.S.E. Yeddo.—II. isl. Sikoke, with a town on its N. coast, lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 134° 12′ E., with the best harb. in the island.

AVAILLES LIMOUSINE, a comm. & town, France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Vienne, 17 m. E. Civray. Pop. 1,855. Its trade is mostly in wine & mill-stones.

AVAL ISLANDS, Persian Gulf. [BAHREIN.]

AVALANCHE, lake, Essex co., N. Y. This sheet of water is elevated 2,909 ft., above the sea, & is the highest body of water deserving the name of a lake in the state.

AVALON, v. & depôt on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 10 m. W. Baltimore.

AVALLON, *Aballo*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on the Voisin, 26 m. S.E. Auxerre. Pop. 4,896. The town is situated in a country renowned for fertility & picturesque sites, & has an active trade, & manufs. of woollen cloths & paper.

AVASI, or AVADSI, a town of Japan, cap. isl. Sikoke, S. Niphon. Lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 134° 47′ E.

AVATCHA (MOUNT), a volcano of Kamtchatka, near its E. coast, in lat 53° 15′ N., lon. 158° 50′ E., rising to 9,055 ft. elevation. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circ.; & on its E. side, 5,000 ft. elevation, is another crater, similar in origin & appearance to M. Somma (Vesuvius). In 1827, Avatcha was in violent eruption, & discharged, with lava & stones, a vast quantity of water. About 20 m. S.ward is the Bay of Avatcha, the best on the coast of Kamtchatka, & on which are the towns Avatcha & Petropaulovsk.

AVATOR, p. o., Pettis co., Mo.

AVEBURY, or ABURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. W. Marlborough. Area, 4,544 ac. Pop. 768. Its church is of high antiquity; & the vill. occupies the site of a structure, ascribed to the Druids, similar to that of Stonehenge, but which must have been on a scale still more stupendous. Few traces of it now remain, the stones having been used for repairing roads. In the pa. is Silbury-hill, 170 ft. in height, & reputed to be the largest barrow in Britain.

AVEIRAS DE CIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. Pop. 1,073.

AVEIRO, a seaport town & dist. of Portugal, prov. Douro, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 5,000, with extensive fisheries of anchovies, herrings, & oysters, & commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, & oranges. Pop. of dist. 1850, 242,991.

AVEIRO, a t. of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajos, 70 m. S.E. Santarem. Lat. 83° 28′ S., lon. 55° 25′ W.

AVELEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Purfleet. Area, 3,039 ac. Pop. 811. Fair, Easter Monday.

AVELGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on lt. b. of the Scheldt, 8 m. S.E. Courtrai. Pop. 4,711. Chief industry, brewing, & manufacture of tobacco & candles.

AVELLA, a town of Italy, kgdm. & 20 m. E.N.E. Naples, of which city it commands a fine view. Pop. 5,600. Near it are the remains of *Abella*, celebrated by Virgil, (*Æneid*, vii. 740.)

AVELLINO, *Abellinum*, a fortified episc. city, kgdm. & 28 m. E. Naples, cap. prov. Principato Ult. Pop. 13,500. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, a public granary, manufs. of woollen fabrics, paper, macaroni, & sausages, & an extensive trade in hazel nuts, (termed *nuces Avellanæ*), chesnuts, & corn. This city has hardly recovered from the devastations of the earthquake of 1694. Betw. Avellino & Benevento, is the Val di Gargano, the position of the *Caudina Furks*, famous for the victory of the Samnites over the Romans, who were there made to pass under the yoke, in the year of Rome 433.

AVEN (LOCH,) a small lake of Scotland, co. Banff, & at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mntns. Cairngorm & Ben Macdhui. Aven or Avon is the name of several Scotch rivers.

AVENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area, 3,233 ac. Pop. 354.

AVENCHES, or WIFLISBURG, *Aventicum*, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist. same name, enclosed by Fribourg, 1¼ m. S. Lake Morat. Pop. 1,800. This was the capital of the Helvetii, & afterwards a flourishing Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447. Its anc. walls may be traced for a circuit of more than 5 m., & it has many Roman remains.

AVENING, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N. by W. Tetbury. Area, 4,428 ac. Pop. 2,321, employed in woollen cloth weaving.

AVENWEDDE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,380.

AVENZA, or LAVENZA, a town of Italy, duchy Massa-Carrara, on the torrent Avenza, near the sea, 3 m. S.W. Carrara. Pop. 1,910.

AVEREEST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 21 m. E.NE. Kampen. Pop. 3,781.

AVERHAM, a pa. & t. of Engl., co. Nottingh., on the Trent, 2 m. W.N.W. Newark. Area, 2,646 ac. Pop. 267.

AVERILL, t., Essex co., Vt., 30 N. Guildhall, on the Canada line. The head branches of Nulhegan r. flow S. into the Connecticut, while other streams, the outlets of large ponds, flow into the St. Francis r. in Canada. Surface uneven; soil unfavorable for cultivation. Pop. 1840, 11; 1850, 7.

AVERNAKÖE, a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Fuhnen. Pop. 350.

AVERNO (LAKE OF), *Avernus*, (Gr. Ἄορνος "without a bird"), a famous lake, 10 m. W. Naples, near the Bay of Baiæ. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, about ½ m. in diam., is very deep & has no outlet. It was anciently surrounded by dense forests, & so unhealthy, that it was believed no bird could fly over it without being destroyed (whence its name). Its banks are now occupied by gardens & vineyards. On its shores are the remains of an octagon temple. Agrippa formed a canal between Lake Averno & the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Monte Novo in 1538.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 9½ m. S. Capua. Pop. 16,000. Remarkable for its large founding hospital, stated by Balbi to be a nursery of artists & artizans for the kgdm.; & justly celebrated for its lunatic asylum, the construction & internal arrangements of which, as well as its system of management, render it a model for similar institutions. Its bishop's see is said to be the richest in the kingdom.

AVERY, p. o. Jo. Daviess' co., Ill.

AVERY, p. o., Monroe co., Iowa.

AVERYSBOROUGH, p-v., Cumberland co., N. C., 35 S. Raleigh 323 W. On the S.E. bank of Cape Fear r., & has 250 inhab.

AVERY'S CREEK, p. o., Buncombe co., N. C.

AVERY'S GORE, p. t., Chittenden, Vt. Pop. 1850, 18.

AVERY'S GORE, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 57 N. by W. Montpelier, 567 W. It lies on the western range

of the Green mountains. Missisco r. has its source in this t. Pop. 1840, 35; 1850, 48.

AVES (or BIRD), is a small group of islands in the Dutch W. Indies, S.E. the island of Buen Ayre, so named from the vast number of birds which frequent them. The only inhabitants are a few Dutch fishers.—II. an uninhabited island, 147 m. W. Dominica. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 63° 38′ W.

AVESNES, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Helpe, 51 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,827. It is well built, & has a cathedral, with a spire upwards of 300 feet in height. Manufs. of soap & leather, oil-mills, & a trade in flax, iron, timber, & stone.—II. (*les Aubert.*) a town & comm. dep. Nord, 6 m. E.N.E. Cambray. Pop. 2,871.—II. (*le Comte.*) a mkt. town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. W. by S. Arras. Pop. with comm. 1,270.

AVESTAD, a small town of Sweden, læn & 35 m. S.E. Falun, on the Dal-elf. Here the ore from the copper mines of Falun is smelted; & the town has some iron works; the copper coin of the country was formerly struck here.

AVETON-GIFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¾ m. S.E. Modbury. Area, 3,182 ac. Pop. 979.

AVEYRON, a riv. of France, rises in the fountain of Veyron, near Séverac-le-Château, dep Aveyron, passes Rodez, Villefranche, & Negrepelisse, in dep. Tarne-et-Garonne, where it becomes navigable, & joins the Tarn 7 m. N.W. Montauban, after a course of 90 miles.

AVEYRON, a dep., S. France, cap. Rodez, surrounded by the deps. Cantal, Lozero, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, & Lot. Area, 887,873 hect. Pop. 1851, 394,183. Surface mostly mountainous; princip. rivs. the Lot, the Truyère, affl. of the Lot, & the Viaur, affl. of the Aveyron, Tarn, Aveyron. Soil not very fertile, & climate often severe, but sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Many cattle & sheep are reared, & the celebrated Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal & iron mines here are among the most important in France. Manufs. princip. of metallic wares, with leather, woollen stuffs, hosiery, & gloves, cotton yarn, & paper. The dep. is sub-divided into the 5 arrondss. of Rodez, Espalion, Milhau, Villefranche, & Saint-Affrique.

AVEZZANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. dist., 22 m. S. Aquila. Pop. 2,850. It has a palace of the Colonna family.

AVIANO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. & 30 m. W. Udine, near Mount Cavallo. Pop. 4,800.

AVIGLIANA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Susa, div. & 14 m. W. Turin, with 2,840 inhabitants, who manuf. woollen cloth, & silk twist.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., near the bifurcation of the Apennines, 11 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 9,670. It has a fine collegiate church, & a royal college. It was partly destroyed by a landslip in 1824.

AVIGNON, *Avenio*, a comm. & city, S. France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, on lt. b. of the Rhone, & on the Marseilles & Avignon r. r., 77 m. from Marseilles, & 380 from Paris. Pop. 1853, 32,000. It is the seat of an archbishop, tribunal of commerce, with a royal college & a normal school. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of the Cordeliers, the ancient palace of the Popes, the hôtel des Invalides, the theatre recently built, & the hôtel Crillon. There are many Roman ruins, & the remains of a magnificent bridge built by the Popes. Avignon has many important scientific & literary establishments, a botanic garden, & museum of antiquities. It is the centre of the Madder districts of France, the cultivation of which is very general in the vicinity. Foundries, forges, numerous printing establishments, manufactures of taffeta, silk & velvet, & commerce in grain, oil, fruits, brandy, &c. In the 14th century this city had a population of nearly 10,000. It was the residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377, & remained under the jurisdiction of the holy see till 1791, when it was reunited to France.

AVIGNONET, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, near the Canal du Midi, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,031. Here in 1242, five inquisitors were massacred by the Albigenses.

AVILA, *Abula*, an anc. episc. city of Spain, Old Castile, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Adaja, 53 m. N.W. Madrid. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, Dominican conv., & manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, & it had formerly a flourishing university. Pop. of prov. 1849, 132,936.

AVILES, (Lat. *Flavigunaria,*) a sea-port town of Spain, Asturias, prov. & 10 m. N.W. Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. 6,000. It has good private residences; but is gloomy. Harbor shallow. Trade principally in copper wares, & in coal raised in its vicinity.

AVILLA, p. o., Noble co., Ia.

AVINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, on the Kennet, 24 m. E. Hungerford. Area, 1,143 ac. Pop. 97. The church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture.—II. co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Winchester. Area, 1,794 ac. Pop. 176.

AVIO, a town of the Tyrol, circ. & 12 m. S.S.W. Roveredo, on rt. b. of the Adige. Pop. 3,200. Manufs. of silk & velvet, & flint-quarries.

AVISTON, p-v., Clinton co., Ill., 102 S. Springfield, 786 W.

AVIZ, *Avisium*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo. cap. Comarca, on the riv. Aviz, 27 m. S.W. Portalegre. Pop. 1,500. Its defences are in ruins, but it is still the cap. of the order of knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonso I. in 1146.

AVIZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.E. Epernay. Pop. 1,725. Entrepôt for the commerce in champagne wines, which are stored in vast caves cut in the rock.

AVLONA, or VALONA, *Aulon*, a town & sea-port of Albania, cap. sanj., on the G. of Avlona, Adriatic, 33 m. S.W. Berat. Lat. of fort, 40° 27′ 5″ N.; lon. 19° 26′ 5″ E. Pop. with suburbs, from 8,000 to 10,000, comprising Christians, Turks, & Jews. It stands on a hill, encircled by a wall, & on its S. side is the rock-fortress of Canina. Its harbor, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is defended by Cape Linguetta on the S.W., & the small isl. Sasseno, on N.W. The Turks manuf. woollen stuffs & arms; the Christian pop. is mostly engaged in commerce.

AVLONA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 m. inland, by 5 m. in width, & separated W.ward from the Strait of Otranto, by Cape Linguetta.

AVO, p. o., Patrick co., Va.

AVOCA, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 225 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. Drained by the Conhocton r. & branches. Surface hilly. Soil clay loam. The v. is on the Conhocton r., & on the Buffalo, Cor., & N. Y. r. r., 328 miles from New York. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 8 saw m., Pop. 1850, 1,574.

AVOCA, p. v., Lawrence co., Ala.

AVOCA, p. o., Livingston co., Ill.

AVOCA, p-o., Jefferson co., Mo., 159 E. by S. Jefferson city, 921 W.

AVOCA, p. o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

AVOCH, AVACH, or AUACH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, containing the vill. of Seatown on Beauly firth, 9 m. S.W. Cromarty. Pop. 2,029, mostly engaged in fishing, & manufs. of fishing-tackle.

AVOLA, a sea-port town of Sicily, intend. & 13 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,780. The town, on supp. site of anc. *Ibla*, communicates with a vill. & battery on a small bay of the Mediterranean. It has a tunny-fishery, a refinery of home-grown sugar, & an active trade in corn, cattle, oil, & fruits. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the anc. *Avola*. The exquisite honey which rendered *Ibla* (or *Hybla*) famous is still furnished in great abundance in its vicinity.

AVOLD (ST.), a town & comm. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., on the Rossel, 18 m. W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,990, with manufs. of Prussian blue, tanneries & dye works.

AVON, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 49 N.W. Augusta, 635 W. Drained by Sandy r. Pop. 1840, 827; 1850, 778.

AVON, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 10 W.N.W. Hartford, 336 W, 37 N. New Haven, by the N. H. & Northampton r. r. It was taken from Farmington in 1830, & has considerable good land on the borders of Farmington r. There are in the t. a fulling m., a cotton fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,001; 1850, 995.

AVON, p-t., Livingston co., N. Y., 222 W. by N. Albany, 355 W. Surface hilly on the W., level on the eastern part; soil sandy clay & loam, very fertile. Drained by the Genesee r., & the outlet of Conesus

Lake. The v. is pleasantly situated about half a mile E. of Genesee r., elevated 100 feet above the level of the r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—an academy, 4 stores, & about 600 inhabitants. On the S.W. of the village are two celebrated mineral springs, 60 or 80 rods apart. Near them are 3 bathing houses, for the use of the waters. These waters contain various salts, with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, & other gases, & are efficacious in disordered digestion, rheumatism, gout & cutaneous affections. There are in the t. a furnace, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,939; 1850, 2,809.

AVON, p-t., Lorain co., O., 17 W. Cleveland, 135 N. N.E. Columbus, 377 W. It lies bordering on Lake Erie. Drained by French cr. It has a tannery, 5 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,229; 1850, 1,782.

AVON, p. o., Ionia co., Mich.

AVON, t., Oakland co., Mich. Drained by Clinton r., which affords an extensive water power. It has a tannery, 8 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,630; 1850, 1,456.

AVON, p. o., Fulton co., Ill.

AVON, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,010.

AVON, p. t., Rock co., Wis., drained by Sugar cr. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1850, 579.

AVON, p. o., St. Genevieve co., Mo.

AVON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the r. r. from Paris to Lyon, 2 m. N.E. Fontainbleau. Pop. 1,216.

AVON, the Celtic & distinctive name of several rivs. in Britain, the princip. being—I. (*Upper Avon.*) which rises at Avon-well, near Naseby, co. Northampton, flows mostly S.W. through cos. Leicester, Warwick, & Worcester, past Stratford & Evesham, & after a course of nearly 100 m., joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. It is navigable from the Severn to Stratford for barges of 40 tons. Affls. the Alne, Leame, Stour, & Swift.—II. (*Lower Avon.*) rises near Tetbury, flows W. through the cos. Glo'ster, Wilts, & Somers. t. & after a course of 80 m. enters the Bristol channel 7 m. N.W. Bristol; which city, with Bath, Bradford, Chippenham, & Malmesbury, are on its banks. It is navigable from the sea to Bath, & is connected with the Thames by the Kennet & Avon canal. Its valley is highly picturesque.—III. (*Hampshire Avon.*) rises near Devizes, flows generally S.ward through Wilts & Hants, & enters the English Channel after a total course of about 65 m., 1 m. below Christchurch. It receives its chief affls., the Bourne, Willybourne, & Nadder, at Salisbury; besides which city, the towns Amesbury, Ringwood, & Christchurch are on its banks. Several Scotch rivs. of the same name are affls. of the Clyde, Spey, & Annan, & one joins the Forth 2 m. W. Borrowstounness.—IV. two rivs. in Wales, one in Monmouth co.; the other in Glamorgan co., falls into Swansea Bay.

AVON, a riv. W. Australia, Swan riv. colony, has a N.W. course through the cos. Grantham & York, & joins the Swan river at Northam. On it are the townships York & Beverly, S.E. of which last, it runs through a good grazing country. Near this river a cavern with some curious carving has been discovered.

AVONDALE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 71 S.E. Harrisburg, 101 W.

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, its church, 4 m. S.W. Strathhaven, which town is in this pa. Estim. area, 40,000 ac. Pop. 6,451. Soil fertile; chf. propr. the D. of Hamilton. The battle of Drumclog, in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, was fought here June 1st., 1679. Sir W. Scott has, in "Old Mortality," described this action, which is commemorated by a Gothic monument, 23 ft. in height, recently erected at Drumclog.

AVON DOSSETA, pa. of Warwick co., Engl. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 307.

AVON LAKE, p-o., Lorain co., O.

AVOYELLES, pa., La., lies in the central part of the State. Area, 900 sq. ms. It has the Atchafalaya bayou & Red river on its eastern border, & Red river passes through its N.W. corner. Drained by several small streams. The portion bordering the Atchafalaya & Red r. is subject to be overflowed; but in its W. part, is a slightly elevated table land, which is dry & very fertile. Capital, Marksville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $282,713; Ind. corn, 310,985 bush. produced; sugar, 4,481 hhds.; cotton, 3,338 bales; molasses, 248,720 gal.;—2 saw m., 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspap. pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $25,500; value of manufac. articles, $26,100; 3 churches, 2 acad., 100 pupils; 22 sch., 566 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,519; 1850, 9,526.

AVRANCHES, *Abrancæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., near R. b. of the Sée, 52 m. S.W. St. Lo. Pop. 7,247, remarkable for its beautiful situation on the summit & slope of a hill, with the ruins of its cathedral, in which is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of Engl. knelt in expiative abnegation for the murder of Becket. The town is mean, but the beauty of its position, the contiguity of the Channel Islands, & the cheapness of living, have made Avranches the residence of numerous English families. It has manufs. of lace, a salmon fishery, & a public library. This city was taken & razed by the Britons in 1203. In the 14th cent. it fell into the power of the English, who kept it till 1450. In 1562 the Protestants were here defeated by the Catholic party.

AWE (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, 8 m. N.W. Inverary. Length S.W. to N.E., 25 m.; average breadth 1 m., but near its N. end it is 2 m. across. It contains an isl. with a ruined monastery, & its whole scenery is most picturesque. It receives the waters of the Urchan riv. & Loch Avich; & it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Etive. Ben Cruachin mntn., 3,670 feet in elevation, rises on the N.W.

AWLISCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. N. by W. Honiton. Area, 2,569 ac. Pop. 534. In its church is a fine stone screen.

AWRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, on the estuary of the Severn, 24 m. E.N.E. Blakeney. Area, 6,115 ac. Pop. 1,512, with three daily schools.

AX, a comm. & town, France, dep. Ariége, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Foix, on rt. b. of the Ariége. Pop. 1,991. Much frequented for its thermal springs, of which it has more than 30; temp. from 75° to 176° Fahrenheit.

AXBRIDGE, a munic. town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, & 9 m. N.W. Wells. Area of pa. 540 ac. Pop. 939. The town, which is neat & improving, has a new guild-hall & an anc. church, & is the seat of quarter & petty-sessions. Average corp. rev. 85*l.* per ann. Mkt. Sat. Fairs 3d Feb. & 25th March. The Axe drainage, effected about 40 years ago, improved so much the value of property in this pa., that land previously worth only 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, is now rented at 5*l.*

AXE, two small rivs. of Engl., one flowing through the above pa. into the Severn, the other co. Devon, entering the English Channel at Axmouth, which, with Axminster, is on its banks.

AXEL, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on an isl. in the Scheldt, 22 m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,250.

AXEVILLE, p. v., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

AXHOLME (ISLE OF), Engl., co. Lincoln, in its N. W. part, formed by the rivs. Trent, Don, & Idle. It comprises about 47,000 ac., with the pas. Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, & Owston, & is crossed by the Stamforth & Keadby canal. Pop. including W. Stockwith, 12,150.

AXIM, a town of Africa, on the Guinea coast, belonging to Holland, adjacent to Fort St. Antoine, 73 m. W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 44° 52′ N., lon. 2° 14′ W. Contains 500 armed men. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1642, & confirmed to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia. There is a garrison with a Dutch commander.

AXMINSTER, mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Axe, 24 m. E. by N. Exeter. Area of pa. 7,667 ac. Pop. 2,769; pop. of town, 2,139. It is irregularly built, but has open streets. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan, in memory of a battle fought with the Danes in the vicinity. Axminster has a noted carpet factory, & produces also small quantities of woollen cloths, & gloves. Market, Saturday; fairs, April 29. On the Axe, 1½ m. distant, are the ruins of Newnham Abbey.

AXMOUTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Engl. Channel, 2 m. S. Colyton. Area, 4,723 ac. Pop. 680. The mouth of the riv. Axe in this pa. has, by means of piers, been made a harbor for vessels of 100 tons. A landslip, which occurred between Axe & Lyme Regis in 1839, has formed a chasm 1½ m. in length, from 400 to 600 feet across, & from 200 to 300 feet in depth.

AXUM, an anc. & decayed town of Abyssinia, state

Tigre, 85 m. N.W. Antalo. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axum are kept. Among its antiquities are a monolith obelisk, 60 feet in height, & finely sculptured, numerous prostrate obelisks, & an inscription of the 4th century. *Adulis*, its anc. port, is on Ausley Bay, Red Sea, 100 m. N.E.ward.

AY, or AI, a town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., near the Marne, 14 m. S. Reims, prod. much esteemed wines. Pop. 3,382.—*St. Ay* is a vill. dep. Loiret, 14 m. S.W. Orleans, with a station on the railroad thence to Tours.

AYACUCHO, a dep. Peru, betw. lat. 12° & 16° S., & lon. 72° & 76° W., having N. the dep. Junin, E. Cuzco, & S. & W. Arequipa & Lima. Area estim. at 33,280 sq. m. Pop. of Ayacucho & Huancavelica, 159,608. Chief river, the Apurimac, & its tributaries, the Urubamba, Pampas, & Mantaro. Princip. towns, Huamanga, the cap., containing 26,000 inhabs., Huancavelica, & Ayacucho. At this latter, on the 9th Dec. 1824, the combined forces of Colombia & Peru totally defeated those of Spain, & put an end to the Span. dominion on the Amer. continent.

AYAMONTE, a fortified town of Spain, Andalucia, on lt. b. of the Guadiana, near the Atlantic, prov. & 23 m. W. Huelva. Pop. 6,500, with a small fishing port, & manufs. of soap, &c.

AYBAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, 25 m. S.E. Pamplona, on rt. b. of the Aragon. Pop. 1,024.

AYCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, ward & 5 m. N. Darlington. Area, 10,858 ac. Pop. 1,866. It has a station at crossing of the Great North of England & Clarence r. rds.

AYERBE Y ALDEAS, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. & 2 m. N.W. Huesca. Pop. 2,500.

AYERSVILLE, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 122 W.N.W. Raleigh, 502 W.

AYLESBEARE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Ottery St. Mary. Area, 2,948 ac. Pop. 953.

AYLESBURY (Saxon *Aeglesberg*), a parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of England, cap. co. Bucks, 15 m. S.E. by S. Buckingham, & 38 m. from London, by the London & Birmingham r. r. of the bor. & branch. Area of pa. 3,200 ac. Pop. 1851, 26,794; pop. of the pa. 6,081. The town, situated in the rich tract called the Vale of Aylesbury, has an old church, a grammar school founded by Sir H. Lee, of Ditchley (rev. 539*l.* a year), a handsome co. hall, in which the Lent assizes are held, the co. gaol, a general infirmary, & a rental of 535*l.* for the poor & for repair of roads, with other charities, amounting together to 490*l.* per annum. A great number of ducks, reared in the town & its vicinity, are annually sent to the metropolis. Mkt. Sat.; fairs for cattle & wool, &c., Jan. 18, Sat. before Palm Sund., May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, & Oct. 12. It returns 2 members to the H. of C. It is also the place of nomination in elections for the co., & the seat of quarter & petty-sessions. Aylesbury gives the title of Marq. to the Brudenell-Bruce family.

AYLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4¼ m. W. Gt. Grimsby. Ac. 2,110. Pop. 172.

AYLESFORD, t., Kings co., N. S. Drained by head branches of Annapolis r. Soil very fertile.

AYLESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Area, 4,391 ac. Pop. 1,487. Fair 29th June. A hospital for 6 poor persons founded here by the Sedleys, rev. 135*l.* per annum. A priory, built 1240, is still a habitable mansion, belonging to the E. of Aylesford. The remarkable cromlech, called Kitscoty-house, in this pa., is supposed to mark the burial-place of Catigern, who, with his opponent Horso, was killed here in the third recorded battle between the Britons & Saxons, A. D. 455.

AYLESHAM, a pa. of England. [HAILSHAM.]

AYLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, & 2¼ m. S. by W. Leicester. Area, 3,850 ac. Pop. 668.

AYLETT'S, p-o., King William co., Va., 28 N.E. Richmond, 116 W.

AYLMER, p. v., capital of Ottawa co., Can. E., situated on the lt. b. of the Chaudière Lake, an expansion of Ottawa r., 8 m. above Bytown. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, a steam saw m., several lumbering estabs., & 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 1,169.

AYLMER, p. v., Malahide t., Elgin co., Can. W., 137 m. Toronto. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcop., & 1 Methodist,—a tannery, 8 stores, a woollen fac., & 450 inhabitants.

AYLMER, pa., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 234.

AYLMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area, 1,679 ac. Pop. 290.

AYLSHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N. by W. Norwich. Area of pa. 4,308 ac. Pop. 2,471; of the bor. 2,184. The church is a fine building of the 14th century. Mkt. Tues. Fairs Mar. 23, last Tues. in Sept., & Oct. 6. Petty-sessions are held here. The linen manufs. of Aylsham, formerly in high repute, no longer exist; but the town is the resid. of many weavers, employed by Norwich woollen manufacturers.

AYLTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W. Ledbury. Area, 825 ac. Pop. 93.

AYMARAES, a prov. Peru, S. A., dep. Cazco. Pop. 1850, 18,228.

AYMAVILLE, a town of the Sardin. States, prov. & 3 m. S.W. Aosta. Pop. 1,520. Over a torrent S. of the t. is a remarkable bridge, built in the year 750 of Rome, & composed of a single arch of great height, thrown over a deep chasm.

AYMESTREY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. N.W. Leominster. Area, 6,349 ac. Pop. 835. The banks of the river Lugg, in this pa., are highly picturesque. Near the vill. are traces of Roman & British encampments.

AYNHOE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Brackley. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 611. Its alms-houses have an ann. rev. of 16*l.*

AYORA, a town & riv. of Spain, prov. Valencia; the town 52 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,412.

AYOTH, or AYOTT, two contig. pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*St. Lawrence,*) 2½ m. W. Welwyn. Area, 747 ac. Pop. 147.—II. (*St. Peter,*) 2 m. S.W. Welwyn. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 282.

AYOTLA, a town, N. Amer., state, & 20 m. E. Mexico, on the route to Vera Cruz.—*Ayotitan* is a vill., dep. Xalisco, 120 m. S.S.W. Guadalaxara.

AYR, t., Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,055.

AYR, p. v., Dumfries t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 10 m. Galt. Situated on Smith r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Free & 1 Presbyterian,—a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., an iron foundry, a distillery, 7 stores, & 800 inhabitants.

AYR, *Vidogara*, a river of Scotl., rises on the border of Lanarksh., flows generally W., traversing the co. Ayr near the centre, & enters the sea at Ayr, the harb. of which town it forms, after a course of about 33 m., but above which it is innavigable. Chief affluent, the Lugar.

AYR, a parl. bor., sea-port town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. on the Ayr, 30 m. S.S.W. Glasgow. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 28′ 17″ N., lon. 4° 38′ 26″ W., a fixed light, north pier. Pop. of the par. 9,110; or with its suburbs, Newton & Wallace-town, includ. in the parl. bor., 1851, 17,624. The town, of late years, is much improved. Chief edifices, a good county-hall, a town-house, with a spire 135 ft. high; assembly-rooms, &c.; the new tower, a gothic building, 113 feet high, ornamented with a statue of Wallace; an arcade, an old & new church, the mechanics' institute, theatre, & two bridges communicating with the suburbs across the Ayr river, & celebrated by Burns. The harbor, formed by the mouth of the Ayr, & two piers, is shallow & exposed; but the town has a pretty extensive general trade, rope-works, saw-mills, manufs. of Glasgow woven goods, carpets, blankets, leather, & several banks. Its exports of coal amount to between 60,000 & 70,000 tons annually; imports consist of Irish, Baltic, & American produce, with general cargoes from the Eng. & Scotch ports. Mkts. Tu. & Fri.; fairs 4 times yearly. Ayr is a place of fashionable resort, & S. of the town is a race-course of 90 ac. Alloway-kirk & Burns' monument are within 2½ m. of Ayr, on the S. It unites with Campbelton, Inverary, Irvine, & Oban, to send 1 mem. to H. of C.

AYR (POINT OF), the N. extrem. of the Isle of Man, lat. 54° 24′ 59″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 59″ W. On it is a light-house with a revolving light, 106 feet high.

AYRAO, a mkt. town of S. America, Brazil, prov. Pará, on the riv., & 110 m. N.W. Rio Negro.

AYRESVILLE, p. o., Defiance co., O.

AYRSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotland, having W. the Firth of Clyde, & landward the cos. Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, & Wigton. Area, 1,016 sq. ms., or 650,156 ac., of which 290,000 are under culture. Inhabited houses in 1851, 23,554; pop. in do., 189,858.

Surface in the E. & S.E. mountainous; elsewhere hilly; & along the coast, especially in the N., is a good deal of fertile land. Oats & wheat are the principal crops. Agriculture has been vastly improved of late years; & drainage, particularly on the estates of the D. of Portland, has been carried to a greater extent in this than any other co. of Scotland. There are extensive iron-works at Muirkirk, & large quantities of coal are raised & exported from Ayr, Troon, & other ports. The woollen, cotton, & flax-mills, are of considerable extent, & employ upwards of 2,100 hands. Ayrshire consists of 3 dists., Carrick in the S., Cunningham in the N., & Kyle in the centre; it comprises 46 pas. Chf. towns, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Maybole, & Irvine. It returns, bors. included, 3 members to H. of C.

AYSGARTH, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 8 m. W. Middleham. Area, 77,398 ac. Pop. 5,635. The vill. is situated on the river Ure, near a celebrated water fall called Aysgarth Force, & has 253 inhabs.

AYSTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1 m. N. Uppingham. Area, 897 ac. Pop. 118.

AYSVILLE, p. v., Davis co., Ia.

AYTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Eye, 2 m. S.W. Eyemouth, with a sta. on the N. Brit. r. r., 7¼ m. N.N.W. Berwick. Pop. 1,959, partly empl. in a paper mill. In this pa. are some traces of anc. camps.—II. (*Gt.*), a pa. & t. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 24 m. N.E. Stokesly. Area, 5,896 ac. Pop. 1,504; of the t., 1,109. An agric. school & model farm were estab. here a few years ago by T. Richardson, Esq., of Ayton-house.—III. (*East*), a tnp., same co. & Riding, 4 m. S.W. Scarboro'. Pop. incld. in pa. Seamer.—IV. (*West*), a tnship., same co. & Riding, 4¼ m. S.W. Scarboro'. Here are the remains of an anc. castle. 3-4ths of the manor were left by Lady Hewly for the support of dissenting ministers.—*Little Ayton* is a tnship. in the same co. & Riding.

AYUTHIA, the old cap. of Siam. [YUTHIA.]

AZALIA, p-v., Bartholomew co., Ia., 60 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 596 W. It contains a store & about 250 inhabitants.

AZAMBUXEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. W. Santarem. Pop. 1,636.

AZAMOR, a fortified sea-port town, dom., prov. & 122 m. N.N.W. Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morbeya (Um-er-biegh), which forms its harbor, 8 m. N.E. Mazagan. lat. 33° 17′ 37″ N., lon. 8° 15′ W. Pop. variously estimated from 600 to 3,000. It is dirty, & partly in ruins; but is pretty well supplied with provisions, & has an export trade in wool brought from Mazagan.

AZANGARO, a prov. Peru, S. A., dep. Puno. Pop. 1850, 54,333.

AZANI, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Rhyn lacus, across which are two anc. bridges, 73 m. S.S.W. Brusa. Its remains are extensive, & comprise a fine Ionic temple of Jupiter, a theatre 232 ft. in diameter, a quay along the riv., & numerous inscriptions. A vill. of about 60 houses is formed of a portion of its ruins.

AZAY, several comms. & towns in France.—I. (*le Ferron*), dep. Indre, 29 m. W. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*le Rideau*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours, with 1,219 inhabs., & one of the finest castellated manor houses in France.—III. (*sur-Cher*), in same dep., 8 m. E.S.E. Tours. Pop. (with comm.) 1,296.

AZCOYTIA, a town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuscoa, 16 m. S.W. San Sebastian, with mineral springs, & marble & stone quarries.

AZEGLIO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 5 m. S.E. Ivrea. Pop. 206. Exquisite wines are produced in its vicinity.

AZEITAO (NOGUEIRA DE), a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. W. Setubal. Pop. 1,600.

AZERBIJAN or ADERBAIJAN, *Media Atropatene*, the most northerly prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° & 40 N., & lon. 44° & 48° 40′ E., having S. Persian Kurdistan & Irak, E. Ghilan, N.E. & N. the Russian dom., & W. Turkish Kurdistan. Area estimated at 30,300 sq. ms., & pop. at 2,000,000. Surface mostly mntnous., many ranges varying from 7,000 to 9,000 ft. in height; & it contains the mntns. Savalany & Ararat; its valleys are very fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, & saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive portions of the Persian dom. Principal rivers the Aras (*Araxes*), forming all its N. frontier, & the Kara Su; the L. Urumiyah is wholly comprised in this province. Chf. cities, Tabriz, Urumiyah (Oormiah), Ardebil, & Khoi.

AZERLY, a t., York., W. R., Eng. Pop. 785.

AZILLE, a small town of France, dep. Aude, 15 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,450.

AZIMGHUR, a distr. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, mostly enclosed by the dists. Gorackpoor, Ghazipoor, & Juanpoor. Area, 2,121 sq. m. Pop. 779,555. Surface generally fertile: it is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, & Ganges. Chf. prod., sugar, & about 1,500 maunds of indigo, & 1,500 do. of opium annually. Manufs. of cotton & silk goods are supposed to amount in annual value to 250,000*l*.—*Azimghur*, cap. above dist., prov. Allahabad, on a tribut. of the Ganges, 56 m. N. by E. Benares.

AZINCOURT, a vill. of France. [AGINCOURT.]

AZIO, a dist. & promont. of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on S. side of the gulf of Arta, W. Vonizza, supposed to indicate the site of the anc. *Actium*, but of which city no remains exist.

AZMERIGUNGE, a town of Further India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, on the Soormah, a tribut. of the Brahmaputra, 76 miles N.E. Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, with yards for building native boats.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLS. (Portug. *Agores*), a group of 9 isls. in the N. Atlantic Ocean, betw. lat. 36° 57′ & 39° 45′ N., & lon. 24° 55′ & 31° 15′ W., belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant about 800 m. W. They consist of the following isls. ranging from W. to E.—St. Mary, St. Michael, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, Pico, Fayal, Flores, & Corvo, with some rocky islets, & have an united area of about 700 sq. m., & a pop. in 1850 of 235,108. They are of volcanic origin, with steep & rugged coasts, & abounding with deep ravines & elev. mntns., the lowest of which, Pico Alto in St. Mary's, is 1,869 ft., & the most elev., the Peak of Pico, 7,613 ft. in height. The climate of the isls. is very temperate & healthy, the therm. ranging from 45° to 86° Fahr. They are subject to violent earthquakes, but are well watered & extremely fertile, producing excellent wines, all kinds of grain & pulse more than adequate for home consumption, with bananas, oranges, & other fruits of the finest quality, the sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, roccella, &c. Breeds of live stock, especially hogs, originally imp. from Europe, are reared in considerable numbers. Principal exports, oranges, wines, brandy, grain, & pulse, salt-pork, & beef, cheese, &c., to Portugal, & coarse linens to Portugal & Brazil. Princip. imports are woollen & cotton stuffs, hardwares & slops from Engl.; pitch, iron, glass, & cordage from Hamburg & N. Europe; fish, staves, timber, tar, oil, &c., from the U. S.; rum, coffee, sugar, &c., from Brazil; salt, lime, tea, & relig. appurtenances from Portugal. The inhabs. are a mixture of Portuguese & Negroes. The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese of the 15th century, at which time they were uninhab. & covered with forests. They form a colonial govt., of which the cap. is Angra, in the isl. of Terceira; but Ponta Delgada, & Ribiera Grande, in St. Miguel, are larger towns. A notice of each of the principal isls. will be found under its proper name.

AZOV (SEA or GULF OF), *Palus Mœotis*, an immense lagoon of S. Europe, betw. lat. 45° 20′ & 47° 18′ N., & lon. 35° & 39′ E., nearly enclosed by the Russian doms. N.E. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Yenikale (anc. *Cimmerian Bosporus*). Length S.W. to N.E. about 235 m.; greatest breadth 110 m. The Don enters it at its N.E. extremity; & on its shores are the towns Taganrog, Mariupol, Yenikale, & Azov. This gulf is supposed to have been at one time connected with the Caspian Sea, by means of a strait, which is still indicated by a low tract of land. The E. shore is low, the N. rises to about 100 ft. The W. is formed by the sandy peninsula of Arabat, which separates it from the Sirache or Putrid Sea. The greatest depth is 7½ fath. on the N. side, & in some places there is only 4 or 5 ft. water. It appears to be gradually filling up, & its muddy shores are very unhealthy. The expts. from Taganrog & other ports of the Sea of Azov amount to the value of $2,500,000 annually. (See also *Taganrog.*) The fisheries of this sea are important. It is usually frozen from November to March.

AZOV or AZOF, *Tanais*, a town & fort of Russia, in a detached part of the gov. Iekaterinoslav, near the

mouth of the Don, Gulf of Azov, 25 m. E. Taganrog. Pop. now reduced to about 1,200, in consequence of the shallowing of its port.

AZPEYTIA, a walled town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuscoa, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,200. Iron foundries, & manuf. of cutlery.

AZTALAN, p-t., Jefferson co., Wis., 28 E. by S. Madison, 840 W. Drained by Rock & Beaverdam rivs. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 250; 1850, 597. The v. on Crawfish cr. has a Baptist church, a steam saw m., 3 stores, & 250 inhab. The "ancient city" in this town is an object of much interest to the antiquarian.

AZUA, a town of Dominica, isl. of Hayti, on the Bia, near its S. coast, 55 m. W. St. Domingo.

AZUERO, a prov. of New Granada, Central Amer., on W. side of the bay of Panama, & is mostly composed of the point of land projecting into the Pacific. Pop. 1851, 34,643. Cap. Los Santos.

AZUN (VALLÉE D'), a valley of France, dep. H. Pyrénées. It is watered by the Gave d'Azun, & has excellent pasturages, flax, & millet.

AZURARA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on rt. b. of the Ave, at its mouth, opposite Villa do Conde, & 23 m. S.W. Braga. Pop. 2,500.

AZZANO (CASTEL D'), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 5 m. S.S.W. Verona. Here the French defeated the Austrians in May, 1799.

AZZARA, or ATZARA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi. Pop. of comm. (1838) 1,228.

B

BAADEN, a town of Austria. [BADEN.]

BAADSTED, a seaport town of Sweden. [BATSTAD.]

BAAGÖE, two small isls. of Denmark.—I. between Falster & Zeeland.—II. in the Little Belt, betw. Fühnen & Schleswig, with vill. of same name.

BAALBEC or BALBEC, the *Baalath* of scripture, & *Heliopolis* of the Greeks, a ruined town of Syria, formerly a city of great size & magnificence, sit. on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus in a valley opening into the plain of El-Bekaa, 43 m. N.W. Damascus, lat. 34° 1′ 30″ N., lon., 36° 11′ E. Its remains, more extensive than those seen anywhere else in Syria, except at Palmyra, comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, & the vestiges of the city walls, 3 to 4 m. in circuit. The date of its origin is lost in remote antiquity. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. It continued a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion, was sacked A. D. 748, & finally pillaged by Timur Bey in 1400. The present vill., to the E. of the ruins, has fallen greatly into decay, & contains about 2,000 inhab. Some of its ruined buildings were probably erected as late as the age of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius; but others are evidently of a much earlier date, & answer to the account given of the "House of the Forest of Lebanon," built by Solomon. (1 Kings vii. 2-5, 8-12.)

BAALS RIVER, a bay on the W. coast of Greenl'd. It extends 70 m. inland, & is filled with small isls.

BAAR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 2½ m. N. Zug, on the road to Zurich. Pop. 2,000.

BAARLE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,853.

BABA, *Lectum*, a seaport town & cape of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near its W. extremity.—Cape Baba, in lat. 39° 29′ N., lon. 26° 4′ E. Pop. of town 4,000, partly emp. in manufs. of cutlery.—II. a town of Europ. Turkey, Thessaly, on the Salembria (*Peneus*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town, Ecuador, S. Amer., 42 m. N. Guayaquil. Pop. 4,000. There are manufs. of chocolate, & a large trade in cocoa nuts.

BABA-DAGH, a town of Europ. Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on the E. shore of lake Rassein, 93 m. N.E. Silistria. Pop. 10,000. It has sev. mosques, salt works, & a fishery, & is supplied with water by an aqueduct from 2 to 3 m. in length.—Baba-dagh (*Mons Cadmus*), a celeb. mntn. in S.W. of Asia-Minor; also the name of several mntns. in European & Asiatic Turkey.

BABAHOYO, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, prov. & 20 m. N. Guayaquil, on the Caracol.

BABBA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, about 80 m. W. Timor-Laut.; lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 129° 40′ E. Length, 18 m.; average breadth, 6 m.

BABBAGE RIVER, N. A. Flows into Phillips bay N. lat. 69° 19′, W. lon. 138° 10′, & is 2 m. wide at its outlet.

BABCOCK HILL, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

BABCOCK'S GROVE, p. o., Du Page co., Ill.

BABCARY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4¼ m. E. Somerton. Area, 2,393 ac. Pop. 425.

BABEK, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the frontier of Kirman, 100 m. E.N.E. Shiraz.

BAB-EL-MANDEB ("the gate of tears"), a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Ind. Ocean, & deriving its name from the danger of its navigation. Distance across from the cape on Arabian shore, to coast of Africa, 20 m. Perim & other smaller isls. lie off the N. shore. Perim peak is a conspic. object—*Cape* Bab-el-Mandeb (*Jeb-el-Munhali*), on its N. side, is a conical basaltic rock 865 ft. in height. Lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 43° 32′ E. Soundings in N. Strait, 8, 12, & 16 faths. Centre Strait, 178 & 185 faths. Passage of N. Strait in ordinary weather generally preferred.—The *Sea* or *Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb* is that part of the Arabian Sea betw. lat. 10° & 15′ N., & lon. 43° & 51° E., having N. Arabia, & W. & S. Abyssinia, & Adel (E. Africa). Length, E. to W., 550 m.; breadth, from 100 to 200 m.

BABELTHUAP, the largest of the Pellew isls., Pacific O., 50 miles in circ., lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 134° 40′ E.

BABENHAUSEN, two small towns of Germany.—I. H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. N.E. Darmstadt, has a college & a military house of correction. Pop. 1,650.—II. Bavaria, prov. Swabia, 34 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,700. Residence of the princes Fugger von Babenhausen.

BABINGLEY or BABURGHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1 m. N. Castle-Rising. Ac. 849. Pop. 88.

BABINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. N. W. Frome. Area, 607 ac. Pop. 117.

BABINOVITCHI, a town, Russia, 65 m. N.N.E. Moghiley, on an affl. of the Dūna. Pop. 600.

BABRAHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Linton. Ac. 2,350. Pop. 296. A school & an alms-house here have a joint annual revenue of 134*l*.

BABUYAN ISL., Pacific O. [MADJICOSIMA.]

BABWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 1 m. W. E. Retford. Area, 6,165 ac. Pop. 608.

BABYE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Saugur, S.W. dist., 15 m. E. Hussingabad.

BABYLON, p-v., Huntington t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 185 S.E. Albany, 265 W. It is situated near the Great South Bay, & contains a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, 4 mills, & about 250 inhab. It is a place of much resort for those fond of fishing & fowling.

BABYLON, the earliest post-diluvial city, & the oldest in the world of which there are any traces remaining. Anciently the capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean empire, in an extens. plain on the Euphrates riv., pash. & 60 m. S. Bagdad. The mod. town Hillah occupies a portion of its site. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 44° 9′ 45″ E. According to Herodotus, the walls of Babylon were 60 m. in circumf., 87 ft. thick, & 350 ft. high, built of brick, & containing 25 gates of solid brass, & 250 towers. The ruins of Birs-Nimrod on an elev. mount, are supposed to be the Tower of Babel of the sacred scriptures, & the Temple of Belus minutely described by Herodotus. The base of this tower measures 2,082 ft. in circumf.; its remains, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, are 28 feet in breadth. Babylon was in its glory in the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It was besieged & taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, & afterwards by Alexander the Great. Out of its ruins, four great capitals, besides other cities were built. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are Birs-Nimrod, the Kasr on supposed site of palace of Nebuchadnezzar, & the Mujahlibah, on the riv. bank, 5 m. from Hillah.

BABYLONIA, the ancient name of a province in middle Asia, now called Bagdad, bounded on N. by Mesopotamia, E. by Tigris r., S. by Persian Gulf, & W. by Arabian desert. The alluvial plains of Babylonia, Chaldea, & Susiana, at the head of Persian Gulf, occupy an extent of 32,400 sq. m. The country in an-

cient times was famed for its fertility, now it is a desolate waste. BAGDAD.]

BABYVILLE, p. v., Shermington t., Napierville co., 36 S. Montreal, has an Episcopal church, a grist m., & 125 inhab.

BACALAR, a seaport vill. of Yucatan, Mex., at the mouth of the riv. San Josef, 80 m. N.N.W. Balize. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Indians & smugglers. The San Josef is innavigable for any but the smallest vessels, & imported produce is conveyed hence into the interior by canoes.

BACALIEN, I., S.E. coast N. Foundland, lat. 48° 8′; lon. 52° 44′ 46″. It is supposed to have been the first land of America seen by Cabot, Jan. 24, 1497.

BACCARAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 15 miles S.E. Lunéville, on the Meurthe. Pop. 2,794. Its crystal works, the most extensive in France, employ upwards of 1,000 men.

BACCHIGLIONE, a r. of N. Italy, rises near Vicenza, passes Padua, & enters the Adriatic 3 m. S. Chioggia, after a S.E. course of 55 m.

BACHARACH, *Bacchi Ara*, a walled town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 22¼ m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on lt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,800. The vicinity produces wine of superior quality. Blücher crossed the Rhine here on the 1st January, 1814.

BACHELLERIE (LA), a town of France, dep. Dordogne, 18 m. N.N.W. Sarlat; on the Cerne, with mineral spring & baths. Pop. 1,446.

BACHELOR'S GROVE, p. v., Rock co., Wis., 40 S. Madison. It has a Methodist church, & 125 inhab.

BACHELOR'S HALL, p. o., Pittsylvania co., Va.

BATCHELOR'S HOME, p. o., Lee co., V.

BACHELOR'S RETREAT, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C., 20 S.W. Pendleton, 167 N.W. Columbia, 572 W.

BACHMAN'S MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 65 N. Annapolis, 75 W.

BACH-YNYS, or MACHUNIS, a small island of S. Wales, in the Burry estuary, 1¼ m. S. Llanelly.

BACK CREEK, Md., an inlet of Chesapeake bay. The Chesapeake & Delaware canal connects its waters with Delaware bay.

BACK CREEK VALLEY, p-o., Frederick co., Va., 159 N. Richmond, 87 W.

BACKERGUNGE, a district of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, comprising a part of the Sunderbund. & mouths of the Ganges & Brahmaputra, & surrounded by the districts Jessore, Dacca, & Tiperah, & the Bay of Bengal. Area, 4,500 sq. m. Pop. 686,640. It is mostly a dense jungle, interspersed with some fertile rice grounds, & infested by robbers. Principal town, Burrisaul.—II. a town in above district, 120 m. E. Calcutta.

BACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N.N.W. Chester. Area, 3,109 ac. Pop. 447.

BACKNANG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,600. It has manufs. of woollen c'oth & leather.

BACK LAND, British N. America, is a name applied to the region between lon. 95° & 108° W., explored by Capt. Back in 1831, see Baring I.—*Back's river*, which waters it, rises in Sussex lake, N. of Lake Aylmer; flows N. & N.E. through a granitic & sandy region; traverses lakes Pelly & Garry; & enters a bay supposed to be the S.W. part of Boothia Gulf, in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N.; lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

BACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.W. Bristol. Area, 2,902 ac. Pop. 1,074. Partly employed in collieries. Cattle fair, 1st Sept.

BACON CASTLE, p. o., Surrey co., Va., 63 S.E. Richmond, 186 W.

BACONSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Holt. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 333.

BACQUEVILLE or BASQUEVILLE, a t. of France, dep. Seine Inf.; 10 m. S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 1,494.

BACS (*Batsch*), a town of Hungary, cap. co., on a tribut. of the Danube, 148 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 2,770.

BACTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 2 m. S.W. Abbey-Dore. Area, 1,155 ac. Pop. 159.—II. co. Norfolk, 44 m. N.E. Walsham. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 545.—III. co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. N. Stowmarket. Area, 2,204 ac. Pop. 901.

BADAGRY, a town & port of Upp. Guinea, on the Gold Coast, 50 m. E.N.E. Whydah.—*Mt. Badagry*, near it, is in lat. 6° 26′ N., lon. 3° 14′ E.

BADAJOS or BADAJOZ, (pron. "Badahos"), *Pax Augusta*, a strongly fortfd. frontier city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, (formed of part of Estremadura), on lt. b. of the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivillas, 132 m. E. Lisbon, & 5 m. from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. of the prov. 1842, 336,136. Pop. of the city, 12,000. The highest part is crowned by a ruined Moorish castle, whence long lines of walls descend to the riv., here crossed by a noble granite bridge of 28 arches. It is strengthened by various outworks, & by the fortifd. height of San Cristobal. Streets narrow & crooked, but well paved & clean, & the houses are good. Princip. buildings, a cathed., several hospitals, an arsenal, and within the citadel a lofty tower, & the remains of a mosque. It has manufs. of soap, coarse woollens, & leather; & its inhabs. carry on a brisk trade with Portugal. Badajoz was taken by the French, under Soult, on the 10th March, 1811, & by the English troops under Wellington, 6th April, 1812. It is the birth place of the painter Morales.

BADAKHSHAN, a territory of central Asia, forming a part of the Koondooz dom., between lat. 36° & 38° N., & lon. 69° & 73° E., & consisting of the W. declivity of the Bolor-Tagh, & the valleys of some of the head streams of the Oxus, of which the Badakhshan riv. is the princip. Its scenery & natural products are highly interesting. It contains ruby mines & massive cliffs of lapis lazuli, which last mineral is peculiar to this region. Its inhabitants are Tadjihs & Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, speaking the Persian language. Its cap., Badakhshan or Fyzabad, near the Koocha or Badakhshan river, is in lat. 36° 28′ N., & lon. 71° 23′ E.

BADALONA, a town of Spain, province, & 6 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 3,775.

BADAUMY, a strong hill-fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 58 m. N.E. Dharwar. It was taken by assault by the British in 1818.

BAD AX, co., Wis., sit. along the left bank of the Mississippi riv. Area, 776 sq. m. Drained by Bad Ax, Kickapoo & Racoon rivers. Surface undulating; soil, fertile, capital Varoqua. (*Organized since census.*) Pop., 1854, 750.

BAD AX, p. t. Bad Ax co., Wis. It has 8 schools. Pop. 630.

BADBY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area, 2,370 ac. Pop. 596. An intrenchment on Arbury hill, in this pa., is supposed to mark the place of a Roman camp.

BADDESLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*Clinton*), co. Warwick, 12 m. S.E. of Birmingham. Area, 1,329 ac. Pop. 125.—II. (*Ensor*), same co., 3 m. W.N.W. Atherstone. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 742.—III. (*North*), co. Hants, 3¼ m. S.E. Romsey. Area, 2,570 ac. Pop. 305.—(*South Baddesley*), is a hamlet in the parish Boldre, same county.

BADDILEY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4 m. W.S.W. Nantwich. Area, 1,962 ac. Pop. 281.

BADDOW, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area, 3,821 ac. Pop. 2,122. A free school in this pa. has an annual rev. of 168*l*.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N. Danbury. Area, 2,758 ac. Pop. 622, including Middle Meadham.

BADEN, p-v., Beaver co., Pa., on Ohio & Penn. r. r., 20 m. from Pittsburg.

BADEN, (GRAND DUCHY OF), (Germ. *Grossherzogthum Baden*), a State of the German Confederation; cap. Carlsruhe, sit. betw. lat. 47° 32′ & 49° 52′ N., & lon. 7° 27′ & 9° 50′ E., occupying the angle formed by the Rhine on turning northward at Basle. Bounded N. by Bavaria & H. Darmstadt; E. by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and the principalities of Hohenzollern; S. by Switzerland, & W. by France & Rhenish Bavaria. Area, population & subdivisions as follow:

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1859.	Chief Towns.
Lake (Constance)	1,303	199,955	Constanz.
Upper Rhine	1,654	340,205	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine	1,633	462,085	Carlsruhe.
Lower Rhine	1,314	346,578	Mannheim.
Total	5,904	1,35 ,914	

Of the above there were Roman Catholics, 905,143; Protestants, 432,184; Dissenters, 479; Mennonites, 1,421, & Jews, 23,547. Surface mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the mass of the Schwarz-

wald (*Black Forest*) with the contreforts which extend from it; the Alp, the Heiligenberg, & the Randen, are on the E., and on the S. the Schwarzwald and Odenwald, which bound the E. valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly, and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the N., & varying from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. in elev. The culm. points are the Feldberg, 4,875 ft; the Kandel, 4,160 ft.; the Blauen, 3,882 ft. The Katzenbuckel sumt. of the Odenwald, 2,300 ft: the Randen, 2,600 ft; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated volc. mass near Briesach, 1,900 ft. The whole W. part of the territory is a continuous plain, formed by the val. of the Rhine, & extending betw. it & the mtns. from Basle to Mannheim. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the S. & W. boundary of the State, the Murg, Kinzig & Weisen-Mayn, Neckar & Danube, which last rises in the grand duchy. The Lake of Constance forms part of the S.E. frontier, and there are several small lakes in the interior. The climate is very mild in all the valley of the Rhine; rigorous in the mountain districts, the summits of which are only free from snow during the height of summer. The vine is cultivated at an elev. of 1,400 feet. The soil is in general very fertile, especially in the valleys of the Rhine & Neckar. Agriculture constitutes the chief wealth of the state, and is conducted with more skill than in any other part of Germany. Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax & tobacco are raised. The cultivation of fruit-trees is extensively carried on, & fruit is grown in great abundance. The produce of wine in ten recent years averaged upwards of 13,400,000 gallons annually. The meadows are irrigated in the Italian style. Great attention has been bestowed on improving the breeds of sheep, and cattle are extensively reared. Produce of timber estimated at nearly one million cubic fathoms annually; masts of 150 feet in length, & fine oak timber, are floated in rafts to the mouth of the Rhine. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur & coal, iron, copper, lead, & a little silver: gold washing, formerly pretty general along the Rhine, is now insignificant. The duchy is extremely rich in mineral springs. Manufactures have of late materially increased; the principal are cotton-spinning & weaving, riband making & the production of beet-root sugar. Important branches of industry in the Schwarzwald are the manufs. of straw-plait, wooden ornaments, watches, clocks, jewelry, musical boxes & organs. Principal exports, timber, wine, corn & *kirchwasser*, salt, linen & cotton goods, wooden clocks, straw hats & paper. Principal imports, colonial produce, drugs, wool, horses, fruits, iron & steel, silk fabrics, & articles of luxury. The accession of the duchy to the Prussian Customs' Union in 1835, has greatly increased the transit trade, which is favored by the creation of free ports at Constance, &c., & by steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, Neckar & Main. The lines of road are in general excellent, & a railroad extends along the whole length of the territory from Basle to Mannheim, with branches to Kehl & Baden. Gov. exercised by the grand duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber consisting of 22 deputies from towns, & 41 from rural districts; & was known as the most tolerant & liberal in Germany. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. The grand duchy possesses an excellent system of public instruction, & the schools are numerous. Attendance at school is obligatory on all children; & each village has at least one primary school. Baden has two universities, among the most ancient & celebrated in Germany; that of Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran, & that of Freiburg for Catholic theology. The former has 65 professors & 955 students, & the latter 219 students. There are 11 preparatory schools, 1,916 common schools, & 65 other schools. There are 4 public libraries in the grand duchy. Circle judicial courts, subordinate to the supreme court at Mannheim, sit at Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim & Rastadt. Public revenue, 1852, 19,536,497 florins; expenditures, 19,545,723 florins. Baden holds the 7th place in the German confederacy, & has 3 votes in the full council. Contribution to confederate army, 10,000 men. The regular army consists of 15,000 men.

BADEN, (commonly Baden-Baden), *Civitas Aurelia aquensis*, a town & celeb. watering place, grand duchy of Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oos, 18 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 6,000. In summer it is frequented by visiters from all parts of Europe; some years as many as 32,000 persons have visited Baden, of whom 10,000 repaired there to take the baths. The town is situated 6 m. from the Rhine, & is connected by a branch with the railroad from Mannheim to Basle. It is crowned by an old castle, a vast ruined edifice of the 10th or 11th century. Principal buildings, a church, with the tombs of its former margraves, a new castle with subterr. vaults, a hall of antiqs., a pump-room over the chief spring, the *conversations-haus*, & other edifices, for the convenience of visiters. The water is conveyed by pipes to numerous hotels, in which baths are fitted up. There are 13 springs, of a saline nature, varying in temp. from 117° to 154° Fahr., containing also iron & free carb. acid. This is generally allowed to be the most beautifully situated of all the German watering-places. July & August are the months in which it is most frequented, but visiters arrive from May to October.

BADEN, a town & watering-place of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on lt. b. of the Limmat, 13 m. N.E. Aarau, & 14 m. N.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,800. Its sulphur baths (anc. *Thermæ Helveticæ*), (temp. 117° Fahr.), are frequented chiefly by the Swiss.

BADEN or BAADEN, a t. & bathing-place of Lower Austria, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the Schwechat, & on the railroad from Vienna to Trieste. Pop. 4,000. It has an Imp. castle, many rich private mansions, & military baths for 200 men. It has several hospitals & public charities, & has been frequented annually by 10,000 visiters. The springs (anc. *Thermæ Cetiæ*) are sulphureous, & vary in temp. from 92° to 97° Fahr. In the baths here persons of both sexes, "attired in loose flowing robes, promenade arm-in-arm, as if at a *soiree*." In the vicinity is the castle of *Weilburg*, built by the archduke Charles in 1823.—*Badenhausen* is a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the Harz, 8¼ m. S. Seesen. Pop. 627.

BADENOCH, an extensive highland district of Scotland, forming all the S.E. part of Invernesshire, betw. Athol & the Monadhlead mountains, & traversed by the river Spey.

BADENWEILER, a village of Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 2 m. E. Müllheim. Pop. 2,050. It has alkaline thermal springs (temp. 81° Fahr.), & baths frequented annually by 200 to 300 visiters, & very perfect remains of Roman baths.

BADGER, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

BADGER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 171.

BADGEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Area, 3,927 ac. Pop. 874.

BADGINGTON or BADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. N.W. Cirencester. Area, 1,106 ac. Pop. 183.

BADGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,815 ac. Pop. 343.

BADIA, two towns of N. Italy.—I. deleg. & 11 m. W.N.W. Rovigo, on rt. b. of the Adige. Pop. 3,700, who manuf. earthenware & trade in corn, flax, cheese, leather & silk.—II. (*B. Calavena*) deleg. & 14 m. N.N.E. Verona. Pop. 2,000.—*B. San Salvadore* is a town of Tuscany, province Siena, 6 m. W.S.W. Radicofani. Pop. 2,843.

BADINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Framlingham. Area, 3,172 ac. Pop. 794.

BADLESMERE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 4 m. S.E. Feversham. Area, 778 ac. Pop. 133. Fairs 9th September & 24th October.

BADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¾ m. N.W. Needham. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 74.

BADMINTON (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, on the borders of Wilts, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 1,735 ac. Pop. 521. Duke of Beaufort's residence, erected in 1682, stands in an extensive park within the pa. The church is elegant, & richly decorated with memorials of the Beaufort family, by one of whom an alms-house was here endowed, in 1705, with a rev. of 94*l.* a year.—*Little Badminton* is a tything in same county, pa. Hawkesbury.

BADOLATO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 15 m. S. Squillace. Pop. 3,000.

BADONG, the chf. commercial state on S. side of the isl. Bali, Asiatic Archipelago. Area, about 100 sq. m. It has a seaport town of same name, with a Dutch settlement, & exports rice, coffee, tobacco, maize, cattle, & pigs to Singapore, the Mauritius & Australia; &

receives in return European manufactures, opium & Chinese coin.

BADONVILLER, a town of France, dep. on Meurthe, on the Blette, 19 m. S.E. Lunéville. Pop. 2,090, who manuf. nails, awls & other tools, earthenware, cotton & woollen hosiery.

BADONY or BODONY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone.—I. (*Lower*), 44 m. E. Newtown-Stewart. Area, 47,920 ac. Pop. 7,784. It comprises the vill. Gortin.—II. (*Upper*), 10 m. N.E. Newton-Stewart. Area, 38,208 ac. Pop. 5,822.

BADOOR BHUGWAR, the principal river of Beloochistan, has a S.W. course, &, under the name of the Dustee, enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 61° 50′ E. The towns Kedje & Punjgoor are on its banks.

BADRACHELLUM (*Bhadrachalam*, "the sacred mntn."), a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 160 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad.

BAD RIVER, Mich., rises in Saginaw co., & enters into Saginaw river.

BADSEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 521.

BADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S. Pontefract. Area, 3,815 ac. Pop. 792. Its subscription hunt has a wide celebrity.

BADULLA, a military post in Ceylon, dist. Onva, 40 m. S.E. Kandy, & 2,100 feet above the sea. It has a fort, some good barracks, & an hospital; but it is so unhealthy that no European troops are now stationed there.

BADWELL-ASH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. N. Great Ashfield. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 478.

BAELEGEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S. Ghent. Pop. 2,882.

BAELEN, a town of Belgium, Antwerp, 14 m. S.E. Turnhout, on the Great Neethe, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 3,039.—II. a vill., prov. Liege, 5 m. N.E. Verviers, with iron works. Pop. 1,916.

BAENA, *Castra Viniana*, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 12,944. It is sit. on a slope crowned by a castle, in a fertile & delicious region, & has a good square & several churches, with extensive salt mines in its vicinity. The site of the anc. Roman town is still traceable; & in 1833 a sepulchre was discovered.

BAERUM, a vill. of Norway, amt. & 7 m. W. Christiania, on small stream of same name, with the oldest iron forges in Norway.

BAESRODE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 m. E. Termonde. Pop. 2,910.

BAEZA, *Beatia*, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 10,850. It is handsomely built; is the seat of a university, & has a cathedral, diocesan school, Jesuits' college, a literary society, manufs. of leather, & a celeb. annual fair on 30th November; but its trade has decayed. Baeza was a residence of several Moorish kings, & formerly the seat of a bishopric; now united to that of Jaen.

BAEZA, a town of Ecuador, S. A., 90 m. E.S.E. Quito, on the Coca river.

BAFFA, *Paphos*, a seaport town of Turkey in Asia, on S.W. coast of the isl. Cyprus, 56 m. W.S.W. Nicosia. Lat. 34° 47′ 20″ N., lon. 32° 26′ 20″ E. Defended by a small citadel, its port is accessible only for small boats. It is now in ruins & almost deserted. The territ. is fertile in grain, cotton, & silk. Baffa was an important place under the Venetian rule, & occup. the site of the *Nova Paphus* of the ancients, a famous shrine of Venus. The ruins of the anc. city occupy a considerable space.

BAFFIN SEA, (erroneously styled a Bay), a sea of N. Amer., betw. Greenland & the isls. N. of Hudson Bay, extend. from lat. 68° to 78° N., & lon. 55° to 80° E. It communic. with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait on the S., & with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, & Jones' Strait on the W., & Smith Sound on the N. Its greatest ascertained depth is 6,890 ft., & the tides do not rise more than 10 feet. The surface of the sea is covered with ice during the greater part of the year, & it can be navigated only during a short period in summer. The chief isls. are those of Disco & Waigatz, on the coast of Greenland. The coasts, which are mntnous. & barren, are deeply indented with gulfs, & its only riches consist in the whales & seals, which form the object of an extensive fishery. This sea was discovered by Baffin, in 1616, while in search of a passage to the Pacific.

BAFRA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak, (*Halys*,) 13 m. S. of its mouth in the Black Sea, & 49 m. S.E. Sinope. It contains 1,160 houses, & has a fine bridge, 2 mosques, well supplied Bazaars, & a trade in tobacco.

BAGANGA, a seaport town & bay, Asiatic Archipelago, on the E. coast of the isl. Mindanao, (Philippines.) Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 126° 20′ E.

BAGARIA, or BAGHERIA, a vill. of Sicily, intend. & 7 m. E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000. It has many fine residences of the Sicilian nobility.

BAGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Taunton. Area, 1,972 ac. Pop. 450.

BAGDAD, sta. on Louisville & Lexington r. r., 52 m. from Louisville.

BAGDAD, p-o., Smith co., Tenn., 64 E.N.E. Nashville, 643 W.

BAGDAD, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo.

BAGDAD, PASHALIC OF, (*Chaldæa Mesopotamia*,) an extensive region of Asiatic Turkey, of which it forms the S.E. portion, mostly between lat. 30° & 38° N., & lon. 40° & 48 E., having N. the pashalics Diarbekir & Van, W. & S. Syria & Arabia, E. Persia, & at its S.E. extremity the Persian Gulf. Length from N.W. to S.E. 550 m. Breadth, 350 m. The Euphrates & Tigris flow through the dist. for about 950 m., when both these rivers unite at Korna, in lat. 31° N., & lon. 47° E. The united river now called Shat-al-Arab flows into the Persian Gulf. The country E. of the Tigris includes Koordistan & Khuzistan; the plains of the former are fertile, producing grain & fruit; the latter, though possessing a good soil, is almost a desert waste; it is, however, famed for its dates. The country to the W. of the Euphrates is a flat sandy desert, without water, & destitute of herbage; with the exception of the banks of the river, which are very fertile. The lower part is healthy, producing abundant rice crops. That part of the dist. comprehended between the Tigris & Euphrates, consists of Al-jezirah towards the N., a barren desert, & Irak Arabi, beginning where the two rivers approach near each other, to the N. of Bagdad, & extending to the Persian Gulf. This, which was one of the most fertile countries in the time of Herodotus, is now almost a complete desert. The pop. of the pashalic is very mixed, consisting of Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, Armenians, Turks, Jews; some of whom, as the Arabs & Kurds, are but imperfectly subject to the Porte, & live under different chiefs, often at war with each other. Principal cities, Bagdad, Bassorah, & Mosul. In this region may be traced the sites of the anc. Babylon, Nineveh, Ctesiphon, & Seleucia; the memorable field of Arbela, where Alexander finally broke the power of Darius, & many other localities famous in sacred & profane history, are within its limits.

BAGDAD, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of above pashalic, & formerly of the Saracen caliphate, on the Tigris, 220 m. above where the united rivers enter the Persian Gulf. Lat. 33° 19′ 40″ N.; lon. 44° 24′ 45″ E. Pop. 65,000, (?) mostly Arabs & Turks. It stands on both sides of the river, its two portions being connected by a bridge of boats; it is enclosed by a brick & earthen wall, flanked with large towers, & is about 5 m. in circumference, including gardens & plantations of date-trees. Streets narrow, irregular, & houses in general meanly built; but some fine old structures remain, comprising the "gate of the Talisman," a lofty minaret built in 785, the tomb of Zobeide, wife of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the tomb of a Turkish saint of the 12th century. The edifice of its famous college, founded in 1233, now serves for a caravanserai & the custom-house. A citadel, though of no great strength, here commands the passage of the Tigris. There are about 100 mosques, many of them with lofty domes & minarets. The bazaars are large, & abound with most of the goods sold in European markets. Red & yellow leather, silks, & cotton stuffs are manufactured, and this city was long the great emporium of all the surrounding countries; but its commerce has declined since Persia has received European goods from the N. by way of Trebizond, & on the S. direct from India & the Persian Gulf. Bagdad has still, however, a large trade with Aleppo & Damascus, whence it imports cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, dyes, & to which it exports tombac, galls, buffalo hides, E. India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, coffee. Its climate is generally healthy, but great heats during a

part of the year oblige the inhabs. then to live underground. This city, built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon, was founded by Almanzor in 763, & continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Hoolagoo in 1259. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.—*Bagdat* is a small fortifd. town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, 15 m. S.S.E. Kutais.

BAGÉ, two vills. of France, dep. Ain.—I. *B. le Chatel*, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Bourg. Pop. 740.—II. *B. la Ville*, in same canton. Pop. 2,069.

BAGENBUN HEAD, a cape of Ireland, co. Wexford, at the entrance of Bannow B. At this point Earl Strongbow made his descent on Ireland in 1170.

BAG ENDERLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 617 ac. Pop. 116.

BAGH, or BAUGH, a town, Afghanistan. [Bhag.]

BAGHTSCHE-SERAI, a t. of South Russia, Crimea, 18 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop. estim. at 14,000, mostly Tartars. This interesting town is the only one in the Crimea which preserves the characteristics of its Tartar origin. Its inhabitants manufac. pottery & cutlery in primitive simplicity. It has 32 mosques, a synagogue & Greek church, a palace & numerous fountains, many primary schools, & 3 *medresses*, or scientific schools, with 300 boarders.

BAGHUL, a Sikh state, N.W. Hindostan, under British protection. Pop. 40,000. (?) Annual rev. 5,000*l.*, of which 360*l.* a-year are paid to the British as tribute. Armed force, 3,000 men.

BAGILLT, (FAWR, & FECHAN,) two tnshps. of Wales, co. Flint, pa. & 2½ m. E. Holywell. United pop. 2,300, employed in coal & lead works.

BAGINTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.S.E. Coventry. Area, 1,667 ac. Pop. 208. Its free school has an annual revenue of 200*l.*

BAGLAN, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Neath. Area, 6,479 ac. Pop. 558.

BAGLEN, a Dutch residency on the island of Java, near the centre, on the S. side. Surface elevated, volcanic, & very fertile. Chief prod. rice & sugar. Pop. 300,000. Cap. Poerworedjo.

BAGNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Rumili, 40 m. W. of Philippopoli, on the Maritza, with 200 houses & thermal springs.

BAGNACAVALLO, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., 11 m. W. Ravenna. Pop. 3,491.—*Bagnaja*, is a village, deleg. & 3 m. N.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1,400.

BAGNALSTOWN, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 10 m. S. Carlow, on the Barrow. Pop. 2,225. It has a handsome sessions-house, & trade in granite & flag stones. Adjoining it are the mansions of Dunleckney & Bagnalstown.

BAGNARA, a seaport town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., on the gulf of Gioja, 16 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,800. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.—II. a town of the Pontif. sta., leg. & 20 m. W.S.W. Ravenna.

BAGNAREA, *Balneum Regis*, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., 25 m. S.S.W. Orvieto. Pop. 3,000.

BAGNASCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, 25 m. E.S.E. Coni, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 1,500, who trade in corn, wine, & silk.

BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON, a town of France, dep. Garonne, cap. cant., in the valley of same name in the Pyrenees, 5 m. from the Spanish frontier, & 22 m. S.S.W. St. Gaudens. Pop. 2,415. It has celebrated sulphurous thermal springs, (temperature 88° to 152° Fahr.), & a handsome bath establishment, usually frequented from May to October by 1,400 to 1,500 visitors annually.

BAGNÈRES-EN-BIGORRE, *Aquensis Vicus*, a town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, 13 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 6,401. This is the best frequented watering pl. in France, & is a cheerful, clean town, with white-washed houses, shaded promenades, & channels of clear water running through its streets. It has excellent hotels, a public library, theatre, & concert-room, college, hospital, & Protestant church: manufs. of woollens, linens, & crape called "barèges." There are 20 bathing establishments, the springs varying in temp. from 72° to 124° Fahr. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, & are annually visited from May to October by from 5,000 to 6,000 strangers.

BAGNES-LE-CHABLE, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland. Valais, on lt. b. of the Dranse, 7 m. S.E. Martigny, in the valley of Bigne, elevation 2,716 feet. Pop. of par., which comprises the whole valley, 9,000. The Val-de-Bagnes was twice inundated during the 16th century, & again by the debâcle of 1818; when the Dranse having been blocked up by ice, a lake ½ a league in length was formed, on the bursting of which the torrent carried off 400 cottages; 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, several vills. of Italy, all so named from their mineral baths.—I. (*B. della Porretta*), Pontif. sta., deleg. & 2 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia, with mineral springs, called by Pliny the *Aquæ Tauri*, & a remarkable aqueduct constructed by Trajan.—II. (*Morba*), Tuscany, prov. & 30 m. W.S.W. Siena, with mineral springs & baths, established in the 12th cent.—III. (*di Pisa*), prov. & 4 m. N.E. Pisa.—IV. (*di Lucca*), duchy & 11 m. N. Lucca, in a beautiful situation, & visited by nums. bathers.—V. a decaying town, Sicily, intend., & 12 m. W.S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 2,300.

BAGNOLES, a vill. of France, dep. Orne, in a valley 13 m. S.E. Domfront. It has hot saline springs, (temp. 82° Fahr.,) & cold ferruginous springs & baths, much frequented. The military baths of Bagnoles contain 200 beds.

BAGNOLET, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, N.E. Paris, with 1,099 inhabs., & gypsum quarries.

BAGNOLI, two towns of Naples—I. prov. Molise, 12½ m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,200.—II. Princip. Ult., 9 m. S.W. St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 4,700.

BAGNOLO, two towns of N. Italy,—I. cap. dist. deleg., 7 m. S.S.W. Brescia. Pop. 2,700.—II. a town of Piedmont, prov. & 12 m. N.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 5,000. Many vills. of Italy have this name.

BAGNOLS, *Balena*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on a rock near the Ceze, 13 m. N.E. Uzès. Pop. 3,803. It has one good square, adorned with a fountain; a communal college & hospital, & manufs. of serge.

BAGNOLS-LES-BAINES, a vill. of France, with warm baths, dep. Lozere, 8 m. E.SE. Mende.

BAGOLINO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. & 23 m. N.E. Brescia. Pop. 3,650. With iron forges.

BAGOT, t., Renfrew co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 734.

BAGSHOT, a vill. & chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Windlesham, 10 m. S.S.W. Windsor. Pop. 1,071. *Bagshot-heath*, formerly a royal enclosure, was broken up during the civil war. Adjoining are many handsome villas.

BAGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Burnham. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 79.

BAGULEY, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester. Pop. 570.

BAGUER-MORVAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. St. Malo. Pop. 1,979.—II. *B. Pican*, a vill., same arrond. Pop. 1,654.

BAGULCOT, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. 80 m. N.E. Dharwar. Pop. 7,500. (?)

BAHADURPOOR, two towns of India.—I. dom. & 22 m. S.E. Baroda.—II. dom. & 133 m. S. Gwalior.—*Bahadra* is a town, N.W. India, cap. chiefship, 120 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

BAHAMA BANK (Great & Little), are shoals among the West India isls. The former is mostly between lat. 22° & 26° N., & lon. 75° & 79° W., having S. & W. the Bahama old & new channels. On it are the isls. Providence, Andros, Exuma, &c. The Little Bank, N.W. of the foregoing, is mostly betw. lat. 26° & 27° N., & lon. 77° & 79° W., & has on it the Great Bahama & Abaco isls.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYO ISLS., a group of nearly 500 isls. & islets (called *Cayos* or Keys), in the Atlantic, comprised in the W. Indies, & belonging to Gt. Brit., mostly betw. lat. 21° & 27° N., & lon. 71° & 79° W., separated from Cuba & Florida on the S. & W. by the Great & Little Bahama Channels. United area estim. from 4,400 to 5,450 sq. ms. Pop. in 1851 was 27,519, distributed over the following isls., viz., New Providence, 8,159; Harbor isl., 1,840; Eleuthera (including Spanish Wells & Cays), 4,610; Rum Cay, 858; Crooked isl., 1,092; St. Salvador, 1,828; Exuma, 2,027; Long Island, 1,477; Abaco, 2,011; Ragged isl., 347; Andros isl., 1,030; Grand Bahama, 922; Berry isl., 236; Bimira & Gun Cay, 150; Wathing's isl., 384; Inagua 530; Green Cay, 7; & Caysal, 11. Discov. by Columbus in 1492. First settlement of Eng. in 1629. Possessed by Spain in 1781, & restored to England in 1783. Most of the isls. are mere coral rocks. Princip. products, cotton, maize, Guinea corn, salt, some sugar, turtle, pine-apples, & vegetables. Legislature composed of the

Governor, a Legislative Council not exceeding 9 Members, & a House of Assembly of 28 Members. Salary of Gov. & Com. in-Chief, £2,000. Nassau or New Providence is the cap. & seat of gov.—The *Great Bahama* isl., lat. 26° 41′ N., lon. 79° 3′ W., is near the N. extremity of the group, 70 m. E. Florida, & 80 m. in length, W. to E., by 10 m. in average breadth. S. Salvador, one of the group, was the first land discov. by Columbus in 1492.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or Gulf of Florida, the narrow sea between the coast of Flor. & the Bahama isls., 135 ms. long, & 46 wide. The currents here are most violent, formed by an inflection of the Gulf Stream, passing at the rate of from 2 to 5 ms. an hour, among islands; vessels are frequently wrecked in passing through this strait. *Old Bahama Channel*, separates the Island of Cuba & the Great Bahama bank.

BAHAR, or BEHAR, one of the old Mohammedan provs. of India, occupying part of the valley of the Ganges, & traversed by this riv., which divides it in two nearly equal portions, betw. lat. 22° & 27° N., & lon. 83° & 87° E., included (since 1765) in the British presid. Bengal, & subdivided among the dists. Bahar, Bhaugulpoor, Dhurrumpoor, Ramghur, Shahabad, Saran, Tirhoot, & Patna. Area, 52,000 sq. ms. Pop. 12,000,000. The climate is temperate, & more healthy than that of Bengal. The soil is rich, & it produces the best opium in India; indigo, sugar, & tobacco, are also cultivated. The district Bahar, in its centre, has an area of 5,901 square miles, with a population of 1,012,300.

BAHAR (*Vihar*, "a monastery of Buddhists"), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist., in a fertile plain, 35 m. S.E. Patna. Pop. 30,000. It is large, straggling, & in a state of decay.

BAHAWALPOOR, Hindostan. [Bhawlpoor.]

BAHIA, a marit. prov. of Brazil, betw. lat. 10° & 16° S., & lon. 37° & 44° W., having E. the Atlantic, N.E. the prov. Sergipe, S. those of Porto Seguro & Minas-Geraes, & W. Pernambuco, from which prov. it is separated by the Sierra Tabatinga. Lgth. 480 m.; brdth. 150 to 200 m. Pop. 750,000. The surface rises inland to lofty sierras, betw. which & the coast is a fertile region, with regular seasons, traversed by the San Francisco, Itapicuru, Contas, & other rivs. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, of which *Bahia de Todos os Santos* is the principal. Tobacco, sugar, & cotton, all of the best quality, are raised, with rice, coffee, & Brazil wood. Salt is also abundant. Principal towns, Bahia, Jacobina, & Villa de Contas.

BAHIA (San Salvador de), a city & sea-port of Brazil, formerly its cap., now cap. prov., on the Bahia de Todos os Santos, 170 m. S.W. Sergipe del Rey, & about 880 m. N.N.E. Rio Janeiro. Lat. of light-house 13° 0′ 7″ S., lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W. Pop. 100,000, one-third of whom are whites, one-third mulattoes, & the rest blacks. The city stands partly on a height, & partly along the shore of the bay. The lower town is dirty & badly laid out; but in the upper town & suburbs are several good streets, a rich cathedral, palaces of the abp. & governor, town-hall, court of appeal, theatre, hospitals, & many religious houses. In the lower town are an exchange, arsenal, & imperial dockyard; & about 3 m. N.E.ward are yards for the construction of merchant shipping. Houses of the city mostly of stone, & often lofty; it is defended by several forts, none of great strength. Bahia, founded in 1549 by Thomas de Souza, first Capt. Gen. of Brazil, is one of the most important commerc. cities in America. Exports sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, cigars, rice, rum, dye & fancy woods, cocoa nuts, horns, hides, bullion, &c.; imports consist of manufactured goods, salted provisions, flour, salt, iron, wines, glasswares, &c. Exports to U. S. 1851, amounted to $162,022 82; imports from U. S. $253,441 45. In addition to other property, diamonds are still extensively exported. Bahia has a large diocesan school, & a public library, said to contain from 60,000 to 70,000 volumes. The viceroyalty of Brazil was transferred hence to Rio, in 1763.

BAHIA BLANCA, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of S. A., state & 360 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres. Many fossil remains have been discovered here. There is a small vill. here of same name.

BAHIA DE TODOS-OS-SANTOS (All Saint's Bay), a bay of Brazil, prov. Bahia, to which it gives its name. It forms one of the best & most extensive harbors in the world, & contains several islands, the largest of which, the I. Taporica, divides the entrance into two parts. Whale fishing is carried on in the bay.

BAHIA HONDA, a bay, Ecuador, S. A., an arm of the Pacific.

BAHIA HONDA, a harbor of Cuba, on its N. coast, 60 m. W.S.W. Havana. It is protected by a fort, & is resorted to by privateers, & for landing slaves.

BAHLINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Elsach, 38 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,250. It has linen & woollen manufs., tanneries, & trade in corn & cattle.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhein, N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,750.

BAHN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Tube, reg. & 28 m. S. Stettin. Pop. 2,150.

BAHNASA or BEHNESEH, *Oxyrhinchus*, a town of Middle Egypt, on the Bahr Yousef (Joseph's Canal), 42 m. S.S.W. Benisouf.

BAHR, Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD (White River), BAHR-EL-AZREK (Blue River), rivers of Africa. [Nile.]

BAHREIN or AVAL ISL., *Tylos*, an isl. in the Persian Gulf, surrounded by sev. small isls. & numerous shoals, in a bay in dist. Bahrein, near the coast of Arabia, 200 m. S. Bushire. The cap. Manama is in lat. 26° 14′ N., lon. 50° 36′ 30″ E. Pop. 65,000 (?) (Mohammedans). Bahrein isl., 27 m. long & 10 m. broad, is hilly in the centre, & only half of it is cultivated; but it produces abundance of dates & other fruits, & a small quantity of wheat, barley, & clover. The other chief isls. are Arad, Maharay, & Tamahoy. The pearl fishery here employs during the season 2,400 boats, & is said to be the richest & most productive in the world. Principal exports, pearls, dry dates, tortoise-shell, shark's fins, mats, canvas, & colored cloths, sent to Bassorah, Persia, Arabia, & India, in return for rice, pepper, timber, iron, spices, from India; & coffee, dried fruits, & corn, from other countries.

BAHRENBURGH, a town of Hanover, co. & 20 m. S.W. Hoya, on the Aue. Pop. 612.

BAI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on left b. of the Mousser, dist. & 115 m. E.N.E. Aksu.

BAIÆ (Ital. *Baja*), an anc. city of Italy (now in ruins). Pop. 800, prov. & 10 m. W. Naples, on famous bay of same name, with a fort built by the Emperor Charles V., in lat. 40° 51′ N., lon. 14° 3′ E., under which large ships can anchor. Baiæ was a principal port & favorite watering-place of the anc. Romans, & the sites of several temples, villas, & baths, are still distinctly traceable on its shore.

BAIAS, BYASS, or PAYAS, a small town N. Syria, pash. & 65 m. N.W. Aleppo, on the Gulf of Iscanderoon, at the mouth of a small river, probably the anc. Issus. It has a castle, & a harbor adapted for small craft. N. of it are ruins of the anc. town *Issus*; & between it & Iscanderoon, 14 m. S.Ward, was fought the second famous battle, in which Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

BAIBOUT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 65 m. W.N.W. Erzroum, on the road from Trebizond. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly a stronghold of the Genoese, & has the remains of fortifications erected by that people. The quantity of snow which falls in its vicinity generally interrupts the comm. during sev. months of the year.

BAIERSBRONN, a vill. & pa. of Würtemb., Black Forest, 40 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,400.

BAIERSDORF, a town, Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Regnitz, 4 m. N. Erlangen. Pop. 1,546.

BAIE VERTE, p. v., Northumberland co., N. B., at the head of a bay of the same name, at the entrance of Gaspereaux r. The bay is broad & shallow, & has some fisheries.

BAIGNES, can. & v. France, dep. Charente. Pop. of the can. 7,900. Manuf. delf ware & leather.

BAIGNEUX LES INIFS, cant. & v. dep. Cote d'Or. Pop. 5,500.

BAIKAL (LAKE), or HOLY SEA, the largest lake of Asia (excl. of the Caspian & Aral Seas), in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, betw. lat. 51° 20′ & 55° 30′ N., & lon. 103° & 110° E. It is crescent-shaped, & is a sinus or expansion of the bed of the Angara. Length N.E. to S.W., nearly 400 m.; average breadth, 45 m.; estim. area 14,000 sq. ms.; height above the sea, 1,419 feet; depth very great in centre, but not ascertained. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal mntns., a spur of the Altai system. It receives numerous affls., the princip. of which are the Upp. Angara, Bargusin, & Selenga

rivs., & gives origin to the Lower Angara, a chief tributary of the Yenisei. It contains several isls., that of Olkon, near the N. coast, being 30 m. in length. L. Baikal forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China & Russia, & trade is much facilitated by the establishment of steamboats in 1844. Its 2 ports are Posolskaja & Listwinischnaja, the latter an excellent harbor. The surface is frozen from Nov. to April. Its seal & sturgeon fisheries are valuable, & about 100,000 poods of small herrings are taken in it yearly, besides large quantities of the Golomynka (*Callionymus Baicalensis*), which yields a gt. amount of oil.

BAIKUNTAPOOR, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 10 m. S.E. Patna, on the S. bank of the Ganges. It is a famous place of Hindoo worship.

BAILDON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Otley, 7 m. N. Bradford. Pop. 3,008. Fairs 1st Sat. in March & Nov.

BAILEY CREEK, p. o., Tioga co., Pa.

BAILEY'S sta., on Penn. r. r., 128 m. from Phila.

BAILEYSBURGH, p. o., Perry co., Pa.

BAILEYSBURGH, p-v., Surry co., Va., 66 S.E. Richmond, 185 W.

BAILEY'S CREEK, p. o., Osage co., Mo.

BAILEYTOWN, v., Romulus t., Seneca co., N. Y. It is situated on the east side of Seneca Lake, & contains a store, & 15 or 20 dwellings.

BAILEYVILLE, p-t., Washington co., Me., 209 E. Augusta, 795 W. It has the St. Croix r. on its eastern, & the outlet of the Schoodic Lakes on the northern border. It has 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 329; 1850, 431.

BAILEYSVILLE, p-o., centre co., Pa., 98 N.W. Harrisburg, 170 W.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 17 m. S.E. Cavan, on a head of the Blackwater river. Area of pa. 12,416 ac. Pop. of do. 6,984; of t., 1,203. Bailieboro' Castle is on the site of the ancient castle of Tonregie.

BAILLEUL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., near the Belgian frontier, 9 m. E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 5,988. It is well built, & has the general aspect of an old Flemish town. It has manufs. of woollens, cottons, lace, hats, beet-root, sugar, & oil, & the cheese of its environs is held in repute.—II. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 6 m. N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,067.

BAILY'S FOUR CORNERS, p. o., Greene co., N. Y.

BAILY ISLANDS, the most S. isls. of the Bonin group, N. Pacific, in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 142° E.

BAIMOCZ, a town of Hungary, co. & 40 m. N.E. Neutra. Pop. 890. It has well-frequented warm baths, & a castle of the Palffy family.

BAIN, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Rennes. Pop. 1,249.

BAINBRIDGE, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 104 W. by S. Albany, 320 W. Soil fertile, adapted both to grain & grazing. It is drained by the Susquehanna r. & its tributaries. The v. is on the right bank of the Susquehanna r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 5 stores, an axe fac., 2 grist m., 1 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 500 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 12 saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,324; 1850, 3,338.

BAINBRIDGE, p. v., West Donegal t., Lancaster co., Pa., 9 m. from Columbia. It is the *Dekanoagah* of the Indians, & in the neighborhood have been found several remarkable relics of the race. Pop. 503.

BAINBRIDGE, t., Geauga co., O. Drained by Chagrin r. & its branches. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 988; 1850, 1,014.

BAINBRIDGE, p. v., Ross co., O., 60 S. Columbus. Situated on Paint cr., & contains 2 churches, a forge, a printing office, 8 stores, & 626 inhabitants.

BAINBRIDGE, p. t., Berrian co., Mich., 110 S.W. Lansing. Pop. 350.

BAINBRIDGE, t., Dubois co., Indiana. Pop. 1850, 1,491.

BAINBRIDGE, p. v., Christian co., Ill.

BAINBRIDGE, p-v., & capital of Decatur co., Ga., 188 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 845 W. Situated on the E. side of Flint r. It has a court house, jail, & several dwellings.

BAINBRIDGE, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 38 W. Indianapolis, 609 W. Situated a little W. of the Walnut fork of Eel r.

BAINBBIDGE, p-o., Macon co., Ala., 102 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 789 W.

BAINBRIDGE, p-v., Williamson co., Ill., 176 S. by E. Springfield, 827 W. Situated on the S. side of a small branch of Big Muddy r.

BAINBRIDGE, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,159.

BAINBRIDGE, p. o., Robertson co., Ten.

BAINBRIDGE, v., Cape Girardeau co., Mo. Situated on the Mississippi r., E. of Jackson, the co. seat, & opposite Hamburg.

BAINBRIDGE, a township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 1¼ m. S.W. Askrigg. Pop. 814. It has a grammar school; rev. 68*l.* a year. In the neighborhood are two fine waterfalls, lake, & a Roman camp, where a statue of the Emperor Commodus was discovered.

BAINBRIDGE CENTRE, p-o., Bainbridge t., Chenango co., N. Y., 107 W. by S. Albany, 317 W.

BAINCTHUN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne. Pop. 1,687.

BAINDT, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Donau, 5 m. N.N.E. Ravensburg, with a castle of the Pr. of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyk, formerly an imperial abbey of the Cistercians, founded 1238.

BAINS, several vills. of France, frequented for their baths, whence their name.—I. dep. Vosges, 13 m. S.W. Epinal. Pop. 1,505. The waters vary in temp. from 92° to 122° Fahr. There are elegant baths, saloons, & promenades; the season for resorting hither begins 15th May & continues to 15th Sept.—II. dep. E. Pyrénées, 4 m. S.W. Céret. Pop. 1,800.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Redon. Pop. (with comm.) 3,915.—IV. (*de Rennes*) dep. Aude, 10 m. S.E. Limoux.

BAINS-DU-MONT-DORE, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 20 m. W. Issoire. Pop. 1,010. Situated in a picturesque valley surrounded by mntns., abounding with mineral & medicinal plants, & celebrated for mineral waters. In the vicinity are extensive alum works. The baths were erected in 1819 on a vast scale at the public expense, & are built entirely of lava. The season extends from 20th June to 20th Sept.

BAINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Area, 3,280 ac. Pop. 469.—II. co. Northampton. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 202.

BAIRDSTOWN, p. v., Oglethorpe co., Ga.

BAIREUTH, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Upp. Franconia, on the Red-Mayn, 126 m. N. Munich. Lat. of castle, 49° 56′ 42″ N.; lon. 11° 38′ E. Pop. 17,000, mostly Protestants. It is well built, & has public fountains & promenades, a new palace, opera-house, riding-school, theatre, & a Protestant consistory, a college, grammar & diocesan schools, manufs. of cotton & woollen cloths, tobacco & pipes, parchment, leather, & porcelain. Baireuth was formerly the cap. of a margraviate, & the seat of a court. About 2 m. E. ward is the Hermitage, a residence with grounds laid out early in the 17th century, & where the Margravine, sister to Frederick the Great, wrote her Memoirs. In 1842, a monument was erected here to the poet Jean Paul Richter.

BAIRRA DAS SILVEIRAS, t., prov. San Paulo, Brazil. Pop. 2,000.

BAIS, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. & 12 m. E. S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,354.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. S.S.W. Vitré. Pop. 3,728.

BAISE or BAYSE, a riv., S.W. France, rises near Lannemezan, flows N. through the deps. H.-Pyrences, Gers, & H. Garonne, & joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Total course about 145 m. The towns Mirande, Valence, Condom, & Nérac are on its banks, from which last it is navigable to the Garonne, a distance of 15 miles.

BAISIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille, cant. Lannoy. Pop. 1,808.

BAISY-THY, a vill. of Belgium, Brabant, arr. Nivelles. Pop. 1,200. With ruins of a castle in which Godfrey de Bouillon was born.

BAITING HOLLOW, p-v., Riverhead t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 221 S.E. Albany, 301 W. Contains a Methodist church, & about 12 or 15 dwellings.

BAITMAH, a town of India, Indore dom., 54 m. S. S.W. Oojein.

BAITOOL, a fortfd. town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Sangor. S.W. dist., 50 m. N.E. Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 55′ N.; lon. 78° E.

BAIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr., & 7 m. E. Privas, cant. Chomerac. Pop. 1,314.

BAIXAS, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, 6 m. N. Perpignan. Pop. 1,960.

BAJA, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Danube, 90 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 14,567. It has R. Catholic & Greek churches, a synagogue, diocesan school, castle, co. court, & large market for hogs.—II. a town of Moldavia, on the Moldava, 65 m. W.N.W. Jassy.—III. (*B. de Rama*), a town of Wallachia, dist. & 68 m. N. W. Krajova.

BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FÉ, a town of the Plata Confed., cap. dep. Entre Rios, on the E. bank of the Paraná, opp. Santa Fé, now often called Parana. Pop. about 6,000.

BAJOUR, a territ. of N. Afghanistan, lat. 35° N., & betw. lon. 71° & 72° E., separated from the Hindoo Koosh range on the N. by the territs. Kafiristan & Chitral. Estim. area, 370 sq. m. Pop. about 120,000. It is a fertile plain, encld. by mntns. covered with oak & cedar forests, & yielding iron ore of good quality. Its chief has a revenue of about 10,000*l.* a year. Chief towns Bajour, pop. about 5,000—supposed to be the *Bazira* of Alexander's historians—& Nawagye.

BAKABANYA, a royal mining town of Hungary, co. Honth, 10 m. S.W. Schemnitz. The mining operatives are greatly reduced, & the population is now mostly employed in agriculture.

BAKER, county, Ga., is situated in the S.W. part of the state. Organized in 1825. Area, 1,300 sq. m. Drained by Flint r., which passes through it from the N.E. to the S.W. The Itchawaynochaway & its branches, also traverse it from N. to S., & ent. Flint r. near the S. border of the co. Surface level, soil sandy, but fertile. Capital, Newton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $336,160; Ind. corn, 284,595 bushels prod.; sweet potatoes, 80,170; rice, 15,225 lbs.; tobacco, 100 lbs.; cotton, 8,820 bales;—3 grist m., 4 saw m., 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp. in manuf., $30,350; value of manuf. articles, $24,239; 20 churches, 4 acad., 133 pupils, 10 schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,226; pop. 1850, 8,120.

BAKER'S, r., Grafton co., N. H., is formed of a N. & S. branch, the former of which rises near Mooschillock mntn., & pursuing a S.E. & E. course, it falls into Pemigewasset r., just above the vill. of Plymouth.

BAKERS, p-o., Jackson t., Champaign c., O., 11 S. W. Urbanna, 56 W. Columbus, 450 W.

BAKERS, p. o., Washington co., Ky.

BAKER'S CORNERS, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

BAKER'S FALLS, on Hudson r., Sandy Hill town, Washington co., N. Y. The falls, with the connected rapids, descend 70 ft. in 100 rods.

BAKERSFIELD, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 30 N.E. Burlington, 49 N.N.W. Montpelier, 551 W. First settled 1789, chartered 1791. Surface broken, but not mntnous. Soil warm & productive. Drained by small branches of the Missique r. Pop. 1840, 1,258; 1850, 1,523.

BAKER'S GAP, p. o. Johnson co., Tenn.

BAKER'S ISL., Me., lies off Mt. Desert isl., & S. of the entrance to Frenchman's bay. It has a light-house, which shows a fixed light, elev. 105 ft. above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 17 nautical miles.

BAKER'S ISL., Mass., off Salem harbor, on the N. end of which is a light-house. It is not quite half a m. long, & is 5 ms. E.N.E. of Salem. (*See Salem.*)

BAKERS MILL, sta., on Jeffersonville r. r., Ia., 36 m. from Jeffersonville.

BAKERS RUN, p. o., Hardy co., Va.

BAKERSTOWN, p-v., Alleghany co., Pa., 14 Pittsburg, 217 W. Harrisburg, 243 W.

BAKERSVILLE, p. o., Litchfield co., Conn.

BAKERSVILLE, p. v., Somerset co., Md.

BAKERSVILLE, p. v., Colchester co., O.

BAKERSVILLE, p-v., Yancey co., N. C., 247 W. Raleigh, 473 W.

BAKEWELL, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Derby, the town on the Wye, near its confl. with the Derwent, 8 m. N.W. Matlock. Area of pa. 43,020 ac. Pop. 9,897, many of whom are emp. in stone quarries, coal & lead mines, & cotton mills. Its old church contains monuments of the Vernons & Foljambes. It has several small charities, & chalyb. springs, with handsome bath-rooms, & museum. Polling-place for N. div. of co. Mkts. Fri., & alternate Mon. for cattle. Fairs, East. Mon., Whit Mon., Aug. 26, Mon. after Oct. 10, & after Nov. 11. Chatsworth, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in this pa.; & about 2 m. S.ward is Haddon Hall, a mansion of the Duke of Rutland, lord of Bakewell manor.

BAKHMUT, a town of Russia, gov. & 120 m. E. Jekaterinoslav. Pop. 4,000. It has coal mines, & an extensive trade in horses & cattle, & was formerly very important & fortified.

BAKHTEGHAN (LAKE), Persia, prov. Fars, 50 m. E. Shiraz, is 60 m. in length, E. to W., with an average breadth of 8 m. It receives at its W. extremity the Bundemir riv. (*Araxes.*) The lake yields for traffic a large quantity of salt.

BAKIR-KUREH-SI, a small town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, in a dist. formerly containing productive copper mines, near the Black Sea, & 70 m. W.S.W. Sinope, with a handsome mosque. It is supposed to be the *Sandracurgium* of Strabo.

BAKONY-WALD (*Forest of Bakony*), a mountain range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, betw. the Raab riv. & L. Balaton, & separating the great & little Hungarian plains, the former of which is on its S.E., & the latter on its N.W. side. Average elev. 2,000 ft. It is densely wooded, & contains quarries of excellent marble, which is exported by way of the Danube from Komorn, &c.

BAKTCHISSARAI, Russia. [BAGHTSCHE-SERAI.]

BAKU, a fortified seaport town of the Rus. dom. S. of the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, on the S. coast of the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 22′ N., lon. 50° E. Pop. 9,000. It consists of a citadel & a suburb; has stone houses, Armenian & Russian churches, 23 mosques, a palace, & a bazaar. Its harbor is one of the best on the W. of the Caspian. Imports, silk, & cotton, raw & manufactured shawls, & other woollen goods, drugs, indigo, tobacco, fruits, fish, &c., & expts. mostly naphtha, salt, & saffron. The circle of Baku has a pop. of 31,000. The dist. is very unhealthy. [APSHERON.]

BAKU, or BAKOVA, a town of Moldavia, on the Bistritz, 60 m. S.W. Jassy. It was formerly important, but is now nearly in ruins.

BALA, a township & mkt. town of Wales, co. Merioneth, near the N. end of the lake of same name, pa. Llan-y-kil, 17 m. N.E. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,275. It has a town-hall, co. bridewell, grammar school, & manufs. of knitted stockings & gloves. Mkt. Sat.; fairs, Sat. before Shrovetide, May 14, July 10, Sept. 11, & 22, Oct. 24, & Nov. 8. Polling-place for co. Assizes & quarter sessions held here & at Dolgelly alternately.

BALABAC, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, 30 m. S. Palawan. Lat. 7° 50′ N., lon. 117° 3′ E.—The *Balabac passage*, betw. it & Banguey isl., is 35 m. across.

BALA-BAGH, a fortfd. town of Afghanistan, & the most important mart in the valley of Jelalabad, from which town it is 13 m. W. It is famous for its fruits. Near it are numerous topes or mounds, supposed to be of Buddhic origin.

BALABALAGAN. [PATERNOSTERS LITTLE.]

BALACHEF, a town of Russia, gov. & 125 m. W. Saratof, on lt. b. on the Khoper. Pop. 2,000.

BALACHNA, or BALAKHNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. N.W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It has 15 churches, a convent, & a considerable commerce in grain.

BALAGANSK, a town of Siberia, on lt. b. of the Angara, gov. & 110 m. N.W. Irkutsk. Pop. 372.

BALAGHAUT, ceded dists. of Brit. India. [BELLARY.] [CUDDAPAH.]

BALAGUER, a fortfd. town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 4,642.

BALAGUERES, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. St. Girons. Pop. 1,289.

BALAKHNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. N.W. Nijègorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,500.

BALAKLAVA, a seaport town of Russia, on the Black Sea, near the S. extremity of the Crimea, 30 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop. 1,000, mostly Greeks. It has an excellent harb., land-locked, & deep enough to float the largest ships; but no commerce, being only admissible in case of distress. This was formerly one of the most important places of the Crimea, the *Symbolon* of the ancient Greeks.

BALA-LAKE, or PEMBLEMERE, the largest lake in N. Wales, co. Merioneth. Length about 4 m.; breadth 1 m. It belongs to Sir W. W. Wynn, who has a fishing-seat on its banks. The riv. Dee issues from this lake; at the head of which are remains of a Roman station.

BALAMBANGAN, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipela-

go, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 19′ N., lon. 116° 59′ E. A settlement formed here by the E. I. Co. in 1774 was destroyed by the Sooloos, & another planted in 1803 was afterwards abandoned.

BALAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 1¼ m. S.E. Sedan, with cloth manufs., & extensive iron works. Pop. 1,068.

BALARUC-LES-BAINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Hérault, with hot sulphur springs (temp. 126° Fahr.), & baths. Resident pop. 621.

BALASFALVA, a town of Transylvania, at the union of the Great & Little Kukel rivs., 18 m. N.E. Karlsburg. It is the resid. of a Greek bp., & has several Wallachian & one Lutheran church.

BALASORE, a marit. dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, having E. the Bay of Bengal, & landward, the dists. Midnapoor & Cuttack. Area, 1,890 sq. m. Estimated pop. 500,000. Rice & salt are the chief articles of produce. Princip. towns, Balasore, Bustar, Buddruck, & Sorah. This dist. suffered severely from inundations in 1831–2. *Balasore* (*Valeswara*), a large town, cap. above dist., on the Boorabullung, 8 m. from its mouth, & 123 m. S.W. Calcutta. Pop. 11,500. It was formerly of some consequence, & has dry & repairing docks; but is now only frequented by Maldive & coasting vessels.

BALASSA-GYARMATH, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Neograd, near the Eipel, a trib. of the Danube, 40 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,580.

BALATON LAKE (Germ. *Platten See*), the largest lake in Hungary, sit. 55 m. S.W. Pesth. Length, S. W. to N.E., about 48 m.; breadth varies to 10 m. Estim. area, 420 sq. m. Greatest depth 39 ft., but at its. N. & broadest end it is shallow. Its waters are slightly salt. This great lake or submerged marsh, receives upwards of 30 streams, the largest of which is the Szala; & its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio & Sarvitz. It is rich in fish, & its borders are marshy.

BALAZE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, canton Vitré. Pop. 1,230.

BALBIRNIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Markinch, 7¼ m. N. Kirkaldy, on the Leven.

BALBRIGGAN, a marit. town & shplry of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, pa. Balrothery, on the Irish Sea, 18¼ m. N N.E. Dublin. Pop. 2,959. It is a thriving commercial town & a favorite watering place, & has a handsome new church, Rom. Catholic & other chapels, pub. baths, a dispensary, savings' bank, coast-guard station, & 2 cotton m., which last, with calico & stocking-weaving, & embroidering muslins, employ many hands. The small harbor is protected by a quay, on which there is a light-house with fixed light. Lat. 53° 36′ 45″ N., lon. 6° 11′ W. Its salt trade & fishery have declined, but its corn trade remains thriving.

BALBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1½ m. S.W. Doncaster. Pop. 638. Here the first meetings of the Society of Friends took place.

BALCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Cuckfield. Area, 4,786 ac. Pop. 851. The London & Brighton r. r., here passes through a tunnel 1,139¼ yds. in length.

BALCONY FALLS, p-o., Rockbridge co., Va, 147 W. Richmond, 210 W. Sit. on James r., at the passage of the Blue Ridge, at the W. termination of the James r. canal. The riv. is here compressed, & is crossed by a dam, for the purpose of feeding the canal. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque.

BALD CREEK, p-o., Yancey co., N. C., 251 W. Raleigh, 481 W.

BALD EAGLE, riv., Pa., runs N.E. 44 ms., through Centre & Clinton co's., & after a course of 50 ms., falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

BALD EAGLE, mountains, Pa., extends centrally through Centre co., N.E. of Juniata r. Bald Eagle valley lies on the E. side. & is 5 ms. wide, having beneath it a bed of limestone. This valley has a place where caverns in the rocks absorb the principal streams, & they run several miles under ground before they emerge.

BALD EAGLE, t., Clinton co., Pa. Surface mostly mntnous; soil fertile, especially bordering the Bald Eagle cr., which passes through its southern part. It has 2 tanneries, 2 forges, 2 flouring m., 1 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,178; 1850, 683.

BALD EAGLE, p. o., York co., Pa.

BALD EAGLE, p. o., Bath co., Ky.

BALDEGG, a village of Switzerl., on lake of same name, cant., & 9 m. N. Luzern. The lake is 3¼ m. long, 1 m. broad, & 1,529 ft. in elevation.

BALDENBURG, a small town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 33 m. N.W. Konitz. Pop. 1,200.

BALDERAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m S.S.W. Leon. Pop. 4,320. Manufs. leather & hats.

BALDERN, a small town of Würtemburg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Elwangen. Pop. 594.

BALDERNOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 19 m. S.W. Stirling. Pop. 801, emp. in alum & coal works. Here are some cairns, & a curious druidic monument termed the "Auld wife's lift."

BALDERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2 m. S.E. Newark. Area, 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,048.

BALD HEAD, cape, on the S.W. point of Wells Bay, Me.

BALD HEAD, the S.W. end of Smith's isl., & on the E. side of the entrance of Cape Fear riv., N. C. It has a light-house. Lat. 33° 51′ 30″, lon. 77° 59′ 30″ W. It shows a *fixed white* light, elev. 46 ft. above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 15½ m.

BALD HILL, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

BALD HILL, p. o., Muscogee co., Ga.

BALDISSERO, 3 vills. of Piedmont.—I. prov. Ivrea, with anc. castle on a hill. Pop. 600.—II. prov. Torino. Pop. 1,720.—III. prov. Alba. Pop. 2,000. *Baldissero di Roletto* is an anc. bor. on a hill, near Pinerola. Pop. 1,720

BALD MOUNT, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 147 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 251 W.

BALDOCK, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Herts, on the Great N. Road, 34 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 200 ac. Pop. of do. 1,920. The church has 3 chancels, a curious font, & monuments of its founders, the Knights Templars; several charities, good inns, a trade in malt, & manufs. of straw plait. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, March 7, last Thurs. in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, & December 11.

BALDO (MONTE), a mntn. of Lombardy on the E. of Lago di Garda. It is composed chiefly of horizontal strata of marble & calcareous tufa, & contains the green sand called that of Verona, & beautiful petrifactions. Elevation 7,100 ft.

BALDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*B Marsh*), co. & 5½ m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 570. Pop. 351.—II. (*Toot*), adjoining above, 5 m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 2,010. Pop. 290.

BALDONE, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, 25 m. E. Mittau, celeb. & frequented for its hot baths.

BALDRASHANE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Antrim & Londonderry, on the Bann, 7 m. E. Coleraine. Area, 6,361. Pop. 2,658.

BALD SPRING, p. o., Franklin co., Ga.

BALDWIN, co., Ga., in the central part of the state. Area, 216 sq. m. Surface uneven; soil, on the margins of the streams, very fertile. The Oconee river passes through it. Capital, Milledgeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $207,349; Ind. corn, 255,910 bush. prod.; sweet potatoes, 47,127; rice, 100 lbs.; cotton, 4,443 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 1 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 8 persons emp., 5 printing-offices, 3 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications, 4 libraries, 7,500 vols. Cap. emp. in manufac. $92,200; value of manufac. articles, $85,422; 6 churches, 1 college, 56 students, 4 acad., 133 students, 4 schools, 85 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,250; pop. 1850, 8,148.

BALDWIN, co., Ala., in the S. part of the state. Area, 2,000 sq. m. The surface near the Gulf of Mexico is a sandy plain, but gradually rises into pine ridges, in the interior. Soil but moderately fertile, though some good land is found along the streams. Capital, Blakeley. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $152,136; Ind. corn, 74,301 bush. prod.; sweet potatoes, 23,071; rice, 52,075 lbs.; cotton, 628 bales; 2 grist m., 29 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac. $567,236; value of manufac. articles, $177,540; 5 ch., 1 acad., 11 pupils, 5 schools, 88 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,951; pop. 1850, 4,414

BALDWIN, t., Cumberland co., Me., 40 N.W. Portland, 150 N.N.E. Boston, 583 W. It has Sebago pond on the E., & Saco r. on the W. It has 3 stores, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,134; 1850, 1,100.

BALDWIN, p. v., Elmira t., Chemung co., N. Y.

BALDWIN, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1,610.

BALDWIN, p-o., Butler co., Pa., 207 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 259 W.

BALDWINSVILLE, p-v., Templeton t., Worcester

co., Mass., 71 W. by N. Boston, 414 W. On the Vt. & Mass. r. r.

BALDWINSVILLE, p-v., Lysander t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 145 W. by N. Albany, 262 W., on the lt. b. of the Seneca r., & on the Oswego & Syracuse r. r. It has 3 churches, -1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, -an academy, 8 stores, a large woollen fac., 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, a sash fac., & 1,000 inhabitants.

BALDWINSVILLE, p-v., Edgar co., Ill.

BALE, a town of Switzerland. [Basel.]

BALE, or BATHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Holt. Area, 1,041 ac. Pop. 234.

BALEARIC ISLS., a group of 5 isls. in the Mediterranean, betw. lat. 38° 40′ & 40° 5′ N., & lon. 1° & 5° E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, & Cabrera, & forming an adminis. prov. of Spain, cap. Palma. United area, 1,753 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 253,000. Climate temperate & healthy, soil fertile.

BALLENAR, t., Chili, S. A., in the valley of the river Huasco, 45 m. from the sea. Has rich silver mines. Pop. 7,000.

BALERNA, a vill. of Switzerl., Tessin, 5 m. N.W. Como. Pop. 762 (Cath.) It has a palace of the bishops of Como, & celebrated tile works.

BALE'S BRANCH, p-o., Green co., Tenn., 262 Nashville, 424 W.

BALFRON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 16 m. W.S.W. Stirling. Estim. area, 24 sq. miles. Pop. 1,900, mostly hand-loom weavers & spinners in the Ballindalloch cotton mills in this pa.

BALFRUSH, or BALFURUSH (*Barfurush*, "the mart of burdens"), a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Bahbul, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 12 m. from its mouth in the Caspian, & 20 m. W. Sari. Pop. 25,000. It is built in the midst of a forest, is large, straggling, & interspersed with gardens. Streets broad & straight, but unpaved; houses mostly of brick; bazaars & caravanserais numerous, & from 20 to 30 Mohammedan colleges. South of the town are the remains of a palace on an artificial isl., formed by Shah Abbas. Balfrush has a large general trade, & communicates with its port on the Caspian by a good road for wheeled vehicles.

BALGA, a vill. of E. Prussia, reg. & 24 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-haff. Pop. 678.—*Balgach* is a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. E. St. Gall, with sulphur springs & baths.

BALGONIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Markinch, with castle adjoining.

BALGOUNIE (BRIG OF), Scotl., on Don River.

BALI, BALLY, or LITTLE JAVA, an island of the Asiatic archip., immediately E. of Java. Lat. of town, 8° 42′ 5″ N., lon. 116° 33′ E. Island 70 m. long by 35 m. in breadth. Pop. 700,000. Two mountain chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of *Agoeng*, which was in a state of activity in 1843. Estimated height, 11,326 feet. Island abundantly supplied with water from numerous large rivers & lakes. Principal exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible birds-nests, catechu, with cotton cloths & yarn; imports, opium, betel, gold, silver, & ivory. A good deal of coffee is carried to Singapore from the N. coast, most of which, however, is smuggled from the E. of Java. The revenues of the ports are commonly farmed by Chinese settlers. Bali is subdivided among eight petty states; of these, Badong in the S., is the chief. The vill. system prevails here as in Java & India, & Bali is the only island of the archip. where the Hindoo is the predominant religion. Princip. towns, Badong in the S., Bliling in the N., & Karang-Assam on the E. coast. The *Strait of Bali*, between this isl. & Java, is, where narrowest, only 3 m. across. A Dutch settlement was founded at Port Badong in 1845.

BALIGROD, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 18 m. S.S.E. Sanok, in the Carpathians. In its vicinity are numerous salt lakes & iron mines.

BALIKESR, BALU-KISSAR, or BALIK-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., in a fertile plain, 75 m. S.W. Brusa. It is meanly built of unburned bricks, & is said to be peopled by 2,000 Turks, & 200 Armenian families. It is governed by an aga, with authority over 40 Turkish vills.; has trade in silk at a large annual fair, a recently estab. manuf. of felt for military clothing, & the tomb of a celebrated Mohamm. saint.

BALIQUATRO, the N.W. point of the island Samar (Philippines); & a small island in St. Bernardino passage, between that point & the isl. Luzon. Lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 124° 10′ E.

BALISHEAR, one of the Hebrides, co. Inverness. Pop. 156.

BALIZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bazas. Pop. 1,038.

BALIZE, p. v., Plaquemine par., La., 105 m. from New Orleans. Situated on the rt. b. of the *N.E. Pass* of the Mississippi r., where it enters the Gulf of Mexico. It is a pilot station, & contains about 40 dwellings. The lighthouse is on the left bank, on Frank's island, lat. 29° 08′ 30″ N., lon. 89° 01′ 24″ W. from Greenwich, Eng. It was built in 1820, -height of tower, 65 feet. It shows a fixed light, elevated 78 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 12½ nautical miles. (See Mississippi r.)

BALIZE, or BELIZE, a British sett., E. of Yucatan, Cen. America, between lat. 16° & 18° 30′ N., & lon. 88° & 90° W. Eastern coast washed by Bay of Honduras; on N.E., borders on Yucatan; on W. & S., on the republic of Guatemala. Length about 170 miles, breadth 100 m. Shores studded with numerous small islands; along the coast, land swampy, interior wooded, & soil of valleys fertile. Climate moist, but favorable to vegetation, & not unhealthy; watered by Balize riv., Rio Hondo, & Siboon. Country adapted for raising sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo. Mahogany, cedar, sarsaparilla, logwood, fustic, brasileto, & other dye woods are articles of export; wild animals, birds, fish, & turtle abundant. Pop. 1851, 11,066, chiefly composed of negroes. The possession of colony was long disputed by the Spaniards, but finally yielded up to Britain in 1783. Governed by superintendent appointed by the crown, an Executive Council, & a public meeting of 60 members. Salary of superintendent, £1,800.—*Balize*, a seaport town, is the capital of this colony, situated on the bay of Honduras, at the mouth of the river Balize. Pop. 3,000. A range of white houses extends for a mile along the shore, terminated at one end by the government-house, & at the other by the barracks, & intersected by the river Balize; with a fort on a small island, a Gothic church, several chapels, schools, a court-house, & a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper. The town is surrounded by cocoa-nut plantations. The river Balize, which has generally a N.E. course, is said to be navigable for 200 miles inland, & off its mouth is a good anchorage for small vessels. Balize is the depôt of British manufac. goods & foreign merchandize designed for Central America.

BALK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Hindelopen. Pop. 1,227.

BALKAN, *Hæmus*, an important mountain chain of European Turkey, which extends from the plain of Sophia, lon. 23° E., to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea, forming a series of peaks of little elevation, the highest of which are covered with grass & fruit trees. Few of the peaks are distinguished by local names, & these are generally derived from the nearest towns. The name Kodja Balkan is limited to the portion of the anc. Hæmus, W. of the Balkan of Shipka. The W. part of the *Gt. Balkan* runs S.S.E. to N.N.W., & separates Bulgaria from Upp. Mœsia, on the N., whilst on the S. it serves to connect the Hæmus with Mt. Rhodope. The chain in general is 4,900 feet in elevation; N.W. of Kalofer it rises to 5,325 feet. It slopes abruptly S. to the alluvial plain of Tartarbazardjik & Philipopolis, but terminates more gently on the N. by means of the crests of the Balkan of Etropol. Its waters flow chiefly in transverse valleys. Snow lies on the higher summits till the month of June, but entirely disappears in July. The E. part of the Balkan consists of a series of minor chains decreasing in elevation as they approach the plains of the Danube on the N., and the Black Sea on the E. The Emineh Dagh is 2,660 feet in elevation. The Balkan is connected with the mts. of Middle Europe by the ranges of Monte Negro, Herzegovina, & the Dinaric Alps on the W., & the mountains of Greece on the S. The deep & narrow gorges permit of paths difficult for beasts of burden; & the range is traversed by only one great route, that of the gate of Trajan by which the communication is kept up between Vienna & Constantinople.

BALKASH, or TENGIZ, an extensive lake of Cen. Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, and the

Russian gov. Tomsk, between lat. 44° & 47° N., & lon. 77° & 81° E. It is situated near the N. edge of the great central basin of the continental streams, & receives the waters of the Ili, & several smaller streams, but has no outlet. Length N.E. to S.W., 150 miles; greatest breadth, 75 m. At its N. extremity is a wide reedy marsh.

BALKEE, a vill., once a town of importance, India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 22 m. N.W. Beeder.

BALKH, a prov. of Central Asia, the anc. kingdom of Bactria, now subordinate to the Khanat of Bokhara, extending between lat. 35° & 37° N., & lon. 64° & 69° E., having N. the Oxus, E. Budukshun, S. the Hindoo Koosh mountains, & W. the desert. Length about 250 m., breadth 120.—*Balkh*, the cap. city, & the *Zariaska* & *Bactria* of the Greeks, is situated on the right bank of the Adirsiah or Balkh river, 105 m. W. Koondooz. Pop. 2,000 (?). The mod. town, enclosed by a mud wall, & having a citadel, occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city; the remains of which cover a space 20 m. in circumf., & comprise 18 aqueducts, besides buildings of various ages, all in utter ruin. Numerous canals irrigate the vicinity, which is famous for its fruit & corn.

BALKHAN BAY, an inlet of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 39° & 40° N., & lon. 53° & 54° E.

BALL p. o., Knox co., O.

BALL t., Benton co., Ala. Pop. 422.

BALLA, a vill. of Ireld., prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, 8 m. S.E. Castlebar, frequently alluded to by ancient chroniclers, but now having only 600 inhabs., with a round tower & ruins of a church.

BALLAGHADERIN, a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, near the Lung, a tributary of the Shannon, 30 m. E.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 1,342. It has a small infantry barrack.

BALLAGHMORE, a vill. of Ireland, Queen's co., near Roscrea, with ruined abbey of Monaincha.

BALLAHULISH, or BALLACHULISH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness & Argyle, in each of which it has a church, on Lochs Leven & Linnhe, 11½ m. S.S.W. Fort-William. Pop. 1,255 (?). A large slate quarry has been wrought here since 1760. The annual produce, some years since, was from 5 to 7 millions of roofing slates.

BALLAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 4 m. S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,192.

BALLANTRAE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & 28 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Estimated area, 25,000 ac. Pop. 1,801, of whom 256 were in the vill. It communicates with Glasgow by steam thrice a week.

BALLARD, co., Ky., taken from Hickman & McCraken cos. in 1842, situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 380 sq. ms. The Onio r. bounds it on the N. & N.W., & the Mississippi river on the W. Drained by Mayfield's cr. & branches. The bottom lands of the Ohio & Mississippi are extensive, & exceedingly fertile. Capital, Blandville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $112,103; Ind. corn, 272,550 bush. produced; oats, 25,280; tobacco, 152,700 pounds; wool, 3,680 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 3 persons employed; 10 churches; 16 sch., 480 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,496.

BALLARD'S BRIDGE, p-o., Chowan co., N. C., 195 E.N.E. Raleigh, 275 W.

BALLARDSVILLE, p-v., Boone co., Va., 346 Richmond, 383 W.

BALLARDSVILLE, p-v., Oldham co., Ky., 29 N. W. Frankfort, 571 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabs.

BALLARD VALE, p. v., Andover t., Essex co., Mass., on Boston & Maine r. r., 21 from Boston.

BALLATER, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dee, 37 m. S.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 371. Its chalybeate springs are resorted to by numer. visitors.

BALLAUG, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 7 m. S.W. Ramsay. Area, 309 ac. Pop. 1,392.

BALLCAMP, p. o., Knox co., Tenn.

BALLENGER'S, p. o., Tipton co., Ia.

BALLENSTEDT, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 15 m. S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 3,800. It is the residence of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg, & the original seat of the house of Prussia.

BALLENY ISLANDS, a group of 5 small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 44′ S., lon. 163° 11′ E. Discovered 1839.

BALLEROY, a town & comm. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Bayeaux. Pop. 1,267.

BALLEW'S FERRY, p. o., St. Laudry par., La.

BALL GROUND, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

BALLINA (formerly *Belleek*, "the ford of flags"), a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, in which it ranks third for extent, pop. & trade, on the left bank of the Moy, 18 m. N.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 1851, 5,186, exclusive of Ardnaree, which has a population of 1,699. It has several good streets, a parish church, a Roman Catholic church, Baptist & Methodist chapels, a large union workhouse, sessions-house, fever hospital, dispensary, many public schools, barracks, & two bridges across the Moy; with breweries, flour mills, manufs. of snuff & coarse linens, a trade in cured provisions, fish, &c., & several branch banks. Its salmon-fishery ranks next in importance to that of the Bann. General sessions in July; petty sessions on Tues. Market day Monday; fairs, May 12, & August 12.

BALLINABOY, a pa. of Ireld., co. Cork, betw. that city & Kinsale, comprising the vills. Ballinahassig & Ballytrooleen. Area, 7,973 ac. Pop. 2,749.

BALLINACARRIG, a pa. of Ireld., Leinster co., & 1¼ m. S.S.E. Carlow. Area, 2,605 ac. Pop, 692.—II. a hamlet, co. Cork, on the riv., & 8 m. W. Bandon, with ruins of a castle of the 16th cent.

BALLINACOURTY, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, at the head of Galway Bay, several isls. in which it comprises, with a vill., 3¼ m. S. Oranmore. Area, 6,293 ac. Pop. 3,407.—II. Munster, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 10 m. N.E. Dingle. Area, 5,318 ac. Pop. 1,472.

BALLINAHAGLISH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Mayo, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Ballina, on the Moy. Area, 12,659 ac. Pop. 5,397.—II. Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. W. Tralee. Area, 3,006 ac. Pop. 2,147. Comprising the vills. Chapeltown & Kilfinura.

BALLINAHINCH, barony, pa., demesne, lake, riv., seat, & ruined castle of Ireland, prov. Connaught, dist. Connemara. The seat of proprietor of dist. (Martin), is 37 m. W.N.W. Galway. The barony, with an area of 191,433 ac., comprises the mountain group of the "Twelve Pins," & the seaport of Clifden. Pop. 33,465. —II. a small town, Ulster, co. Down, 10 m. E. Dromore. Pop. 911. It comprises most of the chapels & schools of the pa. Magheradroll. In June, 1798, a battle was fought here between the Irish insurgents & royal troops.

BALLINAKILL, a town of Ireld., Leinster, Queen's co., 11 m. S. Maryboro' Pop. 1,540, partly employed in woollen weaving. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, & remains of an old castle.—Also the name of three parishes in Galway, county Connaught, 1 in Sligo co., 1 in King's co. & 1 in county Waterford.

BALLINAMORE, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 13 m. N.E. Carrick. Pop. 946. It has a church, Roman Catholic & Methodist chapels, a session-house & a bridewell.

BALLINAMUCK, a vill., Ireld., Leinster, co. & 11 m. N.N.E. Longford. Here the French troops, under General Humbert, surrendered to the English forces Sept. 8th, 1798.

BALLINASCREEN, a pa., Ireld., co. Londonderry, 8 m. W.S.W. Tobermore. Area, 32,492 ac. Pop. 8,384.

BALLINASKELLIGS (or BALLINSKELLIGS) BAY, Ireland, Munster, county Kerry, entrance between Hog head on E., & Bolus head on W.; breadth, 5 miles.

BALLINASLOE, a town of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Galway & Roscommon, on the Suck, an affluent of the Shannon, 22 m. S. Roscommon. Pop. 4,934. The Suck divides it into two portions, connected, across an island, by a causeway & two bridges. Town neatly built, has a curious church, Roman Catholic & Meth. chapels, several public schools, the district lunatic asylum for the prov., a court-house & bridewell, mkt.-house, union workhouse, & savings' bank; with flour mills, tan-yards, breweries, coach-building & hat manuf. Here the largest fair in Ireland for the sale of cattle & sheep is held, from the 5th to the 9th Oct. annually. About 50,000 to 60,000 cattle, & from 6,000 to 7,000 sheep, are the average numbers sold at each fair. Ballinasloe is the station for the Galway militia staff. Quarter sessions; petty sessions, Wednesday & Saturday; market, Saturday for corn, &c.

BALLINCALLA, or BALLINCHOLA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Galway & Mayo, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballinrobe. Area, 15,195 ac. Pop. 2,165.

BALLINCOLLIG, a town of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on the Lee, 5 m. W. Cork. Pop. 1,287. It has a large artillery barrack, & extensive gunpowder mills, & near it is a dismantled castle built in the reign of Edward III.

BALLINCUSLANE, or BALLYCUSLANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 10 m. N.W. Mill Street. Ac. 39,740, mostly mntnous. Pop. 5,701.

BALLINDERRY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Antrim, 4½ m. N. Moira. Area, 10,891 ac. Pop. 5,679.—II. co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.E. Moneymore. Area, 8,178 ac. Pop. 1,189.—A vill. Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2 m. N.W. Rathdrum.—A hamlet, river, &c., in Ireland, have the same name.

BALLINDOON, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 4½ m. N.W. Galway. Area, 20,033 ac. Pop. 5,615.—*Ballingaddy* is a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 2½ m. E. by S. Kilmallock. Pop. 1,761.

BALLINGARRY, a town & pa. of Ireland, co. & 17 m. S.W. Limerick. Area of pa., 17,737 ac. Pop. of ditto, 8,679; of town, 1,690. Here are ruins of anc. religious houses.—II. a vill. & pa., co. Tipperary, 20 m. N.E. Clonmel. Area of pa. 13,714 ac. Pop. of ditto, 7,062; of town, 643, employed in the Slievedargy coal mines.—Two other pas. of this name are in cos. Limerick & Tippery.

BALLINGDON, or BRUNDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1 mile S.W. Sudbury. Area, 366 ac. Pop. 818.

BALLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6½ m. S.E. Hereford. Area, 901 ac. Pop. 165.

BALLINGRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 15 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 568, employed in coal mines.

BALLINLANDERS & BALLINLOE, two pas. of Irel., Munster.—I. co. Limerick, 10 m. E.S.E. Kilmallock.—II. co. Cork, 5 m. W. by S. Tallow.

BALLINROBE, a town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 3 m. from its entrance into L. Mask, & 16 m. S.S.E. Castlebar. Area of pa., 26,903 ac. Pop. of ditto, 11,150; of town, 2,678. It is well built; has a small pa. church, large Rom. Catholic chapel, Baptist meeting-house, several schools, a union workhouse, & bridewell, formerly a military station. General sessions in June & December; petty sessions & mkt., Mon. Fairs, Whit. Tu. & Dec. 5.

BALLINTEMPLE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Cavan, comprising 10,658 ac., with a part of the vill. Ballinagh, & a pop. of 5,341. Also the name of 5 other parishes.

BALLINTOBBER, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, co. & 12 m. N.W. Roscommon, with the ruins of a fine castle. Area of pa., 6,352 ac. Pop. 2,616. This is also the name of two baronies in the same co., & of a parish in county Mayo.

BALLINTOGHER, a tnshp. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. & 7 m. S.E. Sligo. Pop. 234. It has a church, chapel, & police barrack.

BALLINTOY, a marit. vill. & pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 4 m. N. Ballycastle. Ac. 12,654. P. 4,816.

BALL MOUNTAIN, p. o., Oakland co., Mich.

BALLON D'ALSACE, one of the loftiest mntns. of the Vosges chain in France, at the junction of the deps. H. Saône, Vosges, & H. Rhin, 4,688 ft. in elev.—*Ballon de Guebwiller*, is another mountain of the Vosges chain, dep. H. Rhin, cant. Guebwiller, & 4,300 feet in height.

BALLON, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant. near lt. b. of the Orne, 12 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,184. Manufs. of linens. In anc. times, Ballon was one of the chief fortresses of prov. Maine. It was taken by the English in 1417.

BALLOTS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,895.

BALL PLAY, p. o., Monroe co., Tenn.

BALL POINT, p. o., Dallas co., Mo.

BALL'S POND, p. o., Fairfield co., Conn.

BALLSTON, t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 26 Albany, 395 W. Surface undulating; soil a gravelly loam. On its eastern boundary is Ballston or Long Lake, 4 m. long, & half a mile wide, the outlet of which affords some water power. The Schenectady & Saratoga r. r. passes through the t. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,044; 1850, 2,269.

BALLSTON CENTRE, p-v., Ballston t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 25 Albany, 396 W. It has a Presbyterian church, a store, & 10 or 12 dwellings.

BALSTON SPA, p. v., & capital of Saratoga co., N. Y., is situated in Milton t., 32 Albany, 25 Troy, 399 W. Incorporated 1807. Through the village flows a small branch of the Kayaderosseras creek. It has a brick court house & jail, a county clerk's office, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 20 stores, 2 flouring m., a saw m., an iron foundry, a machine shop, 2 tanneries, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. There are several mineral springs at the place, more celebrated formerly than at present, as they have lost some of their properties, & the *Sans Souci Hotel*, a large building, erected for the accommodation of visitors, which is much frequented in the summer season. It is connected by r. rds. with Troy, Schenectady, & Saratoga.

BALLSTOWN, p. o., Ripley co., Ia.

BALLSVILLE, p-o., Powhatan co., Va., 48 W. Richmond, 151 W.

BALLSVILLE, t., Sandusky co., O. The vill is situated on the left b. of Sandusky r., at the falls, 1½ m. above Fremont, & contains a cotton & woollen fac., 2 flouring m., & about 40 dwellings. Pop. of t. 1,556.

BALLUM, v., Bon Homme t., St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 84.

BALLY, a town Asiatic Arch., on the E. coast of the isl. Lombok, in lat. 8° 40′ S., lon. 116½° E.

BALLYBAY, a town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 8 m. S.S.E. Monoghan, on the road from Dublin. Area of pa., 3,641 ac. Pop. of do. 6,606; of town, 1,768. It is thriving, & has a public library of about 1,000 volumes, an active linen trade, & monthly fairs for live stock.

BALLYBOFEY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, pa. Stranorlar, on the Finn, 14 m. W.S.W. Lifford. Pop. 782. It has a union work-house, & is the principal depot for the retail supply of the neighboring mntn. district.

BALLYBOY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 10 m. N. E. Birr. Area, incldg. part of Lough Barra, 14,274 ac. Pop. 4,753; vill. 348. It has a market on Saturday, & 7 annual fairs.

BALLYBUNNION, a tnshp. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the estuary of the Shannon, 17 m. N. Tralee. Pop. 271. It is resorted to for sea-bathing; & near it are some maritime caves, one with a vault from 70 to 80 feet in height.

BALLYBURLEY, & BALLYCALLEN, two pas. of Ireland; the former, Leinster, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 12 m. E.N.E. Philipstown; the latter, Leinster, co. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Kilkenny.

BALLYCASTLE, a sea-port town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Antrim, at its N. extremity, in a bay opposite Rathlin isl., & 5 m. S.W. Fairhead. Pop. 1,697. It is picturesque, well-built, & has a handsome church, various chapels, a court-house, a union workhouse, fever hospital, & alms-house; but its harbor, after 150,000*l.* have been expended in the erection of a pier, is now filled with sand; its coal mines are unwrought; & its general trade has greatly declined. It has a small linen manuf., a salmon fishery, & some traffic in Rathlin ponies. Manor cour., Monday. Mkt. Tu. Fairs six times annually.—II. a marit. vill. Connaught, co. Mayo, 31 m. N. Castlebar. Pop. 798. It is a coast-guard station, & is resorted to for sea-bathing.—*Ballyclare* is a mkt. town, Ulster, co. Antrim, 11 m. N. Belfast. P. 847. It has linen mkts. monthly, & four annual fairs.

BALLYCONNELL, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 9 m. N.W. Sligo. Pop. 553.—II. a town, Ulster, co. & 13 m. N.W. Cavan. Pop. 387.

BALLYCOTTON, a bay & vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 20 m. S.E. Cork, the bay having Ballycotton isl. off its S. side. Pop. of vill. 449.

BALLYDUFF, p. v., Manvers t., Durham co., Can. W., has a saw m., & 100 inhabs.

BALLYEASTON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, with a vill 1½ m. N. Ballyclare. Area of pa. 13,799 ac. Pop. 265.—*Ballyfin* is a chapelry, & a seat of the Pole family, 4 m. N. Maryborough.

BALLYHAISE, a town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Pop. 704.

BALLYHEIGH, or BALLYHEIGUE, pa. & tnshp. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on Ballyheigh Bay, an

inlet of Tralee Bay, 9 m. N.E. Tralee. Area of pa., 11,261 ac. Pop. 4,795.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. & 11 m. S.E. Cavan. Pop. 1,071.

BALLYKEAN, a pa. of Ireland, King's co., 3¼ m. N.N.W. Portarlington. Ac. 12,201. Pop. 2,445.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. W.S.W. Tarbert, on the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. 1,143. In the vicinity are the ruins of Lislaghtin Abbey.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6 m. E. Athlone. Ac. 13,577. P. 4,793.

BALLYMACELLIGOTT, & BALLYMYAECK, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 5 m. S.S.E. Tralee. Ac. 14,018. Pop. 4,058.—II. co. Tipperary, 4¼ m. E. Nenagh. Ac. 9,713. Pop. 3,178.

BALLYMAHON, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, pa. Shruel, on the Inny, 11 m. S. by E. Longford. Pop. 1,229. It consists mostly of a single street; with a church, large R. Cath. chapel, sessions & mkt. houses, & a handsome bridge of 5 arches. Quarter & petty-sessions, & a weekly mkt. for corn. Large cattle fair. May 11, & other fairs Ash-Wed., Aug. 11, & Nov. 21.

BALLYMASCANLON, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 3 m. N.E. Dundalk. Area, 15,997 ac. Pop. 6,674. Surface agreeably diversified.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Braid, here crossed by a stone bridge, 21 m. N.W. Carrickfergus. Pop., with Harryville, 1851, 6,009. It is well-built, & thriving, & has a good mkt.-ho., pa. church, various chapels, the diocesan-school of Connor, other large public schools, a bridewell, & a union work-ho. It exports linens & potatoes, & has numerous bleaching grounds, a cotton-spinning-mill, a distillery, & several branch banks. Gen. sessions in Jan. & June, alternately with Ballymoney. Petty-sess. on alternate Tuesdays. Mkt. Sat. for linens; & two other mkts. weekly for grain & provisions. Fairs, July 26th, & Oct. 21st.

BALLYMONEY, a town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 17 m. N.W. Ballymena. Area of pa., 22,676 ac.; pop. of do., 11,727; of town, 2,490. It is irregularly built on an eminence, & has a town-hall, various places of worship, & schools, a bridewell, union-work-ho., dispensary, & mendicity society. It has an extensive malting trade, & tallow, & other factories. Mkt. Th. Fairs, May 6. July 10, & Oct. 10.—II. a pa. & tnship., co. & 23 m. S.W. Cork. Pop. of pa., 3,733.

BALLYMORE, several pas. & vills. of Ireland.—I. co. Westmeath, 13½ m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Pop. 3,487.—II. co. & 15 m. N.N.E. Wexford. P. 568.—III. co. & 20 m. S.S.W. Armagh, with mkt.-town. Po. 11,520.—IV. (*Eustace*), co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 2,129; of vill. 936.

BALLYMOTE, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 13 m. S.W. Sligo. Pop. 839. It has a handsome church, large R. Cath. chapel, Method. meeting-ho., session-ho., & the ruins of a large castle built in 1300, & of a Francis. monastery.

BALLYOVEY, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6½ m. N.N.W. Ballinrobe. Ac. 27,622. P. 4,605.

BALLYRAGGET, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, pa. Donaghmore. on the Nore, 10 m. N. N.W. Kilkenny. Pop. 1,577.

BALLYSADARE, a thriving town & pa. of Ireland, co. & 5 m. S.S.W. Sligo, finely situated on the Owenbeg, at its mouth in Ballysadare bay, a branch of Sligo bay. Area of pa., 16,025 ac. Pop. of do., 7,822; of town, 869. The riv. here rolls over shelving rocks, turning several corn mills, & at the foot of its lowest fall is a harbor with safe anchorage. Near the town are the remains of an abbey of the 7th century.

BALLYSAX, & BALLYSCULLION, two pas. of Ireland; the former, Leinster, co. Kildare, 3 m. S.W. Kilcullen Bridge; the latter, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.E. Magherafelt. Ac. 12,750. P. 6,979.

BALLYSHANNON, a sea-port town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, in which it is the principal town, though not the cap., on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon Bay, 25 m. N.W. Enniskillen. Pop. 3,513. It consists of 3 steep & irregular streets on one side of the riv., across which it communicates by a bridge of 14 arches with the wretched suburb of Purt. It has 1 Episcopal church, 2 R. Cath., a Presb., & 2 Methodist chapels, a mkt.-ho., with an assembly room, an artillery barrack, & union work-ho., & ruins of the anc. castle of the Earls of Tyrconnell. The harb. is unfit for any but small vessels; imports, corn, coal, slate, stone, &c. Here is a small salmon fishery. Manor court every 3 weeks; petty session fortnightly. Mkts. Tu. & Sat. Fairs, Sept. 18, April 4, Tu. before June 11, & Tu. after 11. Nov. Ballyshannon is the head-quarters of the co. Militia, & place where the only newsp. of the co. is published.—II. a pa., co. & 6½ m. S.E. Kildare. P, p. 494.

BALLYTORE, a town of Irel., Leinster, co. & 11 m. S.S.E. Kildare. Pop. 441. Here Edmund Burke received the rudiments of his education.

BALLYVOURNEY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, with a vill. 7½ m. W. Macroom. Ac. 26,603. Pop. 4,466.

BALLYWALTER, & BALEYWILLIN, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster,—I. co. Down, with a marit. vill., 7 m. S.E. Donaghadee, & valuable slate quarries.—II. co. Londonderry, 3½ m. N.N.E. Coleraine.

BALMACLELLAN, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkendbright, 2 m. N.E. New Galloway. Pop. 1,145.

BALMAGHIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 10 m. S. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,217.

BALME (COL DE), a peak of the Alps, which forms the limit between Savoy & the Vallais, 7,218 feet above the level of the sea; the pass at the foot of the mntn. is much frequented. The vill. of *Balme* in Piedmont, div. Turin, on lt. b. of the Stura, is 1,620 feet high. Pop. 400.

BALMERINO, a pa. & vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the rt. b. of the Tay, 6 m. N. Cupar. Area estimated at 3,346 ac., of which 2,700 are cultivated. Pop. 945, many employed in weaving.

BALMORAL, a castle of Scotland, on rt. b. of river Dee, Crathy pa., & 44 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Now a royal residence.

BALQUHIDDER, a pa. & vill. of Scotland, co. & 34 m. W. Perth. Pop. 874. The pa. is about 20 m. in length by 10 in breadth; & the famous Rob Roy, who performed many of his exploits within its limits, lies buried in its churchyard.

BALSALL, or TEMPLE-BALSALL a hamlet of England, co. & 9 m. N.N.W. Warwick, pa. Hampton-in-Arden. Pop. 102. Its hospital for maintenance of 30 poor women, has a revenue of about 1,745*l.* per ann. Here are the remains of the chapel of Balsall, built in the 12th century.

BALSHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area, 4,402 ac. Pop. 1,352. The Gogmagog hills are partly in this parish.

BALSTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. N.E. Soleure, in valley of same name, on the Dünnern. Pop. 1,000 (Cath.). Near it is the celebrated defile of *Klus*, with a village of same name, & extensive iron foundries & forges.

BALTA, one of the Shetland isls., in lat. 60° 45′ N., lon. 0° 45′ W., immed. E. of Unst, between which isl. & Balta is a harb. termed Balta Sound.

BALTA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ. on the Kodema, an affluent of the Bug, 132 m. E.S.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 9,440. It is well built, & thriving; contrasted with it is a miserable suburb beyond the river, in the gov. Kherson.—*Baltar* is a large village of Portugal, prov. Minho, 14 m. E.N.E. Oporto.

BALTANAS Y DEHESA DE VALVERDE, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. S.W. Palencia. Pop. 2,350.

BALTEE, or BALTI, Asia. [BULTI.]

BALTIC PROVINCES, is the name applied to the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, & St. Petersburgh, with the principality of Finland, situated on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC, or EAST SEA, *Mare Balticum* (Germ. Ostsee), an extensive Sea of N. Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Mecklenburg, & Denmark, & communicating with the Kattegat & the North Sea by the Sound & the Great & Little Belts. It extends from Swinemünde in the S. to Tornea in the N. about 900 m., & from Carlscrona in the W. to Memel in the E. about 180 m., & its area, including the Gulf of Bothnia, occupies a space of about 125,000 square geographical miles, or little less than the North Sea. Notwithstanding its great extent the Baltic has all the characteristics of an inland sea or great lake. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water, hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is generally called the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland & Riga, on the S.E. the Gulf of Danzig, & on the S.W. the Gulf of Lübeck.

The depth of the Baltic on the W. is not more than 15 fathoms, & in general it is only from 8 to 10 fathoms deep; on the S. it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the N. it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motala-Elv, the lakes of Mælar, Onega, & Ladoga, the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, & the Oder, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand & mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, & closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers, must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands & sandbanks, & the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea, (at the rate of several feet in a century), renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome & dangerous. The chief islands of this sea are those of the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jutland & Sweden; the islands of Rugen, Bornholm, Öland, Gottland, Dago, & Oesel, the group of Aland, & that of Holmon. The Baltic has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable; but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound & the belts. Thus, during a N.E. wind the S.W. portion of the sea is often raised as much as 4 feet above the usual level of the North Sea. This has led to the erroneous opinion that the Baltic is always higher than the German Ocean; on the contrary, after N.W. gales & during spring tides the Atlantic rises, & pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits great havoc among the islands of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean; & it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows into the Kattegat, is in proportion to those in which it follows in an opposite direction, as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; & in severe winters, not only the sound & the belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. In the reign of King Christopher (1324) the Baltic was frozen so hard, that for 6 weeks the people travelled between Denmark & Germany on the ice. The Baltic contains abundance of fish, & a great quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. The most important ports are St. Petersburg, Riga, Königsberg, Danzig, Stralsund, Lübeck. Copenhagen, Carlscrona, Stockholm, & Christiana.

BALTIMORE, city, port of entry, metropolis of the State, & capital of Baltimore co., Md. The third city in extent, population & commerce in the United States; situated on the north side of Patapsco river, 10 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, & 200 m. from the Ocean by ship channel. In 39° 17′ 23″ N. lat. & 76° 37′ 30″ W. lon.

It is by railroad route 38 m. from Washington, 98 from Philadelphia, 186 from New York, 590 from Pittsburg, & 590 N.E. from Charleston. Pop. in 1790, 13,503; 1800, 26,514; 1810, 35,583; 1820, 62,738; 1830, 80,625; 1840, 102,313; 1850, 169,054; 1854, with environs, 200,000. The branch of the Patapsco river, around which the city is built, is about a mile & three quarters long, & varies from one-eighth to three-quarters of a mile in width, having its greatest breadth opposite to the tract called Canton. It affords an easy access to the city, & a capacious, safe & well protected harbor of a depth & extent sufficient to float ships of the largest class, & to afford ample accommodations for at least two thousand vessels. Its harbor consists of an inner basin, at the wharves of which vessels drawing ten or twelve feet of water may lie, & an outer bay lying between Fells Point & Canton on the north & east, & Whetstone Point on the south, with from sixteen to twenty feet of water. Ships of heavy burden do not go up higher than the Point. From the facilities offered by the depth of the water, the Point is also the seat of the principal shipyards from which have been launched some of the finest & fleetest vessels of the American marine, which are especially noted for beauty of proportion & excellence of construction. The name of Baltimore clipper is synonymous all over the world, with all that is beautiful in naval architecture, & perfect in the requisites of a staunch & well-appointed ship.

The city is built principally on the north side of the Patapsco, & extends around its western termination; its location is picturesque, & its appearance, especially from the direction of Fort McHenry, (situated on the point of a peninsula at the mouth of the harbor,) is attractive & imposing. It stands upon uneven ground, the higher points of which afford many beautiful views of the river, the bay, & the adjacent country. The boundaries of the city are extensive, the streets are broad & generally cross each other at right angles, with the exception of those in the vicinity of Jones' Falls, a stream that traverses the city from north to south, dividing it into two portions. Indeed Baltimore may be regarded as made up of three parts originally distinct, but which have gradually spread out so as to meet each other and form a whole, viz.: *Baltimore Town*, which at first occupied a small tract on the west side of Jones' Falls; *Old Town*, which was early & separately settled on the east side of the Falls; & the village of Fell's Point, which grew up to the S.E. of that stream on the outer basin.

The public buildings are the City Hall on Holliday st., a plain edifice three stories high, has a portico & an entablature supported by four massy columns; it is a substantial & convenient building occupied by the City Council & several public offices; the Court House, corner of Washington & Monument sts., a large & commodious building appropriated to the City & County Courts & their connected offices; it is 145 feet long & 65 wide, & two stories high, constructed of brick & marble. The building is elevated several feet above the adjacent streets, & is approached by a flight of steps leading to a platform supporting several Tuscan columns, & the edifice is surmounted by a cupola of imposing appearance. Its interior arrangements are such as to render it one of the finest court houses in the Union. The Exchange, between Water & Gay sts., is a splendid building, 225 ft. long & 141 ft. deep, & three stories high above the basement; the room where the merchants assemble is 53 feet square; the edifice has colonnades of six Ionic columns on the E. & W. fronts, the shafts of which are single blocks of Italian marble, of fine workmanship, & the whole is surmounted by a dome 115 feet above the street. The Custom House is entered from Water st., & has a spacious saloon divided by colonnades into three apartments; the officers' desks are ranged between the columns, & the centre is occupied by persons in prosecution of their business. The State Penitentiary, corner of Forrest & Madison sts., consist of three separate edifices. The centre building is occupied by the keeper's family, officers & guards, the W. wing by the female convicts, & the E. W. has 320 dormitories ranged on both sides of the building for male convicts; there are also ranges of workshops extending 250 feet in length & 25 in width, & some of them two stories high, though mostly but one. The prisoners work together by day & are confined in separate cells at night. The county prison, near the Penitentiary, is a neat building with a semi-octagonal tower at each end; it is two stories high & is surmounted by a neat cupola.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral, corner of Mulberry & Cathedral sts., is built in the form of a cross, 160 feet long, its breadth 77 feet, & its height from the floor to the top of the cross, which surmounts the dome, 127 feet; the building is well lighted from the dome; there is an elliptical arch between each of the supports of the dome, one of which, at the head of the cross, forms the exterior of a lesser dome, above the grand altar. The altar is very imposing, both in its architecture & its decorations. The church has one of the largest organs in the United States, having 6,000 pipes & 36 stops. It contains two fine paintings, the one the descent from the cross, presented by Louis XVI., & the other, St. Louis burying his officers & soldiers slain before Tunis, presented by Charles X. of France. At the W. end rise two tall towers crowned with Saracenic cupolas. The Unitarian church, corner Charles & Franklin sts., is admired for the beauty of its architecture; it is 108 feet long & 78 wide; in front is a colonnade consisting of four Tuscan columns and two pilasters, which form three arcades; from this portico five bronze doors, in imitation of those of the Vatican at Rome, open, three conducting to the body of the building, & two to the galleries. The interior of the church is a square formed by four equal arches of 33 feet span, which support a dome of 55 feet in diameter. The summit of the cupola is 80 feet high, & terminated by a star of light passing through the glass at the top

of the dome, being an imitation of that of the Pantheon at Rome. The organ, in external shape, resembles a lyre, the perpendicular pipes, representing the strings, has 1,400 pipes & 22 stops. The whole interior of the building is finished with neatness & taste. St. Paul's Episcopal church has a lofty tower & steeple, & is an imposing edifice. The first Presbyterian church has 2 towers surmounted by cupolas; and the first Baptist church, with an Ionic portico & circular dome, is a prominent building. The churches belonging to the various denominations are as follows: 4 Baptist, 2 Campbellites or Disciples, 1 Covenanter, 12 Episcopal, 3 Friends, 3 German Reformed, 8 Lutheran, 45 Methodist, 12 Presbyterian, 15 Roman Catholic, 1 Church of God, 3 Jews Synagogues, 1 Unitarian, 1 United Brethren, & 1 Universalist; value of church property $2,420,200.

The Washington Monument, at the intersection of Charles & Monument sts., is the most imposing structure in the city. It is a Doric column rising from a base 50 feet square & 20 feet high. The shaft of the column is 180 feet high & 20 feet in diameter, hollow, with a winding staircase on the inside, by which it is ascended to the top, where is placed a Statue of Washington 13 feet in height. The whole is constructed of white marble. From it may be enjoyed a commanding, picturesque & extensive view of the city & its environs. The Battle Monument, 52 feet in height, at the corner of Calvert & Fayette sts., was erected in 1815, in memory of those who fell defending the city when attacked by the British in 1814. The base is of the Egyptian order, & rises to the height of about 20 feet from the ground, lessening in breadth as it ascends; on each front is a doorway, & the whole is surmounted with a deep overhanging cornice, with the winged globe & other symbols. Above the base the column rises in the form of a Roman fasces, on the bands of which are inscribed in letters of gold, the names of those who fell in the battle which it commemorates. The whole is surmounted by a female figure emblematical of the city. The Monument is constructed of fine white marble. These, with other works of art have caused Baltimore to be denominated the "*Monumental City.*" There are six markets in the city. The public springs or fountains enclosed by circular railings & covered by small neat open temples consisting of columns supporting a dome. There are several, & are denominated the city springs. Water is brought from an elevated part of Jones' Falls in an aqueduct half a mile long into a reservoir in Calvert sts., & thence distributed in pipes over the city.

The literary & scientific institutions of Baltimore are various & highly respectable. The Maryland Institute was established for the promotion of the mechanic arts, & the diffusion of scientific knowledge by means of lectures, &c., & has a fine chemical laboratory, & a very complete philosophical apparatus. The University of Maryland was incorporated in 1812. It has a faculty of Arts & Science of Physic, of Theology & of Law. The first has 7 professors, that of Physic 7, of Theology 3, & that of Law 4. It is well supplied with materials for anatomical studies, & has a good chemical laboratory. Lectures commence on the last Monday in October. Washington Medical University, which has 7 professors, has an annual session of four months, beginning on the last Monday in October. Baltimore College, which constitutes the collegiate department of the University of Maryland, is under the general supervision of the regents of the University, & the particular direction & management of a president, assisted by different professors & teachers. Loyola College & seminary has 20 professors or other instructors, 122 students, & 19,600 vols. in its libraries; commencement the third Tuesday in July. The Maryland college of Pharmacy, incorporated January, 1841, has a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, & a board of three examiners. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery has a president & 5 professors. The Mercantile Library Association, founded in 1839, has a library of 5,000 vols. The Maryland Historical Society is located in Baltimore. Maryland Hospital on Hampstead Hill, in the eastern extremity of the city, is under the management of a board of visiters appointed by the State. Mount Hope Hospital, in the northern part of the city, is under the management of the Sisters of Charity; it will contain 100 patients. The Baltimore Infirmary, connected with the medical department of the University of Maryland, is under the direction of the faculty of physic. A number of the public schools have handsome & convenient edifices. The charitable & benevolent institutions are numerous. Among these the hospital in the northeastern suburbs has a commodious building commanding a fine view of the city & surrounding country, which cost $150,000. The Almshouse, the City Dispensary, several orphan asylums, & various other societies for the relief of human sufferings, are conspicuous. Of places of amusement, there are two theatres, a circus, a museum, two assembly rooms, & a concert hall for musical entertainments. The commerce of Baltimore is extensive & rapidly increasing. The receipts for the year ending 1853, were 406,000 tons of Cumberland, & 183,000 tons of Anthracite coal, 35,003 bales of cotton, 3,411,965 bushels of wheat, 3,906,494 bushels of corn, 780,000 bush. of oats, 160,000 bush. of rye, 13,000 bush. of peas, 4,000 bush. of beans & 83,000,000 ft. of lumber. There were 1,181,603 barrels of wheat flour inspected, 5,394 of rye flour, & 38,478 of corn meal. Imports, of coffee, 208,702 bags; molasses 3,820 hhds., 632 tierces & 72 barrels from the West Indies, & 192 hhds., 115 tierces & 13,187 barrels coastwise; of sugar, New Orleans & West Indies, 12,582 hhds., & 14,350 barrels; tobacco inspected, 40,667 hhds.; wool, foreign & domestic, 900,000 pounds; mackerel inspected, 12,597 barrels; herrings, 29,000 barrels; shad, 6,671 barrels. Value of hides imported, $137,690. There were 356 (tonnage 88,798) American vessels cleared from this port, & 227 (tonnage 55,772) foreign. Tonnage registered, 92,772,46; enrolled & licensed, 65,706,14; total, 158,478,60. The number of vessels built was 71 & their aggregate tonnage 18,391,62. There were in 1853 12 banks with an aggregate capital of $7,292,315, a savings bank, & 8 insurance offices; there were 20 printing offices issuing 5 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 8 weekly newspapers, 1 semi-monthly & 3 monthly publications.

Manufactures:—A great amount of water power is concentrated in the vicinity, which has been extensively improved for manufacturing purposes. Jones' Falls, a small stream which passes through the city, has a succession of falls which afford considerable water power. The Patapsco, though not a large river, has a fall of about 800 feet in the course of 30 miles, affording many valuable mill sites. There are within 20 m. of the city sixty flouring mills, besides numerous cotton manufactories & other mannfactories of cloth, powder, paper, iron, copper, glass, steam engines, chemicals, tobacco, &c.

The whole number of industrial establishments in 1850, was 2,243, in which was invested a capital of $6,541,922, employing 15,442 male & 5,044 female artisans. The aggregate value of raw material consumed in 1849–'50 amounted to $9,444,244; the sums paid out for wages monthly, $459,441; & the annual value of manufactured products was $20,416,511.

The communication of Baltimore with the surrounding country is greatly facilitated by several important railroads. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore r. r. connects with Philadelphia, a distance of 98 miles. The Baltimore & Ohio r. r. extends to Wheeling, on the Ohio r., 380 m. It constitutes the most direct communication between the Atlantic coast & the valley of the Mississippi. The Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., extends to Washington, 38 m., & the Annapolis & Elkridge, branches off near the latter place, & extends to Annapolis, a distance of 41 miles from Baltimore. The Baltimore & Susquehanna r. r. extends to Harrisburg, & connects with a chain of railroads to Philadelphia. Baltimore has lines of steam packets to New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, & other packet lines to New York & to various places on the Atlantic coast.

The municipal government in Baltimore is vested in a mayor & city council. The city council consists of two branches, one consists of two members from each of the twenty wards into which the city is divided, & are elected annually by the people. The other consists of one member from each ward, & are elected every two years by the people. The mayor is elected for two years by twenty electors, one from each ward, chosen by the people. The two branches of the common council sit in separate chambers, & have a negative upon each other, & the Mayor has a veto upon both unless overruled by a vote of three-fourths of both houses.

Baltimore was first laid out as a town in 1729. In 1765 it contained only fifty houses. It was chartered as a city in 1797. Few towns in the United States have risen more rapidly, a proof of its natural advantages. Its growth has been healthy & it is destined to future & great advancement. Baltimore during the last war sustained a combined attack by a British force of about 12,000 troops & forty or fifty vessels. Sixteen ships of the British squadron on the 13th September, 1814, bombarded Fort McHenry for twenty-four hours, but were repulsed. The troops landed at North Point on the 12th, to the amount of 9,000 men, & proceeded to within six miles of the city, where they were met & opposed by the Baltimore brigade under Gen. Stryker, consisting of 3,200 men; a severe battle ensued, & the British commander, General Ross, fell early in the engagement, which was continued by the second in command. The Americans retreated towards the city, & were slowly followed by the enemy on the 13th. But fearful least their retreat should be intercepted, they precipitately retired on board the fleet & left the Chesapeake. It was to commemorate this heroic defence of the city that the Battle Monument was erected.

BALTIMORE, county, Md., situated in the N. part of the state, contains 900 sq. m. The surface is hilly, but not mntnous.; soil fertile. It is drained by Gunpowder & Patapsco rivers. Capital, Baltimore. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $655,743; wheat, 234,187 bush. produced; rye, 15,236; Ind. corn, 755,-224; oats, 280,288; potatoes, 141,119; wool, 19,745 lbs.; —2 glue fac., 1 nail fac., 2 powder fac., 13 paper fac., 24 flouring m., 22 grist m., 5 saw m., 5 furnaces, 4 woollen fac., 8 edge tool fac., 22 cotton fac., 7 rope fac., 14 tanneries, 5 distilleries, 20 printing offices, 5 daily, 4 triweekly, 9 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly, & 3 monthly publications; cap. emp'd in manufac. $9,929,-332; value of manufactured articles, $24,540,014; 162 churches; 3 colleges, 417 students; 114 acad., 7,244 pupils; 103 sch., 9,096 scholars; 38 libraries, 73,879 vols. Pop. 1840, 134,379; 1850, 210,646.

BALTIMORE, t., Windsor co., Vt., 65 S. Montpelier. Organized in 1794. Surface stony, & the soil warm. Hawk mountain divides it from Cavendish, to which it originally belonged. It has two starch fac., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 155; 1850, 124.

BALTIMORE, Hund., Sussex co., Del. It has the Atlantic Ocean on the E., the Indian riv. on the N., & Vines cr. on the W. Drained by White & Blackwater creeks. Surface level; soil light & productive. It has 2 grist, 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,241; 1850, 2,910.

BALTIMORE, p-v., Liberty t., Fairfield co., O., 32 S.W. Columbus, 378 W. It is on high ground, on both sides of the Ohio canal. It has 3 stores & 2 warehouses, a large flouring m., 2 tanneries, a woollen factory, over 100 dwellings, & 492 inhabitants. It has a printing office, at which a weekly paper is issued.

BALTIMORE, p. t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 90.

BALTIMORE, p-v., Warren co., Ia., 77 N.W. Indianapolis, 648 W. Situated on the W. side of the Wabash river.

BALTIMORE, p. o., Jo. Daviess co., Ill.

BALTIMORE, t., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 553.

BALTIMORE, a seaport town of Ireland, at its S. extremity, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on a small bay of the Atlantic, 47 m. S.W. Cork. Lat. 51° 29′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ W. Pop. 168. It has a considerable coast trade.

BALTINGLASS, a town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Wicklow & Carlow, on the Slaney, 12 m. N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 5,273 ac. Pop. of ditto, 4,436; of town, 1,928. Town mean, has a bridewell & infirmary, with some bleach-fields, remains of an abbey of 12th century, & a castle of the Earl of Aldborough, chief proprietor.

BALTONSBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E. Glastonbury. Area, 2,742 ac. Pop. 760.

BALTRUM, a small low island of Hanover, E. Friesland, in the German Ocean, 3¼ m. from the coast, 3 m. long, & ¾ m. broad. Pop. 103, fishermen.

BALTSCHIK, or BALDJIK, a town of European Turkey, 18 m. N.E. Varna, on Black Sea, near ruins of *Tomi*, the place to which Ovid was exiled.

BALSTO, p. o., Burlington co., N. J.

BALVANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 15 m. W. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

BALWIERZISKI, a town of Poland, Augustow, 23 m. E. Maryampol, on the Niemen. Pop. 1,300.

BALZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente, 3 m. N. Angouleme. Pop. 1,000.

BALZOLA, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 5 m. N.N. W. Casale, with a hospital. Pop. 2,440.

BAMBA, a considerable town of S.W. Africa, Congo, cap. prov., about 100 m. N.N.E. Ambriz.

BAMBARRA, an independent state of W. Africa, Soudan, mostly between lat. 12° & 14° N., & lon. 5° & 9° W., having S. the Mandingo country, & elsewhere Kaarta, Beroo, & other barbarous states. Surface mostly a level table-land, traversed in its centre S.W. to N.E. by the Niger, (Joliba,) on which are all its principal towns, Sego, Sansanding, Yamina, & Bammakoo. The heat of the climate is intense, but more supportable than in surrounding countries; rainy season from June to November. The shea or butter tree, bombax or cotton tree, baoba, oil palm, date, tamarind, &c., are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, & cassava, yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race, & tolerably advanced in agriculture: they spin & dye various fabrics, work in iron & gold, manuf. leather, & carry on a pretty extensive trade with most of the countries from Timbuctoo to Guinea, exporting iron, cloth, ivory, slaves, & grain; & importing salt, hardwares, arms, & Manchester goods. Gov. oligarchical, & three-fourths of the pop. are slaves. The greater number are pagans; but the upper classes profess Mohammedanism, & the barbarities which are enacted in Ashantee, do not prevail in this part of Africa.

BAMBECQUE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,139.

BAMBERG, a city of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, & on the Royal Bavarian r. r., 158 m. from Munich. Pop. 21,000. It has several handsome squares, a palace formerly the residence of its prince-bishops, a gymnasium, medical & other schools, a public library, & numerous collections in the fine arts. Its cathedral, in the Byzantine style, was founded in 1004, & contains the tombs of the Emperor Henry II. & his Empress. Bamberg is an archbishop's see, & the seat of a general vicariate, & of the court of appeal for the circle. Manufactures include woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, sealing-wax, starch, gunpowder, musical instruments, & especially beer of high repute, in which, & in garden seeds, its inhabitants enjoy a large trade.—*New Bamberg*, is a vill. of H. Darmstadt, with abandoned quicksilver mines.

BAMBOORA, a ruined city of Scinde, W. of Tattah, lat. 24° 40′ N., lon. 67° 41′ E., bearing traces of former importance, & supposed to have been identical with Brahminabad, the cap. of a flourishing Hindoo kingdom in the 10th century.

BAMBOROUGH, or BAMBROUGH, a ward & pa. of England, co. Northumberland; the pa. on the coast, 16 m. S.E. Berwick, with an area of 26,234 ac. Pop. 4,545. Bamboro' castle, founded about A.D. 554, stands on a high rock, projecting into the North Sea, & contains a granary for supplying corn to the poor at a cheap rate, apartments for shipwrecked seamen, schools, a public library, dispensary, infirmary, supported out of estates bequeated for charitable purposes by Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, in 1715.

BAMBOUK, a country of W. Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 12° 30′ & 14° N., & lon. 10° & 12° 30′ W., enclosed by the upper courses of the Senegal & Faléme rivs. Pop. & extent unknown. Climate excessive, hot & unhealthy, especially in the rainy season, which lasts from July to November. Surface elevated & mntnous., but well watered & productive. Maize, millet, manioc, rice, & melons are abundant, & the vine flourishes wild. Forests extensive, & the pasturages, of Guinea grass feed vast herds of cattle. Gold-washings are numerous, & veins of iron are worked. The inhabitants of the Mandingo race have few arts or manufs.; they import cotton cloths, ornaments, other manuf. goods, & salt, mostly in exchange for gold dust. Gov. oligarchical. Principal towns, Bambouk, Salaba, & Konkuda. The Portuguese were masters of this country in the 15th century, & many of their ruined forts are scattered over its territory.

BAMBUCH, (properly *Manbej*,) a ruined town of Syria, pash. & 45 m. N.E. Aleppo, with extensive remains, not identified with any ancient city.

BAMBUHI, r., prov. Minas Geraes, Brazil, rises in the Sierra Allegre, & after a course of 80 m., enters the San Francisco.

BAMBUHI, t., Minas Geræs, Brazil, on the above r., 80 m. from Pitawgui.

BAMIAN, or BAUMEEAN, a famous valley & pass of Afghanistan, leading into Independent Turkestan, (Koondooz,) between the Hindoo Koosh range & Paropamisan mntns., & important as the only known pass across the Himalaya range practicable for artillery. Lat. 34° 50′ N., lon. 67° 48′ E. Greatest elev. of pass, 8,496 ft. Here are numerous caves & some remarkable gigantic statues cut in the rock. The whole valley is strewed with the ruins of the city Ghulghuleh, destroyed by the Mongols under Zinghis Khan about the year 1221.

BAMMAKOO, a town of W. Africa, state Bambarra, on the Niger, (Joliba,) 145 m. W.S.W. Sego.

BAMPOORA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. & 47 m. S.W. Kotah. In 1820 it had 4,000 houses, & a statue of Jeswunt Row Holkar.

BAMPTON, or BATHAMPTON, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N. Tiverton. Area of pa. 7,785 ac. Pop. 2,102. Mkt. Sat.; fairs (especially for sheep), Whit. Tuesday, last Thursday in October, & last Wednesday in November.

BAMPTON, several parishes of England.—I. co. Westmoreland, West-ward, on the Lowther, 3¼ m. N. W. Shap. Area, 10,390 ac. Pop. 533. It has two pa. libraries, & two endowed schools, & a grammar school. —II. (*Kirk*), co. Cumberland, 6¼ m. W. Carlisle. Area, 3,502 ac. Pop. 546. Little Bampton is a tnshp. in this pa.—III. (*with Weald*), co. Oxford, with a mkt. town, 4¼ m. S. Whitney. Area of pa. 8,750 ac. Pop. 2,780. It has a fine old church, a grammar school, an endowed school, & various charities. Mkt. Wed., once one of the largest in England, for gloves, breeches & hosiery, has now almost fallen into disuse. Fairs, 26th May & 26th August.

BAN, or BANOVITZ, a town of N. Hungary, co. & 16 m. S.E. Trentschin. Pop. 2,300 Slowaks & 360 Jews. Chf. trade in cattle, wood & iron.

BANAGANPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 70 m. N.N.W. Cuddapah. In a low range of hills near it diamonds are found.

BANAGHER, a town of Ireland, near its centre, Leinster, King's co., pa. Reynagh, on the Shannon, here crossed by an old bridge 400 ft. in length, & guarded by batteries: 21 m. W.S.W. Tullamore. Pop. 2,827. It consists mostly of one long street, with a modern church, Roman Catholic chapel, a royal endowed school, national school, & infantry barracks. Mkt. Friday for corn. Fairs, Sept. 15 & three successive days, Oct. 28, & Nov. 8.—II. a pa. of Ulster, co. & 16 m. S.E. Londonderry. Area, 32,475 ac. Pop. 5,810.

BAÑALBUFAR, a town of the isl. Majorca, 14 m. N.W. Palmas, with marble quarries. Pop. 5,000.

BANAM, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 26 m. S.E. Angora, between mnts. Elma & Ura Tagh.

BANARA, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, 48 m. N.N.W. Lar.

BANAS-CHAI, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, flows S.W. to the Mendere (*Mœander*), which it joins 45 m. E.S.E. Allah-Shehr. Length 70 m.

BANASSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Lozere, arr. Marvejols. Pop. 1,818.

BANAT, (Germ. *Banater Grenze*,) that portion of S. Hungary, between the Maros & the Danube, having W. the Theiss, & E. Transylvania & Wallachia. Surface mntnous. in the E. & marshy in the W., traversed by the Temes, Alt-Bega, & Karasch rivs., & highly productive of wheat, spelt, & other grains. The mntns. yield iron & copper, & gold has lately been discovered. Chief town, Temesvar.

BANAUL, a vill. Cashmere, 40 m. S.E. Serinagur.

BANAWARAM, a town of S. India, Mysore dominion, 77 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam.

BANBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, pa. Seapatrick, on the Upp. Bann, 7 m. S.W. Dromore. Pop. 3,324. Town neat & thriving, has a handsome new church, several dissenting chapels, two market houses, & a brown linen hall. It is a principal seat of the linen trade of the county, & has extensive cloth & thread factories, bleaching grounds, & chemical works. Market Monday. Fairs 17 times ann., that on Nov. 16th being a large horse fair.

BANBURY, a parl. & munic. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Cherwell, 12 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton, 17 m. W. the Wolverton station of the N.W. r. r. Area of pa. 3,150 ac. Pop. of pa. 1851, 8,206; of the bor. 8,715. It is remarkably neat & clean; has a large church, built in imitation of St. Paul's cathedral, a blue coat school; a brisk carrying trade by the Oxford & Birmingham canal, & busy markets for agricultural produce. Banbury has long been noted for cheese of superior quality, & for cakes which bear its name. It sends 1 member to the H. of C. Market, Thursday; fairs almost monthly.

BANCA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. Coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20′ S., & lon. 106° E. Estimated area 3,200 sq. ms., & pop. 1849, 43,000. It is remarkable for its abundant produce of tin from an alluvial soil over a granite formation, & of which 3,500 tons, obtained entirely by "stream works," are annually exported, mostly to China & Java.—In 1813 ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Palemburg; in 1817 it was transferred to the Dutch. The *Strait of Banca*, between it & Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 m. in breadth.—Banca is also the name of a small island 12 m. N.E. Celebes.

BANCALLAN, a large & populous seaport town of the island Madura, Malay Archipelago, at its W. end, 20 m. N. Surabaya.

BANCAPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 38 m. S.E. Dharwar, & formerly an important fortress.

BANCE ISLAND, a small fortified island in the estuary of the Sierra Leone river (W. Africa).

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen & Kincardine, intersected by the Dee, 5 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 3,078. In this pa. are 3 fishing harbors, some large cairns, the remains of a Druidic temple, & a foot suspension bridge, 305 feet in length, across the Dee.

BANNCHORY-TERNAN, a parish of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Dee, 17 m. W.S.W Aberdeen. Estimated area 15,040 Scotch acres. Pop. 2,462.

BANCOORAH, or WEST BURDWAN, a district of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, formerly named the Jungle Mehals. Area, 3,000 sq. ms. Pop. 500,000. (?) Surface undulating; the valleys cultivated; the hills covered with forests & jungles. Bancoorah, its principal town, is 55 m. W. Burdwan.

BANCOOT, or FORT VICTORIA, a town & fort of British India, presid. & 70 m. S.S.E. Bombay, at the mouth of Bancoot river. It has a small harbor, & some trade in salt.

BANCROFT, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 1850, 157.

BANCROFT, p. v., Hampshire co., Mass.

BANCROFT, co., Iowa, on the N. border of the state. Area, 430 sq. ms. Drained by the head sources of Blue Earth r., & by Des Moines r. (*Unorganized*).

BANDA, or BANDAH, a flourishing town of Hindoostan, Bundelcund, cap., a rajahship tributary to the British, 95 m. W. Allahabad.—II. a small town, presid. Bombay, dist. Surat.

BANDA ISLES, a group of 12 small, but important isls., Molucca Archip., belonging to the Dutch, lat. 4° 30′ S., lon. 129° 50′ E., 50 m. S. Ceram. Pop. 1849, 155,765. They are all lofty & volcanic, & the four larger are exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, from 90,000 to 100,000 lbs. of which, & 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. mace, are produced here annually, & form the chief exports. Imports consist of provisions, piece-goods, cutlery, & iron, from Batavia; pearls, birds' nests, sago, tortoise-shell, from Ceram & the Arru isls. Six of the isls., *Great Banda*, *Banda Neira*, *Ay*, *Gunong-Api*, *Rhun*, & *Rosingyn*, are inhabited. Gt. Banda is the largest; Gunong-Api is the highest, & has an active volcano of same name; Banda Neira is the most important island in the group, & is the residence of the governor.

BANDA ORIENTAL, S. America. [URUGUAY.]

BANDER (SHEIKH), a small port of S. Arabia, Akrabi territ., about 12 m. W. Aden.—II. (*Vikhar*), a seaport & vill. of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 55 m. S.E. Kurachee. Pop. about 1,200. Although a mere collection of huts, it has a brisk trade in rice, ghee, provisions, &c., its exports amounting annually to from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*—*Bander* (meaning a port or anchorage) is the name of many small bays on the coast of Arabia, & elsewhere in S.W. Asia.

BANDITTI ISLE, Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Lombok, between Lombok & Bali, 20 m. in circumf. Lat. 8° 46′ N., lon. 115° 15′ E.

BANDOL, a vill. of France, dep. Var, in the island

Pomègue, on the Mediterranean, arrond. & 9 m. W.N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1,814. It exports wines, & has 60 fishing boats belonging to its port.

BANDON, a riv. in the S. of Ireland, co. Cork, rises in the Carberry mntns., near Dunmanway, flows generally E. to Innishannon, & thence S.E. to the Atlantic, forming the harbor of Kinsale. Length 40 m., for 15 of which it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

BANDON, or BANDONBRIDGE, a town & parl. bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Cork, on the Bandon riv., 15 m. S.W. Cork. Pop. 1851, 6,927. It occupies declivities on both sides of the river; has 2 pa. churches, a Scots church, a convent, 2 endowed schools, public libraries & reading-rooms, an infirmary, a hospital, court-house, barracks, bridewell, & union workhouse. Its manufs. of woollen & cotton goods have declined, but a manuf. of fine stuffs has grown up. Bandon returns 1 member to H. of C. Market, Saturday; fairs 15 times ann., & both markets & fairs are toll free.

BANDONG, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, on the W. coast of Java. Near it is the volcano of Gunong Guntour, by an eruption of which, in 1822, 80 villages were destroyed.

BANDOOGUR, & BANDORA, two towns of India; the former, Bundelcund, 58 m. S.W. Rewah; the latter on Salsette island, 6 m. N. Bombay.

BAÑERAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.W. Alicante, with anc. castle. Pop. 2,300.

BAÑEZA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S. W. Leon. Pop. 2,270. Celeb. weekly fairs.

BANFF, or BAMFF, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Doveron, at its mouth in Moray Firth, 38 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. Lat. of pier 57° 40′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 31′ 5″ W. Pop. of the par. 1851, 4,426; of the t., 6,000. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt height on the coast, the "inland town" on the river, & the "castle" between the two. Banff is well built, & has a town-house, with a high spire, jail, market-house, grammar school, several other public schools, & public baths. A bridge over the Doveron unites the town with Macduff, & its harb. has a low water pier. Herrings, salmon, cattle, & grain, are shipped hence to London. The port includes the creeks of Fraserburg, Gardenstown, Macduff, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, & Garmouth. Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, & Peterhead, to send 1 member to H. of C. Mkt. Friday; fairs 4 times a-year. Archbp. Sharpe was a native of Banff.

BANFFSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. Moray Firth, E. & S. the co. Aberdeen, & W. the cos. Inverness & Moray. Area, 686 sq. ms., or 439,219 ac; about 120,000 are cultivated, 130,000 uncultivated, & 70,000 unprofitable. Inhab. houses in 1851, 10,662; pop. in do., 54,171. Surface mntnous. or hilly, except on the coast, where it is level & pretty fertile. Cairngorm mntn., 4,095 feet in height, is mostly in this co. Chf. rivers the Spey, Avon, & Doveron. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry; tillage farms are small, though property is in few hands. The herring & salmon fisheries are important. Manufs. of linen cloths & yarn have declined. Chf. towns, Banff, Cullen, & Portsoy. This co. returns 1 member to H. of C. Gordon Castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Richmond, is in this co.

BANGALL, p. v., Stanford t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Situated on Wappinger's cr., & has 1 Baptist church, 3 stores, 2 mills, & from 15 to 20 dwellings.

BANGALORE, a large & strongly-fortified town, S. India, Mysore dom., on a table land nearly 8,000 feet in elevation, 70 m. N.E. Seringapatam. It is enclosed by double walls, & has a citadel, containing the palace of Tippoo Saib. Being the headquarters of the British resident & Madras officers in Mysore, & a good deal frequented by Europeans, owing to its salubrity, it is furnished with many European shops, assembly & reading rooms, & good barracks. Temperature rarely exceeds 82°, or sinks below 56° Fahr. Air refreshed by genial showers. Principal manufs. are of silk & cotton fabrics. It was taken by the British, under Ld. Cornwallis, in 1791.

BANGANAPILLY, a small town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Bellary, 69 m. S.S.E. Adoni, on the Sourou. In its environs diamonds & precious stones are found.

BANGASSI, a large fortified t. of W. Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, on the riv. Voulima.

BANG-KOK, or BANKOK, the cap. city of Siam, & one of the most commercial cities in Asia, on the Menam, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 13° 38′ N., lon. 100° 34′ E. Pop. from 50,000 to 60,000, ½ half of whom are Chinese. It stretches along both banks of the riv., & consists of three portions,—viz., the palace or citadel, on an isl. enclosed by walls, & comprising the residences of the sovereign & court, with many temples & gardens; the city proper; & the floating town, composed of movable bamboo rafts, each bearing rows of 8 or 10 houses. It has numerous Buddhic temples; & in the palace is a spacious audience-hall. The more solid buildings are of brick; but the majority of the dwellings are of wood, mounted on posts. Most of the intercourse is carried on by water, & the Menam is navigable to the city for vessels of 250 tons. Bangkok has manufs. of tin & iron wares, & leather. Exports comprise sugar, (from 10,000 to 12,000 tons yearly,) black pepper, (4,000 to 5,000 tons,) tin, cardamoms, fine woods, ivory, cotton, rice, hides, horns, skins, & feathers. Imports, tea, quicksilver, raw & manufact. silks, porcelain, & numerous manufactured articles from China; camphor, & edible birds' nests, from the Asiatic archip.; & European & Indian piece goods, opium, & glass wares, from the British & Dutch settlements in the East. The country around is flat, but contains rich mines of iron, & extensive forests of teak.

BANGOR, city, port of entry & capital of Penobscot co., Me. Situated on the rt. b., & at the head of navigation on Penobscot r., in 44° 47′ 50″ N. lat., & 68° 47′ W. lon., 68 E.N.E. Augusta, 120 m. N.E. by E. Portland, 230 m. N.E. Boston, 663 W. The pop. in 1790 was 169; in 1800, 277; in 1810, 850; in 1820, 1,221; in 1830, 2,668; in 1840, 8,627; 1850, 14,432; 1854, 20,000. Kanduskeag stream, 190 yards wide at its mouth, divides the city into two parts, connected by three bridges. One mile from its entrance into the Kennebec, this stream has falls, affording extensive water power. Immediately above the city, a bridge 1,320 ft. long crosses the Penobscot r. & connects it with Orrington. The harbor directly below the mouth of the Kanduskeag is spacious, having a breadth of 90 rods, & sufficiently deep for vessels of a large class. The Penobscot is navigable to the city, the tide rising to the height of 17 feet. In the winter season, for about four months, the river freezes 12 miles below, to Frankfort. The trade is extensive, particularly in lumber, of which it exports a greater quantity than any other town in the United States. Quantity surveyed during the year 1853, 182,942,284 feet. There are in the city 63 lumber establishments. Twelve hundred vessels of over 100,000 tons burden are employed, when the river is open, in the transportation of lumber; there are 100 vessels employed in the coasting trade, & 50 in foreign commerce, & about 20 in the fisheries. Ship building is an extensive business. The situation of the city is pleasant & commanding, affording a fine view of the Penobscot r. & of the surrounding country. Its back country is extensive, & contains much fertile land, the capabilities of which, time & good cultivation will develop. The country between the Penobscot & Kennebec rivs. contains the most fertile part of Maine, & the soil about the higher portions of the Penobscot will probably prove equally productive. The immense amount of pine lumber which this country affords, gives employment to innumerable saw mills, & when this resource shall fail, agriculture will supply its deficiency. The rise of Bangor has been rapid, & is already the great emporium of the eastern portion of Maine. The public & private buildings are many of them neat & elegant. It contains a court house, city hall, custom house, academies, schools. The building of the Bangor Theological seminary, 10 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—7 banks, with an aggregate capital of $725,000, an Insurance office, 8 commercial houses, 16 wholesale & 160 retail stores, 3 grist m., 3 iron foundries, 1 brass foundry, 3 machine shops, 1 edge tool factory, a file fac., a screw fac., a saw fac., 3 tanneries, 7 saddleries, 5 carriage factories, 4 hat fac., &c., &c.; there are 2 daily & 4 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. employed, principally in the manufac. of lumber, $301,100; value of manufac. articles, $4,075,310. Tonnage of the port 1853, 32,000. The city is governed by a Mayor, 7 Alderman, & 21 common councilmen. The Bangor Theological Seminary, located

here, was incorporated in 1814, & went into operation at Hampden, 6 m. S.,—since which it has been removed to this city. It is under the direction of the congregationalists, & gives a classical & theological course in 4 years, has three professors, 45 students, 202 alumni, & has 9,000 vols. in its libraries. (*See Old Town.*)

BANGOR, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y., 6 W. Malone, 219 N.N.W. Albany, 530 W. Surface level; soil a sandy loam. Drained by the tributaries of Salmon r. The v. is on the Northern r. r., & contains about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,289; 1850, 2,159.

BANGOR, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 587.

BANGOR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, in the isl. of Belle-Isle. Pop. 1,638.

BANGOR ("*White choir*"), a city, parl. bor., seaport & pa. of N. Wales, at the head of Beaumaris Bay, co. & 9 m. N.E. Carnarvon, on r. r. Area of pa. 7,543 ac. Pop. in 1851, 9,564; do. of bor., 6,338. It lies in a romantic valley, & consists chiefly of one narrow street, nearly a mile in length. The cathedral, date 525, (?) is an embattled cruciform structure, with a low massive tower: its choir is appropriated to the cathed. service; its nave, 141 feet in length, is used as the pa. church, & in one of the transepts, service is celebrated in the Welsh tongue. Bangor has an episcopal palace & deanery; a free school, founded in reign of Elizabeth, alms-houses, a town-hall, assembly-rooms, & excellent accomodation for visitors, many of whom, since the construction of the Menai bridge, & the establishment of steamers from Liverpool, have resorted hither for sea-bathing. The bay admits vessels of 300 tons, but the trade is small, consisting chiefly in the export of slates. Mkt. Fri. Fairs, April 5, June 25, Sept. 16, & Oct. 28; besides which, fairs are held at Menai bridge, in its pa., on Aug. 26, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, & Nov. 14, & are the largest cattle fairs in N. Wales. The bor. unites with Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, Pwllheli, in sending 1 member to H. of C. In the vicinity is the superb residence of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., a castle built in the Saxon style, at a cost exceeding 100,000*l.* Also two pas. of Wales.—I. co. Cardigan, 4 m. E. Newcastle. Pop. 210.—II. (*Monachorum*), cos. Flint & Denbigh, on the Dee, 7 m. N. Ellesmere. Area, 5,795 ac. Pop. 1,269. This is the supposed seat of one of the largest monasteries in Britain, which, according to Lambard, was inhab. in the 6th century by 2,100 monks, 1,200 of whom were massacred early in the 7th by the Northumbrian Saxons. Gildas, the earliest British historian, is said to have been a monk of this community. —III. co. Cardigan. Area, 1,392 ac. Pop. 198.

BANGOR, a seaport town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 12 m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area of pa., 17,027. Pop. of do., 10,060; of town, 3,116. It has various places of worship, a market-house, savings' bank, public library, &c., with cotton factories, a trade in linens, & a fishery. The town is frequented as a bathing place. Mkt. Tues. Fairs, Jan. 12, May 1, Aug. 1, & Nov. 22. Here was once a famous monastery, said to have been destroyed by the Danes in 820; & near the town is Bangor Castle, the seat of the Earl of Bangor, chief proprietor.

BANG-PA-SOE, a fortified seaport town of Siam, on a considerable river, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 50 m. E.S.E. Bangkok.

BANGUEY, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 9′ N., lon. 117° 6′ E. Turtle are plentiful on this island.

BANHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N.E. Kenninghale. Area, 3,963 ac. Pop. 1,195. The townlands in this pa. yield a rent of £68 per annum; fuel allotment, £62. Fair, 22d June.

BANHO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. N.E. Viseu. Pop. 2,000.

BANIAK ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20′ N., & lon. 96° 40′ E. A conical shaped hill on Pulo Baniak isl., is a conspicuous sea-mark.

BANIALUKA, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, cap. sanj., on left bank of the Verbas, 94 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. Pop. 7,800. It is said to have a citadel, 40 mosques, several colleges, public baths & bazaars, & a manuf. of gunpowder; but it is rarely visited by travellers.

BANIAS, two vills. of Syria.—I. (*Balanea*), pash. & 52 m. N.N.E. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.—II. (*Paneas & Cæsarea Philippi*), pash. Damascus, on the Banias, a head stream of the Jordan, 43 miles S.W. Damascus. Near it are some remains of the ancient city.

BANJERMASSIN (*Banger* water, *massin* salt), an extensive country of Borneo, occupying the S.E. part of the island, bounded W. by the riv. Banjer, & E. by the Strait of Macassar; it is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mountains, some of which are upwards of 3,000 feet in elevation, & watered on the W. by the Banjer, & its tributary the Nagara, & E. by several large streams. Pop. 1846, estimated at 120,000, nearly all Mohammedans. It is governed by a sultan, whose power is absolute, except in so far as limited by treaties with the Netherlands government; all the diamonds, above 5 carats, found in the mines of Banjermassin, are considered the property of the sultan; but the Netherlands government receives a tribute equal to one-tenth of the value. The inhabitants of Banjermassin are celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of arms, guns, pistols, swords, &c., which are finished in the most elaborate style. The chief seat of this manuf. is Nagara, a district of 10,000 inhabitants, extending on both sides of the river of same name, N.E. the Dutch fort of Marabahan. The iron of Doussen (so called from the river of same name), is employed in the manuf., & serves in place of money with the Aborigines; the gold, copper, & silver, used in decoration, is imported. The sultan imposes a tax of ten per cent. on all the arms exported. Excellent coal was discovered in this territory in 1846, & is extensively worked by the Netherlands government.—*Banjermassin*, the fortified capital of the Dutch residence, is sit. on the left bank of the river Banjer, about 15 m. from its mouth, in the Java Sea, lat. 3° 23′ S., lon. 114° 37′ E.; as the mouth of the river is obstructed by a bar, large vessels anchor at Tabeniow, a port on the coast, about 50 m. S. of the town. Banjermassin has an extensive trade with China; its chief exports consists of pepper & other spices, gold dust, diamonds, wax, camphor, rattans, edible birds' nests, & small arms. Imports piece goods, opium, cutlery, & gunpowder. The Dutch have had a factory here since 1748, & the territory was ceded to them in 1787; a German mission to the Dyaks was established here in 1837.

BANJOEMAS, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, cap. dist., on the S. coast of the island of Java.

BANKALAN, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island Madura, 15 m. N. Sourbaya (Java). It is the cap. of a small state of same name, & seat of a Dutch vice-residency.

BANK LICK, p. v., Kenton co., Ky. Contains an Universalist church, & 150 inhab.

BANKS, t., Carbon co., Pa. Drained by Beaver Meadow cr., & abounds in coal. Pop. 1850, 1,745.

BANKS' (ISLAND), Brit. N. A., is in the Pacific, lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 130° W.—(*Islands*), a group of 17 islands, Pacific O., in lat. 14° S., lon. 169° W.—Also a group, S. Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, lat. 34° 30′ S., & lon. 136° 20′ E., & named in honor of Sir Joseph Banks.—(*Land*), Brit. N. A., Arctic Ocean, lat. 74° N., lon. 116° W., 70 m. S.W. Melville Island.—(*Cape*), E. Australia, on the N. side of Botany Bay, at its entrance.—(*Peninsula*), New Zealand, Middle Island, near the centre of its E. coast. Lat. 43° 40′ S., lon. 173° W. Length about 50 m., greatest breadth 25 m., forming a high table-land.—(*Strait*), between Van Dieman's Land & Fourneaux Islands. Breadth, 15 m. —(*Town*), New South Wales, co. Cumberland, W. of Sydney.

BANKSTON, p. v., Choctaw co., Miss.

BANKSVILLE, p. o., Fairfield co., Conn.

BANKTON, p. v., Saline co., Ill.

BANKYBAZAR, a small town of Brit. India, prov. Bengal, on the Hooghly, 13 m. N. Calcutta.

BANN, two rivs. of the N. of Ireland, one flowing into, & the other out of Lough Neagh.—I. The *Upper Bann* rises in the Mourne mountains, flows through the cos. Down & Armagh in a N.W. direction, & joins Lough Neagh on its S. side. It communicates with the Newry canal. Banbridge, Gilford, & Portadown are on its banks; & at the last-named town it becomes navigable for vessels of 60 tons.—II. The *Lower Bann* issues from Lough Beg, on the N. side of Lough Neagh, flows N.N.W. between counties Londonderry & Antrim, & enters the ocean 4 m. S.W. Portrush, after a course of 40 m. Portglenone, Kilroa, & Coleraine, are

on its banks; &, though impeded by sand-banks, it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons from the sea to near the latter town. Its salmon & eel fisheries are important. Bann is also the name of a small affit. of the Slaney, co. Wexford.

BANNALEC, a town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Quimperlé. Pop. 4,183.

BANNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Largentière. Pop. 1,755.

BANNER, p. o., Kane co., Ill.

BANNER, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

BANNERMAN, p. o., New Hanover co., N. C.

BANNERSVILLE, p. v., Bartholomew co., Ia., on the Jeffersonville r., 60 m. from Jeffersonville.

BANNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Aylesham. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 330.

BANNISTER, r., waters Pittsylvania & Halifax cos., Va., & falls into Dan r. 10 m. above the junction of the latter with Roanoke r.

BANNISTER. (See Halifax, C. H.)

BANNOCKBURN, a town of Scotland, co. & 2¼ m. S. Stirling, on the Bannock, an affluent of the Forth, famous for the great victory gained here, 24th June, 1314, by the Scots under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II. & his generals. The latter are stated to have lost 50,000 men, & the Scots only 4,000. Near it, at *Sauchie Burn*, in 1488, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son. Bannockburn, with a pop. 1851, 2,627, is now noted for peaceful industry, having manufs. of tartan shawls, carpets, & hearth-rugs for the English markets, with some tweeds & leather; & all the tartan worn by the Highland regiments in the British army has for the last half century been made here. Fair, for horses & cattle, 2d Tuesday in June, O.S.

BANNOW, a pa. of Ireland, co., & 18 m. S.W. Wexford, on Ballyteigue bay. Here was formerly a town of same name; but since the 17th cent. it has become totally covered by sand.

BAÑOLAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N. Gerona, with mineral springs & baths. Pop. 2,377.

BANROU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond Domfront. Pop. 1,054.

BANSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2¾ m. S. E. Epsom. Area, 5,518 ac. Pop. 1,270. In the vicin. are numerous country seats, the most noted of which, "The Oaks," gives name to one of the great stakes at Epsom races.

BANSWARA, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a small state, prov. Gujerat, dist. Bagur, tributary to the Brit., 110 m. N.E. Baroda. It is handsome, & has a large fortress, & several temples.

BANTAM, p-o., Clermont co., O., 108 S.W. Columbus, 479 W.

BANTAM, a residency of the Dutch East Indies, forming the W. extremity of the island of Java, bounded on E. by Batavia prov. Pop. 362,242. It is divided into three regencies, N. Ceram, or Serang, S. Lebak, W. Tjiringin. Chief products, rice, pepper, coffee, sugar, cotton, & indigo; cap. Serang. The town of *Bantam*, on bay of same name, 40 m. W. Batavia, was the first establishment founded by the Dutch, in the island of Java in 1602. It was abandoned in 1817.

BANTAM FALLS, p. v., Litchfield co., Ct., 36 Hartford, 328 W. It contains an Episcopal church, & 150 inhab.

BANTJAR, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of the island of Java, resid. Rembang. It has a fine port, with extensive shipbuilding docks.

BANTRY, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, pa. Kilmocoge, near the head of Bantry Bay, 44 m. W.S.W. Cork. Lat. 51° 41′ N., lon. 9° 27′ W. Pop. 4,082. It has little trade, & no manufs. Market, Saturday. Fairs, June 9, Aug. 21, Oct. 15, & Dec. 1. Close to it is Seacourt, the seat of the Earl of Bantry.

BANTRY BAY, a large bay, S. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Cork, & one of the finest harbors in Europe, extending for 25 miles inland. Within it are Bear & Whiddy's isls., between which & the mainland the water is from 20 to 40 feet deep, & the anchorage is everywhere good.

BANTZENHEIM, a comm. & vill, of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. Altkirch. Pop. 1,133.

BANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, near the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 4,829 ac. Pop. 1,878. Fair 18th Jan., & 18th July. A fine park here belongs to the Bishops of Bath & Wells, who have held the manor since the time of Edward the Confessor. Banwell has a station on the Great W. r. r., 3 m. N.E. Weston-Super-Mare.

BANYA (FELSÖ), a town of Hungary, 4 m. E. Nagy-Banya. Pop. 4,536. It has a tribunal of mines, & mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, & iron, with foundries, forges, & pottery works.

BANYA (NAGY), or NEUSTADT, a t. of Hungary, co. & 32 miles E.S.E. Szathmar. Pop. 4,928. It has a superior administration of mines, a royal mint, & mines of gold, silver, & lead, which have been long worked, & are very productive.

BANYULS-SUR-MER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orient., arrond. Céret, with a fishing port in the Mediterr. Pop. 1,357. Near it are 4 anc. towers; one of which, the Ban de Caroch, marks the limit between France & Spain. The dist. produces the celebrated wines of Grenache & Rancio.—II. (*Des Aspres*), a comm. of the same dep. Pop. 472. Celeb. for the defence which its inhab. made in 1793, when attacked by 7,000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

BANUWANGY, a seaport town & military post on the E. coast of the island Java, belonging to Holland, in lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 114° 28′ E., with a port for ships of 1,000 tons, & an extensive trade.

BANZ, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 3 m. S.W. Lichtenfels, on the Main, with a palace of Duke William of Bavaria.

BAN-ZARDAH, or KALAHI-YEZDIJIRD, a strong mountain fortress of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in Mt. Zagros, immed. E. Zohab, & identical with the stronghold of Holwan, to which the last Sassanian king, Yezdijird, retired after the capture of Ctesiphon by the Arabs, in the 7th century.

BAONEE, a rajaship, Hindostan, Bundelcund, tribut. to the British. Area, 127 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. Chief town, Kalpee.

BAPAYUME, *Bapalma*, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,973. It has a comm. college, & a handsome fountain supplied by an Artesian well; it is the seat of extens. manufs. of lace, woollens, cottons, & fine thread.—II. a vill., Seine-Inf., 2 miles N.W. Rouen, with manufs. of linens.

BAPCHILD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 1 m. S.E. Sittingbourne. Area, 1,058 ac. Pop. 355. Fair 21st Aug. Its church is of high antiquity, & has remains of a building erected as a resting-place for the Canterbury pilgrims.

BAPTIST MISSION, p. o., Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.

BAPTISTOWN, p-v., Kingwood t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 33 N.N.W. Trenton, 190 W. It contains 2 Baptist churches, a store, & 75 inhabitants.

BAPTISTOWN, v., Middletown t., Monmouth co., N. J. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Dutch Reformed,—& about 200 inhab.

BAPTIST VALLEY, p. o., Tazwell co., Va.

BAPTON, pa., Engl. [FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE.]

BAR, a town, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 22 m. N.E. Bahar, on the rt. b. of the Ganges. Including Masargung, it is estim. to comprise 5,000 houses, & is a place of consid. trade.

BAR, a riv. of France, dep. Ardennes. It rises near Buzancy, & falls into the Meuse below Douchery, forming part of the canal of Ardennes.

BAR, a comm. & vil. of France, dep. Corrèze, arrond. & 4½ m. N. Tulle, on the Corrèze. Pop. 1,228.

BAR, a town of Russia, Podolia, 50 m. N.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 3,000. In 1768 the Poles here formed a confederacy against Russia.

BARA, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Cabool river 8 miles N.N.E. Peshawur, after a N.E. course of 60 m.

BARABA (Russ. BARABINSKAÏA), a vast steppe of Siberia, extending between the Oby & the Irtish, covered with numerous salt lakes & marshes. It was colonized by Russia in 1767, & since then a considerable portion of it has been cultivated.

BARABOO, river, Wis., a small affluent of the Wisconsin r.

BARABOO, p. v., Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 255; do. of the t., 452.

BARACOA, a seaport town on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. of principal fort, 20° 21′ 36″ N., lon. 74° 29′ 31″ W. Pop. about 2,500. In its vicinity

is a remarkable table-mountain, termed the *Anvil of Baracoa*.

BARAHAT, a town, N. Hindostan, cap. of the Brit. dist. Gurhwal, on the Bhagirathi, 50 m. N.W. Serinagur. It is a sta. of the Hindoo pilgrims on the route to Gangoutri.

BARAITCHE, a town of Hindostan, Oude, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Goggra, 62 miles N.E. Lucknow.

BARAK, the principal river of Cachar (Further India), the S. division of which terr. it traverses with a very tortuous course. After a S.W. course through Sylhet, it joins the Brahmaputra, 43 m. N.E. Dacca. Total length about 350 m.; width variable, but in some places in Cachar it is 200 yards across, & it has during the rains a depth of 30 or 40 feet. Principal affl., the Soormah.

BARANELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 5 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,500.

BARANOW, a town of Austrian-Galicia, Lemberg, 42 miles N.N.E. Tarnow, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,000. The Poles were defeated here by Charles Gustavus, in 1656.—II. a town of Poland, N.W. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1,300.—III. a vill. of Prussian Poland, S.E. Kempen. Pop. 845.

BARANQUILLA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, 68 m. N.E. Cartagena, with a port on lt. b. of the Magdalena, at its mouth.

BARANTCHINSK, a vill. Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm. dist. & 58 m. S.S.W. Verkhoturije, with some extens. government iron & steel works.

BARANYA, a co. (gespanschaft) of Hungary, on the Danube, cap. Fünfkirchen. Area, 1,960 sq. m. Pop. 213,573. It is partly mountainous, & partly marshy, but very fertile. Chf. products, wheat, tobacco, wine, & fruit.—*Baranya var*, a vill. in the above prov., has some traces of the anc. fortification of same name.

BARAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 14 m. S. S.W. Piesk. Pop. 1,315.

BARBACENA, a town, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in the Sierra Mantiqueira, 125 m. N.N.W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. of town & dist. 12,000.—II. a vill. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 13 m. N.W. Elvas. P. 800

BARBACOAS, a sea-port town, New Granada, dep. Cauca, on the Pacific, 150 m. N.N.E. Quito.—II. a town Venezuela, dep. & 68 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

BARBADOS, or BARBADOES, the most E. of the Windward group W. India isls., 105 m. E. St. Vincent. Lat. 13° 4′ N., lon. 59° 37′ W. First colonized by British in 1625. Circumf. 55 m. Area, 166 sq. m., or 106,470 ac., of which about 80,000 are under culture. Pop. 1850, 125,864, ¾ of whom are blacks, being at the rate of 771 individuals to the sq. m. Shore low, except on the E. side; surface mostly level, but in the N. Mt. Hillaby rises to 1,147 ft. The isl. has a good natural drainage, is free from swampy ground, & has a more healthy climate than these isls. generally; but most destructive hurricanes sometimes occur, the last & most memorable in Aug. 1831. Mean ann. temp. 81° Fahr.; max. 87°. Products, sugar, cotton, arrow-root, ginger, & aloes. Legislature composed of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 members, elected during pleasure, & a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. Princip. towns, Bridgetown, the cap., Speights Town, Oistins, & St. James. Barbados is the resid. of the gov.-gen. of all the British windward isls., (Salary 4,000*l.*,) & the see of a bishop with authority over the same. In each of its pas. is a rector. There are many well-endowed public schools, among which Codrington college has a rev. of 3,000*l.* a year. There are 6 newspapers in the island, each published semi-weekly. (See Columbian Archipelago.)

BARBADOS, a river, Matto Grosso, Brazil. It rises in the Sierra Tapiranaro, & flows into the Paraguay, on the right bank, after a course of 90 m. Gold is found in its bed.

BARBANIA, a town of Piedmont, on the torrent Fandaglia, prov. & 17 m. N. Turin. Pop. 1,760.

BARBANT (ST.), a comm. & vill of France, dep. H. Vienne. 9 m. W.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,273.

BARBARA (STA.), a town, Miras Geraes, Brazil, on a river of the same name, a tributary Piracicaha. Pop. 4,000.—*Santa Barbara*, a town of Chili, E.S.E. Conception, in the island Laxa, formed by the Biobio. —*Santa Barbara* is also the name of several vills. in Brazil.

BARBARY, *Moritania Numidia, Africa Propria, Cyrenaica*, an extensive region, comprising all the N. portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, & from the Mediterr. to the Greater Atlas, & extending between lat. 25° & 37° N., & lon. 10° W. & 25° E. It is divided by the Atlas mntns. into 2 regions, that on the N. comprising the 4 Barbary states, viz., the empire of Morocco, the prov. of Algeria, & the beylics of Tunis & Tripoli, & the S. region called the Beled-ul-Jerid, or country of dates. Barbary & Egypt formed nearly all of Africa known to the ancients. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, & Phœnician colonists; it attained great celebrity under the dom. of the Carthaginians; was afterw. subject to the Romans, & occup. for nearly a cent. by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans about A. C. 697. (See Table Africa.)

BARBASTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Nerac. Pop. 1,530.

BARBASTRO, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, on the Cinca, 50 m. N.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 6,043. It has a cathedral, with some paintings of the 16th century, & 3 convents.

BARBENTAENE, a town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 4 m. S.W. Avignon. Pop. 1,831. Its neighbd. produces excellent wine & fruit.

BARBER, p. o. Washington co., O.

BARBERINO-DI-MUGELLO, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. N. Florence, on the Siere. Pop. 2,016. It has ext. manufs. of straw hats. In its environs is the royal villa of *Caffegiolo*, anc. residence of the Medicis.—II. (*Di-val-d'Elsa*,) a vill. in the same dist., in which is the palace of the *Barberini*, birth-place of Pope-Urban VIII. P. 855.

BARBERS, p. o., Columbia co., Flor.

BARBER'S CORNERS, p. o., Will co., Ill.

BARBER'S CREEK, p. o., Jackson co., Ga.

BARBER'S X ROADS, p. o., I. of Wight co., Va.

BARBERSVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Ia.

BARBEZIEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 2,335. It is famous for truffled capons.

BARBONA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 22 m. S.S.W. Padua, on lt. b. of the Adige. Pop. 2,500.

BARBONNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, 5 m. S. Sézanne. Pop. 1,276.

BARBOUR, county, Va., situated toward the N.E. part of the State. Area, 420 sq. ms. Surface hilly; soil fertile, particularly adapted to grazing. Iron ore, & bituminous coal exist; the former has been manufactured into iron to some extent. Valuable salt mines have been opened, & salt manufactured. Drained by the E. fork of Mononghahela r. Capital, Phillippi. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $321,163; wheat, 38,110 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 209,673; potatoes, 8,555; tobacco, 400 pounds; wool, 33,264;—19 churches, 56 sch., 546 scholars. Pop. 1850, 9,005. (taken from Harrison, Lewis, & Randolph in 1843.)

BARBOUR, county, Ala., on the E. border of the State. Area, 972 sq. ms. It has the Chattahoochee r. on the E., & Pea r. on the W. Drained principally by branches of the Chattahoochee r. The surface is rolling, soil on the margins of the streams fertile. Capital, Clayton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $666,565; Ind. corn, 742,132 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 224,127; rice, 315,080 pounds; cotton, 21,573 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $30,720; value of manufac. articles, $122,750; 35 churches, 6 acad., 220 pupils, 18 sch., 435 scholars, 1 library, 700 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,024; pop. 1850, 23,632.

BARBOUR, p. v., Choctaw co., Ala.

BARBOUR'S MILLS, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

BARBOURSVILLE, p-o., Tompkins t., Delaware co., N. Y., 117 W. by S. Albany, 307 W.

BARBOURSVILLE, p-v., Orange co., Va., at the foot of S. Mountain, 80 N.W. Richmond, 107 w.

BARBOURSVILLE, p-v., capital Knox co., Ky., 119 S.E. by S. Frankfort, 519 W. Situated on the N. side of Cumberland r. It contains a court house, 3 churches, 5 stores, & 184 inhabitants.

BARBOURSVILLE, Va. (See Cabell, C. H.)

BARBUDA, one of the Brit. West India Isls., leeward group, in the Atlantic, 22 m. N. Antigua, N. point, in lat. 17° 47′ N., lon. 62° 2′ W. Area, about 75 sq. m. Pop. 1,600. The greater part of the isl. is flat & fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, & tobac-

co; but no sugar. There is no port, but a roadstead with sev. forts on W. side. (*See Columbian Archipelago.*)

BARBY, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 15 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3,400, employed in linen & woollen manufs.

BARBY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Daventry. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 635.

BARCA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 10 m. N. Braga, on the Lima. Pop. 1,900.

BARCA, *Cyrenaica*, a marit. region of N. Africa, between lat. 30° & 33° N., & lon. 20 & 25° E., forming the E. division of Tripoli, & having W. the rest of that dom., with the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Great Syrtis*), N. the Mediterr., E. Egypt, & S. the Libyan waste. On the S. & in the interior it is desert, but along the coast the soil is fertile, though neglected. In many parts it yields crops of corn, & presents wide tracts of fine pasturage; on the mntn. sides are forests of pines, date, & olive trees, & flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivs. but numerous mntn. torrents, which flow to the arid plains of the Libyan deserts. The pop. consists of Bedwin Arabs, with a few Jews in the towns. This region was anciently the seat of the *Pentapolis*, or five Greek cities of Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, & Cyrene; of which the first, now called Benguzi, is the only one retaining the least importance.

BARCARROTA, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. S. Badajos, with a castle, & 4,285 inhabitants.

BARCELLOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 9 miles W. Braga. Pop. 3,892. It is enclosed by old walls.—II. a town of Brazil, province Para, on right bank of the Rio Negro. Pop. 500.

BARCELONA, p-v., & port of entry, Westfield t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 51 S.W. Buffalo, 343 W. Albany, 346 W. Situated on Lake Erie, & is a place of considerable trade. It has 10 stores & warehouses, & about 300 inhabitants.

BARCELONA, a seaport town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. & 40 m. W.S.W. Cumana, cap. prov. of Barcelona, on lt. b. of the Neveri, 2 m. from the sea. Lat. 10° 6′ N., lon. 64° 47′ W. Founded in 1634. Houses mostly of adobe, (or unburnt bricks); its situation is unhealthy. In the year ending June 1841, 29 vessels, aggregate burden, 1,348 tons, had entered, & 20 ditto, burden, 1,283 tons, cleared from its port. Exports, horses, cattle, hides, & smoked beef.

BARCELONA, *Barcino*, a strongly fortified city & sea-port of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, & formerly cap. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, & on the Barcelona & Mataro r. r., 186 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. (Montjouy,) 41° 21′ 7″ N., lon. 2° 10′ E. Pop. of the prov. 1849, 533,695; of the city, 120,000. It is commanded by a citadel on the N.E., & the fortress of Montjouy on the S.W. Its buildings within the walls are crowded, but mostly good; & it has excellent public promenades. Princip. edifices, cathedral, Dominican convent, old palace of the kings of Aragon, opera-house, new prison, an extens. arsenal, & barracks. The harb. has 18 to 20 ft. water, but owing to bar at its mth., large ships are obliged to anchor outside; an immense sea wall has been commenced, which, if completed, would render the port one of the most extensive & commod. on the Mediterranean. Barcelona is a bshps. see, & the seat of a court of appeal. It has numerous estabs. for public instruction, a theological seminary, 8 colleges, a school of artillery, a school of medicine, an institution for deaf & dumb, courses of lectures on navigation, agriculture, & the fine arts, a botanic garden, 4 public libraries, one of which is very rich in M.S.S. & archives of the kingdom of Aragon, & a bank, capital, $1,000,000. Manufs. of silks, leather, lace, woollens, cotton goods, & jewellery, formerly important. Princip. imports, raw cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, & other colonial goods, mostly from Cuba & Porto Rico, salt-fish, hides, horns, iron, & hardwares. Princip. exports, wrought silks, soap, fire-arms, paper, hats, laces, ribbons, steel, wines, &c. Steamers ply to Marseilles, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Malaga, Gibraltar, & Cadiz. Barcelona is supposed to have derived its ancient name from its Carthaginian founder, Hamilcar Barcino, B. C. about 200. The city was taken by the French in 1714, & again in 1808. It was desolated by the yellow fever in 1821, & bombarded by order of the Regent Espartero in 1843.—*Barceloneta* is a suburb of Barcelona, often regarded as a distinct town. Pop. 5,000. It was founded in 1754 on a uniform plan, & its houses are all of red brick.

BARCELONETA, a town of Venezuela, S. A., on the Paragua, 100 m. S.S.E. Angostura.

BARCELONNETTE, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. arrond., 29 m. N.E. Digne. Pop. 1,905. It is beautifully situated on rt. b. of the Ubaye, at the foot of the Alps, 3,930 ft. in elev.: has a college, normal school, & agricultural society, with silk-looms, woollen manufs., & large weekly mkts. It gives its name to a rich valley, in which many cattle & sheep are reared.

BARCELORE, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, N.N.W. Mangalore; *Barace* of ancients.

BARCHESTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. E.S.E. Shipston. Area, 1,475 ac. Pop. 209.

BARCHFELD, a mkt. town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. & 33 m. N.E. Fulda, on rt. b. of the Werra. Pop. 1,400, with a mansion of the land-graves of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

BARCLAY, p. o., Whiteside co., Ill.

BARCLAY'S FORK, p. o., San Miguel co., N. M.

BARCLAYSVILLE, p. v., Cumberland co., N. C.

BARCOMB, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 3 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Area, 4,983 ac. Pop. 1,075.

BARCUS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. Mauléon. Pop. 2,497.

BARD, a fortress & vill. of Piedmont, on lt. b. of the Doire, 23 m. S.S.E. Aosta. It was razed by the French in 1800, but has been restored.

BARDEN, 2 tnshps. of England.—I. co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. & 14 m. N.E. Skipton. Pop. 208. Here are the ruins of an anc. tower, locally famous as the favorite resid. of Henry Clifford, "the shepherd lord," restored to the former possessions of his family by Henry VII.—II. same co., Hawkswell pa. Pop. 102.

BARDENBERG, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, circ. & 5 m. N.N.E. Aachen, with coal mines. Pop. 1,290.

BARDENS, sta., on Wil. & Weldon r. r., 102 m. from Wilmington, N. C.

BARDFIELD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¼ m. E. Thaxsted. Area, 3,689 ac. Pop. 1,110. Fair 22d June.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the above, 3¼ m. E. Thaxsted. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 396.—III. (*Saling*), in same co., 5 m. N.E. Great Dunmow. Area, 1,111 ac. Pop. 360.

BARDI, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, 10¼ m. N. N.W. Borgotaro. Pop. 700.

BARDIS, or BARDEES, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. & 3 m. S.S.E. Girgeh. The French gave battle here, 6th April, 1799.

BARDNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Wragby. Area, 5,490 ac. Pop. 1,329. It has a free school, with rev. of 160*l.* per ann. On a large barrow, in this pa., there is a cross to the memory of Ethelred, king of Mercia, said to be buried there.

BARDOLINO, a town of Venice, prov. & 14 m. W. Verona, with port on L. Garda. Pop. 2,200.

BARDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 56.

BARDONNECHE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 19 m. W. Susa, with a trade in cattle. Pop. 1,060.

BARDOS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne. Pop. 2,468.

BARDOWIECK, a town of Hanover, 4 m. N. Luneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. 1,400.

BARDSEY ("*Bard's Island*,") so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards), an isl. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay. pa. & 4¼ m. S.W. Aberdaron. Lat. of light-house, 520° 45′ N., lon. 4° 48′ W. Area, 430 ac. Pop. 92. It is accessible only at a small harb. on the S.E. side. It has no church, but the inhabs. meet to read prayers in its ruined abbey. The isl. is the property of Lord Newborough.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Wetherby. Area, 3,437 ac. Pop. 398. It is considered the birth-place of Congreve the poet, baptized here in 1670.

BARDSTOWN, p. v., & cap. Nelson co., Ky., 40 S.W. Frankfort, 60 W.S.W. Lexington, 615 W. Sit. on an elev. plain, ¾ of a mile from the Beech fork of Salt r. It contains a court-ho. of brick, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Rom. Catholic,—St. Joseph's college, 2 acad. for females, 2 printing offices issu-

ing 2 weekly newspapers, 15 stores, a bagging fac., a woollen fac., a cotton (steam) fac., & about 2,000 inhabitants. St. Joseph's college, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, was founded in 1819. It has a President, 4 professors, or other instructors, 190 students, & 6,600 vols. in its libraries. Commencement the middle of July. 2¼ miles N.W. of the village is the convent of the *Sisters of Charity of Nazareth*, & there is an academy for females conducted by the sisters.

BARDWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.E. Bury. Area, 3,144 ac. Pop. 893.

BAREILY, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. Provs., having N., W., & S., the dists. Kumaon, Moradabad, & Ferokhabad, & E. the states Oude & Nepaul. Area, 6,900 sq. m. Chief towns Bareily, Pilibheet, & Shajehanpoor.—*Bareily*, a city & cap. of dist. & of a divis. of Upp. provs., on a tribut. of the Ganges, 118 m. N.E. Agra. Pop. estim. at 66,000. It has several mosques, a citadel, Engl. college, Persian & Hindoo schools, a large manuf. of brazen waterpots, war accoutrements, carpets, embroidery; & it is the seat of one of the 6 circuit courts of the presidency.

BARENTIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., 10 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 2,278.

BARENTON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.E. Mortain. Pop. 3,106.

BARESVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., O., 144 E. Columbus, 278 W.

BARETE, a town of Naples, with celebrated baths, 8 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 1,000.

BARETOUN (AL), a town of Egypt, near the frontier of Barca, on the Mediterranean, with a port, & ruins of the Roman *Parætonium*.

BARETSCHWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. E.S.E. Zurich, with extensive manufs. of cotton & silk. Pop. 3,462 Protestants.

BAREVILLE, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

BARFIELD'S POINT, p-o., Crittenden co., Ark.

BARFLEUR, a comm. & anc. seaport town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, 15 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. of comm. 1,158. It was formerly one of the best ports in Normandy, but now its harbor is partly filled up with sand. It is asserted that William the Conqueror set out from this port for the conquest of England. About 1 m. N. is a granite lighthouse, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 1° 16′ W.

BARFORD, t., Stanstead co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 428.

BARFORD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Wymondham. Area, 1,052 ac. Pop. 430.—II. co. Warwick, on the Avon, 2¼ m. S. by W. Warwick. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 872.—III. (*Great*), co. & 5¼ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,830 ac. Pop. 865.—IV. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 392. The church presents curious vestiges of Saxon architecture.—V. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 2 m. S.W. St. Neots. Area, 1,188 ac. Pop. 112.—VI. (*St. Martin*), co. Wilts, 2¼ m. W. Wilton. Area, 2,236 ac. Pop. 609.

BARFREYSTONE, or BARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 5 m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 133. Its church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture.

BARGA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Serchio, 16 m. N. Lucca. Pop. 2,540. The communita of Barga, with a pop. of 6,790, extends into the duchies of Parma & Modena.

BARGAINTOWN, p-v., Egg Harbor t., Atlantic co., N. J., 87 S. by E. Trenton, 197 W. It has a Methodist church, a store, a grist m., & 150 inhabitants.

BARGARRAN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Erskine, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Paisley. Here the manuf. of fine thread was first established in Scotland.

BARGAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. N.N.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,457. Comm. in grain & cattle.

BARGE, an anc. town of Piedmont, prov. Saluzzo, 30 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. 8,602. It has an active trade, manufs. of arms, & slate quarries.

BARGEMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. N.N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,750.

BARGES, p-o., Butler co., Ala., 122 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 903 W.

BARGOUZIN, a riv. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, flowing into Lake Baikal on its E. side, after a course of 200 m.—*Bargouzinsk* is a modern town & cap. circ. on the above river, 220 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk. In its environs are thermal springs & baths.

BARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Huntd., 5¼ m. N.N. E. Kimbolton. Area, 700 ac. Pop. 108.—II. a pa., co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 6 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area, 4,600 ac. Pop. 1,105. The Canterbury races are held annually in August, on Barham downs, over which numerous tumuli are scattered.—III. co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,806 ac. Pop. 776. The house of industry contains 429 inmates.

BARHAMSVILLE, p-o., New Kent co., Va., 40 E. Richmond, 157 W.

BAR HARBOR, p-o., Hancock co., Me., 109 N.W. Augusta, 691 W.

BARHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W. N.W. Market Deeping. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 251.

BARI, (*Terra di,*) a prov. of Naples, bounded E. by the Adriatic, N. Capitanata, W. Basilicata. & S. Otranto. It is mostly flat, & very fertile in grain, wine, & fruit. Climate dry, & very warm in summer. Pop. 1851, 497,432. [Apulia.]

BARI, *Barium*, a fortified city & seaport of Naples, cap. prov. Terra-di-Bari, on a penins. in the Adriatic, 140 m. N.N.E. Naples, lat. 41° 7′ 52″ N., lon. 16° 53′ 4″ E. Pop. 22,000. It is defended by walls towards the sea; the Corso is a fine new street, but in general the town is ill built. Principal buildings, a citadel, cathedral, a college of nobles, lyceum, large diocesan seminary, new theatre, large arsenal, corn magazines, hospitals. It has civil & criminal courts; manufs. of cotton, linen, & silk fabrics, soap, glass, & liqueurs; & it exports corn, oil, & fruits. Its quay & roadstead are good, but its harbor admits only of small vessels. Bari, conquered by the Normans in the 11th century, was for some time cap. of their duchy of Apulia.—II. a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, 12 m. S.S.E. Athens, & near which is a stalactitic cave in Mt. Hymettus, with anc. inscriptions.—III. a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, 55 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. 1,500.

BARIGAZZO, a vill. of Italy, duchy of Modena, prov. Lunigiana. Near this is observed a phenomenon similar to that at Pietramala. Natural fire issues from the soil, ascends several feet, & continues for some days without intermission.

BARIGIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,800.

BARILE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a hill, 3 m. S.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,200.

BARIMA, a river & headland of British Guiana. Point Barima, lat. 8° 46′ N., lon. 60° W., forms the N. extremity of that colony, & immediately W. of it the river enters the estuary of the Orinoco.

BARING, p-t., Washington co., Me., 201 E.N.E. Augusta, 871 W. It lies S. of the St. Croix riv., & has a grist m., 7 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 376; 1850, 380.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, lies between 71° & 74° N. lat., & 114° to 125° 30′ W. lon. The coast of this island has been examined by Commander M'Clure, who wintered in the strait between this island & Prince Albert's land in 1850–51; from thence he passed along the S. & W., & part of the N. coast, to the Bay of Mercy, in lat. 74°, lon. 118°, where he has been shut in by ice since the fall of 1851. His vessel, the Investigator, was still there in April, 1853, when parties from the E. *via* Barrow Strait, communicated with him across the ice, & hence the established fact of Northwest passage: *i. e.*, if the icy barrier can be passed through. The E. coast of this island is a part of the discovery of Parry, & by him called Banks' land. (See Arctic Sea, & North-west Passage.)

BARJAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Alais. Pop. 1,748.

BARJOLS, a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Brignolles. Pop. 1846, 3,181.

BARKBY, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. N.E. Leicester. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 857.

BARKER, t., Broome co., N. Y., 12 N. Binghamton, 135 S.W. Albany. Surface uneven, soil fertile. Watered by Tioughnioga cr. It has a fulling m., a flouring m., a grist m., 7 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,259; 1850, 1,456.

BARKER, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 670.

BARKER, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 335.

BARKER'S, p-o., Greene co., Pa., 219 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 235 W.

BARKER'S SETTLEMENT, p-o., Barbour co., Va., 221 N.W. Richmond, 248 W.

BARKERSVILLE, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

BARKERSVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Iowa.

BARKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Wokingham. Area, 1,358 ac. Pop. 274.

BARKHAMSTEAD, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 24 N. W. Hartford, 360 W. Surface rough, soil good for grazing. Drained by branches of Farmington riv. It has a tannery, a grist m., 9 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,571; 1850, 1,524.

BARKHAUSEN, a vill. of Westphalia, 3 miles S. Minden, near the left bank of the Weser. In its environs are valuable coal mines.

BARKING, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London. Area of pa. 12,741 ac. Pop. 9,888; do. of t. 4,930, many of whom are employed in raising vegetables for the London mkt., & in fishing. The town, on the Roding, about 2 m. above its junction with the Thames, has an embattled gateway, remains of a convent, the abbess of which held baronial rank, a church, with curious monuments, an anc. market-house, a school on Bell's system; and a considerable transit trade in coal & timber. Mkt. Saturday. Fairs, Sept. 14 & Oct. 22, besides one held the 1st Friday in July around the famous Fairlop oak, in the forest of Hainaut. In a house standing near the town the Gunpowder-plot is said to have been concerted.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 1 m. S.W. Needham. Area, 3,164 ac. Pop. 1,856.

BARKISLAND, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 2,129, employed in woollen & cotton factories.

BARKLEY, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 597.

BARKOL, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 40 m. N.W. Khamil. Resid. of a military governor.

BARK RIVER, p-o., Jefferson co., Wis.

BARKSDALE, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 132 S.W. Richmond, 219 W.

BARKSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 10 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 448.

BARKSTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area, 2,083 ac. Pop. 551.

BARKWAY, a town & pa. of England, co. & 15 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area of pa. 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,288. Fair, 20th July.

BARKWITH, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. N.E. Wragby. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 321.—II. (*West*), 2 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 143.

BARLASSINA, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. & 14 m. N. Milan, with a magnificent Dominican convent, which now serves as a theological seminary.

BARLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3½ m. N. by W. Stone. Area, 2,157 ac. Pop. 617.

BARLAVINGTON, or BARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S. Petworth. Area, 1,175 ac. Pop. 128.

BARLBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7 m. N. E. Chesterfield. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 933. Hospital with revenue of 67*l.* a year.

BAR-LE-DUC, or BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a town of France, dep. Meuse, on the Ornain, on the new canal from the Marne to the Rhine, & on the Paris & Strasbourg r. r., 158½ E. from Paris. Pop. 12,673. Tribunal of comm., cap. of arrond. Forestiers, comprising the dep. of the Meuse. It has a comm. college, a normal school, & public library; an active industry, with manufs. of cotton & calicos; a commodious port, & an extensive commerce in timber from the Vosges for the supply of Paris, & in wine, iron, & wool. It was founded in the 10th century, & was formerly the fortif. cap. of duchy of same name. Birthplace of the Duke of Guise, & of Gen. Excelmans.

BARLETTA, *Barolum*, a fortified seaport city of Naples, prov. & 33 m. W.N.W. Bari, on a rocky isl. in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the main land. Lat. 41° 19′ 26″ N., lon., 16° 18′ 10″ E. Pop. 20,000. It is "hemmed in with regular built walls & angular towers:" streets wide & well paved, houses lofty & of fine stone. It has a citadel, cathedral, college, & a colossal statue of the Emp. Heraclius. Its harb., formed by a mole, on which is a light-house, admits only small vessels, but it has a considerable trade with other ports of the Adriatic & the Ionian isls., exporting corn, wine, oil, fruit, wool, & skins; & salt, which is extensively manufac. from lakes & springs in the vicinity.

BARLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. N.E. Barkway. Area, 2,648 ac. Pop. 870.

BARLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Prittlewell. Area, 1,258 ac. Pop. 327.

BARLINGS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 433.

BARLOVENTO, a town of the Canary isls., on the N.E. of the isl. Palma. Pop. 2,145. Linen weaving.

BARLOW, p-t., Washington co., O., 10 W. Marietta, 98 S. by E. Columbus, 310 W. Drained by a small branch of Muskingum r. It has 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,011; 1850, 1,062.

BARLOW (GREAT & LITTLE), two contiguous tnshps. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.W. Chesterfield. United area, 3,760 ac. Pop. 704.

BARMBECK, a vill., N. Germany, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 1,539, engaged in cotton manufs.

BARMBROUGH, or BARNBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 9 m. W. Doncaster. Area, 1,937 ac. Pop. 575. The church is a building of the 14th century. In Barmbrough-hall are some pictures of Sir T. More's family.

BARMBY-ON-MOOR, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. W. Pocklington. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 486. Fair, Thursday before St. Peter's day.

BARMEN, an extensive manufac. dist. of Rhenish Prussia, recently erected into a township, gov. Dusseldorf, circ. Elberfeld, to which town it is contiguous on the N., stretching along the Wupper valley for 5 m., & including the town of Gemarke, the vill. of Wupperfeld, & other vills. & hamlets. Pop. 33,000. It has several churches, a high school, a deaf & dumb asylum, exchange, police court, commercial tribunal, & numerous clubs. It shares with Elberfeld in extensive manufs. of cotton & silk fabrics, of which it has been the seat since the middle of last century; & has bleaching & dye-works, & factories for steel & plated goods, hardwares, chemical products, & earthenware. [See also ELBERFELD.]

BARMER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 55.

BARMING (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3½ m. W. Maidstone. Area, 749 ac. Pop. 583. This parish is noted for its hop-grounds, & orchards. West Barming is annexed to Nettlested.

BARMOUTH, or ABERMAW, a mkt. town & seaport of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llanabar, on the estuary of the Maw, 7½ m. S.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,000. It stands on abruptly rising ground, & its houses, laid out in terraces, are reached by steps cut in the rock. It is frequented for sea-bathing, & has an export trade in timber, bark, slates, copper, lead, & yards for shipbuilding. Mkt., Friday. Fairs, 7th Oct. & 21st Nov. The road from Barmouth to Dolgelly is noted for its fine scenery.

BARMSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 14 m. E. Gluckstadt. Near it the anc. castle of *Rantzau*.

BARMSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Area, 2,336 ac. Pop. 249.

BARNABE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Londéac. Pop. 1,047.—II. a vill. dep. B. du Rhône, arr. Marseille. Pop. 1,026.

BARNACK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N. Wansford. Area, 4,440 ac. Pop. 998.

BARNAGORE, a town of British India, presid. & 5 m. N. Calcutta, on lt. b. of the Hoogly. Formerly a Portuguese settlement.

BARNARD, t., Piscataquis co., Me. Drained by a small branch of Sebec river. It has an extensive slate quarry, 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 153; 1850, 181.

BARNARD, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 10 N. Woodstock, 42 S. Montpelier, 491 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Drained by tributaries of White & Queechee rivs. Near the centre of the town is a pond, covering 100 acres, from which a small mill stream issues. There are in the t. 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. Pop. 1840, 1,774; 1850, 1,647.

BARNARD CASTLE, a market town & chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Gainford, on the Tees, 21½ m. S.W. Durham. Pop. 4,357. It has a hospital for poor persons, founded in 1229 by John Baliol, King of Scotland, (a native of this place,) & the ruins of the stately castle, whence the town derives its name, built by Barnard, the grandfather of Baliol. Manufs. of hats, carpets, & thread; & one of the largest corn markets in the N. of England is held here on Wed. Fairs, Easter Mon., Whitsun. Wed., St. James's day, & 25th July. Near it are the ruins of a church, the only remains of the town of *Marwood*, formerly an important place; & extensive stone quarries.

BARNARDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 251.

BARNARDSVILLE, p-v., Roane co., Tenn., 151 E. by S. Nashville, 546 W.

BARNAUL, the principal mining town of W. Siberia, gov. Tomsk, on the Barnaul Oby, at its junction with the Oby, 230 m. S.S.W. Tomsk. Pop. 9,927. It is under the immediate authority of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, & is the seat of a mining board & the cap. of a mining dist. Town, regularly built, has upwards of 30 public edifices, including 4 Russian churches, magazines & hospitals, geological & other museums, besides about 120 furnaces, at which large quantities of auriferous silver, lead & copper ores are smelted, & a vast amount of cast iron is produced. A magnetic & meteorological observatory was erected here in 1841.

BARNBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. by S. Beccles. Area, 1,099 ac. Pop. 294.—II. (*in the willows*), co. Notts, 4 m. E. by S. Newark. Area, 1,703 ac. Pop. 294.—III. (*on Don*), co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Doncaster. Area, 3,737 ac. Pop. 689.

BARNEGAT, v., Poughkeepsie t., Dutchess co., N. Y., E. side of Hudson r., 4 m. S. of the vill. of Poughkeepsie. It has a store, & about 200 inhabs. Lime is extensively manufactured here.

BARNEGAT, p-v., Stafford t., Ocean co., N. J., 56 S.E. Trenton, 205 W. It is on a sandy soil, surrounded by pine forest, has 4 stores & 50 dwellings.

BARNEGAT BAY, is separated from the ocean by Long Beach & Squam Beach, & extends from Barnegat Inlet, by which it is entered 20 miles to Metetecunk r., & is from 1 to 4 miles wide. *Barnegat Shoals* are off the entrance to the bay. The light-house is on the N. end of Long Beach, lat. 39° 46′, lon. 74° 6′ W., & shows a fixed white light, elevated 54 feet above the level of the sea, & visible for a distance of 12 nautical miles. (*See Long Beach & Squam Beach.*)

BARNERVILLE, p. v., Schoharie co., N. Y.

BARNES, p. o., Richland co., O., 67 N. Columbus, 379 W.

BARNES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 5 m. S.W. London. Area, 1,051 ac. Pop. 1,879. Rose's bequest of 20*l.* per annum, made 1623, to the poor of Barnes, is conditional upon rose bushes being kept trained round his monument. At Barnelms, in this pa., Walsingham entertained Q. Elizabeth, Cowley the poet resided, & the Kit-Cat club held its meetings.

BARNES' CORNERS, p. o., Lewis co., N. Y.

BARNES' X ROADS, p. o., Dale co., Ala.

BARNESVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 79 W. by N. Annapolis, 39 W.; contains a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

BARNESVILLE, p. o., Warren t., Belmont co., O. It contains an academy, 2 churches, & 823 inhabs.

BARNESVILLE, v., Ohio t., Monroe co., O. It has 102 inhabitants.

BARNESVILLE, p-v., Pike co., Ga., 40 Macon, 65 W. Milledgeville, 687 W. Situated on the Macon & Western r. r., & contains a Baptist church, 8 stores, & 450 inhabitants.

BARNET, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 10 S. by E. Danville, 48 E. Montpelier, 535 W. It lies on Conn. r. at the Fifteen-miles Falls, opposite to Lyman, N. H. It has a good soil, & is watered by Pasumsic & Stevens' rivs., the latter of which has falls of 100 ft. in 10 rods, affording good mill privileges. Pop. 1840, 2,030; 1850, 2,521. (*See McIndoes Falls.*)

BARNET (CHIPPING), a market town & pa. of England, co. Hertf., on the Great N. Road, 11 m. N.N. W. London. Area of pa. 3,185 ac. Pop. 2,380. The town stands on a height, & has a church built in 1400, a grammar school founded by Q. Elizabeth, in 1573, & some well endowed alms-houses. Mkts. for cattle, &c., Mond. Fairs, 8th April, & 4th & 5th Sept., & at these large quantities of cattle & horses are sold. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471, between the York & Lancaster armies, when the latter were totally defeated, & their leader, the great E. of Warwick, was killed.—II. (*East*), a pa. adjoining the above. Pop. 663.—III. (*Fryern*), co. Middlesex, 8 m. N.W. London. Area, 1,292 ac. Pop. 974.—IV. (*By the Wold*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 4 m. E.N.E. Glandford-Brig. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 845.

BARNETT, t., Forrest co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 579.

BARNEVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. N.W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,390.

BARNEVELD ISLS., S. Ocean, off Tierra del Fuego. Lat. of N.E. extrem. 55° 48′ S., lon. 66° 45′ W.

BARNEVILLE-SUR-MER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arrond. & 15 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 1,083.

BARNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Fakenham. Area, 1,389 ac. Pop. 313.

BARNEYS', p. o., Phillips co., Ark.

BARNHAM, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. S. Thetford. Area, 5,184 ac. Pop. 445.—II. co. Sussex, rape, & 4¼ m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 149.—III. (*Broom*), co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.W. Wymondham. Area, 1,776 ac. Pop. 511.

BARNHART'S MILLS, p-o., Butler co., Pa., 212 W. by N. Harrisburg, 254 W.

BARN ISL. (GREAT), N. Y. In the East riv., at Hurl Gate, & is about 2 m. in circumference. *Little Barn Isl.* is immediately N., separated by a narrow strait.

BARNINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. S. W. East Harling. Area, 1,586 ac. Pop. 499.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Richmond. Area, 1,771 ac. Pop. 573. A national school here has a land endowment, & a sm. libr'y.—III. (*parva*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. W. Aylesham. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 264.—IV. (*Norwood*), in same co., 3 m. E. by S. Holt. Area, 834 ac. Pop. 34.—V. (*Winter* or *Town*) same co., 5 m. S.E. Holt. Area, 834 ac. Pop. 108.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, or BARNETHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.W. Grimsby. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 269.

BARNOLDWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. N.W. Colne. Area, 6,040 ac. Pop. 2,828.

BARNSBOROUGH, p. v., Greenwich t., Gloucester co,. N. J. Contains about 20 dwellings.

BARNSLEY, or BARNESLEY (ST. MARY), a mkt. town, & chplry. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Silkstone, 10 m. S. Wakefield, & 8 m. N. Sheffield, with a station on the N. Midland r. r. Pop. 1851, 13,437. Houses mostly of stone. It has a spacious mkt. place, a free grammar school, national school, subscription library, scientific institution; & extens. manufs. of linen yarn, damask, & drills; a glass factory, iron foundries, needle & wire works, bleaching, dyeing, & coal-works. Mkts. Wed. & Sat.; fairs, Feb. 28, May 12, & Oct. 10. The *Barnsley Canal* connects the Calder & Don, & places Barnsley in communication with Wakefield & Leeds. About 1 m. distant are the remains of Monk Briton Priory.—II. a pa., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 322.

BARNSTABLE, co., Mass., contains 367 sq. m. It includes the whole of Cape Cod, in the E. part of the state. The cape is 65 m. long, & has a medium breadth of 5 m. The surface is level; soil sandy. The inhab. depend chiefly upon the cod, mackerel, & other fisheries for a subsistence. Salt is extensively made from the sea water by solar evaporation. Capital Barnstable. There were in 1850, live stock value of $159,000; wheat, 546 bush. produced; rye, 15,640; Ind. corn, 52,639; oats, 6,921; potatoes, 34,756; wool, 4,124 lbs.;—6 salt works, 16,700 bush. manuf., emp. a capital of $16,900; 61 grist m., 8 saw m., a furnace, 10 forges, 1 foundry, 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 6 tanneries, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $587,390; value of manuf. art., $817,031;—73 churches, 34 academies, 1082 pupils, 172 schools, 7,682 scholars, 6 libraries, 12,029 vols. Pop. 1840, 32,548; pop. 1850, 35,276.

BARNSTABLE, p-t., seaport, & capital of Barnstable co., Mass., 74 S.E. Boston, 475 W. Surface level, soil fertile. The vill. is on the S. side of Barnstable Bay, which opens into Cape Cod bay, & contains a court-house, jail, custom-house, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhab. Between 50 & 60 fishing & coasting vessels belong to this place. Tonnage of the port in 1853, 78,748. There are in the t., a fulling m., 1 pottery, 9 grist m., 2 academies, 40 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,301; 1850, 4,901.

BARNSTAPLE, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport, mkt.-town, & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Taw, 6 m. from its mouth, in Barnstaple Bay, here crossed by a stone bridge of 16 arches, 34 m. N.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 1,002 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,667. Pop. of the bor. 11,371. The town is said to have been founded by Athelstan, & was incorporated by Henry I. It is well built, has a large anc. church, & a grammar school, en-

dowed in 1649, occupying part of an old monastery, in which Bishop Jewel & the poet Gay were educated; a charity school, an alms-house, with chapel, & numerous other charities; a mechanics' institute; tanneries; potteries; an iron-foundry, paper-mill, & manufs. of serge, low broad cloths, patent lace, & fishing-nets. Chf. imp., timber, but the shipping trade has declined, owing to an obstruction caused by the accumulation of sand in the riv. & harb. Reg. shipping (1847), 5,010 tons. Mkt. Fri., for corn & provisions; cattle mkts., monthly; fairs, 21st April, 19th Sept., & 2d Fri. in Dec. Barnstaple sends 2 members to H. of C. In the vicinity is the North Devon infirmary.

BARNSTEAD, p-t., Belknap co., N. H., 18 N.E. Concord, 499 W. Incorporated 1767. Surface rolling, soil well adapted to grazing. It has several ponds which discharge their waters into Suncook r. There are in the t., 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, —7 stores, 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,945; 1850, 1,848.

BARNSTON, p. t., Stanstead co., Can. E. Drained by the Coatcook r. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Pop. 1852, 2,492. The v. contains a Baptist church, 2 stores, 2 grist m., a tannery, & 100 inhab.

BARNSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Dunmow. Area, 1,442 ac. Pop. 195.

BARNSTORF & BASSUM, 2 vills. of Hanover, co. Hoya, respectively 9 & 22 m. N.E. Diepholz.

BARNTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester. Area, 751 ac. Pop. 1,117.

BARNWELL, a S.W. district of S. C. Area, 1,680 sq. m. It lies between the Savannah r. on the S.W. & the S. Edisto & N. Edisto on the N.E. Drained by Salkahatchie r. & several small streams entering the Savannah & the Edisto rivs. on the N.E. Soil moderately fertile. Cotton is the chf. produc. The S. Carolina r. r. passes through it. There are several sulphur springs in the district, one of which affords water sufficient to propel an ordinary grist m. Cap., Barnwell C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $687,199; Ind. corn, 839,629 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 168,664; rice, 7,440 lbs.; cotton, 10,138 bales; 7 flouring m., 66 saw m. Cap. emp. in manuf., $179,-900; value of manuf. articles, $226,250;—56 churches, 30 sch., 450 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,471; 1850, 26,608.

BARNWELL, p-v., cap. of Barnwell dist., S. C., 100 S. by W. Columbia, 604 W. Situated on Turkey cr., near the Great Salkahatchie r. It contains a court house, jail, mkt. house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Rom. Catholic,—an academy, 7 stores, & about 400 inhab.

BARNWELL, a pa. & vill. of Engl., co. & adjoining the town of Cambridge, on the N.E., with a chapel built in the 11th century. Pop. 6,909. A great annual mart for leather, timber, wool, cheese, & cattle, called Sturbridge fair, is held in this suburb for 14 days, beginning Sept. 18, & is proclaimed by the vice-chancellor of the university.—II. (*King's*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Oundle. Area, 1,680. Pop. 147.—III. (*Barnwell-St.-Andrew's*), 2 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1,740. Pop. 295. It has a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London & N.W. r. r.

BARNWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Area, 1,471 ac. Pop. 358.

BAROACH, or BROACH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, having S. Surat, E. a part of the Guicowar's dom., N. & W. the riv. Mhye & Gulf of Cambay. Area, 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 229,527.—*Baroach* (probably the anc. *Barygaza*), cap. of the above dist., is on the Nerbudda, 36 m. N. Surat. Estim. pop. in 1812, 32,716, but it has since greatly declined, & is poor, mean, & dirty. Trade in cotton, grain, & seeds, exported to Bombay & Surat. Here is a Brahminical endowed hospital for sick animals, into which even insects are received.

BARODA, a city of Hindostan, cap. the Guicowar's dom., 78 m. N.N.E. Surat. Pop. estim. at 100,000 (?). It is enclosed by a double wall with round towers, & has four spacious & well built streets, meeting in a central mkt.-place. A British resident, with a body of troops, is stationed at Baroda, which has a considerable trade. Near it are numerous mosques, gardens, & wells.

BARONY, par., Scotland, Lanarkshire. Pop. 1851, 77,499. (*See Glasgow.*)

BARONY, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham. Pop. 1,381.

BAROS, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, on W. coast of the isl. Sumatra, 250 m. N.W. Padang.

BARQUESIMETO, a city of Venezuela, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Portuguesa, 165 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop., with sub., 12,000 (?). It was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, previously to which it had 15,000 inhab.

BARR, t., Daviess co., In. Pop. 1,802.

BARR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges, 18 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,585. It has a Protest. consist. church, & was formerly fortified.

BARR, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 18 m. S. Ayr, dist. Carrick. Area estimated at 100 sq. m., of which not more than 1-50th is cultivated, & not as much more cultivable. Pop. 907. Some of its mnths. are 2,700 ft. in height; & it has several lochs & large moorses. Fair, last Sat. in May.—II. (*Great*), a chply. of Engl., co. Stafford. Pa. Aldridge, 2¼ m. S.E. Walsall. Pop. 1,901.

BARRA, an isl. of Scotl., Hebrides, near the S. extremity of the group, 5 m. S.W. of S. Uist, & forming, with Vatersay & other petty isls. a pa. of the co. Inverness. Lat. of Barra-head, 56° 48′ N., lon. 7° 38′ 1″ W. Length 8 m., by 2 to 4 m. in breadth. Pop. of pa. 1,873; pop. of isl. 1,624. The pa. is the property of Col. Gordon, of Cluny, & is estim. to contain 4,000 ac. of arable, & 18,000 ac. of meadow & hill-pasture land. The cod, ling, & herring fisheries are extensive, & vast numbers of shell-fish are taken here. In Castlebay is an old residence of the feudal lords of Barra. The light house on Barra-Head, the highest in Britain, is 680 ft. above the sea, it was first lighted in 1833.

BARRA, a town of Naples, 3 m. E. the cap. with 5,900 inhab., & numerous country residences.—II. a town, 2¼ m. S.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,600.

BARRA, sev. towns of Brazil.—I. (*B.-do-Rio-Negro*), cap. prov. on the Rio Negro, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. of dist. 6,000, who subsist by raising tobacco, coffee, & cocoa, making turtle oil, & salting fish. In 1842, all that part of the prov. Pará to the left of the Amazons, was detached to form the new prov. of *Barra-do-Rios-Negros*. — II. (*B.-do-Rio-Grande*), prov. & 350 m. W. Bahia, on the lt. b. of the San Francisco. Pop. 4,000.—III. (*B.-do-Rio-de-Contas*), prov. & 230 m. S.W. Bahia. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*B.-do Rio-de-St.-Joao*), prov. & 150 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

BARRACKVILLE, station on Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 308 m. from Baltimore.

BARRACONDA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on rt. of the Gambia, 190 m. from its mouth.

BARRACKPOOR, a seat of the gov.-gen. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 10 m. N. Calcutta. Here is a fine park 4 m. in circ., & laid out in European style, near which is a large military vill., with cantonments.

BARRAFRANCA, a town of Sicily, dist. Piazza, intend. & 10 m. S.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 6,600.

BARRAGH, a pa. of Irel., Leinster co. Carlow, 3 m. N.W. Clonegall. Area, 12,296 ac. Pop. 3,742. Surface mntnous.; Mt. Leinster 2,610 ft. elev.

BARRALLVILLE, p. v., Alleghany co., Md.

BARRAMAHL, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, consisting of a rich & extens. table-land, in prov. of Salem. [SALEM.]

BARRA MANSA, a t. of Brazil, prov. & 70 m. N. W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. Pop. 6,000.

BARRAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, 7 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. 1,821.

BARRANCA, a town of New Granada, S. America, on the Magdalena r., 50 m. S.E. Cartagena.—*Barranquilla* is a seaport town at the mouth of same riv., 64 m. E. Cartagena.

BARRATARIA, isl. & bay, Jefferson par., La. The bay is 15 m. long, & 6 m. wide, connecting by a bayou by Catouche & Washa lakes. The isl. is about 8 m. long & 1 broad. It was formerly the resort of Lafitte & his piratical crew. Pop. of the isl. 1850, 1,176.

BARRAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & near the rt. b. of the Isère, 22 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,452. Near it is a fort built in 1596.

BARRAX, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,576. Commerce in fruit.

BARRE, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 7 S. Montpelier, 48 N. by W. Windsor, 520 W. The soil is fertile, & particularly adapted for grazing. Drained by branches

of Onion r. which afford water power. Organized in 1793. This town furnishes an inexhaustible quantity of fine building granite. The vill. near the centre, has 2 churches,—1 Universalist,—2 plough fac., a starch fac., a carding machine, a tannery, a foundry, a grist m., a saw m., an extensive machine shop, 4 stores, & about 500 inhab.—*South Barre*, 1¼ m. distant, contains a church, a foundry, a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., a starch fac., & about 200 inhab. There are in the t., 3 foundries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,116; 1850, 1,845.

BARRE, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 65 W. Boston, 409 W. It is on elev. ground, has a fertile soil, particularly for grazing, & is drained by Ware r. & its branches. The v. is on Prince r., & contains 2 churches, —1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian,—an academy, 3 stores, a scythe fac., & 300 inhab. There are in the t., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4,200 sp., 100 looms, & manuf. annually, 1,000,000 yds. of sheetings, a powder fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,751; 1850, 2,976.

BARRE, t., Orleans co., N. Y., 252 W. Albany, 390 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. The Erie canal passes through the town. It has a fulling m., 2 furnaces, 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 academies, 34 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,539; 1850, 4,186. (*See Albion v.*)

BARRE, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Drained by Standing Stone & Shavers creeks. Pop. 1840, 2,225; 1850, 1,271.

BARREAH, a neatly built town of Hindostan, cap. rajahsp., 50 m. N.E. Baroda.

BARRE CENTRE, p-v., Orleans co., N. Y., 254 W. by N. Albany, 388 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, a steam flouring m., & about 100 inhab.

BARRE FORGE, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

BARRE PLAINS, p. o., Worcester co., Mass.

BARRÈGES, a vill. & celebrated watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Bastan, in the valley of same name, 3,240 ft. above the sea, & 12 m. S.S.W. Bagnères-en-Bigorre. It consists of about 60 houses, most of them temporary sheds, abandoned during winter on account of the cold & the danger to which it is exposed from avalanches. It is frequented annually by about 1,500 invalids, for the sake of its sulphurous springs, which have a temp. varying from 104° to 122° Fahr. The baths, which for a century have enjoyed the highest reputation, were founded by Louis XV. There are govt. military baths for 500 men. In the vicinity is the beautiful cascade of Gavarnie.

BARREN, 2 small rivs. of Ky., called Big Barren & Little Barren rivs., tributaries of Green riv. The former falls into Green r. in the N.W. corner of Warren co.; the latter, W. of Greensburg.

BARREN, co., in the S. part of Ky. Area, 540 sq. m. Drained by Little Barren r., & Beaver branch of Big Barren r. Surface moderately uneven; soil tolerably fertile. Capital Glasgow. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $517,656; Ind. corn, 1,007,560 bush. produced; oats, 208,393; tobacco, 2,155,551 lbs.; wool, 40,626; 2 salt works, with a capital of $8,000, make annually 18,000 bushels of salt;—2 flouring m., 55 grist m., 13 saw m., 5 tanneries, 13 persons emp., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—51 churches., 11 academies, 225 pupils, 44 schools, 1,067 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,288; pop. 1850, 20,240.

BARREN, p-o., Harrison co., Ia., 118 S. Indianapolis, 622 W.

BARREN, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn., 25 S. Nashville, 709 W.

BARREN, t., Independence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 341.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS, p-o., Somerset co., Md., 84 S.E. Annapolis 124 W.

BARREN GROVE, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

BARREN HILL, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 96 E. by S. Harrisburg, 149 W.

BARREN HILL, p-o., Henry co., Tenn., 105 W.N.W. Nashville, 791 W.

BARREN ISL., one of the Hunter isls., off the N. E. extremity of Tasmania. Length N. to S. 15 m.; greatest breadth 4 m.—II. a volcanic isl., Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman isles, with a cone 1,848 ft. in height, frequently in eruption.

BARREN PLAIN, p-o., Robertson co., Tenn. 32 N. Nashville, 714 W.

BARREN RIDGE, p. o., Van Zant co., Texas.

BARRETS, sta., on Pacific r. r., 17 m. from St. Louis, Mo.

BARRETSVILLE, p-v., Lumpkin co., Ga., 20 S. W. Dahlonega, 124 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 645 W. Situated near the Etowah river.

BARREVILLE, p. v., McHenry co., Ill.

BARRHEAD, a t. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 3 m. S. Paisley. Pop. 1851, 6,069, mostly weavers.

BARRIE, p. v., cap. Simcoe co., Can. W., 60 N. Toronto, 41 from Penetanguishine, sit. in Vespra t., at the head of Kempenfeldt bay of Lake Simcoe, & contains a court house, &c., 4 churches,—2 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, a steam saw m., a brewery, a printing, office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1852, 1,007 inhab.

BARRIER REEF, N.E. coast Australia, a coral reef 1,200 m. in length, extending from Sandy Cape, lat. 24° 30′ to the shores of New Guinea.

BARRIGA NEGRA, a town or vill. Uruguay, S. America, 85 m. N.E. Monte Video. In its dist. are large breeding estates, each stocked with from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

BARRINGTON, t., Shelburn co., N. S., forms the extreme S.E. point of Nova Scotia. It has a good harb., at the head of which is the village.

BARRINGTON, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 20 N.W. Portsmouth, 35 E. Concord, 505 W. Surface uneven; soil a gravelly loam. It has 13 ponds, the outlets of some of which furnish mill seats. There is a curious cave in this town, called the Devil's den. There are in the t. 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational,—2 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,844; 1850, 1,752.

BARRINGTON, p-t., Bristol co., R. I., 8 E.S.E. Providence, 408 W. On the E. shore of Narragansett bay. Soil, fertile sandy loam. It is connected with Warren by a bridge. Has a grist m., an extensive brick fac., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 549; 1850, 795.

BARRINGTON, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 8 S. Penn-Yann, 201 W. Albany, 322 W. Surface undulating, soil, a fertile gravelly loam. It lies on the E. side of Crooked Lake. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,868: 1850, 1,550.

BARRINGTON, p. t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 676.

BARRINGTON, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. & 7 m. S.W. Cambridge. Area, 2,129 ac. Pop. 596.—II. co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.E. Ilminster. Area, 1,656 ac. Pop. 511. Hemp & flax are cultivated extensively in this pa.—III. (*Great*), a pa. of Engl., in cos. Berks & Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Burford. Area, 2,983 ac. Pop. 545. It has a fine church, built in the reign of Henry VII., & quarries producing excellent freestone, which was used in the erection of Blenheim House.—IV. (*Little*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.W. Burford. Area, 925 ac. Pop. 128.

BARRINGTON (GREAT), p-t., Berkshire co., Mass. (*See Great Barrington.*)

BARRIOS (LOS), a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. S. E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,722. Linen weaving.

BARROIS, an old divis. of France, in Lorraine, now forming the greater part of the dep. Meuse.

BARROW, or BORRAGH, a riv. of Ireland, next in importance to the Shannon, rises in the Slievebloom mntns., Leinster, flows generally S.ward, & after a course of about 90 m., joins the Suir to form the estuary, Waterford harb. It divides the cos. Kildare, Carlow, & Wexford, on the E., from Kilkenny & Queen's co. on the W. Affls. the Nore, Blackwood, & Greese rivs. The towns Portarlington, Monastereven, Athy, Carlow, Craig, New Ross, are on its banks. It is navigable for large ships from the sea to Ross, & for barges to Athy, 60 m. above its mouth, & where it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal.

BARROW, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 2¼ m. E. Much-Wenlock. Area, 3,013 ac. Pop. 333.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area, 2,665 ac. Pop. 1,120. Fair, 1st May.—III. (*Great*), co. & 4 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area, 2,916 ac. Pop. 659.—IV. (*Gurney*), co. Somerset, 5¼ m. S.W. Bristol. Area, 2,026 ac. Pop. 405.—V. (*North*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area, 751 ac. Pop. 115.—VI. (*on Trent*), a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. S. Derby. Area, 5,840 ac. Pop. 577.—VII. (*South*), 4 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area, 752 ac. Pop. 126.—VIII. (*upon Humber*), co. Lincoln,

parts Lindsey, 94 m. N. Glandford-Brigg. Area, 5,990 ac. Pop. 2,283. A large intrenchment near the vill. is supposed to have been the site of a British camp.—IX. (*upon Soar*), co. Leicester, 3 m. S.E. Loughboro' Area, 3,160 ac. Pop. 5,728; pop. of the town, 1,736. It has a grammar school, with a revenue of about 100*l.*; an alms-house, & a new work-house, with accommodation for 300 persons.

BARROW (Island), Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 139° 3′ W. It is small but well wooded, & affords fresh water. It was named in honor of Sir J. Barrow, by its discoverer, Capt. Beechey, in 1826.—(*Rocks*), off the S. coast off Arabia, about 50 m. N.E. Aden.—(*Cape*), Russian America, is a headland on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 71° 23′ N., lon. 156° 31′ W., near the extreme point reached in Capt. Beechey's polar expedition in 1826.—(*Strait*), the passage from Baffin Bay westward into Prince Regent Inlet, lat. 74° N., & between lon. 84° & 90° W., averaging 40 m. in breadth. Depth frequently upwards of 200 fathoms. Coasts rugged & mountainous. Barrow is the name of several mountains, & a valley in East Australia.

BARROWBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2 m. W. Grantham. Area, 4,462 ac. Pop. 801.

BARROWDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 5 m. E. Uppingham. Area, 2,073 ac. Pop. 718.

BARROWFORD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. W. Colne. Pop. 2,875, mostly employed in cotton factories.

BARR'S STORE, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

BARRY, co., in the W. part of Mich. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained chiefly by Thorn Apple r. Surface undulating, & sometimes broken; soil fertile. The natural growth is beech, sugar-maple, white-wood, ash, &c. Capital, Hastings. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $122,648; wheat, 79,999 bushels produced; Indian corn, 108,242; oats, 41,819; wool, 22,103 pounds; 2 grist mills, 17 saw mills; capital employed in manufactures, $57,075; value of manufactured articles, $57,700; 2 churches; 34 schools, 1,189 scholars; 16 libraries, 2,500 vols. Pop. (1840) 1,078. Pop. 1850, 5,072.

BARRY, co., Mo., in the S.W. part of the State. Area, 820 sq. m. Surface hilly, soil generally good. It contains an intermixture of woodland & prairie. Capital, Cassville. There were, in 1850, live stock, valued at $100,126; wheat, 13,166 bush. produced; Indian corn, 194,525; oats, 23,324; wool, 7,263 pounds; 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; 3 churches; 5 schools, 148 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,795. Pop. 1850, 3,467.

BARRY, p-t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 76 m. from Harrisburg, 186 W. It has broad mountains & fruitful valleys. Drained by Mahony & Deep crs. & the branches of Schuylkill r. It has 3 grist mills & 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 639. Pop. 1850, 689.

BARRY, t., Barry co., Mich. Drained by a small branch of Kalamazoo river. Pop. 1840, 343. Pop. 1850, 478.

BARRY, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 91 m. N.W. Annapolis, 59 W.

BARRY, p-v., Cuyahoga co., O., 158 m. N.E. Columbus, 346 W.

BARRY, p-v., Sandstone t., Jackson co., Mich., 35 m. S. Lansing, 85 m. W. Detroit, 555 W.; on Sandstone creek, & on the Mich. Central r. r., 82 m. from Detroit; has 2 stores, a saw mill, & 100 inhabs. In the vicinity is a valuable quarry of Sandstone.

BARRY, p-v., Campbell co., Ky., 86 m. N. by E. from Frankfort, 501 W.

BARRY, p-o., Clay co., Mo., 169 m. W. by N. from Jefferson city, 1,082 W.

BARRY, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 78 m. W.S.W. Springfield, 858 W. Contains a Universalist ch., & 100 inhab.

BARRY, p-o., Lawrence co., Ark.

BARRY, t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 234.

BARRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the British Channel, 7¼ m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 835 ac. Pop. 74. A small island of about 300 ac. in this pa., near the mainland in Bristol Channel, is said to give the name to the Barry family in Ireland.—II. (*or Barrie*), a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the North Sea & Firth of Tay, 8 m. N.E. Dundee. Pop. 2,175, of whom, 1,268 in the vill. Carnoustie, are mostly employed in weaving brown linens for Arbroath merchants. On the S.E. point of the coast are the Buddenness or Tay lighthouses. Lat. 56° 28′ N., lon. 2° 45′ S., the one bearing 1,122 feet N.N.W. from the other Both fixed white lights.

BARRYTON, p-v., Choctaw co., Ala., 120 m. W. Montgomery, 133 m. S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 951 W. It contains a store & about 150 inhabitants.

BARRYTOWN, p-v., Redhook t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 53 m. S. Albany, 325 W. It is on the E. side of Hudson r., & on the Hudson river r. r., 97 m. from New York. It has a convenient landing, 2 stores & several dwellings.

BARRYVILLE, p-v., Forrestburgh t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 137 m. S.S.W. Albany, 295 W.

BARRYVILLE, p-v., Stark co., O., 131 N.E. Columbus, 310 W.

BARSAC, a town of France, dep. Gironde, on lt. b. of the Garonne, 19 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,701. Its vicinity produces the fine white Bordeaux wine.

BARSCH or BARS, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 57 m. N.N.W. Pesth, & divided by the river Gran into Old & New Barsch, formerly a free fortified town, which gave its name to the prov. The county of Barsch has 134,000 inhabitants. In the S. it is rich in grain & fruit. The mountains in the N. formerly yielded gold & silver.

BARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Beccles. Area, 1,871 ac. Pop. 207. Euchard the historian was born here.—II. (*East*), co., Norfolk, 2 m. N. Fakenham. Area, 1,167 ac. Pop. 219.—III. (*North*), in same co., 2 m. S.W. Great Walsingham. Area, 1,015 ac. Pop. 77.—IV. (*West*), same co., 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,571 ac. Pop. 96.

BARSÖE, a small island, & vill. of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 9 m. N.E. Apenrade.

BARSTON, a pa. of England, co., & 8¼ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area, 1,866, ac. Pop. 383.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, *Barrum ad Albulam*, an anc. town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 28 m. E.S.E. Troyes, on rt. b. of the Aube. Pop. 4,134. It has a considerable commerce in wine, wood, hemp, & wool. This little town, the environs of which are picturesque, was the scene of two battles between Napoleon & the allies in 1814, in consequence of which it was nearly destroyed.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a t. France. [Bar-le-Duc.]

BAR-SUR-SEINE, *Barrum ad Sequanum*, a town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 18 m. S.E. Troyes, on lt. b. of the Seine. Pop. 2,162. Commerce in grain, wine, brandy, & wool. This was an important town in the middle ages, & often ruined during the wars of Burgundy. It was the scene of a severe engagement between Napoleon & the allies, 25th May, 1814.

BART, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 55 m. E. Harrisburg, 112 W. Drained by a head branch of the Octarara cr. It contains copper mines, 3 fulling mills, 4 grist mills, 5 saw mills, a furnace, & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,859. Pop. 1850, 2,337.

BARTAN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Chati-Su (anc. *Parthenius*), near its mouth, in the Black Sea, 45 m. N.E. Eregli. It stands on two chalk hills, with an intermediate valley, & has about 650 houses & 5 mosques. Near it some Roman remains have been discovered.

BARTEN, a town of E. Prussia, 47 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,600. It is defended by a castle.

BARTENHEIM, a comm. & vill of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. Altkirch. Pop. 1,865.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 33 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3,700, engaged in manufs. of linens, woollens, & leather.—II. a vill of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, with a pop. of 1,100, and a castle, the residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein.

BARTER BROOK, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 114 m. from Richmond, 156 W.

BARTERSVILLE, p-o., Pontotoe co., Miss.

BARTFA or BARTFELD, a town of N. Hungary, co. Saros, on Tepla, 155 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1840, 4,658. It has superior schools, & a trade in wine, linen, brandy, & earthenware. Its hot baths are the best frequented in Hungary.

BARTH, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, on the Binnensee, at the mouth of the Barth, 17 m. W.N.W. Stralsund. Pop. 4,643. It has ship-building docks, & a trade in corn & wool.

BARTHE-DE-NESTE, La., a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Bagnères-en-Bigorre. Pop. with cant., 1,045.

BARTHELEMY (ST.), several comm., towns, & vills. of France.—I. a comm. & town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Marmande. Pop. 1,422.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,074.—III. a comm. & vill., dep. Manche, arrond. Mortain. Pop. 664.—IV. *de Groain*, a vill. dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble, with a remarkable "Fontaine Ardente," from which a great quantity of gas escapes & burns spontaneously.—V. *Lestra*, a comm. & vill., dep. Loire, arrond. Mountbrison. Pop. 842.—VI. *le Pin*, a comm. & vill. dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,214.—VII. *de Sechilienne*, a comm. & vill., dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 998.—VIII. *de Vals*, a comm. & vill., dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 1,043.

BARTHOLOMEW, co., Ia., a little s. of the centre of the state. Area, 405 sq. m. Watered by Clifty & Flat Rock crs., & Driftwood cr., a large branch of White r.; the surface is mostly level, hilly on the W.; soil very fertile. Capital, Columbus. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $344,084; wheat, 102,531 bushels produced; Indian corn, 1,173,902; oats, 59,850; wool, 32,014 pounds; 2 flouring mills, 10 grist mills, 24 saw mills, 6 tanneries, 20 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 20 churches, 2 academies, 95 pupils; 90 schools, 2,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,042. Pop. 1850, 12,428.

BARTHOLOMEW, t., Desha co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 185.

BARTHOLOMEW, p-v., Drew co., Ark., 116 m. S.E. Little Rock, 1,154 W., & contains 394 inhabitants.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) HYDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, partly in city of Winchester & partly in liberty of Soke. Pop. 776.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), an isl. W. Indies, 30 m. W. St. Christopher; lat. of E. point 17° 53′ N., lon. 62° 52′ W. Area, 35 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. Shape very irregular; soil fertile, though the island is remarkably destitute of fresh water; products sugar, tobacco, cotton & cocoa. Being surrounded by rocks & shoals, it is difficult of access, but the careenage on its W. side is a good harbor, & near it is the cap. town, Gustavia. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784.

BARTHOMLEY, a pa. of England, cos. Chester & Stafford, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Sandbach. Area, 11,035 ac. Pop. 2,740. The church has a richly carved wooden roof, erected in 1589.

BARTLETTE, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 80 N.N.E. Concord, 566 W. It lies at the foot of the White mountains, on the E. side. Soil various; bordering on the Saco r., which flows through it, is some fertile land. It has a Baptist church, a store, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 706; 1850, 761.

BARTLETT, p-o., Wesley t., Washington co., O., 90 E. Columbus, 319 W.

BARTLOF (GROSS), a vill. of Prussia, reg. Erfurt, circ. & 10 m. S.E. Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1,100.

BARTLOW, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. E. by S. Linton. Area, 370 ac. Pop. 94.

BARTOLOME (SAN), a town of New Granada, S. A., 125 m. E.N.E. Antioquia. Pop. 1,000.

BARTOLOMEO (SAN), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 27 m. W.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,400.—II. a vill. dist. Salerno. Pop. 1,100.

BARTOLOMEO (SAN), two isls. in the S. Pacific Ocean, one in the archipelago of the Carolines, the other off the S. coast of Papua.

BARTON, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 42 N.E. Montpelier, 558 W. It is drained by Barton r. & its branches, issuing from several ponds, & affording a good water power. Soil fertile. Organized in 1798. Barton r. runs N. & enters Lake Memphremagog. It has 1 fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 1 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 892; 1850, 987.

BARTON, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 174 S.W. Albany, 269 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. It has the Susquehanna r. on the S.E., & the Chemung r. on the S.W., which unite a few miles below, in Pa. Cayuga cr. runs on its W. boundary. The v. on the New York & Erie r. r. contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m. 20 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,324; 1850, 3,522.

BARTON, t., Gibson co., Ia. Pop. 1850. 491.

BARTON, p-v., Washington co., Wis.

BARTON, p. v., Lowndes co., Miss.

BARTON, t., Wentworth co., C. W. Pop. 1852, 1,735.

BARTON, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. & 3¼ m. S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,812 ac. Pop. 308.—II. a pa. co. Westmoreland, 13 m. W. by N. Appleby. Area, 35,312 ac. Pop. 1,860. It has a grammar school, income 90*l.* a-year. Parts of Ullswater-lake, & Patterdale-valley are in this pa. Barton is the name of sev. townships & hamlets in Engl., & of a farm in the Isle of Wight, 1 m. from East Cowes, the house on which a structure of the Elizabethan period, has been restored as a summer residence for her Majesty. *Barton* is also the first name of the following pas. & towns of England.—I. (*Bendish*), co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.N.E. New Stoke-Ferry. Area, 4,390 sq. m. Pop. 495.—II. (*Blount*), co. & 11 m. W. Derby. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 69.—III. (*Earl's*), co. Northampton, on the Nene, 3¼ m. S.W. Wellingboro'. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 1,277.—IV. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Bury. Area, 4,030. ac. Pop. 855.—V. (*Hartshorne*), co. & 4 m. S.W. Buckingham. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 137.—VI. (*In Fabis*), co. & 5 m. S.W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 339.—VII. (*In the Clay*), co. Beds, 3 m. S. Silsoe. Area, 2,270 ac. Pop. 915.—VIII. (*Mills*), co. Suffolk, 1 m. S. Mildenhall. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 642.—IX. (*on Irwell*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Liverpool & Manchester r. r., 5¼ m. W. Manchester. Pop. 12,687. The first aqueduct bridge constructed in England across a navigable river, here carries the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, & consists of 3 arches raised 40 feet above the river.—X. (*Seagrave*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Kettering. Area, 1,782 ac. Pop. 207.—XI. (*Stacey*), co. Hants, 5 m. S. W. Whitchurch. Area, 4,943 ac. Pop. 553. Fair 31st July.—XII (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 4¼ m. S.W. Deddington. Area, 2,710 ac. Pop. 757.—XIII. (*St. Cuthbert & St. Mary*), co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Darlington. Area, 2,790 ac. Pop. 587.—XIV. (*St. David's*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.E. Somerton. Area, 945 ac. Pop. 442.—XV. (*St. Mary, or Barton Street*), a hamlet, co. & adjacent to the city of Gloucester, pa. St. Mary de Lode, partly in Dunstone, Hund., & partly in the city of Glo'ster. Area, 3,510 ac. Pop. 6,556.—XVI. (*Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. N.W. New Malton. Area, 3,476 ac. Pop. 432.—XVII. (*Turff*), co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. S.E. North Walsham. Area, 1,599 ac. Pop. 429.—(*under Needwood*), a chapelry, co. Stafford. pa. Tatenhill, 5 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Pop. 1,561. Fairs, 3d May & 20th November. Its chapel was built in the reign of Henry VIII.—XIX. (*upon Heath*), co. Warwich, 5 m. S. Shipton-on Stour. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 202. About 2 m. from the vill. is "Four-shire stone," marking the junction of the cos. Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, & Oxford.

BARTON HILL, p. o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

BARTONIA, p. o., Randolph co., Ia.

BARTON'S CREEK, p. o., Dickson co., Tenn.

BARTON'S LANDING, p. o., Orleans co., Vt.

BARTONSVILLE, p. v. Windham, Vt., on Rutland & Burlington r. r., 110 m. from Burlington.

BARTONSVILLE, p. v., Monroe co., P., 121 N.E. Harrisburg, 214 W.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a market-town of England, co. Lincoln, at its N. extremity on the Humber, 6 m. S.W. Hull, with which town it has an important steam communication. United area of pas. St. Peter & St. Mary, 8,140 ac. Pop. 3,866. The town near the banks of the river, here 6 m. across, consists chiefly of two spacious streets. St. Peter's church is a large anc. edifice, & there are alms-houses & an endowed charity school. Trade principally corn & flour; manufs. of ropes, sacking, bricks, & tiles. Market, Monday; cattle fair, Trinity Thursday. Polling place for the Lindsey div. of the co. About 3 m. S.E.ward are the remains of Thornton Abbey, founded in 1139.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. E. Enstone. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 279.

BARSTCH, a riv. of Prussia, rises in the S. of the prov. of Posen, & falls into the Oder on the rt. above Glogau. It passes Adelnau, Militsch, & Hernstadt, & is navigable to Militsch.

BARUGH, or BARGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Rid., pa. Darton, 2 m. N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 1,385.

BARUTH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. S.E. Potsdam, with iron works. P. 1,570.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 7 m. N.E. Bautzen.

BARVAS, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross & Cromarty. Pop. 4,189.

BARWALDE, two small towns, Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 31 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-Oder.

Pop. 2,260.– II. prov. Pomerania, reg. & near Stettin. Pop. 970.

BARWALLAH, a large brick-built town, N.W. Hindostan, dom. Pattialah, N. of Hansi.

BARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. N. Hinckley. Area, 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,613.

BARWICK, sev. pas. of Engl. –I. co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 1,278 ac. Pop. 36. –II. co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Yeovil. Area, 784 ac. Pop. 451. –III. (*in Elmett*), co. York, W. Riding, 16 m. N.E. Leeds. Area, 8,030 ac. Pop. 2,449; do. of the t., 1,939. It has traces of a castle, said to have been a residence of the Northumbrian king, Edwin.

BARYSZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 19 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow. Pop. 1,900.

BAS, or BATZ, a small isl. of Franc, dep. Manche, in the English channel, off the N. coast of the dep. Finistère, 15 m. N.W. Morlaix; with a lighthouse, in lat. 48° 45′ N., lon. 4° 1′ W. Pop. 1,132. It is 3 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth; & has on it a few small vills. & two forts. The channel betw. this island & Roscoff is an excellent roadstead.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 12 m. N. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,080, who manufacture lace & earthenwares.

BASCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 8,273 ac. Pop. 1,490. It has two endowed schools, revenue about 400*l.*

BASCOBEL, p. o., Jackson co., Ga., 83 N. by W. Milledgeville, 618 W.

BASCOM, p. o., Seneca co., O.

BASCONS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, arrond. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,150.

BASEL, or BALE, one of the cantons of the Swiss confederation since 1501, in the N.W., on the frontiers of France, & the grand duchy of Baden. Area about 170 sq. m. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Rhine & its tributaries, the Birz & Ergolz. Corn is raised for home consumption, & some wine is produced. Chief manufactures ribands, woollens, linens, leather, iron & steel wares. In 1832 it was divided into two portions entirely independent of each other: —viz., BALE VILLE, which comprises the city & several surrounding comms.; pop. 1850, 29,555; & BALE-CAMPAGNE (the cap. of which is Liesthal), with the remaining communes of the canton. Pop. 1850, 47,830.

BASEL, or BASLE (Germ. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*), a city in the N. of Switzerland, cap. of Bâle Ville, on the Rhine, 48 m. N.E. Bern, which divides it into Great B. on the left, & Little B. on the right bank, connected by a magnificent bridge, & at the termin. of the Stratsburg & Bale, & the Munheim, Baden, Friesburg & Bale r. r., 578 m. from Paris, & 748 from London. Pop. 1850, 29,555. Lat. 47° 33′ 34″ N., lon. 7° 35′ E., elevation 900 feet, mean temperature of the year 49° 8′, of January 32° 7′, of July 66° 5′ Fahr. It is well built, though the streets are narrow; public fountains numerous, & environs pleasant. It has numerous scientific & literary establishments, & a cathedral built on the site of the ancient Roman fort *Basilia*, which contains the tomb of Erasmus. Its university was founded 1460; it has also a grammar-school, botanic garden, & museum, & its library contains 50,000 volumes, with many important manuscripts. Basel is the most commercial city of the Swiss confederation. Its silk products are highly important; it is estimated that silk ribands to the value of $2,000,000 are annually exported from the city & canton; it has also manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, & gloves. Basel dates from the 4th century. In the 11th century it was the most powerful city of Helvetia; it was the seat of a great council from 1431 to 1447, & of a memorable treaty between France & Prussia in 1795. Near it the French were defeated by the Swiss at the celebrated battle of St. Jacob, 1444. It is the birth-place of the two Holbeins, Bernouilli, & Euler, & was long the residence of Erasmus, who died here in 1536.

BASE LAKE, p. o., Washtenaw co., Mich.

BASELICE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on a mountain, 21 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,100.

BASFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 2¼ m. N. Nottingham. Area, 2,720 ac. Pop. 10,093.—II. a tnship., co. Chester, pa. Wybunbury, with a sta. on the London & N.W. r. r., 2¼ m. S.S.W. Crewe.

BASHAM'S GAP, p. o., Morgan co., Ala.

BASHAM'S MILLS, p. o., Johnson co., Ark.

BASHAN, p. o., Meigs co., O.

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS, a group of islands, archip. of the Philippines, between Luzon & Formosa, betw. lat. 20° & 21° N., lon. 122° E., with a Spanish colony, founded 1783. They were discov. by Dampier.

BASHI, p. o., Clark co., Ala.

BASKET TURNOUT, sta. on Erie r. r., 147 m. from N. York.

BASHT, a citadel & vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, 80 m. W.N.W. Shiraz. It resembles the castles of the old feudal barons in Europe, the chief's fort being surrounded by the habitations of his vassals.

BASIDOH, or BASSADORE, a decayed vill. at the W. end of the Island Kisham, Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 39′ N., lon. 55° 22′ E. Its vicinity is quite barren, & intolerably hot in summer. It has become the princip. station for British ships in the gulf, & has a small bazaar, a hospital, & subscription rooms, supported by Indian officers. Near it are the ruins of the old Portuguese town & fort of same name. There is good anchorage in the roads; but the port is of difficult entrance.

BASIENTO, or BASENTO, a river of Naples, prov. Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows E.S.E., & enters the gulf of Taranto, 25 m. W.S.W. Taranto. Length 50 m. Near its mouth are the remains of the anc. *Metapontum.*

BASIL, v., Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1850, 200.

BASILAN, one of the Philippine isls., off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, & separated from it by Basilan Strait, with a village in lat. 6° 30′ N., lon. 122° 24′ E.

BASILDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 7¼ m. N.W. Reading. Area, 3,083 ac. Pop. 798. Near the vill. the Great W. Rail r. crosses the Thames.

BASILE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,138.

BASILICATA, *Lucania*, a prov. of the kingdom of Naples, having N. Capitanata, E. Bari, S.E. the Gulf of Taranto, S. Calabria Cit., & W. Princip. Ult., & Cit. cap. Potenza. Area, 3,263 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 501,222. It is mostly mntnous., being traversed by the Apennines, & is not very fertile. It has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Chief products, wine, cotton, lint, tobacco, & saffron. Chief towns, Potenza, Francavilla, & Tursi.

BASILIO (SAN), a vill. of Sardinia, prov. & 23 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,172.

BASILUZZO, one of the smaller Lipari isls. in the Mediterranean, 2 m. N.E. Panaria.

BASIN KNOB, p. o., Johnson co., Mo.

BASING (OLD), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 5,104 ac. Pop. 1,330. The magnificent castle built here by Wm. Paulet, 1st marquis of Winchester, & Ld. Treas. to Queen Elizabeth, was in the civil war defended for two years against the parliamentary forces, by John, 5th marq. It was finally stormed by Cromwell, Oct. 14th, 1645, & after yielding rich plunder to the besiegers, was burnt to the ground.

BASINGSTOKE, munic. bor. & pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S.W. r. r., 45¼ m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa., 4,036 ac. Pop. 4,263. It has a church, built in the reign of Henry VIII., an anc. free school, with an income of 200*l.* a-year; a blue coat school, founded 1646, several other charities (including an estate left by Sir G. Lancaster, rent 250*l.* per annum), a market-house, town-hall, & jail, & a large trade in corn & malt, greatly facilitated by the Basingstoke canal, by which it communicates with the Wey & the Thames. Mkt. Wed. Fairs, Easter Tues., Wed. in Whitsun. week, Sept. 23, & Oct. 11. Near Basingstoke is a tract of 108 ac., on which every householder has a right of pasture; & immediately N. of the town are the picturesque remains of the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost.

BASINWERK, a vill. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, containing ruins of ancient abbey & chapel of Knights Templars, erected by Henry II.

BASKAHEGAN, r., Me., rises in a lake of the same name, & passing N. 20 miles, falls into a branch of the Penobscot r.

BASKENGRIDGE, p-v., Somerset co., N. J., 46 N. by E. Trenton, 216 W. Beautifully situated in a high, rich, well cultivated, & healthy country. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy, & about 250 inhabitants.

BASLOW, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. & 3¼ m. N.E. Bakewell. Pop. 834.—II. with Bubnell, a tnshp. same co. Pop. 942.

BASON SPRINGS, p. o., Grayson co., Texas.

BASOUDA, a town of Central India, dom. & 150 m. S.W. Gwalior, & said to comprise 2,000 houses.—II. a town, same dom., 157 m. S.S.E. Gwalior, & having 500 houses.

BASQUE PROVINCES, (Spanish, Vascongades,) a country of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the prov. Logroño, & W. by Burgos & Santander. The three Basque provs. are Biscay, cap. Bilbao; Guipuzcoa, cap. Tolosa; & Alava, cap. Vitoria. Pop. 1849, 373,149. The Basques, who are nearly all shepherds, have always been celeb. for their bravery & vivacity. They speak a language which has no analogy with any other living tongue, & which, in remote ages, appears to have been used over all the peninsula. The French part of the Basque country, which is now comprised in the dep. B. Pyrénées, was formerly dependent on the prov. of Gascogne, & had for cap. Bayonne.

BASQUEVILLE, or BACQUEVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., 10 m. S.S. W. Dieppe. Pop. of comm., 2,685.

BASS, a large insulated greenstone rock of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N.E. North Berwick. Lat. 46° 4′ 53″ N., lon. 2° 37′ 57″ W. It is about a mile in circumference, & 420 feet elevation; a cavernous passage penetrates through the rock from N.W. to S.E. On it are the ruins of a castle, & about 7 ac. of fine pasture land. In summer it is frequented by myriads of solan geese.—The *Bass of Inverury*, co. Aberdeen, is a mound near Inverury, believed to cover an ancient castle.

BASSNETTSVILLE, p. o., Marion co., Va.

BASS LAKE, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

BASS RIVER HOTEL, p-o., Little Egg Harbor t., Burlington co., N. J., 63 S.E. Trenton, 187 W.

BASS STRAIT, separates Australia from Tasmania. First explored by Bass, a surgeon, in 1798. Average breadth 150 m., & much encumbered with islands & coral reefs.

BASSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente, arrond. & 9 m. E. Cognac. Pop. 806. Commerce in wine & cognac brandy.

BASSAIN, a principal seaport town, Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the right branch of the Irrawadi, 100 m. W. Rangoon. Lat. 16° 49′ N., lon. 94° 45′ E. Estim. pop. 3,000.

BASSALEG, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¼ miles W. Newport. Area, 6,955 ac. Pop. 2,159.

BASSAM (GRAND), a town of Africa, Upp. Guinea, on the gold coast, near the mouth of the Assinie river. Exports gold dust. The French established a station here in 1844.

BASSANO, a small episcopal city of N. Italy, prov. Venice, & 19 m. N.E. Vicenza, cap. dist., on a height at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta, in a country which produces excellent wine & fruits. Pop. 12,000. The inhabs. are noted for their industry, their manufs., & trade in silk fabrics, woollens, & copper wares. In the private houses, the comm. palace, & the churches, are celebrated paintings, especially those of *G. da Ponte*, surnamed *Bassano*. It has a picture gallery, a handsome theatre, and a magnificent botanic garden. The printing establishment of *Remondini* is ancient & celebrated. A handsome bridge was built on the Brenta in the middle of last century, to replace that by *Palladio*, destroyed 1748. Victory of the French over the Austrians, 8th Sept., 1796.

BASSÉE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the canal of La Bassée, 13 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 1846, 2,248, with an active industry, & soap & beet-root sugar works.

BASSEIN, a seaport town, British India, presid. & 27 m. N. Bombay, dist. Concan. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1531, captured by the Maharattas in 1750, & ceded to the British on the treaty of peace with the native powers in 1802.

BASSENTHWAITE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward. Allerdale, 5 m. N.W. Keswick. Area, 6,930 ac. Pop. 557.—The *Lake of Bassenthwaite* is in a vale of much beauty, & flanked on either side by the mountains Skiddaw & Winthorp Brows. Length 4 m. by 1 m. in breadth.

BASSERSDORF, a vill. & pa. of Switzerland, cant. & 6¼ m. N.N.E. Zürich. Pop. 2,200.

BASSES (GREAT), a ledge of rocks in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. coast of Ceylon. The eastmost rock is in lat. 6° 11′ 48′ N., lon. 81° 39′ 28″ E., 8 miles from the mainland. *Little Basses*, lat. 6° 25′ 53″ N., lon. 81° 58′ 25″ E., is the more dangerous of the two groups. A lighthouse is to be erected on Foul Point.

BASSE-TERRE, several towns, West Indies.—I. a seaport, & cap. of the French island Guadeloupe, on its S.W. coast, in lat. 15° 59′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ W. Pop. 9,000. It is the residence of the governor, the seat of a royal court & courts of assize, has a government house, a hall of justice, an arsenal, an hospital, several schools & a botanic garden. There is no harbor, & the roadstead is exposed.—II. a seaport & the cap. of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 17′ 30″ N., lon. 62° 42′ W. Pop. 8,000. Its harb. is defended by several batteries, & it has an active trade.—III. a small town of Marie Galante, an isl. 12 m. S.E. Guadeloupe, on its W. coast.

BASSIGNANA, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Alessandria, formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 2,800.

BASSINGBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 2½ m. N.W. Royston. Area, 4,223 ac. Pop. 2,148. Fairs on the festivals of St. Peter & St. Paul.

BASSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. E. Newark. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 892.

BASSINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Corby. Area, 1,790. Pop. 487.

BASSORAH, or BASRA, BALSORA, BUSSORAH, (Arab. "*a margin*,") a frontier city & river port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, *river of the Arabs*, formed by the junction of the Euphrates & Tigris, 70 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, & 270 m. S.E. Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30′ N., lon. 47° 34′ 15″ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. Half of these are Arabs, one-fourth Persians, & the rest Turks, Jews, Khurds, & Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried bricks, from 7 to 9 m. in circumference, the space including rice-fields, date groves, & gardens, & intersected by canals. Streets & houses mean, & except the English factory, the governor's residence, & a few of the mosques, there are no good edifices. The bazaars are mean, but stocked with all kinds of goods, Bassorah being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce. Ships of 400 tons burden can come up to the city, the trade of which is mostly carried on in Arabian bottoms. Imports comprise muslins & piece goods, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, Surat manufs, & other Indian & Chinese goods, with lead, tin, steel, &c., which have been exported to India from Europe; shawls, assafœtida, & fruits, from Persia; coffee, dates, & gums from Arabia; pearls from Bahrein; & coral from the Mediterranean, by way of Aleppo. Principal exports, horses to Bombay; the precious metals, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe; &, among the returns to Persia, are many English cotton prints received by the Black Sea & Constantinople.

BASSUM, a town of Hanover, 18 m. W. Hoya, cap. amt. Pop. 1,609, with manufs. of straw hats.

BASTAD, a t. of Sweden, 60 m. W.N.W. Christianstadt; with a small port in the Gulf of Laholm, in the Cattegat. Pop. 600.

BASTAN, a valley of Spain, prov. Pamplona, in Navarre. It affords excellent pasturage, is well watered, & contains 14 villages.

BASTARD, t., Leeds co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,448.

BASTELICA, a vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., 18 miles E.N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,528.

BASTIA, a fortified seaport town, & formerly the cap. of Corsica, on its N.E. coast, 67 m. N.N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 12,571. It has a citadel, & a port for small vessels. It is the seat of the royal court for the isl., & a tribunal of commerce; and has a comm. college; manufs. of leather, soap, & liquors, and an export trade in wine, oil, skins, hides, and coral. Near this are vestiges of Roman colony of *Mantinovum Oppidum*.

BASTIDE (LA), several small towns of France.—I. (*Clairence*), dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m. E.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*d'Armagnac*), dep. Gers, 27 m. W. Condom. Pop. of comm. 1,763.—III. (*de Serou*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Foix. Pop. 1,107.—IV. (*Rouairoux*), dep. Tarn, 21 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 1,496. And numerous comms. in the S.W. deps. of France.

BASTION, a vill. of Algeria, near Constantine; near it is the bastion, built by the French African Company in 1520. The first establishment of the French in Algiers; it was abandoned for Calle.

BASTOGNE, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. dist., 25 m. N. Arlon. Pop. 1842, 2,265.

BASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 3,520 ac. Pop. 765.

BASTROP, county, Tex., centrally situated. Area, 825 sq. m. The Colorado river passes centrally through it. Drained by several small streams entering the Colorado river. Surface in some parts hilly, but mostly gently undulating; prairie predominates; the bottom lands along the river & streams are exceedingly fertile. Capital, Bastrop. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $239,938; Ind. corn, 148,360 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 18,552; peas & beans, 2,520; cotton, 1,478 bales;—2 grist m., 5 saw m.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $56,900; value of manufactured articles, $82,100;—7 churches. Pop. 3,099.

BASTROP, p. v., & capital Morehouse parish, La. Situated on the left bank of the Bayou Bartholomew, & on the border of the famous prairie Mer Rouge. It contains a court-house & several dwellings.

BASTROP, p. v., & capital Bastrop co., Tex., 36 E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of the Colorado r., at the crossing of the San Antonia road. It is in the midst of a very fertile region, & contains a court-house, several stores, & about 400 inhabitants. There are 2 or 3 steam mills in its immediate vicinity.

BASWICK or BERKSWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.E. Stafford. Area, 6,608 ac. Pop. 1,623.

BATABANO, or BATAVANO, a seaport village of Cuba, on its S. coast, 35 m. S.S.W. Havana, with which city it communicates by a good road.

BATACAO, a town, New Granada, prov. & 20 m. N. Pamplona. Pop. 1,000.

BATALHA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. S.S.W. Leiria, with 1,550 inhab.; & a handsome convent, founded by John I., to commemorate the victory of Bljubarrota in 1385.

BATALIN, an isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 1° 20′ S., lon. 124° E. Length 25 m.; average breadth 7 m.

BATANG, a vill. & seaport on E. side of the isl. Gilolo, Malay archipelago.—II. an isl. off the S. extrem. of the Malay peninsula, near Singapore, length 25 m.; average breadth 10 miles.

BATANGAS, a seaport town, Philippines, cap. prov., on the S. side of the isl. of Luzon.

BATAVIA, p. t., & capital of Genessee co., N. Y., 249 W. Albany, 374 W. Drained by Tonawanda cr. Surface level; soil sandy and calcareous loam, of a good quality. The village is principally on a single street, upwards of a mile long, and on the right bank of the Tonawanda cr., and on the Buffalo & Rochester r. r., 32 m. from Rochester & 36 from Buffalo. It contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, state arsenal, office of the Holland Land Company, 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a female seminary, 2 banks, 35 stores, 1 flouring m., 2 furnaces, 1 tannery, 3 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; and about 3,500 inhabitants. There are in the town, a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., a brewery, 2 iron foundries, 4 carriage fac., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,219; 1850, 4,461.

BATAVIA, p-t., & capital Clermont co., O., 103 S. W. Columbus, 474 W. The village is situated on the N. bank of the E. fork of Little Miami r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 2 printing-offices, issuing newspapers, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the town, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,197; 1850, 2,791.

BATAVIA, p-t., Branch co., Mich., 117 S.W. Detroit, 565 W. Drained by a branch of St. Joseph's r. It has a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 400; 1850, 724.

BATAVIA, p-t., Kane co., Ill., 184 N. Springfield, 755 W. Pop. 1850, 892.

BATAVIA, a city & seaport of Java, cap. of the Dutch possessions in the E., and of residency of same name, at the mouth of the Jaccatra river, on the north coast of the island. Lat. 6° 8′ S., lon. 106° 50′ E., with a free port, extensive and safe. Pop. in 1842, 53,861, composed of about 3,000 Europeans; the rest are Chinese, Javanese, Malays, &c. It is built on marshy ground, & intersected by canals in the Dutch style; defended by a citadel & several batteries, & has a considerable garrison & marine arsenal. Batavia was long very unhealthy, but has been much improved by draining, & by the erection of handsome suburbs. Mean temp. of year, 78°.3; winter, 78°.1; summer, 78°.6 Fahr. Temp. at mid-day, 80° to 90°; at night, 70° Fahr. It has a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a mosque, a Chinese & 2 orphan hospitals, several Chinese temples, a large club-house termed the *Harmonie*, & a botanic garden. It is the seat of a supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch E. Indies, & has a school of arts & sciences, & publishes a newspaper. The Jaccatra is navigable by vessels of 40 tons 2 miles inland; ships of from 300 to 400 tons anchor in the bay, 1¼ m. from shore. Batavia is the great commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, & absorbs by far the greatest proportion of the trade of Java & Madura; the annual exports of which islands amount to 60,300,000 florins ($25,123,000); & the imports to 30,000,000 florins ($12,000,000). Exports consist mostly of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans, & arrack. Chf. imports, linen & cotton goods, woollen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe & America; with the products of the Archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan, & the W. Indies. Batavia has a bank with branches at Samarang & Surabaya; and manufs. of leather & earthenware, mostly conducted by Chinese residents. It was founded by the Dutch in 1619; taken by the English in 1811, & occupied by them till 1816. The district of Batavia, extending along the N. shore of the isl., is flat & not so fertile as the other provs. of Java. The residence of the Gov.-General was transferred from Buitenzorg to Batavia in 1847.

BATAVIA KILL, p-o., Westchester co., N. Y., 77 S. Albany, 350 W.

BATCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9. m. S Sherborne. Area, 1,109 ac. Pop. 227.—II. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Bruton. Area, 3,229 ac. Pop. 750.

BATE ISLAND, an isl. W. Hindostan, in the Gulf of Cutch, lat. 22° 26′ N., lon. 69° 15′ E. It has a good harbor, & a famous Hindoo temple.

BATELY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding. Pop. 9,308.

BATEMAN'S STORE, p-o., Houston co., Ga., 49 S. S.W. Milledgeville, 705 W.

BATENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 9 miles W. Nymegen, on right bank of the Maese. Pop. 636. It is the *Oppidum Batavorum* of the Romans.

BATES, county, Mo., on the S.W. border of the state. Area, 860 sq. m. Drained by Osage river and branches. Surface undulating, principally prairie. Cap. Papinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $185,168; wheat, 8,614 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 120,340; oats, 49,055; wool, 12,836 pounds;—3 grist m.,—5 churches, 5 schools, 285 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,669.

BATES, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 212.

BATESVILLE, p-v., Guernsey co., O., 111 E. Columbus, 314 W.

BATESVILLE, p-v., Habersham co., Ga., 163 N. by W. Milledgeville, 603 W.

BATESVILLE, p-v., & capital of Independence co., Ark., 90 N.N.E. Little Rock, 1,036 W. It is situated on the left bank of White r., & contains a court-house, an U. S. land office, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 seminaries, a cotton fac., 9 stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 848 inhab.

BATESVILLE, station Indianapolis & Cincinnati r. r., 29 m. from Lawrenceburg.

BATH, a central county of Va. It is watered by the head branches of James, Cowpasture, & Jackson's rivs., has an elevated situation. Area, 675 sq. m. The surface is rough, & the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Bath. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,565; wheat, 17,502 bush. produced; Indian corn, 7,367; potatoes, 4,945; wool, 12,271 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; cap. emp'd. in manuf., $23,800; value of manufactured articles, $43,136;—6 churches; 3 acad., 85 pupils; 3 sch., 70 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,300; 1850, 3,426.

BATH, county, Ky., towards the N.E. part of the state. Area, 256 sq. m. Drained by several small streams flowing into Licking r., which forms its N.E. boundary. Surface diversified, soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Owingsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $505,993; Ind. corn, 1,033,990 bushels produced; oats, 91,774; tobacco, 19,003 pounds; wool, 39,574;—11 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 5 tanneries, 13 persons employed;—22 churches; 2 acad., 160 pup.; 31 schools, 893 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,763; 1850, 12,115.

BATH, p. t., & port of entry, Lincoln co., Me., 42 m. S. Augusta, 30 N.E. Portland, 146 N.E. Boston, 557 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Kennebec river, 12 miles from the ocean. Pop. in 1810, 2,491; in 1820, 3,026; in 1830, 3,773; in 1840, 5,141; in 1850, 8,020; & in 1854, 10,000. It was incorporated in 1780, & is one of the principal commercial places in Maine. The v. is built on a declivity, extending a mile & a half along the margin of the river, & a mile back from it. Bath has a good harbor, which is rarely obstructed by ice, the river in front of the t. being a mile in width, & vessels of a large class come to the wharves. Ship building is an extensive business. Bath contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—5 academies, 20 schools, 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of $375,000; 13 ship-building establishments, 1 machine shop, 6 lumber yards, 75 stores, 5 printing offices, issuing 2 semi-weekly & 2 weekly newspapers, & 5,000 inhabitants. There are in the town, 2 furnaces, 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 15 saw m. A branch railroad connects it with the Kennebec & Portland r. r. at Brunswick, 9 m. distant. Steamboats ply to Boston & Portland for the most part of the year. Tonnage 1853, 129,466.

BATH, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 83 N.W. Concord, 528 W. Situated on the E. bank of Connecticut river. Incorporated in 1761. The Ammonoosuck r. passes through the t., & affords an extensive water power, & has a bridge over it at the v. 350 feet long. The soil on the hills is a reddish loam, on a bed of marl; bordering the rivers it is alluvial & rich. The v. contains 5 churches,—3 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, with a principal & 3 assistants; a woollen fac., employing 17 persons; 2 carriage fac., a machine shop, 5 stores, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,595; 1850, 1,574.

BATH, p-t., & cap. Steuben co., N. Y., 219 W.S.W. Albany, 299 W. Surface hilly & broken, soil fertile. Drained by Conhocton r. The v. is situated on the lt. b. of Conhocton r., & on the Buff., Corning & N. Y. r. r., 321 m. from New York. It contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 African,—a seminary, a bank, 16 stores, several mills & manufactories, 2 printing offices, issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & about 1,500 inhabitants. There are in the t., an iron foundry, a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,915; 1850, 6,185.

BATH, v., Greenbush t., on the E. side of Hudson r., opposite the N. part of the city of Albany. It has a sulphur mineral spring, of some celebrity. It contains a store & 125 inhabitants. A ferry connects it with Albany.

BATH, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 100 N.E. Harrisburg, 193 W.

BATH, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Ottawa riv., a branch of Maumee r. It contains the vill. of Lima, & has 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,382; 1850, 1,509.

BATH, t., Greene co., O. Drained by Mad river. Surface uneven, soil fertile. It has 5 flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,717; 1850, 2,079.

BATH, p-t., Summit co., O., 129 N.E. Columbus, 342 W. Drained by Yellow cr., which enters Cuyahoga r. on its E. border. It has 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,425; 1850, 1,400.

BATH, C. H., p-v., Bath co., Va., 164 W.N.W. Richmond, 201 W. It contains a court-house, several extensive hotels, & about 350 inhabitants. Here is a medicinal spring, called *Warm Spring*, with a temperature of 96°, & another about 5 m. S.W., called *Hot Spring*, with a temperature of 106° Fahr. They are useful in rheumatic & other complaints. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque & beautiful.

BATH, p. v., capital of Morgan co., Va., (p. o., called Berkley's Springs, which see.) Situated near the line of the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 130 m. from Baltimore. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, & 307 inhabitants.

BATH, p-v., Beaufort co., N. C., 143 E. by S. Raleigh, 329 W.

BATH, p. v., Edgefield, dist., S. C.

BATH, v., Richmond co., Ga., 15 S.W. Augusta, on the S. side of Spirit creek. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, & about 75 inhabitants. The situation is elevated & healthy, & it is resorted to in the sickly season.

BATH, p. v., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. of t., 797.

BATH, t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 222.

BATH, p-v., capital Mason co., Ill., 48 W. by N. Springfield, 828 W. Situated on the lt. b. of the Illinois riv., & contains a court-house, several stores, & 336 inhabitants.

BATH, p. v., port of entry, Ernestown, Addington co., Can. W. Situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, 18 W. Kingston. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, a foundry, & 550 inhab.

BATH, *Aquæ Solis*, a city & parl. & municipal bor. of Engl., cap. co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by 2 stone, 2 iron, & 3 suspension bridges, and on the Great Western r. r., 12 m. E.S.E. Bristol, 100 m. W.S.W. London. Lat. 51° 23′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Area of bor., 980 ac. Pop. 1851, 54,240, but this number is in summer frequently augmented by 14,000 visitors. Bath was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquæ Solis*; & baths were erected in the reign of Claudius. The earliest extant charter is that of Richard I., which was confirmed by Henry III., and extended to its present form in reign of George III. The city stands enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the W. declivity of which its finest quarters extend in successive terraces; & being mostly built of white freestone, in a highly embellished style of architecture, is allowed to be the handsomest city in Britain. It has 61 churches,—5 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 1 Catholic Apos., 28 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independent, 1 Jews Synagogue, 12 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 1 Mormon, 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 3 isolated congregations. Principal edifices, the Abbey church, in the latest Gothic style, 210 feet in length, & with a tower 170 ft. in height; St. James', St. Michael's; the guild hall, city jail, a superb theatre, the freemasons' lodge, subscription club-house, assembly & concert rooms, several large & flourishing hospitals, & the buildings connected with its famous baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park; & it has numerous other favorite promenades & places of public recreation, among which are the Sidney gardens. Bath has many educational & other establishments: among which are a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., & to the mastership of which is attached the rect. of Charlcombe; bluecoat & national schools; Partis' college for thirty decayed gentlewomen, the hospital of St. John the Baptist, a Roman Catholic collegiate establishment, the Bath & West of England Society, Bath literary and philosophical institution, a public subscription library, & a mechanics' institute. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline & chalybeate, temp. 90° to 117° Fahr.; they rise immediately on the bank of the river, & supply five distinct establishments, the King's, Queen's, Cross, Hot, & Abbey baths. The first four belong to the corporation, & yield a revenue of £1,600 ann. To the King's bath is attached the great pump-room, a saloon 85 feet in length, 48 in breadth, & 34 in height, & containing a marble statue of the celebrated "Beau Nash," the arbiter of fashion at Bath for fifty years during the last century, and to whom the city owed much of its prosperity. The Abbey baths are the property of Earl Manvers, & are furnished in a style adapted for the wealthy classes, by whom, however, Bath has ceased to be frequented so much as formerly; having been superseded by Brighton, Cheltenham, &c. Its former manufactures of coarse woollens, termed "Bath coating," has greatly declined; its shops, however, are generally as well supplied as those of London, which they rival in appearance. The city is well situated for general commerce, & communicates with Bristol & various other towns by the Kennet & Avon canal. Bath sends two members to H. of C. Markets, Wed. & Sat. Fairs, Feb. 14 & July 10. Races on Lansdown, adjacent, the week after Ascot races, besides a spring meeting. Bath

with Wells forms a bishopric, comprising all the co. Somerset, except a part of Bristol, but the bp.'s palace & cathedral are at Wells. Bath gives the title of Marquis to the head of the Thynne family.

BATH, a town of Hungary, north of the Danube, co. Honth, 58 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. 2,358.

BATH ALUM, p-o., Bath co., Va.

BATHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. Bath, with which its village is connected by rows of suburban residences. Area, 931 ac. Pop. 356.

BATHAN'S ABBEY (ST.), a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 7 m. N.W. Chirnside. Area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 146. Of its ancient abbey no traces exist.

BATHEALTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Wiveliscombe. Area, 941 ac. Pop. 118.

BATHEASTON, a pa of England, co. Somerset, 2¼ m. N.E. Bath, with which it is connected by uninterrupted lines of houses. Area, 1,863 ac. Pop. 1,795. An intrenchment on Salisbury Hill in this pa., is supposed to have formed the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, A. D. 577.

BATHES, (JEFFERSON,) v., Jefferson co., Ga., near Reedy cr.

BATHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, 3 m. E.N.E. Bath. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 906. Hampton Cliff is in this parish.

BATHGATE, a burgh of barony, town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the middle road between Edinburgh & Glasgow, 17 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area of pa., 11,214 ac. Pop. of do., 4,533; of t., 3,341. The old town is built on a steep declivity; the new t. is regularly built on more level ground, & well paved, lighted, & supplied with water. The church was erected in 1739; & there are a well endowed acad., branch banks, manufs. of cotton goods for Glasgow houses, & coal & lime works. Mkt. Wed., mostly for corn. Cattle fairs seven times annually.

BATH SPRING, p. o. Decatur co., Tenn.

BATHURST, t., Lanark, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,868.

BATHURST, p-v., port of entry & cap. Gloucester co., N. B., 170 N. St. Johns. Drained principally by the Nipsiquit r. & branches, falling into a bay of the same name, an arm of the Bay of Chaleurs. The vill. is situated on a point of land, on the west side of the river, & contains the county buildings, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Cath.,—a grammar school, & 1,500 inhabitants. There were in par. in 1851, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, 5 churches, 11 schools. Pop. 2,913.

BATHURST, a seaport town of W. Africa, cap. of the British colony of Senegambia, on the sm. island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia riv., in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W. Pop. 1849, 3,514, mostly blacks. In the main street, facing the riv., are some European dwellings & warehouses; the rest of the town consists of African huts. Principal buildings, gov. house, a large hospital for liberated Africans, & Wesleyan schools. Exports comprise gum, Senegal wax, hides, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, palm-oil, & country cloths. (See also GAMBIA.)—II. a town of S. Africa, Cape colony, dist. Albany, 20 m. S. E. Graham's-town.—III. a tnship. of New S. Wales, cap. co., on the Macquarrie, 98 m. W.N.W. Sidney. It is prosperous & improving. Princip. edifices, a church, barracks, & other government buildings. Groups of houses are scattered over 2 or 3 m. of a bare-looking, but good grazing country.—Bathurst co. is encl. N.E. & S. by Wellington, Roxburgh, Westmoreland, Georgiana, & King cos., & has W. an unsettled country. The Macquarrie forms its N.E., & the Lachlan riv. its S.W. boundary.—IV. (*Cape*), British N. America, on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 127° 30′ W.—V. (*B. Inlet*), British N. Amer. Lat. 67° 30′ N., lon. 109′ W.—VI. (*B. Island*), off N. Australia, 120 m. W. Port Essington, immediately W. Melville Island. Shape triangular; length & greatest breadth about 30 m. each. It is densely wooded, except at its W. extremity, which is sandy & barren.—(*Lake*), near the centre of Newfoundland, is 40 m. in length, W. to E., by 6 m. across, & discharges its surplus waters E.ward by the riv. of Exploits.—Bathurst, a tract of land discovered by Sir Edward Parry, in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 75° N., lon. 100° W.

BATHWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, forming an E. suburb of the city of Bath, with which it is connected by two bridges across the Avon. Area, 573 ac. Pop. 5,162. It has handsome streets & villas, & a Vauxhall or Sidney Gardens.

BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX, a town of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St. Denis, circ. Neuilly-sur-Seine, N.E. of Paris, of which city it forms a suburb. Pop. 19,380.

BATINDAH, a town, N.W. India, Rajpootana, 180 m. N.W. Delhi. Its neighborhood was formerly celebrated for its breed of horses.

BATISCAN, p. v., seign. & cap. Champlain co., Can. E., 63 m. from Quebec, 117 Montreal, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., & contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the Seigniory 1852, 955.

BATLEY, a town & pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. E. Dewsbury. Area of pa., 6,146 ac. Pop. of do., 17,358, mostly employed in woollen, cloth, & carpet manufs., for which there are large & nums. mills. The church, built in the reign of Henry VI., contains monuments of the Savilles & Fitzwilliams. Lee's school, founded in 1612, has a revenue from land amounting to 120*l.* a-year.

BATOPILAS (SAN PEDRO DE), t., Chihuahua, Mex., 150 m. S.W. Chihuahua, on the head waters of the riv. Fuerte. In its vicinity are silver mines, said to contain veins so rich as to admit of the metal being taken out in masses with a chisel.

BATON ROUGE, EAST, parish, La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 375 sq. m. It lies on the lt. b. of the Mississippi r., & has the Amitie river on its eastern border, by branches of which it is drained. It contains the first natural elevation above the overflow of the Mississippi. From this parish to near the embouchure of the Mississippi, an artificial embankment has been raised to protect the rich cotton & sugar lands from the annual overflow. Capital, Baton Rouge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $290,751; Ind. corn, 226,942 bush. produced; rice, 4,009 lbs.; sugar, 7,074 hhds.; cotton, 1,346 bales; molasses, 407,358 gals.;—3 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published; 1 college, 40 students; 1 academy, 20 pupils; 12 schools, 500 scholars; 4 churches; 1 library, 4,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,138; 1850, 11,977.

BATON ROUGE, WEST, parish of La., lies opposite E. Baton Rouge, on the rt. b. of the Mississippi, & extends back to the bayou Grosse Tetè. Area, 220 sq. m. The surface is level, soil extremely fertile. Cap. West Baton Rouge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $147,030; Ind. corn, 151,705 bush. produced; sugar, 7,920 hhds.; cotton, 262 bales; molasses, 518,870 gals.;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manuf. $17,300; value of manuf. articles, $32,650;—2 churches, 4 academies, 50 pupils; 7 schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,638; 1850, 6,270.

BATON ROUGE, p. v., cap. of E. Baton Rouge pa. & of the state of Louisiana. It is situated on the lt. b. of the Mississippi river, 140 above New Orleans, 1,408 below Cincinnati, & 1,072 below St. Louis. It is mostly built on a plain from 40 to 50 feet above high water, the business portion being on the street at the foot of the Bluff. The t. contains the state-house, a court-house, jail, banks, the state penitentiary, an U. S. land-office, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a college, an academy for females under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity, 4 public schools, 21 stores, 3 saw m., 2 brick mach. moved by steam power, an iron foundry, 2 printing offices, each issuing weekly newspapers; in 1850, 3,905, & in 1854 over 4,000 inhabitants. The U. S. barracks are located on the river bank just above the town, & are surrounded by highly ornamented grounds. Here also is the principal depôt of ordinance. Baton Rouge college, founded in 1838, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has a president, 3 professors, & 45 students, & has 1,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is in Dec. The Louisiana penitentiary is a fine brick building, 320 ft. long, 3 stories high, & contains 240 cells for convicts; the convicts are mostly engaged in the manufacture of a coarse cloth for plantation use. Baton Rouge is one of the oldest towns on the Mississippi. It derives its name from the symbols of a bloody massacre by the Chickasaw Indians. A Spanish family residing here were murdered by the Indians, & their heads placed on poles along the margin of the river. A party of the French, under La Salle, shortly afterwards approached the place, & were appalled by the

ghastly sight; & christened it Baton Rouge, (Red Stick.)

BATON ROUGE, Chester dist., S. C., 67 N. Columbia, 462 W.

BATON ROUGE (WEST), v., cap. of West Baton Rouge pa., La., situated on the rt. b. of the Mississippi river, & opposite the capital of the state. It contains a court-house, an Episcopal church, & 200 inhabitants.

BATRUN, a small town & port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 12 m. S. of Tripoli.

BATSHIAN, or BATSIAN, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies, Molucca archip., in the Ternate group, S.W. Gilolo. Lat. 0° 35′ S., lon. 127° 35′ E. Estim. area, 900 sq. ms. It is mntnous. & fertile. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

BATSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. W. Moreton. Area, 992 ac. Pop. 107.

BATSTAD, a small seaport town & revenue station of Sweden, læn & 20 m. S. Halmstad, on Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Kattegat.

BATSTO, t., Washington t., Burlington co., N. J. Situated on a stream of the same name, near its entrance in Little Egg Harbor r., & has a large grist & saw mill, & an extensive iron furnace, which employs about 125 hands.

BATTAGLIA, a town of N. Italy, Venice, deleg. & 9¼ m. S.S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,700. Cap. dist. with thermal springs (temp. 158° Fahr.) & well-frequented baths.—II. a vill. of Naples, Princip. Cit., distr. Sala. Pop. 1,218.

BATTAHATCHEE, r., rises in Alabama, & after a course of 70 m., enters the Tombigbee, in Monroe co., Miss.

BATTALAH, a town of the Punjab, 26 m. N.E. Umritsir, celeb. for its climate, which is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTAM, an isl. of the Malay archip., W. of Bintang, & 20 m. S. Singapore.

BATTANTA, an isl. of the Asiatic archip., off the N.W. extremity of Papua. Lat. 0° 56′ S., lon. 130° 25′ E. Estimated area, 200 sq. ms.

BATTASZEK, a mkt. town of Hungary, W. of the Danube, co. & 16 m. S. Tolna. Pop. 5,370.

BATTECOLLAH (*Batucala*, "the round town"), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Indian Ocean, 115 m. S.S.E. Goa.

BATTENBERG, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, cap. circ., prov. Ober-Hesse, 31 m. N. Giessen, on the Eder. Pop. 954. Iron foundries.—*Battenfeld* is a village in same circle. Pop. 561.

BATTENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch. Pop. 1,092.

BATTEN KILL, a small r., rises in Vt., & after a course of 50 m., enters the Hudson in Washington co., N. Y., 1¼ m. below Fort Miller bridge. It furnishes some good mill seats.

BATTENVILLE, p-v., Greenwich t., Washington co., N. Y., 38 N. Albany, 408 W. It has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 1 cotton fac., 1 grist m., 1 saw m., & 350 inhabitants.

BATTERSEA, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 4 m. S.W. London. Area, 3,183 ac., much of which is laid out in market gardens. Pop. 6,146. An academy for schoolmasters has lately been established in the village. In the church is a monument to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTICALO, a town & seaport on the E. coast of Ceylon, 70 m. S.S.E. Trincomalee. It stands on a small island, & has a fort, & a harbor fit for vessels of 80 tons.

BATTICE, a t. of Belgium, prov. Liege, arrond. & 4 m. N.W. Verviers. Pop. 4,280. Manufs. of cloths.

BATTISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Needham. Area, 1,542 ac. Pop. 496.

BATTLE, a mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape & 6 m. N.W. Hastings. Area of pa., 7,880 ac. Pop. of do., 3,849. The town, enclosed on three sides by wooded hills, consists mostly of a single street, ¼ m. in length, terminated by the fine gateway of its old abbey. In its church are numerous antique monuments & devices. Mkt. for corn on the 2d Tuesday of each month; fairs, Whit-Mon., & Nov. 22. It derives its present name from the great battle (usually called the Battle of Hastings), fought on the heath between it & Epiton, Oct. 14, 1066, by which the Saxon dynasty in Engl. was finally overthrown by the Normans, under William the Conqueror. Battle Abbey, founded by William, on the locality where Harold's banner had been planted, was of great extent, as is attested by its remains. On a part of its site stands the mansion of the Websters, lords of the manor. The t. is famous for the manufacture of gunpowder, for which there are several mills.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 3 m. N.E. Brecknock. Area, 1,544 ac. Pop. 151.

BATTLEBORO', p-v., Edgecombe co., N. C., 66 E. by N. Raleigh, 232 W.

BATTLE BRIDGE, a suburb of London, on its N. side, where Gray's Inn Road joins the New Road, said to derive its name from a conflict between the troops of Boadicea & the Romans.

BATTLE CREEK, p. t., Calhoun co., Mich., 12 N.W. Marshall, 117 W. Detroit, 582 W. The v. is situated at the junction of Battle creek & Kalamazoo river, & on the Mich. Cen. r. r., & 121 m. from Detroit, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, several woollen fac., grist & saw m., & 1,064 inhabitants. There are in the t., 4 flouring m., 6 saw m., a furnace, an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 993; 1850, 1,897.

BATTLE CREEK, the most considerable branch of Kalamazoo r. It has a winding course of 40 miles, & furnishes good mill seats.

BATTLE CREEK, p-o., Marion co., Tenn., 110 S.E. Nashville, 638 W.

BATTLEFIELD, p. v., Lauderdale co., Miss.

BATTLE FIELD, a pa of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 850 ac. Pop. 46. Fair, 2d August. It derived its name from the great victory gained here in 1403 by the troops of Henry IV. & the Prince of Wales over those of the Earl of Northumberland, whose son, Hotspur, was killed in the battle, & his ally, the Earl of Douglas, taken prisoner.

BATTLE GROUND, p. v., Tippecanoe co., Ia., 77 N.W. Indianapolis, 635 W., on the N. A. & Salem r. r.

BATTLE GROUND, p-o., Emanuel co., Ga.

BATTLES, sta. on the Wil. & Weldon r. r., 133 m. from Wilmington, N. C.

BATTLESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Watling St., 3 m. S. Woburn. Ac. 1,123. Pop 160.

BATTLE SPRINGS, p. o., Hind co., Miss.

BATTSVILLE, p-v., Barbour co., Ala.

BATU, or BATTOE, a volcanic & densely wooded isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 10′ N., lon. 98° 40′ E. Estim. area, 400 sq. ms.—II. (*B. Baru*), a town on the E. coast of Sumatra, lat. 3° 20′ N., lon. 97° E. Its inhabs. carry on an active maritime trade.

BATUM, a town & seaport of Russia, prov. Georgia, on the Black Sea, 108 m. N.E. Trebizond. It has many new buildings, & seems rising into importance. Its harbor is tolerably good, but the situation is marshy & unhealthy.

BATURIN, a town of Little-Russia, prov. & 63 m. E. Tchernigov-on-the-Seim. Pop. 9,000. It was the residence of the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, from 1699 to 1708.

BATURILE, t., prov. Ceara, Brazil. Originally a v. of Cairiris Indians. Pop. of t. & dist., 2,000.

BATURSKA-WOLA, a large vill. of Austr. Poland, Galicia. circ. & 9 m. N.W. Bochnia. Pop. 2,300.

BATZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., in a marshy tract on the Atlantic, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,286, employed in adjacent salt-works, & in fishing.—II. a small island of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Norlaix, near the coast; length, 2 m.; breadth, 1 m. Pop. 1,032.

BAUCO, *Bovillæ*, a town of Italy, Pontiff. Sta., deleg. & 6 m. E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,000.

BAUD, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Pontivy. Pop. 1846, 1,082.

BAUDMANNSDORF, or BAUMSDORFF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, with a monument commemorating the victory of the Prussians, 26th May, 1813.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Pruss. Silesia, on lt. b. of the Zinna, reg. & 35 m. S. Oppeln. Pop. 2,300.

BAUG, a town of Hindostan, Holkar's dom., 83 m. S.W. Oojein; near it are remarkable cave-temples.

BAUGÉ, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond. on the Couanon, 23 m. E.N.E. Angers. Pop. 3,107. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of woollens & coarse linens. The English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421.—II. (*le Vieil*),

a village S.W. Baugé, with ruins of castle of 11th century.

BAUGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. E. Kingsclere. Area, 1,675 ac. Pop. 568.

BAUGHMAN, p. t., Wayne co., O. Drained by Newman's cr. It has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,741; 1850, 1,727.

BAUGLEE, a town Brit. India, prov. Malwa, on the Keiree Nullah, 5 m. N. Sundelsee.

BAULE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 12 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. with comm. 2,095.

BAULEAH, a populous commercial town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, on the Ganges, 25 m. N.E. Moorshedabad.

BAULON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 1,416.

BAUMA, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. E. Zürich. Pop. of pa., 3,700; of vill., 1,550.

BAUMBER, or BAMBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 3,200. Pop. 407.

BAUME (SAINTE), a mntn. in the S.E. of France, dep. Var, cant. St. Maximin. Ht. 2,850 ft.

BAUMEEAN, or BAUMIAN. [BAMIAN.]

BAUMES-LES-DAMES, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Doubs, 18 m. N.E. Besançon. Pop. 2,211, with rich quarries of gypsum, paper & iron works.

BAUMGARTEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 13 m. N.E. Glatz. Pop. 1,250.—II. a vill. of Austria, near Vienna, with a castle of the Prince Esterhazy—& many other vills. in Germany.

BAUMHOLDER, a t. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. & 12 m. N.E. St. Wendel. Pop. 1,370.

BAUMSTOWN, p-v., Berks co., Pa., 60 E. by N. Harrisburg, 153 W.

BAUNACH, a town of Bavaria, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,000. In its vicinity is the grotto of the Magdalene, frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, cant. Seiches. Pop. 1,197.

BAUNEI, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, 76 m. N.E. Cagliari, near the coast. Pop. 1,460.

BAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Cirencester. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 134.

BAUNTWAH, a town, British India, Gujerat peninsula, 27 m. W. Junaghur.

BAUPETTAH, a town, Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 29 m. S. Guntoor.

BAUSKEA, a small town, Russia, gov. Courland, with a castle, on the Aa, 23 m. S.E. Mitau. Pop. 1,200.

BAUSSAINE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St. Malo. Pop. 1,223.

BAUTSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 22 m. N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,669. Linen weaving.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSIN, a town of Saxony, cap. circ. on the Spree, & on the r. r. from Dresden to Görlitz, 34 m. E.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 8,676. It has a cathedral common to Roman Catholics & Protestants, a gymnasium, 2 public libraries, & manufs. of woollen, linen, leather, & paper, & an active general trade. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon over the allies, was fought May 21 & 22, 1813.—*Klein Bautzen*, is an adjacent village, with 200 inhabitants.

BAUVECHAIN-TOURRINES, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain. Pop. 1,852.

BAUX-DE-BRETEUIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, arr. Evreux. Pop. 1,621.

BAUZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, arr. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,597.

BAUZILLE-DE-PUTOIS (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, 32 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,622; with a curious grotto.

BAVARIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdivision of Germany, which comprised the S. & E. portions of the modern kingdom of Bavaria, E. of the Rhine, with an archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA (KGDM. OF), (German *Bayern*, or *Baiern*, Lat. Bavaria *Vindelicia*), a state of central Europe, forming part of the German confederation, cap. München. (Munich.) This kingdom is composed of two isolated masses of terr., the E.ward & largest of which is situated betw. lat. 47° 20′, & 50° 41′ N., & lon. 9° & 13° 48′ E., & bounded N. by Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Meningen, & Coburg Gotha, the Princip. of Reuss, & the kingdom of Saxony; E. by Bohemia & Austria: S. by the Tirol; & W. by Würtemberg, Baden, & Hesse-Darmstadt. The westernmost, forming Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, the original possession of the reigning family, is situated on the W. of the Rhine, between lat. 48° 57′ & 49° 50′ N., & lon. 7° 5′ & 8° 27 E., bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia & Hesse-Darmstadt; E. by Baden, from which it is separated by the Rhine; S. by France, & W. by Rhen. Prussia & Hesse-Homburg. The state is divided into eight circles (kreise), the extent & population of which are as follow:—

Circles. (Kreise.)	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.	Chief Cities
Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria).....	6,614	734,831	München.
Neiderbayern (Lower Bavaria).....	4,113	549,596	Landshut.
Pfalz (Palatinate)...	2,226	611,476	Speyer.
Oberfalz and Regensburg.....	4,198	468,479	Regensburg.
Oberfranken (Upper Franconia).....	2,226	499,709	Baireuth.
Mittelfranken (Middle Franconia)...	2,798	533,830	Ansbach.
Unterfranken and Aschaffenburg....	3,604	595,748	Würzburg.
Schwaben (Swabia), and Newburg	3,858	565,738	Augsburg.
Total.....	29,637	4,559,452	

The E. part of the territory lies betw. the Alps & the mntns. of Central Germany, occupying the basin of the Danube, which r. traverses it for a space of 180 miles, & in that part of its course receives on the rt. the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, & the Inn; & on the lt. the Kocher, the Wörnitz, the Altmühl, the Naab, the Regen, & the Ilz. A small part of the N.E. of Bavaria belongs to the basin of the Elbe, & is watered by the Eger & the Saale. All the N. part of the principal territory is drained by the Main, which has its source in the kingdom, & receives the Taubur, the Rodach, the Saale (of Franconia), & the Regnitz. Rhenish Bavaria belongs exclusively to the basin of the Rhine, which forms its E. boundary; it is watered by the Lauter, the Queich, & the Nahe. A small portion of the lake of Constance belongs to Bavaria; its other principal lakes form a chain along the S. slope of the Alps; they are the Ammer-See, in the bed of the river of the same name, the Würm-See, on an affl. of the Ammer, & the Chiem-See, formed by the riv. Alz. Its smaller lakes are the Staffel-, Kochel-, Walchen-, & Königs-See. The country is in general elevated & mountainous; the Alps, on the S., have, in the Zugspitz, an elev. of 10,150 ft. The highest points of the Böhmerwald, on the E., between Bav. & Bohemia, are Arber, 4,613 ft., & Rachelberg, 4,561 ft.: its most remark. offset is the Bayerische-wald, betw. the Danube & Regen. The other principal chains are the Fichtelgebirge, on the N.E., in which the Schneeberg is 3,481 ft. in elev. This range is connected on the N. W. with the Thüringer-wald, & on the N.E. with the Erzgebirge. The Frankischer Jura is a branch of the Fichtelgebirge, which extends S. between the Regnitz & the Vils. The N.most chain of Bav. is the Rhöngebirge, culm. point the Kreuzberg, 3,000 ft. in elev. S. W. of this is the Spessart, an offset of the Odenwald, in which the Hohewart is 1,968 ft. in elev. In Rhenish Bav. the chief mntn. is the Hardt, the culm. point of which, the Donnersberg, is 2,300 ft. in elev.

The principal plains are the Donau moos, on the S. of the Danube, between the Lech & the Paar. The valley of the Lech, above & below Augsburg, & that of the Isar, between München & Freising.

The climate of Bavaria is temperate & healthy; although, on account of the general elevation of the surface, it is colder than the other countries of Germany sit. further north. The soil is one of the most fertile in Central Europe; the mntns. yield excellent pasturage, & are covered with vast forests of valuable timber. Grain is cultiv. to an elev. of 3,280 ft.; forests reach to 5,300 feet; & grazing extends to 8,500 feet, or the line of perpetual snow, which occurs only on the higher Alps.

The wealth of the country consists almost entirely in its agricultural produce. Besides the ordinary kinds

of grain, a small quantity of buckwheat & maize is cultivated. The wines of Franconia, in the valleys of the Main, the Saal, & the Taüber, are much esteemed, especially those called *Steinwein & Leistenwein*, from the banks of the Leiste, near Steinberg. Rhenish Bav. also produces excellent wines, particularly those of the neighborhood of Deidesheim & Wachenheim. The hops of Bav. are esteemed for their excellent quality. Fruit is cultiv. in consid. quantities, as well as hemp, flax, linseed, beet-root, & liquorice. Cattle rearing is the exclusive industry of the inhabs. of the Alps; sheep, of which the breed has been much improved of late, are of great importance in Mittelfranken, & pigs & goats are extensively reared in Unterfranken. The rearing of silkworms, which was recently introduced, has not yet attained any importance.

Although the soil of Bavaria is rich in useful minerals, they have never been extensively worked. Salt, coal, & iron, are the princip. products. Salt, which is government monopoly, is produced by evaporation, & from the rich mines of Berchtesgaden, Reichenhall, Traunstein, Rosenheim, Kissingen, Soden, Orb, Dürkheim, & Philipsthal. Iron is worked everywhere throughout the territory. Small quantities of copper, manganese, cobalt, & mercury, are produced in Rhen. Bav. There are numerous quarries of excellent marble, alabaster, gypsum, & building stones; & the porcelain clay is reckoned the best in Europe. Among the many mineral springs with establishments of baths, the most frequented are those of Kissingen, Brückenau, & Rosenheim.

Manufacturing industry is but little developed in this country. Its principal branch is the brewing of beer, which is much esteemed & carried on to a vast extent, there being upwards of 5,600 breweries in the kingdom. Linen weaving is carried on to a considerable extent; woollen & cotton are not manufactured in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The other chf. manufs. are tanning, paper-making, working in wood & straw, hardware, beet-root sugar, tobacco, & porcelain. The jewellery of Augsburg, & München is much esteemed, as are the mathematical & optical instruments of the capital; the tobacco & toys of Nürnberg, the wooden clocks of the Rhöngebirge, the porcelain of the royal manuf. of Nymphenburg, & the pottery of Deggendorf & Hafnerzell, called "Pottery of Passau." Next to Augsburg & Nürnberg, the chf. seats of manuf. industry are Ansbach, Bamberg, Fürth, Menningen, Schweinfurt, & Würzburg.

The commerce of Bavaria is almost exclusively confined to agricultural produce. The exports are estimated at about £6,000,000 annually, & consist of grain, timber, wine, cattle, salt, hides, wool, hops, fruits & fruit-trees, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, glass, & jewellery. The chf. imports are cotton, sugar, coffee, & other products, silks & woollen fabrics of fine qualities.

Bavaria has for centuries possessed the transit trade between N. Germany & Austria, Switzerland & Italy. The roads are in general bad, & railroads have not been extensively constructed. (See Table in Appendix.)

The great routes of navigation are: the Danube & the Rhine, traversed by steam packets, & the Main. The other navigable rivers are: the Inn, the Salzach, Regnitz, & Altmühl. The chf. floatable rivs. are the Weisse Main, the Rodach, the Iller, Lech, Wertach, Isar, & Loisach. *Ludwigs-Kanal*, connecting the Rhine & the Danube, is likely to become one of the most important in Europe. [See ALTMUHL.] Among the establishments most favorable to commerce are the exchange banks of Nurnberg, Ansbach, & München. Bavaria joined the *Zoll-Verein* (Prussian Commercial Union) in 1833.

Bavaria is a kingdom, & its form of government is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in in the male line. The constitution dates from 25th May 1818, & no change can take place without the concurrence of the national states. The executive power belongs to the king; the ministers & all functionaries are responsible. The legislative functions are exercised concurrently by the king & the two chambers of the national states, but the royal prerogative is very extensive. Public Revenue 1851, 34,785,685 fl.; expenses, 37,325,516 fl., leaving a deficit 2,539,831 fl. National Debt 1851, 136,995,620 fl. The kingdom is divided into 2 Catholic archbishoprics, those of München & Bamberg; 6 bishoprics, 171 deaneries, & 2,756 parishes. The direction of the Protestant religion is under a general consistory (*Ober-consistorium*), & 4 prov. consistories, at Bayreuth, Kreuz-Werthiem, & Spire. The proportion of the different sects are, Roman Catholics, 3,060,694; Protestants, 1,181,216; Reformers, 2,717; other christians, 4,836; Jews, 59,288. Public instruction is more limited in Bavaria than in several other German states; it has, however, been much improved of late. Its direction is under the minister of the interior. Elementary schools (*Volks schule*) exist in all the parishes, & attendance on them is obligatory for children till the age of 14; & after leaving them they are bound for two years more to attend a Sabbath school. The kingdom possesses 3 universities, 2 of which (München & Würsburg) are Catholic, & 1 (Erlangen) Protestant. In 1847 the Univ. of München had 76 professors, & 1,471 students, of whom 125 were foreigners; in 1846-7, Würzburg had 521 students, 72 of whom were foreigners; & Erlangen had, at same date, 364 students, of whom 7 were foreigners. Besides the numerous elementary schools, Bavaria has a school of forests at Aschaffenburg, re-estab. 1843; a school of husbandry (landswerthchaft) at Schleissheim; a mining school at Steben, a seminary for students, 9 lyceums, 26 gymnasia, 60 Latin schools, 9 normal schools, 3 polytechnic schools, 1 royal school of architecture, 1 school of trades, 22 schools of rural industry, 1 blind, & 1 deaf-dumb school, & 5,400 common schools. The capital possesses scientific & literary institutions, & collections of art among the most extensive in Europe, besides important academies & national societies.

The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, & the militia (*landwehr*). Every male, without exception, is liable to serve; but the sons of the nobility have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The army is raised by conscription, & the period of service is four years, from the age of 21 to 25. The permanent army in time of peace, amounted in 1851 to 71,540 men, besides 4 companies of veterans, of whom about one-third are usually under arms. In case of war, depôts are formed for infantry & cavalry. The landwehr is organized & armed in two levies.

Bavaria, formerly an electorate of the Germanic empire, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon, at the peace of Presburg, in 1805. As one of the states of the Germ. confed. it holds the third rank, & has four votes in full council. Its military contingent was 35,600 men, forming the 7th corps of the federal army.

BAVAY, *Bavacum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 1,635. Marble quarr., & manufs. of nails, leather, & soap.

BAVENO, a vill. of Piedmont, on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore, opp. Boromean isls. Pop. 1,000. Near it are celeb. quarries of granite, employed in the cathedral of Milan; & behind the village, the Mt. Monterone, 4,350 ft. in elevation, commands extensive prospects.

BAVERSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Wilton. Area, 1,168 ac. Pop. 160.

BAVINGTON, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 223 W. Harrisburg, 248 W.

BAWBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 5 m. W. Norwich. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 460.

BAWDESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Reepham. Area, 1,196 ac. Pop. 594.

BAWDRIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area, 1,889 ac. Pop. 458.

BAWDSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 8 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2,069. Pop. 478.

BAWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Lynn. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 26.

BAWTRY, a mkt. town of England, co. York, pa. Blythe, on the Idle, 10 m. S.E. Doncaster. Pop. 1,170. Transports stone, timber, lead, & iron, by the Idle, to Hull & London. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, Whit-Thurs. & 23d Nov. Near it an hospital for the poor, founded in the 14th century; & a mile dist. a farm-house, which originally formed part of the palace of the archbishops of York, & was once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey.

BAXTERLY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2¼ m. W. Atherstone. Area, 874 ac. Pop. 216.

BAXTERS, p. o., Muskingum co., O.

BAY, t., Ottawa co., O., on the W. side of Sandusky r., on Mud cr. bay. Pop. 1840, 231; 1850, 359.

BAY, p. o., Pope co., Ill.

BAYAMO (SAN SALVADOR DE), a town of Cuba,

prov. & 78 m. N.W. Santiago, near the Canto. Pop. 7,500.

BAYARD, p. v., Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., 69 m. from Cleveland, at the junction of the Tuscarawas extension.

BAYAS, (anc. *Baiæ*), a town of Syria, pash. Aleppo, near the Bay of Iscanderoon, between the Issus & the Cilician gates, 16 m. N.N.E. Iscanderoon. It has a bazaar, a mosque, a castle, & baths.

BAYAZID, or BAYEZEED, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 150 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. sanj.. S.W. Mount Ararat. Pop. estim. from 5,000 to 15,000, mostly Koords. It surrounds a hill crowned by a citadel, & has a mosque, a palace, a monastery, & arsenal; but the town is filthy, miserable, & has been declining ever since the Russian conquest of Georgia.

BAY CREEK, p. o., Laurens co., Ga.

BAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Ramsbury. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 370.

BAY-DU-VIN, v., Northumberland co., N. B., on a small indentation of Mirimichi bay; has a Roman Catholic church, & 75 inhabitants.

BAYENDER, or BAINDER, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 30 m. E.S.E. Smyrna. Pop. 200.

BAYEUX, *Bajocasses*, a city of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., 17 m. W.N.W. Caen, on the Aure. Pop. 9,106. It has a venerable cathedral, in which is preserved the celeb. tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, & representing his exploits in the conquest of England:—a comm. college, & public library. Bayeux has a tribunal of commerce, manufs. of lace, damasks, calico, cotton yarn, & serges, a large porcelain fac., & trade in cattle, horses, & butter.

BAYFIELD, p-v., Stanley t., Huron co., Can. W., on the shore of Lake Huron, 51 m. from London. It has an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a distillery, a grist m., a saw m., & 125 inhabitants.

BAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. W. Holt. Area, 799 ac. Pop. 18.

BAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 2¼ m. S.S.W. Hertford. Area, 1,632 ac. Pop. 353.

BAY HUNDRED, p. o., Talbot co., Md.

BAY ISLANDS, THE, Cen. Amer. belonging to Honduras, but now in the possession of the British, consist of Ruatan, Borracca, Utilla, Helene, Barbarate, & Moxat. Legislature composed of the Governor-in-chief, or Lt. Governor, & a council of 12 members.

BAYLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Needham. Area, 1,332 ac. Pop. 310.

BAYLEN, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 4,976. The capitulation of Baylen, the commencement of the French disasters in the Peninsula, was signed June 20, 1808.

BAYLIQUE, or MANIATUBA, an isl. off the coast of Brazil, prov. Para, in the estuary of the Amazon, 60 m. S. Cape Norte. Length N. to S. 15 m.

BAY MOUNT, p-o., Greene co., Tenn.

BAY OF ISLANDS, New Zealand, is near N. extremity of the N. isl. (New Ulster.) Lat. 35° 14′ S., lon. 174° 11′ E. On it are the settlements of Kororarika & Russell.

BAYONA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on Bayona Bay, 13 m. S.W. Vigo. Pop. 1,719. In anc. times it was a place of considerable importance. The island *Bayona*, or *Cies* (*Insula Cicæ*) is in Vigo Bay, 6 m. N.W. of the town.

BAYONNE, *Lapurdum*, a fortified city of France, near its S.W. extremity, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. arrond., at the confl. of the Adour & Nive, which separate it into three quarters, Great & Little Bayonne, & the suburb of St. Esprit, 3 m. from the sea, & 18 m. N.E. the Spanish frontier, & 492¼ from Paris. Lat. of cathed. 43° 29′ 29″ N., lon. 1° 28′ 38″ W. Pop. 1853, 16,000. It is well built & agreeably situated, with handsome quays & promenades. Its cathedral is small & of the 12th century, & its citadel is one of the finest works of Vauban. It has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce & navigation, naval & commercial docks, tribunal & chamber of commerce, distilleries, sugar refineries, & glass-works, with export trade in timber, tar, cork, superior hams, chocolate, liqueurs, & cream of tartar. It imports fine wool, liquorice, & olive oil. In 1841, 230 vessels, aggregate burden 9,026 tons, besides coasters, entered the port. It sends annually several vessels to the whale fishery. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, takes its name from this place, where it was invented in the 17th century. This city, though often besieged has never been taken; & it enjoys the rare distinction of having refused to participate in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

BAYOU, t., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 147.

BAYOU BARTARY, p. o., Livingston pa., La.

BAYOU BOEUF, p. o., St. Landry pa., La.

BAYOU CHICOT, p-v., St. Landry pa., La., 250 W. N.W. N. Orleans, 1,251 W.

BAYOU GOULA, p-v., Ibberville pa., La. Contains an Episcopal church, & 150 inhabitants.

BAYOU METRE, t., Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 342.

BAYOU PIERRE, p. o., Caddo pa.. La.

BAYOU RAMOIS, p. o., St. Mary's pa., La.

BAY RIVER, p. o., Craven co., N. C.

BAYOU ROUGE, p-o., Avoyelles pa., La., 200 W. by N. N. Orleans.

BAYOU SARA, v., West Feliciana pa., La. Pop. 1850, 523. (See St. Francisville.)

BAYPOOR, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the coast, 6 m. S. Calicut. Teak ships of 400 tons are built here.

BAY'S BOTTOM, p. o., Gallia co., O.

BAY SPRINGS, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

BAYSWATER, a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, & pa. Paddington, on the Uxbridge road, 4 m. W. St. Paul's, London. It contains numerous handsome villas & terraces.

BAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W. S.W. Bewdley. Area, 1,960 ac. Pop. 443.

BAY VIEW, p. o., Northampton co., Va.

BAYVILL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.E. Newport, on N. side of the Bay. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 124.

BAZA, *Basti*, a town of Spain, prov. & 51 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop., including military, 11,485. It is ornamented with 9 iron cannons, by the aid of which it was taken from the Moors in 1480.

BAZADOIS, an old divis. of France, now comprised in the deps. Gironde & Lot-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bazas.

BAZAR KHÄN, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 58 m. N. Makri. It derives its name from being the grand mart for the vills. in its vicinity.

BAZARUTO ISLANDS, a small group E. coast of Africa, 110 m. S. Sofala. Lat. 21° 37′ S., lon. 35° 28′ E.

BAZAS, *Vasatæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., 32 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux, on the Beuve. Pop. 2,325. It has manufs. of glass.

BAZEILLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arrond. Sédan. Pop. 1,631.

BAZÈLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11¼ m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. 4,407.

BAZETT, p. o., Navarro co., Texas.

BAZETTA, p. t., Trumbull co., O., 5 E. Warren, 174 N.E. Columbus, 308 W. It is a fine farming t., well cultivated. Drained by a branch of Mahoning r. Pop. 1840, 1,035; 1850, 1,302.

BAZIN, a town of Hungary, co. & 11 m. N.N.E. Presburg, with mineral springs & celeb. baths.

BAZOCHE, BAZOCHES, & BAZOUGE, several communes & vills. of France, the principal being *Bazouges la Perouse* dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N.N.E. Fougères. Pop. (with comm.) 3,928.

BAZZANO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 11 m. N. Bologna. Pop. 2,610.

BEACHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area, 1,492 ac. Pop. 248.

BEACHAMWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swaffham. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 246.

BEACH BRANCH, p-o., Beaufort dist., S. C., 113 S. Columbia, 619 W.

BEACH GROVE, p-o., Salem t., Luzerne co., Pa., 104 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 208 W. Situated on the Susquehanna r.

BEACH HAVEN, p. v., Luzerne co., Pa.

BEACH HILL, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

BEACHINGSTOKE, pa. Engl. [BEECHINGSTOKE.

BEACHVILLE, p. v., West Oxford, Oxford co., Can. W., 103 from Toronto. Situated on the lt. b. of River Thames, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—8 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 450 inhabitants.

BEACHY HEAD, the most lofty headland on the S. coast of England, projecting into the English Channel, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Eastbourne. It consists of chalk cliffs,

rising perpend. to 564 feet above the sea, & has a light-house. Lat. 50° 44′ N., lon. 0° 13′ E.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town & pa. of England, co. Bucks, 23 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 4,541 ac. Pop. 1,684. The town is sit. on an eminence, on which beacon-fires were formerly lighted; has 4 streets & a church, in which lie the remains of Edward Burke. In its churchyard is a monument to the poet Waller, who owned the manor. Mkt. Wed.; Fairs, 13th Feb. & Holy Thursday. About 3 m. distant is Bulstrode, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Portland.

BEACULL, *Vyacula*, a fort & small town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 95 m. N.W. Calicut.

BEAFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. Gt. Torrington. Area, 3,203 ac. Pop. 666.

BEAHRAHM (*Assos*), a ruined town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 31 m. W. Adramyti, on the N. shore of its gulf, with an acropolis, surrounded by a Greek wall, covered with remains of antiquity.

BEAKESBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,115 ac. Pop. 362.

BEAL, a small river of England, co., Kent, flows N.W.ward, & joins the Medway near Talding.—II. a hamlet, co. Durham, Islandshire, with a station on the N. British railroad, 58¼ m. N. Newcastle.

BEALE'S MILLS, p. o., Juniata co., Pa.

BEALETON, p. v., Fauquier co., Va., on the Orange & Alexandria r. r., 47 m. from Alexandria.

BEALL, t., Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 744.

BEALINGS, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 2¼ m. W. Woodbridge. Area, 1,029 ac. Pop. 377.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W. Woodbridge. Area, 674 ac. Pop. 315.

BEALLSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 200 W. Harrisburg, 216 W. It contains 5 stores & 50 or 60 dwellings.

BEALSVILLE, p-v., Sunbury t., Monroe co., O., 127 m. E.S.E. Columbus, 293 W. Situated on an elevated position, & contains 3 churches,—1 Disciples, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—& several stores, & 276 inhabitants.

BEAMINSTER, a mkt. town England, co. Dorset, on the Birt, 15 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa., 5,118 ac. Pop. 2,832; of the t., 2,085. A handsome town, with a large church, a free school, rev. 160*l.* per annum, & other charities. Manufs. of sail-cloth, tin, iron, copper & earthenwares. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, 4th April, 19th Sept., & 9th Oct.

BEAMSLEY, (*township*), York, W. R., Eng. Area, 1,586 ac. Pop. 239.

BEAMSVILLE, p. v., Clinton t., Lincoln co., Can. W., situated on Great Western r. r., 21 m. from Hamilton, & on a small mill stream, contains 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian; 9 stores, a pottery, a potash fac., a cloth fac., a steam flouring mill, a steam saw mill, a tannery, & 400 inhabitants.

BEAMSVILLE, p-o., Darka co., O., 98 W. Columbus, 490 W.

BEAN BLOSSOM, p. o., Brown co., Ia.

BEAN BLOSSOM, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 996.

BEANS' STATION, p. o., Grainger co., Tenn., 225 m. E. N. from Nashville, 457 W.

BEANTOWN, p-v., Charles co., Md.

BEARA, a considerable town of British India, 40 m. E.S.E. Surat.

BEAR or BERE ISLAND, a rocky isl. of the W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Bantry Bay, 13 m. W. Bantry. Length, 6 m.; average breadth, 1¼ m. On it is the township of Ballinacallagh, & it shelters Bearhaven, on the N. side of the bay.—II. isls. off the coast of the U. S. (Maine & N. Carolina), & two islands in James' Bay, British N. America.

BEAR BONE, p. o., Calcasieu par, La.

BEAR BRANCH, p-o., Duplin co., N. C.

BEAR BRANCH, p. o., Ohio co., Ia.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Yancey co., N. C., 239 W. by N. from Raleigh, 465 W.

BEAR CREEK, one of the branches of Tennessee r., rises in Alabama, & enters the Tennessee r., after a course of 70 m., between the States of Alabama & Mississippi.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Henry co., Ga.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Montgomery co., O.

BEAR CREEK, p-t., Jay co., Ia., 106 m. N.E. Indianapolis, 529 W.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. 737.

BEAR CREEK, t., Gallatin co., Ill. Pop. 462.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Poweshiek co., Iowa.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Cedar co., Mo.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., La Fayette co., Ark.

BEAR CREEK, t., Searcy co., Ark. Pop. 134.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Pickens co., Ala.

BEAR CREEK, p. o., Sabine co., Tex.

BEAR DEN, p. o., Lavacca co., Tex.

BEARD'S BLUFF, p. o., Marshall co., Ala.

BEARDSTOWN, Ky., (see Bardstown).

BEARDSTOWN, p. o., Perry co., Tenn., 79 S.W. Nashville, 763 W.

BEARDSTOWN, p-v., cap. Cass co., Ill., situated on the lt. b. of Illinois r., 48 m. W. by N. Springfield, 826 W. It contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—15 stores, & 1,583 inhabitants.

BEARFIELD, t., Perry co., O. Pop. 1,710.

BEAR GAP, p-o., Northumberland co., Pa., 76 N. Harrisburg, 186 W.

BEAR LAKE (GREAT), a lake of N. America, between lat. 65° 67′ N., & lon, 117° & 123° W. Shape very irreg.; area estim. at 14,000 sq. m.; height above the sea estim. at 230 feet, & depth at 400 feet.(?) It discharges its waters by the Bear riv. into the Mackenzie, & has been known to remain frozen over from Dec. 6th to the following 20th of June.—*Bear River* (*Great*), Can. W., after a S.W. course, enters L. St. Clair.

BEARLY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 254.

BEARMONT, p. v., Schuylkill co., Pa.

BEARN, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Pau, now forming, with a small part of Guyenne, the dep. Basses-Pyrénées.

BEAR RANGE, p. o., Antauga co., Ala.

BEAR RIVER, Utah & Oregon, rises in the Waysatch range, in lat. 41°, pursues a N. course for a distance of 130 m., 50 of which is in Oregon, where it makes a sudden turn & flows in a southerly direction for a course of 100 m., & enters the Great Salt Lake in lat. 41° 32′. It flows through a valley of from 3 to 4 m. in breadth, perfectly level, & bounded by mountainous ridges.

BEAR'S or TIFFIN'S cr., 54 m. long, in a direct line, enters the Maumee 1½ m. above the Auglaize.

BEARSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E. Maidstone. Area, 610 ac. Pop. 620. Fair 25th Sept.

BEARSVILLE, v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 102.

BEARSVILLE, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

BEARTOWN, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa., 51 m. S.E. Harrisburg, 129 W.

BEAR WALLOW, p. o., Warren co., Ky.,

BEAS, *Beypasha or Hyphasis*, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, W. India, rises on the S. verge of the Ritanka Pass, Himalaya mountains, 13,200 feet above the sea. Lat. 32° 34′ N., lon. 77° 12′ E.; flows generally S.W.ward, & joins the Sutleje at Endreesa, 35 m. S.S.E. Amritsir, after a course of from 210 to 220 m. At 20 m. above this confluence, it has, during August, been found 740 yds. in width; but in winter it is in most places fordable. Chief affluents the Hulku & Binoa.

BEAS DE SEGURA, a town of Spain, prov., & 48 m. N.E. Jaen, on lt. b. of the Guadalimar. Pop. 2,695.

BÉAT (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, near its source, here crossed by a stone bridge, 17 m. S. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,374. Town dark & gloomy from its position in a ravine of the Pyrénées. It has a manuf. of hats, & sends fuel, horses & mules to the adjacent districts of Spain.

BEATH, a pa. & village of Scotland, co. Fife, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Aberdour. Pop. 1,252.

BEATIE, t., Benton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 668.

BEATIE'S BLUFF, p-o., Madison co., Miss., 35 m. N. by E. Jackson, 1,010 W.

BEATTIE'S FORD, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 154 m. W. by S. Raleigh, 391 W.

BEATTY'S BRIDGE, p. o., Bladen co., N. C.

BEATTYSTOWN, p-v., Mansfield t., Warren co., N. J., 58 m. N. Trenton, 219 W. Situated on Musconetcong cr., at the W. foot of Schooley's mountain, 2 m. from the mineral spring. It has a store, a grist mill, a saw mill, & 20 dwellings.

BEATY'S, station on Penn. r. r., 319 miles from Philadelphia.

BEATY'S MILLS, p. o., Marion co., Va.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhone, 13 m. E. Nimes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a noble suspension bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire, & on the railroad from Montpelier to Nimes. Pop. (1846) 8,536. Its annual fair, July 22d to 28th, was formerly the largest in Europe; & although decreasing in importance, it is still very considerable, being attended by merchants from all parts of Europe, Barbary, & the Levant, to the number of 100,000. Every kind of merchandise, however rare, is here to be met with.

BEAUCAMPS-LE-VIEUX, a comm. & village of France, dep. Somme, 22 m. W. Amiens. Pop. 1,802.

BEAUCE, *Belsia*, a dist. of France, part of the anc. Orleannais, of which the cap. is Chartres; this fertile district now forms parts of the deps. Loir-et-Cher, & Eure-et-Loir.

BEAUCHAMP. [Soothing Beauchamp.]

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, an extra par. chapelry of England, co. Derby, 3¼ m. S.W. Sheffield. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 74. The tower of its chapel formed part of the abbey built here, according to Dugdale, by Fitz-Randulph, lord of Alfreton, in expiation of the murder of Thomas a Becket.

BEAUCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S.S.E. Belfort. Pop. 1,987. It has extensive man. of utensils in iron & copper.

BEAUDESERT, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. E. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 1,285 ac. Pop. 213.

BEAUFAY, a village of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. (with comm.) 2,226.

BEAUFORT, co., N. C. Situated in the E. part of the State, on Pamlico r. & Sound. Area, 670 sq. m. Surface low, & at times extensively overflowed. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $168,573; wheat, 7,499 bush. produced; Indian corn, 198,542, cotton, 31 bales, tobacco, 70 pounds;—20 grist m., 12 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $308,302; value of manufac. articles, $210,000. —19 churches; 8 acad., 250 pupils; 43 schools, 1,572 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,225. Pop. 1850, 13,816.

BEAUFORT, district, S. C., in the S. extremity of the State. Area, 1,830 sq. m. The surface level; soil a sandy loan, very fertile. It is watered on the N.E. by the Combahee r., & on the S.W. by the Savannah r. & the Coosawhatchie & other streams pass through it. The mouths of the rivers, & the inlets of the ocean, enclose a number of islands of considerable size on its coast, the principal of which are Hilton Head, St. Helena, & Port Royal. Capital, Coosawhatchie. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $689,461; Indian corn, 492,671 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 48,077; rice, 47,230,082 pounds; cotton, 12,672 bales;—2 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital emp'd in manufac., $63,800; value of manufac. articles, $50,030.—55 churches; 11 acad., 302 pupils: 28 sch., 598 scholars; 2 libraries, 5,700 volumes. Pop. 1840, 35,794. Pop. 1850, 38,805.

BEAUFORT, p-v., port of entry & capital, Carteret co., N.C., 11 m. N.W. Cape Lookout, 168 S.E. Raleigh, 396 W. It has a court-house, jail, & Episcopal church, several stores, & 1,661 inhabitants. The harbor is safe & spacious, admitting vessels requiring 14 feet water, & is a place of considerable commerce. Tonnage, 1851, 2,414. On Bogue Point at the entrance of the harbor of Beaufort, stands Fort Macon.

BEAUFORT, p-v., Beaufort district, S. Carolina, 50 m. N.E. Savannah, 75 m. S.W. Charleston, 146 m. S. Columbia, 635 W. Situated on the W. bank of Port Royal r., a narrow branch of the ocean. It contains an Episcopal church, & about 900 inhabitants. The harbor is spacious, 16 m. from the sea, but a bar prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 11 feet of water. It is unhealthy during the autumn. Its commerce is not extensive.

BEAUFORT, p. v., Franklin co., Mo.

BEAUFORT, an extensive inland district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, enclosed by Clanwilliam, Worcester, George, Uitenhage, & Graaf Reynet dists., & having N. the Bosjesmans' country. Estimated area, 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Beaufort, its cap. town, is in lat. 32° 31′ S., lon. 22° 40′ E.—II. a district of W. Australia, having N.W. & S. the districts Lansdowne, Howick, & Minto, & E. an unsettled country.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, cap. mand, on lt. b. of the Doron, 33 m. E.N.E. Chambery. Pop. 3,052. Extensive trade in the celebrated *gruyeres* cheese.—II. a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Angers. Pop. 1846, 3,062. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of canvas & coarse linens. III. a vill. of France, dep. Jura, 8 m. S.W. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 1,210.

BEAUFORT BAY, Rus. America, is on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° N., lon. 142° W. *Cape*, is a bold headland in a bay, further W.ward, lat. 69° N., lon. 163° W.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, & on the railroad from Orleans to Bordeaux, 17 m. S.W. Orleans. It has manufs. of woollens, & an exten. trade in wines. Pop. 4,128. Part of the town walls, & the donjon tower of the castle, still exist, & near it is an enormous Celtic monolith.

BEAUHARNOIS, co., Can. E., situated in S.W. cor. of the province, & contains 717 sq. m. Drained by Chateauquay r. & St. Louis r., & has the St. Lawrence r. on its N.W. border. It includes Grand Isle in St. Lawrence. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. The Beauharnois Canal extends along the St. Lawrence 16 m.; built to overcome the difficulties in navigation caused by several rapids in the river, which together, have a descent of 60 feet in that distance. Capital, Beauharnois. There were in the county in 1852, neat cattle, 19,713; sheep, 29,902; swine, 14,378; horses, 1,124; wheat, 195,763 bush. produced; rye, 2,106; Indian corn, 41,759; buckwheat, 20,838; barley, 6,992; oats, 400,569; potatoes, 187,803; peas, 115,959; tobacco, 16,210 pounds; wool, 73,354;—1 oat meal mill 14 grist mills, 37 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 1 woollen fac., 14 tanneries, a planing machine, 1 pail fac. Pop. 40,213.

BEAUHARNOIS, p. v., & Seigniory & capital Beauharnois co., Can. E., 33 S.W. Montreal. Sit. on rt. b. of St. Louis r., at its entrance into Lake St. Louis, & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—9 stores, a tannery, & 874 inhabitants. Pop. of Seigniory 1852, 4,086.

BEAUJEU, a comm. & town of France, formerly cap. of Beaujolais, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., on the Ardière, in a dist. famous for its wines, 30 m. N.N.W. Lyons. Pop. 2,469, with manufs. of paper, cotton goods, & hats.

BEAUJOLAIS, a dist. of France, part of anc. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Beaujeu. It now forms the N. part of the dep. Rhône, & a small part of Loire. In 1626 it passed to the Orleans family, who held it till the Revolution.

BEAULIEU, or EXE, a tidal riv. of England, co. Hants, rises near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, & after a S. course of 10 m. enters the English Channel, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Lymington.—II. a pa. on this riv., at its mouth, 6 m. N.E. Lymington. Area, 12,040 ac. Pop. 1,177, partly employed in a manuf. of coarse sacking. Fairs, 15th April & 4th Sept. Beaulieu, which owes its name to the beauty of its position, has the remains of an abbey, founded by K. John. In this sanctuary Margaret of Anjou, & afterwards Perkin Warbeck, took refuge, & within its manorial bounds exemption from arrest for debt is still enjoyed.—Beaulieu station, S.W. r. r., is 6 m. S.S.W. Redbridge.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on the Dordogne, 20 m. S. Tulle. Pop. 2,151.—II. dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 1¼ m. N.E. Loches. Pop. 1,887. Beaulieu is the name of many comms. & vills. of France.

BEAULY, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, enters the head of Beauly Firth, 8 m. W. Inverness, after a N.E. coarse of 10 m. The vills Beauly & Kilmorack are on its banks, & here is a picturesque waterfall. At Beauly are the ruins of a priory. Pop. 560. Beauly Loch (anc. *Farar*) forms the upper basin of the Moray Firth.

BEAUMARCHÉS, a town of France, dep. Gers, 25 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. (with comm.) 1,367.

BEAUMARIS, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, & pa. of N. Wales, cap. isl. & co. Anglesea, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 3 m. N. of Bangor. Area of pa., 1,220 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,465; of the bor., 2,599. The town is neatly built, & has a free grammar school, good hotels, town & co. halls, a prison, & a custom-house, with remains of a castle erected by Edward I. The Bay of Beaumaris affords safe anchorage, but the town has little trade, & its inhabs. live chiefly by sea-bathing visiters from Liverpool, with which it

communicates by steamboats. Market, Wed.; cattle fairs, 13th Feb., Holy Thurs., 19th Sept., & 19th Dec. Beaumaris unites with Amlwch, Holyhead, & Langefin, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. It is also the nomination place in elections for the co. Baron-hill, the seat of the Bulkeley family, is in its vicinity.

BEAUMONT, t., Dorchester co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,153.

BEAUMONT, p. v.,& seigniory Belle-chasse co., Can. E. Situated on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence r., 9 m. below Quebec, & contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,820.—II. (*de Lomagne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gimone, 20 m. S. W. Montauban. Pop. 3,217. It is regularly & very neatly built round a spacious square, has manufs. of coarse cloth, hats, &c.—III. (*Le Vicomte*), a vill., dep. & on the Sarthe, cap. cant., & 15¼ m. N.N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,893, employed in manufs. of druggets, &c.—IV. (*Sur Oise*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Isle-Adam, near the r. r. du Nord, 20 m. N. Paris. Pop. 2,030, partly employed in glass works. Also several other vills. & comms. in France.

BEAUMONT, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. Hainaut, 19 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. 2,091.

BEAUMONT, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa.

BEAUMONT, p-v., & cap. Jefferson co., Tex., 273 m. E. Austin, has a court-house and 150 inhabitants.

BEAUMONT, LEGS, an ex. pa. of Eng., co. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 28.

BEAUMONT, two pas. of England.—I. co. & ward Cumberland, on the Eden, 5 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 294.—II. (*With Moze*), co. Essex, 6¾ m. S.E. Manningtree. Area, 3,261 ac. Pop. 505.

BEAUNE, an anc. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arrond., at the foot of the Côte-d'Or, on the r. r. from Paris to Lyons, 219¼ from Paris. Pop. 10,753. It has a noble hospital, founded 1443, a library of 10,000 vols., manufs. of cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, & casks, & extensive trade in the wines of Burgundy; those raised on the hill above the town are in high repute.—II. (*la Rolande*), a vill., dep. Loiret, 26 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,118.

BEAUPORT, v. & pa., Quebec co., Can. E., 3 m. E. Quebec. Drained by Montmorenci r. The v. is on the lt. b. of the St. Lawrence, & has a Rom. Cath. church, 2 stores, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the pa., 2,377.

BEAUPRÉ, a group of islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 20′ 17′ S., lon. 166° 17′ E. Discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

BEAUPRÉAU, a town of France, dep. Main-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Evre, 27 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 1846, 2,117. It has dye-works.

BEAUQUESNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. S.S.E. Doullens. Pop. 2,671.

BEAUREPAIRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Vienne. Pop. 2,030. Also several other cantons & villages of France.

BEAUSETT (LE), a town of France, dep. Var., cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1846, 2,050.

BEAUVAIS, *Bellovaci*, a city of France, cap., dep. Oise, on the Thérain, 41 m. N.N.W. Paris. Pop. 1853, 14,000. It has clean, open streets, & pleasant boulevards; its cathedral is one of the largest in France, but incomplete. It was formerly fortified, & was besieged in vain by the English in 1443, & defended against Charles the Bold by the female inhabitants under Jeanne Fouquet, surnamed J. Hachétte, in 1472. Beauvais has a chamber of manufs., a commercial tribunal, a comm. college, a public library, & manuf. of tapestry in the Gobelin style; extens. tanneries & dye-works, & manufs. of flannels, woollen cloths, linens, & printed cottons.

BEAUVAL, a town of France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.N.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,562.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,578.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 3 m. from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal, 30 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. (of comm.) 2,356. Vessels of about 70 tons come up the canal to load with corn & salt, produced in the marshes of the vicinity.—Beauvoir is the name of several villages of France.

BEAUVOISE, t. St. Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 774.

BEAVER, co., Pa., in the W. part of the state, contains an area of 470 sq. m. The surface in the S. part is uneven; soil fertile. Drained by the Ohio & Beaver rivs., & branches. Coal, limestone, & iron ore abound. Capital, Beaver. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $540,145; wheat, 244,112 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 226,253; oats, 329,481; potatoes, 76,927; wool, 211,878 lbs.;—25 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 5 wool. fac., 1 cot. fac., 18 tanneries, 31 persons emp., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf. $525,976; value of manuf. articles, $838,964;—60 churches, 6 academies, 320 pupils, 140 schools, 5,992 scholars. Pop. 1840, 29,368; pop. 1850, 26,689. (See Lawrence, taken from it in part.)

BEAVER, p-b., capital of Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of Ohio r., at the mouth of Big Beaver r., 30 m. below Pittsburg, by the course of the r., 227 N. by W. Harrisburg, 253 W. It is situated on a plain 3 m. in length by 1 in breadth, & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, an academy, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,054 inhab.

BEAVER, t., Clarion co., Pa. Drained by Clarion riv. Pop. 1850, 2,804.

BEAVER, t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by branches of Conneaut creek. It has 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 734; 1850, 672.

BEAVER, t., Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 672.

BEAVER, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 662.

BEAVER, t., Union co., Pa. Drained by Little Mahoney creek. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,609; 1850, 1,659

BEAVER, t., Mahoning co., O. It is a rich agricultural t. Drained by Mill cr., a branch of the Mahoning r. It has 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,973; 1850, 2,144.

BEAVER, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by a branch of Will's creek It has pop., 1840, 1,686; 1850, 1,665.

BEAVER, p-t., Pike co., O., 73 S. Columbus, 389 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Drained by Beaver cr. Pop. 1840, 1,099; 1850, 520.

BEAVER, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 224.

BEAVER, t., Pulaski co., Ia. Pop. 168.

BEAVER, p. o., Anderson co., Tex.

BEAVER (BIG), a riv. of Pa., is formed by two main branches, the Mahoning, which rises in Ohio, & the Shenango, in Pa. It enters the Ohio r. near the t. of Beaver, Pa. The main r. has a course of about 20 m., & to its sources, of about 80 m. The r. falls in the dist. of a few ms., 69 ft.; 5 m. above its mouth is a dam of 15 ft., a m. below, another of 20 ft., a m. further, 2 others, which together, are 19 ft., & near its ent. into the Ohio, still another of 15 ft. The Pa. & O. canal, which connects the Ohio riv. at Beaver, with the Ohio canal at Akron, passes along the valley of this river.

BEAVER BROOK, sta. on Essex r. r., Mass.

BEAVER BROOK, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y., 132 S. S.W. Albany, 292 W.

BEAVER CREEK, t., Greene co., O. Drained by branches of Little Miami r. It has a woollen fac., 3 flouring m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,762; 1850, 2,063.

BEAVER CREEK, p-o., Washington co., Md., 103 N.W. Annapolis, 71 W.

BEAVER CREEK, p. o., Campbell co., Va.

BEAVER CREEK, p. o., Pulaski co., Ia.

BEAVER CREEK, p-o., Bond co., Ill., 84 S. Springfield, 768 W.

BEAVER CREEK, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

BEAVER CREEK, p. o., Dale co., Ala.

BEAVERDALE, p. o., Fayette co., Ala.

BEAVER DAM, p. o., Clark co., Miss.

BEAVER DAM, p-o., Goochland co., Va., 24 W. Richmond, 136 W.

BEAVER DAM, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 161 S.W. Raleigh, 430 W.

BEAVER DAM, p. o., Ohio co., Ky.

BEAVER DAM, p. o., Allen co., O.

BEAVER DAM, p. o., Kosciusco co., Ia.

BEAVER DAM, p. t., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,499.

BEAVER DAM, p-o., Orangeburg dist., S. C., 58 N. N.W. Columbia, 476 W.

BEAVER DAM DEPÔT, p-o., Hanover co., Va., 36 N. Richmond, 105 W.

BEAVER DAM FORKS, p-o., Tipton co., Tenn., 176 W.S.W. Nashville, 879 W.

BEAVER DAMS, p. o., Chemung co., N. Y.

BEAVER DAM SPRINGS, p. o., Hickman co., Tenn.

BEAVER ISL., p. o., Michilimackanac co., Mich.

BEAVER KILL, p-o., Rockland t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 97 S.S.W. Albany, 326 W.

BEAVER ISLS., Mich., are situated near the N. end of the lake, 20 m. from the Michigan coast. The steamers stop at Big Beaver isl. to obtain fuel & water, in traversing the l. The inhab. are mostly Mormons (under Strang), & possess a place of worship, 60 by 100 ft.; they also have a printing press, & issue a weekly newspaper. The land on Big Beaver is said to be of superior quality for agricultural purposes.

BEAVER LAKE, Ia. It is in the N.W. corner of Jasper co., covers 16,000 sq. ac., & is the largest sheet of water within the state.

BEAVER MEADOW, p. o., Chenango co., N. Y.

BEAVER MEADOW, p. v., Banks t., Carbon co., Pa., 102 N.E. Harrisburg, 216 W. It is on the Mauch Chunk & Berwick turnpike, 12 m. from Mauch Chunk, & contains 2 churches,—1 Roman Catholic,—& 500 inhabitants, principally Welsh miners. The mines are ¼ a mile W. of the vill. The Beaver Meadow r. r. commences at the mines, & passes near the vill., thence down the valleys of the Beaver Meadow & Quakake creeks to the Lehigh, & down that riv. to the landing on the Mauch Chunk basin.

BEAVER PONDS, p. o., Montgomery co., Ky.

BEAVER RIDGE, p-o., Knox co., Tenn., 176 E. by S. Nashville, 521 W.

BEAVER RUIN, p. o., Union co., Ark.

BEAVER SPRINGS, p. o., Union co., Pa.

BEAVERTON, p. v., Thorald t., Ontario co., Can. W., 75 N. Toronto. Situated on the E. side of Lake Simcoe, & contains 5 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

BEAVER TOWN, p-v., Union co., Pa., 83 N. by W. Harrisburg, 174 W.

BEAVER VALLEY, p-o., Columbia co., Pa., 92 N. by E. Harrisburg, 202 W.

BEAUWORTH, a pa. of Eng., co. Hants. Area, 1,214 ac. Pop. 167.

BEAWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 3,806 ac. Pop. 357.

BEBAYH-EL-HAGAR, *Iseum*, a ruined t. of Egypt, prov. & 14 m. S.S.W. Mansurah, & having more extensive remains of antiquity than any other town of the delta of the Nile.

BEBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4¼ m. N.E. Gt. Neston. Area, 6,437 ac. Pop. 10,016. Its sta., Liv. & Chester railroad, is 12 m. N. Chester.

BEC (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, cant. Brionne. In the 11th & 12th cents. its Benedict. abbey gave 2 abps. to the see of Canterbury.

BECAN, or BEKAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo, in S. of Barony of Costello. Area, 20,303 ac. Pop. 5,589. Contains part of the town of Ballyhaunis.

BECANCOUR, riv., Can. E., has a circuitous course of 66 m., when it enters the St. Lawrence r. by 2 channels, caused by the Isle of Dorval. It abounds in rapids, falls, & shoals.

BECANCOUR, p. v. & seign., Nicolet co., Can. E. Situated at the entrance of the Becancour r. into the St. Lawrence, 80 m. above Quebec. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, a mill, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. seignory 1852, 3,408.

BECANCOUR BRIDGE, station Megantic co., Can. E., on Quebec & Richmond r. r., 36 m. from Quebec.

BECCARIA, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by Clearfield riv. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 389; 1850, 687.

BECCERIL DE CAMPOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 9 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,569.

BECCLES, a munic. bor., port, market-town, & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 33 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa., 1,892 ac. Pop. 4,398. Its large Gothic church, founded 1369, is richly ornamented with sculpture; it has a free school (1631), endowed with 100 ac. of land; a grammar school, which has 10 exhibs. to Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge (revenue about 200*l.*); a town-hall, a large jail, theatre, race-course, on which races are held in Sept. By the river, navigable for vessels of 100 tons, Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals & corn, coastwise; & a good deal of malting is carried on in the vicinity. Mkt. Sat.; fairs, Whit-Mond. June 29, & Oct. 2. On Beccles-fen, 940 ac., every householder in the par. has right to pasture cattle.

BECELARE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. E. Ypres. Pop. 2,169. Manufactures woollens.

BÉCHEREL, a small town of France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 892. Formerly fortified & important.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Tabor, 54 miles S. Prague. Pop. 1,200. It has some salt springs.

BECHTELSVILLE, p. v., Berks co., Pa.

BECHTHEIM, a town of Germany, Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 19 m. S. Mayence. Pop. 1,600.

BECHUANA COUNTRY, a region, S. Africa, about lat. 27° S., lon. 24° E. Chief towns, Lattakoo and Mashow.

BECKAMSVILLE, p-v., Chester district, S. C., 52 N. by W. Columbia, 455 W.

BECKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,343 ac. Pop. 292.

BECKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 9 miles S.S.E. London. Area, 3,875 ac. Pop. 1,688. Fair Mond. before St. Bartholomew's Day. Two public schools here endowed with £204 per annum.

BECKENRIED, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 6 m. N.E. Stanz, with a port on the lake of 4 cantons. Pop. 1,500.

BECKERMET, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Cumberl., ward Allerdale.—I. (*St. Bridget's*), 33 m. S.S.E. Egremont. Area, 5,025 ac.. Pop. 664.—II. (*St. John's*), 24 m. S. S.E. Egremont. Area, 2,752 ac. Pop. 541.

BECKERSVILLE, p. v., Berks co., Pa.

BECKET, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 135 W. Boston, 377 W. Surface mountainous, suited to grazing. Several ponds in the town have outlets, which flow into the Westfield, Housatonic, & Farmington rivers. It is on the Western r. r., & has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,342; 1850, 1,223.

BECKETSVILLE, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

BECKETT'S STORE, p. o., Pickaway co., O.

BECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 450.

BECKHAM, 2 pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4 miles W. by S. Cromer. Area, 782 ac. Pop. 58. Its church has long been in ruins.—II. (*West*), 5 m. W. by S. Cromer. Area, 785 ac. Pop. 171.

BECKINGHAM (with SUTTON), two pas. of Engl. —I. co. Notts, on the Trent, 2¼ m. W. Gainsborough. Area, 3,010 ac. Pop. 456.—II. (*with Sutton*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. E. Newark-on-Trent. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 450.

BECKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Area, 1,830 ac. Pop. 1,173.

BECKLEY, p-o., Raleigh co., Va., 288 W. by N. Richmond, 325 W.

BECKLEY, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Bucks & Oxford, 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Area, 4,370 ac. Pop. 778. —II. co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5¼ miles W.N.W. Rye. Area, 5,316 ac. Pop. 1,342.

BECKS CREEK, p. o., Shelby co., Ill.

BECKSTEIN or BÖKSTEIN, a vill. of Upp. Austria, circ. Salzburg, with important gold & silver mines in the valley of Gastein.

BECKUM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Münster, cap. circ., 23 miles S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,800.

BECKVILLE, p. v., Carroll co., Va.

BECSKEREK, two towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy*, or *Great*), cap. co. Torontal, on the Bega, an affluent of the Theiss, 45 m. S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 1839, 12,623.—II. (*Kis*, or *Little*), 10 m. N.W. Temesvar.

BECTIVE, a pa. of Irel., co. Meath, 4 m. N.E. Trim. Area, 3,386 ac. Pop. 602. Here are the ruins of Bective abbey, founded A.D. 1146.

BECKWITH, t., Lanark co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,540.

BECZKÓ, a town of N. Hungary, co. & 9 miles S.W. Trentschin. Pop. 2,200. It has a ruined castle.

BEDALE, a market town & parish of England, co. York, N. Riding, 32 miles N.N.W. York. Area of pa., 7,551 ac. Pop. of do., 2,892. Church erected in the time of Edward III., with a tower which the inhabs. successfully defended during an inroad of the Scots. It has a grammar school & two hospitals for aged men. Market, Tuesday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, Whit.-Tu., 6th & 7th June, 11th & 12th Oct., and on the Monday but one before Christmas. Country around richly cultivated, & its breed of horses in high repute.

BÉDARIEUX, a town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Orbe, 18 m. N. Beziers. Pop. 1846, 8,722.

It is neatly built, & has manufs. of woollens, paper, silks, hosiery, & hats.

BEDARRIDES, *Biturritæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. N.E. Avignon, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 2,117.

BEDBURN (NORTH & SOUTH), 2 tnshps. of Engl., co. Durham. United pop. 1,500.

BEDDGELART or BETHGELERT, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Carnarvon & Marioneth, near the celeb. pass of Aberglaslyn, 12 miles S.E. Carnarvon. Area, 26,716 ac. Pop. 1,403. Its vicinity is highly picturesque.

BEDDINGHAM, a pa., England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2¼ miles S.E. Lewis. Area, 2,918 ac. Pop. 321.

BEDDINGTON, t., Washington co., Me. Drained by Narraguagus r. Pop. 1840, 164; 1850, 147.

BEDDINGTON, p-o., Berkley co., Va., 175 N. by W. Richmond, 83 W.

BEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Croydon r. r., 12 m. S. London. Area, 3,909 ac. Pop. 1,403. The Gothic church contains several monuments of the Carewe family, at whose seat in this parish Queen Elizabeth was a visitor.

BEDERKESA, a vill., Hanover, with a castle, built 1460, landrost, & 26 m. W. Stade. Pop. 1,066.

BEDFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N. W. Framlingham. Area, 1,268 ac. Pop. 372.

BEDFONT, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Staines. Area, 1,856 ac. Pop. 1,035.

BEDFORD, county, Pa., in the S. part of the state. Area, 960 sq. m. It is a mtns. region, with fertile valleys. Drained by branches of Juniata & Potomac rivers. Iron ore of the first quality exists in several places, & there is a small isolated bituminous coal basin, supposed to be the only one in Pa., E. of the Alleghany ridge. Cap., Bedford. There were in 1850, neat cattle live stock valued at $515,537; wheat, 248,302 bush. produced; Indian corn, 206,344; oats, 240,803; potatoes, 34,695; wool, 37,791 pounds; 55 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 6 woollen fac., 20 tanneries, 44 persons employed; 3 printing-offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $212,500; value of manufactured articles, $561,339; 52 churches; 2 academies, 52 pupils; 175 schools, 5,229 scholars. Pop. 1840, 29,335; 1850, 23,052. (*Territory reduced by the erection of Fulton co.*)

BEDFORD, county, Va., in the S. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. It occupies a high position on the E. of the Alleghany mountain range, having the peaks of Otter on the N.W., & James river on the N.E. It is drained by Staunton river, Goose creek & Otter creek, head branches of Roanoke river. Soil very fertile. Capital, Liberty. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $540,794; wheat, 178,990 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 602,262; potatoes, 32,373; tobacco, 1,955,436 pounds; wool, 27,614; 14 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $45,900; value of manuf. articles, $114,755; 40 churches; 2 academies, 72 pup.; 31 schools, 638 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,203; 1850, 24,089.

BEDFORD, county, Tenn., in the central part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by Duck river and branches. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Shelbyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $686,011; Ind. corn, 1,521,869 bush. produced; oats, 270,132; sweet potatoes, 42,675; tobacco, 57,240 pds.; 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 7 tanneries, 14 persons emp'd.; 2 printing-offices, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. employed in manufac., $19,821; value of manufactured articles, $33,990; 49 churches; 5 acad., 210 pupils; 60 schools, 2,056 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,546; 1850, 21,511.

BEDFORD, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 21 S. by E. Concord, 460 W. Drained by the Merrimac and Piscataquoag rivers. Surface uneven; soil fertile, especially along the streams. Its mineral productions are very various, and some iron ore is found. It is on the Merrimac & Con. rivers r. r., and has a tannery, 5 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,555; 1850, 1,905.

BEDFORD, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 15 N.W. Boston, 455 W. Shawsheen r. rises here, & furnishes mill seats. The v. at the centre contains 2 churches, —1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian,—& about 200 inhab. There are in the town, 3 stores, 5 forges, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 829; 1850, 975.

BEDFORD, p-t., and semi-capital of Westchester co., N. Y., 125 S. Albany, 270 W. Surface hilly, soil light loam & fertile. Drained by the Croton river and branches. The v. is about 3 miles from the Harlem r. r., & contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—a seminary, 3 stores, & about 300 inhab. There are in the town, 2 fulling m., 7 grist m., 8 saw m., 3 academies, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,822; 1850, 3,207. (*See Bedford Sta., Westchester co.*)

BEDFORD, sta. on Long Island r. r., 2 miles from Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDFORD, p-b., Bedford t., capital of Bedford co., Pa., 200 W. Philadelphia, 103 S.W. by W. Harrisburg, 129 W. It stands on the site of an old fort, and has a pleasant situation on a rise of land, in the midst of a mountain valley. It has a court-house, jail, 5 churches, —1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a collegiate instit. for females, an academy, 3 schools, 3 weekly newspap. published, & 1,203 inhabitants. Bedford springs are 1¼ m. south of the village, in a narrow & romantic valley. The waters contain carbonic acid, magnesia, sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, carbonate of iron, lime, &c., useful in chronic diseases, & possess laxative & sudorific powers. They are much resorted to, & an elegant hotel has lately been erected to accommodate visitors.

BEDFORD, t., Bedford co., Pa. Drained by Raystown branch of Juniata r., & several creeks. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a pottery, a grist m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,721; 1850, 1,831.

BEDFORD, t., Coshocton co., O., 60 N.E. Columbus. Drained by branches of Coshocton r. Pop. 1840, 1,141; 1850, 1,221.

BEDFORD, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 14 S.E. Cleveland, 149 N.W. Columbus, 347 W. Situated on Turkey cr. The v. is on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., & has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Disciples, 1 Methodist, —3 stores, 1 flouring m., 3 saw m., 1 woollen fac., and about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t., a flouring m., a grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,244; 1850, 1,853.

BEDFORD, t., Meigs co., O. Drained by Shade creek. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 567; 1850, 907.

BEDFORD, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 124 W. Detroit, 589 W. Drained by Kalamazoo riv. Pop. 1840, 220; 1850, 747.

BEDFORD, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 499; 1850, 888.

BEDFORD, p-v., & capital of Trimble co., Ky., 41 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 572 W. It has a court-house, academy, & Methodist church, and 285 inhab. One mile from the village is a mineral spring, charged with Epsom salts & sulphur, & respectable accommodations are provided for visitors.

BEDFORD, p-v., & capital of Lawrence co., Ia., 71 S. Indianapolis, 621 W. Situated 3 miles N. of the E. fork of White river, & on the N. Albany and Salem r. r., 35 miles from New Albany. It has a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian,—a branch of the State bank, a seminary, 12 stores, a flouring m., & 962 inhab.

BEDFORD, p. v., Stanbridge t., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 47 S.E. Montreal. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal,—4 stores, a grist m., 2 axe fac., a foundry, & 200 inhab.

BEDFORD, a parl. bor. & market town of England, cap. co., on the Ouse, crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 45 m. N.N.W. London. Area, 1,851 ac. Pop. 11,093. It has four Gothic parish churches; a famous grammar school, founded 1556, with 8 exhibs. of £80 a year each, to Oxford, Cambridge, & Dublin, & open to the children of all resident householders. Free and blue-coat schools, an hospital for a master and ten poor brethren, founded in the reign of Edward II., & fifty-eight alms-houses. All these charities, with £800 distributed yearly in marriage portions, & £500 given to decayed householders, are supported by a bequest of Sir W. Harper, Lord Mayor of London in 1561, the income from which is now about £14,000 per annum; & Bedford has, for its size, more public endowments than any other place in the kingdom. The public buildings are the county-hall, jail, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, & penitentiary, a public library and assembly rooms. The borough comprises 5 parishes, viz., St. Cuthbert's, St. Peter's, St. John's, St. Paul's, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now of Ely. It has

a manuf. of straw plait, but its principal trade, which is carried on by the Ouse with Lynn Regis, is in corn, malt, coals, & timber. Markets, Monday & Saturday. Fairs, 1st Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, Nov. 17, & Dec. 19. Races in March. It is connected by a branch with the London & N. W. r. r. It has returned two members to H. of Commons since the reign of Edward I., & is the principal polling-place for the county. Bedford gives the title of Duke to the Russell family; near it are the remains of Caldwell & Newnham priories.—H. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, near the Bolton & Leigh r. r., 7 m. N.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 5,384, employed in cotton factories.

BEDFORD ISLAND, S. Pacific. Lat. 21° 18′ 30″ S., lon. 136° 38′ W. It is low & wooded, & apparently a coral reef, inclosing a lagoon.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a district of England, including the Isle of Ely, in co. Cambridge, Peterboro' Fen, Northamptonshire; the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire; about 50,000 ac. in Huntingdonshire; 63,000 in Norfolk, & 30,000 in Suffolk, comprising the greater portion of the "Fens," a marshy flat, intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, & Welland rivers. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide, and rendered the district for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked, & the level was gradually converted into one vast morass, increased by inundations of the sea in the 13th century. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reigns of Henry VI. & Charles I., & it was finally reclaimed by the Earl of Bedford in the 17th century. Under Charles II. its management was intrusted to a corporation which still exists. This tract produces fine crops of grain, flax, & cole-seed; & vast numbers of wild ducks are caught here by decoys.

BEDFORD, OLDEN & OSO, ts., Frontenac co., Can. W. United pop. 1852, 1,118.

BEDFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., enclosed by the cos. Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, & Bucks. Extreme length, 36 m.; breadth, 23 m. Area, 462 sq. m., or 295,582 ac. Inhab. houses, 1851, 24,673. Pop. 124,478. Surface generally level, or slightly undulating, except on the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Principal rivs. the Ouse, Ivel, & Lea. Soil varies from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand, the former producing good crops of wheat & beans, the latter, turnips & garden produce, which last, with butter, is raised extensively in the E. for the London mkt. 80,000 ac. are estimated as under tillage, & 168,000 ac. in pasture, including many parks & commons. Average size of farms, 150 ac.; average rent of land, 18s. 4d. an acre. Princip. manufs., straw plaits for bonnets, & pillow lace; the latter has greatly declined. Bedfordshire contains 9 hundreds, & 124 pas. in the circuit of Norfolk, & dioc. of Ely. Princip. towns, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton-Buzzard, Dunstable, & Luton. The great N. road intersects the co., & the London & Birmingham railr. passes within its S.W. border. In 1835, it had 442 daily & Sunday schools, with an aggregate of 15,918 scholars. It returns 4 mems. to the H. of C.; 2 for the co. & 2 for the bor. of Bedford.

BEDFORD STATION, p. o., Westchester co., N. Y. It is 42 ms. from New York, on the Harlem r. r., & 3¼ m. from Bedford village.

BEDHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1 m. W. Havant. Area, 2,606 ac. Pop. 586.

BEDI, p. o., Grimes co., Tex.

BEDINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Area, 1,753 ac. Pop. 312.

BEDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 335.

BEDINGTON, t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1850, 147.

BEDIZZOLE, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 9 m. S. E. Brescia, near the Chiesa. Pop. 2,000.

BEDLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, ward Chester, 4¼ m. S.E. Morpeth. Area, 9,011 ac. Pop. 5,101, employed in extens. iron works.

BEDMINSTER, t., Somerset co., N. J., 8 N.W. Somerville. Surface hilly; soil lime, clay, & red shale, well cultivated & fertile. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,589; 1850, 1,826.

BEDMINSTER, p. t., Bucks co., Pa. It has the Tobicton cr. on the northern boundary. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,640; 1850, 1,911.

BEDMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Exeter r. r., 1¼ m. S.S.W. Bristol, of which its vill. forms a suburb. Area, 4,161 ac. P. 19,424.

BEDNORE, a town of S. India, Mysore dom., cap. dist., 150 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It was a city of wealth & consequence when taken by Hyder Alí in 1763, but has since declined.

BEDOUIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Carpentras. Manufactures of pottery-ware & silk spinning. Pop. 1,494.

BEDOUNE, or PETOONE, a fortified town of Manchooria, on the Songari, 130 miles N.W. Kirin-Oola.

BEDOUS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & 12 m. S. Oleron. Pop. 1,288. It has a custom-ho., & is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

BEDRETTO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, 4 m. W.S.W. Airolo, in the valley of same name, which forms the upp. part of the vall. Levantine.

BEDRULE, a pa. of Scotl, co. Roxburgh, 3 m. S.W. Jedburgh. Pop. 240. In it are Dunian hill, & some excellent stone quarries.

BEDSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Knighton. Area, 776 ac. Pop. 141.

BEDWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1 m. S.W. Worcester. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,663.

BEDWAS, a pa. partly in Engl., co. Monmouth, partly in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area, 5,032 ac. Pop. 924.

BEDWELTY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 12 m. N.W. Newport. Area, 16,210 ac. Pop. 27,183, with extensive coal & iron works.

BEDWIN (GREAT), a town & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 4 m. S.W. Hungerford. Area, of pa. 10,420 ac. Pop. of do., 2,193. It has a curious church, & a very old market-house; its mkt. has long been disused. Fairs Apr. 23 & July 26. Formerly a place of importance, & sent 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranch. by the Reform Act. Chisbury Castle, a Saxon strong-hold, is 1 m. N.E.—H. *Bedwin* (*Little*), a pa. 4 m. W.S.W. Hungerford. Area, 4,233 ac. Pop. 591.

BEDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3¼ m. S. Nuneaton. Area, 2,157 ac. Pop. 5,059; of the t. 3,012. In the pa. are silk mills, & a hospital for 40 poor persons. Fairs April 6, June 6, & August 25.

BEE BRANCH, p. v., Pellis co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 406.

BEEBY, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. N.E. Leicester. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 139.

BEECH, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 164.

BEECHAINWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 310.

BEECH BLUFF, p. o., Dallas co., Ark.

BEECH CREEK, p. t., Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 683.

BEECH CREEK, p. o., Clark co., Ark.

BEECH CREEK, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1,181.

BEECH FORK, p. o., Washington co., Ky.

BEECH GROVE, p. o., Rush co., Ia.

BEECH GROVE, p. o., Coffee co., Tenn.

BEECH GROVE, p. o., Phillips co., Ark.

BEECHINGSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 188.

BEECH ISLAND, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C.

BEECH LAND, p. o., Licking co., O.

BEECH LAND, p. o., Washington co., Ky.

BEECHLAND, p. o., Union co., Ark.

BEECH POINT, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

BEECH WOOD, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

BEECH WOODS, p. o., Warren co., Pa.

BEECHY I., Arctic Sea, Lat. 74° 45′ coast North Devon, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, 1¼ N.N.W. Cape Riley. It would appear from traces found here, that the *Franklin Expedition* must have wintered here, 1845-6, with a view of attempting to make Behring Strait, in N.W. direction through Wellington Channel, & what is now Maury Channel & De Haven Bay.

BEECHY MINE, p. o., Union co., Ia.

BEEDER, one of the old provs. of India, betw. lat. 16° & 20° N., & lon. 76° & 80° E., now wholly included in the Nizam's dom. It is intersected & partially bounded S.E.ward by the riv. Godavery.—H. a fortfd. city, cap. of above dist., 75 m. N.W. Hyderabad. It was formerly famous for its tutenague mixed metal wares.

BEEDING, or SEAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Adur, 1 m. E. Steyning. Area, 3,847 ac. Pop. 585.

BEEDING (LOWER), a pa. chapelry of Engl., co. Sussex. Area, 9,675 ac. Pop. 1,081.

BEEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2 m. S.S.W. East Ilsley. Area, 2,004 ac. Pop. 332.

BEEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Gt. Driffield. Area, 5,461 ac. Pop. 1,000.

BEGAH, a small Sikh station of N.W. India, under British protection. Pop. 3,000; ann. rev. about 400*l.*; armed force estim. at 200 men.

BEEHIVE, p. o., Clinton co., O.

BEEK, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 6¼ m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,358, emp. in tanning, & trading in leather & timber.—This is the name of several vills. in Belgian Limburg.

BEEKMAN, p-t., Duchess co., N. Y., 14 S.E. Poughkeepsie, 87 S. Albany, 307 W. Surface hilly; soil rich gravelly loam. Drained by Fishkill cr., & its branches. The v. is on Fishkill cr., & has a church, a store, 2 mills, & about 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a furnace, a tannery, 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1844, 1,400; 1850, 1,386.

BEEKMAN'S MILLS, p-o., Somerset co., N. J., 26 N. by E. Trenton, 196 W.

BEEKMANTOWN, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 8 N. Plattsburg, 169 N. Albany, 544 W. Surface level on the east, hilly & mountainous on the west; soil diversified. Chazy & Chateaugay lakes, from which flow streams constituting the head waters of rivers of the same name, lie in the W. part of the t. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, a furnace, 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 13 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,769; 1850, 3,384.

BEEKMANTOWN, v., Mount Pleasant t., Westchester co., N. Y., situated on the left bank of the Hudson r. about a mile above Tarrytown. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, the Irving Institute, 3 stores, & about 450 inhabitants.

BEELER'S STATION, p-o., Marshall co., Va., 12 Wheeling, 351 N.W. by W. Richmond, 256 W.

BEELERSVILLE, v., Carroll co., Ark., near Crooked cr. 5 m. S. are the White Sulphur Springs, valued for their medicinal properties.

BEELSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. E. Caistor. Area, 2,189 ac. Pop. 176.

BEEMAH, a river of S. India, rises 40 m. N. Poonah, flows S.E., & joins the Krishna 15 m. S.W. Mutkul, length 400 m. Chf. affl. the Seena.

BEEMERVILLE, p-o., Sussex co., N. J., 84 N. Trenton, 253 W.

BEEMSTER, the most populous of the *polders*, or drained grounds of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam. It has an area of 8,000 morgen or acres, with a neat vill., & 2,971 inhabitants, who rear numerous sheep & cattle.

BEENHAM-VALENCE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area, 1,890 ac. Pop. 517.

BEER-ALSTON, a town of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Beer-Ferris, near the Tamar, 8 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. It owed its former importance to some lead-mines in the vicinity; &, before the passing of the Reform Act, it sent 2 members to H. of C.

BEERANAH, a vill. N.W. Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, 60 m. N.W. Hansi.

BEERCROCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Ilminster. Area, 871 ac. Pop. 158.

BEERFELDEN, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Mimling, 23 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,600, who manuf. woollens.

BEEREN (GROSS), a vill. of Prussia, reg. & 11 m. E.S.E. Potsdam, well known as the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians over the French, 22d & 23d Aug., 1813. Pop. 242.

BEER-FERRIS, or FERRERS, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Saltash, & comprising the town Beer-Alston. Area, 6,838 ac. Pop. 3,401. In its church are curious monuments of the Ferrers & Champernoune families.

BEER-HACKET, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S. W. Sherborne. Area, 903 ac. Pop. 107.

BEE RIDGE, p. o., Knox co., Mo.

BEERSHEBA, *Bir-es-Seba*, a ruined border town of Palestine, 40 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. A favorite station of the patriarch Abraham, & the S. limit of the Promised Land, while Dan formed the N. frontier. Here are still two deep wells of pure water, built up with masonry, very anc., & the scattered ruins of a former town.

BEES (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Egremont, on the coast. It comprises the port & town of Whitehaven, vill. of St. Bees, & sev. chapelries & tnshps. Area, 71,332 ac. Pop. 28,486. A monastery, founded here by St. Bega about 650, was destroyed by the Danes, & rebuilt in the 13th century. The E. part of this building was fitted up as a theological college in 1817. This institution is under the management of a corporation & seven governors, has several exhibitions & fellowships in Oxford university, & has long been a distinguished seminary. The vill. is very anc., & stands on the side of the bay formed by the S. headland.—*St. Bees Head*, or the cliff of *Barath*, is a sea mark for vessels in the N.E. part of Irish Sea. Lat. of lighthouse, 54° 30′ 50″ N., lon. 3° 38′ 7″ W.

BEESBY, a pa. of Engl. [HAWERBY.]—II. (*In-the-Marsh*), a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 22 m. N.N.E. Alford. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 168.

BEESKOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 17½ m. S.W. Frankfurt, on lt. b. of the Spree. Pop. 4,150, engaged in manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, & in kilns & breweries.

BEESLEY'S POINT, p. o., Cape May co, N. J.

BEESTON, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 2,073 ac. Pop. 680.—II. (*St. Andrew*), 4¼ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 626 ac. Pop. 41.—III. (*St. Lawrence*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Coltishall. Area, 519 ac. Pop. 44.—IV. (*Regis*), 3 m. W.N.W. Cromer. Area, 957. Pop. 236.—V. co. & 3¼ m. S.W. Nottingham, with a station on the N. Midland r. r. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 3,016, emp. in silk & lace manufactures.—VI. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, & 3 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,973.—VII. a tnshp. in pa. of Bunbury, co. Chester. Pop. 397.

BEETHAM, or BETHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, ward Kendal, 7 m. W. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area, 17,449 ac. Pop. 1,655.

BEETLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N. W. E. Dereham. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 422.

BEETOWN, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

BEETREE, station on Baltimore & Susquehanna r. r., 32 m. from Baltimore.

BEETREE, p. o., Kershaw dist., S. C.

BEFORT, a town of France. [BELFORT.]

BEGA, a riv. of E. Hungary, joins the Theiss, 21 m. E. Peterwardein, & forms part of the Bega canal, which extends 86 m. from Fascet to Beckskerek.

BEGARD, a vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,821.

BEGBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S. E. Woodstock. Area, 623 ac. Pop. 98.

BEGELLY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.S.E. Narbeth. Area, 3,878 ac. Pop. 1,330.

BEGHARMI, a country, Cent. Africa, Soudan, S.E. of Lake Tchad, sit., with its cap. town Mesua, near lat. 12° N., lon. 19° E. (See Africa,—Tables of pop.)

BEGHRAM, a plain, & the remains of an anc. city in Afghanistan, 35 m. N.N.E. Cabool. Coins, rings, & other relics, have been discovered here; but the site has not yet been identified.

BEGKOS, a large vill. in Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Bosphorus, 8 m. N.N.E. Scutari. In anc. Greek mythology, this locality was famed as the scene of contest between Pollux & Amycus.

BEGLES, a comm. & vill. of France, Gironde, 2 m. S. Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 2,657.

BEGLEY'S, p. o., Perry co., Ky.

BEG-SHEHR, a lake, riv., & town of Asia Minor, Karamania. The lake (probably the anc. *Caralitis*), 44 m. S.W. Koniyeh, is about 20 m. long, from 5 to 10 m. broad, & contains many isls. It discharges itself into the Soglah lake, 25 m. S.E., by the Beg-shehr riv.; the towns Beg-shehr & Kereli, *Caralio*, are on its E. shore.

BEGUILDRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6¼ m. N.W. Knighton. Pop. 1,051.

BEHAR, a prov. & town of India. [BAHAR.]

BEHBEBAN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fertile plain, 130 m. W.N.W. Shiraz. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, & has a citadel.

BEHLE, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. & 10 m. N.N.W. Czarnikow. Pop. 1,750.

BEHNESEH, a town of Egypt, on the Canal Joseph, 48 m. S.S.W. Benisouef. Ruins of anc. *Oxyrynchus*,

celebrated for its vast number of monasteries, estab. in the 4th century.

BEHOBIA, a hamlet of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cant. S. Jean-de-Luz, with a custom house in the pass of the Pyrenées, on the route to Spain.

BEHRING (or ADMIRALTY) BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian-America, lat. 59° 30′ N., with Port Mulgrave on S., lon. 140° W.

BEHRING ISL., the most W. of the Aleutian Isls., N. Pacific, lat. 55° 22′ N., lon. 166° E.; & where Behring was wrecked, & died in 1741.

BEHRING SEA, is that part of the N. Pacific O. betw. the Aleutian Isls. in lat. 55°, & Behring Strait in 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic O. It has on its W. side Kamtchatka & the Tchuktchi country with the Gulf of Anadyr, & on its E., Russian-America, with Norton Sound & Bristol Bay. It contains several large isls., & receives the Anadyr r. Fogs are almost perpetual in this sea.

BEHRING STRAIT, the channel which separates Asia & America at their nearest approach to each other, & connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean (Behring Sea). Betw. E. Cape (Asia), lat. 66° 6′ N., lon. 169° 38′ W., & Cape Prince of Wales (America), lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 15′ E., it is 36 m. across. Shores rocky, bare, & greatly indented. It was discovered by Vitus Behring in 1728, & first explored by Cook in 1788.

BEI-BAZAR, or BEG-BAZAR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sangarius, 52 m. W. Angora. It is neatly built, has sev. antiquities, & a trade in sheep, goats' wool, & pears.

BEIERTHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, amt. Carlsruhe. Pop. 660. Mineral springs much frequented.

BEIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 9 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Area, 3,070 ac. Pop. 1,121.—II. (or *Beyton*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. by S. Bury St. Edmunds. Area 550 ac. Pop. 377.—III. (or *Boyton*,) co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Area 1,015 ac. Pop. 342.

BEILAN, a town & pass of Syria, at its N. extremity, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderoon. The pass, between mntns. Rhossus & Amanus, is considered identical with the Amanian gates of antiquity, it being the only route commonly practicable from Cilicia into Syria. The town, near the crest of the pass, has about 5,000 inhabitants, stone houses, & numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptian troops totally defeated the Turks in 1832.

BEILNGRIES, a town of Bavaria, on lt. b. of the Altmühl, 18 m. N. Ingolstadt. Pop. 1,104.

BEILSTEIN, a small town of Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,200.—II. a vill. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 300.

BEINE, a comm. & vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Marne, 8 m. E. Reims. Pop. 1,019.

BEIRA, or BEYRA, a prov. of Portugal, betw. lat. 39° 30′ & 41° 30′ N., & lon. 6° 40′ & 9° 50′ W., having N. the provs. Minho & Tras-os-Montes, S. Estremadura & Alemtejo, E. Spain, & W. the Atlantic. Area, 5,817 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 631,416. Surface mountainous, traversed by the Serra Estrella; soil not fertile. Chief rivs., the Douro, forming the N., & Tagus part of the S. Frontier; the Aguada on the N.E.; & the Mondego in the centre. Products, wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, & fruits. On the mntns. many sheep are pastured, & celebrated cheese is made; marble, iron, & coal are wrought; manufactures are unimportant. Chief towns, Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, & Lamego. In 1835 the province was divided into Upper Beira, cap. Viseu, pop. 1850, 298,917; & Lower Beira, cap. Castel Branco, pop. 1850, 332,499. The heir apparent to the Portuguese throne has the title of the Prince of Beira.

BEIRUT, a seaport town of Syria. [BEYROUT.]

BEISAN, *Beth-shan & Scythopolis*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, on rising ground, near the Jordan, 55 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem. It consists of 60 or 70 houses, with considerable remains of the anc. city, comprising traces of walls on an acropolis, a Roman bridge, fragments of houses, & columns, a theatre, & excavated tombs.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH ("house of a saint"), a marit. town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. S.W. Sana. Pop. about 8,000. It is a large open town, with a strong citadel, a mosque, & houses of brick & clay, roofed with date leaves. It is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee; this article, wax, gums, & coin, are exchanged to caravans which come hither from all parts of Arabia, Persia, Syria, & Egypt, for Indian & British piece goods, spices, & sugar. Its principal merchants are Hindoos. At the tomb of a Sheikh, near the town, a festival of three days is held annually, & to this meeting its commercial importance is due.

BEIT-EL MA, a vill. of Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, about 5 m. S.W. Antioch, & supposed to occupy a portion of the site of anc. *Daphne*. It has some classic remains, & the ruins of an early Christian church.

BEITH, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ayr & Renfrew, 20 m. N. Ayr. Area, 11,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,425; of the t. 4,012. It has some trade in linen yarn, three large ann. fairs, & a mkt. on Fridays, at which there is sometimes a brisk traffic in horses.

BEITSTAD, a town of Norway, stift. & 55 N.E. Trondhjem, on Beitstad-fiord. Pop. 2,700.

BEJA, *Pax Julia*, a fortified town of Portugal, & dist., prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, on a hill, 36 m. S. S.W. Evora. Pop. 5,500. Its walls are flanked by 40 towers; & it has a castle, cathedral, hospital, & Latin school, with tanneries, & a manuf. of earthenwares. Pop. of dist. 1850, 121,333.—II. a vill. of Brazil, prov. & on the Rio Para, 35 m. S.W. Para.—III. a town, Africa, dom. & 60 m. W. Tunis.

BEJAGHUR, *Vijayahur*, a large & strong hill fort India, dom. & 80 m. S.W. Indore.

BEJAPOOR, an old prov. of S. India, between lat. 15° & 18° N., & lon. 73° & 78° E., intersected by the Krishna or Kistnah riv., & bounded S.ward by its tributary the Toombuddra. It is now subdivided among the doms. of Sattara & the Nizam, the British dists. Concan, Poonah, & Dharwar (Bombay presid.) & the Portuguese territ. of Goa.—*Bejapoor* (*Vijayapura*, "the impregnable city"), cap. of the above prov., 126 m. S.E. Sattara, on an affl. of the Kistnah. In the 16th & 17th centuries, it was the cap. of a flourishing Hindoo sovereignty, & it has a magnificent external show of domes & minarets, though its dwellings are mostly mud huts. Principal edifices in the outer city, the mosque & mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah, a noble structure, worthy of camparison with the most famous Mogul buildings of N. India, numerous other mosques & tombs, a ruined palace, & a bazaar; in the inner city the mausoleum of Mahmoud Shah, the great mosque, military treasury, & a low temple in the earliest style of Hindoo architecture. All these edifices are of solid materials; many present the most exquisite workmanship; & for 5 m. W. the fort, the whole area enclosed by the outer walls is covered with tombs, & remains similar to those around Delhi.—II. a town of the Guicowar's dom. 40 m. N. by E. Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 72° 46′ E.

BEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. S. Salamanca, in a valley of the Sierra de Bejar. Pop. 4,664. It has cloth manufs., & a trade in hams.—II. a town of Texas. (See BEXAR.)

BEJAWER, a town, British India, Bundelcund, prov. Allahabad, 24 m. S.S.W. Chatterpoor.

BEJIGHUR, a town, British India, prov. of Agra, within Mahratta territory, 80 m. S.W. Agra.

BEJER, a town of Spain. [VEJER.]

BEJETSH, a town, Russia, gov. & 67 m. N.N.E. Tver, near the Mologa. Pop. 3,200. It has a large ann. fair for corn, iron, silk, & other goods.

BEJIS, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3,155. Linen weaving.

BEJUCAL, a town of the Spanish W. Indies, island of Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana.

BEKENFIELD, a vill of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S. bank of the Lake of Lucerne, 6 m. E. Stanz. Pop. 1,500.

BEKES (BÉKESVAR), a town of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confl. of the White & Black Körös, 57 m. S. W. Debreczin. Pop. (1840) town, 18,850; co., 153,018. It was formerly fortified, & has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, & honey.

BELA, BELAH, or BEYLAH, a t. of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Lus, near the Poorally riv., & 120 m. S. Khosdar. Pop. from 4,000 to 5,000. It consists of about 800 houses, built of mud. The fortif. palace of the jam, & a mosque, are its only substantial buildings.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 45 m. W.N.W. Cawnpoor.

BELA, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. N.E. Kesmarkt. Pop. 3,400, with linen manufs.

BEL AIR, p-v., & capital of Harford co., Md., 22 Baltimore, 53 N. by E. Annapolis, 63 W. It has a court-house, jail, a church free to all denominations, an acad., a female seminary, 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 216 inhabitants.

BELAIR, p-v., Lancaster dist., S. C., 90 N. by E. Columbia, 416 W.

BELAIR, p-v., Richmond co., Ga., 85 E. by N. Milledgeville, 586 W., on the Georgia r. r., 11 m. from Augusta.

BELALCAZAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. N. N.W. Cordova. Pop. 3,380. Manuf. woollens.

BELASPOOR, a town, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship of Cahlore, on the Sutlege, 185 m. N.W. Delhi. It is regularly built & roughly paved, & in 1810 was said to comprise 3,000 houses.—II. a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Moradabad, 110 m. E.N.E. Delhi.

BELAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S. E. Coltishall. Area, 854 ac. Pop. 172.

BELBEYS, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 m. N.N.E. Cairo. Pop. 5,000. It is encl. by earth ramparts, has num. mosques, & is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELBROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E. Kidderminster. Area, 4,605 ac. Pop. 1,839. Fairs, last Monday in April, Monday before St. Luke's, & St. Luke's Day.

BELCASTRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 14 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,000.

BELCELE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,856.

BELCHALWELL, a pa., England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 225.

BELCHAMP, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Otten*), 5 m. W. Sudbury. Area, 1,693 ac. Pop. 397. II. (*St. Paul's*), 2 m. S.E. Clare. Area, 2,557 ac. Pop. 735. Fairs, 11th Dec.—III. (*Walter's*), 3½ m. W. Sudbury. Pop. 678. Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

BELCHER, p. o., Washington co., N. Y.

BELCHER ISLANDS, two small groups in Hudson Bay. Lat. 56° N., lon. 80° W.

BELCHERTOWN, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 10 m. from Amherst, 78 W. Boston, 382 W. Drained by Swift r. It has a good soil, & is well cultivated. The v. is centrally situated on the Amherst & Belchertown r. r., & contains 3 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Baptist,—a classical school, several stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t., 5 stores, 5 grist m., 9 saw m., a fork fac., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,554; 1850, 2,680.

BELCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area, 2,390 ac. P. 673.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,655. Woollen manufs.

BELDEN, p-o., McHenry co., Ill.

BELED-UL-JERID, or country of dates, a vast region of Africa, extending S. of Mt. Atlas, E. of Morocco, & S. Algérie, to Tunis & Tripoli on the E. It is generally arid, & covered with sterile plains of sand & rocks; but contains several oases fertile in dates, & is inhab. by nomadic tribes.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, 2 m. S.W. Lisbon, on rt. b. & near the mouth of the Tagus. Lat. of Castle, 38° 40′ N., lon. 9° 14′ W. Pop. of town, 5,000. It has a fortress, with a remarkable tower, an hospital, high school, & convent, in which several monarchs are buried, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, & large iron foundry. It was taken by the French in 1807, & by the troops of Don Pedro in 1833.—*Belem*, 3 vills. of Brazil, provs. Bahia, Rio Grande, & Parahiba.

BELEM, a city of Brazil. [PARA.]

BELENYES, a town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Körös, 30 m. S.S.E. Gross-wardein. Pop. 3,250, with marble quarries, & mines of iron, &c.

BELESTA, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariège, 17 m. E.S.E. Foix, with iron foundries & marble works. Pop. 1,212.

BELFAST, city, port of entry & cap. of Waldo co., Me., 43 E. Augusta, 637 W. It is beautifully situated on the W. side of Penobscot bay, just below the entrance of Passuggassauakeag r., 30 m. from the ocean. Incorporated in 1773; chartered as a city in 1851. It has a spacious & safe harbor, rarely obstructed by ice, & sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class. It is extensively engaged in foreign & coasting trade, in the fisheries, & in ship building. Its principal exports are lumber & fish. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Rom. Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, a seminary, a bank, 97 stores, a foundry, several extensive tanneries, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 6 saw m., & 5,052 inhabitants. Tonnage 1853, 56,422. As the river above it freezes, Belfast forms the principal mart of the winter trade of Penobscot river. Pop. 1840, 4,186; 1850, 5,051.

BELFAST, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 268 W. Albany, 341 W. Surface rolling, soil sandy loam. Watered by Genesee river & its tributaries. It has a bank, a woollen fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,646; 1850, 1,679.

BELFAST, t., Fulton co., Pa. Drained by the north branch of Conoloway cr. Pop. 1840, 720; 1850, 764.

BELFAST, p-o., Northampton co., Pa., 112 N.E. Harrisburg, 205 W.

BELFAST, p-o., Clermont co., O., 105 E. Columbus, 476 W.

BELFAST, p-o., Marshall co., Tenn., 61 S. Nashville, 703 W.

BELFAST, two baronies of Irel., co. Antrim, *Upper & Lower*. The Upper bar. extends nearly to the S.E. extremity of the co. Area, 35,898 ac. Contains the borough of same name. Area of Lower bar. 56,993 ac.

BELFAST, a parl. & munic. bor., & manuf. & seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough, where it receives the Lagan, about 12 m. from the Irish Sea, & 86 m. N.N.E. Dublin. Lat. 54° 36′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 55′ 53″ W. Area of parl. bor. 1,871 ac. Inhabited houses in 1851, 13,965. Pop. 99,660, of whom 7,000 are in the suburb of Ballymacarret, co. Down, with which it communicates by 3 bridges across the Lagan. The town is well built, paved, drained, & lighted; & in the general appearance of its streets, as well as in its steadily advancing prosperity, is equalled by few other manuf. towns in the empire. It has numerous places of worship, including about 7 of the Established Church, 10 Presbyterian (several Arian), & 3 Roman Catholic chapels; a Royal Academic Institution incorp. 1810, partly supported by gov., & comprising a college & 2 large schools, open to persons of all religious denominations, having 19 professorships & about 400 pupils; the Belfast Academy, & numerous other schools; an incorp. poor-house, with infirmary, a union workhouse, large dist. lunatic asylum, deaf & dumb, & blind asylums, various other hospitals; an extensive bridewell, an exchange, brown & white linen halls, a custom-house, public library, theatre, mechanics' institution & museum, barracks, botanic garden & music-hall; 5 banking companies, a chamber of commerce, societies of history, natural history, statistics, music & fine arts. Ten newspapers are published in the bor. Belfast is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, & the chief seat of the cotton manufs. of Ireland. It has many large linen & cotton mills, mostly wrought by water power; extensive distilleries, breweries, foundries, ship-yards, rope & sail-cloth factories, flour mills, glass, soap, & tobacco fac., dye-works, & numerous bleaching-grounds in its vicinity. About ten steamers ply regularly to London, Liverpool, Dublin & Glasgow. Vessels drawing about 15 feet approach the quays & enter the docks of the town. Those much exceeding that draft, discharge a part of their cargo at Garmoyle, on the lough, 4 m. below. The inland trade of Belfast is facilitated by a canal connecting the Lagan with Lough Neagh, & by a r. r. to Armagh, 25 m. S.W., & another to Antrim & Randalstown on the N.W. A r. r. from Cave-hill, 3 m. distant, is used for conveying stone to the quays. Mkts. Frid. Fairs, 12th Aug. & 8th Nov. Belfast sends 2 members to H. of C. General & petty sessions are held in the bor., which has a very efficient police. In the vicinity, which abounds in fine scenery, are good public promenades, & many handsome seats, including that of the Marquis of Donegal, who is lord of the manor, & to whose eldest son the town gives title of earl. The borough was incorporated by charter of James II.—*Belfast Lough* is an inlet of the North Channel, 12 m. in length N.E. to S.W., & 7½ m. in width at its entrance.

BELFIELD, station on Petersburg r. r., 41 Petersburg, Va.

BELFORD, p-v., Nash co., N. C., 51 E. Raleigh, 247 W.

BELFORD, a market town & pa. of England, cos. Northumberland & Durham, 14 m. S.S.E. Berwick. Area of pa. 11,694 ac. Pop. 1,857; do. of the t. 1,225. The town is finely situated, within 2 m. of the sea, on the Newcastle & Berwick r. r., has a large corn market on Thursday, & fairs Tuesday before Whit-Sunday & 23d August. It has 3 dissenting churches, & 5 daily schools.

BELFORT, or BEFORT, a fortified town of France, dep. Haut Rhin., cap. arrond., on the Savoureuse, 38 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 4,114. Its citadel was constructed by Vauban, & it has a fine church, college, & public library of 20,000 vols., with iron foundries & wire factories.

BELGARD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 16 m. S.W. Coslin, cap. circ., on the Persante. Pop. 3,330. It is the seat of a forest board; & has an old castle, & manufs. of woollen stuffs.

BELGAUM, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 41 m. N.W. Darwar, on a high & healthy site. Pop. 7,650. Its works are strong; & it held out vigorously against the British, until captured in 1818. It is now the head-quarters of the S. division of the Bombay army.

BELGERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on lt. b. of the Elbe, 8 m. S.E. Torgau. Pop. 3,010. Potteries & breweries.

BELGIOJOSO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. E.S.E. Pavia. Pop. 3,000. It is well built, & has a noble castle of the princes of Belgiojoso, in which Francis I. spent the night after his defeat at Pavia, February 24, 1525.

BELGIRATE, a vill. of Piedmont, with a sm. harb., on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 740.

BELGIUM, p. t., Washington co., Wis. Situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, & drained centrally by Sauk river. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

BELGIUM (Fr. *Belgique*, German *Belgien;* anc. a part of *Gallia Belgica*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated betw. lat. 49° 30′ & 51° 30′ N., & lon. 2° 33′ & 6° 5′ E., having N. the Netherlands, E. Dutch Limburg & Luxemburg, & Rhen. Pruss., S. & S.W. France, & W. the North Sea. The area & pop. of the provs. are thus stated in the official report, 1849:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Chief Cities.
Antwerp (Anvers)...	1,094	413,824	Antwerp.
W. Flanders.....	1,243	711,332	Bruges.
E. Flanders.....	1,154	626,847	Ghent.
Hainault.....	1,430	781,143	Mons.
Liege.....	1,111	723,539	Liege.
Brabant (South).....	1,260	460,663	Brussels.
Limbourg (part of).	929	185,621	Hasselt.
Luxembourg (part of)	1,695	187,978	Arlon.
Namur.....	1,397	268,143	Namur.
Total.....	11,313	4,359,090	

Surface in the N. & W. uniformly flat, or slightly undulating. The coasts are low & protected against the encroachments of the sea by dykes & sand downs, as in Holland,—though no part of Flanders is below the sea-level. The centre is undulating, & the S. & E. provs. are mntnous., being traversed by the Ardennes mountains, which enclose the valley of the Meuse, & sep. its basin from that of the Moselle, rising to 2,000 feet in elev. The whole terr. belongs to the basin of the Germ. Ocean, & is among the best watered countries of Europe. Chief rivers the Meuse (Maas) & Scheldt, with the Rupel, Demer, Senne, Dendre, the Haine, Durme, & the Lys, tribut. to the former; & the Ourthe, Vesdre, & Ambleve, Mark, Dommel, Geer, Mehaigne, & Sambre, affits. of the latter. Climate humid & cool; unhealthy in the low parts of Flanders & in the prov. of Antwerp. Mean temperature of 7 years at Brussels, 50° 4′ Fahr.; extreme heat 91° 6′ Fahr.; extreme cold *minus* 3° Fahr.; prevailing wind S.W. The soil in general fertile, especially so in Flanders; sandy & sterile in great part of the provs. Antwerp & Luxemburg. In the mntnous. regions the riches consist in fine forests & abundant mineral products. The country is estimated to yield double the quantity of corn required for home consumption. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, & buckwheat, are extensively cultivated. Potatoes, oil-seeds, madder, flax, & hemp, are grown chiefly in Flanders; hops, beet-root, chiccory, & tobacco, are raised in the central provs. Flanders is famous for its agriculture. Only some inferior kinds of wine is produced on the banks of the Meuse. Horticulture is an important branch of industry. Horned cattle are most numerous in Flanders. From 7,000 to 10,000 of the large Flemish draught horses, & about 2,000 colts, are annually exported, princip. to France & the Pruss. dominions; & in late years great pains have been taken by the government to improve the road & saddle horses, by crossings with English breeds. English sheep have been imported lately to improve the native races; but their number is inconsiderable. Pigs are reared in great numbers in the forest regions, & the rearing of the silkworm was estab. in 1826. Mining is one of the chief sources of wealth; in 1847 there were in the country 352 mines, occupying, or extend. under, more than 640 sq. ms.; the principal products are iron, coal, copper, zinc, marble, slate, & stone. Iron is abundant in the countries betw. the Sambre & Meuse; but Limburg & Luxemburg also furnish a considerable quantity. In the province of Liege the average ann. produce of iron is 150,000 tons. Mons, Charleroi, & Liege, are the great centres of the coal trade; & in 1845, it is estimated that 4,960,077 tons of coal were raised in Belgium, being about 1-4th more than was raised in France during the same year. Copper & lead are deficient, but the mines of Moresnet (Liege) furnish more than half the zinc used in Europe. Fishing in the open sea & on the coasts occupies about 200 boats, in the ports of Antwery, Ostend, Blankenberghe, & Nieuport. Ostend is the princip. port for the herring fishery. Manuf. industry is the chief source of prosperity in Belgium; in this it surpasses every country in Europe, except England. According to a recent census, 355,000 persons are employed in Belgium in spinning & weaving, independently of 50,000 more engaged in subsidiary occupations. The manufs. of woollen cloths & cassimeres employ 40,000 hands in & about Verviers; & there are produced annually 100,000 pieces of fine cloth. At Liege, Mechlin, Hodimont, Ypres, &c., flannels, serges, tickings, & coverlets, are made; & carpets are manufd. in nearly all the towns, but especially at Tournay. The linen manuf. is, however, the most ancient & celebrated of the country; & it is estim. that 10,820,000 yards of linen fabrics of various kinds are annually woven in the kingdom. Around Tournay 5,000 stocking-frames are employed: 50,000 persons are emp'd in cotton manufs., of which Ghent, St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Turnhout, Mechlin, & Lierre, are the chief seats. Silk fabrics; lace at Brussels, Mechlin, &c.; embroidery, ribands, hosiery, hats, leather, paper, oil-cloth, hair, & caoutchouc articles, are also very important manufs.; & cabinet-making, printing, lithography, & book-binding, are well conducted in Belgium. 69 smelting furnaces & 175 iron forges are in active operation, the principal being at Liege, where the royal cannon foundry is one of the best estabs. of the kind in Europe. Steam engines are built at Liege, Brussels, Charleroi, Tirlemont, & Bruges; nail-making employs from 12,000 to 13,000 hands; firearms are made at Liege, & exported to Brazil, Germ., Italy, Spain, & the East; & cutlery (superior to that of France & Germany) is manufd. in Namur, Brussels, & Ghent. Next to these, the most important manufs. are leather, paper, glass, & porcelain, beet-root sugar, salt, chemical goods, bronze wares, scientific & musical instruments, hardwares; & jewellery at Liege & Antwerp. Typography, the chf. seat of which is Brussels, is carried to great perfection. It is chiefly supported by the re-production of French works, which are printed ann. to the value of 10,000,000 fr. Belgium is the only country in Europe which possesses a complete system of railroads. Length, 1850, 326 m. (See Appendix.) The whole territory is intersected by canals, many of which admit merchant vessels, & the gt. roads are among the finest in Europe. In 1851 the imports into Belgium amounted in value to 241,059,000 fr. They comprised coffee, cotton, wool, hides, salt, raw sugar, tobacco, woollen & silk stuffs, wines, timber, cattle, indigo, resins, & metals. Exports in same year, to the value of 253,828,000 fr., consisted in hempen & linen cloths, glass wares, refined sugar, corn, cattle, skins, woollen fabrics, iron & nails, oil, seeds, flax, & machinery. A considerable amount of the foreign merchandize imported passes through the country into Germany, &c. Antwerp, Ostend, & Nieuport, are the chief ports.

Govt. is a constitutional monarchy. The sovereignty

is hered., except in failure of heirs male; the senate & the house of representatives are both elected by the people. Punishment of death has been abolished; universal toleration, freedom of the press, & trial by jury are estab. The pop. is almost entirely Roman Catholic; but the clergy of all sects are supported by the State. Each prov. has its governor, a council of from 50 to 70 mem., & a court of assize; & in most of the large manuf. towns is now a council *des prudhommes*. Each arrond. has a court of primary jurisdistion, & each canton a police tribunal. Courts of appeal are established in Brussels, Ghent, & Liege; & the whole are subordinate to a court of cassation in Brussels. The kdgm. has 4 universities, the seats of which are Ghent, Liege, Louvain, & Brussels; in most of the cities are diocesan seminaries; in many high schools, termed *gymnasia;* & Belgium is remarkable for her public libraries, 14 in number. The compulsory system of education in force under the Dutch rule was abolished by the Belgians in 1830, & the amount of public instruction is much less than previously; but in each commune is a primary school, & the average number receiving instruction in 1836 was as 1 to 10 of the pop. Each commune has its bureau of charity for the permanent relief of the poor; & numerous hospitals & asylums are estab. in the principal cities & towns. Belgium has 22 fortified places; the armed force in 1853 amounted to 100,000 men, beside the burgher guard, which amounts to 90,000 men. Public rev. 1852, 117,310,250 fr.; pub. expenditure, 121,210,195 fr.; pub. debt, 630,000,000 fr. Belgium successively formed part of the doms. of Austria & Spain from the 15th century until 1795, when it was conquered by the French. It remained annexed to Holland from 1815 to 1830, in the autumn of which year it acquired its independence, after a revolution of a very few days.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. & 72 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. Pop. 10,318. It is divided into an old & a new town, is an archbp.'s. see, & has numerous churches, &c; & manufs. of leather.

BELGRADE, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 11 N. Augusta, 606 W. On the borders of this t., are 3 large & beautiful ponds or lakes, connected together, the outlet of which enters the Kennebec at Waterville. Incorporated 1796. It has 4 stores, 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,748; 1850, 1,722.

BELGRADE, *Singidunam*, an important fortfd. city of Servia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, 44 m. S.E. Peterwardein; lat. 44° 47° 57″ N., lon. 20° 28′ 14″ E. Pop. 30,000. It is the largest & best built city of Servia, & one of the strongest places in Europe, being garrisoned by 6,000 Turks. The citadel, occupied by the Turkish pasha & troops, is on the tongue of land betw. the rivs., behind which rises the city proper, with antique-looking German edifices, a new cathedral, a palace, & barracks. The Turkish quarter, with the old palace of Prince Eugene, slopes down to the Danube; the Servian quarter, with the custom-house & consular residence, borders on the Save, which is lined by a good quay, & rows of mod. houses. Belgrade had formerly quite an oriental appearance, but it is becoming abandoned by wealthy Turks; churches are superseding mosques; new buildings are being constructed in the German fashion; & bazaars have now glazed shop-windows. The streets, however, remain filthy, ill-paved, & not lighted, & the public baths & inns are wretched. It has manufs. of arms, carpets, silk goods, cutlery, & saddlery; with a tolerable port, an increasing general trade, a new lyceum, & sev. schools; it is the entrepôt of commerce betw. Turkey & Austria, & the seat of the principal authorities of Servia. It was taken by the Turks, under Solyman II., in 1522; & re-taken by Prince Eugene in 1717. It was partly ruined during the Servian insurrection in 1813, & its repair was commenced by the Porte in 1836.—II. a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 13 m. N. Constantinople, & where many opulent inhabitants of that city have country-houses.

BELGRADE MILLS, p-v., Kennebec co., Me., 17 N. Augusta, 610 W., is a flourishing vill. in Belgrade t.

BELGRAM, *Balagrame*, a town of India, dom. Oude, 58 m. N.W. Lucknow. A town of some antiquity, but greatly fallen off. It has decayed buildings in the best style of Mogul architecture.

BELGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1¼ m. N. Leicester. Area, 3,450 ac. Pop. 2,870; do. of the town, 1,398. It gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Westminster.

BELHAVEN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Haddington, pa. & 1 m. W. Dunbar. Pop. 380. It gives title of baron to a branch of the Hamilton family.

BELHELVIE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. N. N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,692.

BELICI, *Typsa*, a riv. in the W. of Sicily, rises 9 m. S. Palermo, flows S.S.W., separates the intends. Girgenti & Trapani, & enters the Mediterranean 15 m. N. W. Sciacca. Length 27 m.

BELIDA, a town of Africa, Algeria. [BLIDA.]

BELIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,550.

BELITZ or BEELITZ, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 12 miles S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 2,350, partly engaged in linen manufs.

BELIZE, a British colony, Central America. [BALIZE.]

BELKNAP, county, N. H., in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 435 sq. m. It has Winnipisseogee Lake on its N.E. border, & Squam Lake on its N. boundary. Pemigewasset runs on it W. boundary. Surface undulating, soil moderately fertile. Capital, Gilford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $609,658; wheat, 14,028 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 118,007; oats, 41,092; potatoes, 335,092; wool, 53,681 pounds.; —7 flouring & grist m., 1 iron foundry, 6 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 11 tanneries, 25 persons employed; 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 5 libraries, 1,638 vols.; cap. employed in manufac., $330,525; value of manufactured articles, $630,297;—41 churches; 4 academies, 290 students; 158 schools, 4,152 scholars. Pop. 1850, 17,721. (*Taken from Strafford in* 1841.)

BELL, county, Tex., centrally situated. Area, 510 sq. m. Drained by Lampaxas r., a branch of Lion r., which bounds it on the E. Capital, Belton. (Erected since census of 1850 from Milan.)

BELL, p. o., Highland co., O.

BELL, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by the west branch of Susquehanna r. It has 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 301; 1850, 489.

BELLA, town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Melfi. Pop. 5,000.

BELLAC, a town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. arrond., 23 miles N.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 1846, 3,166, who manuf. coarse woollens & paper.

BELLAGGIO, a small town of Northern Italy, deleg. & 16 m. N.N.E. Como, at the extrem. of the promontory which divides the lakes of Como & Lecco. It has numerous rich villas & gardens, & commands extensive prospects.

BELLAGHY, 2 vills. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, Londonderry, 6 m. N.N.E. Magherafelt. Pop. 739. It has monthly mks., & 2 annual fairs.—II. Connaught, co. Sligo, 7 m. N.E. Swineford. Pop. 292.

BELL AIR, p-o., Belmont co., Ohio.

BELL AIR, depôt, 10 W. Augusta, on the Georgia r. r., & 160 E. from Atlanta.

BELL AIR, p. o., Crawford co., Ill.

BELL AIR, p. o., Cooper co., Mo.

BELLAMY'S MILLS, p. v., Ramsay t., Lanark co., Can. W. Situated on Indian creek, 23 m. from Pesth, and contains a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., and 150 inhab.

BELLANO, a vill., Lombardy, gov. Milan, 14 miles N.N.W. Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Pioverna, on which is a cascade called the *Orrido di Bellano*.

BELLARY, one of the Balaghaut ceded districts of British India, presid. Madras, having E. Cuddapah, W. the Bombay district Dharwar, N. the Nizam's dom., & S. Mysore. Area, 12,703 sq. m. Pop. 1837, 1,112,839. —II. cap. above dist., and head-quarters of a division of the Madras army, 265 miles N.W. Madras. It has a square fort on a rocky height, below which is the town, with a good bazaar, some barracks, & neat military cantonments.—III. a decayed town, presid. Bengal, Gurrah-Mundlah dist., lat. 23° 48′ N., lon. 80° 20′ E. It was formerly extensive, & near it are some fine Hindoo temples.

BELLAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the Ancelva, with mineral baths, & a fine castle. Pop. 4,000.

BELL BROOK, p-v., Greene co., O., 70 S.W. Columbus, 463 W. Contains 4 churches, 3 stores, & 350 inhab.

BELLBUCKLE, p. v., Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga r. r., 50 m. from Nashville.

BELLCHALWELL, a pa. of Engl., Dorset. Area, 1,308 ac. Pop. 222.

BELLE AIR, p. o., Clay co., Ia.

BELLE ALLIANCE (LA), a hamlet of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13 m. S. Brussels, & 2 m. S. Mont St. Jean. It was the centre of operations in the field of Waterloo, & the place where Napoleon commanded the battle called by the Prussians the battle of *La Belle Alliance*, 18th June, 1815.

BELLE CENTRE, p. v., Logan co., O., at the junction of Mad river r. r. & Sandusky & Indiana r. r., 85 m. from Sandusky.

BELLECHASSE, county, Can. E., extends from the St. Lawrence r. to the State of Maine, & contains 1,083 sq. m. Drained by the du Sud, Boyer & Bellechasse, & head branches of Etchemin r., all entering the St. Lawrence, & by the Walloostook r. on the S.E. entering the St. John's. Surface hilly, soil fertile. There were in 1852, neat cattle, 16,235; sheep, 14,896; swine, 6,210; horses, 3,100; wheat, 41,238 bushels produced; rye, 15,095; peas, 9,505; buckwheat, 2,952; barley, 3,565; oats, 266,571; potatoes, 126,689; tobacco, 3,661 pounds; wool, 34,347; flax & hemp, 47,377;—12 grist 51 saw m., 1 oil m., 12 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 1 ashery. Pop. 17,982.

BELLEAU, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N.W. Alford. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 217.

BELLEEK, a par. & vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Erne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Ballyshannon. Area, 12,849 ac. Pop. 2,875, of whom 251 are in the village.

BELLEFAIR MILLS, p. o., Stafford co., Va.

BELLEFONT, station on Muscogee r. r., Ga., 23 m. from Columbus.

BELLEFONTAINE, p-v., Lake t., and capital of Logan co., O., 69 N.W. Columbus, 456 W. Situated on a branch of Miami r., & on the Mad river r. r., 102 miles from Sandusky, & 116 from Cincinnati. It contains a court-house & other county offices, 4 churches, —1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian,—1 printing office, 12 stores, & 700 inhab.

BELLEFONTAINE, v., St. Louis county, Mo., on the S. bank of Missouri r., near its junction with the Mississippi.

BELLEFONTAINE, p-o., Choctaw county, Miss., 120 N.N.E. Jackson, 935 W.

BELLE-FONTAINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 10 m. S. Epinal. Pop. of comm., 2,650. It has iron works, & manufs. of coarse cutlery.—II. a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on rt. bank of the Doubs, with extensive iron works.

BELLEFONTE, p-b., & capital of Centre co., Pa., 85 N.W. Harrisburg, 177 W. Situated on Spring creek, a branch of Bald Eagle r. It is the centre of an extens. iron trade. Bald Eagle & Spring Creek canal connects it with West Branch canal. It contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 United Brethren,—a seminary, a high school, a cotton fac., several mills, 3 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,179 inhab.

BELLEFONTE, p-v., capital of Jackson co., Ala., 166 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 667 W. On Paint Rock r., 2 m. W. of Tennessee r. It has 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 12 stores, and 400 inhab.

BELLEFONTE, p-o., Pulaski co., Mo., 81 S. Jefferson city, 996 W.

BELLEFOUNTAIN, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

BELLEFOUNTAIN, p. o., Mahaska co., Io.

BELLEGARDE, a hamlet of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 17 m. S. Perpignan, with an important citadel built by Louis XIV.—II. (*Pont de*), dep. Ain, arr. Nantua, with a custom-ho. Near it is the celeb. *Perte du Rhône*.—III. dep. Gard, arrond. Nismes. Pop. 1,726.

BELLEGHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. & 3 m. S. Courtrai. Pop. 3,182.

BELLEHAVEN, p-o., Accomack co., Va., 175 E. by N. Richmond, 215 W.

BELLE ISLE, p-v., Camillus t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 137 W. by N. Albany, 354 W. It has 1 store and about 20 dwellings.

BELLEISLE, an isl. of B. N. A., in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the strait of same name, between Labrador & the N. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. of N. point 52° 1′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 19′ 4″ W. Wheat is said to ripen well on it, & it yields potatoes & other vegetables.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, an island of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 miles S. Quiberon Point. Length about 11 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. Pop. 9,391, mostly engaged in the pilchard fishery. The island is noted for its excellent wheat, & its fine breed of draught horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks, and has a good anchorage & several small ports. The island forms a canton, & is defended by a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, & held by them till 1763.—*Belleisle-en-Terre* is a small town, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 19 m. W. Guingamp. Pop. 1,378.

BELLEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. & 10½ m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 1,630.

BELLÊME or BELLESME, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., near the forest of Bellesme, 22 m. E.S.E. Alençon. Pop. 3,241. It has manufs. of coarse linen & cottons.

BELMONT, p. v., Lancaster co., Pa.

BELMONTE, p. o., St. Louis co., Mo.

BELLEMONTE, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 195 S.W. Nashville, 884 W. It has one store and about 75 inhabitants.

BELLE OMBRE, p. o., Ballard co., Ky.

BELLEPOINT, p-o., Delaware co., O., 32 N. Columbus, 416 W.

BELLEPOINT, p. o., Boone co., Io.

BELLE PRAIRIE, p. o., Hamilton co., Ill.

BELLE RIVER, p-o., St. Clair co., Mich., 55 N. by E. Detroit, 579 W.

BELLE, r., a small river of Lapeer & St. Clair cos., Mich., after a course of over fifty miles, enters St. Clair r. Navigable for bateaux, a short distance from its mouth.

BELLE-RIVIERE, v., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 33 N.W. Montreal. It has a Swiss Protestant church, a store, 2 mills, & 100 inhab.

BELLE ROAD, station on Phil., Wil. & Baltimore r. r.

BELLEVERNON, p-v., Fayette co., Pa., 197 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 219 W. It contains 400 inhab.

BELLEVERNON, p. o., Wyandott co., O.

BELLEVIEW, p. v., Lebanon co., Pa.

BELLEVIEW, p-o., Talbot co., Ga., 97 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 719 W.

BELLEVIEW, p-o., Christian co., Ky., 214 S.W. Frankfort, 741 W.

BELLEVIEW, p-v., Calhoun co., Ill., 85 S.W. Springfield, 859 W. Situated on a beautiful prairie, 6 miles long, & three-fourths of a mile wide. It contains 376 inhabitants.

BELLEVIEW, t., Washington co., Mo. Pop. 1840, 1,227; 1850, 1,838.

BELLEVIEW, p-o., Lauderdale co., Ala., 124 N. Tuscaloosa, 763 W.

BELLEVIEW, p. v., capital Rossier co., La.

BELLEVIEW, p. v., Rusk co., Tex.

BELLEVILLE, p-v., Ellisburgh t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 173 Albany, 403 W. It has a church, an academy, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a clothier's works, and about 300 inhab.

BELLEVILLE, p-t., Essex co., N.J., 3 m. N. Newark, 69 N.E. Trenton, 234 W. The village is beautifully situated on the W. side of Passaic r., and contains 5 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—12 stores, & about 200 dwellings. The surface of the town is hilly, & the soil fertile & well cultivated. It has 4 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 2 flouring m., a grist m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,466; 1850, 3,513.

BELLEVILLE, p-v., Mifflin co., Pa., 70 N.W. Harrisburg, 162 W. It has about 100 inhab.

BELLEVILLE, p-o., Wood co., Va., 351 N.W. Richmond, 319 W.

BELLEVILLE, p-v., Richland co., O., 68 N.N.E. Columbus, 387 W., on Sandus., Mansfield & Newark r. r., & contains 350 inhab.

BELLEVILLE, p-o., Hendricks co., Ia., 20 m. W. Indianapolis, 591 W.

BELLEVILLE, p. v., Wayne co., Mich.

BELLEVILLE, p-v., capital of St. Clair co., Ill., 13 E.S.E. St. Louis, 100 S. by W. Springfield, 809 W. It is a neat flourishing village, on high ground. It has a

handsome brick court-house, brick jail, a clerk's office, a hall of a library company, a bank, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 flouring m., moved by steam power, several stores & manufac., 3 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,941 inhab.

BELLEVILLE, p. v., Dane co., Wis.

BELLEVILLE, p. v., Desha co., Ark., situated on the S. side of the Arkansas r. It contains a store & a few dwellings.

BELLEVILLE, p-v., Conecuh co., Ala, 154 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 935 W.

BELLEVILLE, p-o., Roane co., Tenn., 131 E. by S. Nashville, 550 W.

BELLEVILLE PORT, p-v., Essex co., Mass., 40 N. by E. Boston, 476 W.

BELLEVILLE, p. v., capital Hastings co., Can. W. Situated in Thurlow t., on the left bank of Moira r., at its entrance into the bay of Quinte, 50 m. W. Kingston. It contains a court-house, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—48 stores, an agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, & of the Bank of Montreal, 4 printing-offices, 3 weekly newspapers issued, 2 woollen fac, a flouring m., 2 tanneries, 2 foundries, a machine shop, 2 axe fac., a paper fac., a brewery, and, in 1852, 4,569 inhab.

BELLEVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a suburb of Paris, and enclosed by new fortifications. Pop. 24,235. It stands on an eminence, interspersed with villas and public gardens, and has manufs. of cashmeres, chemical prod., soap, & metals. —II. a town, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 8 miles N. Villefranche. Pop. 1,870.

BELLEVUE, p-v., Huron co., O., 96 N. by E. Columbus, 405 W. Situated on the Mad river r. r., at the junction of the Cleveland & Toledo r. r., and contains about 700 inhab.

BELLEVUE, p-t., Eaton county, Mich., 16 Marshall, 119 W.N.W. Detroit, 584 W. It is a good farming town. The village lies on Battle creek, at the rapids, & at the head of boat navigation. Lime is extensively produced & exported. Pop of the t., 1840, 529; 1850, 769.

BELLEVUE, p. v., Jackson co., Iowa. It contains a church, a store, and 365 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., 714.

BELLEY, *Bellicium*, a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., near the Rhone, 39 m. E. Lyon. Pop. 3,666. It is the seat of a bishopric, has a fine church, and was formerly fortified. In its vicinity are the best lithog. stones in France. It has manufs. of muslins, & trade in Gruyère cheese. Belley served as a place of arms to Cæsar against the Allobroges. Alaric burned it in 390: possessed in the middle ages by the Dukes of Savoy; it was ceded to France in 1601.

BELLIE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., cos. Moray & Banff, on the Spey, 8 m. E. Elgin. Pop. 2,347. The vill. of Fochabers, & Gordon Castle, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, are in this parish.

BELLINGHAM, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 36 S.W. Boston, 419 W. Soil sandy, and not very fertile. Drained by Charles r., which affords good water power, and its manufactures are considerable. There are in the t., 1 woollen fac., with 1,314 sp., employs 31 persons, and manufs. 204,000 yards of flannels yearly; 1 cotton fac., 1,280 sp., employs 26 persons, and makes 252,300 yards of sheetings annually; 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,055; 1850, 1,281.

BELLINGHAM, a market town & parish of England, co. Northumberland, ward Tindale, on the Tyne, 14 miles N.N.W. Hexham. Area of pa., 20,211, consisting mostly of moors & sheep walks. Pop. 1,594; do. of the t., 770. The town is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. Market, Sat. Fairs, 1st Wed. after Sept. 15, and Saturdays before May 12 & Nov. 12, for hiring servants. The lands belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater; were forfeited to the crown in 1715, & granted to Greenwich hospital.

BELLINGSHAUSEN ISLAND, Society Isls., Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 15° 48′ S., lon. 154° 30′ W.

BELLINGWOLDE, a frontier vill., Netherlands, prov. & 26 m. E.S.E. Groningen. Pop. 2,784.

BELLINZONA (Germ. *Bellenz*), a town of Switzerl., one of the caps. of the cant. Ticino, on lt. bank of the Ticino, here crossed by a long bridge, 16 m. N. Lugano. Pop. 1,520. It is well built in the Italian style, but its streets are narrow & dirty. It has several castles; & is the seat of an active transit trade between Switzerland & Italy.

BELMORE, p. o., Parke co., Ia.

BELL MOUNT, p. o., Somerset co., Md.

BELLONA, v., Yates co., N. Y., on the Canandaigua & Elmira r. r., 50 m. from Elmira.

BELLONA ARSENAL, p-v., Chesterfield co., Va., on James r., 12 miles above Richmond, 129 W.

BELLOU, two comms. & vills. France, dep. Orne, *B.-en-Houlme*, arr. Domfront. Pop. 2,859.—*B.-sur-Huine*, arr. Montagne. Pop. 937.

BELLOVAR, a town & post-station of Croatia, circ. Batinyan, 37 m. N.E. Agram. Pop. 2,800.

BELLOWS' FALLS, p-v., Rockingham t., Windham co., Vt., 98 S. by E. Montpelier, 445 W. The v. is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Vermont Val. r. r., with the Sullivan r. r. 224 ms. from New York, & contains an Episcopal church, a bank, & 550 inhabitants. The falls in the Connecticut here, are a curiosity. In the midst of the channel worn in the rocks, a huge rock remains, on each side of which is a passage for the water. As the E. side, however, is more elevated than the W. side, the water, excepting when the river is high, passes wholly on the W. side. The river above, which is about 350 feet wide, is here compressed into a channel 16 feet wide, & descends by successive pitches, 44 feet in the course of half a mile. A canal has been cut in the rock, around these falls, three quarters of a mile long, with 9 locks on the W. side, through which boats & small steamboats pass. A bridge passes over the river here, supported in the middle by the rock, built in 1785, 365 feet long, the view from which is wildly picturesque.

BELL PLAIN, p. o., Marshall co., Ill.

BELL POINT, p. o., Giles co., Va.

BELLEPORT, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 209 S.S.E. Albany, 289 W. It is situated near Fireplace Bay, L. I., & has 15 or 20 dwellings.

BELL PRAIRIE, p. o., Benton co., Min. Ter.

BELL ROI, p. o., Gloucester co., Va.

BELL-ROCK, or INCH CAPE, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, off the E. coast of Scotland, 12 m. S.E. Arbroath. The reef is about 2,000 ft. in length; & at spring-ebbs, a portion is uncovered to the height of 4 ft. Between 1808 & 1811, a light-house was built on it, which is 115 feet in height, & 42 ft. in diameter at its base, with a revolving light; lat. 56° 26′ 3″ N. lon. 2° 23′ 6″ W. At the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, at low water of spring tides, there is about 3 fathoms depth of water.

BELLSBURGH, p. v., Dickson co., Tenn.

BELL'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Louisa co., Va.

BELL'S LANDING, p-v., Monroe co., Ala., 117 S Tuscaloosa, 909 W. Sit. on Alabama riv.

BELL'S MINES, p. o., Crittenden co., Ky.

BELL'S RIDGE, p. o., Madison co., Iowa.

BELL'S STORE, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 37 N Columbus, 491 W.

BELL'S VALLEY, p-o., Rockbridge co., Va., 163 W. by N. Richmond, 205 W.

BELLTOWN, p. o., Monroe co., Tenn.

BELL TOWN, the cap. of a self-styled regal chief of Guinea, on the Cameroons riv., near its estuary. It is large, & regularly built, consisting of neat bamboo houses. Merch. vessels may lie in the riv. quite close to the town.

BELLUNO, *Bellunum*, a city of N. Italy, Venice, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Piave, 51 m. N. Venice. Pop. 9,700. It is encl. by old walls; it has a fine aqueduct, a cathedral designed by Palladio, a rich hospital, diocesan & high schools, a pub. library; manufs. of silk fabrics, leather, hats, & earthenware, a trade in timber, & large fairs in Feb. & April. The title of Duke of Belluno was conferred by Napoleon on Marshal Victor. Pop. of prov. 1850, 157,120.

BELLVALE, p. v., Warwick t., Orange co., N. Y. Contains a store, 3 m. & fac., & about 100 inhab.

BELLVILLE, p. v., Hamilton co., Flor.

BELLVILLE, v., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 201.

BELLVILLE, p. v., Austin co., Tex., 131 E.SE. Austin.

BELLYE, a vill. of S. Hungary, with a castle, co. Baranya, 16 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1,075.

BELMONT, co., O., sit. in the E. part of the state, on the rt. b. of Ohio r. Area, 536 sq. m. Surface hilly & broken, but much of it fertile. Drained by Indian Wheeling, & Captina crs. Cap. St. Clairsville. There were

in 1850, live stock valued at $805,948; wheat, 359,399 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 854,771; oats, 360,040; wool, 187,666 lbs.;—37 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 7 woollen fac., 12 tanneries, 21 persons emp., 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac. $250,726; value of manuf. articles, $714,510;—74 churches, 8 academies, 200 pupils; 194 schools, 4,008 scholars; 6 libraries, 2,508 vols. Pop. 1840, 27,225; pop. 1850, 34,600.

BELMONT, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 37 E. by N. Augusta, 631 W. Drained by a small stream flowing into Penobscot bay. There are in the t., 2 stores, a grist m., 6 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,378; 1850, 1,486.

BELMONT, t., Franklin co., N. Y., 10 E. Malone, 202 N. Albany. Surface hilly & mntnous.; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Chateaugay & Trout rivs. It has 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 472; 1850, 660.

BELMONT, p-v., Goshen t., Belmont co., O., 109 E. Columbus, 17 W. Wheeling, 292 W. It contains 150 inhabitants.

BELMONT, p-o., Loudon co., Va., 148 N. Richmond, 29 W.

BELMONT, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C., 51 N.W. Columbia, 515 W.

BELMONT, p-v., Panola co., Miss., 169 N. Jackson, 937 W.

BELMONT, p-o., Sumter co., Ala., 72 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 884 W.

BELMONT, t., Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 325.

BELMONT, p-o., Pike co., Ill., 69 W. by S. Springfield, 849 W.

BELMONT, p. v., Fayette co., Tenn.

BELMONT, p. v., Crawford co., Ark.

BELMONT, p. o., Sabine par., La.

BELMONT, p. v., Gonzales co., Tex.

BELMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Roanne. Pop. of comm. 3,440. —Also several small cantons & vills.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, on a mntn. near the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,914.—II. a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,694. This is the name of many small towns in Italy & Portugal.

BELMONTE, properly *Rio Jequitinhonha*, a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, formed by the union of two rivers, which rise in the Sierra Frio; it flows generally N.E., & enters the Atlantic, in lat. 15° 55′ S., lon. 38° 55′ W. On its rt. b. at its mouth is the town of *Belmonte*, with a small port on the Atlantic. Pop. 600, mostly fishermen.

BELMULLET, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, dist. Erris, 11 m. W.N.W. Bangor. Pop. 637. It has sprung up since 1825, & is now a thriving place, with a pier, a coast-guard station, exports of agricultural products & fish, & monthly fairs.

BELOBANYA, a royal free town of Hungary, co. Honth, circ. & 2 m. N. Schemnitz. Pop. 1,740.

BELŒIL, p. v. & seigniory, Vercheres co., Can. E., 24 m. E. Montreal. Situated on the lt. b. of Richelieu r., & contains a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a tannery, & 350 inhab. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 2,250.

BELŒIL, a town of Belgium, prov. & 19 m. E. Tournai. Pop. 2,267. Extens. breweries.

BELOIT, p. t., Rock co., Wis., 55 S. by E. Madison, 820 W. Drained by Rock r. Pop. 1850, 2,732. The v. is on the lt. b. of Rock r. & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 10 stores, Beloit college, several extensive mills & manufac. establishments, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhab. Beloit college was founded in 1847, has a president, 5 professors, 26 students, & 1,800 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the second Wednesday in July.

BELOOCHISTAN, (*Gedrosia*, & the countries of the *Oreitæ*, *Ichthyophagi*, &c.), an extens. country of S. Asia, forming the S.E. part of the old dom. of Persia, betw. lat. 24° 50′ & 30° 20′ N., & lon. 57° 40′ & 69° 18′ E.; having E. Scinde, N. Afghanistan, N.W. & W. the Persian desert; & extending on the S. for 600 m. along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Estim. area, 160,000 sq. m., & pop. 480,000. It is subdiv. into the 6 provs. of Kelat, Sarawan, Cutch-Gundava, Jhalawan, Lus, & Mekran. Nearly the whole country is mntnous., except in the N.W. & along the coast, its general characteristics being a rugged & elev. surface, barrenness, & deficiency of water. Its mntns. in the E. are connected with those of S. Afghanistan, & rise to consid. elev.; the Bolan Pass, & even the bottom of some valleys are upwards of 5,700 ft. in height, & the cap. Kelat is 6,000 ft. above the sea. In the N. the peak of Takkatoo is considered to have an elev. of 11,000 ft. The rivs. are very insignificant, except after heavy rains; the largest, the Dustee, though supposed to have a course of 1,000 m., has been found at its mouth only 20 inches deep, & 20 yds. in width. The climate is exceedingly varied, being cold in the elevated parts, & excessively hot in the lower valleys. In the low & watered plains of Cutch-Gundava & Lus, rice & sugar-cane, with cotton, indigo, & tobacco are raised; in other parts, wheat, barley, madder, & pulses, with European fruits, melons, pomegranates, rhubarb, assafœtida are the principal products; on some of the mntn. sides, the tamarask & babool attain the size of large timber trees. In the wide sandy desert of Mekran, where the returning army of Alexander the Great suffered its severest hardships, the date is the only valuable product. Pastures are generally poor, & cattle few; but a good many sheep & goats are kept, the pursuits of the people being mostly pastoral. The Bactrian (or two-humped) camel, & the dromedary, are used as beasts of burden; in the N.W. some good horses are bred. The strata about Kelat & Moostung, as well as other explored localities, consist of secondary limestone, sandstone, & conglomerates; & the N.W. extremity shows indications of volcanic action. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, antimony, iron, sulphur, alum, & sal-ammoniac, but these are turned to little account. Prepared skins, woollen felt, & cloths, carpets, & tent-covers of goats' or camels' hair, & rude fire-arms, are all the manufd. products. Trade comparatively small, & almost monopolized by Hindoos. Sonmeanee is the only seaport. Principal exports, butter or ghee, hides, wool, a few drugs, dried fruits, fish, a little corn, & vegetable oil; imports, British & India manufs., rice, spices, dye-stuffs, & slaves for Muscat. The pop. consists mainly of Belooches & Brahooes, two races very different in personal appearance, but both Mohammedans of the Soonnee sect, & who, like the Afghans, are subdivided into numerous tribes or clans, each under its own chief. Mekran is in barbarous anarchy; most of the E. provs. are under the uncertain authority of the khan of Kelat, whose revenue is estimated at 30,000*l.* annually, & his armed force at 3,000 men. Lus is ruled by a vassal of this chieftain. A late khan of Kelat having acted with much treachery toward the British, during their advance into Afghanistan in 1839, his cap. was stormed & taken by the English troops on the 13th of Nov. in that year. In the following year it changed hands, & it was again captured & temporarily held by the British in 1841.

BELORADO, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E. Burgos, on rt. b. of Tiron. Pop. 2,450. Linen weaving.

BELP, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 5 m. S.E. Bern. Pop. 1,500. On its S. side is the *Belpberg*, a mntn. 2,940 ft. high, containing many petrifactions.

BELPASSO, a town of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. & 7½ m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 2,500.

BELPECH, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Castelnuadary. Pop. 1,146.

BELPER, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the N. Midland r. r., 7 m. N. Derby. Pop. 10,082. It is well built, has 2 churches, a stone bridge across the Derwent, & extensive manufs. of cotton goods, nails, earthenwares, & silk hosiery. Polling-place for S. division of co. Markets, Saturday. Fairs, May 13, & October 31.

BELPRE, p-t., Washington co., O., 12 S. Marietta, 116 S.E. Columbus, 304 W. It borders on the Ohio r., & much of it is a beautiful meadow, as its name in French denotes. Settled in 1789. Blennerhasset's Isl., made famous by Burr's conspiracy, lies opposite the centre of the town. Opposite the isl. are several anc. mounds. Pop. 1850, 1,622.

BELSANO, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

BELSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,022 ac. Pop. 308.

BELSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 181.

BELT (GREAT & LITTLE), two straits of the Baltic Sea, by which it communicates with the Kattegat. Both extend from about lat. 54° 50′ to 55° 40′ N. The *Great Belt*, in lon. 11° E., betw. the Danish isls. See-

land & Laland on the E., & Fühnen & Langeland on the W., has an average breadth of 15 m. The *Little Belt*, lon. 9° 50′ E. betw. the mainland of Denmark on the W., & the isl. Fühnen on the E., has an average breadth of from 6 to 8 m., though, at its N. extremity, it is less than a mile across; depth, 5 to 14 fathoms. The navigation of the belts is dangerous from the number of shoals, & their liability to storms in winter, when they are sometimes frozen over.

BELTON, p. o. Anderson dist., S. C.

BELTON, p. v., capital Bell co., Tex. Situated on Leon r., 65 N. Austin. Has a court-house & a few dwellings.

BELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 751. Fair for horses, 1st. Mon. after Trin. week. The ancient nunnery of Grace Dieu, in this pa., has been converted into a mod. residence.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2¼ m. N.E. Grantham. Area, 1,709 ac. Pop. 182. Belton Hall, the seat of the Earl Brownlow, built from a design by Sir C. Wren, is within 1 m. of the vill.—III. pts. Lindsey, 11 m. N.W. Gainsborough. Area, 8,530 ac. Pop. 1,738.—IV. co. Rutland, 4 m. W. N.W. Uppingham. Area, 2,380 ac. Pop. 408. Charities about 90*l.* per annum.—V. co. Suffolk, on the Wareney, 3¼ m. S.W. Yarmouth. Area, 2,059 ac. Pop. 489.

BELTRUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 16½ m. E.S.E. Zutphen. Pop. 500.

BELTSVILLE, p-v., Prince George co., Md., 28 W. S.W. Annapolis, 13 W., on the Washington Br. r. r., 26 m. from Baltimore.

BELTURBET, a munic. bor. & mkt. town of Irel., co. Ulster, & 8½ m. N.N.W. Cavan, on the Earn. Pop. 2,070. It has alms-houses for 9 poor widows; & in its churchyard are rems. of an anc. stronghold. Market, Sat. for corn. Fairs, 6 times annually.

BELVEDERE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, on the Mediterr., 32 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,400.—II. a town, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 15 m. W. Ancona. It has six annual fairs.—III. a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar, with a summer palace of the Grand Dukes.

BELVES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,851.

BELVIDERE, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 47 N. by W. Montpelier, 557 W. Situated on the W. side of the Green mountains, & very uneven. Incorporated 1791. Drained by branches of Lamoille r. It has a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 207; 1850, 256.

BELVIDERE, sta., on N. Y. & Erie r. r., 370 m. from New York.

BELVIDERE, p-v., cap. of Warren co., N. J. Situated on the lt. b. of Delaware r., & on the Belvidere Delaware r. r., 57 N.N.W. Trenton, 212 W. It has a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, a bank, an academy, & about 800 inhabs. Pequest cr., which passes through it, has in its course of 1 mile, a fall of 50 feet, affording an extensive power which is but partially used. The Delaware r. also in the course of 1½ miles has a fall of over 20 feet, which, if made available, would produce an immense water power. Pop. 1850, 1,001. There is an elegant bridge across the Delaware r. here.

BELVIDERE, p. v., capital of Boone co., Ill., 219 N. Springfield, 288 W. Situated on the right bank of the Kishwakee r., on the Galena & Chicago Union r. r., 78 m. from Chicago, & on the site once occupied as a village by the Pottawatomie Indians. It contains a court-house, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a seminary, 25 stores, 2 flouring m., a saw m., a fulling m., & 1,003 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., 1,940.

BELVOIR, an extra-parochial dist. of England, cos. Leicester & Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Gt. Grantham. Area, 170 ac. Pop. 178, chiefly dependents of the Duke of Rutland, whose magnificent seat, Belvoir Castle, stands on an isolated mount, overlooking a rich vale. Notwithstanding modern additions, this mansion preserves the style of an old baronial residence. The original building was erected by William de Todenei, standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, &, with its numerous dependent manors, came into possession of the Manners family in the time of Henry VIII.

BELZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 40 m. N. Lemberg. Pop. 2,400. It has a Greek & Roman Catholic church, & a castle.

BELZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 19 m. W. Vannes. Pop. 1,390.

BELZIG, a town of Prussia, cap. circ., prov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Brandenburg. Pop. 2,550. Manufs. of woollen cloths, & paper.

BELZORA, p. v., Smith co., Tex.

BEM, p. o., Greene co., Wis.

BEMAN'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Sampson co., N. C.

BEMBATOOKA, a bay & town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° S., lon. 46° E. The town is inconsiderable; but the bay is said to be capable of containing the largest fleet.

BEMBRIDGE, a vill. & small watering-place, Isle of Wight, at its E. extrem., pa. Brading, on a declivity at the S.E. side of Brading harbor, & consisting mostly of elegant residences surrounded by beautiful scenery.

BEMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. P. 109, connect. with pa. Fugglestone.

BEMFICA, a town of Portugal, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 3,873. Magnif. aqueducts & numerous vills.

BEMFLEET, a pa. of England. [BENFLEET]

BEMINI ISLANDS, a small group, Bahamas, Brit. W. Indies. Lat. 25° 40′ N., lon. 79° 10′ W.

BEMIS CREEK, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

BEMMEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S. Arnheim. Pop. 3,720.

BEMPTON, a pa. Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Bridlington. Area, 2,093 ac. Pop. 342.

BEMUS' HEIGHTS, p. o., Stillwater t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 26 N. Albany, 39 W.

BENABARRE, a town of Spain, prov. & 44 m. E. Huesca. Pop. 2,211. Two annual fairs.

BENACRE, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 223.

BEN-AHIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, arrond. & 2 m. W. Huy. Pop. 1,200. Mines of lead, zinc, & iron.

BENAGUACIL, a t. of Spain, prov. & 11 m. N.W. Valencia, with remains of old fortifs. & manufs. of linens. Pop. 3,034.

BENAMEJI, a t. of Spain, prov. & 39 m. S.S.E. Cordova, on rt. b. of the Genil. Pop. 4,525.

BENANOIR (the "mountain of Gold"), one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, Scotland, elevation 2,420 feet.

BENARES, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, situated between lat. 24° & 25° N., & betw. the rivers Ganges & Sye (which on three sides separate it from Ghazipoor), having W. the districts Mirzapoor & Juanpoor. Climate hot & dry in summer months, & chill in winter. Wheat, barley, & pulse are raised, but little rice. The dist. was ceded to Britain in 1773. The sugar cane is cultivated, & opium & indigo raised to a consid. extent. Area, 2,350 sq. m. Pop. 3,000,000?

BENARES, *Varanashi*, a large & famous city of Hindostan, & which may be considered its Hindoo (as Delhi was its Mohammedan, & Calcutta is its British) capital. It is the cap. of a division of the Bengal presid., & of above dist., on the lt. b. of the Ganges, 390 m. N.W. Calcutta, & 420 m. S.E. Delhi. Lat. of observatory 25° 18′ 33″ N., lon. 82° 55′ 52″ E. Stationary pop. estimated at 580,000; but at certain festivals the number is incredible, this city being "most holy," & resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India, & even from Tibet & Burmah. Its external appearance is highly imposing; it stretches for 4 m. along the riv., from which ascend many handsome ghauts, or flights of stone steps. Streets very narrow; buildings lofty. In 1801 there were estimated to be 12,000 brick or stone houses, from 1 to 6 stories in height, built around court-yards, ornamented with much painting & carving, many of the largest containing 200 inhabs. in each, besides 16,000 mud-built dwellings, with tiled roofs. Principal edifices, the great mosque of Aurungzebe, numerous other mosques, a great number of Hindoo temples, an anc. observatory, & the Hindoo Sanscrit college, the chief seat of native learning in India. At Seroli, a little to the E., is a tope, now ruined, but originally similar to those in the Punjab. (MANIKYALA.) Among its inhabitants are many wealthy native bankers, & dealers in diamonds, for which gems the city is famous; & Benares has a large trade in shawls, muslins, silks, cottons, & fine woollens of its own manuf., & in European goods, salt, indigo, opium. It is the seat of a British court of circuit & appeal, an English college, established in 1832, & numerous Christian missions, & Mohammedan & Hindoo schools.

BENASQUE, a t. of Spain, prov. & 55 m. N.E. Huesca, in the valley of same name, on lt. b. of the Esera, 2,830 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,234.

BENATEK, or BENATKY, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunslau, 21 m. N.E. Prague. The celeb. astronomer, Tycho-Brahe, died here in 1601. Several vills. in Bohemia have the same name.

BEN-AVEN, a mntn. of Scotland, Grampians, betw. the cos. Aberdeen & Banff, & separating the basins of the Aven & Dee. Estimated height above the sea, 3,967 feet.

BENAVENTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N. Zamora. Pop. 2,561. Roman remains.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, with a royal castle, on the Zatas, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 1,954.

BENBAUN, a mountain of the Binabola group, or "Twelve Pins," Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, bar. Ballinahinch. Elevation, 2,395 feet.

BENBECULA, one of the Hebrides Isls., between N. & S. Uist, about 8 m. in length, & as much in breadth. Pop. 1,718. It is low, flat, greatly indented by bays, & boggy, or little productive.

BENBROOK'S MILLS, p-o., Izard co., Ark.

BENBURB, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Clonfeacle, on the Blackwater, 5 m. N.W. Armagh. Pop. 330. It has a ruined castle, & 14 annual fairs.

BENCOOLEN, *Dutch Benkoelen*, a residency & seaport town of the Dutch E. Indies, on the W. coast of the Island Sumatra. Pop. of residency 1849, 93,875, of the town, 12,000. It is placed in a very unhealthy situation, & defended by Fort Marlborough. Lat. 3° 47′ 6″ S., lon. 102° 19′ E. Chief trade, import of goods from Batavia, Bengal & Europe. It was founded by the English, 1,685, & ceded to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca, in 1824.

BENCRUACHAN, a mountain of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, between lochs Etive & Awe. Height estimated at 3,670 feet; base 20 m. in circumference.

BENDEMEER, a river of Persia. [BUNDEMIR.]

BENDER, a fortified town of Russia, cap. dist. same name, prov. Bessarabia, on rt. b. of the Dniester, 48 m. from its mouth, & 58 m. W.N.W. Odessa. Pop. 5,000. It has extensive leather manufactories. It is enclosed by a wall & ditch, & has a citadel on an eminence, with about 600 artillerymen. In its environs is *Varnitza*, the retreat of Charles XII., after the disastrous battle of Pultowa. Bender was taken & stormed by the Russians in 1770 & in 1809.

BENDERSVILLE, p. v., Adams co., Pa., contains 199 inhabitants.

BENDOCHY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 1¼ m. N. Cupar-Angus. Pop. 773.

BENDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. & 4¼ m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 2,227. Situated in a mining dist., on rt. b. of the Rhine, & has iron forges, & manufactures of woollen yarn.

BENDRAMO, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, S. of the peninsula Cyzicus; said to have 4 mosques & 1,000 houses. (?)

BENDY'S LANDING, p. o., Tyler co., Tex.

BENE, *Augusta Bagiennorum*, a town of the Sardinian Sta., Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, cap. mand. divis. & 18 m. N.E. Cuneo. Pop. 5,687.

BENEDICT, p. o., Charles co., Md., 59 m. S.S.E. Annapolis, 54 W.

BENEDICTA, t., Aroostook co., Me. It contains a Roman Catholic church. Pop. 1850, 325.

BENEDICTBEUREN, a hamlet of Bavaria, circ. Ober Baiern, 8¼ m. S.W. Tölz, with a castle, celebrated glass works, & marble quarries. Formerly a Benedict. abbey, one of the most anc. in Germany.

BENEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¼ m. W. Oundle. Area, 5,100 ac. Pop. 539.

BENELA, p-o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

BENENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.E. Cranbrook. Area, 6,508 ac. Pop. 1,608. Fair 15th May.

BENESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 24 m. S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 1,800.—Several vills. in Bohemia, & Prussian Silesia, have this name.

BENEST, a vill. of France, dep. Charente, 10 m. W. Confolens. Pop. 1,480. Here Charlemagne gained a signal victory over the Saracens.

BENEVENTE, a seaport t., prov. Espirito Santo, Brazil, 47 m. S. Victoria, at the mouth of riv. Benevente in the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

BENEVENTO, *Beneventum*, a city of S. Italy, cap. deleg. of the Pontif. Sta., on a hill near the confluence of the Calore & Sabato, 32 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. of the deleg. 1843, 23,910, of the city 16,500. With its castle it occupies the site of the anc. town, out of the ruins of which it was built, &, except Rome, perhaps no Italian city can boast of so many remains of antiq. The Arch of Trajan, now the *Porta Aurea*, is still nearly perfect. The chief modern buildings are a cathedral, several churches, town hall, diocesan school & library, hospitals, & several palaces. It is an archbishop's see, & has 9 annual fairs. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the cap. of a powerful duchy: in 1806 Napoleon erected it into a principality for Talleyrand; it was restored to the Pope in 1814. Near it, in 1266, the battle was fought in which Charles of Anjou defeated Manfred, king of Naples, who lost his life in the action. The deleg. of Benevento, which is enclosed by the Neapolitan prov. princip. Ult., contains an area, of 90 sq. m., & a pop. of 20,500.

BENEVOLA, p. o., Washington co., Md.

BENEVOLA, p. o., Pickens co., Ala., 34 m. W. Tuscaloosa, 852 W.

BENEZETTE, p. t., Elk co., Penn. Drained by head branches of Sinamahoning r. Pop. 1850, 240.

BENFELD, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 10¼ m. N.N.W. Schélestadt. Pop. 2,642.

BENFIELDSIDE, a township of England, co. Durham. Pop. 2,475.

BENFLEET, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 3 m. W. Rayleigh. Area, 2,418 ac. Pop. 329. —II. (*South*), on Hadleigh Bay, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Rayleigh. Area, 3,361 ac. Pop. 570. Fair 24th August.

BENFORDS' STONE, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

BENGAL, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 143.

BENGAL, *Bangala*, a presidency & prov. of British India. It is by far the largest of the three presidencies into which India is divided, comprising, with Agra, about a fourth of the whole area of Hither India, together with the later ceded provinces beyond the Ganges. The territory extends between lat. 20° & 31° N., & lon. 74° & 91° E., bounded on the N. by Nepaul Sikkim & Bootan, on the E. by the dists. adjoining the Burmese dominion, on the S. by Bay of Bengal, the territs. of Berar, Indore, Gwalior, & on the W. by the Rajpoot & Sikh principalities. This great region is divided into the Upper or Western prov., including Delhi, & all that portion W. of lon. 80°; the central, including Allahabad, Bahar, & others, as far E. as lon. 87°; & the lower containing the remaining territory to the S. & E. The following table exhibits the divisions, area, & population:—

Divisions.	Sq. m.	Pop.
Bengal Presidency	325,652	47,958,320
Upper Provs., late Agra Presidency	85,571	23,800,549
Berar	76,432	4,650,000
Provinces conquered from the Burmese under the Bengal Presidency.		
Assam, &c. (See East Indies)	78,870	14,657,500
Total	566,525	91,066,369

The greater proportion of this territ. consists of the immense plain or valley of the Ganges. To the N. this plain rises into the mountainous region of Kumaon, & on the S. are the Vindhyan mntns. & the table land of central India. The river Ganges flows in a S.E. direction, through the whole extent of the presidency, & is joined in its course by numerous tributaries, of which the Jumna, Chumbul, Goggra, Gunduck & Sone, are the most considerable. The eastern division of the country is traversed by the Brahmaputra, which discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal, near the confluence of the Ganges. Both these great rivers divide into numerous branches before reaching the sea, & their united deltas form a tract of rich alluvial soil, exceeding 30,000 sq. m. in extent. There are no inland lakes, but numerous lagoons & marshes, especially in the lower dists. The surface of the country generally exhibits a deep clay alluvium, interspersed with sandy tracts, with tertiary deposits in some localities. Approaching the Himalayan range to the N., are granitic & porphyritic rocks, with secondary limestone & sandstones; N.W. are basaltic & greenstone rocks. The Vindhyan & Garrow chains of mnts. are of volcanic origin. Nitre is

found in great quantities in Bahar, as well as common salt, both of which are largely exported. Salt is a government monopoly, & its sale amounts to the value of $900,000 annually. Diamonds are found in a conglomerate in Bundelcund; & gold dust & silver are in some of the rivers. Coal & iron are found in Sylhet & Burdwan. The mean annual temperature of the plains is, for Calcutta & Benares, from 78° to 79° Fahr.; at Delhi, 73° Fahr. During the winter months in Kumaon there is heavy frost & snow. In Bengal the rainy season commences in June, & continues till the middle of October. The annual fall of rain is from 70 to 80 inches. The winter, or cold season, lasts from Nov. to middle of February, when the hot season begins & continues to the middle of June. During the rainy season the lower provs. especially are overflowed by the Ganges & its tributaries. Hence these dists. are highly favorable to the cultivation of rice, which is here the principal product of the soil. In the upper dists. wheat & barley are the principal crops. Indigo is largely cultivated from Dacca to Delhi, there being upwards of 400 Indigo factories in the presidency. Its culture occupies more than a million of acres, & its annual produce is estimated to be worth $12,000,000, half of which amount is yearly expended in its production. Opium is a government monopoly, & is cultivated only in Bahar & Benares, where the produce is considered equal, if not superior, to the opium of Malwah. The quantity of Patna & Benares opium disposed of at the public sales amounts to $10,000,000 annually. Cotton is a staple crop; & the soil in Benares is capable of producing sugar equal to that of the W. Indies. Coffee, pepper, & tobacco are raised, & most of the spice & fruit trees of Asia have been acclimated somewhere in this wide region. The forests contain teak, saul, sissoo, banyan, ebony, oak, & pine timber, with rattans, bamboos, cocoa, areca, & other palms. A great quantity of silk is produced in Bengal-proper, between lat. 22° & 26°, & lon. 86° & 90°. Elephants' teeth, & hides of various kinds, form important articles of trade. Nitre is obtained principally in Bahar prov., & exported from Calcutta annually to the value of $1,500,000. Muslins, cotton piece goods, diaper, pack-thread, sailcloth, chintzes, silks, calicoes, blanketing, & other woven goods, are staple manufs.; but, of late years, they have begun to be superseded by fabrics from Europe. For expts. & impts. see Calcutta. The gov. is vested in the Governor-General of India & a council composed of six members, & a provisional one. The upper provs. are under a lieut.-gov. at Agra, subordinate to the gov.-general at Calcutta. In each district or collectorate is a judge, empowered to decide appeals originating in the district, & to try civil suits to the amount of 2,000*l*. Superior to these tribunals are courts of appeal in Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, Benares, & Bareily; & a supreme court sits in Calcutta, from which there is appeal only to the British sovereign in council. In the upper provs. the land rev. is collected for the government by officers appointed under the native village system of India; in the lower provs. the zemindars, or hereditary tax-collectors, constituted proprietors of the soil by Lord Cornwallis' Act, account to the gov. for 9-10ths of the sums they collect as rent, & reserve the remaining 1-10th for their own remuneration. [INDIA.] Numerous schools for the natives have been established by government throughout the presidency, & colleges at Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Benares, besides several missionary stations & schools for the religious instruction of the natives. The pop. of this presid. embraces a great variety of races,—Hindoos of all castes, Moguls, Mahrattas, Sikhs, Rajpoots, peculiar wild tribes in Gundwanah & Bhaugulpore; & beyond the Brahmaputra, Mughs, Garrows, & other races differing widely from those of W. Asia. The prevailing religions are the Brahminical & Mohammedan; Buddhism is confined to the countries E. of the Brahmaputra; & the hill tribes have rude paganisms of their own. The Protestant estab. consists of an archdeacon & about 40 chaplains, subordinate to the bp. of Calcutta; there is also a small estab. for the Scotch kirk. The Roman Catholic estab. is under the vic. apostolic of Agra, & a legate at Calcutta, both subordinate to the R. Catholic bp. at Madras. Public rev. is derived from the land-tax, & subsidies from protected native states; mint, post-office, stamp, & excise duties; a house-tax in Calcutta, judicial fees & fines, sayer & abkarry duties, customs, pilotage, monopoly of salt & opium, &c., which amounts to over $40,000,000 annually. Principal cities, Calcutta, the cap. of British India; Delhi, the Mohammedan cap.; Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Bahhar, Patna, Allahabad, Agra. Calcutta was erected into a presid. separate from Madras in 1707; in 1765, the English acquired by treaty the sovereignty over the provs. Bengal, Bahar, & a part of Orissa; & in 1773, the residence of the governor-general of India was fixed in Bengal. The principal accessions of territory since have been Benares, in 1775; Oude dists., 1801; Delhi territ., 1805; Kumaon, 1815; S.W. (Nerbudda) dists., 1818; Singapore & Malacca, 1824; Burmese ceded provs. in 1826; & Berar in 1853.—*Bengal Province*, one of the largest & most important of the old Mohammedan provs. of Hindostan, between lat. 21° & 27° N., & lon. 87° & 92° E. It comprises the delta of the Ganges, with the lower course of the Brahmaputra, & is traversed by numerous other rivs., its surface being mostly a dead level. It is wholly included in the British dom., & forms under the above presidency the divisions of its three principal cities, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, & Dacca, which are subdivided into numerous subordinate districts. (*See East Indies.*)

BENGAL (BAY OF), *Gangeticus Sinus*, a part of the Indian Ocean, extending between Hither & Further India, including the sea from Cape Negrais on the E., to the delta of the Godavery on the W., between lat. 16° 30′ & 23° N. Its chief affls. are the Ganges, including the Brahmaputra & the Godavery. The sea of Bengal, which is sometimes described as part of the bay, extends to lat. 6° N., between the islands of Ceylon & Junkseylon. Depth 4 to 60 faths., from the delta to a distance of 100 m.; 30 m. from the coast, a circular space 15 m. in diameter, has no soundings at 100 or 130 fathoms.

BENGAZI, *Berenice*, a maritime town of N. Africa, Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), 420 m. E.S.E. Tripoli. Lat. 32° 6′ 8″ N., lon. 20° 2′ 7″ E. Pop. about 2,500. It is finely situated in a fertile plain, but is miserably built, & filthy; & its port is shallow. It has a castle, the residence of a bey; & some trade with Barbary & Malta, in wool, oxen, sheep, salted butter, & corn. Near this city were the "gardens of the Hesperides," & traces of anc. buildings are often met with buried in the sand.

BENGEO, or BENGHOO, a pa. of England, co. & 1 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area, 3,047 ac. Pop. 1,520.

BENGERMOW, a town of Hindostan, dom. of Oude, 45 m. W. Lucknow.

BENGEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, ½ m. S.E. Evesham, & incld. within its parl. bounds. Area, 223 acres. Pop. 1,174. It has a well-endowed free school.

BENGORE HEAD, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, immediately E. the Giant's Causeway. Lat. 55° 15′ N., lon. 6° 30′ W.—*Bengower*, a mntn. of the Binabola group, Connaught, co. Galway. Elev. 2,336 ft.

BENGUELA, a marit. country of W. Africa, nominally claimed by Portugal, between lat. 9° & 16° S., & lon. 12° & 17° (?) E., having N. Angola, from which it is sep. by the riv. Coanza; & W. the S. Atlantic. Est. pop. of Benguela, including Angola, 400,000. Surface mntnous., & rises progressively inland by a series of terraces. Principal rivers have all a W. course. The climate is very unhealthy, & fever is prevalent. The therm. varies from 94° to 105° Fahr. in the shade at noon. The soil is well watered, & very productive; little corn is raised, but tropical fruits, European vegetables, & cattle, are abundant, & numerous fine turtles are obtained on the sea coast. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, petroleum, & gold. Among the natives here, are the Giagas, a race of fierce savages, whose incursions are much dreaded by the Portuguese. Fêticism is the prevailing superstition. Beasts of prey, including the lion & hyena, are numerous. The government of the prov. is under the immediate control of the gov.-general of Loando. New Benguela, Novo Redondo, &c., on the coast, & a few stations in the interior, are occupied by the Portuguese, whose rule, however, extends little, if at all, beyond those settlements.

BENGUELA (NEW, or ST. PHILIP DE), a seaport town, & the Portuguese cap. of above country, with a noble harbor on the Atlantic, near the riv. Catumbella. Lat. 12° 33′ 9″ S., lon. 13° 25′ 2″ E. Pop. 3,000, of whom one-third are whites & mulattoes. Its principal

inhabs. are slave dealers, & their iniquitous trade is so flourishing, that, in 1838, nearly 20,000 slaves were exported. Morality is at the lowest ebb, & there is no school of instruc. in the town, which is sit. in a charming & very fertile valley. The streets are straight & wide, but contain more ruined than inhabited houses; they are mostly built of clay & palm branches. The ruins of *Old Benguela*, the original cap. of the country, are situated on the coast, 130 m. N.N.E. New Benguela.

BENHADEN, p. o., Wakulla co., Flor.

BENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 14 m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area, 2,156 ac. Pop. 713.

BENHOLME, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 10 m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. Pop. 1,641, emp'd in fishing & weaving. It comprises the vill. of Johnshaven. Benholme tower is in this parish, a stronghold & anc. resid. of the Benholmes.

BEN-HOPE, a mntn. range of Scotl., co. Sutherland, pa. Durness; elev. 3,150 ft.

BENI, a riv. of Bolivia, S. A., formed by the junction of the Chuquecapo & Mapiri, in lat. 16° S., & lon. 69° W. It flows mostly N.ward, through the dep. Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra; & in lat. 10° 35′ S., joins the Mamore to form the Madeira, which latter ultimately flows into the Amazon. The course of the joint river exceeds 2,000 m. The country it traverses is extremely fertile, but almost wholly unexplored. Affluents the Coendo, La Paz, Tuche, Masisi, &c. The towns of St. Miguel, Mani, & Pueblo de los Reyes, are on its banks, in the upper half of its course. It gives name to a large dep. of the Repub. Bolivia, having S. the deps. La Paz, Cochabamba, & Santa-Cruz, N. & E. Brazil, & W. Peru. Chief towns, Trinidad & Loreto. An English company has received a large grant of land in this dep. for the purpose of colonization.

BENI ADIN, or BENI ALI, a town of Upp. Egypt, on the border of the Libyan Desert, 15 m. W.N.W. Siot. It is a place of rendezvous for the caravans entering Egypt from Darfur.

BENICARLO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterr. Pop. 6,160. It is ill-built & mean; has a ruined castle, a fishing port, & a trade in full-bodied wines, which are exp. chiefly to Bordeaux, for mixing with clarets, & other French wines.

BENICIA, city, capital Solano co., Cal., 40 m. N.E. San Francisco. Situated on the rt. b. of the Sacramento r., on a point of land projecting southward into Vallejo Bay, immediately above the Strait of Carquines. The city is regularly laid out, on a gentle slope, rising from the water edge to the hills in the rear. It is a port of entry, & contains an arsenal, a navy-yard, & extensive docks for the repairs & refitting of steamers. Ships of the largest class can come up to the wharves. It is proposed to establish the seat of the government of the state here. Pop. 1850, 480; 1854, 1,500.

BENEDICTA, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 1850, 325.

BENIDORM, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4,502, emp'd in tunny & anchovy fisheries. Near the coast there is an island of same name.

BENIGANIM, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 5 m. S.E. San Felipe de Jativa. Pop. 3,257.

BENI-HASSAN, a vill. of Central Egypt, prov. & 15 m. S.S.E. Minieh, on rt. b. of the Nile. In its environs are numerous sculptured grottoes.

BENIN, a marit. kngdm. of W. Africa, between lat. 4° & 9° N., & lon. 4° & 8° E., having W. Dahomey, N. Yariba, S.E. the lower Niger, & S.W. the Bight of Benin. Area, 50,000 (?) sq. ms. Pop. unknown. Surface rises progressively inland to the height of 2,500 feet; it is well watered, & extremely fertile. Princip. rivs. the branches of the Niger (Quorra) at its delta. The pop., & their religion, gov., & customs, are similar to those in Ashantee & the rest of Guinea. The export of slaves is said to be carried on here to a great extent; next to which, the principal export trade is in salt, palm-oil, blue coral, jasper, leopard skins, pepper, & native dyed cloths.

BENIN, a town of W. Africa, cap. above state, on the Benin riv., 70 m. above its mouth in the Bight of Benin. Lat. 6° 20′ N., lon. 5° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It is large, irregularly built, & clean for a negro town; the houses are of clay, & neatly thatched. It is a considerable mart for live stock, yams, cotton, ivory, & European wares. The trade in slaves, formerly extensive, has been removed to the interior.

BENIN, or FORMOSA, a river of W. Africa, being the W. arm of the Niger at its delta.

BENIN (BIGHT OF), the northern portion of the Gulf of Guinea, betw. the slave coast & the Calabar r. The coast is iron-bound; & the rivs. offer little facility for traffic.

BENINGUET, a small island off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.E. Ushant.

BENISA, a t. of Spain, prov. & 39 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterr. Pop. 3,678. Manufs. of linens & woollens.

BENI-SABIH, a town of Morocco, on the Drah, or Darah riv., E. of Mt. Atlas; said to be populous, & to have an active trade in goat-skins.

BENI-SOUEF, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 62 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Pop. 5,000. It is the entrepot for the produce of the rich valley of Fayoum, & has large cavalry barracks, extensive cotton mills, & alabaster quarries.

BENKAH, a fortified vill. of Bootan, on a nearly inaccessible rock, 3,100 feet above the sea, & defended by numerous round towers, & a citadel.

BENLAH, p. o., Benton co., Iowa.

BENLAWERS, a mntn. of Scotland, nearly in its centre, co. & 32 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay, 3,945 ft. in elev. It commands a magnif. view of the country from Loch Laggan nearly to Edinburgh.

BENLEDI, a mntn. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. W. N.W. Callander, 2,863 feet in height. Its scenery has been immortalized by Sir W. Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake."

BEN-LOMOND, a famous mntn. of Scotl., co. Stirling, at the S.W. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Height 3,190 ft. On the N. this mntn. terminates by an abrupt precipice 2,000 feet in height; on its W. side is Loch Lomond. The view from its summit embraces Ben Nevis, the Atlantic, & the cities of Edinburgh & Glasgow.—II. a mountain of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), about 25 m. E. of Launceston, & rising to an elev. of 5,002 ft.

BEN-MACDHUI, the summit of a lofty mntn. range in Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the border of Invernessshire. Estimated height, 4,305 ft.

BEN-MORE, a mountain of Scotland, Hebrides, isl. Mull, 9 m. S.S.W. Torosay. Estim. height, 3,097 ft.—II. (*or Fairhead*), a promontory on the Irish coast, co. Antrim, opp. the Mull of Kintyre, 44 m. N.E. Ballycastle, consists of a columnar basaltic rock, rising abruptly to 636 ft. above the sea.

BENNEBEOLA (TWELVE PINS OF), a group of mntns. in Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, in Connemara, their loftiest summits being Bencorr, 2,336 ft., & Benbaun, 2,395 ft., above the sea.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, in a detached portion of territory in the Harz, 22 m. S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 3,614.

BENNETT'S BAYOU, t., Fulton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 375.

BENNETTSBURGH, p. v., Tompkins co., N. Y.

BENNETT'S CORNERS, p. o., Madison co., N. Y.

BENNETT'S CORNERS, p. o., Jackson co., Mich.

BENNETT'S CREEK, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

BENNETT'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Sampson co., N. C.

BENNETT'S FERRY, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

BENNETT'S MILLS, p. o, Lewis co., Va.

BENNETT'S RIVER, p. o., Fulton co., Ark.

BENNETTSVILLE, p. v., Chenango co., N. Y.

BENNETTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Marlboro dist., S. C., 107 N.E. Columbia, 409 W. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist,— & about 350 inhabitants.

BENNETTSVILLE, p. v., Clarke co., Ia., on the New Albany & Salem r. r., 10 m. from New Albany.

BENNETTSVILLE, p-o., St. Clair co., Ala., 112 N. E. Tuscaloosa, 705 W.

BEN-NEVIS, a famous mountain of Scotland, & the loftiest in Britain, co. Inverness, immediately E. Fort William, lat. 56° 48′ N.; lon. 5° W. Elev. according to ordnance survey, 4,368 ft. Circumf. at base about 24 m. On its N.E. side it terminates by a precipice 1,500 ft. in height. The view from its summit comprises most of the W. isls., & the country E. from it to Cairngorm & Ben Macdhui. The base of the mntn.

consists of granite & gneiss, the upp. part is composed of porphyry.—II. a mntn. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), about 25 m. E. Launceston. Estim. height, 3,910 ft.

BENNINGTON, county, Vt., in the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 610 sq. miles. The eastern part is mountainous, extending into the range of the Green mountains, & most parts of it are uneven, but the soil of the western part is good for tillage, & of the eastern for grazing. A range of limestone passes through the county, N. & S., & furnishes some good quarries of marble; iron ore is also found. The capitals are Bennington & Manchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $662,281; wheat, 6,973 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 150,920; oats, 177,511; potatoes, 200,013; wool, 221,679 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 7 tanneries, 24 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $468,050; value of manufactured articles, $880,216;—4 libraries, 1,210 vols.; 37 churches; 4 acad., 205 pupils; 152 sch., 5,946 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,872; pop. 1850, 18,589.

BENNINGTON, t., Hillsboro' co., N. H. Drained by Contoocook r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—2 extensive manufacs. of wrapping paper, 3 sand paper fac., 1 of emery. Pop. 1850, 541, taken from Francestown since 1840.

BENNINGTON, p-v., semi-capital of Bennington co., Vt., 117 S. by W. Montpelier, 37 N.E. Albany, 68 S.W. Windsor, 132 W.N.W. Boston, 407 W. Pop. 1790, 2,400; 1830, 3,419; 1840, 3,429; 1850, 3,923. This town was chartered in 1749 by Benning Wentworth, then the royal governor of N. H., from whom it was named, & it was settled in 1761. It is drained by branches of Hoosick r., which afford good water power. The soil is fertile; & marble, iron ore, & yellow ochre, are found. The principal or central village is on elevated ground, & has a court house, jail, a church, a bank, 2 academies, 3 stores, a printing office, & about 400 inhabitants. (*See E. Bennington.*) In Aug., 1777, 800 Americans under Gen. Starke, defeated a superior British force, on the W. border of this town.

BENNINGTON, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 264 W. Albany, 370 W. Surface rolling; soil moist clay & fertile. Drained by Cayuga & Tonawanda crs. The v. contains a store, a mill, & 10 or 15 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 34 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,368; 1850, 2,406.

BENNINGTON, t., Licking co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,145.

BENNINGTON, p-t., Morrow co., O., 40 N.E. Columbus, 409 W. Drained by Big Walnut cr. Pop. 1840, 1,051; 1850, 1,265.

BENNINGTON, t., Shiawassee co., Mich. Drained by Looking Glass r. The v. contains an Universalist church & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 403; 1850, 601.

BENNINGTON, p. v., Switzerland co., Iowa.

BENNINGTON, p. v., Marion co., Iowa.

BENNINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. E.S.E. Stevenage. Area, 2,908 ac. Pop. 676.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the N. Sea, 5 m. N.E. Boston. Area, 7,495 ac. Pop. 603.—III. (*Long*), same co., pts. Kesteven, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Area, 4,420 ac. Pop. 1,100.

BENNINGTON CENTRE, p. v., Bennington co., Vermont.

BENNISCH, or BENISCHI, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 13 m. W.N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,686, engaged in mines & manufs. of linen.

BENNIWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. E. by N. Wragby. Area, 2,994 ac. Pop. 466.

BENNSHAUSEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, circ. Schleusingen, 10 m. N.E. Meinungen, with iron forges. Pop. 1,775.

BENNWIHR, a comm. of France, dep. H. Rhin: station on Strasbourg & Basle r. r., 3¼ m. S. Colmar.

BENOIT (ST), a town of the Island Bourbon, on its N.E. side, cap. cant., arrond & 23 m. S.E. St. Denis. Pop. 11,376, of whom 7,416 are slaves.

BENOIT (ST), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. *de Leyssieu*, dep. Ain, arrond. & 7 m. S.W. Belley. Pop. 1,221.—II. *du Sault*, a town, dep. Indre, arrond. le Blanc. Pop. 1,243.—III. *Sur Loire*, arrond. Gien. Pop. 1,540.

BENOOB, *Omphis*, a vill. of Lower Egypt, 14 m. S. W. Mansurah, on the E. arm of the Nile.

BENOWM, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of Senegambia. Lat. 15° 5′ N., lon. 9° W. It is a principal caravan station on the route from the Senegal to Timbuctoo.

BENSALEM, t., Bucks co., Pa. Drained by Neshamony & Poquassing creeks, & has the Delaware r. on the South. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It has 3 grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,731; 1850, 2,239.

BENSBERG, a small market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 9 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 864.

BENSEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with two castles. Pop. 482.

BENSHEIM, an old fortified town of H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Bergstrasse, by railroad 30 m. Frankfort. Pop. 4,000, employed in raising wine.

BENSINGTON, or BENSON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. N.E. Wallingford. Area, 2,922 ac. Pop. 1,231. It has a hospital, founded by W. de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI., the mastership of which is held by the Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford.

BENSON, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 85 S.W. Montpelier, 62 S. Burlington, 457 W. It borders on Lake Champlain, which is here about a mile wide. First settled in 1783. Surface uneven; soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,403; 1850, 1,305.

BENSON, p. v., Hope t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 65 N. by W. Albany, 434 W.

BENSON'S LANDING, Rutland co., Vt.

BENT CREEK, p-o., Appomattox co., Va., 106 W. Richmond, 192 W.

BENTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Much-Wenlock. Area, 824 ac. Pop. 530.

BENTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, 11¼ m. W.N.W. Settle. Area, 25,500 ac. Pop. 3,534. Fairs Jan. 25, June 22, Saturday in Easter week, & Oct. 25. It has a free school & hospital (rev. 240*l.*), with manufs. of linens.

BENTHEIM, a town of Hanover, landrost & 38 m. W. Osnabrück, cap. co., on the Dutch frontier. Pop. 1,972. It is the seat of royal & manorial courts; & has manufs. of linen cloths & parchment, with stone quarries, & sulphur baths.

BENTINCK, t., Grey co., Canada W. Pop. 1852, 1,272.

BENTINCK ISLAND, a low, wooded island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 m. from the mainland of North Australia. Lat. 17° S., lon. 139° 40′ E.

BENTIVOGLIA, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 80 N.W. Richmond, 110 W.

BENTLEY, sev. pas of England.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Farnham. Area, 2,288 ac. Pop. 752.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. by railroad, S.W. Ipswich. Area, 2,801 ac. Pop. 434.—III. (*Great*), co. Essex, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area, 3,188 ac. Pop. 1,025.—IV. (*Little*), same co., 4¼ m. S. by E. Manningtree. Area, 2,012 ac. Pop. 428.—V. with Arksey, co. York, W. Riding. Area, 5,220 ac. Pop. 1,105.

BENTLEY'S CORNERS, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

BENTLEYVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 198 W. Harrisburg, 220 W. It is situated on Pigeon creek, & contains 75 inhabitants.

BENTLEYVILLE, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 115 S.W. Richmond, 213 W.

BENTLY CREEK, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

BENTON, county, Ia., situated in the N.W. part of the State. Area, 360 sq. m. Drained by some small branches of the Wabash & Kaukakee rivers. Surface gently undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Oxford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $65,110; wheat, 2,612 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 160,400; oats, 14,308; wool, 4,846 lbs.;—8 schools, 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 150; pop. 1850, 1,144.

BENTON, county, Tenn., in the western part of the state. Area, 375 sq. ms. The Tennessee r. forms its eastern boundary. Drained by several small creeks, branches of Tennessee r. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital, Camden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $151,611; Ind. corn, 305,490 bush. produced; oats, 23,535; sweet potatoes, 19,130; tobacco, 144,508 pounds;—3 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 potteries, 37 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils;—30 sch., 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,772; pop. 1850, 6,315.

BENTON, county, Mo., in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 744 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Osage r. Surface uneven, consisting of prairie & woodland; soil rich. Capital, Warsaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $177,054; wheat, 11,072 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 154,965; oats, 39,415; wool, 12,502 pounds;—1 grist m., 1 saw m., 4 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—5 churches. Pop. 1840, 4,205; pop. 1850, 5,015.

BENTON, county, Ark., in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 850 sq. miles. Drained by White r. & head branches of Illinois of Arkansas r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Bentonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,915; Ind. corn, 144,385 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 2,946;—4 grist m., 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $8,700; value of manufactured articles, $11,200;—2 churches; 2 acad., 55 pupils; 7 sch., 146 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,228; pop. 1850, 3,710.

BENTON, county, Ala., in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 828 sq. miles. Watered by a branch of Coosa r., & by Tallapoosa r. Surface generally level; soil very fertile. Capital, Jacksonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $388,410; Ind. corn, 580,356 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 92,360; rice, 17,802 pounds; cotton, 5,995 bales;—9 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $60,600; value of manufactured articles, $88,251;—25 churches; 6 acad., 206 pupils; 26 sch., 1,633 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,260; pop. 1850, 17,163.

BENTON, county, Flor. It has the Gulf of Mexico on its Western, & the Withlacoochee r. on its Northern border. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Augusta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $65,840; Ind. corn, 23,515 bush. produced; rice, 5,150 pounds; sugar, 86 hhds.; cotton, 8 bales; molasses, 3,910 gallons;—7 churches; 3 sch., 60 scholars. Pop. 1850, 926.

BENTON, county, Iowa. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by Cedar riv. & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Fremont. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $11,822; wheat, 8,018 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 19,379; oats, 2,483; wool, 1,068 pounds;—3 sch., 60 scholars. Pop. 1850, 672.

BENTON, county, Minnesota Ter. Has the Mississippi river on its South, West, & Northern boundary. Drained by Elk, Noskay, & Pekushino rivers, & several small streams. Surface undulating, mostly heavily timbered. Capital, Sauk Rapids. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $11,925; Ind. corn, 160 bush. produced; oats, 60; potatoes, 3,650;—1 grist m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,000; value of flour & lumber, $10,000;—1 acad., 12 pupils. Pop. 1850, 418.

BENTON, county, Oregon. Situated centrally along the Pacific coast. Area, 950 sq. miles. It has the Pacific on its western & the Willamette r. on its eastern border. Drained almost entirely by the tributaries of Willamette r. The dividing ridge rises abruptly from the Pacific, & the surface of more than two-thirds of county slopes to the east. Soil fertile, & well adapted to agriculture & stock raising. Capital, Marysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $195,391; wheat, 14,913 bush. produced; oats, 193; potatoes, 1,402; wool, 1,856 pounds;—1 flouring m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,500; value of manufactured articles, $43,200;—2 acad., 40 pupils. Pop. 1850, 814.

BENTON, p. o., Kennebeck co., Me.

BENTON, p. t., Grafton co., N. H. Pop. 1850, 478.

BENTON, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 184 W. Albany, 337 W. Surface consists of gentle swells or extended plains; soil clay, sandy & gravelly loam, underlaid with slate & limestone. The outlet of Crooked Lake & Cashong creek afford water power. The v. in which the Benton P. O. is situated is called *Bellona*, & is on the west shore of Seneca lake, & on the Elmira & Canandaigua r. r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, several mills, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,911; 1850, 3,456.

BENTON, p-o., Columbia co., Pa., 110 m. N. by E. Harrisburg, 221 W.

BENTON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 849.

BENTON, p-v., Lumpkin co., Ga., 125 m. N.N.W. Milledgeville, 635 W. Situated on the ridge between the Chestatee & Etowah rivers.

BENTON, v., Ottawa co., O. Pop. 54.

BENTON, t., Hocking co., O. Drained by Salt Creek. Pop. 1840, 448; 1850, 876.

BENTON, v., Brown co., O., contains 37 inhabs.

BENTON, t., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,028.

BENTON, t., Paulding co., O. Pop. 1850, 61.

BENTON, p. v., Salt creek, t., Holmes co., O., 92 m. N.E. Columbus, 344 W. Situated on the S. side of Martins creek.

BENTON, p. v., Elkhart co., Ia., 120 m. N. Indianapolis. The vill. is situated on the Elkhart r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, —2 stores, a flouring mill, & about 250 inhabitants.

BENTON, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 45 W. Detroit, 522 W.

BENTON, t., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 344.

BENTON, t., Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 695.

BENTON, p. v., cap. Scott co., Mo., 222 S.E. Jefferson city, 870 W. It contains a court house, jail, several stores & dwellings, & 350 inhab.

BENTON, p-v., & cap. Marshall co., Ky. It is pleasantly situated, & contains a court house & 250 inhabitants.

BENTON, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,226.

BENTON, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 730.

BENTON, t., Boone co., Ill. Pop. 801.

BENTON, p. v., & cap. Franklin co., Ill., 151 m. S.S.E. Springfield, 816 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Little Muddy cr., & contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabitants.

BENTON, p-t., La Fayette co., Wis. Drained by La Fevé r., & is extensively a lead mining region. Pop. 1850, 2,227.

BENTON, t., Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 650.

BENTON, t., Keokuck co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 432.

BENTON, sta. on Covington & Lexington r. r., 18 m. from Covington, Ky.

BENTON, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,128.

BENTON, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 622.

BENTON, t., Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 602.

BENTON, t., Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,213.

BENTON, t., Taney co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 118.

BENTON, t., Fulton co., Ark. Pop. 227.

BENTON, p-v., capital of Polk co., Tenn., 174 m. S.E. Nashville, 574 W. It has a court house, jail, an academy, 3 stores, 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian,—& about 200 inhabitants. It is on Four-mile branch, 4 m. S. of Hiawasse r.

BENTON, p-v., Lowndes co., Ala., 40 W. Montgomery, 859 W. Situated on the left bank of Alabama r., & has 350 inhab.

BENTON, p-v., capital of Yazoo co., Miss., 50 m. N.W. Jackson, 1,019 W. It is nearly equidistant between Big Black & Yazoo rivers. Contains a court house, jail, & 1 church, free to all denominations, except R. Catholics, an academy, a masonic hall, & 4 stores, & 450 inhab. It is surrounded by a fine cotton-growing country.

BENTON, t., Conway co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 595.

BENTON, p-v., capital of Saline co., Ark., 24 m. S.W. Little Rock, 1,089 W. Situated on the left bank of Saline r., & has a court house & a few dwellings.

BENTON CENTRE, p. v., Yates co., N. Y.

BENTON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle. Area, 9,040 ac. Pop. 9,205; do. of the t., 2,238, mostly employed in collieries, stone-quarries, & foundries.

BENTON RIDGE, p. o., Hancock co., O., 99 m. N. by W. Columbus, 464 W.

BENTON'S FERRY, sta. on Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 299 m. from Baltimore.

BENTON'S PORT, p. v., Van Buren co., Iowa.

BENTONSVILLE, p. v., Lawrence co., N. C.

BENTONVILLE, p-v., Adams co., O.

BENTONVILLE, p. v., Warren co., Va.

BENTONVILLE, p-v., Fayette co., Ia., 50 m. E.S.E. Indianapolis, 529 W.

BENTONVILLE, p. v., capital of Benton co., Ark., 175 m. N.W. Little Rock, 2 m. S. of Little Sugar cr. It has a court house, jail, & an academy, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

BENTONVILLE, p. v., Coffee co., Ala.

BENVENUE, p. o., Dauphin co., Pa., 15 m. N. Harrisburg, 125 W.

BENTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¼ m. W. Alton. Area, 3,688 ac. Pop. 610.

BENWELL, a tnship. of England, co. Northumber-

land, Castle-ward, pa. St. John, 2 m. W. Newcastle. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 1,272, employed in collieries, one of which, in the last century, took fire & burned for nearly 30 years.

BEN-WYVIS, a mountain of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. & 1½ m. W. Kiltearn. Estim. height, 2,720 ft.

BENZERTA (LAKES OF), N. Africa, dom. & 30 m. N.W. Tunis; the N. & larger (anc. *Hipponitus Lacus*) 5¼ m. in length, & salt; & the smaller (anc. *Sisaræ Palus*) 2¼ m. in length, turbid & fresh. They are the principal sources whence Tunis is supplied with fish, & are let at an annual rent of nearly $20,000. On the channel between the former & the sea is the town Benzerta, or Bizerta. [BIZERTA.]

BENZINGER, p-t., Elk co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Clarion & Sinamahoning rivers. Pop. 1850, 1,268.

BEODRA, a market town & post station of Hungary, Banat, & 47 m. W. Temeswar. Pop. 3,120.

BEOLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E. Bromsgrove. Area, 4,480 ac. Pop. 654.

BEPTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Chichester, 2¾ m. S.W. Midhurst. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 211.

BEQUIA, the most N. of the Grenadines, W. India isls., lat. 13° N., lon. 61° 18′ W., 8 m. S. St. Vincent. Length N.E. to S.W. 7 m.; breadth 1½ m. On its W. side is the inlet of Admiralty bay.

BERAR, a prov. of the Deccan, Hindostan, mostly between lat. 17° 48′ & 23° 43′ N., & lon. 75° 20′ & 82° 48′ E. This prov., previously one of the "protected" states, on the death of the Rajah in 1853, lapsed in sovereignty to the E. I. Company. Area, 76,432 sq. m. Pop. 4,650,000. Its N. part is a high table-land, whence the surface slopes S.ward to the plains watered by the rivers Wurdah & Wynegunga. Wheat, maize, peas, cotton, rice, sugar, betel & tobacco are raised; & a good deal of land has been brought under culture since the British have had the superintendence of the country. A large extent of territory belongs to zemindars, who only pay a quit-rent to the government, of which they are in other respects independent. In the more civilized parts, the rev. is collected under the village-settlement. [INDIA.] Iron is produced in large quantities; marble, talc, & limestone are important. Many brass, copper, & other metal wares are made in the towns; other manufs. are coarse blanketing, cotton cloths, turbans, & some silk fabrics, which with raw cotton, grain, lac & wax, are the chief exports. Principal imports, salt, cocoa nuts, & coral from the coast, European & Chinese goods from Bombay, & rich woven fabrics, bullion, nitre, indigo, sugar candy, & spices, from other parts of India. Public rev. 4,908,560 rupees. Standing army, about 6,000 men. Principal towns, Nagpoor, Chandah, Chamoory, Ryepoor, & Ruttunpoor.

BERAT, a town of European-Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, on rt. b. of the Ergent, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 30 m. N.E. Avlona. Pop. between 8,000 & 10,000, of whom 2-3ds are Greeks, & 1-3d Turks. It consists of an upper town or citadel, containing the vizier's palace, several Greek churches, & about 250 houses; & the lower town, mostly inhabited by Turks, with numerous mosques & a good bazaar.

BERAUN, *Beraunum*, *Veronas*, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun river, 17¼ m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 2,200, employed in potteries, iron-forges, coal-mines, & stone quarries.

BERBERA, a seaport station of East Africa, Somauli, on a deep bay of the Gulf of Aden, 160 m. E.S.E. Zeyla. Lat. 10° 26′ 15″ N., lon. 45° 7′ 57″ E. A large annual fair is held here from October till April, at which from 10,000 to 20,000 persons assemble; & to which coffee, grains, ghee, ostrich-feathers, gums, hides, gold-dust, cattle, ivory, & slaves are sent from the interior of Africa; & iron, Indian piece-goods, cotton, rice, &c., from Arabia & other parts of Asia.

BERBICE, the most W. district of British Guiana, extending along the coast, & up the Berbice river, & mostly between lat. 6° & 7° N., & lon. 57° & 58° W. Pop. 1841, 20,217, of whom 570 are whites. It is subdivided into 6 pas. Principal products, sugar, coffee, & cotton. Principal town, New Amsterdam. The *Berbice* riv. in the above dist., has at first a N., & afterwards a N.E. course, between the Essequibo & the Corentyn rivers, & joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 m. in width, 10 m. N. New Amsterdam, & in lat. 6° 21′ N., lon. 57° 12′ W. Sir R. Schomburk ascended it in 1837, to lat. 3° 55′ N., where it was 33 yards wide, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. In its upper part it has numerous rapids & cataracts; but it is navigable for 165 m. from the sea for vessels drawing 7 ft. water. Among the luxuriant vegetation on its banks, the magnificent *Victoria regia* was discovered. (See Guiana.)

BERCETO, a picturesque vill. of N. Italy, duchy & 28 m. S.W. Parma. Pop. 900.

BERCHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 19 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,342, partly employed in the manuf. of chicory.—II. a vill., prov. & 2 m. S. Antwerp, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 2,729, engaged in bleaching & in manufs. of canvas, starch, & tobacco.—III. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,841.

BERCHING, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on Ludwig's canal, 30 m. W.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,354.

BERCHTESGADEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 12 m. S. Salzburg, with 1,800 inhabs. engaged in salt works, & manuf. of bone & wooden wares. In the royal salt mines in its vicinity 200 miners are employed, & the annual produce is 16,000 cwt. of rock salt.

BERCK-SUR-MER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the English Channel, 8 m. S.W. Montreuil. Pop. 2,100. 61 fishing boats belonged to its port in 1837.

BERCY, a vill. of France, dep. & on rt. b. of the Seine, forming a S.E. suburb of Paris, between the city wall & the line of its new fortifications. Pop. 8,641. It is an entrepôt of articles for consumption in Paris, especially wine & brandy.

BERDIANSK, a marit. town of S. Russia, Taurida, at the mouth of the small river Berda, on the N. shore of the sea of Azov., 150 m. N.E. Simferopol. This new & flourishing town is remarkable for its rapid extension, having in the ten years of its existence established an extensive trade & attained a pop. of 10,000. Its prosperity is ascribed to the excellence of its port, & the coal mines & salt lakes in its vicinity.

BERDITCHEV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 24 m. S. Jitomir. Pop. about 20,000, mostly Jews. It is dirty & ill-built, but important for its commerce, & celeb. for its four annual fairs, the chief of which is held during the four weeks succeeding Aug. 15. The average value of the goods brought annually to these fairs is estimated at 3,797,000 roubles.

BERDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Area, 1,771 ac. Pop. 418.

BEREA, p-v., Middleburg t., Cuyahoga co., O., 12 S. W. Cleveland, 136 N.N.E. Columbus, 366 W. Situated at the falls of the E. branch of Rocky r., & on the Cleveland, Col. & Cin. r. r. A manual labor seminary is located here. It has several mills, & a manufactory of grindstones of an excellent quality.

BEREA, p. v., Granville co., N. C.

BERE-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Colchester, & within its jurisdiction. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 146. For other vills. in England with the prefix *Bere*, see Beer.

BERE (FOREST OF), a pretty extensive tract of forest-land in England, co. Hants, between Portsdown & the Southdown ranges. Much of it is now enclosed, but other parts produce fine oak timber. In it are the vills. Purbrook, Southwick, & Horndean.

BEREGH, a county of Upper Hungary, this side the Theiss. Pop. 121,500. Chief towns, Bereghszasz & Munkacs.—II. a town in above co. Pop. 1,750.

BEREGHSZASZ, a town of E. Hungary, co. Beregh, 18 m. S. Munkacs. Pop. 3,560. It has Rom. Catholic, Greek & Protestant churches.

BEREGUARDO, a vill., Lombardy, 9 m. N.W. Pavia, near mouth of canal of same name in the Ticino.

BERENICE, a ruined city of Egypt, anciently the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay in the Red Sea, 20 m. S.W. Ras Bernass. It has the remains of a temple of Serapis.

BERENY (JAZ), a town of Hungary, cap. dist., 28 m. E. Buda, on the Zagyva, with a gymnasium.

BERE-REGIS, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. N.W. Wareham. Area of pa. 8,894 ac. Pop. 1,814. The anc. church contains several monuments of the Turrervilles. Mkt. Wed.; fair, 18th Sept. & 5 following days.

BERESFORD, t., Gloucester co., N. B. Drained by small streams entering Nipisiguit bay on the E. It has 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 2,048.

BERESINA, or BEREZINA, a river of Russia, gov. Minsk, in the N. of which it rises, flows generally S., & joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28′ N. Length 200 m. Principal affl. the Svislotch. The towns Borisov & Bobruisk are on its banks. It is navigable, & is connected with the Duna by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic & Black seas. This river is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army during Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812.—II. a vill. on the rt. b. of the Berezina, 48 m. E. Minsk, at which Charles XII. crossed the river, June 29, 1708.

BEREZNA, a town of Russia, on the Desna, gov. & 20 m. E. Tschernigov. Pop. 5,500.

BEREZOV, a town of Siberia, gov. & 400 m. N.N.W. Tobolsk, on lt. b. of the Sosva. It is important as the sole trading station throughout a wide extent of country, & has a considerable traffic in furs.—II. a gold-mining village of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, N.E. Jekaterineburg.

BERG, numerous villages in Germany, the principal in Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 1¼ m. N.E. Stuttgart, with 770 inhabitants, who manufacture cotton-yarn & copper-wares. The *Duchy of Berg*, on the Rhine between Cologne & Coblenz, formed by Napoleon in 1806, & ceded to Prussia in 1815, is now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGA, a town of Spain, prov. & 51 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 6,333. It has a garrison, a hospital, & several convents.

BERGAMA, *Pergamus* a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Mendere-Chai (*Simois*), 14 m. S.E. the site of ancient Troy. It has extensive remains of a palace, an amphitheatre, triumphal arches, & bridges, intermixed with huts, burial grounds, mosques, & khans.

BERGAMO, *Bergamum* a fortified city of Lombardy, cap. prov., 29 m. N.E. Milan. Pop. 1839, 30,504. It is one of the most picturesque cities in N. Italy, & has numerous churches & chapels, a cathedral, 12 monasteries, 10 nunneries, a town hall, many charitable institutions, a college, athenæum, academy of the fine arts, diocesan & other schools, a public library, a military asylum, & several theatres, with extensive manufs. of silk, woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics, silk twist, & iron goods. The largest fair in N. Italy is held here annually in August. It has also large cattle markets, & a considerable trade in grinding-stones, quarried in the vicinity. During the height of the Venetian power, Bergamo was a dependency on its territory; under Napoleon it was cap. of the dep. of Serio. A colossal statue is erected in the principal square to Torquato Tasso, whose father was born here. Pop. of prov. 1850, 378,153.

BERGANTINO, a market town of N. Italy, Venice, gov. deleg. & 25 m. W. Rovigo. Pop. 3,000.

BERGEDORF, a town of N. Germany, belonging jointly to Hamburg & Lübeck, on the Hamburg & Berlin railroad, 10 miles S.E. Hamburg. Pop. 2,151.

BERGEN, county, N. J. Situated in the N.E. part of the State. Area, 218 sq. m. The surface is various; soil fertile, especially along the streams. Drained by Hackensack & Saddle rivers. The Palisades along the Hudson river, are a massy range of columnar rock rising almost perpendicular from the water's edge to the height of from 300 to 500 feet, extending the entire length of the county. Capital Hackensack. There were in 1850, neat cattle, live stock, valued at $426,418; wheat, 9,350 bush. produced; Indian corn, 150,907; oats, 57,686; wool, 3,418 pounds:—15 flouring & grist mills, 57 saw mills, 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen factory, 4 cotton factories, 5 tanneries, 15 persons employed. Capital employed in manufac., $402,880; value of manufac. articles, $1,012,165;—21 churches; 2 acad., 75 students; 63 schools, 2,725 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,223. Pop. 1850, 14,725.

BERGEN, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 14 m. N.W. Batavia, 237 m. W. Albany, 378 W. Surface level; soil clay loam. Watered by Black cr. The vill. is on the Central Railroad, & contains a church, 5 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the town, a saw mill, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,832; 1850, 1,897.

BERGEN, p-t., & capital Hudson co., N. J., 56 m. N.E. Trenton, 222 W. The surface is partly hilly, & partly marsh; soil red shale, & fertile. The vill. is situated on the summit of Bergen ridge, 3 m. W. Jersey City, & contains 2 churches. Pop. 1840, 5,255; 1850, 2,758. (See N. Bergen.)

BERGEN, a fortified city & seaport of Norway, cap. prov., on a penins. at the end of a deep bay, on the Atlantic, 190 m. W.N.W. Christiania. Lat. of castle, 60° 24′ N., lon. 5° 18′ E. Pop. 25,611. It is well built, & picturesque: it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, & has a cathedral, several other churches, hospitals, charitable institutions, a theatre, national museum, diocesan college, naval academy & other schools, & 5 public libraries. Bergen is surrounded by elevated mountains on the landside, which renders the climate humid, & heavy rains are very frequent. It is the seat of a court of secondary jurisdiction, & of one of the three public treasuries of Norway, & is the station of a naval squadron. Its harbor, deep & sheltered, but rocky, is defended by several forts; which, with the town-walls, mount about 100 guns. Manufs. of earthenware, tobacco & cordage; distilling & shipbuilding are carried on; the fishery is, however, the principal source of employment, & fleets of from 50 to 80 small vessels come from the N. provinces in summer, bringing to Bergen fish, roes, fish-oil, blubber, skins, & feathers, & taking back goods in return. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of N. Europe. Principal imports, corn, brandy & wines, cotton & woollen manufs., colonial produce, & hemp; exports, dried & salted fish, lobsters, oil, horns, iron, rock-moss, skins & timber. Bergen was founded in the 11th century, & was at an early period a town of the Hanseatic League. The Stifte or prov. of S. Bergenhaus had in 1845, a pop. of 116,989; N. Bergenhaus, 77,978.

BERGEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, circ. & near the centre of the island Rugen, of which it is cap., 15 m. N.E. Stralsund. Pop. 3,024. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, & brandy, & a convent for noble ladies.—II. a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on rt. b. of the Maas, 30 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-duc. Pop. 3,442.—III. a vill. of Hanover, land-rost & 34 m. S.W. Luneburg, with a pop. of 830, & linen manufactories.—This is the name of several vills. in Germany.

BERGEN IRON WORKS, p. v., & cap. Ocean co., N. J., has a court house, an iron works, & 12 or 15 houses.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. N. Brabant, on the Zoom, near its junction with the E. Scheldt, 22 m. W.S.W. Breda. Lat. 51° 29′ 7″ N., lon. 4° 17′ 5″ E. Pop. 7,451. It has a good harbor, 2 arsenals, a town-house, a Latin school, a school of architecture, manufs. of earthenwares, & a considerable trade in anchovies. It was long styled the "maiden," on account of the numerous sieges it had sustained, especially by the Spainards in 1588 & 1622. The fortifications were extended by the celebrated Coehoorn in 1703. It was taken by the French in 1747 & in 1794; & defended by them against the English in 1814.

BERGEN POINT, p. o., Hudson co., N. J.

BERGERAC, a town of France, dep. & on rt. b. of the Dordogne, here crossed by a noble bridge of five arches, cap. arrond., in a fertile plain 25 m. S.S.W. Perigueux. Pop. 6,805. It has a comm. college, & public library, tribunal of commerce; & manufs. of paper, iron & copper wares, serges & hosiery; & exports white wines, liquors & provisions to Bordeaux. Bergerac was formerly fortified, & sustained many sieges. It was taken by the English in 1345, retaken in 1370. Its fortifications were razed by Louis XIII. in 1621.

BERGEIJK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 25 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,761.

BERGER'S STORE, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 163 m. S.W. Richmond, 288 W.

BERGHIEM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond., & 8½ m. N. Colmar. Pop. 3,6[illegible].—II. a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. W.N.W. Cologne. Pop. 866.—III. a vill. of Germany, princip. & 4 m. S.E. Waldeck, with a castle of the Princes of Waldeck, & 600 inhabitants; also other villages in Germany.

BERGHOLT, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*East*), 6 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 3,003 ac. Pop. 1,467. Fair, July 22. Its free school, founded in 1594, has an annual rev. of 40*l*.—II. (*West*), co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Colchester. Area, 2,273 ac. Pop. 852.

BERGHOLTZ, p. o., Niagara co., N. Y.

BERGREICHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 42 m. W.N.W. Budweis. Pop. 4,100. Its once productive gold mines, are now nearly abandoned; & its pop. employed in agriculture.

BERGSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. & 19 m. N. Olmütz. Pop. 1,320, with iron mines; its silver mines have been occasionally worked since 1437.

BERGUES, a fortifd. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, on the Colme, 5 m. by r. r. S.E. Dunkirk. Pop. 5,827. It has a comm. college, hospital, & public library, with distilleries, salt & sugar refineries, manufs. of soap, tobacco, & earthenware, & considerable commerce in cattle, cheese, & lace. It communicates with Dunkirk & the sea by the canal of Bergues, which admits vessels of 300 tons.

BERGUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the Bergum lake, 8 m. E. Leeuwarden. Extens. horse fair. Pop. 2,028.

BERGÜN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the N. slope of the Albula mntn., & on the route from Coire to the Engadine, elev. 4,544 ft. Pop. 600 (Protestants). Below the vill. is the remarkable valley of the Bergünerstein.

BERGZABERN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cir. Pfalz, on the Erlbach, 8 m. S.W. Landau. P. 2,565.

BERHAMPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 6 m. S. Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi river, facing which are a fine esplanade, & barracks for European troops.

BERINGEN, a parish & vill, of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,417.

BERISLAV, a town of S. Russia, gov. & 25 m. E. Kherson, on rt. b. of the Dnieper, here crossed by a floating bridge. Trade with the Crimea.

BERJA, a t. of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. Almeria, on the S. slope of the Sier ra de Gador. Pop. 9,840. It is the centre of extens. lead mines, of which several hundreds are opened in the mntn.

BERKA, two vills., Cent. Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar.—I. on the Ilm, 6 m. S. Weimar. Pop. 1,228. Ruined castle & sulphur baths.—II. on the Werra, 11 m. W.S.W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,180.

BERKELEY, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. & 15 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Area of pa. 15,740 ac. Pop. 4,344. The town, on an eminence in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn, & the Glo'ster & Bristol railr., has a handsome church which is the burial-place of the celeb. Dr. Jenner; a grammar school, founded 1696, (rev. about 40*l.* per annum;) a mkt.-house; & some trade in timber, coal, malt, & cheese, facilitated by the Glo'ster & Berkeley canal. Market Wednesday. Fair May 14.—*Berkeley Castle*, on an eminence S.E. of the town, is a large irregular pile, enclosing a spacious court, & regarded as one of the finest & most perfect feudal structures in the kingdom. It has a keep, baronial hall, chapel, & dungeon; & the apartment is still shown in which Edward II. was murdered, A. D. 1327. Berkeley was granted to the Fitz-Hardinges by Henry II., &, with its extensive manor, comprising nearly 30 parishes, is still held by their descendants. Its vale is noted for rich pasturage, & produces the famous "double Gloucester" cheese. The Berkeley-road station of Bristol & Birmingham railway, 1¼ m. distant, is 22½ m. N. Bristol.

BERKELEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Frome. Area, 1,927 ac. Pop. 495.

BERKELEY SOUND, the most frequented inlet of the E. Falkland Isl. in the Atlantic, near its N.E. extrem., lat. 51° 30′ S., lon. 57° 56′ W. It is of difficult entrance, but contains several good harbors, & affords abundant supplies of water, cattle, & vegetables, for shipping.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, p. v., Morgan co., Va., 180 N.N.W. Richmond, 101 W. The springs, which are near the village, are but slightly impregnated with mineral ingredients, & the cures which they effect are probably chiefly, to be attributed to pure air, & a beautiful & romantic scenery. (See BATH.)

BERKESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Coventry. Area, 5,958 ac. Pop. 1,600.

BERKHAMSTEAD (GREAT), a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Herts, on the Grand Junction canal & the London & Birmingham railway, 28 m. N.W. London. Pop. of the t. 2,943. The town in a deep vale, is irregularly built, mostly of brick. It has a spacious church, which contains twelve small chapels; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII.; a blue-coat school; numerous smaller charities; a gaol, with house of correction; & the remains of a strong castle, famous in English history. Pop. partly employed in the manufacture of straw-plait. Mkt. Sat. Fairs Shrove Monday, Whit-Monday, August 5, September 29, & October 11. Cowper, the poet, was born here in 1781, while his father was rector of the pa.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co., & 4½ m. S.W. Hertford. Area, 1,689 ac. Pop. 556. The interest of a bequest of 600*l.* is annually distributed among the poor of this pa.—III. (*St. Mary*), [NORTH CHURCH.]

BERKLEY, county, Va., in the N.E. part of the state, on the Potomac. Area, 392 sq. ms. Surface uneven, & broken; soil fertile, underlaid with lime stone, & slate. There are numerous sulphur & Chalybeate springs in the county. Capital, Martinsburg. The Baltimore & Ohio r. r. passes through the county. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $366,140; wheat, 356,234 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 171,686; potatoes, 5,235; wool, 34,517 pounds;—35 flouring & grist m., 22 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 4 woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $361,100; value of manufac. articles, $581,-211;—30 churches, 4 acad., 102 pupils, 22 sch., 550 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,972; pop. 1850, 11,771.

BERKLEY, p-t., Bristol co., Ms., 37 S. Boston, 18 E. Providence, 424 W. Taken from Dighton in 1735, from which it is separated by Taunton r. It has a grist m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 886; 1850, 908.

BERKLEY, p. v., Madison co., Ala.

BERKLEY, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

BERKS, county, Pa., in the S.E. part of the State. Area, 920 sq. ms. It has a finely diversified surface, with mountains on the N.W. & the south mountain range crosses the country in S.W. direction. Soil very fertile. The Schuylkill passes through it, by branches of which it is drained. The Union canal, & the Schuylkill canal, & the Reading r. r. pass through it. Capital, Reading. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,611,327; wheat, 577,668 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 811,947; oats, 880,769; potatoes 246,358; wool, 19,576 pounds;—186 flouring & grist m., 76 saw m.; 10 iron foundries, 10 woollen fac., 59 tanneries, 139 persons employed; 9 printing offices, 9 weekly newspapers pub.; 11 libraries, 4,598 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $2,639,178; value of manufac. articles, $4,139,980;—102 churches; 38 acad., 1,275 pupils; 249 sch., 13,686 scholars. Pop. 1840, 64,569; pop. 1850, 77,129.

BERKSHIRE, county, Ms., the most western in the state. Area, 952 sq. ms. The surface is uneven, as the Green mountain range, which is here about 1,200 feet high on the average, passes through it. The soil is generally fertile, & particularly adapted to grazing. It is drained by the head branches of the Housatonic & Hoosick rs., which afford valuable water power. Several of its towns have extensive manufactures. It has a good white marble & iron ore. The Western r. r. passes through the county, & the Housatonic & its continuation, the Pittsfield & North Adams, enters at the south line & extends to N. Adams, with a branch entering the State of New York. Capital, Lenox. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,132,015; rye, 62,977 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 240,899; oats, 323,688; potatoes, 369,642; wool, 256,289 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 180 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 1 nail fac., 14 woollen fac., 11 cotton fac., 37 tanneries, 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub., 57 libraries, 19,169 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,177,795; value of manufac. articles, $4,267,706;—88 churches; 1 college, 160 students; 22 acad., 721 pupils; 208 sch., 7,523 scholars. Pop. 1840, 41,475; pop. 1850, 49,591.

BERKSHIRE, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 65 N. by W. Montpelier, 22 N.E. by E. St. Albans, 31 N.E. by N. Burlington, 562 W. Drained by Misisque r. & its branches, which furnish fine intervale land. Pike r., from Canada, affords a good water power. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,818; 1850, 1,955.

BERKSHIRE, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 148 W.S.W. Albany, 13 N. Owego, 291 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, & very productive in the valleys. The p-v. is on the E. Owego cr., & has 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 stores, several mills & manufactories, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 1,049.

BERKSHIRE, p-t., Delaware co., O., 28 N. Colum-

bus, 398 W. Drained by Big Walnut cr. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,407; 1850, 1,220.

BERKSHIRE, p-o., Kane co., Ill.

BERKSHIRE, p. o., Gwinnet co., Ga.

BERKSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. the cos. Oxford & Bucks, E. Surrey, S. Hants, W. Wilts & Glo'ster. Area, 705 sq. m., or 451,040 ac. Inhabited houses, in 1851, 33,481. Pop. 170,165. Surface beautifully varied, & generally well-wooded. The Thames forms all its N. boundary; other principal rivers are its affls. the Kennet & Loddon. A tract of downs extends through its centre; its S.E. & E. parts are occupied by Windsor forest & park. About 260,000 acres are estim. to be under tillage; 72,000 do. in pastures; & 30,000 do. waste. The soil is fertile, sub-soil chalk, gravel & clay. Agriculture is rather backward, though many parts of the co., especially in the vales of the Kennet & the "White-horse," are noted for fertility. Property greatly subdivided. Manufactures unimportant; those of woollens, for which the co. was once famous, have entirely disappeared; but an extensive trade in agricultural produce is carried on by the Thames, the Wilts & Berks, & Kennet & Avon canals, & the G. Western railr., which last intersects the co. throughout. Chf. towns, Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, & Newbury. Berks contains 20 hundreds, & 151 pas. in the circuit & diocese of Oxford. It returns 9 mems. to the H. of C., 3 of whom sit for the co.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY, p-v., Jefferson t., Morris co., N. J., 12 N.W. Morristown, 67 N. Trenton, 238 W. It has a Presbyterian church, & about 150 inhabitants. It is a wild rocky spot, through which runs a branch of Rockaway r., which affords water power, & on which are several forges.

BERLAER, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Mechlin. P. 2,925.

BERLAIMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 8 m. N.W. Avesnes. Pop. (with comm.) 2,128, employed in manufactures of pottery, & in brick-making.

BERLANGA, two small towns of Spain; one in the prov. & 22 m. S.W. Soria. Pop. 1,692; the other in the prov. & 65 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 1,428.

BERLEBURG, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. & 28 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. Wittgenstein. Pop. 2,152. It has a castle, the residence of its princes; manufs. of woollen cloths, & in its vicinity are several iron forges.

BERLENGAS (Fr. *Berlingues*), a group of small rocky isls. off the W. coast of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N.W. Peniche. The small island Berlinga is defended by a fortress.

BERLIKUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,222.—II. another vill. of same name, prov. W. Friesland, has a large annual fair. Pop. 1,220.

BERLIN, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 111 N. Concord, 594 W. The Androscoggin & Amonoosuck rivers pass through it. Settled in 1771 under the name of Maynesborough; received its present name in 1829. It has a grist m., a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 116; 1850, 173.—*Berlin Falls*, sta., on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 97 m. from Portland is in this town.

BERLIN, t., Franklin co., Me., 45 N.W. Augusta. Drained by a branch of Androscoggin river, & has 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 442; 1850, 450.

BERLIN, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 4 S. Montpelier, 517 W. Drained by branches of the Winooski river, which afford good water power. First settled in 1786, has 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,598; 1850, 1,507. The v. on the Vermont Central rail road, has 2 churches,—a grist m., a saw m., starch fac., & 450 inhab.

BERLIN, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 15 N.E. Worcester, 34 W. by N. Boston, 413 W. Drained by a branch of Assabet river, which affords a good water power. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 763; 1850, 866.

BERLIN, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 10 S. by W. Hartford, 327 W. Taken from Farmington in 1785. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Little river. It has the societies of Worthington & Kensington. The New Haven, Hartford, & Springfield r. r. passes through it. In the v. of Worthington are 2 churches,—1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist.—an academy, 3 carriage fac., 5 stores, & about 350 inhab. Kensington contains a Congregational church, a brass foundry, a carriage factory, a manufactory of hardware, & about 250 inhab. There are in the t., 3 grist m., an academy, 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 3,411; 1850, 1,869. (See New Britain.)

BERLIN, p-t, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 26 E. Albany, 387 W. Drained by Kinderhook & Little Hoosick crs., & Poestenkill; surface partly mountainous, the valleys have a fertile soil. The v. is on Little Hoosick cr., has 4 stores, a church, 2 m., & 300 inhabitants. At the centre of the t. is another village, settled in 1764 by Germans. There are in the t., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,794; 1850, 2,005.

BERLIN, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by Masthope, & some small branches of the Lackawaxen cr. It has 7 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 488; 1850, 803.

BERLIN, p-b., Brothers Valley t., Somerset co., Pa., 143 W. by S. Harrisburg, 160 W. Situated on the head waters of Stony cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 German Reformed & 1 Lutheran.—4 stores, 4 tanneries, 2 potteries, & 665 inhabitants.

BERLIN, p-v., Worcester co., Md., 123 S.E. Annapolis, 163 W.

BERLIN, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 70 S. Richmond, 189 W.

BERLIN, t., Delaware co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,151.

BERLIN, t., Erie co., O. Drained by Old Woman's cr. It has 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,628; 1850, 1,582. The Cleveland & Toledo r. r. passes through it.

BERLIN, p-t., Holmes co., O., 95 N.E. Columbus, 337 W. The v. contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a foundry, a machine shop, & about 400 inhabitants. The t. is drained by a branch of Killbuck cr., & has 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,151; 1850, 1,452.

BERLIN, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon r. Pop. 1840, 1,019; 1850, 1,156.

BERLIN, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 18 S.W. Warren, 156 N.E. Columbus, 303 W. Mahoning creek passes through the t. The soil is fertile. Post office called Berlin Centre. There are in the t., 7 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,284; 1850, 1,376.

BERLIN, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 391.

BERLIN, p. o., Ottawa co., Mich.

BERLIN, t., St. Clair co., Mich. Drained by Belle riv. Pop. 1840, 255; 1850, 533.

BERLIN, p. o., Clinton co., Ia.

BERLIN, t., Beaver co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 439.

BERLIN, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 17 W. by S. Springfield, 794 W. On the Great Western Ill. r. r.

BERLIN, p-t., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,061.

BERLIN, p-v., Marshall co., Tenn., 48 S. Nashville, 705 W.

BERLIN, p-v., Sumter co., Ala., 86 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 904 W.

BERLIN, p. v., & capital of Waterloo co., Can. W. Situated in the t. of Waterloo, & on a small branch of Grand riv., 35 W.N.W. Hamilton. It contains a court house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 German Methodist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Menonist, 1 New Jerusalem,—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 8 stores, 2 saw m., & 1,100 inhabitants.

BERLIN, an important city of Germany, cap. of the Prussian monarchy, & of the prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 156 m. E.S.E. Hamburg, & 100 m. N. Dresden. Lat. (of new Observatory) 52° 30′ 16″ N., lon. 13° 23′ 58″ E.; mean temp. of the year 48° .2; summer 64° .5; winter 31° .4 Fahr. Pop. 1846, 408,502, & in May 1852, 441,931. It is built in a sandy plain elevated 127 feet above the level of the sea, & on both banks of the Spree, is about 10 m. in circumference, occupies an extent of 6,800 acres, & is one of the finest & most handsomely constructed cities in Europe. The chief divisions of the city are, 1. Berlin Proper, 2. Cologne (*alt and neu Köln*), on the Spree; 3. Louisenstadt, in the S.; 4. Friedrichstadt, in S.W.; 5. Friedrichswerder, betw. alt & neu Köln & Freidrichstadt; 6. Neustadt, or Dorotheenstadt, betw. Friedrichstadt & the Spree; 7. Friedrich Wilhelmstadt, built 1828, & the suburbs of Stralhau, Spandau, & Königstadt, Oranienburg, & Potsdam. The city is surrounded by a wall 16 feet high, & is entered by 16 gates, one of which, the Brandenburg gate on its W., is a colossal structure, surmounted by a victory, in a car drawn by 4 horses, & one of the most elegant of the kind in Europe. It was carried to Paris in 1807, & restored in 1814. Of the 40 bridges which cross the Spree & its branches, the principal are the long bridge, with an equest. statue of the great elector Frederick William; the Schloss-

brücke, or palace bridge, with groups of heroes in marble; Frederick's bridge, consisting of eight arches, & constructed of iron. The city generally is regular & handsome, but the houses are of little elevation. The finest streets are in Fried. & Dorotheen stadt; the most celeb. is that called 'Unter-der-Linden,' a broad & imposing street, planted with 4 rows of lime trees, ornamented by an equest. statue of Fred. the Great, terminat. by the Brandenburg gate at the one end, & the royal palace at the other. Other streets most worthy of notice are Friedrich st., Wilhelm st., Paris square, Wilhelms place, Belle Alliance place, & the Gens-d'Armes market. Around the principal squares & streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle & palace, the arsenal, university, museums, exchange, opera-house, theatres, & the palaces of the princes. There are 33 churches, of which 23 are evangelical, 4 French Calvinist, 2 Rom. Catholic, & 1 chapel of the Bohemian brothers. The cathed. in the Lustgarten is the finest, but none of them are remarkable for their architecture. The Prussian capital has nums. & excellent hôtels & cafés, & its public conveyances are under the best management. In summer upwards of 1,000 droskeys are kept in the streets for hire. The suburbs have many attractions, among which are the Thier-garten, a large open park outside of the Brandenburg gate, in which a 'corso' has been recently estab., & the Kreutzberg, a sandhill, S. of the gate of Halle, on which is erected an iron monument to the memory of the Prussians who fell in the wars of Napoleon, & whence the only good view of the city is obtained. Berlin is the great centre of instruction & intellectual development in Northern Germany; its educational estabs. are numerous & celebrated. The university, founded in 1809, & comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, & philosophy, had in 1843–4, 1,656 students. There are 6 gymnasia, 2 Protestant theol. seminaries, a milit. school, schools of artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, & music; a preparatory school of music, & many elementary schools. It has extens. public libraries, among which the royal library, founded in 1650, has 600,000 printed vols. & 500 MSS. Among its valuable collections are royal museums of painting, sculpture, antiquities, coins, & medals, a museum of nat. hist., a royal astronom. & magnet. observatory, & a royal botanic garden, one of the richest & most complete in Europe. Its justly celeb. academic institutions comprise the acad. of sciences (*Akademie der Wissenschaften*), acad. of the fine arts, acad. for the encouragement of industry, & the acad. of music; a geographical society, founded in 1828, & a society of natural history. It has 2 royal theatres; & its celeb. opera house, burned in 1843, was rebuilt in 1844. Among its charitable institutions are the Hôtel des Invalides, for 300 soldiers & 12 officers, & an orphan hospital. Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety & importance of its manuf. products. The different articles of indust. are cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribands, & printed cottons, iron wares, especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin jewellery," paper, porcelain, mathem. & optical instruments, chem. & dye-stuffs, includg. the celeb. "Prussian blue," & musical instruments. Among its great industrial estabs. are the royal iron foundry & royal porcelain manufactory. The productions of the press in typography, cartography, & lithography, are numerous & excellent. For the encouragement of commerce there is a royal bank, a royal mercantile marine (*Seehandlungs-institute*), established in 1772, & steam-packet companies. All the great roads in the kingdom meet in Berlin; its position, on a navig. river, communicating by canals with the Elbe, Oder, & Vistula, renders its navigation of considerable importance; & it is the centre of a system of railroads which connect it with the Baltic by Hamburg & Kiel, on the N.W., Wismar & Rostock on the N., & by Stettin on the N. E. On the S.E. a line extends by Breslau through Vienna, to Trieste, on the Adriatic, S. to Leipzig & Dresden & Vienna, & on the W. to Bremen, to the ports of Belgium, & to Paris, &c. The origin of the city dates from the 13th cent., but it first became important in the reign of the great elector Fred. William, in 1650. In 1700, its pop. amounted to only 29,000. Berlin was occup. by the Austrians & Russians in 1760, & by the French in 1806.

BERLIN CENTRE, p. v., Berlin t., Mahoning co., O.

BERLINCHEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 52 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with manufs. of cloth & paper. Pop. 3,620.

BERLIN CROSS ROADS, p. o., Jackson co., O.

BERLIN FALLS, sta., Berlin t., Franklin co., Me., on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 97 m. from Portland.

BERLINVILLE, p-o., Berlin t., Huron co., O., 4 E. Norwalk, 108 N.N.E. Columbus, 395 W.

BERMEO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Vizcava, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 m. N.E. Bilbao. Pop. 3,625, mostly engaged in fisheries. Alonzo de Ercilla, the epic poet, was born here about 1530.

BERMONDSEY, a pa. of England, & suburb of the metropolis, co. Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark on the E. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 22,496, mostly employed in ship-building, in extensive tanneries, & in a large retail trade. Bermondsey has two chapels for its large Roman Catholic population, a convent, many schools & other charities, & some small remains of a celebrated abbey, founded about A.D. 1082.

BERMUDA, THE BERMUDAS, or SOMERS ISLS., a group of about 300 small isls. belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic, lat. 32° 20′ N., & lon. 64° 50′ W., 600 m. E. from South Carolina. Area, about 20 sq. m., or from 12,000 to 13,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,092. Surface mostly low, & composed of a shelly coralline rock. Many rocky reefs surround the Bermudas, which are visited by severe gales in winter; but among the isls. are several good anchorages. Climate mild & salubrious. Mean ann. temp., 71° to 75° Fahr. Principal exports, arrow-root, cocoa, potatoes, onions, palmetto, & straw hats. The fruits of both tropical & temperate regions are raised; poultry & veal are plentiful. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the transit & other trade between Newfoundland and the West Indies; & others in the whale fishery. St. George's & Ireland isls. are strongly fortified; on the former is Hamilton, the cap., & the latter is entirely occupied by its fortress, arsenal, & dockyards. It is the great convict station. Legislature, composed of the governor, a legislative council of not less than 7 or more than 12 members, & a House of Assembly of 36 members. (Salary of the gov. & com.-in-chief, £2,746. Residence, Hamilton.) The principal islands are St. George, Ireland, St. David, Somerset, Paget, Longbend, & Smith's. This group of isls. was discovered in 1522 by Bermudez, a Spaniard; Sir. G. Somers was wrecked here in 1609, & soon after this they were colonized from Virginia & England. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda & New York, & Bermuda & St. Thomas.

BERMUDIAN, p-v., Adams co., Pa., 19 S. by W. Harrisburg, 96 W.

BERN, or BERNE (CANTON), a state of central Europe, one of the three *Vorort*, or governing cantons of the Swiss confederation, situated between lat. 46° 20′ & 47° 30′ N., & lon. 6° 50′ & 8° 27′ E. Bounded N. by France, E. by the cants. Soleure, Aargau, Lucern, Unterwalden, & Uri, S. by the Valais, & W. by Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchatel. Area, 2,584 square miles. Pop. 1850, 457,921, of whom (403,969) are Protestants. The country is very mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-aar-Horn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, & Mönch, the terraces & contre-forts of which form the *Bernese Oberland*, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, & Hasli. The N. part of the cant. is covered by the Jura mountains, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, & is drained by the Aar & its tributaries, the chief of which are the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. The lakes of Neuchatel & Bienne are formed by the Thiele, & those of Thun & Brienz by the Aar. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where the perpetual snow forms the most extens. glaciers in Switzerland, but mild at the foot of the Jura, and in the valley of Interlacken. The mntns. are covered with extensive forests of pine & beech, & the soil is fertile in the valleys. The amount of grain, potatoes, hemp, & lint, is insufficient for consumption. The vine is cultivated to a considerable extent in the valleys of the Thiele, and on the lakes Neuchatel, Bienne, & Thun. Pasturage extensive, and the rear-

ing of cattle is the chief source of wealth; those of the valleys of the Emmen & Sarine being considered the best in Switzerland, & the celebrated cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce in the canton. The horses of the Emmenthal are much esteemed. The canton has mines of iron, lead, and copper, marble & gypsum quarries, fine freestone, granite, & lime. Iron is worked extensively in the Jura. Among the many mineral springs, those of Weissenburg, Blumenstein, Frutigen, and Gurnigel, are most frequented. The chief objects of industry are the manufs. of linens & woollens, iron and copper wares, watchmaking, & the wooden wares of the Oberland. The chief imports are salt, colonial prod., grain, tobacco, & metals. The cant. is traversed by excellent roads, & steam packets ply on the lakes, and on the river Aar. The educational establishments of the canton are numerous & excellent, comprising a university, polytechnic and normal schools, and the celeb. agricultural & industrial institution at Hofwyl. Bern is the largest canton of the Swiss confed., & holds the second rank in the federal diet. Its contingent to the army is 5,824 men.

BERN, a town of Switzerl., cap. cant. of same name, on a small peninsula formed by the Aar, here crossed by two stone bridges, one of which, opened 1844, is 900 feet in length, 80 m. N.E. Geneva, & 23 m. S. Basel. Elev. (of observ.) 1,856 feet. Pop. 23,000. Bern is the seat of the federal diet, alternately with Zurich & Lucern, & residence of three foreign ministers. It is the finest town in Switzerland, & one of the most handsome in Europe; it is entirely built of freestone, & is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in all its principal streets, & for its numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculpture. It has a Gothic cathedral, a university founded 1834, a theological college, a military academy, an observatory, a public library, with an extensive collection of books & MSS. on Swiss history; a museum of natural history, an arsenal, a mint, in which the coins of several cants. are struck, & many charitable institutions. Its chief industry consists in the manufacture of gunpowder, fire-arms, & mathematical instruments, straw hats, paper, & leather. Bern was surrounded by walls in 1191, declared a free city in 1218, & admitted into the Swiss confederation in 1352; its fortifications were demolished in 1835. It is the birth-place of Haller. Bears have for many centuries been maintained here at the public expense, & the effigy of bruin is a favorite emblem on the coins & fountains of the canton.

BERNADOTTE, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 65 N.W. Springfield, 843 W. Pop. of t., 787.

BERNALILLO, co., N. Mexico. Situated S. of Santa Fe. Area about 3,000 sq. m. The Rio Grand passes almost centrally through it, & the Puerco river passes through the E. part. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. The soil is sandy, & apparently not fertile; but, by irrigation, produces abundant crops often twice a year. "How quick the sandy, apparently sterile soil, in the valley of the Rio del Norte, is, by irrigation, changed into the most fertile, is astonishing; the granitic character of the surrounding mountains, whose decomposed parts are carried into the valley, & form a part of the soil, must have a great influence upon it." Capital, Albuquerque. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $312,282; wheat, 17,701 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 39,303; peas & beans, 2,300; wool, 8,500 pounds;—10 churches. Pop. 1850, 7,751.

BERNALILLO, v., Bernalillo co., N. Mex.

BERNARD, t., Somerset co., N. J. Surface hilly or mountainous, soil fertile & well cultivated. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 9 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,059; 1850, 2,267.

BERNARD (GREAT ST.), *Mont Jovis*, a remarkable mountain pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont & the Valais. It owes its modern name to the great celebrity of the *hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Menthon, in 862, for the succor of travellers, who have been assisted to the number of 600 in one day. The hospice, a strong stone building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 miles N.N.W. Aosta, & 17 m. S.S.E. Martigny, at an elevation of 8,150 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest habitation in the Alps, & the cold is so intense that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over 9 months in the year. During the whole year, the philanthropic inmates, monks of the order of St. Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by the snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. In the chapel is a monument to General Desaix, erected by Napoleon in 1805. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, and by Frederic Barbarossa, is celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte at the head of the French army of 30,000 men, with cavalry & artillery, 15th to 21st May, 1800. The road has been recently much improved. *Little St. Bernard*, is a mntn. of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc, elev. of convent, 7,076 feet.

BERNARDINO (ST.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of Misocco, 15 m. N. Roveredo, with mineral springs. The *Pass of Bernardino*, or *Bernhardin*, is traversed by the route from Coire to Bellingona, & is one of the principal means of communication between Italy, Switzerland & Germany. Elev. 6,970 feet.

BERNARDSTON, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 99 W. by N. Boston, 7 N. Greenfield, 109 W. It is on elevated ground. Drained by Fall r. The v., on Fall r., contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—& 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 992; 1850, 937. The Connecticut River r. r., with its continuation, passes through the town.

BERNAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on Stettin railw., 13 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 3,640, employed in weaving woollen, cotton & silk stuffs, & in breweries. —II. a t. of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine. Pop. 1,600.—Also several villages in Germany.

BERNAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., on the Charentonne, 25 m. W.N.W. Evroux. Pop. 5,490. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of woollen cloths, linens & yarn; it is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, & of the largest horse fair in France, frequented by 40,000 persons. The Benedict-abbey, founded 1018, is now converted into warehouses.

BERNBURG, a town of N. Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Saale, here crossed by a massive bridge, 23 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 6,772. It consists of an old & new town, both enclosed by walls, & has a ducal castle, several churches, council-house, high schools & orphan asylum. Manufs. porcelain, paper & starch. It is connected by r. r. with Berlin, Magdeburg & Dresden.

BERNE, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 23 W. Albany, 393 W. The Helderberg hills here rise precipitously from 100 to 500 feet. The valleys are very fertile. Watered by Foxes cr., which flows into Schoharie cr. The v. is situated on Foxes cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran,—4 stores, several mills & factories, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a carriage fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 20 saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,740; 1850, 3,441.

BERNE, t., Berks co., Pa. It has the Schuylkill r. on the E. & the Tulpehocken on the W. It has 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,149; 1850, 1,734. (See Upper Berne & Penn.)

BERNE, t., Athens co., O. Drained by Federal cr. It has a saw m., a school. Pop. 1840, 381; 1850, 819.

BERNE, t., Fairfield co., O. Has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,419; 1850, 2,656.

BERNE, p-o., Monroe co., O., 108 E.S.E. Columbus, 297 W.

BERNE, a town of N. Germany, duchy & 11 m. E. Oldenburg. Pop. 3,725.

BERNECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the White Main, at the mouth of the Oelsnitz, 8 m. N.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,042 engaged in manufs. of alum, vitriol, & iron wire, & in a *pearl-fishery* in the river.—Also vills. in Bavaria, Austria, & Würtemberg.

BERNECK, a vill. of Switzerland., cant. & 11 m. E. St. Gall, with 1,300 inhabs., an active commerce, & manuf. of embroidered muslins.

BERNERA, 3 isls. of the Hebrides: one the most S. of the group, another in Harris Sound, & the third on the W. side of the island Lewis. Pop. 516.

BERNESE OBERLAND, Switzerland. [BERN.]

BERNHARD'S BAY, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

BERNIER, a small island, W. Australia, N.W. of Shark Bay. Lat. 24° 50′ S., lon. 113° 15′ E.

BERNINA, a mntn. of the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 36 m. S.E. Coire, remarkable for its extens. Glacier. The Pass of Bernina forms a com-

munication between the Upp. Engadine & the Valteline, at an elev. of 7,672 feet.

BERNKASTEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 23 m. N.E. Treves, situated beneath a ruined fortress on the Moselle. Pop. 2,100, with copper & lead mines, & considerable trade in wine.

BERNSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 22 m. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,600. It has a ducal castle, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.—II. a t. of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S.E. Bautzen. Pop. 1,650, partly engaged in woollen manufs.—III. a vill. of Würtemburg, circ. Danube.

BERNSTEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 55 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,650, who manuf. woollen stuffs.—II. a town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 14 m. W. Güns. Pop. 1,200.

BERNVILLE, p-v., Penn t., Berks co., Pa., 63 E. by N. Harrisburg, 158 W. It contains a store, 40 dwellings, & 250 inhabitants.

BERONDA, a petty state of Hindostan, Bundelcund. Area, 275 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. Estim. rev. 4,500*l.* ann.; armed force, 30 horse & 300 foot.

BERRAVOL, an independent territory & town of N. Afghanistan, the town situated in a valley, & on the riv. of same name, 108 m. N. Peshawer.

BERRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., with a port on the Etang de Berre, near the railr. from Avignon to Marseille, 16 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 1,871. It has trade in salt, fruits, & olive oil.

BERRE (ETANG DE), a vast lagoon of France, dep. B. du Rhône, E. of the eastermost branch of the Rhône. It discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the Port-du-Bouc, & has extensive salt-works & eel fisheries.

BERRICK SALOMA, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area, 678 ac. Pop. 152.

BERRIAN, p-v., Cherokee co., Ga.

BERRIEDALE, an extensive marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, with a castle, on the coast, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Latheron. Pop. 1,264.

BERRIEN, county, Mich., in the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained chiefly by St. Joseph's, Pawpaw, & Galien rs. The surface is rolling, but not hilly. The soil bordering the St. Joseph, is a deep black sandy loam, in other parts of the county it is various. The valleys of the rivers are covered with a heavy growth of timber. The rivers & creeks furnish excellent mill sites. Capital, Berrian Springs. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $160,168; wheat, 88,239 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 224,306; oats, 73,600; wool, 28,834 lbs.;—6 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m, 2 distilleries, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manuf. $145,500; value of manuf. articles, $326,200;—15 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 67 schools, 4,032 scholars; 22 libraries, 4,179 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,011; 1850, 11,417.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, p-v., cap. Berrien co., Mich., 192 S.W. Detroit, 637 W. It is on the W. bank of the St. Joseph r., 15 m. from its mouth. It contains a court-house, a church, several stores, & about 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,100.

BERRIEW, or ABER RHIW, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, at the confl. of the Rhiw & Severn rivs., 5 m. S.W. Welshpool. Area, 12,010 ac. Pop. 2,177.

BERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 3,520 ac. Pop. 766.

BERROW, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Area, 6,563 ac. Pop. 534.—II. co. Worcester, 5¼ m. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 491.

BERRY, p. o., Dane, co., Wis.

BERRY, or BERRI, one of the old provs. of France, near its centre, now forming the modern deps. Cher & Indre; its capital was Bourges.

BERRY (CANAL DE), a canal of France, connects the waters of the Loire with the canal of Digoin, & passes the deps. Cher, Loir-et-Cher, & Indre-et-Loire.

BERRYN-ARBOR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Ilfracombe. Area, 4,958 ac. Pop. 854.

BERRY-POMEROY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Totness. Area, 4,525 ac. Pop. 1,038. The church contains ancient monuments.

BERRY'S BRIDGE, sta. on Corning, Blossbury, & Tioga r. r., 23 m. from Corning.

BERRYSBURG, p-v., Mifflin t., Dauphin co., Pa., 39 N. Harrisburg, 149 W. It has 2 stores, & about 20 dwellings.

BERRY'S FERRY, p-o., Clarke co., Va., 133 Richmond, 64 W.

BERRY'S LICK, p-o., Butler co., Ky.

BERRY'S MILL, p. o., Union co., Ky.

BERRYSVILLE, p-v., Knox co., Ia., 113 S.W. Indianapolis, 675 W.

BERRYTON, p. o., Cass co., Ill.

BERRYTOWN, p. o., Kent co., Del.

BERRYVILLE, p-v., capital Clarke co., Va., 158 Richmond, 62 W. Situated on a small tributary of Shenandoah r., & contains a court-house, an Episcopal church, & 200 inhabitants.

BERRYVILLE, p. v., Highland co., O.

BERSHAM, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. & 1 m. W. Wrexham, with iron-works. Pop. 2,217.

BERSHEBA, p. o., Henry co., Ga.

BERSHEBA SPRINGS, p. o., Grundy co., Tenn.

BERSRAND DE COMMINGES (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. St. Gaudens. Pop. 909. It was founded in 1100, on the site of *Lugdunum Convenarum*, destroyed by the Burgundians in the 6th century. In it are quarries of fine marble.

BERSTED, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5¼ m. S.E. Chichester. Area, 3,008 ac. Pop. 2,694. The watering-place Bognor, is in this parish.

BERTHELSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 18 m. S.E. Bautzen, is the seat of the central conference of the sect of Herrenhuter Christians.

BERTHIER, county, Can. E., situated on the lt. b. of the St. Lawrence r., with a river front of 18 miles, extends northwardly about 60 m., forming an area of over 8,062 sq. m. Drained by L'Assomption, Maguesagos, & Chaloupe rivers, & some smaller streams, all entering the St. Lawrence. Surface variable, hilly at the north, with fertile valleys. Capital, Berthier. There were in the co. 1852, neat cattle, 16,864; sheep, 2,947; swine, 12,979; horses, 86,980; wheat, 105,191 bush. produced; rye, 41,341; Ind. corn, 10,612; peas, 54,593; buckwheat, 35,790; barley, 11,687; oats, 665,509; potatoes, 99,868; sugar, 413,729 lbs.; tobacco, 67,174; wool, 57,530;—19 grist m., 28 saw m., 8 fulling m., 5 tanneries, 4 foundries, 6 asheries. Pop. 34,600.

BERTHIER-EN-BAS, or "*Belle Chasse de Berthier*," is situated in the seigniory of the same name, & is the capital of Belle Chasse co., Can. E., on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence r., 24 miles below Quebec. It contains a Roman Catholic Church, 3 stores, 3 saw m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 1852, 1,109.

BERTHIER-EN-HAUT, p. v., seignory, & capital Berthier co., Can. E., situated on the lt. b. of the St. Lawrence, 45 m. from Montreal, & 135 from Quebec. It contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Swiss Protestant,—15 stores, a foundry, a tannery, 2 mills, & 1,600 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 4,062.

BERTHOLSDORF, a town of Austria, circ. Lower Ens, near the railr. from Vienna to Triest, 8 m. S. Vienna, surrounded by vine-clad hills, with a fine old church, a castle, & warm baths. Pop. 2,226.

BERTHOUD, a vill., Switzerland. [BURGDORF.]

BERTIE, county, N. C., in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded S. by Roanoke r. The surface is level, & in some parts marshy. Cap., Windsor. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $257,643; wheat, 3,684 bush. produced; Indian corn, 762,563; cotton, 1,310 bales; tobacco, 300 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $42,800; value of manufactured articles, $125,308;—16 churches; 5 academies, 110 pupils; 32 schools, 1,280 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,175; 1850, 12,851.

BERTIGNAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Ambert. Pop. 3,035.

BERTIN, sta. on Cleveland, Col. & Cincinnati r. r., 115 from Cleveland.

BERTINCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 16 m. S.S.E. Arras. Pop. 1,527.

BERTINORO, a town of Italy, Pontif. State, 7 m. S. E. Forli, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 4,780.

BERTRAND, p-t., Berrien co., Mich., 186 W. by S. Detroit, 631 W. The v. is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the St. Joseph's r., & has several churches & stores, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,298; 1850, 1,450.

BERTRICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, circ. & 6 miles S.W. Cockem, in a romantic glen, with mineral baths, known since the time of the Romans.

BERTRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai, cant. Clary. Pop. 2,273.

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Sea, 84 m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. Area of pa., 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,459; of borough, 1851, 934, mostly engaged in fishing. The town near the mouth of the river Bervie, the harbor at Gourdon, 1 m. S. Bervie, has linen manufs., & an active trade in corn. It unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, & Forfar, to send one member to H. of C. Market, Wed.; five cattle mkts. yearly.

BERWICK, t., York co., Me., 16 N.W. Portsmouth, N. H., 103 S.W. Augusta. Situated on the Salmon Fall r. It has considerable trade in lumber. Incorporated in 1713. There are in the town, 4 tanneries, a pottery, a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,698; 1850, 2,121.

BERWICK, t., Adams co., Pa., 41 S.W. Harrisburg. The surface is level, soil red shale. Drained by a small branch of Conewago creek. Pop. 1850, 811.

BERWICK, p-v., Brier creek t., Columbia co., Pa., 97 N. by E. Harrisburg, 28 S.W. Wilkesbarre, 207 W. On the N. side of the Susquehanna r., at Nescopeck falls. There is a bridge here over the Susquehanna 1,260 feet long. It has a Methodist church, an academy, 5 stores, & 486 inhabitants. The Pennsylvania canal runs through the place.

BERWICK, p. v., Seneca co., O.

BERWICK, p. v., Warren co., Ill.

BERWICK, several parishes of England.—I. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 7 m. S.E. Lewes. Area, 1,097 ac. Pop. 175.—II. (*St. James*), co. Wilts, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area, 2,487 ac. Pop. 294.—III. (*St. John*), same co., 5¼ m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area, 3,669 ac. Pop. 482.—IV. (*St. Leonard*), same co., 1 mile E. Hindon. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 36.—V. (*Bassel*), Wilts. Area, 1,388 ac. Pop. 203.

BERWICK, a hamlet of Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly. Pop. 1,518.

BERWICK (NORTH), a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of parish, 1,643; of borough, 1851, 863. It has a shallow harbor, but an active trade in corn; & it is frequented as a bathing-place. This borough joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, & Lauder, in sending one member to H. of C. In the parish are the Bass rock, Tantallan castle, & North Berwick-law; the last a conical hill, 940 feet in height, forms a conspicuous landmark.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified seaport town, munic. & parl. borough, & pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, & on the North British r. r., 47 miles E.S.E. Edinburgh. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 46′ N., lon. 1° 59′ W. Area of pa., 6,195 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,067; of parl. bor., 15,094. The town is surrounded by a wall & fortifications. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth & Spittal, by a stone bridge of 15 arches, built in the reign of Charles I. A splendid new bridge now conducts the North British r. r. across the Tweed. It has an indifferent harbor, sheltered by a long pier; a decorated Gothic church, built during the commonwealth; many dissenting chapels; a town hall, with an exchange & jail attached, a governor's resid., pauper lunatic asylum, theatre, grammar school, free schools, supported by the corporation, assembly rooms, public subscription library, with 5,000 volumes, and infantry barracks. An iron foundry here, at which steam-engines & mill machinery are built, employed lately from 60 to 70 hands; manufactures of sailcloth, cordage, & linen fabrics, are carried on, & near the town are several coal mines. Berwick has a considerable trade with Norway & the Baltic, whence it imports timber, staves, bones, iron, hemp, tallow & oil. Exports to London, Leith, Newcastle, & Hull, consist chiefly of agricultural produce, wool, ale, whiskey, coal, & fish, especially salmon,—its fishery of which in the Tweed is still very productive. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday; fair, Friday in Trinity week. Races in July. The borough has sent two members to the H. of C. since the reign of Mary. Before the late municipal reform act, Berwick was a free town, independent of both Scotland & England; but it is now constituted an English county for all purposes except parliamentary elections.

BERWICKSHIRE, a co. of Scotland, forming its S. E. extremity on the coast of the German Ocean, and bounded on the S. by Northumberland, & W. by Haddington & Edinburgh shires. The principal division was formerly called the Merse (March or border dist.) Area, 483 sq. m., or 309,375 ac. Inhabited houses in 1851, 6,363; pop. in do., 30,297. Its N. part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills; but the district of Lauderdale in the W., & the Merse in the S., are level, & among the most fertile and best cultivated tracts in Britain. Principal rivers the Tweed, Eye, & the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, & other affluents of the Tweed. Estates are mostly of medium size. Manufs. comparatively unimportant, —amongst the principal is the weaving of ginghams at Earlston. Principal towns Greenlaw, Lauder, Dunse, & Eyemouth. This co. returns one member to the H. of Commons.

BERZELIA, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 74 N.E. Milledgeville, 20 W. Augusta, 597 W. It is a depôt on the Georgia r. r.

BESANÇON, *Vesontio*, a city of France, cap. dep. Doubs, 45 m. E. Dijon, on the Doubs, & on the canal of the Rhone & Rhine, 251 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 1846, 27,854; 1853, 30,000. It is a strongly fortified city, & is well built, though the houses are old, & the streets gloomy; its citadel, on an elevated rock, is considered impregnable. Chief edifices, a Gothic cathed., court-house, town-hall, royal college, arsenal, hospital, barracks, theatre, museum, & a public library, which contains some rare manuscripts, & a valuable collection of coins & medals. There are many Roman antiquities, comprising a triumphal arch, the remains of an aqueduct & amphitheatre. It is an archbishop's see & the seat of a tribunal of commerce, university academy, diocesan school, academy of sciences & arts, schools of artillery & medicine, & a deaf & dumb institution. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of watches, jewellery, porcelain, druggets, carpets & iron wire, & has large breweries; it is an important entrepôt for the produce of the south of France, & a great part of Switzerland. This city is very ancient, & was a fortified place in the time of Cæsar. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., & united to France in 1678. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1814.

BESFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Pershoix, with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r., 2 m. S.E. Worcester. Pop. 179.—II. a township, co. Salop, pa. Shawbury.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, at the confluence of the Neckar & Enz, 15 m. N. Stuttgart, on railw. to Heilbronne. Pop. 2,430. Dist. celebrated for its red wines.

BESNI, *Nisus* (?), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, in a narrow glen, 2,340 ft. above the sea, & 30 m. W.N.W. Someisat. It is said to have 2,500 Mohammedan, & 250 Armenian houses.

BESSAN, a town of France, dep. Herault, arr. & 11 m. E. Beziers, on the Herault. Pop. 2,186.

BESSARABIA, an administrative prov. of S. or New Russia, cap. Kishenau, bounded E. by the gov. Kherson, N.E. & N. Podolia, W. the Bukovina & Moldavia, & S. Bulgaria & the Black Sea. Area, 18,018 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 792,000. Surface uniformly low & flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians; the climate is healthy & the soil very fertile. Princip. rivs. the Danube on the S., Pruth on the W., & Dniester on the E. frontier. These rivers wholly enclose the prov., except at its N.W. extremity. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, & flax, are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit & wines of good quality; but the greater proportion of profitable land is in pasturage. Manufs. nearly confined to soap, leather, candles, & spirituous liquors. Principal exports, wool, cattle, tallow, salt, & cheese. There is an agricultural colony of Bulgarians on the Pruth, & another of Germans in the S. Chf. towns Kishenau, Bender, Akerman, & Ismail. Bessarabia was ceded by Turkey to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

BESSASTADIR, or BESSESTAD, a small town of Iceland, S.W. Reikiavik, with a gymnasium, a class. school, & a library of 2,000 vols., the only establishment of the kind in the island.

BESSE, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap.

cant. 20 m. S.S.W. Clermont. Pop. of comm. 2,075. It is situated on the E. declivity of Mont-dore, & in its vicin. are the cascades of Entraigues & Dogne, the basaltic columns on the Mallvoisière, the Puy-de-Sancy, & the lake of Pavin.—II. a vill. dep. Var, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Brignolles. Pop. 1,720.—III. (*sur Braye*), a comm. & town, dep. Sarthe, 6 m. S. St. Calais. Pop. 1,195.

BESSELSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Abingdon. Area, 893 ac. Pop. 93.

BESSENAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 13 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 2,054.

BESSINES, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant. 10 m. E. Bellac. Pop. 2,713.

BESSINGBY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. S.W. Bridlington. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 92.

BESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Cromer. Area, 514 ac. Pop. 141.

BESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Attleboro'. Area, 2,164 ac. Pop. 614.

BETAGSTOWN (vulg. *Bettystown*), a vill of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the coast, 3 m. E.S.E. Drogheda, on Dublin & Drogheda railw.

BETAISOR, a town & place of pilgrimage, British India, presid. & 34 m. S.E. Agra, on the Jumna; near it are rems. of an anc. Hindoo city.

BETANZOS, *Flavium Brigantium*, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. S.E. Coruña, on river of same name, near its mouth, in the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 4,780. It is the oldest town in Galicia, & has rems. of anc. fortifications. The *Bay* of *Betanzos* is an inlet of the Atlantic, branches of which form the harbors of Ferrol & Coruña.

BETCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. W. Reigate. Area, 3,726 ac. Pop. 1,294.

BETETA, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 48 m. N.N.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,100, with mineral springs (Temp. 70° Fahr.) & royal baths.

BESTLAND, p. o., Essex co., Va.

BETHABARA, v., Stokes co., N. C., 9 S. Germanton. It is a Moravian village, has a large church, & 150 inhabitants.

BETHANIA, p-v., Stokes co., N. C., 118 N.W. by W. Raleigh, 9 S. Germanton, 339 W. It is a Moravian village, containing a church, & 200 inhabitants.

BETHANY, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 46 S.W. Hartford, 316 W. It was taken from the N. part of Woodbridge in 1832. The soil generally good. In the E. part it is mountainous. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,170; 1850, 914.

BETHANY, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 252 W. Albany, 370 W. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam & clay. Drained by Little Tonawanda & Black crs. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t., an iron foundry, a grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,286; 1850, 1,904.

BETHANY, p-b., Dyberry t., Wayne co., Pa., 3 N. Honesdale, 165 N.E. Harrisburg, 272 W., 1 mile W. of Dyberry cr. It contains the old court-house, a Presbyterian church, an academy, an extensive glass works, & 295 inhabitants.

BETHANY, p-v., Brooke co., Va., 352 N.W. Richmond, 259 W. It is 6 miles S.E. from Wellsburg, & contains Bethany college, & about 250 inhabitants. Bethany College, founded in 1841, is under the direction of the "Disciples of Christ," or "Christian Baptists." It has a President & 5 instructors, 140 students, 3,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the 4th of July.

BETHANY, p. v., York dist., S. C.

BETHANY, p. v., Liberty t., Butler co., O. Pop. 95.

BETHANY, p. v., Parke co., Ia.

BETHANY, p. v., & capital, Harrison co., Mo. Situated Big cr., a branch of Grand r., & contains a court house, & several dwellings.

BETHANY, p. v., Panola co., Tex.

BETHANY (Arab. *El-Azirezeh*), a vill. of Palestine, on the E. slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 m. E. Jerusalem. It is now a poor place, inhab. by some twenty families, in a few dwellings built with the materials of anc. edifices.—Of Bethphage, a vill. formerly a little further E., no trace exists.

BETHANY CHURCH, p-o., Iredell co., N. C., 152 W. Raleigh, 379 W.

BETH EDEN, p. o., Newberry dist., S. C.

BETHEL, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 70 N. Portland, on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, 63 W. Augusta, 603 W. Incorporated in 1796. It lies on the Androscoggin r., & has a fertile soil. There are in the t. 5 stores, a tannery, an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,994; 1850, 2,253.

BETHEL, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 34 S. by W. Montpelier, 483 W. Chartered in 1779. The surface is broken & mntnous., but the soil is fertile. Drained by White r. & its branches. One of these branches affords a fine water power. There is here an inexhaustible quarry of steatite or soapstone, & a mill for sawing it, & it is variously manufactured, & extensively exported. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 7 saw m., 14 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,886; 1850, 1,730. The v. on the Vermont Central r. r., 38 m. from Windsor, contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a woollen fac., & 550 inhab.

BETHEL, p-v., Danbury t., Fairfield co., Ct., 71 S. W. Hartford, 289 W. It is a flourishing manufacturing village on the Danbury & Norwalk r. r., 20 m. from Norwalk, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal,—a bank, 24 hat factories, 3 comb fac., 6 stores, & about 400 inhabitants.

BETHEL, v., Gorham t., Ontario co., N. Y. Situated on Flint cr., & contains a church, 2 stores, 2 mills, & about 250 inhabitants.

BETHEL, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 60 W. Newburg, 121 S.S.W. Albany, 303 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, resting on slate. Drained by branches of the Delaware r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,483; 1850, 2,087.

BETHEL, t., Fulton co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Great Conoloway cr. & its tributaries. It has 5 grist m., 1 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,402; 1850, 1,137.

BETHEL, p-t., Berks co., Pa., 52 E. Harrisburg, 162 W. Drained by the Little Swatara creek & branches. The v. contains a church, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,458; 1850, 1,871.

BETHEL, t., Delaware co., Pa. Surface level; soil clay. Watered by Naaman's cr., a branch of Chester cr. It has 3 tanneries, 5 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 386; 1850, 426.

BETHEL, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Surface mountainous in the N., level in the S.; soil chiefly gravel. Drained by Swatara cr. & its branches. It has a furnace, 3 grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,662; 1850, 1,894.

BETHEL, p. v., Mercer co., Va.

BETHEL, p-v., Glynn co., Ga., 238 S.E. Milledgeville, 747 W. Contains a church, & 100 inhab.

BETHEL, p. o., York dist., S. C.

BETHEL, v., Wayne co., Ga., on the S. side of Turtle r. It contains a Methodist church, & about 12 dwellings.

BETHEL, p-v., Clermont co., O., 110 S.W. Columbus, 477 W. It has 400 inhabitants.

BETHEL, t., Clark co., O., in the S.W. corner of the co., on the waters of Mad cr. It has 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,033; 1850, 1,747.

BETHEL, t., Miami co., O., on the E. side of Miami r., & contains the v. of Charlestown. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,574; 1850, 1,656.

BETHEL, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by head branches of the Little Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 545; 1850, 1,028.

BETHEL, t., Branch co., Mich. Drained by Prairie r., & has 1 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 335; 1850, 679. There is a vill. near the centre of the t.

BETHEL, t., Posey co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 449; 1850, 382.

BETHEL, v., Marion co., Ia. It has about 150 inhab.

BETHEL, p-o., Morgan co., Ill., 45 Springfield, 825 W.

BETHEL, p. v., Bath co., Ky.

BETHEL, p. o., Wayne co., Ia.

BETHEL, p. v., Shelby co., Mo., 100 N.E. Jefferson city. It contains a church, & 250 inhab. Pop. of t., 476.

BETHEL, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

BETHEL, p-v., Wilcox co., Ala., 105 S. Tuscaloosa, 897 W., & contains 75 inhab.

BETHEL (Arab. *Beitin*), a ruined town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 10 m. N. Jerusalem. Its remains, which prove it to have been a place of some importance, consist of numerous ruined churches, & a large reservoir, the whole covering four acres on a hill-summit.

BETHEL HILL, v., Oxford co., Me., contains 3 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

BETHERSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Ashford. Area, 6,345 ac. Pop. 1,125. Fair, 3d Monday in April.

BETHESDA, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn.

BETH-HORON (UPPER & LOWER), (Arab. *Beit' Ur el-Foka, & el Tahta*), two vills. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. N.W. Jerusalem. In the former are some traces of ancient walls, a reservoir, &c.; & betw. the two vills. is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Josh. x. 1-11); & through which has always been the main route for heavy transport betw. Jerusalem & the coast.

BETHLEHEM, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 88 N.W. Concord, 549 W. Incorporated in 1799. Drained by Great Ammonoosuc r. Soil fertile, & among the natural growth is pine & the sugar maple. Some mountain & bog iron ore is found. It has mineral springs, a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 779; 1850, 950.

BETHLEHEM, p. t., Albany co., N. Y., 5 S. Albany. The soil is various; along the Hudson r. are extensive alluvial flats. Watered by Normanskill, Vlamanskill, & Coeymans ers. It has 3 woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,238; 1850, 4,102.

BETHLEHEM, p-t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 40 N. by W. Trenton, 202 W. Surface hilly & mountainous on the N.; soil clay, red shale, & loam. It has 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,370; 1850, 2,746. The New Jersey Central r. r. passes through it.

BETHLEHEM, p-b. & t., Northampton co., Pa., 48 W. of N. Philadelphia, 93 E. Harrisburg, 186 W. Settled by the Moravians, under Count Zinzendorf, in 1741. The borough, which is characterized by great neatness & order, is on the left bank of the Lehigh r., at the mouth of the Manocksy cr. The ground rises gradually from the r. & the cr., & gives a commanding situation to the v. It is compactly built on a street running N. & S., & two other streets proceeding E. from the main street. It contains a large stone church, 142 feet long & 68 feet wide, with a tower rising from the centre, & surmounted by a dome, a museum containing a collection of curiosities & a cabinet of minerals from all parts of the world, a seminary for young ladies, a Brothers' house & Sisters' house, & 1,516 inhabitants. There is a cemetery to the N.E. of the village, laid out with great neatness & taste. Here is a bridge over the Lehigh, 400 feet long. The water works is said to have been in operation over 100 years, & to have furnished the model for that of Philadelphia. This place has long been celebrated for the female school, conducted by the Moravians, in which many highly respectable ladies of the Middle states have received their education. The Lehigh canal passses along the r., through the lower part of the place. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,019; 1850, 2,104.

BETHLEHEM, t., Coshocton co., O. Drained by Walhonding r. Pop. 1840, 827; 1850, 822.

BETHLEHEM, p-t., Stark co., O., on the Tuscarawas r., near the Ohio canal. It has some good water power. Surface undulating on the E. side of the r., & hilly on the W.; soil fertile. It has 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,989; 1850, 2,398.

BETHLEHEM, p. v., Gilmer co., Va.

BETHLEHEM, p. v., Sumpter dist., S. C.

BETHLEHEM, p. v., Chambers co., Ala.

BETHLEHEM, v., Oglethorpe co., Ga., 65 N.N.E. Milledgeville. Contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, & several dwellings.

BETHLEHEM, p. v., Marshall co., Miss.

BETHLEHEM, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 664.

BETHLEHEM, p-v., Clark co., Ia., on the right bank of the Ohio r., 26 Louisville, Ky., 104 S. by E. Indianapolis, 585 W. It has a church, a store, & about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of t., 872.

BETHLEHEM, v., Hamilton co., Ia. Inhabited mostly by Friends.

BETHLEHEM (*Beit-el-Lehm*, the "house of bread"), a famous city of Palestine, which, though insignificant in point of size, will be ever memorable as the birthplace of the Founder of Christianity. It stands on the mntn. chain of Anti-Libanus, 5½ m. S.W. Jerusalem. Pop. said to be 3,000, nearly all Christians,—a bold & hardy race, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression. It is a large straggling vill., with one broad street, at the extremity of which there is a magnificent church, erected in the 4th century by the Empress Helena, over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity," traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, & attached to which are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks, & Armenians. All around are a multitude of chapels, erected as memorials of events commemorated in sacred history; & numerous reservoirs & springs, to which sacred traditions are attached. On the W. side of the town are the remains of the ancient aqueduct which conveyed water to Jerusalem from several pools near Bethlehem. The country around is extremely fruitful, to which circumstance, doubtless, the town originally owed its name.

BETHLEHEM CENTRE, p. v., Albany co., N. Y.

BETHLEHEM CROSS ROADS, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 80 S. by E. Richmond, 199 W.

BETHLEM, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 43 W.S.W. Hartford, 32 N.W. by W. New Haven, 315 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile gravelly loam. It is a small t., 4 miles long by 4 wide, containing 18 sq. miles. The head waters of Pamperaug r., a branch of the Housatonic r., afford some water power. It has a fulling m., a satinet fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 9 sch. Pop. 1840, 776; 1850, 815.

BETHMONT, p. o., Orange co., N. C.

BETHNAL GREEN, a pa. of England, & one of the E. suburbs of London, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.N.E. St. Paul's. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 74,088; many of whom are employed in silk-weaving. It is the centre of a poor-law union; & has numerous schools, places of worship, & charities, the principal of which is Trinity Hospital, for decayed masters of vessels, or their widows.

BETHPAGE, v., Oyster Bay t., Queens co., N. Y., 30 E. New York. It contains 1 Friends M. H., & 15 or 20 dwellings.

BETHSAIDA (OF GALILEE), an anc. town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of Lake Tiberius; but its site is undetermined, & its name disused.—*Bethsaida of Gaulonitis* (afterwards *Julias*) was on the N.E. side of the same lake, 21 m. S. Paneas: it is now wholly in ruins.

BETHSHAN, *Scythopolis*, a vill. of E. Palestine, on the route from Jerusalem to Damascus, in the valley of Jezreel, 23 m. S.E. Nazareth. It is now called Beisan, & consists of 60 or 70 houses. The Philistines suspended the body of Saul from its walls, after the battle of Gilboa.

BETH-SHEMESH, an anc. city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed by Robinson to be at *Ain Shems*, a vill., pash. Gaza, 15 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem, where are extensive ancient ruins.

BETHUNE, a strongly fortfd. t. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., on a rock near the r. Lawe, & the canal of Aire, 16 m. N.N.W. Arras. Pop. 7,150. It has a castle constructed by Vauban, a comm. college, Gothic church, & commerce in cheese, grain, oil, & lint. Bethune, taken by the French in 1645, & retaken by the allies in 1710, was secured to France by the peace of Utrecht in 1714.

BETICK, central Asia, is an important ferry across the Oxus, on the route between Persia & the territ. of Bokhara, 60 m. S.W. Bokhara. The Oxus has been here found 650 yards across, & from 25 to 29 feet in depth.

BETISBOOKA, a considerable river of Madagascar, enters Mozambique Channel (Bembatooka Bay) on its N.W. coast. About 15 m. from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous isls. It is the principal means of commercial communication between the Oval capital & the coast.

BETLEY, a pa. of Engl, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the Grand Junction railroad. Area, 1,435 ac. Pop. 882. The remains of Healy castle are about 1 m. S.E. of the vill.

BETLIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [BITLIS.]

BETSHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Area, 397 ac. Pop. 27.

BETTEMBURG, a vill. of the Netherlands, arrond. & 5 m. S.S.W. Luxembourg. Pop. 1,100.

BETTENDORF, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg, arrond. & 3 m. N.E. Diekirch.

BETTENHAUSEN, two vills. of Germany; one in Hessen Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Losse, with a pop. of 880, & manufs. of cotton goods, paper, &

metallic wares; the other in Saxe-Meningen, on the Herpf. Pop. 782.

BETTIAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, district Shahabad, 90 m. N.N.W. Patna.

BETTISCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Lyme Regis. Area, 667 ac. Pop. 73.

BETTSCHWANDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. S.S.W. Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1,600.

BETTSVILLE, p. o., Seneca co., O., 101 m. N. Columbus, 433 W.

BETTUS, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ m. N.W. Knighton. Area, 8,664 ac. Pop. 485.

BETTWS, numerous pas. of England & Wales.—I. England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.W. Newport. Area, 1,132 ac. Pop. 87.—II. S. Wales, co. & 9 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Area, 6,465 ac. Pop. 1,579.—III. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N. Bridgend. Area, 5,086 ac. Pop. 421.—IV. N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Bechan, 3½ m. N. Newtown. Area, 5,805 ac. Pop. 753. The ruined castle of Dolevowin in this pa., is supposed to be of British origin; near it antique brazen vess. have been found.—V. (*Bledwrs*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Tivy, 2½ m. N. Lampeter. Area, 2,216 ac. Pop. 235.—VI. (*Diserth*), co. & 11½ m. W.S.W. New Rad. nor. Area, 1,885 ac. Pop. 140.—VII. (*Garmon*), N. Wales, at the foot of Snowdon, co. & 5 m. S.E. Carnarvon. Area, 2,759 ac. Pop. 97.—VIII. (*Gwerfyl Goch*), co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.W. Corwen. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 256. Cattle fairs, March 16, June 22, Aug. 12, September 16 & Dec. 12.—IX. (*Jevan* or *Evan*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N. by W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 2,640 ac. Pop. 404.—X. (*Leike*), same co., 7 m. N. by E. Lampeter. Area, 2,342 ac. Pop. 359.—XI. (*Newydd*), in England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N. by W. Usk. Area, 1,122 ac. Pop. 141.—XII. (*Y Ceod*), N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S. Llanrwst. Area, 3,537 ac. Pop. 478. Fairs, May 15 & Dec. 2. The picturesque bridge of "the Cauldron" is in this parish.—XIII. (*Yn Rhos*), co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Abergeley. Area, 6,262 ac. Pop. 895.—A hamlet, co. Merioneth, & a chapelry, co. Monmouth, have the name of Bettws.

BETWAH, a riv. of Hindostan, rises in the Vindhyan mntns., Bhopaul, flows mostly N.E., & after a total course of 340 m., joins the Jumna, 30 m. E.S.E. Kalpee. In a part of its course it runs through beds of iron ore. Its banks are in many places highly cultivated, & on them are the towns Bilsah & Jhansi.

BEULAH, p. o., Johnson co., N. C.

BEUTELSBACH, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, on the Beutel, circ. Jaxt, 10 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,850. It is one of the oldest possessions of the reigning family of Würtemberg.

BEUTHEN, two towns of Prussian Silesia.—I. reg. & 50 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., near the Polish frontier. Pop. 4,950, who manuf. woollen cloths, earthenwares & zinc wares.—II. reg. Breslau, on the Oder, 13 m. W.N.W. Glogau. Pop. 3,740. Manufs. of cloths & straw-hats.

BEUZEVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. W. Pont Audemer, with a station on the Paris & Havre railway. Pop. 2735.

BEVAGNA, a town of Italy, Pontiff. states, deleg. & 18 m. S.E. Perugia. Pop. 3,720.

BEVANS, p. o., Sussex co., N. J., 96 m. N. Trenton, 253 W.

BEVELAND (NORTH and SOUTH), two isls. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided W.ward, by a narrow channel, from the island Walcheren. Lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 4° E. Estimated aggregate area, 120 sq. m. S. Beveland is the largest & most fertile, & has on it the town of Goes, the cap., & Fort Bath.

BEVENAIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,064.

BEVENSEN, a town of Hanover, prov. & 13 miles S.S.E. Lüneburg, with linen manufac. Pop. 1,288.

BEVERCOATES, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Area, 790 ac. Pop. 51.

BEVEREN, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6½ m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 1,560. It has a fine church, & manufactures of lace.

BEVERLY, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 16 N.E. Boston, 456 W. It lies N. of Salem, to which it is connected by a bridge 1,500 feet long. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in commerce & the fisheries, though they have also considerable manufactures. Incorporated in 1688. The v. contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 2 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, a bank, 20 stores, &· about 2,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 8 forges, 2 grist m., a saw m., a rope fac., an academy, 42 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,689; 1850, 5,376. Tonnage 1853, 4,049.

BEVERLY, p. v., Burlington co., N. J., on the Camden & Amboy r. r., 77 m. from N. York.

BEVERLY, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Va., 205 N.W. Richmond, 232 W., on the Eastern Fork of the Monongahela r. It is laid out in 3 parallel streets, & has a court house, jail, & county offices, & about 20 dwellings. The country immediately around it is well cultivated, & for several miles in every direction, appears like an extended village.

BEVERLY, p-v., Anson co., N. C., 149 S.W. Raleigh, 406 W.

BEVERLY, p-v., Washington co., O., 87 S.E. Columbus, 321 W. It has 350 inhabitants.

BEVERLY, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 78 W. Springfield, 858 W. Pop. of the t., 914.

BEVERLEY, t., Wentworth co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 5,620.

BEVERLEY, p. v., Bastard t., Can. W., 40 m. N.E. Kingston. It contains two churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an iron foundry, a tannery, 3 stores, a grist mill, a carding mill, a saw mill, & 250 inhabitants.

BEVERLEY, a parl. & munic. borough, & mkt. town of England, co. York, cap. E. Riding, with a station on the Hull & Bridgewater r. r., 9 m. N.N.W. Hull. Area of parl. bor., 9,160 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,058. It is a remarkably clean & handsome town, with a main street nearly 1 m. in length, terminated by an anc. gateway. The borough consists of 3 pas. The minster, or colleg. church, was founded about A. D. 700, by the Abp. of York, afterwards canonized as St. John of Beverley. The present structure, supposed to have been completed early in the reign of Henry III., is remarkable for elegance & extent; its W. front has been considered the finest specimen of the perpendicular Gothic in England. It is kept in complete repair by Sir M. Warton's bequest of 4,000*l*. St. Mary's church is also a magnificent structure. The town has a very anc. grammar-school, to which are attached 2 fellowships, 6 scholarships, & 3 exhibs. to St. John's college, Cambridge; a blue coat school, a hospital for widows, with numerous other charities, a guildhall (Hallgarth), register-office for E. Riding, new sessionhall, a jail & large house of correction, a theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institution, & a fine market-cross. Its trade in corn, coals & leather, is considerable, & greatly facilitated by a canal communicating with the riv. Hull. Mkts. Wed. & Sat. Fairs Thurs. before 25th Feb. Holy Thurs., 5th July & 5th Nov. Annual races in May. The corporation holds a criminal court, with the power of capital punishment, (which, however, is never exercised,) also courts of session & requests. The burgesses have the right of pasturage on common lands of 1,174 acres, & they claim exemption from toll in every town & port in England,—a privilege reputed to have been conferred by Athelstan. Beverley returns 2 membs. to H. of C. It is also the place of the election of members for the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

BEVERLY FARMS, p. o., Essex co., Mass.

BEVERN, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. & 14 m. N.E. Termond. Pop. of comm. 6,050, of whom 2,000 are empld. in the manufacture of lace.

BEVERN, a vill. of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. & 3 m. N.E. Holzminden. Pop. 1,170.

BEVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 199.

BEVERUNGEN, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 47 m. S.S.E. Minden, on lt. b. of the Weser. Pop. 1,918, who manuf. leather & soap, & carry on an active transit trade.

BEVERWYK, a town of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. cant., at the head of the Y, 7 m. N. Haarlem. Pop. 2,252. In its vicinity the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England, & the Revolution of 1688, was planned.

BEVILACQUA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. & 25 m. E. Verona, with an old castle of the counts of Bevilacqua.

BEVIS' TAVERN, p-o., Hamilton co., O., 114 S.W. Columbus, 594 W.

BEWCASTLE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 10 m. N.E. Brampton. Area, 30,000 ac. Pop. 1,226. It was anciently a Roman station, & has remains of a fortress, built soon after the conquest. In its churchyard is a curious obelisk, bearing inscriptions supposed to be Danish. In the pa. are mines of coal & lead.

BEWDLEY, *Beaulieu*, a parl. & munic. bor., mkt. town, & chplry. of England, co. & 14 m. N.N.W. Worcester, pa. Ribbesford, on the Severn, across which it communicates with its suburb Wribbenhall, by a stone bridge. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 7,318. It is well built, & has a good modern town-hall, a neat church, a free grammar-school, several other schools, alms-houses; manufs. of combs, carpets, iron & brass wares; some tanneries & malt-houses; & a transit trade by the Severn. Mkts., Sat. Fairs, 23d April, Mon. before July 26, & 11th Dec. Bewdley sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

BEWERLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ripon, 8 m. N.W. Ripley. Area, 5,872 ac. Pop. 1,265, mostly engaged in adjacent lead mines.

BEWLEYVILLE, p. o., Breckenridge co., Ky.

BEX (*pronounced Bee*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near rt. b. of the Rhone, 26 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 3,000. Celebrated for its extensive salt mines & sulphur baths.

BEXAR, county, Tex., comprehends an extensive tract of country, drained by the head branches of the Colorado, Guadalupe, Medina, San Miguel, & Nueces rivers, & their numerous branches. It has the Rio Grande on its western boundary. Surface generally rolling prairie, intersected by hills towards the N. & W., except along the river margins, which are generally fringed with forests; soil a sandy loam. Capital, San Antonia de Bexar. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $102,835; Ind. corn, 82,975 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 1,968; peas & beans, 262;—2 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—cap. emp'd in manufac., $24,600; value of manufactured articles, $95,830;—2 churches; 3 acad., 98 pupils; 1 sch., 16 scholars. Pop. 6,052.

BEXAR, p-o., Marion co., Ala.

BEXAR (SAN ANTONIO DE), Bexar co., Texas, on the river San Antonia, 100 m. S.W. Austin. Pop. 3,000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1698, & is well built of stone; it has 2 squares, an old church, an adjacent conventual ruin, well known in the war between Texas & Mexico as "the Alamo." Near it are 4 deserted Franciscan convents. (*See San Antonia.*)

BEXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape & 6 m. W. Hastings. Area, 8,814 ac. Pop. 2,148. It has several chalybeate springs, & a station on the S. coast railway.

BEXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 3 m. W.S.W. Dartford. Area, 5,025 ac. Pop. (the rapid increase of which is owing to the enclosure of Bexley-heath,) 4,490.

BEXWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Downham-market. Area, 1,177 ac. Pop. 87.

BEYAH, a river of the Punjab. [Beas.]

BEYERLAND, or BEIGERLAND, an isl. of S. Holland, between the Old Maas on the N., & Holland's Diep on the S., 6 m. S. Rotterdam. Among its vills. are Old Beyerland, pop. 3,546; New Beyerland, pop. 1,104; & S. Beyerland, pop. 1,278.

BEYHAR, or VIHAR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 42 m. N. Rungpoor, & the resid. of the rajah of Cooch-Bahar.

BEYROUT, BEIROUT, or BAIRUT, *Berytus*, a fortified seaport, & the most flourishing commercial town of Syria, in proportion to its size, pash. Acre, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 m. W.N.W. Damascus, of which city it is the port, & 3 m. S. Cape Beyrout, which is in lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 35° 26′ E. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Its walls are about 3 m. in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has some large & well supplied bazaars. Streets narrow, but clean, it being plentifully furnished with springs; & it is said to have derived its original name from the Phœnician deity, *Baal Beerith*, "lord of wells." Along the shore are some remains of antiquity, comprising mosaic pavements, columns, & a thick wall. The harbor, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it, ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms. The town has some manufs. of silk stuffs, & gold & silver thread. Principal exports, silk, galls, madder, gums, wine, & oils; imports, muslins, cottons, tin, hardware, cloths, & manufs. of W. Europe. In 1841, 383 ships, mostly Turkish, Arab, & Greek, aggregate burden 38,441 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the value of 66,74*l*.; & nearly the same number cleared out with cargoes worth 25,128*l*., besides ballast. Beyrout was bombarded & taken by the English in 1840.

BEYTON, a par. Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 625 ac. Pop. 394.

BÈZE, a vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, 13 m. N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,100, engaged in mining.

BEZIERS, a city of France, dep. Herault, cap. arrond., on the Orb, & 38 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 16,322. It is built in a delicious situation, remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, & has a Gothic church, a comm. college, & cavalry barracks. An aqueduct of Roman origin, & ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, a public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, & manufs. of silk, hosiery, dimity, parchment, gloves, verdigris, & confectionary, with tanneries, & extensive brandy distilleries; & it is the centre of a considerable trade. In 1209 this city was the scene of a barbarous massacre of the Albigenses. Riquet, the engineer of the *Canal du Midi*, was born here.

BEZONS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 9 m. N. Versailles, on rt. b. of the Seine, with a bridge of 9 timber arches, for the Rouen railroad, & extensive fairs.

BEZORA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 40 m. N.W. Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, where there is a ferry station of the great thoroughfare between the Circars & the Carnatic. There is here a mosque, & numerous Hindoo temples, with excavations similar, though inferior, to those of Western India.

BADRINATH, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, in a valley of the Himalaya, 80 m. N. Almora, 10,294 feet above the sea, & remarkable for a temple reported to be endowed with the revenues of 700 villages, and visited annually by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims.—II. a peak of the Himalaya, 17 m. W. the town, & 23,441 feet in height. Lat. 30° 42′ N., lon. 79° 15′ E.

BHAG, or BAGH, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, at the S. entrance of the Bolan-pass, 60 m. N.W. Shikarpoor (Scinde). Lat. 28° 56′ N., lon. 67° 54′ E. It is enclosed by a mud wall, has 2,000 mud houses, a large bazaar, some transit trade, & a manuf. of gunpowder from sulphur, procured in an adjacent mine.

BHAMO, or BHANMO, the largest town of Burmah, next to its cap. & Rangoon, & the principal mart of its trade with China, on the Irrawadi, 40 m. W. the Chinese frontier, & 180 m. N.N.E. Ava. It is enclosed by a stockade, & better built than most Burmese towns. It comprises 2,000 houses, many of brick, inhabited by Chinese, & around it are many populous vills. Woollen, cotton, & silk goods, are imported from China by winter caravans; & the Shan tribes, who resort to the town, exchange their native produce for large quantities of salt, rice, & *gnapee* (a sauce made of dried fish). The government revenue of the district is said to amount to $150,000 annually.—*Old Bhamo*, the original Shan town, is two days' journey further up the Tapan, the nearest tributary of the Irrawadi.

BHANPOORA, a town of Hindostan, 46 m. S.S.W. Kotah.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 65 m. S.W. Cuttack.

BHATGONG, a decayed city of Nepaul, 9 m. E.S.E. Khatmandoo. It is the favorite residence of the Nepaul brahmins, & has a palace & some other tolerably well-built edifices.

BHATNEER, or BHUTNEER, a town of British India, in the N.E. quarter of Ajmeer, prov. of the presid. of Bengal, & the modern capital of the Bhatty country, 185 m. W.N.W. Delhi. Lat. 29° 36′ N., lon. 74° 12′ E. The inhabs. of this dist. were originally shepherds, & are a wild, plundering people. They profess the Mohammedan faith.

BHAVANI-KUDAL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 58 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, at the confl. of the Bhavani & Cavery rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu & Siva.

BHAWLPOOR or DAODPOOTRA, an independent state of N.W. Hindostan, between lat. 28° & 30° N., & lon. 69° & 74° E., having N.W. the Ghara (Sutleje)

& Indus rivers, separating it from the Punjab, E. and S.E. the Bicanere territory, S. Jessulmere, and S.W. Scinde. Estimated area, 22,000 sq. m., & pop. 250,000, mostly Jets, with some Hindoos, Beloochees, and Afghans of a bulky, strong make, & dark complexion. Surface level, and chiefly desert, except along the Ghara, where is a strip of territory about 10 miles in width, of high fertility, producing rice, wheat, maize, indigo, sugar, opium, & the finest fruits. Cattle, wild hogs, game and poultry, are plentiful. Exports consist of raw cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, & various provisions, with drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths. Principal imports, the manufactured goods of Britain & Hindostan. Annual revenue about £750,000. The rajah maintains a standing army of nearly 7,000 men, with six field-pieces; & he can raise an irregular force of 20,000 men. His adherence to the British, in the late Afghan war, was rewarded in 1843 by the annexation to his dominions of some districts in N. Scinde. Principal towns, Bhawlpoor, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, & Khanpoor.—*Bhawlpoor*, the cap. of the above state, on a branch of the Ghara, & on a route from India to Afghanistan, 140 miles N.W. Bekanan. Lat. 29° 26′ N., lon. 71° 37′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It is enclosed by gardens, & by a mud wall 4 miles in circumference. Houses meanly constructed of brick, and the khan's residence a very plain building. Hindoo weavers are numerous. Bhawlpoor is famous for its scarfs & turbans, manufd. by Hindoos; & chintzes, & other cotton goods are woven here. It is also an entrepôt for European and Indian goods, exported hence to Balkh, Bokhara, and even to Astrakhan.

BHEER, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist. & 70 m. S.S.E. Arungabad.

BHIND, and BHINDUR, towns of Hindostan, the former, dom. & 46 m. N.E. Gwalior; the latter, dom. & 34 m. E.S.E. Odeypoor.

BHIRJAN, BEERJOON, or MIHRJAN, one of the most E. towns of the Persian dom., in the desert, 180 m. S. Meshed. It comprises from 4,000 to 5,000 brick houses, several caravanserais, mosques & baths, a citadel, and a governor's palace. It has a local repute for the excellence of its carpets, but its inhabs. bear a bad reputation for treachery & dishonesty.

BHOBANESER (*Bhavaneswara*), a ruined town of British India, presid Bengal, dist. & 16 m. S. Cuttack. It has numerous remains of temples and sculptured figures, & a tower 180 feet in height, supposed to date from the 7th century.

BHOOJ, a strongly fortified city of Hindostan, cap. of Cutch, & in a plain near its centre, 35 m. N the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 15′ N., lon. 69° 52′ E. Pop. 30,000. (?) Its white buildings, intermixed with date groves, render it externally imposing; & its houses are mostly built within strong walled enclosures, each presenting the appearance of a separate fort. It has a castellated palace, ornamented with enamelled domes, numerous temples, a mausoleum, and other public buildings,—the whole enclosed by a thick & high stone wall, flanked with towers, & furnished with artillery. The hill *Bhoojan*, near it, is also fortified, and has a temple to the *Nag*, or cobra-de-capella. Bhooj is renowned in India for its manufactures in gold & silver.

BHOONG-BARA, a district of Scinde, lat. 28° N., lon. 69° E., comprising 15 villages, yielding an annual revenue of about 60,000 rupees, and which, in 1843, was transferred by the British to the rajah of Bhawlpoor.

BHOPAUL, or BOPAUL, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 22° 30′ & 23° 30′ N., & lon. 77° & 79° E., having N. & W. the Gwalior dom., E. Bengal presid., & the Nerbudda forms its boundary on the S. Estim. area, 6,772 sq. m. Surface uneven, & traversed by the Vindhyan mntns. Soil fertile, & well watered; the country prosperous & tranquil. Public revenue estimated at £900,000 annually. Principal towns, Bhopaul, Ashtah, & Baree.—*Bhopaul*, the cap. of the above state, 105 m. E. Oojein, is enclosed by a dilapidated stone wall, outside of which are some large pools, a fort and a decayed suburb.

BHOTAN, or BHOOTAN. [Bootan.]

BHOWANIPOOR, a vill. or state of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 96 m. W. Dinagepoor. Here a great annual fair is held, from April 7 to 17, at which 100,000 persons often assemble.—*Bhowany* is a town, Rajpootana, 80 m. W. Delhi, which was taken by the British in 1809.

BHOWNUGGER, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, in which it is one of the chief ports, 51 m. S.W. Cambay. Under its native princes it had formerly a mint, expressly for the coinage of counterfeit money.

BHUJEE, a petty state of Hindostan, situated between the Sutleje & Jumna, with a fort.

BHURTPOOR, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 30′ & 27° 30′ N., & lon. 77° & 78° E., having N. & N.E. the presid. Bengal (Upp. provs.), S.E. & S. the Gwalior dom., & W. the Macherry dom. Area, 1,946 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Surface well watered; products, cotton, corn, sugar, & salt from brine-springs. Principal towns, Bhurtpoor, & Deeg.—*Bhartpoor*, or *Bharatpura*, the cap. of the above state, 33 m. W. Agra. It is said to be 8 m. in circuit; & it was formerly so strongly fortified that Lord Lake lost 3,100 men under its walls before its capitulation to his troops in 1805. It was again captured by the British in 1826, & its defensive works have been mostly demolished.

BIA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, 10 m. S.W. Ofen, with a Reformed Church. Pop. 1,422.

BIAFRA (BIGHT OF), an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa & Cape Lopez, within lon. 5° & 10° E., & containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, & St. Thomas. It receives the Cameroons, Malimba, Mooney, & old Calabar rivers, & all those watering the E. part of the Niger delta. Of Biafra kingdom, E. of the Bight, little is known.

BIAGIO (S.), a town of Naples, prov. Calabria, Ult. II., dist. & 3 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,000.

BIALA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Wadowiez, 43 m. W.S.W. Cracow, on the Biala, across which a stone bridge connects it with Bielitz, in Moravia. Pop. 4,000, who manuf. linen cloths.—II. a town of Poland, prov. Podlachia, on an affl. of the Bug, 37 m. E.S.E. Siedlec. Pop. 3,600.—Also several vills. in Galicia.

BIALLA, a small town of E. Prussia, reg. & 68 m. S. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,120.

BIALYSTOK (BELOSTOK), a prov. of European Russia, & formerly a part of Poland, between lat. 52° & 54° N., & lon. 22° & 24° E., having E. the gov. Grodno, & on other sides the kgdm. of Poland. Area, 3,424 sq. m. Pop. 265,944. Surface flat & fertile. Forests extensive & valuable. Principal rivers, the Bug, Narew, & Bober. Large quantities of wheat, rye, &c., are raised & sent to Danzig, with flax, hemp, hops, & timber. In 1837, here were 33 woollen cloth factories, besides some manufs. of hats, leather, soap, tallow, &c. It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807. Principal towns & seats of commerce, Bialystok & Knyzyn. *Bialystok*, the fortified cap. above prov., on the Bialy, an affluent of the Narew, 45 m. S. W. Grodno. Lat. 53° 7′ 35″ N., lon. 23° 15′ E. Pop. 8,218. It is well built, & handsome; its chief edifice is the castle of Count Branicki, which has been entitled the "Versailles of Poland."

BIANA, a town of Hindostan, Bhurtpoor dom., 54 m. S.W. Agra, has num. stone houses, with Bazaar, at the foot of a hill, covered with ruins.

BIANCAVILLA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 14 m. N.W. Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Exports grain, cotton & silk. Pop. 5,870.

BIANCO (CAPE), several headlands in the Mediterranean, the principal in Sicily, 19 m. W.N.W. Girgenti. —*Bianco* is the name of some vills. in Italy, & the Ionian islands; of a town in the kingdom of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 15 m. S.S.W. Gerace. Pop. 1,300. And of a canal which passes through the city of Adria.

BIANDRATE, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. mandam., prov. & 8 m. W. Novara. Pop. 1,124.

BIAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.W. Alicante, with a castle & remains of fortifications. Pop. 2,963. It is celebrated for its honey.

BIARRITZ, a marit. vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & 5 m. S.W. Bayonne, with well-frequented baths & curious grottoes. Pop. 1,892.

BIASCA, a town of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, cap. dist. of Riviera, 9 m. N. Bellinzona, with a very anc. church. Pop. 1,912. In 1512 it was nearly destroyed by an inundation of the Blegno.

BIBB, county, Ga., in the central part of the state. Area, 450 sq. m. Drained by the Ocmulgee r. The soil in the S. part is sandy, in the N. a red loam & very fertile. Capital, Macon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $204,890; Ind. corn, 255,275 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 80,240; cotton, 3,394 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 5 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication;—cap. emp'd in manuf. $138,920; value of manufac. articles, $533,200;—15 churches; 1 college, 162 students; 8 acad., 263 pupils; 16 schools, 390 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,082; 1850, 12,699.

BIBB, county, Ala., in the central part of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. Drained by the Cahaba r. Surface undulating, soil bordering the streams fertile. Capital, Centreville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $310,377; Ind. corn, 343,455 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 80,547; rice, 1,184 lbs.; cotton, 4,643 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 1 cotton fac.;—cap. emp'd in manuf. $129,400; value of manufac. articles, $73,968;—33 churches; 20 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,284; 1850, 9,969.

BIBBIENA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo, on the Arno. Pop. 1,600.

BIBBONA, a small town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 6 m. S.E. Cecina. There is a fort of same name on the Mediterranean, 3¼ m. distant S.W.ward.

BIBERACH, a walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Riss, 23 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 4,800, engaged in weaving of linen & mixed fabrics, & in bleaching, tanning, & fur dressing.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,207.

BIBIANA, a vill. of Piedmont, at the entrance to the valley of Lucerna, prov. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,850.

BIBLIS, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.W. Heppenheim. Pop. 2,050.

BIBURY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3¼ m. N.W. Fairford. Area, 6,300 ac. Pop. 1,116.

BIC, pa., Remouski co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,391.

BICANERE, or BAKANAIR, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 27° & 29° N., & lon. 72° & 76° E., having N. the Bhatty country, E. the presid. Bengal (Upp. provs.), S. the Joudpoor & Jeypoor doms., & W. Bhawlpoor. Estimated area, 18,060 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. It is comprised in the Indian desert. Surface elevated, but flat & sandy, & the crops are precarious. Indian pulses are almost the only articles raised; & rice is supplied from Lahore, wheat from Jeypoor, & copper, spices, & coarse cloths from Jesselmere. Other imports are salt, sugar, opium & indigo. Horses & bullocks are almost the only exports. Principal towns, Bicanere, & Chooroo.—*Bicanere*, a fortified town, cap. above state, 240 m. W.S.W. Delhi, is enclosed by a strong wall, flanked with towers, within which are a number of mud houses painted red, some lofty white buildings, temples, & a pretty extensive citadel. On its N. side is a wooded valley; but elsewhere all around is an arid desert.

BICCARI, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 18 m. W.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 3,400.

BICESTER, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. & 11 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area of pa. 2,580 ac. Pop. of do. 3,054; do. of the t. 2,763. It is neatly built, & its large church, erected in 1400, contains some curious sculptures. It has two endowed schools, & a small lace manufacture. Its mkts. & cattle fairs are well attended; it is noted for excellent ale. Mkt. Friday; fairs, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, 1st Friday in June, Aug. 5, Oct. 10, & December 17. Races in September.

BICÊTRE, a hamlet of France. [GENTILLY.]

BICHANA, a considerable town of Abyssinia, Amhara, cap. of a chiefship, 160 m. S.S.E. Gondar. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, & meanly built; it is the seat of a large weekly market.

BICKENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. Area, 1,004 ac. Pop. 215.

BICKENHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. S.S.W. Coleshill. Area, 3,771 ac. Pop. 763.

BICKER, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9½ m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 819.

BICKERSTAFFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. S.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,667.

BICKINGTON, sevl. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.E. Ashburton. Area, 1,375 ac. Pop. 359.—II. (*High*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Great Torrington. Area, 4,194 ac. Pop. 851. [ABBOTS-BICKINGTON.]

BICKLEIGH, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. at the confl. of the Exe & Dart, 3 m. S.W. Tiverton. Area, 1,835 ac. Pop. 280. The celebrated Bamfylde Moore Carew, who became "king of the gypsies," was the son of a rector of this pa., where he was born in 1693.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Plymouth. Area, 2,323 ac. Pop. 403.

BICKLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Russel co., Va., 338 W. by S. Richmond, 397 W.

BICKNOLLER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 351. Near the church are the remains of some anc. fortifications, & Roman coins have frequently been found in the vicinity.

BICKNOR, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4¼ m. S.W. Milton. Area, 631 ac. Pop. 40.—II. (*English*), co. Gloucester, on the Wye, 3 m. N. Colford. Area, 2,377 ac. Pop. 584. The church stands within the fosse of an anc. fortification. In the vicinity are many fine cider orchards.—III. (*Welsh*), co. Hereford, almost encircled by the Wye, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Ross. Area, 8,502 ac. Pop. 89.

BICTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the coast, 3 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area, 1,294 ac. Pop. 203.

BIDACHE, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Bidouze, 17 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. (with comm.) 2,722.

BIDASSOA, a small river forming part of the boundary between France & Spain. It rises in Spain, & flowing S.W. & N., enters the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia. On an isl. in its mouth the treaty of the Pyrénées was concluded in 1659.

BIDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3 m. S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 1,298. P. 269.

BIDDEFORD, p. t., York co., Me., 15 m. S.W. Portland, 530 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. The village is situated on the opposite side of the river to Saco, & contains 3 large cotton manufactories, 25,000 spindles, & employing 800 persons; a woollen fac., a foundry, 2 machine shops, 6 saw m., a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, a bank, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—& 5,000 inhabitants. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. (See Saco.) There are in the t. 15 stores, a furnace, a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., a pottery, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,574; 1850, 6,095.

BIDDENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 5 m. N.N.E. Cranbrook. Area, 7,208 ac. Pop. 1,457. Fair 8th November.

BIDDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m. W. Bedford. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 373.

BIDDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Chippenham. Pop. 447.

BIDDISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Axe, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 574. Pop. 131.

BIDDLESDON, or BITTLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Brackley. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 144.

BIDDULPH, t., Huron co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,081.

BIDDULPH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W. N.W. Leek. Area, 5,635 ac. Pop. 2,683, employed in ironworks, collieries, potteries, & cotton manufs. In the pa. are an ancient circle of upright stones, termed the Bredstones, & several paved artificial caves.

BIDEFORD, a bor., seaport, mkt.-town, & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, about 1½ m. above its influx into the estuary of the Taw, 8 m. S. W. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 3,196 ac. Pop. 5,775. The town consists mostly of old brick houses, with timber frame-work. It has a stone bridge of 24 arches, built in 14th century, maintained by a bridge-estate, producing 400*l.* per annum, a church, grammar school, neat town-hall, union workhouse, an hospital for aged poor, an assembly room, with manufactures of ropes, sails, & earthenware, tan-yards, & docks for shipbuilding. Chief impts., timber from Canada & the Baltic, coals & colonial produce; exports, sails & cordage, oak-bark to Ireland, earthenware to Wales, & corn & flour to Bristol. The spacious quay near the centre of the town is at full tides accessible to vessels of 500 tons; & about 2½ m. above the bridge, the Torrington canal joins the river. Mkts., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, July 14, July 18, Nov. 13. The trade of Bideford was formerly very extensive; its imports of Spanish wool & Virginian tobacco being exceeded only by those of London, in the early part of last century. Its importance as a commercial town has greatly declined; but

many opulent merchants still reside in the vicinity. Near it is the watering-place Appledore.

BIDFORD, or BITFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3¼ m. S.E. Alcester. Area, 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,537.

BIDGHIKLI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. N. Sataliah, said to comprise 1,000 houses.

BIDJEESHUR (Hind. *Vijayhagar*), a decayed fortress, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Mirzapoor, 47 m. S. Benares, formerly a stronghold of the rajahs of that city. Taken by the British in 1781.

BIDSCHOW NEW (Bohem. *Bïezow*), a town of Bohemia, in the circ. of same name, 50 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 3,831, comprising many Jews, who have an active trade in cattle.

BIDSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Mersey, 8 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Area, 4,248 ac. Pop., exclusive of Birkenhead, 1,533. A lighthouse in this pa. belongs to the corp. of Liverpool. Lat. 53° 24′ N., lon. 3° 4′ W.

BIDWILLS BAR, p. o., Butte co., Cal., on the middle fork of Feather river.

BIEBRICH or BIBERICH, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy of Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, & on the Taunus railroad, 24 m. from Frankfort, & 3½ from Wiesbaden. It has a handsome new quay, & commodious warehouses, & the ducal residence is the finest palace on the Rhine. Pop., with Mosbach, 2,882.

BIECZ, a town of Austr. Poland, Galicia, circ. & 11 m. W. Jaslo, on the Roppa. Pop. 1,920.

BIEDENKOFF, a town of Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upp. Hessen, on the Lahn, 24 m. N.N.W. Giessen. Pop. 3,200, with an active commerce, & extensive manufs. of cloth.

BIEL, a town of Switzerland. [BIENNE.]

BIELAU, 4 contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, in the circle Reichenbach, with an aggregate pop. of 6,995, in all of which woollen & linen weaving is the chief branch of industry.

BIELAYA, a large river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises N.E. Ourlask, flows S.W., N. & N.W., & joins the Kama 15 m. N.E. Menzelinsk, after a winding course of nearly 500 m.—II. a vill., gov. & 44 m. S.S. W. Kiev, where, & at Alexandria in the vicinity, are magnificent mansions of the Countess Branicki.

BIELEFELD, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. & 26 m. S.W. Minden, on the Minden & Cologne rail r. Pop. 6,955. It is the centre of the Westphalia linen trade, & has extensive bleaching-grounds, also manufs. of woollen stuffs, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, & meerschaum pipes. The castle of Sparenberg, S. of the town, now serves for a prison.

BIELEV (Russ. *Bjelew*), a town of Russia, gov. & 64 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Oka. Pop. 7,000. It has manufs. of soap, leather, & hardwares, & a considerable trade, it being, next to Tula, the largest town in the government.

BIELGOROD (Russ. *Bjelgorod*, "white town"), a town of Russia, gov. & 73 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. Pop. 8,000. It consists of an old town, a new town, & three suburbs; & is irregular & meanly built. It owes its name to a chalk hill in its immediate vicinity.

BIELITZ, a town of Silesia, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Teschen, on lt. b. of the Biala river, across which a stone bridge connects it with the town Biala, in Austr. Gallicia. Pop. 6,000, who carry on an extensive trade in fine woollen cloths, & cassimeres. It has a castle, hospital, & school; & is the seat of a Protestant consistory.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, on the Cervo, gov. & 38 N.E. Turin. Pop. 8,677. It has several educational establishments, & a few manufs. of paper, woollen stuffs, & hats. Pop. of prov. 1848, 130,691.

BIELOI, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Obschtscha, an affl. of the Düna. Pop. 3,476.—This is the name of several other small towns of Russia, & an island in the Arctic Ocean, gov. Tobolsk.

BIELO-OZERO ("the white lake"), a lake of Russia, gov. Novgorod, about lat. 60° 10′ N., & lon. 37° 30′ E. Length, 25 m.; breadth, 20 m. It is very deep, & contains a great quantity of fish. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Sheksna river, & it communicates by canals with the Onega, Sukona, & Dwina.

BIELOPOL (Russ. *Bjelopolè*), a town of Russia, gov. & 106 m. N.W. Kharhov, on the Vira. Pop. 9,000, who distil spirits, & carry on an active general trade.—II. a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 28 m. S. W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3,000.

BIELOZERSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Bielo-Ozero. Pop. 3,090. It is built mostly of wood, & has an active trade with the S. provs. in pitch, tallow, cattle, & corn.—II. gov. & 200 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tobol.

BIELSK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. & 25 m. S. Bialystok. Pop. 2,400. It is well built, has a fine custom-house, & until 1795 was the cap. of a palatinate.—II. a vill. of Poland, prov. & 9 m. N.N.E. Plock.

BIENNE (LAKE OF), Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. N.W. Bern, & 3 m. N.E. the lake of Neuchatel. Length 10 m.; breadth 1 to 3 m. Elev. above the sea, 1,419 ft.; greatest depth, 400 ft. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar, 4 m. E. Bienne Its shores, though pleasing, are not of striking beauty, & its chief interest arises from its containing the island St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

BIENNE (Germ. *Biel*), a town of Switzerland, cant. & 17 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of the above lake. Pop. 4,248, mostly Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls; & has a high school, & several mills. For some years past the industry & commerce of Bienne have been rapidly on the increase. Watches are extensively manufactured. Numerous Roman coins have been found in its vicinity.

BIENTINA, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 11 m. E. Pisa. Pop. 2,209.—The *Lake of Bientina*, N. of the town, & partly in the duchy Lucca, is 5 m. in length & 2 m. in breadth, & discharges its waters S.ward into the river Arno.

BIENVENIDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,280. Linen weaving.

BIENVILLE, parish, La. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. It has Lake Bistenau on its western border, & is drained by Black Lake, & Sabine bayous. Capital, Mount Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $114,239, Ind. corn, 122,536 bush. produced; cotton, 1,648 bales;—2 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $3,220; value of manufactured articles, $2,500;—12 churches, 4 academies, 85 pupils; 32 schools, 756 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,539.

BIENVILLE, p. o., Yazoo co., Miss.

BIENVILLERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras. Pop. 1,187.

BIERLEY (NORTH), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. & 5 m. S.E. Bradford. Pop. 11,710, partly employed in quarries & coal-pits.

BIERTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 688.

BIERVLIET, a small town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Zeeland, 13 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,675. Demanding notice chiefly as the birth-place of William Beukels, the reputed inventor of the art of curing herrings, to whom, as founder of a source of national wealth, a monument was erected by Charles V. An inundation, which in 1377 submerged 19 villages, detached Biervliet from the continent, & its site is still insular.

BIES-BOSCH, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the E. extension of the branch of the Maas, called Holland's Diep, between the provs. S. Holland & N. Brabant. It is very shallow, & contains numerous islands. This lake was formed 19th Nov. 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 vills. & 100,000 inhabitants.

BIESHIEM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 1,762.

BIETIGHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 13 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,920.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,482.

BIEVÈNE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. & 25 m. N.E. Tournai. Pop. 3,270.

BIÈVRES, a comm. & vill. of France, on the Bièvre, an affl. of the Seine, 5 m. S.E. Versailles. Pop. 1,142.

BIFERNO, a river of Naples, prov. Sannio, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E., & enters the Adriatic 3 m. S.E. Termoli. Length 40 m.

BIGA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Bokli, 18 m. S.S.W. its mouth in the Sea of Marmara, & 42 m. N.E. Adramyti.

BIG BAR, p. o., Trinity co., Cal.

BIG BARREN, p. o., Claiborne co., Tenn.

BIG BEAVER, t., Beaver co., Pa., lies on the W. side of Beaver river. Pop. 1840, 1,339; 1850, 922.
BIG BEAVER, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Taken from the above on the formation of Lawrence county. Pop. 1850, 658.
BIG BEAVER, Oakland co., Mich.
BIG BEND, p-o., Venango co., Pa.
BIG BEND, p. o., Gilmer co., Va.
BIG BEND, p. o., Whitesides co., Ill.
BIG BEND, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.
BIG BEND, p. o., Avoyelles par., La.
BIG BLACK, r., Miss., has a course of 160 miles, & falls into the Mississippi.
BIG BLACK, sta., on Vicksburg, Jackson, & Brandon r. r., 12 m. from Vicksburg, Miss.
BIG BLUE, r., rises in the Indian territory, & enters the Missouri in Jackson co.
BIG BLUE, p-o., Jackson co., Mo., 153 m. W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1,079 W.
BIG BROOK, p-o., Western t., Oneida co., N. Y., 104 W. by N. Albany, 404 W.
BIGBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on Bigbury bay, 3¼ m. S. Modbury. Area, 3,167 ac. Pop. 583.
BIGBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E. Glandford Bridge. Area, 3,440 ac. Pop. 270.
BIGBY FORK, p. o., Monroe co., Miss.
BIGBYVILLE, p-v., Maury co., Tenn., 60 S. by W. Nashville, 732 W. Has 125 inhab.
BIG CANE, p. o., St. Landry par., La.
BIG CEDAR, p. o., Jackson co., Mo.
BIG CLEAR CREEK, p. o., Greenbrier co., Va.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.,
BIG CREEK, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 142 N.W. Raleigh, 313 W.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Forsyth co., Ga.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Shelby co., Tenn.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Dale co., Ala.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Edgar co., Ill.
BIG CREEK, p-o., Johnson co., Mo., 118 W. by N. Jefferson city, 1,050 W.
BIG CREEK, p-t., Phillips co., Ark., 103 E. Little Rock, 1,030 W. Pop. 1850, 677.
BIG CREEK, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 395.
BIG CREEK, t., Green co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 686.
BIG CREEK, t., Henry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 623.
BIG CREEK, t., Taney co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 378.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Yalobusha co., Miss.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Rapides pa., La.
BIG CREEK, p. o., Fort Bend co., Tex.
BIG COLE, p. o., Boone co., Va.
BIG DOLLAR, p. o., Van Zandt co., Tex.
BIGELOW'S MILL, p-o., Laporte co., Ia., 140 N. by W. Indianapolis, 674 W.
BIG FALLS, p. o., Orange co., N. C.
BIG FLATS, p-t., Chemung co., N. Y., 204 S.W. Albany, 5 W. Elmira, 284 W. Surface generally uneven, excepting on the r. Watered by Chemung river & its branches. The navigable feeder of Chemung canal, & the New York & Erie railroad pass through the t. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t., a tannery, 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,375; 1850, 1,709.
BIGGA, one of the Shetland isls. in Yell Sound, Scotland.
BIGGAR, a town & pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. E. S.E. Lanark. Pop. of pa. 2,049; of town 1,530. It consists mostly of one long & wide street, & has an elegant par. church (anciently collegiate & well endowed), dissenting chapel, Commercial Bank agency, Savings Bank, & subscription libraries. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-weaving for Glasgow houses. Some tumuli here mark the scene of a battle fought between the Scots & English in the time of Edward II.
BIGG FOOT PRAIRIE, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.
BIG GLADE, p. o., Russell co., Va.
BIGGLESWADE, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 9¼ m. E.S.E. Bedford, on the navigable river Ivel. Area of pa., 4,310 ac., much of which is laid out in market gardens for the supply of the London markets. Pop. 4,460; do. of t. 3,976. The town is neatly built of bricks, & has a church, formerly collegiate, erected about 1230, two well-endowed parish schools, a union workhouse, & a small manuf. of thread lace. Market Wednesday, which is still one of the largest in England for corn. Fairs, Feb. 14, Sat. in Easter week, Whitmonday, Aug. 2, Nov. 8. Polling place for the co.
BIG GROVE, t., Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,343.
BIG GROVE, t., Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 382.
BIG HATCHY, r., Tenn., after a course of 100 ms. falls into the Mississippi in Tipton co.
BIG HILL, p. o., Madison co., Ky.
BIG HOLLOW, p-o., Windham t., Greene co., N. Y., 54 S. by W. Albany, 361 W.
BIG HORN, a river of Nebraska territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains about lat. 42° 30' N., & flows N.E. to the Yellow Stone river; one of the main constituents of Missouri r.; length about 250 m.
BIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N. E. Alresford. Area, 2,094 ac. Pop. 255.
BIG ISLAND, p-t., Marion co., O., 47 W. by N. Columbus, 421 W. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 554; 1850, 699.
BIG ISLAND, p. o., Bedford co., Va.
BIG LAKE, t., Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. 135.
BIG LAUREL, p. o., Yancey co., N. C.
BIG LICK, p. t., Hancock co., O. Pop. 1840, 459; 1850, 1,008.
BIG LICK, p-v., Roanoke co., Va., 172 W. Richmond, 241 W. On Virginia & Tennessee r. r., 53 m. from Lynchburg.
BIG MEADOW, p. o., Grayson co., Va.
BIG MILLS, p-o., Dorchester co., Md., 75 S.E. Annapolis, 115 W.
BIG MOUND, p. o., Lee co., Iowa.
BIG NECK, p. o., Adams co., Ill.
BIGNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Arundel, 4¼ m. S.E. Petworth. Ac. 1,145. Pop. 203.
BIG NORTH FORK, t., Fulton co., Ark. Pop. 450.
BIG OAK, p. o., Kemper co., Miss.
BIG OAK FLAT, p. o., Tuolumne co., Cal.
BIGORRE, an old subdivision of S.W. France, prov. Gascogne, now forming part of the dep. H. Pyrénées. [BAGNERES-EN-BIGORRE.]
BIG OTTER, p. o., Braxton co., Va.
BIG PLAIN, p. o., Madison co., O.
BIG POND, p. o., Fayette co., Ala.
BIG PRAIRIE, p. o., Newago co., Mich.
BIG PRAIRIE, p. o., Logan co., Ill.
BIG PRAIRIE, t., New Madrid co., Mo., 1 academy, 25 students. Pop. 624.
BIG PRAIRIE, p-o., Clinton t., Wayne co., O., 84 N.E. Columbus, 353 W.
BIG REEDY, p. o., Edmonson co., Ky.
BIG RIVER, t., Jefferson co., Mo. It has 1 school, 18 scholars. Pop. 965.
BIG RIVER MILLS, p-o., St. Francis co., Mo., 149 S.E. Jefferson city, 911 W.
BIG ROCK, p-o., Kane co., Ill. Pop. of t., 496.
BIG ROCK, t., Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 972.
BIG SANDY, river, formed by the junction of E. & W. Forks, rises in Virginia, & enters the Ohio at Catletsburg, Ky. It forms, in its E. Fork, the boundary between Va. & Ky., for nearly 200 ms.
BIG SKIN CREEK, p. o., Lewis co., Va.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.
BIG SPRING, p. v., Pocahontas co., Va., on Va. & Tenn. r. r., 73 m. from Lynchburg.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Haywood co., N. C.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Marshall co., Ala.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Ottawa co., Mich.
BIG SPRING, p. v., Breckenridge co., Ky., contains an Universalist church, & 150 inhabitants.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Shelby co., Ill.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Wilson co., Tenn.
BIG SPRING, p. o., Montgomery co., Mo.
BIG SPRING, p-o., Montgomery co., Mo., 50 N.E. Jefferson city, 900 W.
BIG SPRINGS, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by a head branch of Auglaize r. Pop. 1840, 925; 1850, 982.
BIG SPRINGS, p. o., Pocahontas co., Va.
BIG SPRINGS, p-o., Laporte co., Ia., 151 N. by W. Indianapolis, 654 W.
BIG STREAM POINT, p-v., Starkey t., Yates co., N. Y., 192 W. Albany, 311 W., on the Canandaigua & Elmira r. r.
BIG SWAMP, p-o., Columbus co., N. C., 120 S. Raleigh, 408 W.
BIG TREE CORNERS, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.
BIG WAUHOO, p. o., Hall co., Ga.
BIG WOODS, p. o., Du Page co., Ill.
BIHACH or BIHACZ, a fortified town, & one of the

most important strongholds in European Turkey, Croatia, on an island in the Unna, near the Dalmatian frontier, 65 m. W. Banyaluka. Pop. 3,000.

BIHAR, a town of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar, 8 m. N. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 2,440.

BIJANAGUR (*Vijayanagara*, "the city of triumph"), a decayed & deserted, but once famous city of S. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 30 m. N.W. Bellary, on the Toombuddra, which separates it from Annagoondy. Lat. 15° 14′ N., lon. 76° 37′ E. It stands in a plain encumbered with granite rocks, which intersperse all its thoroughfares, & have been sculptured into a variety of forms. The city, 8 m. in circumf., is enclosed by the river & other natural barriers, or by strong walls. Principal edifices, the temples of Wittoba Mahadeva, Siva, Krishna, Ganesa, & Rama, the residence of the rajah, the remains of 4 palaces in an inner city, & some singular temples & sculptures on the rocks in the Toombuddra—all granite edifices. Bijanagur was founded in 1336, & in the 16th century was the cap. of an extensive Hindoo kingdom, which was destroyed, & its cap. sacked by the Mahommedans of the Deccan in 1564.

BIJAWAR, a state of Hindostan, with a cap. of same name, 75 miles S.E. Jhansi. Area, 900 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. Armed force, 1,000 men.

BIJBAHAR, or VIGIPARA, the largest town of Cashmere, next to its cap., 25 m. S.E. the city of Cashmere, on the Jailum, here crossed by a remarkable timber bridge, 25 m. S.E. Serinagur. Lat. 33° 47′ N., lon. 76° 4′ E.

BIJNA, a petty state of Hindostan. Area, 27 sq. m. Pop. 2,800. Armed force about 260 men.

BIJNEE, or KHUNGTAGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a rajaship, jointly tributary to the British & to Bootan, 26 m. N.N.E. Goalpara (Assam). It consists of a fort, some temples, & a number of thatched huts.

BIJSK, or BIISK, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. & 270 m. S. Tomsk, cap. dist. at the confl. of the Bia & Catounia. Pop. 3,500.

BILBAO, a city & principal port of the N. of Spain, cap. prov. Vizcaya (Biscay), on the Nervion, 6 miles from its mouth at Portugalete, & 28 m. N. Vitoria. Lat. 43° 14′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 56′ 5″ W. Pop. 11,900. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, & is well built. A fine promenade borders the river, which is here crossed by a new iron suspension bridge, and an old stone bridge of three arches; convents & monasteries are numerous: it has also a cathedral, a large new hospital, town-hall, arsenal, & public slaughter-house. Bilbao has superior schools, supported by its consulado or tribunal of commerce, & a large public cemetery. Principal manufactures, hardwares, anchors, leather, paper, hats, tobacco, and earthenware; there are large rope-walks & docks for building merchant-vessels, with iron & copper mines in the vicinity. Exports comprise wool, iron, fish, & fruits. Principal imports, cotton and woollen fabrics, & colonial produce. Bilbao was founded in 1300; at the end of the 15th cent. it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. It was the scene of frequent contests in the late Carlist wars, & Zumalacarregui received his death-wound here, June 10, 1835.

BILBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. W. N.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 255.

BILBROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and ainsty York, 4 m. N.E. Tadcaster. Area, 1,389 ac. Pop. 252. The parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax, is buried in the church.

BILDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 818. Fairs, Ash Wednesday & Holy Thursday.

BILGORAY, a town of Poland, gov. & 48 m. S.S.W. Lublin, on the Lada. Pop. 1,800. It has several well frequented annual fairs.

BILIARSK, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 68 miles S.E. Kazan. Pop. 2,500. Near it are extensive ruins, supposed to mark Biliar, a consid. Tartar city.

BILIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. W. Leitmeritz, on the Bila. Pop. 3,100. It has two castles, and celebrated and much frequented mineral springs, the acidulated waters of which form an article of export to the extent of 500,000 jars yearly.

BILINBAEVSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. Perm, in the Ural mntns., 30 m. W. Jekaterineburg. It has extensive iron works.

BILIRAN, one of the Philippine isls., N. Leyte. Lat. 11° 27′ N., lon. 124° 30′ E.

BILLERBECK, a small town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 15 m. W.N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,440, engaged in linen weaving and bleaching.—II. or *Friedrichshuld*, a vill. prov. Pomerania, reg. Cöslin, 9 m. N.N.E. Rummelsberg.

BILLERICA, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 18 N.W. Boston, 7 S.S.E. Lowell, 450 W. Drained by Concord & Shawsheen rivers, which afford good water power. It has a pleasant village in the centre, on elevated ground, which contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a town-house, an academy, a woollen fac., employing 34 persons,—& 400 inhabitants. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has considerable manufactures. The Middlesex canal and Boston and Lowell r. r. pass through the E. part of the t. There are in the town, 6 stores, 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 8 forges, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 26 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,632; 1850, 1,646.

BILLERICAY, a market town of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Burstead, 24 m. E.N.E. London, and 3 m. S.E. the E. Counties r. r. Pop. 1,533. It has an anc. brick chapel, a union workhouse, & manufs. of silk braid & lace. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs, August 2 & Oct. 6. Polling-place for S. Essex.

BILLESDON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8¼ m. E. Leicester. Area, 4,430 ac. Pop. 948. Fairs April 23, & July 25. It was a Roman station; has several small charities, & is the head of a poor-law union.

BILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3¼ miles W.N.W. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 41.

BILLIERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 25 m. S.E. Vannes, with a small port on the Vilaine. Pop. 1,085.

BILLIGHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Klingbach, 4 m. S.S.W. Landau. Pop. 1,760. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, & some manufs. of hosiery, &c.—II. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, E. Mossbach.

BILLING, two pas. of Engl., co. Northampton.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 459.—II. (*Little*), on the Nen, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area, 856 ac. Pop. 93.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E. Tolkingham. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 1,048.

BILLINGE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 5¼ m. S.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,777.—II. *B. Higher-End* is a township adjoining. Pop. 900.

BILLINGFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. E. Scole. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 221.—II. 4¼ m. N. N.E. East-Dereham. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 371.

BILLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, ward & 3 miles N.N.E. Stockton. Area, 11,691 ac. Pop. 1,811. It has a station on the Hartlepool & Stockton rail r.

BILLINGHAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. E. Sleaford. Area, 7,630 ac. Pop. 2,375.

BILLINGSHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Arundel, containing two hamlets of same name, 6 m. S.W. Horsham. Area, 6,758 ac. Pop. 1,458. Fairs Whitmonday & Nov. 8.

BILLINGSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. S.S. W. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,285 ac. Pop. 149. There are large collieries in this parish.

BILLING'S GROVE, p. o., Livingston co., Ill.

BILLINGSVILLE, p. v., Union co., Ia. It contains a church, a store & about 150 inhabitants.

BILLINGTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 5¼ m. N.N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 882, mostly employed in cotton weaving.

BILLITON, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies, intermediate between Sumatra & Borneo. Lat. of hill on N.W. part, 3° 13′ S., lon. 108° 7′ E. Area estim. at 1,150 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by rocks & islets, & is rich in iron ore & valuable timber; it does not produce rice enough for home consumption; but about 25 boats go from it annually to Singapore with trepang, bird's nests, sea-weed, tortoise-shell & wax.—*Billiton-passage*, between this isl. & Borneo, is about 130 m. across.

BILLOCKLY or BILLOCKBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Acle. Area, 389 ac. Pop. 65.

BILLOM, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, cap. cant., on a hill, 14 m. E.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,265. It has a comm. college, & some manufs. of fine earthenwares, called the "pottery of Bretagne." It is considered the oldest town of Auvergne.

BILLUMS CREEK, p. o., Tyler co., Tex.

BILLY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. Area, 17,330 ac. Pop. 7,277.

BILMA, a town of central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 18° 40' N., lon. 14° E., on the route from Fezzen to Lake Tchad. It is said to have abundant supplies of water.

BILNEY, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4¼ m. N.N.W. East Dereham. Area, 544 ac. Pop. 187.—II. (*West*), 7 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Area, 2,750 ac. Pop. 304.

BILOXI, p-v., Harrison co., Miss., 227 m. S.E. Jackson, 1,155 W. Situated on Biloxi bay, which sets up from Pascagoula bay, on the Gulf of Mexico. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 350 inhabitants.

BILOXI, p. v., Newton co., Tex.

BILSA, *Bilesa*, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 183 m. S. Gwalior, on the Betwah. It is encld. by a stone wall, & in 1820 had 5,000 houses. Excellent tobacco is grown in the vicinity; in 1834, Bilsa dist. yielded an annual revenue of 32,500*l.*

BILSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. E.N.E. Alford. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 611.

BILSDALE, a tnshp. & chap. of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. & 12 m. N.N.W. Helmsley. Pop. 884.

BILSEN, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 3,085. manufs. of cutlery & earthenwares.

BILSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.E. Ashford. Area, 2,843 ac. Pop. 389.

BILSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S. Ollerton. Area, 1,572 ac. Pop. 217.

BILSTON, a mkt. town of England, co. Stafford, pa. & 2½ m. S.E. Wolverhampton, & within 1¼ m. from the Willenhall station on the Liverpool & Birmingham r. r. Pop. 23,527. It is very irregularly built, but has many good residences, a handsome chapel of ease erected in 1830, & another episcopal chapel. Coal & ironstone abound in the vicinity, & its chf. manufs. consist of iron castings for machinery, tin-plate goods, nails, wire & screws. Among its numerous schools is one founded in 1833, & endowed with 2,000*l.* for the benefit of orphans left destitute by the cholera, which raged here in 1832 with frightful violence. Mkts. Monday & Saturday. Fairs Whitmonday, & Monday before the Birmingham Michaelmas fair. Bilston forms a part of the parl. bor. of Wolverhampton. At Bradley, a small adjoining vill., a coal bed has been burning for half a century.

BILTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1¼ m. S.W. Rugby. Area, 2,243 ac. Pop. 631. Charities amount to about 90*l.* per annum. Here Addison resided after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick.—II. a pa., co. & ainsty York, 5 m. E.N.E. Wetherby. Area, 4,150 ac. Pop. 848.—III. (*with Harrogate*), a chply., same co., W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. W. Knaresboro'. Pop. 3,484. With 5 daily schools.

BIMA, a seaport town of the Dutch E. Indies, cap. state of same name, in the isl. Sumbawa, on a bay of its N. coast, 100 m. E. Sumbawa. It is the residence of the sultan, & of a Dutch agent. Chf. exports, timber & valuable horses.

BIMBER, a town of the Punjab, on an affl. of the Chenab, 100 m. N. Lahore. It consists of about 1,000 low & flat-roofed houses.

BIMBIA, a riv. of W. Africa, enters the Bight of Biafra, W. of the Cameroons river. On its banks are many populous vills., under the rule of a chief, who, in 1833, placed himself under Brit. protection.

BIMINI, a small group of isls. surrounded by reefs, in the Bahama archip., E. of Cape Florida.

BIMLIPATAM, *Bhimalaputana*, a seaport town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 17 m. E.N.E. Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal. It has a brisk coasting trade.

BINAB, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Sofi Chai, a tribut. of Lake Urumiyah, on the W. side of the lake, & 55 m. S.S.W. Tabriz. It is of modern origin, & has about 1,500 houses, clean streets, several good caravanseries, & an abundance of water. Around it are numerous orchards & vineyards; & it yields to its chief an ann. rev. of 4,000 tomans, & a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbijan.

BINABOLA, BURABOLA, or TWELVE PINS, a lofty mntn. range of Ireland, Connaught co., Galway, barony & 5 m. N.E. Ballinahinch; the culm. point, Knockannabiggen, is 2,400 feet above the sea.

BINACRE or BENACRE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Southwold. Area, 1,660 ac., including a pond of about 100 acres. Pop. 194. In 1756, a stone vessel containing 900 silver Roman coins was found in this parish.

BINASCO, a town & fortress of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 5,000.

BIN-BER-KILISSEH, some ruins in Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 20 m. N.N.W. Karaman, consisting of anc. tombs, portions of early Byzantine churches, supposed to be the remains of *Lystra*, where the cripple was healed by St. Paul.

BINBROOK, t., Wentworth co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,737.

BINBROOKE, a vill., & formerly a mkt. town of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, comprising 2 pas. on the Aaklam, 7 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Area of pa., 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,310. Binbrooke is noted for an eel fishery, & large rabbit warrens.

BINCHE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Haine, & on a branch of the Mons canal, 10 m. E.S.E. Mons. Pop. 1842, 5,235. It has manufs. of cutlery & hardwares, & a considerable trade in lace, paper, marble & coal.

BINCHESTER, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, ward Darlington, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 430. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Binovium:* various Roman antiquities have been discovered in the pa.

BINCOMBE, a parish of England, co. Dorset. 4 m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area, 977 ac. Pop. 231. On the neighboring downs are many burrows.

BINDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex. Area, 1,790 ac. Pop. 96.

BINDRABUND, *Vrindavana*, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper prov., on the Jumna, dist. & 40 m. N.N.W. Agra. It has several sacred pools & caves, & numerous temples to Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindo architecture.

BINEGAR, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,216 ac. Pop. 358. A large fair is held here in Whitsunday week.

BINFIELD, a parish of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, 3 m. N.E. Wokingham. Area, 3,207 ac. Pop. 1,280. Pope's father resided here, & the tree is still shown under which the poet is said to have written a considerable part of his "Windsor Forest."

BINGEN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhesse, on the lt. b. of the Rhine, at the influx, & on rt. b. of the Nahe, 17 m. W. Mentz. Pop. 4,500, who manuf. leather, & raise superior wines. It owes its origin to the Roman castle or klopp of Drusus. Near it the Rhine, breaking through a mntn. chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch, a dangerous rapid at low water; in the neighborhood are Rüdesheim, the castle of Ehrenfels, & chapel of St. Roch; & on an isl. in the Rhine is the *Mausethurm* (mouse-tower), a structure erected for a toll-house in the 13th century.

BINGENHEIM, a market town, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, 16 m. N. Hanau. Pop. 700.

BINGHAM, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 60 N. Augusta, 26 N. Norridgewock, 655 W. Situated on the E. side of Kennebec r. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 751; 1850, 752.

BINGHAM, p-t., Potter co., Pa., 181 N.W. Harrisburg, 295 W. Drained by a head branch of Genesee r. It has 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 453; 1850, 584.

BINGHAM, p-t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 185.

BINGHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of England, in the rich vale of Belvoir, co. & 8¼ m. E. Nottingham. Area of pa. 3,054. Pop. 2,054. Mkts. Th. Fairs, Feb. 9th to 12th, 1st Thurs. in May, Whit-Thurs., May 31, Nov. 8 & 9. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the county.

BINGHAMPTON, p. v., Lee co., Ill.

BINGHAMTON, p-v., Chenango t., cap. of Broome co., N. Y., 138 S.W. Albany, 296 W. Situated at the junction of the Chenango & Susquehanna rivers, & on

the New York & Erie r. r., 225 m. from New York. Incorporated in 1813, & contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, an academy, 9 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 African,—an academy & 2 seminaries for females. It has a bank, 45 stores, 4 warehouses, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 6 carriage fac., 5 saw m., a furnace, 1 stave factory, 2 plaster m., 2 tanneries, 2 plough fac., 1 cloth-dressing establishment, 1 gun & rifle factory, 3 printing offices, issuing a daily & 3 weekly newspapers, & various other manufactures, & in 1853, 9,006 inhabitants. The Chenango canal connects it with the Erie canal at Utica. There is a bridge here over the Susquehanna, & another over the Chenango. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, & exports a large amount of lumber.

BINGHAMSTOWN, or SALEEN, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the W. side of Blacksod Bay, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Belmullet. Pop. 436, engaged in fishing. Exports, corn & potatoes.

BINGLEY, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, & the Leeds & Liverpool canal, 15 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 13,892 ac. Pop. 15,359; pop. of the t. 5,019. It has a neat church, a grammar school founded in the time of Henry VIII., (rev. 470*l.* per annum,) a court-house, sev. charities, numerous worsted, yarn, cotton, & paper manufs., & some trade in malt. In 1838, here were 5 cotton & 18 worsted mills, employing together 1,778 hands. Mkts. Tuesday. Fairs, January 25th, & August 25th to 27th.

BINHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. New Walsingham. Area, 2,242 ac. Pop. 511. The church, after the conquest, formed part of a Benedictine monastery, subordinate to St. Albans; & its W. front is a fine specimen of the early English style.

BINIC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. & 7 m. N.N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,828. Important fisheries & ship-building yards.

BINKLEYS BRIDGE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

BINLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2¼ m. E. Coventry. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 205.

BINSEY, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m. N.W. Oxford, on the Isis. Area, 470 ac. Pop. 77.

BINSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., Isle of Wight, on its N. coast, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Newport. Area, 1,475 ac. Pop. 317. Here are the remains of an abbey founded in 1132.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, rape & 2 m. S.W. Arundel. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 111.

BINSTED, a pa. of England, co Hants, 4 m. N.E. Alton. Area, 6,833 ac. Pop. 1,153.

BINTANG, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies. Lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 104° 29′ E., 40 m. S.E. Singapore. Area, 600 sq. m. Pop., with the small isls. in its vicinity, 13,000. It is estim. that 70,000 piculs of gambeer (an astringent gum) are annually procured here, which article, with pepper & rice, are the chief exports from Rhio, on its S.W. coast.

BINTENNE, an inland town of Ceylon, on the Mahavillagunga, 30 m. E. Kandy.

BINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3¼ m. W. by S. Stratford. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 219.

BINTREE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N.W. Reepham. Area, 1,455 ac. Pop. 410.

BIOBIO, a riv. of Chili, rises in the Andes, flows generally W.N.W., forming the boundary between the prov. Concepcion & independent Araucania, & enters the Pacific at Concepcion, after a course estim. at 200 m.

BIOGLIO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 5 m. E.N.E. Biella. Pop., with comm., 2,227.

BIORNEBORG, a seaport town of Finland, læn Abo, on the Kumo, at its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.N.W. Abo. Pop. 4,567. It is pretty well built, & has some ship-building, & an export trade in timber, pitch, tar, & fish.

BIOT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, cant. & 3 m. N.N.W. Antibes. Pop. 1,267.

BIOUL, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 8 m. N.W. Dinant, with a castle. Pop. 913.

BIR (pron. BEER, Turkish *Bireh-jik*, anc. *Birtha*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 120 m. S.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, where it approaches nearest to the Mediterranean, 115 m. N.E. Antioch. Lat. 37° 3′ N., lon. 38° E. It has from 1,800 to 2,000 houses, the inhabitants Turks, with a citadel on a steep rock, & several mosques. Here it was lately proposed to commence the steam navigation of the Euphrates downwards to the Persian Gulf. Many other small towns in Arabia, &c., have the prefix *Bir*, meaning "a well," & it is the name of a riv. in Abyssinia, tributary to the Abai.

BIRBECK-FELLS, a dist. of England, co. Westmoreland, comprising pts. of the pas. of Crosby-Ravensworth, Orton, & Shap.

BIRBHOOM, or BEERBHOOM, (*Virabhumi*, "the land of heroes,") a dist. British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Bhaugulpore, Mooreshedabad, Nuddea, Burdwan, Ramghur, & Bancoorah. Area, 3,300 sq. m. Estim. pop. 1,580,600. Coal & iron mines are wrought in this dist.

BIRCH, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 5 m. S. W. Colchester. Area, 3,069 ac. Pop. 962. Some remains of an old castle are here visible.—II. (*Little*), co. & 5¼ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area, 967 ac. Pop. 402.—III. (*Much*), co. & 6 m. S. Hereford. Area, 1,287. Pop. 497.

BIRCHAM, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 7 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 3,606 ac. Pop. 503.—II. (*Newton*), 6¼ m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 1,128 ac. Pop. 114.—III. (*Tofts*), adjoining Gt. Bircham. Area, 1,431 ac. Pop. 157.

BIRCHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Stanstead Mt. Fitchet. Area, 1,051 ac. Pop. 371.

BIRCHARDVILLE, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

BIRCHETTSVILLE, p-o., Cleveland co., N. C.

BIRCHINGTON, a seaport vill. & pa. of Engl., & a member of the cinque port of Dover, co. Kent, Isle of Thanet, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Margate. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 885. In the church are many anc. monuments. Here are several dissenting chapels, an endowed, & 2 other schools.

BIRCHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shipway, 4 m. E. by S. Ashford. Area, 298 ac. Pop. 35. Its church has been long in ruins.

BIRCHOVER, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, 5 m. W.N.W. Matlock, whence numerous visitors repair to visit its famous rocking-stone. Pop. 77.

BIRCH POND, p-o., Crawford co., Mo.

BIRCH RIVER, p-o., Nicholas co., Va., 330 N.W. by W. Richmond, 302 W.

BIRCHTON, p. v., Braxton co., Va.

BIRD, p. o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

BIRD, t., Jackson co., Ark. Pop. 286.

BIRDBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. N. W. Castle-Hedingham. Area, 2,386 ac. Pop. 616.

BIRDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area, 1,948 ac. Pop. 531.

BIRD I., N. Y., in Lake Erie, at the outlet.

BIRD ISLAND, one of the Sandwich isls., N. Pacific Ocean.—II. one of the Low isls., Pacific, near the middle of the group.—*Bird Islands*, S. Africa, Cape Colony, are in Algoa Bay.

BIRDINBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Southam. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 206.

BIRDSALL, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 225 W. by S. Albany, 8 N.E. Angelica, 336 W. Surface undulating, soil clay loam. Drained by Black cr. It has a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 328; 1850, 597.

BIRDSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5¼ m. S.S.E. New-Malton. Area, 3,972 ac. Pop. 282. The birth pl. of Burton, the puritan divine.

BIRD IN HAND, sta., on Phila. & Columbia r. r., 61 m. from Philadelphia.

BIRDSBOROUGH, p. v. Berks co., Pa., on Phil. & Reading r. r., 49 from Phila.

BIRDS RUN, p. o., Guernsey co., O.

BIRDSVILLE, p. o., Tarrant co., Tex.

BIRDSVILLE, p-v., Burke co., Ga., 74 E. Milledgeville, 636 W. On Central r. r. 90 m. from Savannah.

BIRD WOODS, p. o., Campbell co., Ky.

BIRIOUTCHE, a town of Russia, on lt. b. of the Sosna, gov. & 76 m. S.S.W. Voronej. Pop. 5,451. It is encircled by an earth rampart & ditch, & has numerous churches, & four annual fairs.

BIRKBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m. N.W. Northallerton. Area, 3,619 ac. Pop. 243.

BIRKENFELD, a principality of W. Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that duchy, W. of the Rhine, & enclosed by Rhenish Prussia & Meissenheim. Area, 143 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 30,966. Surface mountainous & well-wooded. Principal riv. the Nahe, an affl. of the Rhine. Chf. products, cattle, iron, flax, hemp, & oil seeds. It is divided into 3 amts, Birkenfeld, Oberstein, & Nohfel-

den, & was ceded to Oldenburg, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, cap. above principality, near the Nahe, 25 m. E.S.E. Treves. Pop. 9,503, who manufacture linen & woollen fabrics, & leather. It has superior schools, & large cattle fairs. Near it is the old fortress of *Burg*, anc. residence of the counts-palatine of Birkenfeld-Zweibrucken.

BIRKENHEAD, a new & thriving town & tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Bidstone, on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, & 15 m. N.N.W. Chester, with which it communicates by r. r. Pop. (1841) 8,223, & so rapidly increasing that it now has, 1851, 24,285 inhabitants. It has wholly risen up since the formation of ship-building docks in 1824, on Wallasey-pool, immediately on its N.W. side; & in 1844, a series of magnificent docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, of which the Woodside basin, & another, were completed & opened in April 1847. Besides many spacious streets & dwellings, there are a large square, several handsome churches, a good mkt.-house, 430 ft in length, & 130 ft. in breadth, a public slaughter-house, pier in the Mersey, & a park of 120 acres, & in its vicinity are numerous villas, many of which are the residences of Birkenhead & Liverpool merchants. Here are also the remains of an anc. priory, on a rock projecting into the Mersey. Polling-place for S. Cheshire.

BIRKET, the name of several lakes & places in Egypt, *B.-el-Hajji*, or the "lake of Pilgrims," being a small lake 10 m. N.E. Cairo, on the banks of which the pilgrims to Mecca, by way of Suez, assemble on their departure thither, & separate on their return.—*B.-el-Keroun* is the modern name of Lake Mœris, which see.

BIRK-FELL, a mntn. of England, co. Cumberland, on S. side of Ulleswater, 5 m. N. Ambleside.

BIRKIN, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. N.E. Ferrybridge. Area, 5,509 ac. Pop. 877.

BIRLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Woebley. Area, 1,004 ac. Pop. 172.

BIRLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, on the Medway, 5¼ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,883 ac. Pop. 620. Birling-place, anc. residence of the Nevills, is now a farm-house.

BIRLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Avon, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Pershore. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 370.

BIRMAH, or the BIRMAN EMPIRE. [BURMAH.]

BIRMENSDORF, a vill. of Switzerl'd, cant. Aargau, circ. Paden, with min. springs & baths. Pop. 897.

BIRMING, p. o., Buchanan co., Mo.

BIRMINGHAM, v., Derby t., New Haven co., Ct., contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—10 stores, a bank, 2 cutlery estab., 1 wrought iron & steel, 1 tack fac., 1 augur fac., 1 brass & copper wire, a pin fac., & about 800 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, t., Chester co., Pa. It has the Brandywine cr. on the west boundary. In the N.E. part of the t. are 2 Friends' M. H., & a few dwellings; here was fought the battle of Brandywine, in the war of the revolution. Pop. 1840, 312; 1850, 328.

BIRMINGHAM, t., Delaware co., Pa., has the Brandywine cr. on its W. border, & joins the above t. on the N. It contains a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 9 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 605; 1850, 566.

BIRMINGHAM, p-b., Warrior Mark t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 107 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 166 W., on the W. branch of the Little Juniata r. There is a lead mine near the v. & iron ore is extensively found & manufactured. It has a church & 266 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, borough, St. Clair, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 3,732. (See Pittsburg.)

BIRMINGHAM, p-v., Florence t., Erie co., O., 115 N. by E. Columbus, 388 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Vermilion r. It contains a flouring m., a saw m., a forge, several stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, p-v., Oakland co., Mich., 19 N.W. Detroit, 543 W. It is pleasantly situated on one of the head branches of Rouge r. It has a Universalist church, 4 stores, a flouring m., a furnace, & 250 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, p. v., Schuyler co., Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, p. o., Marshall co., Ky.

BIRMINGHAM, p. v., Van Buren co., Iowa, contains 231 inhab.

BIRMINGHAM, p. v., Jackson co., Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, p. v. Pontotoc co., Miss.

BIRMINGHAM, p. v., Pittsburg t., Frontenac co., Can. W., 12 N.E. Kingston, has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic, & 250 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, a parl. & municipal bor., one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, near its centre, co. & 17 m. N.W. Warwick, 100 m. N.W. London, & 784 m. S.E. Liverpool. Area of borough, which includes the adjacent townships, Aston, Edgbaston, &c., 2,660 acres. Pop. in 1690, 4,000; in 1801, 60,822; in 1841, 182,922; 1851, 232,841. The town, on the river Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three undulating hills, & from the S.E. presents to view a mass of red brick houses, interspersed with several lofty church spires, & a vast number of tall chimneys belonging to its factories. Its lower part consists of unprepossessing streets, old houses, & workshops; but its upper portions comprise many broad streets & good residences. In its centre is a handsome quarter, rivalling in appearance the best parts of the metropolis, & containing the town-hall, Edward VI.'s grammar school, St. Phillip's & St. George's churches, Queen's college, theatre, & other principal edifices. The uneven ground on which Birmingham is built, facilitates its drainage, & thus contributes to its salubrity. It is also well lighted with gas, & paved, though many parts of the town are ill furnished with foot-paths. The superb town-hall, one of the finest edifices in England, occupies a commanding site, & is in classic style; it is fronted with marble, & has a saloon 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, & the same in height; it can accommodate 8,000 persons (or 4,000 seated), & contains a fine organ, some pipes in which are said to be the largest in Europe: in this hall the triennial musical festivals are held. The theatre, erected in 1821, at a cost of 14,000*l.* & having a front in the Ionic order, is a handsome building, & one of the most commodious of its class out of the metropolis. The free grammar school, founded in 1552, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice, (174 feet by 125 feet,) rebuilt in 1834 by Mr. Barry, at a cost of nearly 50,000*l.*; it has a revenue, now probably amounting to 11,000*l.* a-year, & 10 exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum for four years, to any college at Oxford or Cambridge. In 1847 the different classes were attended by 1,200 pupils. Queen's college, lately established, & munificently endowed by private benefactions, is in connection with the University of London, & regulated on the old collegiate system; attached to it are a flourishing medical school & Queen's hospital, also recently founded. Birmingham originally consisted of but one parish: it is now divided into four—St. Martin, St. Phillip, St. George, & St. Thomas. St. Martin's church, in the Bull-ring, lower part of the town, was built in the 8th century. It was originally of stone, & is now encased in brick. There are several other chapels belonging to the establishment. These parishes were formerly within the archbishopric of Lichfield & Coventry, but were transferred by the church commissioners to the diocese of Worcester. There are 92 churches,—10 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 2 Catholic Apostolical, 25 Episcopal, 2 Friends', 12 Independent, 1 Jews' synagogue, 24 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 New Church, 1 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, 5 Unitarian, & 3 isolated congregations. Other principal buildings are—a large general hospital, general dispensary, athenæum, large mkt.-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, a vast brick edifice; the barracks, & railroad station, which last is a general point of junction of railroads from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, &c. Public institutions comprise a society of arts, with a drawing academy, & annual exhibition of paintings; public library, with 27,000 vols.; philosophic & mechanics' institutions, a blue-coat school: Springhill college, for Independents & Baptists; national & proprietary schools, & a great variety of other educational establishments; deaf & dumb, & magdalen asylums: eye & ear, & lying-in infirmaries; a botanic garden, horticultural & statistical societies, & a public cemetery company. The town has extensive baths, & a place of amusement termed "Vauxhall." Birmingham has made most rapid progress in manufacturing industry within the present century. Its manufactures comprise almost every description of iron & steel goods, brass & iron founding, saddlery, fire-arms, cutlery, gold, silver, plated, bronze, ormolu, & japanned wares; *papier mâché* goods, toys, jewellery, electro-plated goods, buttons, steel-pens, glass, tools, steam-engines, & all kinds of machinery.

In 1849, the steam-engines employed in its factories, were supposed to have an aggregate power of 5,400 horses, & to consume 377 tons of coal daily, & the annual value of manufactures has been estimated at $20,000,000. Among the most interesting manufacturing establishments, is the steam-engine factory at Soho, the largest in the world, & with which the name of the celebrated Watt is associated. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the manufacturing towns of the North of England; & the condition of its artisans is in favorable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health & prosperity. It is computed that 20,000 families are employed in trade, manufactures, & handicraft; & a few years ago, upwards of 40,000 of its inhabitants were members of friendly societies. The immense coal & iron beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded, may be viewed as the main source of its manufacturing prosperity, which has also been greatly aided by canals, communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, & Humber, & more recently by railroads, which bring the metropolis, & all the great towns of the N. of England, within a few hours' journey. The London & Birmingham r. r. was commenced in 1834, & completed in 1838, at an expense of 5¼ millions sterling; & by means of the Grand Junction r. r., Birmingham has communication with Warrington, Stafford, Manchester, & Liverpool. Mkts. Mond., Thursd., & Sat. Fairs, Thursd., Frid., & Sat. of Whitsun. week, & on the three same days nearest to 29th Sept. By its charter of incorporation, dated 1838, Birmingham is divided into 16 wards, & governed by a mayor & recorder, 16 aldermen, & 48 common councilmen. It has a bor. court of quarter sessions, & a town court of requests. Since the Reform Act it has sent two mems. to H. of C. This town is supposed to have been a place where arms were manufd. in the time of the anc. Britons; its high commerc. importance dates, however, only from the 17th century. In 1791, a disgraceful riot took place here, in which the library of Dr. Priestley was burnt by the mob, & in 1839, the Bull-ring was the scene of a Chartist outbreak.—Near it are Hagley, the seat of Lord Lyttleton; Enville, the seat of the Earl of Stamford; & numerous elegant villas, the residences of wealthy manufacturers.

BIRNAM, a mntn. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N.W. Perth, & about an equal distance W.N.W. Dunsinnan. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakspeare has immortalized as "Birnam Wood," in his tragedy of Macbeth.

BIRNBAUM (Polish *Miedzychod*), a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. & 44 m. W.N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 2,637, who manufacture woollen cloths & yarn.

BIRNEE (OLD), a large town of Central Africa, Bornou, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Yeou, 70 m. W. Kouka. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It covers a space of several sq. m., is enclosed by remains of substantial walls, & is the seat of extensive markets.—*New Birnee* is a town 20 m. S. Kouka.

BIRNIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3¼ m. S.S.W. Elgin. Pop. 427. Here is an old Saxon church.

BIRON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond., & 22 m. S.E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,124. It was formerly fortified, and its magnificent château contains the tomb of the Mareschal de Biron, beheaded in 1602.

BIRR, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Aargau, 3 miles S. Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1768.

BIRR, or PARSONS'-TOWN, a market town of Ireland, in parish of same name, 62½ m. W.S.W. Dublin, co. Leinster. Pop. of town 1851, 5,540; of parish, 9,567. A well-built town, with castle belonging to the Earl of Rosse, under whose proprietorship the modern town has risen into its present prosperous state. It was known under the name of Biorra, in the 6th cent., & in the 9th was the stronghold of the O'Carrols. In 1620, Sir W. Parsons, ancestor of Lord Rolle, received a grant of the town and adjoining estate from James I.

BIRRESBORN, a ham. of Ren. Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. Prüm. Well frequented min. springs; near it is the acidulated spring of Brudeldreis.

BIRSAY & HARRAY, a pa. of Scotl., 14 m. N.W. Kirkwall, Orkney isls., formerly 2 pas., now united. Pop. 2,499, some of whom go annually to the Greenland & Davis' Strait fisheries.

BIRSE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 2 m. S.E. Aboyne. Pop. 1,533.—A small river of Switzerl., cant. Bern, has this name.

BIRSK, an anc. town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Biela, 50 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 3,500. It was formerly fortified, & has some manufs. of silk, woollen, & cotton fabrics.

BIRSTALL, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, near the York & N. Midland r. r., 7 m. S.W. Leeds. Area, 13,656 ac. Pop. 36,222, mostly dependent on its woollen & worsted manufactures, for which there are 41 mills, employing together 2,500 hands, besides a cotton & two silk factories. Coal & iron mines give employment to 500 persons. The church, built in the reign of Henry VIII., has lately been enlarged; and a new Gothic chapel was recently erected at Birkenshaw. Birstall is a polling-place for the W. Riding of the co. At Fieldherd, in this co., Dr. Priestley was born in 1733.

BIRSTMORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4¼ m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 1,268 ac. Pop. 318. It has an anc. moated manor-house.

BIRTLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 2¼ m. N.E. Bury. Pop. 1,850.

BIRTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 5 m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Area, 6,720 ac. Pop. 428, chiefly engaged in raising coal.—II. a township, same co. Pop. 1,833.

BIRZE, a town of Russia, gov. Vilna, N.W. Ponievieje, with a castle of the princes Radzivill.

BISACCIA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., built on a hill, 30 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 5,700.

BISSACQUINO, or BUSACCHINO, a town of Sicily, 27 m. S. Palermo; with an extensive trade in grain, oil, & lint. Pop. 8,000.

BISAGNO, a fertile & highly cultivated district in the vicinity of Genoa; gives name to the river which, passing the E. walls of the city, falls into the Mediterr. near the lazaretto.

BISAMBERG, a village of Lower Austria, 1¾ m. S.E. Korneuburg. Pop. 642.—The *Bisamberg*, a hill in its vicinity, is 1,189 feet in elevation.

BISANO, an island, Asiatic archipelago, off the N. E. extremity of Celebes. Circum. 20 miles.

BISBAL-(LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. E. Gerona, with a bridge on the Adaro. Pop. 3,110.

BISBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1¼ m. E. Uppingham. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 254.

BISCARA, a town of Algeria, cap. dist. Zaab, S. of Mt. Atlas, & on the Kantara, 205 m. S.E. Algiers. Occupied by the French since 1844.

BISCARI, a town of Sicily, intend. & 45 m. W. Syracuse, on the Dirillo. Pop. 2,700.

BISCARROSSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, 8 m. N.W. Parentis-en-Born. Pop. 1,551.

BISCATHORPE, a pa. & vill. of England, co. Lincoln, 7¼ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 69.

BISCAY, (Spanish *Vizcaya*), a prov. of N. Spain, one of the 3 Basque provs., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the prov. Alava, E. by Guipuzcoa, & W. by Santander. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 150,000. Cap. Bilbao. Under the name Biscay are sometimes comprehended the 3 Basque provs., Biscay, Guipuzcoa, & Alava. [BASQUE.]

BISCAY, a town of Durango, Mexico.

BISCAY (BAY OF), Fr. Golfe de Gascogne, *Aquitanicus Sinus*,—a vast bay or gulf formed by the Atlantic, & extending between Ouessant isl. on the W. coast of France, & Cape Ortegal on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, & Adour. Its principal ports are L'Orient, Nantes, La Rochelle Rochefort, Bordeaux, & Bayonne, in France. Passages, San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, & Gihon, in Spain. Chief isls. Belle isle, Ré, & Oleron, on the coast of France. Its N. & S. coasts are bold & rocky; but on the E., from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand downs, & interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fath. on the W. of France, to 200 fath. on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by N.W. winds, & by a current (*Rennel's*) which sets in from the Atlantic, & sweeping round the N. coast of Spain, runs N. & N.W. along the W. coast of France, & enters the Irish Channel.

BISCEGLIA, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 21 m. W.N.W. Bari. Pop. 13,500. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, convents, &

public reservoirs, a diocesan school, & theatre. Its port admits only small vessels, & its trade is insignificant.

BISCHHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. & 2 m. N. Strasbourg, cant. Schiltigheim. Pop. 1816, 2,929.

BISCHOFSBURH, a town of E. Prussia, on the Dimmer, reg. & 60 m. S.S.E. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,450, who manufacture linen yarn & fabrics.

BISCHOFSHEIM, several small towns in Germany, &c.—I. (*B. on the Tauber*), Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,338.—II. (*am Rhein*), Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 1,744.—III. (*Vor der Rhon*), Bavaria, circ. Franconia, 40 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,830.—IV. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 1¼ m. N. Oberchenheim. Pop. 1,661.

BISCHOFS-LAAK, a town of Illyria, Carniola gov. & 15 m. N.E. Laybach. Pop. 1,850.

BISCHOFSSTEIN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 46 m. S.S.E. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,836, who manuf. hosiery, leather, & woollen & linen fabrics.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town of the kgdm. of Saxony, on railr. from Dresden to Bautzen, circ. & 20 m. E.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,486, who manuf. linen & woollen fabrics.—*Bischofswerder* (Polish, *Biskupiecz*), is a small town of W. Prussia, reg. & 25 m. S.E. Marienwerder.

BISCHOFSZELL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Sitter, near its mouth in the Thur, 11 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. 2,000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving & dyeing.

BISCHOF-TEINITZ, or TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Klattau, 25 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 2,200. It has a noble castle & park; manufs. of lace & linens, & glass-works.

BISCHWILLER, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Moder, 14 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 6,242. Manufs. of coarse woollen & linen cloths, gloves, & earthenwares. It has also trade in leather, beer, & agricultural produce. In its environs is the rich iron mine of Mittelhardt. Bischwiller was formerly fortified, but dismantled in 1706.

BISENTI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,500.

BISENZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 11 m. S.W. Hradisch. Pop. 3,650. It has a fine castle & gardens; & grows excellent wines.

BISHAM (MONTAGUE), a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 3¼ m. N.W. Maidenhead. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 743, partly engaged in a large manuf. of sheet copper. Its manor-house is a portion of an anc. priory, in which the great Earl of Warwick, "the king-maker," & his brother, Lord Montague, were buried.

BISHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co Worcester, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Pershore. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 451.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND, a t. of Engl. [AUCKLAND.]

BISHOP & CLERKS, two groups of rocky islets.—I. in St. George's Channel, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 5 m. W. St. David's.—II. in the S. Pacific Ocean, S.W. of New Zealand. Lat. 55° 15′ S., lon. 59° E.

BISHOP HILL, p. o., Henry co., Ill.

BISHOPSBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 4 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 2,002 ac. Pop. 348. In the church is a bust of Rich. Hooker, who died rector of the parish in 1600.

BISHOP'S BURTON, York, E. Riding. Area, 3,970 ac. Pop. 566.

BISHOP'S CANNINGS, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Devizes. Area, 12,641 ac. Pop. 3,925.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a munic. bor., mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Salop, 18¼ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 5,649 ac. Pop. 1,961. The town, on a hill, near the river Clunn, is remarkably clean, & has an interesting church in the Norman style) a free school, a handsome town-hall, market-house, & some remains of a former castle of the bishops of Hereford, on the site of which is now the Castle inn. Mkt. (for corn, &c.), Frid. Cattle fairs, (a good deal resorted to by the Welsh,) Fridays before Feb. 13 & March 15, 1st Friday after May-day, July 5, Sept. 9, Nov. 13. Until the Reform Act, it sent 2 mems. to the H. of C. It is now a polling pl. for S. Shropshire.

BISHOP'S FONTHILL, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, 2 m. E. of N. Hindon. Area, 1,735 ac. Pop. 189.

BISHOP'S FROME, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area, 4,550 ac. Pop. 1,070.

BISHOP'S HATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Herts. Area, 12,619 ac. Pop. 3,862.

BISHOP'S HULL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. W. Taunton. Area, 1,341 ac. Pop. 1,677.

BISHOP'S ITCHINGTON, co. Warwick. Area, 3,026 ac. Pop. 549.

BISHOP'S LYDIARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Taunton. Area, 4,636 ac. Pop. 1,366.

BISHOP'S MIDDLEHAM, a pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. palatine of Durham, 8 m. S.S.E. Durham. Area, 5,971 ac. Pop. 1,719.

BISHOP NORTON, co. Lincoln. Area, 4,240 ac. Pop. 464.

BISHOP'S NYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. of South Molton. Area, 9,579 ac. Pop. 1,246.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a pa. & town of England, co. & 10 m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the E. Co. r. r. Area, 3,241 ac. Pop. 5,280. The town, situated in a fertile valley on the riv. Stort, consists of 4 streets, with elegant church, town-house, Methodist, Independent, & Quaker chapels, & 2 daily schools. Chief trade, grain & malt. Market day, Thursday. Polling station for county.

BISHOP'S-SUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. S.E. New Alresford. Area, 3,510 ac. Pop. 529.

BISHOP'S-TACHBROOK, a pa. of England, co. & 2¾ m. S.E. Warwick. Area, 3,446 ac. Pop. 663.

BISHOP'S TAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Area, 4,263 ac. Pop. 2,004.

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Area, 4,748 ac. Pop. 1,119.

BISHOPSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 3,360 ac. Pop. 1,249. It has a station on the S. W. railway.

BISHOPSTONE, sev. pas. of England & Wales.—I. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Swansea. Area, 2,387 ac. Pop. 513.—II. England, co. & 6¼ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 776 ac. Pop. 280. Here is a hospital for poor females; rev. 1836, 43*l*.—III. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2 m. N.N.W. Seaford. Area, 1,937 ac. Pop. 328.—IV. co. Wilts, 3¼ m. S. Wilton. Area, 4,452 ac. Pop. 755.—V. in same co., 5¼ m. E. Swindon. Area, 3,330 ac. Pop. 704. Ann. rev. of charities about 70*l*.

BISHOPSTROW, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1¾ m. S.E. Warminster. Area, 1,045 ac. Pop. 287.

BISHOPVILLE, p-v., Sumpter dist., S. C., 87 m. N.E. by E. Columbia, 495 W.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a pa. & town of England, co. & 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton. Area, 7,388 ac. Pop. 2,265. The anc. palace of the Bishop of Winchester stands on the S.W. side of the town.

BISHOPTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, on the Ouse, 3¼ m. S.S.W. York. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 406. The palace here has been the residence of the Archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood castle in the parliamentary war.

BISHOPTON, a parish of England, co. Durham, ward & 5 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area, 4,031 ac. Pop. 484.—II. a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenock, on the Glasgow & Greenock r., which passes through Bishopton ridge by a tunnel 2,300 yards in length.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. palatine of Durham, & forming the S. part of the town of Sunderland. Area, 9,444 ac. Pop. 35,035. The celebrated Archdeacon Paley had a living & resided here. [SUNDERLAND.]

BISHOP WILTON, a pa. of England, E. Riding of Yorkshire, 4¼ m. N. Pocklington. Area, 7,224 ac. Pop. 886.

BISHTON or BISHOPSTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. S.E. Caerleon. Area, 1,211 ac. Pop. 218.

BISIGNANO, *Besidiæ*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 15 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 3,200. It has a castle on a lofty height, a cathedral, several churches, a diocesan school, & some trade in silk.

BISLEY, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, on the Glo'ster & Bristol r. r., 3¼ m. E.N.E. Stroud. Area of pa. 8,033 ac. Pop. 4,801. It has an elegant church, an endowed free school, charities producing about 88*l*. per annum, & considerable manufs. of woollens. Mkt. Thursd. Fairs May 4 & Nov. 12. The common of 1,200 ac., given to the poor of Bisley by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in reign of Edward III., has been in great part enclosed.—II. a pa., co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Bagshot. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 340.

BISMARK, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 37 m. N. Magdeburg, with 6 yearly markets. Pop. 1,600.

BISPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the coast, 2 m. N.W. Poulton. Area, 5,865 ac. Pop. 2,857. It has a day school endowed with 70*l.* per annum.—Also a tnshp., parish of Crotsou, same county.

BISSAGOS or BIJOOJA ISLS., an archip. off the W. coast of Africa, consisting of 16 large & numerous small isls., between lat. 10° 2′ & 11° 42′ N., & lon. 15° & 17° W. The isls. appear to be densely peopled, but the natives are of a savage negro race, & little is known of the interior; they contain many fine ports. Chief produce rice & fruit, & many cattle are reared.

BISSAO, an isl. & Portuguese settlement of W. Africa, Senegambia, one of the Bissagos group, opposite the delta of the Jeba riv. Lat. of the fort, 11° 51′ N., lon. 15° 37′ 6″ W. Pop. 10,000. This isl. "is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade," & nearly all its European inhabitants are concerned in the infamous traffic. It has also a considerable trade in hides, rice, wax, & Gambia produce.

BISSELL, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

BISSELL, p. o., Calhoun co., Ill.

BISSELL'S, p-o., Geauga co., O., 149 N.E. Columbus, 337 W.

BISSINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, 41 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 1,830, who manuf. linen & woollen cloths, & wooden wares. Several vill. Würtemberg, the principal, 19 m. S.E. Stuttgart, with 1,720 inhabs. has this name.

BISSOLEE, two towns of India. [BISULI.]

BISSUNPOOR, *Vishnapura*, an ancient town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bancoorah, 77 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Benares.

BISTAGNO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Acqui, 21 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,000.

BISTAM or BOSTAM, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 40 m. S.E. Astrabad.

BISTENEAU, p. o., Bossier par., La.

BISTINEAU, lake, La., 35 m. long, & about 2 wide, receives Dacheet r., & connects with the Red r., the waters of which it receives as a reservoir, in the wet season, & discharges them in the dry.

BISTRITZ, a river of Transylvania, rises in the Bistritz mntn., & joins the Szamos after a W. course of about 50 m.—II. A riv. which rises at the E. extremity of Hungary, flows S.E. through Bukovina & Moldavia, joins the Sereth near Baku, after a course of about 110 m., & is named the "Golden Bistritz" from its auriferous sands.—III. Two rivers of Galicia, tribut. to the Dniester.

BISTRITZ, a fortified town of Transylvania, Saxonland, on the Bistritz riv., 50 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 6,500. It has several churches, a gymnasium, grammar schools, & a considerable trade in cattle.—II. A town of Moldavia, on the "golden" Bistritz, 60 m. W.S.W. Jassy.—Also several vills. in Moravia, Bohemia, & Illyria.

BISULI or BISSOLEE, *Visaaili*, a town of British India, Punjab, on the Ravee, 95 m. N.E. Lahore. It has a large bazaar, & a vast palace, regarded by Vigne as the finest of its kind in the east, & resembling a European feudal mansion.—II. A town, presid. Bengal, dist. & 31 m. W. Bareily.

BISUTUN (*Baghistane*), "the place of gardens," a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. & 21 m. E. Kirmanshah. Here are some remains of Sassanian buildings, Greek inscriptions, & traces of works ascribed to Semiramis.

BISWAH, a small town of British India, Oude territory, 43 m. N. of Lucknow.

BITBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 17 m. N.W. Treves. Pop. 2,040. It is supposed to be the anc. *Bædæ-Vicus*, & near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered.

BITCHE, a town & fortress of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., in a pass of the Vosges, arrond. & 16 m. E.S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 3,131. The fort, on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, is well supplied with water, defended by 80 cannons, & is regarded as next to impregnable. The town, near a lake, has manufactures of paper & porcelain, & near it are large glass-works.

BITCHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. by W. Corby. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 209.

BITETTO, a town of Naples, with a cathedral, prov. & 10 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 3,300.

BITLIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 62 m. W. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, & 5,156 feet above the sea level. Pop. consists of 2,000 Moham. & 1,000 Armenian families. It is irregularly built, in a wide ravine surrounded by limestone hills, nearly 2,000 ft. above the valley; & its stone-built houses give it the appearance of a European town. It contains 3 mosques & about 12 convents; some baths & caravanseries, & an old castle, supposed to date from the 4th century. It has manufs. of cotton cloths, celebrated for their bright red dye; also fire-arms & silver articles; & it exports tobacco of superior quality to Erzeroum & Constantinople. Near it the army of Solyman the Magnificent, was signally defeated by the Persians, A. D. 1554.

BITONTO, *Bituntum*, a town of Naples, prov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Bari. Pop. 14,370. It is handsomely built & thriving, & has a fine cathedral. Excellent wine is raised in its vicinity.

BITRITTO, a town of Naples, prov. & 6½ m. W.S.W. Bari. Pop. 2,300. Commerce in wine.

BITSCHWILLER, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 18 m. N.N.E. Belfort, on the Thuren. Pop. 1846, 2,847. It has extensive iron foundries, manufs. of machinery, & cotton spinning.

BITTADON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area, 1,018 ac. Pop. 67.

BITTERFELD, a walled town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Mulde, 18 m. N. E. Halle. Pop. 3,959. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & earthenware, & was founded by a colony of Flemings in the 12th century.

BITTESCH (GROSS), a town of Moravia, 20 m. W. N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,602.—II. (*Klein*), a village of Moravia, 10 m. N.W. Brünn.

BITTI, a vill of the isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. mand., 58 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2,686.

BITTERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 6,591 ac. Pop. 1,070. The church is a fine structure, & in the churchyard is a richly sculp. cross. Ann. rev. of charities, £59. Cleehill, in the pa., abounds in coal & ironstone, in raising which the pop. is employed.

BITTESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1 mile N.W. Lutterworth. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 474.

BITTON, a pa. of England, co. Glos'ter, on the Avon, 6 m. S.E. Bristol. Area, 7,156 ac. Pop. 9,452, employed in coal & iron mines & quarries.

BITTOOR, a town of British India, province of Allahabad, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, 9 m. N.W. Cawnpore, to which place the British civil station was removed in 1820.

BIX, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 3,075 ac. Pop. 367.

BIXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 128. Bixley hall is the seat of the Earl of Roseberry.

BIVIERE, BIVERI, or LENTINI, a lake of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 17 m. W.N.W. Agosta. In winter it is about 19 m. in circ., but much of it is in summer a mere marsh. Its proprietor, the Prince of Butera, derives a considerable revenue by farming out its fisheries of eels, mullet, &c., in which from 50 to 60 boats are usually employed.

BIVINGSVILLE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 101 N.W. Columbia, 469 W.

BIVIO, a vill. of Switzerland. [STALLA.]

BIVONA, a town of Sicily, cap. dist., intend. & 21 m. N.N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 2,382.

BIZE, two vills of France.—I. dep. Aude, 11 m. N. W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,166.—II. (*B.-Nistos*), dep. Hautes Pyrénées. Pop. (with comm.) 3,419.

BIZERTA, or BENZERTA (*Hippo Zaritus*), the most northern town of Africa, & a fortified seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of a lagoon, 38 m. N.W. Tunis. Pop. 8,000 (?) It is about 1 m. in circ., & defended by two castles, but commanded by adjacent heights. Though its port now admits only small vessels, it was formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean.

BJ, name of places in Russia, &c., beginning with these letters, are referred to Bi.

BLABY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Leicester, on Midl. Cos. r. r. Area, 3,300 ac. Pop. 952.

BLACK, t., Posey co., Ia. Has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,526; 1850, 2,376.

BLACKAWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 miles W. Dartmouth. Area, 5,646 ac. Pop. 1,360.

BLACKBERRY, p-o., Kane co., Ill. Pop. of t. 725.

BLACK BIRD, p-o., New Castle co., Del., 18 N. Dover, 138 W.

BLACKBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Cullompton. Area, 508 ac. Pop. 113.

BLACK BROOK, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 20 S.W. Plattsburg, 158 N. Albany, 533 W. Surface hilly and mountainous, covered with forests, and abounds in iron ore. Drained by the Saranac & Au Sable rivers, and Black brook. The village contains 2 forges, 2 saw m., a store, & 20 or 25 dwellings. There are in the town, 3 forges, a tannery, 6 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,064; 1850, 2,525.

BLACKBURN, a parl. bor., market-town, and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 22 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Area of pa., 45,260 ac. Pop. of do. 1851, 84,919; do. of bor., 46,536. It stands in a barren district, and is irregularly built. The church was rebuilt in a magnificent style in 1819, at a cost of £26,000; and in the parish are 22 perpetual curacies. Here are 26 churches,—4 Baptist, 7 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 4 Independents, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 New church, 1 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, & having an annual revenue of about £120; numerous other schools in which upwards of 5,000 children are educated; an Independents' theological academy, a cloth-hall, theatre, lying-in-hospital, horticultural society, assembly-rooms, and several banks. Blackburn is the seat of flourishing manufactures of cotton goods (especially of the coarser kinds of calicoes & muslins), the annual value of which is estimated at £3,000,000. The abundance of coal in the vicinity, & the proximity of the London & Liverpool canal, have greatly contributed to its commercial importance, & it communicates by r. r. with Bolton, Bury, Manchester, &c. Markets, Wednesday & Sat. Fairs, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 12th of May, and 17th of October. The town is governed by the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here. Since the Reform Act it has sent two mem. to H. of C. James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a native of Blackburn.

BLACKBURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Burford. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 278.

BLACK CREEK, rises in New Hudson t., Alleghany co., N. Y., & runs N.E. into the Genesee r. The Genesee Valley canal follows the valley of this creek a considerable distance, after leaving the Genesee river.

BLACK CREEK, p-v., New Hudson t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 275 W. by S. Albany, 325 W. It has a church, a store, & 15 or 20 dwellings.

BLACK CREEK, p. t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 425.

BLACK CREEK, p-o., Wayne co., N. C., 73 S.E. Raleigh, 281 W.

BLACK CREEK, p-o., Scriven co., Ga., 128 E. by S. Milledgeville, 650 W.

BLACK CREEK, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by Black creek, a branch of St. Mary's r. Pop. 1840, 339; 1850, 490.

BLACK CREEK, p. o., Holmes co., O.

BLACK CREEK, p-o., Sullivan co., Ia., 96 S.W. Indianapolis, 663 W.

BLACK CREEK, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

BLACK EARTH, p. t., Dane co., Wis. The v., 21 W. Madison, has a store, a flouring m., & 75 inhab. Pop. of t. 206.

BLACKFACE, p-o., Nottaway co., Va.

BLACK FISH, t., Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 300.

BLACKFORD, co., Ia., toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 169 sq. m. The surface is level, or gently undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Salamanie river. Capital, Hartford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $65,342; wheat, 18,276 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 67,060; oats, 9,384; wool, 5,865 pounds; 2 grist m., 2 saw m.,—5 churches, 1 school, 20 scholars; 5 libraries, 188 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,226; 1850, 2,860.

BLACKFORD, p-v., Blackford co., Ia., 81 N.E. Indianapolis, 552 W.

BLACKFORD, p. v., Hancock co., Ky.

BLACKFORD, a pa., Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. W. N.W. Wincanton. Area, 578 ac. Pop. 175.—II. a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, with a vill., 8 m. N.E. Dunblane. Pop. 2,012. In it are freestone quarries, & the ruined castle of Tullibardine.

BLACK FOREST (Germ. *Schwarzwald*), a mountainous region of S.W. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, & the W. of Wurtemberg, between lat. 47° 50′ & 49° 30′ N., & lon. 7° 40′ & 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine & Neckar. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, & its mines of silver, copper, zinc, lead & iron; in many places it is 3,500 feet above the sea, & the Feldberg, 4,675 feet in elev., is the loftiest mountain in W. Germany. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, &c., rise in this region; and in it are the towns Neustadt, Hornberg, Freudenstadt, Altensteig, Bretten, Eppingen, &c., besides numerous vills.; the inhabs. of which are mainly engaged in rearing live stock, trading in timber, manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, & woollen fabrics. *Schwarzwald* (Black Forest), is one of the four circles of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Pop. 1852, 443,872.

BLACK HEAD, the name of several capes of the United Kingdom.—I. England, co. Cornwall, E. Lizard point. Lat. 50° N., lon. 5° 7′ W.—II. Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, N. the entrance of Belfast Lough. Lat. 54° 46′ N., lon. 5° 42′ W.—III. Munster, co. Clare, S. side of Galway bay. Lat. 53° 9′ N., lon. 9° 16′ W.—IV. Scotland, co. Wigtown, 6 m. W.S.W. Stranraer.

BLACK HAWK, county, Iowa. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. miles. Drained by the Red Cedar river, & the Wabsepinicon river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Ashmeta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,544; wheat, 160 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,150; oats, 100; wool, 120 pounds; 1 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $5,000; value of manufac. articles, $2,000. Pop. 1850, 135.

BLACK HAWK, p-o., Beaver co., Pa.

BLACK HAWK, p-o., Carroll co., Miss., 77 N. Jackson, 994 W.

BLACK HAWK, p. o., Fon du Lac co., Wis.

BLACK HAWK, t., Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 322.

BLACKHEATH, an open common in England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 5 m. S.E. London, & mostly in the pa. of Greenwich, & adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous handsome villas & rows of houses; & on it are two episcopal chapels & Morden college; the last named, founded for decayed merchants by Sir J. Morden, Bart., in 1695, has an annual revenue of about 5,000*l.*, & supports a chaplain & 30 brethren above 50 years of age. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street; on it various sepulchres & other remains of the middle ages have been discovered; & it was the scene of several insurrectionary movements, including those of Wat Tyler & Cade. It is now a favorite place of holiday resort for the inhabitants of the metropolis, & fairs are held here, May 12 & October 11.—II. A large elev. tract of heath land in co. Surrey, from 3 to 5 m. S.E. Guildford.

BLACK HETH, p. o., Chesterfield co., Va.

BLACK HILL, p. o., Kaufman co., Tex.

BLACK HILLS, a spur of the Rocky Mountain range, branching off at lat. 42° N. (*See Rocky Mts.*)

BLACK HOLE, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa., 87 N. by W. Harrisburg, 197 W.

BLACK HORSE, p-o., Chester t., Chester co., Pa., 57 S.E. Harrisburg, 127 W.

BLACK JACK, sta. on Mobile & Ohio r. r., 16 m. from Mobile.

BLACK JACK, p. o., Lawrence co., Ill.

BLACK JACK, p. o., Robertson co., Tenn.

BLACK JACK, p. o., Scott co., Ark.

BLACK JACK GROVE, p. o., Hopkins co., Tex.

BLACK JACK VALLEY, p. o., Spartanburg dist., S. C.

BLACK LAKE, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

BLACK LAND, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

BLACKLAND, a par. of Eng., co., Wilts. Area, 537 ac. Pop. 72.

BLACKLEY, or BLAKELY, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N. Manchester. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 3,503. Some of the largest dye-works in England are established here.

BLACK LICK, p. t., Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 2,043.

BLACKLOW-HILL, Engl., is in the co. & 1½ m. N. Warwick. A stone cross here marks the spot where Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II., was beheaded by the barons in 1312.

BLACKLYSVILLE, p. o., Wayne co., O.

BLACKMARSTONE, a pa. of Engl. [DYMCHURCH.]

BLACK MINGO, p. o., Williamsburgh dist., S. C.

BLACKMORE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Ingatestone. Area, 2,576 ac. Pop. 704.

BLACK MOUNTAINS, p. o., McDowell co., N. C.

BLACKNESS, a vill. & seaport of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 107. A castle here, garrisoned by a small force, was anciently the Roman fort at the E. extremity of the wall of Antoninus.

BLACK OAK, p-o., Charleston dist., S. C., 139 S.E. by S. Columbia, 527 W.

BLACK OAK GROVE, p. o., Hardeman co., Tenn.

BLACK OAK POINT, p. o., Hickory co., Mo.

BLACKPOOL, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bispham, on the coast, 4 m. S.W. Poulton. Pop. 2,180. It is a sea-bathing station, & has a theatre, library, & news-room, & it communicates by a branch with the Preston & Wyre r. r.

BLACK, river, Windsor co., Vt., 35 m. long, enters Connecticut r. at Springfield.

BLACK, river, N. Y., the third in magnitude which flows wholly within the state. It rises in Herkimer co., & after a course of 108 ms., falls into Black r. bay, at the foot of Lake Ontario. At Leyden, in the S.E. part of Lewis county, the r. falls 63 feet, from which to Carthage, in the S.E. part of Jefferson co., a distance of 40 ms., it is navigable for boats. Below Carthage to its mouth, it has many rapids, & cannot be navigated. The land on its borders, in its lower parts, is exceedingly fertile, & has a dense population. From the foot of the falls of Leyden, the Black r. canal extends to the Erie canal at Rome, a distance of 85 miles.

BLACK, river, Lorain co., O., formed of 2 branches, which unite half a mile below Elyria. Just above their junction, they have each a fall of 45 feet, affording fine mill seats. The united stream enters Lake Erie.

BLACK, river, N. C., one of the E. branches of Cape Fear r., which it enters 23 ms. above Wilmington.

BLACK, river, S. C., the S.W. branch of Great Pedee r., which it enters 3 ms. above Georgetown.

BLACK, river, Ark., rises in Missouri, & after receiving several large rivers from the N.W., enters White r. 80 ms. from the N. boundary of Arkansas.

BLACK, river, Mich., has a course of 18 ms., & discharges its waters into Lake Michigan, between Allegan & Ottawa counties. 5 ms. from its mouth, it expands into Black lake, but contracts to its usual breadth before entering the lake. A fine harbor might be made at its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

BLACK RIVER, p-t., Lorain co., O., 130 N.N.E. Columbus, 387 W. It lies on both sides of Black r., & adjoins Lake Erie. The v. at the mouth of the r. on Lake Erie, has a good harbor, several forwarding houses & stores, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 668; 1850, 659.

BLACK RIVER, p. o., Ottawa co., Mich.

BLACK RIVER, t., St. Francis co., Mo. Pop. 101.

BLACK RIVER, t., Washington co., Mo. It has 1 sch., 20 scholars. Pop. 685.

BLACK RIVER, t., Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 528.

BLACK RIVER, t., Independence co., Ark. It has 1 grist m. Pop. 1850, 742.

BLACK RIVER, t., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 663.

BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, p-o., New Hanover co., N. C., 126 S. by E. Raleigh, 356 W.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, p. o., Crawford co., Wis.

BLACK RIVER, sta., on Richmond & Quebec r. r., 20 m. from Quebec, Can. E.

BLACK-RIVER, a riv. of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, pa. St. Elizabeth; after a very tortuous S.ward course of 33 m. it enters Black-river bay, in the Caribbean sea. At its mouth is Black-river village, for 25 m. above which it is navigable for boats.—II. a small river of Ireland, tributary to the Suir.

BLACK ROCK, t., Erie co., N. Y. It is at the foot of Lake Erie & at the outlet. Surface mostly undulating, with an alluvial soil intermixed with clay. Squaw & Strawberry islands, each containing about 100 acres, belong to this t. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 6 flouring m., 3 saw m., a distillery, 3 breweries, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,625; 1850, 7,508, Annexed to, & formed a part of Buffalo, 1854.

BLACK ROCK, p-v., Erie co., N. Y., on l. b. of Niagara r., of Lake Erie, 2¼ miles below the city of Buffalo, of which it may be considered a suburb, & with which it is connected by a r. r.; 290 Albany by land, 316 by the Erie canal, 383 W. Incorporated 1837. It contains several churches, 10 stores, 5 warehouses, 6 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 oil m., an iron foundry, a machine shop, & various other manufacturing estabs. & about 2,000 inhabitants. The harbor is formed by an immense stone pier or mole, projecting into Niagara r., built by the state of New York, for the double purpose of forming a safe & convenient harbor for vessels on the lake, & canal boats which here enter the lake, & also for securing to the Erie canal an abundance of water, directly from the lake, eastward, as far as Montezuma, nearly half its entire length. By means of the mole, an immense water power is obtained here. There is a ferry across to Waterloo in Canada.

BLACK ROCK, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

BLACK ROCK, p-o., Rappahannock co., Va., 131 N. N.W. Richmond, 83 W.

BLACKROCK, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 4 m. S.E. Dublin, on the Dublin & Kingstown r. r., & on the S. shore of Dublin bay. Pop. 2,372. It is a place of summer resort for bathing.—Several vills. of Ireland have this name.—I. co. Louth, at the head of a small bay, about 2½ m. S.E. Dundalk. Pop. 507. It also is resorted to for summer bathing.—II. Munster, co. & 3 m. E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee. Pop. 303. It comprises many handsome villas, among which is Castle-Mahon, the residence of Lady Chatterton; a nunnery, Blackrock castle, & many other antique edifices.

BLACKROD, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, near the Wigan & Preston railway, 4¼ m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 2,615. Its grammar school has upwards of 100 pupils,—3 exhibitions (of 60*l.*, 70*l.*, & 80*l.*,) to Pembroke Coll., Camb., & an annual revenue of 140*l.*

BLACK, or EUXINE SEA, *Pontus Euxinus*, a great inland sea between Europe & Asia, within the parallels of lat 40° 45′ & 46° 45′ N., & extending from lon. 27° 30′ to 41° 50′ E.; extreme length 700 m.; greatest breadth 380 m. It is surrounded by the countries of Russia, Armenia, & Asiatic & European Turkey, & communicates by the strait of Yenikale with the sea of Azov on the N.E., & by the Bosporus, with the Sea of Marmara in the S.W. The shores of the Euxine are bold & high on the N.E., E., & S.W., but flat on the N. & N.W.; its depth varies from 4 to 48 fathoms near its shores, but in the middle no soundings have been obtained at 160 fathoms. The water contains 1–7th less salt than the ocean, & is so fresh that it freezes very easily. It has numerous small ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkinit, between the Crimea & the continent of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but few rocks or shoals—the largest of these, Serpent island, is furnished with a lighthouse. The chief affluents of the Euxine are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the sea of Azov & the strait of Yenikale), & the Kuban in Europe; & the Kizil-Irmak & Sakara in Asia. It is calculated that the Black Sea receives one-third of the running waters of Europe. The Black Sea has no tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes & enclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being very dangerous, as formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It is traversed regularly by steam-packets between Constantinople & the mouths of the Danube, & between the principal ports of Russia.

BLACKS AND WHITES, p-v., Nottaway co., Va., 60 S.W. Richmond, 179 W., on South Side r. r., 37 m. from Petersburg.

BLACK'S BLUFF, p-o., Wilcox co., Ala., 109 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 901 W.

BLACKSBURG, p-o., Montgomery co., Va., 212 S. W. Richmond, 278 W.

BLACKSHIRES, p. o., Marion co., Va.

BLACKSOD BAY, an extensive inlet on the coast of Ireland, co. Mayo. Lat of entrance 54° 5′ N., lon. 10° W.

BLACKSTAIRS, a mntn. range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary between cos. Carlow & Wexford. Mt. Leinster, 2,610 ft., is the highest peak.

BLACKSTONE-EDGE, a range of high hills, mostly moorland, forming part of "the Backbone of England," cos. York & Lancaster, 6 m. E.N.E. Rochdale. A stone dividing the cos. of York & Lancaster stands on the summit of these hills.

BLACK STOCKS, p-o., Chester dist., S. C., 46 N. by W. Columbia, 463 W.

BLACK'S STORE, p. o., Tippah co., Miss., 224 Jackson, 808 W.

BLACKSTONE, r. (See Pawtucket r.)

BLACKSTONE, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 35 S.W. Boston, 418 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Blackstone r. The v. is on the Worcester & Providence r. r., at the junction of Norfolk county r. r., & on the rt. bank of Blackstone r., & contains 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a cotton fac., with 36,000 spindles, makes 10,000,000 yds. of goods annually; a woollen fac., 645 looms, makes 1,000,000 yds. of goods yearly. There are in the t. 12 cotton fac., 40,518 spindles; a woollen fac., 18 schools. Pop. 1850, 4,391, (*taken from Mendon, 1845, which see.*)

BLACK SWAMP, p. o., Sandusky co., O., 113 N. Columbus, 431 W.

BLACKSVILLE, p-v., Monongalia co., Va., 300 N. W. Richmond, 233 W. Situated at the junction of Robert's Run & Drunkard's cr., 50 miles from its entrance into the Monongahela r. The village is on the line between Va. & Pa., & contains 2 stores, a tannery, several mechanic shops, & 12 or 14 dwellings. The creek is navigable to this place, & boat building is carried on. The country around is uneven, but very fertile.

BLACKTAIL, a large shoal off the English coast, co. Essex, in the estuary of the Thames, below Canvey Island. A beacon has been placed on it.

BLACKTOFT, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, near the confl. of the Ouse & Trent, 7 m. E.S.E. Howden. Area, 3,313 ac. Pop. 522.

BLACK TORRINGTON, a par. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 7,200 ac. Pop. 1,115.

BLACKWALL, a suburb of the English metropolis, co. Middlesex, pa. Poplar, at the confl. of the Lee & the Thames, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's. Here are the E. & W. India docks, & numerous yards for ship-building. A r. r., 3¼ m. in length, connects Blackwall with the city of London, & is raised above the streets on a brick viaduct, the trains being propelled by locomotive engines. By this route many passengers now proceed to embark in steamers at Blackwall instead of London Bridge, & thus avoid the dangers & delay of the "Pool." (*See London.*)

BLACKVILLE, pa., Northumberland co., N. B. Drained by Mirimiche & Salmon rivers. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 4 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,328.

BLACKVILLE, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 90 S.S.W. Columbia, 594 W., on the South Carolina r. r. 90 m. from Charleston.

BLACK WALNUT, p-v., Halifax co., Va., 138 S.W. Richmond, 225 W.

BLACK WARRIOR, r., Ala., is formed by 2 head branches, Locust Fork or Eastern Branch, & Mulberry r., which unite in the S.W. part of Jackson co. Below their junction the r. passes Tuscaloosa, & after a course of 80 miles enters the Tombigbee. The whole course of the r. to its extreme source is about 160 ms. It is navigable for steamboats to Tuscaloosa, & for boats much further.

BLACKWATER, r., Merrimac co., N. H., enters the Contoocook in Hopkinton.

BLACKWATER, r., Va., rises in Prince George co., & after a course of about 70 ms. enters the Nottaway r. nearly on the boundary between Va. & N. C.

BLACKWATER, p. o., Sussex co., Del.

BLACKWATER, sta., on Seaboard & Roanoke r. r., 37 m. from Portsmouth, Va.

BLACKWATER, p-o., Kemper co., Miss., 224 W.N. W. Jackson, 858 W.

BLACKWATER, p-o., Morgan co., Ky.

BLACKWATER, p. o., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 31.

BLACKWATER, two rivs. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, rises about 16 m. N.E. Killarney, flows at first S.ward, but afterwards E. to Cappoquin, where it abruptly turns again S.ward, & enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 100 m. The tide rises in it to Cappoquin, to which town it is navigable; & besides which Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, & Youghal are on its banks. Affis. the Dundalo, Awbeg, Funcheon, & Bride.—II. Ulster, cos. Tyrone & Armagh, falls into Lough-Neagh at its S.W. corner. Caledon & Charlemont are the principal towns on its banks, at which last it receives the Ulster Canal. Blackwater is the name of several smaller rivers in Ireland & also in England.—I. co. Essex, rises near Saffron-Walden, flows S.E.ward, &, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the N. Sea called Blackwater Bay.—II. co. Dorset, rises near Cranbrook, & is tribut. to the Stour.—III. co. Hants, & forming a part of the boundary between that co. & Berks, joins the Loddon, 54 m. S.W. Wokingham.

BLACKWATER, a neat vill. of Engl., co Hants, at its N.E. extremity on the Blackwater riv., 3 m. N.N. W. the Farnboro' station of the S.W. r. r. Two tnshps. of Ireland, respectively, co. & 5 m. N.W. Armagh, & co. & 9 m. N.E. Wexford, have this name.

BLACKWATERTOWN, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater riv., here communicating with the Ulster canal, 24 m. S.S.W. Moy. Pop. 369. Here was a fort famous in the rebellion of O'Neil in the 16th century.

BLACKWELL, p-o., Caswell co., N. C., 94 N.W. Raleigh, 270 W.

BLACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.E. Alfreton, Ac. 1,700. Pop. 467.—Sev. tnshps., cos. Durham & Cumberl., have this name.—Also, a hamlet, co. Worcester, with a sta. on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r., 2 m. N. Bromsgrove.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, in the East river, opposite New York. It is the seat of the city penitentiary, & a lunatic asylum.

BLACK WOLF, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

BLACKWOODTOWN, p. o., Camden co., N. J.

BLACKWOOD RIVER, W. Australia, cos. Durham & Nelson, flows successively W. & S., & enters the Hardy inlet, 6 m. N.E. Augusta, in lat. 34° 14′ S., lon. 115° 12′ E. It traverses a well-wooded & good grazing country, & is navigable for boats to 25 m. from the sea.

BLADEN, county, N. C., is in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. miles. Drained by Cape Fear r. It has South r., a branch of Cape Fear r., on its N.E. boundary. Capital, Elizabeth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,097; wheat, 247 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 217,415; cotton, 9 bales; tobacco, 255 pounds:—83 grist m., 6 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $362,719; value of manufac. articles, 87,552; —26 churches, 39 sch., 691 scholars; 7 libraries, 1,132 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,022; pop. 1850, 9,767.

BLADEN, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. Leobschütz, with a castle & 1,071 inhabs.

BLADENSBURG, p-v., Prince George co., Md., 6 N.E. Washington, a little S. of the railroad to Baltimore, 34 W. Annapolis. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 8 stores, a flouring m., a grist m., & 400 inhabitants. There is a mineral spring in the village. The country around is fertile, producing tobacco, Indian corn, &c.

BLADENSBURG, p-v., Knox co., Ohio, 61 N.E. Columbus, 362 W.

BLADON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1¼ m. S. Woodstock. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 720. An almshouse for poor women here, was in 1798 endowed by the Duchess of Marlboro' with 3,000*l.* consols.

BLADON SPRINGS, p. o., Choctaw co., Ala.

BLAEN-HONDDAN, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 3 m. N.N.W. Neath. Pop. 1,341, partly employed in copper mines.

BLAENPENAL, a chapelry of Wales, co. Cardigan. Area, 4,105 ac. Pop. 505.

BLAEN-PORTH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 5 m. E.N. E. Cardigan. Area, 3,548 ac. Pop. 719.

BLAGDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N. E. Axbridge. Area, 3,535 ac. Pop. 1,128. Teasel is extensively grown in this parish.

BLAGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 2 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,538.

BLAIN, p. o., Perry co., Pa.

BLAIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire Inf. cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Nantes, on the Isac. Pop. with comm., 5,441: ruins of ancient castle, formerly a strong fortres.

BLAINE, p-o., Lawrence co., Ky., 139 E. Frankfort, 455 W.

BLAINE'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Granger county, Tenn., 202 E. Nashville, 480 W.

BLAINVILLE is the name of numerous comms. in France; the principal in dep. Manche, with a vill. 6 m. W. Coutances. Pop. 1,770.

BLAIR, county, Pa., situated in the central part of

the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. The surface is mntnous. (having the Alleghany ridge on its N.W. border), with deep narrow valleys; soil fertile. Drained by the head branches of the Juniata r. Iron ore is extensively found & manufactured. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $348,644; wheat, 267,349 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 145,851; oats, 173,117; potatoes, 25,192; wool, 26,278 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 16 tanneries, 30 persons emp'd; 3 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,065,730; value of manufac. articles, $1,385,526;—89 churches, 3 acad., 190 pupils; 101 sch., 6,249 scholars; 1 library, 300 vols. Pop. 1850, 21,777, taken from Huntingdon, since 1840.

BLAIR, t., Blair co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Juniata r. Pop. 1850, 991. (*See Hollidaysburg.*)

BLAIR-ATHOL, or ATHOLL, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, & comprising all its N. part, with a vill., 30 m. N.W. Perth. Estimated area, 312 sq. m. Pop. 2,084. In it are the mntns. Benygloe (3,725 feet), Bendearg (3,550 ft. elev.), with the pass of Killiecrankie, Athol forest, & Blair-Athol castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol.

BLAIR FURNACE, p. o., Blair co., Pa.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill. on the Ericht, 15 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 1851, 4,297; do. of the town, 2,914, employed in weaving and spinning yarn. It has 5 annual fairs for horses and cattle.

BLAIR'S FERRY, p-o., Roane co., Tenn., 165 E. Nashville, 582 W.

BLAIRSTOWN, p-t., Warren co., N. J., 74 N. by W. Trenton, 229 W. Pop. 1850, 1,405.

BLAIRSVILLE, p-b., Indiana co., Pa., 171 W. by N. Harrisburg, 199 W. Incorporated in 1825. It is situated on the rt. bank of Conemagh r., at the junction of Black Lick cr., & on the line of the Pennsylvania canal & railroad. It contains 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a woollen factory, a grist m., a saw m., & in 1850, 1,135 inhabitants.

BLAIRSVILLE, p-o., York dist., S. C., 88 N. Columbia, 440 W.

BLAIRSVILLE, p-v., capital of Union co., Ga., 118 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 617 W. Situated on Notley r., & contains a court-house, several stores, & 300 inhabitants.

BLAIRSVILLE, p-v., Posey co., Ia., 183 S.W. Indianapolis, 741 W.

BLAISDON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N. Newnham. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 299.

BLAISE (ST.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, on N. b. of the lake, produces esteemed wine. Pop. 1,000. Near it is *Montmirail*, a community of Moravian brothers.

BLAISOIS, a former div. of France in Orléanais, of which Blois was cap., now comprised in, & forming a great part of the dep. Loire-et-cher.

BLAISON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. & 10 m. S.E. Angers, on lt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,142.

BLAKELEY, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 150 N.E. Harrisburg, 254 W. Drained by Lakawannock r. It has 2 flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 570; 1850, 1,703.

BLAKELY, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 127 N.W. Raleigh, 307 W.

BLAKELY, p-v., cap. of Early co., Ga., 203 S.W. Milledgeville, 850 W. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, & 75 inhab.

BLAKELY, p-v., port of entry, & cap. of Baldwin co., Ala., situated on the E. side of the Tensaw r., the E. outlet of Mobile r., opposite to Mobile. The harbor admits vessels drawing 11 feet of water. The town stands on a healthy and pleasant spot, & is well supplied with good water. It contains a court-house, 10 stores, & many neat dwellings.

BLAKEMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9½ m. W. Hereford. Area, 1,127 ac. Pop. 183.

BLAKEMORE (or WHITE HART) FOREST, Engl., co. Dorset, is a large tract, comprising several hundreds in the N. & W. parts of the county.

BLAKENEY, a seaport & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E. Wells. Area of pa., 1,865 ac. Pop. 1,108. It has an ancient church, and some fine remains of antiquity, completed A.D. 1321. Its harbor affords good shelter, & 54 vessels belong to the port.—II. a chapelry, pa. Aure, co. and 12½ miles W.S.W. Glo'ster. Pop. returned with parish. Fairs, 12th May and 12th Nov.

BLAKENHAM, two parishes of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Needham. Area, 869 ac. Pop. 244.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S.E. Needham. Area, 1,054 ac. Pop. 139.

BLAKESBURG, p. o., Wapello co., Iowa.

BLAKESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 830. A free school, founded here in 1669, has a rev. of £85 per annum. Blakesley hall is said to have been a possess. of the Knights of St. John.

BLAMONT, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, arrond. & 16 m. E. Lunéville, on the Vezouze. Pop. 2,671.—II. cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arrond. & 8 m. S.S.E. Montbéliard. Pop. 698. This small place was protected by an anc. fortress, which was ruined in the wars of 1814.

BLANC, p. o., Fulton co., O.

BLANC (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, cap. arrond., dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 32 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, & has woolspinning works & tanneries. Pop. 4,770.

BLANC (MONT), the most celebrated mountain of Europe. [MONT BLANC.]

BLANCHARD, p-t., Piscatiquis co., Me., 73 N. by E. Augusta, 668 W. Drained by Piscatiquis r. It has 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 270; 1850, 192.

BLANCHARD, t., Hardin co., O. Drained by Blanchard's Fork of Auglaize river. Pop. 1840, 241; 1850, 252.

BLANCHARD, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by Blanchard's Fork of Auglaize r. It has 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 629; 1850, 1,051.

BLANCHARD, t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Blanchard's Fork of Auglaize r., & contains the v. of Gilboa. Pop. 1840, 688; 1850, 1,395.

BLANCHARD, t., Perth co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,780.

BLANCHARD BRIDGE, p-v., Blanchard t., Hancock co., O., 80 N. by W. Columbus, 451 W. It contains 75 inhab.

BLANCHARD'S FORK, the E. branch of Auglaize r., Ohio.

BLANCHE, p. o., La Fayette co., Mo.

BLANCHESTER, p-v., Marion t., Clinton co., O., 80 N. by W. Augusta, 668 W., on Hillsboro & Cin. r. r., 39 m. from Cincinnati.

BLANCHLAND, a vill. & chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. of Shotley, in a deep vale on the Derwent, 9 m. S.S.E. Hexham, with schools endowed by Lord Crewe, & the remains of an abbey founded in 1165.

BLANCO (CAPE), the name of numerous headlands in Africa, America, the Philippines, Greece, & Spain; the principal, W. Africa, Sahara, on the Atlantic, in lat. 20° 46′ 55″ N., lon. 16° 58′ 6″ W.

BLANDINSVILLE, p. v., McDonough co., Ill.

BLANDVILLE, p. v., & cap. Ballard co., Ky. Pop. 1850, 419.

BLANDFORD, t., Oxford co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,356.

BLANDFORD, t., Arthabasca co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 200.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, a munic. bor., mkt.-town, & pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by 3 bridges, & near the ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Belaniensis*, 17 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area of pa., 862 ac. Pop. 3,948. Pop. of bor., 2,504. The town, in the midst of one of the finest tracts of sheep pasture in the kingdom, is very neatly and regularly built, with a church in the Grecian style. It has a handsome town-hall and neat theatre, free grammar and blue-coat schools with small endowments, almshouses; a charitable bequests, now yielding £300 per annum, & a manuf. of shirt-buttons. Mkts., Saturday; fairs, 7th March, 10th July, and 8th Nov.; races in Aug. Polling-place for county. It gives the title of Marquis to the D. of Marlborough.—II. (*St. Mary's*), a pa. on the opposite side of the Stour, commun. by bridge & ¼ m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,583 ac. Pop. 367.

BLANES, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,043.

BLANFORD, p. t., Hampden co., Ms., 110 w. by s. Boston, 370 W. Drained by branches of the Westfield r., which afford good water power. The surface is un-

even and the soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 boot and shoe fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,427; 1850, 1,418. (See *North Blanford.*)

BLANGY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. N.E. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,717. Manufs. of chemical products and paper.

BLANKENBERGHE, a marit. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, with a small fishing port on the Eng. Channel, 9 m. N.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1,800.

BLANKENBURG, a circle & 2 towns of Germany.—I. a circle of Brunswick. Pop. 1852, 22,492.—II. a town 37 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. of circ., and formerly of an indep. principality. Pop. 3,500. It is walled, and has a ducal palace. It was the resid. of "Monsieur" afterwards Louis XVIII., from 1796 to 1798.—III. a town of Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 13 m. S.S.W. Sondershausen. Pop. 1,315.

BLANKENBURG, a ham. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, cap. circ. Ober-Simmenthal, 19 m. S W. Thun, with a fine castle, and extensive cattle fairs.

BLANKENESE, a town of Danish Dom., duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 m. W. Altona, with a ferry to Cranz, in Hanover. Pop. 3,000, mostly seafaring people. In summer it is a place of holiday resort for the inhabs. of Hamburg and Altona.

BLANKENHAYEN, a town of Central Germany, gr. duchy, and 9 m. S.S.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,600, employed in a manuf. of ginghams and porcelain.

BLANKENSTEIN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 24 m. N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 856, who manuf. files & steel wares.

BLANKET HILL, p. o., Armstrong co., Pa.

BLANKNEY (with LINWOOD), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 6,000. Pop. 600.

BLANQUEFORT, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant. and 6 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,074.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 29 m. N.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,760.

BLANQUILLA, an isl. of Caribbean sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 m. N.N.E. Tortuga, and having, on its W. coast, the village of Agueda.

BLANTYRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area, 3,300 Scotch ac. Pop. 2,848. Here are extensive cotton spinning and dye-works, and the ruins of a priory on the Clyde.

BLANZAC, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant. dep. Charente, arrond. & 12 m. S.S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 643. Extensive cattle market.

BLANZY, a vill. of France, Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal-du-Centre, 18 m. S.E. Autun. Pop. 2,664.

BLARNEY, a vill. of Ireland, Munster co., & 4 m. N.W. Cork, pa. Garrycloyne, on a rivulet of same name. Pop. 253. The beauty of its surrounding scenery has been rendered famous in song. It has a woollen mill and a paper factory, besides numerous showy buildings now partly in ruins,—the monument of a vain attempt made, about the end of last century, to convert the vill. into a manufac. town. In its castle, formerly the property of the Earls of Clancarty, is reported to be a wonderful stone, the kissing of which has been popularly believed to have the power of imparting that peculiar style of eloquence termed "blarney." Fairs, Easter Mon. and Tues. June 5 and 9, Sept. 18, & Nov. 11.

BLASENDORF, a town of Transylvania, 18 m. N.E. Karlsburg. Pop. 4,000. [BALASFALVA.]

BLASKET ISLANDS, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, largest 2½ m. in length. One of these, the isle of Tiraght, forms the most W. land in Europe.

BLASIEN (ST.), a vill. of Baden, circ. Ober-Rhein, 21 m. S.E. Friburg, on the Alb. Pop. 949. It has important iron works and a manuf. of arms. Formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines.

BLASIENZELLA, a town of Germany, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, 20 m. S.S.W. Gotha, with a powder-mill and manufs. of iron wares. Pop. 1,330.

BLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Market-Harboro'. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 88.

BLACHINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Sussex.—1. (*East*), rape Pevensey, 11 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area, 821 ac. Pop. 138. Here is a strong battery for defence of the coast.—II. (*West*), 2½ W.N.W. Brighton. Area, 876 ac. Pop. 53.

BLATCHINWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. N.E. Rochdale, in the immediate vicinity of the Manchester and Leeds r. r. Pop. 4,456, chiefly engaged in woollen manufs.

BLATHERWYCKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.E. Rockingham. Area, 1,975 ac. Pop. 243.

BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Uslawa, 50 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,500.

BLATON, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. S.E. Tournay. Pop. 2,319.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Blau, 10 m. W.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,965, who weave and bleach linens. It has an old Benedict. monast., and a Lutheran seminary.

BLAUVELTVILLE, p-v., Orangetown t., Rockland co., N. Y., 131 m. S. Albany, 259 W. on the N. Y. & Erie r. r., 29 m. from N. Y.

BLAWENBURG, p-o., Somerset co., N. J., 15 N. by E. Trenton, 187 W.

BLAXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. S.E. Framlingham. Area, 1,975 ac. Pop. 577.

BLAYDON, a vill. of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle r. r., between Gateshead and Stocksfield.

BLAYE, *Blavia*, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. and on rt. b. of the Gironde, here about 2½ m. across, cap. arrond., 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 3,348. It has a strong modern citadel, in which the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned in 1833; a handsome public fountain, a theatre, hospital, agricultural society, &c., with considerable exports of wine, brandy, corn, fruits, and soap. Its harbor is defended by forts Médoc and Pâté. All vessels inward bound to Bordeaux, &c., are required to anchor in the road to Blaye, and to exhibit their papers; and many outward vessels call there to take in stores, and to complete their cargoes.

BLAZEY (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. St. Anstell. Area, 1,797 ac. Pop. 3,570, mostly employed as miners. Fair, Feb. 2.

BLEADON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Axe, 6 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 2,795 ac. Pop. 587.

BLEAN (*St. Cosmos*), a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 2 m. N.N.W. Canterbury. Area, 2,260 ac. Pop. 660. Blean is a centre of a poor-law union, comprising 16 pas. The ancient forest of Blean, which has now lost its privileges, was formerly of great extent, and wild boars were hunted in it as late as the reign of Henry VI.

BLEASBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 miles S.S.E. Southwell. Ac. 1,550. Pop. 358.

BLEASDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster. Area, 8,490 ac. Pop. 295.

BLECHINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 2,540. Pop. 638.

BLECKEDE, a town of Hanover, princip. & 12 m. E. Lüneberg, on the lt. b. of the Elbe, with a toll on the river. Pop. 1,485.

BLEDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Stow-on-the Wold. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 391.

BLEDD-FA, or BLETHVAUGH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, in the forest of the same name, 5½ m. W.S.W. Knighton. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 234.

BLEDLOW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. E.S.E. Thame. Area, 4,130 ac. Pop. 1,202. In the pa. are several schools for the lace manuf.

BLEDSOE, county, Tenn., in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 510 sq. m. Drained principally by Sequatchie r. Surface uneven—in some parts mountainous. Capital, Pikeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $214,550; Ind. corn, 407,025 bush. produced; oats, 83,670; sweet potatoes, 15,597; tobacco, 10,147 lbs.;—15 grist m., 10 saw m., 1 tannery,—23 churches, 1 acad., 40 pupils; 25 schools, 650 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,676; 1850, 5,959.

BLEDSOE'S LANDING, p. o., Crittenden co., Ark.

BLEEKER, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y. Surface hilly & mountainous, & but little cultivated. Drained by Garoga cr. & some tributaries of Sacondaga r. It has 8 tanneries, 8 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 346; 1850, 510.

BLEGNO, a riv. of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, flows S. & joins the Tessin (or Ticino), on l. near Biasca. It gives its name to the *Val Blegno*, a rich valley, which forms a dist. of the canton.

BLEIBACH, a vill. of Illyria, circ. & 8 m. W. Villach, near the celeb. *Bleiberg* (lead mntn.), in which 1 cop-

per & 3 lead mines are in operation. It has a Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, & 5,600 inhabitants.

BLEIBERG, a vill. in same circle as the above, has a Protestant chapel. The lead mines at Bleibach are the most extensive in Austria, & yield annually from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. excellent metal.

BLEICHERODE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Bude, at the foot of the Pockenberg, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Nordhausen. Pop. 2,760, engaged in weaving woollen & linen fabrics, & in bleaching hemp. 4 annual fairs.

BLEISTADT, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Voigtland, 14 m. N.N.E. Eger.

BLEISWIJK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,279.

BLEKING, a prov., Sweden. [Carlscrona.]

BLENCOW, a tnshp. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Leath, pa. Dacre, 5 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Pop. 64. It has a grammar school, founded in 1576, at which the late famous lawyer, Lord Ellenborough, was educated.

BLENDON, p-t., Franklin co., O., 11 N. Columbus, 404 W. Incorporated in 1815, by the name of Harrison; changed in 1824. Drained by Alum & Big Walnut creeks, which furnish mill seats. It constituted a part of the United States military lands. It has an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 972; 1850, 1,303.

BLENDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. S.S.E. Petersfield. Area, 2,304 ac. Pop. 236.

BLENEAU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 29 m. W.S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,313. The Prince of Condé was here vanqd. by Turenne in 1652.

BLENHEIM, p. t., Schoharie co., N. Y. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil fertile. Drained by Schoharie cr. & tributaries. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & 25 or 30 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,725; 1850, 1,314. (Ter. reduced by the erection of Gilboa, 1848.)

BLENHEIM, t., Oxford co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,995.

BLENHEIM (Germ. *Blindheim*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. N.N.W. Augsburg, famous for the decisive victory gained near it by the English & Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough & Prince Eugene, over the French & Bavarians, (called by the French the battle of Höchstedt,) 2d August, 1704.

BLENHEIM PARK, (formerly Woodstock Park,) an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Oxford, pa. Woodstock, on the W., 62¼ m. W.N.W. London. Pop. 1,193. Area, 2,940 ac., being the demesne attached to Blenheim-house, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This edifice, constructed by Vanbrugh, in the reign of Q. Anne, at the cost of 500,000*l.*, was given by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, in honor of whose great victory, in 1704, it received its name. The mansion, richly ornamented externally, occupies 3 sides of a square, & its principal front extends 348 ft. from wing to wing. The interior is enriched with the most costly furniture, tapestry, sculpture, & a magnificent collection of paintings. The grounds, considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of the celebrated landscape gardener Bronn, contain an artificial lake, fountain, triumphal arch, & column supporting a colossal statue of the Duke, & clusters of trees said to be arranged in the order of the troops on the field of Blenheim. The enclosed royal palace of Woodstock formerly stood in the park, & a pool is still pointed out which bears the name of "Rosamond's well." Blenheim is held by the descendants of the Duke, on the tenure of presenting yearly, at Windsor, on the anniversary of the battle, a standard emblazoned with 3 fleur-de-lis.

BLENJO, a river, valley & dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, cap. Lottigna. Pop. of dist. 11,000.

BLENKINSOP, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, 17 m. W. Hexham. Pop. 796, engaged in large coal-works. Here is a strong square tower, the ancient stronghold of the Blenkinsops, of border celebrity.

BLENNEVILLE, a small seaport town of Irel., co. Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 1¼ m. S.W. Tralee, where most of the exports of that t. are shipped. Pop. 225.

BLENOD-LES-TOUL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, & 5 m. S.S.W. Toul. Pop. 1,550.

BLÈRE, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. E.S.E. Tours. Pop. 1,972.

BLESSINGTON, a pa. & mkt. town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 m. S.W. Dublin. Area, 15,780 ac. Pop. 2,168; do. of town, 466. It is neatly built, has a commodious church, a market-house & police barrack. Weekly mkt. Friday. Fairs, May 12, July 5, & Nov. 12. It gave the title of Earl to the Gardner family, the widow of the last of whom was the well-known authoress, the late Countess of Blessington.

BLETCHER'S CORNERS, v. Hope t., Durham co., Can. W., 3 m. from Port Hope. It contains a carding m., a saw m., & 125 inhabitants.

BLETCHINGLY, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on a branch of the London & Brighton r. r., 18 m. S. London, & 4¼ m. E. Reigate. Area of pa. 5,585 ac. Pop. 1,553. The town, on an eminence, commands extensive views, & has a fine church in the early English style, a school endowed in the reign of Elizabeth, & alms-houses founded in 1668. Fairs, June 22 & Nov. 2. Bletchingly returned 2 members to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

BLETCHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area, 2,540 ac. Pop. 673.

BLETCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1¼ m. W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,544. At its sta. the Bedford branch joins the N.W. r. r.

BLETHERSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.N.W. Narberth. Area, 2,366 ac. Pop. 320.

BLETHVAUGH, a pa. of S. Wales. [Bledd-Fa.]

BLETSOE, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area, 2,239 ac. Pop. 407.

BLEVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. & 2 m. N. Havre, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,160.

BLEVIO, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. & near Lake of Como, with numerous elegant villas.

BLEWBERRY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N. E. East Ilsley. Area, 6,814 ac. Pop. 1,140. It has 2 endowed schools (joint annual rev. 60*l.*), & an alms-house endowed with 27*l.* a-year. Fair, Thursday after September 29.

BLEWFIELDS, Central Amer. [Bluefields.]

BLICKLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N.W. Aylsham. Area, 2,123 ac. Pop. 352. Anne Boleyn (whose family owned the manor), was born here in 1507. Blickling-hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style; it contains a library of 10,000 vols., & is surrounded by a park & gardens comprising 1,000 acres, with a fine sheet of water.

BLIDAH, or BLIDA, a considerable town of Algeria, on the borders of the Metidjah plain, prov. & 30 m. S. W. Algiers. Taken by the French in 1830, & occupied by them since 1838. Pop. 9,103, of whom 2,290 are Europeans.

BLIDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4¼ m. S.E. Mansfield. Area, 6,610 ac. Pop. 1,396.

BLIESKASTEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Blies, 5¼ m. W. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,874.

BLIGH, a frontier co. of New South Wales, having E. & S. the cos. Brisbane, Phillip, & Wellington, & N. & W. an unsettled district. It has no towns or vills. of importance.—*Bligh's islands* are a group of the Feejee archip., Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1789.

BLIGNY-SUR-OUCHE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. & 9 m. N. Beaune. Pop. 1,254.

BLILING, or BLELLING, a seaport town of the isl. Bali, Malay archip., on its N. coast, with a citadel, the residence of a rajah.

BLINK BONNY, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

BLISH'S MILLS, p. o., Franklin co., Mo.

BLISLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Area, 6,338 ac. Pop. 606. Fair, Monday after September 22.

BLISSFIELD, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 71 S.W. Detroit, 489 W. The v. is situated on the N. bank of the Raisin r., on the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, & has 4 stores & 60 dwellings. Pop. of the t. 924.

BLISSFIELD, par. Northumberland co., N. B. Drained by Mirimichi r. It has 3 grist, m., a woollen fac., a church, 2 schools. Pop. 1851, 528.

BLISSVILLE, p. v., Marshall co., Ia.

BLISSVILLE, p. v., Oneida co., N. Y.

BLISSVILLE, p. v., Jefferson co., Ill.

BLISSVILLE, par., Sunbury co., N. B. Drained by Oromocto r. It has 2 grist m., 9 saw m., a tannery, 2 churches, 3 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,104.

BLISWORTH, a pa., of England, co. Northampton,

4 m. N.E. Towcester, with a station on the L. & B. r. r., 4 m. S.W. Northampton, & whence the branch to that town diverges. Area of pa. 1,980 ac. Pop. 951.

BLITHFIELD, t., Renfrew co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 200.

BLITHFIELD, with NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. N. Rugeley. Area, 3,193 ac. Pop. 386.

BLIVEN'S MILLS, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

BLOCKERS, p. o., Cumberland co., N. C.

BLOCK HOUSE, p. o., Scott co., Mo.

BLOCKHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester. Area, 13 ac. Pop. 1,359.

BLOCK ISLAND, constitutes the township of Newshoreham, Newport co., R. I. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, 14 S.S.W. Point Judith. It is 8 miles long, & from 2 to 4 broad. Surface uneven, & some parts of it elevated; soil sandy & gravelly loam, & fertile. There are several ponds on the island. The people are chiefly employed in fishing, though the island was formerly celebrated for its cattle & its dairies. It has no harbor. Incorporated in 1672. There is a light house on the N. end, lat. 41° 13′ 24″ N., lon. 71° 34′ 12″ W. from Greenwich, Eng. It shows 2 *fixed lights*, elevated 50 feet above the sea, & are visible for a distance of 12 nautical miles.

BLOCKLEY, p. t., Philadelphia co., Pa. The surface is gently inclined; soil, sandy loam. Watered by Mill & Cobb creeks. It has elegant country seats on the Schuylkill r. It contains the county almshouse; several extensive manufacturing establishments, &c. Pop. 1840, 3,118; 1850, 5,916.

BLOCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, enclosed by the co. of Glo'ster, 10 m. S.E. Evesham. Area, 7,870. Pop. 2,587. It has silk mills which, a few years ago, employed 215 hands.

BLOCKVILLE, p. o., Chautauque co., N. Y.

BLODGET MILLS, p. o., Cortland co., N. Y.

BLOEMENDAAL, two vills. of the Netherlands; one in S. Holland, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Gouda; the other in N. Holland, 2 m. N. Haarlem, with 1,500 inhabitants engaged in linen bleaching.

BLOFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. S.W. Acle. Area, 2,334. Pop. 1,173. Charities about 84*l.* per annum. It has a workhouse suited for a union of 32 parishes.

BLOIS, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Loir-et-Cher, on both sides of the Loire, & on the r. r. from Orleans to Tours, 113 m. S. by W. Paris, & 37 m. S. W. Orleans. Pop. 1853, 14,500. Blois is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, crowned by its ancient castle. It is an archbp.'s. see, & has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, normal school, a diocesan seminary, botanic garden, & public library. The most remarkable edifices are the Hotel de Ville, episcop. palace, old castle of the counts of Blois, where Louis XII. was born, in which the States-General of 1576 & 1588 were held, & where the Duc de Guise was assassinated. There is here an anc. aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans. The magnificent dykes for the protection of the valleys from the encroachments of the Loire, one of the most remarkable works of the kind in Europe, commence at Blois. It has manufs. of gloves & porcelain, & an extensive trade in wine, timber, & Orleans brandy.

BLOKULLA, a small rocky isl. in the Baltic, between Oeland & the mainland of Sweden, & to which many northern superstitions refer.

BLOKZYL, a marit. town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Overyssel, with a good port, on the E. coast of the Zuiderzee, 16 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,666.

BLOMBERG, a vill. of central Germany, Lippe-Detmold, with a castle, on the Distel, 40 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,960, who manufacture woollens & leather. Till 1838 it belonged to the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg. —II. a vill. & castle of Baden, circ. Lake, 32 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 509. Its castle was ruined during the Swed. wars.

BLONIE, a town of Poland, 16 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000. It is celeb, in the history of the wars between the Swedes & Poles.

BLO'-NORTON, or NORTON BELLEAU, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 5 m. S. of East Harling. Area, 1,132 ac. Pop. 416.

BLOODY-FARELAND, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on its N.W. coast, 5 m. W.S.W. the isl. Innisboffin.

BLOOD'S POINT, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

BLOODY RUN, p. v., Providence t., Bedford co., Pa., 95 W. by S. Harrisburg, 121 W. Situated on the S. side of Raystown branch of Juniata r., & contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

BLOOM, t., Columbia co., Pa., 10 N.E. Danville. Watered by Susquehanna r. & Fishing cr. Surface level, & soil sandy & calcareous loam. There are in the t., a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a pottery, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 1 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,774; 1850, 3,122. (See Bloomsburg.)

BLOOM, t., Fairfield co., O. Drained by head branches of Hocking r. & Walnut creek. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,301; 1850, 1,903.

BLOOM, t., Morgan co., O. Situated on the E. side of the Muskingum river. It has 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,388; 1850, 1,346.

BLOOM, t., Seneca co., O., 86 N. Columbus, 420 W. Drained by Honey creek. It has 2 grist m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,168; 1850, 1,742.

BLOOM, t., Scioto co., O. Drained by Hales creek. It has a furnace, & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 913; 1850, 1,648.

BLOOM, t., Wood co., O. Drained by a branch of Portage r. Pop. 1840, 398; 1850, 658.

BLOOM, p. v., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 785.

BLOOM, p. o., Rush co., Ia.

BLOOM CENTRE, p. o., Logan co., O.

BLOOMER, p. o., Sebastian co., Ark.

BLOOMERY, p. o., Hampshire co., Va.

BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 35 N. Augusta, 630 W. It lies on the Kennebec river. Incorporated in 1814. Surface undulating, soil fertile. The v. is on the rt. b. of the Kennebec r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Congregational,—an academy, a bank, a cloth dressing works, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,093; 1850, 1,301.

BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Essex co., Vt., 90 N.E. Montpelier, 587 W. It lies on the W. side of Connecticut r. Drained by branches of Nulhegan r., & has a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 179; 1850, 244.

BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 7 N.W. Hartford, 343 W. Incorporated 1835. Formed from Farmington, Windsor, & Simsbury, & formerly known as a parish of the former, by the name of Wintonbury. Drained by Wood river, which unites with Mill r., & enters the Connecticut, in the city of Hartford. Soil fertile & well cultivated. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 986; 1850, 1,412.

BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 54 N.E. Trenton, 4 N. Newark, 224 W. It has a fulling m., 3 paper fac., a drug & paint fac., a saw m., 2 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,528; 1850, 3,385.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 838.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 581.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Jackson co., O. Drained by branch of Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 721; 1850, 1,402. The Sciota & Hocking Valley r. r. passes through it.

BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Morrow co., O. Drained by branches of Vernon r. & Big Walnut cr. Pop. 1840, 1,251; 1850.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Miami r. Pop. 1840, 565; 1850, 671.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Richland co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,603.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Trumbull co., O. Drained by branches of Grand r. (P. O. called North Bloomfield.) Pop. 1840, 554; 1850, 789.

BLOOMFIELD, v., Wayne t., Jefferson co., O., has 184 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Oakland co., Mich. Drained by the N. branch of Rouge r. It has a fulling m., 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,508; 1850, 1,603.

BLOOMFIELD, p. t., Walworth co., Wis. Drained by a branch of Fox r. Pop. 1850, 579.

BLOOMFIELD, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 307; 1850, 934.

BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Bloomfield t., Crawford co., Pa., 243 N.W. Harrisburg, 324 W. It has 1 grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. empl'd in manufac. $35,400. 4 schools, 76 scholars. Pop. 564.

BLOOMFIELD, v., Perry co., Pa. (See New Bloomfield.)

BLOOMFIELD, p. v., Kemper co., Miss.

BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 135 N. Richmond, 54 W.

BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Nelson co., Ky., 43 S.W. Frankfort, 585 W.

BLOOMFIELD, p-v., capital of Greene co., Ia., 74 S.W. Indianapolis, 641 W. Situated on the E. side of the W. branch of White river. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 6 stores, & 234 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Edgar co., Ill., 128 E. by S. Springfield, 662 W.

BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Stoddard co., Mo., 233 S.E. Jefferson city, 957 W. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

BLOOMFIELD, t., Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 449.

BLOOMFIELD, p. v., capital of Davis co., Iowa, 80 S. Iowa city. Situated on Fox river, & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Methodist, —9 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & about 287 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 686.

BLOOMFIELD, p. v., Hollowell t., Prince Edward co., Can. W., 241 S.W. Montreal. Situated on a small stream entering Great Sandy bay, & has a fulling m., a carding machine, 3 stores, 3 flouring m., a saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD 2d, v., Cavan t., Durham co., Can. W., 14 m. Port Hope, & contains about 100 inhabitants.

BLOOM FURNACE, sta. on Sciota & Hocking Valley r. r., 20 m. from Portsmouth, O.

BLOOMINGBURGH, p-v., Mamakating t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 23 W. Newburgh, 100 S.W. by S. Albany, 285 W. Incorporated in 1833. It has 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Associate Reformed,—an academy, 5 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGBURGH, p-v., Paint t., Fayette co., O., 45 S.S.W. Columbus, 246 W. It contains 3 churches, 4 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGDALE, p. v., Passaic co., N. J.

BLOOMINGDALE, p-o., Jefferson co., O., 124 E. N.E. Columbus, 279 W.

BLOOMINGDALE, t., Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 160.

BLOOMINGDALE, p-v., Dupage co., Ill., 211 N.N. E. Springfield, 740 W. Pop. 896.

BLOOMINGDALE, p. v., Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 909.

BLOOMINGDALE. (See New York.)

BLOOMING GROVE, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 94 S. Albany, 285 W. The post office is in the village of Washingtonville. Surface of the t. undulating, hilly or mountainous. Scunnemunk mntn., a part of the Highlands, occupies the S.E. part. Drained by Murderer's creek. Soil clay & sandy loam, & very productive. It has a paper fac., a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,396; 1850, 2,184.

BLOOMING GROVE, t., Richland co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,430.

BLOOMING GROVE, t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 291.

BLOOMING GROVE, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

BLOOMING GROVE, p-t., Franklin co., Ia., 79 S. E. Indianapolis, 525 W. Pop. 1,276

BLOOMINGPORT, p. v., Randolph co., Ia.

BLOOMINGSBURGH, p. o., Fulton co., Ia.

BLOOMINGTON, p. v., Clinton co., O.

BLOOMINGTON, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Ia., 49 S.W. Indianapolis, 616 W. The village is on the New Albany and Salem r. r., 96 ms. from New Albany. It contains the county buildings, 10 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, Covenanters, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Seceder, & 1 Universalist,—the buildings of the Indiana University, a county female academy, 10 stores, & 3 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & a monthly publication; a foundry & 1,395 inhabitants. The Indiana University was founded as a college in 1829, as an university in 1838, & in 1842 a law department was established. It has a president & 6 professors, or other instructors, 177 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. It has two sessions yearly. Commencement, last Wednesday in September. Pop. of t. 2,532.

BLOOMINGTON, p-v., McLean co., Ill., 73 N.N.E. Springfield, 744 W. It is beautifully situated on the margin of a fine prairie & on the Illinois central r. r., 60 m. from La Salle. It has 12 stores, a handsome academy, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist, —& 1,594 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGTON, p. v. Morgan co., Ky.

BLOOMINGTON, p. v., Tipton co., Ten.

BLOOMINGTON, t., Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 199.

BLOOMINGTON, p-v., capital of Macon co., Mo., 106 N. Jefferson city, 989 W. 6 E. Chariton river, & 2 W. of the E. fork of Chariton r., on the Hannibal & Missouri River r. r., 64 m. from Hannibal. It has a court house, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 194 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGTON, Richmond, Mo. Pop. 2,197.

BLOOMINGTON, p. v., Polk co., Oregon.

BLOOMING VALLEY, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 240 N.W. Harrisburg, 313 W.

BLOOMINGVIEW, v., Westfield t., Richmond co., N. Y. Contains 150 inhab.

BLOOMINGVILLE, p-v., Oxford t., Erie co., O., 121 N. by E. Columbus, 431 W.

BLOOMSBURG, p-v., capital Columbia co., Pa., 87 N. by E. Harrisburg, 197 W. It is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the E. or main branch of Susquehanna r., & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed & Lutheran in common, & a Methodist,—several iron works, & 700 inhabitants.

BLOOMSBURG, p-v., Halifax co., Va., 140 m. S.W. by W. Richmond, 227 W.

BLOOMSBURY, p-v., Warren co., N. J., 43 N.NW. Trenton, 202 W. It is pleasantly situated on the N. J. Central r. r., and on both sides of Musconetcong cr., & lies partly in Hunterdon co. It contains a cotton fac., 1 oil m., several grist m., & 50 dwellings.

BLOOMVILLE, p-v., Delaware co., N. Y., 74 S.W. Albany, 344 W. It is on the W. branch of the Delaware r., & has 1 Methodist ch., 2 stores, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

BLOOMVILLE, p-o., Seneca co., O., 86 N. Columbus, 412 W.

BLOOMVILLE, p. v., Will co., Ill.

BLORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Dove, 3¼ m. N.W. Ashborne. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 299. The second battle between the forces of York & Lancaster was fought on Blore-heath in 1459.

BLOSS, t., Tioga co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Tioga r., & contains a furnace & the celebrated Blossburg coal mines. Pop. 1850, 850.

BLOSSBURG, p-v., Tioga co., Pa., 133 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 243 W. It has a Roman Catholic church, several stores, & about 500 inhabitants. In its vicinity is the celebrated Blossburg coal mine (bituminous). A railroad connects this place with the Erie railroad at Corning, N. Y., whence there is a continuous lake and canal navigation to Albany.

BLOSSOM HILL, p. o., Caddo par., La.

BLOSSOM PRAIRIE, p. o., Lamar co., Tex.

BLOTZHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 4 m. W. Huningue. Pop. 2,230.

BLOUNT, county, Tenn., in the E. part of the state, bordering on N. Carolina. Area, 820 sq. miles. The surface is broken, but the soil is fertile. Capital, Marysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $379,600; Ind. corn, 621,981 bush. produced; oats, 175,314; sweet potatoes, 26,526; tobacco, 7,572 pounds;—28 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 8 tanneries, 19 persons emp.;—19 churches; 1 college, 50 students; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 20 schools, 1,283 scholars; 3 libraries, 4,600 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,745; Pop. 1850, 12,424.

BLOUNT, county, Ala., in the middle of the N. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. miles. Watered by the head waters of the Black Warrior r. The surface is uneven, and the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Blountsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $168,205; Ind. corn, 267,025 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 28,420; rice, 330 pounds; cotton, 248 bales;—2 grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $11,700; value of manufactured articles, $17,075;—13 churches; 20 schools, 435 scholars; 1 library. Pop. 1840, 5,570; Pop. 1850, 7,367.

BLOUNT'S CREEK, p. o., Beaufort co., N. C.

BLOUNT'S FERRY, p. o., Columbia co., Flor.

BLOUNT SPRINGS, p-o., Blount co., Ala., 88 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 740 W.

BLOUNTSTOWN, p. v., Calhoun co., Flor.

BLOUNTSVILLE, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 72 E. by N. Indianapolis, 535 W.

BLOUNTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Sullivan co., Tenn., 288 E. by N. Nashville, 324 W. It contains a court house & several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

BLOUNTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Blount co., Ala., 104 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 734 W. Situated on the W. side of the Locust Fork of Black Warrior r. It contains a court house, a Methodist church, an academy, 2 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

BLOWING CAVE, p. o., Decatur co., Ga.

BLOXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3¼ m. S. W. Banbury. Area, 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,577. It has a free school endowed with 66*l.*; & an ann. income of 213*l.* applied to par. purposes.

BLOXHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area, 1,298. Pop. 104.

BLOXWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Wareham. Area, 2,776 ac. Pop. 283.

BLUDENZ, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, with a castle of same name, on rt. b. of the Ille, 12 m. S.E. Feldkirch. Pop. 1,865.

BLUDOWITZ (Nieder, Mitter, & Ober), 3 contig. vills. of Austr. Silesia, circ. & 10 m. W. Teschen.

BLUE, t., Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 6,458.

BLUE BALL, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 47 S.E. Harrisburg, 125 W. Pop. 1850, 2,009.

BLUE BALL, p-o., Cecil co., Md., 81 N.E. Annapolis, 91 W.

BLUE BALL, p. o., Butler co., O.

BLUE BAYOU, t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 566.

BLUE BELL, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 95 E. Harrisburg, 158 W.

BLUE CREEK, p. v., Adams co., O.

BLUE CREEK, t., Adams co. Ia. Pop. 425.

BLUE CREEK, p. o., Habersham co., Ga.

BLUE CREEK, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

BLUE CREEK, p. o., Franklin co., Ia.

BLUE EARTH, r., Minn. Ter. (*See Mankato river.*)

BLUE EYE, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

BLUEFIELDS, or BLEWFIELDS, a riv. & town of Mosquitia, C. A. The riv. entering an inlet of the Caribbean sea in lat. 12° N., lon. 83° W., after an E.ward course of several hundred miles, for the last 80 m. of which it is navig. At its mouth is the town on a commanding height, with a good harb., & the residence of the *pseudo* king of the Mosquito country.

BLUE GRASS, p. o., Fulton co., Ia.

BLUE GRASS, p-o., Scott co., Iowa.

BLUE HILL, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 75 E. Augusta, 12 E. by N. Castine, 671 W. The v. is situated on a bay of the same name, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist & 2 Congregational,—an academy, 7 stores & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 10 stores, a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m.; an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,891; 1850, 1,939.

BLUE HILL, p. o., Williamson co., Tex.

BLUE HOUSE, p-o., Colleton dist., S. C., 111 S. by E. Columbia, 600 W.

BLUE LICK, p. o., Franklin co., Ala.

BLUE LICK, p-o., Clarke co., Ia., 112 S. by E. Indianapolis, 613 W.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, p. o., Nicholas co., Ky.

BLUE MOUND, p. v., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 334.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, p. o., Northumberland co., Pa.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, t., Izard co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 337.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Australia, New South Wales, cos. Cork & Westmoreland, between lat. 33° & 34° S., & lon. 150° & 151° E., & in which originates several of the rivs. flowing into Broken Bay, as well as some affls. of the Macquarrie riv. A road made by convict labor, across the mountains N.ward, in some places reaches to 3,400 ft. in height above the sea.—A range in Jamaica has the same name.

BLUE PITS, Engl., co. Lancaster, a station on the Leeds & Manch. r. r., 2 m. S. Rochdale.

BLUE PLUM, p. o., Washington co., Tenn.

BLUE POND, p. o., Cherokee co., Ala.

BLUE RIDGE, or South Mountains, the eastern range of the Alleghany mountains, branching off from the main range in N. Carolina, crossing the State of Virginia, & extending to the Highlands on the Hudson r., N. Y. The peaks of Otter, the most elevated summits, are in Bedford co. Va., & the altitude of the eastern peak, measured from its base, is nearly 4,000 feet, 30 m. W. by N. Lynchburg.

BLUE RIDGE, p-o., Botetourt co., Va.

BLUE RIDGE, p. o., Yancey co., N. C.

BLUE RIDGE, p. o., Gilmer co., Ga.

BLUE RIDGE, p. o., Shelby co., Ia.

BLUE RIVER, Ia. (*See* White river.)

BLUE RIVER, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 731; 1850, 941.

BLUE RIVER, t., Harrison co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,429; 1850, 1,500.

BLUE RIVER, p-o., Iowa co., Wis., 72 m. S.S.W. Madison, 904 W.

BLUE RIVER, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 868.

BLUE RIVER, t., Johnson co., Ia. Pop. 964.

BLUE ROCK, p. o., Chester co., Pa.

BLUE ROCK, p-t., Muskingum co., O., 65 m. E. Columbus, 346 W. It lies on E. side of Muskingum riv. It has 10 salt fac. Pop. 1850, 1,476.

BLUE'S POINT, p. o., Crittenden co., Ark.

BLUE SPRING, p. o., Morgan co., Ala.

BLUE SPRING, p. o., Smyth co., Va.

BLUE SPRING, sta., on E. Tennessee & Georgia r. r., 23 m. from Dalton, Ga.

BLUE SPRING GROVE, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 110 m. S.S.W. Frankfort, 653 W.

BLUE SPRINGS, p. o., Jackson co., Mo.

BLUE-STACK MOUNTAIN, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, near Glenties, elevation 2,213 feet.

BLUESTONE, p-o., Tazewell co., Va., 279 m. W. by S. Richmond, 325 W.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Green Brier co., Va., 227 m. N. by W. Richmond, 264 W. These springs are much resorted to as a watering place. They are 22 m. W. of the White Sulphur Springs, which are still more frequented. The buildings are of brick, pleasantly ranged round a square, & are sufficient to entertain very commodiously 400 persons. It occupies a valley, & is surrounded on three sides by mountains, presenting wild & picturesque scenery. There is a store, a Presbyterian church, & 3 dwellings. These springs are useful in those complaints to which sulphurous waters are applicable.

BLUE WING, p-o., Granville co., N. C., 69 m. N. Raleigh, 246 W.

BLUFF, p-o., Mercer co., Ill., 142 m. N.N.W. Springfield, 872 W.

BLUFF, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

BLUFF DALE, p-o., Greene co., Ill., 78 m. S.W. Springfield, 843 W.

BLUFF DALE, p. o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

BLUFF POINT, p. o., Yates co., N. Y.

BLUFF PORT, p-o., Sumter co., Ala., 76 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa, 891 W.

BLUFF SPRING, p-o., Talbot co., Ga., 104 m. E.S.E. Milledgeville, 726 W.

BLUFF SPRING, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

BLUFF SPRING, p. o., Attala co., Miss.

BLUFF SPRING, p. o., Johnson co., Mo.

BLUFF SPRINGS, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

BLUFFTON, p-v., capital of Wells co., Ia., 107 m. N.N.E. Indianapolis, 549 W. Situated on the Wabash r., & contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a fulling mill, 2 saw mills, a carding machine, 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 477 inhabitants.

BLUFFTON, p. v., Beaufort dist., S. C., contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, & 275 inhabitants.

BLUFFTON, p. v., Marquette co., Wis.

BLUFFVILLE, p. o., Carroll co., Ill.

BLUMENSTEIN, a vill. of Switzerland, finely situated at the foot of the Stockhorn, cant. Bern, 5 m. W. Thun, with mineral springs & well frequented baths.

BLUMENTHAL, a vill. of Hanover, duchy & 11 m. N.W. Bremen, near rt. b. of the Weser, with a small port. Also other vills. in Germany.

BLUNDESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,573 ac. Pop. 333.

BLUNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 5 m. N.N.W. Biggleswade. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 1,122.

BLUNSDON (ST. ANDREW), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Highworth. Area, 1,422 ac. Pop. 81.—*Broad Blunsdon* is a chapelry in the pa., & 3¼ m. S.W. Highworth.

BLUNTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, on the Ouse, 4¼ m. N.E. St. Ives. Area, 2,423 ac. Pop. 1,550. Charities 108*l.* per annum.

BLURTON, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Trentham, 5 m. E.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 978.

BLYBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 2,845 ac. Pop. 199.

BLYMHILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. W.N.W. Brewood. Area, 2,925 ac. Pop. 622.

BLYTH, a pa. of England, cos. York & Notts, 6 m. N.W. East Retford. Area, 17,110 ac., much of which is so carefully laid out & cultivated, as to resemble a garden. Pop., including the town of Bawtry, 3,982. Pop. of the t. 2,060. The vill., formerly a mkt. town, has a very fine old church. Fairs Holy Thursday & October 20.—II. A seaport town, co. Northumberland, Castle ward, pa. Earsdon, on the Blythe river, at its mouth, 8 m. E.S.E. Morpeth. Pop. 2,584. It has an excellent harbor for vessels of moderate burden, a lighthouse in lat. 55° 7′ N., lon. 1° 30′ 2″ W., a dry dock, a custom-house, dependent on Newcastle, & considerable exports of coal, iron & salt. About 100 vessels belong to its port.

BLYTHBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Blythe r., here navig., 5 m. W. Southwold. Area, 4,116 ac. Pop. 1,118. It has an ancient chapel, & remains of a priory. Fair, April 5.

BLYTHE, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 3,773.

BLYTHE, t., Marion co., Ark. Pop. 273.

BLYTHE, t., Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 669.

BLYTHE, several small rivers of England.—I. co. Suffolk, rises near Laxford, flows E.ward & enters the North Sea near Southwold. On it are the towns Blythburgh & Halesworth, to which it is navigable, a distance of 8 m. from the sea.—II. co. Northumberland, flows through Stannington vale into the North Sea at Blyth.—III. An affluent of the Tame, co. Warwick.

BLYTHEVILLE, p. v., Jasper co., Mo.

BLYTHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Halesworth. Area, 947 ac. Pop. 194.

BLYTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 2,830 ac. Pop. 716.

BNIN, a town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, circ. & 10 m. N.E. Schrimm. Pop. 1,210.

BOAD, a large fenced vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 103 m. W.N.W. Cuttack, commanding the principal pass between that town & Nagpoor. The surrounding dist. is a large zemindary, densely wooded & thickly inhabited.

BOADILLA DE RIOSECO, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. N.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 950.

BOA ISLAND, in Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, is the largest island in Lough Erne. Area, 1,400 ac.

BOALSBURG, p-v., Ferguson, t., Centre co., Pa., 84 m. N.W. Harrisburg, 176 W. Situated on the main branch of Spring cr. It has a Lutheran church, a woollen fac., a grist mill, a store, & 300 inhabitants.

BOARDMAN, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 170 m. N.E. Columbus, 287 W. Drained by Mill, Indian, & Yellow creeks. The surface is undulating, & the soil fertile. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 933; 1850, 1,026.

BOARDMAN, t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 337.

BOARDTREE, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

BOARHUNT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Fareham. Area, 1,938 ac. Pop. 283.

BOARSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 243. [BORSTALL.]

BOAVISTA or BONAVISTA, an island of Africa, the most E., &, next to Santiago, the largest of the Cape Verd islands. Lat. of N.W. point, 16° 13′ 18″ N., lon. 22° 56′ 24″ W. It is of a pentagonal form, & about 20 m. in length. The surface is flat, with two basaltic peaks in the centre; soil suitable for the production of cotton & the cocoa tree, but cultivation is neglected, the pop. being chiefly occupied in the manufacture of salt, which forms the principal source of wealth. This island has 3 ports for large vessels; Porto Sal Rey on the W., Porto do Norte on the N.E., & Porto Curralinho on the S.E. Pop. 4,395. Chief towns, Rabil, the cap., & Porto Sal Rey.

BOBBING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe of Scray, 1 m. N.W. Milton. Area, 1,071 ac. Pop. 411. Bobbing-court, now a ruin, was the residence of the Savage family, whose monuments are in the church. Titus Oates, the discoverer of the Popish plot, was vicar of this parish.

BOBBINGTON, a pa. of England, cos. Salop & Stafford, 8¼ m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Area, 2,676 ac. Pop. 420. Has endow. school, 1,400*l* per ann.

BOBBINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. Chipping-Ongar. Area, 1,628 ac. Pop. 341.

BOBBIO, a town of the Sardinian states, cap. prov., on the Trebbia, 39 m. E.S.E. Alessandria. Pop. with comm., 3,743. Pop. of prov. 1848, 37,833.

BOBER, a river of Prussian Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, & after a N.N.W. course of about 115 m., joins the Oder at Crossen. Chf. affluent the Queiss on left. The towns of Landshut, Hirschberg, Löwenberg, Bunzlau, Sprottau, Sagan, Naumburg & Bobersberg, are on its banks.—*Bobr* is the name of a navigable river of Poland, tributary to the Narew.

BOBERSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfort, circ. & 7 m. S. Crossen, on the Bober. Pop. 1,460.

BOBIA or PIRATE ISLE, a small island of Africa, in the bay of Amboises, off the coast of Guinea. It is the remains of a once large island, & continues to decrease by action of the waves. Shores abrupt & difficult of access, but densely populated.

BOBILEE or BOBILLY, a strongly fortfd. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, 36 m. W.N.W. Cicacole.

BOBINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 36 m. W.N.W. München. Pop. 1,403, partly engaged in brewing & refining nitre.

BÖBLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,300, who manuf. woollen cloths, vinegar, & chemical products.

BOBRKA or BOBERKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Brzezany, 21 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,700, including many Jews. It has a castle, a high school, & linen manufactures.

BOBROV, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. & 60 m. S.E. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Bitiug. Pop. 4,865. It derives its name from the beavers (*bobry*), which formerly abounded in its vicinity.

BOBRUISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 88 m. S.E. Minsk, on rt. b. of the Berezina. Pop. 5,500. It has several churches, & a high school: it was formerly fortified, & ineffectually besieged by the French in 1812. Station for steam-packets on the river.

BOCA ("mouth"), a term applied to numerous straits & rivers.—I. (*B. Chica*), the Channel, 28 m. below, & leading to the port of Cartagena, New Granada.—II. (*de Navois*), the S. & largest mouth of the Orinoco river, S. America.—III. (*Grande*), a bay of the Carib. Sea, Central America, Costa-Rica, at the mouth of the Zucar river.—IV. (*del Toro*), Carib. Sea, Costa Rica. Lat. 9° 20′ N., lon. 82° W.

BOCA or (BOCCA) TIGRIS, or the "BOGUE," the entrance to the Canton river, China, about lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 113° 35′ E. All the estuary of the riv. S.ward of this is called the "Outer Waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the isls. Anunghoy & Chuenpee, & on the W. Ty-cock-tow isl.: in its centre are the rocky islets N. & S. Wantung, all of which are strongly fortified. The Bogue forts were captured by the British Feb. 26, 1841.

BOCAGE (LE), an old dist. of France, Normandy, of which Vire was the cap. It is now included in the dep. Calvados.—II. part of the dep. La Vendée, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

BOCAIRENT, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.N.W. Alicante. Pop. 4,070. Manufs. of cloth & paper, & brandy distilleries.

BOCCA-DI-FALCO, a vill. of Sicily, prov. and near Palermo, with a rich botanic garden. Pop. 4,000.

BOCCHETTA (MT.), one of the W. Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi, now much improved, & passable for carriages. The summit of the pass is 2,556 feet above level of the sea.

BOCCHIGLIERO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 12 m. S.S.E. Rossano. Pop. 2,200.

BOCHNIA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,300. It has several churches, a gymnasium, & mines of rock salt, which employ 500 miners, & yield annually 250,000 cwt. of salt. Pop. of circ., 178,760.

BOCHOLD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 44 m. W. Münster, circ. Borken, on the Aa. Pop. 4,271, with a castle, & manufs. of cotton, woollen, & silk fabrics, hosiery, & brandy. There are extens.

iron works in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Belg. Limbourg, 2¼ m. N.W. Bree.

BOCHUM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, cap. circ., 26 m. miles N.E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,290. It is the seat of a mining court, and has manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, and hardwares.

BOCKAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W.N.W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1,700. Extensive chemical manufactures, and mines of cobalt & silver.

BOCKENEM, a town of Hanover, landr. and 16 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 2,457, who manufacture linen fabrics & yarn, tobacco & potash.

BOCKENHEIM, a town of H.-Cassel, circ. Hanau, 3 m. N.W. Frankfort. Pop. 3,300. It has manufs. of pianofortes, snuff-boxes, jewellery, & iron-ware. It was separated from Bergen in 1832.

BOCKFLUSS, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle, 15 m. N.W. Marchegg. Pop. 1,490.

BOCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N. Braintree. Area, 4,607 ac. Pop. 3,846, employed in manufs. of silk & crape, & in corn & fulling mills. It has a large church, built in the 14th century, an almshouse, revenue £80 per annum, and an hospital for a master and six poor people, founded in the reign of Henry VI.

BOCKLETON, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Hereford and Worcester, 5 miles S. Senbury. Area, 3,229 ac. Pop. 383.

BOCOGNANO, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Corsica, cap. cant., 20¼ m. N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,631.

BOCONNOC, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Lostwithiel. Area, 2,003 ac. Pop. 343. W. Pitt, E. of Chatham, was born here in 1708.

BOCONÓ, t., Venezuella, prov. Trujillo, 103 leagues from Caracas, on left bank of Boconó r. It is the cap. of canton of the same name.

BOCZA, a town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 11 m. S.E. Werbicze. Pop. 1,220. Its once important gold mines are rendered useless by inundations.

BODCAN, t., Hempstead co., Ark. Pop. 548.

BODDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheltenham. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 470.—II. (*Lower & Upper*), co. Northampton, 9 m. S.W. Daventry. Area, 3,770 ac. Pop. 726.

BODEDERN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Area, 4,235 ac. Pop. 1,153. Numerous cattle fairs are held here between March & Oct.

BODEGA, p. v., Sonoma co., Cal. Situated on a bay of the same name, an arm of the Pacific. This settlement was formed by the Russians in 1812. It now contains about 350 inhab.

BODEGRAVEN, a vill. of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Leyden. Pop. with pa., 2,120.

BODENHAM, p-v., Giles co., Tenn., 82 S. by W. Nashville, 742 W.

BODENHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area, 5,260 ac. Pop. 1,113. It has an endowment for poor housekeepers.

BODENSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 19 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 1,200.

BODEN-SEE, Germany. [CONSTANCE (LAKE OF).]

BODENSWEIER, a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,050.

BODENWERDER, a walled town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, on an island in the Weser, enclosed by the territ. of Brunswick, 12 m. S.E. Hameln. Pop. 1,486. Cotton-spinning & trade in timber.

BODEWRYD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, hund. of Twr Celyn, 2¼ m. S.W. Amlwch. Area, 526 ac. Pop. 28.

BODFARY, or BODVARI, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint & Denbigh, 4 m. N.E. Denbigh. Area, 4,795 ac. Pop. 892. It was a Roman state, & has Roman antiquities.

BODFERIN, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon. Area, 511 ac. Pop. 57.

BODFUAN, or BODVEAN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Nevin. Pop. 365.

BODHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E. Holt. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 296.

BODICOTT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 673.

BODIHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, on the Rother, 7 m. N.N.E. Battle. Area, 1,596 ac. Pop. 306. Bodiham castle, built in the 13th century, is a magnificent ruin, surrounded by a moat, & its great entrance defended by an iron portcullis, still entire.

BODMANN, *Bodami Castrum*, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, on Lake Constance, at the mouth of the Stockach. Pop. 881, with ruins of an ancient royal castle, former residence of the lieutenants of the Carlovingian kings, which gave to the lake of Constance the name *Bodmansee*, or *Boden-see*.

BODMIN, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, cap. co. Cornwall, 232 m. W.S.W. London, & 26 m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa. 6,121 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,705; of bor., which comprises three other pas., 6,337. The town consists of a long street, in a hollow between two hills. Church spacious; and rebuilt about 1472. It has a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a mayoralty-house, a court house, in which are held the county assizes and bor. sessions; a county jail & house of correction, co. lunatic asylum, a good market-house, and a corn market, formerly the refectory of a priory, originally founded by British monks about A.D. 518. Chief manuf. is of shoes. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Jan. 25, Sat. before Palm Sunday, Tuesday & Wednesday before Whitsunday, and Dec. 6. Races annually. It is the centre of a poor-law union, and the place of election for the E. division of the co. It sends 2 members to H. of C. A r. r. from Wade-bridge, 14¼ m. in length, connects the town with the Bristol channel. Bodmin was at one time the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall; of which it is now one of the stannary towns.

BODNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. W. S.W. Walton. Area, 2,605 ac. Pop. 103.

BODOE, a small seaport town of Norway, stift Nordland, on the mainland, nearly opposite the S. extremity of the Loffoden islands. Pop. 277.

BODROGH-KERESZTUR, a town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrogh, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 m. N.W. Tokay. Pop. 4,500, mostly Magyars. It has several churches, a synagogue, & trade in cattle and wine, & 4 large annual fairs. The Tokay wines are raised in its vicinity.

BODVEAN, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon. Area, 2,572 ac. Pop. 418.

BODWROG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 10¼ m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Area, 1,813 ac. Pop. 350.

BODY CAMP, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

BOEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,624. Manufs. of paper and trade in wine.

BOEO, CAPE, *Lillybæum Prom*, the most W. point of Sicily, intend. &, 18 m. S.S.W. Trapani, lat 37° 48′ 10″ N., lon. 12° 25′ 10″ E.

BŒOTIA, a dep. of the kingdom of Greece, cap. Lebadia, on the continent of Hellas, having N. the dep. Phthiotis, S. Thebes & the Gulf of Corinth, W. Phocis, & E. Thebes & Lake Topolias. Pop. of Attica & Bœotia, 1852, 87,233. Surface well watered & fertile. Mt. Helicon is on its S.E. border.

BOERSCH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. & 16 m. N. Schelstadt. Pop. 1,358.

BOETIA, p. o., Mercer co., O.

BOEUFF, C. H., sta. & cap. St. Bernard par., La., on Mexican Gulf r. r.

BOEUFF, t., Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 1,662.

BOEUFF, r., Ark. & La., after a course of about 180 m. joins the Washita, in lat. 31° 47′ N.

BOEUFF, Bayou or cr. of La., rises in Rapides par., S.W. of Alexandria, and separates into 2 channels, one of which connects with Red r., but divides the W. branch, forming the Bayou de Glaze, which enters the Atchafalaya. The main branch still further west, unites with the Crocodile r. to form Courtableau r., which is a navigable stream to its entrance into the Atchafalaya. The land on its borders is very fertile.

BOEUFF PRAIRIE, p. v., Franklin par., La.

BOG, two rivers of European Russia. [BUG.]

BOGAN, or NEW-YEAR RIVER (the "Allan Water" of Oxley), a considerable river of E. Australia, rises in Harvey range, near lat. 33° S., lon. 148° 30′ E., flows generally N.W., and joins the Darling r. about lat. 30° N., lon. 146° E. Total course upwards of 300 miles.

BOGANSVILLE, p. v., Union dist., S. C.

BOGARD, p. t., Daviess co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 598.

BOGARRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,096. Manufs. linens & woollens.

BOGDO OOLA, a mntn. of S. Russia, in the N.W. of the gov. Astrakan. It rises abruptly out of the flat steppe, and is held sacred by the Kalmucks. On its N. side is a lake of same name, 26 m. in circumf., yielding large quantities of salt.

BOGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, on lt. b. of the Danube, 6 m. E. Strubing, with large breweries. Pop. 1,143. Near it is the vill. *Bogenberg*, on a mountain of same name, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BOGENHAUSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, 2 m. N.E. München (Munich), on the Isar, with the royal observatory of Munchen, one of the best in Europe, in lat. 48° 8′ 54″ N., lon. 11° 36′ 22″ E., erected 1817.

BOGENSE, a small seaport town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Fühnen. Pop. 1,400.

BOGGAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, on the Gunduch, 30 m. N.W. Bettiah.

BOGGS, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Situated on the main ridge of the Alleghany. Soil slate and gravelly limestone. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 295; 1850, 464.

BOGGS, t., Centre co., Pa. Drained by Bald Eagle cr. Pop. 1850, 1,923.

BOGGY DEPOT, p. o., Choctaw dist., Ind. Ter.

BOGHAZ KIEUI (or Koi, probably the anc. *Tavium*), a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 88 m. S.W. Amasia. Here are portions of a large temple, supposed to be that of Jupiter, mentioned by Strabo (lib. xii.), and of a cyclopean wall, and two fortresses, besides various bas-reliefs.

BOGHT, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

BOGIE, a small river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; it flows northward through the pa. of Auchindoir, & joins the Deveron near Huntly.

BOGLIPOOR (*Bhaugulpoor*), a dist. of British India, Bahar prov., presid. Bengal, enclosed by the districts Moorshedabad, Birbhoom, Ramghur, Bahur, Tirhoot, & Purneah. Area, 8,270 sq. m. Pop., according to Dr. Buchanan, 2,019,900, two-thirds of whom are Hindoos, the remainder Mohammedan. The Ganges traverses it, & forms most part of its E. boundary. The hills in the S. are inhabited by a wild people, supposed to be of the aboriginal race of Hindostan. *Boglipoor* ("the abode of refugees"), is the cap. of the above dist. 2 m. S. of the Ganges, & 104 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Pop. estimated at 30,000, the majority Mohammedans. It covers a large surface, and consists of a number of scattered mkt.-places, and collections of mean houses, with an English church and chapels, school, jail, hospital, Mohammedan Arabic college, and several mosques. It has manufactures of coarse silk fabrics. Near it are some remarkable round towers, to which the Jains resort in pilgrimage.

BOGNOR (formerly HOTHAMPTON), a marit. mkt. t., & bathing-place, Engl., co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. S.E. Chichester, pa. S. Berested. Pop. 1,913. It was a mere fishing village previously to 1780, when its proprietor, Sir R. Hotham, began improvements which have now rendered it a favorite place of resort. It is sheltered from N. winds, and has many pleasant residences, a good mkt.-place, several places of worship, & a school, founded by the Princess Charlotte. A rocky coast renders it accessible only to small coasting vessels. Mkts., Thursday & Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 5th & 6th. It has a station on the S. coast r. r.

BOGOTA (formerly SANTA FE DE BOGOTA), a city of S. Amer., cap. of the repub. of New Grenada, on a plateau 8,958 ft. above the sea, in lat. 4° 36′ 6″ N., lon. 74° 10′ W. Pop. 45,000. It is built at the bases of 2 montns. Guadelupe and Montserrat, and extends to the plain of Funza, & is on the left bank of the Funza, which is crossed by two fine bridges. It has a fine external appearance; streets regular, though narrow, and all are paved; but they are kept very dirty, and badly lighted. Houses mostly of sun-dried bricks, low built, whitewashed, tiled, & placed around a central court; shops numerous. It has several squares, in the chief of which are the cathedral (nearly ruined in 1827 by an earthquake), palace of the president, & custom-house. Other principal buildings are the Capital, National College of San Bartolomo, the Astronomical Observatory, 2,636,412 metres above the level of the sea; residences of the deputies & senate, the mint, barracks, & theatre, and an abundance of churches, convents, &c. Nearly one half of the city is occupied by religious structures, & most part of the property in it belongs to the church. Bogota has a university, a school of mineralogy, Lancasterian school, national academy, museum, & public library. Bogota owes its importance to its having been for a long time the seat of government. The environs of Bogota are highly interesting. The Rio Funza, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, & the conjoint waters descend in a S.W. direction, through a ravine nearly 40 m. long. At the cataract of Tequendama, the clefts between the rocks is only 36 feet wide, & the waters descend in an unbroken mass 900 feet. In the centre is the natural bridge of Icononzo, or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain cleft, 300 ft. above the surface of the torrent. North of the city fossil bones of a gigantic size have been found. The Campo contains also coal-fields, & towards the N. border the rich salt mines of Zikaquira. Here also is lake Guatavita, into which it is supposed that the ancient inhabitants threw their treasure when conquered by the Spaniards.

BOGUE CHITO, r., a W. branch of Pearl r., rises in Miss., but runs chiefly in La., & after a course of 90 m., joins Pearl r. about 25 m. above its mouth.

BOGUS RUN, p. o., Stark co., Ia.

BOGUTSHAR, a town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. S.S.E. Voronej, cap. circ., near the Don. Pop. 2,600.

BOGWANGOLA, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 10 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has an extensive trade in grain, &c.

BOHAIN, a town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin. Pop. 3,748, who weave shawls & woollen fabrics.

BOHALLE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,144.

BOHARM, a pa. of Scotland., cas. Banff & Moray, 12 m. S.E. Elgin. Pop. 1,368. Here are ruins of castle Galvall, built by De Moravia in 11th century.

BOHEMIA. a large creek in Maryland, which enters Elk r., 4 or 5 miles above its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. The v. of Bohemia has a Roman Catholic ch., & about 200 inhabitants.

BOHEMIA (KINGDOM OF), German *Böhmen*, a political & administrative division of the Austrian empire, forming the E. part of the Germanic confederation, between lat. 48° 33′ & 51° 3′ N., & lon. 12° & 16° 46′ E., bounded N. by Saxony & Pruss. Silesia, E. by Prussia & Moravia, S. by Lower Austria, & W. by Bavaria. Cap. Prag (Prague). Area, 20,096¼ sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 4,404,900. The territory forms an enclosed plateau, nearly surrounded by elevated chains of mntns., the chf. of which are the Riesengebirge (Giant mntns.) on the N., the Sudetengebirge N.E., the Böhmerwald (Boh. Forest mntns.) S.W., & Erzgebirge (Ore mntns.) in the N.W. The interior is traversed by the contreforts of these chains. Its principal valleys are those of the Elbe & Moldau. Forming the upper basin of the Elbe, to which nearly all its streams are tributary, the country is richly watered. The Elbe rises in the Riesengebirge, & receives on the rt. the Isar, & on the lt. the Aupe, Mettau, Erlitz, Moldau, Eger, & Bila. The Moldau, the largest river in the kgdm., receives on the rt. the Czazawa & the Luschnitz, on the lt. the Watawa & the Beraun. The climate is in general healthy, mild in the valleys, but cold in the mntnous. regions; the higher mntns. being covered with snow during great part of the year. Soil in general fertile, especially in the N. & N.E., in the valleys of the Eger & Elbe. It is very rich in metals, minerals, & precious stones; the productive part of the land forms nearly 13–16ths of the superficies. Bohemia is both an agricultural & a manufacturing country, but especially rich in the produce of its agriculture. The principal crops are rye, oats, & potatoes. Fruit is grown in great abundance; flax is raised of an excellent quality, & the hops are considered the best in Germany. Beet-root, for the manuf. of sugar, has been grown in considerable quantity of late years. Vines are grown only in part of the valley of the Elbe. The forests yield a very large amount of timber. The rearing of cattle as a branch of industry has been much neglected, but is on the increase. The produce of the mines, especially in precious metals, has been for centuries one of the principal sources of wealth; the chief mining districts are in the Erzgebirge & the contreforts of the Fichtelgebirge. The gold mines, formerly so valuable, are now entirely abandoned, & the silver mines have lost much of their importance; but the produce of iron & coal is greatly on the increase. Among the other

metals & minerals are cinnabar, bismuth, chrome, zinc, sulphur, alum, & marble. Bohemia possesses a great number of mineral springs of all kinds, among the most celebrated of which are those of Franzensbrünnen, Marienbad, Karlsbad, Töplitz, & Bilin. In manufacturing industry this country has long been considered one of the most important provs. of the empire. The chief seat of this industry is in the N. provs. & among the German pop. of the mntns.: it consists principally in thread, linens, cotton, iron, woollens, glass, & paper. The manuf. of glass, though less important than formerly, still retains its celebrity for beauty & cheapness. The commerce of the country consists in the exportation of the products of the soil & manufs., the importation of colonial goods, & the transit of merchandise from N. Germany to Austria, Switzerland, & Italy. The Elbe & the Moldau are navigated by steam packets, & the latter communicates with the Danube by a horse railroad from Budweis to Linz. Prague is connected by railroad with Dresden on the N. & Vienna on the South. Bohemia, with the title of kgdm., forms a provincial government of the Austrian empire, having certain political privileges: it is comprised in the states of the Germanic confederation. The Emperor of Austria bears the title of King of Bohemia, & is crowned at Prague. It came into the possession of the house of Austria in 1526. It consists of 7 circles; Budweis, Eger, Boehmisch-Leipa, Gitchin, Pardubitz, Pilsen, & Prague. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state, & the other sects are only tolerated. Bohemia possesses numerous establishments for public instruction. The university of Prague is one of the most anc. & celeb. in Germany; it has 70 professors & teachers, & 2,750 students. The kgdm. has 3 episcopal schools, 22 gymnasia, with 5,683 pupils. Private schools 3,490, attended by 516,831 pupils. There are many learned societies in Bohemia, with which are connected public libraries, botanic gardens, & scientific collections, & it has charitable institutions in all the principal cities. The chief fortifications are at Prague, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, & Theresienstadt. (*See Austrian Empire.*)

BOHERMEEN, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Navan, on the road to Kells. Pop. 831. Ardbraccan episcopal palace, Oatlands, & Allanston, are in the vicinity.

BÖHMERWALD (BOHEMIAN FOREST), a chain of mntns. in Germany, between Bohemia & Bavaria, extending S.W. to N.E., & separating the basins of the Elbe & Danube. The principal summits are the Aber (4,613 feet), & the Rachelberg, 4,561 feet in elevation.

BÖHMISCH-LEIPA, a circle of Bohemia. Pop. 1850, 530,822.

BOHODUKHOV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 29 m. N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Merle. Pop. 5,000, engaged in leather-dressing, boot-making, and trade in cattle & hides.

BOHOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7¼ miles W.N.W. Enniskillen. Area, 15,058 ac. Pop. 2,824.

BOHOL, one of the Phillippine islands, between Zebu & Leyte, & 70 miles N.W. Mindanao. Lat. 10° N., lon. 124° E. Length 40 miles; average breadth 30 m.

BOHOLA, or BUCHOLLA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 6¼ m. S.E. Foxford. Area, 8,674 ac. Pop. 4,301.

BOHORODCZANY, a town of Austr. Galicia, 12 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Tribunal of mines. Pop. 1,920.

BOHORODITSK, a town of Russia, gov. Tula, cap. circ., 40 m. S.E. Tula. Pop. 2,000. It has a roy. castle & trade in honey & flax.

BOI-AVAD, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. S.S.W. Sinope. Pop. 2,000. (?) It has numerous mosques, several inns, & a hill fort.

BOILING SPRING, p-o., Fentress co., Tenn., 133 E.N.E. Nashville, 571 W.

BOILING SPRING, sta. on Erie r. r., 9 m. from Jersey City.

BOILING SPRINGS, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

BOILING SPRINGS, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.

BOILSTON, p. o., Henderson co., N. C.

BOIS BLANC, Island, Lake Huron, S.E. of Mackinaw, 10 ms. long & 3 broad in its widest part. The soil in the lower part is sandy, but the greater part is fertile. It has a light-house on the N. side of the island which shows a fixed light, elevated 112 feet above the level of the water, & is visible for a distance of 15½ miles.

BOIS BRUTE, t., Perry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 599.

BOIS D'ARC, t., Hempstead co., Ark. It has a grist m., a saw m., a school. Pop. 1850, 351.

BOIS D'ARC, cr., a small stream of Fannin co., Tex.

BOIS-GUILLAUME, a vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., 2 m. N. Rouen Pop. (with comm.) 2,048.

BOIS (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., arrond. & 14 m. W. La Rochelle, in the île de Ré. Pop. 2,062.

BOIS-LE-DUC (Dutch, *S' Hertogenbosch*, —*den Bosch*, —in English the "Duke's wood"), a fortifd. city of the Netherl'ds, cap. N. Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel & the Aa, 3 m. S. the Maas, & 25 m. S.S.E. Utrecht. Pop. (exclusive of garrison of 2,948 men) 18,904. It is about 5 m. in circumference, defended by a citadel & 2 forts, well built & intersected by several canals. Its buildings comprise one of the finest cathedrals in the Netherlands, 6 other churches, a town-hall, a grammar school in which Erasmus was partly educated, a college, academy of arts, arsenal, several hospitals, & a prison. It has manufs. of linens, thread, needles, cutlery, & mirrors, with breweries & distilleries, & a considerable trade. It is the seat of a vicar-general, & tribunals of prim. jurisd., & commerce. It was founded in 1184, by a duke of Brabant, in a wood where he was hunting, whence its name. It was taken by the French in 1794.

BOISLEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, with a station on railway du Nord, 4 m. S.W. Arras.

BOISSÈZON, a vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 7 m. E.S.E. Castres. Pop. (with comm.) 2,946.

BOISSY, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.E. Paris. Near it is the superb château of Gros-Bois & many handsome country houses.—Other vills. of France have the same name.

BOITZENBURG, a town of N. Germany, Meklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, on rt. b. of the Elbe, & on the Hamburg & Berlin r. r., 34 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 3,184. It has an extensive wool-market, & various manuf. establishments, ship-building docks, a considerable transit trade both by land & water, & a toll-house on the Elbe.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenb., reg. Potsdam, with a castle of the Count Arnim, 52 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 780.

BOJADOR (CAPE), a bold headland of W. Africa, formed by the termination of a range of Mount Atlas, in lat. 26° 7′ N., lon. 14° 29′ W. It was long the limit of European navigation S.ward, until doubled by the Portuguese in 1433.

BOJANA, a riv. of European Turkey, waters Upper Albania, under the name of the Moracca, traverses the lake & enters the Adriatic, 8 m. S. of the town of Scutari, length 65 miles.

BOJANO, *Bovianum*, an episcop. town of Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000. It was sacked by the Romans in 298 B.C., & was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805.

BOJANOWO, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. Posen, 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,450. It is built mostly of wood, & has manufs. of woollen cloth.

BOKE'S CREEK, p. o., Union co., O.

BOKES CREEK, t., Logan co., O. Drained by a head branch of Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 222; 1850, 583.

BOKHARA, or UZBEKISTAN (land of the Uzbeks), a state, Central Asia, indep. Turkestan, between lat. 36° & 41° N., & lon. 63° & 70° E., having N. the Sea of Aral & the country of Khokan, E. Koondooz, S. the Oxus, & W. Khiva. Estimated area, 235,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Surface level; fertile where watered by the Oxus, Kohik, & Kurshee, its principal rivers, but elsewhere mostly a sandy waste. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, & fine fruits, are chief objects of culture. Timber is very scarce. Cattle & live stock of most kinds are numerous; some breeds of horses are very excellent; camels are the principal beasts of burden. Cotton thread, silk stuffs, shagreen, sabres, & other cutlery, gold, silver, & turned articles, & fire-arms are manufactured, & by its position between the Russian dom., & S. Asia, the country has considerable commercial importance. Exports comprise silk, cotton, wool, coarse chintzes, cotton thread, lambskins, lapis lazuli, dried fruits; imports, muslins, Benares brocades, white cloth, sugar, & shawls, from the S.; & from Russia numerous kinds of European manufs., a

large quantity of which is British. From Chinese Turkestan, coarse porcelain, musk, tea in great quantities, silks, rhubarb, Tibet wool, &c., are received. The Khan, though nominally despotic, is greatly under the influence of the priesthood, & Mohammedanism is perhaps more strict in this than in any other country of Asia. Public rev. estimated at about 400,000*l.*, annually. Armed force about 20,000 horse & 4,000 foot, indep. of a militia of 50,000 cavalry. Principal cities, Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, & Kurshee.

BOKHARA, ("the treasury of sciences,") a celeb. city, Central Asia, cap. above Khanat, near the Zerafshan riv., 130 m. W.S.W. Samarcand. Lat. 39° 48′ N., lon. 64° 26′ E. Pop. estim. by Burnes at 160,000. It is said to be 8 m. in circ., enclosed by earthen ramparts, entered by 12 gates, & intersected by numerous canals. Streets very narrow, & houses mostly small & flat-roofed. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace, harem, & residences of the state-officers, with the royal stables, barracks, &c. Bokhara is said to have 360 mosques, several of great architectural beauty, & at least as many colleges & schools, this city having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. There are 20 caravansaries, & 100 ponds & fountains. Among its pop. are about 4,000 Jews, who carry on an active commerce; here may be met the natives & merchants of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, & Cabool. Tradition assigns the foundation of Bokhara to the age of Alexander the Great; it was ruined by Jenghis Khan in 1219, & was not rebuilt until the end of his reign. Under Timour it flourished anew, & it is now one of the richest cities in Central Asia. It has acquired unfortunate notoriety from the immolation of Col. Stoddard & Capt. Conolly within its walls.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society isls., Pacific Ocean, situated N.W. Tahiti, & nearly 30 m. in circ., well-wooded & populous.

BOLAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, Castleward, 7 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Area, 7,336 ac. Pop. 634. Belsay castle, the anc. seat of the Middleton family, is in this parish.

BOLAND'S p-o., Itawamba co., Miss.

BOLAN PASS, a remarkable defile in the mntns. of Beloochistan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 m. in aggregate length (from near Dadur to Shawl), on the route from the Lower Indus to the tableland of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 30′ to 29° 52′ N., lon. between 67° & 67° 40′ E. The greatest elevation of the pass is 5,793 ft. Average rate of the ascent from the S. is 90 ft. a mile. The road is quite practicable for wheeled vehicles, but it is infested by Belooch free-booters. The *Bolan River* rises in this pass at 4,494 feet above the sea. Its declivity is rapid; & the road through the pass generally follows the river course.

BOLAS (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 miles W.N.W. Newport. Area, 1,845 ac. Pop. 279.

BOLAWADUN, a considerable town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, in a plain, 22 m. N.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar. Many remains of the Byzantine period lie scattered about its streets.

BOLBEC, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., on the railroad from Paris to Havre, & on the Bolbec, which furnishes abundant water-power, 17 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 8,658. It is well built, & ornamented with fountains, & is the seat of a chamber of manufs., with large & thriving manufs. of cotton fabrics, which are mostly sent to Rouen; also woollen & linen factories, dye-works & chemical factories.

BOLD, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 5 m. E.S.E. Prescot. Area, 3,910 ac. Pop. 773. In the manor-house here the family of Bold resided from the conquest until 1761.

BOLDON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Chester, 4 m. N.W. Sunderland. Area, 3,954 ac. Pop. 1,008. Manor consists of 2 tnshps., E. & W., & belongs to the Bishop of Durham. It has a station on the Great N. of England r. r.

BOLDRE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, in the New Forest, 2¼ m. N. Symington. Area, 11,950 ac. Pop. 2,874. Its venerable church is beautifully situated on the summit of a wooded hill. The Rev. William Gilpin, author of "Forest-Scenery," was rector of this pa., where, with the profits of his pen & pencil, he endowed two schools, & where he is buried, "amidst the scenes he so much loved, & so well described."

BOLE, a pa. of Engl. co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. S. W. Gainsborough. Ac. 1,250. Pop. 220.

BOLECHOW, a mkt. town of Austr. Galicia, circ. and 14 m. S. Stry, on a tribut. of the Dniester, and with productive salt-works. Pop. 2,300.

BOLEN'S MILLS, p-o., Athens co.,. O., 83 S.E. Columbus, 353 W.

BOLESKINE & ABERTARIFF, two united pas. of Scotl., co. Inverness, Boleskine church being 23 m. S.W. Inverness. Estim. area, 210 sq. m. Pop. 1,997. A part of the Caledonian Canal, Fort-Augustus, the Fall of Foyers, and many granite and limestone quarries are in these parishes.

BOLGARY, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 60 m. S. Kazan, on lt. b. of the Wolga, near which are the ruins of Briakimov, anc. cap. of the Bulgarians.

BOLI, or BOLY (*Hadrianopolis*), a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., on an eminence, 76 m. N.W. Angora. It is a poor place, with about 1,000 houses, a dozen mosques, & a ruined castle. Near it are mineral baths.

BOLIGEE, p-o., Greene co., Ala., 52 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 870 W.

BOLINGBROKE, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area of pa. 2,570 ac. Pop. 980. Its church suffered much during the civil war. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born, & a manuf. of earthenware. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs on St. Peter's day. It gives title of visc. to the St. John family.

BOLINGTON, p-o., London co., Va., 163 N. Richmond, 44 W.

BOLIVAR, county, Miss., lies in the W. part of the state, on the Mississippi r. Area, 756 sq. ms.; surface level; soil rich. Drained by Sunflower r. Capital, Bolivar. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $93,724; Ind. corn, 107,075 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 29,066; cotton, 4,723 bales;—3 churches. Pop. 1840, 1,356; pop. 1850, 2,577.

BOLIVAR, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y. 15 E. Angelica, 285 W.S.W. Albany, 312 W. Organized in 1825. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by several small creeks. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m.; 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 408; 1850, 708.

BOLIVAR, v., Westmoreland co., Pa., 165 W. Harrisburg, 191 W. Situated on the S. side of Conemaugh r. & on the Penn. r. r., 299 m. from Philadelphia, & has a store, a forge, & 100 inhabitants.

BOLIVAR, p. t., Jefferson co., Va. Pop. 1850, 1,054.

BOLIVAR, p-v., Lawrence t., Tuscarawas co., O., 8 N. New Philadelphia, 118 N.E. Columbus, 321 W. It is situated on the Ohio canal, on the W. side of Tuscarawas r., & contains 2 churches & 350 inhabitants.

BOLIVAR, p-v., capital of Polk co., Mo., 132 S.W. Jefferson city, 1,068 W. It is situated 4 miles W. Pomme de Terre r. It contains a court house, jail, Methodist church, & 150 inhabitants.

BOLIVAR, p-v., capital of Hardeman co., Tenn., 162 S.W. Nashville, 847 W. Situated on the S. side of Big Hatchee r., 1¼ mile distant from it. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—2 academies, & 626 inhabitants.

BOLIVAR, p. v., Jackson co., Ala.

BOLIVAR, p-v., capital of Bolivar co., Miss. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r., with Lake Bolivar on the S. It contains a court house & a few buildings.

BOLIVAR, t., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 686.

BOLIVAR, p-v., capital of Poinsett co., Ark., 147 E.N.E. Little Rock, 902 W. Situated on a branch of the "bay of St. Francis," & contains a court house, several stores, & 175 inhabitants. The ridge of land here is extremely fertile. Pop. of the t., 1850, 648.

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF, S. America, between lat. 9° 30′ & 25° 30′ S., lon. 57° 40′ & 70° 40′ W., having N. & E. Brazil, S. the Argentine Republic, W. Chili & Peru, with only a short coast-line on the Pacific, at its S. W. extremity. Extreme length 1,100 m.; extreme width 800 m.

The Republic is divided into seven departments & two provinces, having departmental governments. The departments are subdivided into provinces, which are named from the principal towns in each as follows:—

Provinces.		Provinces.	
Chuquisaca.	Chuquisaca.	Cochabamba.	Cochabamba.
	Cinti.		Sacaba.
	Yamparaes.		Tapacari.
	Tomina.		Arque.
La Paz.	La Paz de Ayacucho.		Ayopaya.
	Pacajes.		Clisa.
	Sicasica.		Misque.
	Yungas.	Santa Cruz.	S. Cruz de la Sierra.
	Omasuyos.		Valle Grande.
	Larecaja.		Cordillera.
Potosi.	Potosi.		Chiquitos.
	Lipes.	Beni.	Caupolican, or Apolabamba.
	Porco.		Moxos.
	Chayanta.		Yuracares.
	Chichas.		Prov. de Cobija, includg. Alacama.
Oruro.	Oruro.		Provincia de Tariha, or Tarija.
	Pacopa.		
	Carangas.		

The population of the Republic is variously estimated, and is probably between 1,330,000 & 1,500,000, including Indians.

All the centre of the country is covered with ramifications of the Andes, which here divide into two cordilleras, enclosing the Lake of Titicaca. The W. Cordillera forms the boundary on the side of Peru, betw. lat. 16° & 22° S., & here are the highest peaks of the Andes (Sorato being 25,250 feet), & the volcanoes of Atacama, Tacora, &c. The region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren, and is called the desert of Atacama. The valley of Titicaca is rather fertile, especially in the vicinity of the lake. The long valleys S. of the Sierra de la Cruz, are the most populous & best cultivated parts of Bolivia, especially the valley of Cochabamba. The Yunga valleys N. of Sierra de la Cruz are also fertile. The plains of Moxos & Chuquitos are covered with dense forests. The streams which descend from the W. valley of the Andes do not reach the Pacific, except the Loa, which flows 180 m., but with a very scanty supply of water. Numerous rivers descend from the E. declivity of the Andes. These belong to the basins of either the Amazon or La Plata; among the former class, the Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande, or Guapai, tributaries of the Madeira, are the principal; and, among the latter, the Pilcomayo & Paraguay. The Desaguadero has its entire course, about 200 m., in Bolivia; it flows out of Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in S. America. Besides L. Titicaca, the S.E. half of which is in this republic, many others exist in the wide plains in the E., a region which is stated to be little above the sea level. In the middle region the rainy season and extensive inundations last from Nov. to Feb.; but on the coast rain seldom falls. Amongst the vegetable productions are cacao of the finest quality, cotton, indigo, rice, barley, oats, potatoes, maize, sugar-cane, cinchona (Peruvian bark), & numerous other valuable drugs, the finest fruits, and timber fit for every purpose. Gold is found in all the rivers in the E. Cordillera of the Andes; recently a very rich region has been discovered within seven days' journey of La Paz. The productiveness of the silver mines of Potosi were for a long time very great, though now on the decline. In 1840, silver to the value of 2,600,507 dollars, & gold to 230,830 dollars, are stated to have been coined at Potosi; lead, tin, salt, sulphur, nitre, are also met with. Copper mines are also abundant, but are too far inland to be wrought to advantage. Among the wild animals are the tapir, jaguar, leopard, several species of monkeys, and amphibious reptiles, birds, & fishes in great numbers. The climate of the plains is too hot for sheep; but vast herds of cattle feed on the banks of the rivers, & the llama, guanaco, & vicuna inhabit the mntns. More than 3-4ths of the population are Indians, the rest Mestizos, Spaniards, & a few Africans. The native pop. of the valley of Titicaca consists of Peruvians, who follow agriculture & the rearing of cattle. The plains are inhabited by numerous tribes. The Moxos, who are said to have been civilized by the missionaries 200 years ago, have become agricultural. The Chuquitos still retain their nomadic habits. The tribes on the Beni are wild & warlike, & in a savage condition. Some of the tribes manuf. fine cloths, fans, parasols, &c.; the other principal manufs. are of cotton goods, & glass wares at Cochabamba, cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz, hats of vicuna wool at Atacama, vessels of silver wire in the mining dists.; but they are all comparatively insignificant in extent. The foreign commerce of Bolivia is small, owing to its being almost shut out by the Andes from contact with the sea. Foreign goods mostly come from Peru by way of Arica & Tacna, & are subject to a high transit duty. Imports are mostly confined to iron, hardwares, silk, & a few other articles; & the exports to the precious metals, wool, woollen goods, and hats, pewter; cacao leaf, cinchona, and other drugs, bark, skins, soap, and tobacco. The executive government is vested in a president; the legislative functions are exercised by a senate, tribunes, and censors. The country is divided into 3 bishoprics; but there is no church exclusively supported by the state. Public rev. 1850, 1,976,217 piastres. Expenses, 1,738,744. Standing army about 2,000 men. Bolivia, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; but it acquired its independence in 1824, & its name was assumed in honor of Bolivar, who, in 1826, drew up its earliest constitution. Chuquisaca is the cap. & seat of general government. Cobija is the only seaport.

BOLKENHAIN, a town of Pruss. Silesia, cap. circ. on lt. b. of the Neisse. Pop. 2,450. Linen & woollen manufs. W. of the t. is the ruin of Bolkoburg tower.

BOLKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 30 m. N. Orel, on the Nougra. Pop. upwards of 10,000. It is a cap. circ.; is well built, though mostly of wood, & has extensive manufs. of leather, gloves, hats & hosiery, with a trade in hemp, linseed oil, tallow & hides.

BOLL, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Göppingen, with 1,500 inhabitants and mineral springs & baths, much frequented.

BOLLENE, or BOLLENNE, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arrond. and 22 m. N. Avignon. Pop. 2,860, or with comm. 4,768, employed in silk thread factories & dye-works.

BOLLEN-TEE, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow, on the Chester Extension r. r., 6 m. S.W. Stockport. Pop. 1,884, mostly employed in silk & cotton manufactures.

BOLLINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, with mineral baths, cant. & 3 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,400.

BOLLINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Macclesfield. Pop. 4,655.

BOLLULOS DEL CONDADO, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 4,536.

BOLLWILLER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg & Basle r. r., 7¼ m. N.E. Mülhausen. Pop. 1,300, with a celebrated nursery for indigenous & exotic plants.

BOLNEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Cackfield. Area, 3,546 ac. Pop. 789. [HARPSDEN.]

BOLNHURST, a pa. of England, co. & 6¼ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 378.

BOLOGNA (anc. *Felsinæ*, afterwards *Bononia*), a famous city of Italy, & the second in rank in the Pontif. states, cap. legation, finely situated in a plain N. of the Apennines, on the canal of Bologna, 24 m. S.E. Modena, & 27 m. S.W. Ferrara. Lat. of observatory 44° 29′ 54″ N., lon. 11° 21′ E. Elevation 205 ft. above the sea. Pop. 1843 of Sega. 348,652, of the city, 1850, 71,500. The city forms an oval, enclosed by a brick wall, about 2 m. in length, by 1¼ m. in breadth, entered by 12 gates, & intersected by the Reno canal. With its rich & varied colonnades, affording a pleasant shelter from the sun & rain, well-paved streets, noble institutions, & a flourishing, intelligent, & learned pop., it rivals Rome in all except classical & religious interest, & the extent of its museums. Bologna is one of the great centres of public instruction in Italy. Its university, the oldest in the peninsula, & one of the most ancient in Europe (founded 1119), had, in 1841, 560 students. It has an academy of the fine arts, with rich galleries of painting & sculpture, a grand school of music, extens. libraries, cabinets, an observatory, & a botanic garden, one of the richest in Europe. It is said to have 100 churches, 35 convents for monks, and 38 for nuns, all of which are adorned with fine works of art. Principal churches, San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy; the cathedral, a fine edifice of the 17th & 18th centuries, with paintings by L. Caracci; San Petronio, with magnificent works, & the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; St. Dominic, St. Bartolomeo, &c., many of which date from the early centuries of the Christian era. The other princi-

pal edifices are the *palazzo publico*, podestá palace, registry, chamber of commerce, *scuole pie*, numerous fine private palaces (including one built for Rossini in 1825), and the famous tower of Asinelli, the loftiest in Italy, built in 1110, & the leaning tower of Garisenda, from the top of which former it is said that 103 cities may be seen. In the principal square is a large fountain with a fine statue of Neptune. Outside of the city an arcade nearly 3 m. in length, leads to the church of the Madonna di San Luca. Bologna has numerous hospitals, theatres, academies, learned societies, & schools; manufactories of crape, chemical products, wax candles, musical instruments, paper, cards, & *mortadelle*, or sausages, in high repute; & a considerable trade in other products.

BOLONCHEN, a thriving vill. of Yucatan, Mex., 50 m. N.E. Campeche. Pop. 7,000. In the vicinity is a deep cavern in the limestone rock, where there is a copious supply of water.

BOLOR-TAGH, a great mntn. chain of Central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from Koondooz, & Kafiristan on the W. It extends between lat. 35° & 45° N., & lon. 70° & 75° E., forming a part of the table-land of Pamir, connected with the Hindoo Koosh on the S., & the Thian-Shan mntns. in the centre. Its culminating points between lat. 35° & 40°, are supposed to exceed 19,000 ft. in elevation. Three great passes cross this chain; two from Yarkand & Kashgar westward, about lat. 39°, & one from Budushan into Little Thibet.

BOLOTANA, a t. of Sardinia, near its centre, prov. Nuoro, cap. mand., 28 m. E. Bosa. Pop. 3,250.

BOLSAS, a river of Mexico. It rises in the state of Mexico, & shortly enters La Puebla, which it traverses in a southerly direction 80 miles, when it turns abruptly to the west, & shortly leaves this state, & pursues an almost due west course, forms the division line between the states of Guerreo & Michoacan, until it enters the Pacific Ocean 225 m. S.W. Mexico. On it are the towns Mescala, Huetamo, & Zacatula.

BOLSENA, *Volsinium*, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 20 m. N.N.W. Viterbo, on the N. shore of the lake of Bolsena. It was one of the 12 Etruscan cities, cap. of the Volsci, and birth-place of Sejanus, but is now a miserable village. The lake of Bolsena (*Lacus Volsinienesis*), is 10 m. long, & 8 m. broad, surrounded by finely wooded hills, & commanding many magnificent prospects. It discharges its waters by the Marta river S.W. into the Mediterranean, & in it are the two small isls. Bisentina & Martana.

BOLSHERETSK, a seaport t. of N. E. Asia, Kamschatka, 120 W. Petropaulovsk. Pop. 200.

BOLSON DE MAPINI, a wild district in the states of Coahuila & Durango, Mex. It is said to be generally a low, flat, swampy country, and mostly a desert. Dr. Wislizenus says of the portion travelled by the expedition:—"At Mapini the elevation above the sea was 4,787 ft., in the valley of the Nasas at San Sebastian 3,785, San Lorengo 3,815, at San Juan 3,775, & towards the eastern edge of the Bolson I found El Pozo 3,990, & Parras 4,997 ft. above the sea." We perceive therefore that the valley of the Nasas river, which may be called the vein & centre of the Bolson, has a mean elevation of 3,800 ft. & though from 500 to 1,000 ft. lower than the surrounding country, it occupies, nevertheless, a considerable absolute elevation above the sea. The soil on the Bolson is less sandy & better than in the higher country. In the valley of the Nasas especially is a black rich soil, & most luxuriant vegetation. The Nasas is here quite a deep & respectable stream, while farther down it becomes flat, & disappears sometimes entirely in the sand. It comes about 150 leagues from the western part of the state of Durango, from the Sierra Madre mountains, and runs in a north-western and northern direction in the Bolson de Mapini, ending in a lake. The Nasas is the Nile of the Bolson de Mapini; the wide & level country along the river is yearly inundated by its risings, & owes to that circumstance its great fertility. Besides wheat & corn a good deal of cotton is raised in the valley of the river, & wine has been made with success. The climate is so mild that the root of the cotton shrub is seldom destroyed in the winter, & continues for many years.

BOLSOVER, a town & pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. E. Chesterfield. Area of pa. 6,060 ac. Pop. 1,611. It has an ancient church with a fine sepulchral chapel of the Cavendish family, & a castle, part of which is still habitable, & in which the Duke of Newcastle entertained Charles I. in 1633. Principal manuf. tobacco-pipes, that of steel buckles having long since declined. The charities of the pa. have an aggregate income of 104*l.* per annum.

BOLSTER'S MILLS, p-o., Cumberland co., Me., 68 m. S.W. Augusta, 578 W.

BOLSWARD, a fortified t. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,223. It has a Latin school, manufs. of woollen, & a large trade in butter.

BOLTON, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 19 N.N.W. Montpelier, 15 E.S.E. Burlington, 521 W. This t. is very mountainous & broken. It lies on the western range of the Green mountains; & excepting along Winooski r., which passes through it, much of it is incapable of cultivation. The arable soil is fertile. It has 4 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 470; 1850, 602.

BOLTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 33 W. Boston, 419 W. Drained by the head branches of Concord r. Surface varied; soil fertile. There are in the t. 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Friends', & 1 Unitarian,—4 stores, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,186; 1850, 1,263.

BOLTON, p-t., Tolland co., Ct. Incorporated in 1720. It lies on an elevated range of hills, & is drained by branches of Hop river. Soil a gravelly loam, & better suited for grazing than tillage. It has a fulling m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 739; 1850, 600.

BOLTON, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 73 N. Albany. 446 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil moderately fertile. It has Lake George on the E. & several large ponds in the interior, & is drained by Schroon r., a branch of the Hudson r. It has a fulling m., a powder fac., a grist m., 13 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 937; 1850, 1,147.

BOLTON, p. o., Williamson co., Ill.

BOLTON, station on Western & Atlantic r. r., 8 m. from Atlanta, Ga.

BOLTON, t., Brome co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,936.

BOLTON, v., Albion t., Peel co., Can. W., 28 N.W. Toronto. Situated on the Humber r., & contains a Congregational church, 4 stores, a woollen fac., a foundry, a tannery, a saw m., & 400 inhabitants.

BOLTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 373.

BOLTON (LE MOORS), a large manufacturing town, parl. & munic. bor., & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Stafford, on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 m. N.W. Manchester, & 175 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa. 30,062 ac. Pop. 1851, 87,280. Pop. of borough, chiefly composed of the township & Little Bolton, 61,171. It is well supplied with water, & of late years several new squares & many handsome villas have been constructed, mostly on the S. side. There are 36 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 9 Episcopal, 1 Friends', 5 Independent, 11 Methodist, 1 New Church, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 isolated congregations,—a grammar school founded in 1641, a charity school endowed in 1693, 2 town-halls, 2 cloth-halls, a neat exchange, theatre, assembly & concert rooms, &c. It has several good libraries, a mechanics' institute, daily & Sunday schools, & several large charity endowments, including the Popplewell's munificent legacy of 27,700*l.* 3 per cents., for the promotion of religion & learning for the poor. The woollen manufs. of Bolton, introduced by Flemings in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII.; but the great prosperity of the town dates from the introduction of the invention of Arkwright & Crompton, constructors of the *mule-jenny*, both natives of this parish, which has since become, through their labors, one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. In 1838, there were 69 cotton mills, employing 9,918 hands, chiefly in the manuf. of muslins, fine calicoes, cotton shawls, quiltings, jeans, fustians, &c.; & the average quantity of cloth bleached in the parish annually, has been estimated at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pieces. Bolton has also large paper, flax, & saw mills, chemical works, & foundries. The numerous coal-pits wrought in the vicinity, with canal carriage to Manchester, have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town, now still further advanced by a railroad to Bury & Manchester, another to Leigh, forming an easy communication with Liverpool, & a third with Preston & the N. Mkts. Saturday & Monday. Fairs, July 30 & 31, & October 13 & 14. It is the head of a poor-law union. Since the reform act, Bolton has sent two members to H. of Commons.

BOLTON, the name of numerous pas. & tnships of England. I. co. Northumberland, 6 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Area, 2,048 ac. Pop. 165. Coal & limestone abound, & a copper mine has been lately opened in this parish. —II. (*Abbey*), a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. & 5 m. N.E. Skipton. Pop. 109. Bolton priory, the nave of which now forms the parochial chapel, the gateway a shooting lodge of the Duke of Devonshire, & the remainder a beautiful ruin, was founded in the 12th cent. in memory of the "Boy of Egremond," who perished in attempting to cross the "stride," a narrow chasm near this place, within which the waters of the Wharfe are for a few yards confined. The domain of Bolton, one of the most picturesque tracts of England, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. —III. (*By Bowland*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, 6 m. N.E. Clitheroe. Area, 5,972 ac. Pop. 962.—IV. (*Le Sands*), co. & 3 m. N. Lancaster. Area, 7,305 ac. Pop. 1,802. Charities, 125*l*.—V. (*Percy*), co. & ainsty York, 5 m. E.S.E. Tadcaster. Area, 7,148 ac. Pop. 1,184. The church, a noble building, erected in 1423, has some fine stained glass & several ornaments of the Fairfax family.—VI. (*Upon Dearne*), a pa. same riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Area, 2,213 ac. Pop. 604. Fairs, 2d Thursday in November.—VII. (*On Swale*), a chapelry, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Catterick, 44 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Pop. 82. Fair, June 28. In the church is the tomb of Henry Jenkins, a native of the parish, where he died in 1670, at the extraordinary age of 169 years.—VIII. a pa., co. Cumberland, 6 m. S. S.W. Wigton. Area, 8,445 ac. Pop. 1,131. Coal & limestone abound, & a copper mine has been opened.

BOLTON'S DEPOT, p-o., Hinds co., Miss.

BOLTONVILLE, p-o., Orange co., Vt., 35 S.E. Montpelier, 527 W.

BOLT'S FORK, p. o., Lawrence co., Ky.

BOLZANO, a town of Germany. [BOTZEN.]

BOMBA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 18 m. W.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2,200. Its vicinity produces esteemed oil & wine.

BOMBAY, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y., 15 N.E. Malone, 232 N. Albany, 552 W. Surface generally level. Drained by Little Salmon & St. Regis rivers. It contains the reservation & settlement of the St. Regis Indians, on the St. Lawrence r. The v. contains a church, 4 stores, & 30 or 40 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840. 1,446; 1850, 1,963.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, the most westerly, & the smallest of the three presids. of British India, mostly between lat. 14° & 24° N., & lon. 72° & 76° E., having N.W. & N. the Guicowar's dom., E. the territories of Indore & the Nizam, S. Goa, Mysore, & the Madras presid., & W. the Indian Ocean. Area, with Scinde & Sattara, 120,065 sq. m. Pop. 10,485,017, & is composed of the following subdivisions: Bombay Island, Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Dharwar, S. Jaghiredars, S. Concan, N. Concan, Surat, &c., Baroach, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sattara, &c. The W. Ghauts separate the W. or marit. from the E. dists., which latter form a part of the great table-land of the Deccan. In the N. the mntns. belong to the Sautpoora & other ranges connected with the Vindhyan chain. Principal rivers, the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, & Sabermutty, falling into the Gulf of Cambay; above the Ghauts, the rivers are tributary to the Godavery & Kistnah. Climate for the most part less hot & more healthy than in the other presids., a great part of the country being under the influence of the sea-breezes. Rice & cotton are the principal articles of culture, & the cotton of this presidency is decidedly superior to that of the others. Some sugar & indigo are raised in Candeish. Opium is nowhere cultivated, & other great staples of Indian produce are only produced in small quantities; but in return, the cardamoms, pepper, & teak, exported from India, are almost exclusively the growth of this region. The N. dists. are famous for their great variety of fruits: cocoa palms cover a very large extent of sandy land in the Concan, &c.; wool has lately been exported in considerable quantities from Bombay; & great exertions have been made to introduce the culture of silk. The cattle of Gujerat are a large & fine breed; W. of the Ghauts, the ox & buffalo are almost the only domestic animals. The whole presid. is assessed under the native village-system of India, except the dists. of Surat & Kaira, where the *ryotwarry* system is in force. Principal manufs. are of embroidered silks, & woollen & cotton cloths. For an account of the foreign trade, see Bombay city. Government vested in a governor & 4 members of council, & a provisional one; the whole administration being subordinate to the gov. general of India in council. In the cap. of each collectorate is the seat of a British collector & a judge, subordinate to the central court of Bombay. A few years ago the army comprised about 30,000 men & officers, of whom 6,250 were Europeans. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency. In the S. there are many native & Roman Catholic & Nestorian christians. The Parsees are now almost confined to this part of Asia. Rev. 1849, 24,603,376 rupees. There are in the presidency an English episcopal bishopric with 24 clergy, a Scottish kirk, & Roman Catholic establishments, which receive government aid. Elphinstone college was founded in 1857, & there are 120 schools for the native Hindoos, in which from 8 to 900 boys receive education, besides nearly 2,000 native village schools. Bombay was the earliest possession of the British in the east. It was ceded by the Moguls to the Portuguese in 1530, & it came into the possession of the English in 1662, as a part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II.; but by far the greater part of the territory has been acquired between 1803 & 1818. (*See India.*)

BOMBAY (Portuguese *Buon-Bahia*, "good harbor"), a city, seaport & cap. of the above presidency, is situated on a narrow neck of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of Bombay. Lat. 18° 56′ N., lon. 72° 55′ E. In 1716 the pop. was 16,000. In 1816 161,359, & according to the *Bombay Calendar* 1845, 235,000. Of these, two-thirds are Hindoos, 20,000 Parsees, & the rest Musselmans, Jews, & Christians; with a great variety of fluctuating pop., chiefly sailors & traders. It consists of the fort or old town, 1 m. in length by ¼ m. in breadth, & in which the European inhabitants, & most of the Parsee merchants reside; & the new town, about 1 m. distant N.ward, inhabited by the Hindoos & Mohammedan native pop., beyond which suburb are many detached villas & bungalows, belonging to European & other residents. Bombay has a lively appearance from the sea; but as a city, it is greatly inferior to Calcutta or Madras. The houses within the walls are built of wood, & covered with tiles. Principal edifices in the fort are the court-house, secretariate, & other government offices, custom-house, town-hall, castle, mint, cathedral of St. Thomas, St. Andrew's Scotch church, European hospital, &c. In the centre of the fort is an irregular open space called the "Green;" & outside of the massive fortifications is the esplanade. In the new town are Elphinstone college, Sir J. Jejeebhoy's hospital, the Byculla church & club, the house of correction, theatre, & the great Hindoo temple of *Momba Devi*. On the S.W. the fort is connected by Colabba causeway, with the isl. of Colabba, on which are the lighthouse, observatory, lunatic asylum, some mercantile buildings, & a stone pier. The government-house is at Parell, 6 m. N. of the fort. There are 2 banks,—the Bank of Bombay, & the Commercial Bank of India. The property of the isl. belongs principally to the Parsees, who are the chief merchants & monied men. The harbor of Bombay is one of the best in India, & affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden. On it are also excellent building & other docks for ships of the first class. Next to Calcutta & Canton, Bombay is the principal commercial emporium in the east, & for many years its trade has been uniformly increasing. The imports from China are greater than at either of the other presids., & consist of raw silk, sugar, & sugar-candy, silk piece goods, treasure, &c. Imports from Great Britain are cotton & woollen stuffs, cotton yarn, hardwares, copper, iron, lead, glass, apparel, furs, wine, beer; amongst the other articles imported are ivory, spices, coffee, & the produce generally of Persia, Arabia, & the Malay archipelago. Of the entire value of the imports into Bombay, amounting in 1848 to 3,745,692*l*., those from Great Britain amounted to 1,289,757*l*. Value of exports, same year, 5,640,189*l*.; those to Great Britain were only 951,370*l*., & those to China, 2,959,169*l*. In 1837 a steam navigation was commenced between Bombay & Suez; three steamers were at first employed, which the war in 1843 increased to 8; & a regular monthly passage is now made from London to India, under the arrangements of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—*Bombay Island*, on

which the city is built, is 8 m. in length, & 3 in breadth, & is formed of two ranges of greenstone, connected in the middle by sandstone strata. The interior lies low, & was at one time liable to be flooded by the tide, but an embankment was erected to keep out the sea.

BOM-FIM, sev. towns & vills. of Brazil.—I. prov. & 95 m. S.E. Goyaz.—II. prov. & 65 m. W. Rio de Janeiro; others in provs. Minas, Geraes, Maranhao, and Bahia.

BOM-JARDIM, a town of Brazil, prov. & 210 m. S. Ceara, dist. Crato. Pop. 6,000, half of whom are Indians.—II. a vill., prov. Bahia, dist. S. Amara. Pop. 1,200

BOMMEL (Dutch, *Zalt Bommel*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on lt. b. of the Waal, 25 m. E. Dort. Pop. 3,600. It was formerly an important fortified place, but its port is now greatly obstructed by shoals.—II. *den Bommel*, a vill. S. Holland, isl. Overflakkee, 7 m. W. Willemstadt. Pop. 1,199.

BOMMEL-FIORD, a strait between the isls. Storen & Bommel-Oe, on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 59° 40′ N., lon. 5° 20′ E.

BOMMELWAARD, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 3 miles E. Bommel, on which is the fortress of Loevenstein, the place of Grotius' imprisonment.

BOMST, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., reg. & 48 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,250, who manufacture coarse woollens.

BOM-SUCCESSO, or IBITURUNA, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 250 m. N.E. Villa Rica.

BONA, a fortified seaport town of Algeria, prov. & 85 m. N.E. Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Seboos. Lat. of the hospital, 36° 53′ 58″ N., lon. 7° 46′ 5″ E. Pop. 9,799, of whom 6,000 are Europeans. It is nearly 2 m. in circumference, & is surrounded by a wall with square turrets & four gates: fort *Cigogne* is its chief defence. Streets narrow & crooked; but Bona has greatly improved since possessed by the French, & has many new squares, markets, bazaars, shops, cafés, reading-rooms, a theatre, &c.; manufs. of native clothing, tapestry, & saddlery, & an excellent trade in corn, wool, hides, wax, & coral. Beyond a swamp S. of Bona, are the ruins of *Hippo-regius*, once the see of St. Augustine, but destroyed by the caliph Othman. Bona has regular steam communication with Marseille & Cette, in France, & Algiers & Tunis, in Africa.

BON-AIRE, an isl., W. Indies. [BUEN-AYRE.]

BONA-BONA, one of the Society Isls., Pacific ocean, 200 m. N.W. Tahiti. Pop. in 1828, 1,800

BON AIR SPRINGS, p-o., White co., Tenn., 88 E. S.E. Nashville, 592 W.

BONAPARTE, p. o., Du Page co., Ill.

BONAPARTE, p-v., Van Burenco., Iowa. Contains a grist m., & 150 inhab. Pop. of t., 306.

BON AQUA, p. o., Hickman co., Tenn.

BONATI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, near the gulf & 3 m. N.E. Policastro. Pop. 3,038.

BONAVENTURA, S. Amer. [BUENAVENTURA.]

BONAVENTURE, county, Can. E. Area, 4,560 sq. m. In the N.E. part of the province, & has the Restigouche r. & Bay of Chaleurs on its S. border. Drained by numerous small streams entering the river and the bay. Surface mountainous, with narrow fertile valleys. It has extensive fisheries. Cap. Carlisle. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 6,854; sheep, 9,291; swine, 3,689; horses, 1,268; wheat, 22,850 bush. produced; rye, 482; Indian corn, 51; buckwheat, 70; barley, 11,996; oats, 95,703; potatoes, 14,819; peas, 1,129; wool, 20,646 pounds;—10 grist m., 12 saw m., 1 tannery. Pop. 10,853.

BONAVISTA, a bay, cape, & station on the E. coast of Newfoundland, the bay between lat. 48° 42′ N., & lon. 53° 8′ W.

BONOY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5¼ m. N. Glandford Bridge. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 454.

BON BROOK, p. o., Franklin co., Va.

BON (CAPE), a headland of N. Africa, in the Mediterranean, state & 58 m. N.E. Tunis. Lat. (of tower) 37° 4′ 20″ N., lon. 10° 53′ 35″ E.

BONCHURCH, a pa. of Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 8¼ m. S.E. Newport. Area, 618 ac. Pop. 523. It is noted for picturesque beauty.

BOND, county, Ill. Area, 360 sq. m. Organized in 1817. Drained by Shoal cr., a branch of Kaskaskia river. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $238,951; wheat, 7,655 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 460,985; oats, 84,771; wool, 18,098 pounds; —10 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 tanneries, 2 printing-offices, 1 weekly newspaper, 1 semi-monthly, 1 monthly, & 1 quarterly publication; 5 libraries, 1,600 volumes; 16 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 53 schools, 1,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,060; 1850, 6,144.

BONDENO, *Padinum* a town of N. Italy, Pontif. States, 11 m. W.N.W. Ferrara. Pop. 3,160.

BONDHEAD, p. v., W. Gwillimbury & Tecumseth ts., Simcoe co., Can. W., 44 N. Toronto. Situated on a small branch of Nottawassaga r., & contains 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Secession,—2 stores, a steam saw m., a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

BONDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon. Area, 1,784 ac. Pop. 294.

BONDOU, a little known country of W. Africa, between lat. 14° & 15° N., & lon. 11° & 13° W. Climate healthy. Surface elevated and well-watered; the rivs. are tributaries of the Gambia and Senegal, and the Falemé forms the E. boundary. Soil very fertile, and vegetation dense; but the country would seem to be poor in metals, gold dust and iron being imported. Cattle are a principal source of wealth, and with corn, gums, & cotton cloths, form the chief exports. Bondou has a transit trade in slaves, salt, iron, butter, and gold dust. The pop., which is said to be very dense, is supposed to be of Arabic origin, and is mostly Mohammedan. Government monarchical. Princip. town, Bulibani.

BONDS POINT, p. o., Christian co., Ill.

BONDS VILLAGE, p. v., Hampden co., Mass.

BONDVILLE, p. v., Bennington co., Vt.

BONDUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 5 m. N. Lille. Pop. 2,841.

BONDY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. E.N.E. Paris, near the forest of Bondy, with num. country residences. Pop. 2,385.

BONE CREEK, p. o., Ritchie co., Va.

BONEFRO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, district & 6¼ m. S.S.E. Larino. Pop. 3,700.

BONE YARD, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

BONG, or PONG, prov. of Burmah. [PONG.]

BONGATE, a township of Engl., co. Westmoreland. Pop. 646.

BONHAM, p. v., & capital Fannin co., Tex., 270 N. N.E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of the Bois d' Arc cr., & contains a court-house, several stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & has 211 inhabitants.

BONHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 3 m. N. Dumbarton. Pop. 1851, 7,643; do. of the town, 2,327, mostly employed in the bleaching and printfields of the Leven valley. The vill. of Alexandria is in this pa. Smollett was born at Bonhill mans.-house in 1721.

BONHOMME, p. o., St. Charles co., Mo.

BONHOMME, COL DU. [COL DU BONHOMME.]

BONI, or BONY, an independent state of the island Celebes, S. Pacific, on E. cost of the W. peninsula, and on the Bay of Boni, between lat. 4° 20′ & 5° 20′ S., & lon. 119° 35′ & 120° 30′ E., with a town of same name near its N.E. extremity. This state, though of recent origin, is the most powerful in Celebes. The king is chosen by 12 rajahs.—The *Gulf of Boni*, called also Bughis Bay, is about 200 m. in length, by from 40 to 80 m. in breadth, & separates the two S. peninsulas of Celebes.

BONIFACIO, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, cap. cant., on a small penins. in the strait of same name, 44 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 3,120. It has a secure harbor, & considerable trade. The *Strait of Bonifacio*, between Corsica & Sardinia, is 7 m. across in its narrowest part.

BONIFATI, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 28 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,300.

BONILLA & BONILLO, two towns of Spain, the former, prov. & 28 m. W.N.W. Avila, with 1,700 inhabs.; the latter, prov. & 34 m. W.N.W. Albacette. Pop. 5,980. Celeb. ann. fair in Sept.

BONIN, or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, in N. Pacific, between lat. 26° 30′ & 27° 44′ N., & lon. 142° & 143° E., consist of three groups, the most northerly, called Parry Islands, & the most southerly, Baily Isls. The principal of the central group are Peel & Kater Isls., at the former of which some English & other Europeans concerned in the whale fishery are settled, as well as some natives of the Sandwich Isls.

BONINGALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 1,003 ac. Pop. 195.

BONIN-SIMA, a group of small isls. in the Pacific Ocean, archip. of Magellan, lat. 27° N., lon. 141° 20′ E., inhabited by a colony of Japanese.

BONISTALLO, a dist. & vill. of the grand duchy of Tuscany, 3 m. E. Carmignano, with a grand ducal villa & priory. Pop. 1,425.

BONITO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 6 m. S.W. Ariano. Pop. 3,700.

BONMAHON, or BUNMAHON, a marit. village of Ireland, Munster, co. & 14 m. S.W. Waterford, at the mouth of the Mahon. Pop. 1,771. Near it are the copper mines of Knockmahon.

BONN, p. o., Washington co., O.

BONN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4½ miles N. Fribourg, on right bank of the Sarine, with mineral springs and baths, formerly much frequented.

BONN, *Bona*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on left b. of the Rhine, cap. circ., 418 m. E. Calais, & 15 m. S. Cologne, with which it communicates by the river and by a railroad. Pop. 15,000. Bonn is the seat of a celebrated university, founded in 1818, & occupying an old castle of the electors of Cologne; has 700 students, & a library of 150,000 vols., with a museum of Rhenish antiquities. Connected with the university there is an observatory, a rich botanic garden and museum of natural history, with an extensive collection of minerals, & a school of agriculture, with an experimental farm, at the château of Popplesdorf. Bonn is the seat of a superior mining court, & has an active commerce, & manufs. of cotton, silk, & tobacco. It is a very ancient town, & has a venerable cathedral and town-house; it has also a riding-school, and many private educational establishments. Its environs are very beautiful, & the hotels for the accommodation of tourists are on a scale of great magnificence. Beethoven was born here, & a statue is erected to his memory in the market-place.

BONNAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant. & 11 m. N. Gueret. Pop. 2,702.

BONNET CARRÉ, p-v., capital of St. John Baptist par., La., 38 W. New Orleans, 1,210 W. On a remarkable bend in the Mississippi, denominated Bonnet Carré, (square bonnet.) There is here a Roman Catholic church, a court-house, & an extended settlement along the river.

BONNETABLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Dive, 15 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 3,247, employed in cotton & woollen manufs. Ruins of a castle of the 15th cent.

BONNET-LE-CHATEAU (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, 13 m. S. Montbrison. Pop. 2,035.—There are numerous comms. & vills. in France of the name of St. Bonnet.

BONNEVAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, here crossed by numerous bridges, 19 m. S.S.W. Chartres. Pop. 1,780.

BONNEVILLE, *Bonnopolis*, a town of Savoy, cap. prov., circ. Faucigny, on rt. b. of the Arve, 15 m. E.S.E. Geneva. Pop. 1,620. Near the fine bridge across the Arve, in its vicinity, is a column 95 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of Charles of Savoy.

BONNIE DOON, p. o., Jefferson co., Ga.

BONNIERES & BONNIEUX, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Paris & Havre railroad, 43 m. E.N.E. Paris.—II. dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., & 6 m. S.W. Apt. Pop. 1,256.

BÖNNINGHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 19 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,270. It has a royal resid., & a manuf. of writing-quills.

BONNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Ashford. Area, 1,109 ac. Pop. 165.

BONNY, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on rt. b. of the Loire, 12 m. S.E. Gien. Pop. 1,608.

BONNY RIVER, one of the arms of the Niger, at its delta between the Old & New Calabar rivs., enters the Atlantic (Bight of Biafra,) about lat. 4° 30′ N., & lon. 7° 10′ E. Bonny-town is on the E. bank, near its mouth. The country around this riv. is an uncultivated swamp, little above the level of the ocean, & very unhealthy. The slave trade, which has long been very extensively carrried on from the Bonny, is said to have been diminished of late, in proportion to the increase of trade in palm-oil.

BONO, p-o., Lawrence co., Ia., 89 S. by W. Indianapolis, 620 W. Situated on White r., & contains a Universalist church, 2 stores & about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of t., 1,001.

BONO, a vill. of isl. Sardinia, prov. Nuoro, cap. dist., on the Tirsi, 44 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 3,080.

BONOA, an isl. of the Malay archip., with a Dutch trading station, 12 m. N.W. Ceram.

BONORVA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. mand. div. & 28 m. S.S.E. Sassari. Pop. 4,572.

BON PAS, p. o., Richland co., Ill.

BONSACKS, sta. on Virginia & Tenn. r. r., 47 m. from Lynchburg.

BONSALL, a par. Engl., Derbyshire. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 1,449.

BONTESHALL, or BONSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Derwent, 1¼ m. S.W. Matlock. Area, 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,496. Lead & zinc mines are wrought in this pa. School, with ann. rev. of 100*l.*

BONTHAIN, a seaport town of the isl. Celebes, at the S. extremity of the W. peninsula, with a Dutch fort & good harbor, 35 m. S.E. Macassar. Lat. 6° 27′ N., lon., 119° 53′ E. Near it is the grand cascade of Sapho.

BONVILLE, Mass. (*See Palmer.*)

BONVILSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Area, 1,178 ac. Pop. 294.

BONUS PRAIRIE, p. o., Boone co., Ill.

BOODRUM, or BODRUN (prob. the anc. *Halicarnassus*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Kos, 96 m. S. Smyrna. Lat. 37° 2″ 21″ N., lon. 27° 25′ 18″ E. Pop. 11,000? It stands on a declivity facing a deep bay, & has a small but good harbor frequented by Turkish cruisers, & in which ships of war are built. Streets narrow & dirty; bazaars poor; houses of stone, & interspersed with gardens. Principal edifices, a castle, built by the knights of Rhodes, & still in tolerable repair; a governor's residence, & some mosques: with a ruined amphitheatre & other extensive remains of antiquity.—II. (anc. *Sagalassus*), a ruined city, Anatolia, 8 m. S. Isbarta, the remains of which comprise 7 or 8 temples, a theatre, &c.

BOO ISLANDS, a small group, Asiatic archip., 65 m. S.E. Gilolo. Inhabited and fertile.

BOOJNOORD, a consid. town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 160 m. E.N.E. Astrabad, & the res. of a Koord chieftain. Lat. 37° 28′ N., lon. 57° 15′ E.

BOOKHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area, 3,249 ac. Pop. 1,061. Fair, Old Michaelmas Day.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 187. It has an endowment of 65*l.* per ann., for benefit of the clergymen & the poor.

BOOLEY, a town of Guinea, dom. & 65 m. S.W. Benin, on the S. side of Benin riv., at its mouth. Lat. about 5° 44′ N., & lon. 5° 6′ E.

BOOLUNDSHAHUR, or BOLUNDSHUHUR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., enclosed by the dists. Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, & Allighur. Area, 1,858 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 446,358.

BOOM, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. S. Antwerp, with a small port on the Rupel. Pop. 6,223. It has an active trade, & the most extensive brick & tile works in the kgdm.

BOONDEE, or BUNDI, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, in Rajpootana, betw. lat. 25° & 26° N., & about lon. 76° E. Area, 2,290 sq. m. Principal towns Boondee & Patun.

BOONDEE, a city of Hindostan, cap. above state, 88 m. S.E. Ajmere. It consists of a new & an old town, the former enclosed by a high stone wall, & having a noble high street, stone houses, a palace, & numerous temples, fountains, & sculptures. Old Boondee, W. of the foregoing, is large but decaying. The mntn. passes N. of the city are ornamented with gateways, sculptures, & other architectural works.

BOONE, county, Virginia, near the W. border of the state. Area, 460 sq. miles. Drained by Coal creek & branches. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Stock raising is profitably employed. Capital, Boone C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $83,450; wheat, 3,275 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 134,040; potatoes, 3,884; tobacco, 8,019 pounds; wool, 6,619;—2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $17,500, value of manufactured articles, $51,300.—6 churches: 7 schools, 171 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,237 (*taken from Kanawha, Cabell & Logan, in* 1847).

BOONE, county, Ia., in the central part of the state. Area, 408 sq. ms. The surface is generally level; soil a black loam, on a stratum of clay, drained by branches of Sugar & Racoon creeks. Capital, Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,355; wheat, 76,289 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 583,045; oats, 46,187; wool, 39,380 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 5 tanneries;—29 churches; 1 acad., 75 pupils; 86 schools, 2,708 scholars; 1 library, 400 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,121; Pop. 1850, 11,631.

BOONE, county, Ill., is situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 408 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Drained by Kishwaukee r., & its branches. Capital, Belvidere. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $196,792; wheat, 248,107 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 159,114; oats, 141,825; wool, 26,282 pounds;—10 grist m., 5 saw m.;—6 churches; 2 acad., 90 pupils; 54 schools, 1,843 scholars; 7 libraries, 1,700 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,705; pop. 1850, 7,624.

BOONE, county, Iowa. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 576 sq. ms. Drained by Des Moines r. Capital, Boonesborough. Pop. 735.

BOONE, county, Mo., in the central part of the state. Area, 690 sq. ms. Drained by Rock & Cedar creeks & Roche Pierre riv. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $540,988; wheat, 70,163 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,001,983; oats, 80,543; wool, 55,725 pounds;—40 flouring m. & grist m., 7 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—51 churches; 1 library, 1,500 vols.; 1 college, 100 students; 2 acad., 40 pupils; 123 schools, 2,460 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,561; 1850, 14,979.

BOONE, county, Ky., in the extreme N. part of the state. Area, 280 sq. ms. It has the Ohio r. on the N. & W., & is drained by several small streams entering the Ohio. Surface mostly hilly; soil on bottom lands, mostly fertile, other portion second rate. Capital, Burlington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $484,049; Ind. corn, 1,056,650 bush. produced; oats, 62,719; tobacco, 298,152 pounds; wool, 35,027;—20 grist m., 1 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—28 churches; 1 academy, 70 pupils; 26 schools, 650 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,034; 1850, 11,185.

BOONE, C. H., v., Boone co., Va., situated at the forks of Little Coal cr., & contains a court house & a few dwelllings.

BOONE, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 594.

BOONE, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 406.

BOONE, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 299.

BOONE, t., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 541.

BOONE, t., Warrick co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,722; 1850, 2,405.

BOONE, p. v., Boone co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 834.

BOONE, p. o., Dallas co., Ia.

BOONE, t., Green co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 974.

BOONE, p. o., Wautauga co., N. C.

BOONE, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 643.

BOONE GROVE, p. o., Porter co., Ia.

BOONESBOROUGH, p-v., Washington co., Md., 91 S.S.W. Annapolis, 51 W. It is situated on the W. base of S. mountain, & contains 943 inhabitants. A weekly newspaper is published here.

BOONESBOROUGH, v., Madison co., Ky., 53 S.S.W. Frankfort, 534 W. It is situated on Kentucky r.

BOONESBOROUGH, p-v., capital Boone co., Iowa. Situated on the Des Moines r., & contains a court house & several dwellings.

BOONE'S MILLS, p. o., Franklin co., Va.

BOONE VALLEY, p. o., Letcher co., Ky.

BOONEVILLE, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 28 N. Utica, 114 W.N.W. Albany, 419 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam on lime. Drained by Black r. & the head waters of the Mohawk. The v. is situated on the Black river, canal, 31 N. Utica, & contains 2 churches, 5 stores, several mills & factories, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,516; 1850, 5,306. See Ava, which was taken from it in 1846.

BOONEVILLE, p. v., capital of Owsley co., Ky., 80 S.E. Frankfort. Situated on Kentucky r., & contains a court house, a Methodist church, 4 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

BOONEVILLE, p. o., capital Boone co., Iowa. Situated on the Des Moines r., & contains a court house & about 100 inhabitants.

BOONEVILLE, p. v., capital of Brazos co., Tex., 160 E. Austin, on a small tributary of Navasota river, contains a court house, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

BOON HILL, p. o., Johnson co., N. C.

BOONSBOROUGH, p-v., Washington co., Ark.

BOONS CREEK, p-o., Washington co., Tenn.

BOONS GROVE, p-o., Washington co., Ark.

BOON'S HILL, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

BOONS LICK, p. o., Howard co., Mo.

BOONS STATION, p. o., Alamance co., N. C.

BOONTON, p-v., Morris co., N. J. It contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—an extensive iron works, consisting of a blast furnace & 4 blooming forges, capable of making 1,000 tons annually of malleable iron,—3 stores, & 400 inhab.

BOONVILLE, p-v., capital of Warrick co., Ia., 173 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 707 W. Situated between Pigeon & Cypress crs. It has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & about 300 inhabitants.

BOONVILLE p-v., capital Scott co., Ark., 120 W. by N. Little Rock, 1,185 W.

BOONVILLE, city, & capital of Cooper co., Mo., 50 N.W. Jefferson city, 964 W. Situated on the S. bank of Missouri r. Its foundation is limestone rock. It has a handsome court house and clerk's office; 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist,—15 stores, 2 rope walks, various mechanic shops, 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly & a semi-weekly newspaper, & 2,326 inhabitants. It has considerable trade, and exports cattle & provisions.

BOORHANPOOR, *Barhanpura*, a city of India, Gwalior dom., on the Taptee, 130 m. S.S.E. Oojein. It is one of the largest & best built cities of the Deccan; houses mostly of brick & tiled; streets wide & regular, & water is distributed through it by conduits. Principal building, a fine mosque, in a style peculiar to this part of India. Many hundred dwellings here are tenanted by Bohrahs, a Mohammedan sect of Arab descent, & who have the largest share of the trade. The vicinity is celebrated for its delicious grapes. Government contribution of city in 1833, 45,000 rupees. This city was the anc. cap. of Candeish, & on the river bank are ruins of anc. palace & fort.

BOORLOS, a lake of lower Egypt. [Bouelos.]

BOORO, an island of the Asiatic archip., mostly between lat. 3° & 4° S., & lon. 126° & 127° E., 50 m. W. Ceram. Estim. area, 1,970 sq. m., & pop. 60,000. It is mntnous., well watered, & fertile; producing rice, sago, fruits, dye-woods, & the best cajeput oil, & abounds with deer & babyrussa hogs. At its E. end is a Dutch station termed Fort Defence; & on its N. side is Cajeli Bay, with a good anchorage, & where plentiful supplies of provisions are procurable.

BOOROJIRD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan, in a fertile valley, & said to have 12,000 inhabitants.

BOOSNAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 102 m. N.E. Calcutta.

BOOTAN, or BHOTAN, a country of N. Hindostan, partly independent, but according to recent information, partly also dependent on Tibet, between lat. 26° 30′ & 28° 30′ N., lon. 88° 30′ & 94° E., having W. Sikkim, S. & E. Bengal & Assam, & N. the main chain of the Himalaya, which here rises to 25,000 ft. in elevation. Total area has been loosely estim. at 64,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,500,000. (?) Surface wholly mntnous, with a general slope S.ward; & this region differs from most others, in its lower hill ranges having but a scanty vegetation, while its finest forests are from 8,000 to 10,000 ft. above the sea. Among its principal products are oak, pine, & other timber, rattans, numerous fruits, & esculent vegetables. Some wheat, barley, rice, maize, & buckwheat are raised in terraces along the hill sides; but supplies of grain, as also of sugar & tobacco, come mostly from Bengal, in return for native cloths, rock-salt, rhubarb, jabrung spice, a few Tibet goods, & mules & ponies of an excellent breed. Except potter's clay, iron appears to be the only mineral raised, though Bootan is reported to be rich in copper & other metals. Chief manufs. are of woven goods, paper, a species of satin from bark, tobacco-pouches, gunpowder, arms, & hardwares. Principal trade is with Bengal; from Tibet, however, some silks & rich tea are imported. Travellers in Bootan have remarked the great number of its castellated strongholds, & praise the ingenuity & solid-

ity of its suspension & wooden bridges. Towns are few; the principal are Tassisudon & Punakka, alternately the residences of the Deb-rajah. This functionary, who is also the principal merchant in the country, exercises all the actual sovereignty; the Dharma-rajah, or nominal sovereign, consid. to have divine attributes, being vested with none of the civil power. The government appears, from the report of Capt. Pemberton, who recently visited Bootan, to be about as bad as possible, rapacity & immorality prevailing throughout nearly all ranks of the community. The state religion is Buddhism, & Bootan swarms with priests, the monastic endowments absorbing a large part of the national property. The custom of polyandry, probably peculiar to the countries of the Himalaya, is here prevalent; but polygamy also prevails, & to these causes, the comparative thinness of the pop. has been attributed.

BOOTESTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, with a vill., co. & 3¼ m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 3,318.

BOOTHAUK, a fortified vill. of Afghanistan, 12 m. E. Cabool. Here commences the series of defiles between Cabool & Jelalabad, & here also were begun the guerilla attacks of the Afghans, by which the British troops, under Genl. Elphinstone, were destroyed in 1842. The pass of Boothauk is 5 m. long, & in narrowest parts 50 yards wide, hemmed in by perpendicular cliffs 500 feet high.

BOOTHBAY, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 40 S. by E. Augusta, 601 W. It lies between the Sheepscot & Damariscotta rivers, which may here be regarded as arms of the sea, having the ocean on the S. It has an excellent harbor, & possesses great facilities for navigation. There are in the t., 18 stores, a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,631; 1850, 2,504.

BOOTHBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N. N.W. Sleaford, Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 208.

BOOTHBY-PAGNELL, a pa. of England, 4¼ m. N. N.W. Corby. Area, 1,794 ac. Pop. 120.

BOOTHIA FELIX, an insular portion of Brit. N. America, extending into the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 69° & 75° N., & lon. 92° & 97° W., so named in honor of Sir Felix Booth. It was discovered by Capt. James Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.—*Boothia Gulf*, on its E. side, a S.ward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, separates it from Cockburn isl., & Melville peninsula.

BOOTHS, two contiguous tnshps. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley.—I. (*Higher*), 4¼ m. S.S.W. Burnley. Pop. 3,827, empld. in cotton factories.—II. (*Lower*), 3¼ m. S.W. Burnley. Pop. 3,778.

BOOTHSVILLE, p-o., Marion co., Va., 270 N.W. Richmond, 218 W.

BOOTLE, a pa. & mkt. town of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale, on the Irish Sea, 5 m. S.S.E. Ravensglass. Area of pa. 7,146 ac. Pop. 811. In the vicinity are the Corney & Bootle falls, & Black-comb mntn. elev. 1,919 feet. Corn, pork, & bacon are shipped hence to Liverpool. Mkt. Wednesday. Fairs, April 5, & Sept. 24. Polling-place for W. Cumberland. —II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, at the mouth of the Mersey, 3 m. N. Liverpool, by the residents of which town it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Area, 1,781 ac. Pop. 4,106.

BOOTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. W. Aylsham. Area, 1,040. Pop. 244.

BOOTON, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lat. 5° S., lon. 123° E. & S.E. of the isl. Celebes. Estimated area, 1,800 sq. m. The island is elev. & fertile in rice, maize & tropical fruits. The Dutch formerly sent an officer here annually to destroy the clove trees, so as to secure the monopoly of the clove trade. The town Booton is at the S.W. extremity of the isl. The *Strait of Booton*, from 15 to 20 m. in width, separates this island from Pangosani & Celebes.

BOOTON'S TAN YARD, p-o., Madison co., Va., 92 N.W. Richmond, 104 W

BOPAUL, a state & city Hindostan. [Bhopaul.]

BOPFINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eger, 7 m. N. Neresheim. Pop. 1,560.

BOPPARD, or BOPPART (*Bodobiga*), a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 9 m. S. Coblenz, on lt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,680. It owed its origin to a fort built by Drusus. Streets narrow, & houses antiquated. It has two fine Gothic churches, a female seminary, 2 hydropathic establishments, one of which occupies the former nunnery of the Marienkloster, & manufs. of cotton cloths & yarn, & an active transit-trade. In the middle ages it was the seat of many imperial diets.

BORAIOLM, an uninhab. isl., Orkney, pa. Rendal.

BORAS, a town of Sweden, lan & 50 m. S.E. Wenersborg. Pop. 2,328, who manuf. linens.

BORBA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 17 m. W.S.W. Elvas. Pop. 3,500.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Madeira, 95 m. S.S.W. Barra-do-Rio-Negro.

BORCETTE, a town of Prussia. [Borscheid.]

BORDEAUX, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 105 N. by W. Columbia, 553 W.

BORDEAUX, *Burdigala*, a city in the S.W. of France, cap. dep. Gironde, on left bank of the Garonne, 60 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Lat. 44° 50′ 19″ N., lon. 0° 34′ 32″ W. Pop. 129,263. It communicates by *the Paris, Orleans, Tours, & Bordeaux railroad* with Paris, a distance of 366¼ miles—& by another with the port of La Teste. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of a national court, & of a university academy; cap. of the 11th military division, & has a tribunal of commerce, an exchange, & a bank with a cap. of 300,000 francs, a secondary school of medicine, college, normal school, school of navigation, & a mint. Bordeaux is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, & the cultivation of the arts & sciences. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked & narrow, but the new quarters, especially the rue Chapeau Rouge, the allées de Tourny; & the many public edifices are of great beauty & elegance. Situated on a navigable river, in this part about 2,600 ft. broad, & from 60 to 90 feet deep, which puts it in communication on one side with the ocean, & on the other with the Mediterranean, by the Canal du Midi, it has become the first port in the South of France. Its basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1,200 ships of any size, & is accessible even for ships of 600 tons at all times of the tide; it has docks & building yards for every size of vessels, even for ships of the line. It is the entrepôt of prohibited goods; & has manufs. of all kinds, especially tobacco, vinegar, nitric acid, liqueurs, & chemical products; sugar & saltpetre refineries, numerous distilleries, cotton & woollen spinning, & manufs. of printed calicoes, & iron foundries. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Its principal expts. are wines, brandy, & fruits; chief imports, colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, coal, & building timber. The principal merchants are engaged in the wine trade, nearly the half of the best sorts of wine are sent to England, since little of the finest *Medoc* is used in France; Paris takes only the second, third, & fourth-rate wines. Before the revolution the annual export of wine amounted to 100,000 hogsheads; in 1827 the amount was 54,492. The principal fruits exported from Bordeaux, are plums & almonds. Among the most remarkable public edifices of Bordeaux, are the remains of the palace of Gallienus, the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, the church of the Feuillants, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre built by Louis XVI., one of the finest in Europe, seated for 4,000 persons; the exchange, the Palais Royal, formerly the archiepiscopal palace; the Hôtel de la Marine, the triumphal arch of the port Bourgogne, & especially the magnificent bridge across the Garonne, which consists of 17 arches, & is 1,595 feet in length. Under the name of *Burdigalu*, this was a rich & important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans, who made it the cap. of the 2d Aquitania, & it was embellished by the emperors. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the 4th century. The city was sacked by the Visigoths, who were driven from it by Clovis. It was ravaged by the Saracens & Normans in the 8th & 9th cents., & came into the possession of the dukes of Gascony in 911. In 1152 it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleonore of Guienne, under the dominion of England; since 1453 it has belonged to France. Among the many distinguished men who were born in this city & vicinity, may be noticed the poet Ausonius, Montaigne, Montesquieu, the Black Prince, Richard II. of England, & Pope Clement V., the moralist Berquin, & the painter Carle Vernet.

BORDELAIS, an old subdiv. of France, formed of the coast-line of the prov. Guyenne, and of which Bordeaux was the cap.: it now forms the greater part of the dep. Gironde, & a portion of Landes.

BORDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 1 m. W. Sittingbourne. Area, 2,132 ac. Pop. 990.

BORDENTOWN, p-b., Chesterfield t., Burlington co., N. J., 7 S.E. Trenton, 168 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Delaware r., built on a plain 65 feet above the surface of the r., and has 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Friends, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—5 stores, & in 1850, 2,725 inhab. The Camden & Amboy r. r. passes through the place, by a viaduct beneath its principal streets. Incorporated in 1825. It is a very neat & healthy place. Joseph Bonaparte, (Count de Survevilliers,) chose it as the place of his residence while in the United States, & erected a splendid mansion, surrounded by extensive & highly ornamented grounds. The mansion has been destroyed by fire. This place is a favorite resort of the people of Philadelphia in the summer season. The outlet of the Delaware & Raritan canal is in front of the v.

BORDÈRES, a vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 29 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,631.—*Les Bordes* is a small town of France, dep. Ariege, 12 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. of comm. 1,331.

BORDER SPRING, p-o., Lowndes co., Miss. 158 m. N.E. Jackson, 873 W.

BORDESHOLM, a vil. of Denmark, Holstein, on the Kiel & Altona r. r., 12 m. S.S.W. Kiel.

BORDESLEY, a chapelry of Engl., pa. of Aston, in the t. of Birmingham. Pop. 13,857.

BORDLEY, p-v., Union co., Kentucky, 224 S. of W. Frankfort, 765 W.

BOREE, a fortified t. of Afghanistan, prov. of Sewastan, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar. Lat. 30° 55′ N., lon. 68° 35 E.

BOREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area, 3,729 ac. Pop. 1,040. Newhall, in this pa., built in the reign of Henry VII., & successively the abode of Princess Mary, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Cromwell, & the Duke of Albermarle, is now occupied as a nunnery.

BORERAY, a small fertile isl. of the Hebrides, 1 m. N. North Uist.—II. an isl., 2 m. N. St. Kilda.

BORGENTREICH, a t. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,820.

BORGHETTO, the name of several towns & vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. & 7 m. S. Lodi. Pop. 2,200.—II. deleg. Verona, on the Mincio, 15 m. S.W. Verona. Pop. 2,500. It has a castle, & a vast fortified causeway.—III. Sard. dom., div. & 3 m. E.S.E. Genoa. Pop. 1,500.

BORGHOLM, a t. of Sweden, cap. isl. Oeland, with a harbor on the E. coast, 25 m. N.E. Kalmar.

BORGHOLZ, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 56 m. S.E. Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1,270.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, a t. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 30 m. W.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,390.

BORGIA, a t. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult.—II., cap. cant., 6¼ m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,300. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

BORGNE, lake or bay, connects with the Gulf of Mexico by Pascagoula sound, & on the N.W. with Lake Pontchartrain by two passes. It is about 40 m. long & 15 broad.

BORGO, a seaport town of Finland, læn. Nyland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, 124 m. E. Abo. Pop. 2,038. It is a bishop's see, & has a high school, & manufs. of sail-cloth & tobacco.—II. a vill., Austrian empire, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo, on the Brenta. Pop. 2,000. There are vills. of the same name in Cephalonia, Greece, & Corsica.

BORGO ("town"), is a prefix to the names of many places in Italy.—I. (*B. a Buggiano*) Tuscany, prov. & 27¼ m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,677.—II. (*B. Mozzano*) Lucca, cap. dist. on lt. b. of the Serchio, 6 m. N.N.E. Lucca. Pop. 741.—III. (*B. forte*) Lombardy, deleg. & 7 m. S. Mantua, on lt. b. of the Po. Pop. 3,500.—IV. (*B. Lavezanno*) Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 2,170.—V. (*B. Mozino*) Piedmont, prov. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 2,066. VI.—(*B. Nuovo*) Piacenza, 4 m. N.E. Lucca. Pop. 2,830.—VII. Parma, 13 m. W.S.W. Piacenza. Pop. 1,200.—VIII. (*B. San Dalmazzo*) Piedmont, prov. Coni, cap. mand., 5 m. S.W. Coni. Pop. 3,600.—IX. (*Sesia*), Sard. dom., province Novara, cap. mand., 25 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,000.—X. (*B. San Lorenzo*) Tuscany, on lt. b. of the Sieve, in a fertile dist., 14 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 3,230.

BORGOMANERO, a walled town of Piedmont, prov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., near the Agogna. Pop. 7,095. It is well built, & has a comm. college, & 4 annual fairs.

BORGO SAN DONINO, a walled town of N. Italy, duchy, & 14 m. N.W. of Parma, cap. dist. on the Stirone. Pop. 4,000. Principal buildings, a remarkable cathedral & the town-hall. Manufacts. of silk & linen fabrics. Pop. of dist., 1852, 142,540.

BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Tiber, 15 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. 4,297. It was formerly fortified & has still a strong citadel. Its cathedral, & numerous churches are adorned with fine works of art. Borgo is also the prefix of the following towns:—I. (*B. Taro*), cap. cant., on the Taro, 36 m. S.W. Parma.—II. (*B. Ticino*), Sard. dom., div. & prov. Novara, cap. mand., 27 m. N. Novara. Pop. 1,851.—III. (*Vercelli*), div. Novara, prov. & 3 m. N.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,586.

BORGOO, or BORGOU, a kingdom of Africa, Soudan, W. of the Quorra, about lat. 10° N., lon. 4° E. Principal towns, Boussa, Kiama, & Niki.—II. a kingdom of Africa, E. Soudan, cap. Wara, about 440 m. E. Lake Tchad.

BORGUE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, stewartry & 3 m. S.W. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,043. In it are the remns. of Kirk Andrew & Senwick churches, Plunton Castle, & the tower of Balmangan.

BORINAGE, a small district of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, important for its coal mines, which occupy nearly the entire extent. It comprises the comms. Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Wasmes, Pâturage. Frameries, &c. Pop. about 32,000.

BORISSOGLEBSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 100 m. S.S.E. Tambov, cap. circ., on left bank of the Vorona. Pop. 2,500—II. gov. & 23 m. N.W. Yaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Wolga. Pop. 4,000.

BORISSOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. N.E. Minsk, on left bank of the Berezina. Near this, at the vill. of *Studienka*, the disastrous passage of the Berezina was effected by the French army, 26th & 27th Nov., 1812.—*Borispol* is a market town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov.

BORJA, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. & 39 miles W.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,242.—II. a town, S. Amer., Ecuador, on the Amazon, E. Santiago .

BORJAS, an anc. town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. E.S.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,019. It has no manufs.

BORKEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 34 m. W.S.W. Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 3,000, who manuf. linen fabrics & chicory.—II. a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 20 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,373.

BORKAL, or BERKEL, a river of Rhenish Prussia & the Netherlands, flows W. through the prov. Gelderland, & joins the Yssel at Zutphen, which town it divides into two parts; length 60 m.—*Borkulo* is a fortified town on its left bank in Gelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,200.

BORKUM, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Hanover, landr. Aurich, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 m. N.W. Emden. Lat. of lighthouse, 53° 35′ N., lon. 6° 41′ E. Pop. 485. The island is low, & divided into two parts by a narrow channel; length 6 m., average breadth 2 m.

BORLAND, p. o., Newton co., Ark.

BORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2¼ m. N.W. Sudbury. Area, 776 ac. Pop. 181. The church contains monuments of the Waldegrave family.

BORMES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,599.

BORMIDA, a riv. of Piedmont, rises in prov. Acqui, & joins the Tanaro, 1¼ m. E. Alessandria, after a N.E. course of 28 m.

BORMIO (Germ. *Worms*), a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. & 29 m. N.E. Sondrio, near left b. of the Adda. Pop. 1,200. N. of Bormio, at *Molina*, on the Adda, are the ancient and celebrated salt baths called *Bagni di Bormio* (temp. 99° 5′ Fahr.), still much frequented.

BORNA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 16 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 3,804. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & earthenwares.

BORNAND, 2 towns of Savoy.—I. (*Grand*), prov. Faucigny, 11 m. E. Annecy. Pop. 2,500.—II. (*Petit*), same prov., 5 m. S. Bonneville. Pop. 2,000.

BORNE, a small river of Engl., co. Warwick, which joins the Tane near Tamworth.

BORNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, 4 m. N.E. Delden. Pop. 2,600.

BORNEO, (native name Pulo-Kalamantin), an island of Malaysia, near the centre of the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 7° 4′ N., & 4° 10′ S., & lon. 108° 50′ & 119° 20′ E., divided by the equator into 2 nearly equal portions, & bounded N. & W. by the China Sea, S. by the Sea of Java, & E. by the Sea of Celebes and the Strait of Macassar. Borneo is, next to Australia, the largest island on the globe. It is of a compact form, & has few great indentations of the sea, but many extensive bays and creeks. Length 800 m., breadth 700 m. Estimated area, 300,000 sq. m. The pop. has been very variously estimated; it appears to be on the whole but thinly inhabited, 3,000,000 being the probable number, which would allow about 10 persons per square mile of the Dutch settlements. Pop. Sambas and the E. and W. coasts in 1849, 661,995. The shores are in general low & often marshy; they are surrounded by num. islets & rocks. Little is known of the interior except in the district of Banjermassin, on the S.E., and a portion of Borneo proper on the N. From recent Dutch authorities, & the map of the Baron Melville de Carnbee (1848), it appears that two nearly parallel ranges of mountains run through the island from S.W. to N.E., between which are extensive & well-watered plains. The westmost of these chains rises in the territory of Sarawak, with an elevation of about 3,280 ft., & gradually increases in elevation till it terminates near the N. coast in *Mount Kini Balu*, 13,698 feet in elevation; the second range, which crosses the equator, in about lon. 113° E., appears to be much lower than the former; a cross range leaves the first chain about lat. 2° N., & running S.E. extends through Banjermassin. The chief rivers are, on the N. & W. coast, the Borneo or Brunai, on which is situated the cap. of the island, and which opens into a bay of same name, in lat. 5° N. The Seriboe which falls into the China Sea, in lat. 2° 10′ N. The Batang-lopar, a magnificent river, the mouth of which, 4 miles wide, is in lat. 1° 30′ N.; on its left bank, 35 m. from its mouth, is the town of Patusen, which was strongly fortified & held by a band of pirates, but was destroyed by the expedition under Mr. Brooke in 1846. The Morotaba or Sarawak, which flows N.E. & N. nearly through the centre of the territory of same name. The Pontianak, formed by the junction of numerous streams, rises about lon. 112° 30′, and reaches the sea in lon. 109° 15′ on the equator. The Majak opens into a wide estuary in lat. 0° 50′ S. On the S. are the Pembuan, Sampet, and Mendawa, in districts of same names, between lon. 112° & 113° 30′ E. The Kahajan and Murong, or rivers of the Great & Little Dyaks, & the Banjer or Barito, which rises in the central mountains, lat. 0° 30′ N., flows first E. and then S., with a very winding course, & reaches the Java Sea by a wide estuary, in lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 114° 35′ E., about 12 m. S. the town of Banjermassin, of which territory it forms the W. boundary. On the E. coast the Koetei forms a wide delta between lat. 0° 20′ and 1° S., and the Berou reaches the sea by several branches, about lat. 2° N. Most of these rivers are navigable, and, in so far as yet known, their banks are thickly peopled. The only known lake of importance is that of *Kini Balu*, S.E. of the mountain of same name, the centre of which is in lat. 5° 40′ N., lon. 117° E.; it is about 34 m. long, & 30 m. broad.

The climate is tropical in the interior, but on the N. coast it is quite European. Mineral riches are very valuable; they comprise gold, silver, diamonds, antimony ore, tin, iron, & coal. The chief diamond mines are those of Landak, in the Chinese territory, 50 m. N. E. Pontianak, on river of that name, where, 300 years ago, one of the largest known diamonds, weighing 367 carats, was found. The gold of Sambas yields half a million sterling annually. Excellent coal is worked in several places, especially in Borneo-Proper and Banjermassin, & rich iron mines were discovered in the S.E. angle of the island in 1848. The soil is perhaps the most fertile in the world. The forests furnish valuable timber, and, in common with many other islands of the Archipelago, the gutta-percha or gutta-túban tree, the concrete juice of which is now extensively employed in manufactures. Among the vegetable productions are maize, rice, yams, batatas, cocoa-nut, betel, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, pepper, & other spices & tropical fruits. The animals which have been observed comprise the elephant, rhinoceros, & leopard; the ox, wild hog, & deer & horses; numerous species of monkeys inhabit every part of the island; among these the ourang-outang is conspicuous. The Dyaks are the aborigines of Borneo; they are divided into numerous distinct tribes, the chief being those of the interior, or hill Dyaks, & the Dyaks of the coast, many of whom are daring pirates, & cannibalism exists among many of the tribes. The Dyaks of the N. coast have been conquered by the Malays, & are treated by them with great cruelty; those of the interior of the prov. of Banjermassin, are an independent race, who maintain themselves by the cultivation of rice, by the collection of gold dust, & by traffic; they have no towns, but dwell in small *kampongs* of from four to ten huts; they have no written language nor religious ceremonies, but are extremely superstitious, & offer human sacrifices at their festivals. The Malay inhabitants have adopted some European customs, and, in the opinion of Sir J. Brooke, are capable of a great degree of civilization. The Chinese, who have long settled on the W. & S. coasts, are industrious & active, and the Dutch, who claim a large interest in the soil of Borneo, carry on an active trade with China & Singapore.

Borneo is divided into many separate states, governed by native chiefs; the best known of these are Brunai or Borneo Proper, which extends over the level space on the N. coast, the sultan of which is now placed under the superintendence of Sir James Brooke. Sambas, Pontianak, Simpang, & Matan, on the W. coast, Banjermassin on the S., & the territory of the sultan of Sooloo on the E. Off the N. coast of the island, & about 30 m. N.E. Brunai, is the island of Labuan, now belonging to Britain [LABUAN], & on the N. coast, near the N.W. part of the island, is the territory of Sarawak, extending between lat. 1° & 2° N., & lon. 109° 40′ & 110° 45′ E., bounded W. & S. by the mntns. of Krimbang, & watered by the river Sarawak, & numerous tributaries. This territory enjoys an excellent climate, is rich in mineral & agricultural products, & is admirably situated for trade. The capital is Sarawak (formerly called Kuchin). Pop. estimated at 12,000, including 150 Chinese. Under the government of Sir James Brooke, the inhabs. of this part of Borneo have commenced a hopeful career of civilization; an English church mission has been established, & a native school built at the town of Sarawak, which, previous to his visit, comprised only a few mud houses, & about 1,500 inhabitants.

The authority of the Dutch extends over a great portion of the island, which they divide politically into the residency of the W. coast, cap. Pontianak, & the residency of the S. & E. coasts, cap. Banjermassin. By a decree of the governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, dated 28th February 1846, these possessions are henceforth to form a special government. [BANJERMASSIN-PONTIANAK.] Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. The English & Portuguese several times attempted to found establishments on its coasts without success. The Dutch had extensive commercial relations with the W. coast, where they had factories at Sockadana & Pontianak, at the commencement of the 17th century; part of the W. coast was ceded to them by the king of Bantam, in 1780, & they founded the establishment of Pontianak in 1823. The sovereignty of the S. coast was ceded to the Dutch by the sultan of Banjermassin in 1787: but the most important event in the recent history of Borneo, & one likely to lead to the most beneficial results as regards civilization & commerce, is the enterprise of Sir James Brooke, who first visited the island in 1839, & has since been actively engaged in the suppression of piracy, the administration of justice, & the encouragement of commerce & manufactures.

BORNEO, or BRAUNI, cap. prov. of same name, near the N. coast of the island of Borneo, & on the lt. b. of the riv. Brauni, in lat. 52° 30′ N., lon. 114° 52′ E. It is built on piles in the river, & defended by batteries. Pop. 22,000. (?)

BORNHOLM, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, stift. Seeland, off the S. coast of Sweden, between lat. 54° 59′ & 55° 18′ N., & lon. 14° 42′ & 15° 10′ E. Area, with 3 small islands, Christianso, Fredericksholm, & Grasholm, 230 square ms. Pop. 1850, 27,927. Surface in general mountainous; shores steep & rocky; highest point, Rytterknägten mntn., 506 ft.,

near centre of the island. It yields a good building-stone, blue marble, potters' clay, & coal. Oats, flax, & hemp, are raised: timber is scarce. Fish are taken in vast quantities on its shores. Principal manufs., tiles, bricks, pottery, wooden clocks, & linens. Chief towns, Rönne, the cap. (pop. 4,300), Hasle, Svanike, Nexöe, & Aakirkeby.

BORNOS, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. & 34 m. N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 4,826.

BORNOU (native *Kanowra*), a country of central Africa, Soudan, between lat. 10° & 15° N., & lon. 12° & 18° E., having N. Kanem & Sahara, E. Lake Tchad & Begharmi, S. Mandara, & W. Houssa. Lake Tchad appears to receive all the waters of Bornou; the chief rivs. are the Shary from the Mountains of Mandara, & the Yeou from those of Houssa. Climate excessive; temperature in summer (March to June) 104° to 107° Fahr. The dry season is from April to October, & the rainy season during remainder of the year. Surface level & fertile; annually inundated; chief products, millet, barley, beans, maize, cotton, & indigo; trees are scarce, & it has no fruit or edible roots. Minerals are unknown. The principal wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves & cattle; & the horses of Bornou are greatly prized in the markets of Soudan. Chief exports slaves, gold-dust, & civet. The mass of the people (Kanowry) are negroes, professing feticism, divided in tribes, & speaking different idioms. The dominant race (Shouas) are of Arab descent, & Mohammedans. Principal towns, Kouka, the residence of the sovereign, Engornou, Deegoa, Old & New Birnie, & Affagay, several of which are populous, well-built, & enclosed by walls.

BORODINO, p-v. Spafford t., Onondaga co., N. Y. 150 m. W. by N. Albany, 339 W. Situated on the E. side of Skaneateles lake, & contains a church, 2 stores, & 125 inhab.

BORODINO, p-v., Wayne co., Mich., 29 S. Detroit, 533 W. It has 150 inhab.

BORODINO, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 75 m. W.S.W. Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskwa, celebrated for the great victory gained by the French over the Russians, 7th September 1812, & called the battle of Moskwa.—*New Borodino* is a recently founded settlement of exiles in Siberia, near Krasnoyarsk, gov. Yenisiesk.

BOROOJIRD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajmi, on the Ab-zal, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan. Pop. 12,000. It has a castle & several mosques.

BOROUGH, a vill. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 14 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 6,846, chiefly coal-miners & sailors.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a market town & chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Aldborough, on the riv. Ure, here navig. & crossed by a stone bridge, 17 m. N.W. York. Pop. 1,095. It has a small church, a handsome market cross, & three branch banks. Mkt. Saturday. Fairs, April 27 & 28, June 22 & 23, & October 23. Races held annually. Before being disfranchised by the Reform Act, it sent two members to H. of C. Many Roman & British antiquities have been found here, the most curious of which are the three rude stone obelisks called the "Devil's Arrows," about ½ m. S. the town. This was anciently a famous druidical meeting place. The town communicates by a branch with the Great N. of England railroad.

BOROUGH FEN, a vill. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 3,130 ac. Pop. 249.

BOROVITCHI, the name of several towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 96 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Msta, near the rapids of Borovitskie. Pop. 4,000, who carry on an active trade in salt, coal & limestone.—II. gov. & 72 m. N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. & 46 m. E. N.E. Pskov.

BOROVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 50 m. N.N.E. Kaluga, on the Protva, cap. dist. Pop. 5,000. It has manufs. of sail-cloth & leather; & its onions, garlic, &c., are in great repute. Near it is a rich convent, founded in 1444.

BORRIOL, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. & 4 m. N.N.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,089.

BORRIS, or BURRIS-IDRONE, a vill. of Ireland, co. & 16 m. S. Carlow. Pop. 950. In it is Borris castle, the seat of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 7 m. E.S.E. Roscrea. Pop. 821. It was formerly a military position of some strength, & has a neat court-house.

BORRISLEAGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 3¼ m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 10,940. P. 3,372.

BORRIS-O'-KANE, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 12 m. S.W. Parsonstown. Area of pa. 5,128 ac. Pop. 3,175; do. of town, 1,625.

BORRIS-O'-LEAGH, a small town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, in a picturesque district, 6 m. S.S.W. Templemore. Pop. 1,438.

BORROMEAN ISLANDS, a group of 4 small isls. of Sard. dom., prov. Pallanza, in the bay of Tosa, forming the W. arm of the Lago Maggiore. The N.most is *Isola S. Giovanni or Isolino*, which is occupied by gardens & fertile fields.—II. *Isola Madre* the largest, covered with orange & citron trees, & gardens of exotic plants.—III. *Isola Superiore*, or *I. dei Pescatori*, inhabited by fishermen, & containing the small church of the isls., & lastly, the *Isola Bella*, the most celebrated of the group. This isl., which was formerly a barren & sterile rock, was, in 1671, transformed into a delicious garden, rising in 10 terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, & enclosing a magnif. palace. The garden contains fine specimens of the most interesting tropical plants, & the palace is adorned with paintings & statues. The family of Count Borromeo have been proprietors of these isls. since the 13th century.

BORROWDALE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-above-Derwent, pa. Crossthwaite, 7 m. S.S.W. Keswick. Pop. 425. Here is the famous mine, whence is obtained the finest black-lead or plumbago in the world. It is opened only once a-year, enough of produce being then extracted to supply the London market for that period. The annual sale averages about 3,000*l*. The picturesque scenery of Borrowdale attracts many tourists. Sheep fair in Sept.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or BO'NESS, a burgh of barony, seaport, & pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1851, 5,192; do. of the bor. 2,645. Streets narrow, houses low & old fashioned. The harbor is safe, & some ship-building, & trade in coal & salt from the vicinity are carried on: the town has also distilleries & manufs. of earthenware, soap, & vitriol. The coal mines of the pa. extend under the bed of the Forth so as almost to meet those of Culross from the opposite side. Near Bo'ness is Kinniel house, long the residence of the Philosopher Dugald Stewart.

BORSA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Marmaro, 47 m. S.E. Szigeth, on the Viso. Pop. 3,478. Silver & copper mines & foundries in its vicinity.

BORSNA, or BORZNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 45 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,200.

BORSOD, or BORSCHOD (GESPANSCHAFT), an administrative prov. of Hungary, circ. on this side the Theiss; cap. Miskolcz. The dist. extends on both sides of the riv. Sajo, & is one of the most fertile in the kgdm. Chief products grain, wine & fruits; cattle are extens. reared, & its commerce is important. Pop. 183,184.

BORSTALL, or BOARSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 252. The chapel contains monuments of the Aubrey family. The pa. is said to take its name from a wild boar slain here in Saxon times. In the civil war Borstall house was garrisoned for king Charles I. & taken by Fairfax in 1646.

BORT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. S.S.E. Ussel. Pop. 1,685. It has an active trade in horses & cattle. Birth-place of Marmontel.

BORTHWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on Edin. & Hawick railr., 12 m. S.E. Edin., containing 5 vills. P. 1,614. Borthwick castle, a strong fortress built in 15th cent., was famous in the civil wars of both the succeeding cent. Principal Robertson was born in the manse of Borthwick.

BORTIGALI, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, div. & 40 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2,920.

BORYSTHENES, a riv. of Russia. [DNIEPER.]

BORZONASCA, a vill. of Sardinian sta., cap. mand., prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 4,810. Manufs. of cloths.

BOSA, a seaport town of the isl. Sardinia, div. & 30 m. S. Sassari, cap. mand., at the mouth of the Termo, on the W. coast. Pop. 6,250. It is a bishop's see, & is well built & paved, having a cathedral & a diocesan school. Its harbor is safe, being sheltered by the island of Bosa.

BOSANQUET, t., Lambton co., Can. W. Drained by the Riv. au Sables, entering Lake Huron, on its N. W. border. Pop. 1852, 1,093.

BOSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N. N.W. Ledbury. Area, 4,769 ac. Pop. 1,153.

BOSCASTLE, a small marit. & market town of England, co. Cornwall, pas. Forrabury & Minster, on the Bristol channel, in a deep vale, 2 m. S.E. Bossiney. Pop. 807. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs, Aug. 5, & Nov. 22. Its anc. chapel is in ruins.

BOSCAWEN, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 10 N. Concord, 490 W. The v. is situated on the Northern railr. & on the right bank of Merrimac r., & extends along the river for a distance of 2 miles; it contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Christian,—several stores, an insurance office, a manufactory of platform scales, & 500 inhabitants. Blackwater r. passes through the t., & affords fine mill seats. Surface generally level; soil very fertile. There are in the t. 5 stores, a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,965; 1850, 2,068.

BOSCAWEN ISLAND, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, Navigators group. Lat. 15° 50′ S., Lon. 173° 35′ W.

BOSCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 7 m. S.S.E. Alessandria. Pop. with dist. 3,450.—II. (*Tre-ase*), a town of Naples, Castellamare, on the S. declivity of Mt. Vesuvius. Pop. 8,500. It has a royal manuf. of arms & gunpowder.

BOSCOBEL, an extra-paroch. liberty of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. E.N.E. Shiffnall. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 20. The manor-ho. here was the retreat of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 3d Sept. 1651. For greater security, the king passed the next day concealed in a thick oak tree which grew near; from an acorn of which the present "Royal oak" at Boscobel, has sprung.

BOSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Amesbury. Area, 1,692 ac. Pop. 159.

BOSDARROS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & cant. Pau. Pop. 1,935.

BOSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Chichester, on an arm of its harb., & on the Brighton & S. Coast r. r. Area, 3,839 ac. Pop. 1,126. In Saxon times it was a place of more consequence; & the colossal head of a Saxon idol has been found in its churchyard.

BOSHERSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 4¼ m. S.S. W. Pembroke. Area, 1,566 ac. Pop. 246. A cave here communicates with the sea, the waters of which sometimes rush in with such violence as to project a column of foam more than 30 feet above its mouth.

BOSJEAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Louhaus. Pop. 1,015.

BOSJEMAN'S, BOSCHMAN'S, or BUSHMEN'S COUNTRY, a region of S. Africa, N. of the colonial territory of the Cape of Good Hope. The inhabitants, a race of Hottentots, are the most diminutive & savage of these regions.

BOSKOOP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. S.E. Leyden. Pop. 1,884.

BOSKOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 21 m. N.N.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,962. It has a noble residence, & manufs. of Prussian blue, alum, vitriol, glass, potash, & liqueurs.

BOSLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester. Pop. 568.

BOSMITCH, a riv. & village of Persia, prov. Azerbijan; the riv., an affl. of that which passes Tabriz; & the vill. on its bank, 12 m. E. Tabriz.

BOSNA, a riv. of European Turkey, Bosnia, to which it gives its name; after a tortuous N.ward course of about 150 m., joins the Save, 24 m. E. Brod. Greatest breadth about 400 ft. Principal affls. the Laschra, Krivaya, & Spressa. The towns Jepee, Maglai, & Doboi, are on its banks.

BOSNA SERAI, SERAÏO, or SERAÏEVO, a town of European Turkey, cap. of the prov. of Bosnia, on the Miglanza, an affl. of the Bosna, 122 m. S.W. Belgrad. Pop. 4 000. (?) It is defended by a strong citadel, & was formerly surrounded by walls, now in ruins: it is the seat of many of the chief authorities of the prov.; has manufs. of fire-arms, jewellery, leather, & woollen goods, & is the principal entrepôt for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, & S. Germany. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines, & the mineral baths of *Seraievsko*. The town derives its name from an old palace (*Serai*) built by Mohammed II., & the inhabitants enjoy a municipal administration, nearly independent of the pacha, who resides at Travnik.

BOSNIA, a prov. of European Turkey, comprising Bosnia Proper, Turkish Croatia, & Herzegovina, situated at the extreme W. part of the empire, between lat. 42° 30′ & 45° 15′ N., bounded N. & W. by the provs. of Austria, S. by Montenegro & Albania, & E. by Servia. Area estimated at 18,500 sq. ms. Pop. 1844, 1,100,000. Surface almost wholly mountous., is traversed by the chain of the Dinaric Alps, & covered by its contreforts, & those of the Julian Alps, rising in many places upwards of 6,000 ft. A great part of it is situated in the basin of the Danube, & watered by the Save & its affls., the Verba, Bosna, & Drin. The S. portion (Herzegovina) is watered by the Narento, an affl. of the Mediterranean. The soil is in general ill suited for cultivation, except in the valley of the Save. On the N. slopes of the Dinaric Alps are extensive forests, yielding valuable timber, & the pasturage is excellent. Wheat, barley, & maize, are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption, & in the S. districts, flax, tobacco, wines, & olives. Fruits are cultivated in great abundance, especially prunes, of which a species of wine is prepared. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of agriculture: the horses are of an excellent breed, & the sheep furnish a celebrated kind of wool. Croatia is renowned for its honey. The mntns. contain gold mines, which were worked by the Romans, & mines of silver & mercury; but the government permits only the mining of iron, & that of lead in one or two places. Manuf. industry is limited to fire-arms, leather, woollen & cotton stuffs, & gunpowder. Chief exports, leather, hides, wool, goats' hair, honey, cattle, timber, & mineral waters. Imports, colonial produce, silks, paper, salt, oil, & dried fruits. Transit trade considerable between Turkey & the Austrian States. The roads are very bad, & in general only practicable for beasts of burden. The Bosniaks are of Sclavonian origin, & a good many belong to the Greek church. As a frontier province, Bosnia is one of the most important in the empire: it has a great number of fortifications. Previous to 640 it was governed by independent princes, called Bans or Waiwodes, who became vassals to Hungary. The Turks rendered it tributary in 1463, & it was united to the empire by Soliman II., in 1522.

BOSPHORUS (properly BOSPORUS), or the CHANNEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE, *Bosporus Thracius*, a celeb. strait of Turkey, which separates Europe & Asia, & connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora. Length N.E. to S.W. about 17 m.; breadth varies from ½ to 2 m. Shores generally elevated & very picturesque; on them are the town of Scutari, the castles of Europe & Asia, Buyukderé, Therapia, Pera, the city of Constantinople, & numerous villas. One of its chief gulfs is the harbor of Constantinople, or the "golden horn." —II. *Cimmerian Bosporus*, an inlet of the Black Sea, is safe, being deep, & without shoals. [YENIKALE (STRAIT OF).]

BOSSALL, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. N.E. York. Area, 9,417 ac. Pop. 1,173.

BOSSARDSVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

BOSSERMANS MILLS, p. o., Perry co., Pa.

BOSSIER, parish, La., in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 1,040 sq. ms. It has Red river on its western border, & Lake Bistenau & Bayou Don Chitte on the E. Drained by Bayou Bodeau. Surface slightly undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Belleview. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $194,874; Ind. corn, 225,122 bush. produced; cotton, 4,181 bales;—5 churches; 22 schools, 460 scholars. Pop. 6,962.

BOSSIER POINT, p. o., Bossier par., La.

BOSSINEY, with TREVENA, a disfranchised parl. bor. of England, consisting of two small vills. on the N. coast of Cornwall, pa. Tintagel, 4 m. N.W. Camelford. Pop. 306. Fair, Monday after Oct. 10.

BOSSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 615 ac. Pop. 35.

BOSSUT-LES-WALCOURT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. & 14 m. N. Charleroi. Pop. 581. Near this the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1792.

BOSTAN (EL), *Comana*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 40 m. N.W. Marash, on the Sihoon (*Sarus*), & on the N. side of Mt. Taurus. Pop. from 8,000 to

9,000. It has several mosques, with a considerable trade in wheat, & is said to have about forty dependent villages.

BOSTICK'S MILLS, p. o., Richmond co., N. C., 122 S.W. Raleigh, 396 W.

BOSTON, city, capital of Mass. & metropolis of New England, the second commercial city, & the fourth in population in the United States of America; is mostly situated on a peninsula, 3 miles long, & a little more than 1 mile broad, at the head of Massachusetts bay. The harbor extends from Point Alderton to Medford, a distance of 14 miles; is 8 miles in width, & covers an area of 75 square miles. It has a depth of water sufficient for 500 vessels of the largest class, to ride at anchor in safety. The entrance is barely sufficient for 2 ships of a large class to sail abreast, & is defended by 3 fortresses, 2 of which, situated on Georges & Castle islands, are on the largest scale, & constructed with all the improvements of modern science; the third, or the citadel, on Governor's island, is still incomplete, but when finished, the defences may be considered impregnable.

The territory now covered by the city, was in 1630, a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus—this tract contained 600 acres—it was called Shawmut, or Trimountain, & derived its name from its springs, & three lofty hills. The spot was undoubtedly selected for its security from the inroads of the Indians, & its facilities for trade. Before the Revolutionary War, Boston became the most commercial town in the Colonies. The narrow limits of the peninsula have long since been found insufficient for the growth of the population, & her extended commerce. Dorchester Point, containing 600 acres, was first annexed, then Noddles island, comprising 600 acres more, & several hundred acres have been reclaimed from the sea, but so rapid has been the increase of population, that the number of inhabitants of the suburbs within a few miles of the city limits, nearly equals the city proper. Boston lies in 42° 21′ 27″ N. lat., 71° 3′ 30″ W. lon., from Greenwich, Eng. It is 105 m. S.S.W. from Portland, Me.; 216 m. from New York, *via* Stonington, 226 *via* New Haven & Springfield; 313 Philadelphia; 411 Baltimore; 449 Washington; 990 Charleston, S. C., & 1,838 from New Orleans. The population in 1790 was 18,033; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,383; in 1850, 138,788; & in 1854, 178,000.

Boston has overstepped her sea-girt isles, & attached herself to the mainland by one wide, natural avenue, the Neck, paved, & planted with trees; by one granite structure, the Western avenue, a mile & a half in length, 6 bridges, 8 railroads, & 3 ferries; eight railroads branch into 16, & 10 avenues divide into 30, within the first 9 miles from the Exchange. The city exhibits a picturesque & beautiful appearance when approached from the sea, & in surveying its several parts, the visitor finds much to admire. Beacon Hill, on which the State House stands, is 110 feet above high water mark; it was originally 30 feet higher. Fort Hill, on the east side, fronting the harbor, is 80 feet, & Copp's Hill, in the north part, is 50 feet above high water. On this hill the British had a battery in 1775, from which, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, they bombarded & burnt Charlestown. Mount Washington, or Dorchester Heights, is 130 feet above the sea. On these heights, the Americans under Washington, erected a fortification in 1775, which soon compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

Public Grounds.—*Boston Common* contains 48 acres, enclosed by an iron fence, 5,932 feet in length, & cost upwards of $100,000. The *Common* occupies the declivity of Beacon Hill, & has a pleasant & diversified surface. It is a favorite resort of the citizens, & has many historical recollections, in which the Bostonians feel an honest pride. It has gravel walks, shaded with trees, & forms one of the most delightful promenades. It contains a lake, formerly known as Crescent Pond, but now called Quincy Lake, in commemoration of a name dear to the Bostonians, as an honored son of Massachusetts, John Quincy Adams.—*Fort Hill*, another spot favored by the citizens, is planted with elms & other trees, & is kept in excellent order.—*Bluestone Square* is handsomely ornamented with trees & a fountain.—*Franklin Square*, about the same size as the foregoing.—*Chester Square*, contains a fountain, & is handsomely fenced.—*Union Park*, between Suffolk & Tremont sts., contains 16,500 ft. of land.—*Worcester Square*, between Washington & Harrison avenues, & is handsomely ornamented with fountains, trees, &c. The Square in front of Dr. Lowell's church, on Cambridge st., has been beautifully ornamented, & now forms a favorite resort.

Public Buildings.—The State House occupies an elevated position, overlooking the common towards the south, & the grounds are ornamented by two fountains. This edifice is 173 feet long & 61 wide. The lower story has a large hall or public walk in the centre, & in the middle of the south side of this story, is a statue of Washington, by Chantry. The rooms above, are the Representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square; the Senate chamber, 55 feet long, & 33 feet wide, & 30 feet high, with two screens of Ionic columns, supporting with their entablature, a richly decorated arched ceiling. In another part of the building is the Council chamber, 27 feet square. The dome is ascended by a spiral stairway; on the inside, & from its top, is presented a view of the harbor, the bay, & the surrounding country. FANEUIL HALL, was erected in 1742 by a gentleman whose name it bears, & was by him presented to the city. It was enlarged in 1805, & is now 100 feet long, & 80 wide, & three stories high; the lower story is occupied by stores. The great hall in the second story is 76 feet square, & 28 feet high, with galleries on three sides, supported by Doric columns, & the ceiling is supported by 2 ranges of Ionic columns. The west end is ornamented by a full-length portrait of Washington, by Stuart, & another of Peter Faneuil, Esq., copied from the original picture. Above the great hall is another, in the third story, devoted to military exercises. This venerable building has been appropriately called the *cradle of American liberty.* It is the property of the city, & secured by its charter from ever being devoted to any but public purposes. The Custom House, built in the Doric order of architecture, is at the foot of State street, between the heads of Long & Central wharves. It is in the form of a cross; the extreme length being 140 feet, breadth, 95 ft.; the longest arms of the cross are 75 ft. wide, & the shortest, 67 ft., the opposite fronts & ends being alike. The entire height to the top of the dome is 90 ft. Each front has a portico of six columns, 32 ft. high, & 5 ft. 4 in. in diameter, & it is approached by 14 steps. The structure rests upon 3,000 piles. The Exchange, a handsome new building fronts on State street; it is 70 ft. high, & 250 ft. deep, covering about 13,000 ft. of ground. The front is built of Quincy granite, with four pilasters, each 45 ft. high. The roof is of wrought iron, & covered with galvanized sheet iron, & all the principal staircases are fireproof, being constructed of stone & iron. The front is occupied by banks, insurance, & other offices, & the rear as an hotel; on the lower floors are bathing rooms, & at the top is a telegraph station. The centre of the basement story is occupied by the Post Office. The great central hall is 58 by 80 ft., having 18 columns 20 ft. in height, with Corinthian capitals. This room is used for the merchants' exchange, & subscribers' reading room. The Court House, a fine building in Court sq., fronting on Court st., is built of Quincy granite. It contains four court rooms, 50 ft. by 40, & large & commodious offices for the respective departments. The City Hall is near the Court House, & fronting on School st., with an open yard in front. The Massachusetts Hospital, built of granite, occupies an area of four acres fronting on Charles river, & has recently been enlarged. The Massachusetts Medical College (formerly in Mason st.), near the Massachusetts Hospital, a large brick edifice has recently been erected for it. Harvard University, located in Cambridge, was founded in 1636, & takes its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who left a legacy of £779 17s. 2d. stg. It has 33 professors, & a library of 61,000 volumes. The annual commencement is on the last Wednesday in August. The Athenæum, in Beacon st., has a library of 57,000 volumes, together with a rich cabinet of medals, coins, &c. Besides an extensive reading-room, furnished with American & European periodicals & newspapers, it has also a fine collection of paintings & statuary. The McLean Asylum for the insane, at Somerville, occupies a fine situation, & has 15 acres of land attached to it. The Institution for the Blind, in South Boston, is erected on elevated ground, & commands a fine view of the city, harbor, & surrounding country. The

Houses of Industry, Correction, & Reformation, are in South Boston, near the brow of Dorchester Heights, & occupy about 60 acres of ground. Faneuil Hall Market, completed in 1827, is built entirely of granite, & is 536 ft. long, & 50 wide, with a portico at each end; the centre of the building is a dome of fine proportions. The Musical Hall is in Broomfield st. The Masonic Temple is situated on Tremont st., opposite to the Common. The Melodeon is on Washington near Bedford st. The Tremont Temple, formerly the Tremont theatre, is on Tremont near School st. Armory Hall, corner of Washington & West sts. Concert Hall, corner of Court & Hanover sts. Congress Hall, on the corner of Congress & Milk sts. Pantheon Hall, on Washington st. above Boylston market. Washington Hall, on Washington, near Broomfield st.; Covenant Hall, on Washington st., near Boylston market, & Winthrop Hall, in Tremont Row, are occupied as Odd Fellows Lodges. The Free Masons meet at the Masonic Temple in Tremont st.

Among the principal libraries, are the following,—Boston library, 14,000 vols.; Mass. Historical Society, 12,000 vols.; American Academy, 15,000 vols.; Mercantile library, 13,000 vols.; City library, 10,000 vols.; Mechanics Apprentices', 4,000 vols.; State library, 3,000 vols.; Natural History Society, 4,000 vols.; Bowditch library, 2,500 vols.; Social Law library, 6,000 vols.; Am. B. C. F. M. library, 3,500 vols., &c., &c. There are over 100 churches in Boston, viz.,—13 Baptist, 16 Congregational, 1 Christian, 11 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 12 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 10 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 20 Unitarian, 7 Universalist, &c. There are published in Boston, 12 daily, 6 semi-weekly, & 57 weekly newspapers, 1 semi-monthly, 25 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 6 quarterly, & 2 yearly publications.

The Public Schools of Boston consist of a Latin School, an English High School, a Normal School, 23 Grammar Schools, & 196 Primary Schools. The Latin, High, Normal, & Grammar Schools are under the supervision of the superintendent of public schools, subject to the direction of the school committee, by whom he is chosen, consisting of the Mayor & President of the Common Council, ex-officers, & two persons from each ward. The Primary Schools are under the superintendence of a separate committee appointed by the school committee. Their report, made Sept. 1853, gives the number of pupils, 12,096; of foreign parentage, 7,081; sent to grammar schools last six months, 1,574; now fitted for grammar schools, 1,438; number of examinations by district committee, 1,811; number of visits, 3,792.

There are in Boston, 36 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $28,018,000; 3 banks for savings; 37 insurance offices, twelve of which are founded on the mutual principle, besides 30 agencies of offices out of the city & state. Value of real & personal estate in 1850, $217,587,000. Exports 1850, $9,359,000; 1852, $14,973,918. Imports 1850, $29,909,000; 1852, 33,987,144. Tonnage 1850, 320,687; in 1853, 450,492. (*See U. S. Com. Statis.*)

Boston is the great mart for the manufactures of New England, & the vicinity is noted for the variety & extent of its manufactures; there are in the city agencies for over 150 large establishments. The capital returned as being employed in manufactures in the city alone in 1850, was $10,533,890, & the annual value of manufactured articles, $31,071,712, since which time the increase has been without precedent.—Boston is connected with Liverpool, Engl., with a line of steam ships, leaving weekly; & has communication by steam with the principal Atlantic ports of the U. S.

Boston Water Works.—Long Pond, or Lake Cochituate, as it was named in 1846, lies in the towns of Farmingham, Natic, & Wayland. The gatehouse of the aqueduct is in Wayland, near the Natic line. It contains 659 acres, and drains about 11,400 acres, & is in some places 70 or 80 feet in depth. It is divided into two sections by a dam, the northerly section connected with the aqueduct, contains 200 acres, and the southerly section, which is held in reserve, contains 459 acres. It will supply 10,000,000 gallons of water daily. The distance from the lake to Beacon Hill reservoir is 20 miles. Two Compensation Reservoirs to supply the water rights on Concord River have been constructed. The Whitehall reservoir in Hopkinton, contains 576 acres, & is capable of yielding for three months 12,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours, & the Fort Meadow Brook reservoir, in Marlborough, contains 200 ac. The range between low & high water is 7¼ feet. At its highest elevation it is about 12 feet above the bottom of the aqueduct at the outlet, & 135 feet high water at Boston. The fall from the lake to the Brookline reservoir is 4.26 feet, making the height of the reservoir at its lowest level 120.60 ft. above high water mark. The fountain on the Common is supplied with the means of furnishing a great variety of jets, many of which are of great beauty. The Brookline reservoir is a beautiful structure of irregular elliptic shape, covering 58 acres, & is capable of containing about 100,000,000 gallons. The Beacon Hill reservoir is a structure of massive stone masonry capable of holding 2,674,961 wine gallons, and its mean horizontal section equal to 28,014 square feet. The South Boston reservoir is situated on Telegraph Hill, the old Dorchester Heights. It is entered by a 20-inch pipe from the main in Tremont, through Dover street, over the South Free Bridge. The water is about 16 feet deep of the same height as Beacon Hill reservoir, & will contain 7,000,000 gallons. The main pipe for the supply of East Boston is 20 inches in diameter, and commences at Haymarket Square. It crosses Charles river on the lower side of the Warren bridge, passing the draw by means of an inverted syphon, thence through the square & Chelsea street in Charlestown, & across Mystic river, passing this stream by two inverted syphons. The main is then continued along the Salem turnpike, & through Williams & Marginal streets in Chelsea, & about 400 feet beyond the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital it turns & crosses Chelsea creek to the reservoir on Eagle hill. The channel of this creek is passed by a flexible pipe instead of a pile bridge & syphon near the East Boston Free Bridge. The reservoir is 30 feet deep, & will hold, when filled to a level three feet below the top, 5,591,816 wine gallons. The water is conveyed from the Cochituate lake to the Brookline reservoir in an aqueduct excepting 965 feet across the valley of Charles river, where are two parallel iron pipes of 30 inches diameter. There are two tunnels, one in Newton of 2,410¾ feet, & another in Brookline of 1,123¾ feet. The former passes through a hill 86 feet below the surface at its highest elevation. The aqueduct is built principally of brick masonry in an oval egg shape six feet four inches in height by five feet in width, and has a gradual fall for the whole distance, including the pipe section, of 3¼ inches to the mile nearly. With this fall & a depth three feet ten inches of water when the conduit is two-thirds full, it is estimated to convey 11,000,000 gallons per day. From the Brookline reservoir it is conveyed to the city in two main 36-in. iron pipes.

Boston was governed by a body of select men according to the custom of the towns of New England, until 1821. Before this the people could not be brought to consent to adopt a city government. The legislative power of the city is now vested in the City Council chosen annually on the second Monday of December, consisting of eight alderman, chosen from the city at large, & forty-eight common councilmen, four chosen in each of the twelve wards. The executive power is vested in the Mayor & aldermen. The municipal year commences on the first Monday in January. Boston was founded in August, 1630. The first church was built in 1632. Here was enacted the first scenes of the great drama of the revolution. The British army in 1775, to the number of 10,000, had possession of the town, & from this place they went out to open the war at Lexington, & to engage in the hard-fought battle of Bunker Hill. They were compelled at length by the American troops entrenched on Dorchester Heights to withdraw from the town & harbor in March 1776, whence they proceeded to the south. No portion of the American people engaged more actively in the cause of independence than the inhabitants of Boston, or contributed more largely towards its accomplishment. John Hancock, the first president of the American Congress, & the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, was a citizen of Boston, as were also several other leaders of the war of the revolution. It has also the honor of being the birth-place of Benjamin Franklin.

BOSTON, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 18 S.W. Buffalo, 299 W. Albany, 362 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Cauquaga cr. The v. is situated on Cauquaga cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, several mills & factories, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4

fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,745; 1850, 1,872.

BOSTON, p. v., Northampton co., Pa.

BOSTON, v., Belmont co., O., contains 71 inhab.

BOSTON, p-t., Summit co., O., 139 N.E. Columbus, 343 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, 24 S. of Cleveland. The Cuyahoga r. passes through it, & affords mill seats. Soil fertile, covered chiefly with a heavy growth of white oak. Pop. 1840, 845; 1850, 1,180.

BOSTON, p-t., Ionia co., Mich., 146 N.W. Detroit, 621 W. Situated on Grand r. Pop. 1840, 85; 1850, 424.

BOSTON, p-o., Culpepper co., Va.

BOSTON, p. o., Thomas co., Ga.

BOSTON, p-v., Nelson co., Ky., 66 S.W. Frankfort, 608 W., on Covington & Lexington r. r., 30 m. from Covington.

BOSTON, vill., Marengo co., Ala., 70 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 882 W.

BOSTON, p. t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 959.

BOSTON, p. v., Williamson co., Tenn.

BOSTON, p. o., Andrew co., Mo.

BOSTON, t., Franklin co., Ark. Pop. 338.

BOSTON, p. v., & capital Bowie co., Tex., 340 N.E. Austin. Situated in prairie region, 4 m. South of Red river, & contains a court house, 2 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & has 350 inhab.

BOSTON, p. v., Townsend t., Norfolk co., Can. W., contains 2 stores & 100 inhabitants.

BOSTON, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, in a rich agricultural district, on the Estuary of the Witham, 5 m. from the sea & 28 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 5,220 ac. Pop. of pa. 1851, 15,132; of the t., 14,733; of bor., 17,518. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Witham, here crossed by an iron bridge of one arch, 86 feet in span; it is well built, paved, & lighted, but suffers much from the want of good water. Its pa. church, built in 1309, is the largest without aisles in the kingdom; length 382 ft.; breadth 99 feet. The tower, 262 ft. in height, resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, & forms a landmark visible 40 m. distant. Boston has a grammar school founded 1554, blue-coat & numerous other schools, a town hall, formerly belonging to a religious guild, a union poor-house, house of correction, bor. gaol, custom-house, large market house, theatre, & vauxhall, with assembly rooms, 3 public libraries, several banks, manufs. of sail-cloth, canvas, & sacking, 2 or 3 iron foundries, & some shipyards. Owing to neglect in keeping the river clear, the trade became nearly extinct in the last century, but recent improvements now enable vessels of 300 tons to unload in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by small steamers & barges. Chief imports, Baltic produce, with coal & manufactured goods coastwise. Chief exports, oats, wool, & woad, which last is extensively produced in the vicinity. Mkts. (chiefly for fish, poultry, corn, & wool,) Wed. & Sat. Large cattle fairs, May 4 & 5, Aug. 5, Dec. 11. Horse fair, Nov. 20 to 23. Boston sends two members to H. of C. It is also a polling-place for the Holland division of the co. In the reign of Edward III., & subsequently, Boston was one of the principal commercial ports of England. Fox, the biographer of the martyrs, was born here in 1517. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Irby family.

BOSTON, a vill. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Bramhan, on the Wharfe, 4 m. W.N.W. Tadcaster. Pop. returned with pa. A saline spring, & the beauty of the vicinity, attract to it many visitors.

BOSTON CORNER, p-v., Berkshire county, Mass., 160 W. Boston, 338 W., on the N. York & Albany r. r., 103 m. from N. York. It has 75 inhab.

BOST'S MILLS, p-o., Cabarras co., N. C., 153 W.S.W. Raleigh, 392 W.

BOSTWICK LAKE, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

BOSWELL'S (ST.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the right bank of the Tweed, contains the village Lessudden, 8¼ m. W.S.W. Kelso. Area of pa. 2,600 ac. Pop. 884. St. Boswell's fair, July 18th, is the largest in S. of Scotland for sheep; & formerly, property valued at from £8,000 to £10,000, was annually sold on the occasion.

BOSWORTH, two pas. of Engl., co. Leicester.—I. (*Husbands*), 6 m. W.S.W. Market Harboro'. Area, 3,870 ac. Pop. 1,002. Charities £94 per annum. Fair 16th Oct.—II. (*Market*), a market town and pa., near the Ashby Canal, 11¼ m. S.W. Leicester. Area of pa. 7,449 ac. Pop. 2,449, partly employed in the knitting of worsted stockings. It is neatly built on an eminence; and has an interesting church, several small charities, & a grammar school endowed by Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart., in 1592. This institution, in which Dr. Samuel Johnson was once an usher, has 2 fellowships of £30, & 4 scholarships of £10 each, in Emanuel College, Cambridge; but its affairs have been long in chancery, during which time tuition has been suspended. Mkts. Wednesday. Fairs May 8 & July 10. Bosworth is the head of a poor-law union. On a moss in the vicinity, on the 22d of August, 1485, was fought the decisive battle which terminated the wars of the Roses, with the life of Richard III. (the only English monarch slain in battle since the conquest). A well is still shown at which Richard is reported to have drunk during the battle; also an eminence, called Crownhill, where Lord Stanley placed the crown upon the head of the victor, Henry VII.

BÖSZÖRMENY, two towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, circ., & 18 miles N.W. Grosswarden. Pop. 17,000.—II. co. Szabolcz, cap. of the Haiduck dist., 11 m. N.W. Debrecin, with Protestant & United Greek Churches, and the district court-houses.

BOTANIC HILL, p. o., Nash co., N. C.

BOTANICK GARDEN, p. o., Perry co., Tenn.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S. Sydney, about 5 m. in length & breadth. Lat. 34° S., lon. 151° 15′ E. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, & derived its name from the variety of new plants then observed on its shores. It became an English penal colony in 1787. On its coast is a column erected in 1825, to the memory of the French navigator, La-Perouse. [SYDNEY.]

BOTCHERGATE, a township of Engl., pa. St. Cuthbert, co. Cumberland. Pop. 7,431.

BOTCHKA, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk, 30 m. S. Batum, and comprising from 80 to 100 large and partially stone-built houses. Its inhabs. make bricks and earthen jars, and carry on a transit trade by the river.

BOTEL TOBAGO, an isl. in the China Sea, 45 m. S.E. Formosa. Lat. of S.E. point, 22° 1′ 40″ N., lon. 121° 39′ 45″ E. South of it is the island Little-Botel.

BOTESDALE, a market town and ham. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Pop. 626. In the chapel are deposited the remains of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Lord Chief Justice Holt. The grammar school founded here by the former in 1576, has six exhibs. to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Market, Thursday. Fair, Holy Thursday. Polling-place for W. Suffolk.

BOTETOURT, county, Va., S. of the middle of the state, W. of the Blue Ridge. Area, 990 sq. miles. The surface is elevated, & in some parts mountainous. Soil fertile; the James river bottom lands exceedingly fertile. Drained by James river. Capital, Fincastle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $331,515; wheat, 121,694 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 368,141; potatoes, 13,609; tobacco, 156,183 pounds; wool, 22,081;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd. in manufac., $140,050; value of manufac. articles, $162,859;—21 churches, 2 acad., 62 pupils; 17 schools, 428 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,679; 1850, 14,908.

BOTETOURT SPRINGS, p-v., Roanoke co., Va., 186 W. by S. Richmond, 238 W.

BOTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward, & 3 m. E. Morpeth, on the Wansbeck. Area, 7,593 ac. Pop. 946. In the church is an altar-tomb of the Ogle family, of whose anc. seat, Bothall castle, here are still some remains.

BOTHAMSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4¼ m. N. W. Taxford. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 319.

BOTHELLE, p-v., Eldorado t., Fond du Lac co., Wis., 70 m. N.E. Madison.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a pa. of England, in the union of Bridport, co. Dorset, 1 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Area, 823 ac. Pop. 548.

BOTHKENNAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8 m. S.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,179. Land level and highly cultivated.

BOTHNANG, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 1 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,130.

BOTHNIA (Botten), a country of E. Europe, N. and W. of the Gulf of Bothnia, formerly belonging entirely

to Sweden, but now divided into Russian Bothnia, E. of the Tornea, comprised in the Russian gov. of Finland, & Swedish Bothnia, which forms the governments of Pitea & Umea.

BOTHNIA (GULF OF), Swedish *Botten Wiken*, a gulf of Europe, forming the N. part of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° & 66° N., & lon. 17° & 25° 35′ E., from the Aland isls. to Tornea, having E. Finland, & W. Sweden. Length 400 m.; average breadth about 100 m. Its average depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally, but it has fewer shoals & better harbors than are met with in most parts of that sea. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns Abo, Vasa, Uleaborg, Tornea, Pitea, Umea, Hernosand, & Gefle.

BOTHWELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a vill. on the Clyde, 8¼ m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 15,283. In it are extensive collieries and iron works (the income of which has been estimated at £160,000 a year), with freestone quarries, the noble remains of Bothwell castle, Bothwell bridge, the scene of an action between the covenanters and the royal forces in 1679, & a new church with a tower, 120 ft. in height.

BOTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.W. Bishop's Waltham, & with station on the S. Western r. r., 77¼ m. S.W. London. Area, 1,887 ac. Pop. 798. Fairs, Feb. 20th, May 28th, July 23d, Aug. 20th, and Nov. 13th.

BOTRIPHNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 23 miles S. W. Banff. Pop. 713. A fertile valley watered by the Isla.

BOTSORHEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finisterre, arrond. Morlaix. Pop. 1,645.

BOTTESFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, in the vale of Belvoir, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area, 5,010 ac. Pop. 1,374. It has an endowed school, an hospital for poor men, founded by Roger, Earl of Rutland, in 1612, one for six widows (rev. £132 per ann.), & other charities to £78 per ann. The church is the burying place of the Manners' family.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W. Glandford Bridge. Area, 7,470 ac. Pop. 1,507.

BOTTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Newmarket. Area, 4,700 ac. Pop. 1,549. Its church contains a monument of the 14th cent., & here are remains of an Augustine priory.

BOTTLE HILL, v., Chatham t., Morris co., N. J., 57 N. by E. Trenton, 223 W. It has 3 stores, 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, & 40 dwellings.

BOTTSFORD, p. o., Sumpter co., Ga.

BOTTSFORD, pa., Westmoreland co., N. B., lies N. of Bay Verte, & has on the N. the harbors of Shemogue, and at its E. extremity Cape Tormentine. It has 9 grist m., 23 saw m., a woollen fac., 4 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,430.

BOTTWAR (GREAT), a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,549.—*Little Bottwar*, a vill. S. the former. Pop. 1,031.

BOTTWNOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 487 ac. Pop. 163. A daily school here is endowed with £170 per annum.

BOTSFORD, sta. on Housatonic r. r., 15 m. from Bridgeport, Conn.

BOTUSCHANY, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 59 m. N.N.W. Jassy. Pop. 4,000. Extensive fairs.

BOTUSFLEMING, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Saltash. Area, 1,138 ac. Pop. 247.

BOTZEN (Italian *Bolzano*), *Pons Drusi*, a town of the Tyrol, cap. circ. at the confluence of the Talfer & the Eisach, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Trent. Pop. 9,000. It is built in the Italian style, and has a gymnasium; it is protected from sudden inundations of the river by a strong dyke nearly 2 miles in length. Its inhabitants manufacture linen & silk fabrics, silk twist, hosiery, leather, &c.; they carry on an active transit trade between the countries N. & S. of the Alps. Near it is the castle of Tyrol, which gives its name to the district.

BÖTZLINGEN, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on right bank of the Reuss, 3 m. S. Altorf, and the place of the annual cantonal assembly.

BOUAFLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,092.

BOUAYE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,297.

BOUCE, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Orne, 7 miles S.W. Argentan, with iron works. Pop. 1,533.

BOUCHAIN, a small strongly fortified frontier town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant. on the Scheldt, 12 m. S. E. Douai. Pop. 1,183, who refine salt, & manuf. beet-root sugar. It was taken by the D. of Marlborough in 1711; re-taken by the French in 1712, & ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BOUCHEMAINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. & cant. Angers, on rt. bank of the Loire, at the mouth of the Maine. Pop. 1,333.

BOUCHERVILLE, v. & seigniory, Chambly co., Can. E. The v. is situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., 12 miles below Montreal, & contains a Roman Catholic church, & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 2,734. The St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r. passes through it.

BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE, a marit. dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of a part of Provence, cap. Marseille. Pop. 1851, 428,989. It is divided into three communal arronds., Marseille, Aix, and Arles; 27 cantons & 106 comms. The chief rivers and canals are the Rhone, which separates into several branches between Arles & the sea, forming a kind of delta called Ile de la Camargue; the Durance, affluent of the Rhône; the navigable canals of Arles and Bouc, the canal from the Durance to Marseille (unfinished), and the canal of Craponne; the principal marshes are the *Etangs* de Berre, & de Valcares. There are numerous small isls., the chief of which are Pomègue & Ratoneau, opposite Marseille. Climate dry & warm; surface interspersed with mountains, and bordered S. by marshes which are generally dry, & very fertile in some parts. The plain of Crau, stony & sterile, extends S.W. to the left of the Delta. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption; but wine is exported, & silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes, are important products. Cattle, horses, & sheep are extensively reared, & the tunny fishery is considerable. The dep. contains marble quarries, salt marshes, & mineral waters, & has an active export & import trade with the Levant, Africa, & Italy. It has celebrated manufs. of white soap, olive oil, chemical products, essences, & perfumes; brandy distilleries, sugar & sulphur refineries.—*Bouches* was the prefix to the names of several deps. of the French empire under Napoleon.—I. *B. de l' Elbe* composed the territory of Hamburg, with parts of Luxembourg, Holstein, Hanover, & Brunswick, cap. Hamburg.—II. *B. de l' Escaut*, the prov. Zeeland, cap. Middleburg.—III. *B. de l' Yssel*, the prov. Over Yssel, cap. Zwolle.—IV. *B. du Rhin*, the E. part of Dutch Brabant, cap. Bois-le-Duc.—V. *B. du Weser*, the territory of Bremen & parts of Oldenburg & Hanover, cap. Bremen.

BOUCHET (LE), a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 7 m. S.W. Corbeil. The celebrated Duquesne, Marquis of Bouchet, was interred in a field near his castle, in this vicinity.

BOUCHOX (LES), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Jura, 6¼ m. S.S.W. St. Claude. Pop. 2,119.

BOUCKVILLE, p-v., Madison t., Madison co., N. Y., 97 W. Albany, 363 W. It has a church, a store, & several dwellings.

BOUDRY, *Baudria*, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 5 m. S.W. Neuchatel, on the Reuss. Pop. 1,430.

BOUE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vervins, cant. Nouvion. Pop. 1,434.

BOUXIERE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Villaine, 12 m. E.N.E. Rennes. Pop. 2,016.

BOUFARIK, a vill. of Algeria, with an extensive market, 15 m. S. Algiers. Pop. 1,600. It is an important French military station on the route to Oran.

BOUFFIOULX, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. & 4 m. E. Charleroi, with manufs. of pottery, & iron foundries. Pop. 1,027.

BOUGAINVILLE, a bay, island, & strait, so designated from the Fr. navigator of that name.—I. (*Bay*), S. America, Patagonia, in the strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25′ S., lon. 7° 13′ W.—II. (*Island*), Salomon group, Pacific, between lat. 5° 30′ & 71° 2′ S.; about lon. 155° E. It is mountainous, well wooded, & populous.—III. (*Strait*), between the isl. Espiritu Santo & Mallicollo, New Hebrides.

BOUGHROOD, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 7 m. W.S.W. Hay. Area, 1,633 acres. Pop. 314. The woody glen of Machwy in this pa. is greatly famed for its picturesque scenery.

BOUGHTON, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 1,323 ac. Pop. 210.—II. co. & 3¾ m. N. Northampton. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 369.—III. co. Notts, 2 m. N.E. Ollerton. Area,

1,372 ac. Pop. 398.—IV. (*Aluph*), co. Kent, lathe Scray, 4 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area, 2,418 ac. Pop. 538. Fair Monday after June 29.—V. (*Great*), a township, co., & 1 m. E. Chester. Pop. 1,164.—VI. (*Malherbe*), a pa., co. Kent, lathe Ashford, 9 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area, 2,699 ac. Pop. 462. Wotton was born 1568, at the hall here, & the church contains monuments to the family. —VII. (*Monchelsea*), same co. & lathe, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 2,296 ac. Pop. 1,086. Here are large quarries of ragstone.—VIII. (*Under Bleau*), 3 m. S.E. Faversham. Area, 2,353 ac. Pop. 1,469.

BOUGIAH (French *Bougie*), a fortified marit. town of Algeria, prov. & 113 m. E. Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. It has no harbor, but secure anchorage at the mouth of the Aduse. Pop. (1847) 731, of whom 500 were Europeans. It has an extensive trade in oil & wax, & it gave its name to the wax candles, (bougie,) for the manufacture of which it has long been celebrated. It was in ancient times an important town, & has extensive ruins. The French took possession of it in 1833.

BOUGIVAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. Pop. 1,057.

BOUGUENAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 4 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,287.

BOUILLANTE, a tn. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the W. coast of the island, 8 m. N. N.W. Basse-Terre, so called from the hot mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 2,067, of whom 1,654 are slaves.

BOUILLARGUES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. & cant. Nismes. Pop. 1,718

BOUILLA (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Rouen, on lt. b. of the Seine. Pop. 1,772. It is a packet station for Rouen. In its vicinity is a quarry with curious stalactite grottos.

BOUILLÉ-LORET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Deux Sèvres, 8 m. N.N.W. Thouars. Pop. 1,088.

BOUILLON, a fortified t. of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant. on the Semoy, 16 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 2,703, who manuf. woollen stuffs. It was the cap. of the duchy of the same name, possessed by Godfrey of Bouillon, the famous leader of the first crusade.

BOUIN, an island & comm. off the W. coast of France, dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 22 m. S.W. Nantes. Area, 3 square leagues. Pop. 1,266. It has rich salt works, and produces excellent grain. The village of same name has a good port.

BOUINSK, a town of Russia, cap. dist. gov. & 68 m. N.N.W. Simbirsk, on the Carla. Pop. 3,168.

BOULAC, BOOLAK, or BULAK, a town of Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, at the divergence of its Pelusiac branch, 1 m. N.W. Cairo, of which it forms a suburb, & opposite the island of same name. It is the port of Cairo, and at which all the ships navigating the Nile, discharge their cargoes. It was burned by the French in 1799, and rebuilt by Mehemed Ali, who has estab. a large cotton-spinning, weaving, & printing work, a school of engineering, which has 180 pupils, & a printing-press, from which issue a weekly newspaper in Arabic, & treatises for the use of the students in the Pasha's colleges. Around it are numerous country residences of Egyptian grandees.

BOULAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. & 15 m. E.N.E. Metz, on the Kultzbach. Pop. 2,894. It has manufs. of glue, hard-ware, & chemical products.

BOULD SPRINGS, p. o., McCleland co., Tex.

BOULGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 545 ac. Pop. 39.

BOULIRARE, t., Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,050.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, *Gesoriacum*, a fortified seaport town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Pas de Calais, on the English Channel at the mouth of the Lianne, & on the Boulogne & Amiens r. r., 140 m. from Paris, & 112 from London, & 19 S.W. Calais. Lat. (of the column) 50° 44′ 32″ N., lon., 1° 36′ 15″ E. Pop. 1853, 31,000, of whom a great number are English residents. It is divided into the Upper & Lower towns. The first on a hill, whence the English coast is distinctly visible, is well, though irregularly built, & has 2 squares ornamented with fountains, a feudal citadel, & ramparts, a modern cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, & a house in which Le Sage, the author of Gil Blas, lived & died. The Lower, or new town, stretching from the Upper town to the sea, is newly & regularly built and more populous. It has fine public baths, with ball & concert rooms, a comm. college, a theatre, a museum, including a library of 23,000 vols., a hospital, custom-house & barracks. Boulogne has also an English library & reading room, 6 English churches, several excellent hotels, a great number of boarding-schools (both French & English), a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, societies of agriculture, commerce, & arts: manufs. of coarse woollens, sail-cloth, cordage, bottle glass, & earthenware. In its vicinity are important marble quarries. Its fisheries are very extensive, & furnish the chief supply of fish for the Paris markets; but the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity to its English residents, who, since the peace, have resorted thither in great numbers, particularly during the summer. Steamers make the passage to Folkstone in two hours, & to London in about 12 hours; & the number of passengers who disembark here annually exceed 50,000. The port is not very easy of access, being formed by 2 wooden piers stretching out only to low-water mark, but the tide rises upwards of 16 ft., & ships find pretty good anchorage about a half mile from the harbor. It was on the heights of Boulogne that the Emperor Caligula, A.D. 40, encamped an army of 100,000 men for the fruitless purpose of invading Britain, & here also, in 1804, nearly 18 centuries later, the Emperor Napoleon assembled an army of 180,000 men, & a flotilla of 2,400 transports with the same design. The *Colonne Napoléone*, a column 164 feet high, nearly one mile from the town, commemorates the latter futile attempt.

BOULOGNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 44 m. S.W. Toulouse, cap. cant. Pop. 1,597. Chief trade in salted poultry, grain, & chesnuts.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Seine, arrond. S. Denis, between the rt. b. of the Seine & a wood which separates it from the new walls, 4½ m. W. Paris. Pop. 6,932. The wood to which the town gives its name, *Bois de Boulogne*, is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris. It formerly contained the abbey of Long-Champs, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BOULOIRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,094.

BOULONNAIS, a former division of France, in the prov. Picardy, of which the cap. was Bologne, now comprised in the depart. Pas de Calais.

BOULSTON, or BULLSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. S.E. Haversford-West. Area, 1,822 ac. Pop. 224.

BOULSTONE, a pa. Eng., co. Hereford. Area, 657 ac. Pop. 52.

BOULTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 74.

BOUNDARY, p. o., Jay co., Ia.

BOUND BROOK, p-v., Bridgewater t., Somerset co., N. J., 33 N. by E. Trenton, 200 W. It has an Episcopal & a Presbyterian church, an academy, 4 stores, a grist m., & about 50 dwellings. The Delaware & Raritan canal passes near the village, & also the Central r. r.

BOUNTY ISLANDS, a small group, S. Pacific Oc., S.E. New Zealand. Lat. 47° 44′ S., lon. 90° 7′ W.

BOUNTY LAND, p-o., Pickens district, S. C.

BOUQUET, a v., Essex t., Essex co., N. Y. Situated on both sides of the Bouquet r., & contains a store, several mills & factories, & about 400 inhabitants.

BOURBON, county, Ky., toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 225 sq. ms. Drained by the S. Fork of Licking r. The soil is very fertile. Capital, Paris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 1,070,421; Ind. corn, 1,705,599 bush. produced; oats, 180,582; wool, 78,621 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 3 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 1 tannery, 10 persons emp'd;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.,—28 churches, 4 acad., 175 pupils; 9 sch., 281 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,478; pop. 1850, 14,466.

BOURBON, t., Calloway co., Mo. It has 3 sch., 65 scholars. Pop. 1,100.

BOURBON, p-v., Marshall co., Ia.

BOURBON, an isl. of the Mascarene group, Indian O., forming a French colony, cap. St. Denis, in lat. 20° 51′ 43″ S., lon. 55° 30′ 16″ E. Length 38 m.; breadth 28 m. Pop. 1847, 108,000. The island is of volcanic origin, & of an elliptical form. It is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mntns. which divides it into two portions, differing in formation, climate, & produc-

tions; these are on the E. *partie du vent* (windward) & W. *partie sous le vent* (leeward) side. The chief summits are the Piton de Neiges, an extinct volcano, 10,100 ft., Grand Benard 9,500 ft., Cimandef 7,300 ft., & Piton de la Fournaise, an active volcano, 7,218 ft. above the level of the sea. There are no extensive plains, but the mntns. which cover the entire surface are separated by narrow valleys; it is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid & none navigable. The climate has recently undergone a great change. Bourbon, which long enjoyed the reputation of being the most healthy spot of the colonial world—an insular paradise—is now visited by the bloody flux & the typhoid fever of Bourbon, which attacks every European after a residence of 4 or 5 years. Neither earthquakes, yellow fever, nor poisonous serpents are known in the island. The heat is not excessive; mean temp. at St. Denis 77° Fahr. Annual average of rain 128 in. Yearly mean of wind 309 days E., 56 days W. Winter, 1st May to 1st October; rainy season, 1st Nov. to 30th April. The prevailing winds drive the rain clouds to the E. side of the island, & often originate the most terrific hurricanes; on such occasions the waves, usually 3 to 4 ft., rise to 50 or 60 ft. in height, & rage with incalculable power, the sky assumes a copper color, the temp. rises to a maximum intensity, the barom. sinks to its lowest point, rain falls in torrents, & the wind blows with resistless force,—men, animals, trees, & even houses are overturned. Bourbon has no port, & its anchorage is insecure. In 1843-4, 11 large vessels were wrecked near its shores. The soil is very fertile in the vicinity of the coast. The chief products are sugar, coffee, cloves, maize, rice, & tobacco. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption, it is only used by Europeans, & manioc is the chief food of the slaves. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, cloves, dye-woods, & saltpetre; imports wheat, oil, wine, cattle, timber, salt, glass, & manufactured goods. Bourbon was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese, who called it *Mascarenhas*, from the name of their chief. The French, who formed a colony in 1655, named it Bourbon, which, under the empire, was changed to ile Bonaparte. It was occupied by the English in 1810, & restored to France in 1814. The island is divided into the arronds. St. Denis, comprising the great natural division called the "*partie du vent*," & the arrond. St. Paul, comprising the "*partie sous le vent*."

BOURBON, several small towns of France.—I. *Lancy*, dep Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,848. It has remains of Roman antiquities, mineral springs & baths.—II. (*L'Archambault*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 1 615. It has mineral springs, well frequented baths (temp. 140° Fahr.), & remains of the anc. castle of the Bourbons, built in the 13th century. It was formerly cap. of the seigniory of Bourbon, the lords of which originated the reigning families of that name.

BOURBONARE, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,719.

BOURBONNAIS, an old prov. in the centre of France, now forming the dep. Allier & a part of Cher; its cap. was Moulins. This prov. was confiscated to the crown in 1531, under Francis I.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, *Aquæ Borvonis*, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., arrond. & 20 m. E.N.E. Langres, at the confl. of the Borne & Aspance. Pop. 1846, 3,683. It has some fine promenades & fountains, & 2 magnificent establishments connected with its saline hot springs, which were known to the Romans. To one of these establishments are attached numerous public baths & saloons: to the 2d a vast military hospital with 540 beds. The waters have a temp. varying from 122° to 150° Fahr., & between May & Oct., the number of visitors average 800, exclusive of military.

BOURBONTON, p. v., Boone co., Mo.

BOURBON-VENDÉE, or NAPOLEON-VENDÉE, formerly *La Roche-Sur-Yon*, a town of W. France, cap. dep. Vendée, on the Yon, 40 m. S. Nantes. Pop. 5,280. Streets broad & well laid out; but the town is dull & has little trade. Chief buildings, pa. church, townhall, prefecture, & barracks. It has an hospital, small theatre, library of 6,000 vols., a college, normal school, & a society of agriculture, arts, & sciences. La Roche-Sur-Yon had only 800 inhabs. when Napoleon granted large sums for its improvement & gave it his name, which was changed after the restoration to that of Bourbon Vendée.

BOURBOULE (LA), a hamlet of France, dep. Puy de Dome, arrond. & 22 m. S.W. Clermont, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs & well-frequented baths. Pop. 106.

BOURBOURG-VILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 9 m. S.W. Dunkerque, cap. cant., on canal of same name, which connects Dunkerque to the Aa. Pop. 2,438. It was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of soap, chemical products, & beet-root sugar.—II. *B. Campagne*, a vill. in the above cant. Pop. 2,040.

BOURBRIAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,613.

BOURDEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 26 miles S.S.E. Valence. Pop. 1,281.

BOURDEILLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. & 11 m. N.E. Périgueux, on rt. b. of the Dronne. Pop. 1,638.

BOURG, numerous towns & vills. of France.—I. *B. en-Bresse*, cap. dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Macon, on the Reyssousse. Pop. 8,863. It has a comm. college, normal school, a pyramidal monument in honor of General Joubert; a magnificent hospital, church founded by Margaret of Austria, & containing her tomb, a library of 19,000 vols., & a botanic garden. Commerce considerable in grain, hides, cattle & poultry. It is the birth-place of the astronomer Lalande.—II. *B.* (*Le*), comm. & vill. dep. Vendee, arrond. Bourbon Vendee. Pop. 1,768.—III. *B. sur Gironde*, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. N. Bordeaux, with extensive quarries, from which Bordeaux is almost entirely built. Pop. 1,356.—IV. *B. Lastic*, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 26 m. W.S.W. Clermont. Pop. 2,707.—V. *B. la Reine*, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.W. Paris, with an extensive cattle market; near it is a country palace which was inhabited by Henry IV. Pop. 1,435.—VI. *B. lès Valence* (*Le*), dep. Drôme, ½ m. N. Valence, of which it forms a suburb on lt. b. of the Rhône. Pop. 2,820.—VII. *B. Argental*, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 32 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,685.—VIII. *B. d'Oysans*, dep. Isere, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 18 m. S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,643.—There are lead mines in its vicinity.—IX. *B. du Péage* dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Isère, opp. St. Romans, with dye works & manufs. of silks. Pop. 3,360.—X. *B. St. Andeol*, dep. Ardéche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, arrond. & 35 m. S. Privas. Pop. 3,751.

BOURG (GRAND), or MARIGOT, a town of the French Antilles, cap. & on W. side of the isl. Marie-Galante. It is the residence of a military commandant. Pop. 1,889, of whom 796 are slaves.

BOURG (PETIT), a town of the French Antilles, in the isl. Guadeloupe, 5 m. W.S.W. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 3,318.

BOURG (LE), or BURG, Germ. *Burgthal*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern., 10 m. S.W. Basle, at the foot of the Blauerberg, with sulphur springs & baths, well frequented.

BOURGACHARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. & 13 m. E. Pont-Audmeer. Pop. 1,216. In its vicinity is an excellent agricultural establishment. Manufs. cloth & paper.

BOURGANEUF, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Creuse, 20 m. W. Aubusson, on the Thorion. Pop. 2,480.

BOURGAS, a town, Europ. Turkey. [BURGHAZ.]

BOURGES, *Avaricum*, a city in the centre of France, cap. dep. Cher, 146 m. S. Paris, on the canal du Berry, & on the Orleans, Bourges & Nevers railroad, & at the junction of the Auron, the Yévrette, the Langis, & the Moudon, which form the Eure. Pop. 1853, 21,000. It is a very anc. town, & was formerly fortified; it is ill built, & thinly populated. It has a royal college, a normal school, & public library of 25,000 vols., a magnificent cathedral, larger than Notre Dame at Paris, & considered one of the finest structures in Europe; a noble Hôtel de Ville, formerly residence of Jacques Cœur. It has manufs. of silk, woollen & cotton stuffs; & commerce in grain, hemp, & the porcelain of Foecy. It is the birth-place of Louis XI., of Jacques Cœur, the celebrated financier of Charles VII., & of Bourdaloue. Bourges, anciently one of the finest & strongest cities of Gaul, was taken & nearly all its inhabitants massacred by Cæsar; afterwards cap. of Berry, & celeb. in the middle ages for the number of carnivals held in it;

& it was to Bourges that Charles VII. retired at the commencement of his reign.

BOURGET, a small town of Savoy, 7 m. W.N.W. Chambery, with which it is connected by railroad, at the S. extremity of the beautiful lake of Bourget, having 1,200 inhabitants, & some Roman antiquities.—The *Lake of Bourget*, or *Chatillon*, 11 m. in length S. to N., by 2 m. across, discharges its surplus waters into the Rhone by the canal of Saviere, & has on its E. bank the town Aix-le-Bains.

BOURGNEUF-EN-RETZ, a small seaport town of France, dep. Loire Inf., cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,689. It exports salt, oysters, brandy, & agricultural produce.

BOURGOGNE, (English *Burgundy*,) an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Dijon, now forming the deps. Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, & part of Yonne. The Burgundians formed a powerful state here in 413, & the kingdom which derived its name from them, existed under the domination of the Franks. At the dismemberment of the Empire of Charlemagne in 879, the N. part formed the duchy of Burgundy, & the S. the kingdom of Provence, which last in 933 composed the kingdom of Arles. It was united to the Germanic Empire in 1033, & afterwards passed into the house of the Dukes of Burgundy, at the death of the last of whom, Charles the Bold, in 1477, the duchy was united to the crown of France. The *Canal of Burgundy* unites the Yonne to the Saône, & passes St. Florentin, Tonnere, Montbard, Pouilly & Dijon; near Pouilly is a tunnel 9,350 ft. in length.

BOURGOIN, *Bergusium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant. on the Bourbre, 7 m. W. La-Tour-du-pin. Pop. 3,337. It has manufactures of calicoes, beet-root sugar, & paper.

BOURG ST. MAURICE, a town of Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, on the Isère, 13 m. N.E. Moutiers, near the little St. Bernard pass. Pop. 3,300. It has large annual fairs, & is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Bergintrum*.

BOURGUEIL, *Burgolium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 27 m. W.S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,729. Trade in wine.

BOURLON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. Arras. Pop. 1,615.

BOURLOS, or BOORLOS, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the Delta of the Nile, about 5 m. E. Rosetta. Length W. to E., 38 m.; average breadth, 17 m. A narrow tongue of land separates it from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by a single channel. It is connected with the Nile by several canals; but is shallow, marshy, & navigable only along its N. shore.

BOURMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Meuse, arrond. & 22 m. E.N.E. Chaumont, with 1,118 inhabs., a comm. college, & trade in agric. produce.

BOURN, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. S.S. E. Caxton. Area, 4,065 ac. Pop. 945.

BOURNABAT, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 4 m. N.E. Smyrna, at the head of its gulf. It is a favorite suburb of the merchants & consuls of Smyrna, most of whom have country houses here.

BOURN, a mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, near the Fens, 34 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa., 9,352 ac. Pop. 3,717; do. of the t., 2,789. It has a fine Gothic church, with two towers, a handsome town-hall, an endowed school, a hospital & almshouse, a union workhouse, a branch bank, several large tan-yards, & some trade in wool & malt, facilitated by a canal to Boston. Market Sat. Fairs, Sept. 30 & Oct. 29. Polling-place for pts. of Kesteven. The great Lord Burleigh was born here in 1520, & the unfortunate Dr. Dodd in 1729. Many Roman coins found.

BOURNE, (EAST) EASTBOURNE.—I. BOURNE ST. MARY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Whitchurch. Ar., 7,678 ac. Pop. 1,149.—II. (WEST), co Sussex, rape & 7 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area, 5,091 ac. Pop. 2,178.

BOURNEVILLE, p-v., Twin t., Ross co., O., 63 S. Columbus, 413 W. It has about 250 inhabitants.

BOURNEY, or BOURCHIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S. by W. Roscrea. Area, 12,981 ac. Pop. 4,620.

BOURN-MOOR, a tnshp., Engl., co. Durham, ward Easington, 2 m. N. Houghton-le-Spring. Pop. 891.

BOURNSBURGH, p-v., Randolph co., Mo., 75 N. by W. Jefferson city, [illegible] W.

BOURO, or BOEROE, one of the Molucca isls. W. of the isl. Ceram, lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 126° 35′ E. Length about 85 m.; mean breadth 35 m. Pop. 30,000. (?) Very fertile, but interior little known. Chief town Cajeli, finely situated on the E. coast, with a Dutch fort, built 1785. Pop. 1,800.

BOURTANGE, a small town & strong fortress of the Netherl'ds, in the vast morass of same name, 31 m. S. E. Groningen, on the Hanoverian frontier. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1593, & again by the French in 1795.

BOURTH, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, 27 m. S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,946, manufs. pins.

BOURTIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 529. In this pa. is an old entrenchment called "Cummin's" camp.

BOURTON, several pas., &c., England.—I. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Gillingham, 3¼ m. S.W. Mere. Pop. 969.—II. (*On Dunsmoor*), co. Warwick, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Dunchurch. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 358.—III. (*On-hill*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. W. Moreton. Area, 2,960 ac. Pop. 550.—IV. (*On-the-Water*), same co., on the Roman foss-way, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Storr-on-the-Wold. Area, 2,282 ac. Pop. 1,040. Some curious Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

BOUSSA, a large town of Central Africa, W. Soudan, cap. a principal of same name, on an island in the Niger. About lat. 10° 14′ N., lon. 5° 20′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 18,000. It spreads over a wide space, enclosed by a well-built wall. Here Mungo Park met his death.

BOUSSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arrond., on a steep rock, 20 m. N.E. Guéret. Pop. 995. It is crowned by an ancient castle, & surrounded by decayed walls.

BOUSSIÈRES, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arrond. & 9 m. S.W. Besançon, near lt. b. of the Doubs. In its vicinity is the celebrated grotto of Osselle, composed of a long series of caves remarkable for beautiful stalactites & the number of fossil bones it contains.

BOUSSOLE STRAIT is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the middle of the Kurile islands. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

BOUSSU, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. W. Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 2,984. Exports coal.

BOUTONNE, a river of France, deps. Deux-Sèvres & Charente Inf., joins the Charente, 8 m. E. Rochefort, after a S.W. course of 65 m. It is navigable during part of the year from St. Jean de Angely, the chief town on its banks.

BOUTONVILLE, p. v., Westchester co., N. Y.

BOUVIGNES, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 14 m. S. Namur, on lt. b. of the Maese. It has iron works, & manuf. of tobacco. It was formerly fortifd., & taken by the French in 1554.

BOUVINES, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S.E. Lille, celeb. for the victory gained by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho, in 1214.

BOUXVILLER (Germ. *Buckswiller*), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Bas.-Rhin, on the Moder, arrond. & 15 m. N.E. Saverne. Pop. 3,951. It has a communal college, a fine gothic castle; mines of alum, manufs. of chemical products & metal buttons.

BOUZONVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. & 18 m. E.S.E. Thionville, on the Nied, with tanneries & manufs. of glue & nails. Pop. 1,580.

BOUZOULOUK, a town of Russia, gov. & 145 m. N. W. Orenburg, on lt. b. of the Samara. It was formerly fortifd., & has manufs. of cotton & silk.

BOVA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 18 m. E.S.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,500. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but is rebuilt in a superior style, & has a cathed. & hospital.

BOVENDEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. & 4 m. N. Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1,800, who manuf. linens & yarn. Near it is the ruined fortress of Plesse.

BOVEVAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Dungiven. Area, 19,636 ac. Pop. 5,174.

BOVES, a town of Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, cap. mand., 4 m. S. Cuneo. Pop. 8,709.—II. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, on the railroad du Nord, 4 m. S. Amiens. Pop. 1,690.

BOVEY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*North*), 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area, 5,654 ac. Pop. 600. Fair, Monday after Midsummer day. It has extensive tin mines.—II. (*South, or B. Tracey*), 34 m. S.W. Chudleigh. Area, 7,262 ac. Pop. 2,086, mostly employed in potteries. Fairs, Easter Mon., Holy Thurs., 1st Thurs. in July, & in Nov. It formerly comprised a market town, & sends large quantities of clay to Teignmouth for export to the Staffordshire potteries.

BOVINA, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 10 E. Delhi, 76 S.S.W. Albany, 350 W. The surface is hilly, & the soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Little Delaware r. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,403; 1850, 1,316.

BOVINA, p-v., Warren co., Miss., 34 W. Jackson, 1,044 W., on the Vicksb'g, Jackson, & Brandon r. r., 10 m. from Vicksburg.

BOVINGDON, a par. of England, co. Herts. Area, 3,958 ac. Pop. 1,130.

BOVINO, *Vibinum*, a fortifd. town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 18 m. S.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,200. It has many religious edifices. Here the imperialists defeated the Spaniards in 1734.

BOVOLENTA and BOVOLONE, 2 vills. of N. Italy, gov. Venice.—I. deleg. & 10 m. S.S.E. Padua. Pop. 2,800.—II. deleg. & 13 m. S.S.E. Verona.

BOW, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 7 S. Concord, 477 W. It lies along the west bank of Merrimac r. Surface uneven; soil fertile, with good cultivation. Drained by Turkey r., which here enters the Merrimac. Bow canal along the falls, in the Merrimac, is ¾ of a mile long, with 4 locks, which overcome a descent of 25 ft., finished in 1812, & cost $25,000. There are in the t. 2 Baptist churches, a grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,001; 1850, 1,055.

BOW, or STRATFORD-LE-BOW, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, on the Lea, 4 m. E.N.E. St. Paul's. Area, 630 ac. Pop. 4,626. The church is a curious specimen of the era of Henry II. A school founded here in 1701, has a rev. of about 500*l.* per annum.—II. (or *Nymet Tracy*), a pa. Devonshire, 7½ m. W. Crediton. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 994.

BOW, (*Brick Hill,*) a par. of Eng., co. Bucks. Ar., 1,380 ac. Pop. 591.

BOW or HARP ISLAND, an isl. of the Low Archip., Pacific O. Lat. N.E. point, 18° 6′ 18″ S., lon. 140° 51′ 15″ W. It is of coral formation, 30 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, & bow-shaped, whence its name. Discov. by Bouganville, 1768.

BOWDARK, p. o., Greene co., Mo.

BOWDEN, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Leicester, 1½ m. N.E Market-Harborough. Area, 3,120 ac. Pop. 3,624.—II. (*Little*), co. Northampton, separated from the co. Liecester by the Welland, 1 m. S.E. Mkt.-Harboro.' Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 458.

BOWDEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 11 m. W.S.W. Kelso. Area, 6,700 ac. Pop. 981. The Eildon hills, elev. 1,364 ft., form part of the boundaries of this parish on the S.

BOWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 6 m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutsford. Area, 17,971 ac. Pop. 11,228; do. of the t., 1,164.

BOWDEN'S EDGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 1 m. N.N.E. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 977.

BOWDOIN, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 17 W. Wiscasset, 18 S.S.W. Augusta, 577 W. Incorporated 1788. Drained by a small branch of Cobseconte r.; surface undulating; soil fertile. There are in the t. 3 stores, a fulling m., 3 grist m.; 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,073; 1850, 1,857. The Kennebec & Portland r. r. passes through it.

BOWDOIN CENTRE, p. v., Lincoln co., Me.

BOWDOINHAM, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 21 S. by W. Augusta, 12 N. Bath, 579 W. It lies on the W. side of Kennebec r. The v. on the left bank of the Kennebec r. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—15 stores & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 20 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,402; 1850, 2,382.

BOWDON, p. o., Carroll co., Ga.

BOWDON, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

BOWEN, t., Madison, Ark. Pop. 635.

BOWEN'S PRAIRIE, p. o., Jones co., Iowa.

BOWENVILLE, p-v., Carroll co., Ga.

BOWER, p. o., Clearfield co., Pa.

BOWER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, pa. & 11 m. S.E. Thurso. Pop. 1,658. It has both Norse & Celtic antiqs., & in it some large fossil remains of deer have been discovered.

BOWER BANK, p. t., Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. 173.

BOWER-CHALK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 7 m. S.S.W. Wilton. Area, 2,966 ac. Pop. 509.

BOWER HILL, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

BOWERS, p. o., Southampton co., Va., 78 S.E. Richmond, 197 W.

BOWERS-GIFFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Area, 2,606 ac. Pop. 230.

BOWER'S MILLS, p. o., Lawrence co. Mo.

BOWERSVILLE, p. o., Franklin co., Ga., 124. N. Milledgeville, 595 W.

BOWERSVILLE, p. o., Greene co., O.

BOWES, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Greta, 4 m. S.W. Barnard-castle. Area, 15,334 ac. Pop. 725. It has a grammar-school founded in 1692, & since endowed with a scholarship at Cambr. On the edge of Stanmore, a untinous, waste in this pa., are the ruins of a castle, built by Alan, E. of Richmond, soon after the conquest; & over the Greta is a natural bridge formed by the riv. in a limestone-rock, with a span of 16 feet.

BOWFELL, a mntn. of Engl., co. Westm'ld., 8 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Elev. 2,911 ft.

BOWIE, county, Texas, situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 950 sq. ms. It has the Red River on the north boundary & the Sulphur Fork on the south, drained by several small streams entering Red river & the Sulphur Fork. Surface undulating, mostly timbered; soil very fertile. Capital, Boston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $154,544; Ind. corn, 93,110 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,335; peas & beans, 545; cotton, 1,113 bales; 2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—6 churches. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $3,600; value of manufactured articles, $12,100. P. 2,912.

BOWLAND-FOREST, Engl., cos. York, W. Riding, Lancas., & pas. Slaidburn & Whalley, 10 m. N.W. Clitheroe, has an area of 25,700 ac., the greater part of which has been enclosed. Pop. 508. The distinction of chief forester has long been held by the Parkers of Brownsholme-hall.

BOWLES, t., Franklin co., Mo. It has 5 schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 1,449.

BOWLESVILLE, p. v., Fluvanna co., Va.

BOWLING, a tnshp. of Engl., co York, W. Riding, pa. & 1½ m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 13,588, ch'fly empl'd in quarries, mines, & iron works.

BOWLING GREEN, t., Licking co., O. Drained by a small branch of Licking r. Pop. 1840, 1,464; 1850, 1,211.

BOWLING GREEN, t., Marion co., O. Drained by the Scioto r. Pop. 1840, 324; 1850, 448.

BOWLING GREEN, p-v., capital of Caroline co., Va. 40 N. Richmond, 80 W. It is built round a beautiful green, ornamented with trees & shrubbery. It has a neat court house, & other county buildings, 1 Episcopal & 1 Reformed Baptist church, a bank & 250 inhabitants.

BOWLING GREEN, p-v., Oglethorpe co., Ga., 63 N.N.E. Milledgeville, 596 W. Has 150 inhab.

BOWLING GREEN, p-o., Plain t., Wood co., O., 115 N.N.W. Columbus, 469 W.

BOWLING GREEN, p-v., capital of Warren co., Ky., 144 S.W. Frankfort, 638 W. Situated on the Nashville & Louisville r. r., & on Big Barren r., a branch of Green r., at the head of slack-water navigation, accessible by steamboats of 200 tons, throughout the year. It is 180 m. from the Ohio, by the course of the r. It has a large brick court house, a college, a female seminary, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—15 stores, & 1,400 inhabitants. It has considerable trade, & the principal article of export is tobacco.

BOWLING GREEN, p-v., capital of Clay co., Ia., 60 S. by W. Indianapolis, 631 W. It is situated on Eel r., a branch of White r. It has a court house, 3 churches, 5 stores, a seminary, 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., & 318 inhabitants.

BOWLING GREEN, p-o., Fayette co., Ill., 80 S.S.E. Springfield, 742 W.

BOWLING GREEN, p-v., capital Pike co., Mo., 76 N.E. Jefferson city, 880 W. Contains a court house, 2 church, a printing office, several stores, & 319 inhab.

BOWLINGSVILLE, p. o., Union dist., S. C.

BOWMAN, p. o., Marshall co., Va.

BOWMAN'S CREEK, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa., 139 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 248 W.

BOWMAN'S MILLS, p-o., Rockingham co., Va., 144 N.W. Richmond, 127 W.

BOWMANSVILLE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

BOWMANSVILLE, p-v., Darlington t., Durham co., Can. W., 42 E.N.E. Toronto; 134 W. Kingston. Situated around a good harbor, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, & contains 7 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—20 stores, 2 grist m., a woollen fac., a pottery, a foundry, a steam planing m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants.

BOWMORE, a seaport vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Lochindaal, the great inlet of the isl. Islay, 11 m. S.W. Port-Askaig. Pop. 3,469. It has a pa. church, some trade, a land-locked harb. & pier.

BOWNE, p., Kent co., Mich.

BOWNESS, a pa. of Engl., co. & ward. Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 12 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area, 17,947 ac. Pop. 1,385; do. of the t., 508.—II. a vill. co. Westmoreland, Ward Kendal, pa. & on N. bank of the lake of Windermere, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Kirkby-Kendal. Pop. returned with pa. It has a few fishing, & numerous pleasure boats; a busy mkt. on Wednesday for fish & charcoal; a church containing some beautiful stained glass brought from Furness Abbey; 2 good inns, & lodgings, for the accomm. of summer visitors.

BOWSHERVILLE, p-v., Wyandot co., O., 61 N. Columbus, 424 W.

BOWTHORPE, a par. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 645. Pop. 31.

BOWYERSKNOB, p. o., Fayette co., Va.

BOX, a pa. Engl., co. Wilts, in a fine valley, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area, 4,217 ac. Pop. 1,987. Endowed school, rev. 50*l*. At Boxhill in this pa., the Gt. Western r. r. passes through a freestone formation, by a tunnel 1¼ m. in length. Various Roman antiqs. have been found in pa.

BOXBERG, a small town of Baden, cap. dist. circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. Pop. 670.

BOXBOROUGH, p-t., Middlesex co., Ms., 28 N.W. by W. Boston, 476 W. Incorporated 1783. Situated between Concord & Nashua rivers. It has some manufactures of shoes, palm-leaf hats, & straw bonnets, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 426; 1850, 395.

BOX CREEK, p. o., Cherokee co., Tex.

BOXFORD, p-t., Essex co., Ms., 29 N. by E. Boston, 13 S.W. Newburyport, 469 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. It has 3 stores, a cotton fac., 488 sp., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 942; 1850, 982. The Essex r. r. passes through it.

BOXFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.W. Newbury. Area, 2,769 ac. Pop. 582.—II. co. Suffolk, 13 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 1,102. It has a large church, a grammar school, & charities producing about 100*l*. per annum. Fairs, Easter Monday & December 21.

BOXGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Chichester. Area, 3,616 ac. Pop. 755. Here are almshouses & a school, endowed in 1740 by the Countess of Derby. The church belonged to an anc. Benedictine priory.

BOX-HILL, in Engl., co. Surrey, pa. & 2 m. N.E. Dorking; forms part of the range of Northdowns, & is remarkable for a flourishing wood of box trees on & around its summit, & for the extensive prospect which it commands.

BOXLEY, p-v., Hamilton co., Ia. 40 N. by E. Indianapolis, 578 W. It has 125 inhabitants.

BOXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2 m. N.N.E. Maidstone. Area, 5,745 ac. Pop. 1,508, including Pinnenden heath. It has extensive paper mills, hop grounds, a woollen mill, & some remains of a famous abbey founded in 1146 by William de Ipre, Earl of Kent.

BOXMEER, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. N., Brabant, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-Duc, near lt. b. of the Maese. Pop. 2,002.

BOXMOOR, a station on the London & Birmingham r. r., Engl., co. Herts, 24¼ W.N.W. London, with a commodious inn.

BOXTED, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, on the Stour, 2 m. S.E. Neyland. Area, 3,082 ac. Pop. 909.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.E. Clare. Area, 1,367 ac. Pop. 201. Fair. Whit-Monday.

BOXTEL, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. N. Brabant, on lt. b. of the Dommel, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4,013. Here the French defeated the Anglo-Dutch army in 1794.

BOXVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Ga., 129 S.S.E. Milledgeville, 740 W.

BOXWELL, with LEIGTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Woolton-under-Edge. Area, 2,266 ac. Pop. 285.

BOXWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Area, 2,521 ac. Pop. 358.

BOYACA, a vill. of the repub. New Grenada, S. Amer., dep. Boyaca, 5 m. S. Tunja, celeb. for the victory gained by Bolivar over the Spaniards, 7th August, 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. The dep. Boyaca extends between the plain of Bogota & the borders of Venezuela, comprising the whole of the E. Andes, & divided into the provs. Cazare, Tundama, Tunja, & Velez. Capital, Tunja. Pop. of dep. 414,210. It is watered by the Magdalena, which forms its W. border, the Sogamozo, Zulia, Cazanare, & Meta; & expts. wheat, cacao, cotton, coffee, tobacco, & indigo. It has mines of copper ores, & of emeralds.

BOYANA, a bay & town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, about 70 m. E. Cape of St. Andrew.

BOYANAGH, or BOYOUNACH, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 6¾ m. E.N.E. Dunamore. Area, 15,832 ac. Pop. 5,288.

BOYD'S CREEK, p-o., Sevier co., Tenn., 225 E. by S. Nashille, 502 W.

BOYDSTON MILLS, p. o., Kosciusko co., Ia.

BOYDSVILLE, p. o., Weekly co., Tenn., 118 W. by N. Nashville, 804 W.

BOYDTON, p-v., capital of Mecklenburg co., Va., 109 S.S.W. Richmond, 222 W. It contains a court house & other co. buildings, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian, & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, various mechanic shops, & 80 or 90 dwellings. Randolph Macon College, under the direction of the Methodists, is situated 1 m. W. It was founded in 1832, has a president, & 6 professors or other instructors, & 80 students, & 8,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the second Thursday in June.

BOYDTON, p. v., York co., S. C.

BOYER'S SETTLEMENT, p. o., Buchanan co., Mo.

BOYERSTOWN, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 69 E. by N. Harrisburg, 162 W.

BOYKIN'S DEPOT, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 84 S. by E. Richmond, 203 W.

BOYKIN'S DEPOT, p. o., Kershaw dist., S. C., on the Camden br. of the S. C. r. r., 133 m. from Charleston.

BOYLE, county, Ky. Taken principally from Mercer co. in 1842. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 230 sq. ms. Drained by head branches of Salt r., & by branches of Dick's r. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $453,803; Ind. corn, 689,780 bush. produced; oats, 103,346; tobacco, 1,600 pounds; wool, 29,931;—10 grist m., 5 saw m., 4 tanneries; 13 persons emp'd.,—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—16 churches; 1 college, 165 students; 4 acad., 234 pupils; 18 sch., 658 scholars; 1 library, 5,000 vols. Pop. 1850, 9,116.

BOYLE, t., Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 336.

BOYLE, a barony of Ireland, co. Roscommon, now divided into barony of Boyle in N., & French Park on S. Length of anc. barony, 25 m.; breadth 9 m.; area, 94,283 Irish ac., of which 65,137 are arable, 25,548 are bog, & 3,598 waste. In the N. are sandstone & coal, in S. limestone.—II. a town & pa. in the above barony, on both sides of the river Boyle, here crossed by an old & a new one-arched bridge, 8 m. N.W. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area of pa., 20,737 ac. Pop. of do., 12,591; of town, 3,235. It is a wretched place, partially built of limestone. Chf. buildings, the old & new sessions-houses, bridewell, dispensary, barracks, pa. church, large R. Cath. chapel, & the remains of a fine Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th century. It has some manufs. of coarse woollens, consid. mkts. for grain, butter, & flax, on Mon. & Sat., & 9 annual fairs. It is the head of a poor-law union, has general sessions every 9 months, a court of record, and a seneschal court. The riv. *Boyle* rises in Lough Gara, flows through Lough Key & some minor lakes, & joins the Shannon, 1 m. N.W. Carrick, after an E. course of 13 miles.

BOYLERS MILLS, p. o., Benton co., Mo.

BOYLSTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 39 W. Boston, 408 W. Drained by Nashua r. Incorporated 1786.

There are in the t. 3 churches,—2 Congregational & 1 Universalist, —8 schools. Pop. 1840, 797; 1850, 918.

BOYLSTON, p. t., Oswego co., N. Y., 140 N.W. Albany. Surface hilly & rough; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Little Sandy & Trout crs. It has 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 451; 1850, 661.

BOYLSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7¼ m. S. Ashborne. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 302.

BOYLSTON CENTRE, p. v., Worcester co., Mass., W. Boston. Situated on elevated ground, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian,—& about 200 inhabitants.

BOYNDIE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. W. Banff, on Moray Firth. Pop. 1,564, mostly engaged in fishing. In it are the ruins of Boyne castle, & a chalybeate spring in high repute.

BOYNE, a riv. of Ireld., Leinster, Kildare, King's, Meath, & Louth cos., rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carberry, & flows generally N.E. by Trim & Navan to Drogheda, about 4 m. below which it enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Navan, 19 m. from the sea; &, at high water, for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2¾ m. W. the last-named town, a lofty obelisk marks the spot where the forces of Wm. III., on the 1st July, 1690, gained the great victory over those of James II., so well known in British history as the "battle of the Boyne."

BOYNE, a river, E. Australia, entering Hervey's Bay, in lat. 24° 30′ S., lon. 152° E.

BOYNTON, a pa. Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 118.

BOYSTOWN, or BALTIBOYS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2¼ m. S.W. Blessington. Area, 25,134 ac. Pop. 3,644.

BOYTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. cos. Cornwall & Devon, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area, 4,956 ac. Pop. 529. Fair Aug. 18.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,533 ac. Pop. 320. It has well-endowed alms-houses.—III. co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area, 3,956 ac. Pop. 393. [BEIGHTON.]

BOZEAT, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. S. Wellingborough. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 94.

BOZRAH, p-t., New London co., Conn, 33 E.S.E. Hartford, 359 W. Drained by Yantic r., which affords water power. The soil is a fertile gravelly loam. In July, 1799, a terrible hail storm passed over it, destroying the crops, & demolishing the glass in houses. It has 2 flourishing manufacturing villages. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., 6,000 sp.; 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,067; 1850, 867.

BOZRAH, or *Bostra*, a ruined town of Syria, pash. & 76 m. S.S.E. Damascus. It is mentioned in Scripture as a chief town of the Edomites, & also as in possession of the Moabites. It afterwards became the see of a Christian archbishopric, & latterly the chief seat of the Nestorians. The remaining walls, castle, large reservoir, & other ruins, are Saracenic. It is sit. in the open plains, & is the last inhabited place in the S.E. extremity of the Hauran. It scarcely now contains a dozen families.

BOZRAHVILLE, p-v., Bozrah t., New London co., Conn., 31 E.S.E. Hartford, 355 W. It contains a Congregational church, & 100 inhabitants.

BOZZOLO, a fortfd. town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. W.S.W. Mantua. Pop. 4,900.

BRA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Alba, on rt. b. of the Stura, 25 m. S.E. Cuneo. Pop. 11,466. It has a gymnasium, foundries of metal, manufactures of silk, & a large trade in corn, cattle, & wine. Near it is the village Pollenzo, ancient *Pŏllentia*.

BRAAKE, a vill. of N. Germany, duchy & 17 m. N. E. Oldenburg, with a harb. on rt. b. of the Weser, & ship building yards. Pop. 1,397.

BRABANT, an old duchy of the Neth'ds., which formed part of the circ. of Burgundy in the German Empire. After the truce in 1609, it was div. into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provs. S. Brabant & Antwerp in Belgium, & Dutch, or North Brabant, which still belongs to Holland.

BRABANT, NORTH (Dutch *Noord Braband*), a prov. in the S. of Netherl'ds, cap. *Bois-le-Duc*, situated between lat. 51° 13′ & 51° 50′ N., & lon. 4° 12′ & 5° 58′ E., bounded N. by the Maese, Hollands, Diep, & Gelderland, W. Zeeland, S. Belgium, & E. Limberg. Area, 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 403,867, mostly Roman Catholics. Chf. rivs. the Maese, Dommel, Aa, Donge, & Dintel. The country is uniformly flat, marshy in some places, soil in general infertile, & wood rare. Chf. products, rye, oats, wheat, flax, & fruits. The rearing of cattle & sheep is the principal branch of rural industry. Manufs. comprise woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics, leather & earthenware.

BRABANT, SOUTH (Dutch *Zuid Braband*, before the separation of the kgdm. of the Netherl'ds), a prov. of Belgium, near its centre, cap. *Brussels*,—situated between lat. 50° 32′ & 51° 3′ N., & lon. 4° & 5° 10′ E., & surrounded by the provs. Antwerp, Limbourg, Liege, Namur, Hainaut, & E. Flanders. Area, 1,290 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 711,332. Surface hilly, only in the S. well watered, & generally fertile. Princip. rivs. the Senne, Dyle, & Demer. Chief products, corn, & oil seed, flax, hemp, & hops. Woods extensive, & include the forest of Soignies. Cattle & sheep numerous. Iron & stone abundant. Principal manufs. cotton & linen fabrics, lace, leather woollen cloth, soap, & chemical products. This prov. is intersected by several important canals & railroads. It is subdivided into 3 arrondss., Brussels, Louvain, & Nivelles. S. of Brussels is the field of Waterloo.

BRABOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lath of Shepway, 5¼ m. E. Ashford. Area, 3,499 ac. Pop. 816.

BRACADALE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a great part of the S.W. coast of the isl. Skye, with some small isls. Pop. 1,597.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 17 m. N.W. Rome. Pop. 1,380. It is sit. on the W. shore of the lake of same name, which is 22 m. in circumf., & gives rise to the Arrone (anc. *Aro*). In its vicinity are thermal springs & baths, & the fine old castle of the Dukes of Bracciano.

BRACEBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 2,230. Pop. 210.

BRACEBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Within city liberty, pop. 127.

BRACEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Tolkingham. Area, 903 ac. Pop. 151.

BRACE-MEOL, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop., 1¼ m. S. Shrewsbury, within the area of which bor. it is included. Pop. 1,174.

BRACEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. W. by S. Skipton. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 157.

BRACEVILLE, p-t., Trumbull co., O, 164 N.E. Columbus, 310 W. Drained by Mahoning r. & Silver cr. It has 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 880; 1850, 956.

BRACHELEN, a vill. of Rhen. Pruss., reg. Aachen, 9 m. N.W. Juliers. Pop. 2,146. Paper mills.

BRACIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 10½ m. N. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

BRACKABEEN, v., Fulton t., Scoharie co., N. Y., 45 W. Albany, 381 W. It has a Dutch Reformed church, 3 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 15 dwellings.

BRACKEN, county, Ky., in the N.E. part of the state, on the Ohio r., contains 220 sq. ms. Drained on the S. by the N. branch of Licking r. Surface rolling & hilly; soil very fertile. Capital, Brooksville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $189,990: Ind. corn, 370,025 bush. produced; oats, 52,818; tobacco, 2,129,370 lbs.; wool, 13,550;—12 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 2 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—15 churches, 20 sch., 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,053; 1850, 8,903.

BRACKLEY, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Banbury. Area of pa. 4,137 ac. Pop. 2,227, do. of t. 2,157. Houses mostly of unhewn stone. It has 2 anc. churches, a handsome town-hall, an endowed school, some alms-houses, & a union work-ho., with manufs. of shoes & bobbin-lace. It is the head of a poor-law union. Mkts., Wed. Fairs, Wed. after Feb. 25, April 19, June 22, Oct. 11, & Dec. 11. Until disfranch. by the Reform Bill, it sent 2 mems. to H. of C. In the middle ages, tournaments were often held at Brackley. Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, was born here in 1767.

BRACKENBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 54.

BRACKENHEIM, a t. of Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, 21 miles N.N.W. Stuttgart, on the Zaber. Pop. 1,52 . Has a Latin school & ancient castle.

BRACKNEY, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

BRACON-ASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.W. Norwich. Area, 974 ac. Pop. 261.

BRADANO, *Bradanus*, a riv. of Naples, prov. B

icata, rises in the Appenines, flows S.E. 60 m., & enters the Gulf of Taranto on the N.W.

BRADBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4¼ m. N.N. E. Ashborne. Area, 6,253 ac. Pop. 1,230.

BRADDAN, a pa., Isle of Man. Pop. 1851, 2,664.

BRADDEN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Towcester. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 172.

BRADENHAM, 3 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N.N.W. High Wycombe. Area, 1,001 ac. Pop. 138.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. East-Dereham. Area, 2,340 ac. Pop. 422. III. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. East-Dereham. Area, 1,682 ac. Pop. 422.

BBADENVILLE, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

BRADESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. S.W. Acle. Area, 516 ac. Pop. 160.

BRADFIELD (*on the Green*), a pa. of England, co. Northampton. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 497.

BRADFIELD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 7 m. W. Reading. Area, 4,384 ac. Pop. 1,216. It has a union work-house, & a large school of industry.—II. co. Essex, on the Stour, 3 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area, 2,719 ac. Pop. 994.—III. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N. W. North Walsham. Area, 757 ac. Pop. 234.—IV. St. George, co. Suffolk, 4¼ miles S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area, 1,984 ac. Pop. 486.—V. (*Combust*), 5 miles S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area, 818 ac. Pop. 203.—VI. (*St. Clare*), co. Suffolk, 5¼ ms. S.E. Bury. Area, 1,428 ac. Pop. 214.—VII. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ecclesfield, 7 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 6,865. Fairs, June 17, 18, & Dec. 9, 10, chiefly for hogs. It has several endowed schools.

BRADFORD, county, Pa., in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,174 sq. ms. The N. branch of Susquehanna river passes through it, & receives in the N. part the Chemung river. Drained by Towanda, Sugar, and Wyalusing creeks. Surface, to a considerable extent, mountainous, though there is much fertile land, particularly in the vicinity of the Susquehanna. Bituminous coal is found on Towanda cr. Captl. Towanda. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,369,699; wheat, 301,675 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 371,143; oats, 510,-176; potatoes, 322,316; wool, 154,924 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 283 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 6 woollen facs., 15 tanneries, 31 persons emp.;—3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. empl'd. in manufacs. $669,500; value of manufactured articles $1,185,169; 24 libraries, 5,955 vols.;—53 churches; 6 acad., 250 pup.; 308 schs., 11,333 scholars. Pop. 1840, 32,769. Pop. 1850, 42,831.

BRADFORD, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 94 miles N.E. Augusta, 689 W. Drained by a small branch of Penobscot r. It has 3 stores, a grist m., 20 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,000; 1850, 1,296.

BRADFORD, p-t., Merimac co., N. H., 25 W. Concord, 472 W. Drained by head branches of Warner r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. The v. is in the N.E. corner of the t., & on the Merr. & Conn. rivers r. r. Contains 2 churches,—a Baptist & a Congregational,—an acad., 3 stores, & 400 inhab. There are in the t. 6 stores, 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,331; 1850, 1341.

BRADFORD, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 32 S. E. Montpelier, 512 W. It lies on Connecticut r. There is a small manufacturing v. on Waits r. half a mile from its mouth, where there are a number of neat houses, and various mills. The first globes ever manufactured in the U. S., were made here. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,655; 1850, 1,723. The v. on the Conn. & Passumsic rivers r. r. has a church, an acad., several manufacs., & 550 inhab.

BRADFORD, p-t., Essex co., Ms., 32 m. N. Boston, 466 W. It lies on Merrimac r. Surface uneven; soil fertile. A bridge across the Merrimac 650 feet long, connects with Haverhill. The v. is situated on the rt. bank of Merrimac r., & on the Boston & Maine rail r. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, a shoe-thread & twine fac., with 400 sp., & 450 inhab. It has various manufactures, chiefly of boots & shoes. There are in the t. 12 stores, 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 academies, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,222; 1850, 1,328. (See Groveland.)

BRADFORD, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y., 204 W.S.W. Albany. Surface uneven, soil good. Drained by Mud cr. & branches. It has 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,547; 1850, 2,010.

BRADFORD, t., Clearfield co., Pa., 792.

BRADFORD, t., McKean co., Pa. Drained by Tungnangwant creek flowing into the Alleghany r. It has 2 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 375; 1850, 976.

BRADFORD, p. o., Harrison co., Ia.

BRADFORD, t., Rock co., Wis., 12 m. E. Janesville. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 703.

BRADFORD, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 158.

BRADFORD, p. o., Coosa co., Ala.

BRADFORD, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

BRADFORD, p. v., West Gwillinburg t., Simcoe co., Can. W., 42 N. Toronto, on the left bank of Holland r., & on the Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron r. r. It has four churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, 2 tanneries, a grist m., & 600 inhabitants.

BRADFORD, a parl. bor., mkt., & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on an affl. of the Aire, & branch of the Leeds & Liverpool canal, 8 m. W. Leeds, on the Leeds rail road. Area of parish 34,146 ac. Pop. 1851, 149,543. Pop. of the bor. 103,778. Area of parl. borough, comprising the tnshps. Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, & Horton, 6,590 ac. The town, built entirely of stone, has streets mostly narrow, but well paved and lighted. Principal buildings, the parish church, erected in the reign of Henry VI.; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., having a good library, & sending candidates for exhibition to Queen's College, Oxford; a handsome exchange, cloth-hall, court-house, jail, mechanics' institute, several banks, numerous schools, charitable institutions, 54 churches,—5 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 12 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 6 Independent, 24 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Moravian, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—& in the vicinity colleges for Baptists, Independents, & Wesleyans. Bradford is now the principal seat of the worsted yarn & stuff manufactures in England, & the great mart for the long wools used in these fabrics. In 1838 it had 142 worsted, 9 woollen, & 2 cotton mills, employing together 11,675 hands. In the same year there were in the town upwards of 1,500 power looms, each producg. 3 to 4 pieces per week. Its rapid advance is mainly attributable to its central position in the great manufg. district of Yorkshire, & to the abundance of coal & iron in its immediate vicinity. [Bowling & Low Moor.] The Leeds & Liverpool canal connects it with both the Irish & North Seas. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, March 3, 4, July 17 to 19, & Dec. 9 to 11. Bradford is governed by 2 constables. Since the Reform Act, its poor law union comprises 61 sq. m. Bradford has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. Polling-place for W. Riding of Yorkshire. In this town temperance societies are said to have been first established. Every 7th year a popular festival is celebrated here, in honor of St. Blase, the reputed inventor of wool-combing.

BRADFORD (GREAT), a market town & parish of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, & the Kennet & Avon canal, 6 miles E.S.E. Bath, & 29 miles N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 11,310 ac. Pop. 8,959; do. of the town, 4,240. It is separated into 2 parts by the Avon, here crossed by 2 bridges. Streets mostly narrow; houses entirely of stone. The church is a fine ancient edifice, & there are numerous independent chapels. Bradford has 2 endowed schools & alms-houses, a union work-house, 2 branch banks, & manufactories of fine woollen cloths & kerseymeres, which have flourished since the time of Henry VIII., & some stone quarries. Markets, Saturday. Fairs, Trinity Monday, & the day after St. Bartholomew.

BRADFORD, several pas. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7½ m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 3,468 ac. Pop. 490.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Taunton. Area, 1,782 ac. Pop. 569.—III. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,139 ac. Pop. 621.—IV. (*Peverell*), in same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 2,700 ac. Pop. 395.—V. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Wilton, 2 m. N. Clitheroe. Pop. 366.

BRADFORD CENTRE, p. o., Orange co., Vt.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE, p. o. Sumter dist., S. C.

BRADFORD SPRINGS, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 48 E. Columbia, 488 W.

BRADFORDVILLE, p-v., Marion co. Ky., 68 Frankfort, 590 W.

BRADGATE, an extra parochial liberty of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.W. Leicester. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 7. It has ruins of a noble mansion, in which the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was born, A.D. 1537.

BRADING, a marit. town & pa. near the E extrem-

ity of the Isle of Wight, Engl., co. Hants, 7 ms. E.S.E. Newport. Area of parish 10,107 ac. Pop. 3,046. The town is at the head of Brading harbor, a shallow inlet occupying nearly 900 acres, & abounding in oysters & other fish. It has a charter of corporation from Edward VI., a church said to have been built in 704, a tn. hall, & a quay accessible to small vessels at high water. Fairs, May 12, & October 2.

BRADLEY, county, Tenn., in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 525 sq. m. Drained by Hiwassie r. and branches. Surface mountainous, fertile land on the margins of streams. Cap. Cleveland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $249,388; Ind. corn, 574,698 bush. produced: oats, 151,419; sweet potatoes, 30,645; tobacco, 2,755 pounds;—11 grist m., 7 saw m., 5 tanneries, 8 persons empl.;—22 churches; 74 schools, 3,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,385; 1850, 12,959.

BRADLEY, county, Ark. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 940 sq. m. It has Saline river on its eastern, & Moro r. on its western border. Surface level, soil fertile. Cap. Warren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,563; Ind. corn, 145,865 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 36,746; cotton, 1,425 bales; tobacco, 80 pounds;—1 tannery. Capital employed in manufacturing, $1,200; value of manufactured articles, $1,600. It has 12 churches, 7 schools, 140 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,529.

BRADLEY, t., Penobscot co., Me. It has Penobscot r. on its west border. Drained by Great Works stream. Pop. 1840, 395; 1850, 796.

BRADLEY, p. o., Alleghany co., Mich.

BRADLEY, p. o., Jackson co., Ill.

BRADLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 3¼ m. E. Ashborne. Area, 2,374 ac. Pop. 248.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2½ miles S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,523 ac. Pop. 97.—III. co. Hants, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Alton. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 122.—IV. co. Stafford, 3½ m. N.W. Penkridge. Area, 3,376 ac. Pop. 628. It has a grammar school, rev. 130*l.* per. annum. In the vicinity is an ignited bed of coal which has burnt for 60 years, in spite of many attempts at its extinction.—V. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.W. Clare. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 542.—VI. (*Little*), same co., 7½ miles N.W. Clare. Area, 957 ac. Pop. 35.—VII. (*In the Moors*), co. Stafford, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Cheadle. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 64.—VIII. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 miles S. Trowbridge. Area, 4,036 ac. Pop. 2,298.—IX. (*West*), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Glastonbury. Area, 625 ac. Pop. 131.

BRADLEYVILLE, t., Caledonia co., Vt. Pop. 1840, 50; 1850, 107.

BRADLEYVILLE, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 77 E. Columbia, 513 W.

BRADMORE, a pa. of Engld., co., & 5¼ m. S. Nottingham. Area, 1,560. Pop. 401.

BRADNICH, or BRAINES, an old bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, near the Exeter & Bristol r. r., 8¼ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area of borough & pa. 4,357 acres. Pop. 1,834. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists mostly of neat thatched houses. It has an ancient church, a guildhall with a jail beneath, several paper mills, & some manufacs. of woollen stuffs, which have, however, much declined. Fairs, May 6, Oct 2.

BRADON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N. Ilminster. Area, 390 ac. Pop. 42.

BRADPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. N.E. Bridport. Area, 996 ac. Pop. 1,391.

BRADSBERG, a prov. in the S. of Norway. Area, 5,650 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 72,891.

BRADSHAW, p-o., Giles county, Tenn. 84 S.W Nashville, 744 W.

BRADSHAW, t., Greene co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 298.

BRADSHAW, a chplry. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Bolton. Pop. 853, partly employed in bleaching works. Bradshaw-hall was the residence of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 1¼ m. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,891.

BRADSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 4 m. S.E. Launceston. Area, 1,257 ac. Pop. 157.

BRADWELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. E. by S. Stony-Stratford. Area, 892 ac. Pop. 381.—II. co. Essex, on the Blackwater, 2 m. W. Coggleshall. Area, 1,161 ac. Pop. 313.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area, 2,383 ac. Pop. 341.—IV. (*Near the Sea*), co. Essex, on the estuary of the Blackwater river, 10 m. E. Maldon. Area, 1,615 ac. Pop. 1,143. Fair, June 24.—V. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. Hope, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Tideswell. Pop. 1,344, mostly employed in lead mines & smelting works, but partly in a cotton factory. In this pa. is a fine stalactite cavern.

BRADWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¼ m. N.W. Holsworthy. Area, 9,586 ac. Pop. 1,071.

BRADY, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by Mahoning & Sandy Lick creeks. Pop. 1840, 692; 1850, 1,085.

BRADY, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,020.

BRADY, t., Williams co., O. Drained by Tiffins r. Pop. 1840, 351; 1850, 1,228.

BRADY, p.t., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 146 W. Detroit, 605 W. Drained by Portage r. Pop. 1850, 557.

BRADY'S BEND, p. t., Armstrong co., Pa. Situated along the right bank of Alleghany r. Pop. 1850, 2,325.

BRADY'S MILL, p. v., Alleghany co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 186 m. from Baltimore.

BRADYVILLE, p. o., Adams co., O.

BRADYVILLE, p-v., Cannon co., Tenn., 56 m. S.E. Nashville, 661 W. It contains churches, stores, & 75 inhabitants.

BRAEKEL, a town of N. Germany, Brunswick, prov. & 14 m. S.W. Holzminden, at the junction of the Bruch & Nethe. Pop. 2,700.

BRAEMAR, Scotl., co. Aberdeen, forms part of the dist. Marr, now united to Crathy pa., has a vill. called the Castle-town, 51 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. It consists mostly of high mntns., inclosing the valley of the Dee. The anc. royal forest contains an immense quantity of fir & birch trees. Invercauld house & Marr lodge are situated on the Dee.

BRAFFERTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Boroughbridge. Area, 4,898 ac. Pop. 83.

BRAFFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 497.

BRAGA, *Bracara Augusta*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Minho, 35 m. N.E. Porto. Pop. 17,000. It is surrounded by old walls, & defended by a fortress; & is the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. It has a rich cathedral, archbp. palace, hospital, several schools, many fountains, & some Roman ruins. It has manufs. of fire-arms, jewellery, cutlery & hats. In its vicinity is the celeb. sanctuary of *Jesus do Monte*, visited by numerous pilgrims. Braga was created an archbpc. in 92. Pop. of dist. 1850, 299,640.

BRAGANCA, a dist. & town of Portugal, prov. Traos-Montes, near the N.E. frontier, cap. Comarca, on the Ferrenza, 26 m. N.W. Miranda. Pop. 5,000. It is partially fortified, has a citadel, a college, & manufs. of velvet & other silk fabrics, & had formerly some silver mines. The ancestors of the present reigning families of Portugal & of Brazil were Dukes of Bragança, until called to the Portuguese throne in 1640. Pop. of dist. 1850, 125,437.

BRAGANCA, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. & 120 m. N.E. Para, on lt. b. of the Caite, on which it has a harbor. Pop. 6,000.—II. a t. of Brazil, prov. & 55 m. N.E. San Paulo. Pop. 10,000.

BRAGGS, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala., 120 Tuscaloosa, 877 W.

BRAGGVILLE, p. v., Middlesex co., Mass.

BRAHE, or BRAA, a river of Prussia, prov. Posen, flows south & joins the Vistula on lt., above Fordon It is connected with the Netze by the canal of Bromberg, & thus unites the Oder & Vistula.

BRAGERNAES, a town of Norway, with a small port at the mouth of the Drammen, opposite Strömsö, 21 m. S.W. Christiania.

BRAHESTAD, a seaport town of Russian Finland, læn & 36 m. S.W. Uleaborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Trade in pitch & tar. Pop. 1,160.

BRAHILOV, or BRAILOFF, (Turk. *Ibrahil*,) a town, & the principal port of Wallachia, on lt. b. of the Danube, 103 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. in 1848 estim. at 6,000. It appears to be rapidly increasing in importance. Its warehouses are extensive, & its harbor is securely sheltered by a small island. Most part of the exported produce of Wallachia is shipped here. The trade is chiefly conducted by Greeks.

BRAHMAPUTRA, ("*the son of Brahma*," vulg. Burrampooter,) one of the great rivers of S. Asia, & forming the proper E. boundary of Hindostan. It is supposed to take its origin in Tibet, on the N. side of the Himalaya mnts., about lat. 30° 31′ N., lon. 82° E., although

some other conjectures would make its source still farther to the E., about lon. 97° E. After an E.ward course to about lon. 95°, it bends S.ward, & breaks through the Himalaya into upper Assam, where it is joined by the Dihing & Dihong, dividing into two branches, so wide apart as to encircle the isl. Maguli, 70 m. long. The united branch again separates & encloses a larger isl. Kallung, 75 m. in length. It has now a W.ward course throughout Assam to lon. 90°, where it again bends S.ward, & after traversing the Bengal dists. Rungpoor, Mymunsing, Dacca, & Tiperah, it joins the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 50′ N., lon. 90° 40′ E., by an estuary 20 m. in width, in conjunction with the E. & largest arm of the Ganges. Where the Brahmaputra enters the plains of Bengal near Goalpara, it is about 1,200 yards wide, & very rapid. At about 25° N. lat., a large branch, the Jena, unites it with the Ganges. Its entire course is estim. at 1,500. Principal tributs. in Bengal, the Soormah, Barak, Goomty, Teesta, Megna, the name of which last it assumes after their junction. In Assam, it receives at least 60 affluents, & encloses many large isls. Its current is so violent as generally to unfit it for navigation. It inundates the country S. of the Himalaya from April to Sept., discharging into the sea a greater quantity of water than the Ganges. Its banks, considered mostly jungle & marsh lands, are often quite destitute of tracks.

BRAILES, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4¼ m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 5,220 ac. Pop. 1,308. Fairs, Easter Tuesday. The pa. school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, has a rev. of 64*l.* per annum.

BRAILOFF, a town of Wallachia. [Brahilov.]

BRAILSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. W.N.W. Derby. Area, 4,296 ac. Pop. 708.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE, p-v., Nassau t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 16 N.E. Albany, 369 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, a cotton fac., & 200 inhab.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Brussels & Valenciennes railroad, 13¾ m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 4,507, partly engaged in raising flax & spinning linen yarn.

BRAINE-LA-LEUDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 12 m. S. Brussels, with manufs. of cotton cloths & starch. Pop. 2,771.

BRAINES, a town of England. [Braninch.]

BRAINTREE, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 23 S. Montpelier, 494 W. Drained by branches of White r. It is a good grazing t., & has 3 grist m., 10 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,232; 1850, 1,228. The v., on the Vermont Central r. r., has a Baptist church, several mills, & 350 inhabitants.

BRAINTREE, p. t., Norfolk co., Mass., 14 S. Boston, 442 W. Surface diversified; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Mantiquot river affords water power. Granite is quarried in this town. First settled in 1625; incorporated in 1640. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist & 3 Congregational,—a woollen factory, employing 8 persons; a cotton factory, 1,088 spindles, employing 28 persons, & producing 220,000 yards of goods annually; a stocking yarn factory, 396 spindles; 2 tack & brad factories, making 94 tons annually; a paper factory, 6 grist m., 13 establishments making boots & shoes, a carpet fac., a machine shop, & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,168; 1850, 2,969.

BRAINTREE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 8½ m. E. Dunmow. Area of pa. 2,242 ac. Pop. 4,340; do. of the t., 2,836. The town, on an eminence, near the Blackwater r., & adjoining the vill. of Bocking, has a spacious gothic church, several chapels; an endowed school, in which the naturalist Ray was educated, a charity fund bequeathed in the reign of Charles I., & now producing 35*l.* per annum; other charities yielding about 13*l.* per annum; & manufs. of silk, straw-plait, & crape. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, May 8, Oct. 2 & 3. Polling place for N. Essex. It is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 14 parishes.

BRAINTREM, p-t, Wyoming co., Pa. 163 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 273 W. Surface hilly; soil, gravel & alluvion. The Susquehanna bounds it on the south. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 936.

BRAISEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Eye. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 179.

BRAITHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2,904. Pop. 879.

BRAKEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 42 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 2,820.

BRAKEL (NEDER), a tn. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. & 8 m. S.E. Audenarde. Pop. 3,807. Numrs. breweries. *Op. Brakel*, a vill. 1 m. S.W. N. Brakel. Pop. 2,300, & manufs. of cloth.

BRAKELEYVILLE, p. v. Monroe co., Pa.

BRAKES RUN, p. o., Hardy co., Va.

BRALIN, a t. of Pruss. Silesia, circ. & 39 m. E.N.E. Breslau. Custom-ho., manuf. of cloths. Pop. 1,470.

BRAMAN'S CORNERS, p-o., Duanesburgh town, Schenectady co., N. Y., 35 N.W. Albany, 402 W.

BRAMBACH, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, in a gorge of the Erzgebirge, near the Bohemian frontier, 11 m. N. Eger. Pop. 1,200. Custom-house.

BRAMBER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, on the Adur, ½ m. S.E. Steyning. Area 854 ac. Pop. 130. Here are the remains of a Saxon castle; the church is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. Bramber returned 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

BRAMCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. W.S.W Nottingham. Area, 1,076 ac. Pop. 722.

BRAMDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. New Alresford. Area, 1,204 ac. Pop. 223.

BRAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 7,208 ac. Pop. 227.

BRAMFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S. Halesworth. Area, 2,546 ac. Pop. 740.

BRAMFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Ipswich. Area, 3,226 ac. Pop. 997.

BRAMHALL, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. & 3 m. S. Stockport. Pop. 1,508.

BRAMHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. Area, 5,462 ac. Pop. 3,152 Bramham hall is the seat of G. L. Fox, Esq.

BRAMLEY, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. N. Basingstoke. Area, 2,255 ac. Pop. 495.—II. co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Guildford. Ac. 4,008. Pop. 1,111. —III. a chplry., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3½ m. W. N.W. Leeds. Pop. 8,949, mostly engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N. Exeter. Area, 1,642 ac. Pop. 432.

BRAMPTON, p. v. Chinguacousy t., Peel co., Can. W., 26 W. Toronto, situated on the Etobicoke r., & contains 4 churches,—2 Methodist & 2 Presbyterian,—10 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, an iron foundry, a brewery, a tannery, a grist m. & 900 inhabitants.

BRAMPTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, near the Carlisle & Newcastle r. r., 8½ m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 16,970 ac. Pop. 3,825, do of the t. 3,074. The town, in a deep, narrow vale, has a town-hall, a grammar school, an hospital for 12 poor people, founded by Edward, Earl of Carlisle, in 1688, an union workho. for 14 pas., 2 large breweries, & considerable manufs. of checks and ginghams. Mkt. Wed. Fairs Wed. after Whitsunday, and last Wed. in Aug. Polling-place for E. Cumb. About 2 m. S. is Naworth castle, the seat of the E. of Carlisle.

BRAMPTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. W.N.W. Chesterfield. Area, 8,820 ac. Pop. 4,409. Charities about 90*l.* per ann. Coal and iron are found in this pa., which has also large manufs. of earthenware & extensive bleaching grounds.—II. co. & 2 m. W. Huntingdon. Area, 2,411 ac. Pop. 1,281.—III. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Aylsham. Area, 521 ac. Pop. 205. —IV. co. Northampton, 3 m. E. Mkt. Harboro'. Area, 2,259 ac. Pop. 101.—V. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area, 2,002 ac. Pop. 281. Charities 56*l.* per ann.—VI. (*Abbots*), co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1½ m. N. Ross. Area, 1,452 ac. Pop. 202.—VII. (*Bryan*), partly in S. Wales, co. Radnor, & partly in England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E. Knighton. Area, 5,314 ac. Pop. 426. Fair, June 22. Some remains of a Norman castle destroyed in the Parliamentary war, still exists here.—VIII. (*Ash*), Northampton co. Area, 2,259. Pop. 101.

BRAMSCHE, a town of Hanover, 10 m. N.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Haase. Pop. 1,550.

BRAMSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. W. Uttoxter. Area, 1,276 ac. Pop. 205.

BRAMSHAW, a pa. of Engl., cos. Wilts & Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Lyndhurst. Area, 3,560 ac. Pop. 760.

BRAMSHOT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. W. Haslemere. Area, 6,676 ac. Pop. 1,325.

BRAMSTEDT, a town of Denmark, Holstein 26 m. N. Hamburg, on the Bramaue, with sulphur springs & baths. Pop. 1,700.

FRAMWITH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Thorne. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 231.

BRAN, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Loch Freuchie, & joins the Tay near Dunkeld, after a N.E. course of about 14 m. through a highly picturesque region.

BRANCALEONE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 23 m. S.S.W. Gerace. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

BRANCASTER, or BRANCHESTER, *Brannodunum*, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, with a quay on the North sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 5,777. Pop. 1,079.

BRANCEPEITH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.W. Durham, ward Darlington. Area, 22,525 ac. Pop. 6,441. The church has some monuments to the Nevills, Earls of Westmoreland, on site of whose fortress stands the noble castle of Brancepeith.

BRANCH, county, Mich., in the S. part of the state. Area, 516 sq. m. Drained by branches of St. Joseph's r. Surface rolling; soil a rich sandy loam. Capital Cold Water. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $266,573; wheat, 161,284 bush., produced; Ind. corn, 267,818; oats, 125,295; wool, 37,007 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m., 1 furnace, 1 iron foundry, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $143,590; value of manuf. articles $248,-080;—6 churches; 102 sch., 4,123 scholars; 16 libraries, 3,037 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,175; 1850, 12,472.

BRANCH, station Long I. r. r., 20 m. from N. Y.

BRANCH, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Drained by tributaries of Schuylkill r.; coal is extensively mined. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,422; 1850, 2,655.

BRANCH, p-v., Coldwater t., Branch co., Mich., 113 W.S.W. Detroit, 561 W. Situated on the W. branch of Coldwater r., & contains 4 churches, an academy, 10 stores, & 1,260 inhabitants.

BRANCHBURG, t., Somerset co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,143.

BRANCH DALE, p. v., Branch t., Schuylkill co., Pa.

BRANCH HILL, p. o., Clermont co., O.

BRANCH ISLAND, p. o., Pickens dist., S. C.

BRANCHTON, p. v., Dumfries t., Brant co., Can. W., 6 m. from Galt. It contains a store & 100 inhabitants.

BRANCHIER (ST.), a town of Switzerl., cant. Valais, 44 m. S.E. Martigny, on lt. b. of the Dranse, & on route of the Great St. Bernard, with ruins of anc. fortresses of St. John & Etiez.

BRANCH PORT, p-v., Jerusalem t., Yates co., N. Y., 201 W. Albany, 327 W. Situated on the W. branch of Crooked Lake. It has 2 churches.—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian.—3 stores, & about 125 inhabitants.

BRANCHTON, p. v., Cherokee co., Tex.

BRANCHVILLE, p-v., Frankfort t., Sussex co., N. J., 77 N. Trenton, 246 W. A branch of Paulinskill affords mill seats.

BRANCHVILLE, p. v., Southampton co., Va., on the seaboard & Roanoke r.r., 57 m. from Portsmouth, has 250 inhabitants.

BRANCHVILLE, p-v., Orangeburg dist., S. C., 62 S. Columbia, 568 W., on the South Carolina r. r., 62 m. from Charleston, at the point of junction of the Columbia Br.

BRANCHVILLE, p-o., St. Clair co., Ala., 108 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 736 W.

BRANCO, one of the Cape Verd isls., S. St. Lucia. It is small, lofty, rugged & uninhabited. A long sandy spit stretches from its S.E. side.

BRANCO (RIO), a river of Brazil, rises in the Parime mntns., and flows S. 400 m. to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 20′ S.

BRANCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St. Quentin. Pop. 1,617.

BRAND, a town of Saxony, circ. & 23 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,150, employed in mining, & in manuf. of trinkets, lace, and wooden utensils.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on lt. b. of the Elbe, 13 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,500.—II. *Brame-Adler*, circ. & 28 m. S.E. Königgrätz, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. 1,772.

BRANDENBURG, p-v., capital of Mead co., Ky., 94 W. by S. Frankfort, 634 W. Situated on the south bank of the Ohio r. It contains a court house, 2 churches.—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—10 stores, 2 flouring m. (1 moved by steam, the other by water), a tobacco inspection, & 600 inhabitants.

BRANDENBURG, a prov. of Prussia, in the centre of the kingd., of which it formed the nucleus, cap. *Berlin*—situated between lat. 51° 25′ & 53° 34′ N., & lon. 11° 25′ & 16° 10′ E., bounded N. by Mecklenburg, N.E. Pomerania, E. West Prussia & Posen, S. Silesia & the kingdom of Saxony, W. the province of Saxony & Hanover. Area, 15,781 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 2,129,022, mostly Protestants. Surface almost uniformly flat & sandy, but rich in lakes. It is situated in the basins of the Elbe & the Oder, and watered by these rivers & numerous affluents, among which the Warthe, Netze, Bober, Neisse, Finow, & Welse, affls. of the Oder; & the Havel, Spree, Dosse, and Elde, affls. of the Elbe, are navigable; & the 2 princip. rivers are connected by several canals. Soil infertile. Chf. crops buckwheat, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, & hops. Sheep are extensively reared, and wool is an important product. The princip. mineral prod. are iron, gypsum, alum, & vitriol. There are numrs. mineral springs & baths. The manufs., in great variety, are carried on in the principal towns, and the prov. has many breweries, distilleries, tanneries, potash, charcoal, lime, & sulphur works. Trade is facilitated by numerous canals, excellent post roads & railways from the cap., in all directions. Brandenburg possesses the most celeb. estabs. for public instruction in the kingdom. It is divided into the 2 regencies of Potsdam & Frankfurt.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of same name, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ. West Havelland, on the Havel, & on the Berlin & Magdeburg r. r., 37 m. W.S.W. Berlin. Pop. 16,210. It is enclosed by walls, & divided by the riv. into an old & new town; between which, on an isl., is the quarter called "Venice," having a cathed. of the 14th century, a castle, St. Catherine's church, & a council-house, which deserve notice for their antiquity & works of art. Brandenb. has a school for the noblesse of the Mark of Brandenburg (*Ritter Akademie*), many charitable foundations, a college, & a public library; in the market-place is the *Rolandsaüle*, a column formed of a single block of stone, 18 feet in height. It is the seat of several high tribunals, & has manufs. of woollens, linens, hosiery, & paper; breweries, tanneries, boat-building, & an active commerce by land & water.—II. a vill. of E. Prussia, reg. & 13 m. S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 985.—III. (NEW), a town of Mecklenburg; Strelitz, near the N. shore of Toilensee lake, at the outlet of river of same name, 18 m. N.N.E. Strelitz. Pop. 6,003. It is enclosed by walls, & has a grand-ducal palace, a grammar school, & manufs. of woollen, cotton, & damask goods, spirits, leather, paper, & chemical products.

BRANDENBURG (MARK OF), an old state of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, divided into two parts—the electoral & the new mark; it is now comprised in the Pruss. prov. of Brandenburg, & part of the prov. of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having joined to the electorate the duchy of Prussia & some other possessions, the great elector, Fred. III., declared himself king of Prussia, under the name of Fred. I., in 1701.

BRANDESBURTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.E. Beverly. Area, 5,060 ac. Pop. 779. Fair, May 15. The manor was bequeathed in 1601 by Lady Dacre, for the benefit of 20 aged single persons in Emanuel coll., Westminster.

BRANDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. E. Reepham. Area, 764 ac. Pop. 155.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Framlingham. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 508.

BRANDHOF, a vill. of Austria, Styria, on the N. declivity of the Seeberg, 9 m. S. Mariazell, the principal residence of the Archduke John (*Vicar of the German empire*), & since 1818 the scene of his patriotic exertions.

BRANDON, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 48 S.W. Montpelier, 16 S. Middlebury, 472 W. Otter creek passes through it, & Mill river, a branch of it, furnishes good water power. Excepting on Otter creek, where the land is rich, much of the soil is rather light. Bog iron ore & marble are found. First settled, 1775. It has 2 cupola & 2 blast furnaces, a lead pipe fac., a last fac., a flouring m., 10 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,194; 1850, 2,835. The v. is on the Rutland & Burlington r. r., 70 m. from Bellows Falls, & has 3 churches, a seminary, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, several mills & iron works, & 1,200 inhabitants.

BRANDON, t., Franklin co., N. Y., 10 S.W. Malone, 215 N. by W. Albany, is a rough town, covered mostly with forest, with several lakes in its S. part. Drained by Saranac, St. Regis, & Racket rs. Pop. 1840, 531; 1850, 590.

BRANDON, t., Huron co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,220.

BRANDON, p. v., Knox co., O.

BRANDON, p. t., Oakland co., Mich. Drained by head waters of Flint r. Pop. 1840, 442; 1850, 893.

BRANDON, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 374.

BRANDON, p-v., capital of Rankin co., Miss., 14 E. Jackson, 1,003 W. Situated on the Vicksburg, Jackson, & Brandon r. r., 60 m. from Vicksburg. It contains a court house, &c., 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 500 inhabitants.

BRANDON, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, or Brandon riv., & with a station on the Ely & Norwich r. r., 70 m. N.N.E. London. Area, 6,759 ac. Pop. 2,215; do. of the t., 2,022. It has an endowed grammar school, an alms-house, & other charities; large rabbit warrens, for supplying the London market, & a manuf. of gun-flints, considered superior to any other in Europe, but which, owing to the use of percussion caps, has greatly declined. The mkt. on Friday is almost discontinued. Fairs, Feb. 14, June 11, Nov. 11. Brandon, whence the dukes of Suffolk formerly took one of their titles, now gives the English title of duke to the house of Hamilton.—II. (*Parva*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Area, 979 ac. Pop. 212.—III. a hamlet, co. Warwick, with a station on the London & Birmingham r. r., 5 m. S.E. Coventry.

BRANDON, a mntn., headld., bay, & vill. of Ireld., Munster, co. Kerry. The mntn., 22 m. W. Tralee, is 3,126 ft. in elevation, & terminates N.E. in the headld., which forms the W. limit of Brandon-bay, an arm of Tralee-bay. The vill., a fishing & coast-guard station, is on the W. side of Brandon-bay, 10 m. N.E. Dingle.

BRANDONVILLE, p-v., Preston co., Va., 267 N.W. Richmond, 189 W.

BRAND'S IRON WORKS, p-v., Washington co., R. I., 28 S. by W. Providence, 380 W.

BRANDT, p. t., Erie co., N. Y., is situated on Lake Erie, 20 S.S.W. Buffalo, 300 W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil a moist clay & gravelly loam, fertile in grass & grain. It has a carriage fac., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,088; 1850, 1,028.

BRANDT, p. v., Miami co., O.

BRANDY BROOK, station on Northern r. r., 88 m. from Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BRANDY STATION, p. o., Culpepper co., Va., on the Orange & Alexandria r. r., 56 m. from Alexandria.

BRANDYWINE, t., Chester co., Pa. Watered by Brandywine & Beaver creeks. It has a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,672; 1850, pop. of E. Brandywine, 1,115; of West Brandywine, 771.

BRANDYWINE, hund., New Castle co., Del. Has the Delaware river on the east, & Brandywine creek on its west boundary. Drained by Naaman's & Shell pot creeks. Surface hilly, with a fertile soil. It has a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 5 flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,387; 1850, 3,400.

BRANDYWINE, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 693; 1850, 837.

BRANDYWINE, p-o., Prince George's co., Md., 40 S.W. Annapolis, 94 W.

BRANDYWINE, p-t., Shelby co., Ia., 20 S.E. Indianapolis, 570 W. Pop. 764.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, Pa. & Del., rises near the boundary between Lancaster co. & Chester co., Pa., & flows through Delaware; & after uniting with Christiana creek, it enters the Delaware river, forming the harbor of Wilmington. It furnishes many excellent mill seats, & is navigable to Brandywine v. & mills, where there is 6 or 8 feet of water, at high tide.

BRANDYWINE MANOR, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 60 S.E. Harrisburg, 131 W.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, p-v., Northfield t., Summit co., O., 141 N.E. Columbus, 341 W. Here is a saw m., woollen factory, & several houses.

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS, p. v., New Castle co., Del. Situated near the Brandywine r., 5 miles from Wilmington, & are much resorted in the summer season for health & pleasure.

BRANFORD, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 43 S. by W. Hartford, 7 E. New Haven, 307 W. It lies on Long Island Sound, & on the N. H. & N. L. r. r. Settled in 1644. Drained by Branford r., which is navigable a short distance for small vessels. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Saltonstall's Lake lies on its W. border, between this town & East Haven. Thimble & Indian islands are within its limits, in Long Island Sound. There are in the t. 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal,—7 stores, a lock fac., a manufactory of hardware, 1 of steel yards, 2 coach fac., a brass foundry, a paper fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,322; 1850, 1,423.

BRANNA, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 2¼ m. E. Starkenbach, celeb. for producing the finest thread & lace in the kingdom. Pop. 1,937.

BRANSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Easingwood. Area, 3,048 ac. Pop. 310.

BRANSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the S. coast, 4½ m. E. Sidmouth. Area, 3,487 ac. Pop. 956.

BRANSK, a town of Russia, prov. & 31 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, on the Nourtschek. Pop. 1,350.

BRANSTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.E. Lincoln, & within the liberty of that city. Area, 5,389 ac. Pop. 1,325.—II. co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 317.

BRANT, county, Can. W. Area, 416 sq. ms. Situated centrally, toward the western part of the province. Drained by Grand river. Surface diversified, mostly level; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Brantford. There were in the county in 1852, neat cattle, 16,424; sheep, 29,875; swine, 14,158; horses, 5,825; wheat, 625,741 bush. produced; rye, 13,459; Indian corn, 126,-114; buckwheat, 23,104; barley, 28,885; oats, 281,716; potatoes, 106,244; wool, 79,981 pounds;—11 grist m., 33 saw m. Pop. 25,426.

BRANT, t., Bruce co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 621.

BRANTFIELD, a par. of Engl., co. Herts. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 210.

BRANTFORD, p. t., cap. Brant co., Can. W., 73 S. W. Toronto, 24 Hamilton. The v. is situated on left bank of Grand r., which is navigable to within 2¼ miles of the v., for which distance a canal has been constructed, so that during the season of navigation there is a water communication with Lake Erie. It contains a court house, 56 stores, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 foundries, an extensive manufactory of stone & earthenware, a plough fac., 3 printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers, & 3,877 inhabitants. The t. is drained by Grand r. & branches, & has much fertile land. Pop. 1852, 6,410. The Great Western r. r. passes through the t.

BRANTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable riv. Stour, 7 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area, 2,482 ac. Pop. 413.

BRANTINGHAM, p-o., Greig t., Lewis co., N. Y., 136 N.W. Albany, 435 W.

BRANTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. S.E. South-Cave. Area, 3,632 ac. Pop. 555.

BRANTÔME, a town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 12 m. N. Perigueux. Pop. 1,413. It had formerly an abbey of the Benedictines, of which the historian Brantôme was abbot. The truffles of its vicinity are in high repute.

BRANXHOLM, or BRANKSOME, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, pa. & 3 m. S.W. Hawick. It has especially acquired renown as the scene of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" but the only relict of the original castle is a square tower connected with the modern edifice.

BRANXTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward Glendale, 9 m. N.W. Wooler. Area, 1,487 ac. Pop. 284. In this pa. is a monumental pillar, commemorative of the battle of Flodden, fought Sept. 19, 1513.

BRASHER, t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam, swampy, & abounding in bog iron ore. Drained by Deer & St. Reges rivers. It has a woollen fac., 2 iron furnaces, a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,118; 1850, 2,582.

BRASHER FALLS, p-v., Brasher t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Situated on Deer river, where are falls & rapids furnishing extensive water power, around which is a manufacturing village, containing a bank, a Presbyterian church, & about 200 inhab.

BRASHER IRON WORKS, p. v., Brasher t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

BRASHERSVILLE, p. v., Perry co., Ky., 166 S.E. Frankfort, 515 W.

BRASLAF, a town of Russia, gov. Wilna, dist. and 20 m. N.E. Vidze.

BRASPART, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. and 9 miles N.E. Châteaulin. Pop. 2,649.

BRASS, a riv. & town of Africa, Guinea, the river being one of the arms of the Niger at its delta, & the town on this arm in lat. 4° 35′ N., lon. 6° 16′ 2″ E. The slave trade here is mostly carried on by agents from Brazil & Havanna.

BRASSAC, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 12 miles E. Castres. Pop. 1,301.—II. Puy-de-Dome, 9¼ m. S.S.E. Issoire, on the Allier, with extensive mines & exports of coal. Pop. 2,017.—III. Dordogne, arr. Riberac. Pop. 1,910.

BRASSCHAET, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 7 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 2,222.

BRASSINGTON, a township of England, county Derby, pa. Bradborne, 3¼ miles N.W. Wirksworth. Pop. 729.

BRASTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 4 m. W.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area, 4,456 ac. Pop. 1,157. Charities amount to about £50 per ann. Fair on Ascension day.

BRASSTOWN, p. v., Union co., Ga.

BRATHAY, a small riv. of Engl., co. Westmoreland. It flows through Great Langdale, & joins the Rothay near its mouth in L. Windermere.

BRATOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 1,814 ac. Pop. 266.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, p-t., Windham. co., Vt., 121 S. Montpelier, 76 E. Albany, 95 W.N.W. Boston, 422 W. Situated on the west bank of the Connecticut r. Settled in 1724, & called Fort Dummer; the earliest settlement in the state. It has an E. & W. village. The E. village, at the junction of the Brattleboro' branch of Ver. & Mass. r. r., & the Vermont Valley r. r., is a beautiful & flourishing place, & for business & wealth is surpassed by few villages in the state. The Whetstone branch here furnishes extensive water power, just before its entrance into the Connecticut r. It has 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist, —a high school, a bank, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. Among its manufactures, "The Brattleboro' Typographic Co.," established in 1836, with a capital of $150,000, deserves to be mentioned. They have a paper m., & an extensive publishing establishment, & have issued many large & valuable works, which have been widely diffused. There are in the town a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 academies, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,624; 1850, 3,816.

BRATTLEBY, a pa. of England, co. & 7 miles N.N.W. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 169.

BRATTON, a chplry. of Engl., co. Wilts, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Westbury. Pop. 729, partly engaged in woollen factories. Here is a large intrenchment supposed to be Danish.

BRATTON, three pas. of England.—I. (*Clovelly*), co. Devon, 8 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area, 8,316 ac. Pop. 696.—II. (*Fleming*), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area, 5,845 ac. Pop. 700.—III. (*Seymour*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wincanton. Area, 1,093 ac. Pop. 106.

BRATTONVILLE, p. o., Armstrong co., Pa.

BRATTONSVILLE, p-o., York dist., S. C., 96 Columbia, 440 W.

BRATZ, a town of E. Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. & 10 m. S.S.E. Meseritz, on the Obra. Pop. 1,410.

BRATZLAF (Polish *Braclaw*), a fortified town of Russ. Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. dist. on the Bug, 92 m. E.N.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 2,500.

BRATZKOI, a town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. N. W. Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara. Lat. 55° 34′ N., lon. 101° 47′ E.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, cant. & 7 m. W. S.W. Nassau, on right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,507. In its vicinity are silver & copper mines, the mineral springs of Dinkhold, the castle of Maxburg, & the old fortress of Philipsburg.

BRAUGHING, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 7½ m. N.N. E. Ware. Area, 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,246. Fair, Whit-Monday. It has numerous small charities.

BRAUNAU, a frontier town of Upp. Austria, circ. Upp. Inn, 57 m. W. Linz, at the junction of the Salza & the Inn. Pop. 2,000, employed in woollen weaving & brewing. It was held by Napoleon in 1805 & 1809. —II. a town of Bohemia, circ. & 35 miles N.E. Koniggratz. Pop. with suburbs, 3,100, engaged in manufs. of cotton & linen fabrics, linen yarn, & aqua-fortis, & with extensive bleaching works. It has a gymnasium, & a richly endowed Benedictine abbey.

BRAUNCEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area, 3,479 ac. Pop. 131.

BRAUNFELS, p. o., Manitoowoc co., Wis.

BRAUNFELS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 37 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, with a pop. of 1,472, a castle, the resid. of the prince of Solms-Braunfels, a manuf. of fire engines, & 4 yearly markets.

BRAUNHIRSCHEN, a vill. of Lower Austria, circle & near Vienna, with several manufs. & extensive general trade. Pop. 2,760.

BRAUNLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, 29 m. E.S.E. Friburg, on the Bregach. Pop. 1,572.

BRAUNSBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 6 m. S.E. Künzelsau, on rt. b. of the Kocher, with an old castle. Pop. 1,000.

BRAUNSBERG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 35 m. S.W. Konigsberg, cap. circ., on the Passarge, near its mouth in the Frische Haff. Pop. 8,360. It is the resid. of the Bishop of Ermeland, with a theological seminary for the education of R. Catholic clergymen, & manufs. of woollen cloth & yarn, & a trade in corn & timber.—II. a town of Moravia, circ. & 35 m. N.E. Prerau. Pop. 2,787.

BRAUNSCHWEIG, Germany. [Brunswick.]

BRAUNSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 44 m. W.N.W. Freiberg, with an orphan hospital, a house of correction & silver mines. Pop. 1,834.

BRAUNSEIFEN, a town of Moravia, circ. & 20 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,062. Iron mines.

BRAUNSTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.W. Daventry. Area, 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,253. Charities have an aggregate income of £296 per annum. The Oxford & Grand Junction canals unite in this pa. —II. co. Rutld., 2 m. W.S.W. Okeham. Area, 3,250 ac. Pop. 411.

BRAUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W.N. W. Barnstaple. Area, 11,983 ac. Pop. 2,364. It has a school endowed with £50 per annum.

BRAVA, a isl. of Africa, Cape Verd Archip., S.W. Fogo. Lat. 14° 48′ N., lon. 24° 44′ W., about 7 miles long and 6 miles broad. Pop. estimated at 4,600. It is mountainous, and its coasts are arid, but the interior is so fertile and beautiful as to have procured for it the name of the *Paradise of the Archip.* It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1680, when the colonists were driven from Fogo by a volcanic eruption. It is very healthy, and everywhere highly cultivated, & its produce in maize & vegetables is such as to serve for the annual supply of about 50 whaling ships. The chief vill. is San Jôao Baptista, with a small harbor on the E. coast.

BRAVA, a town of E. Africa, on the coast, & 100 m. S.W. Magadoxo, with a port on the Indian ocean, and active trade with Arabia & India.

BRAVO DEL NORTE (RIO). [Rio Grande.]

BRAWDIE'S GROVE, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

BRAWDY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. E. St. David's. Area, 5,401 ac. Pop. 753.

BRAXTED, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.N.E. Witham. Area, 2,631 ac. Pop. 402.—II. (*Little*), 1 m. E. Witham. Area, 563 ac. Pop. 130.

BRAXTON, co., Va., lies N.W. of the Alleghany mountains, in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. Drained by Elk & Little Kanawha rivers. Surface mountainous, soil very fertile. Salt, bituminous coal & iron ore exist throughout the county. Capital Sutton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,452; wheat, 9,062 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 137,120; potatoes, 4,356; tobacco, 3,743 pounds; wool, 13,479;—6 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., salt works, with a capital of $10,000, makes yearly 10,000 bushels of salt; cap. employed in manufac., $30,900; value of manufactured articles, 49,027;—2 churches. Pop. 1840, 2,575; 1850, 4,212.

BRAXTON, C. H. (or Sutton), p-v., cap. of Braxton

co., Va., 321 W.N.W. Richmond, 289 W. Situated on N. side of Elk river. It contains a court-house, a Rom. Catholic church, 5 stores, and about 150 inhabitants. (See Sutton.)

BRAY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Maidenhead. Area, 9,102 ac. Pop. 3,952. Jesus' hospital, endowed in 1627, has 40 inmates; patrons, the fishmongers' company. Other charities produce about £250 per annum. In the Thames here is Monkey island, with angling lodge fancifully decorated by the third Duke of Marlborough; but the parish is chiefly noted for having been the living of a time-serving vicar, who, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary & Elizabeth, repeatedly changed his religion, in order, as he stated, to maintain his principle, "to live & die vicar of Bray."

BRAY, a maritime town & pa. of Ireland, cos. Dublin & Wicklow, on the Bray at its mouth, 12 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Area of pa. 2,986 ac. Pop. 3,326; do. of town, 3,169. The town, neatly built, is divided into two parts by the river, here crossed by an old bridge. It has several religious edifices, an hospital, an old castle, now converted into police barracks, a harbor for small sloops, & some manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics. The beauty of its environs renders it a favorite place of summer resort for sea-bathing. Markets Tuesday & Saturday; & it has ten annual fairs.—*Bray-head*, a promontory about 1¼ m. S.W. the town, rises to 807 feet about the sea.

BRAY, a small dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, now included in the dep. Seine Inferieure. —II (*Sur-Seine*), a comm. & town, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Seine, 10 m. S.S.W. Provins. Pop. 1,992. Several smaller places in France have this name.

BRAY, a riv. of France, between deps. Sarthe & Loire-et-Cher, joins the Loire on the rt. at Sougé.

BRAYBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. Mkt.-Harborough. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 410. It gives the title of Baron to the Neville-Griffin family, to whose ancestor, Sir N. Griffin, the church contains a curious monument.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, 2¼ m. E. Olney. Ac. 530. Pop. 83.

BRAYTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5¼ m. S.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 245.

BRAYTON, a pa. of Engl. co. York, W. Riding, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Selby. Area, 10,820 ac. Pop. 1,806.

BRAZEY, EN PLAINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'-Or, arrond. Beaune. Pop. 1,836.

BRAZEAN, t., Perry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,718.

BRAZIL, p. v., Clay co., Ia., on the Terre Haute & Richmond r. r., 16 m. from Terre Haute.

BRAZIL, an extensive empire of S. America, occupying a large proportion of the eastern & central part of that country, extending between lat. 4° 28′ N. & 32° 45′ S., & lon. 34° 55′ & 65° 20′ W. Length from N. to S. about 2,630 m., greatest breadth, 2,540 m. Its internal boundaries come in contact with all the different states & territories of S. America, with the exception of Chili & Patagonia, while the Atlantic Ocean washes its shores from its N.E. to its S. limits.

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop
Maritime Provinces.		
Para	534,270	165,000
Maranham	94,900	390,000
Piauhy	109,668	80,000
Ceara	66,378	190,000
Rio Grande do Norte	28,860	110,000
Paraiba	51,948	260,000
Pernambuco	103,896	600,000
Alagoas	75,036	220,000
Sergipe del Rey	40,484	175,000
Bahia	202,020	780,000
Espirito Santo	43,290	140,000
Rio de Janeiro	89,466	850,000
Santo Paulo	173,160	458,000
Santa Catarina	31,746	90,000
Santo Pedro do Sul	118,758	260,000
Interior Provinces.		
Amazonas	750,000	125,000
Minas Geraes	216,450	900,000
Matto Grosso	865,800	180,000
Goyaz	369,750	185,000
Total	3,956,800	6,150,000

The empire is divided into 19 provinces, 14 situated along the shores of the ocean, & 4 in the interior, the relative pop. of which is exhibited in the preceding table, drawn up according to the most recent & accurate authorities.

The surface of Brazil is about equally divided into uplands & lowlands, or valleys. Two parallel mountain ranges traverse the country from N. to S., forming elevated ridges of table-land. The greatest height of the central range being from 6,000 to 7,000 ft. Several minor ranges intersect the country, enclosing tracts, some of which are elevated, & others low-lying plains. The N. part of Brazil consists of the greater part of the vast plain through which flows the river Amazon, & its tributaries; & varying in width from 350 to 800 m. The rivers, lakes, & water courses are so numerous as completely to intersect this great plain, the soil of which is deep & soft, & covered for the most part with dense forests. South E. of this is another plain. The principal rivs. in this direction are the Tocantins, Araguay, Paranahiba, San Francisco, Belmonte, Doce, Paraiba do Sul, & Rio Grande do Sul, all of large size, but of difficult navigation, in consequence of rapids, &c. The table-land on the W. is separated from the Andes of Bolivia by a large & extensive plain, traversed by those rivers which join to form the Madeira; the elev. of this plain is from 1,200 to 1,500 ft. On the banks of the Iriuana, & W.ward to the N. branch of the Serra Parecis, extends a sandy & nearly barren desert, called Campos dos Parecis. From 7 lakes (Sete Lagoas) on this table-land rises the river Paraguay, which flows S.ward through a swampy country, & then through the great plain of Paraguay to join the Parana. The latter has a course of 1,000 m., & receives the Rio Grande, the Paranahiba, Sapucahy, Pardo, &c. Several small streams flow in a S.E. direction into the Atlantic. The Uruguay flows S. through another table-land of smaller dimensions to the plain of the Missiones. The principal lakes are Patos, an enlargement of the Rio Grande & L. Mirim. Many others of less size are in the W. provinces. The climate of the Amazon valley is of a tropical nature; only the dry & rainy seasons are not very distinctly marked. The nights are cloudless; but in the morning clouds accumulate & continue till the afternoon, when thunder & lightning, with torrents of rain, prevail for two hours, & all again is clear. The climate of Central & W. Brazil is more varied, the heat in the dry season being excessive, while frosty nights are of frequent occurrence in winter; rain in some situations is of rare occurrence. The climate in the valley of the S.E. coast is, notwithstanding its low latitude, as genial as that of Italy, being clear & serene, & refreshed by the sea breeze from the E. At Rio Janeiro the ann. mean of Fahr. Therm. is 77°. The shores of the E. coast are generally low-lying, the ground rising gradually behind into the mountain region, which runs parallel to the coast. The harbors are generally good, particularly those of Rio de Janeiro & Bahia. The pop. of Brazil consists of Europeans, whites born in the country, who call themselves Brazilians; Mulattoes, Mamalucoes, or offsprings of whites & native Indians; Negroes; Mestizoes, or Zamboes, mixed castes between Negroes & Indians; & the Aborigines, or American Indians. The slave pop. consists of Negroes & mixed breeds. Of the Aborigines, a portion are in a civilized condition, who are styled Cabocloes; the rest are in a savage & unreclaimed state.

There is little political division of castes; & intermarriages among the different races are common. Aboriginal slavery has been legally abolished; & the laws regarding slaves are, on the whole, not severe nor stringent. Thirty-five holidays in the year, besides Saturdays, are allowed to the slave to work for himself; & a slave can demand his liberty on paying a certain sum equal to his value.

In every town there are schools for teaching the rudiments, to which all citizens are admitted free. There are 2 universities, one in Santo Paulo & 1 in Pernambuco, of which the former is held in high estimation, & printing presses are established in the principal towns. Throughout the empire Roman Catholicism is the prevailing & recognized creed. The exercise of other religions is only tolerated within the domestic circle. The monastic system is greatly on the decline. The country along the coast & the banks of some of the rivs., besides some extensive tracts in Minas Geraes

have been brought under cultivation, but it is calculated not 1 ac. out of 150; so that by far the greater portion of the surface remains in a state of nature. The dense forests furnish almost every variety of useful & ornamental timber, more than 100 species of palms, logwood, mahogany, Brazil, & numerous other dyewoods, with sassafras, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, & a great variety of other drugs. Cocoa, caoutchouc, & tobacco, are indigenous products; maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, wheat, & tobacco, have been introduced by European culture. The culture of the tea plant was, some years ago, unsuccessfully attempted by a colony of Chinese, in the prov. São Paulo; the *yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, is, however, an abundant product of the W. provs. The horse, ox, & sheep, derived from European stocks, have long been naturalized in the country; & vast herds of cattle are reared on all the more open parts. Hides, horns, bones, tallow, & other animal products, form leading articles of the expt. trade. Wild animals comprise the jaguar, hyena, tiger-cat, & other rapacious genera; with the tapir, wild-hog, &c., & a great variety of birds of the richest plumage; the animal as well as the vegetable products here presenting the greatest diversity. The diamond mines of Minas Geraes are the most productive at present known. Estimated value of the diamonds produced here, from 1740 to 1850, exceeds $20,000,000. Other gems, & large quantities of gold, besides silver, copper, iron, & platinum, are among the mineral products of the same prov. Manufs. are almost wholly in their infancy in Brazil, being confined to cotton weaving, tanning, & the production of goods of primary necessity; & nearly all branches of industry are performed by slave labor. From its central position in reference to the chf. commercial countries of the globe, & its very extens. line of coast, Brazil is most favorably situated for trade, which, though extens., is not yet nearly commensurate with the resources of the empire. The articles imported in 1850 consist of cottons, 42,580 packages; woollens, 5,488; linens, 5,695; silks, 1,088, & mixed goods, 1,263:—codfish, 54,902 quintals; coal, 42,007 tons; ale & porter, 28,704 barrels; flour, 283,896 barrels; candles —sperm, 90, composition, 6,052, & tallow, 1,043 boxes; wines, Portugal, 14,033 pipes, Mediterranean, 7,644, & Bordeaux, 4,421; butter, 25,561 firkins; cordage, 5,480 coils, &c.

The produce of the country exported, consisted of—coffee, 1,846,213 bags; hides, 147,296; sugar, 7,824 cases; rum, 3,892 pipes; rice, 8,229 bags; horns, 256,949; tobacco, 28,755 rolls; rosewood, 36,547 pieces; half-tanned hides, 12,744; tapioca, 17,737 barrels, &c. The imports from the U. States, in 1851, amounted in value to $3,764,409, consisting mostly of flour & other provisions, & cotton manufs.; the exports at the same period, amounted to $10,547,360, mostly in coffee, sugar, & hides.

The government is an hereditary limited monarchy; the legislative power is vested in a senate of 55 members & a chamber of deputies, composed of 112 members, the latter elected by free citizens having property to 200 milreas annually. Each member of the legislative receives a salary. Parliaments are quartennial, each sitting lasting 4 months. The justices of the peace are elected by the people in each district. Trial by jury exists in both civil & criminal courts. In Rio & Bahia are superior courts with 8 judges each; & the former city is also the seat of a supreme judicial tribunal, with 12 judges appointed by the crown. Neither titles of dignity, nor seats in the upper chamber, are hereditary. The executive government is in the 6 departments of the emp., viz., Interior, Justice, Exterior, Navy, War, & Finance. Total expenditure, in 1853–4, estimated at 29,633,000 milreas; the revenue for the same year estimated at 32,853,000. Public foreign debt, March, 1852, $30,047,295. The standing army in 1852, consisted of 22,540 men, & the navy of 50 vessels, carrying 294 guns. Brazil was first discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral, in 1500; & began to be colonized by the Portuguese in 1531. In 1808, King John VI. of Portugal took up his residence in Brazil; & in 1815 constituted it a kingdom. In 1822 it declared itself an independent state; & it obtained a constitution in 1825. Rio de Janeiro is the cap. of the empire & the seat of government.

BRAZOS, river, Tex., rises in the elevated table lands known as the "Staked Plain," in lat. 33° N., lon. 102° W., & after a course of about 950 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico. It has a bar of shifting sands off the entrance, the depth of water on which varies from 4 to 8 feet. This river is navigable for small craft to the Hidalgo falls, a distance of 250 miles. The lands bordering it are reputed to be unsurpassed for the growth of sugar, cotton, & Ind. corn, &c. It is fringed with a growth of timber, varying in width from 1 to 10 m. on each side, mostly live oak, with an undergrowth of wild peach, bay, & holly. Austin's original colony was on this stream, in what is now Fort Bend county.

BRAZOS, county, Tex., centrally situated. Area, 450 sq. m. It lies on the point formed by the Brazos & Navasoto rivers, by branches of which streams, it is drained. Surface, slightly undulating, mostly wooded; soil fertile. Capital, Boonsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $76,920; Ind. corn, 153,4 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 540; peas & beans, 156; cotton, 142 bales:—4 schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 1850, 614.

BRAZORIA, county, Tex. Situated on the Gulf coast. Area, 1,000 sq. m. The Brazos river passes centrally through it. Drained by San Bernard, Oyster, Chocolate, & New bayous. Surface level for a distance of 10 miles from the coast, an open prairie destitute of trees, the other portion diversified by forests of live oak, which border the streams that intersect the prairies in every direction. Soil, with the exception of the prairie along the coast, which is thin & sandy, very fertile. Capital, Brazoria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $348,962; Ind. corn, 213,225 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,100; peas & beans, 2,226; cotton, 3,531 bales. Pop. 1850, 4,841.

BRAZORIA, p. v., & capital, Brazoria co., Tex., 176 S.E. Austin. Situated on the right bank of the Brazos river, 30 m. above its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & has about 600 inhabitants.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, p. o., Cameron co., Tex.

BRAZZA, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 8 m. S. Spalatro. Area, 170 sq. m. Pop. 15,495. Surface mntnous. & rugged, producing scarcely 1-4th of the corn consumed; but the isl. is industriously cultiv., & yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, & the best wine in Dalmatia. Its kids' milk & cheese are in repute, & it is famed for its honey. Principal vills. Milna & Neresi. The channel of Brazza between it & the mainland is from 7 to 8 m. across, & capable of affording secure anchorage for shipping.

BREADALBANE, an extensive dist. of Scotland, comprising the W. part of the co. Perth, & surrounded by the dists. Lochaber, Athol, Strathearn, Monteith, Lorn, & Knapdale. Though mntnous. & rugged, being traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads & bridges. In it are Ben Lawers, Lochs Tay & Lyon, & the vills. Kenmore, Killin, & Clifton. Granite, gneiss, & schistose rocks prevail in the dist. Copper is found at Aithra, & lead at Tyndrum. The scenery of Loch Tay & other situations is highly picturesque. Chief proprietor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, residence, Taymouth castle.

BREADSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2¼ m. N.N.E. Derby. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 621. In the church is a monument to Dr. E. Darwin.

BREAFY, or BREAGHWEE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Castlebar. Area, 5,266 ac. Pop. 2,452.

BREAGE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. W. Helstone. Area. 7,161 ac. Pop. 4,543, mostly employed in tin mines.

BREAKABEEN, p. v., Scoharie co., N. Y.

BREAKNECK, p-o., Butler co., Pa., 219 W. by N. Harrisburg, 257 W.

BREAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,200.

BREAMORE, or BROMERE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area, 2,651 ac. Pop. 646.

BREANE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the coast, 8¼ m. N.W. Atbridge. Area, 3,167 ac. Pop. 132.

BREAN'S BRIDGE, p-o., St. Martin's pa., La., 188 W. New Orleans, 1,271 W.

BREATHITT, county, Ky., in the E. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. m. Drained by the N. fork of Kentucky r. & branches. Surface hilly & mntnous., soil on the margins of the streams very fertile. Minerals, bitumen, coal, salt & iron. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $78,127; Ind. corn,

155,840 bush. produced ; oats, 2,083 ; wool, 8,916 lbs. ;— 9 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons employed,— 5 churches, 4 schools, 80 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,195 ; 1850, 3,785.

BREAUTÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. & 15 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,300.

BRECEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 27 m. S.W. St. Lô. Pop. 2,172.

BRECHE-DE-ROLAND, a defile of the Pyrénées, between France & Spain, about 11 m. S. Luz, forming a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high, surrounded by the rocks called Tours de Marboré, at an elevation of 9,500 feet above the sea. It is named from the popular tradition that Roland opened the breach by a blow of his sword.

BRECH-FFA, or BRECHYA, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 9¼ m. N.E. Carmarthen. Area, 530 ac. Pop. 107.

BRECHIN, a parl. bor. & pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on the S. Esk, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Montrose, with which it communicates by a branch of Northern railroad. Pop. of pa. 1851, 8,210 ; of the bor. 6,637. It stands on an abrupt declivity, & some of its streets are very steep ; but it is well-built. It was anciently created into an episcopal see by David I. in 1150. Its cathed., founded in the 12th century, has a spire 128 ft. in height, & now serves as the pa. church ; attached to it is a remarkable round tower, similar to those of Ireland, 103 feet in height. Other edifices are, various chapels, the town-house, the public schools, & some remains of an ancient hospital. From 1,000 to 1,500 hands are estim. to be engaged in the manufs. of linens & sail-cloth, & in spinning, bleaching, distilleries, & brewing. Brechin unites with Montrose, &c., in sending 1 member to H. of C. Mkts. Tuesday, & a large cattle fair on the 2d Wed. in June. On the Esk, near the town, is Brechin Castle, the seat of Lord Panmure. The historian, Dr. Gillies, & the Tytlers, were natives of Brechin.

BRECHT, a comm. & town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. & 14 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 2,823, engaged in in woollen manufs. & iron works.

BRECKENRIDGE, county, Ky., on the Ohio r., in the N. part of the state, contains 700 sq. m. Bounded by Green r. S., by branches of which it is watered. Capital, Hardensburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $271,384 ; Ind. corn, 521,766 bush. produced ; oats, 138,070 ; tobacco, 2,288,334 lbs. ; wool, 24,280 ;— 17 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 3 tanneries, 5 persons empld. ;—21 churches ; 2 acad., 70 pupils ; 30 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,944 ; 1850, 10,593.

BRECKENRIDGE, t., Jackson co., Ark. Pop. 150.

BRECKERFELD, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, circ. Hagen, 14¼ m. E. Elberfeld, with paper manufs. & powder mills. Pop. 1,320.

BRECKLES, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Watton. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 136.

BRECON, BRECKNOCK, or ABER-HONDEY, a parl., munic. bor. & town of S. Wales, cap. co. Brecon, on the Usk, at the influx of the Honddu & Tarrell, 14 m. S. Builth. Pop. of town & munic. bor. 1851, 6,070. It has a most picturesque site, & many well-built houses ; chief structures, one bridge over the Usk, & 3 others across the Honddu, St. John's church, originally a part of a priory, St. David's church, a collegiate church founded by Henry VIII., the old castle, an arsenal, the town & co. halls, co. jail & infirmary, & various dissenting chapels. It has a colleg. school, an acad. for indep. ministers, alms-houses, other charities with an aggregate annual income of 370*l.*, coal & lime wharfs, & a brisk general trade, but no manufs. of importance. Its public promenades are noted for beauty ; its anc. walls were demolished by the inhabs. during the last civil war. Brecon communicates with the Monmouth canal by the Brecknock & Abergavenny canal, 35 m. in length, & by a railroad with Merthyr Tydvil, 14 m. S. Mkts. Wed., Frid., & Sat. Fairs for the latter, 1st Wed. in March, May 14, July 5, Sept. 6, Nov. 17. It is the seat of the co. assizes, quarter sessions & petty sessions, & the place of parl. election for the co. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. since the reign of Henry VIII. The renowned actress, Mrs. Siddons, was born here in 1755.

BRECKNOCK, t., Berks co., Pa. The surface is hilly ; soil, gravel. Drained by Big & Little Muddy creeks. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 935 ; 1850, 876.

BRECKNOCK, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Drained by the branches of Marshy creek, which afford mill seats. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 732 ; 1850, 1,366.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, an inl. co. of S. Wales, enclosed by the cos. Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, & Hereford. Area, 719 sq. m., or 460,158 ac., of which about 232,000 are cultivated. Inhabited houses 1851, 12,124. Pop. 61,474. Surface mostly mntnous. ; the Brecknock Beacon (the loftiest summit in S. Wales), is 2,862 ft., & Cradle mntn. 2,545 ft. above the sea. The Wye forms all the N. boundary ; other rivers are the Usk & its affls., which water many small but fertile valleys. Agriculture rather backward, Farms mostly small & let by the year. Principal products, oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, cheese, & cattle, which are mostly sent to the neigboring English fairs & markets. The breed of sheep is small but of excellent quality. The co. yields copper, lead, iron, coal, & limestone ; & on its S.most border are some large iron works. It has a few small manufs. of coarse woollens & worsted hosiery. Principal towns, Brecon, Crickhowell, & Builth. Brecknock is divided into 6 hunds., & 71 pas., mostly in the diocese of St. David's. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., 1 for the co. & 1 for the bor. Brecon. The Welsh language is now mostly disused, except in the N. & E. parts of the co.

BRECKVILLE, p. o., Madison co., Ky.

BREDA, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Brabant, cap. cant., in a wide marsh, on the Merk, 24 m. W.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 12,692. It is regularly & well built, & has ramparts planted with trees. Principal edifices, the citadel, rebuilt by William III. of England, town-hall, court-house, arsenal, 4 Roman Catholic & 2 Protestant churches, the princip. of which latter is surmounted by a spire 362 feet in height, & contains the tomb of Count Engelbert of Nassau, a general under Charles V. Breda has a magnetic observatory, & is the seat of a commercial. tribunal ; it has a latin school, manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, & musical instruments. It was taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1590 ; by the Spaniards, under Spinola, in 1625 ; & by the French in 1793 ; & is celeb. for the assoc. of nobles formed in 1566, under the name of "the compromise of Breda," & for the congress of 1667 & 1746.

BREDBURY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa., & 2 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 2,991.

BREDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5 m. E.N.E. Battle. Area, 4,840. Pop. 1,059. Fair, Easter Tuesday.

BREDENBURY, or BRIDENBURY, a pa. Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 540. P. 46.

BREDEVOORT, a town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, on the Bredevooter Aa, in a marshy dist., 30 m. S.E. Arnheim. Pop. 900.

BREDFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Woodbridge. Area, 1,067 ac. Pop. 462.

BREDGAR, pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.S.W. Sittingbower. Ac. 1,727. Pop. 594.

BREDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4¼ m. S.E. Chatham. Ac. 600. P. 113.

BREDICOT, a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. E. Worcester. Area, 397 ac. Pop. 65.

BREDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, on the Avon, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 5,818 ac. Pop. 1,661, partly employed by the stocking manufs. of Tewkesbury. On the top of Bredon hill, which commands a fine prospect, are the traces of a Roman camp.

BREDON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, in a valley remarkable for its fine waterfalls, 1¼ m. S.W. Murat. Pop. of comm. 2,400.

BREDSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist. near the North Sea, & 24 m. W.S.W. Flensborg. Pop. 1,800 ; & pop. of dist. 10,900.

BREDWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. & 12 m. W.N.W. Hereford, on the Wye. Area, 2,245. ac. Pop. 422. Jarvis' charit. endowment in this pa., yielded in 1835, a rev. of 1,252*l.* 17*s.* On the Wye near the vill. are the ruins of Bredwardine castle.

BREDY, two pas. of Engl. co. Dorset.—I. (*Little*), 7¼ m. S.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,636 ac. Pop. 226.—II. (*Long*), 8¼ m. Dorchester. Area, 2,117 ac. Pop. 375. 2 evening nat. schools.

BREE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Ruremonde. Pop. 1,610.

BREEDE, a riv. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Worcester & Zwellendam, rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld, a mntn. basin about lat. 33° 10′ S., & long. 19°

50′ E., flows at first N.W.ward, breaks through the mntns. at Mostert & Hock pass, & after a course mostly S.E.ward, enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is the deepest & one of the largest rivs. of the colony; but its navig. is impeded by a bar at its mouth, with only 13 ft. water at low, & 19 ft. at high spring tide. Affls. the Hex & Zondereinde; the towns of Worcester and Zwellendam are near its banks.

BREEDINGS, p o., Adair co., Ky., 132 S. by W. Frankfort, 626 W.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-laZouch. Area, 6,410 ac. Pop. 2,553.

BREEDSVILLE, p. o., Van Buren, co., Mich.

BREESE, p. o., Greene co., Ill.

BREGAGLIA (Val.), Switzl. [Val. Bregaglia.]

BREGANCON, a small fortfd. islet of France, dep. Var. 20 m. E. Toulon. in the Bay of Hyères.

BREGENZ, *Brigantia*, a frontier town of Austria, Tyrol, cap. circ. Vorarlberg, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance, betw. the Swiss & Bavarian territs., 80 m. W.N.W. Innspruck. Pop. 4,000. It has some cotton manufs, with an active transit trade; it exports a large number of ready-made wooden houses for the Alpine dists. of Switzerl'd, & vine poles for the vineyards on the lake. Pop. of circle, 1850, 103,761.

BREGLIO, a town of Sardinia, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Roia. Pop. (with comm.) 2,476. Near it ruins of Trivella castle.

BREHAR, or BRYHER, one of the Scilly Isls., co. Cornwall (Engl.), 30 m. W. Land's End. It is mntnous., & has some druidical remains. Pop. 118, chiefly engaged in fishing.

BREHAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.S.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,732.

BREHART, a small isl. of France in the English Channel, off the coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. N. Paimpol. It has a vill. Pop. 1,560.

BREHNA, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, circ. Bittufeld, 12 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 1,033.

BREIGHTMET, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2 m. E. Bolton. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 1,540.

BREININGSVILLE, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa., 77 E.N. E. Harrisburg, 170 W.

BREINTON, a pa. of Engl., on the Wye, co. & 2¼ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,629. Pop. 366.

BREISACH (NEW), (*Neuf Breisach*), a frontier town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., near lt. b. of the Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Colmar. Pop. 1,742. It is regularly built, and was strongly fortif. by Vauban. —II. (OLD), *Alt Breisach*, a fortif. town of Germany, duchy Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, on rt. b. of the Rhine, immed. opp. the foregoing. Pop. 3,100. It has a handsome cathed., a college, & some transit trade. It was formerly fortified; but dismantled in 1641.

BREISGAU, an old divis. of Germany, in S.W. of Swabia. Chief towns Freiburg, Old Breisach, & Laufenberg. It was long held by the Counts of Breisach, & was afterwards united to the doms. of Austria. It was ceded in 1806 chiefly to Baden, with a small portion to Switzerl. & Würtemberg.

BREISIG (NIEDER), a town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.W. Coblenz, on lt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,150.—*Ober B.*, is a vill., same reg. Pop. 600.

BREITENBACH, a town of Cent. Germany, principality Schwarzburg Sondershausen, 23 m. N. Coburg. Pop. 2,100, engaged in manufs. of porcelain, wooden wares, & musical instruments.—II. a vill. of Hesse-Cassel, circ. Ziegenhain.—III. a vill. Switzl., cant. & 14½ m. N. Soleure.—IV. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schélestadt, cant. Villé. Pop. 1,595.

BREITENFELD, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 4 m. N. Leipzig, remarkable for 2 battles gained by the Swedes during the 30 years' war; the one 7th Sept. 1631; the other, 2d Nov. 1642. The King of Sweden had his head-qrtrs. here 17th Oct. 1813. A monument was erected on the battle field, 1831.

BREJO, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, cap. Comarca of same name, near lt. b. of the river, & 210 m. S.W. the city of S. Luiz. Pop. 3,000.

BRELADE (ST.), a vill. & pa. Jersey, on St. Brelade's bay, S.W. coast of the isl., & 1½ m. S.W. St. Aubin. Pop. 2,468.

BREME, a town of Piedmont, prov. Lomellina, 10 m. S. W. Mortara, on lt. b. of the Po. Pop. 1,950.

BREMEN, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 40 S.E. Augusta, 15 E.S.E. Wiscasset. It is extensively bordered by navigable waters. There are in the t. 4 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 837; 1850, 891.

BREMEN, p-v., Rush creek t., Fairfield co., O., 39 S.E. Columbus, 364 W

BREMEN, p-v., Muhlenburg co., Ky., 182 W.S.W. Frankfort, 724 W. It contains a Universalist ch. & 150 inhabitants.

BREMEN, t., Lewis co., N. Y. Drained by branches of Black river, which bounds it on the west. Pop. 1,510.

BREMEN, p. o., Marshall co., In.

BREMEN, p-v., Cooke co., Ill., on the Chicago & Rock Island r. r., & has 350 inhabitants.

BREMEN, p-o., St. Louis, Mo.

BREMEN, one of the 4 free cities of Germany, on both banks of the Weser, 59 m. S.W. Hamburg, & at W. termination of the Hanover & Bremen railroad, 76 m. from Hanover, 267 from Berlin. Lat. (of observatory) 53° 4′ 36″ N., lon. 8° 4′ 54″ E. Pop. with suburbs 1849, 71,891; 1851, 75,000, nearly all Protestants. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right, & the new town on the left bank. In the former the streets are narrow & crooked, & the houses are decorated in the style of the middle ages, while in the latter the streets are more regular, & the houses mod. in style. The riv. is crossed by an old & a new bridge; the quays are extens., & the grounds, on which the fortifications were formerly, have been laid out as public gardens, sheltered walks, &c., which form agreeable promenades. The principal buildings are St. Peter's church or the Dom Kirche, the church of St. Ansgarius, remarkable for its spire, upwards of 300 ft. in ht., a town-hall, a fine old gothic building which has been recently restored; the observatory of Olbers, a museum with a library of 25,000 vols., an exchange, an hospital, a gymnasium, school of commerce, & navigation, a school of design, & a public library of 20,000 vols. Bremen has an extens. foreign trade, especially with the United States of America, & it is the great emporium of Brunswick, Hesse, & Hanover. In 1851 there were 2,518 arrivals of vessels, with an aggregate burden of 171,603 tons, & 2,934 departures, with an aggregate burden of 181,124 tons. The greater number of German emigrants to America embark at Bremen; its shipping has been recently greatly on the increase, but owing to the sanding up of the riv. large ships cannot reach its harb., & Bremerhafen was built at the mouth of the Weser for their accommodation. [Bremerhafen.] The chief industry of Bremen consists in ship-building, & manufs, of woollens & cottons, paper, starch, colors, chicory; & has the largest cigar manufactories in the world; it has also extensive sugar refineries, beer breweries, & brandy distilleries. Imports, tobacco, coffee, sugar, & other products, oil, iron, tin, wines, rice, tea, cotton manufs., timber, & hemp, with all other articles, valued in 1851 at 37,546-116 thalers. Exports, linen & woollen goods, grain, oak bark, glass, smelts, provisions, &c., valued in same year at 32,868,947 tha. It is the birth-pl. of Olbers the astronomer, & Heeren the historian.

Bremen, which was one of the principal towns of the Hanseatic league, was successively capital of the archbishopric—then of the duchy of Bremen, & afterwards a free imperial city. It was capital of the department of the Weser, under the empire of Napoleon, and latterly the capital of a small republic, governed democratically. It has regular steam commun. with Bremerhafen, Oldenburg, Hull, Engl., & New York, U. S. A.

The territory of the free city of Bremen, extending on both sides of the river, comprises a space of 106¼ sq. m., with a pop., in 1849, of 79,047, & has, besides the city, the town of Bremerhafen, 2 market tns., 12 pas., & 58 villages.

BREMEN (DUCHY OF), an old duchy of Germany, in the circ. of lower Saxony: it was first a bishopric, then an archbishopric, afterwards secularized & ceded to Sweden in 1648. In 1719 it was sold to the Duke of Brunswick. Chief towns Verden & Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it; it now belongs to Hanover, & forms part of the landrost Stade.

BREMERHAFEN, a town of Germany, belonging to the republic, & 34 m. N.N.W. the city of Bremen, in the Hanoverian territory, on the rt. b. of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste. Pop. 1849, 3,618. This thriving port. built by Bremen in 1830, for

the accommodation of large vessels connected with its trade, is occupied by a Hanoverian garrison, & guarded by the Hanoverian fort Wilhelm, recently constructed, on the opposite side of the river.

BREMERLEHE, a tn. of Hanover, cap. Amt, landr. 36 m. W.S.W. Stade. Pop. 1,545.

BREMERVÖRDE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, on the Oste, 30 m. N.N.E. Bremen. Pop. 2,481. It has extensive distilleries, paper & leather manufacs., & an active commerce, being connected by canals with the Elbe at Stade, & the Weser near Bremen.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. N. Bern, on the Aar, with a castle, & some Roman antiquities.—II. a town, cant. Aargau, on the Reuss, 14¼ m. E.S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,000. Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, lived here, in retirement during the first revolution, till 1795.—III. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 561.

BREMHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. E.N.E. Chippenham. Area, 5,920 ac. Pop. 1,421.

BREMILHAM, or COURTCH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Area, 433 ac. Pop. 46.

BREMMER, county, Iowa, in the N.E. part of state. Area, 432 sq. m. Organized 1853. Pop. 1,000.

BRENCHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4 m. N. Lamberhurst. Area, 7,780 ac. Pop. 2,693. It has an ancient church, & some mineral waters similar to those of Tunbridge.

BRENDITZ, a vill of Moravia, circ., & 2 m. N.N.W. Znaym. This was the head-quarters of Archduke Charles, during the battle of Znaym in 1809. Porcelain clay is exported from its vicinity for the imperial manuf. of Vienna.

BRENDOLA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 6 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,319.

BRENDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 14¼ m. E. Ilfracombe. Area, 6,733 ac. Pop. 265.

BRENETS (LES), a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 12 m. W.N.W. Neufchâtel, on rt. b. of the Doubs, which here forms a fine cascade, 85 ft. in height, & turns numerous mills. Pop. 1,400, who manufacture watches, optical instruments, lace, & hardwares.

BRENHAM, p. v., & capital, Washington co., Texas. Situated on New Year's cr., & contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—& about 300 inhab.

BRENNA (LA), an old dist. of France, in the provs. Touraine & Berry. The name is still preserved in the marshy dist., between Châteroux & Le Blanc, dep. Indre. Many leeches caught.

BRENNE, a river of France, dep. Côte-d-Or, joins the Armancon on the right near St. Remy.

BRENNER, a mntn. of Austria, one of the culminating points of the Tyrol, between the Inn, the Aicha, & the Adige, elev. 6,788 feet. The route from Insprück to Brixen traverses this mountain, at an elevation of 4,650 feet.

BRENNERSVILLE, p. o., Preble co., O.

BRENNO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 35 m. N.E. Bergamo, cap. dist. on the Oglio. In its vicinity are extensive stalactite grottos. Pop. 2,466.

BRENT, 2 small rivers of England.—I. cos. Herts & Middlesex, after a tortuous course enters the Thames at Brentford, crossed by r. r. viaduct.—II. co. Somerset, rises in Sherwood forest, & enters the Bristol channel near Bridgewater.

BRENT (*Pelham*), a pa. of Engl., co. Herts. Area, 1,601 ac. Pop. 298.

BRENT, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*East*), co. Somerset, 5¼ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area, 3,037 ac. Pop. 780. On the lofty hill called Brent-Knoll, in this parish, are traces of a Roman camp.—II. (*Eleigh*), co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. N.E. Ludbury. Area, 1,617 ac. Pop. 260. It has an alms-house endowed with 72*l.* per annum, and its church possesses an excellent library.—III. (*South*), co. Devon, on the Avon, 7 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area, 9,374 ac. Pop. 1,203. In the church here are some ancient & very curious carved seats. The parish lands yields 113*l.* per annum. Fairs, May 12, & Oct. 10.—IV. (*South*), co. Somerset, 7 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Area, 3,426. Pop. 937. [BRENT-TOR.]

BRENTA, *Medoacus major*, a navig. riv. which rises in the Tyrol, & traverses Lombardy, passing Bassano; it feeds the canal of Brentelle, which joins the Bacchiglione W. of Padua. At Dolo it supplies the Brenta Morta, or canal of Brenta, called in its lower course Brenta Magra; the rest of the waters of the Brenta, under the name of Brenta Nova or Brentone, join the Bacchiglione & several canals, among which the Brenta-Novissima, leaves the canal of Brenta near Mira, and joining the river of the same name, near Brondolo, it enters the Adriatic at Porto di Brondolo, entire length 90 miles.

BRENTFORD, a market tn. of Engl., & the nominal cap., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, & on the Great West. road, 7¼ m. W. London. The river Brent, 8¼ m. W. St. Paul's, also crossed by a bridge, divides the town into old and new Brentford, the former a chapelry in the pa. of Ealing. Pop. 8,879. The latter, a separate parish. Area, 230 ac. Pop. 2,063. The town consists of a long street, paved, but indifferently built. It has 2 well endowed charity schools, & a union workhouse; its trade is facilitated by the grand junction canal, which joins the Brent near Hanwell. Mkt., Tues. Fairs, 17th May, & 12th September. Brentford, though usually considered the co. town, has nothing to distinguish it as such, except its being the place of election of the mems. of parl. for the co., the magisterial business of Middlesex being conducted at Clerkenwell.

BRENTINGBY, a pa. of Engl. [WYFORDBY.]

BRENTON BAY, an inlet, N. coast of Melville isl., Australia, between Smoky Point & Point Byng. It abounds with turtle.

BRENTONICO, a pa. & vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. & 6¼ m. S.W. Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo, with quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1,447.

BRENTSVILLE, C. H., p-v., capital of Prince William co., Va., 101 N. Richmond, 45 W.

BRENT-TOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. The pa. 4 m. N.N.W. Tavistock, has an area of 1,212 ac. Pop. 161. It has mines of manganese, & derives its name from the "Tor," a lofty spur of the Dartmoor hills, on which is its church, & which, though far inland, serves as a conspicuous land-mark for mariners.

BRENTWOOD, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 35 S. E. Concord, 485 W. Soil adapted chiefly to grazing. Exeter r. passes through it, & furnishes valuable mill seats. Incorporated in 1742. Iron ore & vitriol combined with sulphur, have been found here. It has a fulling m., a cotton fac., a furnace, 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 888; 1850, 923.

BRENTWOOD, a chply., & formerly a mkt. town of Engl., co. Essex, pa. S. Weald, on the eastern union r. r., 17 m. E.N.E. London. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 2,205. It has an old gothic chapel, a free grammar school, founded in 1537, an alms-house, & a building in which assizes were formerly held. Fairs, July 11, Oct. 15 & 16.

BRENZ, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 10 m. S. E. Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. 836.

BRENZETT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.W. Romney. Area, 1,802 ac. Pop. 231.

BREOCK (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the navigable riv. Camel, here crossed by a bridge of 16 arches, 1 m. W. Wadebridge. Area, 8,287 ac. Pop. 1,774. The vill. had formerly a market. A cromlech stands on an adjacent hill.

BREREHURST, a t. & hamlet of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 2 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 2,276.

BRERETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 2¼ m. N.N. E. Sandbach. Area, 4,501 ac. Pop. 649.

BRESCA, a vill. of Illyria, on the S. coast of the isl. Veglia, in the Adriatic. Pop. 2,500.

BRESCELLA, *Brixellum*, a walled town of N. Italy, Modena, gov. & 18 m. N.W. Reggo, on rt. b. of the Po. Pop. 2,000. Recently fortified.

BRESCIA, *Brixia*, a city of Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov., 60 m. E.N.E. Milan, on the Garza & on the railroad from Milan to Venice, elev. 512 ft. Pop. 34,955, exclusive of its suburbs, S. Nazaro, S. Allesandro, S. Eufemia, & Fiumcello. It is handsome, flourishing, & enclosed by ramparts, now dismantled. Principal buildings the new cathed., entirely of marble, begun in 1604, the old cathed., & a baptistry, both constructed during the Lombard dynasty, numerous churches richly adorned with works of art, the epis. palace, hall of justice, on the site of an anc. temple, a large theatre, the Broletto, or old palace of the republic, several good private palaces, numerous fountains, & many remains of antiquity. In a Roman edifice, excavated 1822, a fine museum of antiqs. has been deposited. It has a public library with a collection of rare MSS., a college, high school, athenæum, & many endowed charit. estab-

lishments. The arms & cutlery made here have long been considered the best in Italy. Brescia has also manufs. of silk, woollen & linen fabrics, paper & leather. Near it are large iron works & oil mills; & its wine enjoys repute. A large fair is held here annually from Aug. 6th to 18th; & markets for cattle monthly. Brescia was taken by the French in 1796, & made the cap. of the dep. Mella. Pop. of prov. 1850, 356,225.

BRESCOU, a small isl. of France, dep. Hérault, near the coast, with a port, & a small fort constructed in 1559, 15 m. W.S.W. Cette. Pop. 20.

BRESLAU, a city of Prussia, cap. of the prov. of Silesia, & of circ. of same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the Ohlau, & on the railroad from Berlin to Vienna, 469 ft. above the Baltic, 190 m. S.E. Berlin. Lat. (of observatory) 51° 6′ 57″ N., lon. 17° 2′ 33″ E. Pop. of the circle 1849, 1,174,676; of the city, 112,194, of whom nearly 3-4ths are Protestants. It consists of an old & a new town, surrounded by planted walks, & 5 suburbs, the whole united by numerous bridges. It has many fine squares, & good public edifices; the latter comprise the cathed. founded in the 12th cent., St. Elizabeth's church, with a spire 364 ft. in elev., several other churches richly ornamented, the old town house, built in the 14th cent., the gov.-house, archbp's. palace, mint, exchange, barracks, & university buildings. In one of the squares is a colossal bronze statue of Blücher. The university, transferred hither from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 printed vols., & 2,300 MSS.; & 70 students. Breslau has 3 other libraries, 4 gymnasia (3 Protestant & 1 Catholic), an astronom. & a magnet. observatory & botanic garden, schools of industry, surgery, architecture, arts, a Roman Catholic & 3 Protestant colleges, numerous inferior schools & charitable estabs.; & it is the seat of courts for the prov. & reg., & a mining council. It is the greatest emporium for the linens of Silesia, for which it has 4 annual fairs of 8 days each, & the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has manufs. of linen, woollen, cotton, & silk fabrics, lace, needles, plate, jewellery, earthenware, colors, soap, alum, starch, snuff, & sealing-wax; & an extens. trade in mining produce, timber, flax, hemp, madder, corn, & oxen, from the S. Russian provs., & in Hungarian wines & other merchandise. It has an active trade on the Oder, & communicates by railroad with Berlin & Frankfort on the N., Dresden on the W., Cracow & Warsaw on the E., & Vienna in the S. It was bombarded & taken by the French, 7th Jan. 1807, & its fortress, then partly destroyed, has since been entirely razed.

BRESLE, a small riv. of France, between the deps. Somme & Seine Inf., enters the English Channel at Tréport, after a N.W. course of 35 m.

BRESLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. E. Beauvais. Pop. 1,824. In the 11th century it was an episcopal town. Extensive turf pits in its vicinity.

BRESSAY, or BRESSA, one of the Shetland isls., E. of Mainland, from which it is sep. by Bressay Sound. Pop. 855. With Barra & Quarff it forms a pa., which, in 1851, had 1,812 inhabs. Lerwick is supplied with peat, & the whole of Shetland with slates from this isl. —*Bressay Sound* is a rendezvous of the English & Dutch herring-boats & whale ships, & often affords shelter to ships of war.

BRESSE, an old divis. of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Bourg, now comp. in the dep. Ain. It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1601.

BRESSE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. Remiremont. Pop. 2,883.

BRESSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W. Diss. Area, 2,354 ac. Pop. 674.

BRESSUIRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. arrond., 35 m. N. Niort. Pop. 2,320. The tower of its church is remarkable for its elevation and antiquity. Bressuire was fortified in the middle ages, & was taken from the English by the celebrated Du Guesclin in 1373. It was nearly destroyed during the wars of La Vendee.

BREST, p-v., Frenchtown t., Monroe county, Mich., 38 S. by W. Detroit, 6 Monroe, 491 W. Situated at the mouth of Stony creek. It has a saw m., a store, and a number of dwellings.

BREST, *Brestum* a comm. & city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Finistère, 32 m. N.N.W. Quimper, and 310 m. W. Paris, on the N. shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 28′ 32″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 25″ W. Pop. 35,163. Brest is a fortified city of the first class, & the most important milit. port of France. Its bay, which is capable of containing all the ships of war in Europe, communicates with the German ocean by a strait called the "Goulet," which is defended by forts and batteries, & rendered difficult of access. Its inner harbor is one of the most secure in Europe, & could accommodate 60 ships of the line. It is protected by batteries and a citadel built on a rock, & communicates, by a canal, with the port of Nantes. Among its most important works, are five large basins, extensive quays, an arsenal, vast magazines, building yards, large barracks, & a prison, built on a hill, with accommodation for 4,000 delinquents. The city, built on the slopes of considerable hills, is divided by the port in two parts, which communicate only by boats; that on the right is called *Recouvrance*. The upper & lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, & in some places only by stairs. Brest has many important educational establishments, a medical school, naval school, communal college, & a school of hydrography, a public library, botanic garden & observatory. It has few manufs., & its commerce is limited chiefly to the provisioning of the town and port. In 1548, Mary Queen of Scots landed at Brest, on her way to St. Germain. It was occupied by the English in 1372, 1378, & 1397; & was attacked, without success, by the Spaniards in 1597, & by the English in 1694.

BRETAGNE (English *Brittany*), an old prov. in the N.W. of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the deps. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire Inferieure. It was divided into Haute-Bretagne, cap. Rennes, & Basses-Bretagne, cap. Vannes. This prov. derives its name from the Britons, who established themselves here, after having been driven from Britain by the Saxons, in the 5th century. It long preserved its sovereigns, who bore, successively, the titles of kings, counts, & dukes. It was united to France, by the marriage of Charles VIII. with Anne of Bretagne, daughter of the last Duke Francis II., in 1491.

BRETENOUX, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, arrond. & 22 m. N.N.W. Figeac, on the Cère. Pop. 800.

BRETEUIL, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Evreux, on the Iton. Pop. 1,487, engaged in extensive iron works. It has remains of a castle built by William the Conqueror.—II. dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the Northern r. r., 69 m. N. Paris. Pop. 2,474. It was formerly fortified. Manufs. of woollen fabrics.

BRETFORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3¼ m. E. Evesham. Area, 1,683 ac. Pop. 575.

BRETHERTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, on the Douglas, 7½ m. S.S.W. Preston. Pop. 818. One of its public schools has an annual revenue of £112.

BRETIGNY, a vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris & Orleans r. r., 6 miles S.E. Chartres. By a treaty concluded here in 1360, between the French & English, the French king, John, regained his freedom, which he had lost at the battle of Poitiers, four years previously.

BRETON, t., Washington county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,352.

BRETTEN, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 13 m. E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,000. Melancthon was born here, 1497.

BRETTENHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 miles E. Thetford. Area, 1,981 ac. Pop. 77. —II. co. Suffolk. 8 miles W. Needham-Market. Area, 1,558 ac. Pop. 401.

BRETTON (MONK), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Royston, 2 m. N.E. Barnsley, on N. Mid. r. r. Pop. 1,810.—II. (*West*), a tnshp., 6 m. N. W. Barnsley. Pop. 492.

BREUKELEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 8 m. N.N.W. Utrecht, on the Vecht & on the Amsterdam & Arnhem r. r. Pop. 1,599.

BREVIG, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 11 m. W.N.W. Laurvig, with a port on the Langesunds Fiord. Pop. 1,166. Trade in iron.

BREVINE (LA), a pa. & vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 15 m. W. Neuchatel, in the valley of same name. Pop. 2,319, engaged in watch & lace making, & working in

metals. Near it is a bed of coal, supposed to be the fossil relic of a forest swallowed up during an earthquake, Sept. 18, 1356.

BREWARD (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Area, 9,237 ac. Pop. 627.

BREWER, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 70 E.N.E. Augusta, 665 W. It lies on the E. side of Penobscot r. Separated from Orrington in 1812. Drained by a small stream which affords valuable water power, on which are mills. The village is on the left bank of the river, opposite Bangor, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Universalist,—10 stores, a rope factory, 6 extensive lumber establishments, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t., 10 stores, 3 tanneries, 1 rope fac., a grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,736; 1850, 2,628.

BREWER, t., Pike co., Ark. Pop. 583.

BREWER CENTRE, p. v., Penobscot co., Me.

BREWERS MILLS, p. v., Pittsburg t., Frontenac co., Can. W., 17 N. Kingston. Has a store, a saw m., & 75 inhab.

BREWERSVILLE, p. v., Jennings co., Ia.

BREWERSVILLE, p. v., Sumter co., Ala.

BREWERTON, p-v., Cicero t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 144 W.N.W. Albany, 362 W. It has 1 store, 40 dwellings, & 300 inhab.

BREWERTON, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 95 N.W. Columbia, 523 W.

BREWER VILLAGE, p-v., Brewer t., Penobscot co., Me., 72 E.N.E. Augusta, 667 W.

BREWHAM, 2 pas. of England.—I. (*North*), county Somerset, 2¼ m. N.E. Bruton. Area, 2,026 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (*South*), on the Brew, 2¼ m. E. by N. Bruton. Area, 2,671 ac. Pop. 540.

BREWINGTON, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 81 E. by S. Columbia, 517 W.

BREWOOD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford & Salop, 4¼ m. S.W. Penkridge. Area, 11,839 ac. Pop. 3,565. The noble mansion of Chillington-hall, & the former priory of "White Ladies," are in this pa.

BREWSTER, p-t., Barnstable co., Ms., 90 S.E. Boston, 16 E. by N. Barnstable, 499 W. It lies on Cape Cod bay, & was separated from the N. part of Harwich in 1830. A stream issuing from a large pond affords mill seats. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. There are in the t. 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,522; 1850, 1,525.

BREWSTER'S STATION, p. o., Putnam co., N. Y., 55 m. from New York, on the Harlem r. r.

BREZOLLES, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. & 13 m. W.S.W. Dreux. Pop. 948. Commerce in grain.

BRIANCON, *Brigantium*, a strongly fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. arrond., on right bank of the Durance, 35 m. N.E. Gap, on the route of Mount Genèvre. Pop. 1,419. It is the most elevated town of France, occupying a picturesque site 4,285 feet above the sea, & surrounded by still loftier heights, bristling with forts which communicate with each other, & with the town by a one-arched bridge, 130 feet in length, across a deep ravine. Briançon has some manufs. of cotton goods, cutlery, & lead pencils.

BRIANCONNAIS, an old dist. of France in Haut-Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Briançon, now included in the dep. Hautes Alpes.

BRIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & cap. circ., on the Desna, 70 m. W.N.W. Orel. Pop. 6,000. It has a cannon foundry, and a manuf. of small arms.

BRIARE, *Brivodurum*, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. bank of the Loire, at the head of the canal de Briare, 6 m. S.E. Gien. Pop. 2,587. The canal *de Briare*, connecting the Loire with the Seine at Montargis, 34¼ m. in length, is the oldest work of the kind in France, having been commenced in the reign of Henry IV. in 1606.

BRIATEXTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, on the Adou. 6 m. N.E. Lavaur. Pop. 1,458.

BRIAVEL'S (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Gloster, 7 m. N. Chepstow. Area, 5,104 ac. Pop. 1,194. It has a small but very anc. cruciform church, & the remains of a castle, built in the reign of Henry I., & in which forest & miners' courts are still held.

BRIBIESCA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Burgos, on the Oca. Pop. 2,040. Here, in 1388, John I., king of Castile, held a meeting of the States-Gen., at which the title of prince of Asturias was conferred in perpetuity on the heir-presumptive of the crown of Spain.

BRICE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. Rochechouart. Pop. 1,127.

BRICETH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.W. Needham. Area, 915 ac. Pop. 236. Fair, 5th July.

BRICHERASCO, a mkt.-town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 5 m. S.W. Pinerolo. Pop. (with comm.) 3,421, eng'd in tanning & paper-making.

BRICK, t. Ocean co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,558.

BRICK CHURCH, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

BRICK CREEK, p. o., Leon co., Tex.

BRICKENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. S. Hertford. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 757.

BRICKERVILLE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 30 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 124 W.

BRICKHILL, 3 pas. of Engl., co. Bucks.—I. (*Bow*), 1¾ m. E. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 591.—II. (*Great*), 3 m. S.E. by E. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 2,370 ac. Pop. 730. Charities, 54*l.* per annum.—III. (*Little*), 2 m. E.S.E. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 483. Fairs, May 12, Oct. 29. This vill. was formerly a market & assize town.

BRICKLAND, p-o., Lunenburg co., Va., 95 S.S.W. Richmond, 211 W.

BRICK MEETING HOUSE, p-o., Cecil co., Md., 78 N.E. Annapolis, 88 W.

BRICK STORE, p. o., Newton co., Ga.

BRICKSVILLE, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 140 N.E. Columbus, 353 W. The Cuyahoga r. & the Ohio canal pass through the N.E. corner. It has 2 fulling m., a flouring m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,124; 1850, 1,116.

BRICKVILLE, p-o., Lawrence co., Ala., 141 E. by N. Tuscaloosa, 781 W.

BRICQUEBEC, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Valognes. P. 1,953.

BRIDE, 2 rivers of Ireland, Munster.—I. cos. Cork & Waterford, rises in the Nagle mntns., & after an E. ward course of 25 m., joins the Blackwater riv., 8 m. N. Youghal. On it are the towns Rathcormack & Tallow. It is navigable for barges to Kintalloon.—II. co. Cork, joins the Lee, 6 m. W. Cork. Course 11 miles.

BRIDE (ST.), sev. pas. of England & Wales.—I. city of London, chiefly between Fleet street & Blackfriars' Bridge. Pop. 6,655.—II. co. Pembroke, on St. Bride's Bay, 11 m. S.W. Haverford-west. Area, 1,683 ac. Pop. 174.—III. co. Glamorgan, 6 m. N.W. Cardiff. Area, 676 ac. Pop. 115.—IV. (*Major*), same co., 3 m. S.E. Bridgend. Area, 6,402 ac. Pop. 807.—V. (*Minor*), same co., 2¼ m. N.E. Bridgend. Area, 2,215 ac. Pop. 679.—VI. (*Netherwent*), co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area, 1,032 ac. Pop. 192.—VII. (*Wentiloog*), same co., on the Bristol Channel, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 3,594 ac. Pop. 267.

BRIDE-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 2 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Area, 9,270 ac. Pop. 2,333. In the church is a very curious carved font.

BRIDELL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2¼ m. S. Cardigan. Area, 2,179 ac. Pop. 335.

BRIDE'S BAY (ST.), is an inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extremity of the co. Pembroke. Length & breadth about 8 m. each. At its entrance are Ramsey & Skomer isls. St. David's & St. Bride's are the principal places on its shores.

BRIDESBURG, p-v., Philadelphia co., Pa., 153 E. by S. Harrisburg, 333 W. Pop. 915.

BRIDE, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, 5 m. N. Ramsey. Pop. 1,053.

BRIDESTOWE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Oakhampton. Area, 5,661 ac. Pop. 1,049.

BRIDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N. N.W. Chudleigh. Area, 4,114 ac. Pop. 609.

BRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,161 ac. Pop. 864. It has a union work-house for 22 parishes.

BRIDGE CREEK, p-o., Geauga co., O., 256 N.E. Columbus, 336 W.

BRIDGEBOROUGH, p. v., Burlington co., N. J.

BRIDGEND, a mkt.-t. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Coyty, on the Ogmore, here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. including Nositon & Oldcastle, 1,500. It is a straggling pl., with a t.-hall, a union work-ho., & some woollen manufs. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Holy Thur., Nov. 17. Polling-place

for co. A railr., 4¼ m. in length, connects Bridgend with the Duffryn Llynvi line.

BRIDGEFORD, 2 pas. of England, co. Nottingham. —I. (*East*), 8 m. E.N.E. Nottingham, on the Trent. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 1,155. —II. (*West*), 1¾ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 382.

BRIDGEFORTHS, p. o., Limestone co., Ala.

BRIDGEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S. W. East-Harling. Area, 2,692 ac. Pop. 339.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, p-v., Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 54 S.S.E. Albany, 283 W. It is an agricultural settlement in the eastern part of Long Island, & contains a church, a store, 2 wind mills, & 15 or 20 dwellings.

BRIDGENORTH, a parl. & munic. bor., & town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 123 m. N.W. London, & 8 m. S.E. Much-Wenlock. Anc. name Brugia, or Bruges; supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daghtr. of Alfred. Area of munic. bor. 1,600 ac. Pop. of do., 1851, 7,610. The town consists of an upper & lower part, connected by a bridge of 6 arches. The upper town is picturesquely built on a rock, crowned by the anc. castle, & the 2 pa. churches; between them is a large public reservoir. The grammar school, founded in 1503, has a rev. of about 160*l.* per annum, & 3 exhibitions to Christ Church coll.; there are 8 daily & other schools, & 2 well-endowed alms-houses for widows; an ancient town hall, jail, workhouse, theatre, & public library, with some worsted & nail manufs., slips for boat building, a large mkt. for agricultural produce, & an extensive carrying trade by the Severn. Mkts., Sat. Fairs, Thursday before Shoretide, May 1, June 30, Aug. 2, Oct. 29, Dec. 15. Races in Aug. Sends two mems. to H. of C. Poll.-place for the S. div. of the co. Dr. Percy, bp. of Dromore, born here in 1728.

BRIDGEPORT, a city & p-t., Fairfield co., Conn., 75 S.S.W. Hartford, 17¼ W.S.W. New Haven, 584 N.E. N. York, 270 W. The town, which contains 10 square miles, was separated from Stratford in 1821. The city was incorporated in 1836. Pop. 1840, 4,570; 1850, 7,560. 1854, 9,000. It stands on the W. side of an arm of Long Island sound, into the head of which Pequanock river, a considerable mill stream, enters. The harbor is 80 rods wide at high water, but not more than 12 of it has water at low tide. The bar, at its mouth, has 13 feet at high tide. There is a lighthouse on Fairweather Island. A mile and a half above its entrance, the harbor is crossed by a bridge 1,237 feet long, & another for the passage of rail road trains. The ground on which the city is built is elevated about 12 feet above high water. N.W. of the city another more elevated plain commences, which gradually rises to the height of 50 feet above the lower town, which affords a fine prospect of the sound, and surrounding country. The city is neatly built, & contains 10 churches,—1 Baptist 2 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 4 banks, ag. cap., $846,000; a savings bank, a cotton fac., 3,000 sp., employing 50 persons, & makes 300,000 yds. sheeting annually; a dyeing estab., a carpet fac., a rail-road car fac., 8 carriage facs., 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, two brass foundries, 4 saddle-tree facs., 6 harness makers, 2 tanneries, 110 stores, 2 printing-offices,—together issuing 2 weekly & 1 tri-weekly newspaper. It is extensively engaged in the coasting trade, & the fisheries. The New York & New Haven r. r. make this place a great thoroughfare, & it is also connected by r. r. with Albany, Pittsfield, &c., by the Housatonic r. r. Steamboats ply daily to New York.

BRIDGEPORT, b., Fayette co., Pa., situated on the E. bank of the Monongahela r., at the mouth of Dunlap's cr., over which is a bridge connecting it with Brownsville. It contains 7 churches,—4 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—two large boat yards, & in connection with Brownsville, several large manufacturing establishments, & had in 1850, 1,292, & in 1854, 2,000 inhab. (*See Brownsville.*)

BRIDGEPORT, p. v., Madison co., N. Y.

BRIDGEPORT, v., Seneca Falls t., Seneca co., N. Y., 132 W. by N. Albany, 363 W. Situated on Cayuga lake at the W. end of Cayuga bridge. It contains 1 store, & 20 or 30 dwellings.

BRIDGEPORT, p. v., Gloucester co., N. J.

BRIDGEPORT, p-v., Harrison co., Va., 257 N.W. Richmond, 215 W. Situated on Simpson's cr., a branch of W. fork of Monongahela river. It has a church,—free to all denominations,—1 grist m., 1 saw m., various mechanics, & 20 dwellings.

BRIDGEPORT, p. b., Montgomery co., Pa., on the Chester valley r. r. Pop. 1850, 572.

BRIDGEPORT, v. & station, Cumberland co., Pa., on Cumberland Valley r. r., on the opposite side of the river, & 1 m. from Harrisburg.

BRIDGEPORT, p. o., Frederick co., Md.

BRIDGEPORT, p-v., Pease t., Belmont co., O., 126 E. Columbus, 267 W. It is situated on the Ohio r., opposite to Wheeling, Va., & on the National road, along which it extends about half a mile. It has a church, a bank, a grist & saw m., 6 stores, & about 400 inhab.

BRIDGEPORT, p-v., Saginaw co., Mich., 85 N.W. Detroit, 609 W. Pop. 1850, 374.

BRIDGEPORT, p-v., Marion co., In., 9 Indianapolis, 580 W., on the Terre Haute & Richmond r. r.

BRIDGEPORT, p-v., Brown co., Wis., 143 N.E. Madison, 953 W.

BRIDGEPORT, p. v., Cooke co., Tenn.

BRIDGEPORT, p-o., Franklin co., Ky., 5 Frankfort, 547 W.

BRIDGEPORT, p. v., Jackson co., Iowa, contains 42 inhabitants.

BRIDGEPORT, v., Waterloo t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 83 W. by N. Hamilton. It has 2 stores, & 100 inhab.

BRIDGEPORT CENTRE, p. v., Saginaw co., Mich., contains 374 inhab.

BRIDGE PRAIRIE, t., St. Clair co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 3,403.

BRIDGERULE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Cornwall & Devon, 4¼ m. S.E. Stratton. Area, 3,219 ac. Pop. 428.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, a pa. of Engl., on the Wye, co. & 6¼ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 768. Pop. 65.

BRIDGETON, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 63 S.W. Augusta, 577 W. Soil fertile. Situated on Long Pond, from which there is a boatable communication to Portland, through the Oxford & Cumberland canal. The v. near the centre of the t. contains 3 churches, an academy, 7 stores, 5 lumber estab., 2 tanneries, a pottery, 2 cloth-dressing estab., & about 400 inhab. There are in the t. 12 stores, 3 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, & 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,987; 1850, 2,710.

BRIDGETON, p-v., port of entry, & capital of Cumberland co., N. J., 68 S. by W. Trenton, 179 W. It is situated on both sides of Cohansey cr., 20 miles from its entrance into the Delaware Bay, over which is a drawbridge, from which it derives its name. It has a courthouse of brick, a stone jail, & public offices. On the E. side of the creek are a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian church; a bank with a capital of $200,000, an academy, a public library, various manufactories, 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 2,446. Thirty sloops, of from 50 to 80 tons, sail from the place. On the W. side of the cr. are very extensive iron works, which employ about 125 persons. Tonnage of the port in 1853, 15,546 tons.

BRIDGETON, p. v., Shelby co., Ala.

BRIDGETON, p. v., Parke co., Ia.

BRIDGETON, p. v. St. Louis co., Mo.

BRIDGETOWN, p-o., Caroline co., Md.

BRIDGETOWN, p. v., Annapolis co., N. S., 12 m. E. Annapolis, on the rt. b. Annapolis r.

BRIDGETOWN, the cap. town of the isl. Barbados, on the W. coast, pa. of St. Michael's. Lat. 13° 4′ N., lon. 59° 37 W. Pop. 19,362. It stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay, is well-built, & surrounded by plantations. It has a jail, council-house, good shops, & market well supplied with provisions. About 1 m. distant is the gov. house, & 2 m. S. of the town are St. Peter's barracks, with quarters for 200 men, a spacious parade ground, & complete arsenal. Bridgetown was made a city in 1842, St. Michael's church is the cathed., the bishop's resid. is in the vicinity.

BRIDGETOWN, a pa. of Irel., co. Cork, Munster, 1 m. S. Castletown-Rothe. Area, 3,240 ac. Pop. 993. Also the name of several vills. in Ireland.

BRIDGE VALLEY, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

BRIDGEVILLE, p-v., Thompson t., Sullivan co. N. Y., 106 S.S.W. Albany, 289 W. It is situated on Neversink river, & contains a store, an extensive tannery, & 125 inhab.

BRIDGEVILLE, p-v., Oxford t., Warren co., N. J., 60 N. by W. Trenton, 215 W.

BRIDGEVILLE, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 38 W. by S. Dover, 115 W. Situated on the S. side of Nanticoke r.

BRIDGEVILLE, p. v., Dorchester co., Md.

BRIDGEVILLE, p-v., Perry t., Muskingum co., O., 62 E. Columbus, 331 W. It contains 2 grist m., 1 saw m., & 100 inhab.

BRIDGEWATER, p. v., Aroostook co., Me.

BRIDGEWATER, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 48 N. Concord, 516 W. Pemigewasset r. runs on its E. border, & Newfound pond, a large body of water, lies on its W. border. It is a good grazing t. First settled in 1766. The v. is on the Boston, Concord, & Montreal r. r., & on the Pemigewasset r., & contains 2 Baptist & 1 Congregational churches. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 747; 1850, 667.

BRIDGEWATER, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 78 S. Montpelier, 458 W. Drained by Queechy river & its branches, which afford considerable water power. Surface uneven, but it has considerable good land. An inexhaustible quarry of steatite, or soapstone, is found here, which has been extensively wrought. Iron ore is also found. First settled in 1780. It has 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 rolling m., an auger fac., 3 furnaces, a brass foundry, a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,363; 1850, 1,311.

BRIDGEWATER (*Nunketest of the Indians*), p-t., Plymouth co., Ms., 26 S. by E. Boston, 18 N.W. Plymouth, 433 W. Drained by branches of Taunton river. Surface level, soil fertile. The vill. on the Fall River r. r., at the junction of the Bridgewater Br., & near the centre of the t., contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants, & it has considerable manufactures. There are in the t. 5 churches,—3 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 New Jerusalem,—6 stores, 3 furnaces, 2 rolling m., an auger fac., a brass foundry, 2 manufac. of cotton-gins, 2 extensive machine shops, 4 boot & shoe fac., a paper fac., 2 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,131; 1850, 2,790.

BRIDGEWATER, p-v., Litchfield co., Conn., 56 W. Hartford, 315 W. Contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church, & 200 inhab.

BRIDGEWATER, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 81 W. by N. Albany, 15 S. Utica, 370 W. Surface uneven, soil good for grazing. Drained by Unadilla river. The v. is situated on the W. branch of the Unadilla r., & contains 3 churches, 4 stores, & about 350 inhabitants. There are in the town a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,418; 1850, 1,315.

BRIDGEWATER, t., Somerset co., N. J. Surface mountainous on the N.E.; elsewhere level & undulating. It has 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 5 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,983; 1850, 4,070.

BRIDGEWATER, b., Beaver co., Pa. Situated on the rt. b. of Ohio r., on the W. side of Beaver r., & on a level flat. It contains an Episcopal church, several stores, & 650 inhab.

BRIDGEWATER, t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Drained by several branches of the Susquehanna r., & contains the borough of Montrose. Pop. 1850, 1,548.

BRIDGEWATER, p. t., Williams co., O. Drained by head branches of St. Joseph's of Maumee. Pop. 1840, 110; 1850, 493.

BRIDGEWATER, p. t., Washtenaw co., Michigan. Drained by the N. branch of Raisin r. Pop. 1850, 1,147.

BRIDGEWATER, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 113 E. by N. Harrisburg, 153 W.

BRIDGEWATER, p-v., Rockingham co., Va., 139 N.W. Richmond, 139 W. Pop. 256.

BRIDGEWATER, p. o., Burke co., N. C.

BRIDGEWATER, a parl. & municip. borough, port, & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on both sides of the Parret, & about 7 m. from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel, 29¼ m. W.S.W. Bristol, near the Bristol & Exeter r. r., a station of which is about three quarters of a mile from the town. Area of pa. 4,125 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,965. of the borough, 10,317. The town, neatly built, remarkably clean, & well supplied with water. It has a Gothic church, containing a fine altar-piece, a grammar-school, & other endowed schools, an alms-house, infirmary, market-house with a dome & Ionic portico, union poor-house, jail, court-house, & 2 or three banks. The quay is accessible to vessels of 200 tons, but the entrance of the harbor is difficult, & the tide often washes into it with great violence. Imports mostly of wine, hemp, tallow, & timber, with Welsh coals, & groceries coastwise. Exports of agricul. produce, bricks, &c. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. Mkts., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, 2d Thurs. in Lent, June 24, Oct. 2 & 3, Dec. 23. Co. assizes once in every two years. Bridgewater was constituted a free borough in 1200 by King John. By the munic. act it was divided into 2 wards, with 9 councillors each, who, with 6 Aldermen & a Mayor, compose the gov. body. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is a polling-pl. for W. Somerset, & gives title of Earl to the Egerton family. Admiral Blake was born here in 1599.

BRIDLE CREEK, p. o., Grayson co., Va.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, including the mkt. towns of Bridlington & Bridlington Quay, 6 m. W. Flamboro' Head, & 26¼ m. N.N.E. Hull. Area, 13,236 ac. Pop. 6,846. Pop. of the t., including Quay, 5,839. The former, consisting chfly. of 1 long, narrow street, has the rems. of a priory, built in the 13th or 14th cent., & now used for the pa. church. Other edifices are the town-hall, a comm. exchange, & numerous dissenting chapels. It has a grammar school, founded in 1637, sev. small charities, 2 banks, a manuf. of hats, & various mills. Markets, Sat., for corn & cattle, &c. Fairs, Mon. before Whitsunday & Oct. 21. Burlington is the head of a poor-law union, & a polling-pl. for E. Riding. It gives title of Earl to the Cavendish family.—*Bridlington Quay*, on a fine bay, about 1 m. S.E. the above, is well built of brick, has many good hotels, baths, & lodging hos., & is frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Its harb. is formed by 2 handsome piers, & it has an active export trade in corn.

BRIDPORT, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 79 S.W. Montpelier, 12 W. by S. Middlebury, 475 W. It lies on Lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point. Surface level; soil a fertile clay loam. It has a landing place on the lake. The water of the town is impregnated with Epsom salts, of which a pailfull of water has, in in some instances, yielded a pound. First settled permanently, 1768, & has a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,480; 1850, 1,393.

BRIDPORT, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Brit or Bride riv. here crossed by sev. bridges, about 1¼ m. from the English channel, & 16 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 62 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,653; of bor. 7,566. The town consists of 3 princip. streets, & has many handsome hos., a cruciform gothic church, a town-hall, prison, mkt.-ho., branch bank, alms-ho., mechanics' institute, with manufs. of sail-cloth, shoe thread, lines, nets, &c., for the fisheries, & an extensive trade coastwise & to the Baltic. It is a bonding port. The harb., about 1 m. S. of the town, admits vessels of 200 tons. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Apr. 6, Holy Thur., & Oct. 11. Bridport is divided into 2 wards, & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It confers title of Viscount on the Hood family.

BRIDSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ar. 2,199 ac. Pop. 704. In the vicinity are the picturesque ruins of Wilton Castle.

BRIE, an old dist., France, which formed part of the provs. Champagne & the Ile-de-France, now comprised in the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, & Marne. Its caps. were Brie Comte-Rob. & Meaux.

BRIE-COMPTE-ROBERT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant. near the Yères, 11 m. N.N.W. Melun. Pop. 2,629. It was founded by Robert of France, brother of Louis VII., whence its name. It has an interesting church of the 13th cent., manufs. of pens, bricks, & leather; & trade in rural produce.

BRIEC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Quimper. Pop. 4,481.

BRIEG, a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 27 m. S.E. Breslau, cap. circ.., on lt. b. of the Oder, & on the rail r. from Breslau to Oppeln. Pop. 12,150. It is well built, with fine promenades on the former ramparts, & has a gymnasium, a good library, & manufs. of linen, cotton, & woollen fabrics. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1807.

BRIEG, a town of Switzerl, cant. Valais, on lt. b. of the Rhone, 31 m. E.N.E. Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon pass. It has an active transit trade. The baths at *Brieger Bad*, in its vicinity, were formerly much frequented.

BRIEL, or BRIELLE, a fortfd. seaport town of the Neth'ds., prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the isl. Voorne, on rt. b. of the Maese, at its mouth, 14¼ m. W. Rotterdam. Lat. (of light-house) 51° 54′ 11″ N., lon. 4° 9′ 51″ E. Pop. 4,504. It has many military magazines & a good harb. It was the nucleus of the Dutch re-

pub., its capture by William de la Marck, on the 1st of April, 1572, having been the first important event in the struggle betw. Holland & Spain. Admirals Van Tromp & De Witt, were natives of Briel.

BRIENNE LE CHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Aube, 14 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,850. It takes its designation from a superb chateau built here shortly before the revolution by the last Comte de Brienne; but is more celebrated as the place where Napoleon received the rudiments of his military education, & where, on 29th Jan., 1814, he met the Allies in a bloody battle, in which the French had the advantage.

BRIENON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arrond. & 10 m. E. Joigny, near the canal de Bourgogne. Pop. 2,661.

BRIEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 30 m. E.S.E. Bern, on the N. shore of lake of same name, at the foot of the *Brienzerguet* mntn. Pop. 3,102. The *Brienzersee*, or lake of Brienz, is formed by the riv. Aar, at the foot of the valley of Hasli, & above the lake of Thun. Length 8 m., breadth 1¼ m. Surface 850 ft. above level of the sea: depth 500 to 2,000 ft. It is entirely surrounded by elevated mntns.; those on the S. side rise in a point over the lake, & the torrents which flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the *Giessbach*.

BRIENZA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 4,300.

BRIERCLIFFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. N.E. Burnley. Pop. 1,612.

BRIER CREEK, p-t., Columbia co., Pa., 94 miles N. Harrisburg, 205 W. On the N. b. of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1840, 1,905; 1850, 1,091.

BRIER CREEK, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C., 17 W.N.W. Raleigh, 376 W.

BRIER CREEK, Ga., a tributary of the Savannah, 100 m. long.

BRIER HILL, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

BRIERLEY HILL, a hamlet of Engld., co. Stafford, pa. Kingswinford, 2 m. N.N.E. Stourbridge. Here are extensive collieries & iron works.

BRIERYHURST, a tnshp. of England, co. Stafford. Pop. 2,276.

BRISEN (Hung. *Brezno-Banya*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 24 m. E. Neusohl. Pop. 3,767. It has a Luth. church, & gymnasium.

BRIEZEN, a town of Prussia, circ. Marienwerder, 23 m. E.S.E. Culm. Pop. 1,160.

BRIEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond. 14 m. N.W. Metz. Pop. 1,900, who manufac. coarse woollen stuffs & cotton.

BRIEUC (ST.), *Briocum*, a comm. a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 238 m. W.S.W. Paris, on rt. b. of the Gouet, 2¼ miles from its mouth, in the bay of St. Brieuc. Lat. (S. Michel) 48° 31′ 1″ N., lon. 2° 45′ 6″ W. Pop. 9,398. The pop. in 1836 was 11,382. The most remarkable objects are a cathedral of the 13th century, a granite bridge of three arches over the Goet, & a statue of Du Guesclin. It has a comm. college, public library, chamber of commerce, and a considerable export trade in butter & cider. Its port is at the vill. of *Legué*, 1 mile lower on the Gouet, where there is a custom house, building yards for ships of 300 to 400 tons; & an extensive export & import trade. It sends several vessels to the whale & seal fishing. Horse races are held in July for the 5 deps. of Bretagne. St. Brieuc owes its modern name to an abbey founded in the 5th or 6th cent., by St. Brieuc, the Apostle of Bretagne.

BRIGA, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. & 30 m. N.E. Nice, on the Livenza. Pop. 3,000.

BRIGG, a town of England. [GLANDFORD BRIDGE.]

BRIGGS MILLS, p-o., Ohio co., Ky.

BRIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, the church, 2¼ m. W. Cockermouth, which town is in the pa. Area, 22,580 ac. Pop. 8,141.

BRIGHOUSE, a tnshp. of England. [HIPPERHOLME.] It has a station on the Leeds & Manchester r. r., 26 m. S.W. Leeds.

BRIGHT, p. o., Dearborn co., Ia.

BRIGHT, a pa. Ireland, co. Down, Ulster, 3 m. S.S.E. Downpatrick. Area, 5,334 ac. Pop. 1,886.

BRIGHTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 4 m. W.S.W. Robert's-bridge. Area, 4,613 ac. Pop. 812. Fairs, 1st Monday after Thomas-à-Becket & July 7.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Essex, forming a peninsula between the Colne & Brightlingsea Creek, 7 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area, 5,500 ac. Pop. 1,852. Fairs, 1st Thursday in June, & Oct. 15. For horses. Brightlingsea is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 57 N. Augusta, 652 W. Organized in 1816. Drained by a branch of Penobscot r. It has 4 stores, a fulling m., a flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 894; 1850, 748.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Essex co., Vt. Drained by affl. of Passumsic r., & has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 157; 1850, 193.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 5 W. Boston, 433 W. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. Watered by Charles river on its N. boundary. The v., on the Boston & Worcester r. r., contains many beautiful country seats, a bank, a Congregational & a Unitarian church, an academy, several extensive horticultural gardens, &c. It is distinguished as the most extensive cattle market in the New England states. Mkt. days on Monday of each week throughout the year. Near cattle, sheep, & swine, have been sold here to the amount of $2,500,000 in a year. There are in the t. 12 stores, an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,425; 1850, 2,356.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 217 W. by N. Albany, 3 E. Rochester, 266 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy, gravelly, or clay loam. Watered by Genesee r. & small streams which enter Irondequot bay. The v. is on the Erie canal, & contains a church, a store, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 saw m., a powder fac., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,356; 1850, 3,117.

BRIGHTON, p-v., Beaver co., Pa., 231 W. by N. Harrisburg, 257 W. It is situated on the W. side of Big Beaver r., 4 miles from the Ohio, & contains a church, a cotton fac., a paper m., a furnace, a flouring m., & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,111. A bridge 600 feet long, connects it on the E. with New Brighton. The water power here is very great.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Lorain co., O., 105 N. by E. Columbus, 374 W. Drained by the west branch of Black r., & is crossed by the Cleveland & Columbus railroad. Pop. 1840, 299; 1850, 669.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 42 N.W. Detroit, 551 W. Drained by branches of Huron river. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 786; 1850, 1,015.

BRIGHTON, p-t., Kenosha co., Wis., 76 S.E. Madison. Drained by head branch of Des Plaines r. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church. Pop. of the t. 1850, 880.

BRIGHTON, p-o., Polk co., Mo.

BRIGHTON, p-o., Lagrange co., Ia., 181 N. by E. Indianapolis, 571 W.

BRIGHTON, p-v., Macoupin co., Ill., 12 N. Alton, 71 S. by W. Springfield, 814 W., on the Chicago & Mississippi r. r. It has 2 stores, a castor oil fac., & 200 inhabitants.

BRIGHTON, p-v., Washington co., Iowa, about 37 S.S.W. Iowa city. Contains 243 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 229.

BRIGHTON, p. v., Beaufort dist., S. C.

BRIGHTON, v., Sacramento co., Cal., on the lt. b. of Sacramento river.

BRIGHTON, p. t., Northumberland co., Can. W., on Presquile harbor of Lake Ontario, 24 m. E. Coburg. The v. has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—9 stores, a grist m., 11 saw m., & 700 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 3,725.

BRIGHTON, t., Carleton co., N. B. Drained by the Pekaguimack r., entering the St. John's on its W. border. It had in 1851, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 1,513.

BRIGHTON, (formerly *Brighthelmstone*,) a parl. bor., seaport town, pa. & watering-place of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, on the English Channel, 47 m. S. London. Lat. of light-house, chain pier-head, 50° 50′ N., lon. 0° 8′ W. Area of pa. 2,320 ac. Pop. in 1801, 7,339; in 1841, 46,730; in 1851, 65,569; do. of parl. borough in 1851, 69,673. The town, sheltered on the N. & N.E. by the South-downs, extends (including Kemptown) for 3 m. along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 ft. in height, which forms a magnificent promenade, & occupying declivities on both the E. & W., with a central valley, in which are the "pavilion," a palace built in an oriental style by George IV. when Pr. of

Wales, the fine church of St. Peter, & the noble open space termed the Steyne. It consists almost wholly of new & elegant streets, squares, terraces, built in a style equal to the best in the metropolis. Principal structures are the suspension chain pier, extending 1,014 ft. into the sea, St. Peter's church, containing a font reputed to have been brought from Normandy at the time of the conquest, hospital, town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, various baths, & many excellent hotels. 38 churches.—4 Baptist, 12 Episcopal, 1 Friends', 7 Independent, 1 Jews' synagogue, 7 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Unitarian, & 1 Isolated congregation. On the Steyne is a bronze statue of George IV., by Chantrey. There are 158 daily schools within the pa., several of which are endowed; it has also almshouses, & numerous medical & other charities, & is the seat of the Sussex literary & scientific institution, founded in 1836. Its fisheries employ about 150 boats, & supply large quantities of fish to the London mkts. It communicates with London by L. & Brighton r. r., by the South Coast r. r. with Portsmouth, 44 m. distant, & with Hastings by its E. branch, & by steamers with Dieppe, (France,) 80 m. distant. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thursday & Sept. 4th. Races ann. in August. Petty sessions twice weekly, & a daily court is held in the town-hall of co. magistrates. Bor. is governed by a constable & 12 head-boroughs. Since the Reform Act, Brighton has returned 2 members to H. of C. Brighton is conjectured to have been a Roman station, & is supposed by some antiquaries to have derived its anc. name from Brichtelm, a son of Cissa, the first king of Sussex. In the time of George II., it was a mere fishing vill., & it owed its rise to the partiality displayed for it by George IV.

BRIGHT SEAT, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

BRIGHTSIDE-BIERLOW, or BIERLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Sheffield. Pop. 12,042, chiefly artisans employed by the Sheffield manufacturers.

BRIGHTSVILLE, p-v., Marlborough dist., S. C., 117 N.E. Columbia, 419 W.

BRIGHTWALTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks. Area, 2,038 ac. Pop. 465.

BRIGHTWELL, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 2 m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Area, 2,024 ac. Pop. 678. —II. co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. E. by S. Ipswich. Area, 965 ac. Pop. 73.—III. (*Baldwin*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W. Watlington. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 294.—IV. (*Salome*), co. Oxford. Area, 871 ac. Pop. 248.

BRIGNAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 7 m. S.S.W. Lyon, on the Garon. Pop. 1,901. Trade in cattle & wine.

BRIGNALL, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Bernard-castle. Area, 2,037 ac. Pop. 173. Its beautiful scenery is noticed in Sir W. Scott's "Rokeby."

BRIGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. S. Bergamo. Pop. 2,400, who manuf. silk twist & linen fabrics.

BRIGNOLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. arrond., in a fine valley on rt. b. of the Calami, 22 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 4,707. It is well built, & has several squares planted & decorated with fountains, a public library, a normal school, manufs. of silk twist & leather, & a considerable trade in wines, brandy, liqueurs, olives, & prunes of superior quality.

BRIGOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising Mitchelstown, (which see.) Area, 15,221 ac. Pop. 10,619.

BRIGSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S. Gt. Grimsby. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 137.

BRIGSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7¼ m. N.E. Kettering. Area, 5,900 ac. Pop. 1,261. Fairs, 25th April, Sept. 4, & Nov. 22.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 20 m. E.N.E. Guadalajara, on the Tajuña. Pop. 4,364. It is old, was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics. Here in 1710, the French, under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the allies under Lord Stanhope.

BRILL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N.W. Thame. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,311. It has schools endowed with 2,000*l.*, bequeathed by Sir J. Aubrey, also a pa. estate of 120*l.* per annum, intended for the poor. Here was once a palace of the kings of Mercia.

BRILLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N. N.E. Hay. Area, 7,392 ac. Pop. 552.

BRILON, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. & 22 m. E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. Pop. 3,537. Its large pa. church is said to date from the time of Charlemagne. It has manufs. of linens, & near it are mines of lead, copper, zinc & iron.

BRIMFIELD, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 68 W. by S. Boston, 19 E. by N. Springfield, 378 W. Drained by Chicopee & Quinebaug rivers. Incorporated 1731. It has 3 stores, a cotton fac., 1,350 sp., employing 38 persons, & manufactures annually 250,000 yards of goods; 3 tanneries, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,419; 1850, 1,420.

BRIMFIELD, p-t., Portage co., O., 150 N.E. Columbus, 10 S.W. Ravenna. It is a fertile town. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,015.

BRIMFIELD, p. v., Peoria co., Ill.

BRIMFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Tenbury. Area, 1,842 ac. Pop. 589.

BRIMHAM, a chapelry of England. [HARTWITH.]

BRIMINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Derby. Pop. 1,103.

BRIMMERSVILLE, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y., 235 W.S.W. Albany, 290 W.

BRIMPSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 5¼ m E.N.E. Painswick. Area, 2,611. Pop. 443.

BRIMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Area, 1,692 ac. Pop. 531.—II. co. Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area, 465 ac. Pop. 111.

BRINDIOK, or BLITAR, an inland town of Java, cap. dist., 70 m. S.W. Surabaya.

BRINDISI, *Brundusium*, a fortif. city & seaport of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. dist., at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, 45 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 6,200. It was anciently one of the most important marit. cities of Italy, & its chf. port for communication with Greece. It is still enclosed by walls of consid'ble extent; but the space within is scarcely half occupied; its houses are mean, & its port was ruined in the 15th cent., but large vessels can anchor in its road. Brindisi is defended by a castle and batteries. In 1843 a light-h. was erected on the Mole, in lat. 40° 39′ 17″ N., lon. 17° 58′ 21″ E. It has few remains of antiquity. Virgil died here, B. C. 19.

BRINDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. N.E Chorley. Area, 2,935 ac. Pop. 1,310. It is the place of a pauper lunatic asylum.

BRINDLETON, p-o., Burke co., N. C., 211 W. Raleigh, 441 W.

BRINGHAM'S GROVE, p-o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

BRINGHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1¼ m. W. Rockingham. Area, 3,650 ac. Pop. 934.

BRINGIERS, v., St. James par., La., 58 W. by N. New Orleans, 1,230 W. Situated on S. side of the Mississippi r. Contains the court house, & a few dwellings along the r.

BRINGTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 172.—II. (*Great*), co. & 6 m. W.N.W. Northampton. Area, 3,761 ac. Pop. 766. The church contains some fine monuments of the Spenser family. The charity estate of this pa. produces 225*l.* per ann.

BRININGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. W. Holt. Area, 1,201 ac. Pop. 227.

BRINKBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumb., ward Coquet-dale, pa. Long-Framlington, 9 m. N.N. W. Morpeth. Area, 3,378 ac. Pop. 225. Here are the ruins of a priory in a situation of singular beauty, on the banks of the Coquet. Coal & limestone found in great abundance.

BRINKHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 171.

BRINKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5¼ m. S. Newmarket. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 375.

BRINKLEYS, sta. on Wilmington & Manchester r. r., 16 m. from Wilmington, N. C.

BRINKLEYVILLE, p-v., Halifax co., N. C., 90 N.E. Raleigh, 236 W.

BRINKLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5¼ m. N. W. Rugby. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop. 782.

BRINKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. W. N.W. Wooton-Basset. Area, 5,464 ac. Pop. 1,339.

BRINNINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 2 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 5,203, employed in the Stockport factories.

BRINSOP, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5¼ m. N.W. Hereford. Area, 1,364 ac. Pop. 155.

BRINTON, p. v., Champaign co., O.

BRINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Area, 625 ac. Pop. 190.

BRIONES, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. W.N.W. Logrono, on lt. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 3,021.

BRIONI ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Illyria.

BRIONNE, *Brionia*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 9 m. N.E. Bernay. Pop. 1,902.

BRIOUDE, *Brivata*, a town & comm. of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of Allier, 29 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 4,795. It has a fine church in the Byzantine style, founded in the 9th cent., a commerc. college, & a public library. At *Old Brioude*, 3 m. S.S.E. Brioude, are the remains of a bridge over the Allier, which fell in 1822; it consisted of a single arch 88 feet high, & 206 feet in span. It was built by Maria Louise, wife of the Dauphin of Auvergne, in 1368. The Marquis de Lafayette was born at Brioude in 1757.

BRISBANE, a co. of E. Australia, New S. Wales, having N. Liverpool plains, & on the other sides the cos. Gloucester, Durham, Hunter, Phillip, & Bligh. The Hunter & Goulbourn rivs. form its S. boundary.—II. the cap. town of same co., on Brisbane river, 10 m. from its mouth. It ceased to be a penal settlement in 1842, & has since had a thriving appearance, with an increasing export trade in wool.—*Brisbane-downs* are in the S. part of New S. Wales, lon. 149° E., & between lat. 36° & 37° S., about 2,000 ft. in average ht., & well adapted for sheep walks.—*Brisbane riv.*, co. Brisbane, enters Moreton-bay near lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E., & is ascended by the tide for 50 m. from the sea.

BRISCOE RUN, p. o., Wood co., Va.

BRISET, a pa. of England. [BRICETH.]

BRISIGHELLA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 28 m. S.W. Ravenna. Pop. 2,200.

BRISLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N.W. East Dereham. Area, 1,201 ac. Pop. 364.

BRISLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S.E. Bristol. Area, 2,393 ac. Pop. 1,260. Here is a large lunatic asylum.

BRISSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Angers, with 1,000 inhabs., & an old castle of singular grandeur.

BRISSAGO, a pa. & town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, on W. b. of Lago-Maggiore, 5 miles S.W. Locarno. It is finely situated, & has an active transit trade.

BRISSARTHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Angers, with a church, founded in the 8th or 9th century.

BRISTERSBURGH, p. v., Fauquier co., Va.

BRISTOE, sta., Orange & Alexandria r. r., 31 m. from Alexandria, Va.

BRISTOL, county, Mass., lies in the S. part of the state. It has the Atlantic ocean & Buzzard's bay on the S., & Narragansett bay on the W., & is drained by Taunton r., which affords good water power. Area, 618 sq. ms. The surface is generally level, with a moderately fertile soil. Its extensive sea coast affords great advantages for navigation. Capitals, New Bedford & Taunton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $525,974; rye, 21,203 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 164,064; oats, 52,302; potatoes, 250,488; wool, 14,390 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 49 cotton fac., 23 tanneries, 7 rolling & slitting mills, 524 persons engaged in the manufacture of boots & shoes;—72 libraries, 28,550 vols.; 7 printing offices, 3 daily, 7 weekly, & 1 monthly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $6,854,615; value of manufactured articles, $12,595,695;—140 churches, 14 acad., 456 pupils; 287 sch., 13,378 scholars. Pop. 1840, 60,164; 1850, 76,192.

BRISTOL, county, R. I., in the N.E. part of the state, between Mount Hope bay, on the E., & Narragansett bay, on the S. & W. Area, about 100 sq. ms. It enjoys great facilities for navigation. Surface much diversified; soil a deep & rich gravelly loam. Capital, Bristol. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $61,181; rye, 1,988 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 25,451; oats, 11,075; potatoes, 24,898; wool, 8,997 pounds;—1 flouring m., 14 furnaces, 3 forges, 1 iron foundry, 3 cotton fac., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $729,437; value of manufactured articles, $852,498;—10 churches; 16 acad., 456 pupils; 15 sch., 1,057 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,476; pop. 1850, 8,514.

BRISTOL, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 39 S.S.E. Augusta, 607 W. It has the Atlantic ocean on the S., Damariscotta on the W., & Pemaquid r. on the E. Has a good harbor, & the v. contains about 200 inhabitants, & considerable shipping, engaged in the coasting trade & the fisheries. The first settlement in Maine was commenced here in 1625. Incorporated in 1765. There are in the t. 7 stores, a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,945; 1850, 2,931.

BRISTOL, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 33 N. Concord, 511 W. It has part of Newfound lake or pond, in its N.W. part. The outlet of this lake passes through the t., & enters Pemigewasset r. At this point, on the rt. bank of the river, the v. is situated. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist,—an academy, a saddlery, a machine shop, 10 stores, & 400 inhabitants. It is at the N. termination of the Bristol branch railroad. The surface of the t. is uneven; soil fertile. First settled in 1770. Incorporated in 1819. There are in the t. 10 stores, 6 fulling mills, 3 tanneries, a cotton factory, 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,103.

BRISTOL, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 50 S.W. Montpelier, 490 W. The E. part of the t. lies on the Green Mountains, & is rough; but W. of this the surface is level, & the soil is very productive. Drained by New Haven r., & its tributaries, Baldwin & Lewis creeks, which afford water power, & has a fulling m., 2 forges, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,233; 1850, 1,344.

BRISTOL, p-t., port of entry & capital of Bristol co., R. I., 18 S. by E. Providence, 418 W. The v. is on the E. side of Narragansett bay, has a good harbor, & is extensively engaged both in the coasting trade & the fisheries. It contains a court house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian, 2 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—47 stores, 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $305,000; 2 cotton fac., moved by steam power, employing 310 persons, have 393 looms, 14,500 spindles, & make annually 2,700,000 yards sheeting; 4 manufac. estabs., a saw m., a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper; & about 4,000 inhabitants. In this t. lies Mount Hope, about 2 m. N.E. of the court house, which is a fine elevation, about 300 feet above tide water. Here the celebrated King Philip, chief of the Pequods, & the terror of the early colonists, held his court. The view from the summit of Mount Hope is in a high degree beautiful. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., 14,500 spindles; a planing machine, a butt hinge fac., a brass foundry, 2 carriage fac., 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,490; 1850, 4,616.

BRISTOL, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 17 S.W. Hartford, 338 W. It is watered by branches of Farmington r. Organized in 1785. Surface hilly; soil tolerably fertile. The v. contains 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—11 stores, 2 brass foundries, an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, 16 brass clock fac., a straw cutter fac., 1 cutlery estab., making $12,000 worth annually; an iron spoon fac., a toy fac., a steel yard fac., a saw fac., a satinet fac., making 138,000 yds. yearly; & 2,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,109; 1850, 2,884. The Hartford, Prov. & Fishkill r. r. passes through it.

BRISTOL, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 212 W. Albany, 9 S.W. Canandaigua, 349 W. Surface immoderately uneven; soil in some parts very fertile. Drained by Mud cr. There is a village at the centre, where is an inflammable spring. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,953; 1850, 1,733.

BRISTOL, p-b., Bucks co., Pa., 115 E. by S. Harrisburg, 155 W. Situated on the right bank of the Delaware r., 20 ms. above Philadelphia. It is a beautiful village, & has 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a flouring m., & 2,570 inhabitants, & 250 dwellings. The houses are many of them built with neatness & taste. The Philadelphia & Trenton railroad passes in rear of the village. The Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania canal terminates here, in a spacious basin, which commu-

nicates with Delaware r. A great amount of coal, from the coal region of Pa., passes through it. Bristol college was founded in 1833, under the patronage of the Episcopalians. The buildings are near the banks of the river, 3 miles below the village. It is now an *Institute Militaire*. There are in the t., exclusive of the borough, a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,438; 1850, 1,810.

BRISTOL, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. Drained by Tacony cr., which affords water power. There are here several extensive manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1840, 1,734; 1850, 2,230.

BRISTOL, p. t., Morgan co., O. Drained by Meigs creek. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,645; 1850, 1,724.

BRISTOL, t., Trumbull co., O. Drained by branches of Grand r. (See Bristolville.) Pop. 1840, 806; 1850, 1,124.

BRISTOL, t., Lapeer co., Mich., 43 N. Detroit, 568 W. Drained by Bell & Clinton rivers. It has 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 884; 1850, 960.

BRISTOL, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md., 31 N.N.W. Annapolis, 51 W.

BRISTOL, p. t., Kenosha co., Wis., 99 S.E. Madison, 780 W. Drained by the head branches of the Des Plaines r. It has 12 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,125.

BRISTOL, t., Dane co., Wis., has 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 467.

BRISTOL, p-v., Elkhart co., Ia., 162 N. Indianapolis, 601 W. Situated on the left bank of the St. Joseph's r., on the Northern Indiana r. r., 108 m. from Chicago, & contains an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a flouring m., & 200 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, p-v., Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 794.

BRISTOL, p. t., Pontiac co., Can. E., on the left b. of Ottawa r. Pop. 1852, 1,494. The vill. has 3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, a carding m., 150 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a city, seaport, & co. of Engl., sit. chiefly in Glo'stersh., & partly in Somersetsh., on the Avon, at its confl. with the Frome, & 8 m. S.E. of its embouchure in the Bristol Channel; 11¼ m. N.W. Bath, 33¾ S.S.W. Gloucester, & 118¾ m. W. London, with which it is connected by the Great W. r. r. Lat. of cathedral 51° 27′ N., lon. 2° 36′ W. Area of bor., including the dist. added by the munic. act, 9,870 ac. Pop. in 1801, 39,914; in 1841, 123,188; & in 1851, 137,328. Bristol extends over several hills & intermediate valleys. The old city between the Avon & Frome is ill-built; & the quarters still further S. are of an inferior character, but all around these are many new streets, squares, & handsome modern residences, especially in the N. & W., in which latter direction is Clifton, comprised in the city liberty. The whole city is well-paved & sewered, & plentifully supplied with water. Principal edifices, the cathed., a beautiful structure, founded in the time of King Stephen, 175 ft. in length, 128 ft. in breadth, & having a tower 140 ft. in height. Of the pa. churches, the most interesting are those of St. Mary Redcliff, completed in 1376, & considered one of the finest in Engl.; St. James', formerly collegiate; St. Stephen's, built about A. D. 1470; St. Mark's, now the chapel of the mayor; & the Temple Church. There are 119 churches, —10 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 42 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 19 Independent, 1 Jews Synagogue, 26 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 1 Mormon, 6 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 8 isolated congregations. Other principal edifices are the guildhall, built in the reign of Richard II.; the new council-house, jail, & bridewell; the exchange, a building in the Corinthian style, & used as a corn-mkt.; the commerc. rooms; Bristol institution, with a library & museum; the infirmary, also with a library & museum, & receiving annually 7,500 patients; the general hospital, instituted 1832, assembly rooms, Victoria rooms, office of the Bristol Steam Navigation Co., with a hall used for concerts, &c., the baths & pump-rooms at Clifton, a handsome theatre, & numerous good bridges. In 1841, there were stated to be 598 schools in the city, educating 21,864 pupils; of which 12 were endowed institutions. The grammar school, founded in 1532, has several small exhibitions, & two fellowships of 30*l.* a-year each, in St. John's Coll., Oxford. Queen Elizabeth's hospital educates 100 boys, & has a rev. of nearly 5,000*l.* a-year. Colston's three schools are perhaps next in importance. Alms-houses, & medical, & other benevolent institutions, are very numerous; the endowed charities are estimated at 23,000*l.*, & it is estim. that between 12,000*l.* & 15,000*l.* of voluntary contributions are distributed annually on account of various charities. Bristol has a new proprietary college, belonging to the Baptists, a school of medicine, a public library with 32,000 vols., a law library, medical library, & a mechanics' institution. It long ranked as the second commercial emporium of England, but its progress has not kept pace with that of other ports, more advantageously placed as outlets of great manufacturing districts. It has, however, large iron & brass foundries; copper, tin, zinc, & glass works; chemical & color works; sugar refineries & distilleries; & considerable manufs. of pins, shot, china, earthenwares, soap, leather, tobacco, cottons, hats, & floor-cloths, with extensive estabs. for ship-building; & in its vicinity are large brick & coal works. The Avon at Bristol though narrow, is deep enough for large ships, & early in the present cent., its course was turned for some distance, at a cost of 700,000*l.*, & its own channel now forms a harb., furnished with locks & quays 6,000 ft. in length. Ships of large burden, & first-rate steamers, load & discharge cargo at Kingroad, in the mouth of this riv. The city retains a large share of the West India trade. Imports, consisting chiefly of sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco, with wool, turpentine, hemp, timber, wine, & brandy, from N. & S. America, the Baltic, & France. Bristol communicates by railroad with Birmingham & Exeter, with the Thames, &c., by the Kennet & Avon canal. It was the first port in Britain, whence regular steam communication with the U. States was estab. It has a chamber of commerce & several mercantile corporate bodies; & it lately had 6 banking companies. In 1848 it was made a free port. The city is divided into 10 wards, & governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, & 48 councillors. Its corporation has jurisdiction on the Avon from 4 m. above the city down to the sea, & along the channel to Clevedon; also the right to license pilots for numerous ports on the Bristol channel. Mkts. daily, that on Thurs. for cattle. Fairs for horses, leather, &c., Mar. 1 & Sept. 1. Spring assizes for civil causes, quarter sessions, sheriff's & other courts are held here. Bristol belongs to Clifton & Bedminster poor-law union. Under Henry VIII. it was made a bshp's see, lately united with that of Glo'ster. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It was a fortified city as early as the 5th cent. In Norman times it had a castle built by the Earl of Glo'ster, son of Henry I. In 1831 it was the scene of a violent riot, during which its episcopal palace & many other buildings were destroyed. Among its distinguished natives may be noticed Sebastian Cabot, Chatterton, Southey, & the sculptor Bailey. Bristol confers the title of Marq. on the Hervey family. The scenery in the vicinity, especially at Hotwell saline spring, is exceedingly beautiful.

BRISTOL BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian Amer., between Cape Newnham & the peninsula Aliashka. Lat. about 54° N., lon. 160° W. Its discovery is assigned to Captain Cook.

BRISTOL CENTRE, p-o., Bristol t., Ontario co., N. Y., 208 W. Albany, 344 W.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St. Ann's Head on the N. & Land's End on the S., extending into the S.W. part of Great Britain, between lat. 50° & 51° 40′ N., & lon. 3° & 5° 30′ W., bounded N.ward by S. Wales, & S. by the Engl. cos. Somerset, Devon, & Cornwall. At its E. extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, besides which riv. it receives the Parrat, Taw, Torridge, Taff, & Towy. Sandy isl., with light-house, is in the mouth of the channel, & the towns of Ilfracombe, Combe-Martin, Watchet, Swansea, Kidwelly, & Tenby, are on its coasts. It contains Milford haven, Carmarthen Bay, & Swansea Bay, on the N., & Barnstable, Porlock, & Bridgewater Bay on the S. Its tides flow rapidly upward, & meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the bore.

BRISTOL GLASS WORKS, v., Woodstock t., Ulster co., N. Y.

BRISTOL STATION, p. o., Prince William co., Va.

BRISTOLVILLE, p-v., Bristol t., Trumbull co., O., 173 N.E. Columbus, 314 W.

BRISTOLVILLE, p. o., Barry co., Michigan.

BRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Bare, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Holt. Area, 2,751 ac. Pop. 996. Fairs, May 26, Oct. 11.


MAP OF
GREAT BRITAIN
&
IRELAND.
Showing the Rail Roads.
To Illustrate
HARPERS GAZETTEER.
Scale of Miles
Pentland Firth
Murray Firth
Firth of Forth
Solway Firth
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SUTHERLAND
CAITHNESS
ROSS
INVERNESS
ELGIN
NAIRN
CROMARTY
BANFF
ABERDEEN
KINCARDINE
FORFAR
PERTH
ARGYLL
STIRLING
DUMBARTON
RENFREW
LANARK
EDINBURGH
HADDINGTON
BERWICK
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
ROXBURGH
DUMFRIES
KIRCUDBRIGHT
WIGTON
AYR
BUTE
ISLAY
ARRAN
Isle of Man
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
TYRONE
FERMANAGH
SLIGO
LEITRIM
CAVAN
MONAGHAN
ARMAGH
DOWN
LOUTH
WESTMORELAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORK
LANCASTER


IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGES CHANNEL
Bristol Channel
ENGLISH CHANNEL
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Cardigan Bay
Carmarthen Bay
Milford Haven
Wexford Haven
Waterford Haven
Dublin Bay
Dundalk Bay
Strangford Lough
Belfast Lough
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Donegal Bay
Clew Bay
Galway Bay
Dingle Bay
Bantry Bay
Kenmare River
Valentia Harbour
Cork Harbour
Youghal Harbour
Dungarvan Bay
Tramore Bay
Wicklow Head
Howth Head
Malin Head
Fair Head
Rathlin I.
Isle of Man
Calf of Man
Anglesey
Holyhead
Liverpool
Manchester
Chester
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Coventry
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Lincoln
Sheffield
Leeds
York
Hull
Newcastle
Durham
Carlisle
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Bolton
Stockport
Warrington
Crewe
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Worcester
Gloucester
Hereford
Ludlow
Oxford
Reading
Windsor
London
Greenwich
Chatham
Canterbury
Dover
Ramsgate
Margate
Deal
Hastings
Brighton
Portsmouth
Southampton
Salisbury
Winchester
Basingstoke
Guildford
Dorking
Croydon
Kingston
Richmond
Hampton Court
Uxbridge
Watford
St Albans
Hertford
Ware
Cambridge
Ely
Bury St Edmunds
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Aldeburgh
Woodbridge
Sudbury
Chelmsford
Maldon
Southend
Gravesend
Rochester
Sittingbourne
Faversham
Whitstable
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Eastbourne
Lewes
Arundel
Chichester
Bognor
Littlehampton
Worthing
Shoreham
Newhaven
Portsea
Gosport
Ryde
Cowes
Newport
Yarmouth
Freshwater
Ventnor
Sandown
Shanklin
Bonchurch
Alum Bay
Needles
Christchurch
Bournemouth
Poole
Wareham
Swanage
Lulworth
Weymouth
Portland
Dorchester
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Topsham
Exmouth
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Torquay
Paignton
Brixham
Dartmouth
Totnes
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Plymouth
Devonport
Stonehouse
Saltash
Torpoint
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
Par
St Austell
Mevagissey
Falmouth
Penryn
Helston
Truro
Redruth
Camborne
Hayle
St Ives
Penzance
Newlyn
Marazion
St Michaels Mount
Lizard Point
Land's End
Scilly Isles
St Mary's
Tresco
Bryher
St Agnes
Hugh Town
Tenby
Pembroke
Pembroke Dock
Haverfordwest
Fishguard
Cardigan
Aberystwyth
Aberaeron
New Quay
Aberdovey
Barmouth
Harlech
Portmadoc
Criccieth
Pwllheli
Nevin
Abersoch
Llanbedrog
Porthdinllaen
Caernarvon
Bangor
Beaumaris
Menai Bridge
Conway
Llandudno
Colwyn Bay
Rhyl
Prestatyn
Flint
Mold
Wrexham
Ruthin
Denbigh
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Newtown
Welshpool
Montgomery
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Brecon
Hay
Crickhowell
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Chepstow
Newport
Cardiff
Penarth
Barry
Llantwit Major
Cowbridge
Bridgend
Porthcawl
Neath
Swansea
Mumbles
Gower
Llanelly
Kidwelly
Carmarthen
Llandilo
Llandovery
Llanwrtyd
Llanymynech
Oswestry
Whitchurch
Wem
Shrewsbury
Bridgnorth
Kidderminster
Stourbridge
Dudley
Walsall
Tamworth
Lichfield
Burton
Uttoxeter
Ashbourne
Matlock
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Scunthorpe
Grimsby
Louth
Horncastle
Spilsby
Boston
Sleaford
Grantham
Stamford
Peterborough
Wisbech
March
Ely
Newmarket
Thetford
Diss
Harleston
Beccles
Lowestoft
Yarmouth
Cromer
Sheringham
Holt
Fakenham
Wells
Hunstanton
King's Lynn
Downham
Swaffham
Dereham
Aylsham
North Walsham
Stalham
Wroxham
Reepham
Attleborough
Wymondham
Harleston
Bungay
Halesworth
Saxmundham
Framlingham
Woodbridge
Felixstowe
Orford
Aldeburgh
Leiston
Southwold
Sudbury
Hadleigh
Bildeston
Stowmarket
Needham Market
Eye
Debenham
Framlingham
Mildenhall
Brandon
Thetford
Newmarket
Bury St Edmunds
Haverhill
Clare
Long Melford
Lavenham
Sudbury
Colchester
Manningtree
Harwich
Clacton
Frinton
Walton
Brightlingsea
Tendring
Dunmow
Braintree
Bishop's Stortford
Saffron Walden
Royston
Baldock
Hitchin
Letchworth
Stevenage
Hertford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Waltham Cross
Enfield
Edmonton
Tottenham
Hackney
Stoke Newington
Islington
Hampstead
Highgate
Finchley
Barnet
Edgware
Harrow
Wembley
Willesden
Acton
Ealing
Brentford
Chiswick
Hammersmith
Fulham
Kensington
Chelsea
Westminster
Lambeth
Battersea
Wandsworth
Putney
Barnes
Mortlake
Richmond
Kew
Twickenham
Hampton
Hampton Court
Esher
Cobham
Weybridge
Chertsey
Staines
Egham
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Uxbridge
Rickmansworth
Watford
St Albans
Harpenden
Luton
Dunstable
Leighton Buzzard
Aylesbury
Tring
Berkhamsted
Chesham
Amersham
Beaconsfield
High Wycombe
Marlow
Henley
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Banbury
Brackley
Towcester
Daventry
Rugby
Lutterworth
Market Harborough
Kettering
Wellingborough
Northampton
Olney
Newport Pagnell
Bedford
Sandy
Biggleswade
Potton
Arlesey
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Saffron Walden
Great Dunmow
Chelmsford
Maldon
Burnham
Southminster
Rochford
Southend
Leigh
Benfleet
Canvey Island
Hadleigh
Billericay
Brentwood
Romford
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
Rainham
Purfleet
Grays
Tilbury
Gravesend
Dartford
Crayford
Bexley
Erith
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lewisham
Bromley
Beckenham
Penge
Sydenham
Dulwich
Camberwell
Peckham
Walworth
Southwark
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Wapping
Limehouse
Poplar
Stepney
Bethnal Green
Shoreditch
Finsbury
Clerkenwell
Holborn
Bloomsbury
St Pancras
Camden Town
Kentish Town
Hampstead
Highgate
Finchley
Barnet
Edgware
Harrow
Wembley
Willesden
Acton
Ealing
Brentford
Chiswick
Hammersmith
Fulham
Kensington
Chelsea
Westminster
Lambeth
Battersea
Wandsworth
Putney
Barnes
Mortlake
Richmond
Kew
Twickenham
Hampton
Hampton Court
Esher
Cobham
Weybridge
Chertsey
Staines
Egham
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Uxbridge
Rickmansworth
Watford
St Albans
Harpenden
Luton
Dunstable
Leighton Buzzard
Aylesbury
Tring
Berkhamsted
Chesham
Amersham
Beaconsfield
High Wycombe
Marlow
Henley
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Banbury
Brackley
Towcester
Daventry
Rugby
Lutterworth
Market Harborough
Kettering
Wellingborough
Northampton
Olney
Newport Pagnell
Bedford
Sandy
Biggleswade
Potton
Arlesey
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Saffron Walden
Great Dunmow
Chelmsford
Maldon
Burnham
Southminster
Rochford
Southend
Leigh
Benfleet
Canvey Island
Hadleigh
Billericay
Brentwood
Romford
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
Rainham
Purfleet
Grays
Tilbury
Gravesend
Dartford
Crayford
Bexley
Erith
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lewisham
Bromley
Beckenham
Penge
Sydenham
Dulwich
Camberwell
Peckham
Walworth
Southwark
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Wapping
Limehouse
Poplar
Stepney
Bethnal Green
Shoreditch
Finsbury
Clerkenwell
Holborn
Bloomsbury
St Pancras
Camden Town
Kentish Town

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, including England & Scotland, is the largest isl. of Europe, & the principal of the group of the *British Isles*, bounded on the N. & E. by the German Ocean, on the S. separated from France by the English Channel; bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, & on the N.W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its extreme length extends from lat. 50° to 58° 40′ N., or about 587 m.; its greatest breadth from lon. 5° 45′ W. to 1° 45′ E., or about 360 m. In general form it is wedge-shaped, being broadest at its S. extremity, & narrowest at its northern. Its eastern coast forms a waving, continuous, & rarely broken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular, & deeply indented with many bays & arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous isls. The S.E. part of Britain is a level alluvial surface; the centre undulating & hilly; the western & N.western mountainous & irregular. In the N. & W., primary strata & granite rocks prevail, in the middle districts, coal, lime, salt, & ironstone are abundant, & these are succeeded in England, on its E. & S.E. valleys, by tertiary chalk & the newer geological formations. A mntn. range, more or less elevated, extends from S. to N. of the isl., running through Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, & thence through Wales, varying in elevation from 1,500 to 3,500 ft. Another branch extends from the Cotswold hills, Gloucestershire, & runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, & Northumberland, with elev. from 2,000 to 3,000 ft.; succeeding these are the Cheviots, the Lammermoors, & the great Grampian range which intersect Scotland, & whose extreme altitude is measured by Ben Nevis on the W., & Ben Macdhui on the N.E., both attaining an elevation of upwards of 4,300 ft. The most considerable rivers are the Severn, Medway, Dee, Mersey, Clyde, on the W. coast, & the Thames, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, & Spey, on the E. coast. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland & Westmoreland in England, & L. Lomond, Tay, Maree, &c., in Scotland. The principal bays & estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Lancaster Bay, the Solway Firth, Firth of of Clyde on the W., & the Thames mouth, the Wash, the Humber, the Firths of Forth, Tay, Murray, & Cromarty on the E., while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, & other important bays and harbors.

The British Islands include Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly isls., Bute, Arran, the Hebrides, Orkney, & Shetland isls. The climate of Britain is greatly modified by its insular situation, the extremes both of summer & winter temperature being much less than that of corresponding latitudes on a continental surface. The mean annual temperature is about 49° Fahrenheit. The extreme summer heat seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., & the winter cold, with rare exceptions, does not extend beyond 25° to 32°. The annual fall of rain averages about 32 inches. Most rain falls on the W. side of the isld. (from 36 to 40 inches), the E. coast being comparatively dry (25 inches), but a cold N.E. & E. wind prevails more on the E. coast, while a warm W. & S.W. blows on the W.; from this reason, joined to the nature of the soil & elevation of the surface, the eastern half of the island is more an agricultural, while the W. is more a grazing country. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world, while the very general cultivation & drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. Within the last century the average longevity of the population has been greatly increased. In 1800 the average mortality in England was 1 in 32, in 1847 1 in 45. The area of Britain is 90,038 sq. miles; including Ireland, the total area is 122,550 sq. miles, or 78,432,648 acres. In 1710 the population of England & Scotland amounted to 6,116,337; in 1801 to 10,942,646; in 1821 the population of the United Kingdom, including Irel., was 21,202,966; in 1831, 24,410,429; in 1841, 27,019,558; & in 1851, 27,675,324.

The following table shows the population of Great Britain and Ireland, the area in statute acres and square miles, also the number of acres to a person, & the number of persons to a square mile:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Area.		Acres to a person.	Persons to a sq. m.
				In statute ac.	In sq. m.		
England	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888	32,590,429	50,922	1·9	332
Scotland	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	20,047,462	31,324	6·9	92
Wales	499,491	506,230	1,005,721	4,734,486	7,398	4·7	135
Islands in the British seas	66,854	76,272	143 126	252,000	394	1·8	363
Army, navy, and merchant seamen	162,490	....	162,490				
Total	10,386,048	10,735,919	21.121,967	57,624,377	90,038	2·7	233
Ireland	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,553,357	20,808,271	32,512	3·2	21
Total Great Britain and Ireland	13,562,775	13,974,986	27,675,324	78,432,648	122,550		

The British population is spread over a great multitude of islands which rise between the Atlantic Ocean & the North Sea, the large Island of Great Britain being the chief of the group. This island is surrounded by the Isle of Man, Anglesey, the Scilly Islands, the Isle of Wight, the outlaying Channel Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Orkneys, & the Hebrides. Five hundred islands have been numbered, but inhabitants were only found on *one hundred & seventy-five* islands on the day of the census in 1851. The British Isles extend over 11 degrees of latitude & 10 degrees of longitude; consequently, in the most northerly of the Shetlands, the night in the summer solstice is three hours shorter than in Jersey; & the sun rises & sets on the east coast of England 47 minutes before it rises & sets on the west coast of Ireland.

In the earliest period of our written history, these islands were peopled by Celts; Britain was their holy island, & the seat of their schools & most sacred groves. The isles of Anglesey & Man, both known under the name of Mona to the Romans, were the seats of the Druidic hierarchy & worship. Iona, or Icolmkill, a small island in the Hebrides, now containing 604 inhabitants, is celebrated as an early seat of Christianity. It was the station of St. Columba, who founded an order of missionaries there, & thus contributed to the diffusion of Christianity over Britain. The celebrated ruins on the island consist of a cathedral, a nunnery, & St. Oran's chapel, together with many ancient tombs & crosses; this island is often visited by tourists to the Western Highlands, & is only ten miles from the far-famed Staffa.

The population of the Island of Great Britain in 1851, was 20,536,357; Ireland contained 6,553,357 inhab-

itants; Anglesey, the next most populous island in the group, had 57,318 inhabitants; Jersey, 57,020; the Isle of Man, 52,344; the Isle of Wight, 50,324; Guernsey, 29,757; Lewis, 22,918; Skye, 21,528; Shetland, 20,936; Orkney, 16,668; Islay, 12,334; Bute, 9,351; Mull, 7,485; & Arran, 5,857; 17 islands contained a population ranging from 4,006 to 1,064; 52 had a population ranging from 947 to 105; & the remaining 92 inhabited islands ranged from a population of 92 downwards, until at last we come to an island inhabited by one solitary man.

Divisions.—The shire is an important sub-division of the kingdom; each has a lord-lieutenant, who is also keeper of the archives; a sheriff, an under sheriff, & justices of the peace, all appointed by the Crown; each shire has also a county treasurer & a clerk of the peace, each appointed by the lord-lieutenant; & a county coroner, elected by the freeholders. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates struck by the justices of the peace in counties at quarter sessions, & is for the most part appropriated in maintaining bridges, lunatic asylums, gaols, prisoners, & police. The terms "hundreds" & "tythings" had their origin in a system of numeration, but whether they represented persons, families, or holdings, is difficult to determine. In process of time, what was once a *number* became a *name*, & for a long period the terms have ceased to measure either area or population, as is evidenced by the fact that the hundreds in the survey after the Conquest, & the hundreds still remaining, differ widely in both elements, &, moreover, the present hundred is different in extent in the various counties; for instance, in Gloucestershire, the hundred contains on an average 29,000 acres; in Herefordshire, 49,000; & in Shropshire, 63,000. The hide was the lot or share of the first settler.

The sessional divisions existing in all the counties of England & Wales, for the purposes of special & petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* & other ancient county sub-divisions. The justices have power to alter these divisions for the convenience of holding sessions, but they have no authority to alter the ancient hundreds. There are 609 sessional divisions in England & Wales, & for the purposes of assize & gaol delivery, eight circuits, besides the jurisdiction of the central criminal court. A Saxon *burgh*, or borough, was a *hundred*, or an assemblage of hundreds, surrounded by a moat or wall. As ancient boroughs fell into decay, new ones sprung up, & many towns not formerly boroughs, have been created boroughs for purposes not very intelligible. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by a mayor, aldermen, & other functionaries.

The 196 reformed boroughs in England & Wales contain a total population of 4,345,269 inhabitants; the population of 64 range under 5,000; 43 from 5,000 to 10,000; 68 from 10,000 to 50,000; 14 from 50,000 to 100,000; 4 from 100,000 to 200,000; & 3 above 200,000. The *city* of London is still unreformed, & therefore not included in these. Scotland contains 83 royal & municipal burghs, having a total population of 752,777 inhabitants; 55 have a population under 5,000; 16 from 5,000 to 10,000; 11 from 10,000 to 70,000; & 1 148,000.

The minor sub-divisions of townships, parishes, & manors, were re-distributed by William the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, & apportioned among the chieftains in his army. The Ecclesiastical districts & dioceses were designed exclusively for spiritual purposes, their boundaries are quite ignored by the general public, & rarely known by any secular officers, while, in many cases, even the clergy themselves, unprovided with maps or plans, are uncertain as to the limits of their respective cures. The division of the country ecclesiastically in *Dioceses*, *Archdeaconries*, & *Deaneries*, took place at a very early period. Most of the present bishopries were founded in Saxon times. The dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the kingdom of the sovereigns who formed them; but sub-divisions were soon discovered to be necessary, & various princes subsequently made repeated alterations, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape.

The indigenous vegetation of Britain partakes of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe. All the grains & grasses, & the common European fruits, grow in almost all districts & situations, not too elevated, & both agriculture & horticulture have been brought to a great degree of perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, & other useful animals, are also of the best description. Of wild animals, the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, squirrel, hedgehog, dormouse, mole, mouse, hare, & rabbit, are the principal. The wolf, bear, beaver, & wild ox have become extinct for several centuries. The stag & fallow deer are still abundant in several localities. The great bustard & capercailzie are the only birds known to have become extinct in Britain. The bittern, eagle, & other birds of prey are becoming daily more rare. Great Britain is the most favored country in the world for the development of mineral industry. Fuel, the indispensable agent in the treatment of metalliferous ores, & the most powerful element in the production of motive force, is distributed unequally throughout England, Scotland & Ireland. The coal formation in these three divisions of the British empire, occupies rich & widely-spread basins, several of which, especially those of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Scotland & Wales being near the sea, are enabled to export the coal to those places where the metalliferous ores exist in abundance, but where, as in Cornwall, the absence of fuel renders their being worked both costly & difficult. The ores of iron, abundantly distributed in several of the coal basins, add greatly to the value of these. Each one so circumstanced has become the centre of a metalliferous district, where numerous works produce iron at a price so moderate, as almost to defy competition. The insular position of Great Britain, which facilitates the shipment of coal to the places where it is required, is equally important in transporting the iron by sea to any of the seaports of the world. These highly-favorable causes have given great development to the operations of coal mining, & the manufacture of iron, & especially since the application of cast iron for the purposes of constructing railroads. The quantity of cast iron produced in 1850 was 2,250,000 tons. The quantity of coal raised was estimated at 34,750 tons. These sources of wealth in coal & iron, which are alone sufficient to place a country at the head of mineral industry, are not the only ones possessed by Britain. Nature has given it mines of copper, tin, & of lead, of great richness. The annual production of copper is 12,000 tons; of tin ore, 11,000 tons; & of lead, 58,701 tons.

The total amount of land under cultivation and pasture in the United Kingdom has been roughly estimated at 48,779,000 ac.; of this 20,000,000 ac. are supposed to be annually under crop, gardens, &c. The amount of corn, after deducting seed, is estimated at 54,232,000 qrs.; & the total value of agricul. produce, £227,771,548. The value of real property assessed to the property-tax in Great Britain in 1851 was £105,529,962. The gross rental of Ireland amounts to £12,000,000, forming a total of £117,529,962. An approximate estimate of the gross annual produce of British manufactures makes the value £122,000,000.

Account of the real or declared Value of the various Articles of the Manufacture and Produce of the U. Kingdom exported to Foreign Countries during each of the 6 years ending with 1852, specifying the Countries to which they were exported, and the Value of those Annually shipped for each; and showing also the Average Amount of Exports during the said 6 Years to each Country, and to each of the 5 great divisions of the Globe:

Countries.	1847	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Average annual amount of Exports for the 6 years
Europe.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,844,543	1,925,226	1,566,175	1,454,771	1,289,704	1,090,917	1,530,056
Sweden	179,367	162,819	185,027	151,010	189,319	184,734	175,379
Norway	169,149	150,117	182,336	211,917	257,814	251,276	204,268
Denmark	253,701	296,406	353,599	454,304	445,500	452,436	376,041
Prussia	553,968	404,144	428,748	424,480	503,531	581,784	482,793
Germany	6,286,217	4,859,775	5,649,964	7,033,116	7,199,766	7,308,722	6,388,002
Holland	3,017,423	2,823,258	3,499,937	3,542,632	3,542,673	4,109,976	3,422,650
Belgium	1,059,456	823,968	1,457,584	1,136,237	984,501	1,076,499	1,089,708
France	2,554,283	1,024,521	1,951,269	2,401,956	2,028,463	2,731,286	2,115,296
Portugal Proper	889,916	1,155,748	979,597	1,029,204	1,048,356	1,104,213	1,037,839
Azores	42,980	55,360	58,406	47,667	59,635	63,479	54,588
Madeira	33,853	40,822	35,009	41 578	41,941	41,825	39 171
Spain and the Balearic Islands	770,729	616,878	623,136	864,997	1,015,493	1,253,957	857,532
Canary Islands	30,980	45,822	58,378	61,754	49,827	39,641	47,684
Gibraltar	466,845	750,257	533,481	388,141	481,286	510,889	521,817
Italy and the Italian Islands	2,348,707	2,706,882	3,494,849	3,400,691	3,921,025	3,592,286	3,210,740
Malta	195,836	379,467	387,744	314,386	301,443	25 ,867	305,957
Ionian Islands	143,426	178,831	165,805	135,962	223,096	138,642	164,285
Turkey, Greece, and Greek Islands	2,810,902	3,143,013	2,881,093	3,012,653	2,441,951	2,511,973	2,798 597
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	542.191	599,583	634,125	506,415	613,724	564,453	576,748
Total	24,194,172	22,162,957	25,126,262	26,613,781	26,630,048	27,667,955	25,399,195
Asia.							
Syria and Palestine	415,292	258,186	338,366	303,254	359,871	511,096	364,344
Arabia and Persia	12,417	19,656	17,132	13,711	17,184	20,686	16,798
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	5,470,105	5,077,247	6,803,274	8,024,411	7,807,039	7,352,907	6,755,831
China	1,503,969	1,445,959	1,537,109	1,574,145	2,161,268	2,503,599	1,787,675
Sumatra and Java	358,177	337,785	383,112	507,499	759,698	619,185	993,209
Philippine Isles	104,486	143,897	80,997	193,269	202 900	115,620	140,195
Total	7,864,446	7,282,530	9,159,990	10,616,289	11,307,960	11,123,093	9,559,052
Africa.							
Egypt	538,308	509,876	638,411	648,801	968,729	955,701	709,971
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	30,809	31,130	80,880	51,996	55,249	120,209	61,712
Western Coast of Africa	518,420	571,022	620,371	641,975	658,934	536,358	591,180
Cape of Good Hope	688,208	645,718	520,896	796,600	752,393	1,064,283	744,683
Eastern Coast of Africa	13,751	....	5,189	....	224	5,542	4,168
African Ports on the Red Sea	505	590	1,290	1,728	788	1,138	1,007
Cape de Verd Islands	4,145	3,324	1,774	3,242	11,094	9,561	5,523
St. Helena and Ascension	31,378	31,738	23,312	30,063	30,555	31,760	29 799
Mauritius	223,563	169,308	234,022	308.726	232,955	229,693	243,045
Total	2,049,087	1,962,696	2,126.445	2,543,131	2,710,921	2,954,245	2391.088
America.							
British North American Colonies	3,233,014	1,990,592	2,280,386	3.235.051	3,813,707	3,065,364	2.936.352
British West Indies	2,273,524	1,516,829	2,027.390	2,213,581	2,133,665	2,031,358	2,0-7.725
Hayti	192,089	88,067	109,306	274.918	239,146	251 409	192,489
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	1,317,687	910,518	1,443,002	1,522,896	1,852,340	1,637,178	1.447,270
United States of America	10,974,161	9,564.909	11,971,028	14,891,961	14,362,976	16,567,737	13,055,462
Mexico	100,688	945,937	779,059	451,820	577,962	366,020	536,904
Guatemala	86,983	75,146	117,933	251,073	319,814	260,490	185,275
Columbia	327,885	310,076	519,709	665,193	724,089	779,029	554,278
Brazil	2,568,804	2,067,302	2,444,715	2,544,837	3,518,684	3,464,394	2,768,123
States of La Plata and Uruguay	490,504	605 953	1,309,575	909 240	676,407	1,452,965	922,108
Chili	866,325	967,303	1,089,914	1,156,246	1,201,937	1,167,494	1,074,873
Peru	623,789	853,129	878,251	845,639	1,208,253	1,024,007	905,412
Falkland Islands	2,088	717	6,173	1,145	2,841	7,792	3,459
North West Coast of America	8,493	3,452	7,119	10,628	281	125	4,966
Total	23,065,134	19,929,930	25,073,650	28,974,288	30,931,642	32,075,572	26,675,036
Australia.							
New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, and New Zealand	1,644,170	1,463,931	2,080.364	2,602,253	2,807,356	4,222,205	2,470,046
South Sea Islands	25,368	47,401	29.314	18.143	60,795	33,784	35801
Total	1,669,538	1,511,332	2,109,678	2,620,396	2,868,151	4,255,989	2,505,847

Recapitulation.

Europe	24,194,172	22,162,957	25,126,262	26,613,781	26,630,048	27,667,955	25,399,195
Asia	7,864,446	7,282,530	9,159,990	10,616,289	11,307,960	11,123,093	9,559,052
Africa	2,049,087	1,962,696	2,126,445	2 543,131	2,710,921	2,954,245	2,391,088
America	23,065,134	19,929,930	25,073,650	28,974,288	30,931,642	32,075 572	26,675,036
Australia	1.669,538	1.511.332	2.109.678	2.620.396	2,868,151	4.255,989	2,505,847
Grand total	58,842,377	52,849,445	63,596,025	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	66,530,218

Manufactures.—In the order of their importance, we begin with cotton The history of this manufacture, which now employs more hands than any other within Britain, & furnishes above one-third in value of the whole exports, is remarkable. The raw material is of vegetable origin, & is obtained from the internal coating of the pod or seed of the *gossypium*, of which there are several varieties—some growing as a tree or shrub, & others as an annual herbaceous plant. It is from the latter that the far greater part of the supply is obtained; & for this supply Britain is entirely dependent on other countries. Cotton grows in India, & would undoubtedly thrive well in many of the colonies; but the present supply is derived from the United States of America. In so far, therefore, as regards the raw material, Britain has no advantage in the market over other competitors; but her superiority heretofore has been in the admirable perfection of the machinery employed. The inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, Compton & Cartwright, have given advantages to a country possessing like Britain exhaustless fields of coal, vast accumulations of capital, & a dense & industrious population.

Woollens.—This is the most ancient, & was for centuries the great staple manufacture. The flocks of Britain furnished wool of peculiar excellence, & in abundance for home demand, & a large surplus for exportation. Though the manufacture cannot boast of an extension like that of cotton, it holds the next place to it; & besides working up the greater part of the wool grown in Britain, draws largely on other countries for additional supplies. In the finer broadcloths, Britain has formidable competitors in the Belgians, from whose forefathers the Britons may be said to have learned this branch, & also in the Saxons; but in other branches of the woollen manufacture the British superiority is decided. The chief seats of the woollen manufacture in England are Yorkshire, Lancashire, Gloucestershire, & Wiltshire, the latter being the most distinguished for broadcloths; Norfolk for worsted stuffs; Leicestershire & Nottinghamshire for woollen hosiery; blankets & flannels have numerous localities, but for the finer qualities the W. of England & several of the Welch counties are most celebrated. Carpets of every quality & pattern are extensively made at Kidderminster, Cirencester, Worcester, &c., but those of Wilton & Axminster are so superior as to suffer little by comparison with the celebrated fabrics of Turkey & Persia, & the matchless Gobelin Tapestry of France. A particular species of woollen manufacture, in which the resources of modern ingenuity are signally displayed, is that of *shoddy*. Its raw material is woollen rags, which, after various purifying processes, are reduced to their original wool, then re-spun, re-dyed, & re-manufactured. Formerly the article produced was so coarse as to be fit only for padding & similar purposes, but now, either alone or with a partial mixture of raw wool, shoddy is made into flushings, druggets, pilot & other great coats, carpets & table covers, some of the last of great beauty. The principal seat of the shoddy trade is Dewsbury, about 8 m. from Leeds. The woollen manufacture of Ireland is on a very limited scale, being confined to a few broadcloth factories near Dublin & Cork, & a few blankets & flannels, the former in Kilkenny & the latter at Wicklow. Scotland has made much more progress; the chief seats of the Scotch woollens are, Aberdeen for cloths, chiefly coarse, & the spinning of worsted; Kilmarnock for carpets, bonnets & shawls; Stirling & its neighborhood for carpets & tartans; Galashiels, Jedburg, & also a number of small towns along the foot of the Ochils, for narrow cloths of several varieties, tartans, shawls, plaids, &c.; Inverness for tartans; & Hawick for hosiery.

Linen.—In England the spinning of flax is carried on to a great extent, but its manufacture into cloth is comparatively limited. A considerable quantity of damask & diaper is made at Barnsley. Linen is the great staple of Ireland, & was long, in regard to textile fabrics, the staple also of Scotland. In the former, extraordinary means were employed to foster it. It early fixed its seat in the N., particularly near Belfast, & there the great changes which have taken place in the mode of manufacture, by the substitution of spinning mills & factories for the domestic wheel & loom, appear only to have fixed it more permanently. Almost the only form into which flax is manufactured in Ireland is plain linen, chiefly shirtings. In Scotland the manufacture assumes greater variety. Besides plain linen, it has manufactures of Osnaburghs, sheetings, sailcloth, sacking, &c., principally at Dundee; & of diaper & damask at Dunfermline. The staples of both towns are by far the most important of their kind in Britain.

Silk.—Here the raw material is, like cotton, entirely of foreign production. This great branch of manufacture, in regard to which, at least in finer fabrics, Britain must yield the palm of superiority to the French & Belgians. The number of silk mills is considerable, & confined chiefly to England. Paisley is almost the only town in Scotland where it is carried on to a great extent, & even there the shawls of unrivalled excellence are generally a mixed fabric of silk & wool. The chief seats of the silk trade in England are, the district of Spitalsfield in London, Manchester, & Coventry.

Beside the manufactures already mentioned, there is a great number which, though separately of less importance, absorb immense sums of capital, exhibit many of the most wonderful specimens of human ingenuity, & gives subsistence to millions of the population. We can do little more than name the most prominent. Of iron, the first process is converting ores into metals; & thence the additional step of converting it from its first smelted state into malleable iron, which, by undergoing a new process, steel is produced. Vast processes remain behind, & constitute numerous branches of manufacture under the general name of hardware. Several of the articles produced are of great bulk & magnitude, & many of them are so small as to be almost microscopic. To the former class belong iron bridges,—no longer suspension only, but tubular,—one of the structures of this kind now spans the Menai Strait; immense steam engines, & machinery of every kind, adapted to all the improvements of the age. Of the minor articles of hardware, the artisans of Sheffield & Birmingham produce a great variety; & of the precious metals, plate, jewellery & watches are made extensively, but nowhere more perfect than in London.—Porcelain, classic in shapes, gorgeous in colors, & exquisite in designs; & the potteries of Stafford are far famed. The manufactures of glass too, wrought into numerous forms of beauty & utility in the establishments at Newcastle & South Shields, excites the admiration. Another manufacture is that of paper, of vast extent, & in its processes exhibits some of the highest triumphs which human ingenuity has yet attained. In connection with it are various manufactures of which it may be considered as directly or indirectly the source—type founding, printing books, &c. The manufacture of leather, including its various subdivisions of tanning, currying, shoe, glove & harness making, with numerous minor branches in which leather is employed. The list of manufactures would be incomplete did we not enumerate

hats, soap & candles, sugar refining, & the various chemicals on which the textile manufactures in particular depend for accomplishing their nicer processes, as bleaching, dyeing, &c.

Banks, &c.—The circulation of the Bank of England for the *month ending Oct. 2d*, 1852, was £21,948,954; of the private banks, joint stock banks, & also of the banks of Scotland & of Ireland, £14,788,865; total, £36,736,816, equal to $180,000,000. There are in Britain & Ireland, 65 insurance companies, in which were insured farming stock exempt from duty, in 1851, £59,402,077; besides there are 160 life insurance offices in London only. In November, 1851, there were 477 savings' banks in England & Wales, 43 in Scotland, 51 in Ireland, & 2 in the channel islands; total, 574. The number of accounts then open was 1,161,858; the total amount owing to depositors was £30,184,604, 11s. 2d.; the amount invested with the commissioners for reducing the National Debt was £30,173,347, & 8,680 annuities had been granted, to the amount of £153,567. The annual expenses of management, including all salaries, were £103,254.

Education.—Elementary instruction is furnished the poorer classes of children by endowed & charity schools, & the children of the middle classes are mostly educated at private schools. For the instruction of the clergy, gentry, &c., are the following institutions, viz., in England: the University of Oxford (19 colleges & 5 halls), Cambridge University (13 colleges & 4 halls), London University, & the University of Durham; in Scotland, University of St. Andrew's (2 colleges), University of Glasgow, University of Aberdeen (2 colleges), & University of Edinburgh; in Ireland, Dublin University, Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, & the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. And there are the King's College, London; St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; Stonyhurst College; Manchester New College; St. Mary's College, Oscott; St. Patrick's College, Carlow; St. Edmund's College, near Ware; Colleges of St. Peter & St. Paul, near Bath; Spring Hill College, Birmingham; Stepney College; College of St. Gregory the Great, near Bath; Countess of Huntington's College, at Cheshunt; Baptist College, at Bristol; Airdale College, near Bradford; Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham; Presbyterian College, at Carmaerthen; St. Ryan's College, Kilkenny; Huddersfield College; Lancashire Independent College; Wesley College, near Sheffield; Queen's College, Birmingham; Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, at Taunton; Western College, at Plymouth; West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton; St. Patrick's College, Thurles; New College, London; Owen's College, Manchester; Bedford Grammar School; Brecon Independent College; St. David's College, Lampeter. And there are also St. Augustine's College (Missionary), Canterbury; Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; East India College, Haileybury; & Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town; & 19 Foundation Schools in England. In the year ending October 31st, 1851, there had been 2,310 schools in connection with the Education Commission inspected in England & Scotland. They included 1,713 Church of England schools in England & Wales, 282 Protestant Dissenting schools in England & Wales, 98 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain, & 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, of which 91 were of the Free Church. Accommodation was afforded in these schools for 299,425 scholars; the average number of children in attendance was 271,126, & the number present at examination was 256,888. The number of certificated teachers was 883, & the number of pupil teachers, 4,815. The total yearly expenditure was £213,927, an average of 18s. 2¼d. per scholar; the total income was £204,243, of which £84,039 was from school pence, & £86,999 from local subscriptions & collections. The sum voted for Public Education in 1852, in Great Britain, was £160,000 ($800,000); in Ireland, £164,577 ($823,885).

Export, Imports, &c.—In 1800 the annual exports of the British & Irish produce amounted to £35,903,000; the exports of foreign & colonial produce to £7,271,000, being a total of £43,174,000. The imports for same year amounted to £24,066,000. In 1852, the British & Irish exports to foreign countries were £72,049,367; to the colonies, £20,430,369; total, £92,479,736. The imports for the same year amounted to £109,345,409. The total number of vessels, their tonnage, & number of persons navigating the same, were in 1852, 34,402 vessels, 1,225 of which were propelled by steam; tonnage, 4,424,392; navigated by 243,512 men & boys. The total length of railroads authorized by parliament up to the 31st Dec., 1851, amounted to 11,962 miles; capital £368,428,000. The total length of railroads completed in Great Britain & Ireland at the end of the year 1853, was 7,774 m.; cost of construction, up to July 1853, £263,636,320, equal to $1,315,000,000. An almost instantaneous communication by electric telegraph has also been established throughout Great Britain & Ireland. Of other associated industrial companies, the investments are, in mining companies, £9,978,747; gas cos., £6,415,295; assurance cos., £6,000,000. The gross revenue of the Post Office for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1852, was £2,422,168; the cost of management was £1,304,163; the net revenue £1,118,004. The total number of letters in 1851 was 360,647,187, of which 36,512,649 were in Scotland, & 35,982,782 in Ireland. The payment made to the various railroad companies for the conveyance of mails for work done within the year, was £155,575 & £87,272 for work done in previous years. The total number of money orders issued in the year 1851, was 4,661,025; the amount £8,880,420. In 1851 the persons employed were in England & Wales 13,912; in Ireland, 1,927; in Scotland, 2,190, & in the colonies 939. The total amount paid to these persons was £727,120.

Nothing is known historically of Britain before the invasion of Cæsar, except a few obscure allusions, about 55, B. C. It is conjectured to have been originally peopled from the adjoining continent, first by the Celts from Gaul, & afterwards by Teutonic tribes from Germany & Scandinavia. The original Gaelic name, *Albion* (*Albiun* "white Isl."), is supposed to be derived from the appearance of its chalk cliffs. *Britin* formed by the Romans into *Brittania*, is conjectured to have been the name of the people, signifying a divided or separated nation. The Britons were at this period in a semi-barbarous state; but warlike, & possessed of moral courage & great bravery. After the invasion of Cæsar, the Romans did not return to Britain for about a century. The conquests were again resumed by Claudius, & under successive emperors & generals, especially Agricola, Antonius Pius, Severus, Caracalla; it was subdued & occupied till about A. D. 420, when it was finally abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built a wall & series of forts between the firths of Forth & Clyde, in order to bound the empire, & defend it from the invasions of the Caledonians. Adrian further circumscribed the Roman boundaries, by erecting a mud wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne in Northumberland, & about the beginning of 3d century, Severus built a stone wall in the same direction, portions of which still remain. It was 68 m. long, 12 feet high, & 8 feet in thickness. There was a deep ditch on the N. side, & a road on the S., with 18 turrets & castles at intervals, along the line. After the termination of the Roman power, the conquest of the greater

part of Britain was made by the Saxons, Jutes, & Angles, the latter giving their name to England; this conquest occupied about 130 years. In 1066 the Normans made a descent on England & possessed themselves of a great part of the country. In 1172 Ireland was subdued, & came under British government. In 1215 *Magna Charta* was obtained by the Barons. In 1283 Wales was united to England. In 1604 the accession of James VI., united the crown of Scotland to that of England. A civil war in Britain terminated in the execution of Charles I. in 1649. William III. was called to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The legislative union of Scotland & England took place in 1707. The American war began in 1776 & terminated 1784. The French revolution & war with France began in 1793, & terminated by the battle of Waterloo, June 15, 1815. The legislative union of Ireland with Britain, took place in 1799. In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed; & a reform of the British parliamentary representation was effected by the Act of 1832.

The govern. of the united kgdm. is a limited monarchy. The legislative authority is vested in the sovereign, & the parl. or Houses of Lords & Commons, the concurrence of all which estates is necessary to the enactment of new laws, or to the repeal of those already in force. The monarchy is hereditary, under certain limitations. The house of peers, consisting of the Lords spiritual & temporal, is at present composed of 3 princes of blood-royal, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 20 marquises, 117 earls, 22 viscounts, 24 Engl. & 4 Irish bshps., 198 barons, peers of Engl., with 16 Scottish & 28 Irish representative peers,—in all 454 mems. The H. of C. is composed of 658 mems., of whom 144 sit as representatives of Engl. cos., 4 for the 2 univs. of Oxford & Cambridge, & 323 for Engl. cities & bors.,—in all 471 mems. for Engl. 15 mems. represent the Welsh cos., & 14 the cities & bors. of Wales; 30 mems. the cos. & 23 the cities & burghs of Scotl.; 64 mems. the cos. & 39 for the cities & bors. of Irel., & 2 mems. sit for the univ. of Dublin. Right of voting for county mems. in Engl. & Wales, is in all freeholders possessing land inherited, or if purchased in actual occupation of the value of £40 yearly, & of estate for life of £10 a-year under any circumstances; also tenants of land paying £50 rent; & in Scotland & Ireland, in freeholders of £10 per annum, & tenants, leaseholders, & copyholders nearly as in Engl. Right of voting for bor. representatives, is uniformly in occupiers of buildings with land to the value of £10 yearly, besides certain parties possessed of anc. privileges. The number of electors according to the registration of 1850, was:—

	England,	*Wales,*	*Scotland,*	*Ireland,*	*Total.*
Counties,	461,413	36,984	48,456	31,832	578.685
Boroughs,	378,384	11,035	41,849	40,234	471,502
	839,797	48,019	90,305	72,066	1,050,187

The cabinet council for carrying on the business of the state is composed of the president of the privy council, the lord high chancellor, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, chancellor of the exchequer, three secretaries of state, viz., home, foreign, & colonial affairs, the commander-in-chief of the forces, first lord of the admiralty, presids. of the boards of control (India), & of trade, sec. at war, & the paymaster-general. The courts of law & local government vary in different divisions of the empire; but each co. throughout the kingdom is governed by a lieutenant, sheriff & other officers appointed by the crown. The episcop. form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state estab. religion in England & Ireland, & the presbyterian form, that of Scotland. There is, however, the most complete toleration of all other religious sects throughout the empire. The most perfect degree of personal freedom is guaranteed in Britain by the *Habeas Corpus* act, which secures to the suspected prisoner a trial or liberation within a limited time,—the trial by jury, the liberty of the press, liberty of conscience, the right of franchise, & the total abolition of slavery. Each city & munic bor. has the election of its own separate corporate officers. The colonies have each a governor appointed by the crown; & who is assisted in each of the Brit. N. Amer. colonies by a council & legislative assembly, as also in each of the W. India isls., except St. Lucia & Trinidad. These two isls., & Brit. Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, & Hong Kong, are placed under a governor & council, & the orders of the sovereign in council; the Guinea settlements, all the Australasian colonies, the Falkland isls., & St. Helena, are ruled by a governor, council, & Brit. acts of parl.; & Honduras is governed by a superintendent & magistrates.

Army & Navy.—The following were the numbers of men voted by the House of Commons for the military & naval services of the united kingdom, for the years 1850–51 & 1851–52, in each year respectively:—military, 175,919 & 162,630. The naval force at the same dates, were 39,093 & 38,957 men. On Jan. 1st., 1851, there were 21 admirals, 27 vice-admirals, 51 rear-admirals, 516 captains, 605 commanders, & 1,437 lieutenants in the service. The number of enrolled militia amounts to 80,000 men. The vessels composing the navy, are:—

19 first-rates, of 120, 116, & 110 guns,	mntg.	2,216	guns,	22 stm. ships & frigates	12,222	horse-pow. &	281	guns
76 2d & 3d-rates, varying from 104 to 70	"	6,196	"	42 " sloops,	13,300	"	251	"
126 4th, 5th, & 6th-rates " 55 to 18	"	4,873	"	83 " gun-vessels,	6,748	"	125	"
79 sloops, " 18 to 8	"	986	"	2 " schooners, screw,	120	"	20	"
16 brigs, " 16 to 3	"	78	"	stm. guard & block ships,	3,800	"		

making a total of 420 vessels, mounting 15,026 guns; of which 114 are steamers, propelled by engines of an aggregate power 36,190 horses. This does not include the fleet of mail steamers, which are only armed with light six-pounder guns.

Revenue.—About two-thirds of the public rev. of the united kingdom is derived from duties of customs & excise; the remainder from stamps, post office, & assessed & income taxes. The annual rev. including expense of collecting from 1841 to 1848, has varied from 54 millions to 57 millions. The revenue for the year ending Jan. 1853, amounted to £57,755,571. Expense, £55,229,867. Surplus, £2,526,204.

Net Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the Year ended 5th January, 1853:

Income.	
Customs	£22,137,120
Excise	15,791,735
Stamps	6,921,208
Taxes	3,559,647
Property tax	5,632,770
Post office	2,442,327
Crown Lands	358,265
Small branches of hereditary revenue	14,551
Surplus fees of regulated offices	110,097
Money received from the East India Company, and imprest moneys, &c.	153,776
Other sources	613,704
Total	£57,755,570

Expenditure.	
Public debt	£27,934,533
Civil list	398,588
Diplomatic service	151,656
Courts of justice	1,089,478
Navy	6,625,944
Army	7,018,165
Ordnance	2,491,798
Annuities and pensions	353,709
Salaries and pensions	279,408
Civil services	3,795,813
Miscellaneous	281,014
Kaffir war	370,000
Charges of Collections	4,436,860
	£55,229,366
Excess of income	2,526,204
	£57,755,570

The revenue for the year ending 1854 amounted to £51,784,118.

The National Debt at the revol. in 1688, amounted to 664,263*l.*; at the commenc. of the American war in 1775, it amounted to 128 millions. In 1817 it amounted to 840 millions. The Public Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland on the 5th Jan., 1854, in pounds sterling and U. S. currency, as in the following table:

Great Britain.		Pounds ster.	Dollars.
New annuities,	2½ per cent	1,815,123	9,075,515
Old sea annuities,	3 " "	2,746,677	13,733,385
Debt due Bank of Eng.,	" " "	11,015,100	55,075,500
Consolidated annuities,	" " "	367,860,652	1,839,433,260
Reduced annuities,	" " "	114,535,558	572,677,790
Total Great Britain		714,360,854	3,571,804,270

Ireland.		Pounds ster.	Dollars.
New annuities,	2½ per cent	8,230	40,150
Consolidated annuities,	3 " "	6,049,366	30,247,130
Reduced annuities,	3 " "	118,758	583,790
Annuities,	3½ " "	31,723,424	158,617,120
Debt due Bank of Irel.,	3½ " "	2,630,769	11,953,845
New annuities,	5 " "	2,000	10,000
Total Ireland		40,532,547	202,662,735
Total United Kingdom, 1854		754,893,400	3,774,465,000

Account exhibiting the declared Value of British and Irish Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1852, specifying the Countries and Colonies to which the same was exported, &c.:

Countries to which exported.	Value.
Russia northern ports	£994,330
Ports within the Black Sea	105,587
Sweden	184,734
Norway	254,276
Denmark, including Iceland	452,436
Prussia	581,884
Mecklenburg Schwerin	38,351
Hanover	365,843
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	31,715
Hanseatic Towns	3,872,753
Heligoland	60
Holland	4,109,976
Belgium	1,076,499
Channel Islands	564,453
France	2,731,286
Portugal Proper	1,104,213
Azores	63,479
Madeira	41,825
Spain, Continental, and the Balearic Islands	1,253,957
Canary Islands	39,641
Gibraltar	510,889
Italy, Sardinian Territories	924,225
Duchy of Tuscany	693,749
Papal Territories	188,231
Naples and Sicily	911,658
Austrian Territories	674,423
Malta and Gozo	256,867
Ionian Islands	138,642
Kingdom of Greece	152,527
Turkish Dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, and Egypt)	2,079,913
Wallachia and Moldavia	269,533
Syria and Palestine	511,096
Egypt: ports on the Mediterranean	955,701
Tripoli	2,947
Tunis	336
Algeria	6,800
Morocco	110,126
West coast of Africa	536,358
British Possessions in South Africa	1,064,283
Eastern Coast of Africa	5,542
African ports on the Red Sea	1,138

Countries to which exported.	Value.
Cape Verd Islands	£9,561
Ascension and St. Helena	31,760
Mauritius	229,693
Aden	20,686
Continental India and Islands	7,352,907
Sumatra	817
Java	618,368
Philippine Islands	115,303
Lomboc	54
Amboyna	263
China	1,918,244
Hong Kong	585,355
British Settlements in Australia	4,222,205
South Sea Islands	33,784
British North America	3,065,364
British West Ind. Islands and British Guiana	1,908,552
Honduras—British Settlements	122,806
Cuba	1,033,396
Porto Rico	35,069
Guadaloupe	830
Martinique	900
Curaçoa	21,675
St. Croix	917
St. Thomas	536,965
Dutch Guiana	7,426
Hayti	251,499
United States of America	16,134,397
California	433,340
Mexico	366,020
Central America	260,699
New Granada	502,128
Venezuela	273,738
Ecuador	3,163
Brazil	3,464,394
Oriental Republic of the Uruguay	615,453
Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic	837,513
Chili	1,167,494
Peru	1,024,007
Falkland Islands	7,792
Greenland and Davis' Straits	125
Total value	78,076,854

British Empire (*The*), one of the most civilized & important states of Europe, & the most powerful & extensive on the earth. It consists of the Islands of Great Britain & Ireland, the smaller islands contiguous to them, & various colonies & dependencies scattered over the globe, from the equator to the frozen regions of the South, & the North, extending through every clime. Great Britain, the largest & most populous of the British Islands, includes the formerly independent kingdoms of England & Scotland, which, with Ireland, compose what is termed the *United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland*. Capital, London, the commercial me-

tropolis of the world. The following table presents at one view this immense territory, its area in square miles, & the last census in every portion attainable:

States, provinces, or colonies.	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Date of Census.	Pop. by the last census.
I. European Possessions.			
England	50,922	1851	16,921,888
Wales	7,398	1851	1,005,721
Scotland	31,324	1851	2,888,742
Islands in British seas	394	1851	143,126
The army, navy, and British seamen		1851	162,490
Ireland	32,445	1851	6,536,357
Heligoland	5		2,230
Gibraltar	1¾	1834	15,008
Malta	952	1847	108,140
Gozo	27		15,130
Total European possessions	122,611¾		27,798,822
II. African Possessions.			
Sierra Leone	875		45,472
Gold Coast settlement	6,000		275,000
Fernando Po	400		
Settlements on the Gambia	12		4,857
St. Helena	76		7,000
Ascension	44		6,951
Cape of Good Hope	116,256		261,430
Natal	15,000		250,000
Maritius	708	1849	179,881
The Seychelles	80		5,800
Total African possessions	133,451		1,036,391
III. Asiatic Possessions.			
Ceylon	24,448		1,421,631
Hong Kong (treaty in 1842)	30		23,872
India.			
Bengal and Agra presidencies	306,000		71,758,869
Berar, ceded to Bengal, 1853	76,432		4,650,000
Madras presidency	144,889		16,339,426
Bombay presidency	120,065		10,485,017
Punjab	78,447		4,100,983
Settlements in Farther India, Singapore, &c	1,575		202,540
States dependent on Bengal	477,954		39,685,476
" " Madras	50,637		4,691,230
" " Bombay	56,320		4,613,029
Labuan	25		
Aden	3		40,000
Total Asiatic possessions and dependencies	1,356,810		159,012,073
Grand total			

States, provinces, or colonies.	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Date of Census.	Pop. by the last census.
IV. American Possessions.			
Hudson Bay Territory	2,480,000		180,000
Canada East	291,989	1852	890,261
Canada West	147,332	1852	952,004
New Brunswick	27,700	1851	193,800
N. Scotia, includ. Cape Breton	18,746	1851	276,117
Prince Edward Island	2,134	1848	62,678
Newfoundland	35,913	1851	101,606
Labrador (attached to Newfoundland)	5,000	....	100,000
Vancouver Island	8,000		2,000
West Indian Possessions.			
Honduras	62,700	1848	11,066
Bermudas	47	1851	11,092
Jamaica	6,400	1849	379,690
The Bahamas	5,500	1851	25,392
Barbadoes	166	1851	135,930
Grenada	109	1844	28,927
St. Vincent	131	1851	27,248
St. Lucia	225	1850	24,538
Tobago	140	1844	13,027
Antigua	108	1850	36,190
Montserrat	47	1850	7,800
Barbuda	10		1,600
Dominica	275	1848	23,200
St. Christopher	70	1850	23,133
Nevis	20	1851	10,200
The Virgin Islands	90	1844	56,689
Turk's Islands	434	1851	6,122
Trinidad	2,020	1848	59,814
Bay Islands	200		400
British Guayana	96,500		127,695
Falkland Islands	600		2,000
Total American possessions	2,993,056		3,483,877
V. Australian Possessions.			
New South Wales	34,500	1851	197,168
Victoria		1852	200,000
Western Australia	100,000	1850	7,000
Southern Australia	300,000	1850	34,833
Van Diemen Land	25,000	1850	70,164
New Zealand	86,000	1850	22,400
Auckland Is.	....		....
Norfolk I.	....		....
Total Australian possessions	545,500		530.765
	4,131,333		194,997,280

An Account of the Declared Value of the Exports to each Colony and Dependency of the British Crown, in each of the three years ended 5th Jan., 1850, 1851, and 1852:

British Colonies and Dependencies.	Declared Value of Exports.		
	1850.	1851.	1852.
Heligoland	£357	£250	£238
Channel Islands	634,193	506,415	613,724
Gibraltar	533,481	388,141	481,286
Malta and Gozo	387,744	314,386	301,443
Ionian Islands	165,805	135,912	223,096
Europe	1,721,580	1,345,104	1,619,787
Possessions on River Gambia	35,770	43,700	47,197
Sierra Leone	60,290	70,230	94,456
Gold Coast	134,591	87,871	107,653
Fernando Po	3,197	3,668	31,505
Possessions in South Africa	530,961	796,600	752,393
Ascension	4,997	3,368	7,307
St. Helena	18,315	26,695	23,248
Mauritius	234,022	368,726	232,955
Africa	1,012,143	1,400,858	1,296,834
Aden	14,564	13,711	17,184
Territories in the E. Indies	6,149,842	7,242,194	7,022,296
Singapore	494,080	562,139	608,886
Ceylon	159,352	218,332	175,414
Hong Kong	651,969	598,191	632,399
Asia	7,469,807	8,634,567	8,456,179
West Australia	12,518	36,981	34,726
South Australia	315,648	417,809	375,035
New South Wales	1,330,847	1,005,452	1,201,261
Victoria	....	589,279	604,403
Van Diemen Land	315,021	440,566	420,922
New Zealand	106,434	112,166	171,009
Australia	2,080,468	2,602,253	2,807,356

British Colonies and Dependencies.	Declared Value of Exports.		
	1850.	1851.	1852.
Sett. of the Hudson Bay Co	£61,795	£102,225	£72,827
Newfoundland	297,350	343,120	334,730
Canada	1,324,931	1,993,511	2,451,534
New Brunswick	279,280	411,151	442,198
Prince Edward Island	41,421	56,867	57,109
Nova Scotia	276,106	328,177	455,309
Antigua	70,194	65,737	99,703
Barbadoes	319,658	331,594	419,479
Dominica	22,484	26,474	33,595
Grenada	28,348	36,796	45,163
Jamaica	626,035	791,574	700,290
Montserrat	402	63	173
Nevis	1,093	1,641	2,208
St. Christopher	45,448	43,667	58,664
St. Lucia	16,672	15,000	22,974
St. Vincent	58,268	57,370	73,201
Tobago	14,887	18,641	16,820
Tortola	46	221	....
Trinidad	248,213	241,930	275,185
Bahamas	24,709	33,008	32,088
Bermudas	47,138	39,527	32,435
Demerara	279,002	302,974	364,718
Berbice	17,819	21,012	24,336
Honduras—British	206,244	183,352	232,633
Falkland Islands	6,173	1,145	2,841
America	4,313,716	5,449,777	6,250,213
Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufacs. exported to the British Colonies and Dependencies	16,597,714	19,432,559	20,430,369

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the three years ending the 5th of January, 1853.

Years.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.				VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.				VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Value of Imports into Great Britain.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Value of Imports into Ireland.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Value of Imports into the United Kingdom.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	95,232,084	175,147,095	21,882,977	197,030,072	5,308,349	290,003	10,100	300,103	100,160,433	175,437,098	21,893,167	197,330,265
1852	103,379,282	190,407,476	24,726,372	214,133,848	7,099,543	250,838	6,331	257,169	110,679,125	190,658,314	24,732,703	214,391,017
1853	105,198,395	195,865,636	23,320,954	219,186,590	5,937,044	350,974	8,135	359,109	109,345,409	196,216,610	23,329,089	219,545,699

An Account of the Number of vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, that were Built and Registered in the several ports of the British Empire, in the years ending 5th January, 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

	Year ending 5th Jan., 1851.		Year ending 5th Jan., 1852.		Year ending 5th Jan., 1853.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	528	101,666	521	109,811	556	123,082
Scotland	136	30,100	138	38,858	131	41,959
Ireland	25	1,929	13	968	25	2,450
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	36	3,835	30	2,926	30	2,933
British Plantations	714	124,953	680	141,116	536	114,304
Total	1,439	262,483	1,382	293,679	1,278	284,728

Note.—The account rendered for the Plantations for the year ending 5th January, 1852, is now corrected; and as several returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next account is made up.

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, that belonged to the several ports of the British Empire, on the 31st December 1850, 1851, and 1852, respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1850.			On the 31st December, 1851.			On the 31st December, 1852.		
	Vess'ls	Tonnage.	Men.	Vess'ls	Tonnage.	Men.	Vess'ls	Tonnage.	Men.
England	19,288	2,721,290	143,791	19,404	2,803,052	145,222	19,600	2,907,999	147,252
Scotland	3,601	522,222	29,266	3,587	536,266	29,587	3,450	535,008	29,512
Ireland	2,249	261,432	14,103	2,203	262,411	14,155	2,178	254,997	13,902
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	846	60,189	6,010	849	60,615	5,798	858	61,274	5,978
British Plantations	8,304	667,829	46,113	8,201	669,741	46,166	8,316	665,114	46,868
Total	34,288	4,232,962	239,283	34,244	4,332,085	240,928	34,402	4,424,392	243,512

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage (including their repeated voyages), that entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of the United Kingdom from and to foreign parts, during each of the three years ending 5th January, 1853.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

Years ending 5th January.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	Brit. & Irish Vess'ls.		Foreign Vessels.		Brit. & Irish Ves.		Foreign Vessels.		Brit. & Irish Vess'ls		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1851	21,371	4,454,007	14,259	2,233,860	1,338	246,192	866	166,417	22,709	4,700,199	15,145	2,400,277
1852	21,299	4,632,373	15,056	2,664,574	1,603	306,013	1,230	269,134	22,902	4,938,386	16,286	2,933,708
1853	20,367	4,648,155	15,459	2,771,355	1,397	286,708	828	181,229	21,764	4,934,863	16,287	2,952,584

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.

Years ending 5th January.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	Brit. & Irish Vess'ls.		Foreign Vessels.		Brit. & Irish Ves		Foreign Vessels.		Brit. & Irish Ves'ls.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1851	21,308	4,577,222	16,139	2,515,573	681	165,123	761	146,670	21,989	4,742,345	16,900	2,662,243
1852	20,985	4,[illegible].508	16,682	991,883	813	212,982	1,025	233,731	21,798	4,[illegible].490	17,707	3,225,614
1853	20,880	4,[illegible],151	17,154	3,036,224	650	168,955	677	155,372	21,530	5,051,106	17,831	3,191,596

BRITAIN (NEW). [New Britain.]

BRITANNIA ISLANDS, a group of small isls. in the Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Caledonia, the largest of which (Uea) is 30 m. in length, the others are all small. Climate salubrious.

BRITTANY, a prov. of France. [Bretagne.]

BRITFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area, 3,148 ac. Pop. 938. A large fair is held here, Aug. 12th.

BRITHDER, chapelry of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Gelli-Gaer, 10 m. N. Caerphelby. Pop. 2,362.

BRITON-FERRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Neath, near its mouth in the Bay of Swansea, 2¼ m. S. Neath. Area, 1,593 ac. Pop. 1,737. The Earl of Jersey has a mansion in the parish.

BRITTNAU, a vill. of Switzerl., cant Aargau, 2 m. S. Zofingen, on the Wigger. Pop. 2,075.

BRITTONS NECK, p. o., Marion dist., S. C.

BRITWELL-SALOME, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tetsworth. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 233.

BRIVE, a riv. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., joins the Loire on right, above St Nazaire, length 30 m.

BRIVES-LA GAILLARDE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. arrond, in a rich plain, on the Corrèze, 14 m. S.W. Tulle. Pop. 5,983. It is built of stone, enclosed by planted boulevards, has a comm. college, manufs. of woollens, muslins, silk handkerchiefs, & cotton yarn, with bleaching works, distilleries, and an active trade in brandy, wine, chesnuts, cattle, & truffles.

BRIVIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Como, cap-dist., on the Adda, 22 m. N. E. Milan. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1799.

BRIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, 5½ m. N.W. Valognes. Pop. 3,088.

BRIXEN (Ital. *Bressanone*), a fortif. town of the Tyrol, S. of the Alps, circ. Pusterthal, 40 m. S.S.E. Innspruck, on the route from Italy to Germany by the Brenner Pass. Pop. 3,000. It has a cathed., a bishop's palace, sev. public schools; and near it some iron and steel works. The bishopric of Brixen was a state of the Germ. Empire, secularized in 1803, and united to the Tyrol. Pop. of the circle 1850, 219,866.

BRIXHAM, a mkt. & seaport town of Engl., co. Devon, on the S.W. side of Torbay, 24 m. S. Exeter. Area, of pa., 5,740 ac. Pop. 5,936; do. of the t. 5,627. The town has an anc. church, a large national, & 19 daily schools, a good harb., subordinate to the port of Dartmouth, & about 100 vessels, empld. in the coasting trade, especially in the expts. of marble and iron ore, besides numerous boats engaged in fisheries. Mkts., Thurs. & Sat. Fair, Whit.-Tuesday. William III. landed in England at Brixham, on the 5th November, 1688.

BRIXTON, p. o., Alexandria co., Va.

BRIXTON, several pas., &c. of Engl.—I. a suburb of the S. divis. of the metropolis, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth, 4½ m. W.S.W. St. Paul's. Pop. 14,610. It is well-built & lighted; has a handsome distr. church, many neat villas, a co.-ho. of correction, and a charity for the maintenance of 12 respectable females.—II. a pa. co. Devon, on the navgble. Yealm, 2½ m. S.S.E. Plympton-Earl. Area, 2,999 ac. Pop. 777.—III. (or *Brightstone*), I. of Wight, 6 m. S.W. Newport. Area, 3,251 ac. Pop. 695.—IV (*Deverill*), co. Wilts, 4½ m. S. Warminster. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 201.

BRIXWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N. Northampton. Area, 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,258. Fair, Whit-Monday. It has an union work-house for 33 parishes.

BRIZE NORTON, a pa. Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 3,140 ac. Pop. 720.

BROACH, a city & territ. of India. [Baroach.]

BROADALBIN, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y., 42 N.W. Albany, 423 W. It is a good grazing t. Several creeks furnish mill seats. It has 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., a furnace, 3 paper fac., 3 tanneries, a plough fac. 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 rope fac., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,738; 1850, 2,474.

BROAD BROOK, p. v., Hartford co., Ct., 15 Hartford, 351 W. It contains an Episcopal church & about 200 inhabitants.

BROAD-CHALK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts., 5½ m. S.W. by S. Wilton. Area, 6,904 ac. Pop. 821. The traces of a Roman camp here extend over 6 acres.

BROADCLIST, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N. E. Exeter. Area, 9,188 acres. Pop. 2,450. Fair, May 3.

BROAD-CREEK, hund., Sussex co., Del. Situated in the forks of Nanticoke r. and Broad Creek. It has a furnace, 10 grist m., 14 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,640; 1850, 3,468.

BROAD-CREEK, p. v., Queen Anne co., Md., 12 E. Annapolis, 52 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

BROADFORD, p-o., Smyth co., Va., 281 W.S.W. Richmond, 349 W.

BROADFIELD, or BRADFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 8. It has no church.

BROADGREEN, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester r., 3¼ m. E. Liverpool.

BROADHAVEN, a bay on the W. coast of Ireld., co. Mayo, between Benwee & Errishead, 11 m. N. W. Bangor. Length & average breadth, 4 m. exclusive of several arms.

BROADHEADVILLE, p. o. Monroe co., Pa.

BROADHEMBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.W. Honiton. Area, 4,703 ac. Pop. 851. Fair, Dec. 11.

BROADHEMPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Ashburton. Area, 2,047 ac. Pop. 754.

BROAD-HINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. S.S.W. Swindon. Area, 3,659 ac. Pop. 714.

BROAD KILL., hund., Sussex co., Del. Drained by Broad Kill & branches. It contains the village of Georgetown, the capital of the county, & also the v. of Milton. There are in the hund. 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m.;—3 academies; 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 3741; 1850, 3617.

BROADMAYNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,540 ac. Pop. 486.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

BROAD OAKS, p. o., Pope co., Ill.

BROAD OAK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.S.W. Liskeard. Area, 3,367 ac. Pop. 283.

BROAD SOUND, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 22° 30′ S., & lon. 149° 40′ E. Length N. to S. 50 m., breadth at entrance 22 m.

BROAD RIPPLE, p. o., Marion co., Ia.

BROAD, river, S. C., an arm of the sea, between Port Royal Island and the main land. Beaufort is situated on this r.

BROAD, river, S. C., rises in North Carolina, receives Pacolet and Tiger rivers, from the W., and unites with the Saluda, above Columbus, to form the Congaree.

BROAD, river, Ga., one of the western branches of Savannah r., which it enters at Petersburg.

BROAD RIVER. p. o., Elbert co., Ga.

BROADSTAIRS (formerly *Bradstowe*,) a small seaport town of Engl., co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, pa. St. Peter's, on the E. coast of the I. of Thanet, 2 m. N. Ramsgate. Pop. 1,450. It has of late become a favorite watering place, & has many good lodging-houses, a chapel of ease, a library, warm baths, & an old pier forming a harb. accessible for small vessels. Its port is subordinate to that of Dover. Fairs, April 8, July 10.

BROAD TOP, t., Bedford co. Pa. Drained by a branch of the Roystown branch of Juniata r., & its surface is mostly covered by the Great Broad Top Mountain. Pop. 1840, 987; 1850, 632.

BROAD TOP, t. Fulton co., Pa., drained by a branch of Great Augwick cr. It formed a part of the above t. before the erection of Fulton co. Pop. 400.

BROAD TOP, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 92 W. Harrisburg, 118 W.

BROADWAS, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. W. Worcester. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 318.

BROADWATER, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1 m. N. Worthing, which it includes. Area, 2,560. Pop. 5,970. Cattle fairs, June 22, Oct. 30. The anc. Saxon church is remarkable.

BROADWAY, p. o., Warren co., N. J.

BROADWAY, 3 pas. of Engl.—I co. Dorset, 3 m. N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Area, 1,029 ac. Pop. 610 N. W. Illminster. Area, 2,072 ac. Pop. 490. Fair, Sept. 14.—III. co. Worcester, 5¼ m. S.E. Evesham. Area, 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,629.

BROADWELL, p. o., Harrison co., Ky.

BROADWELL, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Gloster, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 388.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S. Burford. Area, 5,874 ac. Pop. 1,107.

BROAD-WINDSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Area, 6,214 ac. Pop. 1,516. Fair, Trinity Monday. 7 daily schools.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. E. by N. Hatherleigh. Area, 2,666 ac. Pop. 376.

BROADWOOD-WIDGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Launceston. Area, 8,780 ac. Pop. 890.

BROBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Hay. Area, 508 ac. Pop. 60.

BROCK, p. o., Darke co., O.

BROCK, c., Ontario co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,518.

BROCKDISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Harleston. Area, 1,069 ac. Pop. 154.

BROCKEN, or BROCKSBERG, a mntn. of Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. W. S. W. Halberstandt, in the range of the Harz mntns., of which it is the culminating point, 3,740 ft. above the level of the sea. It is cultivated nearly to the summit, and commands an extensive prospect. This dist. is the cradle of many popular superstitions, & the mntn. is the scene of the singular optical phenomenon called the "spectre of the Brocken."

BROCKENHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Lymington. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 1,034.

BROCKET'S BRIDGE, p-o., Oppenheim, t., Fulton co., N. Y., 68 N.W. Albany, 398 W.

BROCKFORD & WETHERINGSETT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Eye. Ac. 3,980. Pop. 1,101.

BROCKHAGEN, a vill of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 2,360, with a distillery.

BROCKHALL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4¼ m. E. Daventry. Area, 861. Pop. 57.

BROCKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 5 m. N. of Ross. Area, 785 ac. Pop. 145. Near the vill. are the traces of a Roman camp.

BROCKLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 3,860 ac. Pop. 269.

BROCKLEY, a vill. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, pas. Lewisham & St. Paul's, Deptford, 6¼ m. S.E. St. Paul's, London. Pop. returned with the pa.—II. a pa. co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area, 692 ac. Pop. 128.—III. co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,565 ac. Pop. 378.

BROCKPORT, p-v., Sweden t., Monroe co., N. Y., 235 W.N.W. Albany, 384 W. Situated on the Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara falls r. r., & on the Erie canal. Incorporated, 1829. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 17 stores, several extensive manufacturing establishments, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants.

BROCK'S GAP, p-o., Rockingham co., Va., 148 N. W. Richmond, 123 W.

BROCKTHROP, or BROCKTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N.W. Painswick, in vicinity of Gt. W. r. r. Area, 1,009 ac. Pop. 191.

BROCKTOWN, p. o., Pike co., Ark.

BROCKWAY, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 731.

BROCKWAYSVILLE, p-o., Jefferson co., Pa.

BROCKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. E.S. E. Glo'ster. Area, 1,847 ac. Pop. 425.

BROCTON, p. o., Henry co., Ia.

BROCKVILLE, p. v., & capital Leeds co., Can. W., 140 miles from Montreal, & 56 Kingston. Situated in Elizabeth t., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., & contains a court-house, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Free, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a grammar school, 30 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., an axe fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,246 inhabitants.

BROCKVILLE, v., Steuben co., Ia., 188 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 547 W. It has 2 stores, & 86 inhabitants.

BROD, many small towns in central & S.E. Europe.—I. (*Deutsch*), Bohemia, circ., on the Zasawa, 60 m. S. E. Prague. Pop. 3,987. It has a custom-house & gymnasium, with mineral baths, silver mines, & manufs. of woollen cloth.—II. (*Bohemian*) circ. Kaurzim, on the Prague & Olmütz railr., 20 m. E. Prague. Pop. 1,6[illegible].—III. (*Hungarian*), Moravia, circ. & 9 m. E.S.E. Hradisch, cap. a lordship, on rt. b. of the Olsawa. Pop. 3,381.—IV. (*Turkish*), a fortress of Bosnia, sanj. & 88 m. N.N.W. Travnik, on the Save.—V. (*Slavonian*), military frontier, a fortress, & the head-quarters of a regiment, on the Save, defended by a fort, immed. opp. the foregoing town, with which it has an active traffic. Pop. 2,128.—VI. (*Austr. Croatian*), circ. & 23 m. N.E. Fiume, with iron mines. Pop. 1,190.

BRODICK BAY, Isl. of Arran, Scotland, on N. side, adjoining the vill. is Brodick Castle, a seat of the D. of Hamilton, the scenery is highly picturesque.

BRODSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. W.N.W Doncaster. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 448. Here is the estate & mansion vested by the late P. Thellusson, Esq., in trustees, the revenues arising from which, are to be permitted to accumulate to a certain fixed period, & then to fall to the surviving male heir, but failing any such existing, they are to be applied towards liquidating the national debt.

BRODY, a frontier town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. Zloczow, 58 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 24,000, nearly all Jews. It is filthy, unpaved, & built mostly of wood; it has, however, an imperial chamber, a commercial tribunal, Roman Catholic & several Greek churches, 3 synagogues, a Jewish hospital: Jewish, Roman Catholic, grammar & commercial schools; a theatre, & a castle formerly belonging to Count Potocki, on whose estate the town was built. It was made a free commercial town in 1779, & enjoys an extensive trade with Russia, Poland, & Turkey. At its fairs, which are attended by a large concourse of merchants, cattle, horses, hides, tallow, & rural products generally, are exchanged for colonial produce, imported through Odessa, & manufactured goods of all descriptions.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, a vill. of the Neth'lds, prov. North Holland, 6 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,407. It is celebrated for its extreme cleanliness & the scrupulous neatness of its houses.

BROGLIE, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Eure, arr. Bernay. Pop. 1,000. It has a curious old church, & the Chateau of the Duc de Broglie.

BROKEN ARROW, p-o., St. Clair co., Ala., 109 N. E. Tuscaloosa, 732 W.

BROKEN BAY, a fine inlet of the S. Pacific, in New South Wales, betw. cos. Northumberland & Cumberland. Lat. 33° 35′ S., lon. 151° 17′ E. Shores greatly indented, whence its name. At its W. extremity it receives the Hawkesbury riv.

BROKENBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. Malmsbury. Area, 2,558 ac. Pop. 443.

BROKEN STRAW, t., Warren co., Pa. Drained by Broken Straw cr., entering the Alleghany r., on its S.E. boundary. Pop. 1850, 634.

BROKEN SWORD, p-o., Crawford co., O., 70 N. Columbus, 414 W. Situated on Broken Sword cr., which runs S.W. into Sandusky r.

BROMBERG, a town of Pruss. Poland, cap. reg., on the Brahe, prov. & 69 m. N.E. Posen. Pop. 9,600. Besides the courts for its reg., it has a gymnasium and normal school, with manufs. of chicory, tobacco, Pruss. blue, linen, & woollen fabrics, & an active transit trade. The *Bromberg Canal* connects the Vistula with the Oder & Elbe, by uniting the rivs. Netz & Brahe.

BROMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4¼ m. N.E. Gt. Weston. Area, 3,618 ac. Pop. 578.

BROME, t., Missisquoi co., Can. E. Surface mountainous. Drained by head branches of Yamaska r. The v. Brome corner contains a store, & about 75 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. in 1852, 2,095.

BROME, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area, 892 ac. Pop. 314.

BROMESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Deben, 2¼ m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,803 ac. Pop. 226.

BROMFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, wards Cumberland & Allerdale-betw.-Derwent, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Wigton. Area, 14,644 ac. Pop. 2,297. Its grammar school, founded in 1612, has a revenue of 40*l.* a year.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Ludlow. Area, 7,174 ac. Pop. 682. Its church is a portion of an old monastic instit.

BROMHAM, a pa. of England, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area, 1,798 ac. Pop. 343.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.W. Devizes. Area, 3,598 ac. Pop. 1,619. The church contains monums. of the Bayntum family, who have owned the manor since the reign of Henry VI.

BROMLEY, t., Renfrew co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 687.

BROMLEY, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Kent,

lathe Sutton-at-Hone, on the Ravensbourne, 10 m. S. E. London. Area, 4,646 ac. Pop. 4,127. The town consists mostly of a single neatly built street, on the road from London to Tunbridge. It has a large church containing the monuments of several bishops of Rochester, to the occupiers of which see the manor has generally belonged since the 8th century, & whose palace is near the town. Bromley has a handsome & well-endowed college, founded in 1666, for the resid. & support of 40 clergymen's widows; an alms-house, & a school with a annual endowment of 1,400*l*. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs, July 14th & August 5th, chiefly for live stock. Bromley is a polling-place for the co., & the head of a poor-law union.

BROMLEY, several pas. & ts. of England.—I. a small town, co. & 12 m. E. Stafford. Pop. 30. It has an anc. church, a small grammar school founded in 1606, & an hospital for 6 aged men, besides other charities yielding together about 108*l*. a year. Fairs Tues. before Mid-lent Sunday, May 22, Sept. 4. It is a polling-place for the N. division of the co.—II. (*Great*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Area, 2,956 ac. Pop. 797. The pa. sends 4 candidates for 2 exhibitions in St. John's college, Cambridge.—III. (*King's*), co. Stafford, 4¼ m. N. Lichfield. Area, 3,370 ac. Pop. 704. It has an endowed school, an alms-house, & other charities, to 60*l*. a year.—IV. (*Little*), co. Essex, 2¾ m. S.S. W. Manningtree. Area, 1,841 ac. Pop. 405.—V. (*St. Leonard's*), co. Middlesex, 3¼ m. E.N.E. St. Paul's, London. Area, 619 ac. Pop. 11,789. It has alms-houses under the direction of the draper's company, besides several endowed schools, & other charities, & a church which once belonged to a nunnery, founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror.

BROMPTON, p. t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. It has the St. Francis r. on the N.E., by branches of which it is drained. The vill. is on the St. Lawrence railroad, 90 m. E. Montreal, & contains a store & about 75 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1853, 749.

BROMPTON, several places in Engl., of which the principal are:—I. a western suburb of the metropolis, co. Middlesex, pa. Kensington, 1 m. W.S.W. Hyde-park-Corner. Pop. 9,515. It has several new & handsome squares & terraces, & is inhabited by many respectable families of moderate income.—II. a hamlet, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, pas. Gillingham & Chatham, & enclosed within the line of Chatham fortifications. Pop. 3,727. It stands on a height above Chatham dockyard, in which estab. most of the inhabs. are engaged; & it comprises a fine naval hospital, & large barracks belonging to the E. India Co. Fair, May 29th.—III. a chapelry, co. York, N. Riding, pa. & 1½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Area, 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,491, engaged in manufs. of woollens & fancy goods. Here was fought the memorable "battle of the Standard," in which the Scots were defeated by the English, A. D. 1138.—IV. a pa., same co. & Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Scarboro'. Area, 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,535. It has a remarkably fine church, & ruins of an anc. hill-fortress.—V. (*Bierlow*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearne, 6 m. N.W. Rotherham. Pop. 1,704. It has an endowed school; & near it are extensive iron works.—VI. (*Patrick*), a pa. & tnshp., same co., N. Riding, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Area, 5,757 ac. Pop. 1,159.—VII. (*Ralph*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Wiveliscomb. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 530. In this pa. are some traces of a Roman camp.—VIII. (*Regis*), same co., on the Exe, 3½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Area, 8,810 ac. Pop. 968. The pa. has a right of holding a weekly mkt. & 2 ann. fairs. The remns. of Barlinch priory, in the vicinity, now form a private mansion.

BROMSBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Ledbury. Area, 1,803 ac. Pop. 260.

BROMSEBRO, a ham. of Sweden, læn & 29 m. S.W. Calmar, near the mouth of the Brömse, celeb. in history for the treaties between Sweden & Denmark, in 1541 & 1641.

BROMSGROVE, a mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. E. a station on the Birmingham & Bristol r. r., 12½ m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Area of pa., 10,968 ac. Pop. 10,308. The town consists chiefly of a long street; it has some good modern houses, a fine old church, with a tower & spire 189 ft. in height, & a neat town-hall. Its grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has 7 scholarships & 6 fellowships in Worcester Coll., Oxford. It has various other schools & charities, producing in all about 207*l*. per annum; a branch bank, large button factory, extensive manufs. of nails. It is the head of a poor-law union. Mkt., Tuesday. Fairs, June 24, Oct. 1.—*Bromsgrove Lickey* is a hill range, N. of the town, in which rise several affls. of the Trent & the Severn.

BROMWICH (CASTLE), a vill. of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Aston, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Coleshill. Pop. 779.

BROMWICH (WEST), a vill. & pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.E. Wednesbury. Area of pa., 5,710 ac. Pop. 34,591. Among its numerous places of worship is a very handsome Independent chapel. It has a branch bank, & mines of coal & iron. It is the centre of a poor-law union.

BROMYARD, a small mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. & 13 m. N.E. Hereford. Area of pa., 8,611 ac. Pop. 3,093; do. of the t., 4,426. The town, near the Frome, & in an orchard district, is old & irregularly built. It has a collegiate church in the Norman style, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, alms-houses, union work-house, & 2 branch banks. Mkt., Tuesday. Six annual fairs.

BRONDOLO, a fortfd. vill. of North. Italy, at the S. extrem. of the isl. of the Lido, 3 m. S. Chioggia, on lt. b. of the Brenta-Nuova, united to the Bacchiglione near the mouth in the Adriatic. It was formerly a flourishing town at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course. The *Porto di Brondolo* is a spacious but shallow bay at the mouth of the Bacchiglione.

BRONGWYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 7 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 367.

BRONI, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. 6,000.

BRONNITZA, 2 towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, on the Msta, here crossed by a large floating bridge. Its church is built on the site of a pagan temple.—II. gov. & 28 m. S.E. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa, with an imperial stud, which in 1830 comprised 237 horses.

BRONSON, p-t., Huron co., O., 2 S. Norwalk, 102 N. by E. Columbus, 395 W. Watered by branches of Huron r. It has 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,291; 1850, 1,220.

BRONSON, t., Branch co., Mich. Drained by Pran r. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1850, 713.

BRONSON'S PRAIRIE, p-o., Bronson t., Branch co., Mich., 121 W.S.W. Detroit, 570 W.

BRONTE, p. v., Trafalgar t., Halton co., Can. W. Situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the entrance of 12 mile creek. It contains a Baptist church, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants. P. O. called Trafalgar.

BRONTE, a town of Sicily, intend. & 22 m. N.N.W. Catania, at the W. foot of Mt. Etna. Pop. 9,150. It has a college, & manufs. of coarse woollens & paper. The title of Duke of Bronte, & an income of 6,000 *oncie* (3,750*l*.) a-year, were given to Lord Nelson by the Neapolitan government, in 1799.

BRONX, river, N. Y., rises in Westchester co., & after a course of 25 m. enters East r., opposite to Flushing bay.

BRONXVILLE, p. o., West Chester co., N. Y.

BROOK, p-o., Jasper co., Ia., 116 N.W. Indianapolis, 675 W.

BROOK, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3½ m. N.E. Ashford. Area, 582 ac. Pop. 120.—II. co. Hants, Isle of Wight, on the coast, 7½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Area, 713 ac. Pop. 157.

BROOKDALE, p. v., McHenry co., Ill.

BROOKE, county, Va., in the extreme N.W. part of the state. Area, 80 sq. ms. Surface very uneven; soil fertile. Watered by several small creeks, that enter the Ohio r., which bounds the co. on the W. Some iron ore & bituminous coal ore found here. Capital, Wellsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $223,067; wheat, 65,516 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 150,571; wool, 123,572 pounds; 5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw mills, 2 paper m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 1 glass fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $94,660; value of manufactured articles, $181,349;—11 churches; 1 college, 130 students; 1 acad., 73 students; 2 schools; 2 libraries, 3,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,948; pop. 1850, 5,054. (*Territory reduced in* 1849 *by the erection of Hancock county.*)

BROOKE, t., Lambton co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 511.

BROOKE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S. S.E. Norwich. Area, 2,135 ac. Pop. 802.—II. co. Rut-

land, 2 m. S.S.W. Oakham. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 102.

BROOKESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Melton Mowbray. Area, 861 ac. Pop. 20.

BROOKFIELD, p.t., Carroll co., N. H., 46 N.E. Concord, 527 W. Incorporated in 1794. Cook's pond, near the centre of the t., is the source of the W. branch of Salmon Fall r. There is a still larger pond on its N.W. border, which empties its surplus waters into Winnipiseogee lake. It has a tannery, 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 553; 1850, 552.

BROOKFIELD, p.t., Orange co., Vt., 17 S. Montpelier, 504 W. This is an elevated & fine township of land, well cultivated, & especially adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1780. Watered by several ponds, with their outlets, forming the branches of White r. It has fine springs. There is in the town an inexhaustible bed of marl, & it has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,789; 1850, 1,672.

BROOKFIELD, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 67 W. Boston, 888 W. Incorporated in 1673. Drained by Chickopee r. issuing from Quaboag pond. Surface hilly, soil fertile. The v. is situated on the Western r. r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—an academy, a foundry, 4 stores, & 400 inhabitants. This t. was attacked and burned by the Indians in 1675, & afterward until 1710 suffered severely. It has 7 stores, a fulling m., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., a furnace, an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,472; 1850, 1,674. (See West Brookfield.)

BROOKFIELD, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 60 S.W. Hartford, 6 N. by E. Danbury, 299 W. Surface uneven, soil well adapted to grain. Watered by the Housatonic on its N.E. border. Still r., a branch of the Housatonic, passes through the t. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—1 flouring m., 2 saw m., 15 manufactories. Pop. 1840, 1,255; 1850, 1,359. The sta. on Housatonic r. r. is 29 m. from Bridgeport.

BROOKFIELD, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 88 W. by N. Albany, 363 W. Surface uneven; soil a calcareous loam. Watered by the Unadilla river & its tributaries. The p. o. is in the village of Clarksville, which contains a church, 5 stores, several mills and factories, & about 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 16 saw m., 29 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,695; 1850, 3,585.

BROOKFIELD, v. (*P. O. called State Hill*), Minisink t., Orange co., New York. It contains a church, 3 stores, 2 mills, a tannery, & about 150 inhab.

BROOKFIELD, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 174 N. Harrisburg, 288 W. Drained by a branch of Tioga r. It has 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 431; 1850, 741.

BROOKFIELD, t., Noble co., O. Drained by a branch of Wills cr. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,426; 1850, 1,482.

BROOKFIELD, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 183 N.E. Columbus, 295 W. Drained by branches of Chenango cr. It has a flourishing village 2½ miles from the Pennsylvania line. Pop. of the t. in 1840, 1,301; 1850, 1,451.

BROOKFIELD, t., Eaton county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 255.

BROOKFIELD, p. t., Waukesha co., Wis. Drained by Menomonee & Fox rivers. It has 13 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,939.

BROOKFIELD, v., Tuscarawas t., Stark co., O., 10 W. Canton. It has a church, a store, 2 tanneries, a large steam flouring m., & 350 inhab.

BROOKFIELD, p. v., Lee co., Ill.

BROOKFIELD, p. v., Jackson co., Iowa.

BROOKFIELD, t., La Salle county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 252.

BROOKFIELD CENTRE, p. v., Waukesha co., Wis.

BROOKHAVEN, t., Suffolk co., N. Y., crosses Long Island, & contains 215 sq. m. It has several good harbors on Long Island Sound, & a light-house on Old Field Point. Drained by Connecticut brook & other small streams, which furnish mill seats. The interior is covered with pine plains & shrub oaks, still inhabited by some deer. South Bay, which borders this town on the S., abounds with scale & shell fish. The soil on the Sound side is a sandy loam, and inclines to a light sand towards the S. Ronconcoma pond, 2 miles in circumference, on its W. border, is about the middle of the island. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 4 tanneries, 11 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 academies, 26 schools. Pop. 1840, 7,[illegible]; 1850, 8,595.

BROOKHAVEN, p. v., Lawrence co., Miss. Situated on Bogue Chitto cr. & the N. O. Nashville r. r., 52 m. S. Jackson.

BROOKLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4½ m. W.N.W. New Romney. Area, 1,885 ac. Pop. 448. Fair, 1st Aug.

BROOKLANDVILLE, p. v., Baltimore co., Md.

BROOKLIN, p. t., Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1,602.

BROOKLIN, p., Clarke co., Mo.

BROOKLIN, p. v., Whitby t., Ontario co., Can. W., 34 N.E. Toronto. It contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, a woollen fac., a foundry, 2 flour mills, a tannery, & 650 inhabitants.

BROOKLINE, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 50 S. by W. Concord, 445 W. It lies on the S. line of the state. Drained by Nissitisset, a branch of Nashua r. Incorporated in 1769. It has a Congregational church, 2 stores, a tannery, 4 boot & shoe fac., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 652; 1850, 718.

BROOKLINE, p-v., Windham co., Vt., 110 S. Montpelier, 439 W. Incorporated in 1794. A deep valley runs through the town from N. to S., through which Grassy Brook, a branch of West river, flows. On the E. line of the town, the land is elevated. It has a grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 328; 1850, 285.

BROOKLINE, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 4 W. by S. Boston, 440 W. It has a diversified surface, & is in a high state of cultivation. It has much picturesque scenery, adorned with tasteful buildings, occupied as country residences of the most opulent of Boston society. It is connected with Boston by one of its most beautiful avenues. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Unitarian. There are in the t. 20 stores, 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., 5 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,365; 1850, 2,516.

BROOKLINE, p-v., Madison co., Ga., 85 N. Milledgeville, 608 W.

BROOKLINE, p. o., Jackson par., La.

BROOKLYN, t., Hancock county, Me. Pop. 1850, 1,002.

BROOKLYN, p-t., capital of Windham co., Ct., 44 E. by N. Hartford, 371 W. Finely watered by Quinebaug r. & Blackwell's stream. Surface uneven and stony; soil fertile. The v. contains a court-house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Unitarian,—a bank, an insurance office, an academy, 4 stores, & 400 inhab. There are in the town, a cotton fac., 2,000 spindles, making yearly 400,000 yards of sheetings; 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,488; 1850, 1,514.

BROOKLYN, city, cap. of Kings co., N. Y., is situated in 40° 41′ 50″ N. lat., & 73° 59′ 30″ W. lon., at the west end of Long Island, opposite to the south part of the city of New York, 146 m. S. Albany, 226 W. The population in 1810 was 4,402; in 1820, 7,175; 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; in 1850, 96,868; and in 1854, 120,000. It is the second place in population in the state, and the seventh in the United States. It is separated from the south part of the city of New York by the East river, a strait of the ocean which connects Long Island Sound with the bay and harbor of New York, ¾ m. wide. It is connected with the city of New York by six steam ferries, well provided with commodious boats.

The ground on which Brooklyn is built is, for the most part, more elevated than that of the city of New York. On the heights it presents a bold front, elevated 70 feet above tide water, affording a delightful view of the city & harbor of New York. The islands, the bay, & particularly Governor's Island, with its fine fortifications, & the shores of New Jersey, furnish a prospect rarely equalled, & scarcely surpassed. The city is regularly laid out, & the streets, with the exception of Fulton street, the oldest, are generally straight, crossing each other at right angles, and are from 50 to 60 feet wide, and a number of them have a greater width. A large number of the streets, including all within the thickly-settled parts, are paved and lighted. Many of the streets are bordered with trees, giving the place a peculiarly rural aspect. Fulton street, originally narrow in its lower part, has been amply widened, &

is bordered with ranges of lofty brick stores, and now presents a commanding entrance to the city.

The City Hall, constructed of white marble, is 162 feet long, 102 feet wide, 2 stories high, with a basement and attic, & the top of the cupola is 135 feet above the base of the edifice. It stands on a triangular piece of ground formed by the intersection of Fulton, Court, & Joralemon streets. The Brooklyn Institute, Washington street, near Concord, chartered in 1824 as the Apprentices Library; in 1843 it received its present name. Connected with this institution is a youths' free library, open to all minors. Literary and scientific lectures of a high order are given during the winter months. The jail is a substantial & handsome building of freestone, in the E. part of the city. The Lyceum, in Washington street, is a fine granite building, with a spacious & commodious lecture-room. The harbor of Brooklyn is extensive, & susceptible of much improvement by the erection of wharves & slips. The Atlantic dock is a large basin, covering 42¼ acres, with a sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. This basin lies within Red Hook Point, with piers extending for a distance of 300 feet on Buttermilk Channel; on the piers are built large & extensive granite warehouses. The Navy Yard is the most extensive naval depôt in the United States, situated on the south side of Wallabout bay, at the north-eastern part of the city, & contains 45 acres of land. It is enclosed by a substantial brick wall on the land side, and on the left hand, as you enter its gate, there is a flower garden most tastefully arranged.

This spacious yard affords sufficient room for the residence of the officers, machine shops, storehouses, &c. The most conspicuous buildings are two large edifices, 250 feet long by 125 feet wide, and 120 feet high, capable of containing the largest ships of war while being built. In time of peace several national vessels are usually to be seen here, either laid up or undergoing repairs. A vast amount of cannon, cannon balls, bombs, and all kinds of munitions of war, is always on hand at this depôt. The Brooklyn Dry Dock is located at the Navy Yard, & is capable of receiving the largest ships of war. This is a magnificent work, unequalled by any of the kind in America, & scarcely surpassed by any in the world. The foundation is 406 feet long by 120 wide, and the main chamber or basin is 286 feet long by 30 wide at the bottom, & 307 feet long and 98 wide at the top. The weight of the iron folding gates is 150 tons; the pumps discharge 40,000 gallons per minute. The engine-house is a fire-proof building, containing machinery of the most perfect kind. The whole occupied sixteen years in the course of construction. The United States Naval Lyceum was organized in 1835, by the officers of the navy & marine corps. The objects of its founders and supporters have been to encourage a spirit of harmony in the service, the promotion of useful knowledge generally, and more especially such acquirements as are adapted to men of their sphere of action, to aid them in increased efficiency. The Lyceum contains an interesting collection of curiosities, geological and mineralogical cabinets, which have been collected from almost every clime & country, by the naval officers, and presented to the institution. Added to the above, there are portraits of a number of our Presidents and naval and military commanders, who have been conspicuous in the most thrilling & interesting events chronicled in the history of our country. There is also a valuable library of several thousand volumes. Antiquities, such as an idol from the ruins of the temple of the Sun, S. A.; a stone from the house of Herod at Jerusalem; an Egyptian tombstone, supposed to be four thousand years old; Egyptian mummy, partly uncovered; specimens of mosaic pavement from Pompeii; lava from Herculaneum; jar from the tomb of Augustus Cæsar; links of the chain that was placed across the Hudson river in the war of the Revolution; implements of Indian warfare; trophies of war, & various other objects of interest, rendering it a most desirable place for the stranger or citizen to visit. The Naval Hospital is situated at the Wallabout between Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. There are 35 acres of land connected with the institution. The building stands on a commanding eminence, built of white marble, & is a well-arranged edifice. There are 70 churches in the city, belonging to the different denominations, as follows:—6 Baptist, 1 Reformed, 6 Congregational, 6 Dutch Reformed, 11 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 17 Methodist, 8 Presbyterian, 7 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Second Advent, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist. The industrial establishments of Brooklyn are many & extensive. In 1850 the capital employed in manufactures amounted to $3,422,396; value of manufactured articles, $8,810,875. There were in 1853, 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000.

Brooklyn was incorporated as a village in 1816, and as a city with greatly extended limits in 1834. It is divided into eleven wards, & is governed by a Mayor & a board of twenty-two Aldermen, two from each ward, elected by the people. It was first settled in 1636, but it did not choose regular magistrates until 1646, though some kind of authority was previously established. The first house for public worship, which was a Dutch church, was erected 1666, which stood one mile from Fulton ferry, in the centre of what was afterwards the Trempetse Road. Six years previous to this the Rev. Henricus Selywn had been installed in Brooklyn, with a salary of 600 guilders, or $240, one half of which was paid by the inhabitants & the other half by Fatherland or Holland. An Episcopal church was established in 1766, & St. Ann's church, its successor, was first occupied in 1795. The first Methodist church was incorporated in 1794; the first Presbyterian in 1822; the first Baptist in 1822; & the first Roman Catholic in 1822. The first printing-office was established, & the first newspaper printed in 1798; the paper was called the *Long Island Courier*, & was printed & edited by the late Thomas Kirk. There are now 6 printing offices, issuing 4 daily & 3 weekly newspapers.

Brooklyn was the theatre of many interesting events during the war of the Revolution. It was occupied by the American army before the battle of Flatbush, which occurred Aug. 27, 1776, & there are now to be seen the remains of the American fortifications erected at that period, though most of them have been obliterated by the regulation of streets. Until recently, Fort Green, in the E. part of the city, remained in a great measure entire. After the fatal battle of Flatbush, the Americans retreated from Long Island, leaving it in possession of the British. At the *Wallabout*, near the Navy Yard, were moored the British prison ships, where the American prisoners were confined. The first prison ship anchored there was the Whitby. She was crowded with the captives taken in the battle of Long Island. She was first moored there toward the close of October, 1776. In May, 1777, two other ships were moored there, and some of the prisoners were removed to them. In October one of these vessels was burned, & in Feb., 1778, the other was also consumed. Some prisoners perished in the flames. In April following, the "Old Jersey" prison ship was moored in the Wallabout, and all the prisoners, except the sick, were transferred to her. The Jersey was the receiving ship, & the Hope & Falmouth, two ships which supplied the place of those burned, were used for hospital ships until the period of the evacuation, November 25th, 1783.

The "Old Jersey" having been abandoned by the British, rotted at her anchorage in the bay until she sunk; & now her remains are covered by one of the docks in the Navy Yard.

Prisoners were brought from various points where the British were successful, but busy death made room for all. Soon the beach of the Wallabout was strewn with graves; & when the war closed, the bones of 11,500 patriots were in the sand upon the shore of the bay. In the year 1808 the bones of these martyrs were collected from the hill sides in the neighborhood, where they had been slightly interred, & placed in a vault, over the entrance of which is the following inscription:—"Portal to the Tomb of 11,500 Patriot Prisoners who died in dungeons & prison ships in and about the city of New York during the Revolution."

The city is now divided into 11 wards, but should the legislature incorporate Williamsburg & Flatbush with it, the entire territory will be divided into 19 wards, each electing 2 aldermen. This addition will much extend the city limits, & it will then comprise an entire population of about 175,000 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 171 N.N. E. Harrisburg, 278 W. Drained by a branch of Tunkhannock cr. It has a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,474; 1850, 1,082.

BROOKLYN, p. t., Cuyahoga co., O., 145 N.N.E. Columbus, 360 Washington. It has the Cuyahoga r. on the eastern & Lake Erie on its northern boundary. The v. lies 4 miles south from Cleveland, & contains 3 churches,—2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—& about 200 inhab. There are in the t., a grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,609; 1850, 6,875.

BROOKLYN, p. v., Hadlax co., Va., 145 S.W. Richmond, 232 W. It contains 2 stores, 1 tannery, several mechanics, 12 dwellings, & 60 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, p. v., Campbell co., Ky.

BROOKLYN, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 354.

BROOKLYN, t., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1,006.

BROOKLYN, p-v., Schuyler co., Ill., 77 W.N.W. Springfield, 857 W. Pop. of t., 644.

BROOKLYN, p-o., Conecuh co., Ala., 180 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 262 W.

BROOKLYN, p-o., Jackson co., Mich., 71 W. Detroit, 541 W.

BROOKLYN, p-o., Noxubee co., Miss., 126 N.E. Jackson, 891 W.

BROOKLYN, p. t., Greene co., Wis. Has 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 531.

BROOKLYN, t., Marquette co., Wis. Has 9 schools. Pop. 1850, 505.

BROOKLYNE, sta. on Balt. & Susquehanna r. r., 10 m. from Baltimore.

BROOKNEAL, p-v., Campbell co., Va., 122 W.S.W. Richmond, 209 W. Beautifully situated on the north bank of Staunton r. It has 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, a tannery, & 120 inhab.

BROOKS, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 45 N.E. Augusta. Incorporated in 1816. Drained by Marsh r. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 910; 1850, 1,021.

BROOKS, sta. on the New Haven & North Hampton r. r., 12 m. from New Haven.

BROOKS' GROVE, p-o., Mount Morris t., Livingston co., N. Y., 249 W. Albany, 360 W.

BROOKS' TAN YARD, p. o., Macon co., Tenn.

BROOKSTON, station on New Albany & Salem r. r., Ia.

BROOKSVILLE, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 79 E. Augusta, 675 W. It lies on the E. side of Penobscot bay, & is conveniently situated for navigation, having navigable water on 3 sides. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—& 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 8 persons, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,246; 1850, 1,333.

BROOKSVILLE, p-o., Blount co., Ala., 114 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 724 W.

BROOKSVILLE, p-o., Albermarle co., Va., 98 N.W. Richmond, 140 W.

BROOKSVILLE, p-o., Randolph co., Ga., 151 S.W. Milledgeville, 807 W.

BROOKSWAR, or BROCKWEAR, a vill. of Engl., co. Gloucester, mostly in the pa. of St. Briavell's, on the Wye, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Pop. 212. Vessels ascend the Wye to this place, to receive goods brought by barges down the river.

BROOKVILLE, town, Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1850, 1,333.

BROOKVILLE, p-b., Jefferson co., Pa., 167 N.W. Harrisburg, 256 W. It contains a brick court-house & offices, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 8 stores, a grist m., 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhab. Pop. of the t. 1850, 763.

BROOKVILLE, p-o., Alexander t., Genesee co., N. Y., 255 W. Albany, 385 W.

BROOKVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 64 N.N. W. Annapolis, 24 W. It contains an Episcopal church, & 120 inhab.

BROOKVILLE, p-v., cap. Franklin co., Ia., 95 N.E. Indianapolis, 519 W. Situated a little above the junction of E. & W. forks of Whitewater r., & on Indiana Central r. r. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a seminary, 10 stores, 2 flouring m., a paper m., a cotton fac., 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 1,177 inhab. Pop. of t. 3,466.

BROOKVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Mo., 119 N.N.E. Jefferson city, 933 W.

BROOKVILLE, p-v., Bracken co., Ky., 65 N.E. Frankfort, 495 W.

BROOKVILLE, p. v., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 479.

BROOKVILLE, p. v., Granville co., N. C.

BROOKVILLE, p. v., Noxubee co., Miss.

BROOKVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Iowa.

BROOME, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. S. Stourbridge. Area, 716 ac. Pop. 143.

BROOME, county, N. Y., situated in the S. part of the State. Area, 627 sq. ms. The soil is adapted to grazing, and is fertile. It contains several sulphur & salt springs. Drained by Susquehanna, Chenango, & Tioughnioga rivers, & Nanticoke creek. A large amount of lumber is floated down the Susquehanna river to Chesapeake bay. The Erie railroad passes through the co., & Chenango canal connects Binghamton with the Erie canal at Utica. Capital, Binghamton. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $[illegible]2,505; wheat, 60,201 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 139,610; oats, 409,390; potatoes, 1902,62; wool, 77,295 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 144 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 14 tanneries, 50 persons emp., 5 printing offices, 1 daily, 3 weekly newspapers pub., 10s libraries, 20,056 vols.;—cap. emp'd in manufac., $427,555; value of manufactured articles, $887,778;—58 churches, 2 acad., 555 pupils, 237 sch., 5,928 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,338; Pop. 1850, 29,660.

BROOME, t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 38 W. Albany. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil light sandy loam. Drained by branches of Schoharie & Catskill creeks. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,404; 1850, 2,268. (See Gilboa, taken from it in part, 1848.)

BROOME, or BROME, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. N. E. Bungay. Area, 1,442 ac. Pop. 572. Charities, 6s. per ann.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Eye. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 328. The Marquis Cornwallis takes the title of Viscount Brome from this place.

BROOME CENTRE, p. o., Schoharie co. N. Y.

BROOMFIELD, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Chelmsford. Area, 2,215 ac. Pop. 851. Its church has a large round tower.—II. co. Kent, late Aylesford, 5½ m. E. S. E. Maidstone. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 1,47. In Kingswood here is a large rabbit warren.—III. co. Somerset, 5 m. N. Taunton. Ac. 4,274. Pop. 472. Fair 13th Nov.

BROOMHILL, a pa. of Engl., cos. Kent & Sussex, 4 m. E. S. E. Rye, now conjoined with N. Romney. Area, 3,580 ac. Pop. 134.

BROONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes du-Nord, cap. cant., 15 m. S. W. Dinan. Pop. 2,502. Duguesclin was born in the castle of La Motte Broons, 1 m. from the town, on the site of which a monument has been erected to his memory.

BROOS, a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, with a pop. 3,500, & a Protest. high-school.

BROQUIÉS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 22 m. S. Rodez. Pop. 3,676.

BROQUE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. St. Dié. Pop. 1,350.

BRORA, a river of Scotl., co. Sutherland, rises on S. E. side of Benclibrick, after a S. E. course through several lakes, enters the Moray Firth, at the vill. Brora, 4 m. N. E. Golspie. Near vill. of Brora a partial bed of coal exists in the oolite strata.

BROSELEY, a mkt.-t. & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 13 m. S. E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa., 1,912 ac. Pop. 4,739, engaged in raising coal and iron, and in iron-foundries, potteries, and a manuf. of tobacco-pipes. Mkt., Wed. Fairs, last Tuesday in April, and 29th October.

BROSNA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. E. S. E. Listowel. Area, 11,360 ac. Pop. 2,871. The *Great and Little Brosna* are two small rivs., Leinster, King's co., tributary to the Shannon.

BROTHERS (THE), a group of 6 or 8 rocky islets, at the entrance of the Red Sea, off the African shore, 9½ m. S. Perim isl., and varying from 250 to 350 ft. in height. Lat. of the loftiest, 12° 28′ N., lon. 43° 21′ E.—II. 3 isolated mntns. of E. Australia, near the coast between Harrington Inlet and Port Macquarrie.

BROTHERS VALLEY, Somerset co., Pa. Drained by Castlemans r. It has 3 fulling m., a flouring m., 5 grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,548; 1850, 1,430.

BROTHERTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Pontefract. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 1,551. Pop. of the t., 1,454. Queen Margaret, the 2d wife of Edward I., gave birth to a son here in a house, the site of which is preserved by a wall and trench.

BROTTEAUX (LES), a ham. of France, arrond. and comm. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb.

BROTTERODE, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Fulda, dist. and 7 m. N. Schmalkalden, in the Thuringian forest. Pop. 2,359, partly empld. in iron-works, & in manufs. of wooden wares.

BROTTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N. E. Guisborough. Area, 4,105 ac. Pop. 518.

BROTZMANSVILLE, p-o., Warren co. N. J., 78 N. N. W. Trenton, 226 W.

BROU, a t. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Ozanne, 22 m. S. W. Chartres. Pop. 2,047, engaged in weaving serge & in iron-works.

BROUAGE, a ham. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in a channel opp. the I. of Oleron, 10 m. S.S.W. of Rochefort. Pop. 986. In its vicinity are extensive salt marshes. It was formerly a fortified town, and was a flourishing sea-port at the commencement of the 17th cent., but its harb. is filled with mud, and it is now nearly 3 m. from the sea.

BROUGH, a mkt. town & pa. of Eng., co. Westmoreland, Eastward, 7¼ m., E. S. E. Appleby. Area of pa., 24,517 ac. Pop. 1,533, partly employed in lead & coal mines. It has an old church, an endowed school, a branch bank, & the ruins of a castle of the Cliffords. Mkt. Thur. Fair, Thur. before Whitsun. week. On the eve of Epiphany, a singular procession takes place here, called "the carrying of the holling or hoes tree."

BROUGHAM, *Brovonacum*, a pa. of Eng., co. Westmoreland, Westward, on the Eden & Lowther, 2½ m. S. E. Penrith. Area, 6,040 ac. Pop. 179. Here are the remains of a very ancient and strong fortress of the Cliffords, supposed to be of Roman origin, and in the pa. is Brougham hall, the seat of Lord Brougham.

BROUGHSHANE, a town of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 3¼ m. E. N. E. Ballymena. Pop. 940. Fairs, June 17 and September 1.

BROUGHTON, numerous places in Engl. and Wales, of which the princip. are, a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. S. S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 182.—II. a tnshp., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Wrexham, 6 m. S. W. Holt. Pop. 2,002.—III. a pa. co. & 5 m. N. E. Huntingdon. Area, 2,950 ac. Pop. 416.—IV. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1¼ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 7,126.—V. a pa. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3 m. N. W. Brigg. Area, 6,918. Pop. 1,240.—VI. co. Northampton, 3 m. S. W. Kettering. Area, 2,560 ac. Pop. 691.—VII. co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Banbury. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 646. Charities about 82*l.* per ann. Here are the remains of a moated castle.—VIII. co. Salop, 7 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 181.—IX. co. Hants, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Stockbridge. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,010. It has a school endowed with 68*l.* per ann. Fair, 1st Mon. in July.—X. (*In-Arcdale*), co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S. W. Skipton. Area, 3,871 ac. Pop. 335. The vill. was plundered by the forces under Prince Charles Edward, in 1745.—XI. (*Astley*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N. W. Lutterworth. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 746.—XII. (*Brant*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Brant, 7½ m. E. Newark. Area, 2,932 ac. Pop. 749.—XIII. (*Church*), co. & 9½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Area, 2,380 ac. Pop. 652.—XIV. (*In Furness*), a small mkt. town and chplry., co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, on the Duddon, 29 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,297. Its manufs. of woollen yarn have declined since the introduction of machinery, but in the adjacent mntns. are mines of iron & copper, the produce of which is exported by the river Duddon. Market, Frid. Fair for woollen yarn, August 1. Broughton tower is the resid. of J. G. Sawrey, Esq.—XV. (*Gifford*), a pa., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. W. Melksham. Area, 1,677 ac. Pop. 692.—XVI. (*Hackett*), co. & 5 m. E. Worcester. Area, 390 ac. Pop. 133. — XVII. (*Nether*) co. Leicester 5½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 423.—XVIII. (*Poggs*), co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Barford. Area, 1,122 ac. Pop. 127.—XIX. (*Sulney*), co. & 11 m. S. S. E. Nottingham. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 394. —XX. Broughton, (*Great*), a tnshp. of Eng., co. Cumberland. Pop. 619.—XXI. Broughton, (*Little*), a tnshp. of Eng., co. Cumberland. Pop. 439. United Areas, 2,743 ac.

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM and KILBUCHO, a united pa. of Scotl., co. Peebles. Area, about 2,000 ac., nearly three-fourths under pasture. Pop. 284. Fair. Oct. 1. The village of Broughton is situated on the Tweed, 9 m. S. W. Peebles.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a town of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Monifieth, on the Firth of Tay, immediately opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig, with which it has frequent communication by a floating bridge in connexion with the Aberdeen r. r. It is handsome, & greatly resorted to as a bathing-pl. by the inhabs. of Dundee & Perth. Pop. 1850, 2,772. *Broughty Castle*, on its S.E. side, was an ancient fortress.

BROUWERSHAVEN, a small marit. town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the N.W. coast of the isl. Schowen, near the mouth of the Maas. Pop. 1,092.

BROWERS, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 66 N.E. Harrisburg, 159 W.

BROWER'S MILLS, p-o., Randolph co., N. C., 73 W. by S. Raleigh, 347 W.

BROWN, county, O., in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 473 sq. ms. It lies on the Ohio r. Watered by Eagle, Red-oak, Straight, & White-oak creeks. The surface along the Ohio is hilly, but at the distance of 5 ms. becomes level. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Georgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $504,170; wheat, 192,065 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,209,485; oats, 180,810; wool, 45,796 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 19 saw m., 5 wooll. fac., 8 tanneries, 17 persons emp.; 5 print. off., 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $188,045; value of manufactured articles, $394,469;—61 churches; 2 acad., 115 pupils; 79 schools, 3 libraries, 2,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,825; pop. 1850, 27,332.

BROWN, county, Ia., central in the S. part of the state. Area, 320 sq. ms. Drained by Salt cr. & its tributaries. Surface undulating & hilly, & the soil fertile. Capital, Nashville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,215; wheat, 14,154 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 179,304; oats, 18,704; wool, 10,029 pounds; —6 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 tanneries, 30 persons emp.; —2 churches;—1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 2,364; pop. 1850, 4,846.

BROWN, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 310 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Illinois r. runs on its E. border, & Crooked creek on the N.E. McKee's cr. passes through the southern part of the co. Capital, Mount Sterling. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $187,500; wheat, 76,658 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 513,118; oats, 51,325; wool, 21,649 pounds;—6 grist m., 10 saw m., 4 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches, 28 schools, 1,662 scholars; 5 libraries, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,183; pop. 1850, 7,198.

BROWN, county, Wis., lies on both sides of Green Bay. Area, 540 sq. ms. Drained by Neenah, Duck, & Big Swamico rivers N. & Manitoowoc & Twin r. S. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, De Pere. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $45,155; wheat, 6,212 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 11,462; oats, 18,068; potatoes, 25,262;—3 grist m., 24 saw m., 1 tannery, 15 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—4 churches, 2 acad., 130 pupils; 3 schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,107; pop. 1850, 6,215.

BROWN, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil various. Drained by Pine cr. & its tributaries. It has 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 268; 1850, 552.

BROWN, t., Mifflin co., Pa. Drained by Kishikoquillas cr. It has 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 903; 1850, 1,015.

BROWN, t., Vinton co., O., in the S.W. part of the co. Situated on the waters of Racoon cr. Pop. 1840, 257; 1850, 648.

BROWN, t., Carroll co., O. Drained by Sandy cr. The Sandy & Beaver canal pass through it. Pop. 1840, 2,160; 1850, 2,099.

BROWN, t., Darke co., O. Watered by a head branch of Stillwater cr. Pop. 1840, 294; 1850, 684.

BROWN, t., Delaware co., O., 4 E. of Delaware. The soil is generally good. Drained by Alum cr. It has 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 908; 1850, 1,176.

BROWN, t., Franklin co., O. Established in 1830. Situated on the W. border of the co. Pop. 1840, 425; 1850, 681.

BROWN, t., Knox co., O., in the N. part of the co. Situated on Yellow cr. Pop. 1840, 1,210; 1850, 1,535.

BROWN, t., Miami co., O. Drained by branches of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,238; 1850, 1,046.

BROWN, t., Paulding co., O. Drained by Auglaise r. Pop. 1840, 180; 1850, 368.

BROWN, t., Hancock co. Ia. Pop. 1840, 749; 1850, 878.

BROWN, t., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,337.
BROWN, t., Martin co., Ia. Pop. 631.
BROWN, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 648.
BROWN, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,452; 1850, 1,937.
BROWN, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 667.
BROWN, t., Ripley co., Ia. Pop. 1,987.
BROWN, t., Washington co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,451; 1850, 1,666.
BROWN, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 873.
BROWN, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 65.
BROWNFIELD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 88 S.W. Augusta, 203 W. Incorporated in 1802. It has the Saco r. on its eastern border, & contains 4 stores, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 academies, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,360; 1850, 1,929.
BROWNHELM, p-t., Loraine co., O., 124 N.E. Columbus, 348 W. Watered by Vermilion r. It has a grist mill, 3 saw mills, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 924; 1850, 1,080. It is on the Sandusky & Ohio city r. r.
BROWNING, p. v., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 878.
BROWNINGTON, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 49 N.N. E. Montpelier, 565 W. Drained by Willoughby r., a branch of Barton r., which furnishes water power. Chartered in 1799, & has a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 486; 1850, 613.
BROWNINGTON, p-v., Butler co., Pa., 215 W.N. W. Harrisburg, 237 W.
BROWNINGTON CENTRE, p. o., Orleans co., Vt.
BROWN'S, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 24 N. Columbia, 504 W.
BROWN'S BLUFF, p. o., Sumter co., Ala.
BROWNSBOROUGH, p-v., Oldham co., Ky., 42 N. W. Frankfort, 584 W.
BROWNSBORO, p. v., Henderson co., Tex.
BROWNSBURG, p-o., Makefield t., Bucks co., Pa., 114 E. Harrisburg, 170 W. Situated on Delaware r., & contains a store & 70 inhabitants.
BROWNSBURG, p-v., Rockbridge co., Va., 139 W. by N. Richmond, 180 W. Situated on Maffet's cr. It has a large church, 3 stores, a tannery, a flouring m., a grist m., various mechanics, & 120 inhabitants.
BROWNSBURG, p-v., Hendricks co. Ia., 14 W. Indianapolis, 785 W. It has 132 inhabitants.
BROWN'S CORNER, p-o., Kennebec co., Me., 6 Augusta, 691 W.
BROWN'S COVE, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 112 N. W. Richmond, 136 W.
BROWNSDALE, p. o., Butler co., Pa.
BROWNSEA, or BRANKSEA ISLAND, Engl., co. Dorset, 1¼ m. S. Poole, at the E. end of Poole harbor. Length about 1¼ m.; breadth ¾ m. Surface mostly heath. Pop. 70. Its castle, built by Qu. Elizabeth to defend Poole harbor, is now the resid. of the Sturt family, who own the isl.
BROWN'S GROVE, p. o., Hamilton co., O.
BROWN'S MILLS, p-o., Burlington co., N. J.
BROWN'S MILLS, p-o., Roxbury t., Washington co., O., 87 S.E. Columbus, 317 W.
BROWN'S MILLS, p. o., Hall co., Ga.
BROWNSORER, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.E. Rugby. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 90.
BROWN'S STORE, p-o., Warren co. O.
BROWNSTOWN, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 85 S.E. Lansing, 25 S.S.W. Detroit, 504 W. It is situated at the mouth of Huron r., on Lake Erie. It has a flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 736; 1850, 1,025.
BROWNSTOWN, p-v., capital of Jackson co., Ia., 71 S. Indianapolis, 597 W. Situated on the E. side of a branch of East Fork of White r. It contains a court house, a seminary, 4 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1,732.
BROWNSTOWN, p. v., Sevier co., Ark.
BROWNSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 5 m. S.S.W. Slane. Ac. 1,199. Pop. 421. Copper ore is found in the parish.
BROWN'S VALLEY, p. o., Montgomery co., Ia.
BROWNSVILLE, p-t., Piscatiquis co., Me., 102 N. E. Augusta, 399 W. Incorporated in 1821. Pleasant r., a branch of the Piscatiquis r., passes through the t. Over pond, which is 4 or 5 ms. long, & 3 or 4 broad, lies on its E. border. It has a Congregational church, 2 stores, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 568; 1850, 787.
BROWNSVILLE, p-o., Windsor co., Vt., 63 S. Montpelier, 174 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p. b., Fayette co., Pa., 191 E. by S. Harrisburg, 207 W. It is situated on the right bank of the Monongahela r., at the mouth of Dunlap's cr. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, a bank, an academy, 50 stores, 2 engine ho., 1 rail ho. & roll. m., 3 glass works, 2 flouring m., a saw & planing m., several schools, & 2,500 inhabitants. It is situated in the heart of the *bituminous* coal regions. See Hildreth, p. 41.) The country around is rich & fertile. The national road passes through the place, constitutes its principal street, & passes over the Monongahela by a fine bridge.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Md., 95 N. W. Annapolis, 63 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Greenbrier co., Va.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 64 N. Raleigh, 267 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p-o., Marlborough dist., S. C., 181 N.E. Columbia, 423 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Licking t., Licking co., O., 40 E. Columbus, 333 W. It is on the national road, & contains 5 stores, 2 churches, 2 tanneries, & 400 inhabitants.
BROWNSVILLE, v., twin t., Ross co., O. Pop. 215.
BROWNSVILLE, t., Hendricks co. Pop. 133.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Union co., Ia., 68 m. E. by S. Indianapolis, 511 W. Situated on the E. Fork of White Water r., & has 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Reformers,—4 stores & 293 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1,443.
BROWNSVILLE, p-o., Saline co., Mo., 100 N.W. Jefferson city, 1,016 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., capital Edmonson co., Ky., 152 S.W. Frankfort, 663 W. Situated on the S. side of Green r., contains a court house, jail, several stores & dwellings, & 125 inhabitants.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Haywood co., Tenn., 134 W. S.W. Nashville, 847 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal,—4 stores, & 971 inhabitants.
BROWNSVILLE, p. v., Talladega co., Ala., 141 E. by N. Tuscaloosa, 790 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p. v., capital Prairie co., Ark., 25 m. N.E. Little Rock. Situated near a small stream in the midst of the Grand Prairie, & contains a court house & several dwellings.
BROWNSVILLE, p-v., Hinds co., Miss., 20 W. Jackson, 1,030 W.
BROWNSVILLE, p. v. Wabashaw co., Min. Ter.
BROWSVILLE, p. v., Ogden co., Utah Ter.
BROWNSVILLE, p. v., & capital, Cameron co., Tex., 330 S. Austin. Situated at Fort Brown, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 50 m. above the Gulf of Mexico, & nearly opposite Matamoras. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several extensive stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabitants.
BROWNTOWN, p-v., Bradford co., Pa., 153 N. Harrisburg, 263 W.
BROWNVILLE, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 168 N.W. Albany, 5 W. Watertown, 420 W. Surface level, soil a fertile marly loam. Watered by Black & Perch rivs. The v. is 4 ms. below Watertown, on the Watertown & Rome r. r., 76 m. from Rome, & on the right bank of Black r., at the lower rapids, where there are mills, & below which the r. is navigable. It has 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a cotton fac., 2 satinet fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, 1 whitelead fac., an oil m., a tannery, & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,065; 1850, 4,282.
BROXBOURNE, or BROOKSBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1½ m. S. Hoddesdon. Area, 4,555 ac. Pop. 2,571. It has 2 endowed schools, an alms house, & a handsome church.
BROXBURN, a vill. of Scotland, pa. of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, 12 m. W. of Edinburgh.
BROXHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1,298. Pop. 153.
BROXTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Area, 3,149 ac. Pop. 753.
BROXTON'S BRIDGE, p. o., Colleton dist., S. C.
BROYLESVILLE, p. o., Washington co., Tenn.

BROYNILLIS, a pa. of Wales, co. Brecknock. Area, 2,109 ac. Pop. 330.

BROZAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 3,711. It has an old castle.

BRUAR, a small riv. of Scotl., co. Perth, famous for its cascades, it joins the Garry, 2 m. W.S.W. of Blair-Atholl.

BRUAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 3 m. from Valenciennes. Pop. 1,506.

BRUCA (LA), a marit. town of Sicily, intend. Catania, on a projecting rock at the mouth of the Porcari, in the Gulf of Catania, 3 m. N. Agosta. Small vessels resort to the harb. to load wheat, tunny, building stone, & oysters. The vicinity is strewed with ruins: supposed to mark the site of the anc. *Portus Pantasius*.

BRUCE, p-t., Macomb co., Mich., 58 N. Detroit, 553 W. It has 2 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,128; 1850, 1,555.

BRUCE, county, Can. W. Area, 992 sq. ms., in the N.W. part of the province, & on the E. shore of Lake Huron. Drained by Saugine r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Penatangore. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 1,039; sheep, 145; swine, 296; horses, 25; wheat, 6,796 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,577; buckwheat, 176; barley, 126; oats, 3,240; potatoes, 24,326; tobacco, 108 pounds;—1 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 2,837.

BRUCE, t., Bruce co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 100.

BRUCE MINES, p. v., & port of entry, 381 N.W. Toronto, Can. W. Situated on the north shore of Lake Huron. There is here a Methodist church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

BRUCETOWN, p-o., Frederick co., Va., 154 N.N. W. Richmond, 78 W.

BRUCERVILLE, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

BRUCEVILLE, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 79 N.W. Annapolis, 62 W.

BRUCEVILLE, p-v., Knox co., Ia., 119 S.W. Indianapolis, 686 W. It has 2 stores, & about 150 inhab.

BRUCHHAUSEN, two towns of Hanover, co. Hoya. —I. (*Alt*), 5 m. W.N.W. Hoya. Pop. 947.—II. (*Neu*), 9 m. W. Hoya. Pop. 453.

BRUCHSAL, a town of W. Germany, Gd. Duchy Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, on the Salzbach, on the railway from Mannheim to Basel, 12 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 7,386. It is well built, & has a fine palace, the former resid. of the prince-bp. of Spires, 3 R. Cath. & 1 Protestant church, a town-ho., gymnasium, milit. hospital, barracks, & a paper mill. Its princip. trade is in wine; that of salt from its springs has long ago declined.

BRÜCK, "*bridge*," the name of many small towns in Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 m. S.E. Vienna, on the Presburg rail-r. Pop. 2,834. It has a seat of Count Harrach, with botanic gardens, & manufs. of spinning-jennies, & gold wire.—II. Styria, cap. circ. at the confl. of the Mur & Mürz, & on the Vienna & Trieste r. r., 25 m. N.N.W. Grätz. Pop. 1,500. It has manufs. of iron wares, & an active transit trade.—III. Prussia, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Brandenburg. Pop. 1,265.—IV. *Kloster-Bruck*, a vill. of Moravia, circ. & 1 m. E.S.E. Znaim, on lt. b. of the Taja, with a fine castle, formerly an abbey.—V. Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, 2 m. S.S.W. Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. 1,173. There are numerous vills. of same name in the different states of Germany.

BRUCK, a circle of Styria, Austria. Pop. 1850, 187,544.

BRÜCKENAU, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 36 m. N. Würtzburg, with a royal castle, & 2 paper mills. Pop. 1,403. About 2 m. distant, in the Sinn valley, are the baths of Brückenau, frequented in summer by the Bavarian court, & where a fine pump-room (*Kursaal*) has been erected by the present king. The waters are chalybeate (temp. 50° Fahr.): the accommodation is *good*; & the situation in the midst of beech forests, & mntn. scenery, renders this the most agreeable of the Franconian watering-places. In its vicinity is a Franciscan convent.

BRUCKVILLE, p. o., Morgan co., Ill.

BRÜEL, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy & 12 m. N.E. Schwerin. Elev. 88 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,491.

BRUERN, a vill. of Eng., co. Oxford. Area, 3,510 ac. Pop. 48.

BRUFF, a t. & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 14½ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Area of pa. 1,331 ac. Pop. 2,300; do. of t. 1,308. It has a neat church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, ruins of an old castle, & four annual fairs.

BRUGES (Flem. BRUGGE), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. W. Flanders, on the Brussels, Ghent & Ostend r. r., 75 from Brussels, & 14 from Ostend, & at the junction of the canals from Ghent to Ostend, and to Sluis. Lat. (of the halle spire), 51° 12′ 30″ N., lon. 3° 13′ 44″ E. Pop. 50,272. Bruges is surrounded by walls, & defended by an old citadel; it is one of the most flourishing commercial cities in the kingdom. It owes its name to the number of its bridges (upwards of 50) which cross its canals, & is remarkable for the many fine Gothic buildings which it contains. Most of these date from the 14th century, & are richly decorated with sculpture & paintings; among them are the church of Notre Dame, with the tomb of Charles the Bold, the cathedral of St. Sauveur, palaces of justice, the halle with a gothic belfry, & the finest chimes in Europe, the hospital of St. John, & the Hôtel de Ville. It is the seat of the bishop of W. Flanders, & has a tribunal of commerce, an athenæum, episcopal college, theological seminary, school of surgery, academy of painting & sculpture, a public library, schools for blind, deaf, and dumb, established 1835, an exchange, & poor-house for provinces of E. & W. Flanders. Chief industry the manuf. of lace, which is celebrated, & occupies more than a sixth part of the female population; manufs. of linen, woollen, & cotton fabrics, cordage, tobacco, & soap. Bruges has numerous distilleries, breweries, tanneries, dye works, sugar & salt refineries, & ship building yards. Its docks are capable of containing 100 barges, & are surrounded with spacious warehouses. Principal exports, lace & other manufactured goods, grain, & cattle. Imports wool, cotton, dye woods, wine, & colonial products. Bruges was formerly the capital & residence of the Counts of Flanders; in the 13th century it was one of the most commercial cities in the world, & the richest entrepôt of the Hanseatic league; it was long renowned for the excellence of its woollen cloths & tapestries; it began to decline at the end of the 15th century, when the religious persecutions of Philip II. obliged its inhabitants to seek refuge in England. In 1430, Philip the good, Duke of Burgundy, here instituted the order of the golden fleece. Charles II. lived at Bruges during his exile from England.

BRUGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & 12 m. S.S.E. Pau, with manufs. of coarse linen. Pop. 1,894.

BRUGG, or BRUCK, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. circ., cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, here crossed by a bridge, (whence its name), 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near the mouth of the Reuss, surrounded by walls & defended by conical towers. Pop. 800. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Germany & Italy, & stands on a portion of the site of the anc. *Vindonissa*, some remains of which are still traceable. Near it is the ruined castle of Hapsburg, the ancestral seat of the imperial family of Austria; & the ruins of the abbey of Königsfelden. Zimmerman was born at Brugg in 1728.

BRUGGEN, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. S.W. St. Gall; near it is the magnificent bridge (*Krätzenbrücke*) over the Sitter; it is built of stone, & is 650 ft. in length, & 96 ft. in height.—II. a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circ. & 9 m. S.W. Kempen, with manufs. of linen, cotton, & silk goods. Pop. 677.

BRUGNATO, a small anc. town of Sardinia, prov. & 7 m. N.E. Levante, on lt. b. of the Vara, with a cathed. church, & a theol. seminary. Pop. 600.

BRUGUIERE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 27 m. S. Albi. Pop. 1,355.

BRÜHL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. & 8 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the railroad to Bonn. Pop. 2,020. It has a fine castle, with extensive pleasure grounds: & it was the retreat of Cardinal Mazarin, when banished from France in 1651.—II. a vill. of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna, with a castle belonging to Prince Lichtenstein.

BRUILLE, ST. AMAND, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,021.

BRUIN, p. o., Butler co., Pa.

BRUIN, p. o., Carter co., Ky.

BRUINGTON, p-v., King & Queen co., Va., 42 N.E. Richmond, 127 W.

BRUINS CROSS ROADS, Parke co., Ia., 58 W. Indianapolis, 629 W.

BRUISYARD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. N.E. Framlingham. Area, 1,126 ac. Pop. 258.

BRULON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. & 19 m. N.N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,526.

BRULY LANDING, p-o., W. Baton Rouge par., La.

BRUMATH, *Brucomagus*, a town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. Cant., on lt. b. of the Zorn, 11 m. N.N.W. Strasburg. Pop. 1846, 3,701.

BRUMFIELDVILLE, p-v., Berks co., Pa., 62 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 155 W.

BRUMMELS, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 103 W. Raleigh, 324 W.

BRUMMEN, a vill., Netherl., prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 850.

BRUMOW, a town of Bohemia. [BRAUSAU.]

BRUMSTEAD, or BRUNSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. N. Walsham. Area, 789 ac. Pop. 92.

BRUNDALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Norwich. Area, 544 ac. Pop. 80.

BRÜNDEL, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Budweis, with mineral baths & a pilgrimage church.

BRUNDISH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. N.W. Framlingham. Area, 2,077 ac. Pop. 510.

BRUNECK, a t. of Austria, Tyrol, cap. circ., 41 m. S.W. Innspruck, on rt. b. of the Rienz. Pop. 1,471.

BRUNE ISLAND, a long & irreg. isl. of Tasmania, dist. Hobart Town, separated from Van Diemen's Land by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. Lat. 43° 30′ S., 147° 30′ E. Length N. to S. 32 m.; breadth 1 to 8 m. On its E. side is Adventure Bay.

BRUNERSBURG, v., Darke co., O., has 169 inhabitants.

BRUNERSBURG, p-o., Defiance co., O., 156 N.W. Columbus, 508 W.

BRUNERSTOWN, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 55 Indianapolis, 620 W.

BRUNIQUEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 m. E. Montauban. Pop. 1,861. It has a ruined castle & extensive iron-works.

BRÜNN, (Morav. *Brno*,) a fortified city of the Austrian Empire, cap. gov. of Moravia & Silesia, & of a circ. of same name, on a declivity at the confl. of the Schwarza & the Zwitta, 70 m. N.N.E. Vienna, & 116 m. S.W. Prague, with both of which it is connected by r. r. Lat. of city-hall, 49° 11′ 59″ N., lon. 16° 36′ 54″ E. Pop. including garrison, 44,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. The city is separated by its fortifs. from several suburbs, & was formerly defended by the citadel of Spielberg, now a state prison, & that in which Silvio Pellico was confined. Streets narrow & crooked, but well paved & lighted. Brünn has numerous fine buildings, including the cathedral, St. Jacob's & other churches, the *landhaus*, formerly a rich Augustine convent, the barracks, a vast pile, formerly a Jesuits' coll., the city-hall, theatre, Maria school for young ladies, & the palaces of Princes Dietrichstein & Kaunitz, & other nobles. A park, called the *Augarten*, was opened to the public by Joseph II.; & in the Franzenburg quarter are public gardens, with a monument to the Emperor Francis I. Brünn is the seat of the chief legal & military courts & authorities for Moravia & Austr. Silesia, of a bishop's see, & a Protestant consistory. It has a philosophical institute, theological, diocesan, & normal schools, a royal gymnasium, provincial, agricultural, & historical societies, a valuable museum, botanic garden, public library, & a great number of educational & charit. establishments. Its manufs. of woollen goods are the most extensive in the Austrian dom.; cotton goods, silk, glass, soap, tobacco, & machinery, are also extensively manufactured; & its tanneries & leather factories are the most important in the Empire; the city is the centre of a large trade between Bohemia & Austria, & the countries N. & E. of the Carpathian mtns. Brünn was occupied by the French in 1805 & 1809. It was the headquarters of Napoleon before the battle of Austerlitz. *Altbrünn*, the principal suburb, was previous to 1850 a separate market borough. Pop. of circle 1850, 874,528.

BRUNN-AM-GEBIRGE, a town of Lower Austria, circ. & 7 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,630. Esteemed wine is produced in its vicinity.

BRUNNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 3¼ m. S. W. Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta, in the L. of Lucerne. Here the deputies of the 3 orig. cantons, Uri, Schwytz, & Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Helvetic republic, Dec. 9, 1315.—"*The Brunnens*" is the name applied to the watering places of Germany, &c., collectively.

BRUNNER, p. o., Sebastian co., Ark.

BRUNSBÜTTEL, a mark. town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on rt. b. of the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 m. N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 1,200.

BRUNSHAUSEN, a vill. of Hanover, on lt. b. of the Elbe, 154 m. N.N.E. Stade, with a small port & custom-house for the river dues.

BRUNSTATT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch, cant. Mulhausen. Pop. 1,344.

BRUNSWICK, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 676 sq. m. Drained by Roanoke r. & its branches. Surface diversified, soil fertile. Capital, Lawrenceville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $355,284; wheat, 73,287 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 394,200; potatoes, 9,993; tobacco, 2,165,7 lbs.; wool, 17,253;—23 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 5 tanneries, cap. emp'd in manuf. $6,500; value of manufac. articles, $9,700;—24 churches, 6 academies, 86 pupils; 10 schools, 186 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14, 46; 1850, 13,894.

BRUNSWICK, county, N. C., in S. part of the state, lying on Cape Fear r. & on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 1,344 sq. m. Surface flat & marshy, & the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Smithville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $124,351; Ind. corn, 65,229 bush. produced; cotton, 7 bales; tobacco, 50 lbs.;—1 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 5 persons emp'd; cap. emp'd in manuf. $129,177; value of manufac. articles, $144,665;—24 churches, 3 academies, 58 students; 17 schools, 469 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,265; 1850, 7,272.

BRUNSWICK, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 30 S. by W. Augusta, 7 W. Bath, 27 N.E. Portland, 141 N.N.E. Boston, 570 W. 43° 53′ N. lat., 69° 55′ W. lon. It is situated on the S. side of the Androscoggin r., at the lower falls, where there is extensive water power. The river below is navigable for gondolas to Bath. A great amount of lumber comes down the Androscoggin. There are 13 saw m. & a cotton fac. at this place. A bridge connects it with Topsham. Bowdoin College was founded in 1794, & organized in 1802. It has a president & 9 professors or other instructors, 297 alumni, 167 students, & 25,590 vols. in its libraries. Maine Medical school, founded in 1820, is attached to this institution, which has 4 professors & 70 students. Its philosophical apparatus, & its cabinets of mineralogy & natural history are very complete. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in September. There are in the t. 30 stores, a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4,000 spindles, paper fac., 2 tanneries, a pottery, a flouring m., 5 grist m., 13 saw m., 2 academies, 32 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,259; 1850, 4,977.

BRUNSWICK, p-t., Essex co., Vt., 86 N.E. Montpelier, 583 W. It lies on Connecticut r. Nulhegan r. & Paul's stream pass through the t. & furnish good water power. It has two considerable ponds, which discharge their waters into Connecticut r. Pop. 1840, 130; 1850, 119.

BRUNSWICK, t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 4 E. Troy, 10 N.E. Albany. Surface hilly. Drained by Poestenkill r. & its tributaries. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a machine shop, a flouring m., a grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,051; 1850, 3,146.

BRUNSWICK, p-t., Medina co., O., 25 S.W. Cleveland, 120 N.E. Columbus, 355 W. Drained by Rocky river. It has a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,100; 1850, 1,417.

BRUNSWICK, p-v., port of entry & capital of Glynn co., Ga., 233 S.E. Milledgeville, 742 W. Situated on Turtle r. It has a spacious & safe harbor, having 13 ft. water on the bar, at the lowest tides. It is 12 miles above the bar & 8 miles above the light-house, on St. Simon's Island. It has a court-house, jail, & about 30 houses & stores. Tonnage, 1853, 1,060.

BRUNSWICK, p. v., Peoria co., Ill.

BRUNSWICK, p-v., Chariton co., Mo., 102 N.W. Jefferson city, 996 W. Situated on the N. bank of Missouri r., 1 mile below the mouth of Grand river, & contains several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 263 inhabitants, & in the t. 1,753.

BRUNSWICK, pa., Queen's co., N. B. Drained by the Washademoak r. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 2 churches, 1 school. Pop. 1851, 242.

BRUNSWICK LANDING, p. o., Issaquena co., Miss.

BRUNSWICK (Germ. *Braunschweig*), DUCHY OF, a state of north Germany, situated (exclusive of Thedinghausen), chiefly between lat. 51° 38′ & 52° 28′ N., & lon. 9° 28′ & 11° 30′ E. In 1853 it was divided into the following districts:

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.
Circle of Brunswick	10,61	69,702
" Wolfenbüttel	10,87	52,662
" Helmstädt	14,44	44,312
" Holzminden	14,92	39,400
" Gandersheim	13,04	42,257
" Blankenburg	8,2	22,492
Total	72,08	270,825

of these 245,000 were Protestants, & the remainder R. Catholics & Jews. Besides this, the reigning duke possesses the princip. of Oels in Silesia, with an area of 817 sq. m., & a pop. of 90,000. The state is composed of 3 large & 6 small isolated & irregular portions of territory. The principal part, with the cap. city, lies between Prussia & Hanover; the 2d extends E. to W. along the S. bound. of Hanover; limited on the E. by Prussia, & W. by the Weser; the 3d lies S.W. of the above, between Prussia, Hanover, & Anhalt. The smaller portions lie partly in Hanover, & partly in Prussia; but, with the exception of Thedinghausen, they are not far distant from the capital. The whole territory has an area of 1,730 sq. m. The country is mountainous in the 2 S. portions, which are partly traversed by the ramifications of the Harz mntns.; the Worm-Berg, 3,230 feet in elevation is the highest point in the Duchy. It is not abundantly watered; the Oeker flows N. past Brunswick; the Leine at Gandersheim, & the Weser on the extreme W. limits of the territory; there are several small lakes in the Harz, & mineral springs at Helmstädt & Seesen. The climate is rigorous in the Harz, where harvest is a month later than in the rest of the territory. Agriculture is the chief source of the wealth of the duchy. The valleys are in general fertile, & the principal products are estim. as follows:—grass, including rye, barley & oats, 575,000 qrs.; seed-oil 1,200 tons, flax, 4,500 tons annually, & tobacco, chicory, hops, & fruits, are raised extensively for export. Cattle-breeding is important; great care is bestowed in the improvement of horses, for which there is a stud in Harzburg, & the sheep are of improved breeds. Timber forms a considerable article of export. Mining is extensively carried on in the Harz mountains; its chf. products are gold, silver, lead, litharge, copper, sulphur, vitriol, & alum. The iron-works employ 9 smelting-houses & 10 furnaces; marble & alabaster are also procured. The manufs. of Brunswick are not important, & are limited chiefly to tobacco, paper, soap, sal-ammoniac, & madder, linen and woollen weaving and spinning, & the manufacture of lacquered wares, glass, & beer. Trade is active, & is much facilitated by the 2 annual fairs at Brunswick, and by railr. to Hanover, Magdeburg, & Neustadt. There are few learned institutions in the duchy, the university of Helmstädt is long since given up, but there are 2 seminaries, 5 gymnasia, 2 normal schools, 21 Latin, & 369 common schools. The library of Wolfenbüttel is celebrated. Brunswick belongs with Hanover, to the German commercial union. The gov. is exercised by an hereditary duke, & based on the constitution of 1832, with a single legislative chamber, composed of 8 deputies of the nobility, 12 from the towns, 10 from the rural districts, & 13 from the general pop. The court of appeal at Wolfenbüttel is the highest legal tribunal. Public revenue for the 3 years, 1852–54, estim. at $4,052,500, besides 170,000 florins from the mediatised principality of Oels. Public debt, 6,444,349 thalers, of which 3,725,000 was on account of railroads, besides the debt of the chamber of finances, amounting to 3,025,108 thalers. Military force in time of peace, 2,476, in war, 4,857 men. The reigning house is the elder branch of the Guelph family, of which the house of Hanover is the younger branch.

BRUNSWICK (Germ. *Braunschweig*), a city of N. Germany, cap. of the duchy of Brunswick, on the Oeker r., and the Hanover and Brunswick railroad, 113 from Bremen. Lat. (spire of St. Andrea's Church) 52° 16′ 6″ N., lon. 10° 3′ 40″ E. Pop. 42,000, of whom 1,000 were Rom. Catholics, & 500 Jews. It is in general old-fashioned, but has many new streets, and is well-paved and lighted, and the former fortifications are converted into gardens and promenades. Chief edifices, the new palace, a handsome edifice, with fine parks, built on the site of the former ducal residence, which was burned in 1830, opera-house, mint, armory, with a museum & picture-gallery, college, 12 churches, including the cathedral and St. Andrea's church, with a spire 318 feet in elev.; several fountains and monuments, one of which, 60 feet high, commemorates the late duke who was killed at Quatre-Bras. Brunswick has many educational & charitable institutions. a considerable trade, and manufactures of woollen cloths, lacquered wares, & sealing-wax. Its 2 annual fairs, which were formerly resorted to by many thousand merchants, are now much less important. It is the birthplace of the historian Meibom, the theologian Henke, and the poet Lafontaine. In the environs is the ducal palace of Richmond. Brunswick is connected by railroad with Hanover on the W., Hamburg on the N., Magdeburg on the E., and Neustadt on the S. Pop. of the circle 1852, 69,702.

BRUNSWICK (NEW). [New Brunswick.]

BRUNTINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 392.

BRUNTON, (*East & West*) two townships of Engl., co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. Gosforth, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Joint pop. 377. Their mines yield coal of superior quality.

BRUNTRUT, a town of Switzerl. [Porentruy.]

BRUREE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.W. Kilmalloch. Area, 3,210 ac. Pop. 3,804, of whom 703 are in the vill. The Irish bards here held their half yearly meetings till 1746. Fairs, 4 times annually.

BRUSA, or BROUSSA, *Prusa ad Olympum*, a city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., at the N. foot of Mt. Olympus, 57 m. S.S.E. Constantinople. Pop. probably 60,000, including about 7,000 Armenians, 3,000 Greeks, and 1,800 Jews. It is beautifully situated on a declivity, in a very fertile neighborhood, & has a magnificent external appearance, with numerous minarets. Its houses are built mostly of earth or wood, & its streets narrow, but it is kept very clean by an abundance of streams, & it is, upon the whole, one of the most agreeable cities in the East. It has between 200 and 300 mosques, some very handsome; large bazaars, numerous khans and colleges, several churches & synagogues, Armenian and other schools, and extensive suburbs. Its mineral baths have been famous in all ages; they are of various kinds & temperatures, and mostly under cover of fine buildings. N.W. of the city are large swimming pools. The citadel, on a rock, near the centre of the town, is mostly of Genoese construction; and the city contains various remains of antiquity. Brusa is one of the most flourishing commerc. emporiums in the Turkish dom. Its principal trade is in raw silk, of which article its dist., in 1841, produced 66,970 okes; and it has also manufs. of satin, cotton cloths, carpets, tapestry, gauze, & cotton twist, with a large traffic in corn, opium, & meerschaum clay. Princip. imports, cotton cloths and yarn, muslins, figured woollen dresses, dyed sarsanets, Paisley shawls, from Great Britain, other woollens, with nankeens & cotton prints from Germany, France, Switzerland, glass wares from Bohemia, red caps and gold thread, from S. Europe, & cordage, butter, caviare, & iron from Russia. The trade with the interior is facilitated by caravans from Constantinople & Smyrna; that by the sea is carried on from the port of Moudania, on the sea of Marmora. Brusa was anciently the cap. of Bithynia, & after the capture by Orchan in 1356, it continued to be the capital and the burial place of the Turkish sultans, until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. Some newly constructed gov. silk factories at Brusa, were destroyed by fire in 1846; the loss was estimated as high as $1,500,000.

BRÜSAU, a town, Moravia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, on the frontier of Bohemia. Pop. 750. Celebrated for its fine flour, called Brüsauer Mehl.

BRUSH CREEK, t., Fulton co., Pa. Drained by a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1850, 375.

BRUSH CREEK, t., Highland co., O. Drained by Brush cr. Pop. 1840, 1,502; 1850, 1,515.

BRUSH CREEK, t., Jefferson co., O. Drained by

a branch of Yellow cr. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,...; 1850, 1,050.

BRUSH CREEK, t., Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,...; 1850, 1,302.

BRUSH CREEK, t., Scioto co., O. Pop. 1850, 650.

BRUSH CREEK, t., Washington co., Ark. Pop. 1850, ...

BRUSH CREEK, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

BRUSH CREEK, p. o., Perry co., Ala.

BRUSH CREEK, p. o., La Clede co., Mo.

BRUSHFORD, two pas. of Engl. —1. co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area, 894 ac. Pop. 132.—II. co. Somerset, 14 m. S. Dulverton. Area, 2,759 ac. Pop. 3..., 2 daily schools.

BRUSH HILL, p-v., Dupage co., Ill., 188 Springfield, 35... W.

BRUSHLAND, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

BRUSH MILLS, p. o., Franklin co., N. Y., on the Northern r. r., 68 m. from Rouses Point.

BRUSH RUN, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

BRUSH RUN, t., Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 113.

BRUSH VALLEY, p. t., Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1...., 1,481.

BRUSHVILLE, p-v., Jamaica t., Queens co., N. Y.

BRUSHY CREEK, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C., 216 W.S.W. Columbia, 519 W.

BRUSHEY CREEK, p. o., Williamson co., Tex.

BRUSHY FLAT, p. o., Watauga co., N. C.

BRUSHY FORK, p. o., Coles co., Ill.

BRUSHY PRAIRIE, p. o., La Grange co., Ia.

BRUSQUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. & 12 m. S. St. Affrique, on the Dourdon. Pop. 1,200.

BRUSSELS (French *Bruxelles*), a city of Central Europe, cap. of the kgdm. of Belgium, & of the prov. of Brabant, on the Senne, & on the Belgian r. r., 88 m. from Ostend, 27 from Antwerp, 48 from Ghent, 71 from Liege, 92 from Lille, 149 from Cologne, 150 from Paris, & 272 from London. Lat. (of observatory) 50° 51′ 11″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 10″ E. Pop. 1845, 117,462; 1853, 145,000. Altitude of observ. 190 ft. Climate temp., humid, & very variable, but healthy. Mean temp. of year 49°.6; winter 38°; summer 64°. Fahr. It is the most important city in the kingdom, & the chief seat of public instruction & industry, the resid. of the courts, the seat of the legislative assemblies, courts of appeal, & chamber of commerce. Brussels is remarkable for the number & richness of its anc. buildings; & from the elegance of its new quarters, it ranks among the finest cities of Europe. It consists of an upper or new, & a lower or old town, the former of which is the fashionable quarter, & contains the royal palace, the gov. offices, & the finest streets & hotels; it is well supplied with water, & has many richly sculptured fountains. Its princip. squares are the *Place Royale*, *Place de la Monnaie*, with the mint, theatre, & exchange, the *Place des Martyres*, where the victims of the revolution of 1830 are interred, the *Grand Place* in the lower town, in which is the Hotel de Ville, a noble gothic edifice, in the grand hall of which, the abdication of Charles V. took place in 1,555. The present modern edifices are the palace of the chambers, the king's palace, the palace of the fine arts, formerly resid. of the dukes of Brabant, & of the govs.-general of Austria, rebuilt in 1746, & now occupied by the public library & museum; the former palace of the Prince of Orange, remarkable for its interior decorations; the church of Notre-dame-de-Bon-Secours, & that of Grand-Béguinage, both of the 17th cent., & the theatre. The anc. buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in Europe, with a spire of open stone work 364 feet in height, sev. churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures & paintings, the finest of which is the cathed. of St. Gudule, built 1273, & celeb. for its painted glass, numerous statues, and a finely carved pulpit; the church of Notre-dame-de-la-Chapelle, commenced 1134, & that of Notre-dame-des-Victoires of the 13th cent., the *Broed-Huys*, or old Hotel de Ville, & sev. gates of its anc. walls. The finest promenades are the Allée-Verte, along the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, & the park, an extens. enclosure, near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees, & ornamented with statues. This was the scene of the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830. A statue to Godefroid de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1...; 3 m. N. is the country palace of *Laeken*. Brussels has nums. & excellent estabs. of public instruction, a free university founded 1834, a primary normal school, polytechnic school, an acad. of painting, sculpture, & engraving, a royal school of music, a school of deaf, dumb, & blind, estab. 1...4, & numerous primary schools & schools of industry. Among its many scientific & literary estabs. is the astronomical observatory, one of the finest in Europe, & a magnet. observ.. the depot gen.. for the archives of the kgdm.; the public library containing 100,000 vols., & the royal library (founded 1837) 70,000 vols., & 2,000 MSS. The museum of painting, nat. history, & antiquities, & an excellent botanic garden. It has an academy of belles-lettres, an exhibition of paintings, and another for the productions of natural industry. Among the private collections are the library of the Bollandists, 6,000 vols., & that of the geographical estab. of M. Ph. Vandermaelen, founded 1850, containing 20,000 vols., & a rich collection of maps, in connexion with a school of geography, and a museum of nat. history. Brussels is the seat of the princip. banks, & of the only mint of the kingdom, & has a savings bank, & many worthy & charitable institutions; it is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and it is still celeb. for its lace, considered the finest in the world: its other chief manufs. are of fine linens, damask, silk & cotton ribbons, gold & silver embroidery, hats, paper, machinery, jewelry, & mathematical & musical instruments. It has also estabs. for coach building & cabinet making, manufs. of chemical products, soap, porcelain, & crystal, extens. sugar refineries & breweries. It has many extens. typographical & lithographic estabs., which are chiefly employed in reprints of works published in France. The commerce of Brussels is facilitated by a canal, which connects it with Antwerp, & admits vessels of 300 tons burden, by excellent roads, & by railws., which radiate from it in every direction. Brussels is a very anc. city; it is believed to have been founded in the 7th cent.; it was fortfd. in the 11th cent., and was the resid. of the Dukes of Brabant, & afterwards of the Spanish & Austrian govs.-general of the Netherls.; its fortifs. were dismantled by Joseph II. It was, under the French empire, cap. of the dep. of the Dyle; previous to 1830, it was one of the caps. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and alternately with the Hague, the seat of the court and of the states-general; it is the birth-place of the physicians Vesalius & Van Helmont, and one of the two painters Champaigne.

BRÜSSOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on lake of same name, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Prenzlau. Pop. 1,100.

BRUTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Frome. Area of pa., 3,631 ac. Pop. 2,169. The town, in the valley of the Brue, consists chiefly of three streets, at the junction of which is a hexagonal mkt. cross. Its church is a highly decorated structure. The grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., has an ann. rev. of £350, of which £200 are given to 4 exhibs. in either of the Engl. universities. An hospital for aged persons, &c., has a rev. of £1,381. The town has sev. silk mills, & manufs. of tow, woollens, & hosiery. It is the seat of co. sessions. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Apr. 23d, Sept. 12th. The celebrated navigator, Dampier, was born here in 1652.

BRUTUS, t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 7 N. Auburn, 156 W. by N. Albany. Surface, hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam. Gypsum & limestone are found here. Drained by Branch creek and Cold Spring, streams which flow N. into Seneca r. The Erie canal passes through the t. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 5 machine shops., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,044; 1850, 3,046.

BRÜX, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. N. Saaz, on the Bila. Pop. 3,064. It has a high school, & a philosophical institute, coal mines and manufs. of salts from seidlitz waters. The celeb. mineral spring of *Seidlitz* is in its vicinity.

BRUYERES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Epinal. Pop. 2,276.—II. (*Sous Laon*), a comm. & town, dep. Aisne, 3 m. S.S.E. Loan. Pop. of comm. 1,168.

BRUYNSWICK, p. v., Ulster co., N. Y.

BRUZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,250. Near this the argentiferous lead mine of *Pont-Pean* was opened 1730, & abandoned 1797.

BRYAN, county, Ga., situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. m. The Ogeechee r. bounds it on

the N.E., drained by the Canoochee r. Surface level, soil, when properly drained, very productive. Capital Eden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $102-465; Ind. corn, 54,927 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 38,117; rice, 2,409,387 pounds; cotton, 536 bales;—11 churches; 8 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,382; 1850, 3,424.

BRYAN, p. v. & capital Williams co., O., situated near the centre of the county, & contains a court-house, & about 250 inhabitants.

BRYAN, p. v., Saline co., Mo.

BRYANSBURG, p. v., Jefferson co., Ia., 83 S.E. Indianapolis, 563 W. It has a church, & about 150 inhabitants.

BRYANSTON, or BLANDFORD BRYAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Stour, 1½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,512 ac. Pop. 167. The Portman family have a fine mansion here.

BRYANTOWN, p-v., Charles co., Md., 69 S.W. Annapolis, 10 N.E. Port Tobacco, 44 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

BRYANTS CREEK, p. o., Monroe co., Ia.

BRYANTS POND, a beautiful sheet of waters, Oxford co., Me.—II. a station on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 62 m. from Portland.

BRYANTSVILLE, p. v., York co., Pa.

BRYANTSVILLE, p. v., Lawrence co., Ia., 80 S. Indianapolis, 620 W. It has 2 stores & 50 inhabitants.

BRYANTSVILLE, p. o., Lawrence co., Ia.

BRYANTSVILLE, p. o., Garrard co., Ky.

BRYDEE'S STORE, p. o., Lunenburg co., Va., 88. S.W. Richmond, 202 W.

BRYMBO, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 1,739, empld. in extens. iron works. Offa's dyke passes here.

BRYN-CROES, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 3,646 ac. Pop. 923.

BRYN EGLWYNS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. N.E. Corwen. Area, 3,283 ac. Pop. 484.

BRYNGWYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 9 m. S.W. Kingston. Area, 4,536 ac. Pop. 290.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2 m. N.W. Ragland. Area, 1,484 ac. Pop. 313. It has two daily schools.

BRYN-LLYS, or BRON LLIS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 6¼ m. W.S.W. of Hay. Pop. 286. Here is an anc. castle, supposed of the time of Harold.

BRZESC, (pron. *Birshest*), a town of Poland, gov. & 94 m. W.N.W. Warsaw, on an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 1,290, engaged in woollen and linen weaving.—II. (*B. Litewski*), a fortf. t. of Russia, gov. Grodno, cap. circ., and formerly the cap. of Lithuania, on the Bug. 108 m. S. Grodno, on rt. b. of the Bug. Pop. 8,000. It has a famous Jewish synagogue, a school for nobles, and an active general trade. In 1794 it was the scene of an engagement betw. the Russians & Poles.

BRZESNICA, a town of Poland, prov. & 66 m. S. E. Kalisez. Pop. 970. Birth-pl. of Dlugosz or Longinus.

BRZESNITZ (Boh. BREZNICE), a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 40 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 2,016.

BRZEZANY, a town of Austr. Galicia, cap. circ., on the Zlota-Lipa, 54 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 6,899. It has a castle, a gymnasium, & manufs. of leather, sail cloth, and linen fabrics. *Brzezeny* is a vill. of Poland, prov. & 12 m. S.S.E. Kalisez.

BRZEZYN, a town of Poland, gov. & 63 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop, 3,167. Woollen manufs.

BRZOZOV, a town of Austr. Galicia circ. & 10 m. N.W. Sanok. Pop. 2,367. Manuf. of cloth.

BU, a comm. & town of France; dep. Eure-et-Loir, arrond. & 7 m. N.E. Dreux. Pop. 1,519. It was formerly fortified and important.

BUA, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, immed. opposite the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 4,000. It produces dates, wine, olives, & asphaltum. Principal vill. Santa Croce. Pop. 1,500.

BUACHE, or GARDEN ISLAND, an isl. of W. Australia, co. Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 m. from the mainland; betw. which and the isl. is Cockburn Sound. Length N. to S. about 6 m.; average breadth 1 mile.

BUAGIE, a Sikh state of N.W. India, under British protection. Pop. 25,000. Ann, rev. estim. at 3,000*l.*; armed force 1,000 men; and tribute payable to the British 144*l.* annually.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Mondego, at its mouth, 24 m. W. Coimbra. Pop. 800. It is defended by a fort.

BUBASTIS (Scripture *Pi-Beseth*, mod. *Tel Basta*), a ruined city of Lr. Egypt, the remains situated on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 14 m. N. Belbeys, comprise some extensive mounds, with the ruins of temples of Mercury & Pasht.

BUBBENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.E. Coventry. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 288.

BUBENDORF, a pa. & vill. of Switzerl., cant. Bâle-Campagne, circ. Liestal, 10 m. S.E. Basel, with manufs. of ribbons. Pop. 1,193. In its vicinity are saline springs (*Bubendorfer-bad*). The baths, built 1764, have been recently embellished; Roman coins and vases are often found near this.

BUBLITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circ. Fürstenthum, reg. & 23 m. S.E. Cöslin. Pop. 2,920, who weave woollen fabrics. .

BUBROOAH, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 15 m. from Jeypoor. In 1820 it was reported to comprise 2,000 houses.

BUBRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan. arrond. Lorient, cant. Plouay. Pop. 3,611.

BUBWITH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5¼ m. N. N.W. Howden. Area, 10,154 ac. Pop. 1,361. It has a handsome church.

BUCCANEER-ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls. in the Indian Ocean, near the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° S., lon. 123° 30′ E.

BUCCARI, a free royal seaport town of Austria, Croatia, on an inlet of the gulf of Quarnero (Adriatic), 5 m. E.S.E. Fiume. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle & a good harb., at the opp. extremity of which, 5 m. S.E., is the vill. Buccarizza.

BUCCHIANICO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 4 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,720. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

BUCCINO, a walled town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, dist. & 14 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 5,460. In its vicin. are quarries of fine marble.

BUCCLEUCH, or BUCCLEUGH, an old pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk, now comprised in the pa. Ettrick. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Scott family, one of the most opulent peers under the Brit. crown. Buccleugh is also the name of a suburban parish of Edinburgh.

BUCELLAS, a vill. of Portug. Estremadura, 14 m. N. Lisbon, which gives its name to a white wine raised in its vicinity.

BUCH, an old dist. of France, in the Bordelais, cap. La Teste-de-Buch, now comprised in the dep. Gironde.

BUCHANAN, county, Mo., in the N.W. part of the state, 400 sq. m. It has the Missouri river on the western boundary, and the Little Platte river passes south through the centre of the county. Surface, undulating; soil, very fertile. Capital, Sparta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $403,952; wheat, 121,682 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,935,713; oats, 56,549;—wool, 30,073 pounds;—3 grist m.; 9 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons empld.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—6 churches; 25 schools, 625 scholars. Pop 1840, 6,237; 1850, 12,975.

BUCHANAN, county, Iowa, situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m., drained by Wabsepinisor r., capital Independence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $8,216; wheat, 4,604 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 13,720; oats, 5,196; wool, 705 pounds;—a grist m., a saw m. Cap. empld. in manufac. $5,000. Value of manufactured articles, $17,500. 2 schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 1850, 517.

BUCHANAN, p. t., Berrien co., Mich., lying on the St. Joseph's r. It has a grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 264; 1850, 400. It is on the Michigan central r. r.

BUCHANAN, p. o., Birmingham bor., Allegany co., Pa., 201 W. Harrisburg, 227 W. (See Pittsburg.)

BUCHANAN, v. Botetourt co., Va., on James r., opposite to Pattonsburg, with which it is connected by a fine bridge. It contains a branch of the Bank of Virginia, & Episcopal church.

BUCHANAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, comprising all its W. part betw. lochs Katrine & Lomond, por-

tions of which lakes it includes, together with the mntn. Ben Lomond. Pop. 632.

BUCHAN-NESS, the most E. headland of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, old dist. of Buchan, 24 m. S. Peterhead. It has a light hse., lat. 57° 28′ N., lon. 1° 46′ W. Elev. 140 ft., and revolving. Near this are the rocks called the "Bullers of Buchan."

BUCHAREST, BUKHAREST, or BUKHOREST, a city of S. E. Europe, cap. of Wallachia, seat of the gov. & of an archbishp., situated in a swampy plain on the Dimbovetza. Lat. (of the English quarter) 44° 25′ 39″ N., lon. 26° 5′ 24″ E. Pop. 60,788. It resembles a large village, the houses being surrounded with gardens; it is ill paved, with wood, ill built, & dirty. Bukharest has 95 churches, of which there is 1 Protestant & 1 Roman Catholic, 26 monasteries, a foundling & 6 other hospitals, & a poor house; it has no palace, that of the Wallachian sovereigns having been burned in 1812. It has a college, which in 1837 had 456 pupils; it has also a museum with a public library, & a central metropolitan seminary, both founded 1836, & 65 other schools, attended by 1,513 pupils. Bukharest is the entrepôt for the commerce between Austria & Turkey; its chief trade is in grain, building timber, wool, salt, & wax; it was taken by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. The treaty of peace, by which the Porte ceded to Russia, Bessarabia & part of Moldavia, was conclud. here, 28 May, 1812.

BUCHARIA, a territory of Central Asia. [BUKHARIA.]

BUCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 13¼ m. E.S.E. Elbogen. Pop. 1,235. In its vicinity are manufs. of porcelain.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 7 m. S.E. Riedlingen. Pop. 1,830. It has a fine castle of the princes of Tour & Taxis.

BUCHBERG, a market-town of lower Austria, circ. Vienna, 15 m. W. Neustadt, at the foot of the Schneeberg, in the *Buchbergthale*, a fine valley called "the Chamouni of Austria."

BUCHEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 29 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg, with manuf. of cloth, & tanneries. Pop. 2,400.—II. a vill. & post station of Denmark, 8 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg, connected by r. r. with Lubeck.

BUCHHOLZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.E. Grünhain, on the Lehm. Pop. 2,478. It has manuf. of ribbons & lace.—II. (*Französisch*, French Buchholz), a vill. of Prussia, reg. Potsdam, 6 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 440, a colony of French emigrants.—III. (*Wendisch*), a town on the Dehme, reg. & 36 m. S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,000.—Also several villages in Germany.

BUCHOLWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 6 m. W. Hardisch. Pop. 1,890. In its environs are sulphur springs & baths.

BUCINE, a vill. of Italy, Tuscany, cap. comm. of Potesteria, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Florence, on the Ambra. Pop. 590.

BUCK, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by Lehigh r. It has 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 307; 1850, 539.

BUCK, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 50 S.E. Harrisburg, 99 W.

BUCK, t., Hardin co., O. Pop. 1850, 462.

BUCKATONEY, p. o., Clark co., Miss.

BUCK BRANCH, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

BUCK BRIDGE, Potsdam t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 281 N.W. Albany, 503 W.

BUCKBY (LONG), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Daventry. Area, 3,900 ac. Pop. 2,341.

BUCK CREEK, p-o., Spartansburg dist., S. C., 114 N.W. Columbia, 475 W.

BUCK CREEK, p. o., Scriven co., Ga.

BUCK CREEK, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 224; 1850, 420.

BUCK CREEK, p. o., Davis co., Ky.

BUCK CREEK, p-o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 20 Tuscaloosa, 828 W.

BUCK CREEK, p. o., Greene co., Ia.

BUCKDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the Ouse. Area, 3,590 ac. Pop. 1,172. The bishops of Lincoln have owned the manor since the time of Henry I., & possess a palace at Buckden. Charities of the pa. produce about 120*l.* per annum.

BÜCKEBURG, a town of N. Germany, cap. of the principality of Schaumb-Lippe, on the Aue, an affl. of the Weser, 6 m. E.S.E. Minden. It is well built, has 5 gates, a castle & park, gymnasium, a normal school, & a public library. In the vicinity is the summer palace of Baum.

BÜCKEN, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, comm. & 3 m. S.W. Hoya. Pop. 1,165.

BUCKENHAM, or BOKENHAM FERRY, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk. I. On the Yare. Here crossed by a ferry, 4½ m. S.W. Acle, & 8 m. by railroad, E. Norwich. Area, 931 ac. Pop. 56.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. W.S.W. Hatton. Area, 971 ac. Pop. 54. The church has been demolished.—III. (*New*), a small town & pa. England, co. Norfolk, 15 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa., 824 ac. Pop. 766. The church, mostly built in 1479, has a richly carved screen. Market, Saturday. Fairs, last Sats. in May & Nov. The inhabs. have the privilege of attending all fairs in Engl. free from toll, & are exempted from serving on juries.—IV. (*Old*), 3 m. S.S.E. Attleborough. Area, 4,956 ac. Pop. 1,401. The parish church formed a part of an old monastery.

BUCKERELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. W. Honiton. Area, 1,559 ac. Pop. 345.

BUCK EYE, p-o., Laurens co., Ga., 50 N. by W. Milledgeville, 678 W.

BUCK EYE, p. o., Garrard co., Ky.

BUCK EYE, p-o., Putnam co., O., 119 N.W. Columbus, 484 W.

BUCK EYE, t., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1,271.

BUCK EYE COTTAGE, p. o., Perry co., O.

BUCK EYE FURNACE, p. o., Jackson co., O.

BUCKEYESTOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 81 N. W. Annapolis, 49 W., on Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 63 m. from Baltimore.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a pa. & formerly a mkt. town of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area, 5,928 ac. Pop. 2,213, partly employed in wool-combing & weaving serges, & in neighboring marble & copper works. Cattle fairs June 29, Aug. 24.

BUCKFIELD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 32 W. by S. Augusta, 50 N. by W. Portland, 591 W. Drained by a branch of Androscoggin r. Soil fertile. It has 8 stores, a fulling m., a hoe fac., a powder fac., 46 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,629; 1850, 1,657.

BUCK GROVE, p. o., Rush co., Ia.

BUCKHANNON, p. v., capital Upshur co., Va., contains a court house, 5 stores, & 175 inhabitants.

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 9¾ m. S. Cupar. Pop. 1,526, nearly all fishermen, who supply the Leith & Edinburgh mkts. with fish. A new pier & harbor have been recently formed here.

BUCKHEAD, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 44 N. by W. Columbia, 484 W.

BUCKHEAD, p-o., Pike co., Ala.

BUCKHEAD CAUSEWAY, p-o., Colleton dist., S. C., 113 S. by E. Columbia, 619 W.

BUCK HILL, p. o., De Kalb co., Ia.

BUCK HOLLOW, p. o., Franklin co., Vt.

BUCKHORN, p. o., Columbia co., Pa.

BUCKHORN, p. o., Carroll co., Ga.

BUCKHORN, p. o., Winston co., Miss.

BUCKHORN, p. o., Bienville par., La.

BUCKHORN, p. o., Brown co., Ill.

BUCKHORN-WESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Shaftsbury. Area, 1,632 ac. Pop. 484.

BUCKIE, a fishing town of Scotl., co. & 17¼ m. W. Banff, on the N. Sea. Pop. of the t. 1851, 2,789.

BUCKINGHAM, county, Va., in the lower central part of the state, lies on James r. Area, 518 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The Appomattox r. runs on its southern border. Capital, Maysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $286,934; wheat, 133,819 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 304,711; potatoes, 17,108; tobacco, 2,342,987 pounds; wool, 24,077; 2 grist m., 3 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $15,800; value of manufactured articles, $24,050;—19 churches; 3 acad., 96 pupils; 14 schools, 194 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,786; pop. 1850, 13,887. (*Terr. reduced by the erection of Appomattox co.*, 1845.)

BUCKINGHAM, p-t., Bucks co., Pa., 104 E. by N. Harrisburg, 166 W. Soil loam, clay, & gravel. It is inhabited chiefly by Friends, & has 6 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,482; 1850, 2,767.

BUCKINGHAM, t., Wayne co., Pa., on the west bank of the Delaware r. It has 10 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 263; 1850, 592.

BUCKINGHAM, C. H., p-o., Maysville v., Buckingham co., Va., 79 W. Richmond, 158 W.

BUCKINGHAM, p. t., Ottawa co., Can. E., 110 W. Montreal. The v. is on the left bank of Ottawa r., at the entrance of R. Lievre, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & 350 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1852, 2,204.

BUCKINGHAM, a parl. & munic. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, & on a branch of the Grand Junction canal, 15 m. N.W. Aylesbury & 52 N.W. London. Area of the pa., 4,777 ac. Pop. of do. 1851, 4,020; pop. of parl. bor., 5,068. The town is surrounded by the Ouse, here crossed by three stone bridges, & consists mostly of small brick houses. Its church is a vicarage. It has a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., a green coat & large national school, 2 anc. hospitals, & some other small charities, a town-hall, prison, union work-house, & in its vicinity several paper & corn mills. The making of bobbin lace, employs a portion of the female pop. Mkt. Sat.; 10 cattle fairs yearly. It is the seat of the summer assizes & quarter sessions. Buckingham was made a bor. in the reign of Henry VIII. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Polling place for the co. It gives the title of Duke to the Grenville family.

BUCKINGHAM MINE, p. o., Buckingham co., Va.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. the co. Northampton, E. Bedf., Hertf., and Middlesex, S. Berks, & W. Oxford. Area, 730 sq. ms., or 466,932 ac., of which upwards of 44,000 ac. are said to be about equally divided in grass & arable land. Inhabited houses in 1851, 33,196. Pop. 163,723. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern hills (which see), & in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury, one of the most fertile tracts in Britain. The Thames forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Thane, Ouse, & Colne. Farms average in size about 200 ac., & are mostly let on short leases. Timber, especially beech, is plentiful. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight & fineness of their fleeces. The co. supplies large quantities of butter, cattle, lambs, poultry, &c., for the London markets. Principal manufs. are of paper, straw-plait, & thread lace, which last still employs many women & children, though it has greatly declined since the introduction of machinery. The co. is divided into 8 hundreds, & 206 pas., in the circ. & diocese of Oxford. Chief towns, Aylesbury the cap., Buckingham, Marlow, & Wycombe, each of which sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The co. sends 11 members, bors. included. The co. formed part of anc. Mercia, & some of the Roman roads traversed it. Here the revolution in the reign of Charles I. first commenced. The London & Birmingham & Gt. W. r. r., & the Grand Junction canal, intersect this co. It gives the title of Earl to the Hampden family.

BUCKLAND, p-t., Franklin co., Ms., 104 W. by N. Boston, 412 W. Incorporated in 1779. It lies on the S. side of Deerfield r., & is drained by Clessons brook falling into it. The v., near the centre, contains three churches. There are in the t. a fulling m., a plane fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,084; 1850, 1,056.

BUCKLAND, p-v., Prince William co., Va., 111 N. Richmond, 42 W. It has an elevated & romantic situation on Broad Run, on which are 2 flouring mills. It contains a church,—free to all denominations,—2 stores, a tannery, a distillery, & 200 inhab.

BUCKLAND, p-o., Hartford co., Ct., 6 Hartford, 342 W.

BUCKLAND, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 1850, 221.

BUCKLAND, p. o., Gates co., N. C.

BUCKLAND, numerous pas. in Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.E. Great Farringdon. Area, 4,434 ac. Pop. 987.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. E.S.E. Aylesbury. Area, 1,544 ac. Pop. 662.—III. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Campden. Area, 2,270 acres. Pop. 368.—IV. co. Hertford, 2¼ m. S.W. Barkway. Area, 1,552 ac. Pop. 386.—V. co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Dover. Area, 978 ac. Pop. 1,895, partly employed in paper mills.—VI. same co., lathe Scray, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Faversham. Area, 978 ac. Pop. 291.—VII. co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Reigate. Area, 1,774 acres. Pop. 357.—VIII. (*Brewer*), co. Devon, 5 m. W. Gt. Torrington. Area, 6,157 ac. Pop. 977. Cattle fairs, Whit. Tues. & 2d Nov. Petty sessions.—IX. (*Denham*), co. Somerset, 2¼ miles N.N.W. Frome. Area, 1,399 ac. Pop. 531.—X. (*East*), co. Devon, 4¼ m. W.N.W. South-Molton. Area, 1,285 ac. Pop. 149.—XI. (*Egg*), see Egg-Buckland.—XII. (*Filleigh*), co. Devon, 5¼ miles N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 3,037 ac. Pop. 267.—XIII. (*St. Mary*), co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Ilminster. Area, 3,494 ac. Pop. 758. Fair, 21 & 22 Sept. Many Saxon & Danish, and the traces of a Roman fort, exist in this parish.—XIV. (*Monachorum*), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Area, 6,338 ac. Pop. 1,548. The village has a fine cruciform church, a stone cross, & several curious old houses.—XV. (*In the Moor*), same co., 3¼ m. N.W. Ashburton, to which its curacy is annexed. Area, 1,458 ac. Pop. 141.—XVI. (*Newton*), co. Dorset, 10 m. N. Dorchester. Area, 6,018 ac. Pop. 990.—XVII. (*Ripers*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Area, 1,237 ac. Pop. 111.—XVIII. (*Toutsaints*), co. Devon, 2 m. N.E. Kingsbridge. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 56.—XIX. (*West*), same co., 5¼ m. N.W. South-Molton. Area, 1,772 ac. Pop. 279.—XX. (*West*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. E. Wellington. Area, 3,671 ac. Pop. 1,001. Several hamlets, Engl., have the same name, one of which, co. Hants, is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth, & 1½ m. N.E. of that town.

BUCKLAND, island, N. Pacific Ocean, belongs to central divis. of Bonin isls., which see.

BUCKLEBERRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 6 m. E. N.E. Newbury. Area, 5,252 ac. Pop. 1,219.

BUCKLES GROVE, v., McLean co., Ill. Pop. 755.

BUCKLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,822 ac. Pop. 318.

BUCKLIN, p. o., Winnebago co., Ill.

BUCKMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 3,053 ac. Pop. 685.

BUCKNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. W. Horncastle. Area, 2,471 ac. Pop. 339. II. a tnshp., co. Stafford, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 638.

BUCKNELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 343.

BUCKNILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. E.N.E. Knighton. Area, 4,160 ac. Pop. 607.

BUCKOW, a t. of Prussia, reg. & 26 m. N.W. Frankfort on the Stebberow. Pop. 1,336.

BUCKOW (NEU), a town of Mecklenberg, Schwerin, duchy, & 29 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, near the Baltic. Pop. 1,468.

BUCK POINT, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

BUCK PRAIRIE, p. o., Lawrence co., Mo.

BUCKRAM, p-v., Queens co., N. Y., 179 S. Albany, 259 W. Situated on Beaver-dam cr. It has a store, 2 grist m., & 10 or 15 dwellings.

BUCKS, co., Pa., situated in the S.E. part of the state, along the right bank of the Delaware riv. Area, 605 sq. m. Drained by Neshamony & Tohickon crks., & the head branches of Perkiomen creek. The surface is agreeably diversified, & the soil various, much of it very fertile, & highly cultivated. Plumbago is found in Southampton t. Cap. Doylestown. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $1,644,793; wheat, 403,909 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 1,157,781; oats, 1,168,710; potatoes, 246,536; wool, 33,280 pounds. It has 98 flouring & grist m., 50 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 22 potteries; 1 cotton fac.; 23 tanneries, 61 persons emp.; 7 printing offices; 7 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $911,877; value of manufactured articles, $2,005,076;—91 churches, 18 academies, 383 pupils; 399 schools, 9,298 scholars, 17 libraries, 10-590 vols. Pop. 1840, 48,107; 1850, 56,091.

BUCKS, p. o., Columbiana co., O., 153 N.E. Columbus, 285 W.

BUCKS, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by branches of Muskingum river. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,547; 1850, 1,326.

BUCKS, t., St. Joseph co., Mich. Watered by St. Joseph r. It has 2 fulling m., a flouring m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 787; 1850, 927.

BUCKS CORNER, p. o., Marshall co., Ia.

BUCKSKIN, t., Ross co., O. Drained by Paint crk. Pop. 1850, 2,104.

BUCKSKIN, p. o., Gibson co., Ia.

BUCKSPORT, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 58 N.E. by E. Augusta, 654 W. It lies on the E. side of Penobscot r., 15 S. Bangor. It is a flourishing town, with a fine harbor, & considerable shipping. The village is situated just above Orphan I., & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregationalist & 1 Methodist,—10 stores, 2 ship-building establishments, & 400 inhabitants. The harbor has

sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. The lower ferry across the Penobscot crosses at this place. There are in the t. 28 stores, a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 oil m., 3 grist m., 2 academies, 15 schools. Pop. 1814, 2,015; 1850, 3,381.

BUCKSPORT CENTRE, p. o., Hancock co., Me.

BUCKSTOWN, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

BUCKSVILLE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

BUCKSVILLE, p-o., Horry dist., S. C., 187 E. Columbia, 4.7 W.

BUCK TOOTH, p v., Little Valley t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on N. Y. & Erie r. r., 415 m. from N. Y.

BUCKWORTH, a pa. of England, co., & 7 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 191.

BUCQUOY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. & 10 m. S. Arras. Pop. 1,561.

BUCYRUS, p-v., capital of Crawford co., O. 62 N. Columbus, 406 W. Situated on the left b. of the Sandusky r., & contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian—14 stores, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 2 fulling m., a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. in 1840, 1,634; 1850, 2,315.

BUCZACZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 33 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow, on the Stry, with a convent and gymnasium. Pop. 2,500. A treaty of peace between the Poles & the Turks was signed here in 1672.

BUCZASZ, or BUTSCHATSCH, a town of Austrian-Poland, Galicia, on the Sereth, an affluent of the Dneister, 85 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,200.

BUDA, or OFFEN, Slav. *Budin*, a free city of the Austrian empire, capital of the Kingdom of Hungary, & of the district on this side of the Danube, 136 m. S.E. Vienna, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which city it is conected by a bridge of boats, the largest in Europe, & by a chain bridge, begun 1840. Lat. (of observ.) 47° 29′ 12″ N., lon. 19° 3′ 10″ E. Pop. (1840), exclusive of military, 31,245. In 1842 the pop. of Pesth, Buda, & Alt Ofen united, was 125,000. [ALT OFEN & PESTH.] The city is situated on the slope of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre; in its centre is the citadel, an old fortress, enclosing the royal palace, in which are preserved the insignia of Hungarian royalty, & the buildings of the central administration. The other principal edifices are the cathedral, & the garrison-church, 2 Gothic monuments, the convents of St. Elizabeth, St. Florain, & the Capuchins, & the palaces of many of the Hungarian nobility. Buda is the residence of the viceroy, or palatine of Hungary, seat of a lieut.-general of the administration of the royal treasure (*Hoff-Kammer*), & of a commander-general; it has an observ. on the summit of the Blocksberg, one of the finest & best furnished in Europe, in connection with the university of Pesth. An extensive type-foundry, dependent on the same estab., a gymnasium, & sev. libraries. Connected with the arsenal is a cannon foundry, & powder manufactory; it has manufs. of cloth, leather, silks, & velvets, on a small scale, & an extensive commerce in wine, of which about 300,000 eimers of an excellent quality, resembling burgundy, is annually produced in its vicinity. Buda has an excellent estab. of baths in connection with the hot sulphur springs, from which the name of Ofen (Oven) is derived (temp. 117° 5′ Fahr). The city is very ancient, & was occupied by the Romans till the 4th century. It was taken by Soliman the magnificent in 1526, & retaken by Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia, in 1527; it was again taken by Soliman, in 1529, & occupied by the Turks till 1686. Pop. of dist. Buda Pesth, 1850, 1,599,819.

BUDA-KESZI, a t. of Hungary, co. Pesth, 5 m. W. Buda. Pop. 2,312.

BUDAYOON, a t., Brit. India, presid. Bengal. Budukshan, Central Asia. [KOONDOOZ.]

BUDBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1 m. N.W. Warwick. Area, 3,216. Pop. 495.

BUDDEEABAD, a strong fort of Afghanistan, N.E. Cabool. Lat. 34° 55′ N., Lon. 70° 14′ E. Here the British captives spared from the massacre of 1841, were for a short time imprisoned.

BUDDHA-GAYA, a widely-spread collection of ruins in Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. & about 40 m. S. W. Bahar. It is a place a good deal resorted to by pilgrims, & is supposed to have been once the centre of the Buddhic religion; but no Buddhists now reside at or near it.

BUDDRUCK, (*Vadarica*), a town of Brit.-India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cattack, 40 miles S. W. Balasore.

BUDE, a small vill. and seaport of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, pa. and 14 m. W. Stratton. Resid. pop. 189. It is sometimes resorted to as a bathing place, and is connected by a canal with Launceston, 14 m. S. S. E.

BUDEAUX, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Tamar, 3½ m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area, 3,317 ac. Pop. 1,096.

BUDEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Eyndhoven. Pop. 500.

BÜDERICH, or BILLERICH, a walled town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. Cleves on l. b. of the Rhine, opp. Wesel. Pop. 1,180. It is entirely new, the old town having been burned by the French in 1813.

BÜDESHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhine, 1 m. S.E. Bingen. Pop. 800; also several other vills. in H. Darmstadt and Rhen.-Prussia.

BUDGEBUDGE, a town of Brit.-Ind., presid. Bengal, dist. 24 pergunnahs, 10 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It has a small fort.

BUDIN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. & 9 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Kleine-Eger. Pop. 1,200, of which 240 are Jews. The anc. castle of *Hasenburg* was destroyed by the Prussians in 1759.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upp. Hesse, cap. co., 28 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,750. It has 2 castles, & manufs. of linens, hosiery, & needles. Near it are salt springs.

BUDISSIN, a circle of Saxony. Pop. 1852, 297,744. [BAUTZEN.]

BUDLEIGH (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area, 3,277 ac. Pop. 2,447. E. & W. Budleigh are hundreds of the same co.

BUDOCK (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwell, 14m. W. Falmouth. Area, 4,214 ac. Pop. 1,994.

BÜDOS-HEGY, a mntn. of Transylvania, near its E. border, lat. 46° 12′ N., 7,340 ft. in elev. It is remarkable for extensive sulphur springs and caverns, which emit sulphuric exhalations.

BUDRAWAR ("stronghold of Buddha,") a town, Punjab, N.W. India, near riv. Chenaub, 107 m. l. b. of N.E. Lahore. Pop., probably 2,000, many of whom are Cashmere-shawl weavers. It has a large bazaar, and a strong fort, whence its name. Lat. 32° 58′ N., lon. 75° 28′ E.; elev. 5,000 ft.

BUDRIO, a comm. & town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 12 m. N.E. Bologna. Pop. of comm. 5,960.

BUDUA, the most S. town of the Austr.-Emp., Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. S. Cattaro, on a penins. in the Adriatic. It is surrounded with walls, and has a roadstead for small vessels, sheltered by the island St. Nicolo. Pop. 780.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. on the Moldau, 77 m. S. Prague. Pop. 8,730. It is well-built and partially forttd.; it has a handsome council-ho., a cathed., sev. other churches, a gymnasium, philosophical acad., & a high-school, with flourishing manufs. of woollen cloths, muslins, damasks, and saltpetre. A railroad connects it with Linz and Gmünden in Austria. Pop. of circle, 1850, 569,673.

BUDWITZ (Mährisch Budwitz) a town of Austr., Moravia, Brünn, circ. & 17 m. W.N.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,995. It has a castle and several suburbs.

BUDWORTH, 2 pas. of England, co. Chester.—I. (*Great*), 2¼ m. N.E. Northwich. Area, 35,920 ac. Pop. 17,990. Charities about £120 per ann. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, Oc. 2.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Tarporley. Area, 2,762 ac. Pop. 578.

BUECH, a riv. of France, affl. of the Durance at Sisteron, B. Alpes, rises in the dep. Drome, length, 53 m. *Petit Beuch* is an affl. of the above.

BUEL, p-o., Montgomery co., N. Y., 62 N.W. by W. Albany, 387 W.

BUENAVENTURA, a province of N. Granada, S.A., extending from Pacific coast to the Cauca r. Surface mostly mountainous. Pop. 31,150. The bay of Buenaventura is the best harbor on the Pacific coast. At its head stands the v. of B., the capital of the province, & is the port of a fertile region of country.

BUENA VISTA, p. o., Alleghany co. Pa.

BUENA VISTA, p. o., Prince George's co., Md.

BUENA VISTA, p. o., Duplin co., N. C.

BUENA VISTA, p. v., Marion co. Geo. Pop. 1850 530.

BUENA VISTA, p. o., Greenville dist. S. C.

BUENA VISTA, p. o., Monroe co., Ala.

BUENA VISTA, v., Fayette co., O., Pop. 1850, 107.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Holmes co., O.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Harrison co., Ky.
BUENA VISTA, t., Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 251.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Jefferson co., Ia.
BUENA VISTA, sta. on Peru and Indianapolis r. r., 34 m. from Indianapolis.
BUENA VISTA, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 848.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Stephenson co., Ill.
BUENA VISTA, p. v., Portage co., Wisconsin, 100 N. Madison: has a church and 125 inhab.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Clinton co., Io.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Platte co., Mo.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Carroll co., Tenn.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Washita co., Ark.
BUENA VISTA, p. o., Shelby co., Tex.
BUENA VISTA, co., Iowa, N.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Little Sioux r., unorganized.

BUENA VISTA, a rancho 1 m. N.E. of Augostura, on the road to Saltillo, in the state of Coahuila, Mex. *Encantada* is the southern opening of a pass that is here about 5 m. wide, and narrows at Augostura to about 2 m. On the E. side of the pass, a steep and rough wall of limestone rises to an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the valley. And on the W. a chain of hills connecting with more distant mountains, forms a barrier. A wagon road leads through the valley, and between this road and the western chain of hills, runs a small stream that comes from Encantada, and nearer the battle field, a deep, dry ravine. In the immediate vicinity of the battle field, and at the base of the mural precipice on the east, is a small table-land, terminating in many gullies towards the road, or west. On this table-land, from a half-mile to a mile in width, was fought the battle of BUENA VISTA, and in the narrow gullies and precipitous ravines, the most sanguinary melées took place. Here, on the 22d & 23d Feb., 1847, the American army, commanded by Gen. Taylor, (force, 5,000 men; Mexican, 20,000,) completely defeated and routed the Mexican forces under Santa Anna. The Mexicans call the place Augostura.

BUENA VISTA FURNACE, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, p. o., Logan co., Ky.

BUEN AYRE, or BON AIR, one of the Dutch W. I. isls., off the coast of Columbia, 30 m. E. Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 68° 27′ W. Length 20 m.; average breadth 4 m. Principal products cattle & salt. Pop. 1847, 1,955, of whom 673 were slaves. It has a vill. with a tolerable harbor.

BUENOS AYRES, a state of the Argentine repub. It extends from the Rio Negro or Cusu on the S. (Lat. 41° S.) along the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and along the whole southern shores of its estuary, and the S. banks of the Parana, as far as the Arroyo del Medio riv., which separates it from Santa Fé (about lat. 38° S.). The W. boundary extends from the mouth of the Neposta riv. in a N.E. direction, to the W. extremity of the Sierra del Vulcan. Area, estimated at about 75,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. The N. part includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, & is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the Sierra del Vulcan, the S.E. the Sierra Ventana. Principal rivs. the Saldana, Salta, Quequin. Climate of N. part mild: ice seldom occurs; mean summer heat 90°. The N. winds prevailing here have the disagreeable character of the Sirocco of Italy; the S. W. winds or *pamperos*, are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. In S. dist. the climate is colder, but healthy. There is sufficient rain in general throughout both districts, but occasionally there are years of excessive and destructive droughts. The soil is fertile in many places, but there is not a thousandth part under cultiv. Cattle and their produce are the chief sources of wealth. Number of black cattle on pampas said to exceed 1 mill. Hides, hair, horns, tallow, and jerked beef are the exports. Horses, mules, and asses are also exported, & of late the breed of sheep has been improved, & wool has formed an article of export. Formerly the cultivation of the soil was so neglected, that grain was required from abroad; now, wheat is exported to some extent. Buenos Ayres became independent of the Spanish government in 1810, & along with the neighboring states, joined in a confederated republic (the Argentine or La Plata), which was, after a few years, dissolved, and each state had a separate and independent administration, until the revolution of 1852, when the governors of the different states formed a new confederation. The executive is vested in a governor or capt.-general elected for five years, aided by a council of ministers chosen by the governor. The junta or legislative assembly consists of 44 deputies, one-half renewed annually by popular election. A chain of forts has been established along the W. boundary to overawe the Indian population.

BUENOS AYRES ("good air"), the cap. city of the Argentine Republic, is situated on the S. side of the Plata estuary, about 150 m. from the sea, opposite the town Colonia. Lat. 34° 35′ 5″ S., lon. 58° 22′ W. Pop. in 1852, 120,000, of whom 20,000 are foreigners. It covers a surface of about 2 m. in length by 1¼ m. in greatest breadth, & is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing each other at right angles, & now mostly paved with granite. Almost all the houses are but one story in ht., flat-roofed, and built around courtyards. Most of the better sort have gardens attached, and the city is ornamented by cotton, olive, and other plantations. It is ill provided with water, which is wholly brought by carriers from the river. Principal publ. edifices are its churches, most of which are, however, unfinished. The cathed. is a domed building in the great square, in which are also the city hall, a double range of shops fronted by a colonnade, & an obelisk commem. the declaration of independence. In the Franciscan church is a good painting by a native artist, Buenos Ayres has sev. convents, a protestant church, a presbyterian chapel, a foundling hospital, orphan asylum, all built of a fine white stone quarried near the city. The resid. of the dictator & the government offices are in a fort near the river. The university occupies an extensive building, & has a library of 25,000 vols.; besides which there are a superior academy, a military college, various publ. schools, several printing establishments, & manufs. of cigars, carpets, furniture, boots & shoes. The navigation of the Plata, here 36 m. broad, is difficult; & ships drawing 16 feet water are obliged to anchor in the *Amarradero*, a roadstead 7 or 8 m. distant, to & from which merchandise has to be conveyed by lighters & rude ox-carts. Trade consid'ble and increasing. In 1851 its Exports amounted in value to $10,630,000, includ. calf, deer, goat, nutria, & sheep skins, with the prec. metals, jerked beef, sheep's wool, ox-hides, skins, tallow, horse hair, &c. Total val. of imports in the same year, $30,000,000; those from the U. S. consist principally of unbleached cottons, spirits, soap, sperm candles, dried & other provisions, tobacco, furniture, lumber, &c.; cotton, linen, woollen & other manuf. goods & produce from G. Britain; jewelry, perfumery, & articles of luxury from France; various goods from the other European states. The trade with Chili & Peru is comparatively insignificant. The export of wool has latterly much increased; that of Paraguay tea has declined, with the progressive increase in the import of tea with other goods from China. Buenos Ayres was founded in 1534; in 1776 it became the seat of a vice-royalty. In 1806 it was taken by the English, but it was retaken by the Spaniards in the same year.

BUET (LE), one of the Alps of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, between Chamouni & Sixt, N. Mt. Blanc. Height above the sea, 10,128 feet.

BUFFALO, city, port of entry, & capital Erie co. N. Y., is situated at the entrance of Buffalo creek into Lake Erie: it is at the N.W. extremity of the lake, & near the commencement of its outlet, Niagara riv. Lat. 42° 53′ N., & 78° 56′ W. lon. from Greenwich, Engl. 298 m. W. from Albany, 391 N.W. New York, 183 E. Cleveland, O., 327 from Detroit, & 310 W. Pop. 1810, 1,508; 1820, 2,095; 1830, 8,653; 1840, 18,213; 1845, 29,773; & in 1850, 42,261; & 1854, with the addition of Black Rock, annexed to it in 1853, 75,000.

The city of Buffalo occupies a very important & commanding position at the western terminus of the Erie Canal & the central line of railroad from Albany & Boston, & also the northern termination of the Erie & other railroads, & has communication with the principal cities of the western states, & also with western Canada. It is the eastern port of transhipment of the great lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, & Superior. Its commerce is immense, employing a vast number of steamers, brigs & sloops, which convey from the seve-

ral lake ports a large amount of produce, & which from hence is transported to eastern markets by canal & r. r. The ground on which the city is built rises gradually from Buffalo creek on the S., & within a short distance from the lake on the W. it becomes an extended plain, 50 ft. above the surface of Lake Erie. From this elevation is obtained a very picturesque view of the Canadian shore, Niagara riv. & the lake. The streets are broad & straight, crossing each other mostly at right angles. Main st. is 100 ft. in breadth, & extends for a distance of four miles, & is built very compactly with stores, hotels, & expensive private dwellings. The houses generally are constructed with neatness & taste.

The city is extensively lighted with gas, & abundantly supplied with water from Niagara riv. There are three public squares, planted with trees & shrubbery. The harbor of Buffalo is sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of several hundred vessels, & is well protected from winds. A mole & pier constructed of wood & stone by the joint contributions of the citizens & of the U. S. government, which, by confining the channel at its entrance, has increased the depth of water to 10 ft., & a short distance within from the lake the harbor has a depth of from 12 to 14 ft. At the end of the mole is a lighthouse, built in 1828 of dressed limestone, 20 ft. in diameter, showing a light 47 ft. above the surface of the lake, and visible for a distance of eleven nautical miles.

The public buildings, institutions, &c., are 2 court houses, jail, county clerk's office, two markets, a new & commodious city hall, in which are the city offices; 26 churches, viz., 4 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 3 Episcopal, 2 German Evangelical, 2 Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 7 Presbyterian, 8 Rom. Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist; a large number of hotels, 12 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,475,000, 2 insurance companies, 2 savings institutions, & 2 theatres. The University of Buffalo, chartered in 1846, the medical department of which has gone into operation; it has 8 professors; lectures commence on the first Wednesday in November, & continue 16 weeks. The Young Men's Association, established in 1836 & incorporated in 1843; an institution of a literary & scientific character; it has a library of over 6,500 vols. of rare & valuable works, a cabinet of minerals, a reading-room, supplied with periodicals, newspapers, &c., and it sustains an able course of literary & scientific lectures during the winter months. The German Young Men's Association; the Buffalo City Hospital, chartered in 1852; the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, organized in 1835; the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity; Female Orphan Asylum, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity; the Convent of the Sacred Heart; the Buffalo Horticultural Society; the Water Works; the Board of Trade; the Buffalo Gas Company, capital $300,000.

The manufactures of Buffalo are very extensive, consisting of engine & boiler factories, furnaces, car works, foundries, &c. The capital employed in 1850 was $1,946,348; value of manufactured articles, $3,674,988; and since which time both the capital employed and value of products have been largely increased. In 1853 there were 6 steam flouring mills, manufacturing during the year 216,296 barrels of flour.

The commerce of Buffalo is immensely large, far surpassing all other ports on the great lakes. The number of arrivals & clearances in 1853 were 8,298 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,252,978. There are owned in Buffalo 30 steamers, with an agg. ton. of 26,593; 46 propellers, agg. ton., 18,004; brigs & barks 39, agg. ton., 10,376; 115 schrs., agg. ton., 17,999; total ton. of steam & sail ves., 72,917. Value of the leading articles landed at Buffalo during year 1853, $368,898,360. Value of real & personal estate, $27,455,752.

Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland Land Company in 1801. Its progress was slow for many years. In 1812 it contained 100 houses, in Dec. of the next year (1813) it was entirely burned by the British & Indians, with the exception of 2 houses, & at the close of the war the inhabitants received from the U. S. government $80,000 as a compensation for their losses. The rapid growth and its commercial importance commenced at the completion of the Erie canal in 1825. It was incorporated as a city in April, 1832. It is divided into 13 wards, & is governed by a mayor & common coun., elec. by the people. (*Lake Erie, Commerce of.*)

BUFFALO, t., Armstrong co., Pa. [See North and South Buffalo.]

BUFFALO, b., Perry co., Pa. Situated on Susquehanna r., 5 m. above the entrance of Juniata r., & contains 782 inhabitants.

BUFFALO, t., Perry co., Pa. Surface hilly; situated on W. bank of the Susquehanna r., across which is a ferry. Pop. 1840, 948; 1850, 618.

BUFFALO, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by Thorn, Great & Little Buffalo creeks. It has 4 grist m., 3 saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,820; 1850, 2,731.

BUFFALO, t., Union co., Pa. Drained by Buffalo cr. It has 3 flouring m., a saw m., & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,548; 1850, 1,346.

BUFFALO, p. t., Washington co., Pa., 217 W. Harrisburg, 243 W. Drained by Buffalo creek. It has a fulling m., a wooden fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850, 1,210.

BUFFALO, p. t., Noble co., O. Drained by Buffa fork of Will's creek. Pop. 1840, 1,027; 1850, 1,053.

BUFFALO, p-v., White co., Ia.

BUFFALO, p-v., cap. Putnam co., Va., 347 N.N.W. Richmond, 384 W. Situated on the E. bank of Great Kanawha r. Contains a court house, an academy, 3 stores, and 250 inhabitants.

BUFFALO, p-v., Cleveland co., N. C., 190 Raleigh, 427 W., contains 75 inhabitants.

BUFFALO, p.-o., Perry co., Tenn., 92 S.W., Nashville, 769 W.

BUFFALO, t., Pike co., Mo. Pop. 3,863.

BUFFALO, t., Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 873.

BUFFALO, t., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 565.

BUFFALO, p-v., cap. Dallas co., Mo., on the Buffalo Heart Prairie, 3 m. W. of the Niangua r. Contains a court house and several dwellings.

BUFFALO, p-v., Washita co., Ark.

BUFFALO, p-v., Henderson co., Tex.

BUFFALO-BAYOU, a river of Texas, Harris county, after an E.ward course of about 70 m. enters the Bay of Galveston. Although very narrow, it is deep, & is navig. by numerous steamers. The town of Houston is on its banks.

BUFFALO CITY, p-v., Marion co., Ark.

BUFFALO CREEK, p. o., Campbell co., Tenn.

BUFFALO CROSS ROADS, p. o., Union co., Pa., 75 N. by W. Harrisburg, 185 W.

BUFFALO FORD, p. o., Wythe co., Va., 266 W.S.W. Richmond, 333 W.

BUFFALO FORD, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

BUFFALO FORGE, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va., 152 W. by N. Richmond, 196 W.

BUFFALO GAP, Augusta co., Va.

BUFFALO GROVE, p. o., Ogle co., Ill., 173 N. Springfield, 836 W.

BUFFALO HEART, p. o., Sangamon co., Ill.

BUFFALO LAKE, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

BUFFALO-LAKE, 3 lakes of Hudson Bay ter., N. A., one in lat. 66° 20′ N., lon. 113° W.; another in lat. 56° N., lon. 113° 45′ W.; and the third in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 112° 10′ W.

BUFFALO PLAINS, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

BUFFALO PRAIRIE, p. o., Rock Island co., Ill.

BUFFALORA, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Pavia, remark. for the magnificent bridge of 12 arches over the Tessin. Pop. 1,257.

BUFFALO RUN, p. o., Centre co, Pa., 91 N.W. Harrisburg, 183 W.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, p. o., Amherst co., Va.

BUFFON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 11 m. N. Semur. Iron foundries. The seignory of this vill. belonged to the illustrious Buffon, & was by him erected into a comté.

BUFORD, p. o., Ohio co., Ky.

BUFORD, p. o., Highland co., Ohio, 90 S.S.W. Columbus, 457 W.

BUFORD'S, p. o., Bedford co., Va., 156 W. by S. Richmond, 230 W., on Va. & Tenn. r. r., 37 m. from Lynchburg.

BUFORD'S BRIDGE, p. o., Barnwell district, S. C., 88 S.S.W. Columbia, 594 W.

BUG (or *Bug*), two rivs. of Russian-Poland.—I. forms a great part of the E. frontier of Poland, rises in Galicia, near Zloczow, flows generally N. to Brzesc-Litevsk, and thence N.W.; joins the Vistula, 18 m. N.W. Warsaw, after a course of upwards of 300 m. Chf. affls. the Muchawetz, Zna, and Narew. The towns Zloczow, Wlodavia, Brzesc, Drohiczyn, & Wyszkow, &c., are on its banks. The Brzesc-Litevsk canal, which unites the Muchavetz & Pira rivs., connects it with the Dniepe...

—II. (anc. *Hypanis*), Russia, govs. Podolia & Kherson, flows mostly S.E., & enters the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 m. W. Kherson. Total course 340 m. Affls. the Siniuke, Radima, and Negal. The towns Bratslav, Olviopol, Voznesensk, and Nicolaev, are on its banks, and it is navigable from the sea to Voznesensk.

BUGA, a town of S. A., prov. N. Granada, Cauca, 105 m. N.N.E. Popayan, situated in a fertile valley near the Paez riv., a tributary of the Cauca. Pop. 5,000.

BUGBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 860.

BUGARCH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aude, arrond. & 12 m. S. Limoux, at the foot of the mountain of same name. Pop. 1,027.

BUGEY, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Bourgogne, of which the cap. was Belley, now comprised in the dep. Ain.

BUGGABO, p. o., Wilkes co., N. C.

BUGGENHOUT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Flanders, 5 m. E. Termonde. Pop. 3,424.

BUGGIANESE (PONTE), a pa. & vill. of Tuscany, in the Val-di-Nievole, 4¼ m. S. Borgo-a-Buggiano. Pop. 5,341.

BUGGIANO (BORGO A), a comm. & town of Tuscany, 27 m. W.N.W. Florence, in the centre of the Val-di-Nievole. Pop. 1,677. Num. silk mills.

BUG HALL, p. o., Macon co., Ala.

BUGHAT, a Sikh State, India, under British protection, between the Sutlej & Jumna rivs. W. of the Sirmore valley. Surface hilly. Princip. forts Rajghur & Tuxhal.

BUGIAH, a town of Algiers. [BOUGIAH.]

BUG-LAWTON, a tnship. of Engl., co. Chester, 2 m. N.N.E. Congleton. Pop. 2,052.

BUGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and liberty York, 7 miles N.N.W. Pocklington. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 206.

BUGUE (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. & 14 m. W. Sarlat, on rt. b. of the Vezère. Pop. 1,240. It is the entrepôt for the wines and other products of the basin of Vezère, sent to Bordeaux. In its vicinity is the grotto of Miremont.

BUGULMA, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 130 m. W.S.W. Ufa. Pop. about 2,000. It has an active trade in cotton & woollen fabrics, & two large annual fairs, at which goods to the amount of 2 million rubles are often sold.

BUHL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 6 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,555.

BÜHL, a market town of W. Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 25 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe, on the railroad thence to Kehl. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of leather & large weekly mkts. This is the name of several vills. in the same circ., & in the Rhenish deps. of France.

BÜHLER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 3 m. S.S.W. Trogen. Pop. 1,162. Manufs. of muslins.

BUHULIEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 1 m. from Lannion. Pop. 1,024.

BUILDWAS, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, here crossed by a fine iron bridge, 3¼ m. N.N. E. Much-Wenlock. Area, 2,128 ac. Pop. 290. The beautiful remains of Buildwas abbey furnish the earliest specimen of painted arches.

BUILTH, or LLANFAIR, a mkt. town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, finely seated on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of 6 arches, 12 m. S.W. New Radnor. Area, 712 ac. Pop. 1,158. Fairs, 3d Monday in February, June 27, Oct. 2, Dec. 6. About 1 m. N.W. of the town are saline, sulphureous, & chalybeate springs, with pump-rooms.

BUINSK, a town of Russia, cap. circ., gov. & 45 m. N. Simbirsk, on the Karla. Pop. 1,300.

BUIRONFOSSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cant. La Capelle, arrond. & 9 m. N.N.W. Vervins. Pop. 1,465. This is the centre of an extensive manuf. of wooden shoes.

BUIS (LE), a town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Nyons. Pop. 1,928.

BUITENSLUIS, or NEUMANSDORP, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on rt. b. of the branch of the Meuse, called Hollands diep. Pop. 2,265.

BUITENZORG, a town of the isl. of Java, cap. of Dutch residency of same name, 35 m. S. Batavia, with numerous gov. buildings, & the hotel of the governor-general. Its splendid palace was destroyed by fire 10th October, 1834.

BUITRAGO, an anc. town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N. Madrid. Pop. 1,076. It has an hospital, trade in wool, & manufs. of cordage.

BUITTLE, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry & 10 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,042.

BUJALANCE, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. E. Cordova. Pop. 8,936. It is well built, & has a college, extensive woollen manufs., & a large fair in August.

BUJALEUF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. & 18 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Mande. Pop. 1,936.

BUK, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circ. of same name, 15 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,298. Manufs. of cloth & shoes.

BUCHAREST, cap. Wallachia. [BUCHAREST.]

BUKHARIA, is a name given to a wide extent of territory in Central Asia, comprising the E. part of Indep. & the W. part of Chinese Tartary, the latter subdivision being called Little Bukharia. [TURKESTAN, BOKHARA, KHOKAN.]

BUKHTARMINSK, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. & 480 m. S.S.W. Tomsk, on the Irtish, at the influx of the Bukhtarina river, & 50 m. from the Chinese frontier.

BUKKUR, or BUKHU, an isl. & fort of Scinde, in the Indus, between the towns Roree on the E. & Sukkur on the W. bank, 165 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 41′ N., lon. 68° 52′ E. The isl. is a limestone rock, 800 yards in length, by 300 in width, & nearly covered by the formidable looking fortress. Sir A. Burnes supposed the territory around Bukkur to be the anc. Musicani of Alexander's historians. The British army destined for Afghanistan, crossed the Indus here early in 1839, on a bridge of boats.—II. a town, Punjab, near the Indus, 17 m. S.S.E. Dera-Ismael-Khan. Vicinity well cultivated. Pop. 5,000, who carry on an active commerce.

BUKOWINA, a divis. of the Austrian Empire, part of E. Galicia. Pop. 1850, 380,826.

BULACAN, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, cap. prov., on river Bulacan, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 20 m. N.W. Manila. Pop. 9,803.

BULAH, p. o., Obion co., Tenn.

BULAK, a town of Egypt. [BOULAC.]

BÜLACH, a town of Switzerland, cap. circ. of same name, cant. & 10 m. N. Zurich. Pop. 1,689.

BULAMA, the most E. of the Bissagos isls., off the W. coast of Africa, 20 m. S. Bassao. Lat. 11° 34′ N., lon. 15° 33′ W. It is about 20 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, densely wooded & very fertile, but unhealthy. It is now claimed by Portugal. Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement; & in the late *Parl. Rep. on W. Africa*, its resumption by the British gov. for commercial purposes & the repression of the slave trade, is strongly recommended.

BULAVADIN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 28 m. E.N.E. Afium Kara Hissar. Pop. 3,000, who are all Mohammedans.

BULEYVILLE, p. o., Breckenridge co., Ky.

BULFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. N.N.E. Amesbury. Area, 3,475 ac. Pop. 408.

BULGA, a mountain & considerable town of Abyssinia, Shoa, 26 m. S.S.E. Ankober.

BULGARIA, *Mœsia Inferior*, a prov. of European Turkey, extending between lat. 42° 8′ & 45° 20′ N., & lon. 22° 15′ & 29° 35′ E., separated N. by the Danube from Wallachia, Moldavia, & Bessarabia, & S. by the Balkhan mntns. from Rumili, & having W. Servia, & E. the Black Sea. Estimated area, 33,900 sq. m., & pop. 1844, 3,000,000. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N., generally well wooded & abounding with rich pasture. Principal river, the Danube, with its tributaries, the Isker, Vid, Jantra, & Osma, & the Kamtchik & Pravadi, which enter the Black Sea. At its N.E. extremity is the large lake of Rassein. Principal products, cattle, tallow, hides, hemp, flax, skins, timber, & attar of roses. In the pashalic of Silistria, a surplus of corn is produced, but in some other parts less is raised than is required for home consumption, & the rearing of live stock is the chief branch of industry. The Bulgarians, who are descendants of a Slavonic tribe that crossed the Volga in the 7th cent., are adherents of the Greek church: they speak the Servian language, & manuf. common woollens, rifle barrels, & morocco leather, in addition to their rural

occupations; & according to travellers, they are favorably distinguished by industrious habits from the Turks, by whom they are much oppressed. Bulgaria is subdivided into the pashs. of Widin, Varna, Silistria, & Sophia, cap. Sophia, besides which towns it comprises the towns Nicopolis, Rustchuk, Sistova, Shumla, Babatag, Kustendje, &c. From the 7th century till 1018, & again from 1186 till the middle of the 14th century, Bulgaria formed an indep. kingdom; but it then became subject to Hungary, & was finally conq. by the Turks in 1392.

BULGER, p. o., Washington co., Pa., 223 W. Harrisburg, 247 W.

BULGERS MILLS, p. o. Coosa co., Ala.

BULGNEVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.S.E. Neuf-château. Pop. 1,012. Manufs. of lace & pottery ware.

BULKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Nuneaton. Area, 4,510 ac. Pop. 2,005, partly employed in ribbon weaving. Charities about 68*l.* per annum.

BULKWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5¼ m. S.W. Gt. Torrington. Area, 1,115 ac. Pop. 179.

BULLAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 4,186. It is very anc., & has many Roman remains.

BULLBONUS GROVE, p-o. Will co., Ill., 168 N.N. E. Springfield, 710 W.

BULL CREEK, p. o., Wood co., Va.

BULL CREEK, sta., on Ohio & Penn. r. r., 54 m. from Pittsburg.

BULLE, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 14 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,513. It is the chief entrepôt for Gruyère cheese, made in the adjacent valleys.

BULLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, arrond. & 6 m. N.N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,071. Important manuf. of linen.

BULLEY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4¼ m. S.S. E. Newent. Area, 951 ac. Pop. 241.

BULLINGHAM (UPPER & LOWER), a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S. Hereford. Area, 1,798 ac. Pop. 413.

BULLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 1,623. Pop. 181.

BULLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2 m. W. Wraby. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 52.

BULLIT, county, Ky., situated in the N. part of the state, on Salt r. Area, 250 sq. ms. Watered by a branch of Salt r. The surface in the N.E. part is uneven, & the soil fertile. Capital, Shepherdsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $192,630; Ind. corn, 418,530 bush. produced; oats, 82,298; tobacco, 2,990 pounds; wool, 13,146;—25 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 4 tanneries, 18 persons emp'd;—10 churches, 2 acad., 150 pupils. Pop. 1840, 6,334; pop. 1850, 6774.

BULLION, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

BULLOCK, county, Ga., in the S.E. part of the state, on the Ogeechee r. Area, 800 sq. ms. Surface level; soil fertile. It has the Cannouchee r. on the S.W., a branch of which runs through the county. Capital, Statesboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $200,509; Ind. corn, 98,612 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 60,610; rice, 112,475 pounds; cotton, 594 bales;—12 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,150; value of manufactured articles, $2,500;—10 churches, 15 sch., 253 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,102; pop. 1850, 4,300.

BULLOCK CREEK, p. o., York co., S. C.

BULL'S HEAD, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

BULL'S ISLAND, sta., on the Belvidere & Delaware r. r., 21 m. from Trenton, N. J.

BULL RUN, p-o., Grainger co., Tenn., 213 E. Nashville, 492 W.

BULL SKIN, t., Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,428.

BULL SWAMP, p. o., Orangeburgh dist., S. C.

BULLTOWN, p-o., Braxton co., Va., 306 W.N.W. Richmond, 274 W.

BULLUCHTAH, p. v., Lake co., Ill.

BULLUMGHUR, a fortified town of British-India, presid. Bengal, cap. rajahship, dist. & 25 m. S. Delhi. It is pretty well-built, & has many temples, & a neat palace, the residence of its rajah.

BULLVILLE, p-o., Crawford t., Orange co., N. Y., 103 S. by W. Albany, 288 W.

BULMER, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Area, 2,779 ac. Pop. 807. Fair, Tues. before Holy Thursday.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. New-Malton. Area, 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,022.

BULOLA, a riv. & town of W. Africa, Senegambia; the river enters the Atlantic, opposite the Bissagos isls.; & on one of its creeks is the town, in lat. 11¼ N., lon. 14° 24′ W.

BULPHAN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2¼ m. N. W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Area, 1,667 ac. Pop. 261.

BULSAUR, a populous seaport town of Brit.-India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 42 m. S.S.W. Surat, on the Gulf of Cambay. It has manufs. of coarse ginghams, & a considerable trade in grain, jaghery, timber, &c.

BULSTRODE, t., Arthabaska co., Can. E. Pop. 397.

BULSUN, a Sikh state of N. India, under Brit. protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna, lat. about 31° N., lon. 77° E. Pop. with Burroulee, 5,000. Annual rev. 600*l.*

BULTI, BALTEE, or BULTISTAN (called also LITTLE TIBET), a state of Cent.-Asia, tributary to the rulers of the Punjab, but N. the Himalaya, betw. lat. 34° 40′ and 35° 30′ N., lon. 74° 40′ and 76° 20′ E., and surrounded, except on the S.W. by the Chinese dom. Area estim. at 12,000 sq. m. Pop. at 75,000. (?) It consists of a part of the upp. valley of the Indus, having a general elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea, and enclosed by mountains which rise to 6,000 or 8,000 feet higher. Climate very cold in winter, and the soil requires careful culture, to enable it to produce corn, &c.; Europ. fruits are, however, plentiful. Animals comprise the sha, the large horned goat sheep, the musk deer & ibis; arsenic & sulphur are among the mineral products. The inhabs. are of Tartar descent, & Mohammedans of the Shia sect; until the late Sikh conquest, they lived under an hereditary chief, termed the *Gylfo*. Principal town, Iskardoh.

BULWELL, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 3,786.

BULWICK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 11¼ m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 457.

BULWUDUN (anc. *Polybotum*), a large town of Asiatic-Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 218 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, contains many remains of antiquity.

BUMLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a great part of Strokestown, which see. Area, 6,582 ac. Pop. 5,257.

BUMM, a fortified town of Persia, prov. 115 m. E.S.E. Kirman, on the route to Bunpoor.

BUMPSTED, 2 pas. of England.—I. (*B. Helion*), co. Essex, 8 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area, 3,191 ac. Pop. 951.—II. (*Steeple*), in same co., 8 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area, 3,296 ac. Pop. 1,295.

BUNAHEE, a town & fort of British-India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 30 m. S.S.E. Ajmere.

BUNAISOR, *Vaniswara*, a ruined town of Brit.-India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, reported to have many temples, including one surpassing in size that of Juggernaut, from which it is distant some miles westward.

BUNARBASCI, a vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the extrem. of the plain of Troy, 12 m. S.S.E. the Sigæan promontory, and supposed to be immed. outside the limits of ancient Troy. The river Bunarbashi, which rises by numerous warm springs below the vill., & flows N.W., has been conjectured to be the Scamander of Homer.

BUNAWE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Muckairn, 17 m. N.N.W. Inverary. It has a quay on Loch Etive, a salmon fishery & iron works.

BUNBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Chester & Crewe r. r., 3 m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Area, 16,830 ac. Pop. 4,753; do. of the t. 931. Charities 60*l.* per annum.

BUNCHANG & BUNCHIOM, 2 inland towns of Siam, on the Meklong river, & stated respectively to have 4,000 & 5,000 inhabitants.

BUNCOMB, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

BUNCOMBE, county, N. C., in the W. part of the state. Area, 850 sq. ms. It occupies a broad valley, between the ridges of the Alleghany mntns. Drained by French Broad r. & its tributaries. The country is the most elevated E. of the Rocky mountains, having the Black mountains on its N.E. border; the surface very much broken, & the soil is chiefly adapted to grazing. It is a very healthy region. Capital, Asheville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $383,802; wheat, 27,548 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 487,014; tobacco, 1,899 pounds;—36 flouring & grist m., 7 saw

m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $28,100; value of manufactured articles, $48,912:—44 churches; 3 acad., 125 pupils; 57 sch., 4,682 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,084; pop. 1850, 13,425.

BUNCOMBE, county, Iowa. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Drained by Sioux r. and branches. (Unorganised.)

BUNCOMBE, t., Independence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 212.

BUNCOMBE, p. o., DuBuque co. Iowa.

BUNCRANA, a mkt.-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 m. N.N.W. Londonderry. Pop. 961. It has a handsome church and barracks, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. Its castle was an old seat of the O'Donnells.

BUND, Switzerland. [Grisons.]

BÜNDE, 2 vills. of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. Aurich, 5 m. N. Weener.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, circ. and 7 m. N.N.W. Herford. Pop. 1,200.

BUNDELCUND, or BUNDLECUND, a territ. of Hindostan, partly belonging to the British, and partly to native chiefs, tributary to the British, mostly betw. lat. 24° & 26° 26′ N., and lon. 78° & 81° 33′ E., having W. the Gwalior dom., & on other sides the Bengal territs. (Upp. provs., Bogilaund, &c.) Surface mntus., it being traversed by the Vindhyan mntus. Principal rivers, the Desan, Betwah, Cane, tributaries of the Jumna. Principal towns, Jhansi, Bandah, Chatterpoor. In it are the diamond mines of Panna.

BUND-EMIR, *Araxes*, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Lake Bakhtegan, about 55 m. E. Shiraz, after a S.E. course of 150 m. It is rapid, & very liable to inundate its banks.

BUNDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¾ m. S.S.W. Chulmleigh. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 342.

BUNDORAN, a marit. vill., & the princip. watering-place on the N.W. coast of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Donegal bay, 4 m. S.W. Bally-Shannon. Resid. pop. 299.—*Bundroes* is another fishing & bathing vill., about 1 m. W.S.W.

BUNDYSBURG, p-v., Parkman t., Geauga co., O., 166 N.E. Columbus, 325 W.

BUNGAY, a mkt.-t. of Engl., comprising 2 pas., co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. United area of pas., 2,090 ac. Pop. 3,841. It is well-built, and has a large market-place, containing 2 fine crosses; a theatre, assembly-rooms, a bath-house, the remains of a nunnery, several branch banks, some manufs. of hemp, & a considerable trade by the Waveney, in corn, malt, coal, lime, &c. Its grammar school has a rev. of 145*l.* a-year, & 2 exhibitions to Emanuel Coll., Cambridge. An alms-ho. & some other charities have an aggregate annual rev. of 90*l.* Markets, Thursday. Fairs, May 14, Sept. 25.

BUNGER'S MILL, p-o., Greenbrier co., Va.

BUNKER HILL, (see Charlestown, Mass.)

BUNKER HILL, p. t., Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 93; 1850, 374.

BUNKER HILL, p-o., Bucks co., Pa., 102 E. by N. Harrisburg, 171 W.

BUNKER HILL, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 148 W. by S. Richmond, 223 W.

BUNKER HILL, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill. Pop. 166.

BUNKER HILL, p. o., Butler co., O.

BUNKER HILL, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

BUNKERS HILL, p-o., Catawba co., N. C.

BUNKERS HILL, p. o., Allamakee co., Iowa.

BUNKERS HILL, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

BUNKERS HILL, p. o., Smith co., Miss.

BUNKERS HILL, p. o., Rush co., Tex.

BUNKLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 9 m. N.E. Greenlaw. Area, 8,900 ac. Pop. 715.

BUNMAHON, or BONMAHON, a marit. vill. of Irel., Munster, co. & 14 m. S.W. Waterford. Pop. 1,771. It is frequented as a bathing place, & adjacent to it are the mines of Knockmahon.

BUNNEE, Hindostan. [Cutch (Runn of).]

BUNNEL'S LANDING, p. o., Wabashaw, Minnesota.

BUNNY, or BONEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6½ m. S. Nottingham. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 360. It has an endowed school & an alms-house.

BUÑOL, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,470; manufs. paper. Near it are some remarkable stalactitic caves.

BUNÑOLA, a town of the isl. Majorca, 9 m. N.N.E. Palma. Pop. 1752. Near it are marble quarries.

BUNPOOR, a fort & dist. of W. Beloochistan, prov. Mukran. The fort, lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 60° 45′ E., is built of mud, on a large mound, traditionally said to have been raised by an army of Ghebers. The territ. appears to be fertile, & the chief obtains from his subjects an ann. rev. of 2,600*l.*, besides contributions of camels, sheep, dates, wheat, and matchlocks. His milit. force consists of 300 cavalry, and 2,500 infantry.

BUNRATTY (UPPER & LOWER), two baronies of Ireland, co. Clare, Munster, bounded on N. by co. Galway, & S. by Shannon riv., 16 m. long, & from 3 to 7 broad. Surface rocky, but adapted for grazing.—II. a pa. of Munster, co. & 11 m. S.S.E. Clare, at the mouth of the Ougaree in the Shannon. Area, 2,755 ac. Pop. 1,320. It contains a vill., an anc. Norman castle of the 13th cent., used as barracks, and several co. mansions.

BUNTINGFORD, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Herts, in portions of four pas., 11¼ m. N.N.E. Hertford. Pop. 581. It has a grammar school, with 4 exhibs. of 12*l.* each to Christ's college, Cambridge; endowed alms-houses, & an union workhouse. Mkt. Mond. Fairs 29th June, & St. Andrew's day.

BUNTWALLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 16 m. E. Mangalore.

BUNWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W. St. Mary-Stratton. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 979.

BUNWOOL, or BONGO, one of the Phillipp. isls., Asiat. archip., in the Great S. inlet of Mindanao. Lat. 7° 14′ N., lon. 124° 10′ E. Densely wooded.

BUNZLAU, sev. towns of E. Germany.—I. (*New, or Jung-Bunzlau*), Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Iser, a tribut. of the Elbe, 32 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 5,074. It has a royal Piarist gymnasium, an old castle now used for barracks, & manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, & leather.—II. (*Old*), a town, circ. Kaurzim (but until 1831 belonging to circ. Bunzl.), on rt. b. of the Elbe, opp. Brandeis, 14 m. E.N.E. Prague. It has a collegiate church, with a monument to St. Winceslaus, often resorted to by pilgrims.—III. a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 24 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Bober. Pop. 6,360. It has a large orphan asylum, a normal school, manufs. of earthenware and hosiery, & in its mkt.-place, a monument to the Russ. general Kutusoff, who died here in 1813.

BUOCHS, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Unterwalden, on the S. side of the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 1,060.

BUOLICK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.E. Thurles. Ar. 7,116 ac. Pop. 2,660.

BUONABITALCO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. & 9 m. S. Sala. Pop. 3,120.

BUONALBERGO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult. dist. & 7 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 3,300.

BUONCONVENTO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 15 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 409. In its castle the emperor Henry VII. died in 1313.

BURANO, a small isl. & town of N. Italy, in the Adriatic, deleg. & 5 m. N.E. Venice. Pop. 4,900. Its inhabitants carry on an active fishery.

BURAZJOON, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 22 m. N.N.E. Bushire.

BURBAGE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4¾ m. N. E. Pewsey. Area, 3,283 ac. Pop. 1,492. Charities about 110*l.* per ann.—II. a chplry., co. Leicester, pa. Alston-Flamville, 1½ m. S.E. Hinckley. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,894.

BURBANK, p-o., Wayne co., O., 109 N.E. Columbus, 360 W.

BURBOISE, p-o., Franklin co., Mo.,

BURBOISE, t., Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 504.

BURCHVILLE, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 731.

BURCOMBE (SOUTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. 1¾ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 420.

BURDETT, p-v., Hector t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 184 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

BURDIEHOUSE, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 3½ m. S. Edinburgh. Pop. partly engaged in lime burning. Here many fossil fishes and plants of the coal formation are found in the limestone.

BURDSFIELD, p-v., Bedford co., Pa., 117 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 144 W.

BURDUR, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 65 m. N. Adalia.

BURDWAN (*Vardamun*, "productive") a dist. of Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hooghly, & Bancoorah. Area, 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 1,487,300. It is generally under cultivation, and one of the most productive parts of India. It has extensive coal fields, yielding ann. from 45,000 to 46,000 tons of coal. Iron ore, and building stone are plentiful. Principal towns, Burdwan, Culna, & Cuttwa. *Burdwan* is the capital of this dist., on the Dummodah, 60 m. N.W. Calcutta. Pop. estim. at 54,000. It has a large palace & gardens belonging to its rajah, government & missionary schools, & manufs. of silk & cotton fabrics. Near it are Indigo works.

BURE, a riv. of England, co. Norfolk; after a S.E. course of at least 40 m., joins the Yare at Yarmouth, whence it is navigable to Aylsham.

BUREAU, county, Ill., toward the N. part of the state. Area, 870 square miles. The surface is undulating, but in some parts level, & in some parts it is swampy. It is mostly prairie land, interpersed with groves of timber. Drained by Bureau Creek. Capital, Princeton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,827; wheat, 171,402 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 542,824; oats, 119,048; wool, 25,698 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m.; 1 printing office. 1 weekly newspaper published:—13 churches; 56 schools, 1,473 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,067; 1850, 8,841.

BU-REGREB, a river of Morocco, & the S.W. boundary of the ane. Mauritania, enters the Atlantic at Rabatt, 108 m. W. Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is an imperial dock-yard.

BÜREN, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. Minden, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Soest, on the Alme. Pop. 2,130.—II. a town of Switzerl., cant. & 14 m. N.N.W. Bern, on the Aar, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,100, who carry on an active transit trade.—III. (*Ober*), a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 10 m. N.W. St. Gall, with a fine wooden bridge on the Thur, at the mouth of the Glatt. Pop. 1,410.—IV. a vill. Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, 4 m. N.W. Thiel. Pop. 1,500.

BURES, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*B. Mount*), co. Essex, 6 m. E. Halstead. Area, 1,404 ac. Pop. 282.—II. (*St. Mary*), cos. Suffolk & Essex, on the Stour, 5 m. S. S.E. Ludbury. Area, 4,131 ac. Pop. 1,806. Fair, Holy Thursday.

BURFORD, t., Grant co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,433.

BURFORD, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 17 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Area of pa. 2,170 ac. Pop. 1,819. The town, pleasantly situated on the small river Windrush, is indifferently built, but it has a fine church, with an annual rev. of 80*l*. & a free school in which the celeb. Wilmot, E. of Rochester, was educated, an alms-house & sevl. other charities, a branch bank, and some manufs. of rugs, saddlery, &c. Mkts. Sat. Fairs last Sat. in April, July 5, Sept. 25. It gives the title of Earl to the D. of St. Albans. Edgehill, where the troops under Fairfax defeated the Royalists in 1649, is in its vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Salop, 1 m. W. Tenbury. Area, 6,672 ac. Pop. 1,057.

BURG, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 13 m. N.E. Magdeburg, circ. Jerichow I., on the Ihle. Pop. 14,570. It has been celeb. for its cloth manufs. since the 12th cent., & has still numerous woollen factories, in several of which steam power is employed, & also a machine factory. It has dye works, & manufs. of glue & snuff;—3 protestant churches, a grammar school, & hospital.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, on the Wipper, 16 m. N.N.E. Cologne, with 1,610 inhabs., & manufs. of counterpanes, horse-cloths, & hardwares.—III. a marit. town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. isl. Femern, on its S. side. Lat. 54° 26′ 10″ N., lon. 11° 12′ E. Pop. 1,800.—*Burg* is the name of several vills. in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, & the Netherlands.

BURGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area, 2,076 ac. Pop. 350.

BURGAU, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. W. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,063.—II. a vill. of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 29 m. E. Grätz.

BARGAW, sta., on Wilmington & Weldon r. r., 23 m. from Wilmington, N. C.

BURGBERNHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. mid. Franconia, 16 m. N.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,379.

BURGDORF (Fr. *Berthoud*), a town of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. N.E. Bern, on lt. b. of the Emmen, here crossed by a new bridge. Pop. 2,417. It is the depôt for the Emmenthal cheese, & has a castle, formerly a place of strength, & manufs. of ribbons & silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus.—II. a town of Hanover, landr. Luneburg, on the Aa, 13 m. S. Celle. Pop. 2,250.

BURGESS, (North,) Lanark co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,110.

BURGESS, or BURGESSBEG, a pa. of Ireld., Munster, co. Tipperary, 5½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Area, 4,380 ac. Pop. 2,782.

BURGESS'S STORE, p-o., Northumberland co., Va., 107 N.N.E. Richmond, 166 W.

BURGETTSTOWN, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 227 W. Harrisburg, 250 W.

BURGH, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 1,291 ac. Pop. 296.—II. (*Apton*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 604.—III. (*Castle*), co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area, 1,496 ac. Pop. 344. Here are interesting remains of a large stone Roman fort, supposed to be the anc. *Garianonum*.—IV. (*In-the-Marsh*), a mkt. town & pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6¼ m. E. S.E. Spilsby. Area of pa., 4,233 ac. Pop. 1,215. It has a very fine church, also a small grammar school, & a branch bank. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs, 13th May, 2d Oct. An embankment along the coast here is supposed to be of Roman origin.—V. (*Mattishall*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area, 604 ac. Pop. 225.—VI. (*on the Sands*), co. & ward Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area, 7,839 ac. Pop. 1,083. A pillar here marks the place where King Edward I. died, A. D. 1307.—VII. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.E. Watton. Area, 1,216 ac. Pop. 360.—VIII. (*St. Mary*), same co., on the Bure, 2 m. S.E. Aylesham.—IX. (*St. Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Acle. Area, 1,655 ac. Pop. 582.—X. (*St. Peter*, or *Wheatacre*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Beccles. Area, 2,041 ac. Pop. 349.—XI. (*upon Bane*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 6 m. W. Louth. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 177.—XII. (*Wallis*), co. York, W. Riding. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 239.

BURGHAUN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. & 11 m. N. Fulda, on the Haune. Pop. 1,400.

BURGHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on lt. b. of the Salzach, 58 m. E. Munich. Pop. 2,300. Manufs. cloth; breweries, & trade in leather & salt. Its old castle is now a prison.

BURGHAZ, or BOURGHAS, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a promontory on the gulf of same name, in the Black Sea, 76 m. N.E. Adrianople. Pop. 6,000. (?) It is neat & clean, & has an extensive manuf. of clay, pipe bowls, with an active trade in iron & provisions. The gulf of Bourghas is 14 m. in length, E. to W., & has a depth of 5 to 12 fathoms.—II. a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 12 miles N.E. Abydos.

BURGHCLERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. N Whitchurch. Area, 5,080 ac. Pop. 809.

BURGA-HEAD, or BROUGH-HEAD, a marit. vill. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. N.W. Elgin, on a promont. upon which are remains supposed to be those of the *Alata Castra* of Ptolemy, with anc. well. Pop. 829. It is well built, & has a good harbor, where Edinburgh & London steamboats call.

BURGHERSCH. [BURWASH.]

BURGHFIELD, or BURFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Reading. Area, 4,237 ac. Pop. 1,193.

BURGHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. N.W. Hereford. Area, 3,704 ac. Pop. 946.

BURGHLEY-HOUSE, the princely seat of the Marq. of Exeter, Engl., co. Northampton, in its N. part, 1½ m. S.E. Stamford. It was commenced by Sir W. Cecil in 1575, & forms an immense quadrangle, presenting one of the noblest specimens of Elizabethan architecture in the country.

BURGHORN, a vill. of the Neth'lds, prov. N. Holland, near Alkmaar, with sheep mkts. Pop. 1,885.

BURGHWALLIS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 254.

BURGIO, a town of Sicily, dist. Bivona, prov. & 28 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 5,860.

BURGK, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 5 m. S.W. Dresden, with extensive coal mines, employing upwards of 500 workmen, numerous coke furnaces, & a gas work. Pop. 860.—II. a hamlet of Reuss-Greiz, cap. lordship of same name, 4 m. N. Saalburg, on the Saale, with a

castle of the princes of Reuss. Near it are the important iron mines of *Burgkhammer*.

BURGKUNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper-Franconia, on the Main, & on the Nurnberg & Neuemarket r. r., with a castle & beer breweries, 24 m. N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,360.

BÜRGLEN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Uri, 1¼ m. E. Altorf, & deserving notice as the reputed birth-place of William Tell. Near it is the chapel of Notre Dame of Loretto, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.—II. a vill. in the cant. Thurgovia, 12 m. E. Frauenfeld, with an anc. castle. Pop. 1,076. It was formerly a town, destroyed in 1405.

BURGLENGEFELD, a town of Bavaria, cap. landr. same name, circ. Ober Pfalz, 15 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,425.

BURGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. W. Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. 1,612. In its environs are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

BURGO-DE-OSMA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. W. Soria, & 1 m. N. Osma. Pop. 2,072.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, & formerly cap. of Old Castile, on lt. b. of the Arlanzon, 130 m. N. Madrid. Lat. 42° 20′ 28″ N., lon. 3° 44′ 35″ W. Pop. of the prov. 1849, 234,022; do. of the city, 15,000. The town is clean & handsome, but damp & cold, with many characteristics of an old Castilian city; it is built in the form of an irregular semi-circle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the river, which is here crossed by 3 fine stone bridges. Its cathedral is one of the finest in Spain, & contains much exquisite workmanship. Burgos has numerous other churches, & a Franciscan convent, worthy of notice, a nunnery with peculiar privileges, a castle, formerly very strong, but now in ruins, various hospitals & charit. institutions, a bronze statue of Charles III. in a square surrounded by arcades, besides a triumphal arch in memory of Ferdinand Gonzales, & a monument to "the Cid," both natives of this city. Around it are some handsome promenades, & not far off is the monastery of Minaflores, with the magnificent tombs of John II. & his Queen. Burgos is an archbishop's see, & the seat of a college, a school of surgery, & some manufs. of leather, woollens, & hats. Its trade in manufd. goods, & its fairs, &c., have, however, greatly declined; its present importance is now chiefly due to its being on the high road from Madrid to the French frontier. It was taken by the French in 1808 and in 1809.

BURGSTADT, a town of Saxony, circ. & 35 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,719. It has manuf. of stockings, linen & woollen weaving, and cotton printing.

BÜRGSTEIN, a vill. of Bohemia, cap. lordship of same name in the circ. Leitmeritz; the lordship comprises the town of Haida and 26 vills. Pop. 14,550. Important manufs. of crystal are carried on in this dist., & it is the depôt for the greater part of the glass manuf. in the kingdom.

BURGUETE, a town of Spain, Navarra, 15 m. N.E. Pamplona, in the valley of Roncevaux. Here the troops of Charlemagne were defeated, & his nephew, the famous Roland, perished in 778.

BURGUNDY, prov. of France. [Bourgogne.]

BURHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe & 1¾ m. N.N.W. Aylesford. Area, 1,737 ac. Pop. 518.

BURHAMPOOTER RIVER. [Brahmapootra.]

BURIAS, one of the Phillipp. isls., Asiat. Archip., 20 m. S.S.E. Luzon. Lat. 13° N., lon. 123° E.

BURITON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Area, 6,305 ac. Pop. 1,041.

BURKE, co., N. C., in the W. part of the state. Watered by Catawba r. and its branches. Area, 700 sq. m. The surface is elevated, though a mountain valley; soil, generally fertile. Capital, Morgantown. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $147,891; wheat, 16,013 bush. produced, Ind. corn, 232,237; cotton, 3 bales; tobacco, 7,288 pounds;—6 flouring and grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $53,900; value of manuf. articles, $51,695;—28 churches, 2 acad., 65 pupils, 32 schools, 960 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,799. Pop. 1850, 7,772.

BURKE, co., Ga., in the E. part of the state, on Savannah r. Area, 1,000 sq. m. The Ogeechee r. bounds it on the S. Drained also by Brier cr., a branch of the Savannah r. Surface undulating; soil sandy. Capital Waynesboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $510,103; Ind. corn, 643,608 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 111,232; rice, 36,380 pounds;—cotton, 19,175 bales;—5 flouring and grist m., 16 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $62,032; value of manuf. articles, $60,651;—21 churches, 6 acad., 127 pupils, 10 schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,176. Pop. 1850, 16,100.

BURKE, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 51 N.E. Montpelier, 561 W. Drained by branches of Passumpsic r., which afford good water power. Burke mountain, in the S.E. part of the town, is 3,500 feet high. It was chartered in 1782—first settled in 1790. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Oil stones of a superior quality, from an island in Lake Memphremagog, are manufactured here. It has 2 fulling m., 4 grist m., 7 saw m. 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 997; 1850, 1,103.

BURKE, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y. Drained by Chauteguay r. The v. is on Northern r. r., 49 m. from Rouse's Point. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,477.

BURKERSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, circ. & 10 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien, with an imp. castle, and a castle of the landgraves of Fürstenberg.

BURKE'S GARDEN, p-o., Tazewell co. Va., 274 W. by S. Richmond, 340 W.

BURKE'S STATION, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.

BURKESVILLE, p-v., Prince Edward co., Va., 81 S.W. by W. Richmond, 176 W., on south side r. r., 52 m. from Petersburg.

BURKESVILLE, p-v., capital of Cumberland co., Ky., 124 W. by S. Frankfort, 637 W. Situated on the W. bank of Cumberland river.

BURKEVILLE, p-o., Newton co., Tex.

BURKHA, a fortfd. marit. town, E. Arabia, dom. & 45 m. N.W. Muscat, on sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

BURKHARDTSDORF, a v. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, amt., & 7. m. S. Chemnitz, with manfs. of linens and cottons. Pop. 1,850.

BURKHART, t. Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1,115.

BURKITTSVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 92 N. W. Annapolis, 60 W.

BURKITTSVILLE, p-v., Attala co., Miss.

BURLAND, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 627.

BURLATS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 5 m. E.N.E. Castres, on the Agout. Pop. 1,500. It has several paper mills.

BURLESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area, 3,768 ac. Pop. 911.

BURLESON, county, Tex., centrally situated. Area, 900 sq. m. It has the Brasos r. on its eastern boundary, and the Yequa r. on its southern, by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital Caldwell. There were in 1850—live stock valued at $140,382; Ind. corn, 70,000 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 3,620; peas & beans, 169; cott., 1,010 bales; 4 churches; 6 sch., 115 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,713.

BURLESON, p-o., Franklin co., Ala.

BURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Trent, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ar. 374 ac. Pop. 65.

BURLEY (*on-the-Hill*), a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2 m. N.E. Oakham. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 230. The splendid seat of the Earl of Winchelsea here stands on the site of the celeb. mansion of the dukes of Buckingham, destroyed in the civil war.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. W.N.W. Otley, on the Wharfe. Pop. 1,894. Partly employed in cotton factories.

BURLINGHAM, p-v., Mamakating t., Sullivan co., N. Y. It contains 2 stores, a Methodist church, a tannery, and 175 inhabitants.

BURLINGHAM, p-v., Bedford t., Meigs co., O., 86 S.E. Columbus, 341 W.

BURLINGHAM, p-v., Panola co., Miss.

BURLINGHAM, three adjoining pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*St. Andrew*), 2¾ m. W.S.W. Acle. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 202.—II. (*St. Edmund*). Area, 661 ac. Pop. 99.—III. (*St. Peter*). Area, 405 ac. Pop. 100.

BURLINGTON, county, N. J., lies chiefly on the Delaware r., but extends across the state to the Atlantic ocean. Area, 850 sq. ms. The soil is mostly alluvial, consisting of sand, gravel, loam, and clay. It furnishes valuable pine timber, and bog iron ore. Marl abounds, particularly in the W. parts. Drained by Assunpink, Crosswick's, Black's, Craft's, Assiscunk, Rancocus, and Pensauken creeks, which flow into the Delaware. In Springfield t. is a well, which converts wood into stone. Blocks of hickory, cut in the form of bones, have been converted into stone in five years. Capital, Mount Holly. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,063,412; wheat, 152,369 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 883,011;

oats, 159,398; wool, 43,781 pounds; 30 flouring & grist m., 7 iron foundries; 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 7 tanneries, 29 persons emp.; 3 printing offices; 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac, $1,329,867; value of manufac. articles, $2,091,250; 83 churches; 1 college, 126 students; 32 acad., 1,100 students; 150 sch., 6,771 scholars. Pop. 1840, 32,831; pop. 1850, 43,308.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 120 N.E. Augusta, 713 W. Drained by branches of Passadumkeag r. It has a fertile soil, producing good crops of wheat. It has 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 350; 1850, 481.

BURLINGTON, city, port of entry, & cap. of Chittenden co., Vt. 44 miles W.N.W. Montpelier, 80 m. S. S.E. Montreal, L. Can., 22 m. S.E. Plattsburg, N.Y., 75 m. N. Whitehall, at the S. end of Lake Champlain, 161 N. Albany, N. Y., 513 W. Situated in 44° 27′ N. lat. & 73° 10′ W. lon. Pop. 1830, 3,525; 1840, 4,271; in 1850, 6,101; 1854, 8,000. Pop. of t., exclusive of city, 1,484. It is the largest place in the state, & is built on a bay which sets up between two points, on the E. side of lake Champlain, & forms a regular curve. The shore on the S. is low, but towards the N. it rises to an elevated bluff. On the brow of the elevated bank was a powerful battery which once maintained an action of half an hour with a British naval force on the lake. From the S. part of the city the ground rises by a gradual ascent for 1 mile, where it attains the elevation of 281 feet above the surface of the lake. The street runs from W. to E. & is crossed by others at right angles. Near the centre is a public square on which the court-house is situated. The city contains many neat and spacious dwellings, surrounded with shrubbery, and some of the public buildings are spacious & elegant. The Calvinistic Congregational church, completed in 1842, in the place of one which was consumed by fire in 1839, is an elegant edifice, 92 feet long, by 61 wide, built of brick, & cost $20,000. The Unitarian church, erected in 1816, is very spacious, & the Episcopal church is a handsome Gothic structure.

The lake here is 10 miles broad, which is its widest part unobstructed by islands, & the view from the cupola of the University, as respects natural scenery, is second to none in the United States. To the west are presented a full view of the city, the broad expanse of the lake, adorned with several islands, & vessels, and steamboats, & beyond the lake rise the Adirondack mountains, to the height of nearly 6,000 ft. To the N. are seen the beautiful windings of Winooski, or Onion river. To the E. is presented an extended country with the range of the Green Mountains, embracing its two most elevated summits.

The harbor of Burlington is the best on the lake, & more vessels navigating the lake are owned here than at any other place. It is easy of access from the N. & S., & to protect it from the W. winds, a breakwater, 900 ft. long was erected. Juniper Island is distant 4 miles from the wharf, & contains 11 acres of ground; a light-house was erected on this isl. in 1826, it is in the form of a truncated cone, 30 feet high, 18 feet in diameter at the base, & 12 at the top, & is kept lighted at night during the season of navigation, from the middle of April to the 1st of December. Burlington has an extensive & fertile back country, & the mercantile business of the place amounts to about $1,000,000 annually. Tonnage, 1853, 5,875 tons. Steamboats stop here daily on their trips from Whitehall, N. Y., to St. Johns' Canada. (*See Lake Champlain commerce of.*)

Burlington contains a court-house, jail, six churches, —1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a female seminary, 4 banks, ag. cap. $600,000, 49 stores, a rope-walk, a brewery, a tannery, a glass factory, a pottery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 3 printing-offices, issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & 17 schools. A steam ferry-boat crosses from this place to Port Kent on the opposite side of the lake, & thence to Plattsburg. The University of Vermont occupies an elevated situation on the border of the city, 281 ft. above the level of the lake, & has four spacious edifices. It was founded in 1791, & endowed by the Legislature with 29,000 acres of land, which yield an income of $2,500 annually. It has a president, & 5 professors or other instructors, 241 alumni, 101 students, & 14,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in August. About a mile & a half N.E. of the court-house, is the flourishing manufacturing village of Winooski, on Winooski r., partly in this town & partly in Colchester, & connected by a fine covered bridge over the river. The river has a fall of about 20 feet, nearly perpendicular, which affords a great water power, easily available on the Colchester side. The vill. contains a church, an extensive woollen fac., & various mechanical & manufacturing establishments, which are chiefly included in Colchester.

The first permanent settlement in Burlington was made in 1783. It was first organized in 1787. The first store was opened in 1789. The first Congregational church was formed in 1795. Burlington contained a garrison & hospital during the last war. A great mortality prevailed among the soldiers in the winter of 1813, & out of 4,000 men, from 12 to 20 died daily, for several weeks in succession.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 13 N.W. by N. Boston, 453 W. Drained by a branch of Shawsheen r. Surface level, soil light. It has 2 churches, 1 Congregational and 1 Universalist; 2 stores; a grist m. & a saw m.; 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 510; 1850, 545.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 19 W. Hartford, 339 W. Watered by Farmington r. & its branches. The surface is diversified, and the soil a gravelly loam. It has 2 stores; 2 fulling m.; 2 woollen fac.; 4 grist m.; 6 saw m.; a machine shop; a toy fac.; 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,161.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 79 W. Albany, 356 W. The surface is rolling, & the soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Butternut & Wharton crs. The village contains a church, 2 stores, and about 25 dwellings. There are in the t. 4 fulling m.; a cotton fac.; 2 tanneries; 4 grist m.; 9 saw m.; 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,154; 1850, 1,835.

BURLINGTON, city, p-t., and port of entry, Burlington co., N. J., 12 S. Trenton, 17 N.E. Philadelphia, 156 W. Pop. 1830, 2,670; 1840, 3,434; 1850, 4,356, & in the t., exclusive of city, 863. It is pleasantly located on the E. bank of the Delaware, & on the Camden & Amboy r. r. 71 m. from N. Y. Encircled on the S. and E. by a small stream, so as to form an island, 1¼ m. long & ¾ m. wide, connected with the mainland by 4 bridges and causeways. It has 10 churches—1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic; a city hall, a bank, an arsenal, a library, three extensive boarding schools, and a free school, established in 1682; and a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper; a steam grist and saw m., and several manufacturing estab., &c. It is regularly laid out, with streets intersecting each other at right angles; lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Delaware. The bank of the river is a beautiful grassy plain, bordered by elegant dwellings, chiefly country seats of gentlemen of Philadelphia. The residence of the Bishop of New Jersey is a handsome Gothic structure. Burlington was founded in 1678, and incorporated as a city in 1784.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 144 N. Harrisburg, 254 W. Surface, hilly; soil, gravelly loam. Drained by Sugar cr. and its branches. It has a grist m., 24 saw m., & 9 schools; Pop. 1840, 1,118; 1850, 1,927.

BURLINGTON, t. Licking co., O. Drained by Lickens r. Pop. 1840, 1,222; 1850, 1,389.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich. Drained by St. Joseph's r. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 411; 1850, 811.

BURLINGTON, t., Kane co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 664.

BURLINGTON, p-t., Racine co., Wis. 82 S.E. Madison, 791 W. Drained by Pishtaka r. and branches. The v. is situated on the left bank of Pishtaka r., at the junction of Geneva outlet; and contains a Roman Catholic church. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,629.

BURLINGTON, v., Hampshire co., Va., 198 N.W. Richmond, 126 W. It has a church, free to all denominations; a store, and 150 inhab.

BURLINGTON, p-v., Fayette t., Lawrence co., O. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio r., at the extreme S. point of the state. It contains 2 churches—1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist; an academy; a steam saw m.; and about 300 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, p-v., Carroll co., Ia., 53 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 611 W. It has a store and 164 inhabs. Pop. of the t., 684.

BURLINGTON, v., Delaware co., Ia. Indianapolis, W. It has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, and 164 inhabs.

BURLINGTON, city, capital of Des Moines co., Iowa, 871 W. It is handsomely situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, 1,429 m. above New Orleans, and 248 above St. Louis. It is surrounded by hills, to which the ground rises by a gentle acclivity, affording many commanding situations on the high grounds. It is regularly laid out, and has a court house, and jail; 6 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic; a city hall, and U. S. land office; 40 stores; a variety of mechanical and manufacturing establishments. It has 4 printing offices, issuing 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 4,083 of the t., exclusive of the city, 1,219. It is connected with Illinois shore by a steam ferry, and is a place of considerable commerce. It is a point on several proposed railroad routes.

BURLINGTON, p-v., capital of Boone co., Ky., 82 N. by E. Frankfort, 508 W., 14 S.W. Cincinatti, O. It contains 5 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Reformed, and 1 Universalist; an academy, 6 schools; a woollen fac.; a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper; and 504 inhabs.

BURLINGTON, p-v., East Baton Rouge par., La.

BURLINGTON FLATS, p-v., Burlington t., Otsego co., N. Y., 83 W. Albany, 360 W. Situated on Wharton creek, and contains—1 church, 2 stores, 2 mills, a cotton fac., and about 30 dwellings.

BURMAH, or BIRMAH, the Burmese Empire, or kingdom of Ava, a state of Further India, & formerly the most extensive & powerful in that penins.; but, since the war of the Burmese with the British, in 1824–6, its territories have been comprised within lat. 16° and 27° N., & lon. 93° & 99 E., having W. Aracan and Munipoor, N. the Nagas territory and Upp. Assam, E. the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, the indep. Laos country, and the British prov. Martaban (from which last it is separated by the Sa-luen or Than-lweng riv.), and S. the Gulf of Martabau, a portion of the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area, 200,000 sq. m., and pop. from 2 to 3 millions. It is composed of the kingdoms of Burmah, Pegu, & Pong, with portions of the countries inhabited by the Khyen, and the Shang countries, and the Kubo valley (*Munipoor*), re-annexed to it by treaty with the British in 1834; it is enclosed on most sides by mntn. ranges, in elev. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. above the sea, its central part consisting of the basin of the Irrawadi. Lagoons are numerous in low beds of the S., & in the centre, a little N. of Ava, is a lake 30 m. in length by 10 m. across. The country is reckoned salubrious. From May till the middle of Sept. is the rainy season. From Sept. till March the weather is delightful, the temp. seldom exceeding 75°, in April and May the heat becomes very great, but is soon mitigated by the commencement of rain. Annual fall of rain 150 to 200 inches. The soil is of very high fertility; but except near the towns the most of it lies waste, or is only irregularly tilled; and agriculture is generally in the most backward condition. Rice is the chief crop, especially in the S., pulses, Indian millet, and maize, are raised in the N., and sessamum is universally cultiv. for cattle. Other products are, cotton of short staple, indigo (though this product is so badly managed as to be unfit for export), yams, sweet potatoes, tobacco, capsicums in great quantities, gourds, oil plants, bananas, and other fruits, betel nut and leaf, sugar cane, onions, garlic, and in the N. a kind of tea. Teak, of a quality inferior to that of both Malabar and Java, oak & other valuable woods, abound on the mntn. ranges, & palm & bamboo are also plentiful. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats, are the princip. domestic animals, used for draught, and the elephant is domesticated for the same purpose; a good breed of horses is also reared. Mineral products are numerous and valuable. The gold and silver obtained in the empire, has been estimated to amount in value to upwards of 200,000*l.*, and the produce of petroleum in pits, along the Irrawadi, to 8 million lbs. annually. Fine marble, serpentine, amber, sapphires, and other gems, iron, copper, tin, lead, antimony, sulphur, nitre, and coal, are also found. In physical form, the Burmese are more allied to the Mongolians of E. Asia than to the Hindoos. Their figure is short, squat, robust, & fleshy, face lozenge-shaped, cheek bones large, and eyes obliquely placed. The hair is black, coarse, and lank, color of the skin, light brown or yellowish. From the difference of the dialects, they may be divided into five tribes or nations. The language is monosyllabic, somewhat allied to the Chinese. They are of a gay disposition, and fond of amusements, but less civilized than the Hindoos or Chinese. They excel in boat-building, and they cast bells, work in gold and silver, and dye silk and other fabrics, weave silk and cotton goods, and manufacture lacquered wares, paper, coarse earthenwares, and some other articles in a respectable manner, but most of their manufactured goods in ordinary use, are imported from foreign countries. China sends silks, porcelain, copper, carpets, metals, drugs, tea, &c.; in return for raw cotton, feathers, ivory, bird's nests, horns, gums, and some British manufactures; this intercourse being chiefly conducted at a large annual fair at Bhamo. From the Shan tribes, the Burmese obtain their best sword-blades, with lac, wax, varnish, in return for salt and dried fish; other articles are mostly imported by sea from British India, and the Asiatic Archipelago, and consist of British cotton goods, areca & cocoa nuts, tobacco, iron, hardwares, copper, lead, and other minerals, opium, sugar, spirits, English glass, earthenwares, fire-arms, and gunpowder, the manufactures of the Burmese in the two last articles, being of the most wretched description. The gov. is hereditary and despotic; the sovereign is assisted by a council of the nobility, over whom he has a kind of feudal jurisdiction, and the titles of the latter are not hereditary. The religion of the mass of the inhabs. is Buddhism; a few Christians and Jews are to be found amongst the pop., & the Khyens & other wild tribes have a special idolatry of their own. Education, in so far as mere reading & writing is concerned, is more diffused than might have been expected. Public rev. is derived from a tithe of the profit of cultiv., duties of 10 per cent. on impts., & 5 per cent. on expts., & on petroleum collected, a royal monopoly of marble, amber, and the precious metals, & gems above a certain size, a poll tax on the unsettled tribes, &c.; and the whole fiscal system is "replete with uncertainty, rapacity, and violence." The armed force in the last war, was all infantry, except a small body of Cassy horse, and a company of artillery, and the war-boats formed the best portion of the armed force. The Burmese empire is divided into 7 provs. Ava and Monchobo have alternately been constituted the capital of the empire. The other principal towns are Amarapure, Sakaing, Rangoon, Bassain, Martaban, Setang, Taungo, Prome, Patango, Yandabo, and Bhamo. In 1823 the Burmese, by encroaching on the East India Co.'s territories, brought on a war with the British, which lasted during the years 1824–5, and terminated in their defeat and the cession of several territories to the English.

BURMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4 m. S.W. Hythe. Area, 1,796 ac. Pop. 133.

BURMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 808 ac. Pop. 209.

BURNAGE, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, pa. & 4 m. S. Manchester. Area, 658 ac. Pop. 563.

BURNBY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Pocklington. Area, 1,667 ac. Pop. 129.

BURNERSVILLE, p-o., Barbour co., Va., 231 N.W. Richmond, 243 W.

BURNESIDE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Kendal & Windermere r. r., 2¼ m. N.W. Kendal.

BURNESS, a pa. of Scotland, Orkney Islands. Pop. 1,000.

BURNESTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Bedale. Area, 7,411. Pop. 1,635. Its school & alms-house have a joint annual rev. of 67*l.*

BURNET C. H., p. v., cap. Burnet co., Texas.

BURNETT, p. t., Dodge co., Wis., has 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 726.

BURNETT, a pa. of England, co., Somerset, 3¼ m. N.E. Pensford. Area, 608 ac. Pop. 95.

BURNETT CORNER, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

BURNETTS CREEK, p. o., White co., Ia.

BURNHAM, t., Waldo co., Me. It has the Sebasticook r., on its W. border, (post-office called Burnham village), 34 E. Augusta, 630 W. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 600; 1850, 784.

BURNHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Eton. Area, 6,730 ac. Pop. 2,301. Charities about 100*l.* per annum. Fairs, 25th Feb., 1st May, 2d October. It has some remains of a nunnery of order of St. Augustine, founded in 1265.—II. co. Essex, 18¼ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area, 5,523 ac. Pop.

1,859. Fairs, 25th April, 24th Sept.—III. co. Somerset, on Bridgewater bay, 2 m. from the Highbridge station of the Great Western r. r. Area, 4,302 ac. Pop. 1,701. Fairs, Trinity Monday. The vill. is resorted to as a watering-place.—IV. (*Deopdale*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N. W. Burnham Westgate. Area, consisting partly of salt marshes, 1,061 ac. Pop. 102.—V. (*Norton*), same co., 1 m. N. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 3,896 ac. Pop. 186.—VI. (*Overy*), 1 m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 2,345 ac. Pop. 674.—VII. (*Thorpe*), 1½ m. E.S.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 2,328 ac. Pop. 424. Lord Nelson was born in the parsonage-house of this pa., of which his father was then incumbent, on the 29th September, 1758.—VIII. (*Sutton*), 4 m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area, including Burnham-Ulph, 1,452 ac. Pop. 429.

BURNHAM VILLAGE, p. v., Waldo co., Me.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, a market town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 32 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 3,947 ac. Pop. 1,241. Fairs, Easter Monday & 1st August.

BURNING SPRING, p. o., Wirt co., Va.

BURNLEY, a mkt. town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Burn, 22 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 20,828. It stands in a narrow valley. The chapel is a large anc. structure, containing numerous monuments of the Townley family, including one to C. Townley, Esq., once proprietor of the famous marbles now in the British museum. Burnley has numerous dissenting places of worship, a free grammar school, with a rev. of 137*l.* per annum, several other schools & charities. Manufs. of cotton & woollen fabrics, & machinery, with iron & brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, rope walks. Mkts. Monday & Saturday. Fairs, March 6, Easter Eve, May 6 & 13, July 10, & October 11. Cattle fairs on alternate Mondays. Races in August. Burnley is a polling-place for N. Lancashire. Its manufacturing prosperity, which is mainly owing to the abundance of coal in the vicinity, has been further promoted by the Leeds & Liverpool canal, which nearly encircles the town, & by railroad with Bury, Blackburn, Manchester, &c.

BURNS, t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 237 W. by S. Albany. Surface broken, soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Canaseraga cr. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 867; 1850, 943. The Buffalo & N. Y. City r. r. station is 82 miles from Buffalo.

BURNS, p. t., Shawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 257; 1850, 717.

BURNS, p. o., Henry co., Ill.

BURNSALL, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 7 m. N.N.E. Skipton. Area, 31,331 ac. Pop. 1,279, partly employed in cotton & worsted manufactures.

BURNS-HILL, a town & mission station of British Kafraria, South Africa, on rt. b. of the Keiskamma riv., co. & 4 m. S. York.

BURNSIDE, p-t., Clearfield co., Pa., 156 N.W. Harrisburg, 234 W. Drained by west branch of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1840, 556; 1850, 1,046.

BURNS' LEVELL, p. o., Cumberland co., N. C.

BURNSVILLE, p. v., & capital Yancey co., N. C., 245 Raleigh, 475 W.

BURNSVILLE, p-o., Dallas co., Ala.

BURNSVILLE, p. o., Bartholomew co., Ia.

BURNSVILLE, p. v., McDonough co., Ill.

BURNT CABINS, p-o., Fulton co., Pa., 67 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 111 W.

BURNT COAT ISL., Hancock co., Me.

BURNT CORN, p-o., Monroe co., Ala., 142 S. Tuscaloosa, 364 W.

BURNT GREEN, England, co. Worcester, a station on the Bristol & Birmingham railroad, 11 m. S.S.W. Birmingham.

BURNT HILLS, p. v., Ballston t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 25 N. Albany, 393 W. It has an Episcopal church, a store, & about 20 dwellings.

BURNTISLAND, a parl. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6½ m. N.N. W. Leith. Pop. of pa. 1851, 3,158; of the t. 2,724, chiefly occupied in the fisheries, in curing herrings & in distilling. It is clean & well built: it has a townhouse, school-house, & the best harbor on the Firth, with a new low-water pier, a lighthouse, & a dry dock. It is the steamboat ferry station on the passage of the Edinburgh & Northern railroad. Burntisland unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, & Kirkcaldy in sending one member to House of Commons.

BURNTMILL, Engl., co. Essex, a station on the E. Counties r. r., 14 m. S. Harlow.

BURNT ORDINARY, p. o., James City co., Va., 46 E. by S. Richmond, 163 W.

BURNT PRAIRIE, p-v., White co., Ill., 155 S.S.E. Springfield, 761 W.

BURNT QUARTER, p. o., Dinwiddie co., Va., 44 S. by W. Richmond, 163 W.

BURNT STAND, p. o., Carroll co., Ga.

BURNTVILLE, p. o., Brunswick co., Va.

BURPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 2 m. N.E. by E. Arundel. Area, 2,272 ac. Pop. 267.

BURRA, and BURRAY, two small isls. of Scotland, respectively belonging to the Shetland and Orkney groups. Pop. of Burray, 559.

BURRA BURRA, a mining dist., S. Australia, 80 m. N. of Adelaide. [ADELAIDE.]

BURRAMPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 10 m. S. W. Ganjam. It has a large bazaar or mkt. place, a street occupied by weavers, & several remarkable Hindoo temples.

BURRIANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. S. Castellon de la Plana, on l. b. of the Rio Seco, 1 m. from its mth. in the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,264.

BURRILVILLE, p. t., Providence co., R. I., 19 N.W. Providence, 398 W. Surface rough, but well adapted to grazing. Drained by Branch river, which along its whole course affords water power, which has been extensively improved. It contains 3 churches, a bank, 14 cotton & woollen factories, together employing 875 persons, having in use 250 looms, 10,050 spindles, & manufac. annually 2,000,000 yds. of cassimeres, satinets, prints, sheeting, &c.; 1 factory of thread making 14,600,000 skeins yearly, & employs 20 persons; a spindle fac., employing 30 persons; a scythe fac., a seraphim fac., 5 grist m., 15 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. in 1840, 1,982; in 1850, 3,538.

BURRINGTON, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 238.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 3¼ m. N.W. Chumleigh. Area, 5,330 ac. Pop. 1,001.—III. co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area, 2,009 acres. Pop. 488.

BURRISHOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Backergunge, on an isl. of the Ganges, 120 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.

BURRISHOOLE, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Newport (which see). Area, 55,240 ac. Pop. 11,942.

BURRITT, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. of t. 791.

BURRITT'S RAPIDS, p. v., Oxford t., Grenville co., Can. W., 34 N. Brockville. Situated on the Rideau canal, & has 5 stores, a grist m., 4 saw m., a shingle fac., 2 tanneries, a carding m., & 300 inhabitants.

BURR OAK, p. t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 128 S.W. Detroit, 576 W. Pop. 1840, 286; 1850, 658.

BURR OAK, p. o., Mercer co., Mo.

BURROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,565 ac. Pop. 135.

BURROUGH-GREEN, a pa., Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. S. Newmarket. Area, 2,217 ac. Pop. 529.

BURR'S FERRY, p. o., Sabine pa., La.

BURR'S MILLS, p-v., Jefferson co., N. Y., 166 N.W. Albany, 411 W. Situated on the N. branch of Sandy creek, & has a church, a store, 2 mills, & about 150 inhabitants.

BURRSVILLE, p-v., Caroline co., Md., 71 E. Annapolis, 111 W.

BURRSVILLE, p. o., Russell co., Ala.

BURRVILLE, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

BURSCOUGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Leeds & Liverpool canal, pa. & 2 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,480.

BURSEAH, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 33 m. S.W. Seronje. In 1820, it is reported to have contained 3,000 houses, & it was the cap. of an extensive district.

BURSHLEY CREEK, p. o., Cattahoola pa., La., 251 N.W. New Orleans, 1,165 W.

BURSLEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, & 4¼ m. E.S.E. Southampton. Area, 905 ac. Pop. 499.

BURSLEM, a pa. & mkt. town of Engl., co. Stafford, & the princip. town in that important dist. called "the potteries," 3 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne, & 9 m. S.E. the Crewe station, on the Birmingham & Liverpool r. r. Area of pa., 2,940 ac. Pop. of pa., 19,725;

of town, 13,631. It has many large factories, convenient dwelling houses of the work-people, & villas of proprietors, with a neat town-hall, newsroom, police office, old & new churches, & numer. dissent. chapels. Mkts. Monday & Saturday. Fairs, February 24, April 14, June 28, Oct. 13, & Dec. 26. Burslem forms a part of the parl. borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the 17th century it was the chief place in England for the product. of earthenwares; at first of a very homely kind, but latterly brought to great perfection by Josiah Wedgewood, born here in 1730.

BURSONVILLE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa., 119 E. Harrisburg, 184 W.

BURSTALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Area, 766 ac. Pop. 243.

BURSTEAD, 2 contiguous pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Billericay. Area 3,502 ac. Pop. 2,225.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.W. Billericay. Area, 1,829 ac. Pop. 179.

BURSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Area, 913 ac. Pop. 234.

BURSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Diss. Area, 1,449. Pop. 482.

BURSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Reigate. Area, 4,717 ac. Pop. 903.

BURSTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area, 5720 ac. Pop. 745.

BURSZTYN, a town of Austr.-Poland, Galicia, circ. & 20 m. S.W. Brzezan, on the Lippa. Pop. 2,000. It has Rom. Catholic & Greek churches.

BURT, BERT, or BIRT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough-Swilly, 6 m. W.N.W. Londonderry. Area, 10,673. Pop. 3,857.

BURTON, p. t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 297 W. by S. Albany, 312 W. Watered by Alleghany r. and its tributaries. It has a bank, a fulling m., a grist m., 19 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 530; 1850, 1,037.

BURTON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 733; 1850, 849.

BURTON, sta. on Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 331 m. from Baltimore.

BURTON, p. t., Geauga co., O., 165 N.E. Columbus, 330 W. Drained by the head branches of Cuyahoga r. The v. contains 3 churches—1 disciples, 1 methodist, 1 presbyterian,—an academy, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t., 2 flouring m., a saw m., & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,022; 1850, 1,063.

BURTON, t., Pike co., O. Pop. 1850, 639.

BURTON, p. t., Adam's co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,226.

BURTON, pa., Sunbury co., N. B. Drained by Oromacto on the W., entering the St. Johns, which flows along its N. border. It has 2 grist m., 1 saw m., a tannery, 5 churches, a grammar school, 5 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,480.

BURTON, numerous pas. & tnshps. in England & Wales.—I. a pa., co. Chester, on the Dee, near its mth, 8 m. N.W. Chester. Area, 3,497 ac. Pop. 467. It has a free church, founded by Dr. Wilson, bp. of Sodor & Man, in 1724.—II. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Haverford-West. Area, 3,815 ac. Pop. 979.—III. co. Sussex, rape Arundel, 3 m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area, 809 ac. Pop. 28.—IV. (*Agnes*), co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Bridlington. Area, 6,409 ac. Pop. 650.—V. (*Bishop*), co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. W. Beverly. Area, 3,970 ac. Pop. 532. Fairs, 5 times annually.—VI. (*Black*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornton-in-Lonsdale, 12 m. W.N.W. Settle. Pop. 718.—VII. (*Bradstock*), a pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Area, 2,680 ac. Pop. 1,181, partly employed in flax mills.—VIII. (*Cherry*), co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Beverley. Area, 3,180 ac. Pop. 455.—IX. (*Coggles*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Corby. Area, 2,676 ac. Pop. 456.—X. (*Constable*), a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Tinghall, 4 m. N.E. Middleham. Pop. 231. Races in March.—XI. co. Warwick, 4 m. E. Kingston. Area, 5,400 ac. Pop. 703.—XII. (*Extra*), a tnshp., co. Stafford, & adjoining the town of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop. 1,289.—XIII. (*Fleming*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area, 3,590 ac. Pop. 574.—XIV. (*Gate*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Trent, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 1,108 ac. Pop. 104.—XV. (*Hastings*), co. Warwick, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 245.—XVI. (*Joyce*), co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 773.—XVII. (*Kirk*). [KIRK-BURTON.]—XVIII. (*Latimer*), co. Northampton, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Kettering. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 1,007. Charities, including an endowed school, about £150 per ann.—XIX. (*Lazars*), co. Leicester, 2 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,060 ac. Pop. 289. Here was the principal hospital in England for lepers, founded by Lord Mowbray, in the reign of Henry I.—XX. (*Leonard*), co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Knaresborough. Area, 1,739 ac. Pop. 457.—XXI. (by *Lincoln*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2¼ m. N.W. Lincoln. Area, 2,325 ac. Pop. 204.—XXII. (*Overy*), co. & 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 484. XXIII. (*Pedwardine*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Polkingham. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 136.—XXIV. (*Pidsey*), co. York, E. Riding, 10¼ m. E.N.E. Hull. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 394.—XXV. (*On-Strather*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, at the mouth of the Trent, 10¼ m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 3,860 ac. Pop. 899.—XXVI. (*West*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.W. Gainsbro'. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 28.—XXVII. (with *Slay*), a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, N.W. Wrexham, Pop. 985.—XXVIII. (with *Walden*), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 7 m. W.S.W. Middleham. Pop. 523.—XXIX. (*Wood*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Warrington, on the Liv. & Manchester r. r., 2¾ m. S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 831.—XXX. (upon *Ure*), York co., N. R. Pop. 44.

BURTON (IN KENDAL), a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., cos. Westmoreland & Lancaster, 10 m. S. Kendal. Area of pa., 8,768 ac. Pop. 2,559. The town is very neatly built, and has a large market-place, several good inns, & an ancient church. Market, Tuesday. Fair, Easter Monday.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, a mkt.-town and pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, on the Trent, within ¼ m. from the W. Midland (Birm. & Derby) r. r., 11 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area of pa. 7,730 ac. Pop. of do. 9,769; do. of the t. 7,934. The town consists chiefly of 2 streets, the principal terminates by a bridge of 37 arches, 1,545 feet in height, stated to be the longest bridge in England, & which was built prior to the conquest. It has 2 churches, numerous dissenting places of worship; a grammar school, founded in 1520, with a rev. of 450*l.* per annum; alms-ho. & other charities, yielding about 300*l.* per annum; a handsome town-hall, with assembly-rooms, a union work-ho., a subscription library, with large breweries of excellent ale (for which the town has long been famous), extensive iron-works, and manufs. of cotton goods & hats. Its trade is promoted by the Grand Trunk canal, connecting the Mersey with the Trent, which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, 2 Feb., 5 April, Holy Thurs., 16 July, 1 Sept., 29 Oct., which last is a great horse fair. Races in August. Burton is governed by a steward and a bailiff, appointed by the Marquis of Anglesey, lord of the manor. Of its once famous abbey few traces now exist.

BURTONS, p-o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

BURTON'S CORNERS, p. o. Boone co., Ill.

BURTONSVILLE, p-o., Charleston t., Montgomery co., N. Y.

BURTONSVILLE, p-o., Greene co., Va., 89 Richmond, 109 W.

BURTONTON, p-o., Copiah co., Miss., 59 S. by W. Jackson, 1,076 W.

BURTSCHEID, or BORCETTE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. and immed. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 5,530. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cassimeres, yarn, Prussian blue, &c., with celeb. hot sulphur springs, & baths much frequented (temp. 106° to 155° Fahr.).

BURTT'S MILL, sta., on the Salem & Lowell r. r., Mass., 8 m. from Lowell.

BURTVILLE, p. o., McKean co., Pa.

BURWAH, 2 towns of British-India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. & 87 m. S.W. Ramghur.—II. dist. & 35 m. N.N.E. Cuttack.

BURWANNEE, a fortifd. considerable town of Central India, dom. & 72 m. S.W. Indore. It has a large palace, the residence of its Rajah.

BURWARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7½ m. N. E. Ludlow. Area, 1,239 ac. Pop. 115.

BURWASH, or BURGHERSH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5¼ m. S.E. Wadhurst. Area, 7,321 ac. Pop. 2,227. Fairs, May 12, Oct. 4. Burghersh gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Westmoreland.

BURWELL, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Louth. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop.

153. Fairs, May 14, & Old Michaelmas-day. Birth-pl. of Duchess of Marlborough. —II. co. Cambridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Area, 7,232 ac. Pop. 2,187. It has a beautiful gothic church, & the rems. of a castle, built prior to the conquest.

BURWELL'S BAY, p-o., Isle of Wight co., Va., 69 S.E. Richmond, 192 W.

BURWICK, p.v., Vaughan t., York co., Can. W., 17 N. Toronto. It has 2 stores, a woollen fac., a saw m., & 200 inhab.

BURY, p. t., Compton co., Can. E. Pop. 783. The v. has 3 stores & 75 inhab.

BURY, a parl. bor., manufg.-town, & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Irwell, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Manchester, with which, & with Bolton, it communicates by r. r., also by the Bolton canal. Area of pa., 24,320 ac. Pop. 1851, 70,143. Area of bor., which comprises the tnships. Bury & Elton, 4,650 ac. Pop. 31,262. The town has, in late years, been much improved; and it possesses 21 churches.—2 Baptist, 4 Episcopal, 4 Independent, 6 Methodist, 1 Jews' synagogue, 1 Mormon, 1 New church, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—a grammar school, with a rev. of 442*l.* a-year, & 2 exhibitions of 25*l.* each at either university; numerous other schools, several public libraries, a mechanics' institution, news-room, horticultural society, with important and flourishing manufs. of cottons, woollens, and machinery, & calico-printing, & bleaching estabs. In 1838, there were in the pa. 114 cotton-mills, employing 13,652 hands, & 17 woollen mills, employing 886 hands. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines, and a large extent of fine pasture land. Mkt., Thursday. Fairs, March 5, May 3, 2d Thursday after Whitsunday, Sept. 18. The town is governed by 3 constables chosen annually at the manor-court of the earl of Derby. Since the Reform Act it has sent 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1845) 868. During the last cent., several improvements in loom-machinery originated at Bury, but the establishment of the large print works of the late Sir R. Peel, Bart. (which extend for a considerable distance along the Irwell), & the perfection to which calico-printing has since been carried, have mainly contributed to the prosperity of the town in recent times. The present Sir R. Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Bury.

BURY, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. S. Romsey. Area, 1,645 ac. Pop. 414. The church contains some fine specimens of Norman architecture.—II. co. Sussex, rape & 4 m. N. Arundel. Area, 3,340 ac. Pop. 599.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a parl. & munic. bor. town of Engl., comprising 2 pas., co. Suffolk, on the Larke, 24 m. N.W. Ipswich, & 60 m. N.E. London. Area of borough 3,040 ac. Pop. 1851, 13,900. The town, on a gentle eminence, in a healthy & richly cultivated dist., is remarkably clean, well-built, & cheerful. Princip. edifice, St. Mary's church, a fine Gothic structure; St. James's, near which is a belfry 80 feet in height, & one of the finest remains of Saxon architecture extant in Britain; the shire-hall, guild-hall, wool-hall, mkt.-cross, theatre, with concert & assembly-rooms, co. jail, on the panoptic principle, house of correction, Suffolk general hospital, &c. The grammar school founded by Edward VI., enjoys a high repute, & has 2 scholarships at Cambridge, and 6 exhibitions to either university. Clopton's hospital for decayed housekeepers has a rev. of 300*l.* a-year, and the town contains nearly 100 other alms-houses, besides schools, & other charities. Bury has a mechanics' institution, subscription library, & botanic garden. There are some remains of a celeb. abbey, founded in the 7th century, and to which the body of the martyred king Edmund was transferred in 903 (whence its name). It is the seat of a large trade in wool, corn, butter, cheese. Mkt. days, Wed. & Sat. St. Matthews fair lasting for about 3 weeks from Oct. 2d, is one of the most important in England; other fairs are on Easter Tues., & Dec. 1. The bor. is divided into 2 wards, and governed by a mayor, 3 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It is the place of the co. assizes, & has general sessions in Feb., June, & Nov., quarter-sessions, petty-sessions weekly, with manorial and other courts. Bury returns 2 members to H. of C. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Villa Faustina*. Under the Plantagenets it was the seat of several parliaments. Sir Nich. Bacon, the noted Bp. Gardiner, & Dr. Bloomfield, bp. of London, are among its distinguished natives. It gives the title of viscount to the Keppel family. Ickworth, the splendid seat of the Marquis of Bristol, lord of the manor, is in its vicinity.

BURYAN (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Penzance. Area, 6,964 ac. Pop. 1,658. The church, reputed to have been founded by King Athelstan, is placed on a hill, and serves for a sea-mark. In the pa. are druidic remains.

BURYTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. S. New-Malton. Area, 1,225 ac. Pop. 289.

BURZEN, a riv. of Transylvania, an affl. of the Aluta at Brenderf. It gives its name to the *Burzenland*, a mountainous region which forms the dist. of Kronstadt. Pop. 80,000.

BURZET, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Ardeche, cap. cant., arrond. and 14 m. N. Largentiere. Pop. of comm. 3,516; silk mills & woollen manufs.

BUSACHI, a town of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, on the Tirsi, 11 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 1,576.

BUSACHINO, or BUSAQUINO, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., in a mountainous dist., 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 8,100. Manufactures of linens.

BUSACO, a hamlet & convent of Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra-de-Busaco, 20 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Here, on the 27th September 1810, the French under Massena were repulsed in an attack upon the troops under the Duke of Wellington.

BUSBACH, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, circ. & 6 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with woollen manufs. & mines of lead & calamine. Pop. 1,216.

BUSBAYVILLE, p-o., Houston co., Ga., 47 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 703 W.

BUSCA, a town of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. & 9 m. N.W. Cuneo, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 8,990. It has a college, an hospital, & 2 botanic gardens. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

BUSCOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Thames, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Great Farringdon. Area, 2,846 ac. Pop. 428.

BUSEO, a town of Wallachia, on the riv. of same name, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. 4,500. It is a Greek bishop's see, & a place of some trade.

BUSHBASH, station on New York & Albany r. r., 115 m. from New York.

BUSHBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Area, 6,377 ac. Pop. 1,632.

BUSH CREEK, t., Scioto co., O. Pop. 1840, 401; 1850, 650.

BUSHEAB, an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 m. from its N. coast. Lat. 26° 50′ N., lon. 53° 12′ E. It is low & flat; at its W. extremity is a small town, with a tolerable harbor, which was visited by the fleet of Nearchus, admiral of Alexander the Great.

BUSHEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Watford, with a station on London & Western r. r. Area, 3,188 ac. Pop. 2,750.—II. (or *Bushy*), a royal park, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 12 m. S.W. London. Area, 1,110 ac. It is traversed by superb avenues of limes & chesnuts, & by a public footpath. It was a favorite residence of William IV.

BUSHI, p. o., Clark co., Ala.

BUSHIRE (properly *Abu-shehr*, "father of cities"), a seaport city of Persia, & its principal entrepôt on the Persian Gulf, at the N. extremity of a sandy peninsula. Lat. 29° N., lon. 50° 52′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000, mostly Persians, Arabs, & Armenians. On the land side it is protected by a wall with round towers, & on the other sides enclosed by the sea, which on the N. forms a harbor lined by some wharfs. Being built of white stone & furnished with hollow turrets for ventilation, it has externally a handsome appearance; but its streets are narrow & unpaved; it is ill supplied with water; good houses are very few; & its public buildings comprise only a few inferior mosques, the sheikh's palace, a depôt of the E. India Company, a large bazaar, some poor coffee houses, & a solitary bath. Ships of 300 tons are obliged to lie in a roadstead 6 m. from the city. Bushire has, however, a large trade with British India, importing thence rice, indigo, sugar, English cotton goods, & other manufs., with steel, spices, porcelain, &c., from China & the Malay archip. Coffee is imported from Mocha; bullion, & European manufs. of various kinds come from Bassorah. Principal exports, raw silk, Kirman wool, shawls, horses (to India for cavalry service), carpets, silk goods, dried fruits, grain, Shiraz wine, turquoises, pearls, assafœtida, & gall nuts. The E. India Co. has

a resident here who superintends all its affairs in the Persian Gulf.

BUSHKILL, t., Northampton co., Pa. Watered by Bushkill cr. Surface hilly; soil white gravel, red shale, & slate, & moderately fertile. It has 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,716; 1850, 1,839.

BUSHKILL, p-o., Pike co., Pa., 142 N.E. Harrisburg, 236 W.

BUSHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Tewkesbury. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 339.

BUSHMAN'S RIVER, S. Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally S.E., forming the boundary between the dists. of Uitenaga & Albany, & enters the Indian ocean in lon. 26° 37′ E.

BUSHMILLS, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Bush, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. Pop. 788. It is neat & improving, with a court-house, various places of worship, & villas in its vicinity.

BUSH'S MILLS, p-o., Lewis co., Va., 291 N.W. Richmond, 259 W.

BUSHNELL, t., Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 66.

BUSHNELL'S BASIN, p-v., Perrinton t., Monroe co., N. Y., 217 W. by N. Albany, 366 W. Situated on the Erie canal.

BUSHNELLSVILLE, p. o., Greene co., N. Y.

BUSH'S STORE, p-o., Laurel co., Ky., 107 S.S.E. Frankfort, 552 W.

BUSHVILLE, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

BUSHVILLE, p-o., Franklin co., Ga., 109 N. by E. Milledgeville, 618 W.

BUSHWICK, t., Kings co., N. Y., 3 E. Brooklyn, 148 S. Albany. Surface somewhat broken; soil moderately good, & well cultivated. Drained by Newtown creek. Pop. 1840, 1,295; 1850, 3,739.

BUSIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 12 m. from Cambrai. Pop. 2,234.

BUSINESS CORNER, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

BUSK, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 32 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 3,000.

BUSKERUDS, a bailliage of Norway, drained by the Hallendals, & Seren rivers. Pop. 1845, 83,918.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, p-v., Camoridge t., Washington co., N. Y., 30 N. by E. Albany, 399 W. Situated on Hoosick r., & on the Albany Northern r. r. It has 2 stores, a Dutch Reformed church, & about 200 inhabitants.

BUSKO, a town of Poland, 44 m. N.E. Cracow, with mineral springs & baths. Pop. 800.

BUSLINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Rasen. Area, 1,096 ac. Pop. 51.

BUSROEN MILLS, p-o., Sullivan co., Ia., 88 S.W. Indianapolis, 559 W.

BUSSAHER, a Sikh state, N. India, under Brit. protection, immediately S. the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 78° E. Estim. pop. 150,000. It embraces some fertile tracts in which rice & other grains are raised; principal products are sheep, cattle, wool, ghee, iron, tobacco, fruits, & musk, which, with woollen fabrics, & opium, sugar, bang, & cotton cloths from Hindostan, are exported across the Himalaya, in return for tea, chinese silks, & borax. Annual revenue 14,000*l*. Chief town, Rampoor.

BUSSANG, a comn. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Moselle, near its source, 14 m. S.E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,349. It has an extensive commerce in mineral waters, of which upwards of 20,000 bottles are annually exported.

BUSSEE, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. & 19 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. dist. Boolundshahur, 4 m. N. Sirhind, & rendered picturesque by its white pagodas & stone pavilions.

BÜSSERACH, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. N. Soleure. Pop. 601. Remarkable for the ruins of the fortress of *Thierstein*.

BUSSEROLLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. & 10 m. N. Nontron. Pop. 2,187.

BUSSETO, a town of N. Italy, duchy & 17 m. N.W. Parma, near the Ongina. Pop. 1,850.

BUSSIERE, several communes of France, in the central & W. deps., the principal, *B. Dunoise*, dep. Creuse, 7¼ m. N.W. Gueret. Pop. 2,930.

BUSSNANG, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Thurgau, on left bank of the Thur, opposite Weinfelden. Pop. 2,000.

BUSSOLENGO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 9 m. W.N.W. Verona. Pop. 2,400.

BUSSOLINO, a town of Sardinia, prov. & 5 m. E. Susa, on lt. b. of the Doire. Pop. 1,000. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

BUSSORAH, Asiatic Turkey. [BASSORAH.]

BUSTAR, a town & dist. of British India, Nagpoor dom., 124 m. N.W. Chicacole. The dist. is mountainous & unexplored.

BUSTEE, a town of Brit. India, prov. of Oude, prov. & 40 m. W. Gorucpoor.

BUSTI, p-t., Chatauque co., N. Y., 323 W. by S. Albany, 336 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil fertile. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,894; 1850, 1,990.

BUSTLETON, p-v., Philadelphia co., Pa., 110 E. by S. Harrisburg, 11 N.E. Philadelphia, 150 W.

BUSTO-ARSIZIO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 9,619. It has a cotton thread factory, & an active trade.

BUSULUK, a town of the Russian dom., gov. & 150 m. N.W. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Samara. It has tanneries, & an annual fair, the purchases at which are estimated to average 300,000 roubles.

BSUUM, a small seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, with a port on the North Sea, 36 m. N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 800.

BUSVAGON, one of the Puilippine isls., Asiatic archip., 50 m. S.W. Mindoro. Length about 50 m.; average breadth, 12 m. Surface mntnous., but it has been little explored.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND, a small isl. off the W. coast of India, in Bombay harbor, situated between Salsette & Caranja islands.

BUTCHER'S STORE, p. o., Randolph co., Va.

BUTCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. N. E. Axbridge. Area, 983 ac. Pop. 269.

BUTE, an isl. of Scotl., in the Firth of Clyde, forming with Arran, &c., the co. Bute, & separated from Argyleshire, by a winding channel (the Kyles of Bute), generally less than 1 m. across. It is in length about 16 m., & from 3 to 5 in breadth. Area about 60 sq. m. Inhab. houses, 1,142. Pop. 1851, 10,661. Its N. part mountainous & rugged; its centre & S. parts are undulating, with a pretty fertile soil. In the centre are the small lakes L. Fad, Ascog, & Quein. Its climate is rather moist, but the mildness & equability of its temperature, have made it the favorite resort of invalids. On its E. coast is the town of Rothesay, beautifully situated, & Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, the chief proprietor.

BUTERA, a town of the isl. of Sicily, prov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,070.

BUTESHIRE, a co. of Scotl., composed of Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Holy Isle, Pladda, & Inchmarnoch, the whole between lat. 55° 32′ & 55° 56′ N., & lon. 4° 52′ & 5° 17′ W. Area, 169¼ sq. m. or 109,375 ac. Inhab. houses in 1851, 2,335. Pop. in do. 16,608. Chf. town Rothesay on Bute isl. The co. returns 1 mem. to H. of C.

BUTEVILLE, p. o., Marion co., Oregon, 20 N.E. Salem.

BUTI, a town of Tuscany, 9¼ m. E. Pisa. Pop. 3,498. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

BUTLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S. E. Glastonbury. Area, 4,467 ac. Pop. 1,035.

BUTLER, county, Pa., in the W. part of the state. Area, 785 sq. ms. Alleghany r. touches the co. in the N.E. & S.E. angle. Drained by Slippery Rock & Connequenessing creeks & their branches, which flow W. into Beaver river. The surface is uneven, but the soil is fertile. Iron ore, & bituminous coal are found. Capital, Butler. There were in 1850, neat cattle live stock valued at $804,392; wheat, 231,595 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 237,339; oats, 585,684; potatoes, 124,257; wool, 187,280 pounds;—28 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 4 iron furnaces, 3 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 14 tanneries, 27 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $313,028; value of manufactured articles, $487,575;—62 churches, 4 acad., 113 pupils; 138 schools, 6,395 scholars; 7 libraries, 982 vols. Pop. 1840, 22,378; Pop. 1850, 30,346.

BUTLER, county, O., in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 470 sq. ms. The Miami r. & Miami canal cross it. The surface is level, soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Hamilton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $753,914; wheat, 291,782 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,737,734; oats, 344,517; wool, 34,689 pounds; 21

flouring & grist m., 31 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 12 tanneries, 44 persons emp. 3 print. off., 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $484,690; value of manufactured articles, $1,057,780; -73 churches, 1 college, 60 students, 11 acad., 495 pupils; 130 schools, 5,467 scholars; 4 libraries, 4,300 vols. Pop. 1840, 28,207; Pop. 1850, 30,789.

BUTLER, county, Ky., central in the W. part of the state. Area, 256 sq. ms. Watered by Green r., which is navigable through this county. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Morgantown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $131,508; Ind. corn, 289,774 bush. produced; oats, 40,840; tobacco, 207,819 pounds; wool, 7,875; -9 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.;—13 churches, 32 schools, 818 scholars; 1 library, 125 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,898; Pop. 1850, 5,755.

BUTLER, county, Ala., in the S. part of the state. Area, 910 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Conecuh r. The surface is undulating, & the soil fertile. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $259,362; Ind. corn, 305,272 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 84,890; rice, 30,930 pounds; cotton, 4,094 bales;—23 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $37,800; value of manufactured articles, $21,650. 3 churches, 3 acad., 144 pupils; 3 schools, 91 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,685; Pop. 1850, 10,836.

BUTLER, county, Mo., situated on the S.E. border of the state. Area, 512 sq. miles. Drained by Big Black r. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital, Cane Creek C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $34,493; wheat, 2,337 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 55,800; oats, 3,058; wool, 1,558 pounds;—4 churches, 5 schools, 91 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,616.

BUTLER, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 178 W.N.W. Albany, 358 W. Surface rolling; soil, a gravelly loam. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,271; 1850, 2,272.

BUTLER, t., Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,269.

BUTLER, p-b., capital of Butler co., Pa., 203 N.N. W. Harrisburg, 245 W. Situated on Connequenessing cr. It has a handsome court house, situated on a public square, the county offices, 6 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unionist,—2 academies, 13 stores, a pottery, 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,148 inhabitants.

BUTLER, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by Connequenessing cr. Pop. 1840, 1,384; 1850, 448. (See N. Butler.)

BUTLER, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by Nescopec cr. It has a flouring m., 9 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 514; 1850, 725.

BUTLER, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 400.

BUTLER, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

BUTLER, p.v., Talbot co., Ga., on the Muscogee r. r., 49 m. from Macon. It has several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

BUTLER, t., Columbiana co., O. Drained by branches of Mahoning & Lit. Beaver rivers. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,711; 1850, 1,692.

BUTLER, t., Darke co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850, 1,446.

BUTLER, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by Beaver cr. Pop. 1840, 178, 1850, 220.

BUTLER, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by Miami r. & branches; a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries. 5 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,896; 1850, 1,975.

BUTLER, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon r. Pop. 1840, 647; 1850, 763.

BUTLER, p. t., Richland co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,139.

BUTLER, t., Branch co., Mich. Drained by branches of St. Josephs r. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 234; 1850, 611.

BUTLER, p. t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 651.

BUTLER, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 840.

BUTLER, t., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,037.

BUTLER, p. o., Fulton co., Ky.

BUTLER, sta. on Covington & Lexington r. r., 28 m. from Covington, Ky.

BUTLER, p. o. Johnson co., Tenn.

BUTLER, p. v., Milwaukie co., Wis., 8 N.W. Milwaukie; has a steam saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

BUTLER, t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 644.

BUTLER, p. o., Keokuck co. Iowa.

BUTLER, v., capital of Dodge co., Mo., situated on Locust creek, & contains a court house, & a few dwellings.

BUTLER, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 418.

BUTLER, p. v., & capital Choctaw co., Ala., 120 W. by S. Montgomery; has a court house, and several dwellings.

BUTLER, p. v., Franklin co., Ia.

BUTLER'S LANDING, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn., 85 N.E. Nashville, 656 W., on Cumberland r.

BUTLERS-MARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 14 m. S.W. Kingston. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 294.

BUTLERS SPRING, p. o., Butler co., Ala.

BUTLERSVILLE, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

BUTLERSVILLE, p. o., Jennings co., Ia.

BUTLERSVILLE, p. o., Butler co., Ala.

BUTLERVILLE, p. v., Warren co., O., 94 N.E. Columbus, 466 W.; has 208 inhabitants.

BUTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,941 ac. Pop. 875.—II. a tnship., co. Chester, 3 m. N. Macclesfield. Pop. 709.

BUTMAN'S MILLS, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

BUTOOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 64 m. N. Goruckpoor.

BUTOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 53 m. E. Koslin. Pop. 2,100. Woollen manufactures.

BUTRINTO, a fortif. marit. town of Europ. Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, at the mouth of a riv. immed. opp. Corfu, & on the other bank of which are some remains of the anc. *Buthrotum*. Pop. 1,500. The town & fortress are of Venetian construction.—The *Lake of Butrinto*, N. of the town, is 5 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth.

BUTSCHOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 18 m. E. Brünn. Pop. 2,473. It has manufs. of cloths and morocco leather, & a castle of the princes of Lichenstein.

BUTTAHATCHY, p. o., Monroe co., Miss.

BUTTE, county, Cal. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, & contains 25,000 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Feather river (*Rio de la Plumas*), & its western part by branches of Sacramento r., which forms its western boundary. These streams furnish many fine mill sites. Surface mountainous, with many beautiful & fertile valleys susceptible of agricultural improvement, & well adapted to stock raising; abounding with timber & the finest of grass—water in plenty & irrigation easy. The Butte mountains, from which the county takes its name, are high peaks situated in the south part of the original county, but now in Sutter county. They are in the valley of the Sacramento, & are visible at an immense distance. These peaks were named by a detachment of hunters, headed by Michael Lafrombeau (of the Hudson Bay Company), who visited this country in search of beaver in the year 1829; nine years previous to this period they were denominated peaks (picachos), by Capt. Luis A. Arguello, who headed an expedition to the Columbia river by order of the governor of this province. Table mountain, situated near Feather r. is very peculiarly formed, reminding one of some ancient castle with its high walls and frowning battlements.—Mount Hood, situated in the north part of the county, towers far above its surrounding peaks, & presents an apex covered with perpetual snows, and is visible at a great distance. The mountainous region abounds with immense pines & cedars, furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of lumber. Gold is found in large quantities; platina & iron abound in all the mining districts, but not in sufficient quantities to justify machinery. Lead in a pure state on the head waters of Middle Fork; quicksilver in abundance; silver in small quantities. There were in this county in 1852, 1,560 horses, 736 mules, 441 cows, 4,536 beef cattle, 898 working oxen, 498 sheep, 614 hogs, & 990 chickens;—there were produced 32,940 bush. of barley; 315 oats; 3,355 wheat, & 3,000 of potatoes. Acres of land in cultivation, 2,144;—3 steam saw mills, 11 saw m. moved by water, 15 quartz mills, capital employed in quartz mining, $340,764; in Placer mining, $22,350; in other mines, $55,650; and employed for other purposes, $380,150. Pop. 1850, 3,574; 1852, 8,572; white males, 6,174; females, 266; negroes, male, 14; mulattoes, male, 4; female, 1; Indians, (domesticated), males, 15; females, 15.

BUTTE DES MORTS, lakes, Wis., expansions of Neenah r. The *Great* is 4½ above L. Winnebago, and

is 3¼ m. long & from 1 to 2 broad.—The *Little* is 4¼ m. long, & 1 wide, & is immediately below Winnebago rapids. The name is taken from mounds in the vicinity, & tradition says, were formed by the dead bodies of the slain covered with earth.

BUTTE DES MORTS, p. v., Winnebago co., Wis., 85 N.E. Madison, on the left bank of the Neenah r., immediately above the larger lake. Has 2 churches, a steam saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

BUTTELSTÄDT, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 4 m. S.W. Buttstädt. Pop. 825.

BUTTERFLY, p-o., New Haven t., Orange co., N. Y., 161 N.W. Albany, 386 W.

BUTTER HILL, a high & steep eminence on the W. of Hudson r. at the N. entrance of the "Highlands."

BUTTERLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. S. S.E. Tiverton. Area, 479 ac. Pop. 160.

BUTTERLEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3 m. S. Alfreton. Its inhabs. are engaged in the collieries & iron works of a co. estab. in 1792, at which the Vauxhall & other iron bridges in the metropolis & elsewhere, the iron colonnade of the opera-house in London, large iron machinery, and some powerful steam-engines, have been made.

BUTTERMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. S. Hungerford. Area, 1,502 ac. Pop. 124.—II. a chapelry, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 7¼ m. S.W. Keswick. Pop. 84. The l. Buttermere, is about 1¼ m. in length by ¼ m. in width, & surrounded by sublime mountain scenery.

BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, the passage between Governor's Island and Long Island, in the harbor of New York.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, N. Y., a picturesque and beautiful cascade on the W. bank of the Hudson r., 2 ms. below West Point.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, p. o., Orange co., N. Y.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, v. Wyoming co., Pa. This village is situated at the falls of that name, near the mouth of Falls cr. There is here an immense water power, available at a small cost; there are now several milling establishments in operation, & the v. has about 150 inhabitants.

BUTTERNUT RIDGE, p. o., Sandusky co., O.

BUTTERNUTS, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 94 W. by S. Albany, 341 W. Surface hilly; soil red shale, on slate & sandstone. Drained by Butternut cr. & Unadilla r. It has 4 fulling m., an iron foundry, 2 tanneries, 1 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,057; 1850, 1,928. (See Morris.)

BUTTERWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the coast, 4 m. E. Boston. Area, 4,420 ac. Pop. 625. It has an endowed school, rev. about 250*l.* per ann.—II. (*West*), a township, same co., parts Lindsey, 11 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Pop. 845. Several smaller tnshps., cos. York and Lincoln, are named Butterwick.

BUTTERWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. E. Rochdale. Pop. 5,786, chiefly employed in cotton & woollen factories.

BUTTES, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 19 m. S.W. Neufchâtel, has 1,000 inhabs., & extens. manuf. of watches. The position of this vill., in a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains, renders the sun invisible during many months in the year.

BUTTEVANT, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, the town on the Arobeg, 3¼ m. W. Doncraile. Area of pa. 11,583 ac. Pop. 5,042; do. of town 1,524. It was formerly enclosed by walls, & it has the ruins of numerous ecclesiastical edifices, an old castle, and large infantry barracks. Fairs, March 27 & October 14.

BUTTIGLIERA, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Asti. Pop. 2,252.—II. (*Uriola*), a vill., Sard. states, in the prov. Susa. Pop. 1,190.

BUTTINGTON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, & partly included in the bor. of Welshpool. Area, 5,099 ac. Pop. 816. Offa's dyke separates the co. Salop from this pa., in which a sanguinary battle was fought between the Saxons & Danes in 894, & at a subsequent period one between the Welsh and English, which was nearly the last fought for Welsh independence.

BUTTISHOLZ, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 11 m. N. W. Lucerne, near which is a large mound, called *Tertre Anglais*, because it is said to contain the remains of 3,000 Englishmen, followers of Ingelram de Coucey, defeated here in 1376.

BUTTS, county, Ga., in the central part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained by tributaries of Ockmulgee river, which forms its E. boundary. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $186,920; Ind. corn, 224,930 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 51,339; rice, 1,540 pounds; cotton, 4,110 bales;—5 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac. $87,145; value of manufactured articles, $84,040;—12 churches, 2 acad., 85 pupils; 10 schools, 211 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,808; pop. 1850, 6,488.

BUTTSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S.S. W. Chelmsford. Area, 2,116. Pop. 506.

BUTTSTÄDT, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. & 11 m. N.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 2,060. 4 m. S.W. is the town Buttelstädt.

BUTTULPH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1¼ m. S.E. Steyning. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 55. The river Augur is here navigable.

BUTYIN, or BUTTZEN, a town of Hungary, E. of the Theiss, co. & 37 m. N.E. Arad. Pop. 3,775.

BUTZBACH, a town of W. Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 11 m. S. Geissen. Pop. 2,246. Manufactures flannels, hosiery, & leather.

BÜTZOW, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg Schwerin, princip. Schwerin, on the Warnow, 18 m. S.W. Rostock. Pop. 3,894. Manufs. paper & playing-cards. Its old episcopal residence now serves for a prison, & its university was conjoined with that of Rostock in 1789.

BUTZTOWN, p-o., Northampton co., Pa., 97 N.E. Harrisburg, 190 W.

BUXAR, a town & fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bakhar, on the Ganges, 73 m. W. Patna, & famous for a complete victory obtained in 1764 by 7,000 Europeans & sepoys, under Sir H. Monro, over a combined native army of 40,000 men, 2,000 of whom were left dead on the field, & many drowned in their flight.

BUXEDWAR, a strong & remarkable pass across the Himalaya mountains, from the Cooch-Bahar (Hindostan) into Bootan, 80 miles N.N.E. Runpoor in Bengal.

BUXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Market-Stow. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 560.

BUXTED, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 1¼ m. N.E. Uckfield. Area, 8,943 ac. Pop. 1,694. Fair, July 31.

BUXTEHUDE, a town of Hanover, landr. & 13 m. S.E. Stade, on the Este, near its mouth in the Elbe. Pop. 2,200. Manufs. starch, leather, snuff, & wax-lights; & import trade from Hamburg.

BUXTON, p-t., York co., Me., 65 S.W. Augusta, 532 W. Incorporated in 1772. Saco river, on its S.W. border, has a fall of about 80 feet, which furnishes a very extensive water power. It has 2 churches,—1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—25 stores, 2 fulling m., 6 tanneries, 1 pottery, 1 edge tool fac., 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,688; 1850, 2,995.

BUXTON, *Bucostenum*, a market town, chapelry, & fashionable watering-place of England, co. Derby, pa. Bakewell, near the source of the Wye, 31 m. W.N.W. Derby, & 160 m. N.N.W. London. Pop. 1,235. It is situated in a deep valley, & consists of an old & a new town, the latter containing many fine ranges of buildings, including a noble crescent, excellent hotels & shops, an elegant modern church, public & private baths, assembly-rooms, a handsome pump-room, the whole founded by the late Duke of Devonshire, who also established several schools & a lending library. The "Old Hall," once the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, is now an inn. The upper town, or vill., is unprepossessing, but it contains some tolerable inns & lodging-houses, with an old market-cross. The saline waters in the lower town are from a hot & a cold spring, within a few inches of each other; there is also a chalybeate spring. Buxton is frequented annually by from 10,000 to 12,000 visitors, chiefly between June & Oct. From 1,000 to 1,200 poor invalids annually avail themselves of the "bath-charity," by means of which they are, on proper recommendation, maintained for a month, while using the waters. Many of the resident inhabs. are engaged in the manuf. of alabaster, spar, & other ornaments. Mkt. Saturday. Fairs in February, April, May, September & October. Races in June. The vicinity abounds with fine scenery; & adjacent to the

town are Pool's hole, a vast stalactitic cavern, & Diamond-hill, so called from a profusion of crystals dispersed through its structure.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Coltishall. Area, 1,274 ac. Pop. 599. It has an endowed school, & charities producing about 140*l.* per annum.

BUXTON CENTRE, p-v., Buxton t., York co., Me., 66 S.W. Augusta, 535 W., on York & Cumberland r. r., 15 m. from Portland.

BUXY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Châlons. Pop. 1,954.

BUYCKSVILLE, p. v., Coosa co., Ala.

BUZANCAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Indre, 13 m. N.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 3,139. Woollen manufs. & trade in wool; in its vicinity are extensive iron-works.

BUZANCY, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 25 m. S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 896. It has a castle, & a Saracenic edifice of the 12th century.

BUZET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond & 7 m. N. Nerac. Pop. 1,617. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity.

BUZZARD ROOST, p. o., Nicholas co., Ky.

BUZZARD'S BAY, lies on the S. coast of Mass., 30 m. long & 7 broad, at an average width.

BUZZARD'S ROOST, p-o., Franklin co., Ala., 147 N. by W. Tuscaloosa, 800 W.

BYAM MARTIN'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 40′ 22″ S., & lon. 140° 22′ 28″ W. It was discovered by Sir W. Beechey in 1825.

BYBERRY, p-t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 113 E. by S. Harrisburg, 155 W. Watered by Poquessing creek. Soil sandy loam. First settled in 1682. It has 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,055; 1850, 1,130.

BYERSVILLE, p-o., Sparta t., Livingston co., N. Y., 249 W. Albany, 339 W.

BYESVILLE, p-v., Jackson t., Guernsey co., O., 82 E. Columbus, 322 W. Has 35 inhabitants.

BYFIELD, p-v., Essex co., Mass., 35 N. by E. Boston, 468 W. It is a parish partly in Newbury t., & partly in Rowley town. Parker river has falls, which afford good water power. Dummer academy, located here, was founded in 1756, by a handsome donation, & named after its founder.

BYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area, 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,021.

BYFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. the Weybridge station of the S.W. r. r. Area, 2,068 ac. Pop. 687. Charities 28*l.* per annum.

BYFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 7¼ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 903 ac. Pop. 197.

BYGONBARRY, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Mymunsing, on the Brahmaputra, 73 m. N. Dacca.

BYGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Baldock. Area, 1,809 ac. Pop. 221.

BYHALIA, p. o., Union co., O.

BYHALIA, p. v., Marshall co., Miss.

BYINGTON, p. v., Pike co., O.

BYLER'S MILL, p. o., Morgan co., Mo.

BYKER, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 1¼ m. E. Newcastle. Pop. 7,040, employed in various manufs., &c., connected with the Newcastle trade.

BYKHOF, several towns in Russia.—I. gov. & 55 m. S. Tchernigov.—II. *Novo-B.*), gov. & 38 m. S. Moghilev.—III. (*Starōi-B.*), gov. & 26 m. S. Moghilev; an old fortified town on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 3,900. It has several churches, convents, & a synagogue.

BYKUND, a ruined city, indep. Turkestan, khanat, & 23 m. S.W. Bokhara. It is said to have been one of the oldest cities in that region, & it retains remains of high antiquity.

BYLAND, a tnshp. of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Coxwold, 5 m. W.S.W. Helmsley. Pop. 107. Here are the remains of a noble abbey, founded in the 12th century.—II. (*Old*), a contiguous pa., 5 m. W.N.W. Helmsley. Area, 2,733 ac. Pop. 150.

BYLAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N. E. Dereham. Area, 1,546 ac. Pop. 111.

BYRAGHUR, (Hind. *Vairaghur*), a town of India, Nagpoor dom., on the Mahanuddy, 75 m. S.W. Sumbhulpoor.—II. a vill. of Rajpootana, 5 m. W. Dillanpoor. *Byramghaut* is a town of Oude, on the Goggra, 34 m. N.E. Lucknow.

BYRAM, river, in the S.W. part Ct., separates this state from the state of N. Y. It enters Long Island Sound.

BYRAM, t., Sussex co., N. J., 8 S.E. Newton. It lies on South Mountain. Surface very uneven. Drained by the Musconetcong r., which runs on its S. border. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,340.

BYRD, t., Brown co., O. Pop. 1850, 2,085.

BYRNE, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

BYRNEVILLE, v., Fulton t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 46 W. by S. Albany, 384 W. It contains 1 store, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., & 12 or 15 dwellings.

BYRNEVILLE, p. o., Hancock co., Ia.

BYRON, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 56 S.W. Augusta, 633 W. It has 4 schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 1850, 296.

BYRON, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 243 W. by N. Albany, 384 W. Surface level, soil generally fertile & well cultivated. Drained by Black creek, which furnishes water power. It has several sulphur springs. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,907; 1850, 1,566. It is on the New York & Central r. r., 43 m. from Buffalo.

BYRON, p. v., Green co., O.

BYRON, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 309.

BYRON, p-v., Shiawassee co., Mich., 72 N.W. Detroit, 589 W.

BYRON, p-o., Laporte co., Ia.

BYRON, p-v., Ogle co., Ill., 187 N. Springfield, 820 W. Pop. 1850, 644.

BYRON, p-t., Fond-du-Lac co., Wis. Drained by Fond-du-Lac river. It has 9 schools. Pop. 1850, 835.

BYRON'S BAY, E. coast of Labrador, N. America, in lat. 54° 40′ N., lon. 57° 30′ W.—(*Island*), Pacific, Mulgrave archip., lat. 1° 18′ S., lon. 177° 20′ E. It is low, densely wooded, & was discovered by Admiral Byron in 1765.

BYRRIA, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 16 m. from Oojein, & in 1820 comprising 1,000 houses.

BYTHAM (CASTLE), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 5 m. S.S.W. Corby. Area, 7,760 ac. Pop. 1,250.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the last named. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 573.

BYTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 1,503 ac. Pop. 292.

BYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. E. Presteign. Area, 946 ac. Pop. 176.

BYTOWN, p. v., capital Carleton co., Can. W., 120 m. W. Montreal, 126¼ N.E. Kingston *via* Rideau canal, & 53 from Prescott, *via* Bytown & Prescott railroad. Situated in Nepeau t., & on the right bank of Ottawa river, just above the entrance of Rideau river, & at the N. termination of the Rideau canal. It is connected with Hull, on the opposite side of the Ottawa, by a handsome suspension bridge. It contains a court-house & public offices, a general hospital, the Protestant general hospital, a grammar school, 7 churches.—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—a Roman Catholic college & seminary, with a superior & 5 professors, a Mechanics' Institute, 3 bank agencies, 150 stores, several extensive lumbering establishments, 5 printing offices, issuing 4 weekly newspapers;—3 foundries, 3 axe fac. & machine shops, 2 cloth fac., 3 flouring m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & in 1852, 8,249 inhabitants. The Chaudiere Falls, a short distance from the v., are very picturesque.

BYWELL, 2 contig. pas. of England, co. Northumberland.—I. (*St. Andrew's*), co. Northumberland, ward. Tindale, 13¾ m. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Area, 3,512 ac. Pop. 480.—II. (*St. Peter's*), on the Tyne. Area, 17,784 ac. Pop. 1,674. The vill., which is situated in both pas., is very picturesque. It is surrounded by woods, & has 2 churches, the ruins of a castle of the Baliols, & of anc. bridge over the Tyne, which here falls 10 feet.

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CAACATY, vill. prov. of Corrientes, Argen. Repub. It lies in the Maloya marsh, 77 m. E. by S. Corrientes. Houses low & small. Inhabited by Indians. Pop. 800.

CABAÇA, a t. of Africa, S. Guinea, in the country of Ginga, about lat. 8° S., lon. 20° 21′ E.

CABAGAN, a t. of the Philippine isls., in the prov. Cagayan, at the N. extremity of the isl. Luzon. Pop. 11,185.

CABALABA, a river of Dutch Guiana, an affluent of the Corentyn. It is extremely tortuous: 17 m. above its mouth are the falls of Ilatta 20 feet in height. Along its banks is found a whitish sandstone, much used by the natives for grindstones.

CABALUNGA, a t. of the isl. of Samar, Philippines, resi l. of the Spanish alcalde of the island.

CABANES, a t. of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,619.

CABANNES-ET-BARRES, a comm. & village of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. Castres. Pop. 1,154.

CABARRUS, county, N.C. Situated centrally, in the S. part of the State. Area, 350 sq. m. The surface is broken, & some of it mountainous; soil fertile. Drained by the upper sources of Rocky riv., which falls into the Yadkin r. Capital, Concord. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $272,598; wheat, 76,946 bush. produc.; Ind. corn, 418,320; cotton, 2,344 bales; tobacco, 408 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m.; 8 saw m.; 1 woollen fac.; 1 cotton fac.; 7 tanneries. Cap. employed in manufac. $141,150; value of manufac. articles, $240,602;—21 churches, 3 academies, 58 pupils, 36 schools, 2,619 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,259; 1850, 9,747.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, a t. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 15 m. N.E. Aviz. Pop. 2,000.

CABELL, county, Va., in the W. part of the state, on the Ohio r. Area, 550 sq. m. Drained by Guyandotte r., which runs on its W. border. The surface is broken, soil on the river bottoms fertile. There are 2 sulphur springs in the county. Capital, Barboursville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $128,692; wheat, 11,559 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 281,286; potatoes, 10,413; tobacco, 8,947 pounds; wool, 11,264;—9 flouring & grist m.; 10 saw m.; 4 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $37,900; value of manufactured articles, $76,400;—14 churches, 1 academy, 20 pupils; 11 sch., 374 scholars, 1 library, 300 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,163; 1850, 6,299.

CABELL C. H., p. o., Cabell co., Va. (*See Barboursville.*)

CABELL, p. o., Carroll co., O.

CABELLO (PUERTO), a seaport of Venezuela, S. A. on the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 68° 8′ W. Pop. 3,000. It has a good harbor, & an active trade.

CABENDA, or KABENDA, a seaport town of W. Africa, S. Guinea, in Angov, 40 m. N. the mouth of the riv. Zaire. Its harbor had formerly a considerable export trade in slaves, ivory & wax.

CABES, or KHABS, *Tacapa*, a seaport t. of N. Africa, dom. & 200 m. S. Tunis, at the mouth of a small river, (anc. *Triton.*) in the Gulf of Cabes; it exports a consid. quantity of henna.

CABES (GULF OF), *Syrtis Minor*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the isls. of Kerkenna & Jerba. Lat. about 34° N., and lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cabes or Khabs, & Sfax or Sfakus.

CABEZAS SAN JUAN, a t. of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 3,471. It is very anc., & has a Moorish castle.

CABEZE DEL BUEY, a t. of Spain, prov. & 86 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 5,994. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & linens. There are several small towns in Spain called Cabeza & Cabezas.

CABEZON, a market-town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N. N.E. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Scene of one of the first battles of the Peninsular wars in 1808.

CABIAO, a t. of the island Luzon, Philippines, prov. Pampanga, N.W. Manila. Pop. 4,940.

CABIN CREEK, p-o., Lewis county, Ky., 92 N.E. Frankfort, 471 W.

CABIN HILL, p-o., Andes t., Delaware co., N. Y., 85 S.W. Albany, 345 W.

CABIN HILL, p. o., Elkhart co., Ia.

CABIN POINT, p-v., Surry co., Va., 43 S. E. Richmond, 166 W. Situated near Chipoak cr., & contains a store, & 18 or 20 dwellings.

CABLE, p. o., Guernsey co., O.

CABLE ISLAND, a small isl. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 m. S.S.W. Youghal.

CABO FRIO, a city & seaport of Brazil, N.E. the cape of same name, prov. & 75 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 3,500. It has an elect. & college, estab. in 1840, & numerous primary schools. The town is situated at the S.E. extremity of Lake Araruama, & is connected with the continent by a stone bridge, built 1836. Extensive commerce in salt, coffee, sugar, and building stone. The cape is in lat. 23° 1′ 18″ S., lon. 41° 58′ 15″ W.

CABOOL, or CAUBUL, a fortified city & the cap. of N. Afghanistan, on the Cabool river, here crossed by 3 bridges, 6,396 ft. above the sea, & 82 m. E.N.E. Ghuznee. Lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 69° 6′ E. Pop. about 60,000. It is enclosed on the N.W. & S. sides by hills, along which run some weak ramparts; & at its E. end is the Balar Hissar ("palace of the kings"). This citadel comprises the residences of the chief, various government offices, royal gardens, an inner fort, & a small t. with 5,000 inhabitants. The outer town, about 3 m. in circ., is entered by 4 gates, & has 2 principal thoroughfares running parallel to each other, & the N. of which led to the magnificent bazar, destroyed by the British on their evacuation of Cabool, in 1842. The city is subdivided into districts, each enclosed with walls, & capable of being shut off from the rest so as to form a separate fortress; & in the S.W. district is a pretty strongly fortified quarter, inhabited by Persians or Kuzzilbashes, of whom there are from 10,000 to 12,000 in the city. Streets intricate, often too narrow for two horsemen to pass each other, & very badly paved. Houses in general 2 or 3 stories high, built of sun-dried bricks & wood, & with flat roofs; those of the wealthy inhabitants have extensive courts & gardens. Outside of the city are the tombs of the emperor Baber, who made Cabool his cap., & of Timour-Shah, the latter being an octagon of brick, surmounted by a cupola. Cabool has an active trade; it imports the precious metals, fire-arms, paper, tea, cotton goods, broad cloths, velvets, kermes, & other dyes, iron wares, cutlery, needles, raw silk to the value of $200,000 yearly, mostly brought from the Russian & the Chinese doms., & Independent Turkestan; & which goods are mostly expedited southward into Hindostan, &c. It has considerable markets for corn, cattle, & fuel, & is famous in the E. for its excellent supply of vegetables & fruits. From its elevation, the winter in Cabool is long & severe, the summer is delightful; average temp. from 75° to 85°. The inhabitants are tall, well made, not very dark, & have Jewish features. They are Mohammedans of the Sonnee sect. The higher classes speak Persian, the common people the Pushtoo dialect. Cabool was taken by Sebuctaghi in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the 14th century, & in 1738 by Nadir Shah. It was the scene, in 1842, of the treacherous outbreak of the chiefs, the murders of Sir W. Macnaughton & Sir A. Burnes, & the massacre of 3,800 soldiers, & 12,000 camp-followers; it was retaken in the same year by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, the bazars & the public buildings burned, & finally relinquished. Its chiefship is considered to extend from the S. of Ghuznee to the Hindoo Koosh, & from Bamain to the Khyber mountains, comprising an area of about 10,000 sq. m., with the cities of Cabool, Istalif, Ghuznee, & Jelalabad. Dost Mahomed's army amounted to 2,500 infantry, and 12,000 to 13,000 horse. His annual revenue is said to be $750,000. *Cabool River*, or *Jui-shir*, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21′ N., & lon. 68° 20′ E., at an elevation of 8,400 ft., & after an eastward course of 320 miles, & the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus nearly opposite Attock. It is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons, from

the Indus to Dabuaulee, a distance of 50 m. The towns of Cabool, Jelalabad, & Salpoor, are on its banks.

CABOT, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 20 m. N.E. Montpelier, 535 W. Drained by the head waters of Onion r. Some of its waters flow E. into Connecticut r. Surface rough, soil chiefly adapted to grazing. Chartered in 1781, & first settled in 1785. The v. at the centre contains a church, a store, mills, & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 15 schools, 122 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,440; 1850, 1,356.

CABOTVILLE, (*See Chicopee.*)

CABOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Caistor. Area, 2,860 ac. Pop. 165.

CABRA, *Egabrum*, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 11,576. It has a college, & manufactures of tiles, bricks, linens, & soap. Its neighborhood is volcanic, & produces wine of superior quality. Several small towns in Spain, a vill. of Central Africa, & of one of the Nicobar isls. have this name.

CABRACH, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Aberdeen & Banff, 3¾ m. N.W. Aberdeen. Surface mntnous. Estimated area, 51,200 ac. Pop. 750.

CABRAS, a vill. in the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., 5 m. N.W. Oristano. Pop. 3,392.

CABRERA, one of the Balearic isls. in the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Majorca. It has a fort & a small harb., and is used by the Spanish gov. as a place of exile. Alfo sev. vills., & a river of Spain.

CACAPABA, a town of Brazil, cap. dist. same name, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, 150 m. W.S.W. Porto Alegre Pop. 3,000. It has a church and school. Inhabs. engaged in the rearing of cattle.

CACAPON DEPOT, p. o., Morgan co., Va., on the rt. b. of the Potomac, at the entrance of Lit. Cacapon cr., and on the Baltimore and Ohio r. r., 158 m. from Baltimore.

CACAPONVILLE, p. v., Hampshire co., Va.

CACCAMO, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., 5½ m. S.W. Termini. Pop. 6,563.

CACCAVONE, a town of Naples, prov. Sannio, 3 m. S.W. Agnone. Pop. 2,543.

CACERES, *Castra Cacilia*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. formed of the N. part of Estremadura, on small riv. of same name, 25 m. W. Truxillo. Pop. of prov. 1849, 264,988; of the town 10,000. It has a royal court, a fine convent and college, a large hospital, and some Roman antiquities, with flour & fulling mills, & dye-works.

CACERES, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, prov. & 110 m. N. Popayan.

CACERES (NUEVA), a town of the Philippines, cap. prov. S. Camarines, in the isl. of Luzon, on the S.E. coast, 175 m. S.E. Manila, betw. the bay of S. Miguel & the gulf of Ragay. Pop., with the suburbs Tabucco & Sta. Cruz, 12,000. It is well built, & is the resid. of an alcade & a bishop.

CACHAO, CACHEO, KE-CHO, or BAK-THIAN, the largest city of Anam, S.E. Asia, cap. prov. Tonquin, on the Tonquin river, about 95 m. from its mouth. Pop. 100,000? (Crawfurd). It is of great extent, defended by a bamboo stockade. Streets wide & paved; houses mostly of mud & timber. Public edifices comprise one royal palace and the ruins of another. Though its riv. is navigable only for small vessels, it has a considerable trade. Chief exports, bullion, fine silks, and lacquered wares; imports long cloths, chintzes, pepper, arms, & Indian & European manufs. It was formerly the seat of English & Dutch factories.

CACHAR, or HAIRUMBO, a territory of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, in further India, between lat. 24° & 25° N., & lon. 92° & 93° 30′ E., enclosed by Cassay, Assam, & the dists. Tiperah, Silhet, and Jynteah. Area, 6,597 sq. miles; estim. pop. 70,000. Surface mostly mntnous. In the S. are some fertile plains, but most part of the country is untilled. Chief river, the Barak. Rice, cotton, and sugar are raised, and, with timber, bamboo, iron ore, wax, ivory, and limestone, form the chief exports. Imports consist of salt, cloth, tobacco, ghee, &c. The pop. consists mainly of a Mongol tribe, who have adopted Brahminical usages, with some Bengalese, Kookie, & Nagas.

CACHE, t., Monroe co., Ark. Pop. 526.

CACHE CREEK, p. o., Yolo co., Cal., 54 m. N.E. Benicia, on a stream of the same name.

CACHEMASSO, p. o., Dallas co., Ark.

CACHEO, a fort and town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Portuguese territ., near the mouth of the Cacheo river, 85 m. S.S.E. Bathurst.

CACHOEIRA, a populous & commercial city of Brazil, prov. & 60 m. N.W. Bahia, on the river Paraguacu, cap. comarca, of same name, and seat of an elect. college. Chief exports, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of dist. 15,000.—II. prov. S. Pedro do Grande, 220 m. N.W. Rio Grande.—III. a new fortfd. town, prov. Para. Pop. 4,000.

CACONGO, a town of W. Africa, S. Guinea, Angola, cap. a petty state, 35 m. S.E. Loango.

CACOUNA, p. v. Temiscouta co., Can. E. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., 120 m. below Quebec, contains a Roman Catholic church, 5 stores, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the pa. 1852, 1,457.

CADALEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, 5 m. S.E. Gaillac. Pop. 2,206.

CADAQUES, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Gerona, with a small port on the Mediterr.

CADBURY, three pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area, 1,899 ac. Pop. 264.—II. (*North*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Castlecary. Area, 2,810 ac. Pop. 1,052.—III. (*South*), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 800 ac. Pop. 256. Here are the remains of an ancient fort called Camalet, & supposed to be the *Cathbregion*, where Arthur defeated the Saxons.

CADDER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the borders of the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, 5 m. N.E. Glasgow. Pop. 5,014. It has some stone quarries, & comprises the vills. of Auchinearn, Bishopsbridge, and the *quoad sacra* pa. Chryston. At Robroystone, in this pa., Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, August 5, 1305.

CADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Bedf. & Hertf., 2 m. W.S.W. Luton. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,866.

CADDO, parish, La. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 930 sq. m., The surface is level; soil fertile. It has Caddo lake, a considerable body of water, in its N. part, and Red r. on its eastern boundary. Capital, Shreveport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $237,660; Ind. corn, 265,945 bush. produced; cotton, 4,819 bales;—1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—8 churches, 2 academies, 22 sch., 736 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,282; pop 1850, 8,884.

CADDO, p. v., Caddo pa., La., contains an Episcopal church, and the precinct has 1,923 inhabitants.

CADDO, t., Clarke co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,042.

CADDO CORE, p. o., Montgomery co., Ark. Pop. of t. 286.

CADEAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.W. Arreau, on the Nesle. Pop. 500. It has hot sulph. springs & baths.

CADEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Market-Bosworth. Area, 2,130 ac. Pop. 406.

CADELEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m. S.W. Tiverton. Area, 2,191 ac. Pop. 410.

CADENET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 31 m. S.E. Avignon. Pop. 2,595. Around it are many Roman antiquities.

CADERETA, p. o., Choctaw co., Miss.

CADEREITA, a town of Queretaro, Mexico, 42 m. E. Queretaro. Pop. 4,000. In its vicinity silver mines are worked, and wheat and maize are grown, & horses & mules are reared.

CADER-IDRIS, the loftiest mntn. in Wales, after Snowdon, co. Merioneth, 4 m. S. Dolgelly. It ascends precipitously to 2,914 feet in elevation.

CADEROUSSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on lt. b. of the Rhone, 11 m. N.N.W. Avignon. Pop. 1,809, emp'd in silk spinning.

CADE'S COVE, p. o., Blount co., Tenn., 199 E. by S. Nashville, 527 W.

CADIERE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Varr, & 10 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1,340.

CADILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, 17 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,967, emp'd in manufacturing casks & agricul. implements, & in the wine trade. It has a female penitentiary.

CADIZ, p-t., capital of Harrison co., O., 114 E.N.E. Columbus, 284 W. The v. is situated on Clear fork of Stillwater cr., & contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 4 churches,—1 Associate reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Seceder,—a bank, 20 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,144

inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,366; 1850, 2,453.

CADIZ, p-v., capital of Trigg co., Ky., 230 S.W. Frankfort. Situated on the bank of Little r., 9 miles from Cumberland r. It has a court house, 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 2 academies, 12 stores, & about 500 inhabitants.

CADIZ, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 45 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 455 W.

CADIZ, p. t., Greene co., Wis. Drained by Honey cr. & Pekatonica r. Pop. 1850, 459.

CADIZ, *Gades*, a fortified city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, formed of the S.W. part of Andalucia, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the extrem. of a penins. of the isle of Leon, the narrow isthmus of which forms an immense bay. Lat. of observ. 36° 31′ 41″ N., lon. 6° 17′ 13″ W. Mean temp. of year 62°, winter 52° 8, summer 70° 2 Fahr. Pop. of prov. 1849, 358,446; of the city 55,000. It is a fortress of the first order, is surrounded by walls & defended by batteries, & being on an elev. site and built of white stone, it has a beautiful appearance from the sea. Public edifices, include two cathedrals, two theatres, house of refuge, arsenal, naval college, barracks, & the light-ho. of St. Sebastian, 172 feet in height. The bank of Cadiz, has a capital of 100,000,000 reals. The harbor formed by a mole projecting into the bay, is accessible only to small vessels, and ships of large burden anchor ¾ m. from the shore; its trade has greatly declined since the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; its dependency, St. Mary, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. Exports, wine, provisions, various manufd. goods, metals, and colonial produce. Cadiz has a good deal of contraband import trade. Cadiz was made a free port in 1829, but it ceased to enjoy that advantage in 1832. It was taken by the English in 1596, and bombarded by them in 1800. In 1823 it surrendered to the French.

CADIZ, a town of Venezuela, S. Amer., on the S. coast of the isl. Cubagua.

CADIZ (BAY OF), an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadiz, about lat. 36° 30′ N., & lon. 6° 15′ W., bounded S.W. by the penins. of Cadiz. 5 miles in length, & divided into an outer & inner bay by the promontory & fort of Matagorda. It has everywhere good anchorage, & along its shores are some excellent harbors, with the city of Cadiz, & towns Rota, Sta. Maria, Ports Real, & San Fernando. In the islet *La Carraca*, on its E. side, are arsenals & ship-building yards, the most important in the kingdom, & among the best in Europe.

CADNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.E. Glandford-Brigg. Area, 4,860 ac. Pop. 544.

CADORE (PIEVE-DI), a town of N. Italy, on r. b. N of the Piave, 22½ m. N.N.E. Belluno. Pop. 2,000. Celeb. as the birth-place of Titian. In 1797, the French here gained a victory over the Austrians.

CADOXTON, 2 pas. of S. Wales. I. Co. Glamorgan, ½ m. N. Neath. Area, 32,060 ac. Pop. 7,314, employed in coal and copper mines.—II. (*near Barry*), same co., on the Bristol Channel, 5½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 1,028 ac. Pop. 272.

CADRON, p. o., Conway co., Ark. Pop. 252.

CADSAND, CADZAND, or CASSANDRIA, an isl., Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt, & having on it a small town of same name, 5 m. N. Sluis. Pop. 1,156.

CADWALLADER, p. o., Perry t., Tuscarawas co., O., 95 E. by N. Columbus, 38 W.

CADYVILLE, p-v., Plattsburg t., Clinton co., N. Y., 173 N. Albany, 548 W. Situated on the Saranac r., & contains about 25 dwellings.

CAEN, *Cadomum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Calvados, 139 m. W.N.W. Paris, & 9 m. from the English Channel, on l. b. of the Orne, which here receives the Odon, and at the head of a branch railw. (in progress) in connex. with the Paris and Rouen railw. Pop. 44,000. It is a handsome city, & has a university academy, and a chamber of commerce, a college, normal school & school of hydrography, and a rich public library. The chief edifices are the hôtel-de-ville, palace of justice, church of St. Etienne, which contains the tombs of William the Conquerer, & his princess Matilda, & the hospital with mineral springs. It has manufs. of lace, blonde, black and white crape, and cutlery; cotton-spinning, wax-bleaching, brewing, and dyeing works, and ship-building yards. Caen has an extensive maritime commerce, especially with America; its exports consist of manuf. articles, grain, cider, brandy, wine, cattle, fish, and for the London market, fruit, butter, and eggs; its trade is facilitated by a branch of the Odon which traverses it. A maritime canal, 12 ft. deep, connects its port with the sea. This was an important place under the Dukes of Normandy, who fortified it; the English took it in 1346, and again in 1417, when they held it till 1450. Previous to the revol. in 1793 it was the seat of a university, founded by Henry VI. of England. It is the birth-place of Malherbe.

CAENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 146.

CAER (Celtic, "a castle.") For names with this prefix not mentioned below, see CAR.

CAER-CARADOC, or CRADOCK-HILL, Engl., co. Salop, is near the confl. of the Clun and Teond. On it are vestiges of the camp which the celebrated Caractacus defended against the Roman general Ostorius, and whence its name is derived.

CAERGWRLE, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hope, on the Alyn, 5 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 719. Cattle fairs, Shrove Tues., May 16, Aug. 12, Oct. 27. It has interesting remains of a castle; & it contributes with Flint, &c., to send 1 member to H. of C.

CAERHUN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Conway, 4 m. S. Aberconway. Area, 13,402 ac. Pop. 1,253.

CAERLAVEROCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. S.S. E. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth, and the riv. Nith. Estimated area, 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,297. Caerlaverock Castle, the ruined seat of the Maxwells, is in this pa., described in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

CAERLEON ("castle of the legion,") anc. *Isca Silurum*, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Llangattoch, on the Usk, here crossed by a modern stone bridge, 2½ m. N.E. Newport. Pop. 1,281. Its houses are mostly old and decaying. It has a good church, several dissenting chapels, a free school, some iron & tin works, a weekly mkt. on Thurs., & 4 annual fairs; but it is chiefly interesting as the anc. cap. of *Britannia Secunda* (mod. Wales), and as having been a place of considerable importance, even in the 12th century, during which, however, and subsequently, it was ruined by repeated wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. Much of the present town stands within the precincts of the anc. camp, the walls of which still partially exist; and a little N.W. ward is a concave area, popularly termed "Arthur's Round Table," but which was evidently a Roman amphitheatre. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and around the town; and there is little doubt that it was the cap. of the British chief Arthur, in the 6th century, toward the close of which period, its archbishopric-see was removed to St. David's.

CAERMARTHEN, S. Wales. [CARMARTHEN.]

CAERNARVON, t., Berks co., Pa. It has a flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 830; 1850, 977.

CAERNARVON, t., Lancaster co., Pa. There are in the town, a fulling m., a woollen fac.; 3 tanneries; 4 flouring m.; 6 grist m.; 4 saw m.;—7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,590; 1850, 1,551.

CAERNARVON, a t. of N. Wales. [CARNARVON.]

CAERPHILLY, a mkt. town and chaplery of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Elglwysallan, in a wide plain surrounded by mntns., 7 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 634. It has the ruins of one of the finest Norman castles in the principality, with small manufs. of linsey-woolsey, shirtings, and checks. In the vicinity are numerous colleries and iron-works. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, April 5, June 6, July 19, August 25, October 9, November 16, and Thursday before Christmas-day.

CAERWENT, *Venta Silurum*, a pa. of England, county Monmouth, 5 m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area, 1,692 ac. Pop. 420. Many Roman remains, including a beautiful tesselated pavement, have been discovered here.

CAERWYS, a mkt.-town and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 4¼ m. S.W. Holywell. Area, 2,603 ac. Pop. 947, do. of t., 635. Mkt., Tues. Cattle fairs, March 5, last Tues. in April, Trinity Thurs., Tuesday after 7th July, Aug. 29, Nov. 5. It contributes with Flint, &c., to send 1 mem. to H. of C.

CÆSAREA, two towns of Asiatic-Turkey. [KAISARIYETH & KISARIAH.]

CÆSAR'S CREEK, t., Green co., O. Watered by

Cæsar's Creek, a branch of the Little Miami r. It is a flourishing agricultural t. Pop. 1,870.

CAFFA, a seaport town, Crimea. [KAFFA.]

CAFFRARIA, S. Africa. [KAFRARIA.]

CAFFRISTAN, Central Asia. [KAFRISTAN.]

CAGAYAN, an extens. prov. of the isl. of Luzon, at the N. extrem. of the isl. It comprises 21 towns & vills., cap. Lallo. Pop. 1838, 58,580.

CAGAYANES, a group of small isls. in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 9° 55′ 50″ N., long. 121° 15′ 30″ E.

CAGAYAN-SOOLOO, an isl. of Asiatic archip., in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 6° 58′ 5″ N., lon. 118° 28′ 11″ E. It is 20 m. in circumference, & densely wooded.

CAGEVILLE, p-o., Haywood co., Ten.

CAGGIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 14 m. N. Diano. Pop. 3,200.

CAGLI, a walled town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 13 m. S. Urbino, at the confl. of the Bosso & Cantiano. Pop. 9,617. It has an active trade in tanned & dressed leather. Several remains of the anc. *Callis* have been discovered near it; but the modern town dates only from the 13th century.

CAGLIARI, *Calaris*, a fortified marit. city, & the cap. of the island Sardinia, on an extensive bay of its S. coast. Lat. (tower of S. Pancracio) 39° 13′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 7′ 48″ E. Pop. 27,989. The ancient city, on the summit of a low hill, comprises the citadel, vice-regal palace, cathedral, & most of the residences of the nobility. The *Marina*, extending thence down to the shore, is a well-built quarter, containing the dwellings of most of the merchants & foreign consuls, with the bonding warehouses, arsenal, lazaretto, & mole; the other quarters are Villa-nova & Stampace, & the suburb St. Avandré. Cagliari has about 30 churches, upwards of 20 convents, several hospitals, a female orphan asylum, a public library, college, high school, small theatre, mint, several museums, & prisons for galley slaves. Its harbor is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. Cagliari has a royal tobacco factory, manufs. of cotton fabrics, cake saffron, gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, &c.; & it exports corn, pulse, oil, wine, & salt. A new & good road connects it with Sassari in the N. part of the isl. It is the seat of a royal court, & a tribunal of commerce, & the residence of the viceroy & the archbp.-primate of Sardinia. It has remains of a Roman amphitheatre, aqueduct, tomb, & some vestiges of the Greek city founded before the Roman dominion. Pop. of prov. 1848, 106,388.

CAGLIARI (BAY OF), a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the isl. Sardinia, between the Capes Pula & Carbonara, about 27 m. in breadth at its mouth. It affords secure anchorage. On its shores are Cagliari, & the towns of Pula & St. Andrea, with artificial salterns, which yield about 6,000 tons of salt annually.

CAGNANO, 2 towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on the Garganian promontory, 25 m. N. E. Foggia. Pop. 4,030.—II. prov. Abruzzo-Ult., 10 m. N.W. Aquilla. Pop. 2,180.

CAGNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, near the Mediterr., 11 m. E. Grasse. Pop. 2,036.

CAGSANA, a town of the Philippines, prov. Albay, near the S. extremity of the island Luzon. Pop. with district, 12,755.

CAGUA & CAGUAN, 2 towns of S. Amer.; the former, Venezuela, dep. prov. & 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 5,200. The latter, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Cagnan riv., a tributary of the Amazon, 120 m. S.S.W. Bogota.

CAHAWBA, river, Ala., 120 m. long. It rises in St. Clair co., & flows S. into the Alabama r., at Cahawba v., in Dallas co., 195 above its junction with the Tombigbee r. It is navigable about 75 miles.

CAHAWBA, p-v., capital of Dallas co., Ala., 92 S.S. E. Tuscaloosa, 853 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Alabama r., just below the junction of the Cahawba r. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, 3 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper; & 350 inhabitants.

CAHETÉ, or VILLANOVA-DA-RAINHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 25 m. S.E. Sabara. Pop. 6,000. It has a primary school, an hospital, & an electoral college, established 1841.

CAHIR, or CAHER, a pa. & thriving mkt.-town of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 97 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of pa., 13,647 ac. Pop. 8,801; do. of town, 3,668. The town is very neatly built, & has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, jail, mkt.-house, & large flour-mills. Near the town are cavalry barracks; the remains of an abbey; & a fine old castle in good repair, belonging, with a mansion & park adjacent, to the E. of Glengall. Mkts. for corn, &c., Frid. Fairs, May 26 & 27, July 29, Sept. 18 & 19, & Dec. 7. Races annually. The Dublin & Cork railroad passes 1 m. distant.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, comprising the town of Cahirciveen (which see). Area, 19,100 ac. Pop. 6,815. In it are two old castles, & it was the birth-place of the late Daniel O'Connell.—III. a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., 14 m. E. N.E. Borris-in-Ossory. Area, 1,827 ac. Pop. 519.—IV. a small isl., barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, 44 m. from the shore.—V. an isl., 34 m. S. Clare island.

CAHIRAGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. N. Skibbereen. Area, 23,516 ac. Pop. 8,375.

CAHIRCIVEEN, or CAHIRSIVEEN, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, pa. Cahir, 24 m. E.N.E. Valentia. Pop. 1,492. It is of recent origin, & has a cathedral, chapel, bridewell, union work-house, & a fever-hospital.

CAHIRCONLISH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 9 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Area, 8,173 ac. Pop. 3,925, of whom 562 are in the vill. The Shannon line of railroad passes within 2 m. of the village.

CAHIRCONREE, a mntn. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the isthmus between Tralee bay & Castlemains harbor. Height 2,784 feet. The summit is crowned by druidic stones.

CAHOKIA, creek, Ill., rises in Macoupin co., and empties into the Mississippi r. 2 m. below the ferry at St. Louis. Through the American bottoms near its mouth, its course is sluggish, & a mill dam backs the water for 15 miles. It formerly passed the village of Cahokia, but a mischievous Frenchman, from some pique against the village, cut a channel from the creek to the Mississippi, which has since become its outlet. Along its borders are 60 or 70 mounds, of various shapes & sizes.

CAHOKIA, v., St. Clair co., Ill., 98 S. Springfield, 811 W. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 5 S.E. St. Louis. It is an old French settlement, established 1683, & has a Roman Catholic church & 300 inhabitants. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, it contained 50 families, & was early the seat of a considerable fur trade.

CAHORS, *Divona*, a town of France, cap. dep. Lot, on a rocky peninsula, almost enclosed by the riv. Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 10,594. Principal edifices a cathedral, a vast building with two cupolas, the prefecture, chartreuse, theatre, public library, containing 12,000 vols., & three remarkable towers on one of the bridges. Cahors is the seat of an university academy, a national college (in front of which is a monument to Fenelon), a normal school, & chambers of commerce, & manufs. It has manufs. of woollens, cotton yarn, leather, paper, glass wares; an active trade in full-bodied red wines (*vins de Cahors*), brandy, truffles, & rural produce; & several large ann. fairs. Its Roman antiquities comprise the remains of a theatre & an aqueduct. It is the birth-place of Pope John XXII., & the poet Clement Marot.

CAHUZAC, several vills. of France; the principal in dep. Tarn, 12 m. W.N.W. Albi. Pop. 1,786.

CAICOS, or THE KEYS, four of the Bahama isls., with some islets & rocks, on a bank in the Atlantic, between lat. 21° & 22° N., & about lon. 72° W. The principal are the Great, Little, & North Keys, & Providence isl.; the first-named is 30 m. in length. [BAHAMAS.]

CAIFFA, a marit. town of Syria. [KAIFFA.]

CAI-FONG, a city of China. [KAI-FONG.]

CAIHAPOYAS, a prov. & t. Peru, depart. Amazonas. Pop. 1850, 27,728. Drained by the Mayo & Utcabamba rivers. Surface mountainous. The t. is 70 N.E. Caxamarca. Pop. 4,000.

CAILLOMA, a town of South Amer., S. Peru, dep. Cuzco, cap. prov. 85 m. N.N.E. Arequipa.

CAIN, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,567; 1850, 1,008.

CAINHAM, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. E.SE. Ludlow. Area, 2,529 ac. Pop. 883.

CAIN'S, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 56 S. by E. Harrisburg, 131 W.

CAIN'S, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga., 100 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 639 W.

CAINSVILLE, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 31 E. by N. Nashville, 859 W.

CAINTUCK, p. o., New Hanover co., N. C.

CAIRA, p-v., Cumberland co., Va., 57 W. by S. Richmond, 147 W. Situated on Willis's river, which is navigable to Curdsville, 12 m. above this place, 60 m. from its mouth. It contains an Episcopal church, & 10 or 12 dwellings.

CAIRAU, a par. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 746 ac. Pop. 87.

CAIRE, or CAIRAU, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 80.

CAIRN, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, on Loch Ryan, 10 m. N.W. Glenluce. Vessels of any burden may ride in its bay in safety; & it is a place of call for the Glasgow & Belfast steamers.—A small riv., co. Dumfries, has this name.—*Cairnaple* is a mntn., co. Linlithgow, pa. Torphichen. Height 1,498 ft.

CAIRNEY, a par. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,565.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Carnock, 3 m. W. Dunfermline, with 516 inhabitants, mostly employed in weaving table linen, &c.

CAIRNGORM, a mntn. of Scotland, cos. Banff & Moray, pa. Abernethy, 4,095 ft. above the sea. It is densely wooded, snow-capped for most part of the year, & among other minerals produces the topazes known as "Cairngorm stones."

CAIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen & Banff, 5 m. N.W. Huntly. Pop. 1,638.

CAIRO, p. t., Green co., N. Y., 44 S.S.W. Albany, 346 W. Surface, hilly & mountainous; soil, in the valleys, fertile. Watered by Catskill cr. & its tributaries. The village is 10 m. from Catskill, & contains 4 churches, 6 stores, several factories, & about 500 inhab. There are in the t., 2 woolen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,862; 1850, 2,831.

CAIRO, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 115 E.S.E. Columbia, 563 W.

CAIRO, p. o., Decatur co., Ga., 209 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 866 W. Situated on Little r.

CAIRO, p-v., Stark co., O.

CAIRO, p-v., Alexander co., Ill., 233 S. by E. Springfield, 867 W. It is situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi r., extending from river to river. A *levee* has been constructed along the Mississippi & Ohio rivers, enclosing an area of 4,000 acres, which entirely prevents the overflow. Here commences the Great Central railroad, extending northwardly through the state, with lateral branches. The company's workshops, dwellings, hotel, saw mills, & foundry are located here, & the place is fast increasing in population; a weekly newspaper has been established, and when the railroads of Illinois shall have been completed, Cairo will become the shipping point of an immense width of fertile country. On the opposite shore will be the terminus of the Mobile & Ohio r. r.

CAIRO, p-v., Henderson co., Ky., 209 W. by S. Frankfort, 736 W. It has 1 store & about 50 inhab.

CAIRO, v., Summer co., Tenn., 31 N.N.E. Nashville, 662 W. Situated on N. side of Cumberland r.

CAIRO, *El Masr*, "the capital" of the Egyptians, *El Kahireh*, "the victorious" of the Arabs, the capital city of Egypt, the residence of the viceroy & seat of government, near the rt. b. of the Nile, & 5 m. from the origin of its Delta. Lat. (tower of the Janissaries), 30° 2′ 4″ N., lon. 31° 15′ 36″ E.. elev. 40 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop., including the suburbs of Boulac & Old Cairo, estim. at 250,000, comprising about 125,000 Mahommedans, 60,000 Copts, 3,000 to 4,000 Jews, and numerous foreigners. Climate healthy and little variable; the heat is great in summer and even winter. Mean temp. of the year 72°.2, of winter 58°.5, of summer 85°.1 Fahr. It never snows & very seldom rains, but dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jabel Mokkatam, & occupies an area of about 3 sq. m.; it is surrounded by old walls, & the highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the palace of the viceroy, the arsenal, mint, and public offices. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokkatam. The city is separated from its suburbs Boulac and Misr-el-Aatik, improperly called Old Cairo, by a series of gardens & plantations.

Cairo is divided into several distinct quarters according to the religion & race of its inhabs., as the Coptic quarter, Jew's quarter, & Frank quarter, which are separated by gates. The streets are narrow, crooked, ill paved, & unfit for the passage of carriages, but they are less filthy than formerly; the houses are substantial, & often lofty; there are many squares surrounded by good private houses, but few modern edifices of importance except the palace of Ibrahim Pacha, with extensive gardens on the Nile, between Boulac & Old Cairo, and the handsome residence of the viceroy at Shoubra. The city is traversed by a canal of irrigation, which commences at Old Cairo. The remarkable edifices of Cairo, which comprise many of the finest remains of Arabian architecture, all date from the reign of the Arabs & the ancient sultans of Egypt. Among these are from 300 to 400 mosques, many of which, as those of Sultan Hassan, have lofty & graceful minarets; several of the ancient gates, an aqueduct for conveying water from the Nile to the citadel, the tombs of the Mamelukes, the ancient works of the citadel, and the palace & well of Joseph. At Old Cairo are the seven towers still called "the granary of Joseph," & serving their ancient purpose. In the isl. of Rodah is the celebrated Nilometer, a graduated column for indicating the height of the water during an inundation of the riv.; numerous ancient cisterns & baths still ornament the city; on the S., outside the walls, are the celeb. tombs of the Mamelukes, & on the N.E. the obelisk of Heliopolis. There are 4 prim. schools in Cairo, each having about 200 pupils, & 1 preparatory school with about 1,500 pupils, a museum of Egyptian antiquities, a magnetic observatory, a European theatre, several hospitals, & a lunatic asylum. Cairo was long the chief entrepôt for the commerce of Egypt, but its trade has much declined; 3 caravans arrive annually from Mourzouk, Sennaar, & Darfur, & their princip. imports still are slaves. [BOULAC.] [EGYPT.] Cairo was founded by the Arabs about A. D. 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176; it was the cap. of the Sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1507, since that time it has been the residence of the Pachas, governors of the province; it was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years.

CAIRO, *Corium*, a town of Piedmont, div. Genoa, prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Savona, cap. mand., on lt. b. of the Bormida. Pop. 3,492. Victory of the French over the Austrians in 1794.—II. a vill. of Naples, T. di Lavoro, 15 m. S.E. Sora.

CAISTOR, t., Lincoln co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,398.

CAISTOR, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 11 m. S.W. Grimsby. Area of pa., 6,400 ac. Pop. 2,407. Its ancient church stands on the site of Thong-ceaster, a Roman station, said to have been rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would cover, and a curious ceremony, doubtless connected with that event, is ann. enacted in its church. It has a gram. school, founded in 1630, having an ann. rev. of about £300; a union workho., & 2 branch banks. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, Friday & Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 10, June 1, & Sat. after Old Michaelmas.—II. (anc. *Venta Icenorum*), a pa. co. Norfolk, near the N. & E. Counties r. r., 4 m. S. Norwich. Area, 1,044 ac. Pop. 154. Many Roman urns have been found in this place, the anc. cap. of the Iceni.—III. a pa. same co., 3 m. N. Yarmouth. Area, 3,047 ac. Pop. 1,043.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly co. of Scotland, having W. & N. the co. Sutherland, E. the N. Sea, & N. the Ocean. Area. 712 sq. m., or 455,708 ac. Inhabited houses in 1851, 6,952; pop. in do., 38,709. Surface mountainous in the W. and S.; elsewhere flat or undulating, & consisting of extens. moors. Extens. horizontal beds of sandstone cover the level plains, above which is a deep till clay, surmounted by a deep fertile loam. Fossil fish & traces of vegetable remains are abundant in the shale and sandstone, and lead ore has been found. Climate damp & chill. Farms mostly small. Agriculture & cattle have greatly improved within the present century. The fishery is the princip. branch of trade; & from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish are annually cured for expt. to the Engl. & Irish mkts. Some kelp & oats are also exported. Imports are chfly. manufac. goods & colonial produce. Princip. tns., Wick & Thurso. In the middle ages this part of Scotl. belonged for some time to the kings of Norway; most of its inhabs. are of Scandinavian or Gothic descent, & use the Engl. to the exclusion of the Gaelic language.

Caithness returns 1 mem. to H. of Com. It gives the title of Earl to the head of the Sinclair family.

CAJANO (POGGIA A), a town of Tuscany in the Val Ombrone, 10 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,425. It has a handsome grand-ducal villa, with an iron suspension bridge over the Ombrone, erected 1833. The celebrated Bianca Capello died here in 1587.

CAJARC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant. 19 m. E.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,074.

CAJAZZO, an anc. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 3,520. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

CAJOU, a branch of the Mahanuddy r., Hindostan, which separates at Cuttack, and terminates princip. in the Alankar river.

CALABAR (OLD), or CROSS RIVER, a river of Africa, G. Guinea, which falls into the bight of Biafra by a wide estuary, in lat 5° N., lon. 8° 20′ E. Captain Beecroft, who first explored this river in 1841-2, discovered that the so-called Cross River, instead of being a branch of the Calabar, is the main stream. It is navig. by steam-vessels as far as lat. 6° 20′ N., lon. 9° 35′ E., nearly 200 m. (incldg. windings) from its mth.; the chf. towns on its banks are Acoono Coono; pop. 4,000 (?) Omun or Bosun, on an island of same name; pop. 5,000 (?) The branch of this river which joins its estuary from N.N.E., & which has hitherto been consid. the main stream, is navigable only for about 30 m. from its estuary. On its l. b., 6 m. from its mth., is Duke Town, & 5 m. N.N.W. of the latter, on a small deltoid branch of the river, is Creek Town; these are the seats of highly interesting missions, & the natives have recently made consid. progress in civilization. *New Calabar River* is a branch of the Quorra, at its delta, which flows S.E. and enters the bight of Benin W. of Bonny.

CALABOZO, a town of S. America, Venezuela, prov. & 130 m. S.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 4,000.

CALABRIA, *Bruttium*, the S. part of the kingdom of Naples, bounded E., W., & S. by the Mediteranean, N. by the prov. Basilicata, & separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina. Area, 7,200 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 1,136,620. It forms a long peninsula, & is traversed throughout by the Apennines, which rise to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet. None of the rivers are large, but the valleys on their banks, & the plains at their mouths, are fertile. Chief products, wine, silk, & oil, wheat, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, & saffron; cotton & the sugar cane are cultivated. Silk is the staple manuf. The country is divided into the provs. of Calabria-Citra, cap. Cosenza. Pop. 435,811;—Calabria-Ultra I., cap. Reggio. Pop. 319,662; and Calabria-Ultra II., cap. Catanzaro. Pop. 381,147. This country is often visited by earthquakes. Calabria in the time of the Romans, was occupied by the Bruttii; its eastern coast formed part of Magna Græcia, & many of its present inhabitants are of Greek descent.

CALACEITE, a town of Spain, prov. & 75 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,600. Chief industry linen weaving.

CALAF, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 miles N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,794. It has manufs. of linens.

CALAHORRA, *Calagurris*, a city of Spain, prov. & 24 m. S.E. Logroño, on rt. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 5,820. It is dull & decayed, with a cathedral, and vestiges of an ancient circus. It is the birth-place of Quintilian.—II. a town in the prov., & 34 m. E. Granada. Pop. 2,050.

CALAIS, p-t., Washington co., Me., 200 E.N.E. Augusta, 786 W. It is situated at the head of navigation on the St. Croix or Schoodic r., nearly opposite to St. Andrews, N. Brunswick. The v. contains a bank, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a foundry, 35 stores, 16 lumbering establishments, a saddlery, 3 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. (*See Mill T.*) The falls in the river here afford a very extensive water power. Below the lower falls is a bridge, which crosses to the New Brunswick side. The tide here rises 20 feet, & vessels of the largest class ascend to the lower village. There are in the town, a grist m., 20 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,934; 1850, 4,749. *The Calais & Baring r. r. is 6 m. long, built for the transportation of lumber.*)

CALAIS, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 10 N.E. Montpelier, 526 W. Watered by branches of Onion r. Surface uneven; soil fertile. It has several ponds abounding with trout. It has a tannery, 5 grist m., 11 saw m. 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,079; 1850, 1,401.

CALAIS, p o., Monroe co., O.

CALAIS, a fortified seaport town of France, cap. cant., dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Strait of Dover, 26 m. E.S.E. Dover, & 19 m. N.E. Boulogne, at the terminus of a r. r. from Lille. Lat. of new light-house, 50° 57′ 45″ N., lon. 1° 51′ 18″ E., (height 190 feet.) Pop. 13,000. The town & harbor are defended by a castle & several forts, & by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. Calais is regularly built & clean; streets wide, well paved, and mostly furnished with footpaths; houses chiefly of brick. In the great square are the town-hall, and an elegant belfry, 118 feet in height. The cathedral is a Gothic edifice, containing a fine altar-piece by Vandyck. Other remarkable structures are the Hotel-Dessin, comprising a good inn, the theatre and public baths; the Hotel-de-Guise, formerly a wooden hall; the barracks, public library, & the pier enclosing the harbor. Calais is the seat of a tribunal, & a chamber of commerce, & has manufs. of bobbin-net, hosiery, & tulle (for which numerous steam-mills have lately been erected); salt refineries, distilleries, carriage-factories, & ship-building docks, & it is an entrepôt for colonial produce, Bordeaux wines, brandy, & cured fish; but its chief importance is owing to its being the French port nearest to England, to which country it exports vast quantities of eggs, & other rural produce. It has daily steam communication with Dover, Ramsgate, & London. Calais is connected with St. Omer by a canal. This city had a prominent place in all the wars between England & France. It was taken by the English, under Edward III., in 1347. The French, under the Duke of Guise, retook it in the reign of Mary, 1558.

CALAIS (ST.), a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond. dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E.S.E. Le Mans, on the Anille. Pop. 3,021. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of woollen & cotton cloths.

CALAISIS, a dist. of France, in the prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. Pas de Calais. It was occupied by the English from 1349 to 1558.

CALAMIANES ISLANDS, a group, Asiatic Archip., Philippines, about midway between Mindoro & Palawan, lat. 12° N., lon. 120° E. Calamianes, about 35 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth, has a Spanish settlement, & is the resid. of an alcade.

CALAMO, a small island of the Ionian group, betw. Sta. Maura & the continent.—II. a small island of Asia Minor. [KALIMNO.]

CALAMOTA, a small island of S. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 6 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Pop. 300.—II. a town of Greece, Morea. [KALAMATA.]

CALAMUS, p. o., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. of the t., 413.

CALANCA, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, between the Val Blegno & the Val Misocco. It derives its name from the old fortress of Calanca, near the vill. of Sta. Maria, now in ruins.

CALANDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 62 miles N.E. Teruel, on small riv. of same name. Pop. 3,576, engaged in linen weaving.

CALANG, a town, Malay penins., state, and S.E. Salangore, on the riv. Calang, about 20 miles from its mouth, in the Strait of Malacca. It is fortified, & is an occasional residence of the Salangore rajah. Near it are some tin mines.

CALANNA, a town of Naples, cap. circ., prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,120.

CALANNA, a town of Central Africa, cap. kingdom, about 230 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

CALAPAN, a maritime town of the Philippine isls., cap. the island of Mindoro, on its N.E. coast, in the Str. of Mindoro, 85 m. E.S.E. Manilia. Pop. 2,790. It is ill built, & having no port, ships unload at Porto Gabera, 20 m. N.W.

CALAPOOYA, p. v., Linn co., Oregon. Situated on a branch of a river of the same name, 40 miles from Salem, & contains 150 inhabitants.

CALARY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3¼ m. N.W. Newton-Mount-Kennedy. Area, 19,585 ac. Pop. 2,954.

CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti. on riv. of same name (anc. *Crimisus*), 10 m. N. E. Sciacca. Pop. 2,000. And on the site of the anc. *Tricala*. Pop. 4,770.

CALATA FIMI, a town in N.W. of Sicily, in a fertile valley, dist. and 8 miles S.W. Alcamo. Pop. 10,000.

CALATA GIRONE, or CALTAGIRONE, an episcopal city of Sicily, prov. & 34 m. S.W. Catania. This is one of the most industrious & commercial towns in the island, & has several handsome palaces & public buildings. Pop. about 22,000.

CALATANAZOR, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. S.W. Soria, celeb. for the victory of Almanzor over the Christians about A. D. 1001. Pop. 1,300.

CALATA SCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, near its centre, 15 m. N.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,788.

CALATAVUTURO, a town of Sicily, dist. Termini, prov. & 38 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

CALATAYUD, a town of Spain on lt. b. of the Jalon, prov. & 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 8,579. It has an imposing external appearance, but is dilapidated & dull. Principal edifices, an episcopal palace, provincial hall, a house of industry, nunneries, convents, and churches worthy of notice for their architecture, several hospitals, barracks, for 4,000 men, 3 bridges, a bull-ring, & theatre. Chief manufs., common woollens, brown paper, and leather. Provisions are cheap, and the vicinity is fertile. It has a celeb. annual fair on 8th Sept. Near Calatayud are some mineral springs, stalactitic caverns, & the remains of *Bilbilis*, the birthplace of Martial.

CALATRAVA LA VEIJA, *Oretum* or *Orea*, a ruined city of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Here the order of the the Knights of Calatrava had its origin in 1158.

CALAUBRIE, p. o., Rowan co., N. C.

CALAVERAS, r., Cal. (*Cal-a-vé-ras*), an affl. of the San Joaquin, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and after a course of 100 ms. enters the San Joaquin, a few m. below Stockton. The gold washings on this stream have been extremely productive.

CALAVERAS, county, Cal., centrally situated, on the E. border of the state, and contains 4,100 sq. miles. Drained by Calaveras, Moquelumne & Stanislaus rivs., on the western slope, & Walker's r. on the eastern slope. The Sierra Nevada passes nearly centrally through it. Surface, on its western boundary is a beautiful undulating plain, and extends 8 miles easterly the whole breadth of the county, thence a hilly country, gradually becoming a mountainous region until it finally terminates in the snow capped Sierra Nevada; soil, exceedingly fertile, although a large portion will require artificial irrigation to bring forth all its capabilities. Capital, Double Springs. Calaveras signifies skulls, & the stream which gives its name to the county, derives its name from the fact of an immense number of skulls having been found lying in its vicinity. Captain Moraga, who commanded the party who first traversed this region, relates the following tradition. The chiefs of the tribes occupying the lands bordering the San Joaquin and its tributary streams made war upon the tribes of the Sierra, who came down to fish for salmon, with which these rivers abound. This was considered by the tribes residing along the rivers a trespass on their rights, and war was in consequence declared between the tribes of the valley and those of the Sierra, during which a sanguinary battle was fought near the Calaveras river. The tribes of the valley were victorious, and more than three thousand killed on both sides remained on the field. Hence the name of the stream, as given by Capt. Moraga. Cap. emp'd in quartz mining in 1852, $472,955; in placer mining, $38,260; other mining, $93,988; cap. of Moquelumne canal & mining Co., $175,000; cap. emp'd in saw ms., $60,000; an iron foundry, cap. $5,000. Pop. 1850, 16,884; 1852, 20,183.

CALAYAN, one of the Babuyanes islands, Asiatic Archip, 60 m. N. Luzon (Philippines), 15 m. long.

CALBE, two towns, Pruss. dom. [KALBE.]

CALBOURNE, a pa. in the Isle of Wight, 4¼ m. S. W. Newport. Area, 6,397 ac. Pop. 781.

CALBUCO, or EL FUERTE, a small town of Chili, S. Amer., on the E. coast of the isl. Chiloe. Pop. 2,500.

CALBURGA, or KULBURGA, a town of India, Deccam, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on an affl. of the Beemah, 110 m. W. Hyderabad. It is now unimportant, but it has been successively the cap. of Hindoo & Mohammedan sovereignties.

CALCAHCEN, a town of Yucatan, Cent. Amer., about 30 m. E.S.E. Merida.

CALCAR, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 7 m. S.E. Cleve, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. It has some manufs. of cotton stuffs and hosiery.

CALCASIEU, river of La., rises in the parishes of Sabine and Natchitoches; towards its mouth it expands into a lake 18 miles long, and from 1 to 8 wide, but contracts again to a river, before its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. The tide flows above the head of the lake; but both the riv. and lake are so shallow, as to be of little service for navigation.

CALCASIEU, parish, La. Situated in the S.W. corner, of the state, between the Mermentou & Sabine rivers. Area, 5,000 sq. ms. Drained centrally by the Calcasieu rivers. Capital, St. Joseph. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $526,045; Ind. corn, 44,360 bush. produced; sugar, 460 hhds.; cotton, 122 bales; molasses, 18,160 gals.; 1 tannery;—10 sch., 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,057; pop. 1850, 3,914.

CALCEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W. Alford. Area, 618 ac. Pop. 74. The vill. is depopulated, and the church in ruins.

CALCETHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. N.W. Louth. Area, 1,088 ac. Pop. 87.

CALCI, a pa. & vill. of Tuscany, 5½ m. E. Pisa, on the Monte Pisano, in a rich olive dist. Near it is the celeb. chartreuse of Pisa or Calci, next to that of Pavia, the most magnif. in Italy.

CALCINATO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 3,000.

CALCIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,000.

CALCUTTA, p-v., St. Clair t., Columbiana co., O., 163 N.E. Columbus, 270 W. It contains 147 inhabitants.

CALCUTTA, a city of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, and the cap. of the British dom. in the east, on the lt. b. of the Hooghly riv., an arm of the Ganges, & 100 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. of Fort William, 22° 33′ 5″ N., lon. 88° 17′ E. Pop. 230,000; besides whom about 177,000 were supposed daily to frequent the city from the suburbs & vicinity. It extends for 6 m. along the river, is enclosed on the land side by a mound & a canal, termed the Mahratta ditch, and is divided into the native quarter or "Black town," on the N.; & the European quarter or "Chowringhee," on the S. It presents externally a fine appearance, with its numerous spires, temples, villas, & about 30 *ghauts* or flights of steps, ascending from the water's edge to a long & handsome quay. In Chowringhee are many good houses belonging to Europeans and wealthy native merchants; & here, also, are the esplanade (an Indian Hyde Park), & the large citadel, Fort William, constructed at an expense of 2,000,000*l*., and usually garrisoned by a European regiment, two native regiments, and a detachment of artillery. The government house, which cost 40,000*l*., is a showy palace. The town-hall, custom house, mint, St. John's cathed., & another English church, the Scotch, Portug., Greek, & Armenian churches, La-Martiniere, Metcalfe hall, the bishop's college, courts of Justice, barracks, jail, hospitals, & some small but handsome mosques, are the chief edifices in this quarter. The native town is a filthy place, with narrow streets, an abundance of pagodas, and numerous pools; in its principal square is a large tank 60 feet in depth, Calcutta is the seat of the superior civil & criminal courts for the Bengal presid.; of Hindoo, Mohammedan, Sanscrit, & Anglo-Indian colleges; grammar, free, & various other schools; military & orphan asylums, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a lyceum, public library, medical, agricultural, commercial, bible, missionary, & other associations, & many private seminaries. The Hooghly here about 1 m. across at high water, is usually crowded with shipping; & Calcutta is, next to Canton, the greatest emporium of the East. Principal exports consist of indigo, rice, opium, sugar, raw & manufd. silks & cottons, nitre, hides, gunny bags, rum, borax, castor oil, lac, seeds, &c.; & in 1851-2, the whole amounted in value to 110,409,706 rupees; the exports to China of opium being valued at 27,134,689 rupees. The remaining produce is exported chiefly to Great Britain, France & the French colonies, the U. States, the other Indian presids., Singapore, Arabia, Persia, & the Mauritius; & in the same year the exports of indigo reached 117,004 manuds. Imports consisting of cotton cloths & twist, copper & other metals, woollens, hardwares and cutlery, wines & spirits, coffee, spices, coal, coral, glass, plate, jewellery, European articles of luxury in general, &c., amounted to 67,514.750 rupees. In 1851-2 886 ships, aggregate burden, 425,553 tons, entered the port of Calcutta. Total customs duties collected at Calcutta

1851 2, 1,139,685*l*. Calcutta is the seat of the chief bishop of the Church of England in India, & of a vicar-apostolic of the Romish Church, of the supreme courts of justice, and one of the courts of justice and appeal for the presidency of Bengal, & the head-quarters of the government & governor-general. The great bulk of the pop. consists of native Hindoos & Mohammedans, of about 3,000 English & 5,000 half-castes, about 3,000 Portuguese, & the remainder French, Armenians, Jews, Persians, Chinese. The lower part of the town being hollow, damp, & dirty, with much stagnant water, is very unhealthy. In the hot season, from middle of March to middle of June, the thermometer ranges from 85° to 89° Fahr. The mean temp. of the year is 82.4, of winter 72°.2, & of summer 86°.7 Fahr.

European society in Calcutta exhibits much pomp & gaiety, with an over-abundance of formality & stiffness. Equipages are abundant, the public evening drive being esteemed an indispensable luxury. The rich native families who now assimilate in the splendor of their houses & equipages to the English, are of very recent origin, & owe their wealth & consequence to the commercial facilities which the city affords.

In 1698, the seat of the East India Company's factory was removed from Hooghly to Calcutta, previously to which Calcutta was an inconsiderable village surrounded with jungle. In 1756, an attack was made on the English factory by the natives, and 146 Englishmen were shut up in the black hole, of whom 118 died before morning. In 1757, the fort was retaken, and has ever since remained in possession of the English.

CALDAS, several small towns of Spain & Portugal, so named from their warm springs.—I. Portugal, Estremadura, 47 miles N. Lisbon, with 1,500 inhabitants, and well frequented sulphur baths.—II. (*del Rey*), Portugal, 24 m. S. Santiago.—III. (*de Mombuy*, ancient *Aquæ Calidæ*), Spain, prov. & 14 m. N. Barcelona, with thermal baths, & some antiquities.—Pop. 2,409.—IV. (*de Oviedo*), Spain, situated near Oviedo.

CALDAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, comm. Sapucahi, with a school of primary instruction, & hot sulphur springs. Pop. of dist. 2,000.

CALDBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 12 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area, 24,280 ac., two-thirds of which are mountainous, very picturesque, and partly covered with good pasture-land. Pop. 1,667.

CALDECOT, or CALDECOTE, several pas. of Engl.—co. Rutland, 4 m. S. Uppingham. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 329.—II. co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Caxton. Area, 833 ac. Pop. 144.—III. co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area, 310 ac. Pop. 49.—IV. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. Stock-Ferry. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 47.—V. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Athertone. Area, 686 ac. Pop. 107.

CALDER, two rivers of Engl.—I. co. York, W. Riding, rises near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, flows tortuously E.ward & joins the Aire at Castleford, after a course of about 40 m.; for nearly 30 m. it is navigable, forming a branch of the Aire & Calder navigation. On its banks are the towns, Dewsbury and Wakefield, with numerous coal mines, iron-works, and stone-quarries, & it is connected by canals with Todmorden, Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, and Goole.—II. co. Lancaster, rises near the foregoing, flows W.ward & joins the Ribble near Whalley.—*Calder*, or *Calderbridge*, is a hamlet, co. Cumberland, on a stream of same name, 3 m. S.S.W. Egremont, with remains of an abbey of 12th cent.

CALDER, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*Mid-Calder*), co. & 13 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,474.—II. (*West Calder*), adjoining the above on the S.W. Pop. 2,120. It has an old castle, and the traces of a Roman camp. —*East Calder* is an ancient rectory and vill, in Kirk-Newton pa., 11 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh.—The *South Calder* is a small river of Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

CALDERA, a small town of Argentine repub., South America, dep. & 22 m. N.E. Salta.—II. a seaport of Chili, prov. Coquimbo, on the Pacific, 20 m. N. Port Copiapo.—III. a seaport of Hayti, on its S. coast, 50 m. S.W. St. Domingo.—IV. a seaport of Costa-Rico, Central America, on the Pacific, near the E. of Nicoya, & extremely unhealthy.

CALDERBANK, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 1851, 2,872.

CALDEWGATE, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, England, co. Cumberland, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad. Pop. 7,693.

CALDICOT, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area, 3,155 ac. Pop. 661. The picturesque remains of Caldicot castle, a structure erected by the Saxons & early Normans, stand on a plain 1 mile from Bristol channel.

CALDICOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Stilton. Area, 778 ac. Pop. 52.

CALDIERO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, cerc. & 9 m. E. Verona, so called from its once celebrated thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805.

CALDWELL, county, N. C., in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 525 sq. ms. Drained by Yadkin r. The surface is broken, excepting the bottoms on the r., which are broad & very fertile. The Blue Ridge lies on its North border. Capital, Lenoir. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $123,068; wheat, 9,467 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 192,479;—cotton, 42 bales; tobacco, 3,337 pounds. Capital employed in manufac., $10,150; value of manufactured articles, $18,625;—34 churches; 3 academies, 89 pupils; 24 schools, 680 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,317.

CALDWELL, county, Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. Drained by Shoal creek, & has good water power. Capital, Kingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $114,512; wheat, 12,734 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 16,135; oats, 45,740;—wool, 13,691 pounds;—2 saw mills; 4 schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,458; 1850, 2,316.

CALDWELL, county, Ky. Situated in the West part of the state. Area, 478 sq. ms. Surface generally level; soil fertile. It has the Tennessee river on its S.W. boundary, & Cumberland r. passes centrally through the county. Capital, Princeton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $369,815; Ind. corn, 767,725 bushels produced; oats, 89,557; tobacco, 1,435,479 pounds; wool, 20,649;—4 flouring mills; 35 grist m.; 7 saw m.;—1 furnace; 1 forge;—5 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 10 distilleries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—1 college, 60 students; 6 academies, 180 pupils; 25 schools, 670 scholars;—30 churches; 3 libraries, 1,541 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,365; 1850, 13,048.

CALDWELL, pa., La., lies near the centre of the state, area, 400 sq. m., & drained by the Wachita r. & Bayou Castor. The surface, W. of the Wachita, undulating; E. level; soil fertile. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $74,820; Indian corn, 71,418 bushels produced;—cotton, 1,570 bales; 1 saw mill. Capital employed in manufac., $1,000; value of manufactured articles, $1,080;—7 churches; 14 schools, 426 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,017; 1850, 2,815.

CALDWELL, county, Tex., situated near the centre of the state. Area, 540 square miles. Drained by Plum cr. & St. Mark's r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Lockhart. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $49,399; Indian corn, 29,885 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 5,079; peas & beans, 1,760;—cotton, 122 bales;—7 schools, 164 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,329.

CALDWELL, p-t., & capital, Warren co. N. Y., 63 N. Albany, 436 West. The t. is hilly & mountainous. Drained by several small streams flowing into Lake George, which bounds it on the East. The v. is delightfully situated on the South end of Lake George, and contains a court-house, jail, a church, several stores & factories, & about 250 inhabitants. The remains of old Fort William Henry, & Fort George, & others memorable in the French & Revolutionary wars, are in this t. It has 2 tanneries, a grist mill, 4 saw mills, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 693; 1850, 752. (*See Lake George.*)

CALDWELL, p-t., Essex county, N. J., 60 N.N.E. Trenton, 230 West. Drained by Deep and Green brooks, tributaries of the Passaic. Surface hilly. The village, which is 10 miles N.W. of Newark, contains a Presbyterian church, several stores, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t., a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, an academy, & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,184; 1850, 2,376.

CALDWELL, p-o., Orange co., N. C.

CALDWELL, t., Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 303.

CALDWELL, p-v., Washita, par., Louisiana, 288

N.W. New Orleans, 1,197 W. Situated on the E. side of Washita r., on the border of Prairie du Lait.

CALDWELL, p-v., & capital, Burleson co., Tex., situated on Davidson's creek, & contains a court-house & 10 dwellings.

CALDWELL'S PRAIRIE, p-v., Racine co., Wis.

CALDWELL'S LANDING, Rockland co., N. Y., 45 m. from N. Y., & opposite Peekskill.

CALDWELL'S PRAIRIE, p. v., Racine co., Wis.

CALDY, a small island & extra-parochial dist. of N. Wales, co. Pembroke, off its South coast, 2 m. S. Tenby, & with a lighthouse on the S. side, in lat. 51° 37′ 56″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 57″ W., & 210 feet above the sea. Area, 462 ac., & about one-third of which is cultivated. Pop. 86.

CALEDON, p. t., Peel co., Can. W. Drained by Credit r. Pop. 1852, 3,707.

CALEDON EAST, p-o., Caledon t., Peel county, Can. West.

CALEDON, a vill., Cape Colony, South Africa, dist. & 50 m. W.S.W. Zwellendam. It has some celebrated mineral baths.—*Caledon River*, Hottentot country, is a considerable affl. of the Nu Gariep or Cradock river, which it joins in lat. 30° 18′ S., lon. 26° 17′ E.—*Caledon Bay*, N. Australia, is an inlet on the West side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 40′ S., lon. 168° 40′ E.

CALEDON, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater and the Ulster canal, 9¼ m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 1,046. The improvements of the East of Caledon (whose magnificent hall and grounds are adjacent), have rendered this town one of the neatest in the kingdom. It has an elegant church, many houses in the old English style of architecture, one of the largest corn mills in Ireland, and a market for corn and linens. Fairs, June 21, and August 21. It gives the title of Earl to the Alexander family.

CALEDONIA, county, Vt. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, & contains 700 sq. ms. Connecticut river runs on its S.E. border. The E. range of the Green mountains extends through its W. part. The surface is high, & the soil along the streams, is fertile. Pasumpsic river runs through it, & enters the Connecticut river. The head branches of Winooski, & Lamoile rivers rise in its W. part. Capital, Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,027,836; wheat, 62,551 bushels produced; Indian corn, 96,389; oats, 218,735; potatoes, 565,341;—wool, 136,790 pounds; —19 flouring & grist mills; 100 saw mills; 1 iron foundry; 15 woollen fac; 19 tanneries, 36 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; capital employed in manufac., $444,180; value of manufactured articles, $799,053;—49 churches; 4 academies, 638 pupils; 213 schools, 7,361 scholars; 1 library, 850 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,891; 1850, 23,595.

CALEDONIA, p-t., Livingston co., N. Y., 229 W. Albany, 333 W. Surface undulating; soil, a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by the Genesee river, on the E. On the W. a spring sends forth an efficient mill-stream. The village on the Buf. Cor. & N. Y. r. r. contains 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 mills, & about 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. an iron foundry, a tannery, a grist m. 2 saw m.; 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,987; 1850, 1,804.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Elk co., Pa., 138 N.W. Harrisburg, 230 W.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Moore co., N. C., 85 S.W. Raleigh, 359 W.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Claridon t., Marion co, O., 52 N. Columbus, 408 W. It is situated on the West branch of Olentangy or Whetstone river, & contains a church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants. There are some mills in the vicinity.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 99.

CALEDONIA, t., Shiawassee co., Mich. It has a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 114; 1850, 500.

CALEDONIA, p-t., Racine co., Wis. Drained by Root r. Pop. 1850, 1,090.

CALEDONIA, p-v., capital, Pulaski co., Ill., 229 S. Springfield, 846 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 13 ms. above its junction with the Mississippi. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, 3 stores, & 169 inhabitants.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Washington co., Mo., 117 S.E. Jefferson city, 891 W. Situated on the S. side of Big r., in the midst of a rich mineral region.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Henry co., Tenn., 124 W. by N. Nashville, 814 W.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Lowndes co., Miss., 157 N.E. Jackson, 888 W.

CALEDONIA, p-v., Rusk co., Tex.

CALEDONIA, p. v., Seneca t., Haldimand co., Can. W., on the left bank of Grand river, 14 S. Hamilton. It has 2 churches, 1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian, 6 stores, a woollen factory, a fulling mill, 4 saw mills, a planing mill, & 800 inhabitants.

CALEDONIA (NEW), an island S. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 20° & 22° 30′ S., & lon. 164° & 167° E. Length N.W. to S.E., 220 m., breadth 30 m. Surface mountainous, rising in the centre to nearly 8,000 feet in elevation; in N. wooded, but elsewhere mostly arid & bare. Pop. are of the Papuan negro race. The isl. was discovered by Cook in 1774.—II. that portion of N. America, W. of of the Rocky mountains, between lat. 49° & 57° North.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, p-v., Caledonia t., Prescott co., Can. W., 72 W. Montreal.

CALEDONIA CANAL, Scotland, cos. Inverness & Argyle, connects the North and Irish Seas, extending N.E. to S.W., through the great Glen of Caledonia, from the Murray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich. & Lochy. Length 60¼ m., of which the lochs compose 37¼ m., and the canal 23 m. It was begun in 1805, & opened in 1822; up to the last balancing of accounts, it had cost 1,023,629*l.*, and is still unfinished. The annual revenue does not exceed 2,500*l.*, the annual expenditure of management and repairs costs 3,000*l.* It was repaired and re-opened in 1847.

CALELLA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. & 30 miles S.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,035.

CALENZANA, a comm. & vill. of the isl. Corsica, arrond. & 5 m. S.E. Calvi. Pop. 1846, 3,437.

CALF CREEK, t., Searcy co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 169.

CALF (THE), a rock off the coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, ¾ m. S.W. Dursey Island.

CALF OF MAN, a small isl. in the Irish Sea, immediately off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man, 6¼ m. S.W. Castleton. Lat. of light-house 54° 3′ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Pop. 35.

CALHOUN, county, Florida, situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. m. It lies on the Apalachicola r., & has the Gulf of Mexico on the S. A narrow strip of elevated pine land borders the shore. The soil is sandy. Capital St. Joseph. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $33,781; Ind. corn, 29,495 bushels produced; rice, 2,570 pounds produced; sugar, 9 hhds., cotton, 137 bales; molasses, 12,340 gals.;—3 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd. in manufac. $6,500; value of manufactured articles, $1,860;—1 church, 3 schools, 44 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,142; 1850, 1,377.

CALHOUN, county, Mich., is central, in the S. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained by the head branches of the Kalamazoo r., & by St. Joseph's river, furnishing an extensive water power. Organized in 1833. The surface is undulating, & the soil a rich sandy loam. It has valuable quarries of sandstone on the Kalamazoo r. Capital, Marshall. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $504,849; wheat, 385,959 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 327,544; oats, 167,262; wool, 126,991 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., 2 printing offices; 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd. in manufac. $313,350; value of manufactured articles, $479,075;—18 churches, 2 academies, 345 pupils, 142 schools, 5,864 scholars, 21 libraries, 6,002 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,599; 1850, 19,162.

CALHOUN, county, Ill., situated in the W. part of the state, between the Illinois & Mississippi riv. Area, 240 sq. m., & consists of table land & strips of alluvion on the Mississippi & Illinois rivers. Capital, Hardin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $75,715; wheat, 3,370 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 146,205; oats, 9,125; wool, 1,662 pounds;—3 grist m.,—2 churches; 8 schools, 196 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,741; 1850, 3,231.

CALHOUN, county, Ark., situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. It has Washita r. on its S.W., & Moro r. on its eastern border. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital, Hampton. *Erected since* 1850.

CALHOUN, county, Tex., situated on the Gulf coast, & it is formed by the point of land between the Espiritu Santa, & Lavacca bay, & the island of St. Joseph. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital Lavacca. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $45,615; Indian corn, 7,660 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 2,300; cotton,

109 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. 4 schools, 126 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,110.

CALHOUN, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 115 W.N.W. Columbia, 525 W.

CALHOUN, p-v., & cap. Gordon co., Ga., situated on the lt. b. of the Oostenaula r., & the Western & Atlantic r. r., 372 m. from Savannah, & 388 from Charleston, S. C. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, and 300 inhabs.

CALHOUN, p. v., Daviess co., Ky.

CALHOUN, p. v., Autauga co., Ala.

CALHOUN, p. v., Pontotoc co., Miss.

CALHOUN, p. v., Henry co., Mo., 117 W. by S. Jefferson city, 1,053 W.

CALHOUN, p. v., Richland co., Ill.

CALHOUN, p-v., McMinn county, Tenn., 168 S.W. Knoxville, 569 W. Situated on the N. side of Hiwassee riv.

CALHOUN, p. v., La Fayette co., Ark.

CALHOUN'S MILLS, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 94 W. by N. Columbia, 541 W.

CALHOUNSVILLE, v., Juniata co., Pa.

CALI, a t. of S. Amer., New Grenada, dep & near r. Cauca, 60 m. N. Popayan. Pop. 4,000.

CALIADEH, a v. of India, Gwalior, dom., 5 m. N. Gwalior, with a curious Mohammedan palace on an isl. in the Sipra river.

CALIANO, a t. of Austria, Tyrol, arrond. & 9 m. S. Trent, on lt. b. of the Adige, celeb. for the defeat of the Venetians by the Austrians, in 1487.

CALIBOGE SOUND, S. C., sets up from the Atlantic, 7 N.E. of the entrance of Savannah r.

CALICONLAN, a t. of S. India, Travancore dom., 116 m. N.W. Cape Comorin.

CALICOTE, a t. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 21 m. N. Ganjam.

CALICUT, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. Malabar, on the Indian Ocean, 1og m. S.W. Seringapatam. Lat. 11° 15′ N., lon. 75° 52′ E. Pop. has been estimated at 25,000, but it is declining. Though it has only an open road-stead, it was for nearly 2 centuries the emporium of a flourishing trade, & it still exports teak, pepper, cardamons, wax, coir, cordage, sandal-wood, & cocoa-nuts. It was the first place in India touched at by Vasco de Gama, who arrived here May 18, 1498.

CALIFORNIA, the westernmost state of the republic, is bounded on the N. by Oregon, on the E. by Utah & New Mexico, & W. by the Pacific Ocean. The constitution of the state thus describes its limits. Commencing at the point of intersection of the 42 degree of north latitude, with the 120th degree of longitude W. from Greenwich, & running south on the line of said 120th degree of west longitude until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude, thence running in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of N. latitude, thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States & Mexico, as established by the treaty of May 30th, 1848, thence running west & along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, & extending thereon three English miles, thence running in a northwesterly direction, & following the direction of the Pacific coast to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence on a line of said 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. Also all the islands, harbors, & bays along & adjacent to the Pacific coast. Area, 188,982 sq. m. Pop. in 1852 (*Humboldt*), 16,882, consisting of 15,562 converted Indians, & 1,300 of other classes; in 1813 the population was estimated by Forbes to be 23,025. Emigrants from the United States began to enter the country before 1835, & so numerous had become the settlers that when the war commenced with Mexico, Col. Fremont had little difficulty in raising a regiment of 500 men. At the close of the war the population, exclusive of Indians, amounted to about 12,000.

The number of wild Indians scattered through the mountains is unknown, but is very considerable. The native Californians are like the Mexicans & S. Americans, chiefly of Spanish descent, but generally with a very large mixture of Indian blood, so that in complexion & features they are of all shades & degrees, from the pure Indian to the pure Castilian.

The population of the state, according to the census of the U. S. in 1850 was 92,569; & by the state census, in 1852, it was 264,435, distributed as follows:—

Counties.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1852.
Butte	3,574	8,752
Calaveras	16,784	20,192
Colusi	115	620
Contra Costa	.	2,745
El Dorado	20,057	40,000
Klamath	...	530
Los Angelos	3,530	7,831
Marin	323	1,036
Mariposa	4,379	8,969
Mendocino	55	406
Monterey	1,872	2,728
Napa	405	2,116
Nevada	....	21,465
Placer	....	10,784
Sacramento	9,087	12,580
San Diego	798	2,962
San Joaquin	3,647	5,929
San Francisco	....	36,151
San Luis Obispo	336	984
Santa Clara	....	6,004
Santa Cruz	643	1,249
Santa Barbara	1,185	2,131
Shasta	378	4,050
Sierra	....	4,855
Siskiyou	....	2,249
Solaiia	580	2,835
Sonoma	560	2,367
Sutter	3,444	1,207
Trinity	1,635	1,704
Tuolumne	8,351	17,057
Tulare	....	8,555
Yolo	1,086	1,367
Yuba	9,673	22,005
Total	92,569	264,435

Almada county, from Contra Costa, Humboldt county from Trinity, San Bernardo from Los Angelos, are counties erected since 1852.

The seat of gov. is at Sacramento City, on left bank of the Sacramento, just below the entrance of American Fork. The prin. places are San Francisco, Stockton, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Humboldt, &c.

Surface.—The greater part of the state is hilly or mountainous. The most prominent range of mountains is the Sierra Nevada, lying nearly parallel with the coast, & from 100 to 200 miles distant. On the western slope of this range are the principal gold mines extending 400 or 500 m. in length, & 50 or 60 in width. This slope of the Sierra is broken by the numerous tributaries of the Sacramento & San Joaquin into deep gorges & ravines, & the surface of the region is extremely rugged & uneven. West of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, spreads out the great valley of the Sacramento & San Joaquin, 500 miles in length, & 50 or 60 in width. This is very level, contains but little timber, & though fertile in some portions, is extensively covered with an arid unproductive soil back from the streams, & by an immense tube or bulrush marshes in the vicinity of the rivers. The annual freshets in this valley occur in the winter & spring, & the streams are often at their maximum height as late as June, in consequence of the melting snows of the Sierra. This great valley is bounded on the W. by the coast range of hills & mountains, which rise sometimes to the height of 3,000 ft. & upwards, & lie from 30 to 80 m. back from the coast. These hills are interspersed with numerous valleys, some of them of great beauty and fertility.

Soil & Productions.—The best agricultural lands are found in the great basins of the Sacramento & San Joaquin, and these valleys in spring and summer, are covered with a luxuriant vegetation, consisting of various grasses, wild oats, &c. The hills are generally covered with wild oats, & furnish excellent pasturage, though, for the most part, too dry for cultivation. Further north, the valley of the Mendocino or Eel river, is represented by recent explorers as well adapted to agriculture. The lands in the vicinity of Humboldt harbor are also said to be very fertile, & in consequence of occasional showers through the dry season, they stand in no need of irrigation, which though not essential to the success of most crops in other parts of the country, is nevertheless, occasionally desirable.

The grape flourishes all over the state, & wine has long been manufactured at Los Angelos & other places. The various vegetables & fruits of the temperate zone, flourish finely, & in the southern counties many

tropical productions may be successfully cultivated. California seems by nature peculiarly adapted for grazing; but under a judicious cultivation, its agricultural resources are very great.

There were in this state in 1850, 62,324 acres of land improved, & 3,831,571 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $3,874,041, & the value of implements & machinery $103,483; live stock, horses, 21,719; asses & mules, 1,666; milch cows, 4,280; working oxen, 4,780; other cattle, 253,599; sheep, 17,574; swine, 2,776; value of live stock, $3,351,058. *Agricultural products.*—Wheat, 17,628 bushels; Indian corn, 12,236; barley, 9,712; peas & beans, 2,292; potatoes, 9,292; sweet potatoes, 1,000; value of products of the orchards, $17,700; produce of market gardens, $75,275; pounds of butter made, 705; of cheese, 150; pounds of wool produced, 5,520; tobacco, 1,000; hay, tons of, 2,038; & were made 58,055 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $7,000; of slaughtered animals, $100,173. The state census of 1852, shows an increase of improved lands to 110,748 ac.; of live stock —horses, 64,778; mules, 16,578; milch cows, 104,359; beef cattle, 315,392; working oxen, 29,065;—agricultural products, wheat, 271,763 bushels; Indian corn, 62,532; oats, 100,497; potatoes, 1,393,170; barley, 2,973,734.

The state as a whole, cannot be described as well timbered. The plains & valleys are, in the main, destitute of forests, though in many of them is an extensive growth of scattered oaks. Among the coast range of mountains, are many forests of red wood, a species of cedar, growing to an immense size, & furnishing an extremely durable material for building. In the northern part of the state, and among the snowy mountains, are forests of gigantic pines, firs, cedars, & other valuable forest trees, ranging from 100 to 200 feet in height, & from 5 to 15 feet in diameter. In the central part of the valley of the Sacramento & San Joaquin, near the junction of these rivers with the bay of Suisun, is an extensive tract of low, marsh land called the Tulares, or Tule lands, from the Tule or bulrush with which they are thickly covered. These lands are estimated to cover an area of at least 600,000 acres, & are drained by a network of sloughs which generally afford navigable channels from two to six fathoms in depth. Should these lands be reclaimed, their fine alluvial soil will doubtless prove well adapted to the cultivation of rice. The coast range of mountains & the valleys of the Sacramento & San Joaquin, abound in deer, elk, antelopes, & other wild game, & the plains are traversed by immense herds of wild horses. The formidable grizzly bear is found in nearly all parts of the state. The cattle of the country are fine, and are owned by the native Californians, often in herds of many thousands. These were formerly killed in great numbers for their hides and tallow, which constituted the principal exports of the country, and the chief source of wealth to the inhabitants.

Mines.—Silver, lead, copper, platinum, and other mines, have been discovered in California (though not yet worked), but the great mineral wealth of the State consists in its mines of quicksilver & gold, particularly the latter. The *Quicksilver* mine of New Almaden, discovered in 1845, 13 miles south of San José, is probably the richest in the world, & if properly worked, would yield a million of dollars a year. Gold is liberally scattered over a large portion of the state. From its first discovery in February, 1848, to the present time, new deposits have been successively opened in various directions, & the whole extent and richness of the mines still remains a matter to be developed hereafter. The first gold discovered was on the American Fork, about 50 miles east of Sutter's Fort (now Sacramento City). About three months afterwards it began to be found on the Yuba and Feather rivers to the northward, & on the Cosumnes to the southward. Subsequently it was discovered on all the principal eastern tributaries of the Sacramento & San Joaquin, and still later extensive deposits have been opened among the coast range of mountains in the northern part of the state, particularly on the Trinity & Klamath, & their tributaries.

Total production of the mines to Jan. 1st, 1852, . .	$140,931,103
Product of 1852, . . .	67,699,548
Product of 1853, . . .	92,000,000
	$300,630,651

There were in 1852, 108 quartz mills, with a capital of $5,871,405, & other mining operations employing capital of $8,026,042.

Position of the Gold.—The gold is found under two principal forms—interspersed in irregular veins through beds of quartz rock, & in the form of grains & irregular water-worn lumps of all sizes, mingled with the beds of *drift* or gravel, which cover the face of the country, but most abundantly in the bottoms of the mountain ravines. These grains & lumps were once parts of veins traversing quartz rock, & have been dislodged from their original matrix & reduced to the form in which we now behold them, by those aqueous & elemental agencies which have everywhere disintegrated & broken down the surface rocks, & of their ruins formed the present sand & gravel beds that cover the face of the earth. Their origin, or rather the origin of the forms in which we see them, was the same as that of all our sand & gravels. They are, in fact, nothing more nor less than golden pebbles—metallic gravel & sand. The idea so prevalent that the gold has been thrown out from volcanoes in a melted state, is entirely unscientific, & a great mistake. The gold region is not volcanic, & all search for the "blowholes," or "fountains," from which the gold is supposed to have been thrown, must always be, as it heretofore has been, entirely fruitless. In general, the loose gold is found in the immediate vicinity of the parent veins of which it once formed a part; or, at least, at no great distance down the slopes of the valleys & ravines which have in process of time been excavated by the elements.

The vein gold found *in place* in the quartz rocks occurs in various parts of the mines, but chiefly in the southern districts—in the neighborhood of the Cosumne, Moquelumne, Tuolumne, & Mariposa rivers, and elsewhere. The working of these veins requires machinery, & has not yet been fairly tested. Some trials have been made with flattering success.

The scale & lump gold is found most abundantly in the bottoms of ravines, & in the banks & beds of the rivers, particularly in the bars of sand and gravel thrown up in the streams by the rush of the mountain torrents. The gravel bed containing the gold lies generally not over two or three feet below the surface; but occasionally it is covered to the depth of 10, 20, & even 50 feet. Most of the gold hitherto obtained has been taken from such localities. The banks & beds of the rivers yield most abundantly at the lowest stage of water in the autumn & latter part of summer. The side "gulches" or ravines, are usually destitute of water in the dry season, & hence the explorations in them are denominated "Dry Diggings," and are conducted most successfully during the winter, spring, & early part of summer, particularly the two latter.

It is impossible to say which portion of the mines is the richest. All parts of them have yielded immense quantities of gold. The southern mines have turned out the greatest number of large lumps, & more of the coarse or lump gold is generally found in that region. But for this very reason, perhaps, digging in them is somewhat more precarious & lottery-like than elsewhere. In the northern mines the chances of finding large specimens may be less, but the prospect of making fair daily wages has been considered rather more certain there than in the southern mines. The recently-discovered deposits in the coast range on the Klamath & Trinity, & their affluents, are reported to be unusually rich, and many have hastened to give them a trial.

The implements needed for procuring the alluvial or loose gold are picks, shovels, & washers. The washers are either simple pans or wooden bowls, or machines, generally in the form of a cradle, & hence called *cradles* or *rockers*. These are sometimes more expensively constructed, & furnished with cells for quicksilver; by means of which the gold may be more completely & economically extracted.

It is well known that comparatively but a small portion of the products of the mines is entered at the San Francisco custom-house. Large sums are taken by passengers leaving the country among their baggage. An immense amount has also been taken out over land by the Sonoranians & other Mexicans who have returned from the mines to their homes. It may be estimated, therefore, that not much less than three hundred and twenty millions of dollars have been dug from the gold region of California since its discovery.

The productiveness of the mines has rendered lucrative almost every branch of industry. One of the most profitable employments in California is agriculture. So rapid has been the increase of population, that agricultural products of every kind have been in constant demand, & have commanded remunerating prices. If the large pop. suddenly gathered in California should not all meet with the success they may have anticipated in mining, there is little doubt that the state possesses natural resources enough of various kinds to furnish ample & profitable employment for all the enterprise & industry that have been gathered within her borders. California is not an enchanted land, where gold can be had for the wishing, & where men can grow rich without toil, or while wasting their energies in idleness & vice. To the prudent, industrious, & enterprising, it offers every reasonable facility, not only for obtaining a livelihood, but ultimately a competence. The land titles, which are now to a certain extent in an unsettled state, will, before long, be adjusted on a firm basis. The heterogeneous population, gathered from all parts of the world, will become assimilated. Trade & business will gradually find their appropriate & healthful channels; & the general condition of society may be expected to assume gradually a higher character, and compare favorably in refinement & cultivation with that of other & older states of our great Republic.

Education.—The fund applicable to this object, of which the interest is annually appropriated for schools, amounts to $200,000; and the residue of school lands, when sold, will produce about $1,000,000. The tax of 5 cents on every hundred of valuation, has made funds available to the amount of $10,700, which, together with the amount of interest due on the school land fund, made a total of over $16,000 in the treasury on the first day of January, 1853.

Government consists of a Senate and Assembly, and convenes annually on the 1st Monday of January. The arrangement of Senatorial and Representative districts shall be made after the enumerations provided for Assemblymen, not less than 30 nor more than 80 are chosen for one year. Senators in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of that of the Assemblymen for two years, and both must have resided in the state for 1 year, and in their district 6 months next preceding election. One half of the Senate is chosen annually. The Governor's veto to any bill of the Legislature is negatived by a subsequent two-thirds' vote in each house in favor of the bill. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that expressed in its title, and every law amended shall be enacted at length. In all elections by the Legislature the members shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes are to be entered on the journal.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, District Courts, County Courts, and Justices of the Peace, with such municipal and other inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The Supreme Court consists of a chief-justice and two associate justices, who are elected at the general election for six years, from 1st January succeeding election. It has appellate jurisdiction in all cases exceeding $200, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony or questions of law alone. District Courts are regulated in their number by the Legislature (in 1853 there were 10), and each consists of one judge, elected in his respective district for six years. They have original jurisdiction in law and equity in all civil cases exceeding $200, exclusive of interest, and unlimited jurisdiction in all criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the Probate Courts. County Courts consist of one judge, elected for four years, who performs the duties of surrogate, and has such jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe. The county judge, with two justices of the peace, shall hold courts of sessions with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe. Tribunals for conciliation may be established—Justices of the peace are elected as the Legislature may direct.

The Governor is elected by a plurality of votes for two years. He must be a citizen of the United States, resident of the state for two years next preceding the election, and 25 years of age. In case of no election by the people, the Legislature elect one of the two persons having an equal and highest number of votes. A Lieutenant-Governor is elected at the same time as the Governor, with the same qualifications, who is President of the Senate, and in case of the disability or death of the Governor, receives the office. The Administrative officers, each chosen for the same term as the Governor, are the Secretary of State, appointed by the Governor, the Senate consenting, and the Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Surveyor-General, who are elected at the same time, and in the same manner as the Governor.

The right to vote is granted to every white male citizen of the United States, & every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty ratified at Queretaro, May 30th, 1848, 21 years old, resident of the state six months, & of the county or district 30 days preceding the election. Indians & their descendants may be permitted to vote in special cases, by a two-thirds concurrent vote of the Legislature. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, & the general elections, until otherwise ordered, shall be on the Tuesday next after 1st Monday in November.

History.—The coast of Upper California was first explored by an expedition fitted out from a port of Mexico, under Cabrillo, in 1542. Lower California & the Gulf had been discovered & explored by the Spaniards some years earlier. Sir Francis Drake landed in Upper California in 1596, & named the country New Albion. The bay to which his name is attached on some maps, is the small harbor now called Bodega; not the great Bay of San Francisco, the entrance of which is fifty miles further south. The Spaniards first colonized the country in 1602. In 1697, the colonists having been expelled by the ill-used natives, the country was granted by Charles II. of Spain to the Jesuits, who established missions in different parts of the country for the conversion of the Indians. In 1760, sixteen different missions had been founded, into which were gathered many thousand natives, by whose labor the wealth of these establishments, in herds & crops, became very great. Presidios, or military posts in the neighborhood of the missions, began to be established in 1769; & towards the close of the century flourishing villages, inhabited chiefly by herdsmen, began to spring up in the fertile parts of the country, generally in the vicinity of the missions. In 1822 California became a province of the new republic of Mexico. In 1833 the missions were virtually broken up, by the acts of the Mexican government. The Indians were scattered abroad, & many of them joining the wild tribes of the mountains, became, from their superior knowledge, the worst thieves & robbers with which the settlements had to contend. Until within a few years past, indeed, bands of Indians from the valley of the San Joaquin & the flanks of the Sierra Nevada were accustomed to make predatory incursions into the inhabited valleys near the coast, & drive off hundreds of horses & cattle, especially the former. Sola was Governor in 1822, when the Mexican flag was hoisted, & remained until 1823. In that year he returned to Mexico, & delivered over the command to Don Luis A. Arguillo, who remained in authority till 1825, when General Echeandia arrived, & received the command; & he & Arguillo continued till the arrival of Victoria, in 1831 or 1832. In the latter end of 1832 the Californians revolted, & sent Victoria back to Mexico. By this event, Don Pio Pico, being senior member of the Territorial Deputation, became by law Governor *pro tempore*, till the arrival, in 1833, of Figueroa, who continued in office till he was obliged to resign on account of ill health, in 1835, in favor of Don Jose Castro, who also received the office by virtue of being senior member of the Deputation, & held it until the arrival of Chico from Mexico, in 1836. The spirit of independence had now become somewhat strong in California, & the policy of the government in Mexico was very much disliked. At this time a system was adopted utterly destructive of state rights, & all the powers of government were placed in the hands of Congress & the Executive. This central system was so strenuously opposed in California that the people rose & expelled the Mexican officers, & declared the country independent until the federal constitution should be restored. Chico, therefore, had command but a few months, & was sent away by the Territorial Deputation. Previous to his departure, he delivered over his power to Gutierrez. On the 6th of November, 1836, the Californians, with a few Mexicans, revolted against him, & he was embarked with all his officers. Juan B. Alvarado succeeded him, & continued in the

office until the arrival of Micheltoreno in 1842, who maintained himself in office until 1845, when the Californians revolutionized & sent him away, & also Don Jose Castro, who at this time had the military command; & Pio Pico, being again senior member of the Junta Departmental, became Civil Governor, & so continued until the United States flag was hoisted in Monterey on the 7th day of July, 1846, & the country was soon subjugated by the forces under Stockton, Fremont, & Kearny. By the treaty with Mexico, of Feb. 2d, 1848, California was secured to the United States, & remained under a sort of half-military, half-civil government, administered by Colonel Mason & Gen. Riley, till the latter part of 1849. An election was held for the purpose of choosing delegates to frame a state constitution, August 1st, 1849; & the convention assembled at Monterey on the 1st of September following. The state constitution was completed & signed October 13th; & on the 13th of November following, when meetings of the citizens were held, the constitution was adopted by the popular vote, & a governor & lieutenant-governor elected, together with two delegates to Congress, & members of the State Legislature. The first legislature assembled at San José, December 15th, 1849, elected two United States senators, & remained in session several months. California was finally admitted the 31st State of the American Union, in August, 1850.

Gold & Silver.—Comparative table, showing the annual produce in value of fine gold & silver for 1846 *&* 1850, *the first being two years before the discovery of the rich deposits of gold in California; the latter two years after the discovery.*—[*Prepared in May*, 1852, *by Wm. Birkmyre, Gumley-Lodge, Little Ealing, England.*]—The quantities in the annexed table are probably less than the actual production. The duties on gold in Russia on the produce of the private mines are heavy, varying from 12 to 24 per cent.; in Austria they amount to 10 per cent.; in Brazil to 5 per cent., & are understood to lead to a great deal of smuggling. In other countries, such as the United States, where there are no duties, the gold & silver stated in the table are only the quantities brought to the mints to be coined, there being no means of determining the quantity used in jewellery & other arts & manufactures.

Countries.	1846.			1850.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
California	....	....	....	12,000,000	62,088	12,062,088
United States	237,336	1,864	239,230	115,430	11,444	126,874
Mexico	249,753	3,457,020	3,706,773	382,901	5,383,333	5,766,234
New Grenada	252,407	42,929	295,336	252,407	42,929	295,336
Peru	96,241	1,000,583	1,096,824	96,241	1,000,583	1,096,824
Bolivia	60,337	460.191	520,548	60,357	460,191	520,548
Chili	145,585	297,029	442,614	145,585	297,029	442,614
Brazil	259,871	2,003	261,874	289,068	2,227	291,295
Total of North and South America	1,301,560	5,261,619	6,563,179	13,341,989	7,259,824	20,601,813
Russia	3,414,427	167,831	3,582,558	4,175,860	171,817	4,347,477
Norway	....	32,346	32,346	....	35,607	35,607
North Germany	357	138,022	138,379	357	138,022	138,379
Saxony	....	198,200	198,200	....	198,200	198,200
Austria	282,750	282,654	565,404	288,708	286,971	575,679
Piedmont	17,841	7,444	25,285	17,841	7,444	25,285
Spain	2,498	227,499	229,997	2,498	440,210	442,708
United Kingdom	....	109,989	109,989	....	160,000	160,000
Africa	203,900	1,056	204,956	203,900	1,056	200,956
Borneo	305,900	1,584	307,484	305,850	1,584	307,484
Ava	100,000	517	100,517	100,000	517	100,517
Malacca	72,240	374	72,614	72,240	374	72,614
Sumatra	63,719	330	64,049	63,719	330	64,049
Annan, or Tonquin	30,585	53,460	84,045	30,585	53,460	84,045
Various countries	* 50,975	33.000	83,975	50,975	33.000	83,975
Total of Europe, Africa, and Asia	4,545,192	1,254,306	5 799,498	5,312,533	1,528,592	6,840,975
Total of North and South America	1,301,560	5,261,619	6,563,179	13,341,989	7,259,824	20,601,813
Grand total	5,846,752	6,515,925	12,362,677	18,654,522	8,788,416	27.442,788

* Exclusive of China and Japan, which produce large quantities of gold and silver, the amount of which is quite unknown to Europeans.

[NOTE.—At the beginning of the 19th century Baron Humboldt's estimate (*Essai Politique*, tome 2, page 633) of the annual produce of North and South America was 17,291 kilogrammes—46,331 lb. Troy of gold, and 795,581 kilogrammes—2,131,770 lb. of silver. Value of both metals in dollars 43,500,000, equal to £9,243,750; the produce of Europe and Northern Asia at the same time was 4,916 lb. gold, £250,593; and 199,298 lb, £657,683. Total value of the precious metals raised in America, Europe, and Northern Asia, £10,152,026.]

These tables, imperfect though they be, will suffice to show that the produce of gold in the world has greatly increased in the last few years. It would appear that it has risen from 114,674 lb. in 1846, to 365,-950 lb. in 1850. In those five years the increase has been at the rate of 219 per cent., while silver has only increased from 1,979,084 lb. in 1846, to 2,663,386 lb. in 1850, or 34¼ (34.5) per cent. The former metal is, therefore, apparently increasing at the rate of 44 (43.8) per cent. per annum, & the latter at 7 (6.9) per cent. The greater part of the increase in silver is in Mexico, which is doubtless owing to a variety of circumstances, such as restored tranquillity, richer mines, & greater skill. It would not, therefore, be safe to count upon such an increase every year, but we are certainly not exaggerating in saying that silver is now regularly increasing throughout the world. It may be estimated at an average of 2½ per cent. per annum.

It is a remarkable fact, however, & worth recalling, that in the country where the greatest increase of silver has taken place there was concurrently a loss of thousands of pounds of English cap. by the various English silver mining companies; so much so, that none of all the silver mining companies projected to work mines in Mexico between 1824 & 1830 have been successful. Some of them were being wound up during the very time when mining was prosperously conducted by the Mexicans. This seems to have been owing to a want of knowledge, or of control, or to the mischief of share jobbing in the English companies; but whatever may have been the cause, the natives of that country have found silver mining to be profitable. The enormous profit of £240,000 a year obtained by the old Spaniards from the Valencianna mine, a profit larger than all the tin & copper mines of England put together, is generally looked upon more as a fable than a reality by those who have heard casually of silver mining as conducted by English mining companies. The English gold min-

ing companies have done better, & probably had they some 20 years ago the skill & knowledge of the present day, they would have been highly successful.

The quantity of gold produced in America at the beginning of this century was, according to Humboldt, 46,331 lb. Troy, & that of silver, 2,131,779 lb. In 1846, the produce of gold in America had fallen to 25,503 lb. Compared with the silver then produced, viz.: 1,594,431 lb., the gold was therefore 62 times less than the silver. In 1850, the yield of gold, in consequence of the great discoveries in California in 1848, had risen to 261,731 lb., being in weight only eight times less than the weight of the silver.

The annual produce of gold in the whole world (excepting Africa & some parts of Asia) at the commencement of the century was in a somewhat greater ratio, being 1 lb. of gold to 45 lb. of silver; in the year 1846 the produce of gold (including Africa, but excepting China & Japan) was at the rate of 1 to 17. In 1850 the produce had risen to 1 of gold to 7 of silver.

As regards the produce of gold in 1851 in California, it would appear that it must have amounted to about $82,118,500, equal to £17,339,514. The yield of the newly-discovered gold mining region at Bathurst, New South Wales, & at Mount Alexander & Bunniyong, Victoria, may be stated at fully £1,000,000. Hence there is an increase to the production of 1850 of 124,382 lb. Troy of fine gold, the total produce of gold in 1851 being therefore, 490,382 lb.; at £5 19s. 5½d. per lb. pure gold, equal to £24,994,066. There is much reason to believe (*vide* the comparative table) that the annual produce of silver is now steadily increasing, say at the very low rate of 2½ per cent. The yield of silver in 1851 will thus be 2,729,970 lb. Troy, equal to £9,005,900. Consequently the total value of the produce of gold & silver in 1851 is £34,002,966.*

The following table is similar to the preceding, substituting quantities for values:—

Countries.	1846.		1850.	
	Pure gold.	Pure silver.	Pure gold.	Pure silver.
	lb. troy.	lb. troy.	lb. troy.	lb. troy.
*California	....	....	235,409	18,814
United States	4,625	565	2,203	3,165
Mexico:—In 1846, by the gold washings, 980 lbs. fine gold. In 1846, by operation of parting, 3,920 lb. fine gold	4,900	1,047,582	7,509	1,631,313
New Grenada:—In 1846, by the English Colombian Gold Company, 343 lb. fine gold. In 1850, by the English Marmato Gold Company, 576 lb. fine gold, and 350 lb. fine silver	4,954	13,009	4,954	13,009
Peru	1,888	303,207	1,888	303,207
Bolivia	1,184	139,452	1,184	139,452
Chili, in 1850, by the English Copiapo Company, about 13 lb. fine gold, and 7,000 lb. fine silver	2,856	90,009	2,856	90,009
Brazil:—In 1846, by the English St. John d'el Rey Gold Company, 1,425 lb. gold, containing 20 p. cent. silver. 1850, by ditto, 2,517 lb. gold, containing 20 per cent. silver. 1846, by the English Imperial Brazilian Gold Co'y, 314 lb. of gold, containing about 14 per cent. silver. 1850, by ditto, 379 lb. gold, containing about 14 per cent. silver. 1846, by the English National Brazilian Gold Company, 89 lb. gold, containing about 14 per cent. silver. 1850, by ditto, 120 lb. gold, containing about 14 per cent. silver	5,096	607	5,668	675
Total of North and South America	25,503	1,594,431	261,731	2,199,644
Russia—1846, by private mines— In the Ural 8,125 lb. Public ditto 5,672 lb. Private, Siberia 57,235 lb. Public, ditto 2,555 lb. 73,587 lb. 9 per cent. alloy.	66,985	50,858	81,919	52,053
Norway, (Kongsberg silver mines)	....	9,802	....	10,793
N. Germany (Hartz Mountains)	7	41,825	7	41,825
Saxony	....	60,006	....	60,006
Austria:—In 1846, by private mines, about 4,100 lb pure gold, and 34,400 lb. pure silver. By Government mines, about 1,400 lb. pure gold, and 51,200 lb. pure silver	5,549	85,653	5,663	86,964
Piedmont	350	2,256	350	2,256
Spain	49	68,953	49	133,397
United Kingdom	....	33,330	....	48,480
*Africa	4,000	320	4,000	320
*Borneo	6,000	480	6,000	480
*Ava	1,961	157	1,961	157
*Malacca	1,420	113	1,420	113
*Sumatra	1,250	100	1,250	100
Anam or Tonquin	600	16,200	600	16,200
Various countries	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000
Total of Europe, Africa, and Asia	89,171	381,653	104,219	463,740
Total of North and South America	25,503	1,594,431	261,731	2,199,644
Grand total	114,674	1,979,084	365,950	2,663,380

NOTE.—Those countries marked thus * have no silver mines at work; the silver stated is estimated as having existed in the native gold, to the average amount of 8 per cent.

* Value of the product of the precious metals throughout the world in 1852 in U. S. currency:

	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
America	$31,000,000	$87,000,000	$119,000,000
Australia	....	76,000,000	76,000,000
Europe	8,000,000	22,000,000	30,000,000
Asia	5,000,000	14,600,000	19,600,000
Africa, &c.	....	3,800,000	3,800,000
Total	$44,000,000	$204,400,000	$248,400,000

Annual product of the precious metals at different periods:

1492	$250,000	1700	$23,000,000	1848	$86,661,060
1500	3,000,000	1800	52,529,867	1851	174,000,000
1600	11,000,000	1843	73,678,743	1852	248,400,000

The average yearly coinage of gold during the first 30 years of this century was—in Great Britain, £1,700,000; France, £1,300,000; in the United States, £55,000; total, £3,055,000. The following is a statement of the recent gold coinage in the same countries, beginning with the year in which the gold discovery was made in California:—

	G. Britain. £	France. £	U. S. £	Total. £
1848	2,451,999	1,234,472	786,565	4,473,036
1849	2,177,000	1,084,382	1,875,158	5,136,540
1850	1,491,000	3,107,691	6,662,854	11,561,545
1851 (10 months)	10,077,252	12,919,695	—	

The gold coinage last year in the United States exceeded by £3,398,927 the largest coinage of the same metal ever made in the united kingdom. And the coinage in France during the first 10 months exceeded by £556,494 the memorable gold coinage in this country of £9,520,758 in the year 1821.

The annual consumption of the precious metals (exclusive of coinage) in Europe & America is supposed to be about £4,840,000, to which there may be added for the other quarters of the globe £1,660,000. Total, £6,500,000. It is important, but difficult to determine how much of this sum consists of gold. M. Jacob, about 20 years ago, estimated the annual consumption of gold in Great Britain at £1,636,000. The other countries of the globe would at least consume half as much more, making £2,454,000, to which the annual gold coinage has to be added; comparing this total with the quantity of gold produced at the beginning of the century, or even for many years after, it then appears that gold from the mines was not raised in amount equal to the entire consumption; besides which, it seems to have been used relatively in a greater proportion than silver, & accounts for the premium in France of 12 francs per mil over silver, which gold not unfrequently commanded till the recent discoveries; for a pound Troy of gold in France in 1802 was found to be exactly equal to 15 lb. 6 oz. of silver, but afterwards became equal to 15 lb. 8 oz. Now, however, the premium is likely to be reversed most materially, for, deducting the £2,454,000 of gold consumed in the arts from the supposed yield of the gold mines in the present year, viz., £33,696,188, leaves £31,242,188 to be converted into coin; being a larger sum by £5,239,053, than the total circulation of gold coin in Great Britain in the year 1780. The general inference that specie must be accumulating is further borne out by the fact, notwithstanding discounts are unusually low in the three principal cities of the world, yet there is in each city a notable increase of bullion, compared with 1848, as the following table will show:

Banks.	
England, week ending May 6, 1848,	£12,826,108
France, week ending May 4, 1848,	3,534,165
New York, quarter ending March, 1848,	1,404,125
England, week ending May 8, 1852,	20,231,037
France, (last return,) April 8, 1852,	23,566,204
New York, quarter ending March, 1852,	2,029,448

Summary of the quantity of bullion in the abovenamed banks in 1848, & the nearest corresponding period in 1852:—

	Bank of England. £	Bank of France. £	Banks of N. York. £	Total. £
1848	12,826,108	3,534,165	1,404,225	17,764,398
1852	20,231,037	23,506,204	2,029,448	45,766,689
Increase of bullion in 1852,				£28,002,291

By the last return of the Bank of England, the specie appears to the value of £20,231,037, being the largest amount she has ever held, & £3,592,722 above her highest accumulation previous to the development of the wealth of California.

It may be stated generally that there was, in 1850, five times as much gold produced in North & South America as in any of the most productive years of the American mines under the Spanish government. At the same time the silver mines of America were yielding quite as much silver as at the beginning of the century, when they were nearly as productive as at any former or later period under Spanish dominion.

Yet, notwithstanding the great increase in the produce of gold relative to silver, it is a curious fact that the price of silver has not risen; on the contrary, it has fallen in value. In the course of the week ending April 17th, 1852, £580,000 worth of silver was sold at 5s. an oz., British standard, which is only equivalent to 64s. 6d. per lb. Troy, for pure silver. At that rate, 1 lb. of pure gold is worth 15¾ (19.74) pounds of pure silver. In January, 1851, gold was only 15½ (15.3) times more valuable than silver.

The following is the estimated produce of the precious metals, in tons, in 1801, 1846, 1850, 1851, & the probable amount of 1852:—

Year.	Gold. Tons.	Silver. Tons.	
1801	19	856, or 1 lb. of gold to 45 lb. of silver.	
1846	42	727, "	17 "
1850	134	978, "	7 "
1851	180	1,002, "	5 "
1852	242	1,027, "	4 "

Although the 242 tons is an increase of no less than 12 times the quantity produced at the beginning of the century—a quantity of the glittering treasure that is fraught with the mightiest consequence to society—yet, as respects bulk, it sinks into perfect insignificance, for if it were melted into bars, a closet 9 feet high, 8 long, & 8 broad, would hold it all. It would require 21,713 times as much space to hold all the iron that is now smelted in Great Britain.

In 1801 the quantity of pure gold produced in America was 46,331 lb.; in Europe & Northern Asia (exclusive of China & Japan), 4,916 lb.; total produce, 51,247 lb.; =55,910 lb. British standard gold=£2,612,200.

In 1846 the quantity of pure gold produced in America was 25,503 lb.; in Europe, Africa, & Asia (exclusive of China & Japan), 89,191 lb.; total produce, 114,674 lb.;=125,108 lb. British standard gold=£5,846,772.

In 1850 the quantity of pure gold produced in America was 261,731 lb.; in Europe, Africa, & Asia (exclusive of China & Japan), 104,219 lb.; total produce, 365,950 lb.;=399,247 lb. British standard gold=£18,654,322.

CALIFORNIA LOWER, (Spanish, *Baja*, or *Vieja*,) a territory of Mexico, on the W. coast of N. America, formed of a peninsula lying N.W. to S.E., about 750 m. long by 30 to 120 m. broad, & extending from Cape San Lucas, its most S. point, lat. 22° 52′ N., lon. 109° 53′ W., to lat. 32° 30′ N. Bounded N. by the State of California, U. S., E. by the Gulf of California, & S. & W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 694,875 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 12,000. The peninsula is volcanic, & is traversed throughout its whole length by a continuation of the Sierra Nevada 1,000 to nearly 5,000 feet high, the culminating peak, Cerro de la Giganta, being 4,900 feet; it has two extinct volcanoes, hot springs of water & bitumen; much of it is heated by subterranean fires; & earthquakes are frequent. This mountain range is almost bare of verdure, being only sprinkled here & there with a cluster of briars, small shrubs, & dwarf trees. Along the mountain foot the ground is sandy or stony, & covered with cylindrical cactuses of extraordinary height. Among the ridges & protected hollows are a few spots with soil formed generally of decomposed lava. Springs of water, few in number, are ordinarily found on the bare rock, for water & soil are seldom met with at the same place. Where, however, this happens to be the case, the fertility is immense. The want of water is the bane of Lower California. Only two streams fall from its mountains into the Gulf of California, both near the middle of the peninsula, & only three into the Pacific, & none of them are large. In the interior are several copious springs, sending forth abundant streams, which unfortunately run along a rocky course, & are absorbed ultimately in the porous arid soil, or are lost in subterranean channels. For about 80 m. N. from Cape San Lucas the air is mild, being tempered by the sea breeze; from this section N. to Loretto, lat. 26° 16′ N., the heat is excessive, but thence N. the air is cooler. The temperature of summer on the coast of the Pacific ranges from 58° to 71°; the sky is peculiarly clear, of a deep blue, & perfectly cloudless, excepting sometimes at sunset, when streaks of the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, & green appear. In winter the rains are severe, but of short duration, & accompanied by tremendous tornadoes of wind sweeping the soil from every exposed position into the sea, & causing the tiller of the soil to seek a new place in which to ply his vocation. During the rains the thermometer falls as low as 50°. The variety

of climate however is great, for when near Cape San Lucas, the thermometer stands between 60° & 70°; at the head of the Gulf it is down to the freezing point. The few fertile spots of Lower California yield maize, manioc, wheat, beans, peas, & all manner of esculent roots; excellent grapes, from which wine is made similar to that of the Canaries; oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, prunes, dates, plantains, pine apples, &c. The mountains feed a few wild sheep & goats, & to a small extent horses, black cattle, mules, goats, & pigs are reared. If the land is barren, the sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance & variety; among them may be named halibut, salmon, turbot, skate, pilchard, large oyster, thornback, mackerel, barbel, bonitos, soles, lobsters, sardines, cod, tunnies, anchovies, & pearl oysters. The pearl oyster is obtained in the Gulf, near the S. parts of California, & it was formerly much more extensively fished than at present; in fact, the fishing or diving for it has almost been abandoned. The pearls obtained are of a fine water & large, but rather irregular in shape, & not very pleasing to the eye. The quantity obtained in 1831 by 15 boats amounted in value to about $35,000. Gold is supposed to abound in Lower California, & a mine wrought near La Paz is said to be rich. The limited exports of the country consist of pearls, gold, dates, wines, grapes, soap, figs, spirits, salt from an inland lake on the island of Carmen, a few goats & hides. The chief towns are Loretto, the capital, lat. 26° 16′ N., lon. 112° 5′ W., with a population of 500, though it formerly had 2,000, & La Paz, about 150 m. S.E. the former, with a population of about 2,000. The present population of the country consists chiefly of mongrel breeds of Indians, whites, & negroes.

Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grixalva, in 1534. In 1642 the Jesuits formed establishments in it; they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground, & raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V., more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased & became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula, but in 1767 they were expelled, & the administration of California was committed to monks of the Dominican convents of the city of Mexico, who have maintained the same career of usefulness as their predecessors.

CALIFORNIA, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA, p. v., Clermont co., O.

CALIFORNIA, p. v., Branch co., Mich. Contains a Universalist church, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 473.

CALIFORNIA, p. o., Campbell co., Ky.

CALIFORNIA, p. v., capital Monitean co., Mo., 25 N.W. Jefferson city. Contains a court house, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

CALIFORNIA, p. o., Yalobusha co., Miss.

CALIFORNIA (GULF OF), an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 23° & 32° N., lon. 107° & 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W., from Sonora & Sinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length about 700 m., breadth varies from 40 to 100 m. Its W. coasts are abrupt. & offer few places of shelter: E. coasts low. It contains numerous isls.; & at its N. extremity it receives the rivs. Colorado & Gila. The vills. Loreto, La Paz, & Guaymas, are on its shores. Ever since its discovery, it has been noted for its pearl fishery.

CALIG, or CALIX, a town of Spain, prov. & 38 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3,020.

CALIMERA, 2 towns of Naples.—I. prov. & 134 m. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,600.—II. Calabria, Ult. II. Pop. 500.

CALIMERE (POINT), a cape on the coast of India, 30 m. from the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 10° 17′ N., lon. 79° 5′ E.

CALINGAPATAM, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 m. E.N.E. Chicacole, at the mouth of the riv. Paddair. Small coasting vessels are built & repaired here in mud docks.

CALITRI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., near the Ofanto, 7 m. E.N.E. Conza. Pop. 5,000.

CALIZZANO, a vill. of the Sardinian states, div. Genoa, cap. mand., on lt. b. of the Bormida, 14 m. S. W. Cairo. Pop. 2,432.

CALKE, a pa. of England, co. Derby. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 73.

CALKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 84 m. E. Ghent. Pop. 4,950.

CALK'S FERRY, p. o., Lexington dist., S. C.

CALLABEG, KILNASAER, or LOUGHMORE (EAST), a pa. of Ireld., Munster, co. Tipperary, 2¼ m. S.E. Templemore. Pop. 2,429.

CALLAC & CALLAS, 2 small towns of France, dep. Côtes-du Nord, cap. cant., 30 m. W.S.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,038.—II. dep. Var, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,980.

CALLACAND, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 30 m. N. Cape Comorin.

CALLACOIL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 60 m. S.S.W. Tanjore.

CALLAGHAN'S, p-o., Alleghany co., Va., 191 W. by N. Richmond, 228 W. Situated at the junction of the roads leading to the Warm, Sweet, & White Sulphur Springs.

CALLAN, a munic. bor., market-town, & pa. of Ireland, Leinster co., on King's river, Kilkenny. Area of pa., 5,634 ac. Pop. 6,128; do. of town, 3,111, of whom 1,000 are said to have no regular employment. The town is a miserable assemblage of filthy hovels. It has an ancient church, formerly the choir of an abbey, a modern friary, a union work-house, with small manufactures of flannels & shoes, & a corn market. Fairs, May 4, June 12, 29, Aug. 10, Nov. 4, Dec. 15. Previously to the union, Callan sent 2 mems. to Irish H. of C. It was the scene of many conflicts in former times, & was taken by Cromwell in 1650. It gives the title of Viscount to the Fielding family.—II. a river of Irel., Ulster, co. Armagh, rises near the centre of the co., & flows N.ward past the city of Armagh, & joins the Blackwater at entrance into Charlemont. Total course 10 m.

CALLANDER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, with a vill. on the Teith, 30 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 1,716. It comprises a considerable extent of surface in the Grampians, & has some slate & marble quarries, with manufactures of cotton cloths & muslins. Here commences the scenery of the lake districts.

CALLAND'S, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 174 W.S.W. Richmond, 257 W.

CALLAO, a fortifd. town of Peru, dep. & 6 m. W. Lima, of which it is the port, on the Pacific, in lat. 12° S., lon. 77° 13′7″ W. Pop. perhaps 20,000. It is generally well built; its castle, formerly very strong, has lately been dismantled, & is now used for a custom house. Its roadstead, sheltered by the isl. San Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. It has a convenient quay, & communicates with Lima by a good carriage road, along which omnibuses now run daily. Customs rev. about $1,000,000. Exports consist chiefly of bullion, specie, copper, cotton, bark, & hides. In 1841, 498 vessels, aggregate burden 101,084 tons, entered; & 494 do., burden 99,944 tons, cleared out of the port. In 1746 the old town of Callao was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1820, the Earl of Dundonald (then Lord Cochrane) gallantly cut out the Esmeralda, a large Spanish ship of war, from under the guns of the fort. (*See Lima.*)

CALLAO, an isl. of Further India, in the China sea, opposite the coast of Cochin-China, 16 m. from the mouth of the Fai-fo riv. Lat. 15° 48′ N., lon. 108° 30′ E. Area, 10 sq. ms. It has a peak about 1,400 ft. in height, & a town on its S.W. shore.

CALLAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, arrond. & 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,980.

CALLAWAY, county, Mo., situated in the central part of the state, & lies on the Missouri river, which bounds it on the S. Area, 650 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, & the soil excellent. Drained by Big & Little Au Vase creeks. Capital, Fulton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $560,979; wheat, 50,178 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 811,855; oats, 184,418; wool, 56,019 pounds;—6 flouring m., 30 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 woollen fac., 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—31 churches; 62 schools, 1,717 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,765; pop. 1850, 13,827.

CALLAWAY, county, Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. Surface one half level, the rest hilly; soil fertile. The Tennessee r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Clark's r., which passes centrally through it. Capital, Murray. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $217,845; Ind. corn, 405,785 bush. produced; oats, 64,450; tobacco, 957,381 pounds; wool, 13,827;—10 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 2 tan-

neries, 3 persons emp.;—24 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 26 schools, 880 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,794; pop. 1850, 8,096. (Terr. reduced in 1840. See Marshall.)

CALLE (LA), the most E. town & seaport of Algeria, cap. circ. Constantine, on a penins. in the Mediterranean, 300 m. E. Algiers. Pop. 400. It is the chief seat of the French coral fishery.

CALLENSBURG, p-v., Toby t., Clarion co., Pa., 190 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 276 W.

CALLENSBURGH, p. v., Clarion co., Pa.

CALLENSVILLE, p. o., Pendleton co., Ky.

CALLIAGNA, a seaport vill., isl. St. Vincent, Brit. W. Indies, on its S. coast, 2 m. S.E. Kingstown, having the best harbor in the island.

CALLIAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, 14 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,600.

CALLIANEE, an inland town of Brit. India, presid. & 32 m. N.E. Bombay, cap. a subdiv. of the dist. Concan. It is populous, & has some trade in cocoa nuts, oil, coarse cloths, & earthenwares.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., 26 m. W. Beeder.

CALLIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, in a well-cultivated dist., prov. & 12 m. S.W. Casale. Pop. 2,630.

CALLICOON, p. t., Sullivan co., N. Y. Drained by the Callicoon cr. entering the Delaware r., which forms its boundary on the West. Surface mntnous; soil a gravelly loam. Pop. 1850, 1,981.

CALLICOON DEPOT, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

CALLIER, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Cöslin, circ. & 14 m. S.S.E. Dramburg. Pop. 2,790.

CALLIERES, pa., Saguenay co., Can. East. Pop. 1852, 76.

CALLIGRAY, a small isl. of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, dist. Harris, 3 m. E. Bernera, 2 m. long & 1 broad. No part cultivated.

CALLINGER, a town & hill fortress of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 90 m. W.S.W. Allahabad, on a table-land 1,200 ft. above the adjacent plains. The town stands at the N. foot of a hill, the summit of which is enclosed by walls about 5 m. in circumference, and was taken by the British, after a severe siege, in 1812.

CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 10 m. S. Launceston. Area of pa., 2,492 ac. Pop. 2,146. It has a branch bank & a literary society. Markets, 1st Wednesday of every month, except in May & Sept., when it is the 1st Thursday. Callington formerly returned 2 members to the House of Commons.

CALLOO, a vill. of Belgium, E. Flanders, on lt. b. of the Scheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,229.

CALOOSAHATCHIE, v., Monroe co., Fl. Contains 159 inhabitants.

CALOSA, 2 towns of Spain.—I. (*de Ensarria*), prov. & 26 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 4,328.—II. (*de Segura*), 27 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,904.

CALLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 621 ac. Pop. 129. Here are the remains of 2 Roman camps.

CALMAR. (See Kalmar.)

CALMINA, a town of N. Guinea, Africa, kgdm. Dahomey, 15 m. S.E. Abomey, usual resid. of the king, & said to have 15,000 inhabitants.

CALMPTHOUT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Antwerp, with breweries, tanneries, & oil mills. Pop. 2,258.

CALN, p-v., E. Caln t., Chester co., Pa.

CALNE, a parl. bor., mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6¼ m. N.W. Devizes. Area of bor. and pa., 8,079 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,195. It has an ancient church, the tower built by Inigo Jones; a grammar school founded in 1660, and which has 2 exhibs. to Queen's coll., Oxford; a town hall, union workhouse, branch bank, & some manufs. of woollens. A branch of the Wilts & Berks canal reaches the town. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs, 6th May & 22d July. Calne sent 2 mems. to H. of C. from the reign of Richard II., until the reform act deprived it of one member. Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is in the vicinity.

CALNO, p. o., Warren co., N, J.

CALORE, two rivs. of Naples; one in the prov. Princip. Ultra, affl. of the Volturno; the other in Princip. Citra, tribut. to the Sele.

CALOSSO, a vill. of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, prov, & 11 m. S.S.E. Asti. Pop. 2,107.

CALOW, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 1½ m. E. Chesterfield. Pop. 536.

CALPENTYN, a long narrow penins. of Ceylon, on its W. Coast, and which during the N.E. monsoon becomes an island. Near its N. extremity is a vill. with a fort. Lat. 8° 14′ N., lon. 79° 53′ E.

CALRY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & comprising a part of the town of Sligo (which see). Area, 11,511 ac. Pop. 6,045.

CALSI, a consid. vill. & mart of N. Hindostan, cap. a dist. Gurhwal, at the confl. of the Jumna & Tonse, 43 m. N.N.E. Scharunpore.

CALSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. E. Callington. Area, 6,133 ac. Pop. 4,536, mostly employed in copper, lead, & tin mines.

CALSTONE-WILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2¼ m. S.E. Calne. Area, 308 ac. Pop. 36.

CALTANISETTA, a city of Sicily, cap. & valley of the same name, in a fertile plain near the Salso, 28 m. N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 15,700. It is well built & has handsome public buildings, civil & criminal courts. In its vicinity are mineral springs & extensive sulphur works. Pop. of prov., 1851, 180,791.

CALTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Aylsham. Area, 1,048 ac. Pop. 194.

CALTHWAITE, a tnshp., England, co. Cumberland, pa. Hesket-in-the-Forest, 7 m. N.W. Penrith. Pop. 206.

CALTURA, a seaport town & fort of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 26 m. S.E. Colombo, with an active trade in arrack. Total value of expts. (1845) £2,534, 8s. 10d.

CALUIRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 3 m. N.N.E. Lyon. Pop. 5,048.

CALUMET, county, Wis., situated in the N.E. part of the ter. Winnebago lake lies on its W. border. Area, 320 sq. m. Drained by the head branches of the Manitowoc r. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $27,729; wheat, 7,827 bush. produced; Indian corn, 10,532; oats, 8,428; potatoes, 9,116;—4 saw mills;—3 churches; 7 schools, 173 scholars. Pop. 1840, 275; 1850, 1,743.

CALUMET, p-v., Porter co., Ia., on N. Ia. r. r., 40 m. from Chicago.

CALUMET, v., Cook co., Ill., situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, which, with some improvements, will make a good harbor.

CALUMET, p. t., Fon du Lac co., Wis., 110 N.E. Madison, 957 W. Situated on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago. Pop. 1850, 1,764. The p. o. is called Calumet village.

CALUMET, t., Pike co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 3,369.

CALUMET, pa., Ottawa co., Canada E. P. O. called Calumet Island. Pop. 1852, 783.

CALUMUS, t., Dodge co., Wis. Drained by a head branch of Rock r. Pop, 1850, 413.

CALUSO, a fortif. town of Piedmont, dist. Turin, prov. & 11 m. S. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 5,543.

CALVADOS, a marit. dep. on the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lr. Normandy, having N. the English Channel. S. the dep. Orne, E. Eure, & W. Manche. Area, 2,200 sq. miles. Pop. 1851, 491,210. Cap. Caen. Surface hilly in the S., with extensive plains & fertile valleys. Climate temperate; the soil is well watered. Chief rivers the Orne, Touques, Dives, Seulle, Dromme, and Vire, none of them navigable. Mineral products comprise coal, gray marble, freestone, & cold mineral waters. Corn is raised beyond consumption, fruit is extensively grown, & cider is made in considerable quantity; wine is made in small quantity, & is of inferior quality; hemp and lint is grown, & the forests furnish excellent timber. The pasturage is abundant, and many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are reared; fish are abundant on the coast, & herring-curing is an important branch of industry, & it has considerable commerce, but the dep. has no good ports. Chief manufacs., cotton & woollen stuffs, lace & yarn, cutlery, jewelery, paper, & porcelain. The dep. is divided into the 6 arronds. of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Evêque, & Vire. Calvados is named from a belt of rocks which extend along its coast from the mouth of the Orne to that of the Vire; they were so called from a Spanish vessel which was wrecked on them.

CALVARY, p. o., Athens co., O., 82 S.E. Columbus, 348 W.

CALVELEY, a station on the Crewe & Chester r. r., Engl., co. Chester, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Nantwich.

CALVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 6,400.

CALVER, a tnshp. of England, co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Derby, on the Derwent. Pop. 621, employed in lime quarries & cotton mills.

CALVERLEIGH, a pa., Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Tiverton. Area, 501 ac. Pop. 95.

CALVERLY, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Leeds. Area, 8,398 ac. Pop. 24,487, including tnshp. of Pudsey, mostly employed in manufs. of woollens.—II. (*Cum-Fursley*), a tnshp. in above pa., 4 m. N.E. Bradford. Pop. 4,892.

CALVERT, county, Md., situated in the S. part of the state, on Chesapeake bay, which forms its eastern boundary, and the Patuxent r. its western. Area, 289 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Cap., Prince Frederick Town. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $160,496; wheat, 67,489 bush.; produced rye, 2,492; Ind. corn, 351,890; oats, 28,644; potatoes, 2,658; tobacco, 3,109,258 lbs.; wool 14,773; 2 grist m., 1 saw m.;—11 churches; 3 acad., 42 pupils; 14 schools, 375 scholars. Pop. 1850, 9,646.

CALVERT ISLAND, B. N. A., on its W. coast; lat. 51° 20′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W.—*Calvert Isls.*, Pacific O., lat. 8° 30′ N., lon. 172° 10′ E.

CALVERTON, 2 pas., Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1 m. S. Stony Stratford. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 505.—II. co. & 6¼ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,320 ac. Pop. 1,427.

CALVI, *Calvium*, a seaport town of Corsica, cap. arrond., on a penins. of its N.W. coast, in the Gulf of Calvi, 38 m. W.S.W. Bastia. Pop. 1,457. It has a good harbor & roadstead, & a strong citadel, which was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.—II. a decayed t. of Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, 7¼ m. N. N.W. Capua. It is a bishop's see, but owing to its unhealthiness its bp. resides at Pignatoro. It was formerly important as the *Cales* of the Romans, celeb. for its baths.

CALVIN, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

CALVIN, t. Cass co., Mich. Drained by a branch of St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1849, 209; 1850, 624.

CALVISANO, a t. of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. S.S.E. Brescia. Pop. 2,700.

CALVISSON, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Gard, 10 m. S.W. Nismes. Pop. 1846, 2,593.

CALVIZZANO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. & 5 m. N.W. Nursia, dist. Casoria. Pop. 2,110.

CALW, a t. of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 20 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,100. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & cassimeres, & trade in timber.

CALZADA, a t. of Spain, prov. & 14 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real, in a valley of Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,480.

CAM, or GRANTA, a river of Engl., rises in Essex, flows N.E.ward through co. Cambridge, & after a course of about 40 m., joins the Ouse, 3½ m. S. Ely. Current sluggish; navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge.—II. a riv., co. Glo'ster, tributary of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton-Pill.

CAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter. Area, 2,946 ac. Pop. 1,64[illegible].

CAMAK, p-v., Warren co., Ga., 48 N.E. Milledgeville, 622 W. It is a depot on the Georgia r. r.; 47 m. from Augusta. A branch r. r. diverges 4 ms. to Warrenton.

CAMAJORE, a walled t. of Central Italy, deleg. & 11 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. 6,000.

CAMAMU, a bay, isl., & flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Bahia: the bay is 75 m. S.W. Bahia. The isl. in the bay is also called Ilha-das-Pedras. The t. on riv. Acarahi, entering the bay, has some trade in rum, timber, & rice. Pop. 2,000.

CAMANA, a t. of Peru, dep. & 62 m. W. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the Camana, near its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 1,500.

CAMANCHE, p-v., Clinton county, Iowa, 60 E. Iowa city, 912 W. Situated on the W. side of the Mississippi riv. Pop. of t. 454.

CAMARATA, a t. of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, 39 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 5,200.

CAMARÈS, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. S. Affrique, on rt. b. of the Dourdon. Pop. 1,710. Manufs. woollen cloths.

CAMARET, a marit. vill. of France, dep. Finistère, with a small port on rt. b. of the Aulne, near its mouth, in the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Brest. Pop. 1,000.

CAMARGO, p. v., Lancaster co., Pa.

CAMARGO, p. v., Jefferson co., Ia.

CAMARGO, p. v., Montgomery co., Ky.

CAMARGO, p. v., Lincoln co., Tenn.

CAMARGO, p. o., Lee co., Iowa.

CAMARGO, p. v., Monroe co., Miss.

CAMARGUE, (LA), an isl. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the r. Rhone, at its mouth; it is of a triangular shape. Length 25 m.; mean breadth 11 m. More than half the surface is covered with marshes, the principal of which is that of Valcares. The cultivated part is of extreme fertility, & abounds in game, & excellent pasturage, where numerous cattle & sheep are reared, & horses, of an excellent breed, live in a state of freedom. On the borders of the marshes salt is formed naturally, & is an object of great commercial importance to the isl., which has nine vills., & about 350 farms. A company has been established for draining the marshes.

CAMARIÑAS, a marit. t. of Spain, prov. & 12 m. W.S.W. Coruña, on the N. side of the bay of Camarinas, on which it has a harb. Pop. 1,440.

CAMAROTA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Policastro. Pop. 2,000.

CAMBAY, a seaport t. of Hindostan, baroda dom., at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 70 m. N.N.W. Surat. Pop. about 10,000. It has a curious subterraneous Jain or Bhuddic temple, a fine mosque, & several Hindoo temples; but a great part of the town is in ruins. Its trade has declined, owing to the progressive shallowness of the gulf; it still, however, exports cotton, grain, ivory, & articles in bloodstone & cornelian, its manufs. of which are in high repute. The *Gulf of Cambay* lies between lat. 21° 5′ & 22° 17′ N., & lon. 72° 19′ & 72° 51′ E. Length 72 m.; breadth, 32 m. at entrance. The tides are extremely rapid, & their rise & fall great; but the phenomenon called the "Bore" is now much diminished in force. It receives the rivers Narbada, Dhadar, & Mahi from the E., the Sabarmati from the N., & the Bhadar from the W.

CAMBERWELL, a pa. of England, & suburb of the metropolis, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. St. Paul's. Area, 4,342 ac. Pop. 54,667, portions of which are densely populated; while others, as Denmark-hill, Herne-hill, Dulwich, &c., are covered mostly by detached villas. It has a magnificent church, & sev. handsome chapels of ease, & numerous dissenting places of worship, a grammar school founded in 1618, a new college, & other endowed schools. It is a polling-place for E. Surrey. Its pleasure fair is held for 3 days in August.

CAMBIANO, a v. of the Sardinian States, prov. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 2,425, on the Turin & Genoa r. r.

CAMBIL, a t. of Spain, prov. & 13 m. S.S.E. Jaen, on the Matavexis. Pop. 2,778.

CAMBING, a small isl., Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Timor, 12 m. N. Delly.

CAMBO, a v. & pleasant watering-place of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, arrond. & 9¾ m. S.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,373.

CAMBOJA, or CAMBODIA. [ANAM.]

CAMBORNE, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9¼ m. N.W. Penryn. Area of pa. 6,744 ac. Pop. 12,887; do. of the t. 6,547, mostly employed in copper, tin, & lead mines. Charities about 82*l.* per ann. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, March 7, Whit-Tuesday, June 29, Nov. 11. The copper mine of Dolcoath in this pa. has been sunk to the depth of 1,000 feet, & has at times furnished employment to more than 1,600 persons. Chiddy Park, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville, is in the vicinity.

CAMBRAI, or CAMBRAY, *Camaracum*, a fortified t. of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 18,308. It is the seat of an archbishop, re-established 1841, & has a stone citadel; a modern cathedral, in which is a monument to Fenelon; a handsome town-hall, a comm. college, & a public library. It has a diocesan, & numerous other schools, & a tribunal of commerce. Most of its best public buildings, with its anc. cathedral, were destroyed during the Revolution. It has long been famous for its fine linen fabrics, thence called *cambrics*; & has also manufs. of linen-thread, lace, & soap. Commerce in wool, flax, butter, & hops. The famous league of Cambray against the Venetian republic, was concluded here in 1508, and peace between Charles V. & Francis I., in 1529. Birthplace of Dumouriez & Marshal Mortier.

CAMBRESIS, an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambray was the cap., now comprised in the dep. du Nord.

CAMBRIA, county, Pa., central in the W. part of

the state. Area, 760 sq. m. It occupies one of the most elevated positions in the state, & on the western declivity of the Alleghany mountains. The r. r. from Hollidaysburg passes over the mountain, on its eastern border, & terminates at Johnstown, in the S. part of this county, connecting the eastern & western divisions of the Pennsylvania canal—and the Pennsylvania r. r. passes through it. The surface is rough, & in some parts mntnous., & the soil moderately good. Drained by the head waters of the Kiskiminitas or Connemaugh r., & also of the W. branch of the Susquehanna river. Capital Ebensburg. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $270,693; wheat, 42,898 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 58,947; oats, 193,082; potatoes, 20,784; wool, 29,609 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 58 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 1 rope fac., 5 tanneries, 13 persons emp., 1 brewery, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd. in manufac. $356,512; value of manuf. articles, $347,455;—31 churches, 4 academies, 113 pupils; 101 schools, 4,070 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,256; 1850, 17,773.

CAMBRIA, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y., 283 W. by N. Albany, 406 W. Surface generally level; soil sandy & calcareous loam. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,090; 1850, 2,366. (*See Pekin.*)

CAMBRIA, t., Cambria co., Pa. Surface, hilly; soil, clay & sand. Drained by Black Lick cr., & the north branch of Little Connemaugh r. Ebensburgh b., in this t., is the capital of the co. It has a commanding situation on the Alleghany mountains. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,156; 1850, 1,499.

CAMBRIA, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 104 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 215 W.

CAMBRIA, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 716.

CAMBRIA, p. o., Wayne co., Iowa.

CAMBRIA MILLS, p. o., Hillsdale co. Mich.

CAMBRIDGE, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 63 N. Augusta, 658 W. It has an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 461; 1850, 487.

CAMBRIDGE, t., Coos co., N. H. Situated on the Androscoggin r. The surface is uneven & rough. Chartered in 1773. Pop. 1850, 33.

CAMBRIDGE, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 48 N.W. Montpelier. The Lamoille r. runs through this t., & with its branches furnishes some mill seats. The intervale land on the r. is fertile; surface uneven. The v. is on the Lamoille r., & Albany & Rutland r. r., & has 1 Congregational church, 3 stores, several mills, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 stores, 2 fulling m., a tannery, a trip hammer works, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,790; 1850, 1,849.

CAMBRIDGE, city, & semi-capital of Middlesex co., Mass., 3 m. N.W. Boston, 437 W. Situated in 42° 22′ 21″ N. lat., & 71° 7′ 38″ W. lon. It contains three parts: Old Cambridge, the seat of the University; Cambridge Port, about half way between the university & the bridge leading to Boston; & East Cambridge, formerly Lechmeres point, opposite to the N. part of Boston, the seat of the court house & of a large crown glass factory. Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been incorporated by the name of Newtown in 1630, but took the name of Cambridge in 1638.

It is the seat of Cambridge University, the oldest & best endowed institution in the Union. It was founded in 1638 by a grant of £400 sterling, & increased by the donation of £800 by the Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, from which circumstance it was called Harvard College, in honor of the donor—& the name of the town was changed from Newton to that of Cambridge, from the name of the seat of a principal university in England. Its funds have been increased from time to time by private donations, & now amounts to over eight hundred thousand dollars. It has a president, thirty-four professors or other instructors, has had 6,342 alumni, has 649 students, of whom 320 are undergraduates, & 92,000 volumes in its libraries, constituting together the largest library in the United States. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in July. The buildings consist of University Hall, an edifice of stone, 140 by 50 feet, & 42 feet high, containing a chapel, nine lecture rooms, cabinets for philosophical apparatus, &c. Harvard Hall, a brick edifice 108 by 40 feet, containing a large gallery for paintings, lecture rooms, & mineralogical cabinet. Gore Hall, an elegant stone building for the library, & four other edifices, four stories high, denominated Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, & Holworthy Halls, containing rooms for the accommodation of the students. Holden-chapel, containing the anatomical museum, laboratory, & lecture room; Gradnates' Hall, Dane Hall for law-students, containing a lecture room, various other rooms, & a law library of 14,000 volumes; Scientific Hall, for students in the higher branches of science; Divinity Hall, for the accommodation of theological students; & the Medical College, with a spacious brick edifice located in Boston, connected with the institution, a president's house, professors' houses, &c. The college buildings occupy an enclosed plain of 14 acres. It has a botanical garden of 8 acres, containing an extensive collection of trees, plants, & shrubs, both native & foreign. The Medical Institution was founded in 1782, & has seven professors. The lectures commence in Boston on the first Wednesday in November, annually. It has a library of over 5,000 volumes. In the Lawrence Scientific School, instructions are given in the various branches of science by separate professors, particularly in Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, & Natural History. The theological school has a course of three years, and the students are divided into three classes,—junior, middle, & senior. Pecuniary assistance is granted to students when necessary. Graduates of other colleges are admitted. The law school was founded in 1817. For admission it is necessary to be a graduate of some college, or to be qualified for law students according to the rules of court. The course occupies three years. It is furnished with able professors. The Observatory is a spacious structure, containing the great refracting telescope recently imported from Europe, other astronomical instruments, an astronomical library, & is endowed by the Phillips' fund of one hundred thousand dollars. Old Cambridge, in which the colleges are situated, contains an athenæum, bank, & five places of public worship,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian,—& a service is held every Sabbath in the college chapel. Cambridge Port comprises seven churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—an Athenæum, a bank, insurance office, &c. Also the town-house, & the several public offices for the transaction of municipal affairs. This section of Cambridge is about midway between Old Cambridge & Boston, & is in a high state of prosperity. East Cambridge is a very busy part of the city, & has risen into consequence within a few years. It contains six places of worship, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 2 Unitarian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a court house, jail, house of correction, & extensive glass-works. This part of Cambridge is immediately connected with Boston by two bridges over Charles river.

Cambridge was a place of importance in the early history of the country, & intimately connected with Boston. The first printing press in America was established here in 1639 by Stephen Day, & the first work printed was the Freeman's Oath. It was long the literary centre, around which the affections of the colonists clustered. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, 20,000 militia were collected here; & July 2d, 1775, General Washington arrived here & took the command of the American army. Pop. 1840, 8,409; 1850, 15,215.

CAMBRIDGE, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 34 N. by E. Albany, 404 W. Surface mostly level; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Hoosic river & its tributaries. The village contains 2 Presbyterian churches, an academy, several factories, & about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,005; 1850, 2,593.

CAMBRIDGE, p. v., Lancaster co., Pa.

CAMBRIDGE, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 79 W. by N. Columbia, 525 W. It has 350 inhabs.

CAMBRIDGE, v., Venango t., Crawford co., Pa. Situated on French cr. It contains a church, 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, p-t., capital of Guernsey co., O., 77 E. Columbus, 316 W. The village is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Wills cr., on the national road, & contains a court house, 4 churches,—2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Seceder,—an academy, 9 stores, 1 flouring m., 2 fulling m., 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 1,041 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a flouring m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,845; 1850, 2,488.

CAMBRIDGE, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 66 S.W.

Detroit, 526 W. It has a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 644; 1850, 973.

CAMBRIDGE, p-v., capital of Dorchester county, Md., 61 S.E. Annapolis, 101 W. Situated on the S. side of Choptank r., which is here 2 miles wide, 12 miles from the Chesapeake bay. It contains a court house & jail, an academy, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—2 printing offices, each issuing weekly newspapers; & about 500 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 53 E. Indianapolis, 519 W. Situated on the west branch of Whitewater r. It has 3 churches, & 1,217 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, p-v., Dallas co., Ala., 84 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 867 W.

CAMBRIDGE, p. v., Henry co., Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

CAMBRIDGE, p. v., Saline co., Mo.

CAMBRIDGE, t., Russell co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 209.

CAMBRIDGE (anc. *Granta*), a parl. & munic. bor., & mkt.-town of Engl., cap. co. Cambridge, & seat of one of the great English universities, on both sides the Cam, & on the E. Counties r. r., 49 m. N.N.E. London. Area, which includes 14 pas., & extra-parochial dist. of the university, 3,470 ac. Pop. 1851, 27,815. The town, in an extensive flat, embosomed amongst lofty trees, has, with few exceptions only, narrow, winding, & irregularly built streets; but its colleges are noble edifices. Principal buildings connected with the town, St. Mary's & Trinity churches, both fine structures; St. Sepulchre's, built in the reign of Henry I., on the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; a grammar school, founded in 1516, rev. 180*l.*; a national school with 600 pupils; numerous alms-houses, a general hospital, theatre in the suburb of Barnwell: the shire-hall, town-hall, & goal, enclosing remains of the ancient castle; a union work-house, & a house of correction & industry, founded in 1628, by Hobson, the eccentric carrier,—25 churches, 3 Baptist, 16 Episcopal, 1 Independent, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 2 Methodist, 1 Mormon, & 1 Roman Catholic. Cambridge has no manufs. but it carries on a considerable trade by the river with Lynn, in corn, coals, &c., & it is the depôt for corn, butter, rape oil, forwarded by land to the London markets. It is divided into 4 wards, & governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, & 30 councillors. It is the seat of co. assizes, bor. & co. quarter sessions, & petty sessions, weekly on Friday. Market, Saturday. Fairs, for a week, from June 23d; & for a fortnight, from Sept. 18th; the latter, called Stourbridge fair (Barnwell), though it has declined, is still one of the most important in the kingdom for horses, wool, hops, butter, & cheese. Cambridge, (indep. of its univ.) sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gave the title of Duke to the youngest son of George III. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, & the dramatist Cumberland, were natives of the town. *The University of Cambridge*, supposed to have been founded in the 7th cent., by Sigebert, King of E. Anglia, consists now of 13 colleges & 4 halls, as follows:—*St. Peter's College*, or *Peterhouse*, founded in 1257; *Clare Hall*, dating from 1326, & having a fine avenue & grounds, with a handsome stone bridge across the Cam; *Pembroke Hall*, 1347, possessing an elegant chapel designed by Sir C. Wren; *Caius College*, founded in 1348; *Trinity Hall*, 1350, having a remarkable library; *Corpus Christi College*, founded in 1351, & the buildings of which are most magnificent; *King's College*, 1441, possessing peculiar privileges, & having a chapel which is one of the finest specimens of later English architecture; *Queen's College*, founded 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, & refounded by the consort of Edward IV., & to which are attached some beautiful grounds; *Catherine Hall*, 1475; *Jesus College*, 1496; *Christ's College*, dating from 1505; *St. John's College*, 1511, the buildings of which are of brick, & which has an extensive library; *Magdalen College*, 1519; *Trinity College*, 1546, the largest, & one of the most magnificent establishments in the kingdom, possessing buildings of a highly imposing character; *Emanuel College*, 1584; *Sidney Sussex College*, 1596; and *Downing College*, founded in 1800. Principal edifices, also connected with the university, are the senate-house, an elegant Grecian structure, finished 1766; the public schools, library, observatory, Pitt press or university printing-office, & Fitzwilliam museum. Each college or hall is internally governed by its own statutes; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, & the members of which, having the degree of Dr. or M.A., amount to nearly 2,800. The executive government is vested in the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, high steward, commissary, proctors, & other officers; & two courts, of which the vice chancellor & the commissary are the head, determine most of the legal cases occurring within the university precincts. As in Oxford, candidates for university honors rely more on the teaching of private tutors for instruction than on that of the professors. Mathematics (though not to the exclusion of classical & other learning) form an important branch of study at Cambridge. Newton, Bacon, & many of the greatest divines & poets of Britain, conferred lustre on this school. The prizes open to the university at large amount annually to 1,200*l.*, & at different colleges to not less than 300*l.* The general income of the university is said not to exceed 5,500*l.* a year. The total rev. of colleges & halls, &c., was, in 1835, estimated at 133,268*l.* annually. The university sends 2 members to the H. of C., who are chosen by the senate.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, p-o., Windham county, Vt., 101 S. Montpelier, 448 W.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, p-v., Cambridge t., Middlesex county, Mass., 2 W. Boston, 428 W. (*See Cambridge.*)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., in its E. part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk & Suffolk, S. Essex & Herts, W. Bedford, Huntingdon, Northamptonshire. Extreme length about 50 m., breadth 30 m. Area, 818 sq. m., or 523,861 ac., of which about 150,000 ac. are unimproved fen land. Inhab. houses 37,226. Pop. 1851, 185,405. Surface, except on the S., marshy, flat, crossed by num. dykes, & thinly wooded, with vills. standing here & there on small elevations. [Ely & Bedford Level.] Principal rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Nen, & Lark. The fens are liable to inundations, but in dry years the crops of corn, flax, & hemp are often very heavy. Ely island is famous for garden vegetables, as are the meadows of the Cam for calves, cheese, & butter. To the S.E., about Newmarket, many sheep are fed. Farms of all sizes, & held mostly by tenants at will. Cambridgeshire is comprised in the Norfolk circuit, & (with exceptions of 16 pas.) in the diocese of Ely. Chief towns, Cambridge, the cap., Newmarket, Wisbeach, & the city of Ely. It sends (bors. included) 7 mems to H. of C.

CAMBRILS, a seaport t. of Spain, prov., & 8 m. S. W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,254.

CAMBUS, a v. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 2 m. W. of Alloa, with an extensive distillery.

CAMBUSLANG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 5 m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 3,306, many employed in weaving & in raising coal.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde & Calder, 15 m. E.S.E. Glasgow. Area about 26,000 ac. Pop. 8,621, employed in cotton weaving for Glasgow houses, in raising coal & stone, and in extensive tile-works.

CAMBYNA, an island of the Asiatic Archip., 15 m. S. Celebes, lat. 5° 21′ S., lon. 121° 57′ E. Length N. to S. 20 m., breadth 15 m.

CAMDEN, county, N. C. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, & contains 288 sq. ms. The surface is low & marshy. It has Pasquotank r. on its S.W. border. Capital, Camden C. H., or Jonesburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $134,526; wheat, 4,380 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 363,000; cotton, 2 bales;—1 grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $11,400; value of manufac. articles $16,358;—7 churches; 10 sch., 1,350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,663; 1850, 6,049.

CAMDEN, county, N. J., on its western border. Area, 270 sq. ms. Drained by several small streams entering the Delaware, which forms its western boundary, & on the S.E. by Great & Little Egg Harbor rivs. Surface level; soil light but very productive. Capital, Camden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $344,363; wheat, 66,440 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 259,684; oats, 22,139; potatoes, 307,869; wool, 2,777 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 5 persons emp'd, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,533,216; value of manufac. articles, $1,514,055;—36 churches; 6 acad., 336 pupils; 57 sch., 3,779 scholars; 3 libraries, 1,380 vols. Pop. 1850, 25,422. (Taken from Gloucester in 1845.)

CAMDEN, county Ga. Situated in the S.E. corner of the state, with the Atlantic on the E. from which it is separated by Cumberland island, which stretches

along almost its entire border. Area, 1,350 sq. ms. St. Mary's river curves along its S. border, & has a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. The Stella r. passes through it. Surface low; soil fertile. Capital, Jefferson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $144,560; Ind. corn, 63,478 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 52,328; rice, 6,400,940 pounds; cotton, 858 bales;—4 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery, 5 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $70,000; value of manufac. articles, $43,000;—10 churches; 2 acad., 45 pupils; 4 sch., 70 scholars; 5 libraries, 550 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,075; 1850, 6,819.

CAMDEN, county, Mo., a central S.W. county. Area, 540 sq. miles. Drained by Osage river & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Erie. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $139,203; wheat, 22,241 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 256,054; oats, 45,176; wool, 17,253 pounds;—5 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,738.

CAMDEN, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 42 E.S.E. Augusta, 19 N. Thomaston, 632 W. The v. is pleasantly situated on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, & has a good harbor. It contains a bank, 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Congregational,—a woollen fac., employing 17 persons; 18 stores, 5 ship building establishments, 4 manufac. of linen, & about 700 inhab. Ship building is carried on, & the manufacture of lime, which is extensively exported. There are in the t. 41 stores, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 7 lime fac., 7 shipbuilding estab., 5 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,005; 1850, 4,005.

CAMDEN, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 128 N.W. Albany, 87 W. Surface uneven; soil, a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Fish cr., & its tributaries. The v. is on the W. branch of Fish cr., & on the Watertown & Rome r. r. It contains 3 churches, a bank, several stores, mills and factories, and about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, a furnace, a plough fac., a machine shop, 6 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,331; 1850, 2,826.

CAMDEN, city, port of entry & capital Camden co., N. J., 29 S.S.W. Trenton, 139 W. It is situated on the left bank of Delaware river, opposite to Philadelphia. Pop. 1840, 3,371; 1850, 9,479; 1854, 12,000. The city consists of three parts, a central or principal part, & a northern & southern village or suburb, from each of which is a ferry to Philadelphia. The ship channel is on the Philadelphia side, but ships of the largest class come up to the lower village, & vessels of 150 tons to the central part of Camden, at high tide. Camden has 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Friends, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 20 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, several extensive manufacturing establishments. It has several public gardens. The Camden & Amboy r. r., forming a railroad & steamboat connection with the city of New York, & the branch road connects with the New Jersey r. r. at Trenton.

CAMDEN, t., Lorain co., O. Pop. 1840, 174; 1850, 1,025.

CAMDEN, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich., 120 S.E. Detroit, 537 W. Pop. 1840, 174; 1850, 594.

CAMDEN, p-v., Kent co., Del., 3 S. Dover, 121 W. It is situated on the S. branch of Jones' cr., & contains 20 or 30 dwellings.

CAMDEN, C. H., p-v., capital Camden co., N. C., 219 E.N.E. Raleigh, 287 W. Situated on the E. side of Pasquotank r. It contains a court house, & several stores & dwellings.

CAMDEN, p-v., capital Kershaw dist., S. C., 23 N. E. Columbia, 142 m. by r. r. from Charleston, 473 W. It is situated on the lt. b., & 1 mile distant from the Wateree river, which is crossed 1¼ miles S.W. of the village by a bridge, which cost $20,000. The river is navigable for flat boats of 70 tons burden, as far up as Camden. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, a masonic hall, a brick market-house, a library, an arsenal, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 banks, 40 stores, a coach fac., 2 shoe manufactories, 5 saw m., & 2,750 inhabitants. One mile E. by S. of the place, are the De Kalb mills, & a cotton fac. with 1,200 sp., 24 looms, & which employs 60 persons. The soil around Camden is fertile, yielding good crops of cotton; from 50 to 60 thousand bales were shipped from here in 1850. In a good season, peaches and apples are sold at from 12½ to 25 cents a bushel, & fine melons equally cheap. Two celebrated battles were fought here during the revolution, one August 16th, 1780, between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis, and another, April 23d, 1781, between Gen. Greene & Lord Rawdon. At the end of De Kalb street, opposite the Presbyterian church, is a fine, white marble monument, erected to the memory of Baron De Kalb, of revolutionary celebrity, the corner-stone of which was laid by the venerable Lafayette, in 1825. Two miles W. of Camden is a large Indian mound, supposed to mark the site of an ancient town of the Catawbas.

CAMDEN, p-o., Camden co., Ga.

CAMDEN, p-v., Somers t., Preble co., O., 44 m. from Cincinnati, 102 W.S.W. Columbus, 495 W. Situated on the Hamilton, Eaton & Richmond r. r., & on W. bank of Seven Mile cr., near the mouth of Paint cr. It contains 2 churches, 8 stores, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., & 450 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, p-v., Carroll co., Ia., 74 N. Indianapolis, 632 W. Situated on the N. side of Passianong cr., & contains 168 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, p-v., Schuyler co., Ill., 72 W.N.W. Springfield, 850 W. Situated on Crooked cr., & contains 426 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, p-v., Ray co., Mo., 149 W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1,052 W. Situated on the N. side of the Missouri r., 340 from St. Louis, by the course of the r.

CAMDEN, p-v., capital of Benton co., Tenn. Situated about 4 m. west of the Tennessee r., & contains a court house, a store, & 176 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, p. v., Wilcox co., Ala.

CAMDEN, p-v., Madison co., Miss., 39 N. by E. Jackson, 1,007 W. Situated on a small creek flowing into Big Black r.

CAMDEN, p. v., capital Washita co., Ark. Situated on the right bank of the Washita r., & contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores and 894 inhab.

CAMDEN, a marit. co. of N. S. Wales, having E. the Pacific O., & enclosed on other sides by the cos. Cumberland, Cork, Westmoreland, St. Vincent, and Argyle. The Shoalhaven & Nepean rivs. form parts of its boundaries.—II. a vill., above co., on the Nepean, 30 m. S.W. Sydney.—*Camden-bay*, Russ. Amer., is on the Arctic O. Lat. 70° N.; lon. 145° W.

CAMDEN & TONE, t., Essex co., Can. W. United pop. 1852, 1,434.

CAMDEN EAST, p. t., Addington co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 695.

CAMDEN JUNCTION, sta. on Columbia branch of S. C. r. r., 105 m. from Charleston.

CAMDEN MILLS, p. o., Rock Island co., Ill.

CAMDEN POINT, p. o., Platte co., Mo.

CAMDEN-TOWN, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, on its N. side, pa. St. Pancras, intersected by the London & Birmingham r. r., 3¼ m. N.W. St. Paul's, on the road to Hampstead. Pop. returned with pa. Named after Marquis of Camden, lessee of the manor in which it is situated.

CAMDENVILLE, p. o., Anderson co., Ky.

CAMEL, a small river of England. [ALAN.]

CAMEL, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*West*), 3¾ m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Area, 1,953 ac. Pop. 376.—II. (*Queen's*), 5¼ m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Area, 2,498 ac. Pop. 772. Fairs, June 1, Oct. 25. On Camalet, a steep hill in this pa., are interesting remains of a Roman or British camp, called by the inhabitants "King Arthur's palace."

CAMELEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Peneford. Area, 1,633 ac. Pop. 594.

CAMELFORD, a munic. bor. & town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Lanteglos, on the Camel, 11 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Princip. buildings, the town-hall & a free school. Mkt. Friday. Fairs, Friday after Mar. 10, & on May 26, July 17, & Wed. after Michaelmas. It formerly sent 2 mems. to H. of C. Here was fought the famous battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, A.D. 543.

CAMELON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Falkirk.—*Old Camelon*, a little N.W.ward, was an anc. port on the Carron, supposed to be the Roman *Ad-Vallum*.

CAMEL'S HUMP, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, Vt., situated on the E. border of Huntington t., 4,188 feet above tide water, 17 W. Montpelier, 20 S.E. Burlington. The view from the top of it is extensive & grand.

CAMEN, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, circ. & 8 m. S.W. Hamm. Pop. 2,780.

CAMERA DE-LOBOS, a maritime vill. of the isl. Madeira, & the first settled by Europeans; a few miles W. Santa Cruz.

CAMERI, a vill. of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 4½ m. N.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 3,840.

CAMERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,806 ac. Pop. 144.

CAMERINO, *Camerinum*, a city of Central Italy, cap. small deleg. of same name, Pontif. sta., in the Apennines, 41 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. of del. 1848, 38,415; of the city, 5,182. It has a cathed., an archbp's palace, mans. monasteries and convents, a university of the 2d order, founded in 1727, and a small silk factory. It was anciently an important city. Birth-place of Carlo Maratti.

CAMERON, county, Tex. Situated in the extreme south part of the state. Area, 5,000 sq. ms. It has the Gulf of Mexico on the east, & the Rio Grande on its south border. Drained by the Sal Colorado & Olmor creeks, and contains several salt ponds. Surface level, soil sandy. It contains the battle-grounds of *Palo Alto* and *Resaca de la Palma*. Capital, Santa Rita. In 1850, this county, with Starr & Webb included, are 12 academies, 296 pupils; 10 schools, 119 scholars, and 8,541 inhabitants.

CAMERON, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 7 S. Bath, 225 W.S.W. Albany, 304 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile calcareous loam & clay. Watered by Canisteo r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,359; 1850, 1,701. It has a station on the N. Y. & Erie r. r.

CAMERON, p. v., Clinton co., Pa.

CAMERON, sta., on Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 352 from Baltimore.

CAMERON, p. v., capital Milan co., Tex.

CAMERON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 7 m. E.S.E. Cupar. Estimated area, 7,300 Scotch acres. Pop. 1,207.

CAMERON MILLS, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

CAMEROONS, a river of Africa, Upper Guinea, which, after a S.W. course of uncertain length, enters the Bight of Biafra, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40′ E., by an estuary 20 m. in width, & containing several large islands. For 40 m. beyond the mangrove region, at its mouth, it is about 400 yds. in average breadth; depth in dry season from 2 to 20 ft., but during rains it is navigable for ships of any draught. About 90 m. from the sea it forms a cataract, as do several of its affls. in passing through the Cameroons mntns. On its banks are many populous vills.—*Cape Cameroons*, on an isl. in its estuary, was so named by the Portuguese from the vast quantities of shrimps taken in the adjacent sea.—*Cameroons Peak*, culminating point of the Cameroons mntns., lat. 4° 13′ N., lon. 9° 10′ E., is 13,000 (?) ft. in elevation.

CAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. S. W. Bath. Area, 1,748 ac. Pop. 1,543.

CAMETA, a populous & flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Para, on lt. b. of the Tocantins, 85 m. S.W. Belem. The dist. which was assigned to Cameta in 1839, is extremely fertile, & contains a pop. of 20,000, employed in agriculture, commerce, & navigation.

CAMIGLEN, an isl. of Asiatic archip., Philippines, 30 m. N. Luzon. Estimated area, 40 sq. ms.

CAMILLUS, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 7 W. Syracuse, 139 W.N.W. Albany, 347 W. The surface is rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Nine Mile cr. The v. is on the Central railroad, & contains a Presbyterian & a Methodist church, 4 stores, & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,957; 1850, 3,[illegible].

CAMINHA, a fortif. town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 27 m. N.W. Braga, on lt. b. of the Minho, near its mouth. Pop. 2,520.

CAMISANO, two small towns of Lombardy.—I. deleg. & 8½ m. E.S.E. Vicenza. Pop. 2,600.—II. deleg. & 5 m. N.N.E. Crema. Pop. 2,000.

CAMLAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Bellary, contig. to the ruins of Bijanagur, which seem, of which city it probably once formed a part. Near it are two magnificent Hindoo temples.

CAMLIN, or CRUMLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N. Glenavy, & comprising 6,417 ac., with 2,157 inhabitants.

CAMMA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 8 m. N.N.W. Athlone, containing vill. of Curraghboy. Area, 12,405 ac. Pop. 3,580.

CAMMARATA, a town of Sicily, in the Val Mazzara, 21 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 5,200.

CAMMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. E.N.E. Workington. Area, 3,727 ac. Pop. 1,026.

CAMMIN, or KAMIN, two towns of Pruss. dom.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. & 38 m. N.E. Stettin, near the Baltic. Pop. 3,176. It has a cathedral, & a seminary for noble ladies.—II. W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Kamionka. Pop. 785. Camin is also the name of vills. in the same reg., & in the grand duchy Mecklenb.-Schwerin.

CAMOGHE, a mntn. of Switzerl., canton Tessin, on the borders of Lombardy, 7 m. N. Lago Lugano. Elev. 8,800 feet.

CAMOGLI, a marit. town of Sard. states, prov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa; built entirely in the sea. Pop. 1838, 5,809.

CAMOLIN, a small town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the Bann, 6½ m. S.W. Gorey. Pop. 561. It has 3 annual fairs; & near is Camolin Park, seat of the Earl of Mountnorris.

CAMPAGNA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 20 m. E. Salerno, in the middle of high mntns. Pop. 6,750. It is a bishop's see, & has a fine cathedral, several churches & convents, an hospital, & a college.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. & 12 m. S.W. Venice.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *Latium*, an old prov. of the states of the Church, Italy, now forming the deleg. of Frosinone, & the greater part of the Comarca di Roma, extending along the W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and the Pontine marshes, & inland to the Alban & Sabine hills, Rome being near its centre. Length about 70 m.; breadth varying to 40 m. It is an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, & skirted on the Mediterr. by a strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Once the richest & most populous country in the world, it is now destitute of inhabs., except in a few towns scattered over its surface, to which the laborers resort at night to avoid the effects of *malaria*.

CAMPAGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant, 23 m. E. Rodez. Pop. 1,500.

CAMPAN, a small town of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, arrond. & 13 m. S.S.E. Bagnères-en-Bigorre, on lt. b. of the Adour, in the fine valley of same name. Pop. 3,442. The greater part of the houses are built of marble from the rich quarries in the vicinity. It has a handsome fountain and a curious stalactite grotto on opposite side of the Adour.

CAMPANA, an isl. off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 48° 30′ S., & lon. 75° 30′ W., separated from Wellington isl. by Fallos Channel. Length N. to S. about 55 m., average breadth 10 miles.

CAMPANA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabr.-Citra, cap. cant. 7 m. S.W. Cariati. Pop. 2,400.—*Cape Campanella*, kgdm., & 20 m. S. Naples, opp. the isl. Capri, bounds the Bay of Naples on the S.E..

CAMPANA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 5,374. It has remains of Moorish architecture, and commerce in grain, fruit, and wine.

CAMPANHA, a modern city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 150 m. S.W. Ouro-Preto. Pop. 6,000. It has several churches, a Latin school, & an hospital, founded 1835.

CAMPANIA FELICE, Naples. [TERRA-DI-LAVORO.]

CAMPAR, a river & town of the isl. Sumatra, on its E. coast, about 75 m. S.W. Singapore.

CAMPBELL, county, Va., in the S. part of the state, lies between James r. on the N., & Staunton r. on the S. Area, 576 sq. ms. The surface is rough, and the soil productive. Capital, Campbell C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $312,146; wheat, 100,5[illegible] bush. produced; Ind. corn, 339,267; potatoes, 19,628; tobacco, 2,534,730 pounds; wool, 20,275;—5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 1 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 3 printing offices, 3 semi-weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $816,700; value of manufactured articles, $1,859,307;—42 churches, 20 schools, 994 scholars; 1 library, 3,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,030; 1850, 23,245.

CAMPBELL, county, Ga., lies toward the N.W. part of the state, on both sides of Chattahoochee river. Area, 192 sq. ms. Surface undulating, soil fertile.

Capital, Campbelton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $190,360; Ind. corn, 271,500 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,434; rice, 4,975 pounds; cotton, 3,040 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., a cotton fac., 60 persons emp.; 4 tanneries, 11 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $66,595; value of manufactured articles, $78,442;—20 churches; 19 schools, 450 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,370; 1850, 7,232.

CAMPBELL, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, on the Ohio r. Area, 121 sq. ms. Licking r. passes W. of it, and enters the Ohio nearly opposite to Cincinnati. The surface is uneven, & the soil fertile. Capital, Alexandria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,854; Ind. corn, 301,125 bush. produced; oats, 37,759; tobacco, 23,108 pounds; wool, 6,571;—3 grist m., 6 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 daily newspaper pub.;—16 churches, 1 academy, 35 pupils; 21 schools, 725 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,214; pop. 1850, 13,127.

CAMPBELL, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.E. part of the state; has the Tennessee r. passing through its S.E. part. Area, 520 sq. ms. The Cumberland mountains pass through it; & on its N.W. side, the streams are discharged into Cumberland r. Capital, Jacksborough. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $168,850; Ind. corn, 277,395 bush. produced; oats, 43,839; sweet potatoes, 12,063; tobacco, 9,573 pounds; —1 flouring m., 37 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 forges, 1 powder m., 5 tanneries, 8 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $16,450; value of manufactured articles, $83,-981:—15 churches; 1 academy, 25 pupils; 26 schools, 650 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,149; 1850, 6,068.

CAMPBELL, t., Steuben co., N. Y., 10 S.E. Bath, 209 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil clay & marly loam. Watered by Conhocton r. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 5 saw m.;—5 schools. Pop. 1840, 852; 1850, 1,175.

CAMPBELL, t., Jennings co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 731.

CAMPBELL, t., Warwick co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 959; 1850, 1,157.

CAMPBELL, C. H., p-v., Campbell co., Va., 125 W. S.W. Richmond, 203 W. Contains a court house, an Episcopal church, & 150 inhabitants.

CAMPBELL, p-o., Lawrence co. O.

CAMPBELL, p. o., Coles co., Ill.

CAMPBELL, t., Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,820.

CAMPBELL, t., Taney co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 252.

CAMPBELL, t., Searey co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 684.

CAMPBELL ISLAND, S. Pacific O., lat. 52° 33′ 26″ S., lon. 169° 8′ 41″ E., is 36 m. in circumference, mntns., & has several good harbs. It is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting.—*Campbell* is the name of capes in New Zealand & Russian America, & a river in E. Australia.

CAMPBELLO, p. o., Plymouth co., Mass.

CAMPBELL'S BRIDGE, p-o., Marion dist., S. C., 139 E. by N. Columbia, 441 W.

CAMPBELLSBURG, p. v., Washington co., Ia., on New Albany & Salem r. r., 45 m. from New Albany.

CAMPBELLSBURG, p-v., Henry co., Ky., 31 N.W. Frankfort, 573 W.

CAMPBELL'S CORNERS, p. o., Oakland co., Mich.

CAMPBELL'S MILLS, p. o., Windham co., Ct.

CAMPBELL'S PORT, p-o., Portage co., O. Situated on the Ohio canal;—an oil fac., a woollen fac., & about 200 inhabitants.

CAMPBELL'S REST, p. o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

CAMPBELL'S STATION, p-o., Knox co., Tenn., 168 E. Nashville, 513 W.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, p-v., capital, Taylor co., Ky., 77 S.S.W. Frankfort, 599 W. Situated on a small branch of Green r., & contains a ct. house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Reformed,—5 stores, & 436 inhabs.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, p-v., Giles co., Tenn., 67 S. by W. Nashville, 731 W. Pop. 1850, 135.

CAMPBELLTON, p-v., capital of Campbell co., Ga., 102 N.W. Milledgeville, 699 W. It lies on both sides of the Chattahoochee river, & contains a court house, a Baptist church, & 150 inhabitants.

CAMPBELLTON, p. v., Itawamba co., Miss.

CAMPBELLTON, p. v., Jackson co., Flor.

CAMPBELLTOWN, p-o., Campbell t., Steuben co., N. Y., 223 W. by S. Albany, 288 W. Situated on the left bank of the Conhocton r., & contains 1 church, several mills, & about 100 inhabitants.

CAMPBELLTOWN, p-v., Lebanon co., Pa., 15 E. Harrisburg, 125 W.

CAMPBELLTOWN, p. v., Ristigouche co., N. B., on the rt. b. of Ristigouche r.

CAMPBELLTOWN, v., Renfrew co., Can. W., 108 N.W. Bytown. Situated on the right bank of the Ottawa r., at the expansion known as Upper Allumettes L., and contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

CAMPBELL-TOWN, a dist., Van Dieman's Land, enclosed by dists. Launceston, Norfolk Plains, Clyde, Oatlands, Oysterburg, & having a settlement of same name on an affl. of the Macquarrie.

CAMPBELLVILLE, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

CAMPBELLVILLE, p. o., Sullivan co., Pa.

CAMPBELLVILLE, p. v., Nassageweya t., Halton co., Can. W., & has a store, 2 flouring m., a woollen fac., 7 saw m., a tannery, & 120 inhabitants.

CAMPBELTON, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the E. coast of the peninsula Cantire, near its S. extremity. 38 m. S.W. Ayr. Area of pa. 43,750 ac. Pop. of do. 9,881, of bor. 6,880. Though not the cap., this is the most important town in the co.; it has numerous distilleries & malt-houses, a tolerable harbor, & a good quay. Many of the pop. are engaged in tambouring & handloom weaving; others in a herring-fishery. The town and neighborhood are favorite resorts of visitors in summer. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 754*l*. Campbelton unites with Ayr, Inverary, Irvine, & Oban, to return 1 mem. to H. of C. Mkt., Th. Fairs, 6 times annually.—II. a vill. co. & 9 m. N.E. Inverness, on Beauley Firth, with 716 inhabitants. It also is resorted to as a bathing-place in summer.

CAMP CALL, p-o., Cleveland co., N. C.

CAMP CHARLOTTE, p. o., Pickaway co., O.

CAMP CREEK, t., Pike co., O.;—has a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 298; 1850, 389.

CAMP CREEK, p. o., Kosciusko co., Ia.

CAMP CREEK, p-o., Livingston co., Ky., 240 W.S. W. Frankfort, 767 W.

CAMP CREEK, p-o., Green co., Tenn., 264 E. Nashville, 440 W.

CAMP CREEK, p. o., Jefferson co., Ark.

CAMPDEN CHIPPING, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. & 24 m. N.E. Glo'ster. Area of pa. 4,600 ac. Pop. 2,351. It has a beautiful Gothic church; a gramm. school founded in 1487, a court-ho., mkt.-ho., & remains of a noble mansion, built early in the 17th century, & burnt by its proprietor that it might not be garrisoned by the parl. forces. Mkt., Wed. Fairs, Ash-Wed., April 23, Aug. 5, & Dec 10. Campden, during the 14th century, was one of the princip. woolmarts in England. In its vicinity, the Cotswold games were established in the reign of James I.

CAMPEACHY, the principal seaport-town of Yucatan, Mexico, on its W. coast, 90 m. S.S.W. Merida. Lat. 19° 50′ N., lon. 90° 33′ W. Pop. including suburbs, 15,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and built wholly of stone, over a series of extensive anc. caverns; its houses are generally good, and public buildings more tasteful than those of Merida, & mkts. well supplied. It has 6 churches, as many convents, a large cemetery, a college with 6 professors, theatre, & ship-building docks. Its harbor is shallow, but it is the centre of a large trade in logwood, or "Campeachy-wood," & it exports cotton & wax.

CAMPELLO, sta. on Fall River r. r., 23 m. from Boston, Mass.

CAMPERDOWN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 27 m. N.W. Amsterdam, in the N. Sea, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet, 11th Oct., 1797.

CAMP GROUND, p. o., Pickens dist., S. C.

CAMP HILL, p. o. Tallapoosa co., Ala.

CAMPHILL, a station on the Birmingham & Gl'oster rail r., England, 2 m. S. Birmingham.

CAMPI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. W. N.W. Lecce. Pop. 3,440.—II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 7 m. N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,668.

CAMPIGLIA, a market town of Tuscany, 33 miles N.W. Grosseto, with a fine old church built of marble. Pop. 2,140.—II. Piedmont, province Biella. Pop. 1,230.

CAMPILLO, several small towns of Spain, at one of which, *C. de Arenas*, prov. & 17 m. S. Jaen, the French defeated the Spaniards, July 28, 1823.—II. *de Altobuey*, prov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Cuença. Pop. 2,890. It has manufs. of leather.

CAMPILLOS, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 1844, 6,417.

CAMPINA GRANDE, a town of Brazil, prov. & 80 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. with dist. 5,000; many of its inhabs. emigrate from scarcity of fresh water.

CAMPINAS, a city of Brazil, prov. & 50 m. N. San Paulo. Pop. 6,000. Its dist. produces a great quantity of sugar. Created a city in 1840.

CAMP IZARD, p. o., Marion co., Flor.

CAMPLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., cap. cant., 5 m. N. Teramo. Pop. 6,000. It has a cathed., 3 collegiate churches, & an abbey.

CAMPLONG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, 4 m. N.N.W. Bedarrieux. Pop. 2,121.

CAMP MILLS, p. o., Floyd co., Va.

CAMPOBASSO, a fortified city of Naples, cap. prov. Samnio, 55 N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 7,700. It has considerable trade, & celebrated manufactories of cutlery & arms. *Campo Bianco* is a mntn. in the isl. of Lipari, formed of volcanic scoriæ, which furnishes a great quantity of pumice stone.

CAMPOBELLA, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

CAMPOBELLO, isl., p. v. & par., Charlotte co., N. B., in the Bay of Fundy. There are in the par. 1 saw m., 2 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1851, 865.

CAMPOBELLO, two towns of Sicily.—I. intend. & 18 m. S.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,600.—II. intend. Trapani, 6 m. S.E. Mazzara. Pop. 2,985.

CAMPO DE CRIPTANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 5,690. It has manufs. of coarse cloths, & trade in grain & fruit.

CAMPO-FORMIO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. & 7 m. S.W. Udine, famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between the Austrians & French, 17th October, 1797.

CAMPO-FREDDO, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. & 16 m. N.W. Genoa. Pop. 2,738.

CAMPO-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, immediately N. Lisbon, with numerous villas. It has manufs. of silk, & a fair lasting 8 days in October.

CAMPO-LARGO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on lt. b. of the Rio Grande, 70 m. from its mouth in the San Francisco. It has a school of prim. instruction, established 1832. Pop. 3,000.

CAMPOLIETO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 8 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,240.

CAMPO-MAYOR, a fortif. town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 9 m. N.E Elvas. Pop. 4,500.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 145 m. N.E. Oeiras. Pop. 5,000. —III. (*de Quixeramobim*), a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 185 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. with district 8,000.

CAMPOS, a town of the isl. Majorca, 21 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. 4,712.—*Canal of Campos*, Spain, Leon, commences at the Rio Seco, near Medina, and joins the canal of Castile, 5 m. N.W. Palencia.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, formerly *S. Salvador dos Campos*, a city of Brazil, prov. & 155 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. Pop. 4,000. It was constituted a city in 1835, & was formerly called the town of St. Salvador dos Campos. Its dist. contains a pop. of 40,000. Chief produce the sugar cane.

CAMPO S. PIETRO, or CAMPO SAMPIERO, a market town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg, & 13 m. N. Padua. Pop. 2,400.

CAMP POINT, p. v., Adams co., Ill. Contains 588 inhabitants.

CAMP RIDGE, p. o., Williamsburg dist., S. C., 114 S.E. Columbia, 492 W.

CAMPRODON, a fortifd. town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Gerona, on lt. b. of the Ter. Pop. 1,162. It was twice taken by the French in 1794.

CAMP RUN, p. o., Crawford co., O.

CAMPSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Area, 9,390 ac. Pop. 2,113.

CAMPSEA-ASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,813 ac. Pop. 371.

CAMP SICO, p. o., Tuolumne co., Cal.

CAMPSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 15 m. S.W. Stirling. Estim. area 22,400 ac. Pop. 6,918, engaged in calico-printing, & in several cotton factories, & alum, Prussian blue, & other works.—*Campsie-fells* are a range of hills N. the vill., rising to a height of 1,500 feet.

CAMP SPRING, p. o., Lawrence co., Ala., 93 N. by E. Tuscaloosa, 778 W.

CAMPTI, p. v., Nachitoches par., La., 165 N.W. Baton Rouge, on the left bank of Red r. It has a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

CAMPTON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 47 N. by W. Concord, 52 W. Surface uneven, with some mountains, & rocky ledges; soil in the valleys fertile. Watered by Pemigewasset r. & its branches. Chartered in 1767. There are in the t. 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational, —2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,513; 1850, 1,439.

CAMPTON, p. t., Kane co., Ill. Pop. 875.

CAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3¼ m. N.E Silsoe. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,600.

CAMPTON VILLAGE, p. o., Grafton co., N. H.

CAMPTOWN, p-v., Orange t., Essex co., N. J., 3½ S.W. Newark, 52 N.E. Trenton, 215 W. It has 3 churches, —1 free to all denominations, built of stone, 3 stories high, the lower story occupied as an academy, the second as a church, & the third as a masonic hall, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian. —3 stores, & 75 dwellings, somewhat scattered. Elizabeth r. affords water power, on which is a saw m., & a grist m. The American army camped here in the revolutionary war, hence its name.

CAMPTOWN, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

CAMPVILLE, p. o., Litchfield co., Conn.

CAMPVILLE, p-o., Owego t., Tioga co., N. Y., 154 S.W. Albany, 282 W.

CAMROOP, an old subdivision of Brit. India, formerly considered to include the dists. of Rungpoor and Rangamatty (Bengal), with Sylhet, Jynteah, Cachar, & a part of Lower Assam, to which last portion only the name is now applied.

CAMROSE, or CAMRHOS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Area, 8,129 ac. Pop. 1,241. Fairs, Feb. 13, Nov. 12.

CAMTOOS, a riv. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Beaufort & Uitenhage, rises in the Niewvel mntns., flows successively S. & S.E., & enters the sea 20 m. S. W. Uitenhage, after a course of about 200 m. Affls. the Salt r. & Konga.

CAMURANO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 5 m. S. Ancona.—*Camuscia* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 14 m. S.E. Arezzo.

CANA, p-o., Jennings co., Ia.

CANA, *Kana-el-Jelil*, a ruined town of Palestine, supposed by Dr. Robertson to be the scene of the miracle recorded in John; on a declivity 6 m. N. Nazareth, & 13 m. S.E. Acre. Another vill., *Kefr Kenna*, has also been supposed by some as the Cana of the New Testament. It is 3½ m. N.E. Nazareth.—II. a vill., pash Acre, 5 m. S.E. Tyre, & probably the *Kanah* of Joshua (xii. 28).

CANAAN, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 13 E. Norridgewock, 36 N. by E. Augusta, 631 W. It lies on the E. side of Kennebec river, & is a good farming town. Incoporated in 1788. There are in the t. 5 stores, a woollen fac., a carriage fac., a tannery, a sadlery, a grist m., a saw m., & 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,379; 1850, 1,696.

CANAAN, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 52 N.W. Concord, 496 W. Drained by Mascomy river & its tributaries. Soil fertile. Chartered in 1761. First settled in 1766. It has several ponds, one of which, on high ground, is curiously surrounded by a mound of earth. The v., on the Northern r. r., contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist, —a manufac. of cassimeres, tweed, & flannels, makes 20,000 yards annually, has 5 looms, 270 spindles, & employs 15 persons; 4 stores, a carriage fac., a tannery, a saddlery, a cloth dressing machine, & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 stores, 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 6 grist m., 9 saw m., 16 schools, & an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,576; 1850, 1,682.

CANAAN, p-t., Essex co., Vt., 31 N. Guildhall, 106 N.E. Montpelier, 603 W. Situated in the extreme N.E. part of the state, on Connecticut river. Surface rough; soil fertile along the streams. It has a tannery, & 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 378; 1850, 471.

CANAAN, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 42 N.W. Hartford, 73 from Bridgeport via Housatonic r. r., 343 W. It lies on the E. side of Housatonic river, which has between this place & Salisbury a fall of 60 feet, forming, when the river is full, a grand spectacle, & affording extensive water power. Limestone is extensive, & the lime is superior, and is extensively exported. The S.E. part of the t. is mountainous, while other parts are level. The soil along the streams is fertile. Drained by Blackberry river & Hollenbeck river, both of which supply mill seats. It has 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac.,

6 extensive iron works, making pig & wrought iron, a manufac. of mill irons, a machine shop, 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,536; 1850, 2,627. (*See Falls Village, & N. & S. Canaan.*)

CANAAN, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 20 N.E. Hudson, 22 S.E. Albany, 362 W. It has considerable hills, with fertile intervening valleys. Bog iron ore & limestone are found. Drained by tributaries to Kinderhook cr. The railroads from W. Stockbridge to Hudson, & from W. Stockbridge to Albany, pass through the t. It has 2 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,957; 1850, 1,941.

CANAAN, p-t., Wayne co., Pa., 159 N.E. Harrisburg, 253 W. Drained by branches of Laxawaxen cr. Carbondale & Honesdale railroad passes through it. Surface partly mountainous & partly level; soil gravel and loam. The village near the centre of the t. is called Canaan Corners. There are in the t. a saw mill, & 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,462; 1850, 1,938.

CANAAN, p. v., Marion co., Ala.

CANAAN, t., Athens co., O. It is situated on the Hockhocking r., and contains salt works, a grist mill, 2 saw mills, & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 800; 1850, 1,142.

CANAAN, t., Madison co., O. It has a fulling mill, a tannery, a grist mill, & 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 607; 1850, 685.

CANAAN, t., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,027; 1850, 1,223.

CANAAN, p-t., Wayne co., O., 107 N.E. Columbus, 350 W. It has 6 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,827; 1850, 1,922.

CANAAN, t., Kent co., Mich. P. 1840, 164; 1850, 696.

CANAAN, p. o., Marion co., Ala.

CANAAN, p-v., Jefferson co., Ia., 84 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 560 W.

CANAAN, t., Gasconda co., Mo. Pop. 666.

CANAAN, a name applied in Scripture to the "Promised Land" of the Israelites. [PALESTINE.]

CANAAN CENTRE, p-v., Canaan t., Columbia co., N. Y., 25 S.E. Albany, 364 W. It has a church, a store, & a flourishing academy.

CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, p-v., Canaan t., Columbia co., N. Y., 25 S.W. Albany, 363 W. It is on the outlet of Whiting's Pond, & contains 2 churches, 3 mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 stores, & 25 dwellings.

CANAANVILLE, p-o., Athens co., O., 80 S.E. Columbus, 341 W.

CANADA, the most extensive & important colonial possession of the British empire, in America, extends from the coast of Labrador, lon. 57° 15′ W., to the Kaministiquia r., at the entrance of which into Lake Superior is Fort William, lon. 89° 32′ W. from Greenwich, Engl. From its east boundary it is about 1,600 miles to the W. termination, with an average breadth of 230 miles. Area, 349,821 sq. miles, or 2¼ times that of Great Britain & Ireland. It was formerly divided into the two provinces of Upper & Lower, but now politically united, though still differing in laws customs, & manners.

POPULATION BY ORIGIN.

	Origins.	L. C.	U. C.	Total.
Natives of	England and Wales	11,230	82,699	93,926
	Scotland	14,565	75,811	90,376
	Ireland	51,499	176,267	227,766
	Canada, French origin.	669,528	26,417	695,945
	" not of French origin.	125,580	526,093	651,673
	United States	12,482	43,732	56,214
	Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.	574	3,785	4,359
	New Brunswick	480	2,634	3,114
	Newfoundland	51	79	130
	West Indies	47	345	392
	East Indies	4	106	116
	Germany and Holland	159	9,957	10,116
	France and Belgium	359	1,007	1,366
	Italy and Greece	28	15	43
	Spain and Portugal	18	57	75
	Sweden and Norway	12	29	41
	Russia, Poland and Prussia	8	188	196
	Switzerland	38	209	247
	Austria and Hungary	2	11	13
	Guernsey	118	24	142
	Jersey & other British Islands.	293	131	424
	Other places	830	1,351	2,181
Born at sea		10	168	178
Birth place not known		2,446	889	3,335
Total population		890,261	952,004	1,842,265

The colored pop. of Upper Canada is computed to be about 8,000 persons. They are included in the above abstract, but not separately classed as "colored persons."

Abstract of the Agricultural Census of Canada:—

UPPER CANADA.

Lands occupied	acres	9,826,417
" cultivated	"	3,697 763
" cropped	"	2,274.746
" pasture	"	1.365,556
" gardens	"	55.461
" wild	"	6,130.654
Total number of occupiers		99.860

PERSONS OCCUPYING.

10 acres and under	9.976
10 " to 20	1.889
20 " to 50	18,467
50 " to 100	48.027
100 " to 200	18,421
Above 200	3,080

PRODUCE.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Av. per acre.
Wheat	782,115	12,692.852	14 90 100
Barley	29,916	625,875	20 98.100
Rye	38.968	479.651	12 34 100
Peas	192,109	2,873.394	14 90.100
Oats	421,684	11,193,844	26 54.100
Buckwheat	44,265	639,384	14 51.100
Indian corn	70,571	1,696,513	24 5.100
Potatoes	77,672	4,989.475	64
Turnips	17,135	3,644.942	212 72.100

The following is returned as the gross produce in other crops, &c.:—Clover and all grass seeds, 42,460 bush.; carrots, 174,895; mangold wurtzel, 54,226; beans, 18,109; hops, 113,064 lbs.; hay, 681,782 tons; flax or hemp, 50,650 lbs.; tobacco, 764,476; wool, 2,699,964; maple sugar, 3,581,505; cider, 701,612 galls.; fulled cloth, 527,466 yds.; linen, 14,958 yds.; flannel, 1,169,301.

The following is the census of cattle:—Bulls, oxen, or steers, 193,982; milch cows, 296,924; calves or heifers, 254,988; horses, 203,300; sheep, 968,022; pigs, 569,237.

Produce of cattle, viz.:—Butter, 15,976,315 lbs.; cheese, 2,226,776; beef, 817,746 bbls.; pork, 528,129; and 47,587 bbls. of fish were cured.

LOWER CANADA.

Lands occupied	arpents	8,113,915
" cultivated	"	3,603,317
" cropped	"	2,072.953
" pasture	"	1,502.355
" gardens	"	30.209
" wild	"	4.508,398
Total number of occupiers		94,449

PERSONS OCCUPYING.

10 arpents and under	13,261
10 " to 20	2,701
20 " to 50	17.409
50 " to 100	37,885
100 " to 200	18.608
Above 200	4,585

PRODUCE.

	Arpents.	Bushels	Av. per arp.
Wheat	427,111	3,075,868	7 20.100
Barley	42,927	668.626	17
Rye	46,007	341,445	7 87.100
Peas	165,192	1 182.190	7 16.000
Oats	590.422	8,967,594	15
Buckwheat	51,781	530,417	10 24.100
Indian corn	22.969	400,287	17 60.100
Potatoes	73,244	4 456,111	60 9.100
Turnips	3.897	369.909	95

The following is returned as the gross produce in other crops, &c.:—Clover and all hay seeds, 18,921 bush.; carrots, 82,338; mangold wurtzel, 103,399; beans, 23,602; hops, 111,158 lbs.; hay, 965,653 tons; flax or hemp, 1,867,016 lbs.; tobacco, 488,672; wool, 1,430,967; maple sugar, 6,190,694; cider, 53,327 galls.; fulled cloth, 780,891 yds.; linen, 889,528; flannel, 850,850.

The following is the census of cattle, viz.:—Bulls, oxen, or steers, 111,819; milch cows, 294,514; calves or heifers, 180,317; horses, 236,077; sheep, 629,825; pigs, 256,219.

Produce of cattle, viz.:—Butter, 9,637,152 lbs.; cheese, 511,014 lbs.; beef, 68,747 bbls.; fish, cured, 48,363 bbls.

The grain crops in Lower Canada are taken in the minot and not in the bushel, excepting in the t'nships. In like manner the acres are taken in arpents. An arpent is about one-seventh less than acre, and a minot about one-eighth more than a bushel. The fish in L. C. is exclusive of the Gaspé & Bonaventure fisheries.

Education.—Great efforts are now making in Canada to promote the education of the people. There were in 1852, in Canada W., 8 universities, with 732 students;

70 [illegible] & country grammar schools, 6,059 pupils; 136 [illegible] schools, 3,948 scholars; 1 normal and 1 model school, which together have 380 pupils; 3,001 common schools, 170,234 scholars. Amount available for [illegible] of teachers of common schools, £102,050; amount levied or subscribed for the erection & repairs of [illegible] houses, £19,334. In Canada E. there are 11 [illegible], several academies & high schools; & there were [illegible] schools open the first six months of 1850, & 78,341 children attending. Amount granted them from Parliamentary fund, £12,693; support of teachers, and building and repairing school houses from 1842 to 1850, £24[illegible].

Religion.—The prevailing religion in Eastern Canada is that of the Roman Catholic Church. In Western or Upper Canada the Church of England predominates. In the following table will be found an enumeration of the various religious bodies in the United Provinces, according to the census of 1852:—

Denominations.	L. C.	U. C.	Total.
Church of England	54,402	223,190	268,592
" Scotland	4,047	57,542	61,589
" Rome	746,866	167,695	914,561
Free Presbyterian Church	267	65,807	66,074
Other Presbyterians	29,221	80,799	110,020
Wesleyan Methodists	5,799	96,640	102,439
Episcopal	7	43,884	43,891
New Connexion	3,442	7,547	10,989
Other	11,935	59,585	71,520
Baptists	4,493	45,353	49,846
Lutherans	18	12,089	12,107
Congregationalists	3,927	7,747	11,674
Quakers	163	7,460	7,423
Bible Christians	16	5,726	5,742
Christian Church	10	4,093	4,103
Seventh Adventists	1,369	663	2,032
Protestants	10,475	1,733	12,208
Disciples	....	2,064	2,064
Jews	348	103	351
Mennonites and Tuckers	....	8,230	8,230
Unitarians	3,450	2,684	6,134
Universalists	349	834	1,183
Mormons	12	247	259
Creeds not known	390	6,744	7,134
No Creed given	4,521	35,740	42,261
All other creeds not classed	13,834	7,805	21,639
Total	890,261	952,004	1,842,265

The following exhibits a statement of the net revenue and expenditures of the Consolidated Fund of the Province for the year 1853:—

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on public debt	£215,442	14	8
Civil government	39,618	12	6
Judges	86,785	16	11
Pensions	6,000	0	0
Legislature	47,774	18	6
Education	55,898	13	0
Agriculture	13,794	13	3
Hospitals, etc	13,939	8	4
Geological survey	1,965	11	2
Militia	2,116	8	0
Lighthouses	8,248	7	2
Emigration	752	4	2
Penitentiaries	10,634	5	10
Indian annuities	7,555	0	0
Census	18,349	13	3
Sinking fund	73,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	49,048	16	0
	£651,125	2	4
Balance at credit of Consolidated Fund	401,901	0	0½
Total currency	£1,053,026	2	4½

REVENUE.

Balance at credit of Consolidated Fund	£407,400	11	10½
Less paid sinking fund, arrears, rebellion, and invasion claims, etc	234,905	15	10
Free balance	£172,494	16	0½
Net customs revenue	705,517	15	10
Net excise "	22,445	11	11
Net territorial "	32,248	12	7
Bonus imposts	18,989	2	10
Public works revenue	71,424	3	10
Miscellaneous	41	4	2
Fines and forfeitures, including seizures	2,785	6	11
Canal revenue	22,431	7	10
Law fee fund	4,648	0	5
Total currency	£1,053,026	2	4½
Balance brought down	£401,901	0	0½

Statement of the value of Imports for the years 1850 and 1852 comparatively:—

	1850.			1852.		
Goods paying duty	£3,951,383	16	3	£4,[illegible]	6	7
Goods free of duty	293,833	7	2	311,[illegible]	17	4
Total	£4,245,217	3	5	£5,[illegible]	3	11
Gross duties collected	613,994	13	7	[illegible]	12	9
Net duties collected	581,132	12	0	[illegible]	19	7
In bond at end of year	185,963	14	9	297,[illegible]	8	5
Estim. dut. on goods in bond	60,677	4	2	93,[illegible]	6	3

Statement of the value of Exports for the years 1850 and 1852, comparatively; showing also the character of the merchandise exported:—

Character.	1850.			1852.		
Produce of the mine	£9,145	12	0	£[illegible]	0	0
" " sea	36,812	15	7	54,[illegible]	8	10
" " forest	1,360,734	6	4	1,611,[illegible]	11	9
Animals & their products	157,389	6	0	200,[illegible]	12	8
Vegetable food	1,046,034	6	4	1,[illegible]	11	10
Other agricult. products	13,139	14	10	24,343	14	4
Manufactures	6,676	19	1	19,[illegible]	6	2
Other articles	39,874	0	7	26,[illegible]	3	11
Total	£2,669,998	0	9	£3,251,393	13	1

—these sums are exclusive of shipping exported, and also of the estimated deficiencies of values from inland ports.

Government.—The two provinces of Canada were united under one legislature in 1840. The executive power is wielded by the Governor General, who is appointed by the Sovereign of Great Britain, & is assisted in the administration of affairs by an executive council, the members of which are appointed by the Governor, & the tenure of their offices depends upon their receiving the support of the Provincial Parliament of United Canada. The members of the executive council hold seats in either branch of the Provincial Parliament. The Provincial House is called the legislative council, the members of which are summoned by the Sovereign, & hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by crime. The Legislative House consists of 130 members, elected by the people. In counties a 40s. sterling freehold confers a vote, & in cities & towns the payment of a yearly rent of £10 sterling. Bills passed by both houses of the Provincial Parliament must receive the Sovereign's assent before they acquire the force of law, & this the Governor is authorized to grant, or to reserve the bills for the signification of the Sovereign's pleasure thereon.

History.—Canada has its name from the Iroquois word Kanata, signifying a collection of huts, & which the early European discoverers mistook for the name of the country. It is said to have been first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541, at St. Croix's harbor, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence, to which he gave its present name. In 1608 a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of Quebec, Canada being then called New France. From this period till 1759, the French continued to occupy the country, though much harassed by various tribes of Indians, particularly the Mohawks; but in the year just named, an English army under Gen. Wolfe captured Quebec, & by Sept. 8th, 1760, all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered to the British, & the French power in that quarter of the world entirely annihilated. In 1774, by an Act of the British parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the governor. Seventeen years after, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, to be called the provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, & the first parliament of the former met at Niagara, on Sept. 17th 1792. In 1820, dissentions, chiefly of a political & financial character, began to arise between the House of Assembly & the Executive Government in Lower Canada, which went on from year to year increasing in intensity, till a crisis arrived. The spirit of discontent extended to Upper Canada, where it began to manifest itself in 1834, the causes being substantially the same with those of Lower Canada. At length matters were brought to an issue in the latter country, by the arrest in 1837 of two popular leaders, who were rescued. Warrants were issued for the arrest of others. The people in the districts of Chambly & of Grand Brulé rose in arms, & were defeated by the military. Simi-

lar scenes were enacted at the same time in Upper Canada, where considerable exasperation prevailed against the Government. The insurrection here, however, was also suppressed, but not before martial law had been proclaimed. The result of these proceedings was the reuniting of the provinces, which took place in 1840, under the name of the United Provinces of Canada, & the changing their respective designations from Upper & Lower Canada to Canada East & Canada West.

Upper Canada, or Canada West, lies along the north bank of the St. Lawrence & the shores of the Great Lakes, & extends almost to the N. boundary of the basin of the St. Lawrence. It is between the parallels of 41° 47′ & 49° N. lat., & 74° 30′ & 89° 32′ W. long. Area, 147,832 sq. m. It is divided into 42 counties, & these are subdivided into townships. The townships are mostly laid out in square blocks, & are subdivided into concessions, which are set off into lots of 200 acres each.

Canada West, or Upper Canada, contains 42 counties, as follows :—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Area in Acres.	Acres culti-vated.	Assessed for taxation in 1852. Currency £	Popula-tion in 1852.
Addington	576	368,700	82,657	620,235	15,165
Brant	416	266,004	117,417	1,481,357	25,426
Bruce	992	634,764	2,272	36,799	2,837
Carleton	898	574,520	91,094	1,027,270	31,397
Durham	620	396,600	146,312	1,287,880	30,732
Dundas	377	241,200	43,645	392,670	13,811
Elgin	703	450,200	110,159	1,000,000	25,418
Essex	677	433,300	46,460	549,996	16,817
Frontenac	1,342	858,940	81,758	715,337	30,735
Gleugary	450	288,080	68,018	511,327	17,596
Grey	2,321	1,485,905	31,401	342,723	13,217
Grenville	421	269,280	69,872	493,946	20,707
Haldimand	459	293,524	79,279	884,167	18,788
Halton	362	232,000	109,406	1,094,583	18,322
Hastings	1,324	847,800	129,950	940,942	31,977
Huron	1,392	892,769	54,976	650,878	19,198
Kent	870	557,000	64,260	496,579	17,469
Lambton	1,093	699,826	34,497	596,942	10,815
Lanark	1,180	755,000	120,073	725,181	27,317
Leeds	805	515,400	120,923	886,504	30,280
Lenox	170	108,000	44,065	380,516	7,955
Lincoln	306	195,700	82,424	1,321,919	23,868
Middlesex	1,079	690,698	136,947	1,255,175	39,899
Northumberland	730	467,500	146,909	1,267,453	31,229
Norfolk	600	383,200	94,367	976,723	21,281
Ontario	851	544,600	143,882	1,593,717	30,576
Oxford	710	457,600	135,232	1,606,024	32,638
Peel	458	293,200	126,681	1,395,000	24,816
Perth	698	446,728	58,146	523,606	15,545
Peterboro'	1,005	643,300	69,574	414,614	15,237
Prescott	475	305,620	32,920	281,420	10,487
Prince Edward	334	313,900	121,022	953,566	18,887
Renfrew	1,133	725,000	36,890	161,157	9,415
Russell	379	242,400	6,025	56,520	2,870
Simcoe	1,797	1,150,000	109,192	901,639	27,165
Stormont	391	250,200	44,951	460,852	14,643
Victoria	749	478,200	56,878	340,628	11,657
Waterloo	513	328,463	131,806	1,425,867	26,537
Wellington	1,237	791,604	119,081	1,110,558	26,796
Welland	356	228,000	56,467	1,116,412	20,141
Wentworth	426	273,000	125,539	1,745,242	42,619
York	808	517,100	212,276	2,617,060	79,719
Totals	32,492	20,794,825	3,695,763	36,670,890	952,004

General Physical Features.—The whole province is inland territory, but, by means of the great lakes & the rivers St. Lawrence & Ottawa, which have been made navigable, it derives many of the advantages of a sea board; & by the Rideau canal the navigation of Lake Ontario is connected with that of the Ottawa, & the Welland canal connects the lakes Erie with Ontario. Upper Canada is not a mountainous country; a ridge of table land divides the basin of the Ottawa from that of the St. Lawrence, & the tract between that part of Lake Huron called the Georgian bay and the Upper part of the Ottawa is still a more elevated region of table land. Another ridge commences at the S. extremity of Georgian bay, takes a S. course to the W. extremity of Lake Ontario, continues along the S. shore of Ontario, & extends into New York, crossing the Niagara river at Queenstown. Its highest elevation, however, does not exceed 350 feet above Lake Huron.

Rivers and Lakes.—The great rivers of Upper Canada are the St. Lawrence & the Ottawa. The former is called the Cataraqui until it reaches Montreal, & may be considered as rising in Lake Superior, & issuing from thence in the St. Mary's river, which enters Lake Huron after a course of 40 miles; as emerging from Lake Huron in the river St. Clair, which has a course of 30 miles; as issuing from the latter lake in the Detroit, which has a course of 29 miles to Lake Erie; as descending from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario in the Niagara; & as expanding after its issue from the latter lake under the name of the Cataraqui into the lake of the Thousand isles, Lake St. Francis, & Lake St. Louis. The streams flowing into all these lakes may be regarded as so many tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The Ottawa receives the Montreal, the Little river flowing from Turtle lake, the Neswabie flowing from Cedar lake, the Muskrat, the Bonne Chaire, the Madawaska, the Mississippi, the Rideau, & the Petite Nation on its right bank. Besides the great lakes of the North American continent, which are described in this work under their respective names, it possesses several extensive lakes which lie wholly within its own territories. The largest of these is Lake Nipissing, an irregularly formed sheet of water, exceeding 50 miles in breadth in some parts, & elevated 106 feet above Lake Huron. Next to it in point of size is Lake Simcoe, which is about 30 miles in length, is elevated 109 feet above Lake Huron, & discharges itself by the Severn into the S. part of Georgian bay. To the E. of Simcoe lake is a chain of irregularly formed bodies of water, among which are Balsam lake, Pigeon lake, Sturgeon lake, Trout lake, & Rice lake, their waters are discharged by the Trent river into Lake Ontario. The lakes Les Allumetes are an expansion of the Ottawa, & are connected by the Neswabie river with a chain of lakes in the interior, among which are Trout lake, Cedar lake, Otter lake, & Lake Missisaque, while to the S.W. of these another chain, of which the principal are Trading lake & Muskoka lake, find an outlet by the Muskoka river into Georgian bay of Lake Huron. Immense sums have been spent by the British government in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. Of these, one of the most important works is the Welland canal, formed to overcome the obstruction in the navigation between lakes Erie & Ontario, caused by the falls of Niagara. It was projected in 1818, & commenced in 1824. It is 52 miles in length. Its summit level is 6¾ feet above Lake Erie, & 336¾ feet above Lake Ontario. The descent to the former is overcome by one lock at Port Colborne, & to Lake Ontario by 38 locks. When completed on its amended scale, it will be navigable throughout for vessels of 450 tons. The Rideau canal commences near Kingston on the Cataraqui or St. Lawrence, after its issue from Lake Ontario, & enters the Ottawa at Bytown, at the foot of the Chaudiere falls. It is 150 miles in length, & is navigable by steamboats drawing 5 feet water. Rideau lake, through which it passes, is 154 feet above Lake Ontario, & 283 feet above the surface of the Ottawa at Bytown, & there are seventeen locks between Kingston & Lake Rideau, & 30 locks between that lake & Bytown.

Geology & Soil.—The whole extent of Canada is mostly a granitic country, occasionally accompanied with calcareous rocks of a soft texture, & in horizontal strata. The calcareous region seems to extend in a line N.W. beyond Lake Michigan as far as the sources of the Mississippi, & thence to those of the Saskatchawine, joining at length the great range of the Rocky or Chipewyan mountains. All the great lakes of Upper Canada are placed in the line of contact between two vast chains of granite & limestone. At the narrowest part of Lake Winnipeg, where it is not more than two m. broad, the W. shore is skirted by calcareous rocks about 30 feet high, while on the opposite shore there are still higher rocks of a dull gray granite. In the lower province particularly the granite predominates. A calcareous stratum, at the fall of Niagara, forms the bed of that stream, & seems to proceed along the bed of the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec. The isle on which the city of Montreal is built, is of a calcareous nature; the immediate bed of the fall of Montmorency is a horizontal shelf of a black gray limestone, of the kind called primitive or crystallized; & the banks of the St. Lawrence, as also of the other rivers in Lower Canada, are chiefly composed of a schistous substance generally in a state of decay. But still in every quarter, even among these other substances, the granite is found in strata, more or less inclined to the horizon, but never parallel with it. The soil is generally fertile, &

consists principally of a yellow loam on a substratum of lime limestone. From Montreal the soil gradually improves through Upper Canada, where it is much surpasses that of Montreal as Montreal surpasses Quebec. The climate, too, is more mild than that of the lower province. When in an uncultivated state, the quality of the soil is known by the timber which it produces. The larger & heavier the species of timber produced the more fertile the soil. All parts of the country which are not under cultivation are covered with timber. The uncleared lands are covered chiefly with white & red oak, white pine, beech, birch, ash, cedar, maple, poplar & elm.

Climate.—In the settled parts of Upper Canada the climate is milder, & the winter of shorter duration, than that of Lower Canada. Neither Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, nor Lake Michigan, are subject to be frozen to any great distance from their coasts, but Lake Superior, from its more northerly situation, is usually covered with a solid body of ice for an extent of 50 m. from land. In the upper province, & especially towards the W., the climate is mild & equable. The chain of shallow lakes which are distributed over the Newcastle & Colborne districts, are seldom frozen over hard enough to bear a man with a heavy burden before Christmas, & they are generally open again before the middle of April. Lake Simcoe is seldom ventured upon with sleighs before the end of January. The earth is not usually frozen to a greater depth than 12 to 18 inches, & the snow does not generally lie deeper than 18 inches to 2 feet. The length of the winter & the depth of the snow vary very much according to the locality; for instance, to the south of the western district there are at least six weeks less winter than in Montreal, & while the snow at Sandwich is seldom more than one foot in depth, at Penetanguishine it is frequently 4 feet deep. E. or N. of London there is generally sufficient snow for sleighing by about the third week in December, & this usually lasts for two or three weeks, when a thaw, called from its regular periodical appearance the January thaw, takes place, which continues a few days, & is succeeded by a fresh fall of snow; the sleighing then continues good till the end of February or the beginning of March, when it breaks up altogether. In Upper Canada the occurrence of winter with scarcely any snow at all is not unfrequent. Such seasons are generally found to be injurious to the fall crops of wheat, & are, besides, considered to be a great misfortune, as they are a serious hinderance both to business & pleasure travelling. Generally as soon as snow disappears, warm weather sets in, & vegetation is exceedingly rapid. It occasionally happens that frosts occur in May, which do a great deal of mischief, but these are only occasional, and the farmer may always reckon on fine weather for the harvest. From the warmth of the seasons, & the absence of summer frosts, many fruits, such as melons, are grown in great perfection in the open ground. In the southern portion of the province fruit, such as the apple, the peach, & the pear, are grown in profusion. Pumpkins & squashes grow in the open fields to an enormous size, & indeed all the various vegetable productions of America thrive well.

There were in Canada West in 1852, 17,199,943 acres of land improved, & 6,130,654 of unimproved land. *Live Stock*—horses, 201,700; milch cows, 296,613; working oxen, &c., 193,982; sheep, 969,222; swine, 579,287. *Agricultural Products*—wheat, 12,692,582 bushels produced in 1851; rye, 479,651; Ind. corn, 1,696,513; oats, 11,193,844; barley, 625,875; buckwheat, 659,384; peas & beans, 2,873,394; potatoes, 4,389,475; pounds of butter made, 15,976,315; cheese, 2,226,776; maple sugar, 3,581,505; pounds wool produced, 2,699,964; flax & hemp, 50,650; hops, 113,064; tobacco, 764,476; hay, tons of, 681,762; clover & other grass seeds, 42,460 bushels.

Manufactures.—There were in this province in 1852, 1 cotton fac., 700 spindles; 98 woollen fac., producing 527,446 yards of fulled cloth & 1,169,301 yards flannel; 14,958 yards of linen was also manufactured;—97 iron foundries, 610 grist mills, 42 oatmeal mills, 1,618 saw m., & 268 tanneries.

Lower Canada, or Canada East, comprises the country on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, & E. from a line drawn from *Anse au Sablon*, on the Labrador coast, due N. to the parallel of 52° to the Ottawa river on the W., & a small tract to the W. of the Ottawa, & between that river & the St. Lawrence, with the country lying to the south of St. Lawrence, & bounded on the E. by Gulf of St. Lawrence, & on the S. by New Brunswick & the United States of America, according to the boundary line established by the treaty of Washington, & on the W. by Upper Canada. Its superficial area is 201,989 sq. ms., of which about 3,200 sq. ms. are covered with lakes, rivers, & streams. It is divided according to the representative act of 1852, into 61 counties: its minor subdivisions consisting of seigniories, fiefs, & townships.

Canada East, or Lower Canada, contained at the time of taking the census in 1852, 36 counties, as follows:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Area in acres.	Acres cultivated.	Assessed Value of Property in £	Pop. in 1852.
Beauharnois...	717	458,880	169,024	1,301,782	40,213
Bellechasse ...	1,083	693,120	302,197	624,909	17,062
Berthier	9,590	6,137,600	165,993	1,2 3,5 8	34,608
Bonaventure ..	4,560	2,918,400	25,316	500,50	10,884
Chambly	211	135,040	108,461	503,900	20,576
Champlain....	6,200	3,968,000	52,430	695,7 8	13,896
Dorchester....	2,050	1,312,000	220,306	1,726,9 3	43,105
Drummond ...	1,644	1,052,160	57,946	530,541	16,362
Gaspe	4,053	2,593,920	13,141	331,956	10,904
Huntingdon...	488	312,320	199,828	1,042,881	40,615
Kamouraska ..	1,090	697 600	93 811	744,797	2 ,396
Lemster	6,090	3,897,600	176,245	1,083,312	29,490
L'Islet.....	1,220	780,800	99,147	769,781	19,641
Lotbiniere.....	735	470,400	78,756	812,621	16,557
Megantic.....	1,465	937,600	53,628	698,835	13,535
Missisquoi	360	230,400	68,659	520,22	12,484
Montmorency .	7,485	4,777,600	62,379	511 441	9,208
Montreal.....	197	126,080	100,418	445,8 0	77,81
Necolet.....	487	311,680	80,807	699,501	19,657
Ottawa.....	35,100	22,464 0 0	70,701	1,154,417	22,903
Port neuf	10,440	6,681,600	94,520	982,580	19,366
Quebec	16,040	10,2 5,600	52,27	470,033	61,326
Richelieu	574	248,720	107 247	722,84	25,86
Rouville.....	429	274,560	152,413	861,696	27,031
Rimouski.....	8,240	5,273,600	149,318	1,157,286	2 ,882
Saguenay	75,000	48,000, 00	97,155	1,00 ,241	2 ,73
St. Maurice....	7,300	4,672,000	107,643	9 0,324	2 ,502
St. Hyacinthe..	477	305,280	150,905	858,826	30,223
Sherbrooke	2,785	1,782,400	88,876	836,770	20,014
Shefford	740	479,360	66,757	756,7 2	16,482
Stanstead	632	404,480	98,326	8 0,185	13,808
Terrebonne....	545	348,800	122,386	8 0,902	26,791
Two Mount'ns.	1,404	898,560	139,324	1,081,240	30,470
Vaudreuil	330	211,200	97 465	556,920	24,129
Verchores	198	126,720	100,385	477,18	14,93
Yamaska	283	181,120	60,506	560,943	14,748
Total	209,990	134,393,600	3,605,076	29,208,15	890,261

General features.—The surface is agreeably diversified by hill, plain, & valley, but a great part of it is yet in its primitive state. The grand feature of Lower Canada is the Valley of the St. Lawrence. The river flows in a little N. of an E. course; & the valley is bounded on its upper part by a low range of mountains which extends from the Ottawa to Cape Tourment, a massive granite mountain on the St. Lawrence (alt. 1,890 ft.), 30 m. below Quebec, leaving a plain of from 12 to 40 m. in width, betwixt the highlands & the river. About 30 m. above Quebec the shores of the St. Lawrence assumes a bold & rugged character, which they maintain with increasing elevation to the gulf. The water-shed which divides the basin of Hudson bay from that of the St. Lawrence, attains to an elevation of about 3,000 ft. On the S. the valley is bounded by a range of highlands connected with the Green Mountains of Vermont, & separating the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the basin of the St. Lawrence. One range of these highlands near the sources of the St. John river, diverges northwards & extends along the St. Lawrence to its mouth, with a distance of from 13 to 30 m. between it & the river, & at one point in Rimouski co., it rises to an elevation (Mount Logan) of 3,768 feet. The prevailing rocks on the S. side are granite in vast strata, but sometimes in boulders between the mountains & the shore; graywacke & clay slate also occur with limestone occasionally. The lower islands of the St. Lawrence are mere protuberances of the vast granite strata passing under the river. On the N. coast of the St. Lawrence, trap clay, slate, detached rocks, & granite, appear; but the latter is the prevalent rock in the interior. The coast & interior for a distance of 100 miles inland, exhibits with but few exceptions its primeval wildness.

Above this, traces of cultivation appear more frequently, & lofty mountains, extensive valleys, luxuriant forests, cultivated fields, villages & settlements, constitute with the noble river & its numerous islands an imposing landscape. The W. portion of Lower Canada, lying along the Ottawa, is an undulating or rolling country, thickly covered with forests, excepting a strip of flat lands, bordering the river, which has been laid out in townships. Below the township of Chatham the French seigniories commence. At the confluence of the Ottawa & the St. Lawrence is the island of Montreal, 32 m. long by 10½ m. broad. Its surface is mostly level, & its soil highly productive. Between the Saguenay & the St. Maurice rivers, a distance of 190 m., on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, the country is generally well settled towards the river, & particularly in the neighborhood of Quebec. The country to the N. of the cleared districts in Canada is generally covered by forests, swamps, lakes, & low irregular ridges of primitive granite. From the Saguenay to the Anse au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, the interior of the country consists of rocky cliffs, rugged hills, barren plains, & thick forests. The country on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, to the W. of the Chaudiere river, is highly picturesque, & mostly under cultivation. From the Chaudiere to the E. boundary of the district of Gaspe, the face of the country is hilly, & the land rises in irregular ridges from the borders of the St. Lawrence towards the S., until they attain the edge of the table land in which the St. John's river has its sources. The district of Gaspe is a peninsulated tract of about 9 m. in width from N. to S., bounded by the St. Lawrence on the N., the gulf to the E., & the bay of Chalmers on the S. It rises in the centre into an elevated table land, and its surface is generally mountainous and wooded.

Rivers.—The rivers of Lower Canada next in importance to the St. Lawrence & the Ottawa, are the Rivière aux Lievres, an affluent of the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Saguenay, & the Manicowagon, entering the St. Lawrence from the N., the Richelieu & Chaudiere from the S., & the Restigouche river, which flows E. into the bay of Chaleurs. The St. John's river belongs in its upper part to the State of Maine, & has the lower part of its course in the territory of New Brunswick.

Climate.—Canada is a cold country compared with its distance from the equator, & the temperature is lower than that of any part of Europe under the same parallel. Thus, while the mean temperature of Quebec in 45° 49′ N. is 41.74°, that of Nantes, in France, in 47° 13′ N. lat. is 54.68°; & while the medium temp. of Nantes is about 40.46°, that of Quebec is only 14.18°; but their mean summer temp. is nearly identical, that of Nantes being 68.54°, of Quebec 68.00°. The climate of Canada East, however, has been observed to be rapidly ameliorating, & it has been ascertained that the medium cold of its winter has lost 8° of its former severity in the neighborhood of Quebec. The St. Lawrence also is nearly a month later in being shut up than when the country was first settled. All the birds common in summer make their appearance early in May, & enliven the woods with their melody. Vegetation proceeds with surprising quickness; wheat & oats are sown; the fields & deciduous trees assume their verdure; various indigenous & exotic flowers blow; & summer seems to have been ushered into existence by the first breath of spring. In June, July, & August, the weather is excessively hot; the mercury rises to 90°, & sometimes as high as 100°. Showers from the S.W., accompanied with thunder & lightning, occur during these months, about every ten days, or oftener, after which the winds generally blow from the N.W., & produce for a short time an agreeable coolness. The winter, although very severe, is not without its enjoyments. By means of carioles or sledges, the Canadians glide over the snow in a most agreeable manner, & with a degree of swiftness that appears almost incredible. Colds are much less frequent in winter than in summer. The winter markets are very curious; everything is frozen. Masses of beef, pork, sheep, deer, quantities of the various fowls, & also of fishes, abound in the stalls. The farmers have a great advantage in this country, in being able to fatten their stock during the abundance of the summer; & by killing them at the first cold weather, they keep frozen, to be disposed of at pleasure during the winter.

Soil and Cultivation.—The northern parts of Lower Canada are too barren to be cultivated with success, & even in the neighborhood of Quebec the crops of grain are light. The settlements of this province are chiefly bordering the banks of the St. Lawrence, the soil of which gradually improves on ascending the river. Wheat is sown early in May, & is generally ripe by the end of August. Maize is also grown, & tobacco. The grass land is good as low as Quebec. When the French commenced their settlements in Canada, the country presented the appearance of one vast unbounded forest, & great privileges were bestowed on the colonists, to encourage them to attempt its improvement. The land on each side of the St. Lawrence, & of the rivers which fall into its channel for a space of nearly 300 m. in length, extending from 90 m. below Quebec to 30 m. above Montreal, were granted in extensive lots called seigneuries, to officers in the army, & such other individuals as possessed interest to procure them, & who thus became seigneurs or lords of the territory. These tenures were entirely of a feudal nature, held immediately of the King, & upon every transfer of the property the purchaser paid a fifth part of the value to the receiver general, who gave a receipt upon the title, & by this act invested him with the possession. Each of these seigneuries occupied from 100 to 500 sq. ms., & the proprietors were bound to concede them in small lots to settlers upon certain conditions. These lots were very narrow in front, seldom extending along the course of the river for more than three acres; but they stretched a considerable way—generally 80 acres—into the country. After the conquest, those parts of the lower prov. which had not been previously granted as seigneuries, were surveyed, divided into townships, & granted to individuals, to be held by the English tenure of free & common soccage. These townships are in general divided into lots of above 2,000 acres each. With the exception of a few cases, the French Canadians are very deficient in agricultural skill. In consequence of the peculiar tenures before mentioned, their farms are mostly small, & their capitals limited. They are also generally ignorant of recent improvements, & strongly adverse to any innovations. It is only of late years that they have begun to adopt the application of manures, the rotation of crops, & the use of artificial grasses, or to employ the marl which is found in considerable quantities on the shores of the St. Lawrence. There were in Canada East in 1852, 15,322,749 acres of improved land, & 4,508,398 of unimproved land. *Live Stock*—Horses, 236,077; milch cows, 294,514; working oxen, &c., 111,881; sheep, 629,825; swine, 256,219. *Agricultural products*—Wheat, 3,045,600 bushels produced; rye, 345,290; Indian corn, 419,017; oats, 8,984,123; barley, 456,344; buckwheat, 588,280; peas & beans, 1,473,628; potatoes, 4,533,461; pounds of butter made, 9,637,152; cheese, 511,014; maple sugar, 6,190,964; pounds of wool produced, 1,442,874; flax & hemp, 1,867,016; hops, 111,158; tobacco, 488,762; hay, tons of, 965,653; clover & other grass seeds, 18,971 bushels.

Manufactures.—There were in Canada East in 1852, 17 woollen fac., producing 780,891 yds. of fulled cloth, & 850,850 yds. flannel; 889,528 yds. linen was also manufactured; 27 iron foundries, 536 grist mills, 14 oatmeal m., 1,079 saw m., & 178 tanneries.

In order to present the sea trade of Canada, it is necessary to treat Quebec & Montreal as one port. The exports of Quebec are more than double those of Montreal, & the imports *vice versâ*. Ships of the largest burden ascend to Quebec; the approach to Montreal is limited by the shallowness of the water in Lake St. Peter to 13 feet, but this impediment is overcome so that ships drawing 15 feet may ascend to Montreal. Statement of the trade of 1851:—

Quebec	$4,091,204	Quebec	$5,623,988
Montreal	9,177,164	Montreal	2,503,916
Inland ports	3,144,316	Inland ports	4,512
Total Imports	$16,412,684	Total Exports	$8,132,416

There are in Quebec about 25 ship-building estabs., & 8 or 10 floating docks capable of receiving the largest class vessels. The class of vessels built range from 500 to 1,500 tons. The average cost complete for sea is from $32 to $40 per ton. In 1851, 40 square-rigged vessels were built, with an aggregate of 38,909 tons, & smaller craft, making in all 40,567 tons. The export of white pine timber, &c., 1851, in 1,394 vessels, aggregate tonnage, 586,093, was 15,941,600 cubic feet.

Lower Canada is now divided into 61 counties, according to the new representative act of 1852-3.

Counties.	Pop. 1852.	County Town.
Argenteuil	14,129	St. Placide.
Arthabaska	6,589	.....
Bagot	16,622	Upton.
Beauce	15,307	Ste. Marie.
Beauharnois	12,094	St. Michel.
Bonaventure	12,462	Beauharnois.
Berthier	16,390	Berthier.
Bonaventure	10,853	Carlisle.
Chambly	12,535	Chambly.
Chateauguay	17,354	Chateauguay.
Champlain	13,896	Batiscan.
Chicoutimi	7,079	Chicoutimi.
Compton	7,463	Compton.
Dorchester	12,790	St. Anselme.
Drummond	9,025	Drummond.
Gaspe	10,094	Perce.
Huntingdon	15,190	Huntingdon.
Iberville	14,861	St. George.
Joliette	18,218	Joliette.
Kamouraska	19,375	Kamouraska.
La Prairie	14,054	La Prairie.
Laval	11,053	Ile Jesus.
L'Assomption	16,866	L'Assomption.
Levis	14,855	St. Joseph.
L'Islet	10,591	L'Islet.
Lotbinière	15,061	Lotbinière.
Maskinonge	13,415	Maskinonge.
Megantic	15,357	Somerset.
Missisquoi, E. Riding	10,010	Brome.
Missisquoi, W. Riding	15,203	Philipsburg.
Montmagny	11,945	Montmagny.
Montmorency	9,598	Chateau Richer.
Montreal, Hochelaga Riding	77,381	Montreal.
Montreal, Jacques Cartier R.		
Montcalm	12,824	St. Patrick.
Napierville	13,541	Sherrington.
Nicolet	18,957	Nicolet.
Ottawa	13,038	Aylmer.
Pontiac	9,865	Allumettes.
Portneuf	19,951	Cap Sante.
Quebec	60,941	Quebec.
Richelieu	19,350	Sorel.
Rimouski	13,351	Rimouski.
Rouville	16,338	St. Hillaire.
St. John's	15,226	St. Jean.
St. Maurice	14,147	Three Rivers.
Shefford	6,640	Sherbrooke.
Sherbrooke town	4,847	.....
Stanstead	10,255	Stanstead.
Stanstead	11,083	Granby.
St. Hyacinthe	17,344	St. Hyacinthe.
Shipshaws	11,512	Coteau du Lac.
Shipshaw	13,041	Baie St. Paul.
Tadoussac	1,865	Tadoussac.
Temiscouata	14,552	Riviere du Loup.
Terrebonne	16,355	Ste. Therese.
Two Mountains	15,726	Ste. Scholastique.
Vaudreuil	9,917	Vaudreuil.
Verchères	14,465	Varennes.
Wolfe	2,235	.....
Yamaska	14,748	La Baie.

CANADA CREEK, the W. & largest branch of Mohawk r., 60 miles long. It has several rapids and cascades, which afford interesting views.

CANADA GAP, p-o., Floyd co., Va.

CANADIAN, p. o., Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. of t. 1850, 354.

CANADIAN RIVER. (*See Arkansas r.*)

CANADICE, p. t., Ontario co., N. Y., 18 S.W. Canandaigua, 218 W. Albany, 334 W. Surface hilly; soil, clay, loam & sand. Canadice lake in this t. is 3 miles long, & half a mile wide. There are in the t. a grist m., 2 saw mills, and 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,341; 1850, 1,075.

CANAJOHARIE, pt., Montgomery co., N. Y., 50 W. N.W. Albany, 395 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Drained by Bowman's & Otsquake creeks, which flow into the Mohawk. The v. is situated on the right bank of Mohawk r., & on the Erie canal. It contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, sev. facts., & about 1,500 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1829. There are in the t. 2 fulling mills, a furnace, 5 carriage factories, 3 tanneries, 3 grist mills, 3 saw m., a brewery, & 28 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,146; 1850, 4,097.

CANAL, p. t., Venango co., Pa., 218 N.W. Harrisburg, 292 W. It has French creek on its S.W. border, & drained by branches of Sugar creek. It has a fulling m., a woollen fact., a grist m., 3 saw m., and 6 schools. Pop. 1840, ...; 1850, 870.

CANAL, p. o., Van Buren t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 147 W.N.W. Albany, 54 W.

CANAL, p. o., Warren co., Ia.

CANAL DOVER, p. o., Dover t., Tuscarawas co., O., 116 N.E. Columbus, 316 W. (*See Dover.*)

CANALE, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. Alba, cap. mand., 24 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. with comm. 5,905. It has important saline springs, & two weekly markets.

CANAL FULTON, p-v., Lawrence t., Stark co., O., 125 N.E. Columbus, 259 W. Situated on the E. side of Tuscarawas river and on the Ohio canal. It has 6 warehouses, 6 stores, a steam saw m., a tannery, a brewery, & 400 inhabitants.

CANAL LEWISVILLE, p-o., Coshocton co., O.

CANAL WINCHESTER, p-o., Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1850, 350.

CANANDAIGUA, p-t., capital of Ontario co., N. Y., 223 W. by N. Albany, 341 W. Surface consists of gentle hills & beautiful plains, & the soil is fertile. The v. is delightfully situated at the N. end of Canandaigua lake, & on the Rochester & Syracuse railroad, & Elmira & Canandaigua railroad. It contains a court house, jail, & other county buildings, a town hall, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—2 banks, a bank for savings, an academy, & "The Ontario Female Seminary," average number of pupils 125, 25 stores, 1 steam flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers, & about 2,700 inhabitants. The village is built with neatness & taste, was incorporated in 1815, & is one of the most pleasant places in western New York. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,652; 1850, 6,148.

CANANDAIGUA, v., Lenawee co., Mich., 17 W. Adrian, 82 S.W. Detroit. Situated on the E. side of Bean cr. It has 1 store & a flouring mill.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE, N. Y., is 14 miles long, & from 1 to 1½ miles wide, & with its highly-cultivated shores, presents many fine views. The water is remarkably clear, & abounds with excellent fish. Its outlet flows into Flint creek, then into Clyde river, & thence into Seneca r., the common outlet of a cluster of lakes.

CANANEA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. S. Paulo, on a small isl. in the bay of Tarapande. Lat. 25° S. Pop. 2,000, suburbs included.

CANANORE, *Canura*, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, at the head of a small bay, 53 m. N.N.W. Calicut. It has, with its suburbs, about 11,000 houses, & is the capital of a territory long governed by female sovereigns, & comprising most of the Laccadive islands. It has an active trade with Bengal, Arabia, Sumatra, &c.: imports horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, opium, silk, benzoin, & camphor: exports pepper, cardamoms, sandalwood, coir, & shark-fins.

CANARA, the most W. district of the Madras presid., British India, extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 12° & 15° N., & lon. 74° & 75° E., having landward the British dists. Malabar, Coorg, & Dharwar, with Mysore, & the Portuguese territory of Goa. Area, 7,477 sq. m. Pop. 759,776. Surface uneven, & the Ghauts form its E. boundary. Rice is exported hence in large quantities to Arabia, Goa, and Bombay. Forests of teak & other timber trees are extensive. Principal towns, Mangalore & Barcelore. In S. Canara (as in Malabar) all inheritance descends in the female line, & instead of a man's own children, those of his sister or aunt are his heirs. It is curious that 50,000 of the population are Roman Catholics. The prov. was transferred to Britain in 1799.

CANARIES, or CANARY ISLANDS. *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, an archipelago, Atlantic ocean, about 60 m. from the W. coast of N. Africa, between lat. 27° 40′, and 29° 25′ N., & lon. 13° 25′, & 18° 16′ W. They consist of 7 principal islands & several islets, arranged in the following order from East to West:—Lanzarote & Fuerteventura, with the islets Graciosa, Sta. Clara, Alegranza, & Lobos: Gran Canaria, Teneriffe, Gomera, Palma, & Hierro (Ferro). Area of the whole estimated at 4,000 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 257,719. The coasts of these islands are rocky & abrupt, & they are covered

with mountains, some of which attain a great elevation, the *Pico de Teyde* in Teneriffe being 12,182 feet. Their geological formation is most singular & interesting; it consists of a continuous series of volcanic mountains, which rise in a circular form from the coast around a principal crater, which serves as axis; the greater part of them are deeply indended, & in the form of a cone reversed. The surf. is volcanic, presenting a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters & fertile valleys. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the Atlantic breezes, & the climate is equable. Winter is almost unknown on the coasts. In Oct., the warmest month, the temp. varies from 78° to 87° Fahr.; & in Jan., the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° Fahr. near the sea; decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in November & continues till February; during the dry season, from April to October, the weather is uniformly fine, and the trade winds blow steadily. E. & S.E. winds are the scourge of these islands; blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry an intensely hot and dry air, which destroys vegetation & induces disease. In 1704 the Canaries suffered severely from this cause. Fresh water is so scarce, especially in the S. parts of the islands, as in some seasons to induce many of the inhabitants to emigrate. The vegetation of these islands is not less interesting than their geological formation. The chief productions are wine, oil, grain, the sugar-cane, & exquisite fruits of all kinds; and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, England, & Hamburg, & there is considerable commerce between the different islands. The annual produce is estimated at 170 qrs. of grain, 54,000 pipes of wine, 300,000 quintals barilla, & 500,000 barrels of potatoes. The goat is among the most valuable animals; dogs are numerous, & all the domestic animals of Europe are easily naturalized. The camel & the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, red partridge, blackbird, linnet, & the thistle finch or canary bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spaniards. Since 1493 these islands have belonged to Spain, of which kingdom they form a prov., governed by the same laws as the peninsular portion; the cap. of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.

CANARSIE, p. v., Kings co., N. Y.

CANARY ISLAND, (Spanish, *Gran Canaria*,) an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries, of a circular form. Area, 758 sq. m. Pop. 57,625. Length S.W. to N.E. 35 m.; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. Surface mountainous; culminating point El Cumbre, 6,648 ft. in elev. The cap. is *las Palmas*, the largest & best built town of the archip. Pop. 17,382. It has a fine cathedral & a palace of justice. The other principal places are *Port la Luz*, which is well sheltered & has a good anchorage. *Teror*, a town of 4,600 inhabitants, residence of the bishop & a place of pilgrimage. *Tiraxana*, a colony of free blacks, who live in grottos & have no intercourse with Europeans. *Atalaya*, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, the houses of which are excavated in the sides of Mount St. Antoine. *Aguimez*, pop. 2,300; & *Telde*, a town situated in a fertile district on the coast.

CANASARAGA, sta., N. Y. Central r. r., 131 m. from Albany.

CANASAUGA, p-v., Polk co., Tenn., 174 S.E. by E. Nashville, 586 W. It is situated near Hiwassee r.

CANASTOTA, p-v., Lenox t., Madison co., N. Y., 32 from Utica, 127 W. Albany, 364 W. Situated on the Erie canal & New York Central r. r. It contains a Dutch Reformed & a Methodist Church, 10 stores, & about 800 inhabitants. Incorporated 1835.

CANAVEZES, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, near the Tamega, 10 m. E.N.E. Penafiel. Pop. 1,500.

CANBORO, p. t., Haldimand co., Can. W., 35 S.S.E. Hamilton. Drained by Chippewa & Grand rivers. Pop. 1852, 1,151. The v., on Chippewa r., has a Methodist church, 7 stores, a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

CANCALE, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on bay of same name, in the English Channel, 8 m. E.N.E. St. Malo. Pop. 2,682. Good anchorage is found between it & some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are extensively fished.

CANCAO, KANG-KAO, or HA-TIAN, a seaport town of Further India, Camboja, on a river near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 10° 15′ N., lon. 105° E. It has an active commerce in timber & iron.

CANCELLARA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 8 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,230.

CANCOUPA, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 24 m. N.N.W. Chittledroog.

CANDAHAR, or KANDAHAR, (Afgh. *Ahmed-Shahi.*) a fortified city & the cap. of Central Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3,484 ft. above the sea, 200 m. S.W. Cabool. Lat. 32° 37′ N., lon. 66° 20′ E. Pop. variously stated from 25,000 to 100,000, mostly Afghans, but including many Persians, Uzbeks, Beloochees, Jews, & Hindoos, which last almost monopolize the commerce. It is enclosed by bastioned mud walls, 3¾ m. in circumference, & by a ditch; & it has a citadel on its N. side. Two principal streets, about 50 yards broad, & lined with shops, traverse the interior in opposite directions, intersected at its centre, where is a kind of circus, & a domed market-place. Houses, mostly ill built, of wood, & with domed or flat roofs; thoroughfares filthy, though the place is well supplied with water from canals & wells. The mosques are mean, & almost the only public building worthy of notice is the tomb of Ahmed Shah (the founder of the modern town),—an octagonal edifice, 40 feet in diameter by 70 ft. in height, & mounted on a platform. Various manufs. are carried on in Candahar; & its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals from the Urghundaub river, 4 m. W.ward, & produces the finest fruits, with corn, tobacco, madder, &c. Candahar is supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1384, & by Shah Abbas, of Persia, in 1620, & was held by British troops from 1839 to 1842, when it was finally evacuated.

CANDE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. & 11 m. S.W. Segre, on the Endre. Pop. 1,115.

CANDEISH, *Khandesa*, one of the old Mahratta provs. of Hindostan, between lat. 20° & 22° N., & lon. 73° & 76° E., & now composing the British dist. Candeish, with some parts of the Indore & Nizam's doms. The dist. Candeish, presid. Bombay, is inclosed by the dists. Surat & Ahmednuggar, & the Indore, Gwalior, Nizam's, & Guicowar's territs., & has an area of 12,527 sq. m. Pop. 478,500. (?) The chief rivers are the Nerbudda & Taptee. The Bheels or Gonds, a rude people, inhabit the interior. The dist. was conquered by the British in 1819. The ryotwarry system has been introduced into this dist., though not generally prevalent in the Bombay presid.

CANDELA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 22 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 3,434.—II. a vill., Mexican confed., dep. & 53 m. S.E. Coahuila.

CANDELARIA, a town, Argentine Republic, S. A., dep. Corrientes, on the Parana, nearly opposite Itapua (Paraguay).—II. a seaport town, Canaries, on the E. coast of the isl. Teneriffe.—*Candelario* is a vill. of Spain, prov. Salamanca. Pop. 1,908.

CANDELARO, a river of Naples, prov. Capitanata, rises in Mt. Liburno, & after a S.E. course of about 40 m., enters the Adriatic, 3 m. S. Manfredonia. Affls. the Triolo, Salsola, & Celone. Near its mouth it enters a lagoon, on which are some important saltworks.

CANDELO, a town of the Sard. states, div. Turin, prov. & 3½ m. S.E. Biella, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Cervo. Pop. 2,538.

CANDES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 7½ m. W.N.W. Chinon, on lt. bank of the Loire. Pop. 800.

CANDHAR, *Gundhara*, two towns of India.—I. dom. & 80 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. Deccan, Nizam's dom., 69 m. N. Beeder.

CANDIA, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 18 S.E. Concord, 470 W. Incorporated in 1763. The surface is elevated, constituting in its W. part the height of land between the ocean & Merrimac river. It commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, reaching to the White mnts. on the N., & S.E. to the ocean. Soil fertile & well cultivated. There are in the t. 3 churches, —2 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a fulling m., a tannery, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,430; 1850, 1,482. The Portsmouth & Concord r. r. passes through it.

CANDIA, an isl. Mediterranean Sea. [CRETE.]

CANDIA, or MEGALO-KASRRO, (prob. the anc. *Matium.*) a fortified seaport city & the cap. of the isl.

Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Lat. of principal minaret, 35° 21′ N., lon. 25° 8′ 9″ E. Pop. 12,000, nearly all Mohammedans. Its massive fortifications, dressed docks, arsenal, extensive arched vaults for galleys, & a large cathedral, were constructed by the Venetians. Its harbor, formed by two moles, each terminating with a fort, is now so choked as to be available only for vessels drawing 8 ft. of water; & its trade is much less important than that of Khania, (or Canea,) 60 m. W. Streets wide & roughly paved; houses well built & interspersed with gardens & fountains. Principal edifices, the pasha's palace, bazaars, & mosques, a synagogue, light-house, & public baths. Chief manufacture is that of soap. Candia was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1669.

CANDIA, a town of Sard. states, Piedmont, div. and 20 m. S. Novara, prov. Lomellino. Pop. 2,246.—II. a vill. Piedmont, prov. Ivrea. Pop. 2,250.

CANDLEMAS ISLANDS, S. Pacific O., are near Sandwich Land. Lat. 57° 10′ S., lon. 30° W.

CANDLESBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 850. Pop. 245.

CANDOR, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 8 N. Owego, 171 S.W. Albany, 285 W. Surface hilly; soil generally a fertile loam. Drained by Cottotong, & West Owego creeks. The village, on the Cayuga & Susquehanna r. r., contains 3 churches, several mills & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,570; 1850, 3,433.

CANDOR, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 227 W. Harrisburg, 254 W. Pop. 223.

CANDOR CENTRE, p. o., Tioga co., N. Y.

CANDOVER, three contig. pas. of Engl., co. Hants. —I. (*Brown*), 3 m. N.N.W. Old Alresford. Area, 2,088 ac. Pop. 272.—II. (*Chilton*), in same co., 4½ m. N. New Alresford. Area, 1,472 ac. Pop. 127.—III. (*Preston*), 5¼ m. N.N.E. New Alresford. Area, 3,413 ac. Pop. 324.

CANDY, a town of the isl. Ceylon. [KANDY.]

CANE, or KEN, a riv. of India, Bundelcund, joins the Jumna, 23 m. from Bandah, the principal town on its banks, after a N.E. course of 250 m. Its bed is rocky, & it is innavigable. It separates the Bengal S.W. territs. from the Gwalior & Bundelcund domins.

CANEA, a seaport town of Crete. [KHANIA.]

CANEADEA, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 10 N. Angelica, 271 W. by S. Albany, 347 W. The Genesee r. flows nearly through its centre. Soil, clay and sandy loam. The village is on the E. side of Genesee r., and contains 2 mills & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 8 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,633; 1850, 1,477.

CANE BOTTOM, p. o., Lauderdale co., Tenn.

CANE CREEK, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 50 W. Raleigh, 324 W.

CANE CREEK, p. o., Franklin co., Ala.

CANE CREEK, t., Gallatin co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 756.

CANE CREEK, p-v., capital Butler co., Mo., 216 S. E. Jefferson city, 940 W.

CANE CREEK, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn., 75 S. Nashville, 720 W.

CANE HILL, t., Washington co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,082.

CANEL, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on an affl. of the Senegal, 30 m. S.E. Sedo. Pop. 6,000 (?).

CANELES, a small mining town, sta., & 75 m. S.E. Sinaloa, Mex. Near it some veins of mercury have been discovered. Pop. 500.

CANELLI, a mkt. town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 13 m. S.E. Asti, cap. mand., near lt. b. of the Belbo. Pop. 3,422.

CANE POINT, p. o., Troup co., Ga.

CANESTOGA, p. v., Woolwich t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 40 N.W. Hamilton. Situated on Grand r., & contains 2 stores, several mills, & 150 inhabitants.

CANE RIDGE, p. o., Claiborne pa., La.

CANE SPRING, p-o., Bullit co., Ky., 62 W. by S. Frankfort, 606 W. Pop. 923.

CANET-DE-MAR, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,800. Fisheries & distilleries.

CANETE, a seaport town, N. Peru, dep. & 85 m. S. E. Lima, cap. prov., on the Pacific.

CAÑETE DE LAS TORRES, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E. Cordova, near the Cañalejo. Pop. 2,410.

CAÑETE-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 44 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,690. Commerce in fruits & wine.—II. (*La Hueguera*), a town in the prov. & 27 m. E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,250.

CANEVA, a mkt. town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 37 m. W. Udine. Pop. 4,270.

CANEVILLE, t., Kane co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 592.

CANEWDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N. N.E. Rochford. Area, 4,071 ac. Pop. 702. Fair, 24th June. King Canute held his court here.

CANEY, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

CANEY, p. o., Matagorda co., Tex.

CANEY BRANCH, p. o., Greene co., Tenn.

CANEY BRIDGE, p. o., Chicot co., Ark.

CANEY FORK, p. o., Warren co., Tenn.

CANEY SPRING, p-o., Marshall co., Tenn., 42 S. Nashville, 705 W.

CANEYVILLE, p-v., Grayson co., Ky., 173 S.W. Frankfort, 661 W. It contains a Universalist church, & 100 inhabitants.

CANFIELD, p-t., capital Mahoning co., O., 164 N.E. by E. Columbus, 14 S. by E. Warren, 293 W. The v. is situated on a beautiful elevation, & contains a court house, 5 churches, — 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 527 inhabitants. There are in the t. 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,279; 1850, 1,463.

CANFIELD, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Essex. —I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area, 2,472 ac. Pop. 470. Here are remains of a castle of the De Veres.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Gt. Dunmow. Area, 1,479 ac. Pop. 314.

CANFIELD'S CORNERS, p-o., Nichols t., Tioga co., N. Y., 166 S.W. by W. Albany, 272 W.

CANFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Area, 17,739 ac. Pop. 4,065.

CANFRANC, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Huesca, on a frequented route between France & Spain, in the Pyrénées, 9 m. N. Jaca.

CANGAS, two towns of Spain, Asturias.—I. (*de Onis*), prov. & 35 m. E.S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 6,380.—II. (*de Tineo*), 32 m. W.S.W. Oviedo. Pop. 502.

CANGREJOS, or CRAB ISLAND, a small isl. of Venezuela, S. A., at the mouth of the Orinoco. Lat. 8° 50′ N., lon. 60° 18′ W.

CANGUÇU, a modern town of Brazil, on riv. of same name, prov. & 70 m. N.W. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. Pop. 5,000.

CANICATTI, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., intend. & 15 m. E.N.E. Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. 1844, 18,000. In its environs are extensive sulphur mines.

CANICELLA, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va.

CANIGOU, a mntn. of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, 24 m. S.W. Perpignan; it is one of the culminating points of the Pyrénées. & 9,137 ft. in elevation.

CANILES, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 4,234. Linen manufactures.

CANILLAS, a modern commercial town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 2,247.

CANINO, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. & 20 m. W.N.W. Viterbo. It has celeb. baths, & gave the title of prince to Lucien Bonaparte.

CANISBAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, & forming the N. extremity of the kgdm. Area about 38,160 ac. Pop. 2,437. In it are John O'Groat's House, & Dunscansby Head.

CANISTEO r., N. Y., rises in Alleghany co., and enters Tioga r. in Steuben co., after a course of 50 ms., 40 of which are boatable.

CANISTEO, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 243 W.S.W. Albany, 14 S.W. Bath, 711 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & calcareous loam. The v. is on the Erie r. r., 337 m. from New York, & contains 2 churches, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants. Drained by Canisteo r. & its tributaries. Bordering the streams are rich alluvial flats. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 941; 1850, 2,030.

CANISTER ISLANDS, three small islets, Mergui archip., Indian Ocean, lat. 13° N., lon. 98° E.

CANJAYAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. W. Almeria, E. of the Sierra Gador. Pop. 2,700.

CANN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 513.

CANNA, one of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, one of four isls. forming pa. of small Isles, 7 m. S.W. Skye. Length E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth, 1 m. Pop. [illegible]

mostly Roman Catholics, & employed in fishing and rearing cattle. Surface elev., with basaltic rocks; valleys tolerably fertile. Harb. on the E. side, opposite San Jay island.

CANNE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 m. W.S.W. Barletta, on the site of the field of *Canna*, still called the "Campo di Sangue," where Hannibal gained a memorable victory over the Romans, B. C. 216.—II. a comm. & vill. of Belgium, Limbourg, 10 m. E.N.E. Tongres. Pop. 610.

CANNELTON, p. v., Perry co., Ia., 125 S. by W. Indianapolis. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river. There has been erected here as a model, an extensive cotton fac., with 1,200 spindles & 400 looms. Two other factories are in the course of erection, 1 for woollen & 1 for cotton goods. There are a Roman Catholic church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, six steam saw m., a foundry, a large machine shop, & 800 inhabitants. From this place to the upper waters of the Wabash, extends through the state of Indiana, a rich & abundant field of bituminous coal. The mines of Cannelton, as now worked, produce about 700,000 bushels annually.

CANNES, a comm. & seaport town, S. France, dep. Var, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 3,642. It stands on a declivity facing the sea, & surrounded by orange & olive plantations. It has an old Gothic castle, & a good quay, but an indifferent port. Exports chiefly anchovies, fruits, and corn. Napoleon landed at Cannes from Elba, 1st March 1815.

CANNETO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 20 m. W. Mantua, on lt. b. of the Oglio. Pop. 3,000.—II. town of Naples, prov. & 9 m. S. Bari. Pop. 1,940.—*Canneto* is a vill. prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. & 9 m. N. Reggio. Pop. 1,750.

CANNING, pa., Queen's co., N. B., on the W. side of Grand bay, has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., a tannery, 8 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1851, 759.

CANNING, p. v., Blenheim t., Oxford co., Can. W., 114 W. by S. Toronto, & contains 2 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a tannery, an axe fac., and 100 inhabitants.

CANNINGS (BISHOP'S). [BISHOP'S-CANNINGS.]

CANNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 5,015 ac. Pop. 1,548. Kithill, in the vicinity, has an elev. of 1,067 ft.

CANNOBIO, a town of Sard. states, Piedmont, div. & 44 m. N.N.E. Novara, cap. mand., on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,137.

CANNOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, near the Birmingham & Liverpool r. r., 4¼ m. S.E. Penkridge. Area, 10,775 ac. Pop. 3,081, partly employed in coal & iron mines. Fairs, May 8, Aug. 24, Oct. 18. On Castle-hill there are traces of a British encampment.—*Cannock-chase*, formerly a woodland, but now a bleak tract of about 25,000 ac., stretches hence N.E. to the riv. Trent. Lichfield & Rudgeley are upon its borders.

CANNON, co. Tenn., situated in the central part of the state. Area, 320 sq. ms. Drained by small branches of Cumberland r. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Capital, Woodbury. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $327,500; Ind. corn, 554,497 bush. produced; oats, 66,525; sweet potatoes, 20,989; tobacco, 21,301 pounds; —1 flouring m., 19 grist m., 9 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 8 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $8,150; value of manufac. articles, $15,300;—19 churches; 8 acad., 245 pupils; 35 sch., 990 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,193; 1850, 8,982.

CANNON, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 696.

CANNON CREEK, v., El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 1850, 252. Along the stream are very rich gold diggings.

CANNONBY (CROSS), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, near the Carlisle and Whitehaven rail., 6 m. N. N.W. of Cockermouth. Area, 3,911 ac. Pop. 6,182.

CANNON BALL, r., rises in the Black Hills, and enters the Missouri r. in lat. 46° 30′. It has a course of about 400 m.

CANNONSBURG, p-o., Hancock co., O.

CANNONSBURG, p-b., Washington co., Pa., 216 W. Harrisburg, 18 S.W. Pittsburg, 243 W. Situated on Chartier's creek, and contains 2 churches, a tannery, & 627 inhabitants. The place is supported chiefly by Jefferson College, located here. This institution was founded in 1802. It has a president and 6 professors, or other instructors, 224 alumni, 120 students, and 3,300 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in September. Its course is completed in 3 years. A medical department is attached to it, located in Philadelphia. There is a theological school under the direction of the Associate Church. The building is large and commodious, and it has an extensive library, and sustains 2 professors.

CANNONSBURGH, p-v., Greenup co., Ky.

CANNONSBURGH, p-v., Kent., co., Mich. It contains a Roman Catholic church and about 150 inhabitants.

CANNON'S FERRY, p-o., Sussex co., Del., 51 S. Dover, 115 W.

CANNON'S MILLS, p-o., Columbiana co., O.

CANNON'S STORE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 121 N.N.W. Columbia, 479 W.

CANNON'S STORE, p-o., Servia co., Tenn.

CANNONSVILLE, p-v., Tompkins t., Delaware co., N.Y., 111 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. It has about 20 dwellings.

CANNOOCHEE, r., Ga., the W. and largest confluent of Ogeechee r., 140 m. long, navigable 50 m. to Cedar creek.

CANNOOCHEE, p-o., Emanuel co., Ga.

CANNSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 2½ m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5,350. It has a station on the rail. r. to Geislingen, & min. springs.

CANOE, t., Indiana co., Pa. Drained by a branch of the Little Mahoning r. Pop. 1850, 888.

CANOGA, p-v., Fayette t., Seneca co., N.Y., 173 W. Albany, 339 W. It is situated about a mile W. of Cayuga lake. Near it is a spring, which discharges water sufficient to turn a mill. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a clothier's works, and about 500 inhabitants.

CANONBIE, or CANOBY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Engl. frontier, 5½ m. S.S.E. of Langholm. Area, 23,000 ac. Pop. 3,163. Here are remains of border strongholds, and the pa. derives its name from a canonry founded in the 12th cent.

CANON-FROME, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Frome, 6 m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Area, 1,023 ac. Pop. 95.—II. (*C.-Pion*), same co., 4 m. S.W. Weobley. Area, 3,706 ac. Pop. 714.

CANONICUT, island, in Narraganset bay, R. I., is 7 m. long and 1 broad, 3 W. Rhode Island.

CANOON, a town of Brit. India, Agra dist., 80 m. W.S.W. Delhi. Sit. in the midst of a desert.

CANOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. Cant., 13 m. S.W. Barletta. Pop. 7,120. It has a cathed., founded in the 6th century, the tomb of the celeb. Bohemond, prince of Antioch, & remains of *Canusima* of the Romans.

CANOSSA, a town of cent. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 11 m. S.W. Reggio, with a castle in which the emp. Henri IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

CANOUAN, the central of the Grenadine isls,, Brit. W. Indies, lat. 12° 43′ N., lon. 61° 21′ W.

CANOURGUE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Mende. Pop. 1,969. Near it Roman remains have been discov.

CANSO (CAPE), the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, in lat. 45° 17′ N., lon. 61° W.—The *Gut of Canso* is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, from the Atlantic into Northumberland strait. Length, 17 m.; average breadth, 2½ m.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS in the north of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, and extend from these mntns. in the E. to Cape. Finisterre on the W., about lat. 43′ N. The chief divisions of the chain are the Sierras d'Aralar, Salvada, Ordunte, Anagña, Sejos, Albas, Peña, Mellara, the mntns. of Asturias, Sierra de Peñamarella, Mondoñedo, Quadramon, and Tecyra; some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CANTAGALLO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 76 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000. It has an elect. coll.

CANTAL, a central dep. of France, formed of the S. part of the old prov. Auvergne, cap. Aurillac. Area, 2,200 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 253,329. It is entirely mntnous., occupied by the mass of Cantal and its contreforts, culminating point, *Pomb de Cantal*, one of the 4 principal groups which form the mntns. of Auvergne, 6,093 ft. in elev. The surface is almost entirely covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes; it furnishes marble and coal, and has numerous mineral springs; its metallic riches are unexplored. Chief rivers, Alagnon, affl. of the Allier; Truyè & Celle, affls. of the Lot; the

Cère, affl. of the Dordogne. The climate is salubrious; rigorous in the mnts., the summits of which are covered with snow more than half the year. Soil infertile, except in some of the valleys; the declivities of the mnts. afford excellent pasturage. Corn is insufficient for consumption, and the chief products are buckwheat, potatoes, and chestnuts. The rearing of cattle is one of the chief branches of industry; the chief manuf. being cheese (the most celebrated of which is called *Roquefort*), linens, and paper. Many of the inhabs. of these mnts. emigrate every winter; they are justly esteemed for their fidelity. The dep. forms the 19th military division of France, and is divided into the arrondts. Aurillac, Mauriac, Murat, and St. Flour, its principal towns.

CANTALAPIEDRA and CANTALEJO, two towns of Spain; the former prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Salamanca, with 1,076 inhabs.; the latter, prov. and 18 m. N.N. E. Segovia. Pop. 1,176.

CANTALBARRY, a town of N. Hindostan, subject to Bootan, 50 m. S.W. Chuka.

CANTALICE and CANTAPULO, 2 towns of Naples; the former, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 6 m. N. Civita Ducale; the latter, prov. Sannio, 15 m. W.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,339.

CANTELEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inf., 3 m. W. Rouen, with a castle and numerous villas. Pop. 1,113.

CANTENAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. N. Bordeaux, with a small port on lt. b. of the Gironde. Pop. 853. Exports wine, of which that of *Cuers* is in repute.

CANTERBURY, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 10 N. Concord, 116 W. Surface uneven, soil fertile. It has several ponds, the outlets of which furnish mill seats. The Merrimac r. forms its W. boundary, over which are 2 bridges. First settled in 1727. There is a Shaker's v. in the E. part of the t. *The United Society* own about 1,500 acres of land, and manufacture leather, hosiery, woollens, vegetable preparations, brooms, farming utensils, raise and prepare garden seeds, &c., &c. They have a large meeting-house, trustees' office, dwellings, and workshops. There are in the t. 8 churches—4 Baptist, 1 Christian, 2 Congregational, and the Shaker meeting-house,—a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,643; 1850, 1,614. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal r. r. pass through the t.

CANTERBURY, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 12 N. Norwich, 41 E. Hartford, 368 W. Surface uneven, soil a fertile gravelly loam. First settled in 1690. In the central parish is a pleasant village, in the middle of which is a public square, and has 2 churches,—1 Congregational and 1 Episcopal. Quinebaug r. forms its E. boundary, and furnishes a good shad fishery in the spring. A bridge connects it with Plainfield. There are in the t.—a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 6 grist m., 10 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,791; 1850, 1,669.

CANTERBURY, v., Cornwall t., Orange co., N. Y., 89 S. Albany, 289 W. It is situated 1 m. W. of Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson r. It contains 6 stores, 1 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2,176 sp., 2 tanneries, and several other manufs.; 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Orthodox Friends, and 1 Hicksite Friends,—and about 1,000 inhabitants.

CANTERBURY, p-v., Kent co., Del., 8 S. by W. Dover, 116 W. Situated at the head of Mother Kill creek.

CANTERBURY, a city, bor., and county of itself, Engl., and its metropolitan see, within co. Kent, on the Stour, 58 m. E.S.E. London, with which it communicates by r. r. Lat. 51° 16′ 48″ N., lon. 1° 4′ 31″ E. Area, 121 ac. Inhab. houses, 3,654. Pop. 1841, 1,545; 1851, 18,398. The parliamentary and municipal boundaries include the whole of the city and suburbs, with exception of a few houses in Thanington pa., Ashford Road. It is situated in a rich vale watered by the Stour, and has 4 main streets, branching from a centre at right angles, and each terminating in a suburb beyond the anc. walls, considerable remains of which still exist. Its cathedral, erected in 12th and two following centuries, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon Engl., is in the form of a double cross, with a central and 2 W. towers, and presents a magnificent union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the innumerable pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas a Becket. Amongst other interesting tombs here, is that of the Black Prince. A fine chapter-ho., & a valuable library are attached to the cathed., under which is a spacious crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. The num. pa. churches are mostly anc., but possess little interest. The gr. school founded by Henry VIII. for 50 scholars, has sev. exhibitions and scholarships at Cambridge. There are numerous other endowed schools; an hospital for poor brethren, founded by Archbp. Lanfranc, present annual rev. 411*l.*; Jesus hospital, founded in 1595, rev. 584*l.*; another hospital, with a rev. of 306*l.*; an infirmary, an anc. guild-hall, a session-ho., gaol, and ho. of correction, work-ho., and exchange. Large barracks, a theatre, ball-room, and philos. institution, with a library and museum. A fine ancient gateway, and some remains of St. Augustine's abbey, and of a Norman castle, the old Chequers' Inn, immortalized by Chaucer, and the Donjon or Dungeon field (now formed, with its mound of supposed Danish origin, into a beautiful planted walk), may be specified as objects of interest. In the immediate vicinity are several woollen mills, but the chief business is the export of agricultural produce, especially of the hops extensively grown in the neighbourhood, and of brawn, for which the city has some repute. Chief mkts., Wed. (for hops) and Sat. Fairs for 10 or 12 days, begin Oct. 10. Petty-sessions, Thursdays. Quarter-sessions for capital offences are also held. It sends 2 m. to H. of C. Canterbury was, previous to the Roman invasion, a place of note as a religious institution. It was made a princip. station by the Romans, & in the 2d century Christianity was introduced. It subsequently became the cap. of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, under the name of Caer-Cant, hence Cantuaria & Canterbury. The archb'pric, founded A.D. 597, has had 93 archb'ps, including the present primate, the most famous of whom have been St. Augustine, the founder of the see, St. Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cranmer, Laud, and Tillotson. The archb'p of Canterbury is "primate of all Engl.," and the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and amongst other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and physic. His province comprises 20 suffragan b'prics, and his diocese 258 pas., besides 100 pas., called "peculiars," in other sees.

CANTIANO, a small fortified town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 20 m. S. Urbino, on the river Cantiano, & on the road from Rome to Pesaro. Pop. 2,000. Near it are the ruins of the anc. *Luccola*.

CANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N. E. Sevilla, on rt. b. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4,121.

CANTIRE (MULL OF), Scotland. [KINTYRE.]

CANTLEY, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the Yarmouth & Harwich r. r., 9¼ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 277.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.E. Doncaster. Area, 5,160 ac. Pop. 722.

CANTON, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 30 W.N.W. Augusta, 602 W. The Androscoggin river passes through it. Incorporated in 1821. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1840, 919; 1850, 926.

CANTON, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 16 S. by W. Boston, 426 W. Two ponds give rise to branches of Neponset river, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1797. The soil is indifferent, but the t. has considerable manufactures. The Boston & Providence railroad passes through the town, & has an expensive granite bridge, or viaduct, over one of its streams, 600 ft. long, & 63 feet above its foundation, supported on arches. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist.—a bank, a carpet fac., 12 stores, a cotton fac., with 900 spindles, & employing 160 persons, 3 extensive machine shops, a paper fac., & 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 forges, 3 furnaces, an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,995; 1850, 2,598.

CANTON, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 13 N.W. by W. Hartford, 339 W. First settled in 1740; incorporated 1806. Surface uneven, soil coarse & stony. Farmington riv. passes through its S.W. part. It contains the manufacturing v. of Collinsville. There are in the t.

4 churches,—3 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a fulling m., 3 saw m., a powder fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,736; 1850, 1,956.

CANTON, p-t., capital of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 223 N.N.W. Albany, 495 W. Surface gently undulating, soil a fertile clay loam. Watered by Grass river & its branches. The Oswegatchie enters its N.W. corner. Marble is found here, & sulphate of iron, from which copperas & alum are extensively manufactured. The v. is on Grass river, & contains a court-house, jail & clerk's office, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 8 stores, a machine shop, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Here is a fine bridge across Grass riv. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 tanneries, a furnace, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,464; 1850, 4,685.

CANTON, p. v., Van Buren t., Onondago co., N. Y., (p. o. called Canal.) It is on the Erie canal, & contains 3 stores & about 20 dwellings.

CANTON, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 136 N. Harrisburg, 246 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Watered by Towanda creek & its tributaries. The village is situated on Towanda creek, & on the Williamsport & Elmira r. r. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,254; 1850, 1,746.

CANTON, t., Washington co., Pa. Surface slightly undulating; soil loam. Coal is abundant. Drained by Chartier's creek & its tributaries. Washington b. lies partly in this t. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,132; 1850, 1,281.

CANTON, p-t., capital Stark co., O., 124 N.E. Columbus, 313 W. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Ohio & Pa. r. r., 100 m. from Pittsburg, & at the forks of Nimishillen cr., which unite 1¼ m. below the v., & it is surrounded by a fertile country. It has a court-house, jail, 3 brick offices, 6 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—the Canton Female Institute, a bank, 18 stores, 2 woollen fac., 1 gun barrel fac., 2 iron foundries, & 2,693 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,299; 1850, 4,322.

CANTON, p. t., Wayne co., Mich. Watered by the head branches of the south branch of Rouge r. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,081; 1850, 1,333.

CANTON, p-v., Salem co., N. J., 69 S.S.W. Trenton, 184 W. Situated on the W. branch of Stow creek, & contains a Baptist church, 2 stores, & about 30 dwellings.

CANTON, p-v., capital of Cherokee co., Ga., 128 N. W. Milledgeville. Situated on the lt. b. of Etowah r. It contains a court-house, a church, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

CANTON, p-v. Washington co., Ia., 97 S. Indianapolis, 600 W.

CANTON, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 69 N.N.W. Springfield, 819 W. It is pleasantly situated on the border of a large prairie, & contains 3 churches, several stores, & 1,568 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 2,579.

CANTON, p-v., Trigg co., Ky., 9 S.W. Cadiz, 235 S. W. by W. Frankfort, 762 W. Situated on Cumberland r., 40 m. from its mouth. It contains a church, 5 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

CANTON, p-v., Wilcox co., Ala., 91 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 883 W.

CANTON, p-v., capital of Madison co., Miss., 23 N. by E. Jackson, 998 W. It contains a court-house, an Episcopal church, & 200 inhabitants.

CANTON, p-v., Lawrence co., Ark., 164 N.N.E. Little Rock, 1,021 W.

CANTON, p. v., Jackson co., Iowa. Has 168 inhabs.

CANTON, p. v., Lewis co., Mo. 389 inhabitants.

CANTON, p. v., Van Zandt co., Tex.

CANTON, v., Can. W. (See Duffin's Creek.)

CANTON, (Chinese, *Sang-Ching*, the "provincial city,") a city & seaport of China, & the greatest commercial emporium of Asia, cap. prov. Quangtong, on lt. b. of the Canton or Pearl (*Choo-keang*) river, about 70 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6′ 9″ N., lon. 113° 15′ E. M. T. of year, 69° .9; winter, 54° .8; summer, 82° Fahr. Pop. has been estimated at upwards of 1,000,000, but this is probably far too high a calculation. With its suburbs it occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. & N.E., but between which & the city is a broken ravine; to the S. is an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 m. in circ., & entered by 12 gates; & it is unequally divided by another wall with 4 gates, into the old & new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, the public arsenal, &c. The walls are in some places mounted with cannon. On the N. heights are 4 strong forts, & on some islands in the river are other forts, termed the "Dutch" & the "French folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself; on the S. they stretch all along the river side; & at their S.W. corner are the *hongs* or European quarter—a range of buildings about 1¼ furlong in length, built upon a flat raised on piles, & separated from the river by a quay 100 yards in breadth, called Respondentia Walk. There are 13 hongs, including those of the British, Dutch, American, French, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, Parsee, & other merchants, & which merely consist of 4 or 5 brick or stone houses, ranged around a closed court: 2 of them are partly occupied by good European hotels. The English hong far surpasses the rest in elegance & extent. Near the quay is another small space, about 50 or 60 yards sq., walled in & laid out as a garden; & the above narrow limits comprise all the territory assigned to foreigners. Contiguous to the hongs are Old & New China Streets, & Hog Lane; the 2 former are among the best streets in the suburbs; the last is a filthy narrow lane, well known to foreign seamen, & where many disturbances between them & the Chinese have arisen. The city & the suburbs are laid out & built after one fashion. Streets narrow & crooked, varying from 2 to 16 feet, but averaging 7 or 8 feet in width, paved & flagged, each closed by gates guarded at night, & each of the trading thoroughfares appropriated to one trade. Several canals intersect the city, & are crossed by stone bridges. Houses mostly of brick, but also of stone, mud, & wood, seldom more than one story in height, with flat roofs & terraces, floored with hardened mud, stone or tiles, & the place of window-glass commonly supplied by paper, mica, or thin shell. The residences of the wealthy inhabs. are built within a walled court, & are richly furnished; those of the middle classes, in which about one-third of the pop. resides, have no courts; & those of the lower orders, which are numerous, along the banks of the canals & in the suburbs, are wretched mud hovels, in which from 10 to 20 persons are sometimes crowded in one apartment. A large part of the pop. resides on the water; & for 4 or 5 miles opposite the city, & both above & below, the river is crowded with vessels & rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Upwards of 120 temples are enumerated in & adjacent to Canton, the principal being the remarkable Buddhist temple of Honan, on an adjacent large island. [Ho-nan.] Within the old city are two other considerable temples, & a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome & minaret 160 ft. in height; & outside of the walls, on the N. side, is a lofty pagoda. Canton has several hospitals, a grand hall for examination of candidates for literary honors, 14 high schools, & about 30 colleges, 3 of which have each 200 students. Manufs. various & extensive, & the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. 17,000 persons are said to be employed in silk-weaving, 50,000 in the manuf. of all kinds of cloth, & upwards of 4,000 in shoemaking. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron, & brass, & the book trade is considerable. The markets abound with all kinds of live stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, &c., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are abundant & tolerably cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs & springs. Burglaries are rare; but loss by fire is frequent, & in 1822, above 10,000 houses were burnt, besides the E. India Company's factory. The city is also subject to inundations.

Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton; & its amount before the breaking out of the late war, was estimated (inclusive of the trade by junks with adjacent countries) at 80,000,000 dolls. annually. Tea is the great article of export to Europe, &c.; next to which come silk & silk piece goods, the precious metals, cassia, sugar, porcelain, & many other inferior articles. The exports to

America & Europe amount annually to the value of $40,000,000. Imports comprise woollen & cotton goods, raw cotton, cotton yarn, ginseng, wrought iron, tin, lead, rattans, wood, spices, skins, ivory, &c. The exports of teas to the U. S., A., in the year ending June 30th, 1852, were in 68 vessels, of black tea, 13,361,513 lbs; green, 20,965,915; together, 34,327,428 lbs. The importation of opium into Canton & other ports, is totally permitted, though not legalized. In 1848, 261 American & European ships, of an aggregate burden of 116,248 tons, entered; & 257 do., aggregate burden 108,401 tons, cleared out of the port of Canton. The exports in 1848 amounted in value to $8,000,000, & the imports to $6,500,000.

On the 26th of May 1841, the Chinese troops were totally defeated, & both the river defences & the hill forts above Canton captured by the British forces, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having been forthwith agreed to. In 1847, in consequence of various insults & grievances committed by the Chinese government, the Bogue Forts were again captured by the British, & a new convention agreed to.

CANTON CENTRE, p-v., Canton t., Hartford co., Connecticut.

CANTONMENT GIBSON, p-v., & military station, in the Indian Terr., 221 W.N.W. Little Rock, Ark., 1,286 W. Situated on the E. side of the Neosho r., 5 m. above its entrance into Red r. Here are situated strong military works for the protection of the western frontier.

CANTON MILLS, p. o., Oxford, Me.

CANTON RIVER (Chinese *Choo-Keang* or "Pearl River"), is the lower part of the Pe-kiang, which has a navigable course for 300 m. further inland, through the provs. Quang-tong & Kiang-see, in China, & is joined about 4 m. W. of Canton by a branch from the Si-kiang, opposite Canton; it is as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, equally crowded with shipping, & deep enough for ships of from 800 to 1,000 tons burden; but foreign ships come up only as far as Whampoa, about 15 m. lower, loading & unloading by means of native boats. At about 40 m. below Canton, it is called the Boca Tigris, & widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters." All around & below Canton, it forms a multitude of islands, including Honan, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Ty-cock-tow, Anung-hoy, Chuenpee, Tiger island, on which great quantities of rice are grown, & numerous forts are placed. [Boca Tigris.]

CANTORIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N.N.E. Almeria, on the Almanzor. Pop. 4,376. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

CANTREFF, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 2 m. S. Brecon, near the riv. Usk, & traversed by the Brecknock hills. Area, 20,000 ac. Pop. 237.

CANTRELL'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., McMinn co., Tenn.

CANTURIO, or CANTU, a town of N. Italy, deleg. & 5 m. S.E. Como. Pop. 5,364. It has manufs. of iron wares, which have subsisted since the 10th cent. Its church has a remarkably tall & slender belfry, which, in the middle ages, was used for a beacon.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, p-v., New Castle co., Del., 24 N. by W. Dover, 133 W. It is situated on the N. side of Appoquinimink cr. It contains a church, several stores, & 501 inhabitants.

CANUSE, t., Hempstead co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 997.

CANVEY ISLAND, a chapelry of Engl., co. Essex, & mostly in pa. S. Bemfleet, 30 m. E. London. It is encircled by a branch of the Thames, & comprises about 3,600 acres of marsh-land. Pop. 277, mostly fishermen. Fair, June 25.

CANWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford. Area, 290 ac. Pop. 27.

CANWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1¼ m. S.S.E. Lincoln, within the liberty of which city it is included. Pop. 213.

CANY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine, Inf., 31 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,261. It has manufs. of linens, cotton yarn, & oil. Weekly markets, & 5 ann. fairs.

CANZANO, two vills. of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra.—I. 6 m. E.S.E. Teramo.—II. 5½ m. S.E. Sulmona.

CANZO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. N.E. Como, cap. of a rich dist., with many silk manufs. Near it is the cascade of Villaterga. Pop. of dist. 11,550.

CAORLE, an isl. & vill. in the Adriatic, gov. & 29 m. N.E. Venice. It is a bishop's see.

CAP, par., Champlain co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,124.

CAPACCIO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., near the ruins of *Paestum*, & 25 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 1,740. It is the residence of a bishop, whose cathedral is at Old Capaccio, a vill. 2½ m. N.W.

CAP AU GREY, p. o., Lincoln co., Mo.

CAPBERN, or CAPVERN, a vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, in a narrow valley, 8 m. E.N.E. Bagnères, with sulphur springs & baths. Pop. 550.

CAPDENAC, a mkt. town of France, dep. Lot, 3 m. S.E. Figeac, on rt. b. of the Lot. Pop. 1,310.

CAPE. For all capes not undermentioned, see the respective names.

CAPE BRETON, an insular colony of British N. America, at the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° & 47° N., & lon. 60° & 61° 30′ W. Extreme length from N. to S., 100 m.; extreme breadth 85 m. Area, 3,120 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 54,878. It is divided into 4 counties, viz., Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, & Victoria. It is very irregularly shaped, & greatly indented with bays; almost intersected by an arm of the sea called the Bras d' Or. Surface uneven. Granite, limestone, & prim. slates prevail; & gypsum, salt, & coal are found. The land to the N. has an elev. of 1,800 ft. There are several fresh water lakes, & numerous rivers, but none navigable. Salt springs are found on the coast. The climate is varied, but not so rigorous as that on the adjoining continent. Vegetation is very rapid. In 1831, about 85,000 acres of land were estimated to be under culture. Maize & other grains are raised; but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal exports are pine, oak, birch, & maple timber to Great Britain; fish & coal to the U. States & W. Indies. The pop. is mostly of French, Scotch, or Irish descent. This isl. forms part of the government of Nova Scotia, & sends 6 mems. to the H. of Assembly. Princip. towns, Sydney & Louisborg. Cape Breton was first colonized by the French in 1712, & was taken by the British in 1758.

CAPE CANAVERAL, a headland, & the most E. point of Florida, on the Atlantic coast. Lat. 28° 27′ N., lon. 80° 33′ W. The lighthouse is 55 feet in height, & shows a revolving light. There are dangerous shoals off this cape.

CAPE CHAT, par., Gaspé co., Can. E. Drained by St. Anne r. entering the St. Lawrence on the N. Pop. 1852, 966. A headland of same name is also in Gaspé county.

CAPE CHARLES, a headland, British N. America, Labrador, immed. N. the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 52° 25′ N., lon. 55° 10′ W.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., a headland on the N. side of the entrance to Chesapeake bay, on the N. end of Smith's I. Lat. 37° 07′ 48″ N., lon. 75° 52′ 12″ W. The light is a revolving one, on a tower 55 feet in height.

CAPE CLEAR, the most S. headland of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on an isl. having an area of 1,506 ac. Pop. 1,052; with a lighthouse on an abrupt cliff, 455 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 26′ N., lon. 9° 29′ W. On the island are a pier, and a ruined castle and church.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a town & fort of Africa, cap. of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea. Lat. 5° 5′ 25″ N., lon. 1° 12′ 45″ W. The principal fort, the best on the coast, is situated on a granite rock which projects into the sea; near it are 2 small outposts, Fort William & Fort Victoria. The town has a population of about 10,000 blacks and 13 Europeans. It is regularly built, & its streets are lined with trees. The soil in the vicinity is well wooded, but deficient in water; climate damp and unhealthy. Mean temp. of year, 78°; Feb. 80°.5; Sept. 73° Fahr. Chief exports, palm oil, gold dust, maize, & tortoise-shell. Total value in the first half of 1840, £159,008; value of imports in do., £208,470, of which those from the United Kingdom amounted to £136,360. The settlement is under a president of council, assisted by subordinate officers.

CAPE COD, bay, Mass., lies between Cape Cod beach & the mainland. The light known as the "Bay Light" is on the N.W. point of Cape Cod; it shows a revolving light, elevated 32 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 10 nautical miles.

CAPE COD, Mass., in 42° 02′ 24″ N. lat., 70° 03′ 18″ W. lon., projects from the shore of Massachusetts, & is curved inward, something in the shape of the arm of a man, bent inward at the elbow & the wrist. It is 65 miles long, & from 1 to 20 broad, & constitutes the county of Barnstable. The light, (known as the Highlands,) on this point is *fixed*, elevated 180 feet above the level of the sea, & can be seen a distance of twenty nautical miles. It is 41 miles from Boston light, & 45 from Sankaty head light, Nantucket.

CAPE-DA-ROCA, the most W. headland of Portugal, Estremadura, 20 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, with a fort & a lighthouse.

CAPE DESROSIERS, par., Gaspé co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 785.

CAPE ELIZABETH, t., Me., consists chiefly of a peninsula, 6 m. S. Portland. Cape Elizabeth, in 43° 33′ 50″ N. lat., 71° 11′ 36″ W. long., is the S.E. point of the town. There are here 2 houses 300 feet apart; one has a fixed, and one a revolving light, (revolves every two minutes.) They are elevated 143 feet above the sea, & are visible for a distance of 17 nautical miles. There is here a *fog* bell. There are in the t. an Unitarian church, a shipbuilding estab., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,666; 1850, 2,082.

CAPE FARE, p. o., Taney co., Mo.

CAPE FEAR, N. C., a headland forming the south point of Smith's Island in 33° 51′ 30″ N. lat., 77° 59′ 30″ W. lon., near the mouth of Cape Fear river. The light on the lighthouse is *fixed*, & elevated 107 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible 15¼ nautical miles.

CAPE FEAR, river, N. C. Its N.W. branch is formed by the union of Deep & Haw rivers; thence flowing 100 miles, it receives the N.E. branch of Clarendon r., above Wilmington; & 34 miles below it enters the Atlantic by 2 channels, one on each side of Smith's Island. It affords the best navigation of any river in the state. By means of embankments, the channel has been deepened, & steamboats now proceed 90 miles to Fayetteville at the lowest water.

CAPE FLORIDA, on key Biscayan, off the S.E. point of Florida. Lat. 25° 39′ 54″ N., lon. 80° 05′ W. The lighthouse was built in 1825, & shows a *fixed white* light, elevated 75 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible for a distance of 13¾ nautical miles.

CAPE FRIO, a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 89 m. E. Rio Janeiro, forms the terminus of the ridge of mntns. which run parallel to the coast, & consists of a huge oval mass of granite. Elev. 1,570 feet. Lat. 22° 59′ 9″ S., lon. 41° 57′ 2″ W. A lighthouse was erected on it in 1836.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, co., Mo., situated in the S.E. part of the state, lies on the Mississippi river. Area, 864 sq. m. Drained chiefly by the sources of White Water r. Iron ore & other minerals are found in the county. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $308,514; wheat, 52,640 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 510,730; oats, 65,677; wool, 20,001 pounds; 23 flour. & 16 grist m., 9 saw m., 12 tanneries, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—10 churches; 1 college, 100 students; 3 academies, 160 pupils; 3 schools, 54 scholars; 1 library, 5,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,359; 1850, 13,912.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, p-v., Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 207 S.E. Jefferson city, 850 W., is on the right bank of the Mississippi r., 10 miles from Jackson, the co. seat. It has a Roman Catholic church, the buildings of St. Vincent's college, 15 stores, a steam saw m., a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, and 700 inhabitants. St. Vincent's College, a Roman Catholic institution, has a president & 4 professors, & 196 students. It was agitated by earthquakes in 1810 and 12, & some chimneys were thrown down. It has a steam saw m.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, an important colony of Great Britain, occupying the S. part of the peninsula of Africa, between lat. 29° 41′ & 34° 51′ S., & lon. 17° 10′ & 27° 32′ E.; bounded S. & E. by the Indian, & W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the countries of the Namaquas, Griquas, & other Hottentot tribes, & N.E. by British Kafraria. Length W. to E. (Cape peninsula to Keiskamma riv.), 550 m.; average breadth 250 m. Area estimated at 110,000 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 261,436, mostly Africans, Dutch, negroes, & a small number of Hottentots. The country is formed of a series of terraces rising in successive stages from S. to N. The chief mountain chains are the Drankensteen, Zwellendam, Zwartenberg, & Sneeuw-Bergen, in which last is the Spitzkop or Compass-berg, the culminating point of the whole, estimated at 10,250 feet in elevation. Table mountain, at the S.W. extremity of the colony, is an insulated flat-topped mass, 3,582 feet in height, the S. point of which forms the promontory of the *Cape of Good Hope*, 1,000 feet in elevation, in lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 29′ E. It was discovered by Diaz, a Portuguese admiral, in 1486, & called by him "Cape of Storms." *Cape Agulhas*, the next remarkable promontory, is the southmost point of Africa, in lat. 34° 51′ S., lon. 20° 2′ E.; it gives its name to an extensive sand bank, and to an important current which flows from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean. The most extensive plain is the Great Karoo, an arid tract upwards of 200 m. in length, & 50 m. in breadth, between the Zwarteveld, and the Nieuwveld mountains. The only passage from one terrace to another is through the *Kloofs*, narrow & difficult mountain gorges; some of these have been made passable for wheeled carriages, but the roads in general are very bad. The principal bays are (from W. to E.) St. Helena, Table, False (the W. part of which forms Simon's bay), St. Sebastian, Mossel, Plettenberg, and Algoa. Streams are numerous but rapid, mostly dry in summer & unfit for navigation; the chief are, on the E. & S. coast, Keiskamma, Great Fish, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos & Breede; on the W., Berg & Elephant or Oliphant; & on the N., several small streams tributary to the Orange. Climate mild & healthy, but very dry; rains irregular, often falling in torrents on the coast, but rare in the plains of the interior. Snow falls only in the mountains, & is not permanent, even on the most elevated. December & January are the warmest, & June & July the coldest months. Mean temp. at Cape Town—in summer 58°.3; in winter 76°.6, Fahr. The greater number of diseases are unknown at the Cape; the most common are consumption & apoplexy. Few of the inhabitants attain an advanced age. Soil fertile where sufficiently watered, but the general appearance of the country is sterile & monotonous. The arid steppes or *Karoos* of the interior are destitute of trees, & covered with an ephemeral vegetation only after heavy rains. The flora of the colony is of a peculiar character, & is calculated to comprise 1,200 species, which, however, are more remarkable for the variety & beauty of their flowers than for their uses. The most valuable is the aloe, the produce of which has been exported in one year to the amount of $12,000; a species of soda, found in the Karoo, is employed by the inhabitants in the manufacture of soap, & candles are made from the covering of the wax-berry. European grains, & the fruits of temperate and tropical regions, have been successfully introduced. Corn is raised more than requisite for consumption, & the cultivation of the vine is an important source of wealth; a good white wine is produced in the interior, but only the small vineyard at the foot of Table mountain produces the celebrated liqueur called *Constantia*. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; & the introduction of the Merino sheep has rendered the rural trade of the colony important. The value of produce of the colony exported in 1840 amounted to £359,517. The coasts abound with mackerel & herrings, & in 1842, the whale & seal fishery employed 144 boats. Some of the wild animals of Africa are still met with, but the larger species decrease in proportion as colonization extends. The lion, hyena, buffalo, hippopotamus, & zebra, are occasionally seen; the rhinoceros is rare, and the elephant is driven beyond the boundary. The ostrich & eagle are found in the mountains, & snakes are numerous. The commerce of the colony is extensive; the ports are Cape Town & Simon's town in the W., & fort Elizabeth in the E. Total value of exports in 1844, £350,735, of which £246,217 were to the United Kingdom. Imports same year, £1,123,061. In 1845, 35 ships (3,713 tons), & 307 men belonged to the colony; & in 1847, 791 ships (209,426 tons), entered, & 782 ships (205,618 tons), cleared from its ports. The colony consists of an E. & a W. prov., & these are divided into 14 districts, viz., Cape Division & Stellenbosch in the S.W., Zwellendam, George, Uitenhage, & Albany on the S. coast, Clanwilliam on the N.W., Worcester & Beaufort, Graaf Reynet, & Somerset in the interior, Colesberg on the N.E., Cradock & Victoria on the E. The capitals have the same names as the dists., except Graham's Town, which is the cap. of Albany, &

Fredericksburg of Victoria dist. Stellenbosch is the chief wine, & Zwellendam the principal corn growing dists., the others are mostly appropriated to grazing. Government is administered by a parliament, composed of the Governor, Legislative Council of 16 members, & a House of Assembly of 46 members, elected for a term of 5 years. (*Salary of Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*, £5,000.) The Dutch founded a colony at the Cape in 1648, which was taken by the British in 1795. [CAPE TOWN.]

The boers or farmers of the Cape colony, descendants of the original Dutch settlers, have lost much of their ancestral industry & cleanliness; they are affectionate in their family relations, & strict in religious observances, but prejudiced & illiterate. Education has been long neglected in the colony; the only institutions of importance were, till lately, the S. African college, & the S. African institution at Cape town; but a comprehensive system, embracing primary & classical schools, was instituted by the government in 1839. In many of the dists. are missionary schools supported by different protestant societies. In 1842, there were 46 public, & 102 private schools, attended by 2,700 children. The colonial grants in the same year were, for educational purposes, 6,021*l.*, & for religious purposes, distributed among the different sects, 10,481*l.* Slavery was abolished in 1833. The English language is alone used in the courts of law, but the Dutch is also taught in the government schools. The money in use is exclus. British; & Dutch weights and measures are nearly superseded by the English. The peace of the colony is frequently interrupted by incursions of the Kaffers, & other savage tribes on the frontier.

CAPE HATTERAS, a headland, N. C. Lat. 35° 15′ 12″ N., lon. 75° 30′ 54″ W. The light-house was built in 1798 of brown sand-stone. The light is *fixed*, elevated 112 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 17 nautical miles. Very dangerous shoals extend off from this point 10 nautical miles.

CAPE HAYTIEN, formerly *Cape Français*, & *Cape Henry*, a seaport town of the island of Hayti, on its N. coast, 90 m. N. Port au Prince. Lat. 19° 40′ N., lon. 69° 54′ W. Pop. probably from 12,000 to 16,000. Previously to the Haytian revolution it was a handsome city, & it still has some fine buildings, with a secure & tolerably defended harbor, & a considerable trade, chiefly with the U. States, Great Britain, France, & Germany.

CAPE HENLOPEN, Del., a headland, S. side of the entrance to Delaware Bay. Lat. 38° 46′ 36″ N., lon. 75° 04′ 42″ W. The light-house shows a *fixed* white light elevated 170 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 18¼ nautical miles.

CAPE HENRY, Va., a headland S. side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 36° 55′ 30″ N., lon. 76° 00′ 12″ W. The light-house, built in 1791, is the leading mark for vessels bound into Chesapeake Bay. It shows a *fixed white* light elevated 120 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 18 nautical miles.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, the most S. point of America, on the last isl. of the Fugeian archip., in lat. 55° 58′ 40″ S., lon. 67° 16′ W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits, & was formerly considered very dangerous to pass; but the difficulties of doubling it are now greatly diminished. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, in honor of his birth-place, *Hoorn*, in the Netherlands, prov. North Holland.

CAPE ISLAND, p-v, Cape May co., N. J., 108 S. Trenton, 218 W., 85 from Philadelphia. It is situated in the extreme S. point of the state, on the shore of the Atlantic, and is much frequented as a watering-place from July to September. There are here several extensive hotels & boarding-houses; a bank, &c. The place affords great facilities for sea bathing, and for fishing.

CAPEL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 5¼ m. S. Dorking. Area, 5,522 ac. Pop. 1,102.—II. (*St. Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 2,272 ac. Pop. 202.—III. (*Carrig*), a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Slandegai, at the foot of Snowdon. Pop. returned with pa. Sheep fair, Sept. 28. It is a polling-place for the co.—IV. (*Voclas*), a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Llanwrst.—V. (*Garmon*), a tnshp., same co., 4¼ m. S. Llanwrst. Pop. 728.

CAPE LA HAGUE, a headland of France, Normandy, dep. Manche, forming the N.W. extremity of the penins. in the English Channel, opposite the isl. Alderney, 16 m. N.N.W. Cherbourg, & 50 m. S. St. Alban's Head (Dorsetshire). Lat. of light-house 49° 43′ 22″ N., lon. 1° 57′ 6″ W. It is often confounded with *Cape La Hogue*, on the opposite side of Cotentin, 10 m. N.E. Valognes, off which the united English & Dutch fleets defeated the French naval force, May 19 to 22, 1692.

CAPELLADES, an episcop. town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,795. It has manufs. of cloth & paper, & brandy distilleries.

CAPELLE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Vervins, formerly fortified. Pop. of comm. 1,514.—II. (*Marival*), a vill. dep. Lot, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Figeac. Pop. 1,331.—Also several vills. mostly in the central deps.—*Capellen* and *Capellendorf* are vills. in Rhenish-Prussia & Saxe-Weimar. [KAPELLE.]

CAPELLE-OP-DEN-BOSCH, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N. Brussels, on the canal thence to Antwerp, & on the rail r. between Mechlin & Ghent. Pop. 2,500.

CAPE LOOKOUT, N. C., an important headland, 63 miles S.W. Cape Hatteras, near Old Topsail Inlet. Lat. 34° 37′ N., lon. 76° 33′ W. The light-house was built in 1812, & shows a *fixed white* light elevated 95 feet above the sea level, & visible for a distance of 14¾ nautical miles.

CAPE MAY, N. J., situated on the N.E. side of the entrance into Delaware Bay, & is in lat. 38° 55′ 48″ N., & lon. 74° 57′ 57″ W. from Greenwich. On it is a light-house, showing a *revolving* light, elevated 80 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 14 nautical miles. It was named from May, a Dutch navigator, who explored this coast in 1623.

CAPE MAY, county, N. J. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 270 sq. ms. The soil is wholly alluvial, & the surface is level. Along its E. coast is a sand beach, which, from half a mile to 2 miles in width, is covered with grass, & which affords excellent pasture. It is broken by several inlets, by which the sea penetrates the marshes & forms lagunes or salt water lakes. Tuckahoe r. runs on its N. border, and receives some streams from the co. Capital, Cape May C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $82,960; wheat, 16,334 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 84,915; oats, 11,027; potatoes, 14,587; wool, 10,149 pounds; —8 grist m., 12 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac. $1,200; value of manufactured articles, $2,400;—19 churches; 20 schools, 1,360 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,434; Pop. 1850, 6,433.

CAPE MAY, p-v., Middle t., Cape May co., N. J., 93 S. Trenton, 403 W. It has a court house, jail, brick fire-proof offices,—2 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist,—a bank, & 30 or 40 dwellings.

CAPE MOUNT, a riv. of W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 6° 44′ N., lon. 11° 25′ W. The dist. of Cape Mount, with its isls., lakes, & rivers, was granted by the king of the territory to an English company, by a deed, dated February 23, 1841.

CAPE NEDDOCK, York co., Me., a barren headland, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean, inhabited by a few fishermen.

CAPE'S NECK, p. o., Newton co., Mo.

CAPE PAGE, Mass., a headland formed by the N. E. point of Martha's Vineyard. Lat. 41° 28′ 54″ N., lon. 70° 35′ 48″ W. The light-house shows a *fixed* light elevated 58 feet above the sea, & visible for a distance of 12¼ nautical miles.

CAPE RIVER, or VAUNKS, a large river of Cent. America, Nicaragua & Mosquito Country, enters the Carib. Sea, at Cape Gracios a Dios, after a N.E. course, estimated at from 250 to 300 m., through a territory mostly of high fertility. It is navigable from the sea for a considerable distance inland; beyond which its course is impeded by numerous cataracts & shallows. The city Segovia is near its source.

CAPERNAUM, an anc. city of Palestine, pash. Damascus, supposed to have been at Khan-Minyeh, on the W. shore of L. Tiberias, 5¼ m. N.W. Tiberias. Here is a low mound with ruins occupying a considerable circuit, and near it is a copious spring called *Ain-el-Zin*, & supposed by Robinson to be the Capharnaum of Josephus, while Wilson would rather place its locality at *Tell-el-Hum*, 3¼ m. to the N.E.

CAPE ROMAIN, S. C., a headland, 89 m. S.W. Cape Fear, on Raccoon Key, 10 m. S.W. of the entrance to Santee r. Lat. 33° 01′ N., lon. 79° 24′ W.

The light-house shows a *fixed light* elevated 87 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 14 nautical miles.

CAPE SAN BLAS, Florida, a headland, Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29° 48′ N., lon. 85° 10′ W. The light-house on this cape was blown down in the autumn of 1851.

CAPE SINQUE HOMME, t., Barry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,927.

CAPESTANG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi, & near the head of a pool (*etang*), of same name, 47 m. W.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,831.

CAPESTERRE (LA), or LE MARIGOT, a town of the isl. Guadeloupe, French Antilles, cap. cant., on its E. coast, 13 m. E.N.E. Basseterre; in a healthy and fertile situation. Pop. 3,784, of whom 3,089 are slaves. —II. a town of Marie Galante.

CAPE TOWN, a fortifd. seaport town of S. Africa, cap. of the Cape colony on its W. coast at the N. declivity of Table mntn., & on the S.W. shore of Table bay. Lat. of observatory 33° 56′ 55″ S., lon. 18° 28′ 7″ E., 32 m. N. "the Capes." Mean temp. of year 67° .3 S. winter 76° .6; sum. 58° .3, Fahr. Pop. 22,543, of whom one-third were blacks. The town, which is situated in a plain, is defended by a castle & several forts: it is regularly laid out in the Dutch style, with canals in the principal streets; the streets are broad & cross at right angles, but unpaved; the houses are flat roofed & painted or white-washed, with terraces in front. From its situation, facing the noon-day sun, & backed by naked mountains, the town is exposed to excessive heat, & is often intolerable from dust; it is also exposed to violent gales from the S.E. The only public building of importance is the governor's house, a plain but spacious edifice. There are numerous villas. in the environs; & the Wynberg, a pretty hill, is a favorite resort of the wealthy inhabitants. It has a royal marine observatory, & a magnetic observatory. The educational establishments are the S. African college & the S. African institution, a good public library, & a valuable private botanic garden. There are 2 banks with an aggregate capital of £130,000. Cape town was constituted a bishopric in 1847. Table bay is capacious enough to contain any number of vessels, but is exposed to W. winds, which from June to Aug. produce heavy swells; its N.W. points is marked by a light-house. In 1848 560 vessels entered the port, ag. tonnage 164,417. Cape town was founded by the Dutch in 1650, & with its subject territory was taken by the British in 1795. It was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens; recaptured by the British in 1806, & finally ceded to Britain in 1815. The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered by Diaz in 1486, & called by him the "Cape of Storms."

CAPE VERD, the most W. Cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal & Gambia. Lat. 14° 43′ N., lon. 17° 34′ W. Its name is derived from a group of enormous baobab trees which crowns its summit.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS are situated 329 m. W. of the Cape, between lat. 14° 45′ & 17° 13′ N., and lon. 22° 45′ & 25° 25′ W. The archip. consists of the following 10 islands, Sal, Boavista, Mayo, Santiago (St. James), the largest, Forgo, Brava, Grande, Rombo, S. Nicolão, & S. Luzia, & 4 islets, Branco, Razo, S. Vicente, & S. Antão. Area estimated at 1,680 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 86,738. The white pop., in the whole archip., is to the colored as 1 to 20. The surface of the islands is in general mntnous., & some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 9,157 feet in height. The soil is extremely various, but mostly fertile; the absence of trees & the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent & severe distress. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea breezes; mean temp. of May & August 70° .9, April to September 70°, during the other months 65° F.; the mornings & evenings are cool, & dews abundant. Chief vegetable products, maize, rice, & French beans. Coffee, introduced in 1790, has completely succeeded; the cotton shrub is indigenous; indigo grows wild, & tobacco is cultivated in some of the islands; little sugar is grown, & wine of inferior quality; tropical fruits are abundant. Orchill, the trade in which was formerly monopolized by the government, & yielded an annual revenue of 24,000*l.*, decreased in value so rapidly after the trade was thrown open in 1837, as to require new restrictions, which were put in force in 1844. Cattle are extensively reared, & dried & salted provisions form a considerable article of export. Goats are still numerous, although many are annually killed for the sake of their skins; pigs are abundant in several of the isls. Asses & mules are the only beasts of burden. Fowls are so abundant in most of the islands that they are sold for less than 1d. each; serpents & venomous reptiles are unknown; whales abound in the neighboring seas, & are fished by the English & Americans. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by immense numbers of turtle. The natives are quiet & docile, but extremely indolent; the Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua creoula*. Agriculture & the preparation of salt are chief branches of industry; linens, pottery-ware, soap, & leather are manufactured in some of the isls. These islands, together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa, near C. Roxo, constitute the *prov. of Cape Verd*, the cap. of which was removed from Porto Praya to *Mindello* in the island S. Vincent, in 1838. The prov. is under a gov.-general, who exercises both civil & military power. The military force comprised in 1843, 534 men. Previous to 1840, there was only 1 school of public instruction in the archip., since then there are 12. The Roman Catholic is the only form of worship.

CAPEVILLE, p-v., Northampton co., Va., 170 E. by S. Richmond, 246 W. It is on the E. shore of Chesapeake bay, near Cape Charles. It contains 2 stores, & 12 or 14 dwellings.

CAPE VINCENT, p-t., & port of entry, Jefferson co., N. Y., 190 N. W. Albany, 442 W. It includes Carleton island in the St. Lawrence river. Surface gently undulating; soil loam. The village is on the S. side of St. Lawrence river. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, 2 warehouses, a steam flouring m., a saw m., a furnace & axe factory, a tannery, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, an iron foundry, a flouring m., a saw m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 3,044. Set off from Lynn, 1848.

CAPE WRATH, forms the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Lat. 58° 36′ N., & lon. 4° 58′ 30″ W. It is a pyramid of gneiss rising to 300 feet, & having on it a light-house, with a light 400 feet above the sea, showing a bright & red light alternately.

CAPE YORK, forms the N.E. termination of Australia. Lat. 10° 38′ S., lon. 142° 33′ E.

CAPESTRANO, & CAPISTRELLO, two small ts. of Naples; the former in prov. Abruzz, Ult. II., 22 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 2,409. The latter in same prov., 3½ m. W. Lake Fucino. Pop. 1,150.

CAPITANATA, a prov. of Naples, bounded North & E. by the Adriatic; cap. Foggia. Climate very warm. Its pastures are rich, & many cattle are reared. Chief produce, wine, saffron, fruit, & salt. Pop. 1851, 318,415.

CAPIVARI, a modern town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, comm. and 24 m. N.W. Capo Frio. Pop. 3,000.

CAPIZ, a city of the Philippines, cap. of the island Panay, on its N. coast. Pop. 11,145. It is mostly built of wood, & is defended by a small fort. It is the resid. of a Spanish alcade, gov. of the prov.

CAPIZZI, *Capitium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, 19 m. W.N.W. Bronte. Pop. 3,400.

CAPLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Tunbridge. Area, 1,568 ac. Pop. 578.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, *Ægida*, a fortifd. seaport town of Austria, Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. Istria, on a rock in the Gulf of Triest, connected by a bridge with the main land, 8 m. S.W. Triest. Pop. 5,981. It was the cap. of Venetian Istria, & is old & ruinous; it has a cathedral & about 30 other churches, a gymnasium, & a prison. Its harb. is little frequented except by fishing boats. Manufs. of leather & soap. Expts. wine, oil, salt, & hides.

CAPOLI, p-o., Allamakee co., Iowa.

CAPON BRIDGE, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

CAPON SPRINGS, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

CAPOSELLE, a town of Naples, prov, Princip. Cit., 13 m. N.N.E. Campagna. Pop. 3,734.

CAPPAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 N.N.E. Omagh. Area, 37,671 ac. Pop. 13,330. Here is the splendid demesne of Mountjoy-forest.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Rathkeale. Area, 1,268 ac. Pop. 755. At Cappagh Hill, 10 miles West Skibbereen, there is a copper mine.—A small river and extensive bog, co. Galway, have the same name.

CAPPAGHWHITE, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 7 m. N. Tipperary. Pop. 1,046. It has 5 fairs between June & December. In the vicinity are some copper mines.

CAPPANACUSHY, a group of islets, Ireld., Munster, co. Kerry, at the head of the estuary, & 3 m. W. Kenmare. On the opposite mainland are the remains of Cappanacushy castle.

CAPPEL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. S.S. W. Zurich. Here the reformer Ulrich Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish against the Papists, October 11, 1631, & a rude stone monument marks the spot where he fell.

CAPPELN, 2 vills. of N. Germany.—I. Hanover, prov. & 9 m. N.E. Osnabrück.—II. (*Wester*), Pruss. Westphalia, Munster, 19 m. E.N.E. Rheina.—III. a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the Schley. Exports corn & fish. Pop. 2,000.

CAPPOQUIN, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on the Blackwater, navigable hence downwards for boats, 4 m. E.N.E. Lismore. Pop. 2,341. Has a manufacture of stuff, a church, & barracks; 5 annual fairs. Cappoquin house is the seat of Sir R. Keane, baronet.

CAPRACOTTA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 27 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,780.

CAPRAJA, an isl. of the Sard. states, Mediterr., with fortd. port of same name, on E. side, 17 m. E. the N. extremity of Corsica. Length 3¼ m.; breadth 1¼ m. Pop. 700. It is mntnous., & produces a considerable quantity of wine & oil.

CAPRERA, a small isl., Mediterr., off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Length N. to S., 5 m.; has good pasturage, but no permanent inhabitants.

CAPRESE, a small town of Tuscany, prov. & 13 m. N.E. Arezzo, memorable as the birth-place of Michael Angelo Buonaroti. Pop. 1,560.

CAPRI, *Capreæ*, an isl. of Naples, dist. Castellamare, at the S. entrance of the bay, & 20 m. S. the city of Naples. Length 4¼ m.; breadth 3 m. It is entirely mountainous, coasts steep & inaccessible, except at the *port of Capri*, a small fortfd. town with a fine cathed., a large seminary, & a pop. of 2,500, on its S. side. Climate mild & salubrious; soil rocky & poor, but well cultivated, & producing grain, fruit, oil, & excellent wine. Vast numbers of quails are caught during their annual migration. On the coast is the remarkable stalactitic cave called the "grotto of Nymphs;" & the isl. contains numerous Roman ruins & antiquities. It is celeb. in history as the retreat of Tiberius, & the scene of his orgies. Steamboats ply to Naples weekly.—II. a small isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 10 m. W. Sebenico.

CAPRIATA, a vill. of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 7 m. S.W. Novi, cap. mand. Pop. 2,365.

CAPRIATI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Venafro. Pop. 2,200.

CAPRICORN ISLS., a small group of isls. & rocks off the E. coast of Australia, on the tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 15′ E.

CAPRINO, two towns of N. Italy.—I. deleg. & 10 m. W.N.W. Bergamo, with extensive silk mills. Pop. 1,669.—II. cap. dist., deleg. & 15 m. N.W. Verona. Pop. 3,400.

CAPRYKE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 3,829. It has several breweries, & trade in timber.

CAP SANTE, p. v., capital of Port Neuf co., Can. E., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It has a court house, a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a grist m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 1852, 3,473.

CAP ST. IGNACE, p. v., Vaucelot seigu., Montmagny co., Can. E., on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 39 m. below Quebec, & has a Roman Catholic church, 12 stores, a flouring m., 5 saw m., & 350 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1852, 2,783.

CAPTINA, p-o., York t., Belmont co., O., 134 E. Columbus, 295 W.

CAPUA, a fortfd. city of Naples, cap. prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 20 m. N. Naples. Pop. 8,100. It was fortfd. by Vauban, & is considered one of the keys of the kgdm.; for though far from the frontier, it is the only fortress that covers the approach to Naples. It was built by the Lombards in 855, out of the ruins of anc. Capua (*Casilinum*), the remains of which, about 2 m. E., include a gate & portions of a large amphitheatre. The modern city has no object worthy of notice except a cathedral with antique columns; it comprises 18 pa. churches, several convents, a royal college, military school, hospitals, & public fountains. It was at anc. Capua that Hannibal wintered after his victory over the Romans at *Cannæ*.

CAPUA, a town, Colombia, New Granada, dep. Panama, S.W. Cherrera.

CAPURSA, a t. of Naples, circ. prov. & 7 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 2,760.

CAPUTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. N. Perth. Estim. area, 16,000 ac. Pop. 2,027. Here are several Druidic remains, one of which, Cairnmuir, is considered the largest of its kind in Scotland.

CARA, an islet of Scotland, co. Argyle, off its W coast, pa. & immed. S. Gigha.

CARABAJALES, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 16 m. N.W. Zamora. Pop. 854.—II. *C. de la Encomienda*, prov. & 40 m. N.W. Zamora.

CARABAYA, a small town of S. America, Bolivia, dep. & 100 m. N.N.W. La Paz.

CARABOBO, a prov. of Venezuela, S. A. Area, 679 sq. leagues. Pop. 96,967. Principal productions are coffee, wheat, tobacco, indigo, & cotton. Capital, Valencia. The v. of Carabobo is 33 m. S.W. of Valencia, where the decisive battle was fought in 1821, which secured the independence of Colombia.

CARACAS, or CARACCAS, the cap. city of Venezuela, S. A., dep. & prov. Caracas, lat. 10° 30′ 12″ N., lon. 67° 4′ 45″ W., on a declivity, 2,880 ft. in elevation, & 16 m. S.S.E. La Guayra, its port, on the Caribbean Sea. Pop. estimated from 35,000 to 50,000. It is regularly built, well supplied with water, & has a healthy climate. M. T. of June 72°, Feb. 68°.2 Fahr. Princip. buildings, a cathed., the fine church of Alta Gracia, & 3 hospitals. Exports from La Guayra consist principally of cacao, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, hides, & live cattle. By the earthquake of 1812, 12,000 persons perished; since which time most of its houses have been constructed of sun-dried bricks. It is the seat of an university, & the residence of the principal merchants, on whose account the trade of La Guayra is conducted. It is the birth place of Bolivar. The prov. lies between lat. 7° 38′ & 10° 26′ N., & lon. 65° 30′ & 68° W. Area, 2,842 sq. leagues. Pop. 242,888. Surface partly mountainous & partly flat; the former towards the seacoast, where several deep indentations occur, & form good harbors; the latter in the interior, & on the S., where the country stretches out into vast plains. It produces the best cacao, & all tropical fruits are grown in perfection. It is divided into 16 cantons.

CARADOC, t., Middlesex co. Can. W. Drained by Thames r. on the south. Pop. 1852, 3,118.

CARAGLIO, a town of Sard. state, Piedmont, div., prov. & 6 m. W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Grana. Pop. with comm., 6,268. It has manufs. of silks, & 5 annual fairs.

CARA HISSAR. [Kara-H. & Afium-K.-Hissar.]

CARALDSTON, or CARESTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Forfar. Pop. 218.

CARAMAGNA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo. Pop. with comm., 3,670.

CARAMAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 9 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 1,381.

CARAMAN & CARAMANIA. [Karaman.]

CARAMANICO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 17¼ m. S.W. Chieti. Pop. 3,300.

CARAMNASSA, a riv. of British India, presid. Bengal, tribut. to the Ganges, & separating the old provs. Bahar & Benares. It is regarded with great abhorrence by the Hindoos, who consider contact with its waters sufficient to undo all their good works & austerities. Hence its name, "the destruction of pious works."

CARANJA, an isl. of British India, presid. Bombay, in Bombay harbor, about 8 m. E.S.E. of the city. It is nearly circular, & 4 m. in diameter.

CARAPELLA, *Cerbalus*, riv. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, after a N.E. course of about 48 m., enters the Adriatic, 9 m. S. Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends E.ward a branch which enters the lagoon of Salpi. The towns Ascoli di Satriano & Carapella are on its banks.

CARAQUETTE, bay, river, & par., Gloucester co., N. B. The par. is drained by the Caraquette & Salmon rivers, entering the Bay of Chaleurs on the N. It has 4 grist m., a saw m., 2 churches, 3 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,795.

CARASCO, a vill. of the Sard. states, prov. & 2¼ m. N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 2,156.

CARATE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. N. Milan, formerly fortified. Pop. 2,282.

CARAVACA, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. N.W. Murcia, on an affl. of the Segura. Pop. 9,910. It has several convents and hospitals, a college, & a ruined castle. In a mntn. W. of the town, is the stalactitic cavern of Barquilla.

CARAVAGGIO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. S.S.W. Bergamo. Pop. 5,998. It is the birth-pl. of the renowned painters, Polidoro Caldara, and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio* from their native town.

CARAVANCHEL, 2 contiguous vills. of Spain, prov. & near Madrid. United pop. 1,900. Frequented on holidays by the inhabs. of the cap.

CARAVELLAS, a seaport town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. Bahia, dist. Porto Seguro, on N. side of the bay of Caravallas in the Atlantic. Lat. 17° 49′ S., lon. 39° 26′ W. It is well built; has 2 churches, and from its port, which is one of the best frequented in the prov., manioc flour and coffee are exported to Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

CARAWAY, p. o. Randolph co., N.C.

CARBALLO, a vill. of Spain, prov. Coruña, with well-frequented mineral springs & baths. Pop. 365.

CARBERY, a dist. of Ireland, Munster, forming the S. part of the co. Cork.—Two baronies, cos. Sligo & Kildare, & a small isl. in Dummanus bay, have this name.

CARBET (LE), a town of Martinique, cap. quarter, on W. side of the isl., 2 m. S. San Pierre. S. of the town is the *Piton de Carbet*, a volcanic mntn. 5,200 (?) ft. in elev. Pop. 4,087 (2,860 slaves).

CARBON, county, Pa., situated in the E. part of the State. Area, 390 sq. m. Surface mountainous, soil poorly adapted to agricultural purposes, but abounding in mineral wealth; drained by the Lehigh river & branches. Capital Mauch Chunk. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,717; wheat 7,325 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 21,852; oats, 20,952; potatoes, 20,768; wool, 1,761 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 33 saw m., 4 iron founderies, 3 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $674,255; value of manufac. articles, $1,275,411;—20 churches; 2 acad., 150 pupils; 53 sch., 2,200 scholars. Pop. 1850, 15,686. (Taken from Northampton co. since 1840.)

CARBONARA, several towns of Italy, &c.—I. Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant. 36 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 2,800.—II. prov. & 4 m. S. Bari. Pop. 1,600.—III. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 22½ m. S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 1,900.—IV. a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Vonizza, 10 miles E.N.E. Avlona.

CARBONARA (CAPE), forms the S.E. extremity of the isl. Sardinia. Lat. 39° 4′ N., lon. 9° 34′ E.

CARBON-BLANC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 5 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,894.

CARBONDALE, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 35 N. E. Wilkesbarre, 160 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 264 W. The village is situated on Lackawana cr. It contains 7 churches, —1 Welch Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Welch Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Welch,—a seminary, 20 stores, 5 founderies and machine shops, a steam-flouring m., a steam saw m., an Odd Fellows' Hall, & 1,945 inhabitants. This flourishing village owes its existence to the Lackawana coal mine. The mine is situated in the front of a hill, & presents a front of good coal, 20 feet in thickness, with several feet of imperfect coal above it. Several stationary steam engines draw up the coal in wagons, on a railroad, by inclined planes, from the mine to the summit level, 850 feet above the mine, whence it descends by another railroad, 16 miles long, by several inclined planes, 912 feet, to the canal at Honesdale, & thence to the Delaware r., where it meets the Delaware & Hudson canal, through which it is conveyed to the Hudson r. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company mine & send to market 200,000 tons of coal annually. One mile W. of the village, Fall Brook, a considerable stream, has a beautiful cascade, 80 feet high. Pop. of the t., 1852, 5,404.

CARBONE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 30 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,620.

CARBONERA-EL-MAYOR, a modern town of Spain, province and 8 miles N.N.W. Segovia. Pop. 2,051.

CARBONNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 23 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,328.

CARBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Watton. Area, 3,033 ac. Pop. 796.

CARCABUEY, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,996. It has an hospital, 2 schools, & several Roman remains.

CARCAJENTE, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 12 m. N.N.E. San Felipe. Pop. 6,150. It is well built, and prosperous. Linen & woollen manufs. Many Rom. remains have been discovered here.

CARCAVELLOS, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, & famous for its wine (known in commerce as Calcavella).

CARCASSONNE, *Carcaso*, a comm. & city of S. France, cap. dep. Aude, on the Aude & the Canal du Midi, 55 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 15,380. It is divided into the old city, & the new town, by the riv., here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. The new town, on level ground, is regularly laid out, well built, traversed by running streams, furnished with marble fountains, & has many handsome squares & planted walks; one of the last leads to the aqueduct bridge of Tresquel, & is ornamented with a marble column to the memory of Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi. The old city stands on elevated ground, & is interesting "as retaining unchanged, to a greater extent perhaps than any other town in France, the aspect of a fortress of the middle ages." It is enclosed by walls of great solidity, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; & it contains the castle & the old cathedral, with the tomb of Simon de Montfort. Other princip. edifices in Carcassonne are the new cathed., with a fine spire, the public library, prefecture, town-hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, covered markets, & church of St. Vincent. Carcassonne is a bishop's see, & has a comm. college, a normal school, & a tribunal of commerce. It has been celeb. since the 12th cent. for its manufs. of cloth, which are still important. Trade in agricultural produce is extensive. Carcassonne suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenses; many of its inhabitants are Protestants.

CARCELEN, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E.N. E. Albacete. It has a school of primary instruction, a celebrated annual fair in August, & numerous Roman ruins.

CARCÈS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, on the Argens, 15 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,101. Silk weaving, distilleries, & tanneries.

CARCOLSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 7 m. S. Southwell. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 319.

CARCULLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 27 m. N.N.E. Mangalore. Near it is a ruined palace of the rajahs of Tulava.

CARDAILLAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot, 31 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,260. It was formerly fortified, & has ruins of a castle.

CARDANGAN, a part of Ireland, Munster, co., & comprising a part of the town of Tipperary (which see). Area, 3,906 ac. Pop. 3,088.

CARDEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. S. W. Coblenz. Pop. 473. It has an anc. church; & in its vicinity is the old feudal castle of Elz.

CARDEÑOSA, a town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. N.W. Avila. Pop. 816. Woollen weaving.

CARDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. W. Shrewsbury. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 315.

CARDIFF, p-v., Lafayette t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 132 W.N.W. Albany, 335 W. It contains 2 stores, 1 flouring m., 1 tannery, 1 distillery, 25 dwellings, & 150 inhabitants.

CARDIFF, p. v., Warren co., O.

CARDIFF, a parl. & munic. bor., & seaport of S. Wales, cap. co. Glamorgan, on the Taaf, here crossed by a fine 5 arched bridge, about 1½ m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, 10¼ m. S.W. Newport. Pop. 1851, 18,351. It has 2 principal streets, well built, paved & lighted; a noble castle of great extent, & antiquity, the princip. resid. of the Marquis of Bute, in which Henry I. was confined for 26 years by his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy; a church with an elegant & lofty tower; a guildhall, co. jail, & house of correction; a theatre, 4 banks, & several schools & charities. The trade of Cardiff is large & increasing, it having become the port of Merthyr Tydvil, & the great outlet for the mining dist. of S. Wales. Exports (chiefly to Bristol), comprise iron to about 125,000 tons per annum; & coal about 250,000 tons. Tin, corn, &c., are also exported. A canal & r. r. connect the

town with Merthyr, & a magnificent basin, with docks, warehouses, &c., (the construction of which cost the Marquess of Bute upwards of 300,000*l.*,) communicates with the Severn, & forms a harb. for steamers, & vessels of heavy burden. Mkt. Wed. & Sat. Cattle fairs, 2d Wed. in March, April, & May; June 29, Sept. 19, Nov. 30. Assizes, April & Aug. Cardiff joins with Cowbridge and Llantrissent in sending 1 member to H. of C.

CARDIGAN, a parl. & municipal bor., seaport town, & pa. of S. Wales, cap. co. on the Tewy, 5 miles from its entrance into St. George's Channel, 23 m. N.E. Haverford West. Pop. 1851, 3,876. It has 2 stone bridges across the Teify, an old & stately church, the remains of an ancient castle famous in Welsh history, a gram. mar school founded in 1765, a co.-hall, jail, and house of correction, a branch bank, & a considerable coasting trade, employing about 15,000 tons of shipping & more than 1,000 seamen. Chief imports, coal, limestone, & timber. Exports slates, oats, butter, &c. Vessels exceeding 300 tons can enter the harbor, but a bar at its mouth renders the passage dangerous in rough weather. Markets Tuesday & Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 14, April 5, Sept. 8, Dec. 19. Assizes are held here. Cardigan, with the suburb of Bridgend, unites with Aberystwith, Lampeter, & Adpar in sending one mem. to H. of C. The town gives the title of Earl to the Brudenell family.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll & Stumble Headlands, surrounded by the cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth, Cardigan, & Pembroke. It receives the rivers Maw, Dovy, Ystwith, Yiron, & Teify; the isl. Bardsey is near its N. extremity.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a co. of S. Wales, having W. Cardigan bay, & enclosed landward by the counties Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecon, Carmarthen, & Pembroke. Area, 693 sq. m., or 443,387 acres, of which scarcely more than one-third is arable. Inhab. houses, 14,978. Pop. 1851, 70,796. Surface level on the coast; mountainous in the interior, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2,463 feet in height, is in its N.E. part. Chief rivers the Teify, Dovy, Ridol, Ystwith, Arth, & Towey. Principal industry is the rearing of live stock. Silver, copper, & lead mines have been formerly wrought to advantage; at present they are greatly neglected. Some gloves & flannels are manufactured. Chief exports are slates, wool, butter, & oats. The county is subdivided into 5 hundreds & 64 pas., & is in the diocese of St. David's. Chief towns, Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar. It returns 2 mem. to H. of C.

CARDINALE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 21 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,500.

CARDINGTON, p-v., Morven t., Morrow co., O., 38 N. Columbus, 405 W., on the Cleveland & Columbus r. r., 27 m. from Cleveland. It has a store, a woollen fac., & 1,398 inhabitants, and several mills in the neighborhood.

CARDINGTON, two pas of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 2 m. S.S.W. Willington. Area, 5,170 ac. Pop. 1,455. In the church is a tablet to the memory of Howard the philanthropist, who resided here.—II. co. Salop, 4½ m. E.N.E. Church-Stretton. Area, 6,713 ac. Pop. 747.

CARDINHAM, a pa. of England, co, Cornwall, 3¼ m. N.E. Bodmin. Area, 9,534 ac. Pop. 782.

CARDITO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. & 7 m. N. Naples, dist. Casorna. Pop. 3,220.

CARDIVA, one of the Maldive islands, Ind. Ocean, lat. 5° 2′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E.

CARDONA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 44 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,366. It is straggling, and interspersed with cypress gardens; it has some imposing edifices & defensive works. S.W. of the town is a remarkable mountain of rock-salt, 500 feet in elevation, which affords an inexhaustible supply of that article in absolute purity, & is so hard that it has to be blasted with gunpowder; vases, crucifixes, & other articles are turned of this material. The mountain is homogeneous, & the only one of the kind known in Europe. The town has also manufs. of silks & cutlery.

CARDROSS a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3¼ m. W.N.W. Dumbarton, on the Clyde. Area about 13,000 ac. Pop. 4,257, partly employed in bleaching & printing works. At Renton, in this pa., Smollett was born in 1721.

CAREBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Area, 1,454 ac. Pop. 108.

CAREGGI, a vill. of Tuscany, 3 m. N. Florence, with numerous villas & an anc. grand ducal residence, which was inhabited by the first members of the Medici family.

CARENNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors, with 1,000 inhabs., & an ancient abbey, in a tower of which Fenelon is said to have composed a portion of his works.

CARENTAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, near the mouth of the Taute, 14 m. N.N.W. St. Lo. Pop. 2,[illegible]. It has old fortifs., a castle, & a curious Norman church. Manufs. of lace & cotton, & export trade in cattle, hogs, & corn.

CARENTOIR, a comm. & vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 28 m. E.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 5,277. Trade in cider & butter.

CARESANA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,716.

CARESTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar. Pop. 207.

CAREW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 4 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Area, 5,636 ac. Pop. 991. Here are the remains of a magnificent castle, in which Henry VII. was entertained on his way to Bosworth field.

CAREY, p. v., Wyandot co., O. Situated on the Mad river & Lake Erie r. r., 54 m. from Sandusky, where the branch r. r. diverges to Findlay.

CAREY, v., Will co., Ill. Has 214 inhab.

CARGHÈSE, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arrond. & 12 m. N.N.W. Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. Pop. 923. This commune forms a Greek colony, and is the best cultivated in the island.

CARGILL, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 10 m. N.E. Perth, on the Tay. Pop. 1,629, partly employed in linen weaving & bleaching. It has valuable salmon fisheries & stone quarries. In the pa. are remains of a Roman road & encampment.

CARHAIX, *Vorganium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., near lt. b. of the Hyères, 31 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,827. It is the birth-place of the brave La Tour d'Auvergne; near it is a supposed Roman aqueduct.

CARHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Tweed, 3 m. S.W. Coldstream. Area, 10,382 ac. Pop. 1,362. Several battles between the English and Scotch have been fought in this parish.

CARHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area, 5,724 ac. Pop. 672.

CARIACO, a marit. town of Venezuela, S. America, prov. & 40 m. E. Cumana, in a fine plain watered by the Cariaco river, near the head of the Gulf of Cariaco. Lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 63° 40′ W. Pop. 7,000.—The *Gulf of Cariaco* is 40 m. in length W. to E., by 10 m. in greatest breadth, has in all parts good anchorage, & has richly-wooded shores.

CARIÀTI, a seaport town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., on the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. E.S.E. Rossano. Pop. 1,400. It is surrounded by old walls, & has a ruined castle, a cathedral, & a diocesan seminary. The best manna of Calabria is produced in its vicinity.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which extends between Central & S. America, & the isls. of Cuba, Haiti, & Porto Rico, communicating on the W. with the Gulf of Mexico. Chief inlets, the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien, and Maracaybo. [ATLANTIC.]

CARIFE, *Califæ*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., in the Apennines, 11 m. S.S.E. Ariano. Pop. 2,230. It has a college, church, & superior school.

CARIGNAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 22 m. E.S.E. Mazieres Pop. 1,792. Tile & brick-works.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin. Capital Mand, lt. b. of the Po., 11 miles South Turin. Pop. 7,873. It is enclosed by old walls, & has a comm. college, & a handsome church. Its inhabitants manufacture silk twist & confectionary. Carignano gives the title of Prince to a branch of the Sardinian royal family.

CARILLON, p-v., Argenteuil t. & county, Can. E., on the left bank of Ottawa r., at the ft. of Carillon canal, 50 m. from Montreal. It contains a store & 150 inhabs.

CARIMATA ISLAND, a small island in the China Sea, in the middle of the Carimata or Billiton Strait,

between the islands Borneo and Billiton. Peak 2,000 feet high, in latitude 1° 36′ S., lon. 108° 54′ E.—*Carimata-passage*, between Borneo & Billiton, is 120 miles across.

CARIMONS, several islands of the Asiat. Archipelago.—I. (*Great and Little*), in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. S.W. Singapore. Lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 103° 30′ E.—II. (*Carimon-Java*), a group N. of Java. Lat. 5° 45′ S., lon. 110° 15′ E.

CARIÑENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,648.

CARINI a town of Sicily, intend. & 12 m. W.N.W. Palermo. Pop. 7,000. It is beautifully situated on the small river of same name. Among its public buildings is a Gothic castle. Near it are the ruins of the anc. *Hyccara*, the native city of the famous courtezan Lais.

CORINTHIA, a prov. of Austria. [KARNTHEN.]

CARINHENHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on lt. b. of the San Francisco, & at the mouth of the Corinhenha, 52 m. N. Selgado. Pop. 2,000.

CARINOLA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 20 m. E. Gaeta. Pop. 4,815. Its vicinity produces esteemed wine.

CARIPE, a town & valley, prov. & 40 m. S.E. Cumana, Venezuela, the valley noted for a cavern frequented by a species of night hawk (*Caprimulgus*), the young of which are destroyed in vast numbers for the sake of their fat.

CARISBROOKE, a pa., Isle of Wight, division of co. Southampton, 1¼ m. S.W. Newport. Area, 7,409 ac. Pop. 6,712. The castle, originally a British fortress, prior to the Roman invasion, taken by Cerdic the Saxon in 530, afterwards upheld by the Normans, and its fortif. extended by Queen Elizabeth, is a magnificent structure, still partly habitable, & was the prison of Charles I. for 13 months previous to his trial. Within its walls is a remarkable well, 200 feet in depth. The church of Carisbrooke was built by Fitzosborne, the first Norman lord of the island; & with the castle & vill. is singularly picturesque.

CARLA-LE-COMTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, arrond. & 11 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,842. The philos. Bayle was born here in 1647.

CARLATTON, a parish of England, co. Cumberland. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 67.

CARLAVEROCK, a pa. of Scotland. co. Dumfries. Pop. 1,418.

CARLBY, a pa. of England. co. Lincoln, on the Glen, 5 miles S.W. Bourn. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 349.

CARLEE, a vill. of British-India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 54 m. N.W. Poonah, famous for some remarkable cave temples, probably of Buddhic origin. The principal of these, 6,000 feet above the sea, is one of the finest excavations of its kind in India, having an arched roof, supported by sculptured pillars, & an appearance very similar to the interior of a Gothic cathedral.

CARLENTINI, a town of Sicily, intend. & 19 m. N. W. Syracuse. It was founded by the Emperor Charles V., to be the head-quarters of his Sicilian army, but it was never completed; and, being partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, it is now unimportant. Pop. 1,500.

CARLET, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. S. Valencia, on the Requena. Pop. 3,822. Trade in grain, fruit, & wine. Linen weaving.

CARLETON, p. t., Bonaventure co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 855. The v. is on the north side of the bay of Chaleurs.

CARLETON, par. Kent co., N. B. Drained by the Kouchibouguac river entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has 2 grist m. 6 saw m., a tannery, 4 churs., 7 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,023.

CARLETON, co., N. B. Situated in the W. part of the province. Area, 1,080 sq. ms. Drained by Eel, Meduxnekeag, & Presque Isle rivers, from the West, Pekaguiemack & Shiketahawk, & several smaller streams from the East, all of which enter the St. John's, which passes centrally through it; and also by the head affluents of the Miriimichi on the N.E. Surface mountainous, with fertile vallies. Capital Woodstock. There were in the co. in 1851, neat cattle, 8,072; sheep, 14,361; swine, 3,093; horses, 1,812; wheat, 21,165 bush. produced; Indian corn, 14,650; buckwheat, 131,482; barley, 8,512; oats, 234,625; potatoes, 174,416; peas, 7,163;—13 grist m.; 12 saw m.; 11 tanneries, 28 persons employed; 3 woollen fac., 2 iron foundries;—25 churches; 56 schools, 1,173 scholars. Pop. 11,108.

CARLETON, co., Can. W., in the N.E. part of the province. Area, 898 sq. ms. It has the Ottawa river on its N. border; drained by Rideau river, & affluents by several small streams entering the Ottawa river. Surface rough & stony; soil moderately fertile. Cap. Bytown. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 21,532; sheep, 18,666; swine, 12,546; horses, 5,159; wheat, 224,451 bush. produced; rye, 16,313; Indian corn, 26,379; buckwheat, 11,431; barley, 6,587; oats, 369,350; potatoes, 316,077; peas, 55,954; tobacco, 132 pounds; wool, 62,351;—9 grist m., 1 oat meal m, 25 saw m., 6 carding & fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 13 tanneries, 1 iron foundry, 1 axe fac., 6 asheries. Pop. 31,397.

CARLILES MILLS, p-o., Perry co., Miss.

CARLINGFORD, or CARLINFORD, a petty marit. town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the S. shore of Carlingford bay, 10 m. E.N.E. Dundalk. Area of pa. 24,050 ac. Pop. 12,558; do. of town 1,110. It is mostly a miserable collection of cabins. It has the remains of a castle, & of a Dominican friary. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in the oyster fishery in the bay. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. Fair, October 10. It sent 2 members to the Irish House of Commons, until disfranchised at the union.—*Carlingford Bay* is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between cos. Louth & Down, 11 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth, & connected with Lough-Neagh by the Newry canal. Lat. of light-ho., on an isl. at its mouth, 54° 1′ N., lon. 6° 5′ W.—on the S. side of the bay *Carlingford Mntns.* rise to 1,935 feet in height.

CARLINVILLE, p-v., capital of Macoupin co., Ill., 39 S.S.W. Springfield, 811 W. Situated on the N. side of Lake Fork of Macoupin r., & on the Chicago & Mississippi r. r., 33 m. from Alton. It contains a court house, jail, several stores, & 400 inhabitants. A theological seminary, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, was established at this place in 1838. Pop. 433.

CARLISLE, p-t., Middlesex co., Ms., 19 N.W. Boston, 456 W. Concord river runs on its S.E. border. Surface rough; soil of a secondary quality. Incorporated in 1805. There are in the t. a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 556; 1850, 632.

CARLISLE, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 36 West by N. Albany, 8 N.W. Schoharie. Surface uneven; soil a sandy loam, underlaid with limestone. In the vicinity are numerous caverns. The v. is on the Cherry valley turnpike, & has 1 church & about 25 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,850; 1850, 1,817.

CARLISLE, p-b., capital of Cumberland county, Pa., 15 W. Harrisburg, 128 Philadelphia, on the Cumberland valley r. r., 103 W. The place, founded in 1750, is regularly laid out with spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, & is neatly built, chiefly with brick or stone houses. The public buildings are 11 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Associate Presbyterian, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 3 African,—a court house, county offices, town hall, market house, banking house, young ladies' seminary, 3 printing-offices, issuing 3 weekly & 1 monthly publication, 481 inhabitants. Dickinson College, founded in 1783, occupies a beautiful position on High st., at the west end of the village. It was originally under the direction of the Presbyterians, but was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal church in 1832, under the auspices of which it has been most prosperous. It has a president & 7 professors, 561 alumni, 189 students & 12,000 volumes in its libraries, & a very complete chemical & philosophical apparatus & mineralogical cabinet. The commencement is on the second Thursday in July. The United States barracks, half a mile from the v., were built in 1777, chiefly by the labor of the Hessians captured at Trenton. They are sufficient for a garrison of 2,000 men, & the general government have established a school of cavalry practice here. *The Carlisle Sulphur Springs* are situated 4 miles N. of the village in a secluded valley, surrounded with the beautiful scenery of the Blue Mountains. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are ample accommodations for visitors. Pop. of borough, 1840, 4,351; 1850, 4,581.

CARLISLE, v., Brown co., O. Has 114 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, p. t., Lorain co., O., 34 S. Elyria. It has a fine soil, well drained by Black r., which afford good mill seats. The village has a store, a grist m., a saw m., & about 150 inhab. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,094; 1850, 1,512.

CARLISLE, v., Troup co., Ga., 133 W. Milledgeville, 771 W. Situated S. side of Flat Shoal cr.

CARLISLE, p-v., Eaton co., Mich.

CARLISLE, p-v., Sullivan co., Ia., 100 S.W. Indianapolis, 674 W. Situated 2 ms. E. of Busseron cr. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a high school, 3 stores, & 60 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, v., Clinton co., Ill. Has 289 inhabs.

CARLISLE, p-v., capital of Nicholas co., Ky., 53 E. N.E. Frankfort, 496 W. Situated on a small branch of Licking r. It contains a court house, 2 churches, sev. stores, & 300 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, p. v., Polk co., Iowa.

CARLISLE, p. v. Dacotah co., Min. Ter.

CARLISLE, p. v., E. Flamboro, Halton co., Can. W. Situated on 12 Mile Creek, & has 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 saw mills, a woollen factory, & 200 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, *Luguvallia*, a city & river port of England, cap., co. Cumberland, on a gentle eminence, near the confl. of Eden, Caldew, & Petrie rivers, at the terminus of the London & N.W. r. r., 300 miles N.N. W. London, & 60 miles W.S.W. Newcastle. Area of parliamentary borough 6,740 ac. Pop. 1851, 26,310. Its principal streets diverge from an irregularly shaped market place, & are wide, handsome, well-paved, and supplied with water. The cathedral, on an elevated site, has a tower, 130 feet in height, & a fine E. window: its nave, greatly injured during the civil wars, now serves for the pa. church of St. Mary. There are 18 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 3 Independents, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic. The castle, built by William Rufus, on an eminence beside the Eden, is now used for a barrack & armory. Other chief structures are four bridges—one across the Eden, a handsome bridge of 10 arches; the town-hall, guild-hall, council-chamber, jail, news-rooms, & E. Cumberland infirmary. Carlisle has a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., revenue 120*l.* a year, an academy for the encouragement of arts, literary & philosophical, & mechanics' institutions, a theatre, assembly-rooms, several public libraries, banks, & extensive manufs. of cotton goods, chiefly destined for the West Indies, print and dye-works, iron foundries, breweries, and tanneries. Railroad connects it with L. Windermere, Kendal, &c., on the S.; with Edinburgh on the N., & Newcastle on the E.; a canal, 12 miles in length, for vessels of 100 tons, proceeds to it from Solway Firth. & Carlisle communicates by steamers with Liverpool, Belfast, & Annan. The city corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, & 30 councillors. It is the seat of county assizes and quarter-sessions; city sessions twice weekly. Markets well supplied with fish; Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs, August 26, & September 19, & second Saturday after October 10, chiefly for cattle. Races in September, on the bank of Eden. Carlisle sends 2 members to House of Commons. Its see, founded by Henry I., comprises 98 pas. in Cumberland & Westmoreland. Carlisle gives title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.

CARLISLE MILLS, p-o., Perry co., Miss., 173 S.E. Jackson, 1,051 W.

CARLISLE SPRINGS, p-o., Cumberland co., Pa., 4 N. Carlisle, 19 W. by S. Harrisburg, 107 W. (See Carlisle.

CARLISLE STATION, p. o., Warren co., O.

CARLO, an isl., Gulf of Bothnia. [KARLO.]

CARLOCKVILLE, p. v., Rutherford co., Tenn.

CARLOFORTE, a town, Sard. sta., cap. mand. on the isl. San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia. Pop. 3,235. It has extensive fisheries and important salt works.

CARLOPAGO, or KARLOBAGO, a fortified seaport-town of Austrian-Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian isl. Pago. Pop. 960. Active trade in wine, timber, & fish.

CARLOPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 12½ m. N.N.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,200.

CARLOS (SAN), a fortified town of S. Amer., Chili, cap. prov. & on N.W. coast of Chiloe Island.

CARLOS (SAN), a town of Venezuela, S. A., 120 m. S.W. Caracas, in a valley on the Aguare. Pop. 10,000 (?). Before the wars of independence it was one of the richest towns in the prov., from its plantations of indigo, coffee, & cotton, & the immense number of sheep & cattle reared in the neighboring savannas.

CARLOTA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S. S.W. Cordova. Pop. 3,262. It is one of the principal German colonies, founded in 1767, in the Sierra Morena, & is neat & thriving. It manufs. hempen and linen fabrics.

CARLOW, p-o., Hopkins co., Ky., 216 W.S.W. Frankfort, 749 W.

CARLOW, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, encircled by the cos. Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny. Area, 346 sq. m., or 221,342 ac., of which about 187,000 ac. are arable, and 31,000 bog, mountain & waste land. Pop. 1851, 68,073. Surface, except in the S., flat or gently undulating. Princip. rivs. the Barrow & Slaney. Agriculture more advanced than in most Irish cos. Dairy farms are numerous, and the breed of cows has been much improved. Average rent of land 16*s.* per ac. Aggregate rental of land estimated at about 100,000*l.* per ann. Excellent granite is found throughout the co. Manufs. unimportant. Corn, flour, meal, bacon, & butter are the principal exports. Carlow is divided into 6 baronies, & 50 pas. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Chief towns Carlow & old Leighlin. Excl. of its cap. it sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

CARLOW (originally *Catharlagh*), a parl. & municip. bor., town & pa. of Irel., cap. above co., at the confl. of the Burren with the navig. Barrow, 44 m. S.S.W. Dublin, with which city it communicates by r. r. Area of pa. 3,330 ac. Pop. 9,901. Area of parl. bor. 572 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,955. It is clean & well-built; it has 2 handsome bridges, the ruins of a strong Anglo-Norman castle, a Protestant pa. church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, & a college for divinity students, 2 nunneries, a handsome court-ho., co. gaol, lunatic asylum & infirmary, a fever hospital, union work-ho., barracks, &c. It exports corn, bacon, & excellent butter to Waterford by the river, & to Dublin by the Grand Canal. Mkts. for the produce of the rich surrounding districts, Mondays & Thursdays. Fairs, May 4, June 22, Aug. 26, Nov. 8. Co. assizes, & quarter & petty-sessions are held, & a co. police-force is stationed at Carlow. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [KARLOWITZ.]

CARLOWSVILLE, p. v., Dallas co., Ala. Situated 50 m. W.S.W. Montgomery, contains an Episcopal church, & 250 inhabitants.

CARLSBAD (Germ. *Karlsbad*, "Charles's bath,") a town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Tepel, near its junction with the Eger, 70 m. N.N.W. Prague, famous for its hot springs. Stationary inhabs. about 3,000; but, during the season, the pop. often amounts to 8,000. Mean temp. of year 48°; winter 36°.3; summer 63°.07, Fahr. It is the most aristocratic watering-pl. in Europe. The town, which belongs to the Emperor of Austria, occupies the bottom of a narrow valley, between steep granite mountains, & consists mainly of lodging-houses & hotels for visitors. It has one handsome street, the *Kunststrasse*, in connection with an elegant granite bridge across the Eger; a theatre, hospital, and several reading-rooms. The springs contain a great amount of carbonate & sulphate of soda; & the *Sprudel*, temp. 165° Fahr., deposits so much incrustation, & is forced upwards with so much violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored to prevent explosions and damages to the town. The *Mühlbrunnen*, temp. 138° Fahr., furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapor baths have been constructed over the *Hygiea-quelle*. The public walks around Carlsbad are much admired. The baths are mostly frequented from June to September. Carlsbad is celebrated for the congress held there in 1819.

CARLSBURG, Transylvania. [KARLSBURG.]

CARLSCRONA, or BLEKING, a marit. len or prov. in the S. of Sweden, between lat. 56° & 56° 30′ N., & lon. 14° 30′ & 16° E., having S. and E. the Baltic, W. Christianstadt, N. Wexio, & N.E. Kalmar. Area, 1,182 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 102,342. Princip. towns, Carlscrona & Carlshamn.

CARLSCRONA, or KARLSKRONA, a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, cap. len, near the S. extremity of the kgdm., on 5 small isls. in the Baltic, connected by bridges with each other & the mainland, 55 m. E. Christianstadt. Lat. of S. point 56° 9′ 5″ N., lon. 15°

35′ 2″ E. Pop. 12,200. It has an extensive & safe harbor, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, & 3 entrances, the principal defended by 2 strong forts. Town well built, partly of brick, but principally of wood: it is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal, & dockyard. Chf. edifices, the churches, council-ho., prefect's residence, & public schools. It has manufs. of naval equipments, linen cloths, tobacco, & refined sugar, & an export trade in metals, potash, & other Baltic produce, as an outport of Gottenburg.

CARLSDAL, the name of some extens. iron-works, with a cannon-foundry & manufs. of arms, Sweden, læn & 22 m. N.W. Œrebrö.

CARLSHAMN (*Charles's harbor*), a fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn, & 26 m. W. Carlscrona, on the Baltic. Pop. 4,040. It is regularly built, & has a good mkt.-place, 2 churches, a town-ho., manufs. of sail-cloth, tobacco, & hats: dye-houses, building-docks, a small but secure port, & an active trade in iron, timber, potash, pitch, & tar. In 1837, 25 vessels of an aggregate burden of 2,784 tons, belonged to this port.

CARLSÖ, a small isl. in the Baltic, W. of Gothland. Lat. N.E. point, 57° 19′ 39″ N., lon. 18° E.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE ("Charles's Rest"), a city of W. Germany, cap. Grand Duchy of Baden, & of the circ. of Midd. Rhine, on the railr. from Mannheim to Basle, 4 m. E. of the Rhine, & 39 m. W.N.W. Stüttgart. Pop. 24,000, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants. Mean temp. of year 51°.5; winter 34°.6; summer 66°.3. Fahr. Its principal streets converge "like rays" towards the palace as a centre, facing which is a fine circus, with the government offices. The grand ducal palace has a tower commanding a fine view, a museum, & a library of 80,000 vols. Other principal edifices are the grand ducal stables, the theatre, the palace of the Margraves of Baden, polytechnic school, chief Protestant & Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, council-ho., the hall of representatives, mint, post-office, barracks, arsenal, cannon-foundry, museum, club-house, & several hospitals, including one richly endowed by the fashionable London tailor, Stultz (in return for which he was created a baron). Carlsruhe is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Durlach, & ornamented with several public fountains, & a stone-pyramid in the mkt.-place, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise a lyceum, military, medical & veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, an excellent botanic garden, a society of arts, & numerous literary associations. Manufs. of jewellery, carpets, snuff, chemical products, furniture & carriages are carried on, but for little more than local supply; the chief resources of the inhabs. arising out of the presence of the court & aristocracy.—II. a mkt.-town, Pruss. Silesia, circ. & 18 m. N.W. Oppeln. Pop. 2,080.

CARLSTAD, a læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 61° N., and lon. 12° and 14° 30′ E., having S. Lake Wener and Wenersborg, W. Norway, E. Œrebrö, and N.E. Fahlun. Area, 6,929 sq. ms. Pop. 1845, 209,596. Surface mntnous. or hilly, interspersed with numerous lakes and rivers; the princip. of the latter is the Clara. The prov. comprises some rich iron mines, and the towns of Carlstadt and Christineham.

CARLSTADT, an inland town of Sweden, cap. above læn, on the isl. Tingvalla, near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 m. W. Stockholm. Pop. 3,040. It is regularly built, and has a handsome cathedral, a college, with library and observatory, a town-house, governor's resid., freemason's hall, theatre, club, cabinet of natural history, and agricultural society. It exports copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber, and its trade has been considerably augmented by the opening of the Gotha canal.

CARLSTADT, Germany. [KARLSTADT.]

CARLTON, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 258 W. by N. Albany, 401 W. Surface level; soil sandy and gravelly loam. Drained by Oak Orchard creek, which enters Lake Ontario, on its north border. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,275; 1850, 2,809.

CARLTON, p-o., Barry co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 272.

CARLTON, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N.W. Saxmundham. Area, 543 ac. Pop. 128.—II. co. Cambridge, 7 m. S. Newmarket. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 469.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Wymondham. Area, 1,213 ac. Pop. 284.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 342.—V. (*Little*), 4¼ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area, 1,006 ac. Pop. 155.—VI. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,795 ac. Pop. 147.—VII. (*South*), co. and 4¼ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,910. Pop 183.—VIII. (*Carlieu*), co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 2,970 ac. Pop. 235.—IX. (*Le Moorlands*), co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Newark. Area, 2,610 ac. Pop. 409.—X. (*Scroop*), co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 6¼ m. N.E. Grantham. Area, 1,342 ac. Pop. 271.

CARLTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Beds, on the Ouse, 4½ m. N.E., Olney. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 432.—II. co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. S.W. Norwich. Area, 772 ac. Pop. 82.—III. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Rockingham. Area, 1,598 ac. Pop. 64.—IV. a tnshp., co. Notts, pa. Gedling, 3 m. E.N.E., Nottingham. Pop. 2,239.—V. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 224.—VI. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Snaith. Pop. 704.—VII. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rothwell, 4½ m. N. Wakefield. Pop. 1,536.—VIII. a pa., same co. & Riding, on the Aire, 2 m. S.W. Skipton. Area, 5,117 ac. Pop. 1,333. An hospital for 18 poor widows was founded here in 1700, and a school endowed in 1709, rev. 120*l*.—IX. co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Area, 772 ac. Pop. 137.—X. (*Castle*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 55. It was formerly a mkt. town.—XI. (*Colville*), co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. S.W. Lowestoft. Area, 2,804 ac. Pop. 845.—XII. (*in Lindrick*), co. Notts, 4 m. N.N.E. Worksop. Area, 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,054.—XIII. (*Rode*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. W.S.W. Mary-Stratton. Area, 2,631 ac. Pop. 925.

CARLTON FORT, British N. Amer., on the Saskatchewan r. N. branch, lat. 53° N., lon. 61° 12′ W., is enclosed by lofty stockades, outside of which are many gardens and fields.

CARLTON PLACE, p-v., Beckwith t., Lanark co., can. W. on the Mississippi r. of Ottawa, 30 W.S.W. By Town. It has 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, a woollen fac., a grist. m., and oatmeal m., 2 tanneries, 2 foundries, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, and 600 inhabitants.

CARLTON'S STORE, p-o., King & Queen co., Va., 58 N.E. by E. Richmond, 146 W.

CARLTONVILLE, sta., on Salem & Lowell r.r. 23 m. from Lowell, Mass.

CARLUKE, a munic. bor. and pa. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. N.W. Lanark. Area, 15,360 ac., nearly all productive. Pop. 1851, 6,283; do. of t. 2,845. The burgh, which has a handsome new church, has increased rapidly since the introduction of the cotton manuf. It has coal, iron, and lime works. The banks of the Clyde, here low and sheltered, are famous for orchards; these extend 5 m. in length, containing nearly 130 ac. The antiquary, Maj.-gen. Roy, and the sculptor, Forrest, were natives of this pa. Fairs, May 21, and October 31.

CARLYLE, p-v., capital of Clinton co., Ill., 96 S. by E. Springfield, 771 W. It is situated on the W. side of Kaskaska r., 215 m. above its mouth, by the course of the r. Founded in 1818, on the border of a prairie. It has a court-house; 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—5 stores, 1 grist. m., 1 saw m., and about 40 dwellings.

CARLYLE, p-v., Pickens co., Ala.

CARMAGNOLA, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, cap. mand., on the Po, prov. and 16 m. S. Turin. Pop. with comm., 12,382. It is well built; its princip. squares and streets are ornamented with porticoes; & it has a fine gothic church, a massive tower, formerly a part of a strong castle, sev. suburbs, manufs. of jewellery, and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, &c. The general, Francesco Bussone, surnamed Carmagnola, was born here in 1390.

CARMARTHEN, *Caer Fryddyn Maridunum*, a parl. & munic. bor. seaport town & pa. of S. Wales, cap. co., on the Towy, here crossed by a 6-arched bridge, 8 m. above its mouth, in the Bristol Channel, 14 m. N.W. Llanelly. Pop. of munic. bor. 1851, 10,524. Streets steep and irregular; houses mostly well built. Princip. edifices—a large pa. church, the guildhall, market-house, bor. and co. jail, custom-house, and theatre. The town has a grammar school and Presbyterian col-

lege, & a monument to the memory of Gen. Picton, docks for building small vessels, and an active export trade in corn, butter, timber, bark, slates, and lead ore. The Towy is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons burden. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, June 5, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 9, Oct. & Nov. 14 & 15. Races in Sept. Carmarthen is the seat of the co. assizes, half yearly hor. sessions, & petty sessions weekly. In conjunction with Llanelly, it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It is reputed to have been the birthplace of the renowned Merlin, traditions of whom are connected with various localities in its vicinity. It gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Leeds.

CARMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, Wales, between St. Gowan's Point, co. Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. Glamorgan, and having N. the co. Carmarthen. It receives the Taaf, Towy, & Llwchwr rivs. Caldby Isl., in this bay, has a lighthouse, 210 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 37′ 56″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 57″ W.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, the largest co. of Wales, in its S. part, having S. the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos. Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecon, and Glamorgan. Area, 947 sq. ms., or 6,063,31 ac. Inhab. houses 22,465. Pop. 1851, 110,632. Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys; in the E. it is bounded by mntns., one of which, the Vann, rises to 2,596 feet in height. Chief rivs. the Towy, Cothy, and Taaf. Agricul. less backward than in most the Welsh cos., and a good deal of barley and oats is raised. The uplands, in some parts, feed herds of small cattle, and in other parts are well wooded. Iron, lead, coal, and lime are the chief mineral products, and with tinned iron plates, barley, oats, cattle, and butter, form the princip. exports. Sev. r. rs. connect the mines of the interior with the coast. Woollen hosiery is manufd., & in 1847, 111 persons were engaged in woollen factories in this co. Carmarthenshire, divided into 8 hundreds, is in the diocese of St. David's. Chief towns, Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly, & Llanelly; excl. of which, it sends 3 mems. to H. of C.

CARMEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. & 7 m. N. Albi, on lt. b. of the Ceron. Pop. 1,951. Extensive coal mines in its vicinity.

CARMEL, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 65 N.E. Augusta, 660 W. Drained by Sowadabscook r. & its branches, which afford good water power. It has a tannery, 3 lumber estab., a carriage fac., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 520; 1850, 1,225.

CARMEL, p-t., capital of Putnam co., N. Y., 100 S. Albany, 287 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & sandy loam, & very fertile. In this t. & the vicinity are several small lakes, the sources of Croton r. The v. is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Shaws lake, & contains a court-house, a jail, a Baptist, & a Methodist church, an academy, a bank, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 3 stores, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the town 3 fulling mills, a tannery, 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,263; 1850, 2,442.

CARMEL, t., Eaton co., Mich. Drained by Battle creek. Pop. 1840, 868; 1850, 567.

CARMEL, p-v., Hamilton co., Ia., 20 N. Indianapolis, 548 W.

CARMEL HILL, p-o., Chester dist., S. C., 71 N. Columbia, 460 W.

CARMEL (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Palestine, forming the extremity of a range of hills, which extend N.W. from the plain of Esdraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S. side, & terminating in a steep promontory, in the Mediterranean, elev. about 1,500 feet, in lat. 32° 51′ 10″ N., lon. 34° 57′ 42″ E. It is mentioned in Scripture as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal. The rock is limestone, containing numerous caverns, & there has long stood a convent near its summit inhabited by monks, thence called Carmelites. The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N. base of the mountain. The plain to the S. is very fertile. On the summit of Carmel are pines & oaks, & further down olives & laurels. The old convent, destroyed by the Pasha, has been rebuilt.

CARMEN, an isl. of Central America, Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 m. S.W. Campeachy, & bounding the Lake Termines on the north.

CARMEN, an isl., Gulf of California, immediately opposite Loreto. It contains a large salt lake, with a solid crust of salt several feet thick.

CARMEN, a township of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 6 m. E. Athy. Here are druidical remains.

CARMEN (EL), or PATAGONES, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Cusu, or Rio Negro, 18 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, & 500 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 40° 36′ S., lon. 63° 18′ W. Pop. 2,000, of whom 500 are negroes. It is irregularly built on a steep sandstone bank; principal edifice, a ruinous mud fort. Its inhabitants export hides, oil, skins, beef, salt, & Patagonian mantles to the Rio Plata & Brazil. — H. a town, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Antioquia.

CARMETA, v., Monterey co., Cal. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

CARMI, p-v., capital of White co., Ill., 181 S.E. Springfield, 751 W. Situated on the W. bank of Little Wabash r., & contains a court-house, a Baptist church, & 350 inhabitants.

CARMICHAEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5 m. S.E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Area, 11,500 ac. Pop. 895. Carmichael house, the former seat of the Earls of Hyndford, is in this parish.

CARMICHAELS, p-o., Green co., Pa., 190 W. by S. Harrisburg, 214 W.

CARMIGNANO, *Carminianum*, a market town of Tuscany, in the Val d'Ombrone, prov. & 13 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,389.

CARMOE, or KARMOE, an isl. of Norway, stift Christiansand, cant. & 20 m. N.W. Stavanger, in the N. Sea, at the entrance of Bukke fiord. Lat. 59° 20′ N., lon. 5° 15′ E. Length 21 m., average breadth, 5 m. Pop. 6,390, mostly seafaring people.

CARMONA, *Carmo*, a city of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 13,072. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated hill, enclosed by old Moorish walls. Among its edifices are a ruined fortress, a church with a remarkable tower, the university, partly of Moorish architecture, a fine Moorish gateway, & the Cordova gate. It has manufs. of coarse woollen & hempen fabrics, hats, glue, soap, & leather, & a celebrated annual fair. Near it are numerous oil mills.

CARMUNNOCK, or CARMANNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 4 m. S. Glasgow. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 717. Bounded on W. by White Cart river. Coal, ironstone, & limestone abound, none of which, however, are wrought to much extent. Anc. *tumuli*, & Roman remains.

CARMYLIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. N.W. Arbroath. Pop. 1,240. A good deal of slate & paving stone is exported from this parish.

CARN, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 16 m. N. Londonderry. Pop. 653, who trade chiefly in agricultural produce.

CARNABAT, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 70 m. N.E. Adrianople, on the road to Shumla, & on S. slope of the Balkan mountains. It has about 200 houses, & some leather factories.

CARNABY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Bridlington. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 161.

CARNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 17 m. S.E. Lorient. Pop. 3,437. The village is remarkable for the druidical monuments in its vicinity. These consist of more than 5,000 granite blocks in the form of obelisks, resting on their points, & disposed in 11 rows parallel with the coast.

CARNACH, a quoad-sacra pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, disjoined from Urrray, Contin, &c. Length, 17 m. by 10 m. in greatest breadth. Pop. in 1830, 1,056, but in 1841 only 563, a decrease attributed to the progress of sheep-farming in the Highlands.

CARNAPRAYAGA, a vill. of N. Hindostan, dist. Gurhwal, 30 m. E.N.E. Seringur, & one of the principal holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage.

CARNARVON, a parl. & municipal bor. & seaport town of N. Wales, cap. co. Carnarvon, pa. Llanbeblig, on the E. side of the Menai Strait, 7 m. S.W. the Menai bridge. Pop. 1851, 8,674. It consists of a walled town, outside of which are suburbs of double its extent, many handsome villas, a convenient bathing estab. erected by the Marquis of Anglesea, & a fine terrace walk along the Menai Strait, terminating in a pier. At the W. end of the town is the magnificent castle, built by order of Edward I., & over the principal gateway of which is a statue of its founder. The castle & yard occupying an area about 1 m. in circuit, & in its "eagle tower" Edward II., the first Anglo-Norman Prince of Wales, was born. Other principal edifices are the town-hall, over one of the anc. gateways of the

town, the county-hall, jail, market & custom houses, a handsome chapel of ease, various dissenting chapels, the union workhouse, assembly rooms, & a small theatre. The harbor admits vessels of 400 tons burden, but the trade is chiefly carried on by small craft & steamers proceeding to & from Liverpool. Principal exports, slate & coal, the former of which is brought into the town by a railroad from quarries 10 m. distant. Reg. shipping 1844, 6,206 tons. Market, Saturday. Fairs, May 16, August 14, & December 5. It is the seat of co. assizes & quarter sessions. In connection with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, & Pwllheli, Carnarvon sends 1 member to H. of C. In the vicinity are the seats of the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Newborough, Lord Boston, &c., & the site of the Roman station *Segontium*.

CARNARVON BAY, is that portion of St. George's Channel which washes the W. coasts of the Welsh cos. Carnarvon & Anglesea. Breadth of entrance, between Holyhead & Brach-y-Pwll, 35 m. It receives the river Cefni, and communicates with the Irish Sea by Menai Strait.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, having W. & N. Carnarvon Bay & the Menai Strait, S. Cardigan Bay, E. & S.E. the cos. Denbigh and Merioneth. Area, 579 sq. m., or 370,273 ac., one-half of which extent is unfit for cultivation. Inhab. houses 18,005. Pop. 1851, 87,870. Surface altogether mutnous., and traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. [See SNOWDON & PENMAEN-MAWR.] Princip. river the Conway. Oats & barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle for dairy produce, & a diminutive breed of sheep; & the small farmers eke out the payment of their rents by spinning the wool of their flocks. The extension of roads has greatly increased the value of property. Princip. mineral products, copper, lead, slate, & coal. Carnarvonshire is divided into 10 hundreds, & 71 pas. in the diocese of Bangor. Princip. towns Carnarvon, Bangor (a city), Pwllheli, & Conway; exclu. of which it sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

CARNATIC (THE), one of the old subdivisions of India, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 8° and 16° N., & lon. 77° & 81° E., constituting formerly the dom. of the Nabobs of Arcot; & now forming 8 of the dists. under the British presid. Madras. Bounded on the E. by Bay of Bengal, having a coast line of 560 m. Greatest breadth 110 m. Separated by the Ghauts mntns. into 2 divs., Balaghaut, above or N. the mntns.; Paycenghaut, below or S. The climate of this dist. is the hottest in India. Millet is raised in the high grounds, & rice in the valleys. The dist. was ceded to Britain in 1801, with exception of a portion reserved by the Nabob. The numerous fortresses of the prov. have now fallen to decay.

CARNBEE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 12 m. S.E. Cupar. Pop. 1,129, partly employed in quarrying limestone & raising coal.

CARNE, or CARNA, two pas. of Irel. prov. Leinster. —I. co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.E. Broadway. Area, 1,963 ac. Pop. 919.—II. co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Kildare. Area, 1,157 ac. Pop. 499.—A hamlet, Connaught co. Mayo, has also this name.

CARNEILLE (LA) & CARNET, two vills. of France, Normandy; the former dep. Orne, 34 m. N. W. Alençon. Pop. (with comm.) 1,546; the latter, dep. Manche, 12 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 1,200.

CARNENT PRAIRIE, p. o., Perry co., Ill.

CARNESVILLE, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Ga., 111 N. Milledgeville, 585 W. Situated on Stephen's creek, & contains a court house, a jail, a Methodist church, an academy, 6 stores, & 250 inhabitants. Founded in 1798.

CARNEW, a township & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 7 m. W. Gorey. Area of pa. 23,466 ac. Pop. 7,205; do. of town 979. The town is well built, & has remains of a castle. Fairs in Feb., April, May, July, & August. In the vicinity is Coolatlin, the mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, chief proprietor of this pa.

CARNGIWCH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 114.

CARNICOBAR, the most N. of the Nicobar isls., Bay of Bengal. Lat. 9° 10′ N., lon. 92° 48′ E. It is about 40 m. in circ., low, densely wooded, and very productive, but unhealthy, owing to which, a station formed here by the Danes in 1760, was soon afterwards abandoned.

CARNIERES, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainut, arrond. & 10 m. W. Charleroi. Pop. 1,975. Extensive coal mines and iron foundries & manufactures of nails, employing 300 workmen.

CARNIOLA, a prov. of the Austrian Empire, (*kingdom of Illyria.*) Area, 4,137 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 463,956. (See Illyria.)

CARNMONEY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. Belfast. Area, 8,937 ac. Pop. 6,128.

CARNO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, 10 m. W.N.W. Newtown. Area, 10,982 ac. Pop. 908.

CARNOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 3 m. W. Dunfermline. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 3,191. It has a handsome new church, & sev. coal mines.

CARNOUSTIE, a marit. vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, pa. Barrie, 6¼ m. S.W. Arbroath. Pop. 1,268.

CARNSORE POINT, a headland forming the S.E. extremity of the Irish mainland, Leinster, 12 m. S.S. E. Wexford. It was the *Hieron* of Ptolemy.

CARNWATH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, with a vill. 7 m. E.N.E. Lanark, near the Caledonian rail rd. Area of pa. 25,193 Scotch ac. Pop. 3,551. Here is also a vill., with extens. iron works, named after its founders, Wilsontown. Carnwath gives the title of Earl to the Dalzell family.

CAROCHE, a town of Venezuela, S. Amer., dep. Zulia, prov. & 20 N.N.E. Truxillo.

CAROLINA, (see North & South.)

CAROLINA, p. v., Haywood co., Tenn.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE, p. o., Anson co., N. C.

CAROLINA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,739. This is one of the principal towns established in the Sierra Morena for German colonists, in 1776. It is neat & clean; & its inhabitants are industrious & thriving.—II. a town of Venezuela, S. Amer., dep. Orinoco, on the Arui, 50 m. S. W. Angostura.—III. a town, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia.

CAROLINE, county, Md., in the E. part of the state. Area, 310 sq. miles. Drained by the Choptank cr., & it has the Tuckahoe cr. & Choptank r. for its western boundary. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Denton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,365; wheat, 42,879 bush. produced; rye, 13,708; Ind. corn, 355,520; oats, 17,422; potatoes, 11,386; wool, 9,297 pounds;—10 grist m., 13 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—21 churches; 25 schools, 518 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,806; 1850, 9,692.

CAROLINE, county, Va., in the E. part of the state, bounded N. by Rappahannock r. Area, 590 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; soil generally fertile. Drained by Rappahannock and Panumky rivers on its borders, and Mattapony river, through its centre. There are extensive herring and shad fisheries along the Rappahannock. Capital, Bowling Green. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $328,536; wheat, 173,353 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 629,994; potatoes, 12,372; tobacco, 663,155 pounds; wool, 18,312;—42 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 4 tanneries; cap. emp'd in manufac., $88,970; value of manufactured articles, $170,569;—28 churches; 3 acad., 115 pupils; 30 schools, 616 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,813; 1850, 18,546.

CAROLINE, p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 12 S.E. Ithaca, 150 W. by S. Albany, 331 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly & calcareous loam. Drained by W. Oswego & Six Mile creeks; the former emptying into the Susquehanna r., & the latter into the Cayuga lake. It has 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 37 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,457; 1850, 2,537.

CAROLINE, t., Prairie co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 584.

CAROLINE CENTRE, p-o., Caroline t., Tompkins county, N. Y., 173 W. by S. Albany, 330 W.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES (Spanish *Carolinas.—Nuevas Filipinas*), one of the great archips. of Oceania, betw. the Philippines, the Mariannes, the Marshall isls., & Papua, extending from lat. 3° 5′ to 12° N., and, including the Pelew isls. (which, from the character of their inhabitants, & the history of their discovery, form part of the Archip.), extend from W. to E. over a space of 2,000 miles. They are divided into numerous groups, the W.most of which, the Paloas or Pelew, consists of 7 large, & many small isls., all of coralline formation, flat, & affording no secure anchorage. N.E. of these is the group of Yap, the chief isl. of which is elevated, & its mntns. contain the

precious metals. E. of Yap is the group Egoi, nearly all of which are low coralline isls., fertile, & partly inhabited. The other principal groups are called Siniavine, Lutke, Mortlock, Enderby, Hogoleu. Ulalan, the E. most of the group, in lat. 5° 19′ N., lon. 163° 6′ E., is 24 m. in circuit, & has abundant supplies of water, fruit, & fish. The climate of the Carolines is mild & agreeable. The inhabitants live almost exclusively on the produce of their fishing; the greater portion are of the Malay race, & are excellent seamen. The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard, Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, & they were so named in honor of Charles II. These isls. nominally belong to Spain, & form part of the government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement on any of them.

CAROLINE ISL., one of the Marquesas group, S. Pacific, lying N. of Eimeo, lat. 9° 57′ S., lon. 150° 25′ W., a low lying strip of land, covered with verdure, about 5 m. in circumference.

CAROLINE MILLS, p. o., Washington co., R. I.

CAROLINENSYHL, a marit. vill. of Hanover, on the N. Sea, 34 m. N.E. Emden. Pop. 1,500.

CAROME, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, with an old fortress, 4 m. N.E. Carpentras. Pop. 2,100.

CARON, a mkt. town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Berwyn, near its confluence with the Teifi. Area, 22,188 ac. Pop. 2,593. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs 15th to 17th March, & 2d Tues. in Oct.

CARONDELET, p-v., St. Louis co., Mo., 134 E. Jefferson city, 814 W. It is situated on the W. bank of Mississippi r., 5 miles below St. Louis, & contains *the Theological Seminary of St. Louis*, a Roman Catholic church, several stores, & 1,201 inhabitants. The Theological Seminary is a Roman Catholic institution, & has 3 professors & 24 students. Pop. of the t. 1850, 3,854.

CARONIA, a marit. town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on the N. coast of the isl., 22 m. E. Cefalu. Pop. 2,200, mostly employed in the adjacent forest, the largest in Sicily, being nearly 50 m. in circuit.

CARONY, a riv. of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Orinoco, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, & after a generally N. ward course of perhaps 400 m., joins the Orinoco, 85 m. E. Angostura. Affls., the Paragua & Acamar. Its rapidity & numerous cataracts render it innavigable.

CAROOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 66 m. E. Coimbatoor, on the Cavery riv. Near it are a fort & a large temple.

CARORA, a town of Venezuela, S. A., prov. 95 m. S.W. Coro. Pop. 6,200. (?) It is well built, & has manufs. of saddlery, leather, ropes, hammocks; & an active trade in agricultural produce, & the celebrated balsams & aromatic gums of its vicinity.

CAROTHERS, v., Clay co., Ia. Has 296 inhabs.

CAROTTO, a vill. of Naples, 5¼ m. S.W. Castellamare, on the S.E. side of the bay of Naples, with a school of Navigation for the merchant marine.

CAROUGE, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 1½ m. S. Geneva, on lt. b. of the Arve. Pop. 4,400. It is regularly built, finely situated, & surrounded by elegant villas. Manufs. thread, watches, clay pipes, & leather. The *prov. of Carouge*, in Sardinia, of which Carouge was the cap. till ceded to Switzerland in 1816, was suppressed in 1837, & divided among the surrounding provs.

CAROVIGNO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. & 19 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. 3,000.

CAROVILLI, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. N.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1,900.

CARPANE, or CARPANEDO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 23 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, on lt. b. of the Brenta. Pop. 1,750. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, or KRAPACKS (German *Karpathen*), form the N.E. portion of the mntn. system of S. Europe, & extend, nearly in the form of a semicircle, the concavity of which is towards the S.W., over a space of 800 m. from the Danube, near Presburg on the S.W., to a point on the same river, near Orsova on the S.E., or between lat. 44° 30′ & 49° 40′ N., & lon. 17° & 26° E., enclosing the whole of the left basin of the Danube in Hungary. They consist of a series of mntn. groups, connected by elev. plateaus. Their chief divisions are on the W., the little Carpathians extending N.E. between the Waag & the March; the Jablunka mntns. to the E. of these; the western or proper Carpathians extending E. & S.E. from lon. 19° to 25° E., & comprising the groups of Tatra, Lomnitz, & Bisztra; & the E. Carpathians, on the S.E. of Transylvania. The culminating point is the *Lomnitzer spitze*, in the Tatra group, 8,779 ft. m elev.; the lower peaks vary from 200 to 3,000 ft. The principal passes are *Tirgora*, on the route from Orsova to Temeswar; *Vulcan*, in the valley of the Strehe; *Rothen-Thurm*, in the valley of the Aluta; *Torsburg*, on the route from Bukharest to Kronstadt; *Ojditz* & *Gyimes*, between Moldavia & Transylvania; *Borgo*, between Bistritz & Bukowina; & *Jablunka*, on the route from Presburg to Cracow. Although the Carpathians do not attain the elevation of the Alps or the Caucasus, yet they derive a peculiar grandeur from the rugged nature & pyramidal form of their summits; their steepest sides are generally towards the N. Granite forms the basis of the group, & this is interspersed with gneiss, hornblende, & a variety of volcanic substances. They are extremely rich in metals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, & rock salt; their valleys produce excellent grain, & their sides are covered with valuable forests.

CARPENEDOLO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. 4,500.

CARPENTARIA (GULF OF), a large gulf of the S. Pacific O., indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between capes Arnhem & York, & mostly comprised between lat. 11° & 17° 30′ S., & lon. 136° and 142° E. Average length & breadth about 350 m. each. Coasts generally low, but on the W. greatly indented; & it contains Groote, Wellesley, & many other isls. Its E. coast was discovered by a Dutch commander in 1606, this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent.

CARPENTER'S CREEK, Jasper co., Ia.

CARPENTER'S LANDING, p-v., Greenwich t., Gloucester co., N. J., 40 S.W. Trenton, 151 W. Situated at the head of sloop navigation, on Mantua cr., 7 miles above its entrance into the Delaware r. It contains a Methodist church, 4 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

CARPENTERSVILLE, p. o., Putnam co., Ia.

CARPENTRAS, *Carpentoracte*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond. on the Auzon, 15 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 1846, 7,691. It is surrounded by anc. walls. Chief edifices, a cathedral, palace of justice, hospital, a modern aqueduct, & a Roman triumphal arch. It has a public library and museums, & is an entrepôt for the products of the S. of France, as silk, almonds, madder, honey, wax, wool, olive oil, & saffron, in which it has a considerable commerce. It is the centre of extensive brandy distilleries, & manufs. of nitric & sulphuric acids, and has cotton & woollen spinning, tannery, & dye works. It is one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, & was a bishop's see from the 3d century to the first revolution.

CARPI, two fortified towns of N. Italy.—I. duchy & 9 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. cant., on the canal of Carpi. Pop. 5,000. It has a citadel, a majestic cathedral, and manufs. of silk.—II. a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. & 28 m. S.E. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, with a citadel, & 1,200 inhabs. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by the troops under Prince Eugene.

CARPIGNANO, a vill. of Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. prov. & 12 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. Pop. 2,171.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Otranto, cap. cant. Pop. 1,000.

CARPINETI, a town of N. Italy, duchy & 23 m. S. W. Modena. Pop. 1,400.—*Carpineto* is the name of several vills. in the Pontif. states, &c.

CARPINO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on Mt. Gargano, 22 m. N.E. San Severo. Pop. 5,300. It is also the name of a mountain in Calabria, W. of Cosenza, and of an affl. of the Tiber, Pontif. states, deleg. Perugia.

CARPIO, a small town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. E.N. Cordova, on the Gaudalquivir. Pop. 2,696.

CARPIO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. N.W. Toledo, near rt. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 2,488.—II. prov. & 35 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 941.

CARP RIVER, p. o., Marquette co., Mich., on a stream of the same name, which enters Lake Superior.

CARQUEFOU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loir-Inf., cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,626.

CARR, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,001.

CARR, p. v., Jasper co., Iowa.

CARRA, a barony of Ireland, co. Mayo, Connaught.

Length N.N.E. to S.S.W. 22 m. Breadth 8¼ m. On its N. boundary are loughs Cullen & Con; on its S., loughs Carra & Mask, forming picturesque scenery; on the S.E. the ground is low & under culture; the N. is mutnous. & moorland.

CARRACA (LA), Spain. [CADIZ.]

CARRANCA, a town of Brazil, in dist. of same name, erected 1841, prov. Minas-Geraes, on upp. course of the Rio Grande. Pop. of dist. 4,000.

CARRAN-TUAL, the highest mntn. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, in the MacGillicuddy Reeks range, 5 m. S.W. Killarney. Elev. 3,414 ft.

CARRAR, a considerable town of India, Deccan, dom. & 30 m. S.E. Sattarah, 86 m. S.S.E. Poona, with two elegant pagodas, & a small fort.

CARRARA, a city of Italy, duchy, & 59 m. S.W. Modena, on the Avenza, 2 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,115. It has a college, an academy of fine arts, & an active industry in the preparation of marble. Chief edifices, collegiate church, church of Madonna delle Grazie, & the ducal palace. The streets are ornamented with elegant fountains. At Monte Sagro, in its environs, are the famous marble quarries, which, since the time of the Romans, have furnished the valuable statuary marble of Carrara. The principal quarries, those of Torano, employ upwards of 1,200 men. The port of embarkation is at L'Avenza.

CARREGA, a vill. of Sard. states, div. Genoa, prov. Novi. Pop. with comm., 3,334.

CARRENTEEL, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, including the town of Aughnacloy (which see). Area, 13,452 ac. Pop. 7,903.

CARRIACOU, the largest of the Grenadine isls. (Brit. W. Indies), 20 m. N.E. Grenada. Length 7 m.; breadth from 2 to 4 m. It is well cultiv.; chief crop, cotton. On its W. side is Hillsboro' town & harbor, in lat. 12° 27′ N.; lon. 61° 30′ W.

CARRIBON, p. o., Aroostook co., Me.

CARRICK, the S. div. of AYRSHIRE. [AYRSH.]

CARRICK, several pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. & 2¼ m. W. Wexford. Area, 3,009 ac. Pop. 1,251.—II. co. Kildare. Area, 5,196 ac. Pop. 552.—III. co. Westmeath. Area, 2,957 ac. Pop. 532.—IV. (or *Carrickbaggot*), co. Louth. Area, 826 ac. Pop. 302.—*Carrickahooley*, is an old tower, co. Mayo, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport & *Carrick-a-Rede*, an insulated basaltic rock, Ulster co., Antrim, 2 m. W. Kenbane head.

CARRICKBEG, (formerly *Carrickmacgriffin*, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 14 m. WN.W. Waterford, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge which connects it with Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 2,680. It has remains of a fine abbey of the 14th century. See also CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

CARRICKFERGUS, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 9 m. N.N.E. Belfast. Area of pa., 16,700 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,488. The town, formerly a place of strength, has some remains of fortifs. raised in 1576. Houses mostly of stone; but streets dull & dirty. The pa. church, having noble monuments, including those of the Chichester family, communicated formerly by a still existing subterranean passage with a monastery, on the site of which, Sir Arthur Chichester erected the noble castle of Joymount. Carrickfergus castle, erected about 1,128, still maintained as an arsenal, & mounting some heavy cannon, is on a rock projecting into the lough. Other principal edifices are the co. court-house & jail, mkt.-house, a Roman Catholic & various dissenting chapels, branch bank, & several schools & charitable establishments. Vessels of 100 tons can now unload at the pier, but the trade is not flourishing; & although some small manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics are carried on, & small craft are built here, the bulk of the pop. is employed in fishing. Mkts. Wed. & Sat. Fairs, 12th May & 1st Nov. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. William III. landed here in 1690. In 1760 the town & castle were taken by the French, who were soon forced to re-embark.

CARRICKMACROSS, *Magheross*, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 12 m. S.W. Dundalk. Area of pa., including loughs, 16,702 ac. Pop. 13,444; do. of town, 1,997. It is well built, & has a parish church, union workhouse, fever hospital, several malt stores, the largest distillery in the district, & some corn and provision trade. Fairs, 27th May, 10th July, 27th Sept., 9th Nov., & 14th Dec. Here are the ruins of a castle, built by the E. of Essex, to whom the town was granted by Queen Elizabeth, & in the possession of whose family the estate remains.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a disfranchised parl. bor. & market town of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, across which it communicates with a suburb in co. Roscommon, by a bridge of eleven arches, 19 N.N.W. Longford. Pop. 1,984. It is ill paved, but has a handsome church, large Rom. Catholic chapel, court-house, county jail, infirmary, union workhouse, & infantry barracks. Some small quays; trade in connection with Lough Allen coal mines. Fairs, 12th May, 11th August, and 21st November. It sent two mem. to the Irish parlm't, till disfranchised at the union.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market town & pa. of Ireld., Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge built in the 14th century, 13 m. S. Clonmel. Area of pa., 2,426 ac. Pop. 9,165; do. of town 1851, 8,331. It was formerly enclosed by walls, & has a pa. church of high antiquity, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a nunnery with a large school house, a monastery, a castle formerly belonging to the Ormonde family, a prison, union workhouse, hospital, & barracks. The woollen manuf. established by the great D. of Ormonde has decayed. Recent improvements in the river enable vessels of considerable burden to approach the town, which has an export trade in corn & cotton; & monthly fairs. The vicinity is fertile & well wooded. About 4 m. southward is Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford.

CARRIDEN, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 15 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,724. The wall of Antoninus appears to have had its E. termination in this pa.

CARRIGALINE. or BEAVER, a marit. pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 8 m. S.E. Cork, on Cork harbor. Area, 14,498 ac. Pop. 7,489, partly employed in fine marble & slate quarries. The village, though now unimportant, was once designed by an E. of Cork to be made the rival of Cork city; in it are the picturesque ruins of Carrigaline, a castle of the Desmonds; & near it are the remains of a religious house, & of a Danish fort. Fairs, Easter Mond., Whitsunday, 12th August, & 8th November.

CARRIGALLAN, a barony of Ireland, forming S.E. dist. of co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length 19¾ miles; breadth 7 m. Area, 63,501 ac. Drained by affluent of Erne riv.—II. pa. Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 11 m. E.N.E. Mohill. Area, 18,104 ac., including several lochs. Pop. 8,100. In its vicinity are some fine seats, & beautiful scenery.

CARRIGDOWNAM, a pa. of Ireld., co. Cork, Munster. Area, 797 ac. Pop. 245.

CARRIGNAVAR, or DUNBULLOGE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 5 m. N. Cork. Area, 16,783 ac. Pop. 5,269.

CARRIG-O-GUNNEL, or CARRICKAQUICY, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Its ruined castle, on a lofty rock, was formerly a stronghold of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, but blown up at siege of Limerick, in 1691.

CARRIGROHANE, a pa. of Ireld., co. Cork, Munster, on the Lee riv., 2 m. W. Cork. Area, 2,658 ac. Pop. 2,279. On the Lee are several ruins of ancient castles.

CARRIGTOHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. W. Middleton. Area, 10,319 ac. Pop. 3,976; do. of vill. 692. It has an ancient church, & in various parts of the pa. are curious subterraneous chambers, within circular intrenchments, called Danish camps. Fairs, 12th March, 12th May, 26th Aug., 19th Sept., & 8th Nov.

CARRIGUFOYLE, a small island of Ireld., Munster, co. Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. Ballylongford, with a castle, once the chief seat of the O'Connor-Kerry.

CARRINGTON, v., Monroe co., O. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, and contains 341 inhabitants.

CARRINGTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 10 miles S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 710.—II. a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Bowdon, on the Mersey, 9¼ m. N. Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 559.

CARRION, several towns of Spain.—I. (*C. de Calatrava*), prov. & 9 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,608.—II. (*de los Cespedes*), prov. & 14 m. W. Sevilla.—III. (*de los Condes*), prov. & 21 m. N. Palencia, on left bank

of the Carrion. Pop. 2,500. It stands on a hill, enclosed by ruinous walls, & has 9 churches, with several convents & hospitals. Formerly cap. dist. of same name, & fortified.

CARRITUNK, p-v., Somerset co., Md., 75 S.S.E. Annapolis, 70 W.

CARROLL, county, N. H., situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 510 sq. m. It has Winnipiseogee lake on its S.W. border. Ossipee lake, & a part of Squam lake, & several large ponds are within it. It has also Ossipee mountain, & other elevated summits. Capital, Ossipee. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $745,297; wheat, 13,104 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 147,715, oats, 59,467; potatoes, 340,278; wool, 45,140 pounds; —2 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 3 woollen fac., 16 tanneries, 18 persons emp. Cap. employed in manufac., $102,000; value of manufactured articles, $187,677; —45 churches; 5 academies, 260 students; 2?? schools, 5,709 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,978; 1850, 20,157.

CARROLL, county, Md., situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 462 sq. m. Drained by Patapsco and Monocacy r. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Capital, Westminster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $493,547; wheat, 265,097 bush. produced; rye, 27,378; Ind. corn, 343,005; oats, 223,179; potatoes, 48,002; tobacco, 165,332 pounds; wool, 14,711; butter, 444,759; —4 paper fac., 30 flouring m., 9 grist m., 11 saw m., 3 forges, 6 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 20 tanneries, 2 potteries, 1 distillery, 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $246,800; value of manufactured articles, $352,369;—40 churches; 1 college, 30 students; 12 academies, 252 pupils; 31 schools, 708 scholars; 6 libraries, 1,350 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,241; 1850, 20,616.

CARROLL, county, Va., situated on the middle southern border, & contains 325 sq. m. Drained by branches of New r. Surface mostly hilly, soil fertile. Capital, Hillsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $138,669; wheat, 11,578 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 132,189; potatoes, 3,675; tobacco, 5,526 pounds; wool, 15,357;—2 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $14,270; value of manufactured articles, $21,706;—12 churches; 45 schools, 900 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,509.

CARROLL, county, Ga., toward the N., on the W. border of the state, having Chattahoochee river on the S.E. Area, 572 sq. m. The surface is elevated and broken. Drained by the branches of the Tallapoosa r. This county was ceded to the United States by the Cherokees in 1825, at the Treaty of the Indian Springs. Gold is extensively found. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $279,835; Indian corn, 316,871 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 73,943; rice, 430 pounds; cotton, 1,243 bales;—16 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 4 tanneries. Cap. employed in manufac., $54,300; value of manufactured articles, $49,145;—5 churches; 2 academies, 140 pupils; 18 schools, 700 scholars Pop. 1840, 5,252; 1850, 9,857.

CARROLL, county, O., situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Drained by Sandy, Conoten, & the N. fork of Yellow creek. Surface hilly, soil very fertile. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $519,322; wheat, 263,755 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 220,931; oats, 221,083; wool, 198,558 pounds;—2 flouring, 11 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 oil m., 1 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries, 11 persons emp'd.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $52,650; value of manufac. articles, $95,950; —71 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 110 schools, 3,330 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,108; 1850, 17,685.

CARROLL, county, Ia., situated toward the N.W. part of the state. It contains 376 sq. m. The Wabash r. passes through it. Drained by Tippecanoe river, & Deer, Rock, & Wildcat creeks. The surface is generally level; soil a rich loam. The Wabash & Erie canal passes through it. Capital, Delphi. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $269,824; wheat, 133,371 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 549,882; oats, 53,076; wool, 27,487 pounds;—13 flouring & 22 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 1 pottery; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—12 churches; 50 schools, 1,250 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,819; 1850, 11,015.

CARROLL, county, Ill., situated on the N. part of the state. Area, 532 sq. m. The surface is undulating, & the soil fertile. The Mississippi r. forms its W. boundary. Drained by Plum & Rush creeks. Capital, Savanna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $475,387; wheat, 136,301 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 218,961; oats, 74,484; wool, 9,900 pounds; —1 grist m., 5 saw m.;—1 church; 33 schools, 1,135 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,023; 1850, 4,586.

CARROLL, county, Mo., situated toward the N.W. part of the state, & has the Missouri r. on its S. border, & Grand r. on the N.E. Area, 658 sq. ms. Drained by Wyaconda r. & branches of Grand r. Cap., Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $190,242; wheat, 26,452 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 311,675; oats, 34,055; wool, 13,668 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.;—9 churches; 1 academy, 45 pupils; 14 schools, 321 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,423; 1850, 5,441.

CARROLL, county, Ky., situated centrally in the N. part of the state, on Ohio river. Area, 118 sq. ms. Drained by Kentucky r. Surface undulating, soil very fertile. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $151,174; Ind. corn, 354,510 bush. produced; oats, 18,604; tobacco, 232,612 pounds; wool, 12,753;—3 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 tanneries;—12 churches; 1 academy, 22 pupils; 20 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,966; 1850, 5,526.

CARROLL, county, Tenn., situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 675 sq. m. It forms the height of land between the Tennessee & Mississippi rivers, toward both of which its streams flow. Capital, Huntingdon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $422,994; Ind. corn, 801,175 bush. produced; oats, 108,029; sweet potatoes, 46,808; tobacco, 817,145 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 19 persons employed;—42 churches; 1 college, 96 pupils; 26 schools, 671 scholars Pop. 1840, 12,362; 1850, 15,967.

CARROLL, county, Miss., situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state, bounded by Yazoo r. on the W., & Big Black r. on the S.E., & drained by their branches. Area, 1,028 sq. m. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $567,894; Ind. corn, 727,340 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 176,360; rice, 39,070 pounds; cotton, 17,989 bales;—1 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd. in manufac., $67,230; value of manufactured articles, $114,686;—34 churches; 9 academies, 365 pupils; 31 schools, 623 scholars; 100 libraries, 3,130 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,481; 1850, 18,491.

CARROLL, county, Ark., situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,040 sq. m. Drained by branches of White r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $131,258; Indian corn, 264,060 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 11,413; tobacco, 7,839 pounds;—1 tannery Cap. emp'd in manufac., $500; value of manufactured rticles, $1,000;—22 churches; 23 schools, 460 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,844; 1850, 4,614.

CARROLL, parish, La., situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 975 sq. m., & on the right bank of the Mississippi r., extending back to the Bayou Boef. Drained by the Macon & Tensas bayous. Surface level, soil very fertile. Capital, Providence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $252,982; Ind. corn, 287,364 bush. produced; cotton, 15,544 bales;—1 saw m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $44,815; value of manufactured articles, $28,600;—4 churches; 29 schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,237; 1850, 8,789.

CARROLL, p. t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 401.

CARROLL, p-t., Coos co., N. H. It lies at the base of the White Mountains, on the N.W. Chartered in 1772. The surface is mountainous. It has 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 218; 1850, 296.

CARROLL, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 336 W. by S. Albany, 313 W. Surface hilly, soil sandy loam. Drained by Connewango & Stillwater creeks. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 22 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,649; 1850, 1,833.

CARROLL, t., Cambria co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Chest cr. Surface hilly. The village contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 696; 1850, 1,129.

CARROLL, p. v., Fairfield co., O.

CARROLL, t., Perry co., Pa. Drained by Sherman's

creek. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,100; 1850, 1,169.

CARROLL, t., Washington co., Pa. Drained by Pigeon cr. falling into Monongahela r., which bounds it on the N.E. It has 3 tanneries, 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,235; 1850, 1,469.

CARROLL, t., York co., Pa. Drained by Stony cr. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m. Pop. 1840, 571; 1850, 807.

CARROLL, t., Ottawa co., O. Pop. 1840, 232; 1850, 403.

CARROLL, t., Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 546.

CARROLL, t., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,216.

CARROLL, p-v., Carroll co., Ia., 59 N. Indianapolis, 616 W. Situated on the north side of Wabash r.

CARROLL, t., Washita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 373.

CARROLL HOUSE, p. o., Coos co., N. H.

CARROLLSVILLE, v., Jefferson co., Ala., contains 454 inhab.

CARROLLSVILLE, p-v., Tishemingo co., Miss., 208 N.E. by N. Jackson, 855 W.

CARROLLTON, t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y. The Alleghany river passes through it, drained by its branches. Surface broken, soil fertile. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1850, 515.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Ga., 131 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 719 W. Situated on the S. fork of Tallapoosa r., near the centre of the county. It contains a court-house, jail, a Methodist church, 3 stores, & 150 inhab.

CARROLLTON, p. v., Carroll co., Md.

CARROLLTON, v., Montgomery co., O. Has 226 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, p-v., Centre t., capital of Carroll co., O., 125 N.E. Columbus, 296 W. It has a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing 2 weekly newspapers, and 800 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, v., Carroll co., Ia., situated on the right bank of Wabash river, and contains 694 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital of Greene co., Ill., 69 S.W. Springfield, 834 W. It is a pleasant village, on the borders of Spring prairie. It has a handsome brick court-house. It contains 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & a Reformer's Society,—23 stores, 2 steam flouring m., 2 steam saw m., a tannery, & 787 inhabitants. The country around is fertile and well cultivated.

CARROLLTON, t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 272.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital Carroll co., Mo., 124 N.W. Jefferson city, 1,018 W. It is situated on Waconda cr., 6 m. N. of Missouri r. It has a neat brick court-house, & about 300 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Ky., 46 N.N.W. Frankfort, 588 W. Situated on the left bank of Ohio river, at the junction of Kentucky r. It has a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Reformed,—an academy, a bank, a rope fac., 7 stores, a steam saw m., & 850 inhab.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital of Pickens co., Ala., 42 W. Tuscaloosa, 860 W. Situated on the W. side of Lubbub cr., and contains a court-house, several churches & stores, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 394 inhab.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Miss., 92 N. by E. Jackson, 979 W. Situated on the S. side of Big Sandy cr., & contains a court-house, several stores, 2 printing offices, issuing newspapers, and 500 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Ark., 212 N.N.W. Little Rock, 1,146 W. Situated on the S. side of Crooked cr. Contains a court-house, 2 churches, several stores, & 923 inhab.

CARROLLTON, city, Jefferson par., La. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 6 miles above New Orleans, with which it is connected by a railroad. It contains a council hall, 3 churches, several stores, a number of beautiful private residences, and in 1850, 1,470 inhabitants.

CARROLLTOWN, p. v., Cambria co., Pa. (*See Carroll.*)

CARROLLVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., Tenn., 113 S.W. Nashville, 790 W.

CARRON, a riv. & vill. of Scotland, county Stirling, the river entering the Firth of Forth, 3 m. E.N.E. Falkirk, after an eastward course of about 15 m. On its N. bank, 2 m. N.E. Falkirk, is the vill. with the "Carron ironworks," carried on by a company who employ about 2,500 workmen in the manufacture of all descriptions of cast iron goods, & from 15 to 20 vessels in the export of their produce.

CARROUGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, arrond. and 15 miles N.W. Alençon. Pop. 2,289.

CARROWMORE, a lake of Ireld., Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. N.E. Tulloghan bay. It contains several islets, & discharges itself by the riv. Munhin into the Owenmore.

CARR ROCK, a portion of a reef in the N. Sea, off Fife-Ness (Scotland), in lat. 56° 17′ N., lon. 2° 35′ W., 11 m. W.S.W. Bell Rock lighthouse. A masonry beacon on this rock was completed in 1818, at a cost of £5,000. Elevation 30 feet.

CARRSVILLE, p-v., Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Seaford & Roanoke r. r., 31 m. from Portsmouth.

CARRSVILLE, p. o., Cooper co., Mo.

CARRÙ, a town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 6 m. N.N.E. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 3,772.

CARRYALL, t., Paulding co., O. Drained by Maumee r. Pop. 1840, 345; 1850, 471.

CARRYING PLACE, v., Ameliasburgh t., Prince Edward co., Can. W., 100 E. Toronto, at the head of the Bay of Quinte, & contains an Episcopal church, a store, a tannery, & 100 inhabitants.

CARSE, a term for several contiguous dists. in Scotland.—I. (*of Falkirk*), cos. Linlithgow & Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth. —II. (*of Gowrie*), co. Perth, extends for 15 m. between the Tay & Sidlaw hills.—III. (*of Stirling*), from Buchlyvie to the E. extremity of the co. Stirling, consists of a rich agricultural tract of 30,000 acres. The accumulated alluvial soil of these districts is due to river deposition.

CARSHALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, with a station on the Epsom rail r., 10 m. S.S.W. London. Area, 2,904 ac. Pop. 2,411. The vill. was formerly a market town.

CARSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. W. Wirksworth. Area, 1,118 ac. Pop. 235. It has a school endowed with 60*l.* per annum.

CARSON, a river, Utah Ter., rises in the Sierra Nevada, in lat. 38° 10′ N., & pursues a N. & N.E. course of 130 miles; enters Carson Lake.

CARSON'S CREEK, p. o. Calaveras co., Cal. The stream on which the post office is situated, enters the Stanislaus r. just above Carson's Hill, a famous mining location.

CARSON LAKE, lies in the Great Basin, 75 m. east of the crest of the Sierra Nevada, and in season of floods, is an extensive sheet of water, but in times of continued drought, its waters almost entirely disappear.

CARSON VALLEY, p. o., Utah co., Utah Ter.

CARSONVILLE, p-v., Talbot co., Ga., 75 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 731 W.

CARSPHAIRN, or CARSFERN, a large pa. of Scotstewartry Kirkcudbright, 11 m. N.N.W. New Galloway. Estim. area, 200 sq. m. Pop. 855. In it are some very productive lead mines. M'Adam, the inventor of the new road metal, was a native of this parish.

CARSTAIRS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Lanark. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 1,066. Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

CART, two rivers of Scotland, co. Renfrew, the united stream of which enter the firth of Clyde, 6 m. below Glasgow; the White-Cart having passed through Pollockshaws & Paisley, & being united to a branch of the Forth & Clyde canal.

CARTAGENA (*Carthago Nova*, or "New Carthage," it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), a celebrated city & seaport, & the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a noble bay of the Mediterranean, prov. & 27 m. S.S.E. Murcia. Lat. 37° 36′ 5″ N., lon. 0° 56′ 36″ W. Pop. 27,727; in 1786 it contained 60,000 inhabs. It occupies the declivity of a hill, & a small plain extending to the harbor, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, & protected from all winds by surrounding heights, & by an island on the S., which, as well as the city, is strongly fortified. The city, though dull, dilapidated, & unhealthy, owing to an adjacent swamp, has some good streets, & houses, nu-

merous churches & convents, a marine school, large royal hospital, foundling hospital, town-hall & custom-house, observatory, theatre, circus, &c. In its W. division, an arsenal, docks for building men-of-war, and a *bagne* for galley-slaves. Its port communicates with the Sagura river, by the Loren canal. Its manufs. of cordage & canvas, with trade in barilla & agricultural produce, have decayed, but it still has a valuable tunny fishery, & a glass factory recently established by an English house; & in 1843, 14 new smelting works had been set up here. The mines of Cartagena, originally wrought by the Carthaginians, were re-discovered a few years ago; & in 1839, the new mine of *La Carmen* was opened successfully by a joint-stock company. Since then, drainages & mining have proceeded vigorously. Cartagena was taken by Scipio B. C. 208, at which period Livy states that it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

CARTAGENA, or CARTHAGENA, a strongly fortified city & seaport of New Granada, S. A., of which republic it is the chief naval arsenal, cap. prov., on a sandy penins. in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. of the dome 10° 25′ 36″ N., lon. 75° 34′ W. Pop. 10,000, 9-10ths of whom are a mixed black race. It is well laid out, & built mostly of stone. It has a massive citadel, several churches, a college with about 200 pupils, various seminaries, and 2 hospitals. The temperature is very high, from 80° to 86° Fahr., but the air dry & healthy. Its excellent port is defended by two forts, & is the only harbor on the N. coast of New Granada adapted for repairing vessels. Cartagena is the principal depôt for the produce of the provs. watered by the Cauca & Magdalena rivers, & is connected with the Magdalena by a canal. It exports sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, specie, bullion, &c. Under the Spaniards, this city was the seat of a Captain-general, & of one of the three tribunals of the inquisition in America. It was the first town that proclaimed independence, & in 1815 endured a most vigorous siege, & was subdued only by famine. Pop. of prov. 103,783.

CARTAGO, a river and bay of Cent. America, Mosquito coast, the river rising about lat. 14° 37′ N., and after a N.N.E. course of about 45 m., entering the bay, which is a large lagoon communicating with the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 20′ N., & extending between lon. 83° 35′ & 84° 15′ W.

CARTAGO, a ruined city of Central Amer., repub. Costa-Rica, & formerly its cap., on the river Cartago, about 60 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. It was so demolished by the earthquake in 1841, that of 3,000 houses & 8 churches, only 100 of the former and one of the latter were left standing. San Jose had previously superseded it in political & commercial importance. The active volcano of Cartago forms an important sea-mark.—II. a town of New Granada, S. Amer., dep. Cauca, prov. Popayan, on the Viega, an affl. of the Cauca, 130 m. N.W. Bogota. It has a cathedral, 2 parish churches, and a Lancastrian school. Pop. 5,500. It is handsome, & has some trade in fruits, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cattle, & dried beef.

CARTAMA, an anc. town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. W. Malaga, on the Guadaljore. Pop. 1,993.

CARTAYA, a town of Spain, prov. & 9 m. W. Huelva. Pop. 4,097. Manufs. of linens.

CARTER, county, Ky. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 386 sq. ms. Drained by Big and Little Sandy r. & Tygarts cr. Surface hilly. Capital, Grayson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,124; Ind. corn, 279,777 bush. produced; oats, 36,409; tobacco, 9,320; wool, 15,674;—5 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 tannery;—6 churches; 16 schools, 696 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,905; 1850, 6,241.

CARTER, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. Drained by Watauga r., a branch of Holston r. The surface is elevated, rocky & mountainous, on its E. & S. border. Capital, Elizabethtown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,219; Ind. corn, 178,541 bush. produced; oats, 24,351; sweet potatoes, 6,008; tobacco, 2,718 pounds;—13 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 5 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $47,015; value of manufactured articles, $74,750;—26 churches; 1 acad., 55 pupils; 22 schools, 720 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,372; 1850, 6,296.

CARTER, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 928.

CARTER, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 82.

CARTER CAMP, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

CARTERET, county, N. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 490 sq. ms. It lies along the Atlantic coast. The surface is level; soil sandy and marshy, with sandy isles & reefs in front, on one of which is Cape Lookout. Capital, Beaufort. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $50,947; wheat, 2,211 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 4,225; 7 grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac. $44,400; value of manufactured articles, $35,772;—18 churches; 4 academies, 95 pupils; 20 schools, 1,035 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,591; 1850, 6,329.

CARTERET, or MALAITA ISL., Pacific Ocean, Solomon Archip., is in lat. 8° 50′ S., lon. 160° 48′ E.

CARTERET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, on bay of same name, in the mouth of the Gerfleur, opp. Jersey, in the English Channel.

CARTER-FELL, Scotland. [CHEVIOT-HILLS.]

CARTER HILL, p. o., Erie co., Pa.

CARTER'S BRIDGE, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 83 W.N.W. Richmond, 140 W.

CARTERSBURG, p. v., Hendricks co., Ia., on Terre Haute & Richmond r. r., 56 m. from Terre Haute.

CARTER'S HILL, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 130 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 841 W.

CARTER'S STATION, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 255 E. Nashville, 441 W.

CARTER'S STORE, p-o., Nicholas co., Ky., 62 E. by N. Frankfort, 506 W.

CARTERSVILLE, p. v., Oswego co., N. Y.

CARTERSVILLE, p-v., Cumberland co., Va., 46 W. Richmond, 124 W. Situated on the S. side of James river. It has 1 church & 50 dwellings.

CARTERSVILLE, p-o., Tishemingo co., Miss., 248 N.N.E. Jackson, 815 W.

CARTERSVILLE, p. v., Darlington dist., S. C.

CARTERSVILLE, p. v., Cass co., Ga. Situated on the Western & Atlantic r. r., 50 ms. from Atlanta;—contains an Episcopal church, & 250 inhabitants.

CARTHAGE, p-t., Franklin co., Me, 41 N.W. Augusta, 619 W. Watered by Webb's r., a branch of the Androscoggin r. It contains several ponds, the outlets of which enter Webb's r. Incorporated in 1826. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 522; 1850, 420.

CARTHAGE, t., Athens co., O. Situated in the S. E. part of the county. Surface broken & hilly; soil moderately fertile. It has a grist m., 1 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 737; 1850, 1,087.

CARTHAGE, p-v., Wilna t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 152 N.W. Albany, 431 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Black r., where are 2 bridges. Incorporated in 1841. It has 1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic church, an academy, a bank, 10 stores, a furnace, 2 forges, a rolling m., a nail fac., an axe fac., a flouring m., 2 saw m., & about 600 inhabitants. The Long Falls, commencing at this place, furnish extensive water power. The r. below, is not navigable; but above, it is boatable 40 miles, to the High Falls, where the Black River canal commences.

CARTHAGE, v., Brighton t., Monroe co., N. Y., 2 N. Rochester, at the lower falls of Genesee r. Below this, the r. is navigable for steamboats, 5 ms. to Lake Ontario. It contains 60 dwellings, & has an inclined plane with machinery, by which articles are drawn up from the landing place, 160 feet above, and a flight of 237 steps. From the summit, a railroad proceeds to Rochester. A bridge of a single arch, of 352 feet chord, & 196 feet above the water, was built here in 1819, at a cost of $27,000; but fell in 1820, with a tremendous crash.

CARTHAGE, p-v., capital of Moore co., N. C., 79 S. W. Raleigh, 367 W. Situated 3 ms. E. of McLennon's cr. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

CARTHAGE, p. v., Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

CARTHAGE, p-v., Mill Creek t., Hamilton co., O., 116 S.W. Columbus, 502 W. It is a pleasant village in the centre of the co., & on the Cincinnati, Logansport, & Chicago r. r., 10 m. from Cincinnati, which causes it to be the place of large public meetings. The annual fair of the Hamilton co. Agricultural Society is held here.

CARTHAGE, p-v., Rush co., Ia., 32 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 547 W. Situated on the E. side of Blue r., & on the Knightstown & Shelbyville r. r. It has 2 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

CARTHAGE, p-v., capital of Hancock co., Ill., 106 W.N.W. Springfield, 880 W. Situated 9 ms. from the Mississippi r., between Bear & Long creeks. Laid out in 1833. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 500 inhabitants. Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, was killed here.

CARTHAGE, p-o., Campbell co., Ky.

CARTHAGE, p-v., capital of Smith co., Tenn., 52 E. Nashville, 632 W. Situated on the N. side of Cumberland r., opposite the entrance of Cany Fork cr. It contains a church, an academy, 6 stores, a large tobacco stemmery, & 600 inhabitants.

CARTHAGE, p. v., capital of Jasper co., Mo. Situated on the North Fork of Spring river, & contains a court house, several stores, & 400 inhabitants.

CARTHAGE, p-v., capital of Leake co., Miss., 57 N.E. Jackson, 961 W. It contains a court house, & several dwellings.

CARTHAGE, p. v., capital, Panola co., Tex., situated on Martin's creek, a branch of the Sabine r. It contains a court house, a store, & several dwellings.

CARTHAGE CAPE, a promontory of N. Africa, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 52′ 22″ N., lon. 10° 21′ 49″ E. Traces of the celeb. city of Carthage, the great rival of Rome, are found on the promont. N. of the lagoon of Tunis, which formed its port.

CARTHAGE LANDING, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

CARTHAGENA, p. o., Mercer co., O.

CARTICAY, p. o., Gilmer co., Ga.

CARTMEL, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on Morecombe bay, 12 m. N.W. Lancaster. Area of pa. 22,960 ac. Pop. 5,213. The town lies in a romantic valley, & has ar old church, formerly a part of the priory founded by an Earl of Pembroke in 1188. Market Tuesday. Fairs, Whitmonday, & Monday after the 23d Oct.

CARTWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 6 m. S. Huddersf'ld. Pop. 2,538.

CARTWRIGHT, p. t., Durham co., Can. W. Pop. 1853, 1,756.

CARUPANO, a seaport town of Venezuela, S. A., cap. prov. & 65 m. N.E. Cumana, on the Carribean Sea, at the mouths of two small rivers, defended by a fort. Pop. 5,000

CARVALHO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at foot of mntn. of same name, 16 m. S.E. Coimbra.

CARVER, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 47 S.E. Boston, 447 W. There are several ponds in the t., surface rough; soil indifferent. It has 3 iron founderies, 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 995; 1850, 1186.

CARVER'S FERRY, p. o., Jessamine co. Ky.

CARVERS HARBOR, p-v., Waldo co. Me.

CARVERSVILLE, p-o., Bucks co., Pa., 108 E. Harrisburg, 170 W.

CARVERTON, p. v., Luzerne co., Pa.

CARVIN-EPINOY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14½ m. E.S.E. Bethune, near sta. of Rail r.-du-Nord. Pop. 4,038. Manfs. beet-root, sugar, & starch.

CARVOEIRO, or PENICHE, a cape of Portugal, prov. Algarve, lat. of light-ho., 39° 21′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ W.

CARWAR, a ruined seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, at the mouth of the Cauly river, in the Indian Ocean, 50 m. S.S.E. Goa. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was an important seat of European commerce.

CARYSFOOT ISL., Pacific O., is a coral reef encircling a lagoon, in lat. 20° 44′ S., lon. 138° 22′ W.

CARYSFORT, MACREDDIN, or MOYCREEDIN, a disfranchised bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5 m. S.W. Rathdrum. It gives the title of Earl to the Proby family, in whose fine seat, near the vill., is a curious anc. obelisk, elev. 100 ft.

CARYSVILLE, p. o., Champaign co., O., 60 W.N.W. Columbus, 454 W.

CASABA, or CASSABA, two towns of Asia Minor. —1. Anatolia, 30 m. N.E. Smyrna. It has two handsome mosques, some dirty streets, & a bazaar: it is renowned for its pears & melons, which, with cotton & cotton manufs. compose its princ. exports.—II. a town, pash. Karamania, sanj. & 54 m. S.S.E. Konieh. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, is mostly built of stone, has a good bazaar, & presents many traces of former prosperity.

CASA-BRANCA, a town of Brazil, prov. St. Paul, dist. Mogi-Mirin. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill., prov. Minas-Geraes, dist. Ouro-Preto. Pop. 2,000.

CASACABARODA, r. Valencia, N. Mex. Has 553 inhab.

CASACALENDA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 17¼ m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,670.

CASACCIA, Germ. *Kusätsch*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, cap. the valley of Bregaglia, S. of Mount Septimer, & 13 m. N.E. Chiavenna. Pop. 250. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Switzerland, the Tyrol, & Italy.

CASAL, a prefix of the names of numer. towns & vills. in Italy.—I. (*C. Bellotto*), Lombardy, deleg. & 28 m. E.S.E. Cremona. Pop. 1,340.—II. (*Bordino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzi Citra, 7 m. N.W. Vasto. Pop. 1,600.—III. (*Bore*), prov. Princip. Ult., 7 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 1,640.—IV. (*Borgone*), Sard. Sta. prov. & 14 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. 2,091.—V. (*Buttano*), Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. N.N.W. Cremona. Pop. 3,903.—VI. (*Cipriani*), Naples, prov. Molise, 6½ m. W. Campobasso.—VII. (*di Principe*), prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 m. S.W. Caserta.—VIII. (*duni*), prov. Molise, 21 m. S. Campobasso. Pop. 2,700.

CASALE, a city of the Sardinian Sta., Piedmont, cap. prov. on rt. b. of the Po, here crossed by an iron bridge, 38 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. 19,300. It was formerly strongly fortified, but is now only defended by an old castle, once the residence of the Marquis of Montserrat. Principal edifices, the cathedral with good paintings, several churches with fine works of art, a clock-tower of the 10th century, a town-hall, college, public library, theatre, corn magazines, hospitals, & handsome private residences. Its princip. manuf. is of silk twist. Pop. of prov. 1848, 120,425. —II. a town of Piedmont, prov. Pallanza, on the Strona. Pop. 1,900.—III. a town of Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, 20 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 1,600.—IV. a vill., N. Italy, deleg. & 7 m. S.E. Treviso.—V. (*della Trinita*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on Lake Salpi, 25 m. E.S.E. Foggia. Pop. 3,800.—VI. (*di Lecce*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 34 m. S.S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,072.—VII. (*Lo-Sturno*), prov. Princip. Ult., 1 m. N.E. Frigento. Pop. 2,130.—VIII. (*Nuovo*), Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 16 m. N. Campiglia.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 22 m. E.S.E. Cremona, cap. dist., on lt. b. of the Po. Pop. 4,907. It has manufs. of glass, earthenware, & cream of tartar.

CASALNOCETTO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 6 m. E.N.E. Tortona. Pop. 1,130.

CASALNUOVO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. & 14 m. E.N.E. Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 6,130.—II. a town, prov. Naples, dist. & 3½ m. E. Casoria. Pop. 2,800.—III. a t., prov. princip. cit., dist. & 14 m. S.S.E. Saln. Pop. 1,700.—IV. a t., prov. Capitanata, dist. & 15 m. S.W. St. Severo. Pop. 2,400.

CASAL-PUSTERLENGO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi & Crema, 12 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 5,601.

CASALVECCHIO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 25 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 1,600.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on a mtn., intend. & 23 m. S.W. Messina. P. 2,000.

CASALVIERI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 7 m. S.S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,670.

CASAMANZA, a riv. of W. Africa, Senegambia, which enters the Atlantic 60 m. S. the Gambia riv. On the N. side of its entrance, the French have established a trading station.

CASAMARCIANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 1½ m. N.E. Nola, with 1,790 inhabs., & a magnificent & rich convent founded in 1134.

CASAMASSIMA, a town of Naples, prov. & 13 m. S. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 3,750. It has a convent, & two abbeys.

CASAMICCIOLA, a town of Naples, dist. & 12 m. S.W. Puzzuola, at the foot of the M. Epomeo. Pop. 3,420. It has therm. springs & baths.

CASANARE, prov. New Granada, S. A., extends from the slopes of the Andes to the Orinoco r. Mountainous on the west, middle & east portion, an immense plain, covered with forests & marshes, traversed by numerous streams, & has many rich meadows, but little cultivated. Pop. 1851, 18,573. Capital Poré. A river in the above prov. rises in the mts. of Chita, flows E. 180 miles through an immense plain, & enters the Meta a little east of the confluence of the Chire; navigable for small craft throughout the year. A t. on the above river with 1,000 inhabitants, mostly Indians.

CASANDRINO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. & 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 2,900.

CASANOVA & CASAPULLA, two contig. towns of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, respectively 2 & 3 m. N.W. Caserta, on the road to Capua.

CASARABONELA, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. W.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,666. It has considerable commerce in wine & fruit.

CASARANO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. & 12 m. S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,600.

CASAR DE CACERES, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.N.W. Caceres. Pop. 4,047, employed in linen weaving & manufs. of leather.

CASARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,500. It has active manufactures of leather, & brandy distilleries.

CASARZA, a vill. of N. Italy, Sardinian Sta., div. Genoa, prov. & 6 m. S.E. Chiavari. Pop. 900.

CASAS-DE-IBAÑEZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Albaceti. Pop. 3,270.

CASBIN, a town of Persia. [KASBIN.]

CASCADE, p.-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 192 W. S.W. Richmond, 275 W.

CASCADE, p.-v., Dubuque co., Iowa. Situated on a small trib. of Makoqueta r., & has a Roman Cath. church, & 150 inhabitants.

CASCADE, t., Kent. co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 358.

CASCADE, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

CASCADE MTS., Oregon & Washington Terr., extends N. from Mt. Shastl in California, to lat. 49° N. The Columbia breaks through this range at Cascades, hence the name. Its highest peaks are Jefferson, St. Helens, Rainer, & Hood, some of which rise to a height of 14,000 feet.

CASCADE SETTLEMENT, v., Lycoming co., Pa. It has a Roman Catholic church, & 419 inhabitants.

CASCAES, a seaport town of Portugal, Estramadura, on the Atlantic, 15 m. W. Lisbon. Pop. 2,500. It has a small harbor protected by two forts, & manuf. of woollens.

CASCANTE. *Cascantum*, a town of Spain, Navarre, 38 m. S. Pamplona, on the Queiles. Pop. 2,928.—II. a vill., prov. & 10 m. S. Teruel.

CASCAVEL, a town of Brazil, cap. dist. same name, prov. Ceara, at the foot of mntn. of same name, on riv., & 40 m. S.W. the port of Ceara. Pop. of dist. 1845, 5,600.

CASCIA, a town, Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., capital gov. of same name, deleg. & 13 m. East Spoleto. Pop. 3,200.

CASCIANO (SAN), two villas., Centr. Italy, Tuscany.—I. prov. & 5½ m. S. W. Florence. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. artificial flowers & straw hats.—II. (*dei Bagni*), prov. Siena, 17 m. S.E. Pienza. Pop. 2,800. It derives its name from its mineral baths, the best frequented in Tuscany.

CASCINA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 8 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Arno. Pop. 1845, 2,588.

CASCO, p. t., Cumberland co., Me. composed of several islands, in Casco bay. Pop. 1850, 1,046.

CASCO, t., St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 134.

CASCOB, a pa. of Engl. & Wales, cos. Radnor and Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Presteigne. Area, 2,548 ac. Pop. 155.

CASCO BAY, Cumberland co., Me. It sets up from the Atlantic, between Cape Elizabeth, & Cape Small Point, 20 miles apart, & affords fine anchorage. It contains 300 islands, mostly small, but generally very productive.

CASELLE, a town, Sard. sta., prov. & 8 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 4,288. Manufs. of silk twist, & paper.—II. a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 6½ m. S.W. Lodi. Pop. 1,500.—III. (*Landi*), a vill., deleg. & 19 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 2,798.

CASERTA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, in a fine plain, 17 m. N.E. Naples & 6 m. S.E. Capua. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches, a convent, a hospital, a military school, & fine barracks; its principal edifices, however, are a royal place & an aqueduct, both constructed by Vanvitelli for Charles III. The palace is, in point of size & architecture, one of the most magnificent royal residences in Europe, & comprises a chapel, & a large theatre, decorated with columns from an ancient temple of Serapis. The park is of vast extent. The gardens are supplied with water by the fine aqueduct, extending hence from Airola, nearly 27 miles distant. Near Caserta is the royal silk factory of St. Lencio, where 700 or 800 persons weave annually from 2,000 to 3,000 pieces of *gros de Naples*.—*Caserta Vecchia* is a small fortfd. town, 3 m. N.E. Caserta. Pop. 1,200. It is an archbp's see, & has a cathedral, & an episcopal palace.

CASES, p.-o., Travis co., Tex.

CASEVILLE, v., Olive t., Ulster co., N. Y., 76 S.S. W. Albany, 330 W. It has a church, a grist m., a tannery, & a few scattered dwellings.

CASEY, co., Ky., central in the S. part of the state. Drained by the head waters of Green r. Salt r. also has its rise here. Surface hilly. Area, 276 sq. ms. Capital, Liberty. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $213,729; Indian corn, 511,416 bushels produced; oats, 31,797: tobacco, 74,600 pounds; wool, 24,422 ... 17 flouring & grist m.; 2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 10 persons employed;—14 churches; 33 schools, 1,156 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 volumes. Pop. 1840, 4,939; 1850, 6,556.

CASEY, p-o., Clark co., Ill., 121 E.S.E. Springfield, 679 W.

CASEYVILLE, p-v., Union co., Ky., 220 W. Frankfort, situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, & has 4 stores & 100 inhabitants. In the vicinity are valuable bituminous coal mines, from which 1,000,000 bush. are taken annually.

CASEYVILLE, p-o., Copiah co., Miss.

CASHEEN-BAY, Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, is on the W. side of the isl. Caromna, easy of access, & with depth of water for large ships.

CASHEL, a city, & parl. & munic. bor. of of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 49 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the road to Dublin. Pop. of city 1851, 4,793; of parl. bor. 8,027. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the Rock of Cashel, a limestone height, on which is the most interesting assemblage of ruins in Ireland, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon & Norman architecture, the ancient cathedral, a castellated palace, & the ruins of an abbey, all within an enclosed area. Town most miserable, with the exception of its main streets. Principal edifices, the new & elegant cathedral & pa. church, a nunnery, Roman Catholic & other chapels, the infirmary, hospital, work-house, bridewell, market-house, national school, town-commissioners-house, court-house, infantry-barracks, & the archbp's palace containing a good library. Near the town are the remains of Hore Abbey, & of a Dominican priory. Cashel is an archbp's see, now combined with the see of Waterford, where the diocesan resides. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs, March 26, August 7, & third Tuesday in every month. Cashel sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, and his nobles, swore allegiance to Henry II., at Cashel in 1172.—II. a pa. of Ireland, co. Longford, 5 m. S. Lanesborough. Area, including loughs, 22,151 ac. Pop. 5,559.

CASHER'S VALLEY, p-o., Macon co., N. C., 337 W. by S. Raleigh, 567 W.

CASHGAR, Chinese-Turkestan. [KASHGAR.]

CASHMERE, or KASHMIR, a country of N.W. Hindostan, Punjab dom., consisting of the upper valley of the river Jailum (anc. *Hydaspes*), between lat. 33° 15′ & 34° 30′ N., & lon. 73° 40′ & 75° 30′ E., enclosed on all sides by ranges of the Himalaya, separating it N. & E. from Tibet, & S. & E. from the Punjab. Estimated area, 4,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1832, estimated at 800,000; but in 1836, owing to earthquakes, cholera, & famine, it had declined to 200,000. The valley of Cashmere has an average elevation of 5,500 or 6,000 feet above the sea. Several mountains around it rise to 15,000 feet, & one in E. Cashmere reaches to 19,650 feet in height. The country well watered by the Jailum river & its numerous tributaries, is highly picturesque. There about a dozen of passes through the mountains, 4 of which are practicable at all times of the year. The Pengal Mntns. are of basalt, and limestone & marble are common, but primary rocks rare, & few metals or important minerals. There are 3 lakes in one valley connected with the river. Snow covers the country for five winter months, but the temp. then is seldom much below the freezing point. Rain falls copiously in spring, & early summer. The summer heat varies from 75° to 85° Fahr. Earthquakes are common; in 1828 1,200 persons perished by one. The soil on the basis of the mountains & valley is a rich loam, with sub-soil of clay. Rice is the principal crop; wheat, maize, millet, barley, melons, cu-

cumbers, & other Europ. fruits & vegetables; tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, & Indian hemp are also raised; and Cashmere supplies most part of Hindostan with saffron; flowers, & especially roses, are abundant. The water-lily, & water-nut (*trapt-bispinosa*), grow in great abundance, & are used for food, of the latter 60,000 tons are raised every year; floating gardens constructed in the lakes, raise abundance of vegetables. Bees, kept in hives constructed in the houses, produce excellent honey. The natives are of a tall robust frame of body, with manly features—the women full-formed and handsome, with acquiline nose & features, resembling the Jewish. Dress of both sexes a long loose woollen wrapper & trowsers. The language is a dialect of Sanscrit with a mixture of Persian. The country abounds with monuments of great antiquity. The staple wealth of Cashmere long consisted in its shawls, woven from the inner hair or down of goats, fed on the table-land of Tibet, at from 16,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea, & which article is imported by way of Leh in Little Tibet. Some years ago the annual value of the shawls manufactured in Cashmere was estimated at $1,500,000, but the amount has since greatly diminished, without the manufacture itself having at all deteriorated. Other manufactures are lacquered wares in great variety, excellent leather & saddlery, paper, attar of roses, cutlery, glass-wares & articles in rock-crystal, chalcedony. Exports valued at $2,000,000 a-year, the principal articles being woollen fabrics. Imports valued at $250,000, of which amount, about 3-5ths were paid for shawl-wool. Inhabitants mostly Mohammedans. Cashmere contains 10 towns, & upwards of 2,000 vills. Principal towns, Serinagur (or Cashmere), Chapinian, Islamabad, & Pampur. It is considered a holy land by Hindoos; & it has numerous Buddhic antiquities. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul Emperor Akbar. In 1752 it was subjugated by the Afghans, & remained under their sway till it fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1819.

CASHMERE, cap. of above country. [SERINAGUR.]

CASH'S NOB, p-o., Montgomery co., Ky.

CASHTOWN, p-v., Adams co., Pa., 43 S.W. Harrisburg, 83 W. Situated on the turnpike road from Gettysburg to Chambersburg.

CASHVILLE, p-v., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 102 N. W. Columbia, 488 W.

CASKETS, a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. W. Alderney. On the highest is a light-house, in lat. 49° 43′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Off these rocks Prince William, son of Henry I. of Engl., and his suite perished in 1119; and the Victory, 110 guns, foundered in 1774.

CASNOVIA, p-o., Ottowa co., Mich.

CASOLA, a town of Naples, dist. and 3 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2,780.—II. a vill., Pontiff. sta., leg. & 29 m. S.W. Bologna.

CASOLE, several vills. of Tuscany, the princip. in the prov. and 15 m. W. Siena. Pop. 1,113.

CASOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. cant., on a mntn., 17 m. S.S.W. Chieti. Pop. 5,530.

CASSORATE, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 2,956.

CASORIA, a town of Naples, cap. dist., prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 5,670.

CASPE, a town of Spain, prov. and 57 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the Ebro. Pop. 7,401. It has a castle and numerous religious edifices.

CASPIAN SEA (*Mare Hyrcanum*), an inland sea or salt-lake of W. Asia, and the largest of its kind known on the globe, between lat. 36° 40′ & 47° 20′ N., and lon. 46° 50′ and 54° 10′ E., enclosed by the doms. of Russia, the Kirghis, Kiva, and Persia. Length N. to S. about 700 m.; greatest breadth about 420 m., though the average does not exceed 200 m.; and in some places it is not more than 120 m. across. Estim. area, 140,000 sq. m. Coast line irregular, especially on the E. side, where are the gulfs of Mertvoi, Mangushlak, Kenderlinsk, Kara-bugos, and Balkan. Opposite the last, the penins. of Apsheron (celebrated for its naphtha), stretches into it on its W. side. The S. coast is almost unbroken, and bounded at a short distance, by lofty mntns.; its N. shores are low and marshy, or composed of sandy flats and broken into countless islets, especially about the mouth of the Volga. The Caspian contains several considerable isls., especially on its E. side. Depth of water along the coast is generally inconsiderable, and even at several miles from the shore it rarely exceeds 12 feet; but in the centre it varies from 120 to 300 feet; and in one place Hanway found no bottom at 480 fathoms. Its surface (supposed to be about 300 ft. lower than during early historical times, when this sea extended much farther E.ward), is now estimated to be 83¼ ft. below the level of the Black Sea; and the difference is supposed to be augmenting by the decrease of the Caspian; a phenomenon, remarkable on account of the vast quantity of water it receives from the Volga, Ural, Terek, Kur, and other rivers, but due, probably, to its extensive evaporating surface. The water of this sea is not nearly so salt as that of the ocean. It has no tides, and in winter its N. part is covered with ice. Sturgeons, salmon, sterlets, and seals, are abundant, and many active fisheries are carried on in this sea, the trade of which is nearly monopolized by Astrakan. Guriev, Krasnoi-yar, Derben, Baku, Reshd, & Balfrush, are the other principal towns on its coasts. The Caspian was known to the Greeks and Romans. Herodotus derives its name from the *Caspu*, who inhabited its S. coast. It forms the chief means of communication between Russia, Persia, and Cent. Asia. The navigation is difficult. Steam packets have now been estab. on it.

CASS, river, Mich., a considerable branch of Saginaw r., which it enters 20 m. from its mouth. It is a fine mill stream, and in high water is boatable 15 or 20 miles from its mouth.

CASS, county, Ga., in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. m. Drained by Etowah r., and Sulacoe cr. Surface hilly, soil on the margins of the streams, very fertile. Cap. Cassville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $284,062; Ind. corn, 497,769 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 66,429; cotton, 2,385 bales;—18 flouring and grist ms.; 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $32,800; value of manufd. articles, $82,205. 20 churches; 2 acad., 80 pupils; 26 schools, 620 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,390; 1850, 13,300.

CASS, county, Mich. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, having the state of Indiana S. Area, 516 sq. ms. Drained by St. Joseph's, Christiana, and Dowagaike rs. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil is of a superior quality. It is diversified with lakes, prairies, and oak openings. Capital, Cassopolis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $211,634; wheat, 160,592 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 418,360; oats, 120,246; wool, 50,197 pounds; 5 flouring and grist ms., 11 saw ms., 1 iron foundry, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd. in manufac., $41,100; value of manuf. articles, $68,765;—8 churches; 143 schools, 3,396 scholars; 15 libraries, 3,706 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,710; 1850, 10,907.

CASS, county, Ia. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained by Wabash r., and Eel r. The surface is generally level, soil fertile. The Wabash & Erie canal pass through the co. Cap. Logansport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $220,089; wheat, 107,078 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 397,915; oats, 39,674; wool, 17,510 pounds;—a grist m., 19 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—11 churches; 1 acad., 100 pupils; 55 schools, 1,795 scholars; 2 libraries, 720 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,480; 1850, 11,021.

CASS, county, Ill. Situated centrally in the W. part of the state. Area, 345 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Sangamon r., on the N. & head branches of Indian & other crs., which fall into the Illinois r., on the W. & S. Surface undulating, consisting of timber and prairie; soil very fertile. Cap. Beardstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $378,006; wheat, 131,136 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,417,750; oats, 150,197; wool, 19,651 pounds;—5 flouring and grist m., 7 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches; 70 schools, 1,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,981; 1850, 7,253.

CASS, county, Mo., situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 980 sq. m. Drained by S. Grand r. and branches. Surface undulating, mostly prairie; soil fertile. Cap. Harrisonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $246,923; wheat, 13,524 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 300,976; oats, 65,113; wool, 18,475 pounds;—7 flouring and grist m., 6 saw m., 4 tanneries; 7 churches; 2 acad, 180 pupils; 20 schools, 748 scholars; 1 library, 120 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,693. Name altered from Van Buren co. in 1845. Pop. 1850, 6,090.

CASS, county, Iowa, in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. ms. Drained by Nishnebotna r. Cap. Lewis. Organized 1853. Pop. 800.

CASS, county, Tex. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,920 sq. ms. Drained by black Cypress cr. & Jim's bayou, and it has the sulphur fork of Red r. on its northern, and the Big Cypress r. on its southern border. Surface gently undulating, soil fertile. Cap. Linden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible],994; ind. corn, 167,250 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 45,462; peas & beans, 21,855; cotton, 1,573 bales; a grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $[illegible]; value of manufd. articles, $13,860;—26 ch.; 10 acad., 340 pupils; 15 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 4,991.

CASS, t. Huntingdon co., Pa. Drained principally by a branch of Rayston branch of Juniata r. Pop. 1850, 714.

CASS, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 4,115.

CASS, sta. on the Western & Atlantic r. r., 55 m. from Atlanta, Ga.

CASS, p-o., Venango co., Pa.

CASS, p-t., Hancock co., O., 100 N.W Columbus, 446 W. Drained by head branches of Portage r. Pop. 1840, 617; 1850, 621.

CASS, t., Richland co., O. The Cleveland and Cincinatti r. r. passes through the t. Pop. 1850, 1431.

CASS, p-o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

CASS, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 466.

CASS, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 794.

CASS, t., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 337.

CASS, v., Pulaski co., Ia. Pop. 84.

CASS, p-o., Du Page co., Ill.

CASS, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 643.

CASS, p-o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

CASS, p-o., Lawrence co., Tenn.

CASS, t., Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 959.

CASS, t., Taney co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 294.

CASS, p-o., Franklin co., Ark.

CASSABA, 2 towns, Asia-Minor. [CASABA.]

CASSADAGA LAKE, a small body of water in Chautauque co., N.Y., which gives rise to Cassadaga cr., a fine mill stream, which enters into Connewango cr.

CASSADAGA, p-o., Pomfret t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 331 W. by S. Albany, 337 W.

CASSANDRA, *Pallænæ*, a penins. of Europ.-Turkey, prov. Rumili, betw. the Gulfs of Cassandra and Saloniea. Lat. 40° N., lon. 23° 30′ E.—The *Gulf of Cassandra* (anc. Toronaeius Sinus) is 33 m. in length, S.E. to N.W., by 10 m. in breadth.

CASSANDRIA, Netherlands. [CADSAND.]

CASSANO, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria-Citra, cap. cant., 34 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 4,310, many of Albanian descent. It stands in the concave recess of a steep mntn. around an isolated rock on which are the ruins of an anc. castle; is well-built, and has a cathedral, several convents, a diocesan school, an hospital, and some mineral springs. Its inhabs. manuf. maccaroni, stamped leather, table-linens, and yarn, & fabrics of cotton and silk, which latter products, with a good deal of timber, fruit, and corn, are raised in the vicinity.—II. prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 3,400.—III. Princip. Ult., 9 m. S.W. St. Angelo. Pop. 4,430.

CASSANO, several vills. of N. Italy.—I. (*C. Magnago*, Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,433.—II. (*sopra-Adda*), deleg. and 17 m. E.N.E. Milan, on r. r. to Brescia, has extensive silk-works.—III. (*Spinola*), Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. S. Tortona. Pop. 1,149.

CASSARO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. Syracuse. Pop. 2,000.

CASSAY, KATHEE, or MUNNIPOOR, an independent country of Further India, mostly between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 93° and 95° E., having N. the Naga territory (Assam), E. and S. the Burmese dom., and W. Cachar. Area, estimated at 8,000 sq. m.; and pop. at 30,000. It consists of a valley about 2,500 feet above the sea, inclosed by mntns., varying from about 3,000 to 8,200 feet in height, and which are covered with dense forests. Surface of the lowlands fertile, but in many parts swampy, and scarcely 1-4th part is under culture. Its rivers are tributary to the Barah or the Irawadi; the princip. is the Imphan-Toorel. Rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, mustard, & most of the kitchen vegetables of Europe are raised; in the N. the true tea-plant is abundant. An excellent breed of ponies, greatly prized by the Burmese as cavalry horses, is reared, and many are exported into Yunnan, with wax, cotton, and ivory, the tribute of the hill-tribes. Cotton cloths, muslins, silk stuffs, and some iron wares are manufactured, and exchanged for other goods with the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries. The people are more nearly allied to the Hindoos than the Burmese. The upper classes profess the Hindoo faith, and Cassay may be considered the extreme E. limit of Brahminism. Government vested in an hereditary rajah, assisted by a numerous divan; and the political condition of the people appears to present a favorable contrast to that of their E. neighbours. Armed force about 3,200 men. Public revenue, mostly paid in kind, is valued at 8,330*l*. Principal town Munnipoor, under which name also the whole dist. is generally understood. Cassay belonged to the Burmese before 1826, but it was rendered independent by the treaty of Yandaboo.

CASS COE, p-o., Arkansas, co. Ark.

CASSEL, or KASSEL, *Cassella*, a walled city of Germany, cap. of electoral Hesse (Kurhessen), and chief t. of the circ. of lower Hesse, on the Fulda, 90 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt on the Main, and on the Friedrich Willheim r. r., 66 m. from Eisenach. Lat. (Wilhelmshöhe) 51° 18′ 58″ N., lon. 9° 24′ 3″ E. Pop. 33,000. It is the resid. of the sovereign, seat of government, and of central administration. The Fulda divides it into two portions; that on the W. bank comprises the old town & upper new town, with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfurt suburbs; on the E. bank are the lower new town, and the Leipzig suburb. In the old town are the Kattenburg, a large unfinished palace, the old town-hall, and the principal church, in which the electors of Hessen are buried. The upper (or French) new town, originally laid out by French refugees, is well built and handsome; it comprises the elector's palace, a museum with valuable antiquities, and a library of 82,000 vols., the government offices, the Bellevue palace, observatory, picture gallery, electoral stables, riding-school, mint, town-hall, arsenal, old and new barracks, opera-house, and several fine streets. In the middle of the square stands the statue of the elector Frederick. This Prince accumulated an immense wealth by traffic in the lives of his subjects. Hiring them out to the King of England, to fight against the Pretender, in Scotland, and against the Americans in the war of Independence, for the latter job he received $22,000,000! The private houses are in the Wilhelmshöhe suburb; & hence an avenue of lime trees leads to Wilhelmshöhe (which see), a country seat of the elector, which has been termed the "German Versailles." In the Angarten, or public park, are an orangery, a theatre, and the marble bath; in the lower new town are an anc. fortress, and several prisons. Cassel has 8 Protestant churches, a fine new R. Catholic church, a synagogue, about 20 edifices for military purposes, a college, an observatory, a seminary for teachers, military, mechanical, and Jewish schools, an academy of arts, & societies of agriculture, trade, and manufs.; numerous charit. establishments, including the *Wilhelm's Institute*, and a large general hospital. Cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, gloves, carpets, paper hangings, earthen and lacquered wares, snuff, lace, gold and silver articles, chemical products and dyes (especially Cassel-yellow and black), with hats, soap, starch, musical instruments, carriages, and machinery are manufactured; & in the vicinity are gunpowder, oil, and other mills. Cassel has large wool markets, and two annual fairs. Under the emperor Napoleon, it was cap. of the kingdom of Westphalia. [HESSE-CASSEL.]

CASSEL, or KASSEL, *Castallum Trajani*, a fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on rt. b. of the Rhine, & on the Taunus railroad, opposite Mayence, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2,500.

CASSEL, *Castellum*, a town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Lille. Pop. 2,839. It stands on the N. of F. railroad, & on an isolated hill, 550 feet in height, which, from the flatness of all the adjacent country, commands a most extensive view. Town well built & clean, has the remains of a Jesuits' convent, & of anc. fortifications. Manufs. of lace, linen cloth, thread, hosiery, & soap. It has oil mills, salt refineries, & an active trade in cattle, butter, & poultry. It was formerly fortified, & has been the scene of many important military events.

CASSENEUIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et.Garonne, cant. Cancon, 5 m. N.W. Villeneuve-sur-lot. Pop. 2,000.

CASSIDIG SETTLEMENT, v., Perry co., Ia. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 50 inhabitants.

CASSIM PASHA, a large suburb of Constantinople, European Turkey, on the N. shore of the "Golden Horn," separated from Galata, E. by extensive burying-grounds. It comprises the imperial dockyard of Tershanna, the great naval arsenal of the capital, & the palace of the capitan-pasha. On a hill above it are the suburb St. Demetri, & the *Chmeidan*, or imperial archery ground.

CASSINE, a market town of Sard. States, Piedmont, prov. & 14 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Bormida. Pop. with comm. 4,169.

CASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. N.W. Oxford. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 454.

CASSINO (MONTE), a mountain of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 50 m. N.W. Naples, with a celebrated abbey, founded A.D. 529, in which originated the order of the Benedictines.

CASSIQUIARE, a river of S. America. [ORINOCO.]

CASSIS, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, arrond. & 10 m. S.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,566. Has a harbor, defended by an anc. castle, some ship-building yards, a trade in fruits & Muscadel wine, & a coral fishery. Birthplace of the Abbe Barthelémy.

CASSITY'S MILLS, p. o., Morgan co., Ky.

CASS LAKE, p. o., Pembina co., Min. Ter.

CASSOLNOVO, a vill. of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. Lomellina, div. & 10½ m. S.E. Novara. Pop., with comm., 4,587.

CASSOP, a township of England, co. Durham. Pop. 1,769.

CASSOPOLIS, p-v., capital of Cass co., Mich., 167 S.W. Detroit, 615 W. It is situated on the N.W. border of Stone lake, & has a handsome court-house, a jail, 5 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 379 inhabitants.

CASSTOWN, p. t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1850, 395.

CASSTOWN, p. o., White co., Tenn.

CASSTOWN, v., Miami co., O. Situated on Short creek, & contains 395 inhabitants.

CASSVILLE, p-v., Paris t., Oneida co., N. Y., 86 W. Albany, 375 W. Situated on Sauquoit creek. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 fulling m., & 250 inhabitants.

CASSVILLE, p. v., Huntingdon co., Pa.

CASSVILLE, p. v., Monongalia co., Va.

CASSVILLE, p. v., Harrison co., O.

CASSVILLE, p-v., capital of Cass co., Ga., 144 N. W. Milledgeville, 645 W. It contains a court-house, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 600 inhabitants.

CASSVILLE, p-v., Grant co., Wis., 126 W.S.W. Madison, 928 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r. It is a place of considerable trade, & contains several stores & dwellings.

CASSVILLE, p. v., & capital Barry co., Mo. Situated on a small branch of White river, & contains a court-house & about 200 inhabitants.

CASTAGNETO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 30 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

CASTAGNETO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 39 m. S.S.E. Pisa, with a castle on the Mediterranean coast, & 1,300 inhabitants.

CASTAGNOLE DELLE LANZE, a vill. of Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 10 m. S. Asti. Pop. 2,767.—II. prov. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,137.—III. prov. Casale. Pop. 1,750.

CASTALIA, p. v., Erie co., O., 5 m. S.W. Sandusky city. Contains 2 churches, 5 stores, & about 400 inhabitants.

CASTALIAN SPRINGS, p-v., Sumner co., Tenn., 34 N.E. Nashville, 675 W. It contains an extensive cotton fac. with 1,700 spindles, & 200 inhabitants.

CASTALLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.W. Alicante, on the river Castalla. Pop. 3,022. It has linen manfs. & brandy distilleries.

CASTANARES, three market towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. on rt. b. of the Arlanzon, 4 m. E. Burgos. —II. (*de las Cuevas*), prov. & 11 m. S.S.W. Logroño.—III. (*de Rioja*), 24 m. W. Logroño.

CASTAÑEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon, on rt. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 1,000.

CASTAÑEIRO, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. S.E. Lamego, on right bank of the Tavora. Pop. 2,000.

CASTANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 21 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,903.

CASTASEGNA, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 7 m. N.N.E. Chiavenna, at the W. extremity of the Val Bregaglia. The mulberry ceases to flourish beyond this vill., which is therefore the limit of the cultivation of the silk-worm.

CASTEGGIO, *Clastidium*, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. & 5½ m. E.N.E. Voghera. Pop. with comm. 2,733. In the second Punic war, Clastidium surrendered to Hannibal (*Livy* xxi. 48); & near the modern town is a remarkable spring called the *fontana d'Annibale*. The battle of Montebello, in which the French, under Marshal Victor, routed the Austrians, June 9th, 1800, was fought between Casteggio & Voghera.

CASTEL, a prefixed name of the following towns & vills. in Italy, &c.—I. (*C. Alto*), a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Ult. I., 6 m. E. Teramo. Pop. 1,124.—II. (*Baldo*), N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 29 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige.—III. (*Belforte*), deleg. & 7 m. N.E. Mantua.—IV. (*Bolognese*), Pontif. states, deleg. & 22 m. W.S.W. Ravenna, between Imola & Faenza. Here, in 1434, the Milanese, under Piccinino, defeated the Florentines in a decisive battle.—V. (*Bottacio*), Naples, prov. Sannio, 14½ m. N. Campobasso. Pop. 1,200.—VI. (*Buono*), a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., in the Madonian mountains, 8 m. S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 7,080. It has mineral springs.—VII. (*Clementino*), a vill., Pontif. states, deleg. & 17 m. E. Camerino.—VIII. (*Cucco*), Lombardy & Venice, deleg. & 21 m. W. N.W. Treviso. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics.—IX. (*Culier*), France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S.E. Agen. X. (*d'Agogna*), Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. & 16 m. S.S.E. Novara.—XI. (*de Franchi*), Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., on the Calore, 7½ m. S.W. St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2,035.—XII. (*Delfino*, or *Chateau Dauphin*), Piedmont, div. & 28 m. W.N.W. Coni, at the foot of Mt. Viso. Pop. 1,295.—XIII. (*dell' Abate*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Cappaccio. Pop. 2,700.—XIV. (*della Pietra*), Tyrol, circ. & 6 m. N.E. Roveredo, on the Adige.—XV. (*del Monte*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., on a mountain, 19 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 1,590.—XVI. (*del Rio*), Pontif. states, leg. & 33 m. W.S.W. Ravenna.—XVII. (*C. Dieri*), Naples, prov. Abbruzzo Ult. II., 23 m. S.E. Aquila.—XVIII. (*di Sangro*), a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 53 m. S.E. Aquila, with 2,600 inhabitants, a manuf. of carpets, & several annual fairs. —XIX. (*C.-Fabi*), Spain, Valencia, near Ademuz.—XX. (*Fidardo*), Pontif. states, deleg. & 11 m. S. Ancona. —XXI. (*Fiorentino*), Tuscany, prov. & 18 m. S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2,630.—XXII. (*Follit*), Spain, prov. & 17 m. N.W. Gerona. It was formerly fortified, & several times besieged by the French, under Louis XIV.—XXIII. (*Forte*), Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,690.—XXIV. (*Franc*), France, dep. & on the Lot, 11 m. W.N.W. Cahors.

CASTEL-A-MARE, or CASTELLAMARE, a city & seaport of Naples, cap. dist., on the S.E. side of the Gulf, & 17 m. S.E. Naples, with which it is connected by r. r., opened 1839. Pop. 16,000. It is placed at the foot of a hill, on which the anc. *Stabiæ*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, & has a royal palace, a military hospital, hotels & lodging houses for summer visitors, a royal dockyard, & a handsome quay along the shore. Manufs. of linen, silk, & cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, & leather; & its small harbor is defended by two forts. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the coral fishery.—II. a seaport town of Sicily, intend. & 20 m. E. Trapani, near the head of the gulf of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 6,000. Exports wine, cotton, fruit, manna, & shumac. It is a mean, dirty town, with a decaying castle on a rocky point. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Segesta*.—III. a town, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., near the Adriatic, 12 m. E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*della Bruca*), a vill., prov. Princip. Citra, on the Mediterr., 22 m. N.W. Policastro.

CASTEL-A-MARE (GULF OF), an extensive bay of Sicily, on the N. coast, about lat. 38° 10′ N., & lon. 13°

E., 16 m. W. Palermo, its entrance bounded by Capes St. Vito & Cosmo Morfo.

CASTELLARAGONESE, Sard. [CASTEL-SARDO.]

CASTELLET (LE), several vills. of France, the principal one Var, 8 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1,946.

CASTELLFRANCO, several towns of Italy.—I. (*Emilia*), Pontif. Sta., leg. & 16 m. W.N.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,000.—II. a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. & 15 m. W. Treviso, on rt. b. of the Musone. Pop. 4,[illegible]. Principal buildings, a castle & cathedral. Silk & woollen manufs.—III. Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Benevento. Pop. 2,500.—IV. [illegible], Tuscany, prov. & 26 m. S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3,280.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., Camarca di Roma, on the N.W. side of Mount Albano (ALBANO MOUNT), 14 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 1,120. It is picturesquely situated on a volcanic peak, 431 ft. above the lake, & comprises among its numerous villas the summer residence of the Pope.

CASTEL-GOFFREDO, a walled town of Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. 3,463. It has a hospital & manufs. of silk.

CASTEL GOMBERTO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. & 7½ m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,388.

CASTELGRANDE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 21 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,080.

CASTELGUELFO, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy & 6 m. W.N.W. Parma, on lt. b. of the Taro. It has a fine castle, taken from the Ghibelline party in 1407 by a Guelph capt., whence its present name.

CASTEL-GUGLIELMO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 12 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, with an old fortress, & 2,900 inhabitants.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Avance, 17 m. N.W. Nerac. Pop. 1,643. Iron & copper forges. Manufs. of paper, glass, & woollen fabrics.

CASTELLAMARE, Naples. [CASTEL-A-MARE.]

CASTELLAMONTE, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 10 m. S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 5,050. It has a castle, a large market-place, & manufs. of earthenwares.

CASTELLANA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 23 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 6,300.

CASTELLANNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-Alpes, cap. arrond., on the Verdon, here crossed by a remarkable single-arched bridge, 20 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 1,454. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, & a trade in preserved fruits.

CASTELLANETA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 4,750. It has a cathedral, several convents & charit. establishments. Cotton is raised in its vicinity.

CASTELLARO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. N.N.W. Mantua. Pop. 2,071. Also 3 vills. in Sardinia.—I. prov. Nizza. Pop. 806.—II. prov. S. Remo. Pop. 1,010.—III. Piedmont, prov. Lomellina. Pop. 450.

CASTEL-LASTUA, a vill. of Dalmatia, circ. & 22 m. S.E. Cattaro, with a lazaretto & quarantine station on the Adriatic.

CASTELLARQUATO, a town of Italy, duchy Parma, 15 m. S.E. Piacenza. It has a vast gothic palace. Pop. 2,860.

CASTELLAZZO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 5 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 5,236.

CASTEL-LEONE, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. 5,712. It is well built, & enclosed by old walls.

CASTELLETTO, several vills. of the Sard. Sta., Piedmont.—I. (*al Po*), prov. Voghera. Pop. 1,250.—II. (*Sopra Ticino*), prov. & 19 m. N. Novara, on rt. b. of the Ticino. Pop. 3,519.—III. (*d'Orba*), cap. mand., prov. & 9½ m. S.W. Novi. Pop. 1,900.—IV. (*Merli*), prov. Casale. Pop. 1,370.—V. (*Scazzoso*), prov. Alessandria. Pop. 1,500.—VI. (*Stura*), prov. Cuneo. Pop. 1,000.

CASTELLINA, two vills. of Tuscany.—I. prov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Pisa.—II. prov. & 9 m. N.N.E. Siena.

CASTELLO, a prefixed name of several towns & vills. in S. Europe.—I. (*C. Branco*), a district & town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, 64 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000. It stands on a hill crowned by a ruined castle, enclosed by walls. Pop. of dist. 1850, 138,167.—II. (*della Baronia*), a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 10½ m. S.E. Ariano, with 2,300 inhabs.—a castle, mineral springs, & a manuf. of coarse woollens.—III. (*d'Asti*), Sicily, prov. & 4 m. N.E. Catania, on the Mediterranean.—IV. (*de Vide*), Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. N. Portalegre. Pop. 5,000. It is walled, & has a castle, several churches, & a manuf. of woollen cloths.—V. (*di San Catalda*), Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. N.E. Lecce, with a small harbor on the Adriatic.—VI. (*Melhor*), Portugal, prov. Beira, on lt. b. of the Douro, 5 m. N. Castel-Rodrigo.—VII. (*di Quarto*), a town of Tuscany, 4 m. N. Florence. Pop. 1,350. It has a summer palace of the grand duke, with extensive gardens & parks.

CASTELLON-DE-AMPURIAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, on lt. b. of the Muga. Pop. 2,706.

CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA, *Castalia*, a flourishing town of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, 4 m. from the Mediterranean, & 40 m. N.N.E. Valencia, on the high road between that city & Barcelona. Pop. 16,952. It is situated in a fine plain (whence its name); is enclosed by walls, is well built, & has a remarkable octagon tower 260 feet in height, several churches with paintings by Ribalta, a native of Castellon, & an aqueduct from the Mijares river, 5 m. S. of the town, & by means of which, the surrounding country is well watered & fertilized. It has brandy distilleries & an active commerce. Pop. of the prov. 1849, 247,241.

CASTELLONE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Appian Way, & on the Gulf of Gaeta, 6½ m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 3,450. Near it is the supposed "Cenotaph of Cicero."

CASTELLOTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 55 m. N. E. Teruel. Pop. 2,475, with an old castle on a height near lt. b. of the Guadaloupe.

CASTELLUCCHIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 7½ m. W. Mantua. Pop. 3,161.

CASTELLUCCIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 27 m. E.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,000. Near it the Calore is crossed by a noble bridge.

CASTELLUCCIO, several small towns of Naples.—I. prov. T. di Lavoro, 6 m. S.W. Sora. Pop. 1,650.—II. (*Acqua Borrana*), prov. Sannio, 20 m. N.E. Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte Sibilla, 4,763 ft. in elevation, the loftiest vill. in the Apennines. Pop. 2,500.—III. (*Inferiore*), prov. Basilicata, 32 m. S.W. Tursi. Pop. 2,650.—IV. (*Superiore*), same prov., immediately N.W. Castellucio Inferiore. Pop. 2,210.

CASTELMARY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. Rodez, cant. La Salvetat. Pop. 1,088.

CASTELMORON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lot, 17 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,013.

CASTELNAU is the prefixed name of several comms., towns & vills. of France, in the S.W. deps.—I. (*de Brassac*), dep. Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Albi. Pop. 4,680.—II. (*Magnoac*), H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,572.—III. (*de Medoc*), cap. cant., dep. Gironde, 16 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,123.—IV. (*de Montmirail*), Tarn, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Albi. Pop. 3,086.—V. (*Montratier*), Lot, cap. cant., 12½ m. S.S.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,111.—VI. (*Rivière Basse*), H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 25 m. N.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,301.—VII. a fortress, dep. Gard, 8 m. S. Uzes, where Roland the chief of the Camisards met his death, August 13, 1704.

CASTELNAUDARY, *Sostomagus*, a town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arrond., on a declivity, near the Canal du Midi, 22 m. W.N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 8,215. Chief edifices, the pa. church & hôtel-de-ville. It has ship-building yards, & manufs. of woollen & silk fabrics, cotton twist, & earthenwares. It was founded by the Visigoths, on the site of the anc. *Sostomagus*, under the name of *Castrum Novum Arianorum*, of which its present name is a corruption. It suffered greatly in the wars of the middle ages; & under its walls the Duke de Montmorency was made prisoner by the royal troops in 1632.

CASTELNOVO, a town of Italy.—I. deleg. & 6 m. S.S.E. Modena. Pop. 1,400.—II. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta.—III. Sicily, intend. Messina, 14 m. S.W. Milazzo. Pop. 3,200.—IV. Sard. sta., div. Genoa, prov. Levante. Pop. 2,628.

CASTELNUOVO, several towns, &c., of Italy.—I. (*d'Asti*), Piedmont, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Asti, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,983.—II. (*dei Monti*), Modena, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Reggio. Pop. 1,200.—III. (*di Garfagnana*), cap. dist. Garfagnana, on the

Serchio, duchy & 43 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,700.—IV. (*di Sotto*), duchy Modena, on the canal of Castelnovo, 10 m. N.W. Reggio.—V. (*di Val-di-Cecina*), Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 13¼ m. S. Volterra.—VI. (*Scrivia*), Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. & 13 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, prov. Tortona, cap. mand., on the Scrivia. Pop. 1838 with comm., 6,018.—VII. (*Val-Tidone*), duchy Parma, dist. & 13 m. W.S.W. Piacenza. Pop. 1,500.—VIII. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 14 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,400.—IX. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 2,340.—X. (*Bocca d'Adda*), a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 23 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 1,620.—XI. (*di Ceva*), Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. & 12 E.S.E. Mondovi. Pop. 3,860.—XII. (*di Magra*), prov. & 11 m. E. Spezia, in the val. de Magra. Pop. 2,626.

CASTELNUOVO, a fortified town & seaport of the Austrian Empire, Dalmatia, circ. & 11 m. W. Cattaro, on the W. entrance of the gulf. It is commanded by two forts on contig. heights, & defended by a citadel on the shore. Pop. of comm. 7,019. It was captured by the English in 1814.

CASTELORIZO, or CASTEL-ROSSO, a small isl. off the S. coast of Asia-Minor, 19 m. S.E. Patara. Lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N., lon. 29° 40′ E. Surface rugged. It has a pretty good port, some trade in agricultural produce, & many remains of anc. edifices.

CASTEL-PAGANO and CASTEL-PETROSO, two vills. of Naples, prov. Molise; the former, 12 m. S.E., & the latter, 20 m. W., Campobasso. Each has about 2,600 inhabitants.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Spanish frontier, 32 m. N. E. Guarda. Pop. 400.

CASTEL-SAGRAT, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 m. W.N.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,300.

CASTEL SAN, a prefix of the names of the following towns.—I. (*Giorgio*), Pontif. Sta., leg. & 9 m. N. Bologna. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*Giovanni*), deleg. Parma, cap. cant., 15 m. W. Piacenza. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*Lorenzo*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 8¼ m. E. Capaccio. Pop. 2,300.—IV. (*Pietro*), Pontif. Sta., leg. & 14 m. S. E. Bologna, on the Emilian Way, near the Silaro. Pop. 3,100.

CASTEL SARACENO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 33 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 3,200.

CASTEL-SARDO (formerly *Castel Aragonese*), a fortified town & seaport of Sardinia, the strongest on the island, on its N. coast, div. & 16 m. N.E. Sassari. Pop. with comm. 2,092. It stands on a nearly isolated rock, & has a cathedral & a harbor, defended by a small fort.

CASTEL-SARRASIN, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on the Songuine, near its influx into the Garonne, 12 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 3,400. It was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of serge & worsted stockings, & an active trade in corn raised in its vicinity.

CASTEL-TERMINI (*Camicianæ Aquæ*), a town of Sicily, intend. & 16 m. N. Girgenti. Extensive mines of sulphur & rock salt. Pop. 4,600.

CASTELVETERE, several towns of Naples.—I. (anc. *Caulon*), prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 13 m. N.E. Gerace, with a castle & 5 churches, & 3,370 inhabs.—II. prov. Molise, 18 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 1835 with comm., 3,578.—III. prov. Princip. Ult., 10 m. W. St. Angelo. Pop. 1,860.

CASTELVETRANO, a town of Sicily, intend. & 29 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. cant. Pop. 1,500.

CASTENEDOLO, a town, Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. & 6¼ m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

CASTERA-LECTOUROIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, arrond. & 2¼ m. N. Lectoure. Pop. 911. It has sulphur & ferruginous springs, & an excellent bath establishment.

CASTERA-VERDUZAN, a vill. of S. France, dep. & on the Gers, 23 m. N. Auch. Pop. about 1,000. It possesses sulphur & chalybeate springs, & has acquired, within a few years, all the appliances of a fashionable watering-place.

CASTERTON, two pas. of England, co. Rutland.—I. (*Great*), on the Great North Road, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Stamford. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N. W. Stamford. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 119.

CASTETS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 m. N. Bazas, with 1,180 inhabitants, & the remains of a fortress, built in the time of Edward II. of England, & formerly of considerable importance.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Dax. Pop. 1,446. It has iron forges.

CASTIGLIONE, numerous towns & vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. & 11¼ m. S.E. Lodi, near rt. b. of the Adda. Pop. 3,292, mostly employed in rearing cattle & making cheese.—II. deleg. & 21 m. N.W. Lucca.—III. Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.—IV. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 10 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,300.—V. Sicily, intend. & 25 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the declivity of Mt. Etna. Pop. 2,874.—VI. Pontif. sta., deleg. & 22 m. W. Perugia, on the W. side of the L. of Perugia, formerly fortified.—VII. a vill., Comarca di Roma, on the site of the anc. Gabii, and near the Lake of Gabii, with considerable remains of antiquity, including anc. walls, & portions of a temple to Juno, a Greek theatre, & an aqueduct.—VIII. (*dei Gati*), leg. & 26¼ m. S.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,000.—IX. (*della Pescaia*), Tuscany, prov. & 12 m. W. Grosseto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of the lagoon of Castiglione. Pop. 1,473, engaged in saltworks, anchovy fishing, & trading in charcoal & timber.—X. (*della Pescara*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 21 m. S.S.W. Citta-San-Angelo. Pop. 1,350. Near it is a fine abbey church.—XI. (*delle Stiviere*), Lombardy, deleg. & 22 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. 5,200. It has several churches & a ruined castle, but is chiefly noted for the decisive victory gained here by the French over the Austrians, 1796, & whence Marshal Augereau acquired the title of Duke of Castiglione.—XII. (*d'Orcia*), Tuscany, prov. Siena, near the Orcia, 7¼ m. S.E. Montalcino. Pop. 844.—XIII. (*Fiorentino*), Tuscany, 8¼ m. S.E. Arezzo. Pop. 5,317. It has a college, church, Piarist college, and orphan asylum.—XIV. (*Messer Marino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 3,160.—XV. (*Messer Raimondo*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 17 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,060.

CASTIGLIONE (LAKE OF), a lagoon of Tuscany, prov. Siena, N. of Grosseto, about 10 m. in length, by from 1 to 3 m. in breadth; it was formerly much larger, but a great part of it has been drained. It receives the Bruna & other small rivers, & disembogues into the Mediterranean, by a short channel close to Cast. della Pescaja. It affords abundance of fish; but its banks are very unhealthy & mostly depopulated.

CASTILE, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 249 W. Albany, 358 W. Surface rolling; soil gravelly loam, & well adapted either to grass or to grain. The Genesee river flows on its eastern border. Silver lake lies in N. part of the t. It has a fulling m., a rope fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., an iron foundry, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,833; 1850, 2,446. The Buffalo & N. Y. City r. r. passes through it.

CASTILE, p. o., Greene co., Pa.

CASTILE, p. o., Clinton co., Mo.

CASTILE, (Span. *Castilla*,) a former kingdom of Spain, which occupied the great cent. table land of the peninsula, composed chiefly of tertiary formation, & elevated 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. In the 10th cent. this region was a country, of which Burgos was the cap.; at the commencement of the 11th cent. it was erected into a kingdom, & was successively extended by the addition of the kingdoms of Leon, Estremadura, & Andalucia. The marriage of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, in 1474, united under one sceptre all the Christian states of Spain, & the conquest of Granada, in 1492, led to the establishment of the kingdom of Spain. From the great importance of Castile, as the centre of the kingdom, the name of Castilians is often used to indicate Spaniards in general.

CASTILLE (NEW), Span. *Castilla-la-Neuve*, an old prov. of Spain, forming the S. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile; its cap. was Madrid. Pop. 1849, 119,-206. It is now divided into the provs. of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad-Real, Cuença, & Guadalaxara. This region forms part of the central table land of Spain, bounded N. by the mntns. of the Sierra Guadarrama, & S. by those of the Sierra Morena, & traversed by several minor chains, which separate broad plains or valleys. Its rivers comprise the upper courses of the Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, the Segura, & the Xucar. Climate extremely dry & healthy. On account of the elevation of the surface, the winters are excessively cold. In summer the heat is great in the valleys. Winds are violent & very dry; & in summer the air is loaded with dust. Soil is generally fertile, but suffers

much from drought; water is very scarce, often for several months in succession it does not rain, & the average annual fall for the table land is only 10 inches. Agriculture is in a very neglected state, yet grain is raised sufficient for consumption. Castile is nearly destitute of trees. Excellent pasture is obtained in the mountains in summer, & in the valleys in winter. Oil & wine abound in many parts of the prov. of the latter, the most celeb. is that of Val-de Penas, in the prov. Ciudad Real. Saffron, madder, lint, hemp, & fruit, are cultivated to a small extent. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of industry; horses are of an excellent quality, but not numerous: the sheep of the Serranias Cuenca & Molina supply the celebrated merino wool. The mntns. of the Sierra Morena afford the richest supply of minerals in the kingdom. The chief mines are those of Almaden. The prov. affords excellent marble & rock-salt, & contains numerous mineral springs. The principal manufs. are those of cloth, silk, cotton & paper. The chief industrial estabs. are in Madrid, & its environs. Grain & wool are the most important articles of export.

CASTILE (OLD), Span. CASTILLA-LA-VIEJA, a late old prov. of Spain, comprising the N. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, & forming the new provs. of Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logrono, & Santander. Pop. 1849, 1,417,477. The S. portion of the territory is traversed by the Sierra Guadarama, & the North by the mntns. of Asturias, while in the centre the Sierra Occa separates the basins of the Ebro & the Douro. The climate is more moist than in New Castile, & is very mild in the plains. Timber is rare, except on the mountains; the soil is fertile and yields abundance of grain in the plains, & wine, madder, oil, lint, & fruits are produced. Pasturage is excellent & cattle & sheep are extensively reared. The merino wool of Segovia is considered next in quality to that of Leon. The mountains afford a rich supply of useful minerals, and there are many mineral springs. Manufs. are unimportant, cloth is still the principal, next to which are leather, paper, glass & stoneware. Corn, madder, & wool are the principal articles of export.

CASTILLO DE LOCUBIN, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S. W. Jaen. Pop. 3,971. It has 2 hospitals, & a school of primary instruction.

CASTILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariege, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. S.W. St Girons, on the Lizard. Pop. 1,215.

CASTILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. E.S.E. Libourne, on the rt. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 2,700. It was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of nails & cords, cotton & woollen spinning. Near it is the château of Montaigne, where the celeb. author of that name died. The French gained a victory over the English here in 1451.

CASTILLONÉS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garrone, cap. cant., arrond and 17 m. N.N.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 2,028.

CASTINE, p-t. & seaport, Hancock co., Me., 34 S. Bangor, 122 E.N.E. Portland, 75 E. Augusta, 671 W. The v. is on a peninsula, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, opposite to Belfast, and contains 3 churches—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist; 12 stores, a saddlery, and 400 inhabitants. Settled by the French in 1667, by the English in 1760. It has a spacious and excellent harbor, accessible at all seasons of the year, and capable of receiving ships of the largest class. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 ship build. estabs., a grist m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,188; 1850, 1,260.

CASTINE, p. v., Darke co., O.

CASTIONE, 2 villages of Lombardy; one 20 m. N.E. Bergamo; the other 4 m. W. Sondrin.

CASTLE-ACRE, or EAST ACRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Swaffham. Area, 3,249 ac. Pop. 1,597. Here are the ruins of a priory & of a castle, both founded soon after the conquest. Fairs, May 1 and August 5.

CASTLE-ASHBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. E.S.E. Northampton, with a station on the Northampton & Peterborough r. r. Area, 1,926 ac. Pop. 219. [Ashby.

CASTLEBAR, or AGLISH, a disf. parl. & munic. bor., town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Mayo, on the Castlebar r., 10 m. E.N.E. Westport. Area of pa. 14,794 ac. Pop. of do., 10,464; of the town 5,137. It stands in a plain of bog & pasture land; and, excepting its main street and a square, it is ill built and paved. Principal edifices, the parish church, built in 1825, the castle, formerly a strong hold of the De Burghs, a handsome Rom. Cath. chapel, the court-ho., panoptic co. prison, work-ho., a linen hall, and barracks for 650 men. It has some breweries, and a considerable trade in coarse linens and rural produce. It is the head of a poor law union, & the seat of the co. court of assize. Mkt. on Sat. Fairs, May 11, July 19, Sept. 16, & Nov. 18. Near it are "the Park" and "the Lawn," respectively the seat of the Earl of Lucan, chf. owner in the town, & of St. Clair O'Malley, Esq. It was taken in 1798 by the French under General Humbert, who in an action, derisively termed the "Race of Castlebar," defeated a superior British force here, but who subsequently abandoned the place on the approach of the main army under Lord Cornwallis.—The Castlebar riv. issues from a lake, 3 m. in length, S.W. of the town, & flows N. into Loch Cullin.

CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, a mkt.-tn., Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the road from Dublin to Belfast, 4½ m. N. Dunteer. Pop. 665, partly employed in linen weaving. Near it is the seat of Sir A. Bellingham, Bart.

CASTLE-BLAKENEY, or KILLASOLAN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 18 m. S.E. Tuam. Area, 11,483 ac. Pop. 4,496. Surface boggy, and the vill. is poor & miserable. Fairs, Feb. 2, March 17, July 27, Aug. 17, & Dec. 21.

CASTLE-BLAYNEY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 12 m. S.S.E. Monaghan, at the W. extremity of Loch Blayney. Pop. 2,134. It is regularly built, has a good church & mkt.-ho., a work-ho., bridewell, & fever hospital. Mkts., Wednesday. Fairs, first Wednesday in every month. It gives the title of viscount to the Blayney family, whose demesne is in the vicinity.

CASTLE-BROMWICH, a sta. Midland rail r. (west branch), England, 14½ m. E.N.E. Birmingham.

CASTLE-BYTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln. Area, 776 ac. Pop. 1,250.—II. *Castle (Bythe)*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Area, 2,357 ac. Pop. 266.—III (*Caer-Cwmmo*), a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. W.S.W. Welshpool. Area, 6,540 ac. Pop. 725.—IV. *Castle Carlton*, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 55.—V. *Camps*, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Linton. Area, 2,703 ac. Pop. 949. Here are the ruins of a fine castle of the Deveres, & in the vicinity are traces of the immense embankments thrown up by the East Angles, to prevent incursions of the Mercians.

CASTLE-CAREY, a market-t. & pa. of England, county Somerset, pleasantly situated, 10 miles S.E. Wells. Area of pa. 2,625 ac. Pop. 1,860. Market, Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, May 1. and Whit.-Tuesday. In its manor-house, Charles II. found refuge after the battle of Worcester.

CASTLE-CARRACK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 miles E. Carlisle. Area, 3,040 ac. Pop. 346.

CASTLE-CARY, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. & 9 m. W.S.W. Falkirk, a sta. on the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r. Supposed to have been the ancient *Coria Damniorum*. It formed also one of the principal stations of the wall of Antoninus.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1 m. S.W. Stafford. Area 3,774 ac. Pop. 2,315.

CASTLE-COMB, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. N.W. Chippenham. Area of pa. 1,494 ac. Pop. 557. Fairs for cattle, &c., May 4.

CASTLE-COMER, a town & pa. of Irel., Leinster co. & 10 m. N.N.E. Kilkenny, on the road to Dublin. Area of pa. 21,592 ac. Pop. 13,535; do. of town 1,765. It stands in a hollow, & is regularly built, & clean. It has a commodious church, various schools, a new mkt.-house, a court-house, fever hospital, & infantry barracks. Market, Saturday, for dairy & field produce. Fairs, 6 times yearly. Castle-Comer house & ruined castle in vicinity; 2½ miles distant are extensive collieries.

CASTLE-CONNEL, or STRADBALLY, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 6½ m. N.N.E. Limerick, on the Shannon, close to the Falls of Doonass. Area of pa. 6,698 ac. Pop. 5,433; do. of town 1,106. It is beautifully situated, & though straggling, the town is neat & clean; it is resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of Limerick for its chalybeate springs. Its

castle, formerly a seat of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, was destroyed during the siege of Limerick.

CASTLE-CONNER, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Sligo, on the Moy, near its mouth in Killala Bay, 3 m. N.N.E. Ballina. Area, 16,678 ac. Pop. 5,136. Here are the ruins of an old castle, giving name to the pa., & an artificial mound with several regularly formed sepulchral chambers.

CASTLE-CONWAY, Ireland. [KILLORGLIN.]

CASTLE CRAIG, p-o., Campbell co., Va., 136 W. by S. Richmond, 214 W.

CASTLE CREEK, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

CASTLE-DERMOT, or TRISTLEDERMOT, a pa. & ancient town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 7,498 ac. Pop. of do. 3,090; of town 1,516. Its numerous antiquities comprise remains of a large cathedral, now partly used for the pa. church, of a church built by the first English settlers, of a beautiful Franciscan monastery, a Norman arch, a strong square tower, supposed to have been built by the knights templars, the ruins of a priory, a castle; & in its churchyard are several curious crosses & a round tower. Trade wholly restricted to agricultural products. Fairs, Feb. 24, second Tuesday after Easter, May 24, Aug. 4, Sept. 29, & Dec. 29. The town was formerly the residence of the Dermots, kings of Leinster.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a burgh of Scotland, stewartry & 9 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright, pa. Kelton. Pop. 1,992. It is a modern, well built town, indebted for its prosperity to the advancing wealth of its vicinity, & to the transfer to it of the weekly corn & cattle markets, formerly held at Rhone-house in the same pa. It owes its name to a ruined castle on its S.W. side. Market Monday.

CASTLE DOUNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. Area, 4,250 ac. Pop. 3,028. Pop. of the town, 2,729.

CASTLE-EATON, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts., on the Thames, 4¼ m. N.W. Highworth. Area, 1,896 ac. Pop. 338.

CASTLE-EDEN, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. S.E. Durham, on the Eden, & the Hartlepool & Sunderland rail r. Area, 1,935 ac. Pop. 491.

CASTLE FIN, p-o., York co., Pa., 55 S. Harrisburg, 85 W.

CASTLE FIN, p. o., Jefferson co., Ill.

CASTLE-FINN, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Finn, which is navigable up to the town, 5 m. S.W. Lifford. Pop. 567.

CASTLEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, at the junction of the Aire & Calder rivs., & having a station on the N. Midland rail r., 7¼ m. N.E. Wakefield. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 2,581.

CASTLE-FROME, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, on the Frome, 6½ m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Area, 1,511 ac. Pop. 165.

CASTLE GROVE, p. o., Jones co., Iowa.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a pa. of Irel., co. Cork, on Castle-haven bay, 15 m. N.E. Cape Clear. Area, 10,542 ac. Pop. 6,056, with vill. of Castle-Townsend.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 2,429 ac. Pop. 1,394.

CASTLE-HOWARD, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S.W. New-Malton. Built by Vanburgh.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. E.S.E. Tralee. Area of pa. 29,633 ac. Pop. 7,967; of town 1,687. Principal edifices, the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, session-house, prison, & an old castle.—II. an islet, Munster, co. Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. Cape Clear. Area, 120 ac.

CASTLE-JORDAN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's & Meath cos., on the grand canal, 5 m. S.S.W. Kinnegad. Area, 17,372 ac. Pop. 4,079.

CASTLE-KNOCK, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & in barony of same name, 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Area, 7,124 ac. Pop. 4,063. It has a new church, the ruins of a castle built in the reign of Henry II., & those of an abbey built in the 13th century, endowed with 800*l.* per annum.

CASTLE-LYONS, a vill. & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. N.E. Rathcormack. Area of pa. 12,710 ac. Pop. 5,536; of vill. 775. It has a Carmelite monastery, & the rems. of a Domin. priory.

CASTLE-MACADAM, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, in the vale of Ovoca, 6 m. S. Rathdrum. Area, 10,843 ac. Pop. 5,633.

CASTLE-MAGNER, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. W.N.W. Mallow, and comprising part of the town of Kanturk (which see). Area, 7,880 ac. Pop. 3,007. Its antiquities include an anc. baronial castle of the Magners, whence its name.

CASTLEMAN'S, r., Pa., the E. branch of Youghiogeny r. It is a rapid stream, with many falls. The Baltimore & Ohio r. r. will pass along its banks.

CASTLEMAN'S FERRY, p. o., Clarke co., Va.

CASTLE-MARTIN, an extensive pa. of S. Wales, co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Pembroke. Area, 4,867 ac. Pop. 404. In it are the remains of a British fortress.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a small town, & formerly a parl. borough of Ireland, Munster, co. & 18 m. E. Cork, on the Maine, by which it has a petty trade. Pop. 1,397. The Earl of Shannon is proprietor of the adjacent demesne. 4 fairs annually.

CASTLE-MORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Roscommon and Mayo, 1 m. S.E. Ballaghadireen. Area, 8,914 ac. Pop. 3,532.

CASTLE-MORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 3,656 ac. Pop. 852.—*Castle-Norwich* is a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 6 m. W.N.W. Middlewich. Pop. 746.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6½ m. W.N.W. Drumcree. Pop. 1,310. It is well built, clean, & superior in appearance to most Irish towns of its size. It has an elegant church. About 1 m. distant is Pakenham hall, the seat of the Earl of Longford.

CASTLE-RAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, in barony of same name, Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. W. Virginia, and comprising a part of the town Ballyjamesduff (which see). Area, 10,315 ac. Pop. 7,589.

CASTLE-REA, or CASTLEREAGH, a market town of Ireland, in barony of same name, Connaught, co. & 16 m. W.N.W. Roscommon, on the Suck, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 1,233. It consists chiefly of a long street. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a workhouse, dispensary, and prison. Fairs 4 times annually. Castlerea hall, immediately adjacent, is the property of Lord Mountsandford, on whose demesne are the ruins of the ancient castle.—*Castlereagh*, which gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Londonderry, is a hamlet, Ulster, co. Down, 2 m. S.E. Ballyacerret.

CASTLEREAGH, t., Colchester co., N. S. Drained by several small streams entering Tatingouche harb., on the N.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER, Australia, is an affl. of, which flows N.W. & joins the Darling, in lat. 30° S., lon. 147° 20′ E.

CASTLE-RISING, a decayed borough town & par. England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.E. King's Lynn. Area of pa. 2,096 ac. Pop. 392. It has the remains of a celebrated castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Arundel, & in which Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was confined, after the murder of her husband. The town was formerly a busy seaport, but its harbor has become choked up; & the reform act deprived it of the privilege of sending two members to H. of C.

CASTLE-SOWERBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland. Area, 7,940. Pop. 1,015.

CASTLE-TERRA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Area, 9,981. Pop. 6,813. It comprises the town of Ballyhaise (which see).

CASTLE-THORPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Stony-Stratford. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 346.

CASTLETON, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 10 W. Rutland, 13 E. Whitehall, 74 S.S.W. Montpelier, 450 W. The surface consists of hills & valleys; soil generally good, & particularly on the streams. Watered by Castleton r. In the W. part is Lake Bombazine, mostly in this t., 8 ms. long, & 2½ broad, at the greatest breadth. The outlet furnishes good mill sites. The v. is pleasantly situated on the left bank of Castleton r., & on 2 lines of r. r. It contains 4 churches, —1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic,—a town house, a medical coll., the Castleton seminary, 8 stores, 2 mills, a furnace, a tannery, and about 600 inhabitants. The Castleton Medical College was founded in 1818 by the title of the Castleton Medical Academy; its name altered in 1822, & again to its present designation, in 1841. It has 6 professors, 70 students, & 531 graduates. The lectures commence

on the 2d Thursday in March, & continue 14 weeks. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,769; 1850, 3,016.

CASTLETON, p.v., Schodack t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 8 S. by E. Albany, 362 W. Situated on the E. bank of Hudson r., & on the Hudson river r. r. Incorporated in 1827. It has a Methodist church, 5 stores, 3 store houses, 6 brick yards, & 350 inhabitants. It has 5 sloops employed on the r.

CASTLETON, t., Richmond co., N. Y., 155 S. Albany. It is situated on the N. end of Staten Island. It contains the villages of Tompkinsville & New Brighton. Surface hilly & broken; soil fertile and well cultivated. It has 5 flouring m., 2 grist m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,275; 1850, 5,389.

CASTLETON, p. o., Culpepper co., Va.

CASTLETON, p. t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 324.

CASTLETON, station on Peru & Indianapolis r. r., Indiana.

CASTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, in the Peak district, 5 m. N. Tideswell. Area, 10,205 ac. Pop. 1,353; do. of the t. 867, chiefly employed in mines of lead, calamine, & flour spar. The vill., frequented by tourists, stands in a valley at the foot of the rock crowned by the ruined castle of "the Peak." Fairs, April 21, & Oct. 3.—II. a pa. co. Dorset, ¾ m. N.E. Sherborne. Area, 69 ac. Pop. 157.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 1¼ m. S.S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 17,440, mostly engaged in manufacturing industry.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, a vill. of Scotland, Crathy pa., Aberdeenshire, on E. bank of the Clunie, a little above its junction with the Dee, 57 m. W. of Aberdeen. It has two good inns frequented by tourists.

CASTLETOWN, or LIDDLESDALE, an extensive pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, with a vill. (New Castletown), 16 m. S. Hawick. Pop. 2,130. It has a border fortress named Hermitage castle, but it derived its name from another of earlier date, which, like the old vill. of Castletown, no longer exists.

CASTLETOWN, a seaport town, & several pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Castletown Berehaven*), Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bere island, 18 m. W. Bantry. Pop. 881. Vessels of 400 tons can reach its pier; & its trade revived temporarily with the working of the Allahais copper mines. It has 2 annl. fairs.

CASTLETOWN, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Dundalk. Area, 2,611 ac. Pop. 1,043.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.E. Pallas Green. Area, 1,777 ac. Pop. 919.—III. (*Arra*), Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. N.W. Nenagh. Area, 9,274 ac. Pop. 4,292.—IV. (*Delvin*), Leinster, co. W. Meath, 7 m. W. Athboy. Area, 12,282 ac. Pop. 4,588. Near the vill. is Clonyn castle, the seat of the Marquis of Westmeath.

CASTLETOWN, the cap. of the Isle of Man, Engl., in S. extremity of the isl., on W. shore of Castletown-bay. Pop. 1851, 2,531. It is supposed to be the most anc. town on the isl., but its present buildings are modern. In the centre is a large square, with mkt.-house, St. Mary's church faces the parade, & King William's college, founded 1830, is in the vicinity. Castle Rushen, said to have been built in 960, by a Danish prince, & once the residence of royalty, now a prison & barracks, stands on a rock in centre of town.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awbeg, 8 m. W.N.W. Fermoy. Area of pa., 6,485 ac. Pop. 3,476; do. of town, 1,033. It stands on a wooded height, & has a small infantry barrack. Fairs, 25th May, 28th July, 29th September, 12th December.

CASTLETOWNSEND, a small seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Castlehaven bay, 4 m. E.S.E. Skibbereen. Pop. 770. Custom-house for the port of Baltimore.

CASTLE-WELLAN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. S.W. Clough. Pop. 806. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Annesley, lord of the manor, whose seat, Castle Wellan, adjoins the town.

CASTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Watton. Area, 1,557 ac. Pop. 545.

CASTOR, t., Stoddart co., Mo. Pop. 2,084.

CASTOR, p. o., Caldwell co., La.

CASTOR, *Durobrivæ*, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Nene, 4 m. W. Peterborough. Area, 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,396. Many Roman coins have been dug up in its vicinity.

CASTRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., on both sides of the Agout, here crossed by two stone bridges, 25 m. S.E. Albi. Pop. 13,590. It is the most populous & flourishing town in the dep. Though generally ill-built, it has some good edifices, including the old episcopal palace, now used for the town-hall, a public library, a church with some good works of art, a theatre, barrack, & exchange. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory, having been one of the first towns which embraced the doctrines of Calvin; diocesan & other superior schools, a council of agriculture, & a chamber of manufs. It has important & celebrated manufs. of cassimeres, milit. clothing, & cotton goods, besides copper wares, glue, soap, & paper; coal, iron, lead, & copper, are raised in its vicinity, & the town has an active trade in wool, liqueurs, & confectionery. It was long the residence of Henri IV., & is the birth-place of Ducier, Rapin, & the Abbé Sabatier.

CASTRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 755.

CASTRI, a vill. of Greece, gov. Phocis, occupying a portion of the site of anc. *Delphi*, on the S. declivity of Mt. Parnassus, 7 m. E. Salona. About 250 yards E. is the famous Castalian spring.

CASTRIES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Montpelier, with a fine Gothic castle. Pop. 715.

CASTRIES, or PORT CASTRIES, capital of the isl. of St. Lucia, West Indies, C. A., on its W. coast, with a good port & extensive commerce. Pop. 2,400.

CASTRO, a seaport town of Naples, prov. & 10 m. S.W. Otranto, on the Adriatic. Pop. 7,000. It has an old castle, a cathedral, a harbor for small vessels, & some export trade in corn, wine, olives, fruit, cotton, & fish. It has repeatedly suffered from attacks of Barbary corsairs.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, W. the Sierra do Mar, & 85 m. N.W. Curitiba. Pop. of the dist. 8,000.—II. a seaport town of Chili, & the former cap. of the isl. Chiloe, on its E. coast.

CASTRO, *Castremonium*, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 25 m. W.N.W. Viterbo, on the Olpeta, near the Tuscan frontier.—II. a vill. of the Pontif. states, deleg. & 9 m. S. Frosinone.—*Castro* is a prefix of numerous petty places in Spain, Portugal, & Italy.

CASTRO, *Mitylene*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast, 55 m. N.W. Smyrna. Pop. 6,500. It extends in a semicircle around a shallow harbor, & has a large castle, several churches, convents, & mosques. In the gardens of its suburbs are many vestiges of the anc. Mitylene.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Cordova, near the Guadajocillo. Pop. 1845, 9,092. It has several churches, schools, & manufs. of wool & hemp.

CASTROGIOVANNI, *Enna*, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., on a table land in the centre of the island, 4,000 ft. above the sea, & 13 m. N.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 11,140. Though healthy, well-supplied with water, & in a highly fertile tract, it is in decay, & its chief edifice is a feudal fortress. *Enna* was celebrated in antiquity as the mythical birth-place of Ceres, & the site of her most famous temple; & about 5 m. distant is the lake of Pergusa, where Prosperine was, according to the poets, carried off by Pluto.

CASTROJERIZ (*Castrum Casarisa*), a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. W. Burgos, between the Orda & Garbanzuela. Pop. 2,434.

CASTRO-MARIM, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on rt. b. of the Guadiana, near its mouth, & opposite Ayamonte. Pop. 2,250, engaged in salt-works & in fishing.

CASTRONUOVO, a fortified town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., on a mntn., 25 m. N. Girgenti. Pop. 5,820. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

CASTRONUOVO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 34 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,560.

CASTROPETRE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., including the town of Edenderry (which see), 8 m. S.S.E. Kinnegad. Area, 15,762 ac. Pop. 422.

CASTROPIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., near the Biferno, 5 m. W.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,558.

CASTROPOL, a small seaport town of Spain, prov.

& 58 m. W.N.W. Oviedo, with a ruined fortress, near the mouth of the Ribadeo, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,575.

CASTRO-REALE, a city of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. dist., on the Castro, 12 m. S.W. Milazzo.

CASTRO-URDIALES, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. E. Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,936. The town, sacked by the French in 1811, has been rebuilt, & is now clean & regular. It has walls & bastions on the land side, & an old castle: its harbor is celebrated for safety by the Biscay seamen, & it has extensive fisheries. Near it is a ruined convent of the Templars.

CASTROVERDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, in the plain of Ourique, 26 m. S. Beja, with 2,000 inhabitants, & a collegiate church.

CASTROVILLARI, a fortfd. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. dist., 7 m. W.N.W. Cassano. Pop. 5,650. In its vicinity, near Monto Pollino, the famous cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made.

CASTROVILLE, p-v., cap. Medina co., Texas, 120 S.W. Austin, situated on the right bank of the Medina r., & contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, and 366 inhabitants.

CASTRO-VIRRYNA, a town of Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., 112 m. S.W. Guamanga, which, though in a tropical region, is so elevated that its inhabitants often suffer from the intensity of the cold.

CASTUA, a town of Austria, Illyria, on the E. side of the peninsula Istria, near the Gulf of Quarnero, circ. & 34 m. S.E. Triest. It was formerly important, as the cap. of the anc. *Liburnia*, but is now decayed, and has only 500 inhabitants.

CASTUERA, a town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. & 68 m. E.S.E. Badajoz, near rt. b. of the Guadalefra. Pop. 6,572. Trade in fruit and wine.

CASWELL, county, N. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms.. Drained by Dan r. & its branches. The soil is productive and the climate healthy. Cap. Yanceyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $268,174; wheat, 75,243 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 417,509; cotton, 76 bales; tobacco, 2,282,939 pounds; 24 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 cot. fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $186,000; value of manufactured articles, $325,212;—26 churches; 7 acad., 242 pupils; 30 schools, 616 schools. Pop. 1840, 14,693; 1850, 15,269.

CASWELL, p-o., La Fayette co., Miss.

CAT ISLAND, Bahamas. [SAN SALVADOR.]

CATAHOOLA, river, La., rises in Claiborne par., & enters a lake on the S. part of Catahoola parish; and after passing through it, emerges a river, which enters Wachita r. This lake, which is of considerable dimensions, is filled at high water, and drained nearly or quite dry, when the r. is low.

CATAHOOLA, parish, La. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 1,700 sq. ms. It has Tensas r. on its E. border, Little r. on its W., and Wachita r., and Macon and Boeuff Bayous, pass through it. The E. part is liable to be overflowed; but in the W. part it rises into moderate hills. Soil fertile. Capital Harrisonburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $220,618; Ind. corn, 183,736 bush. produced; cotton, 6,648 bales;—10 flouring and grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $18,000; value of manufactured articles, $19,000;—14 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 30 schools, 508 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,955; 1850, 7,132.

CATALAMET, p-v., Lewis co., Washington ter., on the right bank of the Columbia r., 25 above its entrance into the Pacific.

CATALDO (SAN), a town Sicily, in the val-Madara, intend. & 5 m. W.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 8,900. In its vicinity are extensive sulphur mines.

CATALINA (SANTA), an isl., Pacific Ocean, separated from California by the channel of Santa Barbara.—II. an islet, Carib. Sea, 90 m. E. the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. Old Providence isl.—III. a good harbor & an isl., Mosquito coast, C. A., lat. 13° 23′ 40″ N., lon. 81° 22′ 10″ W.—IV. a harbor on the E. coast of Newfoundland, immediately N. the entrance of Trinity Bay.—V. a Jesuit missionary station, La Plata, dep. and 15 leagues from Cordova.—VI. a cape, C. A., state a 70 m. S.S.W. Nicaragua.

CATALONIA (Spanish CATALUNA), an old prov. of Spain, in the N.E. of the penin., bounded N. by the republic of Andorra and the Pyrénées, W. by Aragon, S. Valencia, and E. the Mediterranean. Pop. 1849, 1,283,734. Its cap. was Barcelona; it is now divided into the provs. of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. Surface mntnous., intersected by the contreforts of the Pyrénées, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Near its centre, Mt. Serrat, remarkable for its curious form, is 4,054 feet in elevation. Coast bold and rugged. Surface well watered. Chief rivs., the Ebro, the Llobregat, and the Ter. Climate dry & healthy in the interior, but humid and variable on the coasts, where the winters are mild and rainy. The soil is fertile in the valleys, and this is the best-cultivated portion of Spain; every variety of bread-corn is raised, but in quantity insufficient for consumption. The other chief products are hemp, flax, saffron, madder, liquorice and barilla, fruits, including chesnuts, oranges, citrons, figs, and almonds are abundant, and a considerable quantity of wine is produced, some of which is excellent. Cattle-rearing is not extensively carried on. Among its mineral riches are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal; there is a celebrated salt-mine at Cardona, and salt-works on the coast. The manuf. industry of this district has long been famous, and is still the most important in the kingdom. The principal manufs. are woollens, cotton, silk, and leather, paper, cordage, and fire-arms. Catalonia was not long under the dominion of the Moors. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and after his death divided into numerous fiefs, which were finally absorbed in the county of Barcelona. It was united to the crown of Aragon in 1137. The Catalans speak a peculiar language, distinct from the Castilian; they have frequently attempted to free themselves from the government of Spain.

CATALPA GROVE, p-o., Graves co., Ky.

CATALPA GROVE, p-o., Benton co., Ia.

CATALPA GROVE, p-o., Marshall co., Tenn.

CATAMARCA, a dep. of the Argentine repub. (S. A.). between lat. 25° and 29° S., and lon. 66° and 69° W., having W. the Andes, separating it from the N. provs. of Chili, & on other sides the deps. Salta, Tucuman, Cordova, and Rioja. Area uncertain. Pop. estim. at from 40,000 to 45,000. It produces corn and cattle enough for home consumption, supplies the adjacent deps. with cotton, and sends considerable quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. Catamarca, the cap., is in lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 68° W. Pop. 4,000.

CATANDUANES, one of the Philippine Isls., Asiatic Archip., near the S.E. coast of Luzon, 40 m. long and 15 m. broad, fertile and well cultivated, ch. town Virac.

CATANIA, *Catana*, a celebrated city and seaport of Sicily, cap. prov., on its E. coast, near the foot of Mount Etna, 31 m. N.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 54,167. It has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes and eruptions of Etna, but always subsequently rebuilt in a superior style. It has a noble appearance from the sea, and is internally very handsome, with regular and spacious streets paved with lava, of which material the numerous public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. A natural mole of lava encloses the harbor. Principal edifices, the cathedral, rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1693, the senate-house, government pawn-bank, a benedictine convent of vast extent, and with a superb church, a large museum, &c., about 30 other convents and 50 churches, some of which are very magnificent, several charitable establishments, foundling and lying-in hospitals, and a Magdalen asylum. In a fine square, near the cathedral, is a statue of an elephant bearing an obelisk, believed to be a genuine antique. The university, founded in 1445, has library and museums open on holidays to the public. Catania has a college of arts and numerous private museums; it is a bishop's see, the seat of one of the 3 high civil and criminal courts in Sicily, and of inferior courts, and it is invested with various high privileges. It has extens. manufs. of silk fabrics, and of wares in lava and amber; besides which goods, it exports corn, macaroni, potatoes, olives, figs, raw-silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, & snow from Mount Etna. The harbor is not adequate to the importance of the city, but it is generally full of small craft. The remains of anc. *Catana* comprise an amphitheatre, hippodrome, theatre, odeon, naumachia, gymnasium, and various traces of temples, tombs, aqueducts, and baths; but much of its site and the vicinity of the city has been buried under

successive streams of lava. Pop. of the prov. 1851, 879,301.

CATANIA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza bay near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce near Agosta, a distance of 18 m. It receives the Giaretta r.; and the city of Catania, and towns Castello d'Aci, Lenza, and La Brucа are on its shores.

CATANZARO, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Calab. Ult. 11., on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 m. S.S.E. Cosenza. Pop. 11,464. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but it still has a cathedral and other churches, a castle, a royal academy of sciences, diocesan school, college, and foundling hospital, with a gov. pawn-bank, and other charitable institutions. It is the seat of one of the 4 great civil courts of the kingdom, and has manufs. of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

CATARACT, p-o., Owen co., Ia.

CATARROJA, a town of Spain, prov. & 6 m. S. Valencia. Pop. 3,535, mostly engaged in raising rice & fishing in the Lake Albufera.

CATAS ALTAS, a well-built vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

CATASAUQUA, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa.

CATATONK, p-o., Tioga co., N. Y.

CATAULA p-o., Harris co., Ga.

CATAWBA, county, N. C., sit. centrally towards the west part of the state. Area, 858 sq. ms. Drained by Catawba river & branches. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Capital, Newton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $221,877; wheat, 52,190 bush. produced; Indian corn, 355,185; cotton, 815 bales; tobacco, 6,086 pounds. Capital employed in manufacture $3,459; value of manufactured articles, $7,944;—19 churches; 43 schools, 1,68[illegible] scholars. Pop. 1850, 8,862. (*Taken from Lincoln since* 1846.)

CATAWBA, v., Hamilton t., Atlantic co., N. J., 4 miles from May's Landing, has a Methodist church, & about 20 dwellings.

CATAWBA, r. (*See Santee r.*)

CATAWBA, p-v., Bottetourt co., Va.

CATAWBA, sta. on Charlotte & South Carolina r. r., 90 m. from Columbia, S. C.

CATAWBA, p-o., Clark co., O., 34 W. Columbus, 427 W.

CATAWBA CREEK, p. o., Gaston co., N. C., 188 W. by S. Raleigh, 427 W.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, p-v., Lincoln co., N. C., 158 W. by S. Raleigh, 395 W.

CATAWBA VIEW, p. o., Caldwell co., N. C., 173 W. by S. Raleigh, 410 W. Situated on the S. side of Catawba r.

CATAWISSA, p-t., Columbia co., Pa., 81 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 191 W. The v. is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., at the mouth of the Catawissa cr., & on the Catawissa & Lit. Schuylkill r. r. It contains 4 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Friends,—& 566 inhabitants. Pop. of the town in 1840 2,064; 1850, 1,144. (*See Roaring Cr.*)

CATAWISSA VALLEY, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa., 87 Harrisburg, 197 W.

CATBALOGAN, or CADVALONGA, a town of the Philippines, capital of the island Samar. Pop. 6,328. It is situated at the mouth of a small river, near the centre of the West coast. It is regularly built, mostly of wood, & is the residence of a Spanish alcade.

CATCOTT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. Moorlinch, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Bridgewater. Area, 2,256 ac. Pop. 772.

CATEAU (LE), or CATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 14 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 7,571. It is well-built, & was formerly fortified. Manufs. of shawls, merinos, & calicoes. The treaty of C. Cambresis between Philip II. of Spain & Henri II. of France, was signed here in 1559.

CATEL, or ST. MARY de CASTRE, a pa., Island of Guernsey. Pop. 2,182.

CATELET (LE), a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Aine, arrond. & 10 m. N. St. Quentin, on the Scheldt. Pop. 610; formerly fortified.

CATERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey. Area, 2,480 a. Pop. 487.

CATERINA (SANTA), a fortified town of Sicily, intend. & 7 m. N.N.W. Caltanisetta, cap. cant. on a hill near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. 5,500.—II. a market town, same prov., near the sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Terranova. III. a castle on the highest point of the isl. Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily. [SANTA CATERINA & CATHERINA.]

CATERINA (SANTA), a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. & 26 m. S. Cantazaro.—II. the most of N. headland of the island Corfu.—The *Canal of Santa Caterina*, N. Italy, derog. & S. Padua, passes Este, & connects with other canals the Adige & Bacchiglione rivers with the Brenta. Length 8 m.

CATERLI, a marit. town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmara, 25 m. S. Constantinople. Pop. 3,000.

CATESBY-ABBEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.W. Daventry. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 92. A priory was founded here in the reign of Richard I. (whence its name.)

CATFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,393 ac. Pop. 739.

CATFISH, p. o., Marion dist., S. C.

CATFISH FURNACE, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a small triangular-shaped marit. prov. of S. Brazil, situated betw. lat. 26° & 30° S., lon. 49° & 51° W., having E. the Atlantic, & on other sides the provs. San Paulo & Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. 90,000. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mntnous., traversed by Sierra Catharina on the W., & well watered. From the fertility of the soil, & the uniform mildness of the atmosphere, it is called the "paradise of Brazil." Principal crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, & cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, San Francisco, & Laguna.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a fortified island of Brazil, forming the superb bay of same name, off the coast of the above prov., between lat. 27° & 28° S. Length N. to S. 30 m. Breadth 8 m. Pop. 12,000. Surface mntns., well watered & covered with forests, & abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

CATHARINE, p-t., Chemung co., N. Y., 16 N. Elmira, 182 W. by S. Albany, 295 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, & gravelly. Drained by Catharine's cr., which flows into Seneca lake. Cayuta cr., in the N. part of the t., flows into the Susquehanna r. In the v. there are 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, & 25 dwellings. There are in the t. a tannery, a flouring mill, 9 saw mills, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,424; 1850, 3,096.

CATHARINE, t., Blair co., Pa. Drained by Frankstown branch of Juniata r. Pop. 1850, 889.

CATHARINE LAKE, p-o., Onslow co., N. C.

CATHCART, p. o., White co., Tenn.

CATHCART, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Renfrew & Lamark, on the White Cart River, 2 m. S. Glasgow. Area, 3,000 ac. Pop. 2,916. The battle of Langside, the last fought in behalf of Queen Mary, took place in this parish, 1568.

CATHEDINE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.W. Crickhowell. Area, 1,567 ac. Pop. 204.

CATHERINE (ST.), (anc. *Cordylusa*), an islet, Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of Rhodes.

CATHERINE (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Bath. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 139.

CATHERINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Peterfield. Area, 5,139 ac. Pop. 1,094. With union workhouse.

CATHERSTONE-LEWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2¼ m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area, 248 ac. Pop. 32.

CATHEY'S CREEK, p-o., Henderson co., N. C. 294 W. Raleigh, 524 W.

CATI, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. N.N. E. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,566.

CATLETTSBURG, p-v., Greenup co., Ky., 150 E.N. E. Frankfort, 410 W. It is on the Ohio r., below the mouth of Big Sandy r., in the extreme N.E. part of the state. It contains 1 store and some 4 or 5 dwellings.

CATLIN, t., Chemung co., N. Y., 10 N. Elmira, 190 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Catharine's cr. on the N., & by tributaries of Chemung r. S. It has 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,119; 1850, 1,474.

CATMANDOO, cap. of Nepaul. [KHATMANDOO.]

CATMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3 m. W.S.W. Ilsley. Area, 693 ac. Pop. 123.

CATO, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 15 N. Auburn, 163 W. by N. Albany, 349 W. Surface undulating, soil a fertile sandy loam. Seneca r., which flows through its S. part, enters & passes through Cross lake in its S.E. part. The village contains 1 church, 2 stores, & about 30 dwellings. There are in the t. 4 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,380; 1850, 2,247.

CATO, p-o., Cocke co., Tenn.

CATOCHE (CAPE), a headld. on the N. coast of Yucatan, C. A. Lat. 21° 31′ N., lon. 87° W.

CATOCTIN, r., Frederick co., Md., is a fine mill stream about 20 m. in length, it enters the Potomac immediately above "the Port of Rocks."

CATOCTIN FURNACE, p. v., Frederick co., Md., 12 m. N. Frederick. It contains 2 stores, a furnace, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 200 inhabitants.

CATON, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y., 25 S.E. Bath, 216 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly, soil gravelly loam. Drained by tributaries of Chemung r., which afford water power. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 9 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 797; 1850, 1,214.

CATON, a township of England, co., pa. & 5 m. N. E. Lancaster. Pop. 1,434.

CATONSVILLE, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 36 N. Annapolis, 46 W. Situated a few miles from the Patapsco r., & has an Episcopal church, & 250 inhabitants.

CATOOSA, p. o., Lumpkin co., Ga.

CATORCE, a town of San Luis de Potosi, Mexico. Situated 120 m. N. of the State Capital, & in its vicinity are rich mines of silver.

CATO SPRINGS, p. o., Rankin co., Miss.

CATRAIL (*dividing fence*), or PICTS-WORK-DITCH, is a name applied to the remains of a fosse & double rampart, with round forts at intervals, in Scotland, cos. Selkirk & Roxburgh, & which is supposed to have been a line of defence raised by the Britons against the invading Saxons. It commences 1 mile W. Galashiels, & extends S. to Peel-Fell, from 20 to 24 ft. in breadth.

CATRAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,268. It has linen manufs.

CATRINE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Sorn, on the Ayr, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Mauchline. Pop. 2,659, mostly employed in cotton-spinning. It was founded in 1787, & is regularly built, having a central square, with principal streets leading from it toward the cardinal points.

CATSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S. W. Battle. Area, 2,944 ac. Pop. 550.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., rise in Ulster co., & extending through Green & Schoharie counties, bend, in crescent form, toward the Mohawk river. Round Top, the highest peak, measured by the barometer, is 3,804 feet above tide water, High Peak, 3,804 feet, & Pine Orchard, 2,212 feet. On the E. front the mountain is precipitous; but on the W. side, the descent is comparatively gentle. In these mountains the bear, the wolf, the wildcat, and the deer, are still to be found.

CATSKILL, p. t., capital of Greene co., N. Y., 34 S. Albany, 336 W. Surface mountainous on the W., but level toward the Hudson r., which washes its East border. The soil is clay, sand, & loam, underlaid with slate, limestone, & graywacke. Drained by Catskill cr. & its tributaries. The v. is pleasantly situated on both sides of Catskill cr., near its junction with the Hudson river. Incorporated in 1806. It has a court-house, a jail, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 banks with an aggregate cap. of $225,000, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a paper fac., a gun & pistol fac., an iron foundry, a flouring m., 2 carriage fac., &c. Pop. of the t. in 1840, 5,339; in 1850, 5,454. There are owned here several steamboats, barges, & sloops, employed between this place & the city of New York. A ferry here crosses the Hudson. *Pine Orchard*, a favorite summer resort, is situated on the brow of the Catskill mountains, in the S. W. part of the town, where is a large & commodious hotel, called the "Mountain House," elevated 2,212 ft. above the Hudson r., & commanding a very extensive & beautiful view of the Hudson river, & the country to the E., extending to the Green mountain range, in Massachusetts & Vermont. Nowhere can more wild & romantic scenery be found than at this spot. A little to the W. of the hotel are 2 ponds, the outlets of which unite, and proceed by falls & rapids, in a deep ravine, to the plain below. The first fall is 180 feet perpendicular, & within a short distance is a second fall of about 80 feet. By a circuitous path the traveller can pass down and go under the rock, and behind the water of the first fall, which presents a singular & interesting view. The spectator in this mountain eyrie often sees thunder storms discharging themselves on the valley beneath him, while he enjoys a clear sky. A road is constructed from the steamboat landing on the Hudson on which stages constantly run for the transportation of travellers, to & from the Mountain House, which is 12 ms. distant from Catskill village.

CATTARAUGUS, county, N. Y., situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,232 sq. ms. The surface is elevated. Cattaraugus cr. & its tributaries flow N. into Lake Erie, while the Alleghany r. with its tributaries, in the S. part, flows toward the Gulf of Mexico. The soil is fertile, and adapted to grazing. Cattle and lumber are extensively exported. Peat, marl, bog iron ore, manganese & sulphur, and saline springs are found. The Genesee Valley canal extends from Rochester to Olean, in this county, & the New York & Erie railroad passes through it. Capital, Elicottville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,339,081; wheat, 104,715 bush. produced; Indian corn, 183,978; oats, 722,389; potatoes, 350,873;—wool, 176,796 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 150 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 18 tanneries, 43 persons employed; 5 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufactures $362,290; value of manufactured articles $775,180;—39 churches; 3 academies, 262 pupils; 242 schools, 12,743 scholars; 238 libraries, 22,261 vols. Pop. 1840, 28,872; 1850, 38,950.

CATTARAUGUS, p-o. & station, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on the N. Y. & Erie r. r., 31 m. from Dunkirk.

CATTARO, a fortified seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, cap. circ. of same name, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 36 m. S.E. Ragusa. Pop. 2,003. It has 2 forts, a cathedral, collegiate, Greek, & a vast number of other churches, several hospitals, & a high school. It is enclosed on all sides by mountains, & all the heights around it are covered with fortifications. Its harbor, though one of the best in the world, is little frequented. Trade chiefly with Monetenegro, of which it is the emporium. It was the cap. of a small republic, which placed itself under the dominion of Venice in 1420. It was taken by the English in 1813, & has since belonged successively to Austria & to France till 1814.

CATTARO (GULF OF), or BOCCA DI, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. extremity of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 m. in length, consisting of 3 basins connected by straits. It is protected from winds on all sides by high mntns., & is the best harbor in the Adriatic. Depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms. The towns Cattaro, Castel Nuovo, Perasto, & Dombroto, are on its shores.

CATTEGAT, an inlet Germ. O. [NORTH SEA.]

CATTENOM, Germ. *Kattenhowen*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., arrond. & 5 m. N. E. Thionville. Pop. 1,115. It has important cattle fairs, & was formerly fortified.

CATTERALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1¼ m. S. Garstang. Pop. 1,036.

CATTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N. W. Godstone. Area, 2,610 ac. Pop. 477.

CATTERICK, the supposed anc. "*Cataractonum*," a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Swale, 5 m. S.E. Richmond. Area, 22,599 ac. Pop. 3,014. The church, built in reign of Henry V., is a large structure. Near Catterick-bridge, races are held on 1st Wed. & Thur. in Easter week.

CATTHORPE, a par. of Eng., co. Leicester. Area, 625 ac. Pop. 132.

CATTILLON-SUR-SAMBRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 19 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Extensive manufs. of fine thread. Pop. 3,120.

CATTISTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9¼ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area, 3,009 ac. Pop. 594.

CATTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N. Norwich. Area, 895 ac. Pop. 618.—II. (*Low*), co. & 7 m. E.N.E. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent. Area, 3,102 ac. Pop. 1,075.

CATTOLICA, a town of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. & 14 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 7,200. It has productive

sulphur-mines.—II. a vill. of the Pontif. sta., leg. Forli, 9 m. S.E. Rimini, near the Adriatic. Pop. 1,300. It is said to have derived its name from the Athanasian bishops having retreated thither on separating from the Arian council of Rimini in 359.

CAIUS, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, 9 m. N.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,488.

CAIWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 206.

CAIWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 634.

CAUB, a small town of N. Germany, Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 21 m. W. Wiesbaden. A toll is here charged by the Duke of Nassau on all vessels navig. the river; in the middle of which, opposite Caub, is the old castle of Pfalz. Blucher crossed the Rhine here with his army, Jan. 1, 1814.

CAUCASUS, an extensive mntn. chain in Russia, between Europe & Asia, of which it forms the boundary by closing the isthmus which separates the Black from the Caspian Sea. It commences in a tongue of land called the peninsula of Taman, which separates the E. part of the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, in lat. 45° 10′ N., lon. 36° 45′ E., & runs S.E. in the direction of the coast to lat. 43° N., where it turns first E., & then S.E., till it terminates in the peninsula of Apsheron in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 20′ N., lon. 49° 20′ E. Extreme length 750 m.; breadth 65 to 150 m. The culminating point of the chain, Mt. Elburz, in lat. 43° 20′ N., lon. 42° 30′ E., rises between the sources of the rivers Kuban & Terek, to an elevation of 17,796 ft. The next in elevation is Mt. Kuzbek, in lat. 42° 50′ N., lon. 44° 20′ E., 16,000 ft., but the mean elevation of the other peaks is much less. With few exceptions, the mntns. are covered with perpetual ice and snow. W. of Elburz the chain decreases rapidly in height, & on the shores of the Black Sea it is only about 200 ft. in elevation. E. of the central mass it maintains a considerable elevation till it approaches the Caspian Sea. A contrefort, which leaves the central mass in lon. 44° E., runs S. between the rivers Kur & Rion, & connects the Caucasus with the mntns. of Armenia. On the S. the Caucasus descends gradually by a succession of terraces, while on the N. it is more abrupt & precipitous. The mntns. are not peaked, as in the Alps, but are either flat or cup-shaped. The existence of glaciers in the Caucasus is uncertain, & there are no lakes of importance; hence the region in general is not well watered. The chief rivers are, on the N. of the chain, the Terek & Kuban, the former of which flows E. to the Caspian, & the latter W. to the Black Sea; & on the S. the Rion, a tributary of the Black, & the Kur of the Caspian Sea. The climate is healthy, although tempests are frequent, & the higher plateaux are exposed to burning heats in summer. The soil is remarkably fertile in the valleys, & the mntns. are covered with valuable timber; every species of grain is abundant, & is cultivated to a height of 8,300 ft., while the lower valleys produce cotton, rice, lint, tobacco, indigo, & wine. The auroch, a species of domestic ox, is still found in the mntns;—the forests are full of fur-bearing animals, & all the rivers abound in fish. Formerly numerous herds of cattle were reared in the valleys. The greater part of the chain is of secondary formation, interspersed with volcanic rocks. The chain contains no active volcanoes, but is frequently visited by earthquakes. Minerals comprise copper, lead, iron, sulphur, & coal. All the passes between Europe and Asia are guarded by Russian fortresses; but the only one which has been rendered practicable for carriages is that from Mozdok to Tiflis by the valley of the Terek. The principal pass on the E. is that of Derbend. The Caucasus mntns. have been celebrated from the highest antiquity; the people who inhabit them have almost always maintained their independence, & though nominally subject to Russia, many of the tribes still maintain a constant struggle against her authority. The principal tribes are the Circassians, Ossetes, Lesghians, Abasians, Georgians, Misheges, & Mingrelians. The Circassians & Georgians are considered the finest types of the human family, & the Caucasian race is the name by which the white population distributed over Europe, America, and part of Asia and Africa, is distinguished.

CAUCASUS, or the CAUCASIAN REGION, is the name given to those portions of the Russian empire situated near the Caucasus mntns. These are in Europe *Cis-Caucasia*, comprising the provs. of Caucasus, Circassia, & Daghestan; & in Asia *Trans-Caucasia*, or the countries situated between Turkey, Persia, the Caspian & the Black Seas, & the range of the Caucasus mntns., comprising the provs. of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeretia, Georgia, Shirvan, & Russian Armenia. The pop. of this region was estimated in 1846 at 3,164,400.

CAUCASUS, a prov. of European Russia, at the S.E. declivity of the Caucasian mntns., cap. Stavropol. It is bounded N. by the gov. of Astrakan, & the country of the Don Cossacks, E. by Kizliar & the region of the Caspian Sea, & S. by Kabarda, Tchetchenetzi, & Daghestan, & W. by the Cossacks of the Black Sea. Pop. in 1846 526,400. This country is generally flat, & covered with salt marshes. Climate warm: the soil is fertile on the banks of the rivers, & the steepes afford excellent pasturage. Chief rivers, the Terek & Kuban on the S., & the Manitch on the N.: forests are confined to the banks of the Terek & Kuma, & the slopes of the mntns. Chief products, corn, wine, silk, cotton, sheep, cattle, & horses.

CAUCA, a considerable riv. of S. America, New Granada, rises near the frontier of Ecuador, flows N. between two Cordilleras of the Andes, and joins the Magdalena, 25 m. N.W. Mompox, after a course of 600 m. Chief tributary the Necchi. On it are the towns Popayan, Antioqua, and Caceres. It drains a highly productive region.

CAUCA, a depart. of New Granada, S. A. It lies between the central Cordillera and the Pacific, and between 0° 45′ and 5° 22′ N., and 75° 30′ and 79° 45′ W. long., and is divided into 6 provinces. Surface mountainous, containing the mountain dists. of Triguerres, Pasto, Alonguer and Popayan; and the vallies of Patia and Cauca, which are exceedingly fertile. Minerals, gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. Drained by the Caucu and Patia rivers, the latter, with several smaller streams, enter the Pacific, which washes its western border. Pop. 1851, 276,249, of the prov. 70,748. Capital Popayan.

CAUDEBEC, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec, 26 m. E. Havre. Pop. 2,332. It is one of the prettiest towns on the Seine, with its quay and terrace along the water side, shaded by trimmed elms; in its outskirts the hills are dotted with neat villas and country seats. It has a remarkable church, manufs. of cottons, and an active commerce. It was formerly the fortified cap. of the Pays de Caux, and was taken by the English in 1419.

CAUDEBEC LES ELBEUF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. Rouen, cant. Elbeuf on the Oison, with cloth manufs. Pop. 4,617.

CAUDERAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. and 2 m. W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,485. It contains the military hosp. of Bordeaux.

CAUDETE, a town of Spain, prov., and 50 m. E.S.E. Albacete. P. 6,000. It was formerly fortified; it has sev. religious edifices and Roman remains.

CAUDRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 3,310. Manufs. tulle lace.

CAUGHDENOY, p-o., Oswego co., N. Y.

CAUGMARY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Mymunsingh, 48 m. N.W. Dacca.

CAUGHNAWAGA, v., Mohawk t., Montgomery co., N. Y. Situated on the N. side of Mohawk r., connected with Fulton v., opposite, by a toll-bridge. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

CAUGHNAWAGA, sta., on Plattsburg and Montreal r. r., 10 from Montreal, Can.

CAULDON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6¼ m. N.W. Ashborne. Area, 1,458 ac. Pop. 350.

CAULK, or CALKE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 79.

CAUMONT, *Calvomons*, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Calvados, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Bayeux. Pop. 841.—II. dep. Eure, 16 m. E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 931.—III. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S. Marmande. Pop. 1,021.

CAUNDLE, four pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Bishop*), 5 m. S.E. Sherborne. Area, 1,397 ac. Pop. 397.—II. (*Marsh*), 3¼ m. S.E. Sherborne. Area, 792 ac. Pop. 71.—III. (*Purse*), 4 m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 177.—IV. (*Stourton*), 5¼ m. E. Sherborne. Area, 1,975 ac. Pop. 450.

CAUNES (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep.

Aude, 11 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 2,040. It has a fine parish church. Distilleries, dye works, and marble works: and some quarries of fine marble are wrought in its immediate vicinity.

CAUNTON, a pa. of England, co Notts, 5¼ m. N.W. Newark. Area, 3,130 ac. Pop. 611.

CAUQUENES (BATHS OF), some remarkable mineral springs of Chili, dep. and 62 m. S.S.E. Santiago. By an earthquake in 1855, their temp. was suddenly changed from 118° to 92° Fahr. The baths have been long celebrated as medicinal.

CAUSSADE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 12¼ m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,400. It is an old town, with pleasant suburbs; and has manufs. of woollen stuffs and beet-root sugar, and a trade in saffron, fruits, and live stock. It is celebrated for turkeys stuffed with truffles.

CAUTERETS, a comm., vill., and watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, 25 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,054. In July & Aug. it is thronged with French and Spanish visiters. The village stands in a fertile basin, 2,900 feet above the sea, and inclosed by rugged mntns. The hot sulphur springs vary in temperature from 102° to 122° Fahr. Its bathing establishments are numerous, and it has a new pump-room, & a reading-room.

CAUX (PAYS DE), a small district of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, of which the cap. was Caudebec & afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the dep. Seine-Inf. The Pays de Caux was celebrated for its fertility and cultivation.

CAVA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 3¾ m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 9,000. It has a cathed., diocesan school, and a convent for noble ladies. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Near it is a large Benedictine convent, with a fine library.—II. a town of the Sard. sta., div. Novara, cap. mand., 4 m. S.W. Pavi. Pop. 500.—III. one of the Orkney isls., 9 m. S. Ponoma. Pop. 24.

CAVAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, div. and 30 m. N.E. Turin, prov. Biella, cap. mand. Pop. 2,719.

CAVAILLON, *Cabellio*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse. cap. cant., on the Durance, arrond. & 14 m. S.E. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 3,914. It is ill built and dirty; its town-hall, former cathedral, with a curious cloister, and the remains of a Roman arch, are its only buildings worthy of notice. It has manufs. of vermicelli & silk twist.

CAVALCANTE, a town of Brazil, cap. Comarca, prov. and 300 m. N.E. Goyaz, with gold mines and gold washings in the river Almas. P. 4,000.

CAVALLERMAGGIORE, a town of the Sard. Sta. Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the Marca and Grana, 24 m. N.E. Coni. Pop. with comm. 5,600.

CAVALLO, a town of European Turkey. [KAVALA.]—*Capo Cavallo*, S. Italy, is a headland on the Adriatic, 5 m. E. Brindisi.

CAVAN, an inland co. of Irel., Ulster, having N. the co. Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Meath, & W. Meath, S.W. Leitrim. Area, 746 sq. m., or 477,360 ac., of which 275,473 are arable, 71,918 are waste, and 22,142 water. Inhab. houses 40,964. Pop. 1851, 174,303. Surface mountainous on the borders, enclosing an open country, interspersed with bog. Princip. rivers, the Woodford, Upper Erne, & some affluents of the Blackwater. Chf. loughs those of Gawnagh, Shillin, &c., some highly picturesque. Granite schists, & silurian rocks prevail. Soil light and poor, except on the banks of the rivers; agriculture very backward. Princip. crops, potatoes, flax, barley, & oats, with only a little wheat and clover. Farms small. Coal, iron, copper, lead, are met with; also excellent marl and fuller's earth. Princip. manuf. is of linen, but this has lately much declined, and the trade is mostly confined to the exchange of farm and dairy produce for scanty supplies of British manufs. and colonial goods. The Ulster coast terminates at Belturbet. Cavan is subdivided into 8 baronies and 36 pas. Princip. towns, Cavan, the cap., and Belturbet. It sends two mems. to H. of C.—*Cavan*, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor., is the cap. of this co., on an affluent of the Annalee, 26 m. S.S.E. Enniskillen, on the rail. r. thence to Dublin. Pop. 3,740. It is generally ill built, but has some good edifices, including a handsome modern church, the Roman Catholic Chapel, charter school, with a rental of 590*l.* annually, court-house, barracks, panoptic prison, work-house, & infirmary; near it is a public promenade, on the property of Lord Farnham, whose seat, Farnham, is immediately adjacent. Trade chfly. in linens, oats and butter. Market Tues. Fairs, 7 times ann. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CAVAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, 5 m. S.E. Lannion. Pop. 2,124.

CAVANVILLE, p. v., Cavan t., Durham co., Can. W., on a branch of Ontonabee r., 22 N. Port Hope. It has an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a carding m., 2 tanneries, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of Cavan t. 1852, 4,438.

CAVARZERE, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, on the Adige, 11 m. S.W. Chioggia. Pop. 3,300.

CAVASO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 20 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 2,500.

CAVE, p. o., Franklin co., Ill.

CAVE, p. o., White co., Tenn.

CAVE, two pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding.—I. (*North*), 6¾ m. S.S.E. Market-Weighton. Area, 6,913 ac. Pop. 1,138.—II. (*South*), a market-town & pa., same riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Market-Weighton. Area of pa., 8,609 ac. Pop. 1,421. Market Monday. Fair Trinity Monday. John Washington, the grandfather of GEORGE WASHINGTON, emigrated from this pa. in 1657, to America.

CAVE IN ROCK, p. o., Hardin co., Ill., 196 S.S.E. Springfield, on the right bank of the Ohio r. The cave from which the place derives its name, is noted as the former residence of a gang of thieves & counterfeiters. It is now an object of attraction to the curious traveller.

CAVENDISH, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 74 S. Montpelier, 466 W. Watered by Black r. & Twenty Mile stream. At the falls on Black r. the channel of the r. has been worn down 100 feet deep. Surface hilly; soil fertile. First settled in 1769. The v. contains a large woollen factory, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,427; 1850, 1,576.

CAVENDISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. E. Clare. Area, 3,354 ac. Pop. 1,394. The family of Cavendish, who settled here very early, are supposed to have taken their name from the parish.

CAVENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 283.

CAVERS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, S.W. Hawick. Pop. 1,495. The Wisp mountain, elev. 1,830 feet, is in this parish.

CAVERSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford and Bucks, 1¼ m. N. Bicester. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 132.

CAVERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, beautifully situated on the Thames, 1 m. N. Reading. Area, 4,772 ac. Pop. 1,752. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Cadogan.

CAVERSWALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3¼ m. W. Cheadle. Area, 5,300 ac. Pop. 1,581.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a river of India, Deccan, rises near lat. 13° 10′ N., & lon. 76° E., flows tortuously S.E.ward; & after a course of 470 m. through the territory of Mysore & the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous mouths in the prov. of Tanjore, & the most northerly of which is the Coleroon. It is not navigable for large vessels, but it is the most useful river in India for agricultural purposes. On its banks are the cities Seringapatam, Alambaddy, Trichinopoly, & Tanjore; & Tranquebar, Carical, & Negapatam, are in its delta.

CAVERYPAUK, a town of British India, presid. & 57 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot. It is meanly built, but its great tank, 8 m. long & 3 m. broad, is perhaps the finest work constructed for irrigation throughout S. India.

CAVERYPORAM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 83 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, on the banks of the Cavay.

CAVE SPRING, p. o., Roanoke co., Va.

CAVE SPRING, p-v., Floyd co., Ga., 178 N.W. Milledgeville, 689 W. Situated on Little Cedar cr., & contains the Georgia Institute for the Deaf & Dumb; a Methodist church, & 250 inhabitants.

CAVE SPRING, p. o., Scott co., Ky.

CAVE SPRING, p-v., Wright co., Mo., 115 S. Jefferson city, 1,030 W.

CAVETTSVILLE, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

CAVETOWN, p-v., Washington co., Md., 107 N.W.

Annapolis, 77 W. Situated on Cave branch of Beaver cr., & contains 167 inhabitants.

CAVI, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., Comarca, & 23 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 2,000.

CAVIANA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. Para, in the N. mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. Length 35 m.; breadth 20 m. It is level & fertile, & well stocked with cattle. On its S.E. side is the small town of Roberibo.

CAVITE, a fortified seaport town of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay, & 10 m. S.S.W. the city of Manila. Pop. of town, 5,115; of port, 530. It has an arsenal, & is cap. of the prov. of same name; resid. of the governor, & head naval depot of the Spanish possessions in the East. It has a manuf. of cigars. The prov. of Cavite is flat, & has no important rivers. Chief products, rice, sugar, indigo, & coffee. Pop. 84,495.

CAVO (MONTE), Italy. [ALBANO MOUNT.]

CAVOR, or CAVOUR, a town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, div. Turin, mand. & 7 m. S.S.E. Pinerolo. Pop. with comm. 7,545. It has manufs. of silk twist, linens, & leather, and near it are slate and marble quarries.

CAWDOR, or CALDER, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Nairn & Inverness, 3½ m. S.W. Nairn. Estim. area, 35,300 ac. Pop. 1,292. Cawdor castle here, is an imposing feudal fortress, in which Lord Lovat remained long concealed, & in which, it is said, king Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

CAWKWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. N. Horncastle. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 40.

CAWNPOOR, or CAUNPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., having E. the Ganges, separating it from Oude, & on other sides the districts Etawah, Futtehpoor, & Bundelcund. It consists of part of the territory of Nabob of Oude, ceded to British, & is mostly comprehended within the Daob of the Ganges & Jumna. Area, 2,650 sq. ms., containing 3,439 vills. Surface flat, & highly productive of grains & European vegetables. Princip. towns, Cawnpoor, Kalpee, & Korah.—*Cawnpoor*, the cap. of above district, & the principal military station, is situated on the Ganges, 124 m. N.W. Allahabad. Lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 80° 13′ E. It extends for 5 m. along the river bank; & being built in a sandy plain, it is in summer oppressively hot, & infested by clouds of dust. Houses mostly of unbaked mud, but the officers' bungalows on rt. b. of river are generally large & commodious, well furnished, and surrounded with handsome gardens. Principal edifices, the theatre, a Roman Doric building, the assembly-rooms, military hospital, jail, custom-house, a new Protestant church, & a few handsome mosques. A free school, established here in 1823, has a rev. of 48*l.* a year. Its shops are large, & well furnished with European & other goods. Mkts. well supplied with provisions; & it has manufs. of saddlery, harness, gloves, & jewellery. An avenue, forming the chief public promenade, leads to a race-course, skirting a plain, on which the troops encamp during the cool season. The old Hindoo town near it is a place of no importance; & Cawnpoor may be strictly considered a city founded by Europeans.

CAWOOD, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ouse, 18 m. N.E. Leeds. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 1,195. The vill. has a market on Wed. Fairs, May 12th & Sept. 23d. Its castle, of which little more than the principal gateway remains, was long the residence of the archbishops of York, & the place to which Wolsey retired after his fall, & where he was arrested.

CAWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E. Reepham. Area, 4,296 ac. Pop. 1,184. Market Mon. Fairs, February 1st; & for sheep, the last Wednesday in April & in August.

CAWTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Area, 3,440 ac. Pop. 1,254.

CAWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.E. Louth. Area, 460 ac. Pop. 233.

CAXAMARCA (*Place of Frost*), a city of Peru, dep. cap. prov. in valley of Marañon, Andes, 72 m. N.N.E. Truxillo. Pop. 7,000. It has some handsome churches, & active manufs. of woollen cloths & cutlery, & its inhabitants are considered the best silver & iron workers in Peru. It is an important mart for the trade between the maritime & inland provs., & sends baizes, coarse cloths, blankets, flannels, & other produce of the interior to Lambeyeque & Truxillo, receiving in return European manufactures, sugar, indigo, brandy, wine Paraguay tea, salt fish, iron, & steel. Near it are the baths of the Incas, & the volcanic lake into which, according to tradition, were cast the throne & regalia of the Peruvian monarchs, whose dynasty terminated here in the person of Atahualpa. The province is traversed by the Cordillera, a spur of the Andes, in which rise a number of rivers, affluents of the Marañon. Agriculture, rearing of cattle, manufacture of coarse cloths, mining, & gold washing, are the chief employments of the people. Pop. 1850, 46,122.

CAXAMARQUILLA, a town of Peru, dep. of Libertad, 95 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, prov. Pataz, in the valley of the Upper Amazon. Pop. 8,000.

CAXATAMBO, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, 138 m. N. Lima. Pop. about 6,000. Near it are some silver mines.

CAXIAS, formerly *Aldeas Altas*, an important commercial town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, on rt. b. of the Itapicuru, 150 m. from its mouth. It suffered severely during the civil war of 1838–40.

CAXOEIRA, several towns of Brazil. [CACHOEIRA.]

CAXTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 9¼ m. W. Cambridge, on the Ermine Street. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 630. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs, May 5th & October 12th. It has a union workhouse. Matthew Paris, the historian, was born here.

CAYAMBE, or CAYAMBE-URCU, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, Ecuador, on the equator, 40 m. N.E. Quito. Elevation 19,600 feet. There is a small v. of the same name near its W. base.

CAYENNE, a seaport town, & the cap. of French Guiana, on the W. point of the isl. of same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne, or Oyapuc riv. in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 52° 30′ W. Pop. 6,000. It is built mostly of wood, & consists of an old town, with the government-house & Jesuits' college, & the new town with wide & clean streets, large warehouses, & good residences, between which two divisions is a large open space planted with orange trees. Harbor shallow: it has two quays, & is protected by a fort & several batteries. Cayenne is the seat of a court of assize, & the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. Exports to France amount to 6,000,000 fr., & imports thence to 5,000,000 fr. The *island of Cayenne*, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent of S. America by a narrow channel, is 30 m. in circumference; chief products, sugar, cotton, coffee, & fruits. Pop. (exclusive of the town of Cayenne) 3,000.

CAYES (LES), a seaport town of Emp. & Isl. of Hayti, on its S. coast, 92 m. W.S.W. Port-au-Prince. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the isl., having several commercial houses. A considerable smuggling trade is carried on between it & Jamaica; & in its vicinity are upwards of 80 rum distilleries. Pop. 4,000.—II. (*de Jacmel*), a town on the Jacmel riv., 20 m. S. Port-au-Prince.

CAYEUX, a marit. comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, on the English channel, arrond. & 16 m. W. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 2,372.

CAYLUS, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 25 m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,437. Externally it is highly picturesque. It has a castle, & trade in corn.

CAYMANS, three small isls. of Brit. W. Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 m. S.W. Cuba, & N.W. Jamaica. Pop. about 200, mostly employed as pilots, or in taking turtle for the Jamaica markets.

CAYMITO, a riv. of New Granada, isthmus of Panama, enters the bay of Panama, 10 m. W. Chorrera, to which town one of its branches is navigable.

CAYRU, a town of Brazil, on the small isl. of same name, prov. & 50 m. S.W. Bahia. Pop. 800.

CAYSTER (Turkish *Kutchuk-Mender*), a riv. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 75 m. enters the gulf of Scala Nova (Mediterr.) 35 m. S.E. Smyrna. Near its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

CAYTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the coast, 4 m. S.E. Scarborough. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 551.

CAYTHORPE a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Brant, 9 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area, 4,210 ac. Pop. 889.

CAYUGA, county, N. Y. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state. Area, 648 sq. ms. It extends N. to Lake Ontario. It has a productive soil, & is well watered. It has salt springs, which were formerly

worked, & are second in the state only to those of Onondaga. Gypsum is also found, & several sulphur springs. Owasco lake lies in the centre of the co., & Cayuga lake on its W. border, & Skeneateles lake on its E. border. Seneca r. flows through it. The Erie canal & the Central r. r. pass through it. Capital, Auburn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,861,-844; wheat, 468,730 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 704,-954; oats, 735,441; potatoes, 231,692; wool, 367,085 pounds;—33 flouring & grist m., 110 saw m., 10 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 19 tanneries, 55 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 1 daily, 5 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac. $1,845,527; value of manufactured articles, $3,227,470;—88 churches; 1 college, 52 students; 5 academies, 554 pupils; 259 schools, 14,586 scholars; 269 libraries, 45,016 vols. Pop. 1840, 50,338; 1850, 55,458.

CAYUGA, p-v., Aurelius t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 162 W. by N. Albany, 339 W. It is situated on the N.E. part of Cayuga lake, & contains 3 stores, a church, & about 300 inhabitants. Here is the celebrated *Cayuga Bridge*, crossing the N. end of the lake. It is over a mile in length, & the track of the Central river r. r., is built on piles over the lake, N. of the bridge. A steamboat runs from this place to Ithaca, at the head of the lake, 40 miles.

CAYUGA, p-o., Jackson co., Mich., 100 W. Detroit, 570 W.

CAYUGA, p-o., Hinds co., Miss, 37 S.W. Jackson, 1,047 W.

CAYUGA, v., North Cayuga t., Haldimand co., Can. W., 25 S. Hamilton, on the left bank of Grand r., and has 9 stores, a saw m., a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabitants.

CAYUGA CREEK, sta. on Buffalo & Niagara Falls r. r., 17 m. from Buffalo, N. Y.

CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y., lies between Seneca and Tompkins counties, is 40 ms. long, & from 1 to 3¼ broad. It is very deep, & abounds with fish. A steamboat plies on its waters. Its outlet flows into Seneca r. (*See Cayuga r.*)

CAYUGA NORTH, t., Haldimand co., Can. W. Drained by Grand r. Pop. 1850, 2,013.

CAYUGA SOUTH, t., Haldimand co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 824.

CAYUTA, p-t., Chemung co., N. Y., 12 N.E. Elmira, 188 W.S.W. Albany, 289 W. Surface hilly; the natural growth hemlock & pine. Drained by Cayuta c.. & its tributaries. It has 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 835; 1850, 1,035.

CAYUTAVILLE, p. v., Tompkins co., N. Y.

CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a tn. of Spain, prov. & 39 m. N.E. Sevilla, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 7,240. It has numerous religious edifices & ruined villas, with Roman & Arabic antiquities. Manufactures of linens.

CAZAUBON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Douze, 40 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,602. It has extensive distilleries.

CAZEMBE, a country of Africa, little known, but said to be among the most powerful to the W. of the Portuguese settlements on the S.E. coast, its centre being near lat. 12° S., lon. 31° E. Manioc, maize, copper, iron, & ivory, are among its chief products, and slaves are reported to be sent from it to Benguela and Angola on the W. coast of Africa. Its cap., a fortified town, stated to be several miles in circuit, is near lat. 11° 45′ S., lon. 30° 30′ E.

CAZENOVIA, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 113 W. by N. Albany, 348 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Watered by Cazenovia lake and Chittenango cr., which flows N. into Oneida lake. The vill. of Cazenovia was incorporated in 1810, & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congr., 1 Meth., 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 10 stores, several manufacturing estab., & about 1,600 inhabitants. The "Oneida Conference Seminary," incorporated in 1835, is located in this village. It is under the direction of the Methodists, & has about 350 pupils. There are in the t. 5 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 7 machine shops, a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 15 saw m., 2 iron foundries, a brewery, an academy, 32 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,153; 1850, 4,812.

CAZENOVIA LAKE, N. Y. A beautiful sheet of water, 4 miles long & about 1 m. in width.

CAZÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Garonne, 32 m. S. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,318.—II. a vill. dep. Landes, on rt. b. of the Adour, 10 m. S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 916. Manufs. of woollens.

CAZORLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Jaen, on the Vega. Pop. 7,388. It was a considerable city under the Carthaginians & Romans.

CAZOULS-LES-BÉZIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, arrond. & 6 m. N.W. Beziers. Pop. 1,964. Trade in muscatel wine.

CAZZA & CAZZIOLA, two small isls. of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, in the Adriatic, the former 14 m. W., & the latter 4 m. W. the isl. Lagosta.

CEA, a small town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. E.S.E. Leon, on. lt. b. of riv. of same name, which joins the Elsa, 5 m. N.E. Benavente, after a S.W. course of about 70 m.—II. a vill. of Galicia, prov. & 10 m. N. W. Orense.—III. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 28 m. W.S.W. Guarda. Pop. 1,400.

CEARA, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, cap. Fortaleza, bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte & Parahiba, S. by Pernambuco, & W. by Piahui. Extending between lat. 2° 40′ & 7° 25′ S., & lon. 37° 40′ & 41° 30′ W Area, 66,387 sq. ms. Pop. 190,000. It is traversed on the W. boundary by the Sierra Ibiapaba. Chief rivers, the Croyahu, Ceara, & Jaguaribe, the latter navigable for a considerable distance. Climate healthy, heat excessive in the valleys. The surface rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the coast; the higher grounds are fertile, but the valleys are arid. The cornauba palm, which grows here in great abundance. supplies many of the wants of the inhabitants. The prov. abounds in medicinal plants, including balsams, gums, resins & fruits. Among its minerals are gold, iron, copper, & salt. The province is divided into 10 comarcas.

CEBAZAT, a comm. and town of France, dop. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,000.

CEBOLLA, or CEVOLLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W.N.W. Toledo, near r. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 2,357. Various ancient remains attest that it has been formerly of great importance.

CEBREROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Avila, on the Alberche. Pop. 2,744. Manufs. leather & cloth; trade in grain and wine.

CEBU, a city of the Philippines. [Zebu.]

CECCANO, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 5 m. S. Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. 5,827.

CECIL, county, Md., situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. The surface is undulating; soil a light loam. Drained by Elk and North-east rs., and several small streams which enter the Susquehanna r. and the Chesapeake bay. Capital Elkton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $377,135; wheat, 168,112 bush. produced; rye, 232; Ind. corn, 410,060; oats, 208,380; potatoes, 45,812; wool, 17,373 pounds; —22 flouring m., 8 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 furnaces; 1 foundry, 3 rolling m., 5 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 potteries, 3 paper fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $529,990; value of manufd. articles, $776,857;—39 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 52 schools, 1371 scholars; 26 libraries, 5,236 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,232; 1850, 18,939.

CECIL, p-t., Washington co., Pa., 10 N.E Washington, Pa. Surface various, soil loam. Coal is abundant. Miller's branch of Chartiers cr. passes through it. It has 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m.; 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,027; 1850, 1,008.

CECILIANO, a vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca di Roma, in the Sabine mntns., 8. m. E. Tivoli, with remains of Cyclopean walls not identified with any known city of antiquity.

CECILTOWN, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 78 N.E. Annapolis, 112 W. It contains an Episcopal church and 250 inhabitants.

CECINA, *Cæcina*, a river of Tuscany, joins the Mediterranean at the vill. Cecina, 20 m. S.S.E. Livorno, after a tortuous course of about 40 m.

CECLAVIN, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 3,090. It has trade in fruit & grain, and numerous flour-mills.

CEDAR, county, Iowa, situated in the central E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Cedar cr. and its branches, Rock run, Rock cr., and Sugar

cr. Wabesipinicon r. passes through its N.E. corner. Capital, Tipton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $119,540; wheat, 81,876 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 223,670; oats, 31,656; wool, 11,141 pounds;—2 grist m., 1 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 monthly publication. Cap. empl'd in manufac. $9,500; value of manufd. articles, $62,780;—3 churches; 14 schools, 509 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,253; 1850, 3,941.

CEDAR, county Mo., situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. ms. Drained by Sac river and branches. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Cap. Fremont. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,748; wheat, 2,067 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 147,235; oats, 45,769; wool, 9,456 pounds;—1 saw m.; —17 churches; 8 schools, 320 scholars; 4 libraries, 430 vols. Pop. 1850, 3,361.

CEDAR, p-o., Allen co., Ia.

CEDAR, t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 608.

CEDAR, t., Lake co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 501.

CEDAR, p-o., Livingston co., Mich., 59 W. by N. Detroit, 562 W.

CEDAR, t., Clarke co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 218.

CEDAR, p. v., Iron county, Utah. Situated on a small stream flowing into Lit. Salt Lake, and contains several furnaces, a casting house, & 150 inhab.

CEDAR BAYOU, p-o., Liberty co., Tex.

CEDAR BLUFF, p-v., capital of Cherokee co., Ala., 132 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 677 W. Situated on the Coosa r., contains several stores and about 200 inhabitants.

CEDAR BLUFF, p-o., Tazwell co., Va.

CEDAR BLUFF, p-o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.

CEDAR BRANCH, p-o., Campbell co., Ga.

CEDARBURG, p-t., Washington co., Wis. Drained by Cedar cr. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,226.

CEDAR CREEK, Rockbridge, Va. (*See Natural Br.*)

CEDAR CREEK, t., Allen co., Ia. It has 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 189; 1850, 814.

CEDAR CREEK, p-v., Dover t., Ocean co., N. J. 46 S.E. Trenton, 207 W., has 25 dwellings.

CEDAR CREEK, p-v. and hundred, Sussex co., Del. It has Mispillion creek on the N. & Primehook creek on the S., is drained by Cedar & Slaughter creeks, falling into Delaware bay. It has 10 grist m., 6 saw m., and 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,420; 1850, 2,326.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Frederick co., Va., 158 N.N. W. Richmond, 86 W.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Richmond dist., S. C., 14 E. Columbia, 514 W.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C.

CEDAR CREEK, v., Granville co., N. C., contains 878 inhabitants.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Barry co., Mich.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Washington co., Wis.

CEDAR CREEK, t., Greene co., O. Pop. 1,870.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 253 E. Nashville, 451 W.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Lowndes co., Miss., 143 N.E. Jackson, 897 W.

CEDAR CREEK, t., Madison co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 206.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Scott co., Ark.

CEDAR CREEK, t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 233.

CEDAR CREEK, p-o., Bastrop co., Tex.

CEDAR CREEK MILLS, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill., 206 N. Springfield, 838 W.

CEDAR FALLS, p-o., Randolph co., N. C.

CEDAR FALLS, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C.

CEDAR FALLS, p-o., Black Hawk co., Io.

CEDAR FIELDS, p-o., Isle of Wight co., Va.

CEDAR FORD, p-o., Grainger co., Tenn.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 48 N.W. Raleigh, 284 W.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Breckenridge co., Ky.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Franklin co., Ia., 75 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 521 W.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 25 E. Nashville, 659 W.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ala., 95 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 749 W.

CEDAR GROVE, Orange co., N. C.

CEDAR GROVE, p-o., Kaufman co., Tex.

CEDAR GROVE MILLS, p-v., Rockbridge co., Va., 153 W. Richmond, 195 W. It contains 2 stores and 1 flouring m.

CEDAR HILL, p-o., Bethlehem t., Albany co., N. Y., 8 S. by W. Albany, 363 W.

CEDAR HILL, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 155 S.W. Raleigh, 400 W.

CEDAR HILL, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

CEDAR HILL, p-o., Dallas co., Tex.

CEDAR, Island, Suffolk co., N. Y. See Sag Harbor.

CEDAR KEY, p-o., Levy co., Flor. The islands, of which there is a small group, contain groves of live oak, which is extensively used for the construction of the vessels built by the U.S. government.

CEDAR LAKE, p-o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

CEDAR LAKE, p-o., Waushara co., Wis.

CEDAR LAKE, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich., 10 W. Detroit, 575 W.

CEDAR LAKE, p-o., Lake co., Ia.

CEDAR LAKE, p-o., Brazoria co., Tex.

CEDAR MOUNT, p-o., Wythe co., Va.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, a range of primary mntns. in S. Africa, Cape colony, dist. Clanwilliam, between the Elephant & Thorn rivers, about lat. 32° S., and lon. 19° E. They vary from 1,000 to 5,000 ft. in elevation; the valleys they enclose are very productive of corn & tobacco; and they are named from the many noble cedar trees, which occupy ravines in their higher parts. They also contain numerous Bosjesman caves.

CEDAR PLAINS, p-o., Morgan co., Ala., 124 N.N. E. Tuscaloosa, 747 W.

CEDAR POINT, v., Moriah t., Essex co., N. Y., situated on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, 1 m. from Port Henry, contain a store and a few dwellings. It is a great lumber depôt.

CEDAR POINT, p-o., Page co., Va.

CEDAR RAPIDS, p-v., Linn co., Io., situated on left bank of Cedar r., and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—a seminary for females, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 350 inhabs.

CEDAR RIDGE, p-o., Murray co., Ga.

CEDARS, p-v., Soulanges co., & seign., Can. E., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 36 above Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, a fulling m., a saw m., and 225 inhabitants. Pop. of par., 2,338.

CEDAR SHOALS, p-o., Chester dist., S. C., 57 N. Columbia, 450 W.

CEDAR SPRING, p-o., Wythe, co., Va.

CEDAR SPRING, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

CEDAR SPRING ASYLUM, p-o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

CEDAR SPRINGS, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 96 N.W. Columbia, 477 W.

CEDAR SPRINGS, p-o., Clinton co., Pa.

CEDAR SPRINGS, p-o., Allen co., Ky.

CEDAR SWAMP, p-v., Oyster Bay, t., Queens co., N. Y., 173 S. by E. Albany, 253 W.

CEDARTOWN, p-v., capital of Paulding co., Ga., 151 W. Milledgeville, 691 W. Situated on the N. side of Tallapoosa r. It contains the usual county buildings.

CEDAR TREE, p-o., Talladega co., Ala.

CEDAR VALLEY, p-o., Wayne co., O.

CEDARVILLE, p.-v., Litchfield t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 79 W. Albany, 383 W. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, 1 tannery, and 40 dwellings.

CEDARVILLE, p-v., Fairfield t., Cumberland co., N. J., 75 S. by W. Trenton, 186 W. It is pleasantly situated on Cedar cr., 4 m. from its mouth. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a tannery, and about 100 dwellings.

CEDARVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Va., 297 W. by S. Richmond, 365 W.

CEDARVILLE, p-v., Greene co., O. Situated on Massies cr., and on the Columbus and Xenia r. r., 73 m. from Cincinatti. It contains 3 stores, 3 churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

CEDRON, p-o., Clermont co., O.

CEDRON, p-o., Cumberland co., Ill.

CEFALU, *Cephaludium*, a fortified seaport town of Sicily, intend.-& 47 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. coast of the isl. Pop. 8,940. It stands at the foot of a lofty conical mntn., on which are the ruins of an ancient Phenician edifice, & a Saracenic castle. Its port is small, and its trade inconsiderable. In its vicinity are rich marble quarries.

CEFU, a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Pop. 627.

CEFULLYS, a par. of Wales, co. Radnor. Area, 4,135 ac. Pop. 386; ditto of borough, 45.

CEGLIE, a city of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. and 27 m. W. Brindisi. Pop. 7,350. It has numerous churches, one of which is collegiate; and two annual fairs.

CEHEGIN, or CEHEJIN (*Legisa,*) a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Caravaca r., 3 m. E. Caravaca. It is partly built of marble, and has a church, a convent, and an ancient castle, some distilleries, and manufactures of paper, linens, and sandals.

CEHEGIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Murcia. Pop, 9,605. It has manufs. of paper, and commerce in wine and fruits.

CEIDIO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N. W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,081 ac. Pop. 160.

CEILHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 41 m. W.N.W. Montpelier, on rt. b. of the Orbe. Pop. 1,064.

CEIRCHIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 4¼ m. N. Aberfraw. Area, 613 ac. Pop. 171.

CELANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 3 m. N. the Lake Celano (or Fucino), and 20 m. S.S.E. Aquila. Pop. 3,260. It has a collegiate church and a paper factory.

CELANO (LAKE), S. Italy. [FUCINO LAGO.]

CELANOVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Orense, with a magnificent Benedictine monastery, and many interesting antiquities.

CELAYA, a city Guanaxuato, Mex., 130 m. N.W. Mexico, and 6,020 feet above the level of the sea, on rt. b. of the Rio Grande de Santiago, over which is a handsome bridge. It has numerous churches, among which the Carmelite is an imposing structure, richly ornamented in the interior with silver and gold. Manufactures of saddles, bridles, and other articles of leather. Pop. 7,000. The environs is fertile, and grows all kinds of grain abundantly; and horses and mules are bred in considerable numbers.

CELBRIDGE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,289. It is pleasantly situated and well built, containing a church, work-ho., co. hospital, and a large woollen factory. Fairs, the last Tuesday in April, Sept. 8, Nov. 7. It is head of a poor-law union. In the vicinity are Killadoon, the villa of the Earl of Leitrim; and Lyons, the seat of Lord Cloncurry.

CELEBES, a large isl., Asiat. Archip., mostly between lat. 1° 50′ N., and 5° 30′ S., and lon. 119° and 125′ E. It is of most irregular shape, consisting of 4 peninsulas uniting in a common centre (no point being further than 50 m. from the sea), from which they extend N.E. and S., separated by the bays of Gorontalo, Tolo, & Boni. Estimated area, 73,000 sq. m. (*Earl*). Pop. supposed to be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. It is stated to be superior in beauty to any other part of the Archip. Surface greatly diversified, and well watered by 3 principal rivers & many smaller streams. The centre is mntnous., & of primary formation. Volcanoes exist in the N. peninsula, and volcanic mntns. prevail in the S. Mineral products gold, iron, salt. Extensive grassy plains in the low grounds. Timber is not generally plentiful, but in one part is a large teak forest. Princip. products rice, maize, cassava, tobacco, and cotton, with some yams, sago, sugar-cane, and excellent breeds of horses and other live stock. The pop. is composed of several distinct races; the Turajas or Horafores of the centre being supposed the aborigines. The coasts are inhabited by the Bughis, a maritime commercial people. The Mohamm. Bughis are almost wholly employed in trading with other parts of the Archip.; they collect the native produce of its E. isls., which they exchange at Singapore for calicoes, iron, muskets, gunpowder, and British and Indian manufs.; they have also established flourishing colonies in Flores, Sumbawa, and other isls. While the men are absent on their voyages, the women manuf. cloths and variegated mats, which are in considerable demand throughout the Archip. The Badjus, or "sea-gypsies," are a people constantly residing on board their vessels; they carry on an active trade with the Chinese, whose ports they visit with cargoes of cotton, birds' nests, tripang, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, and pearl. Turtles abound on the coasts. Celebes is divided into about 13 indep. states, the most powerful being the confed. of Boni in the S. peninsula. In most of them the government seems to be a limited monarchy. The Dutch have possessed settlements here since they expelled the Portuguese in 1660. They divide the isl. into the gov. of Mangkasser, embracing the two S. peninsulas; the residency of Menado in the N.; and Ternate on the E. Their princip. establishments are Menado near the N.W., and Kema, near the N.E. extrem. of the island, both declared free ports in 1849, and Mangkasser on the W. coast, near the S. extremity of the isl., where formerly stood the native town of Macassar. There is here good anchorage, and the harbor was made a free port in 1847. In 1811, the English took possession of these Dutch settlements, but they were again restored in 1816.

CELENZA, 2 market-towns of Naples.—I prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 30 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 3,370.—II. prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 1,630.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS, Cen. Asia. [THIAN-SHAN.]

CELESTINE, p-v., Dubois co., Ia., contains a Roman Catholic church, and about 130 inhabitants.

CELINA, p-v., capital of Mercer co., O., 127 m. W.N.W. Columbus, 507 m. W. Situated on the N. of the Grand Reservoir of the Miami canal. It has a court house, a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, and 222 inhabitants.

CELINA, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn., 91 E. Nashville, 630 W.

CELLA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Casale, 4 m. S.W. Asti. Pop. 746.

CELLAN, a par. of Wales, co. Cardigan. Area, 3,645 ac. Pop. 500.

CELLARDYKES, a tnshp. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilrenny, adjoining Anstruther. Pop. 1,486, mostly employed in the herring fishery.

CELLE, or ZELL, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, on lt. b. of the Aller, which here becomes navigable, and on the Hanover and Brunswick railway, 23 m. N.E. Hanover. Pop. 1846 with suburbs, 11,935. It is well built and paved, and has Luth., Calv., and R. Cath. churches, an old castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Lüneburg, a medical college, royal agricultural society, and famous royal breeding stud. Its inhabs. manuf. wafers, chicory, linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, tobacco, and brandy, and carry on a brisk transit trade by the Aller. In its castle park is the mausoleum of Matilda, Q. of Denmark, and sister of George III. of England.—*Celle*, or *Celles*, is the name of numerous comms. and vills. in France and Belgium.

CELLE, a market town of Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Savona. Pop. 2,072.

CELLINO, two mkt.-towns of Naples.—I prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 12 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Otranto, 15 m. N.W. Lecce.

CELLIO, a vill., Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. Novara, 4½ m. S.E. Varallo. P. (with comm.) 3,344.

CELORICO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. N.W. Guarda, at the foot of the serra Estrella. Pop. 1,800.

CEMMAES, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, pa. Llanbadrig, near Yrwlfa Bay, on the N. side of the isl. Pop. 824.—II. a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.E. Machynllaeth. Area, 9,247 ac. Pop. 891.

CENEDA (*Ceneta*), a town, N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 22 m. N. Treviso. Pop. 4,900 It has a citadel, a cathedral, manufs. of linens, woollens, paper, and sulphur springs.

CENIA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on lt. b. of small riv. of same name, 15 m. S.W. Tortosa. Pop. 2,043. It has remains of Roman walls.

CENIS (MONT). Sardinia. [MONTE CENISIO.]

CENON-LA-BASTIDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,541.

CENTALLO, a town, Sard. sta., Piedmont, div., prov. and 7½ m. N. Cuneo, cap. mand., on lt. b. of the Grana. Pop. with comm. 4,533. The remains of walls and towers, and of its castle, once the residence of the Marquis of Susa, attest its importance during the middle ages.

CENTO, a fortified town of the Pontif. states, leg. & 16 m. N.N.W. Bologna, on lt. b. of the Reno. Pop. 4,572. It is the birthplace of the celebrated painter Guercino; whose house is still preserved without alteration. Cento has an ann. fair on Sept. 7, which formerly attracted a large assemblage of persons.—The *Canal of Cento*, 30 m. in length, passes this town, and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

CENTORBI, *Centuripi*, a town of Sicily, prov. & 19 m. W.N.W. Catania, on a rugged mntn. Pop. 4,450. Around it are ruins of Centuripi.

CENTRAL, p-o., Columbia co., Pa.

CENTRAL, p-o., St. Louis co., Mo.

CENTRAL, p-o., Lynn co., Oregon.

CENTRAL AMERICA. See pp. 49 & 52; also the articles Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, p-o., Schoharie t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 32 W. Albany, 388 W.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, p-o., Franklin co., O.

CENTRAL FALLS, v., Smithfield t., Providence co., R. I. Situated on the right bank of the Blackstone r., 5 m. N. from Providence. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—6 cotton fac. employing 260 persons; have 284 looms, 150,100 spindles, and manufacture annually 2,500,000 yds. of printed goods;—3 factories employing 100 persons, have 110 looms, 4,000 spindles, and make annually 950,000 yds. shirtings, sheetings, and cotton goods;—2 factories employing 30 persons, have 2,400 spindles, and make 50 tons of cotton thread, &c., annually; and there is an extensive machine shop. Pop. 1,500.

CENTRAL PLAINS, p-o., Fluvanna co., Va.

CENTRAL POINT, p-o., Caroline co., Va.

CENTRAL SQUARE, p-o., Hastings, t., Oswego co., N. Y., 144 W.N.W. Albany, 365 W.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, p-v., Windham co., Ct., 43 E. Hartford, 374 W. Situated on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 19 m. from Norwich.

CENTRE, co., Pa., situated in the central part of the state. Area, 1,060 sq. m. It has a branch of the Susquehanna river on the W., and is drained by Bald Eagle and Penn's creeks. The surface is rocky and mountainous, and the soil on the margins of streams fertile. Capital, Bellefonte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $588,955; wheat 433,612 bush. produced; Indian corn 316,112; oats 186,204; potatoes 55,568; wool, 36,528 pounds;—40 flouring & grist m., 36 saw m., 7 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 20 tanneries, 41 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac. $915,749; value of manufd. articles $1,034,864;—48 churches; 2 acad., 57 pupils, 102 sch., 3,353 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,492. Pop. 1850, 23,355.

CENTRE, t., Greene co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil, loam. Drained by Ten Mile cr. and its branches. It contains the v. of Clinton. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,503; 1850, 1,733.

CENTRE, t., Indiana co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil loam and clay. Drained by Yellow and Twolick cr., which flow into Blacklick r. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,615; 1850, 1,193.

CENTRE, p-t., Perry co., Pa., 36 N.W. Harrisburg, 124 W. Drained by Little Buffalo cr. It has 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 3 sch. Pop. 1840, 982; 1850, 944.

CENTRE, t., Union co. Pa. Surface diversified; soil partly calcareous loam. Drained by Penn's and Little Mahonialy, or Middle crs. It contains the villages of Middleburg and Centreville. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,891; 1850, 2,171.

CENTRE, t., Carroll co., O. It contains Carrollton v., the capital of the co. Pop. 1840, 441; 1850, 1,190.

CENTRE, t., Columbiana co., O. It contains the v. of New Lisbon, the capital of the co. The Little Beaver r. runs through the t., and also the Sandy and Beaver canal. Pop. 1840, 3,197; 1850, 2,818.

CENTRE, t., Guernsey co., O., situated a little E. of Cambridge, on the national road. Drained by branch of Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 1,159; 1850, 1,066.

CENTRE, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,834; 1850, 1,495.

CENTRE, t., Berks co., Pa. Drained by Irish cr., a branch of Schuylkill r. Pop. 1850, 1,346.

CENTRE, t., Columbia co., Pa. Has the Susquehanna r. on its S. border. Pop. 1850, 1,019.

CENTRE, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by Sunfish cr. Woodsfield, the co. seat, is in this t. Pop. 1840, 2,044; 1850, 2,454.

CENTRE, p-o., Montgomery co., O.

CENTRE, t., Morgan co., O. Drained by a small branch of Muskingum r. It has 3 grist m., a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,171; 1850, 1,439.

CENTRE, t., Williams co., O. Pop. 1840, 339; 1850, 881.

CENTRE, p-t., Grant co., Ia., 67 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 568 W. It has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,740; 1850, 1,288.

CENTRE, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 722; 1850, 815.

CENTRE, t., Marion co., Ia. (See Indianapolis.) Pop. 1850, 1,683.

CENTRE, t., Wayne co., Ia. Drained by Whitewater r. It has 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,058; 1850, 3,200.

CENTRE, p-o., Guilford co., N. C. 88 W.N.W. Raleigh, 313 W.

CENTRE, p-o., Talbot co., Ga., 87 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 731 W.

CENTRE, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,314.

CENTRE, t., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,452.

CENTRE, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 954.

CENTRE, t., Lake co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 266.

CENTRE, t., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 853.

CENTRE, t., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,004.

CENTRE, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,252.

CENTRE, t., Vanderburg co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 998.

CENTRE, t., Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,233.

CENTRE, t., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 837.

CENTRE, t., La Fayette co., Wis. Drained by Little Otter cr. Pop. 1850, 601.

CENTRE, p-t., Rock co., Wis. Drained by a small branch of Rock r. Pop. 1850, 625.

CENTRE, t., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1,139.

CENTRE, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1,025.

CENTRE, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1,092.

CENTRE, t., Knox co., Mo. Pop. 756.

CENTRE, p-v., capital Cherokee co., Ala., 135 N. Montgomery, on the right bank of Coosa r., and contains a court-house and 150 inhabitants.

CENTRE, t., Polk co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 296.

CENTRE, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 106 S.W. Frankfort, 629 W.

CENTRE ALMOND, p-o., Almond t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 250 W. by S. Albany, 325 W.

CENTRE BARNSTEAD, p-o., Barnstead t., Belknap co., N. H., 21 N.E. Concord, 502 W.

CENTRE BELPRE, p-o., Washington co., O., 110 E.S.E. Columbus, 311 W.

CENTRE BERLIN, p-o., Berlin t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 28 E. Albany, 385 W.

CENTRE BRIDGE, p-o., Bucks co., Pa.

CENTRE BROOK, p-o., Middlesex co., Ct.

CENTREBURG, p-v., Liberty t., Knox co., O., 36 N.E. Columbus, 391 W. Situated on the S. side of the N. fork of Licking r. It contains 1 store and 12 dwellings.

CENTRE CAMBRIDGE, p-o., Cambridge t., Washington co., N. Y., 39 N.N.E. Albany, 409 W.

CENTRE CONWAY, p-o., Conway t., Carroll co., N. H., 72 N.N.W. Concord, 556 W.

CENTRE CANISTEO, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

CENTRE CROSS, p. o., Essex co., Va.

CENTREDALE, p. o., Providence co., R. I.

CENTREFIELD, p-v., Canandaigua t., Ontario co., N. Y., 199 W. by N. Albany, 345 W. It contains 1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian church, a store, and 20 dwellings.

CENTREFIELD, p. o., Oldham co., Ky.

CENTREFIELD, p. o., Highland co., O.

CENTRE GROTON, Groton t., New London co., Ct., 48 S.E. Hartford, 358 W.

CENTRE GROVE, p-o., Muscatine co., Iowa.

CENTRE GUILFORD, p. o., Piscataquis co., Me.

CENTRE HARBOR, p-t., Belknap co., N. H., 41 N. Concord, 522 W. It has Winnipiseogee lake on the S. E. border, & Squam lake on the N.W. Surface varied; soil generally a fertile loam. The village is at the head of Lake Winnipissiogee, & contains 2 churches a store, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 579; 1850, 543.

CENTRE HILL, p-v., Centre co., Pa.

CENTRE HILL, p. o., Stewart co., Ga.

CENTRE LEBANON, p-o., Lebanon t., York co., Me., 91 S.W. Augusta, 513 W.

CENTRE LINCOLNVILLE, p-o., Lincolnville t., Waldo co., Me., 44 E.S.E. Augusta, 633 W.

CENTRE LINE, p-o., Centre co., Pa., 105 N.W. Harrisburg, 174 W.

CENTRE LISLE p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

CENTRE LOVELL, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

CENTRE MONTVILLE, p-o., Montville t., Waldo co., Me., 32 E. by N. Augusta, 628 W.

CENTRE MORELAND, p-v., Wyoming co., Pa., 136 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 245 W.

CENTRE OSSIPEE, p-o., Ossipee t., Carroll co., N. H., 57 N. by E. Concord, 538 W.

CENTRE POINT, p-v., Monroe co., Ky., 143 S.S.W. Frankfort, 656 W.

CENTRE POINT, p. o., Knox co., Ill.

CENTRE POINT, p. o. Linn co., Iowa.

CENTRE POINT, p. o., Sevier co., Ark.

CENTRE PORT, p-v., Huntington t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 192 S.S.E. Albany, 272 W. Situated at the head of Great Cow Harbor, & contains a church, 2 stores, a mill, & 15 or 20 dwellings.

CENTREPORT, v., Dallas co., Ala.

CENTRE RIDGE, p. o., Kemper co., Miss.

CENTRE RUTLAND, p. v., Rutland co., Vt., on Albany & Rutland r. r.

CENTRE SANDWICH, p-o., Sandwich t., Carroll co., N. H., 51 N. Concord, 532 W.

CENTRE SHERMAN, p-o., Sherman t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 358 W. by S. Albany, 342 W.

CENTRE SIDNEY, p-o., Sidney t., Kennebec co., Me., 12 N. Augusta, 607 W.

CENTRE STAR, p. o., Lauderdale co., Ala.

CENTRE STRAFFORD, p-o., Strafford t., & co., N. H., 29 N.E. Concord, 510 W.

CENTRETON, p. o., Salem co., N. J.

CENTRETON, p. o., Huron co., O.

CENTRETOWN, p. o., Du Buque co., Iowa.

CENTRETOWN, p. o., Mercer co., Pa., 225 W.N. W. Harrisburg, 272 W.

CENTRE VALLEY, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y.

CENTRE VALLEY, p. o., Lehigh co., Pa.

CENTRE VILLAGE, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

CENTRE VILLAGE, p. o., Delaware co., O.

CENTRE VILLAGE, p-v., Camden co., Ga.

CENTREVILLE, t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1850, 178.

CENTREVILLE, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 265 W. by S. Albany, 342 W. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous mould. At the post-office is a small village of about 35 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,513; 1850, 1,441.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Barnstable t., Barnstable co., Ms., 78 S.E. Boston, 476 W. It contains a Congregational church & several dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Warwick t., Kent co., R. I., 11 S.S.W. Providence 397 W. Situated on the E. side of Pawtuxet r. It contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist & 2 Methodist,—a bank, several stores, a cotton fac., employing 110 persons, & has 100 looms, 4,500 spindles, & makes 68,000 yds. of sheetings annually; and one of cotton warp having 1,000 spindles; a manuf. of cassimeres, employing 60 persons, 20 looms, 1,000 spindles, & makes 104,000 yds. of cassimeres annually;—& 700 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, sta. on New Haven & Northampton r. r., 6 m. from New Haven, Conn.

CENTREVILLE, v., Corning t., Steuben co., N. Y., contains about 150 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, Portland t., Chautauque co., N. Y., contains a church, several manufacturing estabs., & 40 dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p. v., Westford t., Otsego co., N. Y. (p. o. called Westford). It is situated on Elk creek, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—several mills & about 200 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, v., Cumberland co., N. J., contains a Methodist church & about 25 dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Hunterdon co., N. J., 32 N. Trenton, 192 W. It has a store & a few dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, v., Slippery Rock t., Butler co., Pa., contains 5 stores & 278 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 237 N.W. Harrisburg, 318 W.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., New Castle co., Del., 54 N. Dover, 127 W.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., capital of Queen Anne co., Md., 39 E. by N. Annapolis, 79 W. It contains a court house, a jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, & about 300 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Fairfax co., Va., 114 N. Richmond, 28 W. It occupies an elevated & healthy position, with fine views of the surrounding country, & contains a Methodist ch., 3 stores, 2 tanneries, & 240 inhab.

CENTREVILLE, v., Tyler co., Va., has from 30 to 40 dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 91 N.W. Columbia, 499 W.

CENTREVILLE, p. v., Moore co., N. C.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Wilkes co., Ga., 77 N.N.E. Milledgeville, 582 W.

CENTREVILLE, p. v., Leon co., Florida.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Washington t., Montgomery co., O., 9 S. by E. Dayton, 75 W.SW. Columbus, 468 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,— 3 stores, & 450 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by a well-cultivated country. The buildings are chiefly constructed of stone, quarried on the spot.

CENTREVILLE, v., Lake co., O., 12 m. E. Painesville. It contains 3 stores, 2 churches, & about 400 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., capital of St. Joseph co., Mich., 139 W.S.W. Detroit, 587 W. It is pleasantly situated on Prairie r. It has a court house, jail, 3 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. It is the seat of one of the branches of the University of Michigan.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., capital of Wayne co., Ia., 62 E. Indianapolis, 509 W. Situated on the left bank of White-water r., and on the Indiana Central railroad, 46 m. from Dayton, O. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Christian Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Cumberland Presbyterian,—White Water College, an academy, 6 stores, 3 printing offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & 920 inhabitants White Water College is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CENTREVILLE, p-o., Wabash co., Ill., 159 S.E. Springfield, 721 W.

CENTREVILLE, v., St. Clair co., Ill. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 100 inhab.

CENTREVILLE, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

CENTREVILLE, t., Manitoowoc co., Wis. Drained by several small streams entering Lake Michigan, which bounds it on the east. Pop. 215.

CENTREVILLE, p. v., capital Appanoose co., Iowa. Contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p. o., Reynolds co., Mo.

CENTREVILLE, p. v., Montgomery co., Ark.

CENTREVILLE, p. v., Leon co., Tex.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Bourbon co., Ky., 28 E. Frankfort, 515 W. It contains 2 stores & about 75 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., capital of Hickman co., Tenn., 54 S.W. Nashville, 378 W. Situated on the S. side of Duck cr., a branch of Tennessee r. It contains a court-house, a jail, a church, & several dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., capital of Bibb co., Ala., 38 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 806 W. Situated on the E. side of Cahawba r., at the lower falls. It contains a court-house & several stores & dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., Amitie co., Miss., 117 S.S.W. Jackson, 1,117 W. Situated at the head of Dawson's cr., a branch of Amitie r.

CENTREVILLE, p-v., St. Mary's pa., La., 139 W. by S. New Orleans, 1,111 W. Situated on the S. side of Bayou Teche.

CENTRE WHITE CREEK, p-v., White Creek t., Washington co., N. Y., 39 N.E. Albany, 409 W. It contains a Baptist ch., & 30 dwellings.

CEOS, an island of Greece. [ZEA.]

CEPHALONIA (pron. KEPHALONIA, anc. *Cephallenia*), the largest & second in rank of the Ionian isls., Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece, between lat. 38° 3′ & 38° 30′ N., & lon. 20° 21′ & 20° 49′ E., separated from Ithaca, 2 m. N.E., by the channel of Cephalonia. Area, 348 sq. ms. Pop. 1844, 69,984. Shape very irregular, & it is indented by the deep bays of Samos & Argostoli. Surface generally uneven; Monte Nero, or the "Black Mountain" (anc. *Mt. Enosa*), in the S. part, rises to 5,306 feet above the sea; in the S.W. part is a plain of considerable extent. In 1836 the cultivated lands comprised 33,386 acres, & the uncultivated 189,786 do. Princip. products, wheat, maize, & other corn, pulse, currants (from 5 to 6 million lbs. annually), olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, & salt; which articles, with currants, wine, & oil, compose the chief exports. Property is extensively subdivided. Most of the pop. are of Greek descent. Cephalonia sends 7 mems. to the legislative assembly of the republic, & 1 mem. to the senate. Principal towns Argostoli, the cap., & Lixuri. By Thucydides, this island was called

Tetrapolis, from its 4 principal cities, Samos, Krani, Pali, & Pronos, the remains of which, especially the two former, are still traceable. It also contains some remarkable grottoes & other natural curiosities.

CEPHISSUS, a riv. of Greece, gov. Attica, rises beneath Mount Parnes, & after a S.W. course of about 25 m. enters the Gulf of Ægina, 5 m. W.S.W. Athens. On its banks were anciently the groves of the Academy.

CEPHISSIA, a vill. of Greece, 9 m. N.E. Athens, with a grotto dedicated to the Saints, frequently resorted to from superstitious motives.—II. or *Melas*, a riv., rises in Phocis, 15 m. N.W. Salona, flows generally E., forming the N. boundary of Bœotia, & enters L. Copais, 8 m. E.N.E. Lebadea.

CEPPALONI, a market-town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 64 m. S. Benevento. Pop. 2,500.

CEPRANO, a market-town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. & 11 m. S.E. Frosinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. Pop. 3,175.

CERA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, immediately W. of Timor Laut. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 130° 55′ E., & 20 m. in circumference.

CERALVO, p. o., Carroll co., Miss.

CERALVO, a town of Nueva Leon, Mex.

CERAM, a considerable isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of N.W. point 2° 53′ S., lon. 128° 12′ E., 20 m. N.E. Amboyna. Estim. area, 6,000 sq. ms. Pop. 26,704. A mountain chain traverses it from E. to W., rising to 7,000 or 8,000 ft. above the sea, & the valleys between its spurs are very fertile. It has forests of sago-palms, & trees affording timber for fine cabinet-work, & formerly it had many clove & nutmeg trees, but they were carefully extirpated by the Dutch in the 17th cent. Inhabitants mostly Papuan negroes. The Dutch claim the sovereignty of the isl., & have established several forts on its shores. Princip. vill. & harbor, Samway on the N. coast.—*Ceram Laut*, is a cluster of small isls. 12 m. from the S.E. coast of Ceram.

CERAMI, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, in a mining district, 17 m. W. Bronte. Pop. 3,667.

CERANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 8½ m. E.S.E. Novara. Pop. with comm. 4,097.

CERDAGNE, an old division of Europe, in the Pyrénées, partly enclosed in the French dep. Pyrénées Orientales, & partly in Catalonia (Spain), provs. Barcelona, Gerona, & Lerida. The principal towns were Mont Louis in French, & Puy-Cerda in Spanish Cerdagne.

CERDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. Nantua, 14 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,837.

CERE, a river of South France, deps. Cantal & Lot, rises in the Plomb-de-Cantal, & after a W. course of about 55 m. joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux. Its valley is noted for picturesque beauty. Aurillac is on one of its affluents.

CERE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., arrond. Figeac, 35 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 2,918, employed in making hats for the Auvergne markets, trading in linens, &c. On its N. side is a curiously fortified isolated rock.

CEREA, a market-town of Lombardy, deleg. & 19 m. S.S.E. Verona. Pop. with comm. 5,689. It has the remains of an anc. castle, & is the seat of an annual fair.

CERENCES, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S. Coutances. Pop. 2,296.

CERES, t., McKean co., Pa., 16 N.W. Smithport. Surface rolling, soil gravel & loam. Drained by Tunangwant, Willow, Sugar, & Kenjua creeks. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1850, 668.

CERES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the river Ceres, 8 m. S.E. Cupar-Fife. Area, comprising a beautiful valley, about 8,000 ac. Pop. 2,833, extens. employed in the manufs. of linens. Coal & limestone are wrought in the pa. Fairs, June 24, and Oct. 20. The tower of Scotstarvet & the ruins of Craighall-house are in this pa.; it was the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, & the birth-place of the historian Pitscottie.

CERESCO, p. o., Calhoun co., Mich.

CERESCO, p. o., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. of the t., 856.

CERESOLE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 13½ miles N.W. Alba, cap. mand. Pop. 1,593. In its vicinity the French gained a celebrated victory over the Imperialists, 14th April, 1544.

CERESTOWN, p-v., Keating t., McKean co., Pa., 198 N.W. Harrisburg, 303 W. Situated on a branch of the Alleghany river. It contains a Methodist church, & about 200 inhabitants.

CERET, a comm. & frontier town of France, dep. Pyrén. Orient., cap. arrond., 16 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,868. It was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of corks, leather, & copper wares. In 1660 the plenipotents. of France & Spain met here to fix the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIANA, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. & 5 m. N. San Remo, cap. mand. Pop. 2,161.

CERGUES (ST.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 7½ m. N. Nyon, at the foot of Mont Dôle, & where guides & mules are furnished for its ascent.

CERIGNOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 23 m. S.E. Foggia. Pop. 10,130. It has a college, several convents, a hospital, & a trade in cotton & fruits.

CERIGO, *Cythera*, the most S. of the 7 principal Ionian isls., Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7′ & 36° 23′ N., & in lon. about 23° E. Area, 116 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 11,694. Shores abrupt, & dangerous to shipping. Surface mostly mountainous & rocky; but in 1836, 12,555 acres were under crop, 61,685 do. being uncultivated. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian isls. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, & olive oil; which last, & the honey of the island, are highly esteemed. Cerigo is used as a place of exile by the central government, & is garrisoned by a company of troops. Principal town, Kapsali, at its S. extremity. Cythera was long a naval station of the Lacedæmonians, & it had in ancient times a famous temple of Venus.

CERIGOTTO, *Ogilia*, a small island of the Mediterr., midway between Cerigo & Crete, & belonging, with the former, to the Ionian republic. Length 5 miles, breadth 1 to 3 m. Pop. about 30 families.

CERILLY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Moulins. Pop. 2,320. It has manufs. of mousselins & paper.

CERINA, or TZERINA, *Cerynæia*, a small seaport town of the isl. Cyprus, on its N. coast. 10 m. N. Lefkosia. It has an indifferent port, & anc. quarries and catacombs.

CERISY, several comms. & vills. of France, Normandy, the princip. in dep. Manche, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. St. Lo. It has 2,468 inhabitants, & the church of an abbey founded by Robert Duke of Normandy in 1030, & completed by his son William the Conqueror.

CERIZAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. & 9 m. W. Bressuire, on an affluent of the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,000.

CERNAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on r. r., 8 m. N.W. Mulhausen. Pop. 3,610, engaged in manufs. of printed cottons, linens, paper, & machinery, & in iron & copper foundries.

CERNETZ, or ZERNETZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 31 m. S.E. Chur, with a handsome Protestant church & mineral baths. Pop. 500.

CERNE-ABBAS, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa., 3,063 ac. Pop. 1,343, employed in malting and manufs. of linens, gloves, parchment, &c. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, March 18, Midlent Monday, April 28, and Oct. 2. It has an union work-house, & some remains of a noble abbey founded in 987.

CERNEY, four pas. of England.—I. (*North*), county Glo'ster, 4 m. N. Cirencester. Area, 4,158 ac. Pop. 689.—II. (*South*), same co., 5 m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 1,103. Edward's college, an hospital for the distressed families of clergymen, was founded here in 1837.—III. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 5 miles N.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 845 ac. Pop. 103.—IV. (*Upper*), same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Dorchester.

CERNIN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arrond., & 8 m. N. Aurillac, on left bank of the Doire. Pop. 3,046.

CERRETO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., on the Apennines, 22 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 4,930, who manuf. coarse woollens. It is well built & agreeable; it has a cathedral, with fine paintings, a college church, & a diocesan school.—II. a market town of the Pontif. states, deleg. & 11 m. N.E. Spoleto, on the Nera.

CERRETO GUIDI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.W. Empoli. Pop. 2,396.

CERRIGCEINWEN, a parish of N. Wales, county Anglesey, 2¼ m. N.W. Llangeffni. Area, 1,581 ac. Pop. 532.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a pa. of N. Wales, county Denbigh, on a branch of the Dee. Area, 11,586 ac. Pop. 1,118. Cattle fairs, April 27, Aug. 27, Oct. 20, & Dec. 7.

CERRO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 13 m. N.N.E. Venafro. Pop. 2,040.

CERRO DEL ANDEVALO, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N. Huelva. Pop. 2,728. It has manufactures of linens & coarse woollens.

CERRO FRIO, Brazil. [SERRO FRIO.]

CERRO GORDO, p. o., Gilmer co., Geo.

CERRO GORDO, p. o., Holmes co., Flor.

CERRO GORDO, p. o., Randolph co., Ia.

CERRO GORDO, p. o., Piatt co., Ill.

CERRO GORDA, Vera Cruz, Mexico, the first mountain plateau on the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Here, on the 18th April, 1847, the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, were defeated by the United States forces.—II. (*Morado Negro*), two mountains, Argentine repub., S. A., dep. La Rioja, & the former yielding gold ore.—III. (*de Pasco*), a town of Peru, dep. Junin. Elev. 14,280 feet, & 140 m. N.E. Lima. It is irregularly built; climate resembles a cold English winter all the year. Pop. variously estimated from 7,000 to 16,000, mostly employed in mining.—IV. (*Azul*), a considerable town, dep. Lima, in the middle of a fertile plain.—V. (*de Potosi*), a famous metalliferous mntn., Bolivia, immed. S.W. Potosi. Elevation 16,037 feet.

CERROS, an isl. of Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12′ N., lon. 115° 20′ W. Length N. to S., 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Coasts greatly indented; surf. rugged & barren.

CERTALDO, a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. & 18¼ S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2,000. It is celeb. as the birth-place of Boccaccio, whose house is still preserved.

CERULEAN SPRINGS, v., Trigg co., Ky., 223 S. W. Frankfort, 747 W. Situated on the Muddy Fork of Little r. About 100 persons resort here every season for health or pleasure.

CERVARO, a riv. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and after a N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the lagoon Pantano-Salso, on the Adriatic coast. Bovino is the only town of consequence on its banks.

CERVARO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 22 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,330.

CERVASCA, a vill. of Sardinian sta., prov. and 5½ miles S.W. Cuneo, near left bank of the Stura. Pop. 2,490.

CERVEIRA (VILLA-NOVA DA), a fortif. town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 16 m. N. Viana, on left bank of the Minho. Pop. 200.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. E. Lerida. Pop. 5,312. It stands on a conspicuous height, is well built, & enclosed with old walls. Principal buildings are those of its former university (lately transferred to Barcelona), & some handsome churches & convents.—II. (*del Rio Alhama*), prov. Logroño, 18 m. S. Calahorra. Pop. 3,690.—III. prov. & 58 miles N. Palencia. Pop. 2,000.—IV. a cape in the Mediterr., forming part of the boundary between Spain (Catalonia) & France. Lat. 42° 26′ N., lon. 3° 10′ E.

CERVETERE, *Cære*, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. states, comarca di Roma, in the Campagna, 27 m. W. Rome. *Cære* was, in antiquity, one of the 12 great cities of Etruria, & celebrated by Virgil as the cap. of Mezentius. Its acropolis is occupied by the modern village with 750 inhabitants; & some remains of its Pelasgic walls & Etruscan tombs still exist.—*Cere Novo* (or New Cere) is a small village, 3½ m. E. Cervetere.

CERVIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. & 13½ m. S.S.E. Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Pop. with its surrounding vills. 5,082. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes are the most important in the Pontif. states.

CERVIN MONT (Italian *Monte Silvio*, German *Matterhorn*), a mntn. of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland & the Val d'Aosto in Piedmont, 40 m. E.N.E. Mont Blanc, & 12 m. W.N.W. Monte Rosa. Elev. 14,771 ft. The Col of Mt. Cervin is used in summer as a passage for horses & mules. Elevation 10,938 feet.

CERVINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 5,390. It has several fine churches, & 2 annual fairs.

CERVIONE, a comm. & seaport town on E. coast of Corsica, 26 m. S. Bastia. Pop. 1,536.

CERVOLI, *Columbaria*, a small isl. of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, prov. Pisa, 5 m. E. Elba.

CERZA (MAGGIORE & PICCOLA), two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. Sannio.—I. 7 m. S.S.E.—II. 6 m. S. Campobasso; the latter has 3 abbeys.

CESARIO (SAN), a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Lecce. Pop. 3,499.

CESARO, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., on a hill, 7¼ m. N.W. Bronte. Pop. 3,000.

CESENA, a town of Centr. Italy, Pontif. states, leg. & 12 m. S.E. Forli, on the Emilian way. Pop. 12,000. Principal buildings, the town-hall in the great square, the Capuchin church, with a fine painting by Guercino, & the library founded by D. Malatesta in 1452. & rich in MSS. Popes Pius VI. & VII. were both natives of this town; the latter long resided in an adjacent Benedictine monastery, which has a fine church said to be the work of Bramante. The sulphur & vitriol works of Bologna & Rimini are supplied with raw materials from the sulphur mines S. of Cesena.

CESENATICO, a seaport town of the Pontif. states, leg. Forli, 9 m. E.N.E. Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8,043. It is partly enclosed by walls, & has a small harbor.

CESI, or CESIO, a vill. of the Pontif. states, deleg. Spoleto, 7 m. N.N.E. Narni. Pop. 1,134. Near it is the *Grotta del Vento*, whence a strong current of wind continually issues.

CESSFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Eckford, 6 m. N.E. Jedburgh. Pop. 150. Here is an anc. castle, formerly famous in the border wars, and which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburgh.

CESSNA, t., Hardin co., O. Drained by Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 258; 1850, 303.

CESSON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 m. E. Rennes, on rt. b. of the Vilaine, where it becomes navigable. Pop. 2,366.

CESTONA, a vill. of Spain, Guipuzcoa, prov. & 11 m. S.W. St. Sebastian, near rt. b. of the Urola. Pop. 1,111. It has mineral springs & baths.

CETIGNE, a town of European Turkey, cap. of Montenegro, 17 m. E.N.E. Cattaro, & 39 m. N.N.W. Scutari. It is the residence of the Vladika, or sovereign bishop of Montenegro.

CETON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, 23 m. S.S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,010.

CETONA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 34 m. S. Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana. Pop. 1833 with pa., 3,332. It is built around the foot of Mt. Cetona, & has a castle, a palace, & a collegiate church. Its vicinity is geologically interesting.

CETRARO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., with a small fishing port on the Mediterranean, 24 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,808.

CETTE, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., at head of railroad from Beaucaire, between the Mediterranean & the lagoon of Thau, 17 m. S.W. Montpelier. Lat. of lighthouse, 43° 23′ 48″ N., lon. 3° 42′ 16″ E. Pop. 16,613. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel; principal edifices, church of St. Louis, public baths, & library. Its harbor is spacious & secure, from 16 to 19 feet in depth, formed by two piers with a breakwater in front, defended by two forts, one on either pier. A broad & deep canal, bordered with quays & warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon of Thau, & accordingly with the canal-du-Midi, & canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette has an extensive traffic with the interior. Imports comprise Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English & other markets. It has a large establishment, where is manufactured sulphate of soda, magnesia, & potash, from sea-water. Exports consist of about 36,000 tuns of wine, & 4,000 do. of brandy annually, with almonds, Montpelier verdigris, salt from adjacent salt-works, & syrups, liqueurs, soap, perfumery, & glass wares, the products of its own factories. Cette is the entrepôt for an extensive coasting trade, & possesses much foreign commerce. It has ship-building yards, & an active

oyster & anchovy fishery, & is the residence of various European consuls. It is wholly of modern origin, having been founded by Louis XIV. at the base of the anc. *Mons Setius* (whence its name). Steamboats to Marseilles daily.

CEUTA, *Septa*, a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Morocco, opposite & 17 m. S.S.E. Gibraltar. Lat. (Mt. Acho) 35° 54′ 4″ N., lon. 5° 16′ 6″ W. Pop. 8,200. The castle occupies the highest point of a neck, the anc. *Abyla*, & one of the Pillars of Hercules – the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of a peninsula. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity, is another strong citadel; & between the two is the town, with a cathedral, several convents, a hospital, a convict establishment, & schools. Ceuta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar; it is well supplied with water, and, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. It is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the African coast, the seat of a royal court, & the residence of a military governor, & financial intendant. It was taken from the Moors by John, king of Portugal, in 1415, & has permanently belonged to Spain ever since 1640.

CEVA, *Ceba*, a town, Sardinian sta., Piedmont, div. & 26 m. E. Coni, prov. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 3,802. It stands at the foot of a rock on which is a dismantled citadel. Manufs. of silk twist, & trade in cheese.

CEVENNES, *Cebennæ Montes*, a range of mntns. in the S. of France, commencing at the canal du Midi, W. of Carcassonne, & running N.N.E. to the Canal du Centre. They are divided into the S. & N. Cevennes; the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Espinouse, Garrigues, & Lozère, extend over 120 m. to Mt. Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gévaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. & S. The N. Cevennes take the name of Mts. Vivarais, Lyonnais, Forez, & Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, & other rivers, have their sources in these mntns., the S. portion of which contain many extinct volcanoes, & present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mezin, 5,794 feet, & Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea. The Cevennes served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

CEVENNES, an old country of France which formed the N.E. part of the government of Languedoc, cap. Mende. It was divided into Gévaudan, Velay, Vivarais, & Cevennes proper. The Cevennes proper is now included partly in the dep. Gard, and partly in Aveyron.

CEYLON (*Singala*, anc. *Taprobana*), an island of British India, separated from the S. entrance of Hindostan by the Gulf of Manaar; between lat. 5° 55′ and 9° 48′ N., and lon. 79° 55′ and 82° E. Shape pyriform, with apex to the N. Extreme length from N. to S., 270 m.; greatest breadth 145 m. Area, 24,664 m. Pop. 1842, 1,329,529 colored, 35,010 white; total, 1,364,539; 1848, 1,500,000. The southern and central part of the island is elevated and mntnous., Adam's Peak rising to the height of 7,420 feet, & Pedro Tallagalla to 8,400 feet. The E. shore is bold & rocky, with deep water. The W. shore is uniformly low, & indented with bays and inlets. The N.W. part of the island is almost joined to the neighboring peninsula by the small island of Manaar, from the W. point of which a sand-bank, only covered at high water, stretches to the island of Rameserum, a distance of about 30 miles. [ADAM'S BRIDGE], leaving open only two navigable passages, that between Manaar and Ceylon, which has not more than 4 feet water at ebb-tide, and the narrow passage of Paumbum between Rameserum and the mainland, which is 6 feet in depth at high water. The isl. is chiefly formed of granite & gneiss, especially in its southern portions, while limestone and sandstone prevail in the more level parts of the northern plains. Dolomite is found in the interior, and hornblende rock forms the summit of Adam's Peak. Among the minerals are iron, manganese, plumbago, nitre, alum, & salt. The climate is hot and moist, though the temp. is not so high as on the neighboring continent. The N.E. monsoon prevails from November to February, modified and interrupted by local circumstances; the S.W. monsoon from April to September. The E. part of the island is hot & dry, the W. temperate & humid; much rain falls, & rivers & streams abound. The largest river is Mahavelli Gunga, which has its origin in the highlands in the S., & flowing N.E. enters the Ocean at Trincomalé. In the highlands in the S., & on the central range stretching northwards, the temperature is much milder than in the valleys. The soil is chiefly a ferruginous quartzose and clayey mixture in the S., & sandy & calcareous in the N., with a small proportion of vegetable matter; yet vegetation is most luxuriant, & irrigation appears to have been anciently practised, from artificial tanks & lakes still existing. Rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, pepper, coffee, & various vegetables are raised. The cocoa palm, Palmyra palm, talipot, tamarind, bread fruit, & cinnamon, are among the most useful trees; the last is cultivated to a great extent, but some recent attempts to cultivate extensively the sugar-cane appear to have failed. The zoology of the island is much the same as the neighboring continent. Snakes & reptiles abound. Elephants are very numerous, especially in the N. and E. prov.; an European officer in two years killed 400. An extensive pearl bank of 30 m. length at Condachy, yields excellent pearls, & employs 2,000 divers for three weeks in spring. Little is known of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon; at present they are similar in all repects to the Hindoos of the neighboring continent, & consist of Singalese, inhabiting the interior & parts of the coast, Malabars, Mohammedans, Europeans, & negroes. Ceylon was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, as also to the Romans. It was visited by traders in 6th cen., by Marco Polo in 13th cent., & by Sir J. Mandeville in 14th. The Singalese annals contain historical records for 24 cents. The Portuguese formed a settlement at Colombo in 1520. They were superseded by the Dutch in 17th cent.; & at the close of the 18th, the British after various encounters with the Dutch and French, obtained possession of the stations on the coast; & finally, in 1815, at the invitation of the native chiefs, took possession of the whole island. The government consists of a governor, & an executive council of 5 members, & legislative council of 10 members, & 6 unofficial members, natives or naturalized subjects, & proprietors or principal merchants of the island. (*Salary of gov. and Com. in chief* £7,000.) The island is divided into 5 provinces & these into districts, each with an agent and assistant. There are a supreme court, provincial courts, & magistrates. The island was constituted a bishopric in 1846, with bishop & clergy of English church. There are besides clergymen of other denominations. Educational establishments have been formed chiefly by religious & missionary societies. In 1842 there were 39 government schools, with 60 masters & assistants. In the whole schools there were 20,703 scholars. Buddhism was almost the universal creed of the natives, & still remains so. The Singalese spoken language is peculiar to this island, but their written language is either Pali or Sanscrit. The British government have formed, at great expense, many excellent roads throughout the island, & a canal & river communication exists between Colombo & Calpentyn. The trade & commerce of Ceylon is of very ancient date, but it became circumscribed & hampered under the Portuguese & Dutch. The natives are ingenious workers in metals, and in manufs. of cordage, matting, & baskets. 3,663 looms are employed in weaving table-cloths, handkerchiefs, napkins; & there are 13 mines of plumbago, & 4,286 boats & rafts employed in fishing. Of the whole surface of the island, 760,821 acres are cultivated or in pasture, & upwards of four millions uncultivated. Exports in 1850 valued at £1,246,956. Imports, £1,488,678; in the same year vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 242,264 tons, entered the ports, & a tonnage of 24,398 left the ports. Salt manufactured from marshes yields a government revenue of about £32,000. Public revenue in 1845, £450,000. The chief towns are Colombo the capital, Kandy, Trincomalé, Pointe-de-Galle, Jaffna, Calpentyn. Ceylon is now the central point for the oriental mail packets. The mail which leaves Southampton every month, *via* Alexandria & the Red Sea, touches at Ceylon (aver. voy. 40 days), from whence issue one branch mail to Madras & Calcutta, & one to Penang, Singapore, & Hong Kong; another mail to Australia & New Zealand.

CEZE, a riv. of France, dep. Gard, rises in the Cevennes mntns. (dep. Lozère), & after an E.S.E. course of about 50 m., joins the Rhone, 6 m. W. Orange. Its sands are auriferous.

CEZIMBRA, a seaport t. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. It has active fisheries. On Cape Espichel is the church of N.-S.-do-Cabo, a most frequented place of pilgrimage.

CHABAÑAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Vienne, 30 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,895. Here are the remains of a chateau once belonging to Colbert.

CHABEUIL, *Cerebelliaca*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Valence, on the Veure. Pop. 1,496. Manuf. silk.

CHABLAIS (Ital. *Sciablese*), the most N. prov. of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, between the Vallese & Genevese. Surface mountainous; soil fertile in grain, wine, chesnuts, and other fruits. Principal river the Dranse. Chief towns, Thonon, Evian, & Notre Dame d'Abondance. Pop. 54,690. This is the oldest possession of the ancient house of Savoy; by the stipulations of the congress of Vienna, 1815, it is one of the neutral provs. of Sardinia. Pop. of prov. 1848, 57,562.

CHABLIS, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. E. Auxerre, on lt. b. of the Seray. Pop. 2,583. In its vicinity the celebrated wine called *Chablis* is produced.

CHABRIS, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Indre, 30 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,077.

CHACABUCO, a town of Chilé, prov. & 25 m. N. Santiago, on the Colina. Near this place the republican troops defeated the royalists in 1817.

CHACAO, a small seaport town of Chili, with a good port, on the N. coast of the isl. Chiloe, 16 m. N.E. San Carlos.

CHACO (EL GRAN), a wide region of S. Amer., in the centre of the continent, repubs. Bolivia & La Plata, between lat. 18° and 28° S., and lon. 58° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Paraguay, & traversed by its tributaries, the Pilcomayo, Vermejo, &c. Surface generally level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain, inhabited by roving Indians.

CHACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area, 1,694 ac. Pop. 506.

CHAD (LAKE), Cent. Africa. [TCHAD (LAKE).]

CHADDA, a riv. of Guinea, flows W. and joins the Quorra, about 40 m. N. Iddah, & opposite the "model farm" planted by the late Niger expedition. It is larger, though less deep than the Quorra, at their junction; and it is supposed to be the principal drain of Lake Tchad (Cent. Af.), but the truth of this supposition has not been confirmed. On or near its banks are the towns Jacobah, Fandah, &c., to the first of which it is navigable from the Gulf of Guinea.

CHADDERTON, a tnship. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwich, on the Irk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 6,188.

CHADDESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2½ m. E. Derby. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 433.

CHADDESLEY-CORBETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Area, 5,914 ac. Pop. 1,420.

CHADDLEWORTH, with WOOLLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5½ m. S.W. East Isley. Area, 3,319 ac. Pop. 513.

CHADD'S FORD, p-o., Delaware co., Pa.

CHADLINGTON (EAST) a chapelry of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Charlbury, 3½ m. S.S.E. Chipping-Norton. Pop. 654.

CHADSHUNT, a pa., Engl., co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.E. Kingston. Area, 1,366 ac. Pop. 32.

CHADWELL (ST. MARY'S), a par. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S. Orsett. Area, 1,977 ac. Pop. 282.

CHÆRONÆA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 5 m. N. Lebadea. Its remains comprise an ancient theatre, one of the most perfect in Greece, an aqueduct, and a small temple. On a portion of the site stands the village of Capranu, with a church in which are some interesting antiquities; and about 1 m. distant is the mutilated colossal lion, described by Pausanias as surmounting the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell contending against Philip of Macedon, at the battle of Chæronæa, B.C. 338.

CHAFFCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Ilminster. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 265.

CHAGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8½ m. S.E. Okehampton. Area, 7,492 ac. Pop. 1,557.

CHAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loir, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3,072. It is remark. for quaint and curious architecture.

CHAGOS (ISL.) [PEROS BANHOS, DIEGO GARCIO.]

CHAGRES, a riv. of N. Granada, isthmus of Panama, C. A., rises about 30 m. N.E. Panama, flows at first W. and then N., and enters the Carribean Sea, near lat. 9° 18′ 13″ N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad, its depth varies from 16 to 30 ft.; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls, and by its great rapidity. Affluents, the Pequeni, Trinidad, & Gatun, all considerable streams. The vills. Cruces, Gatun, & Chagres are on its banks.

CHAGRES, a seaport town of New Granada, C. A., on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres river, in the Carribean Sea. Lat. of fort San Lorenzo 9° 18′ 6″ N., lon. 79° 59′ 2″ W. It is a merc collection of huts, with a harbor only for vessels drawing 10 or 12 ft. water; but it has frequent traffic with Panama; is sometimes resorted to by shipping from the United States, Cartagena, and the Brit. West Indies. [See Aspinwall.]

CHAGRIN FALLS, p-v., Cuyahoga co., O., 153 N.E. Columbus, 341 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist,—1 academy, 9 stores, 3 woollen facs., 1 paper fac., 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 furnace, several manufacturing estabs., and 1,250 inhabs. Near the vill. is an inexhaustible quarry, from which are wrought superior grindstones.

CHAIKAL, a consid. vill. of Affghanistan, chiefship and 30 m. N. Cabool. Lat. 35° N., lon. 69° 2′ E. The vicinity is well cultivated & fertile.

CHAILEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.W. Lewes. Area, 5,889 ac. Pop. 1,263. Fair, 29th June. It has a union workhouse.

CHAILLAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, 17 m. S.E. Le Blanc. Pop. 2,595.—II. a comm. & vill. dep. H. Vienne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rochechouart, on lt. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,188.

CHAILLAND, a comm. & town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Ernée, arrond. and 11 m. N.N.W. Laval. Pop. 2,583.

CHAILLE-LES-MARAIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 2,136.

CHAILLEVETTE, a comm. & seaport vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. S. Marennes, on lt. b. of the Seudre. Pop. 1,053.

CHAISE-DIEU (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 21 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,835. It has the remains of a famous abbey (*Casa Dei*) founded in the 11th century.

CHAI-YA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula & Gulf of Siam. Lat. 9° 30′ N., lon. 99° 30′ E.

CHAKHA MOUNTAINS, a mntn. range in Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, and the watershed between the Nile & Habash rivers.

CHAKI, a cluster of hamlets, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor. with a small fortification, 65 m. S.E. Bahar, termed Fort Hastings, & formerly the head-quarters of a British force.

CHALABRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lers, 24 m. S.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 2,855. It has a chamb. of manufs., an old castle, & extensive manufs. of woollen cloths and yarn.

CHALADE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. & 19 m. W. Verdun, on the Biesme. Pop. 666. Glass & bottle works.

CHALAMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain. cap. cant., 19 m. Trevoux. Pop. 1,422.

CHALANÇON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. & 16 m. S.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,043.

CHALAIN-MEW, a town of the Burmese dom., cap. dist., on the route between Shembegewn & Aeng (Aracan). It is enclosed by a lofty brick wall, & before 1826 was very populous; but it was ruined in the war of that epoch.

CHALAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 m. S.E. Barbezieux, on the Tude. Pop. 549.

CHALBUANCA, a town of Peru, dep. & 80 m. S. W. Cuzco, cap. prov. Aymaraes, on an affluent of the Apurimac.

CHALBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Winborne. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 166.

CHALCIS, or NEGROPONT, *Egripos*, a maritime town of Greece, cap. gov. Eubœa, on the Euripus at its narrowest part, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N.E. Thebes. Pop. 5,000. It has a large citadel & a glacis; beyond which is the town, enclosed on the land side by old walls, & having many edifices of Venetian construction, with some old mosques, barracks, & schools. In and around the town are several remains of antiquity.

CHALCO, a town of the Mexican confed., state & 25 m. S.E. Mexico, on the Lake of Chalco, a basin 9 m. in length, by 6 m. in width.

CHALCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 1,694 ac. Pop. 506.

CHALDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Surrey, 5 m. N.E. Reigate. Area, 1,622 ac. Pop. 166.—II. (*Herring*), co. Dorset, 9¼ m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area, 2,981 ac. Pop. 328.

CHALE, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, W. Medina, 7 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 2,375 ac. Pop. 629. Its anc. church stands near the lofty precipice of Blackgang Chine, which overlooks the cove called Chale Bay.

CHALEURS, BAY OF, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. Amer. Lat. 48° N., lon. 65° W. Length E. to W. about 90 m.; breadth varies from 12 to 20 m. It separates Canada East from New Brunswick, & at its W. extremity receives the Ristigouche river. This bay possesses great advantages for the prosecution of the fisheries. The entire bay may be considered one great harbor, as throughout its entire breadth & extent, there is not a single rock, reef, or shoal. During the summer, it literally swarms with fish of every description known on the shores of this portion of America; & its ancient name of "*Eskotaun Nemaachi*"—the sea of fish—well denotes its character.

CHALFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on a branch of the Avon, 3 m. W. Melksham.—(*Great and Little*), united area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 65. The manor-house is a beautiful specimen of the Tudor style of architecture.

CHALFONT, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*St. Giles*), 3 m. S. Amersham. Area, 3,641 ac. Pop. 1,169. William Penn, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, is buried in its Friends' cemetery. During the plague, 1665, Milton made this pa. his resid., & here he finished his great poem, "Paradise Lost."—II. (*St. Peter*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Beaconsfield. Area, 4,717 ac. Pop. 1,482. It has petty sessions & a fair on the 4th Sept.

CHALFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pas. Bisley & Minchinhampton, on the Frome, 2 m. N.E. the latter vill. Pop. partly engaged in woollen manufactures.

CHALGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area, 2,130 ac. Pop. 952.

CHALGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4¼ m. S. W. Tetsworth. Area, 2,364 ac. Pop. 616. In 1643 the parliamentary forces were defeated here by the royal troops under prince Rupert, & in the engagement the patriot Hampden was mortally wounded.

CHALK, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Thames, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Area, 2,246 ac. Pop. 291. Its church is very ancient. It has a manuf. of gunflints, esteemed the best in Europe. Fair, Whit-Monday.

CHALK LEVEL, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 150 S. W. Richmond, 233 W.

CHALK LEVEL, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C., 44 S. Raleigh, 332 W.

CHALK LEVEL, p. o,, Hopkins co., Ky.

CHALK LEVEL, p. o., St. Clair co., Mo.

CHALKVILLE, p. o. Chester co., S. C.

CHALKY BAY, an inlet near the S.W. extremity of Middle isl., New Zealand. Lat. 46° S., lon. 166° 20′ E., separated on the S.E. by the penins. of Garden isl. from Preservation Bay, & on the N.W. by another peninsula from Dusky Bay. Length about 16 miles. Shores very much indented, & it has deep water throughout, with sevl. good harbs., including Port Chalky.—*Chalky Island* is a mass of white limestone near its entrance.

CHALLACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 9 m. N.E. Barnstable. Area, 5,343 ac. Pop. 289.

CHALLAMOUX & CHALLES, two comms. and vills. of France; the former, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,151. The latter, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.E. Mans. Pop. 1,258.

CHALLANS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arrond. Les Sables, 23 m. N.W. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1,458.

CHALLOCK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. E. Charing. Area, 2,837 ac. Pop. 427. Fair, 8th Oct.

CHALLONAIS, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, now comprised in the deps. Saône-et-Loire. Its cap. was Chalon-sur-Saône.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 m. S. W. Angers. Pop. 2,238; manufs. woollen & cotton. Brandy distilleries.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *Catalaunum*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Marne, in an open country, on rail r. from Paris to Strasbourg, & on rt. b. of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 90 m. E. Paris. Lat. 48° 57′ 22″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 42″ E. Elev. 270 ft. Pop. 13,733. It is enclosed by old walls, and irregularly built, principally of timber, lath, & plaster. Chief edifices, the cathed., a large Greco-Gothic structure, mostly rebuilt in 1672; the town-hall & prefecture, both good buildings; the churches Notre Dame & St. Alpin, the barracks, arch of St. Croix, and a school of arts & trades, attended by about 450 pupils; pupils maintained here by the government, besides other students. Outside of the city is a fine planted promenade, termed the *Jard*. Chalons is a bishop's see, & has a diocesan school, a commercial tribunal, schools of geometry, design, &c., a botanic garden, a flourishing agricultural society, various scientific collections, a public library of 20,000 vols., & manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton goods, with extensive tanneries, cooperages, & dye factories. Early in the Christian era it was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe, & under the Merovingian kings it is said to have had 60,000 inhabitants; since then its commerce & importance have greatly declined, but it still has an active trade with Paris & the neighboring deps., in wine, corn, wool, hemp, rape-oil, and the products of its factories. In its vicinity, Tetricus was defeated by the troops of Aurelian; & Attila was vanquished by the Romans & their allies in the great battle of Chalons, A.D. 451.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, *Cabillonum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Saône, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, & on the rail r. from Dijon to Lyon, 32 m. N. Mâcon. Elevation 584 feet. Pop. 15,937. It is well built; & a handsome quay, lined by good houses, stretches along the Saône, which here becomes navigable for the Lyon steamboats. Principal structures, the cathedral, an edifice of the 13th century, St. Peter's church, the town-hall, the hospice St. Laurent, & hospital of St. Louis, both large and well-managed establishments, a fountain with a statue of Neptune; & an obelisk to the memory of Napoleon; a fine granite column, a supposed relic of the Roman period. Chalon has a school of design, a public library of 10,000 vols., a college, a theatre, public baths, large glass factories, iron works, manufs. of watches, jewellery, linen, & other fabrics, & *Essence d'Orient*, prepared from the scales of bleak, for the fabrication of false pearls. Being at the junction of several great roads, & connected with the Mediterranean, Atlantic, & N. Sea, by the Rhône, Saône, Loire, & several large canals, it is the centre of a considerable trade, & it exports a good deal of wine, timber, charcoal, iron, limestone, and agricultural produce to other parts of France. Chalon was cap. of the old divis. of *Chalonnais*. in the prov. of Burgundy, and here the famous Abelard died in 1142.

CHALOSSE, an old divis. of France, in the prov. Gascogne, of which the cap. was St. Sever. It is now comprised in the dep. Landes.

CHALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Area, 1,723 ac. Pop. 705.

CHALUS, *Castrum Lucii*, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Limoges, on the Tardouere. Pop. 1,143. It consists of an upper and lower town, in the former of which are the remains of the castle of Chabrol, beneath which Richard I. of England (Cœur de Lion), was mortally wounded in 1199. Near it is the vast ruined fortress of Montbrun.

CHALVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W. Hailsham. Area, 729 ac. Pop. 170.

CHAM, a pa. & vill. of Switerland, cant. & at the N.

end of the Lake of Zug, 3 m. W.N.W. Zug. Pop. 1,045. —II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., on the Cham, 36 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,081.—III. a marit. town of Siam, on the Gulf of Siam, 70 m. S.W. Bangkok.

CHAMA, a riv. of Venezuela, S. Am., dep. Zulia, enters the Lake of Maracaybo, lat. 9° N. and 72 W., near its S. extremity, after a N. course of about 75 m. —II. a riv. Guinea, enters the Atlantic 26 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course, estimated at 75 m. At its mouth is the vill. of Chama, with the Dutch fort St. Sebastian.

CHAMAHATCHIE, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

CHAMALA, t., Sonora, Mex., on the right bank and at the mouth of the Bayona r.

CHAMALARI, one of the princip. peaks of the Himalaya mntns., Cent. Asia, between Tibet & Bootan. Lat. 28° 4′ N., lon. 90° E. Elevation about 27,200 feet.

CHAMALIERES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arrond. & 2 m. W. Clermont, with 1,033 inhabs.; a church of the 4th century, and manufacs. of paper. In its vicinity are mineral springs and grottoes.

CHAMAS (ST.), a comm. & town of S. France, dep. Buches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the lagoon of Berre, and on the r. r. of Avignon, 24 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 2,709. It is divided into 2 parts by a hill, through which runs a tunnel 200 ft. in length. Both portions are well built, and the E. is enclosed by ramparts. It has a handsome church, a large powder magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and a trade in oil and olives, which are shipped from its port. Near it is the Pont Flavien, a Roman bridge of a single arch, 65 feet in length, at each end of which is a triumphal arch.

CHAMBERET, a comm. & mkt.-tn. of France, dep. Corrèze, 21 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,827.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CORNERS, p-v., Kitley t., Leeds co., Can. W., on Irish cr., 24 N. Brockville, has 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 120 inhabitants.

CHAMBERS, county, Ala., situated in the E. part of the State. Area, 710 sq. m. The Chattahoochee river washes its E. border. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, La Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $673,370; Ind. corn, 876,038 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 166,175; rice, 31,043 lbs.; cotton, 17,442 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufacs. $59,335; val. manuf. articles, $172,079;—41 churches; 1 coll., 85 students; 5 acad., 436 pupils; 44 schs., 1,045 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,333; 1850, 23,960.

CHAMBERS, C. H., or La Fayette, p-v., capital of Chambers co., Ala., 164 E. by S. Tuscaloosa, 769 W. It contains the court-house & a few dwellings.

CHAMBERSBURG, p-b., capital of Franklin co., Pa., 45 S.W. Harrisburg, 90 W. It is finely situated in the valley of Conecocheague creek, a branch of the Potomac r., and at the S. termination of the Cumberland r. r., & at the N. of the Franklin r. r. Founded in 1764. It has a court-house of brick, the county offices, a bank, 8 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 2 Ger. Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 United Brethren, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African Methodist,—4 acads., 40 stores, a tannery, a pottery, a paper fac., a cotton fac., a woollen fac., an oil m., an edge tool fac., 2 flouring m., in one of which straw paper is also manufactured, 4 printing offices, one of which belongs to the German Reformed church of the State, 4 weekly and 1 semi-weekly newspapers pub., an insurance comp., a saving fund society, & numerous mechanic & manufac. estabs. Pop. 1840, 3,239; 1850, 3,335. The Conecocheague and Falling Spring crs. unite in the borough, and afford good water power.

CHAMBERSBURG, p-v., Butler t., Montgomery co., O., 75 S.W. Columbus, 468 W.

CHAMBERSBURG, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 63 W. by S. Springfield, 843 W.

CHAMBERSBURG, v., West t., Columbiana co., O. Pop. 82.

CHAMBERSBURGH, p-v., Orange co., Ia.

CHAMBERSBURGH, p-v., Clark co., Mo.

CHAMBERS CREEK, p. o., Navarro co., Tex.

CHAMBERS MILLS, p-o., Buckingham co., Va., 81 W. Richmond, 155 W.

CHAMBERSVILLE, p. o., Dallas co., Ark.

CHAMBERTIN, a famous vineyard of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arrond. & 6 m. S. Dijon. It produces ann. 150 pipes of the finest growth of Burgundy wine.

CHAMBERY, *Camperiacum*, an episcop. city of the Sard. sta., cap. of prov. on the Leysse, 45 m. S.S.W. Geneva. Pop. of comm. 15,916; or including garrison, 17,548. It has one good street, and some squares adorned with fountains, but it is otherwise irregularly laid out, and dull. Public walks replace its levelled fortifications. Princip. building, the old castle of the Dukes of Savoy, a cathedral, 4 convents, & 3 barracks. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military governor, & seat of the superior tribunal, and academy of Savoy; and it has a royal Jesuits' college, societies of agriculture and commerce, public library with 16,000 vols., many charitable institutions, and a magnificent monument to General De Boigne; manufs. of silk, gauze, and other fabrics, lace, hats, leather, and soap, and a trade in metals, liqueurs, & the wines of its vicinity. From 1792 to 1815, Chambery was the cap. of the French dep. Mont Blanc. In its vicinity is the chateau of Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau. Pop. of prov. 1848, 152,468.

CHAMBLISSBURG, p-v., Bedford co., Va., 156 W. by S. Richmond, 231 W.

CHAMBLY, Can. E., lies between the St. Lawrence & Richelieu rivs., opposite Montreal. Area, 211 sq. m. Surface mostly level, soil fertile. Cap. Chambly. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 12,301; sheep, 13,313; swine, 7,477; horses, 7,341; wheat, 115,387 bush. produced; Indian corn, 5,511; buckwheat, 4,403; barley, 8,496; oats, 243,849; potatoes, 41,504; peas, 68,024; tobacco, 14,302 lbs.; wool, 31,243; 7 grist m., 3 saw m., 4 tanneries, 2 fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, 1 pottery, 1 paper m. Pop. 1850, 20,576.

CHAMBLY, p-v., & cap. Chambly co., Can. E., on lt. b. of the Richelieu or Chambly riv., 18 m. E. Montreal. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Cath.,—8 stores, a cotton fac., a tannery, & 500 inhabs. Fort Chambly was erected here by the French in 1711. Pop. of pa. of Chambly 1852, 4,257. (*See Richelieu river.*)

CHAMBLY, a comm & t. of France, dep. Oise, 20 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 1,307.

CHAMBON, several comms. & small tns. of France. —I. dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on the Tardes, 26 m. E. Gueret. Pop. 1,353. It is supposed to have been the cap. of the *Cambovicenses*, & Gallic, Roman, & early Frankish remains are found here.—II. a vill., dep. H. Loire, 10 m. S.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,400.—III. (*Feugerolles*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,736.

CHAMBORD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arrond. & 8 m. E. Blois, on lt. b. of the Cosson. It has a magnificent chateau, commenced by Francis I. & finished by Louis XIV., formerly one of the finest royal castles in France. It was long the residence of Stanislaus Leczsinsky, King of Poland; presented by Louis XV. to Marechal Saxe in 1745; by Louis XVI. to the family of Polignac; and by Napoleon to Marechal Berthier; & purchased by subscription in 1821 for the Duke de Bourdeaux. The park, which is about 21 m. in circumf., & surrounded by walls, is one of the finest in Europe.

CHAMBOULIVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 12 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 3,093.

CHAMBRAY, a town in the isl. Gozzo. [Gozzo.]

CHAM-CALLAO, an isl. in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Cochin-China, 30 m. E.S.E. Turon. Lat. 15° 54′ N., lon. 108° 28′ E. It is well cultivated, & has a vill. & a small harbor on its S.W. side. The false Cham-Callao is an islet, 20 m. S.E.ward.

CHAMELEON SPRINGS, p-o., Edmonson co., Ky., 135 S.W. Frankfort, 658 W.

CHAMISSO ISLAND, Russ. Amer., is near the head of the Bay of Good Hope. Shores steep, except on its E. side, & it rises to 231 feet.

CHAMOND (ST.), a town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Gier & the Ban rivers, and on the r. r. from Lyon to St. Etienne, 7 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 1846, 8,236. It is well built, & thriving; it has a handsome parish church, good public baths, a chamber of manufs., numerous looms for cotton & silk fabrics, ribbons, laces, &c.; considerable cast-iron & nail works, & in its vicinity many coal mines.

CHAMONIX, or CHAMOUNI, a valley of the Sard. sta., prov. Faucigny, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz; length N.E. to S.W. 12 m., breadth 1 to 6 m.; elev. above the sea

at the vill. of Chamonix, 3,425 feet. This valley is the most celebrated in the Alps for its picturesque sites, & the wild grandeur of its mountains & glaciers. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, & N. by Mont Breven & the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from M. Blanc, among which is the Mer de Glace, are the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is extremely rigorous in winter, which lasts from Oct. to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of three feet; the summer is short & warm (mean temp. at Le Prieure, 41° Fahr.) Soil infertile, but well cultivated, produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are extensively reared, and the honey is excellent. The valley contains the three parishes of Chamouni, Argentiere, & Ouches. Pop. 2,528.—*Chamouni*, or *Le Prieure*, the principal vill. of the valley of Chamonix, is situated on the right bank of the Arve, 12 m. E. Sallenche. Pop. 1,800. It has several good inns, & supplies guides & mules for visiting the sublime scenery in its vicinity. It has been visited by more than 3,000 strangers in one season.

CHAMOORY, a town of Hindostan, Berar dom., on the Wyneganga riv., 85 m. S.E. Nagpoor.

CHAMPAGNE, on old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the 4 deps. of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, & H. Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, and Yonne. This country was long governed by native princes of Champagne, & was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1286. It was divided into Upper & Lower Champagne, the first of which comprised the districts of *Rheims*, cap. Reims; *Perthois*, cap. Vitry-l-Français; *Rethelois*, cap. Rethel, & the principality of *Sedan*; and the second, *Champagne-proper*, cap. Troyes; *Vallage*, cap. Joinville; *Bassigny*, cap. Langres; & *le Senonais*, cap. Sens.

CHAMPAGNE, a dist. of France, in the deps. Charente and Charente-Inf., forming part of the arronds. Saintes, Jonzac, and Cognac. Celebrated for its white wines, & the excellent brandy called Cognac.

CHAMPAGNEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity coal is worked, & cherries for kirschwasser are largely cultivated.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., on the Ain, here crossed by a high bridge, 18 m. E.N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 3,201. It has manufs. of nails & iron-wire; a large weekly mkt. & 6 annual fairs.

CHAMPAGNOLE, p. v., Union co., Ark. Situated on the right bank of the Washita riv. Contains a U.S. land office, several stores, and 345 inhabitants.

CHAMPAIGN, county, O. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 380 sq. ms. The surface is generally level, in some parts rolling, & in some, low & wet; soil very fertile. Drained by Mad river, and Buck, Nettle, Chapman's, King's, and Stony creeks. The Mad river & Erie r. r. passes through the county. Capital, Urbanna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $654,831; wheat, 225,808 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 964,607; oats, 170,997; wool, 126,206 pounds; —11 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 7 woollen fac.; 11 tanneries, 25 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $240,950; value of manufactured articles, $—7,884:—34 churches; 2 academies, 520 pupils; 108 schools, 5,800 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,721; 1850, 19,782.

CHAMPAIGN, county, Ill. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 792 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, with large prairies; the soil fertile. Drained by Embarrass, Kaskaskia, Sangamon, Illinois, & Vermilion rivers. Capital, Urbanna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $139,732; wheat, 7,023 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 441,060; oats, 38,850; wool, 9,098 pounds;—5 grist m., 4 saw m.; 4 churches; 5 schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,475; 1850, 2,649.

CHAMPAIGNE, t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 168.

CHAMPANAGUR, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 3 m. W. Boglipoor, with a remarkable Mohammedan tomb.

CHAMPAUBERT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, 27 m. W.S.W. Chalons. Here the advanced guard of the Russ. & Pruss. army received a check from Napoleon's troops, Feb. 10, 1814.

CHAMPDENIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, arrond. & 4 m. N. Niort. Pop. 1,380. It is celeb. for its preparation of butter, & has important cattle fairs.

CHAMP'EIX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Couze, 14 m. S.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,890.

CHAMPIGNY, several comms. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Seine, 8 m. S.S.E. Paris, with 1,467 inhabs.; the chateau & extensive park of Cueilly, & a chapel with remarkable painted glass, illustrative of the life of St. Louis.

CHAMPION, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 E. Watertown, 152 N.W. Albany, 428 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Watered by Black river & its tributaries. The village contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,206; 1850, 2,085.

CHAMPION, p-t., Trumbull co., O., about 5 miles N. of Warren. Drained by head branches of Grand r. Pop. 1840, 541; 1850, 1,070.

CHAMPION SOUTH ROAD, p-o., Champion t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 152 N.W. Albany, 420 W.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, lies between the states of New York & Vermont. It extends from Whitehall, N. Y., to the 45° N. lat. 102 miles, & thence about 24 miles to St. John's in Canada, to which point it is navigable, making its whole length 126 miles. Its breadth is from one-fourth of a mile to 13 miles; but, including the expanse which contains its large islands, it is 15 miles wide. Its broadest part, unobstructed by islands, is opposite to Burlington, Vt. Its chief islands are North Hero, South Hero, & La Motte, which, with some smaller islands, & the peninsula of Alburg, constitute Grand Isle county, Vermont. This lake was discovered by Samuel Champlain, a French nobleman, in 1609. It was the theatre of many important military operations, in the French, Revolutionary, & the war of 1812. The scenery along its shores is highly picturesque, & rendered grand by the lofty mountains, at a little distance from it, on both sides. It forms an important medium of commerce, & is navigated by steamboats, & by many sloops, generally from 80 to 100 tons burden. It receives a number of considerable rivers. Its outlet is Sorelle or Richelieu r., the navigation of which has been improved by the works of the Chambly canal (Canada) so as to afford an easy communication for large vessels with the St. Lawrence r. The Champlain canal, 64 m. long, connects it with Hudson riv. on the S., & cost $1,079,872. It abounds with fish, among which are salmon, lake shad, pike, & other fish. It is generally frozen entirely over, and is passed on the ice in winter. The broad lake closes about the first of February, & opens early in March. The narrow parts continue frozen considerably longer. It has 3 lighthouses on its coasts. It comprises the collection districts of Burlington & Champlain. Aggregate tonnage, 1853, 14,617,49. The aggregate shipping in 1851 measured 197,500 tons, & employed 11,850 men. The commerce of the lake in same year amounted to $26,390,895; and the enrolled tonnage was, of steam, 4,157 tons, & 3,983 tons of sailing vessels.

CHAMPLAIN, p-t., & port of entry, Clinton county, N. Y., 185 N. by E. Albany, 15 N. Plattsburg, 560 W. It has Lake Champlain on its E. border. Surface level on the E., & hilly on the W.; soil generally a fertile clay loam. It is drained by Chazy r., in which fine salmon are taken, & which affords water power. The v. is situated on Chazy river, 5 miles from its mouth, on the Northern r. r., and has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, an academy, 2 iron foundries, a plough fac., a grist m., 6 saw m., a cloth dressing and carding machine, a tannery, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants. During high water, the river is navigable to the village for sloops, & for the remainder of the year to within 1 mile. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 23 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,632; 1850, 5,097.

CHAMPLAIN, co., Can. E., on the N. side of the St. Lawrence r. Area, 6,200 sq. ms. Drained by the St. Maurice & Batiscan rivers, & Champlain r. Surface undulating bordering the St. Lawrence, but soon rises into a mntnous. region on the N.; soil on the margin of streams very fertile. Capital, Batiscan. There were in

this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 10,379; sheep, 11,465; swine, 7,124; horses, 2,408; wheat, 38,002 bush. produced; rye, 2,091; Ind. corn, 1,562; buckwheat, 19,632; barley, 3,724; oats, 210,796; potatoes, 59,295; peas, 23,206; tobacco, 5,429 pounds; wool, 29,130; 10 grist m., 28 saw m., 5 fulling m., 3 asheries. Pop. 13,896.

CHAMPLAIN, p. v., a seign., Champlain co., Can. E., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., 75 miles above Quebec. Contains a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, 2 mills, & 750 inhabitants. Pop. of the par., 1,923.

CHAMPLITTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., 29 m. W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,770, who weave linen & woollen fabrics.

CHAMPNIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, arrond. & 5 m. N.N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 4,000. It has 6 large annual cattle fairs.

CHAMPOAG, p. v., Marion co., Oregon. Situated near the Willamette r., & has a Methodist church and 175 inhab.

CHAMPOTON, a marit. vill. Centr. Amer., Yucatan, at mouth of riv. Champoton, Campeachy bay, Gulf of Mexico, 35 m. S.S.W. Campeachy.

CHAMPROND, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arrond. & 13 m. E.N.E. Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 871.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Sarthe, 28 m. S.E. Mamers, with iron foundries.

CHAMPSAUR, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Dauphiné, principal place St. Bonnet; now comprised in the deps. H. Alpes & Drôme. The greater part of the inhabs. are Protestants, who formed part of the flock of Felix Neff.

CHAMPSEGRET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,049. It has manuf. of linens & iron foundries.

CHAMPTERCIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, arrond. and 4 m. W. Digne. Pop. 406. Birthplace of the philosopher Pierre Gassend, or Gassendi.

CHAMPTOCÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, near right bank of the Loire, 15 m. W. S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,923. Here are the remains of the feudal castle of the infamous Gil de Retz, a savage seigneur of the 15th century, called "*Barbe Bleu*," the original of our "Bluebeard."—*Champtoceaux* is a vill., 18 m. W.S.W. Pop. 1,422.

CHAMUSCA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on left bank of the Tagus, 13 m. N.N.E. Santarem. Pop. 3,200. Excellent red wine produced in its vicinity.

CHANAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Lot, 8 m. S.W. Mende. Pop. 1,881. It has manufs. of serges.

CHANAK-KALESSI (Turk. "Pot-castle,") Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Dardanelles, 23 m. S.W. Gallipoli, is a miserable town of 2,000 houses, occupying a flat point opposite the Castle of Europe. It has some potteries, whence its Turkish name.

CHANCAY, a seaport town of Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Chancay r., in the Pacific, 40 m. N.N.W. Lima. Pop. of prov. 1850, 25,600.

CHANCEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, arrond. and 18 m. E. Semur, near rt. b. of the Seine. Pop. 559. Celebrated for the manuf. of preserved barberries.

CHANCEFORD, p-t., York co., Pa., 47 S.S.E. Harrisburg, 97 W. Drained by several streams entering the Susquehanna r., which bounds it on the E. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 1,614.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va., 72 N. Richmond, 66 W.

CHANCE PRAIRIE, p-o, Burleson co., Tex.

CHANCERY, p-o., Howard co., Ia.

CHANCEVILLE, p-v., Monmouth co., N. J.

CHANDA, a dist., Hindostan, Berar dom., prov. Gundwana, 90 m. in length, and 60 m. in breadth, S. and E. mntnous., N.W. covered with jungle, cap. dist. same name, 80 m. S.S.E. Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 4′ N., lon. 79° 22′ E. Some lofty stone walls, flanked by round towers, enclose a space, 6 m. in circumference, occupied by straggling houses, plantns., and a citadel. It was taken by the British, May 20, 1818.

CHANDAHNEE, or CHINNANEE, a town, Punjab, prov. Lahore, cap. dist., 76 m. S. Serinagur, near an affl. of the Chenab.

CHANDELERSVILLE, p-v., Muskingum co., O., 10 m. S.E. Zanesville. Has 2 churches, 3 stores, and 203 inhabitants.

CHANDELEUR ISLANDS, a group, Lou. G. of Mexico, 50 m. N. the mouth of the Mississippi. On the N.most one, in lat. 30° 03′ N., lon. 88° 51′ W., is a lighthouse, showing a fixed light on a tower 55 ft. high.

CHANDERCONA, a considerable town, British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Hooghly, 58 m. W. N.W. Calcutta.

CHANDEREE, or CHINDAREE, a large dist. of Hindostan, prov. of Malwa, N.E. corner, 90 m. in length, and 70 m. in breadth, 113 m. S. Gwalior. A town of same name in this dist., is of considerable size, and has a strong hill-fort. In 1834 it yielded to the Government an annual rev. of 7,500*l*.

CHANDERGIRI, a fortified town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. N. Arcot.

CHANDERNAGORE, a town and the principal of the French establishments in India, Bengal, on the Hooghly riv., 16 m. N.N.W. Calcutta. Lat. 22° 51′ 26″ N., lon. 88° 22′ 12″ E. Pop. 35,895, of whom 283 are Europeans. It is well situated, well built, and clean, but dull and decaying; its cotton manufs. and general trade having latterly very much decreased. It was settled by the French in 1676; was taken by the British in 1759, and restored to the French in 1816.

CHANDLER SPRINGS, p-o., Talladega co., Ala.

CHANDLERVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa.

CHANDODE, a large town of India, Baroda dom., on the Nerbudda, 35 m. E.N.E. Baroach, and greatly venerated by Hindoos.

CHANDORE, a large and strongly fortified town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, on a hill range, commanding an important pass, 130 m. N.E. Bombay. It capitulated to the British in 1804 and in 1818.

CHANDPOOR, two towns of Brit. India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist Moradabad, 68 m. N.E. Delhi.—II. dist. Tiperah, on the Brahmaputra, 40 m. W.S.W. Comillah.

CHANG-CHOW, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., on a r., 28 m. S.W. Amoy. Pop. has been estimated at 800,000; and it is stated to be as well supplied with merchandise as Canton. It has 2 dilapidated temples, reputed to have existed for 1,200 years.

CHANGÉ, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 4 m. E.S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,815.—II. dep. Mayenne, 2½ m. N. Laval. Pop. 2,000.

CHANGERI, an extensive monastery, Turkish Armenia, pash. Erzeroum, 20 m. N.W. Moosh, with a church, said to have been built A.D. 304. Its literary treasures were destroyed by the Kurds during the last war in Asia between the Russians and Turks.—II. (or *Kankari*, anc. *Gangra*), a village of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 65 m. N.E. Angora.

CHANG-SE-TCHOU, a town of Asssam, prov. Tonquin, on the Chinese frontier. Lat. 22° 19′ 12″ N., lon. 107° 35′ E.

CHANNAHON, p-o., Will co., Ill., 156 N.E. Springfield, 751 W.

CHANNEL ISLS., a name employed to designate a group of isls. in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France; the princip. being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sercq & Herm (which see). They are officially comprised in the English co. Hants, and diocese of Winchester, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest.

CHANNELKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, in the Lammermoor hills. Surface mostly in pasture. Pop. 728. Principal vill. Oxton.

CHANNI-KHAN-DIGOT, a thriving town, N.W. Hindostan, Bhawlpoor dom., 18 m. N.E. Khanpoor. Lat. 28° 50′ N., lon. 70° 54′ E.

CHANNINGVILLE, p-o., Dubuque co., Iowa.

CHANTELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. Gannat, on the Bouble. Pop. 1,708. Commerce in wines.

CHANTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf. on rt. b. of the Loire, arrond. and 1 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,935.—II. a vill., dep. Nièvre, 15 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,423.—III. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 15 m. N. La Flèche. Pop. 1,358.

CHANTIBUN, a large inld. town, Siam, cap. prov. on a river near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 175 m. S.E. Bangkok. It exports from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs

of pepper annually, with cardamoms, rosewood, dye-woods, ship-timber, hides, horns, ivory, and gums: & near it are some mines of precious stones. Many junks from China head at this port.

CHANTIERS, par., Champlain co., Can. E. Pop. 81.

CHANTILLY, p-o., Fairfax co., Va., 127 N. Richmond, 137 W.

CHANTILLY, p-o., Lincoln co., Mo., 88 S.E. Jefferson city, 869 W.

CHANTILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 23 m. N.N.E. Paris. Pop. 2,[illegible]. It has celeb. manufs. of lace & porcelain, and an hospital, built and endowed by the late Prince of Condé; but it owes its interest to its ruined castle and noble domain, long the seat of the Condé family, and where the great Condé entertained Louis XIV. in a style of royal magnificence. The castle, one of the finest in France, was destroyed during the Revolution of 1793, but the splendid stables remain, & the fine park-grounds & modern chateau (lately the property of the Duke d'Aumale) are full of historic memorials.—The *Forest of Chantilly* comprises 6,700 ac.; in it are several buildings of interest, and races are held here annually in May.

CHANTONNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, 17 m. E. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1,176.

CHANTRINGÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. and 7 m. N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,970.

CHANU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne. 9 m. N. Dourfront. Pop. 2,763. Extensive manufs. of hardwares, and quarries of building stones.

CHANZA, a frontier r. between Spain & Portugal (Andalusia & Alemtejo), which, after a S.S.W. course of 55 m., joins the Guadiana near Alcoutim.

CHAO-DE-COUCE, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. Comarca, on a hill, 25 m. N.E. Leira, with 3,000 inhabs.; and an old fortress. Its vicinity produces good wine.

CHAO-HING, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on a r. near its mouth, in the estuary Tshen-tang, 73 m. W. Ning-po. Lat. 30° 6′ N., lon. 120° 3′ E. It stands in a fertile plain, and is intersected by canals, well paved, clean, and healthy. Near it is a magnificent temple, erected to Yu, the reputed founder of the Chinese empire.

CHAO-KHING, a fortified city of China, prov. Quang-tong, cap. dep., on the Si-kiang, 50 m. W. Canton. It is well built, and is the residence of the governor of the Quang provs.

CHAO-MA-ING, a fortified town, Mongolia, in the desert of Gobi. Lat. 40° 57′ N., lon. 100° E.

CHAO-NAN, a flourishing seaport town of China, prov. Fo-kien, 90 m. S.W. Amoy, & where junks freight with large quantities of alum & sugar.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS, several small rocky islets of S. Africa, at the entrance of Algoa Bay, 35 m. E. Port Elizabeth; on one of which the navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAO-TCHOU, 2 cities of China, prov. Quangtong. —I. cap. dep., on the Pe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 m. N. Canton. It is large, populous, enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of nankeen fabrics, &c. —II. cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, here crossed by a bridge, near its mouth in the China Sea.

CHAOURCE, *Catusiacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Armance, 16 m. S. Troyes. Pop. 1,534. It was formerly fortified, and has a church of the 7th century.

CHAO-WOU, or CHA-OU-FOO, a fortified city of China, prov. Fo-kien, in the tea district, 145 m. N.W. Foo-chow. Lat. 27° 21′ 36″ N., lon. 117° 36′ 54″ E. Its woven fabrics have a high repute.

CHAPADA, several towns and vills. in Brazil.—I. a new town, prov. Maranhão, on upper part of the Rio Grajahu, cap. comm. and of an electoral college erected 1842.—II. Minas Geraes, N.E. Fanado. Pop. 2,300. —III. *de Sta. Anna* or *Guimarens*), the oldest market-town of Mato-Grosso, E. Cuiaba. Pop. 4,000.

CHAPALA, a considerable lake of Mexico, between the states Mechoachan & Guadalaxara. Lat. 20° 20′ N., lon. 102° to 103° 25′ W. Estimated area, 1,300 sq. m. It contains many isls., & is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma.

CHAPEL-ALLERTON, a par. of Eng., co. Somerset. Area, 1,162 ac. Pop. 294.

CHAPEL BRAMPTON, a par. of Eng. co. Northampton. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 195.

CHAPEL-COLMAN, a par. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 770 ac. Pop. 137.

CHAPEL EN LE FRITH, a mkt.-town and pa. of Eng., co. Derby, 44 m. N. Baxton. Area of pa. 13,220 ac. Pop. 3,214. The town is surrounded by lofty hills, and neatly built. It has manufs. of cotton and paper; and in its vicinity are lead and coal mines, and lime works. Mkt., Thursday. It is the seat of petty sessions, and of about 12 yearly fairs. The head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for North Derbyshire.

CHAPEL HILL, p-v., Monmouth co., N. J.

CHAPEL HILL, p-v., Orange co., N. C., 28 N.W. Raleigh, 286 W. Situated on New Hope r., a branch of Cape Fear r. The situation is elevated and healthy. The country around is hilly, with fine water, & a very fertile soil. The v. contains an Episcopal church and 350 inhabitants. It derives its chief importance from the University of North Carolina, of which it is the seat. This respectable institution was founded in 1789, and is handsomely endowed. It has a president and 9 professors or other instructors, has had 1,095 alumni, 70 of whom have been ministers of the gospel, has 251 students, and 13,300 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Thursday in June.

CHAPEL HILL, p-v., Perry co., O.

CHAPEL HILL, p-v., Marshall co., Tenn., 88 S. Nashville, 701 W.

CHAPEL HILL, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo.

CHAPEL HILL, p-v., Washington co., Tex.

CHAPEL HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, on the Wye, 4 m. N. Chepstow. Area, 820 ac. Pop. 545. Tintern Abbey (which see) is in this pa.

CHAPEL-IZOD, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 3 m. W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. 1,575. Contains an anc. church and barracks.

CHAPELLE (LA), a prefixed name of numerous comms., towns, and vills. in France, the principal of which are,—I. (*C. Agnon*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 8 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 3,038.—II. (*d' Aligné*), dep. Sarthe, arrond la Flèche. Pop. 1,533.—III. (*d' Angillon*), a town, dep. Cher, 19 m. W. Sancerre, cap. cant. Pop. 766.—IV. (*aux Pots*), dep. Oise, arrond. Beauvais, with extensive manuf. of pottery ware. —V. (*aux Bois*), Vosges, 10 m. S.S.W. Ephinal. Pop. 1,258.—VI. (*Basse Mer*), Loire-Inf., 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 4,336.—VII. (*d' Armentières*), Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 2,000.—VIII. (*des Marais*), Loire Inf., 33 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,941.—IX. (*en Vexin*), Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Valence. Pop. 1,343.—X. (*Janson*), Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. Fougères. Pop. 2,031.—XI. (*La Reine*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. S.W. Fountainebleau. Pop. 976.—XII. (*St. Denis*), Seine, arrond. and 3 m. S. St. Denis, near Paris, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 1846, 12,911.—XIII. (*St. Sauveur*), Saone-et-Loire, 33 m. N.W. Mâcon. Pop. 1,900.—XIV. (*St. Mesmin*), dep. Loiret, arrond. Orleans, on the r. r. from Paris to Tours. Pop. 1,271.—XV. (*sur Erdre*), Loire Inf., cap. cant., 5 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 2,264.—XVI. (*Volant*), Jura, 12 m. N.W. Lons le Saulnier. Pop. 1,907.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, near Inverury. Pop. 2,102. The battle of Harlaw, between the clans of Alexander Earl of Mar, and Donald Lord of the Isles, was fought in this pa. in 1411.

CHAPELSBURG, p-o., Humphrey t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 305 W. by S. Albany, 320 W.

CHAPINVILLE, p-o., Hopewell t., Ontario co., N. Y. 198 W. Albany, 344 W.

CHAPINVILLE, p-o., Litchfield co., Ct., 56 W. Hartford, 348 W.

CHAPLIN, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 37 E. by N. Hertford, 366 W. Watered by Natchaug r., a branch of Shetucket r. It has a good soil, particularly adapted to grazing. It has a paper fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 794; 1850, 796.

CHAPLIN, p-o., Lee co. Ill.

CHAPLIN, p-v., Nelson co., Ky., 45 S.W. Frankfort, 61° W. It contains 3 stores and 150 inhabitants.

CHAPLINTON, v., Barren co., Ky., on Big Barren river.

CHAPMAN, t., Clinton co., Pa. Drained by the W. branch of Susquehanna r. It has a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 662; 1850, 542.

CHAPMAN, p-t., Union co., Pa., 42 N. by W. Harrisburg, 152 W. Surface, hilly; soil, gravel and allu-

vion. Drained by Mahantango cr., affording water power. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,297; 1850, 1,501.

CHAPMAN'S FORD, p-o., Tallapoosa county, Ala.

CHAPMANVILLE, p-o., Logan co,, Va., 361 W. Richmond, 398 W.

CHAPNIERS, or CHAMPNIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., on the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Saintes. Pop. 4,257.

CHAPOLA, a river, Flor. and Ala., a branch of the Apalachicola r., 45 ms. long.

CHAPOO, an important marit. town of China, prov. Che-kiang, on a promontory on the N. side of the estuary Tshen-Tang, 50 m. N. E. Hang-choo-foo, of which it is the port, & with which it has good canal communication. Lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 120° 30′ E. Extensive suburbs, the principal seat of trade, stretch along the shore, & about ½ m. in their rear is the walled town, 5 m. in circumference, enclosed within which is the "Tartar" town. The harbor is shallow, & the tides here are very rapid; but the roadstead has deep water, & all the Chinese trade with Japan is conducted from this port. The adjacent country is well watered, very fertile, interspersed with numerous vills., pagodas, and temples. The adjoining heights, fortified in the late war, were captured by the British, after a determined resistance, May 18, 1842.

CHAPPAQUA, p-v., Westchester co., N. Y. Situated in the valley of the Bronx, and contains a Friends' M. H., and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CHAPPELL, p-o., Dallas co., Ark.

CHAPPEL'S BRIDGE, p-o., Newbury dist., S. C.

CHAPRUNG, a town of Tibet, on the Sutleje, 55 m. S.W. Gardokh. Lat. 31° 27′ N., lon. 79° 33′ E. It is the residence of Chinese authorities.

CHAPTES (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Uzès, near rt. b. of the Gardon, cap. cant. Pop. 732.

CHAPTICO, p-v., St. Mary's co., Md., 75 S. Annapolis, 52 W.

CHAPULTEPEC, p-o., Blount co., Ala.

CHAPULTEPEC, p-o., Benton co., Tenn.

CHAPULTEPEC, *see Mexico, city of.*

CHAPUS (LE), a hamlet of France, dep. Charente Inf., 3 m. N.W. Marennes, opposite the Ile d'Oleron. Pop. 345. It is a fortification of the 2d class, and its small port is defended by a fort.

CHARALAN, and CHARAPOTO, a town of N. Granada, S. A., 140 m. N.N.E.—II. Bogota Ecuador, 110 m. W.S.W. Quito, near the bay of Charapoto, Pacific Ocean.

CHARBAR, or CHAU-ABAD, a large and well-sheltered bay, Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 60° 30′ E. On the side of its entrance is the town Charbar, with 1,500 inhabitants, enclosed by an earth rampart, and garrisoned by the Imám of Muscat. N. of this are the ruins of the Portuguese settlement Teez, probably the Tiz of Edrisi, and the *Trosi* of Nearchus.

CHARBONNIER, and CHARBONNIERES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I dep. Puy-de Dôme, arrond. and 9 m. S. Issoire. Coal mines.—II. dep. Rhône, 4 m. W. Lyon, and a place of holiday resort for its inhabitants.

CHARCAS, a city of Bolivia. [CHUQUISACA.]

CHARD, a municip. bor., town, and pa of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. S.E. Taunton. Area, 5,449 acres. Pop. 5,297, do. of bor. 2,291. The town, on elevated ground & well-built, has a large mkt.-place, a handsome church, an anc. town-hall, originally a chapel, a well-endowed poor's-hospital, a work-house for a union comprising 89 sq. m., & considerable manufs. of lace & woollen goods. Mkt. Mond. Fairs first Wed. in May, Aug., and Nov. The bor. formerly sent 2 members to Parliament. The royalists were signally defeated at Chard in the wars of Charles I.

CHARDAK, *Anava*, a lake of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. E.N.E. Denizli. Lat. 37° 55′ N., lon. 30° E. Length E. to W. 16 m.; breadth, 3 to 4 m. Great quantities of salt are collected from it; & the vill. Chardak is near its W. extremity.

CHARDON, p-t., capital of Geauga co., O., 170 N. E. Columbus, 338 W. It has a fertile soil, and is well cultivated. The v. is situated on the height of land between Grand, Cuyahoga, and Chagrin rivers, 600 feet above Lake Erie, and contains a court house, jail, an academy, 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist;—6 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 546 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling mill, a tannery, a grist m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,064; 1850, 1,621.

CHARDSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.W. Chard. Area 5,800 ac. Pop. 1,387. Woollen manufs. Fair Old Michaelmas-day.

CHARENSAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 23 m. W.N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,900.

CHARENTE, a riv. in the W. of France, rises in the dep. H. Vienne, about 14 m. N.W. Chalus, flows very tortuously but generally W., and after a course of more than 200 m. through the deps. Charente and Char. Inf., enters the Atlantic opposite the isl. Oleron. Principal affls. the Boutonne on the right, and the Trouve and Né on the left. The towns Civray, Ruffée, Angoulême, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Tonnay-Charente, Rochefort, and Soubise, are on its banks. It is navigable for 130 m. from the sea to Montignac, and for steamers as high as Saintes.

CHARENTE, a dep. of France (cap. Angoulême), situated between lat. 45° 10′ and 46° 8′ N., and surrounded by the deps. Charente Inf., Deux-Sevres, Vienne, H. Vienne, & Dordogne. Area, 2,270 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 382,912. Surface undulating; it contains many deep caverns, as that of Rancogne near La Rochefoucault; hilly in the N.E., where there are many shallow lakes. Princip. rivs., the Charente & Vienne. Climate generally mild. Soil, calcareous, dry & infertile, & the corn produced barely suffices for home consumption. Vineyards comprise 112,600 hect., but the wines are of inferior quality. The cognac and Jarnac brandies are from this dep. Woods extensive, & chesnuts form an important crop; truffles are obtained to the value of 300,000 fr. yearly. Iron and gypsum are the principal mineral products; iron-forging, paper-making, distilling, & tanning, the main branches of manufacturing industry. Charente is divided into 5 arronds.: Angoulême, Barbezieux. Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE, a marit. dep. of W. France, cap. La Rochelle, having W. the Atlantic (Bay of Biscay), S. the estuary & dep. Gironde, and on either sides the deps. Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. Area, including the isls. Ré and Oléron, 2,763 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 469,992. Climate temp. Surface level; princip. rivs. the Charente, Boutonne, & Sèvre-Niortaise. Soil generally fertile. Corn more than sufficient for home consumption is produced; & wine to the estim. value of 4,000,000*l.* annually, the greater part of which is converted into brandy or vinegar. Pastures good, & live stock plentiful. The salt-works along the coast are the most valuable in France; and the pilchard, oyster, and other fisheries are important. Excl. of ship-building in the government dock-yards, of Rochefort, &c., the principal manufs. are of glass, earthenware, and leather, with some coarse woollens, and soap. This dep. is divided into 6 arronds., La Rochelle, Jonzac, Marennes, Rochefort, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angely.

CHARENTON, p. o. St. Mary's par., La.

CHARENTON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine, on rt. b. of Marne, 5 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 2,804. It is pleasantly situated, and has many country houses. A bridge of 10 arches across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the military possession of the cap., is now guarded by two forts forming part of the new fortifications of Paris; the bridge unites this vill. with the hamlet *Charenton St. Maurice*, where is a large national lunatic asylum.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Berri canal, 27 m. S.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,421.

CHARFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railroad, 2 m. N. Wickwar. Area, 1,369 ac. Pop. 515.

CHARFORD, (North), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 570 ac. Pop. 68. II. (South) co Hants. Area, 833 ac. Pop. 71.

CHARIKAR, a town of Afghanistan, 36 m. N. Cabool. Pop. 5,000. It is flourishing, and has a castle the residence of a local chief, with an active commerce in coarse cotton cloths, and a transit trade across the Hindoo Koosh; the duties from both sources are stated to amount to 1,000*l.* annually. In 1841, it was the station of a British garrison, afterwards almost wholly destroyed in its retreat to Cabool.

CHARING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 13 m. E.S.E.

Maidstone, and 6 m. N.E. the Pinckley station, on the Dover railroad. Area 4,551 ac. Pop. 1,321. Fairs 20th of April and of October.

CHARITE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 4,[illegible]. It has some good public buildings and walks; manufac. forges, button, hardware, and glass factories, & an active trade in iron, timber, corn, & charcoal, of which last article it exports large quantities to Paris. It was formerly fortified.

CHARITON, river, Mo., rises in Iowa, and after a course of 180 ms. it falls into the Missouri r. at the extreme S. point of Chariton co. It is boatable for 50 miles.

CHARITON, county, Mo. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state, and has Grand r., on the W. and the Missouri on the S. Area, 832 sq. ms. Chariton r. passes through it. Capital, Keytesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $240,160; wheat, 14,592 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 377,397; oats, 34,170; wool, 15,779 pounds;—10 flouring and grist m., 2 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 12 churches; 8 acad., 500 pupils; 18 sch., 1,[illegible] scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,746; 1850, 7,514.

CHARITON, t., Chariton co., Mo., 75 N. W. Jefferson city, 280 W. It is on the N. bank of Missouri r., at the mouth of Chariton r. Pop. 560.

CHARITON, p. v., capital Lucas co., Iowa, 125 S.W. Iowa city. Situated at the extreme source of Chariton r., and contains a court house and 75 inhabitants.

CHARITON, t., Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 924.

CHARITON MILLS, p. o., Adair co., Mo.

CHARITY, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

CHARJOOEE, a town of Independent Turkestan, Khanat, and 65 m. S.W. Bokhara, about 6 m. S. the Oxus, and on the main route and least inhabited spot between Bokhara and Persia. Pop. 5,000. It has a fort, a tolerable bazaar, & some trade with Orgunje (Urgheudj) by the Oxus.

CHARKOV, a gov., Russia. [KHARKOV.]

CHARLBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5¼ m. N. Witney. Area, 11,320 ac. Pop. 3,179. Mkt. on Friday. Fairs, 1st Jan., 2d Friday in Lent, 2d Friday after May 12, and on October 10.

CHARLCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¼ m. N. Bath. Area, 571 ac. Pop. 91.

CHARLCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Avon, 6 m. N.W. Kington. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 284.

CHARLEMONT, p-t., Franklin co., Ms., 109 W. by N. Boston, 415 W. Incorporated in 1765. Drained by Deerfield r., which affords good water power. The surface is mountainous; but the soil is fertile. It has 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,127, 1850, 1,173.

CHARLEMONT, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

CHARLEMONT, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6 m. N.N.W. Armagh, on the Blackwater r., here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Moy, and on the Ulster canal. Pop. 485. Principal buildings, a strong fort, used as the ordnance depot & head artillery quarters for N. Ireland. It gives the title of earl to the Caulfield family.

CHARLEMONT, a hamlet & fortress of France, dep. Ardennes. The fortress is situated on a limestone rock, on rt. b. of the Meuse, immediately opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier. It was founded by Charles V., & improved by Vauban.

CHARLEROI, or CHARLROY, a strongly fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arrond., on the Sambre, and on the Brussels & Namur railway, 23 m. E. Mons. Pop. 6,500, employed in extens. coal mines, iron foundries, cutlery, glass & nail factories, brick yards, woollen cloth & yarn factories, &c.; its district being among the most industrious in Belgium. It owes its name to a large fortress, built in 1666, during the reign of Charles II. of Spain; it is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi canal, & has a large cattle fair of 10 days, from August 5th.

CHARLES, r., Mass., rises near the state of R. I., & after a circuitous course, enters Boston harbor. It is navigable to Watertown, 7 W. Boston.

CHARLES, county, Md. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, on the Potomac r. Area, 460 sq. ms. The surface is hilly, & the soil moderately good. Capital, Port Tobacco. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $293,266; wheat, 149,533 bush. produced; rye, 4,207; Ind. corn, 455,348; oats, 25,684; potatoes, 45,812; tobacco, 2,862,300 pounds; wool, 20,928;—17 grist m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—23 churches; 2 acad., 50 pupils; 29 sch., 784 scholars; 3 libraries, 750 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,023; 1850, 16,162.

CHARLES, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N. W. South Molton. Area, 2,129 ac. Pop. 344.

CHARLESBOURG, v., & parish Quebec co., Can. E., 4 N. Quebec. The v. contains a Rom. Catholic church, 3 stores, 6 saw m., & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the pa. 2,063.

CHARLES (CAPE), the most E. point of Labrador, Brit. N. A. Lat. 52° N., lon. 55° 30′ W. *Island*, Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, 22 m. N. Jiddah. Lat. 21° 41′ N., lon. 39° 14′ E.—*Island*, Brit. N. A., in Hudson Strait. Lat. 62° 40′ N., lon. 75° W. Length about 35 m., breadth 25 m.—One of the Galapagos islands, Pacific, highly fertile, & on which a colony was some years ago established by the government of Ecuador.—*Lake St. Charles*, Can. E., 12 m. N.N.W. Quebec, is 5 m. in length, & gives rise to a riv. of same name, which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec, after a S.E. course of 15 m.

CHARLES CITY, county, Va. Situated centrally in the S.E. part of the state, & has Chickahominy r. on the N., & James r. on the S. Area, 208 sq. ms. The surface is rolling; soil fertile, & is capable of being made exceedingly productive by the use of fertilizers. Capital, Charles City C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,794; wheat, 81,229 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 178,940; potatoes, 2,461; wool, 5,144 pounds;—6 grist m., 6 saw m., 1 tannery; cap. emp'd in manufac., $27,700; value of manufactured articles, $30,600;—13 churches; 6 acad., 92 pupils. Pop. 1840, 4,774; 1850, 5,200.

CHARLES CITY, C. H., p-v., capital of Charles City co., Va., 45 S.E. by E. Richmond, 162 W. Situated near the centre of the co., N. of James r. It contains a court house, clerk's office, an Episcopal church, & a few dwellings.

CHARLES RIVER VILLAGE, p. v., Norfolk co., Mass. Contains 150 inhab.

CHARLESTON, dist., S. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,750 sq. ms. The surface is low, & liable to be overflowed for some distance from the coast. Soil various, some portions very fertile. It has the Santee r. on its N.E. boundary. Drained by Ashley & Cooper rivers. A canal, uniting the Cooper & Santee rivers, passes through it, as does the S.E. part of the South Carolina railroad. Capital, Charleston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $525,900; Ind. corn, 318,737 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 498,972; rice, 15,700,603 pounds; cotton, 4,221 bales:—3 flouring m., 19 grist m., 8 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 12 printing offices, 4 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 4 weekly newspapers, & 3 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, & 1 quarterly publication; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,487,500; value of manufactured articles, $2,749,961;—92 churches; 3 colleges, 393 students; 50 acad., 2,682 pupils; 28 schools, 1,196 scholars; 5 libraries, 55,700 vols. Pop. 1840, 82,661; 1850, 72,805.

CHARLESTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 98 N.E. Augusta, 689 W. Soil fertile. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,269; 1850, 1,283.

CHARLESTON, p-t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 40 W. N.W. Albany, 399 W. Surface hilly; soil clay, sand, & gravelly loam. It has Schoharie r. on the E., which affords mill seats. Drained by small branches of Mohawk r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,103; 1850, 2,216.

CHARLESTON, t., Chester co., Pa.

CHARLESTON, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 146 N. Harrisburg, 256 W. Drained by branches of Tioga r. & Pine cr. It has 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,010; 1850, 1,470.

CHARLESTON, t., Orleans co., Vt., 55 N.N.E. Montpelier. Several ponds discharge their waters into Clyde r., which enters Lake Memphremagog. Surface hilly; soil a rich loam. Pop. 1840, 731; 1850, 1,008.

CHARLESTON, p-v., capital of Kanawha co., Va., 313 W.N.W. Richmond, 350 W. Situated on the N. bank of Great Kanawha r., 60 miles above its entrance into the Ohio. Its main street extends a mile on the Kanawha, & reaches to Elk r. It contains a court

house, jail, a branch of the bank of Virginia, a masonic hall, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a female academy, & 1,050 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, city, port of entry, & capital of Charleston district, S. C. It is the metropolis of the state, & the 12th city in population in the U. S. Situated in 32° 46′ 33″ N. lat., & 79° 55′ 38″ W. lon. from Greenwich, England, 2° 56′ 3″ W. lon. from Washington, 124 S.S.E. Columbia, 110 Savannah, Ga., 165 Wilmington, N. C., 547 Washington, 587 Baltimore, 684 Philadelphia, 773 New York, & 989 Boston. The population in 1790 was 16,359; in 1800, 18,712; in 1810, 24,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1830, 30,289; in 1840, 29,-261; & in 1850, 42,985; to which may be properly added the inhabitants of the Neck, north of the city, but lying without the charter limits, which contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Charleston is on a peninsula, formed by the confluence of Ashley & Cooper rivers, which unite immediately below the city & form a spacious & convenient harbor, communicating with the Ocean at Sullivan's Island, seven miles south-east of the city. The city is defended by Fort Pinckney, two miles below, & Fort Johnson, 4 miles; & by Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. The city is divided into 8 wards, & is built on ground but slightly elevated, being only about 9 feet above the level of the harbor at high tides. It extends from Battery point on the south to the city limits on the north, a distance of 3 miles, & at an average width of one & a quarter miles. Meeting street, the principal street, is 60 feet wide, & extends for a distance of three miles nearly in a direct line north; the cross streets run nearly parallel to each other, & at right angles to Meeting street, & extend from east to west, & from Ashley to Cooper rivers. The houses built within a few years are of brick; none are now allowed to be constructed but of this material or of stone. The wooden houses are generally kept well painted, & most of them have piazzas extending to the roof, tastefully arranged with vines & creepers. Those in the suburbs are surrounded by gardens, planted with orange, peach, & other ornamental & useful trees, & a profusion of vines & shrubbery.

The public buildings &c., are, a city hall, an exchange, court house, jail, an U. S. court house, a custom house, an U. States & a state arsenal, a fire-proof building for the preservation of documents, &c., a college, a medical college, an alms house, an orphan asylum, a work house, a theatre, a market house, Masonic, Odd Fellows, & Temperance Halls, South Carolina Society Hall, Military Hall, gas works, &c.; 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of $9,153,583; several insurance offices, 12 printing offices, issuing 4 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 4 weekly newspapers, & 3 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, & 1 quarterly publication. There are several extensive cotton presses, machine shops, factories, & mills, moved by steam power. There are in the city 35 churches, viz.,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 7 Episcopal, 1 French Protestant, 2 German Lutheran, 2 Jews Synagogues, 1 Mariners, 5 Methodist, 1 Orphan, 4 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 for colored people,—many of the churches are large & elegant buildings. Charleston college was founded in 1785, has a president, & 5 professors or other instructors, 124 alumni, 70 students, & 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March. It has a fine edifice. The Medical College of the State of South Carolina was founded in 1833, has 8 professors, & 160 students. The lectures commence on the second Monday in November annually. The Citadel Academy is a flourishing institution, under the patronage of the state. The High School has a principal & three assistants, the whole under a board of supervisors. The Orphan Asylum accommodates orphans & destitute children; it has an extensive building, & receives for its support $16,000 annually from the city treasury. The Convent of our Lady of Mercy is under the direction of the Roman Catholics, & also a female academy attached to it. The Library & Philosophical Society has a fine collection of objects of natural history. The Apprentices Library contains 100,-000 volumes, & sustains annually a course of scientific lectures. The City Library contains about 1,800 vols. of valuable books.

Charleston is a great mart for cotton, rice, & tobacco, & rice especially, as it is the heart of the rice growing region, forms the great staple, of which it exports 125,000 tierces annually. There is a line of steamers with New York weekly, a line with Baltimore & Philadelphia, & also with Havanna, Cuba. Tonnage of the port 1852, 42,658 tons. The light house at the entrance of Charleston Harbor is on Light-house Island, & W. of the ship channel. Lat. 32° 41′ 54″ N., lon. 79° 32′ 30″ W. from Greenwich. The tower is 102 feet high, shows a revolving light elevated 125 feet above the surface of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 16¼ nautical miles. There is also a beacon, which with the light, is used as a range to cross the main bar, & two others, the Morris Island & Sullivan's Island beacons. By its being the port of an extensive system of railroads, it drains supplies from a wide range of territory; besides almost the entire State of South Carolina, it comprises a large portion of N. Carolina, Georgia, & of East Tennessee. Charleston was first settled in 1680. A colony of French refugees, exiled in 1690, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled to South Carolina, & a portion of them settled in Charleston, from whom some of its most respectable inhabitants have descended. At the close of the year 1779 the city was captured by the British, who held it until the following May.

CHARLESTON, p-t., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 127 W. Detroit, 592 W. Drained by Kalamazoo r. Pop. 1840, 605; 1850, 846.

CHARLESTON, p. v., capital Clarke co., Ia., 101 S. S.E. Indianapolis, 589 W., 2½ from the right bank of the Ohio r. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, a high school for females, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 10 stores, & 1,200 inhab.

CHARLESTON, p-v., capital of Coles co., Ill., 96 E. S.E. Springfield, 688 W. Situated 2½ miles W. of Embarrass r., & on the Terre Haute & Alton r. r. It has a court house, & several stores & dwellings. Pop. of t. 2,262.

CHARLESTON, p-o., Lee co., Iowa, 85 m. S. Iowa city, on the right bank of the Mississippi r., & has 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, p-v., Bradley co., Tenn., 167 S.E. Nashville, 570 W., on the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad.

CHARLESTON, p. v., capital Mississippi co., Mo. Situated in a rich prairie, 12 m. west from the junction of the Mississippi & Ohio rivers.

CHARLESTON, p-v., Tallahatchee co., Miss., 136 N. Jackson, 967 W.

CHARLESTON, ist., p. v., E. Hatley t., Stanstead co., Can. E., near the Massawippi l., 17 S. Sherbroke. Has an Episcopal church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, 2d, v., Landsdowne t., Leeds co., Can. W., 18 m. from Brockville. It has an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., a tannery, & 125 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, a maritime vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. & 3 m. S.W. Dumfermline. Pop. 772. It has a harbor, & extensive lime-works on an estate of the Earl of Elgin, & extensive export of coals.

CHARLESTON, a small maritime vill. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on its S.W. coast, pa. & 1½ m. from St. Austell. Its harbor is defended by a strong battery, & it annually exports 7,000 tons of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.—II. the cap. town of the British W. India isl. Nevis, on its N.W. coast. Pop. 1,806.

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, pa. Aboyne, on the Dee, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 27½ m. W. Aberdeen. It has six annual fairs. In its vicinity is Aboyne castle, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly.

CHARLESTON FOUR CORNERS, p-o., Charleston t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 38 W.N.W. Albany, 397 W.

CHARLESTOWN, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 54 W. Concord, 453 W. It lies on the E. side of Connecticut r. Drained by Little Sugar r. The soil is fertile, particularly its fine interval land, but some of it is hilly. Incorporated in 1753. It has two villages; the S. one extends along the street for a distance of a mile, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian,—an academy, 5 stores, a hat fac., a library, a bank, a savings bank, & 350 inhabitants. A bridge connects this town with Springfield, Vt. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,722; 1850, 1,644. The Sullivan r. r. passes through the t.

CHARLESTOWN, city, and, with Boston, a port of entry, Middlesex co., Mass., 1 N. Boston, 441 W. Pop. 1840, 11,484; 1850, 17,216; 1854, 20,000. Situated on a peninsula lying between Charles & Mystic rivers, & connected with Boston by Charles & Warren bridges. There are two other bridges across Mystic river, one of which connects it with Chelsea, & the other with Malden. There is another which connects it with Craigie's bridge, leading to Cambridge. The streets, though not laid out with great regularity, are wide, & ornamented with trees. The public buildings are a state prison, on the most improved model, an almshouse, town house, & 12 churches.—2 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist.—a bank, a savings institution, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 10 carriage fac., 2 dyeing establishments, 4 tanneries, a steam saw m., an extensive machine shop, 79 stores, &c., &c. The United States Navy Yard covers 60 acres of land, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious warehouse, an arsenal, powder magazine, & a house for the superintendent, all of brick, & two immense wooden edifices, under which the largest vessels of war are built; & also a very extensive & complete dry dock, built of hewn granite. Bunker Hill, or Breed's Hill, is where a sanguinary battle was fought at the commencement of the revolution, June 17th, 1775, in which the Americans lost, killed & wounded, 419, & the British 1,055. On the site of the battle, 62 feet above the level of the sea, the *Bunker Hill Monument* has been erected. The corner stone was laid by La Fayette on the 50th anniversary of the battle, June 17th, 1825. This foundation having been found insufficient, the corner stone of the present structure was laid in March, 1827. The monument was completed July 23d, 1842. Its form is an obelisk, 30 feet square at the base, & 16 feet 4¼ inches at the top. Height 221 feet. It is substantially built of hewn Quincy granite. The interior is circular, having a diameter of 10 ft. 7 in. at the bottom, & of 6 ft. 4 in. at the top, & is ascended by 294 steps. At the top is an elliptical chamber 17 feet high & 11 feet in diameter, with four windows. A most beautiful view is obtained from this apartment, of Boston, its harbor, & the surrounding country.

CHARLESTOWN, p-t., Washington co., R. I., 45 S. S.W. Providence, 385 W. It has Charles r., a branch of Pawcatuck r., on its north border, & the Atlantic ocean on the S. Its surface is drained by four extensive ponds, three of which have outlets into the Atlantic, & one into Charles r. The Stonington railroad passes through the t. Near the sea the land is level & rich, but to the N. it is rough, & not well adapted to cultivation. The remains of the Narraganset Indians, once a powerful tribe, long continued in this place, & had a missionary among them, supported by a society for propagating the gospel, & a considerable reservation of land; but they are now nearly or quite extinct. There are in the t. a cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. of t. 1840, 923; 1850, 994.

CHARLESTOWN, t., Chester co., Pa., 78 E. Harrisburg, 135 W. (P. O. called Pickering). Drained by Pickering cr. The village is on Pickering cr., & contains 2 churches, a cotton fac. & some 75 dwellings. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,039; 1850, 979.

CHARLESTOWN, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 70 N.E. Annapolis, 80 W. Situated on North East r., 5 m. from the Chesapeake, & contains 175 inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Va., 168 N. Richmond, 65 W., on the Winchester & Potomac r. r., 92 m. from Baltimore. It contains a court house, 3 churches.—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian.—a branch of the Bank of the Valley, an academy, 12 stores, & 1,507 inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN, p-t., Portage co., O., 145 N.E. Columbus, 321 W. It is a fertile t., & well cultivated. Watered by branches of Mahoning river. It has a saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 851; 1850, 809.

CHARLESTOWN, p. v., capital Clarke co., Ia., 101 S. Indianapolis, 589 W. Situated on elevated ground several miles from the right bank of the Ohio r., & contains a court house, 2 churches, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 3,995.

CHARLESTOWN, p. v., Calumet co., Wis.

CHARLESTOWN, p. o., Franklin co., Ark.

CHARLESVILLE, v., Osnabruck t., Stormont co., Can. W., on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., 18 m. from Cornwall. Has 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 potteries, an ashery, a tannery, & 250 inhabs.

CHARLESWORTH, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en le-Frith, & about 1 m. S. the Sheffield & Manchester r. r. Pop. 1,714.

CHARLETON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, on the coast, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area, 2,779 ac. Pop. 652.—II. (*Queen*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Pensford. Area, 955 ac. Pop. 177. Fair, July 20th.

CHARLEVAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. & 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys, on the Andelle. Pop. 1,913. Manufs. of calicoes. Its name is derived from a chateau built by Charles IX. It was originally called *Nogon-sur-Andelle*, from a fortress built by Henry I. of England.

CHARLEVILLE, called *Libreville* under the first republic, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, 2 m. N.N.E. Mezieres, with which it communicates by an avenue & suspension bridge across the Meuse. Pop. 8,336. It is well built, clean, & handsome; it has a college, an ecclesiastical school, a public library with 22,000 vols., & a theatre. Since the 17th cent., when it ceased to be a fortress, it has become thriving; though the national manuf. of arms has been transferred to Tulle & Chatellerault, it has still pretty extensive manufactures of muskets; nail-works, copper foundries, & tanneries, with a port on the river, & active export trade in wine, spirits, coal, iron, & slates.

CHARLEVILLE, *Rathgogan*, a town, pa., munic. bor., & formerly parl. bor., Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 22 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Area of pa., 3,138 ac. Pop. 5,178; do. of town, 4,287. It consists mostly of four streets crossing at right angles, & is pretty well built. It gives the title of Earl to the Barry family; but the town & vicinity are the property of the Earl of Cork & Ossory, whose mansion here was burnt by the Duke of Berwick in 1690.

CHARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 35.

CHARLEY'S RANCHO, p. o., Butte co., Cal.

CHARLIEU, *Carilocus*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 38 m. N.E. Montbrison. Pop. 3,532, partly employed in manufs. of cotton & linen stuffs. It has ruins of a Benedictine abbey of 11th century.

CHARLOE, p-v., Paulding co., O., 137 N.W. Columbus, 506 W. Situated on the right bank of the Auglaise r., & contains about 100 inhabitants.

CHARLOIS, a vill., Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Maas, 2 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,000.

CHARLOTTE, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Drained by Little Roanoke r. Surface diversified, soil fertile. Capital, Marysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $327,936; wheat, 85,653 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 372,867; potatoes, 11,230; tobacco, 3,868,040 pounds; wool, 25,755;—36 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 5 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manufac. $4,000; value of manufactured articles, $8,150;—25 churches; 27 sch., 436 scholars; 1 library, 280 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,595; 1850, 13,955.

CHARLOTTE, county, N. B. Situated in the S.W. corner of the province. Area, 1,250 sq. ms. Drained by the Schoodic or St. Croix r. separating it from the state of Maine on the W., the Digdeguash, the Magaguadavic, New & Lepreau rivers, all entering the bay of Fundy, which extends along its entire southern boundary. Surface hilly, with ridges of granite rocks on its northern boundary; but it has much fertile soil, especially in the valleys of its numerous streams. Campobello, Grand Menan & Deer isls., in the bay of Fundy, belong to this county. Capital, St. Andrews. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 8,575; sheep, 11,846; swine, 2,326; horses, 1,667; wheat, 3,263 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 409; buckwheat, 14,304; barley, 7,206; oats, 69,998; potatoes, 163,117; peas, 1,999;—14 grist m., 102 saw m., 4 tanneries, 16 persons emp'd; 6 woollen fac., 1 iron foundry;—53 churches; 94 schools, 2,912 scholars. Pop. 19,935.

CHARLOTTE, p-t., Washington co., Me., 186 E.N.E. Augusta, 772 W. Incorporated in 1825. Drained by a pond which has an outlet, passing into Cobscook bay. It has a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 666; 1850, 718.

CHARLOTTE, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 54 W. Montpelier, 449 W. It lies on Lake Champlain,

across which is a ferry at this place. Drained by Laplott river, which affords water power, & also by Lewis cr. Chartered in 1762. Surface mostly level, soil very fertile. An elevated ridge of land along the stage road to Burlington, presents a fine view of the lake, & the country W. The v. on the Rutland & Burlington r. r., 11 m. from Burlington, contains a Methodist church, a seminary, 2 stores, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,620; 1850, 1,634.

CHARLOTTE, t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 330 W. by S. Albany. Surface undulating; soil moist clay loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by Cassadaga cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,428; 1850, 1,718.

CHARLOTTE, p-v., Greece t., Monroe co., N. Y., 224 W.N.W. Albany, 375 W. It is situated at the mouth of Genesee r., 7 ms. below Rochester, and is connected with it by a rail road. It is sometimes called Port Genesee. There is a steamboat landing, a store, a forwarding house, & 30 dwellings. The steamboat line from Montreal to Niagara Falls, *via* Kingston, Can., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Oswego, and Lewiston, stops at this place, & a small steamboat runs from this place to Carthage.

CHARLOTTE, C. H., p-v., capital of Charlotte co., Va., 98 W.S.W. Richmond, 185 W. Situated 3 ms. from Little Roanoke r., & 1¼ from Ward's Fork. Formerly called Marysville. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, a tannery, & 475 inhabs.

CHARLOTTE, p-v., capital of Mecklenburg co., N. C., 158 S.W. Raleigh, 397 W. Situated on the E. side of Sugar cr., a branch of Catawba r., & on the Charlotte & South Carolina rail road, 109 m. from Columbia. It contains the county buildings, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 2 academies, 2 manufactories, 3 saw m., 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, and 1,140 inhabitants. Here is a branch of the United States Mint. East of Charlotte are a number of very rich and productive gold mines.

CHARLOTTE, p-v., capital of Dickson co., Tenn., 38 W. by N. Nashville, 722 W. Situated on elevated ground, 12 m. from the Cumberland r., and contains a court house, jail, & about 200 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, a town of the Danish W. Indies, on the isl. St. Thomas. Pop. 10,100, of whom 2,100 are slaves. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre behind a spacious bay, which renders it one of the best trading places in the W. Indies. The town is defended by the citadel of Christian's fort, & two batteries at the entrance of the harbor. It has a Lutheran, a Roman Catholic, an English, & a Dutch Reformed church, a Jewish synagogue, and a chapel for the Moravian brothers; a local & an English colonial bank.

CHARLOTTE CENTRE, p-o., Charlotte t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 333 W. by S. Albany, 333 W.

CHARLOTTE HALL, p-v., St. Mary's co., Md., 66 S. Annapolis, 60 W. It derives its name from an academy which has 3 brick buildings, & is well endowed by the state. The situation is elevated, pleasant, & healthy. It contains 120 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE HARBOR, or GASPARILLA S'ND, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, W. coast of Florida. Lat. 26° 45′ N., lon. 82° 15′ W. Average breadth 10 m. Charlotte riv. flows into it.

CHARLOTTE ISLS. [QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLS.]

CHARLOTTENBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 42 m. S.W. Breslau, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1,070; & manufs. of linens & cottons.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Teltow, on lt. b. of the Spree, 3 m. W. Berlin, with which it communicates by a straight avenue, bordered by villas. Pop. 7,290, partly employed in steam cotton mills, cotton print-works, manufs. of hosiery, &c. It is handsomely built, & has 2 royal palaces, & a park with statues of the elector, Frederick William & his son Frederick I., & a monument to Louisa of Prussia, consort of the late king. The palace gardens are open to the public, & it is a favorite place of holiday resort for the population of Berlin.

CHARLOTTENBURGH, t., Glengary co., Can. W. Drained by small streams entering the St. Lawrence river on the S. Pop. 1852, 5,557.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, p-v., capital of Albemarle co., Va., 85 N.W. Richmond, 121 W. Situated on Moore's cr., 2 ms. from its entrance into Rivanna r. The plan is irregular, but it is well built, chiefly with brick. It contains a court house, & other county buildings, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—& an academy, a bank, 22 stores, 2 bookstores, a female academy, a circulating library, 2 printing offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & 1,890 inhabitants. There are several flouring mills in the vicinity. It derives its chief importance from the University of Virginia, of which it is the seat. This institution was planned by Mr. Jefferson. It was designed to be more on the plan of European universities than most American colleges. The university buildings are various in their architecture, & arranged on three sides of a grassy parallelogram, at the upper end of which stands a large rotunda, containing lecture rooms and the library. The philosophical and chemical apparatus, & the mineralogical cabinet, and anatomical & general museum, are extensive. It has a fine astronomical observatory on the apex of a hill in the vicinity. It was founded in 1818, but did not go into operation until 1825; it has a president & 13 professors or other instructors, has had 3,500 alumni, has 400 students, & 18,000 vols. in its libraries. The Medical department was founded in 1819, has 3 professors & 96 students. Lectures commence on the 1st Monday in Oct. The Law school has 2 professors and 81 students. The commencement is on the 29th of June. It is munificently endowed by the state.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, p-v., Hancock co., Ia., 28 E. Indianapolis, 543 W. Situated on the E. side of a small branch of Blue r., & on the national road.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the cap. town of Prince Edward Isl., Brit. A., on Hillsborough bay, at the confluence of Hillsboro', Elliott, & York rivers, near the S. coast, with one of the best harbors in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 63° 7′ W. Pop. 4,417. It is well built on gently rising ground, and contains the government-house, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—the barracks, & a fort. It has an academy endowed with 270*l.* a year, a national school, an iron foundry, a manuf. of coarse woollens, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on.—II. the cap. of Dominica, on its W. coast, 21 m. S.E. Prince Rupert's bay. [DOMINICA.]

CHARLOTTEVILLE, p-v., Summit t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 57 W. Albany, 373 W.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Drained by several small streams entering Lake Erie on the S.E. Pop. 1852, 2,780.

CHARLTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass, 53 S.W. by W. Boston, 387 W. Chartered in 1754. Surface rough, soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 640 sp.; 7 grist m., 10 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,117; 1850, 2,015. The Western r. r. passes through it.

CHARLTON, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 25 N.N.W. Albany, 393 W. Surface undulating; soil clay, sand, & sandy loam, & fertile. Drained by a branch of the Mohawk r. The v. contains 3 stores, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Universalist,—2 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,933; 1850, 1,902.

CHARLTON, an isl. of Brit. N. A., in James' Bay. Lat. 52° N., lon. 79° 50′ W.

CHARLTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 1¼ m. N.E. Dover. Area, 381 ac. Pop. 3,126.—II. co. Wilts, 2¼ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area, 4,780 ac. Pop. 690.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 112.—IV. (*Adam*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area, 3,910 ac. Pop. 550.—V. (*Horethorne*), co. Somerset, 4¼ m. S.W. Wincanton. Area, 2,363 ac. Pop. 544.—VI. (*Kings*), co. Glo'ster, 2 m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 3,174.—VII. (*Mackrel*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Somerton. Area included with Charlton-Adam. Pop. 381.—VIII. (*Marshall*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 463.—IX. (*Musgrave*), co. Somerset, 1 m. N.N.E. Wincanton. Area, 2,153 ac. Pop. 428.—X. (*next Woolwich*), co. Kent, 8 m. S.E. London. Area, 1,342 ac. Pop. 4,818. The vill. is picturesquely situated on elevated ground near the

Thames. It has an interesting church, & a stately manor house in the Elizabethan style. Fair on St. Luke's day, called "Horn Fair," from the custom of carrying small horns, probably in honor of St. Luke's bull, and formerly notorious for rather indecent mummeries, which gave rise to the saying, "all is fair at Horn Fair."—XI. (*on Otmoor*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area, 1,864 ac. Pop. 657.—XII. (*Westport*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Pewsey. Area, 1,706 ac. Pop. 219.

CHARLTON DEPOT, p-o., Charlton t., Worcester co., Mass., 56 W.S.W. Boston, 386 W.

CHARLWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.W. Reigate. Area, 7,000 ac. Pop. 1,320.

CHARLY, sevl. vills. of France; the chief in dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 42 m. S.S.W. Laon. Pop. 1,603.

CHARLYNCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,432 ac. Pop. 236.

CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, 15 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 3,011. It has manufactures of lace and extensive tanneries.

CHARMEY, German *Galmis*, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant., & 14 m. S. Freyburg, in the high valley of same name, in which the finest of the celebrated Gruyere cheese is made.

CHARMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 4,095 ac. Pop. 905.

CHARMOUTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, at the mouth of the small river Char, in the Eng. Channel, 2 m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area, 518 ac. Pop. 644. The vill. is a pleasant watering place. In 1839 severe shocks of earthquake occurred in this vicinity, in some parts leaving the surface rent by huge chasms. Fossil remains are abundant.

CHARNEUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. E. Liege. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of cloth, & the anc. abbey of Val-Dieu.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a tusph. of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Standish, 3 m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 799.—*Charnock Richard* is a township in same pa., 3 m. W. S.W. Chorley. Pop. 872.

CHARNY, a comm. & town of France, dep Yonne, 15 m. S.W. Joigny. Pop. 1,065.

CHAROLAIS, an old subdivision of France in the prov. Burgundy, of which Charolles was the cap., now comprised in the dep. Saône-et-Loire.

CHAROLLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., 28 m. W.N.W. Macon. Pop. 2,962. It stands between two hills, one crowned by a ruined castle of the Counts of Charolais. It is well-built, & has a chamber of commerce, a manuf. of crucibles, iron works, & trade in cattle, wine, & grain.

CHARONNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St. Denis, adjoining Paris on the E. Pop. 5,436. Manufs. of chemical products, wax candles, & colors.

CHAROST, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, arrond. & 15 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,239.

CHARPEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, 9 m. E. Valence. Pop. 2,770.

CHARROUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 30 m. S. Poitiers. Pop. 1,740. Here are the remains of a monastery founded in 785, & which was richly endowed by Charlemagne, but destroyed during the religious wars.

CHARS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 11 m. N.W. Pontoise, on the Viosne, Pop. 1,019. It was formerly fortified, & has an old Castle.

CHARSFIELD, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Market-Wickham. Area, 1,299 ac. Pop. 511.

CHARSHAMBAH, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil Irmak river (*Iris*), near where it flows into the Black Sea, after a N.W. course of nearly 300 m. This river has also the name of Charshambáh Su. The district fertile & well cultivated.

CHART, several pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W.S.W. Ashford. Area, 3,281 ac. Pop. 754. Fair, 1st Monday in April.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. S.W. of Charing. Area, 7,578 ac. Pop. 296.—III. (*next Sutton-Valence*), co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Maidstone. Area, 2,073 ac. Pop. 669.

CHARTER-HOUSE, *on Mendip*, a vill. of Eng., co. Somerset. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 107.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area, 2,890 ac. Pop. 719.

CHARTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Stour, 3 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area, 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,138. Fair, 29th June. The church, a spacious cruciform edifice, contains many monuments. On Chartham downs are a number of tumuli called in anc. documents "Danes' banks."

CHARTIERS, creek, a small river of Pa., rises in Washington co., & after a course of 30 ms., falls into the Ohio, 4 ms. below Pittsburg. It drains a fertile country, abounding with bituminous coal.

CHARTIERS, p-t., Washington co., Pa., 6 m. N. Washington. Surface hilly, soil loam, with abundance of coal. Chartiers creek flows on its S. border. It has 7 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,616; 1850, 1,677.

CHARTRE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Loir, 25 m. S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,620. Trade in cattle & grain.

CHARTRES, *Autricum*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity beside the Eure, 47 m. S.W. Paris. Lat. 48° 26′ 53″ N., lon. 1° 29′ 20″ E. Pop. 15,304. It is mostly ill-built; the only remarkable edifices are the celebrated Gothic cathedral, the most perfect in France, two other remarkable churches, an episcopal palace, vast barracks, occupying an old convent, a theatre, some portions of its old fortifications, comprising two gates; & in one of the squares is an obelisk to the memory of Gen. Marceau, born at Chartres in 1769. It has a society of agriculture, a public library of 30,000 vols., manufs. of hosiery, hats, leather; *patés* in great repute, & its weekly markets on Thursday & Saturday are the largest in France for corn & flour. Chartres was long held by the Eng., from whom it was taken by Dunois in 1432; in its cathedral St. Bernard preached the 2d crusade in 1145. It was the birth-place of Regnier the poet, & Pierre Nicole the mathematician.

CHARTREUSE, France. [GRANDE CHARTREUSE.]

CHARWAH, a town of India, Hindostan, prov. Candeish, Gwalior dom., 67 m. N.E. Boorhampoor.

CHARWELTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area, 2,332. Pop. 231.

CHARYBDIS, Whirlpool. [GALOFARO.]

CHASEVILLE, p-o., Murray co., Ga.

CHASEVILLE, p-o., Benton co., Tenn.

CHASELEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 3 m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Area, 1,725 ac. Pop. 348. Its churches is very ancient.

CHASGO, or SHUSHGAO, a cluster of vills. & a fort, Afghanistan, at the highest part of the route between Ghuznee & Cabool, 10 m. N. Ghuznee, & 8,697 feet above the sea.

CHASMA, or CHASSMA, a riv. of military Croatia, after a tortuous W. course of 55 m. joins the Lonya, 16 m. S.W. Belovar. Near their junction is the vill. Chasma, with 450 inhabitants.

CHASSELAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. & 8 m. S.W. Mâcon. Pop. 360. It gives its name to the celebrated table grapes, 5,000 or 6,000 baskets of which are sent weekly in autumn to the markets of Paris.

CHASSENEUIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, arrond. & 16 m. S.W. Confolens. Pop. 1,821. —Also vills. deps. Indre & Vienne.

CHASSERAL, a mntn. of Switzerland, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, cant. Bern, 9 m. W. Bienne, elevation 5,280 feet.

CHASSERON, a mntn. of the Jura range, betw. the French dep. Doubs, & the Swiss cant. Vaud, 6 m. N.W. Yverdun; elevation 5,280 feet.

CHASTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5. m. N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 1,769 ac. Pop. 236. A tumulus here marks the spot where Edmund Ironside defeated Canute in 1016.

CHATATY, p-o., Bradley co., Tenn.

CHATBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2½ m. E.N.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 503.

CHA-TCHOU, a fortified town, Chinese Turkestan, 250 m. S.S.E. Khamil. It has many Chinese inhabs., & an active trade, & is reported to be a trading post of importance.

CHATEAU (LE), or CHATEAU D'OLERON, a comm. & fortfd. seaport town of France, dep. Charente Inf., arrond. & 6 m. N.W. Marennes, on the S.E. point of the isl. of Oleron. Pop. 1,314. It has a citadel, & trade in salt, wine, & brandy.

CHATEAUBRIANT, a comm. & town of France,

dep. Loire Inf., cap. cant., 35 N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,088. It is built around the remains of a castle, founded 1015; & it has manufs. of woollen stuffs, & confectionary in high repute, with trade in iron, timber, oil, & corn.

CHATEAU-CHALON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, arrond. & 6 m. E. Lons-le-Saunier, on rt. b. of the Seille. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity. It had formerly an abbey.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arrond. in a mntnous. dist., near rt. b. of the Yonne, 37 m. E. Nevers. Pop. 2,845. It was formerly fortified, & has a ruined castle. Its inhabs. weave some coarse woollens, & trade in wine and wool.

CHATEAU-D'ŒX, or CHATEAU D'OYES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., 22 m. E. Lausanne, on rt. b. of the Sarine. Pop. 2,010. It has important cattle-fairs, & ruins of the anc. Chateau of the counts of Gruyère.

CHATTEAU-DU-LOIR, a town & comm. of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on a hill, 23 m. S.S.E. Le Mans, near rt. b. of the Loir. Pop. 3,736. It has manufs. of linens, cotton twist, & leather, & a brisk trade in grain & chesnuts.

CHATEAUDUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond., near lt. b. of the Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. Chartres. Pop. 2,756. It is handsome, having been almost wholly re-built since it was destroyed by fire in 1723; it has a castle, partly of the 10th century, a town-hall, comm. college, & small public library. Tanneries & manufs. of blankets.

CHATEAUGAY, river, N. Y., rises in Clinton & Franklin counties, & flowing northerly enters Canada, & empties into the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal.

CHATEAUGAY, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y., 202 N. by W. Albany, 541 W. Drained by Chateaugay r. & its branches, which flows N. into Canada, entering the St. Lawrence a little W. of Montreal. Surface uneven, soil clay & sandy loam. The v. is on the Northern r. r., 45 m. from Rouse's Point, & contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, & 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,824; 1850, 3,728.

CHATEAUGAY, lake, Clinton co., N. Y., 4 m. long, 2 wide. It lies in the midst of a mountain region, & its surface is 1,400 feet above tide water.

CHATEAUGAY, co., Can. E., formed from Beauharnois & Huntingdon counties by the new representation act. It lies S. of the St. Lawrence r., & is drained by the Chateaugay r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Chateaugay. Pop. 17,354.

CHATEAUGAY, p-v., capital Chateaugay co., Can. E., on the left bank of the Chateaugay r., 3 m. above its entrance into Lake St. Louis, of St. Lawrence r., 24 m. from Montreal. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, a carding m., a tannery, and 600 inhabs. Pop. of seign. 2,360.

CHATEAUGIRON, a comm. and tn. of France, dep. Ille-de-Vilaine, cap. cant., arrond & 9 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,453. It was formerly fortified, & has manufacs. of cottons.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. & on the Mayenne, here crossed by a stone bridge, cap. arrond., 17 m. S.S.E. Laval. Pop. 6,254. It has a fine Gothic church, several hospitals, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, and bleach grounds; and it is the entrepôt for the wine, slate, coal, &c., of the dep.

CHATEAU-HAUT-BRION, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne, with an extensive vineyard, producing one of the four finest growths of Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU-LAFITTE, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond Lesparre, with a small vineyard, producing one of the 4 finest growths of Bordeaux wine. It yields about 400 hhds. annually.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. & 16 m. S. Fontainebleau. Pop. 2,420.—*Chateau la Valliere* is a comm. & mkt.-t., dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,239.

CHATEAU-LATOUR, 2 contig. vineyds. of France, dep. & on the Gironde, near Pauillac, and which yield some of the finest growths of claret wine.—*Chateau Leoville* adjacent, produces a growth of wine almost equalling the foregoing.

CHATEAULIN, a comm. & tn. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. arrond., on the Aulne, 13 m. N. Quimper. Pop. 1,523. Trade in slates, salmon, pilchards, corn, & cattle.

CHATEAU-MARGAUX, a famous vineyd. of France, dep. & on the Gironde, 14 m. N.W. Bordeaux. It produces one of the first growths of claret wine. The villa, whence its name, belongs to the heirs of the Spanish Marquis d'Aguado.

CHATEAUMEILLANT, a comm. & tn. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,710. It has an old castle.

CHATEAUNEUF, numerous comms., small tns.,& vs. of France.—I. (*sur Charente*), dep. & on lt. b. of the Charente, cap. cant., 11 m. W.S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,798. It has a trade in brandy, wine, & salt, & a large market on the 16th day of each month.—II. (*sur Cher*), dep. & on an isl. in the Cher, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. N.W. St. Amand. Pop. 2,041.—III. (*du Faou*), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on the Aulne, 17 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 2,506.—IV. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,478.—V. (*de Mazeno*), dep. Drôme, 9 m. E. Montélimart. Pop. 1,698. VI. (*de Randon*), dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Mende. Pop. 607. It was formerly fortified, & has 9 annual fairs. The famous Duguesclin died in 1380, while besieging C. de Randon, then in possession of the English.—VII. (*du Rhône*), dep. Drôme, arrond. & 5 m. S. Montélimart, on lt. b. of the Rhône, opposite Viviers. Pop. 1,333. Commerce in red wine.—VIII. (*sur Sarthe*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. Angers, on rt. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,415.—IX. (*en Bretagne*), a fortified town, dep. Ille-de-Vilaine, arrond & 6 m. S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 756.—X. (*en Thymerais*), dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Chartres. Pop. 1,156.—XI. (*Val de Bargis*), dep. Nièvre, arrond. and 16 miles S.E. Cosne. Pop. 2,057.

CHATEAU-PONSAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. E. Bellac, on rt. b. of the Gartempe. Pop. 3,874.

CHATEAU-PORCEIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant.. on the Aisne, 26 m. S.W. Mezieres. Pop. 2,463. Manufs. flannels.

CHATEAU-RENARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,477.—II. dep. Bouches du Rhône, 19 m. N. Arles, near lt. b. of the Durance. Pop. 4,744. It has the remains of a castle of the 12th century.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 17 m. N.E. Tours. Pop. 3,079. Manufs. of coarse woollens. Its castle was founded in the 11th century.

CHATEAU RIVER, p-v. & pa., Montmorenci co., Can. E., 15 N.E. Quebec, situated on the lt. b. of the St. Lawrence. The vill. has a Rom. Cath. church, 3 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m.,2 carding m., & 200 inhabs. Pop. of pa. 1,250.

CHATEAUROUX, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Indre, in a plain on the Indre, & at the terminus of the r. r. from Orleans, 61 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 12,554. Principal edifice, the castle, long the prison of the Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu, which now serves for the town-hall. It is the seat of a court of assize, chambers of commerce & manufs., a society of arts & agriculture. Manufs. comprise strong woollens, cutlery, hats, hosiery, paper, parchment, and military equipments; it has also an active trade in woollen yarn, in which from 1,800 to 2,000 hands are engaged; leather, iron, cattle & lithographic stones of superior quality. Birthplace of General Bertrand.—II. a comm. & vill. dep. H. Alpes, arrond & 3 m. N.N.E. Embrun. Pop. 1,772.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., 17 m. N.E. Nancy. Pop. 2,521. It has some remains of fortifications, & a castle of the 13th century, to which, & to some government salt-works abandoned in 1826, it owes its name.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Marne, across which it communicates with a considerable suburb by a bridge of 3 arches, 37 m. S.S.W. Laon. Pop. 4,147. It stands on a declivity, crowned by the remains of a vast castle, founded by Charles Martel in 720 for Thierry IV., whence its name. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, and has a marble monument to his memory.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, a comm. & town of France,

dep. H. Marne, arrond and 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, cap. cant. Pop. 1,020.

CHATELAUDREN, and CHATELDON, 2 comms. and towns of France; the former, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 964. Manuf. coarse woollen stuffs. The latter, dep. Puy de Dome, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,752. Min. springs & baths.

CHATELET, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on r. b. of the Sambre, 4 m. E. Charleroi. Pop. 2,971. Manufs. woollen cloth & leather.

CHATELET (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, 11 m. S.S.W. Amand. Pop. 1,368.

CHATELLERAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Vienne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a stone bridge, 18 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 9,738. It is one of the principal seats of the manuf. of French cutlery, the production of which occupies about 600 families. It has an old castle (whence its name), a theatre, exchange, hospital, national manuf. of arms, & a large trade in millstones, wines, dried fruits, & agricultural produce. James Hamilton, the 2d Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, received the dukedom of Chatellerault from Henry II. in 1548, as the price of his consent to the marriage of his ward, Queen Mary, with the dauphin Francis.

CHATEL ST. DENIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 24 m. S.W. Freiburg, with a castle on the Vevaise riv., here crossed by a stone bridge.

CHATEL ST. DENIS SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Epinal, on the Moselle, 10 m. N. Vosges. Pop. 1,255.

CHATELUS, a comm. and village of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 12 miles N.E. Gueret. Pop. 1,458.

CHATENAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.S.W. Paris. Birthplace of Voltaire.

CHATENOIS, several comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. B. Rhin, 25 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,560. —II. a comm. & vill., dep. H. Rhin, 5 m. S. Belfort. Pop. 1,128.—III. a comm. & town, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,593. Manufac. of lace.

CHATFIELD, p-t., Crawford co., O., 73 N. Columbus, 412 W. Organized in 1830. Drained by Sycamore cr., which affords some water power. It has 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 896; 1850, 1,351.

CHATHAM, county, N. C. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 888 sq. m. Watered by Haw & Deep rivers, which unite in its S. part to form Cape Fear r. The soil is clayey and fertile, producing corn, wheat, oats, cotton, & tobacco. The surface is rolling. Capital, Pittsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $467,933; wheat, 126,178 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 625,826; cotton, 960 bales; tobacco, 13,757 pounds; —26 flouring and grist m., 10 saw m., 2 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries, 13 persons emp.; 1 printing-office, 1 semi-weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $8,480; value of manufactured articles, $174,296:—53 churches; 6 academies, 169 pupils; 38 schools, 1,750 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,242; 1850, 18,449.

CHATHAM, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, on Savannah river, by branches of which, and of the Ogeechee and Little Ogeechee, it is drained. Area, 420 sq. ms. The surface is level, and but little elevated above tide water. Soil fertile on the river margins. Capital, Savannah. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,5,683; Ind. corn, 57,427 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 33,815; rice, 19,453,750 pounds; cotton, 580 bales:—1 grist m., 1 saw m.; 4 printing offices, 3 daily & 1 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $130,550; value of manufactured articles, $276,250:—14 churches; 3 acad., 191 pupils; 5 schools, 340 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,801; 1850, 24,261.

CHATHAM, t., Carroll co., N. H., situated on the E. side of the White Mountains. The surface rough and mountainous. Chartered in 1767. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 523; 1850, 516.

CHATHAM, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 96 S.E. Boston, 407 W. Situated on the S.E. point of Cape Cod, & has a good harbor on a bay, inside of Chatham beach. Incorporated in 1712. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist;—13 vessels engaged in the fisheries; 7 grist m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,334; 1850, 2,439.

CHATHAM, p. t., Middlesex co., Ct., opposite Middletown, 16 S. Hartford. Surface uneven, excepting near Connecticut river, where is a level and very fertile alluvial tract, of nearly a mile in width. It has a fine landing at Middle Haddam, 6 miles below Middletown, where is a village. It is drained by Salmon river and Pine brook. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 bell foundries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,413; 1850, 1,525. (*See Portland.*)

CHATHAM, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 18 S. by E. Albany, 16 N.E. Hudson, 362 W. Surface hilly, soil various, but well cultivated. Watered by Kinderhook creek. The village contains a church, 3 stores, 4 carriage fac., several mills and manufactories, and about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 paper fac., a tannery, a piano fac., 2 iron foundries, 8 grist m., 7 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,662; 1850, 3,839.

CHATHAM, p-t., Morris county, N. J., 56 N.N.E. Trenton, 221 W. Drained by Passaic r. Surface undulating, with Long Hill in its S. part. The v., on the left bank of Passaic r., & on the Morris & Essex r. r., 25 m. from N. Y., contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, an academy, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 50 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 academies, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,138; 1850, 2,469.

CHATHAM, t., Tioga co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil loam, adapted to grazing. Timbered with oak, beech, maple, & pine. It has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 689; 1850, 1,208.

CHATHAM, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 68 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 102 W.

CHATHAM, t., Medina co., O. Drained by E. branch of Black r. Pop. 1840, 555; 1850, 1,167.

CHATHAM, p-v., Newton t., Licking co., O.

CHATHAM, p-o., Sangamon co., Ill., 10 N.N.W. Springfield, 790 W.

CHATHAM, p. o., Buchanan co., Iowa.

CHATHAM, p. v., capital Kent co., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of Thames r., in the towns of Harwich & Raleigh, & on the Western r. r., 197 from Toronto. It contains a court-house, 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—20 stores, a tannery, a foundry, a steam saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,070 inhab.

CHATHAM, t., Kent co., Can. W. Drained by Sydenham & Thames rivers. Pop. 1,768.

CHATHAM, p. t., Argenteuil co., Can. E. Drained by North river, and several small streams entering the Ottawa r. on its S. border. Pop. 1852, 3,167. The v. is on the right bank of North r., at the entrance of West r. Has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian, —4 stores, a carding m., a flouring m., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., & 350 inhab.

CHATHAM, p. v., par. & capital Northumberland co., N. B., on the rt. bank of Mirimichi r., near its entrance into Mirimichi bay. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, 6 churches, 12 schools. Pop. 1851, 3,563. The v. contains a court-house, 2 churches, a grammar school, & 400 inhab.

CHATHAM, a parl. bor., riv., port, naval arsenal, town, & pa. of England, on the east bank of the Medway, & on the old London and Dover road, 30 m. E.S.E. London. Area, 4,273 ac. Pop. of pa. 1851, 22,399; do. of parl. bor., 28,424. It consists chiefly of one long, narrow, winding street, forming a continuation of the city of Rochester, & mostly accompanying the course of the Medway, which here begins to widen into its estuary. It is flanked on the E. & S. by heights partly built on & crowned with several forts. Town well paved & lighted, & has many good shops: but with exception of its noble dockyard & handsome military suburb of Brompton, it presents little worthy of notice. Principal edifices, the parish church, a modern building, embodying a small part of the original Norman structure; a charity hospital, reputed to have been founded by Bishop Gundulph in 1078; a small seamen's hospital, a proprietary school, & a literary institution, with a museum. There are 31 churches, viz., 3 Baptist, 4 Bible Christian, 10 Episcopal, 3 Independent, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Catholic Apostolical. The military & naval establishments, separated from the town and the country beyond by a line of fortifications, comprise large and very handsome infantry,

marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a noble marine hospital, the dockyard and arsenal, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and now surrounded by a wall enclosing 90 ac. The dockyard, inferior only to those of Portsmouth & Plymouth, contains 5 tide-docks, and 6 building slips for vessels of the largest size; with saw-mills, forges, machinery-works, roperies, &c.; the latter has ordnance-ranges, an armory, officers, & artificers' quarters, & a chapel. Moored in the river opposite, are hulks for convicts, who labor in the yard. The population of Chatham is almost entirely engaged in the military and naval establishments, or in the retail trade arising out of the presence of the government works. Market, Saturday. Fairs, May 15 & Oct. 20. Races in August. The bor. has no municipal jurisdiction; but it now sends 1 mem. to House of Commons. In the last century it gave the title of Earl to the celebrated statesman, the elder Pitt. In 1667, the Dutch under De Ruyter sailed up the Medway, &, in spite of the forts on its banks, succeeded in burning many vessels & stores.

CHATHAM (BAY), Flor., Gulf of Mexico, bounded by Capes Sable & St. Ronans.—(*Cape*), W. Australia, dists. Lanark & Stirling, 28 m. S.E. Point d'Entrecasteaux.

CHATHAM CENTRE, p-v., Chatham t., Columbia county, N. Y., 19 S. by E. Albany, 359 W., on the Western r. r., 20 miles from Albany, and has 125 inhabitants.

CHATHAM CENTRE, p. o., Medina co., O.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, p-v., Chatham t., Columbia co., N. Y., 23 S. by E. Albany, 355 W. Here are a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, and about 35 dwellings. The Hudson and Berkshire, the Albany & West Stockbridge, & the New York & Albany r. rs. here form a junction.

CHATHAM HILL, p-o., Smyth co., Va., 273 W. by N. Richmond, 341 W.

CHATHAM (ISLANDS), a group, S. Pacific, about 380 m. E. New Zealand. Lat. of C. Young, 43° 48′ S., lon. 176° 58′ W. They consist of Wairikaori (Chatham), Pitt, & some smaller isls., the first being about 90 m. in circumference, of which about one-third part is productive. Coasts rocky; surface undulating and often marshy; products similar to those of N. Zealand.—II. a group in the Radack chain, N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° N., lon. 179° 50′ E.—III. (*Island*), off the W. coast of Patagonia, 30 m. S. Wellington isl.—IV. one of the Galapagos isls., Pacific Ocean. Excellent coal has lately been discovered here.—V. Chatham (*Port*), an inlet on the E. coast of the S. Andaman isl., Bay of Bengal.—VI. (*Sound*), Russ. Amer., lat. 56° 30′, lon. 133° W., separates Geo. III. and Prince of Wales' archipelagoes.

CHATHAM RUN, p-o., Clinton co., Pa.

CHATHAM VALLEY, p-o., Tioga co. Pa.

CHATILLON, numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 32 m. E.S.E. Valence. Pop. 1,195.—II. (*Castellio*), dep. Rhone, arrond. & 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Azerque. Pop. 841.—III. (*en Bazois*), dep. Nievre, arrond. & 15 m. W. Château-Chinon, on the Aron. Pop. 1,012.—IV. (*sur Colmont*), dep. & 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,536.—V. (*les Dombes*), dep. Ain, cap. cant., arrond. & 16 m. N.N.E. Trevoux, on the Chalaronne. Pop. 2,070.—VI. (*sur Indre*), dep. & on left bank of the Indre, cap. cant., 27 m. W.N.W. Château-roux. Pop. 2,507.—VII. (*sur Loing*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on left bank of the Loing & the Briare canal, 13 miles S.E. Montargis. Pop. 2,019. Admiral Coligny was born here in 1516.—VIII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 44 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,003.—IX. (*sur Marne*), dep. & on left bank of the Marne, cap. cant., 29 m. W. N.W. Chalons. Pop. 248. Birth-place of Pope Urban II.—X. (*de Michaille*), dep. Ain, cap. cant, 26 m. E.S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,453.—XI. (*sur Saône*), dep. Vosges, 9 m. S.S.E. Lamarche.—XII. (*sur Seine*), dep. Cote d'Or, cap. arrond., 43 m. N.N.W. Dijon, on the Seine. Pop. 4,611. It has several good public buildings, with a castle & a park, long the property of the Marmont family, & in which, until lately, some model agric. & iron-working estabs. existed. Manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, hats, leather, & paper goods. In Feb. 1814, a conference was held here between Napoleon & the Allies.—XIII. (*sur Sèvre*), dep. Deux Sèvres, arrond & 14 m. W.N.W. Bressuire, on right bank of the Sèvre Nantaise, formerly fortified, & previous to 1737 named *Maulèon*. Pop. 935.—XIV. (*en Vendelais*), dep. Ille-et-Villaine, arrond. & 8 m. N. Vitre. Pop. 1,542.

CHATILLON, a town of the Sardinian states, prov. and 12 miles E. Aosta, on left bank of the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2,472. Near it are the ruins of an ancient Roman bridge.

CHATLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Leighs. Pop. 564.

CHATMOSS, an extensive morass of England, co. Lancaster, mostly in the pa. Eccles, about 10 miles W. Manchester. Area about 6,000 ac. A large portion of it has been drained, & now yields good crops. It is crossed by the Liverpool & Manchester r. r.

CHATON, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a sta. on the Paris & St. Germains r. r., which here crosses the Seine, 3 m. E. St. Germains.

CHATONNAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. E.S.E. Vienne. Pop. 3,056.

CHATRE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arrond., 22 m. S.E. Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 4,078. It has the remnant of a castle, a fine church, extens. leather & woollen factories, & an active trade in wool, goat skins, & chesnuts.

CHATSOO, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bengal (upp. provs.), dist. & 24 m. S.S.E. Ajmere, & formerly of large extent.

CHATSWORTH, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, & the most splendid private residence in England, co. Derby, in a beautiful park, about 10 m. in circ., watered by the Derwent, 3½ m. N.E. Bakewell. The mansion is in the Ionic style, & consists of a superb quadrangular edifice with a central court, built in 1706, & from which runs, parallel to its front, a long range of modern building, terminating in a tower. The furniture, books, paintings, & statuary which it contains, are extremely choice; in the gardens are a new gigantic conservatory, enclosing an area of about 1 ac., with water-works, considered to be, with exception of those at Versailles, the first in Europe. In the earlier mansion of Chatsworth, Mary, Queen of Scots, spent a considerable portion of her captivity.

CHATTAHOCHEE, r., Ga., Ala., rises in the Appalachian mountains, & forms for a considerable distance the boundary between these states, & is the largest constituent of Apalachicola r. It is navigable for steamboats to Columbus, Ga.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, p-v., Gadsden co., Fa., 45 W. Tallahassee, 886 W. Situated on the E. side of the Appalachicola r. It contains a United States arsenal. This place was formerly called Mount Vernon.

CHATTANOOGA, p-v., Hamilton co., Tenn., 610 m. from Washington. Situated on the left bank of the Tennessee r., at the N. terminous of the Western and Atlantic r. r., & at the eastern termination of the Nashville & Chattanooga, & on the Memphis & Charleston r. r., 151 m. from Nashville, 432 Savannah & 447 Charleston, S. C. It contains 4 churches, a bank, sevl. stores, an extensive iron works making railroad iron, a car fac., 5 hotels, 2 printing-offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 5,000 inhabitants.

CHATTERIS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 10 m. N.W. Ely. Area, 15,090 ac. Pop. 5,138.

CHATTERPOOR, or CHUTTERPORE, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. Rajahship, 73 m. S.E. Jhansi, formerly of high commercial importance, & still having manufs. of coarse cotton.

CHATTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E. S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 713 ac. Pop. 234.

CHATTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4½ m. E. Wooler. Area, 17,090 ac. Pop. 1,765.

CHATTOOGA, county, Ga., situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 275 sq. ms. Surface mntnous., soil fertile on the river bottoms. Drained by Chattooga r. Capital, Summerville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $181,649; Indian corn, 301,180 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 52,986; rice, 43 pounds; cotton, 1,668 bales;— 7 flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m.;—1 cotton factory, 864 sp.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons employed. Capital employed in manufactures, $30,025; value of manufactured articles, 47,670;—19 churches; 1 academy, 20 pupils; 11 schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,438; 1850, 6,815.

CHATTOOGAVILLE, p-v., Chattooga co., Ga., 185 N.W. Milledgeville, 662 W.

CHATTRA, *Kshetra*, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, in lat. 26° 53′ N., lon. 87° 4 E., with a temple of Vishu, greatly resorted to by devotees.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, *Calentes Aquæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.S.W. Saint Flour. Pop. 1,422. It is an old rustic-looking town, in a narrow gorge, with remarkable hot springs, varying a temp. from 95° to 212° Fahr.; they are exclusively used for Baths, for washing fleeces, and warming the horses of the town. Near it is the ruined *Fort d'Andrieu*, so called from having been twice held by the English in the 14th century.

CHAUDFONTAINE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov., arrond., & 4 m. S.E. Liege, on rt. b. of the Vesdre. Pop. 973. It has thermal springs. Temp. 104° Fahr. The vill. is finely situated, resembling Matlock, & its baths are well frequented.

CHAUDIERE, a lake & a river of Lower Canada; the lake is an enlargement of the Ottawa river, 55 m. N.N.W. Johnstown. The river joins the St. Lawrence about 7 m. above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 m. The *Falls of the Chaudiere* are about 24 m. from the riv. mouth. The stream is not navigable; but the scenery on its banks is very picturesque.

CHAUDIERE BRIDGE, sta. on Richmond & Quebec r. r., 8 m. from Quebec, Can. E.

CHAUFAILLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saone-et-Loir, cap. cant., 24 m. W.S.W. Macon. Pop. 3,570. It has a manuf. of linens.

CHAUMONT, p-v., Lyme t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 178 N.W. Albany, 430 W. It is situated at the head of the Chaumont bay, at the E. end of Lake Ontario, & on the Watertown & Rome r. r., 86 m. from Rome. It contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery & about 250 inhabitants. It has an excellent harbor, easy of access, & Chaumont river affords good water power. A fine blue limestone is quarried here & extensively used for building purposes.

CHAUMONT, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. H. Marne, on a height between the Marne & Suize, 154 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 5,608. Streets steep, but it is pretty well built, & possesses some good public edifices, among which is a triumphal arch begun by Napoleon, & completed under Louis XVIII. It has a tribunal of commerce, & a public library of 35,000 vols., with manufs. of coarse woollens, druggets, linen, & cotton yarn, & gloves, & a considerable trade in iron & iron wares. Here, on the 1st March, 1814, the ministers of the allied powers concluded a treaty against Napoleon, contingent on his refusal to accept the terms proposed at Chatillon.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,126. It is well built & paved, & has manufs. of leather.—III. (*sur Loire*), a comm. & vill., dep. Loir-et Cher, on the Loire, 10 m. S.W. Blois. It has a castle, once the residence of Catherine di Medicis, & in which Cardinal Amboise was born in 1460.—III. a vill. of Savoy, prov. Carouge, 2 m. W. St. Julien. Pop. 1,000. It was formerly fortified. Its castle, ancient residence of Dukes of Nemours, was ruined in the war of the 16th century.

CHAUNCEY, p-v., Athens co., O., 67 S.E. Columbus, 345 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & 100 inhabitants.

CHAUNCEYVILLE, p-o., Manitoowoan co., Wis.

CHAUNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., mostly on an island in the Oise, at the commencement of the Canal de St. Quentin, 18 m. W.N.W. Laon. Pop. 5,404. It has an active trade in cider, linen cloths, & hosiery; & it is a depôt for charcoal & timber.

CHAUSSEY, a group of bare & rocky islands in the English channel, 8 m. from the coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply excellent granite, which is exported to Paris, &c.; & on the largest isl. is a small granite farm.

CHAUSSIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. S.S.W. Dôle, near lt. b. of the Doubs. Pop. 1,328.

CHAUTAUQUE, county, N. Y., the westernmost county of the state, lies on Lake Erie. Organized in 1808. Area, 1,017 sq. ms. It has a lake coast of 30 miles, in which are several good harbors for steamboats & lake vessels. A dividing ridge from 1,000 to 1,400 feet above tide-water, not more than from 5 to 8 miles from the lake, divides the waters which flow into Lake Erie from those which go into the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is hilly, but not mountainous; & the soil is fertile, particularly on the streams & the lake shore. It has several springs, which emit a pure carburetted hydrogen gas. It has also springs charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It has bog iron ore & shell marls in abundance. Capital, Mayville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,114,932; wheat, 185,794 bushels produced; Indian corn, 512,527; oats, 614,392; potatoes, 319,026; wool, 369,997 pounds;—36 flouring & grist m., 230 saw m.; 6 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 32 tanneries, 75 persons employed; 9 printing-offices, 9 weekly newspapers published. Capital empl. in manufac. $726,850; value of manufactured articles, $1,335,100;—86 churches; 20 academies, 413 pupils; 318 schools, 18,235 scholars; 312 libraries, 35,087 vols. Pop. 1840, 47,975; 1850, 50,493.

CHAUTAUQUE, t., capital of Chautauque co., N. Y. The county buildings are in the village of Mayville, 336 W. by S. Albany. Surface rolling, soil argillaceous loam. Drained by Chautauque cr. It has 2 flouring m., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,980; 1850, 2,922.

CHAUTAUQUE LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water in the central part of Chautauque co., N. Y. It is 18 m. long, & from 1 to 3 broad, excepting near the middle, where it is connected by a strait, a few rods wide. It is elevated 726 feet above Lake Erie, & 1,291 above the ocean. It is navigable for steamboats from Mayville, at the N. part, to the foot of the lake, & thence, by its outlet, it is boatable to Connewango cr., a tributary of Alleghany r.; & rafts proceed from the lake to the Gulf of Mexico. It is the highest body of water in the United States in which a steamboat floats.

CHAUTAUQUE VALLEY, p. o. Alleghany county, N. Y.

CHAUVIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. & 18 m. N.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,768. It has manufs. of druggets, & ruins of 3 feudal castles.

CHAUX-DE-FOND (LA), a pa. & town of Switzerl., cant., & 9 m. N.W. Neufchatel. Pop. 8,481. It is situated at the foot of a narrow & savage gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3,070 feet above the sea, & covers an extensive space; each cottage being surrounded by a garden. With Locle, this is the chief seat of the manufacture of the celebrated watches of the canton; in 1836 the number of gold & silver watches manufd. here was 108,295, while in 1774 the total number was 300. *Chaux-de-Milieu* is a vill. 9 m. S.S.W. the above, with manufs. of chains for the movement of watches.

CHAVANGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., arrond. & 19 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,081. Manufs. of cotton goods.

CHAVES, *Aquæ Flaviæ*, a fortifd. town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 44 W. Braganza, on rt. b. of the Tamega. Pop. 6,000. Its fortifs. are in ruins. There is here a Roman bridge of 18 arches on the riv. It has hot saline springs (temp. 129° Fahr.), & baths well frequented.

CHAVES, or VILLA-DO-ECUADOR, a marit. town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the N. coast of the island Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 49° 40′ W.—II. The cap. town of the island St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea. [SANTA (ANNA DE CHAVES), *p.* 1137.]

CHAVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, & Paris & Versailles r. r., 1 m. E. Versailles. Pop. 1,562.

CHAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.E. Chumleigh. Area, 5,020 ac. Pop. 833. Fairs, May 6, Dec. 11.

CHAWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1¼ S.S.W. Alton. Area, 2,663 ac. Pop. 476.

CHAYANTA, a town of Bolivia, dep. Potosi, cap prov., 55 m. N. Potosi.

CHAYAR, a t. of Chinese Turkestan, on the Chaya r., affl. of Erghen. Lat. 41° 5′ N., lon. 83′ E.

CHAYENPOOR, a fortified town of Nepaul, 130 m S.E. Khatmandoo, cap. a dist., which exports to Tibet rice, wheat, oil, ghee, metals, cotton & woollen cloths, timber, spices, sugar, tobacco, & pearls, partly in transit from Hindostan; receiving in return salt, gold and silver, musk, skins, and Chinese wares.

CHAYLARD (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond., & 28 m. S.W. Tournon, on rt. b. of the Dorne. Pop. 2,353. It has saltmines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

CHAZELLES-SUR-LYON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 16 m. E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,920.

CHAZY, r. Clinton co., N.Y., after a course of 50 m., falls into Lake Champlain, in the N.E. part of the county.

CHAZY, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 178 N. Albany, 15 N. Plattsburg, 553 W. It lies on Lake Champlain. Watered by Little Chazy r. Surface level on the east and hilly on the west; soil fertile. A handsome marble is quarried in this t. It has a landing place on Lake Champlain. The village 3 m. from the lake, on Little Chazy r. & on the Northern r., contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist,—3 stores, several mills, tanneries, &c., and 350 inhabitants. There are in the town 3 fulling m., 2 woollen factories, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 20 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,584; 1850, 4,324.

CHEADLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke-on-Trent. Area of pa., 6,701 ac. Pop. 4,681; do. of the t., 2,728. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, has a curious old church raised on an artificial mount, originally formed by anc. Britons, a Roman Catholic chapel, small free school, & union work-house. Copper, brass, and tin works, & a manuf. of cotton tape, are carried on. Market, Friday. Fairs, Jan. 1, Mar. 25, Holy Thursday, Aug. 21, Oct. 18.—II. a pa., co. Chester, with a station the Manchester & Birmingham railroad, 2¾ m. S. Stockport. Area, 6,275 ac. Pop. 10,479, mostly engaged in cotton factories and print works.—*Cheadle Bulkey and C. Moseley*, are townships in the same pa.; the former on the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester & Birmingham r. r. United pop. 7,808.

CHEAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 1¼ m. E.N.E Ewell, with a station on the London & Epsom r. r., 9 m. S.W. London. Area, 1,894 ac. Pop. 1,137.

CHEAPUT, a small town and important military post, Scinde, 102 m. N. by E. Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 52′ N., lon. 68° 34′ E.

CHEAP VALLEY, p-o., Henry co., Tenn.

CHEARSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N. E. Thame. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 292.

CHEAT BRIDGE, p-o., Preston co., Va.

CHEAT, river, Va., a branch of the Monongahela r., navigable for boats except in dry seasons. The Portage of the Potomac is 37 m.

CHEBOYGAN, river, Mich., a small stream flowing north into Lake Huron.

CHEBOYGAN, co. Mich. Situated on the N. point of the S. peninsula. Area, 322 sq. m. Princip. stream, Cheboygan r. Organized 1851. Capital, Duncan.

CHEBSEY, a pa. of Engl., co, Stafford, 2 m. E. Eccleshall. Area, 4,172 ac. Pop. 4,661.

CHEBUCTO, a bay, Nova Scotia, near Halifax; and also a headland on the W. side of Halifax har.

CHEBYN, a vill. of Lower Egypt, prov. Menouf, with a gov. school and a cotton factory, having some years ago 70 spinning jennies and 30 carding machines, set in motion by oxen.

CHECA, a town of Spain, prov. & 77 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,201. It has manufs. of iron goods.

CHECING, a town of Poland, 9 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Czarna. Pop. 3,000, mostly Jews. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity.

CHECKENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, near the Chiltern hills, 7¼ m. S. Watlington. Area, 3,063 ac. Pop. 419.

CHECKERED HOUSE, p-o., Oswego co., N. Y.

CHECKLEY (AND TEAN), a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 5¼ m. N.W. Uttoxeter. Area, 6,036 ac. Pop. 2,271, partly employed in cotton manufs. Charities numerous. Fairs, April 10 and Nov. 12.—*Checkley with Wrinchill*, is a township, co. Chester, on the London & Birmingham r. r., 12 m. N.W. Stafford. Pop. 213.

CHECO, a vill. of Chili, dep. Coquimbo, 6 m. E Copiapo, with some rich copper mines, formerly yielding annually 12,000 quintals of ore, containing 70 per cent. of metal.

CHEDABUCTO BAY, at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, opening into the Atlantic at Cape Canso. It has long been esteemed the best fishing ground of the province, 18 m. long, average breadth, 6 m.

CHEDBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 566 ac. Pop. 343.

CHEDDAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.E. Axbridge. Area, 6,998 ac. Pop. 2,185, partly employed in knitting hose. The vill., at the entrance of a deep rocky gorge of the Mendip hills, has a handsome church, an endowed charity school, and a beautiful old market cross. The famous Cheddar cheese is produced in this pa. In the Cheddar cliffs are some curious caverns.

CHEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, with a station on the London and Birmingham r. r., 4 m. N. Tring. Area, 1,398 ac. Pop. 598.

CHEDDLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2¼ m. S.W. Leek. Area, 9,080 ac. Pop. 1,877.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Ilchester. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 337.

CHEDGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. N. N.W. Beccles. Area, 1,432 ac. Pop. 379.

CHEDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 17 m N. W. Dorchester, on a height commanding fine views. Area, 773 ac. Pop. 189.

CHEDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Halesworth. Area, 2,378 ac. Pop. 434. It has a town's estate and an alms-house.

CHEDUBA, an isl., Further India, British prov. Aracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 18° 52′ N., lon. 93° 27′ E. Area, 300 sq. m. Pop. between 5,000 and 6,000. Shape circular, soil fertile, producing good crops of rice, hemp, cotton, sugar, and tobacco; and its cattle are esteemed good. The isl., was captured from the Burmese in 1824.

CHEDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. S.W. Northleach. Area, 4,689 ac. Pop. 963.

CHEDZOY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. E. Bridgewater. Area, 1,655 ac. Pop. 509.

CHEE-CHOO, or TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-Holi, cap. dep., near the Yang-tzekiang, 20 m. N.E., Ngan-king.

CHEEKSVILLE, p-o., Marion co., Tenn., 122 S.E. Nashville, 487 W.

CHEEKTOWAGA. (*See Chicktowaga*).

CHEERA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, 75 m. E.S.E. Khoten, said to comprise 2,000 houses. A good deal of silk is produced in its vicinity.

CHEERUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist., Sarun, on the Ganges, E. Chuprah, to which it is united by a cotinuous line of vills.

CHEESEQUAKES, p-o., Middlesex co., N. J.

CHEETAM, a chapelry of Lancaster, pa., and 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester, and comprised in its bor. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 11,175. At Cheetham hill, many Manchester manufacturers have handsome resids.

CHEF (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep., Isère, 34 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,411. In its vicinity good red wine is produced.

CHEF-BOUTONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Niort. Pop. 1,372. It has manufactures of druggets.

CHEHALEM, p-o., Yam Hill co., Oregon.

CHEHL, meaning "forty," a prefixed name of—I. (*C. Tau or Koh-chihulton*, "mountain of forty bodies"), a lofty mountain, Beloochistan, immediately S. Moostung. Lat. 29° 40′ N., lon. 66° 55′ E.—II. (*C. Buca Gum*, "the forty lost children"), a place of pilgrimage, Afghanistan, 6 m. S.W. Ghuznee.—III. (*C. Dochtur*, "the forty virgins"), a shrine, Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 7′ N., lon. 62° 9′ E. Curious Mohammedan legends attach to all these localities.

CHEK-CHOO, or CHEAG-TCHU, a vill. of Hong-Kong, on a bay, near the S. extrem. of the island. Pop. 800, employed in trade and farming.

CHE-KIANG, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 28° and 31° N., and lon. 118° and 121° E., having E. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides of the Kiang, provs. Ngan-hoei & Fo-kien. Pop., according to the official report (1825), 26,256,784. Surface greatly diversified, and the prov. is traversed by the Great canal. Coasts abrupt & greatly indented. It is one of the most fertile and commercial provs., of China. Silk is the principal article of export; other products are tea in the S., cotton, indigo, fruits camphor, & coal. Its manufs. of silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper, are in high repute throughout the empire, & large quantities of fermented liquors are made in this prov. Che-kiang, comprising the Chusan isls., is subdivided into 11 deps. Chief cities, Hang-chow-foo, Ning-po, Chao-hing, Ouen-chow, Chapoo. [For other Chinese names not found under Ch, see Tch.]

CHELBOROUGH, two pas. of Engl. co. Dorset.—I. (*East*), 5¾ m. N.E. Beaminster. Area, 948 ac. Pop. 109.—II. (*West*), 5 m. N.N.E. Beaminster. Area, 578 ac. Pop. 64.

CHELDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area, 1,108 ac. Pop. 78.

CHELEK, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, sanj. & 15 m. S.W. Sert, with from 400 to 500 houses of Koords & Jacobite Christians, and a strong rock fortress.

CHELFORD, a chapelry of Eng. and station on the Manchester and Birmingham r. r., 14 m. N.E. Crewe.

CHELICUT, a town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigre, 10 m. E. Antalo, and having one of the most gaudily decorated churches in the country.

CHELINDRETH, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, 40 m. W.S.W. Selefkieh.

CHELL, a tnship. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 966.

CHELLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 499.

CHELLES, *Cellæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near rt. b. of the Marne, 10 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,652. It had formerly one of the most celebrated abbeys in France, founded by the Queen of Clovis.

CHELLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Bildeston. Area, 861 ac. Pop. 255.

CHELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 5 m. N.E. Olney. Area, 610 ac. Pop. 138.

CHELLUMBRUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 103 m. S.E. Arcot, near mouth of Coleroon riv., & having some remark. pagodas.

CHELM, a town of Poland, gov. & 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,900. It has a fine convent & a Greek seminary. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians, June 4, 1794.

CHELMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 3½ m. S.E. Bridgnorth. Area, 3,259 ac. Pop. 509.

CHELMER, a river of Engl., co. Essex, rises near Thaxted, & flows S.E. by Dunmow & Chelmsford, to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater after a course of 30 m. It is navigable for its last 10 m. between Chelmsford & Maldon.

CHELMONDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,627 ac. Pop. 796.

CHELMSFORD, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 27 N.N.W. Boston, 442 W. It lies on the S. side of Merrimac r., & is connected with Dracut by a bridge. Incorporated in 1755. It abounds with limestone and granite, the latter of which is exported through the Middlesex canal, which passes through the t. There are in the t. 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a woollen fac., 1,400 spindles, 2 forges, an iron foundry, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,697; 1850, 2,097. The Lowell and Nashua r. r. passes through the t.

CHELMSFORD, a market town & pa. of Engl., cap. co. Essex, on the Eastern Union r. r., at the confl. of the Chelmer & Cann rivs., respectively crossed here by a beautiful iron & an elegant stone bridge, 20 m. E.N.E. London. Area of pa., 2,841 ac. Pop. 7,796, do. of the t., 6,033. The town is well built and lighted; many of its houses have gardens extending to the rivers. Principal buildings, the pa. church, a stately fabric in the decorated style, lately rebuilt; the grammar school founded by Edward IV., rev. 488*l.*; a handsome co.-hall, comprising the assize-court, elegant assembly-rooms & corn-exchange, co. jail & ho. of correction, theatre, public conduit. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts; it has no manufs., but its retail trade & grain markets are exteus. Market day, Frid. Fairs May & Nov. 12.

CHELONA, a mntn. on the N. frontier of Greece, 15 m. E.S.E. Arta, the most conspicuous of those encircling the Gulf of Arta on the E., 6,312 feet in elevation, and named from a supposed resemblance to a tortoise.

CHELSEA, p-t., capital of Orange co., Vt., 24 S.E. Montpelier, 503 W. Drained by a branch of White r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1781, by the name of Turnersburg. Altered to Chelsea in 1788. Surface hilly; soil warm & productive. The v. is on a branch of White r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches —1 Congregational, 1 Methodist; a bank, an insurance office, 7 stores, several manufactories, and about 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,959; 1850, 1,958.

CHELSEA, p-t., Suffolk co., Mass., 4 N.E. Boston, 444 W. Formerly a ward of Boston. Incorporated in 1788. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge, & with Boston by a steam ferry. It contains the buildings of the U. S. Marine Hospital & the Naval Hospital, both of which are surrounded by extensive grounds. The village at the ferry has grown up within a few years, & contains sev. churches, a bank, an academy, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, extensive iron works, tanneries, brick yards, shipbuilding establishments, &c., &c. Pop. 1840, 2,290; 1850, 6,701. (*See North Chelsea & Winthrop.*)

CHELSEA, p-v., Washtenaw co., Mich.

CHELSEA, p-v., Will co., Ill.

CHELSEA, p-v., Hall t., Ottawa co., Can. E., on a small tributary of Gatineau r., 128 from Montreal, has a store, saw m., & 75 inhabs.

CHELSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, forming a populous S.W. suburb of London, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge communicating with Battersea, 4¼ m. W.S.W. St. Paul's. Area, 865 ac. Pop. 1851, 56,538. It has many handsome thoroughfares & terraces, mingled with others of a very inferior description: amongst the former are Sloane street, the King's Road, & the line of old mansions along the river termed Cheyne Walk. Its principal edifice is the noble hospital for superannuated soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., through the influence, it is said, of Nell Gwynne, and completed by Sir C. Wren in the reign of William III., 1692. It is a brick edifice with stone porticoes, laid out in three quadrangles, surrounded by spacious grounds stretching to the river. The establishment supports about 550 in-pensioners, and from 70,000 to 80,000 out-pensioners, and its expenditure, amounting to nearly 1,500,000*l.* annually, is mostly defrayed by a parliamentary grant. Near it is the military school founded by the Duke of York in 1801, and in which 1,000 children of soldiers are maintained and educated. The pa. of St. Luke was divided into two pas. in 1832. The new pa. church is a most elegant modern edifice in the decorated Gothic style; the old church, a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More & to Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, & founded the botanic garden of Chelsea, belonging to the Apothecaries' Society. A recently-formed normal school of the Church of England, extens. water-works for supply of London, the Cadogan chain pier, and sev floor-cloth factories, are the other objects most worthy of mention. Chelsea, which formerly contained the celebrated Ranelagh, now comprises Cremorne house and gardens, a place of popular resort in summer.

CHELSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Bromley. Area, 3,280 ac. Pop. 878.

CHELSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. S.E. Croydon. Area, 3,314 ac. Pop. 365.

CHELTENHAM, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Drained by Frankfort cr. It has a flouring m., 5 grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,053; 1850, 1,292.

CHELTENHAM, sta. on Pacific, 5 m. from St. Louis, Mo.

CHELTENHAM, p-v., Chinguacousy t., Peel co., Can. W., on left bank of Credit r., 38 W. Toronto, has a Baptist church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 225 inhabs.

CHELTENHAM, a parliamentary borough, town, fashionable watering-place, & pa. of England, co. & 8 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r., 90 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa., 3,740 ac. Pop. 1851, 35,051. It is situated on the Chelt, a small tributary of the Severn, in a beautiful vale, sheltered from the N. & E. by a semi-circular sweep of the Cotswold & other hills; has a noble high street 1¼ m. in length, numer. elegant terraces, squares, and detached villas, interspersed with trees and gardens. The saline springs to which it owes its rapid increase, are frequented by a host of fashionable visiters annually. The mineral ingredients of the springs are chiefly the sulphates of soda & magnesia, iodine & iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. The elegant Montpellier old well, discovered in 1716, Pittville, & other pump-rooms, are surrounded by tasteful grounds & avenues, & attached to which are baths of every description, libraries & saloons. The pa. church, an anc. Gothic structure, is surrounded by fine avenues, and here are 26 churches,—4 Baptist, 7 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 4 Independents, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 7 Methodist, 1 Mormon,

& 1 Roman Catholic,—a grammar school, founded in 1574, & endowed with scholarships in Pembroke College; a well-endowed charity school, female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a general hospital for 100 patients; mechanics' & literary and philosophical institutions; a zoological garden, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, mkt.-ho. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town. Races are held in April and July, and Cheltenham supports a pack of stag-hounds. Mkts., Thurs. & Saturday (well supplied). Fairs, 2d Thursday in April; Holy Thursday, August 5, 2d and 3d Thursdays in September, December 7th & 18th. It is the seat of petty sessions, and a manor court, and a polling-place for E. division of co. The Reform Act made it a borough, sending a mem. to H. of C.

CHELVA, a t. of Spain, prov. & 38 m. N.W. Valencia, on river of same name. Pop. 4,264. Near it are fine remains of a Roman aqueduct.

CHELVESTON, or CHELSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Area, 1,730 ac. Pop. 402.

CHELVEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area, 1,077 ac. Pop. 55.

CHELWOOD, a pa of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.E. Pensford. Area, 1,077 ac. Pop. 238.

CHELY (ST.), a comm. & t. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 22 m. W.N.W. Mende. Pop. 1,651.—II. (*d'Aubrac*, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,500.

CHEMILLÉ, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,827. It has manufs. of linen cloths & handkerchiefs, and an active trade in cattle.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,314.

CHEMIN DU LAC, pa. Temiscouata co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 762.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. E.N.E. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Chemnitz r., an affl. of the Mulde. Pop. 28,650. It is the principal seat of cotton-weaving in the kingdom; in the town & vicinity from 15,000 to 20,000 looms are employed in the production of stockings, mitts, &c., sent in large quantities into other parts of Germany, & some to the United States. Chemnitz has also manufs. of linens & machinery, with bleaching & dyeing works, & tanneries. Near it Puffendorf was born in 1631. *Alt Chemitz* is a vill. immediately S. Pop. 860.

CHEMUNG, r., N. Y., is formed by the junction of the Conhocton with Tioga r., in Steuben co., & flows in a S.E. course, & enters the Susquehanna r. at Athens, Pa., a distance of 40 miles.

CHEMUNG, co., N. Y., situated in the S. part of the state, & was taken from Tioga co. in 1836. Area, 530 sq. m. The surface is hilly, but contains much fertile land, particularly along the streams. Drained by Chemung river, Cayuta creek, Newton creek, and a creek which flows N. into Seneca lake. The Chemung canal, which connects Seneca lake with the Chemung river, at Elmira, passes through the co., as does the New York & Erie r. r., & also the Chemung r. r. Capital, Elmira. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $780,399; wheat, 223,340 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 166,804; oats, 368,450; potatoes, 108,051; wool, 70,953 pounds;—23 flouring and grist m., 80 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 14 tanneries, 46 persons emp.; 9 printing offices, 9 weekly newspapers pub. Capital emp. in manuf., $609,211; value of manuf. articles, $1,451,612;—30 churches; 5 acads., 189 pupils; 160 schools, 9,195 scholars; 91 libraries, 9,608 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,732; 1850, 28,821.

CHEMUNG, t., Chemung co., N. Y., 10 S.E. Elmira, 198 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly, with fine alluvial flats on Chemung r., which flows through its S. part; soil a gravelly loam. In the S.E. part of the town, on "Spanish Hill," elevated 110 feet above the plain, near the bank of the r., are remains of fortifications, with regular intrenchments, which would command the bend of the r. The New York and Erie r. r. passes through the S. part of the town. It has 5 grist m., 15 saw m., and 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,377; 1850, 2,672.

CHEMUNG, p-v., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. of the tn. 1850, 928.

CHENANGO, r., N. Y., rises in Madison and Oneida counties, and after a course of 75 miles enters the Susquehanna, at Binghamton.

CHENANGO, county, N. Y., situated a little S.E. of the centre of the State. It contains 800 square miles. Surface hilly, its valley exceedingly fertile. Drained by Chenango r. flowing through its centre, by Unadilla r., in the E., and several creeks, which flow into the Chenango r. The Chenango canal passes along the valley of Chenango r. Capital, Norwich. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,831,980; wheat, 51,479 bush. produced; Indian corn, 278,113; oats, 669,866; potatoes, 280,817; wool, 266,626 pounds;—20 flouring and grist m., 160 saw m., 8 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 24 tanneries, 71 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Capital emp. in manuf., $682,245; value of manufac. articles, $1,143,110;—105 churches; 4 acad., 299 pupils; 465 schools, 19,257 scholars; 409 libraries, 42,919 vols. Pop. 1840, 40,785; 1850, 40,311.

CHENANGO, t., Broome co., N. Y., 145 S.W. Albany. Surface hilly, soil fertile, particularly on the rivers. Drained by Chenango and Susquehanna rivs. It has 23 stores, 5 grist m., 26 saw m., 2 academies, & 35 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,465; 1850, 8,734.

CHENANGO, p. t., Lawrence co., Pa., 238 W. by N., Harrisburg, 269 W. Pop. 1850, 1,622.

CHENANGO FORKS, p-v., Barker t., Broome co., N. Y., 127 W.S.W. Albany, 307 W. Situated at the junction of Tioughnioga r. with Chenango r., on the Chenango canal. It contains a church, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, a tannery, & 500 inhabs.

CHENAUB, or CHINAB (*Acesines*), the cent. river of the Punjab, betw. the Jailum (anc. *Hydaspes*) N.W., & the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*) S.E., both of which rivs. are its affls. It joins the Ghara or Sutleje (anc. *Hyphasis*) near Doch, in lat. 29° 21′ N., lon. 71° 6′ E., after a generally S.W. course estimated at 700 m., and in the latter part of which it is from ½ to 1¾ m. across, & sometimes 14 ft. in depth. The united stream is then called Punjnud (5 rivs.) The ts., Tandee, Kishtawar, Jhung, Mooltan, & Shoojuabad, are on its banks, & it is navig. for rafts from the Sutleje to Aknur, a vill. about 300 m. from its source.

CHENERAILLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. N. Aubusson. Pop. 1,028. It was formerly fortified.

CHENE-THONEX, a pa. & v. of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. E. Geneva, opp. Chêne-les-Bougeries. Pop. 2,076. It has a great cattle fair.

CHENEYS, or CHENIES, a par. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Amersham. Area, 744 ac. Pop. 565.

CHENEY'S GROVE, p. o., McLean co., Ill. Pop. of t. 1850, 251.

CHENEYVILLE, p-v., Rapides pa., La., 265 N.W. New Orleans, 1,236 W.

CHENINGO, p. o., Cortland co., N. Y.

CHENIT (LE), a prov. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of the Lake de Joux, 19 m. W.N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 2,030.

CHENONCEAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, immediately adjacent to Bleré, & remarkable for its chateau, a structure which singularly escaped the ravages of the first revolution. It was probably founded in the 13th century; was inhabited by Diana de Poitiers, & subsequently by Cath. de Medicis; in the 18th century it was resorted to by Voltaire, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, Buffon, and Fontenelle. It has a fine picture gallery.

CHENOOK, p. o., Pacific co., Washington ter.

CHENUBA, p. o., Lee co., Ga., 150 S.W. Milledgeville, 795 W.

CHEOHEE, p. o., Pickens dist., S.C.

CHEO-PO, a seaport t. of China, prov. Fo-kien, S.W. Amoy, & opp. Formosa, to which isl. it exports sugar, rice, & camphor.

CHEPACKET, p-v., Gloucester t., Providence co., R. I., 16 W. by N. Providence, 395 W. Situated on Chepacket r., which here affords an extensive water power. It contains a Baptist, a Congregational, and a Free church; a bank; 4 cotton fac., employing 100 persons, have 170 looms, 7,200 sp., manufac. annually 1,210,000 yards of sheetings, shirtings, & print goods; 10 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

CHEPILLO, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, in the bay & off the S. coast of the isthmus of Panama, lat. 8° 57′ N., lon. 79° 9′ W.

CHEPO, a riv. & t. of N. Granada, dep. Panama, & in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters

the Pacific 18 m. E. Panama; & a little above, where it is navigable, is the small town, an entrepot for traffic with the Mandingo Indians.

CHEPSTOW, a market town, river port, and pa. of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, 144 m. E.N.E. Newport. Area of pa. 1,282 ac. Pop. 4,332. Pop. of the t., 4,295. The town is mostly built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a handsome iron bridge over the Wye. It has a church, formerly a Benedictine convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and containing some rich specimens of ancient architecture; two ancient and well-endowed poor's hospitals, a union work-ho., a small theatre, and on a cliff overhanging the river, the picturesque remains of a magnificent castle, founded soon after the Conquest. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. There are no manufactures, but ship-building is extensively carried on; and Chepstow imports Portuguese wines, and Baltic and other goods, for the consumption of a large inland district, and exports corn, cider, bark, iron, coal, and millstones. The tide rises higher here than in any known part of the world, sometimes to 50, and even 70 feet, and flows with great rapidity; hence very large vessels can come up to the town. Markets, Saturday, and monthly for cattle. Fairs, Friday after Whitsunday, Saturday before June 28, August 1, October 18. In the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of Tintern abbey.

CHEQUEST, t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 708.

CHEQUIST, p. o., Davis co., Iowa.

CHER, a riv. of cent. France, rises in the dep. Creuse, flows semicircularly E., N., & W., through the deps. Allier, Cher, Loire-et-Cher, & Indre-et-Loire, & joins the Loire immediately S.W. Tours, after a course of about 195 m., for the last 47 of which it is navigable. Principal affls., the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Saudre. The towns Montluçon, St. Amand, Vierzon, Selles, St. Aignan, and Blère, are on its banks. The Canal du Berri runs parallel to it in the upper part.

CHER, a central dep. of France, cap. Bourges, situated between the deps. Allier, Nievre, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre, and between lat. 46° 25′ & 47° 39′ N., and lon. 1° 55′ & 3° 10′ E. Area, 2,853 sq. m., or 740,125 hect. Pop. 1851, 306,261. Climate temperate. Surface mostly level & generally wooded; principal rivs. the Cher & Loire, along both of which is much fertile land. More corn and wine are produced than required for home consumption; sheep are numerous, and trade is mostly in rural produce. Mines of iron and coal are wrought. Chief manufs. woollen goods. Cher is subdivided into 3 arronds., Bourges, St. Amand, & Sancerre.

CHERASCO, a town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 32 m. S.S.E. Turin. Pop. 8,893. Its exact quadrangular form indicates that it occupies the site of a Roman town; it is enclosed with walls, and at the ends of each principal street is a fine modern arch; its citadel and other fortifications were dismantled after it was taken by the French in 1796. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk-mills. Trade mostly in wine & silk.

CHERAW, p-v., Chesterfield dist., S. C., 93 N.E. Columbia, 423 W. Situated on the W. bank of Great Pedee r., 110 ms. above Georgetown. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic.—a male & a female academy, a bank, a town hall, 41 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants. A bridge here crosses the Pedee r., which is navigable to this place for steamboats. It has considerable trade, particularly in cotton.

CHERBOURG, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., on the English Channel, at the N. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, and nearly opposite the W. extremity of the I. of Wight, 16 m. E.S.E. Cape la Hague. Lat. of Fort Royal, 49° 40′ 3″ N., lon. 1° 35′ W. Pop. 22,460. Its climate is remarkably mild. Houses of stone, and slated; principal buildings, the military & naval arsenals, & hospitals, a curious church, the town hall, theatre, and barracks. Its naval docks are cut out of solid rock; and it has a commerc. harb., lined with stone quays. Its roadstead, defended by several large forts and batteries, is now one of the best in the Channel, being sheltered by a *digue* or breakwater, 411 yards in length (or considerably more than twice as long as the Plymouth breakwater), begun under Louis XVI., and completed 1840. Cherbourg is cap. of the 1st naval arrond., and has a marit. tribunal, a national academic society, comm. college, naval school, & museums; sugar & soda refineries, & tanneries: and an active trade in eggs, cattle, lard, butter, wine, & other produce exported to England & the Channel isls. It was the last place in Normandy resigned by the English. Charles X. embarked here with his family, on quitting France, Aug. 16, 1830. The first French transatlantic steamer arrived at New York from Cherbourg, 8th July, 1847.

CHERCHELL, or SHERSHELL, *Caesarea*, a seaport town of N. Africa, Algeria, prov. & 55 m. W.S.W. Algiers. Pop. 1,091; of whom 571 are Europeans. The walls of the anc. city, with remains of an amphitheatre and other buildings, are still traceable. The port is shallow, and exposed to N. winds, though protected by a rocky isl.

CHERHILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, pa. & 2½ m. E. Calne. Area, 1,187 ac. Pop. 396. Near the vill. is a chalk hill, the highest ground between London & Bath; on the summit is a Danish camp, and in the turf is cut the colossal figure of a horse, visible 25 m. distant.

CHERIBON, or SHERIBON, a seaport town, Java, on its N. coast, 125 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Pop. 11,000. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and has a fort, and a church founded in 1841, with a considerable trade in coffee, indigo, teak-wood, &c. Pop. of residency (1845) 550,000.

CHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. S.E. Shipton-on-Stour. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 343.

CHERINO, p. o., Nacogdoches co., Texas.

CHERITON, several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. W.N.W. Folkstone. Area, 1,861 ac. Pop. 1,858.—II. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bury, 14 m. W.N.W. Swansea. Area, 1,419 ac. Pop. 212.—III. England, co. Hants, 3 m. S. New Alresford. Area, 3,030 ac. Pop. 668. A leaden box containing upward of 7,000 coins of William the Conqueror & William Rufus, was found at Beaworth in this pa., in 1833.—IV. (*Bishop's*), co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Crediton. Area, 4,875 ac. Pop. 896.—V. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 1,088 ac. Pop. 296.—VI. (*Fitzpaine*), co. Devon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Crediton. Area, 5,382 ac. Pop. 1,207.

CHEROKEE, county, N. C., in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 1,150 sq. ms. The land on the streams is of an excellent quality, producing Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, common and sweet potatoes, abundantly. Back from the streams, the land is mountainous, producing grass from 2 to 6 feet high. White, blue, and flesh-colored marble is found: also iron ore of an excellent quality. It has some valuable gold mines, and lead and silver in small quantities. Capital, Murphy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $144,461; wheat, 1,214 bush. produced; Indian corn, 294,827; tobacco, 7,934 pounds;—16 grist. m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; Cap. emp'd in manufac. $7,500; value of manufactured articles, $10,200;—4 churches, 2 acad., 80 pupils, 30 sch., 1,050 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,427; 1850, 3,885.

CHEROKEE, county, Ga., situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 595 sq. ms. The surface is broken & hilly; soil very fertile on the margins of streams. Drained by the Etowah r. & branches. Capital, Canton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $214,190; Ind. corn, 444,984 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,435; rice, 142 pounds; cotton, 272 bales;—2 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 tanneries. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $18,800; value of manufactured articles, $22,650;—34 churches; 2 acad., 93 pupils; 26 sch., 650 scholars, Pop. 1840, 5,895; 1850, 12,809.

CHEROKEE, county, Ala., situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 810 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and in some parts rough; soil fertile, bordering the streams. Capital, Centre. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $344,085; Ind. corn, 740,986 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 79,645; rice, 5,200 pounds; cotton, 2,717 bales;—3 grist m., 9 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manuf. $35,110; value of manufac. articles, $81,755;—20 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 83 sch., 1,292 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,773; 1850, 12,884.

CHEROKEE, county, Texas. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. It has the

Neches river on its western, and the Angelina on its eastern border, by branches of which it is drained. Surface gently undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Rusk. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $206,447 ; Ind. corn, 226,660 bush. produced ; sweet potatoes, 54,291 ; peas & beans, 43,562 ; cotton, 1,083 bales ;—3 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. ; cap. emp'd in manufac. $10,000 ; value of manufactured articles, $32,050 ;—26 churches ; 17 sch., 340 scholars. Pop. 6,673.

CHEROKEE, v., McArthur t., Logan co., O., 75 N.W. Columbus, 460 W. Founded in 1832. It has a church, 3 stores, and 200 inhabitants.

CHEROKEE HEIGHTS, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 118 W. Columbia, 555 W.

CHEROKEE IRON WORKS, p-v., York dist., S. C., 104 N. Columbia, 455 W.

CHEROKEES' See Ind. Terr

CHERONEA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 5 m. N.N.E. Lebadea, celeb. for the victory of Philip over the Athenians, 338 B. C., and for that of Sylla over the general of Mithridates, 86 B. C. Plutarch was born at Cheronea in the year 50 A. D.

CHERRAPOONJEE, a British station and v. of Further India, in the Cossyah hills, 135 m. N.E. Dacca, from 4,200 to 4,500 ft. above the level of the sea, a good deal resorted to by invalids from Calcutta, whence it is reached by dawk in 5 or 6 days.

CHERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.E. Tetbury. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 220.

CHERRY, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by Slippery Rock cr. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 625 ; 1850, 970.

CHERRY, p-t., Sullivan co., Pa., 130 N. Harrisburg, 241 W. Drained by head branches of Loyalsock cr. Pop. 1850, 1605.

CHERRY BURTON, a par. of England, E. R., Yorkshire. Area, 3,661 ac. Pop. 496.

CHERRY CREEK, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 20 E. Mayville, 324 W. by S. Albany, 340 W. Surface rolling ; soil clay and sandy loam. Drained by Connewango cr. The village contains a church, 2 stores, 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,141 ; 1850, 1,311.

CHERRY CREEK, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

CHERRYFIELD, t., Washington co., Me., 30 W. Machias, 113 E. by N. Augusta. It is situated at the head of tide water on both sides of Narragaugus r. Here is the p-v. Narragaugus, which has a Baptist church, 12 stores, 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 9 lumber estab., 3 grist m., 22 saw m. ; 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,003 ; 1850, 1,648.

CHERRYFIELD, p. o., Henderson co., N. C.

CHERRY FLAT, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

CHERRY FLATS, p. o., Tioga co., Pa.

CHERRY GROVE, p-o., Carroll co., Ill., 190 N. by W. Springfield, 853 W. Pop. of the t. 261.

CHERRY GROVE, p. o., Schuyler co., Mo.

CHERRY GROVE, p. o., Saline co., Ark.

CHERRY HILL, p. o., Erie co., Pa.

CHERRY HILL, p. v., Cecil co., Md., 84 N.E. Annapolis. It contains a Methodist church, and about 125 inhabitants. There are extensive mills in the vicinity.

CHERRY HILL, p. o., Brooke co., Va.

CHERRY HILL, p. o., Washington co., Wis.

CHERRY HILL, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

CHERRY-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2¼ m. S.. E Cambridge. Area, 2,043 ac. Pop. 684. It has an endowed school.

CHERRY LAKE, p-o., Madison co., Flor.

CHERRY MILLS, p. o., Sullivan co., Pa.

CHERRY RIDGE, p. t., Wayne co., Pa., 167 N.E. Harrisburg, 261 W. Drained by a branch of Lackawaxen creek. Pop. 614.

CHERRY RIDGE, p. o., Union pa., La.

CHERRY STONE, p. o., Northampton co., Va.

CHERRY TREE, p-t., Venango co., Pa., 230 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 304 W. Surface rolling ; soil loam. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 940.

CHERRY VALLEY, p-t., Otsego co., N.Y., 55 W. Albany, 11 N.E. Cooperstown, 380 W. Surface hilly ; soil calcareous mould. Drained by Cherry Valley cr. & the head branches of Canajoharie cr. The v. is situated on the Great Western Turnpike, 52 W. Albany, was incorporated in 1812, and contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 15 stores, 1 grist m., a cloth-dressing establishment, a flourishing academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 5 grist m., 20 saw m. ; an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,923 ; 1850, 4,186.

CHERRY VALLEY, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 202 N.E. Columbus, 325 W. Organized in 1828. About half the t. is rolling, and the rest level, and excellent for grazing. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 690 ; 1850, 839.

CHERRY VALLEY, p. v. & sta., Boone co., Ill. Situated on the Galena & Chicago Union r. r., 84 m. from Chicago.

CHERRY VALLEY, p. o., Wilson co., Tenn.

CHERRY VALLEY, p. v., Athol t., Prince Edward co., Can. W., 5 W. Picton. Has 2 stores, a saw m., & 100 inhab.

CHERRY VALLEY, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

CHERRYVILLE, p. v., Hunterdon co., N. J.

CHERRYVILLE, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 107 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 200 W. It contains a church & a few dwellings.

CHERRYVILLE, p-o., Haywood co., Tenn., 154 W.S.W. Nashville, 837 W.

CHERRY WILLINGHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Lincoln. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 148.

CHERRY WOOD, p. o., Clinton co., Iowa.

CHERSO, an isl. of Illyria, gov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic, 12 m. S.S.W. Fiume. Area, 105 sq. m. Pop. 14,000. Surface generally stony and rugged ; the inhabitants are in a great measure employed in fishing and building vessels. Cherso, the cap., on its W. coast, has a cathedral, and 3,470 inhabitants. The other towns are Osero, Lossin-Grande, & Lossin Piccolo.

CHERSON, a gov. & town of Russia. [KHERSON.]

CHERSONESUS, the anc. name of sevl. peninsulas of Europe, *C. Cimbrica* [JUTLAND], *C. Thracia* [GALLIPOLI], *C. Taurica* [CRIMEA].

CHERTA, a town of Spain, prov. & 38 m. S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,433. It was a celebrated & important place in the time of the Romans.

CHERTSEY, par., Leinster co., Can. E. Pop. 413.

CHERTSEY, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a fine 7 arched bridge, 19 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa., 10,229 ac. Pop. 6,025 ; do. of the t. 2,741. The town, neatly built of brick, has a handsome church, some vestiges of a famous abbey, founded A. D. 666, and in which Henry VI. was buried ; an endowed charity school, educating from 300 to 400 children. Mkts, Wed ; cattle mkts., monthly. Fairs, 1st. Mond. in Lent., 14th May, 6th Aug., & 25th September. It is a polling-place for the co. Julius Cæsar is supposed by some to have crossed the Thames at this place to attack the Britons. The Saxon kings had a palace here. The poet Cowley died in the town, where his study is still preserved. In the vicinity, now noted for its mkt. gardens, are many handsome seats, including St. Ann's hill, formerly the residence of Chas. James Fox.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, Md., is 190 miles long, and from 7 to 20 broad, & generally 9 fathoms deep, being the largest bay in the United States. Its entrance is wholly in the state of Virginia, between Cape Charles on the N., and Cape Henry on the S., which are about 12 or 15 miles apart. But the bay lies mostly in Maryland, dividing the state into two parts, called the Eastern and the Western shore. This great bay furnishes many fine harbors, and a safe and convenient navigation. The Susquehanna r. at its northern termination, the Potomac r. on the W., & James r. near its mouth, are the largest rivers which flow into it. Besides these are the Rappahannock, the Patuxent, the Patapsco, Chester r., Elk r., Choptank, Nanticoke, and many others. The entire surface drained by the rivers which flow into the Chesapeake, is about 70,000 sq. ms. There are on its coasts, including Cape Charles & Cape Henry, 23 light-houses, & 9 vessels with lights.

CHESAPEAKE, p. o., Lawrence co., Mo.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 84 N.E. Annapolis, 96 W. Situated immediately below the mouth of Elk river, and at the W. end of the Chesapeake & Delaware canal. Pop. 1850, 423.

CHESELBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9¼ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 408.

CHESHAM, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. W.N.W. the Watford station of the London & Birmingham r. r.; & 29 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa., 12,657. Pop. 6,098; do. of the t., 2,436, engaged in manufs. of straw-plait, shoes, wooden turnery-ware, &c., and in paper-mills. Mkt. Wed. & Sat. Fairs, 21st April, 22d July, & 28th September.

CHESHAM BOIS, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 14 m. N.N.E. Chesham. Area, 905 ac. Pop. 185.

CHESHERS STORE, p. o., Anderson co., Ky.

CHESHIRE, county, N. H., in the S.W. part of the state, contains 442 sq. ms. Watered by Ashuelot r. & its branches, and some smaller streams. Connecticut r. on its W. border, is wholly within the co., its western bank being the line between N. H. & Vt. Grand Monadnock mountain, over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, lies in its S.E. part. Organized in 1771. Bellows falls, in the t. of Walpole, a celebrated cataract, are within the co. Capital, Keene. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $986,734; wheat, 6,897 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 177,391; oats, 121,191; potatoes, 864,501; wool, 152,190 pounds;—34 flouring & grist m., 120 saw m., 2 iron foundries 19 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 23 tanneries, 97 persons emp'd; 4 printing-offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $96,195; value of manuf. articles, $193,018; —66 churches; 10 acad., 520 students; 234 schools, 8,065 scholars; 19 libraries, 5,250 vols. Pop. 1840, 26,429; 1850, 30,144.

CHESHIRE, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 130 W. by N. Boston, 387 W. Drained by Hoosack r. Incorporated in 1793. Surface mountainous; soil fertile. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 985; 1850, 1,298. The Pittsfield & N. Adams r. r. passes through the t.

CHESHIRE, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 25 S.S.W. Hartford, 314 W. Drained by Quinnipiac r. Surface uneven; soil a gravelly loam. The v., on the New Haven & Northampton r. r., 15 m. from New Haven, contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal, and the Connecticut Episcopal Academy, which has a principal & 2 assistants, a convenient brick edifice, & a fund of $25,000, and is one of the best endowed institutions of the kind in the state. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,529; 1850, 1,626.

CHESHIRE, p-v., Canandaigua t., Ontario co., N. Y., 203 W. by N. Albany, 346 W. It has 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., and 100 inhab.

CHESHIRE, p-t., Gallia co., O., 102 S.S.E. Columbus, 349 W. It is situated on the Ohio r. Pop. 1840, 791; 1850, 1,410.

CHESHIRE, a marit. co. of England, having N. the Irish Sea and the estuary of the Mersey, & on other sides the cos. Lancaster, York, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Flint, W. Flint, Denbigh, & the estuary of the Dee. Area, 1,105 sq. m., or 707,078 ac., of which upwards of 620,000 are estimated to be under culture. Inhabited houses, 85,260. Pop. 1851, 455,725. Surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, remarkably level, well wooded, & studded with small lakes or meres. Principal rivers, the Dee, Mersey, & Weever. Soil chiefly a clayey or sandy loam. Climate moist. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England. The stock of milch cows of various breeds is estimated at nearly 100,000, yielding 1,250 tons of cheese, which forms its principal rural product, and is extensively exported. Estates mostly large; farms small. Near Nantwich are apparently inexhaustible mines of rock salt & saline springs; other chief mineral products are coal, copper, and lead. Manufs. of cottons and silks are extensive at Macclesfield, Stockport, &c. In 1847, 88,106 persons were employed in cotton mills, & 14,189 do. in silk mills in the co. The Grand Trunk & Bridgewater canals, and the London and North-Western, Manchester & Birmingham, the Crewe & Chester, & Holyhead railroads, traverse the county. Cheshire (excl. Chester) is subdivided into 7 hundreds & 99 pas. in the diocese of Chester. Besides the cap. city, Chester, it contains the towns Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, & Knutsford. It sends, bors. included, 10 mems. to H. of C. The *Cornavii* occupied this part of the country at the Roman invasion. It was held by the Anglo-Saxons from 828, till taken possession of by William the Conqueror, who formed it into a county-palatine. It was governed almost independent of the English crown till the reign of Henry VIII., but remained a county-palatine until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts.

CHESHIRE HARBOR, sta. on the Pittsfield and N. Adams r. r., Mass.

CHESHIREVILLE, p. o., Chenango co., N. Y.

CHESHUNT, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, with a sta. on the E. Counties r. r., 14 m. N. London. Area, 8,497 ac. Pop. 5,579. Rev. of Beaumont's charity, £310; of Sir T. Dacre's free school, £142; of Lady Hunting'don's college for the education of theological students of all sects removed hither from S. Wales, upwards of £1,200 per annum. Here are some remains of a nunnery, and an elegant stone cross, recently restored. The manor-house was a residence of Cardinal Wolsey; & Theobalds, the favorite seat of James I., is in this parish. Near the church is the house in which Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, died in 1712, aged 80 years.

CHESIL BANK, a sand and gravel shoal in the English Channel, which connects the isl. Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury, Dorsetsh., S.E.ward for 9 m., by ½ m. in breadth.

CHESLYN-HAY, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. Pop. 876.

CHESSINGTON, a pa., of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Ewell. Area, 1,229 ac. Pop. 229.

CHESS SPRINGS, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

CHESSY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 9 miles S.S.W. Villefranche, on left bank of the Azerque. Pop. 762. Its rich copper mines, which have been worked since the time of the Romans, are now abandoned.

CHEST, p-t., Clearfield co., Pa., 150 N.W. Harrisburg, 240 W. Surface hilly, soil loam. Drained by W. branch of Susquehanna r. Pop. 1840, 138; 1850, 397.

CHESTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 3,742. It has manufs. of woollen goods, and trade in wine & fruits.

CHESTER, r., rises in Kent co., Del., and flows through Md., into a large estuary of Chesapeake bay. It is navigable 30 miles to Chestertown.

CHESTER, county, Pa. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 738 sq. ms. The surface in the E. is level or rolling, & in the W. hilly or mountainous. The soil is various, but highly cultivated. Drained by Brandywine cr., & French cr., a branch of the Schuylkill r., and the head waters of Elk r. Cap., Westchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,543,694; wheat, 547,498 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,339,466; oats, 1,145,712; potatoes, 170,620; wool, 22,738 pounds; —165 flouring & grist m., 88 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 20 woollen fac., 16 cotton fac., 27 tanneries, 72 persons emp'd; 3 printing-offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd. in manufac., $2,867,159; value of manufactured articles, $4,409,199;—150 churches; 35 acad., 1,324 pupils; 251 schools, 11,360 scholars; 3 libraries, 15,857 vols. Pop. 1840, 57,515; 1850, 66,438.

CHESTER, district, S. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 510 sq. ms. Catawba r. bounds it on the E., & Broad r. on the W. The surface is agreeably diversified. Capital, Chesterville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $511,453; Ind. corn, 573,070 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 36,750; rice, 1,110 pounds; cotton, 17,810 bales;—28 grist m., 12 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $104,370; value of manufac. articles, $101,360;—19 churches; 4 acad., 130 pupils; 16 sch., 413 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,747; 1850, 18,038.

CHESTER, t., Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot r. Pop. 1840, 277; 1850, 340.

CHESTER, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 22 S.S.E. Concord, 463 W. Drained by a branch of Exeter r. Massabesick pond in the N.W. part of the t., contains 1,500 acres. Surface elevated and rolling; soil fertile. The v., which is a place of considerable business, occupies an elevated position, commanding an extensive prospect. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,173; 1850, 1,391.

CHESTER, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 83 S. Montpelier, 457 W. Chartered by N. H. in 1754, first settled in 1764. Surface diversified with hills and valleys; soil fertile. Drained by Williams r. There are 2 villages ¾ of a mile apart, which together contain 3 churches, an academy, 6 or 8 stores, 1 woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist

m., & 450 inhab. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,305; 1850, 2,001. The Rutland and Burlington r. r. passes through the t.

CHESTER, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 116 W. by S. Boston, 380 W. Incorporated in 1765. Surface mountainous; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Westfield r., which afford water power. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,632; 1850, 1,521. The Western r. r. passes through the t.

CHESTER, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 31 S. by E. Hartford, 340 W. Drained by Chester brook entering the Connecticut on the E. It has a fulling m., a tannery, an augur fac., a hoe fac., 2 iron foundries, 2 satinet fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 974; 1850, 992.

CHESTER, t., Warren co., N. Y., 18 N.W. Caldwell, 80 N. Albany. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil a sandy loam. Drained by Hudson r. & its tributaries. Schroon lake lies on its N.E. border. It has 2 fulling m., 7 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,633; 1850, 1,850.

CHESTER, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 102 S. by W. Albany, 277 W. The v. has a church, a bank, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 100 dwellings. It is on the line of the New York & Erie railroad, and at the junction with the Newburgh branch. The town is drained by head branches of Murderers Kill. It has a grist m., an iron foundry. Pop. 1850, 1,641. It is celebrated as a cattle market.

CHESTER, t., Burlington co., N. J., 9 S.W. Mount Holly. Surface level; soil sand or sandy loam. Drained by Rancocus & Pensauken creeks. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,603; 1850, 3,601.

CHESTER, p-t., Morris co., N. J., 50 N. by E. Trenton, 224 W. Surface rolling; soil a loam. Drained by Black river, & tributaries of the W. branch of Raritan r. The v. extends for more than a mile along the foot of an isolated mountain, & contains 2 churches, —1 Congregational & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,321; 1850, 1,334.

CHESTER, p-t., Delaware co., Pennsylvania., 94 E. S.E. Harrisburg, 124 W. The v. is situated on the rt. bank of Delaware r., & the oldest town in Pa., settled long before the grant of William Penn, in 1681. Originally called Upland, & received its present name in 1701. The v. is on the Phila., Wil. & Baltimore r. r., 15 m. from Philadelphia, & 83 from Baltimore, & contains a court-house, &c., an ancient Swedish church, an Episcopal church, a Friends meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic church, an athenæum, a bank, 4 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,667 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,790; 1850, 3,219. (See Media.)

CHESTER, t., Clinton co., O. Watered by tributaries of Little Miami r. It has a fertile soil. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,784; 1850, 1,600.

CHESTER, t., Geauga co., O., 160 N.E. Columbus, 19 E. Cleveland. Surface elevated; soil fertile. It has 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 962; 1850, 1,103.

CHESTER, p-t., Meigs co., O., 95 S.S.E. Columbus, 334 W. The v. is situated on the N. side of Shade r., which flows into the Ohio r., & contains about 189 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,479; 1850, 1,598.

CHESTER, t., Morrow co., O., 59 N.N.E. Columbus. Watered by a branch of Vernon r., which affords mill seats. Chesterville, p-v., is in this town, which see. Pop. 1840, 1,295; 1850, 1,620.

CHESTER, t., Wayne co., O. Drained by branches of Killbuck creek. Pop. 1850, 2,235.

CHESTER, p-o., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 380.

CHESTER, t., Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 216.

CHESTER, t., Wabash co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 536; 1850, 1,541.

CHESTER, p-v., Wayne co., Ia.

CHESTER, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 510.

CHESTER, p. t., Dodge co., Wis. Situated on the W. side of Horican lake. Pop. 1850, 829.

CHESTER, C. H., p-v., capital of Chester dist., S. C., 57 N. by W. Columbia, 452 W. Situated on the dividing ridge between the waters of Broad & Wateree rs., on King's Mountain r. r. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 hotels, 15 stores, & 600 inhabitants.

CHESTER, p-v., Gwinnett co., Ga., 82 N.W. Milledgeville, 656 W.

CHESTER, p-v., Randolph co., Ill., 149 S.E. Springfield, 841 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r., 2 miles below the mouth of the Kaskaskia r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 985 inhabitants. It is on an elevated strip of bottom land, at the foot of the bluffs, & is a commercial depôt for the surrounding country.

CHESTER, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

CHESTER, t. & v., Lunenburg co., N. S. Drained by Gold r., & has Mahone Bay on the S. The v. is 33 W. from Halifax, on Mahone Bay, 9 m. from the ocean. It has a good harbor, considerable trade in lumber, good fisheries, & several saw mills.

CHESTER, *Deva Castra*, an episcopal city, co. of itself, parl. & munic. bor., & river port of England, cap. co., on the Dee, here crossed by 2 bridges, & on the Crewe & Birkenhead r r., 16 m. S.S.E. Liverpool, 21 m. N.W. Crewe, & 166 miles N.W. London. Area of city co., comprising 11 pas., 3,016 ac. Pop. 1851, 27,766. It stands on a rocky elevation, in great part enclosed by ancient & massive walls, which form an oblong quadrangle, surrounded by a public walk 2 miles in length. Its thoroughfares, preserving their ancient Roman direction, cross each other at right angles, and the four principal, which diverge to the cardinal points, have their carriage ways far below the adjacent houses, and are bordered with shops, over which are piazzas or "rows" for foot passengers. Principal edifices, the castle, comprising barracks & armory with nearly 30,000 stand of arms, the city jail, palatinate offices, city-hall, linen, union, & commerce halls, exchange, co. infirmary, co. lunatic asylum, 35 churches,—2 Baptist, 15 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 4 Independents, 8 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. The cathedral is an irregular massive structure, with a tower 127 feet in height; it has many fine monuments, with a handsome chapter-house, & adjacent to it are the remains of an ancient abbey, partly used for the grammar school. The bishop's palace & prebendal college occupy other portions of the abbey-precinct. St. John's church is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture; Trinity church contains the tombs of the poet Parnell, & of Matthew Henry the commentator on the Bible. At the end of either principal street of the city proper, is an arched gateway; & crossing the Dee is Grosvenor bridge, a stone structure of a single arch 200 feet in span. Public charities, very numerous, comprise St. John's poor's hospital & a large number of schools, including one supported by the Marquis of Westminster for 500 children. Chester has a good public library, a mechanics institution, with museum & theatre. Except shipbuilding, manufs. are of little consequence, & the commerce of Chester has greatly declined, owing to the filling up of the harbor, & to the proximity of Liverpool. Vessels of 600 tons, however, now approach the city, which exports cheese, copper plates, cast iron, & coal, & imports wines & other S. European produce & Irish provisions. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs, principally for cheese, last Thursday in February & April, July 5 to 10, Oct. 10 to 15, & Nov. 24. Celebrated races are held in May, on a meadow outside of the city walls. Co. assizes for Cheshire; co. & bor. quarter sessions. The munic. & parl. bor., subdivided into 5 wards, is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Chester sends 2 members to H. of C. The diocese comprises the counties Chester & Lancaster, with parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Flint, & Denbigh. Chester gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales. About 3 m. S. is Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Westminster.

CHESTER CROSS ROADS, p-v., Chester t., Geauga co., O., 159 N.E. Columbus, 345 W.

CHESTER FACTORIES, p-v., Chester t., Hampden co., Mass., 113 W. by S. Boston, 380 W., on the Western r. r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist,—a tannery, and about 200 inhabs.

CHESTERFIELD, co., Va., has James r. on the N. & N.E., & Appomattox r. on the S. & S.W. Area, 456

sq. ms. The surface is hilly & broken; soil fertile along the streams, otherwise light. This county is noted for its inexhaustible mines of coal. Capital, Chesterfield C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $278,794; wheat, 95,875 bush. produced; Ind corn, 333,[illegible], potatoes, 11,638; tobacco, 218,562 pounds wool, 10,880;—2 grist m., 4 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 5 cotton fac. Cap. emp'd. in manufac. $2,505,185; value of manufactured articles, $1,031,524—34 churches, 30 sch., 567 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,148; 1850, 17,489.

CHESTERFIELD, district, S. C., situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. It has Great Pedee r. on its N.E. border, & Lynch's cr. on its S.W. border; Black cr. flows through its centre. The soil bordering the streams is exceedingly fertile; back from them it is sandy & moderately fertile. It abounds with fine springs of pure water. Capital, Chesterfield C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $228,-498; Ind. corn, 257,651 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 56,434; rice, 42,748; pounds cotton, 3,194 bales;—40 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd. in manufac. $65,775; value of manufac. articles, $83,434;—26 churches, 3 acad., 36 pupils, 17 schools, 355 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,574; 1850, 10,790.

CHESTERFIELD, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 59 S.W. Concord, 430 W. It lies on Connecticut r., opposite to Brattleboro', Vt. The land on the shore of Connecticut r. is elevated. Surface varied; soil well adapted to grazing. Cat's Bane brook furnishes mill seats, as does also Partridge's brook. Spafford's lake is a beautiful sheet of very pure water, & covers 526 acres. The principal v. has a church, & a flourishing academy, founded in 1794. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, a bit & augur fac., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,765; 1850, 1,680.

CHESTERFIELD, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 106 W. Boston, 11 W.N.W. Northampton, 393 W. Surface elevated & rough; soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Westfield r., which affords good water power. It has 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,132; 1850, 1,014.

CHESTERFIELD, p-v., Montville, t., New London co., Ct., 36 S.E. Hartford, 360 W. Situated on the Niantic r., and has a Congregational and a Baptist church, & about 300 inhabitants.

CHESTERFIELD, t., Essex co., N. Y., 150 N. Albany. It has Lake Champlain on its E. border. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil sandy loam & clay. Drained by Ausable r. It has a landing place at Port Douglass, and the villages of Port Kent & Keeseville. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 grist m., 19 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,716; 1850, 4,171.

CHESTERFIELD, t., Burlington co., N. J., 12 N.E. Mount Holly. Surface level; soil sandy, mixed with clay & loam. Drained by Crosswick's & Black creeks, tributaries of Delaware r. It contains the v. of Bordentown (which see.) It has 3 grist m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,358; 1850, 4,514.

CHESTERFIELD, p-t., Fulton co., O., 170 N.N.W. Columbus, 501 W. Watered by Bean cr., a branch of Maumee r. Pop. 1840, 301; 1850, 539.

CHESTERFIELD, t., Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,662.

CHESTERFIELD, C. H., p-v., capital of Chesterfield co., Va., 29 Richmond, 105 W., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac r. r. It contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

CHESTERFIELD, p-v., capital of Chesterfield dist., S. C., 105 N.N.E. Columbia, 435 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Thompson's cr., a branch of Great Pedee r. It contains a court-house and several stores and dwellings.

CHESTERFIELD, p-v., Madison co., Ia. Contains an Episcopal church & 175 inhabitants.

CHESTERFIELD, p-v., Macoupin co., Ill., 49 S.S.W. Springfield, 821 W. Situated near the Macoupin cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist.—& 200 inhabitants.

CHESTERFIELD, p-v., Grundy co., Tenn.

CHESTERFIELD, p-o., Madison par., La.

CHESTERFIELD, a munic. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. & 22 m. N.N.E. Derby, on the Rother, & a canal connecting it with the Trent, & having a station on the N. Midland r. r., 24¼ m. N.N.E. Derby. Area of pa., 11,451 ac. Pop. 1851, 13,421, do. of bor., comprising Brampton, 7,101. It is irregularly built; principal edifices, a cruciform church of the 13th century, with a remarkable twisted spire 230 feet high, various schools, alms houses, literary and mechanics' institutions, the town-hall, jail, union workhouse, & elegant assembly-rooms. It has manufs. of cottons, silks, lace, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery; and in its vicinity are iron, coal, and lead mines. Market, Satur. Fairs, 8 times annually. Races in autumn. Income of charities (1837-8) 733*l*. Chesterfield gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Stanhope family, and is a polling place for the N. division of the co.

CHESTERFIELD FACTORY, Chesterfield town, Cheshire co., N. H., 56 S.W. Concord, 433 W.

CHESTER HILL, p-o., Morgan co., O., 83 S.E. Columbus, 326 W.

CHESTERFIELD-INLET, a long and narrow inlet, Brit. N. A., stretching N. from Hudson Bay. Entrance, lat. 63° 30′ N., lon. 90° 40′ W. Length 250 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. It contains numerous islands & receives several rivers.

CHESTERFORD, *Camboricum, or Buta Icenorum*, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. on the Granta, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,024. Fair for horses 5th July. Great quantities of Roman coins & urns have been dug up here, and in 1848 the remains of a Roman villa.—II. (*Little*), 2¾ m. N.W. Saffron-Waldon. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 272. Chesterford station, E. Counties r. r., is 10 m. S. Cambridge.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. N. Durham, near the Great North of England r. r. Area, 31,001 ac. Pop. 18,119, do. of the town, 2,580. Its churches was formerly collegiate; and the vill., which is on the ancient Ermine street, was long the seat of the Durham Episcopal See. It has some small manufs., and is a polling place for S. division of county.

CHESTER SPRINGS, p-o., W. Pikeland t., Chester co., Pa., 72 S.E. Harrisburg, 150 W. This is a noted and much frequented watering place, situated in a healthy & picturesque region, & has ample accommodation for visiters. There is here an old frame building known as the "Old Barracks," which was erected during the war of the revolution by WASHINGTON for hospital purposes.

CHESTERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and about 1 m. N.E. Cambridge. Area, 2,729 ac. Pop. 2,816. It has an union work-house.—II. co. Oxford, 1½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 435.—III. co. Huntingdon, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 114.—IV. co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.E. Kington. Area, 3,510 ac. Pop. 232.

CHESTERTOWN, p-v., Chester t., Warren co., N. Y., 81 N. Albany, 456 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist,—6 stores, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 clothier's works, & about 350 inhabitants.

CHESTERTOWN, p-v., seaport, & capital of Kent co., Md., 54 N.E. Annapolis, 94 W. Situated on the N. W. side of Chester r., 25 m. above its entrance into Chesapeake bay. It contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 col'd congregation,—a seminary for females, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 30 stores, 13 manufactories, a fulling m., a flouring m., & a bank, & 1,295 inhabs. Washington College on Mt. Washington, was founded in 1783, burnt in 1828, & rebuilt in 1846, has a president, 4 professors, 70 students, & 1,200 vols. in its libraries, commencement Aug. 20th, annually.

CHESTER VILLAGE, p-v., Hampden co., Mass., on the Western r. r., 119 m. from Boston.

CHESTERVILLE, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 26 N.W. Augusta, 611 W. Watered by Wilson's stream, a branch of Sandy r. Incorporated in 1802. The soil is fertile. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,098; 1850, 1,142.

CHESTERVILLE, v., Westerloo t., Albany co., N. Y. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian,—1 store, 1 tannery, & about 250 inhabitants.

CHESTERVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

CHESTERVILLE, p-v., Chester t., Morrow co., O., 53 N.NE.. Columbus, 389 W. It contains 2 churches, 45 stores, 2 flouring m. a saw m., a tannery, & 409 inhab.

CHESTERVILLE, p-v., Kent co., Md.

CHESTERVILLE, sta. on Charlotte & S. C. r. r., 65 from Columbia.

CHESTER WARD, Engl., a divis. forming the N. part of co. Durham.

CHESTNUT BLUFFS, p-o., Dyer co., Tenn., 157 W. Nashville, 840 W.

CHESTNUT CREEK, p-o., Autauga co., Ala., 80 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 813 W.

CHESTNUT FLAT, p-o., Walker co., Ga.

CHESTNUT GROVE, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

CHESTNUT GROVE, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 175 W.S.W. Richmond, 258 W.

CHESTNUT GROVE, p-o., Chester dist., S. C., 64 N.E. Columbia, 445 W.

CHESTNUT GROVE, p-o., Shelby co., Ky., 23 W. Frankfort, 565 W.

CHESTNUT GROVE, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn., 20 Nashville, 704 W.

CHESTNUT HILL, t., Monroe co., Pa. The surface is partly hilly, partly level. Watered by Head's cr. There are in the t. 1 store, 5 grist m., 19 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,318; 1850, 1,029.

CHESTNUT HILL, p-o., Strafford co., N. H., 49 E. Concord, 513 W.

CHESTNUT HILL, p-v., Germantown t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 9 W. Philadelphia. It has 2 stores, 80 or 90 dwellings, & 5 or 600 inhabitants. It is a healthy place of summer resort from Philadelphia.

CHESTNUT HILL, p. o., Calvert co., Md.

CHESTNUT HILL, p-v., Hall co., Ga., 107 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 632 W.

CHESTNUT HILL, p-o., Washington co., Ia., 107 S. Indianapolis, 618 W.

CHESTNUT HILL, p. o., Walton co., Fla.

CHESTNUT HILL, p. o., Perry co., Ala.

CHESTNUT LEVEL, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 53 S.E. Harrisburg, 95 W.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a branch of the Alleghany mountains, extending from Md. N.E. through Fayette & Westmoreland counties, Pa.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, p-o., Dover t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 78 S. by E. Albany, 315 W.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, p. o., Union co., Pa.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

CHESUNCOOK, lake, Me., 10 N.N.E. Moosehead lake. The Penobscot r. passes through it. It is about 25 m. l. & 3 wide.

CHESWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. S. S.E. Drayton. Area, 5,723 ac. Pop. 1,119.

CHETIMACHES, lake, La., between Atchafalaya & Teché rivers. It receives its waters from the former, in time of high water, & discharges them at all seasons into it again, 15 miles above its entrance into the sea. It is 40 miles long, and from 1 to 6 broad, shallow, and surrounded by a low & marshy country, which is annually overflowed.

CHETNOLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Dorset. Area, 877 ac. Pop. 227.

CHETTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6¼ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,113 ac. Pop. 149.

CHETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 4,936 ac. Pop. 613.

CHETWA, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Malabar, on the W. coast of India, 55 m. E.S.E. Calicut.

CHETWOOD, or CHETWODE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Winslow. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 217.

CHETWYND, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 1¾ m. N. Newport. Area, 3,803 ac. Pop. 709.

CHEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, on rt. b. of the Mue, arrond. & 10 m. W. Caen. Pop. 1,009.

CHEVELEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area, 2,527 ac. Pop. 612. Annual revenue of grammar school, founded in 1588, 80*l*. —II. co. Berks, 4 m. N. Newbury. Area, 9,410 ac. Pop. 1,936.

CHEVENING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area, 3,773 ac. Pop. 983.

CHEVERELL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W. East Lavington. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 526.—II. (*Little*), 1¾ m. W. East Lavington. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 255.

CHEVILLY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris & Orleans railroad, arrond. & 9 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 1,281.

CHEVIOT, p-v., Green t., Hamilton co., O., 7 N.W. Cincinnati, 122 S.W. Columbus, 496 W.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a mountain range extending from N.E. to S.W., between England & Scotland, cos. Northumberland & Roxburgh, but mostly in the former co., in which they occupy about 10,000 ac. They are of trap formation, porphyry, & greenstone, & intersect the old red sandstone & mntn. limestone strata. They afford excellent pasture, & are grazed by sheep of superior breed. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot peak, about 7 m. S.W. Wooler, is 2,684 feet, & Carter Fell, 2,020 feet in elev. The Cheviot Hills were the scene of the famous encounter between the Earl Percy & Douglas, described in the old ballad of "Chevy Chase."

CHEVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area, 2,429 ac. Pop. 600.

CHEVREUSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. 1,507. It was formerly an important fortress, & repeatedly taken & retaken in the wars of the 15th century.

CHEW-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Pensford. Area, 5,006 ac. Pop. 2,141.

CHEW'S LANDING, p-v., Gloucester t., Gloucester co. N. J., 38 S.S.E. Trenton, 148 W. Situated on the N. branch of Big Timber cr. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, 2 grist m., and about 50 dwellings.

CHEWSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4¼ m. S. W. Pensford. Area, 2,092 ac. Pop. 819. It has an endowed school.

CHEWSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Md., 105 N. W. Annapolis, 73 W.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Area, 6,514 ac. Pop. 1,139. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Waldegrave.

CHEYCHUN, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 50 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

CHEZE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. S.E. Loudéac, on the Lié. Pop. 405.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Aisne, 4 m. S. Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 1,216.

CHIAMPO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 12 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.

CHIANA, two small rivers of Central Italy, Tuscany, & the Pontif. sta.; the former is an affluent of the Arno, which it joins 5 m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of 35 m.; the latter joins the Paglia. The two are connected by the Chiana canal, 37 m. in length, begun in 1551, finished in 1823, & by which a large tract of land has been drained & rendered fertile.

CHIANCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, 4 m. S.E. Montepulciano. It is one of the most favourite watering-places in Central Italy. Pop. 2,166.

CHIAPA, or CHIAPAS, the most S. state of Mexico, chiefly between lat. 16° & 18° N., & lon. 91° & 94° W., having N. the state Tabasco, W. Oaxaca, S. & E. Guatemala, & N.E. Yucatan. Area, 2,598 sq. leagues. Pop. 144,070, chiefly Indians. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America, traversed by the rivers Usumasinta, Tabasco, & their affluents. European grains are raised on the uplands; the valleys yield maize, hemp, tobacco, sugar, pimento, indigo, vanilla, & cocoa, the export trade being chiefly in the two latter-named products. Principal towns, San Christobal las Casas, the cap. Chiapa, & Palenque. Remains of ancient cities are found in N.E. of this state.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, a town of Chiapas, Mexico, on the Tabasco, 20 m. N.W. San Christobal. It derived its name from its population being mainly Indian.

CHIARAMONTE, a town of Sicily, co. & 11 m. N. N.W. Modica. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, & the view from its Capuchin convent is one of the finest in Sicily. —II. a citadel, intend. Girgenti, a little W. Siculiana. —III. a vill. of Sardinia, 14 m. E.N.E. Sassari. Pop. 1,505.

CHIARAVALLE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 m. S. W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,500.—II. an abbey, Lombardy, deleg. & 3 m. S.E. Milan, originally a Cistercian monastery, founded by St. Bernard.

CHIARENZA, or CLARENTZA, a cape & vill. of Greece. [KLARENTZA.]

CHIARI, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. W. Brescia, on r. r. (in progress) from Milan to Brescia. Pop. 8,966. It has numerous churches, & flourishing manufs. of silk fabrics & twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Marechal Villeroi, 1st September, 1701.

CHIAROMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a mtn., 42 m. S.E. Potenza, with 2,620 inhabs., 2 pa. churches, & a high school.—II. a market-town of Sicily, 31 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,690.

CHIASSO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, with a custom house on the frontier of Lombardy, 4 m. N. W. Como. Pop. 954.

CHIAVARI, a marit. town, Sard. sta., div. & 21 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. Pop. 10,619. It is enclosed by cultivated hills, & is well built & flourishing. Streets narrow, & bordered with arcades; houses present much curious architecture; old & picturesque towers are dotted about the town, & in the vicinity are many [illegible] villas. Princip. edifices, three richly adorned churches, the mayor's residence, a hospital, & a convent. It has a celebrated society of agriculture & arts, lace & silk twist factories, an anchovy fishery, & several annual fairs. Marble & slate are quarried in its neighborhood. Though liable to gusty winds, it is a good deal resorted to by invalids. Pop. of prov. 1848, 116,077.

CHIAVENNA, *Clavenna*, a town of Lombardy, Valtellina, on the Maira, 20 m. W.N.W. Sondrio. Pop. 3,539. It is enclosed by walls, & well built; it has 6 churches, to one of which are attached a baptistry with some curious antiquities, & singular mosaic work executed in *bones*. Manufs. of silk twist & fabrics, & of pottery, made from a peculiar soft stone, are carried on; & the Septimer & Splugen roads meeting here, Chiavenna has an active trade with Switzerland & Italy in these articles, also in wine, which the inhabs. keep in large excavations termed "*centorali*."

CHICA-BALAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 100 m. N.E. Seringapatam, & formerly noted for a manuf. of sugar-candy.

CHICACOLE, or CICACOLE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 107 m. S.W. Ganjam, on N. bank of Chicacole river, near the Bay of Bengal. It is large, irregularly built, has some neat barracks, several bazaars, many mosques, & its muslin manufs. have long enjoyed repute.

CHICAGO, r., Ill., which forms the harbor of Chicago, near the S. end of Lake Michigan, is composed of two branches; the N., which is about 40 miles long, rises near the N. boundary of Illinois, & unites with the S. branch about 1¼ miles from its entrance into the lake. The S. branch is only about 6 miles long, but is sufficiently deep to afford a secure harbor for vessels of any burden, which navigate the lake. The natural portage from the Chicago river to the Des Plains river, a head branch of Illinois river, is only 6 ms., & is so low that, at high water, it is often overflowed, so that boats can pass from river to river.

CHICAGO, city & capital of Cook co., & the most commercial place in Ill., 204 miles N.N.E. Springfield, 717 W. The city was laid out in 1830, & lots first sold in 1831. Pop. in 1840, 4,470; in 1850, 29,964; 1852, 38,734; & in 1854, 55,000. It is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Michigan Central & Southern r. r., on level ground, elevated about 5 feet above the lake, which secures it from ordinary floods, & extends on both sides of the river of the same name, between the junction of its N. & S. branches, & distant 1¼ m. from its entrance into Lake Michigan. The harbor has a depth of from 12 to 15 feet of water, which makes it a commodious & safe haven, & it has been much improved artificially by the construction of piers which extend on each side of the entrance of the river for some distance into the lake, to prevent the accumulation of sand upon the bar. The light-house is on the South side of the harbor, & shows a fixed light on a tower 40 feet above the surface of the lake; & there is a beacon on end of the pier. The city contains a court house built of stone, cost $125,000; the county buildings, a commercial college, Rush Medical college, a marine hospital, a United States Land Office, 3 large market-houses, 32 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 1 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, 3 Episcopal, 2 German Lutheran, 1 New Jerusalem, 5 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, 6 Roman Catholic, 1 Scandinavian, 1 Swedish Episcopal, 1 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, & 1 African,—7 banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,114,000, 6 daily, 13 weekly newspapers, & 13 monthly publications, an academy, a fire insurance company, a mutual insurance company, & there are gas works, from which the city is supplied with gas, Hydraulic works, under a chartered company, & there are additional works being constructed by the city at a cost of $500,000, to give an extensive supply of water throughout the city. The University of St. Mary of the lake is under the direction of the Roman Catholics, it contains a president & 5 professors, & a tutor. The scholastic year commences on the first of September, & continues until the middle of July following; connected with this establishment is the St. Mary's Theological Seminary; it has 2 professors. There is also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The manufac. establishments of Chicago are numerous, consisting of iron foundries & machine-shops, steam flouring, saw & planing mills, manufac. of agricultural implements, &c. The capital employed amounted in 1853, to $2,500,000. Numerous steamboats & vessels ply between this place & Buffalo, & the various intermediate places on the upper lakes. West of the city, toward the West Plains r., is a fertile prairie, which, for the first 3 or 4 miles, is elevated & dry. Along the North branch of the Chicago & the lake shore are extensive bodies of fine timber. White pine lumber is obtained from the regions about Green bay & Grand river in Michigan, & across the lake from St. Joseph's river. The city is a great shipping point for an immense & fertile region. The Illinois & Michigan canal, which is 60 feet wide at the top, 6 feet deep, & 107 miles in length, including 5 miles of river navigation, through which is brought a large amount of produce from the South & Southwest; & the railroads radiating from Chicago, add to the vast accumulation which is here shipped for the Atlantic seaboard. There are ten steamers, thirty propellers, & 190 barks, brigs, schooners, & sloops, engaged in the Chicago trade. In 1836 the value of the exports was $1,000; in 1840, $228,635; in 1845, $1,543,519; & in 1852, $12,000,000. The shipments of produce & provisions, in 1852, amounted to 5,600,000 bushels grain, & 120,000 bbls. beef & pork. The most prominent feature of the commerce of Chicago is the lumber trade. In this 90 vessels were engaged in 1852, & the amount received was 147,816,232 feet; 77,080,500 shingles; 19,759,670 laths; besides over 20,000 cords of wood and bark; 199,221 cedar posts, & a large amount of square timber. The assessed value of real & personal estate in 1853 was $16,841,831. There are twelve trunk railroads now constructed, & in process of construction, all centering at Chicago, & measuring in the aggregate, 2,485 miles. Of this amount, 1,725 miles will lie within the state of Illinois, & the remainder in Indiana, Michigan, & Wisconsin. Besides these trunk roads, there are several hundred miles of branches, all centering toward Chicago. The trunk & branch roads reach the Mississippi river at ten different points from Galena, S. to Cairo. Chicago is supplied with the purest of water from the lake,—is within a short distance of the most extensive coal fields to be found in Illinois; & is the natural outlet for the produce of one of the richest agricultural sections of the Union. (*See Lakes, commerce of.*)

CHICAGO, p-o., Henry co., Ia.

CHICAMOGLOOR, & CHICANHUALLY, 2 towns of India, Mysore dom.; the former, 90 m. N.W. Seringapatam; the latter, 70 m. N. Seringapatam, & strongly fortified.

CHICHACOTTA, a town of Bootan, near the British frontier, 60 m. N. Rungpoor. Lat. 26° 35′ N., lon. 89° 43′ E.

CHICHELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¾ m. N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 271.

CHICHEROWLY, a fortified town of N. Hindostan, Gurwal, 22 m. N.N.W. Seharunpoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

CHICHEN, a vill., Yucatan, Mexico, about 18 m. S. W. Valladolid, with the remains of an anc. Indian city, comprising a vast ruined temple, 450 feet in length, a pyramid 550 ft. sq. at base, a remarkable domed edifice, the "house of the caziques," ornamented with elaborate sculptures.

CHICHESTER, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 8 E. Concord, 489 W. Surface generally level; soil good, with little waste land. First settled in 1758. Drained by Suncook r., which affords water power. A Congregational church was organized in 1791. It has 2 tan-

neries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,028; 1850, 997.

CHICHESTER, p. t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 172.

CHICHESTER, a city, co. of itself, & parl. & munic. bor. of Engl., cap. co. Sussex, on the S. coast r. r., 14¼ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth, & 28¼ m. W. Brighton. Area of city liberty, 1,680 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 8,662. It stands in a plain between the Southdown hills & the sea, & is enclosed by walls of Roman construction, now formed into terraces with walks, & shaded by elm trees. It is neatly built, clean, & well paved, drained, & lighted, & intersected by 4 principal thoroughfares, directed toward the cardinal points, & meeting in the centre of the city, where there is an elegant octagonal cross, erected in 1478. The cathedral, though not large, is a well-proportioned & handsome edifice, mostly of the 13th & 14th centuries, 410 ft. in length, & 227 ft. in extreme breadth, with a spire 300 ft. in height. In its interior are a richly-adorned choir, portraits of all the sovereigns of Engl. from the time of the conquest, with other historical paintings, & numerous monuments, including some fine works of art by Flaxman. South of the cathed. is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters, including the churchyard, and near it is the bp.'s palace & gardens. The see is coextensive with the co. Sussex, excepting 22 pas., which are peculiars. The city is divided into 8 pas. The church of St. Paul's is a handsome modern building. The guild-hall, a portion of an anc. friary, stands within a walled enclosure at the N.E. extremity of the city. Other principal edifices are the market & council-houses, corn exchange, jail, buildings of the mechanics' institute, & literary and philosophical society, the theatre, hospital of St. Mary, some alms-houses, & the infirmary, a handsome structure at the N. extremity of the city, near which is an increasing suburb named Summerstown. Chichester has a grammar school, blue-coat, national, Lancasterian, & other schools. Trade almost wholly in agricultural produce & live stock, for which a market is held every second Wed. The only manufs. are of coopers' & other wooden wares. About 200 years ago it monopolized nearly the whole manuf. of needles, but this trade is now entirely transferred to other places. It communicates with Portsmouth & Arundel by a canal. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Fairs for cattle & horses, May 4, Whit-Mon., Oct. 10 & 20. Originally the town was a Roman sta., most probably *Regnum*. It was taken & partially destroyed about A.D. 491, by the S. Saxons, under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa (whence its name); & thenceforth it remained the cap. of the kingdom Sussex, till its conquest by the W. Saxons. Various Roman remains with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city & vicinity; & Kingly-bottom, N.E., is supposed to have been the place of interment of the S. Saxon monarchs; 4 m. N.E. is *Goodwood*, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. Chichester gives the title of Earl to the Pelham family. Among its eminent natives were the poets Collins & Hayley, & George Smith & brothers, landscape-painters.—*Chichester Harbor*, 2 m. S.W. of the city, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula Selsey & Hayling isl., containing several creeks & Thorney isl.—*Chichester Rape* comprises the 8 W. hundreds of the co. Sussex.

CHICKAHOMINY, r., Va., rises about 25 ms. N. W. Richmond, & forms the boundary between several counties, & after a course of 60 ms., it enters James r. 37 ms. above Point Comfort.

CHICKAHOMINY, p-o., Hanover co., Va., 13 N. Richmond, 122 W.

CHICKALAH, p-o., Yell co., Ark., 80 N.W. Little Rock, 1,145 W.

CHICKALOW, t., Yell co., Ark. Pop. 165.

CHICKAMACOMICO, v., Hyde co., N. C., contains 280 inhabitants.

CHICKAMAUGA, r., in the N.W. part of Ga., enters Tennessee r. in the state of Tennessee, a few miles above Lookout mountain.

CHICKAMAUGA, p. v., Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Western & Atlantic r. r., 11 m. from Chattawoga, & has 150 inhabs.

CHICKAMAW BEND, p. o., Madison co., La.

CHICKASAW, county, Miss. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 970 sq. ms. Watered by Yallo Busha r. & Oktibbeha cr. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Houston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $522,665; Ind. corn, 771,452 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 111,815; rice 7,540 pounds; cotton, 9,644 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $14,770; value of manufactured articles, $37,471;—20 churches; 3 acad., 115 pupils; 20 schools, 477 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,995; 1850, 16,369.

CHICKASAW, county, Iowa, toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Turkey r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Organized 1853. Capital, Bradford. Pop. 1,500.

CHICKASAW, p. o., Franklin co., Ala.

CHICKASAW, p-o., Mercer co., O., 102 W.N.W. Columbus, 496 W.

CHICKASAWHATCHIE, p. o., Lee co., Ga.

CHICKASAWBA, t., Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. 189.

CHICKASAWHA, r., Miss. (See Pascagoula.)

CHICKASAWS. (See Ind. Ter.)

CHICKERELL (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2¾ m. N.W. Weymouth. Area, 1,812 ac. Pop. 577.

CHICKLADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Hindon. Area, 1,039 ac. Pop. 122.

CHICKNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Area, 700 ac. Pop. 68.

CHICKOORY, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. & 84 m. S.S.E. Sattarah. Situated amid an amphitheatre of hills.

CHICKOPEE, r., Mass., rises in Worcester co., & runs S.W. into Connecticut r.

CHICKOPEE, p. t., Hampden co., Mass., 95 W. Boston, 367 W. It has the Connecticut r. on its W. border, along which are rich alluvial meadows. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Chickopee r. The v. is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut r., at the entrance of Chickopee r., & on the Connecticut river r. r. It contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a paper fac., 2 cotton fac. with 37,000 spindles, 1,069 looms, employing 1,412 persons, & manufacturing 10,500,000 yds. of goods annually; a woollen fac. with 600 spindles, 10 looms, employs 26 persons, & make yearly 60,000 yds. of cassimeres; an extensive machine shop, 45 stores, & a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1850, 8,291.

CHICKOPEE FALLS, p-v., Chickopee t., Hampden co., Mass., 87 W.S.W. Boston, 368 W. Situated on the E. side of Chickopee r., 2 ms. from its entrance into the Connecticut, & is a flourishing manufacturing village. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist,—4 cotton fac., 1 paper fac., 15 stores, & 2,000 inhabitants.

CHICKOPEE, p. o., Holmes co., Miss.

CHICKSANDS PRIORY, a pa. of Engl., co Northampton. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 74.

CHICKS SPRINGS, p. o., Greenville co., S. C.

CHICKTAWAGA, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 6 E. Buffalo, 278 W. Albany. Surface undulating, soil productive. Watered by Cayuga & Cazenove creeks, head branches of Buffalo cr. It contains the Buffalo creek reservation, belonging to the Seneca tribe of Indians. It has 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,137; 1850, 3,042.

CHICLANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 7,144. It has numerous country-houses of inhabs. of Cadiz, & near it a ruined Moorish castle. On March 11, 1811, the French were defeated in the battle of *Barossa*, 5 m. S. Chiclana.

CHICLAYO, a town of Peru, dep. Libertad. & 3 m. S.E. Lambayeque.

CHICO, p. o., Butte co., Cal.

CHICOT, county, Ark. Situated in the S.E. corner of the state, & on the right bank of the Mississippi r. Area, 830 sq. ms. Drained by bayous Boef & Macon. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $175,464; Ind. corn, 222,595 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 26,245; cotton, 12,192 bales;—2 churches; 3 sch., 75 scholars; 1 library, 150 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,806; 1850, 5,115.

CHICOUTIMI, co., Can. E., taken from Saugenay, 1853. Drained by the Saugenay r. Surface rough & broken, with fertile strips bordering the streams. Pop. 7,079.

CHICOUTIMI, p. t., capital of Chicoutimi co., Can. E., on the right bank of Saguenay r., 180 from Quebec. The v. contains a court house, a Roman church, 2 stores, a mill, & 200 inhab. Pop. of t. 1852, 1,200.

CHICOVA, a town of S.E. Africa, Monomotapa, on rt. b. of the Zambesi, 220 m. W.N.W. Senna. It was formerly celebrated for its siver mines.

CHIDDINGFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, the v. 2 m. N.E. Haslemere. Area, 6,936 ac. Pop. 1,146.

CHIDDINGLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 44 m. N.W. Hailsham. Area, 4,297 ac. Pop. 1,085.

CHIDDINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Area, 5,979 ac. Pop. 1,260.

CHIDEOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. W. Bridport. Area, 2,052 ac. Pop. 884.

CHIDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area, 2,185 ac. Pop. 308.

CHIEM-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 42 m. S.E. Munich, celebrated for its fish. Length 12 m., breadth 9 m., height above the sea 1,549 ft., greatest depth 480 ft. It has 3 small isls., receives the Achen & Prien rivs., & discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn.

CHIENTI, a riv., cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., delegs. Camerino & Macerata, enters the Adriatic 25 m. S.S.E. Ancona, after a N.E. course of about 45 m. On its W. bank is Tolentino, near which the Austrians defeated the troops under Murat, May 4, 1815.—II. a twn of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the Adriatic, dist. & 15½ m. N.W. San Severo. Pop. 1,680.

CHIERI, *Arva*, a town of Sard. states, Piedmont, cap. mand., on a hill, prov. & 9 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 18,272. It was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of silk, cotton, & linen fabrics. It is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns in Europe.

CHIERS, a riv. of Europe, rises N.W. Esch in Luxemburg, & flows through the French deps. Meuse, Ardennes, & joins the Meuse, 4 m. S. Sedan, after a W. course of 50 miles.

CHIESA, *Clusius*, a riv. of the Tyrol & N. Italy, rises W. of Arco in the Tyrol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, & joins the Oglio, 18 m. W. Mantua. Length 75 m. Asola, Condino, & Montechiaro are on its banks.

CHIETI, *Teate*, a fortified archiepiscopal city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Cit., on a hill, near the Pescara, 40 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 12,700. It is badly laid out, but has some good edifices, comprising a cathedral, college, & handsome theatre; the adjacent country is pleasant. Among its antiquities are the remains of a large theatre, of some temples, a gateway, & a mosaic pavement. It was taken by the French in 1799.

CHIEVELY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks. Area, 7,397 ac. Pop. 2,029.

CHIEVRES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. & 11 m. N.W. Mons, on the Hunel. Pop. 3,107. It has a large annual horse fair, & manufs. of cottons & pottery.

CHIEF WARRIOR, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

CHIFTLIK, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 84 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Many of its dwellings are caves, in one of which are some old paintings & a Greek inscription.

CHIGNAL, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. 3½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 908 ac. Pop. 263.—II. (*Smealy*), 4½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 476 ac. Pop. 69.

CHIGNECTO BAY, an inlet of Brit. N. A., between N. Scotia and N. Brunswick, forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Fundy (which see.) Length, 30 m., av. breadth, 8 m.

CHINGOLO, a t., Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. E.S.E. Pavia. Pop. 3,992.

CHIGWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S. Epping. Area, 4,522 ac. Pop. 1,965. Statute fair, Sept. 8th. Revenue of Archbishop Harsnet's schools, 34*l*. Other charities have an aggreg. rev. of upwards of 70*l*. annually.

CHIHUÀHUA (pron. *Chiwawa*), a state of Mexico between lat. 26° and 32° N., and lon. 104° and 108° 40′ W. It contains an area of 13,493 square leagues, or 97,471 English sq. ms., and reaches from 26° 53′ 30″ to 32° 57′ 45″ N. lat. Its boundaries are, towards the north, New Mexico; towards the east, Coahuila and Texas; towards the south, Durango; to the south-west, Sinaloa; and to the north-west, Sonora. The great mountain chain of Mexico, the connecting link between the Rocky mountains of the north and the Andes of the south of this continent, is known here as Sierra Madre, and occupies chiefly the western part of the state, where it ascends to a considerable height, and then abruptly descending into deep ravines (barrancas), is lost in the rich plains of Sonora and Sinaloa. The highest point of the Sierra Madre (at Cumbres de Jesus Maria) is, according to Mexican observations, elevated above the sea 3,004 varas, or 8,441 English feet. The mountain ranges, running generally from the north to the south, are intersected towards the east by fine valleys and plains. The eastern portion of the state is less mountainous, containing wide plains, and lying for the greater part in the broad and high plateau, the flattened crest of the Cordilleras that extends from New Mexico as far south as the city of Mexico. The average elevation of this plateau in the state of Chihuàhua is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet.

The water-courses of the state are those that run, first, into the Gulf of Mexico; second into the Pacific; third, into lakes within the state. To the first class belong the Rio del Norte, running from north-west to south-east along the east border of the state; and Salado its tributary, the Rio Conchos. The water-courses that run into the Pacific all have their origin in the Sierra Madre, and are the following: the San Miguel, Refugio, Moris, Papigochic, and Gila. Of the latter, the Gila, the state of Chihuahua claims only the sources flowing from the Sierra de Mogoyon, until they unite with the Rio de San Francisco, a distance of 27 leagues. The third class of rivers discharge themselves into those peculiar lakes without outlet; the following rivers empty into such lakes: the Rio de Casas Grandes into Lake Guzman; the San Buenaventura into Lake Santa Maria; and the Carmen into Lake Patos. It appears as if those lakes are principally produced by the physical properties of the ground, to wit, a wide, very level plain, and great porosity of the soil. Some of the lakes are supposed to have been formerly connected.

Common and mineral springs are very frequent in the state; the latter are mostly sulphurous, but are seldom used for medical purposes.

The climate generally is temperate. The influence of the more southern latitude of the state is counterbalanced by its high elevation above the sea. In the mntnous. parts of the Sierra Madre, there is, of course, a greater variety in the seasons; hot summers, rainy seasons, & severe winters, often follow each other. But on the plains of the plateau, between 4,000 & 5,000 feet above the sea, there prevails a delightful, constant climate, with moderate temperature in summer and winter, with a clear sky and dry atmosphere, interrupted only by the rainy season, which generally lasts through July and August. The thermometer in the city of Chihuàhua seldom rises higher in the summer than 95° Fah., & the winter is moderate. The barometer exhibits in the city of Chihuàhua most regular daily oscillations, but very slight variations throughout the year. In the many observations made there in the rainy season, in the winter and spring, there is a difference only, between the highest and lowest stand of the mercurial column (reduced to 32° Fah.), of 0.580 inch.

The great dryness of the atmosphere produces, of course, a very free development of electricity.

The productions of the cultivated soil in the state of Chihuàhua are maize, wheat, beans, peas, red pepper, apples, peaches, onions; and in the less elevated regions, figs, granates, melons, grapes, &c. Cotton, too, has been tried with success in the southern part of the state. Generally taken, the country seems to be more fit for raising stock than for agriculture, as a great portion of it is either too mountainous, or too scantily supplied with water, to become very productive. But notwithstanding, the state has sufficient arable land in the valleys and plains along the water-courses to produce all the crops that are wanted for a much denser population than the present. In the mountains of the Sierra Madre there is an abundance of pines, which grow the finest and tallest, at an elevation of from eight to nine thousand feet above the level of the sea; while in an elevation of five and six thousand feet more, oak and cedar are found, and in the plains mezquite and shrubbery furnish the necessary fuel. In the city of Chihuàhua oak is used, carried there on pack mules from the mountains.

The annual produce of agriculture in the state is estimated at the value of $888,692. The following is a list of the items; Maize, 246,399 fanegas; barley, 830; wheat, 62,660; beans, 30,713; peas, 730; red pepper,

5,694; cotton, 12,957 arrobas; wine, 23,652 frascos; whisky, 28,900.

More important than agriculture is the raising of stock in the state. Horses and mules, cattle and sheep, thrive and increase very rapidly, and the wealth of the proprietors of large "haciendas" consists mostly in their innumerable stock, which is never kept in the stables, but during the whole year is allowed to roam about. Formerly the stock was so numerous that large proprietors never knew the extent of their own herds; & whenever it was necessary for them to realize some money, they would send droves to the south, even as far as the city of Mexico; and they often cleared as much as $100,000 in one such trip. But for the last twenty years, the wild Indians have become so hostile, and committed so many depredations, that the stock is diminishing every year. An official but rather incomplete account valued the stock of the state, in 1833, at $3,848,225.

Another most important branch of industry in the state of Chihuàhua is mining. Its many and rich silver mines have been celebrated for several centuries. They are principally found in the western part of the state, throughout the length of the Sierra Madre, and in a mean breadth of 30 leagues. The silver ores occur generally as sulphurets, with iron or lead, sometimes as native silver and muriate of silver, and are found either entirely in porphyritic rocks, or in stratified rocks (limestone), passing in greater depth into igneous rocks. They are worked either by amalgamation, or by fire in common furnaces. For the latter process they need generally an addition of greta (litharge, or oxyde of lead), which forms, therefore, a valuable article of trade. Besides the silver mines, rich mines also of copper, and some of gold, lead, iron, and tin, are found. The most distinguished mines of the state, of older and more recent date, are the following: The mines of Santa Eulalia, near Chihuàhua, have, during the last century produced immense masses of silver, as the following fact may prove: The cathedral in Chihuàhua, a most splendid building, was within the last century erected from a fund created from the proceeds of the Santa Eulalia mines, by a grant of one real (12½ cents) on every marc of silver (worth $8 25) obtained from the mines. This fund was created in 1717, and in 1789 the cathedral was finished, at an expense of $800,000. The amount of silver taken in these 72 years from the mines would, therefore, be $52,800,000. The abundance of lead found in Santa Eulalia makes the smelting of the silver ore very convenient. The mines are not yet exhausted; but from intrusion of water, want of capital, and the attraction of new mines, they are but little worked. The mines of Parral (Hidalgo) are the oldest of the state, and have also been extremely productive in silver; but for want of regular mining, most of them, though not exhausted, are made inaccessible and worthless.

The mines of Santa Barbara, discovered in 1547, were renowned for both silver and gold ores, but are now entirely abandoned. The mines of Batopilas were celebrated for the large masses of native silver, and the unusual richness of the ore. South of Batopilas lies the rich mine of Morelos, discovered in 1826, where one mass of native silver was found weighing 230 marcs. The mine of Sierra Rica, west of the old Presidio de San Carlos, was begun to be worked by a company in 1829. The prospects at first were most flattering; the superficial layers of the silver ore produced from one to a hundred marcs in the carga, sometimes 150, and in one instance even 327 marcs; but at the depth of 80 varas the mine seemed to give out, and the invasions of hostile Indians became at the same time so troublesome, that the mine was abandoned. Such extreme richness of the ore is, of course, not a common occurrence; and the result, found by comparison of Mexican and European mines, that the mines in Mexico are generally poorer as to the relative amount of silver, but far superior as to the abundance and extent of the ore, seems also to correspond with the mines in the state of Chihuàhua; because a silver mine furnishing from three to four ounces of silver in the carga, is generally considered good enough to be worked with advantage; and many with less per cent. are rendered profitable. In recent times the mines of Guazapares and of Jesus Maria have attracted most of the capital of the state. The latter, south-west from Chihuàhua, on the height of the Sierra Madre, were discovered in 1821; and so many valuable silver mines, and some gold mines, too, have since that time been opened, that it promises to be for a long time one of the richest mining districts in the state. Of the copper mines of Chihuàhua, the most celebrated is the "Santa Rita de Cobre," in the western angle of the Sierra de Mogoyon, near the headwaters of the Gila. The mine, known for a long time to the Apaches, passed through the hands of several proprietors, till in 1828 it was effectually worked by Mr. Coursier, a French resident of Chihuàhua, who is reported to have cleared in seven years about half a million of dollars from it. The ore looks extremely rich; it is a remarkably pure oxyde of copper, accompanied sometimes with the native metal, and said to contain some gold. Cinnabar also, says rumor, was discovered there in 1824, but nothing positive is known in relation to it. Coal has been found at two places in the state, near the mines of Carmen and near the mines of Sierra Rica; but it will probably occur in other localities. In the 24 years from 1738 to 1761, the amount of silver produced in the state of Chihuàhua was 3,428,278 marcs, or $28,283,293; and in the 17 years from 1777 to 1793, 1,394,161 marcs, or $12,501,828. The following is the estimated amount for later years:—

In 1824 . . .	69,816	marcs, or	$575,982
1826 . .	138,015	"	1,138,623
1827 . . .	129,402	"	1,067,566
1828 . .	142,785	"	1,177,976
1830 . . .	128,747	"	1,062,163
1831 . .	138,916	"	1,146,057
1832 . . .	117,484	"	969,243
1833 . .	116,802	"	963,616
1834 . . .	109,419	"	902,707

The annual average amount of the production of silver and gold in the state of Chihuàhua is 125,000 marcs, or $1,031,251; but 100,000 marcs of that sum pass through the mint; and it is supposed that 25,000 marcs are every year smuggled out of the country. There is a well-managed mint (casa de moneda) in Chihuàhua, coining gold, silver, and copper.

Of the commerce of the state very little can be said; a state so isolated in the interior of a large country, with a very thin population, without any navigable river, receiving most of its merchandize either by the long Santa Fé trail from the United States or from the interior of Mexico, or but occasionally by direct importation from the seaports on the Pacific, has certainly no claim to commercial advantages. But if a shorter communication should be opened with the seashore by a good direct road to the Rio Grande; if the indolent Mexicans should be spurred on to greater industrial energy by their go-a-head neighbors; if the Indian, the very scourge of the country, should be driven out or extirpated; if oppressive laws and monopolies should be supplanted by free competition of industry, the state would soon be productive and rich enough to exchange every year many millions of goods with the seashore, as well as with the interior. The population of the state, exclusive of the wild Indians, was, in 1827, 120,157; 1832, 138,133; 1833, 139,081; 1842, 147,600. At present it is estimated at from 150 to 160,000 inhabitants, which number would give about 1.3 for each English square mile. The greater part of the people are of Indian descent, though some have preserved their pure Castilian blood. The settlements generally commenced and progressed with the discovery of mines. The oldest town in the state is Santa Barbara, (near Parral,) whose mines were discovered in 1556. About 1600, the town contained 7,000 inhabitants, who were mostly occupied in the gold mines, which produced then from 12 to 14 ounces of gold in the carga. Afterwards Parral was settled, Santa Eulalia, Cieneguilla, Cosihuiriachi, &c. The numerous Indians that in former years occupied the country, have greatly diminished. Some of them have become Christians, and in their villages (pueblos) lead a poor and miserable life; others are untamed yet, and roam restless about, living by hunting and depredations upon the Mexicans. Those hostile Indians are principally the Apaches, a very general denomination, comprising the following related tribes: Tontos, Chirocahues, Faraones, Llaneros, Navajoes, Gileños, Mimbreños, Mezcaleros, & Lipanes. The four latter tribes live only within the state of Chihuàhua, and carry on a continual warfare against its inhabitants. All the warriors of these four tribes are not estimated at more than 1,400; nevertheless, this

small number has ruined the industry and impeded the progress of the state so completely, that if more energetic measures are not taken, the Mexicans will yet become the vassals of these savage hordes.

In the north western part of the state of Chihuàhua some old ruins are found, built, no doubt, by a cultivated Indian tribe that has passed away. They are known as Casas Grandes, and lie near the village and creek of the same name, between Janos and Galeana. Ruins of large houses exist here, built of adobes and wood, squared, three stories high, with a gallery of wood, and staircase from the outside, with very small rooms and narrow doors in the upper stories, but without entrance in the lower. A canal led the water of a spring to the the place. A sort of watch-tower stands two leagues south west of it, on an elevation commanding a wide view. Along the creeks Casas Grandes and Janos a long line of Indian mounds extends, in some of which earthen vessels, painted white, blue, and violet, have been found; also weapons, and instruments of stone, but none of iron. The same artificial construction of houses is yet found amongst the Moqui Indians, N.W. of the state of Chihuàhua. But an old tradition reports that the Aztecs, in their migration from the north to the south of Mexico, made three principal stations—the first on the Lake de Teguyo (Great Salt Lake?), the second on the Gila, and the third at Casas Grandes. The ruins of Casas Grandes are only distant about four days' travel from Cosihuiriachi.

CHIHUÀHUA, the capital, and the largest and finest city of the state of Chihuahua, was founded about 1691, and is 338 leagues N. by W. from Mexico. The number of its inhabitants is said to have been much greater about the middle of the last century than now; at present it is estimated at from 12 to 15,000. Chihuàhua has a most beautiful situation in a valley, open towards the north, and surrounded on the other sides by the projecting mountains of the Sierra Madre. The city is regularly built; has wide and clean streets—in some of them quite handsome and convenient houses; plenty of water from the Chihuàhua creek, and from an aqueduct; fine gardens around the town, and a delightful public walk, (Alameda,) shaded with cotton trees. The finest place of the city, as usual in Mexico, is the Plaza, or public square. It is very spacious; has a public fountain in the middle, and foot walks on the sides, with benches and pillars of a white porphyry, which is found in the neighborhood. Three sides of the square are occupied with public buildings and stores; on the fourth stands the cathedral, a very imposing building, which is mentioned already in connection with the mines of Santa Eulalia. Although the style of the building is not throughout Gothic, it shows nevertheless great finish and elegance of construction; the two equal and parallel steeples in front of it are elevated 52¼ varas above the Plaza. Another expensive work of architecture, erected in Spanish times, is the aqueduct, built of rocks, with arches; it extends 6,553 varas, and provides the southern part of the city with water, while on the north side the Chihuàhua creek runs, which unites below with the "Nombre de Dios," and falls into the Conchos. Another remarkable building is the church of San Felipe, commenced by the Jesuits, and left unfinished after their expulsion. In this building the patriotic Hidalgo and his associates were confined before their execution; also the Texan officers of the ill-fated Santa Fe expedition, on their march to the south; and in more recent times it was converted into a foundry, at which were cast the cannon taken by Colonel Doniphan's regiment at the battle of Sacramento, and since transported to the distant capital of Missouri. In the interior of the building the Americans had their hospital established, during their occupation of Chihuàhua. Near the old church, on a public square, stands a simple monument, in honor of Hidalgo, Allende, and Jimenez, the revolutionary heroes that were shot here by the Spaniards. The elevation of Chihuàhua above the sea is, according to numerous observations, 4,640 feet; its latitude, 28° 38′ N.; its longitude, according to lunar observations made by Dr. Gregg, is in 106° 30′ W. of Greenwich. The climate is delightful. Part of the population are very wealthy, but the majority are quite poor. The lower classes are ragged and filthy, and as to thievishness, they might excel in London or Paris. The manners of the people are generally polite, (except in patriotic paroxysm;) the señoritas are celebrated for their beauty and natural grace; and fandangos and monte-banks, cock fights and bull-fights, flourish as well here as over all Mexico.

CHIKALAH, p. o., Yell co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 165.

CHILAPA, a city of Guerrero, Mexico, 58 m. N.E. Acapulco.

CHILAPA, & CHILAPILLA, two rivers, Tabasco, Mexico, & tributary to the river Tabasco, which they join from the E., the former below, & the latter above Escobas.—The Chilapa is less rapid than any other affl. of the Tabasco; at their junction it has at all seasons three fathoms water.

CHILAW, a marit. town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 45 m. N. Colombo. Opposite to it a pearl-fishery is carried on.

CHILBOLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.S. E. Andover. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 394.

CHILCA, a seaport of Peru, dep. & 40 m. S.E. Lima, on the Pacific, near which is a vill. of same name, & remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHILCOMBE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. S.E. Winchester. Area, 2,257 ac. Pop. 291.—II. co. Dorset, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area, 465 ac. Pop. 291.

CHILCOMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 694.

CHILDERDITCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S. Brentwood. Area, 1,614 ac. Pop. 209.

CHILDERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,052 ac. Pop. 46.

CHILD-OKEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5¼ m. N.W. Blandford Forum. Area, 1,752 ac. Pop. 773.

CHILDREY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2¼ m. W. Wantage. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 553.

CHILDRESS STORE, p. o., Montgomery co., Va.

CHILDS-ERCALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6¼ m. N.W. Newport. Area, 3,633 ac. Pop. 512.

CHILDSVILLE, p. v., Yancey co., N. C.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W. Chipping-Camden. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 466.

CHILDWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m S. W. Prescot. Area, 19,327 ac. Pop. 14,409.

CHILECITO, a vill., La Plata, dep. & 45 m. W. Rioja, in the Famatina valley, & the head-quarters of its mining dist. Lat. 28° 50′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W. Estimated height above the sea 3,000 feet.

CHILFROOM, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Stratton. Area, 940 ac. Pop. 119.

CHILHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Canterbury, with a station on the S.E. railroad. Area, 4,332 ac. Pop. 1,247. Fair, November 8. It has a fine church, & remains of anc. castle.

CHILHOWEE, p-o., Blount co., Tenn., 197 E. by S. Nashville, 540 W.

CHILI, or CHILE, a republic, S. America, situated along the W. shore of the continent, bounded by the Andes on the E., & Pacific Ocean on the W., extending from lat. 24° to 55° S., & between lon. 69° & 77° W. Length from N. to S., including isl. of Chiloe, 2,140 m.; breadth from 100 to 220 m. The boundary line separating it on the N. from Bolivia is near Huesco Parado; its southern limit on the mainland is the Bay of Ancud.

The mountain slopes of the Andes form the greater part of Chili. They are here a single range except at two places, where they separate, & enclose the elevated valleys of Tunyan & Uzpallata. The volcanic peak of Aconcagua rises to an elevation of 23,200 feet, that of Maypu to 15,000 feet. There are several passes across the Chilean range; one in Aconcagua, at an elevation of 14,000 feet; at Portello, 14,365; & at Tunyan & Cumbre, 13,210 feet. North of the Rio Chuapa the whole country is formed by the declivity of the Andes, except a narrow belt of plain 60 to 80 feet in elevation, bordering the sea. The surface is very irregular, rocky, sandy, & uncultivated, except a few spots on the banks of the rivers. S. of Rio Chuapa the country is more diversified. Hilly tracts occupy the middle of this space, but on either side are valleys & plains of considerable fertility. From the Rio Maule to the Biobio the land becomes more level, & is in general exceedingly fertile.

Chili is divided into 12 provinces, each governed by an Intendant, appointed every three years by the President; the provinces are divided into departments, each of which has a corporation elected by the people, & a governor appointed by the Intendant of the province; the departments are sub-divided in sub-delegations, & these again into districts.

Provinces.	Departments	Sub-del. Number	Districts. Number	Pop. est.
Atacam.	Copiapo	12	34	35,000
	Vallenar	8	32	
	Frierena	5	16	
Coquimbo.	Serena	18	54	98,000
	Illapel	8	41	
	Combarbola	6	24	
	Ovalle	17	76	
	Elqui	9	32	
Aconcagua.	San Felipe	7	42	110,000
	Andes	8	64	
	Putaendo	4	35	
	Ligua	5	27	
	Petorca	17	74	
Colchagua.	San Fernando	9	34	175,000
	Caricó	7	32	
	Rengo	7	24	
Conception and Arauca.	Conception	4	25	190,000
	Talcahuano	4	7	
	Puchacai	6	21	
	Rere	4	28	
	Laja	15	55	
	Lautava	5	39	
	Coelemu	10	46	
	Chillian	13	80	
Chiloe.	Ancud	2	12	60,000
	Carelmapu	2	3	
	Chacao	2	9	
	Calbuco	4	25	
	Chonci	2	15	
	Dalcahue	3	11	
	Quinchao	3	9	
	Quenac	2	8	
	Castro	2	10	
	Lemni	2	8	
Maule.	Cauquenes	8	30	170,000
	Ytata	7	39	
	Linares	7	36	
	San Carlos	6	25	
	Parral	5	17	
	Constitucion	3	7	
Santiago.	Santiago	17	111	227,000
	Victoria	12	38	
	Rancagua	12	49	
	Melipilla	5	37	
Talca	Talca	15	34	81,000
	Lontue	4	12	
Valparaiso	Valparaiso	5	33	90,000
	Quillota	8	47	
	Casablanca	6	31	
Valdivia.	Valdivia	6	22	33,000
	Osorno	4	16	
	Union	4	10	
12	52	365	2554	
Total population				1,600,000

The climate of Central Chili is hot & dry. In summer the thermometer rises to 90° & 95° Fahr.; in the other seasons the air is more temperate, & the climate, on the whole, healthy. In spring & winter ice is sometimes seen even on the coasts. In some of the valleys, as Copiapó, years pass over without rain falling, but dews are frequent. Farther south showers are only occasional, sometimes at an interval of 3 years. In the vicinity of the river Biobio rain falls regularly in winter. South of this river the rains are irregular, but fall heavily. In spring the sky is cloudy, but for many months of the year it is clear & transparent. High gales blowing in particular directions, are not unfrequent, & earthquakes occur very often, particularly near the coast. Snow falls on the summits of the Andes, and, by its gradual melting, affords a supply of water to the rivers. The lower limits of the snow line are, N. extremity 17,000 feet; in middle, 12,780 feet; in S. extremity 8,300 feet. The rivers N. of the Maypu bring down to the coast little water; & are not navigable. S. of lat. 34°, the rains are sufficiently copious to form considerable rivers. The Maule is navigable for vessels drawing 7 ft. water, & for barges, for about 20 m. The Biobio, the largest river in the country, has a course of 200 m., & is 2 m. wide at its mouth, navigable for boats for 200 m., but too shallow for large vessels. The other navigable streams are the Bueno, Chairin, Cauten, Sinfondo, & Valdavia; & there are about 100 smaller ones. The lakes are Bucalena, Cahul, Buchuguen, & Bolleruca, all salt; & of fresh water are the Aculéo, Ranco, & Villarica. There are several good harbors, such as those of Valdivia, Concepçion, Valparaiso, & Coquimbo. The tracts through the valley & ravines are only passable by mules, & good roads & bridges are very much needed.

The vegetation of the north of Chili is very limited. Tropical plants do not grow, from the extreme dryness of the soil. Farther south Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, beans, & hemp, are extensively cultivated, & melons, pumpkins, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, peaches, apples, & olives, are abundant. The S. forests also contain a variety of excellent timber trees. This is the native country of the potato. It is found growin the arid mntns. of Central Chili as well as in the moist temp. of Chonos & Chiloe Isles. Among the animals of prey the puma is the most conspicuous, & is not uncommon. The guanacoe & llama abound in the plains of the S. provinces, & the pastures feed large herds of cattle, horses, asses, mules, & goats. Jerked beef, tallow, hides, & live stock are exported. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers; silver mines exist in the S. Andes, but silver & copper mines are chiefly wrought in the more N. parts; lead & iron are found, but are not wrought. On the river Biobio coal & lignite beds abound, & are partially wrought.

In 1830 the department of Coquimbo contained 103 mines, viz.: 75 copper, 25 silver, & 3 of gold. The exports of silver bullion, copper, & silver & copper ores, in 1852, were $7,635,266; the coinage during the same year (owing to the imperfect state of the machinery in the mint) was only $1,532,686; but in the first 5 months of 1853 there were coined $1,093,952. The pop. consists of the descendants of the Spaniards & the Aboriginal tribes. All the inhabitants of the Biobio are of European descent, with scarcely any mixture of Indian blood. The Aborigines inhabit almost exclusively the country south of this river. Wealth & property are more unequally divided than in the states to the E. of the Andes. Some of the largest proprietors in the vicinity of the cities are said to possess annual incomes varying from $25,000 to $50,000. The gradations of rank are more strongly marked also, & the guaso or peasant here is not so independent a personage as the guacho of the eastern agricultural states. The religion is Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of public worship of any other. The government is vested in a President, elected for 5 years, a senate of 20 members, appointed for 9 years, & a house of representatives, elected by the people. Chili is at present the best governed & most prosperous of the S. Amer. republics. A well-organized militia force has lately been established, & the standing army has been reduced to 2,661 men. A single frigate & some smaller vessels constitute the navy. Revenue 1852, $5,480,480; public debt same year, $1,558,975. There are an university & lyceum at Santiago, & government schools & seminaries established throughout several districts. Santiago is the capital of the republic & the seat of government.

In 1852, 720,000 tons of shipping entered the ports of Chili, & 700,000 departed. The mercantile navy of Chili on the 1st June, 1850, was composed as follows: 20 ships, 82 barques, 50 brigs, 22 brig-schooners, 40 schooners, & 3 steamers, in all 217 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 47,735 tons.

Chili was taken possession of by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru, & a settlement formed at Santiago in 1541. In 1810 the struggle for independence against the mother country commenced, & terminated in 1818 by the battle of Maypù & the formation of a republic.

CHILI, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 10 S.W. Rochester, 224 W. by N. Albany, 379 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Black cr., a branch of Genesee r., which runs on its E. border. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,174; 1850, 2,247.

CHILI, p-o., Coshocton co., O., 92 N.E. Columbus, 340 W.

CHILI, p. v., Miami co., Ia.

CHILI, p-v., Hancock co., Ill., 109 W.N.W. Springfield, 882 W.

CHI-LI, or PE-CHE-LE, the most N. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° & 41° 30′ N., & lon. 114° & 120° E., having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-che-le, & on the other sides the provs. Shan-tung, Shan-se, & Ho-nan. Pop. 1825, 27,990,871. It is well watered, but is the least productive prov. of China-proper; & it owes its chief importance to containing the capital, Pekin, & the great depôts of rice & salt for the internal supply of the empire, & of the cattle sent into China

from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The prov. is divided into 11 deps. Chief cities, Pekin & Yung-ping.

CHI LI, or PE CHE LE (GULF OF), an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10′ & 39° 20′ N., & lon. 118° & 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Leao-tong, & E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provinces Chi-li & Shan-tung. Length & breadth about 150 m. each. It receives the Pei-ho river on W., & the Chan-tou on N.

CHILICOTHE, city, capital of Ross co., O., 45 S. Columbus, 100 W. It is handsomely situated on the left bank of the Scioto, & on a plain elevated about 30 feet above the river. Its plan resembles that of Philadelphia. Pop. 1840, 3,977; 1850, 7,109. The principal streets follow the course of the r., & these are crossed by others at right angles, extending from the r. to the cr. The two main streets, which cross each other at right angles at the centre of the t., are 99 feet wide. Water street, which fronts the r., is 82½ feet wide; the other streets are 66 wide. Founded in 1796. It has a court house & jail, 2 market houses, an U. S. land office, 50 stores, 2 banks, 14 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—4 printing offices, issuing a daily & 4 weekly newspapers, 2 paper fac., 4 flouring m., 3 saw m., & several other extensive manufacturing establishments. In the midst of the v. was an anc. mound, now removed to give place for buildings. The Ohio canal passes through it. On the W. side of the v. is a hill rising to the height of 300 feet, from which there is a beautiful & extensive view of the place, & the surrounding country.

CHILICOTHE, p-v., Peoria co., Ill., 88 N. Springfield, 882 W. It is situated at the upper end of Peoria Lake. Contains several stores & 500 inhab.

CHILICOTHE, p-v., capital of Livingston co., Mo., 150 N.W. Jefferson city, 1,053 W. Situated 3½ m. from the junction of the E. & W. forks of Grand river, on a prairie. It contains a court house & jail, 2 churches, 3 stores, & 650 inhabitants.

CHILLICOTHE, p. o., Wapello co., Iowa.

CHILKA-LAKE, Brit. India, is a shallow inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between the presids. Madras & Bengal. Area, 280 sq. ms. Average depth some years ago was 4½ feet, but it was then decreasing. It has numerous peopled islands, & its banks are studded with hamlets, the inhabitants of which are employed in extensive salt-works.

CHILKEAH, a town of British India, presid. of Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 70 m. N.N.W. Bareily, & a principal mart of the trade between the British territory & Kumaon Tibet, &c.

CHILLAMBARAM, a town of British India, Carnatic, on the sea coast, 36 m. S. Pondicherry. In the vicinity are extensive anc. Hindoo temples.

CHILLAN, a town of Chili, province & 100 m. N. E. Concepcion, on river of same name.

CHILLENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area, 196 ac. Pop. 140.

CHILLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Area, 1,896 ac. Pop. 203.

CHILLIAN, a depart. of Chili, prov. Concepcion.

CHILLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Till, 4½ m. S.E. Wooler. Area, 4,929 ac. Pop. 880. The castle, seat of Earl of Tankerville, is a spacious Elizabethan structure; in the park is still kept a breed of wild cattle, or white Caledonian oxen.

CHILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 7½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area, 3,917 ac. Pop. 686.

CHILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Crewkerne. Area, 881 ac. Pop. 320.

CHILLISQUAQUE, p-t., Northumberland co., Pa., 65 N. Harrisburg, 482 W. Drained by Chillasquaque cr. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,300; 1850, 1,344.

CHILLITECAUX, p. o., Dunklin co., Mo.

CHILLON (CASTLE OF), a fortress of Switzerland, Canton Vaud, 6 m. S.E. Vevay, at the E. extrem. of the Lake of Geneva, on an isolated rock, surrounded by deep water, & connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge. It was built by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, in 1238, & was long a state prison, but is now used as an arsenal. Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, was confined here from 1530 to 1536, & the place is rendered famous in Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon."

CHILMARK, p-t., Dukes co., Ms., 100 S.S.E. Boston, 482 W. It is situated in the S.W. part of the isl. of Martha Vineyard. At the W. end of the t. is a peninsula, owned in part by the native Indians, on the N.W. point of which is the promontory called Gay Head, on the summit of which, 157 feet above the sea, is a light-house. In the S.W. part of the t. is a projecting point denominated Squibnocket. It has a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 702; 1850, 747. (*See Gay Head.*)

CHILMARK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Hindon. Area, 3,154 ac. Pop. 615. Fair, July 30.

CHILMARY, *Chilmari*, a town of Brit. India, presid. of Bengal, dist. & 40 m. S.E. Rungpoor, on the Brahmaputra, & at which from 60,000 to 100,000 Hindoos are stated to assemble at certain religious & commercial festivals.

CHILO, p-v., Franklin t., Clermont co., O., 123 S.W. Columbus, 483 W. Situated on the N. bank of the Ohio r. It was called Mechanicsburg until 1829.

CHILOE, an island on the W. coast of S. America, which, with several smaller islands, forms a prov. of Chili. It is separated from Patagonia by Gulf of Ancud, & extends from lat. 41° 40′ to 43° 20′ S., with lon. 74 W. It is 120 miles in length & 40 in breadth. Pop. 1843, 48,876. The island is hilly but not mountainous, & densely covered with wood, except around the coast, where it is partially cleared & cultivated. The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist—in winter almost incessant rains prevail, with frequent gales from W. to N.W.—the summer is warm, but the air frequently clouded & loaded with moisture: yet, on the whole, it is reckoned healthy. The soil is a rich sandy loam. The beech, cypress, laurel, & other trees grow in perfection. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, apples, & strawberries; & cattle, sheep, & swine are reared in considerable numbers. The shores produce abundance of shell mollusks; and oysters, mussels, & pico (a barnacle), form a principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The population consists of natives, originally of Spanish descent and aboriginal Indians, but the great bulk of the inhabitants are a mixed breed. All are nominally Christians, but in general very ignorant & superstitious. The Indian language has become obsolete, & Spanish is that in general use. Agriculture is in a very primitive state, & the trade carried on is a species of barter, money being very scarce. The people are indolent & poor. Schools are general, but the teachers & priests are of a very illiterate grade. A coarse woollen cloth, dyed blue, is the principal local manufacture. Exports comprise provisions, timber, hides, brooms, woollens, to the annual amount of 25,000 dollars. The number of coasting vessels is about 1,500. Coal or lignite exists here, but is not wrought. Mines were formerly wrought, but are now given up. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. San Carlos is now the chief town & port. This island was the last to throw off the authority of the king of Spain. The Chiloe Archipelago consists of upwards of 60 small islands, about 30 of which are inhabited, & several of which are well cultivated, & contain schools, &c. The prov. is divided into ten districts, & is governed by an intendant & a provisional assembly, subject to the general government of Chile.

CHILPANZINGO, a town of Guerrero, Mexico, 120 m. S. Mexico, on the road to Acapulco, & 4,800 feet above the sea.

CHILTEPEC, an arm of the river Tabasco, state of Tabasco, Mex., leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, & after a N. course of 60 to 70 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. La Frontera.

CHILTERN, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Wilts. —I. (*All Saints*), 5 m. E.N.E. Heytesbury. Area, 4,476 ac. Pop. 452.—II. (*St. Mary*), Area, 1,198 ac. Pop. 239.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of chalk hills of Engl., co. Bucks, the S. part of which they traverse between Goring in Oxfordshire, & Tring in co. Herts. Breadth from 15 to 20 m. Height of principal summit, near Wendover, 905 feet above the sea. It is stated to have been formerly covered with a forest, some traces of which are extant, & it was notoriously infested with depredators, to suppress whose ravages the office of "stewarts of the Chiltern hundreds" was established under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the House of Commons, by accept-

ing them under the crown, to relinquish their seat in that assembly, which a member cannot otherwise do. There are 3 Chiltern hundreds, & the office is in the gift of the Chancellor of Exchequer.

CHILTHORNE-DOMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Ilchester. Area, 1,392. Pop. 269.

CHILTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. N. East Ilsley. Area, 1,415 ac. Pop. 884.—II. county Bucks, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Thame. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 398.—III. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area, 979 ac. Pop. 151.—IV.—(*Cantillo*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. E. Ilchester. Area, 631 ac. Pop. 115.—V.(*Foliat*), cos. Berks & Wilts, 2 m. W. Hungerford. Area, 3,740 ac. Pop. 748.—VI. (*Trinity*), co. Somerset, N. Bridgewater. Area, 1,543 ac. Pop. 52.

CHILTON CENTRE, p-v., capital, Calumet, co. W. Contains a court-house, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

CHILTON'S MILLS, p. o., Walker co., Ala.

CHILTONVILLE, p. o., Plymouth co., Mass.

CHILVERS-COTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Nuneaton. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,613, mostly employed in ribbon-weaving. Annual revenue of free school & other charities of the Newdigate family, 250*l.* per annum. Ardbury hall here, the splendid seat of this family, was erected out of the ruins of an Augustine priory.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of England, co. & 4½ m. S.W. Nottingham, pa. Attenbury. Pop. 769.

CHILWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. Romsey. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 177.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Guildford.

CHIMALAPA, a vill. of Guatemala, 55 m. N.E. Guatemala, in a rich & fertile tract, on the right bank of Motagua, & consisting, a few years ago, of about 90 huts & a ruined church.—The *Chimalapilla* river is an affluent of the Coatzocoalcos, Tobasco, Mex.

CHIMALTENANGO, a prov. & t. of Guatemala, C. A., 28 m. W. Guatemala. Pop. of prov. 56,400, & of the t. 4,000.

CHIMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 32 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. 3,041. It has a noble mansion & park, a college, several iron-works, & breweries, & near it are some valuable marble quarries.

CHIMBO, a town of Ecuador, S. A., on the Chimbo river, in the Andes, at the foot of Chimborazo mountain, & 50 miles N.E. Guayaquil. It has an active transit trade.

CHIMBORAZO, a celebrated mountain of Ecuador, S. A., & the culminating point of the Andes of Quito. Lat. 1° 30′ S., long. 79 W., elev. 21,424 feet. It is in the form of a cone, & perpetually snow clad. It was ascended by Humboldt, 23d June, 1802, to an elev. of 19,286 feet, & again by Boussingault & Hall, 16th Dec., 1831, to 19,695 feet.

CHIMERA, or KHIMARA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the strait of Otranto, 22 m. N.W. Delvino, at the foot of the range of mntns. of same name, anc. *Acroceranus*, which terminates at Cape Linguetta, on the Bay of Avolona.

CHIMNEY POINT, p. o., Addison t., Addison co., Vt., 86 S.W. Montpelier, 482 W. It lies on Lake Champlain, nearly opposite to Ticonderoga, N. Y.

CHIMNEY ROCK, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.

CHINA, p. t., Kennebec co., Me., 21 E. by N. Augusta, 616 W. Watered by a fine small lake, called Twelve Mile Pond, the outlet of which flows into a branch of the Kennebec, & affords good mill seats. The v. is pleasantly situated on the margin of this lake, & has a steam saw mill & an academy. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,675; 1850, 2,769.

CHINA, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 273 W. Albany, 348 W. Surface undulating, soil clay loam. Drained by Clear cr., a branch of Cattaraugus cr. The village is situated at the junction of Clear & Cattaraugus crs. & is called Arcade. (P-o. China.) It has 2 churches, 3 stores, several mills & factories, & about 300 inhabts. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,437; 1850, 1,961.

CHINA, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich., 51 N.N.E. Detroit, 575 W. Belle river passes through its N.E. corner; drained on the S. by Swan cr. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 610; 1850, 1,037.

CHINA, p-t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 688.

CHINA, a large & important country of E. Asia, constituting the principal part of the Chinese empire. China proper extends between lat, 20° & 42° N., & lon. 98° & 122° E. Greatest length about 1,600 miles; breadth varies from 900 to 1,300 m. Having N. Manchooria & Mongolia, W. Tibet & other dependencies, S. the Burmese, Laos, & Anamese doms., from S.E. round to N.E. the China & Yellow seas. It is shut out from its N. Dependencies by the great wall, constructed in the 3d century before the Christian era, & which extends over hill & dale for 1,250 miles, varies from 15 to 30 feet in height, & is strengthened at regular intervals by large square towers. The defensive barrier is now in decay. Estimated area, & pop. of the several provs. of China proper are, as follows:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop., 1845, according to an official census.	Chief cities.
Chi-li	58,949	27,990,871	Pekin.
Shan-tung	65,104	28,958,764	Tsi-nan.
Shan-si	55,268	14,004,210	Tai-yaen.
Ho-nan	65,104	23,037,171	Kei-fung.
Kiang-su	92,661	37,843,501	Nankin.
Ngan-hoei		34,168,059	Ngan-king.
Kiang-si	72,176	30,426,999	Nan-chang.
Fo-kien	53,480	14,777,410	Foo-choo.
Che-kiang	39,150	26,256,784	Hang-choo.
Hou-pe	144,770	37,370,098	Vou-chang.
Hoo-nan		18,652,507	Chang-cha.
Shen-si	154,008	10,207,256	Si-ngan.
Kan-su		15,193,135	Lan-choo.
Se-chuen	166,800	21,435,678	Ching-too.
Quang-tong	79,406	19,147,030	Canton.
Quang-si	78,250	7,313,895	Quei-lin.
Yun-nan	107,970	5,561,320	Yun-nan.
Kwi-choo	64,554	5,281,219	Kevi-yang.
Total	1,298,000	367,632,907	

China, so far as Europeans have been able to ascertain, consists of an elevated region in the N.; a great alluvial plain in the centre, through which the Yang-tze-kiang & Hoang-ho rivers wind into the sea; and in the S. a region alternately undulating & interspersed with broad valleys and lofty mountains, which increase in elevation as they proceed W-ward. It is estim. that 2-3ds of the country are mountainous. Next to the great rivers already named, which rank among the largest in Asia, the Yun-ling flowing near Pekin, and the Choo-Keang or Canton river, are of the highest importance; the prov. Yun-nan is traversed by the main streams, or by considerable affits. of all the great rivers of Further India. Lakes are both numerous & extensive; that of Tong-ting, in the prov. Hou-nan, is stated to be nearly 300 m. in circuit. The coast line has been estim. at 2,500 m. in length, & it is alternately bold & rocky, or low & swampy; it presents, however, many good harbors at the mouths of the rivers & elsewhere.

In China the winters are colder, & the summers hotter than in the same parallels of W. Europe. Pekin in the same lat. as Naples, has its average temperature 9° lower. In the southern prov., near Canton & Macao, the winter months are intensely dry & cold, March & April bring fogs & a milder temp. Much rain falls in May, and from July to September there is intense heat, with hurricanes, typhoons, & thunder storms. There are no active volcanoes in China Proper; but in sev. localities there are hot springs & emissions of gas. The vegetable productions of the country belong chiefly to the temp. zone. The tea plant is peculiar to this region, & the adjoining territory of Assam. The camphor tree grows to the height of 50 ft., & is a good timber tree; many lacker shrubs from which gum varnish is obtained, the *croton sebiferum* or tallow tree; an inferior sort of cinnamon tree, rhubarb, ginseng, smilax, & other herbs, are common. Among the fruits are the China orange, the lichi, loquat, & wampee. The *nelumbium*, a large water lily, yields edible seeds, & the camelia, the olea fragrans, the tree peony, and the Indian chrysanthemum are among the most conspicuous flowers. The wild animals of China, if they ever abounded, have been long since almost extirpated by the cultiv. of the land, & the dense pop.; but the tiger is still known in the forests of Yun-nan, & the wild cats in the forests of the S. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, of the spaniel size, & pale yellow color. The deer family are now rare. Birds, include pheasants, quails, ring-dove, fishing cormorant.

A few harmless reptiles still exist, & the locust frequently commits great devastations. Rice is the principal article of culture, & being the main food of the pop., its export is prohibited; wheat, barley, millet, & other grains of temp. climates are raised, especially in the N. & W. provs., where the climate is similar to that of latitudes much further N. in Europe, the cold being often severe. The density of pop. among other circumstances, has in many parts compelled the cultivation of every spot of ground at all capable of yielding produce for nutriment, & the mountain sides are often terraced & manured on principles of the strictest economy. The land is cultivated everywhere in small patches; a farm of 8 or 10 acres is considered large. Kitchen vegetables, oil plants of various kinds, & tobacco are almost universal articles of culture. Tea, the most valuable article of the foreign trade, & also very extensively consumed in China, is a product almost peculiar to this region. It is raised chiefly between lat. 25° & 31° N., on a tract extending from the coast inland for 500 or 600 m., & having an area of 350 to 400 sq. m., in the provs. Fo-kien, Ngan-hoei, Kiang-si, & Che-kiang. The soil on which it grows is composed of disintegrated granite & ferruginous sandstone. Of this article it has been estimated that upwards of 112 million lbs. are annually exported into foreign countries.

Estimate in pounds weight of the quantities of tea exported from China in 1851-52, specifying the countries for which the same was shipped, and the quantity shipped to each:

United States of America,	lbs. 34,327,000
Great Britain & Ireland,	65,100,000
Australia,	8,829,000
Holland,	2,500,000
India,	500,000
Other places,	1,200,000
Total,	112,350,000

The export of tea from China to the U. States in 1853, amounted to 40,303,600 pounds.—

The black teas are mostly prepared in Fo-kien, and the green in Ngan-hoei, both derived from one species of plant. The prov. Chi-li produces large quantities of salt and of coal, which, though of inferior quality, is especially valuable, owing to the general absence of timber or wood for fuel; in the S. eastern district lignite is also found. In Kan-su great quantities of tobacco are raised; in Che-kiang, silk is the chief article of produce, sugar in the S.; cotton, camphor, ginseng, rhubarb, & other drugs, numerous gums and varnishes, cassia, musk, the precious metals, gems, copper, tin, lead, mercury, arsenic, iron, and the finest porcelain clay, are among the principal products of the empire, the principal mines being in Kwi-choo & Yun-nan; live stock numerous only in the W. provs. Manufs. are of the most varied, and often of the most exquisite description. Chinese porcelain, silks, embroidery, & lacquered wares are unequalled for brilliancy, richness, and durability; & in carved goods in tortoise-shell, ivory, horn; in engraving, the manufs. of paper, ink, cabinet-work, the Chinese abundantly testify their ingenuity & talent for imitation. They excel also in ship-building & bell-casting, & are apt in all branches of art conducive to the comfort of life; but all their manufs. are carried on without any aid of machinery. The traffic, in the E. provs. especially, is conducted chiefly by water, & among the most remarkable of the national works for this purpose, is the Grand Canal, extending from Hang-choo-foo, N. for 700 m. to the Yan-liang riv. The W. provs. import rice & other grains from the E., in return for metallic & some other products. From Tibet, China imports coarse woollens, gold, bullion, Indian piece goods, shells, rhinoceros' horns, feathers, in return for silks, porcelain, English broad-cloths, pearls, coal, & large quantities of tea. A considerable trade is carried on with Nepaul, Bootan, & Kumaon, the exports to which comprise borax, salt, & woollen goods; the returns being in grain, mole skins, tobacco, & Indian rupees. Caravans go frequently from Chino to Yarkand, and other parts of Chinese Turkestan, with tea & various manufs., and bring back cattle & raw silk. The overland trade with Burmah is extensive; Bhamo, in the Burmese dom., is its principal seat, where a large annual mart is held for many months during the year. The trade with Russia is wholly conducted at Kiachta (which see), on the Mongolian frontier, where Chinese raw & manufd. silks, porcelain, rhubarb, sugar-candy, musk, and especially tea, are exchanged for furs, sheep & lamb skins, and woollen goods. We are unacquainted with the extent of the trade between China & Mongolia, Manchooria & Corea; but with the last named country there is certainly no extensive intercourse. From Leao-tong, on the N. frontier of the prov. Chi-li, wheat, cotton, & drugs are received in return for coarse manufd. goods. The marit. trade is by far the most important; & many years ago Mr. Crawfurd estimated the commercial shipping of China at 70,000 tons, & that of Hai nan at 10,000 tons, engaged in trading to Siam, Anam, Japan, & the Asiatic Archipelago. From 70 to 80 junks also leave Siam in the summer with grain, sugar, japan-wood, betel-nut, zinc, ivory, gamboge, & take back flour, peas, cured mutton, and other provisions. Gold, ebony, tin, edible birds' nests, shark fins, sea slug, pepper, & various condiments are imported from the archip.; the Canton trade with the Strait of Malacca is stated to employ a capital of about 1,250,000*l.* sterling; & the exports from Singapore to China are estimated at 2,900,000 dolls. in value, of which American British goods form a considerable part. The total marit. export & import trade of China with Europ. nations (Russia excepted), & with the U. States, has been estimated at $50,000,000 annually. The opium exported from Calcutta to China in 1844-5 (independently of that exported from Bombay), amounted to 18,792 chests, worth 2, 439,430*l.*, this being still a principal import into China, the trade being tolerated, though not legalized. The emperor is of a Manchoo dynasty, which conquered China in the 17th century; & the large property of the great offices of state are held by Manchoo Tastaos. The government is despotic, & is conducted under the emperor by an "inner" or privy council, a general council; the 6 supreme boards of civil office, revenue, rites, war, punishment, & public works; a censorate, high courts of memorials & appeals, & the imperial college which regulates everything relating to literature & science. The last is a most important engine of Chinese polity, literary acquirements being a chief step to advancement in the public service, and schools being universal. The code of laws is reckoned good, & the administration of these on the whole mild; but the slavish subjection in which the administrators are held, & a system of organized espionage on the functionaries, leads to deceit & bribery throughout all the offices of governments. The provs. are subdivided into what we may call departments, arrondissements, & districts, or, *foo*, *ting*, *choo*, & *heen*, which titles are respectively affixed to the names of their cap. cities & towns. The metropolitan prov. Chi-li, for instance, consists of 11 foo, 3 ting, 17 choo, & 174 heen dists., all under special governors, besides which officers, a *tsungtuh* or governor-general has usually authority over two or more provs. The standing military force, according to Teinhouslie, consists of 4 national divisions —the Manchoos in 678 companies of 100 men each; the Mongols in 211 companies, & 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry; & 500,000 native infantry, besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia—in all 829,900 men. Besides these, many troops are stationed in the provinces of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, where the government is military, & in all considerable cities there is a garrison of Tartar troops. Since the termination of the contest with Britain, large quantities of military stores have been purchased from the United States, & the coasts have been fortified with great care.

In physical character the Chinese rank under the Mongolian family of men; the harsher features of this family being considerably softened. The head & face are square-formed, or angular—the nose flat, lips thick, & eyes small, with oblique eyelids, cheekbones prominent. Color of skin lemon yellow, hair black, beard scanty. While young, both males & females are frequently good-looking, but after 20 the features gradually assume a harsh & ugly appearance. The absurd practice of retarding the growth of the foot in females, which is confined chiefly to the upper ranks, renders these all lame, & comparatively incapable of active exertion. The Chinese intellect is shrewd, & takes a common sense view of things, not apt to be imaginative or speculative. The disposition is mild and peaceful, but deceitful; filial affection, & parental reverence are cultivated, but deliberate infanticide, practised on

motives of expediency, shows a low state of moral feeling. At a very remote period, the natives appear to have advanced to a considerable state of civilization, & to the practice of the arts of domestic life, especially the arts of printing, the invention of the mariner's compass, & the manufacture of silk & porcelain; but here they have paused, & their government & institutions tend not to the further progress of improvement. The Chinese language is monosyllabic, & their letters express words & ideas; the roots or original characters amounting to 214. The fine arts have made no great progress; & though education in reading & writing is common, yet they have no pretensions to learning or science. The religion of Confucius is that adopted by the court & upper classes, & consists in a refined deism, with a great reverence for ancestors, & for the moral precepts of Confucius.

Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people in China-proper, Manchooria, Mongolia, and Tibet, which last country is its head-quarter, being the seat of its most sacred Llamas. The Taou religion is that next to importance, as respects the number of its votaries. Mohammedans are said to be numerous in China, especially in the prov. Shen-si; and in Chinese Turkestan they form the majority of the pop. Roman Catholics & Jews form a comparatively insignificant proportion of the pop.; of the former there are estimated to be 320,000. The political influence of China extends considerably beyond the territorial limits of her empire, & it is customary for embassies to be sent at stated times, generally from two to five years, from many surrounding countries, with presents to the emperor; other presents of at least an equal value being given back in return. The Chinese court affects to consider the complimentary gifts from foreign states as so much tribute, & in this sense they enumerate Anam, Siam, Burmah, the Laos, Sooloo, Holland, & even Great Britain, as tributary nations. The rule, however, of the present Tartar dynasty, even in the heart of its own dominions, is held by a very uncertain tenure; the Meaou-tu tribes in the S.W. provs. of China, & supposed to be their original inhabitants, have repeatedly risen in rebellion; secret societies, the principal of which is called "the Triad," and which has for its object the restoration of a native dynasty, are said to be rapidly extending; & the finances of the empire are believed to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, in spite of a revenue, officially stated to amount to 191,804,139 taels, or about £63,934,173 annually. The native records of China ascend as far back as as B. C. 2204; & however fabulous their early portion may be considered, there is no doubt that China is the oldest existing dominion on the globe. Some scattered notices of this empire appear in the works of middle age travellers; but Marco Polo was the first among the moderns to give a detailed account of China, the commencement of direct European commerce with which dates only since the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The first attempt of the English to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when 4 merchant vessels arrived at Macao, but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards, the East India Company carried on some small traffic at the different maritime ports, & chiefly at Canton. In 1792 Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816, Lord Amherst's mission for a similar purpose also failed of success, though the English trade continued pretty quiet and steady for the next 20 years. In 1834 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, & the country was thrown open to general traders. Still the trade with foreigners was refused to be recognized by the government of Pekin, & numerous petty annoyances were continually occurring, till at last, in 1839, the Chinese government forcibly obliged the English merchants at Canton to deliver up 20,283 chests of opium, which having been destroyed, & compensation refused, war was declared by England, & the coasts of China were blockaded by a British naval force, amounting in 1842 to 37 ships, mounting 784 guns, & manned by 7,069 men. After a series of successes, a peace was concluded at Nankin, Aug. 29, 1842, by which European merchants and a British consul were allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ning-po, & Shang-hai; the island of Hong-Kong was ceded to the English in perpetuity, & 6 million dollars were agreed to be paid by seven instalments, as indemnity for the opium destroyed in 1839; 3 million dollars as the amount of debts due by insolvent Hong merchants; & 12 million, as indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1847, fresh outrages on the part of the people of Canton, led to another temporary capture of the Bogue Forts, & a new convention. The Chinese empire comprehends China-proper, Manchooria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, Hai-nan, Corea, adding to the pop. perhaps eight or ten millions. But though most parts of this empire are undoubtedly densely populated, the estimates of their amount greatly differ, and are all, probably, very vague. In addition to the statements above, we may add that Grossier, in 1743, estimated the population at 200 millions; Balbi estimates the population at only 170 millions; Lord Macartney at 333 millions; a Chinese census of 1812, gives the amount at 360 millions; do. of 1825, 367 millions.

CHINACHIN, a large town of Nepaul, on an affluent of the Goggra, 250 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo. Houses of brick or stone, with flat roofs. It has 2 Hindoo temples, and an important trade in metals, spices, and manufactured goods from Hindostan, to which country it exports horses, salt, drugs, musk and seeds.

CHINA GROVE, p-o., Rowan co., N. C., 128 W. by S. Raleigh, 365 W.

CHINA GROVE, p-o., Williamsburg dist., S. C., 131 E.S.E. Columbia, 476 W.

CHINA GROVE, p-o., Pike co., Ala., 149 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 860 W.

CHINA GROVE, p-o., Pike co., Miss., 101 S. Jackson, 1,081 W.

CHINA GROVE, p. o., Gonzales co., Tex.

CHINA HILL, p-o., Gadsden co., Flor.

CHINAPATAM, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 35 m. E.N.E. Seringapatam, & which in 1820 had 1,000 houses.

CHINA SEA, is that portion of the Pacific O. which extends between China & Siam on the W., the Philippines isls. on the E., Borneo on the S., and the island of Formosa on the W. It forms the great gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. Chief affluents, the Meinam, Cambodia, & Canton rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Manila, & Singapore.

CHINCHA, a small seaport town of Peru, dep. & 115 m. m. S.S.E. Lima.

CHINCHA ISLANDS, a small group off the coast of Peru, Pacific Ocean, from which large quantities of guano have been exported.

CHINCHILLA, a city of Spain, prov. & 9 m. S.E. Albacete. Pop. 12,609. It was formerly fortified, has an old castle, & is surrounded by ancient walls. Manufactures coarse cloths.

CHINCHON, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. S.S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus & the Tajuna. Pop. 5,392. It has min. springs & baths.

CHIN-CHOO, a maritime region of China, between lat. 23° & 26° N., & lon. 116° & 119° E., comprising parts of the provs. Fo-kien & Quang-tong, & inhabited by a hardy & industrious people, who man most part of the imperial & commerical navy, & are particularly able as fishermen, traders, & agriculturists. Soil mostly fertile; sugar & sweet potatoes, raised by much labor, are the only exports. This circumstance continually causes large numbers of the pop. to emigrate; & it is stated that "Chinchoo men" are the principal bankers of the capital, cultivators of the tea plant, pedlars, colonists in Formosa, Hai-nan, S.E. Asia, and the Asiatic archipelago; & that in Canton almost every kind of traffic is under their direction.—II. a city, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.S.E. Kai-fung.—III. a city, prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuenkiang, 110 miles W.S.W. the great lake Tong-ting.

CHINCHOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 8 m. N.N.W. Poonah. Pop. about 5,000. It was the resid. of a chief believed by the Hindoos to be an incarnation of the Deity.

CHINCHORRO (EL), a reef off the E. coast of Yucatan, C. A., 110 m. S. Cozumel isl. Length N. to S., 23 m.; greatest breadth, 9 m.

CHINCOTEAUGUE, p-o., Accomac co., Va.

CHINE (LA), p. v. of Canada E., on the isl. and 9 m. above the city of Montreal. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper & Lower Canada, & here the boats of the N.W. company commence their voyage for the interior. There is a rail road direct to Montreal;

and also a canal from this point to Montreal, to avoid the rapids of St. Louis. (See La Chine.)

CHINENDEGA, two contiguous towns of Nicaragua, C. A.—*New Chinendega*, 9 m. from Rialigo, and a depot for the trade of that port with the interior, has from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabs. It stands in a fertile plain; houses straggling, & many enclosed by gardens & plantations.—*Old Chinendega* has from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabs.

CHING, a prefixed name of numerous cities of China, the principal being,—I. (*C. Kiang*), prov. & 35 S.E. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake.—II. (*Ching-te or Jehol*, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 110 m. N.N.E. Pekin, beyond the Great Wall of China. Near it is an imperial palace, the summer residence of the Emperor.—III. (*C. Ting*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 155 m. S.S.W. Peking.—IV. (*C. Tow*), cap. prov. Se-chuen. Lat 30° 40′ N., lon. 104° E. It is populous, adorned with fine edifices, intersected by canals, & the seat of an extensive commerce. It was formerly an imperial residence, & one of the largest cities of China, but was ruined by the Tartars in 1646.

CHINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Lea, 9¼ m. N.N.E. St. Paul's London. Area, 2,766 ac. Pop. 936.

CHING-KING, a prov. of China. [Leaotong.]

CHINGLEPUT, or "*the Jaghire*," a maritime dist. of British India, presid. of Madras, & immediately surrounding that city & its dists., having E. the Indian Ocean, & on other sides the Arcot dists. Area, 2,253 sq. m. Pop. 336,220. Surface low, with scattered hills. Princip. riv. the Palaur. The Pulicat lake & other lagoons skirt the coast. Soil generally poor; but Madras is partly supplied with necessaries from this dist. It has a few manufs. of cotton cloths. Land rev. (1835-6), £87,535; total rev. £159,258. Princip. towns Chingleput & Conjèveram.—*Chingleput*, *Singalapetta*, cap. the above dist., in a valley, near a fine artificial lake, 35 m. S.W. Madras, & having a large and strong citadel.

CHINGUACOUSY, p-t., Peel county, Canada W. Drained by Credit & Etobecoke rivers. Pop. 1852, 7,4[illegible].

CHIN-HAE, a maritime city of China, prov. Chekiang, at the mouth of the Yung-kiang riv., 12 m. N.E. Ning-po. Lat. 25° 58′ N., lon. 121° 35′ E. It stands on a tongue of land, at the foot of a hill, abruptly rising from the sea, & crowned by a citadel. Town enclosed by castellated walls nearly 3 m. in circ., & connected with a substantial stone embankment, extending sev. miles along the coast. The suburbs and the opposite bank of the riv. were also found defended by batteries in the last war, & 157 pieces of cannon were taken by the British at the capture of Chin-hae, Oct. 10, 1841.—II. a town Corea, on its S. coast, at the mouth of the Hau-kiang riv.

CHINI, or CHINEE, a large vill. of Scinde, 30 m. N.W. Schwan, & at an elev. of 10,000 feet.—II. a large vill., N. Hindostan, Kunawar, 10,200 feet above the sea.

CHINIAN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 48 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1843, 2,941. It has extensive manufs. of cloth for the Levant; & tanneries.

CHININI, or CHINEANEE, a considerable town & palace, Punjab, on the Tani riv., an affl. of the Chenab, 110 m. N.E. Lahore. Lat. 32° 55′ N., lon. 75° 8′ S.E.

CHINKAPKIN, p-o., Duplin co., N. C.

CHINKAPIN GROVE, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga.

CHIN-KIANG-FOO, maritime city of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Yang-tze-kiang riv., 48 m. E.N.E. Nankin. It is pretty strongly fortified, but is commanded by several adjacent hills. A branch of the Gt. canal reaches its W. suburbs near Golden isl. The principal curiosity here is a pagoda of cast iron, about 50 ft. in height, & conjectured to be at least 1,200 years old. This city was taken by the British, after a desperate resistance, July 21, 1842.

CHINLEY, a mnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. 1,138.

CHINNIBEE, p-o., Talladega co., Ala.

CHINNOCK, three pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 685.—II. (*Middle*), 3¼ m. N.E. Crewkerne. Area, 471 ac. Pop. 230.—III. (*West*), adjoins the last-named pa. Area, 342 ac. Pop. 504.

CHINNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Thame. Area, 2,687 ac. Pop. 1,257.

CHINON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et Loire, cap. arrond., on the Vienne, 25 m. S.W. Tours. Pop. 4,859. Henry II. of England died here in 1189. It was the resid. of Charles VII., King of France, when the English occupied Paris, & has the ruins of the castle in which Joan of Arc presented herself to him. Rabelais was born here in 1483.

CHINRAYAPATAM, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 40 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam.

CHINSURA, a town of Brit. India, Bengal, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but latterly ceded to the British, on the Ganges, 20 m. N. Calcutta. It has quite a Dutch appearance, is dull, & its commerce is now insignificant. Princip. edifices, the government-ho., and a fortified factory.

CHINY, a town of Belgium, Luxemburg, on rt. b. of the Semoy, 8 m. S.S.W. Neufchateau. Pop. 1,084, partly empld. in manufg. iron wares. It was formerly of much more consequence.

CHIN-YANG, a city, Chinese emp. [Moukden.]

CHIO, or KHIO, an isl., Asiat. Turkey. [Scio.]

CHIOGGIA, *Fossa Clodia*, a fortified seaport town, N. Italy, gov., & 15 m. S. Venice, cap. dist., on an isl. in the S. extrem. of the Venetian lagoon. Pop. 27,076. It is about 2 m. in circumf., founded, like Amsterdam, on piles, well built, & connected with the mainland by a stone bridge of 43 arches. It has a fine main street lined with porticoes, a cathed., various charitable institutions, & a harbor protected by two forts & several batteries. It has high schools, important salt works, yards for ship-building, fisheries, & a trade with the interior, by the Brenta, Adige, Po, & various canals.

CHIPIONA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. N.N.W. Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,559.

CHIPMAN, par., Queens co., N. B. Drained by Coal & Salmon rivers. It has 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 churches, 2 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,341.

CHIPMAN'S POINT, p-o., Addison co., Vt.

CHIPPENHAM, a parl. & municipal bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by a fine bridge of 22 arches, & on the Gt. W. Railroad 22 m. E. Bristol. Area of pa., 9,100 ac. Pop. 4,999, do. of bor., 6,283. It has a spacious church, partly built in the 12th cent., a free school & other charities, with a union workhouse & literary institution. Its manufs. of silk & woollen have declined, but the retail trade is thriving, & the markets are large. Mkt. day Frid. Fairs, May 17, June 22, Oct. 29, Dec. 11. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Area, 4,205 ac. Pop. 811.

CHIPPEWA, river, Wis. It rises on the boundary line between Michigan & Wisconsin; interlocking sources with Montreal r., of Lake Superior, & pursuing a southern course, its receives several streams, outlets of lakes, & Red Cedar r., when, after a course of 180 ms., it enters the Mississippi immediately below Lake Pepin. There are six rapids in this stream, one of which is called the Falls, 75 m. above its mouth, has a descent of 24 in the distance of ¼ a mile. Pine lumber is extensively manufactured & sent down the riv. to a market.

CHIPPEWA, county, Mich. Situated in the N. part of the state, in the N. peninsula. Area, 22,000 sq. ms. Bounded N. by Lake Superior, E. by St. Mary's river, & S. by Mackinaw co. Capital, Sault St. Marie. It has a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1850, 898.

CHIPPEWA, co., Wis. Situated along the left bank of the Mississippi r. Drained centrally by Chippewa r., & by Buffalo r. on its E. border. Surface variable; soil fertile. Capital, Chippewa Falls. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $21,352; wheat 9,522 bush. produced; Indian corn, 9,655; oats, 16,644; potatoes, 8,688. Pop. 615.

CHIPPEWA, p-t., Beaver co., Pa., 7 N.W. Beaver. Surface hilly; soil loam. It has a grist m., a saw m. 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 610; 1850, 908.

CHIPPEWA, p-o., New Castle co., Del.

CHIPPEWA, p-t., Wayne co., O., 113 N.E. Columbus, 18 N.E. Wooster, 336 W. Soil fertile & well cultivated. The v. is known on the records by the name of Doylestown, but the p-o. by that of Chippewa. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 flouring m., 6 saw m. 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,787; 1850, 2,637.

CHIPPEWA, p-v., Stanford & Willoughby t's.,

Welland co., Can. W., 50 S.E. Hamilton. Situated on both sides of the Chippewa r., at its confluence with the Niagara r., 2 m. above the Falls of Niagara. It contains a Presbyterian church, 8 stores, a woollen fac., a saw m., a tannery, & 1,200 inhabs.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, p-v., cap. Chippeway county, Wis. Situated at the falls of the Chippewa river, & contains a court-house, several mills, & 250 inhabs.

CHIPPEWAY CITY, p-v., Chippeway co., Wis. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., and contains a few dwellings.

CHIPPEWAYAN FORT, Brit. N. A., is a commercial post in the Chippeway territory, at the W. end of L. Athabasca. Lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 111° 20′ W.

CHIPPEWAYAN MOUNTAINS, is a name often given to the great spine of North America, extending from the Sierra Madre of Mexico in lat. 30° N. to the Arctic Ocean. That portion of it which lies within the United States, is generally called the Rocky mountains. This range forms the water shed dividing the waters flowing west into the Pacific, & those flowing east into the Atlantic. (*See Rocky Mountains.*)

CHIPPING, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. E. Garstang. Area, 8,756 ac. Pop. 1,625. Ann. rev. of free school, 60*l*. Fair, Easter Tuesday, & St. Bartholomew's day. The pa. has a Roman Catholic chapel.

CHIPPING-CAMDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area, 4,660 ac. Pop. 2,351.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area, 4,780 ac. Pop. 3,368. Pop. of the t. 2,932.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 508 ac. Pop. 843.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area, 120 ac. Pop. 1,195.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area, 1,987 ac. Pop. 521.

CHIPSTABLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Wiveliscomb. Area, 2,252 ac. Pop. 395.

CHIPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2¼ m. N.E. Gatton. Area, 2,333 ac. Pop. 505.

CHIQUIAN, v., Peru, S. A., dist. Caxtambo. Inhabitants composed of Creoles, Indians, and Meztizoes, who manufacture ponchos of wool & cotton.

CHIQUIMULA (DE LA SIERRA), a town of Guatemala, C. A., 85 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, cap. dep., with a large church, & a fountain in the principal square. Pop. 6,000. Maize is extensively raised in its vicinity, & it is a place of active trade. Pop. of department 73,000.

CHIQUIMULA (ISTHMUS OF), Central America, in lon. 89° W., comprehending about 70 m. of coast, on the Carribean Sea, between the mouth of the Rio Motagua & the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras. The distance across from the Atlantic to Pacific O. is here 150 m. Greatest elevation of the land, 2,000 feet. It is proposed to construct a rail road across this isthmus. (*See Cen. America.*)

CHIQUITOS, a territory of Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, between lat. 15° & 17° S., & forming the middle part of the great *Longitudinal Plain*, which extends N. & S. of the eastern base of the Andes. Surface low & level, & containing large lakes & swamps; the country uncultivated & partially uninhabited.

CHIQUITOS (SAN JOSE DE), a t. & capital of Chiquitos, Bolivia, 170 E. by N. Santa Cruz. Pop. 1,500.

CHIRAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lozère, on lt. b. of the Rioulone, 11 m. W. Mende. Pop. 1,550.

CHIRBURY, or CHERBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2¼ m. N.E. Montgomery. Area, 11,041 ac. Pop. 1,533. The church consists of the nave of an anc. priory. Income of free school, 100*l*.

CHIRCARI, & CHIRGONG, two towns of Hindostan, Bundelcund, the former 73 m. E., & the latter 16 m. N.E. Jhansi.

CHIRENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 18 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,030.

CHIRICO (SAN), two mkt. towns of Naples, prov. Basilicata.—I. (*Nuovo*), on a hill, 5 m. N.W. Tricarico. Pop. 1,500, mostly of Albanian descent.—II. (*Raparo*), cap. cant., 22 m. S.E. Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 3,580.

CHIRIQUI, a riv., lagoon, & archip. of New Granada, C. A., depart. Isthmus. The river, after a N.ward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Carribean Sea by the Chiriqui archipelago. Lat. 90° N., & lon. 82° 30′ E. The Chiriqui lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, & capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 m., & 40 to 50 m. inland.

CHIRK, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Ellesmere canal, 4¼ m. S. Rhuabon. Area, 4,635 ac. Pop. 1,590, partly employed in coal mines & lime works. The vill. is large & thriving. Fairs, 2d Tues. in Feb., 2d Frid. in June, Aug. 12, & Nov. 12. The vicinity is celebrated for beauty of scenery. Chirk castle, the anc. mansion of the Myddleton family, is said to command views into 17 cos. N. the vill. the Dee is crossed by Telfer's magnificent aqueduct for the Ellesmere canal,—an iron trough 710 feet in length, supported on 10 arches, raising it 70 feet above the river.

CHIRNSIDE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8 m. N.W. Berwick. Area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,384. Fair, last Thursday in Nov.—Chirnside hill belongs to the Lammermoor range.

CHIRRA, a vill. of Coosyah country, Further India, presid. Bengal, 30 m. N.W. Sylhet. Elev. 4,000 feet. About 1 m. N.ward is the convalescent station, Cherrapoonjee.

CHIRRIPO, a volcano & river of Costa Rica, Centr. Amer. The former is about 20 m. N.E. Cartago; & from its N. flank the riv. flows to join the Barbilla, & form the Matina riv.

CHIRTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 1,858 ac. Pop. 467.

CHIRTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, on the Tyne, 1 m. W.S.W. North Shields. Pop. 3,960, mostly employed in collieries.

CHISAGO, county, Min. Ter.

CHISELHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7½ m. S. E. Oxford. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 152.

CHISELHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 11 m. S. E. London. Area, 2,738 ac. Pop. 2,088. The celeb. antiquary, William Camden, died in 1623, at Camden place in the vicinity, now the property of Earl Camden.

CHISHALL, two contig. pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 7½ m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop. 532.—II. (*Little*), 8 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 105.

CHISHOLM'S STORE, p-o., Montgomery co., N. C., 131 W.S.W. Raleigh, 398 W.

CHISLEBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Crewkerne. Area, 790 ac. Pop. 480. Fair, last Thursday in October.

CHISLEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. S.S.E. Swindon. Area, 4,750 ac. Pop. 1,137,

CHISLET, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6¼ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area, 6,835 ac. Pop. 1,139. Ann. rev. of Taylor's charity (1836) 80*l*.

CHISWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 1,311 ac. Pop. 6,303. Chiswick-house, a villa of the Duke of Devonshire, is an elegant mansion, in which both Fox & Canning breathed their last. The pa. contains other handsome villas, & the gardens of the Horticultural Society. In the church are many interesting monuments, & Hogarth lies buried in the churchyard.

CHITHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W. N.W. Midhurst. Area, 1,047 ac. Pop. 223.

CHITI, *Citium*, a marit. vill. of the isl. of Cyprus, on its S. coast, near Cape Chiti, & 3 m. S.W. Larnica. It has various remains of antiquity. The stoic Zeno was born here about B.C. 362.

CHITORE, a town of India, capital of the rajahship, & 70 m. N.E. of Odeypoor.

CHITRAL, or LITTLE CASHGAR, a country of N. W. India, consisting of the Kooner valley, on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, lying between lat. 35° 45′ & 36° 25′ N., lon. 71° 20′ to 73° 10′ E. Length 100 m., by from 15 to 20 m. in breadth.—*Chitral*, the principal town, is in lat. 36° 11′ N., lon. 71° 59′ E. Pop. between 3,000 & 4,000, mostly Mohammedans, with some Hindoos.

CHI-TSEIN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. & 430 m. N.W. Canton.

CHITTAE, one of the Laccadive isls., Indian O., 155 m. S.W. Mangalore.

CHITTAGONG, a dist., Brit. India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra riv., between lat. 21° & 23° N., & lon. 91° 38′ & 93° E. Length N. to S. 120 m., greatest breadth 50 m. It has N. Tiperah, E. Birma, S. Arracan, & W. the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area

nearly 3,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000 (?) Surface flat on the coast, mountainous in the interior. Climate moist, the rainy season being greatly protracted. Principal rivs., the Karnaphuli or Chittagong, which takes its rise in Ava, & flowing S.W. enters the Bay of Bengal, where it is a mile broad & navigable; & the riv. Naaf, which forms the southern boundary of the dist. Soil fertile, but much of it covered with forests. Rice, sugar cane, ginger, betel leaf, cotton, indigo, tobacco, & capsicums are raised; other exported products are timber, canvas, cloths, stockings, umbrellas, & salt, much of which is made on the coast; & with iron, earthenware, & fish, exchanged to the indep. hill tribes for live stock, &c. Principal towns, Islamabad, & Rangamatty. The Mohammedan inhabs. are to the Hindoos as 3 to 2. A colony of Mughs from Arracan are settled in this district. Chittagong was ceded to the British in 1760.

CHITTAPET, a town, & formerly an important fortress, British India, presid. & 75 m. S.W. Madras, district S. Arcot.

CHITTELDROOG (*Sitala-Durga*, the "spotted castle"), a town & fortress of S. Hindostan, dom. Mysore, 128 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam. The fort, garrisoned by British troops, is one of the strongest & most remarkable in India; the town at its base, is enclosed by walls, & has a spacious main street. Near it are some curious artificial caverns.

CHITTENANGO, cr., rises in Nelson t., Madison co., & flows N. into Oneida lake.

CHITTENANGO, p-v., Sullivan t., Madison co., N. Y., 133 W.N.W. Albany, 352 W. Situated 1 m. S. of the Erie canal, with which it is connected by a side-cut, & on the Central r. r. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Youth's Bethel,—10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 1 woollen fac., 1 flouring m., 2 water lime fac., & about 1,000 inhabitants. There are two mineral springs about a mile above the v., the chief ingredients of which are sulphate of lime & magnesia, & sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

CHITTENANGO FALLS, p. o., Madison co., N. Y.

CHITTENDEN, county, Vt. Situated toward the N.W. part of Vt., & contains 500 sq. ms. Winooski r. passes through its centre; & between Burlington & Colchester, at Winooski city, is a fall of about 20 feet, affording extensive water power. The Lamoille river passes through its N.W. corner, & Laplotte, a small stream, drains its S. part. Lake Champlain bounds it on the W. The soil varies from a light sand to a strong clay loam, & a rich alluvion. Surface on the E. hilly, bordering the lake shore level. Capital, Burlington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $898,727; wheat, 36,491 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 198,598; oats, 184,752; potatoes, 383,113; wool, 185,215 pounds;—7 flouring & grist mills, 4 iron foundries, 10 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 13 tanneries, 29 persons employed;—4 printing offices, 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $771,610; value of manufactured articles, 1,320,730;—40 churches; 1 college, 90 students; 21 acad., 806 pupils; 165 schools, 7,177 scholars; 17 libraries, 18,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 22,978; 1850, 29,036.

CHITTENDEN, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 12 N. by E. Rutland, 40 S. by W. Montpelier. It lies on the Green Mountains. Chartered in 1780. Watered by Philadelphia r., a branch of Otter Creek, on the W., & by Tweed r., which flows into White r., E.; & it therefore occupies the height of land between Connecticut r. & Lake Champlain. It has 5 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 644; 1850, 675.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W. South-Molton. Area, 8,720 ac. Pop. 1,886.

CHITTOOR, a town of British India, presid. & 80 m. W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot.

CHITTRA, & CHITTROO, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, dist. Ramghur; the former, 110 m. W.N.W., & the latter 214 m. N.W., Calcutta.

CHIURA, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. & 7 m. E. Sondrio, on rt. b. of the Adda. Pop. 2,500.

CHIUSA (LA), a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. S.E. Coni, on lt. b. of the Pesio. Pop. 5,751. It is well built, & has manufs. of silk fabrics & glass wares.—II. a vill., 18 m. W.N.W. Turin, on the Dora Riparia, with an hospice for travellers, formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines, recently chosen as the place of sepulchre for the royal family of Sardinia.—III. a town of Sicily, intend. & 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.—IV. a defile, N. Italy, deleg. & 10 m. N.W. Verona, through which pass the Adige river, & one of the great routes between Italy and the Tyrol.

CHIUSA, a town of the Tyrol. [KLAUSEN.]

CHIUSANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, dist. & 6 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,140.

CHIUSI, a city of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 37 m. S.E. Siena. Pop. 1,602. It has highly interesting museums of Etruscan antiquities, with a cathedral, & several convents; near it are many sepulchral remains of the *Clusium*, one of the most famous of the ancient capitals of Etruria.—The *Lake of Chiusi*, 1 m. E., forms a portion of the Tuscan & Papal frontiers. It is 4 m. in length N. to S., by 1 m. in breadth, & traversed by the river Tuscan-Chiana. Its banks are marshy.

CHIVA, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 3,954. It is very ancient, & has remains of a castle & Roman walls.

CHIVASSO, a small city of the Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 15 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., in a fertile plain, on lt. b. of the Po. Pop. 7,841. It was formerly strongly fortified, and considered the key of Piedmont, but it is now only enclosed by a single wall. It has a handsome church, 5 convents, & the remains of the anc. castle of the Counts of Montferrat. It was stormed & taken by the French, Oct. 18, 1800.

CHIVELSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S. S.E. Kingsbridge. Area, 2,806 ac. Pop. 571.

CHLUMETZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Zydlina, 46 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,969. It has manufs. of cotton goods, & the seignorial castle of Karlskron.—Two vills., circs. Beraun & Budweis, have same name.

CHMIELNIK, two towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, 93 m. N.E. Kamenietz.—II. prov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Kielce. Pop. 1,800. Celebrated for the victory of the Tartars over the Poles in 1240.

CHOBHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Mole, 8 m. N. Guildford. Area, 11,536 ac. Pop. 2,069. Near it is a fish-pond, covering 150 ac.

CHOCHOLNA, a vill. of Hungary, co. & 38 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag, with mineral springs and baths.

CHOCO, a prov. New Granada, S. Amer., forming W. part of the dep. Cauca, watered by the Atrato riv. —The *Bay of Choco* is in lat. 3° 30′ N., lon. 77° 30′ W.; on it is the t. Buenaventura.

CHOCONUT, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 189 N.N. E. Harrisburg, 299 W. Drained by Choconut cr. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 962; 1850, 709.

CHOCOVILLE, p. o., Sebastian co., Ark.

CHOCSTOE, p. o., Union co., Ga.

CHOCTAW, county, Ala. Situated on the west border of the state. Area, 850 sq. miles. It has the Tombigby r. on its eastern boundary, by branches of which its surface is drained. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Butler. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $285,677; Ind. corn, 269,560 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 104,911; rice, 78,555 pounds; cotton, 4,433 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—12 churches; 28 schools, 420 scholars. Pop. 1850, 8,389.

CHOCTAW, county, Miss., situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by the head branches of Big Black r. Capital, Greensboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $349,132; Ind. corn, 404,244 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 88,674; rice, 23,259 pounds; cotton, 4,458 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 5 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $58,455; value of manufactured articles, $81,900;—25 churches; 19 sch., 406 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,010; 1850, 11,402.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, p-o., Oktibbeha co., Miss., 117 N.E. Jackson, 909 W.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, p-o., Choctow Nation, Ind. Ter., 166 W. by N. Little Rock, 1,231 W.

CHOCTAW CORNER, p. o., Clarke co., Ala.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE, r., rises in Alabama, and after a course of 130 m. flows into a bay of the same name in Florida.

CHODZIESEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. & 47 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 3,250, engaged in woollen weaving. It has a castle & 4 churches.

CHOGDAH, a town of British India, presid. & prov.

Bengal, dist. Nuddea, on the Hooghly river, 30 m. N. Calcutta.

CHOISEUL, a harbor of Madagascar, on the E. coast of the isl., in the Bay of Antongil. It had formerly the French establishment of Louisburg.

CHOISY-SUR-SEINE (or *le Roi*), a comm. & town of France, dep.. & on lt. b. of the Seine, & on the Paris & Orleans railroad, 6 m. S. Paris. Pop. 3,227. It has extensive manufs. of glass wares, porcelain, soap, morocco leather, & chemical products.—II. (*En Brie*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. & 6 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers, formerly fortified. Pop. 1,311.

CHOKEEGHUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 50 m. E.S.E. Bhopaul.

CHOKIER, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Liege, with a picturesque old castle & extensive lime-works. Pop. 451.

CHOLDERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. E. N.E. Amesbury, Area, 1,661 ac. Pop. 183.

CHOLEECHEL, a considerable isl. of La Plata, S. A., formed by the Rio Negro river, 220 m. N.W. Carmen, & affording good pasturage.

CHOLET, or CHOLLET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Moine, arrond. & 11 m. S.S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. 7,539. It is well built, & has manufs. of fine woollen & mixed cloths (the *Challies* deriving name from this town); cloth-mkts., & a brisk trade in cattle. It was often taken & nearly ruined in the wars of La Vendee, 1793-5.

CHOLLERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 5 m. N. Hexham. Area, 12,950 ac. Pop. 1,151. Swinburne & Chipchase castles are in this parish.

CHOLMONDELY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Malpas, 7 m. W. Nantwich. Pop. 269. Its castle, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, contains a valuable library & collection of paintings.

CHOLSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2¼ m. S.W. Wallingford. Area, 4,447 ac. Pop. 1,224.

CHOLULA, a decayed town, Mexico, 15 m. W.N.W. La Puebla. It is situated on the table land of Anahuac, elevated 6,912 ft. Pop. wholly Indians. Close to the town is a pyramid of clay & brick, erected by the anc. Mexicans, 177 ft. in height, measuring 1,440 ft. on each side, at its base ascended by 120 steps, & surmounted by a chapel, erected by the Spaniards. Cortez, early in the 16th century, recorded that Cholula (*Churultecal*) then contained 20,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, & more than 400 towers of temples; a modern traveller, in 1841, stated, "the temple is year after year crumbling, & of the race that worshipped on that pyramid, there now remain but a few Indians, who till the adjacent fields, & the women who throng the market-place with fruit & flowers.

CHOLUTECA, a dep. of Honduras, C. A. Pop. 38,000.

CHOMERAC, a comm. & t. of France, cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, arr. & 3½ m. S.E. Privas. Pop. 2,550. It has manufs. of, & trade in, silk goods.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, an isl. group, off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. A., mostly between lat. 44° and 46° S., & lon. 74° & 75° W. Some of the isls. are large, but all, except a few outlying ones W.ward, are bare, and very scantily inhabited.

CHOO-KEANG, Chinese name for Canton river.

CHOOMP-HOON, a maritime town of Siam, cap. dist., on a river, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 59′ N., lon. 99° 30′ E. Pop. 8,000. Here is a stockaded military fort. Good timber abounds in the vicinity.

CHOONGA and CHOONKA, 2 vs. of Scinde, both E. of Indus, the former 40 m. E. Shikarpoor, & the latter 40 m. S.E. Kyerpoor.

CHOOROO, a t. of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. & 100 m. E.N.E. Bickanere. Exclusive of suburbs, it is about 1½ m. in circ., & handsomely built of white limestone.

CHOPER, a riv. of Russia, flows very tortuously S.S.W. through the govs. Penza, Saratov, Veroniej, & the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don near the vill. Ust-Chopersk, after a course estimated at 260 m., for the last 100 m. of which it is navigable. Affls. the Vorona, & Buzaluk. The tns. Serdobsk, Bolatov, and Novo-Chopersk are on its banks.

CHOPERSK (NOVO), (or *New*), a small fortif. t. of Russia, gov. & 118 m. E.S.E. Voroniej.

CHOPPEEN, p. o., Wells co., Ia.

CHOPRAH, a consid. t. of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, near the Taptee, 150 m. E. Surat. Lat. 21° 14′ N., lon. 75° 23′ E. The adjacent country covered with jungle.

CHOPTANK, r., Md., on the E. shore, is formed by 2 main branches, one of which rises in Del. It empties into a large estuary in Chesapeake bay, & is navigable for sloops 40 m. from its mouth.

CHORASSAN, a prov. of Persia. [PERSIA.]

CHORGES, a comm. and t. of France, dep. H. Alps, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Gap, with 2,000 inhabs., & slate & marble quarries. This was the Roman *Caturiges*, cap. of the Caturigæ.

CHORILLOS, a v. & watering-place of Peru, dep. & 10 m. S. Lima, & a good deal resorted to by the inhabitants of that city in summer, though it is wretchedly built. Around it are many remains of anc. Peruvian edifices.

CHORLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Chor, near its confluence with the Yarrow, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 9 m. S.S.E. Preston, with which town, and with Bolton, it communicates by r. r. Area, 3,571 ac. Pop. 12,684; do. of the t., 8,907. It stands on a rising ground, and has an anc. pa. church in the Norman style, a handsome gothic church, Rom. Cath. chapel, a small grammar school, a town-hall & a union work-house, with numerous mills for manuf. of cotton yarn, muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods. In the vicinity are coal and lead mines, slate & stone quarries. Market, Tues. & Sat. Fairs, May 5, Aug. 20, and Sept. 5.—II. a tnship., co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow, 6 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Pop. 803.—III. a tnship, same co., pa. Wrenbury, 5 m. W. Nantwich. Pop. 173.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1 m. S. Manchester, of which city it is a suburb. Pop. 35,558.—II. (*With Hardy*), a tnship., 3½ m. S.W. Manchester. Pop. 761.—III. three small townships, Chester co., and a chapelry and township, Stafford co.

CHORRERA, a town of New Granada, C. A., on the isthmus, & 15 m. W.S.W. Panama, near the head of the riv. Chorrera, which enters the Pacific by a deep mouth 10 m. W. Panama.

CHORUN, a t. of Asia Minor. [TCHORUN.]

CHORZELE, a tn. of Poland, prov. Plock, 16 m. N. Przasnysz, on the frontiers of Prussia. Pop. 1,700. Manufs. woollens & leather.

CHOTESGHUR, a large dist. of British India, prov. Gundwana, the most eastern possession of the Nagpoor Mahrattas. Length from N. to S. 260 m. Surrounded by woody & inaccessible mountains; in the centre open & level.

CHOTIEBORZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Czaslau, near the left bank of the Dobrowa. Pop. 2,000.

CHOTIESCHAU, a t. of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,055. It had formerly a rich abbey, founded in 1200, suppressed 1782.

CHOTTA, several vs. of Scinde, on the route between Schwan & Larkhana.

CHOTUSITZ, a t. of Bohemia, circ. & 2½ m. Czaslau. Pop. 1,000. Battle between the Prussians & Austrians in 1742.

CHOTYN, or CHOCZIM, Russ. *Khotine*, a strongly fortified town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 20 miles S.W. Kamenietz. Pop. formerly amounting to 20,000, had in 1838 diminished to 1,690; but the town is still an important military post. Till the end of the 18th century, it was the N.most fort of the Ottoman empire. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1739.

CHOTZEN, a t. of Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. E. Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler, & on the r. r. from Prague to Brüun, with the castle of Prince Kinsky, rebuilt 1829. Pop. 2,000.

CHOUBAR, a seaport t., Beloochistan, S. Asia, prov. Mekran, 130 m. S.W. Kedje.

CHOUCHUCK, a t. of the Punjab, on the Ravee, 62 m. S.W. Lahore.

CHOUL, a marit. tn. of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Aurungabad, 30 m. S.S.E. Bombay, formerly of some importance.

CHOULESBURY, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.W. Chesham. Area, 176 ac. Pop. 113.—II. co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Newport. Fair, 29th Nov.

CHOURAGHUR, a t. & strong fortress of Br. India,

presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 75 m. S.E. Hosseinabad. Taken by British in 1818.

CHOLZE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Chinon. Pop. 3,852. Trade in corn, wine, & fruits.

CHOUZY, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, with a sta. on the Orleans & Tours r. r., arr. & 6 m. S.W. Blois. Pop. 1,239.

CHOWAN, r., N. C., is formed by the union of Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater rivers, which rise in Virginia. It flows into Albemarle Sound, a little north of the mouth of the Roanoke, & is navigable, on the Meherrin branch, for large vessels to Murfreesboro, near the line of Va.

CHOWAN, county, N. C. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, having Chowan r. on the W., & Albemarle Sound on the S. Area, 200 sq. ms. The surface is level, & the soil productive. Capital, Edenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $135,515; wheat, 29,758 bush. produced; Indian corn, 295,227; cotton, 129 bales; 1 flouring m., 14 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital employed in manufacs., $56,525; value of manufactured articles, 41,700:—2 churches; 3 acad., 85 pupils; 13 schools, 1,040 scholars. Pop. 1860, 6,690; 1850, 10,174.

CHOWRY ISL. [NICOBAR ISLS.]

CHRAST, a v. of Bohemia, circ. & 6½ m. S.E. Chrudim, with a summer palace of the Bishop of Königgrätz. Pop. 1,648.

CHRISHALL, a par. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. N. Clavering. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 562.

CHRISTBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 23 m. N.E. Marienwerder, on the Sorge. Pop. 2,630, engaged in manufs. of woollens. Distilleries, breweries, & tanneries.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parl. & music bor., town & pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S.W. border of the New Forest, & at the confl. of the Avon & Stour, about 1½ m. above their mouth in Christchurch bay (English Channel), near the railroad between Southampton & Dorchester, 20 m. S.W. Southampton. Area of pa. 24,985 ac. Pop. 6,256; do. of parl. bor. 7,475. It is a quiet town with little trade, & named from its fine old church, formerly collegiate, founded early in Saxon times, but rebuilt in the reign of William II., & now exhibiting various styles of architecture, with several beautiful chapels & richly sculptured altar-piece. Charities of the town amount to upwards of 300*l.* annually. Christchurch has an union work-house, some small manufs. of watch springs & hosiery, & a salmon fishery. Market Monday. Fairs, Trinity Thursday, & October 17. It sends one member to House of Comms. Near it are some Roman earthworks; & on Hengistbury hill, a cliff 1½ m. S.S.E. ward, are the remains of a castle. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours, occurs at Christchurch bay.—*Christchurch* is the name of several pas. in & around London.

CHRISTCHURCH, a pa. of Wales, co. Moumouth. Area, 5,757 ac. Pop. 1,646.

CHRISTIAN, county, Ill. Situated in the central part of the state, contains 350 sq. ms. Surface level, soil rich. Drained by South Fork of Sangamon & branches. Capital, Edinburgh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $172,486; wheat, 17,295 bush. produced; Indian corn, 594,475; oats, 50,700; wool, 9,948 pounds;—8 grist m., 7 saw m., 1 tannery;—10 churches; 30 schools, 592 scholars; 6 libraries, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,878; 1850, 3,203.

CHRISTIAN, county, Ky. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 595 sq. ms. The land in the North part is poor, but covered with timber; in the S.W. are fertile barrens, as they are called. The soil is fertile clay. Watered by Little river & its branches, & Pond & Tradewater rs. Capital, Hopkinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $555,458; Indian corn, 1,285,200 bush. produced; oats, 329,152; tobacco, 5,152,076 pounds; wool, 37,892;—13 flouring m., 20 grist m., 17 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 21 persons employed; 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—42 churches; 23 academies, 779 pupils; 27 schools, 650 scholars; 3 libraries, 900 vols. Pop. 1840, 15,587; 1850, 19,589.

CHRISTIAN, t., Independence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 582.

CHRISTIANA, r. or cr., has its head branches in Pa. & Md., & flows into the Brandywine at Wilmington. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to Newport, & those requiring 6 feet to Christiana-bridge, 9 m. above Wilmington.

CHRISTIANA, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

CHRISTIANA, p-h., New Castle co., Del., 85 N. by W. Dover, 102 W. It has Brandywine creek on the E. Christiana creek on the S., & Red Clay creek on the W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. The v. is generally called Christiana Bridge, situated on Christiana cr., 9 S.W. Wilmington. There are in the h. 3 cotton fac., 26 powder fac., 2 flouring m., 5 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,725; 1850, 4,831.

CHRISTIANA, sta. on Nashville & Chattanooga r. r., 42 m. from Nashville.

CHRISTIANA, p. t., Dane co., Wis., 23 S.E. Madison. Drained by several small streams tributaries of Rock river. It has 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,054. The v. has 2 stores, 2 mills, a carding machine, and 200 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANA, the cap. city of Norway, Balliage Aggerhuus, most picturesquely situated at the head of Christiana fiord, in lat. 59° 54′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 45′ E. Pop. 26,141. Temp. of year 41° .4, winter 23°, summer 59° .9 Fahr. Town regularly laid out, & pretty well built, wholly of stone or brick; the adjacent old town, Opslo, & other suburbs are mostly constructed of timber. It has a cathedral, & sev. other churches, a citadel, one of the chief fortresses, & the great arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, military & lunatic hospitals, a new town-hall, bank & exchange, 2 theatres, a university founded 1811, having usually about 600 students, & with a library of 130,000 vols.; various other public schools, museums, an astronomical observatory, & a botanic garden. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, tobacco, & hardwares & paper, numerous distilleries & breweries, & a considerable trade in deals, which bear high repute, fish, & other N. produce. It was founded by Christian IV. of Denmark in 1624.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area, 3,104 ac. Pop. 941.

CHRISTIANOPEL, a marit. town of Sweden, læn & 20 m. E.N.E. Carlscrona, on Kalmar sound. It was formerly fortified.

CHRISTIANS, a bailleage, Norway, occupying its centre between lat. 60° & 62° N., & lon. 8° & 11° E., & traversed by the Louzen r. Area, 9,300 ac. Pop. 1845, 102,730.

CHRISTIANSAND, a fortified seaport town of Norway, near its S. extremity, cap. stift of same name, on a fiord of the Skager-rack, 157 m. S.W. Christiania. Lat. 58° 8′ N., lon. 8° 3′ E. Pop. 8,548. It is regularly laid out, & built chiefly of wood. Principal edifices, the cidadel Frederick'sholm, a Gothic cathedral, and a cathedral school. A good deal of ship-building is carried on; it has a secure harbor, & an export trade, especially in timber & lobsters. It was taken & partly ruined by the English in 1807.

CHRISTIANSBORG, the principal Danish fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast. [ACCRA.]

CHRISTIANSBURG, p-v., capital of Montgomery co., Va., 203 W.S.W. Richmond, 271 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a bank, & 532 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANSBURG, p-v., Jackson t., Champaign co., O., 60 W. by N. Columbus, 454 W.

CHRISTIANSBURG, p-v., Shelby co., Ky., 13 W. by N. Frankfort, 555 W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 300 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANBURG, a village of N. Germany, duchy & 18 m, N. Oldenburg.

CHRISTIANSBURGH, p-v., Brown co., Ia.

CHRISTIANSFELD, a small town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 7¼ m. F. Haderseleben. Pop. 700. Manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics. It is a colony of Moravian brothers, by whom it was founded in 1773.—*Christianseæ* is a group of islets in the Baltic, 13 m. N.E. Bornholm. Pop. 406. Lat. of light-ho. 55° 19′ N., lon. 15° 12′ E.

CHRISTIAN SPRING, v., Northampton co., Pa.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a læn or district of Sweden, near its S. extremity, mostly enclosed by Halmstad, Wexiö, Carlscrona, & Malonœ. Area, 2,400 sq. ms. Pop. 1845, 177,767. Its centre is formed of the fertile valley of the Helge. Chief products, corn, flax, hemp, & hops. Chief towns, Christianstad, Cimbrisham, & Engelholm.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a fortified town of S. Sweden,

cap. læn of same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,500. It is well built, & has artillery barracks, & manufs. of gloves, linen & woollen fabrics, &c.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a small town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfort, on the Bober, opposite Naumburg. Pop. 870.

CHRISTIANSTED, a town of the island St. Croix, Danish W. Indies, on the N.E. coast of the island. Pop. 3,350, of whom 1,250 are slaves. It is the seat of the governor-general of the Danish W. Indies, & has an excellent port, defended by fort Christiansvärn, & a battery. This is the chief entrepôt of commerce with Copenhagen; the town has a Danish & English church, & a Danish & English bank.

CHRISTIANSUND, a seaport town of Norway, 85 m. W.S.W. Drontheim, amt. Romsdal, on 3 islands in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbor. Pop. 2,634. It has an active trade & exten. fisheries.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, p-v., Mecklenburg co., Va., 97 S.W. Richmond, 210 W.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, p-v., Carrol co., Tenn., 113 W. Nashville, 798 W.

CHRISTIEVILLE, v., Ibberville co., Can. E., on the right bank of Richelieu, opposite St. John's, 28 East Montreal. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, & 1,200 inhabitants.

CHRISTINA (SANTA), one of the Marquesas isls. [Tahuata.]

CHRISTINEHAMN, a town of Sweden, læn & 25 m. E.S.E. Carlstad, on the Varn, ¼ m. from its mouth in Lake Wener. Pop. 1,800. It is well built, & has a large ann. fair for the sale of iron.

CHRISTINESTADT, a seaport town of Russ. Finland, læn & 55 m. S. Wasa, on the G. of Bothnia. Pop. 1,500. It has a good harbor.

CHRISTIONYDD-KENRICK, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Rhuabon, 2 m. N. Chirk.

CHRISTLETON, a pa. of England. co. & 2¼ m. E.S.E. Chester. Area, 3,191 ac. Pop. 971.

CHRISTMAS (*Cataracts*), are in the river Berbice, Brit. Guiana. Lat. 44° 41′ 45″ N., lon. 57° 54′ 10″ W.—(*Harbor*), Kerguelen Land, Indian O., is in lat. 49° 29′ S., lon. 69° 24′ E., where there is a curiously arched basaltic rock.—(*Island*), Pacific. Lat. S.E. point, 1° 41′ S., lon. 157° 30′ W.; was discovered by Cook, Dec. 24, 1777, & is about 60 m. in circuit.—II. an island, Indian O. Lat. 10° 31′ S., lon. 105° 34′ E.—(*Sound*), near the S. extremity of America, 120 m. N. W. Cape Horn. It was discovered by Cook in 1774.

CHRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area, 571 ac. Pop. 86.

CHRISTOPHE (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France; the princip. in dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N. W. Tours. Pop. 1,504.

CHRISTOPHER (ST.), or ST. KITT'S, C. A., one of the Brit. W. India isls., Leeward group. Lat. (Fort-Smith) 17° 17′ 7″ N., lon. 60° 42′ 2″ W., 46 m. W.N. W. Antigua. Length N.W. to S.E. 20 m., breadth 5 m., except at its S.E. extremity, where a narrow tongue of land extends towards the isl. Nevis. Area, 68 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 23,127, of whom about 2,000 are whites. The island is an irregular oblong, traversed in the centre from N. to S. by a mountain ridge of volcanic origin, in the middle of which rises the perpendicular craggy summit of Mt. Misery, elevation 3,711 feet, & overhanging the crater of an extinct volcano; from this central ridge, the land gradually & uniformly slopes to the sea, every portion of which is a rich fertile soil, & highly cultivated; pasture & woodlands ascending almost to the mountain summits. Four rivers water this country, & in the N.E. there are several salt ponds, producing abundance of salt. Soil composed of loam, clay, & volcanic ashes, in some places with a depth of 75 feet, resting on gravel. Brimstone-hill consists of granite, limestone, & primary schists. Sulphur is found in the central range, & some indication of silver ore. Climate dry & healthy; mean ann. temp. of coast 80° but the mornings & evenings are cooled by seabreezes. The coldest month February, warmest Aug. Prevailing winds N.E. & S.E.; rains frequent, but not in excess; hurricanes occur occasionally, & a terrific & fatal one nearly destroyed the island in 1722. The scenery, especially the vale of Basseterre, is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar plantations. Legislature composed of the Lt. Governor, a legislative council of 8 members, & a house of assembly of 25 members. (Salary, Lt. Governor, £1,300.) The island is divided into 9 pas. Chief towns, Basseterre the cap., & Sandy Point. Besides the parish churches, there are 3 Methodist congregations, & several schools. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, & was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625, it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English & French, & divided into upper & lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent & bloody contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1783.

CHRISTOVAL (SAN), several small towns of South & Central America.—I. Venezuela, prov. & 96 m. S.S. W. Merida, on an affl. of the Apure.—II. New Granada, prov. Antioquia. Lat. 6° 16′ N.—III. Cent. Amer., Guatimala, prov. & S.W. Vera Paz.—The *Lake of San Christoval*, 12 m. N.N.E. Mexico, is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, & has on its S. side a vill. of above name. [Sao Christovao.]

CHRISTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. N. N.W. Chudleigh. Area, 3,218 ac. Pop. 863.

CHRISTY'S FORK, p. o., Morgan co., Ky.

CHRISTY'S PRAIRIE, p. o., Clay co., Ia., 70 W.S. W. Indianapolis, 641 W.

CHRONICLE, p. o., Lincoln co., N. C.

CHRUDIM, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Chrudimka, an affl. of the Elbe, 62 m. E. S.E. Prague. Pop. 1846, 6,107. It has a fine church, a grammar school, & large markets for horses.

CHRYSTAL LAKE, p. v., McHenry co., Ill., 216 N. by W. Springfield, 768 W. It contains a Rom. Catholic church & about 100 inhabitants.

CHRYSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, 7 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Pop. 555.

CHRZANOW, a town of the late repub. Cracow, on the Chechlo, 27 m. W.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 4,000, mostly Jews. It has an active commerce.

CHU-CHOW, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, on a navigable river, 130 m. S. Hang-chow-foo.

CHUCKATUCK, p-v., Nansemond co., Va., 75 S.E. Richmond, 208 W. Situated at the head of navigation, on Chuckatuck cr., 8 miles from James r. It contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, 1 cotton fac., & about 150 inhabitants.

CHUCKY BEND, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn., 234 E. Nashville, 462 W.

CHUCTANUNDA, cr., N. Y., flows into the Mohawk r. at Amsterdam v.

CHUCUITO, or CHUQUITO, a decayed town of Bolivia, dep. & 15 m. S. Puno, cap. prov. W. of L. Titicaca. Pop. 5,000; at the commencement of the 18th cent., it was estim. at 300,000.

CHUDLEIGH, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 6,037 ac. Pop. 2,401. The town on an acclivity near the Teign, has been neatly rebuilt, since a fire which almost entirely destroyed it in 1807. Its church contains monuments of the Courtenay family; its grammar school has 3 exhibitions to Cambridge university. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, June 11, Sept. 21. The country is famous for cider orchards. In its vicinity are Ugbrook (the superb seat of Lord de Clifford), slight remains of a former palace of the bishops of Exeter, & remarkable limestone rocks, with a cavern, the reputed haunt of the "Pixies," or Devonshire fairies.

CHUENPEE, a fortified port of China, on an isl. opposite Ty-cock-tow point, in the Canton riv., 35 m. S.E. Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841, when a Chinese squadron of war-junks was also destroyed in Anson's bay, immediately N.

CHULAFINNE, p. o., Randolph co., Ala.

CHULAHOMA, p-o., Marshall co., Miss., 184 N. by E. Jackson, 907 W.

CHULASKY, p. o., Northumberland co., Pa.

CHULE, a small port of Peru, dep. and 60 m. S.E. Arequipa.

CHULNA, *Crocota*, an islet of the Indian Ocean, 6 m. N.W. Cape Monza, Beloochistan. It is a conical rock, about 3 m. in circuit.

CHULUMANI, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 45 m. E. N.E. La Paz, on a head stream of the Beni.

CHUMBA, a town, Punjab, on the Ravee, at the foot of the Himalaya, 120 m. N.E. Lahore, Lat. 32° 22′ N., lon. 75° 56′ E. Pop. about 5,000. It is built of wood, is the residence of a rajah, & was formerly an important place of commerce.

CHUMBUL, a river of India, rises in the Vindyan mountains, flows mostly N.E., & joins the Jumna, 85 m. S.E. Agra. Total course estimated at 500 m. Affls., the Parbuttee & Sind. The towns Kotah & Dholpoor are on its banks.

CHUMLEIGH, a small mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Dart, 21 m. N.W. Exeter. Area, 8,815 ac. Pop. 1,711. Ann. rev. of charities about 85*l*. Mkt., Tours. Fair, last Wed. in July.

CHUMPENEER, or POWAGURH, a town of India, Gwalior dom., on an isolated rock, 150 m. W.S.W. Oojein, cap. of a district yielding an ann. revenue of 2*l*., which is now appropriated to the support of the British force in the Gwalior territory.

CHUMPAWUT, a town of N. Hindostan, & the old cap. of Kumaon, 35 m. S.E. Almorah. It is built of stone, & has some curious diminutive Hindoo temples.

CHUNARGUR, a town & fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Juanpoor, on the Ganges, 17 m. S.W. Benares; the fort on an abrupt rock in the river, E. of which is the town, comprising many stone houses.

CHUNENUGGEE, p. o., Macon co., Ala.

CHUNKEYVILLE, p. o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

CHUN-KHING & CHUN-KHING, two cities of China, prov. Se-chuen, caps. of deps.; the former on a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, 115 m. E. Ching-tou; the latter on the Yang-tze-kiang, 85 m. S. E. Chun-khing, with extens. sugar factories.

CHUN-NING & CHUN-TE, two cities of China.—I. prov. & 170 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep.—II. prov. Chi-li, cap. dep. 220 m. S.S.W. Pekin.

CHUPAT, a river of Patagonia, which after a long E. course enters the Atlantic, in lat. 14° 15′ S., lon. 63° W.

CHUPPARAH, a t. of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. united dists., 90 m. N.N.E. Nagpoor.

CHUPRAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Sarun, 34 m. W.N.W. Patna. Pop. 50,000. It extends upwards of 1 m. along the N. bank of the Ganges, & has many large residences, mosques, and pagodas, with a wide main street, but irregular and dirty. The British military & civil station is isolated.

CHUQUEAPO, a river of Bolivia, rises in the Andes, near La Paz, flows mostly N., & may be considered the head stream of the Beni & Madeira rivers.

CHUQUIBAMBA, a town of Peru, dep. & 15 m. N. W. Arequipa. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name. Lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 72° 20′ W. Elevation 21,000 feet.

CHUQUISACA, a prov. of Bolivia, S. A., extending S. of the Sierra de la Santa Cruz. Also the cap. city of the state, formerly called *Charcas*, or La Plata. Pop. 25,000. It is built in a delightful valley, elev. 9,000 ft., & contains a fine cathedral & several good buildings. A university, & a mining & other schools. Two roads lead from the city to the valley of Titicaca; that of Tolapalca is at an elev. of 14,375 feet.

CHUQUITO, a town of Peru. [CHUCUITO.]

CHUR (Fr. *Coire*, anc. *Curia Rhætorum*), the cap. town of the Swiss cant. Grissons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 46° 50′ N., lon. 9° 35′ E. Mean temp. of year 49°; winter, 32°; sum. 63°.7, Fahr. Pop. 5,300. It presents much curious architecture, & has a cathedral partly of the 8th century, a bishop's palace, Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant cantonal school & library, with some manufs. of zinc-wares, cutting-tools, and an active transit trade with Italy. The sculptor Angelica Kauffman was born here in 1741.

CHURCH, p. o., Assumption pa., La.

CHURCH (STATES OF). [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

CHURCH, a prefixed name of numerous pas., &c., of England & Wales.—I. (*Church Aston*), a chapelry, co. Salop, pa. Edgmund. 1¼ m. S. Newport. Pop 512. —II. (*C. Down*), a pa., co. & 3¼ m. E. Gloucester. Area, 4,076 ac. Pop. 1,043.—III. (*Eaton*), a pa., co. Stafford, 6¼ m. E. Newport. Area, 4,204 ac. Pop. 654.—IV. (*Greasley*), a pa., co. Derby, 4¼ m. S.E. Binton-on-Trent. Area, 6,700 ac. Pop. 3,330.—V. (*Honeybourn*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m. E. Evesham. Area, 1,312 ac. Pop. 112.—VI. (*Hulme*), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 4 m. E. Middlewich. Pop. 555.—VII. (*C. Hill*), co. Oxford. 2¼ m. S.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 645. Also co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N. Axbridge. Area, 2,687 ac. Pop. 570. Also co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Kidderminster. Area, 924 ac. Pop. 193. —Also same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area, 924 ac. Pop. 94.—VIII. (*Knowle*), a pa., co. Dorset, 1 m. S.W. Corfe-Castle. Area, 2,920 ac. Pop. 480.—IX. (*Langton*), a pa., co. Leicester, 4 m. N. Market-Harborough. Area, 4,280 ac. Pop. 847.—X. (*Lawton*), a parish, co. Chester, near Congleton, Area, 1,452 ac. Pop. 693.—XI. (*Leach*), a pa., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Area, 2,523 ac. Pop. 336.—XII. (*Oakley*), a pa., co. Hants, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,905 ac. Pop. 303.—XIII. (*Over*), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N. N.E. Rugby. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 315.—XIV. (*Staunton*), a pa., co. Devon, 9¼ m. N.N.E. Honiton. Area, 4,980 ac. Pop. 1,097.—XV. (*Stoke*), a pa., N. Wales, co. & 3¼ m. N.W. Montgomery. Area, 10,547 ac. Pop. 1,464.—XVI. (*Stowe*), a pa., co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. Kingsbridge. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 542.—XVII. (*Stretton*), a pa. & market town, co. Salop. Area, 10,716 ac. Pop. 1,676.—XVIII. (*Town*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. E. Blackburn. Pop. 2,035, chiefly employed in calico printing.—XIX. (Brampton), co. Northampton. Area, 1,106 ac. Pop. 174.—XX. (Lawford), co. Warwick. Area, 1,865 ac. Pop. 327.

CHURCHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Area, 4,264 ac. Pop. 1,025.

CHURCH BROUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby. Area, 2,272 ac. Pop. 661.

CHURCH CREEK, p-v., Dorchester co., Md., 69 S. E. Annapolis, 109 W.

CHURCH GROVE, p-o., Knox co., Tenn., 195 E. Nashville, 496 W.

CHURCH HILL, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

CHURCH HILL, p-v., Queen Anne co., Md., 48 E. Annapolis, 88 W. Situated on the S.E. branch of Chester r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, & about 300 inhab.

CHURCH HILL, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 141 S.W. Richmond, 228 W.

CHURCH HILL, p-o., Trumbull co., O., 182 N.E. Columbus, 296 W.

CHURCH HILL, p. o., Christian co., Ky.

CHURCH HILL, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala., 102 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 863 W.

CHURCH HILL, p-v., Jefferson co., Miss., 104 S.W. Jackson, 1,114 W. Situated 3 m. E. from the Mississippi r., & contains an Episcopal church and 150 inhab.

CHURCHILL (CAPE), Brit. N. A., is a headland on the W. coast of Hudson Bay. Lat. 58° 54′ N., lon. 93° E.—*Churchill River*, which enters Hudson Bay, 45 m. W., is the lower part of the Mississippi of the North. At its mouth is Fort Churchill.

CHURCH MINSHULL, a pa. of Engl., Cheshire. Area, 2,286 ac. Pop. 380.

CHURCH PREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 77.

CHURCH PULVERBATCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 4,063 ac. Pop. 574.

CHURCH'S STORE, p. o., Wilkes co., N. C.

CHURCHSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon. Area, 1,877 ac. Pop. 559.

CHURCHTOWN, p. v., Claverack t., Columbia co., N. Y., contains a Lutheran church, a store, & about a dozen houses.

CHURCHTOWN, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 52 E. by S. Harrisburg, 130 W.

CHURCHTOWN (or *Bruhenny*), several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 7 S.S.W. Charleville. Area, 8,047 ac. Pop. 3,377. The vill. is neatly built; near it are the seats of Burton and Eymont, giving the titles of baron & earl to the Percival family.—II. (or *Rheban*), Leinster, co. Kildare, traversed by the Grand canal. Area, 7,331 ac. Pop. 2,294.—III. co. Westmeath, 5 m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Area, 5,302 ac. Pop. 1,108.—IV. co. Meath, 3 m. S.W. Navan. Area, 1,336 ac. Pop. 509. It is also the name of vills. in the cos. Waterford, Limerick, & Wexford.

CHURCH VIEW, p. o., Middlesex co., Va.

CHURCHVILLE, p-v., Riga t., Monroe co., N. Y., 234 W. Albany, 381 W. Situated on Buffalo and Rochester r. r., & contains 3 stores, 2 churches, a steam woollen fac., & about 300 inhabitants.

CHURCHVILLE, p-v., Harford co., Md., 61 N. Annapolis, 71 W.

CHURCHVILLE, p. o., Augusta co., Va.

CHURCHVILLE, p. v., Toronto t., Peel co., Can. W., 26 W. Toronto. Situated on left bank of Credit r., & has 2 Methodist churches, 7 stores, a flouring m., a woollen fac., 2 saw m,. & 350 inhabitants.

CHUREIS, a town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 60 m. N.W. Simferopol, with a fine church & a palace.

CHURGAON, one of the Bundelcund rajaships, India, tributary to Jhansi. Area, 25 sq. m. Pop. 3,800. Annual rev. £2,500. Armed force 400 men.

CHURKAREE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, tribut. to the British. Area, 880 sq. ms. Pop. 81,000. Estim. ann. rev., £40,000.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, near Torbay, 1¼ m. W. Brixham. Area, 2,777 ac. Pop. 786.

CHURTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. West Lavington.

CHURUBUSCO, p. o., Clinton co., N. Y.

CHURUBUSCO, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

CHURUBUSCO, p. o., Franklin co., Ala.

CHURUBUSCO, p. o., Whitley co., Ia.

CHURWALDEN, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 6 m. S. Chur. Pop. 658.

CHURWELL, a township of England, county York, W. Riding, pa. Bateley, 3 miles S.S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,103.

CHUSAN, one of a group of isls. off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsien-tang-kiang, 50 m. E.N.E. Ning-po. Lat. of harb. 30° 0′ 10″ N., lon. 122° 10′ E. Length E. to W. 10 m.; breadth from 6 to 20 m.; circumf. 51 m. Surface mountainous, interspersed with well cultivated valleys, and the mountain sides are tilled in terraces with the utmost care. Products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chesnuts, walnuts, & varnish. The whole island is intersected by flagged roads & canals, which last, and the rice swamps, render it in some parts unhealthy to Europeans; on the whole, however, the climate is delightful & salubrious. Mean temp. of winter, 40°.9; of autumn, 67°.8, Fahr. On many accounts, it appears much better adapted for a British settlement than Hong-Kong. Numerous towns & vills. are scattered over it, the cap. being Ting-hae, near the S. coast. It was taken by the British in 1840, & again in 1841, and held until the final settlement of the war expenses agreed to be paid by China to Great Britain.

CHUSISTÁN, a prov. of Persia. [KHUZISTAN.]

CHUTA NAGPOOR, a large zemindary or rajahship of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. dists., on the borders of the prov. Gundwana. Surface a table-land, producing a good deal of timber, with pulse, wheat, barley, & iron ore. It is cultivated more highly than most parts of Centr. India. Princip. vills. Burwa and Maharajegunge.

CHUTE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. N.E. Ludgershall. Area, 3,181 ac. Pop. 571.

CHUTE FORREST, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 143.

CHUTTERBAI, a stronghold, N. Afghanistan, in an almost inaccessible position on the Indus, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 72° 58′ E., & belonging, with the fort Am, & about 240 sq. m. of territory, to a predatory chief.

CHUTTURPORE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, feudatory to the British, with a cap. of same name, 73 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area, 1,240 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Rev. £25,000 a year. Armed force 1,200 men.

CHUWARI, a small town, Punjab, 10 m. S.W. Chumba. Lat. 32° 17′ N., lon. 75° 45′ E.

CHYNPOOR-BAREE, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. & 50 m. E.S.E. Bhopaul. Lat. 23° 2′ N., lon. 78° 15′ E.

CIANCIANA, or SAN ANTONIO, a town of Sicily, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 3,400. Near it are extensive sulphur mines.

CIBAO, the principal mntn. of San Domingo, Hayti, near the centre of the island, in the chain which runs E. & W. Culminating point 4,590 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for the rich mines of gold which it formerly contained.

CIBINIUM, Hungary. [ZZEBEN.]

CIBOLO, p. o., Bexar co., Tex.

CIBOURE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. Bayonne, with a small port at the mouth of the Nivelle. Pop. 1,537.

CIBRIAN DE CASTRO (SAN), a small town of Spain, prov. & 9 m. N.E. Zamora, near the Esla.—*San Cibrian de Campos & de Mazote* are mkt. towns, provs. Palencia & Valladolid.

CICACOLE, a town of Brit. India. [CHICACOLE.]

CICAGNA, a village of Sard. sta., province & 11 miles N. Chiavari, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2,722.

CICCIANO, a town of Naples, cap. dist., prov. T. di Lavoro, 3 m. N. Nola. Pop. 3,000.

CICERO, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 140 W.N.W. Albany, 358 W. Oneida lake forms its N.E. boundary. Drained by the Chittenango cr. Surface level; soil fertile. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Baptist,—4 stores, & about 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. in 1840, 2,464; 1850, 2,980.

CICERO, p. o., Defiance co., O.

CICERO, p-t., Hamilton co., Ia., 32 N. Indianapolis, 570 W. The v. is situated on Cicero cr., & on the Peru & Indianapolis r. r. Has a store & about 200 inhab-

CICERO, t., Tipton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 693.

CICERO CENTRE, p. v., Onondaga co., N. Y.

CIECHANOW, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 14 m. S.W. Przasnysz, in a marshy dist. on lt. b. of the Lidinia. Pop. 2,400, mostly Jews.

CIECHANOWIEC, a town of Russian Poland, prov. & 45 m. S.W. Bialystock, on lt. b. of the Nurzek. Pop. 3,000, the greater part of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle, & a convent.—II. a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on rt. b. of Nurzek, opposite the above town. Pop. 567. Distilleries & trade in grain.

CIEGO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. & 9 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on lt. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 980. It has trade in fruits, but no manufs.

CIEMPOZUELOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S. Madrid, near rt. b. of Jarama. Pop. 2,044. It has manufs. of saltpetre, & near it are the salt works of Espartinas.

CIENEGUITA, v., Santa Barbara county, Cal. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

CIENFUEGOS, a maritime town of the isl. Cuba, cap. jurisd. Fernandina de Jagua, dep. Central. Pop. 2,437, of whom are 495 slaves. Sugar is the most important product.

CIERP, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, arrond. St. Gaudens, in a picturesque situation. Pop. 1,141. Marble quarries in its vicinity.

CIERS (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France, the principal St. Ciers-la-Lande, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Blaye. Pop. 2,825.

CIEZA, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. N.W. Murcia, near lt. b. of the Segura. Pop. 6,917. It has manufacs. of cloth; on the opposite side of the river are vestiges of a Roman town, supposed to be *Carteia*.

CIFUENTES, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N.E. Guadalajara, situated in a valley with numerous springs, whence its name. Pop. 1,465.

CIGLIANO & CILAVEGNA, two small towns of Piedmont, div. Novara; the former, prov. & 18 m. W. Vercelli. Pop. 4,475; the latter, prov. Lomellina, 4 m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3,251.

CILAVEGNA, a town of the Sardinian states, prov. Lomellina, 3½ m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3,251.

CILCEN, or KILKEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. W.N.W. Mold. Area, 6,403 ac. Pop. 1,163.

CILCENIN, *Kilkenin*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 9½ m. S.E. Cardigan, on the Teify. Pop. 640.

CILLIECHRIST, or GILCHRIST, a chapelry of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Urray, 9 m. W.N.W. Inverness. It was the scene of a bloody clan-fight early in the 17th century.

CILLY, CILLI, or ZILLI, *Claudia Celeia*, a town of Styria, cap. circ. on the San, & on the railroad from Vienna to Trieste, 58 m. S. Grätz. Pop. 1,660. It has a gymnasium, a high school, & some trade in wine & oil. It derived its anc. name from the Roman Emperor Claudius, its reputed founder. Near it is the ruined castle of *Ober Cilly*, former residence of the Counts of Cilly.

CILYEWM, a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 17,300 ac. Pop. 1,487.

CILYMAENLLWYD, a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 4,381 ac. Pop. 588.

CIMBEBASIA, a country on the S.W. coast of Africa, between Cape Frio, in S. Guinea, & the country of the Hottentots; coast said to be inhabited by the tribe of Cimbebas.

CIMBRISHAM, *Cimbrorum Portus*, a town of Sweden, læn & 33 m. S.S.E. Christianstadt, on the Baltic. Pop. 1,032. It has a small port & an active fishery.

CIMINNA, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., intend. & 18 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.

CIMITILE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 1 m. N. Nola. Pop. 2,500. A massacre of Christians took place here in the time of Marcian.

CINALOA, or SINALO, a river of Mexico, in the state of the same name. It rises in the Sierra Madre, lat. 25° 30′ N., & flows in a very circuitous course of about 250 miles into the Gulf of California.

CINALOA, a state of Mexico. Area, 4,266 square leagues. Pop. 1850, 160,000. It occupies the western slope of the Sierra Madre, from the river Bayona, about lat. 26° 30′, to the river Mayo, lat. 27° N., with a coast line of about 225 miles, & a general breadth of 150 ms. Drained by Chamatha, Culiacan, Del Fuerte, Sinaloa, Ayata, & Plastla rivers. The country bordering the Gulf of California is generally low & flat, with a sandy soil, which, when properly irrigated, is extremely fertile, yielding fine crops of Indian corn, wheat, sugar, beans, &c. The hills for some distance from the coast are usually covered with low stunted bushes & a few trees, but near & along the mountain ridges of the Sierra Madre there are extensive forests. It has a few mines of silver & washings of gold. Capital, Culiacan.

CINALOA, a town of the above state, situated at about 10 miles distant from the left bank of the Cinaloa r., 50 miles above its entrance into the Gulf of California. Lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. 108° W. It has considerable trade, & in its vicinity are some gold washings. Pop. 4,500.

CINCINNATI, the metropolis of Ohio, capital of Hamilton county, & the largest & most commercial place west of the Alleghany mts. It is situated on the rt. b. of the Ohio river, 455 miles below Pittsburg, & 1,548 above New Orleans, & 592 miles from Washington. It is the largest city of the Mississippi valley north of New Orleans, & the fifth in population in the United States. Population in 1800, 750; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1845, 65,000; 1850, 115,438; in 1853, 160,141. The suburbs have 25,000 inhabitants additional.

This city is near the eastern extremity of a valley, about twelve miles in circumference, surrounded by a series of hills, which rise to the height of 300 feet by gentle & varying slopes, & are partly covered with the native forest trees. From the summit of these hills is presented a beautiful & picturesque view of the city & valley. It is built on two table lands, the one elevated from 40 to 60 feet above the other. Low-water mark in the river, which is 108 feet below the upper part of the city, is 432 feet above tide water at Albany, & 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. Covington & Newport, opposite, in Ky., & Fulton & the adjacent parts of Mill Creek township on the north, are but suburbs of Cincinnati, & if added to the above population would extend it to 185,000. The shore of the Ohio at the landing is substantially paved to low-water mark, & is supplied with floating wharves, adapted to the great rise & fall of the river, which renders the landing & shipping of goods at all times convenient.

Cincinnati is laid out with great regularity. North of Main street, between the north side of Front street & the bank of the river, is the landing, an open area of 10 acres, with about 1,000 feet front. This area is of great importance to the business of the city, & from sunrise to sunset presents a scene of much activity. The central part is compactly & well built, with spacious warehouses, large stores, & handsome dwellings; & many of them are of stone or brick; & of those recently erected, a very large number are of a beautiful kind of stone: the style of architecture is constantly improving. The streets are well paved, extensively shaded with trees, & many of the houses surrounded with shrubbery. The climate is more variable than on the Atlantic coast, in the same latitude. Snow rarely falls sufficiently deep, or lies long enough, to furnish sleighing. Few places are more healthy. The inhabitants are from every state in the Union, & from various countries in Europe.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati is 1,800 feet, or about one-third of a mile wide, & its mean annual range from low to high water is about 50 feet; the extreme range may be about 10 feet more. The greatest depressions are generally in August, September, & October, & the greatest rise in December, March, May, & June. The upward navigation is in winter very rarely suspended by floating ice, & in some winters not at all. Its current at its mean height is about 3 miles an hour; when higher or rising it is more, & when very low it does not exceed 2 miles. The quantity of rain & snow which falls annually at Cincinnati is near 3 feet 9 inches. The average number of clear & fair days in the year is 146; of variable, 114; of cloudy, 105.

Among the public buildings is the new court house & city hall; the Cincinnati Observatory; the first & second Presbyterian churches are beautiful edifices: & the Unitarian church is singularly neat. There are several churches, built within the last three years, which possess great beauty, either internally or externally. But the most impressive building is the Catholic cathedral, which surpasses in beauty & picturesque effect the Metropolitan edifice at Baltimore. There are many fine blocks of stores, on Front, Walnut, Pearl, Main, & Fourth streets, & the eye is arrested by many beautiful private habitations. The most showy quarters are Main street, Broadway, Pearl, & Fourth street.

There are over 100 churches in Cincinnati, viz.: 7 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 4 Congregational, 5 Disciples, 5 Episcopal, 2 Friends (Hicksite & Orthodox), 4 Jews' synagogues, 12 Lutheran, 22 Methodist, 10 Presbyterian, 13 Roman Catholic, 1 Second Advent, 1 Unitarian, 1 Unitarian Baptist, 2 Universalist, &c. There are 6 market houses, & 3 theatres, of which 1 is German.

The city contains many literary & charitable institutions. The Cincinnati college was founded in 1819. The building is in the centre of the city, & is the most beautiful edifice of the kind in the state. It is of the Grecian Doric order, with pilaster fronts, & façade of Dayton marble, & cost about $35,000. The Law department only, now in operation, has a faculty composed of three professors, & the course of instruction embraces a period of 8 months, *viz.*: from the 23d Sept. to the 1st of June. Woodward college, named from its founder, who gave a valuable block of ground in the north part of the city, has a president & five professors or other instructors, & including its preparatory department, near 200 students. The Fairmont Theological Seminary, under direction of the Baptists, building not yet finished). The Cincinnati Theological Seminary, Old School Presbyterian, was organized in 1850. St. Xavier's college, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has a president, 8 professors, 100 students, & near 5,000 volumes in its libraries. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, 2 miles from the centre of the city. It went into operation in 1833; has a president, 3 professors, 75 students, & over 13,000 volumes in its libraries. There is no charge for tuition. Rooms are provided & furnished at $5 per annum, & the students boarded at 62½ to 90 cents per week. The Medical College was chartered & placed under trustees in 1825. It has a large & commodious building, recently, erected, in the Collegiate Gothic style, a library of over 2,000 volumes, 7 professors, & about 150 students. The Wesleyan Female College, established in 1844, has 437 pupils. The Mechanics' Institute, chartered in 1828, has a valuable philosophical & chemical apparatus, a library, & a reading room. The free schools of the city are of a high order, with competent teachers, fine buildings, and apparatus. In the colleges & high schools there are not less than 1,500 pupils; in the common & private, 20,000; making an aggregate of 22,000 persons in the various departments of education. In 1831 a college of teachers was established, having for its object the elevation of the profession, & the advancement of the interest of schools in the Mississippi valley, which holds an annual meeting in Cincinnati in October. The young men's mercantile library association has a fine library, & reading rooms. The library contains over 13,000 volumes, & the institution is unsurpassed in the United States. The library & reading rooms are connected in one vast room, 18 ft. high, 140 long, & 60 broad. The apprentices library, founded in 1821, contains about 5,000 volumes.

The charitable institutions of the city are highly respectable. The Cincinnati orphan asylum is in a building which cost $18,000. Attached is a library & well-organized school, with a provision even for infants; & is supported by ample grounds. The Catholics have one male & female orphan asylum. The commercial hospital & lunatic asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821. The edifice is in the north-west part of the city, & will accommodate 250 persons. A part of the building is used for a poor-house, & there are separate apartments for the insane.

The city is supplied with water raised from the Ohio

river by steam power, capable of forcing into the reservoir 5,000,000 gals. of water each 12 hours. The reservoir is on elevated ground (about 400 feet above the Ohio); its entire length is 368 feet; width 135 feet; & 28 feet deep; estimated to contain 5,000,000 gallons of water. Cost $796,000, & is the property of the city. The city is lighted with gas, supplied by the Cincinnati gas light & coke co. Capital, $100,000.

Cincinnati is an extensive manufacturing place. Its natural destitution of water power is extensively compensated at present by steam engines, & by the surplus water of the Miami canal & the White Water canal, which extend 25 miles & connects with the White Water canal of Indiana, half a mile south of Harrison, on the state line. The manufactures of the city, already enormous, may be expected to greatly increase. It appears that the manufactures of Cincinnati of all kinds, according to the census of 1850, employed a capital of $6,833,796; & produced articles valued at $19,685,022. These amounts, according to Cist, should be more than doubled to express the capital actually employed, and the value of articles produced. Wine, from the Catawba grape, is extensively made, from the produce of the numerous vineyards in the vicinity. There are 10 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 21 weekly newspapers, & 6 semi-monthly, 24 monthly, & 2 quarterly publications printed in the city.

The site on which the Cincinnati observatory is erected is one of great beauty. The building crowns a hill which rises some 500 feet above the line of low water of the Ohio, and commands a varied and picturesque view. The main building is built of stone, 80 ft. front, two stories and a half on the wings, and three in the centre. Through the centre of the main building, and founded on the natural rock, rises a pier of grouted masonry eight feet square, entirely insulated from the floors through which it passes, to furnish a permanent and immovable basis for the great equatorial telescope, one of the largest in the world, made at the Frauenhofer Institute, Munich. The focal length is about 17½ ft.; the diameter of the object glass, 12 inches; bearing magnifying powers varying from 100 to 1,400 times. Clock-work is attached to the telescope, and its machinery and circles, by which its mass, weighing some 2,500 lbs., is moved with such admirable accuracy that an object under examination, may be followed by the telescope at the will of the observer. It is mounted on a stone pedestal, and rises, when directed to the zenith, some 20 feet above the floor of the rooms. The apartment is surmounted by a roof of peculiar structure, and so arranged that a portion of the vertical wall and roof strongly framed together, and mounted on wheels on a circular track, may, by a single person, be moved either north or south, when the entire heaven falls within the sweep of the telescope. On the floor below, in the transit room, is the transit telescope, and connected with it, is an admirable siderial clock, and also the machinery invented by Prof. Mitchel; this mechanism consists of two instruments of entirely different construction, the one intended to record the observations of right ascension; the other, observations of difference in declination. By means of the electro-magnet, the clock is made to record its own beats with surprising nicety, on a disc, revolving with uniform velocity on a vertical axis. This disc, covered with paper or metal, receives a minute dot, struck into it by a stylus, driven by a magnet, whose operating electric circuit is closed at each alternate beat, by a delicate vibrating wire attached to the pendulum of the clock by a spider's web; thus, at each alternate vibration of the pendulum, the circuit is closed; and the second is entered, magnetically, on the revolving disc. At the close of each revolution, the disc moves itself forward about the tenth of an inch, without check or interference with the uniformity of its angular motion, and a new circumference of time dots, commences to be recorded. On the time scale thus perpetually forming, the observer can enter, magnetically, by the touch of a key, the observed transit of any star or other object across the meridian wires of the telescope. These entries are subsequently read from the disc, even to the *thousandth of one second of time.*

The trade of Cincinnati embraces the country from the Ohio to the lakes, on the north; & from the Scioto to the Wabash, east & west. The country bordering the Ohio river, in Kentucky, for 50 miles down, & as far up as the Virginia line, obtain their supplies here. Its manufs. are sent into the upper & lower Mississippi country.

There are six incorporated banks, with aggregate capital of $5,800,000, besides 10 unincorporated banks; 8 fire insurance companies, 3 life insurance companies, & 1 live stock insurance company. Cincinnati is the greatest pork market in the world. The pork, bacon, lard, lard-oil, star candles, soap, bristles, &c., amount in value to about 10 millions of dollars annually. Imports, year ending August 31st, 1853, $51,230,644. Exports, same year, $36,266,108. Tonnage of the port, 1853, 10,191. There were 25 steamboats & 3 barges built in 1853, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,252 tons. The total arrivals of steamboats for the year 1853 was 3,630; and the departures 4,113.

Cincinnati enjoys great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. Two trunk-lines of railroads enter the city, viz., Little Miami and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. From each of these diverge numerous branches. Two other trunk-lines are constructing, viz., the Dayton Air Line, and the Ohio & Mississippi, which is to extend to St. Louis. From Covington, on Kentucky side of Ohio, a railroad is constructed to the heart of Kentucky.

The city is divided into 16 wards, & is governed by a mayor, & a board of trustees of three members for each ward, styled the city council. The mayor is elected biennially, and the trustees annually.

Cincinnati was founded in 1789, by emigrants from New England & New Jersey, on the site of Fort Washington. It has grown with great rapidity, and being the great emporium of the *centre*, it must continue to increase with a ratio unprecedented.

CINCINNATI, p. v., Ralls co., Mo., 101 N.N.E. Jefferson City, 933 W. Situated on the N. bank of Salt r. Has a church & 250 inhabitants.

CINCINNATI, p. o., Appanoose co., Iowa.

CINCINNATI, p. v., Walker co., Tex.

CINCINNATI, p. v., capital Polk co., Oregon. Situated on the left bank of the Willamette r. Contains a court-house, a Methodist church, several stores, & 150 inhab.

CINCINNATUS, p-t., Cortlandt co., N.Y., 128 W. by S. Albany, 327 W. Surface hilly; soil productive. Watered by Ostelic cr. & its tributaries. The village is situated on the cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Baptist,—6 stores, 2 mills, 2 tanneries, & about 400 inhab. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,301; 1850, 1,206.

CINCINNATUS, p. o., Hendricks co., Ind.

CINEY, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 9 miles E.N.E. Dinant, on the Haljoux. Pop. 1,435. It has anc. walls, and manufs. of pottery ware.

CINGOLI, *Cingulum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. & 14 m. W.N.W. Macerata, on the Musone. Pop. 2,440.

CINISELLO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 6 m. N. Milan. Pop. 2,408.

CINISI, a town of Sicily, intend., dist. & 14 miles W.N.W. Palermo, near the coast. Pop. 3,400.

CINNAMINSON, p-o., Burlington co., N. J.

CINQ-MARS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 16 m. N.E. Chinon, near rt. b. of the Loire, with 1,728 inhabitants, & a remarkable square tower of Roman origin, 92 ft. in height, and 13 ft. broad on each side.

CINQUEFRONDI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. & 15 m. E.N.E. Palmi. Pop. 3,000. Nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

CINQUE-PORTS (THE), Engl., cos. Kent & Sussex; had formerly important privileges, & consisted of the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, & Hastings, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, & Rye.

CINTEGABELLE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. H. Garonne, on rt. b. of the Ariege, 20 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 3,971. Lord Hill's division passed the river here in 1814.

CINTI, or ZINTI, a town of Bolivia, S. A., cap. dep., 140 m. S.E. Tueré. Pop. 2,000. Trade in wines.

CINTRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 14 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the mntn.-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. Pop. 4,000. It is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation, & its delicious climate. It has an anc. royal castle, & numerous villas of the inhabs. of Lisbon.

The convention of Cintra, by which the French were allowed to leave Portugal unmolested, was signed here on 22d August, 1808.

CINTRUENIGO, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 14 m. W. Tudela, on rt. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 2,396. It has manufs. of woollens. Cintruenigo was a walled town in the time of the Romans.

CIOTAT (LA), *Citharista*, a maritime comm. and town of France, dep. B. du Rhône, on the W. side of a bay on the Mediterr., 14 m. S.E. Marseille. Pop. 4,[illegible]. It is enclosed by old walls, is well built, & has a town hall, hospital, lazaretto, school of navigation, a port enclosed by a mole, a light-house, ship-building yds., a brisk trade in dry fruits, wine, & olive oil, & 2 large annl. fairs.

CIRCARS (NORTHERN), several dists. of British India. [Northern Circars.]

CIRCASSIA, or TCHERKESSIA, a country comprising the N. slope of the Caucasus, & also a part of its S. slope, the whole tract extending from the shores of the Black Sea to the vicinity of the Caspian, between lat. 42° & 45° N., & lon. 37° & 47° E., & now nominally composing a part of the Russian empire. Its N. frontier is formed by the Kuban & Terek rivs., of which all its streams are affls. Surface very mountainous, with numerous extensive & fertile valleys, in which corn, wine, & most of the fruits of temperate climates are raised; but cattle rearing is the main branch of industry. The horses are excellent. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, & nitre; salt is nowhere met with, it is a chief article of import for the Russian provs. Trade & manufs. are wholly insignificant. There are no large towns, the inhabitants living in scattered vills. The people are, physically, amongst the finest of the human race, but very little civilized, living partly by brigandage, & the sale of slaves; & they have long been waging an obstinate contest against the Russians in their attempts to obtain dominion over the country. The pop. is various, & is composed of—Circassians or Cherkees, the most numerous, consisting of about 12 tribes independent of each other; gov. a hereditary feudalism; pop. 220,000;—the Mitzoujes or Kistes, E. of Sunga riv., about 160,000, resemble the Circassians, but with a different language;—the Ossetes or Irones, occupying the mntn. range, E. of Kazbek, about 40,000;—the Aokhasas, occupying the most westerly portion of Mt. Caucasus, about 240,000; the possess they small fortified town Anapa, on the Black Sea.

CIRCELLO, or CIRCEO, *Circæum Promontorium*, a headland of S. Italy, on the Mediterr., near the S. extremity of the Pontif. sta., 12 m. W.S.W. Terracina. Lat. 41° 13′ N., lon. 13° 3′ E. Height above the sea, 1,719 feet.

CIRCLEVILLE, p. o., Orange co., N. Y.

CIRCLEVILLE, p-t., capital of Pickaway co., O., 26 S. Columbus, 396 W. The v. was laid out in 1810 on the site of an ancient fortification, comprising two connected forts, the one being an exact circle, the other a perfect square. It lies on the left bank of the Scioto r. The Ohio canal passes through the place & crosses the r. in a fine aqueduct. The streets are regular, & cross each other at right angles. It has an elegant brick court house, a jail, a market house, 7 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 United Brethren,—2 academies, 3 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly & 1 semi-weekly newspapers, 2 banks, 30 stores, & about 3,411 inhabitants. The country around is very fertile, & a great water power is concentrated at this place, by several creeks, & by the canal. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,974; 1850, 3,842.

CIRCLEVILLE, p-o., London co., Va., 145 N. Richmond, 44 W.

CIRCLEVILLE, p-o., Tazewell co., Ill., 54 N. Springfield, 787 W.

CIRENCESTER, pronounced Cicester (*Corinium*), a parl. bor. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 16 m. S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western r. r., & on the riv. Churn, & a branch of the Thames and Severn canal. Area of pa. 5,000 ac. Pop. 6,096; do. of parl. borough 6,096. It was a town of the anc. Britons, & occupies a portion of the site of the ancient Roman town, the walls of which, about 2 m. in circ., are still traceable. Princip. buildings comprise a pa. church of the 15th century, various dissenting chapels, some remains of a very anc. abbey, several hospitals for the poor, & a union work-ho. Public institutions, a free grammar school, of which Dr. Jenner was a pupil, blue & yellow coat schools, &c. Princip. manufs. are of carpets, woollen cloths, & cutlery. Mkts. Mond. & Friday. Fairs, Easter Tues., July 18, Monday before & after Old Michaelmas, 1st Monday in Aug., Sept., & Oct., & on Nov. 8. It is not an incorporated bor., but is gov. by two high constables & 14 wardsmen. It is a polling place for E. Gloucestershire. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. Adjoining the town is Oakley grove, the seat of E. Bathurst.

CIREY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 33 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,347. It has glass works, & manufs. of mirrors.—II. dep. H. Marne, 12 m. S. Vassy, on rt. b. of the Blaize.

CIRIÈ, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. prov. & 12 m. N.N.W. Turin, cap. mand., on a branch of the Stura. Pop. 3,353.

CIRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. & 21 m. N.N.W. Cotrone, 3 m. from the Mediterr. Pop. 2,960. It is encl. by walls, & has a castle, sevl. churches, a bishop's palace, a seminary, manufs. of serge & coarse linens, trade in manna & agricultural produce, & an anchovy fishery. Birth-place of the astronomer Lilio.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, a former state in the N. of Italy, founded by the French in 1797, of parts of Milan, Mantua, the Valteline, the Venetian territory S. & W. of the Adige, Modena, & the N. part of the Pontif. states. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian republic, & in 1805 it formed the greater part of the kgdm. of Italy.

CIOSING, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,400. Its abbey commemorates the battle of Fontenoy.

CISTERNA, several vills. of Italy.—I. Pontif. states, deleg. & 8 m. S.S.E. Velletri. Pop. 2,500.—II. Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. Alessandria, 23 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 1838, 1,962.—III. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 9 m. N.E. Naples.

CISTERNINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Bari, 17 m. S.E. Monopoli. Pop. 3,600.

CISTRIÈRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, arrond. & 11 m. E. Brioude. Pop. 1,670.

CITARA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Principato Cit., on the G. of Salerno, dist. & 3¼ m. S.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,550, mostly occupied in fishing.—II. (or *Quibdo*), a town of New Granada, dep. Cauca, on the Atrato, 80 m. S.W. Antioquia. Pop. 3,000.

CITEAUX, a hamlet of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. & 14 m. N.E. Beaune, on rt. b. of the Vouge. It formerly possessed a celebrated Cistercian abbey, one of the finest & richest in France.

CITHÆRON (MOUNT), now ELATEA, a famous mntn. of Greece, forming part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. Height above the sea, 4,620 feet.

CITICO, p. o., Monroe co., Tenn.

CITRONELLE, p. o., Mobile co., Ala. It is a station on the Mobile & Ohio r. r., 33 m. from Mobile.

CITTADELLA, a walled town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 14 m. N.E. Vicenza, on rt. b. of the Blentella. Pop. 1843, 6,599, partly engaged in paper & woollen factories.

CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, a town of the Pontif. sta., deleg. & 23 m. W.S.W. Perugia. Pop. 3,395.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, *Tiberinum*, a town of the Pontif. sta., deleg. & 25 m. N.W. Perugia, on lt. b. of the Tiber. Pop. 5,339. It has a cathed., a hospital, seminary, many ecclesiastical buildings, & some manufactures of silk twist.

CITTA DUCALE, Naples. [Civita Ducale.]

CITTA-NUOVA, a tn. of Illyria, gov., circ. & 26 m. S.S.W. Trieste, on a headland in the Adriatic, with a good harb. Pop. 1,000.—II. a mkt. town of European Turkey, sanj. and 30 m. N.N.W. Ochrida, on an affl. of the Drin.

CITTA VECCHIA, or NOTABILE, a fortif. city of Malta, near the centre of the isl., 6 m. W. Valletta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which extens. catacombs have been excavated at a remote period; and it has a cathed. & numerous magnificent, though decayed private residences. On its S.W. side is the suburb Rabato, in which is the grotto of St. Paul.—II. a seaport and market-town, on an inlet of the isl. Lesina, Dalmatia, circ. & 23 m. S. Spalatro. Pop. 3,046.

CITY, p-o., Amenia t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 70 S. by E. Albany, 323 W.

CITY POINT, p-v., & port of entry, Prince George co., Va., 10 m. from Petersburg, 33 S.E. Richmond, 162 W. Situated on the rt. b. of James river, on a point formed by the junction of the Appomattox, & at the head of ship navigation. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—sevl. extensive warehouses, & about 30 dwellings. A r. r. connects it with Petersburg.

CITY POINT, p-o., Itawamba co., Miss.

CITY WEST, p-v., Porter co., Ia., 155 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 680 W. Situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, & has a good harbor.

CIUDAD DE LAS CASAS, a t. of Chiapas, Mexico, Lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 92° 40′ W. Pop. 3,800. It has a cathed., several convents, an hospital, coll., seminary, &c. Since its foundation in 1528 it has borne 6 different names.

CIUDADELA, a city and seaport of the isl. Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 7,800. It was formerly cap. of the isl., & retains portions of its ancient walls.

CIUDAD REAL, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, & formerly cap. of La Mancha, 97 m. S. Madrid, between the Guadiana & the Jabalon. Pop. 8,300. It has a large hospital, with several schools; its manufs. of woollens & leather, formerly important, have greatly declined. Chief commerce in wine, fruits, oil, & mules; large annual fair in August. It was the headquarters of the celebrated *Santa Hermandad*, or "holy brotherhood," founded in 1249 for the suppression of highway robbery. Pop. of the province 1849, 302,-594.

CIUDAD REAL, a t. of Venezuela, S. A., dep. and 170 m. S.S.W. Cumaná, on the Orinoco.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a fortif. frontier city of Spain, prov. & 44 m. S.W. Salamanca, near right bank of the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge of 7 arches. Pop. 4,612. Chief edifices, a large square citadel, a Gothic cathed. of the 12th century, 2 other churches, and the governor's residence. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810, & by the British under the Duke of Wellington in 1812, who hence derived his title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, conferred by the Spanish government.

CIVIDALE, *Forum Julia*, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 9 m. E.N.E. Udine, on the Natisone, here crossed by a bridge, 220 ft. in length. Pop. 6,027. —*Cividate* is a v., Lombardy, prov. & 14½ m. S.E. Bergamo.

CIVIL ORDER, p-o., Marshall co., Tenn., 35 S. Nashville, 698 W.

CIVITA, sevl. mkt.-tns. of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Cit., 3½ m. N. Cassano. Pop. 1,500., mostly of Greek descent.—II. (*C. Borella*), prov. Abruzzo Cit., 22 m. S. Lanciano.—III. (*Camporano*), prov. Molise, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a t. of the Pontif. states, deleg. & 19 m. S.E. Viterbo. Close to it are remains of the anc. *Falerium*, with some sepulchral chambers, &c.; & 4 m. distant are those of *Falerii*, made memorable to readers of Roman history by the episode of Camillus & the schoolmaster. The latter ruins present the most extraordinary specimen extant of anc. military architecture. The walls, towers, and several gateways are tolerably perfect; & within the area are remains of an anc. theatre, & of a Lombard church of the 12th century.—C. Castelana is a bishop's see. Near it the French under Macdonald defeated the troops under Mack, Dec. 4, 1798.

CIVITA DI PENNE, a t. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. dist., 28 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 4,000. It is generally ill built, but has some good edifices, including a cathed. & a diocesan seminary. It is the seat of 4 annual fairs.

CIVITA DUCALE, the most W. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Velino, 5 m. E. Rieti. Pop. 3,331. It owes its name to having been founded by the Norman King Robert of Sicily, while Duke of Calabria.

CIVITA-LAVIGNA, a town of Central Italy, Pontiff. states, comm. and 18 m. S.S.E. Rome. It comprises the site of the anc. *Lanuvium*, & has Rom. ruins & antiquities.

CIVITA NUOVA, 2 small tns. of Central Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., deleg. & 12 m. E. Macerata, near the Adriatic.—II. Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 10 m. E.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 2,720.

CIVITAQUANA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., in a valley, 9 m. S. Civita di Penne. Pop. 1,920.—*Civita Reale*, is a mkt.-tn., prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., at the source of the Velino, 19 m. N.E. Civita Ducale. Pop. 1,440.

CIVITA SANT-ANGELO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., near the Adriatic, 9 m. N.E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 5,994. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and oil.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *Centum Cellæ*, and *Trajanus Portus*, the principal seaport city of the Pontif. sta., Central Italy, cap. deleg., on the Mediterranean, 38 m. W.N.W. Rome. Pop. 6,878. It is enclosed by walls, & well built. Chief edifices, the convents & churches, theatre, lazaretto, arsenal, building docks, warehouses, & a convict establishment. Two large moles, enclosing its harbor, extend seaward, & are fronted by another mole, on the S. extremity of which is a light-house, in lat. 42° 4′ 6″ N., lon. 11° 45′ E. It is a free port, and in 1840 was entered by 339 vessels, aggregate burden 35,136 tons, chiefly French & Italian. Imports consist mainly of woven goods, salt provisions, wines & spirits, colonial produce, haberdashery, salt & drugs. Exports consist of staves, wheat, alum, cheese, skins, bark, &c. Chief trade is with Marseille, Genoa, & England, from which last country most of the woven goods are received, with about 30,000 quintals of salt fish, & 2,000 barrels of herrings annually. Pop. of the deleg. 1848, 24,312.

CIVITELLA, 3 mkt tns. of Naples.—I. (*Casanuova*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., dist. & 7 m. S.S.W. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*del Tronto*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 10 m. N. Terame, strongly posted on a rock, crowned by a castle, & having a colleg. church, 3 convents, an hospital, & 2,500 inhabs.

CIVRAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, on the Charente, 30 m. S. Poitiers, with 2,109 inhabitants; a very old parish church, a castle, manufacs. of woollen fabrics, and a brisk trade in corn, chesnuts, truffles, &c.

CLACHNAHARRY, ("*the Watchman's Stove.*") a fishing village of Scotland, co., pa., & 1½ m. W.S.W. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian canal. Pop. 260. The scene of a bloody feudal battle in the 14th century.

CLACKAMAS, county, Oregon. Situated along Columbia, above the entrance of the Willamette, and contains 2,200 sq. ms. Drained by several small streams rising in the coast range, which forms its eastern boundary, & entering the Willamette & Columbia rivers. Surface hilly, with exceedingly fertile valleys. Cap. Oregon city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $177,484; wheat, 16,281 bush. produced; oats, 6,940; potatoes, 18,893; wool, 150 pounds; 2 flouring m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $465,000; value of manufac. article, $681,500;—4 churches; 5 acad., 183 pupils. Pop. 1850, 1,162.

CLACKANOUS, p-v., Marion co. Oregon.

CLACKHEATON, or CLECKHEATON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, Birstall pa., 5 m. S.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 5,173. Engaged in worsted manufac.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, the smallest co. of Scotland., having S. the river Forth, & on other sides the cos. Perth, Stirling, & Fife. Area, 46 sq. m., or 29,-744 ac. Pop. 1851, 22,951. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which riv. are some rich & well-cultivated lands, on which large crops of beans, peas, &c., are raised. Farms vary from about 80 to 100 ac. each. It the N. the co. extends to the Ochil hills. Mineral products consist of ironstone, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal shipped in considerable quantities from Alloa. This country comprises only 4 pas. Towns, Clackmannan, Alloa, & Dollar. It unites with the co. Kinross, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

CLACKMANNAN, a town & pa. of Scotl., cap. co., on the Devon, near its confl. with the Forth, 7 m. E. Stirling. Area of pa., which comprises the vill. Newtownshaw, about 7,000 ac. Pop. of pa., 5,802, do. of town, 1,535. It stands on an eminence, & is not well built, its harbor has latterly been improved. Chief edifices, the tower, a part of the palace of Robert Bruce. Fairs in June & Sept. Co. quarter sessions, on the first Tues. of March, May, & Aug., & last Tuesday of October.

CLAGENFURTH, a town, Illyria. [CLAGENFURT.]

CLAGGAN BAY, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, is about 3 m. W.N.W. Innisboffin, & extends inland for 2½ m. It affords good shelter & anchorage for the largest vessels, & a quay has been erected on it for the benefit of its fishery.

CLACTON, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 13 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area, 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,281. Fair, June 29.—II. (*Little*), 12 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area, 2,926 ac. Pop. 615.

CLAIBORNE, co., Tenn. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 580 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous. Powell's r. runs through its centre, and Clinch r. on its S. border, & both are head branches of Tennessee r. Capital, Tazewell. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $247,266; Ind. corn, 441,061 bush. produced; oats, 88,440; sweet potatoes, 15,479; tobacco, 12,270 pounds;—8 flouring m., 14 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—15 churches; 2 acad., 75 pupils; 41 schools, 815 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,174; 1850, 9,369.

CLAIBORNE, co., Miss. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, on the Mississippi r. Area, 475 sq. ms. Big Black r. washes its N.W. border. Drained by Bayou Pierre & its branches. The surface, back from its streams, is uneven, & the soil, except the alluvial on the margin of the streams, is light. The Grand Gulf r. r. extends from Grand Gulf to Port Gibson. Capital, Port Gibson. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $440,574; Indian corn, 488,003 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 83,854; rice, 20 pounds; cotton, 20,795 bales; 5 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $36,400; value of manufactured articles, $66,919;—16 churches; 1 college, 119 students; 2 acad., 120 pupils; 23 sch., 365 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,078; 1850, 14,941.

CLAIBORNE, pa., La., situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. ms. It has the Bayou Dauchite on its western border, & is drained by branches of Washita r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital Minden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2[illegible],598; Ind. corn, 234,470 bush. produced; cotton, 2,[illegible] bales; 2 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $7,200; value of manufac. articles, $13,500;—10 churches; 2 acad., 70 pupils; 28 sch., 1,250 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,185; 1850, 7,471.

CLAIBORNE, t., Union county, O. Drained by a branch of Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 497; 1850, 919.

CLAIBORNE, p-v., Monroe co., Ala., 259 from Montgomery, 950 W. Situated on the E. side of Alabama r., and contains 3 churches, 10 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. 800 bales of cotton shipped annually.

CLAIBORNE, p-o., Jasper co., Miss.

CLAIBORNEVILLE, p-v., Yazoo co., Miss., 57 N. Jackson, 1,046 W. Situated on a small tributary of Black r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—& 250 inhabs.

CLAIFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, Pa., & 2 m. S.E. Hawkeshead, on Lake Windermere. Pop. 540.

CLAINES, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. N. Worcester. Area, 4,813 ac. Pop. 6,819. In the nunnery of "the White Ladies," Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester.

CLAIR (ST.), a lake & riv. betw. the United States & Canada, & forming a part of the great water line from Lake Superior to the mouth of the riv. St. Lawrence.—*Lake St. Clair*, between Upper Canada & the state of Michigan, lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 82° 30′ W., is 30 m. in length, & 12 m. mean breadth. Area, 360 sq. m. Depth 20 ft., ht. above sea 571 ft., or 6 ft. higher than Lake Erie. Contains many isls., receives Clinton river from Michigan, and the Thames river from the Canadian side, and communicates on the S.W. by the Detroit river with Lake Erie. On its N. side it is entered by the *River St. Clair*, which brings into it the surplus waters of L. Huron. It is 30 m. in length, ½ m. in width, about 50 feet in average depth, & easily navigated. There are 2 light houses on the Michigan coast, each showing a fixed light.

CLAIR (ST.), several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, on lt. b. of the Epte, 34 m. N.W. Versailles. It has a hermitage, resorted to by numerous devotees, & the remains of a castle, in which, in A.D. 912, the treaty was concluded between Charles the Simple & the Norman chief Rollo, by which the latter acquired that part of Neustria since termed Normandy.—II. a mkt.-town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. St. Lô. Pop. 722.—III. or *St. Clar*, a mkt.-town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure, near lt. b. of the Retz. Pop. 1,638.

CLAIRAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 2,399. It has a Protestant and several other churches, paper mills, & a brisk traffic in white wines, prunes, & rural produce.—II. a vill., dep. Herault, 20 m. N.W. Beziers.

CLAIREGOUTTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saone, arrond & 8 m. E. Lure, with manufs. of cotton, & distilleries of kirschwasser. Pop. 600.

CLAIRMONT, v., Burford t., Brant co., Can. W., 82 S.W. Toronto. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—an iron foundry, and 350 inhabitants.

CLAIRVAUX, *Clara Vallis*, a comm. & hamlet of France, dep. & on the Aube, 33 m. E.S.E. Troyes. Pop. 2,030. The site of its old Benedictine abbey is now occupied by a prison & a penal factory for silk fabrics, straw hats, &c.

CLAIRVILLE, p-o., Winnebago co., Wis.

CLAIS, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Isère, 6 m. S.S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,710. It has a fine bridge across the Romanche.

CLAMART, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, on the Paris & Versailles railroad, 5 m. S.W. Paris. Extens. stone quarries in its vicinity.

CLAMECY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron, 36 m. N.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 5,257. It has several Gothic churches, a fine modern château, manufs. of earthen wares, paper, & leather, & an active trade in fuel, sent hence to Paris down the Yonne. It was formerly fortified, & has remains of an old fortress & walls.

CLANABOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. E. Bow. Area, 874 ac. Pop. 62.

CLANDON, two contiguous pas. of England, county Surrey.—I. (*East*), 4¼ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area, 1,449 ac. Pop. 261.—II. (*West*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area, 987 ac. Pop. 345.

CLANDONACH, a barony of Ireland, Queen's co., Leinster, forms middle part of what was formerly the bar. of Upper Ossory.

CLANE, a barony, pa., & town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare. The town is on the Liffey, here crossed by a 6 arched bridge, 7 m. W.S.W. Selbridge. Area of pa., 4,663 ac. Pop. of pa., 2,160; do. of town, 335. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded in 548, and of a Franciscan priory of the 13th century. It has 4 annual fairs. Adjoining the town are a ruined castle, an anc. earthwork, & the bog of Clane. Area, 2,235 ac.

CLANFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Lechlade. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 591.—II. co. Hants, 5¼ m. S.W. Petersfield. Area, 1,395 ac. Pop. 263.

CLANMAURICE, a barony of Ireland, co. Kerry, Munster, bounded on W. by Atlantic Ocean. Length 17 m.—II. (*Clanmorris*), a bar., co. Mayo, Connaught. Length N. to S. 18 m.

CLANWILLIAM, a dist. in the N.W. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded N. by the Kousie river, lat. 29° 41′ S., & S. by the great Berg river (lat 32° 45′ S.), & Worcester dist. E. by the great Riet river & Beaufort dist., & W. by the Atlantic. Area, 22,111 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 9,416. It is traversed N. to S. by the Karree Berg & Cedar Berg Mountains, & watered by the Oliphant & its tributaries.—*Clanwilliam*, vill., cap. of the dist., is situated on the rt. b. of the Oliphant riv., 140 m N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a neat church & an English school.

CLANWILLIAM, a bar. of Ireland, co. Limerick, Munster, bounded on the N. by the Shannon. Length about 10 m. Also a bar., co. Tipperary, bounded on W. by co. Limerick. Length 18 m., forming a fertile & picturesque district.

CLAPHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 2 m. N.W. Bedford Area, 1,982 ac. Pop. 445.—II. co. Surrey, comprising an agreeable suburb of the metropolis, 4 m. S.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 16,290. The vill., built around a beautifully planted common of about 200 ac., is one of the most handsome & respectable in the vicinity of London.—III. co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Steyning. Area, 1,794 ac. Pop. 252.—IV. co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Settle. Area, 24,340 ac. Pop. 1,944. Fair for sheep, Oct. 2.

Rev. of charities, about 150*l*.—V. (*with Newby*), a tnshp. in above pa., 6¼ m. W.N.W. Settle. Pop. 914. Sheep fair. Sept. 21.

CLAPP'S, p-o., Guilford co., N. C., 68 W.N.W. Raleigh, 311 W.

CLAPP'S MILLS, sta. on Albany & Rutland r. r., 47 m. from Albany, N. Y.

CLAPTON, sevl. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. N.E. North-Leach. Area, 783 ac. Pop. 112.—II. co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Area, 1,946 ac. Pop. 136.—III. co Somerset, 7¼ m. W. Bristol. Area, 1,066 ac. Pop. 162.

CLAPVILLE, p-v., Leicester t., Worcester co., Mass., 55 W. Boston, 390 W. Situated on the head waters of Quinebaug r., & on the Western r. r. It has 2 churches.—1 Episcopal & 1 Baptist,—3 woollen fac., 1 scythe fac., and several dwellings.

CLAR (ST.), France. [CLAIR (ST).]

CLARA, p. t., Potter co., Pa. Drained by Oswayo cr. Pop. 1840, 61; 1850, 89.

CLARA, a mkt.-t. & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Kilbeggan, near the Brosna, which here works extensive corn mills. Pop. 1,155. It has a weekly corn market, 8 annual fairs, and co. petty sessions.—II. a pa. co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Kilkenny. Area, 3,201 ac. Pop. 663.

CLARA, one of the Mergui isls., off the Canaries; & a town of the isl. Cuba, 48 m. N.W. Trinidad. Pop. 6,132, of whom 886 are slaves.

CLARA (SANTA), an island of Ecuador, S. A., dep. and in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 m. S.W. the isl. Puna. (*See Santa Clara.*)

CLARBESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Area, 1,588 ac. Pop. 178.

CLAR-DE-LOMAGNE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure. Pop. 1,638.

CLARE, a t., Digby co., N.S., on St. Mary's Bay, of the Bay of Fundy. It is almost exclusively occupied by Acadians.

CLARE, a wapentake or division of the co. York, W. Riding, Engl., comprising 29 pas., with the towns Ripon, Knaresboro', Otley, &c.

CLARE, a marit. co. of Ireland, Munster, having W. the Atlantic, & landward the cos. Galway, Tipperary, & Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg & the riv. Shannon. Area 1,294 sq. m., or 827,994 ac., of which 455,009 are arable, and 8,384 in plantations. Inhab. houses, 44,870. Pop. 1851, 212,428. Surface mostly hilly & rugged, with some tracts of level land; coast precipitous. Princip. rivers the Fergus & its affls. Small lakes are numerous. Soil fertile in the low lands. Principal crops, potatoes, oats, and barley, with a little inferior wheat & clover. Average rent of land, 11s. 3d. per acre. The fisheries are important; manufs. are only of coarse linens & hosiery, & flannels are only for home consumption. Clare is subdivided into 11 baronies and 80 parishes, in the dioceses of Kilfenora, Killaloe, & Limerick. Chief tns., Ennis the cap., Kilrush, Ennistimon, and a part of Killaloe. Exclusive of Ennis, the co. sends two members to the House of Commons. Besides numerous ecclesiastical remains, Clare co. is reported to contain 118 ancient baronial castles.—II. a t., Munster, in above co., & pa. of Clare Abbey, on the Fergus, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 m. E.S.E. Ennis. Pop. of pa., 3,280; of tn., 879. It is pleasantly situated, regularly built & clean; chief edifices, a church erected in 1812, & an old castle, now used as an infantry barrack. Its quay is inadequate for its commerce, as it is the port for all the centre of the co.; and its exports consist of corn, meal, flour, &c. Fairs, June 3 & Nov. 11. It gives the title of Earl to the Fitzgibbon family. About 1 m. S.ward are the remains of Clare abbey, founded by O'Brien, king of Munster, in the 12th century.—III. (or *Clare-Morris*), Connaught, co. Mayo, 15 m. S.E. Castlebar. Pop. 2,256. It is clean & respectable, & has various schools, a court-house, & an active retail trade. Fairs 6 times annually.—IV. (or *Clara*), an isl. off the W. coasts of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, & at the entrance of Clew Bay, 4 m. S. Achil isl. light-house N. point of isl., elev. 487 feet. Lat. 53° N., lon. 9° 59′ W. Length, 4¼ m.; breadth, 2 m. Area, 3,959 ac. Pop. 1,616. Surface mntnous., its highest point rising to 1,520 feet above the sea. Corn is exported hence to Westport, from a vill. on its E. coast, where a quay has been erected.—V. a river, Connaught, co. Galway, after a S.ward course of about 32 m., enters Lake Corrib, 3 m. N. Galway. Chief affl., the Moyne. In sev. places it expands into shallow marshes, & for 3 m. it is subterranean. On it are the towns Dunmore & Clare, & it passes near Tuam.—VI. a bar., co. Galway, Connaught, divided from the co. Mayo by Black riv. Length, 19 m. by 12 m.

CLARE, a mkt.-t. & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 14¼ m. S.S.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area of pa., 2,228 ac. Pop. 1,769. The town is poorly built, but has a handsome church, & the remains of an old castle. Ann. rev. of church estate, poor's-lands, alms-houses, &c., upward of 250*l*. Market, Friday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, 26th July.

CLAREBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2¼ m. N.E. East Retford. Area, 3,870 ac. Pop. 2,504.

CLARE-GALWAY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught co. & 6 m. N.N.E. Galway. Area, 12,453 ac. Pop. 4,042. Surface mostly fertile, and drained by the river Clare, crossed at the v. by a bridge. Chf. edifices, an ancient castle of the De Burghs, & a Franciscan friary.

CLAREMONT, p. t., Sullivan co., N. H., 49 W. by N. Concord, 464 W. It lies along the E. bank of Connecticut riv., the Sullivan r. r. passing through it, & at the W. terminus of the Merrimac & Connecticut Rivers r. r. Watered by Sugar r. Surface undulating, soil fertile gravelly loam, with rich intervales on the rivers. Chartered in 1764. Iron ore & limestone are found here. The v. is situated on Sugar creek, 4 m. E. Connecticut r., & contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Rom. Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 3 cotton fac., viz., the *Sunapee Mills*, cap. $20,000, manufac. twilled goods to the amount of 480,000 yards annually, has 60 looms, 25,000 sp., emp. 53 persons; the *Home Manufacturing Co.* has a cap. of $30,000, manufac. 365,000 yds. of sheetings yearly, has 50 looms, 2,000 sp., & emp. 40 persons; the *Monadnock Mills*, cap. $120,000, manufac. 1,500,000 yds. sheeting & shirting annually, has 175 looms, 7,500 sp., & em. 170 persons; a manufac. of woollens, making 36,000 yards yearly, has 6 looms, 330 sp., and emp. 20 persons; a cassimere fac., making 45,000 yds. annually, has 8 looms, 420 sp., & emp. 30 persons. The *Claremont Manufacturing Co.*, cap. $120,000, make paper to the value of $40,000 annually. There is also a printing office, a weekly newspaper, a brewery, 2 foundries, 2 tanneries, & about 1,000 inhabs. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., and 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,217; 1850, 3,606.

CLAREMONT, p-v., Pickens dist., S. C., 162 N.W. Columbia, 560 W.

CLAREMONT, a domain & royal palace of Engl., co. Surrey, immediately E. Esher, & now belonging to the King of the Belgians.

CLARENCE, p. t., Erie co., N. Y., 270 W. Albany, 390 W. Surface undulating, soil clay, sandy, and calcareous loam. Drained by Ransom's & Tonawanda crs. At the v. is 1 Methodist church, & 40 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 6 saw m., a tannery, an acad., & 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,271; 1850, 2,727.

CLARENCE, p-o., Greene co., Wis.

CLARENCE, p-t., Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 1850, 485.

CLARENCE, p. t., Russel co., Can. W. Drained by Bear brook. Pop. 1852, 700.

CLARENCE, a v. of Greece, whence, since the 14th cent., many members of the British royal family have taken a ducal title. [KLARENTZA.]—II. a settlement of New South Wales, co. Durham, 18 m. N. Port Hunter.

CLARENCE.—(*Island*), S. Amer., W. of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10′ S., lon. 71° 20′ W. Length E. to W. 52 m.; breadth 23 m. It is rocky & greatly indented by bays.—(*Island*), Pacific O., N. of Navigator isl. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 172° 10′ W.—(*Harb. or Port*), Russian America, on E. side of Behring Strait, 45 m. S. E. Cape Prince of Wales.—(*Peak*), Fernando Po isl., is 10,700 feet above the sea.—(*River*), E. Australia, enters the Pacific at Shoal bay. Lat. 29° 20′ S., after a tortuous N.E. course.—(*Strait*), Persian Gulf, between the isl. Kishm & the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 13 m., & is studded with isls.—Also a strait, Russian America, between Prince of Wales Archipelago & Duke of York isl.—(*Town*), a settlement, & formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po isl. The British troops were withdrawn from it in 1834.

CLARENCE CENTRE, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

CLARENCEVILLE, p-v., Ibberville co., Can. E., on a tributary of Richelieu r., 15 S. by E., St. Johns. It has 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist, —2 stores, a tannery, & 250 inhabs.

CLARENDON, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 70 S.S.W. Montpelier, 449 W. Chartered in 1761. Watered by Otter cr. & its branches. The lands bordering the streams are very productive. The principal village is on Otter creek, and on the Rutland & Burlington r. r. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,549; 1850, 1,477.

CLARENDON, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 243 W. by N. Albany, 392 W. Surface high, & somewhat broken; soil calcareous loam. Drained by branches of Sandy & Oak Orchard crs. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a flouring m., & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t., a grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,251; 1850, 1,809.

CLARENDON, p. v., Sumter dist., S. C.

CLARENDON, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 101 W. Detroit, 562 W. Drained by St. Joseph's r. It has a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 506; 1850, 669.

CLARENDON, p-o., Monroe co., Ark., 60 E. Little Rock, 1,005 W.

CLARENDON CENTRE, p. v., Clarendon t., Pontiac co., Can. E., 50 above Bytown, on the left bank of Ottawa r. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, 2 saw m., 250 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1852, 1,739.

CLARENDON-PARK, an extra parochial liberty & anciently a royal forest of Engl., co. Wilts, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area, 4,160 ac., about ½ of which is woodland. Pop. 187. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1194, the celebrated constitutions of Clarendon, aimed against the encroachments of the clergy. It gives title of Earl to the Villiers family, as it did formerly to Lord Chancellor Hyde, author of the "History of the Great Rebellion."

CLARENDON SPRINGS, p-v., Clarendon t., Rutland county, Vt., 70 S.S.W. Montpelier, 448 W. They are situated near the Albany & Rutland r. r., in a picturesque & beautiful region, & on the margin of Furnace brook, where are a large hotel & several boarding houses. The waters are found to be highly efficacious in affections of the liver, dyspepsia, urinary & all cutaneous complaints.

CLARENS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Vevey. It commands a fine view of the lake & of the mountains on the opposite shore, and is immortalized by the writings of Rousseau.

CLARIDON, p-t., Geauga co., O., 169 N.E. Columbus, 30 E. Cleveland, 334 W. Drained by the head branches of Cuyahoga r. Surface undulating; soil loam. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,084; 1850, 1,009.

CLARIDON, t., Marion co., O. Drained by Whetstone r. Pop. 1840, 1,084; 1850, 1,343.

CLARINGTON, p. o., Forest co., Pa.

CLARINGTON, v., Monroe co., O. Situated on the rt. b. of the Ohio r., at the mouth of Sunfish cr., and contains a Disciples' church, & 341 inhabs.

CLARION, r., Pa., or Great Toby's cr., rises in McKean co., & after flowing 70 ms. S.W., falls into Alleghany r. It is navigable for boats 55 ms., & for canoes about 10 ms. further. Vast quantities of lumber are sent down this river to Pittsburg, & towns on the Ohio r.

CLARION, county, Pa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 595 sq. ms. It has the Alleghany r. on the S.W., Red Bank cr. on the S., & drained centrally by Clarion r. & branches. The southern portion is moderately undulating & fertile, the northern part, uneven & rough. Capital, Clarion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $402,946; wheat, 165,060 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 111,534; oats, 279,287; potatoes, 42,936; wool, 67,730 pounds;—1 salt estab., with a cap. of $1,000 invested, makes 2,500 barrels annually,—34 flouring & grist m., 28 saw m., 10 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 9 tanneries, 18 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,207,703; value of manufactured articles, $1,239,755;—49 churches; 79 sch., 3,267 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,500; 1850, 23,565.

CLARION, p-t., & capital of Clarion co., Pa., 184 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 273 W. Surface hilly; soil loam. Watered by Piney, Licking, & Mill creeks, & Laurel run, which flow into Clarion r. The v. is situated on the Susquehanna & Waterford turnpike, 1 m. E. of the Clarion r. It has a court house, jail, an academy, 4 religious societies, viz.:—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic, —5 stores, & 719 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,239; 1850, 1,798.

CLARION, p. o., Grundy co., Ill.

CLARK, county, Ark. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. ms. Washita river forms its E. & Little Missouri its S.W. boundary; by their branches it is drained. Surface undulating, hilly in the N. part; soil very fertile. Capital Arkidelphia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $141,735; Ind. corn, 122,860 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 17,242; cotton, 826 bales; tobacco, 1,715 pounds;—1 tannery, 2 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,200; value of manufac. articles $2,400;—7 churches; 13 sch., 196 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,309; 1850, 4,070.

CLARK, county, Iowa. Drained by head affluents of Grand r. & of Des Moines river. Pop. 1850, 79.

CLARK, t., Brown co., O. Drained by White Oak cr. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,290; 1850, 1,281.

CLARK, t., Clinton co., O. Drained by E. fork of Little Miami r. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,297; 1850, 1,654.

CLARK, t., Coshocton co., O. Drained by Killbuck cr. It has a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 703; 1850, 833.

CLARK, county, Washington ter. Situated west of the coast range, (whose highest summit, Mt. St. Helens, 13,000 feet above the sea, is the great land mark for vessels entering the mouth of the Columbia r.) & it has the Columbia r. along its southern & a great part of its western boundary. Drained by Cowlitz, Taole, Kalama rivers, & some other smaller streams. Surface back from the streams hilly. There is much fertile land bordering the Columbia r., the Cowlitz r., & the minor streams. Capital, Fort Vancouver. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $75,700; wheat, 1,050 bush. produced; oats, 900; potatoes, 5,550;—1 flouring m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $110,000; value of manufac. articles $251,500;—1 church, 2 acad., 11 pupils. Pop. 1850, 643.

CLARK, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 603; 1850, 1,301.

CLARK, t., Johnson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,018.

CLARK, t., Perry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 673.

CLARK, t., Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 717.

CLARK, t., Johnson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 574.

CLARK, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 245 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 288 W.

CLARKE, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 225 sq. ms. The Shenandoah r. passes centrally through it. Surface diversified. It has the Blue Ridge on the E. Soil very fertile. Capital, Berryville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $312,025; wheat, 306,210; Ind. corn, 166,897 bush. produced; potatoes, 7,523; wool, 42,595 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $102,226; value of manufac. articles, $211,664;—11 churches, 4 acad., 77 pupils; 5 sch., 98 scholars; 1 library, 310 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,353; 1850, 7,352.

CLARKE, county, Ga. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state, & contains 414 sq. ms. Watered by branches of Oconee river. Capital, Athens. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $253,340; Ind. corn, 289,577 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 48,942; rice, 2,475 pounds; cotton, 4,572 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 4 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 14 persons emp'd; 3 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $320,350; value of manufac. articles, $345,220;—21 churches; 1 college, 117 students; 6 acad., 240 pupils; 17 sch., 482 scholars; 4 libraries, 13,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,522; 1850, 11,119.

CLARKE, county, O. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 392 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; soil very fertile, which is well watered by springs, and is well cultivated. Drained by Mad r., Beaver & Buck crs. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $629,176; wheat, 195,514 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 839,576; oats, 115,616; wool, 154,838 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 32 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., 8 tanneries, 19 per-

sons emp'd; 4 printing offices, 1 tri-weekly & 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $371,033; value of manufac. articles, $810,714;—63 churches, 1 college, 156 students; 4 acad., 287 pupils; 167 sch., 3,560 scholars; 3 libraries, 7,700 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,-882; 1850, 22,178.

CLARKE, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, on the Ohio r. Area, 400 sq. ms. The surface is rolling; soil fertile. Drained by Silver & Oil crs. Capital, Charleston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $277,712; wheat, 62,039 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 567,964; oats, 120,430; wool, 22,772 pounds;—6 grist m., 9 saw m., 9 tanneries, 18 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—45 churches, 8 acad., 259 pupils; 65 sch., 1,700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,595; 1850, 15,828.

CLARKE, county, Ill. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. Drained by Crane & Fox crs. & the N. Fork of Embarrass r. Capital, Marshall. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $143,013; wheat, 18,350 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 431,490; oats, 79,928; wool, 17,598 pounds;—10 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 tannery, 3 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—8 churches; 79 sch., 2,816 scholars; 4 libraries, 420 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,453; 1850, 9,582.

CLARKE, county, Mo. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 530 sq. ms. It has the Mississippi r. on the E. & the Des Moines on the N.E. Drained by Fox & Wyaconda rs. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Waterton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $161,802; wheat, 48,936 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 320,970; oats, 50,896; wool, 15,839 pounds;—7 grist m., 3 saw m.;—6 churches; 30 sch., 1,246 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,846; 1850, 5,527.

CLARKE, county, Ky. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state, having Kentucky r. on its S. border. Area, 263 sq. m. Surface hilly; soil, W. portion fertile. Capital, Winchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $696,385; Ind. corn, 1,213,007 bush. produced; oats, 70,935; tobacco, 66,335 pounds; wool, 53,164;—10 flouring m., 20 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 tannery, 6 persons emp'd;—24 churches, 2 acad., 62 pupils; 34 sch., 833 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,302; 1850, 12,683.

CLARKE, county, Ala. Situated between the Tombigbee & Alabama rivers, in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,080 sq. ms. The surface is uneven, & the soil bordering the streams, where it is liable to be overflowed extremely fertile, uplands moderately fertile. Capital, Macon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $306,160; Ind. corn, 329,061 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 105,875; rice, 31,117 pounds; cotton, 4,881 bales;—40 grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newsp. pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $38,870; value of manufac. articles, $42,858;—21 churches.; 1 acad., 100 pupils; 29 sch., 566 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,640; 1850, 9,786.

CLARKE, county, Miss. Situated toward the E. border of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. Watered by Chickasawha r. & branches. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Capital, Quitman. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $230,605; Ind. corn, 174,235 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,675; rice, 6,690 pounds; cotton, 1,817 bales;—10 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $7,850; value of manufac. articles, $6,900;—7 churches, 1 acad., 30 pupils; 5 sch., 145 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,986; 1850, 5,477.

CLARKE, p. t., Durham co., Can. W., on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 52 E. Toronto. Pop. 1852, 6,190. The v. has a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, a tannery & 250 inhabs.

CLARKESVILLE, v., Aurelius t., Cayuga co., N. Y. Situated a short distance from Auburn, on the Owasco outlet, & contains 5 mills, 1 scythe fac., 1 tannery, & 350 inhabitants.

CLARKESVILLE, v., Middlefield t., Otsego co., N. Y. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 1 saw m., 1 fulling m., 2 tanneries, & 200 inhabitants.

CLARKESVILLE, v., Brookfield t., Madison co., N. Y. Contains 1 church, 5 stores, 1 iron foundry, 1 fulling m., 2 tanneries, & 450 inhabitants.

CLARKS, p. o., Coshocton co., O.

CLARKSBOROUGH, v., Greenwich t., Gloucester co., N. J., 41 S.W. Trenton, 152 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a store, & about 30 dwellings, with a Friends' meeting house 2 ms. S.W.

CLARKSBOROUGH, Scott co., Ia.

CLARKSBURG, t., Berkshire co., Mass., 125 W. by N. Boston, 27 N. by E. Lenox. Drained by a branch of Hoosic r. Surface uneven. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 370; 1850, 384.

CLARKSBURG, p-v., Upper Freehold t., Monmouth co., N. J., 21 E. Trenton, 187 W. It is a small settlement of 6 or 8 houses.

CLARKSBURG, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

CLARKSBURG, p. v., Indiana co., Pa.

CLARKSBURG, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 68 W. N.W. Annapolis, 28 W.

CLARKSBURG, p-v., capital of Harrison co., Va., 253 N.W. Richmond, 221 W. Situated on Monongahela r. It has a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 7 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,200 inhabitants.

CLARKSBURG, p-v., Deerfield t., Ross co., O., 41 S. Columbus, 411 W.

CLARKSBURG, p-v., Decatur co., Ia., 55 S.E. Indianapolis, 539 W. It contains 2 stores, & 250 inhab.

CLARKSBURG, p-v., Capital of Lewis co., Ky., 107 E.N.E. Frankfort, 469 W. Situated on Salt Lick cr., 4 ms. S. of the Ohio r. It contains a court house, & about 75 inhabitants.

CLARK'S CORNERS, p. o., Ashtabula co., O.

CLARK'S CREEK, p. o., Montgomery co., N. C.

CLARK'S FACTORY, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

CLARKSFIELD, p-t., Huron co., O., 102 N. by E. Columbus, 380 W. Situated on Vermilion r., 16 above its mouth. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian. First settled in 1817. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,473; 1850, 1,454.

CLARK'S FORK, p. o., York dis., S. C.

CLARK'S FORK, p-o., Cooper co., Mo.

CLARK'S GREEN, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

CLARK'S MILLS, p. o., Washington co., Va.

CLARK'S MILLS, p-o., Moore co., N. C., 110 S.W. Raleigh, 394 W.

CLARK'S MILLS, p-o., Hempstead co., Ark.

CLARK'S MILLS, v., Camden t., Addington co., Can. W., 21 Kingston. Situated on the right bank of Napanee r., & has an Episcopal church, 5 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 350 inhabitants.

CLARKSON, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 236 W. by N. Albany, 16 N.W. Rochester, 385 W. The surface is level, & the soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Little Salmon & Sandy creeks, that flow into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. The v. is on the Ridge-road, & contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, 3 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 carding & cloth dressing works, a carriage fac., & about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,486; 1850, 4,555.

CLARKSON, p-v., Middleton t., Columbiana co., O., 159 N.E. Columbus, 271 W. It has 1 school, 28 scholars. Pop. 63.

CLARKSON CENTRE, p. o., Monroe co., N. Y.

CLARK'S RIVER, U. S., N. A., Oregon territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, & after a N.W.ward course of about 500 m., joins the Columbia near lat. 48° 45′ N., lon 117½° W. In its course it expands into a lake 35 m. in length, & at its mouth it is nearly as large as the Columbia.

CLARK'S RIVER, p. o., Callaway co., Ky.

CLARKSTON, p-o., Oakland co., Mich., 35 N.W. Detroit, 559 W.

CLARKSTOWN, p-t., capital of Rockland co., N. Y., 122 S. Albany, 267 W. Surface hilly, soil in the valleys productive. It is bounded E. by Hudson r. Rockland lake, in the N. part of the t., celebrated for furnishing ice for the New York market, has its outlet into Hackensack r. The v. is on the W. side of the Hackensack r., & contains a Dutch Reformed church, a woollen & cotton fac., 1 grist m., 1 saw m., & about 20 dwellings. The county buildings are about 2 m. from the v., where are a store, 2 or 3 mills, & about a dozen dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,533; 1850, 3,111.

CLARKSVILLE, t., Coos co., N. H. It is situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., near its source, & was granted to Dartmouth college in 1789. Incorporated in 1802. It has a saw m., a school. Pop. 1840, 68; 1850, 187.

CLARKSVILLE, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., W. by S. Albany. Surface high & undulating. Drained by Dodge's Br. It has 7 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 326; 1850, 668.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., New Scotland t., Albany co., N. Y., 14 S.W. Albany, 376 W. It has 1 store & about 15 dwellings.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., Lebanon t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 45 N. by W. Trenton, 202 W. Situated on Spruce run, at the foot of Musconetcong mntn. It has 1 store, 2 saw m., 2 grist m., & 8 or 10 dwellings. Iron & plumbago are found in the mntn., near the v.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., Green co., Pa., 203 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 219 W. It is situated at the junction of the N. & S. Forks of Ten Mile creek, & contains about 100 inhabitants.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., Howard co., Md., 50 W. by N. Annapolis, 35 W.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., Mecklenburg co., Va., 121 S. W. Richmond, 226 W. Situated at the junction of Dan & Staunton rivers. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, — a bank, 10 stores, several large warehouses, & about 1,000 inhabs.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., capital of Habersham co., Ga., 138 N. Milledgeville, 549 W. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 502 inhabitants.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., Vernon t., Clinton co., O., 82 S.W. Columbus, 455 W., on Cincinnati, Wil., & Zanesville r. r., 46 m. from Cincinnati. It contains 2 churches, & is a considerable village.

CLARKSVILLE, p. v., Hamilton co., Ia.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., Pike co., Mo., 99 N.E. Jefferson city, 871 W. Situated on W. side of Mississippi r. It has several stores, & 300 inhabitants.

CLARKSVILLE, p. v., Spartanburg dist., S. C.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., capital of Montgomery co., Tenn., 45 N.W. Nashville, 730 W. Situated at the junction of Red r. with Cumberland r. It contains a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 banks, 15 stores, & 2,000 inhabitants.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., capital of Clarke co., Ala., 134 S. Tuscaloosa, 935 W. It has a court-house & several dwellings.

CLARKSVILLE, p-v., capital of Johnson co., Ark., situated 3 miles N. of Arkansas river. It has a court-house, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 398 inhab.

CLARKSVILLE, p. v., capital Red River co., Tex., 490 N.E. Austin. Situated in a fertile prairie on the ridge dividing the waters of Red r. from the Sulphur Fork. It contains a court-house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 350 inhab.

CLARNO, t., Green co., Wis. Pop. 704.

CLARY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,230. It has manufs. of tulles & gauzes.

CLARYVILLE, p. v., Sullivan co., N. Y.

CLASE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa., Llangwellach, 5 m. N.W. Swansea. Pop. 7,302, empl. in copper works & collieries.

CLASHMORE, a vill. & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.N.E. Youghall. Area, 7,202 ac. Pop. 3,777. It has county petty sessions, & four annual fairs.

CLATFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (*Goodworth*), 2 m. S.S.E. Andover. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 442.—II. (*Upper*), 1¼ m. S. Andover. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 765.

CLATSOP, co., Oregon, situated in the N.W. Area, 1,7[illegible] sq. ms. It has the Columbia river on the N. & the Pacific ocean on its Western boundary. Drained by Klaskanack r. & several small streams. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. Capital, Astoria. Point Adams, & Kiaskanack head, 2 famous land marks, are in this county. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $34,997; wheat, 500; potatoes, 9,280. Capital employed in manufac. $[illegible]; value of manufactured articles, $260,000;—1 church; 2 academies, 77 pupils. Pop. 1850, 462.

CLATT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 8 miles S. Huntly. Pop. 543. The vill. was formerly a burgh of barony.

CLATTERCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 9.

CLATWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 2,848 ac. Pop. 325.

CLAUD (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. W.S.W. Confolens, on rt. b. of the Son. Pop. 2,000. Important cattle fairs.

CLAUDE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., 25 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne & Tacon. Pop. 4,460. It is well built, & ornamented with fountains; & is the seat of a chamber of manufactures & arts. Manufactures comprise articles in horn, ivory and wood, buttons, musical boxes & instruments, toys, jewellery, watches, hardwares, crape & cotton fabrics.

CLAUGHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Garstang. Pop. 641.—II. a pa., co. and 7 m. N.E. Lancaster. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 106.

CLAUSELVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Ala.

CLAUSENBURG, Transylvania. [KLAUSENBURG.]

CLAUSSVILLE, p. o., Lehigh co., Pa.

CLAUSTHAL, or KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover, cap. a dist. in the Harz, 47 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. 9,799, including the adjacent town of Zellerfeld. It is situated on a hill, 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and is mostly built of wood; it is the chief mining town of the Harz, and has an important mining academy, with a valuable museum, a mint, & a high school. Near it are the principal lead & silver mines in the Harz, in which, and in some manufs. of camlets & other woven fabrics, its entire pop. is employed. Pop. dist. in 1852, 35,720.

CLAVERACK, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 4 E. Hudson, 34 S. Albany. Surface hilly. Watered by Claverack creek. The v. contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, an academy, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 machine shops, an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,056; 1850, 3,208. The Hudson & Berkshire r. r. passes through the t.

CLAVERDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. E. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 4,330 ac. Pop. 710. Annual revenue of Matthew's charity, 78*l*.—II. county Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Bath. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 177.

CLAVERING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N. N.W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Area, 3,798 ac. Pop. 1,220.

CLAVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4¼ m. East Bridgenorth. Area, 8,143 ac. Pop. 1,613.

CLAVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset. Area, 1,228 ac. Pop. 155.

CLAWRPLYF, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Mynydyslwyn. Pop. 2,096.

CLAWSON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N. W. Melton Mowbray. Area, 3,450 ac. Pop. 869.

CLAWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. S. Holsworthy. Area, 5,358 ac. Pop. 573.

CLAXBY, several pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 3 m. S. Alford. Area, 590 ac. Pop. 126.—II. 3¼ m. N. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,689 acres. Pop. 262.—III. (*Pluckacre*), 4½ m. S.E. Horncastle. Area, 847 ac. P. 28.

CLAXTON, a pa. of England. co. Norfolk, 7 miles E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 991 ac. Pop. 186.

CLAY, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. ms. The surface is level, soil fertile. Drained by Eel r. and its branches. Capital, Bowling Green. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $166,876; wheat, 33,087 bushels produced; Indian corn, 357,832; oats, 39,210; wool, 18,584 pounds;—12 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries, 6 persons employed;—17 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 12 schools, 440 scholars; 1 library, 50 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,567; 1850, 7,944.

CLAY, co., Ill. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 473 sq. ms. Surface level, soil fertile. Drained by Little Wabash r. Capital, Lewisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $58,525; wheat, 2,244 bushels produced; Indian corn, 245,575; oats, 38,315; wool, 8,289 pounds;—6 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 rope fac., 1 tannery;—3 churches; 16 schools, 480 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,228; 1850, 4,289.

CLAY, co., Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 242 sq. ms. Drained by the S. fork of

Kentucky river. Surface hilly and mountainous, soil generally light. Salt springs and mineral coal are found in the co. Capital, Manchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $134,459; Indian corn, 214,659 bushels produced; oats, 15,694; wool, 10,419 pounds;—234,500 barrels of salt manufactured annually in nine establishments, the whole employing a capital of $112,650;—30 grist m.; 2 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 10 churches; 15 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,607; 1850, 5,421.

CLAY, county, Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, on the N. side of the Missouri r. Area, 402 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, and the soil excellent. Drained by Fishing and a branch of Little Platte rivers. Capital, Liberty. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $420,615; wheat, 50,890 bushels produced; Indian corn, 834,830; oats, 112,027; wool, 41,461 pounds;—40 grist m., 8 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons employed; 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—19 churches; 1 college, 100 students; 1 academy, 70 pupils; 26 schools, 780 scholars; 1 library, 400 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,282; 1850, 10,332.

CLAY, county, Iowa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 567 sq. ms. Drained by Little Sioux river and branches. Surface undulating, soil fertile. (Unorganized.)

CLAY, county, Washington Ter. Situated toward the N.E. part of the ter. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Columbia & Onkonayar rivers. Pop. 300, mostly Indians.

CLAY, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 142 W.N.W. Albany, 10 N. Syracuse, 359 W. Surface undulating, soil productive, resting on saliferous sandstone. Oneida & Seneca rivers here unite to form Oswego r. (*See Belgium.*) It has an academy, 35 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,852; 1850, 3,402.

CLAY, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Drained by a branch of Great Augwick cr. Pop. 1850, 695.

CLAY. p-o., Madison co., N. C., 225 W. Raleigh.

CLAY, t., Auglaise co., O. Drained by Auglaise r. Pop. 1840, 435; 1850, 840.

CLAY, t., Gallia co., O. Drained by Racoon cr., entering the Ohio r. on its E. border. P. 1840, 745; 1850, 949.

CLAY, t., Highland co., O. Drained by White Oak cr. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 783; 1850, 1,108.

CLAY, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Wekatonica cr. It has 1 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,302; 1850, 1,240.

CLAY, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by branches of the Great Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,633; 1850, 1,905.

CLAY, t., Ottawa co., O. Drained by Cranes cr. Pop. 1850, 293.

CLAY, t., Sciota co., O. The bottom land on the Sciota river, which washes its W. border, is extensive, & very fertile, The upland is hilly, but well fitted for the production of grain. Pop. 1840, 696; 1850, 872.

CLAY, t., Tuscarawas co., O. It lies on both sides of the Ohio canal & Muskingum r. It has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 864; 1850, 1,260. (*See Gnadenhutten.*

CLAY, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich., 62 N.N.E. Detroit, 586 W. It has 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 387; 1850, 322.

CLAY, p-o., La Salle co., Ill.

CLAY, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 730; 1850, 1,106.

CLAY, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 99; 1850, 464.

CLAY, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 804; 1850, 1,085.

CLAY, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 923; 1850, 1,052.

CLAY, p-o., Washington co., Io.

CLAY, p-o., St. Clair co., Mo.

CLAY, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 612.

CLAY, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 642.

CLAY, t., Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,838.

CLAY, t., Dearborn co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,275.

CLAY, t., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 910.

CLAY. t., Howard co.. Ia. Pop. 1850, 413.

CLAY, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 975.

CLAY, t., Pike co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 672.

CLAY, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 588.

CLAY, t., St. Joseph co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 659.

CLAY, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,213.

CLAY, t., Bradley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 452.

CLAY, t., Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 510.

CLAY, t., La Fayette co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,732.

CLAY, t., Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 445.

CLAY, t., Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 521.

CLAYBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area, 5,380 ac. Pop. 1,389. Revenue of endowed school & other charities (1837), about 59*l.*—II. *Great Claybrooke* is a chapelry in this pa. Pop. 519.

CLAY-COTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton. Area, 974 ac. Pop. 99.

CLAYCROSS, a station on the N. Midland r. r., England, 4 m. S. Chesterfield.

CLAYDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 540.—II. (*East*), co. Bucks, 2¾ m. S.W. Winslow. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 361.—III. (*Middle*), same co., 3 m. S.W. Winslow. Area, 2,586 ac. Pop. 165. Charities about 80*l.* per annum.—IV. (*Steeple*), same co., 4½ m. W. Winslow. Area, 3,270 ac. Pop. 869.

CLAYE, a comm. & town of France, dep, Seine-et-Marne, & 9 m. W. Meaux, on the Canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. 1,108.

CLAYETTE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. & 10 m. S. Charolles. Pop. 1,221.

CLAYHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Bampton. Area, 2,083 ac. Pop. 289.

CLAYHEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 13 m. E. N.E. Tiverton. Area, 5,089 ac. Pop. 798.

CLAY HILL, p. o., Marengo co., Ala.

CLAY HILL, p. o., York dist., S. C.

CLAY LANDING, p. o., Levy co., Flor.

CLAYLANE, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. North Wingfield, 5 miles S. South Chesterfield. Pop. 2,278.

CLAY LICK, p. o., Owen co., Ky.

CLAYPOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.E. Newark. Area, 3,370 ac. Pop. 853.

CLAYPOOL, p-o., Kosciusko co., Ia.

CLAY'S POINT, p. o., Lewis co., Va.

CLAYSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 219 W. Harrisburg, 246 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 5 stores, 2 tanneries, & 275 inhab.

CLAYSVILLE, p-o., Wood co., Va., 275 N.W. Richmond.

CLAYSVILLE, p-v., Westland t., Guernsey co., O., 87 E. Columbus, 320 W. It lies 6 m. S. of the national road. It contains a church, 3 stores, and 205 inhabitants.

CLAYSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Ia., 96 S. Indianapolis, 615 W.

CLAYSVILLE, p-v., Harrison co., Ky., 49 E.N.E. Frankfort, 493 W. Situated on Licking r., & contains 1 church, 3 stores, & about 75 inhabitants.

CLAYSVILLE, p. v., Boone co., Mo.

CLAYSVILLE, p-v., Marshall co., Ala., 133 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 700 W. Situated on the N. side of Tennessee river.

CLAYSVILLE, p. o., Telfair co., Ga.

CLAYSVILLE, p. o., White co., Tenn.

CLAYTON, county, Iowa. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. ms. Drained by Turkey r., which affords good water power, & there are several small streams entering into the Mississippi r., which flow along its eastern border. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Garnavillo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $46,136; wheat, 36,860 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 42,604; oats, 25,701; wool, 2,057 pounds;—4 grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $56,575; value of manufd. articles, $39,646. Pop. 1840, 1,101; 1850, 3,873.

CLAYTON, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 N. by W. Watertown, 186 N.W. Albany, 431 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy and clay loam. The St. Lawrence r. bounds it on the N.W. Drained by Chaumont r. & French cr. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,990; 1850, 4,191.

CLAYTON, t., Genessee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 418.

CLAYTON, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

CLAYTON, t., Perry co., O. Drained by a branch of Muskigum r. It has a tannery, 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,602; 1850, 1,594.

CLAYTON, t., Winnebago co., Wis. Drained by branches of Neenah & Wolf rivers. Pop. 1850, 402.

CLAYTON, p-v., capital of Rabun co., Ga., 181 N. Milledgeville, 585 W. Situated at the S. base of the Blue Ridge. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, & 250 inhabitants.

CLAYTON, p-o., Montgomery co., O.

CLAYTON, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.

CLAYTON, p-t., Adams co., Ill., 89 W. Springfield, 866 W. Pop. 1850, 781.
CLAYTON, p. o., Hendricks co., Ia.
CLAYTON, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.
CLAYTON, p-v., capital of Barbour co., Ala., 65 S. E. Montgomery, 827 W. It contains a court-house & a few dwellings.
CLAYTON, several parishes & townships of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 2 m. E. Hurst Pierpoint. Area, 2,402 ac. Pop. 645. Cattle fairs, July 5 & September 26.—a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3¼ miles S.W. Bradford. Pop. 5,052, mostly engaged in woollen manufs.—III. (*Saith-Frickley*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 381.—IV. (*le-Dale*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 471.—V. (*le-Moors*), same co., pa. Whalley, 7 m. S. Clitheroe. Pop. 2,602.—VI. (*le-Woods*), co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 747.—VII. (*West*), co. York, W. Riding, pa. High Hoyland, 7 m. W.N.W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,658.
CLAYTONA, p. o., Morgan co., O.
CLAYTON'S MILLS, p. o., Monmouth co., N. J.
CLAYTON'S MILLS, p. o., Pickens dist., S. C.
CLAYTONVILLE, p-v., capital of Henderson co., N. C., 284 W. by S. Raleigh, 514 W. Situated on the N. side of French Broad r. It has a court-house, jail, an academy, several stores & dwellings.
CLAY VILLAGE, p. v., Shelby co., Ky., 17 W. Frankfort, 559 W. It contains a Universalist church, 6 stores, & about 100 inhab.
CLAYVILLE, p. v., Providence co., R. I.
CLAYVILLE, p. v., Oneida co., N. Y.
CLAYWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 5 m. N.N. E. East Retford. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 601. Annual rev. of endowed school £64.
CLEAR BRANCH, p-o., Washington co., Va., 314 W. by S. Richmond, 382 W.
CLEAR BRIDGE, p. o., Clearfield co., Pa.
CLEAR CREEK, t., Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,695; 1850, 1,739.
CLEAR CREEK, t., Ashland co., O. Drained by head branches of Vermilion r. Pop. 1840, 1,653; 1850, 1,295.
CLEAR CREEK, t., Warren co., O. Drained by Clear cr. It has 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,882; 1850, 2,770.
CLEAR CREEK, t., Monroe county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 946.
CLEAR CREEK, p-v., Ellington t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 319 W. by S. Albany, 335 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 saw m., 40 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants.
CLEAR CREEK, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 160 W.S.W. Raleigh, 397 W.
CLEAR CREEK LANDING, p-v., Alexander co., Ill., 215 S. Springfield, 849 W.
CLEAR CREEK, p-o., Greene co., Tenn.
CLEAR CREEK, p-o., Davies co., Mo.
CLEAR CREEK, t., Clarke county, Ill. Pop. 720.
CLEAR CREEK, t., Washington county, Ark. Pop. 677.
CLEARFIELD, cr., Pa., a considerable branch of the W. fork of Susquehanna r.
CLEARFIELD, county, Pa. Situated centrally toward the W. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. Drained by the head branches of the W. fork of Susquehanna r. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys very rich, other portions moderately fertile. Capital, Clearfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $277,637; wheat, 80,588 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 55,943; oats, 158,870; potatoes, 24,862; wool, 31,498 pounds;—20 grist m., 96 saw m., 2 fulling m., 6 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $189,200; value of manufactured articles, $297,090;—20 churches; 2 academies, 50 pupils; 82 schools, 2,810 scholars; 3 libraries, 420 volumes. Pop. 1840, 7,834; 1850, 12,586.
CLEARFIELD, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by Buffalo creek & Newman's brook. It has 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,103; 1850, 1,924.
CLEARFIELD, t., Cambria co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil clay & gravel. It has 7 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 300; 1850, 802.
CLEARFIELD, p-v., capital of Clearfield co., Pa., 126 N.W. Harrisburg, 218 W. It is situated on the S. bank of the W. branch of Susquehanna r., near the junction of Clearfield cr. It has a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants.
CLEARFIELD BRIDGE, p-o., Clearfield co., Pa., 127 N.W. Harrisburg, 217 W.
CLEAR FORK, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.
CLEAR FORK, p-o., Whitley co., Ky., 137 S.S.E. Frankfort, 538 W.
CLEAR FORK MILLS, p-o., Johnson co., Mo.
CLEAR LAKE, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 191.
CLEAR LAKE, p. o., Fort Bend co., Tex.
CLEAR LAKE, p. o., Sangamon co., Ill.
CLEAR MONT, p-o., Warren co., Tenn.
CLEAR POINT, p. o., Hart co., Ky.
CLEAR PORT, p. o., Fairfield co., O.
CLEAR SPRING, p-v., Washington co., Md., 112 N.W. Annapolis, 80 W. It contains an Episcopal church, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 250 inhabitants.
CLEAR SPRING, t., Lagrange co., Ind. Pop. 1840, 226; 1850, 674.
CLEAR SPRING, p. o., Greenville dist., S. C.
CLEAR SPRING, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.
CLEAR SPRING, p. o., Grainger co., Tenn.
CLEAR SPRING, p-o., Kosciusko co., Ind.
CLEARSVILLE, p. o., Bedford co., Pa.
CLEAR WATER, p. o., Chippewa co., Wis.
CLEAR-WATER (or WASHACUMMOV) RIVER, Brit. N. A., lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 110° W., connects Lake Methy with the river Athabasca, & thence the waters flowing to Hudson bay, with those entering the Arctic Ocean. The hills, banks, & bed of the river are composed of fine yellow sand with limestone rocks.
CLEASBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Darlington. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 197.
CLEATOR, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2 m. N. Egremont. Area, 2,844 ac. Pop. 1,779.
CLEAVELAND, p. o., Hancock co., Ia.
CLEAVELAND, p. v., capital Bradley co., Tenn., 156 S.E. Nashville, 581 W. Situated on the E. Tennessee & Georgia r. r., 27 m. from Dalton, Ga. It contains a court-house, 3 stores, & 150 inhab.
CLECY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, near lt. b. of the Orne, arrond. & 13 m. W.N. W. Falaise. Pop. 2,028. It has manufs. of lace & cotton fabrics.
CLEDEN, two comms. & mkt. towns of France, dep. Finistère.—I. 25 m. W.N.W.; & II., 26 m. N.E. Quimper.—*Cleder* is a comm. & mkt. town, same dep., arrond. & 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 5,002.
CLEE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. S.E. Great Grimsby. Area, 9,790 ac. Pop. 1,034.—II. (*St. Margaret's*), co. Salop, 17¼ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 1,589 ac. Pop. 303.
CLEHONGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 1,888 ac. Pop. 408.
CLEEK'S MILLS, p. o., Bath co., Va.
CLEENISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7 m. W.S.W. Enniskillen. Area, 36,681 ac. Pop. 11,075. In it are loughs Erne & Macnean, and on an island in the former is the remnant of an abbey, now used as the pa. church.
CLEER (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Liskeard. Area, 11,263 ac. Pop. 2,343. Here are numerous Druidic remains.
CLEES (LE), a pa. & village of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. & 4 m. W. Orbe, on left b. of the Orbe, in a narrow gorge of the Jura. It was formerly a small town, with a fortress for the defence of one of the passes of the Jura.
CLEETHORPE, a township of Engl., co. Lincoln, pa. Clee, on the coast, 2½ m. E.S.E. St. Grimsby. Pop. 839. It is frequented for sea-bathing.
CLEEVE-BISHOP'S, or BISHOP'S CLEEVE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r., 3¼ m. N.N.E. Cheltenham. Area, 8,150 ac. Pop. 2,117. It is noticed for picturesque scenery.
CLEEVE (OLD), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area, 5,413 ac. Pop. 1,550. Here are extensive remains of an abbey of the 12th century. Alabaster is found in the parish.
CLEEVE-PRIOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. N.E. Evesham. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 329.

CLEGUÉREC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., arrond., & 6 m. N.W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,434.

CLEISH, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3½ m. S.S.W. Kinross. Area about 7½ sq. m. Pop. 659. Here are remains of some Roman forts.

CLEMENT, p. o., Hancock co., O.

CLEMENT (ST.), numerous comms and vills. of France.—I. dep. Correze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,591.—II. dep. Manche, arrond. & 2½ m. N.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,395.—III. (*de Montagne*), dep. Allier, arrond. & 13 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. Pop. 1,697.—IV. (*des Levées*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,756.

CLEMENT (ST), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 1,553.

CLEMENTE (SAN), a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,120.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 1 m. S.E. Caserta, with a fine historical museum.—II. an isl., Pacific Ocean, off the coast of California, 15 m. S. Santa, Catalina.

CLEMENTS, t., Annapolis co., N. S., lies on the S. side of Annapolis basin, & has fertile land and valuable fisheries. At Moore r. the Annapolis Iron Mining Co. have a foundry producing a very superior quality of metal.

CLEMENTS (ST.), two pas. of England.—I. county Cornwall, 1¼ m. S.E. Truro. Area, 3,494 ac. Pop. 3,465.—II. co. & 3¾ m. E. Oxford. It has a new church, good public baths, almshouses, &c., and a bequest of £400 a year for the relief of the poor.—*St Clement-Danes* is a pa. of the metropolis, with a church in the Strand, a little W. of Temple-bar.

CLEMENTSVILLE, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

CLEMMONSVILLE, p-v., Davidson co., N. C., 130 W. Raleigh, 331 W.

CLENCH-WARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. W. Lywn. Area, 3,705 ac. Pop. 789.

CLENDENIN, p-o., Kanawha co., Va., 333 W. by N. Richmond, 338 W.

CLENT, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area, 2,365 ac. Pop. 937.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Salop, 10 m. E. Ludlow. Area of parish, 7,077 ac. Pop. 1,738. It has a work-house for an union embracing 88 sq. m., & a free school founded in 1714. Ann. revenue £472. The Clee Hills in vicinity abound in coal, ironstone, & limestone. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs April 21, June 11, & Oct. 27. The anc. satirist, Piers Plowman, was born in this town.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ miles S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 192.

CLERCKEN, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,845.

CLERES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. & 10 m. N. Rouen, on small river of same name. Pop. 906.

CLERKENWELL, a large dist. & out pa. of city of London, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N. St. Paul's. Area, 380 ac. Pop. 1851, 64,778. Has a conspicuous session-ho., Clerkenwell Green Prison ho., and New River Head water cistern for supplying the metropolis. "St. John's Gate" is the only remnant of an ancient priory which stood in that locality.

CLERMONT, county, O. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, on the Ohio river. Area, 500 sq. ms. Surface rolling, hilly bordering the Ohio; soil mostly very rich. Drained principally by the E. fork of Little Miami r. Capital, Batavia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $514,368; wheat, 188,169 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,292,511; oats, 253,153; wool, 47,142 pounds;—18 flouring and grist m., 34 saw m., 12 tanneries, 36 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published; cap. employd in manufactures, $359,178; value of manufactured articles, $1,012,369; —86 churches; 7 academies, 280 pupils; 254 schools, 6,913 scholars; 22 libraries, 2,669 vols. Pop. 1840, 23,106; 1850, 30,455.

CLERMONT, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 13 S. Hudson, 41 S. Albany, 329 W. It lies on the E. side of Hudson r. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay and a gravelly loam. Watered by Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's creek. The v., on the road between New York & Albany, contains 1 church, 1 store, an academy, & about 150 inhab. There are in the t. a flouring m., a saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,231; 1850, 1,130.

CLERMONT, p. o., Marion co., Ia.

CLERMONT, p. o., Richland co., Ill.

CLERMONT, p. o., Fayette co., Iowa.

CLERMONT, sev. comms., towns, & vills. of France. —I. dep. Oise, cap. arrond., on the route betw. Paris & Amiens, & on the rail r. du Nord, 16 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 3,105, engaged in calico bleaching & trading in agricultural produce. Its old castle is now a prison.—II. (*de Lodeve*) dep. Herault, 23 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. 5,700. Manufs. of coarse woollens for military clothing, & for export to the Levant; & trade in rural produce.—III. (*en Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Verdun. Pop. 1,450.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *Augustonemetum*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on an eminence, 212 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 26,738. It has a university, academy, normal school, & botanic garden, a chamber of commerce, & school of design. It is composed of two towns, Clermont & Mont-Ferrand, formerly separate, united by a fine promenade. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. Chief edifices the Gothic cathedral & church of Notre-Dame. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Alyne, the incrustations of which, during the successive deposits of 700 years, have formed a curious natural bridge. Manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics, hosiery, paper, & cutlery, & it is the entrepôt for commerce between Bordeaux & Lyon. Birth-place of Pascal. In 1095 Pope Urban V., assisted by Peter the Hermit, here proclaimed the first crusade.

CLERMONT MILLS, p-o., Harford co., Md.

CLERMONTVILLE, p-o., McKean co., Pa.

CLERMONTOIS, a small dist. of France, in the old prov. Lorraine, of which the cap. was *C. en Argonne*; now comprised in the dep. Meuse.

CLERMONT-TONNERE, an isl., Pacific Ocean. Paumotu group, lat. 18° 32′ 49″ S., lon. 136° 21′ 12″ W. Length 10 m. by 1½ m. across. Surface low. Pop. 120. Its discovery has been claimed for the French under Admiral Duperrey in 1825.

CLERVAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 24 m. N.E. Besançon, on the Doubs. Pop. 1,260.

CLERVAUX, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Luxemburg, 13 m. N. Diekirch. Pop. 800.

CLERY, *Clariacum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, on lt. b. of the Loire, 9 m. S.W. Orléans. Pop. 2,570. Louis XI. was interred in the church of Notre Dame de Clery.

CLETHER (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. E. Camelford. Area, 2,960 ac. Pop. 280.

CLEVEDON, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Severn.—I. 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area, 4,067, ac. Pop. 1,905. The cliffs here are very picturesque, commanding beautiful views of the Bristol Channel; and Clevedon is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing. Clevedon-Road station on the Gt. West. rail r. is 4 m. S.E. —II. (*C. Milton*, or *Milton-Clevedon*), 2 m. N.N.W. Bruton. Area, 1,221 ac. Pop. 207.

CLEVELAND, county, N. C. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 625 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of Black r. Surface undulating, with a slope to the S.W.; soil very fertile bordering the streams. Cap. Shelby. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $212,558; wheat, 36,952 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 335,572; cotton, 321 bales; tobacco, 6,369 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 8 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $18,450; value of manufac. articles, $41,263;—30 churches; 1 acad., 20 pupils; 50 schools, 2,500 scholars. Pop. 1850, 10, 396, (*taken from Rutherford and Lincoln in* 1841.

CLEVELAND, p-v., Constantia t., Oswego co., N.Y. Situated on the N. Side of Oneida lake. It contains 1 church, 3 stores, several manufactories, & about 300 inhabitants.

CLEVELAND, city, port of entry, & the capital of Cuyahoga co., O., 146 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 359 W. The population in 1799 consisted of one family, in 1825 about 500 inhabitants: in 1830, 1,000; in 1834, 4,300; in 1840, 6,071; in 1850, 17,034; and in 1854, about 25,000; and with the addition of Ohio city, 7,000 more, making a total of 32,000. Cleveland is the emporium of northern Ohio, & next to Cincinnati the most important town in the state; possesses a commanding situation on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga r., & the northern termination of the Ohio

canal, by which it is connected with Ohio r., & by railroad to New York, to Buffalo, to Philadelphia, *via* Pittsburg, to Cincinnati to Chicago. It is 130 m. N.W. Pittsburg, 146 N.E. Columbus, 200 by water Buffalo, 130 Detroit, 559 W. The portion of the city bordering immediately on the Cuyahoga r. is low, the greater part is built on a plain elevated about 80 feet above the lake, of which it has a very commanding prospect. The streets cross each other at right angles, & are 80 feet in width, with the exception of Main street, which is 120 feet wide. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the Union; & much taste is displayed in the private dwellings, & disposition of shrubbery. The location is dry & healthy, & the view of the meanderings of the Cuyahoga r., & of the vessels & shipping, & its extensive lake scene is pleasing & picturesque.

Near the centre is a public square of 10 acres, divided into four equal parts by intersecting streets, enclosed & shaded with trees. The court-house & First Presbyterian church front on the square. There are in Cleveland several fine public buildings, among which are the Medical College, connected with the Western Reserve College at Hudson, & the Western College of Homœopathy. The court-house, city hall, a lyceum, a literary institution, which holds discussions & sustains lectures during the winter season; 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $945,000; an insurance office. There is also a reading room well supplied with periodicals. 21 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 1 Disciples, 3 Episcopal, 1 Evangelical, 1 Jews Synagogue, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Seceder, 2 Second Advent, & 1 Universalist,—3 daily, 6 weekly, & 1 semi-monthly newspaper. The value of imports in 1851 amounted to $22,804,159; exports same year, amounted to $12,026,497. The licensed and enrolled tonnage of the dist. for 1851 was 36,070 tons; 11,857 steam, & 24,615 sail.

The harbor of Cleveland is one of the best on Lake Erie. It is formed by the mouth of the Cuyahoga r., & improved by a pier on each side, extending 425 yards into the lake, 200 ft. apart, & faced with substantial stone masonry. Cleveland is the great mart of the greatest grain growing state in the Union. It has a ready communication with New York via railroad and the Erie Canal, with Philadelphia by railroad and canal, with Cincinnati by railroad, & with the Ohio river by the Ohio canal, & it exports much by the way of the Welland canal to Canada.

The Western Reserve Medical College was founded in 1844, has 6 professors, 177 students, & 12,000 vols. in its libraries. Lectures commence on the first Wednesday in Nov. The Western College of homœopathy was founded in 1850, has 5 professors & 62 students. Lectures commence on the first Monday in Nov.

Ohio city, on the opposite side of the Cuyahoga riv., constitutes virtually one place with Cleveland. (See Ohio city.) It has, however, a separate incorporation.

Cleveland derives its name from Gen. Moses Cleveland, an agent of the Connecticut land Co., who accompanied the first surveying party upon the Connecticut Western Reserve. The city plot was surveyed under his direction in 1796. The Indian title to the territory had been extinguished two years before, but was not on the W. side of the r. until July 4th, 1805. Cleveland was incorporated as a village in 1814, and as a city in 1836. The light-house at the entrance of Cleveland harbor, on the E. bank of the Cuyahoga r., is in lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 81° 51′ W. It shows a fixed light elevated 15 feet above the surface of the lake, & is visible for a distance of 13¼ m. The beacon on pier, W. side of entrance, is elevated 48 feet above the surface of the water, & is visible for a distance of 11½ miles.

CLEVELAND, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 419.

CLEVELAND, a fertile dist. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, S. the riv. Tees. It gives the title of Duke to the Vane family.—In it is the hamlet Cleveland-port, pa. Ormesby.

CLEVES, p-v., Miami t., Hamilton co., O., 128 S.W. Columbus, 564 W. It contains 2 stores, & 251 inhabitants. Situated on the Big Miami r., half a mile from the Ohio r., at North Bend.

CLEVES, CLEVE or KLEVE, a town of Rhenish Pruss., reg. Dusseldorf, cap. circ. & formerly cap. duchy of Cleve, near the Rhine, & the Netherl. frontier, 28 m. N.W. Wesel. Pop. 8,000. It stands on a decliv. (whence its name), and is neatly built in the Dutch style. It has a college, a castle now used as a ho. of correction, a good town hall, & a statue of Prince Maurice of Nassau, with manufs. of silk and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, hosiery, &c. Near it are a royal park & zoological garden.

CLEW BAY, Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic, lat. 53° 55′ N., & lon. 9° 50′ W.; it extends inland for about 15 m., with a nearly uniform breadth of 3 m. Along its shores are numerous small harbs. & fishing stations, with the towns Newport, Westport, Louisburgh. At its upper end is an archip. of about 300 fertile & cultiv. isle's; & op. its entrance is Clare Island.

CLEWER, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Thames, 1 m. W. Windsor. Area, 1,666 ac. Pop. 397. It has an endowed school & a Roman Catholic chapel. Fair, May 29.

CLEY NEAR THE SEA, a small seaport & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on an estuary, forming an indifferent harbor for light craft, ¼ m. from the N. Sea, & 25 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area of pa., 2,363 ac., mostly salt marsh. Pop. 995. It has a custom-house, an export trade in corn & flour, imports of coal, & some fisheries. Fairs last Friday & Saturday in July. It was here that Prince James, afterwards James I. of Scotland, driven by stress of weather on his voyage to France, was detained by the inhabitants; he was afterwards kept a prisoner by Henry IV. for 17 years.

CLIBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 7 m. N.W. Appleby. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 259.

CLICHY-LA-GARONNE, a comm. & v. of France, dep. & on rt. b. of the Seine, 4¼ m. N.W. Paris, of which it forms a suburb. P. 5,425. It has important manufs. of chemical products.

CLIDDESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. S. Basingstoke. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 314.

CLIFDEN, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, dist. Connemara, co. & 43 m. W.N.W. Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbor. Pop. 1,509. It has a Gothic pa. church, several schools, a bridewell, workhouse, custom-house, sessions-house, & a harbor admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. Chief expts. herrings, and upwards of 1,000 tons of oats annually. Chief import Amer. timber. Mkts. weekly; fairs 7 times annually. It was founded early in the present century. Clifden Castle is 2 m. distant.—II. a vill., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, which gives the title of Viscount to the Agar-Ellis family.

CLIFFE, sev. places in Engl.—I. a township, county York, E. Riding, 3 m. E. Selby, on the r. r. thence to Hull. Pop. 540.—II. co. Kent, 5¼ m. N. Rochester. Area, 7,830 ac. Pop. 877. The church, formerly collegiate, is an interesting antique structure.—III. (*West*), a pa., co. Kent, 2¼ m. N. Dover. Area, 1,194 ac. Pop. 129.—IV. (*St. Thomas*), co. Sussex, 1 m. E. Lewes. Area returned with Lewes. Charities about £66 per annum.—V. (*Regis* or *King's Cliffe*), co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Fair 29th October.—VI. (*Pypard* or *Peper*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S. Wooton-Basset. Area, 3,985 ac. Pop. 890.

CLIFFORD, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Drained by head branch of Tunkhannock & Lackawannock rivers. Pop. 1850, 1,648.

CLIFFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 8 m. S.S.W. Kington. Area, 6,522 ac. Pop. 889. Rev. of Smith's charity, £358 per annum. Here are the ruins of a castle, the former baronial residence of the De Clifford family.—II. (*Chambers*), co. Gloster, 2 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 305.—III. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bramham, 3 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. Pop. 1,834.

CLIFT MILLS, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

CLIFTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 1850, 306.

CLIFTON, p-v., Monroe co., N. Y. Contains an Episcopal church, & 250 inhabitants.

CLIFTON, p-v., Carbon co., Pa., 142 N.E. Harrisburgh, 236 W.

CLIFTON, p-v., King George co., Va., 309 S.W Richmond, 364 W. Situated on Maiden Spring Fork.

CLIFTON, p-v., Madison co., Flor.

CLIFTON, p-v., Miami t., Green co., O., 52 W.S.W. Columbus, 445 W. Situated at the Falls of the Little Miami, nearly on the county line. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, 2 saw m., a flouring m., a paper m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., & 258 inhabitants.

CLIFTON, p-v., Union co., Ia.

CLIFTON, p-v., Wayne co., Tenn.

CLIFTON, p-v., Jefferson co., Mo.

CLIFTON, v., Dane co., Wis. Situated on the left bank of the Wisconsin r. Has a store, a tannery, 2 lumber yards, & 75 inhabitants.

CLIFTON, a watering place & pa. of Engl., county Glo'ster, about 1 m. W. Bristol. Area, 740 ac. Pop. 17,634. It comprises elegant terraces, and crescents, built on the sides & summit of a precipitous limestone hill, commands fine views, & is separated from a similar cliff by a deep chasm, through which flows the navigable Avon. Its celebrated hot baths have a temperature of about 73° Fahr. They contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of Magnesia, & have for upwards of 2 centuries been in high repute. Hotels, lodging houses, assembly & concert rooms are established, & many of the wealthy inhabitants of Bristol permanently reside here. Races are held adjacent to it annually in April.

CLIFTON, numerous pas., &c., Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 1¼ m. E. Shefford. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 1,053. —II. co. Westmoreland, 3 m. S.S.E. Penrith. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 289.—III. (*Campville*), co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Tamworth. Area, 6,004 ac. Pop. 944.—IV. (*Hamden*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Abingdon. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 369.—V. (*Maybank*), co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,254 ac. Pop. 72.—VI. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area, 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,148.—VII. (*Reynes*), co. Bucks. Area, 1,444 ac. Pop. 217.—VIII. (*Upon-Dunsmore*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area, 4,902 ac. Pop. 758. —IX. (*Upon-Teame*), co. & 9½ m. N.W. Worcester. Area, 2,972 ac. Pop. 547.—X. (*With-Glapton*), co. & 3½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 401. —XI. (*With-Campton*), a tnshp., co. Derby, pa. & 1½ m. S.W. Ashbourne. Pop. 887.—XII. (*With-Salwick*), a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. E.S.E. Kirkham. Pop. 471.—XIII. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Manchester & Bolton r. r., 5¼ m. N.W. Salford. Pop. 1,647.—XIV. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pas. St. Michael & St. Olive, 1¼ m. N.W. York. Pop. 2,263. —XV. (*Cum-Hartshead*), co. York, W. Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,729.

CLIFTON FORGE, p-o., Alleghany co., Va., 182 W. by N. Richmond, 229 W.

CLIFTON MILLS, p. o., Breckenridge co., Ky.

CLIFTON PARK, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 17 N. by W. Albany, 387 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay & sandy loam. Mohawk r. runs on its S. border. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a grist m., 5 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,719; 1850, 2,868.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, p. v., Manchester t., Ontario co., N. Y., 63 m. from Syracuse. There are here sulphur springs, possessing valuable medical properties, & are much resorted to.

CLIFTY, r., Ia. It is about 50 m. long, & empties into the White r. It is a good mill stream.

CLIFTY, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,082; 1850, 945.

CLIFTY, p-o., Decatur co., Ia., 55 S.E. Indianapolis, 558 W.

CLIMAX PRAIRIE, p-o., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 131 W. Detroit, 593 W. Climax t., in which it is situated, contains 1 store, cap. $4,000; 2 schools, 111 scholars. Pop. 301.

CLIMPING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Arundel. Area, 2,185 ac. Pop. 273.

CLINE'S MILLS, p. o., Augusta co., Va.

CLINGMAN, p. o., Cleveland co., N. C.

CLINCH, r., of Va. & Tenn., rises in Va. & passes into Tenn., & after a course of about 200 miles unites with Holston r., at Kingston, thus forming Tennessee r. It is navigable for boats through a large part of its course.

CLINTON, river, Mich., is formed by the outlets of a number of small lakes in Oakland co., & flows N.E. into the N. part of Lake St. Clair. Its whole course is about 50 m., & it is navigable for a distance of 6 m. above its entrance into the lake.

CLINTON, mountains. (See Adirondack Mts.)

CLINTON, county, N. Y. Situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 933 sq. ms. It has Canada on its N., & Lake Champlain on its E. border. The W. & southern parts of the county is mountainous; the N. & E. parts are more level, & are well cultivated & fertile. Iron ore of a superior quality is found in the S. W. part of the co. Drained by Saranac, Chazy, and Great & Little Ausable rivers, which afford extensive water power. Capital, Plattsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $972,259; wheat, 75,415 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 129,782; oats, 254,654; potatoes, 352,167; wool, 144,190 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 156 saw m., 9 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 20 tanneries, 46 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,899,685; value of manufactured articles, $3,132,833;—35 churches; 8 acad., 443 pupils; 58 schools, 5,085 scholars; 175 libraries, 21,677 volumes. Pop. 1840, 28,157; 1850, 40,047.

CLINTON, county, Pa. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 1,070 sq. m. The west branch of the Susquehanna river passes centrally through it. Surface mountainous, soil first rate on margins of streams. Capital, Lock Haven. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $201,530; wheat, 191,065 bush. produced; Indian corn, 115,760; oats, 65,996; potatoes, 35,690; wool, 15,589 pounds;—15 flouring and grist m., 36 saw m.; 1 iron foundry, 3 woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $275,602; value of manufac. articles, $405,905;—15 churches; 58 schools, 1,724 scholars; 22 libraries, 2,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,623; 1850, 11,207.

CLINTON, county, O. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 412 sq. m. The surface is level or slightly uneven, soil fertile. Drained by branches of Little Miami river, which afford good water power, and also by Paint cr. Capital, Wilmington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $573,433; wheat, 110,561 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,224,517; oats, 127,862; wool, 112,897 pounds;—13 flouring & grist m., 32 saw m., 3 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries, 12 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufacs., $130,220; value of manufac. articles, 210,167;—49 churches; 5 acads., 320 pupils; 107 schools, 3,920 scholars; 3 libraries, 498 vols. Pop. 1840, 15,719; 1850, 18,888.

CLINTON, county, Mich. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained on the N. by Maple river, & on the S. by Lookingglass river, & branches. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital, De Witt. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $110,068; wheat, 53,554 bush. produced; Indian corn, 61,255; oats, 39,097; wool, 14,724 pounds;—2 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital employed in manufac., $21,200; value of manufactured articles, $55,135;—1 church; 37 schools, 1,017 scholars; 15 libraries, 2,783 vols. Pop. 1850, 5,102.

CLINTON, county, Ia. Situated a little north-west of the centre of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by branches of Wildcat and Sugar creeks. Surface is generally level, soil alluvial, underlaid with clay. Capital, Frankfort. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $297,828; wheat, 95,839 bush. produced: Indian corn, 710,973; oats, 34,198; wool, 33,722 lbs.; —6 grist m., 7 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; —16 churches; 75 schools, 4,710 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,508; 1850, 11,869.

CLINTON, county, Ill. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. m. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Kaskaskia river passes centrally through it. Capital, Carlyle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $193,405; wheat, 19,682 bush. produced; Indian corn, 414,898; oats, 71,508; wool, 10,006 pounds;—10 grist m., 5 saw m.;—5 churches; 25 schs., 375 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,718; 1850, 5,139.

CLINTON, county, Ky. Situated on the S. border of the state. Area, 136 sq. m. Drained by several small branches of the Cumberland river. Surface diversified, soil fertile. Capital, Albany. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $115,510; Ind. corn, 239,601 bush. produced; oats, 23,744; tobacco, 32,509 pounds; wool, 11,012;—12 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 tanneries;—5 churches; 27 schools, 1,563 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,863; 1850, 4,889.

CLINTON, county, Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. The surface is level, & two-thirds of it prairie. Soil very fertile. Drained by branches of Little Platte river. Capital, Plattsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $178,444; wheat, 22,363 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 299,070; oats, 48,469; wool, 14,672 pounds;—7 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,724; 1850, 3,786.

CLINTON, county, Iowa. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. The Mississippi river forms its E. boundary. Drained by Wabesipinica r.

& its branches, on the S., & on the N. by Prairie cr., Deep cr., & other branches of Makoqueta r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, De Witt. There were in 1840, live stock valued at $79,570; wheat, 61,945 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 94,100; oats, 30,759; wool, 5,052 pounds; 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $23,800; value of manuf. articles, $30,075;—3 churches; 21 schools, 893 scholars; 5 libraries, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 821; 1850, 2,822.

CLINTON, p. t., Kennebec co., Me., 25 N.N.E. Augusta, 62 W. The Kennebec river runs on its W. border, & Sebasticook riv. passes through it, & affords extensive water power. Soil fertile. The v. is situated on Sebasticook river, & has some mills & manufactures. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 13 saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,818; 1850, 1,743.

CLINTON, p. t., Worcester co., Mass. Drained by Nashua r. Surface undulating, soil very fertile on the alluvial flats bordering on the river. It contains an extensive coach lace fac., 5,000 sp., 170 looms, & emp. 250 persons. The Lancaster Mills have 20,000 sp., 550 looms, & make 500,000 pieces ginghams annually;—a satinet fac., & a power loom carpet fac., making Brussells carpets, &c.; an iron foundry, a print works, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1850, 3,113. The v. is on the lt. b. of Nashua river, & on the Worcester & Nashua r. r., 16 m. from Worcester, and contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Catholic.—several extensive manufac. estabs., & 2,500 inhabs.

CLINTON, p. t., Middlesex co., Connecticut, 51 S. by E. Hartford, 325 W. Drained by Killingworth riv. It has a fulling m., a paper fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,239; 1850, 1,344. The New Haven & New London r. r. passes through it 23 m. from New Haven.

CLINTON, t., Clinton co., N. Y. Drained by head branches of Chateaugay r. of Canada. Surface hilly, soil fertile. It is crossed by the Northern r. r. Pop. 1,456.

CLINTON, p-v., Kirkland t., Oneida co., N. Y., 99 W.N.W. Albany, 9 S.W. Utica, 380 W. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of Oriskany creek. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—8 stores, a bank, several schools of a high order, 100 dwellings, & about 800 inhabs. It has several important manufac. establishments. Clinton Liberal Institute, established by the Universalists, has a Principal & 2 Professors in the male department, & a Principal & three assistants in the female department. Madison University, located here, was formerly called Hamilton College; it is under the direction of the Baptists. The buildings, 3 in number, constructed of stone, occupy a commanding eminence, 1 m. W. of the v., & are surrounded by grounds containing 41 acres. This institution was founded in 1820, has a President and 8 Professors, or other instructors, 342 alumni, 60 students, & 9,400 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August.

CLINTON, p-v., Alleghany co., Pa., 226 W. Harrisburg, 251 W.

CLINTON, v., Ohio co., Va., contains 313 inhabs.

CLINTON, t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 10 N. Poughkeepsie, 75 S. Albany. Surface hilly & broken, soil a gravelly loam, & well cultivated. It has 2 fulling m., a flouring m., 4 grist m., 6 saw m., & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,850; 1850, 1,795.

CLINTON, t., Essex co., N. J. Surface level, soil fertile. It has 2 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,976; 1850, 2,508.

CLINTON, p. t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 37 N. by W. Trenton, 197 W. Surface undulating, soil fertile. The v. is situated on the S. branch of the Raritan r., & on the N. J. Central r. r., 58 m. from N. York, and contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, 3 stores, & about 600 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., & 2 grist m. Pop. 1850, 2,889.

CLINTON, p. v., Findlay t., Allegheny co., Pa., 180 W. Harrisburg.

CLINTON, v., Centre t., Greene co., Pa.

CLINTON, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 6 S.E. Williamsport. It lies in a bend of the W. branch of Susquehanna r., by which it is bounded on the N.E. and S.E. It has a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 9 saw m., & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,193; 1850, 851.

CLINTON, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by branches of the Laxawaxen and Lackawannock creeks. It has 2 saw m. & 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 516; 1850, 840.

CLINTON, town, Wyoming co., Pa. Drained by branches of Tunkhannock cr. Pop. 1850, 544.

CLINTON, t., Franklin co., O. Drained by Olentangy r. Pop. 1840, 966; 1850, 1,186.

CLINTON, t., Vinton co., O. Pop. 1840, 824; 1850, 886.

CLINTON, p. t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon r. It has 3 saw m., and 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 920; 1850, 802.

CLINTON, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1840, 253; 1850, 708.

CLINTON, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by Sandusky r. It has 4 grist m., 3 saw m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,195; 1850, 4,398.

CLINTON, t., Shelby co., O. Drained by Miami r. It has 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., & 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 783; 1850, 2,066.

CLINTON, p-o., Summit co., O., 118 N.W. Columbus, 334 W.

CLINTON, t., Wayne co., O. Pop. 1840, 873; 1850, 1,121.

CLINTON, t., Cass co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 666.

CLINTON, t., Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 800.

CLINTON, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 804.

CLINTON, t., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 698.

CLINTON, t., De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 350.

CLINTON, t. Macomb co., Mich., bordering on Lake St. Clair. Watered by Red r. The soil is fertile. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,115; 1850, 2,130.

CLINTON, p. t., Vermillion co., Ia., 82 W. Indianapolis, 659 W. The v. is situated on the W. bank of Wabash r., & contains a church, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,296; 1850, 1,509.

CLINTON, p-v., capital of Sampson co., N. C., 94 S.S.E. Raleigh, 324 W. It is situated on a branch of Black river. It contains a court house, an academy, a seminary for females, an Odd Fellows & a Masonic hall, 16 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

CLINTON, p-v., capital of Jones co., Ga., 26 W. Milledgeville, 671 W. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, & Methodist church.

CLINTON, p-v., Tecumseh t., Lenawee co., Mich., 52 S.W. Detroit, 516 W. Situated on the E. bank of the N. branch of the river Raisin. It contains an Episcopal church, 8 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., an iron foundry, & 600 inhabitants.

CLINTON, p-v., capital, Dewitt co., Ill., 64 E.N.E. Springfield, 739 W. Situated on Salt cr., a branch of Sangamon r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, & 1 Methodist,—a seminary, 5 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 550 inhabitants.

CLINTON, p. t., Rock co., Wis. Drained by Turtle cr. Pop. 1850, 1,214.

CLINTON, p. v., capital, Henry co., Mo. Situated on the rt. b. Grand r. Contains a court house, a U. S. Land Office, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

CLINTON, p-v., Hickman co., Ky., 298 W.S.W. Frankfort, 825 W. Situated on the N. side of Bayou Desha. It contains a court house, a seminary, 4 stores, & about 275 inhabitants.

CLINTON, p-v., capital of Anderson co., Tenn., 175 E. Nashville, 514 W. Situated on the N. bank of Clinch r., one of the constituents of Tennessee r. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

CLINTON, p.v., Green co., Ala., 41 S. Tuscaloosa, 859 W. Contains several dwellings.

CLINTON, p-v., Hinds co., Miss., 10 W. by N. Jackson, 1,020 W., 36 miles from Vicksburg. Situated on the Vicksburg, Jackson, & Brandon railroad, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—a college, 2 seminaries for females, 7 stores, a cotton fac., a cotton gin, a masonic hall, & 600 inhabitants. Mississippi college, founded in 1830, is located here. It has a president, 4 professors, & 2 tutors. It holds 2 sessions a year. The Fall session commences on the first Monday in Oct.

CLINTON, p-v., capital of Van Buren co., Ark., 90 N. Little Rock, 1,096 W. Situated on S. side of Little Red r.

CLINTON, p-v., E. Feliciana par., La., 112 N. W. New Orleans, 1,130 W. Situated on the Clinton & Port Hudson r. r.

CLINTON, p. v., De Witt co., Texas, 85 S. Austin. Contains 2 stores & 150 inhabitants.

CLINTON, t., Lincoln co., Can. W. Drained by 20 & 30 mile crs., entering Lake Ontario on the N. Pop. 1852, 2,462.

CLINTON COLLEGE, p-v., Smith co., Tenn., 53 N.E. Nashville, 644 W.

CLINTON CORNERS, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

CLINTONDALE, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

CLINTON FURNACE, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

CLINTON HOLLOW, p-o., Clinton t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 63 S. Albany, 316 W.

CLINTON ROCK, p-v., Parke co., Ia.

CLINTONVILLE, p-v., Au Sable t., Clinton co., N. Y., 153 N. Albany, 528 W. Situated on the N. side of Au Sable r., 10 W. Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. It has 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & about 750 inhabitants. The Peru Iron Company, with a capital of $200,000, have extensive iron works at this place. The best of iron ore is obtained in this vicinity.

CLINTONVILLE, p-v., Venango co., Pa., 214 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 269 W.

CLINTONVILLE, p-v., Greenbrier co., Va., 224 W. by N. Richmond, 261 W. It contains a Methodist church, 1 store, & several dwellings, & about 30 or 40 inhabitants.

CLINTONVILLE, p-v., Bourbon co., Ky., 45 E. Frankfort, 516 W. Contains 2 churches, & about 100 inhabitants.

CLINTONVILLE, p-v., Franklin co., O.

CLINTONVILLE, p. o., Kane co., Ill.

CLIO, p. v., Marlboro' dist., S. C., 117 N.E. Columbia, 419 W.

CLIO, p. o., Greene co., O.

CLIO, p-o., Wayne co., Ky., 94 S. Frankfort, 600 W.

CLION, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., 11 m. S. Paimbouf. Pop. 2,110.—II. dep. Indre, 4½ m. S.E. Châtillon. Pop. 1,600.

CLIPPESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Acle. Area, 861 ac. Pop. 120.

CLIPSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutld., 7 m. N.N.W. Stamford. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 264.

CLIPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 865. It has a grammar school, founded in 1667.

CLISHEIM, or CLISSEVAL, the highest mountain in the outer Hebrides, Scotland, isl. Harris, 6 m. N.W. Tarbet. Height 2,700 ft.

CLISSA, a small fortified town of Dalmatia, circ. & 4 m. N.E. Spalatro, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Pop. 1,300. On a mountain of same name in vicinity, is supposed to have stood the Roman castle of Andretium.

CLISSON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Sèvre-Nantaise, near its confluence with the Maine, 16 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,372. Manufs. woollen cloths, paper, & yarn.

CLIST, several pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*St. George*), 1¼ m. E.N.E. Topsham. Area, 1,066 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Honiton*), 4¼ m. E. Exeter. Area, 1,725 ac. Pop. 422.—III. (*Hydon*), 3¼ m. S.S.E. Collumpton. Area, 1,725 ac. Pop. 342.—IV. (*St. Lawrence*), 5 m. S. Collumpton. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 184.—V. (*St. Mary*), 1¼ m. N.E. Topsham. Area, 582 ac. Pop. 197.

CLITHEROE, a parl. & munic. bor. & mkt. town of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Ribble, at the base of Pendle hill (which rises to 1,800 feet above the sea), 28 m. by r. r. N. Manchester. Pop. 1851, 11,480. It is built of stone, & has a large chapel of ease, a Rom. Catholic chapel, a grammar school founded by Queen Mary in 1554, a mechanic's institute, moot-hall & jail, small remains of a castle built by the Lacy family in 12th century, & considerable manufs. of calicoes & other cotton fabrics. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, March 24, July 24, Sept. 29, & Dec. 7. Races in June. The bor. has no commission of the peace. It sends one member to H. of C.

CLIVIGER, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. S.S.E. Burnley. Pop. 1,441.

CLOCAENOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Ruthin. Area, 6,671 ac. Pop. 421. Charities £51.

CLOCKVILLE, p-v., Lenox t., Madison co., N. Y., 120 W. by N. Albany, 360 W. It has two churches, 1 store, 2 grist m., 2 plaster m., & about 250 inhabitants.

CLODOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 17,833 ac. Pop. 1,711.

CLOFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Frome. Area, 2,243 ac. Pop. 242.

CLOGHANE, or CLAHANE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, consisting chiefly of a mountainous peninsula, W. of Brandon bay. Area, 17,572 ac. Pop. 2,994.

CLOGHEEN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 13¼ m. W.S.W. Clonmell. Pop. 2,049. Principal edifices, the church, cavalry barracks, bridewell, work-house, & hospital. Fairs, Whit-monday, 1st Aug., 28th October, & 11th December. It is head of a poor-law union. The Cork railroad passes within 5 m. of the town; & about 2 m. distant is Shanbally, the seat of Viscount Lismore.

CLOGHER, a decayed episcopal city & disfranchised parl. bor., now a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater river, 82 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of dist., 49,761 ac. Pop. of do., 17,813; of town, 702. It stands in a rich undulating valley, & has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, prison, & work-house; but the houses are mostly thatched cabins. It has some retail trade. Fairs on the 20th of every month, May 2, & July 26. It is the head of a poor-law union. Its diocese comprises 43 pas. in the cos. Monaghan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, & Louth. Number of churches of Establishment, 66; Dissenters, 62; Roman Catholics, 81.

CLOGHER, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.W. Thurles. Area, 8,119 ac. Pop. 2,643.—II. (or *Kilcloger*), Leinster, co. Louth, 7 m. N. E. Drogheda. Area, 1,861 ac. Pop. 1,371. Its vill., N. of Clogher head (Irish Sea), has a fishery, & is resorted to for sea-bathing. Fairs, 6 times annually.—III. a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, near Kilcummin-head, & 4 m. N. Killala. Here the French expedition landed in 1798.

CLOGHERNEY, or CLOUGHERNEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 m. S.E. Omagh. Area, 17,792 ac. Pop. 7,553.

CLOKEY, p-o., Washington co., Pa.

CLONAKILTY, or CLOGHNAKILTY, a market town, & formerly a parliament border of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Foilagh, here crossed by two bridges, near its mouth in Clonakilty bay, 11 m. S.W. Bandon. Pop. 3,993. Town once flourishing, but now in decay. Principal edifices, a church, court-house, infantry barracks, bridewell, market-house, & a linen hall. Linens of annual value of 30,000*l.* were formerly woven here; some cottons are still manufactured. Market, Friday. Fairs, 5th April, 30th June, 1st Aug., 10th October, 12th November.

CLONALLON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 1 m. N. Warrenpoint. Area, 11,658 ac. Pop. 6,553.

CLONARD, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 15 m. W.N.W. Kilcock. Area, 13,324 ac. Pop. 4,503. Surface flat, boggy, and drained by the Boyne, on which is the vill., formerly a bishop's see. The river is here crossed by a substantial bridge. S. of the vill. are ruins of Tieroghan castle.

CLONBEG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 4 m. S. W. Tipperary. Area, 15,112 ac. Pop. 4,377. Galtee-More, 3,015 feet in height, & the loftiest summit of the Galtee mountains, is in the parish.

CLONBERN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5¼ m. S.E. Dunmore. Area, 10,462 ac. Pop. 2,333. In it are loughs Mackeeran & Doo, & the remains of several feudal strongholds.

CLONBRONEY, or CLONEBRONE, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Longford, about 6 m. W. Granard. Area, 12,708 ac. Pop. 5,114.

CLONBULLOGE, 2 pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Clonsast*), Leinster, King's co., 6 m. S.W. Edenderry. Area, 23,558 ac. Pop. 3,803.—II. Munster, co. & 5 m. S.E. Tipperary. Area, 3,956 ac. Pop. 1,546.

CLONCHA, or CLONCA, the most N. pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, between the Strabreasy bay & the Atlantic. Area, 19,643 ac. Pop. 6,798. Surface chiefly mutnous.; & in it are Malin head & well, with various antiquities.

CLONCLARE, or CLOONCLARE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, comprising part of the town Manor-Hamilton (which see). Area, 32,990 ac. Pop. 10,524.

CLONCURRY, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster, county Kildare.—I. 5½ m. N. W. Kilcock. Area, 8,390 ac. Pop. 1,666. In vill. was formerly a castle, & Carmelite priory founded in 1,347. It gives the title of Baron to the Lawless family.—II. 3 m. E.N.E. Rathangan. Area, 5,420 ac. Pop. 644. Surface boggy, crossed by Grand canal.

CLONDAGAD, or CLONDEGAD, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 6½ m. S.S.W. Clare. Area, 16,978 ac. Pop. 3,088.

CLONDALKIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area, 4,934 ac. Pop. 2,546. It has a vil. with a school-house, almshouses, &c., many detached villas, & various antiquities.

CLONDEHORKEY, or CLONDAHORKEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 16 m. W.N.W. Letterkenny. Area, 29,633 ac. Pop. 6,908. Surface mostly poor & mutnous. Mukish mountain, in this parish, is 2,199 feet in elevation.

CLONDERALAW BAY, Ireland, Munster, county Clare, 18 m. S.W. Ennis, is an inlet of the Shannon estuary, & penetrates inld. for about 4 m.; breadth varying from 1¼ to 1 m.

CLONDERADOCK, or CLONDARADOG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N. Rathmullen, occupies the chief part of the peninsula of Fannat. Area, 27,367 ac. Pop. 10,344.

CLONDROHID, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N.W. Macroom. Area, 27,114 ac. Pop. 6,258. Here are some intrenchments attributed to the Danes.

CLONDUFF, or CLANDUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. S.E. Rathfriland. Area, 21,242 ac. Pop. 8,687. In it is the Eagle mntn., 2,084 feet above the sea.

CLONE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Cloone*), Connaught, co. Leitrim, 4 m. N.E. Mohill. Ac. 41,523. Pop. 21,225.—II. Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. E.N.E. Enniscorthy. Area, 6,267 ac. Pop. 1,504.

CLONENAGH, & CLONAGHEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., about 7 m. W.S.W. Maryborough; & including the town of *Mountrath* (which see). Area, 47,189 ac. Pop. 18,403.

CLONES, a pa. & market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Monaghan, and near the Ulster canal. Area of pa. 42,878 ac. Pop. of pa. 23,506; do. of town 2,877. The town has a modern church, various schools, a work-house, fever hospital, sessions, and market houses, with some trade in brewing, tanning, & an export of linens & corn. Markets, weekly. Fairs, last Thursday of every month. It is head of a poor-law union. Near it are numerous antiquities, including an abbey, founded in the 16th century.

CLONEY, CLONY, or CLONIE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. E.N.E. Ennis. Area, 10,656 ac. Pop. 3,624.

CLONFANE, STRAWBERRY-HILL, & QUEENSFORT BOG OF, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, comprises about 3,715 English ac. In it the river Clare has its sources.

CLONFEACLE, *Clwain-Fiaval*, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Armagh & Tyrone, comprises the town Moy (which see). Area, 26,218 ac. Pop. 18,930.

CLONFERT and KILMORE, two contiguous bogs of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, N.W. of the Shannon, & comprising 9,615 ac., with an average depth of 30 feet, in many places 10 feet below the Shannon. They are traversed by the Grand canal.

CLONFERT, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *New-market*), Munster, co. Cork, comprises the town New-market & part of Kanturk. Area, 62,110 ac. Pop. 17,328. Surface in the N. & W. mountainous & sterile, elsewhere it has good arable land. In it are three ancient barracks & castles, near one of which is a chalybeate spring.—II. Connaught, co. Galway, 4½ m. N.N.E. Eyrecourt. Area, 24,877 ac. Pop. 5,704. Surface flat, boggy, & traversed by the Grand canal. The town was an episcopal see, until the union of its diocese with that of Killaloe.

CLONFINLOUGH, or CLOONFINLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 3 miles S. Strokestown. Area, 7,814 ac. Pop. 4,782.

CLONGESH, or CLONGISH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 3 m, N.N.W. Longford. Area, 12,833 ac. Pop. 5,564.

CLONKEEN, three pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, 4 m. N.W. Ardee. Area, 4,322 ac. Pop. 2,158.—II. (or *Clonkeen-Kerry*), Connaught, co. Galway, 7 m. N.E. Athenry. Area, 8,214 ac. Pop. 1,971.—III. Munster, co. & 5½ m. E. Limerick. Area, 1,145 ac. Pop. 821.

CLONLEIGH, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Lifford. Area, 12,517 ac. Pop. 5,685. Surface a rich undulating plain.—II. (or *Clonles*), Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. E.N.E. Six-Mile Bridge. Area, 8,834. Pop. 3,749.—III. Leinster, co. Wexford, 5¼ m. N.E. New Ross. Area, 2,717 ac. Pop. 830.

CLONMACNOISE (*The Seven Churches*), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 7 m. S.S.W. Athlone. Area, 22,417 ac. Pop. 4,755. The remains of a cathedral, & various monastic buildings are still extant in & around the village.

CLONMANY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N.N.E. Buncrana. Area, 23,376 ac. Pop. 6,479.

CLONMEEN, or CLOONMEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 10 m. W. Mallow. Area, 20,076 ac. Pop. 6,261.

CLONMEL, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Ireland, Munster, cos. Waterford & Tipperary, on the Limerick & Waterford r. r., & on both banks of the Suir, and some isls. in that riv., its several parts connected by 5 bridges, 14 m. S.S.E. Cashel. Area of parl. bor. 331 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,386. Its munic. jurisdiction extends over 4,000 ac., mostly in co. Waterford. It appears thriving, and its central part is regularly built, paved, and lighted with gas, but its suburbs are mean. Principal buildings, a church, founded in the 12th century, Roman Catholic and various other chapels, the endowed grammar school, a lunatic asylum, courthouse, co. jail, large barracks, the co. infirmary & dispensary, fever hospital, house of industry, and butter market. It has a mechanics' institute, several banks, manufs. of cotton fabrics, breweries, a distillery, and a considerable commerce in agricultural produce for the Waterford, Bristol, Liverpool, &c., markets. Mkts., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, May 5, Nov. 5, & the first Wed. in every other month. It is the head of a poor-law union. Corp. rev. (1843) 822*l*. The bor. sends 1 mem. to the H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to the Scott family.—II. a pa., Munster co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cork, and comprising a part of the town of Cove (which see). Area, 3,197 ac. Pop. 2,564.

CLONMELLON, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. West Meath, 5 m. N.W. Athboy. Pop. 859. Fairs, June 29, May 2, September 28.

CLONMINES, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, at the head of Bannow harbour, 7 m. S.S.W. Taghmon. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 377. In it are some remains of the ruined town of Clonmines, a place of importance in the middle ages.

CLONMORE, several pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Killavenoch*), Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. N.E. Templemore. Area, 8,160 ac. Pop. 3,557.—II. Leinster, co. Carlow, 3 m. S.S.E. Hacketstown. Area, 6,029 ac. Pop. 2,335. It gives the title of Baron to the Howard family, who have here an old castle.—III. co. Wexford, 4 m. S.S.W. Enniscorthy. Area, 6,767 ac. Pop. 4,779. Here are picturesque ruins of an anc. abbey.—IV. co. Kilkenny, 5½ m. E.S.E. Carrick-on-Suir. Area, 2,092 ac. Pop. 795.—V. co. Louth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Dunteer. Area, 1,905 ac. Pop. 725.

CLONMULSK, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Clourusk*), Connaught, co. Galway, 10¼ m. S.W. Portumna. Area, 11,850 ac. Pop. 3,115.—II. (or *Clonmelsh*), Leinster, co. and 4 miles S. of Carlow. Area, 3,147 ac. Pop. 675.

CLONOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 2½ m. S.S.E. Stewartstown. Area, 12,071 ac. Pop. 6,817. Surface mostly low and marshy. In it are the remains of Mountjoy castle.

CLONOULTY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.W. Holyeross. Area, 11,135 ac. Pop. 3,855. The vil. has 2 annual fairs.

CLONPRIEST, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Youghal. Area, 6,985 ac. Pop. 3,658.

CLONTARF, a small town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay. Area of pa. 1,190 ac. Pop. 2,664; do. of town 818. The town consists of a pretty good main street, with some detached residences, a church of the 17th century, having the family vault of the Vernons, lords of the manor, who reside in Clontarf-castle. Here, on April 23, 1014, the united Danes and Irish were defeated by the troops of Brian Borouch, who was killed in the action—a battle, forming the subject of Gray's ode, "the Fatal Sisters."

CLONTHAL, or KLONTHAL, a lake of Switzerland, in the beautiful valley of the same name, cant. & 3 m. S.W. Glarus. It is 2 m. long, 1 m. broad, and 2,526 feet above the level of the sea.

CLONTIBRET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Mona-

ghan, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Castleblayney. Area, 26,564 ac. Pop. 16,833. Surface mntnous. & boggy.

CLONTURK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. N.E. Dublin, comprising the town of Ballybough (which see). Area, 1,244 ac. Pop. 2,721.

CLONTUSKERT, 2 pas. of Ireland, Connaught.—I. (or *Clonthuskert*), co. Galway, 5 m. N.N.W. Eyrecourt. Area, 15,509 ac. Pop. 3,711.—II. (or *Cloontwiscar*), co. Roscommon, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Lanesborough. Area, 7,466 ac. Pop. 3,221.

CLOONAFF, CLONAFF, or CLONCRAFT, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5 m. N.N.E. Strokestown. Area, 5,454 ac. Pop. 2,853.

CLOONOGHILL, or CLOONACOOL, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Sligo, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Ballymote. Area, 7,098 ac. Pop. 2,588.

CLOPHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2 m. N. Silsoe. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,186.

CLOPTON, p-o., Smyth co., Texas.

CLOPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 2,074 ac. Pop. 390.

CLOPTON'S MILLS, p-o., Putnam co., Ga., 16 N. W. Milledgeville, 637 W.

CLOSEBURN (formerly *Kilosburn*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, 2¼ m. S.E. Thornhill. Area, 30,189 ac. Pop. 1,732, of whom 123 reside in the village.

CLOSTER MOUNTAINS, or PALISADE RANGE, N. J. & N. Y. It is a massy range of columnar rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the shore to the height of 400 or 500 feet, and is regarded as one of the most picturesque & interesting points of the scenery on the Hudson r.

CLOSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S. Yeovil. Area, 1,071 ac. Pop. 169.

CLOTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2¼ m. S.E. Baldock. Area, 3,444 ac. Pop. 535.

CLÖTZE, or KLÖTZE, a vill. of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 40 m. N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,320.

CLOUD (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5½ m. W. Paris, on the slope of a hill near lt. b. of the Seine, and on the r. r. from Paris to Versailles. Pop. 3,051. The fine Château of St. Cloud, originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, was long the favorite summer residence of the kings of France; it has an extensive park and elegant fountains. The fair or fête of St. Cloud is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris. Henry III. was assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément in 1589. Bonaparte here broke up the assembly of 500, & caused himself to be proclaimed first consul, 9th Nov. 1799; & here, in July 1830, Charles X. signed the ordonnances which cost him his throne.

CLOUDY BAY, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cooke's str. in the N.E. extremity of New Munster (Middle Isl.) Its S. coast is mostly lofty; on its N. shore is Cloudy-harbor, one of the finest harbors known, & the E. entrance of which is in lat. 41° 20′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E. Cloudy bay receives the Wairoo river.

CLOUNEY, a pa. Irel., Munster, co. Clare, 32 m. E. Ennistymon. Area, 10,226 ac. Pop. 3,077.

CLOUTIERVILLE, p-v., Natchitoches par., La., 337 N.W. by W. New Orleans, 1,256 W., and has a R. Catholic church and 150 inhabitants.

CLOVA, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, a beautiful valley in the Grampian mntns. [CORTACHY.]

CLOVE, p-o., Unionvale t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 78 S. by E. Albany, 317 W.

CLOVE, p-o., Wantage t., Sussex co., N. J.

CLOVELLY, or CLAVELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. S.W. Bideford. Area, 3,502 ac. Pop. 937.

CLOVER, p-o., Blair co., Pa.

CLOVER, p-o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

CLOVER, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Drained by Sandy Lick cr. Pop. 1852, 737.

CLOVER BEND, p-o., Lawrence co., Ark.

CLOVER BOTTOM, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

CLOVER CREEK, p-o., Highland co., Va.

CLOVER DALE, p-o., Botecourt co., Va., 184 W. Richmond, 234 W.

CLOVER DALE, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 49 W. Indianapolis, 614 W., contains 148 inhabitants.

CLOVERDALE HOTEL, p-o., Bath co., Va., 142 W.N.W. Richmond, 180 W.

CLOVER GARDEN, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 41 N. W. Raleigh, 299 W.

CLOVER GREEN, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va.

CLOVER HILL, p-o., Hunterdon co., N. J., 30 N. Trenton, 190 W.

CLOVER HILL, p-v., capital Appomattox co., Va., 92 W.S.W. Richmond, 178 W. It contains a court-ho., an academy, a church, 2 stores, and 150 inhabs.

CLOVER HILL, p-o., Blount co., Tenn.

CLOVER HILL, p-o., Greene co., Ky.

CLOVER LAND, p-o., Clay co., Ia.

CLOVER ORCHARD, p-o., Orange co. N. C.

CLOVER PORT, p-o., Hardeman co., Tenn.

CLOVER PORT, p-v., Breckenridge co., Ky., 126 W. by S. Frankfort, 668 W. Situated on the S. bank of Ohio r., at the mouth of Clover cr. It has 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, and about 300 inhabitants.

CLOVE'S DEPOT, p-o., Oldham co., Ky.

CLOVESVILLE, p-o., Middletown t., Delaware co., N. Y., 70 S.W. Albany, 344 W.

CLOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 660.

CLOYD, a riv., N. Wales, cos. Denbigh & Flint, rises near Slanfihangel, flows mostly northward past Ruthin, Denbigh, St. Asaph, & Rhyddlan, and enters the Irish sea at Rhyl. Total course 30 m. Chief affluent the Elwy. Its valley is noted for picturesque beauty.

CLOYD'S CREEK, p-o., Blount co., Tenn., 182 E. by S. Nashville, 527 W.

CLOYES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S. Châteaudun, on lt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 2,080.

CLOYNE, a pa. & market-town, and formerly an episcopal city, Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Castle-Martyr. Area of pa. 9,969 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,726; do. of town 2,200; mostly agricultural. It is generally well built, but decaying. Principal public edifices, a Gothic cathed., founded about the 6th century, and having some good monuments; the old Episcopal palace, now a private residence; the Roman Cathedral, a round tower, & the remains of an ancient castle, a church, nunnery, & monastery. It has a school, endowed by Bishop Crowe in 1719. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs, 24th February, Easter Tues., Whit-Tues., & 4th August. The diocese, now merged in that of Cork, comprises 119 pas. in the co. In the vicinity are some valuable marble quarries.

CLUGNAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 14 m. N.E. Guéret, on lt. b. of the Veraux. Pop. 2,120.

CLUIS, 2 contig. vills. of France, dep. Indre, 12 m. W. La Châtre. United pop. 1,950.

CLUN, or CLUNN, a decayed bor. market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on a small riv. of same name, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bishop's Castle. Area of pa. 19,782 ac., including nearly 2,000 ac. of common land in the forest of Clun. Pop. 2,121; pop. of township 984. Rev. of Trinity hospital for 13 poor brethren about 1,200*l*. The borough has a town hall & union workhouse. It is governed by bailiffs, & a recorder, under the Earl of Powis, lord of the manor, & it gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk, a descendant of its ancient lords, the Fitzalans. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, Whitsunday, Monday, & Nov. 22.

CLUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 5,404 ac. Pop. 982.

CLUNGUNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9½ m. N.E. Knighton. Area, 3,620 ac. Pop. 601.

CLUNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 13 m. N. Perth. Area, about 8,000 ac. Pop. 723. Surface mountainous. An action between the Caledonians & the Romans under Agricola, is supposed to have taken place in this parish. Here is Clunie Loch, with a small island, & remains of anc. castles.

CLUNY, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 1,149. Cluny & Fraser castles are structures of the 15th century.

CLUNY, a comm. & town of France, deps. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Grône, here crossed by two stone bridges, 11 m. N.W. Mâcon. Pop. 3,467. It is enclosed by ruined walls, & has the remains of an abbey, founded in 910, a college & hospital. Manufactures gloves, linen, & leather; paper and oil mills, a large pottery, and a trade in timber, corn, & cattle.

CLUSES, a town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. Mand. near rt. b. of Arve, here crossed by a one arched bridge, 23 m. E.S.E. Geneva, & having a church, a college, a hospital, & 1,970 inhabitants, mostly engaged in manufacturing clock & watch movements.

CLUSONE, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. N. E. Bergamo, near the Serio. Pop. 3,200. It is pretty well built, & has a church, 2 hospitals, a public school, and a brisk trade in corn and iron. In the vicinity are copper foundries & vitriol works.—II. a riv. (anc. *Clusius, Sard. states, div. Turin*, rises in the Alps, about 12 m. E. Mt. Genèvre, flows S.E. past Fenestrella, Perosa, & Pinerolo, & after a course of about 50 m. joins the Po, 18 m. S.S.W. Turin.

CLUTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Pensford. Area, 1,636 ac. Pop. 1,480. Mostly employed in collieries. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CLWYD, a small riv. of N. Wales, flows N. through the counties Denbigh & Flint, to the Irish Sea, past Rhuddlan & St. Asaph. It is navigable from Rhuddlan; its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales, 20 m. long, & 3 to 8 in breadth. Sprinkled with towns & villa.

CLYATTSVILLE, p. o., Lowndes co., Ga.

CLYDE, r., Wayne co., N. Y., is formed by the junction of Flint & Mud creeks, flows E. 20 ms., & falls into Seneca r. It is navigable for boats to Lyons.

CLYDE, p-v., Galen t., Wayne co., N. Y., 174 W. by N. Albany, 354 W. Situated on Clyde r., the Erie canal, & on the Rochester & Syracuse (direct) r. r. Incorporated in 1835. It contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a bank, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 16 stores, 4 flouring m., a saw m., 2 glass factories, a furnace, a tannery, & about 1,000 inhabs.

CLYDE, t., Iowa co., Wis. It has the Wisconsin r. on its N. boundary. Pop. 1850, 138.

CLYDE, p. o., Sandusky co., O.

CLYDE, p. o., Whitesides co., Ill.

CLYDE, one of the largest & most important rivs. in Scotland. It takes its rise from numerous streams flowing from the mountain range in S. part of Lanarkshire & borders of Dumfriesshire; the chief summits of which are the Lowthers, Leadhills, Queensberry hill, & Roager Law, with elevation approaching 3,000 ft. The original source of the Clyde, popularly so called, has its rise about 2 m. S.E. of Roager Law, & 4 m. E. vill. of Elvanfoot, at an elevation of 1,400 feet. After a course of a few miles this small stream is joined by the Daer, Powtrail, Elvan, & other mountain rivulets. It now flows in a N.E. direction, receiving tributaries from the Tinto hills, then turning with many windings N.W. & W., is joined by the Douglas Water from the S.W., the Medwin, Mouse, &c., and entering Lanark parish forms the celebrated falls descending by several rapids about 230 ft., amid high shelving sandstone rocks, & most picturesque scenery. Its course is now through rich & fertile valleys on to Glasgow. From this city it expands into a river navigable for ships of 300 to 400 tons, & flows N.W., dividing the cos. Renfrew on the W., from Dumbarton on the N.E., receiving the tributaries of the Kelvin, Cart, Leven. After passing Dumbarton, it opens up into a noble estuary 4 m. in width, spreading N.ward into Loch Long, & S.ward into the Firth of Clyde, with the isls. of Bute & Cumbraes, situated at the mouth of the estuary. Here the Clyde expands into a firth averaging about 32 m. in width, & at the distance of 48 m. becomes identified with the N. Channel. The length of the riv. from its source to Glasgow, including windings, is about 75 m. From Glasgow to the S. point of Bute island about 40 m. In the Clyde was launched the first steamboat constructed in Britain (1812.—*See Hudson riv.*)—*Clydesdale* is the district forming the valley of the Clyde [LANARKSHIRE], and is celebrated for its orchards, coal & iron mines, and horses. It gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDE MILLS, p-v., Clyde t., St. Clair co., Mich., 87 N.E. Detroit, 599 W. It is situated on Black r., 12 miles from its mouth, at the head of steamboat navigation. It has a store, a flouring m., & 2 saw m. There are in the t. of Clyde, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 840; 1850, 891.

CLYDEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Newcastle-Emlyn. Area, 8,120 ac. Pop. 1,200.

CLYMAN, p. t., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 735.

CLYMER, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 355 W. by S. Albany, 364 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Broken Straw cr. The v. contains 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 12 or 15 dwellings. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 909; 1850, 1,127.

CLYMER CENTRE, p-o., Clymer t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 350 W. by S. Albany, 329 W.

CLYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 12 m. N.N.E. Dornoch, on the Dornoch Firth. Pop. 1,933. In it are several Pictish remains.

CLYNOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 9½ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Area, 12,060 ac. Pop. 1,650. Its church is reputed to have been founded A.D. 616.

CLYRO, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 1 m. S.W. Hay. Area, 7,225 ac. Pop. 853. Sessions for the hund. are held in the vill. *Clyttha* is a hamlet, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Usk.

CLYTHE-NESS, a headland of Scotland, on the German Ocean, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, lat. 58° 21′ N., lon. 3° 18′ W., having near it the remains of the anc. stronghold, Easter Clyth.

COA, *Cuda*, a riv. of Portugal, prov. Beira, rises in the Sierra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, & joins the Douro on left, 5 m. W. Torre de Moncorvo. Length 80 m.

COAHOMA, county, Miss., in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. ms. The Mississippi r. flows along its W. border. Drained by Sunflower r. The surface is level, & at certain seasons inundated; soil fertile. Capital, Delta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,743; Ind. corn, 134,815 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 22,837; rice, 6,727 pounds; cotton, 2,430 bales;—5 churches; 6 schools, 97 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,290; 1850, 2,780.

COAHUILA, or COHAUILA, a state of Mexico, between lat. 24° & 30° N., & lon. 100° & 103° W., separated N. & N.E. from Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte, & having on other sides the deps. Nuevo-Leon, Zacatecas, & Durango. Area, 7,868 sq. leagues. Pop. 75,340. Surface of N. part mntnous., with fertile valleys. It has some silver mines. S. part level & fitted for pasturage; & cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief towns, Saltillo, Coahuila, & Santa Rosas.—*Cohauila*, or *Monclova* is a considerable town in the above dep., 130 miles N.W. Monterey. Pop. 3,600. (*See Mexico, Republic of.*)

COAL, distances of the chief coal districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, from tide water.

Coal Districts.	*Tide Water at.*	
BITUMINOUS COAL.		MILES.
Farrandsville	to Havre de Grace,	202
Alleghany Coal Mines	to do	195 to 200
Cumberland, Md.	to Georgetown,	199
do do	to Baltimore	189
Dauphin & Susq. Co	to Havre de Grace,	93
ANTHRACITE COAL.		
Del. & Hudson Co.	to Rondout,	125
Pine Grove	to Havre de Grace,	120
Lykens' Valley Co.	to do	116¼
Bear Mountain Co.	to do	111
Lehigh Room Run	to Bristol,	110
P. Grove by Minersville	to Philadelphia,	110
Stony Creek Coal Estate	to Havre de Grace,	100
Minersville	to Port Richmond,	98
Pottsville	to do	95¼

COAL, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Drained by Mahoney and Shamokin crs. It has a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 919; 1850, 1,461.

COAL BROOK, t., Clinton co., Pa. Has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 516; 1850, 326.

COAL CASTLE, v., Schuylkill co. Pa. Inhabited principally by miners.

COALEY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.E. Dursley. Area, 2,463 ac. Pop. 788.

COAL GROVE, p-o., Lawrence co., O.

COAL GROVE, p-o., Pike co., Ky.

COAL HILL, p-o., Goochland co., Va., 14 N.W. Richmond, 131 W.

COAL MINES, p-o., Chesterfield co., Va., 15 S.W. Richmond, 132 W.

COAL MOUNTAIN, p-o., Forsyth co., Ga., 115 N.W. Milledgeville, 638 W.

COAL PORT, p-o., Indiana co., Pa.

COAL RIVER MARSHES, p-o., Raleigh co., Va., 300 W. Richmond, 337 W.

COAL RUN, p-o., Washington co., O., 92 S.E. Columbus, 316 W.

COALSMOUTH, p-v., Kanawha co., Va., 325 W.N.W. Richmond, 362 W. Situated on the S. side of Kanawha r., at the mouth of Coal r., which affords water power.

It contains an Episcopal church, a store, a grist m., a saw m. & 150 inhabitants.

COAL VALLEY, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

COANZA, a riv. of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, enters the Atlantic S. of Loando, near lat. 9° 10′ S., lon. 14° 22′ E., after a rapid course of (as it is supposed), at least 500 m.

COARRAZE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & 11 m. S.E. Pau. Pop. 1,388. Linen weaving. In its environs is a chateau in which Henry IV. was brought up.

COATBRIDGE, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland, 9¼ m. E. Glasgow by r. r., & on the Monkland canal. Pop. 1851, 8,564. Near it are extensive iron works.

COATES, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 400.—II. co. & 9 m. N.W. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 46.—III. co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Petworth. Area, 345 ac. Pop. 63.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2¾ m. W. Gt. Grimbsy. Area, 4,480 ac. Pop. 236.—V. (*Little*), same co., pts. Lindsey, 2 m. W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,024 ac. Pop. 42.—VI. (*North*), same co., and pts. Lindsey, 9 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area, 4,101 ac. Pop. 239.

COATES' TAVERN, p-o., York dist., S. C., 76 N. Columbia, 452 W.

COATICOOK, sta. St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r., 118 m. from Montreal, Can. E.

COATICOOK, p-v., Barnston t., Stanstead co., Can. E., on the Coaticook, a trib. of St. Francis. It has a Baptist church, a woollen fac. & 150 inhabitants.

COATON-CLAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6½ m. N.E. Rugby. Area, 974 ac. Pop. 99.

COATSVILLE, p-v., East Caln t., Chester co., Pa., 62 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 130 W. Situated on the W. branch of Brandywine cr. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 3 paper m., 2 cotton fac., a nail fac. & about 75 dwellings. There is a chalybeate spring of some notoriety in the vicinity.

COATZACOALCOS, a considerable riv. of Mexico, rises in the Sierra Madre, state Oaxaca, flows tortuously N. between Vera Cruz & Tabasco, and enters the bay of Coatzacoalcos (Gulf of Mexico), 130 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It is of interest as connected with the projected communication across the isthmus. [Isthmus of Tehuantepec.]

COAZZE, a mkt. town of the Sardinian states, div. Turin, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Susa, near the confl. of the Sangone & Sangonetto. Pop. 3,996.

COBALT, p-o., Middlesex co., Ct.

COBAN, a city of Guatemala, C. A., 90 m. N.N.W. of the city of Guatemala, cap. dep. Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce. Estim. pop. 14,000, mostly Indians, who are stated to be more wealthy than the inhabitants of most cities of C. A.

COBB, county, Ga. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. The Chattahoochee r. flows along its S.E. border, by branches of which it is drained, and by affluents of Coosa on the N. Capital, Marietta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $286,879; Ind. corn, 318,738 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 54,850; rice, 29,531 pounds; cotton, 2,401 bales;—4 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $154,900; value of manufactured articles, $187,700;—12 churches; 3 acad., 130 pupils; 6 sch., 210 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,539; 1850, 13,843.

COBB, p-o., Jackson co., Ga.

COBBE, a town of Centr. Africa. [Kobbe.]

COBB NECK, v., Charles co., Md. It contains a Roman Catholic church & about 150 inhabitants.

COBB'S FORK, p-o., Decatur co., Ia., 62 S.E. Indianapolis, 556 W.

COBB'S MILLS, p-o., Cherokee co., Ala.

COBBSVILLE, p-o., Telfair co., Ga.

COBBSVILLE, p-o., Johnson co., Ark.

COBDEN, v., Westmeath t., Renfrew co., Can. W. Situated on the W. side of Muskrat Lake, and has an Episcopal church, a store & 100 inhabitants.

COBERLY'S, p-o., Allen t., Union co., O., 51 N.W. Columbus, 441 W.

COBHAM, Depot, p-o., Albemarle co., Va.

COBHAM, two pas. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. W. Rochester. Area, 3,096 ac. Pop. 718.—Fair, 2d August. Rev. of Cobham College, or Poor's hospital, founded in 1598, 220*l.* per annum. Near the church are monumental brasses of the Barons of Cobham, whose ancient hall, built by Inigo Jones, is the seat of Lord Darnley.—II. co. Surrey, 9 m. N.E. Guilford. Area, 5,228 ac. Pop. 1,691. It comprises Church-Cobham, a vill. on the Mole, with the pa. church, and Cobham Park, the residence of the lord of the manor; & Street-Cobham, a hamlet on the old London & Portsmouth road, adjacent to which is the domain formerly belonging to the Earl of Carhampton. Fairs, March 17, December 11.

COBI, a wide desert of Centr. Asia. [Gobi.]

COBIJA, or PORT LA MAR, the only legal seaport of Bolivia, cap. dep. La Mar, on the Pacific, with a vill. in the dist., & 110 m. W. Atacama. Lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 70° 21′ 2″ W. Pop. (1843) 793. It has been destitute of water until the very recent discovery of a spring, but it has some ship-building docks & mining estabs.; & in 1844, a quay, barracks, & a new custom-ho. were in course of construction. It is also a depôt for coin, bullion, ore, & some other products from the interior, which, with imports of cotton & woollen stuffs, paper, & mercury, a few years ago employed 5,700 beasts of burden for their transit.

COBLENZ (Engl. *Coblentz*, French *Coblence*, anc. *Confluentes*), a strongly fortifd. city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg., on lt. b. of the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, the former riv. here crossed by a bridge of boats, 485 yds. across, and the latter by a stone bridge, 536 yds. in length, 49 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. excl. garrison, 18,730. Mean temp. of year 51°.5; winter 35°.7; summer 66°.6, Fahr. It is well built, & has several fine churches, a noble palace of the former electors of Treves, an anc. Jesuits' college, a Rom. Catholic seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, & theatre, manufs. of cotton & woollen fabrics, & an active general trade. Around it are several detached forts. Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, is one of the strongest outworks. Birth-place of Prince Metternich. It was taken by the French in 1794, after an obstinate resistance, and made cap. of the dep. Rhine & Moselle, under the French empire.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the confl. of the Aar and Rhine, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. It has some remains of the Roman period. Pop. of Arron., 1849, 502,984.

COBLESKILL, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 42 W. Albany, 386 W. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. Drained by Cobleskill cr. Here is a mill stream issuing from a natural well, which has never been effectually sounded. This stream soon enters a subterranean passage, & reappears after a distance of 7 miles. The v. contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 saw m. & 120 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 woollen fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,583; 1850, 2,229. (*Terr. reduced by erection of Richmondville.*)

COBLESKILL CENTRE, p-o., Cobleskill t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 44 W. Albany, 384 W.

COBOURG. [Coburg and Saxe-Coburg.]

COBRE, a town of the island of Cuba, E. dep., 4 leagues E. Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 2,661, of whom 614 are Europeans. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in the copper mines.

COBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa., & forming a suburb of Burslem, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. returned with pa., & employed in manufactures of porcelain & other earthenware.

COBURG, p-v., port & capital Northumberland co., Can. W., 72 E. Toronto, 105 W. Kingston. Situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, and in the township of Hamilton. It contains a court house, jail, the buildings of Victoria college, 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Christian, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Free, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—41 stores, a savings bank, a woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, a brewery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & a monthly publication, & 4000 inhabitants. Victoria college, founded in 1842, has a president, 4 professors, & 50 students. It is under the direction of the Methodists.

COBURG, a town of Cent. Germany, cap. princip. of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), on the Itz, an affl. of the Regen, & on the r. r. from Dresden to Munich, 26 m. N. Bamberg. Lat. 50° 15′ 19″ N., lon. 10° 58′ 9″ E. Pop. 10,092. Mean temp. of year 46°.2; winter 32°; summer 62°.8, Fahr. It is irregularly built, but has some good edifices, & public walks separating it from its suburbs. Principal buildings, the Ehrenberg palace, a residence of the Duke,

containing a collection of paintings, a library of 26,000 vols., & a fine state banquet hall; several churches, a large arsenal, observatory, new theatre, casino, & work-house. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Dukes of Coburg, still a place of strength, & containing a large collection of armor, with rooms once occupied by Luther. In the vicinity are the ducal residence, Rosenau; & the castles of Lauterburg and Kallenberg. Coburg is the seat of all the high courts for the duchy, & it has a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics, gold & silver articles, bleaching & dye works, stone quarries, & an active transit & gen. trade. Pop. of the Duchy, 1852, 44,456.

COBURG-PENINSULA, N. Australia, is an irreg. penins. in lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 132° 10′ E.; 50 m. in length E. to W., by 20 m. across, connected S.E. with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, & separated W. from Melville isl. by Dundas strait. On it is the British settlement, Victoria. [PORT ESSINGTON, VICTORIA.]

COBURN'S STORE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 167 W.S.W. Raleigh, 404 W.

COCALICO, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 37 E. by S. Harrisburg, 135 W.

COCCONATO, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti, cap. mandamento, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. with comm., 2,528.

COCHABAMBA, a dep. of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 17° & 19° S., & lon. 65° & 68° W., enclosed by the deps. Sacré, Le Paz, & Santa Cruz de la Sierra, named from the riv. Cochabamba, the head stream of the Guapey. Estim. area, 55,120 sq. m., and pop. 250,000. It was formerly regarded as the granary of Peru, & produces also cotton, sugar, dye-woods, fine timber, & precious metals. Chief cities, &c., Cochabamba or Oropesa, Misques, Sacaba, & Tapacari. —*Cochabamba* or *Oropesa*, is a city & cap. of above dep., on the Cochabamba, in a plain at the E. foot of the Andes, 145 m. N.N.W. Chuquisaca. Pop. 30,000. Climate temperate & healthy; houses large, some of the best having two stories. Churches & convents numerous & well endowed. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics & glass wares.

COCHE, a small isl. of Venezuela, S. America, between the isl. Margarita & the mainland.

COCHECTON, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 131 S.W. Albany, 293 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Delaware riv. bounds it on the W. Drained by Callicoon & Ten Mile creeks, which flow into the Delaware. The v. is situated on the E. side of the Delaware, & on the Erie r. r. It contains a store & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 622; 1850, 1,671.

COCHECTON CENTRE, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

COCHEM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 24 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Mosel, at the influx of the Endert. Pop. 2,553. It is picturesquely situated, but ill built, & surrounded by ruined walls. Manufs. cloth, & trade in wine.

COCHEREL, a hamlet of France, dep Eure, arrond. & 12 m. E. Evreux, celeb. for a victory gained by Du Guesclin over Charles le Mauvais, King of Navarre, 16th May 1364.

COCHIN, a rajahship of S. India, comprised in the Travancore dom., & extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 9° 30′ & 10° 30′ N., & lon. 76° & 77° E., having S. Travancore, N. & E. the Madras dists., & W. the Indian Ocean. Area, 1,988 sq. m. It contains fine forests of teak & other woods, from the products of which most part of the rev. is derived. Princip. towns, Cochin & Cranganore.—*Cochin*, a sea-port town, cap. of above rajahship, is on the Malabar coast, 93 m. S.S. E. Calicut. It is situated at the entrance of an extensive backwater, & has great natural advantages for ship-building, &c.; and though, during the present century, it has declined in importance, it still has an export trade in teak, timber, cardamoms, coir, & other produce, sent to both E. & W. Asia. Here, in 1503, was erected the first fort possessed by the Portuguese in India: & Cochin is still the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, whose diocese includes Ceylon, and more than 100 Christian stations in India. It has also Protestant church missionary establishments, & various English schools. The town was taken from the Dutch in 1795, & finally ceded to the British in 1814.

COCHIN CHINA. [ANAM (EMPIRE OF).]

COCHITUATE, p. o., Middlesex co., Mass.

COCHRAN'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Harris co., Ga.

COCHRAN'S GROVE, p-v., Shelby co., Ill., 72 S.E. Springfield, 716 W.

COCHRAN'S LANDING, p. o., Monroe co., O.

COCHRAN'S MILLS, p-o., Pickens co., Ala., 39 W. Tuscaloosa, 857 W.

COCHRANSVILLE, p-v., West Fallowfield t., Chester co., Pa., 62 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 106 W., contains a church & about 200 inhabitants.

COCHRANSVILLE, p. v., Marshall co., Tenn.

COCHRANTON, p. o., Crawford co., Pa.

COCHRANTON, p-o., Salt Rock t., Marion co., O., 10 W. Marion, 8 E. Burlington.

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5¼ m. N.E. Biggleswade. Area, 1,161 ac. Pop. 112.

COCKBURN CHANNEL, Tierra del Fuego, is a continuation of Magdalen Sound, in lat. 54° 50′ S., lon. 72° W.—*Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12′ 25″ S., lon. 138° 39′ 53″ W.—*Sound*, W. Australia, co. Perth, lat. 31° 10′ S., lon. 115° 40′ E., is thoroughly sheltered W.ward by Garden isl. Length N. to S., 6 m.; breadth at N. entrance 4 m.; depth from 6 to 10 fathoms.

COCKBURNSPATH, *Colbrandspath*, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 18 m. N.W. Berwick, near the N. sea, on the N. British railroad. Pop. 1,196. Surface mntnous. in the S., and here are many remains of anc. forts, and other Roman & Scottish antiqs.

COCKE, county, Tenn. Situated in the E. part of the state, bounded on the S.E. by the Alleghany Mts. Drained by French Broad r., & Big Pigeon r. Area, 384 sq. ms. The surface is uneven & broken; soil fertile. Capital, Newport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $230,113; Ind. corn, 544,516 bush. produced; oats, 129,389; sweet potatoes, 19,786;—22 flouring and grist m., 18 saw m., 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $27,257; value of manufac. articles 116,077;—24 churches; 2 acad., 55 pupils; 10 sch., 1,294 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,992; 1850, 8,300.

COCKEN, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le Spring, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Durham. At Cocken-hall, an anc. edifice, the property of Lord Durham, a convent of nuns was established early in the present century. Pop. 96. The grounds about the river Wear, on the opposite side of which are the ruins of Finchall abbey.

COCKENZIE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. E. Prestonpans. Pop. 570, mostly engaged in fishing & manufacturing salt.

COCKER, a small river of England, co. Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere, & flowing N. into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Garstang. Area, 10,480 ac. Pop. 2,520. Fair, Easter Monday.

COCKERINGTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*St. Mary's*), 4¼ m. N.E. Louth. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 261.—II. (*St. Leonard's*), E.N.E. Louth. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 305.

COCKERMOUTH, a parl. bor., town, & chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, at the confluence of the Derwent & Cocker rivers, each here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. S.W. Carlisle. Area of chapelry 2,326 ac. Pop., 1851, 5,775; do. of parl. bor. 7,275. It is irregularly built, but clean & thriving, & it has been recently much improved. It possesses some remains of a strong castle, built soon after the conquest, and razed by the parliamentary army in 1648; a large chapel of ease, a grammar school, town-hall, co. house of correction, court-house, market-house, alms-house, &c., with flax & woollen mills, manufs. of hats and hosiery, & cotton looms. Market, Monday. Fairs, 18th Feb., 10th Oct. The corp. is almost nominal. The bor. is a polling-place for the W. division of the co., & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The poet Wordsworth was born here in 1770.

COCKFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 7 m. N.E. Barnard-Castle. Area, 4,416 ac. Pop. 887.—II. co. Suffolk, 4¼ m.W. Lavenham. Area, 3,626 ac. Pop. 988.

COCKING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S. Midhurst, on the road to Chichester. Area, 2,602 ac. Pop. 482.

COCKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. W. Torbury. Area, 1,016 ac. Pop. 171.

COCKLEY-CLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Swaffham. Area, 4,312 ac. Pop. 263.

COCKEYSVILLE, p-v., Baltimore co., Md. Situated on the Baltimore & Susquehanna r. r., 24 m. N. Baltimore. It contains an Episcopal church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, several stores & machine shops, & 300 inhabitants.

COCKPEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. S.E. Edinburg, on the Edinb. & Hawick r. r. & comprising the vill. of BONNYRIGG. Pop. 3,288. It has extens. coal fields, & the large powder manuf. of Stobs. On banks of the S. Esk are Kirkhill, & the mansion and ancient stronghold of the Earls of Dalhousie.

COCKRUM, p-o., De Soto co., Miss.

COCKTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Clay. Area, 514 ac. Pop. 42. Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel was born here in 1650.

COCOS ISLANDS, Indian O. [KEELING ISLS.]

COCUMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. & 9 m. S.W. Marmande. Pop. 1,676.

CODDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. Needham-Market. Area, 4,440 ac. Pop. 1,457. Fair, October 2.

CODDINGTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Chester, 6 m. N.N.W. Malpas. Area, 2,957 ac. Pop. 256.—II. co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N. Ledbury. Area, 1,076 ac. Pop. 158.—III. co. Notts, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Newark. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 577.

CODDINGVILLE, p-o., Medina co., O.

CODDLE CREEK, p. o., Cabarras co., N. C.

CODFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*St. Mary*), co. Wilts, 4 m. E.S.E. Heytesbury. Area, 2,123 ac. Pop. 390.—II. (*St. Peter*), 3 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Area, 1,611 ac. Pop. 401.

CODICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N. W. Welwyn. Area, 2,671 ac. Pop. 1,039.

CODIGORO, *Neronia*, a town of Italy, Pontif. states, leg. & 22 m. E. Ferrara, on lt. b. of the Po di Volano, 8 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 2,250.

CODINAS DE SAN FELIU, a town of Spain, prov. Barcelona, on the Congost. Pop. 2,579. It has several Roman remains.

CODNOR PARK, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby. Pop. 735.

CODNOR WITH LOSCOW, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Heanor, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Alfreton. Pop. 1,890.

CODOGNO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 15 miles S.E. Lodi, cap. dist., between the Po & Adda. Pop. 9,632. It is well built, & has manufs. of silk stuffs. It is the principal mart in Italy for the cheese misnamed Parmesan.

CODORUS, creek, rises in Frederick co., Md., & after a comparative course of 30 ms., enters the Susquehanna river near New Holland v., in Pa.

CODORUS, p-v., Old Codorus t., York co., Pa., 37 S. Harrisburg, 83 W. Situated on Codorus creek.

CODROIPO, a market-town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friule, 14 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 3,100.

CODSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 5 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,195.

COEDANA, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. S. E. Lanerchymedd. Area, 1,627 ac. Pop. 344.

COEDCANLASS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6¼ m. S.E. Haverford-West. Area. 1,150 ac. Pop. 167.

COED DHU CHURCH, S. Wales. [COYCHURCH.]

COED-FRANK, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton. Pop. 1,728, partly employed in copper mines.

COEDKERNEW, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 765 ac. Pop. 161.

COED-Y-CUMAR, a hamlet of S. Wales, county Brecon, pa. Vainor, 2 m. N.E. Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 1,905.

COEL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., district Alighur, & the residence of its civil authorities, 89 m. S.S.E. Delhi. It is a busy town; its most remarkable structures are a mosque, & a ruined minaret of the 13th century.

CŒLE-SYRIA, a fine valley of Syria, between the mountain ranges of Lebanon & Anti-Libanus. Length about 100 m., traversed by the Litany river (*Leontes*), and containing the towns Baalbec, Zahleh, & Bekaa.

COELK, p-o., Livingston par., La.

COELLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 35 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,000.

COELMIA, a depot of Chili, prov. Concepcion.

COEPANG, (Dutch *Koepang*), a town and principal Dutch settlement, in the island of Timor, near its S.W. extremity. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and has a good harbor defended by Fort Concordia. It is a free port, but not a good place for obtaining provisions.

COE RIDGE, p-o., Cuyahoga co., O.

COESSE, p-o., Whitley co., Ia.

COEVERDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, with a port on the Kleine Vecht, 23 m. S.S.E. Assen. Pop. 2,395. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, & an active trade.

COEYMANS, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 13 S. Albany, 356 W. Surface broken, soil various. Drained by Coeyman's creek, & other small tributaries of Hudson r. The v. is situated on the W. side of the Hudson r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist,—10 stores, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 axe fac., 1 cloth dressing & fulling m., several extensive brickyards, & about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., an iron foundry, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,107; 1850, 3,050.

COEYMAN'S HOLLOW, p-o., Coeyman's t., Albany co., N. Y., 19 S. Albany, 362 W.

COFER, p-o., Harden co., Ky.

COFFADELIAH, p-o., Neshoba co., Miss.

COFFEE, county, Ala. Situated on the South border of the state. Area, 1,008 sq. miles. Drained by Choctawhatchie & Pea rivers. Surface level, soil light but fertile. Capital, Wilton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $183,220; Indian corn, 136,610 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 51,359; rice, 65,863 pounds; cotton, 1,408 bales;—4 grist m., 5 saw m. Capital employed in manufac. $10,970; value of manufactured articles $8,268;—23 churches; 17 schools, 290 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,940. (*Taken from Dale co. since* 1840.)

COFFEE, county, Tenn. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 330 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, soil fertile. Drained by head branches of Duck r. Capital, Manchestsr. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $205,617; Ind. corn, 433,215 bush. produced; oats, 70,365; sweet potatoes, 19,623; tobacco, 8,620 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $13,700; value of manufactured articles, $23,122;—21 churches; 2 academies, 60 pupils; 30 schools, 900 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,184; 1850, 8,351.

COFFEE, p-o., Clay co., Ia.

COFFEE, v., Wabash co., Ill. It has a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabitants.

COFFEE CORNER, p. o., Coffee co., Ala.

COFFEE CREEK, p. o., Porter co., Ia., 148 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 692 W.

COFFEE LANDING, p-o., Hardin co., Tenn.

COFFEE RUN, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 103 W. Harrisburg, 107 W.

COFFEEVILLE, p-v., Clark county, Ala., 132 W. by S. Tuscaloosa, 944 W. Situated on the E. bank of Tombigbee r.

COFFEEVILLE, p-v., capital of Yallabusha co., Miss., 130 N. by E. Jackson, 941 W. Situated on both sides of Turkey creek, a branch of Yazoo r. It contains a court house, several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabitants.

COFFEEVILLE, p-o., Upshur co., Tex.

COFFIN'S GROVE, p. o., Delaware co., Io.

COFFINSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.S.E. Newton. Area, 1,226 ac. Pop. 214.

COGAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4¼ m. S. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 602 ac. Pop. 33.

COGANHOUSE, v., Lycoming co., Pa. Contained, in 1852, 116 inhabitants.

COGENHOE, a pa. of England, co. & 5¼ m. East Northampton. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 374.

COGGES, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, about 1 m. E. Whitney. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 814.

COGGESHALL (GREAT), a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 6 m. E.S.E. Braintree. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 3,580; do. of the town 3,484. The t., ill-built, has a large church, an endowed grammar school, alms-houses, & other charities, with several silk mills & looms. Market, Saturday. Fair, Whit-Tuesday. Adjoining the town are some remns. of an abbey founded by King Stephen in 1142.—II. (*Little*), same co. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 430.

COGGIOLA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 11 m. N.N. E. Biella, on left bank of the Sessera. Pop. 2,056. It has two ancient palaces of the families Aimone & Favre.

COGHILL, p. o., McMinn co., Tenn.

COGLIANA, *Cosilinum*, a town of Naples, prov.

Principal Cit., district & 11 m. N.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,600.

COGNAC, *Comacum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Charente, 21 m. W. Angoulême, on lt. b. of the Charente. Pop. 4,148. It has an old castle, in which Francis I. was born. It is the intrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name, & which forms the object of a very extensive commerce. Manufactures earthenware & paper.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Vienne, 10 miles W. Limoges. Pop. 1,505.

COGNE, a town of the Sard. sta., prov. & 24 m. S. Aosta, in the valley of same name, surrounded by elevated mntns. Pop. 1,480. Iron is extensively mined in the valley.

COGOLETO, a vill., Sard. sta., div. & 14 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 2,065. Celebrated as the birth-place of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

COGORNO, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. Chiavari, 2 m. N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 3,738.

COGSWELL, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

COHAHUILA, a town of Mexico. [COAHUILA.]

COHANSEY, t., Cumberland co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,034.

COHASSET, p-t., Norfolk co., Ms., 20 S.E. Boston, 460 W. Incorporated in 1770. It has a rocky and dangerous coast; & has considerable shipping, mostly engaged in coasting & fishing. Its ocean breezes make it a pleasant summer resort. The v. is pleasantly situated at the eastern terminus of the South Shore railroad, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian,—& about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 2 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,471; 1850, 1,775.

COHASSET NARROWS, sta. on Cape Cod branch r. r., 20 m. from Middleboro', Mass

COHOCTON, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 230 W. by S. Albany, 315 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile, well adapted to grazing. Drained by Cohocton river. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 carriage fac., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,965; 1850, 1,993. [*See Wayland.*]

COHOES, p. t., Albany co., N. Y., 8 N. Albany, 378 W. Surface hilly, soil fertile. The v. is situated on the right bank of the Mohawk river, a little below Cohoes Falls, near the junction of the Erie & Champlain canals, & on Troy & Schenectady & the Northern Albany railroads, & contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist,—3 cotton fac., 19,000 sp., 1,705 looms, together employing 656 persons, producing 5,472,000 yards of sheetings, shirtings, and print goods annually, a factory making woollen shirts and drawers, 2 axe fac., 2 machine shops, 2 iron foundries, a brass foundry, a flouring m., 3 saw m., 15 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,000 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 4,229. The water-power, which might be employed at this place, is immense.

COHOES FALLS, on the Mohawk river, 2 miles from its mouth, near Cohoes v., N. Y., present a romantic, & when the river is full, a grand appearance. Besides a rapid above & below, the river here, from 3 to 400 feet broad, has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet. The Erie canal passes along the S. bank of the river, has a number of locks, and crosses the river a little above the falls, in an aqueduct. About a mile below, the river is crossed by a bridge, and the Champlain canal crosses it by means of a dam.

COHUTTAH SPRINGS, p-o., Murray co., Ga., 12 N. Spring Place, 2¼ from the N. boundary of the state. Situated at the base of Cohuttah mountain. The spring is on the S. side of a small & beautiful stream, issuing from the mountain, which joins the Connesauga creek, 6 miles below. This is one of the most valuable mineral springs in this section of the country.

COILA, p. o., Carroll co., Miss.

COILA, p. o., Washington co., N. Y.

COINJOCK, p. o., Currituck co., N. C.

COIMBATOOR, or COIMBATORE, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, enclosed by the dists. Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, & Malabar, & the Mysore & Travancore dcms. Area, 8,392 sq. m. Pop 1837, 807,994. It is a table-land between the W. & E. Ghauts, averaging 900 feet in elevation; the Cavery forms its E. limit. Products comprise rice, cotton, tobacco, salt, nitre, & live stock. Principal towns, Coimbatoor, Caroor, & Darapooram.—*Coimbatoor*, cap. above dist., is situated on an affl. of the Cavery, 90 m. S. Mysore. It is tolerably well built, & has a mosque erected by Tippoo. Near it is a highly decorated Hindoo temple. The town and district came into possession of Britain in 1799.

COIMBRA, *Conimbrica*, a city of Portugal, cap. dist. Douro, on rt. b. of the Mondego, here crossed by a long stone bridge, 110 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed by old walls, & is highly picturesque externally, but ill-built. Its university, the only one in Portugal, consists of 18 colleges, attended now by about 1,100 students, and has a library of 30,000 vols., with extensive museums, an observatory, &c. It has also some fine churches, and many convents, that of Santa Cruz, now serving for a barrack; & around it are numerous detached residences, including the famed *quinta das lagrimas*, or "villa of tears," the scene of the death of Inez de Castro. In addition to earthenwares, linen & woollen fabrics, & combs, one of its principal manufactures is that of willow toothpicks. Pop of dis. 1850, 256,798.

COIRE, the cap. town of the Grisons. [CHUR.

COISE, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. Savoy, 12 m. S.E. Chambery, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,702.

COITSVILLE, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 182 N.E. Columbus, 17 S.E. Warren, 289 W. Beaver river & the Beaver canal run through its S.W. corner. Pop. 1840, 1,005; 1850, 982.

COJUTEPEQUE, a town of San Salvador, Central America, state & 15 m. S. San Salvador. Estim. pop. 15,000. Except three churches, it has no buildings worthy of notice; and its dwellings are mostly built of mud.—*Lake Cojutepeque*, or *Illamasco*, a few leagues distant, is 12 miles in length E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 miles. In windy weather it assumes a dense green hue, & fish are often cast dead in vast quantities on its shores.

COKER, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 2¼ m. S.S.E. Yeovil. Area, 2,121 ac. Pop. 1,340. The voyager Dampier was born here in 1652.—II. (*West*), 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area, 1,299 ac. Pop. 1,052.

COKER CREEK, p-o., Monroe co., Tenn.

COKESBURG, p. v., Licking co., O.

COKESBURY, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., at the termination of the Cokesbury br., Green and Columbia r. r., 2 m. from Abbeville, 93 W. Columbia, 523 W. It contains a Methodist church, an academy & high school, 3 stores and 878 inhabitants.

COL ("a neck"), the name of many passes across the Alps of Savoy & Piedmont; some of the principal being —I. (*C. de Balme*). [BALME.]—II. (*C. du Bonhomme*), Graian Alps, 10 m. S.W. Mont Blanc. Height 8,054 ft. —III. (*C. de Ferret*), between the Valais (Switzerl.) & Piedmont, W. of the Gt. St. Bernard. Height 7,641 ft. —IV. (*C. de la Seigne*), leads from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, Piedmont, 7 m. W.S.W. Mt. Blanc. Height 8,422 ft.—V. (*C. de Tenda*), Marit. Alps, on the route from Nice to Turin. Ht. 5,986 ft.—Many others are of greater elev., but less frequented as routes.

COLABBA, a narrow promontory, Brit. India, presid. & immediately S. the isl. of Bombay, with which it is connected by a causeway. Here are a light-house, & cantonments for British troops.—II. a small town on the Malabar coast, 19 m. S. Bombay Fort.

COLAGAUL, a town, Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 70 m. W.N.W. Seringapatam, & lately a thriving place.

COLAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¾ m. S.W. St. Columb-Major. Area, 1,545 ac. Pop. 254.

COLAPARCHEE, p. o., Monroe co., Ga.

COLAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, dom. & 65 m. S. Sattarah, & the cap. of a rajahship, comprising also the towns Parnellah, Mulcapoor, & Colgong. Town built on an elevated rock.

COLAR, a town of S. India, Mysore dom., & 40 m. N.E. Bangalore.

COLATON RALEIGH, a par. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 3,757 ac. Pop. 851.

COLBERG, or KOLBERG, a strongly-fortified seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 25 m. W. Köslin, on the Persante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. 7,610. It has a cathed., several other churches, numerous hospitals, an anc. ducal castle, now used for a charitable foundation, a house of correction, a harbor, woollen factories, distilleries, extensive salt-works, salmon & lamprey fisheries, & a considerale export trade. It sustained memorable sieges in 1760 & 1806.

COLBONE, t., Huron co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 921.

COLBORN, p. v., Cramahé t., Northumberland co., Can. W., 16 E. Coburg. Situated on a harbor of Lake Ontario, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., a pottery, a tannery, & 700 inhabitants.

COLBORNE, par., Restigouche co., N. B. Drained by Benjamin, Charles, & Jaquet rivs., entering the Bay of Chaleurs. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1851, 659.

COLBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Aylesham. Area, 1,115 ac. Pop. 336.

COLBYVILLE, p-v., Clarke co., Ky., 39 E.S.E. Frankfort, 530 W. Contains about 50 inhabs.

COLCHAGUA, a dep. of Chili, mostly between lat. 34° & 35° S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, having N. & S. the deps. Santiago & Maule. Area, 8,120 sq. ms. Pop. 175,000. Plains fertile, watered by the Maule & Maypu rivs. Capital, San Fernando, & has the coasting trade ports of Topocahua & San Antonio de Vichuguen. There are in the prov. rich mines of gold, silver, & copper, & quarries of fine marble. Soil very fertile, producing excellent crops, & affords pasturage for extensive herds of cattle.

COLCHESTER, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 46 W.S.W. Montpelier, 519 W. It has Lake Champlain on its W. border, from which Mallet's bay, a large body of water, sets up into the town. Lamoille r. runs through its N.W. corner. First settled in 1774. The natural growth was partly white pine, with a light soil; & partly hard wood, with a fertile clay loam. The v. on the Vermont central r. r. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,739; 1850, 2,575.

COLCHESTER, p-t., New London co., Ct., 24 S.S. E. Hartford, 20 N.N.W. New London, 384 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile gravelly loam. Watered by Salmon r. The village is pleasantly situated, on an elevated ground, chiefly on one street, & contains a Congregational & a Baptist church; & Bacon Academy, founded in 1800, by the donation of $35,000, which has the name of its founder. There are in the t. a tannery, a fac. of India rubber goods, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,101; 1850, 2,468.

COLCHESTER, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 98 S.W. by W. Albany, 316 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Papacton branch of Delaware r. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,567; 1850, 2,184.

COLCHESTER, county, Nova Scotia, N. part of province. Area, 1,038 sq. ms. Drained by Shubencadie, Stewiack, Salmon, & Chaganois rivers, all entering Cobequid Bay on the W., & by several small streams entering Tatmagouche Harbor & Paisley r. on the N. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Truro. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 15,278; sheep, 22,143; swine, 4,410; horses, 2,636; wheat, 30,880 bush. produced; rye, 377; Ind. corn, 1,998; buckwheat, 39,291; barley, 6,858; oats, 166,234; potatoes, 182,645; peas, 2,526;—34 grist m., 99 saw m., 37 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac.;—31 churches; 93 schools, 2,365 scholars. Pop. 15,469.

COLCHESTER, p. t., Essex co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,870.

COLCHESTER, *Camulodunum*, a parl. & munic. bor., riv. port, & town of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, crossed here by several bridges, & the E. Union r. r., 51 m. N.N.E. London. Area of bor. 1851, 11,200 ac. Pop. 19,443. It is well built on the sides & summit of an eminence, where there are vestiges of its anc. walls, many antiquated dwellings, imposing remains of a castle of great strength, reputed to have been founded by Edward the Elder, parts of which are now used for the town library, & a prison; interesting relics of an abbey & a priory, an anc. chapel, 34 churches,—4 Baptist, 16 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 6 Independent, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. Its free grammar school has scholarships at Cambridge university, & the celebrated Dr. Parr was master of it in 1779. The town possesses also well-endowed poor hospitals, a general hospital, various money charities, an union workhouse, fine moot or town-hall, co. house of correction, neat theatre, small barracks, several literary & scientific associations, a custom-house, large mkt.-house, bonding warehouses, & a quay, approached by vessels of 150 tons. Its manufs. of silk are declining; but it has some malting trade. It imports coal, timber, wines, oilcake, manufs. & colonial produce; exports corn & malt, & has thriving oyster fisheries. Mkt. Wed. & Sat. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, July 5 & 23, Oct. 20. It is a polling-place for the N. division of the co., & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Colchester was one of the earliest Roman stations in Britain; & numerous coins & other antiquities have been found in it. It was also a Saxon town of note. It gives the title of baron to the Abbot family.

COLCHIS, an anc. division of Asia, E. of the Black Sea. It contains gold & silver mines, & the pheasant is originally from this dist. It was, in the 15th cent., subdivided into the principalities of Imeretia, Mingrelia, & Gouriel; & is now almost wholly comprised in the Russian gov. Transcaucasia.

COLD-ASHBY, & COLD-ASHTON, 2 pas. of England. [Ashby-Cold & Ashton-Cold.]

COLD BATH, t., Clarke co., Ark. Pop. 297.

COLD BRAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Bucks. Area, 530 ac. Pop. 80.

COLDBROOK, p-v., Russia t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 86 N.W. Albany, 410 W. Situated on a stream of the same name, & contains 1 church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a plaster m., & about 300 inhabitants.

COLDBROOK, p-o., Warren co., Ill., 115 N.W. Springfield, 844 W.

COLDEN, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 286 W. Albany, 365 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by Cazenove cr. Organized in 1827. At the v. are some mills, & a small settlement. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,088; 1850, 1,344.

COLDENHAM, p-o., Newburg t., Orange co., N. Y., 90 S. by W. Albany, 292 W.

COLD HANWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 707 ac. Pop. 80.

COLD-HIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Towcester. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 406.

COLDINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on N. British railroad, with a vill. of same name, 2½ m. N. W. Eyemouth, & the hamlets W. Reston & Auchincross. Area about 57,600 ac. Pop. 3,188. In the vill. are the remains of a famous priory, supposed to have been the first founded in Scotland: & about 2 m. N.E. is Fast Castle, the Wolf's Crag of the "Bride of Lammermoor."

COLDITZ, or KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 2,900, engaged in manufs. of stockings, linens, felt, & earthenwares. Its anc. castle is now used as a house of correction.

COLD KIRBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 179.

COLD NECK, p. o., Cooper co., Ga.

COLD-NORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. S. Maldon. Area, 1,651 ac. Pop. 213.

COLD-OVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,657 ac. Pop. 106.

COLDRED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area, 1,532 ac. Pop. 182.

COLD RUN, p. o., Gordon co., Ga.

COLDSBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 8 m. N. N.W. Cirencester. Area, 3,120 ac. Pop. 256.

COLD SPRING, t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 308 W. Albany. Surface hilly, with extensive valleys. Watered by Alleghany r. & Cold Spring cr., its tributary. It contains an Indian village. Situated on the N. side of Alleghany r., on the N. Y. & Erie railroad. It is the centre of a considerable lumber trade. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 673; 1850, 591.

COLD SPRING, p. o., Fairfield co., Ct.

COLD SPRING, p-v., Phillipstown t., Putnam co., N. Y., 54 m. from N. Y., 90 S. Albany, 278 W. It is on the Hudson river r. r., & on the left bank of the Hudson r., in the Highlands, 1 mile above West Point. It contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—12 stores, & 1,500 inhabitants. The West Point foundry is situated here. It employs 400 men, & has an iron foundry, a brass foundry, pattern, smith's, machine, & boiler shops. There are attached to the foundry 3 air furnaces, 3 cupolas. In the smith's shop there is 1 trip-hammer of 7 tons weight, & 2 tilt-hammers—one of a thousand & the other of 500 lbs. The

machine shop contains 29 turning lathes, & 3 planing machines for iron.

COLD SPRING, p-v., Lower t., Cape May co., N. J., 105 S. Trenton, 215 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, & about 40 dwellings.

COLD SPRING, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C.

COLD SPRING, p. o., Lebanon co., Pa.

COLD SPRING, p. o., Harrison co., O.

COLD SPRING, p-v., Shelby co., Ill., 72 S.E. Springfield, 736 W.

COLD SPRING, p. o., Noble co., Ia.

COLD SPRING, p. t., Jefferson co., Wis. Drained by Bark r. Pop. 1850, 568.

COLD SPRING, p-o., Campbell co., Ky., 91 N.N.E. Frankfort, 501 W.

COLD SPRING, p. o., Potawatamie co., Iowa.

COLD SPRING, p-o., Wilkinson co., Miss., 120 S. W. Jackson, 1,130 W.

COLD SPRING, p. o., Polk co., Tex.

COLD SPRING, p. o., El Dorado co., Cal.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, p-v., Oyster Bay and Huntington ts., Queens & Suffolk counties, N. Y., 186 S. by E. Albany, 266 W. Situated on both sides of the head of Cold Spring harbor. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, 2 woollen fac., a grist m., & 800 inhabitants. It has several ships employed in the whaling business, & smaller vessels in the coasting trade.

COLD SPRINGS, p. v., Hamilton t., Northumberland co., Can. W. It has a Congregational church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., a tannery, & 100 inhabs.

COLD STREAM, p-v., Hampshire co., Va., 21 E. Romney, 167 N.N.W. Richmond, 595 W. Situated on the W. bank of Great Cacapon r. It contains a church, 2 mills, a woollen fac., & other manufacturing establishments.

COLDSTREAM (formerly *Lennel* or *Leinhall*), a border town, burgh of barony, & pa. of Scotl., co. & 15 m. W. Berwick, on the N. bank of the Tweed, here crossed by a 5 arched bridge, & on the main route from Scotland into England. Rural pop. of pa. 1851, 3,245; do. of the t., 2,238. It is irregularly built, & contains a pa. church, several chapels, benevolent societies, and libraries, & had an extensive Bible printing establishment: has a monthly cattle market, & a corn market on Thursday. The famous ford of the Tweed is in the vicinity, where the Scotch & English armies crossed in former times. Near it is Lennel house, the property of the Earl of Haddington. The "Coldstream guards" were so named from having been raised here by General Monk, in 1659-60.

COLD-WALTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. N. Bury. Area, 1,193 ac. Pop. 441.

COLD WATER, p-o., Elbert co., Ga., 121 N.N.E. Raleigh, 575 W.

COLD WATER, p. o., Mercer co., O.

COLD WATER, p-t., capital of Branch co., Mich., 110 W.S.W. Detroit, 558 W. Watered by Cold water river & its branches. The v. contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—8 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,128; 1850, 2,166.

COLD WATER, p. o., Wayne co., Mo.

COLD WATER, p. o., Marshall co., Miss.

COLDWATER, v., Medonti t., Simcoe co., Can. W., 21 N. Barrie. Situated on a small stream of the same name, & has a distillery & 120 inhabitants.

COLD WELL, p. o., Union dist., S. C.

COLD WELL, p. o., White co., Ark.

COLE, county, Mo., situated in the centre of the state, & along the S. bank of Missouri r. Area, 360 sq. ms. Osage r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Moreau cr., which flows into the Missouri r., a few ms. above the entrance of the Osage r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Jefferson city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $174,566; wheat, 31,262 bush. produced; Indl. corn, 220,173; oats, 43,769; wool, 14,129 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—17 churches; 21 schools, 725 scholars; 1 library, 3,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,286; 1850, 6,666.

COLEBROOK, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 135 N. Concord, 596 W. Connecticut river runs on its W. boundary. Watered by Mohawk r. & Beaver brook. On Connecticut river are fine intervale lands. Incorporated in 1790. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, a starch fac., 2 pot & pearl ash fac., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 143; 1850, 908.

COLEBROOK, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 32 N.W. Hartford, 356 W. First settled in 1765. Surface uneven; soil hard & gravelly. Drained by Colebrook r., a tributary of the W. branch of Farmington river, which affords mill seats. It contains 3 churches,—a Congregational, at the centre, a Baptist in the N.W., & an Episcopal in the S.E. part. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a brass clock fac., 2 paper fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,282; 1850, 1,317.

COLEBROOK, t., Ashtabula co., O. Rock & Musketo creeks pass through it. Pop. 1840, 530; 1850, 688.

COLEBROOKDALE, p-t., Berks co., Pa., 73 E. Harrisburg, 166 W. It has 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,124; 1850, 1,102.

COLEBROOK-DALE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Salop, pa. and 2 m. N. Broseley, on the Severn, which here winds through a picturesque narrow glen, and is crossed by an elegant one-arched iron bridge. This district contains extensive seams of coal and ironstone, and petroleum or tar springs, which issue from the sandstone strata. Here railroads formed of wood were first used in 1620 and 1650, and about a century afterwards iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. Pop. engaged in the collieries & foundries, fire-brick and tobacco-pipe manufs. [BROSELEY.]

COLEBROOKE, p. v., Camden t., Addington co., Can. W., 21 N.W. Kingston. Situated on Napanee r., & has 3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a planing m., & 120 inhabitants.

COLEBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. Crediton. Area, 4,989 ac. Pop. 871. Here are the remains of several ruined chapels.

COLEBROOK RIVER, p-o., Colebroke t., Litchfield co., Ct., 31 N.W. Hartford, 355 W.

COLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. S. Lincoln. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 423.

COLE CAMP, p-o., Benton co., Mo., 65 S.W. Jefferson city, 1,001 W.

COLE CREEK, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,589; 1850, 1,578.

COLE CREEK, p-o., Fountain co., Ia., 66 W.S.W. Indianapolis, 637 W.

COLEFORD, a small mkt. town of Engl., co. Gloster, pa. Newland, 7½ m. W.N.W. Blakeney. Pop. 2,310. Mkt. Friday. Fairs, June 20 and Dec. 5. It is a polling place for the W. div. of the co.

COLEGNO, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. & 5 m. W. Turin, on rt. bank of the Dora-Riparia. Pop. 1,776.

COLEMAN CROSS ROADS, p-o., Edgefield dis., S. C., 51 W. Columbia, 537 W.

COLEMANSVILLE, p-v., Harrison co., Ky., 53 N.E. Frankfort, 521 W. It contains 1 church, 4 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

COLEMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area, 1,485 ac. Pop. 149.

COLE-ORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 1,999 ac. Pop. 549. It has an endowed school, and an alms-house.

COLERAIN, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 101 W. by N. Boston, 411 W. Drained by a branch of Deerfield r., which affords water power. It is a fine grazing twnshp., and has considerable manufactures. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 cotton fac., 6,750 spindles, 3 cotton batting factories, a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,971; 1850, 1,785.

COLERAIN, t., Bedford co., Pa. Drained by Cove Creek. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,190; 1850, 1,281.

COLERAIN, p. t., Lancaster co., Pa., 69 S.E. Harrisburg, 104 W. Drained by Octarara cr. It has a fulling & woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,453; 1850, 1,602.

COLERAIN, p. t., Belmont co., O., 126 E. Columbus, 272 W. Pop. 1840, 1,390; 1850, 1,366.

COLERAIN, t., Hamilton co., O., 10 N. Cincinnati. The Great Miami r. forms its W. boundary. It has 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,272; 1850, 3,125.

COLERAIN, t., Ross co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,281; 1850, 1,398.

COLERAIN, p. v., Bertie co., N. C., 176 E. by N. Raleigh, 248 W. Situated on the W. side of the Chowan river.

COLERAIN, p. o., Jackson co., Ark.

COLERAINE, a parl. & munic. bo., seaport town, & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. from its mouth, & 47 m. N.N.W. Belfast. Area of pa. 4,846 ac. Pop. 5,857. Area of parl. bor. 963. Pop. of town & parl. bor. 1851, 5,763. It is tolerably well built, and has a large par. church, an elegant Roman Catholic chapel, endowed & other schools, a town-hall & court-house, custom-ho., union work-ho., & several market-houses & banks, & some remains of old fortifications. The harbor at the mouth of the Bann has been so much improved of late years, that vessels of 200 tons burden can now discharge at the quay close to the bridge. Exports, corn, meal, provisions, fine linens, mostly sent to England. Steamers, continually ply hence to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Fleetwood. Coleraine has paper-mills, tanneries, bleach-grounds, and salmon & eel fisheries. Markets, Mon., Wed., & Friday. Fairs, 7 times annually. The bor. sends 1 m. to H. of C. It gives the title of baron to the Hanger family. About 1 m. S. are traces of a large Danish fort.

COLERAIN FORGE, p-v., Huntingdon co., Pa. 106 W. Harrisburg, 165 W. Situated on Spruce creek.

COLERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dover, 4¼ m. S. Chumleigh. Area, 3,670 ac. Pop. 607.

COLERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6½ m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area, 3,620 ac. Pop. 1,086.

COLEROON, the most N. & largest branch of the Cavery r., British India, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 m. N. Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 m. the division betw. the Madras dists. of Tanjore & Trichinopoly. Waters shallow.

COLES, county Ill., situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 888 sq. ms. Organized in 1830. Drained by Kaskaskia and Embarrass rs., and by the heads of the Little Wabash r., which affords mill seats. It is moderately undulating, has extensive prairies, and much fertile land. Capital, Charleston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $403,375; wheat, 21,338 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,012,735; oats, 136,450; wool, 34,087 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; — 16 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 43 schools, 1,290 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,616; 1850, 9,335.

COLESBERG, a district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having S. the dists. Graaf-Reynet & Cradock, & N. the Hottentot country. Area, 11,654 sq. m. Pop. 8,828 It is a lofty level region, well adapted for rearing live stock, of which large numbers are fed. The Orange r. forms it N. boundary. The vill. Colesberg, near lat. 30° 40′ S., lon. 25° 30′ E., has Dutch & Wesleyan churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

COLESBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 269.

COLESBURGH, p-o., Potter co., Pa.

COLESBURGH, p-o., Delaware co., Iowa.

COLE'S CREEK, p-o., Columbia co., Pa., 113 N.N. E. Harrisburg, 224 W.

COLE'S FERRY, p. o., Wilson co., Tenn.

COLESHILL, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Cole (an affit. of the Tame), here crossed by a bridge, & with a station on the W. Midland r. r., 14½ m. N.W. Coventry. Area of pa. 6,200 ac. Pop. 1,980. It stands on an eminence, and is handsomely built; its pa. church contains a curious font, and many monuments of the Digby family, who possess a domain in the vicinity. Annual rev. of grammar school 215*l*. Market, Wed. Fairs, 1st Monday in January, Shrove Monday, May 6, & Wednesday after Michaelmas. It is governed by two constables, is the seat of the hundred, & the place of election for the N. division of the county. The antiquary Dugdale was born in its vicinity in 1605.

COLESHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3¾ m. W.S. W. Great Farringdon. Area, 2,301 ac. Pop. 391. Coleshill house, a seat of the Earl of Radnor, surrounded by beautiful grounds, is a fine princely mansion, constructed by Inigo Jones.—II. a hamlet, cos. Herts & Bucks, pa. and 1¾ m. S.S.W. Amersham. Pop. 558. It was the birth-place & residence of the poet Waller.—III. a tnshp., N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, & scene of a battle, where Henry II. was defeated by the Welsh, 1157.

COLE'S MILL, p. o., Delaware co., O.

COLESVILLE, p. t., Broome co., N. Y., 124 W.S.W. Albany, 306 W. The Susquehanna r. passes through it. Surface generally hilly, excepting the alluvial flats along the r. The vill. has a Presbyterian church, a store, & about 15 dwellings. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 14 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,528; 1850, 3,061.

COLESVILLE, p. o., Hendrick's co., Ia.

COLESVILLE, p. v., Sussex co., N. J.

COLESVILLE, p. v., Montgomery co., Md.

COLESVILLE, p. o., Stokes co., N. C.

COLETA, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

COLGONG, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 16 m. E. Oglipoor, beautifully situated on the Ganges.

COLICO, a vill. of Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. & 26½ m. N.N.E. Como, near the N. extremity of the Lake of Como, in an unhealthy situation at the foot of Mt. Legnano. Pop. 2,700.

COLIGNY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ain. cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,764. It gives its name to the illustrious house of Coligny-Châtillon. [Chatillon sur Loing.]

COLIJNSPLAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the N. coast of the isl. Beveland, 12 m. N. E. Middleburg. Pop. 1,688.

COLIMA, a territory of Mexico, mostly between lat. 19° & 20° N., stretching 100 m. along the coast of the Pacific, S. of the dep. Xalisco. Area, 420 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 61,243. In it is the volcano of Colima, rising to an elevation of 12,000 ft. Climate hot, soil fertile. Nearly all the pop. are Indian.

COLIMA, a town of the ter. of Colima, Mexico, cap. above territory, 149 leagues S.W. from Mexico, in a fertile plain, S.W. the volcano of Colima, on the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 31,774. It is well built, and has an active trade in salt and palm wine.

COLINDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tiperah, 26 m. E. Luckipoor.

COLINSBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, 4 m. W. Pittenweem. Pop. 482. It has weekly corn markets and two annual fairs.

COLINTON or COLLINGTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. S.W. Edinburgh, with a vill. on Leith Water. Pop. of pa. 2,676. It is beautifully situated on the Water of Leith, N. declivity of the Pentland hills, and in it is the seat of Lord Dunfermline, & several extensive paper mills.

COLIUMO, a small maritime town of Chili, S. A., prov. & 18 m. E.N.E. Concepcion.

COLKIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Fakenham. Area, 1,482 ac. Pop. 464.

COLL, one of the W. isls. of Scotl., on the W. coast of Mull, pa. and 2¾ m. N.E. the isl. Tiree. Length N. W. to S.W. 12 m.; average breadth 2¾ m. Area, 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,109. Pop. of the pa. of Coll & Tyree, 4,818, empd. in rural & maritime industry, and in the manufacturing domestic implements. It contains many hamlets, and a residence and feudal stronghold of the Macleans. About 1-3d is cultivated and in pasture, the rest is rocky and barren.

COLLACE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 7 m. N.E. Perth. Area nearly 5 sq. m. Pop. 702.

COLLAMER, p-o., Windham co., Ct.

COLLAMER, p-o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

COLLAMER, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

COLLAMER, p-o., Cuyahoga co., O.

COLLAMER, p-o., Whitley co., Ia.

COLLAMER, p-o., Kane co. Ill.

COLLAMER, p-o., Sauk co., Wis.

COLLAMER, p-o., Copiah co., Miss.

COLLARES, a market-town of Portugal, 12 m. W. N.W. Lisbon, on the Rio-des-Macas, N. of Cape Roca. Pop. 2,200.—II. a small town of Brazil, prov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Belem, on an isl. in the Para river.

COLLE, several towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 17 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,020. It has various ecclesiastical edifices, a hospital, and a large annual fair in September.—II. Tuscany, prov. & 22 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Elsa, with 3,800 inhabs.; a cathed., a castle, and paper mills.—III. (*Corvino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 4 m. E. Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1,800.

COLLEGE, t., Knox co., O. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 232; 1850, 522.

COLLEGE CORNER, p-v., Butler co., O., 110 Columbus, 507 W. It is in the N.W. corner of the co.,

on the margin of the state of Ia. It has 2 stores, several mechanics' shops, & 200 inhabitants.

COLLEGE GREEN, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

COLLEGE HILL, p-o., Hamilton co., O.

COLLEGE HILL, p-o., La Fayette co., Miss., 166 N.N.E. Jackson, 919 W.

COLLEGE MOUND, p-o., Kaufman co., Tex.

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, p-o., Washington co. Md., 5 m. S. from Hagerstown. Here is the College of St. James, an Episcopal institution, founded in 1842. It has a president, 10 professors or other instructors, 95 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July, one session each year, October 1st to August 1st.

COLLEGE POINT, p-v., Flushing t., Queens co., N.Y., 12 S.S.W. Albany, 239 W. The v. is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound.

COLLEGEVILLE, p-v., Saline co., Ark., 15 m. S.W. Little Rock, 1,080 W.

COLLESANO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 25 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. declivity of the Madonia mountains. Pop. 2,800.

COLLESEAH, a petty maritime town, isl. Socotra, Independent, on N. coast, 30 m. W. Tamarida.

COLLESIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 1,320. Here are two ruined castles.

COLLETON, district, S. C., situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,920 sq. ms. The surface is entirely level, & the soil exceedingly fertile bordering the streams, elsewhere moderately fertile. The Combahee river forms its S.W. boundary, and the Edisto passes through it. Capital Waterboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $705,825; Ind. corn, 480,934 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 403,374; rice, 45,308,660 pounds; cotton, 6,592 bales;—10 flouring and grist m., 8 saw m.; 1 cotton fac. Cap emp'd in manufac. $35,-700; value of manufac. articles, $17,150;—44 churches; 7 acad., 230 pupils; 5 sch., 64 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,548; 1850, 39,505.

COLLETON, p-o., Fayette co. Tenn., 190 S.W. by W. Nashville, 875 W.

COLLETORTO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 10 m. S.S.E. Larino. Pop. 2,620.

COLLETSVILLE, p-v., Caldwell co., N. C., 213 W. Raleigh, 419 W.

COLLETTO, p-o., De Witt co., Tex.

COLLIERLY, a township of England, co. & 11 m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lancaster. Pop. 576.

COLLIERS, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 91 W. Columbia, 559 W.

COLLIERSTOWN, p-o., Rockbridge co., Va., 155 W. by N. Richmond, 195 W. Situated on Collier cr. in the W part of the county, & has 75 inhabitants.

COLLIERSVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Tenn. Situated on the Memphis & Charleston r. r., & has 236 inhabs.

COLLIN, co., Tex., situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 960 sq. m. Drained by the Bois d'Arc branch of Trinity r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital McKinney. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $109,871; Ind. corn, 88,195 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,745; peas & beans, 55; cotton, 1 bale;—11 sch., 273 scholars. Pop. 1,950.

COLLINGBOURNE-DUCIS, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. 2½ m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Area, 3,381 ac. Pop. 706. Cattle fair, December 11.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. 3 m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Area, 7,293 ac. Pop. 902.

COLLINGHAM, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S.W. Wetherby. Area, 2,553 ac. Pop. 878.—II. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 935.—III. (*South*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area, 2,763 ac. Pop. 884.

COLLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. N. Bromyard. Area, 985 ac. Pop. 105.

COLLINGTREE, a pa. of England, co. & 3½ m. S. Northampton. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 284.

COLLINGWOOD, t., Grey co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 545.

COLLINS, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 312 W. Albany, 364 W. Surface undulating or hilly; soil various. Drained by Cattaraugus cr., which runs on its S. border. It has 3 woollen fac., 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,257; 1850, 4,001.

COLLINS, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1,324.

COLLINS, t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 846.

COLLINS, p-o., Columbia co., Florida.

COLLINS CENTRE, p-o., Collins t., Erie co., N. Y.

COLLINS DEPOT, p-o., Hampden co., Mass.

COLLINS SETTLEMENT, p-o., Lewis co., Va., 296 W.N.W. Richmond, 264 W.

COLLINSVILLE, p-v., Canton t., Hartford co., Ct., 15 W. by N. Hartford, 358 W. Situated on both sides of Farmington r., & on the Collinsville branch r. r., 33 m. from New Haven. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic;—sev. stores, an extensive axe fac., employing 400 persons; & manufactures articles valued at $250,000 annually;—a lyceum, & 1,200 inhabs.

COLLINSVILLE, p-v., W. Turin t., Lewis co., N.Y., 123 N.W. Albany, 424 W. It contains 1 church, an academy, 3 stores, 20 dwellings, & 130 inhabs.

COLLINSVILLE, p-v., Milford t., Butler co., O., 105 S.W. Columbus, 498 W., on the Cincinnati, Logans Port & Chicago r. r., 35 m. from Cincinnati.

COLLINSVILLE, p-v., Madison co., Ill., 86 S. by W. Springfield, 792 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—a grist m., a saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

COLLIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. N.N.E. Brescia, on rt. b. of the Mella. Pop. 2,256. It has iron mines & forges.

COLLIOURE, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Mediterr., a little N. Port Vendres, & 15 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 3,073. It is defended by 3 forts, & has some trade in wines, wool, & anchovies.

COLLIVENE, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala.

COLLO, a town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, 68 m. W. Bona, on Bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,500.

COLLOBRIÈRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,890, partly engaged in iron, lead, & coal mines.

COLLOGNE, a pa. & vill of Switzerland, cant. Valais, opposite St. Maurice, on rt. b. of the Rhone, elevation 5,302 feet.

COLLOMSVILLE, p-v., Lycoming co., pa. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 150 inhabs.

COLLON, a market-town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Louth, on an affluent of the Boyne, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5¼ m. N.W. Drogheda. Area of pa. 8,813 ac. Pop. of pa., 3,275; do. of town, 936. It is neatly built, & has a good market-house & pa. church, with a cotton factory & bleaching ground. Stocking & linen weaving employs many of the inhabs. Market, Tues. Fairs, June 3 & Nov. 21. Collon house is the residence of Viscount Ferrard, chief proprietor in the parish.

COLLOONEY, a mkt.-town of Irel., Connaught, co. & 5½ m. S.W. Sligo, on the Owenbeg. Pop. 651.

COLLUMBKILL, 2 pas. of Irel., Leinster.—I. co. Longford, 3 m. W. Granard. Area, 20,314 ac., including Loughs. Pop. 9,273.—II. co. Kilkenny, including a part of Thomastown, which see. Area, 4,473 ac. Pop. 1,116.

COLLUMPTON, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Culm, a tributary of the Exe, & on the Great Western r. r., 12½ m. N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 5,790 ac. Pop. 3,909. The town, in a broad vale, has many antique houses, a church, originally collegiate, & containing a beautiful chapel and many rich ornaments, & a large serge factory. Market, Saturday. Fairs, 1st Monday in May and November. It has co. sessions, & is the polling-place for N. divis. of co. A fire in 1839 destroyed great part of the town.

COLLY SWAMP, p-o., Bladen co., N. C.

COLLY-WESTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¼ miles S.S.W. Stamford. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 469.

COLMAR, *Columbaria*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. H. Rhin, on the Lauch, near its confl. with the Ill, 41 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg, with which it is connected by r. r. Pop. 18,200. It is well built; and its old ramparts are now converted into planted Boulevards. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, theatre, prison, court-ho. It has a comm. college, with a collection of paintings, & library of 40,000 vols., and several hospitals. It is the seat of a superior court, & a tribunal of commerce; & it has active manufs. of cotton fabrics, tapes, cutlery, paper, leather, brushes,

combs, &c., which articles, with corn & other produce, it expts. into Switzerl'd. Colmar was an imperial city in the middle ages, and had an active share in the civil wars under Rodolph of Hapsburg & Adolphe of Nassau. It was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

COLMARS, *Collis Martis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 24 m. N. Castellane, on lt. b. of the Verdon, 4 m. from the Sard. frontier. Pop. 1,000. It is defended by walls & forts.

COLMENAR, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. N. Malaga, cap. dist. Pop. 5,949.—II. (*del Arroyo*), prov. & 33 m. S.E. Avila.—III. (*de Oreja*), prov. & 30 m. S.S.E. Madrid. Pop. 4,552.—IV. (*de la Sierra*), prov. & 35 m. N. Guadalaxara, on lt. b. of the Jarama.—V. (*Viejo*), prov. and 17 m. N. Madrid, between the Manzanares & Tejada. Pop. 3,810.

COLMONELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, 5 m. N.E. Ballantrae. Pop. 2,934. In it are various remains of anc. forts & cairns.

COLMWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5¼ m. W.S.W. St. Neots. Area, 2,310 ac. Pop. 543.

COLN, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*St. Aldwn*), 3 m. N. Fairford. Area. 3,420 ac. Pop. 492.—II. (*St. Dennis*), 3 m. S.S.W. Northleach. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 229.

COLNBROOK, a chapelry of Engl., cos. Middlesex & Bucks, pas. Stanwell, Horton-Iver, and Langley Marsh, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, & on the Bath road, 17 m. S.W. London. Cattle fairs, April 5, & May 3. It had formerly a mkt.-town.

COLNE, three rivs. of England.—I. cos. Herts and Middlesex, rises between Hatfield & St. Albans, flows successively S.W. & S. past Watford, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, W. Drayton and Colnbrook, and joins the Thames at Staines. Course about 30 m.—II. co. Essex, rises near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.E.ward past Halstead & Colchester, & joins the North Sea by a broad estuary, separated from that of the Blackwater by Mersea Isl. Course about 30 m.—III. co. Glo'ster, joins the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E.ward course of about 25 m.

COLNE, a mkt.-town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on an affl. of the Calder, & on the Leeds & Liverpool canal, 32 m. by r. r., N.E. Manchester. Pop. 1851, 6,644. It has 2 chapels of ease, a grammar school, of which Archbishop Tillotson was a pupil, a cloth hall, & large manufactures of cotton calicoes, mousselins-de-laine, which have almost entirely superseded its anc. woollen manufacture. Its mills are partly wrought by water power. Coal, slate, & lime abound in the vicinity. Mkt., Wednesday. Fairs for cattle, March 7, May 12, October 10.—Also of same name—I. co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S.E. Somersham. Area, 2,011 ac. Pop. 439.—II. (*Earls*), co. Essex, 3½ m. S.E. Halstead. Area, 2,959 ac. Pop. 1,518. Fair, March 25.—III. (*Enyain*), same co., 2½ m. E. Halstead. Area, 2,444 ac. Pop. 670.—IV. (*Wake*), same co., 5¼ m. E.S.E. Halstead. Area, 1,467 ac. Pop. 495.—V. (*White*), same co., 4½ m. E. Halstead. Area, 1,467 ac. Pop. 495.

COLNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E. Norwich. Area, 748 ac. Pop. 88.

COLN-ROGERS, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.S.W. North-Leach. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 137.

COLOGNA, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 19 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. (1843) 6,315. Manufactures silk.—*Cologno* is a mkt.-town of Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,650.

COLOGNE, (Germ. *Köln*, anc. *Agrippina colonia*), a fortified city of W. Germany, formerly cap. electorate, now cap. Rhenish Prussia, on lt. b. of the Rhine, across which a bridge of boats connects it with its suburb Deutz, 45 m. N.N.W. Coblenz. Lat. of cathedral 50° 56′ 29″ N., lon. 6° 57′ 52″ E. Pop. 78,500. It is finely situated, strongly defended, & surrounded by high walls, but very ill built; streets narrow and filthy; houses in great part of wood, & its quay is of a very inferior kind. It has, however, some noble edifices, including its vast cathedral, begun about 1248, & still unfinished. Subscriptions have recently been raised for carrying it on, & the first stone of the new buildings was laid by the King of Prussia in September 1842; several churches, one with an altar-piece by Rubens, & the Memnonite church, having the tomb of Duns Scotus; a fine town-hall, new court-ho., the archbishop's palace, exchange, & an arsenal with curious specimens of anc. armor. Its university, founded in 1388, was suppressed by the French; it has, however, a Protestant & a Roman Catholic college, the latter possessing a valuable library, an archiepiscopal seminary, various other schools, a large public library, & numerous literary institutions. It communicates by rail r. with Hamm, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mechlin, & has extensive passage traffic with steam-packets on the Rhine. It has manufs. of cotton yarn & stuffs, silk fabrics, velvets, woollen cloths, hosiery, lace, cordage, tobacco, hats, wax lights, starch, needles, clocks, gold & silver articles, vinegar, sealing-wax, earthen & lacquered wares; & 24 factories of *eau de Cologne*. Its position gives it an extensive & increasing trade between Germany & the Netherlands, and, under the French, it was the cap. dep. Roër. Pop. of arron. 1849, 497,330.

COLOGNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, arrond. & 18 m. N. Lombez, on the Sarrampion. Pop. 939.

COLOGNO, a walled t. of Lombardy, prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,650. It suffered repeatedly in the wars of the Guelphs & the Ghibelins.

COLOMA, p. o., Cherokee co., Ala.

COLOMA (SANTA), 2 towns of Spain.—I. (*de Farnes*), prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Gerona. Pop. 3,526.—II. prov. Barcelona, 9½ m. S.E. Cervera.

COLOMBAN DE VILLARS (ST.), a vill. of Savoy, prov. Maurienne, 6¼ m. N.W. St. Jean de Maurienne, on the Glandon. Pop. 1,883.

COLOMBANO (SAN), a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 9 m. S. Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 5,000.

COLOMBE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Lyon, on rt. b. of the Rhône, opp. Vienne. Pop. 720.—Numerous comms. & vills. of France have the same name.

COLOMBEY, 2 vills of France.—I. dep. Seine, on the r. r. between Paris & St. Germains, 6 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,560. It had formerly a royal castle, in which Queen Henrietta of England died in 1669.—II. dep. Isère, arrond. Le-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,200.

COLOMBEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. S. Toul. Pop. 1,000.

COLOMBIA, an extensive region of S. Amer, now divided into the repubs. VENEZUELA, NEW GRANADA, & ECUADOR.

COLOMBIER, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 4 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, near W. bank of the lake. Pop. 1,000. It has an anc. castle of the Dukes of Longueville, Princes of Neuchâtel.—II. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,312.

COLOMBO, or COLUMBO, the principal seaport t. & mod. cap. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, in lat. 6° 56′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E. Pop. 31,549. The fortified town, about 1½ m. in circ., stands on a rocky peninsula, on three sides surrounded by the sea, & having landward a lake, a moat, & drawbridges; internally, it is more like a European town than any other in India, except Goa; its buildings are mostly in a plain Dutch style, & some of its streets are lined with trees. Climate salubrious, though humid. Mean temp. of year 80° .7; winter 79° .1; summer 80° .9, Fahr. The fortified t. is the residence of the civil & military authorities, & the principal European residents of Ceylon; the open town to the E. is occupied by a mixed pop. of Dutch & Portuguese descent, & the suburbs are inhabited by native Singhalese. Princip. edifices, the government-house, court-house, English, Dutch, and Portuguese churches, chapels, extens. barracks, a good military hospital, & the light-house. It has various museums, schools, hotels, & libraries. The harb., defended by several forts, is small, & the roadstead is safe only during the S.E monsoon; but Colombo is the entrepôt for most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517; taken by the Dutch in 1603, & by the English in 1796.

COLOMERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N. Granada, on rt. b. of riv. of same name. Pop. 2,200.

COLON, p. t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 135 W.S.W. Detroit, 583 W.

COLON, (*See Aspinwall, N. G.*)

COLONA-DI-BURIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, 8 m. N.E. Castiglione-della-Pescaja, remarkable for the remains of Cyclopean walls, and Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

COLONELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo,

Ult. L., dist, & 16 m. N. E. Teramo, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.

COLONEL'S FORK, p. o., Pickens dist., S. C.

COLONIA DO SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, a fortified maritime town of Uruguay, St. Amer, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opp. Buenos Ayres, 98 m. W.N.W. Monte Video. Pop. 2,500. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets from the troops of Rosas.

COLONNA (CAPE), *Sunium*, Greece, is the most S. point of Attica, 26 m. S.S.E. Athens. Lat. of temple, 37° 39′ 41″ N., lon. 24° 1′ 48″ E. On it are the remains of a temple of Minerva, from the "columns" of which it derives its name.—*Colonna*, Pontif. sta., is a small town, 18 m. E. Rome.

COLONNE, or NAU, a cape of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., in the Ionian Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento. The *Lacinium promont.* of the ancients, so called from a temple of Juno Lacinia, the remains of which still exist.

COLONSAY, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotland, included in Argyleshire, 9 m. W.N.W. Islay, separated from the isl. Oronsay by a narrow sound left dry at low water. Length of both isls. 12 m., & from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. Area 9,000 ac., of which one-half is cultivated. Pop. included in pa. of Jura. Surface irregular, but not mutnous. Loch Fad is in the centre. The island was anciently the seat of a monastery.

COLONY, p-o., Knox co., Mo.

COLORADO, riv., Texas, rises in the W. part of the state, in the Guadalupe mountains, from which it has a course to the sea of about 600 m., flowing first in a N.E. direction to its junction with the Pasigono, whence it inclines to the S.E. Its banks are steep and seldom overflowed, & abound in fine timber. About 10 miles from its mouth is "the raft," formed of drifted wood, which greatly obstructs navigation. It consists of detached masses of timber, with portions of the river intervening. The Colorado enters the bay of Matagorda by two outlets, about 2 m. apart. The following streams enter it from its left bank: Cummings, Rabb's, Pine, Oak, Eblin's, Walberger's, Bear, Hamilton, Cypress, Honey, & Hunting. From the right it receives Wilson's, Jenning's, Jones', Buckners, Cedar, Walnut, Onion, Spring, & Bull creeks. The Agua Fria enters the Colorado from the W., 12 m. above Austin. Nearly 22 m. above Austin the Peidernales or Flint river enters it from the W. Although its length does not exceed 70 m., it is so much increased by tributary waters from mountain springs, that it rivals the main stream in volume near the point of confluence. The Llano also flows from the W., & carries a considerable body of water to the Colorado. A few miles above the mouth of the Llano, & 4 m. below Hunting creek, are the falls, or a succession of cascades, extending about 800 yards. The first fall is about 20 feet perpendicular. Within a hundred yards there is another of 10 feet. And thus they continue, until they reach a total perpendicular fall of nearly 100 feet. The river flows from a distance of 180 m. above, through an even and clear channel, to the falls. The San Saba, a river about 200 miles in length, rises in a spur of the Guadalupe mountains, & winds its course between two hilly ridges, parallel, & but a short distance from, the Colorado, for 40 m. above its confluence. The San Saba is about 50 yards wide, & generally deep, but it is obstructed by numerous shoals. The Pecan Bayou, which enters about 25 m. above the mouth of the San Saba, has a course of 120 m. in length. About 100 m. above the mouth of the Pecan Bayou the Pasigono river enters the Colorado from the N.E. Its tributaries are the Piaroya, the Mochique, and the Salada creeks. Above the mouth of the Pasigono, the principal branches of the Colorado are the Pisape-Sunova, Arroyo-Frio, & the Aguilas. During the dry season its average depth is about six feet, except at the shoals. When "the raft" has been removed, & the contemplated improvements have been completed, it is anticipated that this river will be navigable for large steamers; now it is only navigable for small-class steamers, when the river is high, as high as Austin, or about 220 miles.

COLORADO, a river of Utah, California, and New Mexico, enters the N. extremity of the Gulf of California, after a course of nearly 800 m. Its extreme source is N. of 43° N. lat., but one of its main affluents rises in the S. pass of the Rocky Mountains, under the parallel of 40° 20′ N. The elevation of this pass is about 7,000 feet above sea level, yet the ascent to it from the Platte and Sweetwater rivers, on the E. side, over a sandy plain 120 m. long, is so gradual that the traveller is scarcely conscious of rising to the summit of a high ridge of mountains. After passing 2 or 3 m. over a level surface, between low and sloping elevations composed of sand & clay, he descends by a gentle declivity two miles, to a spring known to emigrants as the "Pacific Spring," the water from which forms the upper stream of the Colorado, known to travellers and trappers as the Green river. The distance from Fort Laramie to the Pacific Spring is 311 m. Within the space of a few miles the Wind River mountains supply a number of tributaries to the Green river. At a point in about 40° 46′ N. lat., & at an elevation of 5,150 feet above sea level, the Colorado in the month of June was found by Fremont and his party to be swollen to the top of its banks, and several hundred yards in breadth, with a depth in many places near its banks of from 15 to 20 feet. Below this the river enters between lofty precipices of red sandstone, and the country is said to assume a very rugged character, the river passing through canons which forbid all access to its verge. The course of the Colorado is prevailingly S.S.W. It is joined by the Grande river at about 37° 30′, & by the St. John's & Chelly under the 37th parallel, & by the Jaquesila about 40 m. lower down, the Rio Virgin from the W. at 35° 30′, and the Mohave a little above 34°. At about 32° 38′ the Gila comes into it at nearly right angles, and the point of junction, strangely chosen, is the hard butte, through which, with their united forces, they cut a canon, 1,000 feet in length, with vertical walls about 50 ft. high, & then flow off due W. in a stream 600 ft. wide, & with a perfectly straight course for 3 or 4 m. Up to its junction with the Gila the Colorado is always navigable for steam boats; above it is full of shifting sand bars. From this point the banks of the Colorado is thickly studded with mezquite willows, *Equisetum hyemale*, & cotton wood. At the ford leading to Sonora, about 70 m. from its mouth, the Colorado in the month of November was found to be 1,500 ft. wide, and flowing at the rate of 1¼ m. per hour. Its banks were low, & its greatest depth at the crossings was only four feet. There is every reason to suppose that the Colorado can be navigated by light draft steamers for a distance of 200 m. above the mouth of the Gila.

COLORADO, county, Texas. Area, 825 square m. Drained centrally by the Colorado r. Surface generally rolling, with a light soil, producing good cotton, except on the bottom lands along the Colorado, where the soil is a dark chocolate color, producing the sugar cane in perfection. Capital, Columbus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $205,216; Ind. corn, 92,856 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 19,700; cotton, 4,771 bales;—2 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $5,750; value of manufac. articles, $8,960;—3 churches; 6 schools, 165 scholars; 2 libraries, 500 vols. Pop. 2,257.

COLORADO, a name of the Desaguadero river. [PLATA (LA).]

COLORNO, a mkt.-t. of N. Italy, duchy & 8 m. N. Parma, with a ducal palace, on rt. b. of the Parma. Pop. 3,000.

COLOSSÆ, a ruined city, Asia Minor, Anatolia, near lat. 37° 47′ 30″ N., lon. 29° 24′ E.; its remains comprise a theatre & numerous sepulchres.

COLOSSE, p-v., Mexico t., Oswego co., N. Y., 149 W.N.W. Albany, 374 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 25 dwellings.

COLQUITT, p-o., Montgomery co., Ga.

COLSTERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 32¼ m. S. Lincoln. Area, 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,345. Sir Isaac Newton, whose father was lord of the manor, was born here on Christmas day, 1642.

COLSTON-BASSET, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 2,391 ac. Pop. 337.

COLTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. N. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 907.

COLTON, p. t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 506.

COLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancashire. Area, 13,330 ac. Pop. 2,008.

COLTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N. Wymondham. Area, 911 ac. Pop. 241.—II. co. Stafford, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Rugeley. Area, 3,665 ac. Pop. 652. Annual revenue of endowed school house about 50*l*. [COULTON.]

COLT'S NECK, p-v., Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co.,

N. J., 40 E. Trenton, 206 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabs.

COLUMB, ST. (*Major*), a mkt.-t. & pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 32 m. S.W. Launceston. Area of pa. 12,697 ac. Pop. 2,930. Market, Tuursday. Fairs, Thursday after Nov. 13, & Thursday in Mid Lent. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty sessions and a branch bank.—II. (*Minor*), a pa. of same co., 5¼ m. W. S.W. St. Columb-Major. Area, 5,897 ac. Pop. 2,253. Fair, July 9th.

COLUMBIA, or OREGON, river, Washington and Oregon Ter. & British possessions. Its northern branch take its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 50° N., lon. 116° W.; from thence it pursues a northern course to near McGillivary's Pass, of the Rocky Mountains. At the boat encampment, the river is 3,600 feet above the level of the sea (here it receives two small tributaries—the Canoe river, & that from the Committee's Punch Bowl), from thence it turns south, having some obstructions to canoe navigation, and receiving many tributaries in its course to Colville, among which are the Kootanie, or Flat Bow, and the Flat Head or Clarke river from the east, & that of Colville from the west. This great river is bounded, thus far on its course, by a range of high mountains, well-wooded, & in some places expands into a line of lakes before it reaches Colville, where it is 2,049 feet above the level of the sea, having a fall of 550 feet in 220 miles. To the south of this it trends to the westward, receiving the Spokane river from the east (which is not navigable), & takes its rise in the Lake of Cœur d' Alene. Thence it pursues a westerly course for about 60 miles, receiving several smaller streams, &, at its bend to the south, it is joined by the Okanagan, a river that has its source in a line of lakes, affording canoe & boat navigation for a considerable extent to the northward The Columbia thence passes to the southward until it reaches Wallawalla, in the lat. of 45°., a distance of 160 miles, receiving the Piscous, Y'Akama, & Point de Boise, or Entyatecoom, from the west, which take their rise in the Cascade range, & also its great south-eastern branch, the Saptin or Lewis, which has its source in the Wind river Mountains, and brings a large quanity of water to increase the volume of the main stream. The Lewis is not navigable, even for canoes, except in reaches. The rapids are extensive, and of frequent occurrence. It generally passes between the Rocky Mountain spurs & the Blue Mountains. It receives the Kooskooske, Salmon, and several other rivers, from the east & west—the former from the Rocky Mountains, the latter from the Blue Mountains —and, were it navigable, would much facilitate the intercourse with this part of the country. Its length, to its junction with the Columbia, is 520 miles. The Columbia below this point forms the boundary between Oregon & Washington territories to the Pacific. The river at Wallawalla is 1,286 feet above the level of the sea, & about 3,500 feet wide; it now takes its last turn to the westward, receiving the Umatilla, Quisnel's, John Day's, & de Chute rivers from the south, and Cathlatate's from the north, pursuing its rapid course of 80 miles, previous to passing through the range of Cascade Mountains, in a series of falls & rapids that obstruct its flow, & form insurmountable barriers o the passage of boats by water during the floods. These difficulties, however, are overcome by portages around the falls. The waters here descend 40 feet in the distance of 2 miles. From thence there is still-water navigation for forty miles, when its course is again obstructed by rapids. At the Dalles the river is compressed into a narrow channel 300 feet wide, and half a mile long, & flows between high walls of basalt, & the water falls 50 feet in the distance of two miles. Thence to the ocean, 120 miles, it is navigable for vessels of 12 feet draught of water at the lowest state of the river, though obstructed by many sand-bars. In this part it receives the Willamette from the south, & the Cowelitz from the north. The former is navigable for small vessels 20 miles, to the mouth of the Klackamus, three miles below its falls; the latter cannot be called navigable, except for a small part of the year, during the floods, & then only for canoes & barges. The width of the Columbia, within 20 miles of its mouth, is much increased, & it joins the ocean between Cape Disappointment & Point Adams, forming a sand-spit from each, by deposit, & causing a dangerous bar, which greatly impedes its navigation and entrance. The influence of the tides is felt 80 miles above its entrance into the Pacific. Its entire course is about 750 miles. During the year 1850, 160 vessels entered & departed from the ports of Columbia r. Vessels of a draft of 17½ feet have been safely taken over the south bar, and it is supposed that vessels drawing over 20 feet can enter safely. This noble river was discovered by Capt. Gray, of Boston, in the year 1792, in the ship Columbia, and named from the ship. It was first explored from its sources to the sea in 1804–5, by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, by order of the government of the United States. By the Oregon treaty its navigation is open to British vessels.

COLUMBIA, county, N. Y. Situated in the E. part of the state, bounded W. by Hudson r. Area, 624 sq. m. Organized in 1786. The surface is uneven & hilly, in its E. part, but less so toward Hudson r. The soil is various, and some of it very rich and highly cultivated. Iron ore is found, and a lead mine in the town of Ancram. Marble exists also, & oxide of manganese, peat, & marl. There are also many mineral springs. Those of New Lebanon are warm and much frequented. Drained by Kinderhook cr., in the N., Claverack and Copake crs. in the centre, & Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's cr. on the S., which afford good water power. Capital, Hudson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,507,279; wheat, 17,839 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 360,079; oats, 972,015; potatoes, 409,472; wool, 278,772 pounds;—35 flouring & grist m., 6 iron foundries, 9 woollen fac., 12 cotton fac., 4 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 1 daily, 5 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,474,077; value of manufac. articles, $2,144,243;—75 churches; 11 acad., 379 pupils; 188 schools, 8,972 scholars; 173 libraries, 20,658 vols. Pop. 1840, 43,252; 1850, 43,073.

COLUMBIA, county, Pa. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 574 sq. m. The E. branch of Susquehanna r. passes through it, & Fishing, Catawissa, Big Roaring & other creeks. The surface is broken & uneven, but the soil is fertile. Capital, Bloomsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $364,982; wheat, 153,760 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 199,530; oats, 160,364; potatoes, 86,524; wool, 23,394 pounds;—33 flouring & grist m., 72 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 18 tanneries, 36 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $820,850; value of manuf. arts., $1,055,396;—38 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 93 schools, 4,558 scholars; 2 libraries, 868 volumes. Pop. 1840, 24,267; 1850, 17,710, (*reduced by the erection of Montour.*)

COLUMBIA, county, Ga. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 450 sq. m. Savannah r. bounds it on the N.E. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Capital, Appling. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $420,338; Ind. corn, 434,777 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,115; cotton, 11,336 bales; 1 tannery, 2 persons em. Cap. emp. in manufac., $89,300; value of manufac. articles, $94,500;—20 churches; 6 acad., 230 pupils; 6 schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,356; 1850, 11,961.

COLUMBIA, county, Florida. Situated in the N. part of the state, & is bounded W. by Suwanee r., and N. by the state of Ga. Area, 2,320 sq. m. Surface level, mostly covered with pines; there are several portions of the country where the land is very productive. St. Mary's river rises and flows in its N.E. part. Randolph lake, toward its N. part, is 7 m. long and 5 wide, and discharges its waters into St. Mary's river. Gadsden's spring, on the bank of Little Suwanee r., is 60 feet across, & 35 or 40 deep, & is celebrated for its medicinal properties. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,429; rice, 138,180 lbs. produced; sugar, 179 hhds.; cotton, 802 bales; molasses, 5,162 galls.;—1 grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $4,000; value of manufac. articles, $3,400;—17 churches; 9 schools, 162 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,102; 1850, 4,808.

COLUMBIA, county, Wis. Situated centrally. Area, 790 sq. m. Drained by the Wisconsin and Neenah rs. Surface level, soil fertile. At times of flood the waters of the Wisconsin occasionally cover the marshy ground, (at the nearest point of approach of the Neenah river,) to the depth of three feet; and being at such times the highest, the water passes into the Neenah, thus sending portions of its waters to the ocean by two different routes. Capital, Fort Winnebago. There were in

1850, live stock valued at $192,394; wheat, 169,369 bush. produced; Indian corn, 77,380; oats, 120,279; potatoes, 51,249;—7 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—18 churches; 61 schools, 1,951 sch. ars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 9,565.

COLUMBIA, county, Ark. Area, 376 sq. miles. Drained by Red r. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. 3,000, erected since 1850.

COLUMBIA, p. t., Washington co., Me., 15 m. W. Machias, 120 E. by N. Augusta. Drained by Pleasant riv. It has good mill seats, and considerable trade in lumber. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 853; 1850, 1,140.

COLUMBIA, p. t., Coos co., N. H., 126 N. Concord, 587 W. It has Connecticut riv. on its W. border, and several small mill streams which flow into it. It has a starch fac., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 620; 1850, 762.

COLUMBIA, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 24 E. by S. Hartford, 355 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly, well adapted to grazing. Drained by a branch of Willimantic r., which affords water power. Organized in 1800, previous to which it belonged to Lebanon. It has a fulling m., a cotton fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 842; 1850, 876.

COLUMBIA, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 75 W. by N. Albany, 379 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous and sandy loam. Drained by branches of Unadilla & Susquehanna rivers, & by other streams which flow N. into the Mohawk. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,129; 1850, 2,000.

COLUMBIA, v., Mercer co., N. J., 17 m. N. from Trenton. Contains a Baptist church, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

COLUMBIA, p-v., Warren co., N. J., 71 N. by W. Trenton, 219 W. Situated on the left bank of the Delaware r. Contains a Methodist church and some 25 dwellings.

COLUMBIA, t., Bradford co., Pa. Drained by Sugar cr. & Mill cr. It has 5 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,421; 1850, 1,383.

COLUMBIA, p-b., West Hempfield t., Lancaster co., Pa., 30 S.E. Harrisburg, 102 W. Situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., over which there is here a bridge 5,690 feet long, resting on stone piers. Incorporated in 1814. Pop. 1830, 2,046; 1840, 2,719; 1850, 4,140. The Susquehanna canal connects it with Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna; and the Columbia & Philadelphia r. r., & the York r. r., passes through the place. It has a town-hall, a market-house, 9 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a library, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, several extensive warehouses, boat yards, machine shops, &c. The place is supplied with water in pipes, from some springs in the vicinity.

COLUMBIA, p-v., Fluvanna co., Va., 50 W. Richmond, 124 W. Situated on the N. bank of James r., at the entrance of Rivanna r. It has an Episcopal church, several stores, and about 200 inhab.

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Tyrrell co., N. C., 200 E. Raleigh, 324 W. It is situated on the E. side of Scoupernong cr., a little E. of its entrance into Albemarle sound. It contains a court-house & several stores & dwellings.

COLUMBIA, city, capital of Richland dist., S. C., & of the state, is situated in 33° 57′ N. lat., & 81° 7′ W. lon., & 4° W. lon. from W., 35 S.W. Camden, 73 N.E. Augusta, 120 N.N.W. Charleston, 506 W. It is situated on the E. side of Congaree r., immediately below the junction of Broad & Saluda rivers to form the Congaree. The land rises gradually from the r., where is a plain of two or three miles in extent, from which the ground slopes gradually on every side. On this plain the town is situated, & the situation is commanding, having an extensive prospect. It was founded in 1787, & is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, & 100 feet wide. It has a state house, 170 feet by 60, 2 stories high, situated near the central part of the town, a court-house, jail, market-house, 2 banks, 5 academies, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a state arsenal, a lunatic asylum, 3 railroad depôts, & there are 3 daily, 2 tri-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers published. The city is supplied with pure water from springs, raised by steam power, & distributed in iron pipes. The houses, mostly of wood, but a considerable number of brick, are built with elegance & taste. Large boats navigate the river at high floods. It is connected by railroad with Charleston, with Greenville, with Charlotte, N. C., and also with Augusta, Ga. Columbia is the seat of the South Carolina College, a respectable institution, founded in 1804, which has a president & 8 professors or other instructors, 190 students, & 13,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Monday in December. The buildings of the institution are 7 in number, of brick, & regularly arranged, presenting an imposing aspect. Besides rooms for the students, & other college purposes, they include houses for the president & a number of professors. The buildings containing rooms for students are 4, each 210 feet long, 25 feet wide, & 3 stories high, standing opposite to each other, with the president's house at the head of the open space between them. Their narrowness allows of a very complete ventilation. On the top of another building, which contains the library & philosophical apparatus, is an observatory. This institution receives $15,000 annually from the state, besides $200,000 which has been expended upon it. Pop. 1850, 6,060; 1854, 8,000.

COLUMBIA, t., Gibson co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 852; 1850, 1,184.

COLUMBIA, p-t., Hamilton co., O., 6 E. Cincinnati. It was the second place settled in Ohio. Founded in 1789. It has Little Miami r. on the S.E., & Ohio r. on the S.W. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1840, 3,043; 1850, 2,413.

COLUMBIA, t., Loraine co., O., situated in the extreme E. part of the co., lying on both sides of Rocky r., 12 S.E. Elyria, 20 S.W. Cleveland. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 876; 1850, 1,236.

COLUMBIA, t., Meigs co., O., in the N.W. corner of the county. Drained by the head waters of Leading creek, which flows into the Ohio. It has a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 672; 1850, 897.

COLUMBIA, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 74 W. Detroit, 534 W. Has 1 flouring m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,142.

COLUMBIA, t., Dubois co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 752.

COLUMBIA, t., Fayette co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 889.

COLUMBIA, t., Martin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 642.

COLUMBIA, t., Jennings co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 947.

COLUMBIA, p-v., Fayette co., Ia., 55 E. Indianapolis, 529 W. Situated on a small stream entering White river, & containing about 300 inhab.

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Whitley co., Ia., situated on the N. side of Blue r. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, 6 stores, & about 400 inhab. The name of the p. o. is Whitley, C. H.

COLUMBIA, p-v., Monroe co., Ill., 107 W. by S. Springfield, 820 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 378 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, p-t., capital of Boone co., Mo., 36 N. Jefferson city, 941 W. Situated on Roche Pierre r., a branch of the Missouri r. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, several stores, & 651 inhabitants. It is the seat of Missouri University, founded in 1842, has a president, 6 professors, & 75 students. Commencement on the 4th of July.

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Adair co., Ky., 98 S. by W. Frankfort, 612 W. Situated on Russell's creek, a branch of Green r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, an academy, 7 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Maury co., Tenn., 42 S. S.W. Nashville, 719 W. Situated on the S. bank of Duck river. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist,—2 banks, 2 printing-offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication, several stores, & 2,977 inhabitants. It is the seat of Jackson College, which was founded in 1830. It has a president & 4 professors, 46 alumni, 30 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the 24th June.

COLUMBIA, p-v., Henry co., Ala., 115 S.E. Montgomery, 847 W. Situated on the right bank of the Chattahoochee r. A church, several stores, and 400 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Marion co., Miss., 113 S.S.E. Jackson, 1,063 W. Situated on the E. bank of Pearl river. It contains a court-house and 150 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, district of. [*See Dist. of Columbia.*]

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Caldwell par., La., 273 N.W. New Orleans, 1,187 W. Situated on the W. side of Washita r. It has a court house, 2 stores, and 200 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, p-v., capital of Chicot co., Ark., 142 S.E. Little Rock, 1,152 W. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r. It has a court house, 10 stores & 350 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, p-v., Brazoria co., Tex.

COLUMBIA, p. v., Tuolumne co., Cal.

COLUMBIA CITY, p-v., capital, Clarke co., Washington ter. Situated on the right bank of Columbia r., & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores & 500 inhabitants. It occupies the site of Fort Vancouver.

COLUMBIA CENTRE, p. o., Licking co., O.

COLUMBIA STATION, p. o., Loraine co., O.

COLUMBIA FURNACE, p-v., Shenandoah co., Va., 157 N.W. Richmond, 111 W.

COLUMBIA LAKE, p-o., Bridgewater t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 50 W. by S. Detroit, 526 W.

COLUMBIANA, county, O., situated in the E. part of the state, bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio r. Area, 540 sq. ms. Surface hilly on the south, the northern portion is more level, soil extremely fertile. Drained by Little Beaver r. and its branches. The Ohio and Pennsylvania r. r., the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., and the Sandy and Beaver canal extends through the co. Capital, New Lisbon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $685,256; wheat, 311,507 bushels produced; Indian corn, 393,804; oats, 338,386; wool, 322,965 pounds;—1 salt establishment, makes 15,000 barrels annually & employs a capital of $3,600;—51 flouring & grist m., 32 saw m.; 5 iron foundries; 6 woollen fac.; 24 tanneries, 51 persons employed; 6 printing-offices, 6 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufacture $412,739; value of manufactured articles, $1,059,772;—85 churches; 8 academies, 326 pupils; 151 schools, 12,296 scholars; 1 library, 216 vols. Pop. 1840, 40,378: (including part of Mahoning.) Pop. 1850, 33,621.

COLUMBIANA, p-v., Fairfield t., Columbiana co. Situated on the Ohio & Pennsylvania r. r., 59 m. from Pittsburg, and has several stores and 450 inhabitants.

COLUMBIANA, p-v., capital of Shelby county, Ala., 63 N. Montgomery 781 W. Situated 7 miles W. of Coosa r. It has a court house and a few dwellings.

COLUMBIAN GROVE, p. o., Lunenburg co., Va., 101 Richmond, 218 W.

COLUMBIAVILLE, v., Stockport t., Columbia co. N. Y., situated half a mile E. of Hudson river, at the junction of Claverack and Kinderhook creeks. Incorporated in 1812. It contains 2 stores, 2 cotton factories with 500 sp., 60 dwellings, and about 600 inhabitants.

COLUMBIAVILLE, p-v. (p-o. called Madrid), St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 235 N.W. Albany, 505 W. Situated on the left bank of Grass river, and on the northern railroad. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist,—3 stores, several mills and manufactories, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, co., N. C., situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 525 sq. ms. The surface is level, and some of it marshy. Soil moderately fertile. Capital, Whitesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $142,394; wheat, 187 bush. produced; Indian corn, 106,842; cotton, 26 bales; tobacco, 3,145 pounds;—14 grist m., 1 saw m. Capital employed in manufactures $4,000; value of manufactured articles $4,400;—18 churches; 21 schools, 462 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,941; 1850, 5,909.

COLUMBUS, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 98 W. Albany, 353 W. Surface hilly & broken, soil clay & sandy loam. Watered by Unadilla river & its tributaries. The v. has a church, 2 stores, a tannery, & 20 dwellings. There are in the t. a tannery, 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,561; 1850, 1,381.

COLUMBUS, p-v., Mansfield t., Burlington co., N. J., 12 S. by E. Trenton, 163 W. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a library, 3 stores & 400 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, p-t., Warren co., Pa. Drained by a branch of Broken Straw cr. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,169; 1850, 1,278.

COLUMBUS, city, p-v., capital of Muscogee co., Ga., 124 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 757 W. Pop. 1840, 3,114; 1850, 5,942; 1854, 7,000. Situated at the W. termination of the Muscogee r. r., 290 m. from Savannah, Ga., & on the left bank of Chattahoochee r., at the head of steamboat navigation, immediately below the falls on the r., which descends 111 feet in the distance of 3 m. above. It is 175 miles above its junction with Flint r., & 275 above the Appalachicola bay. The river, just below the falls, is only 354 feet wide, but soon widens to 250 yards. The town is elevated 60 feet above the ordinary height of the r., and covers 1,200 acres. Two streets running parallel with the r., exactly N. & S., are 165 feet wide; six others are 132 feet wide. These are intersected by 12 other streets, at right angles, which are 99 feet wide. It contains a court house, a jail, 4 banks, a market-house, 5 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic, —a college for females, & also a seminary, an academy for boys, 3 printing-offices issuing 3 weekly & 1 tri-weekly newspapers. There are 5 flouring m., 5 extensive cotton factories, in all of which are 20,000 sp., 400 looms, & employ 800 persons, a cotton gin factory, cotton presses, 2 foundries and machine shops, 300 stores, &c. Preparations are being made to erect several large cotton factories. From 28 to 30 steamboats navigate the river, & steamboats ply to New Orleans. A steamboat requiring 5 feet of water can come to the place at any season. A bridge here crosses the Chattahoochee river, built on granite piers; it cost $30,000. The city was laid out in 1828, & its growth has been extremely rapid.

COLUMBUS, city, capital of Franklin co., & of the state of Ohio, is situated on the left bank of the Sciota river, immediately below the entrance of the Olentangy, in 39° 57′ N. lat., & 83° 3′ W. from Greenwich. It is 122 miles N.E. by railroad from Cincinnati, 135 S.W. Cleveland, & 393 W. Population 1815, 700; 1820, 1,450; 1830 2,437; 1840, 6,048; 1850, 17,871; 1854, 36,000. The city is regularly laid out, with the streets crossing each other at right angles, varying 12° from the cardinal points. In the centre of the city is a public square of 10 acres, enclosed by a neat railing, & in the north part is the "Goodale Park," a tract of 40 acres, covered with a native growth of trees. The national road passes through it, & over the Sciota river on an elegant bridge. Broad street, 120 feet wide, commences at the bridge, & extends to the eastern limits, & is continued by the national road to Cumberland, Md. High street, 100 feet wide, crosses Broad street in the centre of the city, & extends from its southern to its northern limits; this is the principal business street; all the other streets are 88 feet wide, & the alleys 33 feet wide. The *State House* covers an area of 55,936 sq. feet, & is an elegant & substantial building. The *State Penitentiary* is a large & substantial edifice; is on the east bank of the Sciota, half a mile north of Broad street; it contains the warden's house, the office & guard rooms, & in each of the wings are 350 cells for prisoners, with its numerous workshops; this building & its enclosures, forms a hollow square of six acres. The *Ohio Lunatic Asylum* is situated 1 mile N.E. from the centre of the city; it is a very extensive structure, cost $150,000, & covers an acre of ground. It has 30 acres of land attached to it, ornamented with trees & shrubbery. The *Deaf & Dumb Asylum* is on Fawn street, about ½ a mile east from the centre of the city. It is a handsome brick building, surrounded by grounds laid out with taste. The *Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind*, is situated on the national road 1 m. E. from the centre of the city. It is surrounded by a plot of ground of about 9 acres, laid out with gravelled walks, & planted with trees. The *Capitol University* was chartered in 1850; it has a president & 4 professors, & has 3 sessions annually, the fall term commences on the 1st of September. The buildings are in progress of erection on High street, north of the r. r. depôt. The *Starling Medical College* is at the corner of State & Sixth streets. The building contains a library & reading room, a museum, &c. It has 7 professors, & 173 students. Lectures commence on the first week in November, & continue 16 weeks. The *Franklin Lyceum* was organized in 1846; has a library of 500 vols., & sustains a weekly course of lectures during the winter season. The *Columbus Horticultural Society* was organized in 1845. The *Franklin County Agricultural Society* was organized in 1851. The *Theological Seminary* of the

German Lutherans is situated about ¾ m. from the centre of the city. There are in the city 22 churches, —4 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 3 Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist, —a high school, a grammar school, & 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $798,000, a city hospital, a county poor-house, gas works, several extensive foundries & machine shops, a woollen fac., several breweries, & small manufacturing establishments. There are published 3 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 6 weekly newspapers, & 5 semi-monthly or monthly publications. *Green Lawn Cemetery* contains 83 acres of land covered with the native forest trees. It is 2¼ m. south-westerly from the centre of the city, & has been laid in graceful avenues & walks. A cottage has been built for the superintendent, & it has a chapel, a mausoleum, or temporary vault, &c. In 1812, when this spot was selected & laid out for the future capital, it was covered with a growth of timber. In 1816 it was incorporated as a borough, & in 1834, a city. It has a mayor, & a city council composed of 15 members. The city is divided into 5 wards, each of which chooses 3 members of the council.

COLUMBUS, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich., 37 N.E. Detroit, 53 W. Pop. 1840, 155; 1850, 377.

COLUMBUS, p-t., capital of Bartholomew co., In., 41 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 579 W. Situated on the E. side of the East Fork of White r., & on the Madison and Indianapolis r. r. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 15 stores, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 1,008 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,488; 1850, 2,597.

COLUMBUS, p-v., & township, Adams co., Ill., 101 W. Springfield, 878 W. Pop. 1,541. Pop. of town 566.

COLUMBUS, p. t., Columbia co., Wis. Drained by Crawfish creek, on which stream there is a considerable village. Pop. 1850, 960.

COLUMBUS, p-v., Hickman co., Ky., 110 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 837 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r., 20 miles below the mouth of the Ohio r. It contains a church, several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, p. v., Columbia co., Flor.

COLUMBUS, p-v., Polk co., Tenn., 170 E.S.E. Nashville, 570 W. Situated on the N. side of Hiawassee river.

COLUMBUS, p. v., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 81.

COLUMBUS, city, & capital of Lowndes co., Miss., 141 N.E. Jackson, 885 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Tombigbee, 120 feet above the r., & at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a court house, jail, 2 banks, an academy, a female seminary, a theatre, a U. S. land office, a market house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 extensive warehouses, several stores, & 2,611 inhabitants. A bridge built across the Tombigbee at this place, cost $50,000.

COLUMBUS, p-v., Hempstead co., Ark., 119 S.W. Little Rock, 1,184 W.

COLUMBUS, p. v., capital of Colorado co., Tex., 98 S.E. Austin. Situated on the right bank of Colorado river, & contains a court house, a Methodist church, an academy, 7 stores, 2 saw mills, & 435 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, p. v., Whitby t., Ontario co., Can. W., 40 E. by N. Toronto. It has 3 stores, a tannery, & 275 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS CITY, p. v., Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1,288.

COLUMBRETES, a picturesque group of volcanic islands, and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 66 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. of Mount Colibre, in the largest island, 39° 53′ 58″ N., lon. 0° 44′ 27″ E., supposed to be the ancient *Ophiussæ*. These islands have long been the resort of privateers & Barbary corsairs.

COLUSI, county, Cal., situated in the northern part of the state, & contains 3,000 sq. ms. Drained by Red Bank, Elder, Thomas, & Stone creeks & Sycamore slough, all entering the Sacramento r., which forms the eastern boundary of the county; & it has a fine sheet of water almost entirely within its S. limits, called Clear lake. Surface an inclined plane, which extends from the summit of the coast range (of which Mt. Linn is the highest of its elevations in California), on its western border to the Sacramento river on its eastern. Soil exceedingly fertile bordering the streams. Gold has been found within its limits, in small quantities. It is an agricultural county. Colusi is purely an Indian word, being the original name of a numerous tribe once inhabiting the western bank of the Sacramento river. It is one of the first counties created by the legislation of the State. Capital Monroeville. Pop. 1852, 620; white males, 409, females, 63; negroes, 5; mulattoes, 3; domesticated Indians, 66. There were in the county in 1852, horses, 1,317; mules, 249; cows, 288; beef cattle, 5,120; oxen, 229; hogs, 517; sheep, 550;—barley, 33,185 bush. produced; oats, 890; corn, 206; wheat, 2,295; potatoes, 125; & 3,370 tons of hay;—1,962 acres of land in cultivation. Capital employed, $292,702.

COLUSI, p-v., Colusi co., Cal. Situated on the right bank of the Sacramento r., and contains several stores & 150 inhabitants.

COLVA-A-PARO, Chapelry of Wales, co. Radnor. Area, 2,293 ac. Pop. 184.

COLVEND (formerly *Culwen*), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry & 11 m. E. Kirkcudbright, on Solway frith. Pop. 1,398.

COLVESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area, 861 ac. Pop. 30.

COLVILLE, a fortifd. station of Brit. N. A., on the W. side of the Rocky mountains, near the river Columbia. Lat. 48° 37′ N. Houses neat; wheat & maize raised, and cattle abundant.

COLVIN'S TAVERN, p-o., Culpepper co., Va., 100 N.N.W. Richmond, 86 W.

COLWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Area, 3,771 ac. Pop. 1,095.

COLWICH, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Trent, 3 m. N.N.W. Rugeley. Area, 8,975 ac. Pop. 2,072. Lord Anson was born here in 1697. The vill. is remarkably picturesque.

COLWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2¼ m. E. Nottingham. Area, 1,255 ac. Pop. 120.

COLWINSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 270. The "golden mile," in this pa., is a common free to all the parishioners.

COLYTON, a small market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Coly, a small affluent of the Axe, 22 m. E. Exeter. Area of pa., 7,196 ac. Pop. 2,504. Ann. rev. of pa. lands (the gift of Henry VIII.) 231*l*. The town is built of flint, and is a titular bor. Market, Thur. Fairs, 1st Wed. in May, 30th November. It is the seat of co. petty sessions.—II. a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W. Sidmouth.

COLZEAN CASTLE, the fine seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kirk-Oswald, on a basaltic cliff projecting into the sea, 4 m. W. Maybole. Near it are some remarkable caves.

COMAC, p-v., Smithtown t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 187 S. by E. Albany, 267 W. It contains 2 churches, a store, and about 20 dwellings.

COMACCHIO, a strongly fortified town of Italy, Pontiff sta., leg. and 28 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, in the midst of the marshes termed *Valli-di-Commachio*, 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 5,783, chiefly emp'd in fishing eels, &c., in the surrounding lagoons. By the treaty of 1815, the Austrians acquired the right to garrison this town & Ferrara.

COMADERRY, a mntn. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W. Glendalough. Elev. 2,268 ft.

COMAL, county Tex. Centrally situated. 750 sq. ms. Drained centrally by the Gaudalupe r., & has the Cibolo r. on its S.W. boundary. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, New Braunfels. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $20,700; Ind. corn, 37,575 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 1,615; peas & beans, 119; cotton, 10 bales;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $12,900; value of manufactured articles, $46,800; 2 churches; 3 schs., 130 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,723.

COMAN'S WELL, p-o., Sussex co., Va., 58 S.S.E. Richmond, 167 W. It was formerly a watering place of some repute. It has a store and several dwellings.

COMAYAGUA, a central depart. Honduras, C. A. Pop. 80,000. It extends south to San Salvador. It is famous for its superior breed of cattle.

COMAYAGUA, formerly VALLADOLID, a city of C. A., & cap. Honduras, 170 m. E. Guatemala, on lt. b.

Serans riv. flowing to the Pacific. Pop. 12,000. Chief edifices, a cathed., a college, and a richly-endowed hospital.

COMBARBALA, a depart., Chili, prov. Coquimbo.

COMBE, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Southampton, 9¼ m. N. Andover. Area, 2,226 ac. Pop. 228.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Somerset, 3¾ m. S. Wincanton.—III. (*Florey*), same co., 5 m. N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area, 1,369 ac. Pop. 380.—IV. (*Hay*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S.W. Bath. Area, 1,091 ac. Pop. 272.—V. (*Long*), co. Oxford, 2¼ m. S.W. Woodstock. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 655.—VI. (*Martin*), a pa., co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 4¼ m. E. Ilfracombe. Fair, Whit-Monday. The vill. and cove are encompassed, except on the N.W., by romantic hills. The pa. contains argentiferous lead mines.—VII. (*St. Nicholas*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. N.W. Chard. Area, 4,203 ac. Pop. 1,312.—VIII. (*Moncton*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 1,270; extensive freestone quarries.—IX. (*Fields*), co. Warwick. Area, 4,210 ac. Pop. 232.—X. co. Hereford. Area, 599 ac. Pop. 101.

COMBER, or CUMBER, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, 8 m. E.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa., 17,419 ac. Pop. 9,022; do. of town, 1,964. It is tolerably well built, and has remains of ecclesiastical and other edifices of the 12th century, with a trade in linen and spirits, & 4 ann. fairs.

COMBERMERE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Acton, 1¼ m. N.W. Nantwich. Pop. returned with pa. Combermere abbey, founded in 1133, is the seat of the Cotton family, to whom the township gives the title of Baron.

COMBERTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,925 ac. Pop. 548.—II. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Pershore. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 239.—(*Little*), same co., 2¼ m. S.E. Pershore. Area, 770 ac. Pop. 216.

COMBIN, a mntn. of Europe, between Switzerland, cant. Valais, and the Sardinian states, prov. Aosta, one of the culminating points of the Pennine Alps, E. of Great St. Bernard, 9 m. S.E. Martigny, 14,124 feet in elevation, and containing extensive glaciers.

COMBINTINHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Newton-Bushell. Area, 2,407 ac. Pop. 435.

COMBLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 26 m. E.N.E. Amiens. Pop. 1,677.

COMBMARTIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 3,815 ac. Pop. 1,441.

COMBOOCONUM, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 20 m. N.E. Tanjore, in the delta of the Cavery. It was the anc. cap. of a sovereignty, its former importance being attested by numerous pagodas, and fine tanks. Most of its inhabitants are Brahmins.

COMBOURG, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. & 20 m. S.S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 1,247. It is the birth-pl. of Châteaubriand, and has an extensive trade in cattle.

COMBPYNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 796 ac. Pop. 533.

COMBRAILLES, an old division of France in the prov. Basse-Auvergne, the cap. of which was Evreux. It is now comprised in the dep. Creuse.

COMBRAWLEIGHAR, pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 1,747 ac. Pop. 289.

COMBRONDE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. N. Clermont. Pop. 1,488.

COMBS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. S. Market-Stow. Area, 2,745 ac. Pop. 1,148.

COMEMAUGH FURNACE, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

COMERCOLLY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajishaye, near a branch of the Ganges, 64 m. S.E. Moorshedabad.

COMFORT, p-o., Jones co., N. C., 119 S.E. Raleigh, 349 W.

COMILLA, a town of British India, cap. dist. Tiperah, 50 m. S.E. Dacca.

COMINES, a town of France. [COMMINES.]

COMINO, an isl. of Mediterranean. [CUMINO.]

COMISA, a town of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, dist. & on the W. coast of the isl. Lissa. Pop. 2,619, mostly employed in fishing.

COMISO, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 8 m. W. Ragusa. Pop. 10,000 (?).—*Comiti*, or *Comittini*, is a market town, intend. Trapani, 8 m. N.E. Mazzara.

COMITAN, or COMITLAN, a town of Chiapas, Mexico, on the Grijalva, 40 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 10,000. It has a superb church, & a large Dominican convent, & it has become a place of considerable contraband trade, as, in consequence of heavy duties at the Mexican ports of entry, most of the imported goods consumed in S. Mexico are smuggled hither through Balize and Guatemala.

COMMENDA, a Brit. fort of W. Africa, Guinea coast, 15 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, having near it a town with 3,000 inhabitants.—*Little Commenda* is a Dutch fort on the same coast.

COMMERCE, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 35 N.W. Detroit, 559 W. Drained by Huron and Rouge rivers. It has a flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 939; 1850, 1,428.

COMMERCE, p-v., Scott co., Mo., 230 S.E. Jefferson city, 863 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r. It has several stores & dwellings.

COMMERCE, p-v., Wilson co., Tenn., 48 E.N.E. Nashville, 649 W.

COMMERCE, p-v., Tunica county, Miss., 211 N. Jackson, 950 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r. It has a number of stores and dwellings.

COMMERCY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse, 20 m. E. Bar-le-Duc, on lt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 3,424. It has two churches, a town-hall, barracks, a mkt.-house, & a theatre. Manufs. of cotton & leather, & a brisk trade in corn, wool, oil, & cattle. It was formerly fortified.

COMMETTSBURG, p-o., Washington co., Pa.

COMMINES, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. & 9¼ m. E. Ypres, on lt. b. of the Lys, & on the frontier of France, opposite the French town of same name, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. Pop. 3,187. Celeb. manufs. of ribbons, thread, handkerchiefs, & tobacco.—II. a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, opposite the above town, and 8 m. N. Lille. Pop. 2,988. Manufs. of ribbons and thread. The old town of Commines, which comprised both the above towns previous to the cession of French Flanders to France, was fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1672. Birth-place of Philippe de Commines.

COMMONS, p-o., Newport co., R. I., 34 S. Providence, 430 W.

COMMUNIPAW, v., Bergen t., Hudson co., N. J., 2 miles from Jersey City. There are here about a dozen houses. This place was a very early settlement of the Dutch, & its inhabitants have long been noted for their tenacity to the customs of their ancestors.

COMO, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill., 180 N. Springfield, 843 W.

COMO. p. o., Henry co., Tenn.

COMO, p. o., De Soto co., Miss.

COMO (LAKE OF), German *Comersee*, anc. *Larius Lacus*, a lake of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, forming the greatest sinus of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine & Rhetian Alps, & quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mntns. of from 1,000 to 1,300 ft. in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the 2 branches of Como & Lecco, by the promont. of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio & Varena, 3 m. Length, Como to Riva, 35 m. Como is, on account of the beauty of its basin, & its favorable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of N. Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa d'Este, long the resid. of Queen Caroline of England, & the Villa Lenno on the supposed site of Pliny's villa. The lake abounds in all kinds of fish; its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms; regular steam communication is established between its principal towns.

COMO, *Comum*, an anc. episcopal city of Lombardy, cap. prov. same name, in a picturesque situation, at the S. extremity of the lake of Como; elev. 702 ft. Pop. including its 9 suburbs, 18,600, of whom 7,400 belong to the city proper. It has a public library of 15,000 vols., a botanic garden, 3 gymnasia, & a museum of antiquities. Chief edifices, the cathedral, commenced 1396, built entirely of marble, & decorated with numerous works of art; an anc. town-hall, also of marble. Manufs. comprise woollens, silks, cotton, & soap. Trade is much facilitated by navigation in the lake, & by excellent roads. Many of its inhabitants emigrate, as masons & makers of barometers. It was the birth-pl. of the younger (& probably also of the elder) Pliny, of Volta, & of Pope Innocent XI. A colossal statue

has been recently erected to Volta. Pop. of prov. 1850, 424,206.

COMODO, an isl of the Malay Archip., between Sumbawa & Flores, lat. N.E. peak 8° 22′ S., lon. 119° 37′ E. Length N. to S. about 35 m.; average breadth 16 miles.

COMORIN (CAPE), the S. extremity of India, State of Travancore, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° 5′ N.; lon. 77° 50′ E.

COMORN, a town of Hungary. [KOMORN.]

COMORO ISLES, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique channel, 350 m. from the N.W. coast of Madagascar, & 200 m. from the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 11° & 13° S., & lon. 43° & 45° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 80,000, comprising Arabs & negroes. The professed religion is Mohammedanism; but feticism is practised. The group consists of the islands Angaziya, or Great Comoro, Anjouan or Johanna, Mayotta & Mohilla. The islands are mutinous, & fertile in tropical productions. The meadows maintain great herds of cattle, & the rivers abound in fish. The Arabs make coarse cloths, jewellery, & small arms. Commerce formerly important, & extended to India. Chief exps. cocoa-nut-oil, & tortoise-shell. The Comores are governed by Sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. The island of Mayotta was ceded to France in 1841, & the cession was confirmed in 1845. A British consul has recently been appointed for the islands.

COMPETITION, p. v., & capital of Pittsylvania co., Va., 164 S.W. Richmond, 245 W. Situated on a branch of Banister r., & contains a court house, 1 Methodist church, 3 stores,, & about 300 inhabitants. Post office called Pittsylvania C. H.

COMPIÈGNE, *Compendium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Oise, & on the railw. (in progress) from Paris to St. Quentin, 34 m. E.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 1846, 8,106. It is a tribun. of commerce, & has a comm. college, & public library of 25,000 vols., manufs. of muslins, hosiery, & carriages, & commerce in wood & grain. Chief edifices the church of the anc. abbey of St. Corneille, burial place of many of the early kings of France; the Hotel de Ville, & the Pont Neuf. It has a splendid palace, one of the finest in France, rebuilt under Louis XIV., XV., & XVI., & magnificently restored by Napoleon, surrounded by spacious parks & a forest of 30,000 acres. It was formerly strongly fortified, & in defending it while besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, Joan of Arc was made prisoner, in 1430, & afterwards basely sold to the English. Here Napoleon espoused Marie-Louise in 1810.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of Xalisco, Mexican Confed., dep. Xalisco, & formerly its cap. of the state, 100 m. W. Guadalaxara. It has silver mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

COMPOTINE, p. o., Wappelo co., Iowa.

COMPREIGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H.-Vienne, near the source of the Vincou, a hill, 12 m. N. Limoges. Pop. 2,280.

COMPROMISE, p. o., Fulton co., Ky.

COMPSTALL, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. & 5 m. E. Stockport. Pop. engaged in manufs.

COMPTAT D'AVIGNON, an old divis. of France, which, with the *Comtat-Venaissin*, forms nearly the whole of the dep. Vaucluse. It was held by the popes from 1228 to 1791, when it was united to France by a decree of the National Assembly.

COMPTON, county, Can. E., formed from Sherbrooke under the representation act of 1853. Drained by head branches of Chaudiere & St. Francis rivers. Surface hilly; soil moderately fertile. Pop. 7,463.

COMPTON, p. t., & capital of Compton co., Can. E., 11 S. Sherbrooke. Drained by Costicook & Massiwippi rivers. Surface undulating. The v. is on St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r., & contains an Episcopal church, 7 stores, & 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 2,718.

COMPTON, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. East Ilsey. Area, 3,795 ac. Pop. 569.—II. co. Hants, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area, 2,099 ac. Pop. 275.—III. co. Surrey, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Area, 1,371 ac. Pop. 502.—IV. co. Sussex, 8 m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area, 1,661 ac. Pop. 285.—V. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 846 ac. Pop. 100.—VI. (*Abbas*), same co., 3 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,516 ac. Pop. 485.—VII. (*Abdale*), co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. N.W. North-Leach. Area, 2,215 ac. Pop. 256.—VIII. (*Basset*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E.N.E. Calne. Area, 2,632 ac. Pop. 436.—IX. (*Beauchamp*), co. Berks, 5¼ m. S. Great Farringdon. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 157.—X. (*Bishop*), co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Axbridge. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 795.—XI. (*Chamberlain*), co. Wilts, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area, 2,130 ac. Pop. 352.—XII. (*Dando*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Pensford. Area, 1,974 ac. Pop. 384.—XIII. (*Dundon*), same co., 2¼ m. N. Somerton. Area, 2,571 ac. Pop. 725.—XIV. (*Fenny*), co. Warwick, 5¼ m. E. Kington. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 65.—XV. (*Greenfield*), co. Glo'ster, 6¼ m. N. N.W. Bristol. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 64.—XVI. (*Little*), co. Warwick, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 378.—XVII. (*Long*), co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 3,530 ac. Pop. 845.—XVIII. (*Martin*), co. Somerset, 7¼ m. N. Wells. Area, 2,314 ac. Pop. 577.—XIX. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Sherborne. Area, 892 ac. Pop. 454.—XX. (*Over*), same co., 3¼ m. W. Sherborne. Area, 788 ac. Pop. 158.—XXI. (*Pauncefoot*), co. Somerset, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 672 ac. Pop 229.—XXII. (*Vallance*), co. Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,296 ac. Pop. 137.—XXIII. (*Wyniates*), an extra parochial dist., co. Warwick, 5 m. E.N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 997 ac. Pop. 48. Compton-Wyniates house, is a large structure, built of the ruins of Fullbroke castle.

COMPTON VERNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 48.

COMRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill., 5 m. W. Crieff. Length of pa. about 16 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. 2,463; do. of vill. 803, engaged in distilling & in woollen & cotton weaving. The vill. on the Earn & Lednock, here crossed by a stone bridge, has a handsome church, & near it is a granite obelisk to the late Lord Melville. Fairs on Wednesday, 5 times annually. Severe shocks of earthquakes have been repeatedly felt in this pa., especially on Oct. 23, 1839. Among its antiquities are remnants of several Druidic buildings, & the vestiges of a Roman camp, whence it has been supposed the engagement between the forces of Agricola & Galgacus took place in this parish.

COMSTOCK, p-v., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 137 W. Detroit, 601 W. Situated on the N. bank of Kalamazoo r. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m., a store, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,202.

COMSTOCK'S LANDING, p-o., Fort Ann town, Washington co., N. Y., 66 N. Albany, 436 W.

COMTAH, two towns of India.—I. dom. & 8 m. N.E. Nazpoor.—II. British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 12 m. N.N.W. Onore.

CONAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. & 14 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 1,598.

CONAN, a riv. of Scotl., co. Ross, which after an E. course of 35 m. enters Cromarty Firth near Dingwall. Affits., the Garve & Orrin. It affords valuable salmon & trout fisheries.—*Conan bridge*, is a vill. on its banks, 2¼ m. S. Dingwall.

CONARAH, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 28 m. N.E. Vizagapatam.

CONCAN, a subdivision of British India, presid. Bombay, stretching along the W. coast of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 16° & 20° N., & lon. 72° 40′ & 74° E., bounded E. by the Ghauts, & having N. the dist. Surat, & S. the Sattarah dom. It is separated into the dists. N. & S. Concan. Length 220 m.; breadth 35. United area, 12,270 sq. m., & pop. 1,044,121. Surface mostly a collection of rocky mountains & jungly ravines, interspersed with fertile rice tracts, & presenting many shallow harbors along the coast, near the centre of which is the fine inlet of Bombay. Principal products, grain, hemp, cocoa nuts, spices, & sugar. The S. Concan is assessed on the ryotwar, but the N. on the native village system. Princip. towns, Callianee, Gorah, Jaghur, & Ghariah.

CONCARNEAU, a maritime comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Finistère, on an isl. in De-la-Forêt, Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 2,024, chiefly engaged in taking & curing pilchards. It is defended by a fort, and surrounded by ancient walls.

CONCEIÇAO D' ITAMARCA, sev. towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Pernambucco, 16 m. N. Olinda, cap. dist. of the isl. of Itamarca on its W. coast. Pop. of dist. estim. at 12,000. This town has long been in a state of de-

cay, but its restoration was decreed by the government in 1836.—II. (*de Nogueya*), prov. Minas Geraes, 85 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 1,200. A rich gold mine was discovered here in 1785.—III. a modern city, prov. & 340 m. N.N.E. Goyaz. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*de Lagoa*), prov., & in the centre of the isl. of Santa Catharina, E. Desterro. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*da Serra*), prov. Espiritu-Santo, N.N.W. Victoria. Pop. 1,500.—VI. (*do Serro*), prov. Minas Geraes, N.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 5,000, employed in gold mines.

CONCENTAINA, a town of Spain, prov. & 58 m. N. Alicante. Pop. 5,972. It has extensive manufs. of woollen cloths. Chief edifices, a square Moorish tower, & a Franciscan convent.

CONCEPÇION, a dep. Chili, between lat. 36° & 37° 30′ S., & lon. 70° & 74° W., having N. the dep. Maule, E. the Andes, W. the Pacific Ocean, & S. indep. Araucania. Area, 5,210 sq. m. Pop. 190,000. Principal rivs., the Biobio & Ilata, & the lakes Avendaño, Quinelo, & Palpal, & its mountain summits attain a great elevation, on one of which is the volcano Altuco; in its gorges the river Lago has its source. This stream at the middle of its course, falls from a precipice 240 feet in height over a bed of rocks, & after a gentle course of a few miles enters the Claro, which flows from its source, the Lake Avendaño. Climate very rainy and damp; soil very productive. The vine is extensively grown. It contains the most extensive plains in Chili. The *travesia* of Yumbul, 60 m. in length. The forests on the hilly tract between the plains & the Pacific, consist of small trees not fit for ship building, but fruit trees abound. The principal exports are wheat, flour, hides, cattle, and wines; coal is also abundant.—*Concepçion*, the cap. of the prov., on the Biobio, occupies about 1 sq. m. of surface, & has houses mostly of one story, and built of unbaked brick. Formerly had a massive cathedral, but this, with most of its other buildings, was ruined by the earthquake of 1835. It has a literary institute, several charitable estab., 3 printing offices & journals, &c. Pop. 6,000 or 8,000. Its port, Talcahuano, is situated 10 m. N., is much resorted to by whalers, & there are in the province, open to the coasting trade, the ports of Calcaro, Penco, & Tomé.—*Concepçion Bay* is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 m. N. the town. It is about 5 m. across, & has an entrance on either side of the isl. Quiriquino. It receives the Biobio riv., and almost everywhere affords good anchorage.

CONCEPCION, or CONCEPTION (LA), an isl. of Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. St. Salvador.—II. an isl. & headld. on the N. side of the isthmus of Panama, 78 m. E. Puerto Bello.—III. (*de la China*), dep. Entre Rios, on the Uruguay, 160 m. N.N.E. Buenos Ayres. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*del Pao*), Venezuela, S. A., prov. & 110 m. S. Barcelona.—Other places of same name are in Peru, New Granada, Bolivia, Spain, &c.

CONCEPTION BAY, an inlet, Newfoundland, on its E. coast, N.W. St. John's, lat. 48° N., lon. 53° W., & which gives name to the most flourishing districts of the colony. It has several ports, the principal being Harbor-Grace.—*Conception Strait* is an inlet, T. del Fuego, between Hanover isl. and the Madre archip., and continuous with Mesier channel.

CONCHAGUA, an extinct volcano, San Salvador, C. A., 70 m. E.S.E. of the city of San Salvador, at the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua. Though not very lofty, it commands fine views, embracing as many as 18 other volcanoes.—The *Gulf of Conchagua or Fonseca*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the republic of San Salvador & Nicaragua, is 40 m. in breadth, & receives several considerable rivers.

CONCHAN, a pa. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 13,021.

CONCHARDEE, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

CONCHES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Evreux, with 1,672 inhabs., partly engaged in nail-making, & in fancy steel work.

CONCHOS, a riv., Durango & Chihuahua, Mexico. It joins the Rio Bravo del Norte, near lat. 29° 50′ N., lon. 104° 40′ W., after a N. course, estim. at 300 m. Its valley is the most pop. & best cultiv. in the table-land of Chihuahua.

CONCISE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ. on the Lake of Neuchatel, 6 m. N.N.E. Yverdun. Pop. 1,500, partly engaged in raising wine, which is the best of the district.

CONCOBELLO, a town of W. Africa, on the Congo river, near lat. 44° S., lon. 10° E.

CONCORD, river, Mass., formed by the union of Assabet & Sudbury rivers at Concord. It enters the Merrimac r. just below Lowell.

CONCORD, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 54 N. Augusta, 648 W. It lies on the W. side of Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1821. The soil is fertile. It has 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 577; 1850, 550.

CONCORD, city, capital of Merrimac co., & of the state of N. H., lies on both sides of the Merrimac r., 76 by r. r., N.N.W. Boston, Mass, 97 S.E. Montpelier, Vt., 265 N.E. New York, & 492 from Washington. There are here 2 bridges across the Merrimac. The city is situated on the right bank of the Merrimac r., principally on 2 streets extending parallel to the course of the river. It contains a state house, a court house, jail, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of $180,000, 4 insurance companies, a state prison, the Methodist general biblical institute, a historical society, with an extensive library & cabinet, a society of nat. history, the Penacook lyceum, 12 churches, viz.:—2 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist,—2 banks with an aggregate cap. of $180,000, a savings bank, a woollen fac., cap. $15,000, manufac. flannels & blankets, has 16 looms, 900 sp., and employs 40 persons;—4 printing offices, issuing 4 weekly newspapers & 1 semi-monthly publication; 2 tanneries, 2 foundries, & 5,000 inhabs. The state house is an elegant structure of granite, 126 feet long & 49 feet wide. The hall of representatives & the senate chamber are spacious & elegant rooms. The state prison is a massy granite edifice, 70 feet long & 36 feet wide, with a building of the same material for the residence of the warden, guards, &c. The whole is enclosed by a stone wall 14 feet in height. By means of artificial locks & canals around the falls in the Merrimac river & the Middlesex canal, a navigable communication exists from Boston to this place. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 plough fac., 2 potteries, a whip fac., 3 organ & seraphine fac., an iron foundry, 4 grist m., 13 saw m., 5 saddleries, an academy, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,897; 1850, 8,576. An extensive system of railroads centre at Concord, viz., the Concord, extends with its continuations, to Boston; the Portsmouth & Concord r. r.; the Boston, Concord, & Montreal; the Northern N. Hampshire r. r.; the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers r. r.; Contoocook Valley r. r., &c., &c.

CONCORD, p-t., Essex co., Vt., 47 N.E. Montpelier, 556 W. It lies on the W. bank of Connecticut r. A branch of Passumsic r. waters it in the N.W., & 2 ponds discharge their waters into Connecticut r. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. The village contains an academy, a church, & some 25 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 8 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,024; 1850, 1,153.

CONCORD, p-t., semi-capital of Middlesex co., Mass., 17 N.W. Boston, 445 W. Concord r. passes through it. The soil is various, but generally fertile. The v. is on the Fitchburg r. r., 20 m. from Boston, & contains a courthouse, jail, a bank, 3 churches,—2 Congregational & 1 Universalist,—& about 80 dwellings. Here, on the 19th of April, 1775, was made the first forcible resistance to British aggression. A handsome marble monument has lately been erected, to mark the spot where the first enemy fell in the war of the revolution. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m., a manufac. of cotton & woollen flannels, 650 spin., 2 black lead pencil fac., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,784; 1850, 2,249.

CONCORD, t., Erie co., N. Y., 25 S. Buffalo, 282 W. Albany. Surface hilly, soil clay loam. Watered by Cattaraugus cr. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,021; 1850, 3,242.

CONCORD, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 46 S. Dover, 123 W. Situated on the head of Broad cr., a branch of Nanticoke r.

CONCORD, t., Delaware co., Pa., 20 W. Philadelphia. Drained by Painter's cr., a branch of Chester cr., which affords water power. It has a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,057; 1850, 1,049.

CONCORD, t., Erie co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by tributaries of French and Broken Straw crs. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 652; 1850, 882.

CONCORD, p-v., Franklin co., Pa., 72 W. Harrisburg, 122 W. Situated at the head of Tuscarora cr.

CONCORD, p-v., Appomattox co., Va., 102 W. by S. Richmond, 188 W.

CONCORD, p-v., capital, Cabarrus co., N. C., 139 W.S.W. Raleigh, 376 W. Situated on W. side of Big Coldwater cr., a branch of Rocky r. It has a court-house, 2 churches, —1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, an academy, 5 stores, a cotton fac., & 458 inhabitants.

CONCORD, p-v., Baker co., Ga., 154 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 811 W.

CONCORD, t., Champaign co., O. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 835; 1850, 1,040.

CONCORD, t., Delaware co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,185; 1850, 1,369.

CONCORD, t., Highland co., O. It has 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,014; 1850, 1,501.

CONCORD, t., La Fayette co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,014; 1850, 925.

CONCORD, p-t., Lake co., O., 177 N.E. Columbus, 245 W. It has 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,136; 1850, 1,031.

CONCORD, t., Miami co., O. The Miami canal passes through it from S. to N., and the Miami r. forms its E. boundary. It has 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,034; 1850, 1,553.

CONCORD, t., Ross co., O. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,349; 1850, 2,672.

CONCORD, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 84 W. by S. Detroit, 756 W. The v. is situated on Kalamazoo r., & has 2 stores & a large flouring m. The situation is pleasant, the water power extensive, & the country around is fertile & flourishing. There are in the t. a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 814; 1850, 988.

CONCORD, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,086.

CONCORD, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,390.

CONCORD, p-v., Tippecanoe co., Ia., 63 N.W. Indianapolis, 621 W.

CONCORD, p-v., Morgan co., Ill., 191 S.E. Springfield, 759 W.

CONCORD, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 764.

CONCORD, p-v., Lewis co., Ky., 104 E.N.E. Frankfort, 482 W. Situated on S. bank of the Ohio r. It contains 1 church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

CONCORD, p. t., Jefferson co., Wis. Drained by Duck & Oconomewoc crs., branches of Rock r., and contained in 1850, 725 inhabs.

CONCORD, p. o., Louisa co., Iowa.

CONCORD, t., Washington co., Mo., Pop. 1850, 815.

CONCORD, p-v., Callaway co., Mo., 35 N.E. Jefferson city, 920 W.

CONCORD, p. v., Harrison co., Tex.

CONCORD ACADEMY, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 56 N. Richmond, 75 W.

CONCORDIA, lake, La. At seasons of high flood the water from the Mississippi flows into it, through a small bayou, & passes off into Bayou Tensas. It was evidently, in former times, the bed of the Mississippi r.

CONCORDIA, parish, La. Situated in the E. part of the state, and lies between the Mississippi r. E., Tensas r. W., & Red r. S. It is long & narrow. Area, 890 sq. ms. The surface is level, and much of it liable to submersion. Soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Vidalia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $188,624. Ind. corn, 239,970 bush. produced; sugar, 33 hhds.; cotton, 18,297 bales; molasses, 41 gals.;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—1 church; 5 sch., 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,414; 1850, 7,758.

CONCORDIA, p-o., Harrison t., Darke co., O., 105 W. by N. Columbus, 501 W.

CONCORDIA, v., Meade co., Ky., 85 W. Frankfort, Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., and contains a store, and about 50 inhabitants.

CONCORDIA, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 199 S.W. by W. Nashville, 888 W. It contains 150 inhabitants.

CONCORDIA, p. o., Bolivar co., Miss.

CONCORDIA (DIQUA), a t. of N. Italy, gov. deleg. & 24 m. N.E. Venice, on the lt. b. of the Limene. Pop. 1,630. It was of importance during the Roman dominion, and remains a bishop's see, although now in decay.—II. a walled town of the duchy, & 17 m. N. Modena, on rt. b. of the Secchia. Pop. 3,600.

CONCORDVILLE, p. v., Delaware co., Pa., 83 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 117 W.

CONDAMINE RIVER, E. Australia, is a head affluent of the Darling riv., lat. 28° S., lon. 151° E.

CONDAPILLY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 55 m. N.W. Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, formerly the cap. of one of N. Circars.

CONDAT, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Corrèze, 16 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,730.—II. dep. Puy de Dome, 26 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,760.—III. (*en Feniers*), dep. Cantal, 32 m. N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 3,650.

CONDATCHY, a bay & vill. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 120 m. N. Colombo. It is the centre of the celeb. pearl fishery of the Gulf of Manaar.

CONDE, sev. comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Nord, at the confl. of the Haine & Scheldt, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 4,564. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and well built. It has a handsome church, town-hall, arsenal, military hospital, a harbor for river craft, manufs. of chicory, starch, leather, & cordage, extensive trade in coals & cattle, large weekly corn markets, and an annual fair of eight days in Oct. It was frequently taken during the early wars, & by the Austrians in 1793.—II. (*sur Condé riv.*), a vill. dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 2,901.—III. (*sur Noireau*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Noireau & Dronance, 25 m. S.S.W. Caen. Pop. 5,485. Manufs. linens, cotton, & mixed fabrics, muslins, cotton yarns, cutlery & leather, & trade in cattle, horses, & honey.—IV. (*sur Vire*), a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, on rt. b. of the Vires, 5 m. S.S.E. St. Lô. Pop. 2,164.—V. (*sur Huine*), dep. Orne, 7 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,382.—V. (*sur Iton*), dep. Eure, on lt. b. of the Iton, 16 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,100, partly employed in raising & forging iron.—VI. (*en Brie*), dep. Aisne, 8 m. E. Chateau Thierry, cap. cant. Pop. 692.

CONDICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 34 m. N.W. Stowe-on-the-Wold. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 174.

CONDOM, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., on the Bayse, here crossed by two bridges, 25 m. N.N.W. Auch. Pop. 3,937. Its interior is ill-built, but it has agreeable suburbs, large market-square, a noble pa. church, an exchange, 2 hospitals, manufs. of cotton & mixed fabrics, cotton yarn, earthenware, & an active trade with Bordeaux in rural produce. Bossuet was Bishop of Condom.

CONDOMOIS, a former dist. of France, in the old prov. of Gascogne, the cap. of which was Condom, now comprised in the deps. Gers Landes & Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDOR, an isl. Chinese Sea. [PULO-CONDOR.]

CONDOVER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m S. Shrewsbury. Area, 7,422. Pop. 1,723.

CONDRIEU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhone, 21 m. S. Lyon, on rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 3,172, who manuf. silk fabrics, and trade in corn and in superior white wines.

CONECOCHEAGUE, p. o., Washington co., Md., 9 m. W. Hagerstown.

CONECOCHEAGUE CREEK, Pa. & Md., rises in Franklin co., Pa., & after a course of about 50 miles, enters the Potomac r. at Williamsport, Md. It is a valuable mill stream.

CONECUH, r., rises in Ala., & runs through Florida, into Pensacola bay. Two m. below the Florida line, it receives the Escambia, the name of which it afterward assumes, though of inferior size. It is navigable for upwards of 100 ms.

CONECUH, county, Ala. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,440 sq. m. Drained by Conecuh r. & its branches. Surface mostly level, soil moderately fertile. Capital, Sparta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $297,258; Ind. corn, 360,210 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 90,375; rice, 75,970 pounds; cotton, 4,628 bales;—20 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac. $22,175; value of manufactured articles, $23,620;—22 churches; 2 acad., 80 pupils; 20 sch., 490 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,197; 1850, 6,22.

CONEDOGWINIT, creek, Pa., after a course of 80 ms., falls into the Susquehanna, 2 ms. above Harrisburg.

CONEGLIANO, a t., N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 15 m. N. Treviso. Pop. 6,459. It is enclosed by ancient wall, is well built, and has a cathedral and a citadel. Manufs. woollen & silk fabrics. It was created a duchy by Napoleon for Marechal Moncey.

CONEMAUGH, r., Pa., rises in the Alleghany mnts., & runs W.N.W. into the Alleghany r., 29 N.N.E. Pittsburg. In the lower part of its course, it takes the

name of Kiskeminetas. It has salt works on both its banks, 15 N.E. Greensburg. The Pennsylvania canal passes along its border, from Johnstown, until it enters into the Alleghany. Its length is about 150 m.

CONEMAUGH, t., Cambria co., Pa., 15 S.W. Ebensburg. Surface hilly; soil clay & calcareous loam. Little Conemaugh r. & Stone cr. unite the W. part of the t. at Johnstown, to form Conemaugh r. The v. is situated on the Conemaugh r., & contains 854 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,288; 1850, 3,027.

CONEMAUGH, t., Indiana co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Blacklegs cr. Salt is found on the banks of the Conemaugh r., which runs on its S. & S.W. border. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,441; 1850, 1,748.

CONEQUENESSING, cr., Pa., enters the Mahoning r. 12 m. from its mouth.

CONERLY'S, p. o., Pike co., Miss.

CONESTOGA, r., Lancaster co., Pa., runs S.W. into the Susquehanna, 10 m. below Columbia.

CONESTOGA, p. t., Lancaster co. Pa., 5 m. S. Lancaster. Drained by Conestoga & Pequea crs. It has 2 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,886; 1850, 3,616.

CONESUS, p. t., Livingston county, N.Y., 10 S.E. Geneseo, 221 W. by S. Albany. Surface hilly, soil fertile. It lies between Conesus & Hemlock lakes. It has 2 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., 9 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,654; 1850, 1,418.

CONESVILLE, p. o., Coshocton co., O.

CONESVILLE, t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 20 S. Schoharie, 42 S.W. Albany. Surface hilly, soil sandy loam. Watered by Manor Kill, a branch of the Schoharie cr. It has 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,621; 1850, 1,582.

CONEWAGO, t., Adams co., Pa. Drained by Conewago cr. It has 4 flouring m., 5 grist m. Pop. 1840, 899; 1850, 775.

CONEWAGO, t., Dauphin co., Pa. Drained by Conewago cr. Pop. 762.

CONEWAGO, t., York co., Pa. Drained by the Little Conewago r. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,068; 1850, 1,270.

CONEWAGO, v., Adams co., Pa. Situated on a creek of the same name, and contains a Roman Catholic church & about 200 inhabs.

CONEWAGO CREEK, Pa., rises in Adams co., & falls into the Susquehanna, opposite to Bainbridge, after a course of 40 m.

CONEWAGO CREEK, Pa., runs W.S.W., & after a course of 15 m., enters the lt. b. of Susquehanna r. 5 m. below Middletown.

CONEWANGO CREEK, N. Y., rises in Chautauque & Cattaraugus counties, receives the outlet of Chautaque lake, & flows S. into the Alleghany r. It furnishes, in high water, a good descending navigation for boats & rafts.

CONEWANGO, p. t., Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 316 W. by S. Albany, 338 W. Surface elevated & rolling; soil fertile. Drained by Conewango & Little Conewango creeks. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,317; 1850, 1,408.

CONEWANGO, t., Warren co., Pa. Alleghany r. runs on its S. border. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Conewago cr., at the mouth of which, in this t., is Warren b., the capital of the co. There are in t. a fulling m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 858; 1850, 884.

CONEY ISLAND, Kings county, N. Y., 13 m. from N. Y. It has the Atlantic Ocean on its S. side, & is about 5 m. long & ¼ m. wide. It contains 2 commodious hotels, & during the summer months is much resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing.

CONEY WESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area, 1,341 ac. Pop. 226.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation formed by the secondary states of Germany, under the protection of Napoleon, 1806. It comprised 34 states, viz., the 4 kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Würtemberg; and the duchies or principalities of Frankfurt, Berg & Cleves, H. Darmstadt, Wurzburg, Nassau-Usingen, N. Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, H. Sigmaringen, Isenburg-Birkstein, Liechtenstein, Leyen, Saxe Weimar, S. Gotha, S. Meiningen, S. Hildburghausen, S. Coburg Saalfeld. Anhalt-Dessau, A. Bernburg, A Cöthen, Lippe-Detmold, L. Schamburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, M. Strelitz, Reuss Greitz, R. Schleitz, R. Ebesdorf, R. Lobenstein, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, S. Rudolstadt, and Waldeck. At the fall of the French Empire the states of the confed. of the Rhine combined with the other states of Germany to form the Germanic confederation. [GERMANY.]

CONFLANS, a town of the Sardinian States, cap. prov., Upper Savoy, at the influx of the Arley into the Isere, 24 m. E.N.E. Chambery. Pop. 1,335. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French under Francis I. Near it are royal smelting works for silver ore, raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill., of France, dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,220—Sev. communes in the central and E. deps. of France have this name.

CONFLANS ST. HONORINE, a comm. & vill., of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, near the influx of the Oise, & on the Paris & Havre r. r., 14 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,520.

CONFLENTI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 7 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2,000.

CONFOLENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Vienne, here crossed by bridge 35 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 2,289. It has a comm. college, a trade in timber, cattle, & corn, and large monthly fairs.

CONG, a small town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 9 m. W.N.W. Headford. Area of pa., including Lough Corrib, 37,730 ac. Pop. 8,835; do. of town, 364. It has a good church, & curious remains of an abbey of the 7th century.

CONGAREE, r., S. C., is formed by the union of Broad & Saluda rivers at Columbia, and after a course of 30 ms., unites with the Wateree, to form Santee r.

CONGERSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W Market Bosworth. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 298.

CONGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 321. The antiquary Spelman was born here in 1594.

CONGLETON, a munic. bor. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Astburg, in the deep valley of the Dane, near the Macclesfield canal, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Area of chapelry, 2,500 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,520. Principal buildings, the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, town-hall and jail, market-house & assembly rooms. It has a grammar school, some cotton spinning factories, and manufs of ribands and other silk fabrics, which employ much of its pop. Ann. value of charities about 250*l*. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 5, Nov. 23. It is the head of a poor-law union embracing 80 sq. m.

CONGO, an extensive but little known country of W. Africa, in S. Guinea. It was formerly understood to comprise all the countries between the equator & lat. 18° S., & is now divided into 4 principal parts, viz., Loango, Congo proper, Angola, & Benguela. Congo proper is separated from Loango on the N. by the riv. Zaire, S. from Angola by the Dande, & is bounded W. by the Atlantic, & E. by the countries of the interior, cap. Banza, called by the Portuguese San-Salvador. Climate hot & pestilential on the coasts, temperate & more healthy in the mountain districts of the interior. Rainy season from Feb. to April, when fever is prevalent. Soil very fertile & well cultivated in the interior, which is believed to be very populous. Chief products, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, & pepper. The animals, which resemble those of the other countries of Guinea, comprise the lion & elephant. The government of the different states of Congo is despotic. The Portuguese, who discovered Congo in 1486, long held it in vassalage chiefly through their missionaries, but their authority is merely nominal.—[*See, also*, ANGOLA, BENGUELA, LOANGO.]

CONGO, or ZAIRE, a river of Africa. [ZAIRE.]

CONGOON, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Fars, with a port on the N. shore of the Persian gulf, 115 m. S.E. Bushire. Pop. 6,000.

CONGRESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S. the Clevedon road station of the Great Western r. r. Area, 4,443 ac. Pop. 1,258. Cattle fair 14th September.

CONGRESS, t., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,248; 1850, 1,651.

CONGRESS, p-t., Wayne co., O., 105 N.E. Columbus, 356 W. It lies on Kilbuck cr. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,006; 1850, 2,336.

CONHOCTON, r., N. Y., rises in Steuben co., &

unites with Tioga r., near Painted Post, to form Chemung r. It affords fine mill seats.

CONI (Ital. *Cuneo*), a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, cap. div. & prov., on an eminence at the confl. of the Stura & Gezzo, 48 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. exclus. garrison, 18,777. It was a strong fortress previously to 1800, when it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. It is still enclosed by walls, & has some handsome streets, a cathedral, & several other churches, numerous nunneries, a fine town hall, a royal college, hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, theatre, & public baths, with manufs. of silk & other fabrics, & a considerable trade in agricultural produce, it being an entrepôt for the commerce between N.W. Italy & the countries beyond the Alps. Pop. of prov. 1848, 179,636.

CONIL, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.S.E. Cadiz. It is surrounded by walls, & defended by three forts. Pop. 1,542. Chief industry, an extensive tunny fishery.

CONINGSBY, or CUNESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area, 5,560 ac. Pop. 2,098.

CONINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S. St. Ives. Area, 1,477 ac. Pop. 235.—II. (*with Hunts*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.S.E. Stilton. Area, 3,089 ac. Pop. 319.

CONINBROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Don, 7 m. N.E. Rotherham. Area, 4,107 ac. Pop. 1,551. It contains a picturesque village, with stately ruins of a castle supposed to have been erected at the conquest, & the massive keep of which is still nearly entire.

CONISCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 4 m. W. Darlington. Area, 3,008 ac. Pop. 451.

CONISHOLM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N. N.E. Louth. Area, 1,195 ac. Pop. 153.

CONISTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.E. Hull, & a chapelry, pa. Bursall, 11½ m. N.E. Settle. Pop. 115.

CONISTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ulverstone, at the S. extremity of Conistone water, 4 m. W. Hawkshead. Pop. 1,287. It is greatly resorted to by tourists.—*Conistone-water* is a fine lake, 6½ m. in length N. to S., by ½ m. in breadth, & having at its N. extremity the romantic Conistone fells, in which are slate quarries & copper mines. The char of Conistone water are esteemed the finest in England.

CONITZ, or KONITZ, a town of West Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Brahe. Pop. 1,203. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of linens.

CONJEVERAM (*Canchipura*, "the golden city"), a considerable town of British India, presid. & 42 m. S. W. Madras, dist. Chingleput, in which it is the principal military station, & on the riv. Palaur. It is a collection of villa., interspersed with gardens, & it has two remarkable temples, many other pagodas & public edifices, & some manufs. of cotton & other fabrics.

CONKLIN, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 5 S.E. Binghamton, 145 W.S.W. Albany, 304 W. Surface uneven, with a deep valley, through which the Susquehanna r. flows. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,475; 1850, 2,232.

CONLIE, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Mans. Pop. 1,627.

CONNAUGHT, the most W. & smallest of the four provs. of Ireland, bounded on N. & W. by the Atlantic, E. by Ulster & Leinster, & S.E. by Munster. Greatest length from S. to N., 86 m.; greatest breadth, 81 m. Area, 4,392,000 ac., of which about 2 millions are arable. Pop. 1,418,859. The W. portion is broken up into numerous peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, & numerous isls., as Achill, Innisbegil, Clare, Innisboffin, Arranmore, &c. The numerous bays & sounds afford commodious harbors. The W. part of the prov., including the isls., is mountainous, the elevation in many parts amounting to 2,000 feet, forming highly picturesque scenery. The N. & S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. The chief rivers are the Bonnet, Uncion, Arrow, Moy, Clare, the Shannon forming the E. boundary. Chief lakes, Lake Conn, 10 m. in length, Corrib, Mask, Carra. Granite & primary rocks form the northern part, commencing at Galway Bay; Silurian strata extend W. of Lochs Corrib & Mask; to this succeeds old red sandstone. The centre & eastern parts are composed of limestone, & coal is found in Lough Allen dist. The prov. is divided into the cos. Mayo & Galway on the W., & Sligo, Leitrim, & Roscommon, on the E. Chief towns, Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, Carrick, Castlebar, Tuam, Ballinasloe, & Athlone. Number of national schools in 1842 was 272, attended by 31,500 pupils. Connaught was formerly a kgdm. of the Irish heptarchy, & ruled by the O'Connors; & in 1599 was divided into cos., & came under English administration.

CONNEAUT, t., Crawford co., Pa., 12 W. Meadville. Surface rolling; soil gravelly. Conneaut lake lies near it. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,534; 1850, 1,807.

CONNEAUT, t., Erie co., Pa., 15 S. Erie. Surface hilly; soil gravel & loam. Conneaut lake lies a little S.E. of the centre, through which Conneaut cr. flows. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,736; 1850, 1,942.

CONNEAUT, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 220 N.E. Columbus, 341 W. It lies in the N.E. corner of the state. The v. is situated on Conneaut cr., 2 m. south of its entrance into Lake Erie, on which it has a harbor. It has 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 11 stores, 1 flouring m., 2 saw m., 1 oil m., & 818 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,642; 1850, 2,695.

CONNEAUT HARBOR, the port of above, has a pier with a lighthouse upon it, 2 forwarding houses, & about 75 inhabitants.

CONNEAUTVILLE, p-v., Beaver t., Crawford co., Pa., 251 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 324 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist, —a store, a mill, & 787 inhabs.

CONNECTICUT, r., the largest in New England, has its source in the highlands on the N. border of New Hampshire, & its W. branch forms the boundary, by treaty, between the U. States & Canada, to the 45° of N. lat. Its general course is S. by W., & dividing New Hampshire & Vermont, it passes through the western part of Massachusetts, & the central part of Connecticut; & below Middletown, proceeding in a S.S.E. direction, it enters Long Island Sound, between Saybrook & Lyme. Its whole length is about 410 miles; & it flows through a fine country, & passes many flourishing towns. On its borders in New Hampshire are Haverhill, Hanover, Charlestown, & Walpole; in Vermont, Newbury, Windsor, & Brattleboro'; in Massachusetts, Greenfield, Hadley, Northampton, & Springfield; & in Connecticut, Hartford, Middletown, and Haddam. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to Middletown, & for vessels drawing 8 feet of water to Hartford, the head of sloop navigation. Above this it is navigable for boats carrying 10 or 12 tons in descending, & two-thirds as much in ascending, passing a number of falls & rapids in canals around them, to the mouth of Wells river in Newbury, Vt., a distance of 250 miles above Hartford. Immediately above this are the Fifteen Mile Falls. The whole descent of the river between Hanover, N. H., & Enfield, Ct., is 371 feet, of which 218 have been overcome by locks; at South Hadley 50 feet, Nutter's Falls 71, Bellows' Falls 48½, Water Queechee 12½, & White r. 36 feet. At Enfield is also a fall of 5 or 6 feet, around which is a canal 5½ ms. in length. The principal tributaries of the Connecticut are, in New Hampshire, the Upper & Lower Ammonoosuc, Sugar, & Ashuelot rs.; in Vermont, Passumsic, Wells, White, Queechee, Black, Williams, & West rivers; in Massachusetts, Miller's, Deerfield, Chickopee, & Westfield rivers; & in Connecticut, Farmington r. There are numerous bridges over the Connecticut, the lowest of which is at Hartford, Ct. In some places the banks of this river are rough & precipitous; but through a considerable part of its course, there are intervales on each side, from half a mile to 5 miles wide, but little raised above the surface of the river, portions of which are annually overflowed, & thus enriched, & which have great fertility. There are steam passage boats, which form a line from Hartford to the city of New York, & a line of propellers with Albany, N. Y. This r. is distinguished for its shad fisheries, & the fish which are caught are considered of a superior quality. Some other fish are taken, but salmon, formerly common, no longer frequent the river. The lighthouse on Lynde Pt., at the entrace of the r., is in lat. 41° 16′ 13″, lon. 72° 20′ 18″ W. from Greenwich. The light is elevated 80 ft. above

the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 13¾ nautical miles.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America, & the southernmost of the New England states, is situated between 41° & 42° 2′ N. lat., & 71° 20′ and 73° 15′ W. lon., & between 3° 46′ 24″ & 5° 41′ 24″ E. long. from W. It is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, & W. by New York. It contains 4,750 sq. m., or 3,040,000 ac. Pop. in 1790, was 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942; in 1820, 275,248; in 1830, 297,711; in 1840, 300,015; in 1850, 370,792. The capitals are Hartford, on the right bank of the Connecticut, at the head of steamboat navigation, 50 miles from its entrance into Long Island Sound, & New Haven, at the head of a bay which sets up 4 m. from the sound. It contained, in 1850, 8 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhab.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufac. Estab.
Fairfield	10,817	58,319	1,456	59,775	3,155	482
Hartford	11,318	68,707	1,260	69,967	3,850	734
Litchfield	8,721	44,222	1,031	45,253	3,621	487
Middlesex	5,382	26,927	289	27,216	2,018	303
New Haven	10,204	64,159	1,429	65,588	2,794	521
New London	8,336	50,313	1,508	51,821	2,619	765
Tolland	3,741	19,946	145	20,091	1,943	241
Windham	5,494	30,506	575	31,081	2,445	380
Totals	64,013	363,099	7,693	370,792	22,445	3,913

Federal representative population, 370,792.

Though generally hilly & broken, no part of the surface rises to a great height above the sea. The greatest elevation is a range of mountains commencing at a bluff called East Rock, near New Haven, and continuing northward through the state. The hills are generally of moderate size, & occur in quick succession in ranges trending northward, presenting to the traveller an ever-varying aspect. The soil generally fertile, but better adapted to grazing than tillage. There were in this state, in 1850, 1,768,178 acres of land improved, and 615,701 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $72,726,422; & the value of implements and machinery, $1,892,541;—live stock, horses, 26,879; asses & mules, 49; milch cows, 85,461; working oxen, 46,988; other cattle, 80,226; sheep, 174,181; swine, 76,472; value of live stock, $7,467,490; value of slaughtered animals, $2,202,266.

Agricultural products, wheat, 41,672 bushels; rye, 600,893; Ind. corn, 1,935,043; oats, 1,258,738; barley, 19,099; buckwheat, 229,297; peas and beans, 19,090; potatoes, 2,689,725;—value of products of the orchard, $175,118; produce of market gardens, $196,874; pounds of butter made, 6,498,119; of cheese, 5,363,277; maple sugar, 50,796 pounds; molasses, 665 gallons; bees' wax & honey, 93,304 pounds; wool produced, 497,454; flax, 17,928; silk cocoons, 328; hops, 554; and tobacco, 1,267,624; hay, tons of, 516,131; clover-seed, 13,841 bushels; other grass seeds, 16,608; flax-seed, 703; and there were made 4,269 gallons of wine. Value of home made manufs., $192,252.

The three principal rivers are, the Connecticut, navigable for vessels drawing 8 ft. of water 50 miles to Hartford, crossing the state nearly in the middle, & entering the sound between Saybrook & Lyme; the Housatonic, navigable for small vessels 12 m. to Derby, and entering the sound between Millford & Stratford; the Thames, navigable 14 m. to Norwich, & entering the Atlantic at New London. Farmington & Nagutuck are considerable streams, furnishing extensive water power. The principal seaports are New London, New Haven, & Bridgeport. Long Island Sound extends the whole length of the state. The exports of this state in 1852, amounted to $506,174; imports, same year, $394,675. Tonnage, 1853, 132,150.

Manufactures.—There were in the state in 1850, 106 cotton facs., with a capital invested of $4,012,600, employing 2,665 males, & 3,313 females, producing 54,370,527 yds. of sheeting, &c., and 950,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $4,122,952; 149 woollen facs., with a capital of $2,583,742, employing 1,893 males, & 1,665 females, producing 8,950,372 yds. of cloth, & valued at $4,921,152:—12 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $207,600, employing 120 persons, producing 13,020 tons of pig-iron, &c.; the entire value of products, $379,600; 60 establishments with a capital of $580,800, employing 949 persons, & making 11,210 tons of castings, &c., valued at $981,400; 18 establishments with a capital of $529,500, employing 374 persons manufacturing 6,325 tons of wrought iron, &c., valued at $667,560:—117 flouring mills, 115 tanneries, with a capital of $360,500, employing 407 persons; value of products, $731,006. Cap. invested in manufactures, $23,890,348; value of manufac. articles, $41,897,848;

Religion.—There were in this state in 1850, 114 Baptist churches, 4 Christian, 252 Congregational, 101 Episcopal, 1 Free, 5 Friends, 2 Jews, 185 Methodist, 17 Presbyterian, 12 Roman Catholic, 4 Union, 5 Unitarian, 22 Universalist, and 10 belonging to other sects—the whole having 734 churches; total value of church property, $3,555,194.

Education.—This state has three colleges. Yale college at New Haven is one of the oldest, & is the most flourishing institution of the kind in the United States. It was founded in 1701, & removed from Saybrook to New Haven in 1717. Trinity College at Hartford, under the direction of the Episcopalians, was founded in 1826, & is flourishing. The Wesleyan University at Middletown, is under the direction of the Methodists, & is a growing institution. The Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb at Hartford is the oldest & most respectable institution of the kind in the United States. The State Normal School, estab. in 1849, is under the control of 8 trustees appointed by the general assembly. The Retreat for the Insane at Hartford was estab. in 1822. In 1850, there were 3 colleges, 716 students; 203 acad., 7,018 pupils; 1,656 schools, 71,269 scholars;—there were in the state 164 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 165,318; there were printed 51 newspapers,—7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, & 30 weekly; & 1 bi-monthly, 1 monthly, 2 quarterly, & 1 tri-yearly publication. Total circulation, 4,267,932.

Connecticut has a larger productive school fund in proportion to its pop. than any other state, amounting to $2,049,482. This originated chiefly from the sale of the Western Reserve, constituting a large part of the northern portion of the State of Ohio included in its original charter, & ceded to it by the United States by way of compromise. In 1852, there were in the state 53 banks, with a capital of $12,509,808. It has no state debt. There is a state prison at Wethersfield, erected in 1826. There were in this state, Jan., 1854, 669 m. of r. r. completed, and 83 in course of construction.

Form of Government.—The government of the state is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate, & in a senate & house of representatives. The senate consists of not less than 18, nor of more than 24 members. Most of the towns have 2 representatives, some of less pop. but 1. The sessions of legislature are held annually, alternately at Hartford & at New Haven. The supreme court consists of 5 judges appointed by the legislature, holding their offices during good behavior, or until they are 70 years of age. These judges hold separately a court twice a year in each county, & all the judges together hold one court annually in each county as a court of errors. The county courts consist of 3 judges in each county, appointed annually by the legislature. There are justices of the peace in the several towns, who have cognizance of all cases where the demand does not exceed $35. The cities have city courts consisting of the mayor and 2 senior aldermen, having cognizance of all civil actions which do not respect the title of land.

The state consisted, at its first settlement, of two colonies, denominated Connecticut, having the seat of government at Hartford; and New Haven, at New Haven. The colony of Connecticut was settled in 1633, at Windsor, by emigrants from Massachusetts, who penetrated through the wilderness. Hartford was settled by the English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there, which they did not permanently hold. Wethersfield was settled in 1636. The colony at New Haven was settled by the English in 1638. By a charter granted by Charles II., in 1665, these colonies were united. During the tyranny of Andros, an attempt was made to procure a surrender of the charter. The subject was publicly debated in the evening, at Hartford, when suddenly the candles

were extinguished, & the charter was hid in the hollow of an oak tree, which has become famous since as the *Charter Oak*. This charter continued to be the basis of the government until the year 1818, when the present constitution was formed. In 1708, the celebrated Saybrook Platform, or the constitution of the Congregational churches, was adopted. Connecticut took a very active part in the revolutionary war, & a number of her towns, particularly Danbury & New London, were burned by the enemy; the latter under the command of the traitor Arnold.

The constitution of the United States was adopted in a convention, January 9, 1788; yeas 128, nays 40; majority 88.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, sta. on New Haven & New London r. r., 33 m. from New Haven.

CONNELL, a small barony & two pas. of Ireland, on the Liffey.—I. (*Great*), Leinster, co. Kildare, comprising the town of New-Bridge (which see.) Area, 4,848 ac. Pop. 2,212.—II. (*Old*), Munster, co. Kildare, 44 m. W.S.W. Naas. Area, 3,987 ac. Pop. 745.

CONNELL'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Bossier par., La.

CONNELSVILLE, p-t., & b., Fayette co., Pa., 180 W. by S. Harrisburg, 206 W. The b. is situated on the E. bank of the Youghiogany river. Chartered in 1806. It has 4 churches, and in the vicinity are 2 large paper fac., a woollen fac., & a number of furnaces and forges. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., 4 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,436; 1850, 1,553.

CONNEMAUGH, t., Somerset co., Pa. Drained by Quemahoning r. Pop. 1850, 1,434.

CONNERN, a walled town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 16 m. N.W. Halle. Pop. 2,730. Good building stone is quarried in its vicinity.

CONNER'S MILLS, Cooper co., Mo., 45 N.W. Jefferson city, 960 W.

CONNERSVILLE, p-v., capital of Fayette co., Ia., 60 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 519 W. Situated on the W. side of Whitewater r., & on the Whitewater canal, & the Junction r. r. It contains a court ho., 4 churches, —1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, —25 stores, 3 academies, a seminary, a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an oil m., a bank, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 1,396 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,461.

CONNERSVILLE, p-v., Harrison co., Ky.

CONNOR, a vill., pa., & episcop. see of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 18 m. N.N.W. Belfast. Area of pa., 17,-136 ac. Pop. 8,272; do. of vill., 265. Though once important as a fortress, it has long ceased to be of consequence. It has 4 annual fairs. Its diocese comprises 72 pas., chiefly in co. Antrim. Nett annual revenue, £2,215.

CONN'S CREEK, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 34 S.E. Indianapolis, 563 W.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, cr., rises in Pa., by 2 branches which unite 3 m. before it enters Md., through which it passes & falls into the Potomac.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, p-o., Washington co., Md.

CONOIS, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. of the t., 621.

CONOLTON, p-v., Harrison co., O.

CONONLEY, a tnshp. of Eng., co. York, W. R. Pop. 1,272.

CONOTEN, p-v., North t., Harrison co., O., 118 N.E. Columbus, 296 W. Situated on Conoten cr., a branch of Tuscarawas r.

CONOWINGS, v., Cecil co., Md. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 100 inhabitants.

CONOY, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Situated along the left bank of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1,035.

CONQUES, two small towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,360. —II. dep. Aude, cap. cant., 5 m. N.N.E. Carcassonne, on the l. b. of the Orbiel. Pop. 1,740.

CONQUEST, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 15 N. Auburn, 164 W. by N. Albany, 347 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & sandy loam. Bounded N. by Seneca r., which here divides so as to form Howland's island in the S.W. corner of the town. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 1 flouring m., 1 saw m., and about 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,611; 1850, 1,883.

CONQUEST, p-o., Miami co., O., 68 W. Columbus, 462 W.

CONQUET (LE), *Conquestas*, a maritime comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, with a port on the Atlantic, arrond. and 11 m. W. Brest. Pop. 1,312. Manufs. chemical products.

CONRAD'S STORE, p-o., Rockingham co., Va. 109 N.W. Richmond, 124 W.

CONSECON, p-v., Ameliasburg t., Can. W., 22 Picton. Situated on Wobler's bay, & has a Methodist church, 4 stores, 2 saw m., & 350 inhabitants.

CONSELICE, a mkt.-town of Centr. Italy, Pontif. states, leg. & 24 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,000, who trade in rice, corn, & hemp.

CONSELVE, a mkt.-town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. & 12 m. S. Padua. Pop. 1843, 4,675.

CONSHOHOCKEN, p-v., Montgomery county, Pa. Situated on the left bank of the Schuylkill r., 12 m. from Philadelphia. It has a Roman Catholic church. There are here several large lime kilns, & 727 inhabs. An extensive water power has lately been made available.

CONSIDE CUM KNITSLEY, a tnshp. of Eng. co. Durham. Pop. 2,777.

CONSOLATION, p-o., Shelby co., Ky.

CONSTABLE, t., Franklin co., N. Y., 6 N. Malone, 218 N. by W. Albany. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Trout r., which flows into the Chateaugay r., a branch of the St. Lawrence. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,122; 1850, 1,447.

CONSTABLEVILLE, p-v., West Turin t., Lewis co., N. Y, 138 N.W. Albany, 419 W. It contains 3 churches.—1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Union, —2 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & about 500 inhabs.

CONSTANCE (LAKE OF), German *Bodensee*, anc. *Brigantinus lacus*, a lake of Europe betw. Switzerland and Germany, traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. Length, 42 m.; extreme breadth, 9 m.; elev. above the sea, 1,250 feet; depth, 904 feet. Its shores are bounded S. by Switzerland, S.E. by Austria, N.E. by Bavaria & Würtemberg, & N.W. by Baden. Near Constance it separates into 2 branches, *Unter see* (lower lake) on the W., & *Ueberlingen see* (lake of Ueberlingen) on the N. W. of Constance. The principal part of the Boden-see communicates with the Unter see only by a narrow channel traversed by the Rhine. The waters of the lake are subject to rise & fall suddenly, without apparent cause; this phenomenon is called *rehm*. The shores of the lake, which are in general flat, are very fertile. It is regularly traversed by steam packets. Principal affls. besides the Rhine, the Aach & Argen on the W. Chief towns on its shores, Constance, Bregenz, Lindau, Meersburg, & Ueberlingen.

CONSTANCE (German *Konstanz*, anc. *Constantia*), a fortifd. city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, cap. circ. Lake, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Constance, at the influx of the Rhine, 35 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. with suburbs, 6,379. It his highly picturesque in its architecture. Chf. edifices, a magnificent cathed., founded in the 11th century; the *Kaufhaus*, in which the famous council of Constance sat from 1414 to 1418 and which deposed three anti-popes, & condemned Huss & Jerome of Prague); an anc. palace, a grand ducal residence, various conventual establishments, and a theatre. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a long covered bridge across the Rhine. It has manufs. of cotton goods, watches, & silk fabrics. Market gardening, & navigation occupy many of the inhabitants. It was annexed to the Austrian dom. in 1549, and to Baden in 1805.

CONSTANTIA, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 135 W.N. W. Albany, 30 E. Oswego, 373 W. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Oneida lake bounds it on the S. Drained by Scriba cr. The v. is situated on the N. side of Oneida lake, & has 2 churches, 3 stores, an iron foundry, a saw m., & about 300 inhabitants. There are in t. a fulling m., a tannery, 5 carriage fac., a grist m., 24 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. in 1840, 1,476; 1850, 2,495.

CONSTANTIA, p-o., Delaware co., O.

CONSTANTIA, a vill. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, at the E. base of the Table mntn., 12 m. S. Cape Town, celeb. for its wine, which, next to Tokay, is reckoned the best liqueur known.

CONSTANTIA CENTRE, p-o., Oswego co., N. Y.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Sevilla, near the Sierra de Constantina. Pop. 6,986. It is defended by a strong castle which was repaired by the French. Near it are some argentiferous lead mines.—The *Sierra de Constantina*, between Andalusia & Estremadura, is connected E with the Sierra

Morena, & gives rise to the Ardilla, affl. of the Guadiana, & the Huelva, affl. of the Guadalquivir.

CONSTANTINE, v. Breckenridge co., Ky.

CONSTANTINE, p-v., St. Joseph co., Mich., 149 W.S.W. Detroit, 396 W. Situated on St. Joseph r., at the junction of Fall r. It has 1 Episcopal church, 7 stores, a flouring m., 5 saw m., and 760 inhabitants. Steamboats & keel boats pass from this to the mouth of the St. Joseph. The rivers here afford excellent water power. It is a place of extensive business. Pop. of t. 1,400.

CONSTANTINE, *Cirta*, a fortified city of Algeria, cap. prov. of same name, on a detached height, surrounded on three sides by ravines, one of which is crossed by an anc. Roman bridge. Lat 36° 22′ 21″ N., lon. 6° 37′ E. Pop. excl. of fortress, 20,822, of whom 1,919 are Europeans. Mean temp. of year 63° .5; winter 51° .9; summer 74° .7 Fahr. Houses mostly of brick, raised on stone foundations. It has a public school & hospital. Roman remains, & a citadel on the site of the anc. Numidian fortress, with manufs. of saddlery, & other leathern goods, an export of corn to Tunis, & an active trade with the country S.ward, in the products of Central Africa. It was taken by the French, 13th October 1837.

CONSTANTINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.W. Falmouth. Area, 8,179 ac. Pop. 2,017.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Stamboul*, the cap. city of the Turkish, as formerly of the Byzantine, or Lower Roman, empire, near the E. extremity of European Turkey, separated by the Bosphorus from Asia Minor. Lat. of St. Sophia's 41° 0′ 16″ N., lon. 28° 59′ 14″ E. Pop. uncertain, but estimated at 400,000, including its suburbs Galata, Pera, Tophani, &c., composed of 150,000 Greeks & Armenians, 20,000 Europeans, & 60,000 Jews, & the remainder Turks & Arabians. The city proper occupying a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus & its inlet the "Goldern Horn," is about 4½ m. in length N.W. to S.E., by from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, enclosed by a triple range of walls 12½ m. in circ., & entered at present by 28 gates. The city is built on an undulating declivity, highest on the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance with its mosques, cupolas, & minarets, interspersed with cypresses, & its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, & dirty lanes, and a crowd of low built and small houses, formed of wood or roughly hewn stone. Its drainage is favored by its uneven site & a great number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water brought from artificial tanks constructed at some distance. A great number of dogs are permitted to range the streets, which act as scavengers. They have no private owners, but belong to the community. Each ward has its own particular dogs, and should an individual trespass upon a neighboring territory, he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it.

The climate is variable, and the temperature, especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes, snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. The mean temp. of year, 56° .3; winter, 40° .8; summer, 71° .2, Fahr. The annual quantity of rain which falls is moderate. This capital, including its suburbs, contains 14 royal & 332 other mosques, 40 Mohammedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, & 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazaars, coffee houses, & caravanserais. The extreme point of the city on the E. is occupied by the "seraglio," or private domain of the Sultan, the boundaries of which are supposed to have been those of the ancient *Byzantium*. It comprises an area about 3 miles in circ., separately enclosed by walls and extending down to the sea of Marmara. Its surface is irregularly covered with detached suites of apartments, baths, mosques, kiosks, gardens, and groves of cypress." Its inner enclosure alone is devoted to the sole use of the Sultan and his harem; in the second court are the treasury, imperial kitchens & stables, divan, hall of justice, the arsenal, formerly the church of St. Irene, and the Corinthian column of Theodosius; & in the outer court (the ancient *Forum Augusti*), are the mint, various state-offices, the infirmaries, &c. This court is entered from the city by a large and heavy gate termed the "Porte," a name which has thence been applied to the divan of the Turkish Sultan. Immediately without the seraglio, is the principal mosque of St. Sophia, originally a christian cathedral, built by the Emperor Justinian, between 531 & 538, at a cost equivalent to at least 1,000,000*l.* sterling. This edifice is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length by 143 in breadth (in its interior), & surmounted by a flattened dome 180 feet above the ground, besides several minor cupolas, & 4 minarets added to it by the Turks. In its interior are numerous large columns, a floor of variegated marble, & some magnificent bronze gates, but most of the ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations have been hidden by Turkish inscriptions, and the general effect of the buildings is destroyed by the presence of a multitude of lamps, globes, & other insignificant ornaments depending from the dome. Near St. Sophia, is the mosque of Achmet, a fine structure with a beautiful marble pavement, and 6 minarets, a number possessed by no other mosque in the Mohammedan world. This mosque stands on the At-meidan or "Horse course," the ancient *Hippodrome*, of historic celebrity, a space of 300 yards in length by 150 in breadth, and on which are the granite Theban obelisk set up by Theodosius, the broken pyramid of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, shorn of its bronze plates, & the identical twisted brass column which originally supported the tripod in the temple of Delphi. Other principal mosques are those of Solyman the Magnificent, a masterpiece of Saracenic architecture, of Mohammed II., Bajazet II., Selim II., Mustapha III., and Otham & Eyub, with the Valide mosques, built by the mother of Mohammed IV., and containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. Most of these establishments have attached to them one or more colleges or charitable institutions; that of Mohammed II. is surrounded by 8 endowed academies, a diet house for the poor, hospital, carvanserais, and baths, all surmounted by lead covered cupolas. There are government, naval, and military & medical colleges, as well as numerous inferior schools, but the system of education throughout the whole is on a low scale, & very inefficiently conducted. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, but have no architectural beauty; the numerous cemeteries in and around the city are among its greatest ornaments. Many new barracks, schools, and hospitals have been established in different parts of the metropolis by the late and present Sultans. Principal antiquities are the "burnt column," originally erected by Constantine the Great, a part of the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcian, vestiges of the Boucoleon palace, built by Theodosius II., the aqueduct of Valens, various subterranean cisterns, the principal of which called by the Turks "the thousand and one columns," is a vault 240 feet in length by 200 feet in width, supported by 424 pillars. About the S.W. angle of the city is the cidadel of the "seven towers" (*Heptapyrgium*), a fortress erected about A. D. 1000, and now used as a state prison. The city proper comprises separate quarters for the Jews, Armenians, & Greeks, that of the last, "the Fana" extends along the shore of the port, or the "Golden Horn." This fine harbor, which has usurped the name of the promontory on which Byzantium was built, extends between the city and its suburbs. Pera, Galata, &c., for about 4½ m. S.E. to N.W., breadth varying from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, can receive 1,200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels, with a vast number of light boats, which here form the principal vehicles of transport. A bridge of boats across it, constructed in 1837, connects the Fanar with Pera; besides which suburb, those of Cassim Pasha, Tophani, Galata, & Tershanna with the imperial arsenals & dockyard, are on its N. shore. [See the articles on those suburbs, also SCUTARI.] The foreign commerce of Constantinople, though extensive is not so large as might have been expected. Imports consist of corn, iron, timber, tallow, & furs from the Black Sea & Russia, cotton stuffs and yarn, woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes & drugs from W. Europe, corn, & coffee from Alexandria, sugar from the E. & W. Indies, wax, copper, gums, drugs, porcelain, overland from China, &c. About 2,000 tons of coffee, 1,200,000 lbs. of sugar, 300,000 lbs. of pepper & spices, 2,000 puncheons of rum, & large quantities of low priced cotton manufs. are said to be required annually for home consumption. Exports consist of silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonea, bones. In 1840, 5,630 ships entered, and

5,499 cleared out of the port; those entering comprised 567 British, aggregate burden 134,876 tons, the rest were principally Greek, Austrian, Russian, Italian, & Ionian. Smyrna is the place of rendezvous for caravans from Persia, Armenia, &c., & is the seat of the principal [illegible] & manufs. of Turkish silk and cotton goods. Other manufs. are morroco leather, saddlery, glass, meerschaum pipe-bowls, mouth-pieces, pipe-tubes, & expressly for the manufacture of the last, large numbers of cherry trees are raised near the city. Constantinople is the see of Greek, Armenian, & Catholic Armenian patriarchs. It was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, & rebuilt by Constantine, A.D. 328, since which time it has been repeatedly besieged, but only twice taken; viz., in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261, and by the Turks under Mohammed II., May 29th, 1453—an event which marked the final extinction of the Rom. empire in the E.

CONSTANTINOPLE (CHANNEL OF). [Bosphorus.

CONSTITUCION (LA), a depart. & small seaport town of Chili, S. A., prov. Maule, at the mouth of the river of same name, 115 m. N.E. Concepcion.

CONSTITUCAO, a modern town of Brazil, prov. & 115 m. N.E. San Paulo, on rt. b. of the Piracicaba. Pop. 2,500.

CONSTITUTION, p-o., Washington co., O.

CONSTITUTION, p-o., Franklin co., Ark.

CONSUEGRA (*Consaburum*), a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S.E. Toledo, on rt. b. of the Amarguilla. Pop. 5,124, manufs. coarse woollens. It has the remains of an anc. castle, & various Roman antiquities.

CONTAMINES (LES), a vill. of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, on the route from the Col du Bonhomme to St. Maurice, W. of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1,000.

CONTAS, Brazil. [Rio-de-Contas.]

CONTENT, p-o., Bolivar co., Miss.

CONTENTNIA, p-o., Pitt co., N. C.

CONTESSA, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. & 9 m. S.W. Corleone. Pop. 2,500.—II. a vill., deleg. & near Messina. Pop. 1,000.—III. a vill., Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of Gulf of Contessa or Orphano.

CONTESSA GULF OF), Turkey. [Orphano.]

CONTHEY, a pa. & town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Morge, near its mouth, in the Rhone. Pop. 2,239. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

CONTICH, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant. Pop. 3,640. Manuf. hats & leather, & trade in horses & fuel.

CONTIN, one of the largest pas. in Scotland, co. Ross, comprising a vill., 5 m. S.W. Dingwall, with Lochs Fannich, Luichart, &c. Pop. 1,562.

CONTOOCOOK, r., Hillsborough co., N. H. Its principal branch rises in Rindge t., Cheshire co., & pursues a N. & N.E. course until it enters Merrimac r., on the N. line of Concord t. It is a fine mill stream.

CONTOOCOOK VILLAGE, p-v., Hopkinton t., Merrimac co., N. H., 10 m. W. Concord, 478 W. Situated on the Contoocook r., & on the Merrimac & Connecticut rivers r. r. Here is extensive water power, & a number of mills.

CONTRA COSTA, county, Cal. Situated on the east side of the bay of San Francisco. It has the Sacramento on its northward, & the west channel of the San Joaquin on its eastern boundary. Drained by San Ramon, Jagerto, Nuecos, Hambre, Puiole, San Pablo, San Leandro, & San Lorenzo, all of which are dry in summer; many springs & plenty of water for cattle except on the San Joaquin plains. Sulphur springs abundant, mostly tepid; saline springs exist. It is one of the most fertile counties in the state, possessing rich agricultural land, which embrace an interior coast of thirty leagues, extending in the bays of Santa Clara, San Francisco, & San Pablo, the straits of Carquines, the bay of Suisun, & along the San Joaquin r. The coast range is here broken by the passage of the Sacramento r. It forms the water-shed nearly central in this county. Capital, Martinez. Mount Diablo, whose summit is elevated 3,793 feet above the level of the sea, forms a conspicuous land mark for vessels entering the harbor of San Francisco, & also for a great distance inland in all directions. It is about 10 miles south of the Sacramento & 28 miles a little north of east from San Francisco. The tradition related of this singular peak is as follows: In 1806 a military expedition from San Francisco marched against the tribe of "Bolgones" who were encamped at the foot of the mount; the Indians were prepared to receive the Spaniards, & a hot engagement followed. While the battle raged fiercely, & each party in turn, were doubtful of the result, an unknown personage decorated with the most extraordinary plumage, suddenly appeared near the combatants, & the Indians were victorious; the incognito (Puy) departed toward the mount. The defeated soldiers named the mount "Diablo." The mysterious individual continued to make his appearance daily, until the tribe were finally subdued by the troops under the command of *Moraga*, in the second campaign of the same year. In the aboriginal tongue "Puy" signifies Evil Spirit; in Spanish Diablo. Pop. 1852, 2,745; whites, males, 1,927; females, 550; negroes, 2; mulattoes, males, 17; females, 2; Indians domesticated, males, 156; females, 115. There were in the county, 3,984 horses, 183 mules, 1,782 cows, 38,451 beef cattle, 1,127 work-oxen, 1,898 hogs, 3,707 sheep, & 9,274 poultry. Barley, 288,180 bush. prod.; oats, 4,085; corn, 8,865; wheat, 17,060; potatoes, 85,190. Acres of land in cultivation, 9,092. (*Alameda county was taken from Contra Costa in* 1853.)

CONTRA COSTA, p-v., Contra Costa co., Cal., contains a Roman Catholic church & 200 inhabitants.

CONTRECOEUR, p-v., & par. Verchères co., Can. E., on the right bank of St. Lawrence r. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the par. 1852, 1,555.

CONTRERAS, p-o., Butler co., O.

CONTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., arrond. & 14 m. S.S.E. Blois. Pop. 1,817.

CONTREXVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Mirecourt, on the Vaire. Pop. 708. It has a celebrated establishment of mineral waters.

CONTROGUERRO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 16 m. N.N.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,500.

CONTRONE, a town of Naples, prov. princip. Citra, 10 m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,000.

CONTURSI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, on the Sale, 26 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

CONTY, or CONTI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arrond. and 12¼ m. S.S.W. Amiens, on the Seille. Pop. 897.

CONUSE, t., Hempstead co., Ark. Pop. 997.

CONVENIENCE, p-o., Fayette co., O., 54 S.W. Columbus, 426 W.

CONVENIENT, p-o., Smith co., Tenn.

CONVENT, p-o., St. James par., La.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 7,720. It is enclosed by decayed walls, defended by a Norman castle, and is pretty well built. Chief edifices, a fine cathedral, several convents, a bishop's palace, diocesan seminary, hospital, & foundling asylum. A brisk trade is carried on between it & Bari, in wine, oil, almonds, & other fruits, flax, & cotton. In the middle ages, it was the cap. of the Norman possession in E. Italy.

CONVIL-CAYO, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 7¼ m. N.W. Landovery. Area, 41,785 ac. Pop. 2,198. Fairs, Aug. 21, & Oct. 6. Mineral springs in the vicinity.

CONVIS, t., Calhoun co., Mich., 113 W. Detroit, 578 W. Pop. 1840, 292; 1850, 621.

CONVOY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 2½ m. S.W. Raphoe. Area, 20,082 ac. Pop. 5,479, of whom 365 are in the vill. Fairs, May 17, & November 26.

CONWALL, or CONEWAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town Letter-Kenny (which see). Area, 45,270 ac. Pop. 12,666.

CONWAY, county, Ark. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 1,150 sq. miles. Arkansas r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Cadron & Point Remove ers. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Lewisburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $124,991; Ind. corn, 164,192 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 8,847; cotton, 499 bales:—3 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,000; value of manufactured articles, $4,000. Pop. 1840, 2,892; 1850, 3,588.

CONWAY, p-o., Aroostook co., Me.

CONWAY, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 68 N.N.E. Concord, 552 W. Watered by Swift r., & other branches of Saco r., which passes through it. The Saco is here 10 or 12 rods wide. There is a large pond on its S. border, which has an outlet into Saco r. A sulphur spring

here is some resorted to. Magnesia and fuller's earth are also found. There are in the t. a fulling m., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a starch fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,801; 1850, 1,767.

CONWAY, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 102 W. by N. Boston, 397 W. Deerfield r. washes its N.E. border, & a branch of this r. passes through it. Incorporated in 1767. It has a Congregational, a Baptist, & a Friend's church;—1 woollen fac., 960 sp., 40 looms, employs 54 persons, & makes 200,000 yds. of satinets annually; 3 cotton fac., 3,200 sp., 70 looms, employs 75 persons, & makes annually 400,000 yds. of goods; a paper fac., a plane fac., 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,409; 1850, 1,831.

CONWAY, p-t., Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 460.

CONWAY, or CONWY, a riv. of N. Wales, issues from a small lake, flows mostly N.N.W., between the cos. Carmarthen & Denbigh, & joins Beaumaris bay by a broad estuary, 11 m. E. Beaumaris. Total course, 30 m. On its banks are Llanrwst & Conway, at each of which towns it is crossed by a bridge; and it is navigable from near the former to its mouth, where a mussel-pearl fishery is carried on.

CONWAY, or ABER-CONWAY, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the estuary of the above r., here crossed by a noble tubular suspension bridge, 327 ft. in length, on the line of the Chester & Holyhead railroad, 13 m. E.N.E. Bangor. Area, 2,437 ac. Pop. 1851, 1,528.; do. of parl. bor., 2,105. It occupies a steep slope, & is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers & gateways, still in good repair. The castle, built by Edward I., on a precipitous rock above the riv., is also in many parts still entire, & is one of the grandest feudal fortresses remaining in Britain. Other principal edifices are the corporation-hall, & an old church. The harbor dries at low water, & the trade is insignificant. Mkt., Friday. Fairs, April 6, Sept. 4, Oct. 10, & Nov. 8. It has a petty sessions monthly, & is the head of a poor-law union. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Criccieth, Nevin, & Pwllheli, in sending 1 m. to H. of C. It gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Hertford.

CONWAYBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Horry dist., S. C., 196 E. by S. Columbia, 468 W. Situated on the W. bank of Waccamaw r., which is navigable to this place for steamboats. It contains a court house & several stores & dwellings.

CONWIL IN ELFET, a chapelry of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 13,150 ac. Pop. 1,711.

CONYERS, p-o., Newton co., Ga.

CONYERSVILLE, p-o., Henry co., Tenn.

CONYNGHAM, p-v., Sugar Loaf t., Luzerne co., Pa., 108 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 218 W. It is situated on Nescopeck cr., & is neatly built, chiefly on one street, and contains several stores, & over 50 dwellings.

CONZA, *Compsa*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., dist. & 9 m. S.E. St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2,000. It has a cathed., an archbishop's palace, & a diocesan seminary. It was of considerable importance in the middle ages, but was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694.

COOCH-BAHAR, a rajahship of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, near the Bootan frontier, and now comprised in the district Rungpoor.

COOCH'S BRIDGE, p-o., Newcastle co., Del., 62 W. by N. Dover, 96 from Washington, D. C.

COOK, county, Ill., in the N.E. part of the state, lies on Lake Michigan. Area, 975 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, consisting of prairie, groves of timber, and some swamp; soil exceedingly fertile. Drained by Calumic, Chicago, & Des Plaines rivers. Capital, Chicago. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $419,839; wheat, 238,952 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 429,513; oats, 403,234; wool, 27,954 pounds;—2 flouring m., 1 saw m.; 1 tannery, 40 persons emp.; 13 printing offices, 5 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 11 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly & 3 monthly publications:—38 churches; 9 acad., 77 students; 68 sch., 3,910 scholars; 3 libraries, 6,400 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,201; 1850, 43,385.

COOK, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

COOKBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Area, 2,710 ac. Pop. 280.

COOKE, county, Tex., on the north line of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. It has Red River for its northern boundary, drained by the head branches of Trinity r. The "Cross Timbers" cross the country from south to north. Capital ——. There were in 1850, 2 sch., 40 scholars. Pop. 220.

COOKE'S CORNERS, p-o., Erie co., O., 103 N.E. Columbus, 412 from Washington.

COOKESVILLE, p-o., Caddo par., La.

COOKHAM, p-v., Fairfield dist., S. C., 20 N. Columbia, 489 W.

COOKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Maidenhead. Area, 6,509 ac. Pop. 3,914. Ann. rev. of charities upwards of 80*l*. Fairs, May 16, Oct. 11. It has an union work-house.

COOK ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, S. Polynesia, in S.W. of the Society isls., between the archip. of Tonga on the W., and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangeia, Atiou, Harvey, and Raratonga. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?). They are of the Malay race, & many of them have been converted to christianity by English missionaries.—(*Inlet*), Russ. Amer., is between lat. 58° & 61° N., lon. 151° & 154° W., opposite the isl. Kodiak. Length S. to N. 130 m., breadth varies to 70 m.—(*Strait*), New Zealand, separates the two principal isls., and was named after its discoverer, Captain Cook, in 1770.

COOKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area, 1,704 ac. Pop. 275.

COOKSBURG, p-v., Rennselaerville t., Albany co., N. Y. It has 3 stores, 2 tanneries, & about 25 dwellings.

COOKSEYVILLE, p. o., Crittenden co., Ky.

COOKSHIRE, Eaton t., Compton co., Can. E., 16 E. Sherbrooke, situated on the left bank of Eaton r., & contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, 1 tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

COOK'S LAW OFFICE, p-o., Elbert co., Ga., 110 N.N.E. Milledgeville, 566 Washington.

COOK'S RUN, p-o., Clinton co., Pa., 147 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 239 W.

COOK'S STORE, p. o., Caddo par., La.

COOK'S STORE, p. o., Lafayette co., Mo.

COOKSTOWN, p-v., Washington t., Fayette co., Pa., 197 W. Harrisburg, 219 W. Situated on the E. bank of Monongahela river. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, & 972 inhabitants.

COOKSTOWN, p. o., Burlington co., N. J.

COOKSTOWN, an inland town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Stewartstown. Pop. 3,006. It is tolerably well built, & has a large Gothic pa. church, a court-house, union work-house, bank, mkt.-house, & linen-hall. Mkts. Tues. & Sat.; & there are 10 annual fairs.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. E.N.E. Ratoath. Area, 1,238 ac. Pop. 142.

COOKSTOWN, v., Tecumseh t., Simcoe co., Can. W., 50 N. Toronto, situated on a branch of Nottawasaga r., & has a Methodist church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

COOK'S VALLEY, p. o., Callaway co., Ky.

COOKSVILLE, p-v., Howard co., Md., 53 N.W. Annapolis, 58 W.

COOKSVILLE, p-v., Noxubee co., Miss., 132 N.E. by E. Jackson, 885 W.

COOKSVILLE, p. v., Rock co., Wis., 16 N.W. Janesville. Contains a Presbyterian church, 3 mills, & 250 inhabitants.

COOKSVILLE, p. v., Toronto t., Peel co., Can. W., 16 W. Toronto. It has 2 Methodist churches, 5 saw m., 2 tanneries, a brewery, 350 inhabitants.

COOLBAUGH'S, p-t., Monroe co., Pa., 138 N.E. Harrisburg, 232 W. Pop. 1840, 159; 1850, 246.

COOLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Area, 1,544 ac. Pop. 128.

COOLOO, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 75 m. S.E. Sumbhulpoor, & an inland mart for traffic in cotton & salt.

COOLSCAMP, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. & 14 m. S. Bruges. Pop. 2,554. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

COOL SPRING, t., Mercer co., Pa., 175 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 248 W. Drained by Cool Spring cr., and Otter cr., branches of Neshanock r. It has 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,934; 1850, 2,760.

COOL SPRING, p. o., Jefferson co., Pa.

COOL SPRING, t., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 394.

COOL SPRING, p. v., Iredell co., N. C., 125 W. Raleigh. It contains an Episcopal church & 125 inhabitants.

COOL SPRING, p-o., Wilkinson co., Ga., 56 S. Milledgeville, 704 W.
COOLVILLE, p. v., Athens co., O.
COOL WELL, p. o., Amherst co., Va.
COOMASSIE, the cap. town of the Ashantee dom., Guinea, about 120 m. N.N.W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6° 4′ 50″ N.; lon. 2° 12′ W. Pop. estimated by Bowdich at 18,000. It stands in a wooded valley, environed by swamps, is regularly built, & has a fortified palace, & an active trade with Central Africa.
COOMBE BISSET, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. Salisbury. Area, 2,196 ac. Pop. 415.
COOMBE-KEYNES, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 miles W.S.W. Wareham. Area, 2,004 ac. Pop. 154.
COOMBS, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Steyning. Area, 1,292 ac. Pop. 72.
COON CREEK, p. o., Jasper co., Mo.
COONDAPOOR, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 53 m. N. N.W. Mangalore.
COONEWAR, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.
COON ISLAND, p. o., Washington co., Pa.
COON HILL, p. o., Santa Rosa co., Flor.
COON MEADOWS, p. o., Marshall co., Ill.
COON PRAIRIE, p. o., Crawford co., Wis.
COONSBORO', p. o., Orangeburg dist., S. C.
COONS MILLS, p. o., Boone co., Va.
COONSVILLE, p. o., Mills co., Iowa.
COOPER, r., S. C., unites with Ashley r. to form Charleston harbor, entering it on the E. side of the city. A canal 21 ms. long connects this r. with Santee r., which opens an extensive communication between Charleston & the interior.
COOPER, county, Mo. Situated in the central part of the state, & has Missouri r. on its N. border. Area, 415 sq. ms. Drained by La Mine & Little Saline rivers, & Manitou cr. The surface is undulating, & the soil very fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $476,417; wheat, 92,666 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 297,870; oats, 123,840; wool, 42,292 pounds; —2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly, & 2 weekly newspapers pub.; —9 churches; 7 academies, 268 pupils; 16 schools, 460 scholars; 1 library, 1,100 volumes. Pop. 1840, 10,484; 1850, 12,950.
COOPER, p-t., Washington co., Me., 196 E.N.E. Augusta, 752 W. It has a small lake on its N.E. part, the outlet of which runs on its E. border, & enters into Cobscook bay. It has a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 657; 1850, 562.
COOPER, t., Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 322.
COOPER, p. o., Wayne co., O.
COOPER, p-t., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 131 W. Detroit, 566 W. Pop. 1840, 376; 1850, 733.
COOPER-BRIDGE, a station on the Leeds & Manchester r. r., Engl., 24 m. S.W. Leeds.
COOPER-ISLAND, Brit. W. Indies, Virginia isl., is an islet, 5 m. S.E. Tortola.
COOPER'S, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 169 W.S.W. Richmond, 244 W.
COOPERSBURG, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa., 95 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 108 W.
COOPER'S GAP, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.
COOPER'S MILLS, p-o., Lincoln co., Me., 13 S. Augusta, 605 W.
COOPER'S PLAINS, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.
COOPERSTOWN, p-v., Otsego t., capital of Otsego co., N. Y., 69 W. Albany, 366 W. It is delightfully situated on a plain, at the outlet of Otsego lake. Incorporated in 1812. It is neatly & tastefully built, & is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The lake is a fine sheet of water, & its outlet affords good water power, & forms the commencement of the Susquehanna r. The v. has a court-house, jail, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—20 stores, besides 2 bookstores, a banking-house, an academy, a flouring m., a saw m., 3 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & about 1,500 inhabitants.
COOPERSTOWN, p. o., Brown co., Ill.
COOPERSTOWN, p. o., Robertson co., Tenn.
COOPERSTOWN, v., Burlington co., N. J., 3 m. from Burlington, and contains a Methodist, and a free church, & 2 or 30 dwellings.
COOPERSTOWN, p-v., Plumb t., Venango co., Pa., 218 W. N. W. Harrisburg, 292 W. It contains 2 churches, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—1 woollen fac., & about 500 inhabitants.
COOPERSTOWN, p. v., Manitowoc co., Wis., situated on the right bank of West Twin r., & contains 91 inhabitants.
COOPERSVILLE, p-o., Clinton co., N. Y.
COOPERSVILLE, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 55 S.E. Harrisburg, 113 W.
COOPERSVILLE, p. o., Union dist., S. C.
COOPERSVILLE, p. v., Dearborn co., Ia.
COOPERSVILLE, p. o., Fentress co., Tenn.
COOP CREEK, p-o., Marion co., Tenn., 107 S.E. Nashville, 608 W.
COORG, a subdivision of Hindostan, between lat. 12° & 13° N., extending from the Tambacherry pass on the S., to the riv. Hemavutty on the W. The dist. is hilly & wild, & the Coorges, a subdivision of the Nair tribe, are of unsettled martial habits.
COOS, county, N. H. Situated in the N. part of the state, & has Lower Canada on the N., the state of Maine on the E., & Connecticut r. W. Area, 1,600 sq. ms. A stream, which flows through Connecticut lake, forms one of the sources of Connecticut r. Hall's stream, another source, which lies W. of it, has been, by the treaty of Washington, 1842, fixed on as the N. W. source of Connecticut r. described in the treaty of 1783. The White mountains, & some others, occupy the S. part of this co. Drained on the W. by Mohawk, Ammonoosuck, Israel's, & John's rivers, which flow W. into Connecticut r. On the E. flows the Androscoggin r., which enters the Atlantic through Kennebec r. Much of the land is rough, & not fitted for cultivation; but bordering the Connecticut r., & some other streams, it is fertile. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $429,438; wheat, 22,197 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 40,376; oats, 99,773; potatoes, 256,928; wool, 48,143 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 1 iron foundry, 3 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $146,480; value of manufactured articles, $113,823;—16 churches; 1 academy, 165 pupils; 132 schools, 3,594 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,849; 1850, 11,853.
COOSA, r., Ala., rises in Ga., & runs through the N.W. part of that state into Alabama, & 8 miles below Wetumpka unites with the Tallapoosa r. to form Alabama r. The Coosa is navigable for steamboats to Wetumpka, its whole course is about 240 ms.
COOSA, county, Ala., a central eastern co. Area, 900 sq. ms. Situated on the E. side of Coosa r., & is drained by Hatchet, Paint, & Wawakee creeks, falling into the Coosa r. Surface hilly & diversified, with extensive pine forests. Soil fertile. Capital, Rockford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $378,884; Ind. corn, 418,991 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 126,233; rice, 137 pounds; cotton, 5,524 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 1 printing office, 1 triweekly & 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $51,900; value of manufactured articles, $34,700;—61 churches; 5 academies, 150 pupils; 19 schools, 381 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,995; 1850, 14,543.
COOSA, p. o., Floyd co., Ga.
COOSAWATTEE, p. v., Murray co., Ga. Situated on a stream of the same name, a tributary of the Coosa r.
COOSAWDA, p-v., Autauga co., Ala., 106 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 832 W. Situated on the W. bank of Alabama r., 6 miles below the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.
COOSAWHATCHIE, r., S. C., runs S.S.E., & falls into Broad r. An eastern outlet, called Whale Branch, & also Coosaw r., forms the island of Port Royal.
COOSAWHATCHIE, p-v., capital of Beaufort dist., S. C., 134 S. Columbia, 619 W. Situated on Coosawhatchie r., 75 S.W. by W. Charleston. It has a court house, jail, & a few dwellings.
COOTEHILL, a market-town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, on the Cootehill riv., an affl. of the Annalee, 25 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. Pop. 2,425. It is pretty well built, & has a neat church, several schools, a court-ho., bridewell, union work-ho., with a brisk trade in linens, & in corn, beer, & spirits. Mkts., Friday & Saturday. Cattle markets, monthly. Fairs, four times annually. Quarter sessions at Easter, & in October.
COPAIS, Greece, [Anc. name of Topolias Lake.]
COPAKE LAKE, N. Y., in the t. of Copake, it is a beautiful sheet of water, covering about 600 ac.
COPAKE, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 49 S. by E. Al-

bany, 342 W. Surface on the E. mntnous.; on the W. a broad valley, through which flows Ancram cr., where the soil is fertile. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 carriage fac., a tannery, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,505; 1850, 1,652. The New York & Harlem rail r. passes through it.

COPAN, p. o., Haywood co., Tenn.

COPAN, a ruined city, Guatemala, 30 m. E. Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 m. along the Copan r., an affl. of the Motagua, & comprise the walls of a supposed temple 624 ft. in length, & many pyramidal structures, with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art, & which are described & delineated in *Stephens' Central America.*

COPANO, p. v., Refugio co., Tex. Situated at the head of Copano bay. It is the landing place for goods for the country bordering the San Antonio r.

COPDOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. S.W. Ipswich. Area, 954 ac. Pop. 349.

COPELAND ISLANDS, a small group, Irel., Ulster, co. Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough. On Cross isl., about 5 m. N.N.E. Donaghadee, is a light-ho. elevation, 131 ft., lat. 54° 4′ 44″ N., lon. 5° 32′ W.

COPELAND, p-o., Telfair co., Ga., 96 S. by E. Milledgeville, 743 W.

COPELY, p-t., Summit co., O., 124 N.E. Columbus, 6 N.W. Akron, 337 W. Surface generally level, in some parts rolling; soil fertile. It has 3 flouring m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 1,541.

COPENHAGEN, p-v., Denmark t., Lewis co., N. Y., 149 N.W. Albany, 423 W. Situated on Deer r., which, half a mile below the place, has a fall of 175 feet, nearly perpendicular, with high projecting banks below, overhanging the stream. The v. has a church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an oil m., a ropewalk, and about 250 inhabitants.

COPENHAGEN, p-v., Caldwell co., N. C., 206 W. Raleigh, 418 W.

COPENHAGEN, p-v., Caldwell par., La., 266 N.W. New Orleans, 1,180 W.

COPENHAGEN (Dan Kjöbenhavn, "Merchant's port") an important city of N. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Sound, is built on the islands Seeland & Amager, which are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, forming an excellent harbor. Lat. of observatory 55° 40′ 43″ N., lon. 12° 34′ 44″ E. Pop. 1850, 129,695. Mean temp. of year, 46° .6; winter, 31° .3; summer, 62° .7, Fahr. Copenhagen, the residence of the sovereign & seat of the court, is strongly fortified, and is one of the finest cities in Europe; it is divided into two parts, the smallest of which, called *Christianshaven,* is on the island Amager. Within the walls there are 15 open squares, one of which, the "Königs Neumarket," is remarkable for its elegance & extent. On the north of the city, & connected with it by an esplanade, is the citadel of Frederickshavn, a regular polygon with 5 bastions. The city contains many noble public buildings, among which are the palace of Amalienburg, inhabited by the royal family, the castle of Charlottenburg, with a public library of 410,000 vols. & 16,000 (?) MSS. It is now used as an academy of the fine arts, and its parks are converted into a botanic garden. The castle of Rosenburg, built 1604, in which are deposited the regalia and many antiquities; the town-house, built 1805–15; the university, partly rebuilt between 1831 & 1836, and the royal theatre. The chief ecclesiastical buildings are—the Frauen Kirche, the metropolitan church of the kingdom, adorned with the finest sculptures of Thorwaldsen; St. Peter's, or the German church, with a spire 250 feet in height; the Trinity church, on the round tower of which is placed the astronomical observatory; and the church of our Saviour, in Christianshavn, with a spire 288 ft. in elev. Long at the head of civilization in N. Europe, Copenhagen possesses many scientific & literary estabs. Its university is rich & flourishing; and had, in 1845, 38 professors & 1,100 students. It has a polytechnic sch., a royal acad. of sciences & arts, an astronomical & a magnetic observatory, a large gallery of paintings, & a botanic garden. Its numer. acads. publish important memoirs. Copenhagen is the centre of the commerce of the kingdom, and, by means of canals, large ships reach its warehouses in the centre of the city. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. In 1847, 1,400 merchant vessels—ave. burden, 57,000 lasts—entered & left its ports. It communicates with Roeskilde & Corsoer by a r. r., & by steam packets, with the chf. ports on the Baltic, & with Havre in France. It is also the station for the naval force of the kingdom, & has a cannon foundry, an arsenal, & extensive shipbuilding docks. In 1847, there were on the station 6 ships of the line, 8 frigates, & upwards of 100 smaller vessels. The manufs. are not important; the chief industrial estabs. are woollen facs., steam spin. mills, distilleries, breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, sugar refineries, manufs. of sail-cloth, porcelain, tobacco and chocolate. Copenhagen was founded by Bishop Axel in 1,168. Originally built of wood, it was burned in 1728 & 1795. It was taken by Nelson in the Battle of the Baltic, 2d April 1801, & bombarded by the English in 1807. Being very little above the level of the sea, it is liable to be overflowed during storms, & it suffered much from this cause in 1824.

COPENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4¼ m. N. E. Nantwich, on North Western r. r. Area, 2,848 ac. Pop. 5,066.

COPENSAY, or COPENSHAW, one of the small Orkney isls., pa. Deerness. Lat. 58° 55′ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. It is the resort, in summer, of immense numbers of sea fowl. Pop. 11.

COPERTINO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. & 10 m. S.S.W. Lecce, enclosed by walls, defended by a strong castle, & having sevl. churches & convents. Pop. 3,500.

COPE'S MILLS, p-o., Jefferson co., O., 146 E. by N. Columbus, 277 W.

COPET, or COPPET, a v. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 8 m. N.N.E. Geneva, remarkable for its château, which was the retreat of Necker, and Madame de Staël, his daughter, who are both interred in a chapel near it.

COPFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area, 2,397 ac. Pop. 767.

COPGROVE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding. 4 m. W.S.W. Boroughbridge. Area, 832 ac. Pop. 85.

COPI, p-o., Johnson co., Iowa.

COPIAH, county, Miss. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. Pearl r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Bayou Pierre, and head branches of Homochitto riv. Surface level, soil fertile. Cap., Gallatin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $456,943; Ind. corn, 436,485 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 117,006; rice, 241,685 pounds; cotton, 9,318; —6 grist m., 7 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $29,656; value of manufac. articles, $28,120; —24 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils; 19 schools, 436 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,954; 1850, 11,794.

COPIAH CREEK, p-o., Copiah co., Miss., 45 m. S. Jackson, 1,049 W.

COPIAPÓ, a volcano, riv., t., & dist. of Chili, S. A.; the volcano in the Andes, lat. 27° 32′ S.; the riv. flowing W.ward from it to the Pacific, which, after a course of 120 m., it enters at Copiapó bay; the dist. is 200 m. in length by 100 m. in breadth, rich in metallic products, but with a barren soil, & scantily peopled. The town of Copiapó, or San Francisca de Selva, the most northerly of Chili, dep. Atacama, on the Copiapó r., 30 m. from its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 3,000. It is pretty well built, but has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes. Exports silver, copper, & copper ore. Fossil remains & silicified wood abound in this district. The port is at the mouth of the river, lat. 27° 20′ S., lon. 71° 2′ W., where there is a v. with a pop. of 1,200, & a r. r. extends to Copiapó.

COPLE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. E.S.E. Bedford. Area, 2,109 ac. Pop. 552.

COPOPA, p-o., Columbia t., Lorain co., O., 20 S.W. Cleveland, 135 N.N.E. Columbus, 365 W.

COPPENBRÜGGE, a small t. of Hanover, landrost & 19 m. S.S.W. Hanover.

COPPENHALL, a pa. of England, Cheshire. Area, 2,848 ac. Pop. 5,066.

COPPERAS CREEK, p-o., Fulton co., Ill., 77 N.W. Springfield, 827 W.

COPPER CREEK, p-o., Mercer co., Ill.

COPPER CREEK, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

COPPER HARBOR, p-v., Houghton co., Mich., near the extremity of Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. It has a good harbor, & is the depôt of the mineral region. Immense quantities of copper are annually shipped from this point to the Atlantic seaboard.

COPPERMINE RIVER, Brit. N. A., enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, after a course estimated at 350 m. from its source in Lake Providence.—W. of it are the Coppermine mntns.

COPPER RIDGE, p-o., Hancock co., Tenn.

COPPINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hunts, 5¼ m. S. Stamford. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 65.

COPPULL, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. S.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 1,107.

COPRATES, the anc. name of the r. Dizful (Persia), which see.

COPUL, a strongly fortified town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 210 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 15° 19′ N., lon. 76° 15′ E. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1819.

COQUET, or COCKET, a small river of Engl., co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot hills, co. Roxburgh, flows tortuously E.S.E., & enters the north sea near Warkworth, which town, & Rothbury, are on its banks. Its valley, Coquetdale, forms a civil division of the co. Opposite its mouth is Coquet isl., 1 m. in circ., & having the remains of an anc. monastery, & a warren of Angola rabbits.

COQUIMBO, a dep. of Chili, S. A., between lat. 25° 30′ & 31° S., & lon. 69° & 72° W., having S. the dep. Aconcagua, N. the desert of Atacama, (Bolivia), E. the Andes, & W. the Pacific. Estimated area, 31,840 sq. m., & pop. 95,000. Surface bare & unwatered, but it contains some of the richest mines in S. America. Here is a series of shingle terraces, with organic remains. Coquimbo, or La Serena, is one of the chief seaport tns., & cap. of the dep., situated 1 m. from the Pacific, at the mouth of the Coquimbo r. Lat. of port 29° 55′ 2″ S., lon. 71° 25′ 15″ W. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly built of sun-dried bricks; houses of 1 story, & interspersed with gardens; & it has several convents & churches, a public school, and hospital. Some French mercantile houses are established here, & belonging to one are the best smelting furnaces in Chili. Exports gold, silver, copper, copper ore, and chinchilla skins. In 1847, 145 ships, agg. burthen, 30,987 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the value of $550,000, & cleared out with other cargoes, $150,000 in value.

CORA, the cap. t. of the isl. Samos, Asiatic Turkey, 3 m. from its S. coast, & on a portion of the site of anc. Samos. Anciently one of the most flourishing cities of Greece.

CORAL, p-o., McHenry co., Ill., 221 N.N.E. Springfield, 773 W. Pop. 1550, 950.

CORAL SEA, is that part of the Pacific Ocean, bounded W. by Australia, & E. by the archip. of New Hebrides, so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

CORAM, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N.Y., 203 S.S.E. Albany, 88 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

CORATO, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. dist., 14 m. S.E. Barletta. Pop. 11,680. It has a fine church, 5 convents, & an orphan asylum.

CORAY, a comm. & mkt.-tn. of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. E.N.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,850.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, a walled town, Central Germany, cap. princip. Waldeck, on the Itter, which divides it into an old & a new town, 28 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle, Luth. & Calv. churches, a college, orphan asylum, and manufacs. of woollen stuffs.

CORBALLY, several pas. of Ireland.—I., partly in Leinster, King's co., & partly in Munster, co. Tipperary, near Roscrea. Area, 12,747 ac. Pop. 3,373.—II. Munster, co. and 8¼ m. S.S.E. Waterford. Area, 725 ac. Pop. 315.—III. co. & 5 m. S.W. Cork. Area, 869 ac. Pop. 193.

CORBEAU, v., Champlain t., Clinton co., N.Y. It contains a church, 2 stores, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., & 100 inhabs.

CORBEIL, a comm. & tn. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond., on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, and at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans r. rs., 18 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 4,358. It is divided by the Seine into an old & a new town, & was formerly fortified. Princp. edifices comprise a corn hall, large corn magazine, public library, & theatre. It has various manufacturing establishments, and is the centre of an active trade in corn & flour for the supply of Paris.

CORBETTA, a v., N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 28 m. N.N.W. Pavia. Pop. 3,734.

CORBETTSVILLE, p-o., Conkling t., Broome co., N. Y.

CORBIE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Canal de la Somme, & the r. r. de Nord, 9 m. E. Amiens. Pop. 1,819.

CORBIERES, Germ. *Korbers*, a pa. & v. of Switzerland (formerly a town), cant. & 9 m. S. Fribourg, on the Sarine. Pop. 193.

CORBIGNY, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Arguisson, 30 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,729.

CORBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a seven-arched bridge, & with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., 34 m. E. Hexham. Area, 13,130 ac. Pop. 2,163. Pop. of the tnshp., 1,363. The vill. was formerly a parl. bor. In its vicinity large cattle fairs are held on Whitsun.-eve, July 4, & Nov. 24.

CORBY, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. & 30 m. S. Lincoln. Area, 2,726 ac. Pop. 958. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs, Aug. 26, & Monday before Oct. 11.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Rockingham. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 860.—III. (*Great*), a tnshp., co. Cumberland, pa. Wetheral, 6 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Close to the town, on a cliff overhanging the Eden, is Cas. Corby, a very anc. seat of the Howard family.

CORCIEUX, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Epinal. Pop. 1,640.

CORCOBADO, a volcanic mntn., Patagonia. [ANDES.]

CORCOMOHIDE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos. Cork & Limerick, 9 m. S. Rathkeale. Area, 10,013 ac. Pop. 11,614.

CORCUBION, a fishing town of Spain, on a bay of same name, prov. & 50 m. W.S.W. Coruña. Pop. 864. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the English in 1809, in which year the town was burned by the French.

CORDAVILLE, p. v., Worcester co., Mass.

CORDEMAIS, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,238.

CORDES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Albi. Pop. 2,413.

CORDILLERA, the Spanish name of a mountain chain. [ANDES.]

CORDOUAN (TOWER OF), a lighthouse at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock—the remnant of the isl. of Antros, 60 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. The lighthouse is 187 feet in elevation, & the finest in France.

CORDOVA, p-o., Rock Island co., Ill., 166 N.N.W. Springfield, 884 W.

CORDOVA, p. o., Grant co., Ky.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA (French *Cordue*, anc. *Corduba*), a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, & formerly cap. kgdm. in a salubrious plain on the Guadalquiver, 86 m. N.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 52′ 15″ N., lon. 4° 49′ 36″ W. Pop. of prov. 1849, 348,956; of the city, 41,976. Its Moorish walls, built on Rom. foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty & handsome edifices; & the city is generally badly laid out, meanly built, & dirty. It communicates with a suburb across the riv. by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors in the 8th century, & commanded by a Saracenic castle, still kept in a state of defence. Its cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, & still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns," of all orders & materials, which were brought from various ancient temples all around the Mediterranean. Other princip. buildings are 13 pa. churches, gorgeously adorned, about 40 convents, the bishop's palace, with fine gardens, the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns, now converted into stables for a royal breeding stud, the city hall, 16 hospitals, foundling & other asylums, 3 colleges, & several schools. The famous Cordovan manufs. of leather (hence called *Cordwain*) have declined into insignificance; but the silversmiths & filigree workers of this city maintain their repute; and manufs. of paper, barrels, hats, & silken fabrics, are carried on. Cordova was taken by the Moors in 672, & for many centuries afterwards remained the splendid cap. of the "Caliphate of the West," & was occupied & pillaged by the French under Dupont, in June 1808. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, the Roman poet Lucan, the Arab physicians Avicenna & Averroes, &

Gonzalves Fernandez. Cordova was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Sevilla. It was taken by Ferdinand III., king of Castilla, in 1236, & became cap. of one of the 4 old provs. of Andalucia, with the title of kgdm. The prov. of Cordova is bounded N. by Badajos & Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. & S. E. by Granada & Malaga, & S.W. by Sevilla. It retains its old boundaries unaltered by the decree of 1834.

CORDOVA, a town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 50 m. W. S.W. Vera Cruz, on the S. route to Mexico. Pop. 6,000. It is well built of stone, & has many handsome public edifices, an active trade in sugar & coffee for the supply of Mexico, & manufs. of cotton & woollen fabrics. In the vicinity tobacco is extensively cultivated.

CORDOVA, a state of the Argentine, Plata, South America, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, & Santa Fé. Estimated pop. 86,000 to 90,000. Surface mostly mntnous., rising in some places to 2,500 feet in elevation, & the ranges interspersed with stony or sandy flats. Climate variable, with medium moisture. Little wheat is raised, that consumed being imported from San Juan. Cattle, sheep, & goats, are numerous, & beef, maize, & fruits are the princip. products. Its E. portion is nearly uninhabited.—*Cordova*, the cap., is in lat. 31° 26′ 14″ S., lon. 63° 55′ W. Estimated pop. 14,000. It is encircled by the Rio Primero, & is neat & clean, though its streets are unpaved, & few of its buildings possess any architectural merit. It has a cathed., several churches, & formerly an university conducted by Jesuits, now only a provincial school, the library having been transferred to Buenos Ayres.

CORDOVADO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 23 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,400. It has a fort, a cathedral, & bishop's palace.

COREA, a peninsular country of E. Asia, tributary to China, & also to Japan, between lat. 33° & 43° N., & lon. 124° & 130° E., separated N.W. from the Chinese prov. Leaotong by a wooden palisade, & having N. Manchooria, E. the Sea of Japan, & W. the Yellow Sea. Area, including isls., 80,000 sq. ms. Pop. uncertain. Coast line elevated & fertile; the interior is little known. Products comprise wheat, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, ginseng, the fruits of N. China, plenty of cattle & timber, furs, bullion, iron, rock-salt, & coal. Manufs. are similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits & religion mostly prevail amongst the pop., though the Coreans use an alphabetic & not symbolic mode of writing. Commerce chiefly with Japan, whence are imported pepper, aromatic woods, alum, horns, Japanese & Dutch manufactured goods. The trade with China is stated to be wholly contraband; & no Corean trader is suffered to settle in China, or Chinese in Corea. Government despotic; & the election of the sovereign, & many of his important public acts, must be approved by the Emperor of China. Corea is divided into 8 provs.; chief city, Han-ching. It became subject to China at the end of the 17th century, to which country it sends every four years an embassy with tribute in ginseng root, skins, cotton, pepper, silk, horses, & silver ingots. The *Archip. of Corea* comprises numerous isls. & islets in the Yellow Sea, & on the coasts of the peninsula; the chief are Quelpaert & Amherst.—*Corea Strait* is between the peninsula of Corea & the isl. of Kiusiu.

CORE CREEK, t., Gallatin co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 756.

CORELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Tenbury. Area, 2,175 ac. Pop. 554.

CORELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 49 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, in a fertile plain, on lt. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 4,648. It has a hospital, & several distilleries, oil mills, & liquorice factories.

CORENTYN, or CORANTYN, a river of S. Amer., rises in Mt. Acarai, lat. 1° N., 25 m. E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British & Dutch Guiana, & enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W., about 25 m. across at its mouth. It was ascended in 1836, by Sir R. Schomburgk, as high as lat. 4° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 57° 35′ 30″ W., where it forms a series of fine cataracts, & is 900 yds. across. It is navigable for boats from the sea to the influx of the Cabalaba (lat. 5° N.), a distance of 150 miles.

CORE SOUND, on the coast of N. C., 40 miles long, opens in the N. E. into Pamlico sound. The island which encloses it contains Cape Lookout on its S. point.

CORFE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Taunton. Area, 1,127 ac. Pop. 396.

CORFE-CASTLE, a decayed bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Wareham, within the parl. bor. of which it is now comprised. Area of pa., 9,884 ac. Pop. 1,966, partly employed in stone quarries. The town, which appears to have derived its origin from its celebrated castle, is poorly built, & has little trade. The castle, founded during the Saxon era, is a well-preserved ruin, on a steep rocky hill, & surrounded by a dry moat; it was dismantled by the Parliamentary army. Fairs, May 12, & October 29. The bor. sent 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised by the reform act. King Edward the martyr was murdered here at the instance of his step-mother, Elfrida, A. D. 978.

CORFE-MULLEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.W. Wimborne-Minster. Area, 3,086 ac. Pop. 763. It has two endowed schools, and a money charity of about 60*l.* per annum.

CORFU, p-o., Pembroke t., Genesee co., N. Y., 266 W. by N. Albany, 380 W.

CORFU, *Corcyra*, one of the Ionian isls., & the seat of their government, next in size to Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, opposite the coast of Albania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, between lat. 38° 40′ & 39° 40′ N., & mostly between lon. 19° 10′ & 20° E. Shape elongated & irregular. Extreme length 40 m., breadth 2 to 18 m. Area, 227 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 64,676. Surface hilly & very picturesque; soil fertile; climate hot, very variable, & unhealthy on the coasts. Principal products, corn, sufficient for 4 months' consumption annually, with a good deal of inferior wine & oil, more than half of the isl. being covered with olive-groves; with oranges, lemons, salt, honey, & wax. It is subdivided into 7 cants., each sending 1 mem. to the legislative assembly. Besides the city of Corfu, it contains only some villages.

CORFU, a fortified seaport city, cap. above isl., near the centre of its E. coast, 10 m. S.S.W. Butrino (Epirus). Lat. of citadel 39° 37′ 1″ N., lon. 20° 6′ 2″ E. Pop. 15,000. It is beautifully sit. on an eminence, has been greatly improved of late, & is defended by a detached citadel, by forts Neuf & Vido (the latter on a small isl., the anc. *Ptycha*), & various new fortifications. Principal edifices, the cathedral, numerous other richly-decorated Greek & Rom. Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, the residence of the lord-high-commissioner in the citadel, lunatic & orphan asylums, a light-ho., & an aqueduct. On the esplanade is a fine statue of Count Schulenberg, who successfully defended the city for the Venetians against the Turks in 1716. Corfu is the seat of the parl. senate, & high judicial court of the Ionian isls., & of a university & college. It is well supplied with necessaries, has a safe & convenient harbor, & communicates by weekly packets with Otranto, & twice monthly by steamers with Triest, Athens, Gibraltar, & England.

CORFU (CHANNEL OF), an arm of the Mediterranean, between the isl. Corfu & the mainland of Epirus, about 30 m. in length N. to S., & varying in breadth from 2 to 16 m. Corfu & Butrinto are the chief towns on its banks.

CORHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 225.

CORI, *Cora*, a town of Cent, Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. Frosinone, 29 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 3,000.

CORIA, *Caurium*, a town of Spain, prov. & 47 m. N.N.W. Caceres, on the Alagon. Pop. 1,770. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin, & has a castle of the 15th century, remarkable for its solid construction, a Gothic cathedral with fine sculptures, several convents & hospitals, & a modern aqueduct. In 1812, it formed the winter quarters of the troops under Lord Hill.—II. a mkt. town, prov. & 6 m. S.S.W. Sévilla, on the Guadalquivir, noted for a manuf. of large jars for storing oil & almonds. Pop. 3,156.

CORIGLIANO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria Cit., cap. dist., 6 m. W.N.W. Rossano, & 4 m. from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 8,260. It is gloomy & ill built, but well supplied with water by an aqueduct from the neighboring mntn.; it has a fine castle, and manufs. of woollen cloths, caps, and soap, with a trade in wine & fruit, the prod. of the vicin. Near it is the site of *Sybaris*, the type of anc. luxury & indolence.—II. prov. Otranto, dist. & 14 m. S.S.E. Lacce. Pop. 2,160.

CORINALDO, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., between the Misa & the Cesano, deleg. & 25 m. W. Ancona. Pop. 5,589.

CORINGA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 15 m. W.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,000.

CORINGA, *Circaya*, a considerable seaport town of Hindostan, presid. Madras, dist & 35 m. S.E. Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, with the only harbor (except Blackwood's) having smooth water on the W. side of Bengal bay during the S.W. monsoon.

CORINNA, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 64 N.N.W. Augusta, 92 W. Incorporated in 1816. Watered by a head branch of Sebastieook r. It has 2 tanneries, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,704; 1850, 1,550.

CORINNA, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 396.

CORINNA CENTRE, p-o., Corinna t., Penobscot co., Me., 62 N.N.W. Augusta, 657 W.

CORINTH, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 85 N.N.E. Augusta, 100 W. Drained by Kenduskeag stream, which enters the Penobscot r. at Bangor. The soil is fertile. It has 3 churches, 4 stores, 3 lumber estab., 2 saddleries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,918; 1850, 1,600.

CORINTH, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 84 S.E. Montpelier, 518 W. Drained by branches of Wait's r., which affords water-power. First settled 1777. Surface very uneven; soil a fertile loam. The v. is on Wait's r., & contains 2 churches, sevl. mills, & 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,970; 1850, 1,906.

CORINTH, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 52 N. by W. Albany, 424 W. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam. It is bounded E. by Hudson r. The p-v., on the Hudson r., was formerly called Jesup's Landing. It has a Presbyterian church, a store, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 14 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,885; 1850, 1,501.

CORINTH, p. o., Belmont co., O.

CORINTH, p-v., Heard co., Ga., 120 W. Milledgeville, 784 W. It contains an acad., & 20 or 30 dwellings.

CORINTH, *Corinthus*, a city of the kgdm. of Greece, cap. dep. of same name, on the isthmus of Corinth, between the gulfs of Lepanto, on the W., & Egina on the E., 48 m. W. Athens. Pop. 2,000. Its citadel, called Acro-Corinthus, was nearly ruined during the wars of independence. From its port, in the bay of Corinth, it exports dried grapes, wheat, oil, honey, and wax. Chief remains of antiquity, 7 Doric columns, & traces of an amphitheatre & Roman baths. This was originally the cap. of Corinthia, taken & destroyed by Mummius, 146 B. C. It was the entrepôt of the commerce of Asia & Greece & W. Italy. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, & acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury; travellers from all parts came to admire its magnificent works of art. St. Paul preached the gospel here during more than a year. It came into the possession of the Venetians, after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, & remained in their hands till 1446, when it was taken by the Turks. The Venetians re-took it in 1697. It was again captured by the Turks in 1715, & retained by them till 1828.

CORINTH, GULF OF, or GULF OF LEPANTO, an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into the centre of kdm. Greece, & separating the Morea on the S., from Hellas on the N. Length W. to E. 75 m.; average breadth 15 m. It receives numerous small rivs., and communicates N.ward with the Gulf of Patras, by the Strait of Lepanto. Shores highly picturesque, & in many parts very fertile; around them are the towns Lepanto, Galaxidi, Livadostro, Corinth, Vasiliko, and Vostitza.

CORINTH (ISTH. OF), a neck of land, in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the gulfs of Corinth & Egina. Length about 20 m.; breadth varies from 4 to 8 m. Its scenery is very interesting, & on it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall, & traces of the famous temple of Neptune. The v. Kalamaki is on its N., & Kenkries on its S. coast.

CORIO, a mkt. town, Sard states, cap. mand., prov. & 27 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 5,813.

CORISCO, BAY, South Guinea, Africa. Lies between Cape Esterias & Cape St. John, & has numerous islands, including one of the same name in lat. 0° 55′ N., lon. 9° 38′ E.

CORK, p-o., Ashtabula co., O., 191 N.E. Columbus, 342 W.

CORK, p-o., Butts co., Ga.

CORK, p-o., Dearborn co., In.

CORK, the most southerly & largest co. of Ireland, Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, & on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length 100 m., breadth 55 m. Area, 2,885 sq. m., or 1,846,400 ac., of which about 1,538,000 are arable, 52,180 is plantations, and 165,889 waste. Inhabited houses, 121,510. Pop. 1851, 648,303. Surface undulating in the W.; in the S. & E. rich & fertile, but deficient in timber. Old red sandstone & mntn. limestone are the predominant rocks, with some seams of coal. Silurian strata in the S.E. dists. prevail. Coast deeply indented by some of the finest bays & harbors in the world; the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus bays, and Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, & Youghal harbs. Principal rivs., the Blackwater, Lee, & Bandon; the first chiefly, the others wholly, within this co. Small lakes are numerous, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. Chief crops, oats, wheat, & potatoes; considerable quantities of which are exported from Cork. Properties generally very large, farms small. Average rent of land 13s. 7d. per ac. From 1,500 to 2,000 hands are employed at Allahies in raising copper; after which limestone is the principal mineral product. Principal manufs. linen weaving, with distilling in Cork. This co. is subdivided into E. & W. Ridings, 19 baronies, & 260 pars., mostly in the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, & Ross. After Cork city, the cap., the principal towns are Youghal, Bandon, & Kinsale. The co. sends 2 m. to H. of C. Cork is supposed by some to have been originally peopled by the Iberi from Spain. The ancient territory was more extensive than at present, & previous to 1172, formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

CORK, a city, parl. bor., & river port of Ireland, cap. co. Cork, & a co. of itself, on the Lee, 11 m. above the entrance of Cork harbor, & 127 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of co. of city 48,006 ac.; of the municipality 2,688 ac. Pop. of co. of city, or barony, 106,955; of municip. bor. 1851, 84,114, 5-6ths of whom are Roman Catholics. The city proper is built on an isl. formed by the Lee, which riv. is here crossed by 9 modern bridges, several of them elegant structures. Its main streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas; but a large part of the city consists of wretched lanes, inhabited by a pop. in the lowest destitution. Houses in the more ancient quarters are mostly of limestone; elsewhere they are of brick, frequently faced with slate, & nowhere do they present much regularity of architecture. Among the most striking edifices, are the city & co. court-ho., erected at a cost of £22,000, & having a portico, surmounted by a group of colossal figures; the mansion-ho., on a fine walk termed the Mardyke; the exchange, commercial buildings, old co. court ho., co. & city prisons, ho. of correction, convict dep't, savings bank, N. & S. infirmaries, lunatic asylum, custom-ho., Cork royal institution, & the Episcopal palace of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, & Ross. The cathedral is a plain & uninteresting building. There are three large Roman Catholic churches, one of which ranks as a Rom. Catholic cathedral, various other places of worship, Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, & Capuchin monasteries (the two latter possessing very handsome chapels), & two nunneries, to which are attached large female schools. Charitable institutions comprise, besides the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, & foundling hospitals, the Magdalen asylum & refuge for females, green & blue-coat schools, the Monk's schools, government pawn-bank (mont de piété) estab. in 1841, & numerous other charities of less note. Principal scientific institutions—Queen's College, the school of medicine & surgery, Cork library, public-pld library, fine art, Cuvierian, agriculture, horticultural, & other societies, & the mechanics' institution. Cork has several club-houses & banks, a chamber of commerce, 3 theatres, a circus, & 3 newspapers. Near it are cavalry & infantry barracks, a depôt for 2,000 arms, & in its vicinity is a public cemetery. Its beautiful environs are studded with country residences belonging to merchants, &c. Principal manufs. are of leather, iron, & other metallic goods, glass, gloves, & paper; & there are some extensive breweries & distilleries; the woollen & cotton manufs., formerly extensive, are now all but extinct. The trade is extensive, the exports con-

sist of corn, flour, butter, & other Irish produce; imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods from England; wines, fruits, & salt from Portugal & the Mediterranean; timber from the Baltic & N. America. Cork communicates by steam-packets with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, & Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 16 aldermen, and 48 town-councillors, elected from its 8 wards. It is the seat of assizes for the city & the co. Cork, of quarter sessions, & a recorder's weekly court; & the headquarters of the S. military dist. of Ireland. It sends 2 mems. to the H. of C. Mkts. daily; those on Wednesday and Saturday for grain; cattle-markets 3 times weekly; and 2 large annual fairs are held in the vicinity. Cork is the birthplace of the artists Barry and Maclise, of O'Keefe, & of the dramatic author Sheridan Knowles.—*Cork Harbor* is a fine land-locked basin, formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable to 1¼ m. above Cork city. It is large & deep enough to contain the whole British navy, & has an entrance 1 m. across, within which its breadth varies to 8 m. It contains Spike & Haulbowline isls., on which are artillery barracks & various ordnance works. Lat. 51° 50′ 4″ N., lon. 8° 19″ W. On its shores are the towns Cove & Passage, (which see), with quays 4 m. in length, & which were erected at a cost of £100,000.

CORLAER'S HOOK, the S.E. point of the city of New York, at a sudden bend in the East r.

CORLAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 17 m. N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 1,475. It has 12 annual fairs.—The adjacent vill., *Haut-Corlay*, has 1,608 inhabitants.

CORLEONE, a town of Sicily, intend. & 21 m. S. Palermo, cap. dist., on a hill near the source of the Belici. Pop. 16,000. It is pretty well built, and has several churches & convents, a royal college, prison, & hospital, with a brisk trade, chiefly with Palermo, in corn & oil.

CORLETO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 23 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 250.

CORLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Area, 1,378 ac. Pop. 325.

CORLIN, an island, co. Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Pop. 40.

CÖRLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 16 m. S.W. Cöslin. Pop. 2,430.

CORMANTIN, an abandoned Dutch fort of W. Africa, on the Guinea coast, 3 m. E. Anamaboe.

CORMAYEUR, or CORMAJOR, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 19 m. N.N.W. Aosta, on left bank of the Dora Baltea, & 4,029 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,535. It has many good houses, & is in summer resorted to for the sake of its mineral springs.

CORMEILLES, two comms. & mkt. towns of France. I. dep. Oise, 15 m. N. Beauvais. Pop. 1,620.—II. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 38 m. W.N.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,390. Manufs. of parchment.

CORME-ROYAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. and 9 m. W. Saintes. Pop. 1,217.

CORMERY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 11 m. S.E. Tours, on lt. b. of the Indre. Pop. 1,048.

CORMICY, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Marne, 10 m. N.W. Reims. Pop. 1,500.

CORMONS, a walled town of Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. & 7 m. W. Görz. Pop. 3,600, partly engaged in silk manufactures.

CORNARD, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 1 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Area, 1,567 ac. Pop. 857. Fair, first Monday in October.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.E. Sudbury. Area, 1,657 ac. Pop. 380.

CORN CREEK, p. o., Utah Ter.

CORNEGLIANO, or CORNIGLIANO, two market towns, Sard. states.—I. div. prov. and 3 m. W. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,888.—II. Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., 26 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 1,814.

CORNEILLE-LA-RIVIERE, a comm. and town of France, dep Pyrénées Orient., arrond. Perpignan. Pop. 1,131.

CORNELIA, v., Clayton t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 160 m. W.N.W. Albany. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence river, & contains a church, 10 stores, a tannery, & about 450 inhab.

CORNELLY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. W. Tregony. Area, 1,348 ac. Pop. 102.

CORNER GUM, p. o., Currituck co., N. C.

CORNERS, p-o., Windsor co., Vt., 70 S. Montpelier, 468 W.

CORNERSBURG, p-v., Mahoning co., O. It has a church, one or two stores, & 20 or 30 dwellings.

CORNERSVILLE, p-v., Giles co., Tenn., 61 S. Nashville, 711 W. Situated in the N.E. corner of the county. It contains about 12 dwellings and 60 inhabitants.

CORNERSVILLE, p-v., Marshall co., Miss., 184 N. N.W. Jackson, 887 W.

CORNETO, a marit. town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 12 m. N. Civita Vecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, & 1½ m. from the ruins of *Tarquinii*, to which city it succeeded in the 6th century, as a bishop's see. Pop. 3,800. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 9th century, with a fine dome and various antiques; many private houses & churches are built, partly with materials from the ancient *Tarquinii*. In the chapel of one of its convents, Madame Mère, the mother of Napoleon, & Cardinal Fesch, are buried.

CORNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3¼ m. S. E. Ravenglass. Area, 3,890 ac. Pop. 278.

CORNFORTH, a township of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Bishop's-Middleham. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 1,040.

CORN GROVE, p-o., Benton co., Ala., 158 E.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 736 W.

CORNHILL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Norham, 2 m. E. Coldstream. Area, 4,746 ac. Pop. 973. Fair, December 6.

CORNIA, a riv. of Tuscany, flows & enters the Mediterr., 3 m. E. Piombino, length 24 m. Its basin is remarkable for volcanic phenomena, springs of carbonic acid and mineral waters.

CORNIE, p. o., Union co., Ark.

CORNIMONT-HORNENBERG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. & 11 m. E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,720.

CORNING, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 213 W.S.W. Albany, 287 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, highly productive bordering the streams. The village is on the S. side of Chemung r., & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 20 stores, 1 woollen fac., a flouring m., 2 saw m., an iron foundry, a carriage fac., an axe fac., various other mechanical establishments, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,200 inhabitants. The New York & Erie r. r. passes through the place. By means of a canal & Seneca lake it is connected with the Erie canal. A r. r. to Blossburg, Pa., 40 ms. long, connects it with the bituminous coal region of Pa. There are in the t. a woollen fac., an iron foundry, a grist m., 12 saw m., 2 planing machines, an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1850, 4,372. (*See Painted Post.*)

CORNISH, p-t., York co., Me., 76 S.W. Augusta, 547 W. Great Ossipee & Saco rivers bound it on the N. Incorporated in 1794. It has a fertile soil, & produces good wheat. It has 2 tanneries, 1 pottery, a woollen fac., a saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,293; 1850, 1,144.

CORNISH, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 58 N.W. by W. Concord, 471 W. Connecticut r. runs on its W. border, over which is a bridge to Windsor, Vt. Surface uneven, except along the river border; soil fertile. Chartered in 1763. Several small streams furnish mill seats. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,726; 1850, 1,606.

CORNISH FLAT, p-o., Cornish t., Sullivan co., N. H., 59 N.W. by W. Concord, 474 W.

CORNISHVILLE, p. v., Mercer co., Ky.

CORNO, MONTE, Italy. [Gran Sasso d'Italia.]

CORNOUAILLAS, an old dist. of France, in Lower Brittany, the cap. of which was Quimper-Corentin, now comprised in the deps. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord & Morbihan.

CORN PLANTER, p-t., Venango co., Pa., 217 W.N. W. Harrisburg, 291 W. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 427; 1850, 696.

CORNSTALK, t., Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,202.

CORNUS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on the Boras, arrond. & 15 m. E. S.E. St. Affrique. Pop. 1,860.

CORNVILLE, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 42 N. by E. Augusta, 637 W. Watered by Wessaransett r., a tributary of Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1798. It has

a tannery, a grist m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,140; 1850, 1,269.

CORNWALL, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 62 S.W. Montpelier, 477 W. Otter creek runs on its E. boundary. Lemonfair, a branch of the same r., crosses its N.W. corner. Surface generally level; soil a strong clay loam. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 12 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,163; 1850, 1,155.

CORNWALL, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 39 W. by N. Hartford, 330 W. Surface uneven in the W. part; soil various. Housatonic r. runs on its W. border, and a small tributary passes through it. First settled in 1740. The Housatonic r. r. passes through it. A Foreign Mission school was founded here in 1818, in which some distinguished heathen youth have been educated. There are in the t. 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, & 2 Methodist,—2 extensive iron works, employing 325 persons, an agricultural school, 7 stores, 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 150 sp.; 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,703; 1850, 2,041.

CORNWALL, p. t., Orange co., N. Y., 6 S. Newburg, 100 S. Albany. Surface hilly or mountainous. Butter Hill & Crow's Nest, the highest peaks of the "Highlands," are here, & the sites of old forts Putnam, Clinton, & Montgomery, of revolutionary memory. Here is also West Point, the seat of the Military Academy of the United States. There are in the t. a tannery, a machine shop, a pianoforte fac., a grist m., 2 distilleries, 2 carriage fac., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,925; 1850, 4,471.

CORNWALL, p-o., Lebanon co., Pa., 42 E. Harrisburg, 326 W.

CORNWALL, p. t., capital Stormont co., Can. W., 82 W. Montreal, 120 E. Kingston. Situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, & at the foot of the Cornwall canal. Drained by several small streams all entering the St. Lawrence r. The village contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a grammar school, 12 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., 3 tanneries, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,392 inhabitants. Pop. of the town 1852, 4,707.

CORNWALL, a co. of England, forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except eastward, where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Length, 78 m.; breadth, 43 m. Area, 1,365 sq. m., or 873,600 ac., of which 650,000 are estimated to be arable, pasture, & meadow lands. Inhabited houses, 67,978. Pop. 1851, 355,558. Surface intersected from W. to E., by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, & very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque & fertile valleys. William of Worcester states, that between Mount's Bay and the Scilly Islands, there had been woods and meadows, & arable lands, & 140 parish churches, which, before his time, were submerged by the ocean; and the sub-marine forests show, in this tract, a subsidence of at least 12 feet. On the N. coast, a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height, which have a shifting progress. Shores greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St. Ives and Padstow, harbors on the Irish sea; & on the English channel, St. Ruey bay, Falmouth harbor, & Mount's bay, between the promontories of the Lizard & Land's End. Principal rivs., the Tamar, Lynher, Towey, Fal, and Camel or Alan. The climate is very mild, especially the winters, but damp, with cloudy atmosphere, & frequent rain, yet on the whole very salubrious. Myrtles & some other plants of S. Europe, flourish in the open air, but fruits do not ripen well. Corn and potatoes are the chief crops, & agriculture has lately improved, though farms remain mostly small. The pilchard fishery employs capital, varying from 200,00*l*. to 250,000*l*. Cornwall is rich in metals, its tin mines have been known & wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district, extends from Dartmoor, in Devonshire, on the E., to the Land's End on the W. Tin is found most abundantly in the St. Just, & St. Ives, & St. Austell districts. Copper in the districts Gwennap, Redruth, Camborne, Breague, Marazion, and Gurnnear. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, bismuth, are also found in various localities. The capital invested in the Cornish mines is estimated at nearly 2½ millions sterling, & about 71,000 hands are employed. The tin produced is estim. to average 4,000 tons annually. Nearly all the ores are sent into S. Wales to be smelted. About 5,000 tons of soapstone, & 7,000 do. of porcelain clay, are shipped annually from Cornwall for the potteries. The exports are nearly confined to mining produce and fish. Manufs. almost wholly domestic. Cornwall, including the Scilly islands, is sub-divided into 9 hundreds, and 203 pas., all in the diocese of Exeter, & S.W. circuit. Before the Reform Act, it contained 20 bors., & many of them being mere vills., each sending 2 members to H. of C. It now, with its towns, returns 14 members, including 2 for each division of the county. Principal towns, Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penrhyn, & Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons, till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (*Cornish*, a dialect of the Celtic) has become extinct only during the present century. The dist. contains many Druidical stones & other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles.

CORNWALL BRIDGE, p-v., & r. r. station Cornwall t., Litchfield co., Ct., 42 W. by N. Hartford, 326 W. A bridge here crosses the Housatonic r. It contains a seminary, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a large iron works, employing 175 men; 3 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

CORNWALL HOLLOW, p. o., Cornwall t., Litchfield co., Ct., 38 W. by N. Hartford, 337 W.

CORNWALLIS, t., King's co., Nova Scotia, on an inlet of the bay of Fundy, 50 m. N.W. Halifax, & is an excellent agricultural town.—II. (*Island*), Brit. N. A., Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst isl., lat. 65° N., lon. 95° W.—III. New Shetland, S. Atlantic, lat. 61° S., lon. 54° 28′ W.—IV. Mulgrave archip., Pacific, N. of Radack isl.

CORNWALL LANDING, is situated on the right bank of the Hudson r., at the N. termination of the Highlands; it contains 8 stores, 3 brick yards, 2 potteries, and about 150 inhabitants.

CORNWALLIS NECK, v., Charles co., Md. It con- a Roman Catholic church, & about 150 inhabitants.

CORNWALLVILLE, p. v., Durham t., Greene co., N. Y., 38 S.S.W. Albany, 361 W. It has 1 church, 1 store, & about 12 or 15 dwellings.

CORNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Chipping Norton. Area, 820 ac. Pop. 110.

CORNWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¼ m. N.E. Earls-Plymton. Area, 10,680 ac. Pop. 1,034.

CORNWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Totness. Area, 2,721 ac. Pop. 567.

CORO, a marit. city of Venezuela, S. A., of which it was once the cap., now cap. prov., in a sandy plain near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 155 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 4,000. It has a few public edifices; its trade, with the W. India islands, has greatly declined. The prov. extends from the Gulf of Maracaybo on the W., to Corobobo & Truxillo on the S. Area, 40,476 sq. leagues. Pop. 1846, 72,321. Soil dry & sandy, produces cocoa, coffee, maize, & plantains.

COROFIN, or CUROFIN, a mkt.-town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 13 m. S.W. Gort. Pop. 907. It is ill built, and not thriving. It has petty sessions, every Wednesday, and 7 annual fairs.

COROLINA, p. o., Tishamingo co., Miss.

COROMANDEL COAST, India, extends along the side of the peninsula, through nearly 6° of lat., from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Kistnah. It has no good harbor, & is heavily surf-beaten. The cities Madras, Tranquebar, & Pondicherry, and the towns Sidras, Cuddalore, Carical, & Negapatam, are on this coast.

CORON, a seaport town of Greece. [KORON.]

CORONA, a hamlet of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. N.W. Verona. Celebrated for a battle between the French & Austrians, 15th Jan. 1797.

CORONATA, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 18 m. S. Zara. Length, N.W. to S.E. 15 m.; greatest breadth, 1¼ m. Surface mntnous. Inhabs. employed in rearing sheep, making cheese, fishing, & trading in wine and olive oil. It has one vill. and 3 tolerable harbors.

CORONATION-GULF, Arctic Ocean, Brit. N. A., is W. of Victoria Land & Kent peninsula. Lat. 68° 30′ N., and lon., 110° W.

CORONATION-ISLAND, New S. Shetland, S. Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 60° 32′ S., lon. 46° 52′ W. It was discovered in 1821.—II. Russ. Amer., W. of Prince of Wales's Archipelago. It was discovered by Vancouver in the last century.

CORONIL, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. S.E. Sevilla, on a crown-shaped hill (whence its name), with ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. 3,920.

COROWAUGH, p-o., Isl. of Wight co., Va.

CORPS, two towns of France.—I. dep. Isère., cap. cant., on the Drac, 28 m. S.S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,414. —II. (*Vads-les-Trois-Maisons*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 2,342.

CORPUS CHRISTI, p-v., Nueces co., Tex., situated on Corpus Christi bay, & contains 10 stores and about 533 inhabitants.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, a lagoon of Texas, lat. 27° 30′ N., lon. 98° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, & separated by Mustang isl. from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas & Corpus Christi inlets. At its W. extremity it receives the river Nueces.

CORPUSTY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylsham. Area, 1,018 ac. Pop. 492.

CORRAL DE ALMAQUER, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. Pop. 3,378.

CORREGAUM, a vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 17 m. N.E. Poonah, on the Beemah, & memorable for an obstinately and successfully contested action, fought on Dec. 31, 1817, by a few British troops, against the whole army of the Peshwa, estimated at 20,000 cavalry and several thousand infantry, mostly Arabs.

CORREGIO, a town of N. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 19 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 4,000. It is ill-built & gloomy; it has several churches, an old castle, & large weekly markets; it is remarkable as the birth-place of Antonio Allegri, commonly known as Corregio.

CORRESE, a vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. state, deleg. & 18 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near river of same name, on the site of the famous anc. city of *Cures*, cap. of the Sabbines.

CORREZE, a department of France, formed of part of the old prov. Limousin, near its centre, between the deps. Creuse, H. Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dome, and between lat. 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N. Area, 2,290 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 320,864. Surface hilly, climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Dordogne & Vezère, of which latter the Corèze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the pop. subsist on chesnut flour. Cattle are reared for the Paris markets. Other chief products are timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, & millstones. The principal manuf. is of muskets, a Tulle. It is divided into 3 arronds. of Tulle, the cap., Brive, & Ussel.

CORRÈZE, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Tulle, with 1,760 inhabitants, and 8 large ann. corn fairs.

CORRIB (LOUGH), one of the largest lakes in Ireland, Connaught, co. & 3 m. N. Galway. Shape very irregular. Length, N.W. to S.E., 20 m.; breadth varies from 1 m. to 6 m. Area, 43,485, ac. It contains numerous islets, receives the Clare and other rivs., with the surplus waters of loughs Mark and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway riv. into Galway bay. On its banks are the towns Cong and Oughterard.

CORRIENTES, a dep. of Argentine Repub. S. A., mostly between lat. 27° & 30° S., & lon. 57° & 59° W., having E. and S. the Missiones and Entre Rios, and W. the r. Parana, which r. also separates it northward from Paraguay. Estimated area, 20,000 sq. m; & pop. from 40,000 to 45,000. Surface on the S. undulating, fertile, & wooded; in the N. swampy, and comprising the L. Ybara. Products, maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk (*seta sylvestre*). Chief towns Corrientes and St. Lucia.—*Corrientes*, the cap., is situated on the Parana, near the confl. of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27′ 31″ S.; lon. 58° 46′ W. Pop. 20,000. A r., same state, & sev. Capes in Cuba, Mexico, & N. Granada, have same name.

CORRIEVREKIN, or CORRYBRECHTAN, a formidable whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura & Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock, which lies 15 fathoms below the surface.

CORRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. Grays-Thurrock. Area, 3,536 ac. Pop. 261.—II. (*Great and Little*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 6,189 ac. Pop. 684.

CORRISKIN (LOCH), a small lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12¼ m. S. Portree. Length, N. to S., about 2 m. by ¼ m. across. It is very deep, contains several islets, and is finely described by Sir W. Scott, in the "Lord of the Isles."

CORROPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., dist. & 14 m. N.N.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,000.

CORSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.E. Newent. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 586.—II. *Cape*, the N. point of the island of Corsica.

CORSECOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. N.E. Beaminster. Area, 5,003 ac. Pop. 772.

CORSENSIDE, a pa. of Engl., co., Northumberland, 17 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area, 11,132 ac. Pop. 579.

CORSEUL, *Fanum Martis*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. E. St. Brieuc, with 4,236 inhabs., & numerous Roman remains.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland of Scotl., on its S.W. coast, co. Wigton, 12 m. N. Port Patrick, with a light-house, elev. 112 ft. Lat. 55° 1′ N.; lon. 5° 9′ W.

CORSHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, with a sta. on the Great Western r. r., 4 m. S.W. Chippenham. Area, 6,498 ac. Pop. 3,172. Ann. revenue of charities in 1834, 237*l.* Cattle fairs, March 7 & Sept. 4. Its parsonage house was formerly a priory. The seat of Lord Methuen contains a choice collection of paintings.

CORSICA, p. o. Jefferson co., Pa.

CORSICA, p. o., Morrow co., O.

CORSICA (French *Corse*), an island in the Mediterr., sit. between lat. 41° 20′ & 43° N., & lon. 8° 30′ & 9° 30′ E., separated S. from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio. Shape nearly oval, with a projecting appendage N.ward. Length, N. to S., 120 m.; greatest breadth 45 m., cap. Ajaccio. Pop. 1851, 236,251. Shores mostly low; centre mountainous; culminating point, Monte Rotondo, 8,760 feet in elevation. Soil in most parts very fertile, but agriculture is very badly conducted, the pop. generally impoverished. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry; next to cattle, the chief products are timber, honey, wax, olive oil, the fruits of Italy & S. France, & fish, which latter are, however, mostly taken by Genoese & Neapolitan fishermen. Corsica is rich in minerals, but few mines are wrought: and manufs. are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardwares, & leather. Pop. mostly of Italian descent. Paoli and Napoleon were born in the isl. The dep. is divided into the 5 arronds. of Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvia, Corté, & Sartene, its principal towns. It was ceded to France (of which it forms a dep.) by the Genoese, in 1768. In 1848 a light-ho. was erected on the island Giraglia, off the N. point of Corsica, in lat. 43° 1′ 45″ N., lon. 90° 24′ 17″ E.

CORSICANO, p-v., capital Navarro co., Tex.

CORSICO, a vill., Lombardy, gov. & 4½ m. S.W. Milan, on the Naviglio Grande. It is the depôt for the best cheese, called *parmesan* or *grana*, made in the provs. Milan & Pavia.

CORSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.W. Warminster. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,743.

CORSOER, or KORSÖR, a marit. town of Denmark, prov. Seeland on the Great Belt, opposite Nyeborg, with 1,600 inhabitants, an old castle, a small port, & a ferry station. It communicates by r. r. with Copenhagen, 61 m. N.N.E.

CORSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¾ m. W. Bath. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 531.

CORSTONE-HACKET, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.E. Broomsgrove. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 211.

CORSTORPHINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. W. Edinburgh, with a station on the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r. The church built in 1429 was collegiate. There is here a once-famed sulphur spring. Pop. of pa. 1,499; do. of vill. 372.

CORTACHY & CLOVA, two conjoined pas. of Scotland, co. Forfar, the vill. Cortachy being 7½ m. N.W. Forfar. Pop. 722. They comprise a very picturesque portion of the Grampians; & contain Cortachy Castle, the seat of Lord Airlie, & Clova House.

CORTALE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,030.

CORTE, a comm. & town of Corsica, near its centre, cap. arrond., 31 m. S.W. Bastia. Pop. 4,164. It is defended by a strong castle, & has a polytechnic school, called the school of Paoli, an hospital, and trade in corn & wine. Near it are extensive quarries of jasper and marble.—Corté is the name of some vills. in N. Italy & Spain.

CORTEGANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. N.

N.E. Huelva, at the foot of the Sierra Aracena. Pop. 3,426. Its parish church is built of marble.

CORTEMARCQ, a market-town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. & 15 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,011, who manufac. woollen fabrics.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., divided into two parts by the Bormida, 34 m. S.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,640.

CORTES, Sea of. *(See Gulf of Mexico.)*

CORTES de la Frontera, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,970. Manufacs. of leather. It. a bay on the S.W. coast of the isl. Cuba.

CORTLAND, county, N. Y. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 500 sq. ms. The surface of the county is elevated, with gently rising hills & broad valleys; the soil is fertile, & alike adapted to grazing & to grain. Drained by Toughnioga & Ostelic rs., which afford extensive water power. Iron ore is found in small quantities; there are some beds of marl, and one or two sulphur springs, and a salt spring. Capital, Cortlandville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,257,225; wheat, 45,662 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 201,988; oats, 425,180; potatoes, 186,629; wool, 118,060 pounds; 21 flouring & grist m., 5 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 12 tanneries, 24 persons empl'd; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. empl'd in manufac. $256,905; value of manufac. articles $582,444;—44 churches; 1 college, 150 students; 2 acad., 340 pupils; 126 sch., 9,216 scholars; 184 libraries, 19,653 vols. Pop. 1840, 24,607; 1850, 25,140.

CORTLAND, t., Westchester co., N. Y., 113 S. Albany, 262 W. Surface hilly, and in the N.W. mountainous: soil sand & a gravelly loam. Drained by Croton r. It has a tannery, 2 machine shops, a plough fac., 8 carriage fac., 2 academies, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,302; 1850, 7,758.

CORTLAND, p. o., Jackson co., Ia.

CORTLAND, p. o., Newton co., Tex.

CORTLANDT, p-o., Kent co., Mich., 186 W.N.W. Detroit, 667 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 406.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, p-v., in Cortlandville t., is situated on the Toughnioga r., & contains, a court house, jail, county clerk's office, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Universalist.—12 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a paper m., a machine shop, 2 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants.

CORTLANDVILLE, t., capital of Cortland co., N. Y., 143 W. by S. Albany, 314 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile argillaceous mold. Drained by Toughnioga r. and its branches. It has a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a rope fac., an iron foundry, 4 grist m., 9 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,799; 1850, 4,203.

CORTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Lowestoft. Area, 1,495 ac. Pop. 559.

CORTONA. *Cortum*, a town of Tuscany, in anc. times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Florence, on a hill facing the lake of Thrasymene. Pop. exclusive of suburbs, 3,400. Its ancient Cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3,000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Around the city, & in its num. museums, are a great variety of Etruscan & some Rom. antiqs.; & Cortona has a cathedral of the 16th century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art, also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, & trade in wine & olives.

CORTON-DENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N. Sherborne. Area, 1,371 ac. Pop. 428.

CORTSVILLE, v., Clarke co., O. It has 48 inhab.

CORUCHE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Erra, 30 m. E.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,520.

CORUÑA (Engl. *Corunna*, French *Coruna*), a fortified city & seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in the bays of Betanzos & el Ferrol (Atlantic), 320 m. N.W. Madrid. Lat. (Fort St. Antonio) 43° 22′ 5″ N., lon. 8° 22′ 7″ W. Pop. 18,849. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, & consists of an upper & a lower town, the former having the citadel, & the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading-room, palace of the captain-general, court-house, arsenal, & barracks. Its harbor is safe, & defended on the E. by fort San Diego, W. by fort San Antonio; North of it is the tower of Hercules, a lighthouse 92 feet in height, on a Roman foundation. A great part of its pop. is employed in the herring & pilchard fishery on the coast. Principal manufs. linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, & cigars, in which last 1,500 females are employed. Some shipbuilding is carried on, & it has a school of navigation. From this port the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588, & near this, on the heights of Elvina, the French were defeated Jan. 16, 1809, by the troops under Sir J. Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action. There is regular steam communication with Southampton in summer.

CORUNNA, p-v., capital of Shiawassee co., Mich., 79 N.W. Detroit, 389 W. Situated on Shiawassee r., which affords good water power. It has a court house, a store, a flouring m., & a saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. In the immediate vicinity are beds of stone coal, lime & sandstone; the last suitable for the manufacture of glass.

CORUNNA, p. v., Moore t., Lambton co., Can. W., 6 S. Port Sarnia. Situated on the St. Clair Strait, and has an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

CORVO, the most N. & smallest of the Azores isls. Lat. of S. point, 39° 41′ 41″ N.; it is 6 m. long and 3 m. broad, with an elevated mountain at each extremity, and a hollow centre, giving it the form of a saddle. It is fertile, and the climate is delicious, but the inhabs. are idle, poor, & ignorant. Pop. 900.

CORWEN, a market-town and pa. of N. Wales, cos Merioneth & Denbigh, on the Dee, 11 m. E.N.E. Bala Area, 12,646 ac. Pop. 2,669. The town, neatly built, has an antique church, an endowed college for widows of clergymen, a bridewell, and an union workhouse. Markets, Monday and Friday. Fairs, March 12, May 24, July 14, & Dec. 20. Near it are the vestiges of an ancient British fort.

CORWIN, p. o., Montgomery co., O.

CORYDON, t., McKean co., Pa., 233 N.W. Harrisburg, 317 W. Drained by several small streams entering the Alleghany r. in Warren co. It has 10 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 246; 1850, 360.

CORYDON, p-v., capital of Harrison co., Ia., 126 S. Indianapolis, 623 W. Situated on the E. bank of Indian cr., which flows into the Ohio. It contains a large stone court-house, a jail, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—a seminary, 9 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 462 inhabitants.

CORYDON, p. t., Warren co., Pa., extends along the left bank of Alleghany r. Pop. 1850, 228.

CORYDON, p-v., Henderson co., Ky.

CORYDON, p. o., Wayne co., Iowa.

CORYCIAN CAVE, Greece, gov. Bœotia, is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S. slope of Mount Parnassus, 10 m. E.N.E. Salona, said to be capable of containing 3,000 persons, and named the "Forty Courts," by the inhabitants of its vicinity. It was long the resort of the robbers of Parnassus.

CORYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.W. Tavistock. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 311.

COS, or STANCHIO, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 m. long & 5 m. in breadth. A lofty range of mountains rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful & fertile plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, & wines, fruit, & formerly flocks of sheep. The only town of same name is beautifully situated, & its port much frequented by merchant vessels. In ancient times the isl. was celebrated for a temple to Esculapius, & was the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher.

COSALA, a town of Sinaloa, Mexico, 65 miles S. Culiacan.

COSSATO, a town of Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. & 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. 2,847, partly engaged in raising wine.

COSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area, 2,550 ac. Pop. 1,026.

COSCILE. *Sybaris*, a river of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., which, after an E. course of about 20 m. joins the Crati, 4 m. from the G. of Taranto, & near the site of the ancient city Sybaris.

CÖSEL, or KÖSEL, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on lt. b. of the Oder. Pop. 3,600.

COSENZA. *Cosentia*, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Calab. cit., at the conf. of the rivers Crati and Busento, 20 m. E. the Mediterranean, 29 m. S.W. Rossano. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has an old castle now

converted into barracks, a fine court-house, a cathedral, diocesan seminary, royal college, theatre, large foundling asylum, academies of science and literature, manufactures of earthenware and cutlery, an active trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, flax, &c., & two large annual fairs. Alaric died, while besieging this city, A.D. 410, and was buried in the bed of the Busento beneath its walls.

COSFELD, or KÖSFELD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. & 20 m. W. Münster, with some fortifications. Pop. 3,510.—II. a pa. & vill., same circ. Pop. 3,000.

COSGROVE, or COVESGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1¼ m. N. Stony-Stratford. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 641.

COSGROVE HALL, p-o., Union co., Pa.

COSHESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 2¼ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 551.

COSHOCTON, county, O. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 562 sq. ms. Drained by Killbuck cr., Walhonding river, & Tuscarawas river. The two latter unite at Coshocton v., to form the Muskingum river. The surface is uneven, but the hills are arable, & the valleys on the rivers exceedingly fertile. Capital, Coshocton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $740,952; wheat, 416,918 bushels produced; Indian corn, 897,016; oats, 195,629; wool, 174,919 pounds;—19 flouring & grist m., 50 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 15 tanneries, 24 persons employed; 3 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. employed in manufac. $233,835; value of manufactured articles, $844,909;—67 churches; 2 academies, 87 pupils; 169 schools, 6,233 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,590; 1850, 25,674.

COSHOCTON, p-v., capital of Coshocton co., O., 83 E.N.E. Columbus, 337 W. Situated at the confluence of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers, on the S.E. side, at the head of the Muskingum r. It is laid out on 4 terraces of land, each rising 9 feet above the other, the first three about 400 feet wide, & the last 1,000 ft. It is regularly laid out, with streets running at right angles with each other. It contains a brick court-ho., a jail, 4 churches,—2 Methodist, 2 Episcopal,—6 stores, 2 printing-offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication, a woollen fac., a large steam flouring & 3 saw m., & 856 inhabitants.

COSI, or KOOSE (Hind. *Kausiki*), a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins in Bengal, about 30 m. S.W. Purneah, after a S.ward course estimated at 300 m. It is very liable to inundation; & at all seasons it is navigable by boats of from 400 to 500 maunds burden as high as some rapids at its exit from the hills in Nepaul.

COSIHUIRIACHI, or SANTA ROSA DE COSIHUIRIACHI, (also written Cosiguiriachi & Cusihuiriachic,) is 90 m. W. from Chihuahua, Mex. It was established in the beginning of the last century, in consequence of the accidental discovery of silver mines, which must have been very productive. The population was estimated at 10,700 souls; while at present, with the surrounding settlements, it hardly exceeds 3,000. The mountain chain on which it is situated is called Sierra de Metates, & forms a part of the Sierra Madre, which occupies the whole western portion of the state of Chihuahua. The mines are all in the mountain chain, west of town, and called San Antonio, Santa Rosa, la Bufa, etc.; the first had been worked to a depth of near 300 varas. The mines are all found in porphyritic rocks, the prevailing formation in this part of the country. Silver occurs as sulphuret, in combination with sulphuret of iron & of lead. At present very little mining is done, more from want of capital than from exhaustion of the mines. Some have been abandoned on account of the water in them. The few wealthy families that live here, & attend to mining on a small scale, are unwilling to risk anything by expensive machinery, & foreign capitalists & miners have in the last twenty years been more attracted by the rich mines of Jesus Maria, further west. The ores of the few mines that are worked yet, contain, on an average, from three to four ounces of silver in the carga, (300 pounds.) The silver is extracted by fire. With the decline of the mines, the town also decayed, & the greatest part of the population looks at present wretchedly poor. Besides that, they are afflicted with two diseases, very common among them, and not apt to promote propagation, syphilis & lepra. In Cosihuiriachi itself they cultivate only a few gardens, but in the neighborhood are some villages & settlements, with cornfields & orchards; & if it were not for the scourge of the country, the hostile Indians, all the plains might be cultivated, & the people might get richer by the raising of stock than by the mines. The elevation of Cosihuiriachi above the sea is, according to the observations of Dr. Wislizenus, 6,275 feet, & the height of the "Bufa," the highest mountain in the range, is 7,918 feet above the sea, or 1,643 feet above Cosihuiriachi. The climate, notwithstanding the high elevation, is more temperate than cold; during the winter ice is sometimes formed, but rarely snow.

CÖSLIN, or KÖSLIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg., 7 m. from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12′ 7″ N.; lon. 16° 10′ E. Pop. 8,230. It was burned in 1718, & rebuilt by Fred. William I., whose statue adorns the market-place: it has a provincial society of arts, a college, a normal school, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, silks, and leather. On the Ellenberg, a hill near it, is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813.

COSME (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 2,028.

COSNE, *Condate*, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arrond. on the Loire, 27 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 1846, 5,376, who forge anchors and heavy iron-works, & manuf. hardwares and cutlery, in all of which it has an active trade.

COSPOOR, or KHASPUR, the cap. town of Cachar, Farther India, on the Madhura, an affl. of the Brahmaputra, 60 m. E. Sylhet.

COSSACKS OF THE BLACK SEA, a gov. of S. Russia, bounded E. by the gov. Caucasus, W. by the Sea of Azov, S. by Circassia, & N. by the country of the Don Cossacks; cap. Ekaterinodar on its S. boundary, & on rt. b. of the Kouban. It is occupied by a pop. of Cossacks, who form a species of democratic republic, & who, in 1828-9, attempted to render themselves independent.

COSSACKS (COUNTRY OF THE DON), a vast plain of S. Russia, traversed by the river Don, & bounded N. by the gov. Saratov, S. by the gov. Caucasus & the Cossacks of the Black Sea, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Veronies & Jekaterinoslav; cap. Tcherkatsk. Territory fertile, but ill cultivated. Soil an elevated plateau. Chief industry agriculture, fishing, and cattle rearing. Though subjected to Russia, the Cossacks are governed by their own laws, and have peculiar usages. Pop. is estimated at 500,000 Cossacks, besides the Russians permanently established in separate hamlets, in all about 704,300.

COSSAL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 303. Ann. rev. of Willoughby's almshouses 130*l*.

COSSATO, a market-town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 7 m. E. Biella, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 1838, 2,847.

COSSAWAGO, t., Crawford co., Pa. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,269; 1850, 1,540.

COSSEIR, a seaport town, Egypt. [KOSSEIR.]

COSSE-LE-VIVIEN, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Laval, on lt. b. of the Oudon. Pop. 1,999.

COSSILA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Biella, on the Oropa. Pop. 2,328.

COSSIMBAZAR, a considerable town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & about 1 m. S. Moorshedabad, of which it is the port, on the Bhagirathi or Hooghly branch of the Ganges. It has manufs. of carpets, satins, and stockings, & a large trade in silk, &c.

COSSIMCOTTA, a small town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 28 m. W.S.W. Vizagapatam.

COSSINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 1¼ m. S.E. Mount-Sorrel. Area, 1,551 ac. Pop. 341. Annual revenue of charities 1837 108*l*.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 236.

COSSIPOOR, a town of British India, Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 64 m. N. Bareily. It is a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, with numerous temples, & an active trade with N.W. Hindostan.

COSSONAY, or COSSANEX, a town of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the Venoge, 9 m. N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,080. Formerly a rich priory of the Benedictines.

COSSYAH HILLS, Further India, abt. lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 91° 30′ E., embrace all that tract of country between Assam & Sylhet, & from the Bengal dist. Myanmasingh to Cachar. In many parts they are interspersed with fertile valleys, in others they rise to upwards of 4,000 feet in elevation, & here are the sanitary stations Cherrapoongee & Darjeeling.

COSTA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 4 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2,000.

COSTAMBONE, a city, Asia Minor. [Kastamouni.]

COSTA RICA, a republic of Central America, bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is separated N.E. by the river San Juan, E. & N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by New Granada, from which it is separated E. by the river Chirigue entering the Caribbean Sea, & the Chiripai entering the Pacific, & S. & W. by the Pacific, between lat. 8° & 11° N., & lon. 81° 45′ & 84° 40′ W. Area about 16,250 sq. ms. It is divided into six districts, *viz.*: San José, Cartago, Heredia, Alajuela, Guanacaste, & Punta Arenas, & estimated to contain 138,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,500 are Indians. It is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the isthmus, which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface a continued alternation of abrupt heights & sudden depressions. The principal range has several lofty eminences, & also several volcanoes, both active & dormant, including those of Orosi, Vetos, & Cartago; from the summit of the last of which both the Pacific & the Atlantic waters are distinctly visible. The N.W. districts are more rugged & mountainous than the S.E., but bordering the coast of the Pacific, & especially the Bay of Nicoya, the country is picturesquely diversified by valleys, & intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some exceedingly rich gold mines; hence the origin of its name. The mines, however, are now very little wrought. Silver & copper also exist. With the exception of the sea coasts, the climate is mild & temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, & rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is therefore extremely well-adapted to agricultural purposes, & capable of bringing to maturity most of the plants peculiar to the tropics, & many exotics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially the valleys & the table lands. The productions are coffee, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, & some wheat. The horses of Costa Rica are of an inferior description, but the mules are much esteemed; & cattle, sheep, goats, & hogs, are reared in great numbers, & of excellent quality. The wild animals include the cougar, wolf, tapir, wild boar, deer, hares, sloths, & squirrels. The wooded coasts of the Pacific are much infested by dangerous reptiles, & great devastation is frequently caused by locusts. The birds, which include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, teal, &c., exhibit the gayest & most beautiful plumage.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, cedar, Brazil, & various other kinds of timber. On the sea coast of Nicoya some pearls, & large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells, are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the republic. Its cultivation, though only introduced about the year 1830, has increased so rapidly, that 3,000 to 4,000 tons are now exported annually. Tobacco, which is of excellent quality, is a government monopoly, & is exported in small quantities. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil wood, mother-of-pearl, ox & cow hides, horns, &c. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Total revenue 1852, $454,113; expenditure same year, 415,207.

Costa Rica is divided into 6 departments, each electing 2 deputies to the legislature. The departments are again subdivided into partidos, or districts. The principal cities are San José, the capital, Cartago, Erredia, Esparza, & Ujarras. The two established ports of entry are Punta Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, & Matina, on the Caribbean Sea. The government of Costa Rica was established in 1823, & is accounted the best & most liberal in Central America. It has a representative Legislature, & the executive is entrusted to a President elected for 6 years, & a vice President is elected for the same term. The Religion is Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are extremely industrious & orderly, & are making rapid strides in wealth & improvement. The route across the Isthmus by the San Juan river, along part of the frontier of Costa Rica, is opened, so that steamers now ply on the river in connection with others on the lake of Nicaragua. (*See America, Central.*)

COSTA RICA, a riv., on the N. frontier of the Plata, 30 m. in length, is an affluent of the San Juan.

COSTESSY, or COSSEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 44 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area, 3,040 ac. Pop. 1,025.

COSTIGLIOLE, two towns of the Sard. sta., Piedmont.—I. *d'Asti*, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. & 8 m. S. Asti. Pop. 1838, 5,016.—II. *di Saluzzo*, div. Coni, prov. & 6 m. S. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,654.

COSTOCK, or CORTLINGSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8¼ m. S. Nottingham. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 493.

COSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,745 ac. Pop. 185.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area, 342 ac. Pop. 55.

COSTON HACKETT, a par. of Engl., co. Worcester. Area, 1,261 ac. Pop. 188.

COSUMNE, p. o., Sacramento co., Cal.

COSUMNES, riv., Cal., rises in the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada & enters the Mokelumne river near the margin of the great Tule plain.

COSWIG, or KOSWIGK, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, 11 m. E. N.E. Dessau. Pop. 2,800.

COTAGAYTA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of Bolivia, dep. & 15 m. S.S.E. Potosi, on the riv. Cotagayta, an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

COTEAU DU LAC, p. v., New Longueil S'y, Soulanges co., Can. E., 42 m. W. Montreal. Situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., at the entrance of the R. D'lisle, & contains a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, a saw m., a fulling m., & 375 inhabitants.

COTEAU LANDING, p. v., New Longueil S'y, Soulanges co., Can. E., 45 m. W. Montreal. Situated on left bank of the St. Lawrence r., & contains an Episcopal church, 7 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

COTE DES NEIGES, v., Montreal co., Can. E., 2¼ m. N. Montreal, & has 4 tanneries, 2 stores, a printing ink fac., & 150 inhabitants.

COTE D'OR, a chain of mntns. in France, which separates the basin of the Sâone from those of the Seine & Loire, & connects the Cevennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the S. limit of the dep. Côte d'Or, & was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Culminating point Le Tasselot, 1,968 feet.

COTE D'OR, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bourgogne, between lat. 46° 55′ & 48° 10′ N., & surrounded by the deps. Aube, Yonne, Sâone-et-Loire, Jura, H. Sâone, & H. Marne, cap. Dijon. Area, 3,380 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 400,297. Chief rivers the Seine, the Armançon, Serain & Aube in the basin of the Seine; the Sâone, which is navigable, the Vingeaune, the Tille & Ouche, its affluents. The Canal de Bourgogne traverses the dep. from S.E. to N.W. Climate temperate. Soil rich in mines of iron & coal, marble, gypsum, building & lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain & fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important deps. of France. The most celebrated vineyards are those of Chembertin, Romanée, Richebourg, Clos-Vougeot, Clos-St. George, Tache, Montrachet, Nuits, Volnay, Pomard, & Beaune. Chief manufs. iron, pottery, jewellery, & chemical products; woollen & cotton spinning, & manufs. of cloth & paper. The dep. is divided into 4 arronds., Beaune, Chatillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, & Semur.

COTENTIN, *Constantinus*, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of dep. Manche, extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape la Hague. Principal town Coutances.

COTE-ROTIE, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Lyon, cant. St. Colombe, with a vineyard producing the celebrated red wine of that name.

COTE SANS DESSEIN, p-v., Callaway co., Mo., 11 E. by N. Jefferson city, 125 W. Situated on the N. bank of Missouri r., a little below, & opposite the entrance of Osage r. It is the site of an old French village, & derives its name from an isolated hill on the river bank.

COTE ST. ANDRÉ (LA), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Isère, arrond. & 19 m. E.S.E.

Vienne. Pop. 3,009. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur called Eaux-de-la-Côte.

COTES (LES), several vineyards of France, dep. Gironde; those which produce the best grapes extend along the rt. b. of the Garonne, between Ambarez and St. Croix-du-Mont.

COTES-DU-NORD, a maritime dep. of the W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Bretagne, cap. St. Brieuc. It is situated between lat. 48° 3′ & 48° 57′ N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small isls., S. by the dep. Morbihan, E. by Ille-et-Vilaine, & W. by Finistère. Area, 2,870 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 632,613. Principal rivers the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, & Oust, all small. Climate temperate, but inconstant and often rainy. Soil mountainous & undulating; contains iron, lead, excellent granite, & many mineral springs. Corn & cider are exported, hemp and flax are extensively raised; many horses & cattle are reared. Chief manufacs. linen & woollen goods, & sail cloth. Linen goods are exported in immense quantities. The other chief exports are iron, lead, copper, grain, honey, wax, & cider. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Loudeac, & S. Brieuc.

COTESWOLD, or COTSWOLD HILLS, England, a tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the co. Gloster, extending from Bath N.ward to Chipping Campden, & separating the basins of the Thames & Severn. Surface generally bare; extreme elevation near Cheltenham 1,134 feet.

COTGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,350 ac. Pop. 833.

COTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4 m. S. Newark. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 98.

COTHELTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Taunton. Area, 906 ac. Pop. 115.

CÖTHEN, a town of Germany. (KÖTHEN.]

COTHERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. N. Worcester. Area, 2,202 ac. Pop. 237.

COTHERSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 3 m. N.W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 607.

COTHY, a river of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, which, after a S.ward course of 25 m. joins the Towy, about 5 m. above Carmarthen.

COTIGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 16 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 3,397. Trade in silks, leather, confectionary, & wine.

COTIGNOLA, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., 34 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, near left bank of the Sennio. Pop. 3,335.

COTILE, p-o., Rapides par., La., 319 N.W. by W. New Orleans, 1,238 W.

COTLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E.N.E. Honiton. Area, 1,218 ac. Pop. 245.

COTNI, or COTNY, a town of Haiti, 40 m. N.N.W. St. Domingo.

COTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 299.

COTOMA, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala.

COTOPAXI, a volcano of Ecuador, S. Amer., in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 m. S.S.E. Quito. Lat 0° 41′ S., lon. 78° 42 W. Shape perfectly conical; height above the sea, 18,887 feet, or 9,800 feet above the adjacent valley; the upper 4,400 ft. of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit. After being dormant for 2 centuries, it burst forth in 1742. The crater is supposed to be about 4,800 feet in diameter.

COTOSA, p-o., Walker co., Ga.

COTRONE, *Crotona*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., on its E. Coast, near the mouth of the Esaro, 6 m. N.W. Cape Nau. Pop. 5,500. It is enclosed by walls & defended by a strong citadel. Amongst its narrow streets & shabby houses are a cathed., & sevl. other churches, a diocesan seminary, military & civil hospitals, & several asylums & convents. It has a small harbor; trade insignificant. In anc. times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras, & as the birth-pl. of the famous Milo & other celebrated wrestlers.—*Cotronei* is a market town, 20 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,400.

COTTAGE, p-o., Montgomery co., Md., 48 W.N.W. Annapolis, 8 W. (*See Leesburg.*)

COTTAGE, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

COTTAGE, p-o., Huntingdon co. Pa.

COTTAGE GROVE, p-o., Washington co., Md.

COTTAGE GROVE, p-o., Union co., Ia.

COTTAGE GROVE, p-t., Dane co., Wis., 21 East Madison, 849 from W. Drained by some small branches of Catfish & Rock rivers. Pop. 1850, 785.

COTTAGE HILL, p-o., St. Joseph co. Ia.

COTTAGE HILL, p-o., Du Page co., Ill. Situated on the Galena & Chicago r. r., 16 m. from Chicago.

COTTAGE HILL, p-o., Lauderdale co., Tenn.

COTTAGE HOME, p-o., Harford co., Md.

COTTAGE HOME, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C.

COTTAGE INN, p-o., La Fayette co. Wis.

COTTAGE MILL, p-o., Muscogee co., Ga.

COTTBUS, or KOTTBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 43 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Spree. Pop. 1846, 8,127. It is enclosed by walls, & has several suburbs, a royal palace, college, orphan asylum, & various other public institutions; extensive manufs. of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, and export and transit trade.

COTTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¾ m. N. Cambridge. Area, 7,107 ac. Pop. 2,314. In 1109, some monks of Crowland resorted hither as lecturers, whence is supposed to have resulted the system of academical instruction at Cambridge. Archbishop Tenison, Pepys, and Lord Chancellor Cottenham, were born in this pa.

COTTERED, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2¼ m. W. Buntingford. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 437.

COTTERSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Cundle. Area, 690 ac. Pop. 176. Various Roman antiqs. have been discov. here.

COTTESBATCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Lutterworth. Area, 1,227 ac. Pop. 107.

COTTESBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9¼ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area, 2,780 ac. Pop. 244.

COTTESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5¼ m. N. Bicester. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 263.

COTTESMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 735.

COTTINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, E. Riding, 4¼ m. N.W. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 9,495 ac. Pop. 2,854.—II. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Rockingham. Area, 3,286 ac. Pop. 1,080.

COTTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. N. N.E. Norwich.

COTTLEVILLE, p-o., St. Charles co. Mo.

COTTON, t., Switzerland co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,458; 1850, 1,872.

COTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Mendlesham. Area, 1,921 ac. Pop. 571.—II. a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. Alveton, 5¼ m. N.E. Cheadle. Pop. 519.—Sev. smaller tnshps. of Engl. have this name.

COTTON GIN, p-o., Free-stone co., Tex.

COTTON GIN PORT, p-v., Monroe co., Miss., 180 N.E. Jackson, 905 W. Situated on the E. side of the Tombigbee r., immediately below the junction of the E. & W. branches, at the head of navigation.

COTTON GROVE, p-o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

COTTON GROVE, p-o. Wappello co. Iowa.

COTTON GROVE, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 102 W. Raleigh, 359 W.

COTTON GROVE, p-o., Madison co., Tenn., 137 W. S.W. Nashville, 821 W.

COTTON HILL, p-o., Randolph co., Ga.

COTTON PLANT, p-o., Tippah co., Miss., 202 N. N.E. Jackson, 874 W.

COTTON PLANT, p-o., Rusk co., Tex.

COTTON RIDGE, p-o., Itawamba co., Miss.

COTTON VALLEY, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

COTTONVILLE, p-v., Marshall co., Ala., 109 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 706 W.

COTTONVILLE, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

COTTON WOOD, p-o., Christian co., Ky.

COTTON WOOD, t., Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 664.

COTTON WOOD, p-o., Shasta co., Cal.

COTTON WOOD GROVE, p-o., Bond co., Ill.

COTTRELVILLE, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich. It has the St. Clair Strait on its E. border. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 602; 1850, 913.

COTUIT PORT, p-v., Barnstable co., Mass.

COTUIT VILLAGE, p-v., Barnstable co., Ms., 68 S. S.E. Boston, 469 W.

COTUY, a town of San Domingo, isl. Haiti, N.E dep., near the riv. Juna, 44 m. N.E. San Domingo. Pop. 2,000. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

COUBCARIA, a town of Centr. Africa, Nigritia, Darfur, is a fertile district. 41 m. W. Cobbe. It is the entrepôt of goods from the W. of Africa, and has a large fair twice a week.

COUCHES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Autun. Pop. 3,050. It has 5 annual fairs.

COUCHES MILLS, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

COUCY LE CHATEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Soissons. It has the remains of a fine old feudal castle (whence its name), & 4 annual fairs.—Also several comms. in the deps. Ardennes & Aisne.

COUDES MONTPEYROUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Issoire, with remains of castle of Montpeyroux. Pop. 1,473.

COUDKERCKE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,593.

COUERON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, with a basin & quay on the Loire, 14 m. S.E. Savenay. Pop. 1,162. Commerce in linens, cheese, wine, brandy & fish.

COUESMES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,640.

COUESNON, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, enters Cancale bay, nearly opposite Mont-St. Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable. On its banks are the towns Autrain & Pontorson.

COUFFE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. W.N.W. Ancenis. Pop. 1,750.

COUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. N. N.W. Alcester. Area, 3,070 ac. Pop. 952. The seat of the Throckmorton family is in this pa.

COUHÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. & 11 m. N.N.W. Civray, on rt. b. of the Dive. Pop. 1,918. It has manufs of coarse woollen stuffs.

COULL, a pa. of Scotld., co. Aberdeen, W. of Lamphanan. Pop. 734, and the ruins of a large feudal castle.

COULON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 33 m. S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,060.

COULOMMIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Grand-Morin, an affl. of the Marne, 13 m. S.E. Meaux. Pop. 3,906. It is irregularly built; chief edifices, a large pa. church, & the ruins of an old castle. It has an active trade with Paris in corn & flour, Brie cheeses, fruit, & cattle; weekly markets, & 2 annual fairs.

COULONGES-SUR-LAUTIZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., arrond & 12 m. N.N.W. Niort. Pop. 1,845.

COULSDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S. S.W. Croydon. Area, 4,403 ac. Pop. 713.

COULSON'S MILL, p-o., Linn co., Mo.

COULSTON (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Area, 868 ac. Pop. 101.

COULTER (LOCH), a small lake of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. St. Ninian's, about 2 m. in circ., & the waters of which are reported to have sunk from 10 to 12 feet at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755.

COULTER'S STORE, p-o., Macon co., Mo.

COULTERSVILLE, p-o., Butler co., Pa., 213 W. by N. Harrisburg, 255 W.

COULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5 m. N.N. E. Ulverstone. Area, 13,330 ac. Pop. 2,008. Annual rev. of endowed school, £62.

COUNCIL BEND, p-o., Chrittenden co., Ark. Pop. of the t., 174.

COUNCIL BLUFF, p-v., Pottawatamie co., Iowa. The post office is on the E. side of the Missouri r., 235 m. W. from Muscatine city, 1,925 to Oregon city, and 2,054 to Sacramento city, Cal. It is the stopping place, & the point where the emigrant makes his final outfit before entering the sea of savage life, as westward he takes his way to the shores of the Pacific. There are at the Bluffs a Roman Catholic church, several extensive furnishing stores, and 300 inhabitants.

COUNCIL HILL, p-o., Jo Davies co., Ill.

COUND, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 5,530 ac. Pop. 836.

COUNDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 2 m. E.SE. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 1,078.

COUNTESTHORPE, a chapelry of Engl., co. & 6 m. S. Leicester, on the S. Midland r. r., pa. Blaby. Pop. 949. Six daily schools.

COUNTISBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 14¼ m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area, 3,512 ac. Pop. 174.

COUNTSVILLE, p-o., Lexington dist., S. C.

COUNTY LINE, p-o., Pike co., Ark.

COUNTY LINE, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y., 272 W. by N. Albany, 415 W.

COUNTY LINE, p-o., Davies co., N. C., 146 W. Raleigh, 364 W.

COUNTY LINE, p-o., Campbell co., Ga., 117 W.N. W. Milledgeville, 712 W.

COUNTY LINE, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala., 151 E. by S. Tuscaloosa, 788 W.

COUNTY LINE, p-o., Newton co., Miss., 60 E. Jackson, 957 W.

COUPANG, a Dutch settlement in the S.W. of the isl. of Timor, with a free port, & a force of 50 soldiers, 10 of whom are Europeans.

COUPAR ANGUS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth & Forfar. Pop. 1851, 2,972, do. of t., 2,004.

COUPE-LENCH-NEWHALLKEY, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 4 m. S.S.E. Haslington. Pop. 2,154.

COUPIAC, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. S. Rodez. Pop. 2,763.

COURBEVOIE, a comm. & v. of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine, arrond. St. Denis, on lt. b. of the Seine, & on the Paris & Versailles r. r., 5½ m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 3,570. It has manfs. of white lead, & distilleries.

COURCELLES, a v. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4½ m. N.W. Charleroi. Pop. 3,226.—*Courcelle* and *Courcelles* are several vills. of France.

COURCEMONT, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Sarthe, 14 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,862.

COURCITÉ, a comm. & mkt.-t. of France, dep. & 17 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,900.

COURDEMANCHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,660.

COURIERRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 15 m. E.S.E. Béthune. Pop. 2,538.

COURLAND, or KURLAND, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 56° and 58° N., and lon. 21° and 27° E. having S. the gov. Wilna, E. Vitebsk, N. Livonia, & the Gulf of Riga, and W. the Baltic. Area, 10,860 sq. m. Pop. 553,300, mostly Protestants and of Lithuanian descent. Coast flat, surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Duna, Buller, Aa, and Windau; lakes numerous. Soil fertile in the E., but in many other parts swampy; about 2-5ths of the surface are covered with forests of fir and oak. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption, with flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. Pasturage scanty, and the oxen, sheep, and horses are generally of inferior breeds. In manufacturing industry, Courland ranks nearly the last amongst the Russian govs.; it has only a few manufacs. of paper & copper wares, with distilleries and tile factories. Principal towns, Mitau, the cap., Libau, Goldingen, and Jacobstadt. Courland formed an independent duchy from 1561 to 1795; it was incorporated with Russia in the latter year, but the Courlanders maintained their ancient rights and privileges.

COURNON, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 16 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand, near lt. b. of the Allier. Pop. 2,545.

COURONNE (LA), a comm. & v. of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 2,090. It has numerous paper mills.—II. two vs., dep. Seine-Inf., near lt. b. of the Seine, 6 m. W.S.W. Rouen. United pop., 2,630.

COURPIÈRRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 miles E. Clermont. Pop. 3,562.

COURS, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Rhône, 20 m. W.N.W. Villefranche, on the Trambouze. Pop. 4,478. It is the centre of an extens. manufacture of cotton goods called Beaujolais.

COURSAN, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 2,000.

COURSEULLES, or COURSEULE-SUR-MER, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Calvados, near the Engl. Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. Caen. Pop. 1,540, emp. in lace-making, & in the coasting trade.

COURSON, sevl. vs. of France.—I. dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Auxerre. Pop. 1,530.—II. dep. Calvados, 40 m. S.W. Caen. Pop. 1,360.

COURTENHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S. Northampton. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 135.

COURTENAY, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Loiret, 15 m. E.N.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,984.

COUTHEZON, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. & 10 m. N.N.E. Avignon, on a branch of the Ouveze. Pop. 2,553.

COURT HILL, p-o., Talladega co., Ala.

COURT HOUSE, p-o., Franklin co., Ala.

COURT HOUSE, p-o., Bolivar co., Miss. Here is the court-house of Bolivar co., & a few dwellings.

COURTINAY, a large v. of Brit. India, presidency Madras, dist. & 10 m. N.W. Bellary.

COURTISOLS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. & 7 m. E.N.E. Chalons, on the Vesle. Pop. 1,900. Its inhabitants, said to be descended from an anc. Greek colony, are distinguished by their agricultural knowledge, their *patois*, and many peculiar customs.

COURTLAND, p-v., Lawrence co., Ala., 119 W. Tuscaloosa, 759 W.

COURTLAND, p-o., Columbia co., Wis.

COURTLAND, p-v., Shelby co., Tex.

COURTMACSHERRY, a fishing v. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on W. shore of bay, 7 m. E. Clonakilty. Pop. 740. Courtmacsherry house, in the vicinity, is a marine villa of the E. of Shannon.

COURTNEYVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

COURTWRIGHT'S MILLS, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill.

COURTRAI, or COURTRAY (Flem. *Kortryk*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. arr., on the Lys, 26 m. N.W. Ghent, with which, as also with most other princip. places in Belgium, it communicates by r. r. Pop. 19,682. It is well built & clean; chief edifices, a Gothic town-hall & cathedral, St. Martin's church, & a public library. It has various public schools; in & around it extensive manufacs. of linen and cotton fabrics, damasks, lace, and yarn are carried on; & it has also manufacs. of woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco, soap, beer, and leather, with large fairs, Easter-Monday & August 24. Its vicinity is highly cultivated. The famous "Battle of the Spurs" was fought here in 1302. It was taken by the French in 1793, & made cap. of the dep. of the Lys.

COUSHATTE CHUTE, p-o., Natchitoches pa., La.

COURVILLE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Eure, 11 m. W. Chartres, with 1,540 inhabitants.

COURZIEU, or COURSIEUX, a comm. and v. of France, dep. Rhône, 12 m. W. Lyons. Pop. 1,630.

COUSSAC-BONNEVAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 3,010. It has manufs. of porcelain.

COUTANCES, a comm. & t., France, dep. Manche, cap. arr., at the confl. of the Soulle & Bulsard, 8 m. from the Eng. Channel, & 41 m. S. Cherbourg. Pop. 7,442. It stands on a hill slope, surrounded by an old wall; it is not well built, but has an ancient cathedral, and two other handsome churches, a bishop's palace, prefecture, comm. college, public library, & theatre. Manufs. of worsted stuffs, druggets, tape, lace, parchments, and hardwares, & a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, & cattle, & 2 considerable annual fairs.

COUTERNE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Orne, on lt. b. of the Veé, near its confl. with the Mayenne, 11 m. E.S.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,720.

COUTICHES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. & 8 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 2,110. It has manufs. of beet root sugar.

COUTOUVRE, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Loire, 8 m. N.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,750.

COUTRAS, *Corterate*, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 26 m. N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,355.

COUTURE (LA), a comm. & v. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 5 m. N.E. Béthune. Pop. 2,360.—II. a vill., dep. Eure, arr. & 14 m. S.E. Evreux, with manufs. of wind-instruments.

COUVET, a pa. & vill., Switzerland, in the Val-de-Travers, cant. & 14 m. W.S.W. Neuchatel. It is the centre of the lace manuf. of the Canton.

COUVIN, a comm. & v. of Belgium, prov. & 35 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant. Pop. 2,000. It has rich iron mines, & important & celebrated manufs. of steam machinery & cables.

COUX (LE), a comm. & v., France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. W.S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,583.

COVALL, t., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 980.

COVE, p. o., Shelby co., Ala.

COVE, p. o., Polk co. Ark.

COVE, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the S. shore of Nigg bay, 4 m. S.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 421.

COVE OF CORK, now QUEENSTOWN, a seaport & mkt. town of Irel., Munster, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Cork, on the S. side of Cove isl. in Cork harb. Pop. 5,142. It occupies a steep slope, its houses being disposed in successive terraces. Princip. edifices, a handsome pa. church, a large Rom. Catholic chapel, nat. school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, club-rooms, & a spacious market-house. Roche's point at the E. entrance of Cork harb., lat. 51° 47′ 33″ N., lon. 8° 13′ 14″ W., is surmounted by a light-house, & at the E. end of the town are a pier, quays, & a station-house for pilots & officers of the port of Cork. Cove is protected by formidable batteries, & opposite it are several islets, with additional fortifications, barracks, magazines, & victualling stores. In summer Cove is a good deal resorted to for bathing, by the inhabitants of Cork, with which city a continual communica. is maintained by steamers. Mkts., Saturday. The isle of Cove, area about 13,000 ac., is fertile, mostly occupied with villas & plantations, & connected with the mainland by several bridges.—II. a maritime vill., same co., 1 m. E. Kinsale. Pop. 352.

COVE, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Hythe*), 4 m. N. Southwold. Area, 1,553 ac. Pop. 195.—II. (*North*), 3 m. S.E. Beccles. Area, 1,242 ac. Pop. 200.—III. (*South*), 3¼ m. N. Southwold. Area, 1,214 ac. Pop. 194.

COVE CREEK, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

COVE CREEK, t., Wash. co., Ark. Pop. 411.

COVELONG, a marit. t. of British India, presid. & 22 m. S. Madras, dist. Chingleput. A fort here, now destr., was taken by Clive 1752.

COVENEY, a pa. of Engl, co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. W. N. W. Ely. Area, 7,249 ac. Pop. 1,805.

COVENHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St. Bartholomew*), 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 273.—II. (*St. Mary*), 7 m. W. Saltfleet. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 195.

COVENTRY, p-t., Orleans co. Vt., 54 N. by E. Montpelier, 566 W. Drained by Barton & Black rivers, which enter into Lake Memphremagog, & afford good water power. The N. part of the t. lies on the lake. Soil a deep rich loam. Pop. 1840, 786; 1850, 867.

COVENTRY, t., Grafton co., N. H., 12 E.S.E. Haverhill, 70 N.N.W. Concord. Watered by branches of Wild Amonoosuck r. and Oliverian brook. Surface rough & mountainous. Moosehillock mountain, 4,636 feet above tide water is in the S.E. part of the t. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools Pop. 1840, 413; 1850, 415.

COVENTRY, p-t., Kent co., R. I., 13 S.W. Providence, 395 W. Drained by Flat r. & the S. branch of the Pawtuxet riv., affording extensive water power, which has been made use of for manufacturing purposes. Surface rough; soil sand or gravelly loam. The village is on both sides of Flat cr., & contains sevl. churches, 2 banks, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 6 factories, employing 275 persons, have 248 looms, 12,500 spin., & manufac. 2,300,000 yds. of sheetings & shirtings annually;—3 manufactories of printed goods, making 3,500,000 yds. annually; a bleaching estab. turns out over 2,000,000 yds. yearly; 2 factories of cotton yarn;—3 machine shops employing 70 persons, 9 grist m., 11 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,433; 1850, 3,620.

COVENTRY, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 17 E. Hartford, 353 W. Surface uneven; soil a gravelly loam. Willimantic r. runs on its E. border, & Hop r. on its S. border, furnishing good water power, which has been improved. There are in the t. 5 stores, 3 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 1,200 sp., employing 35 persons, a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,018; 1850, 1,984. (*See South Coventry.*)

COVENTRY, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 114 W.S.W. Albany, 320 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil sandy loam, adapted to grass. Watered by Harper's and Kelsey's creeks, branches of the Susquehanna r. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,681; 1850, 1,677.

COVENTRY, Pa. (*See East, North, and South Coventry.*)

COVENTRY, t., Summit co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,308; 1850, 1,999.

COVENTRY, a city, co., & municip. & parl. bor. of Engl., cap. co. Warwick, nearly in the centre of S. Britain, on the Sherbourne, an affl. of the Avon, & on the London & Birmingham r. r., 174 m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Area of city, 4,920 ac. Pop. 1851, 36,208; of its co., which is co-extensive with the parl. & munic. boundary, 15,616 ac.; pop. 36,812. It stands on a slope, & has some remains of its anc. walls, which were 3 m. in circ. Streets of the old town generally narrow & ill-paved, & buildings antiquated; but it has several good thoroughfares; & of late years many new streets and extens. suburbs have been laid out. It is conspicuous from a distance by the elegant spires of its churches, the princip. of which are St. Michael's, a fine Gothic structure with a steeple 303 ft. in height, Holy Trinity, St. John's, & Christ church, to the last of which is attached the spire of an anc. monastery. Besides the churches, 20 in number, viz.,—3 Baptist, 6 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 4 Independent, 2 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Rom. Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—the public buildings comprise a co. hall, St. Mary's hall, used for public meetings, the drapers' hall, canal office, jail, barracks, & theatre. Endowed foundations of the city have an aggregate income of 10,359*l.* annually. The latter comprise Bablake's hospl. for aged men, a school for boys; & a free grammar school having an income of 1,070*l.* a year, 2 fellowships at St. John's college, Oxford, & one at Catherine hall, Cambridge, besides 3 exhibitions in each university. At this school the antiquary Dugdale was educated. Coventry has a mechanics' institute, public library, and various associations. Its woollen manufactures, formerly flourishing, have wholly decayed, but have been succeeded by a large manufacture of all kinds of silk fabrics, especially ribbons. In 1839, there were in the city & suburbs 3,967 looms, mostly wrought for silk stuffs, & employing nearly 4,000 persons in their own houses, besides 1,862 looms in fac.; watchmaking is another important branch of manufacture, & here are large dye-works employing several hundred hands. Coventry is divided into 6 wards. It has quarter sessions; and sheriff's county courts monthly. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Mkts., Wed. & Saturday. Fairs, 8 days from the first Friday after Trinity Sunday, 2d Friday in Lent for linens & woollens, May 2, for cattle, Aug. 26, 27, & Nov. 1, besides which monthly cattle fairs, & cheese fairs in May and Sept. have been established. Races are held in March annually. This city was originally chartered by Earl Leofric, in the time of Edward the Confessor, at the instance, it is said, of his Lady Godiva, in commemoration of whom a curious annual festival takes place in the city. It was the seat of two memorable parliaments in the 15th century. Besides the remains of its walls traces exist of its cathedral, destroyed under Henry VIII., & of a monastery of white-friars, Cheylesmore castle, & an episcopal palace. It formed a part of the see of Lichfield & Coventry, until 1836, when it was transferred to the see of Worcester. It gives the title of Earl to the descendants of John Coventry, Lord Mayor of London in 1425.

COVENTRY CENTRE, p-o., Kent co., R. I.

COVENTRY GORE, a small strip of unincorporated land, Orleans co., Vt. Pop. 10.

COVENTRY VILLAGE, v., South Coventry t., Chester co., Pa., 35 m. N.W. Phila. Situated on French creek, & contains a Methodist church, a grist m., a saw m., a forge, & 200 inhabitants.

COVENTRYVILLE, p-v., Coventry t., Chenango co., N. Y., 114 W.S.W. Albany, 320 W. It contains a church, a store, a grist m., 2 saw m., and about 25 dwellings.

COVERDALE, t., Albert co., N. B. Drained by the Petitcodiac r. It had, in 1851, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 tannaries, 4 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 902.

COVERHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.W. Middleham. Area, 2,172 ac. Pop. 1,221.

COVERT, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 176 W. Albany, 306 W. Surface elevated & level; soil fertile. Drained by several small streams which flow into Cayuga lake. This lake lies on its E. boundary. The v. contains 1 store, & 6 or 8 dwellings. There are in the t. 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,563; 1850, 2,253.

COVESVILLE, p-v., Albemarle co., Va., 92 N.W. by W. Richmond, 142 W. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, a store, a tannery, & about 30 inhabitants.

COVESVILLE, p-o., Northumberland t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 33 N. by E. Albany, 403 W.

COVESVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., Pa.

COVILHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 21 m. S.W. Guarda. Pop. 5,000. It has a Latin school, a literary society, woollen manufs., & near it are thermal springs.

COVINGTON, county, Ala. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,160 sq. ms. Drained by Conecuh r. and its branches, & Yellow Water & Pea rivers. The soil is light, sandy & fertile. Capital, Montezuma. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $152,860; Ind. corn, 80,205 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 38,789; rice, 37,798 pounds; cotton, 416 bales; 10 grist m., 6 saw m. Capital employed in manufac. $5,700; value of manufactured articles $9,050;—9 churches; 7 schools, 144 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,435; 1850, 3,645.

COVINGTON, county, Miss. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 570 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Leaf r., a tributary of the Pascagoula r. The soil for the most part is moderately fertile, & covered with light & open pine woods. There are some portions of fertile land bordering the streams. Capital, Williamsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $145,968; Ind. corn, 108,920 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 51,849; rice, 41,235 pounds; cotton, 1,164 bales;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $5,900; value of manufactured articles, $11,127;—2 churches; 1 academy, 45 pupils; 4 schools, 81 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,717; 1850, 3,338.

COVINGTON, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 241 W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Drained by Allens cr. Surface uneven; soil a productive clay loam. The v. contains a church, a store, & 15 or 20 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,438; 1850, 1,385.

COVINGTON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by the Lehigh r., which runs on its S.E. & S. boundary. It contains the v. of Stoddartsville at the great falls of the Lehigh. It has extensive water power. It has a flouring m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 596; 1850, 650.

COVINGTON, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 138 N. Harrisburg, 248 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam and clay. Coal & iron ore abound. The village is on the E. bank of Tioga river, & contains 3 churches & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 940; 1850, 1,063.

COVINGTON, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by the west branch of Susquehanna r. It has 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 438; 1850, 448.

COVINGTON, p-v., capital of Alleghany co., Va., 196 W. Richmond, 233 W. Situated on Jackson's r., near the junction of Potts cr., where the western navigation of James r. & its branches terminates. It has a court-house, jail, & other county buildings, 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an acad., 3 stores, & 300 inhabs. Its situation among the mountains is very picturesque.

COVINGTON, p-v., Richmond co., N. C., 123 S.W. Raleigh, 397 W.

COVINGTON, p-v., cap. of Newton co., Ga., 61 N. W. Milledgeville, 648 W. Situated 3½ E. of Yellow r., a branch of the Ockmulgee r., & on the Georgia r. r., 130 m. from Augusta. It has a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy. At Oxford, 2 ms. N. of this place, is Emory College, under the direction of the Methodists. It was founded in 1837, has a president & 4 professors, or other instructors, & 115 students, & 1,700 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the Wed. after the 3d Monday in July.

COVINGTON, p-v., Newbury t., Miami co., O., 78 W. Columbus, 469 W. It is situated on the E. bank of Stillwater r., & on the Columbus, Piqua, & Indiana r. r., & contains 2 churches, 6 stores, & 451 inhabs.

COVINGTON, p-v., cap. of Fountain co., Ia., 74 W. N.W. Indianapolis, 645 W. Situated on the E. bank of Wabash r., & on the Wabash & Erie canal. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 150 stores, & 1,176 inhabitants.

COVINGTON, city, Kenton co., Ky., 85 S.E. Frankfort, 493 W. Situated on the lt. bank Ohio r., at the mouth of Licking cr., on its W. side, directly opposite to Cincinnati, to which steam ferry-boats ply hourly.

Newport lies on the opposite side of the Licking. Pop. 1840, 2,026; 1850, 9,408. Covington contains 9 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Christian or Campbellite, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—4 academies or high schools, 78 stores. It has 3 banks with an aggregate cap. of $1,100,000, 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly pub;—3 rope fac., 35 tobacco manufs., the largest mill for rolling iron in the West, 1 cotton fac., 1 silk fac., 1 hemp fac., 2 fulling m., 1 bagging fac., 2 slaughter-houses which pack 60,000 hogs annually. The Western Baptist Theological Institute was founded in 1840, has 4 professors, 25 students, & 2,000 vols, in its libraries. The Covington Commercial College has a principal & 2 assistants.

COVINGTON, p-v., Tipton co., Tenn., 185 W.S.W. Nashville, 868 W. Situated on a branch of Big Hatchy r., & contains an Episcopal church & 375 inhabitants.

COVINGTON, p. v., Montgomery co., Mo.

COVINGTON, p-v., cap. of St. Tammany par., La., 45 N. New Orleans, 1,127 W. Situated on a small r. which flows into Lake Pontchartrain. It contains a court-ho., a Roman Catholic church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabitants.

COVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon. 3¼ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 162.

COVINGTON & THANKERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Pop. 548, of whom 113 were in the village of Thankerton. In the pa. are traces of anc. encampments.

COWAL, or COWALL, a peninsular dist. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between Loch Long & the Firth of Clyde, on the E., & Loch Tyne on the W. Pop. 9,397. In it are Lochs Goyle & Eck, the vills. Inverhallon, Kilmodan, Kilmun. Kililuan, Strathlachlan, Lochgoilhead, Kilmorich, & the royal castles of Dunoon & Carrick.

COWAN, sta. on Nashville, Chattanooga r. r., 87 m. from Nashville, Tenn.

COWAN'S FORD, p. o., Mecklenburgh co., N. C.

COWANSHANNOE, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,318.

COWANSVILLE, p. o., Armstrong co., Pa.

COWANSVILLE, p-v., Rowan co., N. C., 134 W. Raleigh, 371 W.

COWANSVILLE, p. v., Dunham t., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 55 S.E. Montreal. Situated on a branch of Yamaska r., & has a Congregational church, a woollen fac., a grist m., & 100 inhabitants.

COWARNE, two contig. pas. of Engl., co. Hereford. —I. (*Much*), 5¼ m. S.W. Bromyard. Area, 3,706 ac. Pop. 542.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Area, 696 ac. Pop. 171.

COW BAY & COW NECK. (*See Manhasset bay, &c.*)

COWBIT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Crowland. Area, 4,590 ac. Pop. 686.

COWBRIDGE (or PONT-VAEN), a munic. bor., mkt.-town, & pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the small riv. Ddau, here crossed by a stone bridge, 12 m. W. Cardiff. Area, 96 ac. Pop. 1,066. It is neatly built; & possesses an anc. Gothic gateway, a town-hall, a market-ho., curious old church, & a small grammar school, having fellowships, in Jesus' coll., Cambridge. Mkt., Tuesd. Fairs, 7 times annually. It unites with Cardiff & Llantrissant in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity are the remains of a castle & of a Druidic temple.

COWCE, p. o., Macon co., N. C.

COW CREEK, p-o., Saline co., Mo., 72 N.W. Jefferson city, 997 W.

COWDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7¼ m. W. Tunbridge Wells. Area, 3,232 ac. Pop. 712.

COWDERSPORT, p-v., capital of Potter co., Pa., 170 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 280 W. Situated on the S. side of Alleghany r. It has 2 public squares, one on which stands the court house & other public buildings, & 1 for an academy; 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—4 stores, & 234 inhabitants.

COWES (EAST), a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Whippingham, on the E. side, rt. b. of the river Medina, at its mouth, opposite W. Cowes, & 4 m. N. Newport. It has some good residences, the custom-ho. for the port of Cowes, & a chapel of ease. Near it are Norris-castle & Osborne-ho., the marine residence of Queen Victoria.

COWES (WEST), a seaport town & watering place, Isle of Wight, pa. Northwood, on the W. side of the riv. Medina, at its mouth (here ¼ m. across), & at the N. extremity of the isl., 10¼ m. S.S.E. Southampton, & 11 m. W.S.W. Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communics. daily by steamers. Pop. 1851, 4,786. Being built on a steep and wooded slope, it has a striking appearance from the sea, and comprises many good residences, with hotels, assembly & reading rooms, but its streets are inconveniently narrow & winding. At the angle, formed by the riv. & sea, termed Egypt point, is a battery, originally built by Henry VIII.; a handsome church is the other chief public edifice. Cowes has a good bathing establishment, & docks for ship-building; & it is the head-quarters of the Royal Yacht club, who hold their annual regatta here. Its coasting trade consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce and malt; imports coal, colonial produce, & manufactured goods.

COWETA, county, Ga. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 398 sq. ms. Chattahoochee r. flows along its N.W. boundary, & Flint r. along its E. border. Drained by New r. & White Oak & Cedar creeks. Capital, Newnan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $389,280; Ind. corn, 516,910 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 94,357; rice, 6,365 pounds; cotton, 10,369 bales;—14 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 8 tanneries, 15 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $79,190; value of manufactured articles, $157,372;—27 churches; 7 acad., 454 pupils; 15 sch., 346 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,364; 1850, 13,635.

COWFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Area, 4,458 ac. Pop. 975.

COW-HARBOR, Great & Little, N. Y., 2 prolongations of Huntington bay on the north coast of Long Island.

COW-HONEYBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Chipping-Campden. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 343.

COWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1¼ m. S.E. Snaith. Pop. 919.

COWICKEE, p. o., Barbor co., Ala.

COWISHAR, a t. of Nepaul, near its N.W. extrem., on the Goggra. Lat. 13° 16′ N., lon. 81° 5′ E.

COWLAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Area, 2,036 ac. Pop. 35.

COWLESVILLE, p-v., Bennington t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 268 W. Albany, 374 W. Contains a Universalist church & 120 inhabitants.

COWLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S. Cheltenham. Area, 1,834 ac. Pop. 317.—II. co. Middlesex, 2 m. Uxbridge. Area, 300 ac. Pop. 344. —III. co. & 2¼ m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area, 940 ac. Pop. 775.

COWLING, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 2,305, employed in cotton manufs.

COWLINGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Clare. Area, 3,025 ac. Pop. 879. Fairs, July 31, October 26.

COWPEN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Horton, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Pop. 4,045, partly engaged in raising coal.

COWPEN BRANCH, p. o., Barnwell dist. S. C.

COWPENS, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 117 N.W. Columbia, 458 W. Situated between Pacolet & Broad rivers. In this vicinity the Americans, under Gen. Morgan, defeated the British, under Col. Tarleton, Jan. 11th, 1781, in which the American loss in killed, wounded, & prisoners, was 72, & the British, 800.

COWPENS, p. o., Attala co., Miss.

COWPER HILL, p-o., Robeson co., N. C., 113 S.S.W. Raleigh, 405 W.

COWSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area, 1,167 ac. Pop. 97.

COW SKIN, p. o., Ozark co., Mo.

COWTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Wetherby. Area, 1,323 ac. Pop. 139. One of the largest oaks in England is standing in this parish.

COWTON (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the Great W. of Engl. rail r., 6 m. N.E. Catterick. Area, 3,310 ac. Pop. 461.—*North & South Couton* are tnshps. in the same parish.

COX, pa., Bonaventure co., Can. E. Pop. 1693.

COXE'S BAZAR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, on the river Nauf, near its mouth, 70 m. S. Islamabad.

COXE'S CREEK, p. o., Bullit co., Ky.

COXHOE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Kelloe, with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r. Pop. 4,101.

COXLODGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Gosforth, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Pop. 970. The Newcastle race-course is in this tnshp.

COXSACKIE, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 22 S. Albany, 12 N. Catskill, 347 W. Surface level on the E., hilly on the W.; soil clay & sandy loam. The Hudson runs on its E. border. Drained by a few small streams, flowing into the Hudson. The v. is 1 m. W. of the landing on Hudson r., & contains a Dutch Reformed church, 15 stores, a tannery, an iron foundry, a brass foundry, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,539; 1850, 3,741.

COXSACKIE LANDING, v., Greene co., N. Y. Situated on the right bank of the Hudson r. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 30 stores & warehouses, a ship yard, 19 brick yards, where are annually manufactured 30 millions of bricks, 1 steam plaster mill, 1 furnace, 2 dry docks, & about 1,200 inhabitants.

COXSACKIE, sta. on Hudson river r. r., 123 m. from New York, in Columbia co., N. Y.

COX'S MILLS, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

COX'S MILLS, p. o., Gilmer co., Va.

COX'S MILLS, p. o., Wayne co., Ia.

COX'S STORE, p. o., Washington co., Tenn.

COXTOWN, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

COXVILLE, p. o., De Kalb co., Ala.

COXWELL (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 1¼ m. S.W. Great Farringdon. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop. 365. —*Little Coxwell* is a tnshp. in the same pa. Pop. 286.

COXWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N. Easingwold. Area, 14,252 ac. Pop. 1,256. Fair, August 29. The celebrated Laurence Sterne once held the curacy of this parish.

COY-CHURCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. E. Bridgend. Area, 9,105 ac. Pop. 1,256.

COYLE, a small town, British India, presid. Bengal, upper prov., dist. Agra, on an isl. in the Jumna, 6 m. S. Muttra, & rendered conspicuous by its numerous mosque turrets and pinnacles.

COYLEE, p. o., Monroe co., Tenn.

COYLEVILLE, p. v., Clearfield t., Butler co., Pa. Situated on Buffalo cr., & contains a Roman Catholic church & about 300 inhabitants.

COYLTON, or COYLSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. E.S.E. Ayr. Pop. 1,542, partly engaged in coal mines & chalk pits.

COYTY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Area, 4,571 ac. Pop. 2,304.

COZEY, p. o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

COZENS, sta. on Hudson river r. r., 51 m. from New York, opposite West Point. (*See West Point.*)

COZES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 43 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,950.

COZUMEL ISL., off the E. coast of Yucatan, C. A., lat. 20° 35′ N., lon. 86° 41′ W., 24 m. in length N. to S., & 7 m. in width. Surface level.

CRAB BOTTOM, p. o., Highland co., Va., 173 N.W. Richmond, 189 W.

CRAB ORCHARD, p-v., Lincoln co., Ky., 62 S.S.E. Frankfort, 575 W. It contains a church, an academy, 8 stores, & about 350 inhabitants.

CRAB ORCHARD, p. o., Ray co., Mo.

CRAB ORCHARD, p. o., Wythe co., Va.

CRAB TREE, p. o., Haywood co., N. C.

CRACH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 1,799.

CRACKER'S NECK, p. o., Greene co., Ga.

CRACOW (Germ. & Polish *Krakau*), a city & ancient cap. of Poland, more recently the cap. of a small republic, now comprised in the Austrian empire, on lt. b. of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb Podgorze, at the head of a branch rail r. from Vienna, Berlin, & Warsaw in progress in 1849, 158 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Lat. 50° 3′ 59″ N., lon. 19° 51′ 59″ E. Pop. about 45,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews, residing on an insular quarter in the Vistula. Mean temp. of year 47°; winter 27°, summer, 66° Fahr. It is irregularly built, & greatly dilapidated; a few years ago, 40 of its churches were in ruins. It has, however, many venerable & historically interesting edifices; viz., the castle founded A. D. 700, a magnif. cathedral, containing 20 chapels & the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, council-house; a university founded in 1364, has attached to it a botanic garden, an observatory, & a library with 50,000 printed vols. and 4,500 MSS. Cracow has also a gymnasium, school of arts, & academy of painting. Near it are the mounds said to mark the tomb of the founder of the city in the 8th century, & about 3 m. W. is a vast tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 feet in elevation. The territory, which formed the late republic of Cracow, has an area of 445 sq. m. Pop. 146,000, & comprises, besides the city, the towns Chrzanow & Krzeszowica. It was incorporated with the Austrian empire, after an insurrection, in December 1846.

CRADLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. & 2½ m. N.W. Hales-Owen. Pop. 2,686.—II. (*East & West*), a pa., co. Hereford, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Area, 5,966 ac. Pop. 1,641. Rev. of poor's lands about 50*l.* per annum.

CRADOCK, a dist. in the E. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having E. British Kaffraria, S. the dist. Somerset, N. Colesberg, & W. Graaf Reynet. Area, 3,168 sq. ms. Pop. 8,118. Surface alternately fertile & arid, bare of wood, or encumbered with mimosa bushes. Principal rivers, the Great Fish, Brakke, & Tarka.—The vill. *Cradock*, on lt. b. of the Great Fish river, 3 m. N. Somerset, has a Dutch church and chalybeate springs.

CRAFTSBURY, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 33 N. by E. Montpelier, 549 W. Watered by Black r., which flows N. into Lake Memphremagog, & by a branch of the Lamoille r., which flows into Lake Champlain. The v. is on elevated ground, commanding a fine prospect, lies round a public green 80 by 24 rods, & contains 2 churches, a town house, an academy (a large & flourishing institution), 6 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,151; 1850, 1,223.

CRAFTSVILLE, p. o., Elbert co., Ga.

CRAIG, county, Va., taken from Botetourt & Roanoke in 1851. Drained by head branches of James r. Area, 170 sq. miles. Surface hilly & mountainous, with fertile valleys. Capital, New Castle. Pop. 1852, 2,000.

CRAIG, p. t., Switzerland co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,306; 1850, 1,849.

CRAIG, *Inch Brioch*, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising the vills. Ferryden, Rossie, & Usan. Area, 3,308 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,934.

CRAIGIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Ayr. Pop. 793. Among its antiquities are ruins of the old castle of Craigie.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, a picturesque ruin, co. & 3 m. S. Edinburgh, on an eminence in Libberton pa., formerly a royal residence, & the seat of a famous conference in 1566.

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE, is a fine ruin of Scotl., co. and S.W. Lanark, pa. Lesmahagow, on the river Nethan.

CRAIGNEISH, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, comprising a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, with a vill., 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. Pop. of pa. 756. Surface level; & here are various remains of Danish encampments.

GRAIG-PHADRIC, a lofty hill of Scotl., co. & near Inverness, & having extensive remains of an anc. fortress composed of vitrified stones.

CRAIG'S CREEK, p. o., Botetourt co., Va.

CRAIG'S VILLAGE, a vill. of British Guiana, a few m. from the mouth of Berbice river. Pop. 1,500.

CRAIGSVILLE, p-v., Blooming Grove t., Orange co., N. Y., 99 W. by S. Albany, 280 W. It contains a store, a paper m., a grist m., a plaster m., a saw m., & 12 or 15 dwellings.

CRAIKE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. N.E. Easingwold. Area, 2,779 ac. Pop. 600.

CRAIKHALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. & 1¾ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Pop. 590.

CRAIL, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. & in the "East Neuk" of Fife, on the N. Sea, 9 m. S.E. St. Andrews. Pop. of pa. 1,903; do. of town, 1,247. It has many massive & antique houses, an ancient church, once collegiate, & some remains of a royal palace. Its harbor, formerly a great rendezvous for boats employed in the herring fishery, is small & inconvenient. It existed as a town in the middle of the 9th century, & was called Caryll: its trade & man-

ufacs. have now decayed. The bor. unites with St. Andrew's, Anstruther West & East, Cupar, Kilrenny, & Pittenweem, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

CRAILING, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, in Teviotdale, 6 m. S.W. Kelso. Pop. 734. Here are traces of Roman camps, & a Roman road.

CRAILSHEIM, a t., Würtemberg. [KRAILSHEIM.]

CRAIN'S CORNERS, p. o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

CRAIN'S CREEK, p-o., Moore co., N. C., 76 S.W. Raleigh, 364 W.

CRAINSVILLE, p-o., Hardeman co., Tenn., 165 S. W. by W. Nashville, 165 W.

CRAMAHÉ, t., Northumberland county, Can. W. Drained by Cole creek, & small streams entering Lake Ontario on the S. Pop. 1852, 2,993.

CRAMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton. Area, 3,775 ac. Pop. 617.

CRAMLINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. St. Andrews, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Newcastle, on r. r. Pop. 3,367.

CRAMOND, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Edinburgh & Linlithgow, with a vill. at the mouth of the Almond, 5¼ m. W. Edinburgh, & 1 m. N. Cramond brig. Pop. of pa. 2,547, mostly employed in extensive iron works. In this pa. are Corstorphine hills, Cramond & Inch Mickery island, & Cramond brig across the Almond.

CRANAGE, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Middlewich. Pop. 410.

CRANBERRY, p-v., Middlesex co., N. J., 22 N.E. Trenton, 188 W. Situated on Cranberry brook, a tributary of Millstone river, & on the Camden & Amboy r. r., 45 m. from New York, & contains 2 churches, 2 academies, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 tanneries, & 600 inhabitants.

CRANBERRY, t., Butler co., Pa., 11 S.W. Butler. Surface rolling; soil loam & clay. Watered by Glade run, & Breakneck & Brush creeks. It has 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,822; 1850, 2,256.

CRANBERRY, p-t., Venango co., Pa., 207 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 287 W. Alleghany r. runs on the N. & W. border. Pop. 1840, 942; 1850, 1,317.

CRANBERRY, p. o., Allen co., O.

CRANBERRY, t., Crawford co., O. It has 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools, 285 scholars. Pop. 1840, 679; 1850, 1,042.

CRANBERRY CREEK, p-o., Mayfield t., Fulton co., N. Y.

CRANBERRY FORGE, p. o., Watauga co., N. C.

CRANBERRY ISLES, p. t., Hancock co., Me. The group of Isles of which the town is composed, lie south of Mt. Desert Isl. Pop. 283.

CRANBERRY PLAINS, p. o., Carroll co., Va.

CRANBERRY PRAIRIE, p. o., Mercer co., O.

CRANBORNE, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Winborne, & 13 m. S.W. Salisbury. Area of pa., 13,730 ac. Pop. 2,737. The town is pleasantly situated, & has some remains of a castle & anc. church, originally part of a priory. Market Thursday. Fairs, Aug. 23 & 6 Dec. Bishop Stillingfleet was born here in 1635. Cranborne Chase is a tract of wood & parkland extending nearly to Salisbury, & still abounding in deer. Its castellated mansion-house, containing the Chase prison, was formerly a royal lodge.

CRANBOURNE, par., Etchemin co., Can. E. Pop. 284.

CRANBROOKE, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. the Staplehurst station on the S. E. r. r., & 13 m. S. Maidstone. Area of pa., 9,862 ac. Pop. 4,020. It has a fine Gothic church. Revenue of grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 135*l.* per annum. Mkt. (for hops, &c.,) Sat. Fairs, 30th May, 29th Sept. The town was one of the earliest seats of the woollen manufacturing establishments in England.

CRANE CREEK, p-o., Barry co., Mo., 185 S.S.W. Jefferson city, 1,100 W.

CRANE'S FORGE, p. o., Assumption par., La.

CRANE'S GROVE, p. o., Stephenson co., Ill.

CRANESVILLE, p-v., Amsterdam t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 30 W.N.W. Albany, 397 W., on Central r. r.

CRANESVILLE, p-o., Preston co., Va.

CRANESVILLE, p-v., Daviess co., Mo. It has in the t. 1 school, 18 scholars. Pop. 1,269.

CRANESVILLE, p. o., Essex co., N. J.

CRANESVILLE, p. o., Paulding co., O.

CRANFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 6 m. W. N.W. Ampthill. Area, 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,515.

CRANFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Middlesex, 1½ m. from the Southall station, Gt. W. r. r., & 2¼ m. N. W. Hounslow. Area, 721 ac. Pop. 437.—II. co. Northampton, 3¼ m. E. Kettering. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 556.

CRANGANORE, a marit. town of S. India, Travancore dom., rajahship & 16 m. N. Cochin, on the backwater of the Malabar coast, formerly possessed by the Portuguese, & latterly by the Dutch. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

CRANHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Painswick. Area, 1,859 ac. Pop. 354.—II. co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Romford. Area, 1,875 ac. Pop. 331.

CRANLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 8 m. S.S.E. Guildford. Area, 7,340 ac. Pop. 1,474. Most part of the vill. is built around an open common. Its church has a fine chancel. Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

CRANMORE, two contig. pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,054 ac. Pop. 68.—II. (*West*), 3½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,814 ac. Pop. 306.

CRANOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 128.

CRANSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Framlington. Area, 1,189 ac. Pop. 309.

CRANSHAWS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Dunse. Pop. 127. It comprises a portion of the Lammermoors. Cranshaws castle, formerly a fortress of the Douglasses, under the name of Ravenswood castle, has been rendered famous by Sir W. Scott, in the "Bride of Lammermoor."

CRANSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.W. Kettering. Area, 2,510 ac. Pop. 309.

CRANSTON, t., Providence co., R. I., 5 S.W. Providence. The soil is productive, but much of the surface is uneven & rough. Drained by Pochassett river, which enters Pawtuxet riv. on its southern boundary. The vill. where is the Knightsville p. o., contains a church, a bank, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 fac. of printed goods, making 412,000 pieces annually, & employing 198 persons; 2 fac. of pound thread, turn out 24 tons yearly, & employ 35 persons; 1 fac. of cotton wadding, makes 10,000 bales annually; an iron foundry, 2 planing m., a fac. of India rubber goods, a chain cable fac., a starch fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,962; 1850, 4,311.

CRANSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 3 m. S.E. Dalkeith. Area about 7¼ sq. ms. Pop. 1,235. Coal, limestone, & sand, are raised here in considerable quantities. It gives the title of Baron to the Cranston family.

CRANTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.W. St. Michael. Area, 2,552 ac. Pop. 451.

CRANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,522 ac. Pop. 240.

CRANWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 1,824 ac. Pop. 96.

CRANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.E. Watton. Area, 1,126 ac. Pop. 310.

CRAON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Oudon, 18 m. S.W. Laval. Pop. 3,153. Volney was born here in 1755.

CRAONNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Laon. Pop. 1,056. In the battle of Craonne, 7th March 1814, the army under Blücher was routed by Napoleon.

CRAPONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep H. Loire, cap. cant., arrond. & 19 m. N. Le Puy. Pop. 2,260. Manufs. of lace & woollen fabrics.

CRARY'S MILLS, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

CRATER'S MILLS, p. o., Iredell co., N. C.

CRATFIELD, a pa. of Engl.. co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S. W. Halesworth. Area, 2,085 ac. Pop. 673. Ann. rev. of charities about 150*l.*

CRATHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 8¼ m. S.S.E. Yarmouth. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 243.

CRATHY & BRAEMAR, an extensive united, and the most inland pa. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the dist. of Marr, & intersected by the Dee riv. Length of inhabited part 30 m.; breadth, 8 to 10 m. The high mntns. Ben Macdhui, Benaven, & Cairntoul are on the N.W., & Lochnagar, Ben Uarn, &c., on the S. The Dee, taking its rise in Braemar forest, forms a cascade at Linn of Dee, & winds through the beautiful valley of Crathy, where there are situated, Balmoral, on rt. b.

of the Dee, a royal residence; the adjoining estate of Birkhall, the property of his R. H. Prince Albert; Marr Lodge, Earl of Fife, & Invercauld, Farquharson. The ancient Caledonian forest of Marr, formerly covered the whole pa., & part still remains at Braemar, where are also extensive plantations of fir & larch. Principal lakes, lochs Callader & Brolachan; in Glen Callader, the junction of granite with primary schistose rocks is well marked. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort George intersects the dist. [Braemar.]

CRATI, *Crathis*, a riv. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. & E., & enters the Gulf of Taranto, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassano. Total course about 50 m. Chief affls. the Coscile & Busento. On it is the city Cosenza.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. Comarca. Near lt. b. of the Erveda, 11 m. W. Portalegre. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly an important fortress; but its defences are now in decay.

CRATO, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, cap. Comarca, 180 m. S. of Fortaleza. Pop. 10,000. It is situated in a fertile district with a rapidly-increasing pop. It received the title of city in 1817, previous to which the pop. of the dist. was only 3,000.

CRAU (LA), *Lapidari Campi*, a plain, S. France, occupying the W. part of the dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. Arles & Aix, between the Rhone & the étang de Berre, its N. part traversed by a branch of the canal of Craponne. Surface generally arid and covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with some excellent vineyards, and various olive & mulberry plantations.

CRAVEN, county, N. C. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. ms. Neuse r. passes through the co., & enters into a wide bay, which connects with Pamlico sound. The surface is level, and often marshy, and the soil is generally fertile. Capital, New Berne. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $143,527; wheat, 1,456 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 174,366; cotton, 15 bales;—22 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $267,125; value of manufac. articles $191,949;—22 churches; 6 acad., 147 pupils; 45 sch., 758 scholars; 1 library, 700 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,438; 1850, 14,709.

CRAVENVILLE, v., Craven co., N. C., 136 S. by E. Raleigh, 364 W. Situated a little W. of th Neuse r.

CRAWFORD, county, Pa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 974 sq. ms. Drained by Venango r. and branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile, well adapted for grazing. Iron ore is found. Oil cr. affords bituminous oil. Capital, Meadville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,167,413; wheat, 142,414 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 387,556; oats, 418,751; potatoes, 165,662; wool, 208,058 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 140 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., 2 potteries; 16 tanneries, 45 persons emp'd; 5 printing offices, 4 weekly newsp. pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $322,710; value of manufac. articles $822,518;—68 churches; 1 college, 308 students; 14 acad., 399 pupils; 307 sch., 9,796 scholars; 2 libraries, 10,150 vols. Pop. 1840, 31,724; 1850, 37,849.

CRAWFORD, county, Ga. Situated W. of the centre of the state. Area, 345 sq. ms. Flint r. runs on its S.W. border, & a branch of Ockmulgee r. waters its N.E. part. The soil is sandy, but productive. Capital, Knoxville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $280,658; Ind. corn, 339,426 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 93,100; rice, 21,020 pounds; cotton, 7,477 bales;—13 grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $11,255; value of manufac. articles $12,880; 20 churches; 13 sch., 367 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,981; 1850, 8,984.

CRAWFORD, county, O. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 385 sq. ms. Drained by Sandusky r. & its tributaries. The surface is an elevated table land; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Bucyrus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $353,640; wheat, 133,153 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 275,653; oats, 134,576; wool, 103,874 pounds;—20 flouring and grist m., 25 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $12,900; value of manufac. articles, $16,700;—39 churches; 187 sch., 4,740 scholars; 1 library, 275 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,152; 1850, 18,177.

CRAWFORD, county, Ia. Situated in the S. part of the state, and has Ohio r. on its S.E. border. Area, 320 sq. ms. The surface is hilly and broken. Blue r. runs on its E. border. Capital, Fredonia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $109,292; wheat, 20,009 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 183,930; oats, 37,397; wool, 11,686 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp'd;—11 churches; 1 acad., 100 pupils; 24 sch., 1,418 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,282; 1850, 6,524.

CRAWFORD, county, Mich. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Au Sable r. Surface undulating. Unorganized.

CRAWFORD, county, Ill. Situated toward the S. E. part of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. The Wabash r. runs on its E. border, & Embarrass r. passes through its S.W. part. Drained by tributaries of these rivers. It has some rich prairies. Capital, Robinson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $146,570; wheat, 16,943 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 453,955; oats, 59,001; wool, 13,789 pounds;—8 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 tanneries;—7 churches; 31 sch., 620 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,422; 1850, 7,135.

CRAWFORD, county, Wis. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 560 sq. ms. It has the Mississippi r. W., & the Wisconsin r. S. The surface is hilly & mountainous, with rich bottom lands along the streams. It abounds with excellent pine timber, & has abundant water power for mills. Capital, Prairie du Chien. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $21,352; wheat, 9,522 bush. produced; Indian corn, 9,655; oats, 16,644; potatoes, 8,688;—4 grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—1 church; 5 sch., 226 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,502; 1850, 2,498, since which time 2 counties have been formed from it, reducing it to the present area. Pop. 1854, 3,000.

CRAWFORD, county, Mo. Situated S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,074 sq. m. The surface and soil are various. Drained by Maramec r. & its tributaries. Iron ore abounds & is wrought. The Maramec Iron Works are supplied with water by a large spring, which discharges 30,000 cubic feet of water per minute. Capital, Steelville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $214,899; wheat, 26,482 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 297,133; oats, 48,440; wool, 15,212 pounds;—8 grist m., 1 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons employed; 7 churches; 2 acad., 40 pupils; 14 sch., 280 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,561; 1850, 6,397.

CRAWFORD, county, Ark. Situated on the W. border of the state. Area, 530 sq. m. Drained by Lees cr. & Frog bayou entering Arkansas r., which flows along its S. border. The surface is various; soil extremely fertile. Capital, Van Buren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $196,517; Indian corn, 240,567 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 10,006; cotton, 986 bales; tobacco, 200 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufacs. $16,040; value of manufactured articles, $38,123;—8 churches; 1 college, 30 students; 15 acad., 330 pupils; 1 school, 75 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,266; 1850, 7,960. (*This county has been much reduced in extent by the erection of Sebastian in* 1851.)

CRAWFORD, p-t., Washington co., Me. Drained by E. Machias r. Pop. 1840, 300; 1850, 324.

CRAWFORD, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 92 S. by W. Albany, 294 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & sandy loam. Shawangunk r. bounds it on the N.W. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,075; 1850, 1,912.

CRAWFORD, t., Clinton co., Pa. Drained by some small streams entering the Mippenose valley. Pop. 1850, 297. (*See Limestone, Lycoming co.*)

CRAWFORD, v., Harris co., Ga., contains 835 inhabitants.

CRAWFORD, t., Coshocton co., O. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,134; 1850, 1,552.

CRAWFORD, p-t., Wyandot co., O., 84 N. Columbus, 434 W. Drained by Tyemochtee cr., a tributary of Sandusky r. Pop. 1850, 1,306. Carey in this t. is a sta. on the Mad River & Lake Erie r. r., 54 m. from Sandusky, and at the point of the divergence of the Findlay branch.

CRAWFORD, v. & t., Washington co., Iowa, contains 157 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 698.

CRAWFORD, p. v. Capital Russell co., Ala., 75 E. Montgomery. Situated on Wetumpka cr., & contains a court house, jail, & 150 inhabitants.

CRAWFORD, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 969.

CRAWFORD, t., Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1,025.

CRAWFORD, or CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, including the vill. of Lead-hill, (which see), 15 m. S.S.E. Lesmahagow. Area, about 76,000 ac. Pop. 1,670. The vill. of Crawford on the Clyde, here crossed by a chain bridge, has opposite to it the ruined castle of Crawford-Lindsay, the anc. seat of the Earls of Crawford.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12¼ m. S. Lanark. Area, 21,128 Scots ac. Pop. 1,111. On Netherton hill are the traces of an anc. camp; & in the pa. are some feudal strongholds.

CRAWFORD CORE, p. o., St. Clair co., Ala.

CRAWFORD'S HOUSE, p. o., Coos co., N. H.

CRAWFORD'S MILLS, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 193 W. Harrisburg, 219 W.

CRAWFORD'S SEMINARY, p. o., Quapaw nation, Indian Ter.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, p-v., capital of Talliafero co., Ga., 62 N. by E. Milledgeville, 604 W. Situated betw. Ogeechee and Little rivers, and on the Georgia r. r., 65 m. from Augusta. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—an academy, & 250 inhabitants.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, p-v., capital of Montgomery co., Ia., 45 N.W. by W. Indianapolis, 616 W. Situated on the S. side of Sugar cr., and on the New Albany & Salem r. r., 167 m. from New Albany. It contains a U. S. land office, the buildings of Wabash college, a seminary, an institute for females, 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Campbellite, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—20 stores, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers, & about 1,513 inhabitants. Wabash college was chartered in 1834; it has a president, and 5 professors or other instructors, 120 students, & 600 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the Thursday nearest the 20th July. It contains an U. S. land office. A macadamized road from Indianapolis to Lafayette passes through this place, & another from New Albany on the Ohio, terminates here.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, p. o., Washington co., Iowa.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, p. o., Lowndes co., Miss.

CRAWLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Southampton, 5 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Area, 4,589 ac. Pop. 507.—II. co. Sussex, with a station on the London and Brighton r. r., 8 m. N.N.E. Cuckfield. Area, 770 ac. Pop. 447. Fairs, 8th May, 9th Sept.—III. (*North*), co. Bucks, 3¼ m. E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 4,060 ac. Pop. 914.—IV. a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 4,589 ac. Pop. 507.

CRAY, several contig. pas. of Engl., co. Kent.—I. (*Foots*), 11¼ m. E.S.E. London. Area, 798 ac. Pop. 369. Foot's Cray Place is an elegant mansion built after a design by Palladio.—II. (*Nooth*), 1 m. N.E. Foot's-Cray. Area, 1,443 ac. Pop. 570.—III. (*St. Mary's*), 2 m. S. Foot's-Cray. Area, 2,010. Pop. 1,400. Ann. rev. of endowed schools, 70*l*. Fairs, 2d Feb., 10th Sep.—IV. (*St. Paul's*), 4¼ m. E. Bromley. Area, 1,651 ac. Pop. 554. The above 4 pas., called "the Crays," are so named from the small riv. Cray, which joins the Darent, 2 m. N.N.W. Dartford.

CRAYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co Kent, on the Cray, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenwich. Area, 2,474 ac. Pop. 2,935. The vill. had formerly a mkt. In its vicinity are extensive bleaching grounds, silk & calico-printing establishments, & numerous chalk pits. Here, in 457, Hengist totally defeated Vortimer in the second great battle between the Saxons & Britons.

CRAYTONVILLE, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 114 W.N.W. Columbia, 542 W.

CREACHVILLE, p. o., Johnson co., N. C.

CREACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8¼ m. E.S.E. South-Molton. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 35.

CREAGERSTOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 88 N. W. Annapolis, 56 W. Situated near the rt. b. of the Monocacy cr., & contains a church, and about 250 inhabitants.

CREAGH, two pas of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, including a part of the town of Skibbereen. Area, 5,802 ac. Pop. 6,415.—II. Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a part of the town of Ballinasloe. Area, 8,868 ac. Pop. 2,888.

CREAGH'S MILLS, p. o., Wilcox co., Ala.

CREAKE, 2 contig. pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3 m. S.S.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 3,601 ac. Pop. 776.—II. (*South*), 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 4,146 ac. Pop. 1,041.

CREANCES, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. N.N.W. Coutances. Pop. 2,350.

CRATON (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. N. N.W. Northampton. Area 790 ac. Pop. 549. Holmby house, in which Charles I. was kept prisoner, is in this pa.—*Little Creaton* is a hamlet, same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton.

CRECY, or CRESSY, sevl. small towns & vills. of France.—I. dep. Somme, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Abbeville, on the Maye, famous in British history for the signal victory gained here, Aug. 26, 1346, by the troops of Edward III. of England, over a large French army under Phillip of Valois.—II. dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on the Grand Morin riv., 25 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,049.—III. (*sur Serre*), a comm. & tn., dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Laon. Pop. 2,044.

CREDENHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4¼ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 220.

CREDIN, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.W. Ploermel. Pop. 1,830.

CREDITON, a mkt.-t. & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Crede, near its confl. with the Exe, 8 m. N.W. Exeter. Area, 12,309 ac. Pop. 6,000; do. of the t., 3,934. The town, in a narrow vale, between two steep hills, is in two separate divisions, & mostly well built. It has a noble church of the Tudor era, a flourishing grammar school, founded by Edward VI., a blue coat school, & other well-endowed charities; a union workhouse, & mkt.-house, with trifling manufs. of woollens, once extensively woven here. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, May 11, Aug. 21, Sept. 21. It is a polling place for N. Devon. In olden times it was the see of a bishop, afterwards transferred to Exeter.

CREE, a r., S.W. Scotland, rises in Loch Dornal, co. Ayr, flows S.E. between the counties Wigton & Kirkcudbright, & joins Wigton bay, by the estuary Loch Cree, after a course of 20 m., in the latter part of which it is navigable. Newton-Stewart & Creetown are on its banks.

CREECH (ST. MICHAEL), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 E.N.E. Taunton. Area, 2,304 ac. Pop. 1,219.

CREED, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Tregony. Area, 2,809 ac. Pop. 765.

CREEK AGENCY, p-o., Creek Nation, In. Ter.

CREEKS, Indian Ter.

CREEKSEA, or CRIXITH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Burnham. Area, 985 ac. Pop. 167.

CREEKSTAND, p-o., Marion co., Ala.

CREEK TOWN, a vill. of Guinea, an affl. of the Old Calabar r., 70 m. above its mouth. Lat. 5° 56 N., lon. 8° 40′ E.

CREELSBURG, p-v., Russell co., Ky., 109 S. Frankfort, 623 W. Situated on the N. side of Cumberland r., & contains about 50 inhabitants.

CREESVILLE, p-o., Jefferson co., Iowa.

CREETING, several pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 2 m. N. Needham. Pop. 301.—II. (*St. Olave*), adjoining the above. Pop. 50.—III. (*St. Mary* with *St. Olave*), 1 m. N. N.E. Needham. Pop. 274.—IV. (*St. Peter*), 2¼ m. E.S.E. Stow-Market. Area, including Creeting All Saints, 1,335 ac. Pop. 255.

CREETON, a pa., of England, co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. S. S.E. Corby. Area, 1,003 ac. Pop. 103.

CREETOWN, or FERRYTOWN OF CREE, a marit. vill. & burgh of barony, Scotland, Stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Kirkmabreck, at the mouth of the Cree, in Wigton Bay, 4 m. N.E. Wigton, with which it communicates by packet boats. Pop. 1,303. It has good anchorage, and some coasting trade. Near the vill. is an extensive granite quarry, employing upwards of 300 hands. Dr. Thomas Brown was born here in 1780.

CREFELD, a thriving town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 12 m. N.W. Dusseldorf, cap. circ. Pop. 23,420. It is well built, and is the principal town in the Prussian dom. for the manuf. of silk goods; a branch of industry introduced here by refugees from Juliers in the 17th and 18th centuries, and employing about 2,500 looms in the town and vicinity, the products of which are estimated worth nearly 1,000,000*l*. annually. Many silks introduced into Great Britain as French, are from Crefeld. Here are also manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oil-cloths, &c., with potteries, tanneries, & distilleries. An old castle in the vicinity is now used as a dye-house.

CREGGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Armagh & Lough, 9 m. N.W. Dundalk. Area, 24,815 ac. Pop. 15,502.

CREGRINA, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Builth. Area, 1,595 ac. Pop. 109.

CRELCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife. Pop. 886.

CRÉIL, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 2,151. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has remains of an old royal palace, on an isl. in the riv.; a large porcelain factory, & some trade in oil, timber, & corn.

CREMA, a t. of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi & Crema, on rt. b. of the Serio, 25 m. E.S.E. Milan. Pop. 8,510. It is enclosed by old fortifications, is well built, & has several handsome churches & palaces. Manufs. of lace, hats, thread, & silk.

CREMEAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire, 11 m. S.S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,540.

CREMIEUX, a t. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 43 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,985.

CREMMEN, a t. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 28 m. N. Potsdam. Pop. 2,450.

CREMONA, a fortif. city of Lombardy, cap. prov. on the Po, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. S.E. Milan. Pop. 28,818. It is handsomely built, & has a cathedral & manner other churches, rich in works of art; also the loftiest clock tower in Italy, a richly adorned edifice 372 feet in elevation; a fine baptistry, city-hall, 2 theatres, barracks, hospitals, & charitable institutions. Its corso is fine & much resorted to. Its infant schools were the first established in Italy. Its violins & other musical instruments formerly had a high reputation; the manuf. of these articles has now declined; but Cremona has flourishing manufs. of silk & cotton fabrics, porcelain, dyes, & chemical products. In the 16th & 17th centuries it was the seat of a highly-meritorious school of painting. Pop. of prov. 1850, 204,558.

CRENDON (LONG), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2 m. N. Thame. Area, 3,120 ac. Pop. 1,709. The remains of Nuttley abbey, founded here in 1162, are now converted into a farm-house.

CREPY, or CRESPY, 2 comms. & ts. of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. E. Senlis. Pop. 2,647. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, manufs. of fine cotton fabrics, coarse linens, lace, paper, & leather, monthly markets, & 2 annual fairs.—II. *en Laonois*, dep. Aisne, arrond. and 5 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 1,520.

CRESCENT, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

CRESCENT, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

CRESCENT CITY, p-v., Tuolumne co., Cal. Situated on the Tuolumne r., 80 m. from its entrance into the R. San Joaquin.

CRESCENT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 23° 20′ S., lon. 134° 35′ W., & 3½ m. in length.

CRESCENTINO, a t. of the Sardin. sta., Piedmont, prov. & 18 m. W.S.W. Vercelli, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. 5,547. It has a church founded 8th cent., manufs. of silk & woollens, & Roman remains.

CRESLOW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. N. Aylesbury. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 10. It has no church.

CRESPANS, a v. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Treviso, dist. & 4 m. N.W. Asolo. Pop. 2,020, engaged in woollen & linen weaving.

CRESPINO, a t. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., on the Po, 40 m. S.S.W. Venice. Pop. 4,000, chiefly engaged in trade on the river.

CRESSING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. Braintree. Area, 2,357 ac. Pop. 599.

CRESSINGHAM, 2 pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. W.N.W. Walton. Area, 2,424 ac. Pop. 384. Fair, 12th August.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. W.S.W. Watton. Area, 1,826 ac. Pop. 252.

CRESSY, a v. of France. [CRECY.]

CREST, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of Drôme, 14 m. S.S.E. Valance. Pop. 2,807. It stands at the foot of a hill, crowned by the remains of an old castle. It has manufs. of woollen & silk fabrics, printed cotton fabrics, and silk and cotton twist.—II. a market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Farrand. Pop. 1,080.

CRETE, p. t., Will co., Ill., 187 N.E. Springfield, 720 W. Pop. 1850, 731.

CRETE (vulg. *Candia*, Turkish *Kiridi*), a large and famous island of the Mediterranean, now belonging to Turkey, between lat. 34° 55′ & 35° 43′ N., & lon. 23° 30′ & 26° 20′ E. Length, 150 m.; breadth, 6 to 35 m. Pop. estimated at 158,000, comprising 100,000 Greeks, & 44,000 Turks. It is traversed throughout its entire length by a chain of mountains. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7,674 feet in height. The N. coast has many good harbors, while the S. is almost inaccessible. Caverns are very numerous, & one of great extent near Mount Ida, is supposed to have been that anciently celebrated as the retreat of Minotaur. Climate mild & healthy. Soil of the valleys very fertile; princip. products, tobacco, oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonea, wood, cotton & honey. Soap is its staple article of manufacture. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Manufs. mostly domestic, comprise some leather & spirits, with coverlids, sacking, & coarse cloths. Exports valued at $6,400,000 annually. Imports consist mostly of cotton goods and other manufd. products, colonial goods, rice, wheat, & barley, amount to $555,000. Crete is divided into the 3 provs. of Candia, Retimo, & Canea (or Khania), its princip. towns. For a long period it has been one of the worst governed regions in the civilized world, and formidable insurrections have repeatedly broken out here in late years. It was annexed to the Egyptian dom. on the recognition of Greek independence, but re-annexed to Turkey on the expulsion of the Egyptians from Syria.

CRÉTEIL, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Seine, on the Marne, 6 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,570.

CRETINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Framlington. Area, 1,638 ac. Pop. 423.

CREULLY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. N.W. Caen, on rt. b. of the Seule. Pop. 1,000. It has manufs. of lace.

CREUSE, a riv. of France, deps. Creuse & Indre, joins the Vienne, 12 m. N. Chatellerault, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 150 m., of which only the last 4 are navigable. Affls. the Gartempe & Claise. On it are the towns Aubusson, Argenton, & Le Blanc.

CREUSE, a dep. in the centre of France, cap. Gueret, situated between the deps. Indre, H. Vienne, Correze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, & Cher. Area, 2,244 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 287,075. Climate cold & moist. Surface mostly mntnous., & great part of it arid. This is one of the poorest deps. of France; from 20,000 to 24,000 of its laboring pop. emigrate annually to Paris, &c., as masons & other artisans. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption, & the rearing live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Principal mineral products, coal & salt. The manuf. of carpets is the only one in the dep. It is divided into the 4 arronds. of Aubusson, Bourganeuf, Boussac, and Gueret.

CREUX (CAPE), *Prom. Crucis*, the most E. point of the Spanish peninsula, forming the W. limit of the Gulf of Lion. Lat. (of ruin) 42° 19′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 20′ 34″ E.

CREUZBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 24 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,710.

CREUZOT (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E. Autun. Pop. 6,303, employed in raising iron & coal, & in blast-furnaces, steel-mills, foundries, forges, and steam-engine factories.

CREVECOUR, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Beauvais. Pop. 2,125.—dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,875.

CREVECŒUR, a fort, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 4 m. N.N.W. Bois-le-Duc.—II. a Dutch fort of Guinea. [ACCRA.]

CREWE, a mkt. town & great r. r. depôt of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Barthomley, on the London & N.W. r. r., at its junction with the Chester & Holyhead line, 34 m. S.E. from Liverpool, 47 m. N.N.W. Birmingham, 21 m. S.E. Chester, & 166 m. N.W. London. Pop. 1851, 4,491, chiefly employed in stations & foundries connected with the respective railroads here centreing, & with the recent construction of which the town has entirely sprung up. It consists mostly of houses & neat cottages with gardens, for the rail r. officers & servants; has a handsome station in the Elizab. style, a fine hotel, elegant church, R. Catholic chapel, schools, lecture-room, library, mechanics' institute, baths, & numerous shops. Mkt. Sat. It gives the title of Baron to the Crewe family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

CREVILLENTE, an anc. town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. W.S.W. Alicante. Pop. 7,226.

CREWKERNE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co.

Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Ilchester. Area of pa. 5,331 ac. Pop. 4,497; do. of the t. 3,303. The town, paved & lighted with gas, has a fine cruciform church, in the Tudor style, & richly ornamented; a grammar school with 4 exhibitions to Oxford university, & a rev. of 320*l.* a year, an alms-house (ann. rev. 133*l.*), a market-house, manufs. of sail-cloth & dowlas, a large corn mkt. on Sat., & a fair in Sept.

CREYSSE, & CREZANCY, two comms. of France; the former, dep. Lot. 16 m. N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,410; the latter, dep. Cher, arrond. Sancerre. Pop. 1,500.

CREICH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. N. Derby, near the N. Midland r. r. Area, 5,878 ac. Pop. 3,670; do. of the t. 2,562, partly employed in manufs. of silk & cotton. Fairs, Lady & Michaelmas days. The vill. had formerly a market.

CREVE COEUR, p-o., St. Louis, Mo.

CRICCEITH, a pa. of Wales, co. Merion. Area, 1,678 ac. Pop. 797.

CRICHTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the Tyne, here crossed by a handsome 5 arched bridge. Area of pa. (which includes the vill. Pathhead), about 3,900 Scots ac. Pop. 1,387;—do. of Crichton vill. 122. The vill. is thriving; & near it are limestone quarries, & the ruins of Crichton castle, described by Sir W. Scott, in "Marmion."

CRICHTON'S STORE, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 91 W. by S. Richmond, 207 W.

CRICK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the London & Birmingham railroad, 4¼ m. N. Weedon. Area, 3,930 ac. Pop. 994.

CRICKADARN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.N.W. Talgarth. Area, 4,331 ac. Pop. 414.

CRICKEITH, or CRICCEITH, a contrib. parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on Cardigan bay, 9 m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. of parl. bor. 530, mostly engaged in the herring fishery, & in an import trade in limestone and coal. Mkt. Wednesday. Fairs, May 23, July 1, Oct. 18. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Nevin, & Pwllheli in sending 1 member to H. of Commons.

CRICKET, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Melherbie*), 2 m. S.E. Ilminster. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 38.—II. (*St. Thomas*), 4 m. S.W. Crewkerne. Area, 875 ac. Pop. 69.

CRICKHOWELL, a market town & pa. of S. Wales, co. & 12¼ m. E.S.E. Brecon, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Area, 1,941 ac. Pop. 1,403. The town, picturesquely situated, & greatly resorted to both by tourists & invalids, has the remains of a castle, & is the head of a poor-law union, & the seat of petty sessions. Mkts. Thursd. & Sat. Fairs, Jan. 1, Feb. 1, April 13, & May 12.

CRICKLADE, a parl. bor., & market town of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Isis, & the Thames and Severn canal, 3¼ m. N. the Purton station of the Gloucester & Swindon r. r. Area of old bor., comprising 2 pas. (St. Mary & St. Samson), 5,998 ac. Pop. 1851, 1,906. Pop. of mod. parl. bor., which embraces most part of 4 adjacent hundreds, & the town Swindon, 35,503. It has 2 antique churches, an anc. cross, a union workhouse, & the remains of an old priory. Annual rev. of charities, 293*l.* Mkt. Sat. Fairs, 2d Thursday in April, & Sept. 21. The bor. sends two members to H. of C.

CRIECH, or CREICH, two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife. Area, 2,314 ac. Pop. 386. Comprising two vills., Luthrie and Brunton, the castle of Creich, formerly the property of the Bethune family, & remains of Roman camps.—II. co. Sutherland, 11 m. N.W. Dornoch, 40 m. in length, & about 1-3d cultivated. Pop. 2,714.

CRIEFF, a town, burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. & 15 m. W. Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge. Pop. of pa. 1851, 4,504; do. of town 3,584; do. of the bor. 3,824. It stands near the foot of the Grampians, at the entrance of one of the principal passes to the highlands, & ranks as the second town in the co. It has 3 good churches, a small jail, a town-house, several branch banks, an elegant assembly room, subscription & circulating libraries, active manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted & woollen stuffs, tanneries, corn, & oil mills, distilleries, & a trade in tambouring & flouring webs for Glasgow houses. Previous to 1770, it was the site of the largest cattle market in Scotland, which was then transferred to Falkirk. It has 9 annual fairs.

CRIFFEL, or CRIFFLE, a granite mountain of Scotland, Dumfries and Gallowayshire. Elevation 1,892 feet.

CRIGLERSVILLE, p-o., Madison co., Va., 106 N.W. Richmond, 101 W.

CRIGGLESTONE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Great Sandal, 2 m. S.W. Wakefield. Area, 3,057 ac. Pop. 1,827.

CRIMEA, *Taurica Chersonesus*, a peninsula of S. Russia, formed by the sea of Azov & the Black Sea, comprising the chief part of the gov. of Taurida, and divided into the dists. of Simpheropol the cap. Eupatoria, Theodosia & Perekop, the chief towns. Pop. of the peninsula in 1837, estimated at 190,063. It is separated into two distinct regions by its largest river, the Salghir, the N.W. portion forms a vast plain, the soil which is impregnated with salt, & only fit for pasturage, while the S.E. part is in general mountainous, and interspersed with fertile valleys. The mountain chain runs in a direction N.E. to S.W., its culminating point, Tchatir dagh (ancient *Borossus*), is 5,180 feet in elevation. The climate of the N.W. portion is cold & humid in winter, & hot and dry in summer; but the S.E. part, defended by the mountains from the N. winds, is mild & salubrious. The soil is rich and fertile, producing in abundance all the grains & fruits of S. Europe; the mountains are covered with valuable forests, & present the most varied & picturesque scenery. Vast herds of cattle are reared, & the honey of the Crimea is celebrated for its excellent quality. Among the Tartar pop. the dromedary is used as a beast of burden. This country was called Taurida by the Greeks, who formed in it the small kingdom of Bosporus; it was held by the Mongols in the 13th cent., subjected to the Turks in 1475, & ceded to Russia in 1783. Its changing history is indicated by the circumstance that each of its towns has at least 3 different names.

CRIMMITZSCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Zwickau. on the Pleisse, & on railroad from Altenburg to Zwickau. Pop. 4,300, employed in woollen, cotton, & needle factories,

CRIMOND, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6 miles S.E. Fraserburgh. Area, 4,600 ac. Pop. 893.

CRIMPLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.W. Stokeferry. Area, 1,620 ac, Pop. 329.

CRINAN CANAL, Scotland, co. Argyle, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound, across the head of the peninsula of Kintyr. Length about 9 m.; average width 24 feet, & depth 12 feet. It has 15 locks, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, & was completed between 1793 & 1801, at a cost of 183,000*l.* Near its extremities are the vills. Crinan & Lochgilphead.

CRINGLEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Norwich. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 189.

CRINOW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. N. E. Narberth. Area, 352 ac. Pop. 69.

CRIPPLE CREEK, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C., 93 N. W. by W. Columbia, 579 W.

CRIPPLE CREEK, p-o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

CRIPPLE DEER, p-o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

CRIQUEBŒUF, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*en Caux*), dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,827.—II. (*sur Seine*), dep. Eure, arrond. Louviers. Pop. 1,250.

CRIQUETOT, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Seine-Inf.—I. (*Lesneval*), cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*sur Ouville*), arrond. Yvetôt. Pop. 1,020.

CRISP PRAIRIE, p-o., Dade co., Mo.

CRITCHELL, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Long*), 6 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area, 1,869 ac. Pop. 144.—II. (*Moore*), 5¼ m. S.W. Cranborne. Area, 1,705 ac. Pop. 374.

CRITTENDEN, county, Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 255 sq. ms. Drained by small branches of Ohio & Cumberland rivers. Coal, lead, & iron mines are extensively worked. The surface is level, soil very fertile. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $160,406; Indian corn, 386,705 bushels produced; oats, 45,460; tobacco, 505,637 pounds; wool, 12,545;—4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons employed;—14 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 25 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,350.

CRITTENDEN, co., Ark., situated in the N.E. part

of the state, on the right bank of the Mississippi river. Area, 900 sq. ms. It has the St. Francis river on its W. border. The surface is level, soil highly productive. Cap. Mt. Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $41,—, Indian corn, 163,970 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 7,967; cotton, 698 bales;—2 churches; 3 schools, 55 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,561; 1850, 2,648.

CRITTENDEN, p. v., Erie co., N. Y.

CRITTENDEN, p-o., Howard co., Ia.

CRITTENDEN, p-v., Franklin co., Ill.

CRITTENDEN, p-o., Daviess co., Mo.

CRITTENDEN SPRINGS, p. o., Crittenden co. Ky.

CRITTENDEN, p-v., Grant co., Ky., 60 N.N.E. Frankfort, 518 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed,—5 stores and 250 inhabitants.

CRIVITZ, a town of N. Germany. [Krivitz.]

CRIXA, a city of Brazil, prov., & 135 m. N. Goyaz, & 10 m. S. of the lt. b. of river of same name. The title of city was conferred on the old borough of Crixa in 1856. Pop. 5,000. (?)

CROAGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Rathkeale. Area, 7,221 ac. Pop, 3,185, of whom 187 are in the vill. Its church was formerly collegiate. It has 4 annual fairs.

CROAGH PATRICK, or REEK, a mountain of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, on the S. side of Clew bay, 6 m. W.S.W. Westport. Elev. 2,530 feet. An object of superstitious reverence by the Irish.

CROATIA & SCLAVONIA, a united prov. of the Austrian Empire, bounded N. by Illyria, Styria, and Hungary, E. by Slovonia & Turkish Croatia, S. by Dalmatia, & W. by the Adriatic. Area, 9,800 sq. m. Pop. of Croatia 1850, 608,426; of Sclavonia, 260,030, together, 868,456. It is divided into 6 palatinates, *viz.* Agram, Fiume, Kreutz, Warasdin, Essegg & Posega. The form & surface of Croatia are very irregular, between the Save & the Adriatic, it is traversed by a range of limestone mountains, an extension of the Julian Alps, varying in height from 3,500 to 5,000 feet. Its minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, & coal. It has salt mines, & many mineral springs. Climate mild & salubrious in the S. districts; on the higher summits snow lies during a great part of the year, & it is visited by violent & excessively cold N.E. winds. The plains of the E. & N.E. are very fertile, & furnish various kinds of grain, fruits, & especially a wine of excellent quality; there are extensive forests of oak & beech; the chief occupation of the inhabitants is cattle rearing; there are almost no manufs. The inhabitants are of Slavonian descent, & mostly belong to the Roman Catholic & Greek churches.—*Croatia*, Militärgrenze. [Military Frontier.]

CROATIA (TURKISH), a part of ancient Croatia, comprised in the Turkish Empire, in which it forms the sanjak of Banialuka, dependent on the eyalat of Bosnia. It is situated between Austrian Croatia, Bosnia, & Herzegovina.

CROCE FIESCHI, two vills of Sardinia.—I. prov. & 13 m. N.N.E. Genoa, with the palaces of *Balbi & Daglio*. Pop. 3,587.—II. (*Mosso*), prov. Biella. Pop. 1,630.

CROCE SANTA, Italy. [Santa Croce.]

CROCKERSVILLE, p-o., Genesee co., Mich.

CROCKERY CREEK, p. v., Ottawa co., Mich., on a mill stream of the same name, entering into Grand r. The stream passes through the t. of Crockery. Pop. 1850, 247.

CROCKETT, t., Arkansas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 231.

CROCKETT, p. v., capital, Houston co., Tex., 235 E. N.E. Austin. Situated on an elevated prairie at the sources of Hurricane creeks, & immediately north of the San Antonia road. Contains a court house, a Methodist church, & 150 inhabitants.

CROCKETTS BLUFF, p-o., Arkansas co., Ark.

CROCKETTSVILLE, p. o., Breathett co., Ky.

CROFT, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Area, 1,564 ac. Pop. 148.—II. co. Leicester, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 338.—III. co. Lincoln, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area, 6,155 ac. Pop. 776.—IV. co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the Great N. of England railroad, 11 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Area, 7,030 ac. Pop. 750.

CROFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Wakefield. Area, 1,504 ac. Pop. 363.

CROGANSVILLE, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa., without the city, on the road to Philadelphia.

CROGHAN, t., Lewis co., N. Y., 141 N.W. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil various, but fertile in the valleys. It has Black r. on its W. boundary. There are a grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,135.

CROGHAN, p-o., Putnam co., O., 110 N.W. Columbus, 475 W.

CROGAN KINSHELA, a mt. range, Wicklow co., Irel., summit 2,064 ft. above the sea level. It is famous as the site of the "Wicklow gold mines."

CROGHAN, a pa., Irel., Kings co. Pop. 915.

CROGHANSVILLE, Sandusky co., O. (*See Fremont.*)

CROGLIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 4¼ m. N. N.E. Kirkoswald. Area, 9,180 ac. Pop. 336.

CROIA, a town of Albania, 45 m. S.E. Scutari. It is the chief town of the Mirdites, a Roman Catholic people, nearly independent. Pop. 6,000.

CROISIC (LE), a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on a point of land between the mouths of the Loire & Vilaine, 44 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,196. It is ill built, but has a handsome pa. church, its steeple forming an important land mark, an exchange, a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, & a port of great extent & depth, with active fisheries of herring, mackerel, & pilchard; & refineries of salt & soda procured from neighboring salt-marshes. About 6 m. seaward, is *Le Four*, an extensive & dangerous reef of rocks, now marked by a lighthouse.

CROISILLE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 20 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 2,120.

CROIX-ROUSSE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & cant. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb, on rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 18,933. It has manufs. of silk.

CROIX (ST.), a river of Maine, rises in Grand Lake, in lat. 45° 40′ N., lon. 67° 3′ W., flows tortuously S.E. ward, forming a part of the boundary between the U. States & New Brunswick, & enters Passamaquoddy bay. Total length 54¼ m., for the latter 12 m. of which, or to Calais, it is navigable for large vessels. Principal affl. the Schoodic.—II. a riv., Wisconsin, flowing mostly a S.ward course, traversing Lake St. Croix, & joins the Mississippi, lat. 45° N., below the Falls of St. Anthony.

CROIX (STE.), numerous comms. & vills. of France, the principal being.—I. dep. Gironde, arrond. & 22 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,126.—II. dep. H. Rhin, arrond. & 4 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 1,609.—III. (*aux Mines*), dep. Vosges, arrond & 15 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,625.—IV. (*de Volvestre*), dep. Ariege, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N. St. Girons. Pop. 1,761.—V. a vill., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the French frontier. 7 m. W. Granson. Pop. 2,900, many of whom are engaged in watch & lace-making.—VI. a vill., Canada E., on the S. bank of the riv. St. Lawrence, 25 m. S.W. Quebec.

CROIX (STE.), the S.most & largest of the Virgin isls., & the most important of the Danish possessions in the W. Indies. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 23,750, of whom three-fourths are slaves, cap. Christiansted. It was possessed successively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, & French, & was sold to Denmark in 1733.

CROLLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, 11 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,550.

CROMARTY, a small co. of Scotl., forming the promontory called *Ardmeanach*, or "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ sq. m., but including also 9 detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. The dist. is now included in the sheriffdom of Ross, with which it joins in sending a member to H. of C., and a sheriff court is held every alternate Friday, at the town of Cromarty. The pa. & co. belonged to the eccentric Sir Thomas Urquhart.—*Cromarty*, a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa., cap. above co., beautifully situated on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, near S. Sutor, 16 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Pop. of pa. 2,727; do. of parl. bor. 1,988. It is a neat place; it has two churches, some ship building docks, an excellent harbor, & a pier accessible by vessels of 400 tons, manufs. of ropes, sacking, sail-cloth, & beer. Exports of pork to England, estimated some years ago at £20,000 in annual value; & a considerable share in the herring fishing. Steamers ply weekly between it & Leith. Mkt., Friday. Fairs in August & October. The bor., which was once a royal burgh, now unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, & Tain in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

CROMARTY FIRTH, *Portus Salutis*, an inlet of the N. Sea, Scotland, & one of the finest bays in Britain, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. Moray Firth, & between the cos. Cromarty & Ross. Length N.E. to S.W. 18 m.; breadth within varies from 3 to 5 m.; average depth 9 to 12 fathoms; it is entered by a strait, between wooded headlands, called S. & N. Sutors, only 1¼ m. across. On it are the towns Dingwall & Cromarty, & the vills. Inverbreckie, Resolis, Urquhart, Kiltearn, Kilmuir-Easter, & Nigg. The old red sandstone of this locality contains fossil fishes. Lias rocks, with numerous fossil remains, are also found on S.E. shore.

CROMBIE, an anc. pa. of Scotl. [TORRYBURN.]

CROMDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, 25 m. S.E. Inverness, with 3,990 inhabitants, on the Spey, the low banks of which here are celebrated in song as the "Haughs of Cromdale," a place where the adherents of the Stuarts were defeated by the royal forces in 1690.

CROMER, a small seaport town & watering place of England, co. Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 m. N. Norwich. Area of pa. 1,001 ac. Pop. 1,366. The town has many handsome modern houses on a high cliff, & inferior old ones on the beach, some remains of anc. walls, and of an abbey, a fort & battery, a fine church in the Tudor style, with baths, hotels, & a public library. About ¾ m. E.ward is the first of 4 light-houses between it & Yarmouth. All attempts to form a harb. have been baffled by the heavy sea which is here continually gaining on the land, & vessels load & unload on the open beach. Nearly the whole of the old town, formerly called Shipden, & 1 pa. church, have been swept away by the sea. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Fair, Whit-Monday.—*Cromer Bay*, from the danger of its navigation, has been named by seamen the "devil's throat."

CROMFORD, a neatly built mkt.-town of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Wirksworth, in the picturesque valley of Matlock-dale, at the terminus of the Peak forest r. r., 2 m. S. Matlock. Pop. 1,190, mostly employed in the cotton factories of the Arkwright family, who have a handsome seat here, and whose celeb. member, Sir R. Arkwright, established here in 1771, the first great cotton mills ever erected. It has a neat church & schoolhouse. Market Saturday.

CROMHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. W. N.W. Wickar. Area, 2,579 ac. Pop. 766.

CROMPTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwich, 4 m. S.S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 6,375, mostly employed in cotton manufs.

CROMPTON MILLS, v., Warwick t., Kent co., R. I. Situated on Pawtuxet r., & contains 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Episcopal,—a cotton factory, employing 180 persons, has 261 looms, 7,812 spindles, & makes 2,121,600 yds. of printed goods annually, a cotton warp factory, & about 360 inhabitants.

CROMWELL, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,140; 1850, 1,297.

CROMWELL, p-t., Middlesex co., Conn., on the right bank of Connecticut r. Drained by Little r. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile along the river margins. Pop. 1,100. (*See Middletown.*)

CROMWELL, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

CROMWELL, p-o., Noble co., Iowa.

CROMWELL, p-o., Ohio co., Ky.

CROMWELL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N. Newark. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 190.

CRONBERG, or CRONENBERG, a town of Nassau, arrond. & 1¼ m. E. Königstein. Pop. 2,133. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.

CRONDALL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N. W. Farnham. Area, 9,614 ac. Pop. 2,431.

CRONSTADT or KRONSTADT, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 18 m. W. St. Petersburg, of which it forms the port, on a small island in the Gulf of Finland. Lat. of cathedral 59° 59′ 46″ N., lon. 29° 46′ 38″ E. Pop. in summer, 53,000, including garrison & marine. In winter, during several months of which the port is ice-bound, it is nearly deserted. Its vast port, the most important of the Russian marine, is divided into 3 parts,—that on the E. is the military port, which usually contains the greater part of the Russian fleet; the middle port is used for refitting ships of war, & that on the W. for the lading & discharging of large merchant vessels, which cannot approach St. Petersburg; they are all strongly defended by ramparts & bastions. The streets are all in straight lines in the direction of the island, & the town is traversed by 2 navigable canals. It has 5 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, & 1 English church, & a celebrated school for Baltic pilots. The inhabitants are mostly sea-faring people. Cronstadt was founded by Peter the Great, in 1703.

CRONSTADT, Transylvania. [KRONSTADT.]

CROOK & BILLY-ROW, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Brancepeth, 5 m. N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 2,764.

CROOKED CREEK, p-v., Tioga co., Pa., 153 N. Harrisburg, 263 W.

CROOKED CREEK, p-v., Stokes co., N. C., 129 W. N.W. Raleigh, 309 W.

CROOKED CREEK, p-o., Steuben co., Ia., 182 E.N. E. Indianapolis, 553 W.

CROOKED CREEK, p-o., Clinton co., Ill., 104 S. Springfield, 779 W.

CROOKED CREEK, t., Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 658.

CROOKED CREEK, p. o., Henry co., Iowa.

CROOKED CREEK, p. o., Monroe co., Mo.

CROOKED CREEK, p-t., Carroll co., Ark., 205 N. N.W. Little Rock, 1,131 W. Pop. 539.

CROOKED CREEK FURNACE, p. o., Bullitt co., Kentucky.

CROOKED FORK, p. o., Morgan co., Tenn.

CROOKED HILL, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 75 E. Harrisburg, 168 W.

CROOKED ISLANDS (GREAT & LITTLE), two isls. of the Bahamas. Lat. of Moss's flag staff, 22° 47′ 5″ N., lon. 74° 20′ 80″ W. Great Inague Island.

CROOKED LAKE, in Steuben & Yates cos., N. Y., is 18 miles long, & from 1 to 1¼ wide. The land rises from its shores to a considerable height, presenting beautiful & picturesque scenery. The N. part is divided into 2 branches, separated by Bluff Point, a promontory 800 feet high, which runs a considerable distance between the parts of the lake. The outlet has a fall of 270 feet in 7 miles, & affords excellent water power. It flows into Seneca lake. A canal connects this with Seneca lake, & thence with the Erie canal. A steamboat plies on its waters.

CROOKED LAKE, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

CROOKHAVEN, a vill., Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on Crookhaven harbor, 19 m. W.S.W. St. Kibbereen. Pop. 395. Near it are remains of a castle. The light-ho. at the entrance is in lat. 51° 28′ 35″, lon. 9° 42′ 31″ W.

CROOM, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.S.E. Adare. Area of pa. 13,437 ac. Pop. 7,097; do. of town 1,470. It was of considerable importance in earlier ages, & still has a strong castle, built in the reign of King John. Fairs, 3d May, 1st Sept., 22d June, 8th December.

CROOME, several pas. of England, co. Worcester. —I. (*Earl's*), 1¼ m. N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 1,141 ac. Pop. 199.—II. (*D'Abitot*), 4 m. W.S.W. Pershore. Area, 1,148 ac. Pop. 140.—III. (*Hill*), 2¼ m. E. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 982 ac. Pop. 193.

CROPPENSTÄDT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. & 7 m. S.S.E. Oschersleben. Pop. 2,061,

CROPPER'S DEPOT, p. o., Shelby co., Ky.

CROPREADY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Banbury. Area, 7,776 ac. Pop. 2,740.

CROPTHORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. E.S.E. Pershore. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 760.

CROPWELL, p-o., St. Clair co., Ala., 109 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 745 W.

CROPWELL-BISHOP, a pa. of England, co. & 7¼ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 640.—*Cropwell-Butler* is a hamlet, same co., pa. Tythby, 7 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Pop. 695.

CROSBY, t., Hamilton co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,876; 1850, 2,428.

CROSBY, several places in England.—I. (*Garret*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Kirby-Stephen. Area, 4,224 ac. Pop. 277. The vill. is in a picturesque secluded vale at the foot of Crosby-Fell.—II. (*Great*), a chplry., co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, on the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 2,403.—III. (*Ravensworth*), a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. N. Orton. Area, 15,024 ac. Pop. 971.—IV. (*Upon-Eden*), co. Cumberland, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Area, 3,590 ac. Pop. 415.—V. (*Little Crosby*), is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, 8 m. W.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 407.

CROSBYVILLE, p-v., Chester dist., S. C., 72 N. Columbia, 476 W.

CROSBY, NORTH, t., Leeds co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,785.

CROSBY, SOUTH, t., Leeds co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,678.

CROSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,432 ac. Pop. 673. Fair, July 5.

CROSS, a pa. of the Orkney isls., Scotland, in island of Sanda. Pop. 515.

CROSS (ST.), SOUTH ELMHAM or SANDCROFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Bungay. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 253. —H. a famous hospital and church, 1 m. S. Winchester, & incl. in that city. The hospital, founded in 1132, maintains a master, steward, chaplain, & 13 poor brethren, & provides refreshment for every wayfarer who calls for it at the gate.

CROSS ANCHOR, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 84 N.W. Columbia, 482 W.

CROSSANVILLE, p-v., Jackson t., Perry co., O.

CROSSBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 m. S. Claremorris. Area, 16,234 ac. Pop. 6,702.

CROSS CREEK, t., Washington co., Pa. It has a flouring m., 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,396; 1850, 1,921.

CROSS CREEK, t., Jefferson co., O., situated on the W. side of Great Miami r. It is well watered by small streams, & highly cultivated. It has a fulling m., 2 flouring m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,767; 1850, 1,912.

CROSS CREEK VILLAGE, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 229 W. Harrisburg, 256 W. Pop. of the t. 1,921.

CROSS CUT, p-o., Lawrence co., Pa.

CROSSEN or KROSSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenb., reg. & 32 m. S.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. Pop. 6,450. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & hosiery, tanneries & distilleries. It is walled, & has an old citadel. It was taken by the Russians in 1758.

CROSS-FELL, a mntn. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 11 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Elevation 2,901 feet.

CROSSFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. & 2½ m. W. Dunfermline. Pop. 443, mostly weavers.

CROSSGAR, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. N.W. Downpatrick. Pop. 695.

CROSS (or LA CROSSE LAKE), Brit. N. A., 20 m. in length from N. to S., receives the Beaver, & gives origin to the Mississippi of the north. On its W. side is Fort La Crosse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 108° W.

CROSSGATE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham. Pop. 2,074.

CROSSGATES, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, chiefly in pa. & 3½ m. E. Dunfermline. Pop. 646. It has several annual fairs, & markets for horses & cattle.

CROSS HILL, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C., 69 W.N.W. Columbia, 517 W.

CROSSINGVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 249 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 322 W. Situated on Cassewago cr., & contains a Roman Catholic church, & 200 inhabitants.

CROSS KEYS, p-v., Camden co., N. J., 46 S. by W. Trenton, 156 W.

CROSS KEYS, p-o., Rockingham co., Va., 123 N. W. Richmond, 138 W.

CROSS KEYS, p-o., Union dist., S. C., 69 N.W. Columbia, 517 W.

CROSS KEYS, p-v., De Kalb co., Ga., 100 N.W. Milledgeville, 674 W. Contains 798 inhabitants.

CROSS KEYS, p-o., Roane co., Tenn., 147 E.S.E. Nashville, 558 W.

CROSS KEYS, p-o., Macon co., Ala., 142 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 809 W.

CROSSKILL MILLS, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

CROSSLAND (SOUTH), a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,784.

CROSSMAGLEN, a neat market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 10 m. N.W. Dundalk. Pop. 546. Mkt. weekly. Fairs 6 times annually.

CROSSMICHAEL, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Area, 7,696 ac. Pop. 1,362. It has several Pictish & other antiquities.

CROSSMOLINA, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Deel, 6½ m. S.W. Ballina. Area of pa. 67,201 ac., mostly mntnous. Pop. 12,221; do. of town, 1,672. The latter, well built, has a good church, & the remains of an old castle, & an abbey of the 10th century.

CROSS PLAINS, p-o., Ripley co., Ia., 78 S.E. Indianapolis, 553 W.

CROSS PLAINS, p. v., Dane co., Wis. Pop. of the t. 1850, 824.

CROSS PLAINS, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

CROSS PLAINS, p. o., Fulton co., Ark.

CROSS PLAINS, p-o., Robertson co., Tenn., 34 N. W. Nashville, 696 W.

CROSS POINT, t., Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1,392.

CROSS RIDGE, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

CROSS RIVER, p-o., Lewisborough t., Westchester co., N. Y., 172 S. Albany, 275 W.

CROSS RIVER, Guinea. [CALABAR.]

CROSS ROADS, p-o., York co., Pa., 37 S. Harrisburg, 103 W.

CROSS ROADS, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 161 W. by S. Richmond, 236 W.

CROSS ROADS, p. o., Johnson co., Ill.

CROSS ROADS, p. o., Jackson co., Miss.

CROSS ROADS, p-o., Madison co., O., 56 W. Columbus, 434 W.

CROSS ROADS, p. o., Vanderburgh co., Ia.

CROSS ROADS, p. o., Jefferson co., Ky.

CROSS ROADS, p. o., Franklin co., Ark.

CROSS SOUND, Russ. America, separates King George III. archipelago, N.W. from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its S.W. entrance.

CROSSVILLE, p-o., Lumpkin co., Ga., 120 N.W. Milledgeville, 640 W.

CROSSVILLE, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 111 S.E. Nashville, 570 W.

CROSSWICKS, p-v., Chesterfield t., Burlington co., N. J., 8 S.S.E. Trenton, 174 W. It is situated on the high S. bank of Crosswick's cr. It has 2 Friends meeting-houses, 1 Methodist church,—6 stores, 1 saw m., a grist m., 70 dwellings, & about 500 inhabitants.

CROSTHWAITE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, comprising the towns of Keswick, Borrowdale, & the lakes Derwentwater, Thirlmere, & a part of Bassenthwaite water. Area, 58,330 ac. Pop. 5,224, partly engaged in woollen weaving. Annual rev. of grammar school, 100*l.*; of charities generally about 300*l.*—*Crossthwaite* and *Lyth* is a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Heversham, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kendal. Pop. 761.

CROSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 6 m. W. Chorley. Area (including sev. tnshps.), 10,684 ac. Pop. 4,031. Ann. rev of charities 135*l.* Fair, Monday before Shrove Tuesday.

CROSS TIMBERS, p. o., Hickory co., Mo.

CROSTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Coltishall. Area, 690 ac. Pop. 138.

CROSTWIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Walsham. Area, 777 ac. Pop. 77.

CROTON, river, N. Y., rises in Putnam & the south border of Dutchess counties; flows in a S. direction, & mingles its waters with the Hudson 35 m. above the city of New York. Several clear lakes fed by springs, are the chief sources of supply of water, which is remarkably pure. Five m. above its entrance into the Hudson, is the *Dam*, which creates an artificial lake 5 m. long, estimated to contain 500,000,000 gallons of water, from which an aqueduct 40 miles in length, supplies the city of New York with water. (*See City of New York, article Croton Water Works.*)

CROTON, p. v., Delaware co., N. Y.

CROTON, p. o., Hunterdon co., N. Y.

CROTON, p. o., Licking co., O.

CROTON, p. o., Newaygo co., Mich.

CROTON, p. o., Lee co., Iowa.

CROTONA, Italy. [COTRONE.]

CROTON CORNERS, p. o., Chemung co., N. Y.

CROTON FALLS, p. v., North Salem t., Westchester co., N. Y. The v. is on both sides of the Croton r. & on the N. Y. & Albany r. r., 51 m. from New York, & contains several mills, factories, & 350 inhabitants.

CROTON LANDING, p. v., Cortland t., Westchester co., N. Y. Situated just above the entrance of Croton r. into the Hudson, & on the Hudson River r. r., 36 m. from N. Y. It contains 2 churches, & 350 inhabitants.—At *Croton Point*, near the v. is the celebrated grapery of Dr. Underhill.

CROTOY (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, arrond. & 10 m. N.W. Abbeville, with a small port on rt. b. of the Somme, near its mouth. It has an extensive oyster bed & remains of a fortress in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned.

CROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.W. Brackley. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 582.

CROULIN ISLES, a group, Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 m. S.W. Loch-Carron. The largest island is about 1 m. in length.

CROWAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. N. N.W. Helstone. Area, 7,239 ac. Pop. 3,982.

CROWCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area, 3,176 ac. Pop. 614. Fairs, 1st Friday in May, 1st Monday after 1st Aug., & 28th October. The vill. is a titular bor., & governed by a Portreeve.

CROW CREEK, p. o., Pickens co., S. C.

CROW CREEK, p. o., Franklin co., Tenn.

CROWDER'S CREEK, p-o., Gaston co., N. C., 196 W. by S. Raleigh, 433 W.

CROWDER'S MOUNTAIN, p. o., Gaston co., N. C.

CROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E.S. E. Tetsworth. Area, 987 ac. Pop. 167.

CROWFIELD, a Paro. chapelry of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,721 ac. Pop. 410.

CROWHURST, two pas. of Engl., co. Surry, 3¼ m. S.E. Godstone. Area, 2,081 ac. Pop. 212.—II. co. Sussex, 2¼ m. S. Battle. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 591.

CROWLAND, Welland co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,478.

CROWLANDVILLE, v., Crowland t., Welland co., Can. W., 9 S.W. Chippewa, & contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a grist m., a tannery, & 120 inhabitants.

CROWLE, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, near the confl. of the Trent & Don, 5¾ m. E.S.E. Thorne. Area of pa., 7,350 ac. Pop. 3,008; do. of the t., 2,245.

CROWLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Droitwitch. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 580.

CROWLEY'S, p-o., Greene co., Ark., 182 N.E. Little Rock, 1,027 W.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Wellingford. Area, 662 ac. Pop. 373.

CROW MEADOWS, p-o., Marshall co., Ill., 92 N. Springfield, 785 W.

CROWN POINT, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 106 N. by E. Albany, 478 W. It has Lake Champlain on its E. border, & near it the land is level, but W. mountainous; soil clay loam. Drained by Putnam's cr., & other small streams. Here are the ruins of an old fort, much celebrated by important events in the French war, & the war of the Revolution. They are situated on a point of land, projecting into Lake Champlain, in the N.E. angle of the town; & are an object of interest to the traveller, not only from their historical associations, but for the beautiful scenery by which they are surrounded. The v. is situated about 1 mile from the west shore of Lake Champlain, & has a church, a store, 4 mills, & about 20 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 16 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,212; 1850, 2,378.

CROWN POINT, p-v., capital of Lake county, Ia., 158 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 702 W. Situated in the centre of Robinson's Prairie, 15 miles S. of Lake Michigan. It has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a high school, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

CROWNSVILLE, p. o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

CROWNTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area, 696 ac. Pop. 100.

CROW'S POND, p. o., Daviess co., Ky.

CROWSVILLE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 87 N. W. Columbia, 500 W.

CROW WING, p. o., Benton co., Minnesota.

CROXALL, with EDINGHALL, a pa. of England, cos. Stafford & Derby, 6 m. N. Tamworth. Area, 3,020 ac. Pop. 234.

CROXBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Area, 1,628 ac. Pop. 114.

CROXDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4¼ m. N.N. W. Uttoxeter. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 260. Here are the remains of an abbey founded in 1176.

CROXTETH PARK, a par. of Engl., co. Lancashire. Area, 953 ac. Pop. 41.

CROXTON, p-o., Bush Creek t., Jefferson co., O., 138 E. by N. Columbus, 285 W.

CROXTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. W. Coxton. Area, 1,901 ac. Pop. 236.—II. co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 96.—III. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N. Thetford. Area, 4,609 ac. Pop. 387. The church is supposed to date from the Saxon era.—IV. a township, co. Stafford, pa. & 3¼ m. W.N.W. Eccleshall.—V. (*Keyrial*), a pa., co. Leicester, 9 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 3,900 ac. Pop. 621.—VI. (*South*), same co., 8 m. S. Grimston. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 324.

CROY, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Nairn & Inverness, 8 m. N.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,777. It comprises the moor of Culloden, memorable in history for the total defeat of Prince Charles' army in 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland.—II. a station on the Edinburgh & Glasgow railroad.

CROYDON, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 48 N.W. Concord, 482 W. Surface rough; soil fertile. Drained by Sugar r., which affords good water power. Chartered in 1763, & settled 3 years after. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 861.

CROYDON, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the London & Brighton r. r., 10¼ m. S. London-bridge. Area of pa., 9,821 ac. Pop. 20,031; do. of the t., 10,260. The town is well built & increasing in size. Principal edifices, a handsome pa. church, with many tombs of archbishops of Canterbury, various other places of worship, the town-hall, occasionally used as a corn market, the poultry market-house, Trinity hospital for maintenance of 40 poor persons, several alms-houses, the jail, union work-house, & near the town some barracks. Addington park, the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury, is near Croydon. Among its numerous public schools are archbp. Tennison's for 30 children, & a school of the society of Friends, removed to Croydon from Islington in 1825. Addiscombe college for cadets in the E. I. Company's service, is about 1¼ m. distant, & has 14 professors, with 120 to 150 pupils. Croydon alternately with Guildford, is the seat of the co. assizes, & the place of election of members of parliament for E. Surrey. It has a court of requests & petty sessions. An active trade in corn for the London markets is carried on; & the direct London & Portsmouth r. r. here joins the Brighton line. Market Saturday. Fairs, July 6, & October 2, 3, & 4. Croydon is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Noviomagus*, & near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.—II. a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S. Caxton. Area, 2,711 ac. Pop. 508.

CROYDON FLAT, p-o., Sullivan t. & co., N. H., 43 N.W. Concord, 477 W.

CROYLAND, or CROWLAND, an anc. town & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the riv. Welland, here crossed by a bridge built in the time of Edward II., & much admired by antiquaries, 14 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area of pa., 1,278 ac. Pop. 3,183; do. of the t., 2,466. The town is in a rich district, formerly a marsh, has a picturesque appearance from being intersected by streams bordered with willows. It is celebrated for the ruins of its once splendid abbey, founded in 716, & out of the remains of which a church has been constructed. Pop. mostly employed in the dairy, rearing geese, fishing, & taking wild fowl. Fairs, June 28th, September 5th.

CROZON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 25 m. N.W. Quimper, on a peninsula S. Brest roads. Pop. 8,858, chiefly supported by navigation & fishing.—II. a vill., dep. Indre, 6 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,080.

CRUACH-LUSSA, or CRUACH-LUSACH ("the mountain of plants"), a mntn. of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Knapdale, 3,000 feet above the sea.

CRUCES, a vill. of New Granada, on the Isthmus, 20 m. N.N.W. Panama, & to which boats ascend the Chagres river.

CRUDEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 20 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,479. Here are the remains of a Druidical temple, and the fine castle of Slaines, the seat of Earl of Errol. In the 11th century this pa. was the scene of a battle between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland, & of Canute, afterwards king of England.

CRUDWELL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. N.E. Malmesbury. Area, 4,780 ac. Pop. 781.

CRUIT ISLAND, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is in the Atlantic, immediately off its N.W. coast, 6 m. N. N.W. Dungloe. Length N. to S. 2 m.

CRUM ELBOW, p-o., Hyde Park t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 69 S. Albany, 309 W.

CRUMLIN, a mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 12 m. W.N.W. Belfast. Pop. 568. Mkts. 1st Friday in every month. Fairs, July 23, Nov. 20. Near the town is Glendarragh house, the seat of Col. Heyland, lord of the manor.—II. a va., Leinster, co. & 2¼ m. S.

W. Dublin. Area, 1,817 ac. Pop. 1,024; do. of vill., 268.

CRUMMOCK WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, between Buttermere & Lowes Water. Length 4 m., breadth ¾ m. The Cocker carries its superfluous waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mountain scenery is beautiful. Scale Force, the loftiest cascade of the lakes," having a fall of 156 ft. in one clear leap, is in its vicinity.

CRUMSALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 3,151.

CRUNDAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area, 1,587 ac. Pop. 263.

CRUNWEAR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Narberth. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 289.

CRUSO, p. o., Seneca co., N. Y.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. W. Tiverton. Area, 5,766 ac. Pop. 732.

CRUX-EASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. N. N.W. Whitchurch. Area, 1,099 ac. Pop. 105.

CRUYBEKE, & CRUYSHANTEM, two vills. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; the former, 6 m. S.W. Antwerp; the latter, 11 m. S.W. Ghent.

CRUZ SANTA. [SANTA CRUZ.]

CRYSTAL LAKE, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

CRYSTAL LAKE, p. o., Waupaca co., Wis.

CSABA (pronounced *Tsaba*), a vill. of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Bekes. Pop. of dist. 24,500. This is the largest village in Europe. It has a Roman Catholic & a Protestant church, & an extensive trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, & flax.

CSAKVAR, a vill. of Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. W.S.W. Buda, with a castle and a Protestant church. Pop. 4,840.

CSANAD, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. co., 44 m. N. Temesvar, on the Maros. Pop. 3,730. It was once a flourishing town, & has the remains of an ancient castle.

CSATSAK, or TSATSAK, a town, Servia, on the Moravia, 90 m. S.W. Belgrade, & lately rebuilt in a regular style. It is the see of a Greek-bishop.

CSETNEK, a market town of N. Hungary, county Gomor, 8 m. W. Rosenau, on an affl. of the Sajo. Pop. 2,500. It has iron & antimony mines, Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, & schools.

CSONGRAD, a market town of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confluence of the Theiss & Körös, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 13,686. It is well built. Its co.-council & high court has been transferred to Szegedin, 32 m. S.ward.

CSORNA, a market town of W. Hungary, county and 30 miles E.S.E. Oedenburg. Pop. 3,990. It is surrounded by gardens, and has a Benedictine abbey, built 1180.

CUAJMEQUALPA, a town of Guatemala, Central Amer., & the largest between that city and Sonsonate. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000.

CUAUTLAY-AMILPAS, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. & 70 m. S.W. La Puebla.

CUBA, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 280 W. by S. Albany, 317 W. Drained by several small streams entering the Alleghany & Genesee rivers. Surface undulating; soil productive. The village contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—10 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a chandler's works, an iron foundry, a carriage fac, a tannery, & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,768; 1850, 2,243.

CUBA, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.

CUBA, p-v., Washington t., Clinton co., O., 78 S.W. Columbus, 451 W.

CUBA, p-o., Fulton co., Ill., 61 N.W. Springfield, 827 W.

CUBA, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

CUBA, p. o., Owen co., Ia.

CUBA, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 333.

CUBA, p. o., Shelby co., Tenn.

CUBA, the largest of the W. India isles, situated between lat. 19° 50′ & 23° 9′ N., & lon. 74° 8′ & 84° 58′ W. It is of an elongated narrow shape, greatest length 648 miles, breadth varying from 25 to 107 m. Area, 31,465 sq. ms., or with the other small islands attached to it, 32,857 sq. m. The census of 1775 gave a pop. of 170,370; that of 1817, 551,998; that of 1841, 1,007,624; & that of 1850, 1,247,230, of whom 605,560 were whites, 206,570 free colored, & 436,100 slaves. The coasts are surrounded with reefs and shallows, & only one-third of them accessible to vessels; on this part, however, there are several excellent harbors. There are numerous islets surrounding the coast, the principal of which are Los Pinos, Romano, Turigmano, Cruz, Coco. The S.E. part of the island is intersected by a mountain range, the Sierra Maestra, the highest parts attain an elevation of 7,000 feet; this chain, with various local names, as "Organos," "Sierra del Abra," &c., extends along the entire length of the island. The northern part is more level, with rich valleys & plains. Extensive lagoons & salt marshes lie along the flat shores. There are no large rivers. Some are navigable for a few miles inward for boats; others are used for irrigating the fields. The climate is more temperate than that of the other W. Indian isls., but also more variable. Snow never appears even in the highest parts; but hail storms occur sometimes, and ice occasionally is formed at an elevation of a few hundred feet. Hurricanes are less frequent on land than in the other isls., though common in the neighboring ocean, but earthquakes are frequent. W. winds prevail during the cold season, & rain falls every month of the year. Except in the low marshy grounds the climate is salubrious, & invalids from the United States resort to the isl. Primary rocks & limestones prevail in the mountain districts; good bituminous coal has been found near Havana; copper mines were worked near Santiago in 17th century, afterwards abandoned, but have again been re-opened & worked with success, & a copper mine has been recently opened near Santa Clara by an American company. Gold & silver to any extent have never been found in the island. Extensive districts, especially in the mountain regions, are covered with dense forests, among which the majestic ceiba & mahogany trees are conspicuous, with other valuable wood fit for ship-building, & palms, plantains & beautiful ornamental trees abound. Only a small proportion of the land, about 2 millions of acres, is yet under cultivation, but it produces abundant crops of maize, yams, bananas, potatoes, sugar, coffee, tobacco, & to a small extent, cotton, cocoa, indigo. There are in Cuba 1,442 sugar estates, 1,618 coffee estates, 912 tobacco estates, & 9,930 grazing farms; number of cattle reared, 898,199.

The value of the principal articles produced in Cuba in 1849 were as follows:—

Garden fruits	$14,839,050	Cedar, mahogany, &c.	1,711,193
Sugar	18,699,924	Molasses	1,462,728
Esculent vegetables, &c.	6,097,080	Beef	3,605,780
Tobacco	5,042,829	Pork	1,346,055
Coffee	2,206,131	Birds	1,074,216
Indian corn	1,884,982	Milk	326,040
Other agricultural food	3,728,175	Hides	180,289
Charcoal	1,750,110	Mutton	120,600
Total value			$59,791,462

The uncultivated portions contain extensive and fertile prairies, where large herds of cattle are reared. Only one indigenous quadruped has ever been found, the *huita*, resembling a rat, & 18 inches in length. Amphibious reptiles, as the alligator, manatai, tortoise, abound, & serpents from 10 to 12 feet in length. Birds of beautiful plumage are numerous, and fish of various kinds swarm along the coasts. Cuba is divided into 3 departments (*intendencias*), viz., the Occidental, the Central, & the Oriental, the W. & central being the richest & most populous. Chief towns, Havana, Santiago, Mantanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, Trinidad, &c. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years greatly on the increase. Provisions of all kinds, & manufactured goods, are the chief articles of importation, which, in 1850, amounted to $28,989,227. The exports amounted to $25,631,948. Of the imports into Cuba in 1850, these were from Spain 29.81 per c.; from the United States of America, 22.96 per c.; from Britain, 21.10 per c.; Germany, 7.27 per c., France, 6.03 per c., & Spanish America, 6.91 per c. Of the exports, 11.98 per c. was to Spain, 32.61 to the United States, 27.55 to Britain, 7.30 to Germany, 7.27 to France, & 2.26 to Spanish America. With all this trade it has not a single bank, & though it has only a specie currency, in no other country is there so much paper-money. The internal traffic is now facilitated by improved roads; & 10 lines of railroad has been opened, the aggregate length of which is about 300 miles. The

government of the island is vested in a captain-general, who is supreme military commandant, & civil governor of the departments. The revenue of Cuba in 1850 amounted to $12,248,712. There is a military garrison of several battalions, & a marine force of 1 frigate, 2 steam-ships, & 16 small craft. Steamships ply between Havana & New York, Charleston, New-Orleans, &c., & smaller vessels between Havana & other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land on the island without procuring the security of a native of responsibility for his good behavior. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in his first voyage, October 27th, 1492. In 1511 the first settlement was made by the Spaniards, & soon after the aboriginal inhabitants were wholly extirpated. In 1762, Havana was captured & taken possession of by the British, but restored to the Spaniards next year. Cuba, from its position, & the nature of the trade-winds & gulf stream, might control the trade & intercourse of the whole Gulf of Mexico & the islands in the Caribbean Sea. [For education, &c., see HAVANA.]

CUBAGUA, a small isl. of Venezuela, S. A., dep. & 30 m. N. Caracas, in the Caribb. sea, between Margarita & the mainland. A pearl fishery was carried on off its coast.

CUBB CREEK, p-o., Perry co., Tenn.

CUB CREEK, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 110 S.W. Richmond, 197 W.

CUBBERLY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S. S.E. Cheltenham. Area, 3,421 ac. Pop. 243.

CUBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 885.

CUBEHATCHEE, p. o., Macon co., Ala.

CUBERT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5¼ m. W.N. W. St. Michael's. Area, 2,518 ac. Pop. 436.

CUB HILL, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

CUBLEY, a pa. of England, county Derby, 6 m. S. Ashbourne. Area, 2,254 ac. Pop. 387. Fair, Nov. 30.

CUBLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N. E. Aylesbury. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 287.

CUBLIZE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Ville-Franche-sur-Saone, on rt. b. of the Rhone, 27 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 3,040.

CUBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 146.

CUBZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. & 11 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux, on r. b. of the Dordogne, with a small port, and fine suspension bridge. Pop. 1,000.

CUCKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex. Area, 11,167 ac. Pop. 3,196.

CUCKLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. Area, 2,865 ac. Pop. 356.

CUCKOOVILLE, p-v., Louisa co., Va., 47 N.W. Richmond, 98 W. It contains a Reformed Baptist or Campbellite church, a store, & several mechanic shops.

CUDDALORE, a marit. town, Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 m. S. Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 43′ N., lon. 79° 45′ 7″ E. It is large, well built, populous, & has on the N. a suburb with some good European buildings. Several years since it had some European looms, & a paper factory.

CUDDAPAH, *Cripa*, an extensive dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, enclosed by Bellary, Arcot, Nellore, & Guntoor, the Nizam's and the Mysore doms. Area, 12,753 sq. m. Pop. 1,063,164. It consists of a portion of the tableland above the ghauts; its rivs. being mostly affls. of the Pennar. Products comprise cotton, indigo, tobacco, red-pepper, soda, & nitre, with coarse cotton stuffs & sugar.—*Cuddapah*, the cap. above dist., on the Cuddapah riv., 138 m. N.W. Madras. It was formerly the cap. of an independent state, & has a mud fort containing the rajah's residence, the court ho., & prison. The diamond mines are 7 m. N.E. of the town, on the Pennar.

CUDDEBACKVILLE, p-v., Deerpark t., Orange co., N. Y., 109 S. by W. Albany, 272 W.

CUDDESDEN, a pa. of England, co., & 6¼ m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area, 2,689 ac. Pop. 1,542.

CUDDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 1,281 ac. Pop. 623. —II. co. Surrey, 1 m. N.N.E. Ewell. Area, 1,827 ac. Pop. 180. Henry VIII. built in this pa. his magnificent palace of Nonsuch, which was destroyed in the wars of 17th century.

CUDDYHUNK, p. o., Yalobusha co., Miss.

CUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area, 5,869 ac. Pop. 897.

CUDREFIN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with a small port on E. bank of the Lake of Neuchatel, dist. & 5 m. N.W. Avenches. Pop. 636.

CUDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S.E. Ilminster. Area, 1,077 ac. Pop. 181.—II. twnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Royston, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Barnesley. Pop. 529.

CUELLAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Segovia. Pop. 2,851. It has a fine castle, formerly belonging to the Albuquerque family. Its environs are very fertile, & famous for poultry. Its inhabitants manufacture linens.

CUENCA, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Huecar & Jucar, 84 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 6,980. It is enclosed by high walls, & has 7 gates, a richly-adorned cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, 14 pa. churches, 13 convents, sevl. colls. & hospitals, a diocesan school, & 8 bridges across the rivs. In its vicin. are agreeable promenades. Manufs. woollen stuffs and paper. It gives its name to the Sierra Cuenca, a part of the Iberian mntns., which traverse the province. Pop. of the prov. 1849, 252,723.

CUENCA, a city of Ecuador, S. America, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a wide plain, 8,640 ft. above the sea, 85 m. S. by W. Quito. Pop. 20,000 (?). Though not well built, it is regularly laid out, & it has a cathed., various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, & trade in cheese, confectionery, hats, bark, & rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities.

CUERDEN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5 m. N.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 521.

CUERNAVACA, a town of Mexico, state & 40 m. S. Mexico, on a mntn. spur jutting into a valley. It consists of numerous steep & narrow streets with ranges of one-storied houses, fronted with balconies & porches, & has quite "a Neapolitan appearance." Its suburbs, inhabited by Indians, are also very picturesque. In its vicinity is an old isolated mount with Indian ruins.

CUERO, p. v., capital De Witt, co. Tex., 160 S. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Guadelupe r., & contains a court house & 100 inhabitants.

CUERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var. cap. cant., arrond. & 11 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 3,909. Trade in wine, brandy, & olive-oil.

CUEVA DE VERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N.E. Almeria, at the mouth of the Almanzor in the Mediterranean. Pop. including its suburbs, 10,140. Many of its inhabitants are occupied in fishing, in the manufs. of saltpetre, & in potteries. It has risen into importance from the silver mines recently discovered in its vicinity.

CUEVAS DE VINROMA, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,600.

CUFFEIGHTRIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster co., Antrim, 2 m. E. Ballycastle. Area, 26,338 ac., above half of which is mntn. & heath. Pop. 4,577.

CUGGIONO-MAGGIORE, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 18 m. W. Milan. Pop. 3,629, mostly engaged in manufactures.

CUGLIERI, a town of Sardinia, cap. prov. 9 m. S.E. Bosa. Pop. 4,052 of the prov.; 1848, 37,522.

CUISEAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.E. Louhans. Pop. 1,760. It has a fine church of the 14th century, with peculiar & grotesque carvings.

CUISERY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seille, arrond. & 11 m. S.W. Louhans. Pop. 1,660.

CUIVRE, t., Pike co., Mo. It has 8 schools, 337 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,785.

CULBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol channel, 8¼ m. W. Minehead. Area, 1,502 ac. Pop. 40. The vill. & church are so buried among lofty and almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1,300 feet, that for 3 months in winter the sun is never seen.

CULBREATH'S, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 116 N.E. by E. Milledgeville, 590 W.

CULCHETH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 4 m. E. Newton. Pop. 2,395.

CULCHOTE, p. o., Polk co., Tenn.

CULDAFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N.N.W. Moville. Area, 20,089 ac. Pop. 5,883. Here are remains of anc. fort.

CULEBRA, a seaport of Costa Rica, C. A., in lat. 10° 35′ N., lon. 85° 38′ W.—II. a river, same state, enters the Caribbean Sea, near the L. Chiriqui.—III. one of

the Virgin isls., W. Indies, 8 m. long by 2 wide. Pop. 3—0.

CULFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Bury St. Edmund's. Area, 2,217 ac. Pop. 348.

CULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Abingdon. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 417.

CULIACAN, a town of Sinaloa, Mexico, 90 m. S.E. Sinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the riv. Culiacan, 402 leagues N.W. from Mexico. Pop. 12,000. It is a depot for goods passing between Guaymas & Mazatlan.

CULLATOOR & CULLOOR, two towns of India; the former British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly; the latter Nizam's dominions, 200 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad.

CULLEN, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. W.N.W. Banff, on the Cullen, here crossed by a bridge at its mouth in Cullen Bay (N. Sea). Pop. 1851, 1,853; do. of parl. bor. 1,697. It is well built, & ranks as the second town in the co. It has an ancient church, a good market-place, some manufs. of damasks & other linen goods, & a trade in dried & cured fish with Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, & Leith. Cattle & horse fairs, third Friday in May, & last Tuesday in September. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, & Inverury in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors 38. It gives the title of baron to Lord Seafield, chief proprietor, whose mansion, rich in valuable paintings, is adjacent.

CULLEN, several pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. N.W. Mill-Street. Area, 13,674 ac. Pop. 5,490. Here are the remains of sev. baronial castles.—II. co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Kinsale. Area, 4,250 ac. Pop. 1,330.—III. co. & 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area, 1,986 ac. Pop. 1,618, of whom 275 are in the village.

CULLEN'S WOOD, Irel., Leinster, is a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side, & having 546 inhabs., & many handsome residences.

CULLERA, *Sucro*, a marit. t. of Spain, prov. & 24 m. S.S.E. Valencia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Jucar. Pop. 7,114.—*Cape Cullera*, 3 m. N., is in lat. 39° 9′ N., lon. 4° 51′ 41″ E.

CULLERCOATS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. & 1¼ m. N.N.W. Tynemouth. Pop. 695. The v. is frequented for sea-bathing.

CULLODEN, p-v., Monroe co., Ga., 68 W. Milledgeville, 72 W.

CULLODEN, or DRUMMOSSIE-MOOR, a wide moory ridge of Scotland, co. & from 3 to 5 m. E. Inverness, pa. Croy, & memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles' army, on the 16th April, 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor, 4 m. E.N.E. Inverness, stands Culloden house, the old seat of the Forbes family, in which Prince Charles lodged on the night previous to the battle.

CULLOMA, p-v. & cap., El Dorado co., Cal. Situated on the left bank of south fork of American r., 50 m. a little N. of E. from Sacramento city, & 167 San Francisco. In this vicinity were the first discoveries of gold in California. Pop. 2,500.

CULLOMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 7,370 ac. Pop. 3,655; do. of the t., 2,765.

CULLY, p-o., Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 175.

CULLY, a t. of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. It has some Roman antiquities. The pop. is almost entirely employed in the culture of the vine.

CULM and CULMBACH. [KULM, KULMBACH.]

CULMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. N.N. W. Ludlow. Area, 3,476 ac. Pop. 498.

CULMSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¼ m. N.E. Cullompton. Area, 3,494 ac. Pop. 1,224. Fairs, May 22, & October 1.

CULNA, *Khalana*, 2 tns. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal.—I. dist. Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.—II. dist. Burdwan, of which it is the port, on the Hooghly r., 43 m. N. Calcutta. It is large, populous, & near it is a magnificent residence of the Burdwan rajah.

CULPEE, a town of British India, presidency and prov. Bengal, dist. of 24 Pergunnahs, in a jungly and unhealthy position, on the Hooghly riv., about 34 m. W. S.W. Calcutta.

CULPEPPER, county, Va., situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. Rappahannock r. runs on its N.E. boundary, & Rapid Ann on its S. border. Drained by Thornton r. & its branches, & by Mountain cr., branches of the Rappahannock r. The surface is pleasantly diversified, & the soil is extremely fertile. Capital, Fairfax. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $406,647; wheat, 191,795 bush. produced; Indian corn, 359,670; potatoes, 13,563; tobacco, 2,562 pounds; wool, 45,444;—26 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 2 woollen fac. Cap. employed in manufac., $90,895; value of manuf. articles, $147,422; —17 churches; 4 acad., 105 pupils; 24 schools, 488 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,393; 1850, 12,382.

CULPEPPER, C. H., p-v., Culpepper co., Va., 98 N.N.W. Richmond, 82 W. It contains a court house, jail, & clerk's office, on the public square, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, & Baptist church, a masonic hall, 9 stores, a market-house, 2 tanneries, 3 select schools, & 700 inhabitants. (*See Fairfax.*)

CULPHO, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W. Woodbridge. Area, 641 ac. Pop. 63.

CULROSS, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport t., & pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa., 1851, 1,487; do. of burgh, 605. It stands on a steep acclivity, & is meanly built; chief edifices, a pa. church, formerly collegiate & belonging to a monastery, the remains of an ancient chapel, & those of Culross abbey, successively the seat of the Bruce & Dundonald families. It has various schools & charitable institutions, and some damask weaving. Its harbor was formerly of importance, but at present small craft can approach the town only at high water, & its traffic is now mostly confined to a small export of fish caught in the Forth. The bor. unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, & Stirling, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicin. are the remains of 2 Danish camps, & the house of Castle-hill, on the site of an ancient stronghold of the Macduffs, called Dunnemarle, & where the murder of the wife & 2 children of Macduff, by order of Macbeth, is reputed to have taken place.

CULSALMOND, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,042.

CULTER, a pa., Scotl., co. & 11 m. S.E. Lanark. Pop. 536. Surface partly mountainous, & here are the remains of several circular camps. Culterfell mntn. has an elevation of 2,430 feet.

CULTS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. S.W. Cupar. Area, 2,100 (Scots) acres. Pop. 915. Its antiquities comprise a Roman camp, and in the pa. is the superb mansion of the Earls of Lindsay and Crawford. The celebrated painter, Sir David Wilkie, was a native of Cults.

CULVER, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich.

CULVER CREEK, p-o., Delaware co., O.

CULWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.E. Banbury. Area, 2,246 ac. Pop. 685.

CUMA, a fortress of S. Italy, 11 m. W. Naples, close to the Mediterr., occuyping the site of the anc. *Cumæ*, of which it has a few remains.

CUMANÁ, a marit. city of Venezuela, S. A., cap. dep. & prov. on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Ft. Boca del Rio 10° 27′ 6″ N., lon. 64° 11′ W. Pop. 8,000. It has sevl. suburbs, & a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; &, on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low pitched. On July 19th, 1853, this city was visited by an earthquake, almost entirely destroyed, & 1,000 persons lost their lives. Its roadstead is good, export trade in cattle, smoked meat, salt fish, cacao, & other provisions pretty extensive; and it is the oldest European city on the American continent, having been founded in 1523. The dep., of which it is the cap., having W. the dep. Caracas, S. the riv. Orinoco, & on the other side of Caribbean Sea, has an area of 370,000 sq. m., & comprises, besides the cities Cumaná & Barcelona, the tns. of Cariaco, Carupano, Aragua, & El Pao.

CUMANACOA, a t. of Venezuela, S. A., dep. prov. & 40 m. S.E. Cumaná. Pop. 5,000 (?). It has a cool & healthy climate.

CUMBER (UPPER and LOWER), 2 contig. pas. of Ireland & Ulster, co. Londonderry.—I. 10 m. W. Dungiven. Area, 26,329 ac. Pop. 7,052.—II. area, 14,783 ac. Pop. 4,510.

CUMBERLAND, r., a large r. of Ky. & Tenn., rises in Cumberland mntns., near the boundary between Va. & Kentucky, & pursuing a westerly & south-westerly course, enters the state of Tennessee; & after an extensive sweep to the S. it turns north-westwardly and northerly, & enters & crosses Kentucky, & enters the

Ohio 11½ m. above the mouth of the Tennessee r., and 59 ms. above the mouth of the Ohio. The entire length of the river is about 600 miles, and it drains a territory of 17,500 square miles. It is navigable for large steamboats & vessels 203 ms., to Nashville, & for boats of 15 tons 300 miles further. At certain seasons of high water, vessels of 400 tons may descend the riv. 400 miles to the Ohio; & for half its length, boats may navigate it at all seasons. The elevation of the sources above the mouth of the river, probably, exceed 1,000 feet. It is the second river in size which enters the Ohio, being inferior only to the Tennessee. Below Nashville the river is deep & narrow. There are on the borders of the Cumberland r. 19 furnaces, 9 forges, & 2 rolling m., producing annually 44,500 tons of iron, valued at $1,673,000, & together employ 3,205 persons.

CUMBERLAND, isl., Camden co., Ga., on the coast, 15 ms. long, & from 1 to 5 broad. It was called Missoe by the Indians.

CUMBERLAND, co., Me., situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 990 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, & the soil is fertile, & well cultivated. It has several large ponds, the chief of which is Sebago pond, from which a canal extends to Portland. This county has an important seacoast, & enjoys great facilities for commerce. Capital, Portland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,148,638; wheat, 8,880 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 233,870; oats, 130,465; potatoes, 266,586; wool, 97,399 pounds;—19 flouring m., 78 saw m., 6 iron foundries. 2 woollen fac., 5 cotton fac., 34 tanneries, 10 printing offices, 2 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 9 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap emp. in manufac. $1,895,365; value of manufac. articles, $4,243,973;—2 colleges, 210 students; 18 acad., 1,174 pupils; 436 sch., 22,426 scholars; 141 churches; 32 libraries, 40,094 vols. Pop. 1840, 68,658; 1850, 79,538.

CUMBERLAND, co., N. J., situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 524 sq. ms. Organized in 1748. It has Delaware bay on the S.S.W. Drained by Stow & Cohansey crs., & Maurice & Tuckahoe rivers. It contains iron ore & beds of marl. A salt marsh, from half a mile to two miles wide, extends along Delaware bay. Much of the soil is light, but some of it is fertile. Capital, Bridgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $263,463; wheat, 78,000 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 370,267; oats, 84,408; potatoes, 116,144; wool, 13,830 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 1 iron works, 1 woollen fac., 8 glass fac., 1 pottery; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac. $616,895; value of manufac. articles $916,732;—40 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 63 sch., 4,215 scholars; 3 libraries, 2,100 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,374; 1850, 17,189.

CUMBERLAND, co., Pa., situated S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 545 sq. ms. Drained by Conedogwinet creek, & Yellow Breeches cr., both tributaries of the Susquehanna. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Capital, Carlisle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $721,813; wheat, 487,182 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 361,166; oats, 422,100; potatoes, 48,546; wool, 26,363 pounds;—40 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m., 4 iron works, 5 woollen fac.; 27 tanneries, 75 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $1,621,385; value of manufac. articles, $1,274,901;—74 churches; 1 college, 139 students; 5 academies, 125 pupils; 160 schools, 8,888 scholars; 11 libraries, 17,329 vols. Pop. 1840, 30,953; 1850, 34,327.

CUMBERLAND, county, Va., situated S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 320 sq. ms. Organized in 1748. The Appomattox river runs on its S.E. border. Drained by Willis r. The surface is moderately hilly, & the soil is fertile. Capital, Cumberland C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $218,362; wheat, 118,616 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 220,535; potatoes, 10,715; tobacco, 2,476,135 pounds; wool, 18,610; 6 flouring & grist m., 1 iron works. Cap. emp. in manufactures $101,700; value of manufactured articles, $93,525;—16 churches; 3 academies, 30 pupils; 15 schools, 275 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,399; 1850, 9,751.

CUMBERLAND, county, N. C., situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,300 square miles. Cape Fear river flows centrally through it, drained by its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Fayetteville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $319,048; wheat, 4,914 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 376,843; cotton, 156 bales; tobacco, 2,062 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 36 saw m., 7 cotton fac., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $581,712; value of manufactured articles, $505,762;—33 churches; 10 academies, 316 pupils; 56 schools, 1,471 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,284; 1850, 20,610.

CUMBERLAND, county, Ky., situated on the S. border of the state. Area, 190 sq. m. Cumberland river flows centrally through it. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Burkesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $210,271; Ind. corn, 424,340 bush. produced; oats, 30,020; tobacco, 1,238,802 pounds; wool, 14,140;—4 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery;—16 churches; 27 schools, 1,552 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,090; 1850, 7,005.

CUMBERLAND, county, Ill. Situated near the eastern border of the state. Area, 348 sq. ms. Drained by Embarras r. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Greenup. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $84,172; wheat, 5,122 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 217,015; oats, 33,906; wool, 6,186 pounds;—2 churches; 17 schools, 425 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,718.

CUMBERLAND, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 42 S.S. W. Augusta, 553 W. It is pleasantly situated on Casco bay, which affords it commercial advantages. Organized from North Yarmouth, in 1821. It has 2 Methodist churches,—a fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,616; 1850, 1,656. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r. passes through the t.

CUMBERLAND, t., Providence co., R. I., 8 N. Providence. Abbott's, Mill, & Peter's rivers afford good water power. Some part of the surface is hilly, & chiefly adapted to grazing; but other parts are fertile, & well adapted to cultivation. It has valuable coal mines, & supplies many articles for the Providence market, & has extensive manufactures of cotton and wool. There are in the t. 62 stores, 3 banks, a savings bank, 8 boat-building estabs., 8 boot & shoe fac., a paper fac., 3 iron foundries, 6 machine shops. Pop. 1840, 5,225; 1850, 6,661. (*See Woonsocket & Valley Falls.*)

CUMBERLAND, t., Adams co., Pa. Rock creek bounds it on the E., & Marsh creek on the W., which unite a little below the town. The former receives Bear run, and the latter Willoughby run, in the t. Gettysburg b. lies in the E. part of the town. It has 3 flouring m., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,217; 1850, 1,408.

CUMBERLAND, t., Greene co., Pa., 11 E. Waynesburg. Surface level, soil loam. Drained by Muddy cr., a branch of Monongahela r. It contains the v. of Lisburn. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 8 grist m., a saw m., an academy, & 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,958; 1850, 2,143.

CUMBERLAND, p-v., capital of Alleghany co., Md., 166 W.N.W. Annapolis, 134 W. Situated on the N. bank of Potomac r., at the mouth of Will's cr., & on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 179 m. from Baltimore. It contains a court-house, jail, a market-house; 2 banks, agg. capital, $282,074; 10 churches,—1 German Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, and 3 Roman Catholic,—3 flouring m., 3 print. offices, issuing weekly newspapers, & 6,067 inhabitants. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity, & about 175,000 tons exported annually. The Cumberland, or national road, which proceeds W. to the Ohio, & through the western States, commences here. The Chesapeake & Ohio canal passes through this place.

CUMBERLAND, p-v., Guernsey co., Ohio, 93 m. E. Columbus, 314 W. Situated on Buffalo Fork of Will's cr. It has 3 churches, 4 stores, & about 30 dwellings, a grist m., a saw m., & a steam carding & fulling m.; & 431 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, p-v., Marion co., Ia., 10 E. Indianapolis, 561 W. Situated on the national road, and has about 123 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, C. H., p-v., capital Cumberland co., Va., 52 W. by S. Richmond, 142 W. Situated on a high and healthy ridge, between Willis r. & Appomattox r. It contains a court-house, a church, a store, & about 100 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, p-v., Grundy co, Tenn.

CUMBERLAND, county, N. S., situated in the most N. part of the province. Area, 1,020 sq. m. Drained by Tidnish, Philip, Pugwash, & Pensheg rivers, enter-

ing the North Cumberland strait of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, & by Miss[illegible], Nepan, Macon, & Herbert rivs. enter the Chignecto bay of the Bay of Fundy. Surface partly undulating, and partly level; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Amherst. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 11,092; sheep, 20,677; swine, 4,8[illegible] horses, 2,623;—wheat, 34,094 bush. produced; rye, 2,[illegible]; Indian corn, 514; buckwheat, 45,642; barley, [illegible]; oats, 70,823; potatoes, 128,924; peas, 1,781; [illegible] grist m., 226 saw m.; 14 tanneries, 68 persons em[illegible], 3 woollen fac.;—42 churches; 71 schools, 1,8[illegible] pupils. Pop. 14,339.

CUMBERLAND, t., Russell co., Can. W., 16 m. E. Bytown. The v. is on the right bank of Ottawa river, & contains 2 churches.—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, and 260 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., 1,631.

CUMBERLAND, the most N.W. co. of Engl., having N. Solway firth & the Esk & Liddle rivers separating it from Scotland, W. the Irish Sea, & on other sides the cos. Lancaster, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. Area, 1,565 sq. m., or 1,001,273 ac., about two-thirds of which are enclosed and cultivated. In 1851 [illegible] horses, 36,763. Pop. 1851, 195,492. Surface mountainous, & highly picturesque. Skiddaw rises to 2,[illegible] feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this co. are the beautiful lakes Derwent water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ulles water, on the borders of Westmoreland. The co. is traversed by the Lancaster and the Whitehaven and Carlisle railroads. Wheat, oats, & turnips are the principal crops; agriculture has of late greatly improved. In the S. is a large extent of grazing land, & butter forms a principal export. Property is much subdivided. Near Whitehaven & Newington are extensive & profitable beds of coal, & in Borrowdale is a famous mine of plumbago or graphite. Other mineral products are lead, iron ore, & various metals, slate, marl, & gypsum. There are iron forges at Carlisle, Dalston, & Seaton; & in other places, thriving manufactures of woollens, cottons, linens, earthenwares, & glass. According to a recent parliamentary return, [illegible],[illegible] hands were employed in the production of woven goods, [illegible],[illegible] of that number being engaged in the fabrication of cottons. Cumberland is divided into 5 wards, & [illegible] p[illegible]. Principal towns, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Keswick, & Egremont. It sends to House of Commons, including boroughs, 9 members. Within the limits of this co. is a considerable extent of the great Roman wall erected in the time of Hadrian.

CUMBERLAND, a co. E. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 151° E., having E. the ocean, and landward the counties Northumberland, Hunter, Cook, & Camden. In it are the towns Sydney, Paramatta, Richmond, Windsor, Hawkesbury, and Liverpool, with ports Jackson, & Hawkins, & Botany Bay.

CUMBERLAND CENTRE, p-o., Cumberland t., & co., M[illegible] 49 S.S.W. Augusta, 524 W.

CUMBERLAND FORD, p-o., Knox co., Ky., 135 S. E. Frankfort, 568 W. Situated at the crossing of the Great Western road, over the Cumberland river.

CUMBERLAND GAP, p. o., Claiborne co., Tenn., 17 S. Cumberland Ford, 233 E. by N. Nashville, 486 W. Situated at the passage of the Cumberland mountains. There are several extensive caves in the vicinity. There are a few dwellings in the neighborhood. It is a distributing post-office.

CUMBERLAND HEAD, N. Y., on the western shore of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg; on it is a light house, which shows a fixed light elevated 55 feet above the surface of the lake.

CUMBERLAND HILL, p-v., Cumberland t., Providence co., R. I., 16 N. by W. Providence, 419 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Blackstone r. It contains 2 churches.—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a bank & several neat dwellings.

CUMBERLAND INSTITUTE, p. o., White co., Tenn.

CUMBERLAND IRON WORKS, p-v., Stewart co., Tenn., 69 N.W. Nashville, 754 W. Situated on the S. bank of Cumberland r., 6 E. Dover. It has several extensive furnaces.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, Brit. N. A., is a peninsula between Davis Strait & Northumberland inlet.—II. an island, Pacific, Dangerous Archipelago group.—III. The Cumb. isls. are a group off N.E. Australia. Lat. 20° to 21° S., Lon. 149° E.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, Tenn. The range commences in the S.W. part of Pa., & in Va. It takes the name of Laurel mt., passes through the S.E. part of Ky. & Tenn., & terminates in Northern Alabama.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, p. t., Bedford co., Pa., situated between Evits mt. E. & Will's mt. W. Evits cr. runs through the t. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 904; 1850, 1,114.

CUMBERNAULD, a burgh & pa. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, on the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r., 14 m. N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. 17,260 ac. Pop. 3,778; do. of burgh, 2,227, mostly employed in cotton weaving for Glasgow houses. The town, in a fine valley, has a good church & subscription library. Fair, 2d Thursday in May. Cumberland house, adjacent, is the property of Lord Elphinstone. In N. part of pa. are some remains of Antoninus' wall.

CUMBERSDALE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberl., pa. St. Mary's Carlisle. Pop. 659.

CUMBERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alford. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 235.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Silkstone, 7 m. S. E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,867.—III. (*Half*), a tnshp., same co., pa. Kirk-Burton. Area, 250 ac. Pop. 1,683.

CUMBRAY, or CIMBRAES (*Great & Little*), two isls. of Scotland, co. Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, 2 m. S.W. Largs. Area of Great Cumbray and pa., 5,100 ac., of which 3,000 are arable. Pop. of both isls. 1,275. Little Cumbray lies S.ward, separated from the co. Ayr by a channel 3 m. across, and has a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 42′ 16″ N., & lon. 4° 58′ W., both isls. contain remarkable trap dykes intersecting the old red sandstone.

CUMBRE, (LA), a principal pass across the Andes, betw. Santiago (Chili), & Mendoza, in lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elev. 12,454 feet.

CUMBRES-MAZORES, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 55 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 2,056.

CUMBRIA, an anc. British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, the Scotch dists. Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, in the cos. Wigtown & Ayr. Early in the 11th century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England. Its name is preserved not only in that of Cumberland, but in the isls. Cumbray, & in many places in Clydesdale.

CUMIANA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. & 7 m. N. Pignerolo, on the Cisola. Pop. 3,453.

CUMINESTOWN, a vill of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Monquhitter, founded in 1760 by Cumine of Auchry. Pop. 480.

CUMINO, or COMINO, a small isl. of Mediterr., between Malta & Gozo, 1½ m. in length, by ¾ m. across. Pop. 900. W. of it is the islet of Cominotto.

CUMLY, or COOMBLA, a marit. town & fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on a peninsula surrounded by a salt lake, close to the Malabar coast, 20 m. S.E. Mangalore.

CUMMERTREES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on Solway Firth. Area, 8,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,386. Here are Kinmount-ho., the superb seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, chief proprietor in the pa.; and the anc. castle of Hoddam, built early in the 14th century.

CUMMING, p-v., capital of Forsyth co., Ga., 109 N. W. Milledgeville, 641 W. Situated 9 W. Chattahoochee r. It has a court house & several dwellings.

CUMMING, sta., Georgia r. r., 57 m. from Augusta. (*Post office called Double Wells.*)

CUMMING CREEK, v., Austin co., Tex., contains a Roman Catholic church & 110 inhabitants.

CUMMINGTON, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 111 W. Boston, 399 W. The surface is uneven, but the soil is good for grazing. Drained by Westfield river, which affords good water power. Incorporated in 1779. There are in the t. 3 Congregational & a Universalist church. 2 woollen fac. with 6,120 spin., 125 looms, employing 268 persons, & makes 695,000 yds. of goods annually; 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,297; 1850, 1,172.

CUMMINGTON, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill. Pop. of t. 1850, 59.

CUMMINGTON, W. VILLAGE, p-v., Cummington t., Hampshire co., Mass., 116 W. Boston, 404 W. Situated on the Westfield r. It has several manufactories & neat dwellings.

CUMMINGS, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 111 N. Harrisburg, 221 W. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 369; 1850, 5[illegible].

CUMMINGSVILLE, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss.

CUMMINGSVILLE, v., Nelson t., Halton co., Can. W., 41 S.W. Toronto. Situated on a branch of 12 m. cr., and has a woollen fac., a flouring m., 5 saw m., a tannery, & 200 inhabitants.

CUMMINSVILLE, p-v., Hamilton co., O., 121 S. W. Columbus, 497 W., on the Cincinnati, Logansford, & Chicago r. r.

CUMMINSVILLE, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

CUMMUM & CUMMUMAIT, two towns of India; the former presid. Madras, dist. & 75 m. N.E. Cuddapah; the latter, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., 110 m. E. Hyderabad.

CUMNOCK, two contig. pas. of Scotland, co. Ayr. —I. (*Old*), on Lugar Water, here crossed by 3 bridges, 12 m. E. Ayr. Pop. 1851, 3,777; do. of the t. 2,395. It is irregularly laid out, lighted with gas, has an old church, many good shops, some banks and public libraries, a manuf. of snuff boxes, of which between 25,000 & 35,000 are produced annually, a trade in cotton stuffs, and earthenwares, and an active retail trade. Fairs in Feb., May, July, and Oct., O. S. It gives the title of Baron to Crichton-Stuart family, who chiefly own the pa., & whose fine seat stands near the banks of the Lugar.—II. (*New*), immediately S. of Old Cumnock. Area of pa. 30,000 ac. Pop. 2,759. Extensive coal mines are in the pa.

CUMNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5 m. N.N.E. Abingdon. Area, 7,730 ac. Pop. 1,048. It has an endowed free school & other charities. Cumnor palace, the anc. residence of the abbots of Abingdon, and supposed scene of the murder of Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester (Sir W. Scott's "Kenilworth"), was situated in this pa.

CUMREW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Kirk Oswald. Area, 2,694 ac. Pop. 166. It has the remains of an anc. castle of the Dacre family.

CUMRU, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface partly hilly, & partly level; soil a productive calcareous loam and gravel. Drained by Tulpehocken & Schuylkill rivers, & their tributaries. It contains a church, common to Lutherans & Presbyterians, & the county poor house, to which a farm is attached. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 12 flouring m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,939; 1850, 385.

CUMWHITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area, 5,400 ac. Pop. 574.

CUNDALL & LECKBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. N.N.E. Boroughbridge. Area, 3,351 ac. Pop. 389.

CUNDINAMARCA, the centre dep. of New Granada, S. America, comprising the provs. of Bogota, Cundinamarca, Mariquita, Neiva, Tequenthema, and Zipaquirá, in the region of the Andes, with large parts of the valleys of the Magdalena and the plain of Oronoca. Area, 110,000 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 554,955, exclusive of the wild Indians of St. Martin. Surface mountainous on the W., and it is crossed by the eastern spur of the Cordilleras, east of which is the plains of St. Martin. It contains the volcanoes of Tolima and Ruiz, the former of which rises 18,320 feet above the sea. It abounds with rich mines of copper, coal, lead, and iron, and some gold and silver. The mines of rock salt in the prov. of Zipaquira yield salt to the value of $360,000 annually. It contains the capital city of the republic.

CUNDWAH, or KUNDAH, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 70 m. S.S.E. Indore, in an open plain, enclosed by a substantial earth rampart, & in 1820, comprising 800 houses.

CUNEO, a town, Piedmont [Cont.]

CUNHA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 145 m. N.E. Saõ-Paulo, near the Jacuhi. Pop. (with dist.) 3,000.

CUNLHAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,890.

CUNNINGHAM, p. o., Bastrop co., Tex.

CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, in the W. part of Lake Erie, a short distance north of the entrance into Sandusky bay. It is of considerable extent, fertile & populous, & is a part of the county of Ottawa.

CUNNINGHAM'S STORE, p-o., Person co., N. C., 84 N.N.W. Raleigh, 240 W.

CUORGNÈ, a mkt.-town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 12½ m. W.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the foot of an eminence, on the Orca. Pop. (with comm. 5,614. It has several churches & convents, an hospital, and a copper foundry.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a burgh of barony, & pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth & Forfar, on the Isla, a tributary of the Tay, 13 m. N.N.E. Perth, on the road to Aberdeen, & on the Dundee & Newtyle r. r. Pop. of pa. 2,745; do. of town, 1,868. It has an elegant pa. church, a town-ho., & jail. Its inhabs. are chiefly engaged in weaving, bleaching, & tanning. Cattle mkt. weekly; & fairs in March, May, July, Oct., Nov., & Dec.

CUPAR-FIFE, a royal, parl. & municip. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 9 m. W. St. Andrew's station, Edinburgh & Northern railroad. Pop. of pa. 1851, 7,427; do. of burgh, 4,005; do. of parl. bor., 5,686. It has a good pa. church, a handsome co.-hall, with a town-hall, jail, public library, various dissenting chapels, reading rooms, newspaper offices, and banks; an active manuf. of linen goods, spinning mills, corn, snuff, & fulling mills, breweries, and tanyards. Its weekly corn mkt. is well attended. Monthly fairs, mostly on Thursdays; & it is the seat of a sheriff's court, & county quarter sessions. The bor. unites with St. Andrew's, the two Anstruther's, Crail, Kilrenny, & Pittenweem in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. On a mound, E. of the town, was anciently the princip. resid. of the Macduffs, feudal Earls of Fife; & here are also some other historically interesting sites.

CURA, a town of Venezuela, S. Amer., 45 m. S.W. Caracas. Pop. 4,000.

CURAÇAO, or CURACOA, an isl., Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, off the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. 12° N., lon. 69° W. Length 40 m., breadth 6 to 10 m. Pop. 1849 of Curaçoa & St. Eustache, 26,311. Shores bold; surface hilly; soil not rich, & deficient in water, yet a good deal of sugar, indigo, tobacco, & maize are raised. Government vested in a stadtholder, assisted by a civil & military council. It contains 12 schools, & 1,043 pupils. Chief town, Willemstadt, or Curaçoa, a small neat place.

CURBRIDGE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. & 2 m. W.S.W. Witney. Pop. 767.

CURDSVILLE, p-o., Buckingham co., Va., 68 W. Richmond, 158 W.

CURDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. N.N.W. Coleshill. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 715.

CURETON'S BRIDGE, p-o., Henry co., Ala.

CURETON'S STORE, p-o., Lancaster dist., S. C., 82 N.N.E. Columbia, 424 W.

CURIA, p-o., Independence co., Ark.

CURIA MURIA (or KURIA MURIA) ISLES, a group of 5 isls., off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Hellaniyah, the largest & only inhabited isl. being in lat. 17° 33′ N., lon. 56° 6′ E. Surface sterile.

CURIBUM, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, prov. Orissa, about 82 m. N. Chicacole.

CURICO, a town of Chili, S. A., dep. Colchagua, 120 m. S. Santiago. Pop. 2,000.

CURISCHE-HAFF, a lagoon, or back water of the Baltic, E. Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 m. S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge —the Curische-Nehrung—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deeps, a channel 300 yards across, & 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

CURITIBA, a town of Brazil, cap. Comarca of same name, prov. Sao Paulo, lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 50° 5′ W., 108 m. W. Paranagua, on lt. b. of the Curytiba. Chief building, the church of St. Luz. Manufs. coarse woollens. Its dist. has a pop. of 12,000, mostly employed in agriculture.

CURLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N. W. Ilminster. Area, 777 ac. Pop. 267.

CURLSVILLE, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

CURNOUL, or KURNOOL, a dist. & town of Brit. India, Madras, on rt. b. of Toombuddra, with a strong fort, taken by the British in 1815.

CURRAH, or KURRAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 38 m. N.W. Allahabad, on the Ganges, with numerous Mohammedan remains on the high banks of the river.

CURRAN, t., Saline co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,061.

CURRENT, river, Mo. & Ark., rises in the Ozark ridge, & after a southerly course of about 150 ms. enters Black r.

CURRIE, *Coria*, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,190, of whom 297 are in the vill. Here are the remains of a Roman camp, & of several baronial strongholds.

CURRIN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Monaghan and Fermanagh, 5 m. S.S.E. Clones. Pop. 6,928.

CURRITUCK, Island, Sound & Inlet, Currituck co., N. C. The island is 30 ms. long, & 2 broad, & encloses the sound, which is 50 ms. long, & from 1 to 10 broad, & has no great depth. The inlet is an entrance into this sound between 2 islands.

CURRITUCK, co., N. C. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. The surface is level, & some parts of it is marshy. Currituck sound separates it into 2 parts, & affords facilities for navigation. It comprehends the entire sea coast of North Carolina from the Virginia line, to a point 20 ms. S.W. of Cape Hatteras, including Roanoke I. Capital, Currituck. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $152,747; wheat, 1,561 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 292,593; — 12 churches: 12 sch., 305 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,703; 1850, 7,236.

CURRITUCK, v., Hyde co., N. C., contains 1,211 inhabitants.

CURRITUCK, C. H., p-v., Currituck co., N. C., 242 E.N.E. Raleigh, 270 W. It stands on the W. side of Currituck sound, & contains a court house, & several dwellings.

CURRODE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, on the Nerbuddah, dist. & 25 m. E. Surat.

CURRUCKDEAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhangulpoor, 100 m. S.E. Patna.

CURRUCKPOOR, a town & zemindary of British India, prov. Bahar.

CURRY, t., Sullivan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 772.

CURRY, several pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Mid.*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Ilminster. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 584.—II. (*North*), 6 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area, 5,556 ac. Pop. 1,856. It has a small mkt. on Tues. Fairs, 1st Tues. in Sept.—III. (*Rivell*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Langport. Area, 4,108 ac. Pop. 1,687. Fair, Monday after Lammas. The Earl of Chatham has a seat in the pa.

CURRYBARRY, an extensive zemindary of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, E. of the Brahmaputra.

CURRY'S MILLS, p. o., Washington co., Ga.

CURRY'S RUN, p. o., Harrison co., Ky.

CURTIS'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 30° 18 S., lon. 179° 2′ W.

CURTISVILLE, p-v., Stockbridge t., Berkshire co., Mass., 136 W. Boston, 366 W. It has 2 cotton fac., 1 chair fac., & several dwellings.

CURWINSVILLE, p-v., Clearfield co., Pa., 132 N. W. by W. Harrisburg, 224 W. Situated on the lt. b. of the Susquehanna r., at the entrance of Anderson's cr. It contains 2 churches, several stores, & about 50 dwellings.

CURUGUATY, a vill. of Paraguay, S. A., 135 m. N.E. Assumpcion. It is a depot for *yerba-matè*, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

CURVALE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Rance, 16 m. E. Albi. Pop. 2,567, partly employed in adjacent lead mines.

CURY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Helston. Area, 2,845 ac. Pop. 549.

CURZOLA, *Corcyra Nigra*, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, on the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula Sabioncello. Lat. 43° 55′ N., lon. 16° 46′ E. Length E. to W. about 25 m., average breadth 4 m.; the greatest part of it is covered with trees. Pop. 4,268, mostly employed in commercial navigation & fishing. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, & fruits.—II. a town on its N.E. coast, with 1,842 inhabs., a cathed., & two small harbors.—*Curzolari Isles*, coast of Greece. [KURZOLARI.]

CUSANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 10 m. from Naples, 19 m. N.W. Benevento. Pop. 4,000. It has 3 churches & an hospital.

CUSH, p. o., Clearfield co., Pa.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWNGLENS, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Dall, near its mouth, 32 m. N. Belfast. Pop. 545. Frequented as a watering-place.

CUSHING, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 50 S.E. Augusta, 627 W. It is bounded by St. George r. E., & the Atlantic S. Incorporated in 1789. It was settled early by Irish emigrants. It has a tannery, a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 790; 1850, 807.

CUSHINGVILLE, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

CUSHINGVILLE, p. o., Burke co., Ga.

CUSOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Hay. Area, 2,294 ac. Pop. 224.

CUSSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. S.W. Limoges. Pop. 1,990.

CUSSAWAGO, p-t., Crawford co., Pa., 246 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 319 W. Drained by Cussewago cr. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,269; 1850, 1,540.

CUSSET, a comm & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 32 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 3,856. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, & has manufs. of coarse woolens & paper.

CUSSETA, p-v., Chambers county, Ala., 172 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 767 W., on the Montgomery & West Point r. r., 77 m. from Montgomery, & 11 from West Point, Ga.

CUSSY-EN-MORVANT, a vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Autun. Pop. 1,750.

CUSTARDS, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 240 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 298 W.

CÜSTRIN, a fortifd. town of Prussia. [KUSTRIN.]

CUTCH, or KUTCH, a state & prov. of W. Hindostan, mostly between lat. 23° & 24° N., lon. 68° 30′ & 71° E., having W. the Koree branch of the Indus, S. the Indian Ocean, E. the Gulf of Cutch, & N. the Runn —an extensive salt morass, which separates it from the Indian desert, formed after an earthquake in 1819, the estimated area of which is 7,400 sq. ms. A chain of rocky hills extends through the country from E. to W., & abounds in volcanic products, elsewhere rare in India. Rivers small, & the soil is in many parts sterile from want of water. Chief products, cotton, dates, iron ore, horses & goats, which are exported to Scinde & the Malabar coast, in return for corn & other provisions. The ruling family is Mohammedan. Principal towns, Bhooj the cap., Anjàr, Teerah, Luckport, and Kuntcote, all fortified, & besides which the country is studded with fortresses. The people are treacherous & demoralized.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 27° 40′ & 29° 50′ N., & lon. 67° 21′ & 69° 15′ E., having W. the provs. Sarawan & Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan & E. Scinde. Length N. to S. 160 m., breadth, 130 m. Area, 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 100,000 (?). Surface low & generally level, but ill watered, & destitute of forest land, & the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, however, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, & fruits are produced, & this is the most valuable part of the khan of Kelat's dom. It has also some commercial importance, from being traversed by the principal routes from Scinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, Bhag, Lehree and Kotree.

CUTCHOGUE, p-v., Southold t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 238 S.S.E. Albany, 218 W., on Long Island r. r., 86 m. from Brooklyn. It contains 2 churches, & about 40 dwellings.

CUTCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Area, 7,231 ac. Pop. 860.

CUTHBERT, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Ga., 158 S.W. Milledgeville, 814 W. Situated at the head of Pachitla cr., & contains a court house, a church, & 150 inhabitants.

CUTLER, p-t., Washington co., Me. It has the Atlantic ocean on the S.E., & Machias bay W., & has a good harbor. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 657; 1850, 820.

CUTLER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 472.

CUT OFF, p-o., Walton co., Ga.

CUT OFF, p. o., Drew co., Ark.

CUTTACK, a large marit. district of British India, presid. & on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, between the Midnapoor & Berar, ceded districts, & the N. part of the Madras presidency. Area, 9,000 sq. m. Pop. 1822, 1,296,365 (?). Surface marshy along the coast, hilly in the W., & the latter region abounds with valuable forest trees. Besides the Mahanuddy & Brahminy, it has several rivers of considerable size. Products very various; amongst the most valuable is salt of great purity, from a monopoly of which, the government derives a large revenue. Principal towns, Cuttack, Balasore, & Juggernaut.—*Cuttack* (*Cattak*, "a royal residence,") cap. of district, is situated on the Mahanuddy, 220 m. S.W. Calcutta. Lat. 20° 27′ N., lon. 86° 5′ E. Pop. 40,000 (?). It has a good main street, a spacious market-place, some military cantonments, & some handsome Mohammedan structures, the whole secured against inundation by solid embankments along the r. It is a place of resort for bathing, & one of the healthi-

est stations in India. In some seasons, large importations of rice take place here; & a good deal of timber destined for Calcutta, is floated hence down the Mahanuddy.

CUTTERAH, a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., district & 30 m. S.E. Bareily. Here the Oude and British forces totally defeated the Rohillas in 1774.

CUTTINGSVILLE, p. v. Rutland co., Vt., 72 S.S. W. Montpelier, 466 W., on the Rutland & Burlington r. r.

CUTTUB, a small town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist., & 13 m. S. Delhi, with many tombs of Mogul emperors, & the Cuttub Minar, an edifice of a kind unrivalled in Hindostan, 240 feet in height, with several balconies, ascended by a staircase, & erected early in the 13th century.

CUTWA (Hindostan *Kungtoya*), a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 30 m. N.E. Burdwan, on the Hooghly river.

CUVO, a river of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic, 120 m. S. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 m.

CUXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Tetsworth. Area, 487 ac. Pop. 172.

CUXHAVEN, a seaport vill. of N.W. Germany, dom. & about 58 m. W.N.W. Hamburg, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 53′ N., lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. 1,000. It has public baths, & a regular packet communication with England.

CUXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¾ m. S.W. Rochester. Area, 1,756 ac. Pop. 374.

CUXWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E. Caistor. Area, 1,563 ac. Pop. 68.

CUYABA, or CUIABA, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near lt. b. of river of same name. Lat. 15° 36′ S., lon. 56 W. Pop. 3,000. It is ill built & irregular; houses mostly of clay; chief edifices, the churches of Bom Jesus, N. S. do Rozario, & S. Antonio; it has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a school of philosophy, a latin & other schools. Cuiaba supplanted Mato-Grosso as capital of the prov. in 1820. It is the seat of the prov. assembly, of the military commandant, & of the bishop of the diocese of Mato-Grosso. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements & other European manufs. for gold. The comarca, of which it is cap., comprises numerous villages, & has a pop. of 25,000, comprising miners, agriculturists, & many half civilized Indians. The rich gold mines of the district have been worked since 1719.

CUYAHOGA, river, O., rises in the central parts of Geauga co., & runs southwardly through Portage co., where it gradually turns & proceeds through Summit & Cuyahoga counties, in a direction N.N.W. to its entrance into Lake Erie, at Cleveland. Its whole length is over 60 miles, & it is one of the most important rivers in northern Ohio. It has a number of falls, which afford excellent mill seats, & it is less affected by drought in the summer, than most other streams. The Ohio canal runs along the valley of this r., about 35 miles to near Akron, & crosses it in an aqueduct at Boston, 23 S. of Cleveland.

CUYAHOGA, county, O., situated in the N. part of the state, is bounded N. by Lake Erie. Area, 606 sq. ms. Drained by Cuyahoga & Rocky rivers, which enter Lake Erie. The surface is level, inclining to the N., soil fertile. Capital, Cleveland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $601,102; wheat, 65,487 bush. produced; Indian corn, 362,102; oats, 193,132; wool, 222,915 pounds;—6 flouring m., 2 grist m., 45 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 22 persons employed; 5 printing-offices, 3 daily, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufac. $542,960; value of manufactured articles, $883,924; 55 churches; 2 colleges, 270 students; 16 academies, 816 pupils; 195 schools, 5,850 scholars; 1 library, 1,600 vols. Pop. 1840, 26,506; 1850, 48,099.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, p-v. & t., Summit co., O., 128 E. Columbus, 335 W. This romantic & pleasant village is situated on the Cuyahoga r., which here passes through a deep channel in the rocks, & by successive leaps, falls in a short distance 240 feet, creating an immense water power. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal passes through the place, & unites with the Ohio canal a few miles W. at Akron. In the town of Tallmadge, in the immediate vicinity, is a bed of excellent bituminous coal, which is extensively mined. The v. is on the Akron branch r. r. 32 m. from Cleveland, and contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a lyceum, an academy, a bank, an insurance office, 4 paper mills, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 furnaces, 2 tanneries, 10 stores, & 1,200 inhabitants.

CUYLER, p-o., Truxton t., Cortland co., N. Y., 125 W. Albany, 237 W.

CUYLERSVILLE, p-o., Livingston co., N. Y.

CUYUNI, CUYUNY, or CUYUWINI, a river of British Guinea, tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W., in lat. 2° 16′ N., lon. 5° 43′ W., after receiving the Maparoony. Its banks are less picturesque than those of the latter river, and it is much less navigable; but it traverses a more productive region.

CUZCO, a dep. of Peru, mostly between lat. 12° and 15° S., & lon. 70° & 73° W., having on the E. the Departs. Puno, on the S. Arequipa, & W. Ayacucho. Area. 44,900 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 349,718. Pop. of prov. 41,152. Surface covered in the W. by the Andes, declines E.ward to the valley of the Urubamba. It is divided into 11 provs.; its chief towns are Cuzco, Abançay, & Urubamba.—*Cuzco*, cap. dep. & formerly the cap. of the Incas, 200 m. N.N.E. Arequipa, and 11,380 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30′ 55″ N., lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. Pop. 30,000, who manufacture cotton & woollen stuffs, leather, embroidery, &c., which have considerable repute. Its cathedral & Augustine convent are among the finest edifices in S. America, & here are a mint, hospitals, collegiate schools, & a university. Its dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian temple of the sun; & many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant in & around the city. On its N. side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind; & traces remain of a magnificent road extending thence to Lima.

CWM, or COMBE, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 2 m. N.N.E. St. Asaph. Area, 3,702 ac. Pop. 558.

CWMCARVAN, a pa. of S. Wales, & 4 m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 2,875. Pop. 334.

CWMDARE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Aberdare, 4 m. S.E. Merthyn-Tydvil. In its vicinity is a cascade, the schistous bed of which emits an inflammable gas.

CWMDU, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llangynyd, 7¼ N.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 3,350.

CWMRHEIDOL, a township of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 1,066.

CWM-TOYDDWR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 2 m. S. Rhayader. Area, 32,000 ac. Pop. 835. Charities, with school, about 70*l.* per annum.

CWMYOY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford & Monmouth, 6 m. Abergavenny. Area, 10,366 ac. Pop. 759. The beautiful ruins of Lanthony Abbey, are situated on the summit of a cliff, in the romantic vale of Ewyas, in this parish.

CYCLADES, are the princip. isls. of the Grecian archip., situated between lat. 36° & 38° N., & lon. 24° & 26° 30′ E., belonging to the kgdm. of Greece, of which they form the govs. Tenos, Syra, Naxos, and Thera, comprising the isls. Lyra, Kythnos, Thera, Tenos, Andros, Naxos, Melos. United area, 13,000 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 138,621, many of whom are Roman Catholics. These isls. are generally mntnous., but most of them fertile. Produce of the whole, comprising wine, silk, barley, olive oil, estimated at $505,250; 972 vessels, aggregate burden 43,522 tons, are owned in the Cyclades. The inhabs., whose chief occupation is marit. trade, are amongst the most industrious and best educated in Greece.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN, a township of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, par. Llanfihangel-Genur-Glynn, 4 m. N. N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 1,202.

CYFFIC, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 4,556 ac. Pop. 520.

CYGNET, p. o., Richland co., Wis.

CYLCH-Y-DEE, a township of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. St. David's. Pop. 1,097.

CYLY-CUM, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. N.W. Llandovery. Pop. 1,487.

CYNELL-MAWR, a township of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 558.

CYNTHIANA, p-v., Perry t., Pike co., O., 75 S. Columbus, 429 W. Has 134 inhabitants.

CYNTHIANA, t., Shelby co., O. It has a tannery, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,022; 1850, 797.

CYNTHIANA, p-v., Posey co., Ia., 158 S.W. Indianapolis, 738 W. It has 8 stores & about 150 inhabs.

CYNTHIANA, p-v., cap. of Harrison co., Ky., 37 N.E. Frankfort, 504 W. Situated on E. side of the south fork of Licking r. It has a court-house, 3 churches, an acad., market-house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 18 stores, & 1,000 inhabitants.

CYNTHIANA, p-v., Wapello co., Iowa.

CYPRESS, p-o., Union co., Ky., 233 W.S.W. Frankfort, 760 W.

CYPRESS, p. o., Scott co., Mo.

CYPRESS, p. o., Kenosha co., Wis.

CYPRESS, p. o., Yazoo co., Miss.

CYPRESS CREEK, p. o., Bladen co., N. C.

CYPRESS CREEK, p. o., Johnson co., Ill.

CYPRESS CROSSING, p. o., Newton co., Tex.

CYPRESS GROVE, p. o., New Hanover co., N. C.

CYPRESS INN, p. o., Wayne co., Tenn.

CYPRESS TOP, p. o., Harris co, Tex.

CYPRESS SWAMP, Del. & Md. This morass occupies an elevated basin, & its surplus waters are carried off by the head sources of Pocomoke r. It includes an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land, at present unfit for cultivation, nearly all of which might be reclaimed by a proper system of drainage.

CYPRIAN BAY (ST.), an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, Sahara, immed. N. Cape Barbas. Lat. 22° 35′ N., lon. 17° W. It receives the river St. Cyprian, 50 m. in length.

CYPRIEN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,685.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, 16 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,384.

CYPRUS, a famous isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 60 m. off the S. coast of Asia Minor, in lat. 35 N., & between lon. 32° & 34° 40′ E. Area estimated at 4,500 sq. m. Pop. 100,950, of whom 70,000 were Greeks, & 30,000 Turks. Two mountain ranges traverse it from W. to E., having between them the valley of the Pedia; & Mount Santa Croce (anc. *Olympus*) is said to be nearly 8,000 ft. in ht. The climate is cold in winter, & the summer heat excessive. Surface in many parts uninhabited & covered with heaths and wastes; elsewhere very productive, & about 112,000 qrs. of corn, 63,000 do. of carobs, 1,246,000 gals. of wine, 198,000 cwt. of salt, are stated to be an average produce annually; besides which, madder, colocynth, cotton, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, olive oil, cheeses, raisins, silk, lambskins, fine timber & fruit, are important products. Some carpets, silks, & cotton goods are made. Imports, mostly cotton & woollen fabrics, dressed leather, other manuf. goods & colonial produce. Trade chiefly with the Turkish, Egyptian & Sardinian dominions, & France. Princip. towns, Lefkosia, (or Nicosia,) Larnica, Famagusta, & Baffa. The isl., at an early period, was colonized by the Phœnicians, then successively possessed by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, & lastly by the Turks, who now possess it.

CYR (ST.), numerous vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 2½ m. W. Versailles. Its famous militia school, established 1803, occupies part of the royal abbey founded by Louis XIV. in 1686.—II. dep. Seine et-Marne, arrond. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,402.—III. dep. Var., arrond. Toulon. Pop. 1,794.—IV. (*au Mont d'Or*), dep. Rhone, near rt. b. of the Saone, 3 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,830.—V. (*du Bailleul*), dep. Manche, arrond. Mortain. Pop. 2,500.—VI. (*en Pail*), dep. Mayenne, cant. Prezen-Pail. Pop. 1,400.

CYRUS (ST.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, with a vill. on the N. sea, 54 m. N.N.E. Montrose. Length of pa. 5 m., breadth 3 m. Pop. 1,579, of vill. 207. Most part of the pa. is well cultiv., & in the N. Esk is a good salmon fishery.

CYRUSTON, p. v., Lincoln co., Tenn., 97 S. Nashville, 726 from Washington, D. C.

CYSOING, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,746.

CYZICUS, a peninsula of Asia Minor, Anatolia, extending into the sea of Marmora, S.E. of the isl. of Marmora, & 70 m. S.W. Constantinople, connected by a narrow neck with the mainland. Length S. to N. about 9 m.; breadth 18 m. It is noted for picturesque beauty. On its isthmus are the remains of the ancient town Cyzicus, the princip. being those of a fine Rom. amphitheatre.

CZARNIKOW, (pron. *Tcharnikow*), a town of Prussia, reg. & 63 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circ., on the Netz. Pop. 3,510. Manufs. of linen fabrics.

CZARNOWO, a vill. of Poland, 80 m. E.N.E. Plock, on rt. b. of the Orz, celeb. for a victory by the French over the Russians, Dec. 23, 1806.

CZASLAU (pron. *Chazlau*), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., 45 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 3,400. In its church, which has an elevated spire, is the tomb of the Hussite leader, Ziska. Here Frederick the Great gained a victory over the Austrians, 17th May 1742.

CZEGLED, a large vill. centr. Hungary, co. & 40 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 16,650. It has Roman Catholic and Calvinistic churches, & a trade in red wines.

CZEMPIN, a small town of Prussia, Poland, reg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Posen.

CZENSTOCHAU or CZENSTOCHOVA, a town of Poland, prov. & 75 m. S.E. Kalisz, with 3,500 inhabs., woollen manufs., & a fortfd. convent. It has a sta. on r. r. from Warsaw to Cracow.

CZENSTOCHOW (ALT & NEW), two contiguous towns of Poland, 135 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, with which they connect by r. r. Joint pop. 6,500.

CZEREKWE, two small towns of Bohemia, circ. & 34 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

CZERNIEJEVO, a t. of Prussia, Poland, reg. Bromberg, 10 m. S.W. Gnesen.—*Czersk* is a town of Poland, prov. & 22 m. S.E. Warsaw.

CZERNOWITZ or TSCHERNOWITZ, a town of Austrian Poland, Bukowina, cap. circ. same name, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 m. S.E. Lemberg. It has a Greek cathedral, 700 houses, a gymnasium, and high schools, manufs. of clocks, silver goods, hardwares, & carriages, & an active trade.—II. a vill of Bohemia, circ. & 13 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

CZORTKOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. on the Sereth, 105 m. S.E. Lemberg, with 2,300 inhabitants, a castle and an important manufacture of tobacco.

CZYRKASSY, a t. of Russia. [Tcherkask.]

D

DABER, a fortifd. town of Prussia, reg. Settin, 18 m. N.N.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,560.

DABO, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Sarrebourg, cant. Phalsbourg. Pop. 1,226.

DABRINGHAUSEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and 8 m. S. E. W. Lennep; with manufs. of cotton and silk. Pop. 242.

DABUL, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, 85 m. S.E. Bombay.

DACCA, a city of British India, ranking as the second in the prov. of Bengal, and formerly its cap., now the seat of one of the 6 circuit courts of its presid., & a cap. dist., on the Dallye creek, which connects the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivs., and is here crossed by 10 bridges, 15 m. N.E. Calcutta. Lat. 23° 42′ N., lon. 90° 17′ E. Estim. pop. 200,000. It has an imposing external appearance, with its numerous minarets & spacious buildings, and some good European residences with gardens attached; but much of its interior is said to be like the worst parts of Calcutta. There are in the city and suburbs, 13 ghauts or landing places, 7 ferry stations, 12 bazaars; Protestant, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches & cemetries, 180 Mohammedan, and 119 Hindoo places of worship; other conspicuous buildings being the offices of the British magistrate, judge, collector, and rev. commissioner, the post office, jail, native hospital, lunatic asylum, Brit. military cantonments (unhealthily placed, however, on the borders of a large marsh), the commissariat dep., military orphan asylum, and elephant depôt. Sevl. of its ruined palaces were once fine edifices. It has a government college, and numerous Baptist missions, with Hindoo and Mohammedan schools. The manuf. of fine & strong muslins for which Dacca was formerly famous, is wholly extinct; scarf embroidering, and manufs. of gold ornaments, musical instruments, necklaces, and idols are

important branches of industry. Much of the trade is in the hands of Armenians. Dacca is a comparatively modern city. In 1608, the seat of government was removed from Rajmahl to this place.

DACCA, & DACCA JELALPOOR, two contiguous dists. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Mymunsing, Tiperah, Bachergung, Jessore, and Rajeshaye, and intersected by the main streams of the Brahmaputra and Ganges. United area, 4,455 sq. m. Pop. upwards of 1,000,000. Surface highly fertile, producing rice, cotton, sugar, indigo. A good deal of the land has been brought under culture; but it is still divided into very small properties, the limits of which are continually altering by shifting of the riv. courses. Manufs. of damasks and cotton fabrics are important. Besides the city Dacca, the dist. Dacca contains the towns Narraingunge, Soonergonge, & Rajnagur. [Fureedpoor.]

DAET, a prov. and town of Luzon, Philippine archipelago; the town is situated on the small riv. of same name, which falls into the Pacific at the mouth of the bay of San Miguel. Pop. of prov. 12,420.

DACHAU, a mkt. town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 m. N.N.W. München. Pop. 1,300.

DACHEET, r., rises in Ark., and flowing into La., enters Lake Bistineau.

DACHSTEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 10 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 565.

DACRE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4¼ m. W. S.W. Penrith. Area, 8,205 ac. Pop. 954. It has an anc. church built out of the ruins of a monastery; and a castle, the anc. seat of the barons of D'Acre, whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre, in Palestine, obtained for the family this name.—II. a t'nship., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ripon, 5½ m. W. Ripley. Pop. 673. Near it are valuable lead mines.

DACUSVILLE, p-v., Pickens dist., S. C. 129 W.N. W. Columbia, 524 W.

DADARAH, a large vill. of Scinde, on the Indus, 34 m. S W. Larkhana.

DADE, county, Ga. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 225 sq. m. Drained by Lookout cr., a branch of Tennessee r. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. Capital, Trenton There were in 1850, live stock valued at $70,834; Ind. corn, 147,849 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,257; rice, 63 pounds; cotton, 15 bales;—3 flouring and grist m.; 2 saw mills. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $10,100; value of manufac. goods, $15,425;—15 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 7 sch., 250 scholars; 1 library 100 volumes. Pop. 1840, 1,364; 1850, 2,680.

DADE, county, Flor. Situated on the E. side of the Peninsula, on the Gulf of Florida. Area, 4,000 sq. ms. It has several keys or islands on the coast. Along the sea coast, the land is capable of cultivation, and is fertile. In the N. part is the Everglades, a tract of grass meadow, covered from 1 to 6 feet deep with water interspersed with islets of rich land, and with cypress swamps. These Islands were safe retreats for the Indians when pursued. Capital Miami. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $210. Capital employed in manufac. $6,000; value of manufac. articles, $28,800. Pop. 1840, 446; 1850, 159.

DADE, county, Mo. Situated in the S. W. part of the state. Area, 504 sq. ms. Drained by Sac. r. and branches. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Greenfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $174,715; wheat 11,371 bush. produced; Indian corn, 325,958; oats, 105,545; wool, 12,335 pounds;—4 grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.; 6 schools, 223 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,246.

DADEVILLE, p-v., capital of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 45 N.E. Montgomery, 793 W. Situated on a small eminence, 6 E. Tallapoosa r., 37 N.E. Wetumpka, It contains a courthouse, and other county buildings.

DADREE, a town, N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 56 m. S. W. Delhi.

DADSVILLE, p-o., Marion co., Tenn.

DADUR, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 5 m. E. of the Bolan pass. Pop. abt. 3,000. It is stated to be "one of the hottest places in the world." Here in Nov. 1840, the British routed a Kelat force.

DAGELET, an isl. in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea. 8 m. in circ.

DAGENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Romford. Area, 6,608 ac. Pop. 2,494.

DAGGER'S SPRING, Botetourt co. Va.

DAGGET'S MILLS, p-o., Tioga co., Pa., 157 N. Harrisburg, 267 W.

DAGHESTAN, a prov. of Russia, extends along the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, mostly between lat. 41° & 43° N., and lon. 46° & 50° E., bounded S. and S.W. by the Caucasus mntns. and Georgia, and N. by the prov. Kumiki. Surface mostly mntnous; various grains, with hemp, madder, & tobacco are raised in the valleys, but the pop. is chiefly employed in cattle rearing. Chief towns, Derbend, Tarki, Nizabad & Kuba. [Derbend.]

DAGLINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.W. Cirencester. Area, 1,884 ac. Pop. 320.

DAGO, an isl. of Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the isl. Oesel, on the N. by Sele-Sund. Length nearly 34 m.; breadth 15 m. Pop. 10,000, mostly employed in fishing and rearing cattle. Coasts rocky, and soil poor.

DAGSBOROUGH, p-v., and hundred, Sussex co., Del., 54 S.S.E. Dover, 141 W. Drained by several streams entering Indian river, and has the great cypress swamp in its S.W. corner. The v. is on Pepper creek, which flows into Rehoboth bay. There are in the h. 3 grist m., 13 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,324; 1850, 2,668.

DAHHI & DAHHRA, two towns of Arabia; the former in Yemen, 50 m. S.E. Loheia; the latter, dom. and 80 m. S.S.W. Muscat.

DAHLEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg., Düsseldorf, 4 m. S.W. Gladbach. Pop. 1,360. Manufs. woollen fabrics, lace, and soap.—II. Saxony, on r., circ. & 27 m. E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,081. It has manufs. of linens.

DAHLONEGA, p-v., capital of Lumpkin co., Ga., 140 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 620 W. Situated between Chestatee and Etowah rivers, and is the seat of a branch of the United States Mint. It has a court house; the large granite building, 3 stories, high, in which the coinage is performed;—2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist;—a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, several stores, and 735 inhabitants.

DAHLONEGA, p-v., Wappello co. Io.

D'AILLEBOUT, pa. Gaspe co., C. E. Pop. 1852, 819.

D'AILLEBOUT, v. & pa., Joliet co., Can. E., 50 N. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 75 inhabitants.

DAHME, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the riv. Dahme, 44 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 3,750. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a strong citadel; it has woollen cloth, tobacco, and linen factories. The French were defeated here in 1713.

DAHNA (AL), a wide sandy plain occup. all the N. E. part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish pash. Bagdad, and extending S. to abt. lat. 27° N.

DAHOMEY, a country of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, extending along the coast from the riv. Volta to Fort Badagry, between lat. 6° and 8° N., and lon. 0° 30′ and 2° E., bounded W. by Ashantee, and E. by Yariba, and comprising the coast dists. Whydah, Popo, and Kerapay. Surface level and well watered; tropical products grow here in the utmost luxuriance. The inhabitants appear to be in the lowest stage of barbarism, and their kings are said to exercise the most absolute despotism. An active slave trade continues to be maintained here. Chief town, Abomey.

DAILLEY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Lowndes co., Miss., 131 N. E. Jackson, 905 W.

DAILLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with a vill. on the Girvan riv., 6 m. E.N.E. Girvan. Area estim. at 17,000 ac. Pop, 2,413.

DAIMIEL, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1845, 9,128. There are several salt marshes in its vicinity; it has manufs. of woollens & linens, & is one of the richest & most important places in La Mancha.

DAINA, a vill. of Syria, pash. & 20 m. W. Aleppo. Here are numerous ruins, supposed to be those of the anc. *Imma*, & near it the convent & ruined pillar of St. Simon-Stylites.

DAINGERFIELD, p. v., Titus co., Tex.

DAIRSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 2¼ m. E. Cupar. Area, 2,306 ac. Pop. 708. In it are the vill. Dairsiemuir or Osnaburg, & an old castle in which a parliament was held in 1355; subsequently Archbishop Spottiswood resided in it, & built the church & bridge across the Eden.

DAIRY, p. o., Scotland co., Mo.

DAJEL, a small town & fort of N. Scinde, 40 m. S. S.W. Dadur. Ghazee Khan, & commanding a route from the Indus through the Bolan pass.

DAKHEL, or DAKHILEH (EL), the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, near lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 29° E., 50 m. W. of the oasis El-Kharzeh. Length E. to W. 28 m.; breadth 16 m. Estimated pop. between 6,000 & 7,000. Soil very fertile, yielding large quantities of dates, olives, & other fruits. It contains the small towns El Kasr & Kalamoun, numerous vills., & the remains of many ancient towns, with a remarkable temple.—*Dakkeh* (anc. *Pselcis*), is a vill. of Nubia, on lt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. N.E. Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite it, E. the Nile, are considerable remains of the anc. Metacompso.

DAKOTAH, p. v., Walsharah co., Wis.

DALAI-NOR, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, lat. 54° N., lon. 116° E.

DALARÖE, a maritime vill. of Sweden, læn & 20 m. S.E. Stockholm, with a fort on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 700, mostly pilots & fishers.

DALBEATTIE, a vill. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 44 m. E.S.E. Castle-Douglas.

DALBURY, a pa. of England, co. & 5¼ m. S.S.W. Derby. Area, 1,172 ac. Pop. 237.

DALBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 115.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 9¼ m. W.S.W. New Maldon. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 142.—III. (*Magna*), co. Leicester, 3¼ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,328 ac. Pop. 512.—IV. (*Parva*), same co., 4 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,818 ac. Pop. 199.—V. (*on the Wolds*), same co., 5¼ m. N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 3,430 ac. Pop. 371.

DALDERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. S. Horncastle.

DALE, county, Ala. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 372 sq. ms. Drained by the branches of Choctawhatchee r. The surface is generally level, with a light soil, covered with pine, excepting the river swamp & hammocks, which are very productive. Capital, Newton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $21,122; Ind. corn, 182,396 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 69,458; rice, 68,950 pounds; cotton, 2,158 bales; —10 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.;—29 churches; 8 schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,397; 1850, 6,382. (See *Daleville*.)

DALE, p-o., Berks county, Pa., 75 E. Harrisburg, 168 W.

DALE, p. o., Wyoming co., N. Y.

DALE, p. o., Spencer co., Ia.

DALE, a maritime vill. and pa., formerly a bor. and market-town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6¼ m. W. Milford, on a peninsula bounding Milford-haven on the W. Area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 406. In this pa. is St. Ann's Head, lat. 51° 41′ N., lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W., with two light-houses, elevation 192 feet. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here to contest the crown of Engl. in 1485.

DALE ABBEY, a chapelry of England, co. Derby. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 442.

DALECARLIA, or DALARNE, an old province of Sweden, now comprised in the læn Fahlun.

DAL-ELF, a river of Sweden, læns Fahlun & Gefle, formed by the union of the Oster & Wester-Dal, 20 m. W. Fahlun, flows successively S.E. & E., traversing many lakes, & enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 m. E. Gefle. Total course from the source of the Oster-Dal, about 250 m. It forms numerous cataracts, & except near its mouth, it is only navigable for rafts. On it are the towns Hedemora & Avesta.

DALEN, a vill. of Netherl., prov. Drenthe, 2¼ m. N. E. Koevorden. Pop. 1,600.—*Dalenburg* is a town of Hanover, 15 m. S.E. Luneburg. Pop. 800.

DALESZYCE, a town of Poland, prov. & 9 m. S.E. Kielce, in a deep valley. Pop. about 1,520. It has a fine church. Near it are extensive mines.

DALEVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 147 N.E. Harrisburg, 244 W.

DALEVILLE, p-v., Lauderdale co., Miss., 104 E. Jackson, 918 W.

DALEVILLE, p-v., Dale co., Ala., 222 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 871 W. Situated on the W. side of a branch of Choctawhatchee river.

DALEY'S, p. o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

DALFSEN, a vill. of the Netherlds, prov. Overyssel, on the Vecht, 7 m. E. Zwolle, with a fine church.

DALGETY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. N.E. Inverkeithing. Pop. 1,513. It has a harbor, whence coal & salt are exported. Donibristle house, in this pa., was in 1592 the scene of the murder of Earl Moray.

DALHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Newmarket. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 584.

DALHOUSIE, t., Lanark co., Can. W. Pop. 1,421.

DALHOUSIE, pa., Restigouche co., N. B. Drained by Upsequitch r., & by Charles & Eel rivers, flowing into the Bay of Chaleurs. It has a saw m., 2 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,403.—Dalhousie, v., the cap. of the co., at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs, has a court house, 2 churches, & 600 inhabitants.

DALHOUSIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 8 m. S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Cockpen; in its vicinity is Dalhousie castle, seat of the Earl of Dalhousie.

DALHOUSIE MILLS, p. v., Lancaster t., Glengarry co., Can. W. Situated on riv. D'Lisle, & contains a church, 3 stores, a tannery, a grist m., & 100 inhabs.

DALIAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. W.S.W. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 11,970, chiefly employed in fishing.

DALINGHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. W. S.W. Wickham-Market. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 385.

DALKEITH, a burgh of barony, market-town, and pa. of Scotland, co. & 6½ m. S.E. Edinburgh, between the N. & S. Esk rivers, & a station on the Hawick branch of the N. British r. r. Pop. of pa., 6,531; do. of town, 5,086. Town well built, paved, & lighted; has a pa. church (a gothic edifice, formerly collegiate), several other chapels, a classical school, scientific institution, subscription library, various banks, two market-houses, numerous good shops & residences, & one of the largest corn markets in Scotland. In & around it are extensive corn mills, with breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, & coal works. Markets, Monday & Thursday. Fairs, first Thursday after Rutherglen May fair, & 3d Tuesday of October. In its vicinity is Dalkeith palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

DALKEY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 8 m. S.E. Dublin. Area, 467 ac. Pop. of pa. 1,449; of vill., 304. The latter on the Irish Sea, immediately outside Dublin Bay, was a seaport town of some consequence in the 17th century, & its harbor is protected by 7 strong forts, now in part dismantled. Dalkey isl. & battery are separated from the mainland by a narrow sound.

DALLAS, county, Iowa. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Raccoon riv. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Aidell. Pop. 1850, 854.

DALLAS, county, Mo. Situated centrally toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. miles. Surface undulating & hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Buffalo fork of Osage r. Capital, Buffalo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,050; wheat, 8,858 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 187,580; oats, 65,795; wool, 8,903 pounds;—15 schools, 375 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,648.

DALLAS, county, Ala. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 925 sq. ms. The Alabama river passes through it, & receives the Cahaba r. from the N., at the centre of the county. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Cahaba. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $884,354; Ind. corn, 1,267,011 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 227,298; rice, 123,750 pounds; cotton, 35,275 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $154,780; value of manufactured articles, $194,420;—45 churches; 26 acad., 724 pupils; 41 schools, 1,039 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,199; 1850, 29,727.

DALLAS, county, Ark. Centrally situated. Area, 864 sq. ms. It has the Saline river on its eastern, and Washita on W. border, drained centrally by several small streams. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Princeton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $157,762; Ind. corn, 209,940 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 44,749; cotton, 1,556 bales; tobacco, 582 pounds;—3 grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd; cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,025; value of manufactured articles, $11,000;—11 churches; 4 acad., 124 pupils; 7 schools, 194 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,877.

DALLAS, county, Tex. Situated in the northern part of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Drained by Trinity river and branches. Capital, Dallas. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,302; Ind. corn, 94,870 bush. pro-

duced: peas & beans, 228; sweet potatoes, 5,954; cotton, 44 bales:—a grist m., a tannery, a printing office, a weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufactures, $200; value of manufac. articles, $1,000;—2 churches; 10 schools, 170 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,743.

DALLAS, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 133 N.E. Harrisburg, 242 W. Surface uneven & mountainous; soil gravel, loam, & slate. Harvey's lake, a beautiful sheet of water, lies in this t., & its outlet & some other streams afford water power. There are in the t. 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 806; 1850, 904.

DALLAS, p. o., Marshall co., Va.

DALLAS, p. v., capital Gaston co., N. C., 145 W. by S. Raleigh. Situated on the south fork, 2 miles above its junction with the Catawba r. It contains a court house, 2 iron foundries, a furnace, a rolling m., a nail fac., a machine for separating gold from quartz, moved by steam; 4 do. by water power, & 280 inhabitants.

DALLAS, p. v., Highland co., O.

DALLAS, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 1850, 406.

DALLAS, p. v., Paulding co., Ga.

DALLAS, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. It has a saw m. & 185 inhabitants.

DALLAS, sta., Bellefontaine & Ind. railroad, 188 m. from Cleveland, O.

DALLAS, p. v., Greene co., Mo. Pop. of the town 1850, 670.

DALLAS, p. o., Pulaski co., Ky.

DALLAS, t., Green co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 670.

DALLAS, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

DALLAS, p. o., Madison par., La.

DALLAS, p. v., capital Dallas co., Texas, 190 N.W. Austin. Situated at the head of navigation, & on the left bank of Trinity river, & has a court house, a Methodist church, 3 stores, several mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 175 inhabitants.

DALLAS, p. v., Polk co., Oregon.

DALLAS, or DOLLAS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 8 m. S.W. Elgin. Pop. 1,226.

DALLASBURGH, p. v., Warren co., O.

DALLASBURGH, p. v., Owen co., Ky.

DALLAS CITY, p. v., Hancock co., Ill.

DALLASTOWN, p. v., York co., Pa.

DALLES, p. o., Clackamus co., Oregon. (For description of the Dalles, see Columbia river.)

DALLINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 1¼ m. N.W. Northampton. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 565.—II. co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Battle. Area, 2,873 ac. Pop. 664.

DALLYA, or DALJA, a market-town, Austrian dom., Slavonia, co. Verötz, on rt. b. of the Danube, 19 m. E.S.E. Eszek. Pop. 3,430, partly engaged in extensive sturgeon fisheries in the river.

DALMACHERRY, a town of British India, presid. & 100 m. N.W. Madras.

DALMATIA, p-v., Northumberland co., Pa., 40 N. Harrisburg, 150 W. (*See Georgetown.*)

DALMATIA (KINGDOM OF), Germ. *Dalmatien*, the S.most portion of the Austrian empire, situated between lat. 42° 15′ & 44° 54′ N., & lon. 14° 30′ & 19° E., & forming a narrow strip of country, bounded W. by the Adriatic, E. by Turkey (Herzegovina), N. & E. by Croatia: cap. Zara. Area, including 60 isl., & numerous islets, 5,815 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 393,715, of whom 330,827 are Roman Catholics, mostly of Slavonic origin. Surface mountainous, covered by offshoots of the Dinaric Alps, traversed on the N. by a ridge of limestone mountains, & on the W. by a similar ridge parallel with the coast. Culminating point *Mt. Orien*, 6,332 feet in elevation, *Dinara* 6,040 feet, Pastovo 5,929 feet, & Velebich 5,439 feet. Chief rivers, the Zermagna, Kerka, Settina, & Narenta. Soil good; agriculture in a very rude state. Chief products, Indian corn, rye, barley, the fig, & olives. Coal of inferior quality is worked at Dernis: iron exists in the mountains, but is not worked. Salt is a profitable article of export. Fishing employs 8,000 of the coast pop., & the country is remarkable for the number of its birds. Ship building is an active branch of industry, & all parts of the coast afford excellent harbors. Climate resembles that of Naples, but is more healthy. Temperature seldom below freezing. Maximum heat in June & July 89° Fahr.: winter short; snow seldom lies, except on the mountains. The Sirocco blows 100 days in the year, & is much dreaded on the coast in winter. Dalmatia is divided into the 4 deps. Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, & Cattaro. Education is far behind; the chief schools are a gymnasium at Ragusa, and another at Spalatro. It formed part of ancient *Illyricum*. In 1805 Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Italy, & created Marshal Soult Duke of Dalmatia.

DALMATOW, or DOLMATOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on the Iset, 100 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinburg. Pop. about 1,000.

DALMELLINGTON, a pa. & burgh of barony of Scotland, co. & 13 m. S.E. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 2,910, partly engaged in woollen manufs., & in iron & coal works. Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, Hallowe'en, and Friday after Whitsunday, O. S. The scenery of the Doon in this pa. is remarkably picturesque.

DALMENY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Queensferry. Pop. 1,243. It has, among other antiquities, a picturesque castle of the Earl of Rosebery, & a Saxon church in fine preservation.

DALMOW, a town of India, dom. Oude, on N. b. of the Ganges, 54 m. S. Lucknow.

DALMY, a small isl., Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 36′ N., lon. 52° 24′ E. Inhabitants partly engaged in pearl fishing.

DALRY, a town & pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, the vill. having a station on the Glasgow & Ayr r. r., 18 m. N.N.W. Ayr, 15 m. S.W. Paisley. Pop. of pa. 1851, 8,865. There are coal and iron works, manufactory of woollens, & 6 annual fairs.—II. a pa. stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the Ken, 3 m. N.W. New Galloway. Pop. 1,238. Height of Blacklarg mountain, 2,890 feet.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4¼ m. S.E. Ayr. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,096. The vill., situated on the Doon, gives name to an eminent Scottish family, anciently lords of the barony.

DALRYMPLE, (PORT), Tasmania, is an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, N. shore of Van. Diem. Ld. Lat. of lightho. 41° 3′ 5″ S., lon., 146° 47′ 5″ E.

DALSERF, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 6 m. S.E. Hamilton. Area, 7,220 ac. Pop. 3,583.

DALSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area, 10,890 ac. Pop. 2,844. The seat of the Bishop of Carlisle, Rosecastle, stands in a beautiful valley in this pa.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London, pa. Hackney, 3¾ m. N.N.E. St. Paul's. It is pleasantly situated.

DALTON, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 96 N. by W. Concord, 557 W. Connecticut r. runs on its N.W. boundary, & the Fifteen Mile Falls commence in this town. Watered by St. John's r. Incorporated in 1784. Surface uneven; soil fertile, well adapted to grazing. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 664; 1850, 751.

DALTON, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 125 W. Boston, 382 W. Drained by branches of Housatonic r., which afford water power. Surface generally level; soil fertile. There are in the t. 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—2 woollen fac., with 39 looms, employing 108 persons, & manufactures annually 95,000 yds. of broad cloths & satinets; a machine shop, a cutlery fac., 3 paper fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,255; 1850, 1,020. The Western r. r. passes through it.

DALTON, p-o., Sugar Creek t., Wayne co., O., 106 N.E. Columbus, 331 W.

DALTON, p. t., Wayne co., Ia., 80 E. Indianapolis, 527 W. Pop. 1850, 855.

DALTON, p. v., & capital Whitfield co., Ga. Situated at the junction of the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad, with the Western & Atlantic railroad, 271 miles from Augusta. It contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants.

DALTON, p. v., Chickasaw co., Miss.

DALTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 10 m. E. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 761.

DALTON, several pas., &c. of England.—I. (*In Furness*), with a mkt. town, co. & 18 m. W.N.W. Lancaster. Area of pa., including several isls. on the coast, 16,364 ac. Pop. 4,683, mostly engaged in iron mines & foundries, & in malting. The town has an old church, an ancient tower used as a court-house, gaol, & a free grammar school, rev. 135*l.* per ann. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furness abbey, & remains of a castle called the Peel of Foundey, erected on an islet, to defend the harbor.—II. (*Le-Dale*), co. Durham, 6¾ m. S. Sunderland. Area, 4,281 ac. Pop. 5,125.—III.

(*North*), co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Area, 3,800 ac. Pop. 199.—IV. (*South*), same co. & Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 202.—V. a tnship., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. E.S.E. Burton-in-Kendal. Pop. 1,095.—VI. (*Over-Tees*), a tnship., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Croft, 5 m. S. Darlington. Pop. 288.—VII. a tnship. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding. Area, 1,235 ac. Pop. 1,310.

DALUPIRI, one of the Philippine isls., N. Luzon. Lat. 19° 15′ N., lon. 121° 34′ E., 80 miles in circ.

DALWOOD, a hamlet of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Stockland, 4 m. N.W. Axminster. Pop. 587.

DALZIEL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 2 m. N.E. Hamilton. Pop. 2,283. The mansion-house of Dalziel is a fine antique structure. It has a single-arched bridge across the Calder. The pa. was intersected by the Great Western Roman road.

DAMAGHAN, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. S.S.E. Astrabad. Its ruinous walls are about 2½ m. in circ., but not one-half of the space within them is occupied by buildings.

DAMAK, a town of Java, near its N. coast, 15 m. N.E. Samarang.

DAMALA, a vill. of Greece, Morea, dep. Argolis, 26 m. E.S.E. Argos, on the G. of Egina. It was the seat of a congress during the Greek revol. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Troezen*.

DAMANHOUR, *Hermopolis-parva*, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Bahireh, 37 m. E.S.E. Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning & woollen-weaving factories, in which latter are woven coarse capotes for the army, afterwards sent to Boulack to be finished.—*Damanhour Caduc* is a vill. on the Nile, 5 m. N. Cairo, & where the Egyptian pasha has a summer residence.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. S.S.E. Sana, with a citadel, a college, & 5,000 houses.

DAMARAN, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., E. Palawan, lat. 10° 45′ N., lon. 120° 5′ E., 45 m. in circ.

DAMARISCOTTA, r., Me., may be regarded as an arm of the sea. It receives the outlet of Damariscotta pond, & is navigable for large vessels, 16 miles to the bridge, between New Castle & Nobleboro. Many vessels are built on this river, & much lumber is exported from it.

DAMARISCOTTA, t., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 1850, 1,328.

DAMARISCOTTA MILLS, p-v., Lincoln co., Me., 30 S.E. Augusta, 598 W. Situated at the outlet of Damariscotta pond, between Newcastle and Nobleboro. Here are a Baptist, & a Roman Catholic church, several mills, 8 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

DAMASCOVILLE, p-v., Columbiana county, O., 174 N.E. by E. Columbus, 295 W. The village called Damascus is in Goshen & Butler ts. It has 3 or 4 stores, & from 25 to 30 dwellings. It is in the midst of a fertile country.

DAMASCUS, p-t., Wayne co., Pa., 190 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 293 W. Situated on the W. bank of Delaware r. The v. has a Baptist church, 1 store, & 15 dwellings. A bridge 550 feet long here crosses the Delaware r. There are in the t. 17 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 957; 1850, 1,402.

DAMASCUS, sta. on the Ohio & Pa. r. r., 74 m. from Pittsburg, Pa.

DAMASCUS, p-v., Montgomery county, Md., 70 N.W. Annapolis, 40 W.

DAMASCUS, p-v., Henry co., O., 147 N.W. Columbus, 478 W. The v. is situated on the N. side of Maumee r. Pop. of the t. in 1850, 233.

DAMASCUS, p.v., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 107 N.W. Columbia, 568 W.

DAMASCUS, the largest pashalic of Syria, comprising all that country between Lebanon & the Euphrates, lat. 31° to 36° N., lon. 35° to 41° E., having N. the pash. Aleppo & Diarbekir, W. those of Tripoli, Acre, & Gaza, E. & S. the Arabian desert. Surface mostly level, except in the W.: in parts it is extremely fertile. Princip. rivs., the Orontes & Jordan; & it comprises the Dead Sea, a part of the L. of Tiberias, and several smaller lakes. Corn, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, cotton, silk, & cochineal are raised, & live-stock of all kinds is numerous. Chief cities, Damascus, Homs, Hamah, & Jerusalem; here also are the remains of Palmyra, & other cities, celebrated in ancient & sacred history. The pash. is divided into 20 dists., or governorships, has 8 cities & towns, 1,522 villages, & a pop. of 526,812, exclusive of Bedwins.

DAMASCUS, *Es-Sham*, a famous city of Syria, cap. pash., in a hilly fertile plain, E. of Anti-Libanus, & 53 m. E.S.E. its port Beyrout. Lat. 33° 27′ N., lon. 36° 23′ E. Pop. estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000, of whom 12,000 are Christians, & 12,000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls & towers, & has extensive suburbs, many handsome mosques, the principal of which is 650 feet in length, by 150 ft. in width; Greek, Maronite, Syrian, & Armenian churches, 3 Franciscan convents, 8 synagogues, an extensive khan, & numerous bazaars of less size, all well supplied with goods; various hospitals, 20 large & many smaller Mohammedan schools, a Greek college, Jewish, & Armenian schools, & a large fortified palace of the pasha in the centre of the city. Its private buildings are mostly mean externally, but internally often fitted up with great magnificence; a large & increasing trade attests the wealth of its inhabitants. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, & had a few years ago 4,000 looms for silks & cotton stuffs, manufactures of soap, saddlery, cabinet-work, jewellery, & sabres. Caravans come to it several times annually from Bagdad, Mecca, Aleppo, &c., & there is daily communication with Beyrout, Tripoli, & Acre. Large quantities of wheat, madder, hemp, & tobacco are raised in its vicinity, which is one of the "four paradises" of eastern poetry; the city imports British & other European goods to a considerable amount. Damascus is probably one of the earliest cities in the world which attained to consequence; it is mentioned in Genesis xiv. 15. It was taken by David (2 Sam. viii. 6); but soon afterwards recovered its independence. The city was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 632. In 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks, & in 1832 was captured by Ibrahim Pacha.

DAMAUN ("the border"), a frontier prov. of Afghanistan, between the Solymaun mountains & the Indus. Lat. 30° to 33° N., & lon. 70° to 71° E. Surface mostly a bare, clayey plain; but it is irrigated & fertile around its towns Dera-Ismael, D.-Ghazee Khan, &c.—II. a town of W. Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on the Gulf of Cambay, 59 m. S. Surat. Estimated pop. 6,000. It has several churches and convents, a Parsee temple (the fire in which is reputed to have been burning for 1,200 years), a tolerable roadstead, & some trade in ship-building.

DAMAZAN, a comm. & town of France, dep Lot-et-Garonne, 11 m. N.N.W. Nerac. Pop. 1,680.

DAMBACH, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 4 m. N. Schelestadt. Pop. 3,485. Near it are mines of iron & manganese.

DAMBOOLOO, a vill. of Ceylon, 40 m. N. Kandy, with cave temples, & Buddhic sculptures.

DAMBORSCHITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 17 m. S.E. Brünn. Pop. 1,617.

DAMER, a town of Nubia. [Ed-Dahmer.]

DAMERHAM (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1½ m. S.S.W. Salisbury. Area, 4,319 ac. Pop. 759.

DAMERY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, arrond. & 4 m. W.N.W. Epernay, near rt. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,770. It has a handsome church, and a trade in esteemed red wines.

DAMGARTEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 25 m. W. Stralsund. Pop. 1,411.

DAMIANO (SAN), several small towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., leg. & 8 m. S.S.E. Forli. Pop. 1,300.—II. (*d' Asti*), Sard. sta., div. Alessandria, prov. & 6 m. W.S.W. Asti, cap. mand., on the Borbo. Pop. with comm. 6,767. It is partially fortified.—III. (*di Coni*), div., prov. & 6 m. W.S.W. Coni. Pop. with comm. 2,674.

DAMIETTA, a town & river port of Lr. Egypt, on right bank of the great E. branch of the Nile, at its delta, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 25′ N., lon. 31° 49′ E. Pop. estimated at 28,000. It is in general meanly built, but it has some good mosques, houses, & marble baths, a school for infantry officers, & a cotton-spinning factory. Its harbor is bad, & its commerce having become mostly monopolized by Alexandria, it has now little more than a coasting trade with the ports of Syria, &c., in dried fish & agricultural produce.—*Old Damietta*, repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades, was about 4 miles N., where are some of its remains.

DAMM, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 5 m. E.S.E. Stettin, on the r. r., 80 miles

from Berlin, at the mouth of the Slöne, in L. Damm. Pop. 2,890. Manufs. woollen cloths.

DAMMA, a small island of the Molucca group, E. Archip., N.E. Timor, lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 128° 30′ E. It yields a considerable quantity of sulphur, and has some good anchorages. It was settled on by the Dutch in 1646, but afterwards abandoned.

DAMMARIE, several comms. & vills. in the central deps. of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 m. S. Chartres. Pop. 1,131.

DAMMARTIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. & 11 m. N.W. Meaux. Pop. 1,827.—Some vills., deps. Doubs, Jura, H. Marne, &c., have the same name.

DAMME, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. N.E. Bruges, on a canal. Pop. 800.—II. a vill., N. Germany, duchy & 43 m. S. Oldenburg, with an extensive cattle market.

DAMMER, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., off the S. extremity of Gilolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 128° 10′ E.

DAMMERSCHE-SEE, a lake of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, formed by the Oder near its mouth. It is navigable in all its extent.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO is off the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 21° S., lon. 116° to 117° E., & comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, & many smaller isls.—*Dampierre Str.* between the isl. Waygiou & Papua, is 35 m. broad.

DAMPIERRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Dole. Pop. 591.—II. (*sur Sâlon*), a mkt. town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., on the Sâlon, 9 m. N.E. Gray. Pop. 1,422.—*Dampierre* is the name of several vills. in Central & W. France.

DAMPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs. dist. & 38 m. N.W. Moradabad.

DAMSA, a beautiful islet of the Orkneys, in bay, & forming part of pa. of Firth. Circuit about 1 m.

DAMVILLE & DAMVILLERS, two comms. and vills. of France, caps. of cantons; the former, dep. Eure, arrond. & 11 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 804.—The latter, dep. Meuse, arrond. & 13 m. S. Montmedy. Pop. 1,075.

DAN, r., N. C. & Va., runs mostly in the latter, and uniting with Stanton r. forms the Roanoke r. It has falls of 23 feet at Danville; but, by a canal around them, is navigable 100 miles from its mouth.

DAN, a city of antiquity in Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land" (Beersheba, or Birsaba, 140 m. distant, forming its S. limit). The site of Dan has been fixed by Robinson at the Tell-el-Kady, 3 m. W.N.W. Banias.

DANA, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 69 W. Boston, 397 W. Drained by a branch of Swift r. Incorporated in 1781. There are in the t. 2 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Universalist,—3 manufactories of palm leaf hats, 2 pianoforte fac., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 691; 1850, 842.

DANA, a vill. of N. Syria, pash. & 20 m. W. Aleppo. In & around it are many remains of antiquity, remarkable mounds & caverns.

DANAKIL, or DANKALI, a country of N.E. Africa, extending along the W. coast of the Red Sea, between lat. 12° & 15° N., & lon. 40° & 43° 30′ E., having W. chiefly the dom. of Tigre, Abyssinia. It is a rocky, bare, & desolate region, with numerous salt lakes, the salt from which forms the principal article of traffic.

DANBOROUGH, p-v., Plumstead t., Bucks co., Pa., 103 E. Harrisburg, 165 W. It contains a store & 12 or 15 dwellings.

DANBURG, p-v., Wilkes co., Ga., 88 N.N.E. Milledgeville, 560 W.

DANBURY, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 28 N.W. Concord, 503 W. Watered by Smith's r. Surface uneven, but there are intervales bordering the streams. Incorporated in 1795, though settled over 20 years before. There are in the t. 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—1 tannery, 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 800; 1850, 934. The Northern N. H. r. r. passes through it.

DANBURY, p-t., semi-capital of Fairfield co., Ct., 68 S.W. Hartford, 65 New York, 292 W. The surface is agreeably diversified, & the soil is fertile. The village is pleasantly situated at the N. termination of the Danbury branch railroad, & in a valley trending north and south; the main street is about 2 miles in length, & is compactly built for the greater part of the distance. It contains a court-house, a bank, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 Sandemanian,—a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. Still river, a branch of the Housatonic, passes through the town, & affords a good water power. The town was incorporated in 1696. It was burned by the British during the Revolutionary war, April 26th, 1777, with a large amount of military stores. In the battle which occurred, the American General Wooster was killed. There are in the t. 40 stores, 4 fulling m., a tannery, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 15 saw m., 130 hat fac.; value of hats manuf. yearly, $800,000; 3 comb fac., 1 acad., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,504, 1850, 5,964.

DANBURY, p. o., Stokes co., N. C.

DANBURY, t., Ottowa co., O. Pop. 1850, 501.

DANBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 4½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford, & with a hill and anc. Danish camp, whence its name. Area, 2,950 ac. Pop. 1,221. Fair, 29th May.

DANBY, p-t., Rutland county, Vt., 80 S. by W. Montpelier, 443 W. Surface mountainous; soil fertile, & particularly adapted to grazing; & it has extensive dairies. First settled in 1768. Drained by the head waters of Otter creek. There are in the t. 5 churches, —1 Baptist, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist, —a bank, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,379; 1850, 1,535. The Western Vt. r. r. passes through it.

DANBY, p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 168 W.S.W. Albany, 289 W. Surface hilly; soil a gravelly loam. Drained by Cattotong cr. & its tributaries. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 27 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,570; 1850, 2,411.

DANBY, p. v., Du Page co., Ill., on the Galena and Chicago r. r.

DANBY, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 262.

DANBY, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding. —I. 8¼ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 22,230 ac. Pop. 2,299.—II. (*Whiske*), 3¼ m. N. N.W. North-Allerton. Area, 4,547 ac. Pop. 554.

DANBY FOUR CORNERS, p-o., Danby t., Rutland co., Vt., 82 S. by W. Montpelier, 437 W.

DANCYVILLE, p-v., Haywood co., Tenn., 183 W. S.W. Nashville, 868 W. Has 125 inhabitants.

DANDE, a riv. of S.W. Africa, bounds N. the state Angola, enters the Atlantic, 60 m. N. the mouth of the Coanza, after a N. course estimated at 200 m. (?)—*Dande* is a vill. near its mouth.

DANDRIDGE, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Tenn., 229 E. Nashville, 482 W. Situated on the N. bank of French Broad r. It contains a court-house, jail, and several stores & dwellings.

DANE, county, Wis., central in the S. part of the state, & contains 1,235 sq. ms. The surface is level, & the soil very fertile. The Four Lakes are beautiful sheets of water, near the centre of the county, & abound with excellent fish. Catfish river connects the Four Lakes, forms their outlet, & drains the county. Capital, Madison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $363,235; wheat, 347,250 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 122,290; oats, 243,601; potatoes, 106,387;—15 saw m.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—14 churches; 1 college, 25 students; 7 acad., 187 pupils; 91 schools, 2,707 scholars; 15 libraries, 9,450 vols. Pop. 1840, 314; 1850, 16,639.

DANE, p. t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 322.

DANEMORA, p. v., Beekman t., Clinton co., N. Y. Here is the Clinton state prison, an extensive structure built of hewn granite; the walls are 2 feet thick. The village in the vicinity, contains about 50 houses, and there are in the neighborhood extensive iron works.

DANFORTH, t., Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1850, 168.

DANGEAU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 9 m. N. Châteaudun. Pop. 1,500.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls., Pacific O., in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., comprising the Palliser, Resolution, Harp, & numerous other isls.—*The Isles of Danger* are a small group in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S., lon. 166° W.

DANIELE (SAN), a market town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 13 m. N.W. Udine, cap, dist., with a magnificent bridge on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,500.

DANIELS' MILLS, p. o., Person co., N. C.

DANIELSVILLE, p-v., Spottsylvania co., Va., 85

N.W. Richmond, 84 W. Situated in the midst of the gold region.

DANIELSVILLE, sta. on Norwich & Worcester r. r., 70 m. from Norwich, Conn.

DANIELSVILLE, p. v., capital of Madison co., Ga., 91 N. Milledgeville, 599 W. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, & 150 inhabitants.

DANIELSVILLE, p. v., Dickson co., Tenn.

DANIELTON, p. v., Beaufort dist., S. C.

DANILISHA, a populous vill. of Russia, gov. & adjacent to Perm, of which it is a suburb.

DANILOV, a town of Russ., gov. & 40 m. N.N.E Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Pelenda. Pop. 1,764. It is surrounded by collieries, & has manufs. of candles & dye-works.—*Danilovskhi*, is a mkt. town, gov. & 80 m. N. Minsk. Pop. 1,200.

DANISCHE-WALD, a country, Denmark, Schleswig, between the gulfs of Eckernförd & Kiel.

DANKARA, a town of W. Africa, Upp. Guinea, cap. kgdm. of same name, on the Gold Coast, 47 m. W. Coomassie. The kingdom is tributary to Ashantee, & contains rich gold mines.

DANKOV, or DONKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 90 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Vesovaja with the Don. Pop. 2,500. It is mostly built of wood, & has 6 churches.

DANNAIKENCOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 32 m. N. Coimpatoor.

DANNEMARIE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. E. Belfort, on the canal of the Rhône & Rhine. Pop. 1,214.—Also comms., deps. Doubs, &c.

DANNENBERG, a walled town of Hanover, landr. & 30 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, cap. co., on the Jeetze. Pop. 1,500, engaged in breweries, &c.

DANNEMORA, a mining town of Sweden, læn & 22 m. N. Upsal. Its mines are the largest, & yield the best iron in the country.

DANSVILLE, t., Steuben co., N. Y., 230 W. by S. Albany. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam & clay. Drained by tributaries of Canisteo r. & Canaseraga cr. It has a tannery, a grist m., 6 saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,725; 1850, 2,545.

DANSVILLE, p-v., North Dansville t., Livingston co., N. Y., 238 W. Albany, 329 W. Situated on Canaseraga cr., which has a succession of falls of about 60 feet in one mile & a half. It contains 9 churches, —1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 25 stores, 3 paper m., 2 tanneries, 8 saw m., 2 flouring m., 4 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, 3 breweries, 11 carriage fac., 3 printing offices issuing 3 weekly & 1 semi-monthly publication, & 4,377 inhabitants. The Dansville branch of the Genesee Valley canal extends from this place.

DANTÁM, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

DANUBE, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 70 W.N.W. Albany, 393 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile, sandy, & calcareous loam. Drained by Nowadaga cr., a branch of the Mohawk, which last bounds the town on the N. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,960; 1850, 1,730.

DANUBE (German *Donau*, anc. *Danubius* and *Ister*), an important river, and, next to the Volga, the largest in Europe, originates in the *Berge*, a mountain torrent which rises in the E. declivity of the Schwarzwald in Baden, at an elevation of 2,850 feet above the level of the sea. This stream, when joined by the *Brigach*, & by the waters of a spring from the castle garden of Donaueschingen, takes the name of the Donau. It It flows first generally E.N.E. through an alpine country to Ulm, thence E.N.E. and E.S.E. to Passau it traverses the plain of Bavaria. From Passau to Vienna E.S.E., it intersects a hilly region, & the remainder of its course, E.S.E. to Waitzén, S. to Bacz, & E. to the Black Sea, is through a country generally flat, except at the defile of the "*iron gate*," E. of Orsova. Length (direct) 1,000 m., or incldg. windings, 1,725 m. It drains a surface of about 250,000 sq. m.: its av. fall is 18 in. per m., but below Pesth it is only 3 in.; at Ulm it is 1,400, at Regensburg 1,000, at Passau 800, at Vienna 450, and at Pesth 300 feet above the level of the sea. Its breadth at Ulm is 108 feet, and in its lower course 6,000 feet; depth at Ulm, 6 feet, at Passau 16 feet, and lower down average 20 feet. It passes Sigmaringen and Ulm in Würtemberg, Dillingen, Hochstädt, Donauwörth, Ingolstadt, Regensburg, and Passau in Bavaria; Linz, Diernstein, Korneuburg, & Vienna, in Austria; Presburg, Komorn, Gran, Waitzen, Buda, Pesth, Peterwardein, and Carlowitz in Hungary; Belgrade, Semendria, & Orsova in Servia; Widin, Nicopoli, Rutschuk, Silistria, & Hirschova, in Bulgaria; Giurgevo, & Brahilov in Wallachia. The chief affluents of the Danube are, on the right, the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Ens, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, & Juntra; & on the left, the Altmühl, Nab, Regen, Morsch, Waag, Gran, Theiss, Temes, Chyl, Aluta, Jalomnitza, Sereth, & Pruth. Near its mouth in the Black Sea, it separates into several branches, the S.most of which, called the branch of St. George, forms, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between the Ottoman empire and Russia. It communi. by canals with the Elbe by means of the Moldau, and with the Rhine by the Altmühl. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons from Ulm. Steam packets were established on the Danube in 1830, and there are 10 steam vessels employed between Presburg, Pesth, & Constantinople, & 2 between Regensburg & Linz.

DANUBE (CIRCLE BEYOND THE), Ger. *Kreise jenseits der Donau*, one of the great divisions of Hungary, comprising nearly all the kingdom on the right or W. of the river. The "circle on this side the Danube," *diesseits der Donau*, extends along the left, or N. & E. of the river.

DANUBE (CIRCLE OF), one of the 4 circles of Würtemburg, cap. Ulm. Pop. 1852, 413,444.

DANVERS, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 16 N. Boston, 2 N.W. Salem, 456 W. The soil is fertile, & well cultivated. South Danvers, the principal v., is a continuation of the streets of Salem, of which it is virtually a suburb. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $450,000, and 2,500 inhabitants. North Danvers, on Beverly r., contains 2 Congregational & a Baptist church, 21 boot & shoe fac., 3 tanneries, & several other manufac. establishments. At this village, ship building is a considerable business. Both these villages can be approached by vessels, and have considerable manufactures and some trade. There are in the town, 30 tanneries, 31 shoe fac., a last fac., a leather splitting knife fac., 2 potteries, an iron foundry; a bleachery, employing 40 persons; 3 hat fac., a grist m., a saw m., & 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,020; 1850, 8,109.

DANVERS PORT, p-v., Essex co., Mass., on Essex r. r., 5 m. from Salem.

DANVILLE, p. t., capital Androscoggin co., Me., 42 S.W. Augusta, 372 W. The Androscoggin r. runs on its N.E. border. Surface undulating, soil fertile. There are in the t. 3 churches,—2 Baptist and 1 Congregational, —5 stores, the Lewiston Falls academy, a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,636.

DANVILLE, p. t., Rockingham co., N. H., 30 S.E. Concord, 471 W. Incorporated in 1760. Achusnut r. passes through the N.W. part of the t. Surface uneven, soil in some parts fertile. It has a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 538; 1850, 614.

DANVILLE, p. t., capital of Caledonia co., Vt., 30 N.E. Montpelier, 543 W. Drained by Merritt's r., and other branches of Pasumsic r., which afford good water power. Chartered in 1786, and re-chartered in 1792. The E. part is beautifully diversified and fertile; the W. part is more broken, and less productive. The v. is pleasantly situated, near the centre of the t., on elevated land, in the midst of a beautiful farming country. It has a court-house, jail., 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a bank, cap. $75,000; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t., 2 woollen fac., 4 grist m., 6 saw m., & 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,633; 1850, 2,577.

DANVILLE, p-o., Warren co., N. J., 67 N. by W. Trenton, 226 W.

DANVILLE, p-v., capital of Montour co., Pa., 71 N. by E. Harrisburg, 181 W. It is situated on the right bank of the N. branch of the Susquehanna r., at the entrance of Mahoning cr. It contains a court-house, an academy, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 3 furnaces, 2 founderies, & 3,302 inhabitants. A bridge here crosses the Susquehanna r.

DANVILLE, p-v., Pittsylvania co., Va., 164 S.W.

by W. Richmond, 251 W. Situated on the Richmond & Danville r. r., & on the left bank of Dan r., one of the constituents of the Roanoke. The river here has falls which afford good water power. The ground on which the village is built rises gradually from the river until it attains to a commanding eminence, presenting a delightful view of the place and the surrounding country. This place has a boatable communication as far as the falls of the Roanoke, and has become the centre of an extensive trade. The canal of the Roanoke Co. around the falls of the Dan river, is about 1 mile in length, & it affords an abundant water power, well adapted to manufacturing purposes. There are in the v. 3 academies, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 banks, 7 stores, 2 tobacco inspections, 4 tobacco factories, an iron foundry, 1 oil, 2 flouring, & 2 saw mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,514 inhabitants. Its manufacturing advantages are but partially developed.

DANVILLE, p-v., Sumter co., Ga., 100 m. S.W. Milledgeville, 757 W. Situated on the west bank of Flint river.

DANVILLE, p-v., Morgan co., Ala.

DANVILLE, p-v., Union t., Knox co., O., 65 N.E. Columbus, 366 W. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, & 160 inhabs.

DANVILLE, p-v., capital of Hendricks co., Ia., 20 W. Indianapolis, 591 W. Situated on the W. side of White Lick creek. It contains a court-house, jail, a church, a seminary, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 4 stores, & 386 inhabs.

DANVILLE, p-v., capital of Vermilion co., Ill., 130 E. by N. Springfield, 657 W. Situated on the N. side of Vermilion river, near the entrance of the N. fork. It is on a dry, sandy, and elevated surface, with an open prairie on the S.; but on other sides surrounded by a heavy growth of timber. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a United States land office, 17 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; a bank, cap. $300,000; & 736 inhabs. It is surrounded by a rich & populous country.

DANVILLE, p. t., Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,087.

DANVILLE, p-v., capital of Montgomery co., Mo., 47 N.E. Jefferson city, 892 W. It contains a court-ho., a Methodist church, an academy, several stores, & 300 inhabitants.

DANVILLE, p-v., capital of Boyle co., Kentucky, 41 S. by W. Frankfort, 555 W. Situated 3 miles S.W. of Dick's r., on a small stream emptying into it. It contains a court-house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 African,—a branch of the Bank of Kentucky, 14 stores, sevl. mills, factories, and manufac. estabs., and 2,000 inhabitants; Centre College, the Deaf & Dumb Asylum, & a female seminary. Centre College was founded in 1819, placed under the direction of the Presbyterians in 1824; it has a president, professors, or other instructors, 180 students, & about 6,000 volumes in its libraries; commencement on the third Thursday in July. The Deaf & Dumb Asylum has 2 brick edifices in a retired part of the village, a superintendent, a matron, 2 instructors, & about 75 pupils.

DANVILLE, p-v., capital Yell co., Ark., 70 W. Little Rock. Situated on Petit Jean river, & contains a court-house, jail, 3 stores, and 150 inhabs.

DANVILLE, p-v., Tishemingo co., Miss.

DANVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Tex.

DANVILLE, p. v., Shipton co., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Situated on the Quebec r. r., 11 N.E. Richmond, & contains a Congregational church, 3 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 250 inhabitants.

DANVILLE JUNCTION, a station on Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 27 m. from Portland, Me.

DAN WEBSTER, p-o., Henry co., Ia.

DANZIG (*Dantzic Gdansk*), an important fortified city & seaport of W. Prussia, cap. reg., on lt. b. of the Vistula, 3¼ m. from its outlet at Weichselmünde, & here joined by the Mottlau & Randaune, which traverse the city. Lat. (of parish church) 54° 21′ 4″ N., lon. 18° 39′ 34″ E. Pop. including its 9 suburbs, 66,827. Mean temp. of year, 45° .6; winter, 30; summer, 61°.9 Fahr. It is very old; its streets are narrow and gloomy. Principal public edifices, a cathedral, finished in 1503, numerous Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches & chapels, 2 synagogues, an English church, several monasteries & nunneries, a gymnasium, a royal school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, & trade, a public library with 30,000 vols., an observatory, a museum, society of natural history, an orphan asylum, house of industry, & several hospitals, 2 townhalls, an arsenal, & an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads, which afford good anchorage for vessels of any burden. Manufactures, fire-arms, tobacco, silks, vitriol, & jewelry; & it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour mills, dye-works, & sugar refineries. Exports wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, flour, linseed, rape, biscuits, provisions, ashes, zinc, bones, timber, staves, flax, hemp, linens, spirits, black beer, & wool. Imports comprise woollen & silken stuffs, & other manuf. goods, colonial products, dyes, wine, oil, spice, fruit, salt, & furs. The corn granaries, with warehouses for linens, ashes, hemp, &c., are all situated on a small isl. formed by the Mottlau. Danzig was occupied by the Teutonic knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, & was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic league. It was assigned to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1815, its fortifications have been greatly extended and improved, and works have been constructed by which the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. It is the birth-place of Fahrenheit. —The *Gulf of Danzig*, E. & W. Prussia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 miles in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische Haff by the Frische Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns Pillau, Putzig, & Hela.

DAOUDCAUNDY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, 30 m. W. Comillah.

DAOUDNAGUR, a town of British India, Bahar dist., on the Sone, 30 m. S.S.W. Patna.

DAOULAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. E. Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 501.

DAOURIA, a country of Asia, in Russia and China, comprising in the first the gov. Irkutsk, the cap. of which is Nertchinsk, & in the second, a part of Mantchuria. The *Daourian* mountains are a part of the Stanovoï chain, between the basin of the Amour and Lake Baikal; they are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, & mercury.

DARA, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 20 m. S.S.E. Mardin, with extensive remains of granaries, tombs, & reservoirs.—*Dar. Darak*, & *Darah*, are vills. of Scinde.

DARABGHERD, or DARABJERD, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 130 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is large, populous, & surrounded by orange groves.

DARAJEE, a town of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 m. S.S.W. Tattah. Pop. about 2,000.

DAR-AL-BEIDA (the "white house"), a small fortifd. marit. t. of Morocco, kgdm. Fez, on the Atlantic, 46 m. N.E. Azamor.

DARANAGUR, a t. of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, 67 N.E. Delhi.

DARAPORAM, a populous t. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 42 m. S.E. Coimbatoor.

D'ARBONE, p-o., Union co., La.

DARBY, p-t., Delaware co, Pa., 95 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 132 W. The t. is divided into Upper & Lower Darby. The v. is situated on Darby cr., and has a Friends church, 2 stores, a grist m., a fulling m., and about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a cotton fac., a tannery, 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,267; 1850, 1,310.

DARBY, t., Madison co., O. Drained by Darby cr. Pop. 1840, 466; 1850, 551.

DARBY, p. v., Franklin co., O.

DARBY, t., Pickaway co., O. Soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Darby cr., which affords water power. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,050; 1850, 1,166.

DARBY, t., Union co., O. Drained by Big Darby cr. Pop. 1850, 881.

DARBY CREEK, a small r. of Ohio, rises in Union co., & after a course of 60 miles, enters the Scioto riv., nearly opposite Circleville.

DARBY CREEK, p-o., Madison co., O., 22 N.N.W. Columbus, 415 W.

DARBY PLAINS, p-o., Union co, O., 26 N.N.W. Columbus, 415 W.

DARBY'S,, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 109 E.N.E Milledgeville, 588 W.

DARBYVILLE, p-v., Muhlenburg t., Pickaway co., O., 38 S. Columbus, 40s W. Founded in 1826. Situated on the W. bank of Darby cr. It has 3 stores, 3 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 tanneries, & about 250 inhabitants.

DARDANELLE, p-v., Yell co., Ark., 72 N.W. by W. Little Rock, 1,137 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Arkansas riv. Near this are two rocky ridges, on both sides of the Arkansas r., called the Dardanelles. Pop. of the t. 477.

DARDANELLES, p. o., Jackson co., Oregon.

DARDANELLES, or HELLESPONT (CHANNEL OF), a narrow strait between Europe & Asiatic Turkey, connecting the sea of Marmora & the Ægean Sea, between lat. 40° & 40° 30′ N., & lon. 26° 10′ & 26° 40′ E., having S.E. Asia Minor, & N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length N.E. to S. W. 40 m.; breadth 1 to 4 m. As the key of Constantinople & the Bosporus it is strongly fortified; on its shores are several castles, the towns Gallipoli & Lamsaki, the sites of anc. Sestos, Abydos, &c. The invading armies of Xerxes & of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

DARDENNE, v., St. Charles co., Mo., 100 E. by N. Jefferson city. Situated on a river of the same name, which enters the Missouri r., 5 m. S.S.W. St. Charles. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and 150 inhabitants.

DARDESHEIM, a town of Prussian Saxony, circle & 11 m. N.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,655.

DARENT, a riv. of Engl., co. Kent, rises near Bradsted, flows mostly N.E. past Dartford, and joins the Thames near Erith. Total length 20 m. It is navigable from the Thames to Dartford, & many mills are seated on its banks.

DARENTH, a pa., Engl., co. Kent, on the Darent, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Dartford. Area, 2,189. Pop. 654.

DARFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the river Dearne, with a station on the N. Midland r. r., 4¼ m. E.S.E. Barnesley. Area, 13,367 ac. Pop. 8,644. Ann. rev. of charities 517.

DARFUR, a country of Central Africa, E. Nigritia, consisting of an oasis, near lat. 14° N., lon. 27 E., & W. of Kordofan. It is very little known, but said to be very infertile. Pop. 200,000 (?). Arabs and Negroes. Copper & iron are said to be among its chief products, & these with camels, ivory, feathers, gum, leather, and slaves, are exchanged by its merchants for Asiatic and European manufs., & other goods brought by caravans from Egypt & Nubia. Chief towns Kobbé the cap., Kubeabia, & Zeghawa.

DARIEL, a Russian fortress of Circassia, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis. It is the ancient *Pylæ Caspiæ*.

DARIEN, t., Fairfield co., Ct., 74 S. W. Hartford, 266 W. Taken from Stamford in 1820. Bounded S. by Long Island sound. Surface undulating; soil excellent. The village is on a small stream, which enters a narrow bay that sets up from the sound, & contains a Congregational church, & has some coasting trade to New York. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a plaster m., 1 academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,080; 1850, 1,454.

DARIEN, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 263 W. Albany, 377 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & calcareous loam. Drained by Ellicott's cr. The v. on the Buffalo & N. Y. r. r. contains 1 church, 3 stores, 25 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,406; 1850, 2,084.

DARIEN, city, p-v., & capital of McIntosh co., Ga., 215 S.E. Milledgeville, 724 W. Situated on the N. side of Altamaha r., 12 miles above the bar, at the entrance of St. Simon's sound. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—& 550 inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in cotton. The bar has 14 feet of water. The Oconee branch of the Altamaha has a steamboat navigation to Milledgeville; & the Ocmulgee branch has a similar navigation to Macon; so that Darien forms the natural centre of the trade of the central portions of the state.

DARIEN, p-t., Walworth co., Wis. ter., 59 S.E. Madison, 788 W. Drained by Turtle cr. Pop. 1840, 232; 1850, 1,013.

DARIEN, t., Clarke co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,343

DARIEN (GULF OF), a portion of the Caribbean Sea, New Granada, in lat. 9° N., & lon. 7° W., having W. the isthmus of Darien or Panama. Shores steep, & on it are few good places for embarkation. At its S. extremity an inlet termed the Bay of Choco, receives the river Atrato.

DARIEN, (ISTHMUS). [PANAMA (ISTHMUS OF).]

DARIEN CENTRE, p-o., Darien t., Genesee co., N. Y., 265 W. by N. Albany, 375 W.

DARIEN DEPOT, p. o., Fairfield co,, Ct., 41 m. from New York, on the N. Y. & N. Haven r. r.

DARK CORNER, p. o., Campbell co., Ga., 114 m. N.W. Milledgeville, 711 W.

DARK CORNER, p. o., De Soto co., Miss.

DARKE, county, O., situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 657 sq. ms. Drained by Stillwater and Greenville creeks. The surface is generally level; soil very fertile. Gen. Wayne erected Fort Recovery in the N.E. corner of this county, in 1795, on the spot where St. Clair sustained a memorable defeat by the Indians, three years before. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $439,883; wheat, 132,594 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 590,077; oats, 115,-095; wool, 61,132 pounds; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub; 30 churches; 146 schools, 7,585 scholars; 1 library, 227 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,282; 1850, 20,276.

DARKE, p. o., Darke co., O.

DARKEHMEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 15 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Angerapp. Pop. 2,260. Manufs. linens & woollens.

DARKESVILLE, p-v., Berkley co., Va., 162 N. Richmond, 84 W. Situated on Sulphur Springs creek, a branch of Opequan creek, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

DARKHAN (MOUNT), a lofty granite mountain range, Mongolia, 140 m. S.E. Ourga, near the route thence to Pekin; on it is a monument to which the Mongol tribes repair annually to celebrate the memory of Genghis Khan.

DARKING, a town of England. [DORKING.]

DARLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Trent, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Wednesbury. Area, 901. Pop. 10,590, employed in hardware manufs., &c. Coal and iron ore are extensively wrought.

DARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3 m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,597 ac. Pop. 185.

DARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.W. Matlock. Area, 7,104. Pop. 1,932. do. of the t. 1,375. In the churchyard is a yew-tree of great antiquity. Fairs, May 13th, Oct. 27th.—*Darley Abbey*, a township, same co., pa. Alkmund, is on the Derwent, 1¼ m. N. Derby. Pop. 925.

DARLING, a principal river of Cent. Australia, rises by numerous heads, between lat. 26° & 27° S., & lon. 151° & 152° E., it flows S.ward, & has been traced as far as lat. 32° 24′ 20″ S., lon. 142° 24′ 26″ E., where it has a S.ward course, & unites with the Murray near lat. 34° S., lon. 142° E. It receives the Bogan from the S.E., traverses a bare & sterile country, & in most part of its course the waters are salt.—*Darling Downs*, are a grassy hill-chain, N.E. of its source. Lat. 28 S., lon. 152 E., & with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea.—*Darling range*, is a granite series of mountains, W. Australia, parallel with the coast, and abounding with sandal-wood and other large timber trees.

DARLINGTON, dist., S. C. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. The surface is slightly undulating; soil on the margins of the streams very fertile; back from this, sandy & light. Great Pedee r. bounds it on the N.E., & Lynch's creek on the S.W. Capital, Darlington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $450,592; Ind. corn, 471,357 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 119,283; rice, 96,510; cotton, 15,005 bales;—47 grist m., 14 saw m., 4 tanneries. Cap. employed in manufac., $76,400; value of manufac. articles, $71,670;—26 churches; 1 acad., 46 pupils; 13 sch., 620 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,822; 1850, 16,830.

DARLINGTON, p-t., Beaver co., Pa. 539 W. by N. Harrisburg, 235 W. Drained by Little Beaver r. The v. on the Ohio & Pa. r. r. contains an academy, a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, & about 65 dwellings. It was called Greensburg until 1830. Pop. of the t. 1,160.

DARLINGTON, p-v., Harford co., Md., 71 N. by E.

Annapolis, 81 W. Situated 2¼ ms. W. of the Susquehanna r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Friends,—an academy, 5 stores, a public library, and 300 inhabitants.

DARLINGTON, C. H., p-v., capital of Darlington dist., S. C., 129 E.S.E. Columbia, 453 W. Situated a little W. of Black cr., a branch of Great Pedee r. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 acad., 9 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

DARLINGTON, p-v., Montgomery co., Ia., 46 W.N. W. Indianapolis, 617 W. Has 100 inhabitants.

DARLINGTON, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

DARLINGTON, p. o., La Fayette co., Wis.

DARLINGTON, p-v., St. Helena par., La., 120 N. W. by N. New Orleans, 1,150 W.

DARLINGTON, a market-town & pa. of England, county & 18¼ miles S. Durham, on the Great N. of Engl. r. r., 45 miles N. York. Area of pa., 7,685 ac. Pop. 12,453; do. of town 11,582, a large number of whom are Friends. Streets, which diverge from a spacious market-place, well built & lighted. It has a bridge of three arches across the Skerne, an affluent of the Tees, a fine church of the 12th century, & formerly collegiate, a new church, a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a blue coat school, union work-ho., formerly an Episcopal palace, a town-hall, mechanics' institution, manufs. of worsted & linen yarn, metal foundries. Market, Monday. Fairs, first Monday in March, & in Easter & Whitsunday week, Nov. 22, &c. It is a titular bor. under the bishop of Durham, & the place of election for S. division of co.; petty sessions, & bor. courts are held. It communicates by r. r. with Bishop Auckland & Stockton. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of Cleveland.

DARLINGTON HEIGHTS, p. o., Prince Edward co., Va.

DARMSTADT, a town of W. Germany, cap. grand-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, & of the prov. Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, & on the Frankfort & Mannheim rail r., 58 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 27,000. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls; the former is ill built; the latter has broad & handsome streets. It has an old and new ducal palaces; the former of which contains a picture gallery, museum of natural history, with valuable fossils, and of ancient and modern sculpture; a hall of antiquities, collections of cork models, armory, and a library of 200,000 vols.; other edifices are the palaces of the hereditary prince, and the landgrave Christian, the opera-ho. in the Italian style, artillery depôt, sev. churches, one of which contains the tombs of the landgraves, ancient princes of this territ., the *Casino*, hall of the commons, milit. hospital, royal stables, orphan asylum, ducal chapel, synagogue, &c. It has an agricul. normal school, a gymnasium, school of arts and sciences, artillery, sculpture and drawing. The presence and expenditure of the court form the chf. source of subsistence to the inhabs.; manufac., tobacco, wax-candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, starch, &c.

DARNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 8 m. N.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 2,214.

DARNAWAY CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Moray, Scotland, co. Elgin. [Dyke.]

DARNESTOWN, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 65 W.N.W. Annapolis, 25 W.

DARNETAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Aubette, arrond. and 2 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 5,850. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, blankets, flannels, &c.

DARNEY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. Minecourt. Pop. 1,880.

DARNLEY ISLAND, Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 m. N.E. Cape York.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,510.

DAROWEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6 m. E.N.E. Machynlleth. Area, 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,119.

DARRINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 1¾ m. S.E. Pontefract. Area, 4,820 ac. Pop. 617.

DARRSTOWN, p-v., Milford t., Butler co., O., 109 S.W. by W. Columbus, 498 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and 250 inhabitants. There is a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, of some note.

DARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¾ m. E. N.E. Yoxford. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 462.

DART, p. o., Perry co., Ark.

DART, a riv. of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.E.ward past Totnes, & after a course of 35 m. joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbor of Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, p. v., Marquetta co., Wis.

DARTFORD, a market town & pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton, on the navigable Darent, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and near the line of the London & Gravesend r. r., 15 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,286 ac. Pop. 6,224; do. of the t. 5,763. The town, situated in a narrow valley, has a large church, a grammar school, a church charity school, alms-house founded in reign of Henry VI., considerable money charities, some remains of a nunnery founded about 1355, and made a royal residence at the reformation, a co. Bridewell, union work-house, market-house, branch bank, with large gunpowder, paper, oil, & flour mills, an extens. steam engine factory, & considerable trade with London by the river. Market for corn, &c., Saturday. Fair, August 2d. It is the seat of lathe sessions and a court of requests. The insurrection of Wat Tyler, the blacksmith, commenced here.

DARTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 miles N.N.W. Totnes. Area, 3,248 ac. Pop. 660.

DARTMOOR, a table land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the co. Devon, extending from Okehampton to S. Brent, & from Tavistock to Ashburton & Moreton, Hampstead. Area, 350,000 ac. It comprises many granite heights, termed *tors;* the Yes-tor has an elevation of 2,050 ft.; and Cawsand beacon, 1,782 ft. Pop. scanty. Surface mostly heath or woodland. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are pastured here in summer. Dartmoor has numerous mines, & belongs to the duchy of Lancaster.

DARTMOUTH, p-t., Bristol co., Ms., 65 S. Boston, 7 S.W. New Bedford, 441 W. It has Buzzard's bay on the S.E., and is penetrated by several inlets from it, one of which receives Aponiganset r., which is navigable nearly to the centre of the t. Incorporated in 1664. It has a number of vessels employed in the whale fishery, & in the coasting trade, and some salt is manufactured. There are in the t. 11 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Christian, 4 Friends, & 1 Methodist, —a woollen fac., a tannery, a hat fac., a linseed oil fac., 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 27 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,135; 1850, 3,868.

DARTMOUTH, t., Halifax co., N. S., on the E. side of Halifax har., and is highly cultivated. The v. opposite to Halifax, is a large and thriving place. It was founded in 1750, almost entirely destroyed by the Indians in 1756, and partially restored by the estab. of the whale fishery, but it is only in the present century that it has risen to importance.

DARTMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., & seaport town of England, co. Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, which forms its harbor, & 8 m. S. S.E. the Great Western r. r., at Totnes. Pop. 4,508. Town most picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces often connected by stairs; and its dock-yard and quay project into the riv., which here resembles a lake with finely-wooded banks, and is crossed by a floating-bridge. Principal edifices, some old churches, several chapels, alms-houses for decayed seamen, the jail, custom-house, & new market-house. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle & strong batteries, and navigable to the town for vessels of 150 tons burden. Principal exports, barley, woollen goods, and cider. Imports, wine, oil, fruit, salt from the Mediterr., & fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the pilchard and Labrador fisheries. Steamers ply hence daily to Totnes. Mkt., Friday. It is the seat of bor. quarter sessions. It returns 1 mem. to H. of Commons. It gives the title of Earl to the Legge family.

DARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Area, 4,206 ac. Pop. 3,565; do. of the t. 1,603.

DARUVAR, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, co. & 28 m. N.W. Posega. It has sulphur baths, and marble quarries.

DARVILLS, p. o., Dinwiddie co., Va., 56 S. Richmond, 175 W.

DARWAR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, surrounded by the Sattarah, Mysore, and Nizam's domins.; the Madras dists., Canara & Bellary; and the Portuguese territory of Goa. Area, 9,122 sq. ms. Pop.

838,757. Chief towns, Darwor, 75 m. E. Goa, and Belgaum.

DARWEN, two contiguous townships of Engl., co. Lancaster. I. (*Lower*), pa. and 2 m. S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 5,361. II. (*Over*), same pa., 3½ m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 1851, 11,702.

DARWENT, a riv. of Engl. [DERWENT.]

DARWIN, p. v., Clark co., Ill., 138 S.E. by E. Springfield, 667 W. It is situated on the Wabash r., adjoining Walnut prairie, & contains 20 or 30 families. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,343.

DARWIN (MOUNT & SOUND), Tierra del Fuego, are on the S.W. side of King Charles's South Land; the mountain near the coast is estimated to be 6,800 feet in height.

DARYSAW, p. o., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 399.

DASCHITZ, a market-town of Bohemia, circ. & 7 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, on the Laucna. Pop. 1,500.

DASHKOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. & 12 m. S. Mohilev, on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 1,100. The French defeated by the Russians, 10th July, 1812.

DASSAU, or DASSOW, a market town of N. Germany, Mecklen-Schwerin, lordship, & 20 m. W. Wismar, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1,045.

DASSEL, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, principality & 23 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,811. It has Roman Catholic & Luth. churches, manufs. of linens & paper.

DASSEN ISLAND, S. Africa, Cape Colony, in the Atlantic, is 40 m. N.N.W. Cape Town.

DASSET-ON AVON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Kington.

DATCHET, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge, connecting it with Windsor Home Park, 1½ m. E. Windsor, and 2½ m. from the Slough station of the Great Western r. r. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 898. Here are many elegant mansions, including Lord Montague's seat of Ditton Park, remarkable for its fine oaks. Datchet Mead is famous for Falstaff's adven. in "Merry Wives of Windsor."

DATCHWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N. E. Welwyn. Area, 1,921 ac. Pop. 648.

DATNOVA, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 70 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. about 1,400.

DATSCHITZ (Moravian DACZICZE), a town of Moravia, circ. & 25 m. S. Iglau, on the Thaya, with 1,600 inhabitants, & a castle.

DATTOLI, a cluster of small rocky islets around the island Panaria, Lipari group, Mediterr., conject. to be part of the ancient volcanic islet *Ecnymus*.

DAUBA, or DUBA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,700.

DAUBIGNY, or Point Levi, v., Lévis co., Can. E. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., and has 5 stores and 120 inhabitants.

DAUGI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. S.W. Nova-Troki. Pop. 1,200.

DAULE, a vill. of Ecuador, S. Amer., 22 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

DAUMERAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 19 m. N.W. Baugé. Pop. 1,853.

DAUN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 29 m. N.N.E. Treves. Pop. 469. It has a castle of the counts of Daun, & mineral springs.

DAUNTSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4½ m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Area, 3,301 ac. Pop. 623.

DAUPHIN, co., Pa. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, & is bounded by the Susquehanna river on the W. & S.W. Area, 533 sq. ms. Drained by Swatara creek in its S. part, & by Mahantango creek on the N. Powell's creek runs through its central part. The surface is hilly and mountainous, & the soil fertile. Several lines of railroads & canals pass through the co. Capital, Harrisburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $557,140; wheat, 308,879 bush. produced; Indian corn, 340,755; oats, 370,027; potatoes, 115,827; wool, 14,292 pounds;—37 flouring & grist m., 19 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 15 tanneries, 59 persons employed; 7 printing-offices, 1 daily, 7 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufactures $1,813,505; value of manufactured articles $1,302,120;—88 churches; 2 academies, 76 pupils; 149 schools, 6,223 scholars; 5 libraries, 3,255 vols. Pop. 1840, 30,118; 1850, 35,754.

DAUPHIN, p. t., Middle Paxton t., Dauphin co., Pa., 8 Harrisburg, 118 W. It is situated on the Susquehanna river, and contains 2 stores, & 650 inhabitants.

DAUPHIN (FORT), E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 25° 1′ S., lon. 46° 50′ E., is a square fortress 150 feet above the sea, belonging to the French.—II. *Island*, off the entrance to Mobile bay, 25 m. S. Mobile, & 14 m. in length E. to W.—III. *River*, Brit. N. Amer., connects lakes Manitouba & Winnipeg.

DAUPHINÉ, an extensive old frontier prov. in S. W. of France, now comprised in the deps. Drome, H. Alpes, & Isère. After having been governed for sev. centuries by palatine counts, who were called *Dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valoise in 1349, and from that time to the revolution of 1830, the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

DAUSS, an island, Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast, lat. 25° 10′ N., lon. 53° 3′ 3″ E.

DAVENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Wenbeck, 2 m. S. Northwich. Area, 9,440 ac. Pop. 6,294. Ann. rev. of charities about 70*l*. A battle between the royal & parl. armies, was fought at Budheath, in this pa., in 1643.

DAVENPORT, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 69 S.W. Albany, 14 N. Delhi, 361 W. Surface hilly; soil an argillaceous loam. Drained by Charlotte r. & its tributaries. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,052; 1850, 2,305.

DAVENPORT, p-v., capital of Scott co., Iowa, 55 E. from Iowa city, 304 by the course of the river from St. Louis, & 1,510 New Orleans. This place is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., opposite Rock Island, from which there is a railroad communication with Chicago, & contains a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,848.

DAVENPORT CENTRE, p-o., Davenport t., Delaware co., N. Y., 74 S.W. Albany, 357 W.

DAVENTRY, an ancient municipal borough, town, & pa., Engl., county & 12 m. W.N.W. Northampton, & 5 m. S.W. the Weedon station of the London & N. W. r. r. Area of pa., 4,090 ac. Pop. 4,430. The town, on an eminence, near the source of the Nen, is respectably built & clean. It has a good modern church, a free grammar school, founded in 1576; the remains of a priory, founded in 1090, & now used as dwellings for the poor; a union workhouse, branch bank, and manufactures of shoes & whips. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, chiefly for horses (for which this is the principal mart in the midland counties), first Monday in January, last Monday in February, Easter Tuesday, June 7, Aug. 3, Sept. 23, Oct. 2 & 27. Borough sessions are held yearly. It is a polling-place for S. div. of co. A branch of the ancient Watling street runs E. the town, and on Brough (or Dane's) hill in the vicinity, is the largest & loftiest Roman encampment in the kingdom.

DAVIDS (ST.), a decayed episcopal city of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, 1 mile from its mouth on the N. side of St. Bride's bay, 15 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Area of pa., 11,185 ac. Pop. 2,460, nearly half in the city. It has some good streets, but is mostly ill-built & straggling. Its cathedral, 307 feet in length internally, has a lofty tower, a fine Gothic chapel, the monuments of St. David, Bishop Anselm, Giraldus Cambrensis, Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII., with the ruined college of St. Mary, founded by John of Gaunt, the bishop's palace, which stands in an area enclosed by walls 1,200 yards in circuit. The diocese comprises the counties Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, & most parts of Radnorshire, with pas. in adjacent cos. The bishop resides at Abergwelly. The inhabitants of St. David's are mostly agricultural, or connected with the episcopal estab.; the vicinity is poor, & the place has little trade.—*St. David's Head*, the most W. point of Wales, is in lat. 51° 59′ N., lon. 5° 15′ W.

DAVID'S (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 8 m. W.S. W. Brecon. Area, 2,789 ac. Pop. 1,419.—II. a vill. of Scotland, county Fife, on the north side of the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. E. Inverkeithing. Pop. 155, who manuf. salt.

DAVID'S (ST.), one of the Bermuda isls. Lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 64° 20′ W.; also pas. in Hayti and Jamaica.

DAVIDSBOROUGH, p. v., Washington co., Ga.

DAVIDSON, county, N. C. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. It has the Yadkin r. on the W. Drained by several small streams flowing into it. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $319,326; wheat, 82,424 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 507,961; cotton, 932 bales; tobacco, 45,839 pounds;—10 flouring m., 4 saw m., 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp. Capital employed in manufac., $512,650; value of manufactured articles, $87,264;—42 churches; 5 acad., 77 pupils; 60 sch., 2,693 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,606; 1850, 15,320.

DAVIDSON, county, Tenn. Situated centrally, a little north of the centre of the state. Area, 710 sq. m. Cumberland r. passes through it from E. to W., curving to the S. Drained by Harpeth r., Stone's r., White's and Poplar creeks. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Nashville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $942,304; Ind. corn, 1,598,463 bush. produced; oats, 162,315; sweet potatoes, 108,351; tobacco, 102,700 pounds;—75 grist m., 19 saw m., 12 tanneries, employing 34 persons; 9 printing-offices issuing 5 daily, 7 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications;—63 churches; 2 colleges, 235 students; 121 acad., 751 pupils; 29 schools, 742 scholars. Pop. 1840, 30,509; 1850, 38,882.

DAVIDSON, p-t., Sullivan co., Pa., 109 N. Harrisburg, 219 W. Drained by Fishing & Muney creeks. It has 3 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 370; 1850, 536.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 150 W. by S. Raleigh, 387 W. Davidson College, located here, was founded in 1838. It has a president, 3 professors, 140 alumni, 60 students, and 5,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the second Thursday in August.

DAVIDSON'S RIVER, p-o., Henderson co., N. C., 289 W. by S. Raleigh, 519 W.

DAVIDSONVILLE, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md., 10 Annapolis, 30 W. Has an Episcopal church & 75 inhabitants.

DAVIDSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. N. E. Camelford. Area, 6,756 ac. Pop. 472.

DAVIDSVILLE, p-v., Somerset co., Pa., 142 W. Harrisburg, 168 W.

DAVIDSVILLE, p. v., Franklin co., Tenn.

DAVIE, county, N. C. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 175 sq. ms. It has the Yadkin r. on the E., & is drained by its branches. Surface undulating, soil very fertile. Capital, Mocksville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,212; wheat, 29,076 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 301,010; cotton, 154 bales; tobacco, 41,430 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $31,750; value of manufac. articles, $46,165;—19 churches; 2 academies, 60 pupils; 20 schools, 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,574; 1850, 7,866.

DAVIES'S, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, between the E. & W. forks of White r. which unites on its S.W. border. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained by the branches of White r. & small tributary creeks. The N. portion is level, the E. & S. undulating. Soil generally fertile, with some exceedingly fertile lands bordering the streams. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $217,010; wheat, 30,200 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 643,685; oats, 59,944; wool, 28,495 pounds;—7 grist m., 6 saw & 3 tanneries, 5 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—17 churches; 57 sch., 1,124 scholars; 1 library, 400 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,720; 1850, 10,352.

DAVIES'S, county, Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Drained by the W. fork of Grand river, which passes centrally through it. Capital, Gallatin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $144,012; wheat, 19,168 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 212,536; oats, 45,936; wool, 14,015 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery;—2 churches; 12 schools, 420 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,736; 1850, 5,298.

DAVIES'S, county, Ky. Situated in the western part of the state. Area, 699 sq. ms. It has the Ohio r. on the N., & Green r. on the S. & W. Drained by several small streams entering them. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Owenboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $306,988; Ind. corn, 739,860 bush. produced; oats, 81,302; tobacco, 3,426,633 pounds; wool, 20,319;—5 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 27 churches; 4 acad., 215 pupils. Pop. 1840, 8,331; 1850, 12,362.

DAVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N.W. Feversham. Area, 537 ac. Pop. 147.

DAVIOT, two pas. of Scotland.—I. cos. Inverness & Nairn, with a kirk, 5 m. S.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,681. —II. co. & 19 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 601.—III. a pa. of Scotland, co. Nairn. Pop. 1857.

DAVIS, county, Iowa. Situated on the south border of the state. Area, 450 sq. ms. Drained by Des Moines r. & branches; also by Fabius & Fox rivers. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $147,848; wheat, 34,939 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 431,270; oats, 60,168; wool, 17,445 pounds;—2 grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $8,475; value of manufac. articles, $34,912;—a church; 33 schools, 1,159 scholars. Pop. 1850, 7,264. Capital, Bloomfield.

DAVIS, county, Utah ter., lies on the eastern side of the Great Salt Lake. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by Weber r. The Jordan r. passes through its N.W. border, & enters the lake. Surface mountainous, with narrow fertile vallies. Capital, Farmington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $71,789; wheat, 17,675 bush. produced; Indian corn, 2,078; oats, 2,585; potatoes, 6,982. Pop. 1850, 1,134; pop. 1853, 1,598.

DAVIS, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 714; 1850, 568.

DAVISBOROUGH, p-v., Washington co., Ga., 41 S.E. Milledgeville, 645 W. Situated on a tributary of the Ogeechee r., & on the Central r. r., 122 miles from Savannah. It contains an academy and 300 inhabitants.

DAVIS' CREEK, p. o., Dubois co., Ia.

DAVIS' CREEK, p. o., Washington co., Iowa.

DAVIS' CREEK, p. o., Fayette co., Ala.

DAVISON CENTRE, p. o., Genesee co., Mich.

DAVISONVILLE, p-o., Genesee co., Mich., 59 N. by W. Detroit. 583 W. Pop. of the t. of Davison in 1850, 1,165.

DAVIS'S MILLS, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 153 W. Richmond, 228 W.

DAVIS'S MILLS, Barnwell dist., S. C., 106 S.S.W. Columbia, 611 W.

DAVIS'S STORE, p-v., Bedford co., Va., 141 W. by S. Richmond, 204 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 75 inhabitants.

DAVIS' STRAIT, between Greenland & Brit. N. A., connects Baffin bay with the Atlantic Ocean; where narrowest it is from 150 to 160 miles across. It was named after its discoverer in the 16th cent. Strong currents set from it southward, & it is greatly encumbered with ice; but is much frequented by whaling ships.—*Davis' Cove*, an inlet near W. extremity of Jamaica, 5 m. S.W. Lucea.

DAVISTON, p-o., Talbot co., Ga.

DAVISTOWN, p. v., Greene co., Pa.

DAVISVILLE, p. o., Washington co., R. I.

DAVISVILLE, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 111 E. Harrisburg, 153 W.

DAVISVILLE, p. v., Jasper co., Miss.

DAVLIA, *Daulis*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 9 m. N.W. Lebadea, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus.

DAVOID-GORODOK, a mkt. town, Russ. Poland, gov. & 132 m. S.S.W. Minsk. Pop. 3,000.

DAVOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. & 18 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,000.

DAVOS, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 15 m. E. Coire. It is the principal place in the valley of same name. Pop. 600.

DAVRELI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 45 m. N.E. Wilkomir. Pop. 1,100.

DAWDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham. Pop. 3,538.

DAWESVILLE, p. v., Cherokee co., N. C.

DAWKIN'S MILLS, p-o., Jackson co., O., 75 S.S.E. Columbus, 368 W.

DAWLEY (MAGNA), a pa. of Engl., co., Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Shiffnall. Area, 2,743 ac. Pop. 9,201.

DAWLISH, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the British Channel, 3 m. N.N.E. East Teignmouth, and having a station on the Great Western railroad. Area, 5,512 ac. Pop. 3,546; do. of the t., 2,671. The vill. is

frequented as a watering place, on account of its fine climate, beach, & scenery.

DAWN, p. o., Livingston co., Mo.

DAWN, t., Lambton co., Can. W. Pop. 556.

DAWSON, p-o., Habersham co., Ga., 138 N. Milledgeville, 601 W.

DAWSON, a considerable river of E. Australia, lately discovered near lat. 25° S., lon. 150° E.

DAWSONBURGH, p. v., Fremont co., Iowa.

DAWSON'S, p-o., Alleghany co., Md., 186 W.N.W. Annapolis, 151 W.

DAWSONVILLE, p. v., Greene co., Va.

DAWULGHAUT, a walled town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 54 m. S. Boorhampoor.

DAX, AX, or AQS, *Aqua-Augusta*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arrond., in a fertile plain, on R. b. of the Adour, 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 5,238. It is enclosed by old Roman walls, is pretty well built, & has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courthouse, prison, chamber of commerce, & theatre; with manufs. of earthenware, linen-thread, linseed-oil, vinegar, & leather, & some trade in corn, wine, brandy, Bayonne hams, & wood. It was celebrated in the time of the Romans for its hot saline springs (temp. 162° Fahr.), & is still much frequented by invalids.

DAY, p. t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 63 N. by W. Albany, 431 W. Surface hilly & mountainous. The Kayaderosseras mt. extends across it. Drained by Sacandaga r., on which most of the good land is situated. It has a flouring m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 942; 1850, 1,045.

DAY BOOK, p. o., Yancy co., N. C.

DAYLESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 653 ac. Pop. 66. The celebrated Warren Hastings resided here.

DAY'S LANDING, p-o., York co., Pa., 33 S.S.E. Harrisburg, 99 W.

DAY'S STORE, p. o., Greene co., Pa.

DAY'S STORE, p. o., Hopkins co., Ky.

DAYSVILLE, sta. on Norwich & Worcester r. r., 29 m. from Norwich.

DAYSVILLE, p-o., Ogle co., Ill.

DAYSVILLE, p. v., Todd co., Ky.

DAYTON, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 312 W. by S. Albany, 350 W. Surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam. Drained by Connewango cr. & its tributaries. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 946; 1850, 1,448. The Erie r. r. passes through it.

DAYTON, p-o., Rockingham co., Va.

DAYTON, p. v., Berrien co., Mich.

DAYTON, p-v., Tippecanoe co., Ia., 63 N.W. Indianapolis, 621 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

DAYTON, p. v. & t., Lasalle co., Ill., 137 N.N.E. Springfield, 777 W. Pop. of v., 168; of the t., 630.

DAYTON, p-v., Marengo co., Ala., 76 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 887 W.

DAYTON, p. v., Yam Hill co., Oregon. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabitants.

DAYTON, city, & capital of Montgomery co., O., 67 m. W. by S. Columbus, 52 m. N. Cincinnati, 461 W. First settled 1796. Incorporated as a city in 1840. Pop. 1810, 383; 1820, 1,139; 1830, 2,954; 1840, 6,067; 1850, 10,977; & in 1854, 17,000. It is situated on the left bank of the Great Miami r., immediately below the entrance of Mad r., & is built upon a plain, with streets crossing each other at right angles, with a public square in the centre. It contains a court house, city hall, 2 markets, an academy for males, & 1 for females; 2 banks, aggregate cap. $146,000; 5 newspaper printing offices, issuing 4 daily & 6 weekly newspapers; a mechanics' library association, a mechanics' benevolent society, 17 churches.—1 Albright's, 2 Baptists, 1 Dunkard's, 1 Disciples, 2 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 2 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 New Light, 2 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic. There is an immense water power within the bounds of the city, besides much more in the vicinity, which might easily be made available: a portion of that introduced by the new hydraulic canal, is not yet in use. There is now in operation within the corporate limits, 2 flouring m., 4 saw m., 2 oil m., 2 paper m., 3 cotton fac., 2 woollen fac., 5 machine shops, a scythe fac., 2 flouring machines, a peg & last fac., a gun-barrel fac., & 3 iron foundries, besides many factories of small wares. The Mad river & Lake Erie, the Dayton & Cincinnati, & the Dayton & Western r. roads, centre here.

DEAD, river, Me., the W. branch of Kennebec r., rises near the boundary of Lower Canada, and after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Kennebec, 20 m. below Moosehead lake. It passes through a fertile country.

DEAD, stream, a tributary of the Penobscot, enters it from the E. at Orono.

DEAD FALL, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 89 W. Columbia, 519 W.

DEAD RIVER, p-o., Somerset co., Me., 78 N.N. W. Augusta, 672 W.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTITES (Arabian *Bahrel-Loot*, "sea of Lot"), a lake of Palestine, celebrated in scripture as the site of Sodom & Gomorrah, between lat. 31° 5′ & 31° 52′ N., & lon. 35° 26′ & 35° 43′ E., its N. extremity nearly 20 m. E. Jerusalem. Mean length N. to S. about 35 m.; average breadth from 10 to 12 m.; but its size varies greatly in different seasons & years (*Robinson*). It is enclosed in a valley, bounded by bare limestone mntns., & according to recent researches, its depth is about 350 fathoms, & its surface 1,312 feet below that of the Mediterranean Sea; it being thus by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. The river Jordan enters it on its N. side. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt; & it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mntn. of rock salt on its S.W. side, called *Jebl Usdum*, "stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that city, ruined with others, as described in Genesis xix. 24-28; & traces of towns or buildings, are reported on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed. Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its S. extremity in large quantities, after the earthquakes of 1834 & 1837. Messrs Robinson & Smith have found the "*Asclepias gigantea*," growing at Engedi, on its W. coast, the fruits of which (the famed "apples of Sodom"), though inviting in appearance, crumble in the hand into powder.

DEAKOVAR, a market town of Hungary, Slavonia, co. Veröcze, 22 m. S.S.W. Erzek. Pop. 3,000.

DEAL, v., Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co., N. J., is a small watering place, situated on Poplar Swamp creek. Here are boarding houses, capable of accommodating from 50 to 100 persons. It is a fine place for the enjoyment of sea air & bathing. The v. is about a mile from the sea, & 3 S. of Long Branch boarding houses.

DEAL, a munic. & parl. bor., marit. town, & pa. of England, co. Kent, mem. of the Cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is 4½ m. S.E., on the shore of the N. Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, opposite Goodwin Sands, 8 m. N.N.E. Dover, & 102 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa., 1,217 ac. Pop. 7,097; do. of bor., including the pa. Walmer, immediately S. ward, 8,858. The town consists of Upper, Middle, & Lower Deal; the last stretching in parallel streets along the coast, is indifferently built; Upper & Middle Deal are well built, & comprise many detached houses. Principal buildings, the church, court house, jail, naval store-house, custom-house, & new public rooms with a library & baths. At the S. & N. extremities of the bor. are Walmer & Sandown castles, & intermediate is Deal castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII. The inhabitants are mostly connected with marit. traffic, & the skill & boldness of Deal boatmen is proverbial. Of late, Walmer has been resorted to for sea-bathing. Mkts. Tues. & Sat. Fairs, April 5 & Oct. 12. The bor. unites with Sandwich in sending 2 members to H. of C.

DEAL'S MILLS, p-o., Caldwell co., N. C., 180 W. Raleigh, 418 W.

DEAN, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 4½ m. S.W. Cockermouth. Area, 6,360 ac. Pop. 858.—II. co. Lancaster, 134 m. S.S.W. Great Bolton. Area, 19,340 ac. Pop. 29,819, employed in cotton mills, bleaching works, & coal mines. Annual rev. of charities 195*l*.—III. co. Southampton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 158.—IV. (*East*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Romsey, with a station on a branch of the S.W. r. r. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 207.—V. (*East*), co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Area, 4,647 ac. Pop. 419.—VI. (*East*), same co., 2½ m. S.W. Eastbourne. Area, 2,454 ac. Pop. 368.—VII. (*Little*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Newnham, on the edge of the Forest of Dean. Area, 510 ac. Pop. 947, engaged in iron mines. It has a house of correction; & fairs, Whit.-Mon. & Nov. 26.—VIII. (*Mother*), co. Bedford, 3½ m. W. Kimbolton. Area, 2,370 ac. Pop. 547.—IX. (*Priors*), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area, 4,165 ac. Pop.

507.—X. (*Priors*), co. Southampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Petersfield. Area, 1,518 ac. Pop. 131.—XI. (*West*), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Romsey. Area, 4,382 ac. Pop. 458.—XII. (*West*), co. Sussex, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Seaford. Area, 2,464 ac. Pop. 129.—XIII. (*West*), same co., 6 m. S. Midhurst. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 669.—XIV. co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Rockingham. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 504. Patron of rectory the E. of Cardigan, whose seat, Deanthorpe-park, is in the pa.—XV. co. Hants. Area, 1,557 ac. Pop. 153. [MITCHELDEAN.]

DEAN (FOREST), England, co. Glo'ster, comprised formerly the chief part of the co. W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 ac., about 5 m. S.W. Newnham, & of which about ¼ is under enclosure for navy timber. Pop. 10,692, mostly employed in iron & coal mines, with which the forest & neighboring wastes abound. It contains fine plantations of oak, beech, &c., & orchards yielding the famous styre-apple cider. Numerous railroads connect the mines with the Severn, Wye, &c. It is divided into 6 extra parochial districts, & belongs to the crown. The inhabitants are exempted from country rates, & have other anc. privileges.

DEAN'S CORNERS, p-o., Saratoga t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 33 N. Albany, 406 W.

DEANSVILLE, p-v., Marshall t., Oneida co., N. Y., 104 W.N.W. Albany, 375 W. Situated on the Chenango canal, & contains a church, 2 stores, 2 warehouses, & about 200 inhabitants.

DEARBORN, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, has the Ohio river on its E. border. Area, 307 sq. ms. Drained by Great Miami & Whitewater rivers. The surface is hilly & broken, with rich bottom lands on the margins of the streams. Capital, Lawrenceville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $315,469; wheat, 70,506 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 938,491; oats, 9,408; wool, 27,380 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 14 persons emp'd; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—47 churches; 2 academies, 195 pupils; 80 schools, 7,461 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,327; 1850, 20,166.

DEARBORN, t., Kennebec co., Me., 15 N. Augusta. A large pond, which contains a number of beautiful islands, covers a considerable portion of its surface. Incorporated in 1812. Pop. 1840, 168; 1850, 200.

DEARBORN, t., Wayne co., Mich. The Rouge r., & also the Michigan Central r. r., passes through it. It has a flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,248; 1850, 1,385.

DEARBORNVILLE, p-v., Dearborn t., Wayne co., Michigan, 10 W. Detroit, 534 W. Situated on the S. branch of Rouge r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a saw m., a flouring m., an iron foundry, & about 400 inhabs. The U. States arsenal located here, consists of 11 brick buildings, the whole surrounded by a wall of heavy masonry 12 feet high.

DEARDOFF'S MILLS, p-o., Wayne t., Tuscarawas co., O., 112 E.N.E. Columbus, 324 W.

DEARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N.W. Cockermouth. Area, 3,377 ac. Pop. 2,178.

DEARMAN'S, p. v., Westchester co., N. Y. It is a depôt on the Hudson River r. r., 25 m. from New York. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—& 500 inhabitants.

DEASE INLET, Arctic Ocean, Russ. America, S.E. Point Barrow, is in lat. 71° 13′ N., lon. 75° 10′ W., & 5 m. across at its entrance.

DEATESVILLE, p-o., Nelson co., Ky.

DEATONVILLE, p-o., Amelia co., Va.

DEAVERTOWN, p-v., York t., Morgan co., O., 71 m E. by S. Columbus, 343 W. It has an elevated and pleasant site, and contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—and about 500 inhabitants.

DEBA, a town of Tibet, cap. a division, near the Upp. Sutleje, 14,918 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 13′ N., lon. 80° 21′ E. It is built of stone, & has a large temple of Vishnu, and monastic establishment with some trade in wool and salt.—II. a seaport town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, dom. and 100 m. N.W. Muscat.

DEBACH, a pa., of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 464 ac. Pop., 104.

DEBALPOOR, a town of India, Punjab, between the Sutlejee and Ravee rivs., 77 m. S.W. Lahore.

DEBDEN, a pa. of Engl, co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Thaxted. Area, 4,404 ac. Pop., 1,034.

DEBENHAM, a mkt. town and pa., of England, co. Suffolk, 13 m. N. Ipswich. Area, 3,271 ac. Pop. 1,653. Mkt. Frid. Fair 24th June.

DEBO (LAKE) (Arab. *Bhar-Tieb*, the "black lake"), a lake of Central Africa, Nigritia, 150 m. S. W. Timbuctoo, & traversed by the Joliba riv., which enters on its S. and emerges from its N.E. side.—On its S.W. shore is a town of the same name.

DEBRECZIN, a royal free town of E. Hungary, and, next to Pesth, the largest in the kingdom, cap. co. Bihar, in a sandy plain, 116 m. E. Pesth. Pop. 63,000, mostly Magyars, and nearly 43,800 of whom are Calvinists. Houses almost all one story in height, and thatched; streets broad, unpaved, and in wet weather, a mass of liquid mud. Principal edifices, &c., 5 churches, a monastery, several hospitals & infirmaries, an orphan asylum, & a town-hall It has a Calvinistic college, with a library of 20,000 vol., and upwards of 2,000 students; a Piarist college, & a Roman Catholic high sch. Manufs. soap & tobacco pipe-bowls, of which latter, about 13 mill. are made annually; shoe-making is also carried on to a vast extent, and about 25,000 sheep skins are prepared annually; besides which it has manufs. of furs, combs, and coppers' & turnery wares. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but abandoned by them in the same year.

DEBTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,576 ac. Pop. 353.

DEBURIEH (the *Daburath* of antiquity), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 2 m. S.E. Nazareth.

DECATUR, county, Ga. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,675 sq. ms. Chattahoochee r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Flint and Spring rivers. Flint r. unites with the Chattahoochee on the S. border of the co. Organized in 1824. The surface is moderately uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Bainbridge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $257,967;—Ind. corn, 275,497 bush produced; sweet potatoes, 105,889; rice, 55,303 pounds; cotton, 5,308 bales;—16 flouring and grist m., 11 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 8 persons emp.—Cap. emp'd in manufac. $19,425; value of manufac. articles, $18,075;—10 churches; 3 acad., 100 pupils; 6 schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,872; 1850, 8,262.

DECATUR, county, Ia. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. The surface is gently undulating; soil a rich black loam. Drained by Flat Rock, Clifty, and Sand creeks, which afford water power. Capital, Greenburgh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 382,812;—wheat 88,493 bush., produced; Ind. corn, 1,050,217; oats, 47,778;—20 flouring and grist m.; wool, 47,029 pounds; 3 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—46 churches; 1 acad., 65 pupils; 163 sch., 3,721 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,171; 1850, 15,107.

DECATUR, county, Tenn. A central western county. Area, 300 sq. ms. Drained by Beach creek, and several small streams entering the Tennessee r. which bounds it on the E. & S. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Cap. Decaturville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $162,947;—Ind. corn, 261,790 bush. produced; oats, 43,555; sweet potatoes, 16,851; tobacco, 66,180 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; 4 tanneries, employing 19 persons;—15 churches; 1 acad., 70 pupils; 30 sch., 1,058 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,003. (*See Perry co.*)

DECATUR, county, Iowa. Situated centrally on the south border of the state. Area, 510 sq. ms. Drained by E. fork of Grand r. surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital Nine Eagles. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $16,310; wheat, 1,067 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 33,420; oats, 4,040; wool, 1,415 pounds; 3 acad., 95 pupils. Pop. 1850, 965.

DECATUR, p-t., Otsego county, N.Y., 61 W. by S. Albany, 375 W. Surface, elevated and hilly, soil sandy loam. Drained by Elk cr. The v. has a Methodist church, 2 stores and 20 dwellings. There are in the t., a fuling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m.;—8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,071; 1850, 927.

DECATUR, t. Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by Mushamson cr. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 445.

DECATUR, p-t., Mifflin co., Pa., 14 N.E. LEWISTOWN. Surface, mountainous; soil slate and gravel. Watered by Jacks-cr., a branch of the Juniata. It has a woollen fac., 11 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 767; 1850, 990.

DECATUR, p-v., capital of De Kalb co., Ga., 90 N. W. Milledgeville, 676 W. Situated on the Georgia railroad, 165 m from Augusta. It contains a court house,

jail, an academy, 3 churches, and 744 inhabitants. It has an elevated and healthy situation.

DECATUR, p-v., Byrd t., Brown co., O., 105 S. W. Columbus, 452 W. It contains a brick church, 3 stores, and 173 inhabitants.

DECATUR, t., Lawrence co., O. Drained by Hales cr. It has 2 furnaces, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 594; 1850, 1,052.

DECATUR, t., Washington co., O. Drained by Little Hocking r. It has 5 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 439; 1850, 507.

DECATUR, p-t., Van Buren co., Mich., 158 W. Detroit, 615 W. Pop. 1840, 328; 1850, 386. The Michigan Central r.r. passes through it.

DECATUR, p-v., capital of Adams co., Ia., 132 N.E. Indianapolis, 522 W. Situated on the S.W. side of the St. Mary's branch of Maumee r., and contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, & a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 283 inhabitants.

DECATUR, p-v., capital of Macon co., Ill., 40 E. Springfield, 749 W. Situated on the W. side of the N. fork of Sangamon r., on the borders an extensive prairie. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist, 3 stores, and about 250 inhabitants. The country around is fertile and well settled.

DECATUR, p-v., Green co., Wisconsin. Pop. of the t., 1850, 558.

DECATUR, p-v., capital of Meigs co., Tenn., 140 E. S.E. Nashville, 568 W. Situated 24 ms. S.E. of Tennessee r. It contains a court house, an academy, 3 stores, and 100 inhabitants.

DECATUR, p-v., Morgan co., Ala., 139 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 739 W. Situated on the S. side of Tennessee r., at the E. termination of the Tuscumbia and Decatur railroad. It contains 6 stores, a printing office issuing weekly newspaper, and 606 inhabitants.

DECATUR, p-v., Decatur county, Iowa.

DECATUR, p-v., capital of Newton co., Miss., 76 E. Jackson, 954 W. Situated on the head waters of Chickasawha r. It contains a court house and several dwellings.

DECATURVILLE, p-o., Washington co., O.

DECATURVILLE, p-o., Decatur co., Tenn. Pop. of the t. 181.

DECAZEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. & 19 m. N.E. Villefranche, with extensive iron forges. Pop. 4,290.

DECCAN (*Dacshina*, "the south") a term formerly applied to the whole of Hindostan, S. of the Nerbuddah, but latterly limited to the country between that riv. and the Kistnah, or from lat. 16° to 23° N., and comprising the provs. Gundwana, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Candeish, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, Bejapoor. In 1818, the following districts were ceded to Britain, and constitute the British Deccan; Candeish, Ahmednugger, Poonah, and Darwar, under the presid. of Bombay; and the ceded districts on the Nerbuddah, under the presid. of Bengal. The remainder of the Deccan is under the rajah of Berar, the Nizam, the rajah of Suttarah, the Guicowar and the Gwalior sovereign.

DECEPTION ISLAND, near S. Shetland, Antarctic Ocean, is volcanic, and consists of alternate layers of ashes and ice, with a deep lake, 5 m. in circ., and hot springs, temp. 140 Fahr.

DECHKIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Orel, on the Oka. Pop. 2,000. It has a harbor and salt magazines.

DECHTCHIN, a mkt. town of Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, 11 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,050.

DECIZE, *Decisa*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,828. It is situated on a rock in the middle of an isl. formed by the Loire and has extensive iron works.

DECKERD, p-o., Franklin co. Tenn.

DECKER'S CREEK, p-o., Preston co., Va.

DECKER'S FERRY, p-o., Knox co., Ia.

DECKERTOWN, p-v., Wantage t., Sussex co., N.J., 87 N. Trenton, 256 W. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 4 stories, a grist m., and 20 dwellings. It is situated in a rich limestone country.

DECORAH, p-v., Winneshiek co., Iowa.

DECORRI, p-v., Benton co., Minn. Ter.

DECOURSEY, sta. on Covington & Lexington r.r., 5 m. from Covington, Ky.

DECTAN, a town, India, dom. and N.W. Indore.

DECUMAN (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. E. Dunster. Area, 4,281 ac. Pop. 2,782.

DEDDINGTON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area, 3,990 ac. Pop. 2,178. It has endowed almshouses, and breweries of excellent ale. Market, Saturday.

DEDHAM, p-t., Hancock co., Me. Drained by a small branch of the Penobscot r. It has a grist m., 8 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 455; 1850, 546.

DEDHAM, p-t., capital of Norfolk co., Mass., 10 S. S.W. Boston, 431 W. Situated on Charles r., which affords good water power. Neponset r. runs on its E. border, and a small stream, originally excavated to create a water power in 1639, from Charles r. into Neponset r. The village is pleasantly situated on a plain bordering Charles river. The court house built of granite is much admired for its architectural proportions, there is a jail, a bank, 2 insurance offices,—9 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Unitarian, 1 Universalist;—2 seminaries; 18 schools; 25 stores;—2 saw m., a cotton fac. with 2,500 spindles, makes annually 600,000 yds. of print goods: a paper fac., a white lead fac., an iron foundry, 3 machine shops, a dyeing establishment, a bobbin and spool fac., a hat fac., 3 tanneries 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The Norfolk county railroad and the Boston and Providence railroad passes through the t., and a railroad from the v., 2 ms. long, connects with it. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 academies, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,290; 1850, 4,447.

DEDHAM, p-v., Weakly co., Tenn.

DEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Stour, here crossed by a bridge, 3½ m. N.W. Manningtree. Area, 2,551 ac. Pop. 1,792.

DEDILOVA, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.E. Tula. Pop. 1,000.

DEE, several rivs. of Britain.—I. rises in L. Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, flows at first E. through the vale of Llangollen & Wynnstay, then turns N., separating the co. Denbigh on the W. from Flintshire & Cheshire on the E., nearly encircles the city Chester, & is thence continued by an artificial channel 8 m. in length, to an estuary 14 m. in length, & from 2 to 6 m. across, between the cos. Flint & Chester, by which it communicates with the Irish Sea. Total course, at least 70 m. Principal affl., the Alwyn, which joins it at Holt. Its estuary is encumbered by sand banks, but it has important inland communication with the rivs. of Centr. England.—II. co. Aberdeen, Scotland, rises in Cairngorm mntns., Braemar, & flows, with a generally E. course, to the N. Sea at Aberdeen. Total course 96 m., & with its affls. it drains nearly 1,000 sq. m. Near its source its waters are hemmed into a narrow intricate chasm of rock, flowing over which it forms the "Linn of Dee." Castletown of Braemar, Ballater, Aboyne, & Kincardine O'Neil, are on its banks. Its salmon fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland, & lately yielded 8,000*l.* a year.—III. stewartry of Kirkcudbright, flows S.ward through L. Ken, & past Carsphairs, Dalry, New Galloway, and Kirkcudbright, & below the latter town joins the Solway Firth, after a course of 50 m., for the last 7 m. of which it is navigable.

DEED'S CREEK, p. o., Kosciusko co., Ia.

DEEDSVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Iowa.

DEEG, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 22 m. N.W. Bhurtpoor.

DEEGOA, a large walled town of Bornou, Cent. Africa, cap. a chiefship, 60 m. S. Kouka. Pop. 30,000 (?).

DEEM, p. o., Owen co., Ia.

DEENE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 3,152 ac. Pop. 504.

DEEP, r., N. C., forms, with the Haw, the N.W. branch of Cape Fear r.

DEEP CREEK, p-v., Norfolk co., Va., 114 S.E. Richmond, 244 W. Situated on both sides of Dismal Swamp canal, at its termination. It contains 1 free church, 6 stores, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., several mechanics, & 150 inhabitants. Exports, cedar shingles & other lumber from the Dismal Swamp. (*See Dismal Swamp.*)

DEEP CUT, p-o., Mercer co., O.

DEEPEKILL, p. o., Rensselaer co., N. Y., on the Troy & Boston r. r., 7 m. from Troy.

DEEPING, three pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St.*

James), on the Welland, 4 m. E.N.E. Deeping-Market. Area, 6,470 ac. Pop. 1,849.—II. (*Market*), a market town & pa., 93 m. N.N.W. London. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 1,294. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, 2d Wed. after May 11, Wed. before Lammas, August 1, Oct. 11, Nov. 22. —III. (*West*), on the Welland, 2 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 361.—IV. (*Fen*), extra pa., co. Lincoln. Area, 16,290 ac. Pop. 1,098.

DEEP RIVER, p-v., Saybrook t., Middlesex co., Conn, 33 S. by E. Hartford, 338 W. Situated on Connecticut r., at the entrance of Deep r., a small tributary. It has a Congregational & a Baptist church, —a bank, a comb fac., & several dwellings.

DEEP RIVER, p-o., Guilford co., N. C., 99 W.N.W. Raleigh, 320 W.

DEEP RIVER, p. o., Poweshick co., Iowa.

DEEP RIVER, p-o., Lake co., Ia., 148 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 692 W.

DEEP SPRING, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn., 256 E. by N. Nashville, 441 W.

DEEP WATER, p. o., Marshall co., Miss.

DEEP WATER, p-o., Henry co., Mo. Pop. of the t. 1850, 393.

DEEP WELL, p-o., Iredell co., N. C., 137 W. Raleigh, 374 W.

DEER, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*Old*), cos. Aberdeen & Bainff, on a small riv. of same name, 25 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 4,743, partly engaged in manuf. of flax, & in limestone quarries. Near the vill. are remains of Deer-abbey, built early in the 13th century. —II. (*New*), co. Aberdeen, adjoins the above. Pop. 3,973. It is flat, well cultivated, & watered by river of same name.

DEER BROOK, p. o., Noxubee co., Miss.

DEER CREEK, rises in York co., Pa., & in a course of 4 miles, passes into Maryland, & enters the Susquehanna r. 8 m. above the Chesapeake bay. There is a v. along its banks of the same name, which has a Roman Catholic church, & about 150 inhabitants.

DEER CREEK, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 236 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 291 W.

DEER CREEK, t., Madison co., O. Drained by Deer Creek. Pop. 1840, 545; 1850, 583.

DEER CREEK, p. o., Carroll co., Ia. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,162.

DEER CREEK, p-o., Livingston co., Mich., 61 W. Detroit, 564 W.

DEER CREEK, t., Pickaway co., O. It lies S. by W. Columbus, on both sides of a creek of the same name. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,374; 1850, 1,354.

DEER CREEK, t., Cass co., Ia. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 664.

DEER CREEK, t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1850, 612.

DEER CREEK, t., Perry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 710.

DEER CREEK, p. o., Issaquena co., Miss.

DEER CREEK, p. o., Douglass co., Oregon.

DEER CREEK FALLS, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

DEERFIELD, r., Mass., rises in Vermont, & after a course of 50 ms. enters the Connecticut in the N. part of Deerfield t. Its passage through the mountains presents many picturesque views.

DEERFIELD, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 19 S.E. Concord, 475 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, but not easily cultivated. Settled in 1756. Pleasant pond, a large body of water in the N. part, has its outlet into Suncook r. Lamprey r. passes through the t. It has 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,950; 1850, 2,022.

DEERFIELD, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 95 W. by N. Boston, 399 W. Connecticut r. runs on its E. border, & Deerfield r. runs through it, & here joins the Connecticut r. It is fertile, & particularly on the rivers, has some of the best meadows in the state. The v. on the Connecticut River r. r. is separated from Connecticut r. by a chain of high hills, & is pleasantly situated on a plain, chiefly on one street, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian, —an academy, a machine shop, 3 stores, & 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 churches,—3 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Unitarian,—a tannery, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,912; 1850, 2,421.

DEERFIELD, t., Oneida co., N. Y., 4 ms. N. Utica. Surface generally hilly; soil in some parts very fertile. Drained by tributaries of the Mohawk r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,120; 1850, 2,287.

DEERFIELD, t., Cumberland co., N. J. Surface level; soil clay, gravel, & sand, made fertile by marl. Drained by Cohansey cr. & Muddy run, a branch of Maurice r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 927.

DEERFIELD, t., Tioga co., Pa., 13 N.W. Wellsborough. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Cowanesque cr. & Marsh cr. It has a woollen fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 616; 1850, 721.

DEERFIELD, t., Warren co., Pa., 223 N.W. Harrisburg, 312 W. Drained by several small streams entering the Alleghany r. which bounds it on the east. Has 15 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 450; 1850, 1,022.

DEERFIELD, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 134 W.N.W. Richmond, 171 W.

DEERFIELD, t., Morgan co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,235; 1850, 1,325.

DEERFIELD, p-t., Portage co., O., 149 N.E. Columbus, 310 W. Watered by Mahoning r. The Pennsylvania & Ohio canal passes through the t. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Disciples, 1 Methodist,—& about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,184; 1850, 1,371.

DEERFIELD, t., Ross co., O., 44 S. Columbus. Drained by Deer cr. Pop. 1840, 1,235; 1850, 1,315.

DEERFIELD, t., Warren co., O. Drained by Little Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,871; 1850, 1,863. The Little Miami r. r. passes through it.

DEERFIELD, p-v., Lenawee co., Mich., 65 S.W. Detroit, 495 W. Situated on the left bank of Huron r., & the Michigan Southern r. r., & 24 m. from Monroe, & contains several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

DEERFIELD, t., Livingston co., Mich. Drained by Shiawassee r. It has 6 schools. Pop, 1840, 440; 1850, 882.

DEERFIELD, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 494.

DEERFIELD, p. v., Lake co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 811.

DEERFIELD, p-v., Randolph co., Ia., 88 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 511 W. It has 3 stores, & 121 inhabitants.

DEERFIELD, t., Van Buren co., Mo. Pop. 301.

DEERFIELD, p. t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 639.

DEERFIELD, p. v., Carroll co., La.

DEERFIELD STREET, p-v., Deerfield t., Cumberland co., N. J., 62 S.S.W. Trenton, 173 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 1 store, & 25 dwellings. The t. is drained by Cohansey cr., & contains 4 churches,—2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist, —an academy, 11 stores, 1 large flouring m., 2 saw m., & 1 woollen fac.

DEERFIELD VILLAGE, p-v., Union t., Warren co., O., 89 S.E. Columbus, 473 W. Founded in 1795, when it was a frontier town. Situated on the N. bank of Little Miami r., & has a station on the Little Miami railroad, 32 m. from Cincinnati, & contains about 350 inhabitants. The river bottoms are here exceedingly rich.

DEER GROVE, p. o., Cook co., Ill.

DEERHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. S. W. Tewkesbury. Area, 2,390 ac. Pop. 892. It gives the title of Viscount to the E. of Coventry.

DEERING, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 25 S.W. Concord, 469 W. Watered by Contoocook r. Incorporated in 1774. Surface diversified, soil moderately fertile. It has some manufactures, particularly of brick, a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,124; 1850, 890.

DEER ISLE, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 93 E. by S. Augusta, 689 W. The t. consists of an island on the E. side of Penobscot bay, with 2 or 3 small adjoining isls. Incorporated in 1789. These islands are fertile; and having good harbors, are well situated for engaging in the fisheries. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,841; 1850, 3,037.

DEER LICK, p. o., Mason co., Va.

DEER LICK, p. o., Williams co., O.

DEERNESS, a pa. of Scotland, Orkney, isl. of Pomona, forming a peninsula, between the N. Sea & the inlet of Deer sound, which forms an excellent harbor. Pop. 171, mostly fishers.

DEER PARK, p-o., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 294.

DEER PARK, p-v., Suffolk co., N. Y. It is a depôt on the Long Island, r. r., 37 m. from Brooklyn.

DEERPARK, t., Orange co., N. Y., 38 W. Newburgh, 108 S.S.W. Albany. On the E. the surface is mountainous, but on the W., toward the Delaware, which washes its S.W. border, it is level. The soil is gravelly loam, & alluvial sand, & vegetable mold. Drained by Neversink r. and Bush's kill, tributaries of the Delaware. The Delaware & Hudson canal, & the New York & Erie railroad, pass through the t. It has 6 grist m., 9 saw mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,607; 1850, 4,—.

DEER PLAIN, p. o., Calhoun co., Ill.

DEER RIVER, p-o., Lewis co., N. Y.

DEERSVILLE, p. v., Stock t., Harrison co., O., 109 E. by N. Columbus, 296 W. It contains 289 inhabitants.

DEES, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, at the confl. of the Great & Little Szamos, 28 m. N.N. E. Klausenburg. Pop. 5,300. It is a depôt for salt raised in its vicinity.

DEESA, a town of India, Gujerat, 88 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad, & the head-quarters of a brigade of the Bombay army. It is hot & unhealthy, but near it is the fine salubrious retreat Mt. Aboo.

DEFFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham & Gloucester r. r., 4 m. N. Tewkesbury. Pop. 461.

DEFIANCE, county, O. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Surface level, soil very fertile. Drained by Anglaise, Tiffin, & Maumee rs. Capital, Defiance. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $64,980; wheat, 47,806 bush. produced; Indian corn, 90,691; oats, 26,471; wool, 5,311 pounds; —3 grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons empl'd.; 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers publishe d. Cap. employed in manufac. $55,405; value of manufactured articles, $102,154;—6 churches; 60 schools, 1,220 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,366.

DEFIANCE, p-v., capital, Defiance co., O., 152 N.W. Columbus, 504 W. Situated at the junction of Maumee & Auglaize rivers. It is well located for commerce, being on the Wabash & Erie canal, at the junction of the Miami & Wabash canal, & at the union of several navigable rivers. It has a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, 2 printing-offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 890 inhabitants. It was an important military post in the Indian wars. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 944; 1850, 1,261.

DEFRANCEVILLE, p-o., Clinton co., Pa.

DEFRIETSVILLE, p-v., Greenbush t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 4 S.E. Albany, 347 W. It contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, a store, & 15 dwellings.

DEFYNOCK, a pa. of S. Wales, on a branch of the Usk, co. & 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,927.

DEGAGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, arrond. & 6 m. S.S.W. Gourdon. Pop. 2,000.

DEGGENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 3,800. It is well built, & has 3 hospitals, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, & potteries.

DEGHITCHE, a town of Russ. Poland, gov. Vilna, 44 m. W.N.W. Georgenburg. Pop. 1,100.

DE GLAIZE, p-o., Morehouse pa., La.

DEGLIA, or DELLA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 11 m. S.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2,600.

DEGNIZLI, or DENIZLI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 53 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr. It is enclosed by mountains & vine clad hills, & has a castle, several mosques, & bazaars; but it has never regained the importance it had, previous to 1715, when it was destroyed by an earthquake, & 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished.

DEGO, a town of the Sardinian Sta., prov. & 18 m S. Acqui. Pop. 2,167.

DEHAK, or DOHAK, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 53 m. N.W. Ispahan.

DEHART'S CREEK, p-o., Macon co., N. C.

DEH-I-HAJEE, a walled town of Afghanistan, 20 m. S. Candahar. Pop. 2,000.

DEHR, the cap. town of Nubia. [DERR.]

DEHRA, or DEYRAH DOON, a large vill. of N.W. Hindostan, Gurhwal, in the Dhoon valley, 42 m. N.E. Saharunpoor, & near which is the salubrious cantonment of Landour, established for British troops in 1827.

DEIDESHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. W.N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,400.

DEIGHTON KIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Wetherby. Area, 3,611 ac. Pop. 480. In the vicinity is a large ancient tumulus. A chapelry, pa. N. Allerton; & a tnshp., pa. Escrick, co. York, are named Deighton. United pop. 480.

DEIR, numerous palaces in the E.—1. (or *Der*, probably the ancient *Thapsacus*), Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 20 m. N.W. Kerbisiya. II. (*Deir-Almaar*), Syria, pash. Acre, 10 m. S.E. Beyrout, on the road to Damascus, & the chief town of the Druses, whose emir resides in its citadel.

DEIRA, a river & plain of Persia, prov. Khuzistan; the river & affl. of the Holwan river, S.W. Zohab; & the plain it traverses the place of a breeding stud, famous throughout Persia.—*Deira* was the name of one of the two sovereignties into which the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland was divided, in the middle of the 7th century.

DEIRUT, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. & 13 m. S. S.E. Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

DEISLINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, 35 m. S.W. Tübingen. Pop. 1,500.

DE KALB, county, Ga. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state. Area, 375 sq. ms. The surface is an elevated table land. The Chattahoochee r. runs on its N.W. border. Watered by branches of the Chattahoochee & of the Ocmulgee r. The Georgia railroad from Augusta, extends to Atlanta, where it forms a junction with the Macon & Western, & the Western & Atlantic. Capital, Decatur. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $285,965; Indian corn, 432,435 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 73,070; rice, 1,275 pounds; cotton, 2,397 bales;—11 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufacture $68,895; value of manufactured articles, $126,592;—34 churches; 3 academies, 140 pupils; 28 schools, 728 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,467; 1850, 14,328.

DE KALB, county, Ia. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. Drained by St. Joseph's branch of Maumee r. & several creeks. Cap. Auburn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $158,815; wheat, 75,995 bush. produced; India corn, 139,986; oats, 34,366; wool, 15,790 pounds;—3 grist m., 6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed;—2 churches; 42 schools, 1,600 scholars; 1 library, 98 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,968; 1850, 8,251.

DE KALB, county, Ill. Situated in the north part of the state. Area, 648 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Fox r., & by Kishwaukee r. Surface undulating, soil very fertile. Capital, Sycamore. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $201,670; wheat, 221,796 bush. produced; Indian corn, 215,733; oats, 138,903; wool, 14,200 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m.;—2 churches; 2 academies, 100 pupils; 53 schools, 1,865 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,697; 1850, 5,540.

DE KALB, county, Tenn. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 275 sq. ms. The N. & W. parts are hilly & broken, being on the declivity of the Cumberland mountains. The S. part is level barrens, affording good pasturage for cattle. The soil is generally thin, but fertile. Capital, Smithville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $200,053; Indian corn, 417,251 bushels produced; oats, 21,867; sweet potatoes, 18,418; tobacco, 57,361 pounds;—30 flouring and grist m., 3 saw m.; 7 tanneries, employing 14 persons; —12 churches; 2 academies, 70 pupils; 34 schools, 1,912 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,868; 1850, 8,016.

DE KALB, county, Ala. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. Tennessee river forms its N.W. boundary. Drained by Will's creek, a branch of Coosa r., & by several tributaries of Tennessee r. The surface is uneven, excepting along the valley of Will's creek, soil in the valleys very fertile. Capital, Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $205,370; Indian corn, 363,225 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 34,377; rice, 1,524 pounds; cotton, 260 bales; —4 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Capital employed in manufac. $4,250; value of manufactured articles, 10,470;—22 churches; 1 academy, 55 students; 22 schools, 510 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,929; 1850, 8,245.

DE KALB, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 450 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Grand r. & Little Platte r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Maysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,251; wheat, 11,731

bushels produced; Indian corn, 103,865; oats, 13,547; wool, 9,178 pounds;—1 grist m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,075.

DE KALB, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 195 N.N. W. Albany, 464 W. Surface hilly, soil moderately fertile. Watered by Oswegatchie r. & its tributaries. Marble & iron ore are found here. The v. is situated on the E. side of Oswegatchie r., which has falls here, affording good water power. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,531; 1850, 2,389.

DE KALB, p-v., Gilmer co., Va., 313 W.N.W. Richmond, 218 W. Situated on the N. bank of Little Kanawha r., & contains 150 inhabitants.

DE KALB, p-o., Crawford co., O., 80 N.N.E. Columbus, 406 W.

DE KALB, p-v., De Kalb co., Ia.

DE KALB, p-o., Buchanan co., Mo.

DE KALB, p-v., capital of Kemper co., Miss., 106 E.N.E. Jackson, 911 W. Situated 2 ms. S. Sacarnoochee cr. It contains a court house & a few dwellings.

DE KALB, p-v., Bowie co., Tex.

DE KALB CENTRE, De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 486.

BEKNAL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 40 m. N. Cuttack.

DEKORRA, p-o., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. of the t. 661.

DELAFIELD, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

DELAGOA BAY, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, S.E. Africa, 55 m. in length N. to S., by 20 m. across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary, Myach island, 25° 58′ S., lon. 33° 15′ E. Shores flat, marshy, & unhealthy in summer. The bay commodious & safe, is a good deal frequented by South Sea whalers. It receives the Manice river from the N., & Mapoota, or Machavanna from the S., & has on its W. side an estuary, termed English river, formed by the mouth of several streams, one of which, the *Delagoa river*, is navigable by vessels drawing 12 feet water for 40 m., & by boats for 200 ms. The Portuguese have a small fort near Cape Inyack, whence a limited export trade in ivory & gold dust, & a larger trade in slaves, is carried on.

DELAMERE, a pa. of England, county & 12 m. E.N. E. Chester. Area, 8,770 ac. Pop. 1,050. Its extensive forest is now almost wholly under culture. It gives the title of Baron to the Cholmondeley family.

DELANCEY, p-o., Madison co., N. Y.

DE LA PALMA, p-o., Brown co., O.

DELAVAN, p-o., Yorkshire t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 282 W. by S. Albany, 337 W.

DELAVAN, p-o., Tazewell co., Ill., 45 N. Springfield, 783 W.

DELAVAN, p-v., Walworth co., Wis., 64 S.E. Madison, 811 W.

DELAWARE, r., N. Y., rises by two principal branches on the W. slope of the Catskill mountains. The Mohawks, or western branch, proceeds from a small lake in a S.W. direction, & turning S.E., it reaches the Pennsylvania line in lat. 42°, & proceeding 7 miles on the line between that state & N. York, it receives the Popacton branch, which also rises in the Catskill mountains, & pursues a S.W. direction to its junction. After the union of these streams, the river pursues a winding course to the S.E., forming the boundary between N. York and Pennsylvania for a distance of fifty miles. It touches the N.W. corner of N. Jersey at Carpenter's point, in lat. 41° 24′, then takes a S.W. direction, until at its passage through the Kittatinny or Blue mountains, it turns to the S.E. This passage, called the Delaware Water Gap, forms one of the most picturesque combinations of mountain & water scenery. The rugged & lofty wall, 1,600 feet high, rises precipitously from the water's edge. The distance through the gorge is about 2 miles, & in one place the river has worn out of the rock a basin from the hill of many acres in extent. There is scarcely room along the water's edge for a road, it being in many places overhung by immense rocks. Through this pass the river has a great depth. At Easton, it receives from the W. the Lehigh, one of its principal tributaries. A little below Easton, the river passes S. Mountain, & has a course S.W. 60 miles to Trenton, in which distance there are 25 rapids, with a total fall of 165 feet. The river, below Trenton, turns to the S.W. until near the bay, which it enters in a S.E. direction. The river, from its source to the ocean, is about 309 miles long. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class, forty miles to Philadelphia; & for sloops, 35 miles further to Trenton. The Delaware is connected to the Hudson river by the Delaware & Hudson, & by the Morris canals. There is also a canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake bay, 14 miles long, sixty feet wide, & 8 feet deep, sufficient for the passage of small vessels. The largest cities & towns on the Delaware are Philadelphia, Burlington, Trenton, Easton, & Wilmington.

DELAWARE BAY, at the mouth of Delaware river, is a large arm of the sea, 65 miles long, & 18 miles across at its mouth, between Cape May on the N., and Cape Henlopen on the S. In the middle, it is thirty miles across. For seventy miles from the sea, this bay has no safe natural harbor; & within Cape Henlopen, a magnificent work, called the Delaware Breakwater, has been erected by the United States government, consisting of a stone dyke or pier, 1,200 yards long, and another 500 yards long, forming a safe artificial harbor.

DELAWARE, one of the middle United States, next to Rhode Island, the smallest in the Union, & in pop. the least, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware r. & bay, S. & W. by Maryland. It is between 38° 27′ & 39° 50′ N. lat., & between 75° 04′ 42″ and 75° 56′ W. lon., & between 1° 13′ & 1° 57′ E. lon. from W. It is 92 m. long, & 23 broad, & contains 2,120 sq. m., or 1,356,800 ac. The pop. in 1790, was 59,094; in 1800, 64,272; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; in 1830, 76,739; in 1840, 78,085; 1850, 91,532.

The state is divided into three counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhab	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufac. Estab.
Kent.....	3,873	16,084	6.385	347	22,816	1,655	121
Newcastle....	7,093	34,765	7,621	394	42,780	1,662	281
Sussex.....	4,319	20,320	4,067	1,549	25.936	2,746	111
Totals.....	15,290	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	6,063	513

Federal representative population, 90,619.

The capital is Dover, situated on Jones creek, 7 m. from its entrance into Delaware bay. The surface is generally level; in the S. part it is marshy; in the N. slightly undulating, & in its extreme N. parts are some commanding elevations. A somewhat elevated tableland passes through a portion of the state from N. to S., dividing the waters which fall into Chesapeake bay from those which flow into Delaware bay. This tableland contains a chain of swamps in the western part of this state, from which its principal streams originate. The soil in the N. is a strong clay. Along Delaware river, & for about 10 m. W. of it, the soil is generally a rich clay, well adapted to agriculture; but between this & the swamps the soil is light and sandy. Proceeding toward the south, the soil becomes more sandy, & in Sussex co. sand greatly predominates. Kaoline, or porcelain clay, is found in the north portion, bog-iron ore in the southern, & shell marl throughout the state. There were in 1850, 580,862 acres of land improved, and 375,282 of unimproved, in farms. Cash value of farms, $18,880,031; & the value of implements & machinery, $510,279. *Live stock, &c.*—Horses, 13,852; asses & mules, 791; milch cows, 19,248; working oxen, 9,797; other cattle, 24,166; sheep, 27,503; swine, 56,261; value of live stock, $1,849,281; of slaughtered animals, $373,665. *Agricultural products, &c.*—Wheat, 482,511 bushels; rye, 8,066; Indian corn, 3,145,542; oats, 604,518; barley, 56; buckwheat, 8,615; peas & beans, 4,120; potatoes, 240,542; sweet potatoes, 65,443; value of products of the orchard, $46,574; produce of market gardens, $12,714; pounds of butter made, 1,055,308; of cheese, 3,187; molasses, 50 gallons; bees' wax & honey, 41,248 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 57,768; flax, 11,174; hops, 348; hay, tons of, 30,159; clover-seed, 2,525 bushels; other grass seeds, 1,403; flax-seed, 904 bushels; and were made 145 gallons of wine; value of home made manufacs., $33,121.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 12 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $585,100,

employing 413 males & 425 females, producing 5,205,000 yds. of sheetings, &c., valued at $538,429; 5 woollen factories, with a capital invested of $136,500, employing 113 males & 86 females, manufacturing 157,000 yds. of clot, valued at $244,510; 13 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $373,500, employing 260 persons, & making 3,630 tons of castings, &c., valued at $267,462; 2 establishments, with a capital invested of $16,000, employing 50 persons manufacturing 300 tons of wrought iron, valued at $55,000; 7 flouring mills, 83 saw mills, 16 tanneries with a cap. of $[illegible], employing 108 persons; value of products, $164,162; 8 printing offices issuing 2 semi-weekly, and 8 weekly newspapers. There were in this state, Jan. 1, 1854, about 30 miles of railroad in operation, & 43 in the course of construction. Capital invested in manufactures, $2,978,945; value of manufactured articles, $4,649,206.

Religion, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 12 Baptist churches, 21 Episcopal, 9 Friends, 106 Methodist, 26 Presbyterian, 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Union, & 2 other sects; the whole having 180 churches. Total value of church property, $340,345.

Education, &c.—Delaware college at Newark, & St. Mary's at Wilmington, had in 1850, 144 students, there were also in the state, 65 academies, 2,011 pupils; 194 schools, 8,970 scholars; 4 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 17,950. The state has a productive school fund.

Government, &c.—The first constitution was adopted in 1776, the second in 1792, & amended in 1831. The governor is chosen for four years, & is ever after ineligible. The senate consists of three members from each county, chosen for four years. The representatives are seven from each county, chosen once in two years, on the first Tuesday in January. Every male citizen, over twenty-two years of age, who has resided one year in the state, & the last month in the county in which he votes, & paid a tax, has the right of suffrage, & if he be between twenty-one & twenty-two years, & otherwise qualified, he may vote without payment of a tax. The judicial power is exercised by four common-law judges, & a chancellor. There must be one associate judge in each county. Delaware was first settled by the Swedes & Fins in 1630. In convention it adopted the constitution of the United States, December 3d, 1787, by a unanimous vote.

DELAWARE, county, N. Y. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,362 square miles. The surface is rough & hilly, but the land in the valleys is of a superior quality, & the hills are well adapted to grazing. Drained by head branches of Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, down which lumber is floated to a market. The chief articles of export are live stock & lumber. Capital, Delhi. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,948,026; wheat, 20,292 bushels produced; Indian corn, 119,334; oats, 591,571; potatoes, 373,347; wool, 165,221 pounds;—23 flouring & grist m., 200 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 28 tanneries, 181 persons employed; 3 printing-offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufactures $617,395; value of manufactured articles, $1,077,329;—67 churches; 4 academies, 742 pupils; 302 schools, 12,597 scholars; 206 libraries, 31,897 vols. Pop. 1840, 35,396; 1850, 39,884.

DELAWARE, county, Pa. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 177 sq. ms. Drained by Darby, Ridley, & Chester creeks, which afford numerous mill seats. The surface is undulating, & the soil productive. A large amount of the vegetables in the Philadelphia market is supplied from this county, & the amount of its manufactures is great. Capital, Media. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; wheat, 121,096 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 204,209; oats, 169,754; potatoes, 108,508; wool, 3,406 pounds;—27 flouring and grist m., 23 saw m., 1 furnace, 2 iron foundries, 17 woollen fac., 11 paper fac., 21 cotton fac.; 10 tanneries, 39 persons emp'd; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $2,145,225; value of manufactured articles, $3,347,685;—73 churches; 1 college, 62 students; 9 academies, 241 pupils; 73 schools, 2,995 scholars; 9 libraries, 10,756 volumes. Pop. 1840, 19,791; 1850, 24,879.

DELAWARE, co., O. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 610 sq. m. The Scioto & Whetstone rivers, and Alum and Big Walnut creeks, pass through the county from N. to S., and, with other streams, afford many mill seats. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Capital Delaware. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $523,858; wheat, 44,526 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 774,289; oats, 142,992; wool, 124,064 pounds; 18 flouring & grist m., 40 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 4 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 27 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $261,550; value of manufac. articles, $[illegible]; —45 churches; 1 college, 257 students; 142 sch., 8,261 scholars; 1 library, 3,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 22,060; 1850, 21,817.

DELAWARE, county, Ia. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 890 sq. ms. The surface is generally level, & the soil productive. Drained by the W. fork of White r., & Mississinewa r., besides Bell & Buck creeks. Capital Muncie. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $225,350; wheat, 55,078 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 429,209; oats, 41,992; wool, 36,737 pounds; —13 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 14 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—15 churches; 50 sch., 1,894 scholars; 1 library, 300 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,843, 1850, 10,843.

DELAWARE, county, Iowa. Situated in the north part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Macoquetais river & its tributaries. The surface is dry & rolling, & the soil is fertile. It abounds with excellent timber. Iron ore is found. Capital, Delhi. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $42,754; wheat, 22,150 bush. produced; Indian corn, 48,515; oats, 13,925; wool, 2,769 pounds;—1 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufacs. $5,700; value of manufactured articles, $32,300;—2 churches; 16 schools, 304 scholars. Pop. 1840, 168; 1850, 1,759.

DELAWARE, station on Erie r. r., 89 m. from New York.

DELAWARE, t., Camden county, N. J. Pop. 1850, 2,577.

DELAWARE, t., Hunterdon co., N. J. Situated on the E. side of the Delaware river, & drained by Wickhecheoke cr. It has 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,305; 1850, 2,554.

DELAWARE, t., Mercer co., Pa., 7 N.W. Mercer. Surface uneven; soil clay & loam. Drained by Chenango & Lackawannock creeks. It has a saw m., a tannery, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,024; 1850, 2,893.

DELAWARE, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,908.

DELAWARE, p-t., Pike co., Pa., 148 N.E. Harrisburg, 242 W. Watered by Dingman's creek & Bushkill creek. Surface uneven & broken; soil gravelly loam. The v. has an academy, to which the state gave $1,000. There are in the t. 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 590; 1850, 754.

DELAWARE, t., Juniata co., Pa. Surface mountainous. Drained by Juniata r. & branches. Pop. 1840, 946; 1850, 1,126.

DELAWARE, C. H., p-v., capital of Delaware co., O., 23 N. Columbus, 408 W. It is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Oleatangy r., across which is a handsome bridge, & on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati r. r., 112 m. from Cleveland, & 143 from Cincinnati. It contains a brick court-house, 7 churches —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian;—a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 20 stores, a flouring m., an oil m., 2 saw m., a woollen fac., & 2,074 inhabitants. The Ohio Wesleyan University stands on an elevation in the S. part of the village, & is surrounded by ten acres of land belonging to the institution, including a sulphur spring of much repute. This college was chartered in 1842, & organized in 1845, has a president, & 5 professors or other instructors, 30 alumni, 50 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries, & an ample chemical & philosophical apparatus. Commencement last Wednesday in July.—*The White Sulphur Fountain*, 10 m. S. of the v., at the rapids of the Scioto, is surrounded by a picturesque region, & is attracting much attention as a fashionable watering place. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,091; 1850, 3,323.

DELAWARE, t., Hancock county, O. Drained by Blanchards Fork of Au Glaize r. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 451; 1850, 1,035.

DELAWARE, t., Defiance co., O., lying on Maumee r., W. of Defiance. Pop. 1840, 201; 1850, 445.

DELAWARE, t., Delaware county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 934.

DELAWARE, t., Hamilton co., Ia. It has 2 grist m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 753; 1850, 867.

DELAWARE, p-t., Ripley co., Ia., 65 S.E. Indianapolis, 536 W. Pop. 1840, 1,258; 1850, 1,274.

DELAWARE, p-v., Jersey co., Ill., 59 S.W. Springfield, 826 W.

DELAWARE, p. v., Nebraska Ter.

DELAWARE, p. t., Middlesex co., Can. W., 149 W. by S. Toronto. Drained by Thames r. The v. is on left bank of Thames r., & has an Episcopal church, 7 stores, & 375 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,851.

DELAWARE BRIDGE, p. o., & depôt on Erie r. r., Sullivan co., N. Y., 98 m. from New York.

DELAWARE CITY, p. v., New Castle co., Del., 35 N. Dover, 130 W. Situated on the right bank of Delaware r., at the entrance of the Chesapeake & Delaware canal. It contains a bank, cap. $50,000; several stores, & 908 inhabitants. In front of the city, on Peapatch island, is Fort Delaware.

DELAWARE GROVE, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 240 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 283 W.

DELAY, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

DELBRÜCK, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 9 m. W.N.W. Paderborn. Pop. 1,110. Manufacture of tobacco, & a trade in linens.

DELDEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over-Yssel, 31 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,495.

DELECTABLE HILL, p-o., Pike co., Ia., 139 S.W. Indianapolis, 670 W.

DELÉMONT (German *Delsberg*), a town of Switzerland, cant. & 29 m. N. Bern, on lt. b. of the Sorne. Pop. 1,422. It has a manuf. of watches.

DELFT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the canal between it & the Hague, & on the Hague & Rotterdam rail r., 5 m. from the Hague. Pop. with suburbs 17,037. It is well built of brick, & clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, July 10th, 1584, now used as a barracks; a Gothic church, with the magnificent tomb of that prince, & that of Grotius (H. van Groot), born at Delft, April 10, 1583; the old church, with the tombs of Adm. van Tromp, P. Hein, & the naturalist Leeuwenhoek, the council-house, arsenal, & school of military engineering. It has many breweries & distilleries, with manufs. of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloth, soap, & earthenwares. The potteries employ 200 persons.

DELFT ISLAND, Palk str., Indian Ocean, off the N. extr. of Ceylon, 7 m. long, 3¼ m. broad.

DELFTSHAVEN & DELFZYL, 2 towns, Netherlands; the former, S. Holland, on rt. b. of the Maas, 2 m. S.W. Rotterdam, with 3,000 inhabs. engaged in ship building, in the herring fishery, & in distilling; the latter, a strongly fortified town, prov. & 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen, with a port at the mouth of the Ems. Pop. 3,974.

DELGADO (CAPE), a headland on the E. coast of Africa. Quiloa. Lat. 10° 41′ S., lon. 40° 40′ E.

DELHI, p-t., capital of Delaware co., N. Y., 77 W.S.W. Albany, 327 W. The surface is broken, but the soil in the valleys is fertile. Drained by branches of Delaware r., which here unite to form the Mohawks or W. branch of the Delaware. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the W. side of the W. branch of Cooquago or Mohawks r. It has a fine court house, a jail, an academy, 5 churches, a bank, 10 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, a plane fac., 2 grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,554; 1850, 2,909.

DELHI, t., Hamilton co., O., between Cincinnati & North Bend. It is a small township of excellent land, & has 1 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,466; 1850, 1,942.

DELHI, t., Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 402.

DELHI, p-v., Jersey co., Ill., 78 S.W. Springfield, 820 W.

DELHI, p. v. Winnebago co,, Wis.

DELHI, p. v., capital Delaware co., Iowa. Situated on a small branch of the Macoquetas r., & contains a court house & several dwellings.

DELHI CENTRE, p. o., Ingham co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 402.

DELHI, an old Mohammedan prov. of Hindostan, between lat. 28° & 31° N., & lon. 75° & 80° E., surrounded by the provs. Gurhwal, Oude, Agra, Rajpootana, & Lahore. It is now one of the six administrative divisions of the North-Western provinces, & comprehends but a small portion of the N.W. of the ancient province. It is divided into five districts, the names of which, with their area and population, &c., are as follows:

Districts.	No. of townships.	Area in geo. sq. m.	Area in acres.	Land rev. in 1846-7.	Total pop.
Paneeput.....	581	1,203	1,019,005	£82,166	231,511
Hurreeannah ..	496	2,142	1,814,504	44,116	210,749
Delhi.....	412	456	386,574	36 412	291,861
Rohtuck.....	300	1,013	858,544	63,061	294,109
Goorgaon.....	1,285	1,460	1,236,532	104,533	460,326
Total.....	3,074	6,274	5,315,159	£330,288	1,488,556

The greater part of the prov. is flat, with a sandy soil; a mntn. range extends S.W. through the Macherry dom. The chief rivers are the Ganges & Jumna. The climate is very sultry & dry, especially to the W.; & cultivation of grain & vegetables is chiefly accomplished by irrigation. Several canals traverse the country, the chief of which is the Doab canal, the canal of Ali Merdan Khan, extending from Kurnaul to Delhi, & the canal of Feroze Shah. The prov. came under British rule in 1803, & the land is assessed under a modification of the vill. system. The principal towns are Delhi, the cap. Bareilly, Pillibheet, Shahjehanpoor, Rampoor, Moradabad, Anopshehr, Merut.—*Delhi*, the former cap. of the Mogul empire is situated in a plain, on the Jumna, 112 m. N.W. Agra. Lat. 28° 41′ N., lon. 77° 5′ E. Pop. estimated at 200,000. It is enclosed by embattled walls of red granite, about 7 m. in circ., with a moat & glacis; & it has a magnif. appearance with its mosques, minarets, and cupolas, interspersed with cypress & other trees. It has a noble main street, many good residences, a spacious palace, still the residence of the titular Mogul emperor, many other palaces, & numerous fine mosques, the principal, or *Jumma Musjeed*, being considered the noblest Mohammedan place of worship in India. Outside of the city are the Shalimar gardens, so highly extolled in Lalla Rookh, but now partly desert, & partly the site of British cantonments; also a large observatory, a Saracenic fortress, & the tomb of Humayoon, & of the Cuttub Minar, 242 ft. in height, & ruins extending over a space stated to be as extensive as that occupied by London, Westminster, & Southwark. The principal European structures are an arsenal, a church, a college, a printing office, & the dwellings of the British functionaries, who exercise the real authority at Delhi, the Mogul emperor receiving a yearly stipend of 150,000*l.* from the Indo-British government. The vicinity is fertilized by the canal of Ali Merdan, re-opened by the British in 1820. Delhi has manufs. of scarfs, embroidery, harness, and ornamented goods in great variety; & its bazaars are furnished with most of the produce of the East.

DELICETO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a hill, dist. & 3 m. S.E. Bovino. Pop. 3,000. It has a colleg. church, & various charitable estabs.

DELIKLITASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 25 m. S.S.W. Sivas.

DELITZSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. & 19 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Lobber. Pop. 4,670. It is well built, & has a castle, 3 churches, an hospital, with manufs. of tobacco, woollen stockings, & gloves.

DELLAMCOTTA, a fortress of N. Hindostan, Bootan, 47 m. E.S.E. Sikkim, taken by the Brit. in 1773, but again restored.

DELLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 11 m. S.E. Belfort. Pop. 965.

DELLO, a town of Sumatra, cap. rajahship, on the Strait of Malacca, at the mouth of a river, nearly opposite Penang.—*Mount Delly* is a headland of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. coast, 15 m. N.W. Cananore.

DELLOMA, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

DELL PRAIRIE, p. o., Adams co., Wis.

DELLTON, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

DELMENHORST, a town, N.W. Germany, Grand duchy, and 16 m. E.S.E. Oldenburg, cap. circ., on the Delme. Pop. 1,777. Pop. of circles 1852, 34,066.

DELMAR, t., Tioga co., Pa. Drained by Pine cr. & a branch of Tioga r., & contains the b. of Wellsboro, the capital of the county. There are in the t. 2 fulling mills, 4 tanneries, 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 9 sch. Pop. 1850, 2419; 1860, 1,729.

DELOS, 2 small isls. in the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades; the largest, lat. 37° 24′ N., lon. 25° 15′ E., 4½ m. long, & 2 m. broad, is the anc. *Rhenea*. The smaller is and is a rock 4 m. E. the former.

DELPHI, p-v., Pompey t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 119 W. by N. Albany, 342 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 35 dwellings, & about 250 inhabitants.

DELPHI, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Ia., 66 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 624 W. Situated on the left bank of Wabash r., at the entrance of Deer cr., & on the Wabash & Erie canal. It contains a court house, 5 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian, 12 stores, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 1,381 inhabitants.

DELPHI, p-v., Gasconade co., Mo., 53 S.E. Jefferson city, 81 W. Situated on the N. side of Bourbeuse cr.

DELPHI, a ruined city of Greece. [CASTRI.]

DELPHOS, p-v., Van Wert co., O.

DELPHTON, p-v., Fayette county, Ky., 20 E. by S. Frankfort, 550 W.

DELRAY, p-o., Upson co., Ga.

DELREY, p-o., Anderson co., Tenn.

DELTA, co., Mich. Situated between Lake Michigan & Green Bay on the E., & Menominee r. on the W. Surface uneven & rough, covered mostly with forests. (*Unorganized.*)

DELTA, p-v., Lee t., Oneida co., N. Y., 112 W.N.W. Albany, 396 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, a large flouring m., a fulling m., a furnace, a distillery, & 350 inhabitants.

DELTA, p-v., Fulton co., O., 145 N. by W. Columbus, 474 W. Has a church & 125 inhabitants.

DELTA, p-v., Parke co., Ia., 73 W. Indianapolis, 644 W. Contains 75 inhabitants.

DELTA, p-t., Eaton county, Mich. It has a saw m. Pop. 242.

DELTA, p-v., Coahoma co., Miss. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 150 N. Jackson.

DELTA, p-o., McLean co., Ill.

DELTA, from the Greek letter Δ, a name applied to the alluvial tracts, enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river, & their common recipient. Deltas are called *fluvial, lacustrine, Mediterranean, & Oceanic*, according to the recipient of the streams which form them. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into 2 branches only, & compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, Niger, & Mississippi. *Deltic branches* of a riv. are those which enclose a delta; and *deltic islands* are those formed by the *ana*-deltic branches of a compound delta.

DELTING, a pa. of Shetland, isl. Mainland, on its N. coast. Pop. 2,124, who mostly live by fishing.

DELVINO, a large vill. of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., 47 m. W.N.W. Yanina, on a hill slope covered with olive & orange plantations, formerly the residence of the Pacha. *Delvinacki* is a vill. of 300 houses, 23 m. E.ward.

DEMAVEND (MOUNT), a volcanic mntn. of Persia, & the loftiest peak of the Elburz chain between the provs. Irak-Ajemi & Mazanderan, 40 m. N.E. Teheran. Estim. elev. 14,695 ft. Shape conical, with a crater-shaped summit. It yields large quantities of pumice stone & pure sulphur. Around its base are many hot springs; betw. it & Teheran is the small town Demavend.

DEMBEA, or TZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. Lat. 12° N., lon. 37° 15′ E. Length N. to S., 60 m., average breadth, 25 m. It contains several isls., the largest named Dek, & its S. part is traversed by the Bahr-El-Azrek, or Blue Nile.

DEMBLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. N. W. Folkingham. Area, 1,071 ac. Pop. 84.

DEMER, a riv. of Belgium, provs. Limburg & S. Brabant, tributary to the Dyle, which it joins 6 m. N. Louvain, after a W. course of 47 m., for the last 18 of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Hasselt, Diest, & Aerschot.

DEMERARA, or DEMERARY, a riv. of S. Amer., British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20′ N., & after a N. course of perhaps 180 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean, near lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 58° 20′ W., by an estuary, on the E. side of which stands Georgetown. It gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

DEMERIES FERRY, p-o., Burke co., Ga.

DEMETRIO (SAN), two mkt. towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 2,100. It has several churches, & a trade in almonds & saffron.—II. prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., dist. & 17 m. W. Rossano. Pop. 1,150, mostly of Albanian descent.

DEMIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 106 m. S.E. Novgorod. Pop. 1,200.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. & 100 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk.

DEMING, p-o., Hamilton co., Ia.

DEMIR-HISSAR, *Heraclea*, or the castle of iron, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Struma, 13 m. N.N.W. Seres. Pop. 8,000.

DEMISH, or ODEMES, a commercial town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna.

DEMMIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circ., reg. & 73 m. W.N.W. Stettin, at the mouth of the Tollense & the Trebel. Pop. 6,140. It has a superior school, manufs. of hats, woollen cloths, linen, stockings, & leather; distilleries, breweries, a brisk trade in tobacco, gloves, timber, corn, & a small harbor on the river; & 4 annual fairs. It is very anc., & celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained; its fortifications were razed in 1759.

DEMOCRACY, p-o., Pike t., Knox co., O., 59 S. Columbus, 377 W.

DEMOCRACY, p-o., Pike co., Ky.

DEMOCRAT, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C.

DEMOCRAT, t., Carroll co., Ia.

DEMOCRAT, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill.

DEMONE (VAL), an old division in the N.E. of Sicily, now comprised in the provs. Messina, Catania, & Palermo.

DE MOINES, t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 683.

DEMONTE, a fortified town of Sardinian states, Piedmont., prov. & 15 m. S.W. Coni, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Stura. Pop. 1838, incl. comm., 6,956. It has been repeatedly besieged, & was taken by the French & Spaniards in 1774.

DEMOPOLIS, p-v., Marengo co., Ala., 64 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 876 W. Situated on the E. bank of Tombigbee r., a little below the mouth of Black Warrior r. It contains a U. S. land office;—3 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—30 stores, and 750 inhabitants.

DEMORESTVILLE, p-v., Sophiasburg t., Can. W., 9 N. Pictou, & has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., a flax m., a saw m., a tannery, & 300 inhabs.

DEMOSS, p-o., Belmont co., O., 126 E. Columbus, 287 W.

DEMOSSVILLE, sta. Covington & Lexington r. r., 24 m. from Covington.

DEMOTICA, *Didymotichos*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, 25 m. S. Adrianople. Pop. 8,000. It is well built, has sevl. Greek churches, & schools. It was the residence of Charles XII., for a year after the battle of Poltava.

DEMPSEYTOWN, p-v., Venango co., Pa.

DENAIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, a station on the rail r. from Abscon to Valenciennes, 14 m. E. Douai. Pop. 6,648. In 1712, Villars gained a victory here over Prince Eugene.

DENARDISTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 303.

DENBIGH, a parl. & municip. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on an affl. of the Clwyd, 5 m. S. St. Asaph. Area of pa., 1,500 ac. Pop. 5,591; do. of parl. borough, including three other towns, 5,498. It stands on a steep acclivity, crowned by the ruins of its stately castle, & has many handsome antique houses, an old pa. church, an anc. chapel, two free schools, a town-hall, assembly-room, literary society, & mkt.-ho., with some manufs. of gloves & shoes. Mkt. Wed. Fairs, May 14, July 18 and Sept. 25. Quarter sessions. The bor. is a polling-place for co., & joins with Wrexham, Ruthin, & Holt in sending 1 member to H. of C. The Eisteddfod, or triennial assembly of the Welsh Bards, is sometimes held here. It gives the title of Earl to the Fielding family.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a marit. co. of N. Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the cos. Flint & Chester, S. Shropshire, Montgomery, & Merioneth, & W. Carnarvon.

Area, 603 sq. m., or 386,052 ac.; of which about 150,000 are estimated to be arable, the rest being mostly in pasture. Inhabited houses, 19,124. Pop. 1851, 92,583. Surface mostly rugged & mntnous., but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. Princip. rivs., the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Valle-Crucis. The Conway forms its W., & the Dee most part of its E. boundary. Farms mostly small; chief crops rye, barley, & oats. Sheep & goats are numerous; wool is manufd. into stockings, flannel, & coarse cloths by the rural pop. Coal, lead, iron, flint, & slate are raised; in the Rhuabon hills are several iron works, & a cannon foundry. Gloves & shoes are among the manufd. products. The Holyhead r. r. crosses the N. part of the co. Denbighshire, is divided into 64 pas. in the dioceses of St. Asaph & Bangor. Exclusive of its bors., it sends 3 mems. to H. of C. Chief towns, Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergely, Holt, & Rhuabon.

DENBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W.S.W. Ashburton. Area, 1,068 ac. Pop. 406.

DENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Derby. Area, 2,395 ac. Pop. 1,208, partly employed in collieries. Flamstead the astronomer was born here in 1646.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,709.

DENCHWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Wantage. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 278.

DENDER, a riv. of Belgium, provs. Hainaut & E. Flanders, after a N. course of 42 m. joins the Scheldt at Dendermond; besides which town, Alost, Ninove, Grammont, Lessines, & Ath, are on its banks. It is navigable from the Scheldt to Ath, by the help of numerous sluices, & serves extensively for the conveyance of coal.—II. a riv. of Nubia, trib. to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 m. N. Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 250 m.

DENDERAH, *Tentyra*, a vill. of Upper Egypt, near the lt. b. of the Nile, opposite Keneh, important for its antiquities, & especially its grand temple, which is 220 ft. in length by 50 ft. in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. In it is also a famous zodiacal ceiling; its planisphere was removed to Paris in 1822.

DENDERMONDE, (Belg. *Termonde*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond., at the confl. of the Dender & the Scheldt, and on the rail. r. from Mechlin to Ostend, 16 m. E. Ghent. Pop. 8,548. It has a citadel of the 16th cent., a town-hall & hospital, lunatic & orphan asylums, several churches & convents. Manufs. of cotton-yarn, lace, & woollens.

DENEKAMP, a pa. & v. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 5½ m. N.E. Oldenzaal. Pop. 4,068.

DENERDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N. Clare. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 303.

DENFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. S. Thrapston. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 324.

DENGIE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.W. Bradwell. Area, 3,319 ac. Pop. 312.

DENHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.N.W. Uxbridge, & 5¼ m. N. the W. Drayton sta. of the Great W. r. r. Area, 3,905 ac. Pop. 1,062. It has a lunatic asylum.—II. co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 218.—III. same co., 2¼ m. E.N.E. Eye. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 318.

DENHOLM, a v. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, pa. Cavers, 5 m. E.N.E. Hawick. Pop. 696. It is neatly built. Birth-place of Leyden the poet.

DENIA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N. E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,980. It is enclosed by walls, & has a ruined castle, & several hospitals; manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, & an export trade in fruits. Its harbor is now mostly choked with sand.

DENIM, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife. Pop. 289.

DENIO, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carnarvon, incldg. the tnshp. Pwllheli. Pop. 2,367.

DENIS (ST.), a comm. & tn. of France, dep. Seine, cap. arrond., with a sta. on the r. r. du Nord, 5½ m. N. the centre of Paris. Pop. 9,166. It is well built, and has a theatre, public library, very various manufs., & several annual fairs; but it is chiefly celebrated for its church, which, from the 7th century, was the princip. burial place of the kings of France. This is a noble Gothic edifice, 415½ feet in length, 106½ feet in breadth, with two towers, & a spire 85 feet in height. In the vaults are some of its ancient tombs, which escaped destruction in the first Revolution. Its ancient abbey is now used as a house of instruction, founded by Napoleon, for the daughters of members of the legion of honor.—The canal of St. Denis is a short branch of the canal d'Ourcq.—II. a v. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4½ m. N.E. Mons, with cotton spinning works in the anc. abbey.

DENIS (ST.), cap. town of the French colony of the isl. Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the isl., at the mouth of the river St. Denis. Lat. 20° 52′ N., lon. 55° 30′ 24″ E. Pop. with dist., 19,140, of whom 10,096 are slaves. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, & has a college, hospital, botanic garden, a bank established in 1826, cap. 1 million francs, & an active general trade. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the isl.

DENIS (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., in the isl. Oleron, with a small port.—II. (*d'Anjou*), dep. Mayenne, 12 m. E. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 2,696.—III. (*de Gastines*), dep. 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop, 3,448.—IV. (*de Jouhet*), dep. Indre, arrond. & 7 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,832.—V. (*en-Val*), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,000.—VI. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire-et-Cher, arr. & 4 m. N.E. Blois, with mineral springs.—VII. (*de Pillé*), dep. Gironde, on left bank of the Isle, arrond. & 5¼ m. N. Libourne. Pop. 2,525.—VIII. (*d'Orques*), dep. Sarthe, arr. & 21 m. W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,346.—IX. (*le Chevasse*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Bourbon-Vendée, cant. le Poiré-sur-Bourbon. Pop. 1,256.—X. (*le Gast*), dep. Manche, arrond. & 10 m. S.S.E. Coutances. Pop. 1,859.—XI. (*le Vétu*), arrond. and 4 m. S. Coutances. Pop. 500.—XII. (*sur Sarthon*), dep. Orne, arrond. & 6 m. N. W. Alençon. Pop. 1,416.

DENIZLI, a t. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 54 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr, in a fertile valley surrounded with gardens, with 1,350 houses, & sev. bazaars.

DENKENDORF, a mkt.-town of Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersch, 3 m. S. Esslingen. Pop. 1,459. It has the remains of a monastery.

DENMARK, p. t., Oxford co., Me., 82 S.W. Augusta, 47 N.W. Portland, 569 W. Saco river runs on its S. W. border. It has a fertile soil, producing excellent wheat. There are in the t. a carriage fac., a fulling m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., & 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,143; 1850, 1,203.

DENMARK, p. t., Lewis co., N. Y., 146 N.W. Albany, 435 W. Black river runs on its N.E. border. Drained also by Deer cr. Surface hilly, soil a rich loam, underlaid with limestone. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, & 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,388; 1850, 2,824.

DENMARK, p. t., Ashtabula co., O., 208 m. N.E. Columbus, 335 W. Organized in 1815. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., & 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 176; 1850, 241.

DENMARK, p-v., Madison co., Tenn., 146 S.W. by W. Nashville, 831 W.

DENMARK, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

DENMARK (KINGDOM OF), a state of N. Europe, cap. Copenhagen. It is composed of 3 distinct parts, I. the isls in the Baltic & Atlantic, II. the peninsula of Jutland, & III. its dependencies, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg. The principal portion is situated between lat. 53° 22′ 42″ & 57° 44′ 52″ N., & lon. 8° 5′ and 12° 37′ E. Area, 21,651 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 1,407,747. Total population 1853, 2,500,000.

Provinces, etc.	Area in geo. miles.	Pop. in 1850.
Copenhagen	133,50	129,695
Selande and Moeen		378,765
Bornholm	10,50	27,927
Funuen and Langeland	60,50	187,818
Lolland, Falster, &c	30,50	79,017
Jutland	456,75	604,525
Schleswig Duchy	167,00	363,000
Holstein Duchy (1845)	154,00	479,364
Lauenbourg Duchy (1845)	19,00	46,486
Total	1,031,75	2,296,597
Colonies.		
Faeroe	23,37	8,150
Iceland	1,800,00	60,000
Greenland	186,00	9,400
Sante Croix, St. Thomas, St. John (in the West Indies)	3,05 1,13 1,00	23,720 13,666 2,228
Total	2,015,00	117,164

It is bounded north and west by the North Sea, east by the Cattegat & the Baltic, & south by the Elbe. The coasts are greatly indented, & the country is perfectly flat; in the N. some parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the invasions of which it is defended by dykes. On the E. the surface rises into gentle elevations. The highest part of the peninsula is 500 feet, and of the isls. 400 feet above the sea. Holstein and Lauenburg are the best watered districts. Among the isls., only Seeland & Fühnen have rivers, the others being watered by mere brooks. Extensive marshes exist in all the valleys of the peninsula and the islands. Next to the Elbe, which forms the southern boundary of the kingdom for 80 m., the Eider is the largest and most important river. The largest lake is the Arve in Seeland. The principal gulfs are the Lüm-fiord, Ringskoking fiord, Nissum-fiord, and the bays of Kalloe & Flensburg on the continent; the Ise-fiord in Seeland, and Odense fiord, in Fühnen. Between the islands & the peninsula of Denmark & Sweden, there are several passages called sounds, the chief of which are Ore Sund (the Sound), & the Great & Little Belts. The climate of Denmark is humid & cloudy, but, notwithstanding its northern position, it is, from the lowness of its level & the influence of the surrounding seas, much milder than the countries of Germany situated farther south. Mean. temp. of the year, 46°.6, Fahr.; shortest day, 6¼ hours; longest day, 17¼ hours. Storms are rare, and of short duration; av. days of storm 9, rain 137, snow 32. Prevailing winds, W. during spring and summer, and S.W. in autumn and winter. Soil almost entirely alluvial, covered with a vegetable mould well adapted for cultivation, in Jutland and the Duchies, and producing excellent pasturage in the marshy dists. The proportion of cultivated to marsh land is as two to one. Agriculture has been greatly improved of late years, & corn is raised more than necessary for home consumption. The principal crops are barley, wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hemp, tobacco, & hops. Forests are not extensive, and mostly confined to the E. coasts of the peninsula & the isls. Seeland & Fühnen. Cattle are extensively reared in N. Jutland & the duchies. Horses of an excellent breed, & valuable for military purposes, are reared on a great scale, and exported to the average number of 11,000 per annum. Sheep are of a superior kind. Goats are kept in small numbers, pigs are plentiful, & game is abundant. Oysters, herrings, salmon, & seals are fished on the coasts & in the rivers. As Denmark has no mountains, except in Bornholm, where an inferior quality of coal is found, its mineral products are insignificant. From the absence of coal, metals, & water-power, there are no manufs. of importance in Denmark. Woollen cloths, linens, bonnets, & paper, are manufactured for home consumption. Government formerly protected several branches of manufs., but these are now confined to the porcelain works at Copenhagen, & the cloth factory at Usserod. Roads in general are bad, the best are in Seeland & Fühnen, & the duchies. A r. r. from Altona to Kiel (with branch to Glückstadt), Newmünster to Rendsburg, Hamburg to Berlin, & Copenhagen to Roeskilde. The geographical position of the country is favorable for water communication, & there are many extensive canals, the chief of which are the Schleswig-Holstein canal, with which the Eider river forms a communication between the Baltic & the German Ocean, navigable for vessels of 120 tons, & the Stecknitz canal in Lauenberg, which joins the Elbe to the Baltic by means of the river Trave, but it is navigable only for boats. The principal ports are Copenhagen, Altona, Kiel, Flensburg, & Aalborg. The commerce of Denmark has greatly increased since the peace in 1815; the chief exports are agricultural products, horses, oxen, beer, & brandy. The greater part of these are shipped from Altona. The exports from Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe isls., & consisting of cider down, feathers, skins, dried fish, & wool, are mostly shipped at Copenhagen. The number of merchant vessels belonging to the state is 3,036. Aggregate tonnage, 153,408. Imports in 1851 from Denmark valued at 28,134,769 rix-dollars, from Schleswig 8,463,604. Exports same year, Denmark, 14,705,228; Schleswig, 3,900,496. The Danish government is, with the exception of the duchy of Lauenburg, an absolute monarchy, but since 1834 it is restricted by a national representation. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from Denmark, 26th March, 1848; but finally submitted after the battle of Idstedt, July 25th, 1850. As Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, the king is a member of the German confederation, & has three votes in the full council of the diet; his contingent to the military force is 3,600 men. By the constitution of 1834, the kingdom is divided into four political provinces, represented by four prov. states, the members of which are elected for 6 years. The pop. is divided into three classes, nobles, citizens, & peasants. The state religion is Lutheran, and the king is the head of the church; other sects are tolerated. The poor are provided for by assessment. Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, attendance at school is obligatory from the age of 7 to 14. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. The university of Copenhagen, founded 1478, has 52 professors & 1,100 students, a museum of natural history, & a library of about 100,000 vols; & the university of Kiel, founded 1665, 31 professors, 250 students, museum, botanic garden, & a library nearly as extensive. The military force of the kingdom consisted, in 1853, of 24,823 men, & the navy had 3 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 3 corvettes, 4 brigs, 1 bark, 3 schooners, and 10 steamers. Public revenue for the year ending March 31, 1854, 15,795,498 rix-dollars. Expend., 15,169,756 rix-dollars. Debt of the state, 1853, 121,000,000 rix-dollars. The continental part of Denmark, formerly called the *Cimbrian Chersonesus*, was the country of the Cimbri who ravaged Europe 100 years B.C. Its first kings were descendants of Odin, & hence issued many of the pirates, who under the name of Normans long ravaged W. Europe, & under whom the Danes made irruptions into England in 835 & 1042. After conversion to christianity, the Danes were long the leaders in the affairs of the north. The celebrated Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Calmar in 1397, united the 3 kingdoms of the north, & after the dissolution of the union, the Danes kept possession of Norway till 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden. *The colonial possessions of Denmark* consist of the islands of Faroe & Iceland, & part of the coast of Greenland, & the tropical possessions, viz., the Danish West India Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, & St. John, with a number of smaller isls., the agg. pop. of which amounted in 1850 to 117,194. The town Tranquebar, with its dists., on the Coromandel coast, ceded to Denmark by the rajah of Tanjore in 1620, and the small dist. & town of Serampore (Danish Fredericksnagor) in Bengal, founded by the Danish E. I. Co. in 1755, was transferred to England in 1846. Also, the establishments on the coast of Guinea, viz., forts Christiansborg, Fredensborg, Kongensteen, Prindsensteen, & the factory of Augustenborg, the Nicobar isls. in the Bay of Bengal, were taken possession of by the Danes in 1756; in 1840 the pop. of the Danish colony amounted to 6,000, but they were abandoned in consequence of their insalubrity, in 1848.

DENN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 4 m. S.E. Cavan. Area, 11,600 ac. Pop. 6,696.

DENNEWITZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. & 3 m. S.W. Jüterbogk. It has an iron monument to commem. the battle betw. the French and allies, 6th Sept. 1813.

DENNING, p. t., Ulster co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 447.

DENNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Framlington. Area, 3,262 ac. Pop. 1,047.

DENNIS, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 81 S.E. Boston, 482 W. It extends across Cape Cod. Salt is extensively made here, by the evaporation of sea water. Bass r., issuing from a small pond, affords some water power. Considerable shipping is owned at this place, engaged in the fisheries and the coasting trade. There are in the t. 6 churches,—2 Congregational, 3 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a tannery, 5 grist m., 42 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,942; 1850, 3,257.

DENNIS, p-t., Cape May co., N. J., 85 S. Trenton, 195 W. Post-office called Dennis Creek. Dennis cr., which enters Delaware bay, runs on its S.W. border. The N. part consists of sandy plains. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,350; 1850, 1,604.

DENNIS (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ S.S.E. St. Columb Major. Area, 3,160 ac. Pop. 888.

DENNIS' CREEK, p. v., Cape May co., N. J.

DENNIS' MILLS, p. o., St. Helena par., La.

DENNISON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by Lehigh r. It has 10 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 976; 1850, 1, 517.

DENNISON'S CORNERS, p. v., Herkimer co., N. Y.

DENNISVILLE, p-o., Amelia co., Va., 53 S.W. Richmond, 170 W.

DENNY, p. o., Warren co., Ill.

DENNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 7 m. S.E. Stirling. Area estim. at 6,016 ac. Pop. 4,754; of t., 2,446. Fairs, in May and November.

DENNYSVILLE, p-t., Washington co., Me., 174 E. N.E. Augusta, 759 W. Dennis r. runs on its S.W. border, and enters Cobscook bay, which lies S. of it. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 976; 1850, 458.

DENOON, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

DENSONTOWN, p. v., Rankin co., Miss.

DENT, county, Mo. Situated centrally toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 652 sq. ms. Drained by head branches of Current & Marramec rivers. Surface hilly, with small fertile valleys. Capital, Hart.

DENT, p. o., Hamilton co., O.

DENT, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on a small stream of same name, pa. & 3 m. from Jedburgh. Pop. 1,630. The vill. is large, has a chapel, many antique houses, & is a polling place for W. Riding. The secluded valley of Dentdale is singularly picturesque.

DENTA GYENTA, a market town of Hungary, 28 m. S. Temesvar, on the Bezava. Pop. 5,110.

DENT-DU-MIDI, a mntn. of the Alps, on the frontiers of the Valais, and Savoy, 10,771 feet in elev. It was ascended for the first time in 1784.

DENTILA, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, betw. the rivs. Gambia & Falemeé, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. Surface elevated.

DENTON, county, Tex. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state, & contains 900 sq. ms Drained by Trinity r., and branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Alton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $32,225; Ind. corn, 14,171 bush. produced; peas & beans, 24; sweet potatoes, 925; 5 sch., 104 scholars. Pop. 1850, 641.

DENTON, p-v., capital, of Caroline co., Md., 65 E. Annapolis, 105 W. Situated on the E. bank of Choptank r. It contains a court house, an academy, 2 churches.—1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 400 inhabitants.

DENTON, p. v., Newton co., Ark.

DENTON, numerous pas. &c., of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 82.—II. co. Kent, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 111.—III. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Grantham. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 650. A Roman tesselated pavement has been discovered here.—IV. co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Harleston. Area, 2,437 ac. Pop. 571.—V. co. & 6 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,970 ac. Pop. 595.—VI. co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 1¼ m. N.E. Newhaven. Area, 1,008 ac. Pop. 195.—VII. (*Nether*), co. Cumberland, 5 m. E.N.E. Brampton. Area, 4,530 ac. Pop. 334.—VIII. (*Upper*), co. Cumberland. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 112.—IX. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,146, partly engaged in the hat manufacture.—X. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. & 4 m. N.W. Otley. Pop. 186. Here is the beautiful seat of Sir C. Iberston, Bart.—XI. (*East*), a township, Northumberl., pa. Newburn, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 543.

DENTON CREEK, p. o., Denton co., Tex.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX (CHANNEL), Australasia, Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25′ S., lon. 147° 15′ E., separates Bruny isl. from the mainland. Length N. to S., 35 m.; breadth varies from 3 to 9 m. At its N. end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent riv., & that of the Huon joins it from the W.—(*Islands*), Pacific O. Lat. 10° S., lon. 151° E.—(*Point*), W. Australia. Lat. 34° 52′ 30″ S., lon. 116° E.

DENVER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S. Market-Downham. Area, 3,149 ac. Pop. 942.

DENVILLE, p. v., Morris co., N. J., on Morris and Essex r. r., 39 m. from Newark.

DEOBUND, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 21 m. S.S.E. Saharunpoor.

DEOGHUR, the name of several towns, &c., in India.—I. Berar dom., cap. an extensive dist., 56 m. N. W. Nagpoor.—II. Bundelcund, 29 m. N.N.E. Ditteah.—III. (*Baidyanath*), a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom, 106 m. N.W. Moorshedabad, with a temple.—*Deoghurwara* is a vill., dom. & 5 m. S.E. Indore.

DEOLA, a fortified town of Hindoston, dom. & 55 m. S.E. Odeypoor.

DEOLS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, arrond. & 1 m. N.N.E. Châteauroux, on rt. b. of the Indre. Pop. 2,180.

DEOPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.W. Wymondham. Area, 1,646 ac. Pop. 494.

DEPAUVILLE, p-v., Clayton t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 178 N.W. Albany, 428 W. It is situated on the E. side of Chaumont r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist & 2 Methodist,—2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., and about 300 inhabitants.

DEPDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,595 ac. Pop. 279.

DEPEDELEN, or TEPELENI, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 30 m. S.E. Avlona. Birthplace of Ali Pacha of Yanina.

DEPERE, p-v., capital of Brown co., Wis., 153 N.E. Madison, 943 W. Pop. 1850, 799. Situated on the rt. b. of Neenah r., and at the head of navigation. It contains a court-house, several stores, & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 6 saw mills. Pop. 1850, 798.

DEPEYSTER, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 198 N. N.W. Albany, 467 W. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile and easily tilled. Black lake lies on its W. border, and Oswegatchie river passes through it. It has a grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,074; 1850, 906.

DEPOSIT, p-v., Tompkins t., Delaware co., N. Y., 118 W.S.W. Albany, 300 W. Situated on the N. side of Delaware r., & on the N. Y. & Erie r. r., 177 m. from New York. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a grist m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 600 inhabitants. Much lumber is floated from this place, down the Delaware, to a market.

DEPTFORD, t., Gloucester co., N. J. It has a level surface, and a sandy soil. The S. part is chiefly a pine forest, furnishing timber and wood. Drained by Big Timber cr., & branches of Egg Harbor r. Woodbury v., the capital of the co., is in this t., and there are 3 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 saw m. 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,570; 1850, 3,355.

DEPTFORD, a parliamentary bor. & naval port of England, cos. Kent & Surrey, on the Thames, where joined by the Ravensbourne, and on the London and Greenwich railroad, contiguous to Greenwich, & 3 m. S.E. London Bridge. Area, comprising two pas., 1,060 ac. Pop. 23,165. Is irregularly, & in most parts meanly built. Chf. buildings, the parish churches, a well-endowed charity school, 2 large anc. hospitals for decayed pilots and ship-masters, or their widows, belonging to the Trinity House, and an extensive naval arsenal, victualling office, and dockyards, established here by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of 31 ac. This, with large private yards for shipbuilding, mostly employs the pop. The bor. (created by the Reform Act) joins the Greenwich, Woolwich, &c., in sending 2 mems. to H. of C.

DEPUCH ISLAND, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 37′ 45″ S., lon. 117° 441 E., 8 m. in circ., composed of a vast collection of greenstone rocks rising to 514 feet above the sea, and forming a remarkable contrast to the adjacent low mainland. Here have been found some curious native sculptures.

DERA, a prefix of the following towns of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, a dist. immediately W. of the Indus.—I. (*Derabund* or *Drabund*), 30 m. S.W. Dera Ismael Khan, & a rendezvous for Lohanee caravans. Pop. about 1,000.—II. (*D. Deen Punah*), 40 m. N.N.W. Mooltan, and nearly opposite a vill. of same name, on the E. bank of the Indus.—III. (*Fati Khan*), 15 m. N. W. Leia. Pop. 5,000, who trade in cotton, grain, indigo, sugar, & opium.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN, a considerable town of Afghanistan, 4 m. from rt. b. of the Indus, & 65 m. N. W. Bhaulpoor. Lat. 30° 5′ N., lon. 70° 52′ E. Pop. 25,000. It stands at the junction of several great routes, & has a bazaar, reported to contain 1,600 shops, with manufs. of silks, cottons, scarfs, and cutlery to about 20,000*l.* annually, an active transit trade and extensive commerce.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, near the W. bank of the Indus, 17 m. N.N.W. Buk-

kur. Lat. 31° 50′ N., lon. 7° 58′ E. Pop. 8,000. It has extensive manufac. of white cotton cloth.

DERAYEH, or EL, a town of Arabia, formerly cap. of the country of the Wahabees, nearly in the centre of Nedjed. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 46° 30′ E. Pop. 15,000 (?). It consists of 5 separately-fortified quarters; & had formerly nearly 30 mosques, and as many colleges, besides bazaars; but in 1819 it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of 7 months.

DERBE, an anc. city of Asia Minor, probably the modern vill. Devli, 28 m. N.E. Karaman.

DERBEND, or DERBENT, *Albana*, a fortified maritime town of Russia, cap. of the prov. Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, 135 m. N.W. Baku. Pop. 12,000 Mohammedans, with a few Armenians & Jews. It is situated at the foot of a mountain at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "*Albanian gates*," & formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by 2 walls of singular masonry, 8 feet thick, & 26 feet high, probably 1,500 years old; and 7 gates lead to the different quarters. Streets strait & regular, but narrow. The upper city, separated by a wall, forms the citadel, & is still in repair. Derbend has no proper harbor, ships cannot come near it, & consequently there are many shipwrecks. The circle of Derbend, established 1806, extended over the plains on the west shore of the Caspian, & includes 26 villa., with a pop. of 37,000 in 1843. It was taken by Russia from Persia in 1795.

DERBY, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 58 N.N.E. Montpelier, 574 W. It is bounded W. by Lake Memphremagog, & N. by the Canada line. Watered by Clyde river, issuing from Salem pond, on which are mill seats. Pine timber is found near the lake, where the soil is light; but further back, the growth is hard wood, & the soil is fertile. Organized in 1798. There are in the t. 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—2 fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., the Derby Literary Institute, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,681; 1850, 1,750.

DERBY, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 44 S.W. Hartford, 200 W. Surface uneven; soil, particularly on the banks of the rivers, fertile. Drained by Housatonic & Naugatuck rivers. The principal v. is situated at the head of sloop navigation, on the E. side of the Housatonic r., just below the junction of Naugatuck r., & on the Naugatuck r. r., 69 miles from New York, & contains a Congregational, an Episcopal, & a Methodist church, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, &c., &c. Naugatuck r. affords excellent water power. The harbor is good for vessels of 80 tons, & its navigation is confined chiefly to the coasting trade with New York. There are in the t. 28 stores, 1 woollen fac., with 720 spindles, making annually 4,000 yards of broad cloth; 2 cotton fac., with 5,000 spindles, producing annually 1,300,000 yards of sheetings; a paper fac., an iron foundry, 1 fac. of wrought iron and steel, 1 tack fac., 1 brass & copper wire, 2 cutlery estab., a pin fac., employing 34 persons, & producing pins the value of $60,000 annually, an augur fac., several machine shops, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 academies, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,851 1850, 3,824. (*See Birmingham & Seymour.*)

DERBY, p. v., Perry co., Ia. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 150 inhabitants.

DERBY, a parliamentary & municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, cap. county, on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, & on Markeaton brook, both here crossed by handsome bridges, also at the junction of the principal branches of the Midland r. r., 37 m. N.N.E. Birmingham, & 154 m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area of bor., including 5 pas., 1,660 ac. Pop. 1851, 40,869. Streets clean, & well paved and lighted; the older, crooked & narrow; the newer, well built, & it has a spacious market-place, in which are a covered market & a large assembly room. Other principal edifices are a fine Grecian structure, containing the post-office, Derbyshire bank, a hotel, & public rooms, a museum, All-hallows' church with fine tower & monuments, an elegant Roman Catholic church, many new chapels of ease, & dissenting chapels, almshouses built by the Duke of Devonshire, the infirmary, county & town halls, & an excellent jail. There are 31 churches,—5 Baptist, 11 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 3 Independents, 7 Methodist, 1 New Church, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Unitarian. The free school, founded in the time of Henry II., is considered one of the most ancient in England. Amongst numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town & county library, mechanics' institute, & various charitable asylums. Annual rev. of charities about £22,000. Adjacent to the town are public grounds possessing much beauty. Derby is favorably situated for manufactures & trade, standing at the S. extremity of a large coal-field, & communicating by canals & railroads with a large part of England. It is a principal seat for manufactures of silk twist and hosiery; & in 1839, it had 17 silk mills, employing about 3,000 hands. Silk ribonds, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of great beauty and elegance, fluor spar & marble ornaments, are also made in large quantities; & it has many rolling mills, foundries, & other metallic works, soap factories, tanneries, bleaching grounds, corn mills, & malting houses. Wages are stated to be generally higher & steadier than in most other large manufacturing towns, yet this town was the centre of the great strike of operatives in 1833-4. Mkt. Friday. Fairs, Jan. 25, March 21, Friday in Easter and Whitsunday weeks, & after May 1, St. James' day, Friday before Old Michaelmas, & Sept. 27. County assizes; county quarter sessions 3 times yearly; and borough, quarter & petty sessions are held. It is the place of election for the S. division of co. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. It gives the title of Earl to the Stanley family. The town was called Northwortheige by the Saxons, & Deorabyby the Danes, & is supposed to have been the Roman station of Derventia. It is the birth-place of Linacre, the founder of the royal college of physicians, Dr. Darwin, the antiquary Hutton, & the novelist Richardson.

DERBY HAVEN, a marit. vill. of Isle of Man, 2 m. N.E. Castleton, with a good safe harbor.—*West Derby* is a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, & included in the bor. of Liverpool. Area, 6,123 ac. Pop. 32,978.

DERBY LINE, p-v., Derby t., Orleans co., Vt., 61 N.N.E. Montpelier, 377 W. Within a mile of the Canada line, on the Connecticut & Passumsic rivers r. r., & containing 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland & central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Notts, S. Leicester, Warwick, & Stafford, & W. Stafford & Cheshire. Area, 1,029 sq. m., or 658,863 ac., of which about 510,000 are in pasture, or arable. Inhab. houses 59,371. Pop. 1851, 296,084. Surface in the N.W. occupied by the S. termination of the Penine chain of mntns., highest elevation 1,700 to 1,809 ft., composed of limestone, abounding in romantic hill & dale scenery, caverns, & other natural curiosities [PEAK]; elsewhere level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, & Wye. Climate cool & rather moist in the N. W. part, but on the whole, bracing & salubrious. Surface in the N.W. mostly heathy or peaty on the hills; soil reddish clay or marl, & fertile in the S., where most grain, & large quantities of cheese are produced. Farms mostly small, though estates are large. Collieries & iron works are numerous in the N.E., & valuable lead mines in the Peak dists., where marble & various kinds of spar are also obtained. Extensive manufs. of silk & cotton piece goods, & hosiery, are carried on in the chief towns Derby, Glossop, Belper, Chesterfield; also manufs. of metallic goods & porcelain in Derby. In 1847, 16,887 hands were employed in various mills, of whom 11,602 were engaged in the production of cotton goods. Canals are numerous, & branches of the Midland rail r. intersect the co. throughout. Derbyshire is divided into 6 hundreds, & about 140 pas., in the dioceses of Lichfield & Midland circuit. It sends, bor. included, 6 mems. to H. of C.

DERECSKE, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 12 m. S. Debrecin. Pop. 5,320. In its vicinity are 5 salt lakes, & a small pearl fishery.

DEREHAM (EAST), or MARKET-DEREHAM, a mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Norwich, & 10 m. N.N.W. Wymondham, where it communicates by a branch with the E. Counties r. r. Area of pa. 5,222 ac. Pop. 4,385, do. of the t. 3,572. The town, situated in a dist. noted for its gardens and orchards, is remarkably well built & clean. It has a very anc. cruciform church, formerly part of a convent, founded about A.D. 750, & containing a rich antique font, & a monument to the poet Cowper, who was

buried there in 1800. Charities 147*l.* per ann. Mkt., Friday. Fairs, Thurs. before Old Midsummer, and Michaelmas days.

DEREHAM (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 3,440 ac. Pop. 643. Charities 75*l.* per annum. It has the remains of an abbey, founded in 1188.

DERENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. & 7 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,400. It is enclosed by walls, & has an ancient castle, paper & oil mills, & 2 ann. fairs.

DERENDAH, a town & fort of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 65 m. S.E. Sivas.

DERETSCHIN, a mkt.-town of Russian Poland, gov. & 53 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

DERG (LOUGH), Ireland, is the longest & most picturesque of the expansions of the Shannon, & separates Munster (co. Tipperary) from Connaught (co. Galway). Shape serpentine; length N. to S. 24 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles. Area, 29,570 ac. At its N. & S. extremities respectively, are the towns Portumna & Killaloe. It receives several small rivers, & the surplus waters of lakes O'Grady & Craney.—II. a lake, Ulster, at the S.E. extremity of the co. Donegal, about 9 m. in circ.; and containing the famous inlet, termed St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by 18,000 devotees.

DERICKSON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Worcester co., Mass., 107 S.E. Annapolis, 147 W.

DERIMBA, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

DERNA, or DERNE, *Dernis*, a seaport town of N. Africa, Tripoli dom., 140 m. N.E. Bengazi. It is regularly, but meanly built. It was one of the cities of Pentapolis.

DERNIS, a vill. of Dalmatia, cap. dist., & 50 m. S. E. Zara, on the Cicola. Pop. 1,010. It was formerly fortfd., & had the rank of a town.

DEROCHE, p. o., Hot Springs co., Ark.

DERPT, a town of Russia. [DORPAT.]

DERR, or DEER, a town of E. Africa, cap. of Nubia, on S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44′ N., lon. 32° 15′ E. It is stated to be increasing in trade & importance, & is the residence of a native Nubian kaschef under the Egyptian pasha. It is celebrated for its ancient temple.

DERRALOSSORY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 8 m. N. Rathdrum. Area, 45,966 ac. Pop. 4,897.

DERRY, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 28 S.E. Concord, 457 W. Taken from the E. part of Londonderry in 1828. It has a fertile soil, well adapted to grazing. The v. is pleasantly situated. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,034; 1850, 1,850. The Manchester and Lawrence r. r. passes through it.

DERRY, t., Columbia co., Pa. 84 N. by E. Harrisburg, 194 W. Drained by Chillisquaque cr. Surface level; soil clay & calcareous loam. It has a woollen factory, 2 grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,754.

DERRY, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 12 S.E. Harrisburg. Drained by Swatara cr. Surface diversified; soil calcareous loam & slate. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 5 flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,816; 1850, 1,843.

DERRY, t., Mifflin co., Pa. Watered by Kishcoquilla cr. It contains Lewistown, the capital of the co. It has 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,080; 1850, 1,342.

DERRY, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. Drained by branches of the Connemaugh & Loyalhanna rivs. It has a saw m. Pop. 1850, 5,467.

DERRY, pa., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 36.

DERRY, a co. & city of Ireland. [LONDONDERRY.]

DERRY, the prefix of sev. pas. in Ireland.—I. (*Derryaghy*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. N. Lisburn. Area, 12,480 ac. Pop. 5,397.—II. (*Derrykeighan*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Area, 7,643 ac. Pop. 3,157.—III. (*Derryloran*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising Cookstown (which see). Area, 12,100 ac. Pop. 8,480.—IV. (*Derrynoose* or *Madden*), Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. S.S.W. Keady. Area, 15,049 ac. Pop. 9,089.—V. (*Derryvullen*), Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising Lowtherstown (which see). Area, including loughs, 23,646 ac. Pop. 10,675.

DERSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 3,472 ac. Pop. 812.

DERTINGEN, a mkt.-town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N. Maulbronn. Pop. 1,800.

DE RUYTER, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 122 W. by N. Albany, 340 W. Surface elevated and hilly; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Toughnioga r. The v. was incorporated in 1833, & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, a tannery, & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,799; 1850, 1,931.

DERVAL, or DARVAL, a thriving manufacturing vill. of Scotl., co. Ayr, pa. Loudon, on Irvine water, 9 m. E. Kilmarnock. Pop. 1,362.

DERVOCK, a neat vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Pop. 545.

DERWEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. S. S.W. Ruthin. Area, 3,912 ac. Pop. 584.

DERWENT, several rivers of Engl.—I. co. Derby, rises in the High Peak, near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.S.E., past Chatsworth, Matlock, & Belper, to Derby, whence it proceeds in a navigable S.E. course, & joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length nearly 50 m. Chief affl. the Wye. Its upper vale is strikingly picturesque.—II. co. York, E. Riding, a large part of which it drains, rises in the Wolds, & after a S.ward course, past New Malton, joins the Ouse at Barmby, whence it is navigable to Malton. Total course about 60 m.—III. co. Cumberland, rises in the dist. Borrowdale, & after forming the cataract of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwent-water & Bassenthwaite-water, & thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea, which it enters at Workington. Chief affls., the Greta & Cocker. Its waters are singularly clear, & its banks abound with fine scenery, especially where it expands into the celebrated lake of Derwent-water.

DERWENT, one of the principal rivs. of Tasmania, Australasia, rises from Lake St. Clare, in centre of the isl., flows very tortuously S.E., through the dist. New Norfolk, & between Richmond & Hobartown, enters Storm bay by an estuary, 4 m. across.—Hobartown & New Norfolk are on its banks.

DERWENT-WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, a celebrated & picturesque lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, in Borrowdale, stretches S. from Keswick for 4 m., & is about its centre 1¼ m. across. Its banks are rocky & abrupt; in it are several richly-wooded isls., & a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent river, which enters at its S., & emerges at its N. extremity.

DESAGUADERO, a river of Bolivia, dep. La Paz, rises from the Lake Titicaca, & after a S.ward course, estimated at 190 m., enters Lake Uros, 160 m. N.W. Potosi. It is the only river of any importance, the entire basin of which is wholly within Bolivia.—II. a riv. of Plata confed., between the deps. San Luis & Mendoza, but dried up in the summer.—*Desaguadero de Osorno* is a lake of Araucania (Chili), 35 m. in length, by an average breadth of 5 m., & which discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno river into the Pacific Ocean.

DÉSAIGNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, on rt. b. of the Doux, arrond. & 16 m. W.N.W. Tournon. Pop. 3,974.

DES ARC, p. v., Prairie co., Ark. Pop. of the town 1850, 272.

DESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Kettering. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 1,350.

D'ESCHAMBAULT, p. v., & seign'y Port Neuf co., Can. E., 39 N.W. Quebec. Drained by Jaques Cartier riv. The v. is on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, & contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, several mills, & 130 inhabitants. Pop. of the S'y 1852, 2,624.

DESEADA, an isl., W. Indies. [DESIRADE.]

DESENZANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. E.S.E. Brescia, on the S.W. bank of the L. di Garda, on which it has a fishing port. Pop. 3,600. It is defended by an old castle on an adjacent height, & has a gymnasium, several churches, barracks, & manufs. of silk-hosiery.

DESERET, county, Utah Ter. Lies west of the Great Salt Lake, & extends to the California line, 360 miles, with a breadth of 56 miles, equal to 18,000 sq. miles. It has a small portion of marsh bordering the Great Salt Lake. The Humboldt mountains crosse it

in a northerly direction, & also several ridges of less elevation; & the noted Pilot peak, a famous land mark, rises to a great elevation. The Humboldt or Marys river has its course mostly in this county, & the Mud lake (or Fremont) lies mostly in the western part.

DESERT, a prefix of several pas. of Ireland.—I. (*Desertegheh*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, 14 m. S.W. Cookstown. Area, 14,839 ac. Pop. 7,675, many employed in linen weaving.—II. (*Desertlyn*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, including part of the town of Moneymore. Area, 5,561 ac. Pop. 3,255.—III. (*Desertmartin*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.E. Tubbermore. Area, 9,580 ac. Pop. 5,023, of whom 256 are in the village.—IV. (*Desertghall*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. W.N.W. Kilrea. Area, 11,469 ac. Pop. 4,901.—V. (*Desertserges*), Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. W.S.W. Bandon. Area, 15,730 ac. Pop. 6,827.

DESERTAS (LAS), a group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, S.E. Madeira; the largest is 6 m. long & 4 m. broad. It supports many cattle. They are visited by shepherds from Madeira.

DESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E. Market Bosworth. Area, 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,025.

DESFUL, a town of Persia. [DIZFUL.]

DESHA, county, Ark. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. ms. The Mississippi passes along its eastern border, & the Arkansas & White rivers unite & pass through the E. part. Drained W. by Bayou Bartholomew. The surface is level; soil fertile. Capital, Napoleon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $83,632; Indian corn, 95,355 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 6,932; cotton, 2,672 bales; tobacco, 250 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,200; value of manufactured articles, $1,860; 2 schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,598; 1850, 2,911.

DESIMA, an artificial isl. of Japan, immediately opposite the city Nangasaki, with which it communicates by a stone bridge, strictly guarded. The island is about 600 feet in length by 250 in breadth, & to it the Dutch merchants in Japan are in general closely restricted.

DESIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. N. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

DESIRADE, an isl. of the Little Antilles, 4 m. W. Guadaloupe, of which it is a dependency. Length N. E. to S.W. 6 m.; average breadth 2 m. Pop. 2,568, of whom 2,070 are slaves. Surface elevated & infertile. It was the first isl. discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage, Nov. 1493.

DESKFORD, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, 3 m. S. Cullen. Pop. 917. It has a ruined castle.

DES MOINES, r., Iowa, rises in Minnesota, in the Shetek group of lakes, at an elevation of 1,580 ft. above the sea level, & near the centre of the Coteau des Prairies. It flows in a south-easterly direction for a course of 400 miles, increasing in volume until it enters the Mississippi r., at an elevation of 444 feet above the level of the waters of the gulf, & 1,500 miles distant by course of the Mississippi r. The Des Moines is susceptible of improvement at a small cost, so that it might be navigated for a distance of 300 miles by steamboats. For a distance of 30 miles it forms the boundary between Iowa & Missouri.

DES MOINES, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 410 sq. ms. Mississippi river flows on its E. border. Drained by Flint r. & its tributaries. Skunk r. forms its S.W. boundary. It consists of timber & prairie in due proportions, & has a fertile soil. Capital, Burlington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $215,654; wheat, 11,635 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 579,332; oats, 125,773; wool, 26,210 pounds;—2 grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly & 1 tri-weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $63,500; value of manufactured articles, $350,900;—9 churches; 4 schools, 502 scholars; 5 libraries, 1,150 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,577; 1850, 12,995.

DES MOINES, t., Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 956.

DESNA, a riv. of Russia, govs. Smolensk, Orel, & Tchernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S. course of nearly 500 m., for the most part of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Elnia, Briansk, & Tchernigov.

DESOLATION (CAPE), Greenland, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soak isl. Lat. 60° 50′ N., lon. 48° 50′ W.—II. a headland, Tierra-del-Fuego, on one of its W. isls. Lat. 55° 45′ 40″ S., lon. 71° 37′ 10″ W.—Kerguelen's Land.

DE SOTO, county, Miss. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 795 sq. ms. Drained by Cold Water r. & branches. The Mississippi r. passes along its N. W. corner. Surface undulating; soil bordering the streams very fertile. Capital, Hernando. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $666,223; Ind. corn, 741,519 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 137,170; rice, 10,275 pounds; beeswax & honey, 32,907; cotton, 20,278 bales;—7 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $41,165; value of manufactured articles, $100,060;—22 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 32 schools, 416 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,002; 1850, 19,042.

DE SOTO, parish, La. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, & contains 940 sq. ms. It lies between the Red & Sabine rivers, by branches of which it is drained. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Mansfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $191,409; Ind. corn, 240,080 bush. produced; sugar, 2 hhds.; cotton, 2,995 bales; molasses, 580 gallons; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—6 churches; 3 academies, 190 pupils; 12 schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 8,023.

DE SOTO, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

DE SOTO, p. v., Jasper co., Mo.

DES PERES, p. o., St. Louis co., Mo.

DES PLAINES, r., one of the head branches of Illinois r., rises in Wisconsin, a few miles above the boundary of Illinois, & runs generally over a bed of limestone rock, through a fertile country.

DESPOTO DAGH, *Rhodope*, a mountain chain of European Turkey, Rumili, leaves the Balkan, about 40 m. E. Ghiustendil, extends S.E., & terminates on the bank of the Maritza, the basin of which riv. it bounds on the S.W. Elevation 7,800 feet.

DESSAU, a walled town of N. Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Dessau, on lt. b. of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, here crossed by a fine bridge, 67 m. S.W. Berlin. Pop. 12,000, of whom 800 are Jews. It consists of an old & a new town, & several suburbs, & is well built & lighted. Principal public edifices, the ducal palace, built in 1470, & having a theatre, a good collection of paintings, & other works of art; two other palaces, a theatre, the Amelia asylum, the riding-school, Lutheran, Rom. Catholic, & 2 Calvinist churches, & a Synagogue. It has a college, a normal school, schools of music, a separate female school, & a Jewish classical seminary, with manufs. of woollens, hats, and leather, numerous distilleries, & a brisk trade in corn. In the vicinity are two summer palaces. It is the birthplace of Mendelsshon.

DESTERRO, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Santa Catharina, nearly in middle of W. coast of the island Santa Catharina, 460 m. S.W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 6,000. Chief buildings, the palace of the president of the prov., an arsenal, & small hospital. It is defended by several forts, & has an excellent port.

DESVRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., arrond, & 11 m. E.S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 2,816. It has manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, earthenwares, & leather.

DESWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 676 ac. Pop. 30.

DETHICK & LEA, a chapelry of England, co. Derby. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 866.

DETMOLD, a town of N.W. Germany, cap. princip. Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 47 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 4,716. It consists of an old & new town, with a suburb; the new town is well built. Principal public edifices, a neat palace of the prince, a Lutheran & two Calvinist churches. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, a good library, bible society, a school of arts & sciences. Manufs. of linens & leather, & several breweries, with numerous well-frequented annual fairs. In the vicinity is a summer palace of the princes, & the battle-field on which the army of Varus was destroyed by the Germans under Herrmann (Arminius), A.D. 9, to commemorate which event, a monument was erected there in 1838.

DETROIT STRAIT, N. A., forms the boundary between Canada & the United States, & extends from Lake St. Clair, 28 ms. to Lake Erie; it is the outlet of the surplus waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, & St. Clair. Opposite to Detroit, it is three-fourths of

a mile wide, & increases in width as it passes south; its current moves about 2 m. in an hour, & its descent is about 3 inches per mile. It is navigable for vessels of any burden. Near its entrance into Lake Erie are several islands, the largest of which are Grosse & Fighting islands. The principal channel is on the eastern side, between Bois Blanc Island & the Canada shore; the western channel is wider, but full of small islands. The original settlements by the French, were only one farm deep on the banks of the stream, these, with the accumulated pop., now form a continuous village on both sides of the stream, adorned with fruit trees and shrubbery,—presenting a delightful spectacle in passing through the strait.

DETROIT, city, & capital of Wayne co., Mich., in 42° 19′ 53″ N. lat., & 82° 58′ W. lon., & 5° 56′ 12″ W. lon. from W.; 302 m. W. Buffalo, 322 m. E.S.E. Mackinac, 202 m. N. Columbus, O., 326 m. N.E. Indianapolis, Ia., 556 m. N.E. St. Louis, Mo., 257 m. N. N.E. Cincinnati, O., 506 m. N.W. Philadelphia, 687 m. (by land) W. N. Y., 524 W. The pop. in 1810 was 770; in 1820, 1,442; in 1830, 2,222; in 1840, 9,102; & in 1845, 15,000; in 1850, 21,119. Situated on the west side of Detroit strait, or river, on ground elevated 30 feet above its surface, 7 m. below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, & 18 m. above the W. extremity of Lake Erie.

The dense part of the city extends 2 miles along the river, & a mile in the rear. Bordering the river, & for 1,200 feet back from it, the plan is rectangular. There are eight avenues; three of these are 200 feet wide, & five others are 120 feet wide, & are well paved. Five of these centre at a public ground called the Grand Circus. The other streets are 60 feet wide, & generally cross each other at right angles; Atwater street, along the river, & Woodbridge street, running parallel with it on the declivity, are chiefly occupied with stores, & dealers in the heavier articles of merchandise. Woodward avenue, leading from the river at right angles with Jefferson avenue through the Campus Martius, a public ground in the central part of the city, is one of the principal business streets. The principal street, running with the course of the river, upon the declivity, & through the most dense portion of the city, is Jefferson avenue. On this street there are many fine buildings occupied as offices, &c., & the most extensive fancy & dry-goods stores are located in it. There are several public squares, the principal of which are the Campus Martius & Circus. Such is the nature of the soil, that in the spring, & after continued rains, they are muddy & inconvenient, to remedy which, wooden pavements have been to some extent resorted to. The houses are mostly built of wood, but many of the stores & private dwellings are constructed of brick in a neat & tasty manner. Among the public buildings deserving of particular notice, is the Central r. r. freight depôt, one of the largest in the U. S. The Free School, formerly occupied as a state house, is built of brick, 60 feet by 90. It has a portico in front, with six Ionic columns with pilasters on the sides, & it is surmounted by a dome 140 feet high. From this dome, the prospect is very beautiful, embracing the strait above & below the city, enlivened with the passing vessels & steamboats, & in the distance, lake St. Clair, & a wide extent of cultivated country around. The City Hall is a neat edifice of brick, 100 feet by 50; two stories high above the basement, & cost $20,000; the lower story is occupied as a market, and in the second, is a spacious hall in which the courts are held. St. Paul's, Episcopal church, is a handsome structure of brick in the Gothic style of architecture, 90 by 50 feet, with a tower 115 feet high of elegant proportions: it has a fine organ. The Presbyterian church is a fine brick edifice, with six Grecian Doric columns, 24 feet high in front, supporting a pediment. It is 90 feet long, besides the portico of 10 feet, & 60 feet wide, with a steeple 130 feet high. The Baptist church is built of brick of the Grecian Ionic order, 70 by 50 feet, with a steeple 100 feet high, ornamented with a handsome dome, & it occupies an elevated situation. St. Anne's cathedral is constructed of hewn granite, 116 by 60 feet, in the Roman Doric order of architecture, with two steeples in front, surmounted with crosses. It has an octagonal dome in the centre, 36 feet in diameter, & 30 feet high. Its interior is well furnished with a splendid organ, &c. There are 20 churches in the city,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Mariners, 2 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 3 Colored Societies. There are four banks with an aggregate capital of $812,000; an insurance office, & a savings bank; a surveyor-general's office of the U. S. land office, for the districts of Indiana & Michigan; three markets, a theatre, a circus, a county jail, a government magazine, a mechanics' hall, a female seminary, a young ladies' institute, the St. Clair seminary for young ladies, under the direction of the Roman Catholics; several high schools for boys, & numerous public schools. There are published 3 daily, 7 weekly, & 1 tri-weekly newspaper, & 2 monthly publications. There are 6 steam saw mills, & numerous manufacturing establishments. Capital employed in manufactures 1850, $627,935; value of manufactured articles, $1,285,779.

Among the literary institutions, are the Historical Society, founded in 1829; the Michigan State Library Institute, founded in 1838; the Medical Society of the state of Michigan; the Young Men's Society for Moral & Intellectual Improvement, founded in 1832, which has a library of over 1,200 vols. Detroit is admirably situated for trade, & is becoming a great commercial emporium. The navigation of the river & lake are open about 8 months in the year; the arrivals & departures of steam & sailing vessels at this place are very great, & is increasing daily. The tonnage of the port in 1853 was 43,758 tons; value of imports, 1851, $15,416,377; of exports same year $3,961,430. (*See Lakes, —Commerce of.*) The first steamboat arrival at this place was in August, 1818; now several of the largest depart daily. The Central railroad extends to the Indiana line, & from thence to Chicago, Ill. The Pontiac railroad has been relaid, & is to be extended to Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan.

Detroit was settled by the French in 1683; in 1760 it fell into the hands of the British. In 1784, it came by treaty, into the possession of the United States, who have had a garrison stationed here from 1796 until recently. In 1802, it was incorporated as a city, & in 1805 it was nearly destroyed by fire. In 1812 it was captured by the British, & recaptured in 1813 by the Americans. In 1815, it was re-chartered. In 1837, a great fire occurred in the city, which caused an immense destruction of property.

DETROIT, t., Somerset co., Me. It contains 3 stores, & an edge tool fac. Pop. 1850, 517.

DETROIT, p. v., Pike co., Ill.

DETROIT, p. o, Marion co., Ala.

DETTELBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Mayn, 10 m. E.N.E Würzburg. Pop. 2,445, partly engaged in raising wines. It has 2 churches, one of which is much resorted to by pilgrims.—*Dettenheim* is a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, 25 m. S. Anspach.

DETTINGEN, several market-towns of S. Germany. —1. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, 6 m. S.W. Nürtingen. Pop. 2,851. It has a cutlery & coach factory.—II. circ. Danube, 18 m. E.S.E. Nürtingen. Pop. 2,283.—III. circ. Jaxt, 15 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,437.—IV. a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on rt. b. of the Mayn, 8 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg. In June, 1743, the allied British & Austrian army under George II., gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles.

DETTWILLER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Saverne, on lt. b. of the Zorn. Pop. 1,846. Manufs. cottons.

DETTVA, a town in N.W. of Hungary, co. Sohl, in a valley E. of Altsohl. Pop. 7,240.

DEUSLEMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 8 m. N.W. Lille. Pop. 2,125.

DEUCAR, a town, Nepaul. Lat. 28° 8′ N., lon. 82° E.

DEULE, a riv. of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille to Quesnoy, dep. Nord, & joins the Lys on the right.—The *Canal-de-la-Deule* joins the Scarpe & the Lys, and passes Lille & Quesnoy. Length 41 miles.

DEULINA, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 33 m. N. Moscow, on the Voria. A treaty was concluded here in 1618, between the Poles and Russians.

DEURNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, near the Peel marsh, 5 m. E. Helmond. Pop. (with comm.) 3,354.—II. a comm. of Belgium, prov. & 2 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 5,196.

DEUTICHEM, or DOETICHEM, a town of the

Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 m. E. Arnheim. Pop. 1,831.

DEUTSCHBROD, a town of Bohemia. [BROD.]

DEUTSCHENDORF, or POPRAD, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 7 m. S.W. Kesmarkt. Pop. 1,370.

DEUTSCH-KRONE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the L. Rudnor, 61 m. W. N.W. Posen. Pop. 3,000.

DEUTSCHLAND, country, Europe. [GERMANY.]

DEUTSCHE-BUND. [GERMANY.]

DEUTZ, or DUYTZ, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on rt. b. of the Rhine, reg. & opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a bridge of boats, at the head of the r. r. to Minden. Pop. 3,088. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, & manufs. of velvets and silken fabrics.

DEUXHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 487 ac. Pop. 39.

DEUX-PONTS, (Germ. *Zweibrücken*), "two bridges," a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly cap. an indep. duchy, & since 1814 of a dist. & co., on the Erbach, near its confl. with the Serre, 50 m. W. Spires. Pop. 6,929. It is well built, & has remains of an ancient ducal palace, a Lutheran cathed., Calvinist & Lutheran churches, a college, & manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, & tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fine castle, built by Stanislaus of Poland. Deux-Ponts with its duchy formed from 1802 to 1814 an arrond. of the French dep. Mont. Tonnerre.

DEUX-SEVRES, a dep. of France. [SEVRES.]

DEVA, (Germ. *Diemrich*, or *Schlossberg*), a market-town of Transylvania, co. & 10 m. N. Hunyad, on the Maros. Pop. 4,000. In the vicinity are a copper mine, & paper mills.

DEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, with a small port on the Deva, near its mouth, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,490.

DEVAPRAYAGA, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, reckoned holy to Hindoos as being the place where the Bhagirathi & Alakananda rivs. unite to form the Ganges. It has an anc. temple, & numerous stone houses inhabited by Brahmins.

DEVENISH, a pa. of Irel'd, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 5 m. N.N.W. Enniskillen. Area, including loughs, 32,248 ac. Pop. 8,381.

DEVENTER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. arrond., on the Yssel, 18 m. S. Zwolle. Pop. 14,379, including 372 military. Chief edifices, a cathed., 6 other churches, & the town-hall. It is the seat of courts of assize, & has an athenæum, a latin & several other schools, & an observatory founded 1839. Manufs. of stockings, carpets, and linen goods.

DEVEREAUX, p-v., Herkimer co., N. Y. Contains a Universalist church & 125 inhabitants.

DEVEREAUX'S STORE, p-o., Hancock co., Ga., 15 N.E. Milledgeville, 565 W.

DEVEREUX (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,095 ac. Pop. 207.

DEVERHILL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Longbridge*), 3 m. S. Warminster. Area, 4,156 ac. Pop. 1,378.—II. (*Monckton*), 4¼ m. N.N.E. Mere. Area, 1,735 ac. Pop. 202.

DEVERON, a riv. of Scotl., cos. Aberdeen & Banff, rises in the pa. Cabrach, flows N.E. past Huntly & Turriff, & enters the N. Sea at Banff. Length 40 m. Principal affls. Bogie & Isla.

DEVICOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 60 m. N.E. Tanjore.

DEVIL ISLAND, Tierra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58′ 30″ S., lon., 69° 4′ 50″ W.—Cook gave the name of *Devil's Basin* to a port in Christmas Sound, T. del Fuego, lat. 55° 16′ S., lon. 70° W.—*Devil's Bridge* crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, cant. Uri, 16 m. S. Altorf.

DEVILLE-LÈS-ROUEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Cailly, 2 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 3,619. Manufs. cotton cloths.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, but partly on the limit of King's co., Leinster, extending S.W. to N.E. for about 24 m., & separating the basins of the Shannon & Suir. Height 2,084 feet.

DEVIZES, *the Vize*, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet & Avon canal, 23 m. N.N.W. Salisbury, & 10 m. S.E. the Chippenham station on the Gt. Western r. r. Area of bor., including 2 pas., 639 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,554. It is built on an eminence near the N. limit of Salisbury plain. The main streets, branching from a large mkt.-place, are spacious, well paved, & lighted. Houses generally handsome. Principal buildings, 2 anc. churches, an endowed school & almshouse, a handsome town-hall & cross, large co. jail, & a union workhouse. Annual revenue of charities, 250*l*. Devizes has numerous inns, having formerly been a great halting place on the Bath Road; also mills for silk-throwing, manufs. of snuff, malt, & on Thursday one of the largest markets for corn in W. of England. Fairs, Valentine's day, Holy-Thursday, April 20, July 5, Oct. 2, & 20. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, co. quarter sessions, & petty sessions. It is the place of election for the N. division of the co. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

DEVOCH-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 4¼ m. E. Ravenglass, & formed by the sources of a tributary of the Esk. Area, 300 ac.

DEVON, p. o., Henry co., Ia.

DEVON, a riv. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil mntns., pa. Blackford, & after a course of about 25 m., successively E., W., & S., joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remark. falls near the vill. Crook of Devon, & its fine scenery has been celeb. by Burns.—*Devon* is the abbreviated name of the co. Devonshire.

DEVON (NORTH), a tract of the Arctic region, in N. Amer., lat. 75° N., lon. 80° to 92° W., having E. Baffin bay, W. Wellington strait, & S. Barrow strait, separating it from North Somerset.

DEVONPORT (until 1824, called PLYMOUTH DOCK), a parl. & munic. bor., marit. & fortified town, & naval arsenal of Engl., co. Devon, at its S.W. extrem. on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, termed the Hamoaze, 2 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. The bor. comprises pas. Stoke-Damerel & E. Stonehouse. Area of the 2 pas., 2,765 ac. Pop. 1851, 50,159. The town stands on high ground, & is enclosed by ramparts, defended by various batteries. Its extens. naval dockyard, occupies 96 acs., the buildings on which are mostly of granite & limestone. In 1848, 529 hands were employed in this yard, but as many as 3,000 have been sometimes engaged there. Principal structures, the residence of the port-admiral, the barracks, the military hospl., assembly-rooms, theatre, & a Doric column erected on a height to commemorate the changing the name of the town. There are 42 churches,—4 Baptist, 2 Bible Christians, 13 Episcopal, 9 Independents, 8 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Isolated congregations. Devonport has breweries, soap factories, & an extensive trade in refitting & victualling ships. Mkts. Tues., Thurs., & Sat. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

DEVONSHIRE, a large marit. co. of England, forming part of its S.W. peninsula, & having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the cos. Somerset & Dorset, S. the English Channel, & W. Cornwall. Area, 2,589 sq. m. or 1,657,180 ac., of which about 1,200,000 ac. are reported to be arable or in pasture. Inhabited houses, 98,387. Pop. 1851, 567,098. Surface greatly broken & diversified, but except the wild sterile tracts, Dartmoor & Exmoor (which see), generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, & the dist. bordering the English Channel, called the S. Hams, are especially beautiful & rich. Climate rather moist, & in summer cool, but in winter so unusually mild, that even orange & lemon trees require little sheltering. Mean winter temp. 44.°9; mean summer 60°.9, Fahr. Princip. rivs. the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Teign, & Axe, the estuaries of most of which form good harbs. The inlets of Torbay & Plymouth Sound are respectively upon its S.E. and S.W. sides. Most kinds of corn are raised: & the co. is famed for its cider. Grazing & dairy farms numerous. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed; & Dartmore feeds large numbers of small ponies. Estates & farms usually small. Herring, pilchard, mackerel, dory, & other fisheries are important. Mines of copper & tin extens. Ann. value of mines, 15,265*l*. Woollen weaving & spinning has declined, but in 1847, employed 1,480 hands. Gt. Western r. r. extends through the S. part of the co., past Exeter to Plymouth. Devonshire is divided into 33 hundreds, and about 470 pas. in the diocese of Exeter (the cap.). Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Honiton, Totness, Ashburton, & Dartmouth, are the other chief towns & bors.: & together sends 18 mems.

to H. of C. The co. sends 2 for its N. & 2 for its S. division. It gives the title of Duke to the Cavendish, & of Earl to the Courtney family.

DEVRIGHI, *Nicopolis*, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 62 m. E. Sivas, on the Egkin.

DEVYNNOCK, a par. of Wales, co. Brecknock. Area, 28,883 ac. Pop. 1,969.

DEWANGARY, a populous vill., Bootan, 2,100 feet above the sea, & having several Buddhic temples.

DEWASS, a town of India, prov. Malwa, 23 m. S.E. Oojein. It is the cap. of a rajahship, under British protection. Ann. rev. 42,500*l.*

DEWCHURCH, 2 pas. Engl.—I. (*Much*), co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 4,878 ac. Pop. 620.—II. (*Little*), same co., 5¼ m. S.E. Hereford. Area, 1,652 ac. Pop. 276.

DE WITT, county, Ill. Centrally situated. Area, 500 sq. ms. Drained by Salt cr., a branch of Sangamon r. Surface level, mostly prairie; soil fertile. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $170,674; wheat, 22,401 bush. produced; Indian corn, 704,600; oats, 45,737; wool, 18,833 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 tanneries, employing 5 persons; 12 churches; 41 sch., 941 scholars. Pop. 5,002.

DE WITT, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 126 W. by N. Albany, 351 W. Surface moderately uneven, & the t. contains inexhaustible quantities of water lime, which is extensively exported. It has 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,802; 1850, 3,302.

DE WITT, county, Tex. Situated toward the south part of the state. Area, 675 sq. ms. Drained by the Guadalupe r. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile in the valleys. Capital, Cuero. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $160,055; Ind. corn, 66,545 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 1,050; cotton, 547 bales. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,300; value of manufactured articles, $3,300. Pop. 1850, 1,716.

DE WITT, county, Mo. (*No statistics given.*)

DE WITT, p-t., & capital of Clinton county, Mich., 96 N.W. by W. Detroit, 599 W. Drained by Looking Glass r. The v. contains a court house, a church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 766.

DE WITT, p. v., capital Clinton co., Iowa, 50 E. Iowa city. It has a court house, 4 churches, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 459.

DE WITT, p. v., De Witt co., Ill., 74 N.E. Springfield, 740 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, 1 steam flouring m., 1 carding machine, & 300 inhabitants.

DE WITT, p-v., Carroll co., Mo. Situated on the N. side of Missouri r., 8 ms. above the mouth of Grand r., & contains 200 inhabitants.

DE-WITT LAND, a region, Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° & 123° S., opposite Dampier archip., discovered by De Witt in 1628.

DE WITT'S VALLEY, v., Burns t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 248 W. by S. Albany, 326 W. It contains a store, a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

DE WITTVILLE, p-v., Chautauque t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 348 W. by S. Albany, 335 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Chautauque lake, & contains a Baptist church, & 75 inhabitants.

DE WITTVILLE, p-v., Godmanchester t., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 50 S. by W. Montreal. Situated on the left bank of Trout r. at the Portage rapids, & contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., 2 fulling m., & 150 inhabitants.

DEWLISH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 442.

DEWSAH, a considerable town, W. Hindostan, 32 m. E. Jeypoor, enclosed by a wall.

DEWSALL, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 676 ac. Pop. 30.

DEWSBURY, a market & manufacturing town, pa. & township of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. Leeds, & having a station on the Manchester & Leeds r. r., 7 m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Area of pa., 9,768 ac. Pop. 1851, 28,103; of town, 5,033. The town lies low, but has some good streets, & stone houses, & it is well paved & lighted. It has a free school, revenue about 108*l.* per annum; a mechanics' institute, branch banks, a blanket-hall, with large and thriving manufs. of blankets, carpets, druggets, flushings, paddings, & other low woollen fabrics, made from refuse woollen rags, re-spun. In the vicinity are some collieries. The Calder navigation connects the town with Hull & Liverpool. Fairs, Wednesdays before May 12, & before October 10.

DEXTER, p-t., Penobscot county, Me., 71 N.N.E. Augusta, 666 W. It occupies the height of land between Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, to both of which its waters flow. Soil, fertile. A large pond, covering 500 ac., furnishes, by its outlet, good mill seats, where the v. is situated, which contains an Universalist church, and 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 6 woollen fac., 2 tanneries;—3 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,464; 1850, 1,948.

DEXTER, p-v., Brownville t., Jefferson co., N.Y. It is situated on the N. side of Black r., at its mouth, where is extensive water power, and an uninterrupted navigation to Lake Ontario. The United States are constructing piers for the improvement of the harbor. It has several vessels which ply regularly between this place and Oswego, and other places on the lake. It is of recent growth, and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, and 1 Universalist,—3 stores, and an extensive warehouse and wharf, a large woollen fac., a clothier's works, a flouring m., 4 double saw m., a planing machine, an oil m., a plaster m., an iron foundry, an axe fac., and 600 inhabitants.

DEXTER, t., Washtenaw co., Mich. Drained by Huron r. Surface, level, abounding with numerous lakes of pure water. It has a grist, 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,435.

DEXTER, p-v., Scio t., Washtenaw c., Mich., 45 S. E. Lansing, 538 W. It has an elevated and pleasant location on Mill cr., at its entrance into Huron r., and on the Michigan Central r. r., 46 m. from Detroit. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, 2 flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, and 850 inhabitants. The water power here is very extensive.

DEXTERVILLE, v., Ellicott town, Chautauque county, N.Y. Situated on the N. side of the outlet of Chautauque lake, posseses great water power, and furnishes 2,000,000 feet of pine boards annually, besides lath and shingles, and has some other manufactures. It is of recent origin, but promising.

DEYUSE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, and the Ghent and Courtrai railroad, 9 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 1842, 3,630. It has celebrated manufs. of gin.

DEYPAULPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 22 m. N.W. Indore, having 1,000 houses.

DEYRAH DOON, a town of N. Hindostan, prov. Gurwal, between the Jumna and Ganges.

DHALAK, or DAHALAK, *Orine*, an isl. in the Red Sea, 25 m. E. Massowah, Abyssinia, 23 m. in length N. to S., by 15 m. in average breadth. Surface flat. Its inhabs. are chiefly employed in a coral fishery. On its S. coast is the vill. DHALAK.

DHAMIE, one of the Sikh states, N.W. Hindostan, S., the Sutlej, protected by the British. Pop. 3,000. Ann. rev. 350*l.* Armed force 100 men.

DHAMONEE, or DHAMANI, a fortified town of India, dom. and 150 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

DHAR, or DHARANUGGUR, a city of Central Hindostan, cap. a Rajpout state of 1,466 sq. m. subsid. to the British, 32 m. W.S.W. Indore, elevation 1,908 ft. It was formerly important.

DHOLKA, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, dist., and 20 m. W.S.W. Kaira.

DHOORCATEE, the smallest of the Sikh states N. W. Hindostan, protected by British. Pop. 200.

DHORWYE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, under Brit. protection. Area, 18 sq. m. Pop. 8,000.

DHOLPOOR, a town, Hindostan, 34 m. S.E. Agra.

DHAWALAGIRI, a lofty peak of the Himalaya mntns., N. Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface; between Nepaul and Tibet, in lat. 29° N., long. 82° 50′ E. Estimated elevation 28,000 ft. [HIMALAYA.]

DIABLERETS, a remarkable mntn. of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between the cants. Bern & Valais. Height above the sea, 10,190 feet.

DIADIN, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 25 m. W.N.W. Bayazid, on the N. branch of the Euphrates. It has a large ruined fort, and was, until lately, a place of some importance.

DIAL'S CREEK, p-o., Orange co., N. C.

DIAMANT, a comm. and town of the French colony of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast of the isl.,

8 m. S.S.E. Fort Royal near the *Morne de Diamant*, a volcanic mntn., 1,568 feet in elevation. Pop. 1,534, of whom 1,183 are slaves.

DIAMANTINA, a flourishing modern city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. of the old dist. of Tejuco, situated in a valley surrounded by high mntns., 220 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto, 5,700 ft. above the level of the sea. It was erected into a city in 1831. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Streets wide and paved; its dist. comprises several vills.; and a pop. of 14,000.—II. a town of the prov. Mato-Grosso, at the confl. of the rivs. Ouro and Diamantino, 70 m. N.N.W. Cuiaba. Pop. 4,500. The river *Diamantino*, so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The Spanish government closed the dist. in order to monopolize the gold & diamonds, which led to an extensive emigration in 1749. The present town of Diamantina occupies the site of the old vill. of Alta Paraguai-Diamantina.

DIAMOND CORNERS, sta. Merimack and Connecticut rivers r. r., N.H., 12 m. from Concord.

DIAMOND GROVE, p-v., Brunswick co., Va., 80 S.S.W. Richmond, 196 W.

DIAMOND GROVE, p-o., Jasper co., Mo.

DIAMOND, (HARBOR), British India, presid. Bengal, is in the riv. Hooghly, 34 m. below Calcutta, with which it communicates by a good road. Situation swampy and unhealthy.—(*Island*), Burmese dom., is in the estuary of the Bassain riv., 12 m. S.E. Cape Negrasse. It abounds with turtles.—(*Point*), Sumatra, bounds W. the Strait of Malaca. Lat. 5° 16′ N., long 97° 40′ E.

DIAMOND HILL, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 154 S.W. Raleigh, 423 W.

DIAMOND HILL., p-o., Providence co., R. I.

DIAMOND HILL, p-o., Abbeville dist., S.C.

DIANA, t., Lewis co., N.Y., 154 N. W. Albany. Surface hilly, soil sandy and gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. Drained by Oswegatchie and Indian rivers. It has 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 883; 1850, 970.

DIANA MILLS, Buckingham co., Va., 75 W. Richmond, 149 W. It contains 2 stores, 2 mills, and a number of dwellings.

DIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., in the Val-di-Diano, on the Calore, 45 m. Salerno. Pop. 5,000.—II. *D-Marino*, Sard. states, div. Nice, prov. & 1½ m. N. Oneille. Pop. 2,538.—III. *D'Alba*, prov. & 3½ m. S. Alba. Pop. 1,793.

DIARBEKER, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 37° and 39° N., and lon. 37° and 39° E., having N. W. and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the pashs. Erzeroum, Sivas, Marash, & Damascus; and E. the pash. Nan, and Kurdistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. Chf. cities, Diarbekir, Orfah, and Mardin.—*Diarbekir*, the cap., is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55′ 30″ N., lon. 39° 52′ E. Pop. about 8,000 families, chiefly Turks and Armenians. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, is substantially built, and has a citadel, some cotton & silk looms, & copper works; but its manufs. have of late materially diminished. It is the see of a Chaldean patriarch.

DIAS CREEK, p-o., Cape May co., N. J.

DIBDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Southampton. Area, 3,837 ac. Pop. 487

DIBERTSVILLE, p-o., Somerset co., Pa.

DICKENSONVILLE, p-v., Russell co., Va., 342 W. by S. Richmond, 401 W.

DICKERSONVILLE, p-v., Niagara co., N. Y.

DICKEYSVILLE, p-o., Grant co., Wis.

DICKINSON, p-t., Franklin, co., N. Y., 222 N.N.W. Albany, 15 S.W. Malone, 523 W. It is a large town, 40 ms. long, settled to the N., but a wilderness toward the S., abounding with lakes, and has a heavy growth of timber. Drained by branches of Racket and St. Regis rivers. The soil is various. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,005; 1850, 1,119.

DICKINSON, p-t., Cumberland co., Pa., 24 S.W. Harrisburg, 111 W. Drained by Yellow Breeches cr. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. Iron ore abounds. It has a furnace m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 5 flouring m., 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,701; 1850, 3,093.

DICKINSON, sta. on Erie r. r., 179 W. New York.

DICKINSON, p-v., Franklin co., Va., 170 W.S.W. Richmond, 245 W.

DICKINSON'S LANDING, p-v. Osnabruck t., Stormont co., Can. W., 90 W. Montreal. Situated on left bank of St. Lawrence r. at the head of the Cornwall canal, & contains 6 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 2 Methodist, and 2 Presbyterian, - 7 stores, a tannery, a saw m., 2 iron foundries, & 550 inhabitants.

DICKINSON'S STORE, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 149 W. by S. Richmond, 224 W.

DICK JOHNSON, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 669.

DICKLEBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Scole. Area, 2,343 ac. Pop. 959.

DICKSON, co., Tenn. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. It has Cumberland r. on its N.E. border. It is on the height of land between Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, its waters flowing into both. The surface is an elevated table land, and the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Charlotte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $216,130; Ind. corn, 388,731 bush. produced; oats, 69,985; sweet potatoes, 14,568; tobacco, 25,350 pounds;—12 flouring and grist m., 2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, employing 8 persons;—20 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 39 schools, 1,755 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,074; 1850, 8,404.

DICKSON'S MILLS, p-v., Parke co., Ia., 62 W. Indianapolis, 627 W. Contains an Universalist church, several mills, and 200 inhabitants.

DIDAM, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. S. Zutphen. Pop. 2,100.

DIDBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N. E. Winchcombe. Area, 2,578 ac. Pop. 178.

DIDCOT JUNCTION, a station on the Gt. Western r., Engl., co. Berks, 53 m. W. London.

DIDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St. Neot's. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 216.

DIDDLEBURRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N. Ludlow. Area, 9,535 ac. Pop. 878.

DIDIER-LE-SEAUVE (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,999. Manufs. silk twist.

DIDIER (ST.), numerous comms. and villages of France, mostly in the E. and central deps.—I. (*D.-au-Mont d'Or*), Rhône, 5 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,800.—II. (*de Chalaronne*), Ain, arrond. and 16 m. N. Trevoux. Pop. 2,859.—III. (*de la Tour*), Isère, arrond. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,318—IV. (*sur Doulon*), H. Loire, arrond. and 8 m. E. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*sur Rochefort*), Loire arrond. and 16 m. N.W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,500.

DIDLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. S.W. Midhurst. Area, 814 ac. Pop. 102.

DIDLINGTON, a pa. of England., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 1,854 ac. Pop. 59.

DIDMARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, 5½ m. S. W. Tetbury. Area, 719 ac. Pop. 101.

DIDO, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

DIDSBURY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, on D the Mersey, 3 m. W. Stockport. Pop. 1,449.

DIE, *Dea Vocontiorum*, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. arron., on rt. b. of the Drôme, 26 m. E.S.E. Valence. Pop. 3,382. It has manufs. of silks, paper, & leather.

DIE (ST.), *Sanctum Deodatum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Vosges, 24 m. E.N.E. Epinal, on the Meurthe. Pop. 6,433. It has a commercial college, cotton spining, iron forges and wire works. In its vicinity are iron & copper mines, & marble quarries.

DIE (ST.), a comm. & tn. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, on lt. b. of the Loire, arrond. & 8 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 1,261. Manufs. vinegar.

DIEBURG, a t. of Cent. Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Gersprenz, 9 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,100. It is defended by a strong castle.

DIEGO (SAN), a shoal of the Gulf of Mexico, betw. Pensacola (Flor.) & the mouth of the Mississippi.—*Cape San Diego* is the E. extremity of Staten Land, Terro del. Fuego, South America.

DIEGO, see *San Diego*.

DIEGO GARCIA, the most southerly of the Maldive islands, Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbor.—*Diego* is a bay, Anegada, W. Indies.—*D. Suarez*, or British Sound, a fine harbor, near the N. extremity of Madagascar; & *Diego Ramirez*, an isl. group, S. Pacific., 60 m. S.W. Cape Horn.

DIEKIRCH, a t. of Belgium, prov. & 18 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Sure. Pop. 3,000.

DIELLI, a fortified t. of the isl. of Timor, on the N

coast, cap. of the Portuguese gov. of Dielli, & resid. of the governor.

DIEMEL, a riv. of Cent. Germany, Prussian Westphalia & H. Cassel, joins the Wera 24 m. N. Cassel, after a N.E. course of 50 m., past the towns Stadtberg & Reinhardtswald.

DIENVILLE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Aube, 13 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,264.

DIEPENBEK, a comm. & v. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, & 3 m. S.E. Hasselt. Pop. 2,508.

DIEPHOLZ, a t., Hanover, cap. co., landr. & 60 m. W.N.W. Hanover, on the Hunte. Pop. 2,523.

DIEPPE, a comm. & seaport t. of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine Inf., at the mouth of the Arques, on the Eng. Channel, & 38 m. N. Rouen, & by r. r. 125 from Paris. Lat. of lighthouse, 49° 55′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 5′ 2″ E. Pop. 17,000. It is divided into the town proper, & the suburb le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge, both being well furnished with water from an aqueduct supplying nearly 200 fountains. Principal edifices, an old castle on a cliff W. the tn., 2 churches, the town-hall, comm. college, theatre, public library, baths, & a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties, & bordered by quays, can accommodate from 60 to 80 vessels under 600 tons; but it dries at low water, & it is otherwise inconvenient. Dieppe has an active general trade, ship building docks, manufs. of ivory wares, watches, lace, &c., & it is a packet station, communicating daily by steamboats with Brighton, the traffic having increased considerably since the opening of the Paris and Rouen r. r. It is also resorted to by summer visitors; but its inhabitants depend chiefly on its fisheries of herrings, mackerel, & oysters.

DIERSDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Wiedbach. Pop. 1,400. It has a fine castle, & manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, & leather.

DIESBACH (OBER), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. S.E. Berne. Pop. of pa. 5,915.—*Unter Diesbach* is a vill. same cant. Pop. 1,330.

DIESSEN, a mkt.-t. of U. Bavaria, on L. Ammer, 13 m. S.E. Landsberg. Pop. 1,330.

DIESSENHOFEN, a t. of Switzerl., cant. Thurgau, on lt. b. of the Rhine, 5¼ m. E. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,517, mostly Protestants.

DIEST, a walled t. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Demer, arrond. & 17 m. N.E. Louvain. Pop. 7,720. It has manufs. of woollens & hosiery. It was taken by Marlborough in 1705.

DIETENHEIM, a t. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Iller, 15 m. N.E. Biberich. Pop. 1,251. It has a fine church, & ruins of a castle.

DIETFURT, a t. of Bavaria, circ. U. Palat., on the Ludwigs canal, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 m. W. Regensburg. Pop. 957.—II. a v., circ. Middle Franc., on the Altmühl, 2 m. N.W. Pappenheim.—*Dietigheim*, or *Dittigheim*, is a v. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 1 m. S. Bischopheim. Pop. 989.

DIETIKON, a v. of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. W.N.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,000.

DIEU, an isl., W. coast of France. [Ile-d'Yeu.]

DIEU-LE-FIT, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., in a mountainous dist., arrond. & 17 m. E. Montelimart. Pop. 3,041. It has Rom. Cath. & Protestant churches, a model Protestant school. Manufs. of woollen cloths, earthenwares, & glass. In the town are two accidulated mineral springs, & 2 m. N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave, called "Tom Jones."—*Dieulouard* is a comm. & vill., dep. Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. Nancy. Pop. 1,430.

DIEUZE, *Decem Pagi*, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. E. Chateau-Salins. Pop. 3,863. It is enclosed by walls, & has a large church, 2 hospitals, manufacs. of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, & soda.

DIEY (ST.), a t. of France. [Die (St).]

DIEZ, or DIETZ, a t. of Germany, deleg. & 10 m. m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist. on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lahn. Pop. 2,204. It consists of an old & a new town, & has an anc. castle, used as a house of correction, 2 churches, & a school of horticulture; 3 m. from the town is the castle of Oranienburg, the resid. of the dukes of Nassau.

DIGBY, county, N. S. Area, 765 sq. m. Drained by the Tusket, Sissiboo & Salmon rivers. Surface inland, hilly & rough, with fertile tracts of intervale bordering the streams, & near the coast valuable marsh lands. It includes the peninsula of Digby Neck, and Long and Bian islands. On its coasts and bays are excellent cod, mackerel, & herring fisheries. Capital, Digby. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 6,063; sheep, 11,709; swine, 1,222; horses, 496; wheat, 1,420 bush. produced; rye, 990; Indian corn, 379; buck-wheat, 4,910; barley, 5,387; oats, 11,748; potatoes, 90,236; peas, 1,122;—7 grist m., 95 saw m., 15 tanneries, 2 woollen fac.;—35 churches; 57 schools, 1,323 scholars. Pop. 12,252.

DIGBY, p. t., & cap. Digby co., N. Scotia, 11 m. S. W. Annapolis. Drained by Grand Joggin river, entering Annapolis basin, and Sissiboo river entering St. Mary's Bay. The vill. of Digby has a court-house and about 800 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the herring fishery.—*Cape Digby* is on the E. side of Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean.

DIGBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Sleaford. Area, 2,382 ac. Pop. 340.

DIGHTON, p-t. & port of entry, Bristol co., Mass., 41 S. Boston, 421 W. Situated on the W. side of Taunton r., which is navigable to this place for small vessels. It has some shipping, and consid. manufacs., & some vessels are built. On the opposite bank of the r. is the "Dighton Rock," celebrated for an ancient inscription, which has never been satisfactorily explained. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,378; 1850, 1,641.

DIGNANO, a t. of Illyria, circ. Istria, gov. & 48 m. S.S.E. Trieste, pleasantly situated on an eminence about 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 3,600. It has a cathed. & 2 monasteries.

DIGNE, *Dinia*, a walled tn. of France, cap. dep. B. Alpes, on a hill side, near lt. b. of the Bleone, 55 m. N.E. Aix. Pop. 3,730. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of assize & commerce, a public library, tanneries, & trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, & cattle.

DIGOIN, a comm. & tn. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant, on the right bank of the Loire, at the entrance of the Canal du Centre, arrond. & 14 m. W. Charolles. Pop. 2,503. Manufs. earthenwares, & trade in salt.

DIGSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.E. Welwyn. Area, 1,623 ac. Pop. 239.

DIHEWID, a pa., Wales, co. Cardigan. Area, 3,215 ac. Pop. 489.

DIHONG, the great western stream forming the Brahmaputra r., Further India, which breaks through the Himalaya, near lat. 28° 15′ N., lon. 95° 10′ E., and has been supposed identical with the San-po, Thibet. [Brahmaputra.]

DIJON, *Divio*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or, at the confl. of the Ouche & Suzon, on the Canal de Bourgogne, & on the Paris & Lyons r. r., 196 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 26,674. Mean temp. of year, 52°.9; winter, 35°.4; summer, 69°.6 Fahr. It is enclosed by ramparts, & has many fine public walks & beautiful environs. Chief pub. buildings, a palace of the princes of Conde, a castle built by Louis XI. & XII., & serving for barracks, the town-hall, prefecture, a large old court-house, a theatre, hospitals, prisons, & an orphan asylum. It has 2 public libraries, a cabinet of natural history, a national court for the deps. Côte-d'Or, H. Marne, & Saône-et-Loire, courts of assize & commerce, a university academy, 8 colleges, schools of medicine & the fine arts, & a botanic garden. Manufs. linen, cotton, & woollen fab., hats, earthenware, soap, beer, and leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine trade, it being the principal depôt & market for the sale of Burgundy wines. Birthplace of Bossuet, Crebillon, & Daubenton.

DIJONNAIS, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, the cap. of which was Dijon, now comprised in the dep. Côte d'Or.

DIKEWID, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. S. S.E. Aberaeron. Pop. 489. Fair 9th May.

DILHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area, 1,563 ac. Pop. 504.

DILHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N. W. Cheadle. Area, 3,648 ac. Pop. 1,615. It has two schools. Excellent coal found in the parish.

DILLENBURG, a town of Germany, duchy and 37 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist, on the Dille. Pop. 2,500. It has an anc. ruined castle, a college, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufs. of woollen fabrics, & numerous

annual fairs. In the vicinity are copper mines, potash, & lime works.

DILLERVILLE, v. & station on Columbia r. r., Pa., 70 m. from Philadelphia.

DILLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on left bank of the Danube, 24 miles N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 3,453. It is enclosed by anc. walls, & has a palace, the residence of the bishops of Augsburg, 3 Roman Catholic churches, an orphan asylum, barracks, gymnasium & superior schools, ship building docks, & manufs of cutlery.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 28 m. S. Treves. Pop. 1,390. It has paper mills, & copper & iron foundries.

DILLINGERSVILLE, p. v., Lehigh co., Pa.

DILLN (Hung. *Bela-Banya*), a town, N.W. Hungary, county Houth, 2 miles N.E. Schemnitz. Pop. 2,597.

DILLON'S, p-o., Tazewell co., Ill., 53 N. Springfield, 775 W. Here is a large settlement.

DILLON'S RUN, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 171 N. N.W. Richmond, 99 W.

DILLSBORO', p-v., Dearborn co., Ia., 85 S.E. Indianapolis, 533 W.

DILL'S BOTTOM, p-o., Mead t., Belmont co., O., 142 E. Columbus, 269 W.

DILLSBURG, p-v., Carroll t., York co., Pa, 13 S.S.W. Harrisburg, 97 W. It has 270 inhabitants.

DILL'S FERRY, v., Northampton co., Pa., 125 E. N.E. Harrisburg, 218 W. The ferry crosses the Delaware in Upper Mount Bethel town, 18 miles above Easton.

DILMAN, a new & considerable town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. N.N.W. Urumiyah. Pop. 15,000 (?). Around it are numerous gardens.

DILTON, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. & 2 m. W.S.W. Westbury. Pop. 1,848.

DILWORTH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, on the Ribble, 7 m. N.E. Preston. Pop. 833.

DILWORTHTOWN, p-v., Birmingham t., Chester co., Pa., 78 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 116 W. It contains about 20 dwellings.

DILWYN, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N. E. Weobley. Area, 6,067 ac. Pop. 1,112.

DIMA, a large town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, dist. Gojam, near lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 38° 5′ E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls; houses mostly of stone, & its church is one of the largest edifices in the country.

DIMCHURCH, a pa. of Engl. [DYMCHURCH.]

DIMMICK, p. o., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. of t. 1850, 378.

DIMOCK, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 177 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 278 W. Drained by branches of Susquehanna r. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 998; 1850, 1,056.

DINABURG, a town of Russia. [DUNABURG.]

DINAGEPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, enclosed by the districts Purneah, Rungpoor, & Rajeshaye. Area, 5,374 sq. m. Pop. 2,341,420, about two-third Mohammedans. Surface undulating, & having no mountains or lakes, traversed by affluents of the Ganges; about two-thirds of the land is occupied & under cultivation; rice, grain, & pulses are raised; fish abound in the rivers. Farms are small, & the condition of the people very poor.—*Dinagepoor* ("the abode of beggars"), the cap. of the dist. & the seat of a Brit. jurisdiction, is 105 m. N. Moorshedabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is meanly built. The vicinity is sandy soil, & ill supplied with water.

DINAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., on a height near the Rance, 14 m. S. St. Malo. Pop. 7,705. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by a fine old castle. Principal edifices, two Gothic churches, a clock-tower, the town-hall, comm. college, hospital, public library, concert-hall, &c. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, linen & cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, & leather; salt refineries, beet-root sugar factories, & a brisk trade in butter, hemp, linen thread, &c., carried on by means of the river, which is navigable up to the town. In 1389 it was besieged by the Duke of Lancaster, & defended by du Guesclin.

DINANT, a town of Belgium, prov. & 15 m. S. Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle crowned height, near the Meuse. Pop. 6,388. It has a Gothic cathedral, two hospitals, a Latin school, manufs. of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, & leather.

DINAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 14 m. W. Patna, with a quay on rt. bank of the Ganges; handsome military cantonments, and 3,200 houses, chiefly of mud & tiled.

DINARIC ALPS, consist of that portion of the Alpine system which connect the Julian Alps with branches of the Balkan in Turkey, & cover S. Croatia, Dalmatia, & Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, Narenta, & other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7,000 feet in height, & are chiefly of a calcareous formation.

DINAS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the coast of Newport B., 4 m. N.E. Fishguard. Area, 2,328 ac. Pop. 856.

DINAS-MOWDDU, a decayed borough & market-town of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Malwydd, on the Dovy. Pop. 309. It is most picturesquely sit. on side of a precip. mntn., & though but a miserable vill., has the local designation of a "city."

DINDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the river Brue, 2 m. S.E. Wells. Area, 1,071 ac. Pop. 270.

DINDIGUL, an old subdivision of the Madras presid., British India, now comprised in Madura. Also a town, the cap. dist. & 30 m. N.W. Madura, elev. 400 feet. Fort on a high granite rock.

DINDING ISLES, a group off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, 70 m. S.S.E. Penang. Lat. 4° 20′ N., lon. 100° 32′ E.—*Pulo Dinding* is a granitic and wooded islet 250 feet in length.

DINEDOR, a pa. of England, co. & 2½ m. S.S.E. Hereford. Area, 1,678 ac. Pop. 250.

DINEVAWR CASTLE, a ruined fortress of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandefeysant, anc. a seat of the Cambrian princes, & now giving the title of baron to the Cardonnel family.

DINGÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, 17 m. N. Rennes. Pop. 1,880.

DINGELSTÄDT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Unstrut, 10 m. N.N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 3,062. Manufs. of cotton, linens, and woollen stuffs.

DINGESTOW, pa. of England, co. & 3½ m. W.S. W. Monmouth. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 215.

DINGLE, a seaport & market-town, pa., and disfranchised bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 8 m. E. Dunmore Head. Area of pa., 9,097 ac. Pop. 6,205; do. of town, 3,386. Its linen manuf. has declined. Dingle Bay is much exposed to the swell of the Atlantic, but the harbor is safe.

DINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. E. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,317 ac. Pop. 141. Dingley-hall, in the vicinity, is a noble mansion, which belonged to the knights of St. John.

DINGMAN, t., Pike co., Pa. Post-office called Dingman's Ferry. 154 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 248 W. Pop. 1840, 447; 1850, 638.

DINGOLFING, a town, Lower Bavaria, on a rock near right bank of the Isar, 10 m. W.S.W. Landau. Pop. 1,897. Ecclesiastical councils were held here in 772 & 932.

DINGWALL, a royal bor. & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, where joined by the Peffer, 11 m. N.W. Inverness. Pop. of pa. 2,364; do. of bor. 1,990. It has wharves for vessels drawing 9 feet water, but very little trade. Average corp. rev. about £170. The soil in the vicinity is rich & fertile. The borough joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, & Kirkwall in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

DINKELSBUHL, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. dist., on the Wernitz, 20 m. S.W. Anspach. Pop. 5,019. It was formerly a free town of the empire, & has manufs. of woollen cloths, camlets, leather, stockings, & gloves, & a brisk trade in corn.

DINKLAGE, a vill. of N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, cap. dist. & lordship, 8 m. S.W. Vecht. Pop. 1,384. It has four annual fairs.

DINNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.W. Worksop. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 285. —II. co. Somerset. Area, 514 ac. Pop. 218.—III. co. Northumberland. Area, 5,538 ac. Pop. 668.

DINSDALE, a pa. & watering-place of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Tees, 5 m. S.E. Darlington. Area of pa., 1,150 ac. Pop. 157. It has a medicinal spring, with baths & hotel.

DINSLAKEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and

24 m. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,624. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton stuffs.

DINSMORE, p-t., Shelby co., O., 103 W.N.W. Columbus, 494 W. Drained by Loramies cr. Pop. 1840, 500; 1850, 701.

DINTELOORD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. W.S.W. Willemstad. Pop. 1,000.

DINTING, a tnshp. of Engl., county Derby, on the Sheff. & Manches. r. r., 30 m. N.W. Sheffield.

DINTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 4,100 ac. Pop. 859.—II. co. Wilts, 5½ m. W. Wilton. Area, 4,056 ac. Pop. 538.

DINWIDDIE, co., Va. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, & contains 616 sq. ms. Drained by Appomattox r., & branches of Nottaway r. The surface is gently rolling; soil bordering the streams fertile, & much improved by fertilizers. Capital, Dinwiddie C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $290,129; wheat, 60,275 bush. produced; Ind corn, 304,556; potatoes, 12,644; tobacco, 1,782,521 pounds; wool, 11,235;—25 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 3 cotton fac.; 3 printing offices, 2 daily & 1 tri-weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $440,030; value of manufac. articles, $702,537;—36 churches; 16 acad., 547 pupils; 21 sch., 535 scholars; 2 libraries, 281 vols. Pop. 1840, 22,558; 1850, 25,118.

DINWIDDIE, C. H., capital of Dinwiddie co., Va., 37 S. by W. Richmond, 156 W. Situated on Stony cr. It contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a seminary, & about 200 inhabs.

DINWIDDIE'S TAN YARD, p-o., Campbell co., Va.

DINXPEBLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S.W. Breedwoort. Pop. 700.

DIOIS, an old dist. of France, in the prov. Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis-de-Poitiers.

DIOMA, a riv. of Eur. Russia, gov. Orenburg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 m., joins the Biela near Ufa. Many copper mines on its banks.

DIOMODE ISLAND, a group in Behring Strait, midway betw. Asia & America, consisting of Fairway, Krusenstern, & Ratmanow isls., the central one in lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

DIOS-GYÖR, a mkt.-town of N. Hungary, co. Borsod, in a pleasant valley, 5½ m. W. Miskolcz. Pop. 3,264. It has manufs. of barrels & toys. Near it are important iron mines.

DIOS (NOMBRE DE), a town of Durango, Mexico, & 50 m. S.E. Durango, on the left bank of the Tecapa r. Pop. 7,000.

DIOZEGH, two market towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, 23 m. S.E. Debreczin.—II. co. & 25 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Dudwag. Pop. 1,714.

DIPIGNANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., 3 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.

DIPPOLDISWALD, a town of Saxony, circ. & 11 m. S. Dresden, on the Weisseritz. Pop. 2,406. It has manufs. of woollen & linen cloths.

DIPTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Avon, 5 m. W.S.W. Totness. Area, 4,154 ac. Pop. 747.

DIRHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 3,005 ac. Pop. 474.

DIRILLO, *Achates*, a river of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, enters the Mediterr., 24 m. W.N.W. Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 m.

DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S., lon. 113 E. Coast steep; length, N. to S., 45 m.; breadth 10 miles.

DIRLETON, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. N. Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Area, 7,500 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,634. Its vill., one one of the most beautiful in Scotland, is situated in a plain, on one side of which are the noble ruins of Dirleton castle.

DIRMSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, & 4 m. E.N.E. Grünstadt. Pop. 2,049.

DIRSCHAU, a town of E. Prussia, cap. circ. Stargard, reg. & 20 m. S.S.E. Dantzic. on lt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,510. It has tanneries, breweries, and a transit trade on the river.

DIRT TOWN, p-v., Chattooga co., Ga.

DIS, a walled town of S. Arabia, near the coast, 53 m. E.N.E. Makallah, with 1,000 inhabitants.

DISAPPOINTMENT (ISLS.), a group in the Pacific, in lat. 14° 5′ S., & discovered by Byron in 1765.

DISAPPOINTMENT, Cape, Washington Ter., lat. 46° 16′, lon. 124° 01′ West from Greenwich, England. It forms the northern point of the entrance to Columbia river, & is a bold, narrow promontory of basaltic rock, projecting into the sea, in a curve from the north around by the west to the south. The bluff (where it is proposed by the general government to build a light house), is of columnar basalt, rising perpendicularly from the sea to variable heights of from 200 to 300 feet, terminating in unequal rolling summits, covered with a rich & fertile soil. It was off this Cape, about a mile in a south by west direction, that the sloop of war Peacock, belonging to the U. S. Exploring Expedition, was stranded & lost, July 18th, 1841. (*See Columbia r.*)

DISCHINGEN, two market towns, Würtemberg.—I. circ. Jaxt. on the Egge, 5 m. S.S.E. Neresheim. Pop. 1,150.—II. (*Upper*), circ. and on the Danube, E. Ehingen.

DISCO, a large island in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 70° N., lon. 55° W.

DISENTIS, or DISSENTIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 34 m. S.W. Chur, 3,809 feet above the sea, with 1,436 inhabs., & a monastery of the 7th century.

DISEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6½ m. N.W. Loughborough. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 617.

DISLEY STANLEY, a tnshp. of Eng., co. Chester. Pop. 2,225.

DISMAL SWAMP, Va. & N. C., commences a little S. of Norfolk, Va., & extends into N. C. It is a marshy tract, covering 150,000 acres, & is 30 ms. long, from N. to S., & 10 wide. It is mostly covered with a heavy growth of trees, with underbrush so thick as to be almost impervious. In the midst of the swamp, toward its W. side, is Lake Drummond, 15 miles in circumference. Through this swamp passes the Dismal Swamp canal, which connects Deep Creek, a tributary of Chesapeake bay, to a branch of Pasquotank r., which enters Albemarle sound. It is 23 ms. long, 6½ feet deep, 46 wide at top, & at intervals of a quarter of a mile, 60 feet, for turn-out stations. It is fed from Lake Drummond, by a navigable side-cut, 5 ms. in length.

DISON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liége, arrond. & 2 m. N.N.W. Verviers. Pop. 2,900. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

DISS, a market town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 3,627 ac. Pop. 3,637; do. of the t. 2,419, partly engaged in manufs. of hemp, flax, & cotton. Fairs, last Friday in July, 8th November.

DISSAIS and DISSAY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,556.—II. dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 21 m. S.S.W. St. Calais, on lt. b. of the Long. Pop. 1,600.

DISSEN, a market town of Hanover, landrost & 13 m. S.S.E. Osnaburg. Pop. 1,550.

DISSERTH, a pa. of S. Wales, county Radnor, on a branch of the Wye, 4½ m. N.E. Builth. Area, 6,650 ac. Pop. 564.

DISSNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 m. m. N.N.E. Minsk, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Dissna, with the Dune. Pop. 2,219.

DISTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. S. Workington. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,106.

DISTLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 6½ m. S.E. Stockport. Pop. 2,225.

DISTRICT, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface is hilly; soil gravelly & indifferent. Drained by Pine cr. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 583; 1850, 842.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, occupies a space of 60 sq. ms., & is situated on the left bank of the Potomac r., 120 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The territory was formerly 10 m. square, & was ceded by the states of Maryland & Virginia for the purpose of becoming the seat of government of the United States. The portion west of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia in 1846. The District, which is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress, contains the cities of Washington & Georgetown, & is entirely comprehended in the county of Washington. Pop. in 1800, 14,093; 1810, 24,023; 1820, 33,039; 1830, 39,834; 1840, 43,712; and in 1850, 51,687; whites, 38,027; free col'd, 9,973, and 3,687 slaves.

In 1850, there were within the district 7,917 dwellings; & 427 manufacturing establishments, producing to the value of $500 & upwards. There were 16,267 acres of land improved, & 11,187 of unimproved land

in farms. Cash value of farms, $1,730,460; and the value of implements & machinery $40,320.—*Live stock*, horses, 824; asses & mules, 57; milch cows, 813; working oxen, 104; other cattle, 123; sheep, 150; swine, 1,635;—value of live stock, $71,643.—*Agricultural products, &c.*, wheat, 17,470 bushels; rye, 5,509; Indian corn, 65,230; oats, 5,144; barley, 75; buck-wheat, 378; peas and beans, 7,744; potatoes, 28,292; sweet potatoes, 3,497;—products of the orchard, $14,842; produce of market gardens, $67,222; pounds of butter made, 14,872; of cheese, 1,500 pounds;—hay, 2,279 tons; tobacco, 7,800 pounds, wool, 525; clover seed, 3 bushels; hops, 15 pounds; bees wax & honey, 550; wine, 803 gallons. Value of home-made manufactures, $2,075; & the value of slaughtered animals, $9,038. For educational, religious & industrial statistics, see articles GEORGETOWN & WASHINGTON.

DITCHEAT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N. W. Castlecarey. Area, 4,511 ac. Pop. 1,197.

DITCHELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. E. S.E. Hurstpierpoint. Area, 4,183 ac. Pop. 1,069.

DITCHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Bungay. Area, 2,083 ac. Pop. 1,130.

DITMARSCH, N. & S. (Dan. *Norder, & Süder Ditmarschen*), a subdiv. of the Duchy of Holstein, Denmark, betw. the Elbe & the Eider. The N. district contains 11 vills., chief town Heide. Area, 231 sq. m. Pop. 1847, 20,200; the S. dist. 13 vills. Chief town Meldorf. Area, 275 sq. m. Pop. 33,400.

DITNEY HILL, p-o., Dubois co., Ia.

DITRO-VARHEGY (German *Burgberg*), a vill. of Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 m. N.W. Gyergyo St. Miklos, with mineral springs.

DITTEAH, a town of Hindostan, Bundlecund, cap. rajahship, 15 m. N.W. Jhansi. It is enclosed by walls, & mostly built of stone. The rajahship, area 850 sq. m., pop. 120,000, is under British protection. Annual revenue £100,000. Armed force, 1,000 horse & 24,000 foot.

DITTERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W. S.W. Chippenham. Area, 374 ac. Pop. 119.

DITTFURT, a mkt. town, Prussian Saxony, reg. & 28 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,120.

DITTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. N.N. W. Dartmouth. Area, 3,438 ac. Pop. 755.

DITTON, numerous pas., &c., England.—I. co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,075 ac. Pop. 235. A handsome mansion in the vicinity is supposed to have been a part of an abbey founded in the reign of William Rufus.—II. (*Fen*), co. & 2½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge.—III. (*Long*), co. Surrey, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Area, 2,116 ac. Pop. 678.—IV. (*Priors*), co. Salop, 7½ m. W.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 5,530 ac. Pop. 583.—V. (*Thames*), co. Surrey, 12¼ m. S.W. London by railroad. Area, 2,865 ac. Pop. 2,351.—VI. (*Water*), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area, 2,859 ac. Pop. 2,865.

DITWYL, or DIETWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.N.E. Lucerne, on the Reuss. Pop. 2,500, mostly engaged in agriculture.

DIU, a fortified maritime town of W. Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on an isl. off the S. coast of the Gujerat peninsula E. of Diu-head. Pop. 1852, 10,765. It has the remains of a once famous Hindoo temple, a citadel, & a good harb.—*Diu-head Cape* is in lat. 20° 43′ N., lon. 71° 3′ 2″ E.

DIVEN, or DIVIN, several market-towns, E. Europe.—I. (Hung. *Diveny*), Hungary co., Neograd, 20 m. S.E. Altsohl. Pop. 1,056. It has glass-works and a ruined castle.—II. S. Russia, prov. Daghestan, on the Rubass, 22 m. W.S.W. Derbend.—III. Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, about 20 m. S.S.E. Kobrin.

DIVES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. and 12 m. W. Pont l'Evêque, on rt. bank of the Dives, opposite Cabourg. Pop. 589. It has a small harbor.

DIVIDING CREEK, p-v., Downe t., Cumberland co., N. J., 81 Trenton, 193 W. Situated on a creek of the same name, which flows into Maurice creek cove, in Delaware bay, & which is navigable to the v. It contains a store, a grist m., & 150 inhabitants

DIVONNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, cant. & 8 m. from Gex. It has paper mills and iron foundries. Pop. 1,500.

DIX, t., Chemung co., N. Y., 16 N. Elmira, 185 W. S.W. Albany. The surface is hilly, & the soil gravelly loam. Drained by Catharine's cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 12 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,990; 1850, 2,953.

DIXAN, a t. of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 65 m. N.E. Axum, on the Danakil frontier.

DIXCOVE FORT, a British settlement of W. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lat. 4° 48′ N., 1 m. 1° 57′ W., in a fine bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. The town, which lies below the fort, has a permanent pop. of 1,200. Behind Dixcove is a small lake with brackish water, in which the negroes maintain a number of crocodiles.

DIX CREEK, p.o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

DIXFIELD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 37 N.N.W. Augusta, 609 W. Situated on the N. bank of Androscoggin r. Incorporated in 1803. It has 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,169; 1850, 1,180.

DIX HILLS, p-o., Huntington t., Suffolk co. co., N. Y., 183 S. by E. Albany, 263 W.

DIXMONT, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 42 N.E. Augusta, 638 W. Incorporated in 1807. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It occupies the height of land between Penobscot & Kennebec rivs. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,498; 1850, 1,605.

DIXMONT, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Yonne, 20 m. N. Auxerre. Pop. 1,540.

DIXMONT MILLS, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

DIXMUDE (Flem. *Dixmuyden*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, pleasantly situated on the rt. b. of the Yser, 12 m. N. Ypres. Pop. 3,566. It has a handsome pa. church, a hospital, & a workhouse, breweries, & tanneries.

DIXON, t., Preble co., O. Situated on the line of the state of Indiana. Organized in 1812. It has a good soil, & is well cultivated. It has 3 flouring m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,290; 1850, 1,192.

DIXON, p-v., capital of Lee co., Ill., 161 N. Springfield, 824 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Rock r., & on the central r. r. It contains a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a U. S. land-office, 3 stores, & about 700 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,073.

DIXON, p-v., Scott co., Iowa.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, a strait, N. Amer, W. coast, lat. 54° 30′ N., lon. 132° W., between Queen Charlotte island & the Prince of Wales's archip. Length, W. to E., 100 m.

DIXON'S MILLS, p-o., Marengo co., Ala.

DIXON'S MILLS, Buchanan co., Mo.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, p-o., Smith co., Tenn., 51 E. Nashville, 642 W.

DIXONVILLE, p-v., Cole co., Mo., 8 Jefferson city, 944 W.

DIXONVILLE, p. o., Lawrence co., Ia.

DIXTON (NEWTON), a pa. of Engl., co. & 1 m. N. E. Monmouth, on the Wye. Area, 4,280 ac. Pop. 778.

DIXVILLE, t., Coos co., N. H. Pop. 4.

DIZFUL, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, in which it is now the principal mart, on the Dizful river (*Coprates*), here crossed by a fine bridge of 22 arches, 32 m. W.N.W. Shuster. Pop. 15,000 (?). It is not so well built as Shuster; and from the inferior size of its bazaar, the merchants expose their goods for sale in private dwellings or caravanserais. Near it are many mounds, evidently of Sassanian origin; it has ruins of anc. buildings, & Mr. Layard supposes that here was the site of the "Castle of Oblivion," in which Shahpoor confined the Armenian king, Arsaces II.

DIZIER (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the rt. b. of Marne, where it becomes navigable, arrond. & 10 m. N. Vassy. Pop. 1846, 3,848. It is handsome, & was formerly fortified; it has a comm. college, a fine new town-hall, a hospital, & ruined castle; docks for building vessels, cotton & iron factories, & an active export trade in iron & timber. In 1544, it sustained a memorable siege by the Emperor Charles V.; & in 1814, the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Creuse, arrond. & 5 m. N. Bourganeuf. Pop. 81,754.

DJ. For places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, & not found here, refer to DI & G.

DJANGUTAI, a mkt.-town of S. Russia, prov. Daghestan, 60 m. N.W. Derbend. Pop. 5,000.

DJAR, or EL DJAR, a marit. town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on the Red Sea, 45 m. S.S.E. Yembo.

DJAVAT, a town of the Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan, on lt. b. of the Kour, at its junction with the Aras, 36 m. S. Novo-Shamaki.

DJESR-ERKENE, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, at its confl. with the Erkene, 18 m. S.E. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.

DJOKJOKARTA, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the isl. near its centre. Pop. 330,000. The cap. town of same name, lat. 7° 47′ S., lon. 10° 24′ E., is well built, & contains the old palace of the Sultan & the Dutch fort. Pop. 90,000. This was formerly one of the most important native states of Java.

DMITROY, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. N. Moscow, cap. circ. on the Jakhrama, an affl. of the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It is anc. & ill built; & has a college, & manufs. of woollen cloths & leather. Near it are a porcelain factory, & the palace of the counts Soltikov, burnt by the French in their retreat, Oct. 1812.

DMITROVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Nerussa, & on the high road from Moscow to Kiev. Pop. 3,935.

DNIEPER, *Borysthenes*, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. Smolensk, flows generally S., & passes Smolensk (where it becomes navigable), Mohilev, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, & enters the Black Sea on the N. Length 623 m. (including windings 1,230 m.) Chief affls., on right, Drutz, Berezina, Pripet, Bug,—left, Soj, Desna, Soula, Korol, & Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 m. below Ekaterinoslav.

DNIESTER, *Tyras* or *Danaster*, a navigable river of Austria & Russia, rises in the Carpathian mountains, (Galicia), separates Bessarabia from the govs. Podolia & Kherson, flows E.S.E., passes Sambor, Halicz, Choczim, Mohilev, Bender, Akerman, & enters the Black Sea on the N.W. Length 400 m. (including windings 500 m.) Chief affls., right, Stry, Reout, & Botna; left,—Sered & Podhorce. Navigation difficult.

DNIEPROVSK (VERKHNÉ), a t. of Europ. Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. & 41 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper.

DOAB ("two waters"), a name applied in Hindostan to tracts between two rivers, & especially to that between the Ganges and Jumna. The ("Jullunder doab"), between the Sutlege and Beas rivs. Punjab was acquired from the Sikhs by the British in 1846.

DOAKSVILLE, p. v., and capital, Choctaw nation, In. Ter. Situated 1 m. from Fort Towson, 5 N. of Red r., & 5 E. of the Kiamishi, & contains the council-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary for females, 3 stores, 1 printing office, & 150 inhabitants.

DOAN, a town of Arabia, near its S.E. coast, 110 m. W. Dofar.

DOANSBOROUGH, p-o., Southeast t., Putnam co., N. Y. Contains 75 inhabitants.

DOAZIT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. S.S.W. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,500.

DOBARVA, the most N. t. of Abyssinia, 98 m. N. Axum, formerly important.

DOBBIN'S RANCH, p. o., Yuba co., Cal.

DOBBO, a town of E. Archip. [ARRU ISL.]

DOBB'S FERRY, p-v., Greenburg t., Westchester co., N. Y., 126 S. Albany, 248 W. Situated on the Hudson river r. r., 22 m. from New York, & has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —a seminary, 10 stores, 2 factories, & 1,500 inhabitants. It is a regular steamboat landing for steamers on the Hudson. A ferry existed here previous to the war of the revolution, hence the name.

DÖBELN, a t. of Saxony, circ. & 35 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on an isl. formed by the Mulde. Pop. 5,952. It has 2 churches, an hospital, and manufacs. of woollen cloth, linen, & cotton.

DOBERAN, a mkt.-town & sea-bathing establishment of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 40 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on a small river which falls into the Baltic, 2¼ m. below the t. Pop. 3,223. It has a grand-ducal palace, sea-water baths, at the mouth of the river, & mineral springs and baths, temp. 42° Fahr.

DOBLEN, or DOBLEHN, a large market town of Russia, gov. Courland, circ. & 18 m. W. Mitau.

DOBLING, a suburban vill. of Vienna, 3 m. N. the city, with mineral baths, & numerous villas.

DOBOI, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bosnia, on lt. b. of the Bosna, 42 m. N.E. Travnik.

DOBOKA, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Doboka, 12 m. W.S.W. Szamos-Ujvar. The co. of Doboka, is partly mountainous & infertile. Pop. 66,900.

DOBRA, a town of Poland, prov. & 25 m. E.N.E. Kalisz. Pop. 1,000. It has two churches, a synagogue, & manufs. of linens, gloves, & hosiery.—II. (*D. Bonopolis*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyard, on the Maros, & on the frontier of the Banat, 50 m. W.S.W. Karlsburg.

DOBRILUCK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 66 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on the Dober. Pop. 1,200. Manufs. of woollens.

DOBROMIL, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 23 m. E. Sanok, cap. landship, on the Wirwa. Pop. 1,600. It has important cattle fairs.

DOBORTA, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. & 2 m. N. Cattaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1,700.

DOBRUSCHKA, or DOBRUSKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 15 m. E.N.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,900. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, & wine.

DOBRZAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. S.S.W. Pilsen, on rt. b. of the Radbuza. Pop. 2,000.

DOBRZYN, a town of Poland, gov. Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 m. N.N.W. Lipno. Pop. 2,200, one-half of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle & manufs. of woollen cloth & leather.

DOBSCHAU, or DOBSINA, a market town of N. Hungary, co. & 21 m. N.N.E. Gömör, on the Dobsina. Pop. 5,410, mostly Germans. It has extensive iron, copper, & cobalt mines.

DOCE, a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, flows N.E. between the provs. Porto Seguro & Espiritu Santo, & enters the Atlantic, 60 m. N. Victoria. Length 320 miles.

DOCHART, a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin. Length about 3 miles. Its banks are beautifully wooded, there are ruins of a castle on an islet, & a curious floating island.—A river of same name, 8 m. in length, carries its surplus waters though Glen-Dochart, into the Lochy.

DOCKENFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 566 ac. Pop. 195.

DOCKERY'S STORE, p-o., Richmond co., N. C., 129 S.W. Raleigh, 403 W.

DOCKING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Burnham. Area, 5,113 ac. Pop. 1,640.

DOCKLOW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E. S.E. Leominster. Area, 1,715 ac. Pop. 199.

DODA, a town of N. Punjab, on the Chenab, here crossed by a cable-bridge, 115 m. N. Lahore. It has a fort & a good bazaar.

DODAIREE, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 22 m. E.N.E. Chittledroog.

DODBROKE, a small market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, ½ m. E. Kingsbridge. Area, 464 ac. Pop. 1,302. Market, Wednesday. Fair, Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

DODDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area, 916 ac. Pop. 279.

DODDERHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. N. Droitwich. Area, 5,450 ac. Pop. 2,189.

DODDINGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Brentwood. Area, 1,892 ac. Pop. 393.

DODDINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. county Cambridge, 4 m. S. the station of the Peterboro' and Ely r. r. at March. Area, 36,985 ac. Pop. 9,703.—II. co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area, 4,044 ac. Pop. 264.—III. co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Area, 1,918 ac. Pop. 489.—IV. county Northumberland, 2¾ m. N. Wooler. Area, 9,110 ac. Pop. 825. In the vicinity is a valuable coal mine.—V. (*Dry*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 252.—VI. (*Great*), county Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Wellingborough. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 493.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, a pa. of England, county Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Exeter. Area, 2,391 ac. Pop. 386.

DODDLESTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. S.S. W. Chester. Area, 4,013 ac. Pop. 784.

DODDRIDGE, county, Va. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 710 square miles. Surface hilly, soil fertile, particularly adapted to grazing. Drained by head branches of Middle Island cr. Capital, West Union. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $59,706; wheat, 2,757 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 59,423; potatoes, 2,707; tobacco, 1,690 pounds; wool, 7,192;—1 grist m., 2 saw m. Capital employed in manufacture $5,500; valued of manufactured arti-

cles, $6,000; -1 church; 16 schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,750. (*Taken from Harrison, Lewis, Richie and Tyler in 1845.*)

DODDSVILLE, p-o., McDonough co., Ill.

DODDVILLE, p-o., Rock Castle co., Ky.

DODFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Daventry. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 237.

DODGE, co., Wis. Centrally situated. Area, 900 sq. ms. It has some prairie, & considerable swampy land. Drained by Rock & Beaverdam rs. & Rubicon cr. Surface undulating; soil extremely fertile. Cap. Juneau. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $344,089; wheat, 327,936 bushels produced; Indian corn, 127,672; oats, 204,197; potatoes, 158,228;—10 flouring and grist m., 10 saw m.;—10 churches; 77 schools, 3,243 scholars. Pop. 1840, 67; 1850, 19,138.

DODGE, county, Mo. Situated on the north border of the state. Area, 250 sq. ms. Drained by Locust & Medicine creeks. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Butler. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $40,704; wheat, 1,770 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 75,208; oats, 5,825; wool, 4,092 pounds;—2 churches; 2 schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 1850, 375.

DODGEVILLE, p-v., Iowa county, Wis., 44 W. Madison, 891 W. Pop. of the t. 2,117.

DODGEVILLE, p-v., Des Moines co., Iowa. It contains a Roman Catholic church and about 75 inhabts.

DODINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 1,473 acres. Pop. 155.—II. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 543 ac. Pop. 102.

DODSON, t., Highland co., O. It has a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 795; 1850, 1,217.

DODSONVILLE, p-v., Highland co., O.

DODSONVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Ala., 145 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 688 W.

DODWORTH, a township of Engl., county York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Pop. 1,494.

DOEDIBERG, a principal summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 m. S.S.W. Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height 11,887 feet. Elevation of pass between the valleys of the Linth & Vorder Rhem, 9,609 feet.

DOE HILL, p-o., Highland co., Va., 160 N.W. Richmond, 187 W.

DOE RUN, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 70 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 114 W. It has a Roman Catholic church & about 75 inhabitants.

DOESBURG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist. on the Yssel, 10 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 3,347.

DOESSAH, a large vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, 56 m. S.W. Ramghur.

DOFREFELD, or DOFRINES, the central portion of the mountain chain of Scandinavia. [Norway.]

DOG CREEK, p-o., Putnam co., O.

DOGGER-BANK, a sand bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10′ & 57° 24′ N., & lon. 1° & 6° 7′ E., intermediate between the shores of England & Denmark. It is the seat of important fisheries. On 5th August, 1781, an obstinate contest took place between the English & Dutch off its S. extremity.

DOG ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, in Timor group. Lat. 7° 40′ S., lon. 126° 2′ E.

DOGLIANI, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Mondovi. Pop. 4,644.

DOGMERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. E.N.E. Odiham. Area, 1,728 ac. Pop. 304.

DOGMEL (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Cardigan. Area, 6,220 ac. Pop. 2,689, chiefly employed in fishing. The vill. has the ruins of a fine abbey.

DOGNACSKA, a market-town of Hungary, county Krassova, 8 m. S. Boksan. Pop, 2,385. It has mines of copper, lead, & zinc.

DOG RIVER CORE, p. o., Carter co., Tenn.

DOGS (ISLE OF), or POPLAR MARSHES, a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.S.E. St. Pauls. The West India docks are here sit., & the city canal intersects it. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

DOGSTHORPE, a hamlet of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Peterborough. Pop. 701.

DOGSWELL (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, with medic. spring, county & 8 m. N. Pembroke. Area, 3,847 ac. Pop. 591.

DOGWOOD NECK, p-o., Horry dist., S. C.

DOHUD, a considerable town of India, Gwalior dom., 98 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

DOKKUM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep, 6 miles from the North Sea, & 12½ m. N.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,797. It has a town-hall, with a remarkable tower, a Latin school, ship-building-docks, salt refineries, and breweries.

DOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 3,387. It is enclosed by old fortifications, & is ill built, but it has a fine cathedral, a hospital, & trade in corn, hemp, and cider.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, a pa. of N. Wales, county Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.W. Tremadoc. Area, 2,145 ac. Pop. 382.

DOLCE (GULF & RIVER). [Dulce.]

DOLCE ACQUA, a market-town of the Sard. sta. div. & 21 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Nervia. Pop. (with comm.) 1,892.—*Dolcedo*, a vill. in the prov. Oneglia. Pop. 2,568.

DOLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., at the foot of a vine clad hill, on rt. b. of the Doubs, 29 m. N. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 9,322. It is irregularly built; principal edifices, court-house, old & new prisons, 2 hospitals, & a theatre. It has a public library, manufac. of straw-hats, leather, earthenwares, hardwares, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

DOLE (LA), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 m. N. Geneva, 5,509 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent prospects.

DOLGELLY, or DOLGELLEN, a market town & pa. of N. Wales, cap. co. Merioneth, on the Mynach, here crossed by a bridge near the foot of Cader-Idris, 46 m. W. Shrewsbury. Area, 25,607 ac. Pop. 3,479; do. of t. 2,041. The town surrounded by magnificent hill scenery, is irregularly built; principal edifices, a church, with fine tower, a co. hall, jail, & house of correction. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, considerable markets for flannels on Tuesday, & 6 yearly fairs. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, and the head of a poor-law union. The vicinity is much frequented by tourists. Here Owen Glendwr held a parliament in 1404.

DOLGOI, an isl., Caspian Sea, off the coast of Khiva. Lat. 45° N., lon. 51½° E.—II. an island, European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S. the island Vaigatz.

DOLINA, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. & 22 m. S.S.E. Stry. Pop. 3,120. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

DOLINGTON, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 119 E. Harrisburg, 163 W. It has a church & 10 or 12 dwellings.

DOLLAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 10 m. N.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,574. The vill. is beautifully situated on the Devon. Fairs in May, June, Aug., & October. Dollar acad. is an elegant structure founded in 1819, under the will of Capt. M'Nab, who left nearly 80,000*l.* for the purpose. Coal is wrought here; ironstone is abundant, and lead & copper mines were formerly wrought in the Ochills. The fine old ruin of Castle-Campbell is in this parish.

DOLLAR-LAW, a mntn. of Scotland, co. & 9½ m. S.S.W. Peebles. Elevation 2,840 feet

DOLLART, a gulf of the German O., at the estuary of the Ems, between Hanover and the Netherlands, 10 m. in length N. to S., by about 7 m. across, & which owes its origin to a destructive inundation in 1276. The town Emden is on its N. shore.

DOLMATOV, a town of Asiat. Russia, gov. Perm, on lt. b. of the Iset, 30 m. W.N.W. Shadrinsk. Pop. 1,600. It has a fine monastery, & an ann. fair, visited by merchants from Siberia.

DOLO, a town of N. Italy, gov. & 13 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta & Brentano. Pop. 3,600.

DOLORES, a town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. S.S.W. Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 2,433.—II. a town, of Mexico. State & 45 m. N.E. Guanaxuato.—III. a t., Chiapas, 120 m. E. of the cap. of the state.

DOLPHINTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6½ m. N.N.E. Biggar. Area, 2,926 ac. Pop. 305. Elevation of Dolphinton Hill, estimated at 1,550 feet.—*Dolphinston* is a hamlet, co. Haddington, 2 m. W. Tranent; & *Dolphiston*, a vill., co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, 5½ m. S. S.E. Jedburgh.

DOLSENTOWN, v., Minisink t., Orange co., N. Y., 100 S. by W. Albany, 273 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

DOLSON, p. o., Clark co., Ill.

DOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N. E. Hatherleigh. Area, 3,553 ac. Pop. 926.

DOL-WYDELLAN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon on the riv. Ledan, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Llanrwst. Area, 14,384 ac. Pop. 727. On a rocky hill in this pa., are the ruins of Dol-Wydellan Castle, in which Llewellyn the Great was born.

DOMAIZE, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 22 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,671.

DOMALAIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 2,830.

DOMART, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,314.

DOMBAI, a large vill. of Asia Minor, 20 m. W. Ulu-Bowilu. Near it are many remains of antiq.

DOMBES, an old division of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Trévoux, now comprised in the dep. Ain. The principality of Dombes was long governed by particular princes. The district is unhealthy, from numerous artificial marshes.

DOMBROVITZY, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 138 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 2,645.

DOMBURG, a small town, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the W. coast of the island Walcheren, 6¼ m. N.W. Middleburg.

DOMÈNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,590.

DOMENICA (STA.), a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. Paola, 3 m. E. Scalea. Pop. 2,586.

DOMÉRAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, 3 m. W.N.W. Montluçon. Pop. 3,022.

DOMESTIC, p. o., Williams co., O.

DOMFRONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arrond., on a steep rock near the Varenne, 35 m. W.N.W. Alençon. Pop. 2,086. It has a fine old church, manufs. of coarse linen & hempen cloths, and 11 large annual horse and cattle fairs. It was founded in the 11th century, & was formerly one of the strongest fortified posts in Normandy.—II. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,440.

DOMINGO (SAN), a fortified seaport, city & capital of the Republic of Dominica, Hayti, C. A., on the S.E. coast at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbor. Lat. 18° 29′ N., lon. 69° 59′ W. Pop. about 15,000. It was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America, it is regularly laid out in the old Spanish style, and has a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, hospitals, colleges, an old and a new national palace, an arsenal, lighthouse, and large barracks. Its harbor is secure, but unfit for large ships. [Hayti.]

DOMINGO (SAN), an islet of the W. Indies, on the Great Bahama bank, 90 m. N.E. Las Nuevitas (Cuba), Lat. 30° N., lon. 115° 30′ W.—II. a town, New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, 60 miles E. Antioquia. —III. (*Sariano*), a village, Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, near its confluence with the Plata, 80 miles N. Buenos-Ayres.

DOMINICA, REPUBLIC OF. (*See Hayti.*)

DOMINICA or DOMENICA, C. A., a Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group, lat. of Roseau, 15° 18′ 4″ N., lon. 61° 24′ 7″ W., 22 m. N. Martinique & S. Guadaloupe. Length N. to S., 29 m., breadth 16 m. Area, 186,436 ac. Pop. 1842, 18,291, of whom 700 were whites. It is of volcanic origin, and the most elevated of the lesser Antilles, the extreme height 5,314 ft., being in part mountainous & rugged, though interspersed with fertile valleys, well watered. Hot & sulphureous springs abound. Soil fertile and well suited for coffee & sugar; other products are maize, cotton, cacao, tobacco, splendid timber, trees, and cabinet wood. Hogs, poultry, bees, & game are plentiful. Temperature of the low districts ranges from 69° to 88° Fahr. but in the more elevated parts it is much lower, the air being frequently chill. Wet season from September to January, but rain falls frequently during the other months. Thunder storms not generally severe, earthquakes of rare occurrence. There are one Episcopal & two Dissenting churches, four day schools, & two infant do. Exports, sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cacao, cane-juice, copper ore, &c. Principal harbors, Roseau on the W., & Pr. Rupert bay on the N. coast. Legislature composed of the Lt. Governor, a Legislative council of 7 members, & a House of Assembly of 19 members. (Salary of Governor £13,000.) The island is divided into 10 pas. Chief towns, Roseau, the cap., & St. Joseph. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, & ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763.

DOMINICK (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. S.E. Callington. Area, 3,226 ac. Pop. 862.

DOMINO, or DOMENICO (SAN), the largest of the Tremeti isls., Adriatic Sea, 14 N. the promont. Gargano, Naples. Length 2 m.; breadth 1 m.

DÖMITZ, a fortified town, N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, deleg. & 33 m. S.S.W. Schwerin, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elde with the Elbe. Pop. 2,545. Its citadel, on an isl. in the Elbe, is now used as a house of correction. It has manufactures of tobacco, distilleries & breweries.

DOMMÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & on the Dordogne, cap. cant., 36 m. S.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,444. It has monthly cattle fairs.

DOMMEL, a riv. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, after a tortuous N. course of 45 m. joins the Maas at Fort Crevecœur, 4 m. N. Bois-le-Duc, which town & Eyndhoven are on its banks.

DOMMITSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 8 m. N.N.W. Torgau. Pop. 2,050.

DOMNAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 23 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,281. It has an ancient castle, a Lutheran church, & a hospital.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, & 16 m. N.W. Lago Maggiore. Pop. with comm. 1838, 2,025. It is built chiefly of stone, & defended by a small fort.

DOMPAIRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Mirecourt, cap. cant. Pop. 1,600. It has manufs. of lace.

DOMPIERRE, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., 6 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,686.—II. dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,620.—III. dep. H. Vienne, 12 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,700.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. & 7 m. N. Neuf-chateau, on lt. b. of the Meuse, is the native place of Joan of Arc, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a handsome monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine.

DOMRIANSK, a market-town of European Russia, gov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Perm. Pop. 1,600.

DOMUS, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 16 m. S.W. Surat, at the mouth of the Taptee, in the Gulf of Cambay.

DON, p. o., Sullivan co., Ia.

DON, *Tanais*, a river of European Russia, rises in the gov. Tula, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Tcherkask, Nakhitchevan, Azov, Rostov, and enters the Sea of Azov by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Sosna & the Donetz; left, the Voronetz, Khoper, Medvietza, Sal, & Manitch. Length direct, 468 m.; including windings, 995 m. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer when the water is low, but in winter it is traversed by large vessels. The Don & the Voronetz communicate by canals with the Oka, affl. of the Volga, & thus unite the Sea of Azov to the Caspian.

DON, two rivers of Britain.—I. England, co. York, W. Riding, rises in the moors W. of Pennistone, flows at first S.E. to Sheffield, & thence N.E. past Rotherham & Doncaster to Goole, where it joins the Ouse after a course of 55 m.; navig. from Sheffield. Affluents, the Hodbeck & Wente. It communicates by canals with the Trent & the Calder.—II. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, flows tortuously E. past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverury, & Kintore, & enters the North Sea 1¼ m. N. Aberdeen, after a course of 62 m. Principal affluent, the Uric. Banks mostly level, except in the last part of its course, where it flows rapidly through a narrow channel, & it is navigable from the sea only for a short distance. Its salmon fisheries were lately rented for 2,000*l.* per annum. Balgounie Bridge is an old Gothic one-arched bridge near its mouth, alluded to by Lord Byron; a splendid new bridge of 5 arches crosses the river a little further down.

DON, a river of France, deps. Maine-et-Loire & Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 m. E.N.E. Redon, after a W. course of about 40 m., for the last 10 of which it is navigable.

DONA AÑA, v. Valverde co., N. Mex., 60 N. El Paso. Situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande, & contains a Rom. Catholic church & about 300 inhabs., principally Mexicans, who raise corn, wheat, onions, beans, & grapes, & depend for subsistence almost entirely on the cultivation of the soil.

DONA (SAN), a town, N. Italy, cap. dist., deleg. & 18 m. N.E. Venice, on left bank of the Piave. Pop. 4,660.

DONABATE, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, co. & 10½ m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin & Drogheda r. r. Area, 2,715 ac. Pop. 479.

DONAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Ulster, & 5 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Area, 16,202 ac. Pop. 10,244. —II. co. Donegal, comprising the town of Earn. Area, 25,259 ac. Pop. 5,447.

DONAGHADEE, a sea-port, market-town, & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Channel, 16¼ m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area, 9,593 ac. Pop. 8,557; do. of town, 3,151. It is well-built, and has a good harbor, with a lighthouse. Embroidering is here carried on to a considerable extent, and in the town are many flax mills. Steamers ply hence to Portpatrick. Fairs, 6th June, 4th July, 16th Aug., 10th Oct., & 2d Wed. in December.

DONAGHCLONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 2¼ m. S.E. Lurgan. Area, 6,698 ac. Pop. 6,373.

DONAGHADEE, a pa., Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7¼ m. N.E. Strabane. Area, 39,398 ac. Pop. 10,608.

DONAGHEAVY, or FINDONAGH, a pa. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Fintona. Area, 23,952 ac. Pop. 11,229. Linen weaving.

DONAGH-HENRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, including Stewartstown & a part of Coal Island. Area, 7,155 ac. Pop. 5,673. Linen weaving.

DONAGHMORE, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Donegal, including the town of Castle Linn, 4 m. S.W. Lifford. Area, 46,378 ac. Pop. 12,955.—II. co. Tyrone, 2¼ m. N.W. Dungannon. Area, 18,410 ac. Pop. 12,333, of whom 542 are in the vill. Fairs, first Tuesday of every month.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 11¼ m. E.N.E. Macroom. Area, 22,308 ac. Pop. 7,491. It gives the title of Earl to the Hely-Hutchison family.—IV. Ulster, co. Down, 4¼ m. N. Newry. Area, 8,396 ac. Pop. 4,436.—V. Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4 m. N.N. E. Baltinglass. Area, 23,428 ac. Pop. 3,910.—VI. co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.E. Gorey. Area, 7,478 ac. Pop. 2,497.—VII. Queen's co., about 2¼ m. N.N.W. Rathdowney. Area, 3,529 ac. Pop. 1,620, of whom 496 are in the vill.—VIII. co. Meath, including part of the town of Navan. Area, 3,955 ac. Pop. 1,524.—IX. Munster, co. & 2¼ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Area, 943 ac. Pop. 727. —X. co. Tipperary, 1¼ m. S.W. Fethard. Area, 1,797 ac. Pop. 459.—XI. co. Cork, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Clona. Area, 312 ac. Pop. 458.—XII. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. E. S.E. Ratoath. Area, 3,413 ac. Pop. 391.—XIII. co. Kildare, 1¼ miles E.S.E. Maynooth. Area, 301 ac. Pop. 29.

DONAGHMOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 3 m. N.N.E. Carrickmacross. Area, 25,604 ac. Pop. 15,110.

DONAGHPATRICK, 2 pas., Irel.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. E.N.E. Headford. Area, 10,342 ac. Pop. 3,770.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 4¼ m. N.W. Navan. Area, 4,028 ac. Pop. 786.

DONALDSON, p-v., Schuylkill co., Pa.

DONALDSONVILLE, p-v., cap. Ascension pa., La., 73 W. by N. New Orleans, 1,245 W. Situated on the right bank of Mississippi r., just below the outlet of La Fourche. It was formerly the capital of the state, and has a court-house, jail, an arsenal, market-house, a Roman Catholic church, 1 male & 2 female academies, a U. S. Surveyor-General's office, & about 1,000 inhabitants.

DONALDSONVILLE, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

DONATO (SAN), several mkt.-towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, 11 m. E. Sora. Pop. 2,500. —II. duchy & 3 m. E.S.E. Parma.—III. Tuscany, prov. & 7 m. S.E. Florence.

DONAT-LE-ROMAN (ST.), a comm. & t. of France, cap. cant., dep. Drôme, 13 m. N. Valence. Pop. 2,084. It has manufs. of crapes & silk.

DONATTS (ST.), two contig. pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. On the Bristol Channel, 5 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,018 ac. Pop. 132. The church, in a beautiful secluded dell, contains several monumts. of the Stradlings, who for 7 centuries occupied the fine anc. castle, part of which is still inhabited.—II. *Welsh*, 2 m. N.E. Cowbridge. Area, 2,175 ac. Pop. 291.

DONAU, a riv. of Europe. [DANUBE.]

DONAUESCHINGEN, a town of S. Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lake, 37 m. N.W. Constance, at the confl. of the Brigach & Brege. Pop. 3,050. It is well built, & has a fine resid. of Prince Furstenberg, in the courtyard of which is a spring considered the fountainhead of the Danube.

DONAUSTAUF, a t. of Bavaria, circ. U. Palat., 9 m. W.N.W. Worth, on lt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 1,164. Near it is the Walhalla temple.

DONAUWÖRTH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Wernitz with the Danube, the latter here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,700. It was formerly a free town of the empire, is enclosed by walls, & well built. It has sevl. churches & hospitals, a monastery, & a fine pub. promenade. Its inhabs. are mostly emp. in raising fruits, flax, hemp, & hops, in brewing, & a transit trade on the Danube. In 1704, Marlborough here gained a victory over the Bavarians.

DON BENITO, a t. of Spain, prov. & 57 m. E.N.E. Badajoz, near lt. b. of the Guadiana. It is cap. of partido of same name, comprising 8 vills. Pop. 15,124. It has manufs. of woollens.

DONCASTER, *Danum*, a municipal bor., mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the navig. riv. Don, here crossed by 2 fine stone bridges, & on the great N. road, 32 m. S. York, & 9 m. E. the Swinton sta. of the N. Midland r. r. Area of pa., 6,527 ac. Pop. 12,983; do. of t., 12,052. It is pleasantly situated, and is one of the cleanest & best built tns. in the kingdom. The High Street, nearly 1 m. in length, is remarkably handsome. Chief buildings, the parish church, a noble cruciform structure with a tower, Christ church, an elegant modern edifice, a grammar school supported by the Corporation, St. Thomas' hospital for decayed housekeepers, a large county deaf & dumb institution, union work-house, a noble mansion house or residence for the mayor, the town-hall, jail, & cross, pub. library, theatre, lyceum, branch banks, numerous fashionable hotels, betting room, & on the celebrated race-course adjoining the town on the S.E., a magnificent grand stand, noblemen's stand, with every other convenience for its far-famed races, which directly or indirectly contribute to the chief resources of the inhabitants. They were established in 1703. In 1776 the famous St. Leger stakes for 3 year olds was founded by Col. St. Leger, & have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in Engl. Mkt., large, for corn, Saturday. Large wool markets from June to August. Fair, Monday before Old Candlemas, Feb. 13, April 5, August 5, & November 26. It is a polling-place for the W. Riding.

DONCHERY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, on rt. b. of the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, arrond. & 3 m. W. Sedan. Pop. 2,032. It is surrounded with walls, & was formerly strongly fortif. On a large open space are a town-hall, & residence for a military governor. It has an hospital, cavalry barracks, and manufactures of serge, linen cloths, and lace.

DON COSSACKS COUNTRY. [COSSACKS.]

DONDRA HEAD, the S.most extremity of the isl. Ceylon. Lat. 5° 55′ N., lon. 80° 38′ E.

DONEGAL, t., Butler co., Pa., 9 N.E. Butler. Surface rolling or hilly; soil clay, sand, & gravel. Drained by Bear creek, a branch of Buffalo creek, & tributaries of Conequenessing cr. Iron ore & coal stone are abundant. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church. There are in the t. a tannery, 5 grist m., 4 saw m. 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,615; 1850, 1,177.

DONEGAL, t., Washington co., Pa., 9 N.E. Butler. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal is abundant. Drained by the Dutch fork of Buffalo creek, Bush run, & Castleman's run. The national road runs through it. It has an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,747; 1850, 1,679.

DONEGAL, p-t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 160 W. Harrisburg, 186 W. Surface consists of hills & valleys; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Four Mile & Two Mile run. Jacob's & Indian creeks afford water power. It has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,261; 1850, 2,527.

DONEGAL, a marit. co. of Irel., Ulster, having E.

& S. the cos. Londonderry, Tyrone, & Fermanagh, & on other sides Donegal bay and the Atlantic. Area, 1,852 sq. m., or 1,185,641 ac., of which 393,191 ac. are arable, & 769,587 do. waste. Inhabited houses, 51,389. Pop. 1851, 251,288. Surface mountainous; principal rivers, the Swilly & Leenan. Shores greatly indented, & the co. contains Loughs Swilly & Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Guybarra, & Lochrus bays; & many isls. off the coast. Inland lakes numerous; the principal is L. Derg, in which is the isl. St. Patrick's purgatory. Soil not very fertile; timber is scarce; potatoes, oats, barley, & flax are the chief crops. Properties are large, farms small. Fisheries extensive, emp. 13,700 hands, & 3,000 vessels. Principal manuf. is of linens; the woollen stocking manufac. has declined. Trade chiefly conducted through the city of Londonderry. The co. is divided into 6 baronies & 51 pas. Princip. towns, Ballyshannon & Letterkenny, with the ports Rathmelton, Donegal, & Killybegs. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—*Donegal Bay*, an inlet of the Atlantic, extends inwards about 25 m.; breadth at entrance, 20 m.—II. a seaport, market-town, & pa. in same co., at the mouth of the Esk in Donegal bay, 11 m. N.N.E. Ballyshannon. Area of pa., 23,260 ac. Pop. 6,588; do. of town 1,366. It is ill built, but it has a neat church, a spacious mkt.-place, a bridewell, work-ho., sulphur baths, the ruins of a monastery, the remains of a fine castle, a harbor for vessels drawing 12 feet water; & it exports corn and butter. Six annual fairs.

DONERAILE, a market-town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on the Awbeg, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Mallow. Area of pa., 20,442 ac. Pop. 8,350; do. of town, 2,722. It is a poor place, with a few good residences, a neat church, large Rom. Catholic chapel, nunnery, dispensary, and mkt.-ho. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, 12th Aug. & 12th Nov. It gives the title of viscount to the St. Leger family. The ruined castle of Kilcolman in its vicinity was a favorite resid. of the poet Spenser.

DONETZ, a riv. of S. Russia, & the princip affl. of the Don, rises in the gov. Koursk, flows mostly S.E. through the gov. Kharkhov. & the Don Cossack country, & joins the Don on right, 40 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask, after a course of 400 m. It is wide & deep, & its banks are highly fertile. Principal affls. the Oskol, Aidar, & Kalitva, all from the N. On its banks are the towns Bielgorod, Tmiev (where it becomes navigable), Izium, & Slavianoserbsk.

DONGES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 25 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,700.

DONG-NAI, a town and river of Anam; the river enters the China Sea by many mouths, near lat. 10° 20′ N., lon. 107° E. It is navigable for large ships to the city Saignon, 40 m. from its mouth. On one of its tributaries is the town Dong-nai, 25 m. N.E. Saigon.

DONGOLA, a prov. of Nubia, in its central part, consisting of the valley of the Nile, between lat. 18° & 19° 30′ N., & comprising the towns New & Old Dongola. The Mamelukes took possession of this country on escaping from Egypt; it was taken from them by Ibrahim Pacha in 1820.

DONGOLA (NEW), or MARAKA, a town of Nubia, cap. prov. Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 19° 10′ 19″ N., lon. 30° 22′ 15″ E. It is populous, & important, both as a military depôt & a place of trade; its exports are chiefly slaves in return for goods of all descriptions from Cairo. It has an indigo factory belonging to the Egyptian pasha. *Old Dongola* is a ruined t. on rt. b. of the Nile, 75 m. S.S.E. N Dongola.

DONGOLD, p-o., Gibson co., Ia.

DONHEAD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St. Andrew*), 5¼ m. S. Hindon. Area, 3,540 ac. Pop. 861.—II. (*St. Mary*), 5¼ m. S.S.W. Hindon. Area, 5,247 ac. Pop. 1,621.

DON-ISLE, or DUNHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. S.E. Kilmacthomas. Area, 6,287 ac. Pop. 2,160. Here are the ruins of Don-Isle castle, destroyed by Cromwell.

DONINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Castle*), county Leicester, 2 m. from Keyworth station, on the Midland r. r. Market, Saturday. Fairs, March 18, Whit-Thursday, & Sept. 29.—II. (*on Bain*), county Lincoln, on the Bain, 6¼ miles S.W. Louth. Area, 1,890 ac. Pop. 489.

DONIPHAN, p-v., capital Ripley co., Mo. Situated on the right bank of Current river, 150 S.S.E. Jefferson city, & contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

DONJON (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., on the Odde, 26 m. S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of cloths.

DONKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 90 m. S. Riazan, on the Don, cap. dist. Pop. 2,500.

DONNELL'S, p-o., Allen co., O., 98 N.N.W. Columbus, 483 W.

DONNELLSVILLE, p-o., Clarke co., O., 51 W. by S. Columbus, 444 W. It contains 190 inhabitants.

DONNINGTON, several pas., &c., England.—I. a market town & pa., co. & 27 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa., 6,180 ac. Pop. 1,867. A canal connects the town with Boston. Hemp is largely cultivated. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, 17th Aug, 26th May, 4th September, 17th Oct.—II. co. Salop, 4¼ m. S.E. Shiffnall. Area, 2,641 ac. Pop. 362. It has the remains of a priory.—III. county Sussex, on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, and 1¼ m. S. Chichester. Area, 1,029 ac. Pop. 184.—IV. co. Hereford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Ledbury. Area, 808 ac. Pop. 113.

DONNYBROOK (ST. MARY'S), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 2 m. S.E. Dublin, including the small towns of Irishtown, Ringsend, & Sandymount (which see). Area, 1,689 ac. Pop. 9,825, of whom 1,610 are in the vill.; the latter on the Dodder, here crossed by a handsome bridge, has an elegant parish church, a large hospital, a dispensary, a hat factory, & several mills, but is chiefly famous for its fair held during the week commencing Aug. 26th.

DONOBEW, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. Pegu, on the Irrawadi, 60 m. above Rangoon.

DONOHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 4 m. N. Tipperary. Area, 13,914 ac. Pop. 4,834.

DONTREIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 20 m. E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,250.

DONYATT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Ilminster. Area, 1,223 ac. Pop. 551.

DONYLAND (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area, 1,067 ac. Pop. 828.

DONZDORF, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 4 m. N. Geisslingen. Pop. 1,659.

DONZENAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Brives. Pop. 1,800.

DONZÈRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Rhone, 35 miles S. Valence. Pop. 1,707.

DONZY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Nonain, arrond., & 10 m. E. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 2,196.

DOODPUTLÉE, a town of Further India, Cachar, 40 m. E. Sylhet, & where, in 1824, a British detachment was repulsed by the Burmese.

DOOISH, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, county Donegal, 10 m. W.N.W. Letterkenny, height 2,143 ft.

DOOLEA, a considerable town of British India, presid Bombay, dist. Candeish, 34 m. W. Arundool.

DOOLEY, county, Ga., situated centrally toward the south part of the state. Area, 1,030 sq. ms. It occupies the height of land between Ocmulgee & Flint rivers, & is drained by affluents of both. Capital, Vienna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $330,693; Ind. corn, 289,378 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 94,645; rice, 10,825 pounds; cotton, 5,962 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $13,725; value of manufactured articles, $14,195;—26 churches; 9 schools, 225 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,427; 1850, 8,361.

DOOLURIA, a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S. W. ceded dists., 13 m. S.W. Husseinabad.

DOON, p. v., Waterloo co. & t., Can. W., 30 N.W. Hamilton. Situated on the right bank of Grand r. It has 2 Methodist churches, a store, a flouring m., 2 saw m., a woollen fac., & 175 inhabitants.

DOON, a riv. of Scotland, co. Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon, in a N.N.W. course of about 18 m. into the Frith of Clyde, 3 m. S. Ayr. Burns has immortalized the name of this beautiful stream.—*Loch Doon*, 22 m. S.S.E. Ayr, is about 5 m. in length, & ¾ m. in breadth, is enclosed by mountains, & has an islet, on which are the ruins of a castle.

DOON, a pa. of Ireld., Munster, co. & 9 m. N.N.W. Tipperary. Area, 27,630 ac. Pop. 7,895.

DOONGURPOOR, a town of W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 48 m. S. Odeypoor, & the cap. of a small rajahship, tributary to the British.

DOOR CREEK, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

DOORN (GREAT & LITTLE), two rivers of S. Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to Elephant river, in the dist. George.—*Doorn* is the name of communes in the Cape Colony & the Netherlands.

DOORNIK, a city of Belgium. [TOURNAY.]

DOORNSPYK, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 1¼ m. S.W. Elburg. Pop. of pa. 2,815.

DOOR VILLAGE, p-v., La Porte co., Ia., 149 N. by W. Indianapolis, 664 W. Has 200 inhabitants.

DOOSHAK, a town of W. Afghanistan. [JELALABAD.]—II. a walled village of W. Afghanistan, on the route between Herat & Candahar.

DORA, *Duria, Major* & *Minor*, two rivers of N. Italy, Piedmont, tributary to the Po.—I. (*D. Baltea*, D. Major), rises at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, and after an E. & S.E. course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino. The towns Cormajor, Aosta, Chatillon, & Ivrea are on its banks; and under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Ivrea was the cap.—II. (*D. Ripaira*, D. Minor), rises in the Cottian Alps, & after an E. course of 60 m., joins the Po near Turin. On it are Cozanne, Oulx, & Susa.

DOR, or DORE (MONT), a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, dep. Puy-de-Dome. Lat. 45° 32′ N., lon. 2° 50′ E. The principal summit is the pic de Sancy, 6,188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products & some craters. The rivers Dor & Dogne have their sources here, & the celebrated mineral baths of Mount Dor are situated in the N. of the mountains. The Dor mountain is often mistaken for the Mont d'Or, in the dep. Rhône.

DORAK, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 90 m. S. Shuster. It is walled, & reported to be populous, and to have some thriving manufs.—S.E. of it are the remains of Eski (or Old) Dorak.

DORAMA, a town of Central Arabia, Nedjed, 30 m. N.E. Derrayah. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, on a mntn., 30 m. S. Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

DORAT (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Bellac. Pop. 1,852.

DORCHEAT, p. o., Claiborne par., La.

DORCHESTER, county, Md., situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 604 sq. ms. Surface level; soil fertile. It has Choptank r. on the N. & N. W., & Chesapeake bay & Nanticoke river on the S. & S.E. Drained by branches of these waters. Capital, Cambridge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $288,419; wheat, 137,470 bush. produced; rye, 2,300; Ind. corn, 55,000; oats, 8,496; potatoes, 22,176; tobacco, 125 pounds; wool, 20,113;—20 grist m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufacture $7,250; value of manufactured articles, $24,500;—26 churches; 8 academies, 140 pupils; 35 sch., 798 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,843; 1850, 18,877.

DORCHESTER, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 48 N.W. Concord, 504 W. It occupies the height of land between Connecticut & Merrimac rivers, to both of which its streams flow. Surface uneven & rocky, with fertile valleys. It has a starch fac., a grist m., 7 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 769, 1850, 711.

DORCHESTER, city, Norfolk co., Mass., 4 S. Boston, 438 W. It lies on Dorchester bay, of Boston harbor. First settled in 1630. Surface uneven; soil fertile, & highly cultivated. Neponset river runs on its S. border, & furnishes water power, & facilities for navigation. The vessels owned here are employed chiefly in the whale & cod fisheries. It has also considerable manufactures. In a part lately incorporated with city privileges, are several churches, 2 banks, aggregate capital $200,000; & is the seat of extensive & various manufactures. Dorchester Heights, on which Washington, in March, 1776, directed a fort to be erected, by which the British were driven from Boston harbor, is now mostly covered by an extensive reservoir of the Cochituate water. The first settlers of the Connecticut colony, at Windsor & Hartford, 100 in number, came from Dorchester, through the wilderness, in 1636. Pop. 1840, 4,875; 1850, 7,969; 1854, 10,000.

DORCHESTER, p. v., Cumberland co., N. J.

DORCHESTER, p. v., Lafayette co., Ark.

DORCHESTER, county, Can. E., situated towards the E. part of the prov. Area, 2,050 sq. ms. Drained by the Chaudiere & Etchemin rivers, entering the St. Lawrence r. on its N. boundary. Surface hilly and rough, with fertile valleys bordering the streams. Capital, St. Anselme. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 36,560; sheep, 36,116; swine, 13,787; horses, 6,456; wheat, 55,081 bush. produced; rye, 10,174; Indian corn, 277; buckwheat, 2,929; barley, 19,795; oats, 595,662; potatoes, 293,713; peas, 38,886; tobacco, 6,764 pounds; wool, 76,914;—32 grist m., 104 saw m., 22 fulling & carding m., 1 woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, 3 asheries. Pop. 1852, 43,165. Ter. reduced by the representation act of 1853. Pop. 12,790.

DORCHESTER, par., Westmoreland co., N. B. Drained by Memramcook & Petitcodiac rivers. It has 8 grist m., 21 saw m., 3 tanneries, 7 churches, 17 schools. Pop. 1851, 3,629.—*Dorchester* v., the capital of the co., is at the head of Shepody bay, & has a court house, several churches, & 600 inhabitants.

DORCHESTER (NORTH), t., Middlesex co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,570.

DORCHESTER (SOUTH), Middlesex co., Can. W. Pop. 1,477.

DORCHESTER, *Durnovaria*, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of England, cap. co. Dorset, on an eminence on the rt. b. of the Frome, 8 m. N. Weymouth, on the English Channel, & 115 m. S.W. London, on the South Western r. r. Pop. 1851, 6,394. It is almost wholly surrounded by fine avenues, & handsomely built, the poorer edifices being confined to the adjoining suburban vill., Fordington. It has 3 churches; St. Peter's is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments & stained glass; a small grammar school, having exhibitions to the university; several ancient endowed poors' hospitals, a co. hospital, union work-house, handsome town-hall with mkt. house, neat shire hall, co. jail, & house of correction, large cavalry barracks, theatre, some banks, & several interesting Roman remains, including traces of the anc. walls; & in the close vicinity of the town two strongly entrenched stations, & the remarkable amphitheatre of Maumbury, the most perfect in the kingdom. The last is enclosed by sloping sides or seats of chalk, rising 30 ft. above the spacious arena. Dorchester has a flourishing retail trade; breweries of celebrated ale; & large fairs for the vast numbers of sheep & lambs pastured on the adjacent downs. Mkts., Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Feb. 14, July 6, Aug. 6, Oct. 25. Races in Sept. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gives the title of baron to the Carleton family. Judge Jeffries' "bloody assize" was held here in 1685.

DORCHESTER, *Dorocina*, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. Area, 3,194 ac. Pop. 1,061. The vill. had formerly a market. Its anc. cruciform church was originally the cathedral of St. Birine, who fixed here the seat of his bishopric (the largest ever formed in England), about A.D. 635. It still contains the tomb of the Saint & his leaden font, said to be the most anc. of the kind known. The vicinity abounds in Roman remains. Fair, Easter-Tuesday.

DORDOGNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, betw. the deps. H. Vienne, Charente, Charente, Inf., Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, & Correze. Cap. Périgueux. Area, 3,520 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 505,789. Chief rivers, Dordogne & Vezere, both navigable, H. Vezere & Isle. Climate healthy, but cold in the mntnous. districts. Surface in many parts uncultivated, & has numerous marshes. Soil generally dry & sandy, is rich in minerals, includ. iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithog. stones; it has marble quarries, & mineral springs. Corn deficient, but wine abundant for the population. Chesnuts are extensively cultivated, & the truffles are the best in France. It is celebrated for hams. The principal manufs. are iron, paper, brandy, & liqueurs. Dordogne is divided into the arronds. Bergerac, Nontron, Périgueux, Riberac, & Sarlat.

DORDOGNE, a riv., S.W. of France, formed by the junction of the Dor & Dogne, dep. Puy-de-Dome, flows generally W., through the deps. Correze, Lot, Dordogne, & Gironde, & after a course of 220 m., 167 of which are navigable, joins the Garonne, 13 m. N. Bordeaux. Affls., the Vezere & L'Isle. On its banks are the towns Argentec, Bergerac, Libourne, & Bourg.

DORDRECHT, a town, Netherlands. [DORT.]

DORE, a chplry. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, 8¼ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 574.—II. (*Abbey*), a pa., co. & 12 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 5,390 ac. Pop. 588.

DOREBAT, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 45 m. E.N. E. Mocha, & the residence of a sheikh.

DORE L'EGLAISE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S. Ambert. Pop. 2,090.

DORES, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8 m. S.S.W. Inverness, on Loch Ness. Pop. 1,745.

DORGALI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. dist., prov. Nuovo, 62 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. 3,356.

DORHEIM, a market town of Hesse-Cassel, in a territory enclosed by Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. & 16 m. N. Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 688.

DORJELING, or DARJEELING, a vill. & watering-place of N. Hindostan, Sikkim, on a hill range near the source of the Mahanada river, 110 m. N.N.E. Purneah. It has hotels, & is resorted to by invalid Europeans from Bengal.

DORKING, or DARKING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, in a valley famed for picturesque beauty, 21 m. S.S.W. London. Area, 10,020 ac. Pop. 5,996; do. of the t. 3,490. Town pretty well built, stands chiefly on a slope facing the N., & contains many new and handsome residences; a church newly rebuilt, containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of Norfolk, lords of the manor; & in the cemetery of which are traces of the Roman Stone street; some almshouses, & a work-house for a union comprising 67 sq. m. Market, Thursday, at which a good deal of corn is sold, and there is a large fortnightly market for sheep & cattle. Trade in lime & chalk from adjacent pits is considerable. Around the town are numerous fine seats and mansions, including Deepdene, the residence of the late Mr. Hope, author of "Anastasius;" & the Rookery, the birth-place of Malthus.

DORLA (UPPER & LOWER), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 3 m. S.S.W. Mühlhausen. United pop. 2,170.

DORMAGEN, *Durnomagus*, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,486, employed in distilleries, &c.

DORMANS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, 14 m. W. Epernay. Pop. 1,529.

DORMANSVILLE, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

DORMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. E. Hereford. Area, 1,381 ac. Pop. 189.

DORMSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Needham.

DORMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6½ m. W. Alcester. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 109.

DORNACH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 2½ m. by r.r. N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 3,055 engaged in cotton spinning & weaving.

DORNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant, & 19 m. N. Soleure. Celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, 22d July 1499.

DORNBACH, a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. N.W. Vienna, with the castle of Neuwaldegg. Pop. 960.

DORNBIRN, or DORNBÜRN, a mkt.-town of Austria, Tyrol, princip. Vorarlberg, circ. & 6 m. S. Bregenz, at the confluence of the Fussach with the Lake Constance. Pop. 4,600.

DORNBURG, a small town of Germany, duchy and 15 m. E. Weimar, on the Saale. Pop. 600.

DORNES, a vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arrond. & 21 m. S.S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,105. It has 8 annual fairs.—II. a market-town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 m. N.E. Thomar.

DORNEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2¾ m. W.N. W. Eton. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 355.

DORNHAN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 7 m. W. Sulz. Pop. 1,550.

DORNICKSTOWN, p. v., Monongalia co., Va.

DORNO, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, 3 m. S.E. Mortara. Pop. with comm. 3,683.

DORNOCH, a royal & parl. bor., maritime vill., & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Sutherland, on the Firth of same name, 14 m. N. Cromarty. Pop. of pa., 2,981; do. of bor., 599. The town is poor, but has a church (originally a cathedral), elegantly fitted up by the late Duchess of Sutherland; & fine remains of the bishop's castle, a part of which has been converted into the co. jail. Markets & sheriff courts are held. Bor. revenue 3*l.* 15*s.* per ann. It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, & Wick, in sending 1 mem. H. of C. Dornoch was, until the revolution, the seat of the bishops of Caithness. The last victim in Scotland of the laws against witchcraft was burnt in this pa. in 1722.

DORNOCH FIRTH, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Sutherland & Ross. Breadth of entrance about 15 m. The vills. Tain & Dornoch are on the Firth, the navigation of which, for large vessels, is obstructed by sandbanks.

DORNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth, 2 m. E. Annan. Area, 3,880 ac. Pop. 936.

DORNSTETTEN, *Tarodunum*, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. E.N.E. Frendenstadt. Pop. 1,200.—*Dornum* is a vill. of Hanover, landr. & 13 m. N.W. Aurich. Pop. 1,580.

DOROGOBUSH, or DOROGOBUJ, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, well built, & has numerous churches, a fine market-place, a ruined citadel, & a brisk general trade. On the 12th October, 1812, the French were defeated here by the Russians.

DOROGOIÉ, a town of Moldavia, in its N. part, 70 m. N.W. Jassy, on rt. b. of the river Schig.

DOROSMA, a vill. of Central Hungary, Little Cumania, 6 m. W.N.W. Szeged. Pop. 8,030.

DORPAT, or DERPT (Russian *Juriev*), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Embach, here crossed by a stone bridge, & on the road between Riga & St. Petersburg, 150 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 12,000. Mean temp. of year 41°.8; winter, 30°.1; summer 63° Fahr. It has a very picturesque appearance, is well built & paved, & comprises a town proper, & the suburbs St. Petersburg & Riga. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens and public walks. Principal edifices, the ancient, but partly ruined, cathedral, the government offices, a college founded in 1589; female & numerous other schools, & a spacious market-house. Its celebrated university, originally founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, & re-established by Paul I., has 80 professors, 574 students, an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, & a botanic garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia, & the reformed synod of Wilna send their students to Dorpat.

DORR, t., Alleghan co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 124.

DORR, p. v., capital Mc Henry co., Ill.

DORRANCE, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 420.

DORRANCE, p. o., Stark co., Ill.

DORRE ISLAND, W. Australia, is 15 m. N. Dirk Hartog isl., & with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 25° 10′ S. Length N. to S. 20 m.

DORRHA, or DURROW, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 9 m. E.N.E. Portumna. Area, 15,798 ac. Pop. 4,267.

DORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 443.

DORRVILLE, p. v., Washington co., R. I.

DORSET, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 95 S.S.W. Montpelier, 435 W. Organized in 1769. Drained by Pawlet, Battenkill, & the head branches of Otter cr., which afford water power. Surface uneven; soil fertile. There is a noted cave in the S. part of the town. It has a grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,426; 1850, 1,700. The Western Vermont r. r. passes through the town.

DORSET, p. v., Ashtabula co., O. Has 236 inhabitants.

DORSET, p. v., De Kalb co., Ill.

DORSETSHIRE, a marit. co. of England, on its S W. coast, having N.W. the co. Somerset, N. Wilts, E. Hants, W. Devonshire, & S. the English Channel. Area, 987 sq. ms., or 632,025 ac., about 1-3d of which is estimated to be arable, 1-9th waste, & the remainder in pasture. Inhabited houses 36,138. Pop. 1851, 184,207. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S. finely diversified by hill & dale; in the E. are some wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Stour & Frome. Coast on the S. presents the islands of Portland & of Purbeck, with St. Alban's Head, & on the S.E. the inlet Poole harbor. Wheat, barley, hemp, & linseed, are principal crops; some hops are raised. Sheep are estimated at nearly a million. Dairy husbandry is highly important; excellent butter, ale, and cider, are products of importance. Estates & farms mostly large. Portland & Purbeck stone, coarse marble & potter's clay, are raised in large quantities. In 1847, 1,120 persons were employed in linen, silk, and woollen factories. The S.W. r. r. from London, ex-

tends through the S.E. part of the co., to Dorchester. The co. is sub-divided into 34 hundreds, & 276 pas. in the W. circuit, & forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. Principal towns, Dorchester, the cap., Poole, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Weymouth, & Beaminster. It sends, with its bors., 14 mems. to H. of C., 6 of whom are returned by the co.

DORSEY, p. o., Woodford co., Ky.

DORSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 7 m. N.N.W. Coppeng-Campden. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 115.

DORSTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 35 m. S.W. Munster, on the Lippe. Pop. 2,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

DORSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 54 m. E. Hay. Area, 5,385 ac. Pop. 548.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on an isl. in the Merwe Meuse, 10 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 20,991. Chief edifices, a fine town-hall, a Gothic church, with a tall square tower, & numerous monuments & curious works of art. It has a latin school, & many public institutions, several quays & canals, a good harbor, building docks, numerous saw mills, salt & sugar refineries, linen bleaching grounds, white lead & tobacco factories, & a large trade in flax, corn, salt-fish, train-oil, & timber, floated hither down the Rhine. Dort was the original residence of the counts of Holland, & the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provs. was first declared. It is the birth-place of the brothers De Witt. The famous Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, & was productive of much intestine disturbance in the Netherlands, was held here in 1618 & 1619.

DORTMUND, a walled town of Russian Westphalia, reg. & 27 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Emster, on the Cologne & Minden railroad. Pop. 7,620. It is the seat of a mining-board, & has a Roman Catholic & 4 Lutheran churches, 3 monasteries, 3 hospitals, a prov. acad., founded in 1543. Manufs. of linen, woollen, & cotton stuffs, tobacco, nails, & cutlery.

DORTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. E. Oxford. Area, 1,441 ac. Pop. 139. It has a chalybeate spa & handsome bath establishments.

DORUM, a town of Hanover, duchy & 44 m. N.N.W. Bremen, cap. of the dist. *Wurstein*. Pop. 628.

DORZBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. & on the Jaxt, 7 m. S. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,480.

DOS BARRIOS, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a plain.

DOS HERMANAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 6 m. S. S.E. Sevilla, near the Guddiara. Pop. 2,915.

DOTIS, a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 12 m. S.E. Komorn. Pop. 4,896. It consists of an upper & a lower town, between which are ruins of a celebrated anc. castle, which was inhabited by Mathias Corvinus; it has also a castle, with fine gardens belonging to the Esterhazy family, a Calvinist & several Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin monastery, a Piarist college, gymnasium, & high school. Manufs. of porcelain & woollen cloths, &c.

DOTY'S CORNERS, p-o., Dansville t., Steuben co., N. Y., 245 W. Albany, 326 W.

DOTYVILLE, p. v., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

DOUAI, or DOUAY, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scarpe, and on the railroad of the north at the junction of the branches to Lille & Valenciennes, 18 m. S. Lille, & 150 from Paris. Pop. 18,000. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal and cannon foundry, several hospitals, a theatre, botanic garden, national college, mun. academy, & other public schools, & it is the seat of a national court, and numerous flourishing scientific institutions. It has important manufs. of lace, gauzes, cotton stuffs, earthenware, beet root sugar, glass, soap, & refined sugar.

DOUARNENEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistere, cap. cant., on the bay of Douarnenez, arrond. & 12 m. N.W. Quimper. Pop. 3,958. It has a considerable fishery.

DOUBLE BRANCHES, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C., 128 W.N.W. Columbia, 528 W.

DOUBLE BRANCHES, p-o., Lincoln co., Ga., 108 N.E. Milledgeville, 576 W.

DOUBLE BRIDGE, p-o., Lunenburg co., Va., 85 S. W. Richmond, 193 W.

DOUBLE BRIDGES, p. o., Upson co., Ga.

DOUBLE BRIDGES, p-o., Lauderdale co., Tenn.

DOUBLE CABINS, p-o., Henry co., Ga., 76 W.N. W. Milledgeville, 680 W.

DOUBLE PIKE CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 82 N.W. Annapolis, 65 W.

DOUBLE OAK, p. o., Camden co., Mo.

DOUBLE SHOALS, p. o., Morgan co., Ga.

DOUBLE SPRING, p. o., Benton co., Ark.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, p-o., Cherokee co., Ala., 123 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 716 W. Situated on the W. bank of Coosa river.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, p-o., Oktibbeha co., Miss., 128 N.E. Jackson, 917 W.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, p. v., Calaveras co., Cal., 40 m. from Stockton; in its vicinity are rich gold mines.

DOUBLE WELLS, p-o., Warren co., Ga., 58 E.N. E. Milledgeville, 632 W. (*See Cumming.*)

DOUBS, *Dubis*, a riv. of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the dep. Doubs, passes Pontarlier, Morteau, St. Hippolyte, Besançon and Dole, where its natural navigation commences, and joins the Saône on the left at Verdun-sur-Saône; it is accompanied by the canal of the Rhone and Rhine from Voujancourt to its junction with the Saône. Length 288 m. Chief affluent the Loue. Near Morteau, it forms a cataract 88 ft. high.

DOUBS, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the provs. of Franche-Comte, cap. Besançon. It is situated between the deps. H. Rhin, H. Saône, & Jura, and on the frontier of Switzerland. Area, 2,020 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 296,679. Chief rivs., the Doubs and Loue. In the N.W. the Oignon forms part of the limits of H. Saône. The canal of the Rhone & Rhine traverses the dep. from S.W. to N.E. Climate cold in the E. Surface mountainous, & elev. nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. Soil in many parts fertile, rich in the valley of the Doubs. Corn insufficient for consumption. It has mines of iron, salt, gypsum, and mineral springs. Excellent pasturage, & is celebrated for its draught horses. It has numerous iron foundries, & manufs. of iron goods, watches, cutlery, cotton and yarn fabrics, paper & leather. Exports comprise cheese & butter. It is divided into the 4 arronds., Beaume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbeliard, & Pontarlier.

DOUCE (vulg. *Djouce*), a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bray, elev. 2,392 ft.

DOUCHY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selles, 27 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 1,558.

DOUDEVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., arrond, & 8 m. N. Yvetot. Pop. 1,785.

DOUDSVILLE. p. o., Pendleton co., Ky.

DOUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 3,053. It has vast Roman ruins & curious grottoes in its vicinity.

DOUERA, a walled tower of Algeria, cap. dist., 10 m. S.W. Algiers. Pop. 1,573.

DOUGHORAGON, Manor v., Anne Arundel co., Md., contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

DOUGLAS, a seaport, market town, watering place, & cap. of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E. coast, 81 m. N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 1851, 9,880. Its old streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty; but several handsome ones with terraces, a crescent, and num. detached villas, have been recently built. It has 4 Episcopal churches, sev. meeting-houses, a handsome custom-house, market house, general post office for the isl., house of industry, assembly rooms, libraries, baths, with excellent lodging houses and hotels, including a very elegant one, formerly a seat of the Duke of Athol. The harbor, which admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet at high water, but dries at low tide, has a good pier, 520 feet in length, with a light-house at its N. head. Lat. 54° 10′ N., lon. 4° 29′ W. Liverpool, Glasgow, & Irish steamers, often touch here, & bring many visitors, attracted by marine scenery, and the partial exemption from taxation. Small vessels are also built, and the town has some coasting trade and fisheries. Chief markets on Saturday. Fair, Nov. 6. It is the seat of the Deemster Court for the island.

DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9½ m. S.S.W. Lanark, on a stream of same name, which rises in Cairntable mountain, & flows 16 m. N.E., through Douglasdale into the Clyde. Area of pa., which is mostly pastoral, estimated at 28,000 ac. Pop. 2,611, do. of the

town, 1,525, more than one-half of whom reside in the vill., and are employed in cotton-weaving & collieries. The pa. gives the title of Baron to its almost sole proprietor, the heir-at-law of the Douglas family, and that of Marquis to the Duke of Hamilton. The ruin of St. Bride's church is full of family tombs, including the beautiful one of "the good Lord James," the friend of Bruce, and the hero of Sir W. Scott's "Castle Dangerous." The remains of that fortress still stand near the princely, though incomplete, modern seat of Lord Douglas, in a park stretching to Cairntable mountain.

DOUGLAS, fort, Brit. N. A., is near the confl. of the Assinibone & Red rivs.—II. *Douglas-Island*, Russian Amer., is between Admiralty Isl. & the mainland. Lat. 58° 15′ N., lon. 134° 24′ W.

DOUGLASS, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 43 S.W. Boston, 396 W. Incorporated in 1731. Drained by Mumford r., a branch of Blackstone r., which affords good water power. It has fertile meadows, & is well cultivated. Some iron ore is found, and there are considerable manufactures of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, axes, &c. It has 2 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,617; 1850, 1,878.

DOUGLASS, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface undulating; soil gravel, and moderately fertile. Drained by Manatawny cr., which affords water power. It has a fulling m., 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,133; 1850, 1,018.

DOUGLASS, p-t., Montgomery county, Pa. Surface hilly; soil red shale. Drained by Perkiomen & Swamp crs., which afford water power. It has a paper fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,090; 1850, 1,265.

DOUGLASS, p. o., Fayette co., Iowa.

DOUGLASS, t., Arkansas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,095.

DOUGLASS, p. o., Nacogdoches co., Tex.

DOUGLASS, v., Bromley t., Renfrew co., Can. W. It has 2 stores and about 50 inhabitants.

DOUGLASS, par., York co., N. B. Drained by the Keswick, & Maenaquac rivers, entering the St. John's, which flows along its south border. It has 12 grist m., 9 saw m., a tannery, 13 churches, 14 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,979.

DOUGLASS, t., Hants co., N. S. Drained by the Shubenacadie r., & is one of the best towns in the province; has a large proportion of intervale, marsh, and fertile uplands, and great mineral resources.

DOUGLASSVILLE, p-v., Douglass t., Berks co., Pa., 64 E. Harrisburg, 157 W., on the Phil. & Reading r. r., & has a Roman Catholic church, and about 100 inhabitants.

DOULEVANT, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. H. Marne, arrond. & 9 m. S. Vassy, on lt. b. of the Blaise. Pop. 707.

DOULLENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Authie, 17 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 2,419. It has a citadel, a prison, theatre, cotton-spinning mill, & a trade in coarse hempen cloths, corn, &c. It was taken by the allies in 1814.

DOULTING, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¾ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 3,600 ac. Pop. 657.

DOUNE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Kilmadock, beautifully situated on the Teith, 5¼ m. N.W. Stirling. Pop. 1,559, mostly employed in the extens. adjacent cotton works of Deanston. Large cattle fairs in Feb., May, July, Nov., and Dec. Doune castle, one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain, was built in the 14th cent., and last occupied as a fortress by the adherents of Prince Charles, in 1745.

DOUR, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 W.S.W. Mons. Pop. 5,833. It has a custom-house, & extensive iron & coal works.—II. a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 83 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris.—III. a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 75 m. N.W. Ispahan.

DOURDAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Orge, 18 m. S.W. Versailles. Pop. 2,323. It has an old castle, a handsome Gothic church, manufactories of silk hosiery and coarse woollen goods.

DOURGNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Castres, at the foot of Mt. Noire. Pop. 1,009.

DOURNAZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and 15 m. S.E. Rochechouart. Pop. 2,310. It has important iron foundries.

DOURO t. Peterboro co., Can. W., Pop. 1852, 1,676.

DOURO (Spanish *Duero*), an important river of Spain & Portugal, rises in the prov. Soria (Spain), flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal; and, lastly, again W., and having divided the Portuguese provs. Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the prov. Oporto, enters the Atlantic at San Joao da Foz, 3 m. W. Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 m. Its basin, between the Austrian mntns. N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, &c., is the most extensive in the Spanish peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributs., the Pisuerga, Elsa, Eresma, Tormes, and Tavora. The cities and towns, Soria, Aranda, Toro, Zamora, Miranda, St. Joao de Pesquiera, and Oporto, are on its banks. Its course is rapid and so impeded by rocks, that until lately, it was navigable only to San J. de Pesquiera; but it has recently been rendered so into the Spanish territory. About 50 m. E. of Oporto, commences the wine country of the Douro.

DOURO, or DUERO, a recently-formed province of Portugal, in the N., having W. the Atlantic O., and on the other side the prov. Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Upp. Beira, and Estramadura. Area, 3,872 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 868,702. It comprises the comarcas of Oporto, Aveiro, and Coimbra.

DOUSTRE and DOUVE, two small rivs. of France, the former, dep. Correze, joins the Dordogne near Argentat, after a S. course of 25 m.; the latter, dep. Manche, enters the English channel at Carentan, after a S.E. course of 30 m.

DOUTHET, p-o., Anderson dist., S. C., 126 W.N. W. Columbia, 522 W.

DOUVAINE, a town of the Sard. sta., prov. Chablais, 9 m. S.W. Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,140.

DOUVRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Caen. Pop. 1,311.

DOUX and DOUZE, two rivs. of France; the former, dep. Ardèche, joins the Rhone near Tournon, after a S.E. course of 25 m.; the latter, deps. Gers and Landes, joins the Midon at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 m.

DOVADOLA, a town of Tuscany, 10 m. S.W. Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 2,293.

DOVE, a riv. of Engl., between the cos. Derby and Stafford, rises near Buxton, and, after a S. course of 39 m., joins the Trent below Burton. Its banks are highly picturesque, especially in the vicinity of Ashbourne, where it winds through a remarkable chasm 2 m. in length, termed Dovedale.

DOVER, p-t., capital of Piscatiquis co., Me., 83 N.N. E. Augusta, 680 W. Drained by Piscatiquis r. Incorporated in 1822. The soil is fertile, producing good wheat. The v. is beautifully located, on the left bank of the river and contains a court house, 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, and 1 Universalist,—2 carriage fac., a fire insurance co., a flour m., 4 saw m., 11 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,597; 1850, 1,927.

DOVER, p-t., and capital of Strafford co., N.H., is situated on the W. side of Piscataqua r., 12 N.W. by N. Portsmouth, 39 E. Concord, 41 S.W. Portland, 68 N. Boston, 495 W. Pop. 1820, 2,871; 1830, 5,449; 1840, 6,458; 1850, 8,196. It is watered by Cocheco and Black rivers, tributaries of the Piscataqua. It is the oldest town in the state, the first settlement having been made in 1623, on a peninsula, between Black and Piscataqua rivers, for the purposes of fishing. The beautiful village of Dover is built around the lower falls of Cocheco, where the water descends 32½ feet, producing an immense water power. The falls are at the head of tide water, 12 miles from the ocean, admitting gondolas quite to the mills, & sloops within a quarter of a mile. It has a court house, jail, 3 banks agg. cap., $325,000, a savings bank, 2 acad., 10 churches,—4 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist. The Cocheco manufacturing co., has 4 large buildings, with 1,150 looms, 4,300 spindles, manufacture annually 10,000,000 yds of print goods, and employ 1,200 persons. 1 establishment with 615 spindles make yearly, 150,000 yds. of woollen flannels, a knitting machine, making shirts and drawers and employing 12 persons, a tannery, a paper factory, a stove fac., an iron foundry, 3 saddleries, 2 carriage factories, 120 stores, 5 weekly and 1 monthly newspapers pub., and 30 schools. The Boston and Maine railroad passes through the place, and

the Cocheco extends to Lake Winnepissengee. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the state, and considerable shipping is owned here. There are in the t., exclusive of the v., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 30 schools.

DOVER, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 126 S. Montpelier, 447 W. Organized from Wardsborough in 1810. Drained by branches of West and Deerfield rivers, which afford water power. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grazing. It lies on the E. border of the Green mountain range, and has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 729; 1850, 769.

DOVER, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 15 S.S.W. Boston, 5 W. Dedham, 430 W. Organized from Dedham in 1784. Surface uneven, and contains much woodland. Charles r. runs on its N. border. It has a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 520; 1850, 631.

DOVER, p-t., Dutchess co., N.Y., 74 S. by E. Albany, 20 E. Poughkeepsie, 313 W. Surface in part mountainous. Soil a sandy and gravelly loam, which is fertile and well cultivated. A branch of Ten Mile creek, a tributary of the Housatonic river, runs through its centre, along which is a fine valley. White and colored marble is extensively found, and some iron ore. The v. is on the New York and Albany rail road, and on a beautiful plain, and contains 1 Baptist and a free church, an academy, and 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 furnaces, 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 5 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,000; 1850, 2,146.

DOVER, t., Ocean co., N.J., 24 S. Freehold. Surface generally level; soil sand or light gravel. Drained by Toms r. and branches of Cedar cr.; Forked r. and branches of Rancocus cr., which afford water power. It has 3 fulling m., 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 furnaces, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,752; 1850, 2,385. (*See Toms River.*)

DOVER, p-v., Randolph t., Morris co., N.J., 63 N. Trenton, 254 W. Situated on both sides of Rockaway river, and connected by bridges, and on the Morris & Essex r. r., 44 m. from New York. Has 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, a bank, cap. $100,000, 2 rolling and slitting mills, a forging shop with trip hammer, 1 spike, rivet and nail fac., and several other manufacturing establishments, and 750 inhabitants. The Morris canal descends into the Dover valley by an inclined plane and 4 locks. Iron ore is found in the immediate vicinity.

DOVER, p-t., York co., Pa., 30 S. Harrisburg. Drained by Conewago cr. Surface hilly; soil red shale. It has a tannery, 5 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,930; 1850, 2,164.

DOVER, p-b., in Dover hundred. Capital of Kent co., Del., and of the state, 50 S. Wilmington, 120 W. It is situated on high ground, between the 2 principal branches of Jones's cr., 10 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay. It is regularly laid out with wide streets, at right angles with each other; and the houses, which are chiefly of brick, are generally neat and handsome. The state house stands on the E. side of a large public square, and is an elegant building; and the other public buildings are built around the same square. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, an academy, 6 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 800 inhabitants. It has a splendid monument, erected to the memory of Col. John Haslett, who fell in the battle of Princeton. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,790; 1850, 4,207.

DOVER, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

DOVER, p-v., Randolph co., Ga.

DOVER, t., Athens co., O. Drained by the Hooking river. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,297; 1850, 1,232.

DOVER, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 127 N.E. Columbus, 13 W. Cleveland, 372 W. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie. It has 3 tanneries, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 966; 1850, 1,102.

DOVER, t., Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 1850, 381.

DOVER, t., Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The village is situated on the W. side of the Ohio canal, 93 S. Cleveland by the canal. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, on the margin of Tuscarawas r., across which and the canal is a bridge 246 feet long. It contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, a woollen fac., 2 furnaces, 2 flouring m., a saw m., 3 tanneries, & about 1,100 inhabitants. (*See Canal Dover.*) There are in the t. 3 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,247; 1850, 3,218.

DOVER, t., Union co., O. Pop. 1840, 446; 1850, 700.

DOVER, p-t., Lenawee county, Mich. Drained by branches of Raisin r. It has 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 841; 1850, 1,223.

DOVER, p-v., Iowa co., Wis.

DOVER, p-v., Bureau co., Ill., 130 N. Springfield, 813 W. Pop. 1850, 103; do. of the t. 742.

DOVER, p-v., Lafayette co., Mo., 121 W. Jefferson city, 1,035 W. Situated on the S. side of Missouri r. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,405.

DOVER, p-v., Mason county, Ky., 79 E.N.E. Frankfort, 471 W.

DOVER, p-v., capital of Stewart co., Tenn., 75 W. N.W. Nashville, 755 W. It is situated on the S. side of Cumberland r. It contains a court house, and other county buildings.

DOVER, p-v., Russel co., Ala., 194 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 767 W.

DOVER, p-v., Yazoo co., Miss.

DOVER, p-v., capital of Pope co., Ark., 87 N.W. Little Rock, 1,152 W. Situated on the E. side of Illinois creek, a branch of Arkansas r., and contains a court house, and 100 inhabitants.

DOVER (EAST & WEST), ts., Kent. co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,723.

DOVER, *Dubris*, a parl. & munic. bor. cinque port, and town of Engl., co. Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, at the terminus of the S. E. r. r., 66 m. E.S.E. London, 21 m. from Cape Gris-nez, on the opposite side of the English Channel, and 254 m. N.W. Calais. Lat. of castle, 51° 7′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 19′ 5″ E. Pop. 1851, 22,244. The town consists mostly of a collection of old streets on the N. side of its harbor, and a long street on the banks of a small stream, the whole enclosed and backed by chalk downs, on which are the castle, citadel, and several strong detached forts. On the E., extending between the harbor and castle, are a series of residences, newly built, and resorted to by visiters in the bathing season. On the W., the railroad enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres; its foundation has been attributed to the Romans, and it contains Roman and Saxon towers, a spacious keep forming a bomb proof magazine & barracks for 2,000 men. Other principal edifices are a military hospital, the town-hall and jail, the hospital Maison-Dieu. 21 churches,—3 Baptist, 7 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 3 Independent, 1 Jews synagogue, 3 Methodist, 2 Mormon, and 1 Roman Catholic,—custom-house, work-house, theatre, assembly rooms, museum, baths, docks, bonding, warehouses, and numerous good hotels. The harbor consists of 3 basins, the outer one enclosed between two piers 150 feet apart; large sums have been spent upon it in different reigns, since Henry VII., but its entrance is unfortunately impeded by a movable shingle bar. It is proposed to establish here a harbor of refuge, by throwing out jetties of great magnitude still further into the sea. Dover, the chief port of communication between England and the continent, has continual intercourse by steam-boats with Calais & Boulogne. It imports large quantities of eggs, fruit, & other rural produce, from France, and has a thriving coasting trade and fishery. Ship-building, with sail, rope, and paper making, employ many of the population. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fair, Nov. 23. Dover is the seat of quarter sessions, a board for licensing pilots, and a court of the constable of the cinque ports. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

DOVER (STRAIT OF), (French *Pas-de-Calais*, anc. *Fretum Gallicum*), the strait which separates Engl. & France, and connects the English Channel with the N. Sea. It extends from Dungeness (co. Kent), and Cape Gris Nez (dep. Pas-de-Calais), N.E. to the S. Foreland & Calais. Length 22 m.; breadth (where narrowest) 21 m.

DOVERDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester 2¼ m. W.N.W. Droitwich. Area, 743 ac. Pop. 34.

DOVER HILL, p-v., capital Martin co., Ia., 85 S. Indianapolis. Situated on the right bank of White river, and contains a court house, an l a bout 75 inhabs.

DOVERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2 m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Area, 4,278. Pop. 766.

DOVER MILLS, p-o., Goochland co., Va., 20 W.N. W. Richmond, 37 W.

DOVER PLAINS, sta. on N.Y. & Albany r. r., 80 m. from New York.

DOVER SOUTH MILLS, p-o., Piscataquis co., Me.

DOVESVILLE, p-o., Rockingham co., Va.

DOVREFIELD, or DOFRINE MTS. [NORWAY.]

DOVY, or DYVI, a riv. of Wales, cos. Merioneth & Montgomery, rises near Bala, and, after a S.W. course of about 30 miles, joins the Irish Sea 7 miles N. Aberystwith.

DOWAGIAC, p-v., Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central r. r., 178 m. from Detroit. The mill stream on which this v. is situated is about 30 m. in length, & enters the St. Joseph's r. near Niles.

DOWALLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. N.N. W. Dunkeld, with which it is united. Area, 11,500 ac. Pop. 558. Here was a royal chase, & the hills are still partly covered with wood, abounding in red & roe deer.

DOWDESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area, 2,246 ac. Pop. 304.

DOWELLTOWN, p-v., Yadkin co., N. C., 151 W. N.W. Raleigh, 357 W.

DOWLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¾ m. N.N. E. Hatherleigh. Area, 1,735 ac. Pop. 208.

DOWLES, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 1¼ m. N. Bewdley. Area, 679 ac. Pop. 70.

DOWLETABAD, (Deoghir, "the fortunate city,") a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., in dist. of same name, 7 m. N.W. Aurungabad, & with a remarkable rock fortress, about 500 ft. high. Near it are the cave-temples of Elora, which see.—II. a ruined fort, W. Afghanistan, on the Furrah-rood, 140 m. S. Herat.

DOWLISH, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*Wake*), ¼ S.S.E. Ilminster. Area, 1,282 ac. Pop. 322. —II. (*West*), 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Pop. 59.

DOWN, a maritime co. of Irel., Ulster, having W. the cos. Antrim & Armagh, & on other sides the Irish Sea & Belfast Lough. Area, 9,560 sq. m., or 611,209 ac., of which about 514,000 are arable. Inhabited houses 65,102. Pop. 1851, 325,575. Carlingford bay separates it from Leinster on the S., & the Newry canal & Lagan river form its boundaries on the W. Other rivers are the Bann & Annahill. It contains Lough Strangford, Dundrum bay, & the Mourne mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2,796 ft. Surface mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts tolerably fertile. The S. part consists of granite and primary rocks, the N. of secondary limestones & trap rocks. The rural population are said to be better off in this than in most other Irish cos. Principal crops potatoes, barley, oats, and flax. Timber is scarce. Estates large; farms mostly small. Fisheries employ about 14,000 hands. Linens, muslins, hosiery, leather, salt, & cotton thread are the chief manufd. products. Exports comprise these goods, with corn, butter, pork, hides, & skins. The Ulster rail. r. crosses the N. part of the co. Down, is subdivided into 10 baronies and 70 pas. in the dioceses of Down & Dromore. Principal towns, Downpatric, the cap., Newton-Ardes, & Newry. The co. returns 2 members to House of Commons.

DOWN, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 5¼ m. S. S.E. Bromley. Area, 1,654 ac. Pop. 487.—II. (*East*), co. Devon, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Barnstable. Area, 3,643 ac. Pop. 455.—III. (*West*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Barnstable. Area, 4,059 ac. Pop. 587.—IV. (*St. Mary*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area, 2,229 ac. Pop. 402.

DOWN AMPNEY, a pa. of Engl., county Glo'ster. Area, 2,510 ac. Pop. 443.

DOWNE, t., Cumberland co., N. J., 14 S.E. Bridgeton. It has Maurice r. on its E. Border, & Delaware bay on the S. Surface level & marshy along the bay & Maurice r. Watered by Dividing cr., & other small crs. It has several post-villages. There are in the t. 7 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,920; 1850, 2,341.

DOWNER'S GROVE, p-o., Dupage co., Ill., 184 N. Springfield, 739 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 957.

DOWNESVILLE, p-v., Ocean co., N. J.

DOWNHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. N.N.W. Ely. Area, 8,789 ac. Pop. 2,299.—II. co. Essex, 3¾ E. Billericay. Area, 2,223 ac. Pop. 259.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Ouse, here crossed by a stone bridge, with a station on the E. Anglian r. r. 10¼ m. S. Lynn. Area of pa., 2,490 ac. Pop. 3,262; do. of the t. 2,867. The town is well built, has an antique church, a union workhouse, a large bell-foundry, & markets on Saturday, well supplied with fish and wild-fowl, & dairy produce.

DOWNHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6¼ E.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,525 ac. Pop. 250.

DOWN-HOLLAND, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W. Ormskirk. Pop. 756. Crossed by the Leeds & Liverpool canal.

DOWNHOLME, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4¾ m. S.W. Richmond. Area, 5,915 ac. Pop. 260.

DOWNIE, t., Perth co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,727.

DOWNIEVILLE, p-v., cap. Sierra co., Cal. Situated on the Yuba r., in one of the richest gold mining regions in the state, & contains a jail, a seminary, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a theatre, a saw m., 10 stores, & 1,100 inhabitants.

DOWNING'S MILLS, p-o., Strafford co., N. H.

DOWNINGSVILLE, p-o., Grant co., Ky.

DOWNINGTON, p-o., Scipio t., Meigs co., Ohio, 83 S.E. Columbus, 350 W.

DOWNINGTOWN, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 67 E.S. E. Harrisburg, 124 W. Situated on the Columbia r. r., & on the right bank of the E. branch of Brandywine cr. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist;—a seminary for females, several stores, & a number of mills & factories. 12 ms. below this place, on the banks of this creek, the sanguinary battle of Brandywine was fought, on Sept. 11th, 1777. The country around this place is fertile & well cultivated.

DOWNINGVILLE, p-v., Henry co., Ia.

DOWNPATRICK, v., Franklin co., Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

DOWNPATRICK, a parliamentary & municip. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Irel., Ulster, cap. co. Down, near the mouth of the Quoyle, in L. Strangford, 21 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 11,485 ac. Pop. 8,812. Area of borough, 1,487 ac. Pop. 4,866; do. of town, 4,651. Town well-built, consists chiefly of four streets stretching up hills from a centre in a confined valley, & is divided into English, Irish, & Scotch quarters. Principal edifices, the cathedral, parish church, chapels, diocesan school, county court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, alms-houses, large barracks, & a union workhouse. It has a library, news-room, various schools, some convenient quays, manufs. of linen, leather, soap, breweries, monthly fairs, & a market on Saturday. Near the town are the ruins of the old cathedral, a remarkable ancient mound; a race-course, on which races take place every other July, & wells, resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims. It is the seat of county assizes, quarter & petty sessions, & sends one member to the House of Commons.

DOWNS (THE), a portion of the N. Sea, off the S. E. coast of Engl., co. Kent, between the N. & S. Foreland, & opposite Ramsgate, Deal, &c., where valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin sands, which serve as a breakwater, & where large numbers of ships are often lying.

DOWNSVILLE, v., Colchester t., Delaware co., N. Y. Contains 3 churches,—2 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—& 175 inhabitants.

DOWNSVILLE, p-o., Union par., La.

DOWNTON, a disfranchised borough, town, & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, each crossed by a bridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area of pa. 13,221 ac. Pop. 3,898. It has a long irregular street, with some good houses, a large cruciform church, several chapels, a grammar school, & some traces of an ancient castle. Fairs, 23d April, 13th October. About 2 m. distant is the mansion & estate of Standlinch, the national gift to Horatio Lord Nelson.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area, 1,201 ac. Pop. 99.

DOWSBY with GRABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area, 1,809 ac. Pop. 215.

DOYLESTOWN, p-b., capital of Bucks co., Pa., 100 E. Harrisburg, 162 W. It has an elevated and commanding situation, & contains a court house, jail, and county offices;—5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Mennonist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, an academy, a female seminary; 6 stores, & 1,006 inhabitants. 6 weekly newspapers are issued here. Surface of the t. rolling; soil gravelly loam. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an acad., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,127; 1850, 2,313.

DOYNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5¼ m. S. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 1,703 ac. Pop. 499.

DRAC, a riv. in the S.E. of France, deps. H. Alpes & Isere, rises in the Alps, & joins the Isère 3 m. below Grenoble after a N.W. course of 70 m.

DRACHENFELS, a celebrated mountain peak, one of the range of the Sieben-gebirge, in Rhen. Prussia, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Bonn, elev. 1,056 ft. Its summit, crowned by the ruins of a castle, commands a noble prospect.

DRACUT, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 27 N.N.W. Boston, 446 W. Situated on the N. side of Merrimac r., opposite to Lowell, with which it is connected by a bridge. Drained by Beaver r. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,188; 1850, 3,503.

DRAGOMESTRE, *Astacus*, a seaport town of Greece, Hellas, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 m. S.S.E. Vonizza. The *Bay of Dragomestre*, sheltered on the S.W. by the Dragonera isls., is 6 m. in length by 1 m. across.

DRAGOMIE, European Turkey. [RADOMJE.]

DRAGOMIRNA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, circ. & 35 m. S.W. Tchernovitz, on the frontier of Moldavia.

DRAGONERA, several isls., Mediterranean.—I. belonging to Spain, off the W. end of Majorca, about 2 m. in length, & having a fort on its highest point, but otherwise uninhabited.—II. a group, Ionian isls., immediately off the coast of Acarnania, 6 m. S.W. Dragomestre.—III. a group, S. the Morea, and immediately E. Cirego.

DRAGONI, a t. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. N.N.E. Capua. Pop. 2,400.

DRAGON'S MOUTH is the passage between the isl. of Trinidad & the peninsula of Paria, S. America, 12 m. across from E. to W., & interspersed by islets.—The *Boca del Drago* is a passage, N. Granada, prov. Veragua, leading from the L. Chiriqui into the Caribbean Sea.

DRAGÖR, a marit. v. of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the isl. Amager, 7 m. S. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,800, mostly seafaring.

DRAGTÉN, a t. of the Netherl., prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,400.

DRAGUIGNAN, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Var, 40 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 7,530. It is picturesquely situated, & has many public fountains, botanic garden, & manufs. broad cloth.

DRAH, or DRAHA, a riv., prov., & t. of Morocco, the riv. in the Tafilet E. of Atlas, & lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 m.

DRAINY, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. N. Elgin, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 1,856.

DRAKE'S, p-o., Lucas co., O.

DRAKE'S CHANNEL, Brit. W. Indies, is immed. S.E. the isl. Tortola.—*Drake's Island*, England, in Plymouth Sound, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort and military quarters.

DRAKESTOWN, p-v., Morris co., N. J., 59 N. Trenton, 224 W. Situated on Schooley's Mountain, & contains a store & 12 or 15 dwellings.

DRAKESVILLE, p-v., Morris co., N. J.

DRAKESVILLE, p-v., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 185?. 188.

DRAMA, a t. of Europ. Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 30 m. E.N.E. Seres. It has some trade in cotton fab., & tobacco raised in its vicinity. A few miles S.E. is the celebrated plain of Philippi, on which the forces of Brutus and Cassius were defeated, B.C. 42.

DRAMBURG, a t. of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. & 50 m. S.S.W. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Drage. Pop. 3,321. It has manufs. of woollens.

DRAMMEN, a seaport t. of Norway, stift Agershuus, amt. Buskerud, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania-fiord, 22 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. 8,095. It consists of the two formerly separate vills. Bragernæs & Stromsoe, which are united by a bridge across the river. It is well built, though straggling, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufs. of carriages, sail cloth, rope, tobacco, & earthenwares, & an active trade in timber, iron, pitch, & other Baltic produce.

DRANSE, a riv. of Savoy, prov. Chablais, enters the Lake of Geneva 2¼ m. N.E. Thonon, after a N. course of 24 m. [BAGNES-LE-CHABLE.]—II. a riv., Switzerland, cant. Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 m.—*Drausen* is a small lake, W. Prussia, S. of Elbing.

DRANESVILLE, p-v., Fairfax co., Va., 140 m. N. Richmond, 21 W.

DRANSFELD, a t. of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, & 7 m. W.S.W. Gottingen. Pop. 1,342.

DRAPER'S VALLEY, p-o., Wythe co., Va., 232 W. by S. Richmond, 300 W.

DRAPERSVILLE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 120 S.W. Richmond, 233 W.

DRAUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Kettering. Area, 1,477 ac. Pop. 223.

DRAUGHON'S STORE, p-o., Sampson co., N. C.

DRAVE (Germ. *Drau*), a riv. of S.E. Europe, & one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tyrol, about 17 m. E. Brunecken, flows E. between the basins of the Mur & Save, at first through Carinthia & Styria, & afterwards separating Hungary from Croatia & Slavonia, & joins the Danube, 14 m. E. Eszek, after a total course of 360 m., for the latter 3-4ths of which it is navigable. Chief affls. the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, & Gail. On it are the towns Lienz, Greifenburg, Villach, Marburg, Warasdin, & Eszek. In its upper part it is rapid, and is little used for commercial purposes.

DRAW BRIDGE, p-o., Sussex co., Del.

DRAX, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Snaith. Area, 6,474 ac. Pop. 1,289. It contains the tnshps. of Newland, Camblesforth, Drax, & Long-Drax.

DRAYCOT, 2 pas. of England, on the Derwent, co. Wilts.—I. (*Cerne*), on a branch of the Avon, 3¼ m. N. E. Chippenham. Area, 1,066 ac. Pop. 159.—II. (*Folliat*), 4¼ m. S.S.E. Swindon. Area, 702 ac. Pop. 18.—*Draycot & Wilne* is a chapelry, co. & 6¼ m. S.E. Derby, pa. Sawley. Pop. 895.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2¼ m. S.W. Cheadle. Area, 3,690 ac. Pop. 520.

DRAYTON, p-v., Montgomery co., Md.

DRAYTON, p-v., Dooly co., Ga., 98 m. S.S.W. Milledgeville, 755 W. Situated on Pennehatchie cr., 1¼ m. from its entrance into Flint river. It contains 100 inhabitants.

DRAYTON, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 505.—II. co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.W. Norwich. Area, 1,332 ac. Pop. 472.—III. co. Oxford, on the Thames, 4¼ m. N. Wallingford. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 327.—IV. same co. 2¼ m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 224. The church is ancient, and has several curious monuments.—V. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.W. Langport. Area, 2,165 ac. Pop. 551.—VI. (*Basset*), co. Stafford, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Area, 3,315 ac. Pop. 408. Drayton Manor here is the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.—VII. (*Beauchamp*), co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Tring. Area, 1,874 ac. Pop. 261.—VIII. (*Dry*), co. & 5 m. N. W. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse. Area, 2,389 ac. Pop. 497.—IX. (*East*), co. Notts, on a branch of the Trent, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,543 ac. Pop. 251.—X. (*Fen*), co. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse, 3 m. S.E. St. Ives.—XI. (*Fenny*), co. Leicester, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Area, 1,280 ac. Pop. 115. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, was born here in 1624.—XII. (*Parslow*), co. Bucks, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Winslow. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 490.—XIII. (*West*), co. Notts, on the river Maun, 3 m. N.N.W. Tuxford. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 101.—XIV. a hamlet, co. Sussex, with a station on the South Coast r. r., 2 m. E. Chichester; & a hamlet, co. Hants, 1 m. E. Cosham.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET, *Mediolanum*, a mkt.-t. & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Liverpool & Birmingham junction canal, 17¾ m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa., 14,216 ac. Pop. 4,947. Annual revenue of charities, which comprise a grammar school, about 270*l*. Market, Wednesday. Fair, Wednesday before Palm Sunday, & before 22d June, September 19, & October 24.

DRAYTON (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex with a sta. on the Great Western r. r., 13¼ m. W. the terminus at Paddington, & 3¼ m. S. Uxbridge. Area of pa., 850 ac. Pop. 906.

DRAYTONSVILLE, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 97 N. W. Columbia, 454 W.

DREBACH, a v. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.W. Lengefeld. Pop. 2,000.

DREBERSVILLE, p-v., Schuylkill co., Pa.

DREGG, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 2¼ m. N.N. W. Ravenglass. Area, 5,347 ac. Pop. 430.

DREGHORN, a v. & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, the v. 2 m. S.E. Irvine. Area of pa. about 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,828, of whom 300 are in the v.

DREM, a v. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. N. Haddington, with a station on the North British r. r., 16½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh.

DREMONS, p-o., Henry co., Ky.

DRENGFURTH, a t. of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Veisse, 12 m. N.N.E. Rastenburg. Pop. 1,760. Manufs. of linen & leather.—*Drensteinfurth* is a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 13 m. S.S.E Münster. Pop. 1,159.

DRENTHE, a front. prov. of the Netherl., having E. the Hanoverian dom., N. & N.E. provs. Groningen, W. Friesland, S. & S.W. Overyssel. Area, 1,028 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 86,735. Surface level, & much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourtanger moor. Soil generally poor; buckwheat is the princip. grain raised. The rearing of live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Coarse woollens & linen fabrics are manufactured. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, & Koeverden.

DREPANO (*Drepanum*) CAPE, several headlands, European Turkey & Greece.—I. Macedonia, forms the S. extremity of the Central Chalcidie peninsula.—II. N. coast of Crete, 15 m. E. Canea.—III. on the S. shore of the Corinthian Gulf, at its entrance, & 2 m. S.W. of which is the vill. Deprano.

DRESDEN, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 15 S. Augusta, 9 N. Wiscasset, 600 W. Situated on the E. bank of Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1794. The v. contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants. It is an agricultural t., with some trade on the r. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,647; 1850, 1,419.

DRESDEN, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 80 N. by E. Albany, 28 N. Sandy Hill, 450 W. Surface hilly and mountainous; some of its elevations are 1,200 feet above the surface of Lake Champlain. It lies between Lakes George & Champlain, & is mostly covered with forests. It has 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 679; 1850, 674.

DRESDEN, p-v., Jefferson t., Muskingum co., O., 69 E. Columbus, 344 W. Situated on Wakatomaka cr., near its junction with the Muskingum r., on a side-cut from the Ohio canal. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a market-house, 15 stores, & 1,448 inhabitants.

DRESDEN, p-v., Grundy co., Ill., 153 N.N.E. Springfield, 753 W. Situated at the junction of Kankakee & Des Plaines rivers, on the line of the canal, & contains a Baptist & a Roman Catholic church, & 300 inhabitants.

DRESDEN, p-v., capital of Weakly co., Tenn., 122 W. by N. Nashville, 808 W. Situated on one of the head branches of Obion r. It contains a court house & 395 inhabitants.

DRESDEN, p. v., Navarro co., Tex.

DRESDEN, the cap. city of the kingdom of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 16 arches, which connects its old & new towns, 61 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, & 100 m. S.S.E. Berlin, with which city, Gorlitz, &c., it has railroad communication. Pop. 1852, 104,500, mostly Protestants. Elev. 322 feet above the N. sea. Mean temp. of year 49°.1; winter 32°.7; summer 66°, Fahr. The old town, on the S. bank of the river, is old fashioned, & was formerly enclosed by fortifications which were destroyed by the French, & their site is now laid out in fine public walks, outside of which are sev. suburbs. The new town is handsomely laid out; & the whole vicinity of the city is very picturesque. The royal palace is a vast antiquated building containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church with a tower 378 feet in height, & the state treasury, with an immense collection of valuable property. The far-famed Dresden gallery of paintings, for the reception of which a new building is in progress, is considered the finest collection N. the Alps. The palace of the princes, the Japanese palace or Augusteum, & the Zwinger, also contain large collections of valuable works of art & scientific treasures, for its wealth in which, Dresden has been termed the "German Florence." Other principal objects of interest are the Brühl palace, many splendid churches, & residences of noblemen, rich in works of art, an opera house seated for 8,000 spectators, a smaller theatre, the residence of the commandant, the mint, arsenal, hall for the annual exhibition & sale of works by Saxon artists, an academy of arts, various colleges, schools, & asylums, the house of assembly, royal guard house, new post office, trades' & city halls, & excellent public baths. Dresden has manufs. of silk & woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewellery, musical & scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb & cannon foundry, sugar refinery, & a wool market recently established, & it is the resort of numerous artists of all descriptions. Its trade is, however, less than might have been supposed, & is chiefly conducted up & down the Elbe. In its neighborhood are a great variety of places of public entertainment. On the 26th & 27th Aug. 1813, the allies were defeated under its walls by the troops of Napoleon. Pop. of circles 1852, 507,705.

DRESDEN MILLS, p-o., Lincoln co., Me., 17 S. Augusta, 598 W.

DRESSERVILLE, p. o., Cayuga co., N. Y.

DREUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond. & on the Blaise, 20 m. N. Chartres. Pop. 5,547. It is regularly & well built; it has a fine Gothic church and town-hall, a well endow. asylum, publ. baths, a theatre, & a pleasant walk along the river, with manufs. of serge, woollen hosiery, hats, & leather.

DREW, county, Ark. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by Bayou Bartholomew & branches, & by Saline r. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $117,845; Ind. corn, 120,731 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 32,757; cotton, 1,516 bales; tobacco, 1,456 pounds;—1 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $2,480; value of manufactured articles, $4,900;—15 churches; 1 acad., 45 pupils; 8 sch., 140 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,276.

DREW, p. o., Randolph co., Ark.

DREWENZ, a river & lake of Prussia; the lake, circ. & close to Osterode, 7 m. in length E. to W., and traversed by the river, which after a S.W. course of 80 m., past Neumark, Strasburg, & Dobrzyn, joins the Vistula, 3 m. E. Thorn.

DREWERSBURG, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 85 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 509 W. It has 75 inhabitants.

DREWRYSVILLE, p-v., Southampton co., Va., 78 S.S.E. Richmond, 197 W.

DREWRYSVILLE, p. v., Pike co., Ga.

DREWSTEIGNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 6,937 ac. Pop. 1,232.

DREWSVILLE, p-v., Walpole t., Cheshire co., N. H., 62 W. Concord, 450 W. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., at Bellows falls. It has an Episcopal church, considerable manufactures, & some trade.

DRIBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 39 m. S. Minden, at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruins of the anc. castle Iburg. Pop. 2,320. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of glass & firearms, & mineral baths.

DRIBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Alford. Area, 1,338 ac. Pop. 98.

DRIEBERGEN, a vill. of the Netherl., prov. & 6 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, with a sta. on the Amsterdam & Arnheim r. r.

DRIEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.S.E. Bommel. Pop. 1840, 2,815.

DRIESEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 64 m. N.E. Frankfürt, on an isl. formed by the Netze. Pop. 3,840. It was formerly well fortified; & has 2 large mkt.-places, manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, & leather.

DRIFFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3¾ m. E.S.E. Cirencester. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 161.—II. (GREAT), a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull & Scarbro' r. r., 20 m. N.N.W. Hull. Area of pa. 7,434 ac. Pop. 4,259; do. of the t. 3,792. The town, pleasantly situated at the foot of the wolds, has an anc. church, a union work-ho., branch banks, & large mkts. for corn, mostly sent to Hull by river & canal. Mkt., Thursday; cattle mkt. fortnightly. It is a polling-place for the E. Riding of the co.—*Little Driffield* is a chapelry in same pa.

DRIFTWOOD, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 602.

DRIGLINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 5 m. E.S.E. Bradford. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 2,740, emp'd in woollen manufs.

DRIMOLEAGUE, or DROMDALEAGUE, a pa. of

Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 8 m. E.S.E. Bantry. Area, 18,708 ac. Pop. 5,501.

DRIMTEMPLE, or DRUMOTEMPLE, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, cos. Galway & Roscommon, 4 m. S.S.E. Castlerea. Area, 6,531 ac. Pop. 2,878.

DRIN, two rivers of European Turkey.—I. Bosnia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, & after a N. course of 180 m., partly separating Bosnia from Servia, joins the Save 63 m. W. Belgrade. In S. Bosnia it receives numerous affls.; & on it are the towns Totcha, Vischegrad, & Zvornik.—II. Albania, formed by the junction of the Black & White Drin, 17 m. S.S.W. Prisrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 m., & enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic) 5 m. below Alessio.

DRINAH, two pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 8¼ m. S. Dunmanway. Area, 12,869 ac. Pop. 4,589. —II. Leinster, co. & 1¼ m. S.S.E. Wexford. Area, 1,171 ac. Pop. 436.

DRINKSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Stow-Market. Area, 2,172 ac. Pop. 543.

DRIPPING SPRING, p-o., Edmondson co., Ky., 130 S.W. Frankfort, 654 W. The springs in the vicinity are regarded as a curiosity.

DRISHANE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, compr. the town of Millstreet. Area, 33,085 ac. Pop. 8,868.

DRIVERS HILL, p. o., Clinch co., Ga.

DROBAK, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the E. side of Christiania fiord, 18 m. S. Christiania. Pop. 1,476. Trade in timber.

DROGHEDA, a parl. & municipal borough, seaport, & town, Ireland, Leinster, cos. Meath & Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, here crossed by a 3-arched bridge, 4 m. from its mouth in the Irish Sea, 31¼ m. N. Dublin, by r. r. Area, comprising parts of 3 pas., 497 ac. Pop. of town 1851, 16,845; do. of parl. bor. 17,300. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist; & it is generally well built. It has 2 churches, a chapel of ease, an elegant Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries & nunneries, an endowed classical & 5 other schools, an infirmary, a mendicity house, an institution for Protestant clergymen's widows, an alms-house, mansion-house, jail, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, linen-hall, market-house. The harb. & river have been improved, so that vessels of 200 tons may now discharge at the bridge. The manuf. of linens here, formerly flourishing, has given way to that of cottons, but this also is declining; & brewing is the most important branch of industry, Drogheda ale being in great request. Trade chiefly with Great Britain by means of steamers, several of which ply regularly to Liverpool & Glasgow. Markets, Thursday & Saturday. Fairs, 8 times annually. Assizes, quarter, & petty sessions, are held here. The borough sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It gives the title of Marquis to the Moore family.

DROHITSHIN, or DROHICZYN, a town of Russian Poland, prov. & 55 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, cap. circ., on the N. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,000. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia, has several churches, convents, & public schools, & was formerly a principality. An engagement between the Poles & Russians took place here 20th July, 1831.—II. a town, gov. Grodno, 25 m. E. Kobrin.

DROHOBICE, or DROHOBICZ, a town, Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 18 m. S.E. Sambor, on the Tiszmanicka. Pop. 7,206. It has 8 suburbs, numerous churches (one of which is the finest specimen of anc. architecture in Galicia), a synagogue, several schools, & important annual cattle & corn markets. Near it are pitch wells, iron mines, & salt works.

DROITWICH (Roman *Salinæ*), a parl. & munic. bor., & town of England, co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on a canal communicating with the Severn, & with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r. Pop. of parl. bor., embracing a large agricultural district, 1851, 7,096. It has several churches, a well-endowed poor's hospital & other charities, & a union workhouse. In the centre of the town, rising through strata of red sand stone & gypsum, are the famous brine-springs, wrought from the time of the ancient Britons, & which at present yield annually about 30,000 tons of salt, nearly a half of which is exported. Market, Friday. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, 18th June, 22d September, and 15th December. The borough formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons; at present 1. It is the place of election for the E. division co. Near it are Hindlip hall, & other fine mansions.

DROMAGH, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5¼ m. S.W. Kanturk, with a castle, extensive collieries, bolting-mills, and manufacture of coarse pottery.

DROMAHAIRE, a barony and vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Sligo. Pop. 548.

DROMARAGH, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 6 m. E.S.E. Dromore. Area, 21,192 ac. Pop. 10,070, of whom 226 are in the vill.

DROMCLIFFE, or OGOOMUCK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, comprising the town of Ennis. Area, 9,968 ac. Pop. 13,211.

DROME, a river of France, rises in the H. Alps, flows W. through the dep. Drome, & joins the Rhone on left, 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, after a course of 60 m. past Luc, Die, & Crest. It is innavigable, but used for floating timber.

DROME, a dep. of S.E. France, enclosed by the Alpine deps., Isère, Vaucluse, & the Rhone, which river separates it W. from Ardèche. Area, 653,557 hect. Pop. 1851, 6,846. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, and Drome. Climate temperate. Surface mountainous in the E., level in the W. Soil generally infertile, & less corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Silk & wine are important products, Hermitage being among the growth of the latter. Mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, & granite. Manufactures comprise silk-twist & fabrics, iron goods, woollens, gloves, & hosiery. Drome is divided into the 4 arronds. of Valence, the cap., Crest, Die & Montelimar.

DROMIN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, county Limerick, 3 m. S.S.W. Bruff. Area, 4,096 ac. Pop. 1,375.—II. Leinster, county Louth, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Dunleer. Area, 2,042 ac, Pop. 863.—*Dromod*, a pa. of Munster, county Kerry, 7 m. S.S.E. Cahirciveen. Area, 50,702 ac., mostly rugged upland. Pop. 5,247.

DROMISKIN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Louth, Leinster, 2 m. N. Castle-Bellingham. Area, 5,312 ac. Pop. 2,036.

DROMORE, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 15 S.E. Lancaster. Surface rolling; soil clay. Drained by Conewingo cr., which affords water power. Susquehanna river runs on its S.W. border. It has a tannery, 4 flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,268; 1850, 2,826.

DROMORE, an episcopal city & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Lagan, 14¼ m. S.W. Belfast, on the road from Dublin. Area of pa. 20,488 ac. Pop. 14,954; do. of city 2,110. It is regularly built; in its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor & other bishops; & it has an episcopal residence, a substantial market house, & various antiquities. Considerable quantities of linen cloth are sold at its markets & fairs; many inhabitants of both the town & pa. being linen-weavers. It has co. petty-sessions, & 8 annual fairs. The diocese comprises 27 pas. in cos. Down, Armagh, & Antrim.—II. a pa., co. Tyrone, 8¼ m. S.W. Omagh. Area, 25,492 ac. Pop. 10,601.—Some vills. in the cos. Clare & Sligo have this name.

DRON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on S.E. borders, adjoining Abernethy pa., co. Fife. Pop. 394.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 10 m. W. N.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., near the foot of the Alps. Pop. including comm. 7,716.

DRONFIELD, a vill. & pa. of England, co. Derby, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. Area, 15,580 ac. Pop. 5,231; do. of the t. 2,469, partly engaged in manufactures of cutlery & iron wares. The vill., neatly built, has a beautiful ancient church & a grammar school, having an annual revenue of about 200*l*. Fairs, April 25, August 11. Beauchief abbey, in ruins, was founded by Fitz-Ranulph in 1153, in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket.

DRONNE, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 90 m., unites with the Isle near Coutras, which town and Aubeterre are on its banks. It forms the boundary between the deps. Dordogne & those of Charente and Charente-Inferieure.

DRONRYP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Leeuwarden.

DRONTHEIM, Norway. [TRONDHJEM.]

DRORANDORF, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontier, 20 m. W. Znaym. It has a castle, formerly belonging to the Templars.

DROSENDORF, a town of Lower Austria, circ. and 32 m. N. Krems. Pop. 791. Formerly fortified.

DROSSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg,

reg. & 14 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 4,200. It has sev. Lutheran churches, & manufs. of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, & leather.

DRÖTINGHÖLM, a royal castle of Sweden, læn & 6 m. W. Stockholm, on the N. shore of Lake Maelar. Its noble parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

DROUMTARIFF, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county Cork, 4 m. S.S.W. Kanturk. Area, 15,224 ac. Pop. 7,271.

DROWNING CREEK, p-o., Burke co., N. C., 182 W. Raleigh, 419 W.

DROWNING FORK, p-o., McDonough co., Ill.

DROXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 6,986 ac. Pop. 2,005.

DROYLSDEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. E. Manchester. Pop. 6,280. The Moravian settlement of Fairfield is in this township.

DRUM, two pas. of Ireland, Connaught.—I. (or *Elardrium*), co. Roscommon, 5½ m. S.W. Athlone. Area, 16,149 ac. Pop. 5,048.—II. co. Mayo, 5 m. S.E. Castlebar. Area, 7,768 ac. Pop. 4,127.

DRUMACHOSE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, comprising the town of Newton-Limavaddy. Area, 11,685 ac. Pop. 5,463.

DRUMAUL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim. Area, 32,394 ac. Pop. with town of Randalstown, 9,818.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising a part of the town of Rathfriland. Area, 12,339 ac. Pop. 9,138.

DRUMBLADE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. E.N.E. Huntly. Pop. 949.

DRUMBOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 4 m. E. Lisburn. Area, 13,793 ac. Pop. 8,271.

DRUMCANNON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 7 m. S. Waterford, including the town of Tramore. Area, 7,672 ac. Pop. 3,988.

DRUMCLIFFE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 4 m. N. Sligo. Area, 26,598 ac. Pop. 12,982.

DRUMCOLLIKER, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 10½ m. W. Charleville. Area, 4,846 ac. Pop. 2,781.

DRUMCONDRA, or DRUMCONRA, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. E.N.E. Nobber. Area, 7,926 ac. Pop. 3,013, of whom 419 are in the vill. Fairs, 4 times annually.—II. a village, co. & about 2 m. N. Dublin. Pop. 227.

DRUMCOREE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, comprising the town of Portadown. Area, 13,386 ac. Pop. 14,038.—II. a vill., co. Westmeath.

DRUMCULLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.S.W. Ballyboy. Area, 13,904 ac. Pop. 4,608.

DRUMGATH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down. Area, 5,331 ac. Pop. with town of Rathfriland, 4,608.

DRUMGLASS, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone. Area, 3,504 ac. Pop. with town of Dungannon, 6,089.

DRUMGOOLAND, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down. Area, 19,653 ac. Pop. 10,567.

DRUMGOON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan. Area, 15,475 ac. Pop. with town of Cootehill, 12,575.

DRUMHOLM, or DRUMHOME, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 4 m. N. Ballyshannon. Area, 35,433 ac. Pop. 9,893.

DRUMKEERAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, including part of the town of Pettigoe, 1½ m. N.N.W. Kesh. Area, 27,159 ac., including part of Lough Erne. Pop. 8,751.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5½ m. S.S.E. Dromahaire. Pop. 469.

DRUMLANE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan. Area, 20,066 ac. Pop. 9,438.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a mansion of the Duke of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. Dumfries, on rt. b. of the Nith, 3½ m. N.W. Thornhill. Built by the Duke of Queensbury in 1689.

DRUMLEASE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 6½ m. N.W. Sligo. Area, 15,271 ac. Pop. 8,807.

DRUMLOMAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 2½ m. E.N.E. Granard. Area including Loughs, 17,248 ac. Pop. 8,807.

DRUMMELZIER, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8½ m. S. W. Peebles. Pop. 228; of vill., 63. Here are a castle, anc. fortress, & Roman road.

DRUMMOND, p. o., Washington co., Ga.

DRUMMOND, t., Lanark co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,648.

DRUMMOND, county, Can. E., centrally situated. Area, 1,644 sq. ms. Drained principally by the St. Francis river & affluents. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Drummond. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 12,052; sheep, 12,944; swine, 4,845; horses, 2,512; wheat, 66,099 bush. produced; rye, 9,197; Indian corn, 5,862; buckwheat, 19,594; barley, 5,690; oats, 141,853; potatoes, 108,765; peas, 15,204; tobacco, 4,430 pounds; wool, 30,492;—19 grist m., 3 oatmeal m., 51 saw m., 6 tanneries, 3 carding & fulling m., 28 asheries. Pop. 16,562. Ter. reduced under representation act of 1853. Pop. 9,025.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Muthill, 2 m. S. Crieff.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND, is the farthest W. of the Manitoulin isls., Lake Huron, 30 m. E. Mackinaw; 24 m. in length E. to W., by 10 m. in greatest breadth. On its western extremity is the site of an ancient fort. —II. an islet in China Sea, Paracels group, 220 m. S.E. Hainan.

DRUMMONDVILLE, p. v., capital Drummond co., Can. E., 90 S.W. Quebec. Situated on the left bank of St. Francis r., in Grantham t. It has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

DRUMMONDVILLE, p. v., Stanford t., Welland co., Can. W., 48 S.E. Hamilton. It contains 4 churches;—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, a tannery, a brewery, & 550 inhabitants.

DRUMMULLY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Monaghan & Fermanagh, 4 m. W.S.W. Clones. Area, 7,547 ac. Pop. 4,534.

DRUMOAK, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen & Kincardine, on the Dee, 11 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 948.

DRUMQUIN, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7½ m. W. Omagh. Pop. 452. It has 8 annual fairs.

DRUMRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Omagh. Area, 20,164 ac. Pop. 11,453.

DRUMRANEY, or DRUMRATH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 8¼ m. N.E. Athlone. Area, 9,102 ac. Pop. 3,367.

DRUMREILLY, a pa. of Ireland, chiefly in Connaught, co. Leitrim, 4 m. E.N.E. Ballinamore. Area, 33,673 ac. Pop. 10,289.

DRUMSHAMBO, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 4½ m. N. Leitrim, on the Shannon, at the S. extremity of Lough Allen. Pop. 517.

DRUMSNA, a small but thriving mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Carrick.—Pop. 516.—*Drumsnat*, a pa. of Ulster, co. & 4½ m. S.S.W. Monaghan. Area, 5,019 ac. Pop. 3,439.

DRUNEN, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,400.

DRUNG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6 m. E.N.E. Cavan. Area, 1,475 ac. Pop. 6,551.

DRUSENHEIM, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, at the confluence of the Moder & the Rhine, 17 m. S. Weissembourg. Pop. 1,616.

DRUSHKOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 32 m. S.S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 1,080.

DRUTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 m. W.N.W. Nimeguen, with a castle, & 2,700 inhabitants.

DRYBURG, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 129 N. Richmond, 27 W.

DRYBURGH-ABBEY, a beautiful ruin of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 4 m. S.E. Melrose. It was founded by Hugh de Morville, about A. D. 1150, & is now the property of the Earl of Buchan. The ruin, embosomed in woods & overgrown with ivy, forms a fitting cemetery for the great bard of romance, Sir Walter Scott, whose remains were interred here in 1832.

DRY CREEK, p-o., Lancaster dist., S. C., 71 N.N.E. Columbia, 466 W.

DRY CREEK, p-o., Kenton co., Ky., 79 N.N.E. Frankfort, 499 W.

DRY CREEK, p-o., Covington co., Miss.

DRYDEN, p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 153 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. Surface undulating, rising into hills to the S.; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Fall cr., with its branches, which flow into Cayuga lake. The v. is situated on Virgil cr., & contains 2 churches,

—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a high school, 3 stores, 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's work., & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 9 grist m., 40 saw m., 35 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,446; 1850, 5,976.

DRYDEN, p. t., Lapeer co., Michigan. Drained by branches of Flint r. It has an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1845, 870; 1850, 1,181.

DRYFESDALE, or DRYSDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Dryfe, an affl. of the Annan, E. Area, 11,000 ac. Pop. 2,409.

DRY FORK, p. o., Bond co., Ill.

DRY FORKS, p. o., Hamilton co., O.

DRY FORKS, p. o., Barren co., Ky.

DRY GLAZE, p. o., Camden co., Mo.

DRY HILL, p-o., Lauderdale co., Tenn.

DRYMEN, a large pa. of Scotland, co. & 18 m. W.N. W. Stirling. Length N. to S., 14 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. Pop. 1,481. Surface mostly mountain & moorland, 8 yearly fairs.

DRY POND, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 159 W. by S. Raleigh, 226 W.

DRYPOOL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1 m. N.E. Hull. Area, 2,206 ac. Pop. 4,421; do. of town, 2,748.

DRY RIDGE, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

DRY RIDGE, p-o., Hamilton co., O., 126 S.W. Columbus, 100 W.

DRY RIDGE, p-v., Grant co., Ky., 53 N.N.E. Frankfort, 93 W.

DRY RIDGE, p. o., Drew co., Ark.

DRY RUN, p-o., Franklin co., Pa., 67 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 116 W.

DRY RUN, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

DRY TOWN, p. o., Calaveras co., Cal.

DRY VALLEY, p. o., White co., Tenn.

DRY WOOD, p. o., Bates co., Mo.

DRZEWICA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Drzewica, 29 m. W. Radom. Pop. 800.

DUAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area, 19,701 ac. Pop. 5,665.

DUANE, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y., 15 S. Malone, 189 N. by W. Albany, 538 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile sandy loam. Iron ore of a superior quality is found here, capable of producing the finest steel for edge tools. Drained by branches of Salmon r. The v. contains a store, a blast furnace, a forge, a scythe fac., 2 saw m., & about 120 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 324; 1850, 222.

DUANESBURG, p-t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 23 W. by N. Albany, 12 S.W. Schenectady, 336 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil a clay loam. Drained by Scoharie cr., & some other small branches of the Mohawk r., which afford water power. It has 6 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 12 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,357; 1850, 3,464.

DUANE STREET, p. o., Hall co., Ga.

DUAULT, a comm. & village of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 18 m. S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 2,380.

DUBBOL, a populous town of India, dom. & 28 m. N.E. Beauch, with remains of fortifications, a tank, a gate & temple adorned with some of the finest Indian sculptures, & a trade in rice & other grains, cotton, sugar, & hemp.

DUBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Mulde, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 18 m. W. Torgau. Pop. 2,380.

DUBICZA, or DUBITZA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Unna, 23 m. W. Granitska. Pop. 3,000. It was taken by the Austrians in 1788.—II. (*Austrian Dubicza*), is a vill. on the military frontier, on lt. b. of the Unna, opposite Turkish Dubicza.—III. a market town of Croatia, circ. Dubicz. Pop. 1,250.

DUBLIN, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 47 S.W. Concord, 10 E. by S. Keene, 447 W. Situated on the height of land between Connecticut & Merrimac rivers. Some of its streams enter the Ashuelot, a tributary of the former, & some into the Contoocook, a tributary of the latter. A considerable portion of Grand Monadnock mountain lies in this t. The soil is well adapted to grazing. A fund of $8,000 was bequeathed to the public schools, & of $5,000 to the Congregational church, for the support of its pastor, by a clergyman. It has 5 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,075; 1850, 1,088.

DUBLIN, t., Fulton co., Pa., 25 E. Bedford. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by the head waters of Licking cr., & by Wooden Bridge & Little Augwick creeks. It has a saw mill, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 902; 1850, 686.

DUBLIN, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 106 E. Harrisburg, 168 W.

DUBLIN, t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 21 S.E. Huntingdon b. Surface mountainous; soil clay. Drained by Shade & Little Augwick creeks. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 655; 1850, 908.

DUBLIN, p-v., Harford co., Md., 68 N. Annapolis, 78 W. It contains a Methodist church & about 100 inhabitants.

DUBLIN, p-v., capital of Laurens co., Ga., 79 S.S.E. Milledgeville, 690 W. Situated on W. side of the Oconee r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, a Baptist church, & 125 inhabitants.

DUBLIN, p. v., Fayette co., Ala.

DUBLIN, p-v., Washington t., Franklin co., O., 12 N.N.W. Columbus, 405 W. Situated on the W. bank of Scioto r., & contains a store, & a number of mills on the r., & 274 inhabitants.

DUBLIN, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by St. Mary's river. It contains the villages of Shanesville & Milan. Pop. 1850, 914.

DUBLIN, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 50 E. Indianapolis, 521 W. Situated 2 m. W. of White Water r., on the National Road. It has 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 713.

DUBLIN, p-v., Graves co., Ky., 285 W.S.W. Frankfort, 812 W.

DUBLIN, t., Lunenburg co., N. S. Drained by La Have r., on which are 30 saw m. Surface stony and mountainous. It has many beautiful islands in the harbor of La Have, & possesses good fisheries.

DUBLIN (Irish *Bally-ath-cliath*, "the town on the ford of the hurdles," *Oubh-linn*, "Black pool," the *Eblana* of Ptolemy), the cap. city of Ireland, & of co. Dublin, on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 m. W. Holyhead, & 135 m. W. Liverpool. Lat. of observatory, 53° 23′ 2″ N., lon. 6° 20′ 5″ W. Area of municipal bor., 4,943 ac; of parl. bor., 2,807 ac. Number of houses, 22,000. Pop. of municipal borough 1851, 252,599; of city & suburbs, 257,729. Mean temp. of year, 49°; winter, 39°.8; summer, 59°.6, Fahr.

The city-proper is nearly surrounded by the Circular-road, 9 m. in length, and which accompanied by a branch of the Grand canal on the S. & S.E., encloses an area of 1,264 acres, intersected from W. to E. by the Liffey, its E. portion comprising 786 acres, & its N. 478 do. The river is here crossed by 7 stone & 2 iron bridges, and bordered on each side by noble granite quays, 2¼ m. in length. Nearly in the centre of the S. half of the city is Dublin castle, an edifice of different ages, built on an elevated site, & containing an arsenal, an armory, the viceregal chapel, & various government offices, with the state apartments of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, however, resides generally at a mansion in Phœnix park. Adjoining the castle on the S. are its gardens; & on its N. side is the elegant exchange, a line of streets extending from which may be considered, with the Liffey, to separate Dublin into 4 quarters, differing greatly in their appearance & character. The S.W. quarter, occupying all the site of the anc. city, is mostly ill-built, irreg., & filthy; in this part are Christchurch & St. Patrick's cathedrals, both containing interesting monuments, the archbishop's palace, the royal & foundling hospitals. The N.W. quarter, much more regularly built than the foregoing, is principally inhabited by the trading & middle classes. On its outskirts are many good edifices, & here are the new house of industry, Richmond penitentiary, blue coat hospital, royal barracks, Smithfield and Ormond mkts., the linen hall, & the new courts of law erected on King's Inn quay. The E. quarters of Dublin are by far the handsomest; & the finest approach to the city is on the N.E. The quarter in this direction comprises Sackville street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, & in which are the post-office & the rotunda; & in its centre, the Nelson pillar, a Doric column, 134 ft. in height, & surmounted by a statue; in this quarter are also the custom-house, and royal lying-in hospital, with Mountjoy & Rutland squares, & Marlboro' green. The S.E. quarter comprises St. Stephen's green, in

which is the equestrian statue of George II., Merrion and Fitzwilliam squares, College-green, now a paved area, on which are the Bank of Ireland (formerly the parliament house), Trinity college, & a bronze statue of William III.; Dame street, Sir P. Dun's hospital, the Dublin royal society house, & the mansion house, near which is an equestrian statue of George I. Principal edifices not hitherto mentioned, comprise St. George's church with a steeple 200 feet in height, 29 other Protestant parochial churches, & as many chapels of ease, 9 Roman Catholic parochial churches, 7 friaries, 3 monasteries, 8 convents, numerous dissenting chapels, & a synagogue; the commercial buildings, corn exchange, royal hospital at Kilmainham, various barracks, the new inns of court, the co. infirmary, Richmond surgical, Dublin, St. Vincents, Steeven's, Mercer's, & several other general hospitals, many maternity hospitals, the general dispensary, Richmond lunatic asylum, numerous other charitable institutions, the city assembly house, corporate halls, sessions house, Newgate, & several other prisons, & three theatres. Dublin is decorated with several historical statues, besides those already named, & many of its public buildings are adorned with symbolical figures. Its university, chartered in 1591, is situated in Trinity coll., is attended by about 2,000 students, possesses a landed rev. of 15,000*l.* a-year, a library of 150,000 vols., a park, printing-house, anatomical & chemical departments, a botanic garden, & an observatory. Dublin has colleges of physicians & surgeons, an apothecaries' hall, royal Irish & Hibernian academies, a royal institution, zoological, geological, phrenological, agricultural, horticultural, & other societies; various clubs, & mechanics' institute. The zoological society has gardens in the Phœnix park, a fine open space at the W. extremity of the city, & in which is the Wellington testimonial, a heavy obelisk, raised at a cost of 20,000*l.* This park, the rotunda, and zoological gardens, are the favorite places of resort for the inhabitants. The villages, Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Harold's cross, Kilmainham, Glassnevin, Drumcondra, & Clontarf, are immediate suburbs of the city, the environs of which have much picturesque beauty. Dublin communicates with the W. of Irel. by the Grand & Royal canals, by railroad with Drogheda, Kingstown, & Limerick, & by steam packets with Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Holyhead, Bristol, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, London, & Havre. The Midland Great Western r. r. connects with Galway and Connaught; the Great Southern and Western r. r. connecting with Cork, Limerick, and the S.W. The Dublin and Kingstown r. r., 6 m. in length, has a S.E. direction from Dublin, & a continuation by an atmospheric line to Dalkey, 2 m. further S. Its harbor, which comprises an area of 3,030 ac., has been latterly much improved, and near the mouth of the Liffey, are the Grand canal & the custom-house docks, the latter occupying 8 acres; depth at low water 12 feet, at high tides 24 feet; the wharves & docks are accessible by vessels of 900 tons. Dublin had formerly important manufs. of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, but they have declined into insignificance, and at present its chief trade is in exports of linens, poplins, porter, provisions, &c. Its timber trade has very recently increased. The corp. consists of a Lord Mayor & 15 aldermen, & 45 town-councilors, elected out of the 15 municipal wards. Besides the Lord Mayor's weekly courts, here are courts of conscience for debts under 40*s.* Irish, & 5 manor courts; & Dublin is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and the ouzel galley society for the arbitration of commercial disputes. The see of the archbishop comprises the cos. Dublin & Wicklow, with part of Kildare, and his jurisdiction is nearly co-extensive with the provs. Leinster & Munster. Dublin is divided into 20 pas. & 15 municipal wards, with 15 aldermen, one of whom is chosen Lord Mayor, & 45 councillors; sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. Dublin, betw. Howth head on the N., with Baily light-house, lat. 53° 21′ 40″ N., lon. 6° 3′ 5″ W., & Kingstown on the S., with the light-house, lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. Its length & breadth of entrance are each about 7 m. Shores bold & highly picturesque. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbor, & on its shores are the vills. Ratheny, Clontarf, Blackrock & Kingstown.

DUBLIN COUNTY, Ireland, Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, & landward from S. round to N. the cos. Wicklow, Kildare, & Meath. Area, 354 sq. m., or 226,414 ac.; of which 196,063 ac. are arable, 19,312 do. uncultivated, 5,519 do. in plantations, & 1,820 do. towns, excluding Dublin city. Pop. 1851, 146,631, excluding the cap. Surface level or undulating; principal river the Liffey. Property much subdivided; near the cap. a good deal of it is laid out in market gardens. Fishing all along the coast is important; & manufacs. are more various than in any other part of Ireland. The co. is divided into 9 baronies; chief towns, after Dublin city, are Kingstown, Blackrock, Balbriggan, & Swords. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

DUBLIN MILLS, p. o., Dublin t., Bedford co., Pa.

DUBNICZ, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 7 m. N.E. Trentschin, near the Waag. Pop. 1,868. It has a noble residence.

DUBNICZA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S. Sophia, on lt. b. of the Djerma. Pop. 6,000. It has extensive iron works. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity.

DUBNO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Irwa, 32 m. W. Ostrog. Pop. 8,700. It has a castle, numerous Greek & Roman Catholic churches, a Greek abbey, and a large trade in cattle & timber.

DUBOIS, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained by the E. fork of White r., which forms its N. boundary, Patoka & Huntley's creeks, Strait r., & some others. The surface of a portion is level, & other parts undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $117,711; wheat, 15,213 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 287,905; oats, 38,590; wool, 12,269 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 2 tanneries, 3 persons employed;—8 churches; 2 acad., 135 pupils; 7 sch., 138 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,632; 1850, 6,321.

DUBOURG, p-o., St. James par., La., 49 W. New Orleans.

DUBOVKA, or DUBOVSKI-POSAD, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Saratov, circ. & 30 m. N.E. Tzaritzin, on the rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 4,000, with an extensive transit trade on the Volga.

DUBOZARI, or NOVO DUBOZARI, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson on the Dniester, 42 m. N.W. Tiraspol. Pop. 1,600. It has several churches and a synagogue, & a trade in tobacco.

DUBROVNA, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 47 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on lt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,000. It has a synagogue, & manufactures of clocks & woollen fabrics.

DUBUQUE, county, Iowa. Situated on the N.E. border of the state, & along the Mississippi r. Area, 575 sq. ms. Drained on the N. by Turkey r., on the S. by branches of the N. fork of Macoquetais r., & in the central part by Little Macoquetais river, & several small creeks which flow into the Mississippi. Lead ore is extensively mined and wrought into metal. Capital, Dubuque. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $156,480; wheat, 102,048 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 164,045; oats, 86,739; wool, 6,118 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 1 tannery, 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $180,695; value of manufac. articles $337,850, principally lead;—14 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 38 sch., 1,547 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,059; 1850, 10,841.

DUBUQUE, city, Dubuque co., Iowa. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river., 1,638 above New Orleans, 426 above St. Louis, 506 below the Falls of St. Anthony, 900 W. It is built on a table area or terrace, which extends along the r. for several miles. It is regularly laid out & handsomely built, & is the commercial centre of the mineral region. It contains the surveyor-general's office for Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, the land office for the N. district of Iowa, 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—a banking house, 2 forwarding houses, 30 stores, 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 7,000 inhabitants. There are here 2 academies, under the control of the Roman Catholics, and another for females at about 8 miles distant from the city. 12 miles W. is a community of 40 persons, of the Cistercian order, or Trappists, from Mt. Mellerey, Ireland. A chapel has been built, & other buildings, forming the

Monastery of our Lady of New Mellary. Lead ore is found in abundance within the corporate limits of the city, & for miles around on every side, & is extensively mined & exported. Value of exports 1852, $1,670,800; imports to $62,140. Number of steamboat arrivals same year, 417; departures, 418.

DUCATO (CAPE), at the S. extremity of the island Santa Maura, Ionian isls., is the ancient Leucadian promontory, or "lovers' leap," whence the Greek poetess Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea.

DUCATES, a town of European Turkey, Albania, S. of S. Valona. It is the cap. of a numerous tribe of Albanian Japys, whose government is patriarchal.

DUCEY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.S.E. Avranches. Pop. 1,822.

DUCHOQUET, t., An Glaize co., O. Pop. 1840, 709; 1850, 1,408.

DUCIE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is oval shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 40' S., lon. 124° 20' W.

DUCK BRANCH, p-o., Barnwell dist., S. C., 105 S. by W. Columbia, 611 W.

DUCK CREEK, hundred, Kent co., Del. Has Duck Creek on its north boundary & Little Duck Creek on its southern. Drained by branches of the two streams, and has Bombay Hook island extending the entire length of the h. along Delaware Bay. In the h. are a flouring m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,839; 1850, 4,682.

DUCK CREEK, p. o., Trumbull co., O.

DUCK CREEK, p. o., Walker co., Ga.

DUCK CREEK, p. o., Dallas co., Tex.

DUCK CREEK, t., Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 716.

DUCK CREEK, Central Australia, is an arm of the Macquarrie river, W. of its marshes, & the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling riv.—*Island*, Lake Huron, Can. W., off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin island.

DUCKENFIELD, a tnshp., Engl. [DUKINFIELD.]

DUCKLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1¼ m. S. Whitney. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 571.

DUCKMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. E. Chesterfield. Area, 4,296 ac. Pop. 587. Adelphi coal & iron works are in this pa.

DUCK RIVER, p. o., Hickman co., Tenn.

DUCK SPRING, p. o., De Kalb co., Ala.

DUCLAIR, or DUCLER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Seine, arrond. & 10 m. W.N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,700.

DUDCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5¼ m. W. N.W. Dallingford. Area, 1,094 ac. Pop. 241.

DUDDINGSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, & comprising the bor. of Portobello, the vills. Joppa & Duddingston, with a beautiful demesne of the Marquis of Abercorn. Pop. 4,401. The pa. church, of Saxon origin, is beautifully situated on the borders of Duddingston Loch, which skirts the base of Arthur Seat. Between the vill. and Portobello is an ancient causeway.

DUDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Wansford. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 400.

DUDDON, a river of England, rises near the junction of the cos. Cumberland, Lancaster, & Westmoreland, & after a S.S.W. course of about 8 m., between Cumberland & Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe bay, by a wide estuary.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Hanover, landhr. Hilldesheim, prov. Grubenhagen, cap. circ., on the Hahle, 15 m. E. Göttingen. Pop. 4,414, mostly Roman Catholics. Its ancient ramparts have been converted into public promenades. It has a Roman Catholic college & an Ursuline convent.

DUDINGEN, a pa. & vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 3 m. N.N.E. Frieburg. Pop. 2,343.

DUDLEY, p-t., Worcester co., Ms., 58 S.W. Boston, 201 W. Drained by Quinnebaug & French river, which afford good water power. Incorporated 1731. It has a pond in its S.E. corner, nearly five miles long. It has 5 woollen fac., a crash & shoe thread fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,552; 1850, 1,443.

DUDLEY, p-t., Hardin co., O., 66 N.N.W. Columbus, 467 W. Soil fertile, & particularly adapted to grazing. Pop. 1840, 349; 1850, 529.

DUDLEY, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

DUDLEY, t., Henry co., Ia. It has 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,559; 1850, 1,279.

DUDLEY, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by co. Stafford, 10 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. & bor. 3,930 ac. Pop. 37,962. It has several good streets, a fine modern Gothic pa. church, 32 churches, —4 Baptist, 5 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Independent, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 16 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—a grammar school founded in the reign of Elizabeth, & free to all parishioners; Baylie's charity school, a blue coat school, several other liberally endowed schools, money charities, & a bank. It is a principal seat of the iron trade; its vicinity abounding with mines of coal & iron, and with limestone quarries. Nails, chain cables, grates, fire-irons, and iron utensils generally, with glass, are the principal manufactured products; & all around Dudley, the fires of the numerous forges illuminate the country by night. On a hill N. the town, are the remains of a castle founded A. D. 700, by a Saxon chief named Dudo, from whom Dudley appears to have derived its name, & W. the castle are the ruins of a priory. Market, Saturday. Since the Reform Act, it has sent 1 member to H. of C. The Dudley canal, 13 m. in length, joins the Birmingham & Worcester canal 4 m. S. Birmingham. The limestone of Dudley belongs to the silurian system, & is full of organic remains. Dudley-hill is composed of basalt. The limestone has been wrought out into caverns of vast extent. 2 m. from the town are some chalybeate springs.

DUDLEYTOWN, p-v., Jackson co., Ia.

DUDLEYVILLE, p-v., Tallapoosa co., Ala., 152 E. S.E. Tuscaloosa, 781 W. Situated 5 m. S.E. of Tallapoosa r.

DUDZEELE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 4½ m. N. Bruges. Pop. 1,600.

DUEÑAS, a tn. of Spain, prov. & 9 m. S. Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,490. In its vicinity is a handsome iron suspension-bridge called "puerto de la Union," recently constructed.

DUERO, a riv. of Spain & Portugal. [DOURO.]

DUE WEST CORNER, p-v., Abbeyville dist., S. C. It contains the buildings of Erskine coll., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 258 inhabitants. Erskine college is a Seceder institution, has a president, 2 professors, & 80 students.

DUFFEL, a v. of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the r. r. thence to Brussels, & on the Nethe. Pop. 4,048.

DUFFIELD, p-o., Charles co., Md.

DUFFIELDS, p-o., Jefferson co., Va.

DUFFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4¼ m. N. Derby, with sta. on N. Midland r. r. Area, 17,390 ac. Pop. 17,749; do. of t. 2,926, employed in manufs. of cotton & cotton lace, & in collieries. It has several endowed alms-houses.—*North Duffield* is a tnshp., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Skipwith, 5¼ m. N.E. Selby. Pop. 422.

DUFFIN'S CREEK, v., Pickering t., Ontario co., Can. W., 22 N.E. Toronto, situated on a stream of the same name, & has an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 tanneries, & 250 inhabs. [*See Canton.*]

DUFF ISLANDS, a group of 11 islets, Pacific O., lat. 10° S., lon. 167° E., N.E. Santa Cruz.

DUFF'S FORKS, p-o., Madison t., Fayette co., O., 36 S.W. Columbus, 417 W. It contains a store & Methodist church, & a few dwellings.

DUFFUS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Elgin, with a village, picturesquely built near Moray Firth. Pop. of pa. 2,983. It contains Duffus Castle, a ruin of great antiquity, & vills. Brough Head, Cumminston, & Hopeman.

DUFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N. Appleby. Area, 18,129 ac. Pop. 488.

DUG, a consid. town of India, 80 m. S. Kotah, and containing about 2,000 houses.

DUGDEMONA, p-o., Jackson pa., La.

DUGGER'S FERRY, p-o., Carter co., Tenn., 314 E. by N. Nashville, 410 W.

DUG SPUR, p-o., Carroll co., Va.

DUG WAY, p-o., Oswego co., N.Y.

DUINO, *Castellum Pucinum*, a small seaport t. of Austrian empire, Illyria, gov. & 12 m. N.W. Triest, on the north coast of its gulf. Near it is a quarry of black marble.

DUIRNISH, or DURINISH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, comprising the most W. part of the Isle of Skye. Area, upwards of 50,000 Scotch ac. Pop. 4,983. In it is the village of Kilmuir.

DUISBERG, a t. of Rhen. Prussia, cap. circ. of same name, reg. and 15 miles N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr & Anger, near the Rhine. Pop. 7,770. It is partly walled, & has 2 Luth. & 2 Catholic churches, a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, leather, glue, tobacco, and soap. It has ship-building docks, & sevl. of the Rhine steamers were built here. The circ. of Duisburg contains 227 sq. m., & a pop. of 97,885. It commun. by canal with the Rhine, & has a considerable transit trade.

DUIVELAND ("pigeon land"), an isl., Netherl., prov. Zeeland, in the E. Scheldt, separated from Schoewen by a narrow channel. Length E. to W. 8 m.; breadth 5 m. It is defended by dykes, & on its N. side is the town of Krammer.

DUKEDOM, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn., 130 W. Nashville, 816 W.

DUKES, co., Ms., consists of the isls. of Martha's Vineyard, Chippiquiddic, Elizabeth Islands, and No Man's Land, lying S.E. of Buzzard's Bay. Martha's Vineyard, the largest island, including Chippiquiddic, is divided into 3 tnshps. It was first settled in 1641. Capital, Edgarton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $58,636; rye, 2,073 bush. produced; Indian corn, 12,395; oats, 3,535; potatoes, 250,488; wool, 22,450 pounds;—7 grist m., 1 woollen fac., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital employed in manufac., $56,700; value of manufactured articles, $305,070;—15 churches; 23 schs., 897 scholars; 4 libraries, 675 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,953; 1850, 4,540.

DUKES, p-o., Putnam co., O., 106 N.N.W. Columbus, 471 W.

DUKE'S TOWN, Guinea. [CALABAR.]

DUKINFIELD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Stockport, with a station on the Manchester & Staleybridge r. r., 1¼ m. S.W. Staley-bridge. Pop. 26,418, chiefly engaged in manufactures of cottons, and in collieries.

DUKLA, a frontier t. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 17 m. S.E. Jaslo, on the Jasielka, at the foot of the Carpathian mntns. Pop. 2,300. It has a fine castle, a Roman Catholic church, manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, & flannel.

DUKORA and DUKOVSTCHINA, 2 mkt.-tns. of Russia; the former, gov. & 22 m. S.E. Minsk; the latter, cap. circ., gov. & 32 m. N.E. Smolensk.

DULAS, a pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area, 845 ac. Pop. 74.—II. a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 9 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. partly employed in coal & copper mines.—III. a maritime hamlet, on the N. coast of Anglesey, 4 m. S.S.E. Amlwch.—Several small rivers of Wales have this name.

DULCE (RIO), a river of La Plata, S. A., rises in the dist. Tucuman, flows S.E. past Santiago, & empties itself into Porongos Lake.—II. *Golfo Dulce* is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Gulf of Honduras, S. of Balize. Lat. of entrance, 15° 50′ N., lon. 88° 46′ 20″ W. The gulf is 28 m. long, 11 m. broad, and 6 to 8 fathoms deep.—III. an inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Guatimala. Lat. 8° 20′ N., lon. 83° W.

DULCI, p-o., Holmes co., Miss.

DULCIGNO, *Ulcininm*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Albania, on cap. Kadilie, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 m. W.S.W. Scutari. Pop. from 7,000 to 8,000, about half Turks. Its inhabs. were formerly noted pirates.

DULEEK, a disfranchised bor., mkt.-town, & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on Nanny Water, 5 m. S.S.W. Drogheda. Area of pa., 16,554 ac. Pop. 4,594; do. of town, 1,158. It has a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, & some remains of an abbey of the 12th century.

DÜLKEN, a tn. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 20 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the canal canal between the Rhine and Venlo (Netherl). Pop. 2,370. Manufs. linens, cottons, velvet, & watches.

DULL, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3¼ m. W. Aberfeldy. Length, N. to S., 20 m., breadth 12 m. Surface mostly mntnous. Pop. 3,342.

DULLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Newmarket. Area, 3,240 ac. Pop. 809.

DÜLLN, or DILLN, (Hung. *Bela-Banya*), a royal free town of N.W. Hungary, co. Honth, 8 m. S.W. Altsohl. Pop. 1,680, engaged in the adjacent silver mines.

DULMEN, a t. of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. & 17 m. S.W. Münster, cap. co. Pop. 2,500. It has a castle, the resid. of the Duke of Croy, lord of the co. & town; several churches & hospitals, manufs. of linen, & some dyeing estabs.

DULOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. N.N.W. West Loe. Area, 5,844 ac. Pop. 1,209.

DULVERTON, a market own & pa. of England, co. Somerset, 151 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa., 8,337 ac. Pop. 1,407 who manuf. woollen stuffs. Rev. of charities about 56*l.* per annum. The town, pretty well built, has a union workhouse & branch banks. In the vicinity are some lead mines. Market, Saturday.

DULWICH, a hamlet of Engl., co. Surrey, & suburb of the metropolis, pa. Camberwell, 4¼ m. S.S.E. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 1,632. It is beautifully situated, partly in a valley & partly on a commanding height; & has numerous handsome mansions & villas.—*Dulwich College*, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyne, a celebrated tragic actor of Shakspeare's time, is a very handsome & spacious Elizabethan edifice, with a chapel, gardens, and library; maintains a master and a warden (who must bear the name of Alleyne, or Allen), four fellows in holy orders, numerous poor brethren & sisters, & foundation scholars. Annual revenue, including the manor of Dulwich, about 8,000*l.* The picture gallery, containing one of the choicest collections of Italian & Flemish paintings in Britain, was left to the college in 1811 by Sir F. Bourgeois.

DUMANWAY, a mkt.-t., Irel., Munster, near the junction of three streams, which form the r. Bandon, 29 m. W.S.W. Cork. Pop, 3,086. It has a large pa. church, an endowed school, a bridewell, union workhouse, & market-house.

DUMARAN, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., Philippines, N.E. Palawan. Lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 120° E.—About 20 m. in length & breadth, with a town, same name, S.W. coast. Pop. 1,460.

DUMAS, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

DUMAS' STORE, p-o., Richmond co., N. C., 131 S. W. Raleigh, 405 W.

DUMBARTON, or DUNBARTON, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Dumbarton, on the Leven, here crossed by a 5 arched bridge, near its confl. with the Clyde, 13 m. N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 8,155 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,766; do. of town 4,590; do. of parl. bor. 5,445. It has a good main street, but its houses are in general too crowded. A suburb called Renton, is situated on W. side of river. Dumbarton castle, situated on a bold isolated basaltic rock, probably a Roman station, at the river's mouth, is a fortress of great antiquity & historical interest, and one of those maintained at the public expense by the terms of the union. The Leven is navigable from its mouth to the quay, at high water; and the town has flourishing glass works, some ship-building and rope making. Various manufs. are carried on in its vicinity. Its schools have long enjoyed deserved repute; the novelist, Smollett, was a native of Dumbarton. The bor. unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, to return 1 mem. to H. of C. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1222. On or near its site had previously stood the town of *Alcluid*, the cap. of the Strathclyde sovereignty.

DUMBARTONSHIRE (formerly *Lennox*), a co. of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond & Long, and the Firth of Clyde, which separates it from the cos. Stirling, Argyle, & Renfrew; but having also a detached portion E.ward, between the cos. Stirling & Lanark. Total area, 297 sq. m., or 189,844 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 4,792; pop. 45,103. Principal riv. the Leven. Surface mostly mntnous., & soil poor; but in the lowlands fertile & well cultivated. Principal crops, oats & potatoes. Estates mostly large; farms small. It contains iron & coal mines, freestone & limestone quarries, cotton mills, which in 1847 employed 778 hands, glass works, paper mills, and extensive print fields. It is subdivided into 12 pas.; principal towns Dumbarton & Helensburgh. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C.

DUMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Winchcombe. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 457.

DUMDUM, a vill. & cantonment of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, 6 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, & the head quarters of the Bengal artillery.—II. the valley of the Pir Panjal pass between Punjab & Cashmere. Elevation 11,800 feet, traversed by a riv. of same name.

DUMFRIES, p-v., Prince William co., Va., 86 N. by E. Richmond. 32 W. Situated on the N. side of Quantico cr., a branch of the Potomac. It contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a flouring m., a woollen fac., & 200 inhabitants. The mouth of the Quantico, 24 ms. below Dumfries, is the best winter harbor on the Potomac, seldom obstructed by ice.

DUMFRIES, par., York co., N. B. Drained by Shogonoc & Pokioc rivers, entering the St. John which flows along its N. border. It has 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,426.

DUMFRIES (NORTH), t., Waterloo co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,476.

DUMFRIES (SOUTH), t., Brant co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,297.

DUMFRIES, a parl. & municipal bor., river-port, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwelltown, by two bridges (one of 7 arches, as old as the 13th century), 9 m. from the mouth of the river in Solway Frith, and 28¼ m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. about 15 sq. m. Pop. of do. 1851, 12,298; do. of town 11,107; do. of parl. bor. 13,166. It is handsomely though irregularly built, mostly of red freestone quarried in the vicinity; & it is regarded as the provincial cap. of S. Scotland. Around it, of late, many handsome villas have been erected. Princip. edifices 3 pa. churches, one with an extensive cemetery, a vast number of monuments, & which contains the remains & tomb of Burns; numerous dissenting chapels, a tower in the High Street, the work of Inigo Jones, & where the town council meets, the Crichton royal institution (a lunatic asylum), the infirmary, dispensary, court-house, jail, and bridewell, theatre, and assembly rooms. Here are 4 endowed seminaries united under the name of the Dumfries academy, various other schools, sevl. associations with libraries, reading rooms, an observatory, & a mechanics' institution. In Queensberry sq. is a handsome Doric column erected in 1780 in honor of Charles, D. of Queensberry. Vessels of above 60 tons can approach the town quay, & between the town and the mouth of the river are three other quays for larger vessels. Princip. manufs. are of hats, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, & shoes. Dumfries has a large weekly cattle market, & considerable annual fairs for the sale of cattle. It is also the princip. pork market in Scotland. Other chief exports, wool, freestone, hosiery, shoes, sheep, grain, & wood, mostly to England. Principal imports, coal, slate, iron, tallow, hemp, bones, timber (from the Baltic & N. America), wine, & colonial produce. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool. Markets, Wed. The bor. unites with Kirkcudbright, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, & Annan in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Dumfries became a royal bor. in the 12th cent., about the end of which a monastery was founded here, in the chapel of which John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1305. On the banks of the Cluden are the ruins of a nunnery. Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the Crichton-Stuart family. On the rt. b. of the Nith is the extensive suburb of Maxwelltown.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a frontier co. of Scotland, bounded E. & S. by Cumberland & Solway Frith, and having on other sides the cos. Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, & Kirkcudbright. Area, 1,129¼ sq. m., or 722,813 ac., 1-4th of which is arable. Inhabited houses 1851, 13,300. Pop. 78,123. The whole valley of the Nith is composed of a red sandstone (the new red?). The mountainous districts are of the lower silurian strata. Limestone is quarried at Closeburn & Kelhead. Coal is found at Sanquhar & Langholm; lead at Leadhills. Gold was also in former times found here. Mineral springs at Moffat. The climate in the S.W. valley is mild but moist. Mean ann. fall of rain 36 in. The co. is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, & Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, & Esk. There are nine lochs in vicinity of Lochmaben, & Loch Skene, near head of Moffat water, at an elev. of 1,300 feet. Lochar moss, covering 10 m. of the valley between Nith & Annan, is principally a morass. A considerable part of the county is mntnous., especially towards the N. & N.E. Among the highest mts. are Black Larg 2,890 feet, Lowther 3,130 feet, Queensberry 2,140 feet, Hartfell 3,300 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage; & cattle, sheep, and pig rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. Soil fertile in the lowlands, & agriculture has greatly improved within the present century. Estates mostly very large; farms average in the lower dists., from 100 to 500 ac.; in the hill dists., from 500 to 1,000 ac. Manufs. unimportant. The Glasgow South-Western railroad passes through it. County is subdivided into 43 pas. Principal towns, Dumfries, the cap., Annan, Sanquhar, & Lochmaben, which are royal boroughs; Thornhill, Moffat, Lockerbie, Langham, & Ecclefechan. It, bors. included, sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Dumfries originally comprised the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, & by the Romans was comprehended under the prov. *Valentia*.

DUMMER, t., Coos co., N. H. Situated in the north part of the state. Drained by Ammonoosuc r., which flows into the Connecticut r., & the Androscoggin r., which flows through Maine into the Atlantic. Chartered in 1773. It is a remote & unimportant town, & has a grist m., a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 57; 1850, 171.

DUMMER, t., Peterboro' co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, including Burleigh, 1,660.

DUMMER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5¼ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 409.

DUMMERSTON, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 115 S. by E. Montpelier, 42° W. Surface hilly & rough, but adapted to grazing. Watered by West r., and some smaller streams, which afford good mill seats. Connecticut river bounds it on the E. This t. was one of the earliest settled in the state. Fort Dummer, which was within the adjoining t. of Brattleboro', was founded in 1725; & this place is noted in early Indian warfare. It has 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,263; 1850, 1,645. The Vermont Valley r. r. passes through it.

DUMMODAH, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Hooghly river 30 m. S.W. Calcutta, after a S.E. course estimated at 300 m. On it are the towns Ramghar & Burdwan. Its valley is capable of furnishing large supplies of coal.

DUMONTVILLE, p-o., Fairfield co., O., 32 S.E. Columbus, 380 W.

DUMPO, a town of Tibet, 40 m. S.S.W. Gardokh. Lat. 31° 6′ N., lon. 80° 15′ E.

DUN, several comms. & towns of France.—I. (*le Palais-eau*), dep. Creuse, arrond. & 14 m. N.W. Guéret, cap. cant. Pop. 1,421.—II. (*le Roi, Castrum Dunis*), dep. Cher, arrond. & 11 m. N. St. Amand Montrond, on right bank of the Auron, cap. cant. Pop. 1845, 3,950. It was an important city in the 15th century.—III. (*sur Meuse*), dep. Meuse, arrond. & 12 m. S.S.W. Montmedy, on left bank of the Meuse. Pop. 966. Formerly fortified.

DUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N.W. Montrose. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 737.

DÜNA, or SOUTHERN DWINA, *Turunda*, an important river of Russia, rises in the W. of the gov. Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first S.W. between the govs. Smolensk & Pskov, & afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from the govs. Vitebsk & Livonia, & enters the Gulf of Riga 7 m. N.W. Riga. Length direct, 400 m., for nearly all of which it is navigable; though its mouth & many other parts of the river being encumbered by shoals, its navigation is unsafe, & only fit for small vessels, except during the spring thaws & autumnal rains. Opposite Riga it is about 2,400 feet broad, and crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September, & again erected early in April. Principal affluents, the Evst & Drissa from the N., & the Meja & Desna from the E. & S. On its banks are the towns Velij, Suraj, Vitebsk, Polotzk, Drissa, Dünaburg, & Riga. It is connected by canals with L. Ilmen, the Beresina, & the Niemen.

DÜNABURG, a strongly fortified town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Düna, 57 m. W.N.W. Drissa. Pop. 6,300. It has Greek united & Roman Catholic churches.

DUNAERTZI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 12 m. N. Kamenietz. Pop. 3,000.

DUNAGHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5¼ m. N. Ballymena. Area, 13,743 ac. Pop. 3,881.—*Dunamanagh* is a vill., co. Tyrone, 9 m. E.N.E. Strabane.

DÜNAMÜNDE, a fortress of Russia, gov. Livonia, circ. & 9 m. N.W. Riga, on an island at the mouth of

the Dūna, which it defends. It has a custom-house, & a quarantine establishment.

DUNA VECSE, a market town of Centr. Hungary, co. & 40 m. S. Pesth, on lt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 7,910.—II. a vill. of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 22 m. from its mouth.

DUNAWAYS, p. o., Clark co., Ky.

DUNBAR, t., Fayette co., Pa., 8 N.E. Union. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Youghiogheny r. runs on its E. border, & receives Dunbar run, which affords water power. It has 2 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,070; 1850, 2,156.

DUNBAR, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. & 10 m. E.N.E. Haddington, on an eminence at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, & with a station on the N. Brit. r. r., 25¼ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 4,415; do. of town, 3,013; do. of parl. bor. 1851, 3,038. It is regularly laid out, and has mostly modern houses, a new Gothic pa. church, Dunbar house, the residence of the E. of Lauderdale, an old town-hall, handsome assembly rooms, various public libraries, ship building docks, sail cloth and cordage factories, iron foundries, breweries, distilleries, & the remains of an ancient castle. The harbor, though its entrance is impeded by rocks, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; principal imports, coal and foreign grain; exports, corn, whiskey, & fish for the London markets. Market Tuesday. The borough joins with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, & Jedburgh in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

DUNBARNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 3¼ m. S.S.E. Perth. Pop. 1,066. It is intersected by the Earn, & abounds with fine scenery.

DUNBARTON, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 10 S. by W. Concord, 474 W. Surface elevated, but not hilly; soil fertile. Chartered in 1751. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 950; 1850, 915.

DUNBARTON, p-o., Meigs t., Adams co., O., 96 S. by W. Columbus, 433 W.

DUNBARTON, p. v., Barnwell dist., S. C.

DUNBARTON, p. v. Pickering t., Ontario co., Can. W., 19 E. by N. Toronto. Situated on Frenchman's bay or Lake Ontario, & has a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

DUNBEATH, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. & 3 m. S.W. Latheron, with a castle on a peninsular rock in the North Sea.

DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, a burgh of barony, market-town, pa., & formerly an episcopal city of Scotland, co. & 23 m. S.W. Perth, on the Allan, here crossed by a single-arched bridge of the 15th century. Pop. of pa. 3,213; do. of the t., 1,816. It is ill built, but a good deal resorted to in summer for the sake of a mineral spring. Remains of several ecclesiastical edifices exist here, & the choir of its ancient cathedral now serves for the parish church; it has also a public library, founded by Bishop Leighton. Its business is mostly confined to that at a weekly market & 4 annual cattle fairs. Near it, on the 13th November, 1715, was fought the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royal forces under the Duke of Argyle, & the troops of the Pretender under the Earl of Mar. Dunblane gives the title of viscount to the Osborne family.

DUNBOE, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Coleraine. Area, 14,811 ac. Pop. 4,627.

DUNBOG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. W.N.W. Cupar. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 220 Dunbog house is a mansion of the Earl of Zetland.

DUNBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, county Meath, 9¼ miles N.W. Dublin. Area, 13,686 ac. Pop. 2,347.

DUNCAN, p-o., Wood co., Va., 331 W.N.W. Richmond, 299 W.

DUNCAN, p. o., Cheboygan co., Mich.

DUNCAN, p. o., Mercer co., Ky.

DUNCAN ISLAND, Pacific O., near the centre of the Galapagos group.—II. China Sea, belongs to the Paracels (which see).—III. *Duncan Channel*, inlet Prince of Wales' archip., Russ. America.

DUNCANNON, p. o., Perry co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna r., & contains a rolling m., a nail fac., & 150 inhabitants.

DUNCANNON, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbor, 2 m. S.S.E. Ballyhack. Pop. 521. It has a fort, & gives the title of Viscount to the E. of Besborough.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Cannisby, about 1¼ m. E.N.E. John O'Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39′ N., lon. 3° 1′ W. On its highest part is an ancient watch tower, commanding a magnificent view.

DUNCAN'S CREEK, t., Rutherford co., N. C. Pop. 1850, 630.

DUNCAN'S CREEK, p-o., Cleveland co., N. C., 204 W. by S. Raleigh, 441 W.

DUNCAN'S FALLS, p-v., Muskingum co., O., 62 E. Columbus, 347 W. A dam across the Muskingum here affords good water power. Pop. 196.

DUNCAN'S MILLS, p. o., Jasper co., Mo.

DUNCANSVILLE, p-o., Blair co., Pa., 120 W. Harrisburg, 163 W.

DUNCANSVILLE, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 80 S. S.W. Columbia, 586 W.

DUNCANVILLE, p-v., Thomas co., Ga., 227 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 884 W. Situated 2 miles N. of the Florida line.

DUNCANTON, p-v., White co., Ill., 172 S.E. Springfield, 785 W.

DUNCHIDEOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Exeter. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 178.

DUNCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 13¼ m. E. N.E. Warwick. Area, 4,846 ac. Pop. 1,422.

DUNCTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3¼ m. S.S. W. Petworth. Area, 1,324 ac. Pop. 272.

DUNDALK, two baronies, & a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the S. bank of Castletown riv., near its mouth in Dundalk bay, 45 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa., 6,202 ac. Pop. 13,204. Area of town and bor. 450 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,995. It has some good streets, but a large part of the town is filthy & miserable. Principal buildings, a spacious pa. church, large Roman Catholic chapel, county court-house, co. jail, market & custom houses, infirmary, guild-hall, linen-hall, news & assembly rooms, a large barrack, union workhouse, and several ruined ecclesiastical edifices. It has various schools, one called the Dundalk institution, & steam flour mills, a pin factory, breweries, tanneries, & a large distillery. Harbor safe; fisheries somewhat important, and it exports a good deal of rural produce, with timber, slates, & coal. Markets, Monday. Fairs, 3d Wednesday in each month. Steamers ply between it and Liverpool. It is the seat of co. assizes, & quarter & petty sessions, & sends 1 member to House of Commons. *Dundalk bay* is a shallow inlet of the Irish sea, between Cooley & Dunany points, & 8 m. in length & breadth. It contains large oyster beds, & receives the river Dee, Fane, & Castletown.

DUNDAFF, p-b., Susquehanna co., Pa., 166 N.N.E Harrisburg, 270 W. It is situated near Crystal lake, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Universalist, —a glass fac., 5 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., & 295 inhabitants.

DUNDARRACH, p-o., Robeson co., N. C.

DUNDAS, p-o., Calumet co., Wis.

DUNDAS, island, British N. A., is in the Pacific, 40 m. N.E. Queen Charlotte Island.—(*Islands*), off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator & lat. 1½° S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets from 2¼ to 4 miles in length, but with only one secure harbor near the mouth of the Durnford river.—(*River*), an affluent of English riv., Delagoa bay, E. Africa.—(*Strait*), N. Australia, separates Melville island from Coburg peninsula, & is 18 m. across.

DUNDAS, county, Can. W. Situated in the E. part of the province. Area, 377 sq. ms. It has the St. Lawrence river on its S.E. border. Drained by Petite Nation river. Surface undulating; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Williamsburg. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 11,982; sheep, 15,298; swine, 6,740; horses, 3,836;—wheat, 111,979 bush. produced; rye, 9,329; Indian corn, 22,111; buckwheat, 17,321; barley, 21,432; oats, 155,381; potatoes, 90,977; peas, 32,868; wool, 50,404 pounds;—8 grist m., 16 saw m. Pop. 13,811.

DUNDAS, p-t., capital Halton co., Can. W., 5 W. Hamilton, 45 S.W. Toronto. Situated at the head of Burlington bay, Lake Ontario. It contains a court-house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, 25 stores, 2 woollen fac., a flouring m., a brewery, an iron foundry, an axe fac., a tannery, a comb factory, & 3,517 inhabitants.

DUNDAS, pa., Kent co., N. B. Drained by Buctouche & Cocagne rivers. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, 4 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,941.

DUNDEE, p. t., Monroe co., Mich., 34 S.W. Detroit, 593 W. The v. is situated on the Raisin river, 18 m. from Lake Erie. There are in the t. a flouring m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 773; 1850, 1,239.

DUNDEE, p-v., Yates co., N. Y. Situated on Big Stream creek, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Free, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a woollen factory, a flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 2 tannery, 2 iron foundries, 2 plough fac., sev. other manufactories, & 800 inhabitants.

DUNDEE, p-v., Tuscarawas county, O.

DUNDEE, p-v., Kane county, Ill., 203 N.N.E. Springfield, on the right band of Des Plaines river, & contains 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,374.

DUNDEE, p-v., Beauharnois co., Can E., 78 N.W. Montreal. Situated on the right bank of Salmon river, and has 3 stores, an ashery, & 100 inhabitants.

DUNDEE, v., Murray t., Northumberland co., Can. W., 19 W. Belleville. It has 2 stores, a grist m., 7 saw m., & 75 inhabitants.

DUNDEE, a parl., munic., royal burgh, seaport town & pa. of Scotland, county & 14 m. S.S.W. Forfar, on the N. bank of the Tay, 10 m. W. Buddonness light, at the entrance of its firth. Lat. of light-house, 56° 8′ N., lon. 2° 58′ W. Area of pa. 3,700 ac. Pop. of pa. 62,545. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 78,931, of royal burgh 61,526. Mean temp. of year, 51° .9°; winter, 41° .4; summer, 63° .4 Fahr. It stands mostly on the declivity between the river & Dundee-law, which has an elevation of 525 feet, up the sides of which, as also to the E. & W., it has of late considerably extended. It is irregularly built; some of its principal streets in the old town meet in a spacious market place, termed the cross; others extend along the shore. Principal edifices, a town hall, the new public seminaries, exchange coffee-room, trades' hall, Watt institution, St. Andrew's & some other churches, a great number of dissenting chapels, of Roman Catholic & Glassite are conspicuous, excellent barracks, the jail & bridewell, infirmary, lunatic asylum, dispensary, & numerous other charitable institutions. The most prominent object in the town, is the old square tower of the cathedral church, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, which rises to the height of 156 feet. The churches connected with this ancient tower, have suffered many dilapidations, and were nearly destroyed by fire in 1841. The Luckenbooth, at W. end of High street, now nearly demolished, was the birth-place of Anne of Buccleugh, Duchess of Monmouth, & the temporary residence of General Monk, & afterwards, in 1715, of the Pretender. Whitehall, an old building, now demolished, which stood near the Cross, was the scene of frequent conventions of estates & meetings of general assemblies of the Scottish Kirk. The town was formerly surrounded by fortified walls begun by the English & completed by the French in 1547, no vestige of these remain but the names of the gates. Dundee is the principal seat of the linen manufactures in Great Britain. Its fabrics consist of Osnaburghs, sheeting, duck & coarse linens generally; besides which, linen yarn, cotton-bagging, canvas, & cordage, are goods extensively manufactured. There are in the town & immediate vicinity, 47 spinning-mills, impelled by steam, producing 12,960,000 spindles of yarn annually, from 4,000 to 5,000 hands employed in weaving; estimated value of the manufactured goods exported, 1,900,000*l*. Kid glove-making, tanning, refining-sugar, iron working & machinery, & ship building, the last including the construction of iron steamers, are also important. Dundee has a tide-harbor, & several large wet docks, recently constructed at a great expense. Total shipping of port 1850, 342 vessels; aggregate burden 57,378 tons, many of which are employed in the whale fisheries & the Baltic & American trade. 3,815 vessels entered the port in 1850, registered tonnage 299,648. There are 3 local banks & a savings bank, & 4 weekly newspapers. This town communicates hourly by a steam ferry with Newport on the opposite shore of the Tay, & by r. r. with Edinburgh to the S., Arbroath, Montrose, &c., to the N.; with Perth, Cupar, Angus, Forfar, Newtyle, &c., by the Scottish Midland r. r.; also by steam with Newburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Leith, Hull, & London. Previous to 1834, the town formed only one pa. It was then by act of assembly, divided into 12 *quoad sacra* pas. The municipal borough is divided into 3 districts, town council consisting of a provost, 4 bailies and ten councillors, including dean & guild. Since the Reform Act Dundee sends 1 member to House of Commons. Markets, Tuesday & Friday. Among its celebrated natives are Hector Boetius, Halliburton, who was the first openly to profess the reformed religion in Scotland, Sir George M'Kenzie, Lord Advocate, Fergusson the poet, & Admiral Lord Duncan. Sir Wm. Wallace was educated here.

DUNDONALD, a pa. of Scotland, county Ayr, dist. Kyle, 4 m. S.S.W. Irvine. Area about 17 sq. m. Pop. 7,299. On Firth of Clyde are ruins of a castle, supposed to have been built by the Stuarts before their accession to the throne, & in which they afterwards frequently resided. It gives the title of Earl to the Cochrane family.

DUNDRENNAN, the old name of a pa. of Scotl., co. Kirkcudbright, containing the ruins of a once famous abbey. [BERWICK.]

DUNDRUM BAY, Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, is a bay of the Irish sea, 7 m. S.W. Downpatrick, having St. John's point on its N.E. side, & the Mourne mountains skirting it on the S.W. Breadth at entrance about 10 m. A heavy S. & S.E. swell sets into it, and near its N. side are the rocks Cow & Calf, connected by a reef with the mainland. The *G. Britain* steamship was stranded here in 1846.—II. a vill., inner harbor of this bay; also a vill. 4½ m. S. Dublin.

DUNDRY, a pa. of England, county Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Pensford. Area, 2,799 ac. Pop. 572.

DUNEAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 8½ m. W. N.W. Antrim. Area, 13,128 ac. Pop. 6,369.

DUNES, a comm. & town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 1,248.

DUNFANAGHY, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the S. side of Dunfanaghy harb., 12½ m. N.W. Kilmacrenan.

DUNFEENEY, or DOONFEENY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, county Mayo, 10 m. N.W. Killala. Area, 31,251 ac. Pop. 4,819.

DUNFERMLINE, a parl. & munic. bor., manufacturing town & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 13 m. N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1851, 24,687; do. of the town 7,860; do. of parl. bor. 13,836. It is generally handsome, though irregularly built, on an eminence separated from a large suburb on the W., by a ravine crossed by a bridge. Principal edifice, its fine collegiate church, erected in 1821, contiguous to the ruins of the ancient edifice. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm & his Queen between 1070 & 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Here Edward of England resided for some months in 1304, & on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by Bruce, & here his body was interred. In 1589, the abbey, with its lands, was erected into a temporal lordship, & conferred upon Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI. The nave & tower, and some parts of the refectory still remain, & are partly Saxon & partly Norman architecture. In the town are various other places of worship, a guildhall with a spire 132 feet in height, town hall & jail, several public schools, a flourishing mechanics' institute, several learned associations, & subscription libraries. The linen manufactures here dates from the 17th century, &, since 1778, the finest kinds of table linen, diapers, damasks, have been woven at Dunfermline, the finer yarns being supplied from Yorkshire & Ireland, & the rest from mills in the vicinity, & from Dundee, &c. The weavers work in their own houses; & there are in Dunfermline & its vicinity 3,600 looms, employing upwards of 5,000 persons, & estimated to produce goods to the annual value of 351,700*l*. Here are also some breweries, rope, tan, & soapworks, tobacco factories, and a steam-flour mill. Coal, lime, & iron, are raised in large quantities in the pa.; many of the collieries and lime works belong to the Earl of Elgin, who also owns a railroad, extending hence to Charleston, the port of Dunfermline on the Firth of Forth. The town, erected into a royal burgh in 1588, unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, & Queensferry, in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Adjoining the abbey was a palace, enlarged by James IV. in 1500, in which Chas. I. was born in 1600, & where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the league & covenant.

DUNFORD-BRIDGE, a station on the Sheffield & Manchester r. r., 18½ m. N.W. Sheffield.

DUNGANNON, p-v., Hanover t., Columbiana co.,

O., 142 N.E. Columbus, 287 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabitants.

DUNGANNON, a parl., & municip. bor., & mkt. town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, near a branch of the Blackwater, 11 m. N.N.W. Armagh. Area, 230 ac. Pop. of town & parl. bor. 3,801. It stands on a hill slope, consists of an old & a new town, is regularly & pretty well built, & has a good church, an endowed royal school, founded in 1628, an union work-house, fever hospital, bridewell, several branch banks, court & market houses, manufacs. of linen and earthenware. Markets, Monday & Thursday. Fairs, 1st Thursday of every month. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It gives title of Viscount to the Hill-Trevor family.

DUNGANSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster co., and 5 m. S.S.W. Wicklow. Area, 14,287 ac. Pop. 3,434.

DUNGARVAN, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 25 m. W.S.W. Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the bay of Dungarvan, & across which a handsome one-arched bridge connects it with its suburb Abbingside. Area of pa. 9,413 ac. Pop. 13,321. Area of parl. bor., 8,499 ac. Pop. 12,382; do. of town 1851, 6,417. It is neatly built, & resorted to for sea-bathing. Principal edifices, the pa. church, 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a castle of the 15th century, now used as a barrack, a bridewell, session-house, union workhouse, & market house. It has little trade, its harbor being only fitted for vessels under 150 tons; & most of the pop. derive resources from fishing and the supply of summer visitors. Markets daily. Fairs 4 times annually. Co., quarter, & petty sessions. It sends 1 mem. to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Cork.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. W.S.W. Gowran. Area, 5,881 ac. Pop. 1,806.

DUNGEN, a vill., Netherl., prov. W. Brabant, 3 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

DUNGENNESS, a headland of Engl., forming the S. extremity of the co. Kent, & projecting into the English channel, about 3¼ m. S.E. Lydd. It has a fort and lighthouse in lat. 50° 54′ 59″ N.; lon. 58° E. Elevation of lighthouse 92 feet.

DUNGIVEN, a mkt.-town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 16¼ m. E.S.E. Londonderry, on the road from Armagh. Area of pa., 29,328 ac. Pop. 5,169; do. of town, 1,016. Town regularly built, has various ecclesiastical remains, & an old castle; market on Saturday, & 8 annual fairs.

DUNGLASS, a promontory of Scotl., co. & 2¼ m. E.S.E. Dumbarton, pa. Old Kilpatrick, projecting into the Clyde. Here was the W. termination of the walls of Antoninus, which is crowned by a ruined castle of the Colquhouns.

DUNHAM, p-v., McHenry co., Ill.

DUNHAM, p-t., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 56 S.E. Montreal. Drained by branches of Yamaska r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, 2 tanneries, & 250 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 3,491.

DUNHAM, several pas., &c., of Engl., co. Notts, on the Trent, here crossed by a bridge of 4 arches, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area, 2,030 ac. Pop. 581. Fair, 12th August.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,968 ac. Pop. 480. Ann. rev. of charities about 55*l*.—III. (*Little*), same co., 5¾ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,835 ac. Pop. 354. Rev. of charities 60*l*. per ann.—IV. (*Massey*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 1,255. In the vicinity is the seat of the Stamford family.

DUNHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 411.

DUNIERES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, arrond. & 10 m. N.E. Yssengeaux, on lt. b. of the Dunieres. Pop. 2,409.

DUNINO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. S. St. Andrews. Pop. 471. It has 3 ruined castles.

DUNIPACE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, conjoined with Larbert, Falkirk. Pop. 1,472. Here are two singular artificial mounds of Celtic or Roman origin. Torwood, a part of the old Caledonian forest, still remains in this parish.

DUNKARD, p-t., Greene county, Pa. Drained by Dunkard's creek. It has 2 fulling ms., a woollen fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,292; 1850, 1,395.

DUNKELD, a city, burgh of barony, & market town of Scotland, co. Perth, Old Dunkeld (pa. Dunkeld & Dowally) being 13 m. N.N.W. Perth, on the great E. pass to the Highlands, & on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with the suburb, Little Dunkeld, by an elegant bridge of 7 arches. Area of Old Dunkeld pa., about 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,752; do. of town 1,104. The town is old & meanly built; but it has fine remains of a cathedral, the choir of which is now used as the pa. church. In ancient times Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. A cell of Culdees was here early established, & in 1130 was made the seat of a bishopric by David II. The municipal jurisdiction of the town is vested in a baron bailie. In its vicinity is Dunkeld ho., the superb seat of the Duke of Athol. The pa. of Little Dunkeld has an area of about 31,000 ac. Pop. 2,155. Both pas. possess the most romantic scenery, & numerous antiquities.

DUNKERQUE (Eng. *Dunkirk*), a fortified seaport town, & the most N. of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Strait of Dover, 40 m. N.W. Lille, & 45 m. E. Dover, at the junction of 3 canals, & on the railroad of the N., & 123 m. from London, via railroad & steamboat route. Pop. 25,000. It is defended by a citadel; has a town-hall, theatre, concert-hall, several fine churches, a lofty belfry, several hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, & public library, soap, starch, & iron works, rope-works, tanneries. Harbor, chiefly artificial, is shallow, but the roadstead is good, & since Dunkerque was made a free port in 1826, it has had a brisk & increasing trade in wines. It has also many vessels engaged in the herring and cod fisheries. In 1388, it was burned by the English; in 1664, Charles II. of England sold it for 200,000*l*. to Louis XIV., who had it strongly fortified.

DUNKERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 1,111.

DUNKESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Honiton. Area, 5,160 ac. Pop. 579. It has the remains of an abbey founded in 1201.

DUNKINSVILLE, p-v., Adams co., O. Pop. 1850, 91.

DUNKIRK, p-v., Pomfret t., Chautauque co., N.Y., 326 W. Albany, 348 W. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie, on the Lake shore r. r., 41 m. from Buffalo, 47 from Erie, Pa., & at the W. termi..us of the New York & Erie r. r., 469 m. from New York. The harbor has been improved, & has 12 feet of water over the bar. The v., incorporated in 1837, contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, an academy, several extensive stores & forwarding houses, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabitants. There is a light house & beacon at harbor entrance. Its commerce is very extensive, especially since the completion of the Erie r. r.; it amounts in value to over $12,000,000 ann.

DUNKIRK, p-o., Calvert co., Md.

DUNKIRK, p-o., Greenville co., S. C.

DUNKIRK, p-t., Dane co., Wis. Drained by Catfish cr. The v. is 16 m. S. by E. Madison, & contains 75 inhabitants. Pop. 782.

DUNKIRK, an extra-parochial dist. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Area, 4,620 ac. Pop. 685.—II. a town of France. [DUNQUERQUE.]

DUNKITT, or DUNKELD, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4¼ m. N.W. Waterford. Area, 6,773 ac Pop. 2,709.

DUNKLEY'S GROVE, p-o., Dupage co., Ill., 218 N.N.E. Springfield, 733 W.

DUNKLIN, co., Mo. Situated in the S.E. corner of the state. Area, 288 sq. ms. Drained by White Water & St. Francis rivers. Surface level & swampy; soil very fertile when properly drained. Capital Chillitecaux. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $46,-441; wheat, 215 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 77,360; oats, 2,776; wool, 917 pounds;—1 church; 2 sch., 80 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,229, (taken from New Madrid since 1840.)

DUNLAP, p-o., Hamilton co., O., 111 S.W. by W. Columbus, 499 W.

DUNLAPS PRAIRIE, p. o., Cook co., Ill.

DUNLAPSVILLE, p-o., Laurens co., S. C.

DUNLAPSVILLE, p-v., Union co., Ia., 69 E. Indianapolis, 517 W. Situated on W. side of the E. branch of White Water r. It contains 3 stores, a Presbyterian church, & 200 inhabitants.

DUNLAVAN, a town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co.

Wicklow, 5 m. N.W. Donard. Area of pa. 5,852 ac. Pop. 2,744; do. of town 299.

DUNLECKNEY, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Carlow. Area (with Ragnalstown), 7,256 ac. Pop. 4,743.

DUNLEER, a disfranchised bor. & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Louth, 11 m. S. Dundalk. Area of pa. 2,[illegible] ac. Pop. 1,551; do. of town 808.

DUNLEVY, p. o., Warren co., O.

DUNLOP, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Ayr & Renfrew, 7¼ m. N.E. Irvine. Pop. 1,115. It is famous for its excellent cheese.

DUNLUCE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including part of the town of Bushmills. Area, 9,381 ac. Pop. 3,381. Dunluce castle, a structure of the 14th century, is now a picturesque ruin.

DUNMANWAY, a market town of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 13 m. W. Bandon. Pop. 3,086.

DUNMORE, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

DUNMORE, p. o., Pocahontas co., Va.

DUNMORE, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. S.E. Stirling, pa. Airth. Pop. 155. The castle is the ancient seat of the Murray family, to whom it gives title of Earl.—II. a town & pa. Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7¼ m. N.N.E. Tuam. Area of pa. 34,939 ac. Pop. 11,775; do. of town 917. It has a small barrack.—III. a pa., Leinster, co. & 8¼ m. W.N.W. Kilkenny. Area, 2,380 ac. Pop. 767. Here is a curious cave of considerable extent.—IV. (*East*), a seaport town, Ireland, Munster, co. & 8¼ m. S.E. Waterford, on Waterford harbor. Pop. 302. It is well built, & much frequented as a watering-place. It has a handsome church, & a harbor & quay. Mail steam-packets ply regularly between it & Milford.

DUNMOW (GREAT), a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 12 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 6,746 ac. Pop. 3,255. The town, supposed to have been the Roman *Cæsaromagus*, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, & well built. It has a fine church, a market-cross built in 1578, a union workhouse, & some manufs. of sacking. Market, Saturday. Fairs, 6th May & 8th Nov.—II. (*Little*), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. E.S.E. the above. Area, 1,715 ac. Pop. 379. The church & manor house consist of the remains of a priory founded 1104.

DUNN, t., Haldimand co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 828.

DUNNET, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, on Pentland Firth, with a vill. 7¼ m. E.N.E. Thurso. Pop. of pa. 1,585. *Dunnet-head* in this pa. is a rocky peninsula, forming the N. extrem. of Gt. Britain, & having on it a lighthouse, 340 ft. above the sea, in lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 3° 21′ W. On the S.W. side is the deep inlet Dunnet bay.

DUNNICHEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Forfar. Pop. 1,884. Fair, 3d Wed. in Mar., O. S.

DUNNING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a neat vill. 8¼ m. S.S.W. Perth. Pop. of pa. 2,206. Fairs in May, June, & Oct. Duneruib, anc. seat of the Rollo family, is in this pa.

DUNNINGSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 199 W. Harrisburg, 226 W.

DUNNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co., ainsty, & 4 m. E. York. Area, 3,199 ac. Pop. 850.

DUNNOSE, a lofty headland, Isle of Wight, near the centre of its S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 11′ 36″ W.

DUNNOTTAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the N. Sea, & comprising the town of Stonehaven. Pop. 4,441. The extensive ruin of Dunnottar castle, formerly the seat of the Keiths, Earl-Marischals, stands on a perpendicular rock, 160 ft. above the sea, & almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The castle was taken in 1296 by Sir. W. Wallace. During the commonwealth, the Scottish regalia were kept there; & on the surrender of the garrison to Cromwell, the crown was secreted in the church of Kinoff. In 1685 many covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnottar. It was dismantled after the rebellion of 1715.

DUNNSBURG, p-v., Clinton co., Pa., 109 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 201 W. Situated on the N. bank of the W. branch of Susquehanna r., opposite the mouth of Bald Eagle cr.

DUNN'S CORNER, p-o., Kennebec co., Me., 19 Augusta, 605 W.

DUNNSTOWN, v., Clinton co., Pa. Situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., & contains about 150 inhabitants.

DUNNSVILLE, p. v., Albany co., N. Y.

DUNNSVILLE, p. v., Essex co., Va., 56 N.E. Richmond, 118 W.

DUNNVILLE, p-v., Moulton t., Haldimand co., Can. W., 40 S. Hamilton. Situated on the left bank of Grand r. & at the head of the feeder of Welland canal, & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a tannery, a brewery, a plaster m., & 600 inhabitants.

DUNOLLY, a ruined castle, Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, on a rock forming the N. point of Oban bay, 1 m. N.E. Oban. It commands a magnificent view. The M'Dougals, descendants of the lords of Lorn, are its proprietors.

DUNOON & KILMUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7¼ m. W. Greenock. Estim. area 72 square m. Pop. 1851, 4,518; do. of the t. 2,229. The vill. is frequented as a watering-place, & numerous steamers touch there. It has the ruins of a castle of the early Stuarts.

DUNREGGAN, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Dumfries. Pop. 277. A bridge across Dalwhat water connects it with the vill. Minnyhive.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, Scotl., co. Sutherland, is a resid. of the Duke of Sutherland, pa. Golspie, on a height on Dornoch Firth, 7 m. E.N.E. Dornoch.

DUNROSSNESS, a pa. forming a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, & terminating in Sumburgh Head. Pop. 4,505.

DUNSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area, 2,635 ac. Pop. 203.

DUNSCORE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9 m. N.W. Dumfries. Area, 24 sq. ms. Pop. 1,578. Ellisland farm, resid. of the late poet Burns, is in this pa.

DUNSE, a burgh of barony, market town, & pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, on an eminence at the S. point of Dunse Law, & on branch of N. British r. r., 13 m. W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area of pa. about 21 sq. m. Pop. 3,407; do. of the t. 2,567. It is well built, & has many private schools, a town-hall, subscription & other libraries, a reading-room, 2 branch banks. Mkts., weekly. Fairs, 7 times a year for cattle, horses, and sheep. Near it is Dunse Castle, a part of which dates from the time of Robert Bruce. The famous divine, Duns Scotus, was a native of this pa., as also Boston & M'Crie.

DUNSFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.E. Godalming. Area, 4,393 ac. Pop. 671.

DUNSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area, 5,948 ac. Pop. 977.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a market town & pa., Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 11 m. S.S.E. Navan. Area of pa. 3,264 ac. Pop. 1,581; do. of town, 524.

DUNSINNANE, one of the Sidlaw hills, Scotl., co. & 7 m. N.E. Perth, pa. Collace. Elev. 1,114 ft. It has been a military station, surrounded by ramparts & fosse, attributed to Macbeth. It is 15 m. S.E. of Birnam.

DUNSINSK, a vill., Irel., Leinster, co. Dublin, 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin castle, & on a hill near which is Trinity college observatory.

DUNSTABLE, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 31 N.W. Boston, 437 W. Surface level; soil generally sandy. Watered by Nashua & Salmon rivers. Incorporated in 1683. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 603; 1850, 590.

DUNSTABLE, t., Clinton co., Pa., 30 W. Williamsport. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam and slate. The W. branch of Susquehanna r. runs on its S.E. border. Pop. 1840, 841; 1850, 356.

DUNSTABLE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co., & 18 m. S.S.W. Bedford, on the Watling Street, at the E. base of the Chiltern hills, 10 m. E.N.E. the Boxmore station of the London & N. Western r. r. Area of pa. 3[illegible] ac. Pop. 3,589. The town, situated amongst chalk downs, consists of antique but mostly respectable brick houses, & has a church originally the nave of a celebrated priory, founded by Henry I. Rev. of public school upwards of 330*l.* per ann.; do. of alms-houses & other charities, including one for the relief of clergymen, about 434*l.* per ann. Dunstable is the principal seat of the British straw-plait manuf., in which many females are engaged. Larks are caught on the downs in immense numbers between Sept. & Feb. Mkt., Wednesday. Fairs, Ash Wednesday, May 22, Aug. 12, Nov. 12. The early Norman kings had a palace here.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, an anc. royal castle, Scotl., co. Argyle, on Loch Etive, 2¼ m. N.E. Oban. It belonged to the Scot. monarchs in early times, & is of unknown antiquity. The famous palladium stone of Scotl., now in Westminster Abbey, was kept here previous to its removal to Scone.

DUNSTAN (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, ½ m. W. Canterbury. Area, 365 ac. Pop. 1,283.

DUNSTER, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, 32¾ m. W.N.W. Somerton. Area of pa., 3,455 ac. Pop. 1,184. The town, finely situated in a vale near the Bristol Channel, has the remains of a castle. Market, Friday.

DUNSTEW, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S.W. Deddington. Area, 1,870 ac. Pop. 452.

DUNSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 7½ m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area, 4,620 ac. Pop. 594.—II. co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area, 616 ac. Pop. 126.

DUNSYRE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 7 m. N.N.E. Biggar. Pop. 312.

DUNTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S. E. Launceston. Area, 1,161 ac. Pop. 170.

DUNTOCHER, a t. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton. Pop. 1851, 2,446.

DUNTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 3 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 467.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. S.E. Winslow. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 98.—III. co. Essex, 3½ m. N.N.W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Area, 2,338 ac. Pop. 178.—IV. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,721 ac. Pop. 134.—V. (*Bassett*), co. Leicester, 4¾ m. N. Lutterworth. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 528.

DUNTSBORNE, 2 contig. pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster. —I. (*Abbotts*). Area, 3,290 ac. Pop. 371.—II. (*Rouse*), 3¼ m. N.W. Cirencester. Area, 1,730 ac. Pop. 160.

DUNVEGAN, a bay & headland of Scotl., on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

DUNVEGAN FORT, Brit. N. A., on the Peace riv. Lat. 56° 14′ N., lon. 117° 30′ W.

DUNWICH, t., Elgin co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,948.

DUNWICH, a decayed bor., seaport, & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of bor. & pa., 1,465 ac., mostly heath or sea beach. Pop. 294, chiefly engaged in fishing. It was anciently an important city, the cap. of East Anglia, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea; & the ruins of a monastery, a church, & a chapel, are all that remain of its ancient ecclesiastical edifices, said to have been 50 in number. Revenue of Maison-Dieu charity, 93*l*. The bor. formerly sent 2 mems. to H. of C. It was a Roman station.

DUPAGE, county, Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 378 sq. m. Drained by Dupage cr., & some small branches of Des Plaines r. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Napierville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $259,670; wheat, 259,283 bush. produced; Indian corn, 198,363; oats, 230,450; wool, 34,034 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—17 churches; 7 acad., 130 pupils; 52 sch., 850 scholars; 11 libraries, 1,880 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,535; 1850, 9,290.

DUPAGE, p-o., Will co., Ill. Pop. of t., 1850, 620.

DUPLAIN, p-o., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. of the t., 1850, 419.

DUPLIN, county, N. C. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. m. Drained by N.E. Cape Fear river and branches. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Kenansville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $289,919; wheat, 3,037 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 372,530; cotton, 461 bales; tobacco, 332 pounds; —55 grist m., 8 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $165,-980; value of manufac. articles, 79,193;—19 churches; 4 acad., 130 pupils: 16 schools, 906 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,182; 1850, 13,514.

DUPLIN, t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 419.

DUPONT, p-v., Jefferson co., Ia., 74 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 574 W., on the Madison & Indianapolis r. r., & contains two churches, several stores, and about 250 inhabitants.

DUPPAU, a mkt.-tn. of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. E.N. E. Elnbogen, in a deep valley on the Aubach. Pop. 1,400. It has a gymnasium.

DUPPLIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. returned with Aberdalgie, to which the pa. is united. Dupplin castle, the noble seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, is in this pa.

DUPREE'S OLD STORE, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 102 S.W. by W. Richmond, 200 W.

DUQUEIN, p-o., Perry co., Ill.

DUQUESNE, p. t., Alleghany co., Pa., contains a church, 5 stores, a saw m., & 870 inhabs.

DURANCE, a riv. of S.E. France, rises near Mont Genèvre, dep. H. Alps, & after a tortuous S.W. course, dividing that dep. from B. Alps, & Vaucluse from the Bouches-du-Rhone, joins the Rhone, 3 m. S.W. Avignon. Course, 160 m. Chief affls., the Buech and Verdon. It is rapid and innavigable, but is used to float down numerous rafts from the mountains. On it are the towns, Briançon, Mont-Dauphin, Embrun, Sisteron, Cavaillon, & Orgon.

DURAND, p-o., Henry co., O.

DURANGO, p-v., Du Buque co., Iowa., 75 N.E. Iowa city, on Macoquetas cr.

DURANGO, a state of Mexico, mostly between lat. 23° and 26° 10′ N., and lon. 102° 30′ & 107° W., surrounded by Coahuila, Zacatecas, Xalisco, Sonora, Chihuahua. Area, 6,744 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 16,218. Surface mostly mountainous, & much of it is a rocky & irreclaimable desert; but along the banks of its small rivers are some fertile tracts, yielding maize, rice, and other grains, flax, cotton, & indigo. Other products are cattle, cochineal, iron, & precious metals; the most productive silver mines are in the Sierra Madre. The N. part of the state has been of late extensively ravaged by Indian tribes. Chief towns, Durango, Nombre-de-Dios, Mapimi, & San Bartolomeo.—*Durango* is the cap. above state, & at an elevation of 6,848 ft., in the Sierra Madre, near the Tecapa river, 203 leagues N.W. from Mexico. Pop. 22,000. It is regularly built and handsome; chief edifices, a cathedral & other churches, several convents, a theatre, and a mint, at which, in 1845, gold to the value of $43,732, & silver to $600,608 were coined. Iron mines are wrought in its vicinity, & its inhabs. also manuf. wooden articles, woollen stuffs, & leather. (*See Mexico.*)

DURANGO, a t. of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. S.E. Bilboa, on rt. b. of the Durango, over which it has 3 stone bridges. It has an hospital, sevl. public schools, & 2,246 inhabs.

DURANT'S NECK, p-o., Perquiman's co., N. C., 215 E. by N. Raleigh, 305 W.

DURAS, a comm. & mkt.-t. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N. Marmande. Pop. 1,700.

DURAS, or KINVARRA-DURAS, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 8 m. N.W. Gort, and comprising the town of Kinvarra. Area, 11,290 ac. Pop. 6,586.

DURAVEL, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Lot, 18 m. W.N.W. Cahors, on rt. b. of the Lot. Pop. 3,120. It has a large annual cattle fair in Oct.

DURAZZANO, a v. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 7 m. E.S.E. Caserta. Pop. 2,300.

DURAZZO, *Dyrrachium*, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 30 m. W.N.W. El Bassan, on the rocky peninsula of Peli, in the Adriatic. Pop. from 9,000 to 10,000. Its harbor is safe, & though moderate-sized vessels must anchor more than 1 m. from the shore, the town has an active import trade in Manchester and Birmingham goods by way of Trieste, & an export of tobacco & corn to Italy.

DURBEN, a market town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the S.E. shore of the L. Durben, 15 m. E.N.E. Libau. Pop. 1,500. It has an anc. castle.

DURBIN'S CORNERS, p-o., Williams co., O.

DURBUY, a small town of Belgium, Luxembourg, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ourthe, 11 m. N.N.E. Marche. Pop. 312.

DURELL, p-t., Bradford co., Pa. Drained by several small streams entering the Susquehannah r. on the N. E. It has 12 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,202.

DUREN, *Marcodurum*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle r. r. Pop. 8,010. It is pleasantly situated, and has a Roman Catholic, and numerous Lutheran & Calvinist churches, a high female school, manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cutlery, watches, soap, leather, & colored silks. In its vicinity are oil, paper, & wire mills. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons, & held diets in 775 and 779. It was cap. of the dep. Roër under the French empire, of Napoleon.

DURHAM, p-t., Androscoggin co., Me., 39 S.W. Au-

gusta, 566 W. Situated on the S. side of Androscoggin r., which is crossed by a bridge at Lisbon. It is a good agricultural t. Incorporated in 1783. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a saddlery, a carriage fac., and 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,836; 1850, 1,886.

DURHAM, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 32 E. by S. Concord, 11 W.N.W. Portsmouth. Drained by Piscataqua r. & its branches, which afford water power. The v. is situated on the Boston & Maine r. r., & on Oyster r., a branch of the Piscataqua, which is navigable to it. This place suffered much in early times from Indian hostilities. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 2 saw m., & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,498; 1850, 1,497.

DURHAM, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 21 S. Hartford, 319 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. First settled in 1698. Watered by West r., a tributary of the Connecticut. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, and 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,095; 1850, 1,026.

DURHAM, p-t., Greene co., N.Y., 36 S.W. Albany, 359 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil clay & gravelly loam. Watered by Catskill riv. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on elevated ground, 2 m. W. from the Catskill, and contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, & 11 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,600.

DURHAM, p-t., Bucks co., Pa., 20 N.E. Doylestown. Drained by Cook's or Durham cr., which affords water power. Delaware r. bounds it on the E. It contains a singular & extensive cave in limestone rock, called the Devil's Hole, at the bottom of which is a basin of pure water, 20 feet wide, which has an outlet under the earth. There are in the t. a flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., & 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 691; 1850, 948.

DURHAM, p-v., Columbia co., Flor.

DURHAM, p-v., Hancock co., Ill.

DURHAM, county, Can. W., cent. southern. Area, 620 sq. m. Surface rolling; soil light & sandy, but fertile. Drained by several small streams entering L. Ontario on the S., & others entering Sengog on the N. & Rice lake on the E. Capital, Newcastle. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 24,623; sheep, 32,103; swine, 21,327; horses, 7,818; wheat, 617,588 bush. produced; rye, 11,567; Ind. corn, 30,918; buckwheat, 11,141; barley, 10,721; oats, 283,299; potatoes, 223,852; peas, 104,038; wool, 89,965 pounds:—25 grist m., 69 saw m. Pop. 30,772.

DURHAM, p-v. (p-o. called Ormstown), Beauharnois co., Can. E., 45 m. S. by W. Montreal. Situated on the left bank of Chateauguay r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—4 stores, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants.

DURHAM, p. t., Drummond co., Can. E., 7 E. Richmond. Drained by St. Francis r., & head branches of Black r. The v. is on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r., 9 m. E. Montreal, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—5 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 175 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 2,208.

DURHAM, p-v., Bentinck t., Grey co., Can. W., 28 S. Owen's Sound. Situated on the river Saugeen, and has 4 stores, a saw m., a grist m., a tannery, and 150 inhabs.

DURHAM, pa. Restigouche co., N. B. Drained by Jaquet & Tete-a-Gouche rivers. Has a saw m. & 5 schools. Pop. 1851, 871.

DURHAM, a marit. co. of England, in its N. part, having E. the N. Sea, N. the co. Northumberland, W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, & S. Yorkshire. Area (including the detached portion Norham on the Tweed, Scotland; Holy island, & some inlets, & dists. included in Northumberland & Yorkshire), 973 sq. m., or 622,479 ac., of which about 500,000 ac. are arable. Inhabited houses, 1851, 64,977. Pop. 390,997. Surface mountainous in the W., where the range has an elevation of 1,000 to 2,196 feet, whence several parallel hill ranges decline toward the coast, enclosing many fertile tracts. The river Tees forms the S. boundary, the Tyne the N.; the other rivers are the Wear, Sterne, & Derwent. Heaths occupy much of the W. portion, where, however, agriculture is most advanced. The valley of the Tees & eastern shores of the co. are composed of magnesian limestone, & new red sandstone, covering to a considerable depth the coal fields below. The W. part of the co. consists of mntn. limestone, rich in lead ore; greenstone & basalt dykes intersect the district. Climate healthy, air sharp & cool in the W., but milder near the shores. The Teeswater breed of short-horned cattle is deservedly famous. Sheep, chiefly Cheviots and Leicesters, are pretty numerous. Farms mostly small, but estates large; about one-third of the land in the county is estimated to belong to the bishopric. The Durham collieries are the most extensive & valuable in the kgdom.; near the coast are numer. coal mines; lead, iron, & grinding-stones are also highly important products. Manufactures very various, but, except ship-building at Sunderland & S. Shields, none are carried on extensively; in 1847 worsted and flax mills occupied 863 hands. All the E. part of the co. is intersected by railroads, & the Great N. of Engl. line traverses it from S. to W. Durham, as a co palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. It is divided into the 4 wards of Chester, Easington, Darlington, & Stockton, & 60 pas. and 15 parochial chapelries in the diocese of Durham. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, S. Shields, & Stockton. It sends in all 10 mems. to H. of C., 4 of whom are returned by the co. It gives the title of earl to the Lambton family. At the time of the Roman invasion the principal part of the co. was included in the territory of the Brigantes. William the Norman, soon after the Norman conquest, subjugated & laid waste the whole district.

DURHAM, an anc. city, parl. & munic. bor., and famous episcopal see of Engl., cap. above co., nearly in its centre, on a branch of the Great N. of Engl. rail r., 14¼ m. S. Newcastle. Area of bor., 10,260 ac. Pop. 1851, 13,188. It has a most imposing external appearance, its cathedral & castle occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence surrounded by hanging gardens & plantations, & nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, & beyond which on either side are the quarters Framwellgate, Elvet, &c. Its central & E. parts in particular, contain many good residences. The cathedral, founded in 1093, & one of the noblest edifices in the kgdm., including the Western porch, is 507 feet in length, by 200 feet in greatest breadth, & has a central tower 214 feet in height; it is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St. Cuthbert, the chapel of the venerable Bede, a fine W. front with a Galilee chapel & 2 richly ornamented towers, 143 feet in height. The see, founded near the end of the 10th century, & comprising the cos. Durham and Northumberland, with some other tracts, was long the richest bishopric in England; the bishop's annual income, 8,000*l*. Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-house, prebendal college, exchequer. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the conqueror, & contains apartments for the bishop, but is otherwise chiefly appropriated to the ecclesiastical university, incorporated in 1837, and which succeeded one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. Durham has 6 pa. churches, a Roman Catholic and various other chapels, a grammar school with exhibitions to Oxford & Cambridge, a well endowed blue-coat, & numerous other schools; an infirmary, alms-houses, and many other charitable institutions, public libraries, and assembly rooms. In the old town, on the N., are the mkt.-place, theatre, & principal shops; in Elvet the co. jail & court-house. The trade & pop. of the city have recently received a rapid increase, owing mainly to the extension of the coal trade. Manufs. are not important; hats, woollen stuffs, brass, & iron goods are the principal articles made. The trade in mustard raised in the vicinity is important. Mkt., Sat. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, & governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, & 18 councillors. Durham is the seat of co. assizes, bor. sessions, & sheriff's courts, the palatine courts having been abolished. It is also a polling-pl. for the co.; & head of a poor-law union. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. About 2 m. from the city is Neville's Cross, erected to commemorate the defeat of David II. of Scotland in 1346.

DURHAM, a co. of New S. Wales, in the N. part of the colony, enclosed by the cos. Glo'ster, Brisbane, Hunter, & Northumberland. Surface mostly mntnous. & well wooded; the Hunter river forms its boundary on the N.W. & S. In it are the settlements Muscleton, Elenglassie, Merton, Dulwich, Paterson, & Clarence, —11. a dist., W. Australia, surrounded by the dists Grey, Carnarvon, Landsdowne, Howick, and Victoria.

DURHAM CENTRE, p-v., Middlesex co., Ct.

DURHAM'S CREEK, p-o., Beaufort co., N. C.

DURHAMVILLE, p-v., Verona t., Oneida co., N. Y., 125 W.N.W. Albany, 368 W. Situated on both sides of Oneida cr. It contains 3 churches, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a large tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

DURHAMVILLE, p. o., Orange co., N. C.

DURHAMVILLE, p-v., Lauderdale co,, Tenn., 181 W. by S. Nashville, 862 W.

DURINISH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 5,380.

DURISDEER, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 17 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area, 28¼ sq. m. Pop. 1,795. Drumlanrig castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, on rt. b. of Nith, is in this pa. It was built by the Duke of Queensberry in 1689, uniting the aspect of a palace & a castle.

DÜRKHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Isenach, 18 m. N. Landau. Pop. 4,529. It is well built, & has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinist churches, & a high school, with manufs. of tobacco, cutlery, & paper, saline baths, & trade in wine.

DURLACH, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the Pfinz, with a sta. on Baden rail r., 3 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe, with which city it commun. by a poplar avenue. Pop. 4,840. It was formerly the residence of the Baden margraves, whose castle on a contiguous height is now a ruin, in the gardens around which some Roman antiquities have been discovered. It has a cavalry barrack, manufactures of tobacco & earthenwares.

DURLACK, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 34 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 128 W.

DURLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, ¾ m. W. S.W. Bridgewater. Area, 886 ac. Pop. 145.

DURLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, 3 m. W. Bishop's Waltham. Area, 2,474 ac. Pop. 424.

DURNESS, a pa. forming the N.W. extremity of Scotl., co. Sutherland, & including Cape Wrath. Area estimated at 300 sq. m., mostly in mountains & lakes. Pop. 1,152.

DURNFORD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Amesbury. Area, 3,423 ac. Pop. 554. Ogbury camp, an extensive ancient earth work is in the parish.

DUROC, p-o., Benton co., Mo.

DURRENBERG, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 5 m. S.S.E. Merseburg. Pop. 320; with saline springs, yielding annually 240,000 cwts. of salt.—II. a vill. & mountain of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, near the Salza, 2 m. S.S.W. Hallein, the mountain containing mines, from which upwards of 150,000 tons of salt are raised annually.

DÜRRENSTEIN, a town of Lower Austria, on lt. b. of the Danube, 3½ m. W.S.W. Krems. Pop. 500, with the castle Närhemberg, & an abbey of the Augustines. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned on his return from Palestine, in 1192, by Leopold, Duke of Austria. In 1805, the French were defeated here by the united Russian & Austrian armies.

DURRETSVILLE, p-o., Richmond co., Va., 65 E.N. E. Richmond, 124 W.

DURRINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 2¼ m. N.W. Worthing. Area, 891 ac. Pop. 177. The church is in ruins.—II. co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2¼ m. N. Amesbury. Area, 2,682 ac. Pop. 477. In the vicin. are traces of an anc. Brit. town.

DURRIS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 10 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area, 25 sq. m. Pop. 962.

DURRMENZ-MÜHLACKER, a market town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 17 m. W. Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,490.

DURROW, a market town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, Kilkenny & Queen's cos., 5¼ m. S.S.W. Abbeyleix. Area of pa. 6,529 ac. Pop. 2,977; do. of town, 1,318. It has extensive flour mills.—II. a pa. chiefly in King's co., 4 m. N. Tullamore. Area, 9,773 ac. Pop. 2,922.

DURRUS, a pa. of Irel., Munster. co. Cork, 3 m. S. S.W. Bantry. Area, 11,138 ac. Pop. 4,483.

DURSEY, an isl. of Irel., Munster, off its S.W. extremity between the estuary of the Kenmare river and Bantry bay. Length 2½ m. Pop. 200.

DURSLEY, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster, & 4½ m. E.S.E. the Berkeley station of the Glo'ster & Bristol r. r. Area, 1,059 ac. Pop. 2,752; do. of the t. 2,617, partly engaged in manufs. of woollens. Rev. of charities upwards of 70*l.* per annum. It has a market house & union workhouse; is a place of election for the W. division of the co. Market, Thursday.

DURSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4¼ m. N.E. Taunton. Area, 1,022 ac. Pop. 258.

DURTAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, 20 m. N.E. Angers. Pop. 1,566. Manufs., paper, coarse earthenware, bricks, & tiles.

DURWAZ, a mntn. dist. of Ind. Turkestan; drained by the Oxus riv. Cotton is raised in small quantities, and it has some manufactures.

DURWESTON, a pa. of Engl., Co. Dorset, on the Stour, 2¼ m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,763 ac. Pop. 406.

DUSHET, a town & fort, Georgia, 28 m. N. Teflis.

DUSHORE, p-o., Sullivan co., Pa. Contains a Roman Catholic church & about 50 inhabitants.

DUSKY BAY, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of Middle isl., New Zealand, lat. 45° 40′ S., lon. 166° 20′ E., affording good anchorage, & having in it Resolution & other isls. Discov. by Cook in 1769.

DÜSSELDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg. & of duchy of Berg, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the influx of the Düssel, 21 m. N.N.W. Cologne on the railroad thence to Minden, & 16 m. W. Elberfeld, with which town it is also connected by a r. r., & of which it is the port. Pop. including suburbs of Neustadt & Rugselburg, 23,517, chiefly Roman Catholics. It is the residence of the governor of the Rhenish provinces & is generally well built. Near the riv. & quays are the factories & warehouses, but beyond these are many handsome streets & planted squares. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, & their place is now occupied by public walks. Principal edifices, the castle of the former electors, to one of whom a monument was erected in the market-place in 1830, sev. fine churches, town-hall, & large barracks; it has a synagogue, a mint, several hospitals, an academy of sciences originally seated at Duisburg, a famous school of painting, & many excellent educational establishments, an observatory, museums, & the remains of a noble collection of pictures which were chiefly transferred to Munich. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, chemical products, starch, & vinegar, & receives woven fabrics from Elberfeld, iron wares from Solingen, & linens, which are exported into Switzerland, & down the Rhine to the Netherlands, along with coal from the mines on the Roer.

DUSSLINGEN, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Black forest, 5 m. S. Tubingen. Pop. 2,287.

DUSTEE, a riv. of Beloochistan, prov. Mehran, enters the Arab. Sea lat. 25° 3′ N., lon. 61° 50′ E., after a course of 1,000 m., but very shallow throughout.

DUSTON, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m., W. Northampton. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 714. It has remains of an abbey, built in 1112 by Wm. Peverel.

DUTCH CREEK, p. o., Brown co., Wis.

DUTCH CREEK, p-o., Washington co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 372.

DUTCHESS, county, N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 765 sq. m. Hudson r. washes its W. border. The surface is uneven, & in the E. part hilly, but the soil is generally fertile, & highly cultivated. The productions of grain & of cattle are extensive, & find an easy access to market. Iron ore & marble are abundant, & lead ore & black lead are found. Fishkill & Wappinger's creeks, tributaries of the Hudson, afford extensive mill seats. Ten Mile cr., a tributary of the Housatonic, drains the E. part of the co. Capital, Poughkeepsie. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,358,603; wheat, 69,760 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 782,605; oats, 1,066,117; potatoes, 385,941; wool, 277,404 pounds;—59 flouring & grist m., 64 saw m., 6 iron foundries, 9 woollen fac., 11 cotton fac.; 11 tanneries, 51 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap emp. in manufac. $2,305,330; value of manufac. articles, $4,477,110;—124 churches; a law school; 18 acad., 899 pupils; 217 sch., 13,423 scholars; 176 libraries, 32,381 vols. Pop. 1840, 52,398; 1850, 58,992.

DUTCHESS CREEK, t., Yell co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 201.

DUTCH NECK, p-o., Mercer co., N. J.

DUTCH TOWN, vill., McHenry co., Ill. It con-

tains a Roman Catholic church, & about 200 inhabitants.

DUTCHVILLE, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 40 N. Raleigh, 274 W. It contains a church & 762 inhabs.

DUTHILL & ROTHIEMURCHUS, an united pa. of Scot., cos. Elgin & Inverness, on the Spey. Pop. 1,788. It has vast fir woods abounding in game, and much romantic highland scenery.

DUTTONSVILLE, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 65 W. Columbia, 560 W.

DUTOTSBURG, p-v., Monroe co., Pa., 130 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 25 N. Easton, 228 W. Situated on Delaware r., N. side of the Water Gap. It has about 75 inhabitants.

DUTTEAH, a town & rajahship, India. [DITTEAH.]

DUTTON, two townships of Engl.—1. co. Chester, pa. Great Badworth, 44 m. E. Frodsham. The Grand Junction r. r. viaduct here crosses the valley of the Weaver, & is a stupendous structure of stone, consisting of 20 Gothic arches about 70 ft. in height & 60 feet in span. Dutton hall is a ruin of 16th cent.—2. co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 64 m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 446.

DUTTONSVILLE, sta. on Rutland & Burlington r. r., Vt., 97 m. from Burlington.

DUVAL, co., Flor. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,150 sq. ms. Nassau r. separates it from Nassau co. on the N. Drained by St. John's r. & Black r. Capital, Jacksonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $135,066; rice, 27,040 pounds; sugar, 391 hhds.; cotton, 216 bales; molasses, 21,531 gal.;—1 grist m., 5 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $42,000; value of manufactured articles, $114,500;—8 churches; 3 sch., 64 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,156; 1850, 4,539.

DUVAL'S BLUFF, p-o., Prairie co., Ark.

DUX, or DUXOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. W.N.W. Leitmeritz. Pop. 864. The town belongs to the counts Waldstein, whose castle contains a fine library of 13,000 vols., a picture gallery & cabinet of natural history.

DUXBURY, t., Washington co., Vt., 13 W. Montpelier, 22 S.E. Burlington. Much of the town is mountainous, & incapable of cultivation. There is some good land on Winooski r., which runs on its N. boundary. Watered by Mad river & its branches. A natural bridge over Winooski r. connects it with Waterbury. It has 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 820; 1850, 845.

DUXBURY, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 36 S.S.E. Boston, 6 N. Plymouth, 448 W. Situated on Massachusetts bay. Soil sandy. It has a woollen fac., a tack fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an acad., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,798; 1850, 2,679.

DUXFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, on the Cam, 5½ m. W. Linton. Area, 3,132 ac. Pop. 544.

DUYERS, v., Lake co. Ill. It has a Roman Catholic church, & about 100 inhabitants.

DVINA, two rivs. of Russia. [DUNA & DWINA.]

DWARACA, a maritime town, & famous place of pilgrimage, W. Hindostan, Buroda dom., at the W. extremity of the Gujerat peninsula. Lat. 22° 14′ N., lon. 68° 58′ E. Here is a temple of Krishna, with a pyramid 140 feet in height, & resorted to annually by 15,000 pilgrims. The town, enclosed by walls, has an important trade in chalk, which having a high sanctity is used by the Brahmins for marking their foreheads.

DWIGHT, sta. on Amherst & Belchertown r. r., N. H., 6 from Amherst.

DWIGHT, p-v., Pope co., Ark., 77 N.W. Little Rock, 1,142 W. Situated on Illinois cr., about 3 m. above its entrance into Arkansas r.

DWIGHT, v., Cherokee nation, a missionary station, established in 1820, by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Situated on the W. bank of Illinois r., 4 miles above its junction with Arkansas r. Keel boats navigate to this place. It has a flourishing school for the education of Indian youth.

DWINA, DVINA, or NORTHERN DWINA, an important river of Russia, govs. Vologda & Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sukhona, & Vitchegda, flows N.W. and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 m. below Archangel. Total course 330 m. Chief affls., the Pinega from the N., Vaga & Emtza from the S.; all the principal towns of the gov. Vologda are on the banks of its tributaries. It is connected through the Sukhona with the Neva by the Lubinski canal, & through the Vitchegda with the Kama and Volga, by the Severnoi canal. From shoals at its mouth, it does not admit vessels drawing more than 14 feet water; & it is ice bound there for half the year. Opposite Archangel it is 4 m. in breadth; & it is the principal channel for the trade between Central Russia & the White Sea.

DWYGYFYLCHI, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 1¼ m. W. Conway. Area, 5,794 ac. Pop. 926.

DYAMBILUYA, a town, Senegambia.

DYBERRY, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by Dyberry cr. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 7 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 691; 1850, 790.

DYCE, a pa., Scotl., co. & 8 m. N.W. Aberdeen, on the Don. Pop. 470, partly engaged in quarrying granite. Here are some Druidical remains.

DYCUSBURGH, p. v., Crittenden co., Ky.

DYER, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 625 sq. ms. It is bounded W. by Mississippi r. Drained by Obion & Forked Deer rivers. The surface is rolling, excepting the flats along the Mississippi r. Capital, Dyersburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $231,956; Ind. corn, 413,020 bush. produced; oats, 22,832; sweet potatoes, 24,662; tobacco, 548,815 pounds;—5 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 tanneries, employing 3 persons;—12 churches; 13 schools, 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,484; 1850, 6,361.

DYERSBURG, p-v., capital of Dyer co., Tenn., 161 W. Nashville, 844 W. Situated on the N. branch of Forked Deer r., 30 ms. above its entrance into Mississippi r. It contains a court-house, several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

DYFFRUN CIDRICH, a hamlet of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Pop. 680.

DYFFRYN (CLYDACH), a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.W. Neath. Pop. 997.

DYHERNFURTH, a town of Pruss., prov. Silesia, reg. & 18 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle; manufs. of pottery.

DYKE & MOY, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin & Nairn, on the Moray Firth, 3 m. W. Forres. Pop. 1,369. In this pa. are Hardmoor Heath, on which Macbeth is supposed to have met the Weird sisters; & Darnaway castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Moray, surrounded by vast pine woods. Though mostly modernized, this edifice still contains the original baronial hall built by Regent Randolph, nephew of Bruce.

DYKEMAN'S, p. o, Putnam co., N. Y.

DYLE, a river of Belgium, provs. S. Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. & W. course of 50 m., joins the Nethe to form the Rupel, 4 m. N.W. Mechlin, besides which city, Louvain & Wavre are on its banks. Chief affl. the Demer, from the influx of which, the Dyle is navigable to its termination, a distance of 22 m. It gave its name to the dep. *Dyle* (of which Brussels was the cap.), under the French empire.

DYMCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the English Channel, 4 m. N.N.E. New Romney. Area included in Romney marsh, 1,534 ac. Pop. 650. This pa., though defended by a strong sea-wall, has been often inundated by the sea.

DYMEIRCHION, a pa. of Wales, co. Flint. Area, 3,873 ac. Pop. 707.

DYMOCK, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N. N.W. Newent. Area, 6,875 ac. Pop. 1,771. In the vicinity are numerous orchards, & a good deal of cider & perry are made. John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," was born here.

DYNOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 17 m. N. Sanok, on lt. b. of the San. Pop. 2,675. It is an entrepôt for the sale of linens.

DYSART, or DESART, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 12 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. 3,054 Scotch ac. Pop. 1851, 8,739; of the bor. 8,041. It consists of several narrow thoroughfares meeting in a central open space; the high street is lined with substantial antique houses. On its W. side is Dysart house, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. Philp's school has an annual endowment of 12*l.* for the teacher. Manufs. of ticking & checks to the value of about 150,000*l.* a year, a flax spinning mill, & a trade in coal & building stone; about 100,000 tons flax are raised annually in the pa. The pa. unites with Kirkcaldy, Burnt-island, & Kinghorn in sending 1 mem. to H. of

C. It gives the title of E. to the Tollemache family. W. of the town are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle. Dysart is mentioned in Scottish history as early as the Danish invasion of Fife in 874.

DYSERT, or DYSART, numerous pas. of Ireland. —I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4¼ m. S.E. S. Castlecomer. Area, 7,938 ac. Pop. 2,367.—II. Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S. Corrofin. Area, 7,251 ac. Pop. 1,933.—III. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Mount-Talbot. Area, 6,569 ac. Pop. 1,739.—IV. Munster, co. Kerry, 1½ m. S. Castle-Island. Area, 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,529.—V. co. Waterford, 8 m. E. Clonmel. Area, 5,396 ac. Pop. 1,406.—VI. co. Kerry, 6¼ m. S. W. Listowel. Area, 6,149 ac. Pop. 1,295.—VII. Leinster, co. Westmeath, 5 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Area, 7,417 ac. Pop. 1,129.—VIII. co. Louth, 2 m. E. Dunleer. Area, 1,912 ac. Pop. 608.—IX. Munster, co. Limerick, 3¼ S.S.E. Adore. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 170.—X. (*Gallen*), Leinster, Queen's co., including the town of Ballinakilly. Area, 10,781 ac. Pop. 4,342.

DYSERTH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S. St. Asaph. Area, 3,348 ac. Pop. 1,030.

DYSON'S, p. o., Guernsey co., O.

DYSON'S MILLS, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C.

DYSORTVILLE, p. o., McDowell co., N. C.

DZIALOSZICE, a town of Poland, prov. & 36 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on rt. b. of the Warta. Pop. 3,193.

DZIALOSZYN, a town of Poland, prov. & 57 m. S. S.E. Kalisz, on rt. b. of the Warta, with 1,100 inhabitants, & manufactures of morocco-leather, woollens, & hosiery.

DZIANGNAMRING, a town, Tibet, 150 m. W. Lassa.

DZITOVO, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 97 m. S.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,000.

DZIUZILOY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 70 m. E. Kamenietz. Pop. 1,500.

DZOUNGARIA (Chinese *Thian-Chan-pe-loo*), a region of Central Asia, comprised in Chinese Turkestan, between lat. 42° & 50° N., lon. 75° & 90 E., bordering on the Russian gov. Tomsk & the khanat Khokan. It abounds with mntns. & lakes, and is subdivided into the military divisions of Ili & Kour-kara-Ousson its chief cities, & of Tarbagatai. [Turkestan (Chinese).]

DZWINOGROD, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. S. W. Kamienitz. Pop. 1,800.

E

EAGLE, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 264 W. by S. Albany, 355 W. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous loam. Drained by Caneadea & Wiskoy creeks. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,187; 1850, 1,381.

EAGLE, p-o., Warren co., Pa., 139 N.W. Harrisburg, 320 W.

EAGLE, t., Brown co., O. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 891; 1850, 1,227.

EAGLE, p-t., Hancock co., O., 83 N.W. Columbus, 454 W. Drained by Eagle cr. of Blanchard's Fork of Maumee r. It has a grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 524; 1850, 950.

EAGLE, t., Vinton co., O. Pop. 1850, 476.

EAGLE, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Drained by Grand & Looking Glass rivers. Pop. 1850, 521.

EAGLE, t., Gallatin co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 580.

EAGLE, p. v., La Salle co., Ill., 110 N.N.E. Springfield, on a prairie near the Vermilion r. Pop. 1850, 336.

EAGLE, t., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 623.

EAGLE, t., Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,331.

EAGLE, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis. Drained by Mequaningo & Scuppernong creeks. Pop. 816.

EAGLE, t., Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 336.

EAGLE, t., Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. 881.

EAGLE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6½ m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 577.

EAGLE BRIDGE, p. v., Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Troy & Bennington r. r., 23 m. from Troy.

EAGLE CLIFFS, p. o., Monroe co., Ill.

EAGLE CREEK, t., Lake co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 315.

EAGLE CREEK, p. o., Benton co., Tenn.

EAGLE CREEK, p. o., Bradley co., Ark.

EAGLE EYRY, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

EAGLE FALLS, p-o., Rockingham co., N. C.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, p. o,, Huntingdon co., Pa.

EAGLE FURNACE, p. o., Roane co., Tenn.

EAGLE GROVE, p-o., Elbert co., Ga., 114 N. by E. Milledgeville, 588 W.

EAGLE HARBOR, p-v., Gaines t., Orleans co., N. Y., 256 W. by N. Albany, 398 W. It contains a Methodist church, 5 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

EAGLE HARBOR, Houghton co., Mich., an indentation of Lake Superior, & a port of the copper mining region. Pop. 1850, 126.

EAGLE HARBOR, p. o., Houghton co., Mich. (*See Houghton.*)

EAGLE ISLAND, Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, in the Atlantic, & 4 m. W.S.W. Erris-Head. It has 2 lighthouses. Lat. 54° 7′ N., lon. 10° 6′ W.—*Eagle Mountain*, Ulster, co. Down, is one of the highest of the Mourne mountains. Elevation 2,084 feet.

EAGLE LAKE, p. o., Oakland co., Mich.

EAGLE LAKE, p. o., Colorado co., Tex.

EAGLE MILLS, p. o., Rensselaer co., N. Y.

EAGLE MILLS, p. o., Iredell co., N. C.

EAGLE PASS, p. v., Kinney co., Tex., has 383 inhabitants. Here is a remarkable defile in the Guadalupe range, 445 m. W. from Austin.

EAGLE POINT, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

EAGLE RIVER, p. o., Houghton co., Mich.

EAGLE ROCK, p-v., Wake co., N. C., 12 E. Raleigh, 286 W.

EAGLESCLIFFE, or ECCLESCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ½ m. N.N.E. Yarm. Area, 4,821 ac. Pop. 701.

EAGLESHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 9 m. S.E. Paisley. Area, 15,450 ac. Pop. 2,524. It has much beautiful scenery, & moors abounding in game, almost entirely owned by the Earl of Eglintoun. Here are remains of a castle, built by Sir J. Montgomery, with the ransom money of Henry Hotspur, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Otterburn. Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," was born in this pa. in 1798.

EAGLESHAY, one of the Orkney Isls., 1 m. E. Rousay. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1 m. Pop. returned with Rousay. It has an anc. church.

EAGLESMERE, p. o., Sullivan co., Pa.

EAGLE'S NEST (THE), a rock, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, between the Upper & Middle lakes of Killarney, 4 m. S.W. Killarney. It is an almost perpendicular crag, 1,300 feet in height.

EAGLE TOWN, p. v., Hamilton co., Ia.

EAGLETOWN, p-v., Choctaw Nation, Indian Ter., 177 W. by S. of Little Rock, Ark., 1,242 W. Situated on the W. side of the Mountain Fork of Little river, a tributary of Red r.

EAGLE VILLAGE, p. o., Wyoming co., N. Y.

EAGLE VILLAGE, p-v., Boone co., Ia., 15 N.W. Indianapolis, 586 W.

EAGLEVILLE, p. v., Tolland co., Ct., on the left bank of Willimantic r.; & on the N. L., Willimantic, & Palmer r. r., 36 m. from New London, on the W. side of the river, is a cotton factory with 1,200 spindles, employing 35 persons; makes annually 300,000 yards of printed goods.

EAGLEVILLE, p-v., Centre co., Pa., 102 N.W. Harrisburg, 194 W.

EAGLEVILLE, p-o., Ashtabula co., O., 200 N.E. Columbus, 340 W.

EAGLEVILLE, p-v., Williamson co., Tenn., 27 S. Nashville, 690 W.

EAGLEVILLE, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

EAHEINO, MAUWE, or N. isl. [New Zealand.]

EAKRING, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.E. Allerton. Area, 2,497 ac. Pop. 710.

EALAN-NA-COOMB, an islet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland, pa. Tongue. It has remains of an ancient chapel.

EALING, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the Great W. r. r., 6 m. W. Paddington, & 9 m. W. St. Paul's cathedral, London. Area, 3,814 ac. Pop. 9,828. It has a boys' endowed school, also a girls'

do., an excellent industrial school, & several handsome villas. It comprises the town of Old Brentford.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Burton, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Penrith. Pop. with Yanwath, 356.

EARDISLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4¼ m. W. Leominster. Area, 4,455 ac. Pop. 899. It has a free school, founded in 1607.

EARDISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.S.E. Kington. Area, 4,533 ac. Pop. 811. In its vicinity is a gigantic oak, 400 years old.

EARDLEY, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 686.

EARL, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface hilly. South mountain passes through it. Drained by Manatawny cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., & saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,158; 1850, 1,047.

EARL, Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 2,702. (*See East & West Earl.*)

EARL, t., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 819.

EARLES, p. o., Muhlenburg co., Ky.

EARLES FURNACE, p. o., Cass co., Ga.

EARLEVILLE, p. o., La Salle co., Ill.

EARLSFERRY, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. W. Elie. Pop. 436.

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Hinckley. Pop. 2,364.

EARLSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. W. East Lavington. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 400.

EARLSTON, or ERCILDOUNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Lauder. Pop. 1,819, partly employed as woollen weavers. It has an endowed academy, library, & savings' bank, & is famous as the birth-place of Thomas the Rhymer.

EARLSVILLE, p-v., Hamilton t., Madison co., N. Y., 98 W. by N. Albany, 352 W. Situated on Chenango r. It contains 2 churches, 7 stores, 3 warehouses, a flouring m., a saw m., & 600 inhabitants.

EARLTOWN, t., Colchester co., N. S. Drained by several streams entering Tatmogouche bay. Surface hilly; soil fertile.

EARLVILLE, p-o., Earl t., Berks co., Pa., 65 E. Harrisburg, 158 W.

EARLVILLE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 178 N. W. Columbia, 472 W.

EARLVILLE, p. v., Portage co., O.

EARLY, county, Ga. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. The Chattahoochee riv. runs on its W. border. Watered by Spring r. & its branches, a tributary of Flint r. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Blakeley. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $279,532; Ind. corn, 223,037 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 76,317; rice, 48,790 pounds; cotton, 4,354 bales;—13 grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 9 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $19,000; value of manufactured articles, $33,575;—16 churches; 1 college, 50 students; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 6 schools, 109 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,444; 1850, 7,246.

EARLY GROVE, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 180 W. by S. Raleigh, 417 W.

EARLY GROVE, p. v., Marshall co., Miss., 170 N. Jackson. It has an Episcopal church & 200 inhabitants.

EARLYSVILLE, p. o., Albemarle co., Va.

EARN (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. & 24 m. W. Perth. Circumference about 19 m. Depth said to be 100 fathoms. Benvoirlich is the loftiest of the mntns. surrounding this lake, the scenery of which is much admired. At its E. end is the beautiful village of St. Fillans.—II. a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, & joins the Tay after a course of 30 m., near Abernethy. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the BRIDGE OF EARN, a small watering-place, 3 m. E.S.E. Perth.

EARNLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S. W. Chichester. Area, 1,182 ac. Pop. 137.

EARNSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Langport. Area, 375 ac. Pop. 13.

EARPVILLE, p. o., Upshur co., Tex.

EARSDON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 3¼ N.W. North Shields. Area, 11,646 ac. Pop. 10,982.

EARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. S.W. Bungay. Area, 3,052 ac. Pop. 745.

EARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5¼ m. N. E. Chichester. Area, 1,504 ac. Pop. 103.

EASBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E. Richmond. Area, 5,090 ac. Pop. 863.

EASDALE, or EISDALE, a small island of the Hebrides, coast of co. Argyle, pa. Kilbrandon. Area about 1¼ sq. m. Pop. 1851, 571. It is noted for slate quarries, which have been wrought for 150 years.

EASEBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N.E. Midhurst. Area, 4,043 ac. Pop. 1,706.

EASINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 8¼ m. E. Durham. Area, 13,730 ac. Pop. 7,062. It is the head of a poor-law union.—II. co. Oxford, 3¼ m. S. S.W. Tetsworth. Area, 232 ac. Pop. 18.—III. co. York, E. Riding, on the N. Sea, 6 m. E.S.E. Patrington. Area, 522 ac. Pop. 625.—IV. same co., N. Riding 10 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Area, 6,293 ac. Pop. 803.

EASINGWOLD, a market town & pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 12¼ m. N.N.W. York. Area of pa., 11,953 ac. Pop. 2,717; do. of town, 2,240. It has an endowed schoool, an union work-house, 3 branch banks, & large markets on Friday.

EASKEY, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 19¼ m. S.S.W. Sligo, on river of same name. Area, 13,285 ac. Pop. 6,349. Fairs, June 3, November 18. It has an ancient castle.

EAST, t., Carroll co., O. Pop. 1840, 995; 1850, 987.

EAST ABINGTON, p-v., Abington t., Plymouth co., Mass., 18 S.S.E. Boston, 446 W. Situated on Pembroke creek, issuing from a considerable pond, a branch of North r. It contains 4 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 New Jerusalem, & 1 Universalist,—a tannery, & 400 inhabitants.

EAST ALLEN, t., Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,475.

EAST ALLENTOWN, t., Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 564.

EAST ALTON, p-v., Alton t., Belknap co., N. H., 33 N.E. Concord, 514 W.

EAST ANDOVER, p. o., Merrimac co., N. H.

EAST ARENA, p. o., Iowa co., Wis.

EAST ASHFORD, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

EAST AUBURN, p. o., Cumberland co., Me.

EAST AURORA, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

EAST AVON, p-v., Avon t., Livingston co., N. Y., 218 W. Albany, 399 W. Situated 2 miles E. of Avon Springs. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

EAST BALDWIN, p-v., Baldwin t., Cumberland co., Me., 70 S.W. Augusta, 546 W.

EAST BARNARD, p-v., Barnard t., Windsor co., Vt., 39 S. Montpelier, 494 W.

EAST BARRE, p. o., Orleans co., N. Y.

EAST BARRE, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

EAST BEND, p. o., Yadkin co., N. C.

EAST BEND, p-o., Hancock co., Ill., 126 W.N.W. Springfield, 877 W.

EAST BERGEN, p. o., Genesee co., N. Y.

EAST BERLIN, p. o., Hartford co., Conn.

EAST BERLIN, p. o., St. Clair co., Mich.

EAST BERLIN, p-v., Adams co., Pa., 25 S.W. Harrisburg, 90 W.

EAST BERKSHIRE, p-v., Berkshire t., Franklin co., Vt., 61 N. Montpelier, 563 W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—& 200 inhabitants.

EAST BERNE, p-v., Berne t., Albany co., N. Y., 19 W. Albany, 389 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 15 dwellings.

EAST BETHANY, p-v., Bethany t., Genesee co., N. Y., 248 W. Albany, 367 W.

EAST BETHEL, p-v., Bethel t., Oxford co., Me., 59 W. Augusta, 607 W.

EAST BETHEL, p-v., Bethel t., Windsor co., Vt., 28 S. by W. Montpelier, 493 W.

EAST BETHLEHEM, p-t., Washington co., Pa., 197 W. Harrisburg, 213 W. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal abounds. Monongahela river runs on its E. boundary, & Ten Mile creek on its S. border. The national road crosses the Monongahela river in its N.E. part. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 5 grist m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,312; 1850, 2,265.

EAST BIRMINGHAM, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,624.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 203 W. Albany, 349 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile clay & sandy loam. Drained by Mud cr. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a tannery, a furnace, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, an iron

foundry, 8 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,986; 1850, 2,262.

EAST BOSTON, city, Suffolk co., Mass., lies E. of the city of Boston. Pop. 1850, 10,214; & in 1854 15,000. The public buildings are 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—2 grammar schools, 12 primary schools, a library association with 1,000 volumes, & holds lectures during the winter months; a savings bank, a fire insurance company, &c.

The following summary of statistics will exhibit the amount of capital invested in manufacturing & mechanical business in East Boston, the number of hands employed, & the amount of annual products:—

Business.	Capital.	No. of hands.	Annual product.
Manufacturing and mechanics	$1,858,000	1,192	$3,769,916
Ship building	71,000	295	851,300
Lumber, wood, coal, &c.	45,000		332,000
Tanning, trucking, &c.	32,000	275	140,000
Curing and packing fish.	49,000	23	138,500
Total	$2,056,000	1,785	$5,231,716

Steam power is used in twenty of the establishments mentioned in the table, & several others are making preparations to use it. There were built in 1850 at the different ship-yards, 14 ships & barks, making an aggregate tonnage of 14,065 tons. East Boston, with its superior location for commercial & manufacturing purposes, will doubtless soon double its present population. It has a water frontage of 17,000 feet on the deep water of the harbor, as well adapted & better protected for commerce than wharves in the city proper. The Grand Junction Railroad unites East Boston with all the principal roads from the city, thus affording an unbroken chain of railroad communication from the deep water wharves in this section of the city through the great manufacturing districts of New England to the Canadas, the lakes, & the great West, greatly to the advantage of the commerce of Boston, by bringing to & taking from the ships & warehouses all merchandise intended for the interior, & products & manufactures destined for shipment, free from expense of transhipment. East Boston was formerly known as Maverick's, Noddle's, & Williams' Island. In 1814 the citizens of Boston erected a fort on its eastern extremity, which was called Fort Strong. In 1830, some eight or ten of our most enterprising capitalists purchased this island, & commenced laying it out into streets & lots, with a view of making it an important part of the city. Among the important improvements in that portion of the city termed East Boston are the introduction of the Cochituate water by the city of Boston, the construction of the Grand Junction Railroad, & the construction of the sea-wall across the Basin, thus reclaiming a large quantity of low lands which were hitherto partially covered by the tide-waters. These lands consist of marsh and flats to the extent of about ninety-five acres, lying between Westwood Island & the Eastern Railroad.

EASSIE & NEVAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 706.

EASTBOURNE, a market town, watering place, & pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6¼ m. S. Hailsham. Area of pa. 5,512 ac. Pop. 3,433. The town has a theatre, ball-room, library, a chalybeate spring, & an excellent beach for bathing. In its vicinity is Beachy Head.

EAST BRADFORD, t., Chester co., Pa. Brandywine river runs on its S.W. boundary. Drained by Brandywine creek & its branches, which afford water power. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 cotton fac., 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 machine shops, 2 academies, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,215; 1850, 1,330.

EAST BRANDYWINE, t., Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,115.

EAST BREWER, p-v., Brewer t., Penobscot co., Me., 76 N.E. Augusta, 671 W.

EAST BREWSTER, p-v., Brewster t., Barnstable co., Mass., 93 S.E. Boston, 494 W. It contains a Baptist, a Congregational, & an Unitarian church.

EASTBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N. New Romney. Area, 1,135 ac. Pop. 31.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass. 25 S.S.E. Boston, 423 W. Organized in 1823. Drained by a branch of Taunton r., which affords good water power. The v. on the Bridgewater br. of Old Colony r. r., contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Universalist,—a bank, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw., a furnace, 2 forges, an edge tool fac., a nail fac., 6 boot & shoe facs., an acad., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,950; 1850, 2,545.

EASTBROOK, t., Hancock co., Me. It contains 2 ponds, which have an outlet into Union r., a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 155; 1850, 212.

EAST BROOK, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 232 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 274 W.

EAST BROOKFIELD, p-v., Brookfield t., Orange co., Vt., 22 S. Montpelier, 504 W. Situated on a branch of White r. which affords water power.

EAST BROOKFIELD, p-v., Brookfield t., Worcester co., Mass., 56 W.S.W. Boston, 392 W.

EAST BRUNSWICK, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Drained by the Little Schuylkill r., and contains the village of McKeansburg. Pop. 1840, 1,230; 1850, 1,337.

EAST BUFFALO, t., Union co., Pa. It lies on the west branch of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1840, 812; 1850, 970.

EAST BURKE, p-o., Caledonia co., Vt.

EAST BURNHAM, p-o., Waldo co., Me., 40 N.N.E. Augusta, 636 W.

EAST CALAIS, p-o., Calais t., Washington co., Vt., 13 N.E. Montpelier, 529 W.

EAST CALN, t., Chester co., Pa. Drained by Brandywine cr. & branches. It contains the v. Downington. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a rolling m. Pop. 1840, 1,757; 1850, 2,292.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, p-v., Cambridge t., Middlesex co., Mass., 1 N.W. Boston, 439 W. It was formerly called Lechmere Point, and is connected with Boston by Canal Bridge, and by the viaduct of the Boston and Lowell railroad over Charles r. (*See Cambridge.*)

EAST CAMERON, p-o., Steuben co., N.Y.

EAST CANAAN, p-o., Grafton co., N.H.

EAST CANAAN, p-o., Litchfield co., Ct.

EAST CANDOR, p-o., Tioga co., N.Y.

EAST CANEADEA, p-o., Alleghany co., N.Y.

EAST CANISTEO, p-v., Canisteo t., Steuben county, N.Y., 241 W. by S. Albany, 308 W.

EAST CANON, v. & digging, Eldorado co., Cal. Pop. 42.

EAST CAPE, *Wai-Apou*, is the most E. point of New Zealand, N. isl. Lat. 37° 40′ S., lon. 178° 40′ E.—II. the most E. cape of Madagascar. Lat. 15° 2′ S., lon. 50° 4′ E.

EAST CARLTON, p-v., Carlton t., Orleans co., N. Y., 262 W. by N. Albany, 405 W.

EAST CENTREVILLE, p-o., Indiana co., Pa.

EAST CHARLEMONT, p-o., Franklin co., Mass.,

EAST CHARLESTON, p-v., Charleston t., Orleans co., Vt., 68 N. by E. Montpelier, 578 W.

EAST CHATHAM, p-v., Columbia co., N.Y.

EAST CHESTER, p-v., Chester t., Rockingham co., N.H., 25 S.S.E. Concord, 466 W.

EAST CHESTER, p-t., Westchester co., N.Y., 142 S. Albany, 15 N.E. New York, 241 W. The surface is hilly and stony; soil a fertile loam. Watered by Bronx r. and Hutchinson's cr., which enter through an estuary into Long Island sound. The v. is on the E. side of East Chester cr., and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, a grist m., and about 350 inhabitants. It has a convenient harbor, and several sloops employed in trade with New York. There are in the t. an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,502; 1850, 1,679.

EAST CHINA, p-v., China t., Wyoming co., N.Y., 268 W. Albany, 351 W.

EAST-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, Isle of Sheppey, 5 m. E.S.E. Queenboro'. Area, 8,621 ac. Pop. 952. Fair, Holy Thursday.

EAST CLARENDEN, p-v., Clarenden t., Rutland co., Vt., 66 S. by W. Montpelier, 460 W. Contains an Universalist church, and 150 inhabitants.

EAST CLARIDON, p-v., Claridon t., Geauga co., O., 174 N.E. Columbus, 333 W.

EAST CLARKSFIELD, p-o., Huron co., O.

EAST CLARKSON, p-o., Monroe co., N.Y.

EAST CLEVELAND, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., Pop. 1850, 2,343.

EAST COBLESKILL, p-o., Schoharie co., N.Y.

EAST COCALICO, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Drained by Cocalico cr. It has 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,986; 1850, 2,117.

EAST CONCORD, p.-o., Bureau co., Ill.

EAST CONNEQUENSING, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,142.

EAST CONSTABLE, p-v., Constable t., Franklin co., N.Y., 214 N. by W. Albany, 553 W.

EAST CORINTH, p-v., Corinth, Penobscot co., Me., 88 N.E. Augusta, 683 W.

EAST CORINTH, p-v., Corinth t., Orange co., Vt., 23 S.E. Montpelier, 521 W.

EASTCOTTS, a chapelry of Engl., co. and 3½ S.E. Bedford, pa. Cardington. Pop. 859.

EAST COVENTRY, t., Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,288.

EAST CRAFT, p-o., Cape May co., N.J.

EAST CRAFTSBURY, p-o., Orleans co., Vt.

EAST CUTCHOGUE, p-v., Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island r. r., 89 from New York.

EAST DEER, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Situated on the W. side of the Alleghany r. Drained by Bull cr. It has 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,987; 1850, 2,021.

EAST DEKALB, p-o., St. Lawrence co. N.J.

EAST DENNIS, p-v., Dennis t., Barnstable co., Mass., 83 S.E. Boston, 484 W.

EAST DIXFIELD, p-o., Dixfield t., Oxford co., Me., 95 W. by N. Augusta, 613 W.

EAST DIXMONT, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

EAST DONEGAL, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Drained by Little Chicques cr. and branches. Pop. 1840, 2,987; 1850, 1,997.

EAST DORSET, p-o., Dorset t., Bennington co., Vt., 88 S.S.W. Montpelier, 435 W.

EAST DOUGLAS, p-v., Douglass t., Worcester co., Mass., 41 S.W. Boston, 398 W.

EAST DOVER, p-o., Dover t., Piscataquisco., Me., 86 N.N.E. Augusta, 685 W.

EAST DOVER, p-o., Lenawee co., Mich., 76 S.W. Detroit, 510 W.

EAST DUANESBURGH, p-o., Schenectady co., N.Y.

EAST DURHAM, p-v., Durham t., Greene co., N.Y., 40 S. by W. Albany, 553 W.

EAST EARL, t., Lancaster co. Pa., 18 N.E. Lancaster. Surface undulating; soil red shale and gravel. Drained by Conestoga creek. It has a forge and 9 mills. Pop. 2,100.

EAST EDDINGTON, p-o., Eddington t., Penobscot co., Me., 79 N.E. Augusta, 774 W.

EAST EDEN, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

EAST EDEN, p-o., Erie co., N.Y.

EAST ELLIOTT, p-v., Elliott t., York co., Me., 102 S. by W. Augusta, 502 W.

EASTER (GOOD), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6¾ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 504.—II. (*High.*) a pa., same co., 8 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 4,725 ac. Pop. 1,043.

EASTERGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. W. S.W. Arundel. Area, 912 ac. Pop. 162.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific, is in lat. 27° 6′ S., lon. 109° 17′ W., about 200 m. W. the coast of Chili. It is small and of volcanic origin, & rises to 1,200 feet in elevation. Soil fertile. Pop. estimated at 1,200.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. [ASIATIC ARCHIP.]

EASTERSNOW, a pa., Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4 m. E.S.E. Boyle. Area, 6,457 ac. Pop. 2,035.

EAST EVANS, p-o., Evans t., Erie co., N.Y. 307 W. Albany, 372 W.

EAST EXETER, p-o., Monroe co., Mich.

EAST FAIRFIELD, p-o., Fairfield t., Franklin co., Vt., 52 N.N.W. Montpelier, 548 W.

EAST FAIRFIELD, p-v., Fairfield t., Columbiana co., O., 158 E.N.E. Columbus, 276 W.

EAST FALLOWFIELD, t., Chester county, Pa. Drained by W. branch of Brandywine creek. It has 3 paper fac., 1 tannery, 1 rolling m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,170; 1850, 1,289.

EAST FALLOWFIELD, t., Crawford co., Pa.

EAST FALMOUTH, p-v., Falmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 84 S. by E. Boston, 479 W. It contains a Congregational church and 250 inhabitants.

EAST FARMINGTON, p-v., Farmington t., Oakland co., Mich., 24 N.W. Detroit, 546 W.

EAST FELICIANA, parish, La. Situated in the N. part of the E. projection of the state. It has Thompson's cr. on its W. border and Amitie r. on its eastern, by branches of which it is drained. Surface gently undulating; soil very fertile. Area, 445 sq. ms. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $331,424; Indian corn, 391,789 bush. produced; sugar 1,105 hhds; cotton 2,967 bales; molasses 71,200 gal.;—6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufactures, $63,850; value of manufactured articles, $91,635;—9 churches; 3 libraries, 5,[illegible] vols.; 1 college, 160 students; 6 acad., 175 pupils; 6 sc., 160 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,893. Pop. 1850, 13,598.

EAST FINDLAY, p-t., Washington co., Pa. Drained by north fork of Wheeling cr. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,147; 1850, 1,281.

EAST FISHKILL, p-t., Dutchess co., N.Y. Drained by Mattewan cr. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. It has an iron works, a flouring m., 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,619.

EAST FLORENCE, p-o., Florence t., Oneida co., N.Y., 125 W.N.W. Albany, 411 W.

EASTFORD, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 35 E. Hartford, 371 W. Drained by Nachaug r. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. The v. on the W. side of Nachaug r., contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congreagtional, & 1 Methodist.—several manufactories, stores, and dwellings. There are in the t. a cotton fac. and 2 cassimere factories, the three have 2,700 spin. and employ 75 persons. Pop. 1850, 1,127. (*See Ashford.*)

EAST FORK, p-o., Montgomery, Ill.,

EAST FORK, p-o., Macon, co., Mo.

EAST FOXBOROUGH, p-v., Foxborough t., Norfolk co., Mass., 25 S. by W. Boston, 417 W.

EAST FRANKLIN, p-o., Franklin co., Vt.

EAST FREEDOM, p-o., Blair co., Pa.

EAST FREETOWN, p-o., Bristol co., Mass.

EAST FREETOWN, p-o., Cortland co., N.Y.

EAST GAINES, p-o., Orleans co., N.Y.

EAST GAINSVILLE, p-o., Wyoming co., N.Y.

EAST GALWAY, p-o., Saratoga co., N.Y.

EAST GENESEE, t., Genesee co. Mich., 65 N.W. from Detroit. Drained by Flint r. Pop. 1850, 844.

EAST GENOA, p-o., Genoa t., Cayuga co., N.Y., 164 W. Albany, 316 W.

EAST GEORGIA, p-o., Franklin co., Vt.

EAST GERMAN, p-o., Chenango co., N.Y.

EAST GERMANTOWN, p-o., Wayne co., Ia.

EAST GLENVILLE, p-o., Glenville t., Schenectady co., N.Y., 20 N.W. Albany, 388 W.

EAST GOSHEN, t., Chester co., Pa., 18 W. Philadelphia. Surface is generally level; soil a fertile sandy loam well cultivated. Watered by Ridley and Chester cr. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 740; 1850, 768.

EAST GRAFTON, p-o., Rensselaer co., N.Y.

EAST GRANBY, p-v., Granby t., Hartford co., Ct., 15 N. by W. Hartford 351 W.

EAST GRANVILLE, p-v., Granville t., Hampden co., Mass., 110 W. by S. Boston, 362 W.

EAST GREENBUSH, p-v., Greenbush t., Rensselaer co., N.Y. It contains 1 church, an academy, 1 store, and about 15 dwellings.

EAST GREENE, p-o., Greene t., Chenango co. N.Y., 118 W. Albany, 318 W.

EAST GREENFIELD, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 400.

EAST GREENVILLE, p-v., Tuscarawas t., Stark co., O., 110 N.E. Columbus, 327 W.

EAST GREENWICH, p-t., capital of Kent co., R.I., 14 S. Providence, 397 W. Surface rough; soil fertile. Drained by Mascashug and Hunts river. The village is situated on the Providence & Stonington railroad, and at the head of Greenwich bay, a branch of Naragansett bay; and has considerable navigation employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 5 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist.—the Providence conference seminary which has a principal, 2 instructors, and 70 students, 25 stores, 5 cotton fac. employing 290 persons, have 380 looms, 17,136 spindles, & make annually 6,000,000 yds. shirting, printed goods, &c., 1 woollen fac. emp. 40 persons, has 24 looms, 440 spindles, and makes 160,000 yds. of tweeds yearly; & 1,200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 8 fulling m., 5 cotton fac., 5 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,500; 1850, 2,358.

EAST GREENWICH, p-o., Greenwich t., Washington co., N.Y.

EAST GRINSTEAD, a mkt. town and pa. of England,

co. Sussex, 26 m. S. of London. Area of pa. 15,071 ac. Pop. 3,820. The town has a grammar school, and a handsome college for 24 aged persons. Market, Thursday. Fairs, April 21, July 13, December 11. It formerly sent two members to H. of C.

EAST GROVE, p-o., Henry co., Iowa.

EAST GROVELAND, p-o., Groveland t., Livingston co., N.Y., 241 W. Albany, 336 W.

EAST GUILFORD, p-v., Guilford t., Chenango co., N.Y., 194 W. Albany, 326 W. It contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., a plaster m., a clothier's works, and about 15 dwellings.

EAST HADDAM, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 30 S.S.E. Hartford, 343 W. The *Machamodus* of the Indians. Organized in 1734. Surface uneven & rocky; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. The village called East Haddam Landing, is on the left bank of Connecticut r., a little below the mouth of Salmon r., and contains an Episcopal church, a bank, 4 stores, 4 cotton fac. making cotton duck, twine and yarn; the 4 have 3,559 spindles and employ 70 persons. Moodus village, at the head of navigation on Salmon r., 4 ms. N., contains 3 stores, a saw m., a cotton fac. manufacturing cotton duck, twine and print goods, has 3,380 spindles, & employs 80 persons. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 8 cotton fac., 6 bell foundries, a tannery, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,620; 1850, 2,610.

EASTHAM, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 97 S.E. Boston, 493 W. The *Nawset* of the Indians. It is the narrow part of Cape Cod, about half way between the elbow & the cape. Incorporated in 1646. Surface level; soil sandy. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 955; 1850, 845.

EASTHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Chester, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Great Neston. Area, 10,834 ac. Pop. 2,411. —II. co. Worcester, 4 m. E. Tenbury. Area, 3,846 ac. Pop. 622.

EAST HAMBURG, p-o., Hamburg t., Erie co., N. Y., 284 W. Albany, 369 W.

EAST HAMILTON, p-v., Hamilton t., Madison co., N. Y., 92 W. by N. Albany, 358 W. Contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

EAST HAMPDEN, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co Berks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Workingham. Area, 5,186 ac. Pop. 698.

EAST HAMPTON, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 98 W. Boston, 376 W. Incorporated in 1809. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r. Surface on the south mountainous; soil fertile. It has an extensive button fac. employing 200 persons, a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 717; 1850, 1,342.

EAST HAMPTON, p-v., Chatham t., Middlesex co., Ct. Situated on Pine brook, the outlet of Pocotopogue pond. It contains a Congregational church.

EAST HAMPTON, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 267 S.E. by S. Albany, 114 E. New York, 347 W. Situated on the E. end of Long Island, and contains Montauk Point, Gardiner's, and some smaller islands. Surface about 2 thirds level; soil a fertile sandy alluvion. Toward Montauk Point the surface is very uneven. (*See Montauk Point.*) The remnant of the Montauk Indians reside here, on a conditional reservation of 1,000 acres. The v. of East Hampton lies on a single street, & contains 2 churches.—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—Clinton academy, 2 windmills, several stores, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,076; 1850, 2,122.

EAST HANOVER, t., Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,655.

EAST HANOVER, p-t., Lebanon co., Pa., 21 E. Harrisburgh, 131 W. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,815.

EAST HARDWICK, p. o., Caledonia co., Vt.

EAST HARTFORD, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 1 E. Hartford, 337 W. It was incorporated in 1784, and is situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., opposite to Hartford, with which it is connected by a bridge. The land bordering the r. is exceedingly fertile; back of this, it rises 15 or 20 feet to an extended plain. A causeway, a mile long, extends across the meadows to the bridge. The v. is pleasantly situated on the plain, mostly on an extended and broad street, shaded with a row of lofty elms in the middle of the street, & other trees on its sides. The t. is drained by Hockanum r., which flows into the Connecticut, and affords extensive water power, & has 5 paper fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,389; 1850, 2,497.

EAST HARWICH, p-v., Harwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 100 S. by E. Boston, 501 W. It contains a Methodist church & several dwellings.

EAST HAVEN, t., Essex co., Vt. First settled in 1790. Pasumsic r. passes through its W. corner. Drained by head branches of Pasumsic r. Surface uneven and mountainous, chiefly adapted to grazing. Pop. 1840, 79; 1850, 94.

EAST HAVEN, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 39 S. by W. Hartford, 303 W. Incorporated in 1785. Quinnipack r. runs on its W. border. Surface mostly level; soil light & sandy, or sandy loam; towards the E. hilly; & the soil a gravelly loam. The v. on the New Haven & New London r. r., 7 m. from New Haven, contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—& about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a paper fac., a grist m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,382; 1850, 1,670.

EAST HAVERHILL, p. o., Grafton co., N. H.

EAST HAVERHILL, p-v., Haverhill t., Essex co., Ms., 38 N. Boston, 468 W.

EAST HAWLEY, p. o., Wayne co., Pa.

EAST HEBRON, p-o., Oxford co., Me., 36 W. Augusta, 587 W.

EAST HEMPFIELD, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 38 E. S.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. Surface mostly level. Drained by Little Conestoga cr. on the E. It has a fulling m. 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,657; 1850, 2,266.

EAST HERRICK, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 154 N. Harrisburg, 264 W.

EAST HIGHGATE, p-o., Highgate t., Franklin co., Vt., 71 N.N.W. Montpelier, 545 W.

EAST HILL, p-o., Nunda t., Alleghany co., N.Y., 248 W. by S. Albany, 339 W.

EAST HOLDEN, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

EAST HOMER, p-o., Homer t., Cortland co., N. Y., 136 W. Albany, 322 W.

EASTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S. S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 814 ac. Pop. 112.

EASTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Gt. Coggeshall. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 161.

EASTHOTHLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 7¼ m. N. Lewes. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 667.

EAST HOUNDSFIELD, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.,

EAST HUNTINGDON, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. Drained by branches of Jacob's creek. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 7 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,774; 1850, 1,873.

EAST INDIAN, t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 1850, 193.

EASTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. W. Stroud. Area, 2,042 ac. Pop. 1,886, partly emp'd in woollen manufacs.

EAST JAFFREY, p. v., Cheshire co., N. H. Situated on Contoocook r., & contains a Universalist church, a bank, & 250 inhabitants.

EAST JAVA, p-o., Java t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 263 W. Albany, 356 W.

EAST KENT, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

EAST KILL, p-o., Hunter t., Greene co., N. Y., 57 S.S.W. Albany, 364 W.

EAST KILLINGLY, p-v., Killingly t., Windham co., Ct., 49 E. Hartford, 380 W.

EAST KINGSTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 36 S.E. Concord, 474 W. Soil fertile. Drained by Powow r. Incorporated in 1738. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 551; 1850, 532.

EAST KNOX, p-o., Knox t., Waldo co., Me., 38 E. N.E. Augusta, 633 W.

EAST KOY, cr., N. Y., rises in Genesee co., and in Alleghany co. unites with West Koy cr., whence it flows E. into Genesee r. It affords good water power.

EAST KOY, p-o., Pike t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 260 W. by S. Albany, 355 W.

EAST LACKAWANOCK, t., Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1850, 922.

EAST LAMPETER, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,980.

EAST LANDAFF, p. o., Grafton co., N. H.

EAST LANSING, p-o., Tompkins co., N. Y., 172 W. Albany, 308 W.

EAST LAPORTE, p-o., Haywood co., N. C., 317 W. Raleigh, 547 W.

EASTLEACH, two pas. of Engl., co. Gloucester.—I. (*Martin*), 3 m. N.N.W. Lechdale. Area, 1,960 ac. Pop. 1,967.—II. (*Turville*), same co., 4 m. N.N.W. Lechdale. Area, 2,670 ac. Pop. 446.

EAST LEBANON, p-v., Lebanon t., Grafton co., N. H., 49 N.W. Concord, 488 W.

EAST LEE, p. o., Berkshire co., Mass.

EAST LEMPSTER, p. o., Sullivan co., N. H.

EAST LEON, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

EAST LEWISTON, p. o., Mahoning co., O.

EAST LEXINGTON, p-v., Middlesex co., Ms., 8 N. W. Boston, 448 W., contains an Universalist church & 250 inhabitants.

EAST LIBERTY, v., Alleghany co., Pa., 5 E. Pittsburg. Pleasantly situated on the Greensburg and Philadelphia turnpike, and contains 3 churches, several stores, various mechanics, & 400 inhabitants.

EAST LIBERTY, p-v., Dunbar t., Fayette co., Pa., 184 W. by S. Harrisburg, 209 W. Situated on the S. bank of Youghiogheny r.

EAST LIBERTY, p-v., Perry t., Logan co., O., 59 N.W. Columbus, 449 W. It contains 177 inhabitants.

EAST LIBERTY, p. v., Allen co., Ia.

EAST LIMA, t., Lagrange co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 824.

EAST LIMINGTON, p-o., York co., Me., 68 S.W. Augusta, 543 W.

EAST LINE, p-o., Ballston t., Saratoga co., N. Y.

EASTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.W. Faversham. Area, 1,915 ac. Pop. 414.

EAST LITCHFIELD, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

EAST LIVERMORE, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 22 W. by N. Augusta, 602 W. Pop. 1850, 891.

EAST LIVERPOOL, p-v., St. Clair t., Columbiana co., O., 156 S.S.E. Columbus, 268 W. Situated on the Ohio r., 4 ms. below the line of Pennsylvania, & contains 4 stores, 3 commission warehouses, a steam saw m., a steam grist m., & 852 inhabitants. It is the principal deposit of flour from the numerous flouring m. on the Little Beaver r.

EAST LONG MEADOW, p-v., Long Meadow t., Hampden co., Ms., 99 W.S.W. Boston, 366 W. It contains 1 Congregational church, & several dwellings.

EAST LYMAN, p-o., Lyman t., Grafton co., N. H., 98 N.N.W. Concord, 538 W.

EAST LYME, p. t., New London co., Ct., 51 S.S.E. Hartford. Drained by Nanticook & Manicook rivers. Surface hilly; soil fertile. The v. on the N. Haven & N. London r. r., 43 m. from New Haven, contains 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Congregational.—a cotton fac., & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 1,382.

EAST MACDONOUGH, p-o., Macdonough t., Chenango co., N. Y., 114 W. Albany, 338 W.

EAST MACHIAS, t., Washington co., Me. Drained by Machias r. The v. at the falls, contains several mills, an academy, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 15 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,905.

EAST MADISON, p-o., Somerset co., Me., 42 N. Augusta, 437 W.

EAST MADISON, v., Chatham t., Morris co., N. J. It contains an academy, a Methodist church, & about 30 dwellings.

EAST MAHONING, t., Indiana co., Pa. Drained by Little Mahoning r. Pop. 1850, 869.

EAST-MAIN, or SLADE RIVER, a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side. Lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 78° 41′ W., after a course estimated at 400 m., in which it traverses numerous lakes.

EAST MAINE, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

EASTMANSVILLE, p. v., Fulton co., N. Y.

EAST MARION, p. v., Livingston co., Mich.

EAST MARLBOROUGH, t., Chester co., Pa., 28 S. W. Philadelphia. Surface a gentle declivity; soil sandy loam. Watered by Pocopsen cr., a branch of Brandywine cr., & Redclay cr. It contains the v. of Unionville. There are in the t. 1 tannery, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,379; 1850, 1,425.

EAST MARSHFIELD, p. o., Marshfield t., Plymouth co., Ms.

EAST MAYSVILLE, v., Mason co., Ky. Pop. 1850, 416.

EAST MEDWAY, p-v., Medway t., Norfolk co., Ms., 24 S.W. Boston, 422 W. Contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

EAST MEON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. E. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 11,380 ac. Pop. 1,543.

EAST MIDDLEBOROUGH, p-v., Plymouth co., Ms., 44 S. by E. Boston, 436 W. It contains a Congregational church & several dwellings.

EAST MIDDLEBURY, p-o., Middlebury t., Addison co., Vt., 54 S.W. Montpelier, 486 W.

EAST MONMOUTH, p-o., Monmouth t., Kennebec co., Me.

EAST MONROE, p-v., Fairfield t., Highland co., O., 78 S.W. Columbus, 433 W.

EAST MONTVILLE, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

EAST MONTPELIER, p-t., Montpelier t., Washington co., Vt., 6 E. Montpelier, 522. Drained by Winooski r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. The v. contains a church, a fulling m., a saw & grist m., and 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,447.

EAST MORICHES, p. o., Suffolk co., N. Y.

EAST MOULTONBORO, Moultonboro t., Carroll co., N. H., 49 N. by E. Concord, 530 W.

EAST NANTMEAL, t., Chester co., Pa., 33 N.W. Philadelphia, 65 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 143 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. Drained by branches of French cr. & Marsh cr. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tilt hammer works. Pop. 1850, 921.

EAST NASSAU, p. v., Nassau t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 17 E. Albany. Situated on Kinderhook creek, and contains a church, 3 stores, a cotton fac., 2 mills, a tannery & about 300 inhabitants.

EAST NEW MARKET, p-v., Dorchester co., Md., 73 S.E. Annapolis, 113 W., contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

EAST NEWPORT, p-o., Newport t., Penobscot co., Me.

EAST NEW PORTLAND, p-o., New Portland t., Somerset co., Me., 52 N. by W. Augusta, 646 W.

EAST NEW SHARON, p-o., New Sharon t., Kennebec co., Me., 24 N.N.W. Augusta, 617 W.

EAST NEW VINEYARD, p. o., Franklin co., Me.

EAST NEW YORK, p-v., Flatbush t., Kings co., N. Y., 5½ E. Brooklyn, 152 S. Albany, 6 E. New York, 202 W. It contains 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 3 stores, 1 clock fac. propelled by steam, 1 suspender and boot web fac., & is designed for a large manufac. village.

EASTNOR, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ledbury. Area, 3,180 ac. Pop. 444. Earl Somers' seat here is a magnificent fabric.

EAST NORTHPORT, p-o., Northport t., Waldo co., Me., 46 E. Augusta, 640 W.

EAST NORTHWOOD, p-o., Northwood t., Rockingham co., N. H., 22 E. Concord, 492 W.

EAST NORTH YARMOUTH, p. o., Cumberland co., Me.

EAST NORWEGIAN, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,031.

EAST NORWICH, p. v., Queens co., N. Y.

EAST NOTTINGHAM, t., Chester co., Pa., 40 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface generally uneven; soil sandy loam. Elk cr. runs on its E. boundary. Drained by Little Elk cr. It has the v. of Oxford on its N. boundary. There are in the t. 6 paper fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,412.

EAST OGDEN, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.

EASTON, p-t., Bristol co., Ms., 24 S. Boston, 429 W. Drained by 2 branches of Taunton r., which afford water power. It has a woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,074; 1850, 2,337.

EASTON, p. t., Fairfield co., Ct. Drained by Saugatuck & Aspetuck rivers. Surface undulating; soil a gravelly loam. It has a tannery, a grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,432.

EASTON, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 27 N.N.E. Albany, 397 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil sandy & clay loam. Drained by Battenkill, which bounds it on the W. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a plough fac., & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,988; 1850, 3,225.

EASTON, p-b., and capital of Northampton co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Delaware r., at the junction of the Lehigh, 58 N. Philadelphia, 106 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 199 W. & 78 from New York by the New Jersey Central r. r., Pop. 1820, 2,370; 1830, 3,529; 1840, 4,865; 1850, 7,250. It is built on a point of land formed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, and Bush-

kill cr. The streets are laid out along the cardinal points, crossing each other at right angles, with a square in the centre, on which stands the court house, erected in 1758. The part of the village on the Delaware is level, but considerably elevated above the r., and the ground rises gradually from the r. toward the W. to a considerable height. It has 8 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 banks, cap. $567,000, a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 7 flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., 5 academies, several printing offices together issuing 8 weekly newspapers. La Fayette college is located in this borough. It was founded in 1832, has a President and 7 professors or other instructors, 82 students, and 5,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement fourth Wednesday in July. There is a fine bridge over the Delaware, 570 feet long, which cost $80,000; a chain bridge over the Lehigh; and 2 bridges over the Bushkill. The Delaware, Lehigh and Morris canals form a junction at this place.

EASTON, p-v., capital of Talbot co., Md., 45 S.E. Annapolis, 85 W. Situated on Tread Haven cr., near the head of a large estuary, 13 ms. from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. It contains a court house, a market house, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Friends,—a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,413 inhabitants.

EASTON, p. o., Wayne co., O.

EASTON, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 397.

EASTON, numerous pas., Engl.—I. co. Wilts, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Ludgers-hall. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 487.—II. co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Wickham-market. Area, 1,462 ac. Pop. 404.—III. co. Huntingdon, 3¼ m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 177.—IV. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area, 1,576 ac. Pop. 295.—V. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Stamford. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,066.—VI. co. Hants, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area, 2,734 ac. Pop. 485.—VII. (*Great*), co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Gt. Dunmow. Area, 2,532 ac. Pop. 937.—VIII. (*Little*), same co., 1¼ m. N.W. Gt. Dunmow. Area, 1,548 ac. Pop. 396.—IX. (*Bavents*), co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Southwold. Area, 381 ac. Pop. 3.—X. (*In Gordano*), co. Somerset, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area, 1,931 ac. Pop. 1,984.—XI. (*Grey*), co. Wilts, 3¼ m. W. Malmsbury. Area, 1,046 ac. Pop. 189.—XII. (*Magna*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Bringhurst, 1¼ m. N.W. Rockingham. Pop. 600.—XIII. (*Maudit*), a pa., co. Northampton, 5¾ m. S. Wellingboro'. Area, 1,764 ac. Pop. 217.—XIV. (*Neston*), in same co., 1 m. E. Towcester. Area, 1,703 ac. Pop. 170. The splendid seat of the E. of Pomfret is in this parish.—XV. (*St. Andrews*), co. Norfolk. Pop. 755.

EASTON'S CORNERS, p. o., Walford t., Grenville co., Can. W., 25 N.W. Prescot, on the Rideau canal, & has 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 75 inhabs.

EAST ORANGE, p. o., Orange co., Vt.

EAST ORANGE, p. o., Delaware co., O.

EAST ORANGEVILLE, p. o., Wyoming co., N. Y.

EAST ORLEANS, p-v., Orleans t., Barnstable co., Mass., 98 S.E. Boston, 499 W.

EAST ORRINGTON, p-o., Penobscot co., Me., 74 N.E. Augusta, 670 W.

EAST OTTO, p-o., Ohio t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 298 W. by S. Albany, 348 W.

EAST OXFORD, p-o., Oxford t., Oxford co., Me., 50 S.W. Augusta, 582 W.

EAST PAINTED POST, p-v., Corning t., Steuben co., N. Y., 207 W. by S. Albany, 288 W.

EAST PALESTINE, p-v., Columbiana co., O., 167 E.N.E. Columbus, 274 W. It contains 2 stores, various mechanic shops, & 150 inhabitants. The union of 2 small streams affords water power. Stone coal & iron ore are found in the vicinity.

EAST PALMYRA, p-o., Palmyra t., Wayne co., N. Y., 190 W. by N. Albany, 361 W.

EAST PARISH, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

EAST PARSONFIELD, p-o., Parsonfield t., York co., Me., 80 S.W. Augusta, 538 W.

EAST PEMBROKE, p-o., Pembroke t., Genesee co., N. Y., 256 W. Albany, 381 W.

EAST PENN, p-t., Carbon co., Pa., 91 N.E. Harrisburg. Surface mountainous; soil, gravel & red shale. Drained by Lizard cr., which flows into the Lehigh r. The Lehigh Water Gap, through Blue mountain, is in the S. part of the t. Pop. 1840, 1,535; 1850, 688. (*See Mahoning.*)

EAST PENSBORO', t., Cumberland co., Pa., 10 N.E. Carlisle. Susquehanna river runs on its E. boundary. Drained by Conedogwinit cr. & branches, which flow into the Susquehanna, & afford water power. Blue mountain bounds it N. It contains the villages Fairview & Wormsleyburg on the Susquehanna, the latter opposite to Harrisburg. Pop. 1840, 2,391; 1850, 1,605. Territory reduced by formation of Hampden.

EAST PEPPERELL, p. o., Middlesex co., Mass.

EAST PERU, p. o., Clinton co., N. Y.

EAST PHARSALIA, p-o., Pharsalia t., Chenango co., N. Y., 123 W. Albany, 340 W.

EAST PIERPONT, p-v., Pierpont t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 208 N.N.E. Albany, 492 W. It contains a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, a machine shop, & about 20 dwellings.

EAST PIKE, p-o., Pike t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 253 W. by S. Albany, 354 W.

EAST PIKELAND, t., Chester co., Pa., 24 N.W. Philadelphia. Drained by Stony, French, & Pickering creeks, branches of the Schuylkill, which afford water power. It contains the villages of Kimberton & Yellow Springs. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 oil m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 717; 1850, 722.

EAST PIKE RUN, t., Washington co., Pa. Situated on W. side of the Monongahela r. Drained by Pike run. Pop. 1840, 1,240; 1850, 1,358.

EAST PITCAIRN, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

EAST PITTSFIELD, p-o., Pittsfield t., Somerset co., Me.

EAST PITTSTON, p-o., Pittson t., Kennebec co., Me., 13 S. by E. Augusta, 601 W.

EAST PLAINFIELD, p-v., Plainfield t., Sullivan co., N. H., 55 N.W. Concord, 480 W.

EAST PLAINFIELD, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y.

EAST PLYMOUTH, p. o., Ashtabula co., O.

EAST POESTONKILL, p. o., Renselaer co., N. Y.

EAST POINT, p. o., De Kalb co., Ga.

EAST POLAND, p-o., Poland t., Cumberland co., Me., 43 S.W. Augusta, 573 W.

EASTPORT, p-t., Washington co., Me., 183 W.N.W. Augusta, 769 W. It is constituted of Moose island in Passamaquoddy bay & has an area of 1,900 acres. A bridge 1,200 feet long on the N.W. connects it with Perry, & a ferry of 3 miles with Lubec, S. by E. The village is compactly built at the southern end of the island & has an excellent & safe harbor, never closed by ice. It contains an U. S. custom house; a bank, capital $75,000; a public library, 1700 vols.; 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 100 stores & warehouses, & 3,500 inhabitants. On an elevation in the midst of the v. is Fort Sullivan, garrisoned by a company of artillery. During the war of 1812, Eastport was captured by the British, & held by them for two years after the conclusion of peace, under the claim that it was comprised within the original limits of the province of New Brunswick. The lighthouse is on West Quoddy head in lat. 44° 49′ 18″ N., lon. 66° 59′ W.; it shows a fixed light elevated 133 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 17 nautical miles. There are in the t. an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,876; 1850, 4,125.

EASTPORT, p-v., Tishamingo co., Miss., 256 N.N.E. Jackson, 853 W. It is situated on the W. side of Tennessee r., at the mouth of Bear cr., & on the route of the Memphis & Charleston r. r.

EAST PORTAGE, t., Jackson co., Mich. It has 4 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 522; 1850, 730.

EAST POULTNEY, p-o., Poultney t., Rutland co., Vt., 83 S.S.W. Montpelier, 441 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Episcopal,—an academy, 3 stores, an iron foundry, a tannery, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., & 450 inhabitants.

EAST PRINCETON, p. o., Worcester co., Mass.

EAST PROVIDENCE, t., Bedford co., Pa. Drained by tributaries of the Rayston branch of Juniata r. It has 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1850, 991.

EAST PROVIDENCE, t., Fulton co., Pa., taken from Bedford co., & a t. of same name on the formation of Fulton co. Pop. 289.

EAST RAISINVILLE, p-o., Raisinville t., Monroe co., Mich., 44 S.W. Detroit, 493 W.

EAST RANDOLPH, p-v., Randolph t., Orange co., Vt., 28 S. Montpelier, 498 W. Situated on the second branch of White r., which affords water power, & contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

EAST RANDOLPH, p-v., Randolph t., Norfolk co., Mass., 14 S. Boston.
EAST RANDOLPH, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.
EAST RANDOLPH, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.
EAST RAYMOND, p-o., Raymond t., Cumberland co., Me., 62 S.W. Augusta, 565 W.
EAST READFIELD, p-o., Readfield t., Kennebec co., Me., 8 W. Augusta, 602 W.
EAST RICHLAND, p. o., Belmont co., O.
EASTRINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull & Selby r. r., 20 m. W. Hull. Area, 7,022 ac. Pop. 1,867.
EAST RIVER, N. Y., or more properly "*the strait.*" It connects Long Island Sound with the harbor of New York, and, through the Narrows, with the Atlantic. It contains several islands, & the pass called "Hell Gate," between Great Barn island & Long Island. Length from Governor's Island to Throg's Point 18 miles.
EAST RIVER, p. o., Mercer co., Va.
EAST RIVER, p. o., Walton co., Flor.
EAST ROCHESTER, p-o., Columbiana co., O., 144 E.N.E. Columbus, 296 W.
EAST ROCKFORT, p. o., Cuyahoga co., O.
EAST RODMAN, p-o., Rodman t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 158 N.W. Albany, 414 W.
EASTROP, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, ¼ m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 438 ac. Pop. 62.
EAST ROXBURY, p-o., Roxbury t., Washington co., Vt., 15 S. Montpelier, 502 W.
EAST RUMFORD, p-o., Rumford t., Oxford co., Me., 45 W.N.W. Augusta, 617 W.
EAST RUPERT, p-o., Rupert t., Bennington co., Vt., 93 S.S.W. Montpelier, 437 W.
EASTRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 24 m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Area, 2,715 ac. Pop. 1,697. Fair, 2d Oct.
EAST SAGINAW, p. v., Saginaw co., Mich.
EAST SALEM, p-o., Salem t., Washington co., N. Y., 47 N.E. Albany, 417 W.
EAST SALEM, p. o., Juniata cr., Pa.
EAST SALISBURY, p-v., Salisbury t., Essex co., Mass., 40 N.N.E. Boston, 480 W.
EAST SANBORNTON, p-v., Sanbornton t., Belknap co., N. H., 21 N. Concord, 502 W.
EAST SANDLAKE, p-o., Sand Lake t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 19 E. Albany, 389 W.
EAST SANDWICH, p-v., Sandwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 64 S.S.E. Boston, 465 W.
EAST SANDY, p. o., Venango co., Pa.
EAST SANGERVILLE, p-o., Sangerville t., Piscataquis co., Me., 81 N.N.E. Augusta, 676 W.
EAST SCHUYLER, p o., Schuyler t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 84 N.N.W. Albany, 396 W.
EAST SCOTT, p. o., Cortland co., N. Y.
EAST SHARON, p. v., Norfolk co., Mass.
EAST SHARON, p. o., Potter co., Pa.
EAST SHARPSBURY, p-o., Blair co., Pa.
EAST SHEFFIELD, p-o., Sheffield t., Berkshire co., Mass., 144 W.S.W. Boston, 346 W.
EAST SHELBURNE, p-o., Franklin co., Mass.
EAST SHELBY, p-o., Orleans co., N. Y.
EAST SHELDON, p-o., Sheldon t., Franklin co., Vt., 63 N.N.W. Montpelier, 551 W.
EAST SMITHFIELD, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 151 N. Harrisburg, 261 W.
EAST SPRINGFIELD, p-o., Springfield t., Otsego co., N. Y., 59 W. Albany, 377 W.
EAST SPRINGFIELD, p. o., Jefferson co., O.
EAST SPRINGHILL, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.
EAST SPRINGWATER, p. v., Livingston co., N. Y.
EAST STANDISH, p-o., Standish t., Cumberland co., Me., 38 S.W. Augusta, 542 W.
EAST STERLING, p-o., Sterling t., Wayne co., Pa., 147 N.E. Harrisburg, 241 W.
EAST STONEHAM, p-o., Oxford co., Me.
EAST STOUGHTON, p-o., Stoughton t., Norfolk co., Mass., 19 S. Boston, 441 W.
EAST STRONG, p. v., Franklin co., Me.
EAST SUFFIELD, p. v., Hartford co., Ct.
EAST SULLIVAN, p. v., Hancock co., Me.
EAST SULLIVAN, p. v., Cheshire co., N. H.
EAST SUMNER, p-o., Sumner t., Oxford co., Me., 87 W. Augusta, 663 W.
EAST THETFORD, p-o., Orange co., Vt.
EAST THOMASTON, p-v., Thomaston t., Lincoln co., Me., 46 S.E. Augusta, 628 W.
EAST THOMPSON, p-o., Windham co., Ct.
EASTOWN, t., Chester co., Pa., 16 W.N.W. Philadelphia. Surface gently uneven; soil sandy loam. Drained by Derby cr. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., a plaster m., 2 schools. Pop. 1849, 673; 1850, 710.
EAST TOWNSEND, p-v., Townsend t., Huron co., O., 106 N. Columbus, 359 W. Situated a few miles E. of Norwalk.
EAST TRENTON, p-o., Trenton t., Hancock co., Me., 98 E. Augusta, 686 W.
EAST TROY, p-o., Bradford co., Pa.
EAST TROY, p-t., Walworth co., Wis., 79 S.E. Madison, 810 W. Drained by Honey cr. Pop. 1850, 1,318.
EAST TRUMBULL, p-o., Trumbull co., O.
EAST TURNER, p-o., Turner t., Oxford co., Me., 26 W.S.W. Augusta, 587 W.
EAST UNION, p-o., Lincoln co., Me.
EAST UNION, p-t., Wayne co., O., 147 N.E. Columbus, 336 W. Situated a few miles E. of Wooster. Pop. 1850, 1,940.
EAST UNITY, p-v., Unity t., Sullivan co., N. H., 44 W. Concord, 476 W.
EAST VAN BUREN, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. in 1850, 298.
EAST VARICK, p-o., Seneca co., N. Y.
EAST VASSALBOROUGH, p-o., Vassalboro' t., Kennebec co., Me., 15 N.E. Augusta, 610 W.
EAST VINCENT, t., Chester co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of Schuylkill r. Drained by French & Stony creeks. It has a paper factory, 3 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 oil m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,194; 1850, 1,505.
EASTVILLE, p-v., capital, Northampton co., Va., 151 E. Richmond, 238 W. Situated on the S. side of King's cr., a small stream which enters, by a considerable estuary, into Chesapeake bay. It contains a court house & 150 inhabitants.
EASTVILLE, p-v., Randolph co., Ala., 170 E. Tuscaloosa, 741 W.
EASTVILLE, p. o., Bath co., Ky.
EAST VIRGIL, p. o., Cortland co., N. Y.
EAST WAKEFIELD, p. o., Carroll co., N. H.
EAST WALLINGFORD, p. o., Rutland co., Vt.
EAST WALPOLE, v., Norfolk co., Mass. Contains an Universalist church & 125 inhabitants.
EAST WAREHAM, p-v., Wareham t., Plymouth co., Mass., 56 S. Boston, 449 W.
EASTWALL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N. Ashford. Area, 894 ac. Pop. 88.—II. co. Leicester, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,346 ac. Pop. 156.
EAST WASHINGTON, p-v., Washington t., Sullivan co., N. H.
EAST WATERFORD, p-v., Lack t., Juniata co., Pa., 54 N.W. Harrisburg, 130 W. Situated on Tuscarora cr.
EAST WEARE, p-v., Weare t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 10 S.W. Concord, 479 W.
EAST WESTMORELAND, p-o., Cheshire co., N. H.
EAST WESTVILLE, p-o., Mahoning co., O.
EAST WEYMOUTH, p-v., Weymouth t., Norfolk co., Mass., 15 S. by E. Boston, 449 W.
EAST WHATELEY, p-v., Whateley t., Franklin co., Mass., 91 W. by N. Boston, 390 W.
EAST WHITELAND, t., Chester co., Pa., 20 N.W. Philadelphia. The surface is level; soil a fertile calcareous loam, well cultivated. It has 3 grist m., 1 saw m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,208; 1850, 1,194.
EASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. W. S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 170.
EAST WILLIAMSTOWN, p-o., Williamstown t., Orange co., Vt., 12 S. by E. Montpelier, 514 W.
EAST WILTON, p-o., Wilton t., Franklin co,, Me., 37 N.W. Augusta, 615 W.
EAST WILTON, p-o., Wilton t., Hillsboro' co., N. H. 38 S.S.W. Concord, 456 W.
EAST WINDHAM, p. o., Greene co., N. Y.
EAST WINDSOR, p. o., Berkshire co., Mass.
EAST WINDSOR, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 7 N.E. Hartford, 348 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r. Drained by Scantic r. Surface level: soil sandy or gravelly loam. The meadows on the r. comprise more than 2,000 acres, of great fertility. The v. is on a single, very extended street, a mile back from the riv., running parallel with it. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 2 Methodist.—& the Theological Institute of Connecticut. This insti-

tution was founded in 1834. It is under the direction of the Congregationalists, & attached to it is a farm of 60 acres, work-shops for manual labor, &c. It has 3 professors, 17 students, and 5,000 vols. in its libraries. The building is of brick, 4 stories high. There are in the t. 3 establishments, manufacturing 775,000 yds. of cassimeres, tweeds, &c., annually, & the three employ 420 persons: a paper fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 acad., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,600; 1850, 2,633. (*See South Windsor.*)

EAST WINDSOR, t., Mercer co., N. J., 20 S.W. New Brunswick. Surface level; soil sandy & gravelly loam, & not very fertile. Drained by Millstone r. in the N. E., & Assunpink & Miry run in the S.W. It contains the v. of Highstown. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,989; 1850, 2,596.

EAST WINDSOR HILL, p-o., East Windsor t., Hartford co., Ct., 11 N.E. Hartford, 347 W.

EAST WINTHROP, p-o., Winthrop t., Kennebec co., Me., 6 W. Augusta, 200 W.

EAST WOBURN, p-v., Middlesex co., Mass.

EASTWOOD, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Essex, 1½ m. S.W. Rochford. Area, 6,618 ac. Pop. 642.—II. co. & 8 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area, 940 ac. Pop. 1,720, partly employed in coal mines.

EASTWOOD, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, 3 m. S. W. Glasgow. Pop. 3,248.

EAST WOOLWICH, p. o., Lincoln co., Me.

EAST WORCESTER, p-v., Worcester, t., Otsego co., N.Y., 56 Albany, 375 W. It contains a Baptist and a Methodist church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., & 150 inhabitants.

EATINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Kington. Area, 4,080 ac. Pop. 695.

EATON, county, Mich. Centrally situated. Area, 576 sq. ms. Organized in 1837. Watered by Grand & Thornapple rivers, & Battle creek. The surface is undulating, & the soil very fertile. It has quarries of sandstone & limestone. Capital, Charlotte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,719; wheat, 50,850 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 73,212; oats, 44,290; wool, 26,769;—4 grist m., 18 saw m., 1 furnace; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $57,450; value of manufactures, $115,589; 2 libraries, 4,381 vols.; 2 churches; 80 schools, 2,297 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,379; 1850, 7,053.

EATON, p-t., Carroll co., N. H. 62 N. by E. Concord, 546 W. Surface in part uneven; soil moderately fertile. Chartered in 1776. Iron ore is found. It has several considerable ponds, the outlets of which form Pigwacket river, flowing into Swift river, on the N. There are in the t. a tannery, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,710; 1850, 1,743.

EATON, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 103 W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile gravelly loam & clay. Drained by the head waters of Chenango r. It contains the village of Morrisville the capital of the co. Another village, of its own name, contains 2 churches.—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, 1 woollen fac., a cotton fac, a grist m., 2 saw m., a furnace, a tannery, a scythe fac., an axe fac., and about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 2 distilleries, 2 machine shops, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 2 academies, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,409; 1850, 3,944.

EATON, p-t., Wyoming co., Pa., 143 N.E. by N. Harrisburg, 251 W. Surface hilly and mountainous, lying on the Alleghany range; soil moderately fertile. Bowman's cr. flows through it into the Susquehanna, which bounds it on the E. & N.E. An eminence, called the Knob, rises 1,150 feet above the surface of the Susquehanna r. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 782; 1850, 914.

EATON, t., Lorain co., O., 4 S.E. Elyria, is a respectable farming t., & has 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 764; 1850, 1,111.

EATON, p-v., capital of Preble co., O., 94 W. Columbus, 487 W. It is pleasantly situated on the Hamilton, Eaton & Richmond r. r., 53 m. from Cincinnati, & on the E. side of St. Clair's or Seven Mile cr., which here has a fall of 20 ft. in 80 rods, affording good water power. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 public offices, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 common to various denominations,—a bank, 15 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a carding machine, 2 tanneries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,346 inhabitants.

EATON, p-t., Eaton co., Mich., 110 W. by N. Detroit, 580 W. Drained by Battle cr. Soil is fertile, adapted to grain. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 868; 1850, 589.

EATON, p. v., Crawford co., Ill.

EATON, p-v., Gibson co., Tenn., 142 W. Nashville, 825 W. Situated on the E. side of Forked Deer r.

EATON, p-v., Cedar co., Mo.

EATON, p. t., Compton co., Can. E. Drained by Eaton r., a branch of St. Francis r. The v. is 16 m. E. from Sherbrooke, & has a Congregational church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, and 130 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1,500.

EATON, numerous pas., Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,470 ac, Pop. 442.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. & 1½ m. N.E Tarporley.—III. in same co., pa. Prestbury, 1½ m. N.N.E. Congleton. Pop. 584.—IV. a pa., co. Notts, 2 m. S. East-Retford. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 158.—V. co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Church-Stretton. Area, 6,201 ac. Pop. 548.—VI. (*Bishop*), co. and 4¼ m. W. Hereford. Area, 2,229 ac. Pop. 447.—VII. (*Bray*), co. Beds, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Dunstable. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 1,455.—VIII. (*Constantine*), co. Salop, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 874 ac. Pop. 203.—IX. (*Eaton-Hill*). [Pulford].—X. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. N.W. Gt. Farringdon. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 140.—XI. (*Little*), a chapelry, co, & 3¼ m. N.N.E. Derby (pa. St. Alkmund). Pop. 692.—XII. (*Long*), same co., pa. Tawley, 6¼ m. Nottingham by Midland Co's r. r. Pop. 933.—XIII. (*Socon*), a pa., co. Bedford, on the Gt. N. road, 1½ m. S.W. St. Neots. Area, 7,530 ac. Pop. 2,802.—XIV. (*Co. Bucks*). Area, 783 ac. Pop. 3,796.

EATON CENTRE, p. o., Carroll co., N. H.

EATON GRANT, p. o., Aroostook co., Me.

EATON RAPIDS, p-t., Eaton co., Mich., 106 W. by N. Detroit, 576 W. Drained by Grand r. The v. is on the lt. b. of Grand r., & contains a church, 3 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 300 inhabitants. Pop, of the t. in 1850, 1,525.

EATONTON, p-v., capital of Putnam co., Ga., 21 N. W. Milledgeville, 627 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a *Union church*, 2 academies, a branch of the State bank of Georgia, 10 stores, & 1,200 inhabs. About 2 m. W., on Little river, is an extensive cotton fac., a flouring m., a woollen fac., & a vill of 500 inhabitants.

EATONTOWN, p-v., Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co., N. J., 47 E. Trenton, 213 W. Situated on a branch of Swimming r., & contains 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 6 stores, a grist m., & 40 dwellings. It is surrounded by a pleasant & fertile country.

EATONVILLE, p-v., Herkimer t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 75 W.N.W. Albany, 394 W.

EAUX BONNES (LES), a hamlet of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 22 m. S. Pau, frequented for its sulph. springs. It has several good hotels.—*Les Eaux Chaudes* is a similar place of resort, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes.

EAU PLAINE, p-o., Portage co., Wis.

EAUZE, *Elusa*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant. on the Gelise, an affl. of the Garonne, arrond. & 15 m. S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,664.

EAVESVILLE, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C.

EAYRES-TOWN, v., Burlington co., N. J., 3¼ m. from Mt. Holly, contains 3 mills & about 20 dwellings.

EAUX-VIVES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Leman. Pop. 1,462.

EBBERSTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.E. Pickering. Area, 6,350 ac. Pop. 571.

EBBERSBORNE-WAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Wilton. Area, 2,762 ac. Pop. 319.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on Pegwell bay, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Ramsgate.

EBELEBEN, a small town of central Germany, princip. & 9 m. S.W. Schwartzb. Sondershausen. Pop. 831. It has a palace of the sov. prince.

EBELTOFT, a seaport town of Denmark, Jutld., stift & 18 m. E.N.E. Aarhuus, on a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1,100. It has a small harbor.

EBENEZER, p-o., Indiana co., Pa.

EBENEZER, p-o., Morgan co., Ga., 51 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 635 W.

EBENEZER, v., Effingham co., Ga. It is situated on the W. side of Savannah river, about 25 miles N.

of Savannah. It has a large house of worship, & a few dwellings.

EBENEZER, p-o., Holmes co., Miss.

EBENEZER, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn.

EBENEZERVILLE, p-v., York dist., S. C., 84 N. Columbia, 442 W.

EBENFURT, a town of Lower Austria, 24 m. S., Vienna, on the Leitha. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollens & papers.

EBENSBURG, p-b., capital, Cambria co., Pa., 139 W. by N. Harrisburg, 74 E. Pittsburg, 182 W. It has an elevated & commanding situation on one of the spurs of the Alleghany mountains. It contains a brick court house & county offices, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Independent, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper and 600 inhabitants. The majority of the population are Welsh, or of Welsh origin.

EBERBACH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, on rt. b. of the Neckar, 23 m. Mannheim. Pop. 3,650.—II. a vill. of Nassau, near right bank of the Rhine, 3 m. N. Hattenheim. It had formerly an important abbey, the buildings of which are now used as a house of correction. Its vineyard is the most elevated in the Rheingau (200 feet), & produces one of the best wines of the dist.

EBERMANNSTADT, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franc., 15 m. S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 651.

EBERN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on lt. b. of the Baunach, 45 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,162. It has linen & woollen manufacs.

EBERSBACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 14 m. S.W. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 5,620. It is one of the principal seats of the linen manufactures of Saxony.

EBERSBERG, or EBELSBERG, a vill. of Upper Austria, on rt. b. of the Traun, 4 m. S.S.E. Linz. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May, 1809.—II. a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 18 m. E.S.S. Münich, with 1,004 inhabs.—III. a vill. of Würtemberg, 4 m. E. Backnang.

EBERSDORF, the name of numerous villages in Germany. The chief are—I. a market town, princip. Reuss, cap. f'ship, 39 m. S.S.E. Weimar, with 1,312 inhabs., & a fine residence of the sovereign prince. Here Napoleon issued his first proclamation to the Saxons in 1806.—II. *Kaiser-Ebersdorf*, a vill., L. Austria, 5 m. S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,136.

EBERSHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin. on the Strasburg & Mulhausen r. r., 4 m. N.N.E. Schelesstadt. Pop. 1,564.

EBERSOLE'S WAREHOUSE, p-o., Mason co., Ky.

EBERSTADT, a market town of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,792. It has woollen manufs. & breweries.

EBESFALVA, a royal free town of Transylvania, 35 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 2,900.

EBHER, a town of Persia. [ABHER.]

EBINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ., 10 m. E.S. E. Bahlingen, on the Schmiecha. Pop. 1846, 4,384. Manufactures woollen cloths, hosiery, & leather.

EBLERN, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. Judenberg, on right bank of the Ens. Pop. 600. It has copper mines and foundries, producing annually from 18,090 to 20,000 cwt. copper pyrites, 156 cwt. sulphur, & 500 cwt. vitriol.

EBOE, a town of Guinea. [ABOH.]

EBOLI, or EVOLI, *Eburi*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 16 m. E.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 4,200.

EBONY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. S.E. Tenterden. Area, 2,209. Pop. 176.

EBOULEMENS, v. & pa., Saugenay co., Can. E., 69 E. by N. Quebec. The parish extends along the St. Lawrence r. Pop. 2,107. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church, 5 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a carding m., 250 inhabitants.

EBREUIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. & 5 m. W. Gannat, on lt. b. of the Sioule. Pop. 1,334.

EBRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. E.N.E. Chipping-Camden. Area, 2,960 ac. Pop. 594. It gives title of viscount to the Fortescue family.

EBRO, *Iberus*, a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the prov. Santander, 12 m. W. Reynosa, flows generally S.E. past Frias, Mirarda-de-Ebro, Logrono, Calahorra, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequineza, Mora, Tortosa, and Amposta, & enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′ N., lon. 0° 50′ E. Length 340 ms. Chief affls. on r. the Jalon; on left the Aragon, Galego, & Segre. It is navigable from Tudela, but its navigation is difficult on account of its rapidity & the rocks in its bed, & several canals have been cut for its improvement.

EBSTORF, a town of Hanover, landr. & 15 m. S. Luneburg (princip. of Luneburg). Pop. 866.

ECAUSSINES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Senne, & on the Namur r. r., 13 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,680.

ECCHINSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, pa. Kingselere, 7¼ m. N.N.E. Whitchurch. Area, 2,319 ac. Pop. 494.

ECCLES, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. N.W. Manchester, with a station on the r. r. thence to Liverpool. Area, including the Morass of Chat Moss, 20,240 ac. Pop. 41,497; do. of the t. 4,108, mostly employed in cotton mills.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Counties railroad, 11 m. N.N.E. Thetford. Area, 1,685 ac. Pop. 185.

ECCLES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, about 5 m. N.N.E. Kelso. Area, 17¼ sq. m. Pop. 1,892. Noted for its great fertility. The celebrated Lord Kaimes was born in this pa.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3¼ m. S.W. Sheffield. Pop. 24,552. It is head of a poor-law union.

ECCLESFECHAN, a vill. of Scotland, county & 14 m. E. Dumfries (pa. Hoddan). Pop. 768, mostly employed in manufactures of ginghams.

ECCLESFIELD, a pa. of England, county York, W. Riding, 5 m. N. Sheffield. Area, 43,540 ac. Pop. 16,870. It has several endowed schools & hospitals.

ECCLESHALL, a market town & pa. of England, county Stafford, on the Great Junction r. r., where it joins the Manchester & Birmingham, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Stafford. Area of pa. 21,460 ac., including the bishop's woods of 1,300. Pop. 4,696. The town is neatly built. Its church afforded a sanctuary to Queen Margaret of Anjou. The bishops of Lichfield owned the manor at the time of the conquest, & have inhabited the castle here since the 13th century. Market, Friday.

ECCLESHILL, a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3¼ m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 598.—II. county York, pa. & 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 3,700, chiefly weavers.

ECCLESMACHAN, a pa. of Scotland, county & 5 m. E.S.E. from Linlithgow. Pop. 289.

ECCLESTON, a pa. of England, county & 2 m. S.S. E. Chester. Area, 2,402 ac. Pop. 376.—II. a pa., co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. Chorley. Area, 8,361 ac. Pop. 3,115.—III. a township, same county, pa. & 2¾ m. N.N. E. Prescot. Pop. 8,509.—IV. (*Great*), same county, pa. St. Michael, 5 m. N. Kirkham. Pop. 631.

ECDALLAH, or EKDULLAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 50 m. W.N.W. Allahabad, on the Ganges.

ECHAUFFOUR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, arrond. & 19 m. E. Argentan. Pop. 1,705.

ECHELLES (LES), a vill. of the Sar. sta., prov. Savoy, 12 m. S.W. Chambery, on right bank of the Guiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here, & which have been replaced by a new road cut in the mountain, over a space of 1,000 feet, begun by Napoleon, & finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECHMIADZIN (pron. *Etchmiadzin*), a town & the ecclesiastical cap. of Armenia, in the Russian dom., prov., & 15 miles W. Erivan, & 25 miles N. Mount Ararat. It has a large fortified convent, comprising a magnificent church, bazaars, &c.; & is the seat of the Catholicos, or primate of the Armenian church.

ECHMIN, or AKHMIN, *Panopolis*, or *Chemmis*, a town of Upper Egypt, 17 m. N.W. Girgeh, on rt. b. of the Nile, with ruins of a fine temple of Osiris.

ECHT, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area, about 11,000 ac. Pop. 1,206.

ECHT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,188.

ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant., on the Sure, 19 m. N.E. Luxembourg. Pop. 3,726. Manufs. damasks & paper.

ECIJA, *Astigis*, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. E.N. E. Sevilla, on left bank of the Genil. Pop. 28,370. It has numerous convents, hospitals, churches, & Roman remains; & a fine public walk near the river, ornamented with statues & fountains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn & oil, but the town is so hot as to be called the "frying-pan of Andalucia." It has manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, linens, & leather.

ECK (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Argyle, between lochs Long & Fyne. Length 7 m., breadth ¼ m. Its banks are eminently beautiful.

ECKARTSBERGA, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. & 25 m. S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,428. Manuf. woollen cloths & leather.

ECKERNFÖRDE, or ECKERNFIORD, a seaport town of Denmark, amt. Gottorp., on an inlet of the Baltic, prov. & 10 m. E.S.E. Schleswig. Pop. 3,800. It has a suburb joined to it by a bridge, an invalid asylum, & a normal school; with distilleries, ship-yards, & malting trade.

ECKFORD, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 101 W. Detroit, 562 W. It has a fertile soil, adapted to grain. It has a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 555; 1850, 715.

ECKFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in vale of Teviot, 5 m. S.S.W. Kelso. Pop. 1,073. Here are ruins of the border tower of Cessford.

ECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Pershore. Area, 2,260 ac. Pop. 755.—II. a pa., co. Derby, with a station on the N. Midland r. r., 6¼ m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Area, 6,610 ac. Pop. 4,365, employed in potteries & nail works. It has three endowed schools.

ECKMANSVILLE, p-v., Adams co., O., 100 S. by W. Columbus, 455 W.

ECKMÜHL (Germ. *Eggmühle*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 13 m. S.S.E. Regensburg, on lt. b. of the Great Laber. Celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, 22d April, 1809, for which Davoust was created Prince of Eckmühl.

ECLIPSE, p. o., Macon co., Tenn.

ECLIPSE ISLAND, W. Australia, dist. Plantaganet, is off its S. coast, 12 m. S. Albany.

ECLUSE (L'), an important frontier fort of France, dep. Ain, above the Rhone, 14 m. S.W. Geneva. It commands the only entrance into France, between Seyssel & St. Genaix, & has latterly been greatly strengthened by additional batteries.—II. a vill., dep. Nord, arrond. & 6 m. S. Douai, on the Sensee. Pop. 1,691.—III. the French name of the Dutch town Sluys.

ECOMMOY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.E. Le-Mans. Pop. 1,243.

ECONOMY, p-t., Beaver co., Pa., 217 W. by N. Harrisburg, 243 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, & on the Ohio & Pennsylvania r. r., 17 m. from Pittsburg. This singular settlement consists of Germans from Swabia, who, after two removals, have settled down in this place. The v. is regularly laid out on 2 streets, parallel to the river, & 4 crossing them at right angles, & contains an elegant church, a woollen & cotton factory, of brick, a store, a steam saw m., of brick, a distillery, a tannery, a concert hall, museum of natural curiosities & minerals, a mathematical drawing school & library, & 500 inhabitants. They hold their property in common. Founded by Mr. George Rapp, who acted as patriarch & priest of the colony. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,283; 1850, 1,390.

ECONOMY, p. o., Highland co., O.

ECONOMY, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 76 E. Indianapolis, 521 W. It contains 158 inhabitants.

ECONOMY, t., Hants co., N. S., lies on the N. side of Minas Basin. It contains much fertile land.

ECORE À FABRE, t., Washita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 542.

ECORCE, p-t., Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 521; 1850, 653

ECOUCHÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., arrond. & 5 m. S.W. Argentan, on lt. b. of the Orne. Pop. 1,500.

ECOUEN, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Paris. Pop. 957. Its fine chateau, built in the time of Francis I., is now a house of education for the children of military officers.

ECOURT-ST.-QUENTIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras, cant. Marquion. Pop. 1,803. Manufs. cloths.

ECRICOK, or ICRICOK, a town of Guinea, cap. a chiefship, on the old Calabar river, here upwards of 1 m. in breadth, about 100 m. N. its mouth; houses of earth, & raised on platforms.—*Old Ecricok* is much higher up the same river.

ECTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Wellingborough. Area, 1,799 ac. Pop. 651.

ECUADOR (*Equator*), REPUBLIC OF, an indep. state of S. America, mostly between lat. 1° 40′ N., & 5° 50′ S., & lon. 69° & 81° 20′ W., having N. New Granada, E. Brazil, S. Peru, & W. the Pacific Ocean. Length 830 m.; breadth 510 m. Area variously estimated from 212,000 to 325,000 sq. m. Estimated pop. from 550,000 to 600,000. Its W. part comprises the great chain of the Andes, which here attains nearly its highest elevation, in the summits of Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Cayambe. On the E. the country descends into the vast central plain of the continent, & is traversed by the upper course of the Amazon, & its tributaries, the Putomayo, Nafo, Pastaça, Macas, Huallaga & Ucayale. W. of the Andes the Guayaquil, Esmerelda & Mira rivers flow into the ocean. The temp. of Quito & the more elevated table-lands, varies only between 58°.2 & 61°.3 Fahr. during all the year. Mean ann. temp. 61°. In the low valleys the temperature is much higher. Along the coast, from Gulf of Guayaquil to Cape San Lorenzo, rain rarely or never falls. The valleys of Daüli & Guayaquil have regular rainy & dry seasons, & in the valley of the Amazon it rains almost daily, with excessive heat. Principal products are cacao, cotton, coffee, sugar, maize, yams, tabacco, corn, & fruits, of both tropical & temperate regions; wheat is raised in the elevated plains. In the S. extremity of the Andes are extensive forests, & the Cinchona bark trees is common; the plains yield wax, gums, resins & sarsaparilla. Turtles abound in the Amazon, & fish, especially the manta, are plentiful on the shores of the Pacific. Gold is abundant in the sands of almost all the rivers, & the contributions of the Indians of the interior are mostly paid in gold dust. Lead & quicksilver are also plentiful; but few, if any, mines are wrought. Sulphur is abundant near Chimborazo. Woollen cloths & cotton goods are manuf. Ecuador is divided into 3 deps., which are subdivided into 8 provs., viz., Assuay into the provs. of *Cuenca*, *Soja*, & *Jaen de Bracamores*; Ecuador into *Chimborazo*, *Imbambura*, & *Pichincha*; & Guayaquil, into *Guayaquil* & *Manaba*. Principal cities & towns, Quito, the cap., Riobamba, Ambato, Baëza, Harra, Otavalo, Puno, Maynas, Cuença, Loxa, & Guayaquil, which last is the great emporium of the foreign trade. Ecuador, which once formed part of the empire of the Incas, was discovered by Pizarro in 1526, & was held under the Spanish crown till 1812, when a revolution occurred which ended in the establishment of the republic. In 1821, New Grenada & Venezuela united, & formed one republic, under the name of Columbia; but this union was dissolved in 1831, when the countries again separated, & Ecuador disconnected itself from New Grenada. The republic is governed by a president, chosen for 8 years, a vice-president, council of state, senate, & house of representatives, with 1 member for every 40,000 inhabitants. The pop. consists of the descendants of Spaniards, & of aboriginal Indians and Meztizos. There are very few negroes. In the W. mountainous region the natives are Peruvians, and are agriculturists & mechanics. The Indians of the plains are chiefly hunters & fishers.

ECUAEUILS, v. & pa., Belair seign., Port Neuf. co., Can. E., 24 W. by S. Quebec. Situated on the lt. bank of St. Lawrence river, & contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 569.

EDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, with a port on Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. N.E Amsterdam. Pop. 4,024.—II. a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes.

EDAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, betw. Westray & Stronsay, to the latter of which is a ferry, 3 m. across. Length 6¼ m.; breadth 2¼ m. Surface mostly hilly, & yielding good pasture. Pop. 1851, 947. Its harbor affords shelter to the largest vessels.

EDBURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. E. Steyning. Area, 2,651 ac. Pop. 289.

ED-DAHMER, a town, Nubia, on the rt. b. of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 m. N. Shendy.

EDDERACHYLIS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, on its W. coast, 14 m. N.N.W. Assynt. Length 16 m.; breadth about 10 m. It consists mostly of mountains & lakes, & is indented by numerous arms of the sea. Pop. 1,576.

EDDERTOUN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, 3 m. W.N.W. of Tain. Pop. 890.

EDDINGTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 6 N.E. Bangor, 73 E.N.E. Augusta. 668 W. Penobscot r. flows

on its N.W. border. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a v. pleasantly situated on the Penobscot. There are in the t. a fulling m., 5 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 595; 1850, 696.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Ivinghoe.

EDDLESTONE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. N. Peebles. Pop. 790. Eddlestone water intersects it from N. to S.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, on the Eddystone rocks, Engl. Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 m. S.S.W. Plymouth breakwater. Lat. 50° 10′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 15′ 58″ W. It was built in 1759, of Portland stone encased in granite, & is about 100 ft. high, furnished with 16 powerful argand-burners, which give a fixed light of the first magnitude.

EDDYTOWN, v., Starkie t., Yates co., N. Y., contains 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, a tannery, and about 150 inhabitants.

EDDYVILLE, v., Kingston t., Ulster co., N. Y. Situated on the N. side of Rondout r., which affords good water power, at the head of tide water. It contains a church, 4 stores, 3 freighting establishments, a cotton fac., 2 hydraulic cement m., a grist m., a dye-wood m., & about 400 inhabitants. The Delaware and Hudson canal terminates at this place. (*See Rondout the shipping point.*)

EDDYVILLE, p-v., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

EDDYVILLE, p-v., Caldwell co., Ky., 237 W.S.W. Frankfort, 769 W. It is situated on the E. side of Cumberland r., & contains a church, 14 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 600 inhabitants.

EDDYVILLE, p-v., Wapello co., Iowa.

EDE, a station on the Amsterdam & Arnhem r. r., Netherlands, between Utrecht & Arnhem.

EDE, a vill. & pa., Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, cap. cant., 10¼ m. N.W. Arnhem. Pop. of vill. 1,000, of pa. 8,526.

EDEN, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 101 E. Augusta, 683 W. Situated in the N. part of Mount Desert Island. Organized in 1795. It is surrounded on 3 sides by Frenchman's bay, & Mount Desert sound, & has fine harbors. Several islands lie at the entrance of the sound, the largest of which is Cranberry island, so called from the abundance of that fruit which it yields. Soil fertile. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fisheries. It has 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,054; 1850, 1,127.

EDEN, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 45 N. Montpelier, 559 W. Chartered in 1781, & given to Col. Seth Warner, & his associates, officers & soldiers of the revolutionary war. Drained by branches of Lamoille r. Surface mountainous; soil well adapted to grazing. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 702; 1850, 668.

EDEN, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 14 S. Buffalo, 306 W. Albany, 370 W. Surface is undulating; soil a fertile gravelly loam & clay. Drained by Cauquaga & Two Sisters creeks, which flow into Lake Erie. There are in the t. 5 churches.—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic.—2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,174; 1850, 2,494.

EDEN, p-v., McKean co., Pa., 192 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 281 W. It contains a Roman Catholic Church & 150 inhabitants.

EDEN, p-o., Randolph co., N. C.

EDEN, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C.

EDEN, p-o., Bryan co., Ga., 138 E.S.E. Milledgeville, 680 W.

EDEN, t., Licking co., O. Pop. 1840, 853; 1850, 1,013.

EDEN t., Seneca co., O., 8 S. Tiffin. It is situated on Honey cr. Pop. 1,584.

EDEN, t., Wyandott co., O. Pop. 1850, 646.

EDEN, p-o., Trumbull co., O.

EDEN, p-o., Ingham co., Mich.

EDEN, p-o., Hancock co., Ia., 28 E. Indianapolis, 550 W.

EDEN, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 277; 1850, 649.

EDEN, p-v., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. of the t. 1850, 849.

EDEN, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 806.

EDEN, p-o., Harris co., Tex.

EDEN, a riv. of Engl., rising in co. Westmoreland, near the borders of co. York, & flowing through Cumberland, after a N.W. course of 48 m. into Solway firth. Chief affl. the Eamont. Kirk-Oswald & Carlisle are on its banks, which in many parts are very beautiful. The salmon fisheries of this river are valuable.—II. a riv. of Scotl., co. Fife, flowing after an E. course of 18 m. into the Bay of St. Andrews, in the N. Sea. The town of Cupar is on its banks.—III. a riv. of Scotland, joins the Tweed after a S.E. course of 18 m., 3¼ m. below Kelso.

EDENBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, with a station on the South Eastern Rail. r., 5 m. N.N.E. Godstone. Area, 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,718.

EDENBURG, p-v., Shenandoah co., Va., 154 N.W. Richmond, 109 W. Situated on Stony cr., & contains about 150 inhabitants.

EDENBURGH, p-v., Cameron co., Tex.

EDENDERRY, a market town of Irel., Leinster, King's county, near the bog of Allen, 32¼ m. W. Dublin. Pop. 1,850.

EDENFIELD, p-o., Irwin co., Ga.

EDENFIELD, or EATON FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 5¼ miles N. Bury. Pop. (returned with pa.) employed in cotton manufactures.

EDENHALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3 m. N. Penrith. Area, 3,354 ac. Pop. 315. The church contains monuments of the Musgrave family, whose noble mansion gives name to the pa.

EDENHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. N.W. Bourn. Area, 6,844 ac. Pop. 670. Grimsthorpe castle, seat of Lord W. D'Eresby, is in this pa.

EDENKEILLIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Elgin, on the Findhorn, in the centre of the co. Area about 65 sq. m., a large part of which is woodland. It has remains of 3 anc. fortifications.

EDENKOBEN, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 7 m. N. Landau. Pop. 4,900. It has mineral springs & important grain markets.

EDENSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Derwent, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Bakewell. Area, 4,829 ac. Pop. 685. Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in this parish.

EDEN'S RIDGE, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn., 279 E. Nashville, 493 W.

EDENTON, p-v., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

EDENTON, p-v., capital of Chowan, co., N. C., 66 S. Norfolk, 182 E. by N. Raleigh, 274 W. Situated near the mouth of Chowan r., at the head of Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle sound. It contains an elegant court house, a jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,607 inhabitants. Considerable shipping is owned here.

EDENTON, p-v., Clermont co., O.

EDEN VALLEY, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

EDENVILLE, p-v., Warwick t., Orange co., N. Y., 119 S. by W. Albany, 267 W. It contains 1 Methodist ch., 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

EDER, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 100 m. N. N.W. Baroda, & estimated, in 1820, to comprise 2,500 houses.

EDERN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, 8 m. S.E. Châteaulin. Pop. 1,734.

EDERNION, a beautiful valley of N. Wales, county Merioneth, between Corwen & Bala. It contains many fine seats, including Crogen, formerly the residence of Earl Dudley & Ward.

EDES FALLS, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

EDEYRN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.N.W. Nevin. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 644.

EDFOU (Coptic *Atbo* anc. *Apollinopolis Magna*), a vill. of Upper Egypt, on the W. Bank of the Nile, 50 m. S.S.E. Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000, Arabs & Copts, which last manuf. blue cotton cloths & earthenware, similar to the anc. Egyptian pottery. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay & 2 fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

EDGAR, co., Ill. Situated in the E part of the state. Area, 520 sq. ms. Drained by Big, Brulette's, & Clear creeks, & Little Embarrass r. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Paris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $453,330; wheat, 49,424 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,250,278; oats, 138,830; wool, 42,739 pounds;—9 grist m., 5 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;

—19 churches; 2 academies, 165 pupils; 30 sch., 690 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,225; 1850, 10,692.

EDGAR, p-o., St. John Baptist par., La.

EDGARTON, p-t., port of entry, capital of Dukes co., Ms., 97 S.S.E. Boston, 979 W. Situated on the E. part of Martha's Vineyard. Surface mostly level, with a few elevations. The v. is pleasantly situated on the W. side of the harbor, & contains a court house & 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist, —an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a marine railroad, a sperm & whale oil fac., & 700 inhabitants. The harbor is safe & excellent. It has several ships, schooners, &c., engaged in the whale fisheries; 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,736; 1850, 1,990.

EDGE, a tything of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Stroud. Pop. 1,306.—II. tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Malpas. Pop. 263.

EDGEBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. S.W. Birmingham, of which it forms a suburb.

EDGECOMB, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 32 S.S.E. Augusta, 596 W. It is situated between Damariscotta r. on the E., & Sheepscot r. on the W., & lies opposite to Wiscasset, which is situated at the mouth of the Sheepscot. It has considerable navigation employed in the coasting trade & the fisheries;—a fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,228; 1850, 1,231.

EDGECOMBE, co., N. C. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Neuse r. runs on its S.W. border. Watered by Tar r. & its branches. The surface is level; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Tarboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $369,570; wheat, 12,722 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 759,373; cotton, 3,097 bales; tobacco, 404 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $88-425; value of manuf. articles, $168,810;—19 churches; 4 acad., 160 pupils; 43 sch., 1,290 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,708; 1850, 17,189.

EDGECOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 10¼ m. W. N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 193.—II. co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 77. In the wars of the Roses the adherents of Edward IV. were defeated here.

EDGECUMBE (MOUNT), a picturesque hill of Engl., Devonshire, on the Tamar, opposite Plymouth, on which is the beautiful seat of the Mount Edgecumbe family.

EDGECUMBE (BAY), E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 147° 30′ E.

EDGEFIELD, dist., S. C. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,680 sq. ms. Saluda r. runs on its N.E. border, & Savannah r. on its S.W. Drained by Little Saluda r. & Stephens' cr. The surface is moderately uneven; soil fertile, well adapted to the growth of cotton. Capital, Edgefield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,113,929; Ind. corn, 1,155,489 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 166,757; rice, 12,304 pounds; cotton, 25,880 bales;—33 flouring & grist m., 63 saw m., 2 cotton fac., 8 tanneries, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $724,435; value of manufac. articles, $635,096;—52 churches; 9 acad., 283 pupils; 40 sch., 1,093 scholars. Pop. 1840, 32,852; 1850, 39,262.

EDGEFIELD, C. H., p-v., capital of Edgefield dist., S. C., 140 N.W. Charleston, 56 W.S.W. Columbia, 554 W. It contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist.—2 acad., 6 stores, and 1,200 inhabitants.

EDGEFIELD, v., Davidson co., Tenn. Situated on the right bank of Tennessee r., opposite to the city of Nashville, & has several churches and manufacturing estab., & in 1850, 1,621 inhabitants.

EDGEFIELD, p-v., Pike co., Ala.

EDGEFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Holt. Area, 2,435 ac. Pop. 664.

EDGE HILL, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

EDGE HILL, p-o., King George co., Va.

EDGEHILL, an elevated ridge, Engl., co. Warwick, 7 m. N.W. Banbury. Here was fought, A. D. 1642, the first battle between Charles I. & the parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the vale of Red-Horse, so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.—II. co. Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool, which it adjoins, & with which its pop. is united. The Liverpool botanic garden is situated here.

EDGEINGTON, p-o., Rock Island co., Ill.

EDGEMONT, p-t., Delaware co., Pa., 87 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 129 W. Surface hilly; soil loam. Watered by Ridley cr. It has a cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 713; 1850, 623.

EDGEWARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 10 m. W.N.W. London. Area, 1,979 ac. Pop. 765.

EDGEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5¼ m. N.W. Cirencester. Area, 1,566 ac. Pop. 148.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & 6¾ m. E.S.E. Longford. Area, 10,943 ac. Pop. 4,933. Fairs, 6 times yearly. It was the resid. of R. L. Edgeworth, Esq., & his gifted daugher.

EDGMOND, a pa., Engl., co. Salop, 1¼ m. W. Newport. Area, 9,598 ac. Pop. 2,478.

EDGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 1,832 ac. Pop. 191.

EDGWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 7 m. W.N.W. Bury. Pop. 1,230.

EDINA, p-v., cap. Knox co., Mo. Situated on the W. side of S. Fabius r., 30 m. N. Shelbyville, & contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, and 163 inhabs.

EDINBOROUGH, p-b., Erie co., Pa., 253 N.W. Harrisburg, 326 W. Pop. 1850, 264.

EDINBURGH, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Incorporated in 1835. Bounded E. by Penobscot r. It has a considerable pond in the N.W. part, the outlet of which flows across it into the Penobscot. Pop. 1840, 52; 1850, 93.

EDINBURGH, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 52 m. N. Albany, 420 W. Surface mountainous on the E., undulating on the W. Watered by Sacondaga r., along which are fertile alluvial flats. It has a fulling m., 2 tan., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1848, 1,458; 1850, 1,336.

EDINBURGH, p-v., Mercer co., N. J.

EDINBURGH, p-v., Mahoning t., Lawrence co., Pa., 242 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 280 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., & 12 or 15 dwellings.

EDINBURGH, p-t., Portage co., O., 146 N.E. Columbus, 315 W. Soil fertile, and adapted to grazing. Organized in 1819. It has 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,085; 1850, 1,101.

EDINBURGH, v., Wayne co., O. Pop. 300.

EDINBURGH, p-v., Johnson co., Ia., 30 S. Indianapolis, 581 W. Situated at the junction of Blue r. and Sugar cr., branches of the E. fork of White r.

EDINBURGH, p-o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

EDINBURGH, p-o., Garrard co., Ky.

EDINBURGH, p-v., Leake co., Miss., 71 N.E. Jackson, 947 W.

EDINBURGH, a city, parl. bor., & the metropolis of Scotland, is situated on the S. bank of the estuary of the Forth, in lat. 55° 57′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 11′ W., 392 m. N. of London. Pop. in 1801 (including Leith), 82,560. In 1851, of city & suburbs, 160,302. The city is most picturesquely situated upon two ridges of hills. Elev. of High Street, at Tron Church, 255 ft.; do. of Register House, 217 ft. The old town occupies the more elevated ridge which terminates on the W. by the bold rocky eminence of the Castle Hill (elev. 383 feet). Between the old & new town is a deep ravine, now converted into gardens, & crossed on the E. by a spacious bridge, & communicating about the centre by an earthen mound. The new town extends to the N. of the old, and forms an extensive parallelogram, with wide and straight streets intersecting each other at right angles, & relieved at certain places by squares, a circus, & a spacious octagon. To the S. of the old town extends the rural suburbs of Newington & Morningside. The principal feature in the old town is the long spacious High Street, which, with the Canongate, extends along the elevated ridge from the Castle on the W. to Holyrood Palace on the E., with narrow wynds or closes on each side. The houses on this part, built on the old continental system, are very lofty, & each story divided into distinct dwelling apartments or *flats*. In this line of streets are the High Church of St. Giles, built in the cathedral style, with a tower in the form of an imperial crown; the Tron Church; the Assembly Hall, with a spire 238¾ ft. high; the Parliament House, containing the old parliament hall, with oaken roof, built 1632, & the various courts of justice, advocates' and writers' libraries, & Royal Exchange. At the E. extremity of Canongate, in the valley between Arthur Seat & Calton Hill, are situated the abbey and palace of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I. The ruins of the choir of the ancient abbey remain; and the tower of the N. W. corner of the palace, built 1528 by James V., and

containing Queen Mary's apartments, have been preserved & incorporated with the more modern buildings erected after the restoration in 1671. The castle, built on a precipitous rock of basaltic greenstone, contains some ancient apartments, the crown & regalia of Scotland, an armory, & barracks for soldiers. The university, founded 1580, by charter of James VI., is a noble institution. The building, founded 1789, forms a large quadrangle, with a spacious court in the centre, & contains a library with 90,854 printed books and 310 MSS., museum & class-rooms for the professors, who amount in number to 31, & who deliver courses of lectures on literature & science, theology, law, medicine, agriculture, and music. Annual average of students, 1,636. There is also a Free Church College, & a Theological College of United Presbyterians; a college of physicians and of surgeons, with a handsome hall and an anatomical museum, the royal society, Highland & agricultural society, society of arts, antiquarian soc., royal academy of painting; a botanic garden, originally founded in 1670, and reconstructed in its present position in 1824; the high school, an elegant building on the Calton Hill, a naval & military academy, new Edinburgh academy, several other schools for the instruction of youth, a mechanics' institute, school of design and philosophic institution, united service & new clubs. The most remarkable public buildings of the new town are the royal institution, adorned with a statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, St. George's and St. Andrew's churches, Lord Melville's monument, 139 feet high, Sir Walter Scott's monument, the national monument on the Calton Hill, an astronomical observatory, general post-office & stamp-office on Waterloo Place. Edinburgh is divided into 17 pas., and 13 *quoad sacra* pas. Besides these there are Free Church congregations, 14 United Presbyterian, 9 Episcopalian, 2 Roman Catholic chapels & nunnery, 3 Independent, sevl. Baptists, a Methodist, Society of Friends, & other churches. The charitable institutions are—Trinity hospital, founded in 1461 by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II.; eight institutions for education and maintenance of children; the orphan hospital, George Heriot's hospital, founded 1624—a very wealthy institution; Watson's hospital, Gillespie's do., the merchant maiden, trades maiden, & orphan hospitals, Donaldson's hospital, Stewart's hospital, an asylum for the blind, deaf & dumb institution, a royal infirmary, receiving from 3,000 to 4,000 patients annually, & several public dispensaries; night asylum for the houseless poor, & house of refuge. There are 3 poor's houses & 2 ragged schools connected with the city & suburbs. The principal banking establishments are the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank, British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Union and Clydesdale, City of Glasgow, Western, and a savings' bank. Edinburgh has never been famous as a manufacturing city, it contains few general merchants, its trade being chiefly retail; but Leith, which may be considered its seaport, holds a conspicuous rank for its extensive shipping, &c. Coach building, flint glass making, and strong ale brewing, are its chief manufs. It has long held a high standing as a printing and publishing centre, with engraving, book-binding, and those trades connected with literature. There are 10 newspapers published in the city, 1 of which is published three times a week and 6 twice a week; 6 quarterly reviews, literary, scientific, religious, and medical; 6 monthly magazines, and various other periodical works. Edinburgh is the central point where the great lines of railroad meet, and a part of the new town is traversed by an extensive tunnel of the Northern r. r. The elevated situation of the city allows of a free ventilation; and the supply of water brought from the Pentlands, 8 m. S.W., is now abundant. Mean temperature of the year 47°.1 Fahr.; mean of summer heat, 57°.2; winter, 38°.4. Annual fall of rain, 24 inches. In 1841, the annual registered mortality of the city was 3,507, making the deaths in the proportion of 1 to 36·45. The climate of Edinburgh is reckoned salubrious, & is comparatively dry and mild. The varied beauty of the scenery of the vicinity is unrivalled. From the Calton Hill & summit of Arthur Seat, is obtained an extensive view of the plains of Mid-Lothian, the Lammermoor & Pentland Hills, the blue waters of the Firth of Forth, the neighboring shores of Fife, & the distant Ochill Hills; the situation of the city, amidst surrounding scenery, bearing in many respects a resemblance to that of Athens.

The city is governed by a Lord Provost, elected for 3 years, who is also high sheriff of the royalty, lord lieutenant of co. of the city, & admiral of Firth of Forth, & has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, & council; the whole amounting to 33. There is a guildry & merchant company, & 14 incorporated trades. The city is divided into 5 wards. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Annual revenue of city about 25,000*l*. The court of sessions, or supreme civil & criminal court for Scotland, is composed of 13 judges, 5 of whom sit as lord ordinaries, to decide causes in the first instance, & 4 sit in each of the two divisions of the inner house. The court of justiciary is composed of the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, & 5 lords commissioners. The faculty of advocates (barristers) consists of advocates who have the privilege of pleading causes before the court of session. The advocates' library contains 148,000 printed volumes, & 2,000 MSS. The society of writers to the signet, who have also a large library, practise as agents or attornies before the court of session. The solicitors is another society who practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to the W.S. There are also the sheriff court, justice of peace court, &c. The Register House, an elegant building E. end of Princes Street, erected in 1774, with an equestrian statue of Wellington in front, contains the public records, & records of landed property, for Scotland, under the direction of the lord register & clerks of court of session. The police establishment & society of high constables, form an effective protection for the peace of the city. The prisons for the city & co. are situated S. of the Calton Hill, & are under excellent regulation.

Simeon of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions the fortress or castle under the name of *Edwinesburch*, or castle of Edwin, probably so called after Edwin, Prince of Northumberland. In 1128 the town received a charter from David I. In 1215, Alexander II., son of William the Lion, held a parliament here for the first time. After this it frequently became the residence of the Kings of Scotland, & latterly the permanent seat of the Scottish parliament, courts of justice, & executive government.

EDINBURGH CENTRE, p. o., Saratoga co. N. Y.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, is situated in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by Haddington & Berwick shires, S. by Peebles and Selkirk shires, & W. by Linlithgowshire. Extreme length W. to E. 38 m.; average breadth 15 m. Area, 397 sq. m., or 254,300 ac. Pop. 1851, 259,435. Inhabited houses 20,946. The S.E. part of the co. is intersected by the Moorfoot hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of greywacké or lower silurian formation. From the S.W., the Pentland range runs toward the N.E., composed of porphyry, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth S.ward, & are continued by the greenstone & basaltic elevations of the castle rock, Arthur's Seat, & Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethy, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1,802 feet above the sea. From the S. the co. gradually slopes towards the borders of the Firth, & on the E. & W. extends into level and fertile plains. The principal rivs., none of which are large, are the Water of Leith, flowing along the N.W. declivity of the Pentlands, till it joins the Firth at Leith. The Esk, deriving its origin by two branches N. & S., in the southern part of the same mountain range, uniting to the E. of Dalkieth, and joining the sea at Musselburgh. The Almond, flowing through the N.W. valley of the co., & the Tyne, taking its origin from the Moorfoot hills, & flowing E. into Haddingtonshire. The greater part of the co. belongs to the coal formation, & coal is extensively wrought. A belt about 15 m. in length & 8 m. in breadth, extends across the district from Carlops to Musselburgh, containing 33 seams, from 9 inches to 6 feet thick, partly horizontal & partly edge. Sandstone of a very superior quality abounds, & is extensively quarried at Craigleith, Granton, & Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, & Burdiehouse. Slight indications of lead & copper have been noticed, but no metal is wrought except iron, which exists as ironstone in the coal strata. The co. is chiefly agricultural, & farming is conducted on the best modern principles. In the vicinity of the

metropolis, extensive nurseries & vegetable & fruit gardens are established. There are extensive paper mills on the Esk, & Water of Leith, & several distilleries, breweries, potteries, but no other manufs. of importance. The Edinburgh & Glasgow, N. British, & Caledonian, & Edinburgh, & Northern railroads traverse the co. Edinburgh, the cap., is the only royal burgh. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, & Musselburgh a burgh of regality. Principal vills., Portobello, Newhaven, Lasswade, Loanhead, Ratho, Penicuick, Roslin, &c. Leith is the principal seaport, & Granton is an excellent steam-boat harbor. The co. (exclusive of Edinburgh & suburbs) contains 29 pas. & 5 *quoad sacra* do. It sends, bors. included, 4 mems. to H. of C. Polling-places, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, & Mid-Calder. Mid-Lothian & the surrounding districts, at the period of the Roman conquest, was formed into the prov. of *Valentia*. The country was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the N. of England, & by them chiefly retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm II.

EDINBURGH (NEW), a seaport of Panama, & 118 m. E.S.E. Panama, on the Gulf of Darien.

EDINGHALL, or EDINGALE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford & Derby, 5 m. N. Tamworth. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 130.

EDINGLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 381.

EDINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 184.

EDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3¼ m. E.N. E. Westbury. Area, 5,705 ac. Pop. 1,079. The bishops of Salisbury had formerly a palace here, destroyed (1450) by the populace, who dragged the bishop from the altar & stoned him to death.—*Beattonhill*, in this pa. a Danish encampment, which was taken by King Alfred. The figure of a white horse, cut on the side of the hill, is supposed to commemorate this victory.

EDINKILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1,343.

EDISTO, r., S. C., rises in 2 main branches called North Edisto & South Edisto, in Edgefield dist., and pursues a S.E. course into Colleton dist., where it turns to the S. & enters the Atlantic by two branches, which form a large island, called Edisto island. This island is 12 miles long, & from 1 to 5 broad, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian. Edisto r. is navigable for large boats 100 ms.

EDISTO, p. o., Lexington dist., S. C.

EDISTO ISLAND, p. o., Colleton dist., S. C.

EDISTO MILLS, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C.

EDITH-WESTON, or EDWESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4¼ m. S.E. Oakham. Area, 1,723 ac. Pop. 362.

EDLASTON, a pa. of England, county Derby, 3 m. S. Ashbourne. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 197.

EDLESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, county Bucks. Area, 4,579 ac. Pop. 1,838.

EDLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Area, 12,348 ac. Pop. 742. Has remains of an old castle.

EDLINGTON, a pa., England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. N. W. Horncastle. Area, 2,900 ac. Pop. 182.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,727 ac. Pop. 151.

EDMESTON, p-t., Otsego co, N.Y., 15 W. Cooperstown, 89 W. Albany, 355 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. Drained by Wharton's creek and Unadilla river, by which it is bounded W. The v. contains a Universalist church, a store, a grist m., & 75 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 5 tanneries, 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,907; 1850, 1,885.

EDMONDBYERS, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 9 m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Area, 4,880 ac. Pop. 485.

EDMONDS, t., Washington co., Me. Situated on Cobscook bay, which bounds it on the E. It has 3 grist m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 259; 1850, 446.

EDMONDTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. E.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,753 ac. Pop. 256.

EDMONDTON, p-v., Barren co., Ky.

EDMONSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1¼ m. S. Cranborne. Area, 1,671 ac. Pop. 286.

EDMONSON, county, Ky. Situated centrally, W. of the middle of the state. Area, 191 sq. ms. Watered by Green river & its branches, Nolin creek, & Bear cr. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Brownsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $93,520; Indian corn, 193,095 bushels produced; oats, 34,455; tobacco, 86,980 pounds; wool, 7,940;—4 grist m., 1 saw m.; 1 tannery;—5 churches; 7 schools, 210 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,914; 1850, 4,088.

EDMONTON, v., Chinguacousy t., Peel co., Can. W., 29 N.W. Toronto. Contains 2 stores & 150 inhabitants.

EDMONTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the London & Cambridge railroad, & the Kerr river, 8 m. N. London. Area, 7,480 ac. Pop. 9,708. It has a large ancient chapel, an endowed school, many handsome mansion & villas, & has considerable trade in timber by the river Lea.

EDMONTON, a fortified vill., B. N. A. Lat. 53° 45′ N., lon. 113° 20′ W. It is built of red earth, enclosed by high pickets, & entered by battlemented gateways. Its vicinity is rich in coal & other minerals.

EDMUNDS, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 88 S. Richmond, 204 W.

EDMUND'S-BURY. [Bury St. Edmund's.]

EDNAM, p-v. (p-o. called Wappinger's cr.), Dutchess co., N. Y. It is situated on Wappinger's cr. & contains a cotton fac., & about 30 dwellings.

EDNAM, or EDENHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Eden, 2¼ N.N.E. Kelso. Pop. 658. It has an obelisk to the memory of Thomson, "poet of the Seasons," who was born in the manse of Ednam, A.D. 1700.

EDNEYVILLE, p-o., Henderson co., N. C., 257 W. Raleigh, 499 W.

EDOLO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 44 m. N.E. Bergamo, on right bank of the Oglio. Pop. 2,000.

EDOM, p-o., Rockingham, co, Va.

EDOM, p-o., Gilmer co., Ga.

EDOM MILLS, v., Rockingham co., Va., 136 N.W. Richmond, 135 W., & contains about 50 inhabitants.

EDRAY, p-o., Pocahontas co., Va.

EDRENS (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 916 ac. Pop. 124.

EDROM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 3¼ m. N.E. Dunse. Area, 13 sq. ms. Pop. 1,474.

EDSALLVILLE, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 161 N. Harrisburg, 268 W.

EDSTONE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 11¼ m. W. Pickering. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 152.

EDWALTON, a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 813 ac. Pop. 118.

EDWARDS, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 247 sq. ms. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Watered by Little Wabash river & Bon Pas creek, which forms its E. boundary. Capital, Albion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $90,398; wheat, 4,001 bushels produced; Indian corn, 227,035; oats, 37,412; wool, 12,898 pounds;—4 grist m., 2 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 15 persons employed;—11 churches; 36 schools, 1,054 scholars; 1 library, 1,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,070; 1850, 3,524.

EDWARDS, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 184 N.N. W. Albany, 468 W. Surface uneven; soil clay loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by Oswegatchie r. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 1,023.

EDWARDSBURG, p-v., Ontwa t., Cass co., Mich., 172 W.S.W. Detroit, 617 W. Situated on Beardsley's lake, & contains 4 stores. A prairie stretches to the S. W. It is pleasantly situated & flourishing. Pop. 1850, 252.

EDWARDS' DEPOT, p-o., Hinds co., Miss., on Vicksburg, J. & Brandon r. r., 18 m. from Vicksburg.

EDWARDSPORT, p-v., Knox co., Ia., 105 S.W. Indianapolis, 672 W.

EDWARDSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. W. Hadleigh. Area, 1,872 ac. Pop. 479.

EDWARDSVILLE, p-o., Edwards t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

EDWARDSVILLE, p-v., Salem t., Warren co., O.

EDWARDSVILLE, p-v., capital, Madison co., Ill., 12 S.E. Alton, 74 S. by W. Springfield, 794 W. It contains a court house & jail, a U. S. land office, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 8 stores, a castor oil fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 640 inhabitants. It has an elevated & pleasant situation, in the midst of a fertile country.

EDWARDSTOWN, v., Beauharnois co., Can. E.,

54 S. Montreal. It has an Episcopal church, 2 stores & 75 inhabitants.

EDWIN LOACH, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3¼ m. N. Bromyard. Area, 534 ac. Pop. 69.

EDWIN RALPH, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Bromyard. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 149.

EDWINSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. W. Ollerton. Area, including the N. part of Sherwood forest, 17,270 ac. Pop. 2,599.

EDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bedfordshire, 3¼ m. S.E. Biggleswade. Area, 1,099 ac. Pop. 104.

EDZELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6¼ m. N.N. W. Brechin. Pop. 1,084. It has ruins of a stately castle, & several Druidical remains.

EECHANK, a town, India, presid. Bengal, cap. raj. & one of the largest zemindaries in the dist. Ramghur, 103 m. S.S.E. Patna.

EECKEREN, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. & 4 m. N. Antwerp. Pop. 3,934.

EECLOO, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond, on the post-road between Ghent and Bruges, 11 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 9,151. It has a town, hall, ancient convent, prison, several churches, numerous schools, & manufactures of woollens, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries, & salt refineries.

EEGHOLM (GREAT and LITTLE), 2 small islands of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ m. W. Seeland.

EEJMUT, a small town of Scinde, near the Indus, 17 m. S.E. Shikarpore. Lat. 27° 55′ N., lon. 68° 56′ East.

EELA, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [ELE.]

EEL RIVER, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 572.

EEL, river, Ia., rises in Hendricks co., & after a winding course, falls into White river, at Point Commerce, in Greene co.

EEL, r., Cal., rises in the coast range, and after a course of 160 miles, enters the Pacific, N. of Cape Mendocina.

EEL RIVER, p-t., Allen co., Ia., 143 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 556 W. Pop. 655.

EEL RIVER, t., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 1,846.

EEL, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 2,251.

EEMNES, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, near the Eem, 8 m. N.N.W. Amersford. Pop. 1,396.

EESAUGHUR, a town & strong fort, Hindostan, dom. and 100 ms. W.S.W. Gwalior, cap. of a pergunnah.

EFAT, a prov. of Shoa, Abyssinia. [ABYSSINIA.]

EFENECHTYD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.W. Ruthin. Area, 1,217 ac. Pop. 276.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 m. W. Linz, with an old stronghold of the Princes of Starkemberg. Pop. 1,300.

EFFINGHAM, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 390 sq. ms. Savannah river runs on its E. border. Surface level; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,856; Indian corn, 87,794 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 37,252; rice, 257,901 p'ds.; cotton, 15 bales;—21 churches; 1 academy, 50 pupils; 8 schools, 158 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,075; 1850, 3,864.

EFFINGHAM, county, Ill. Situated a little S.E. of the state. Area, 486 sq. ms. The surface is slightly undulating; soil moderately good. Drained by Little Wabash river & its tributaries, on which the land is rich, but liable to occasional inundation. Capital, Ewington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; wheat, 5,169 bushels produced; Indian corn, 227,025; oats, 36,628; wool, 7,105 pounds;—6 grist m., 2 saw m.;—5 churches; 28 schools, 526 scholars; 2 libraries, 225 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,675; 1850, 3,799.

EFFINGHAM, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 62 N.N.E. Concord, 540 W. A large pond lies on its N. border, the outlet of which forms Great Ossipee r. Providence pond, in the S.E. part, discharges its waters through the t. into Great Ossipee r. Ossipee lake lies near its N.W. border. Surface uneven; soil various. Incorporated in 1778. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,195; 1850, 1,252.

EFFINGHAM, p-v., Darlington dist., S. C., 133 E.N. E. Columbia, 478 W.

EFFINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3¼ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area, 3,143 ac. Pop. 618. Its vill., formerly a large town, gives title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

EFFINGHAM FALLS, p-o., Carroll co., N. H.

EFFORT, p-o., Monroe co., Pa.

EFIRD'S MILLS, p-o., Stanley co., N. C.

EGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Teffé, near the Amazon. Pop. chiefly Indians, who cultivate manioc, rice, maize, cacao, & sarsaparilla, in which they trade by barter.

EGADI, *Egates*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, W. of Sicily; the chief islands are Favignana, Levanso, & Maretimo.

EGDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. S.E. Petworth. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 105.

EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,082.

EGEDESMENDE, a dist. of N. Greenland, comprising numerous islands. It was named from Hans-Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

EGELN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 16 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,800.

EGELSHOFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, 1 m. S. Constance. Pop. 1,000, partly wine growers.

EGENSBURGH, a town of lower Austria, circ., and 18 m. N.N.E. Krems. Pop. 1,262.

EGER, a riv. of E. Germany, rises by numerous heads, near the Fichtelbirge, N. Bavaria, flows N.E. through Bohemia, nearly parallel to the Erzgebirge, & joins the Elbe 33 m. N.N.W. Prague, after a course of 125 m. Affls. the Saubach & Tepl. It is innavigable; the towns Weissenstadt, Eger, Falkenau, Ellbogen, Saaz, Laun, Budin, Theresienstadt, are on its banks.

EGER (Bohemian *Cheb*), a frontier town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Eger, 92 m. W. Prague. Pop. 10,500. It is built on a rock, & was formerly an important fortress. In its old castle, in 1634, the principal friends of Wallenstein were put to death, while Wallenstein himself was assassinated in a house in the market place. Eger has some handsome buildings, including the town-hall & pa. church, college, barracks, numerous schools, & hospitals, & manufacs. of chintz, cotton fabrics, & woollens. Near it are the baths of Franzenbrunnen. Pop. of circle 1850, 560,732.

EGERDIR, a lake & town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 15 m. N.E. Isbarta. The lake, 27 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 10 m., is highly picturesque, & communicates at its N. end with Lake Hoiran. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52′ N., lon. 31° 6′ E., at the foot of a high cliff, & with a castle on a promontory in the lake. From 500 to 600 houses, all Turkish.

EGERI, a small lake of Switzerland, cant. & 4 m. S.E. Zug. Length 3¼ m.; breadth varying to 1¼ m.; depth very great. Near its S. extremity is the vill. Morgarten, (which see), twice the scene of a victory in favor of Swiss independence. Egeri is the name of two adjacent pas. (*Ober* & *Unter*), with a united pop. of about 2,500.

EGERSUND, a maritime town of Norway, amt. & 38 m. S. Stavanger, on the strait which separates it from the small isl. of Egerōe. Pop. 1,262. It has a small port, & is the centre of an extensive herring fishery.

EGERSZEG, a vill. of W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Zala, 70 m. S.S.W. Raab. Pop. 3,422.

EGERTON, t., Pictou co., N. S. Drained by East, Middle, & West rivers, entering Pictou harbor on the N. Surface hilly; soil fertile.

EGERTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. W.N. W. Ashford. Area, 2,780 ac. Pop. 830.

EGGA, a large town of Guinea, on the S.W. bank of the Niger (Quorra), 70 m. N.N.W. its junction with the Chadda. Lat. 8° 42′ N., lon. 6° 40′ E. It extends for more than 2 miles along the river, & is very populous. A large population also live here on board of canoes, & trade up & down the Niger from Egga, importing Benin & Portuguese goods. Near it, on the opposite bank, is a considerable market town.

EGG-BUCKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¼ miles N.N.E. Plymouth. Area, 3,304 ac. Pop. 1,468.

EGGENBERG, a vill. of Styria, circ. & near Grätz, with a castle of the Prince of Eggenberg, & extensive gardens. Pop. of dist. 3,516.

EGGESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Chumleigh. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 138.

EGG HARBOR, GREAT, river & bay, N. J. The river rises in Camden co., & flows 45 miles, into Great Egg Harbor bay, which is about 5 miles long, & from ½ to 4 miles broad. The river is navigable for sloops

over 25 miles above May's landing, below which it flows through a marsh.

EGG HARBOR, LITTLE, bay & river, N. J. The river rises in Burlington & Camden cos., & flows to the bay. It is navigable 25 miles, and is approached through New Inlet, which has a depth of water of from 15 to 18 feet.

EGG HARBOR, GREAT, t., Atlantic co., N. J., 48 S.E. Woodbury. Surface level. A marsh extends several miles from the shore, back of which the soil is sandy, & covered with pine forest. It contains the villages of Bargaintown, Leedsville, & Somers' Point. There are in the town 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,739; 1850, 2,688.

EGG HARBOR, LITTLE, t., Burlington co., N. J., 35 S.E. Mount Holly. Surface level; soil gravel & sand. In the N. part are plains, covered with low pines & shrub oaks, in which deer & grouse are found. Drained by Bass river, & other branches of Little Egg Harbor r. It has a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,875; 1850, 2,020.

EGGINTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3¼ m. N. N.E. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 2,289 ac. Pop. 374.

EGGLESTON ABBEY, a pa. of Engl. [Rokeby.]

EGGLESTONE, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, pa. Middleton-in-Teesdale, 5½ m. N.N.W. Barnard castle. Area, 7,700 ac. Pop. 636.

EGGMUHLE, a vill. of Bavaria. [Eckmuhl.]

EGGOLSHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Nurnberg & Neue-market railroad, 11 m. S. Bamberg. Pop. 918.

EGGPORT, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 94.

EGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Thames, 3 m. E. Windsor. Area, 7,435 ac. Pop. 4,482. The vill. is connected with Staines in Middlesex by an iron bridge over the Thames. Adjoining is the field of Runnymede, where King John held the memorable conference with his barons, which ended in the signing of Magna Charta, A. D. 1215. A fair & races are held on this field, 19th September. Cooper's hill, in this pa., is celebrated in the poetry of Denham & Pope.

EGHOLM, a small island of Denmark, diocese Fionia, in the Little Belt, 4 m. N.E. Æroe Island. Also a small island in the Liimfiord, Jütland.

EGIDISTADT, Transylvania. [Enyed (Nagy).]

EGILSAY, one of the Orkney Islands. Pop. 1851, 192.

EGIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Euphrates, 22 m. N.E. Arabgir. It stands in a wooded ravine, terraced into gardens.

EGINA, an isl. & gulf of Greece. [Ægina.]

EGLETON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1¼ m. S. E. Oakham. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 136.

EGLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. Alnwick. Area, 23,361 ac. Pop. 2,000. Here are ruins of a border tower.

EGLINTON-CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kilwinning, on the Lugton, 2 m. N. Irvine. It is a magnificent modern Gothic structure, surrounded by a park of 1,200 ac. It gives the title of Earl to the Montgomerie family, whose ancestor, a relative of the Conqueror, commanded the van at the battle of Hastings. The castle was, in 1839, the scene of a brilliant pageant, in imitation of an ancient tournament.

EGLISAU, a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 14 m. N. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Rhine, near the Baden frontier. Pop. 1,600. It has a tall watch tower, & the remnant of an old castle.

EGLISH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 3¾ m. N.N.E. Birr. Area, 14,799 ac. Pop. 3,494.—II. Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Tynan. Area about 10,500 ac. Pop. 5,601. Elm Park, the residence of Earl of Charlemont, is in this pa.

EGLON, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with the vill. Ajlan, pash. & 18 m. E.N.E. Gaza.

EGLOSHAYLE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, ¾ m. E. Wadebridge. Area, 5,748 ac. Pop. 1,504.—II. (*Egloskerry*), a pa., same co., 3¼ m. W.N.W. Launceston. Area, 3,235 ac. Pop. 534.

EGLWYSBREWIS, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorg., 4 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 367 ac. Pop. 17.—*Eglwys* (which signifies church) is the prefix to other pas. in Wales.—I. (*Cymmyn*), co. Carmarthen, 4 m. from Llangham. Area, 3,740 ac. Pop. 313. It has ruins of two castles; & 2 subterranean rivers fall here into Carmarthen bay.—II. (*Eirw*), co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. Area, 3,664 ac. Pop. 559. The ruins of Pencilli chapel are in the pa.—III. (*Fitch*), cos. Denbigh & Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Llanrwst. Area, 10,740 ac. Pop. 1,553. Fairs, Feb. 24, May 11, Aug. 24, & Nov. 24.—IV. (*Llan*), co. Glamorg., on the Taff, 9¼ m. N.W. Cardiff. Area, 13,619 ac. Pop. 5,110, partly employed in coal mines. Annual revenue of 2 endowed schools upwards of 70*l*. Here is a bridge across the Taff, having a single arch of 140 ft. span. It was built by a self-taught architect.—V. (*Rhos*), co. Carnarvon, near the mouth of the Conway, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Conway. Area, 3,735 ac. Pop. 729.

EGMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1¼ m. S. Tuxford. Area, 2,220 ac. Pop. 429.

EGMERE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W. N.W. Walsingham. Area, 1,237 ac. Pop. 54.

EGMOND-AAN-ZEE, a marit. vill. of the Nether lands, prov. N. Holland, on the N. Sea, 5 m. W. Alkmaar. Pop. 1,338.—*Egmond-binnen* and the castle of *Graven* (Counts), *Van Egmond*, are adjacent.

EGMONT (BAY), an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. A., on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward isl. Lat. 46° 34′ N., lon. 64° 10′ W.—II. (*Island*), Low Archipelago, Pacific. Lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 139° 15′ W.—III. (*Island*), the largest of the Santa Cruz Archipelago, or Q. Charlotte isls., Pacific. Lat. of co. Mendana, 10° 53′ S., lon. 165° 50′ E. Length 20 m.; breadth 10 m. It is of coral formation, steep, well wooded, & fertile.—IV. (*Mount*), an active volcano of New Zealand, N. isl., 18 m. S. New Plymouth, & rising to about 8,840 ft. above the sea. Lat. 39° 15′ S., lon. 174° 13′ E.—V. (*Port*), W. Falkland isl., on its N. coast, between Keppel & Saunders isls., in lat. 51° 21′ S., lon. 60° W. It affords anchorage & fresh water, but little or no wood.

EGNACH, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2½ m. W. Arbon. Pop. 3,276.

EGOI ISLES, Pacific Ocean. [Carolines.]

EGREMONT, t., Berkshire co., Mass. Surface mountainous; soil various. Drained by branches of Housatonic r. Incorporated in 1778. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,038; 1850, 1,013.

EGREMONT, a market town & pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Ehen, 37 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 2,708 ac. Pop. 2,049. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle, with manufs. of linens, canvas, and paper. Corn market, Sat. Fair, 19th Sept. It is a polling place for the E. division of the co., & gives title of Earl to the Wyndham family.—II. a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.W. Narberth. Area, 1,006 ac. Pop. 161.

EGREVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. & 17 m. S.S.E. Fontainbleau. Pop. 1,477. It has manuf. of serge.

EGRIPO, or NEGROPONT, Greece. [Euboea.]

EGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Whitby. Pop. 1,229.—II. (*cum Newland*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N.N.E. Ulverstone. Pop. 1,222.

EGUILLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 5 m. N.W. Aix. Pop. 1,587.

EGUISHEIM, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg & Mulhausen railroad, arrond. & 4 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,149.

EGYPT, p-o., Perrington t., Monroe co., N. Y., 207 W. by N. Albany, 361 W.

EGYPT, p-o., Monroe co., Va., 261 W. Richmond, 298 W.

EGYPT, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn., 194 S.W. by W. Nashville, 879 W.

EGYPT, p. o., Effingham co., Ga.

EGYPT, p. v., Colorado co., Tex.

EGYPT, *Ægyptus*, the *Misraim* of Scripture, and Massr of the Arabs, a country of N.E. Africa, situated between lat. 23° 50′ & 31° 35′ N., & lon. 25° & 34° E.; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Isthmus of Suez & the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, & W. by Barbary & the Sahara. Length N. to S., 520 m.; breadth undefined. Area uncertain. Pop. 2,000,000. Cap. Cairo. The territory of Egypt is composed of a long narrow valley, enclosed by a double range of hills, which extend from Assouan to Cairo, & traversed by the Nile. N. of Cairo, where the mountains terminate, the Nile separates into numerous branches, of which the two principal flow, the one N.E., & the other N. W., to the Mediterranean, enclosing a triangular space, having the sea for its base, & called the Delta from its

resemblance to the Greek letter Δ. These mountain chains, which defend the valley of the Nile from the sands of the surrounding desert, rise to a height of about 2,000 feet in the vicinity of Thebes; in many places they are merely low hills stretching into the desert. On the E. of the Nile the range terminates abruptly in Jebel Mokkatam, near Cairo, & runs E. towards the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. of the Nile the desert is mountainous, & traversed by ravines and valleys, the most remarkable of which form the caravan routes between Cairo & Suez, & between Kenneh and Cosseir. The desert of Libya contains many oases, which owe their fertility to the lowness of their situation, enabling them to retain moisture. In the N. of the Lybian desert are 2 contiguous valleys, enclosed by branches of the W. mountains, in one of which, called the "valley of the Natron lakes," are found small pools, which in winter exude a liquid of a violet-red color, to the height of 6 or 8 feet. This, when evaporated by the heat of the sun, leaves the substance called natron, a mixture of marine salt & sulph. of soda. The principal lakes are Birket-el-Keroun or lake Mœris in Middle Egypt, & Mareotis, Bourlos, and Menzaleh, in Lower Egypt, which last are shallow lagoons, separated from the Mediterranean by numerous peninsulas of sand. The climate of Egypt is characterized by extreme dryness, which is evinced by the perfect preservation of the colors & the sculptured surfaces of the temples on the banks of the Nile. There are but two seasons, the temperate, which lasts from October to March, & the hot season, from March to Sept. The heat, during the day, is excessive in summer, owing to the confined position of the country, & the lowness of its surface; but the nights are cool and agreeable. In winter the weather is mild & pleasant. At Cairo, lat. 30° 3′ N., the mean temp. of the year is 72°.2; winter, 58°.4; summer, 85°.1; & at Kenneh, lat. 26° 10′ N., mean temp. of year 79°.9; winter, 63°.6; summer, 92°, Fahr. Upper & Middle Egypt are more healthy than the Delta. On the subsiding of the inundation, fevers, dysentery, & ophthalmia prevail over the whole country. N. & N.W. winds blow permanently during the progress of the sun towards the Tropic of Cancer; but, on his return to the Tropic of Capricorn, it varies between S.E. & W. During the spring equinox, the country is visited by the pestilential wind called *Simoom* or *Khamsin*, a hot S.S.W. wind of 50 days' duration, when the diseases peculiar to the country assume their greatest virulence. The *mirage* occurs on the extensive plains after the surface has been heated by the sun, on which occasion the country appears like a vast lake studded with islands. Rain is unknown in Upper Egypt; in the Delta it falls frequently from Nov. to March. Showers are slight and unfrequent at Cairo, yet in 1824 rain fell continuously for 8 days, & caused the destruction of several houses. During the French scientific expedition, the number of rainy days was fifteen, & the latest observations give thirteen in a year in Lower Egypt. Fogs are rare, but very dense when they do occur. Snow never falls except in the vicinity of the coast, & then in very small quantity. In 1833 snow fell at Alexandria, Rosetta, & Atfeh, to the amazement of the inhabitants, to whom the phenomenon was totally unknown. With the exception of the oases, the fertility of Egypt is confined to the valley inundated by the Nile, in the Delta, & a space of from 5 to 25 m. on the banks of the river, in Middle & Upper Egypt. The soil is composed of successive deposits of earth brought down by the river, & enveloping the sands of the desert. The Nile regularly inundates its valley for several months in the year. This periodic inundation commences in June, & attains its maximum height in Sept. After having remained stationary for several days, the waters subside, & disappear at the end of Nov. The distribution of the water is favored by the slightly convex form of the central valley of the Nile, & is assisted by lateral canals. On the left or west side of the river, the chief of these is the canal of Joseph, which feeds the ancient lake Mœris, at the bottom of the fertile valley of Fayoum. As a potable water, that of the Nile is reckoned the best in the world. Egypt has no metals, & the only minerals are natron, saltpetre, salt, marble, & the celebrated red granite called "Syene marble," employed in the construction of the pyramids, & in many of the monuments of Italy; the principal quarries are situated in the mountains of Upper Egypt. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shore of the Red Sea, but the mines are abandoned. The cultivation of the soil is divided into that of the low grounds, or those watered naturally, & the high grounds, which depend for their productiveness on artificial inundations; the greater part of Upper Egypt is thus watered, & many means have been employed to facilitate the process. In ancient times lake Mœris was formed for a reservoir; & a complete barrage of the Nile, now in progress, promises greatly to augment the fertility of the soil. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the lotus, the papyrus (from which the first substance used for writing upon was made), the zizyphus, & many aromatic plants. The date palm flourishes to the lat. of Thebes, & on its fruit many of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt depend for nourishment. Egypt has always been considered one of the most fertile countries in the world. The chief cultivated plants are cotton, lint, hemp, indigo, sugar, tobacco, opium; the principal grains are millet, maize, wheat, & rice. Durrah (*Sorghum Vulgare*) forms a chief article of nourishment. The cereals of Egypt have always been celebrated; & onions, melons, cucumbers, are extensively used. The vine, widely cultivated in ancient times—extirpated by the Mussulmans—has been again introduced, & its cultivation actively promoted by the late Mehemet Ali. The fruit trees comprise those of tropical countries; those of Europe do not flourish; numerous plantations of mulberries have been made by Mehemet Ali; there are no forests; & sycamores & palms are thinly distributed. Among wild animals are the hippopotamus, crocodile, ichneumon, jerboa, & the fox; the domestic animals comprise the ox & buffalo, horse, ass, mule, camel, and dromedary. Among birds are the ibis, celeb. in antiq., the vulture, pelican, plover, bittern, & quail, which arrive in great flights from the interior of Africa. The rearing of fowls, pigeons and bees, is an important branch of industry among the peasantry, who hatch eggs by means of artificial heat. Fish is abundant in the lakes of the Delta & in the Nile, the salmon of which is excellent. Reptiles are numerous; and sponges, coral, the polypus, madrepores, are found on the shores of the Red Sea. The manufactures of Egypt are almost entirely monopolized by the government. In 1839, there were upwards of 20 cotton-spinning factories distributed through the different towns. There are large dyeing & printing works at Cairo; woollen cloths for military clothing are manufd. at Boulac, where there is an extensive iron-foundry. Carpets are made at Benisouef, red caps at Foulah, and fire-arms and military accoutrements at Cairo. [Boulac.—Cairo.] The principal manufs. of the natives are of woollen cloths (which, however, have lost their ancient renown), pottery-ware, and carpets. The trade with Europe is carried on thro' Alexandria. The traffic with the interior of Africa is carried on by means of caravans, which bring, in exchange for European & Egyptian products, ivory, gold-dust, skins, wool, gum, ostrich feathers, & metals. The chief commercial relations with Arabia & India are carried on by Cosseir and Suez. Since the establishment of regular steam-packets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Egypt has become the route to India for all the correspondence of Europe, as well as for the greater portion of travellers. The principal means of communication at present are the Nile, which is traversed by steam packets, & the canals, many of which have been repaired by Mehemet Ali; but even the best of them are often innavigable during a great part of the year. The route from Cairo to Suez (180 m.) is traversed by horses and vans, & the mail is conveyed in 18 hours. The project of uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, by re-opening the anc. canal, has been recently revived, but it is surrounded with difficulties, and not likely to be carried into effect. The more practicable & safe plan of a rail r. communication between Cairo & Suez has been resolved on, and a portion of it built. This may again render Egypt the principal entrepôt of commerce between the E. and the W. worlds. Egypt was one of the earliest civilized countries in the world. It is believed that a colony of Ethiopians first introduced a form of religion, & the art of cultivating the soil. The empire was greatly extended under Sesostris and Rameses; it was subjugated by Cambyses, King of Persia, 525 B.C. At that time it was occupied by an industrious population, had numerous cities and

monuments of astonishing grandeur—of which the pyramids still exist,—the obelisks, many of which were carried to Rome & Paris, and numerous temples and palaces. For 24 centuries it has been subjected to foreign domination, and has fallen successively into misery & ignorance. It was taken by Alexander in 332; after his death it formed a separate kgdm. under the Ptolemies, till the year 30 B.C. Augustus then reduced it to a Roman province. The Mohammedan Arabians seized it in the 7th century. The Caliphs possessed it for 2 centuries. In 1250 it came into the power of the Mamelukes, who were subjected to the Turks at the commencement of the 16th century. The French conquered it in 1798; in 1802 they were driven from it by the English, & in 1811 Mehemet Ali rendered himself master of the country by the massacre of the Mamelukes. By a judicious government and great reforms, Egypt under Mehemet Ali has made rapid progress in civilization; he has added to his territory Nubia, Kordafan, & part of Abyssinia; he had also extended his dominion over Syria, Crete, and part of Arabia, but in 1840 he was deprived of all his Asiat. possessions. By the treaty of London, 15th July, 1841, the government is hereditary among the descendants of Mehemet Ali. Egypt comprises the provinces of Saïd, or Upper Egypt; Vostani, or Middle Egypt; & Bahari, or Lower Egypt. These are divided into 7 *intendencies*, which are subdivided into *departments* and *arronds*. Besides the governors of these divisions, the Fellahs have preserved their hereditary sheiks. The highest tribunals are those of the cadis; inferior causes are judged without appeal by the magistrates. In the absence of an official census, the following estimate of the pop. is based on a recent official return of the number of houses, allowing 8 persons to each house in Cairo, and 4 for the rest of the country:—Egyptian Mussulmans, 2,600,000; do. Copts, 150,000; Osmanli Turks, 12,000; Bedwin Arabs, 70,000; Barbaras, 5,000; negroes, 20,000; Abyssinians, 5,000; Circassian and Georgian slaves, 5,000; Jews, 7,000; Syrians, 5,000; Armenians, 2,000; Grecks, 5,000; Europeans domiciled in Egypt, about 9,500. The chief cities are Cairo & Alexandria. The largest pyramids are near Gizeh, 7 m. S.W. Cairo, but others occur at intervals on and near the lt. b. of the Nile, over a space of 70 m.; the greatest temples and sculptures are found on the site of Thebes, and at Edfou, Denderah, &c. The chief establishment of public instruction is the University of El-Agha at Cairo. Mehemet Ali has establd. schools of medicine, languages, and agriculture—military and naval schools. The most of the primary schools & the libraries are dependant on the mosques. The Egyptian army, also created by Mehemed Ali, is raised by conscription. In 1841 it comprised 58 regiments, with 148,032 regular troops, of whom 11,644 are cavalry, besides irregular troops, national guards, & a battalion of laborers & workers in the arsenal—in all, 146,341 men. The fleet consists of 7 line-of-battle ships, 6 frigates, 4 corvettes, 7 brigs, 2 steam packets, 23 transports. Public revenue in 1833 amounted to 2,225,725*l.*, chiefly derived from the land & capitation taxes, and from the Pacha's monopoly on raw & manuf. goods. Expenditure same year 2,102,525*l.* Exports 1851, valued at 325,804,695 Egyptian piastres; imports same year, 230,000,000 piastres. Egypt has no public debt.

EGYPT'S MILLS, p. o., Belmont co., O.

EHEN, a riv. of England, co. Cumberland. It rises near Borrodale, & flows through the lake and vale of Ennerdale, past Egremont, and S. to the Irish Sea.

EHINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 15 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, an hospital and 4 churches. Manufactures cotton goods.

ENHEIM, a town of France. [OBERNAL.]

EHNINGEN, a large market-town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. E. Urach. Pop. 5,010, many of whom travel as venders of lace & linens.—11. a vill., circ. Neckar, on the Wuzin, 4 m. S.W. Böblingen. Pop. 1,530.

EHRENBERG (ALT and NEU), two contiguous vills. of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. Alt 2,579; Neu 1,320, chiefly employed in linen weaving & cotton manufacs.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ., & immediately opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2,100. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mntn., 468 feet in elevation, & thence called *Ehren. im Thale;* it commands extensive views of the Rhine, & has a steam-cooking apparatus which prepares provisions for 1,000 men daily.—The *Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein* (Broad Stone of Honor), which covers the rock, was originally a Roman castrum. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1632 & 1688. It was again besieged by General Marceau in 1796, & taken in 1799; it was demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but has been restored by the Prussian government since 1815; & is now a first-class fortress, capable of containing a garrison of 14,000 men.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W. Volkenstein. Pop. 2,150, mostly employed in mining & lace making.

EHRENHAUSEN, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. & 12 m. N. Marburg, on the Vienna & Triest r. r. It has a fine castle of Prince Eggenberg.

EHRENSTETTEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 8 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,564.

EIBAU (ALT & NEU), two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Budissin, on the Rumburger. Pop. 4,900. This is one of the chief seats of the celebrated linen manufacture of Lusatia.

EIBELSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 5½ m. S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,000.

EIBENSCHÜTZ, a town of Moravia, circ. Znaym, on the Iglawa, 12 m. S.W. Brünn. Pop. 3,549.

EIBENSTOCK, a town of Saxony, circ. & 16 m. S. S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,666. Manufs. of chemical products, muslin, & lace. Tin mines & stone quarries in vicinity.

EIBISWALD, a market town of Styria, circ. & 24 m. W.N.W. Marburg. Pop. 917. It has a castle, and extensive coal mines & iron works.

EICHHORN, a vill. of Moravia, circ. & 10 m. W. Brünn, on the Schwarzawa, with an old fortress, powder mills & iron works.

EICHSTÄDT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. of a princip. given in 1817 to Prince Eugene Beauharnais, 42 m. W.S.W. Regensburg, on the Altmühl. Pop. 7,396. It has a ducal residence, a cathedral, and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin & other schools, a public library, museums, & manufactures of earthenwares, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries & stone quarries. It was the head-quarters of the French under Dessaix in 1796.

EICHSTETTEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on lt. b. of the Dreisam, 8 m. N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,517.

EIDER, *Eidora*, an important riv. of Denmark, rises in Holstein, 8 m. S. of Kiel, & flows generally W. to the German Ocean, past Rendsburg & Friedrichstadt, forming, with the canal of same name which continues it, the limit between the Duchies of Schleswig & Holstein. Length 90 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic & the German Ocean, & the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg. Chief affl. the Trenn.

EIDSVÖLD, a town of Norway, amt. Aggershuus, 32 m. N.N.E. Christiana, on rt. b. of the Vermen-Elf. It has iron forges, & was the seat of the National Assembly, held after the treaty of Kiel, January 14, 1814, by which Denmark abandoned Norway to Sweden.

EIGER, a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Bernese Oberland, 2 m. N. of the Mönch. Elevation 13,045 feet.

EIGG or EGG ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Small Isls., 12 m. W. Arisaig, on the mainland. Area, 5,580 ac. Scots. Pop. 546. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs.

EIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, near the Rhine, 10 m. N. Aarau. Pop. 1,078.

EIL (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of cos. Argyle & Inverness. Here is the residence of the chief of clan Cameron.

EILAU (DEUTSCH), a town of Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, reg. & 29 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, on the Lake of Genserich. Pop. 2,280.

EILAU (PREUSSICH), a town of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circ., reg. & 22 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pasmar. Pop. 2,580. It is well known for the

victory gained by the French over the Prussians and Russians, Feb. 8, 1807.

EILDON HILLS, three conical peaks of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, pa. Melrose. Elevation of the loftiest 1,350 feet. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mountain, cleven, into three parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott: The view from their summits embraces some of the most interesting scenery of the border.

EILENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on an isl. in the Mulde. Pop. 8,740. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle. Luther preached here at the commencement of the reformation in 1522.

EILSEN, a vill. of N. Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg, amt. & 2 m. E.S.E. Bückeburg, on the Au, at the foot of the Haarlberg mountain. It has celebrated mineral springs, & a bathing establishment. Temp. of water 52° to 55° Fahr.

EIMBECK, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, cap. principality Grubenhagen, on the Ilm, 39 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. 5,867. It is enclosed by fortifications. The S. side, restored since the burning of 1826, is well built and regular, has a gymnasium and various endowed institutions. Manufactures linen fabrics & hosiery.

EIMEO, one of the Society isls., Pacific Ocean, N. W. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30′ S., lon. 150° 10′ W. Length 9 m.; breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 1,300. It is mountainous, has an abrupt coast, & is noted for its excellent timber. It is the church station of the missionaries in these isls., who have established here some cotton, rope, & other factories. [Society Isls.]

EINDHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, at the infl. of the Gender, 19 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,028. It has a Latin school, & manufs. of linens & woollens. It was formerly fortified.

EINÖD, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. & 5½ m. N. W. Judenburg, with mineral springs. In 1797 a skirmish took place here between the Austrians & French under Massena. There are numerous vills. in Germany called Einöd, or Einöde.

EINSIEDEL, a vill. of N. Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Golnitz, 114 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,370.

EINSIEDELN, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 9 m. N.N.E. Schwytz, in the valley of the Sihl. Pop. 3,000. It comprises about 75 inns & alehouses for the reception of pilgrims, &c.; & owes its origin to the famous Benedict. abbey, superior of all the Benedict. abbeys in Switzerland, with an extensive parish, & a pop. of 8,000, including the town. The abbey is situated above the town, at an elevation of 2,985 feet above the sea, in a cold exposed district. It was founded in the 9th century, has spacious apartments, an hospital, library, with 26,000 vols., museum of paintings & Rom. antiq., and a marble chapel with an image of the virgin, which, on the 14th Sept. annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. The reformer Zwingli was curate of Einsiedeln, which is the birthplace of Paracelsus.

EINURU, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, in lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 75° 16′ E., & having a Brahm. & numerous Jain temples.

EINVILLE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Meurthe, 44 m. N. Lunéville, with a chateau, in which Stanislaus of Poland resided. Pop. 1,146.

EIRKE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Queen's and Kilkenny, 4 m. N.N.W. Urlingford. Area nearly 19,000 ac. Pop. 5,678.

EISENACH, a town of Central Germany, Grand Duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. princip. of Eisenach, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, & on the railroad from Leipzig to Cassel, 44 m. W. Weimar. Pop. 10,000. It is the principal town in the Thuringian Forest, and has many good public edifices, including a ducal residence, mint, town-hall, prisons, & hospitals. It has a gymnasium, forest & various other schools, manufs. of cotton goods, soap, & white lead, dye-works, & tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, & in which Luther passed 10 months of durance, from 4th May 1521 to 6th March 1522, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. The circle of Eisenach has an area of 285 sq. m. Pop. 1853, 82,321.

EISENBERG, a circle & town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, duchy & 24 m. W.S.W. Altenburg. Pop. 4,744. It has a castle, with an observatory, manufs. of woollen stuffs & porcelain. This is the name of several villa. in Bavaria, &c. Pop. of circle 1850, 47,145.

EISENERZ, a mkt. town of Styria, circ. & 19 m. N.W. Bruck, in an Alpine region at the foot of the Erzberg. Pop. 1,500. [Erzberg.

EISENSTADT, a free royal town of E. Hungary, circ. & 12 m. N.N.W. Odenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 5,700. It is divided into the town dist., & the demesne of Prince Esterhazy. The former has a town-house & a Franciscan convent; & the latter contains the magnificent palace of the Prince, with a chapel, theatre, & other splendid apartments. In the park, is an immense orangery, containing 400 orange trees, & 70,000 species of exotic plants. N. the town are the princely zoological gardens.

EISEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames, 1 m. N.N.E. Cricklade. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 162.

EISFELD, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality & 8 m. E. Hildburghausen, on the Werra. Pop. 2,796. It has an old castle, & manufs. of cottons.

EISGRUB, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 29 m. S.S.E. Brünn, on the Thaya, with 1,954 inhabitants, & a fine seat of Prince Liechtenstein.

EISLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., 23 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 8,340, employed in linen weaving, & mines of silver & copper in the vicinity. It is divided into an old town enclosed by walls & ditches, a new town, with suburbs; & has an old castle, a gymnasium, & the house in which Luther was born (1483), now a charity school.

EIXO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 27 m. S.S.W. Lamego, near rt. b. of the Vouga. Pop. 3,100.

EKATERINBURG, a fortified town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. Perm, on the E. slope of the Ural mntns., & on the riv. Isset. Lat. 56° 48′ 57″ N., lon. 61° 35′ E. Pop. 11,000. Mean temp. of year 32°.9; winter 4°.7; summer 60°.9, Fahr. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1723, & is regularly built. Chief edifices, a mint, an arsenal, & a custom-house, a gov. school, & an hospital with a botanic garden. It is the seat of a council of mines, & the centre of all the forges & mines belonging to the crown. The pop. is chiefly employed in the mining works, & in polishing the precious stones, porphyries, agates, & jaspers procured in the adjacent mountains.

EKATERINODAR, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on rt. b. of the Kouban, 150 m. W.N.W. Stavropol. It is cap. dist. of the Cossacks of the Black Sea (or the Tchernomersk Cossacks). Pop. 3,000.

EKATERINOSLAV, a fortfd. town of New Russia, cap. gov. of same name, 820 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, near rt. b. of the Dneiper. Lat. 48° 27′ 50″ N., lon. 35° 5′ 53″ E. Pop. 13,500. It is the see of an archbp., & has an eccles. seminary, & manufs. of cloths & silks. It was founded in honor of the Empress Catharine in 1787.

EKEROE, one of the Aland isls., G. of Bothnia, immed. W. Aland. Length 12 m., breadth 4 m.

EKHMIM (*Panopolis & Chemmis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 53 m. S.S.E. Siout. Pop. about 3,000. It has some rems. of antiquity.

EKNAO or EKENES, a town of Russia, Finland, on a fiord of the G. of Finland, 55 m. S.E. Abo. Pop. 1,800. It has a small fishing port.

EKRON, an anc. town of Palestine, identif. with the vill. Akri, pash. Gaza, 23 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

ELA, p-o., Lake co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 988.

ELAMSVILLE, p-v., Patrick co., Va., 216 W.S.W. Richmond, 291 W.

EL ARAISH (the garden of pleasure), improperly LARACHE, a fortif. seaport town of Morocco, on a decliv. near the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 45 m. S.S.W. Tangier. Lat. 35° 13′ N., lon. 6° 9′ W. Pop. 4,000, of whom 1,300 are Jews. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large mkt. place, & a dockyard. The port receives only small vessels, & its trade has of late very much declined.

ELBA, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 7 N. Batavia, 225 W. Albany, 389 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Oak Orchard cr. The village called Pine Hill (Elba, p. o.) is on a branch of Oak Orchard cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen

fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,772.

ELBA, p. o., Coffee co., Ala.

ELBA, t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 255.

ELBA, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 59 W. Detroit, 535 W.

ELBA, p. o., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. of the t. 1850, 727.

ELBA (Latin *Ilva*, Greek *Æthalia*), the largest isl. of Tuscany, in the Medit. betw. Corsica & the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, rounded on W., coasts elevated & steep, deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto-Ferrajo, the cap. Length, E. to W., 17¼ m.; breadth, 2¼ to 10¼ m. The pop. of Elba & isles adjacent was in 1852, 21,271. The isl. is entirely mntnous., covered with the contre-forts of 3 chains, which meet S.E. of the cap., the culm. point is 3,134 ft. in elev. The climate is temperate & healthy, except in some low dists. on the shore. Excellent wine & delicious fruit are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the isl., but is worked only near Porto-Ferrajo. The port of embarkation for all the minerals of Elba is *Follonica*, on the Gulf of Piombino. By the treaty of Paris, 1814, the isl. was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, & it was his residence from 3d May 1814 to 26th Feb. 1815.

EL-BASSAN, ALBASSAN, or ILBASSAN, a town of Albania, cap. sanj., in a fertile plain on the Scombi, 28 m. N.N.E. Berat. Pop. 5,000. It has a strong castle, the residence of the pasha, & manufs. of iron & copper wares.

ELBE, *Albis*, an important river of Germany, rises in the western slopes of the Schnee-Koppe, in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 30 springs, the S.most of which, the *Elb brunnen*, is situated at an elev. of 4,500 feet above the sea. It flows generally N.W., & waters Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia; separates Hanover & Mecklenburg, & forms part of the S. boundary of Denmark. It enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven, & passes in its course Leitmeritz, Königstein, Dresden, Torgau, Wittemberg, Madgeburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Altona, & Glückstadt. Length, direct distance, 395 m.; including windings, 550 m. Chief affls. on rt. the Havel, augmented by the Spree; — on lt. the Moldau, Eger, & Saale. It is navigable from the confl. of the Moldau, but its navig. is impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is 14 m. wide at its mouth, & ships drawing 14 feet water can ascend it at all times to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks. It is connected by canals with the Oder & the Trave, an affl. of the Baltic; & light steam-packets ascend it as far as Melnik in Bohemia.

ELBERFELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., on both sides of the Wupper, 16 m. E. Dusseldorf, with which it is connected by rail r. This is one of the richest & most important manufacturing towns in Germany. Pop. 1846, 35,100. Mean temp. of year 50°; winter 36°.5; summer 63°.1 Fahr. It is long, straggling, & irreg. built, but in the newer parts of the town are sev. good streets, well paved, & lighted with gas. It is the seat of several commercial companies, & has a gymnasium, with a library & museum, a school of manufs., & 22 burgher schools, with 7,743 pupils. It has 5,500 families, & 160 great houses engaged in manufs. Its chief business is in dyeing, printing, and cloth-weaving. It has 70 dyeing estabs., 10 bleaching-grounds, 6 cotton-spinning factories, & 1 woollen mill. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red, & a great amount of yarn is annually sent here to be dyed from Great Britain & other places. Elberfeld & Barmen, which adjoins it, supply all Germany with tapes and bands. [Barmen.] It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish-West-Indian trading co., & a mining co. Bleachfields were estab. here in 1450, but it first assumed importance at the conclusion of the 7 years' war.

ELBERT, co., Ga. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 520 sq. ms. Savannah r. runs on its N.E. border, & broad r. on its S.W. boundary. The surface is hilly; soil productive red loam, in the S. part. Capital Elberton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $354,460; Ind. corn, 614,966 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 64,777; rice, 2,509 pounds; cotton, 8,565 bales; — 7 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $68,850; value of manufac. articles, $67,900; — 25 churches; 20 sch., 1,202 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,125; 1850, 12,959.

ELBERTON, p-v., capital of Elbert co., Ga., 111 N. N.E. Milledgeville, 568 W. It contains a court house, jail, a church, 2 academies, several stores, & 275 inhabitants.

ELBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. S.W. Thornbury. Area, 1,673 ac. Pop. 204.

ELBE-TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. W. Chrudim, on rt. b. of the Elbe, & on the Prague & Olmutz rail. r.

ELBEUF, or ELBŒUF, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine-Inf., arr. & 12 m. S.S.W. Rouen, on lt. b. of the Seine. Pop. 16,010. It is celebrated for its manufactures of cloth, which employ more than two-thirds of the population, & about 2,000 of the inhabitants of the neighboring comms.

ELBING, a fortif. seaport town of E. Prussia, reg. & 34 m. E.S.E. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Elbing, 5 m. from its mouth in the Frische Haff. Pop. 20,000. It consists of an old town, a new town, & suburbs, the last partly enclosed within the town-walls, which are entered by 7 gates. Principal edifices, a R. Cath. and 8 Protest. churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, with a public library, & numerous schools & charitable estabs., including a house of industry, in which 400 children are educated. Manufs. of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-ash, tobacco, sailcloth, oil, starch, soap, chicory, in some of which steam machinery is emp'd. Trade extensive, & about 500 vessels are employed.

ELBINGERODE, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, in the Harz, 20 m. E. Klausthal. Pop. 3,051, empld. in mining, iron forging, & brewing.

ELBOGEN, or ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Eger, 75 m. W. Prague. Pop. 2,000. Manuf. of fine China ware.

ELBRIDGE, p-t., Onondago co., N. Y., 13 W. Syracuse, 149 W. by N. Albany, 347 W. Surface is moderately uneven; soil fertile. Drained by the outlet of Skaneateles lake, which flows N. into Seneca r. The Erie canal passes through the N. part, & the Albany & Buffalo r. r. its S. part. The v. contains 2 churches, — 1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian, — an academy, 3 stores, a grist & saw m., & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,647; 1850, 3,924.

ELBRIDGE, p-o., Edgar co., Ill., 123 E. Springfield, 655 W.

ELBURG, a town of the Netherl., prov. Guelderland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 40 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in fishing.

ELBURZ, ELBRUZ, or ELBURJ, (the watch-tower), a mountain of Asia. [Caucasus.]

ELCHE, *Illici*, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 18,068. It is encl'd by walls, & has wholly an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style, & surrounded on all sides by extensive plantations of date palms, which furnish its principal article of export, shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." Chief edifices, a fine old castle of the D. of Arcos, a church with a majestic dome, convents, schools, & a handsome bridge across a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions, & a palace & fortalice called Calfaforra, of ancient & magnificent architecture. It is the birth-pl. of Don Jorge Juan, the travelling companion of Ulloa in S. America. — II. (*E. de la Sierra*), prov. & 65 m. S.S.W. Albacete, on the Segura, with manufactures of coarse cloths.

ELCHINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on lt. b. of the Danube, 8 m. N.E. Ulm. Celeb. for a victory of the French over the Austrians, 14th Oct., 1805, which procured for Marechal Ney the title of Duke of Elchingen.

ELDA, *Adellum*, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. N. W. Alicante, on left bank of the Elda. Pop. 3,846. It has manufactures of paper, soap, lace, leather, & brandy.

ELDAGSEN, a town of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 15 m. S.S.W. Hanover. Pop. 2,210.

EL DARA, p-o., Pike co., Ill.

ELDEN, a pa. of Engl. [Elvedon.]

ELDENA, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, with a royal school of agricul., circ. & 5 m. E. Griefswalde.

ELDERSBURGH, p-o., Howard co., Md.

ELDERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 miles W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Area, 3,307 ac. Pop. 794.

ELDERSLIE, or ELLERSLIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. & 2 m. N.E. Paisley. Pop. 1,086, chiefly weavers, spinners, & colliers. This is the ancient patrimony & supposed birth-pl. of Sir W. Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century. A noble oak, still standing near the vill, bears the name of the patriot, whom its branches are said to have sheltered from the English.

ELDERSVILLE, p-v., Cross Creek t., Washington co., Pa., 231 W. Harrisburg, 254 W. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

ELDERTON, p-v., Plumb Creek t., Armstrong co., Pa., 168 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 222 W. It contains 2 stores, & about 30 dwellings.

ELDON, par., Restigouche co., N. B. Pop. 1851, 81.

ELDON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 3 m. S.E. Auckland. Pop. 186. It gives the title of Earl to the descendants of the Lord Chancellor Eldon.

EL DORADO, co., Cal. Situated in the central E. part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. Drained by the S. fork of American r. (*Rio de los Americanos*), the N. & middle forks of the same river, and the head sources of the Cosumnes, & branches in its S.W. corner. It has a narrow strip of fertile level land on its western border, thence commences a hilly & diversified region, gradually becoming mountainous, until near its eastern boundary it forms the snow-clad heights of the Sierra Nevada. Francis Orreliana, a companion of Pizzaro, first spread the report more than three hundred years since, of a supposed region (in South America) of a genial climate, & never-failing verdure, where gold & precious stones were as common as rocks and pebbles, where wines flowed from fountains, & creatures full of symmetry & grace tripped about in native loveliness, the most beautiful of God's creation. This tradition, which, in part at least, was realized in California, so excited the imaginations of men, at the first discovery of gold, that with an universal accord, the spot where the precious metal was so abundantly found (within the boundaries of this county), received the name of "*El Dorado*," and hence the name of the county. Pop. 1850, 6,842; 1852, 40,000. (*See State of California.*) Capital, Coloma.

EL DORADO, p-v., Culpepper co., Va.

EL DORADO, p-t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Drained by a branch of Fond du Lac r. Pop. 1850, 504.

EL DORADO, p-o., Fayette co., Iowa.

EL DORADO, p-o., Clark co., Mo.

EL DORADO, p-v., capital Union par., Ark. Situated in a fertile prairie region, 8 m. W. of the Washita r., & contains a court house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 150 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1,925.

ELDRED, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Drained by Red Bank cr., & branches of Clarion r. Pop. 1840, 395; 1850, 492.

ELDRED, t., McKean co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 527.

ELDRED, t., Warren co., Pa. Drained by E. branch of Oil creek. Pop. 1850, 194.

ELDRED, p.o., Wayne co., Pa., 180 N.E. Harrisburg, 277 W.

ELDREDVILLE, p-o., Sullivan co., Pa., 116 N. Harrisburg, 226 W.

ELDRIDGE, p.o., Walker co., Ala., 52 N. Tuscaloosa, 819 W.

ELDRIDGE'S HILL, p-o., Salem co., N. J.

ELE, a city of Chinese Turkestan. [Ill.]

ELECHEE, or ILITSI, Turkestan. [Khoten.]

ELEIGH, or MONKS-ELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area, 2,099 ac. Pop. 722.

ELENA (ST), a point & maritime vill. of Ecuador, S. A., dep. Guayaquil, prov. Manabi, point St. Elena, in lat. 2° 12′ S., lon. 81° W.; & the vill. on the bay of St. Elena, 30 m. S.E.

ELEPHANT BAY, S.W. Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14′ S., lon. 12° 33′ E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.—(*Island*), Senegambia, in the Gambia river, 100 m. from its mouth. It is very populous, & on it the French formerly had fort Podor.—(*River*), S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic after a course of 140 m.

ELEPHANTA, a small isl. of British India, presid. & in the harbor of Bombay, 7 m. S.W. the city. It is 6 m. in circ., & has some remarkable cave-temples, in one of which is a colossal bust 15 ft. in height, representing a triune Brahminical divinity. A gigantic figure of an elephant (whence the name of the isl.) formerly stood near the shore, but it has now fallen to decay. The great temple-cave is 130 feet long & 123 broad, rests on 26 pillars, & contains many mythological figures of a remote & unknown age.

ELEPHANTINÉ (Arabic *Jezirat-el-Chaf*, "islet of flowers"), an isl. of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Assouan (Syene). It is 1 m. long, & ½ m. broad, highly fertile, & covered with gardens, dwellings, & mills, interspersed among canals & ruins. It has extensive quarries of granite, traces of Roman edifices, & remains of temples erected by the Pharaohs.

ELETZ, a city of Russia. [Jeletz.]

ELEUSIS, an ancient & famous city of Greece, the remains of which exist near Lepsina, gov. Attica, at the mouth of the Sarandaporo, in the G. of Ægina, 12 m. N.W. Athens. The whole plain around is strewed with ruins, & the anc. causeway, hence to Athens, forms the modern highway.

ELEUTHERA ROYAL ISLAND & KEYS, one of the Bahama isls., W. Indies. Lat. of Pigeon Key, 25° 11′ N., lon. 76° 15′ W., 50 m. N.E. New Providence, & separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length 80 m.; breadth 10 m. At its N. end is a harb. fort. Pop. 2,568.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, or BETOGABRA, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit-Jibrin, a vill., pash. & 28 m. E.N.E. Gaza, with ruins more extensive than any in S. Palestine, except those at Jerusalem & Hebron, & comprising a large Roman fortress & massive vaults. Near it are remarkable artificial caverns.

ELEVATION, p. o., Johnson co., N. C.

ELFDALEN, a pa. & vill. of Sweden, læn & 72 m. N.W. Fahlun. Pop. 2,700. It has porphyry quarries & iron works.

ELFELD, or ELTVILLE, a town of Central Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist. Rheingau, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,234.

ELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4¼ m. N. N.W. Tamworth. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 468.

ELFSBORG, a fortress of Sweden, now a prison, læn & 5 m. W. Göteborg, on the Kattegat.

ELGAR, an islet Orkney, Scotl., S. of Shapinsay.

ELGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 18 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. with adjacent hamlet 3,000. It has an old castle & a glass factory.

ELGIN, p-o., Lyndon t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 285 W. by S. Albany, 325 W.

ELGIN, p-v., Kane co., Ill., 199 N.N.E. Springfield, 752 W. Situated on the Galena & Chicago Union r. r., 42 m. from Chicago, & the right bank of Fox r. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 6 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 650 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,359.

ELGIN, p. o., Fayette co., Iowa.

ELGIN, county, Can. W. Situated in the S.W. part of the province. Area, 702 sq. ms. Drained by several small streams entering Lake Erie on its south border, & by others entering the Thames r. on a portion of its northern border. Surface undulating; soil a rich loam, very fertile. Capital, St. Thomas. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 21,857; sheep, 35,773; swine, 16,528; horses, 5,724;—wheat, 413,435 bush. produced; rye, 11,511; Indian corn, 86,369; buckwheat, 17,075; barley, 9,279; oats, 248,392; potatoes, 59,220; peas, 66,949; tobacco, 196 pounds; wool, 101,325;—27 grist mills, 28 saw mills. Pop. 25,418.

ELGIN, p. v., (*P. O. called Brant*) Brant t., Bruce co., Can. W., 52 N.E. Goderich, & contains 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

ELGIN, t., Huntingdon co., Can. E. Pop. 1,110.

ELGIN, t., Albert co., N. B. Drained by Petitcodiac r. Had in 1851, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 1 church, 3 schools. Pop. 748.

ELGIN, a royal par. munic. bor., ancient city, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, 118 m. N. Edinburgh, & 5 m. S.W. Lossiemouth, its seaport. Area of pa. about 18 sq. m. Pop. of do. 1851, 7,277; of bor. 6,337. Mean annual temp. 47° .7, Fahr. Annual rain 24 inches. The town is situated in a fertile valley anciently called "the garden of

Scotland," & extends about a mile in length along the rt. b. of the Lossie, with the suburban vill. of Bishopmill on the left. About the beginning of the present century, the town still retained the antiquated and stately aspect of an ancient ecclesiastical metropolis; but more recently, most of the old houses have given place to modern structures. It contains a neat modern church in centre of the high street, occupying the locality of old St. Giles', a modern court-house & prison, Gray's hospital or infirmary on elevated ground to the W., endowed with 26,000*l.*, to which is attached a lunatic asylum; an orphan institution, endowed (1832) with 70,000*l.*, by General Anderson, a native of the town, & who left it for India a private soldier. There is an English chapel, free church, and several other churches. A literary & scientific institution with museum, assembly rooms, public fountain. There is also an excellent academy. Trades schools & infant school; some ancient alms-houses, & other charities for the poor. The ruins of the cathedral, by far the most extensive & beautiful of any ancient Scottish remains, are on the N.E. side of the High Street. The cathedral was founded in 1224 by bishop Andrew Moray, was burned 1390 by the Wolfe of Badenoch, & rebuilt by bishop Barr. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length; breadth of transept 120 feet; height of two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The great central tower & spire which fell in 1711 was 198 feet high. The chapter house is entire & highly ornamented. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon & middle Gothic. An ancient wall enclosed a space of ground called "the college," in which resided the dignitaries of the cathedral. Several of the old mansions still remain entire. There are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars, & a conical eminence called Lady hill, the ruins of an ancient castle or stronghold of the Earls of Moray, on which is now erected a pillar to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon. Elgin is supposed to have derived its name from Helgy a Norwegian general, & was created a royal burgh by William I. Along with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, & Peterhead, it returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Here is held the sheriff & head burgh court of co. Market-days, Tuesday & Friday, & 9 annual fairs. In the vicinity is Grant Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Seafield. The Earl of Elgin derives his title from this town. The beautiful & secluded valley of Pluscardine, in S.W. of pa., contains the ruins of Pluscardine priory, founded in 1230 by Alexander II.; it is a model of Melrose on a smaller scale, & less ornamented, but of beautiful proportions, & simple style of architecture. The church walls are pretty entire, & the refectory has been fitted up as a chapel of ease for the S.W. part of this extensive parish.

ELGIN-SHIRE, a co. of Scotland. [MORAY-SHIRE.]

ELGIOBAR, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W.S.W. St. Sebastian, on the Deva. Pop. 2,035.

ELHAM, a small market town & pa. of England, co. Kent, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Folkstone. Area of pa. 6,570 ac. Pop. 1,207. Market Monday. 3 fairs.

EL-HAYZ, a small oasis of the Libyan desert. Lat. 28° 8′ N., lon. 28° 53′ E.

EL-HELLEH, a vill. of Upper Egypt, prov. Keneh, on rt. b. of the Nile, opposite Esné.

ELIAS (MOUNT ST.), the name of many summits in Greece, &c.—I. (anc. *Taygetus*), Morea, gov. Laconia, in Maina, 10 m. S.W. Mistra. Height 7,829 feet. —II. (anc. *Ocha*), near the S.E. extremity of the isl. Eubœa. Height 4,607 feet. Here have been discovered the remains of a temple of Neptune.—III. isl. Ceos.—IV. isl. Melos.—V. isl. Paros, Grecian Archip.—VI. Santa Maura, Ionian isls., 4½ m. S.W. Amaxichi. Ht. 3,000 feet.—VII. a volcanic mountain of N. America, forming a part of the boundary between the British & Russian territories. Lat. 60° 18′ N., lon. 140° 30′ W. Estim. height 17,860 feet. It is said to be perceptible 120 m. off at sea.

ELIANGOODY, a large & populous vill. of British India, presid. Madras, district Modura, 25 m. N.W. Ramnad.

ELIDA, p. v., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. of t. 499.

ELIE, or ELY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, here forming the Bay of Ely, 2¼ m. S. S.E. Colinsburgh. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 843. The vill. has an excellent harbor & pier. The ruins of Ardross castle are in the vicinity.

ELIJAH'S CREEK, Boone co., Ky.

ELIMSPORT, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa., 78 N. Harrisburg, 194 W.

ELING, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, at the mouth of the Anton river, 3½ m. W. Southampton. Area, 18,459 ac. Pop. 5,852. Fair, July 5. It has ship-building docks.

ELIS, a dep. of the kingdom of Greece, on the N. W. coast of the Morea. Chief town Pyrgos.

ELISABETGRAD, a fortifd. town of S. Russia, gov. & 130 m. N. Kherson, on the Ingul. Pop. 10,000. It is regularly built, has several suburbs, military magazines, & a large hospital.

ELISABETHSTADT, a royal free town of Transylvania, circ. and on the Kükullo, 35 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 4,000.

ELISABETOPOL, or GANGEH, a fortified town of Georgia, cap. prov., 90 m. S.E. Tefus. Pop. 12,000. It was formerly important as the residence of an Aghovavan primate, & a Persian Khan. Near it are the vills. of Anenfeld and Helmendorf, two German colonies.

ELIZA, p-o., Mercer co., Ill., 158 N.W. Springfield, 888 W.

ELIZA, p. o., Black Hawk co., Iowa.

ELIZABETH, t., Essex co., N. J. The soil is red shale, clay, loam, and marsh, and fertile. Drained by Bound & Morse brooks. Large quantities of grass are cut on the marsh, chiefly for manure. Newar' bay & Staten Island sound lie on its E. border. It has 2 tanneries, 3 potteries, a grist m., a saw m., 3 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,184; 1850, 5,583. (*See Elizabeth town.*)

ELIZABETH, t., Alleghany co., Pa. It lies between Youghiogheny & Monongahela rivers, by branches of which it is drained. The surface is hilly; soil loam. Coal is found in abundance. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 6 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,317; 1850, 5,090.

ELIZABETH, p-v., Elizabeth t., Alleghany co., Pa., 14 S. Pittsburg, 192 W. Harrisburg, 218 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Monongahela. By means of a slack water navigation, steamboats of a large class ascend the river to this place, & many are built here. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Covenanters', 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, a glass fac., a woollen fac., a steam flouring m., several saw m., & 3 steamboat yards, & 1,120 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil red shale & gravel. Trout cr. runs on its E., and Hammer cr. on its W. boundary. Traversed by Middle cr. and its tributary, Sedglock cr. It contains the v. of Brickersville. There are in the t. a tannery, 12 flouring m., 3 grist m. Pop. 1840, 2,049; 1850, 2,309.

ELIZABETH, p-v., & capital, Wirt co., Va., 325 W. by N. Richmond, 304 W. Situated on the lt. bank of Little Kanawha r., 25 ms. from its mouth. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, a store, mills, & about 130 inhabitants. (*P. O. called Wirt C. H.*)

ELIZABETH, p-t., Lawrence co., O. Drained by Hales cr. It has 5 furnaces, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 2,529.

ELIZABETH, t., Miami co., O. Drained by branches of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,381; 1850, 1,433.

ELIZABETH, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 138 S. Indianapolis, 635 W. It is situated 4 ms. N. of the Ohio r. It has 3 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH, p. v., Jo Daviess co., Ill. Situated on the lt. b. of Apple river, and contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 250 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH, p-v., capital, Jackson co., Ark., 118 N.E. Little Rock, 1,008 W. Situated on the E. side of White r., a little below the entrance of Big Black r., & at the head of steamboat navigation. It has a court-house & 250 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH, (*Cape*), Chinese Empire, is the N. extremity of Sagalin isl., in the sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24′ N., lon. 142° 47′ E.—II. Russian America, E. of the entrance to Cook inlet. Lat. 59° 8′ N., lon. 151° 3′ W.—(*Island*), or Henderson's isl., Pacific, in lat. 24° 21′ S., lon. 128° 18′ W., is of a peculiar coral formation, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, & thickly covered with shrubs.—(*Port*), Cape Colony, dist. Uitenhage, on the W. side of Algoa bay, and the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa.—(*River*), U. States, Virginia.

ELIZABETH CITY, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the states. Area, 64 sq. ms. It was one of the

8 original shires, into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It has Hampton roads, at the mouth of James r., on the S., & Chesapeake bay on the E. The surface is level; soil mostly very fertile. Capital, Hampton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $77,418; wheat, 22,188 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 87,295; potatoes, 8,022; wool, 2,032 lbs;—3 grist m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $14,920; value of manufac. articles, $38,690; —7 churches; 1 acad., 110 pupils; 4 sch., 139 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,706; 1850, 4,586.

ELIZABETH CITY, p-v., capital, Pasquatank co., N. C. 40 S.W. Norfolk, Va., 215 E. by N. Raleigh, 283 W. Situated on Pasquotank r., 20 m. from its mouth. Vessels requiring 7 feet water come up to the place. It has a water communication with Norfolk, 20 ms. up Pasquotank r., thence 22 ms. by the Dismal Swamp canal, to Elizabeth r., Va., thence 9 ms., to Norfolk. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 4 seminaries, a bank, 25 stores, 3 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers & a semi-monthly publication, & 900 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, Mass., consist of 16 small islands between Buzzard's bay and Vineyard sound, ranging N.E. and S.W. The principal are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, & Cuttyhunk. Nashawn I. contains the harbor of Tarpaulin cove.

ELIZABETHPORT, p-v., Elizabeth t., Essex co., N. J., 47 N.E. Trenton, 14 from N. Y. It is situated on Staten Island sound, near its junction with Newark bay. It contains an Episcopal church, several manufs., & 500 inhabs. It is the starting point of the New Jersey Central r. r. Steamboats ply several times daily between this place & N. Y.

ELIZABETH RIVER, Va., rises in Princess Ann & Norfolk cos., & flows N.W., 25 m., into a large estuary at the mouth of James river, forming a fine harbor at Norfolk. It, with the Dismal Swamp canal, & Pasquotank r., makes a navigable communication from Chesapeake bay to Albemarle sound.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-t., capital of Essex co., N. Y., 126 N. Albany, 501 W. Surface mountainous, the Clinton range running through it from S. to N. Some of the peaks are elevated from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the level of the plains. Drained by the Boquet river. Iron ore of the best quality abounds here. The v. is on Boquet r., & contains a court-house, jail, a state arsenal, a church, 5 stores, and about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,061; 1850, 1,635.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-b., Essex co., N. J., 44 N.E. Trenton, 15 N. York, 213 W. Situated on Elizabethtown cr., 2½ ms. from its entrance into Staten Island sound. The New Jersey railroad, & the New Jersey Central railroad, pass through it. It is incorporated as a borough, & contains a court-house, jail, a bank, an insurance office, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 male & 2 female academies, 12 stores, a printing office issuing a daily & a weekly newspaper, & about 2,500 inhabitants. Vessels of 30 tons come up to the place, and of 300 tons to the port at the mouth of the river.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., Elizabeth t., Lancaster co., Pa., 18 E. Harrisburg, 128 W. Situated in the forks of Coney cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Lutheran & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, & 226 inhabs. Incorporated in 1827.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., capital, Marshall co., Va., 352 N.W. Richmond, 266 W. (P. O. called Grave Creek.) Situated on Grave Creek, at its entrance into the Ohio, 12 m. below Wheeling. The site of the v. is elevated, & it contains a court-house, an academy, 2 stores, a printing office, a steam flouring m., and 496 inhabitants. Here are very extensive ancient tumuli, scattered over a large plain, consisting of one main mound, 69 feet high, & 900 feet in circumference, surrounded by a ditch, & encompassed by other similar & smaller mounds.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., capital of Bladen co., N. C., 50 S. Raleigh, 387 W. Situated on the W. side of Cape Fear river, 40 m. above Wilmington, 55 below Fayetteville. It contains a court-house, & sevl. stores & dwellings.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., Whitewater t., Hamilton co., O., 132 S.W. Columbus, 508 W. It contains a church, several stores, & about 200 inhabitants. The Whitewater canal passes through this place.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p. v., Bartholomew co., Ia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., capital of Hardin co., Ill., 219 S.S.E. Springfield, 736 W. It contains a court-house, a Presbyterian church, a seminary, 5 stores, a saw m., and 250 inhabitants. In the vicinity of this place are large deposits of iron ore, & several furnaces have recently been put in blast, which produce pig metal of the best quality. Near it is the famous Cave in Rock, on the shore of the Ohio, which was in early times the den and resort of a gang of freebooters and counterfeiters.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., capital of Hardin co., Ky., 79 S.W. Frankfort, 521 W. Situated on the N. side of Valley cr., a branch of Nolin's cr. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a male and female seminary, & about 1,200 inhabitants.

ELIZABETHTOWN, p-v., capital of Carter co., Tenn., 301 E. Nashville, 414 W. Situated on the Watauga r., a branch of Holston r. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, & 373 inhabitants. There are extensive manufs. of iron in the vicinity.

ELIZABETHVILLE, p-o., Dauphin co., Pa., 39 N. Harrisburg, 149 W.

ELIZAVILLE, p-o., Columbia co., N. Y., 44 S. Albany, 333 W.

ELIZAVILLE, p-v., Fleming co., Ky., 5 W. Flemingsburgh, 99 E. Frankfort, 492 W. It contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, & 166 inhabitants.

ELIZONDO, a town of Spain, Navarre, cap. of the valley of Bastan, 20 m. N. Pamplona. Pop. 1,100.

EL-JEMM, *Tsydrus*, a vill. of Barbary, dom. & 105 m. S.S.E. Tunis, with remains of amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome & Verona.

ELK, r., Md., rises in Penn., & flows by a broad estuary into the N. part of Chesapeake bay. It is navigable 15 miles to Elkton.

ELK, r., Ala., rises in Tennessee, and flowing into Alabama, enters Tennessee, a little above the Muscle Shoals.

ELK, county, Pa. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 870 sq. ms. Drained by Clarion & Sinemahoning rivers. Surface mountainous, with fertile vallies. Capital, Ridgeway. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $50,036; wheat, 4,789 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 10,776; oats, 24,040; potatoes, 16,708; wool, 4,514 pounds;—3 grist m., 38 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $130,600; value of manufactured articles, $112,845;—3 churches; 18 sch., 415 scholars. Pop. 3,531.

ELK, t., Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,484.

ELK, t., Warren co., Pa. It has Alleghany r. on its E. & S. border, & Conewango cr. on its W. border. It has excellent land on its streams. It has 7 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 382; 1850, 414.

ELK, p. t., Vinton co., O. Situated on the waters of Racoon cr. It contains the v. of McArthurstown. Pop. 1840, 1,261; 1850, 1,645.

ELK, t., Noble co., O. Drained by Elk cr. Pop. 1840, 535; 1850, 955.

EL KAB, *Eilethyas*, a town, Upper Egypt, on right b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.S.E. Thebes.

ELKADER, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

EL-KASR, a large vill. of Upper Egypt, cap. the great W. oasis of Dakil, in lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh, is surrounded by palm & acacia plantations; & has sulphur springs, and remains of an Egyptian temple.

ELK CREEK, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 16 S.W. Erie, 256 N.W. Harrisburg, 329 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Cussawago creek, a branch of Elk creek, & tributary of Conneaut cr., on the last of which salt springs are found. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,645; 1850, 1,535.

ELK CREEK, t., Clarion co., Pa., 122 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 281 W. Surface level; soil loam. Drained by Six Mile run, & Canoe cr. Pop. 730.

ELK CREEK, p-o., Grayson co., Va., 277 W. by S. Richmond, 346 W.

ELK CROSS ROADS, p-o., Ashe co., N. C., 214 W. N. Raleigh.

ELK DALE, p. o., Chester co., Pa.

ELK FURNACE, p-o., Nelson co., Va.

ELK GARDEN, p-o., Russell co., Va., 320 W. by S. Richmond, 375 W.

ELK GROVE, p-o., Iowa co., Wis., 71 S.W. Madison, 903 W.

ELK GROVE, p-o., Cook co., Ill., 228 N.E. by N. Springfield, 741 W. Pop. of the t. in 1850, 672.

ELK GROVE, p. o., La Fayette co., Mo.

EL-KHARGEH, a town, Upper Egypt, cap. the Great Oasis. Lat. 25° 28′ N., lon. 30° 40′ E. Pop. 6,000. Among numerous ruins are those of a temple, & near it is a remarkable necropolis.

ELKHART, r., Ia., rises in Noble & La Grange cos., & flows into St. Joseph's r., in Elkhart co.

ELKHART, co., Ia. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. ms. Drained by St. Joseph and Elkhart rivers, & their tributaries. The land is pleasantly interspersed with woodland & prairies, and watered by numerous springs & streams. Capital, Goshen. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $279,806; wheat, 174,716 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 370,973; oats, 104,940; wool, 41,112 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m., 5 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—10 churches; 1 academy, 20 pupils; 119 schools, 1,800 scholars; 2 libraries, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,660; 1850, 12,600.

ELKHART, p-t., Elkhart co., Ia., 154 N. Indianapolis, 609 W. Drained by Elkhart & St. Joseph's rivers. Pop. 1850, 1,035. The v. is on the Northern Indian r. r., 147 miles from Monroe, Mich., 100 from Chicago, & at the point of divergence of the Goshen Branch r. r. It has 2 churches, several stores, & 550 inhabitants.

ELKHART, t., Noble co., Ia. It has a grist m., a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 609; 1850, 621.

ELKHART, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

ELKHART, p. o., Anderson co., Tex.

EL KHATIF (or KHATIFF), a maritime town, Arabia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Bahrein.

ELK HILL, p. o., Amelia co., Va., 32 S.W. Richmond, 149 W.

ELKHORN, r., Ky., after a course of 30 miles, enters Kentucky r., on the E. side, in Franklin co.

ELKHORN, r., Ill., rises in Washington co., runs N.W., & enters Kaskaskia r.

ELKHORN, t., Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 424.

ELKHORN, p. o., Washington co., Ill.

ELKHORN, p-v., capital of Walworth county, Wis., 68 S.E. Madison, 797 W. Situated in a prairie region (Sugar Creek t.), & contains a court-house, stores, 2 churches, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 42 inhabitants.

ELKHORN, p-o., Franklin co., Ky., 9 N.E. Frankfort, 551 W.

ELKHORN, p-o., Montgomery co., Mo.

ELKHORN GROVE, p-o., Carroll co., Ill., 179 N. Springfield, 842 W.

ELKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 10¼ m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 47. It has no church.—II. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 3¼ miles N.N.W. Louth. Area, 991 ac. Pop. 104.—III. (*South*), 2¼ miles N.W. Louth. Area, 3,049 ac. Pop. 281.

ELKINS, t., Clark co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 220.

ELK LAKE, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

ELKLAND, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 170 N. Harrisburg, 280 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel, loam, & clay, heavily timbered. Drained by Cowanesque & Crooked creeks, branches of Tioga r. There are in the t. 1 tannery, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 710; 1850, 962.

ELKLAND, t., Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 408.

ELK LICK, p-t., Somerset co., Pa., 145 W. Harrisburg, 162 W. It has 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,091.

ELK MILLS, p. o., McDonald co., Mo.

EL-KOS (a "bow," so named from its windings), a river of Morocco, prov. Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish, after a N.W. course. It has a bar at its mouth, within which is a port.

EL-KOSH, a market-town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, at the foot of the Sote mountains, 30 m. N. Mosul. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000, said to be all Roman Catholics. It is a place of considerable strength, with stone houses & a synagogue, resorted to by many Jewish pilgrims.

ELK PORT, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

ELK RAN, t., Columbiana co., O. Drained by Little Beaver cr. Pop. 1850, 1,558.

ELK RIDGE, p-o., Giles co., Tenn., 65 S. Nashville, 719 W. Situated on Robison's Fork of Richland creek.

ELK RIDGE LANDING, p-v., Howard co., Md., 30 N.N.W. Annapolis, 10 W. Baltimore, 30 W. Situated on the S. side of Patapsco r., at the head of tide water. The Washington Branch railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, intersect near this place; the former crossing the r. over a viaduct built of granite, it is 700 feet long, & 58 feet above the r., and is supported by 8 arches. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—a lyceum, with a library, 2 flouring m., a blast furnace, for the manufacture of cast-iron pipe, employing 300 hands, a rolling mill & nail fac., & 1,128 inhabitants.

ELK RIVER, p-o., Franklin co., Tenn.

ELK RIVER, p-o., Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. in 1850, 426.

ELK RIVER, p-o., Benton co., Min. Ter.

ELK RUN, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

ELKSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4¼ m. N.W. Taxford. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 404.

ELK SPRINGS, p-o., Pike co., Mo.

ELK SPUR, p-o., Wilkes co., N.C.

ELKSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 7¼ m. N.N. W. Cirencester. Area, 2,085 ac. Pop. 336.—II. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Alstonefield, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Leek. Pop. 715.

ELKTON, p-v., capital of Cecil co., Md., 80 N.E. Annapolis, 90 W. Situated ½ a mile S. of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, railroad, 46 ms. from Philadelphia, and at the junction of the two main branches of Elk r., at the head of tide water. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & and 1,880 inhabitants.

ELKTON, p-v., Elk Run t., Columbiana co., O., 154 N.E. by E. Columbus, 276 W. It contains 111 inhabits.

ELKTON, p-o., Crawford co., Ill.

ELKTON, p-v., Hickory, co., Mo., 114 S.W. Jefferson city, 1,050 W.

ELKTON, p-v., capital of Todd co., Ky., 187 S.W. Frankfort, 711 W. Situated on the E. side of Elk cr. a br. of Red r. It contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Camberland Presbyterian,—1 male, 1 female academy, 6 stores, and 750 inhabitants.

ELKTON, p-v., Giles co., Tenn., 90 S Nashville, 739 W. It is situated on Elk river, 2 miles above its junction with Richland creek, and contains 150 inhabitants.

ELKVILLE, p-v., Caldwell co., N.C., 189 W. Raleigh, 396 W. Situated on the N. side of the Yadkin r.

ELLA-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W. Hull. Area, 4,390 ac. Pop. (includes many wealthy inhabitants of Hull) 1,157.

ELLAND, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, pa. and 4 m. S.E. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds r. r. Pop. 7,225. Manufactories of course woollens.

ELLASTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4¼ m. W. S.W. Ashbourne. Area, 7,970 ac. Pop. 1,312.

ELLE, a riv. of France, between the deps. Morbihan & Finistère, enters the Atlantic 30 m. S.W. Quimper, after a S. course of 38 m. It is navigable from Quimperlé (8 m.) to the sea.

ELLEJAY, p-v., capital of Gilmer co., Ga., 176 N. W. Milledgeville, 632 W. Situated at the confluence of the Ellejay & Cartercay rivers; and contains a court house, jail,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church,—an academy, & 300 inhabitants.

ELLEJOY, p-o., Blount co., Tenn., 194 E. by S. Nashville, 514 W.

ELLEL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Cockerton, 4 m. S.S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,484.

ELLENBOROUGH, p-o., Grant co., Wis.

ELLENBOROUGH, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Durham, on the small river Ellen, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 969, chiefly colliers. It gives title of Earl to the Law family.

ELLENBURGH, p-t., Clinton co., N.Y., 25 N.N.W. Plattsburg, 189 N. Albany, 554 W. Surface hilly, but but generally arable. Drained by English r., & other streams which flow into Canada, & by the head waters of Chazy r., which flows into Lake Champlain. It has

a grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,171; 1850, 1,[illegible].

ELLENGOWAN, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

ELLENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 1¼ m. S. S.E. Ledsham. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 320.

ELLENSVILLE, p-v., Wawarsing t., Ulster co., N. Y., 88 S. W. Albany, 293 W. Situated on the Delaware & Hudson canal, at the junction of Sand Bar cr. & Good Beerkill cr. It contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Metho list,—6 stores, a glass fac., 4 saw m., an iron foundry, an edge tool fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 700 inhabitants. There is an old lead mine in the vicinity.

ELLERBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. York. N. Riding, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Pickering. Area, 4,590 ac. Pop. 654.

ELLEROY, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill.

ELLERSLIE, p-v., Susquehanna co., Pa., 194 N.E. by N. Harrisburg, 294 W.

ELLERSLIE, p-v., Harris co., Ga., 108 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 741 W.

ELLERTON (PRIORY), a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Howden. Area, 2,552 ac. Pop. 342.—II. (ON SWALE), a township, N. Riding, pa. & 1¼ m. E.S.E. Chatterick. Pop. 144. Henry Jenkins, who died in 1679 at the extraordinary age of 169, was born here.

ELLERY, p-t., Chautauque co., N.Y. 343 W. by S. Albany, 330 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile, sandy, & gravelly loam. Chautauque lake bounds it on the S.W. Drained by small streams which flow into the lake. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,242; 1850, 2,104.

ELLESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Windlover. Area, 3,310 ac. Pop. 782.

ELLESMERE, a market town and pa. of Engl., & Wales, cos. Flint & Salop, 16 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, of pa. (including a small lake from which it takes its name), 26,633 ac. Pop. 6,940; do. of the t. 2,087. Charities (1830) 92*l*. It is head of a poor law union; has a branch bank, and a large trade in malt, carried on by a canal, which communicates with Welshpool, Chester, & the Mersey. Market, Tuesday. The site of the ancient castle commands a rich and varied prospect.

ELLEZELLES, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. N.E. Tournay. Pop. 6,205.

ELL GROVE, p. o., Henry co., Tenn.

ELLICE ISLANDS, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific, discovered 1819. Lat 8° 30′ S., lon. 179° 13′ E. Pop. 250.

ELLICHPOOR, a city of India, Nizam's dom., 98 m. W. Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 14′ N., lon. 77° 36′ E. It is partly enclosed by walls.

ELLICOTT, t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 18 S.E. Mayville, 330 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Watered by Cassadaga creek & the outlet of Chautauque lake. It has 2 fulling m., a cotton fac., 5 tanneries, a pottery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,571; 1850, 3,523.

ELLICOTT CREEK, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, p-v., Howard co., Md., 40 N. W. Annapolis, 45 W. Situated on Patapsco r., 10 S.W. by W. Baltimore. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, various mills & manufactories, & 1,083 inhabitants. The scenery in the vicinity is varied & picturesque.

ELLICOTTSVILLE, p-t., capital of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 293 W. by S. Albany, 335 W. Surface undulating, except a deep valley along Great Valley cr.; soil sandy or gravelly loam. Drained by Great Valley cr. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on Great Valley cr., & contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, 2 land offices, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—3 printing offices, each issuing weekly newspapers; 6 stores, a saw m., a tannery, & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,084; 1850, 1,725.

ELLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., on the Rezat, 28 m. S.S.W. Nuremberg. Pop. 1,329. It has a manufac. of pianofortes.

ELLINGHAM, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Bungay. Area, 1,379 ac. Pop. 426.—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N. Alnwick. Area, 9,124 ac. Pop. 936.—III. co. Hants, 2¼ m. N. Ringwood. Area, 2,545 ac. Pop. 346.—IV. (GT.), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W. N.W. Attleburgh. Area, 2,670 ac. Pop. 794. V. (LITTLE), 4 m. N.W. Attleburgh. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 296.

ELLINGTON, p-t., Tolland co., Conn., 20 N.N.E. Hartford, 356 W. Surface on the E. hilly, level on the W.; soil light, dry, & moderately fertile. The v. contains a Congregational church, a high school, a lyceum, & about 40 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,356; 1850, 1,339.

ELLINGTON, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 25 E. Mayville, 324 W. by S. Albany, 336 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Clear creek. It has a fulling mill, 3 tanneries, 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,725; 1850, 2,001.

ELLINGTON, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,451.

ELLINGTON, p. o., Outagamie co., Wis.

ELLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5¼ m. W. Huntingdon. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 452.

ELLINGWOOD'S CORNER, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

ELLIOT, p-t., York co., Me., 102 S.S.W. Augusta, 498 W. Bounded S.W. by Salmon Fall riv. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,889; 1850, 1,893.

ELLIOTTSBURG, p-o., Perry co., Pa., 33 W. Harrisburg, 121 W.

ELLIOTT'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Morgan co., O.

ELLIOTT'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Clinton co., Ky.

ELLIOTTSVILLE, p. t., Piscataquis co., Me., 85 N. Augusta, 680 W. Pop. 1840, 60; 1850, 102.

ELLIOTTSVILLE, p-o., Knox t., Jefferson co., O., 145 E. by N. Columbus, 279 W.

ELLIS, county, Tex. Situated centrally, toward the N. part of the state. Drained by branches of Brazos & Trinity rivers. Live stock in 1850 valued at $42,814; Indian corn, 28,744 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 2,487. Pop. 1850, 989.

ELLISBURGH, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 169 N.W. Albany, 399 W. Bounded W. by Lake Ontario. Surface level; soil sandy loam, & fertile. Drained by the N. & S. branches of Sandy creek, which flow into Lake Ontario. The v. is situated on Sandy cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., an oil m., a carding machine & fulling m., & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, 2 flouring mills, 7 grist m., 14 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,349; 1850, 5,524. The Watertown & Rome r. r. pass through the eastern part of the town.

ELLISBURGH, p. o., Camden co., N. J.

ELLISBURGH, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

ELLISBURGH, p-v., La Grange co., Ia., 180 N. by E. Indianapolis, 581 W.

ELLISFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S. Basingstoke. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 272.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y. Situated in the harbor of New York. It belongs to the United States, & contains Fort Gibson.

ELLISON, p. o., Warren co., Ill.

ELLISTON, p. v., Onondaga co., N. Y.

ELLISTON, p. v., Madison co., Ky.

ELLISTOWN, p. v., Pontotoc co., Miss.

ELLISVILLE, p-v., Louisa co., Va., 66 N.W. Richmond, 108 W.

ELLISVILLE, p. o., Bladen co., N. C.

ELLISVILLE, p. o., Columbia co., Florida.

ELLISVILLE, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 75 N.W. Springfield, 827 W. Situated on the right bank of Spoon r. Contains grist & saw mills, & 150 inhabitants.

ELLISVILLE, p-v., capital of Jones co., Miss., 144 S.E. Jackson, 1,022 W. It is situated on the right b. of Tallahala cr., a branch of Pascagoula r. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 3 stores, a saw m., & 185 inhabitants.

ELLISVILLE, p. v., St. Louis co., Mo.

ELLITTSVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Ia., 51 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 623 W. Situated on the New Albany & Salem r. r., 103 m. from New Albany, & contains 74 inhabitants.

ELLON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ythan, 16 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 3,324.

ELLORE, a considerable town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 38 m. N. Masulipatam, & formerly

cap. of one of the N. Circars; is the residence of the district collector.

ELLOUGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S. E. Beccles. Area, 1,097 ac. Pop. 133.

ELLOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. South Cave. Area, 2,988 ac. Pop. 555.

ELLRICH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 45 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 2,600. Near it is the remarkable calcareous grotto of *Kille*.

ELLSWORTH, p-t., capital of Hancock co., Me., 89 E. by N. Augusta, 671 W. Drained by Union r. It has a fertile soil, adapted to grain & to grazing. It has Orphan lake toward the S.W., & a larger between it & Otis on the N. The v. is situated on both sides of Union r., where is a bridge, at the head of tide-water, & is accessible by large vessels. It contains a court house & other county buildings, a bank, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational.—16 stores, 2 saddleries, a machine shop, & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 grist m., 19 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,263; 1850, 4,009.

ELLSWORTH, t., Grafton co., N. H., 52 N. by W. Concord, 20 S.E. Haverhill. Surface mountainous; soil indifferent. Drained by a branch of Pemigewasset r. Chartered in 1769. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 300; 1850, 320.

ELLSWORTH, p-v., Sharon t., Litchfield co., Conn., 47 W. Hartford, 330 W. It contains a Congregational church & several dwellings.

ELLSWORTH, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 160 N.E. Columbus, 299 W. It has a fertile soil, well adapted to grazing, & is noted for its fine cattle & excellent cheese. The v. contains 2 churches, an academy, 2 stores, and about 35 dwellings. There are in the t. 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 988; 1850, 954.

ELLSWORTH, p-v., Texas co., Mo. Situated on W. side of Big Piney Fork of Gasconade r.

ELLSWORTH FALLS, p. o., Hancock co., Me.

ELLWANGEN, a town of Würtemberg, cap. circ. Jaxt, on the Jaxt, 45 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,938, employed in bleach-works & tanning. It has a castle, cathedral, gymnasium, & hospital.

ELLWOOD, p. o., Muhlenburgh co., Ky.

ELM, p. o., Ballard co., Ky.

ELM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, isl. of Ely, 2 m. S. Wisbeach. Area, 11,105 ac. Pop. 1,819. It has an endowed school; revenue 1836 53*l*. Other charities 15*l*.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Frome. Area, 893 ac. Pop. 408.

ELM, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. S. S.E. Glaris. Pop. 1,013. Its sulphur springs were formerly celebrated.

EL MASARAH, a vill. of Egypt, prov. Ghizeh, 10 m. S. Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with extensive ancient quarries, to which a railroad has recently been laid down.

ELM BLUFF, p. o., Dallas co., Ala.

ELMDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4¼ m. W. S.W. Coleshill. Area, 1,127 ac. Pop. 164.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 2,480 ac. Pop. 743.

ELMER, p. o., Salem co., N. J.

EL METEMNEH, a town of Nubia, on lt. b. of the Nile, nearly opposite Shendy. It has manufs. of coarse cotton fabrics.

ELM GROVE, p. o., Highland co., Ill.

ELM GROVE, p. o., Marion co., Iowa.

ELM GROVE, p. o., Lewis co., Mo.

ELM GROVE, p-o., De Soto co., Miss., 214 N. Jackson, 937 W.

ELMHAM (*North*), a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N. East Dereham. Area, 4,631 ac. Pop. 1,211.—II. (*South*). [All Saints, St. James, St. Cross, St. Margarets, St. Michael (South Elmham).]

ELM HILL, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn., 71 S.E. Nashville, 673 W.

ELMINA, or ST. GEORGE DEL MINA, a town & fort, cap. of the Dutch possessions, on the Guinea coast, Africa. The fort is in lat. 5° 4′ 45″ N., lon. 1° 20′ 30″ W. The town is irregular, ill built, & dirty. Pop. 8,000 to 10,000 blacks. The fort of Elmina is the strongest on the whole coast; it is surrounded with double walls & deep ditches, has three rows of guns next the sea, & the land side is defended by Fort St. Jago, the key of Elmina.

ELMIRA, p-t., capital of Chemung co., N. Y., 195 W.S.W. Albany, 279 W. The surface is uneven, and the soil in the valleys & flats very productive. Newton's creek bounds it on the S.W. The v., formerly called Newtown, is situated on the New York & Erie r. r., 283 m. from N. York, & on the N. side of Chemung river, at the entrance of Newton's creek, where is an immense hydraulic power. It contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, an academy, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 banks, 3 printing offices issuing a weekly newspaper, 40 stores, 3 warehouses, 3 flouring m., 3 steam furnaces, 3 plaster m., a tannery, a boat yard, & 2,000 inhabitants. The Chemung canal terminates here, where are 2 extensive basins. 10,000,000 feet of boards & planks are exported annually. A bridge, 700 feet long, crosses the Chemung river. The New York & Erie railroad passes through the place. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, 3 machine shops, 6 grist m., 14 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,791; 1850, 8,166.

ELMIRA, p-o., Fulton co., O., 137 N.W. Columbus, 468 W.

ELMIRA, p. v., Stark county, Ill., 113 N. Springfield, 827 W.

ELMLEY CASTLE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. Evesham. Area, 2,057 ac. Pop. 385.

ELMLEY (ISLE OF), a pa. of England, co. Kent, Isl. of Sheppey, 3¼ m. S.E. Queenborough. The isl. is 3¼ m. long by 2 m. in breadth. Area, 2,341 ac. Pop. 131.—II. (*Lovett*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Area, 2,381 ac. Pop. 395. It gives title of viscount to the Lydon family.

ELMORE, p. o., Ottawa co., O.

ELMORE, p-t., Lamoile co., Vt., 20 N. Montpelier, 536 W. Chartered in 1781. Surface uneven & elevated, part of its waters flowing N. into Lamoile river, & part S. into Winooski r.; soil moderately fertile. It has several considerable ponds, a grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 476; 1850, 504.

ELMORE, t., Daviess co., Ia. Pop. 708.

ELMORE, p-v., Peoria co., Ill., 86 N.W. Springfield. Situated on E. side of Spoon river, & has 75 inhabitants.

ELMORE, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Area 1,486 ac. Pop. 393.

ELM POINT, p-o., Bond co., Ill., 65 S. Springfield, 767 W.

ELMSALL (NORTH & SOUTH), 2 adjacent townships of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Southkirby, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Pontefract. Pop. 772.

ELMSETT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.N. E. Hadleigh. Area, 1,973 ac. Pop. 433. Here is a curious petrifying spring, called the Dropping-well.

ELMSHORN, a town, Denmark, Holstein, on the Elbe, & on the Kiel & Altona railroad, 10 m. E.S.E. Glückstadt. Pop. 5,600. Active trade in grain.

ELM SPRINGS, p-o., Washington co., Ark.

ELMSTEAD, a pa., England, co. Essex, 4¼ m. E. Colchester. Area, 3,644 ac. Pop. 908.

ELMSTED, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6¾ m. E.N. E. Ashford. Area, 2,692 ac. Pop. 500. Fair, 25th July.

ELMSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 45. The church, which is in ruins, was occupied as the head quarters of the officers of Richard III.'s army, before the battle of Bosworth.

ELMSTONE, a pa., England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.N. E. Wingham. Area, 432 ac. Pop. 66.—II. (*Hardwicke*), co. Glo'ster, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Cheltenham. Area, 2,610 ac. Pop. 391.

ELMSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the E.-union railroad, 7¾ m. E.S.E. Bury. Area, 2,066 ac. Pop. 779.

ELMTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7¼ m. E.N. E. Chesterfield. Area, 2,970 ac. Pop. 435.

ELM TREE, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn.

ELM TREE, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

ELM VALLEY, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

ELM WOOD, p-o., Peoria co., Ill.

ELM WOOD, p-o., Saline co., Mo.

ELMUNCHILLY, a vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 31 m. S.W. Zizagapatam, in a valley, with a temple & some curious sculptures.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia. [Elbogen.]

ELNE, *Illiberis, Helena*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pyren. Orient., on left bank of the Tech, 8 m. S.S. E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,393. It was once a place of importance. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees. Rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

EL OBEID, the cap. town of Kordofan in Africa, in a plain, 240 m. S.W. Sennaar. Lat. 13° 11′ N.; lon. 30° 8′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000, it having doubled since 1838. Dwellings mostly reeds or straw, & in the shape of corn stacks, & a few of sun-dried bricks. Exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, & slaves. Seven m. S.E. is the village of Milbess, finely situated, & the summer resid. of the govern. officers of the Pacha.

ELON, p-o., Amherst co., Va.

ELON, p-o., Ashley co., Ark.

EL OOS, an isl. & town in the Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. N.N.W. Hit. The island is 1 m. in length, with 500 houses, & some mosques.

ELORA, p-v., Nicol t., Wellington co., Can. W., 12 N. by W. Guelph. Situated at the confluence of Grand & Irvine rivers, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian.—7 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, a distillery, & 400 inhabitants.

ELORA, or ELLORA, a vill. of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., in lat. 20° 5′ N., & lon. 75° 15′ E., about 1 m. E. of which are some cave-temples excavated in the west slope of a hill, & in magnitude & execution surpassing all other structures of their kind in India.

ELORRIO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. S.E. Bilbao. Pop. 2,280. Celeb. annual fair.

ELOY (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Riom, is an extens. coal basin, the mines of which furnish ann. 40,000 Quintals.

EL PASO, county, Texas. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Drained by small streams entering the Rio Grande on its W. border, & also by some entering the Rio Pecos on the E. It has been but partially explored. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 1853, (*est.*) 700.

EL PASO, p-v., El Paso co., Tex.

EL PASO DEL NORTE, t., Chihuahua, Mex. Lat. 31° 42′ 30″ N., lon. 106° 30′ W., 340 m. from Santa Fe, & 240 Chihuahua. Elevation of the Plaza 3,814 feet above the sea. Situated on the rt. b. of the Rio Grande. Pop. of the town proper, which is but a small place, & the long line of settlements that extend for 20 m. down the river, is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000.

ELPHIN, a mkt. town, pa. & bishop's see of Ireld., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 17¼ m. W.N.W. Longford. Area of pa., which contains some of the richest grazing land in the kingdom, 12,544 ac. Pop. 6,781. Pop. of town, 1,551. Its cathed. is a small plain church with an anc. tower; the episcopal palace & deanery are substantial structures. The diocese comprises 76 pas. in cos. Roscommon, Sligo, Galway & Mayo, & is now annexed to the sees of Kilmore & Ardagh. The family of Goldsmith resided in this pa., & by some, the poet is said to have been born here.

ELROD, p-o., Ripley co., Ia.

EL ROSARIO, a town of Sinaloa, Mexico, on the rt. b. of Rosario r., 55 m. E. Mazatlan. Pop. 5,000. It had some rich gold & silver mines, no longer wrought, and is now important chiefly as a depôt for the trade between Mazatlan and the interior.

ELSA, two rivers of Tuscany.—I. provs. Siena and Florence, joins the Arno, 3½ m. W. Empoli, after a N. W. course of 30 m.—II. an affluent of the Albegna; total course 12 m.

ELSASS, a country of Germany. [ALSACE.]

ELSDON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area of pa., including much mountain woodland, 74,917 ac. Pop. 1,643. Mkt. Tuesday. The castle, built in reign of Henry III., is now the rectory house. The pa. abounds in coal, lime & ironstone.

ELSENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Stansted-Mount-Fichet. Area, 1,829 ac. Pop. 517.

ELSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co., & 3½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area, 1,280 ac. Pop. 168.

ELSFLETH, a mkt. town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 m. N.W. Bremen. Pop. 2,080, employed in ship-building.

ELSHAM, or AILESHAM, a pa. Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Glandford-Brig. Area, 4,110 ac. Pop. 448.

ELSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Dereham. Area, 1,511 ac. Pop. 400.

ELSINGBOROUGH, t., Salem co., N.J. The *Westsessunqsing* of the Indians. Surface level; soil a fertile loam & marsh meadow. Drained by Alloways and Salem creeks. Pop. 1840, 526; 1850, 655.

ELSINORE, or ELSINEUR (Dan. *Helsingoer*), a seaport town of Denmark, isl. Seeland, on its E. coast, at the narrowest part of the Sound, 24 m. N. Copenhagen. Lat. 56° 2′ 11″ N.; lon. 12° 36′ 49″ E. Pop. 8,000. It stands on a declivity, sloping to the shore, & on its N.E. side is the fine fortress of Kronberg. Here the Sound-dues are levied from all merchant ships, except Danish & Swedish, passing into or out of the Baltic, which perform quarantine in a roadstead. Elsinore is the assumed scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet.

ELSON'S BAY, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, Russian America, immediately E. Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 156° W.—Elson Isl. in the Pacific is one of the Gambier isls.

ELSTEAD, 2 pas., Engl.—I. co. Surrey, 4 m. W. Godalming. Area, 4,119 ac. Pop. 841.—II. co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area, 1,789 ac. Pop. 208.

ELSTER, 2 rivs. of Germany.—I. (*White*), rises near Asch in Voigtland, flows N., & joins the Saale, 3 m. S. Halle (Prussia) passing Adorf, Plauen, Greitz, & near Leipzig; length 110 m. Chief affl. the Pleisse on right.—II. (*Black*), rises 2 m. S. Elster (Saxony), flows N.W. past Hoierswerda, Elsterwerda, & Herzburg, & joins the Elbe, 8 m. E. Wittemberg (Prussia), length 105 m. Chief affl. the Röder on the left.—*Elster* is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cant. Voitsberg, on the little Elster, with mineral springs.

ELSTERBERG a town of Saxony, circ. & 16 m. S. W. Zwickau, on lt. b. of the White Elster. Pop. 2,379. employed in woollen & cotton weaving.

ELSTERWERDA, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 66 m. E.N.E. Merseberg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 1,442.

ELSTON or ELVESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4¼ m. S.W. Newark. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 282.

ELSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S. Bedford. Area, 1,522 ac. Pop. 581. John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628.

ELSTREE or EDLESTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Edgeware. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 396.

ELSWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. St. John, 1 m. W. Newcastle. Pop. 3,539.

ELSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Area, 3,700 ac. Pop. 822.

ELTERLEIN, a mining town of Saxony, circ. & 19 m. S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 1,910. Manufs. lace.

ELTHAM, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. E. S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,350 ac. Pop. 2,568. The town is pleasantly situated, & has remains of a royal palace, formerly consisting of 4 quadrangles, & possessing great magnificence, the existing edifice of which is the hall, now or lately a *barn*, but in good preservation. Eltham was a favorite residence of the Plantagenet & Tudor monarchs; in 1315 a son of Edward II. was born here. The palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth.

ELTISLEY, a pa., Engl., co. Cambridge, 2½ m. W. N.W. Caxton. Area, 1,922 ac. Pop. 448.

ELTMANN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on the Mayn, 35 m. E.N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,392.

ELTON, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

ELTON, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 64 W. Columbia, 550 W.

ELTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 2½ m. W.S.W. Stockton. Area, 1,419 ac. Pop. 84.—II. co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Ludlow. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 101.—III. co. Hants, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stilton. Area, 3,250 ac. Pop. 878. Charities (1830), 220*l.*—IV. co. & 12 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 79.—V. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Warmingham, 2 m. W. S.W. Sandbach. Pop. 570.—VI. a tnshp., co. Derby, 6 m. N.W. Matlock. Pop. 548.—VII. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 13¾ m. W. Bury. Pop. 6,316.

ELTON (or golden lake), a salt lake of Russia, 70 m. E. of the Volga, gov. & 160 m. S.S.E. Saratow. Area, 130 sq. m. It receives several rivers. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

ELTSCH (Hung. *Jolsva*), a town of Hungary, co. & 13 m. N.N.W. Gömör. Pop. 4,500. It has mines and an extensive trade in iron.

ELTVILLE, a town of W. Germany. [ELFELD.]

EL-TYH (DESERT OF, or of "*the wandering*"), so called because it was the place of the 40 years' sojourn

of the Hebrews in the Desert, is a name applied to that peninsula, between the gulfs of Suez & Akabah, & Egypt & Palestine. It is mntnous., comprising the Jeb-el-Tyh, Mt. Sinai, &c.—The *Wady-el-Tyh*, or "valley of the wandering," is in Middle Egypt, extending betw. anc. Memphis & Suez, immed. S. the Jeb-el-Ataka.

ELVAN WATER, a small affl. of the Clyde, Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. Crawford. It flows N.E. Particles of gold have been often found in its sands.

ELVAS, a fortif. frontier city of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. N.E. Evora, & 12 m. W. Badajos, on rt. b. of the Guadiana. Pop. 16,466. It stands on a hill, on which are the fortresses of Santa Lucia and Lippe. Town generally ill-built & dirty. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. Chief edifices, the cathedral, sev. churches and convents, the arsenal, bomb-proof barracks for 6,000 or 7,000 men, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, prison, & a remarkable tower. A large Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water from a hill 3 m. W. Manufs. of arms & jewellery. Elvas was taken by marechal Junot, and held by the French from March to August 1808.

ELVASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Derby. Area, 2,760 ac. Pop. 498. Elvaston Hall, seat of E. of Harrington, is in the pa.

ELVEDON, or ELDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. S.W. Thetford. Area, 5,290 ac. Pop. 238.

ELVEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 3,320. In its castle, now a ruin, Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII. of England), remained a prisoner for 14 years after the battle of Tewkesbury.

ELVET, a township of England, co. Durham. Pop. 4,207.

ELVETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Oldham. Area, 3,200 ac. Pop. 497.

ELVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. York. Area, 2,256 ac. Pop. 372.

ELVINSVILLE, p. o., Bedford co., Pa.

ELVIS (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. E.S.E. St. David's. Area, 414 ac. Pop. 37.

ELWICK-HALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Stockton. Area, 4,321 ac. Pop. 187.

ELWOOD, p. o., Walker co., Tex.

ELWOOD'S BRIDGE, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

ELWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4¼ m. N. Wiveliscombe. Area, 1,635 ac. Pop. 216.

ELWY, a riv., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Penmarth.—II. a riv., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, falling into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELY, t., Shefford co., Can. E. Drained by Black r. The v. is 10 m. W. from Richmond, & has 3 stores & 75 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,018.

ELY (ISLE OF), a dist. of England, co. Cambridge, lying north of the centre of the co., from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse, comprising 4 hundreds, & consisting of fens interspersed with small elevations, generally crowned with vills. A smaller tract, of about 7 m. by 4 m. is, however, now viewed as forming the isle strictly so called. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered with water, whence the name. The soil is very fertile, but requires artificial draining. The dist. exhibits a level monotonous plain, containing many marsh plants & aquatic birds, but few other objects of interest. [BEDFORD LEVEL.]

ELY, a city & episc. see of Engl., cap. of above isl., on the navig. Ouse, 16 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, & 72 m. N.E. London, on Eastern Counties r. r. Area, incldg. 2 pas., 16,507 ac. Pop. 5,438; do. of the t. 6,176. Houses mostly ancient. The cathedral, chiefly built between the reigns of Wm. Rufus & Edward III., exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, & Gothic styles. It is 535 feet in length by 190 feet in the transept; has an excellent octagonal central tower, & many interesting monuments. Trinity Church, founded in 1321, is a beautiful structure. The bishop's palace is neatly built of brick. Here are also a gr. school, founded by Henry VIII.; an endowed charity school; several oil mills, manufs. of earthenware & tobacco pipes. In the environs are rich orchards & mkt. gardens. Mkt., Thurs. Ely is governed by a custos-rotulorum, & is the only city in Engl. which sends no mem. to H. of C. Its bishoprick was founded in 1107. It now extends over pas. mostly in cos. Camb., Bedf., & Hunt. The bishop of Ely has the gift of about 100 livings, & a large patronage in the University of Cambridge. The celeb. abbey of Ely, on which the bishoprick was founded, was estab. by St. Etheldreda or Audry, daughter of a Saxon king, A. D. 673. It was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870. The city & isl. are said to owe their name to the number of eels which still abound here.

ELY, a beautiful demesne, Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne, 4 m. N. Enniskillen. It gives title of marquis to the Loftus family.

ELYRIA, p-t., capital of Lorain co., O., 116 N.N.E. Columbus, 374 W. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain between the two branches of Black r., which unite half a mile below the v., & each of which has a perpendicular fall nearly 40 feet, on the opposite side of the v., affording extensive water power. It contains an elegant court house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Disciples, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, a bank, 12 stores, a printing office, a woollen, an axe, & sash blind fac., a furnace, a machine shop, 3 flouring mills, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,482 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., 4 saw m., 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,636; 1850, 2,658.

ELYSBURG, p-v., Northumberland co., Pa., 79 N. Harrisburg, 189 W.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

ELYSIUM, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

ELYSVILLE, p-v., Howard co., Md., 21 m. from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., & contains a church, 2 manufactories, a store, & 105 inhabitants.

ELYTON, p-v., capital, Jefferson co., Ala., 54 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 764 W. Situated at the head of Catoochee or Valley cr. It contains a court house & 125 inhabs.

ELZ, a riv., S.W. Germany, Baden, joins the Rhine 20 m. S. Strasbourg, after a tortuous course of 33 m. past Waldkirch & Kenzigen.—The *Elza* is a river of Tuscany, joining the Arno near Empoli after a N.W. course of 35 m.

ELZE, a town of Hanover, landr. & 9 m. W.S.W. Hildesheim, near the Saale. Pop. 2,035.

EMANUEL, county, Ga. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil sandy & sterile. Ogeechee r. runs on its N. border. Watered by Cannonchee & Ohoopee rivers & their branches. Capital, Swainsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $250,902; Ind. corn, 121,874 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 49,339; rice, 8,824 pounds; cotton, 559 bales;—9 grist m., 3 saw m.; —17 churches; 11 sch., 202 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,129; 1850, 4,577.

EMATRIS, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Monaghan, 3¼ m. W. Ballybay. Area, 12,298 ac. Pop. 7,643.

EMBA, or DJEM, a riv. of central Asia, forming a part of the boundary between the Russ. gov. Orenburg, & the Kirghis territ. (indep. Turkestan), enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian sea, after a S.W. course, estim. at 250 m., where it expands into numerous shallow lakes, and has valuable fisheries.

EMBARRAS POINT, p-o., Edgar co., Ill., 104 E. Springfield, 675 W.

EMBDEN, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 49 N.N.W. Augusta, 644 W. Situated on the W. side of Kennebec r. Soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. Incorporated in 1804. Drained by Seven Mile brook, a tributary of the Kennebec. Pop. 1840, 983; 1850, 971.

EMBDEN CENTRE, p-o., Embden t., Somerset co., Me., 44 N.N.W. Augusta, 644 W.

EMBER & WESTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Surrey. Pop. 1,900.

EMBERTON, or EMMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Buckingham, 1¼ m. S. Olney, & 8 m. from Wolverton station on the London & N. W r. r. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 613.

EMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumb., 6½ m. N.N.E. Alnwick. Area, 13,228 ac. Pop. 2,275. It has an endowed school.—II. a chapelry, co. Cumb., pa. Brigham, 2¼ m. S.E. Cockermouth. Pop. 408.

EMBOMMA, a t. of Africa, Lower Guinea, Congo, on rt. b. of the Zaire, 70 m. W.N.W. San Salvador.

EMBORROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5¼ m. N.E. Wells. Area, 2,039 ac. Pop. 197.

EMBREEVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 76 E. by S. Harrisburg, 121 W.

EMBRO, p. v., Torra t., Oxford co., Can. W., 124 W. by S. Toronto. Situated on a branch of Grand r.,

& contains a free church, 4 stores, a woollen fac., 2 grist mls., a tannery, & 200 inhabitants.

EMBRUN, *Ebrodunum*, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Durance, 19 m. E. Gap. Pop. 2,209. It has a cathedr., with a lofty tower. Under the Romans it was an important military post; & its archbishop's see, suppressed at the Revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine.

EMBSAY, a tnship., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 948.

EMDEN, or EMBDEN, a fortified seaport town of Hanover, landr. Aurich, princip. E. Friesland, on the Dollart, 14 m. S.W. Aurich, with which it communicates by a canal. Lat. 53° 22′ 3″ N., lon. 7° 12′ 38″ E. Pop. 11,907. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbor; princip. edifices, the council & custom-houses, barracks, exchange, gymnasium, school of navig. The port, consisting of an outer & two inner harbors, is shallow; but the roadstead is deep enough for vessels of any size. Emden is a free port, but its trade has been declining ever since the 16th century, & its herring fishery is almost extinct. It has shipbuilding docks, & manufs. of linen fabrics & yarn, hosiery, hats, soap, starch, tobacco, & sail-cloth, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Exports corn, butter, cheese, spirits, tallow, honey, wax, wool, and hides; imports timber from the Baltic, hemp, and potash.

EMENABAD, *Aminabad*, a town of the Punjab, 35 m. N. Lahore. Lat. 32° 10′ N., lon., 74° 8′ E.

EMERALD GROVE, p. o., Rock co., Wis.

EMERALD POINT, p. o., Morgan co., Ill.

EMERSON'S TAN YARD, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 50 W. Raleigh, 338 W.

EMERY, river, Tennessee, a branch of Clinch river.

EMERY, p. o., Fulton co., O.

EMERY'S MILLS, p-o., York co., Me., 59 S.W. Augusta, 518 W.

EMESSA, a town of Palestine. [Homs.]

EMIGSVILLE, p-o., York co., Pa.

EMILION (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, 3 m. S.E. Libourne. Pop. 3,000. It is celeb. for its wines, & has a ruined castle.

EMILY, t., Victoria co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,763.

EMINEH, a cape of European Turkey, forming the termination of Mt. Balkan in the Black Sea.

EMINENCE, p. o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

EMINENCE, p. o., Logan co., Ill., 67 N. Springfield, 763 W. Situated near Sugar cr.

EMINENCE, p. o., Henry co., Ky.

EMINENCE, p. v., capital, Shannon co., Mo.

EMLENTON, p. o., Venango co., Pa.

EMLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Area, 3,715 ac. Pop. 2,905. Pop. of the t. 1,706.

EMLY, a small market & episcopal town, & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 8 m. W.S.W. Tipperary. Area of pa. 9,183 ac. Pop. 4,011. Pop. of town 650. It has ruins of a cathedral.

EMLYFADD, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 11¼ m. S.S.W. Sligo. Area, including the town of Ballymote, 9,453 ac. Pop. 4,811. It has ruins of a small abbey, & of a castle built in 1300.

EMMA, p. o., Fulton co., Pa.

EMMA, p. o., White co., Ill.

EMMAUS, p-v., Salisbury t., Lehigh co., Pa., 87 E. by N. Harrisburg, 180 W. It is a Moravian v., situated at the foot of South Mountain, is built on one street, & contains a store, & 250 inhabitants. The land of the v. & vicinity, was bequeathed by 2 members for the support of a clergyman and the promotion of missions.

EMMAUS, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

EMMAUS, or NICOPOLIS, an anc. town of Palestine, supposed to be the vill. Amwas, pash. Gaza, on a conical hill, 13 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

EMMEN, two rivers of Switzerland.—I. (*Great*), cant. Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N. & joins the Aar 1¼ m. N.E. Soleure, after a course of 45 m. Its valley "the Emmenthal," is one of the finest in Switzerland, & feeds large herds of cattle.—II. (*Little*), cant. Lucerne, rises near the source of above riv., and after a N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Reuss 1¼ m. N. W. Lucerne.

EMMERICH, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 49 m. N.N.W. Dusseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1846, 6,380. It has a custom-house, & manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, & soap.

EMMETT, p. t., Calhoun co., Mich. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 647; 1850, 1,582.

EMMETT, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

EMMETT, p. o., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,247.

EMMETTSVILLE, p. v., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 37.

EMMINDINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, & on the Duke of Baden's railroad, 9 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of paper & cotton.

EMMINGTON, or AMMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Thame. Area, 726 ac. Pop. 104.

EMMITT, county, Mich., situated at the W. extremity of the Southern Peninsula. Area, 130 sq. ms. Principal place Vill. La Cross.

EMMITT, county, Iowa, on the N. border of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. Drained by Des Moines r. (*Unorganized.*)

EMMITT, p. v., Wilkinson co., Ga. Situated on the Central r. r., 152 m. from Savannah.

EMMITTSBURG, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 80 N.W. Annapolis, 65 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 812 inhabitants. Two ms. distant from the v., is Mount St. Mary's College, under the direction of the Roman Catholics. It was founded in 1830, has a president, & 24 professors & instructors, 126 students, & 4,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in June. St. Joseph's Female Institute, half a mile from the v., is conducted by the sisters of charity, & is flourishing.

EMNETH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Wisbeach. Area, 3,449 ac. Pop. 1,092.

EMORTON, p. o., Harford co., Md.

EMORY, p. o., Washington co., Va.

EMORY, p. o., Holmes co., Miss.

EMORY IRON WORKS, p. o., Roane co., Tenn.

EMPINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 6 m. E. Oakham. Area, 2,780 ac. Pop. 938.

EMPIRE, p. o., Whitesides co., Ill.

EMPIRE IRON WORKS, p. o., Trigg co., Ky.

EMPOLI, *Empulum*, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 16 m. W. Florence, on lt. b. of the Arno. Pop. 5,500. It has manufs. of straw hats.

EMPSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Alton. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 165.

EMS, *Amisus*, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in Prussian Westphalia, N. of Paderborn, flows at first W., then N. through the Hanover dom., & joins the North Sea by an estuary, between the Netherlands & E. Friesland, after a course of 160 m. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Affluents, the Werse, Haase, & Leda. On its banks are the towns Wahrendorf, Rheine, Lingen, Meppen, Aschendorf, Oldersum, & Emden.

EMS, or BAD-EMS, a quiet watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 15 m. N. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,800. It is shut in by hills, & has a pleasant terrace along the Lahn, with fine scenery on the heights around it. The Kurhaus is a large ducal château, let out in apartments to visitors. The springs vary in temp. from 93° to 135° Fahr.

EMSWORTH, a small maritime town of England, co. Hants, on an arm of Chichester harbor, and on the Chichester & Portsmouth r. r., 8¼ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,165. It is neat & clean, & has some trade in ship-building, with extensive oyster beds.

EMUCKSFAIR, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

ENARE, a large lake of Russian Lapland, about lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area, 685 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, & communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki river. On its W. shore is the fishing vill. Enare. Pop. 350.

ENAREA, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S. W. Shoa, & between lat. 7° & 8° N., & lon. 36° & 37° E. Nearly all the coffee, & a large proportion of the slaves & ivory brought through Abyssinia to be sent to the marts N. & E., are from this country. Principal town, Saka.

ENBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2¼ m. S.W. Newbury. Area, 2,485 ac. Pop. 407.

ENCINA-SOLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 60 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,441. Manufs. of woollens & linens.

ENCOUNTER BAY, S. Australia, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 139° E. It receives the outlet of Lake Victoria, & is E. of Kangaroo isl., under shelter of which is good anchorage for small vessels.

ENDAVA, a riv. of N. Grenada. S. A., rises in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 69° 20′ W., & after an E. course, joins the Orinoco near the influx of the Meta.

ENDE, a seaport town of the Malay Archip., on the S. coast of the isl. Flores, in lat. 8° 52′ S., lon. 121° 42′ E. It has an excellent harbor, & formerly belonged to the Dutch.

ENDEAVOR (RIVER), E. Australia, enters the Pacific, in lat. 15° 26′ S., lon. 145° E.—(*Strait*), N. Australia, is between Cape York & Wolf Isl., E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 45′ S., lon. 142° 10′ E. Breadth 8 miles.

ENDELLION, a marit. pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Wade Bridge. Area, 3,729 ac. Pop. 1,228.

ENDERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4¼ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 1,336.—II. (*Bag*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby.—III. (*Marsh*), same co., 2¾ m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 207.—IV. (*Wood*), same co., 3¼ m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 291.

ENDERBY LAND, a considerable extent of territory in the Antartic Ocean, lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 50° E., discovered Feb. 1831, by Biscoe, who so named it after the enterprising London merchants, by whom he had been sent out on his voyage.

ENDERI, or ANDRÉEVA, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus, 35 m. S. Kizliar. Previous to the Russian conquest it had an extensive slave market which is now abolished.

ENDERMO, a port of Japan, on the S. coast of the isl. Jesso. Lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 141° 5′ E.

ENDFORD, or ENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Ludgershall. Area, 7,880 ac. Pop. 911.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia. [HINDIAN.]

ENDINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. N.N.W. Freiburg, betw. Rhine & the Baden r. r. Pop. 3,000. It has linen manufs. & extens. vineyards.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 1¼ m. S.W. Bahlingen. Pop. 746.

ENDON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. & 4¼ m. S.W. Leek. Pop. 568.

ENDOR, p-o., Will co., Ill., 195 N.E. Springfield, 712 W.

ENDOR, a vill. of Palestine, pash. & 18 m. S.E. Acre, on the W. declivity of Mt. Hermon.

ENDRICK, a small river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, & flows through the picturesque valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond, near Buchanan.

ENERGLYN, a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Pop. 952.

ENERGY, p. o., Clark co., Miss.

ENFIELD, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 104 N.E. Augusta, 699 W. Situated on the E. side of Penobscot r. Incorporated in 1835. It has a large pond on its E. border. Pop. 1840, 346: 1850, 396.

ENFIELD, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 42 N.W. Concord, 492 W. Surface diversified; soil in some parts fertile. It has several ponds, the outlets of which afford water power. It contains a considerable Shakers' settlement, with 1,000 acres of land attached to it, distinguished for neatness, industry, & mechanical ingenuity. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, an edge tool fac., a hoe fac., 3 grist m., 10 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,514; 1850, 1,742. It has a station on the Northern r. r., 59 m. from Concord.

ENFIELD, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 75 W. by S. Boston, 387 W. Soil adapted to grazing. Drained by 2 main branches of Swift r., a tributary of Chickapee r., which afford water power. Incorporated in 1814. It has 2 fac. of woollen & cotton goods, a shingle machine fac., a cotton fac. of warps, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 976: 1850, 1,026.

ENFIELD, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 18 N. by E. Hartford, 353 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., on the N. line of the state. The surface is level: soil sandy loam, & generally fertile. A bridge, erected in 1808 across Connecticut r., the first built across it in the state, connects this place with Suffield. The v. of *Thomsonville*, on the New Haven & Springfield railroad, contains 5 churches, several extensive carpet factories, where are made annually, carpets, rugs, &c., to the value of $350,000, & employ 450 persons; 2 plough fac., & about 1,200 inhabitants. There is a Shakers' settlement in this t., who have a meeting-house, dwellings, a store, & they also have 1,000 acres of land under high cultivation. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an estab. employing 50 persons, making gunpowder to the value of $200,000 annually, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,648; 1850, 4,460.

ENFIELD, p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 5 W. Ithaca, 168 W. by S. Albany, 301 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile gravelly loam. Drained by small tributaries of Cayuga inlet. The v. contains about 20 dwellings. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,340; 1850, 2,117.

ENFIELD, p-v., King William co., Va., 24 N.E. Richmond, 138 W. It contains 2 stores, & various mechanic shops.

ENFIELD, p-v., Halifax co., N. C., 76 N.E. Raleigh, 222 W. Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, & contains several stores & dwellings.

ENFIELD, p. o., White co., Ill.

ENFIELD, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the London & Cambridge r. r., 2¼ m. from Ponder's End, & 10 m. N.E. London. Area of pa. 12,460 ac. Pop. 9,453. It has an anc. church, with several subordinate chapels; a free school, founded in 1413; & remains of an anc. royal palace. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, September 23, & St. Andrew's-day.—II. a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, with a station on the Dublin r. r., 24 m. W.N.W. Dublin.

ENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 7,880 ac. Pop. 911.

ENFIELD CENTRE, p. o., Tompkins co., N. Y.

ENGADINE, an extensive valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, league of "God's house," between two principal chains of the Rhætian Alps, & consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, S.W. to N.E., 45 m.; average width 1¼ m. Elevation 5,753 feet above the sea. Pop. 10,000. It is subdivided into the Ober & Unter-Engadine.

ENGANO, an isl. of the Malay Archip., off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5° 21′ S., lon. 102° 20′ E. It is about 30 miles in circuit, rather lofty, & well wooded.—II. an isl., off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 2° 28′ S., lon. 135° E. Length about 15 m.; breadth 5 m.—III. a cape, at the N.E. extremity of the isl. Luzon (Philippines). Lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 122° 20′ E.—IV. the most E. cape of Hayti. Lat. 18° 35 N., lon. 68° 20′ W.

ENGELBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 9 m. S.E. Sarnen, 3,284 feet in elevation, with 1,500 inhabitants, & a remarkable Benedict. convent, having a fine church & library.

ENGELHARDSZELL, a town of Upper Austria, 28 m. N.W. Wels, on the Danube. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle of the Prince of Wrede.

ENGELHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, læn Christianstad, on the Rönne Aa, near its mouth in a bay of the Kattegat. Pop. 1,088.

ENGELLVILLE, p. o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

ENGELSBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,200.

ENGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Aach, 23 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,472. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May, 1800.

ENGER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,560, engaged in linen manufs. In its pa. church is a monument to the Saxon chieftain Witikind.

ENGHIEN, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 3,742. It has a château with a park & gardens, a gymnasium, manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics. It belongs to the Aremberg family, but gave the title of duke to that of Bourbon-Conde, till the death of the last duke, shot by order of Napoleon in 1804.—II. a vill. of France. [MONTMORENCY.]

ENGIA, or EGINA, an isl. of Greece. [ÆGINA.]

ENGLAND, is the largest & most populous portion of Great Britain, comprising the S. part of the island, between lat. 50° & 55° 46′ N., & lon. 1° 45′ E., & 5° 45′ W., having N. Scotland, E. the German Ocean, S.E.

& S. the English Channel, separating it from Belgium & France, & W. the Atlantic Ocean, the Bristol Channel, Wales, & the Irish Sea. Length from Berwick to the Land's End 430 ms.; breadth E. to W. varies from 67 to 320 ms. Area, 50,922 sq. m., or 32,590,080 ac., 27,000,000 of which are cultivated, or in pasture.

AREA, POPULATION, AND NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES IN EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND IN 1851.

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.			HOUSES.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.
Bedford	462	59,041	64,537	124,478	24,673
Berks	705	84,927	85,138	170,065	33,481
Buckingham	730	81,074	82,649	163,723	33,196
Cambridge	818	92,699	92,706	185,405	37,226
Chester	1,105	222,386	233,339	455,725	85,260
Cornwall	1,365	171,636	183,922	355,558	67,987
Cumberland	1,565	96,244	99,248	195,492	36,763
Derby	1,029	147,737	148,347	296,084	59,371
Devon	2,589	269,583	297,515	567,098	98,387
Dorset	987	89,204	95,003	184,207	36,138
Durham	973	196,700	194,297	390,997	64,977
Essex	1,657	185,399	183,919	369,318	73,530
Gloucester	1,258	218,187	240,618	458,805	86,359
Hereford	836	58,114	57,375	115,489	23,890
Hertford	611	82,831	84,467	167,298	32,573
Huntingdon	361	31,933	32,250	64,183	13,285
Kent	1,627	307,041	308,725	615,766	107,748
Lancaster	1,905	991,090	1,040,146	2,031,236	349,938
Leicester	803	112,937	117,371	230,308	47,953
Lincoln	2,776	205,083	202,139	407,222	81,335
Middlesex	281	882,823	1,003,753	1,886,576	239,362
Monmouth	576	82,349	75,069	157,418	28,939
Norfolk	2,116	215,254	227,460	442,714	93,143
Northampton	985	105,984	106,396	212,380	43,942
Northumberland	1,952	149,515	154,053	303,568	47,737
Nottingham	822	132,263	138,164	270,427	55,019
Oxford	739	85,524	84,915	170,439	34,398
Rutland	150	11,301	11,182	22,983	4,588
Salop	1,291	114,340	115,001	229,341	45,648
Somerset	1,636	211,045	232,871	443,916	85 051
Southampton	1,672	202,014	203,356	405,370	75,238
Stafford	1,138	310,032	298,684	608,716	116,273
Suffolk	1,481	166,308	170,907	337,215	69,282
Surrey	748	325 041	358,041	683,082	108,822
Sussex	1,461	165,772	171,072	336,844	58,663
Warwick	881	232,411	242,602	475,013	96,731
Westmoreland	758	29,079	29,208	58,287	11,217
Wilts	1,352	125,728	128,193	254,221	51,667
Worcester	738	136,956	139,970	276,926	55,639
York (East Rid.)	1,201	109,443	111,540	220,983	44,363
York (City)	4	16,977	19,326	36,303	7,077
York (North R.)	2,109	106,710	108,504	215,214	44,146
York (West R.)	2,669	659,619	665,876	1,325,495	264,302
Total	50,922	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888	3,076,620

The surface is elevated in the N. & W. where it borders on Wales; a region in the centre gently undulating; & along the eastern shores, extending into alluvial plains & low lying marsh ground. The principal summits are in the N., where Scafell rises to an elevation of 3,166 feet, Helvellyn to 3,055 feet. A mountain range there, continuous with ranges in S. Scotland, mostly separates the counties Northumberland, Durham, & York on the E., from Cumberland, Westmoreland, & Lancashire W.ward; & continuing S.ward through the cos. Derby & Warwick, unites itself to the high lands of the S. by the Coteswold hills (Gloucestershire); having separated the basins of the rivers Tyne, Tees, Humber, Trent, & Thames, from those of the Severn, Mersey, & Eden. The mountain system of S. England has its centre in Salisbury Plain & Marlborough Downs (Wiltshire), whence proceed two long chains, the S. & N. Downs, through the cos. Hants, Sussex, Surrey, & Kent; a third range N. of the Thames, & which in the cos. Oxford & Bucks receives the name of the Chiltern hills; some ranges further N.E.ward; & a prolongation to the S.W.; the last in the centre of Devonshire, expands into the region of Dartmoor, where Cawsand hill has an elev. of 1,782 feet. Principal rivers are the Severn, Medway, Dee, Mersey, on the W. coast; & the Thames, Trent, Humber, Tyne, on the E. Besides these there are on the N., Ouse, Derwent, Aire, Don, & Wharf, all tributaries to the Humber: the Wear & Coquet farther N., & the Nen, S. Ouse, Waveney, Stour, & Medway, all disemboguing on the E.; the Wye, Usk, Teme, & Upper & Lower Avon, affls. of the Severn, besides the Ribble, Parrott, Taw, & Torridge, entering the sea on the W.; & the Tamar, Dart, Exe, Frome, Stour, Hampshire—Avon, Anton, & Arun, on the S. coast. Lakes are mostly confined to Cumberland, Westmoreland, & Lancashire, where are Winder-Mere, Ulleswater, Derwent, Bassenthwaite, & Conistone Waters, deservedly renowned for picturesque beauty. In the S., Whittlesen-Mere (Huntingdonshire), is the only collection of fresh water deserving notice.

The coasts of England are extremely irregular, and abound with inlets. On the W. are Morecambe bay, the estuaries of the Ribble, Mersey, Dee, & Severn, & Bideford bay; & on this side of the island are the important harbs. of Liverpool, Preston, Whitehaven, Bristol, & Glo'ster. On the S. coast are the harbs. of Falmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Torquay, Exmouth, Weymouth, Poole, Southampton, & Portsmouth. On the E. are the Wash, & the estuaries of the Thames, Orwell, Humber, & Tees, & the ports of Dover, Harwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Boston, Hull, Scarboro', Whitby, Stockton, Hartlepool, Shields, Sunderland, Newcastle, & Berwick.

The geological structure of England, commencing on the W., consists of the Silurian system of rocks which form the country bordering on Wales, & extend into that principality. This system is composed of clay, slates, & greywacké, intersected in various places by porphyries & other greenstone rocks. To this succeeds the Devonian or old red sandstone, which prevails through the cos. of Hereford, Monmouth, Devon, & Cornwall. The midland part of England, commencing at Berwick in the N., has a basis of mountain limestone, which extends S. & W., with some interruptions, into Devonshire, & contains the principal lead mines. Above this lie the great coal formations, commencing in Northumberland, & extending through Durham, W. Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, into S. Wales. Above the coal deposits lie the new red sandstone & magnesian limestone, in some localities abounding in salt & gypsum. East of the coal & sandstone districts, in a waving line from Whitby to the S. coast of Dorset, extend the Lias & Oolite. These are succeeded eastward by green sand & chalk, & the Wealden beds of Sussex. Diluvial clays & tertiary formations constitute the Norfolk & Suffolk districts, & basins of the Thames & S. Hampshire. [BRITAIN, CORNWALL, WALES.] The following table exhibits the mean annual temperature of England:—

Places.	M. of winter.	M. of summer	M. of year.
	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Fahr.
London	39 .3	62 .8	50 .6
Plymouth	44 .9	60 .9	52 .0
Liverpool	41 .3	61 .1	50 .8
Manchester	38 .3	59 .9	48 .8
York	36 .2	62 .3	49 .2
Kendal	37 .0	57 .8	47 .0
Mean of England	39 .5	60 .8	49 .7

The prevailing winds for the summer, autumn, and part of winter, are S.W. & W. In spring & other portions of the year, dry & scorching E. & N.E. winds are common. Most rain falls in summer & autumn. The greatest annual amount of rain falls in Cumberland (amounting to 51 inches), & in the W. coast generally. The least annual amount on the E. coasts (from 20 to 25 inches). Mean annual fall of rain about 31 inches. From the year 1838 to 1845 there were in the pop. of England 1 in 64 persons married, one birth in every 31, one death in every 46, & an average of five children to each marriage.

Estates & farms vary very much in size; but throughout the major part of the country, landed property is very much divided; & 200*l.* has been loosely estimated as the average value of estates. In 1852 the total annual value of property in England assessed to the property tax amounted to 231,767,168*l.*; & in 1831 it was found that about 834,000 families were wholly or chiefly supported by the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture, in some of the E. counties, has attained great superiority, and, throughout England generally, it is better conducted than in most parts of Europe, though in many districts, particularly in the W., it is backward. Wheat

is the principal crop, especially in the E. & S.E. cos.: barley is raised chiefly in the central cos., & oats in the N., though they are cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Peas, beans, potatoes, & turnips, are the crops next in importance. Rye & buckwheat are only partially cultivated: rape, flax, hemp, & mangel-wurzel, are only cultivated in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, & the vicinity of Farnham in Surrey, & the total number of acres in cultivation in in 1852 was 46,158: the number of pounds charged with duty was 56,102,494. Adjacent to the large towns, a good deal of the land is commonly laid out in kitchen gardens, & in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to raising vegetables for the London markets. In the S.W. cos. large quantities of apples are produced, & Devon & Hereford are famous for their cider. Perry is made chiefly in Worcestershire; & mead in many of the cos. contiguous to Wales. The grape does not flourish so as to produce wine; beer & ale being universally the popular beverages which supply its place.

A full half of the cultivable lands are estimated to be in meadows & pasturage: & hay forms an important crop, for which Middlesex & the adjacent cos. are especially famous. The stock of horses (in England and Wales) has been lately estimated at 1,500,000; 2-3ds of which are employed in farm labor. Among the rest, a considerable proportion are partially or wholly descended from the English race-horse, a noble breed, originally derived from crossings of the Arab, Persian, and Barbary breeds. Horned cattle are estimated at 4,000,000, 1-4th of which stock is annually slaughtered; of these the Lancashire, Holderness, Northumberland, Durham, Devon, Hereford, Sussex, & Suffolk, are the chief breeds; in addition to which, many have of late been introduced from Guernsey, Alderney, &c. Butter is a highly important product in Essex, Cambridgshire, & Dorset. Cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wilts, Leicestershire, & Devonshire. The number of sheep has been estimated at 26,000,000. The long-woolled comprise the Romney-marsh, Tees-water, Lincoln, & New Leicester breeds; & the short-woolled, the South Down, Dorset, Wilts, & Hereford. Total annual produce of wool in England has been estimated at 470,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each (upwards of 1,000,000 cwt.). Hogs are very generally kept, & are especially numerous in the forest lands of Hants, Berks, Gloucester, & Hereford, the former of which cos. are as famous for their bacon, as Yorkshire & Westmoreland are for their hams. Geese are reared in large numbers in Lincoln fens, partly for the sake of their quills. Many other kinds of poultry are also common. England is generally well-wooded, & 62,620 acres of royal forest lands are enclosed for the growth of timber. The New Forest in Hampshire, the forests of Sherwood (Notts), Dean (Gloucestershire), are among the largest of the forest-tracts; but the oak, so valuable a material for the construction of the British navy, grows to the greatest perfection in the weald of Sussex, Surrey, & Kent, a tract comprising all the country between the N. & S. Downs, & many parts of which have remained densely wooded ever since the Roman period. The fisheries, though they have never been chief sources of national wealth, are highly important in some localities. In the N. Sea the herring fishery is that principally pursued, & about 100 smacks, of from 40 to 50 tons burden, are annually employed from Yarmouth, which has an extensive trade in herrings. The towns of Sunderland, Whitby, Scarboro', & Harwich, are also a good deal interested in the same trade. On the coasts of Devon & Cornwall, a large proportion of the population are employed in the pilchard fisheries, which fish visit those shores in vast shoals during the summer. Cod, mackerel, soles, flounders, salmon, in some of the N. estuaries, and oysters, are the other fish of most importance taken in the British seas. At many of the ports, ships are fitted out for whale fisheries in the N. & S. oceans, & these employ many thousands of seafaring people. England is indebted for the high rank she holds, in a great degree, to her extraordinary mineral wealth.

The abundant supply of coals obtained in Lancashire, W. Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Staffordshire & Warwickshire, have rendered those counties the seats of the largest & most flourishing manufactures in the world, & it is supposed that from 210,000 to 250,000 of the pop. are directly dependent for subsistence on the iron trade. Tin is produced only in Cornwall & Devon, & copper is almost confined to that region; the annual produce of the former is estimated at 4,500 tons; & that of the latter at 13,000 tons. Lead is raised in Somerset, Derbyshire, & Cumberland, the mines being supposed to employ 1,100 men. The total quantity obtained annually in England & Wales, is estimated at 50,000 tons, from which silver to the value of about 30,000*l.* is usually extracted. Plumbago is found in the greatest purity at Borrowdale in Cumberland, & some of inferior quality in Devonshire, where also manganese is raised. Zinc, nickel, arsenic, alum, salt from beds & springs in Cheshire & Worcestershire, potters' clay in Staffordshire & Cornwall, lime, freestone & granite, are among the most valuable minerals. [For stat. of coal & iron see BRITAIN.] Manufactures are in the greatest variety. By far the most important are those of cotton goods, the great seat of which is S. Lancashire, & it is estimated that cotton fabrics & yarn to the value of 35,000,000*l.* are annually produced in England, by the manufacture of which about 1,200,000 individuals derive their support. The woollen manufactures are chiefly seated in W. Yorkshire, especially at & around Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, & Dewsbury; also in the counties Lancaster, Cumberland, Gloucester, Wilts, Devon, & Somerset. In Leicestershire 12,000 stocking frames are supposed to be at work; & Norwich has still some trade in worsteds. The manufacture of linens is pursued principally in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, & Dorset; & that of silks in the metropolis (Spitalfields), & at Manchester, Macclesfield & Coventry, in which last town ribbons are chiefly woven. Norwich is the principal seat of the crape manufacture. The foregoing manufactures are mostly wrought with the aid of steam, & there were in 1847, 3,475 mills, viz., 1,589 cotton, 1,029 woollen, 416 worsted, 178 flax, 263 silk, with an aggregate power of 77,921 horses, and employing 453,182 persons.

Mills working in 1838.	Steam (horse) power.	Total horse power emp.	Persons employed in 1838.	Persons employed in 1847.
Cotton.....	1,589	40,589	47,917	218,152	276,797
Woollen.....	1,029	10,838	16,370	47,065	61,058
Worsted.....	416	5,863	6,857	31,634	51,797
Flax	178	3,134	3,891	16,571	19,840
Silk.....	263	2,309	2,886	33,552	43,690
Totals.....	3,475	62,733	77,921	346,974	453,182

Next in importance to the manuf. of woven fabrics is that of hardwares. The more ponderous iron machinery is wrought in Shropshire, Staffordshire, in the vicinity of Birmingham, & in the great naval dockyards. Sheffield, London & Birmingham, are the principal seats of the manufacture of cutlery. Watch & clock works are made especially in Lancashire; & the total annual value of the hardwares produced, is estimated at 17,000,000*l.* Leather gloves are made at Worcester, Yeovil, & Woodstock; boots & shoes in large quantities in the cos. Northampton & Stafford; & the leather manufacture is estimated to employ in all nearly 234,000 hands, and to produce goods to the value of 13,000,000*l.* a year. Earthenwares manufactured in the potteries of N.W. Staffordshire, & china wares in Derbyshire & Worcestershire, are supposed to amount to 2,300,000*l.* annually; & glass wares chiefly made in the N. cos. to 2,000,000*l.* a year, their manufacture employing 50,000 hands. Paper to about 1,500,000*l.*; hats to double that amount; bricks & tiles, soap, gunpowder, chemical wares, straw-plait, & all goods required for ordinary use, are produced in England. Extensive sugar refineries, distilleries, & breweries, are established in all the larger commercial towns; & the London breweries are estimated to supply annually 2,000,000 barrels of porter. Ship-building is a most extensive & important branch of industry: the largest ships of the line are built at the great dock-yards of Portmouth, Plymouth, & Chatham; & others at the yards of Sheerness and Deptford. Mercantile vessels of large burden are chiefly built in or near London, Liverpool, Sunderland, Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Bristol, Southampton, and Cowes. Internal communication is effected by numerous navigable canals, & in every direction by the best turnpike roads in any country in the world; but both

these means of traffic have been in a great part superseded by a most extensive series of railroads, which already extend like a net work over the greater part of England. London, though placed near one extremity of the island, is the great centre of the principal railroads; from it branch out the Great Western to Bristol, with a prolongation to Exeter & Plymouth; the S. Western to Southampton & Gosport; the S. coast r. r. to Brighton & Portsmouth; the S.E. to Dover; the North Kent, the E. Counties to Norwich & Yarmouth, the Great Northern to York, & the N.W. to Birmingham. Manchester, Derby, Leeds, York, & Stockton, are centres of numerous railroads.

England, in the early middle ages, composed a heptarchy of 7 kingdoms—viz. Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, E. Anglia, including the S.E. cos., & Mercia including the Midland cos. These provinces, under the Saxon monarchy, have, with a few exceptions, long been obsolete; but ecclesiastically, the country is divided into the two provs. or archbishoprics of Canterbury & York. The former of these, comprising all the country S. of the Dee & Humber, is sub-divided into the sees of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath & Wells, Chichester, Norwich, Worcester, Hereford, Rochester, Oxford, Peterboro', & Gloucester, together with the 4 Welsh bishoprics; & the prov. of York comprises the see of that city, with those of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, & the Isle of Man. There are 10,718 parishes or parochial benefices, the incumbents of which enjoy an aggregate revenue of about 3,250,000*l.* annually. The cos. are territorial divisions, some of which were established during the heptarchy. In each are a lord lieutenant & one or more sheriffs appointed by the Crown, a variable number of magistrates commissioned by royal authority to act as justices of the peace, & one or more coroners, elected by the commonalty. Besides parishes, the cos. are generally sub-divided into hundreds & tythings, & pa. unions; in addition, Sussex is divided into rapes, Kent into lathes, Lincoln into parts, the extreme N. cos. into wards, & Yorkshire into wapentakes & ridings, all which are more extensive divisions than those previously named. Cities & boroughs are governed by their own corporations, which, since the Municipal Reform Act, have consisted of a mayor & a variable number of aldermen, & three times their number of councillors or burgesses, elected by the different bor. wards. The cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, & York, & the towns, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, & Southampton, are cos. of themselves, & participate in the regulations applying to cos. in the election of representatives to Parliament. [For govern., commerce, & elective franchise, see BRITAIN.]

ENGLAND, NEW, a name applied to the eastern portion of the U. S. of America.

ENGLEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5¼ m. W. Reading. Area, 1,427 ac. Pop. 371.

ENGLE SIDE, p-o., Warren co., Ky.

ENGLE SIDE, p-o., Hardin co., Tenn.

ENGLE SIDE, p-o., Oregon co., Mo.

ENGLEWOOD-FOREST, a wide moor in England, co. Cumberland, near Carlisle. It was disforested by Henry VIII.

ENGLISH BAZAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Dinajipoor, on the Mahanuddy, 55 m. N. Moorshedabad.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover 20 m., at Land's End 102 m.; greatest width 155 m.

ENGLISH-COMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S.E. Bath. Area, 1,852 ac. Pop. 500.

ENGLISH (COMPANY'S ISLANDS), a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 m. N.W. Cape Arnhem. Lat 12° 10′ S., lon. 136° 35′ E.—*Cape*, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, Pacific. Lat. 4° 54′ S. lon. 152° 35′ E.—*Harbor*, S. coast of the isl. Antigua, is one of the best harbors in the W. Indies. Lat. 17° 3′ N., lon. 61° 45′ W.—II. Costa Rica, C. A., on the Pacific. Lat. 8° 50′ N., lon. 83° 55′ W.—*River*, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, S.E. Africa, about lat. 25° 58′ 2″ S., lon. 32° 36′ 7″ E., which receives the Mattoll, Dundas, & Temby rivers. It flows through a mud flat covered with mangroves.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, p-v., Hackensack t., Bergen co., N.J., 8 N. New York, 67 N.E. Trenton, 233 W. It extends for a distance of 2 miles, and contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Seceder, & 1 Methodist,—several stores and some 50 or 60 dwellings.

ENGLISH PRAIRIE, p-o., McHenry co., Ill.

ENGLISH RIVER, t., Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 142.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT, p-o., Marion co., Iowa.

ENGLISHTOWN, a t'ship of Engl., co. Cumberland. Pop. 3,632.

ENGLISHTOWN, p-v., Freehold t., Monmouth co., N.J., 31 E. Trenton, 197 W. Situated on Matchaponix cr., and contains a Methodist ch., 2 stores, a grist m., and 30 dwellings.

ENGLISH TURN, p-o., Plaquemine par., La.

ENGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 47 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,751. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade.

ENHALLOW, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. Pop. 1851, 24.

ENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N Andover. Area, 787 ac. Pop. 130.

ENIKALE (STRAIT OF), S. Russia. [YENIKALE.]

ENKHUYSEN, or ENKHUIZEN, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Zuyder-Zee, 28 N.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 1840, 4,988. It has a fine town-hall, a large cannon foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, & cattle; though its harbor is now choked with sand & nearly useless.

ENKIRCH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, 4 m. S.W. Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,090.

ENKIOPING, a town of Sweden, læn & 27 m. S.W. Upsal, near Lake Mælar. Pop. 1,253.

ENMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,112 ac. Pop. 343. Sir E. Tierney, Baronet, has here a fine moated castle.

ENNASKA, one of the Fox isls., N. Pacific O., 90 m. S.W. Oumnak. Lat 52° 40′ N.

ENNEDA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 1 m. S.E. Glarus, on the rt. b. of the Linth. Pop. 2,119.

ENNEL, or BELVEDERE, a lake of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, 2 m. S.S.W. Müllingar. Area, 3,603 ac. It is studded with wooded islets, and has several fine seats on its banks.

ENNERDALE-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 1 m. E. of the small vill. of Emmerdale, & about 7 m. N.E. Egremont. It is formed by the river Eken, and is surrounded by inland mountain scenery. Length 2¼ m.; breadth ¾ m.

ENNEZAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,516.

ENNIS, a parl. & munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, cap. co. Clare, on the Fergus, 20 m. W.N.W. Limerick. Pop. 1851, 8,623. It has 3 bridges across the Fergus, a co. court house, jail & infirmary, a fever hospital, town hall, barrack, work house, market house & linen market, 3 branch banks, a pa. & a large Roman Catholic church, a Roman Catholic college, two convents, and ruins of a fine abbey. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday, for corn & other provisions. Fairs, April 25, September 3. The corp. has no revenue nor jurisdiction. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

ENNISCORTHY, a munic. bor. & market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Wexford. Pop. 1851, 6,095. It has a court house, district bridewell, Roman Catholic cathedral & convent, a stately Anglo-Norman castle, the property of Lord Portsmouth, and still in good repair; remains of a priory granted by Queen Elizabeth to the poet Spenser. Most of the corn raised in the co., sent to Wexford. Markets, thrice weekly. Fairs monthly. General sessions, Easter & Michaelmas. Enniscorthy was the scene of frightful outrages during the rebellion of 1793.

ENNISKEEN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster & Leinster, cos. Cavan & Meath. Area, 21,000 ac. Pop. 11,548.

ENNISKERRY, a beautiful vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 11 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Pop. 448.

ENNISKILLEN, p-v., Darlington t., Durham co., Can. W. 50 E. by N. Toronto, contains 3 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

ENNISKILLEN, t., Lambton co., Can. W. Pop. 238.

ENNISKILLEN, a parl. & munic. bor., thriving makt. town, & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Fermanagh, mostly built on an isl., on the river connecting Upper

& Lower Lough Erne, 87 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa., which is noted for its picturesque scenery, about 26,500 ac. Pop. of town, 1851, 5,773. It is well built, & has a co. court house and prison, a town hall, in which are preserved the banners borne by the Enniskilliners at the battle of the Boyne, a richly endowed school, large barracks, an infirmary, union work house, linen hall, two or three branch banks, two weekly newspapers, &c., a small manuf. of cutlery. Large markets on Tuesday & Thursday for cattle, timber, coals, provisions, & linens. Corp. revenue about 600*l.* per annum. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Enniskillen was founded in 1641 by Sir. W. Cole, to whose family it still mostly belongs, and now gives the title of Earl. The inhabitants warmly supported the Protestant cause in the war of 1689, successfully defended their town against King James' forces, and afterwards distinguished themselves at the Battle of the Boyne. A part of their soldiery were subsequently formed into the gallant reg., known as "the Enniskillen dragoons."

ENNISMORE, t., Peterboro co., Can. W. Pop. 675.

ENNISTRAHUL, a small isl. off the N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. E.N.E. Malin-Head. It has a light house with revolving light.

ENNISTYMON, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on a small river of same name, near its mouth in Liscanor bay, 14¼ m. W.N.W. Ennis. Pop. 2,089. It has a union work-house and dist. bridewell, with 7 yearly fairs between March and December. In the environs, which are singularly picturesque, is an old castle of the O'Briens.

ENNISVILLE, p-v., Barre t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 80 W. Harrisburg, 172 W. Situated on Standingstone cr., & contains a store & 5 or 6 dwellings.

ENNISVILLE, v., Drummond t., Lanark co., Can. W., 40 S.W. By-Town. Situated on the Mississippi r., & has a store, a grist m., an oat-meal m., a carding m., a saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

ENNOREE, r., S. C., a branch of Broad r.

ENNS, or ENS, *Anesus*, a river of Austria, rises in the circ. Salzburg, 11 m. S. Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, & then N., separating the provs. of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstadt, Steyer, & Enns, & enters the Danube on rt., 11 m. S.S.E. Linz. Chief affls., the Steyer on rt., & Salza on lt. Length 112 miles.

ENNS, *Lauriacum*, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, on lt. b. of the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Linz. It has 3,400 inhabs., and manufs. of iron & steel. The town is enclosed with old walls (the expense of which was defrayed with a part of the ransom of Richard I. of England), & has a tower, erected by the Emperor Maximilian. It was the head-quarters of Napoleon in 1809. Near it is the castle of Ennseck.

ENOCE MILLS, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 45 N.W. Raleigh, 279 W.

ENOCH, p-t., Noble co., O., 105 E. Columbus, 300 W. Pop. 1840, 1,134; 1850, 1,439.

ENOCHBURG, v., Franklin co., O., contains a Rom. Catholic church, & 110 inhabitants.

ENODER, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. N.E. St. Michael. Area, 7,037 ac. Pop. 1,153. Fairs, Holy-Thursday, July 26, Sept. 25.

ENON, p-v., Clarke co., O., 50 W. Columbus, 443 W., and contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 294 inhabitants.

ENON, p. o., Macon co., Ala.

ENON, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

ENON, p. o., Perry co., Miss.

ENON COLLEGE, p. o., Sumner co., Tenn.

ENON GROVE, p. o., Heard co., Ga.

ENONTEKEIS, a vill. of Russian Lapland, on the Tornea r., 190 m. N.N.W. Tornea. Pop. 800.

ENON VALLEY, p-o., Lawrence co., Pa., 243 W. by N. Harrisburg, 269 W.

ENOREE, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

ENORE, a vill. of British India, presid. & 8 m. N. Madras, on the bank of a salt lake.

ENOS, or EÖNOS, *Ænos*, a seaport town of Europ. Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. & 38 m. N.W. Gallipoli, on the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza, in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7,000 (?). It is the actual port of Adrianople, & the seat of some trade; but its harbor is choked with sand, and admits only small vessels.—*The Gulf of Enos*, N. of the town, is 14 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and entered by a strait 2¼ m. in width.

ENOSBURG, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 56 N. by W. Montpelier, 558 W. Surface diversified; soil well adapted to grazing. Chartered in 1780. Drained by Missisque r. and its branches, which afford good water power. It has 3 fulling mills, 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,022; 1850, 2,009.

ENOSBURG FALLS, p-v., Enosburg t., Franklin co., Vt., 59 N. by W. Montpelier, 555 W.

ENOW, p.o., Franklin co., Mo.

ENSAY, an island, co. Inverness, Scotland. Pop. 1851, 14.

ENSCHEDE, a frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 40 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 5,000.

ENSENADA DE BARRAGON, a bay & vill. of La Plata, dep. & 30 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, in the estuary of the Plata r.

ENSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Isis, 5 m. E.S.E. Witney. Area, 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,941. The vill., formerly a market-town, is very ancient. It has 2 handsome stone bridges across the Isis, a fine Gothic church, a very curious anc. cross, & remains of an abbey founded in the 13th century. The vicinity has delightful scenery.

ENSISHEIM, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Ill, 15 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 2,590. It has manufs. of calico & straw hats, & was formerly cap. of Austrian Alsatia.

ENSIVAL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 m. N. Spa. Pop. 2,720.

ENSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Chipping-Norton. Area, 6,177 ac. Pop. 1,249.

ENTERPRISE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 45 E.S.E Harrisburg, 120 W.

ENTERPRISE, p. v., capital Orange co., Flor., 200 S.E. Tallahassee. Situated on the E. side of Lake Monroe, an expansion of St. John's r. It contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

ENTERPRISE, p. o., Preble co., O.

ENTERPRISE, p. o., Shiawawee co., Mich.

ENTERPRISE, p. o., Wayne co., Ill.

ENTERPRISE, p. v., McDonald co., Mo.

ENTERPRISE, p. o., Clark co., Miss.

ENTLEBUCH, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, cap. valley of same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 m. S.W. Lucerne.

ENTRAGUE, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Coni. Pop. with comm. 3,147.

ENTRAIGUES, or ENTRAYGUES, the name of several comms., towns, & vills. of France; the princip. being—I. in dep. Aveyron, 15 m. N.W. Espalion, on the Lot. Pop. 1,806.—II. three vills., deps. Isère, Nievre, & Vaucluse.

ENTRECASTEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, 12 m. N.E. Brignolles. Pop. 2,187.

ENTRE-DEUX-MERS, *Bimaris*, a vine country of France, dep. Gironde, between the Dordogne and Garonne, interspersed with corn fields & country seats; the best wine is produced from the vineyards of Sainte-Foy-la Grande.

ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO, Portugal. [MINHO.]

ENTRE RIOS, a state of the Argentine republic, S. Amer., between the rivers Uruguay & Parana (whence its name), having E. the repub. Uruguay, & on other sides, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. Estimated area, 32,000 sq. ms. Pop. 136,000. Surface alternately swampy & in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle & horses wander; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. Principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Chief towns, Bajada de Santa Fé, or Paranà, Ybicuy, & Concepcion de la China.

ENTREVAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., on a height near the Var, arrond. & 17 m. N.E. Castellane. Pop. 1,704.

ENTRY ISLAND, or KAPITI, an isl. off the W. coast of New Zealand, N. isl., in Cook Strait. Lat. 40° 50′ S., lon. 174° 45′ E. It is 5 m. in length N.E. to S.W., by 1¼ m. in breadth, & rises to 1,800 feet above the sea. Water, wood, & stock are plentiful, and the isl. is a native depôt for flax.

ENTWISLE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 6¼ m. N.N.E. Bolton. Pop. 486.

ENVILLEE, or ENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Stourbridge. Area, 4,925 ac. Pop. 807. Lord Stafford has a fine mansion here.

ENYED (NAGY), a town of Transylvania, cap. circ., near the Maros, 32 m. S. Clausenburg. Pop. 5,448. It has an evangelical & a Greek church, and a Protestant lyceum.

ENZ, a river of Germany (Würtemburg & Baden), rises in the Schwarzwald, 12 m. S. Wildbad, flows N.E. & E. past Pforzheim, & joins the Neckar on lt. at Besigheim. Length 55 m.

ENZELI, ENZILLI, or INZILI, a seaport town & a lake of Persia, prov. Ghilan; the town, on a low spit of land between the Caspian & the lake, 18 m. N.W. Resht. Estimated pop. 2,500, mostly Russians. It consists of 200 wood & reed houses, caravanserais, a bazaar, & a few detached towers for its defence. The lake, about 25 m. in length E. to W., communicates with the Caspian, immediately E. Enzeli, by a channel 500 yards across. It forms the port of Enzeli, and is frequented by Russian craft of from 30 to 70 tons; larger vessels anchor in the Caspian, opposite the town.

ENZERSDORF, a small fortified town of Lower Austria, on lt. b. of the Danube, 8 m. E Vienna, on railroad to Stockerau. It was bombarded by the French in 1809.

EOLIA, p. o., Dane co. Wis.

EOLIA, or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Isls., Pacific O. Lat. 18° 19′ S., lon. 175° 37′ W. Circuit about 30 m. Surface rocky and barren, rises to 600 feet above the sea. It was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

EPAIGNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Pont-Audmeer. Pop. 2,317.

EPEHY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N.E. Peronne. Pop. 2,019.

EPERIES (Hung. *Heperjes*), a royal free town of Hungary, cap. circ. Saros, on the Tarcza, an affl. of the Theiss, 143 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 8,600. It is one of the best built towns of Upper Hungary, being surrounded by walls & gardens; it has a Lutheran & 4 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, town-halls, Catholic & Lutheran gymnasiums, an episcopal library, manufactories of linens & woollens, earthenware, & beer. Near it are chalybeate springs, & a royal salt mine.

EPERNAY, *Aquæ perennes*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., near lt. b. of the Marne, 19 m. W.N.W. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 5,926. It was formerly fortified, & is neat & clean. It is the principal entrepôt for Champagne wines, which are here kept bottled in curious vaults, excavated in the sandstone on which the town is built.

EPERNON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 14 m. N.N.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,553.

EPFIG, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. & 6¼ m. N. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,946.

EPHESUS, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Meander (*Guyster*), near its mouth in the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 m. S.S.E. Smyrna. Its remains comprise a magnificent theatre, a stadium 687 feet in length, ancient walls & towers of the Greek, Roman, & Byzantine periods, & in a marshy tract the traces of a vast edifice, apparently those of the celebrated temple of Diana, or of a church subsequently erected on its site. Ephesus was anciently the cap. & one of the twelve cities of Ionia, & had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the Apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it has also fallen into utter decay. A few scattered villages now only remain, & the sea has retired & left its ancient port a desolate marsh. The celeb. painters Apelles & Parrhasius were natives of this city.

EPHRATAH, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y., 58 W.N.W. Albany, 402 W. Surface uneven; soil sandy loam. Drained by Garoga & Zimmerman's creeks, branches of the Mohawk r. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, 4 mills, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,009; 1850, 2,097.

EPHRATAH, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 38 E. by S. Harrisburg, 127 W. The v. contains a store, a paper m., a grist m., an oil m., a fulling m., & about 20 dwellings. It was founded by a singular sect from Germany, called Tunkers, or Dunkers, corruptions of *Taufer*, (Baptist.) Most of the original peculiarities of the sect have disappeared; but they are still remarkable for the regularity of their lives, the simplicity of their manners, & the fervor of their devotion. Contention at law, or with arms, they regard as unchristian. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,083; 1850, 1,979.

EPIDAURUS, or PIDAVRO, a seaport vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. & 23 m. E. Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Its inhabitants raise vegetables for the markets of Athens. It was the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821. The remains of *E. Limera* exist in the gov. Laconia, on the Ægean, 3 m. N. Monemvasia.

EPILA, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Jalon. Pop. 3,152.

EPINAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loir, 10 m. E.N.E. Autun. Pop. 1,630, engaged in extensive coal & iron mines. It is connected by rail r. with the canal of Bourgogne.

EPINAL, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 9,583. It is generally well built, & has a ruined castle, & several large & fine public edifices, including a Gothic church, the prefecture, & a theatre; a public library of 17,000 vols., & museums of paintings & antiquities. It is the seat of manufs. of embroidery lace, linen fabrics & thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, & chemical products.

EPINAY, the name of several comms. & vills. of France, the principal being in dep. Seine, 9 m. N. Paris, & comprising many handsome country villas.—Another (*E. Sur Orge*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris & Orleans railroad, 2¼ m. from Longjumeau, has quarries of paving stones.

EPIRUS, a county of European Turkey, in the S. of Albania, in which it is now included.

EPPERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4¼ m. S.W. Southwell. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 511.

EPPING, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 30 E.S.E. Concord, 477 W. Soil generally fertile. Drained by Lamprey r. & North r. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Portsmouth & Concord r. r., 17 m. from Portsmouth, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational & 2 Methodist,—an insurance office, & 400 inhab. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,235; 1850, 1,663.

EPPING, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 16 m. N.N.E. London. Area of pa. 5,281 ac. Pop. 2,255. The town, originally a hamlet of Waltham Abbey, is pleasantly situated, & much visited in summer. It has a union workhouse, & with surrounding district, is noted for its excellent cream, butter, sausages, and pork. Market Friday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday & 3d November. The famous royal forest of Epping still boasts of some beautiful woodland scenery. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the forest of Hainault on the S.E. The two forests together cover about 10,000 acres.

EPPINGEN, a town, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 25 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,237.

EPPSTEIN, a romantic vill., with a mineral spring & ruined castle in Nassau, N. Germany, 5 m. S.W. Königsten. Pop. 346.

EPSOM, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 12 E. Concord, 482 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain or to grazing. Watered by Suncook r. Chartered in 1727. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,366.

EPSOM, a town & pa. of England, co. Surrey, 14 m. S.W. London, & 8 m. W.S.W. Croydon station, on the r. r. Area of pa. 4,389. Pop. 4,129; do. of the t. 3,390. It has a town-hall, a national school endowed with 72*l.*, & other charities. Epsom is famous for its medicinal spa (discovered in 1618), & from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts; but chiefly for its races, which are held on the week preceding Whitsunday, & are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom, from 300,000 to 400,000 persons, mostly from London, resorting hither during the week.

EPWORTH, a market town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Area of pa. 8,140 ac. Pop. 1,944, mostly employed in the culture, dressing, & spinning of flax, &c. Market, Thursday. Fairs, first Thursday after May 1, & after Sept. 29.

John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, was born here in 1703.

EQUADOR, republic, S. America. [ECUADOR.]

EQUALITY, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 127 W.N. W. Columbia, 522 W.

EQUALITY, p-v., capital of Gallatin co., Ill., 187 S. S.E. Springfield, 776 W. Situated on the N. side of Saline cr. It contains a neat brick court house, 13 stores of different kinds, various mechanics, & 794 inhabitants. It has salt manufactories in the vicinity.

EQUALITY, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn.

EQUALITY, p-v., Coosa co., Ala.

EQUINUNK, p-v., Wayne co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Delaware r. The station is on the E. side of the r., on the N. Y. & Erie railroad, 163 m. from N. York.

ERAMOSA, t., Wellington co., Can. W.

ERASMUS, p-v., Lincoln co., N. C., 184 W. by S. Raleigh, 423 W. Contains a Moravian church & 75 inhabitants.

ERASTUS, p-o., Franklin co., Ga.

ERBACH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. co., on the Mimling, 22 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,078. It has a ducal residence, with interesting collections of armor & antiquities. Erbach is the name of several vills. of Würtemberg & Nassau, & of a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts & joins the Bliese, after a course of 20 m.

ERBIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [ARBIL.]

ERBISTOCK, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint & Denbigh, 5 m. N.W. Ellesmere. Area, 1,602 ac. Pop. 368.

ERCALL (HIGH), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Wellington. Area, 10,593 ac. Pop. 1,975.

ERCE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, 12 m. S.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,236.—II. (*en Lamee*), a vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 3,040.

ERCILDOWN. [EARLSTON.]

ERCILDOWN, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

ERCSI, or ERSCSENY, a vill. of Hungary, county Stuhlweissenburg, with a steam packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, 9½ m. N. Adony. Pop. 3,296.

ERDEVEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 12 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 3,002.

ERDING, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. N.E. Munich. Pop. 1,826, employed in woollen weaving.

ERDÖD, a town of E. Hungary, circ. Szathmar, 55 m. E.N.E. Debreczin, with glass works, & a ruined castle. Pop. 1,670.

ERDRE, a riv. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., joins the Loire at Nantes, after a S.W. course of 45 m., for the last 16 of which it is navigable.

EREBUS. Volcano of. [VICTORIA LAND.]

ERECH, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 m. N.E. Jhansi. Lat. 25° 49′ N., lon. 79° 2′ E.

EREGLI, or EREKLI, *Heraclea*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 m. E.N.E. Constantinople. Lat. 41° 15′ 30″ N., lon. 31° 28′ E. It has 300 houses, of which about 50 are Greek, some mosques & Khans, a castle, & huge blocks of stones & architectural fragments of the ancient city; a good port, & ship-building yards. Exports timber, silk, & wax; imports colonial produce, tobacco, & iron. It was anciently of considerable importance, & here 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece.—II. (anc. *Archelais*), a town, pash. Karamania, 80 m. E.S.E. Konieh, at the N. foot of the Bulghar Tagh, consisting of about 800 poor houses, the inhabitants of which cultivate a good deal of madder in the vicinity.—III. (anc. *Perinthus*), a seaport town, European Turkey, Rumili, on the sea of Marmora, 53 m. W. Constantinople.

ERETZ, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, district Shirvan, near the Kur, 50 m. W.N.W. Nova Shamaki.

ERFURT, or ERFURTH, a fortif. town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg., on the Gera and on the Thuringian r. r., 14 m. E. Gotha. Pop. 24,640. It is old & irregularly built; princip. edifices, a cathedral, with a famous bell weighing 275 cwt.; numerous churches & spires, an Ursuline convent & girls' school, an orphan asylum occupying the Augustine convent of which Luther was a member. The university founded here in 1392 was closed in 1816, & the Pharmicenic institute was abolished in 1828, but Erfurt has a Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Normal school, an academy of sciences, scientific & literary associations, museums, a botanic garden, and a public library of 15,000 vols. It has a garrison of 4,000 men. Erfurt has an extensive manuf. of shoes, with others of woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, & pearl barley. In 1808 a memorable interview took place here between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

ERIBOLL (LOCH), an arm of the sea, N. coast of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness. It is about 10 m. in length, & from 1 to 3 in breadth.

ERICEIRA, a marit. t. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 22 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 2,550, mostly fishers.

ERICHT (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, cos. Perth & Inverness, pas. Fortingall & Lagan. Length, 14 m.; breadth, 1 m. It lies in a vast uninhabited district, considered the wildest & most inaccessible in Scotland. Prince Charles Edward found refuge here after the battle of Culloden.—II. a riv. E. of co. Perth, flowing into the Isla, opposite Balbrogy, after a course of 17 m. Its banks are singularly picturesque.

ERIE, lake. Situated N. of N. Y., Pa., and O., and constitutes a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is 240 miles long, and 60 broad in its widest part. It receives the waters of Superior, Michigan, and Huron lakes, through Detroit river, and discharges its waters through Niagara river into Lake Ontario. Its surface is elevated 565 ft. above tide water in the Hudson river at Albany. The soundings by the U. S. Engineers shows the lake to be divided into three sections of unequal depth, viz., one extends from the head down to Pt. Pellee isl., & the bottom presents a general level, with a depth of 30 feet in the average. The second is of much larger extent, and stretches to Long Point, is also a level, with a depth of 60 to 70 ft. The third section extends to the Niagara river, and is an uneven bottom, with various depths of water, ranging from 60 to 204 ft. The business done on this lake is immense, and increasing. The licensed tonnage of the lake is 138,852 tons, of which a large and increasing proportion is of steam vessels. The estimated value of the commerce amounts to $209,702,520 annually. There are 26 lighthouses and beacons on the American side, & 10 on the Canadian side. A battle was fought near its W. end Sept. 10th, 1813, between the American fleet, under Commodore Perry, and the English fleet, in which the latter was captured. *(See Lakes, Commerce of.)*

ERIE, county, N. Y. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 876 sq. m. The surface is level or undulating toward the N., and hilly toward the S. Lake Erie and Niagara riv. bound it on the W. Cattaraugus cr. runs on its S. boundary. Drained by Buffalo, Cayuga, Cazenove, Seneca, Ellicott's, Cauquaga, & Tonewanda crs. The Erie canal passes through the co., & communicates with L. Erie by means of an extensive basin, formed by the pier at Black Rock. A railroad extends from Buffalo to Niagara, one to Albany, one to N. York, and one to Erie, Pa. Cap., Buffalo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,627,240; wheat, 242,221 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 443,160; oats, 740,270; potatoes, 375,161; wool, 184,489 pounds;—45 flouring and grist m., 135 saw m., 4 furnaces, 10 foundries, 16 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 38 tanneries, 372 persons emp.; 13 printing offices, 6 daily, 5 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, & 10 weekly newspapers, and 2 monthly publications. Cap. emp. in manufac., $3,095,983; value of manufac. articles, $6,295,741;—121 churches; 1 college, 115 students; 35 acad., 2,215 pupils; 332 schs., 20,662 scholars; 301 libraries, 45,314 vols. Pop. 1840, 62,465; 1850, 100,993.

ERIE, county, Pa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, bounded N.W. on Lake Erie. Area, 720 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil sandy loam, gravel, & clay, particularly adapted to grass. Drained by Conneaut, Elk, Walnut, & other creeks, which flow into Lake Erie, & French creek, which flows S. into the Alleghany r. The Lake Shore r. r. extends through the co. Capital, Erie. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,070,519; wheat, 147,825 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 433,692; oats, 433,765; potatoes, 171,855; wool, 179,003 pounds;—24 flouring & grist m., 86 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 12 woollen fac., 2 paper fac.; 19 tanneries, 50 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 1 tri-weekly and 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $665,725; value of manuf. articles, $1,064,-951;—57 churches; 7 acad., 375 pupils; 281 schools, 9,393 scholars; 4 libraries, 2,400 vols. Pop. 1840, 31,344; 1850, 38,742.

ERIE, county, O. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 260 sq. m. Lake Erie and Sandusky bay form its N. boundary. The surface is generally level, soil very fertile. Drained by Huron and Vermilion rivers. Capital, Sandusky city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $387,209; wheat, 180,521 bushels produced; Indian corn, 374,988; oats, 116,791; wool, 155,536 pounds; 7 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 2 furnaces, 5 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 4 printing offices, 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufacs., $327,390; value of manuf. articles, $550,540;—26 churches; 2 acad., 110 pupils; 216 schs., 4,376 scholars; 2 libraries, 275 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,457; 1850, 18,568.

ERIE, p-b., port of entry, and capital of Erie co., Pa., 270 N.W. Harrisburg, 343 W. It is beautifully situated on Presque Isle bay, of Lake Erie, covers 1 m. sq., and has one of the best harbors on the lake, the channel or entrance to which has lately been much improved; the water is from 11 to 20 feet deep, and the largest steamboats enter without difficulty. The borough contains a court-house, jail, 9 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 German Lutheran, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist,—3 academies, a female seminary, a bank, 33 wholesale and retail stores, 6 forwarding and commission warehouses, 2 flouring m., 2 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 print. offices issuing 4 weekly & 1 tri-weekly newspapers. Pop. 1840, 3,412; 1850, 5,858; 1854, 7,000. Perry's fleet, in the last war, was fitted up in this harbor, then well defended by a fort, and the remains of it are now found here. Visitors are weekly cutting pieces from the Lawrence, Perry's flag ship, which lies here, partly out of water, and much decayed. There is a lighthouse on the W. side of the entrance of Presque Isle bay, lat. 42° 8′ 14″ N.; shows a fixed light, elevated 93 feet above the surface of the lake, & visible for a distance of 14¾ miles. The Beacon is on the E. side of the bay; shows a fixed light, elevated 28 feet, & is visible for a distance of 8¾ miles.

ERIE, t., Ottawa co., O., 16 N. Lower Sandusky. Situated on the N. side of Portage river, near its entrance into Lake Erie. Originally settled by the French from Canada. Organized in 1803. Pop. 1840, 200; 1850, 292.

ERIE, p-t., Monroe co., Mich., 47 S.W. Detroit, 476 W. Soil fertile, & well adapted to grain & to grazing. Watered by Vance riv. & Bay cr. It contains a good stone quarry. Pop. 1840, 852; 1850, 1,144.

ERIE, p-v., Whitesides co., Ill.

ERIE, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 420.

ERIE, p-v., Roane co., Tenn.

ERIE, p-v., cap. Camden co., Mo., situated on rt. b. of Osage r. & contains a court-house, several stores, & 230 inhabs.

ERIE (FORT), Can. W., is at the commencement of Niagara riv., immediately opposite Black Rock, New York. Lat. 42° 54′ N., lon. 79° W.

ERIEVILLE, p-v., Nelson t., Madison co., N. Y., 110 W. by N. Albany, 357 W. It contains a church, a store, & 250 inhabs.

ERIN, p-t., Chemung co., N. Y., 8 E. Elmira, 195 W. by S. Albany, 291 W. Surface hilly and broken; soil gravelly loam. It has a tannery, a saw m., & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,441; 1850, 1,833.

ERIN, t., Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 974.

ERIN, p-v., McHenry co., Ill.

ERIN, t., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 886.

ERIN, p-o., Meriwether co., Ga., 88 W. Milledgeville, 708 W.

ERIN, t., Washington co., Wis. Pop. 840.

ERIN, p-o., Chickasaw co. Miss.

ERIN, p-v., Jasper co., Tex. Situated on the left bank of Neches r., 230 E. Austin.

ERIN, t., Wellington co., Canada W. Pop. 1852, 13,590.

ERINO-KASTRO, *Thespiæ*, a v. of Greece, gov. and 10 m. W. Thebes, on the slope of Mount Zagros (anc. *Helicon*).

ERIN SHADES, p-o., Henrico co., Va.

ERISAY, and ERISKAY, 2 islets of the Hebrides; the former between Harris & N. Uist; the latter immediately S. of S. Uist, 2 m. in length N. to S., & the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745. Pop. 1851, 405.

ERISWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 6,620 ac. Pop. 524.

ERITH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Thames, 2¼ m. N. Crayford. Area, 4,585 ac. Pop. 2,231. The church is an ancient picturesque edifice.

ERIVAN, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, cap. prov., on the Zengui, an affl. of the Araxes, 115 m. S. S.W. Teflis. Pop. 11,284. It is ill built, but has a large bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, Greek church, mosques, & curious aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence, a fine mosque, a cannon foundry, & barracks. Erivan is interspersed with numerous gardens; it is hot & unhealthy in summer, but proverbial for excellent fruits. It has some manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, & earthenware; is a station for caravans from Teflis & Erzeroom; & has considerable trade with Russia and Turkey. It was taken by the Russians in 1827, & confirmed to them by a treaty with Persia in the following year.

ERKELENZ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2,070, engaged in linen weaving & lace making.

ERKENEK, a vill. & pass in Mount Taurus, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash; the pass is 45 m. N.E. Someisat, on the Euphrates, elevation 3,828 feet above the sea.

ERLACH (French *Cerlier*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Lake of Bienne, 24 m. W.N.W. Bern, with 540 inhabitants, & a castle of the 11th cent., now used as a prison.

ERLANGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., near the Regnitz, on the railr. from Bamberg to Nürnberg, 11 m. N.N.W, Nürnberg. Pop. 10,630. It is walled, & divided into an old & new town, which latter is one of the best built places in Germany. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743 by one of the Margraves of Bayreuth, occupying their ancient palace, & with which the university of Altdorf was incorporated in 1809. This institution has faculties of theology, medicine, & arts; museums of natural history, a library of 105,000 vols., & a botanic garden, the promenades of which are elegantly adorned with statues; number of students in 1847, 364. The town has manufacs. of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, & leather; a large plate-glass factory, breweries, & an active trade in cattle.

ERLAU (Hung. *Eger*, Slav. *Jager*), a fortified town of Hungary, cap. co. Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1846, 19,800, mostly Rom. Catholics. It is entered by six gates, has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum, with a library and observatory, a gymnasium & high schools, various public institutions; it is the seat of a large trade in fine red wines raised in its vicinity. It has also manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

ERLENBACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 20 m. S.E. Bern, on the Simmen river, at the foot of the Stockhorn mountain. Pop. 1,187.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. S.E. Landau.

ERMATINGEN, a vill., Switzerl., cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 4 m. W.N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,584.

ERME, (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. N. N.E. Truro. Area, 4,507 ac. Pop. 625. Fairs, April & November.—II. a river, rising in Dartmoor, co. Devon, & flowing S. into the English Channel, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Modbury.

ERMELAND, an old div. of Poland, forming the E. part of the palatinate of Marienburg, now comprised in the Pruss. regency of Königsberg.

ERMENONVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, 7 m. S.E. Senlis, with an elegant château, celeb. as the place in which Rousseau died.

ERMESLEBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 38 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 2,290.

ERMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Erme, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Modbury. Area, 4,952 ac. Pop. 1,423. Fairs, February 2, June 23.

ERMONT, a station on the Great Northern r. r. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 9¼ m. N. Paris.

ERMSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 38 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Selke. Pop. 2,296.

ERNE, a river & two celebrated lakes of Ireland, Ulster. The river issues from lake Ganny, co. Cavan, & flowing N. merges into Upper & Lower Lough Erne, from whence re-issuing, it flows into Donegal bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet to Ballyshannon, where it forms a fine cataract. The scenery on its banks & on its two lakes is in many parts

magnificent. United length of the two lakes & their connecting river, about 60 m. Area of upper lake 9,453 ac.: do. of lower lake, 27,645 ac. The lakes are studded with numerous islets. Elevation of lower lake above Donegal bay 148 feet. The Ulster canal will connect these waters with Lough Neagh & Belfast.

ERNEE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N. W. Laval. Pop. 3,577. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of needles.

ERNESTOWN, t., Addington co., Can. W. Pop. 5,111.

ERNSTHAL, a town of Saxony, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,700. Manuf. woollens.

ERPINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N. Aylesham. Area, 1,381 ac. Pop. 436.

ERRIGAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Kilrea. Area, 19,625 ac. Pop. 5,748.—II. (*Kerogue*), a pa., co. Tyrone. Area, 21,139 ac. Pop. 9,171. It has anc. ruins & much fine scenery.—III. (*Trough*), cos. Monaghan & Tyrone. Area, 25,000 ac. Pop. 9,585.

ERRINGDEN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 7 m. W. Halifax, near York & North Midland r. r. Pop. 2,004.

ERRIS, a maritime district or barony of Irel., Connaught, in the N.W. of co. Mayo. Area, 232,889 ac., singularly wild & desolate mountain scenery. Pop. 26,428.—*Errishead*, a lofty promontory in this district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven, 5¼ m. N. Belmallet.

ERROAD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 58 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, on the Coleroon river. Station for a garrison of Sepoys.

ERROL, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 155 N. by E. Concord, 616 W. Umbagog lake lies partly in this t., & bounds it on the W. Drained by Androscoggin r., which flows from this lake. Chartered in 1774. Pop. 1840, 104; 1850, 138.

ERROL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Tay, 10 m. W.S.W. Dundee. Area, 8,626 ac. Pop. 2,796, chiefly weavers. The vill. is beautifully situated, & gives title of Earl to the Hay family.

ERROMANGO, & ERRONAN ISLS. [POLYNESIA.]

ERROOR, a small marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 50 m. S.E. Calicut.

ERSEK-UJVAR, a market town of Hungary, co. & 22 m. S.S.E. Neutra, on lt. b. of the Neutra. Pop. 6,785. It has a Franciscan & a normal school.

ERSKINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 5 m. W.N.W. Renfrew. Area, 6,365 ac. Pop. 1,232. The Earls of Mar took their surname from this pa., formerly their property.

ERSTEIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, & on the r. r. thence to Mulhausen, 12 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,357. It has extensive manufs. of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, tiles, & earthenware.

ERTH (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.E. Marazion. Area, 4,092 ac. Pop. 2,457.

ERTRAAG-OE, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondheim, 40 m. N.E. Christiansand. Lat. 63° 13′ N., lon. 8° 20′ E. Length & breadth about 12 m. each.

ERTVELDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N. Ghent. Pop. (including comm.) 3,060.

ERVAN (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. S. S.W. Padstow. Area, 3,218 ac. Pop. 447.

ERVING, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 79 W. by N. Boston, 412 W. Miller's r. runs on its S. border, and Connecticut r. on its W. Its streams afford good water power. Incorporated in 1838. It has a saw m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 309; 1850, 449. It is on the Ver. & Mass. r. r. 92 m. from Boston.

ERVINGSVILLE, v., Orange t., Franklin co. Mass.

ERVY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, 19 m. S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,821. It has manufs. of coarse linens & wicker work.

ERWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,978 ac. Pop. 247.

ERWIN, t., Steuben co., N.Y., 217 W. by S. Albany, 282 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by Conhocton & Tioga rivers, which here unite to form Chemung r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 iron foundries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 785; 1850, 1,435. It is on the Erie r. r., 302 m. from N. Y.

ERWIN CENTRE, p-o., Erwin t., Steuben co., N. Y., 225 W. by S. Albany, 274 W.

ERWINNA, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 123 E. Harrisburg, 187 W. Situated on Delaware r., 37 N. Philadelphia.

ERWINSVILLE, p-v., Cleveland co., N. C., 201 W. by S. Raleigh, 438 W.

ERWINTON, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 137 S. Columbia, 633 W. Situated on a small stream entering the lt. b. of the Savannah r., & contains 150 inhabs.

ERWYRYS, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Llanarmon, 4 m. E. Ruthin. Pop. 681.

ERZBERG, a celebrated mining dist. of Styria, circ. Bruck. The mkt. town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erzberg mntn.; & here for upwards of 1,000 years, extensive iron mines have been in operation. These yield annually 300,000 cwt. of the best iron. On the summit of the mountain a colossal iron crucifix, 25 feet in elevation, was erected by the Archduke John in 1823. [EISENERZ.]

ERZEN, *Arzianorum Oppidum*, or *Thospia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 85 m. E. Diarbekir, on the Erzen river, an affl. of the Tigris. Near it on the E. is the small lake Thospitis.

ERZENGAN, or ERZINGEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., in a fine plain on the Euphrates, 75 m. W.S.W. Erzeroum. It is said to comprise 3,000 houses.

ERZEROUM (PASHALIC OF), one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the major part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° N., & lon. 39° & 44° E., having N. the pash. Trebizond, W. Sivas, S. Diarbekir & Bagdad (Koordistan), & E. Persia (Azerbijan), & the Russian dom. (Georgia, &c.). It is a lofty table-land; elevation estimated at 6,000 feet; traversed from E. to W. by several mntn. chains, and containing the sources of the Euphrates, Araxes, Kur, & Tchoruk rivers. The winter & spring climate is severe, but the summer heat is considerable. It has many extensive & fertile valleys, producing rye, barley, flax, & fine fruits; and rich pasturages, feeding numerous herds of cattle, &c. It is subdivided into the districts of Erzeroum, Kars, Ipsera, Bayazid, Moosh, &c.; principal towns of same name.

ERZEROUM, ERZ-RUM, or ARZEROOM, the principal city of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, cap. above pash. in a plain on the Kara riv., or W. branch of the Euphrates, from 5,500 to 6,000 feet above the sea, 30 m. long & 20 m. broad, 120 m. S.E. Trebizond, & 155 m. W. Mount Ararat. Pop. before the Russian invasion in 1830 was estimated at 100,000; but in 1844 it was only 40,000; it is, however, regularly increasing. Elevation 6,100 feet. It is partly enclosed by a wall 30 feet high, & has an extensive citadel. Streets narrow, filthy, & infested with dogs; houses mostly of mud, timber, or sun-dried bricks. Principal buildings, Armenian & Greek churches & schools, about 40 mosques, a large custom-house, & numerous khans or caravanserais. Erzeroum has an extensive trade with all the adjacent countries, & is a chief halting station for caravans going from Teheran to Mecca. Imports comprise shawls, silk, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, madder, & rhubarb, from the E.; & broad cloths, chintzes, shawls, & cutlery, from the W., by way of the black sea. Its vicinity is extremely fertile; & near it many cattle, horses, mules, & sheep, are reared; which with furs, galls, &c., form the principal exports. Erzeroum was founded about 415, near the site of the anc. *Arze*, under the name of *Theodosiopolis*; and it was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, as it still is under the Turks, its position rendering it an important military post.

ERZ-GEBIRGE (Ore mntns.), a mntn. chain of S. Germany, bounding Saxony on the E. & Bohemia on the N.W., & extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. Total length about 120 m.; average breadth 25 m.; average height 2,500 feet, but the Schwartzwald rises to 4,590 feet. It is abrupt on its S.E. side, mostly of primary formation, & yields numerous metallic ores, whence its name.

ESCALA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.E. Gerona, with a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,295.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. N.W. Toledo, on the Alberche. Pop. 500. It has a ruined palace, & remains of ancient walls. Nearer Toledo is *Escalonill*, a vill. with 2,094 inhabitants & a ruined cas-

tle.—II. a market town, prov. & 12 m. N. Segovia. Pop. 1,098.

ESCAMBIA, r., Florida & Ala., rises in Monroe co., Ala., & receives Conecuh r., larger than itself, & flows into a branch of Pensacola bay.

ESCAMBIA, county, Florida. Situated on its extreme W. part, bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 600 sq. ms. The surface near the gulf shore is level, but rises to some elevation in the interior. The soil is generally light, covered with pine. Perdido r. flows on its W. boundary, & Escambia r. on the E. Pensacola bay furnishes an important harbor. Capital, Pensacola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $44,925; Ind. corn, 4,950 bush. produced; rice, 10,150 pounds;—2 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 printing offices, 1 weekly & 1 semi-weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $59,500; value of manufactured articles, $32,400;—6 churches; 2 acad., 25 pupils; 10 schools, 269 scholars; 1 library, 200 volumes. Pop. 1840, 3,993; 1850, 4,351.

ESCATRON, a town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the confluence of the Martino & Ebro. Pop. 2,263.

ESCAULT, a riv. of France & Belgium. [Scheldt.]

ESCHENBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 27 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,800.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Franc., 9 m. S.E. Anspach.—III. a vill of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. N. Lucerne.

ESCHERSHAUSEN, a vill. of Brunswick, circ. Holzminden, on the Lenne. Pop. 1,070, employed in linen weaving. It has 3 yearly fairs.

ESCHMUNEIN, or ESHMOUNEYN, a vill. of Central Egypt, prov. & 22 m. S. Minieh, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Nile, on the site of *Hermopolis Magna*, the remains of which have been greatly destroyed to procure lime & saltpetre.

ESCHOLTZ BAY, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, Behring Strait, Russian America, near the Arctic Circle, lon. 161° 10′ W., & where some remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

ESCHWEGE, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Werra, 26 m. E.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 6,042. It is a flourishing town, & has manufs. of woollens & linens.

ESCHWEILER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. & 9 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the railroad thence to Cologne. Pop. 1846, 7,884. Manufs. ribbons, woollens, canvas, needles, iron wire, and machinery.

ESCLUSHAM (ABOVE & BELOW), the name of two tnshps. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Wrexham, about 5 m. S.W. Holt. Joint pop. 1,015.

ESCOHEAG, p. v., Kent co., R. I.

ESCOMBE, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Durham, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 1,293.

ESCONDIDO, the name of several harbors in America, &c.—I. Cuba, on its S. coast, 60 m. E. Santiago.—II. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. Coro, on the N. coast of the peninsula Paraguana.—III. New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, 140 m. S.E. Panama.—IV. Gulf of California, in lat. 25° 55′ N., lon. 110° 45′ W., near Loreto.—V. Yucatan, at the N. E. extremity of Lake Terminos. Lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 91° 5′ W. It is the name of the adjacent channel from Lake Terminos into the Gulf of Mexico, & of the Blewfields river, Central America.

ESCORIAL DE ABAJO, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.W. Madrid, on the S.S.E. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. Pop. 1,326. It is remarkable for the celebrated monastery & palace of the *Escurial* in its vicinity. This splendid edifice, built by Philip II., is constructed in the form of a gridiron, and contains a magnificent mausoleum for the members of the royal family, an extensive collection of rare paintings, books, & MSS. It is the usual residence of the court in autumn.

ESCORIAZA, a town of Spain, prov, & 33 m. S.W. St. Sebastian, with mineral springs, on the Deva. Pop. 1,761.

ESCOTT, t., Leeds co., Can. W. Pop. 1,399.

ESCRICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. York. Area, 6,067 ac. Pop. 901.

ESCUDO DE VERAGUA, a river dividing Costa Rica & New Granada. It flows into the Caribbean Sea, opposite the isl. Escudo, after a course of 15 m. Lat. of Escudo island 9° N., lon. 81° 30′ W.

ESCUINTLA, a depart. of Guatemala. Pop. 15,250.

ESCUINTLA, a town of Guatemala, C. A., on the left bank of the Rio Guacalote, 35 m. S.W. Guatemala. Pop. 2,500.

ESCULAPIA SPRINGS, p. o., Lewis co., Ky.

ESCURIAL, a town of Spain. [Escorial.]

ESDRAELON (PLAIN OF), (Turk. *Merj Ibu Amir*), a famous plain of Palestine, pash. & from 10 to 30 m. S. Acre, between Mounts Carmel W., & Hermon & Gilboa E. It is highly fertile, & watered by the Kishon. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient & modern times, & especially of the victory of Deborah & Barak over Sisera. (Judges iv. 12-15.)

ESENS, a town of Hanover, landr. Aurich, near the N. Sea, 26 m. N.E. Emden. Pop. 2,218. It has linen manufs., breweries, & distilleries.

ESGUIERA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 22 m. N.E. Aveiro. Pop. 2,900. It has a Benedictine convent, the oldest in the kingdom.

ESH, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Lanchester, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Durham. Pop. 642. It has a handsome Roman Catholic college.

ESHER, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station on the S.W. r. r., 15 m. S.W. London. Area, 2,079 ac. Pop. 1,441. The royal palace of Claremont in this pa., was built by Lord Clive, & purchased for the residence of the Princess Charlotte & Prince Leopold, in 1816. It was the residence of Louis Philippe, after his abdication, 1848.—*Esher-place* is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey, & now the property of the Pelham family.

ESHMOUNEYN, Egypt. [Eschmunein.]

ESHOLT, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4 m. S.S.W. Otley. Pop. 397. Esholt-hall occupies the site of a nunnery.

ESHTEMOA, an anc. town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, identified with the modern vill. Semua, 8 m. S. Hebron, & has remains of antiquity.

ESINO, a riv. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N.W., & enters the Adriatic 7 m. N.W. Ancona. Length 40 miles.

ESK, a beautiful lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. & about 3 m. N.N.E. Donegal. Area, 976 ac.—II. a mountain range, Munster, between cos. Cork & Kerry.

ESK, a river of England, co. Cumberland, rises in Sea Fell, & flows S.W. for 20 m. into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

ESK, several rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Dumfries, formed by the confl. of the Black & White Esk in Eskdalemuir, flows 24 m. into Solway Firth, near Sarkfoot. Its valley is noted for picturesque scenery.—II. (*North*), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, & flows 32 m. into the German Ocean, 3 m. N. Montrose.—III. (*South*), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N.W. of the co., flows E. through Strathmore, after a course of 36 m. into Montrose harbor. The towns of Brechin & Montrose are on its banks. Fine pearls were formerly fished in this river.—IV. & V. (*North & South*), 2 small but beautiful streams, rise in co. Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, & proceed to the Sea at Musselburgh. The N. branch flows past Roslin castle & Hawthornden.

ESK (NORTH & SOUTH), two rivs. of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), dist. Launceston, flows W., & join the Macquarrie & Quamby to form the Tamar river. The town Launceston is on the N., & Perth on the S. Esk.

ESKDALEMUIR, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 22 m. N.E. Dumfries. Area, 42,250 ac., mostly heath & mntns., the loftiest rising to 2,200 feet above the sea. Pop. 672. This formed part of the dist. of Eskdale, early settled by Norman barons.

ESKE, a riv., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, rises near Kildale, & flows E. into the N. Sea at Whitby.

ESKI (signifying "old"), a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, &c., including the following.—I. (*E. Adalia*), the ruins of the anc. *Side*, Asia-Minor, pash. Adana, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. N. W. Alaya, comprising the remains of defensive walls, & a large theatre.—II. (*E. Andavali*), pash. Koniah, 6 m. N.E. Nigdeh, & famous in antiquity for its breed of horses.—III. (*E. Buba*), a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Kirk-kilissia, 28 m. S.E. Adrianople.—IV. (*E. Djuma*), a town, Bulgaria, 18 m. W. Shumla.—V. (*E. Erekli*), Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, 55 m. W. Constantinople.—*E. Stamboul* is the anc. *Alexandria Troas* (which see).

ESKI-HISSAR, two ruined cities of Asia-Minor, Anatolia.—I. (anc. *Laodicia*), 46 m. S.E. Ala Shehr (ancient *Philadelphia*), has extensive remains of walls, two theatres, temples, &c.; but having suffered greatly from earthquakes, its site is now wholly deserted.—II. (*Stratonicaia*), 55 m. S.E. Aiasaluk (anc. *Ephesus*), & also having extensive remains, including a vast temple, & a theatre.

EKILSTUNA, a town of Sweden, læn Nyköping, 57 m. W. Stockholm, on the Hielmar. Pop. 2,486.

ESKI-SAGRA, *Bersa*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, on the S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 70 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 20,000(?). It is finely situated, & has manufactures of carpets & leather. Near it are hot mineral baths well frequented.

ESKI-SHEHR, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 27 m. E.N.E. Kutaiah, & supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Dorylæum*.

ESMERELDA, a river of Ecuador, S. America, provs. Imbabura & Pichincha, rises near Quito, flows N.W., & enters the Pacific, in lat. 0° 58′ N., lon. 79° 40′ W., after a course of 110 m. At its mouth is a vill. of same name.—II. a mission settlement of Venezuela, dep. on & the Orinoco, 16 m. E. its bifurcation.—II. (*Serra*), a mountain chain of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Doce & Belmonte rivers. Lat. 18° 30′ S. Length W. to E. about 170 miles.

ESMOND'S CORNERS, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich., 125 W. Detroit, 538 W.

ESNE (vul. ESNEH, Copt. 'SNE), (anc. *Latopolis*), the principal commercial town of Upper Egypt, on lt. b. of the Nile, 25 m. S. Thebes. It stands on a mound of debris, 30 feet in height, & is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans. It has manufactures of cotton shawls, pottery, a cotton spinning factory, & a coptic monastery; but it is chiefly famous for a vast anc. temple, now converted into a cotton warehouse.

ESO, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. & 8 m. S.W. Zara, in the Adriatic, between the isls. Grossa & Ugliano. Length 7 m.; average breadth 1½ m.

ESOOAN, a town of Egypt. [ASSOUAN.]

ESOM HILL, p-o., Paulding co., Ga.

ESOPUS, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 7 S. Kingston, 66 S. by W. Albany, 307 W. Surface uneven and broken; soil sandy clay & gravelly loam. It has the Hudson r. on its E. border, & Walkill & Rondout rivers on the W. border. The v., 2 miles W. of the landing on Hudson's r., contains an Episcopal church, a store & 20 or 30 dwellings. There are in the t. a cotton fac., a flouring m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,939; 1850, 2,900.

ESPADACINTA, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 20 m. E. Moncorvo.

ESPAIN (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 2,128.

ESPALION, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond., on the Lot, 16 m. N.E. Rhodez. Pop. 2,487. It has a large timber trade.

ESPAÑA, a country of Europe. [SPAIN.]

ESPARRAGUERA, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov, & 14 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. pop. 2,366. It has numerous cloth factories, paper mills, &c., & a celebrated annual fair.

ESPEJO, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Cordova, on the Salado. Pop. 5,284. It is very ancient, & has remains of a Moorish castle, a college of primary instruction, an hospital, manufactures of pottery, and linen weaving.

ESPELETTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 12 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,500.

ESPERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1,577. Linen weaving.

ESPERANCE, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 29 W. Albany, 396 W. Drained by Schoharie creek. Surface mostly hilly; soil highly fertile, in the Schoharie valley. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a paper m., a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & about 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 paper fac., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, a grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,428.

ESPERANCE (BAY), an inlet, S. coast of Australia. Lat. 33° 50′ S., lon. 1,220 E.—(*Cape*), N.W. coast of the island Guadalcanal, Solomon group, Pacific O.

ESPERAZA, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, arrond. & 8 m. S. Limoux, on lt. b. of the Aude. Pop. 1,403. It has manufs. of hats.

ESPICHEL (CAPE), or CAPE SPICHEL, Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S. Lisbon, with a light-house, in lat. 38° 24′ N., lon. 9° 13′ W.

ESPIEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.W. Cordova, near lt. b. of the Guadiato. Pop. 1,088.

ESPIERRE, a vill., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.S.E. Courtrai, & where the French force was defeated by the Austrians & English, May 22, 1794.

ESPINHACA (SERRO DO), an extensive mntn. chain of Brazil, which traverses from S. to N. the provs. Bahia, Minas Geraes, & S. Paulo, & extends to the Uruguay. It contains rich diamond mines.

ESPINOSA-DE-LOS-MONTEROS, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. N. Burgos, near lt. b. of the Trueba. Pop. 2,298. Victory of the French over the Spaniards, Nov. 1808.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a small marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30′ & 21° 20′ S., having N. the prov. Porto-Seguro, W. Minas Geraes, S. Rio Janeiro, and E. the Atlantic; cap. Victoria. Pop. 40,000. Surface rises on proceeding inland. Principal rivers, the Doce on the N., & Parahyba on the S. border. Soil infertile, but adapted to the culture of sugar.—II. *Espiritu Santo*, or *Villa Velha d'*), the former cap. of the above prov., is situated on the S. shore of the bay of Espiritu Santo. Pop 1,000.—III. the largest & most W. of the New Hebrides isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 167° E. Length N. to S. 65 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous; but except in the most elevated parts, fertile & well wooded.—IV. a cape, Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 52° 38′ S., lon. 68° 37′ W.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the isl. Pop. 9,484, of whom 5,296 are whites.—II. a vill. of Spain, Estramadura, prov. Badajoz, 42 m. E. N.E. Llerena.—III. an isl. of the Gulf of California, 30 m. N. La Paz, & 13 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth.—IV. a group of the Bahama isls., 18 m. S. Andros.—V. a bay of Florida, on its W. coast, in lat. 28° 40′ N., lon. 82° 45′ W., & divided into Hillsborough & Tampa bays.—VI. a bay of Texas, forming a part of the backwater, cos. Victoria & Refugio. Lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 97° 30′ W. It is large; at its opposite extremity it receives the Guadaloupe r.; opposite the sea it is sheltered by Matagorda isl.; & S.W. it communicates with Aransas bay, & with the Gulf of Mexico by Espiritu Santo inlet.

ESPITA, a t. of Yucatan, C. A., about 30 m. N. Valladolid. Pop. 3,000.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOLI, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,702.

ESPOSENDA, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 1,500.

ESPRIT (ST.) a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 4,463. It has a citadel, commanding the town and port of Bayonne.

ESPY, p-v., Columbia co., Pa., 87 N. by E. Harrisburg, 197 W. Situated on the W. bank of Susquehanna r., & contains 2 stores & 150 inhabitants.

ESPYVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 255 m. N.W. Harrisburg, 313 W. Has about 100 inhabitants.

ESQUERMES, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 1,707.

ESQUESSING, t., Halton co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 5,225.

ESS, a magnificent cataract of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4¼ m. W. Glendalough, formed by the Avonbeg river.

ESSA, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1,507.

ESSARTS (LES), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 2,192.

ESSE, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. & 16 m. S.W. Vitre, with 1,703 inhabitants; & near which is the *Roche-aux-Fées*, a druidic monument, occupying a space about 20 yards in length, S.E. to N. W., & consisting of 43 large blocks, 34 of which support 8 others.

ESSECK, ESSEGG, or ESZEK (Slav. *Oszik*, anc. *Mursia*), one of the most strongly fortified towns of the Austrian empire, cap. Slavonia, on the Drave, on which it has a steam packet station, 13 m. from its confl. with the Danube. Pop. 12,262. The modern fortress contains many massive buildings, including an arsenal & barracks for 30,000 men, strengthened by additional

works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, a town council-house, a gymnasium, & normal school. Manufs. of silk stuffs, & large fairs for corn, cattle, & hides, 4 times a year. Pop. of dist. 1850, 192,456.

ESSEN, t., Pruss. Westphalia, on the Cologne & Minden r. r., 19 m. N.N.E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1846, 7,296, employed in manufs. of fire-arms, steam-engines, steel and iron wares, leather, vitriol, woollen & linen goods, and coal mines. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an old capuchin convent, and a gymnasium. It is the seat of a mining board, and a municip. court of justice.—II. a v. of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. E.N.E. Osnaburg. Pop. 832.—III. a vill. and pa. of Oldenburg, circ. Kloppenburg, 31 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg. Pop. 748.

ESSENDINE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Stamford. Area, 1,526 ac. Pop. 239.

ESSENDON, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E. Hatfield. Area, 2,303 ac. Pop. 739.

ESSEQUIBO, or ESSEQUEBO, the princip. riv. of British Guiana, S. A., enters the Atlantic in the N.W. part of that colony, by an estuary, 20 m. in width, lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40′ W., after a course of at least 450 m. One of its sources has been reached by Sir R. Schomburgk, in lat. 0° 41′ N. Affls., the Ripununy or Rupunoony, Masseroony, & Cuyuni. Its course lies through forests of the most gigantic vegetation. It abounds with isls., & in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. About 60 m. from its mouth are the falls of Etabally. It gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

ESSEX, county, Vt. Situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 725 sq. ms. The surface is rough, & the soil generally poor, excepting along Connecticut r., which bounds it on the E., & drains this portion by several small branches. In the N. are the headwaters of the St. Francis r., which flow N. into the St. Lawrence. In the W. Clyde r. flows into Lake Memphremagog. Capital, Guildhall. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $215,370; wheat, 8,826 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 21,930; oats, 45,597; potatoes, 94,124; wool, 29,614 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m., an iron foundry; 3 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd; cap. emp'd in manufac., $31,250; value of manufactured articles, $48,794;—8 churches; 2 academies, 74 pupils; 59 schools, 1,666 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,226; 1850, 4,650.

ESSEX, county, Mass. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic, and N. by N. Hampshire. Organized in 1643. The surface is uneven & rough, but the soil is in many parts fertile. It has an extensive sea coast, good harbors, extensive commerce, and great wealth. Drained by Merrimac, Ipswich & Shawsheen rivers. Capitals, Salem, Newburyport, and Ipswich. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $702,590; rye, 18,766 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 158,264; oats, 40,495; potatoes, 339,423; wool 5,956 pounds;—13 flouring and grist m., 39 saw m., 4 iron foundries 13 woollen fac., 2 paper fac. 10 cott. fac., 77 tanneries, 13 printing offices, 2 daily, 5 semi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 11 weekly newsp., and 1 semi-monthly, & 1 quarterly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $12,895,647; value of manufactured articles, $22,906,805;—179 churches; 1 college, 90 students; 81 acad., 2,544 pupils; 402 sch., 25,158 scholars; 121 libraries, 82,515 vols. Pop. 1840, 94,987; 1850, 131,-300.

ESSEX, county, N.Y. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,779 sq. miles. The surface is hilly on the E., and rise to lofty mountains on the W. Lake Champlain lies on its E. border, along which is much fertile land. It is a vast depository of iron ore, and other mineral treasures. Vast quantities of magnetic iron ore exist. Mount Marcy, the highest peak of the Adirondack Mts., is 5,467 feet above the level of the ocean. Capital, Elizabethtown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $677,718; wheat, 66,510 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 120,425; oats, 189,954; potatoes, 307,549; wool, 150,258 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 260 saw m., 56 furnaces, bloomeries, & forges, 3 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly publication. Cap. employed in manufacture, $1,200,325; value of manufactured articles, $1,355,542;—43 churches; 17 acad., 512 pupils; 174 schools, 8,482 scholars; 160 libraries, 15,013 vols. Pop. 1840, 23,634; 1850, 31,148.

ESSEX, county, N.J. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 241 sq. m. Two mountain chains pass through it. Drained by Passaic r. and its branches, & Railway r., and some others. The soil is generally red shale. It has good water power, and extensive manufactures. Capital, Newark. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $529,427; wheat 34,637 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 297,076; oats, 151,765; potatoes, 159,148; wool, 6,466 pounds; 16 flouring & grist m., 3 iron founderies, 5 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 10 tanneries, 39 persons employed; 5 printing offices, 4 daily & 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $6,076,092; value of manufactured articles, $16,293,198.—82 churches; 82 acad., 3,609 pupils; 70 sch., 7,138 scholars; 22 libraries, 11,058 vols. Pop. 1840, 44,621; 1850, 73,944.

ESSEX, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 280 sq. ms. Rappahannock r. runs on its N.E. border, by the small tributaries of which it is watered. The surface is moderately uneven; soil sandy, fertile on the margins of the streams. Capital, Tappahannock. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $181,999; wheat, 104,840 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 391,895; potatoes, 4,625; tobacco 999 pounds; wool, 14,260;—16 flouring & grist m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $39,600; value of manufac. articles, $59,715;—11 churches; 3 acad., 115 pupils; 6 schools, 101 scholars Pop. 1840, 11,309; 1850, 10,206.

ESSEX, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 48 N.W. Montpelier, 523 W. Winooski r. runs on its S. border, and by its falls furnishes good water power. Drained by branches of Lamoille r. Surface level, soil, sandy, and clay loam. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—some mills, and about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,824; 1850, 2,052.

ESSEX, p-o., Essex co., Mass., 32 N.E. Boston, 472 W. Organized in 1819 from Ipswich. Soil well cultivated. The inhabitants are extremely engaged in ship building & the fisheries. The v. at the centre has 2 churches, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 cord & line fac., 3 boot & shoe fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,450; 1850, 1,585.

ESSEX, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 37 S. by E. Hartford, 334 W. The v. is situated on the right bank of Connecticut r., 7 ms. from its mouth, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a seminary, 10 stores, an extensive rope fac., & 950 inhabitants. Ship building is extensively carried on.

ESSEX, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 138 N. Albany, 509 W. Soil fertile on the E., & sterile W. Watered by Boquet r., flowing into Lake Champlain. The v. is situated on the W. side of Lake Champlain, & has a good steamboat landing, & 2 wharves. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist.—6 stores, 2 extensive storehouses, a tannery, a ship yard for lake craft, & about 600 inhabitants. A horse ferry-boat crosses, 2¼ miles, to Vermont. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,681; 1850, 2,351.

ESSEX, p. o., Fulton co., O.

ESSEX, v., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 73.

ESSEX, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 410.

ESSEX, county, Can. W. In the extreme S.W. part of the province. Area, 677 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil a mixture of gravel & loam, very fertile. Drained by numerous small streams, entering Lake Erie on the S., St. Clair on the N., & the Detroit Strait on the W. Capital, Sandwich. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 15,072; sheep, 13,485; swine, 13,584; horses, 5,334; wheat, 127,769 bush. produced; rye, 2,499; Ind. corn, 108,504; buckwheat, 5,900; barley, 3,801; oats, 101,206; potatoes, 139,935; peas, 6,912; tobacco, 447,111 pounds; wool, 40,264;—10 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 16,817.

ESSEX, a marit. co. of England, having N. cos. Cambridge & Suffolk, E. the N. Sea, S. the Thames, & W. Middlesex & Herts. Area 1,657 sq. ms., or 1,060,549 ac., of which nearly 900,000 ac. are arable & grass-land. Inhabited houses 73,530. Pop. 1851, 369,318. Surface towards the Thames & the sea flat, marshy, & much broken into peninsulas & islands; in the centre & N. beautifully diversified & richly wooded. Princip. rivers, the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne,

Chelmer, & Blackwater. Soil mostly a fertile loam. Climate on the coast damp, & producing agues; in other parts clear & healthy, less rain falling than, perhaps, in any other English co. The farming is ranked among the best in England. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, teazels, saffron, carraway, & hops, are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market; & the butter of Epping is of the finest quality. Stock of sheep estimated at from 500,000 to 600,000 head. Farms of all sizes, some of those rented being among the largest in the kingdom, while some farmed by their own proprietors are among the smallest. Average rent of land in 1810, 18s. 5½d. an acre. Leases not so common as formerly. The co. is almost wholly agricultural; in 1847, however, 2,227 persons were engaged in silk manufactures. Oyster fisheries are said to employ a capital of from 60,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* Value of land 1843, 1,289,645*l.*; total value of assessed property 1,935,616*l.* Co. rates 1847, 68,737*l.*; expenditure 60,-332*l.* Essex contains 14 hundreds, 5 half-hundreds, & a royal liberty, comprising 406 pas., in the home circuit & dioceses of London & of Rochester. Chief towns, Chelmsford (the cap.), Colchester, Maldon, & Harwich. The co. is intersected by the E. cos. r. r. It sends 10 mems. to H. of C., of which 2 are for its N., & 2 for its S. divisions. It gives the title of Earl to the Coningsby family.—This was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, comprising the above co. Essex, and parts of the cos. Middlesex & Hertfordshire.

ESSIE-WITH-NEVAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. W.S.W. Forfar. Area, 5,120 ac. Pop. 732.

ESSINGTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Bushbury, 5 m. N.E. Wolverhampton. Pop. 644.

ESSINGTON, N. Australia. [Port Essington.]

ES-SIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt. [Siout.]

ESSLING, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 m. E. Vienna, & where a severe engagement took place, 21st & 22d May 1809, between the French & the Austrians. [Aspern.]

ESSLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Neckar, & on the railroad to Ulm, 7 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 6,833. It is enclosed by walls, and ill built; principal edifices, an old castle on a height, & a handsome town-hall. It has a richly endowed hospital, various seminaries, manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tin wares, glue, and paper mills.

ESSONNES, a river of France, deps. Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 m. N.E. Orleans, after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Seine at Corbeil. It turns numerous flour mills.—II. a comm. & vill. on the above river, dep. Seine-et-Oise, ¼ m. S.W. Corbeil. Pop. 2,776, employed in flour, fulling, and tobacco mills, & manufactures of table linen.

ES-SOUAN, a town of Upper Egypt. [Assouan.]

ESSOYES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,727.

ESTACA (CAPE), the most N. point of Spain, E.N.E. C. Ortegal. Lat. 43° 47′ 50″ N.; lon. 7° 38′ 26″ W.

ESTAGEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyren, Orient., on r.b. of the Gly, 11 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,225, employed in distilleries & marble quarries. Birthplace of Arago.

ESTAIRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, on lt. b. of the Lys, 13 m. W. Lille. Pop. 3,207, employed in manufs. of linens and soap.

ESTANCIA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Sergipe, on lt. b. of the Piauhy. Pop. 2,000.

ESTARAC, an old subdivision of France, in the prov. Guyenne, of which *Mirande* was the cap., now included in the deps. Gers and H. Pyrenees.

ESTAVAYER, or ESTAVAYÉ (Germ. *Staffis*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. W.N.W. Freiburg, on the E. shore of L. Neuchatel. Pop. of pa. 1,703. It has an old castle, a Dominican nunnery, & a Jesuits' college.

ESTE, *Ateste*, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. S. S.W. Padua, cap. dist. Pop. 8,000, employed in manufs. of silk twist, linens, & earthenware. It is picturesquely situated, & well built: its houses are supported on arches, and it has a church and leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The Rocca or castle, near the town, is a fine feudal fortress, on the site of the seat of the Este family, from whom the sovereigns of Great Britain, Hanover, Brunswick, and Modena, are descended.—II. Este is the name of a river of Hanover, which joins the Elbe, 7 m. W. Altona, after a N. course of 26 miles.

ESTELLA (*Stella* & *Alba*), a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 26 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 6,192. It has an old castle, several churches & convents, an hospital, college, and manufs. of woollens.

ESTELLINE FURNACE, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

ESTELVILLE, p-o., Atlantic co., N.J.

ESTEPA, *Astapa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, with a fine palace of the family of Centurion. Pop. 1845 6,559.

ESTEPHE (ST.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,145.

ESTEPONA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 41 m. S. W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 9,251. Chief industry, fishing, linen weaving, & manufs. of leather. It has an old Roman castle in the centre of the town.

ESTERHAZY (Hung. *Eszterhaz*), a vill. of Lower Hungary, circ. Oedenburg, near the S.E. extremity of the Neusidl lake, 41 m. W.S.W. Presburg. Pop. 375. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, built in 1700 in the Italian style, surrounded by a noble park.

ESTHONIA, or REVEL (Germ. *Esthland*), a gov. of Russia, between lat. 58° 15′ and & 39° 40′ N., and lon. 22° 10′ and 28° 5′ E., having E. the gov. St. Petersburg, S. Livonia and the Lake Peipus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the isls. Dago, Worms, &c., Area, 7,790 sq. m. Pop. 1846 310,400. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narva, Loksa, Keyel, all flowing N. Soil sandy or marshy, and climate humid; about 2-3ds of it covered with pine forests, or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Except distilling, the manufactures are almost wholly domestic. Principal exports, corn, spirits, salt fish, and hides. Principal imports, herrings & salt. The inhabitants are mostly of Finnish descent, & Protestants. The gov. is subdivided into 6 circs. Principal towns, Revel, Hapsal Wissienstein, & Wesenberg.

ESTILL, county, Ky. Situated centrally, toward the E. part of the state. Area, 297 sq. ms. Drained by Kentucky r. & its branches. Surface mountainous; soil fertile on the margins of streams. It contains mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Irvine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $138,315; Ind. corn, 291,728 bush. produced; oats, 18,629; tobacco, 24,150 pounds; wool, 13,098;—26 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 furnace, 6 forges, 5 tanneries;—10 churches; 10 schools, 215 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,535; 1850, 5,985.

ESTILLS MILLS, p-o., Platt co., Mo.

ESTILVILLE, p-v., capital, Scott co., Va., 344 W. by S. Richmond, 412 W. Situated on Mocassin cr., a branch of Clinch r. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, 8 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

ESTRELHA, a riv. of Costa Rica, C. A., enters the Pacific near Quaypo, after a S.W. course of 50 m.—II. a town of N. Granada, prov. Antioquia, 5 m. S.W. Medellin.—II. (*Porto da*), a marit. vill. of Brazil, prov. & on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16 m. N. Rio.—IV. (*Serra da*), a mntn. range of Portugal, prov. Beira, extending from S.W. to N.E. for about 75 m., and having one peak which rises to 7,524 feet in height.—V. a mntn. chain of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. Length E. to W. about 18 m., aver. ht. 3,400 ft.

ESTREMADURA, an old prov. in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by the prov. Leon, E. by New & Old Castile, S. Andalucia, & W. Portugal; now comprised in the provs. Badajos & Caceres. Area, 14,166 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 601,124. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Gredos, Bejar, & Gata; on the S. by that of Constantina, a continuation of the S. Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe & San Benito, into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, & the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, &c., is raised, than is required for home consumption; & chesnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabs. Four millions of merino sheep are said to be driven hither to feed every winter; and vast herds of hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead, copper, silver, & iron mines exist here, but they are nearly all neglected: and manufs. are insignificant.

ESTREMADURA, an administr. prov. of Portugal,

on the Atlantic Ocean; cap. Lisbon. Area, 7,176 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 784,461. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mutnous. than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Princip. products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, sumach, & salt. Nearly sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Few mines are wrought; and manufs. are unimportant. The prov. is subdivided into the dists. of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem, besides which cities it comprises Setubal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra.

ESTREMOZ, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 23 m. N.E. Evora. Pop. 6,600. It has a strong castle on an eminence, an arsenal, & cavalry barracks, manufs. of earthenware, & a trade in hardwares. It is the seat of the authorities of the prov. Near it are marble quarries.

ESZEK, a town of Hungary. [Esseck.]

ETABLES, a comm. & maritime town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 m. N. N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,018.

ETAIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Moselle, in a marshy tract, 12 m. E.N.E. Verdun. Pop. 2,981. It has a communal college, & manufs. of cottons.

ETAL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 9 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Pop. returned with pa. of Ford. Here are ruins of a castle, built by Sir R. Manners in the reign of Edward 1.

ETALE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 24 m. S.W. Bastogne.

ETAMPES, (formerly *Estampes*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond., stretching with its suburbs, for 2 m. along the postroad between Paris & Orleans, 30 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 7,672. It has a station on the Paris & Orleans railr., a Gothic church of the 13th century, & the remains of a royal castle. In the town & its vicinity are numerous flour mills, & it is estimated to supply Paris with nearly half the quantity of flour consumed in that capital. It has also manufactures of soap, hosiery, and linen thread.

ETAPLES, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 m. S. Boulogne. Pop. 2,030. Its importance, as a military post, has long ceased; & its castle, built in 1160, is now a ruin; but it retains trade in salt, & has breweries & distilleries.

ETAWAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Bareily, in the Doab, enclosed by the dists. Agra, Alighur, Ferokhabad, & Cawnpore, the Gwalior dom. & Bundelcund. Area, 3,450 sq. m. Principal towns, Minpooree, Etawah, Kanoje, and Belah.—II. a town, cap. above dist., on the Jumna, 63 m. S.E. Agra; with remains of former grandeur, now in decay.

ETCHELLS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 1,476.

ETCHEMIN, p. v., Chrysostome par., Dorchester co., Can. E. Situated on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence, & has 7 stores, a saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 3,160 ac. Pop. 282.

ETCHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 8 m. E. S.E. Wadhurst. Area, 3,750 ac. Pop. 950.

ETCHMIADZIN, a vill. N. Persia. [Echmiadzin.]

ETHERIDGE, p. o., Jones co., Ga.

ETIENNE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. arrond., on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, 32 m. S.W. Lyon, with which it is connected by r. r. Pop. 47,362. It is surrounded by coal mines. It is irregularly laid out, but has some good houses built of a fine white stone. It has a national college, a school of mines, a chemical laboratory, & a public library. Principal edifices, the hotel de ville, comprising the town-hall, exchange, & a museum of the local manufactures; court-house, theatre, public library, a handsome obelisk fountain, & the termini of the two railrs. to Lyon & Roanne. St. Etienne has rapidly acquired prosperity in the two very dissimilar manufs. of iron wares & silk ribbons. Hardwares to the value of $800,000, & cutlery to $1,000,000 yearly, with bayonets, files, nails, cast iron, & steel are made, & a great deal of coal is raised for exportation. The ribbon manufs. are mostly in the suburbs & vicinity, & the total produce of ribbon is estimated at about $9,000,000. It has also manufs. of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper and lamp black.

ETIENNE (ST.), the name of numerous comms. & towns of France.—I. (*de Baigorry*), dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Spanish frontier, 23 m. S.S. Bayonne. Pop. 3,196. It has iron mines & marble quarries.—II. (*de Lugdarès*), Ardeche, cap. cant., 31 m. W. Privas. Pop. 2,928.—III. (*de Montluc*), Loire Inf., 10 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,540.—IV. (*de St. Geoirs*), Isere, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,002.—V. (*du Rouvray*), Seine-Inf., near the Seine, 4 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 1,494.

ETIVE (LOCH), an inlet of the N. Sea, Scotl., co. Argyle. Length about 20 m.; breadth varying, and often very narrow. Scenery on its shores very beautiful.

ETJOU, a town of Japan, isl. Kiusiu, 65 m. N.E. Nangasaki.

ETKO, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 m. S.S.W. Rosetta, 18 m. in length, & from 3 to 5 in breadth, & separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sand-bank, on which is the vill. Etko, 14 m. E. Aboukir. This lagoon was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801.

ETNA, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 61 N.N.E. Augusta, 656 W., on the line of Kennebec & Penobscot r. r. Soil fertile, adapted to wheat. Watered by a branch of Sebasticook r. It has a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 745; 1850, 802.

ETNA, p-v., Dryden t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 169 W. Albany, 302 W. Situated on Fall creek, and contains 2 churches, a store, a flouring m., a saw m., 2 distilleries, a cloth dressing establishment, & about 200 inhabitants.

ETNA, p. v., Alleghany co., Pa.

ETNA, p-o., Hanover co., Va.

ETNA, p. v., Paulding co., Ga.

ETNA, p-v., Etna t., Licking co., O., 17 E. Columbus, 376 W. Situated on the national road, & contains 1 church, 3 stores, 40 dwellings, & 293 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1,307.

ETNA, p. v., Decatur co., Tenn.

ETNA, p-o. Lapeer co., Mich.

ETNA, t., Huntington co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 105.

ETNA (Italian *Mongibello*), a celebrated volcanic mntn. of Sicily, on the E. coast of the isl., forming a nearly isolated cone, having E. the Mediterranean, and on the other sides the rivers Simeto & Onobello. The summit of the volcano is the culminating point of an irregularly triangular space, & its slopes are divided into 3 regions; I. the lava region covered with the richest vegetation, elegant cities, & villas; II. the wooded region; III. the upper region, covered with scoriae & ashes, in the midst of which rises the principal crater, which is always covered with snow. The highest point 10,874 feet above the sea, is in lat. 37° 43′ 31″ N., lon. 15° E. The first recorded eruption of Etna, is in the year 476 B. C.

ETNA CENTRE, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

ETNA FURNACE, v., Lawrence co., O., contains a Roman Catholic church, a furnace, & 75 inhabitants.

ETOBICOKE, p-t., York co., Can. W., 8 m. from Toronto. The v. includes the villages of *Lambton, Milton & Mimico*, & contains 1 Episcopal church, 3 stores, a woollen fac., & 650 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 3,471.

ETOILE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence. Pop. 1,058. It has a fortified castle in which Louis XI. resided.

ETOLIA, a prov. of Greece. [Ætolia.]

ETON, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Area of pa., 690 ac. Pop. 3,526. Horse fair, Ash-Wednesday. The town, which consists of one long winding street, is famous for its college founded by King Henry VI. in 1446, and now a favorite seat of preliminary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. It consists of two noble brick quadrangles, with towers, cloisters, & gateways in the Tudor style, & has a fine chapel & hall, a valuable library, two statues of its royal founder, beautiful pleasure grounds, with 70 foundation scholars, & about 700 stipendary pupils. The college is governed by a provost & fellows, & is richly endowed. The fellows of king's college, Cambridge, are entirely elected from Eton scholars. The ancient & curious triennial pageant of the *Montem*, when money is collected for the senior scholar on his removal to Cam

bridge, is now discontinued. Amongst the many great men who received a part of their education at Eton, may be named Waller, Boyle, Walpole, Bolingbroke, Fielding, Gray, Sherlock, Porson, Chatham, Fox, Lord Grey, Canning, & Wellington.

ETOWAH, r., Ga., one of the two constituent branches, which unite in Floyd co., to form the Coosa r.

ETOWAH, p-o., Cass co., Ga., 144 N.W. Milledgeville, 653 W.

ETRETAT, a comm. & maritime vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the English channel, 15 m. N.N.E. Havre. It affords facilities for an extensive harbor, its port being defended by a natural dyke. It is celebrated for its oysters.

ETRURIA, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, now forms the duchy of Lucca, the greater part of Tuscany, & a portion of the Pontif. states. The name was restored by Napoleon, who by the treaty of Luneville, in 1801, formed, of the grand duchy of Tuscany, the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1808.

ETRURIA, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, 1¼ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. returned with pa. It was the residence & seat of the manufs. of the late Mr. J. Wedgewood, inventor of the beautiful imitation of Etruscan vases, & the great improver of English porcelain, who died here in 1795.

ETSCH, a river of N. Italy. [ADIGE.]

ETTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. W.S.W. Breda. Pop. (with comm.) 5,391, who trade in corn, cattle, & fuel.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. N. Frieburg, on railr. to Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,730, who manuf. linen fabrics. From 1790 to 1803, this town was the residence of the last prince bishop of Strasburg, & here the Duke d'Enghien was seized & conveyed to Vincennes, May 16th, 1804.

ETTERS, p-o., York co., Pa.

ETTLINGEN, a town of Baden circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on railr., & on the Alb river, 4½ m. S. Carlsruhe. Pop. 4,250. It has gunpowder, paper & cotton mills.

ETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area, 3,960 ac. Pop. 498.—II. co. Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.E. Peterboro'. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 144.

ETTRICK, a river of Scotland, rising in the S.W. of co. Selkirk, through which it flows N.E., joining the Tweed after a course of 24 m., 2 m. below Selkirk. Chief affluent the Yarrow.—II. (*Pen*), a mountain near the source of the above river. Height 2,200 feet.—III. (*Forest*), a beautiful pastoral tract watered by the above river & its tributaries. It formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian forest, but is now almost entirely divested of trees.—IV. a mountainous pa., near the head waters of the above river, 17 m. S.W. Selkirk. Area, 43,168 ac. Pop. 477. It was the ancient seat of the Buccleugh family, has several old border fortresses, & much romantic scenery. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd," was born, & spent the greater part of his life, in this parish.

ETWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area, 3,465 ac. Pop. 795.

EU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 17 m. N.N.E. Dieppe. Pop. 3,749. In its pa. church, with a crypt, are many effigies of the Artois family, Counts of Eu. The Chateau d' Eu, inherited by Louis Philippe from this family, contained the finest collection of historical portraits in France, & is surrounded by a park & extensive gardens. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. & S. The town of Eu was burnt in 1445 by Louis XI., to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. This was the place of an interview between Queen Victoria & the King of the French in 1843.

EUBANKS, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 117 E.N.E. Milledgeville, 585 W.

EUBŒA (formerly *Egripos*, or *Negropont*), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a dep., in the Ægean Sea, lying along the N. coast of Thebes & Attica, between lat. 37° 57′ & 39° 2′ N., and lon. 22° 40′ & 24° 40′ E., separated from the mainland by the channels of Eubœa (anc. *Euripus*, *Egripos*, or *Negropont*, crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point opposite Chalcis), Talanta, & Trikeri. Length 115 m.; greatest breadth 38 m. Pop. 1852, 65,297. Surface mountainous, but very fertile. Highest mountain St. Elias, near the S.E. extremity, 4,607 feet, & Delphi, near centre on N. coast, 5,725 feet. Principal products, corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, & turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, & goats are reared. Principal towns, Chalcis, cap. of the N. division (Eubœa), Karystos chief town of the S. division.

EUCLID, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 155 N.E. by N. Columbus, 367 W. Situated on the south shore of Lake Erie. The v. is prettily situated, 8 ms. east of Cleveland, & contains 3 churches,—1 Disciples, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,774; 1850, 1,447.

EUCLID, p-o., Clay t., Onondago co., N. Y., 144 W. by N. Albany, 362 W.

EUDOKEEF, or FOGGY ISLANDS, a group of small isls. in the N. Pacific, off the S.E. coast of Aliashka, Russian America.

EUFAULA, p-v., Barbour co., Ala. Situated on the right bank of Chattahooche river, 90 m. S.E. Montgomery. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, 2 printing offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & 640 inhabitants. It is a great cotton mart.

EUFEMIA (SANTA), a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., near the Gulf of St. Eufemia, 5 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 1,100. It suffered severely in the great earthquake of 1638.

EUGANEAN HILLS, a low range of N. Italy, deleg. & 9 m. S.W. Padua, extending for about 10 m. from N. W. to S.E., & containing many fossil remains, & hot springs resorted to for bathing.

EUGENE, p-t., Vermilion co., Ia., 85 W. Indianapolis, 657 W. The v. is situated on the S. side of Big Vermilion r., 1½ ms. from the Wabash river, & contains 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & a carding machine, propelled by water power, a large grist & saw m., by steam, a brewery, a tannery, & 627 inhabitants. Big Vermilion is navigable for steamboats to this place. Pop. of t. 1,105.

EUHARLEY, p-o., Cass co., Geo.

EULALIA, p-t., Potter co., Pa., 187 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 279 W. Drained by the E. branch of the Sinnemahoning r. & its tributaries. Surface hilly; soil vegetable mold & gravelly loam. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 368; 1850, 288.

EULE, or ELAU, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, 12 m. S. Prague. Pop. 1,350. It was formerly celebrated for its rich gold mines.

EUPATORIA, formerly KOSLOV, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the W. coast of the Crimea, 38 m. W.N.W. Sinferopool. Pop. 1838, 7,000. It has a high Tartar school, hospital, custom-house, a large harbor, & considerable trade.

EUPEN, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 10 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Vesdre, 4½ m. E. Limburg. Pop. 10,940. It has important manufactures of woollens.

EUPHEMIA, p. v., Preble co., O. Pop, 1850, 281.

EUPHRASIA, t., Gray co., Can. W. Pop. 603.

EUPHRATES (native *Phraut*, or *Frat*), a famous r. of Asiatic Turkey, the E.most part of which it drains; rises by two heads in the table land of Armenia, the source of the principal, the Morad, being between Lake Van & Mount Ararat & that of the Frat, about 20 m. N.E. Erzeroum. Both branches have a W. course, and they unite in lat. 39° N., lon. 39° E., whence the Euphrates has successively a S. & S.E. course, encompassing on three sides the whole basin of its chief tributary the Tigris, and separating Turkish Armenia and Mesopotamia from Syria & the Arabian Desert. In lat. 31° N., lon. 47° E., the Tigris unites with it to form the Shat-ul-Arab, which about 130 miles below enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and including which, the total length of the Euphrates to the source of the Morad may be estimated at 1,800 m. In its upper third, it traverses a mountainous country, & near Someisat breaks through the Taurus chain, forming a double cataract; but from this point it is navigable to the sea, & in its lower part flows through a rich & flat region, where it varies from 200 to 800 yards in width, having as high as Hillah a depth of 18 feet, & navigable for steamers drawing 4 feet water, from the sea to Bir, 100



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m. E. the Gulf of Scanderoon, & the nearest point of its approach to the Mediterranean. Besides the Tigris, it receives the Kara-su of Kaisariyeh, Khabur, & Kerah rivers; & on its banks are the Bassorah (on the Shat-ul-Arab), & the towns Arja, Semava, Lemlum, Hillah (the modern representative of Babylon), Anbar, Hit, Heeth, Kaskisia, Rakha, &c.; & in Armenia, Melagherd, & Erzeroum.

EURE, *Eura*, a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, flows N.E. through the deps. Eure-et-Loire & Eure, past Chartres, Nogent-le Roi, Ivry, Louviers, & joins the Seine on left, near Point-de-l'Ardeche. Chief affl. the Iton on left. Length 112 m., for 50 of which it is navigable.

EURE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Evreux, forms part of the old prov. of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat. 48° 37′ & 49° 28′ N. Area, 2,414 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 415,777. Climate mild and humid; surface generally flat. Chief rivers, the Seine & its affluents, the Eure, Rille, Andelle, and the Iton, affluent of the Eure. Minerals comprise iron, building & mill stones; corn is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one-fifth part of the dep.; excellent horses, cattle, & sheep are reared. Mining and manufacture industry very active. Manufactures include woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Les Andelys, Bernay, Evereux, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer.

EURE-ET-LOIR, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Chartres, forms part of the old provs. Orleannais & Ile-de-France, between lat. 47° 57′ & 48° 55′ N. Area, 2,361 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 294,892. Chief rivers, the Eure & Loire; there are many marshes in the W. Climate mild & temperate. Soil extremely fertile; a great amount of corn is raised, & it is considered the granary of Paris. Excellent cavalry horses are reared, & numerous cattle, sheep, & poultry. The dep. is poor in minerals, but has several iron works, & manufs. of coarse cloths, cottons, & paper. It is divided into the arronds. Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, & Nogent-le-Rotrou.

EUREKA, p. o., Woodford co., Ill.
EUREKA, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.
EUREKA, t., Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 461.
EUREKA, v., Trinity co., Cal. Pop. 55.
EUREKA MILLS, p. o., Greene co., O.
EURIPOS CHANNEL, Greece. [EUBŒA.]

EUROPE, *Europa*, the smallest, but most civilized, & in proportion to its extent, the best peopled of the five great divisions of the globe; forms a peninsular prolongation of Asia, from which it is separated on the E. by the river Kara, the Ural mountains & river, and the Caspian Sea; & on the S. by the mountain chain of Caucasus. On all other sides it is bounded by seas, bays, gulfs, & straits; these are, on the N. the Arctic Ocean, W. the Atlantic, & S. the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, & the Black Sea. The continental portion of Europe is comprised between lat. 36° & 71° 12′ N., & lon. 9° 30′ W. & 60° 50′ E. Its greatest length from Astrakhan to Brest is 2,450 m., & its extreme breadth from Cape Nord-Kyn to Cape Matapan 2,360 m. Area estimated at 3,635,411 sq. ms., 3-4ths of which is occupied by plains, & 1-4th by mountains & high lands. The peninsulas comprise 1-4th, & the islands 1-21st of the whole extent. Pop. 258,074,841.

One of the great characteristics of this quarter of the globe, is the vast number of inland seas & estuaries by which it is intersected, & the immense extent of coast line (17,960 m.) which in consequence it enjoys. The principal peninsulas thus formed are in the N.: Scandinavia, between the Baltic Sea & the Atlantic Ocean; Jutland, between the Baltic & the German Ocean; the peninsula of Brittany, between the English Channel & the Bay of Biscay. In the S., the Iberian peninsula (Spain & Portugal), between the Mediterranean & the Atlantic Ocean; the Italian peninsula, between the Adriatic & the Tyrrhenian Sea; the Hellenic peninsula (Greece & Turkey), E. of Italy; & the Crimea in the N. of the Black Sea. The principal islands are in the German Ocean, the British Isles, the largest in Europe. In the Arctic Ocean, Iceland & Nova Zembla. In the Mediterranean & its branches, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta, Elba, & the Balearic islands. The isls. of Greece, Crete or Candia, the Ionian isls., & the isls. of Dalmatia. The Baltic includes numerous islands, the chief of which are Seeland, Fulmen, & Laaland, Rugen, Bornholm, Oeland, Gothland, & the archipelago of Stockholm. Most of the rivers of Europe belong to two great basins, that of the Atlantic & its branches on the W., & the Mediterranean on the S.; the line of separation which follows the direction S.W. to N.E., is elevated on the W., where it is formed by the Sierra Nevada, part of the Pyrenees, the Cevennes & the Vosges mountains; it meets the Alps near the sources of the Rhine & Rhone. After cutting the Carpathians on the N. of Hungary, the watershed traverses Russia, where its elevation is very inconsiderable. On the E. & S.E., the Volga & its affluents contribute their waters to the Caspian Sea, & on the N.E. the Dwina flows to the Arctic Ocean. The mean height of Europe is 686 feet. A great part of N. Germany, Denmark, Holland, & part of Belgium are plains, little elevated above the level of the sea; the great plains of Russia & Poland have a mean height of 360 feet; the other countries of Europe are traversed by chains of mountains, the chief of which are the Scandinavian Alps in Sweden & Norway, the Carpathians & their contreforts, the Sudetic mntns. in Germany; the Balkan mountains, the Dinaric Alps, & the chain of Pindus in Turkey; the Alps between Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany; the Apennines in Italy, the Jura between France & Switzerland, the Cevennes & the mountains of Auvergne in France, the Pyrenees between France & Spain, the Iberian & the Cantabrian mountains, the Sierra Estrella, the mountains of Toledo, the Sierra Morena, & the Sierra Nevada in Spain. The principal summits of the different chains are, in the Alps, Mont Blanc, the culminating point of Europe, 15,810 feet, Monte Rosa 15,208 feet. In the Pyrenees, Pic Nethou or Maladetta 11,168 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, the peak of Mulhaçen 11,660 feet. The mountains of Great Britain cover the N. & W. parts of the island; their general direction corresponds with that of the Scandinavian mountains, & like them also the W. sides are abrupt, and broken up by numerous gulfs, while they slope gradually to the E. shores. The principal chains are the Grampians & the Cheviots, & the culminating point is Ben Nevis 4,368 feet. Iceland is covered with mountains, the highest of which is the Oräfäjokel, 6,405 feet in elev. The isls. of Sardinia & Corsica are traversed by a small chain of mountains, interrupted by the Strait of Bonafacio, culminating point Monto Rotondo in Corsica 8,760 feet. Sicily is traversed by a chain of mountains, separated from the Apennines by the Strait of Messina, culminating point Mount Etna 10,874 feet. Some of these mountain chains contain numerous extinct volcanoes, & the volcanoes of Etna, Vesuvius, Heckla, & Stromboli are still in a state of activity.

Europe is every where well-watered; it has no deserts like those in Asia & Africa. The most important rivers are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Po, Rhone, Ebro, Tagus, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Meuse, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Dwina. Lakes abound in Sweden, the N.W. of Russia, Switzerland, Hungary, & Italy. The most remarkable are Wener, Wetter, Mælar in Sweden; Ladoga & Onega in Russia; Leman, Lucerne, & Zurich in Switzerland; Constance between Switzerland & Germany; Neusiedl & Balaton in Hungary; Maggiore, Como, & Garda in N. Ital.

The climate of continental Europe presents the most striking contrasts, but it is in general temperate, & exempt from the extremes of heat & cold to which the other great divisions of the globe are exposed. This is partly owing to the seas by which it is surrounded, & partly to the gulf stream, the heated atmosphere from which, is carried by the prevailing S.W. winds to the W. shores of Europe. The numerous inland seas, lakes, & rivers which intersect it, soften the atmosphere, & induce a humidity favorable to vegetation. South of the parallel of lat. 45° N.; extreme cold is rare, & of short duration, while the heat is tempered by the mountains which cover this portion of Europe; but the southern coasts frequently suffer from the hot wind of Africa, the *Sirocco*, which is occasionally arrested only at the foot of the Alps. The great plain of the N.E. being exposed to N. winds from the Arctic Ocean, has a much more severe climate than the other countries of Europe. The lower limit of perpetual snow in Europe, has, in the Alps & Pyrenees, an elevation of 8,000 feet; &, in the interior of Norway, 4,000 feet. The soil of the different countries of Europe, is,

on the whole, fertile, & produces all the vegetable substances of temperate climates. In the peninsulas of the S., where the vegetation resembles that of the tropics, the sugar cane, the cotton plant, the orange, citron, fig, pomegranate, vine, rice, & tobacco are cultivated, & the trees comprise the chesnut, oak, & pine. In the central regions, comprising France, Switzerland, & the valleys of the Rhine, Elbe, Danube, & Theiss, & on the shores of the Black & Caspian Seas, the vine is cultivated with success; the orchards supply the walnut, peach, apricot, apple, & pear; wheat, rye, & in some places tobacco & maize are cultivated; the poplar is common, the chesnut is rare, & the forests comprise the oak, beech & fir. In the British islands, & the greater part of lower Europe, valuable grain is cultivated, & the forests produce the oak, beech, birch & pine. In the N. part of Europe, barley & oats are cultivated as far as lat. 60° N. in Lapland, & the forests produce the pine & the birch; the N. of Russia is incapable of producing any kind of grain.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF EUROPE:

EXHIBITING THE AREA IN STATUTE MILES, POPULATION, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, NATIONAL DEBT, ARMY, AND NAVY OF EACH STATE.

STATES.	Area in Statute Miles.	Date of Census.	Population.	Revenue in Federal Currency.	Expenditure in Federal Currency.	National Debt in Federal Currency.	Army.	Navy.	Number of Guns.
Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cothen, Anhalt Dessau, *Duchies*	980	1852	164,400	1,252,408	1,252,408	4,156,907	1,224	..	..
Austria, *Empire*	258,723	1850	36,514,446	108,277,238	135,033,927	593,528,353	738,624	104	742
Baden, *Grand Duchy*	4,925	1852	1,356,943	7,716,016	7,720,560	24,053,172	15,000	..	..
Bavaria, *Kingdom*	29,637	1852	4,559,452	13,740,095	14,743,578	54,113,269	71,540	..	..
Belgium, *Kingdom*	13,214	1849	4,359,090	22,796,486	24,551,019	125,841,761	90,000	5	36
Bremen, *Free City*	106	1849	79,047	673,000	665,228	....	485	..	..
Brunswick, *Duchy*	1,915	1852	270,825	2,755,700	2,755,700	4,382,157	4,857	..	..
Denmark, *Kingdom*	59,762	..	2,296,597	7,923,000	7,500,000	60,032,000	25,000	30	884
France, *Empire*	203,736	1851	35,781,628	281,318,320	281,061,424	1,123,615,567	350,000	319	8,000
Frankfort, *Free City*	38	1849	77,950	636,000	636,000	6,700,000	1,024	..	..
Great Britain and Ireland, *Kingdom*	122,550	1851	27,675,324	290,000,000	275,000,000	3,774,465,000	175,919	420	15,026
Greece, *Kingdom*	17,900	1852	1,002,102	3,553,677	3,202,333	11,323,839	9,848	19	131
Hamburg, *Free City*	150	..	188,054	1,171,000	1,800,000	24,000,000	1,298	..	..
Hanover, *Kingdom*	14,334	1852	1,819,253	5,443,467	5,666,248	25,527,469	23,687	..	..
Hesse Cassel, *Electorate*	4,347	1846	754,590	3,100,000	3,210,500	1,108,732	8,700	..	..
Hesse Darmstadt, *Grand Duchy*	3,240	1852	854,314	3,936,000	4,000,000	5,490 000	10,514	..	..
Hesse Homburg, *Landgravate*	106	1852	24,921	148,047	149,257	504,621	488	..	..
Hohenzollern Hechingen, Sigmaringen, *Principalities*	452	..	65,574	181,000	180,000	126,270	501	..	..
Ionian Islands, *Republic*	1,097	1852	230,000	650,000	625,000	825,000	3,000	4	..
Liechtenstein, *Principality*	53	1842	6,351	8,673	8,673	....	55	..	..
Lippe Detmold, *Principality*	438	1849	104,674	193,200	193,200	....	1,096	..	..
Lippe Schaumburg, *Principality*	207	1852	30,226	88,400	88,400	....	596	..	..
Lubec, *Free City*	127	1851	54,166	276,400	278,000	3,700,000	490	..	..
Lucca, *Duchy*	36	..	182,000	432,630	432,630	179,400	2,720	4	..
Mecklenburg Strelitz, *Duchy*	766	1851	99,628	345,000	345,000	828,000	800	..	..
Mecklenburg Schwerin, *Grand Duchy*	4,788	1852	542,763	2,210,798	2,338,903	7,700,000	2,665	..	..
Modena, *Duchy*	2,148	1850	586,458	1,632,445	1,614,705	....	14 656	..	..
Nassau, *Duchy*	1,752	1852	429,060	1,940,000	1,940,000	4,947,000	6,285	..	..
Netherlands with Luxemb'rg, *Kingdom*	13,598	1852	3,362,265	29,009,000	28,034,000	48,300,000	50,000	141	2,174
Oldenburg, *Grand Duchy*	2,425	1852	281,923	794,880	902,000	1,173,000	3,673	..	..
Parma, *Grand Duchy*	2,404	1852	502,841	1,770,000	1,764,000	1,239,000	6,113	..	..
Portugal, *Kingdom*	36,510	1851	3,471,199	12,000,000	15,075,000	82,800 000	28,814	59	717
Prussia, *Kingdom*	108,001	1849	16,346,625	68,700,000	70,500,000	151,800,000	127,742	58	188
Reuss, *Principality*	610	1846	112,175	338,100	338,000	621,000	745	..	..
Russia, *Empire*	1,917,456	1846	54,092,300	75,348,000	75,348,000	483,000,000	700,000	207	9,000
San Marino, *Republic*	22	..	7,600	5,640	3,760	None.	800	..	..
Sardinia, *Kingdom*	25.299	1848	4,916,084	19,620,000	27,180.000	95,000,000	47,718	62	9,000
Saxe-Altenburg, *Duchy*	510	1850	132.849	502,250	502,250	1.100,000	1,474	..	..
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *Duchy*	799	1852	150,412	925,320	925,320	2,200,000	1,240	..	..
Saxe-Meinengen, *Duchy*	972	1853	166,364	718,000	718,000	1,882.000	2,400	..	..
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, *Duchy*	1,420	1853	262,524	562,000	576,000	4,500,000	2,000	..	..
Saxony, *Kingdom*	5.767	1852	1,987,832	6,211,000	6,211,000	38,350,000	25,390	..	..
Schwartz Rudolstadt, *Principality*	330	1852	69.038	251,000	250.000	690,000	809	..	..
Schwartz Sonderhausen, *Principality*	327	1852	60,847	334,000	332,000	828,000	450	..	..
Spain, *Kingdom*	182.963	1849	14,216,219	60,000,000	65,000.000	769,000.000	132,993	179	1,206
States of the Church, *Popedom*	18,586	1843	2,898,115	11,346,000	12,487,000	82,000,000	21,059	..	..
Sweden and Norway, *Kingdom*	291,164	1849	4,762,224	7,400.000	7,400,000	1,200,000	48,000	380	1,856
Switzerland, *Republic*	15,278	1850	2,390,116	2,390,000	2,224,000	None.	108,000	..	..
Turkey in Europe, *Empire*	210,585	1844	15,500,000	31,100.000	31,121,000	35,190,000	327,360	70	800
Tuscany, *Grand Duchy*	7,415	1852	1,778,021	5,728,000	5,720,000	6,900,000	14,759	10	15
Two Sicilies, *Kingdom*	37,457	1851	8,704,472	20,603,000	20,603,000	77,280,000	45,000	15	484
Waldeck, *Principality*	446	1852	59.697	236,000	236,000	1,076,000	1,058	..	..
Wurtemburg, *Kingdom*	7,640	1852	1,733,263	4,455,000	4,801,000	20,000,000	8,275	..	..

The zoology of Europe is less remarkable than that of the other divisions of the globe. Confining attention to the land mammalia, & omitting all notice of the domesticated races, the following exhibits the gross number exclusively European: 1 Quadrumana, 27 Cheiroptera, 50 Carnivora, 35 Rodentia, 1 Pachydermata, and 9 Ruminantia. Thus no animal occurs belonging to the Edentata (toothless animals,) and Marsupialia (pouched animals). There is one species of Quadrumana (four handed), the Barbary ape, naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and one species of Pachydermata (thick skinned), the wild boar, still common in the forests. The Cheiroptera (hand winged), comprehends various races of bats generally diffused. The most interesting of the Rodentia, (gnawers), is the beaver, still lingering on the banks of the Rhone, Rhine, Danube, and other rivers. The carnivorous animals are mostly insignificant, excepting the bear, wolf, & lynx. The ruminants comprise the reindeer, generally domesticated, but wild in the extreme north, the elk, fallow deer, red deer or stag, roebuck, chamois, ibex, mouffion or musmon, & auroch. The two last are peculiar to Europe, & very confined in their range, the moufflon inhabiting the rocky heights of Sardinia and Corsica, and the auroch roaming in a few Russian forests.

The fauna of Europe is less varied than that of the other continents of the old world, but is rich in useful animals, & exempt from the noxious species common to Asia & Africa. The horse, cow, ass, sheep, goat, pig, & dog are distributed nearly all over the continent

the buffalo inhabits the marshy plains of Italy, Wallachia, & Hungary; & the camel is found near the Black Sea. In the N. of Europe, the rein-deer renders valuable service to man; many quadrupeds yield furs, and the eider duck furnishes the down so valuable in commerce. The forests are peopled with hares, foxes, deer, & wild boars; the wolf & the bear are common in Scandinavia. In the higher Alps & the Pyrenees are found the chamois, the wild goat, the bear, & the eagle. The birds of prey comprise the vulture, kite, eagle, & falcon.

The mineral riches of Europe are highly important, less on account of the precious metals, than the abundance of the most useful minerals, to which it greatly owes the development of its industry, & the superiority it has acquired over the other regions of the globe. The most productive gold mines in Europe are those of the Carpathians in the N. of Hungary, Transylvania & Russia. The richest silver mines are those of the Erzgebirge, the Carpathians, & the Harz in Germany, and the Alps in Scandinavia. Iron is very widely distributed, it is most abundant in Britain, & general in the Cevennes, the Vosges, the Jura, the E. Alps, the Riesengebirge, & other mountains in Germany, & in the Scandinavian Alps. Lead is abundant in the E. part of the Sierra Nevada, in Cornwall, & in the E. Alps. Copper in Cornwall, the E. Alps, & the Alps of Scandinavia. Tin is nowhere plenty except in Cornwall, & zinc is mostly found in the Riesengebirge. The principal mines of mercury are those of Almaden in the Sierra Morena, & of Idria in the E. Alps. Salt mines occur principally in the Carpathians & in the E. Alps, but sea salt is obtained abundantly on the greater part of the coasts—especially on those of the Black Sea. Coal is most abundant in Great Britain, but rich mines exist also in Belgium, in the Cevennes, & in the mountains between the Rhine & the Weser. The greatest amount of turf is obtained in the low plains of N. Holland, & at the mouths of the Meuse & Rhine in S. Holland. Europe, now the most powerful division of the world, was to a great extent plunged in barbarism, at a time when Asia & Africa had powerful nations, & rich & populous cities. The navigators of Phœnicia, Greece, & Tuscany diffused civilization and the arts through the countries of the S., while those of the middle & N. of Europe, separated by impenetrable forests & vast marshes, were inhabited by nomade races, unacquainted with agriculture & commerce. Among these, however, the Celts, Germans, & Sarmatians formed powerful nations, who held disputed sway, till the Romans subdued all the countries of the S. & W., & during five centuries gave them their language, their arts, & their laws. In the 5th century the Roman Empire was dismembered by irruptions of barbarians, & Europe again partially reverted to a state of barbarism. Modern civilization dawned amidst the struggles consequent on the founding of the empire of Charlemagne, at the end of the 8th century. It was much facilitated by the crusades in the 12th century, & far more by the invention of printing in the 15th century. The marit. discoveries of the 15th century, distributed over the globe the commerce & the colonies of Europeans, who now people the greater part of America, & have settled in Africa & the islands of the Indian & the Pacific Oceans.

The pop. belong entirely to the Indo-Europ. family of the Caucasian race (except a few Mongolian tribes in the N. & E. of the continent). The varieties of this family consist of the Teutonic or German, distributed over the N. & W. of Europe; the Slavonian in the centre & E.; the Hellenic & Pelasgian in the S.; the Celtic in the W., &c. Christianity in its different forms, is professed by a great majority of the inhabitants. The Greek church prevails in Russia, Greece, the Ionian islands, Servia, Moldavia, & Wallachia, parts of Turkey, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, & Dalmatia. The Roman Catholic church is dominant in the S. & W. of Europe, in Italy, Spain & Portugal, France, Belgium, a great part of Austria, & some of the smaller German states, Switzerland, & Ireland. The Protestant church prevails in Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, & several of the smaller German states, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, & England, as well as in parts of France & Austria, & in the Baltic provs. of Russia. Mohammedanism is confined to the inhabitants of Turkey.

The following table shows the comparative amount of instruction in the principal states of Europe in 1846:

Saxony,	1 pupil for every	6	of the pop.
Netherlands,	1	6	"
Prussia,	1	6½	"
Great Britain,	1	9	"
Belgium	1	9	"
Austria,	1	10	"
France,	1	11	"
Russia,	1	143	"

EUROTAS, a riv. of Greece, Morea. [Vasiliko.]

EUSKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 3,100.

EUSTATIUS (ST.), one of the Dutch W. India isls., leeward group, 12 m. N.W. St. Christopher. Area, 190 sq. m. Pop. 1847, 1,903. It is mountainous, & has two extinct volcanoes. Climate healthy, but earthquakes & hurricanes frequent.

EUSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Area, 3,780 ac. Pop. 256.

EUTAW, p. o., Randolph co., Ga.

EUTAW, p-v., De Soto co., Miss., 215 N. Jackson, 928 W.

EUTAW, p-v., capital of Greene co., Ala. Situated 3 ms. W. of Black Warrior r., & contains a court house, a church, 3 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 300 inhabitants.

EUTAW SPRINGS, S. C., a small branch of Santee r. On the borders of this stream was fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, in the American revolution, between General Greene, American, with a loss of 555; & Gen. Stewart, British, with a loss of 1,000.

EUTIN, a town of N. Germany, cap. princip. Lubeck, in a detached territory, enclosed by Holstein, 18 m. N. Lubeck. Pop. 2,816. It has a ducal palace on an isl. in an adjacent lake.

EUXINE SEA. [Black Sea.]

EUXTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on the Manchester & Preston r. r., 2 m. W.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 1,631.

EVAL (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W. N.W. St.-Columb Major. Area, 2,886 ac. Pop. 326.

EVANS, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 311 W. Albany, 368 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam & clay, adapted to grain & to grass. Drained by Little & Big Sisters creeks, flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the W. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,087; 1850, 2,182.

EVANSBURG, v., Montgomery co., Pa., 6 m. N.W. Norristown. Contains an Episcopal church, & about 100 inhabitants.

EVANSBURG, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 242 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 312 W.

EVANSBURGH, p. v., Coshocton co., O.

EVANS' MILLS, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

EVANS' MILLS, p. o., Chatham co., N. C.

EVANSPORT, p-v., Defiance co., O., 165 N.W. Columbus, 517 W. It contains 165 inhabitants.

EVANSVILLE, p-v., Le Ray t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 165 N.W. Albany, 425 W. Situated on Pleasant cr., a branch of Indian r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a machine shop, a tannery, a carding & fulling m., & 400 inhabitants.

EVANSVILLE, p-v., Preston co., Va., 266 N.W. Richmond, 190 W. Situated between Cheat & Valley rivers.

EVANSVILLE, p-v., capital, Vanderburg co., Ia., 172 S.W. by S. Indianapolis. It is situated on the N. bank of the Ohio r., at the great north bend, below the entrance of Green r., & at the termination of the Evansville & Illinois r. r., contains a brick court house, jail, a bank, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 3 printing offices issuing 2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers, 6 schools, a steam flouring m., a foundry, 45 stores, & 3,235 inhabitants.

EVANSVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Ark., 189 N.W. Little Rock, 1,215 W.

EVANSVILLE, p. o., Randolph co., Ill.

EVANSVILLE, p. o., Rock co., Wis.

EVAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arrond. & 21 m. N.E. Aubusson, with hot mineral baths. Pop. 1,391.

EVEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¾ m. N.E. Sleaford. Area, 1,624 ac. Pop. 66.

EVENING SHADE, p. o., Lawrence co., Ark.

EVENLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1 m. S. Brackley. Area, 3,104 ac. Pop. 489.—II. a river of England, rising in the N. of co. Oxford, & flowing S.E. past Blandford & Blenheim, into the Isis, 4 m. W.N.W. Oxford.

EVENLODE, a pa., co. Worcester, 2¼ m. S. E. Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Area, 1,563 ac. Pop. 312.

EVENWOOD, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew Auckland, 5 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Pop. 726.

EVERBECQ, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.E. Tournai, with extensive salt refineries. & linen manufactures. Pop. 4,084.

EVERCREECH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 4,078 ac. Pop. 1,376.

EVERDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Daventry. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 712.

EVERETT'S SPRING, p. o., Floyd co., Ga.

EVERGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 7,795.

EVERGREEN, p-v., Conecuh co., Ala., 172 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 914 W.

EVERGREEN, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

EVERINGHAM, a pa., England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Market-Weighton. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 297.

EVERITTSTOWN, p.v., Alexandria t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 43 N.W. Trenton, 200 W. It has a Methodist church & about 100 inhabitants.

EVERITTSVILLE, p. v., Wayne co., N. C.

EVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4¾ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Area, 3,275 ac. Pop. 367.

EVERSDEN (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 312. —II. (*Little*), 5¼ m. S.E. Caxton. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 288.

EVERSHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2¼ m. E. S.E. Woburn. Area, 2,119 ac. Pop. 982.

EVERSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6¼ m. E.N. E. Beauminster. Area, 1,409 ac. Pop. 606. Fairs, 12th May. Melbury Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, is in this parish.

EVERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N. Hartford Bridge. Area, 5,224 ac. Pop. 789.

EVERTON, p-v., Fayette co., Ia., 66 E. by S. Indianapolis, 522 W.

EVERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Beds, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Area, 975 ac. Pop. 246. —II. co. Notts, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Area, 4,679 ac. Pop. 888.—III. a town, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Pop. 25,513. It has 2 churches, & many elegant villas.

EVESBATCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. S. S.E. Bromyard. Area, 973 ac. Pop. 108.

EVESHAM, t., Burlington co., N. J., 34 S. Trenton, 150 W. Surface level; soil sand & sandy loam. Drained by Rancocus & Haines' creeks on its borders, & by the head waters of Little Egg Harbor r. It has several villages. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 12 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,067.

EVESHAM, a parl. & munic. bor. & market town of Engl., co. Worcester, in the beautiful vale of the same name, & on the navigable part of the Avon, 15 m. S.E. Worcester. Area, which includes three pas., 2,150 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,605, mostly employed in garden work in the rich environs. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated mitred abbey, founded in 709; two branch banks, with small manufs. of stockings, & large market on Monday for horticultural produce. It sends two mems. to H. of C. An act has been obtained for a r. r., connecting Worcester & Oxford, & passing through Evesham. In 1265, Edward P. of Wales, afterwards Edward I., here totally defeated the barons, under Simon de Montfort.

EVIAN, a vill. of Savoy, on the Lake & 26 m. N.E. Geneva. Pop. 2,084. Near it are the chalybeate baths of Amphion.

EVIE & RENDALL, a pa. in the mainland of Orkney, Scotland. Pop. 1,446.

EVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 293.

EVORA, *Ebora & Liberalitas Juliæ*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Alemtejo, on a height 85 m. E.S.E. Lisbon. Pop, 15,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, & has two ruined forts, a rich Gothic cathed., sev. convents & hospitals, a house of charity, barracks, diocesan school, & a museum. An aqueduct still in use, & the remains of a temple of Diana (now a slaughter house) are attributed to the Roman general, Q. Sertorius. It has manufs. of hardware & leather, & a large cattle fair on St. John's day. Pop. of dist. 1850, 83,286.—*Evoramonte* is a market town, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. N.E. Evora.

EVRAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on rt. b. of the Rance, 6 m. S.S.E. Dinan. Pop. 4,163.

EVRE, a river of France, dep. Cher, rises in the marsh of Bourdelins, & joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length 41 m.

EVREUX (anc. *Mediolanum*, afterwards *Eburovices*), a city of France, cap. dep. Eure, on the Iton, 53 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 1846, 8,137. It is well-built, & has many antique houses, a fine cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock tower, built during the English domination in 1417, a town hall, episcopal palace, theatre, & a botanic garden. It has manufs. of cotton twist, woollen & cotton fabrics, & leather. In its environs is the fine château of Navarre, in which the Empress Josephine resided after her divorce.

EVRON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,256. It has manufs. of linen goods.—*Evry*, is a sta. on the Paris & Corbeil r. r., 13 m. S. Paris.

EWBANK'S MILLS, p. o., Johnson co., Ark.

EWE (LOCH), an inlet of the N. sea, Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

EWE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. E. N.E. Tregoney. Area, 5,935 ac. Pop. 1,544.

EWELL, a small mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station on the London & Epsom rail r., 1¼ m. N.N.E. Epsom. Area of pa., 4,221 ac. Pop. 2,186.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.W. Dover. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 403.

EWELME, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Area, 2,376 ac. Pop. 673. It has an hospital, founded by the Duke of Suffolk in the reign of Henry VI.

EWENNY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,975 ac. Pop. 272. It has ruins of an abbey founded in 1141.

EWERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 508.

EWES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the small river Ewes, 4 m. N. Langholm. Area, 34¼ sq. ms. Pop. 354. The scenery is amongst the most beautiful on the borders.

EWHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 10 m. S.W. Dorking. Area, 5,483 ac. Pop. 872.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 4 m. N.E. Robert's Bridge. Area, 5,719 ac. Pop. 1,213. Fairs, 21st May, 5th Aug.—III. co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area, 479 ac. Pop. 16.

EWING, t., Franklin co., Mass. Pop. 1840, 309; 1850, 449.

EWING, t., Mercer co., N. J. It has the Delaware r. on its W. border. Surface level; soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,017; 1850, 1,480.

EWING, p. o., Hocking co., O.

EWING, p. o., Franklin co., Ill.

EWING'S NECK, p. o., Cumberland co., N. J.

EWINGTON, p-v., & capital of Effingham co., Ill., 85 S.E. Springfield, 714 W. Situated on the national road, on the W. bank of Little Wabash r. It has an elevated & pleasant situation, & contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

EWINGTON, p. o., Gallia co. O.

EWLOE, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hawarden, 6 m. S.S.E. Flint. Pop. 1,682.

EWYAS, a valley of S. Wales, co. Brecknock, near the point where it joins with the cos. Hereford & Monmouth. It is watered by the river Honddy, surrounded by lofty mountains, and contains the picturesque ruins of Llanthony abbey.—II. (*Harold*), a pa. of Engl., co. and 10¼ m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,838 ac. Pop. 392.

EXBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m E. S.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 2,121 ac. Pop. 525.

EXBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Eymington. Area, 3,066 ac. Pop. 384.

EXCHANGE, p-o., Warren co., N. C., 57 N.N.E. Raleigh, 237 W.

EXCHANGE, p. o., McCracken co., Ky.

EXCHANGEVILLE, p. v., Mercer co., Pa.

EXE, a riv. of England, rises in Exmoor, co. Somerset, & flows, after a S. course of 45 m., into the English Channel at Exmouth, from whence to Topsham (about 8 m.) it has a navigable estuary. Chief affls., the Yeo & Clist. Bampton, Tiverton, & Exeter are on its banks.

EXEA, or EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,082. It has manufs. of linens & woollens.

EXELBY, a tnship. of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Burneston, 2 m. S.E. Bedale. Pop. 783.

EXETER, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 79 N.N.E. Augusta, 674 W. Soil fertile, producing excellent wheat. Drained by branches of Kenduskeag r., which afford water power. Incorporated in 1811. It has 1 tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,052; 1850, 1,853.

EXETER, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 37 S.E. by E. Concord, 480 W. Soil moderately good, & the cultivation excellent. The v. is situated on Exeter r., a branch of the Piscataqua, at the head of tide water, & on the Boston & Maine r. r., 50 m. from Boston. The falls here afford great water power. It contains a courthouse, jail, bank, 2 insurance offices, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. Phillips' academy with 3 teachers; 2 paper fac., employing 20 persons; a manufac. of cotton sheetings, employing 210 persons; a fac. of cotton machinery, employing 42 persons; a foundry making cast iron pipes, employing 25 persons; an extensive machine-shop, a pottery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a brewery, a stove fac., a line & twine fac., a tannery, a morocco-dresser, & 1,200 inhabitants. The r. is navig. to this place for vess. of 500 tons burden. There are in the t. 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,925; 1850, 3,329.

EXETER, p-t., Washington co., R. I., 24 S.W. Providence. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, & productive. Incorporated in 1743. Drained by the head branches of Pawcutuck r., which afford water power. The v. contains a Baptist church, a bank, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a satinet fac., & a plaid linsey fac., which together employ 45 persons, have 1,200 spindles, & make 450,000 yds. of goods annually; 1 of calico prints emp. 30 pers., & makes 1,372,000 yds. yearly, 1 of printed goods, emp. 27 persons, has 1,448 spindles, and makes 300,000 yds. of goods annually, & 1 fac. of cotton warps, employing 10 persons; 6 grist m., 8 saw m., 13 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,776; 1850, 1,634.

EXETER, p-t., Otsego co., N.Y., 77 W. Albany. 867 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil calcareous mould, and well adapted to grazing. Drained by Butternut & Wharton's creeks. Canaderaga lake lies on its N.E. border. The v. contains a church, store, & 100 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,423; 1850, 1,526.

EXETER, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface undulating or hilly; soil red gravel, and moderately productive. Drained by Manokesy & Roush creeks, branches of the Schuylkill. It contains a fulling m., a tannery, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,911; 1850, 2,074.

EXETER, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 129 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 237 W. Surface very uneven, & the soil excellent. Susquehanna r. flows through it. Drained by Gardner's creek & Cascade run, which flow into the Susquehanna. Shawney ridge of mountains passes through it, on the E. side of which anthracite coal is found. In the S. part of this t. the well known battle of Wyoming was fought, in 1778, celebrated in Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming." Pop. 1840, 1,529; 1850, 838. Area reduced since 1840.

EXETER, t., Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 187.

EXETER, p-t., Monroe co., Mich. Soil productive, adapted to grain and grazing. Pop. 1840, 235; 1850, 458.

EXETER, p-v., Scott co., Ill., 47 W. Springfield, 827 W. Situated on Mauvaiseterre r. It contains a large flouring m., 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

EXETER, p. t., Greene co., Wis., 24 S. Madison. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1850, 450.

EXETER, *Isca Damnoniorum*, a city, episcopal see, separate co., parl. & munic. bor., & river-port of England, cap. co. Devon, on the Exe, 10 m. N.W. from its entrance into the English Channel, 64 m. S.W. Bristol, with which it is connected by the Gt. W. r. r. Area of city & co., which includes 19 pas., 1,800 ac. Pop. 1851, 32,818; of parl. bor. 40,688. It occupies an eminence in a richly-diversified dist., has 2 main streets (each nearly 2 m. in length) & crossing at right angles; considerable remains of its anc. walls, a fine bridge across the Exe, many handsome modern squares and terraces intermixed with anc. narrow streets, 2 noble mkt.-places, & several suburbs containing numerous elegant villas. Chief buildings, the cathedral, probably commenced in 1280, & though of a severer style of architecture than the latter cathedrals, surpassed by few in grandeur, or chasteness of proportion & of ornament. Its massive Norman towers over each transept, richly carved W. front, painted windows, colossal organ & bell, episcopal throne, chapter-ho., library, and numerous chapels, with the monuments of its bishops, & of the Bohurst Courtenays, deserve special mention. There are 38 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Bible Christian, 1 Brethren, 25 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independent, 1 Jews' synagogue, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic & 1 Unitarian. The bishop's palace was built in the reign of Edward IV.; the grammar school, founded in 1633, has an annual rev. exceeding 800*l*., and about 15 exhibitions to the universities; there are numerous other well-endowed schools & anc. hospitals; a modern co. hospital, lunatic, blind, & deaf & dumb asylums, female penitentiary, infirmary, & work-ho.; a co. sessions-ho. within the yard of the ancient castle of Rougemont, of which vestiges remain; a co. & city jail & bridewell, large cavalry & artillery barracks, an ancient guildhall containing some interesting portraits, a theatre, circus, baths, fine ball-room, beautiful park promenade, sevl. fountains, a public library, museum, athenæum, mechanics' institution, scientific & literary institution, about 6 banks, 5 weekly newspapers, a custom-house, bonding-warehouse, & cloth-halls. Exeter is a great thoroughfare; excellent markets, and a beautiful vicinity induce many to reside here. It has still some manufs. of serges, paper, &c., with large breweries and iron foundries; but its once immense trade has greatly declined, notwithstanding the recent improvements of the port, the forming of a large floating basin, & the deepening of the anc. ship canal to Topsham, by which vessels of 300 tons now approach the city. The heavy port dues, consequent upon these improvements, are said to check commerce. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday; that on Friday being the largest for corn and wool in the W. of England. Races in Aug. Corp. debt, more than 2-3ds of which has been incurred by the ship canal, about 150,000*l*. Exeter has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. since 1286. It is also the place of election for the S. division of the co. Its bishopric, fixed here in 1050 by Edward the Confessor, comprises 4 archdeaneries & about 640 benefices, occupying nearly the whole of Cornwall & Devon. Average rev. of dean & chapter (including 24 prebendaries), about 10,000*l*. Exeter gives title of Marquis to the Cecils. During the middle ages it sustained several sieges, & was noted for the number of its religious houses.

EXETER MILLS, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

EXETERTOWN, v., Berks co., Pa. Has 75 inhabs.

EXFORD, a pa., Engl., co. Somerset, on the Exe river, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Dulverton. Area, 5,699 ac. Pop. 580. It has several anc. tumuli and much picturesque scenery.

EXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S. S.E. Alcester. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 208.—II. in same co. 4½ m. N.N.E. Coventry. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 1,082, partly employed in ribbon weaving.

EXILLES, a vill. of Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. & 37 m. W. Turin, prov. Susa, on the Doire. Pop. including comm. 1,785.

EXIN (Pol. *Kszynia*), a town of Pruss. Poland, gov. Posen, reg. & 24 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, with 2,000 inhabs., & a famous convent.

EXMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. S.E. Exeter. Area, 5,817 ac. Pop. 1,623.

EXMOOR, an extra parochial dist. of England, in W. of co. Somerset, & N.E. of Devon. Area, 19,270 ac. Pop. 275. It consists of ranges of hills, from 1,100 ft. to 1,600 ft. in elev., formerly forest, & the resort of the ancient Druids, but now mostly heath or marsh. A few red deer still breed in this tract. The river Exe rises here.

EXMOUTH, a town & watering place of Engl., co.

Devon, pa. Littleham, on the Exe, at its mouth, in the English Channel, 9 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Pop. 1851, 5,123. It has a ball-room, baths, libraries; the extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery, with the mildness of the climate, rendering it a very favorite residence. The Beacon hill commands one of the finest views in England. Exmouth gives title of Viscount to the Pellew family.

EXNING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. N.W. Newmarket. Area, 5,710 ac. Pop. 1,556.

EXPERIMENT MILLS, p-o., Monroe co., Pa., 129 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 222 W.

EXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area, 4,860 ac. Pop. 226. The hall, an ancient seat of the Noel family, stands in a noble park.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Dulverton. Area, 4,045 ac. Pop. 381.—III. co. Hants, 4¼ m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 2,464 ac. Pop. 283.

EXTRA, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 125.

EXUMA (GREAT & LITTLE), two of the Bahama isls.; the larger in lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 75° 50′ W., 30 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, & having one of the best harbors in these isls.

EYAFIALLA-YOKUL, a volcano of Iceland, 15 m. S.E. Mount Hecla, and which was the seat of violent eruptions in 1821-2.

EYAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby, in a romantic wooded & rocky dell, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Tideswell. Area, 4,476 ac. Pop. 1,580; do. of the t. 1,079. Eyam was once known as "the village of the plague," with which disease it was visited in 1665.

EYBAR, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. W. S.W. St. Sebastian. Pop. 1,771. It has extensive manufs. of arms.

EYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 9 m. S.S. W. Daventry. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 621.

EYE, a parl. & munic. bor., market town, & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. from the Hawley-road station of the E. cos. r. r., & 20 m. N. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,320 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,587; of bor. 7,531. The town mostly consists of white-washed & thatched cottages; it has a fine Gothic church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to Cambridge, a handsome guild-hall, jail, house of industry, alms-house, & a branch bank of England. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. Eye formerly sent 2 mems. & now sends 1 to H. of C. The parl. bor now extends over 11 pas.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Leominster. Area, 4,307 ac. Pop. 766.—III. co. Northampton, 3¼ m. N.E. Peterboro'. Area, 2,670 ac. Pop. 1,442.—IV. a liberty, co. Oxford, pa. Sonning, 5 m. S.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Pop. 829.

EYEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. W. S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 48.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport, market town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lammermoor range, & here enters the N. Sea, 8 m. N.N.W. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 1,488. It exports grain, & has a fishery. Market, Thursday. Here is a fine bay, with an excellent harbor.

EYGUIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Arles. Pop. 2,660. Manufs. of woollen stuffs & silk twist.

EYKE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Area, 2,749 ac. Pop. 529.

EYLAU, two towns of Prussia. [EILAU.]

EYMOUTIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 23 m. E.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,842.

EYNESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, ½ m. S. St. Neot's. Area, 1,429 ac. Pop. 1,233.

EYNESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. S. E. Foots-cray. Area, 3,503 ac. Pop. 1,323. It has an anc. church & ruins of a Norman castle.

EYNOU PORT, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 1,136 ac. Pop. 351.

EYRAGUES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 16 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,844.

EYRECOURT, or AIRCOURT, a small market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.W. Banagher. Pop. 1,419. In the vicinity is the residence of the Eyre family.

EYTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N. W. Dover. Area, 1,318 ac. Pop. 435.

EYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N. W. Leominster. Area, 964 ac. Pop. 153.—II. (*on the Wildmoors*), co. Salop, 2¼ m. Wellington. Area, 1,038 ac. Pop. 377. The celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born here in 1581.

EYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4 m. N.N. E. Biggleswade. Area, 1,229 ac. Pop. 141.

EZCARAY, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Oja. Pop. 3,211.

F

FAABERG, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift & 85 m. N. Christiania, on the Longen. Pop. 4,780.

FAABORG, a seaport town of Denmark, isl. Fühnen, on its S. coast, amt. & 15 m. W. Svendberg. Pop. 2,200. It has steam communication with Kiel, & exports corn.

FABBRIANO, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 29 m. W. Macerata. Pop. 6,619. It has a cathedral, & manufactures of paper & parchment.

FABBRICA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 11 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,149.

FABRIQUE LA NUEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, near the Guadiaro. Pop. 2,475.

FABER'S MILLS, p-v., Nelson co., Va., 91 W. Richmond, 146 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, a flouring m., a saw m., a woollen fac., & about 60 inhabitants.

FABIUS, r., Mo., rises in several branches in Iowa & N. part of Missouri, & enters the Mississippi r. in Marion co., Mo., after a course of about 100 miles.

FABIUS, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 120 W. Albany, 337 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil well adapted to grass. Watered by Toughnioga r. It has a grist m., a plough fac., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,562; 1850, 2,410.

FABIUS, p-o., Hardy co., Va., 187 N.W. Richmond, 115 W.

FABIUS, t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 497.

FABIUS, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 427.

FABIUS, t., Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 782.

FABIUS, t., Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,739.

FACCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 9 m. N.N. E. Andover. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 267.

FACHINGEN, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy & 9 m. E.N.E. Nassau, on the Lahn, with a celeb. spring, whence 500,000 flasks of mineral waters are annually exported.

FACTORY ISLAND, one of the isls. de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 28′ N., lon. 13° 44′ W.

FAD (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 m. S.E. Rothesay. Length 5 m.

FADIEVSKOI, an island of the Arctic Ocean, Asiat. Russia, gov. Yakutsk, lat. 76° N., & lon. 141° to 145° E., between the isls. Kotelnoi & New Siberia. Length, S.E. to N.W., 100 m.; breadth, 35 m. It is mntnous. & uninhabited.

FACILITY, p-o., McMinn co., Tenn., 163 E.S.E. Nashville, 544 W.

FACTOR'S FORK, p. o., Wayne co., Tenn.

FACTORY HILL, p. o., Nansemond co., Va.

FACTORY POINT, p-v., Bennington co., Vt., 93 S. by W. Montpelier, 430 W., on the route of the Western Vermont r. r., 55 m. from Troy, N. Y. It contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

FACTORYVILLE, p-v., Tioga co., N. Y., 178 W.S. W. Albany, 265 W. Situated on Cayuta cr. It contains 1 Methodist church, 3 stores, 1 woollen fac., 1 grist m., 1 saw m., an extensive furnace, & 350 inhabs.

FACTORYVILLE, p-v., Castleton t., Richmond co., N. Y., 153 S. Albany, 231 W. Situated on the N. shore of Staten Island. It contains 1 Episcopal church, 5 stores, a grist m., the New York dyeing & printing establishment, with a capital of $200,000, employing 300 workmen, & 600 inhabitants. The post-office is called North Shore.

FACTORYVILLE, p-v., Braintrim t., Wyoming co., Pa., 156 N.E. Harrisburg, 263 W.

FÆGLOE, one of the Aland isls., Baltic, in the S. part of the group. Lat. 60 N., lon. 20° 20′ E.

FÆMUND, a lake of Norway, dist. Hedemark, near the Swedish frontier, 85 m. S.E. Trondheim. Length N. to S. 37 m.; breadth varying to 5 m.

FÆNGOE, an isl. in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat. 58° 13′ N., lon. 16° 57′ E.

FAENZA, *Faventia*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 19 m. S.W. Ravenna, at the junction of the canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. Pop. 19,752. It is enclosed by walls, & defended by a citadel. It has a cathedral, & a fine marble fountain, schools of painting, a college, hospital, lunatic & orphan asylums. It has manufactures of a peculiar earthenware called *faience* (from this city), silk twist, fabrics, & paper, & a brisk trade by the canal to the Po. It was sacked by Sir J. Hawkwood in 1376. It is the birth-place of numerous painters, & of the mathematician Torricelli.

FÆRDER, a small island off the S. coast of Norway, with a light-house in lat. 59° 3′ N., lon. 10° 37′ E.

FAGAN (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, in the vale of the Elwy, 5 m. W. Cardiff. Area, 2,241 ac. Pop. 515. It has a modern castle. In 1648, the royalists were here defeated by the parl. troops.

FAGNANO, several vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. & 19 m. N.W. Milan, on rt. b. of the Olona. Pop. 1,670.—II. deleg. & 13 m. S. Verona. Here in 1799, an engagement took place between the French & the Austrians.—III. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 14 m. S.E. Aquila.—IV. prov. Calab. Cit., 22 m. N.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,800.—V. Pontif. sta., deleg. Ravenna, 10 m. S.W. Faenza.

FAHAN, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal.—I. (*Lower*), on L. Swilly. Area (mostly mntnous), 24,782 ac. Pop. 5,823.—II. (*Upper*), 2¼ m. S. Buncrana. Area, 10,040 ac. Pop. 2,949.

FAHLIYAN, Persia, prov. Fars, cap. dist., 45 m. N. Kazerun: a town of from 60 to 70 houses, but formerly of more importance.

FAHLUN, or FALUN, a mining town of Sweden, cap. læn, on lake Runn, 54 m. W.S.W. Gefle. Pop. 4,379. It is built of timber, has a school of practical mining, museums, & manufactures of cotton yarn, &c. W. of the town are the principal copper mines of Sweden.

FAIDO, a town of Switzerl., cap. of the Val Levantine, cant. Tessin, 22 m. W.N.W. Bellinzona, on lt. b. of the Ticino. Pop. 615.

FAI-FO, a town of the empire Anam, Further India, & formerly the centre of its China trade, prov. Quang-nan, on a river near its mouth, in the China Sea, & 15 m. S. Turon, with which town it communicates by a canal. It has a large Buddhic temple, with two other Chinese temples; its pop. being mainly Chinese. It has a large annual fair. Principal exports, sugar & cinnamon.

FAILSWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4¼ m. E.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 4,433.

FAIRBANK, t., Sullivan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 958.

FAIRBLUFF, p-o., Columbus co., N. C., 125 S. Raleigh, 415 W.

FAIRBURN, p-o., Fayette co., Ga.

FAIRBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Ferrybridge. Pop. 482.

FAIRDALE, p-v., Rush t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 169 N.E. Harrisburg, 279 W. It contains a mill & 4 or 5 dwellings.

FAIR DEALING, p-o., Marshall co., Ky., 54 S.W. Frankfort, 786 W.

FAIRFAX, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Potomac river bounds it on the north & east, & its branches drain the surface. Alexandria county, which occupies a central position on the Potomac, formerly belonged to this county. (See *Dist. Columbia.*) Area, 450 sq. ms. The surface is hilly & broken, and the soil fertile, having been much improved within a few years by the judicious use of fertilizers. Occoquan cr. runs on its S. border. Capital, Fairfax C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $267,563; wheat, 56,-156 bush. produced; Indian corn, 207,531; wool, 16,-302 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $45,800; value of manufactured articles, $97,279;—16 churches; 1 college, 23 students; 9 acad., 172 pupils; 3 schools, 60 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,370; 1850, 10,682.

FAIRFAX, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 57 N.W. Montpelier, 535 W. Surface generally level; soil light, easily tilled, & tolerably fertile. Drained by Lamoille river, & some small tributaries, which afford good water power. The falls of the Lamoille, which is here a large r., are curious & valuable. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 1 pottery, 1 stoneware fac., a grist m., 10 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,918; 1850, 2,111.

FAIRFAX, v., & capital of Culpepper co., Va., (p-o. called Culpepper C. H. Situated on the S. bank of Mountain cr. It contains a court house, jail, & clerk's office, on the public square, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a market-house, 2 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 700 inhabitants.

FAIRFAX, C. H., p-v., capital of Fairfax co., Va., 121 N. Richmond, 21 W. It contains a court house, jail, 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

FAIRFAX, p-o., Highland co., O.

FAIRFAX, p-o., Monroe co., Ia.

FAIRFIELD, county, Ct. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 630 sq. ms. Surface agreeably diversified, & the soil strong, productive, & well cultivated. It extends 40 miles on Long Island sound, has a number of good harbors, & enjoys great commercial advantages; & it has considerable shipping employed in the coasting trade & the fisheries. Drained by the Housatonic riv., which runs on its N.E. & E. boundary, and is navigable to Derby, and by Saugatuck, Norwalk, Mill, & Pequonuck rivers, which afford good water power. Capitals, Fairfield & Danbury. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,108,094; rye, 96,724 bush. produced; Indian corn, 350,603; oats, 276,916; wool, 30,027 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 40 saw m., 7 iron foundries, 9 woollen factories; 4 cotton factories; 17 tanneries, 51 persons employed; 6 printing offices, 1 tri-weekly, 6 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufacture, $2,222,785; value of manufac. articles, $5,667,320;—131 churches; 58 academies, 1,614 pupils; 235 schools, 9,051 scholars; 2 libraries, 1,550 vols. Pop. 1840, 49,907; 1850, 59,775.

FAIRFIELD, district, S. C. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 796 sq. ms. The Wateree r. runs on its N.E. border, & Broad river on the S.W. Little r., a branch of Broad r., runs through its W. part. Soil light & fertile. Capital, Winnsboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $504,353; Ind. corn, 529,461 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 65,569; rice, 4,316 pounds; cotton, 18,122 bales;—1 grist m., 2 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 1 weekly newspaper, & 1 monthly publication. Capital employed in manufacture, $19,-400; value of manufactured articles, $44,200; 37 churches; 1 college, 125 students; 8 academies, 405 pupils; 36 schools, 700 scholars; 1 library, 1,400 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,165; 1850, 21,404.

FAIRFIELD, county, O. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. Drained by the head waters of Hockhocking r., & Little Walnut cr. The surface is generally level, interspersed occasionally with conical hills on the south. Soil very fertile. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $753,639; wheat, 274,903 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,574,971; oats, 193,395; wool, 113,596 pounds;—23 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac.; 23 tanneries, 48 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 2 daily, 3 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufac. $293,075; value of manufactured articles, $714,667;—93 churches; 143 schools, 6,140 scholars. Pop. 1840, 31,-924; 1850, 30,264.

FAIRFIELD, p-t., Somerset co., Me, 22 N. Augusta, 617 W. It has Kennebec r. on its E. & N. boundary, which is navigable by boats to Augusta, where it meets sloop navigation. Soil fertile, adapted to grain and to grazing. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., 28 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,198; 1850, 2,452.

FAIRFIELD, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 56 N.W. Montpelier, 544 W. It has an uneven surface, & a strong soil. Drained by branches of Missisque r. There are in the v. a town-house, an academy, 3 churches.—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic,—& about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 2,448; 1850, 2,591.

FAIRFIELD (*Unquowa of the Indians*), p-t., port of entry, & semi-capital of Fairfield co., Conn, 58 S.W. Hartford, 21 S.S.W. N. Haven, 279 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile & well cultivated. The v. is principally built on one street, with a green or square in the centre, on the New York & New Haven railroad, 54 m. from New York. It has a court-house, jail, 2

churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—an academy, & 600 inhabitants. Black Rock harbor, 1¼ m. from the C. H., is, next to New London, one of the best harbors on the sound, having 19 feet water. There is a light-house on Fairweather island; lat. 41° 08′ 30″ lon. 73° 12′ 42″ W. from Greenwich, England. It shows a fixed light, elevated 52 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 12 miles. The parish of Greenfield contains a pleasant village, with a Congregational church & an academy, & a fine view of Long Island sound; & has been celebrated by Dr. Dwight, formerly its minister, in the poem of "Greenfield Hill." The main v. of Fairfield was burned in 1779 by the British, under Gov. Tryon, in the revolutionary war. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 academies, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,654; 1850, 3,614.

FAIRFIELD, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 8 N. Little Falls, 79 W. by N. Albany, 398 W. Surface hilly & rough; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by West Canada cr. The v. contains 3 churches, 3 stores, 1 tannery, one of the oldest academies in the state, and about 300 inhabitants. Here was located the Western College of Physicians & Surgeons, founded in 1812, which in 25 years, previous to 1840, educated 2,000 medical students. It has been discontinued. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,836; 1850, 1,646.

FAIRFIELD, t., Cumberland co., N. J., 72 S. by W. Trenton. Surface level; soil sandy, with the exception of a strip of marsh on Delaware bay. Drained by Cohansey, Nantuxet, & Cedar creeks. There are in the t. 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, & 3 Presbyterian.—7 stores, 2 grist m., 1 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,935; 1850, 2,133.

FAIRFIELD, v., Caldwell t., Essex co., N. J., 11 N.W. Newark. It has a Dutch Reformed church, & about 10 dwellings.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Hamilton t., Adams co., Pa., 43 S.W. Harrisburg, 82 W. Situated on the S. side of Middle cr., a branch of the Monocsey r.

FAIRFIELD, t., Crawford co., Pa. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,213; 1850, 1,224.

FAIRFIELD, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,318.

FAIRFIELD, v., Summit t., Somerset co., Pa.; contains a Roman Catholic church, & 125 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. It lies chiefly in a valley; soil calcareous loam. Bounded N. E. by Conemaugh r., by several branches of which it is watered. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 1 academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,045; 1850, 3,352.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Rockbridge co., Va., 13 N.E. Lexington. It contains 2 churches,—1 Free & 1 Methodist.—& 150 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, p. o., Hyde co., N. C.

FAIRFIELD, p. o., Putnam co., Ga.

FAIRFIELD, t., Butler co., O., contains Hamilton v., the capital of the co., & has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,171; 1850, 5,978.

FAIRFIELD, t., Columbiana co., O. It has 8 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,235; 1850, 2,385.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Greene co., O., 57 W. by S. Columbus, 450 W. Situated on an extensive plain, & on the left bank of Mad r. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 8 stores, 1 large grist m., 2 tanneries, and about 400 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, t., Highland co., O. It has 6 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,544; 1850, 3,174.

FAIRFIELD, t., Huron co., O., 100 N. by E. Columbus. It has a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,064; 1850, 1,594.

FAIRFIELD, t., Madison co., O. Pop. 1840, 505; 1850, 623.

FAIRFIELD, t., Tuscarawas co., O. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 866; 1850, 871.

FAIRFIELD, p. t., Lenawee co., Mich. It is a flourishing agricultural t.; has a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 837; 1850, 1,327.

FAIRFIELD, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 576.

FAIRFIELD, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,313.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 73 E. by S. Indianapolis, 515 W. Situated on the east fork of White r., & contains a Universalist church, 3 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 910.

FAIRFIELD, t., Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 205.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., & capital of Wayne co., Ill., 145 S.E. Springfield, 751 W. Situated on the border of Hargrave's prairie. It has a handsome brick court-house, 4 stores, & 195 inhabitants. Large quantities of castor oil are manufactured here.

FAIRFIELD, t., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,143.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Walworth co., Wis., 66 S.E. Madison, 810 W.

FAIRFIELD, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 210.

FAIRFIELD, p. v., capital of Jefferson co., Iowa., situated on Big Cedar r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, several stores, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 909 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,899.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Benton co., Mo., 90 S.W. Jefferson city, 1,026 W.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Nelson co., Ky., 47 S.W. Frankfort, 589 W. Situated on a branch of Salt river, and contains 1 Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Bedford co., Tenn., 50 S. by E. Nashville.

FAIRFIELD, p-v., Pickens co., Ala., 56 W. Tuscaloosa, 873 W.

FAIRFIELD, p. o., Freestone co., Tex.

FAIRFIELD, p. v., Marion co., Oregon.

FAIRFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6¼ m. W. N.W. New Romney. Area, 1,203 ac. Pop. 57.—II. a chplry., co. Derby, pa. Hope, 1 m. N.E. Buxton. Pop. 574.—III. a hamlet, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3¼ m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the r. r. thence to Stayley bridge. Pop. (with pa.) mostly employed in cotton manufs. The Moravians have an establishment here.

FAIRFIELD CENTRE, p. o., De Kalb co., Ia.

FAIRFIELD CORNERS, p-v., Fairfield t., Somerset co., Me., 28 N. Augusta, 623 W.

FAIRFIELD-HEAD, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 7¼ m. N.E. Leek.

FAIRFORD, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold hills, 24 m. S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 3,879 ac. Pop. 1,859. It is neatly built, & has a beautiful church of the reign of Henry VII.

FAIR FOREST, p. o., Union dist., S. C.

FAIR FOREST, p. o., Desha co., Ark.

FAIR GARDEN, p-o., Sevier co., Tenn., 224 E. Nashville, 484 W.

FAIR GROVE, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 96 W. Raleigh, 326 W.

FAIR HAVEN, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 79 S.W. Montpelier, 451 W. Watered by Castleton & Poultney rivers, which unite 3 ms. before entering into E. Bay in Lake Champlain. Soil, particularly along the streams, fertile. On Castleton r. are falls, which afford good water power, & at which the v. is situated; it contains a Congregational church, a paper m., a rolling and slitting m., an extensive nail fac., a grist m., a saw m., a forge, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants. Chartered in 1779. There are in the t. a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 4 forges, a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 633; 1850, 902.

FAIR HAVEN, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 59 S. by E. Boston, 436 W. It is situated opposite to New Bedford, across Achusnett r., over which is a bridge 3,960 feet long. Incorporated in 1812. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, & an insurance office. It has considerable shipping, much of which is employed in the whale fishery. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,951; 1850, 4,304.

FAIR HAVEN, p-t., New Haven co., Conn., 38 S. Hartford, 302 W. The v. is is on the N. Haven & N. London r. r., 2 m. from New Haven, & on both sides of Quinnipiac r., over which is a bridge, 2 E. New Haven, contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a flourishing academy, & about 1,000 inhabitants. It has been built up chiefly by the oyster trade, of which it exports great quantities in the winter season. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,317.

FAIR HAVEN, p. v., Cayuga co., N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN, p-v., Israel t., Preble co., O., 112 W. by S. Columbus, 505 W. It contains a store, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the vicinity a Presbyterian church & a steam saw m.

FAIR HAVEN, p. o., Carroll co., Ill.

FAIR HEAD, or BENMORE HEAD, a lofty promontory, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. E.N.E. Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 630 feet in elevation.

FAIR HILL, p. o., Cecil co., Md.

FAIR HILL, p-o., Marshall co., Va., 354 N.W. Richmond, 261 W.

FAIR ISLE, Scotland, between Orkney & Shetland, 23 m. S.W. Sumburgh Head. Length 4 m.; breadth 2½ m. Pop. 1851, 280. It is accessible for vessels at only one point, on the S.E. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588.

FAIR LAND, p. o., Livingston co., Mo.

FAIRLEE, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 38 S.E. Montpelier, 506 W. Surface rough and mountainous, and much of it is unfit for cultivation. A bridge across Connecticut r. connects it with Oxford, N. H. Chartered in 1761. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 644; 1850, 575.

FAIRLEY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the coast, 3 m. S. Largs. Pop. 521. It has an old castle.

FAIRLIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E. N.E. Hastings. Area, 3,309 ac. Pop. 628.

FAIRLOP, in Hainault Forest, England, 12 m. N.E. London, celebrated for an annual fair, & an oak of great age & size, now nearly destroyed.

FAIRMONT, p. v., capital Marion co., Va., 210 N. W. Richmond. Situated on the right bank of the Monongahela r., & on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 303 m. from Baltimore. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, several flouring mills, and 683 inhabitants.

FAIRMONT, p. o., Clarke co., O.

FAIRMOUNT, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa. It has 4 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,750; 3 schools, 112 scholars. Pop. 594. The post-office is called Fairmont Springs. There are in the t. 14 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 594; 1850, 958.

FAIR MOUNT, p. o., Onondaga co., N.Y.

FAIR MOUNT, p. o., Hunterdon co., N. J.

FAIR MOUNT, p. o., Miami co., O.

FAIR MOUNT, p. o., Cass co., Ga.

FAIR MOUNT, p. o., Smith co., Miss.

FAIR PLAINS, p. t., Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 229.

FAIRPLAY, p-o., Morgan co., Ga., 51 N.W. Milledgeville, 635 W.

FAIRPLAY, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

FAIRPLAY, p. v., Greene co., Ia., 77 S.W. Indianapolis, 644 W. Situated on the W. side of White river, and has a store, a steam mill, & 447 inhabitants.

FAIRPLAY, p-o., Grant co., Wis., 102 W. Madison, 892 W.

FAIRPLAY, p-o., Polk co., Mo.

FAIRPLAY, p-o., Panola co., Tex.

FAIRPLAY, p-o., Hot Springs co., Ark.

FAIR POINT, p-o., Cooper co., Mo.

FAIRPORT, p-v., Elmira t., Chemung co., N. Y., 192 S.W. Albany, 285 W. Situated on the Chemung canal, at the junction of the feeder, 6 ms. above Elmira. It contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—8 stores, 6 warehouses, a grist mill, 2 tanneries, & about 500 inhabitants.

FAIRPORT, p-v., Painsville t., Lake co., O., 178 N. E. Columbus, 352 W. Situated on the E. bank of Grand river, at its mouth. It has a good harbor for lake vessels, & contains 8 forwarding houses, several stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

FAIRPORT, p. o., Muscatine co., Iowa.

FAIRSTED, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W. N.W. Witham. Area, 1,853 ac. Pop. 349.

FAIRTON, p-v., Fairfield t., Cumberland co., N. J., 71 S. by W. Trenton, 182 W. Situated at the junction of Mill cr., and Rattlesnake run, which flow into Cohansey cr. It contains a Methodist, & near it a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 240 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Farmersville t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 270 W. Albany, 337 W.

FAIRVIEW, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,078.

FAIRVIEW, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 267 N.W. Harrisburg, 342 W. Bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Surface hilly, soil gravelly loam. Watered by Walnut & Elk creeks. The v. is situated at the mouth of Walnut creek, on Lake Erie, & contains several grist, paper, & fulling mills, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a paper fac., 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,481; 1850, 1,760.

FAIRVIEW, t., York co., Pa., 17 N.W. York. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Watered by Yellow Breeches, Fishing, & Newberry creeks. It contains 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 1 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,993; 1850, 2,164.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Washington co., Md.

FAIRVIEW, p. v., Hancock co., Va.

FAIRVIEW, v., Brooke co., Va., 354 N.W. Richmond, 267 W. Situated 2 miles E. of Ohio r., & 4 W. Pa. line. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, 2 tanneries, 4 flouring m., & 200 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Buncombe co., N. C., 245 W. Raleigh, 482 W.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Greenville dist., S. C., 88 N.W. Columbia, 514 W.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Franklin co., Ga.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Oxford t., Guernsey co., O., 95 E. Columbus, 298 W. Situated on the National road, & has several churches & stores, & 444 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 83 N.W. Springfield, 809 W. Pop. 1850, 1,047.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Todd co., Ky.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Randolph co., Ia. It has 2 stores & 91 inhabs.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Pettis co., Mo., 80 W. Jefferson city, 1,016 W.

FAIRVIEW, p-v., Jones co., Iowa. Contains a church, several stores, & 251 inhabs. Pop. of t. 721.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Marion co., Tenn.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Dallas co., Ark.

FAIRVIEW, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,047.

FAIRVIEW, p-o., Concordia par., La.

FAIRVIEW, village, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

FAIRVILLE, p-v., Arcadia t., Wayne co., N. Y., 192 W. Albany, 363 W. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, & 125 inhabitants.

FAIRVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

FAIR WATER, p-o., Fond du Lac. co., Wis.

FAIR WEATHER, p. o., Adams co., Ill.

FAIRWEATHER, a cape & mntn. of Russian America; the cape is in lat. 58° 51′ N., & lon. 137° 36′ W. Mt. Fairweather, 35 m. N.E., forms an important point of the Russian & British frontier, & is stated to have an elevation of 14,900 feet.

FAISANS (ILE DES), a small isl., formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France & Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded betw. France & Spain, Sept. 7, 1659.

FAISON'S DEPOT, p-o., Duplin co., N. C., 70 S.E. Raleigh, 300 W. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon r. r.

FAITH (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, 1 m. S. Winchester, within the boundary of which city it is included. Pop. 438.

FAJEMMIA, a fortified town of Africa, Senegambia, state Konkodu, & resid. of its chief, 60 m. S.E. Bambouk. Lat. 12° 50′ N., lon. 10° 35′ W.

FAKENHAM (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.S.E. Thetford. Area, 2,155 ac. Pop. 229.

FAKENHAM-LANCASTER, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 m, N.W. Norwich. Area, of pa. 2,208 ac. Pop. 2,240. It has a magnificent church.

FAL, a river of England, co. Cornwall, rises near Tregonna hill, in the centre of the co., flows S. & S.W. past Gram Pound, into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbor.

FALA & SOUTRA, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Edinburgh and Haddington, 14 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 434. There was an ancient hospital here for the relief of pilgrims. Elevation of Soutrahill, 1,184 feet.

FALABA, a fortified town of west Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Sulimana, 215 m. N.E. Sierra Leone. Pop. 6,000 (?).

FALAISE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of Anté, 22 m. S.S.E. Caen. Pop. 8,621. It is enclosed by old walls, & has sevl. suburbs. Chief edifices, the castle in which William the Conqueror was born in 1024, town-hall, & 2 hospitals. Principal manufs., cotton, yarn, and hosiery. In Guibray, a suburb on a height immediately E., a famous fair is held from the 10th to the 25th of August. Falaix

was formerly fortified, & was nearly the last place held by the English in France.

FALALU, one of the Caroline isls., Pacific Ocean, N. W. of Hogoleu.

FALCES, a t. of Spain, prov. & 29 S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,810. It has mineral springs & ruins of a Roman castle.

FALCET, a t. of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,295. It has remains of Roman walls, & a modern temple.

FALCON, p-o., La Fayette co., Ark.

FALCONARA, a t. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 10 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,685.

FALCONER, p-o., Chautauque co., N. Y.

FALCONERA, a small isl. of the Grecian Archip., 26 m. N.W. Milo. Lat. 36° 59′ 40″ N.

FALDINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,820 a. Pop. 389.

FALEMÉ, a river of Senegambia, West Africa, affluent of the Senegal, which it joins 15 m. N.W. Gakam, in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 11° 48′ W., after a N.ward course of 200 m.

FALFIELD and MOORTON, a tything of Engl., co. Gloucester, pa. & 3½ m. N.E. Thornbury. Pop. 1,041.

FALKENAU, a t. of Bohemia, circ. & 5 m. W.S.W. Elnbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 1,900.

FALKENBERG, a fortif. t. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, cap. circ., 14 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,632.—II. a seaport t. of Sweden, læn and 20 m. N.W. Halmstad, with a small harbor, 1,650 inhabs., and an active salmon fishery.

FALKENBURG, a t. of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. & 47 m. S. Köslin. Pop. 3,050.

FALKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8½ m. E. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,958 ac. Pop. 271.

FALKENSTEIN, a t. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. E. Plauen. Pop. 3,346, employed in iron mines & in muslin weaving.

FALKINGHAM, a pa. of Engl. [FOLKINGHAM.]

FALKIRK, a parl. munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile track called the Carse of Falkirk, 24 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r., and Scottish Central r. r. Pop. of pa. 16,463; of bor. 1851, 8,752. It has one good street, with many narrow lanes, a town-house, pa. church, numerous schools, a pub. library, sevl. branch banks, a foundry, & other small manufs. The great Carron iron works are within 2 m. of the t., which is famous for its three annual trysts, held the second Tuesday in August, September, & Oct., & which are the largest cattle fairs in Scotland. 300,000 head of cattle & sheep, on an average, appearing annually, & sales made to the amount of half a million sterling. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, & Airdrie in sending 1 mem. of H. of C. Traces of the Roman wall of Antoninus are visible in this pa. Here was fought, A.D. 1298, a battle between the troops of Sir W. Wallace and of Edward I., when the latter was victorious; also, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward & the English army.

FALKLAND, p-o., Pitt co., N. C., 91 E. Raleigh, 277 W.

FALKLAND, a royal & munic. bor. & pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, foot of E. Lomond hill, 22 N.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1851, 3,102, of bor., 1,330, partly linen weavers. Houses mostly old. Only object of interest is the palace, a favorite hunting seat of the Scottish monarchs. The chief part of the present edifice, which is in good repair & inhabited by the heritable keeper, was built by James V., who died here. Falkland gives the title of viscount to the English family of Carey.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (French *Malouines*, Span. *Malvinas*), a group in the S. Atlantic, belonging to Gt. Britain, & consisting of 2 large & 200 small islands, between lat. 51° & 52° 30′ S., & lon. 57° 40′ & 61° 20′ W., about 310 m. E. the Strait of Magellan, Patagonia. Estimated area, 13,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. The E. Falkland isl. is nearly 100 m. in length, N.E. to S.W., by 60 m. in greatest breadth, and the W. Falkland measures about 90 by 50 m.; they are separated by Falkland Sound, from 9 to 12 m. in breadth. Others of the group are named the Great Swan, Saunders, Keppel, Pebble, Eagle, & Jason isls. Shores greatly indented, and mostly low, afford many good harbors. Surface more lofty in the W. than in the E. portion of the group, but in the latter are some hills 1,700 feet above the sea. Clay slates of the silurian system constitute the greater part of the level country, & quartz rock the mountain summits. Climate temperate and healthy, but moist westerly winds, often very violent, prevail. Mean temperature of year, 47°.2; summer, 53°.3; winter, 39°.9, Fahr. Grass lands are extremely luxuriant, & these isls. are well adapted for rearing live stock, already very numerous in a wild state. The tussac grass grows to the height of 6 feet. Shrub trees are the only timber. Peat is abundant to the depth of 10 feet. Some vegetables are raised in the settled parts, but little or no corn. The only indigenous quadruped is a large fox; sea fowl are in considerable numbers; snipe, quails, hawks, &c., and a species of vulture, are found in the islands. Copper and iron ores have been discovered; and seals and whales are plentiful around the coasts, and fish, especially cod, are abundant in the bays. These islands form a convenient station for ships to procure provisions & fresh water, but are at present of little further value. An English garrison, formerly stationed at Port Louis, Berkley Sound, E. Falkland, is now removed to Stanly harbor, Port William. The remaining inhabs. are mostly Buenos-Ayrean colonists, with some Indians, Europeans, & occasionally the crews of whaling vessels. The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis, in 1592, colonized by the French in 1763, taken by the Spaniards in 1767, & ceded in 1771 to the English, who have held uninterrupted possession of them only since 1833.

FALKÖPING, a small t. of Sweden, læn & 38 m. S. W. Mariestadt, near which, in 1388, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated and made prisoner by Margaret, Queen of Denmark.

FALLASBURGH, p-v., Kent co., Mich.

FALL CREEK, la. It has a course of about 75 m., & enters White r. just above Indianapolis. It is one of the best mill streams in the state.

FALL CREEK, p-o., Early co., Ga.

FALL CREEK, p-o., Marion co., Ia.

FALL CREEK, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,240.

FALL CREEK, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,242.

FALL CREEK, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,128.

FALL CREEK, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 943.

FALLEN TIMBER, p-o., Cambria co., Pa.

FALLING BRIDGE, p-o., Campbell co., Va., 102 W.S.W. Richmond, 202 W.

FALLING CREEK, p-o., Wayne co., N. C., 61 S.E. Raleigh, 291 W.

FALLING MILL, p-o., Moore co., N. C.

FALLING SPRING, p-o., Greenbrier co., Va., 232 W. Richmond, 267 W.

FALLING SPRING, p-o., Clark co., Miss.

FALLING WATER, p-o., White co., Tenn.

FALLING WATERS, p-o., Berkeley co., Va., 178 N. Richmond, 80 W. Situated on the bank of the Potomac, at a singular bend in the r. It contains a flouring m., & in the vicinity, a Presbyterian & 2 Methodist churches.

FALLOWFIELD, t., Crawford co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1850, 654.

FALLOWFIELD, t., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,132.

FALL RIVER, p-t., port of entry, Bristol co., Mass., 51 S. Boston, 418 W. Situated on both sides of Fall r., at its entrance into Mount Hope bay, a branch of Narraganset bay. Fall river consists of the outlet of Watuppa pond, which is 11 miles long & 1 broad, 2 m. E. of the town. It falls 140 feet within 100 rods, and affords an unfailing water power. The v. contains 15 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 2 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 banks, a savings institution, an insurance office, a high school, 4 grammar schools, 22 primary schools, 8 extensive cotton fac., an extensive laundry, a woollen fac., 2 print works, 1 linen fac., an iron furnace, a nail fac., 2 fac. of machinery, 1 floor cloth fac., 2 print. offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, 8 wholesale & 100 retail stores, & 11,524 inhabitants. July 2, 1843, a fire destroyed 200 buildings, and extended over 30 acres of ground. Loss estimated at $700,000; it was immediately rebuilt.

FALL RIVER, p-t., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 126. The v. contains 2 mills & 175 inhabitants.

FALL RIVER, p-o., Marshall co., Ala.

FALLS, county, Tex. Centrally situated. Area, 750 sq. m. Drained by Brazos r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Milam. Pop. about 450. (*Erected since census* 1850.)

FALLS, t., Bucks co., Pa., 25 N.E. Philadelphia. It derives its name from the falls of the Delaware river, opposite to Trenton. Surface rolling; soil loam and sand. Watered by Penn's & Scott's creeks. A bridge connects the vill. of Morrisville with Trenton. Pop. 1840, 2,058; 1850, 1,788.

FALLS, p-t., Wyoming co., Pa., 153 S.E. Harrisburg, 257 W. It is situated on the E. side of the Susquehanna r. Surface uneven, & in part mountainous; soil productive in grain, grass, and lumber. Watered by Buttermilk Falls cr., which has a perpendicular fall of 30 feet. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 798.

FALLS, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 191 W. by S. Raleigh, 428 W.

FALLS, t., Hocking co., O. It contains the vill. of Logan, the capital of the county. Pop. 1840, 1,625; 1850, 2,570.

FALLS, t., Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1850, 2,123.

FALLSBURGH, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 197 S.W. Albany, 304 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Neversink r., & head branches of Rondout cr. The vill. is situated on Neversink r., which here affords good water power. There are in the t. 8 tanneries, 4 grist m., 10 saw m., & 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,782; 1805, 2,626.

FALLSBURG, p-t., Licking co., O., 65 N.E. Columbus, 333 W. Situated in the N.E. corner of the co. Pop. 1840, 910; 1850, 1,206.

FALLS CHURCH, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.

FALLS MILL, p-o., Cabel co., Va.

FALSINGTON, p-v., Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 249.

FALLS OF BLAINE, p-o., Lawrence co., Ky.

FALLS OF ROUGH, p-o., Grayson co., Ky.

FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL, p-o., Philadelphia co., Pa., 101 E. by S. Harrisburg, 142 W.

FALLS OF ST. CROIX, p-o., St. Croix co., Wis.

FALLSTON, p-v., Beaver co., Pa., 229 W. by N. Harrisburg, 255 W. Situated on the left bank of Big Beaver r., at the lower falls, where, by means of a raceway a mile and a half in length, an immense water-power is here made available. Its manufactures consist of woollens, cotton, paper, linseed oil, wire, scythes, steam engines, carding machines, ploughs, carpets, lasts, &c., &c. It contains an Episcopal church, a seminary, & 571 inhabs.

FALLSTON, p-o., Harford co., Md., 48 N.E. Annapolis, contains an Episcopal church & 130 inhabs.

FALLSTOWN, p-v., Iredell co., N.C., 151 m. W. Raleigh, 388 W.

FALLS VILLAGE, p-v., Canaan and Salisbury ts., Litchfield co., Ct., 45 W.N.W. Hartford, 337 W. Situated on both sides of the Housatonic r., just below the Great Falls, (*principally in Canaan*), and on the Housatonic r. r., 125 m. from New York. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a savings bank, 3 extensive iron factories, a car axle fac., & 600 inhabs.

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, on the Mississippi r., Minnesota, are 9 m. above the influx of St. Peter's riv., 60 m. below the Big Falls, & 1,200 above the mouth of the Mississippi. Lat. 45° N., lon. 93° 14′ W. The river here flows in two channels from 200 to 300 feet in breadth, & falls 16 feet in perpendicular height, over a limestone rock.

FALMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Lewes. Area, 4,358 ac. Pop. 537.

FALMOUTH, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 6 N. Portland, 45 S.W. Augusta, 550 W. Watered by Presumscut river. Soil generally fertile. Incorporated in 1718, & included, with the city of Portland, in Falmouth. It has a considerable number of vessels employed in the coasting & fishing trade, a tannery, a saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,589; 1850, 2,157.

FALMOUTH, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 75 S. by E. Boston, 465 W. It is situated on the S.W. point of Cape Cod, between Buzzard's bay & Vineyard sound. Soil light, but the most fertile on the cape. It has several good harbors, of which the best is Wood's Hole, in the S.W. part of the t., which has from 3 to 6 fathoms of water. Two small streams in the t. afford water power. It has some manufactures, but more shipping, much of which is employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries. There are in the t. a bank, 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a machine shop, a marine railroad, a glass fac., 5 grist m., an academy, 31 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,071; 1850, 2,621.

FALMOUTH, p-v., Donegal t., Lancaster co., Pa., 15 S.E. Harrisburg, 117 W. Situated on the Susquehanna r., at the junction of the Conewago cr. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

FALMOUTH, p-v., Stafford co., Va., 64 N. Richmond, 55 W. Situated on the N. side of Rappahannock r., at the foot of the Falls, nearly opposite to Fredericksburg. A bridge here crosses the Rappahannock river. It contains a church free to all denominations, 7 stores, 2 flouring m., a cotton fac., 3 grist m., & about 500 inhabitants.

FALMOUTH, p. v., Fayette co., Ia.

FALMOUTH, p-v., capital of Pendleton co., Ky., 40 S.S.E. Cincinnati, 60 N.E. Frankfort, 514 W. Situated at the junction of a main S.W. branch with Licking r. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 schools, 4 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

FALMOUTH, t., Hants co., N. S. Drained by the Avon r. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

FALMOUTH, a parl. munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 m. N.N.E. the Lizard Point, & 79 m. S.W. Exeter. Lat. 50° 8′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 2′ 7″ W. Area of pa. 1851, 899. Pop. 8,151; do. of bor., 4,953. Mean temp. of year 50°.6; winter 41°.9; summer 58°.1, Fahr. The town consists mostly of a long line of streets extending along the W. side of the harbor, with elegant villas ranged on the eminence behind. It is generally well built, has a church & several meeting houses, a town hall, jail, market-house, custom-house, excise office, packet office, large bonding & other warehouses, 3 banks, public rooms, subscription library, baths, a polytechnic institution, a merchants' hospital for disabled seamen, annual rev. about 300*l*., & num. schools. The harbor is formed by the estuary of the Fal, has numerous, creeks, & is about 5 m. in length & 1 m. in breadth. The entrance is defended by Pendennis and St. Mawe's castle, both built in reign of Henry VIII., & the former containing large barracks, magazines, &c. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, has rendered Falmouth for the last 150 years, a principal station for the foreign mail packets, and the great rendezvous for fleets proceeding to the S. & W. The foreign & coasting trade is considerable. Chief imports, rum, sugar, gold, silver, from the W. Indies and S. America; wines, spirits, & fruits from the Peninsula & Mediterranean; timber, tallow, & hemp from the Baltic, & provisions from Ireland. Chief exports, tin, copper, pilchards & fuel. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday. With Penryn it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Falmouth is a town of recent origin, and is first noticed in a charter of Charles II., dated 1661.

FALMOUTH, two seaport towns in the British W. Indies, one on the W. coast of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 77° 40′ W., & the other on the S. coast of Antigua, with a harbor & 2 forts.

FALOUR, or FILOR, a town of India, Punjab, on rt. b. of Sutleje, 6 m. N.W. Loodiana.

FALSE BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, S. Africa, Cape Colony, the W. side of which is formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length & breadth about 22 m. each. False Cape is a little E. of its entrance. Ships resort to Simon's Bay in this inlet from Table Bay, during the N.W. monsoon, & it is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—II. a bay of New Zealand, on the W. side of North island. Lat. 36° 33′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E.—III. an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, 60 m. E. Cuttack.—*Cape False* is the name of various headlands of California, N. Granada, Hayti, Honduras, &c.

FALSGRAVE, a tnshp. of England, co. York, N. R. Pop. 757.

FALSTER, *Falstria*, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, stift Seeland, & separated from that island, Moen, & Laaland, by narrow straits. Lat. about 54° 50′ N., lon. 12° E. Length 30 m., breadth 2 to 13 m. Pop. 22,000. Surface flat & well watered; & the isl. is so fertile in fruit, &c., as to be termed the "orchard of Denmark." More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; timber, live stock, & bees are plentiful. Some vessels are built; but manufacs. are almost wholly domestic. Principal town Nykioping.

FALSTERBO, a small seaport town of Sweden, near

its S. extremity, læn & 16 m. S.S.W. Malmö on a peninsula in the Baltic.

FALSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 7 m. N.W. Bellingham. Area, 57,700 ac., mostly mountainous sheepwalk. Pop. 562. Coal is abundant in the parish.

FALTERONA (MOUNT), a summit of the Apennines, Tuscany, 25 m. E.N.E. Florence. Height 5,557 feet. The Arno rises on its S. side.

FALTSI, a frontier town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on the Pruth, 70 m. S.S.E. Jassy.

FALU, FAHLUN, or STORRA-KOPPARBERG, a marit. prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52′ & 62° 16′ N., & lon. 12° & 17° E., having W. Norway, & on other sides the læns Oestersund, Gefleborg, Westeras, Orebro & Carlstad. Area, 12,232 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 145,333. Three offsets from the Dovrefield mnts. inclose its 2 principal basins, those of the Siljan lake, & E. & W. Dahl, which unite to form the Dahl. Little corn is raised; cattle rearing, forest culture & mining employ most of the inhabs. Principal towns, Fahlun & Hedemora.

FALUN, a mining town of Sweden. [FAHLUN.]

FAMAGUSTA, a seaport town of Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7′ 40″ N., lon. 33° 59′ E. Its defences are now insignificant, & the town, with its palace & numerous churches, is mostly in ruins; its harbor is choked up, & useless except for small craft. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. Famagusta is built on the ruins of the anc. *Arsinoe*. Under the Venetian rule it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. 5 m. N.E. is old Famagusta (anc. *Salomis* & *Constantia*), a site covered with ruins.

FAMARS, *Fanum Martis*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 3 m. S. Valenciennes. Pop. 506. It has the remains of a Roman fort, & anc. bronzes have been discovered here.

FAMATINA, an extens. valley of La Rioja, Argentine Repub., S. A., about 150 m. in length, & 30 m. in breadth, bounded E. & W. by the mntn. ranges of Velasco & Famatina. Its irrigated spots are very fertile; but its surface is generally barren. It contains the town Chiliceto, numerous vills., & silver mines.

FAMBRIDGE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Area, 1,248 ac. Pop. 150.—II. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Area, 1,234 ac. Pop. 96.

FAME, p. o., Choctaw co., Miss.

FAMELIÇAO (VILLA NOVA DE), a mkt. town of Portugal, 12 m. S.E. Barcellos. Pop. 2,000.

FAMES, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 830.

FAMIEH, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, on rt. b. of the Orontes, 32 m. N.W. Hamah. Supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Apamea*.

FAMMAMATZ, a town of Japan, isl. Niphon, near the coast, 50 m. S.S.E. Okasaki.

FANANO, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy & 30 m. S.W. Modena, near Monte Ceinone. Pop. 2,000.

FANCY BLUFF, p. o., Glynn co., Ga.

FANCY FARM, p. o., Graves co., Ky.

FANCY GROVE, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

FANCY HILL, p-o. Rockbridge co., Va., 164 W. by N. Richmond, 206 W. It contains 1 store and several dwellings.

FANCY HILL, p-o., Iredell co., N. C., 151 W. Raleigh, 388 W.

FANCY HILL, p-o., Murray co., Ga.

FANGFOSS, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. N.W. Pocklington. Area, 1,364 ac. Pop. 188.

FANG-KI, a small isl. off the S. coast of China, prov. Quang-tong. Lat. 21° 18′ N., lon. 110° 35′ E.

FANIRU and FANISO, two vills. of Africa, Nigritia, state Houssa.—I. 64 m. N.W. Kano.—II. close to Kano, enclosed by a wall.

FANJEAUX, *Fanum Jovis*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., on a mountain arrond. and 9 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,776. It was taken & burnt by Edward the Black Prince, in 1355.

FAN-LING-TAO, an isl., in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 36° 48′ N., lon., 128° 50′ E.

FANLOBBUS, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, containing the town of DUNMANWAY. Area, 35,606 ac. Pop. 12,253.

FANNET, t. Franklin co., Pa., 16 N. Chambersburg. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam and slate. Watered by Tuscarora cr. It has Tuscarora Mountain on its W. border. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 6 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,858; 1850, 1,970.

FANNET POINT, a headland of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, with a light-house at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

FANNETSBURG, p-v., Metal t., Franklin co., Pa., 59 S. by W. Harrisburg, 107 W. Situated on the W. br. of Conecocheague cr. It contains about 130 inhabs.

FANNIN, county, Tex. Situated on the northern boundary of the state. Area, 875 sq. ms. Drained by Bois d'Arc creek entering the Red r., which bounds it on the N. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Bonham. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $194,480; Ind. corn, 124,634 bush. produced; peas & beans, 321; sweet potatoes, 10,573; cotton, 374 bales; —1 grist m., 1 saw m.; 1 tannery, 5 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $7,500; value of manufac. articles, $3,800;—35 churches; 26 sch., 573 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,788.

FANNIN DEFEAT, p-o., Goliad co., Tex.

FANO, *Fanum Fortunæ*, a seaport town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, leg. Urbino & Pesaro, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Metauro, 7 m. S.E. Pesaro. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by old walls, with a lofty bastioned front toward the sea; and is superior in its treasures of art to every other town on the E. coast of Central Italy. Fano has one of the finest modern theatres in Italy, remains of a triumphal arch erected to Augustus, & several other antiquities. Its harbor is now choked up; but it still has some trade, and manufs. of silk twist.

FANO, or FANNO, one of the Ionian islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 m. N.W. Corfu, of which it is a dependency.

FANÖE, an isl. of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jutland, stift & 11 m. N.W. Ribe, 8 m. long, & 2 m. broad, Pop. 2,800, mostly fishers.

FANTEE, a marit. country of Guinea, about lat. 5° 30′ N., & long. 1° W., bounded S. by the ocean & enclosed landward by the states Aguafoo, Wassaw and Assin. Soil fertile; & the country is populous, owing to the protection of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, &c.

FAOU (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. & 8 m. N.N.W. Châteaulin, with a port on Brest roadstead. Pop. 877.

FAOUET (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Ellé, arrond. & 24 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,474. Manuf. paper.

FARA, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 11 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. 1,804.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., dist. & 7 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 1,420.—III. (*S. Martino*), Abruzzo Cit., dist. & 13 m. S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,400.

FARADES, a town of N. Africa, dom. and 38 m. S. E. Tunis, on site of the anc. *Aphrodisium*.

FARÆ, or FARO, an island in the Baltic belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by Farœ sound, 2 m. across. Area, 30 sq. m. Pop. mostly engaged in fishing & taking wild-fowl.

FARAFREH, an oasis of the Libyan desert, Africa, in lat. 27° N., lon. 28° 23′ E., 100 m. N.N.W. the oasis of Dakhel. It comprises several vills., and a town with traces of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture cotton yarn, coarse woollens, and earthen vessels.

FARAHABAD, seaport town of Persia, prov., Mazanderan, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

FARAY, an islet of the Orkneys, separated by a narrow sound from Eday. Pop. 67.—II. (S), near the island of Flotta. Pop. 55.

FARCETT, a chapelry of England, co. Huntingdon, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Pop. 620.

FAREHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth harbor, with a station on the S.W. railway, 4½ m. N.N.W. Gosport. Area of pa. 6,705 ac. Pop. 5,842; do. of the t., 3,451. Charities (1826) 264*l*. The town is resorted to for sea bathing. It has a union work-house, a philosophical institution, and manufs. of ropes and earthenware, ship-building, and trade in timber, coals and corn. Market, Monday. It is a polling place for S. division of the co.

FAREWELL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Lichfield. Area, 1,049 ac. Pop. 189.

FAREWELL (CAPE), the S. extremity of Greenland. Lat. 59° 49′ N., lon. 43° 54′ W.—II. the N. extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. Lat 40° 31′ S., lon. 172° 47′ E.

FARFORTH, a pa. of England co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. S. Louth. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 105.

FARGEAU (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Joigny. Pop. 1,558.

FARIGLIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, on rt. b. of the Tanaro. Pop. 2,040.

FARILHAO, a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, prov. Estrem., 12 m. N.W. Cape Peniche.

FARIM, a palisaded town of Senegambia, W. Africa, on the Cacheo river, 50 m. N.W. Jeba.

FARINDOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 22 m. S.S.E. Feramo. Pop. 2,556.

FARINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¼ m. S. Alton. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 545. [FARRINGDON.]

FARLAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3 m. E.S. E. Brampton. Area, 5,680 ac. Pop. 1,148.

FARLEIGH, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, on the Medway, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Area, 2,050 ac., a large part of which is laid out in hop grounds and orchards. Pop. 1,377.—II. (*West*), a pa. adjacent to the above, 3¼ m. S.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 426. The churchyard contains some of the finest yew trees in England.—III. (*Hungerford*), co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area, 904 ac. Pop. 166. Adjoining the village are the ruins of a castle & chapel, built about 1170. The environs abound in rich scenery.—IV. (*Wallop*), a pa., co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Bassingstoke. Area, 1,675 ac. Pop. 112.

FARLEY, p-o., Culpepper, co., Va., 107 N. by W. Richmond, 91 W.

FARLEY, p-o., Platt co., Mo.

FARLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Surrey, 4¼ m. S. S.E. Croydon. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 92.—II. (*Chamberhouse*), a pa., co. Hants, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Winchester. Area, 1,767 ac. Pop. 137.

FARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the coast, 1¼ m. W. Havant. Area, 4,216 ac. Pop. 812. Here are extensive waterworks, supplying Portsmouth & its suburbs.

FARLOW'S GROVE, p-o., Mercer co., Ill., 148 N. W. Springfield, 878 W.

FARLSTHORP, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2 m. S. E. Alford. Area, 1,043 ac. Pop. 112.

FARMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Bath. Area, 1,474 ac. Pop. 1,055.

FARMER, p-o., (in Farmersville v.,) Seneca co., N. Y., 180 W. Albany, 313 W. The v. is on elevated ground, & contains 2 churches, 5 stores, & 450 inhabs.

FARMER, p-t., Defiance co., O. Pop. 1840, 281; 1850, 894.

FARMERS, p-o., York co., Pa.

FARMERS, p-o., Fleming co., Ky.

FARMERS, p-o., Koskiusko co., Ia.

FARMERS, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1840, 830.

FARMERS, p-o., Meriwether co., Ga., 107 W. Milledgeville, 726 W.

FARMERS & MECHANICS MILLS, p-o., Jackson co., Ga.

FARMERS BRANCH, p-o., Dallas co., Tex.

FARMERSBURG, p-v., Clayton co., Iowa. It has 241 inhabs.

FARMERS CREEK, p-o., Lapeer co., Mich., 54 N. Detroit, 577 W.

FARMER'S CREEK, p-t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 482.

FARMER'S FARM, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill.

FARMER'S GROVE, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 58 S. by E. Richmond, 177 W.

FARMER'S GROVE, p-o., Greene co., Wis.

FARMER'S HALL, p-o., Knox co., Ill.

FARMER'S HILL, p-o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

FARMERS MILLS, p-v., Kent t., Putnam co., N.Y. It contains a bank, a store, & about 150 inhabitants.

FARMER'S RETREAT, p-o., Dearborn co., Ia.

FARMER'S VALLEY, p-o., McKean co., Pa.

FARMERSVILLE, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 279 W. by S. Albany, 352 W. Situated on elevated ground, dividing the waters which flow N. into Lake Erie, E. into Genesee r., & S. into Alleghany r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist.—3 stores, & about 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,554.

FARMERSVILLE, v., Ovid t., Seneca co., N. Y. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Dutch Reformed,—5 stores & 450 inhabs.

FARMERSVILLE, p-o., Montgomery co., O., 86 W. Columbus, 479 W.

FARMERSVILLE, p-o., Posey co., Ia.

FARMERSVILLE, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala., 114 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 875 W.

FARMERSVILLE, p-v., capital of Union parish, La., 333 N.W. New Orleans, 1,223 W. Situated on the N. side of the Bayou D'Arbonne. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

FARMERSVILLE, p-t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 206.

FARMERSVILLE, p-v., Yonge t., Leeds co., Can. W., 50 m. N.E. Kingston. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., a tannery, & 220 inhabs.

FARM HILL, p-o., Poinsett co., Ark.

FARMINGDALE, p-o., Kennebec co., Me.

FARMINGDALE, p-v., Queens co., N. Y. It is situated on the Long Island railroad, 31 m. E. New York, & contains a Friends M. H., & 350 inhabs.

FARMINGHAM, p-o., Barre t., Orleans co., N. Y., 250 W. by N. Albany, 394 W.

FARMINGHAM, (*Earl*), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 560 ac. Pop. 111.

FARMINGHAM, (*Pigot*), v., pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk. Area, 608 ac. Pop. 345.

FARMINGTON, p-t., & capital of Franklin co., Me., 32 N.W. Augusta, 621 W. The v. is situated at the junction of Sandy & Little Norridgewock rivers, which afford good water power, & contains a court house, jail, several churches, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabitants. The t. was incorporated in 1794, & has a good soil, well adapted to the production of wheat; a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,613; 1850, 2,725.

FARMINGTON, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 38 E.N.E. Concord, 513 W. Incorporated in 1798. Watered by Cocheco r. Surface uneven & mountainous. Near the v. is a rock weighing 60 or 80 tons, so balanced as to be slightly movable by the hand. The village contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—6 stores, a mill, several extensive shoe factories, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,380; 1850, 1,699.

FARMINGTON, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 9 W. by S. Hartford, 331 W. Soil bordering Farmington r., which waters it, is excellent, & the t. is rich in its agricultural products, though much of the soil is light & sandy. Incorporated in 1645. It is situated between 2 mountain ridges, running N.N.E. & S.S.W. The v. is situated on the New Haven & Northampton railroad, 30 m. from. New Haven, & is built on an elevated plain, at the base of the E. range, chiefly on one extended street, contains a Congregational & Methodist church, a flourishing academy, & 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a paper fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,041; 1850, 2,630.

FARMINGTON, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 205 W. Albany, 351 W. Surface level; soil mostly a stiff clay. Drained by Mud cr., which enters Canandaigua outlet, & affords water power. The New York Central railroad passes through the S. W. corner of the t. Large tracts of water limestone are found here. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., 2 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,122; 1850, 1,876. Several lines of railroad centre at this place.

FARMINGTON, t., Clarion co., Pa. It has 2 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 799; 1850, 1,124.

FARMINGTON, p-o., Fayette co., Pa.

FARMINGTON, t., Tioga co., Pa. Drained by small branches of Tioga r. It has 2 grist m., 1 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 503; 1850, 903.

FARMINGTON, p-v., Davie co., N. C., 133 W. Raleigh, 344 W.

FARMINGTON, p-v., Clarke co., Ga., 62 N. by W. Milledgeville, 620 W. Situated a little E. of the Appalachee r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—several stores & 659 inhabitants.

FARMINGTON, v., Belmont co., O. Pop. 45.

FARMINGTON, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 166 N.E. Columbus, 317 W. It lies on the head waters of Grand r. Pop. 1840, 1,172; 1850, 1,283.

FARMINGTON, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 20 N.W. Detroit, 542 W. Watered by the N. branch of Rouge

r. & Power's cr. It has a tannery, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,684; 1850, 1,844.

FARMINGTON, t., Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 736.

FARMINGTON, t., Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 504.

FARMINGTON, p-v., Van Buren co., Iowa. Situated on the left bank of the Des Moines r., 72 S. of Iowa city. It contains 2 churches, several stores, & 585 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 2,074.

FARMINGTON, p-v., capital of St. Francis co., Mo., 189 S.E. Jefferson city, 991 W. It ison the head waters of Big River, & contains a court house, jail, 6 stores, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 400 inhabitants.

FARMINGTON, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 78 N.W. Springfield, 899 W. It is in the N.E. corner of the co. Contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Universalist,—& 250 inhabitants, & is surrounded by a rich rolling prairie. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,420.

FARMINGTON, p-v., Marshall co., Tenn., 54 S. Nashville, 698 W. It is on a branch of Duck r., & has a Cumberland Presbyterian church, & 175 inhabitants.

FARMINGTON, p-v., Sevier co., Ark.

FARMINGTON, p-o., Tishemingo co., Miss., 248 E. N.E. Jackson, 845 W.

FARMINGTON FALLS, p-v., Farmington t., Franklin co., Me., 27 N.W. Augusta, 618 W. Situated on Sandy r., 5 m. above Farmington v., & contains a flourishing academy, & several manufacturing estabs.

FARMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1½ m. E.N.E. Northleach. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 339.

FARM RIDGE, v., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 378.

FARMVILLE, p-v., Prince Edward co., Va., 70 W. S.W. Richmond, 160 W. Situated on the right bank of Appomattox r., & at the head of boat navigation. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 large tobacco warehouses, & 10 tobacco factories;—8 stores, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,400 inhabitants. Batteaux of 7 tons burden navigate the r., to Petersburg, at all seasons of the year.

FARNBOROUGH, various pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. East Isley. Area, 1,844 ac. Pop. 224.—II. co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area, 1,412 ac. Pop. 920. Fair, 12th September.—III. co. Hants, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Farnham, with a station on the London & S.W. r. r., 4 m. E. Fleet-pond. Area, 2,208 ac. Pop. 477.—IV. co. Warwick, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Kington. Area, 1,953 ac. Pop. 349.

FARNDALE, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Lastingham, 13 m. N.W. Pickering. Pop. 413.

FARNDISH, a pa. of England, cos. Bedford & Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 82.

FARNDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 7½ m. S. Chester. Area, 2,856 ac. Pop. 1,013. Speed, the antiquary, was born here in 1552.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. S.W. Newark. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 590.—III. (*East*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Market-Harboro'. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 238.

FARNE, or FERN ISLANDS, a group of 17 islets & rocks off the E. coast of England, co. Durham, pa. Holy Island, lying between 2 & 5 m. from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. Innumerable sea birds build on these islands, on which there are now 2 lighthouses, the highest, on S.W. point, revolving, the other, on N.W. point, fixed. Lat. 55° 37′ N., lon. 1° 29′ W. And on one of which, where St. Cuthbert died, are a square tower, a ruined church, and the stone coffin of the saint. Pop. 1851, 20. The passage between the islets is, in rough weather, very dangerous. Here the "Forfarshire" was wrecked in 1838, when 9 persons were saved by the heroism of the lighthouse-keeper & his daughter, Grace Darling.

FARNELL, a pa. of Scotland, in the E. division of the co. Forfar, 4 m. S.S.E. Brechin. Pop. 650. An anc. castle of the Ogilvies is here used as a kind of work-house.

FARNHAM, p-o., Richmond co., Va., 69 S.E. Richmond, 128 W.

FARNHAM, p. t. (*p.o. called Farnham Centre*), Missisquoi co., Can. E. Drained by Yamaska and Pike rivers. Pop. 3,304.

FARNHAM, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.W. the Farnboro' station of the S.W. r. r., & 10 m. W.S.W. Guildford. Area of pa. 9,766 ac. Pop. 7,264; do. of the t. 3,515. The town has an anc. church, an endowed grammar school, & a castle, forming the principal palace of the bishops of Winchester, with a valuable library & collection of paintings. Farnham is chiefly noted for its very superior hops, grown in the vicinity. It has a manuf. of bagging, canvas, &c. Markets, Thursday. The town is governed by bailiffs, under the Bishop of Winchester. Two m. S. are the interesting ruins of Waverley abbey, founded in 1128. W. Cobbett was born here in 1762.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7 m.W.N.W. Cranborne. Area, 402 ac. Pop. 128.—III. co. Essex, 2¼ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 1,966 ac. Pop. 558. Revenue of charities, £55 per annum.—IV. co. Suffolk, 2¼ m.S.W. Saxmundham. Area, 1,177 ac. Pop. 195.—V. co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Knaresbro'. Area, 2,780 ac. Pop. 594.—VI. (*Royal*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N. Windsor. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,298. The Earls of Shrewsbury, who formerly held the manor, still have the privilege of its tenure confirmed, of supporting the left arm of the sovereign, while holding the sceptre at the coronation.

FARNHAM EAST, v., Farnham t., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 50 S.E. Montreal, & contains 4 stores, 8 saw m., a tannery, a foundry, an axe fac., an ashery, and 175 inhabitants.

FARNHAM WEST, v., Farnham t., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 38 S.E. Montreal. Situated on the Yamaska r., & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, 5 woollen fac., 7 saw m., 6 grist m., & 450 inhabitants.

FARNHILL, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Skipton. Pop. 581, partly employed in a lead mine.

FARNHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N. Midhurst. Area, 4,680 ac. Pop. 768.

FARNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Foot's-Cray. Area, 2,708 ac. Pop. 701. A bridge of 4 arches here crosses the Darent, on which are several paper mills.

FARNLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,722, mostly employed in woollen manufs. It has an extensive wood.—II. a chapelry, same co. & Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. & 2½ m. N.N.E. Otley.—III. (*Tyas*), a township, same co. & Riding, pa. Almondbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 843.

FARNSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. W. N.W. Southwell. Area, 3,920 ac. Pop. 1,149.

FARNUMSVILLE, p-v., Northbridge t., Worcester co., Mass, 39 W.S.W. Boston, 496 W.

FARNWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3 m. S.E. Great Bolton. Pop. 6,389.

FARO, a dist. of Agarve, Portugal, (which see).

FARO, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. Comarca, on the Valfermosa, near the S. coast, 20 m. S. W. Tavira. Pop. 8,440. It has a cathedral, several convents & charitable establishments, a military hospital, custom-house, arsenal, superior schools. Its harbor is small, but it has a good roadstead. Exports, fresh & dried fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets & anchovies.—II. a vill., prov. Alemtejo, 12 m. W.N.W. Beja.—III. a vill. of Brazil, prov. Para, on a considerable lake, 40 m. W. Obidos.—IV. two vills. of Sicily, on & near Cape Faro.

FARO, an island of Sweden in the Baltic, off the N. E. extremity of the island Gothland. Lat. 58° N., lon. 19° 16′ E. Length N. to S. 10 m., breadth varies to 6 m. On its E. side is a vill. of same name.

FARO, CAPE, *Pelorus*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Calabria (rock of Scylla, &c.), the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of lighthouse 38° 15′ 50″ N., lon. 15° 40′ 40″ E. On the hill above are two sea batteries & martello towers, the whole covered by a strong fort. The *Faro-channel* is a name given to the Strait of Messina, & the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions are accordingly called the *Dominij-al-di-là* (on this side), & *Al-di-quà* (beyond) *di Faro*.

FARÖER, or the FAROE ISLES, a group of isls. in the N. Sea belonging to Denmark, 180 m. N.W. of the Shetlands, between lat. 61° 20′ & 62° 25′ N., & lon. 6° 20′ & 7° 40′ W. They consist of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited, & extend 70 m. in length N. to S., & 46 m. in breadth E. to W. Pop. 1850, 8,150. Coasts

steep & rugged, interior mountainous, highest peaks, in Osteroe, 2,864, & in Stromoe, 2,430 feet. The channels which separate the islands afford several good bays. The islands enjoy all the advantages of an insular climate, & derive great benefit from the N. branch of the gulf stream, which, besides raising the temperature, carries to their shores considerable quantities of drift wood. The winters are extremely mild, so much so, that sheep & cattle require no housing. Summer moist & foggy. The longest day in summer is 20, and the shortest in winter 4 hours; but the length of the day is greatly extended by the morning and evening twilight, & by the aurora borealis. There is no timber on the islands, but turf is abundant. Barley is cultivated, but does not always ripen. Turnips & potatoes yield good crops. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, of which that of a species of small whale is the most important; & in the preparation of wool. Sheep, of which there are 80,000, form the chief riches of the islanders. The horses are small but powerful; wagons are not employed. Sea-fowl are numerous; & feathers form a considerable article of commerce. Among minerals, the chief are fine opals and coal, the last especially in Suderoe. The people, of Norwegian descent, are robust and healthy; their spoken language is a dialect of the N. German, but their written language is Danish. The islands are governed by an amtmann, who is also military commandant, a judge, & a provost. The trade is a royal monopoly; & half of the soil belongs to the king. The islands are divided into 7 parishes under 1 bishop. Thorshavn, on the S. coast of Stromoe (pop. 720), is the cap. & the only town. The chief islands are Stromoe, the central & largest of the group. Area, 146 sq. m. Pop. 2,000; Bordoe, pop. 300; Widerōe, pop. 150; Osteroe, pop. 1,780; Waagoe, pop. 600; Sandōe, 500; Skuōe, 60; Suderōe, pop. 1,100.

FARR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on its N. coast. It is about 40 m. in length, & from 3 to 20 in breadth, consists mostly of sheep-walks, & is entirely owned by the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. 2,203.

FARRANDSVILLE, p-v., Clinton co., Pa., 115 N. W. Harrisburg, 207 W. Situated on the N. side of the W. branch of the Susquehanna r. It contains several stores & extensive manufacturing establishments, & 400 inhabitants.

FARRELL PLACE, p-o., Clinton co., N. Y., 174 N. Albany, 549 W.

FARRINGDON (GREAT), a market-town & pa. of England, co. Berks, at the foot of Farringdon hill, in the vale of Whitehouse, 32 m. W.N.W. Reading, & 6 m. N. Farringdon-road station of the Great W. rail r. Area of pa. 6,910 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,676; do. of the town 2,456. It is an ancient & very neat town, with an interesting old church, & a town-hall; charities amounted, in 1826, to 174*l.*; a large national school, a branch bank, & an extensive trade in corn & bacon. Markets, Tuesday. It is the head of a poor-law union, & a polling place for the co. The Farringdon-road station is 63¾ m. W. London.—H. a pa., co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.E. Totnham. Area, 2,015 ac. Pop. 395.

FARRINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 2,297 ac. Pop. 565.

FARRINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, with a station on the N.W. r. r., 4 m. S.S.W. Preston. Pop. 1,932.—H. (*Gurney*), a pa., co. Somerset, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Wells. Area, 923 ac. Pop. 518.

FARRIORVILLE, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

FAR ROCKAWAY, v., Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y. Situated on a peninsula, between Jamaica bay & the Atlantic, & contains a Methodist church & about 25 dwellings. One mile W. is the *Marine Pavilion* & *Rock Hall*, two extensive boarding houses. The former, near the beach, is one of the most fashionable watering places in the vicinity of New York.

FARROWSVILLE, p-o., Fauquier co., Va., 127 N. Richmond, 70 W.

FARS, or FARISTAN, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° & 32° N., & lon. 50° & 55° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, & on other sides enclosed by the provs. Khuzistan, Irak Ajemi, Yezd, Kirman, and Laristan. Surface very various; on the coast it is level, & the climate hot; in the interior are mountain ranges rising to 2,500 or 3,000 feet in height, & interspersed with many long & narrow fertile plains. Principal rivers, the Bundemeer, Tab, & Nahon. Salt lakes numerous. Products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins & other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, wine (that of Shiraz being greatly esteemed in Persia). Many cattle & sheep are reared; & the horses, camels, & asses, are of superior breeds. Principal minerals, lead, iron, marble, borax, naphtha, & salt. The inhabitants are among the most civilized & industrious in the kingdom, & manufacture fine woollen, silk, & cotton stuffs, & skins for exportation, principally to Hindostan. Chief cities & towns, Shiraz, the cap., Bushire, Firozabad, & Kazerun. Fars contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargada, & Shapoor. It was the patrimony of Cyrus, and, with the substitute of *P* for its initial letter, it gave name, among the ancient Greeks, to the whole empire of his successors. [Persia.]

FARSHOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 m. E.S.E. Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, & a cotton yarn factory.

FARSUND, a marit. vill. of Norway, stift Christiana, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on the N. Sea. Chief exports, dried fish. Pop. 1,032.

FARTAK, a cape & seaport vill. of Arabia, on its S. coast, the cape in lat. 15° 36′ 40″ N., lon. 52° 21′ 10″ E., & the vill., called also Saif, or Kersah, situated on its W. side, with a harbor, affording anchorage in 9 fathoms water.

FARTHINGHOE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Brackley. Area, 1,471 ac. Pop. 416.

FARTHINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Towcester. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 307.

FARWAY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Honiton. Area, 2,578 ac. Pop. 380.

FAR WEST, p-o., Johnson co., Ia., 15 S. Indianapolis, 586 W.

FASANA, a small seaport town of Illyria, gov. & 52 m. S. Triest. Opposite are the Brioni isls., the marble of which was used in building Venice.

FASANO, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monopoli. Pop. 8,890.

FATCHIO, an isl. of the Japanese dom., in the Strait of Corea, Pacific. Lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 129° 30′ E. It is fertile, but difficult of access, & is the place of banishment for state criminals.

FATEEREH, a vill. & ruined town in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, 55 m. N.E. Kenneh, with Roman antiquities & granite quarries.

FATEJ, a town of Russia, gov. & 33 m. N.W. Koursk, near rt. b. of the Ousoja. Pop. 2,000.

FATSAH, *Phadisana*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 m. E.S.E. Samsoun. It has an old palace & a large khan, but is in decay. Two m. E. are the ruins of *Polemonium*.

FATTECONDA, a town of Senegambia, Bondou, on rt. b. of the Falemé riv., 32 m. N.E. Bulibani.

FAUCIGNY, a vill. of Savoy, giving name to a prov., of which Bonneville, 3 m. S.S.E., is the chief town. This prov. is the highest in Savoy, & is called "the classical country of the Alps." Pop. 1848, 105,474. The vill. is 2,162 feet above the sea.

FAUCILLES, a mntn. range of France, deps. Marne & Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges mntns., & S. W. with the plateau of Langres, separating the basins of the Meuse & Moselle from that of the Saone. Summit les Fourches, 1,611 feet in elevation.

FAUCOGNEY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mntns., arrond. & 11 m. N.N.E. Lure. Pop. 1,581.

FAUGHANVALE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6 m. E.N.E. Londonderry. Watered by Faughan river. Area, 18,582 ac. Pop. 5,929.

FAULHORN, a mntn. of the Alps, Switzerland, cant. & 32 m. S.E. Bern, between the valley of the Grindelwald & the lake of Brienz, 8,802 feet in elevation. It has an inn on the summit.

FAULKBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Witham. Area, 1,151 ac. Pop. 184.

FAUQUIER, county, Va., situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by head branches of the Rappahannock & the Occoquan rivers. The surface is pleasantly diversified, & the soil very fertile. Gold in considerable quantities has recently been discovered. Capital, Warrenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $905,283; wheat, 386,324 bush. produced; Indian corn, 562,959; tobacco, 2,565 pounds; wool, 72,825;—22 flouring & grist m., 8 saw

m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published; cap. emp'd in manufac., $104,710; value of manufactured articles, $251,976;—35 churches; 14 academies, 350 pupils; 25 schools, 554 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,897; 1850, 20,868.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake of La., formerly the bed of the Mississippi, until about 1714, when the river took a shorter course, & filling up the old channel, near its junction with the new, left the remainder an extended lake. The banks consist of a very fertile soil, covered with fine farms.

FAUX CHENEL, v., Knox co., Ky., has a Roman Catholic church & 50 inhabitants.

FAVARA, a town of Sicily, 4 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 7,590. It has rich mines of sulphur.

FAVERGES, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., near the lake of Annecy, 23 m. N.E. Chambery. Pop. 3,641. Manufs. paper & cotton.

FAVERNEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saône, 10 m. N. Vesoul, on the Lauterne. Pop. 1,557.

FAVERSHAM, a munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of England, co. Kent, on a navigable arm of the Swale, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, 9 m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Area of pa. 2,462 ac. Pop. 5,057; do. of the bor., 4,595. The town has four well paved main streets, & several suburbs; a guild-hall & market-house, jail, fine cruciform church, grammar & endowed national schools, an alms-house & other large charities, a theatre, assembly-rooms, union work-house, branch custom-house, bonding warehouse, with a valuable oyster fishery, originally belonging to the manor of Milton, & conducted by a privileged company. Near it are gunpowder factories, established before the reign of Elizabeth. Large quantities of corn, hops, fruit, & wool, are shipped here for London. The port, subordinate to Dover, admits vessels of more than 100 tons burden. Mkts., Wed. & Sat. King Stephen was buried in the abbey which he founded here in 1147. The town gives the title of Baron to the Duncombe family.

FAVIGNANA, *Ægusa* or *Ægusa*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. & 11 m. S.W. Trapani. Length E. to W. 6 m.; average breadth 2 m. Surface low, except in the centre, where a hill range crosses it from N. to S., having on its highest point St. Catherine's Castle. It has stone quarries, tunny & anchovy fisheries, & an export trade in sheep, goats, poultry, &c. On its E. side is its principal town San Leonardo, & on its N. coast a good harbor, defended by Fort San Giacomo.

FAVRIA, a mkt.-town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, mand. Rivarolo. Pop. 2,745.

FAWCETT'S STORE, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 70 N.W. Raleigh. 290 W.

FAWDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co Northumberland, pa. Gosforth, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 254.

FAWKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Area, 1,195 ac. Pop. 249.

FAWLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4¼ m. S. Wantage. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 270.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 2,216 ac. Pop. 254. Fawley court is a handsome structure built by Sir C. Wren in 1684.—III. co. Hants, 5¼ m. S. S.E. Southampton. Area, 9,722 ac. Pop. 1,801.

FAWN, p-t., York co. co., Pa., 49 S.E. Harrisburg. It extends from Muddy cr. to the Maryland line, and has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 859; 1850, 1,043. P. O. called Fawn Grove.

FAWN RIVER, p. t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Drained by Fawn river, a fine mill stream. Pop. 1850, 472.

FAWSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S. Daventry. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 59. The seat of the Knightley family, situated in a fine deer park, is an anc. & interesting structure.

FAXTON, pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S. W. Rothwell. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 95.

FAY, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. N.E. Savenay. Pop. 3,712.—II. (*aux-Loges*), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,053.

FAYAL, one of the Azores Isls. Lat. of Horta 38° 30′ 12″ N., lon. 28° 41′ W. Area, about 37 sq. ms. Pop. 22,000. Surface very fertile; in its centre is a mntn. about 3,000 feet in height. On its S.E. side is a fine bay, which renders it the most frequented isl. of the group, after St. Michael. On this bay is Horta, the princip. town.

FAYENCE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,403. Manufs., earthenware & glass.

FAYETTE, county, Pa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 824 sq. ms. The surface in the E. part is mountainous, having Laurel Hill & Chestnut Ridge. The soil is fertile, & well cultivated. Coal, iron ore, & salt springs are found. There are also sulphur springs. Monongahela r. flows on its W. boundary. Watered by Youghiogheny r., & Brown's, Dunlap, Redstone, & Cook's creeks. At the Ohiopile falls, the Youghiogheny r. descends 60 feet in the space of a mile. Capital, Union. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $782,299; wheat, 304,102 bush produced; Ind. corn, 696,092; oats, 506,335; wool, 102,504 lbs.;—61 flouring & grist m., 31 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac.; 21 tanneries, 59 persons emp.; 9 print. off., 10 week. n.-papers pub.;—cap. emp. in manufac., $789,-205; value of manufac. articles, $4,415,845;—84 churches; 1 college, 50 students; 3 academies, 118 pupils; 183 schools, 8,741 scholars Pop. 1840, 33,574; 1850, 39,112.

FAYETTE, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,400 sq. ms. Watered by New r., a main branch of Great Kanawha r. This r. is exceedingly rapid & precipitous. Gauley r., the other constituent branch of the Great Kanawha, runs on the line of the co. a few miles. Clear and March forks of Coal r. rises in this county. The surface is mountainous, & the soil sandy loam. On New r., 2 m. from Fayetteville, is Long Point, which projects into the r., the top of which consists of a flat rock, covering 2 acres, elevated 1,500 feet above the level of the water. At 6 m. from the v. is Hawk's Nest, or Marshall's Pillar, a naked, perpendicular rock, 1,000 feet above New river. There are several interesting remains of ancient fortifications in this co. Capital, Fayetteville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $107,069; wheat, 8,414 bush produced; Ind. corn, 111,064; tobacco, 170 lbs.; wool, 10,862 lbs;—1 grist m., 4 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $13,600; value of manufac. articles, $15,332;—6 churches; 5 schools, 96 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,924; 1850, 3,955.

FAYETTE, county, Ga. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area 310 sq. ms. Drained by the head streams of Flint river. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Fayetteville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $235,899; Ind. corn, 318,113 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 54,456; rice, 420 pounds; cotton, 4,253 bales;—3 flouring m., 7 grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $3,100; value of manufactured articles, $7,275;—12 churches; 2 academies, 47 pupils; 7 schools, 253 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,191; 1850, 8,709.

FAYETTE, county, O. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 415 sq. ms. The surface is generally level; soil fertile. Drained by Deer & Paint creeks. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $632,702; wheat, 46,958 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,177,815; oats, 35,582; wool, 98,328 pounds;—2 grist m., 9 saw m., 1 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $34,950; value of manufactured articles, $63,790;—21 churches; 73 schools, 2,090 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,979; 1850, 12,726.

FAYETTE, county, Ia. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 211 sq. ms. Rolling in the E., level in the W. part. Most fertile to the N. & E. Drained by Whitewater r. Capital, Connersville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $335,848; wheat, 93,469 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 945,614; oats, 43,633; wool, 34,689 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m., 1 fulling m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—27 churches; 3 academies, 200 pupils; 60 schools, 2,346 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,837; 1850, 10,217.

FAYETTE, county, Ill. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 648 sq. ms. The surface is level, & contains prairie & woodland. Drained by Kaskaskia river & its branches. The lands on Kaskaskia r. are liable to be overflowed, & often contain small lakes & ponds. The surface around Vandalia is undulating & timbered, but the soil is indifferent. Capital, Vandalia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $238,571; wheat, 18,277 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 398,765; oats, 88,429; wool, 2,035 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, 1 printing office, 1

weekly newspaper pub.;—4 churches; 30 schools, 900 scholars; 1 library, 350 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,328; 1850, 8,076.

FAYETTE, county, Iowa. Situated toward the north part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by Turkey r. & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, West Union. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,199; wheat, 485 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 5,000; oats, 485; wool, 192 pounds. Pop. 1850, 895.

FAYETTE, county, Ky. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 301 sq. ms. Kentucky r. runs for a short distance on the S. border of the co. Drained by the sources of Elkhorn r. The surface is an elevated table land, from which the streams flow in all directions, but eventually fall into Kentucky r. The soil is exceedingly fertile. Capital, Lexington. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $1,133,468; Ind. corn, 1,579,598 bush. produced; oats, 169,667; wool, 75,062;—5 flouring m., 21 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 paper fac., 3 woollen fac., a powder fac., 1 cotton fac., 2 rope fac.; 2 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 1 daily, 2 semi-weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $980,410; value of manufac. articles, $1,[illegible];—27 churches; 4 libraries, 20,700 vols; 2 colleges, 220 students; 8 academies, 741 pupils; 33 schools, 794 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,194; 1850, 22,735.

FAYETTE, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Loosahatchie & Wolf rivers. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, especially bordering the streams. The Memphis & Charleston r. r. is to extend from Memphis to Charleston, S. C. Capital, Somerville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $640,697; Ind. corn, 963,-945 bush. produced; oats, 113,595; sweet potatoes, 111,697; tobacco, 300 pounds;—26 flouring & grist m., saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —[illegible] churches; 1 college, 75 students; 11 academies, 433 pupils; 32 schools, 816 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,-501; 1850, 26,719.

FAYETTE, county, Ala. Situated in the W. part of the state, toward the N. Area, 940 sq. ms. Drained by Sipsey & Battahatchie rivers, & Luxapatilla cr., branches of Tombigby r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Fayette C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $286,343; Ind. corn, 326,844 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 65,931; rice, 16,001 pounds; cotton, 2,920 bales;—14 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac. $13,800; value of manufactured articles, $37,840;—42 churches; 38 schools, 689 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,942; 1850, 9,681.

FAYETTE, county, Tex. Centrally situated. Area, 920 sq. ms. The Colorado river passes centrally through it. Drained by its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile, black mold and sand. Capital, La Grange. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $145,564; Ind. corn, 116,030 bush. produced; peas & beans, 1,859; sweet potatoes, 18,916; cotton, 1,194 bales;—2 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $7,150; value of manufactured articles, $9,775;—4 churches; 3 academies, 150 pupils; 5 schools, 120 scholars; 3 libraries, 250 vols. Pop. 1850, 3,756.

FAYETTE, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 18 W.N.W. Augusta, 600 W. Incorporated in 1795. Drained by a branch of Sandy r. Soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1849, 1,016; 1850, 1,085.

FAYETTE, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 178 W. Albany, 334 W. Surface level: soil productive. It is bounded by Cayuga lake on the E., & Seneca lake on the W. Seneca r. flows on its N.W. border, & several small tributaries enter it from this t. Seneca r. & Canoga cr., which flow from a warm spring, afford water power. Gypsum & limestone are found. It has 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,731; 1850, 3,786.

FAYETTE, v., Hanover t., Chautauque co., N. Y. Situated at the mouth of Silver creek, on Lake Erie. It contains a church, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & 100 inhabitants.

FAYETTE, v., Guilford t., Chenango co., N. Y. It contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church.—3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 150 inhabitants.

FAYETTE, p-t., Alleghany co., Pa., 214 W. Harrisburg, 289 W. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal is abundant. Drained by branches of Chartier's cr. It has 3 tanneries, 8 flouring m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,484; 1850, 2,520. (*See N. & S. Fayette.*)

FAYETTE, t., Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,550.

FAYETTE, t., Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1840, 842; 1850, 1,111.

FAYETTE, t., Hillsdale co., Mich. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 807; 1850, 895.

FAYETTE, t., Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,340.

FAYETTE, p-v., Greene co., Ill., 57 S.W. Springfield, 829 W.

FAYETTE, t., La Fayette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 758.

FAYETTE, p-v., capital of Howard co., Mo., 61 N. W. Jefferson city, 966 W. Situated on the E. side of Bonne Femme cr. It has a court house, a U. S. land office, a college, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 15 stores, & 1,000 inhabitants. Fayette college, located here, has a president, 2 professors, & 75 students.

FAYETTE, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Miss., 80 S.W. Jackson, 25 N.E. Natchez, 1,091 W. It is very pleasantly situated, & contains, a court house, church, & several neat dwellings.

FAYETTE, p-v., capital of Fayette co., Ala., 40 N. W. Tuscaloosa, 842 W. Situated 2 m. W. of Sipsey r. It contains a court-house & several dwellings.

FAYETTE CORNER, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 77 S. Nashville, 862 W.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., Newfane t., capital of Windham co., Vt., 115 S. Montpelier, 434 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a Congregational church, & an acad. The site is elevated, & the prospect from it extensive & picturesque.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., Manlius t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 123 W. by N. Albany, 348 W. Situated near the Erie canal, with which it is connected by a feeder. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 3 Presbyterian,—an academy, 6 stores, 1 flouring m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 1,000 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., Green t., Franklin co., Pa., 52 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 94 W. Situated on the turnpike from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, 18 m. from the former, & 9 from the latter.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., capital of Fayette co., Va., 289 W. Richmond, 326 W. Situated 2 m. W. of New river, a little above its junction with Gauley r. to form the Great Kanawha. It contains a court-house, a store, several mills, & 75 inhabs.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., capital of Cumberland co., N. C., is situated 1 mile from the W. bank of Cape Fear r., at the head of uninterrupted boat navigation, in 35° 3′ N. lat., 79° 58 W. lon., 60 S. Raleigh, 95 N. N.W. Wilmington, 159 N.E. Columbia, 348 W. Pop. 1820, 3,532; 1830, 2,868; 1840, 4,285; 1850, 4,646. It is regularly laid out, with streets 100 feet wide. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic.—4 academies, a court-house, 3 banks with an aggregate capital of $855,000, 60 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 7 extensive cotton fac., a flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m. & a U.S. arsenal of construction. Its trade in grain, flour, tobacco, & naval stores, is considerable. In 1831, a most disastrous fire destroyed a considerable portion of the place, which so excited the sympathies of the people throughout the U. States, that they contributed about $92,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., capital of Fayette co., Ga., 85 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 689 W. Situated on a branch of Flint r. It contains a court-house, jail, and 350 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., Perry t., Brown co., O., 94 S.W. Columbus, 467 W. It contains a Rom. Catholic church & 317 inhabs.

FAYETTEVILLE, v., Lawrence co., Ia. It has 2 stores & 40 inhabs.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., St. Clair co., Ill., 100 S. Springfield, 810 W. Situated on the W. side of Kaskaskia r. It has an elevated & pleasant situation. It was long known as Pulliam's Ferry, & contains a Rom. Catholic church, & 110 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., capital of Lincoln co., Tenn., 86 S. Nashville, 716 W. Situated on the N. side of Elk r. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches, sevl. stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., Talladega co., Ala., 87 E. Tuscaloosa, 780 W.

FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., capital of Washington co., Ark., 196 N.W. Little Rock, 1,185 W. Situated on the N.W. side of White r., & contains the usual county buildings, a U. S. land office, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—and several stores, and 598 inhabitants, in 1854, 700.

FAYL-BILLOT (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Haute Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. S.E. Langres. Pop. 2,324.

FAYOE, a small isl. of Denmark, stift & immediately E. Laaland. Area, 34 sq. ms. Pop. 1,500.

FAYOUM, a prov. of Middle Egypt, consisting of a valley, 40 m. S.W. Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, & considerably depressed beneath its surface. Length E. to W. 38 m.; breadth 31 m. In its N. part is the famous Lake Mœris. It is well irrigated both by nature & art, & was anciently the garden of Egypt. It yields wheat, olive oil, attar of roses, indigo, & nitre. Medinet-el-Fayoum cane. *Arsinoe*, is its cap., around which are numerous remains of antiquity; and there are about 70 other towns and villages, all densely peopled.

FAYSTON, t., Washington co., Vt., 16 W.S.W. Montpelier. Surface mountainous; soil along the streams, fertile. Watered by Mad r. Chartered in 1782. It has 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 635; 1850, 684.

FAZELY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, with a sta. on the Birmingham & Derby r. r., pa. & 1¼ m. S. Tamworth. Pop. 1,276. The late Sir R. Peel's cotton fac. was in this tnshp.

FAZILPOOR, a small and decayed town of N.W. Hindostan, Bhawlpoor territory, with a fort on the Indus. Lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 69° 50′ E.

FE, SANTA, S. America, &c. [SANTA FE.]

FEACLE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. W. N.W. Scariff. Area, 36,972 ac. Pop. 10,156.

FEALE, a riv. of Irel., Munster, rises in mntns. near the junction of cos. Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, flows N.W., dividing Limerick and Cork, and through co. Kerry, and joins the Shannon near Guisborough, by a navigable & tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length 30 miles.

FEAR (CAPE). (*See Cape Fear.*)

FEARING, p-t., Washington co., O., 109 E.S.E Columbus, 305 W. Situated on the main waters of Duck cr. Surface broken & hilly; soil good for grain and grazing. Duck cr. affords good water power. Pop. 1840, 1,019; 1850, 1,254.

FEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, near the Moray Firth, N. of Cromarty. Area, about 2 m. sq. Pop. 2,212. It contains ruins of Fearn abbey, & of Lochlinn & Cadboll castles.—II. a pa., near centre of co. Forfar, 7 m. W.N.W. Brechin. Pop. 392.

FEARN'S SPRINGS, p-o., Winston co., Miss., 108 N.E. Jackson, 906 W.

FEASTERSVILLE, p-o., Bucks co., Pa., 115 E. Harrisburg, 155 W.

FEATHER (*Plumas*), a river of Cal., an affluent of the Sacramento, rises in the Sierra Nevada, lat. 40° 35′ N., flows in a S.W. direction, a course of about 130 miles, just below the parallel of 39°. The ravines along its banks, & tributary streams, abound with golden sands, which have been extensively washed, and are still extremely rich.

FEATHERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Pontefract, with a station on the r. r. thence to Wakefield. Area, 4,273 ac. Pop. 1,274. —II. a tnshp., co. Northumberland, pa. & 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Pop. 314. Its castle, the ancient seat of the Featherstones, is picturesquely situated near the S. Tyne.—III. a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. and 6 m. S. Wolverhampton. Pop. 37.

FECAMP, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the English Channel, at the mouth of the riv. Fecamp, & on the branch r. r. from Rouen to Havre. Pop. 9,737. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the Channel, & has been lately much improved by the construction of a quay & lighthouse. It sends several vessels to the whale fishery. Fecamp has numerous cotton, oil, and other mills, turned by water power, several steam saw mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar-refineries, manufacs. of linens, hardwares, soda, &c., & an active trade in Baltic & colonial produce, fish, salt, & brandy. It has a remarkable church, part of an ancient abbey; it is the seat of a chamber of commerce, naval bureau, and school of navigation, and is the residence of various foreign consuls.

FECKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Area, 6,787 ac. Pop. 3,254. partly engaged in manufs. of needles.

FEDERAL POINT, N. C. The lighthouse is on the N. side of inlet to Cape Fear r., 9 m. from Bald Head. Lat. 33° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 77° 55′ W. from Greenwich, Eng. It shows a fixed light elevated 46 feet above the level of the sea, & visible for a dist. of 11½ nautical m.

FEDERALSBURG, p-v., Caroline co., Md., 65 S.E. Annapolis, 105 W. Situated on Marshy Hope cr.

FEDERAL STORE, p-o., Dutchess co., N. Y., 59 S. Albany, 326 W.

FEDERALTON, p-v., Rome t., Athens co., O., 92 S.E. Columbus, 326 W. Situated on the E. side of Hocking r., at the mouth of Federal cr.

FEDT, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 15 m. E. Christiana, on Lake Ojeren. Pop. 2,360.

FEEDING HILLS, p-o., Hampden co., Me., 97 W. by S. Boston, 329 W.

FEEJEE, Fidjii, or Viti, an island group, S. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 15° 30′ & 19° 30′ S., & lon. 177° E. & 178° W. Pop. 133,500. The entire group which comprises altogether 154 islands, 65 of which are inhabited, is subdivided into two minor groups, the Eastern & Asaua groups, the latter forming the W. side of the Archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages to & from the central space, enclosed by the group known as the Gore sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu, & Paou or Sandalwood islands. The other principal islands are Vuna, Kantaon, Ovolau, Bau, or Ambow, Muthuatu, & Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous. They each contain from 5,000 to 13,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are mere islets. They are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, excepting at Savu-Savu on the S. shore of the large isl. of Paou. Appearances of craters, however, are frequent. The peaks are usually basaltic cones, some of which rise to the height of sev. thousand ft. They are covered by a luxuriant foliage to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing & picturesque aspect. Some beautiful & fruitful valleys occur. That of Voona, in the island of Ovolau is strikingly characteristic of this description of Feejee scenery. One of those almost inaccessible peaks, on which the natives locate their towns for safety, is also conspicuous. The soil of these islands consists of a deep loam of a yellowish color, with a large proportion of decayed vegetable matter, which, aided by a fine climate, and abundance of water, is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocoa, shaddocks, papaw apple, Tahiti chesnut, and a number of other fruits. Pumpkins, cucumbers, cape gooseberry, guava, pine apples, water melons, & large red capsicums, also abound. But the chief food of the inhabitants is the yam, of which there are five or six varieties, sugar cane, turmeric, & tobacco are also cultivated by the natives. Sandalwood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid, turnips, radish, and mustard seed, after being sown 24 hours, the cotyledon leaves were above the surface. Melons, cucumbers, & pumpkins spring up in three days, beans & peas make their appearance in four. In four weeks from the time of planting, radishes & lettuce were fit for use, and in five weeks marrowfat peas. The climate is agreeable & healthful. The mean temperature at Ovolau, one of the most beautiful islands of the group, during the six weeks that the observatory of the U. S. Exploring Expedition was established there, was 77° 81′. The barometer stood at 30.126 in. The lowest temperature was 62°, the highest 96°. The winds from April to November, prevail from the E.N.E. to S.E., at times blowing a fresh trade wind. From November to April N. winds are often experienced, & in the months of February & March heavy gales are frequent, and generally last two or three days. The coasts abound with fish, including several of peculiar species; crabs are also numerous.

The natives are a barbarous & savage race, extremely covetous, & addicted to lying. They are generally above the middle height, complexion very dark, faces long, with a large mouth, good & well-set teeth, and a well formed nose, eyes black & penetrating. Human sac-

rifices were formerly frequent amongst them, & cannibalism common. The Feejeans, however, excel their neighbors in the useful arts, such as building large canoes, & the manufacture of native cloth & pottery, & they are polite in their communications with those they respect. They are ruled by chiefs, to whom great deference is paid, & who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the chief of Ambow, who has recently assumed the title of Tui Viti, King of the Feejees. The missionaries have made great progress in the windward group. The frames of Feejean houses are constructed of the bread fruit-tree, & are filled in with reeds, & the roof is covered with a thatch of the wild sugar-cane. They are usually oblong in shape, & from 20 to 25 ft. in length. But the most remarkable structure is the *mbure* or spirit house. It is built on a raised & walled mound, & is of uncouth proportions, being nearly twice as high as it is broad at its base, and has a singular sharp-peaked roof. In these structures certain deities are worshipped by priests called Ambati. Of such structures, each town has at least one, & often several. The towns are usually fortified with strong palisades, & have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time.

FEELSTED, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N. Chelmsford. Area, 7,170 ac. Pop. 1,798.

FEERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S.E Coggeshall. Area, 3,230 ac. Pop. 825.

FEESBURG, p-o., Brown co., O., 112 S. by W. Columbus, 474 W. Pop. 1850, 187.

FEGERSHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, with a station on the railr., to Colmar, 7 m. S. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,771.

FEGREAC, a comm. & vill., dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. N. Savenay. Pop. 2,305.

FEHRBELLIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 33 m. N.N.W. Potsdam. Pop. 1,644. In 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the troops under the elector of Brandenburg.

FEIA, a large lake of Brazil, prov. & 130 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by an artificial canal called *Furado*. The lake is shallow & abounds in fish.

FEIGNIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 12 m. N. Avesnes. Pop. 1,846.

FEIRA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Atlantic, cap. Comarca, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. Pop. 2,000.

FEISTRITZ, a riv. of Styria, which joins the Raab below Furstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 50 m. Pirkfield and Ilz are on its banks.—II. a vill., Styria, circ. & 9 m. N.N.W. Grätz, on the Mur, with 600 inhabitants, lead mines and smelting works.—III. Carniola, circ. and W. Villack, with iron works.—IV. (*Windisch-F.*), a town, Styria, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Cilly. Pop. 250.

FELANICHE, a town of the isl. Majorca, 27 m. E.S. E. Palma. Pop. 8,102. It has a convent, hospital, & manufs. of linens & woollens.

FELBRIGG, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. S. W. Cromer. Area, 1,537 ac. Pop. 126. The Wyndham family have a seat in this parish.

FELCHVILLE, p-v., Reading t., Windsor co., Vt., 64 S. Montpelier, 474 W. It contains a church, a woollen fac., 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

FELDBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the Black Forest. [Baden.]

FELDKIRCH, a town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, circ. & 20 m. S.S.W. Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. 2,300.—*Feldkirchen* is the name of a village of Baden, 10 miles W.S. W. Freidburg, & of one in Illyria, circ. Villach.

FELDSBERG, a town of Lower Austria, 40 m. N.N. E. Vienna. Pop. 2,322. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Leichtenstein, & in the vicinity the best wine in the archduchy is produced.

FELEGYHAZA, a town of Hungary, W. of the Theiss, cap. dist. Litt. Cumania, on the road between Pesth & Temesvar, 66 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 17,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, large cattle markets, & an extensive trade in corn, wine, & fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

FELICE (SAN), two vills. of N. Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the W. bank of L. Garda. Pop. 1,100.—II. duchy Modena, 4 m. E.S. E. Mirandola. Pop. 3,000.

FELICIANA, p v., Graves co., Ky., 294 W. Frankfort, 820 W.

FELICIEN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. W. Tournon. Pop. 2,200. Manufs. cloth.

FELICITY, p-v., Franklin t., Clermont, co., O., 118 S.S.W. Columbus, 478 W. Situated 4 ms. from Ohio r., 35 above Cincinnati. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—8 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

FELICUDI, an isl. of the Mediterranean. [Lipari I.]

FELIS-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. N. Thirsk. Area, 8,381 ac. Pop. 900.

FELIX, p. o., Wilson co., Tenn.

FELIX, p-o., Monteau co., 45 W. Jefferson city, 981 W.

FELIX HARBOR, N. Amer., Boothia. [Boothia Felix.]

FELIX (ST.), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapo, Chili. Lat. 26° 21′ S., lon. 79° 55′ W.—II. a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.

FELIX (ST.), two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. H. Garonne, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,698. It is well built of stone, & has an old castle.—II. (*de Sorgue*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. S.E. St. Affrique. Pop. 1,890.

FELIXSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,823 ac. Pop. 581.

FELIZZANO, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, 9 m. W. Alessandria. Pop. 2,175.

FELKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Area, 5,782 ac. Pop. 1,148.

FELL, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 356.

FELL, Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 983.

FELLBACH, a market town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 5 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,700.

FELLETIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on the Creus, 5 m. S. Aubusson. Pop. 2,959. It has manufs. of carpets, velvets, & paper.

FELLIN, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., 110 m. N.N.E. Riga. Pop. 3,000. It is very anc., and has the remains of an old castle.

FELLOWSVILLE, p. v., Preston co., Va. It contains a church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 175 inhabitants.

FELLSIDE, a tnsh. of England, co. Durham. Pop. 1,608.

FELMERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Harrold. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 520.

FELMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. North Walsham. Area, 1,886 ac. Pop. 413.

FELPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Arundel. Area, 2,254 ac., a part of which is liable to inundations of the sea. Pop. 596.

FELSBERG, a town of H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on lt. b. of the Eder, 13 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,233. It has a ruined castle.

FELSHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Stow-mkt. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 402. Fair, Aug. 16.

FELSTED, a pa., Engl., co. Essex. [Feelsted.]

FELTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3¼ m. S.W. Hounslow. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 1,109.

FELTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area, 2,286 ac. Pop. 565.

FELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area, 1,699 ac. Pop. 112.—II. co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, here crossed by a stone bridge, 8 m. S. Alnwick, and 5 from the Acklington station of the Great N. of England railr. Area, 12,830 ac. Pop. 1,574; do. of the t. 708.—III. (*West*), co. Salop, 4 m. S. Owestry. Area, 5,991 ac. Pop. 1,088.

FELTONSVILLE, p-v., Middlesex co., Ms., 30 Boston, 417 W.

FELTRE, *Feltria*, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 17 m. S.W. Belluno, on a height, near the Piave. Pop. 5,500. It is partially fortified, and has a cathedral, an Episcopal gymnasium, & a diocesan school. Silk-twist & wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, & oil. In 1809, Napoleon conferred the title of the Duke of Feltre, on General Clarke.

FELTS, p. o. Ingham co., Mich.

FELTS MILLS, p-v., Rutland t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 162 N.W. Albany, 424 W.

FELTVILLE, p. o., Essex co., N. J.

FELTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.

Stoken Ferry. Area, 1,060 ac., nearly half fen, 1,100 common lands. Pop. 1,675, partly crape & stuff weavers. It has 2 pa. churches.

FELUJAH, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 32 m. W.S.W. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, here crossed by a bridge of boats about midway between Hit and Hillah.

FEMERN, an isl. of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by Femersund, a channel 1 m. broad. Lat. of Burg, its cap., 26° 10′ N., lon. 11° 12′ E. Area, 70 sq. m. Pop. 8,860. Surface low & level. Corn & cattle are abundant, but fishing & navigation are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

FEMINA, or FEMMINE, a small rocky island off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 m. N.W. Palermo.

FEMME OSAGE, p-v., St. Charles co., Mo., 82 E. Jefferson city, 864 W. The v. is situated on the lt. b. of Missouri r., & has 150 inhabitants, mostly of French descent.

FENAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Ballinamore. Area about 9,800 ac. Pop. 4,426. It has the ruins of an abbey.—II. Leinster, co. Carlow, 5 m. E.S.E. Leighlin Bridge. Pop. 4,314.

FENAIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 9 m. E. Douai. Pop. 1,942.

FENCE-HOUSES, a station on the Newcastle and Durham r. r., Engl., co. & 6 m. N.E. Durham.

FEN DITTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge. Area, 1,862 ac. Pop. 555.

FENELON, t., Victoria co., Can. W. Drained by several small streams entering Cameron & Sturgeon lakes, whose outlet is by the Ontonabee r. Pop. 1852, 475.

FENELON FALLS, p. v., Fenelon t., Victoria co., Can. W., 16 N. Lindsay. Situated on the outlet of Cameron lake, & has 2 stores, 2 saw m., and 75 inhabitants.

FENESTRELLE, a market town of Piedmont, div. & 50 m. W. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 1,291.

FENÉTRANGE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Sarre, 8 m. N. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,473.

FENITON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Honiton. Area, 1,822 ac. Pop. 366.

FENNER, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 112 W. by N Albany, 355 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Canaseraga and Chittenango creeks. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,997; 1850, 1,690.

FENNERSVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., Pa., 118 N.E. Harrisburg, 209 W.

FENNIMORE, p. t., Grant co., Wis. Drained by small branches of Wisconsin r., which bounds it on the N. Pop. 1850, 325.

FENNIT, an isl., Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, forming the division between Tralee & Ballyheigue bays, 8 m. W.N.W. Tralee. Area, 686 ac. Pop 215. It has a ruined castle.

FENNY BENTLY, a pa. of England, co. Derby. Area, 1,036 ac. Pop. 290.

FENNY COMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 802.

FEN'S BRIDGE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga., 46 E. Milledgeville, 650 W.

FENSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.S.E. St. Ives. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,070. It has a well-endowed free school.

FENTON, t., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 873.

FENTON, p-v., St. Louis co., Mo., 137 E. Jefferson city, 826 W. Situated on the Marrimec r.

FENTON, t., Hot Springs co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 620.

FENTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Newark. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 131.—II. (*Kirk*), co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Area, 4,410 ac. Pop. 720.—III. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, on the Manchester & Birmingham r. r., 2¼ m. E.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 3,744.—IV. (*Little*), a township adjoining. Pop. 1,179.

FENTONVILLE, t., Chautauque co., N. Y.

FENTONVILLE, p-v., Fenton t., Genesee county, Mich., 57 N.N.W. Detroit, 579 W. It contains a Universalist church, 2 stores, a saw m., and 350 inhabitants.

FENTRESS, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 560 sq. ms. Watered by branches of Obey's r. & White Oak creek. Capital, Jamestown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $121,867; Ind. corn, 180,089 bush. produced; oats, 26,366; sweet potatoes, 12,557; tobacco, 6,349 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 18 persons emp'd;—5 churches; 6 acad., 174 pupils; 16 sch., 480 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,550; 1850, 4,454.

FENTRISS, p-o., Guildford co., N. C.

FENWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.E. Kilmarnock. Area, 14,500 ac. Pop. 1,741.

FEOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on Falmouth harbor, 4¼ m. S. Truro. Area, 3,765 ac. Pop. 1,934. Trelissick House is in this pa.

FEODOSIA, or THEODOSIA, Crimea. [KAFFA.]

FERAHABAD, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, at the mouth of a river in the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

FERBANE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Brosna, 9 m. N.E. Banagher. Pop. 537.

FERDINAND, t., Essex co., Vt. Surface mostly mountainous. Drained by Paul's r.

FERDINAND, p. t., Dubois co., Ia. It has a Roman Catholic church & 546 inhabitants.

FERDINAND, p. o., Mercer co., Ill.

FERDINANDEA, or GRAHAM ISLAND, a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean, 31st July, 1831, in lat. 37° 8′ 3″ N., lon. 12° 42′ 15″ E., between Sicily & Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for 3 months.

FERE (LA), a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on an island in the Oise, near its confl. with the Serre, 14 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 3,129. It has manufs. of woollens & chemical products, a large arsenal, & a school of artillery. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1536, & by the Prussians 28th Feb., 1814.—II. (*F. Champenoize*), a comm. & vill., dep. Marne, cap. cant. arrond. Pop. 1,526. Here, on 24th March, 1814, the French were totally defeated by the allies.—III. (*F. en-Tardenois*), a comm. & town, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Ourcq, arrond & 12 m. N.N. E. Château-Thierry. Pop. 2,212.

FERED, or FEREDJIK, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 44 m. N.W. Gallipoli, near rt. b. of the Maritza, with mineral baths. Pop. 3,000.

FERENGAL, a remarkable lead mine in N. Afghanistan, 18 m. S.W. Ghorbund, extensively wrought at a remote period, but long concealed, & re-discovered only a few years ago. Lat. 34° 55′ N., lon. 68° 33′ N.

FERENTINO, *Ferentinum*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 6 m. N.W. Frosinone. Pop. 6,800. It is a bishop's see, & has numerous antiquities.

FERGHANA, Central Asia. [KHOKAN.]

FERGUS, p. v., Nicol t., Wellington co., Can. W., 12 N. Guelph. Situated on Irvine r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Free & 1 Presbyterian,—12 stores, 2 tanneries, & 500 inhabitants.

FERGUS, a riv. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, through which it runs S.E. by Ennis & Clare, & enters the Shannon, by a broad estuary, after a S.E. course of about 27 miles.

FERGUS (ST.), a marit. pa. of Scotland, comprehended in co. Banff, but situated in co. Aberdeen, with a vill. 4 m. N.W. Peterhead. Area, 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,597. It contains the ruined castle and vill. of Inverugie.

FERGUSON, t., Centre co., Pa., 11 S. Bellefonte. Surface mountainous; soil, in the valleys calcareous loam. Drained by Spring cr. & its branches. Iron ore is abundant. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 3 tanneries, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,254; 1850, 1,601.

FERGUSON, t., Clearfield co., Pa. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 168; 1850, 337.

FERGUSON'S CORNERS, p. o., Yates co., N. Y.

FERIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,437. Manufs. cloths.

FERIANEH, *Thala*, a town of N. Africa, in the desert, dom. & 176 m. W.S.W. Tunis.

FERLA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,596.

FERLACH, a vill. of Carinthia, circ. & 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, on rt. b. of the Drave. Pop. 2,000. It has extensive iron & steel manufactures.

FERMANAGH, an inland county of Ireland, Ulster,

enclosed by the counties Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, & Connaught. Area, 714 sq. m., or 457,195 ac., of which 289,228 ac. are arable, 114,847 waste, 46,755 under water, & about 8,000 in woods. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone & millstone grit. Soil generally rich loam. Inhabited houses (1851), 20,264. Pop. 115,978. Surface varied from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes, Upper & Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the county into two nearly equal portions. Farms mostly very small. Agriculture is backward, except in the N., where the Scotch method is are partly followed. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, & potatoes are the principal crops. Fermanagh contains 8 baronies & 18 parishes, 15 of which are in the diocese of Clogher. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C., 2 for the county, & 1 for Enniskillen, its chief town.

FERMAUGH, t., Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 831; 1850, 887.

FERMO, *Firmum*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. state, cap. deleg., 4 m. from the Adriatic, & 34 m. S.E. Ancona. Pop. 7,000. The city-proper is enclosed by a wall, entered by five gates, & has a cathedral, an university, founded 1824, & fine collections of art. Its coast harbor, Porto di Fermo, is small, but exports corn, silk, & woollens. It is the birth-place of Lactantius and Galeazzo Sforza. Pop. of deleg. 1843, 104,116.

FERMOSELLE, *Ocellum Durii*, a frontier town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S.W. Zamora, near the Douro. Pop. 3,360. Manufs. cloths.

FERMOY, a market town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 19 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater. Pop. of town 1851, 5,844. Streets spacious, and town remarkably well built. Chief structures, a stone bridge of 13 arches erected in 1689, handsome barracks for 3,000 troops, an elegant parish church, a court-house, bridewell, union work-house, theatre, hospital, & convent. It has extensive flour mills, & a large trade in agricultural produce. Previously to being made a military station in 1797, Fermoy consisted only of a few wretched cabins.

FERNANDINA, v., Nassau co., Flor., 313 E. Tallahassee, 776 W. Situated on the N. part of Amelia Island, & possesses a good harbor. It contains several stores & neat dwellings.

FERNANDO SAN. [SAN FERNANDO.]

FERNANDO DE TAOS, p. v., Taos co., N. Mex.

FERN CREEK, p. o., Jefferson co., Ky.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, an isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. from the E. extrem. of Brazil, to which empire it belongs. Lat. of Peak, 3° 50′ 10″ S., lon. 32° 22′ 42″ W. Length N.E. to S.W. 8 m. Surface mountainous & rugged. It has several harbors defended by forts, & it serves as a place of banishment from Brazil.

FERNANDO PO (Portuguese *Fernão do Pao*, the name of its discoverer), an isl. of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, between lat. 3° 10′ & 3° 44′ N., lon. 8° 22″ & 8° 54′ E. Length N.N.E. to S.S.W., 45 m., breadth 25 to 15 m. Its coasts are rocky & steep, interior entirely mountainous, & presents an appearance of extreme beauty and fertility. It rises by regular slopes to two peaks, the N.most & highest of which (Clarence peak) is 10,630 feet in elevation. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. It abounds in monkeys, some of which are remarkable for their great size, & contains also many wild goats & sheep. Its climate is excessively hot, & it is exposed to the *harmattan*, a pestilential wind from the continent, but is healthy after the rainy season. Pop. estimated at 15,000, negroes of a mild & peculiar character. Fernando Po was taken possession of by Spain in 1778, and abandoned in 1782, garrisoned by Britain in 1827, and abandoned in 1834. In February, 1843, the Spaniards again took possession of it under the name of *Puerto de Isabel*, with a view to its colonization.

FERNAN NUÑEZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 11 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 5,652. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

FERNEY, or FERNEX, a vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. S.E. Gex, & 4 m. N.W. Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. It was a miserable hamlet till Voltaire fixed his residence there. In 1768, he established a manuf. of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years, is annually visited by thousands of travellers.

FERNHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex. Area, 4,757 ac. Pop. 768.

FERN ISLANDS, England. [FARNE ISLANDS.]

FERNS, a pa. & decayed town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 17 m. N. Waxford. Pop. of town 632; of pa. 2,860. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey, and a modern cathedral; it was a bishop's see, comprising the whole of county Wexford, until united with Ossory in 1835.

FEROE ISLAND, Atlantic. [FAROER.]

FERONIA, p-o., Telfair co., Ga.

FEROZABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 24 m. E. Agra.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., on the Beemah, 112 m. W.S.W. Hyderabad.—III. a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 63 m. Shiraz. It is enclosed with old walls, and has a royal palace, a large temple, & an anc. aqueduct, but it is now mostly in ruins.

FEROZEPORE, a town of N.W. India, dist. Sirhind, near lt. b. of the Sutleje, 85 m. W. Loodiana.—*Ferozeshah* is a vill., 10 m. E.S.E. Ferozepore. Here the British gained a victory over the Sikhs, 18th Nov., 1845.

FERRANDINA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 36 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 4,900.

FERRARA (the *Forum Allieni* of Tacitus), a famous city of Italy, cap. the most N. legation of Pontif. Sta., on the Po di Volano, 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna. Pop. 25,586, 1-3d Jews. It is fortified with ramparts & a strong citadel, garrisoned by Austrian troops, & it is elegantly built, though dull. Principal edifices, the old ducal palace, a moated fortress, a vast cathedral, & numerous other churches, all rich in works of art; the palace of the chief magistrate, in which the Ariostan academy meets, & where are some rooms once occupied by Calvin; the college of medicine & jurisprudence, with rich museums, a public library of 80,000 vols. & 900 MSS., & many relics of Ariosto; a fine theatre, the house of Ariosto, & numerous private palaces. Ferrara is an archbishop's see; it has an university, & some trade in corn, cotton, cattle, &c. Under the line of Esté, it was the cap. of a sovereign duchy, & possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy, & a pop. estimated at more than 80,000. In the 15th century it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy; & in the 16th, it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, & many other eminent Reformers. It was the birthplace of Guarini, & Cardinal Bentivoglio; was long the favorite residence of Ariosto, & was the place of confinement of Tasso, whose prison is still shown in the hospital Santa Anna. Pop. of Laga, 1843, 218,786.

FERRAZZANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 1 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,450.

FEREIRA, *Rarapia*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. W. Beja.—II. a vill., Portugal, Estremadura, 6 m. E. Thomar.—*Ferreira* is a vill., prov. Beira, 40 m. E.N.E. Aveiro.

FERRIBY, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), county York, E. Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. Hull, by the r. r. to Selby, on which it has a station. Area, 6,052 ac. Pop. 929.—II. (*South*), co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 3 m. W.S.W. Barton. Area, 3,245 ac. Pop. 580.

FERRIERE, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Allier, arrond. & 4 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. Pop. 3,228.—II. (*La*), dep. Orne, 7 m. N.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,497.—III. Isère, 17 m. N.E. Grenoble.

FERRIERES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. N.N.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,782. It has marble quarries.

FERRING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. W. Worthing. Area, 1,055 ac. Pop. 312.

FERRINTOSH, a vill. & barony of Scotl., in co. Ross, but now forming part of Nairnshire, pas. Logie & Urquhart, 1¼ m. S.E. Dingwall. Pop. of barony 2,997. It was formerly famous for its whiskey, distilled here free of duty, a privilege withdrawn by government in 1785.

FERRISBURG, t., Addison co., Vt., 19 S. Burlington, 34 W. Montpelier. Drained by Otter cr., navigable 8 ms. to Vergennes, Little Otter & Lewis creeks, which afford water power. Lake Champlain bounds it on the W. Surface hilly N., level to the W.; soil very fertile, adapted to grain & grazing. Bason harbor is an excellent port on Lake Champlain, which has considerable trade. There are in the t. 3 churches,—1

Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Union church,—a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,755; 1850, 2,075. The Rutland & Burlington r. r. passes through it.

FERRO, t., Washita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 436.

FERRO (Spanish *Hierro*, French *Ile de Fer*), the most S.W. of the Canary islands. Lat. of N.W. point 27° 45′ 8″ N., lon. 18° 7′ 5″ W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence the longitude is reckoned by many of the geographers of Europe. Area of isl. 100 sq. ms. Pop. 4,367. It is the least fertile island of the Archip., but produces good wine & fruits; archil, honey, small sheep, &c., which with brandy, are exported to Teneriffe. Chief town, Valverde.—*Cape Ferro*, Algeria, prov. Constantine, forms the E. side of the Gulf of Stora. Lat. 37° 7′ 10″ N., lon. 7° 17′ 15″ E. from Greenwich, England.

FERROL, a seaport town & one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Coruna, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of Mole 43° 29′ 30″ N., lon. 8° 13′ W. Pop. 15,729. Its harbor, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a strait which admits only one ship at a time, & is defended by the castles of San Felipe & Palma. The town on its N. shore is strongly fortified on the land side. Its vast arsenal & dockyard founded by Charles III., covers nearly 24 acres, & comprises many magnificent docks & storehouses. It has 2 hospitals, 3 large churches, a monastery, a prison for galley-slaves, the residence of the authorities, naval barracks for 6,000 men, & schools of navigation & mathematics. Manufs. comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardwares. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, and fish; imports, salted meat & manufactured products of N. Europe.

FERRYBRIDGE, a small town of England, county York, W. Riding, pa. Frystone-Ferry, on the Aire, and near the junction of the N. Midland, York, Manchester, & Leeds & Selby railroad, about 2 m. N.E. Pontefract, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. returned with parish.

FERRY CORNER, v., Trigg co., Ky. Contains a a store & 50 inhabitants.

FERRYDEN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, on the S. Esk, opposite Montrose, & ¾ m. from the N. Sea. Pop. 921, mostly fishers.

FERRYHILL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Merrington, with a station on the Great N. of Engr. r., 6¼ m. S. Durham. Pop. 958.

FERRYLAND, a small marit. town of Newfoundland, on the S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. St. John's.

FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the S. side of estuary of the Tay, here crossed by a floating bridge of the Edinburg & Northern r. r., 11½ m. N.E. Cupar. Area about 2,026 ac. Scots. Pop. 1851, 2,238; do. of the t. 2,051, engaged in the salmon fishery, and in weaving linen. Here is one of the Tay light-houses. Lat. 56° 29′ N., lon. 2° 49′ W.

FERRYTOWN OF CREE. [CREE.]

FERSFIELD, a pa. of England co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Diss. Area, 1,386 ac. Pop. 285.

FERTÉ (LA), an old term signifying a feudal fortress, is the name of many towns of France.—I. (*Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Huisne, arrond. & 17 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 2,595. It has manufs. of linen fabrics, linen & cotton yarn.—II. (*Gaucher*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,914. Manufs. of serges, paper, & leather.—III. (*Macé*), dep. Orne, cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. E. Domfront. Pop. 2,891. Manufs. of cotton goods.—IV. (*Milon*), dep. Aisne, on the Ourcq, arrond. and 15 m. N.W. Château-Thierry. Pop. 1,944. It is enclosed with walls, and has a ruined castle. Birthplace of Racine.—V. (*sous Jouarre*), a comm. & town, dep. Seine-et Marne, cap. cant., on the Marne, arrond. & 11 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 3,267. About 1,200 pairs of millstones are annually quarried in its vicinity, and exported to England, America, &c.; & it has manufs. of paper, ropes, & leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands, on one of which is the anc. castle of La Barre.—VI. (*St. Aubin*), a comm. & town, dep. Loiret, 13 m. S.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,533.—VII. (*Sur Aube*), a comm. & town, dep. H. Marne, 16 m. W. Chaumont. Pop. 1,131. It is a great timber depôt.

FERZAH, a vill. & dist. of Afghanistan, 30 m. N.W. Cabool. The dist. highly cultivated & fertile, has a pop. of about 4,000 Afghans & Tadjiks.

FESA, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 78 m. S.E. Shiraz. Estimated pop. 18,000. It stands on a mountain defile, is of considerable size, and has manufs. of silken, woollen, & cotton fabrics, with a trade in superior tobacco raised in its vicinity.

FESTENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 2,476.

FESTENIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 14 m. W. Batafynydd. Area, 16,456 ac. Pop. 3,460. It has slate quarries, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

FETCHAM, a pa. of England co. Surrey, 1¼ m. W. S.W. Leatherhead. Area, 1,723 ac. Pop. 380.

FETERMAN, p-o., Taylor co., Va.

FETHARD, a munic. town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. S.E. Cashel. Pop. of town 3,915. It was built in the reign of King John; most of the original walls and gateways remain entire. It has a very large anc. church, a Roman Catholic friary chapel, & an infantry barrack.—II. a pa. Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S.E. Duncannon. Pop. 2,178. The vill. on Bannow Bay, has a large lobster fishery. Loftus Hall, seat of the Marquis of Ely, & interesting remains of antiquity, are in this parish.

FETHERHUFFS MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., Ia.

FETHEROVILLE, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 78 E. by N. Harrisburg, 170 W.

FETLAR, one of the most N. of the Shetland isles, separated from N. Yell by a sound about 2 m. in breadth. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 658.

FETTERCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the N. Esk, 12 m. N.N.W. Montrose. Area, 14,359 ac. Pop. 1,741. Here is a very anc. ruin, called "Fenella's castle," in which Kenneth III. is said to have been murdered in the 10th century.

FETTERESSO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the N. Sea, about 2 m. W. Stonehaven. Area, 24,914 ac. Pop. including part of Stonehaven, 5,720, mostly Episcopalians. A Roman camp and Druidical remains are in the parish.

FEUCHTWANG, or FEUCHTWANGEN, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Sulz, 14 m. S. W. Anspach. Pop. 2,550, employed in weaving damasks and woollen fabrics.

FEUERBACH, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 2½ m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,538.

FEUILLEE, (LA), two vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inf., cant. Argueil. Pop. 2,154.—II. Finisterre, 14 m. N.W. Carhaix, with 1,902 inhabitants, near which is an ancient Pagan temple.

FEURA BUSH, p-o., Albany co., N.Y.

FEURS, *Forum Segusianorum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Montbrison, on rt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 2,063. It has a port on the riv., trade in corn & hemp, & numerous Roman antiquities. It was the capital of the district of Forez till 1441.

FEVEDA, an island, Washington territorry, in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver island & the mainland. Lat. 49° 41′ N., lon. 124° W. Length 32 m.; average breadth 2 m.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Engl. [FAVERSHAM.]

FEWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. N. Otley. Area, 16,584 ac. Pop. 1,479.

FEYE-OE, a small isl. off the W. coast of Norway, stift & 30 m. N. W. Bergen. Lat. 60° 46′ N., lon. 4° 44′ E. Length 4 m., breadth 2 m.

FEZ, or Fas, an anc. & important city of Morocco, cap. prov., surrounded by wooded mountains, whence rise several affits. of the Sebu, in lat. 34° 6′ 3″ N., lon. 5° 1′ 10″ W., 240 m. N.W. Morocco. Pop. has been estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000, but probably does not exceed 40,000. Fez is the holy city of the empire, and one of the three residences of the Sultan; it is supposed to have been founded about A. D. 800. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an ancient fortress at each of its extremities E. & W.; its streets are narrow, tortuous, and dirty; houses of brick, and very high, the different quarters are separated by gates. Fez is said to have 360 mosques, the chf. of which called *El-Caroubin*, has 300 pillars and numerous fountains, its tower contains globes & astronomical instruments, which are neglected and in decay. The most venerated mosque is that of Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, which contains his sepulchre, has a fine minaret, & is a sanctuary for all criminals. The palace of the Sultan, a vast edifice, has not been visited by Europeans. Manufs. consist of carpets, Morocco leather, woollens,

silks, jewellery, saddlery, & earthenwares. Fez is the seat of the university of Morocco, and contains numerous schools. In the 16th century it was celebrated in Europe as a place of education. Nicholas Clenard, the grammarian, studied here, in 1541. [Morocco.]

FEZZAN, *Phazania*, an extensive region of Africa, S. of Tripoli, and separated by a chain of mountains from Ghurat on the W., is formed by a number of oases in the middle of the desert, and extends between lat. 24° 30′ and 30° 40′ N., and lon. 12° and 17° E. It is said to comprise 101 towns and vills., or inhabited oases, which are fertile, especially in palms. It is chiefly inhabited by Tuaricks, Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The chief, who is subject to the Ottoman Porte, takes the title of Sultan, and resides at *Mourzouk*, the cap. The next important town, is Zueila, which was colonized by the Romans, and has ancient inscriptions. A little wheat and barley are raised, but dates form the chief article of food both for men and animals. Fezzan, formerly rich and populous, is now reduced to extreme poverty, its cultivation neglected, and many of its best dists. abandoned under the Turkish system of government.

FIANO, a v. of Piedmont, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 885.

FIANONA, a vill. and seaport of Illyria, circ. Trieste, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 m. S.W. Fiume. Pop. 810.

FIATT, p. o., Fulton co., Ill.

FICARIZZI, a marit. v. of Sicily, prov. Messina, 6 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,820.

FICAROLO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 19 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Po, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2,500.

FICHTEL-GEBIRGE (MOUNTAIN). [Bavaria.]

FICULLE, a small t. of Italy, Pontif. Stat., deleg. & 9 m. N.N.W. Orvieto. Pop. 1,766.

FIDALGO, a large harbor of Russ. Amer., on its S. coast, N.E. Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50′ N., lon. 145° 45′ W., & bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

FIDALLAH, a walled seaport t. of Morocco, prov. Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 m. S.W. Rabat.

FIDDICH, a small river of Scotl., co. Banff, flowing through the rich & beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey, 1 m. below Elchies.

FIDDICHOW, a t. of Pruss. Pomerania, circ. Grieffenhaggen, on the rt. b. of the Oder, 21 m. S.W. Stettin. Pop. 2,150.

FIDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 825 ac. Pop. 260.

FIDDLE POND, p. o., Barnewall dist., S. C.

FIDDOWN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Suir, 10 m. W.N.W. Waterford. Area, about 11,000 ac. Pop. 4,519. The noble seat of the Earl of Besborough is in this parish.

FIDELAIRE (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, 16 m. W.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,551.

FIDELITY, p. o., Miami co., O.

FIDERIS, a v. of Switzerl., cant. Grisons, in the Landquart valley, 12 m. E.N.E. Chur.

FIJI ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. [Feejee.]

FIDO-KASTRO, a ruined fort of Epirus, on the N. shore of the gulf, & at the mouth of the old r. of Arta, & supposed to be the anc. *Ambracus*.

FIELD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. E.N.E. New-Walsingham. Area, 1,619 ac. Pop. 404.

FIELDING, p. o., Jersey co., Ill.

FIESOLE, *Fesulæ*, a t. of Tuscany, prov. & 3 m. N. E. Florence, on a steep hill commanding a fine view of the Arno valley. Pop. 2,404. It was anciently one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of Cyclopæan walls, and of a Roman amphitheatre, with a cathedral of the 11th century, adorned with excellent sculpture and paintings, a commercial hall, episcopal school, and many country houses of the inhabitants of Florence. Near it are extensive sandstone quarries.

FIFE, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

FIFEHEAD, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Magdalen*), 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 976 ac. Pop. 218.—II. (*Neville*), 8¼ m. W.N.W. Blanford-Forum. Area, 791 ac. Pop. 95.

FIFE-NESS, a promontory of Scotland, co. Fife, projecting on the N. Sea, in lat. 56° 17′ N., lon. 2° 36′ W. Beyond it, the dangerous ridge called Carr-rocks extends a consid. distance into the sea.

FIFES, p. o., Goochland co., Va.

FIFESHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotl., forming a peninsula, on its E. coast between the Firth of Tay on the N. & the Firth of Forth on the S., & having E. the North Sea, & W. the cos. Perth, Kinross, & Clackmannan. Greatest length, 41 m., do. breadth, 18 m. Area, 503 sq. m., or 322,031 ac., of which more than two-thirds are cultivated. Inhabited houses, 1851, 24,610. Pop. 153,546. Surface finely diversified. The N. portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden, westward, it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, & ironstone. The whole co. is intersected by trap rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds, & Largo Law are the highest summits. Princip. rivs., the Tay, Eden, Leven, & Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Farming is good, & the agricultural pop. generally prosperous. Cattle are of superior breed. Property is more subdivided than in most Scotch cos. Coal, lime, & fish are large exports. Linen manufs. are extensively carried on at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, &c. Fifeshire contains 13 royal burghs, & an unusual number of thriving towns & vills., chief of which are Cupar, the co. town, Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Elie, & other towns of the S.E. shores. Fife sends 1 mem. to the House of Com., & its burghs join in sending three others.

FIFIELD, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Burford. Area, 1,148 ac. Pop. 248.—II. (*Bavant*), co. Wilts, 6 m. S.W. Wilton. Area, 1,145 ac. Pop. 42.

FIFTEEN MILE CREEK, v., Alleghany co., Md., contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

FIGEAC, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Lot, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Selle, 32 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 5,882. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has remains of fortifications, numerous antique dwellings & public edifices. Beyond the town are two remarkable obelisks. Champollion was born here in 1790. Figeac has linen and cotton manufs., dyeworks, & tanneries.

FIGHELDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Amesbury. Area, 5,279 ac. Pop. 527.

FIGLINE, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. S. E. Florence, near the left bank of the river Arno. Pop. 4,100.

FIGUEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 m. S. W. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, & fruits, & is a favorite bathing place.—II. a vill. & seaport, prov. Algarves, 4 m. N.E. Cape St. Vincent.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a t. of Portugal, Estremadura, 97 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,410.

FIGUERAS, a frontier town of Spain, & one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, prov. & 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, near the French frontier. Pop. 8,050. It is situated in a rich plain of olives & rice. Principal edifices, a large citadel, built by Ferdinand VI., with vast arsenals & magazines, & quarters for 16,000 men. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, & 1823. It has manufactures of leather and paper, and trade with France.

FILADELFIA, a t. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 13 m. S. Nicastro. Pop. 3,300.

FILBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Caistor. Area, 1,425 ac., including a lake of 160 ac. Pop. 531.

FILEHNE (Poland *Wulen*), a t. of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, on an isl. in the Netze, 45 m. N.W. Posen. Pop. 3,480. Manufactures of woollen cloth and lace.

FILEY, a small watering place & pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the N. Sea, & with a stn. on the Scarboro' & Hull r. r., 8 m. S.E. Scarboro'. Area of pa. 5,628 ac. Pop. 1,885; do. of the t. 1,511.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO (SAN), *Agyrium*, a town of Sicily, intend. & 31 m. W.N.W. Catania, cap. cant., near the centre of the isl. Pop. (with comm.) 7,156. It stands on an isolated rock near the Salso, has a castle and several churches, convents, &c., and is the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus. The best Saffron in Sicily is raised in its environs.—II. a vill. of south Italy, Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 1 m. N. Gerace. Pop. 1,500.

FILKINS, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. Broadwell, 5 m. S.S.W. Burford. Pop. 556.

FILLAN, a riv. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin, enters Loch Tay after an E.ward course of 10 m.

FILLE-FIELD (MOUNTAIN). [NORWAY.]

FILLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8¾ m. W. N.W. South Molton. Area, 2,038 ac. Pop. 367.

FILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. N.N. W. Lincoln. Area, 3,980 ac. Pop. 326. Here is Summer Castle on an eminence.

FILLMORE, p. o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

FILLMORE, p. o., Monmouth co., N. J.

FILLMORE, p. o., Centre co., Pa.

FILLMORE, p. o., Randolph co., Pa.

FILLMORE, p. o., Cleveland co., N. C.

FILLMORE, p. o., Whitefield co., Ga.

FILLMORE, p. o., Washington co., O.

FILLMORE, t., Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 527.

FILLMORE, p. o., Macomb co., Mich.

FILLMORE, p. o., Porter co., Ia.

FILLMORE, p. o., Montgomery co., Ill.

FILLMORE, p. o., Du Buque co., Iowa.

FILLMORE, p. o., Washington co., Wis.

FILLMORE, p. o., Bledsoe co., Tenn.

FILLMORE, p. o., Andrew co., Mo.

FILLMORE, p. o., Bossier par., Ala.

FILLMORE CITY, capital of Millard co., & is to be the future capital of the territory of Utah. Situated on the W. slope of the Waysatah mntns., 4,790 feet above the level of the sea. In a fertile valley, whose surplus waters are carried off by a small stream & absorbed in the Nicollet river & lake.

FILLONGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Area, 4,731 ac. Pop. 1,692.

FILOR, or FALOUR, a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 m. S.E. Amritsir. It has a fort built by Runjeet Singh, & a ferry across the Sutlej.

FILS, a river of Würtemburg, which joins the Neckar, 6 m. E. Esslingen, after a W. course of 30 miles. Göttingen is on its N. bank.

FILTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 245.

FIMBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 2¼ m. W.S.W. Stowmarket. Area, 1,631 ac. Pop. 436.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.W. Stowmarket. Area, 367 ac. Pop. 64.

FINALE, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Sardinian states, div. Genoa, cap. prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1838, 5,018. It consists of the two comms., F. Borgo, & F. Marino. It has a collegiate church, numerous ruined forts, a small harbor, and some trade in fruits.—II. a frontier town of the Modenese dom., cap. cant., near the Po, 22 m. N.E. Modena. Pop. 8,000. It has manufs. of silk & other fabrics, & an active general trade.

FINANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. N.W. Almeria, at the foot of Mount Almirez. Pop. 3,173.

FINCASTLE, p-v., capital of Botetourt co., Va., 175 W. Richmond, 225 W. Pleasantly situated on the S.E. declivity of Catawba valley. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 5 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a flouring m., a carding machine, & about 800 inhabitants.

FINCASTLE, p-v., Eagle t., Brown co., O., 100 S. by W. Columbus, 465 W., & has 145 inhabitants.

FINCASTLE, p-v., Campbell co., Tenn., 206 E. by S. Nashville, 504 W. It is 6 ms. N. of Powels r., and contains 18 inhabitants.

FINCH, t., Jefferson co., Wis. It has 1 store, cap. $2,500; 2 sch., 21 scholars. Pop. 143.

FINCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N. E. Downham. Area, 2,968 ac. Pop. 837.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Oakingham. Area, 3,926 ac. Pop. 613.

FINCHINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co Essex, 5 m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Area, 3,387 ac. Pop. 2,594.

FINCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 7¼ m. N.W. London. Area, 2,899 ac. including the common, once a noted haunt of highwaymen. Pop. 4,120.

FINCHVILLE, p-o., New Hope t., Orange co., N. Y., 115 S. by W. Albany, 273 W.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Inverness, near Strathdearn, flows through that co., Nairn, & Moray, & after a N.E. course of 45 m. enters the Moray Firth. The scenery on this river is very beautiful. There is a valuable salmon fishery. Fearful inundations, producing "the Moray Flood," took place in 1829.—II. *Findhorn*, a small seaport, on the above river, at its mouth, co. Moray, pa. Kinloss, 4 m. N. Forres. Pop. 806. It has a large herring fishery, & some exports of corn. The sand-banks here are continually shifting; & the site of the village has been already changed on account of the encroachments of the sea.

FINDLAY, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 15 N.W. Pittsburg. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by branches of Racoon cr. & by Monture's run. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,367; 1850, 1,318.

FINDLEY, t., Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,066.

FINDLEY, p-t., capital of Hancock co., O., 90 N.W. Columbus, 456 W. The v. is situated on the S. side of Blanchard's fork of Auglaize r., & on the Findley Br. r. r., 70 m. from Sandusky city. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, 13 stores; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; a grist m., & 1,256 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 554; 1850, 2,032.

FINDÖE, a small isl. off the S.W. coast of Norway, dist. & 15 m. E.N.E. Stavanger, in Bukkefiord. Its church contains a monument recording a victory obtained over the Scotch.

FINDOGASK, a par. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 405.

FINDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Steyning. Area, 4,336 ac. Pop. 559.

FINE, t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Drained by the east branch of Oswegatchie r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 293.

FINEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Wellingboro'. Area, 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,588.

FINESHADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 8 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 64.

FINESTRAT, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Torres, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,720, who manuf. rush-wares.

FINGAL, p. v., Southwold t., Elgin co., Can. W., 157 S.W. Toronto. The v. is on elevated land & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

FINGAL, a dist. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, N. of the Liffey. The inhabitants were originally Finnish or Norwegian settlers (whence the name); & they still retain a dialect & other marks of foreign origin. Fingal gives the title of Earl to the Plunkett family.

FINGEST, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Area, 1,304 ac. Pop. 387.

FINGHALL, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 miles E.N.E. Middleham. Area, 4,436 ac. Pop. 432.

FINGLASS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 4 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area, 4,696 ac. Pop. 2,187. Fair, May 6, the anc. "May Sports" of which attract great numbers from Dublin. The poet Parnell was vicar of Finglass.

FINGRINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area, 3,433 ac. Pop. 663.

FINHAN, or FIGNAN, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,646.

FINHAVEN, a vill. of Scotland. [OATHLAW.]

FINISTÈRE, properly FINISTERRE (Land's end), a dep. of France, forming the N.W. angle, & part of the old prov. Bretagne, bounded E. by the deps. Côtes du Nord, & Morbihan, N. by the English channel, S. & W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands: cap. Quimper. Area, 2,690 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 617,710. Coasts steep, much indented on W., presenting numerous promontories & excellent harbors. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée & Noires; highest point 984 ft. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Elorn, Aulne, Odet, & Ellé, all navigable near their mouths. Climate humid & rainy; tempests frequent. Soil generally poor. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Cider is much used; flax & tobacco are grown; horses & cattle extensively reared. Minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, & slate. Manufs. confined to linen, paper, leather, & chemical produce. The dep. is divided into the 5 arronds. of Brest, Châteaulin, Landerneau, Quimper, & Quimperlé.

FINISTERRE (CAPE), *Nerium, or Celticum prom.*, a promontory of Spain, forming the N.W. angle of the peninsula. Lat. 42° 54′ N., lon. 9° 21′ W.

FINKSBURG, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 51 N.W. Annapolis, 61 W.

FINLAGAN, a lake of Scotland, isl. of Islay, & with an island containing ruins of a castle of the Lord of the Isles.

FINLAND (GULF OF), one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. between lat. 58° 40′ & 60° 40′ N., & lon. 23° & 30° 10′ E., bounded N. by Finland, & E. & S. by the Russian govs. St. Petersburg & Revel. Length, E. to W., 260 m.; breadth, N. to S., 25 to 60 m. It contains numerous isls., principal Cronstadt, & receives the Neva, Luga, Narova, & many smaller rivers. St. Petersburg is at its E. end, & the towns, Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Eknaes, Borgo, Frederikshamn, Helsingfors, & Wyborg, are also on its coasts.

FINLAND (PRINCIPALITY OF), an administrative division of the Russian Empire, cap. *Helsingfors*, situated between lat. 59° 48′ & 70° 6′ N., & lon. 20° & 32° E., bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the govs. Archangelsk & Olonetz, S. the Gulf of Finland, & the gov. St. Petersburg, W. by the Gulf of Bothnia, and Sweden. Area, 136,000 sq. ms. Pop. 1,411,952. Surface flat; traversed in centre by a chain of low hills, separating the basins of the White Sea & the Baltic. Highest point 1,300 feet. Coasts deeply indented; on W. bordered by granite rocks, & numerous small isls., chiefly belonging to the Archipelago of Aland. [ALAND.] The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, forming a remarkable system of lakes and marshes. Rivers mostly small. Chief lakes, Ladoga, Saima, & Uleå. Climate healthy on the coasts. Temp. of Uleåborg, mean of year 31°.8; winter 8°.4; summer 55°.4, Fahr. June & July are the driest months; heavy rains fall in autumn. Soil is fertile, & little cultivated. Pine forests extend to lat. 69° N. Chief crops, rye & barley. The potato, introduced in 1762, is extensively cultivated. Pasturage poor; yet horses and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Mineral products, copper, iron, sulphur, marble, & granite. Chief exports, timber, butter, skins, and the produce of the extensive fisheries. Imports, grain, salt, metals, tobacco, & colonial produce. Chief educational establishments, the university of Helsingfors, & schools under the bishops of Abo and Borga. Finland is divided into 8 govs., Nyland, Abo, Tarastehus, Wiborg, Kuopio, St. Michaels, Wasa, & Uleaborg, & comprises old Swedish Finland, the gov. of Wiborg, or Russian Finland, E. Bothnia, & part of Lapland. It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Frederikshamn in 1809.

FINLEY, t., Green co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,640.

FINLEYVILLE, p-v., Peters t., Washington co., Pa., 195 S.W. Harrisburg, 222 W.

FINMARK (Norway *Finmarkens*), an extensive prov. of Norway, forming the N.most portion of continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean & Russian Lapland, bounded S. by the prov. Nordland. Area estimated at 27,450 sq. ms. Pop. 1845, 43,938. It comprises numerous islands, on the N.most of which is North Cape. Lat. 71° 10′ N., lon. 25° 50′ E. [NORWAY.]

FINMERE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8 m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area, 1,542 ac. Pop. 399.

FINN, a lake & river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. The lake, in pa. Inniskeel, is about 2 m. in length; the river proceeds from it, & after an E.ward course of about 24 m., joins the Foyle near Lifford.

FINNAN, or FINDON, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. S. Aberdeen. Pop. returned with pa. of Banchory-Davenick. The village is famous for its smoked haddocks.

FINNAN, a small river of Scotland, co. Inverness, flowing through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel. A monument in this romantic vale marks the spot where Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his banner, in 1745.

FINNEY'S MILLS, p-o., Amelia co., Va., 51 S.W. Richmond, 170 W.

FINNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Eye. Area, 1,442 ac. Pop. 571.

FINNINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., cos. Notts & York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Bawtry. Area, 5,970 ac. Pop. 876.

FINOW, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. N.E. Berlin, on the *Finow-canal*, which connects the rivers Havel & Oder. Pop. 560.

FINSBURY, a parl. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising the N. part of the metropolis, between the bor. Marylebone on the W. & the Tower Hamlets on the E., & on the S. bordering on the city of London & liberty of Westminster. Pop. 1851, 328,772. It comprises the pas. Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, &c., & derives its name from Finsbury-square, circus, and dist., near its S.E. extremity; besides which it comprises St. Luke's hospital, the charter-houses, Smithfield, St. Bartholomew's & the Foundling hospitals, Gray's Inn, the British Museum, Clerkenwell sessions-house & prison, the depot of the New River company, & 127 churches, —20 Baptist, 46 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 24 Independent, 17 Methodist, 3 Mormon, 1 New Church, 3 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, 1 Catholic Apostolic, 1 Unitarian, & 7 isolated congregations. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to House of Commons.

FINSTER-AARHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, culminating point of the Bernese Alps, between the cants. Bern & Valais, 14,026 feet in elevation.

FINSTERMÜNZ, a narrow pass in the Alps of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 18 m. N. Glurns.

FINSTERWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 40 m. N. Dresden. Pop. 4,680.

FINTONA, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 8 m. N.W. Clogher. Pop. 1,327.

FINTRAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 10 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area about 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,080.

FINTRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 5 m. S.E. Baldron. Area estimated at 15 sq. ms. Pop. 823. The scenery on the Carron & Endrick is beautiful; the latter forming the cascade (60 feet) called the "Loup of Fintry."

FINVOY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m., S.S.W. Ballymoney. Area, 16,474 ac. Pop. 6,405.

FIORA, a riv. of Central Italy, Tuscany, & the Pontif. states, rises near Mt. Amiata, & enters the Mediterranean 20 m. N.W. Civita Vecchia after a S. course of 40 miles.

FIORENZUOLA, *Fidentia*, a town of N. Italy, duchy Piacenza, cap. cant., on the Æmilian Way, 18 m. W.N.W. Parma. Pop. 2,759. It has a collegiate church, & many remains of antiquity. Cardinal Alberoni was born here in 1664. 8 m. S. are the ruins of the anc. *Veleia*, buried by a fall of sand in the 4th century, and rediscovered in 1761.—II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Santerno, 21 m. N.E. Prato.—III. a vill., Pontif. Sta., deleg. Urbino, 5½ m. N.W. Pesaro.

FIRANDO, an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kiusiu, 55 m. N.N.W. Nangasaki. Lat 33° 30′ N., lon. 129° 30′ E. On its E. side is the town Firando, with a good harbor; here the Dutch had a trading fort from 1609 until 1640.

FIRBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Tickhill. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 204.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., at the entrance to Great South Bay from the Atlantic. The noted land mark, *the Fire Island Inlet Lighthouse* is on *the island beach*, in lat. 40° 37′ 54″, lon. 73° 12′ 48″ W. from Greenwich, Eng., 37 m. from Sandy Hook lights, & 66 from Montauk Pt. The tower was built in 1826, is 74 feet high, & shows a *revolving* light elevated 89 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 14½ nautical miles.

FIRENZE, a city of Italy. [FLORENCE.]

FIREPLACE, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 212 S.E. Albany, 292 W. Situated on the N. of Fireplace Bay, & contains a Methodist church & about 25 dwellings.

FIRE STEEL, r., Mich., a small stream rises in the Porcupine mts. & enters L. Superior.

FIRLE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4¼ m. S.E. Lewes. Area, 4,410 ac. Pop. 722.

FIRMING, a comm & vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. S.W. St. Etienne, & sharing with that town in manufs. of silks, glass, & hardwares, coal mines, &c. Pop. 2,258.

FIROZGUR, a town of India, dom. & 102 m. S.W. Hyderabad, on the Beemah.

FIRSBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 4 m. S. E. Spilsby. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 222.—II. (*East*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen.

FIRTH & STENNESS, a united pa. of Orkney, mainland. Pop. 692.

FISCHA, or FISCHAMENT, a market town of Lower Austria, with castle on rt. b. of the Gross Fischa riv., 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,220.

FISCHBACH, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 27 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, with a castle of Prince William of Prussia.

FISCHHAUSEN, a seaport town of E. Prussia, cap. circ., at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 m. W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,914.

FISHBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. W. Chichester. Area, 610 ac. Pop. 317.

FISHDAM, p-v., Wake co., N. C., 22 S.W. Raleigh, 282 W.

FISHDAM, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 61 N.W. Columbia, 467 W. Situated on W. side of Broad r.

FISHERROW, a vill. of Scotl. [MUSSELBURGH.]

FISHERS, p-o., Ontario co., N. Y.

FISHER'S p-o., Catawba co., N. C., 71 Raleigh, 408 W.

FISHERSBOROUGH, p-v., Franklin co., Va., 175 W.S.W. Richmond, 250 W.

FISHERS CREEK, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., lies off the E. end of Long Island, 14 ms. from the shore. It is 8 ms. long & 1 wide, & sustains a very productive dairy. The lighthouse is on Morgan's point on the N. side of the island, lat. 41° 19′, lon. 71° 59′ W. from Greenwich, Eng. It shows a fixed light, elevated 44 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 11 nautical miles.

FISHER STRAIT, in N.W. Amer., is between Princess Royal Isls. & the mainland. Lat. 52° N., lon. 127° 53′ W.

FISHERSVILLE, v., Merimac co., N. H. Situated on the Northern railroad, & near the right bank of the Merimac r., 7 N. of Concord, & contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Universalist;—2 woollen fac., with 660 spindles, employing 26 persons, & make annually 110,000 yds. of cassimeres & flannels;—an iron foundry, 2 extensive machine shops, a car & machinery fac., 3 paper fac., & 800 inhabitants.

FISHERSVILLE, p-v., Thompson t., Windham co., Ct., 50 E. by N. Hartford. Situated on the Norwich & Worcester railroad, 38 m. from Norwich. It contains a cotton fac., 3,576 spindles, which employ 75 persons; & 275 inhabitants.

FISHERSVILLE, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

FISHERTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Anger*), ¾ m. W. Salisbury, with which it communicates by a stone bridge over the Avon. Area, 323 ac. Pop. 1,905. The co. gaol is in this pa., & petty sessions are held here.—II. (*de-la-Mere*), 10 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area, 2,861 ac. Pop. 373.

FISHERVILLE, p-o., Gloucester co., N. J.

FISHERVILLE, p-o., Shelby co., Tenn.

FISHGUARD, or ABERGWAIN, a seaport town, bor. & pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 14 m. N. Haverfordwest, to the parl. bor. of which it is contributory. Area, 4,208 ac. Pop. 2,316; do. of the bor. 1,757. The town on a cliff, at the mouth of the Gwain, has very steep streets irregularly built; a valuable fishery, & exports of oats, butter, & slates. The port, with a pier, a breakwater, outer & inner basin, & lighthouse, is one of the best harbors in St. George's Channel. A detachment of French, who landed here in 1797, were captured by the inhabs. under Lord Cawdor.

FISH HOUSE, v., Northampton t., Fulton co., N. Y. Situated on Sacandaga r., a branch of the Hudson, on a beautiful plain, & has a church, 7 stores, & about 250 inhabs. Founded by Sir William Johnson, who here erected a house for fishing, & for trading with the Indians.

FISHING CREEK, p-o., Cape May co., N. J., situated on a small creek of the same name, which flows 5 m. to Delaware bay.

FISHING CREEK, p-t., Columbia co., Pa., 101 N. by E. Harrisburg, 212 W. Surface mountainous; soil clay & gravel. Watered by Fishing cr. It has a grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 904; 1850, 1,110.

FISHING CREEK, t., Granville co., N. C. Pop. 1850, 771.

FISHING RIVER, t., Clay co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,987.

FISHKILL, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 88 S. Albany. Surface undulating N., mountainous S.; soil very fertile. Drained by Wappinger's cr. & Fishkill cr., which flow into the Hudson r., which last bounds it on the W. It has several convenient landings. The central v. is on Fishkill cr., 5 m. E. of Fishkill Landing. It contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, an academy, 8 stores, & 900 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woolen fac., 3 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, a machine shop, 2 iron foundries, 9 carriage fac., 3 flouring m., 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 academies, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 10,437; 1850, 9,240. (*Town divided, see E. Fishkill*).

FISHKILL LANDING, p-v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 90 S. Albany, 287 W. It is situated at the entrance of Fishkill cr. into Hudson r., & on the Hudson river r. r., & opposite to Newburgh, with which it is connected by a steam ferry. It contains 3 churches, —1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—10 stores, an iron foundry, a grist m.; 2 cotton fac., emp. 115 persons, & have 5,400 spindles; a machine shop, & about 1,000 inhabs.

FISHKILL MOUNTAINS, called also the *Highlands* of Hudson r., or Matteawan mntns., are composed of primitive rocks, & are usually regarded as a branch of the Alleghany mntns.

FISHKILL PLAINS, p-v., E. Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 88 S. Albany, 308 W. Contains a Baptist church & 125 inhabs.

FISHLAKE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2¼ m. W. Thorne. Area, 6,170 ac. Pop. 1,295.

FISHLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 476 ac. Pop. 4.

FISH RIVER, v., Baldwin co., Ala., has a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabs.

FISH RIVER (GREAT). [GREAT FISH RIVER.]

FISHTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Boston. Area, 6,425 ac. Pop. 640.

FISHWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1¾ m. E. Preston. Pop. 1,005.

FISKERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. E. Lincoln. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 463.—II. a tnship., co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 m. S.E. Southwell. Pop. 402.

FISKSBURG, p-v., Kenton co., Ky., 44 N.N.E. Frankfort, 512 W. Situated on the W. side of Licking r.

FISKSVILLE, p-v., Scituate t., Providence co., R. I., 13 S.W. Providence, 403 W. Situated on the Patuxet r., & contains 4 factories, with 285 looms, 10,075 sp., making annually 3,400,000 yards of printed goods; 1 fac., with 200 looms, 9,500 sp., makes 1,500,000 yards of sheetings & shirtings annually; 1 thread fac., 1,700 spindles; & a woollen fac.; the whole employing over 500 persons. It has several stores, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

FISMES, *Fines Remorum*, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Ardre and Vele, 15 m. W.N.W. Reims. Pop. 2,190. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

FISSATA, a seaport of N. Africa, dom. and 90 m. W.N.W. Tripoli.—*Fistella* is a town of Morocco. [TEFZA.]

FITATS, or FITAKI, a town of Japan, isl. Niphon, cap. prov., on a river near the E. coast, 90 m. E.N.E. Yeddo.

FITCHBURG, p-t., Worcester co., Ms., 50 W.N.W. Boston, 423 W. Chartered in 1764. Drained by a branch of Nashua riv., which affords a very extensive water power, and on which are many manufactories. Surface hilly; soil fertile. The v. is at the connection of the Fitchburg r. r. with the Vermont & Massachusetts, and also of a line to Worcester. It contains an academy, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—2 banks, agg. cap. $400,000; a print. office, issuing a weekly newspaper; 3 cotton factories, together having 5,400 spindles, 84 looms, manufacturing sheetings & cotton duck; a railroad car fac., 3 paper fac., a woollen fac., a hat fac., an iron foundry, & 4,000 inhabs. There are in the t. 12 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 paper fac., 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,604; 1850, 5,120.

FITCHVILLE, p-t., Huron co., O., 98 N. by E. Columbus, 389 W. Soil productive, & highly cultivated. The vill. contains 2 stores, & a number of dwellings There are in the t. a tannery, 3 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,292; 1850, 1,178.

FITERO, a t. of Spain, prov. Navarra, 53 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on lt. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 2,263. It manufs. woollen cloths & sandal cords.

FITFUL-HEAD, a headland, S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation 400 feet.

FITTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 8 m. W. Ludgershall. Area, 3,175 ac. Pop. 389.

FITTLEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S. E. Petworth. Area, 2,367 ac. Pop. 782.

FITTRÉ, a lake, C. Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 m. E. Lake Tchad.

FITZ, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,512 ac. Pop. 273.

FITZHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. E.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area, 1,208 ac. Pop. 356.

FITZHENRY, p-o., Ogle co., Ill.

FITZHUGH SOUND, a strait of N. W. Am., lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W., separating Calvert isl. from the mainland; 18 m. long, 3 m. broad.

FITZROY, t., Carleton co., Can. W. Drained by Clyde & Carp-rivers, entering the Ottawa r. on its N. boundary. Pop. 1852, 2,087.

FITZROY HARBOR, p-v., Fitzroy t., Carleton co., Can. W., 32 W. Bytown. Situated on the rt. b. of Ottawa r., at the entrance of Clyde r., and contains a Presbyterian church, 7 stores, 2 tanneries, and 175 inhabitants.

FITZWILLIAM, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 60 S.W. Concord, 428 W. Surface hilly and rough; soil productive, well adapted to grazing. It contains several large ponds. Drained by Camp and Priest brooks. It has 2 tanneries, a rake fac., 2 wooden ware fac., a grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,366; 1850, 1,482.

FIUMARA-DI-MURO, a v. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,400.

FIUME (Croat. *Rika*, German *St. Veit-am-Flaum*), a seaport town of the Austrian dom., cap. dist. (Croatia), on the Gulf of Quarnero, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in the Adriatic, 40 m. S.E. Trieste. Pop. 11,000. The old town is poor, but the new town is clean and regular; among its churches is the fine cathedral of St. Veit. It has a high school, casino, theatre, lazaretto; & on an adjacent hill is an old castle of the Frangipani family. Harbor small, and large ships lie in a deep & tolerably sheltered roadstead. Fiume, a free port, communicates with Carlstadt and Zeng, by the *Carolina* and *Josephina* roads, & is the immediate outlet by sea for the produce of Hungary, with which country it is connected by the *Louisienstrasse*. Chief exports, wheat, tobacco, rags, wine, salt, rape-seed, hemp, linens, and ship-building materials. It has manufs. of linens, coarse woollens, leather, rosoglio, & earthenware; with a sugar-refinery, tanneries, & ship-yards. It was occupied by the French from 1809 to 1814. Pop. of the dist., 1850, 86,816.—II. a v. of N. Italy, deleg. & 26 m. W.S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*di Nisi*), a seaport v. of Sicily, prov. & on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the anc. *Chrysothoas*, 17 m. S.S.W. Messina. Pop. 2,200. Near it are mines of alum, antimony, and copper.

FIUME-FREDDO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 11 m. W.S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on the little riv. of same name, which flows from mount Etna, prov. Catania, and enters the Mediterranean at Aci. Pop. 2,840.

FIUMICELLO, a v. of N. Italy, deleg. & 1 m. W. Brescia, with many country houses of the inhabitants of that city.

FIUMICINO, a small seaport v. of Cent. Italy, Pontifical States, comarca, & 15 m. S.W. Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday resort for the Romans.

FIVE, a prefix of—I. (*Five Fingers Point*), a headland of New Zealand, Middle Isl., on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 33′ S., lon. 168° 18′ E. "The Five Fingers" is another point on the same coast, about 16 m. S. Cape Foulwind. Lat. 42° 2′ S., lon. 171° 25′ E.—II. (*Five Hummocks Point*), Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24′ N., lon. 115° 40′ W.—III. (*Five Islands Harbor*), a bay on the W. coast of the isl. of Antigua, Brit. W. Indies.—IV. (*Five Men's Sound*), in Frobisher Strait, in Brit. N. Am.

FIVE CORNERS, p-o., Geneva t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 178 W. Albany, 371 W.

FIVEHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.W. Langport. Area, 1,721 ac. Pop. 438.

FIVE ISLANDS, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

FIVE MILL, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C.

FIVIZZANO, a walled t. of Tuscany, cap. a detached portion of territory, 34 m. N.W. Lucca, on lt. b. of the Rosaro. Pop. 1,800.

FIXBY, a tnship. of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Halifax, 34 miles N.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 399.

FLADBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 34 m. E. Pershore. Area, 7,862 ac. Pop. 1,549.

FLADDA, an isl., co. Inverness. Pop. 1851, 47.

FLADSTRAND, Denmark. [See FREDERIKSHAVN.]

FLAGGTOWN, p-v., Hillsborough t., Somerset co., N. J., 24 N.E. Trenton, 196 W. It contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

FLAG POND, p-o., Washington co., Tenn.

FLAG SPRING, p-o., Campbell co., Ky., 90 N.N.E. Frankfort, 497 W.

FLAGSTAD-OE, a small isl. off the S.E. coast of Norway, amt. Nedenaes, 7 m. N.E. Arendal.—II. one of the Lofoden isls., S. of Vest-Vaagen.

FLAMBORO' EAST, t., Halton co., Can. West. Drained by a small stream entering Burlington bay. Pop. 1852, 2,993.

FLAMBORO' WEST, t., Halton co., Can. West. Drained by 12 mile cr., entering Lake Ontario. Pop. 1852, 3,533. The v. is on the Great Western r. r., 16 m. from Galt, & contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, a foundry, & 150 inhabs.

FLAMBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the N. Sea, 4 m. E.N.E. Bridlington. Area, 3,578 ac. Pop. 1,297. The old fishing v. occupies the centre of the celebrated promontory *Flamborough-Head*, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, elev. 450 feet, extending along the shore for several miles, with a lighthouse 214 feet above the N. Sea, in lat. 54° 7′ N., lon. 0° 5′ E. On it are the remains of an anc. tower & a Danish fosse. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea fowl.

FLAMSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Redbourne. Area, 5,929 ac. Pop. 1,852.

FLANDERS, p-v., Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 229 S.E. Albany, 309 W. Situated S. side of Little Peconic bay, and has a Methodist church, and 75 inhabitants.

FLANDERS, p-v., Roxbury t., Morris co., N. J., 55 N.E. Trenton, 225 W. Situated at the E. foot of Schooley's Mountain. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

FLANDERS, an extensive country of Europe, comprised between the Lower Scheldt, the German Ocean, Artois Hainaut, & Brabant. It was long governed by Counts of Flanders. Louis XIV. of France conquered part of it, & the remainder passed with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria at the commencement of the 18th century. It now forms the provs. E. & W. Flanders in Belgium, part of the prov. Zeeland in the Netherlands, & the greater part of the dep. Nord in France.

FLANDERS (EAST and WEST), 2 contig. provs. of Belgium, between lat. 50° 40′ & 51° 23′ N., & lon. 2° 37′ & 4° 23′ E. Having N.W. the N. Sea, & on other sides the provs. Zealand, Antwerp, S. Brabant, Hainaut, & the French dep. Nord. United area, 2,503 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 1,307,990. [See also BELGIUM.] Surface level. Principal rivers, the Scheldt, its affls. the Lys & Dender, & the Yperlee. Soil sandy, but carefully cultivated; & Flemish husbandry is famous. Corn, flax, hemp, oil seeds, hops, & tobacco, are chief crops; pastures are excellent, & cattle numerous. Coal, turf, & potter's clay are the principal mineral products. Manufs. are extensive, & of almost every description. E. Flanders is divided into 4 arronds.: chief cities, &c., Ghent the cap., Oudenarde, Dendermond, & Eecloo, with St. Nicholas, Alost, & St. Renaix. W. Flanders, comprises 4 arronds., Bruges the cap., Courtrai, Furnes, & Ypres, with Ostend, Thielt, & Poperinghen, formerly included in the above provs.

FLANDERS, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was *Lille*, is now comprised in the dep. Nord.

FLANNAN ISLES, a group of islets, Hebrides, Scotland, about 15 m. N.W. Gallan Head, in Lewis. They are not inhabited, but feed numerous sheep, and are a great resort of sea fowl.

FLAT, t., Taney co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 462.

FLAT BRANCH, p. o., Shelby co., Ill.

FLATBROOKVILLE, p-v., Sandystone t., Sussex co., N. J., 85 N. Trenton, 242 W. It contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

FLATBUSH, p-t., Kings co., N. Y., 151 S. Albany,

5 S.E. New York, 231 W. Surface level, with some hills; soil light loam & sand, fertile when well cultivated. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, 4 miles S.E. Brooklyn. It contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic.—Erasmus Hall acad., an old & flourishing institution, 2 stores, & 600 inhabs. Near the N.W. boundary of the t. the battle of Flatbush or Long Island was fought, in 1776. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,099; 1850, 3,177.

FLAT CREEK, p. o., Buncombe co., N. C.

FLAT CREEK, p. o., Pettis co., Mo.

FLAT CREEK, p-o., Bedford co., Tenn., 66 S.S.E. Nashville, 689 W.

FLAT CREEK MILLS, p. o., Campbell co., Va.

FLAT HEAD, lake, Wash. Ter., on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains.

FLAT HEAD, r. (*See Columbia river.*)

FLATHOLM, an islet of Engl., in the Bristol Channel, co. Somerset, pa. & 8 m. W.N.W. Uphill. It is about 1½ m. in circumference, consists mostly of rich pasture land, & has a lighthouse with a revolving light, 156 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 22′ 35″ N., lon. 3° 7′ 3″ W., & an inn resorted to by pleasure parties.

FLAT (ISLAND), a small island, Mergui archip., S.E. Asia.—(*Islands*), two islets off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 3′ E.—*Flat-Point* is the S. extremity of the isl. Sumatra, & a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

FLATLANDS, t., Kings co., N. Y., 8 S.E. Brooklyn, 155 S. Albany. Surface level; soil sandy loam & sand. To this t. are attached Barren island, & some other islands, yielding salt hay. The v. contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 810; 1850, 1,155.

FLATLANDS, p. o., Humphreys co., Tenn.

FLAT LICK, p-o., Claiborne par., La., 401 N.W. New Orleans, 1,271 W.

FLATOW (Polish *Zlotowo*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 83 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,320. Manufs. cloth & lace.

FLAT POND, p. o., Lee co., Ga.

FLAT RIVER, p-o., Kent co., Mich., 148 W.N.W. Detroit, 633 W.

FLAT ROCK, cr. (called by the Indians Puck-opka), Ia. It has a course of about 100 miles, & enters the E. fork of White river at Columbus. It has a fine mill stream.

FLAT ROCK, p-o., Powhatan co., Va., 26 W. Richmond, 143 W.

FLAT ROCK, p-o., Henderson co., N. C., 280 W. by S. Raleigh, 510 W.

FLAT ROCK, p-o., Kershaw dist., S. C., 49 N.E. Columbia, 457 W.

FLAT ROCK, p-o., Henry co., Ga., 78 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 675 W.

FLAT ROCK, p-o., Bourbon co., Ky., 54 E. Frankfort, 516 W.

FLAT ROCK, t., Henry co., O. Pop. 1840, 475; 1850, 406.

FLAT ROCK, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 922; 1850, 725.

FLAT ROCK, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 61 S.E. Indianapolis, 576 W. Situated on a creek of the same name, an important mill stream.

FLAT ROCK, p. o., Crawford co., Ill.

FLAT SHOALS, p-o., Meriwether co., Ga., 89 W. Milledgeville, 708 W.

FLAT SHOALS, t., De Kalb co., Ga. Pop. 1850, 231.

FLATTERY (CAPE), a headland of Washington ter., at the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, S. side.—II. a cape of E. Australia, in lat. 14° 52′ S., lon. 145° 2′ 21″ E.

FLAT TOP, p. o., Mercer co., Va.

FLAT WOODS, p-o., Braxton co., Va., 311 W.N.W. Richmond, 279 W.

FLAT WOODS, p. o., Izard co., Ark.

FLAUNDEN, a pa. of England, co. Hereford. Area, 899 ac. Pop. 305.

FLAVEL-FLYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. E. Worcester. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 156.

FLAVIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Dijon, with 1,234 inhabs., & the remains of an abbey.

FLAVY-LE-MARTEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. S.S.W. St. Quentin. Pop. 1,553.

FLAXBOURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 232.

FLAXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N. Newnham. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 229.

FLAYOSC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, arrond. & 4 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 1,826.

FLÈCHE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arrond., on right bank of the Loire, 24 m. S.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1846, 5,838. It is ornamented with fountains, supplied by an aqueduct upwards of ¼ m. in length. On an island in the Loir, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the remains of an ancient castle. Other principal edifices are a military college, formerly a Jesuits' college, the town-hall, court-house, hospital, & the church of St. Thomas, from the lofty spire (*flèche*) of which the town derived its name. It has some linen, hosiery, and glove manufs.

FLECKER, p. o., St. Clair co., Ill.

FLECKEROE, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 m. S. Christiansand, with a good harbor.

FLECKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.W. Market-Harboro'. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 473.

FLEDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 112.

FLEET, two pas. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Weymouth. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 140.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 2 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Area, 6,710 ac. Pop. 960.

FLEET, a small river of Scotland, stewartry Kircudbright, issuing from a lake of same name, & flowing S. S.E. into Wigton Bay. The scenery on this stream is much admired. It is also the name of a small river of England, an affl. of the Trent, co. Notts; & of ancient Fleta, which bounded the Roman city of London on the W., & is now a covered sewer called Fleet-ditch.—II. (*Loch*), an arm of the sea, S.E. coast of county Sutherland. Across its E. end a road is carried by an embanked earthen mound.

FLEET MARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks. Area, 929 ac. Pop. 30.

FLEETVILLE, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 158 N.E. Harrisburg, 264 W.

FLEETWOOD, a new seaport & watering-place of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton-le-Fylde, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecombe Bay, 18 m. N.W. Preston, with which its communicates by r. r. Pop. 1851, 3,121. The town, rapidly increasing, has a church & hotel, market-house, custom-house, lighthouse & docks. Several steamers ply between it and Ireland & Scotland—its position, & the easy access of its harbor, giving a decided advantage over most other ports as a point of communication between London, Belfast, & Glasgow.

FLEETWOOD ACADEMY, p-o., King & Queen co., Va., 36 E.N.E. Richmond, 124 W.

FLEKKEFIORD, a marit. town of Norway, stift and 55 m. W. Christiansand, amt. Mandal, on an inlet of the N. Sea. Pop. 873.

FLEMING, county, Ky. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 454 sq. ms. The E. & S. parts are mountainous; the remainder is undulating. The soil is fertile, underlaid with limestone. Licking r. runs on its S.W. border. Capital, Flemingsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $482,159; Ind. corn, 926,708 bush. produced; oats, 105,854; tobacco, 81,175 pounds; wool, 45,001;—33 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 1 tannery;—34 churches; 15 academies, 424 pupils; 43 schools, 1,662 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,268; 1850, 13,914.

FLEMING, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 4 S. Auburn, 128 W. Albany, 359 W. Surface undulating; soil a productive clay loam, & well cultivated. Drained by Crane brook, & by small streams entering Owasco lake, which bounds it on the E. The v. contains 2 churches, 1 store, & 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,317; 1850, 1,193.

FLEMING, p. o., Centre co., Pa.

FLEMING, p. o., Livingston co., Mich.

FLEMING'S, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 31 S.E. Indianapolis, 569 W.

FLEMING'S, p-o., Weakley co., Tenn., 121 W. by N. Nashville, 806 W.

FLEMINGSBURG, p-v., capital of Fleming co., Ky., 95 E. by N. Frankfort, 488 W. Situated on Stockton run, 1 mile from its junction with Fleming creek, and contains a large & splendid court-house, of brick, with

a cupola, bell, & clock, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & a Seceder, a market-house, a bank, an academy, a seminary, 6 stores, a printing office, a steam flouring m., and 759 inhabitants.

FLEMINGSTONE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 672 ac. Pop. 79.

FLEMINGSVILLE, p-v., Owego t., Tioga co., N. Y., 150 S.W. Albany, 280 W.

FLEMINGTON, p-v., Raritan t., capital of Hunterdon co., N. J., 25 N. by W. Trenton, 185 W. Situated on a valley between the mountains. The soil of the surrounding country is red shale, & tolerably fertile. It contains a court-house, of stone, rough cast, with a front of columns of the Grecian Ionic order, containing the county offices, in the basement of which is the jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing weekly newspapers, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

FLEMINGTON, p-v., Wake co., N. C., 15 N.W. Raleigh, 293 W.

FLEMPTON, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 5 miles N.N.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area, 789 ac. Pop. 247.

FLENSBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, on its E. coast, at the W. end of Flensburg fiord, 19 m. N. Schleswig. Pop., including suburbs, 16,500. It has 4 churches, 3 market-houses, a school of navigation, a harbor fitted for the largest vessels, yards for building W. India merchant ships, sugar-refineries, distilleries, dye-works, foundries, chicory, vinegar, & tobacco factories, & an active general trade.

FLERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, 11 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,063. It has manufs. of linen & cotton goods.

FLESSELLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, arrond. and 7 miles N. Amiens. Pop. 1,693.

FLETCHER, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 52 N.N.W. Montpelier, 540 W. Chartered in 1781. Drained at the S. extremity by Lamoille r., by the head branch of Black creek, proceeding from a considerable pond, by Fairfield r., & by Stone's brook. Surface broken; soil moderately fertile. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,014; 1850, 1,084.

FLETCHER, p-v., Brown t., Miami co., O., 66 W. by N. Columbus, 460 W. It contains a Methodist and a Universalist church, 3 stores, and 246 inhabitants.

FLETCHING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. N.W. Uckfield. Area, 8,463 ac. Pop. 2,007. Here is the Gothic mansion of Earl of Sheffield. In the church is a monument to Gibbon.

FLETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 603.

FLEURANCE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Auch. Pop. 2,250.

FLEURBAIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Bethune. Pop. 3,041.

FLEURIER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 18 m. S. W. Neuchatel, in the val Travers.

FLEURS CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 1 m. above Kelso. It is a superb mansion, built by Vanbrugh in 1718.

FLEURUS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, in a wide plain, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi. Pop. 2,370. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1670, 1794, and 1815.

FLEURY, numerous comms & vills. of France.—I. dep. Aude, 7 m. N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 1,305.—II. Yonne, 9¼ m. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,420.—III. (*sur Andelle*), Eure, 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys. Near it are the remains of Mortimer Abbey, begun in 1154 by Henry II. of England.—IV. (*sur Loire*), on the Loire, 2 m. E.S.E. Orleans.

FLICKSVILLE, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 117 N. E. Harrisburg, 210 W.

FLIMBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Maryport. Area, 1,842 ac. Pop. 555.

FLINDERS ('LAND) is a name formerly given to the coast of S. Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E., discovered by Flinders in 1802.—*Range*, S. Australia, is a mntn. system, extending, with its ramifications, N.N.E. from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E. through the peninsula, surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30′ S., lon. 138° 40′ E.

FLINES, two vills. of France, dep. Nord. I. (*lez Raches*), arrond. and 3 m. N.E. Douai, with 3,574 inhabs. and an anc. Cistere. abbey. II. (*les Mortagne*), on r. b. of the Scheldt, 7. m. S.S.E. Tournay. Pop. 1,852.

FLINN, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 465.

FLINN'S LICK, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn.

FLINSBERG, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Leignitz on the Queiss. Pop. 1,700. It has mineral springs and baths.

FLINT, r. Ga. The W. head branch rises in Campbell co., and the E. in De Kalb co. Its whole length is 300 miles, its depth 6 feet, and its width 150 yards, where it enter the Chattahoochee. Steamboats come up to Bainbridge, 50 miles above its confluence.

FLINT, r., Mich., one of the principal branches of Saginaw r., rises in Lapeer co., and pursuing a N.W., S.W., and then a N.W. course, in Saginaw co. enters Saginaw r., 30 miles from its mouth. It is 100 miles long, and affords, with its branches, extensive water power. It is boatable 20 miles from its mouth.

FLINT, p-t.,cap. Genesee co., Mich., 61 N.W. Detroit, 585 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is on the left bank of Flint r., contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,670 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 984; 1850, 3,304.

FLINT, cr., N.Y., rises in Yates co., and flows S. into Ontario co., where it enters the Canandaigua outlet.

FLINT, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, watering place and pa. of N. Wales, cap. co. Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12¼ m. W.N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 2,845; do. of parl. bor. 1851, 3,296. It is surrounded by anc. intrenchments, has the ruins of a castle of great strength, a fine co. jail and guildhall, considerable exports of coal & lead from the large mines in the vicinity, & imports of timber, &c. Its wharfs are approached by vessels of 300 tons at all states of the tide. Flint is the principal polling place for the co., but the assizes have been removed hence to Mold, with which bor., & with St. Asaph, Rhyddlan, &c., it unites in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

FLINT CREEK, p-o., Seneca t., Ontario co., N.Y., 184 W. Albany, 349 W.

FLINTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6¼ m. S. W. Newark. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 639.

FLINT HILL, p-v., Rappahannock co., Va., 125 N. N.W. Richmond, 77 W. It has 150 inhabs.

FLINT HILL, p-o., Lumpkin co., Ga.

FLINT HILL, p-o., St. Charles co., Mo., 89 N.E. Jefferson city, 850 W.

FLINT ISLAND, p-v., Mead co., Ky., 112 W. by S. Frankfort, 651 W. It has a Roman Catholic church, 125 inhabitants.

FLINT RIVER, t., Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 869.

FLINT ROCK, p-o., Catawba, co., N. C., 165 W. by S. Raleigh, 414 W.

FLINTSHIRE, a marit. co. of N. Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the Dee, & S. & W. Denbighshire. Area, including a small detached portion between cos. Chester, Denbigh, and Salop, 289 sq. m. or 184,905 ac., it being the least of the Welsh counties. Inhabited houses, 1851, 14,041. Pop. 68,156. Surface level in the N.; elsewhere finely diversified, and a mntn. range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the co. Chief rivs. the Dee and Clwyd. Soil extremely fertile in the plains & vales, but the arable land is estimated at not more than 20,000 ac. Principal agricultural produce, wheat, & cattle of a small but excellent breed, with cheese and butter. Its lead mines are now the most extensive in the empire; those of copper are also valuable, and coal, near the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting works and for export. Manufs. of cotton, &c., have been established at Mold & elsewhere, and, in 1847, employed 241 hands. Flint is divided into 5 hundreds and 28 pas., mostly in diocese of St. Asaph & circuit of Chester. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St. Asaph, Holywell, Rhyddlan, & Hawarden. The great line of r. r., to connect London with Holyhead, traverses the co. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C., and 1 is returned for Flint and its contributory boroughs.

FLINTVILLE, p-v., Marion dist., S.C., 140 E. by N. Columbia, 459 W.

FLIPPOS, p-o., Caroline co., Va.

FLISK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W.

Cupar. Pop. 213. On the Tay, in this pa. stands the ruin of Bambreich Castle, the ancient seat of the Rothes family.—II. a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

FLITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Castle Rising. Area, 4,200 ac. Pop. 466.

FLITSCH, or PLESS, a market town of Illyria, circ. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Triest, on the Isonzo. Pop. 2,100. Near it is the *Flitscher-Klause*, a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

FLITTON, a pa. of England co. Bedford, 1½ m. W. Silsoe. Area, 3,185 ac. Pop. 1,411.

FLITWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2¾ m. S. Ampthill. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 732.

FLIX, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W. Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. Pop. 1,937. It has manufs. of linens.

FLIXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Glanford-Brigg. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 221.

FLIXECOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,729.

FLIXTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 7 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Area, 2,549 ac. Pop. 2,004.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,761 ac. Pop. 210.—III. same co., 2 m. S.W. Bungay. Area, 602 ac. Pop. 33.

FLOBECQ, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut 22 m. N.E. Tournay. Pop. 5,258. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

FLOCTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,040.

FLODDEN, a hill of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Kirknewton, 8 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Around its base was fought, on the 9th Sept., 1213, the celebrated battle of *Flodden Field*, between the English & Scotch. A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

FLOGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the canal of Burgundy, 18 m. N.W. Auxerre.

FLONHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, H. Darmstadt, 17 m. S.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 1,602.

FLOOD, or FLADDA, an islet of the Hebrides, off the N.W. point of Rasay. Pop. 44.

FLOORE, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W. Northampton. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,161.

FLORA, t., Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 239.

FLORAC, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Lozère, 15 m. S. E. Mende, on lt. b. of the Tarnon. Pop. 1,904.

FLORDON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Norwich. Area, 929 ac. Pop. 167.

FLORENA, p-o., Hampshire co., Mass.

FLORENCE, p-t., Oneida co., N.Y., 33 N.W. Utica, 129 W.N.W. Albany, 414 W. Surface gently undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by tributaries of Fish cr. The lands are well adapted to grazing. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 10 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,259; 1850, 2,575.

FLORENCE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 227 W. Harrisburgh, 252 W. Pop. 1850, 318.

FLORENCE, p-v., Stewart co., Ga., 153 S.W. Milledgeville, 794 W. Situated on the E. side of the Chattahoochee r.

FLORENCE, p-t., Erie co., O., 112 N. by E. Columbus, 391 W. It contains several extensive beds of iron ore. There is a handsome village at the centre. Pop. 1840, 1,635; 1850, 1,491.

FLORENCE, t. Williams co., O. Pop. 1840, 119; 1850, 669.

FLORENCE, p-t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 144 W.S.W. Detroit, 592 W. Drained by Fawn r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 528; 1850, 731.

FLORENCE, p-v., Switzerland co., Ia.

FLORENCE, t., Stephenson co. Ill. Pop. 1850, 445.

FLORENCE, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 59 W. by S. Springfield, 839 W.

FLORENCE, v., Louisa co., Iowa. Situated on Iowa river, which is here crossed by a ferry. Here Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian chief, resided until 1832, and here the bones of his ancestors repose. Pop. of the t. 1850, 766.

FLORENCE, p-v., Morgan co., Mo., 54 W. Jefferson city, 990 W. Situated on the south fork of La Mine r.

FLORENCE, p-v., Boone co., Ky., 76 N. Frankfort, 502 W. It is situated about 5 miles S. of the Ohio river, and contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and 252 inhabitants.

FLORENCE, p-o., Richland co., Wis.

FLORENCE, p-o., Fremont co., Iowa.

FLORENCE, p-v. capital, Lauderdale co., Ala., 135 N. by W. Tuscaloosa, 780 W. Situated on the N. side of Tennessee r., 1 mile above the mouth of Cypress cr., and immediately below the Muscle Shoals. When the water is not low, steamboats ascend to this place, and it has great advantages for trade. It was laid out in 1818, on an elevated plain, 100 feet above the river. The streets are 100 feet wide and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court house, jail, a U.S. surveyor general's office, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 female academies, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. in 1850, 1,170. There are several cotton factories in the vicinity.

FLORENCE (Ital. *Firenze*, anc. *Florentia*) cap. of the grand duchy of Tuscany, and usual residence of the Grand Duke, is one of the finest cities in the world, and is visited annually by many thousand tourists. It is situated on the Arno, in a fertile plain at the foot of the Appenines, in lat. 43° 46′ 41″ N., lon. 11° 15′ 55″ E., 146 m. N.N.W. Rome, and on the Florence & Pisa r. r. Pop., with suburbs 1852, 110,714. Elevation, 134 feet. Mean temp. of year, 59° .2 winter, 43° .8; summer, 74° .6, Fahr. Florence is surrounded by walls and defended by 2 castles. The Arno is here crossed by 5 bridges, one of which, a suspension bridge, was erected in 1844. The environs are occupied by beautiful villas, and the city contains an immense number of monuments of the fine arts, the chief of which are the cathedral of Sta. Maria-del-Fiore, the master piece of Brunelleschi, with a cupola 384 feet, and a tower 266 feet, in height. The church of Sta. Croce, containing the tombs of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Alfieri & Dante; the church of Sta. Maria Novella, St. Esprit, and 247 other churches and convents, many of which are remarkable for their architecture and the magnificent works of art they contain. The Palazzo-Vecchio, or palaces of the ministers; the Pitti Palace, residence of the Grand Duke, in the celebrated Boboli Gardens, one of the finest palaces in Europe, containing a rich collection of paintings. There are also numerous private palaces, built from the designs, and decorated with the works, of the first masters. The famous Florentine Gallery, contains the Venus di Medici, the group of Niobe, and the richest collections of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities, in the world. Among its many educational establishments are the university, founded 1438, academy della Crusca, the library of Magliabecchi, the richest in Tuscany, and one of the finest in Italy, containing 140,000 printed vols., and 11,000 MSS., an institution of the fine arts of great size, a magnificent astronom. observatory, connected with which is an extensive museum of natural history, a botanic garden & the tribune, opened on occasion of the meeting of the scientific congress in 1841. Florence has 9 theatres, seated in all, for 14,500 spectators, and many charitable institutions. Chief manufs. silk, carpets, straw hats, mosaic work, porcelain and jewellery. Florence was an important place during the wars of Sylla; in the middle ages it was one of the most powerful of the Tuscan republics; under Napoleon it was cap. of the dep. of the Arno in the French empire. It is the birthplace of Dante, M. Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Brunelleschi, Boccacio, Guicciardini, Petrarch, Machiavelli, Galileo, and Pope Leo X.

FLORENCE (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 2,490 ac. Pop. 355.

FLORENSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 3,465.

FLORENT (ST.) (Italian *San Fiorenzo*), a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, cap. cant., on the Gulf of St Florent, 7 m. W. Bastia. It was taken by the English after a lengthened siege in 1793.—II. (*le Vieil*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Loire, 21 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,102. The Vendean war commenced here in 1793.

FLORENTIN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Armance & Armançon, arrond. & 15 m. N.N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 2,205. It has a fine pa. church.

FLORES, or FLORIS, an island of the Malay Archi-

pelago, & the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° & 9° S., & lon. 121° & 123° E. Length W. to E. about 200 ms.; average breadth 35 m. Surface hilly, & on its S. side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Cotton of good staple is raised, but the only exports are sandal wood, beeswax, horses, & a few slaves. The native inhabitants are Timori, a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the islands hence E. to Timor-laut, in lon. 131°; on the coasts are several colonies of Malays & Bugis, who latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity, is Larantuca, a Portuguese station. The principal trade of Flores centres in Singapore. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this island from those of Solor & Adenara.—II. the most W. of the Azores. Lat. 39° 40′ N., lon. 31° 5′ W. Pop. 9,000. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. Products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fine fruits, cedar wood, archil, & some manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz & Lagens. —III. an island of the Plata estuary, 22 m. E. Montevideo. Lat. 34° 56′ S., lon. 55° 55′ W.—IV. an isl., N.W. America, immediately W. Vancouver island, in the Pacific. Lat. 49° 20′ N., lon. 126 W. Length 30 m.; average breadth 6 m.

FLORIAN, or FLORIANA, a suburb of La Valetta, Malta which see. Here are the residences of many English families, with the principal Protestant burial grounds in Malta, barracks for 1,000 men, a botanic garden, & a house of industry for 200 female children.

FLORIAN (ST.), a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, 12 m. N.N.W. Steyer, near the Danube, with a rich Augustine abbey.

FLORID, p-o., Putnam co., Ill.

FLORIDA, one of the S.most states of the United States of America, lies between 24° 32′ & 31° N. lat., & between 81° 30′ & 87° 35′ W. lon. It is 385 miles long & from 50 to 250 wide, containing 59,268 square miles. Population in 1830, was 34,723; in 1840, 54,447; & in 1850, 87,401. The state was in 1850 divided into 28 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each.

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhab.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufac. Estab.
Alachua	274	1,617	1	906	2,524	233	0
Benton	113	604	0	322	926	82	0
Calhoun	165	886	38	453	1,377	63	1
Columbia	569	3,541	1	1,266	4,808	475	3
Dade	23	147	1	11	159	6	2
Duval	451	2,338	95	2,106	4,539	167	5
Escambia	563	2,644	375	1,332	4,351	34	9
Franklin	261	1,184	0	377	1,561	0	0
Gadsden	684	3,897	7	4,880	8,784	482	0
Hamilton	301	1,817	9	685	2,511	205	0
Hillsborough	253	1,706	11	660	2,377	120	9
Holmes	267	1,037	5	163	1,205	103	0
Jackson	560	3,075	30	3,534	6,639	287	0
Jefferson	520	2,775	5	4,938	7,718	377	7
Leon	737	3,183	56	8,203	11,442	356	15
Levy	64	320	0	145	465	0	0
Madison	498	2,802	0	2,688	5,490	262	4
Marion	394	2,068	1	1,269	3,338	329	0
Monroe	420	2,088	126	431	2,645	6	11
Nassau	188	1,061	26	1,077	2,464	137	11
Orange	55	238	2	226	466	19	0
Putnam	108	473	10	204	687	20	0
St. John	321	1,417	115	993	2,525	34	7
St. Lucie	22	111	1	27	139	0	0
Santa Rosa	526	2,095	4	784	2,883	91	28
Wakulla	227	1,164	1	790	1,955	100	5
Walton	185	1,481	0	336	1,817	161	0
Washington	273	1,434	12	504	1,950	155	4
Total	9,022	47,203	932	39,310	87,445	4,304	121

Federal representative population, 71,677.

Physical features, &c.—The face of the country is uneven, but nowhere elevated over 300 feet above the sea. The whole extent of the coast is indented with bays & lagoons. A large portion of the country is covered with pine forests, the trees of which standing at a considerable distance from each other, without brush or underwood, afford an opportunity for the grass & flowers to spread with luxuriance over the surface of the earth during the whole year. The borders of the streams are usually skirted by hammocks of hard timber entangled with grape & other vines. A large portion of Florida consists of what are usually denominated "pine barrens," & much of it is sterile, though there are extensive tracts of table land, hammock, & swamp of the richest soil & well adapted to the cultivation of sugar, rice, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, & fruits. A considerable portion of the pine land is equally rich, & even the barrens afford extensive ranges of growing land usually intersected with streams of pure water. Many parts of the state abound in yellow pine and live oak timber. The sea coast is generally healthy, and in parts remarkably so, & the interior is equally healthy unless it be in the neighborhood of extensive marshes. The peninsula, which is the southern portion of the state, presents a singular alternation of savannahs, hammocks, & lagoons, called collectively the Everglades, which extend into the heart of the country for 200 miles north of Cape Sable. They are drained on the north by the St. John river, & on the west by Macaco or Charlotte river.

There were in this state in 1850, 349,049 acres of land improved, & 1,246,240 unimproved in farms. Cash value of farms $6,323,109, & the value of implements and machinery $658,795. *Live stock, &c.*—Horses, 10,848; asses & mules, 5,092; Milch cows, 72,876; working oxen, 5,794; other cattle, 182,415; sheep, 23,511; swine, 209,453;—value of live stock, $2,880,058; of slaughtered animals, $514,685.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 1,027 bushels; rye, 1,152; Indian corn, 1,996,809; oats, 66,586; buck wheat, 55; pease and beans, 135,359; potatoes, 7,828; sweet potatoes, 757,226; rice, 1,075,090 pounds. Value of products of the orchard, $1,280; produce of market gardens, $8,721. Pounds of butter made, 371,498; of cheese, 18,015; sugar, hhds., 2,750; molasses, 352,893 gallons; bees wax & honey, 18,971 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 23,247; cotton, 45,121; flax, 50; silk cocoons, 6; hops, 14 pounds; tobacco, 998,614; hay, tons of, 2,510; & were made 10 gallons of wine. Value of home made manufactures, $75,582.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—There are many bays on the western side of the peninsula, some of which form good harbors. They are Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee, St. Andrew, St. Joseph, Apalachicola, Appalachee, Tampa, Carlos, & Gallivains. On the east coast of the peninsula the inlets afford harbors for coasting vessels. The St. John is the principal river on the eastern coast. It often spreads from three to five miles in width, & at other places it is not more than one fourth of a mile wide. It is exceedingly winding, & flows through a beautiful & healthy country. St. Mary river rises in Okefinoke Swamp, Georgia, & enters the Atlantic between Cumberland & Amelia Islands. Of the rivers which enter the Gulf of Mexico, the Apalachicola is the principal. It is formed by the junction of Chattahoochee & Flint rivers, about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Chattahoochee branch of this river is navigable for steamboats 280 miles to Columbus, Georgia. The other principal rivers are Escambia, Suwanee, Withlacoochee, Oscilla, Ockloekony, and Choctawhatchee. Perdido river forms the western boundary between Florida & Alabama. It is navigable about seven miles above the bay, is a fine mill stream, & its banks are covered with superior yellow pine timber. There are in this state several streams of limpid water which sink into the earth & disappear, & several which rise suddenly from the earth, one in particular (the Wakulla) is navigable from its very source. The quantity of lumber shipped from the St. John river annually is estimated at 50,000,000 feet. Total tonnage of the state in 1853 amounted to 12,124.25 tons.

The principal places in the state are Tallahassee the capital, Key West, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Pensacola, & Apalachicola. On the 1st of Jan. 1854, there were 21 miles of railroad in operation.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 1 cotton factory with a capital of $30,000, employing 28 males & 67 females, producing 624,000 yds. of sheeting, &c., valued at $49,920, 8 flouring & grist m., 48 saw m., 4 tanneries; 10 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly, & 9 weekly newspapers published. Capital invested in manufactures, $547,140; value of manufactured articles, $668,435.

Education, Churches, &c.—The common school system is supported by the interest of the common school fund.

There were in 1850, 34 academies, 1,251 pupils; 69 sch., 1,878 scholars; & there were 7 libraries, with an aggregate number of 2,660 vols. There were 56 Baptist churches, 10 Episcopal, 1 Free, 87 Methodist, 16 Presbyterian, 5 Roman Catholic, & 2 other sects, the whole having 177 churches. Total value of church property, $165,400.

The White Sulphur Spring is 80 miles from Jacksonville, & 120 from Tallahassee. This spring, which is a great curiosity, rises in a basin 10 feet deep & 30 inches in diameter, discharges a great quantity of water, and after a course of 100 feet enters the Suwanee river. It is so strongly impregnated with sulphur, that its waters may be distinguished for a considerable distance from its entrance into the river. The waters have been found highly beneficial in cases of consumption, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaints, &c. There are here a large hotel, several boarding houses, and a fine bathing house.

By the constitution of the state adopted in 1838, the governor is elected for four years, & is ineligible for the succeeding four years. In case of vacancy the president of the senate, or after him, the speaker of the house, acts as governor. The General Assembly is chosen on the first Monday of October, & meets on the first Monday in November of each year. Senators are chosen for two years, & representatives for one year. Judges of the Supreme Court & Circuit Courts are appointed by the General Assembly, at first for five years, & after that term, during good behavior. The right of suffrage belongs to every free white male aged 21 years or upwards, who has resided in the state for two years, and in the county for six months, & who shall be enrolled in the militia, or be by law exempted from serving therein. The state provides for a registration of qualified voters. No minister of the gospel, & no officer in a banking company, while he serves in the bank, nor for twelve months afterwards, can be eligible for governor, senator, or representative.

Florida was discovered in 1496 by Cabot, & visited & explored by Ponce de Leon in 1512 & in 1516. In 1539 Hernando de Soto arrived from Cuba with an armed force & explored a portion of the peninsula. San Augustine was settled in 1564, and Pensacola in 1596. Spain ceded it to Great Britain in 1763, but reconquered it in 1781, & it was confirmed to them in 1783. In 1819, Spain ceded it to the United States, & in the following year was erected into the Territory of Florida. From 1835 to 1842 the Seminole war prevailed, breaking up the settlements in the South, & most of the improvements were destroyed. At its close, the Indians were removed to the Western territory, beyond the Mississippi. In 1838 a constitution was adopted, preparatory to admission into the Union, which was finally consummated March 3d, 1845.

FLORIDA, cape, a promontory on the S.E. coast of Florida, situated on the S.W. end of an island called Key Biscayune. A light-house was erected here in 1825, to mark the entrance of Hawk's channel, in lat. 25° 39′ 54″ N., lon. 80° 5′ W. It shows a fixed light elevated 75 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 13½ nautical miles.

FLORIDA, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 7 E. Adams, 121 W. by N. Boston, 463 W. Surface mountainous; soil chiefly adapted to grazing. Watered by Cold river, a branch of Deerfield r. It has 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 441; 1850, 561.

FLORIDA, p-v., Warwick t., Orange county, N. Y., 111 S.S.W. Albany, 278 W. It contains 3 churches, 5 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

FLORIDA, t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 34 N.N.W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil fertile clay loam. Mohawk river flows on its N. boundary, & Scoharie creek on the W. It has 4 tanneries, a distillery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,214; 1850, 3,571.

FLORIDA, p-t., Hillsdale co. Mich., 94 S.W. Detroit, 526 W. It has a fertile soil, well adapted to grain. Drained by St. Joseph's of Maumee.

FLORIDA, p-v., Monroe co., Mo., 83 N.E. Jefferson city, 923 W. It is on the N. side of the south fork of Salt r.

FLORIDA-KEYS, a chain of islets, rocks, and banks in the Bahama Channel, off the S. extremity of Florida, between lat. 24° & 25° N., & lon. 80° & 83° W. On one of the islets is Key-West. The navigation along this reef is very difficult, owing to the curved shape of the channel, the strength and irregularities of the current, the coral reefs on either shore, & the lowness of the land. The wrecks brought in to Key-West amount annually to $1,900,000, & those on the Bahama banks to double that sum. (*See report of Light-house Board.*)

FLORIDIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., in a plain, 7 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 4,800.

FLORIDSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, with a sta. on the r. r. from Vienna to Olmutz, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

FLORISANT, p-v., St. Louis co., Mo., 131 E. Jefferson city, 837 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 200 inhabitants. There is a monastery near the village.

FLORSHEIM, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy & 35 m. S.E. Nassau, on the Mayne. Pop. 2,000.

FLOS, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 545.

FLOTA, one of the Orkney islands, adjacent to Fara. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. with adjacent islets 1851, 441.

FLOTTE (LA), a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., on the N. shore of the I. de Ré, 9 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,227. It has a good harbor & roadstead.

FLOUR (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. arrond., 33 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 4,818. It stands on a scarped basaltic rock near rt. b. of the Auzon, & has a comm. college, public library, & trade in corn.

FLOWER CREEK, p-o., Pendleton co., Ky., 79 N.E. Frankfort, 521 W.

FLOWERFIELD, p-t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 154 S. W. Detroit, 603 W. It contains a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 564.

FLOWERS GAP, p-o., Washington co., Ia.

FLOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 495 ac. Pop. 178.

FLOYD, county, Va., in the S. part of the state, W. of the middle. Area, 375 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous, & the soil adapted to grazing. Drained by E. fork of Little r. & its branches. Capital, Jacksonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $127,315; wheat, 23,992 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 104,630; tobacco, 14,624 pounds; wool, 13,015:—12 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac. $30,400; value of manufactured articles, $32,873;—9 churches; 2 academies, 102 pupils; 31 schools, 832 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,453; 1850, 6,458.

FLOYD, county, Ga., situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 510 square miles. Drained by Oostanaula & Etowah rivers, which unite in this county to form the Coosa r. Cedar cr. runs in the S., & Chattooga cr. in the N. part. Surface uneven; soil fertile on the margins of streams. Capital, Rome. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $165,861; Ind. corn, 254,722 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 36,818; rice, 53 pounds; cotton, 1,976 bales;—9 grist m., 10 saw m., 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $12,800; value of manufactured articles, $28,925;—14 churches; 13 academies, 392 pupils; 1 school, 17 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,441; 1850, 8,205.

FLOYD, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 144 sq. ms. The surface is hilly, & the soil fertile. Silver creek runs on its E. border. Drained by branches of Indian cr. The Ohio r. flows on its S.E. border. Capital, New Albany. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,895; wheat, 30,706 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 131,261; oats, 61,154; wool, 7,581 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m., 8 tanneries, 33 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 daily, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—30 churches; 3 libraries, 8,700 vols.; 1 college, 19 students; 2 acad., 175 pupils; 47 schools, 2,011 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,454; 1850, 14,875.

FLOYD, county, Ky. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 152 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous, with much fertile land on the margins of the streams. Watered by Big Sandy r. Licking river rises in this county. Capital, Prestonburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $93,720; Ind. corn, 208,325 bush. produced; oats, 17,521; tobacco, 900 pounds; wool, 9,422;—2 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 12 tanneries, 26 persons emp.;—4 churches; 12 schools, 302 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,302; 1850, 5,714. (*See Johnson, county.*)

FLOYD, county, Iowa. Situated toward the N.E.

part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Red Cedar r. & branches. Capital, Webster.

FLOYD, p. t., Oneida co., N. Y., 8 N. Utica, 104 W. N.W. Albany, 398 W. Surface rolling; soil clay marl. Trenton hawk bounds it on the S., & along the r. are rich alluvial flats. Nine Mile cr. drains it on the E. border. It has 4 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,742; 1850, 1,456.

FLOYD, C. H., p-o., (Jacksonville v.) capital of Floyd co., Va., 215 W.S.W. Richmond, 290 W. It contains a handsome court house, a Presbyterian church, the Floyd Institute, 12 stores, a tannery, & about 500 inhabitants.

FLOYD, t., Putnam co., Ia., 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,296; 1850, 1,658.

FLOYDSBURG, p-v., Oldham co., Ky., 37 W. by N. Frankfort, 580 W. Situated on Floyd's cr., a branch of Salt river. Contains 3 stores & about 100 inhabs.

FLOYD'S FORK, p. o., Shelby co., Ky.

FLOYD'S KNOBS, p. o., Floyd co., Ia.

FLOYD'S SPRINGS, p. o., Floyd co., Ga.

FLUELEN, or FLÜHLEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & on the Lake of Uri, 2 m. N. Altorf. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of W. Tell in 1388, & resorted to annually by a large concourse of persons in August each week.

FLUKE'S p-o., Botetourt co., Va., 162 W. Richmond, 241 W.

FLUMENDOSA (*Sulpius*), a river of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, which after a S. & E. course of 60 m. enters the Mediterranean on the E. coast of the isl., 30 m. N. E. Cagliari.

FLUSHING, p-t., Queen's co., N.Y., 9 E. by N. New York, 155 S. Albany, 235 W. Surface level, except a stony ridge on the S. The soil is a sandy loam, with some clay, & well cultivated. Long Island sound bounds it on the N., Flushing bay on the W., & Little Neck bay on the E. The v. is situated at the head of Flushing bay. Incorporated in 1837. It contains 8 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 2 Friends (1 Hicksite & 1 Orthodox), 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, a seminary for males, & 1 for females, 12 stores, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, several Horticultural establishments, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Steamboats connect it daily with New York, and it is much frequented in the steamer months. There are in the t. a flouring m., a grist m., 3 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,124; 1850, 5,376.

FLUSHING, p-t., Belmont co., O., 110 E. by N. Columbus, 288 W. The inhabitants are chiefly of the society of Friends. Drained by Stillwater cr. Pop. 1840, 1,683; 1850, 1,811; do. of v. 325.

FLUSHING, p-t., Genesee co., Mich., 67 N.W. Detroit, 521 W. Pop. 1840, 473; 1850, 708.

FLUSHING (Dutch *Vlissingen*, French *Flessingue*), a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the S. side of the isl. Walcheren, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt. Lat. (of lighthouse) 51° 26′ 4″ N., lon. 3° 34′ 7″ E. Pop. exclusive of garrison, 7,725. It is strongly defended, & has 2 harbors with extensive dock-yards, & a fine town-hall; but most of its public buildings were destroyed during its bombardment by the English in 1809. It is the seat of an admiralty board, & has considerable trade with both Indies, England, &c., & extensive communications by packet boats. Admiral de Ruyter was born here in 1607.

FLUVANNA, county, Va. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 416 sq. ms. Organized in 1777. James r. runs on its S. border. The Ravenna passes through it. The surface is generally broken: that between the rivers is a level tract. The soil along the margins of the rivers is fertile. The gold region passes through the county, & is worked near Palmyra, the capital. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,990; wheat, 92,657 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2[illegible],174; tobacco, 1,054,974 pounds; wool, 11,075;—9 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 1 tannery. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $193,945; value of manufactured articles, $185,750;—14 churches; 4 academies, 63 students: 22 schools, 355 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,812; 1850, 9,487.

FLUVANNA, p-o., Ellicott t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 335 W. by S. Albany, 322 W.

FLY CREEK, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y.

FLYFORD GRAFTON, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. E. Worcester. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 229. H. (*Flyford*), same co. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 156.

FLYNN, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,165.

FOBBING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, near the Thames, 5½ m. E. Hordon-on-the Hill. Area, 2,495 ac. Pop. 42. Jack Cade's rebellion commenced here.

FOCHABERS, a town of Scotland, co. Moray, pa. Bellie, on the Spey, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge, 9 m. E. Elgin. Pop. 1,135. It is very neatly built. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent domain of Gordon castle.

FODDERTY, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross & Cromarty, E. Dingwall. Pop. 2,342.

FOEIL (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,485.

FOGARAS, a town of Transylvania, cap. dist. on the Aluta, 55 m. E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 5,100. It has a Protestant gymnasium, churches of various sects, & an old fortress.

FOGELSVILLE, p-o., Macungy t., Lehigh co., Pa., 82 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 175 W. It has a store, & 8 or 10 dwellings.

FOGGIA, a walled city of Naples, cap. prov. Capitanata, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 m. E.N.E. Naples. Pop. 25,000. It is well built, but unhealthy. Principal structures, the governor's residence, a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, theatre, the corn magazines (*fosse*), extending under a large part of the city, the remains of a palace, built by the Emperor Frederick II., & a new promenade. It is the entrepot of a large trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, & capers. It is the place of registration for the flocks feeding in the Apulian *tavoliere*, & has an important annual fair.

FOGLIZZO, a vill. of the Sardinian sta., div. prov. & 17 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. (including comm.) 2,917.

FOGO, p. o., Alleghany co., Mich.

FOGO, one of the Cape Verd Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, & 40 m. in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mntn., 9,157 feet in elevation. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1680, & the last, which caused great destruction, 9th April, 1847. Its inhabitants suffer severely from the want of water: during 3 years of drought (from 1730), 2-3ds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. In 1831 the pop. was reckoned at 17,000, & in 1843 only 7,000. The climate is excessively dry, & the temperature elevated. It is extremely fertile, & produces the best grain and fruit in the Archip. The chief port is Nossa Senhora da Luz. Lat. 14° 53′ N., lon. 24° 30′ 5″ W.

FOGO, a small isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique Channel.—II. an isl. N.E. of Newfoundland. Lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 54° W.

FOGO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Greenlaw. Area about 5,000 ac. Pop. 604.

FOGUS SPRINGS, p. o., Kennebec co., Me.

FÖHR, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, in the N. Sea. Lat. 54° 43′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Area, 25 sq. m. The W. part of the isl., with a pop. of 2,100, belongs to Jutland, & the E. part, with 2,650 inhabitants, including vill. of Wyk, to Schleswig. Great numbers of oysters are exported hence to Hambro', & numerous wild fowl are taken here in autumn.

FOIANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Molise, 23 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.—II. Tuscany, prov. Florence, in the Chiana valley, 15 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. Pop. 5,550.

FOIX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariége, 44 m. S. Toulouse, on lt. b. of the Ariége, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 3,414. It has a communal college & a normal school, & is surmounted by a cavernous rock, on which are 3 Gothic towers, remains of an old castle, celebrated in the middle ages for the sieges it sustained. It has several iron forges, & trade in cattle, leather, wool, iron, & steel goods. Birthplace of Gaston de Foix. This was cap. of the old *Comté de Foix*, part of the domain of Henry IV., now forming the dep. Ariége.

FO-KIEN, a marit. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 24° & 28° N., & lon. 116° & 121° E., having S.E. the China Sea, & on other sides the provs. Che-kiang, Kiang-si, & Quang-tong. Pop. 1812, according to a Chinese census, 14,777,410. Surface mntnous. Principal river, the Min, which enters the sea below Foochow-foo, the cap. city. Though one of the smaller

provs., it is among the most wealthy in China, producing a good deal of the finest black tea consumed in the empire, with the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, & alum: these articles, with porcelain, umbrellas, cloths, & other manufd. goods, compose its chief exports. Principal imports are grain, pulse, drugs, salted meats, fruits, & silk piece goods, received from the N. provs. The town of Amoy, & the isl. Formosa are comprised in this prov.

FOKTCHANY, a frontier town of Wallachia and Moldavia, Europ. Turkey, on rt. b. of the Milkov, 92 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. 6,000, mostly Greeks and Jews. It was burned by the Turks in 1822.

FÖLDVAR, a town of Hungary, circ. Tolna, on rt. b. of the Danube, 50 m. S. Buda. Pop. 1845, 10,400. It is a steam packet station, & has an extensive sturgeon fishery.

FOLEMBRAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. & 15 m. W. Laon. Pop. 1,057. It has an extensive glass factory employing 900 workmen, & producing 8 millions of wine bottles annually.

FOLESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Coventry. Area, 2,594 ac. Pop. 7,810, mostly weavers for the manufacturers of Coventry.

FOLGOAT (LE), a vill. of France dep. Finistère, 4 m. N.N.E. Brest, remarkable for a magnificent pa. church built in the 15th century.

FOLIGNO, *Fulginium*, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 20 m. S.E. Perugia, on the Flaminian way. Pop. 9,000, who manuf. woollens, paper, parchment, & wax candles. It has a cathedral, several other churches with fine pictures, and a new comm.-hall.

FOLKE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 1,722 ac. Pop. 330.

FOLKESTONE (*Lapis populi*), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport, mkt.-town, & pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Dover, of which cinque-port it is a member. Area of pa. 4,690 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,549; do. of the bor., 6,726. The town on the line of the S.E. railr., here carried across a lofty viaduct, lies in a hollow betw. two high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. It is irregularly built; has an anc. church, an endowed school & charities, a battery, a pier, harbor admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, & recently much improved by the removal of shingle; a mkt.-house, excellent baths, & other accommodations for visitors, whom the fine sands and beautiful surrounding scenery attract hither. Folkestone greatly suffered by encroachments of the sea, & its trade has much decayed, but it has still valuable fisheries & considerable traffic with Boulogne. Mkt., Thursday. Earl Radnor, as lord of the manor, owns the gaol & appoints the keeper. The bor. joins with Hythe in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Harvey the celbrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578.

FOLKINGHAM, or FALKINGHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 26 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 1,861 ac. Pop. 763.

FOLKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4¼ m. S. S.W. Hailsham. Area, 1,521 ac. Pop. 171.

FOLKSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1¼ m. N.W. Stilton. Area, 867 ac. Pop. 206.

FOLKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Scarborough. Area, 5,040 ac. Pop. 529.

FOLLIFOOT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. W.N.W. Spofforth. Pop. 367.

FOLLONICA, a marit. vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, & 12 m. E. Piombino. It has rapidly increased in size, having had in 1830 only 3 houses, whereas now it has in winter from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabs., employed in iron works. All the ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted, and during 8 months of the year, 1,000,000 lbs. of iron are produced from its furnaces.

FONDA, p-v., capital of Montgomery county, in Mohawk t., N. Y., 42 W. Albany, 406 W. Situated on the N. side of Mohawk r., & on the New York Central railr. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a large flouring m., a saw m., a plaster m., a carding machine, a threshing machine fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

FOND-DES-NEGRES, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 55 m. W.S.W. Port-au-Prince.

FOND DU LAC, lake, Wis., an expansion of the Neenah r., 3 m. long & 8 wide. It has much picturesque scenery.

FOND DU LAC, county, Wis., situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 624 sq. ms. About one sixth of the surface is prairie, & there are some swamps. Drained by Rock, Milwaukie, & Sheboygan rivers, & on the N. by Fond du Lac r. entering L. Winnebago. Capital, Fond du Lac. There were were in 1850, live stock valued at $200,945; wheat, 166,718 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 74,361; oats, 101,325; potatoes, 85,521; —3 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.:—17 churches; 92 sch., 2,784 scholars; 34 libraries, 2,363 vols. Pop. 1840, 139; 1850, 14,510.

FOND DU LAC, p-v., capital of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 98 N.E. Madison, 945 W. Situated on Loocherah r., a mile above its entrance into Lake Winnebago, & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,014.

FONDI, *Fundi*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Appian way, dist. & 14 m. N.W. Gaëta. Pop. 5,000. It is unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anc. *Lacus Fundanus*); but it has a Gothic cathed. & various other public buildings, with extens. remains of Cyclopæan walls. Its vicinity (the anc. *Cæcubus Ager*), is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

FONG, a name of many cities of China: Fongtsiang prov. Shen-si, being a cap. dep., on an affl. of the Hoei-ho, 90 m. W. Si-ngan. [See also FUNG.]

FONNI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. & 34 m. N. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. (with comm.) 3,053.

FONSECA, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 4,162. It has manufs. of cloth; dye works & brandy distilleries.

FONSECA GULF, Pacific Ocean. [CONCHAGUA.]

FONTAINEBLEAU, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 35 m. S.S.E. Paris, in the middle of one of the finest forests of France, 2 m. from lt. b. of the Seine, & on the railr. from Paris to Lyons. Pop. 7,816. It is celebrated for its anc. and vast royal palace, long the favorite residence of the sovereigns of France, surrounded by magnificent gardens & parks. Its walls are decorated with the magnificent gobelins, tapestries, frescoes, & artistical devices, & adorned with exquisite paintings; and the furniture and all the appointments are of the most finished specimens of human genius. It has manufs. of porcelain, commerce in excellent grapes & extensive quarries for paving stones. Birthplace of Philip IV., Henri III., & Louis XIII., kings of France, and Dancourt & Poinsonet, dramatic authors. Christina, queen of Sweden, resided here after her abdication. Pope Pius VII. was detained here for 18 months, and here Napoleon signed his first abdication in 1814; and here also the revocation of the edict of Nantes was signed by Louis XIV. in 1685.

FONTAINE FRANÇAISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,208. It has a fine château and a monument to Henri IV.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Charleroi. Pop. 3,018 employed in iron forges, hardware manufs., &c.

FONTAINE NOTRE DAME, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 2 m. W. Cambrai. Pop. 1,582.

FONTANA, several vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 8¼ m. S.S.W. Sora. Pop. 2,100.—II. (*F. Fredda*), N. Italy, deleg. & 32 m. W.S.W. Udine.—III. duchy of Parma. Pop. 1,000.

FONTANAROSO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult, I., 4¼ m. W. Frigento. Pop. 3,000.

FONTANELLA, a decayed town of N. Italy, deleg. & 17 m. S.S.E. Bergamo.—*Fontanellato* is a vill., duchy & 7 m. W.N.W. Parma. Pop. 1,600.

FONTARABIA (Spanish *Fuenterrabia*), a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. E.N.E. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the Bidasao, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,035. It has a military governor.

FONTELLO, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Douro, 4 m. E.N.E. Lamego.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. arrond., on the Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 33 m. S.E. Napoleonville. Pop. 6,426. It is pleasantly situated; & has a commu-

nal college, barracks, hospitals, a church with a spire 311 feet in height, & a ruined castle. Manufs. coarse linen & woollen cloths; & it is an entrepôt for the Gironde & Charente wines.—Fontenay is the name of numerous comms. & vills. of France, the chief of which is *F. aux Roses*, dep. Seine, S. of Paris, with a station on the r. r. to Sceaux.

FONTENOY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. S.E. Tournay, memorable as the place where, on the 30th April, 1745, the forces under the Duke of Cumberland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe. —II. (*F.-le-Chatenay*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, on rt. b. of the Toney, 17 m. S.S.W. Epinal. Pop. 1,872.

FONTEVRAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Saumur. Pop. 1,400. It owed its foundation to a famous abbey, destroyed during the 1st revolution, a part of which is now a prison; other remaining portions are a church of the 12th century, in which are the tombs of Henry II. & Richard I. of England, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabelle, widow of King John.

FONTHILL, v., Pelham t., Welland co., Can. W., 12 S. Port Dalhousie, & has a Methodist church, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

FONTHILL, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*Bishop's*), 2 m. N.N.E. Hindon. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 207. —II. (*Gifford's*), a pa. adjoining, 1¾ m. S.E. Hindon. Area, 1,961 ac. Pop. 442. Here stood Fonthill abbey, the superb & singular mansion of the late W. Beckford, Esq.

FONTMELL-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area, 2,853 ac. Pop. 832.

FONTVIEILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, arrond. & 5 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,786. Near it are excellent stone quarries.

FONZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. E.S.E. Huesca. Pop. 2,169. It has Roman remains.

FONZASO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., deleg. & 22 m. W.S.W. Belluno. Pop. 2,700.

FOORICARIA, a large town of W. Africa, Mandingo country, 75 m. N.N.E. Sierra-Leone.

FOOTS GRAY, a pa. of England, co. Kent. Area, 798 ac. Pop. 369.

FORBACH, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 3,082. Manufs. of woollen cloths & tobacco pipes.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,245.

FORBES' ISLANDS, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 143° 20′ E.

FORBUSH, p-o., Yadkin co., N. C., 136 W.N.W. Raleigh, 344 W.

FORCALL, a town of Spain, prov. & 44 m. N. Castellon de la Plana, on an affl. of the Ebro. Pop. 2,000, engaged in the manuf. of sandal-cords.

FORCALQUIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. arrond. and 24 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 1,998. It was formerly fortified.

FORCETT, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Area, 5,815 ac. Pop. 817.

FORCHHEIM, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper France, on the Regnitz, 16 m. S.S.E. Bamberg, on the r. r. thence to Nürnberg. Pop. 3,000. It has a collegiate church, synagogue, & arsenal. Rudolph of Rheinfield was elected emperor here by the diet of 1077.

FORCHTENAU, a mkt.-town of W. Hungary, co. & 11 m. W. Oedenburg. Pop. 729. It has an elegant new residence of the Eszterhazy family.

FORCHTENBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,164.

FORD, p. o., Geauga co., O.

FORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, on the Till, here crossed by a stone bridge, 7½ m. N.N.W. Wooler. Area, 11,464 ac. Pop. 2,322. Ford castle is partly modern. It was taken, previous to the battle of Flodden, by James IV.—II. co Salop, 5 m. W. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,773 ac. Pop. 341.—III. co. Sussex, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area, 478 ac. Pop. 106.—IV. a township, co. Durham, pa. Bishop-Wearmouth, 3¼ m. W. Sunderland. Pop. 1,922.

FORDE, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift & 76 m N.N. E. Bergen. Pop. of pa. 3,760.

FORDEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 3 m. N. Montgomery. Area, 5,270 ac. Pop. 880.

FORDHAM, p-v., Westchester co., N. Y., 12¼ New York city Hall. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, St. John's (Roman Catholic) college, established in 1841, with a large & commodious edifice, & 1,500 inhabitants. It is on the line of the Harlem r. r., & has a communication with New York several times daily. The British army was encamped here in the autumn of 1776, previous to the battle of White Plains.

FORDHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. N. Newmarket. Area, 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,584. Rev. of charities 51*l.* per annum.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Colchester. Area, 2,517 ac. Pop. 740. —III. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. S. Downham-Market. Area, 2,204 ac. Pop. 215.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge, 19 m. N.W. Southampton. Area of pa. 6,292 ac. Pop. 3,078.

FORDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, ¼ m. S.E. Dorchester, & included within its parl. bounds. Area, 2,750 ac. Pop. 3,147.

FORDON, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. & 7 m. E. N.E. Bromberg, on lt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 2,080.

FORDOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Area about 44 sq. ms. Pop. 2,386. The small hamlet of Kincardine in this pa. (15 m. S.W. Stonehaven) gave name to the co., of which, before the reign of James VI., it was the chief town. Remains of its palace, the principal residence of Kenneth III., & where Baliol is said to have yielded his crown to Edward I., are still visible. Birth-place of Lord Monboddo, and of Fordoun (?) author of Scotichronicon.

FORD'S DEPÔT, p. o., Dinwiddie co., Va.

FORD'S FERRY, p. o., Crittenden co., Ky.

FORD'S STORE, p. o., Franklin co., Ga.

FORDSVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Miss., 128 S.S.E. Jackson, 1,078 W.

FORDWICH, a small munic. bor., pa., & mem. of the cinque port of Sandwich, England, co. Kent, on the navig. Stour, 2 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area of pa. 459 ac. Pop. 237. It has an ancient church, and was formerly of importance.

FORDYCE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, on the N. Sea, co. & 10 m. W. Banff. Area, 20 sq. ms. Pop. 3,807. The vill. is a burgh of barony.

FORE, a decayed town of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, 3 m. E. Castlepollard. Pop. 119. Remains of the town, built in the reign of Edward III., a square tower of some date, an ancient stone cross, ruins of a priory, and chapel, & the cell of a hermit, tenanted so late as 1764.

FORELAND (NORTH & SOUTH), two celebrated headlands in Engl., co. Kent; the first forming the N. E. angle of the co., & the most easterly land in England. It consists of chalky cliffs, nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the N. Sea, & having a light-house with fixed light, elev. 184 feet, in lat. 51° 22′ 5″ N., lon. 1° 26′ 7′ W. The S. Foreland is about 16 m. S. of the former, the Downs lying between. It has 2 light-houses, in lat. 51° 8′ 4″ N., lon. 1° 22′ 5″ E., elevation 372 feet, with fixed lights, to warn ships coming from the S. of their approach to the Goodwin sands.

FOREMARK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6¼ m. S.S.W. Derby. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 238.

FORENZA, *Forentum*, a city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., in the Apennines, 15 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 6,100.

FOREST, t., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 178.

FOREST, p. t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,256.

FOREST, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Middleton. Pop. 904, partly employed in lead mines. Here are cascades of the Tees and romantic scenery.

FOREST, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Avesnes. Pop. 1,590.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 7 m. S.E. Liege, near the Vesdre.

FOREST (BLACK), Germany. [BLACK FOREST.]

FORESTBURG, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 120 S.S.W. Albany, 278 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Neversink r., which affords water power. It has 2 grist m., 21 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 423; 1850, 715.

FOREST CANTONS, Switzerland, are the cants. Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, & Unterwalden, in the centre

of which is the Lake of Lucerne, or lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

FOREST DEPÔT, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

FOREST GATE, a station on the E. Counties r. r., Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. E.N.E. London.

FOREST GROVE, p. o., Claiborne pa., La.

FORESTHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 149.—II. a station on the London and Brighton railr., 5 m. S. London Bridge. Around it is much beautiful scenery, interspersed with many handsome villas.

FOREST HILL, p. o., Harford co., Md.

FOREST HOME, p. o., Newton co., Ark.

FOREST HOUSE, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

FOREST LAKE, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 181 N. N.E. Harrisburg, 291 W. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 606; 1850, 780.

FOREST OAK, p. o., Montgomery co., Md.

FOREST QUARTER, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. & 7 m. N.W. Stanhope. Pop. 4,358.

FOREST RETREAT, p-o., Nicholas co., Ky., 50 E. N.E. Frankfort, 493 W.

FORESTVILLE, p-v., Wake co., N. C., 15 W. Raleigh, 273 W.

FORESTVILLE, p. o., Hartford co., Conn.

FORESTVILLE, p. v., Hanover t., Chautauque co., N. Y. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—4 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a distillery, & 700 inhabitants.

FORESTVILLE, p. o., Chester co., Pa.

FORESTVILLE, p. o., Shenandoah co., Va.

FORESTVILLE p. o., Delaware co., Iowa.

FORESTVILLE, p. v., Charlotteville t., Norfolk co., Can. W., 14 S.W. Simcoe. It has 2 stores, a fulling m., a foundry, & 150 inhabitants.

FOREZ, an old divis. of France, in the prov. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Montbrison, now forming greater part of the dep. Loire.

FORFAR, a parl. munic., & royal bor. & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 14 m. N.N.E. Dundee, with which, & Arbroath, it is connected by r. r. Area of pa. 16 sq. ms. Pop. 11,009; pop. of bor. 1851, 9,311. It is well built, has handsome co. buildings, an excellent news-room & library, numerous schools, & places of worship, with considerable manufs. of Highland brogues and coarse linens. Market, Saturday. Forfar unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, & Bervie, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. It is connected by r. r. with Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, & Perth.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, a marit. co. of Scotl., having N. the cos. Aberdeen & Kincardine, E. the N. Sea, S. the Firth of Tay, & W. co. Perth. Area 889 sq. ms., or 568,750 ac. Inhab. houses 1851, 22,446. Pop. 191,264. Surface naturally divided into 4 parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the rich plain on the Firth of Tay & the sea. Principal rivers, the N. & S. Esks, & Isla. Climate in elevated parts rather chill & moist. Soils various. Agriculture greatly advanced. Wood lands estimated at nearly 30,000 ac. Estates generally small. Forfar is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufs. of Scotland. The co. has 5 royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, & Brechin. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C., 1 being for the county.

FORG, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 175 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, is well furnished with water, & has a fortified palace, & about 200 houses.

FORGAN, *St. Phillans*, a pa. of Scotland, county Fife, on the Tay, opposite Dundee, with which it communicates by a steamboat ferry. Area about 5,000 ac. Soil rich. Pop. 1,125. Newport, a vill. beautifully situated on the banks of the Tay, is in this pa.

FORGANDENNY, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth and Kinross, 6 m. S.W. Perth. Pop. 828. It has remains of Roman & Danish camps.

FORGES-LES-EAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 22 m. N.E. Rouen. Pop. 1,653. It has mineral springs, & an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. Its three springs, *la Reinette*, *la Royale*, & *la Cardinale*, were so named from having been resorted to in 1632 by Louis XIII., his queen, & Cardinal Richelieu. They are chalybeate, & have a temp. of 45° Fahr. Manufs. of porcelain & vitriol are carried on at Forges.

FORGEUX (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arrond. & 14 m. W.S.W. Villefranche, on lt. b. of the Trenchin. Pop. 2,047.

FORGE VILLAGE, p-v., Middlesex co., Mass., 30 Boston, 434 W.

FORGLEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 7¼ m. S. Banff. Area about 12 sq. ms. Pop. 695. The anc. castle of Forglen is situated on the romantic banks of the Deveron.

FORGUE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E.N.E. Huntly. Area about 50 sq. ms. Pop. 2,626. The hill of Forman, elev. 1,000 feet, & almost entirely covered with wood, is in this pa.

FORIO, a seaport town of Naples, on the W. coast of the isl. Ischia, dist. & 16 m. W.S.W. Pozzuoli. Pop. 5,100. It is beautifully situated, & has a good harbor. Near it are mineral baths.

FORKED DEER RIVER, Tenn., rises by several branches in Carroll & Henderson counties, & after a course of about 100 miles, enters the Mississippi r., in Tipton county.

FORKHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 8 miles S.S.W. Newry. Area about 12,600 ac. Pop. 8,128.

FORK INN, p-o., Dinwiddie co., Va., 31 S.S.W. Richmond, 150 W.

FORKLAND, p. o., Greene co., Ala.

FORK LICK, p-o., Nicholas co., Va.

FORK MEETING HOUSE, p-o., Baltimore co., Md., 46 N. by W. Annapolis, 56 W.

FORKS, t., Sullivan co., Pa. It has a woollen fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 224; 1850, 343.

FORKS, t., Northampton co., Pa. Situated near the confluence of the Delaware & Lehigh rivers. Drained by Bushkill cr. & its tributaries. Surface level, soil calcareous loam. It has a tannery, 7 flouring m., 2 grist m. Pop. 1840, 2,166; 1850, 2,321.

FORKS OF PIGEON, p-o., Haywood co., N.C.

FORKS OF POTOMAC, p. o., Hampshire co., Va.

FORKSTON, p-t., Wyoming co., Pa., 165 N.E. Harrisburg, 270 W. Pop. 1850, 694.

FORKSVILLE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 87 S.W. Richmond, 203 W.

FORKTOWN, p-v., Somerset co., Md., 99 S.S.E. Annapolis, 139 W.

FORLI, *Forum Livii*, a walled city of Central Italy, Pontif. States, cap. leg., on the Æmilian way, 40 m. S. E. Bologna. Pop. 15,637. It is well built, & handsome, & has a cathedral & several churches, containing noble works of art, a city hall, an university, and a famous citadel, now a prison. It is the seat of a cardinal-legate, a court of justice, subordinate to that of Bologna, manufactures of silk ribands & twist, oil cloth, & woollen fabrics; & has wax, nitre, & sulphur refineries, with an active trade in agricultural produce. It was taken by the French in 1797. Pop. of leg. 1843, 202,315.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 7¼ m. N. Isernia. Pop. 2,200.

FOLIMPOPOLI, *Forum Popilii*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, leg. & 5 m. E.S.E. Forli. Pop. 4,191. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral, & some trade in wine, flax, & silk.

FORMBY, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, on the Irish Sea, 7¼ m. W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,594. Resorted to for sea bathing.

FORMENTERA, *Pityusa Minor*, one of the Balearic isls., in the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Iviza. Length W. to E., 13 m., breadth 2 to 10 m. Pop. 2,000, engaged in agriculture.

FORMERIE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, 21 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,257.

FORMICHE, several isl. groups in the Mediterranean. —I. two small islands off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. & 5 m. S.W. Trapani, the E. & larger being covered with stone buildings, & having a tolerable harbor. —II. a group off the S.E. extremity of Elba.—III. (*di Grosseto*), a group including Monte Christo, Gianuti, Giglio, &c.

FORMICOLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 2,000.

FORMOSA (Chinese *Tae-wan*), an island off the S. E. coast of China, partly independent, & partly comprised in the prov. Fo-kien, between lat. 22° & 25° 30′ N., & lon. 121° E., about 90 m. from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fo-kien, or Formosa. Estimated area 15,000 sq. ms. The Chinese pop. are estimated at 2,000,000; the number of

native inhabitants is unknown. A volcanic mountain chain, with summits upwards of 12,000 feet in height, traverses the centre of the island from N. to S., separating the Chinese colonists of its W. half from the native Formosans on the E. side. On some parts of the coasts are bold headlands, but all the W. side is flat, & surrounded with quicksands & rocks. Surface of the Chinese portion well watered & generally fertile, producing great quantities of rice, sugar, camphor, and tobacco, with wheat, maize, millet, various fruits and spices, coffee, cotton, hemp, silk, fine timber, & bamboos. The Chinese colonists are of a very mixed description, Formosa having been a kind of "Botany Bay" to China; but among them there are many wealthy & active traders; & a very extensive commerce is carried on with Amoy, & other ports of the opposite coast, to which all the shipping employed in the trade belongs. Principal exports, the products already detailed, with salt & sulphur. Imports comprise tea, silks, woollens, & other manufactured goods. The native Formosans are a Malay race, little civilized, & living under petty chiefs. Formosa, with the Panghoo islands, forms a *fu*, or dep., under the prov. Fo-kien, subdivided into 5 *hiens*, or dists. Its cap., Tae-wan, is a Chinese city of the first class; & its schools are in pretty high repute in China. It was the last conquest of the present Tartar dynasty, & has been always rather insecurely held by the Chinese. In 1632 the Dutch became masters of it, but they were expelled by the famous pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1684. It was on Formosa that the Nerbudda transport, & the brig Ann were wrecked in 1841; & nearly all their survivors ultimately put to death with great cruelty by the Chinese.

FORMOSA, the most N. of the Bissagos islands, off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile & well wooded, but has no good water. This is the name also of the river of Benin, of bays on the Brazil & Zanguebar coasts, of a mountain of Johore, Malacca, & a vill. of Sicily, S.E. Trapani, with 2,000 inhabitants.

FORNAS, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 7 m. S.E. the ruins of Xanthus, & near which are the remains of the ancient *Patara*.

FORNCETT, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*St. Mary*), 3 m. W.N.W. St. Mary-Stratton. Area, 728 ac. Pop. 326.—II. (*St. Peter*), 2¼ m. N.W. St. Mary-Stratton. Area, 1,828 ac. Pop. 712.

FORNELLA, a fortified harbor of the island Minorca, on its W. coast, 12 m. N.N.W. Port Mahon.

FORNEYS, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C.

FORNHAM, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.N.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area, 1,698 ac. Pop. 358.—II. (*St. Genevere*), 3 m. N.N.W. Bury. Area, 790 ac. Pop. 57.—III. (*St. Martin*), 2 m. N. Bury. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 312.

FORNO, several vills. of N. Italy, the principal being *F. di-Rivara*, Piedmont, div. prov. & 31 m. N.W. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 2,612.

FORNOVO, *Forum Novum*, a market-town of N. Italy, duchy & 13 m. S.W. Parma. Here the French, under Charles VIII., defeated the Milanese & their allies in 1495.

FORRABURY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. N.N.W. Camelford. Area, 508 ac. Pop. 379.

FORRES, a parl., munic., royal bor., & pa. of Scotl., co. Moray, 10 m. W.S.W. Elgin. Area of pa. (which is richly cultivated, & noted for fine scenery, & for having perhaps the driest & best climate in Scotland) about 9 sq. m. Pop. of do. 1851, 4,069; pop. of town 3,468. It is neatly built; has a town-house, & excellent academy, annual revenue 130*l.*, a library, some remains of a castle, a tower in honor of Nelson, & near it a remarkable anc. obelisk called Sweno's pillar, probably erected in memory of a victory over the Danes. Markets, Tuesday & Wednesday. Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, & Nairn, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. According to Shakspeare, & the old chronicles, it was on a "blasted heath" near Forres that Macbeth first met the weird sisters. Findhorn, 4 m. to the N., is the sea port.

FORREST, co., Pa. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, & contains 400 sq. ms. Drained principally by Kittaning river & branches. Capital, Bloom's Settlement. Pop. 1853, 1,599. (*See Jefferson co.*)

FORREST, a pa., Island of Guernsey. Pop. 673.

FORRIS, p-o., Hancock co., Va.

FORSBROOK, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Dilhorne, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Cheadle. Pop. 792.

FORSCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S. W. Bath. Area, 580 ac. Pop. 54.

FORSE, a river of Scotland, co. Caithness, rises near the centre of the co., & after flowing N., falls into the Pentland Firth, near a vill. of same name.

FORSTE, or FORSTA, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 43 m. S. Frankfurt, on an isl. in the Neisse. Pop. 3,610, employed in potteries, & in weaving linens & woollens.

FORSYTH, county, N. C. Situated in the central northern part of the state. Area, 200 sq. ms. Drained principally by Yadkin r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $186,574; wheat, 40,735 bush. produced; Indian corn, 349,320; tobacco, 49,880 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 7 tanneries, 16 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufacture, $271,400; value of manufactured articles, $253,871;—22 churches; 1 academy, 150 pupils; 41 schools, 2,071 scholars; 1 library, 1,500 vols. Pop. 1850, 11,168.

FORSYTH, county, Ga. Centrally situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 270 sq. m. The Chattahooche river runs on its E. & S.E. border. The Etowah river runs through its N.W. corner. Drained by branches of these rivers. It is in the gold region. Capital, Cumming. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $189,842; Indian corn, 339,954 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,333; rice, 5,135 pounds; cotton, 472 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 1 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed. Capital employed in manufacture, $14,300; value of manufactured articles, $13,000;—28 churches; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 15 schools, 370 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,619; 1850, 8,850.

FORSYTH, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Ga., 55 W. Milledgeville, 677 W. Organized in 1823. Situated on the Macon & Western r. r., 215 m. from Savannah. It contains an elegant court house, a jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a college for females, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, several stores, two hotels, & 1,200 inhabitants.

FORSYTH, p-v., capital of Taney co., Mo., 201 S. Jefferson city, 1,118 W. Situated on the E. side of White r., at the entrance of Swan cr. It contains a court house & 250 inhabitants.

FORSYTH, t., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 390.

FORT, a prefix of the names of some vills., & numerous military stations, the following being among the principal.—I (*F. Augustus*), a fort & vill. of Scotland, co. Iverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness. The vill. is mean & irregular; the fort, built in 1730, is now all but abandoned.—II. (*Blockhouse & Monckton*), two forts, England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, defending the entrance of Portsmouth harbor on the W.—III. (*Chippewyan & Wedderburn*), British N. A., at the W. extremity of Lake Athabasca—IV. (*Confidence*), British N. A., at the N. extremity of the Great Bear Lake.—V. (*Cumberland*), a strong fortress of England, co. Hants, on Portsea isl., 4 m. E. Portsmouth, & defending the entrance of Langston harbor.—VI. (*Dauphin*), a ruined French fort & town on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1′ S., lon. 46° 40′ E.—VII. (*Enterprise*), British N. A., about 150 m. N. the Great Slave Lake.—VIII. (*Franklin*), British N. America. Lat. 65° 12′ N., lon. 123° 13′ W., with a mean annual temp. of 17°, Fahr.—IX. (*Garry*), British N. A., at the junction of the Assiniboine & Red rivers, 40 m. S. Lake Winnipeg. It is a strong & regular fortification, & near it are many good dwellings, with Roman Catholic & Protestant churches.—X. (*George*), Scotland, co. & 9 m. N.E. Iverness, & the N.most of the three forts on the line of the Caledonian Canal, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth. It covers 15 acres, has quarters for 3,000 men, bomb proof magazines, & is esteemed the most complete fortification in Britain. Fort George is also the name of the citadel of Madras.—XI. (*James*), a British station on the coast of Guinea. [Accra.]—XII. (*Liberté*), a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42′ N., lon. 71° 57′ W. It is well built, & has a good harbor. It was formerly called Port Dauphin.—XIII. (*Pitt*), a fortification near Chatham, England; & one in British N. A., on the river Saskatchewan, lat.

47° 30′ N., lon. 108° W.—XIV. (*St. Elmo*), the citadel of La Valletta, Malta, which sec.—XV. (*San Sebastian*), the citadel of the Portuguese settlement, Mozambique, E. Africa, which sec.—XVI. (*San Joachim*), a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N., lon. 60° 3′ W.—XVII. (*Victoria*), Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the cap. town of Amboyna.—XVIII. (*Vallarino*), frontier settlement in Patagonia, on the island Choleechel in the Rio Negro, & named after its founder in 1782.—XIX. (*Wellington*), a fort in Coburg peninsula, N. Australia, near Fort Essington.—XX. (*William*), a fortress of Scotland, co. Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, & at the S. extremity of the Caledonian canal, adjacent to the vill. Maryburgh. It was originally built by General Monk, & re-constructed in the time of William III., whence its name. It is now garrisoned by only a few invalids.—XXI. (*William*), British N. America, on the N.W. coast of Lake Superior. Lat. 48° 25′ 33″ N., lon. 89° 20′ W.—XXII.—Also the citadel of Calcutta, British India.

FORT ADAMS. (*See Newport, R. I.*)

FORT ADAMS, p-v., Wilkinson co., Miss., 158 S. W. Jackson, 1,168 W. Situated on the lt. b. of the Mississippi r.

FORTALEZA, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Ceara, on a bay in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Ceara. Lat. 3° 42′ S., lon. 38° 30′ W. Pop. 3,000. It has a palace of the gov., a Latin school, and an hospital. Previous to 1823 it was called Ceara, or Villa do Forte.

FORTANA, the E.most of the Bonin isls., Pacific Ocean, near lat. 25° N., lon. 143 30′ E.

FORT ANCIENT, p. v., Warren co., O.

FORTANETE, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. E.N. E. Tereul. Pop. 2,002. It has manufs. of linens.

FORT ANN, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 68 N. by E. Albany, 432 W. Surface hilly and mountainous, with valleys & plains; soil sand, clay, & alluvion. Lake George lies on its N.W. border. Drained by Wood cr. The v. is situated on the Champlain canal, which has here 3 locks, & its summit level in the t. Incorporated in 1820. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 6 stores, 2 tanneries, & about 500 inhabitants. *Fort Ann*, erected here in 1756, at the head of batteaux navigation, on Wood cr., was a noted fortification in the French and Revolutionary wars. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 20 saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,559; 1850, 3,383.

FORT ARMSTRONG. (*See Rock Island, Ill.*)

FORT ARGYLE, Bryan co., Ga., (in ruins,) on the W. bank of Ogeechee r., 6 miles above Ogeechee bridge, built in 1733, to protect the early settlers against the attacks of the Spaniards.

FORT ATKINSON, p-v., Jefferson co., Wis., 43 E. Madison, 827 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Rock r., & has 2 churches, a steam saw m., & 334 inhabitants.

FORT ATKINSON, Clayton co., Iowa, on Turkey r.

FORT ATKINSON, p. o., Nebraska Ter.

FORTANENTURA (ISL.). [FUERTAVENTURA.]

FORT BARRINGTON, Ga., on the left bank of Alatamaha r., 14 ms. above Darien, was built by the Carolinians in 1720, to prevent the escape of the negroes to the Spaniards, at St. Augustine. There is now a settlement in the vicinity.

FORT BARRINGTON FERRY, p. o., McIntosh co., Ga.

FORT BEND, county, Tex., a central county. Area, 740 sq. ms. Situated on both sides of the Brasos river, Drained by several small streams flowing into it. Surface level, mostly prairie; soil fertile loam, with an intermixture of sand. Capital, Richmond. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $209,227; Ind. corn, 135,205 bush. produced: peas and beans, 1,555; sweet potatoes, 53,330; cotton, 2,465 bales;—4 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 3 sch., 120 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,533.

FORT BLOUNT, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn., 68 E. by N. Nashville, 432 W.

FORT BRADY, Mich. (See Sault St. Marie.)

FORT BRIDGER, p. o., Utah. Situated on Black's fork of Green river, 110 m. W. of the (Fremont's) south pass of the Rocky mountains. It is on the west route to California, *via.* Salt Lake city.

FORT BROWDER, p. o., Barbor co., Ala.

FORT BUFFINGTON, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

FORT CLARK, p. o., Alachua co., Flor.

FORT COVINGTON, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y., 266 N.N.W. Albany, 546 W. Surface level; soil sand and clay loam of good quality. Drained by Salmon and Little Salmon rivers. The v. is situated on Salmon r., which is navigable from this place to the St. Lawrence r., 5 ms. below. It contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 2 woollen fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., & 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,094; 1850, 2,641.

FORT CRAWFORD, p. o., Conecuh co., Ala.

FORT DADE, p. o., Benton co., Flor., on the Withlacooche r.; 14 ms. north is the site of Dades Massacre.

FORT DECATUR, p. o., Macon co., Ala.

FORT DEFIANCE, p-o., Caldwell co., N. C.

FORT DESMOINES, t., Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 502.

FORT EDWARD, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 49 N. Albany, 419 W. Surface gently undulating; soil a fertile clay & loam. Drained by Moosekill and other streams. The v. is situated on the E. side of Hudson r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 6 stores, a grist m., & about 600 inhabs. The remains of old Fort Edward are seen in the centre of the v., erected in 1755; and the spot is shown, a little N., where Miss McRea was murdered by the Indians, in the war of the Revolution. There are in the t. a brewery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,726; 1850, 2,328.

FORTEVOIT, a pa. of Scotl., co. & adjoining Perth on the Earn. Pop. 638.

FORT FILLMORE, p. o., Donna Anna co., N. Mex.

FORT FOOTE, p. o., Neshoba co., Miss.

FORT GAINES, p-o., Early co., Ga., 183 S.W. Millegeville, 830 W.

FORT GAINES, p. v., Capital Wahnata co., Minnesota, contains several stores & 143 inhabitants.

FORT GIBSON, p. o., Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.

FORT GRATIOT, St. Clair co., Mich., 60 N.E. Detroit, 584 W. Situated at the head of a rapid, at the outlet of Lake Huron, the entrance of which it commands. Built in 1814, at the close of the late war. It consists of a stockade, including a magazine, barracks, & other accommodations for a garrison of one battalion.

FORTH, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side side of Ben Lomond, co. Stirling, & flows E. by Aberfoyl, Stirling, & Alloa, where, after a winding course through some of the finest scenery in the kingdom, it expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth, dividing the cos. Perth, Clackmannan, and Fife on the N., from Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington on the S. The course of the Forth, including its many "links" or windings, is estimated at 170 m. Breadth at Queensferry 3 m., at Leith Fort 6 m. Chief tributaries the Teith, Allan, & Devon. The Forth has many good harbors, principal of which is Leith; above Queensferry is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, & to Alloa for vessels of 300 do. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal, about 38 m. in length.

FORT HAMILTON, p-v., New Utrecht t., Kings co., N. Y. Here is a strong fortification, on the extreme W. end of Long Island, adjoining the Narrows, through which is the main entrance to New York harbor, here about one-third of a mile wide. Connected with it is Fort La Fayette or Fort Diamond, in the channel, and Fort Richmond opposite, on Staten Island. Fort Hamilton is strongly built of solid masonry, & mounts 70 guns, 42, 32, & 24 pounders. The v. at this place contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, & 15 or 20 dwellings. From it is obtained a fine view of the lower bay & the Atlantic ocean. It is a place of summer resort, and has a convenient boarding house for the accommodation of visitors.

FORTHAMPTON, a par. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 468.

FORT HENDERSON, p-o., Macon co., Ala., 156 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 789 W.

FORT HILL, p-o., Lake co., Ill., 233 N.N.E. Springfield, 748 W.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, Ireland, Leinster, co. & 4 m. W. Wexford. In 1798, about 15,000 insurgents encamped here previous to the attack & capture of Wexford. The maritime barony of Forth forms a peninsula, studded with the ruins of

Anglo-Saxon towers, built to protect the invaders from the Irish.

FORTHO, or FURTHO, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area, 480 ac. Pop. 16.

FORT HUNTER, p-o., Florida t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 38 W. by N. Albany, 406 W. Here are the ruins of an old fortification distinguished in colonial history.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, in British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, is a small island opposite Onore, Malabar coast, & fortified by Tippoo Saib, from whom it was taken in 1792.

FORTINGAL, a large mountainous pa. of Scotland, occupying the chief part of the N.W. division of the co. Perth. Area, nearly 450,000 ac. Pop. 2,486. Several yearly cattle fairs are held in its different vills. Remains of a Roman camp, & of numerous celtic forts & feudal castles are still visible, & in the district of Rannoch are large remnants of the ancient Caledonian forest. In Fortingal churchyard is a yew tree supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. In the pa. are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, & Lochs Rannoch, Etricht, & Garry.

FORT JEFFERSON, p-v., Neave t., Darke co., O., 95 W. Columbus, 489 W. The v. contains 1 store & a number of houses.

FORT JESSUP, p-o., Sabine par., La., 393 W.N.W. New Orleans, 1,312 W. Situated on the dividing ridge between Sabine & Red rivers.

FORT KEARNEY, p. o., on the rt. b. of Nebraska r., Nebraska Ter.

FORT KENT, p. o., Aroostook co., Me.

FORT LARAMIE, Nebraska Ter. Situated at the junction of the Laramie r., with the north fork of Nebraska r.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, p-v., adjoining Platte r., Mo., on the W. side of Missouri r., within the Kansas Ter. Here are situated extensive military works.

FORT LEE, p. v., Hackensack t., Bergen co., N. J. Situated on the right bank of the Hudson, 8 miles from New York. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—a piano forte fac., & about 500 inhabitants. It derives its name from a fort built during the war of the revolution, on the summit of rocks 300 feet above tide water. Traces of the ruins of the fortress still exist.

FORT LITTLETON, p-o., Fulton co., Pa., 71 W. by S. Harrisburg, 115 W.

FORT LOUIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 21 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg, with the remains of a fort built by Vauban, & destroyed by the allies in 1815.

FORT McCAY, p. o., Marion co., Flor.

FORT MADISON, p-v., capital of Lee co., Iowa. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r. A fortification was here established in 1808, as a defence against the Indians, who obliged the garrison to abandon it, & to burn the fort, in 1813, of which few remains are now seen. It has become the site of a beautiful v., founded in 1835, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, 4 commission & forwarding houses, several groceries, various mechanics, & 1,599 inhabs. The territorial penitentiary is established here, and a ferry across the Mississippi r.

FORT MAME, a military post on the Arkansas r.

FORT MILL, p. o., York dist., S. C.

FORT MILLER, p-v., Fort Edward t., Washington co., N. Y. Situated on the E. side of Hudson r., where is a fall of about 20 feet, & a state dam 8 feet high, for feeding the Champlain canal, which passes through the place. The village contains a church, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m. & carding machine, & 300 inhabitants.

FORTNERS HILL, p. o., La Clede co., Mo.

FORTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N.N.W. Garstang. Pop. 582—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 14 m. N.N.E. Newport. Area, 3,718 ac. Pop. 741.

FORTORE, a river of Naples, rises in the Appennines, about 20 m. N.E. Benevento, flows mostly N., separating the provs. Capitanata & Molise, & enters the Adriatic by two mouths, 34 m. N.N.W. Foggia, after a course of 45 miles.

FORT OSAGE, p-t., Jackson co., Mo., 158 W. by N. Jefferson city, 1,074 W. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

FORT PLAIN, p-v., Minden t., Montgomery co., N. Y. Situated on the S. side of the Mohawk, on the Erie canal. Incorporated in 1834. It contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 16 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a plaster m., a furnace, a distillery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,400 inhabitants. Fine stone is here quarried for canal locks.

FORT PLEASANT, p-o., St. Joseph co., Mich., 131 W.S.W. Detroit, 587 W.

FORT RECOVERY, p-o., Darke co., O., 114 W. by N. Columbus, 508 W.

FORT RIPLEY, p. o., Wanatah co., Min. Ter.

FORTROSE, a royal & parl. bor. & seaport of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosemarkie, on Moray Firth, opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, & 2 m. N. N.E. Inverness. Pop. 1851, 1,148, mostly shoemakers & fishers. It has a good harbor, an episcopal chapel, an academy, at which the late Sir. J. Mackintosh received his early education, & remains of the ancient cathedral of the Bishops of Ross. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, & Nairn in sending 1 m. to H. of C.

FORT ROYAL, a fortified seaport town & cap. of the isl. Martinique, on its W. coast, at the N. side of Fort Royal Bay. Lat. 14° 35′ 9″ N., lon. 61° 4′ 2″ W. Pop. (with comm.) about 12,000. It is well built, comprising government offices, naval storehouses, barracks, an arsenal, a hospital, the residence of the apostolic prefect of the isl., & a harbor defended by several forts. It is the seat of the chief judicial court for the colony.

FORT SENECA, p-o., Seneca co., O., 95 N. by W. Columbus, 432 W. Situated on the W. side of Sandusky r., & occupied during the late war.

FORT SMITH, p-v., Sebastian co., Ark., 161 W.N.W. Little Rock, 1,226 W. Situated on the S. side of Arkansas r., at the entrance of Poteau r., on the extreme western border of the state. (It is the site of an unfinished U. S. fortification.) The v. contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 964 inhabitants. A short distance from the t. is St. Andrew's college, a Roman Catholic institution. It has a President, 2 professors, & 4 teachers.

FORT SNELLING, p-v., Minnesota, 1,237 N.W. W. It is situated on the S. side of the Mississippi r., a short distance above the entrance of St. Peter's r. Here are situated extensive military works, for the protection of the north-western frontier.

FORT ST. DAVID, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Coromandel coast, 92 m. S.S.W. Madras, & the cap. of the British settlements in the Carnatic from 1746 to 1758, when it was taken by the French, & its defences were demolished.

FORTSVILLE, p-o., Moreau t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 48 N. Albany, 418 W.

FORT TAYLOR, p. o., Benton co., Flor.

FORT TOWSON, v., Indian terr., W. Arkansas, 184 S.W. by W. Little Rock, 1,289 W. Situated a little N. of Red r. (*See Doaksville.*)

FORTUNA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N.N.E. Murcia. Pop. 4,010. It has mineral baths and a saltpetre factory.

FORTUNADE & FORTUNAT (ST.), two comms. & market towns of France; the former, dep. Correze, 4 m. S. Tulle. Pop. 1,961. The latter, dep. Ardèche, 7 m. N.N.E. Privas. Pop. 1,523.

FORTUNE (BAY), an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° N., lon. 55° W., giving name to a dist. on its N. side. It contains Bruné isl., & at its entrance are the French isls. Miquelon & St. Pierre.—(*Island*), a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.—(*Key*), one of the Bahama islands.

FORT UNION, p. o., New Mexico.

FORT VALLEY, p-o., Houston co., Ga.

FORT WASHINGTON, p. v., Prince George co., Md., 40 W.S.W. Annapolis, 15 W.

FORT WAYNE, city & capital of Allen co., Ia., 131 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 544 W. Beautifully situated on the right bank of Maumee r., & on the site of *Ke-ki-o-que*, an ancient town of the Miamies. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. Land office, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—a branch of the State Bank, a College for females under the direction of the Methodists, an institution under the direction of the *Sisters of Providence*, 31 stores, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 4,282 inhabitants. It is on the line of the Wabash and Erie canal, and surrounded by a rich & fertile country.

FORT WILKINS, p. o. Houghton co., Mich.

FORT WINNEBAGO, p-v., Columbia co., Wis., 42

N. Madison, 889 W. Situated at the portage, between Wisconsin & Fox rivers. Pop. 1850, 1,175; do. of the t. 1,674.

FORWARDSTOWN, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

FOS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, in the Pyrenées, 60 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,597. Near it silver mines were worked in the time of the Romans.

FOSCALDO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 16 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.

FOSDICK, p. o., Hamilton co., O.

FOSDYKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. Holbeach. Area, 2,761 ac. Pop. 592. *Fosdyke-wash*, an arm of the sea, 1 m. in width, is here crossed by an embankment & bridge.

FOSNÆS, a maritime vill. & pa. of Norway, stift & 90 m. N.N.E. Trondheim. Pop. 2,600.

FOSSACECA, several vills. of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,450.—II. prov. Abruzzo Cit., near the Adriatic, 4½ m. S.E. San Vito. Pop. 2,350.—III. prov. T. di Lavora, 12 m. N.W. Piedimonte. Pop. 800.

FOSSANO, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. & prov. Coni, cap. mand., on the Stura, 14 m. N.E. Coni. Pop. with comm., 16,041. It is picturesquely posted on a hill, enclosed by old walls, & crowned by a fine castle. Internally it is antique & gloomy, the houses built over arcades, which form the footways; it has a fine cathedral, mineral baths, & manufs. of silk fabrics, paper, & leather.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth & Kinross, 6 m. W. Kinross. Area about 50 sq. ms. Pop. 1,621. The castles of Tulliebole & Aldie are in this parish.

FOSSE, or FOSSES, a vill. of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. & 8 m. S.W. Namur. Pop. 2,378.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., 10 m. E.S.E. Urbino, on the Metauro, here crossed by a fine modern single-arched bridge. Pop. 6,421. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, about 2 m. distant, & has a cathedral & flourishing manufs.

FOSSUM, a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 62 m. S.W. Christiania. It has a cobalt-mine, & extensive iron works.

FOSTAT, or OLD CAIRO, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 3¼ m. S.W. Cairo, opposite Ghizeh. [CAIRO.]

FOSTER, p-t., Providence co., R. I., 19 W. by S. Providence, 386 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil fertile. Drained by the head branches of the north branch of Pawtuxet river, which afford water power. Incorporated in 1781. There are in the t. 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Friends,—a bank, a fulling m., a cotton fac., 8 grist m., 12 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,181; 1850, 1,932.

FOSTERDALE, p-o., Cochecton t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 126 S.W. Albany, 298 W.

FOSTERIA, p. o., Blair co., Pa.

FOSTER'S, p-o., Marion co., Ill., 95 S.S.E. Springfield, 755 W.

FOSTER'S, p-o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 12 Tuscaloosa, 830 W.

FOSTER'S BAR, p. o., Yuba co., Cal.

FOSTER'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 111 E.S.E. Nashville, 596 W.

FOSTERSVILLE, p-o., Aurelius t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 159 W. Albany, 332 W.

FOSTERVILLE, p-v., Rutherford co., Tenn., 46 S.E. Nashville, 677 W.

FOSTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 519.—II. co. & 6¼ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 34.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 11¼ m. N.E. York. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 377.—IV. (*on-the-Wolds*), E. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Area, 4,934 ac. Pop. 786.

FOTHERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. N.N.W. Louth. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 250.

FOTHERINGHAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Oundle. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 261. Revenue of charities, including a school founded by Queen Elizabeth, about 57*l*. Horse fair, July 6. Edward, Duke of York, who died at Agincourt, & Richard, Duke of York, slain at the battle of Wakefield, were buried in its church. The castle, founded in the reign of the Conqueror, the birth-place of Richard III., and the scene of Mary Queen of Scots' imprisonment, trial, & execution, was razed to the ground after the accession of James I.

FOUAH, *Metalis*, a vill. of Lower Egypt, on rt. b. of the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 m. S.S.E. Rosetta.

FOUESNANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 3,172.

FOUGERAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arrond. & 17 m. E.N.E. Redon. Pop. 5,254.

FOUGÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., 27 m. N.E. Rennes, near lt. b. of the Nanson. Pop. 1846, 9,106. It has a comm. college, mineral springs, & manufs. sail-cloth & hempen fabrics, & trade in corn, butter, & honey. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany, & was often taken & re-taken during the wars with the English from the 11th to 15th centuries.

FOUGEROLLES, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. & 19 m. N.W. Mayenne. Pop. of comm. 2,324.—II. dep. H. Saône, arrond. & 13 m. N.N.W. Lure. Pop. 1,139. It has a considerable manufac. of cherry brandy.

FOUGES, a seaport town of Asia Minor. [PHOCÆA.]—The *Gulf of Fouges* is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, immediately N. of the G. of Smyrna.

FOULDEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 3,595 ac. Pop. 491.

FOULDEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5 m. W.N.W. Berwick. Area, 3,000 acres, richly cultivated. Pop. 430.

FOULMIRE, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5¼ m. N.E. Royston. Area, 2,212 ac. Pop. 597.

FOULNESS, an isl. & pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the N. Sea, 9 m. E.N.E. Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of isls. near the mouth of the river Crouch. Area, 28,505 ac. Pop. 640.

FOULPOINT, a vill. on the E. coast of Madagascar, formerly the principal settlement of the French on that isl. Lat. 17° 40′ S., lon. 49° 30′ E.

FOULBRIDGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. N. Colne. Pop. 1,233.

FOULSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co., Norfolk, 17 m. N. W. Norwich. Area, 3,226 ac. Pop. 1,077.

FOULSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5¾ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield.

FOULWEATHER (CAPE), a headland of Oregon, 100 m. S. the mouth of the Columbia. Lat. 44° 49′ N., lon. 125° 56′ W.

FOUNAI, a considerable town of the Japan Isl. Kiusiu, near its N. coast.

FOUNDRYVILLE, p-o., Columbia co., Pa., 99 N.N. E. Harrisburg, 209 W.

FOU-NING, two cities of China.—I. prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 70 m. N.E. Foo-tchow-foo.—II. prov. Chi-li, near the Yellow Sea, 165 m. E. Pekin.

FOUNTAIN, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. Wabash river runs on its W. border. Drained by Coal creek & Shawnee cr. The surface is level; soil a sandy loam, very fertile. The Wabash & Erie canal passes through the county. Capital, Covington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $370,607; wheat, 60,031 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 927,278; oats, 53,480; wool, 49,203 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 51 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 1 library, 310 vols.;—26 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 79 schools, 3,622 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,218; 1850, 13,263.

FOUNTAIN, t., Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,049.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, p-v., Hancock co., Ill., 162 W.N.W. Springfield, 875 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 130 inhabitants.

FOUNTAIN HEAD, p-o., Sumner co., Tenn., 38 N. N.E. Nashville, 682 W.

FOUNTAIN INN, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C., 89 N.W. Columbia, 503 W.

FOUNTAIN MILLS, p. o., Chester co., Pa.

FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE, p. t., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 420.

FOUNTAIN'S ABBEY, one of the finest monastic ruins in Engl., co. York, W. Riding, in the beautiful park of Studley-Royal, about 3 m. S.W. Ripon. It was founded in 1204, & formerly occupied 12 acres of ground, two of which are still covered by magnificent

ruins, & in a more perfect state than most others in the kingdom.

FOUNTAIN SPRING, p-o., Schuylkill co., Pa., 75 N.E. Harrisburg, 185 W.

FOUNTAIN SPRINGS, p. o., Wood co., Va.

FOUNTAIN SPRINGS, p. o., Wappelo co., Iowa.

FOURCHE, t., Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 381.

FOURCHE A RENAULT, p-v., Washington co., Mo., 108 S.E. Jefferson city, 887 W. Situated on the W. side of Mineral fork of Big r., in the midst of the mineral region.

FOURCHE, DUMAS, p-o., Randolph co., Ark., 154 N.N.E. Little Rock, 988 W.

FOUR CORNERS, p-o., Ridgefield t., Huron co., O., 8 W. N. Swadk, 110 N. by E. Columbus.

FOUR EVANGELISTS, a group of 4 islets, off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 52° 34′ S., lon. 75° 5′ W., & which, with 8 others, about 15 m. W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

FOURMIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.S.E. Avesnes. Pop. 1,883.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, Barnwell dist., S. C., 104 S. by W. Columbia, 600 W.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, Monroe co., Tenn., 178 E. S.E. Nashville, 542 W.

FOUR MILE CREEK, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

FOUR MILE CREEK, v., Campbell co., Va. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

FOURNI ISLANDS, *Corsoi*, a group of the Grecian Archip., belonging to Asiatic Turkey, & consisting of about 20 islets, 5 m. S.W. Samos. They are mountainous, & abound in caverns.

FOUR TOWNS, Scotl., co. Dumfries. [HIGHTAE.]

FOU-SHAN, a town of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Yang-tse-kiang, below Nankin, at the base of a fortified height.

FOUSSERET (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 28 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,115.

FOU-TCHOW-FOO, a city of China, one of the five ports recently opened for commerce, cap. prov. Fo-kien, on the Min river, 25 m. from its mouth. Lat. 26° 12′ 24″ N., lon. 119° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 m. distant, & is enclosed by a castellated wall, 9 to 10 m. in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. The whole is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, & inside of the walls is another height crowned by a conspicuous watch tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, & is partly covered with shops. The walled city is very superior to that of Amoy; it has good shops & houses, a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods & well-dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, & 500 ovens for the production of porcelain are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead mines; & the black tea dist. being within 70 m., tea is procured at Foo-tchow 25 per cent. cheaper than at Canton. A large commerce is carried on with the marit provs. of China, both by land & water; also with the Loo-choo isls. & Japan. Principal exports, timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges, sugar, sugar-candy, spices, copper, & coin. Imports comprise Straits' produce, European manufs., & a great variety of other goods. Besides the trade by land, it is estimated that shipping to 29,000 tons is employed in the trade of Foo-tchow; and the value of the import & return cargoes is supposed to amount to 7,455,000 annually.—II. a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 240 m. N.W. the foregoing city.

FOVANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6½ W.S.W. Wilton. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 631.

FOVEAUX STRAIT, New Zealand, lat. 47° S., lon. 167° E., separates New Munster from New Leinster. Breadth varies from 10 to 25 m. It contains numerous islets.

FOVERAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 1 m. S.S. W. Newburgh. Pop. 1,638. Here are the ruins of 2 castles. The Ythan river in this pa., has a pearl fishery.

FOWEY, a riv. of Engl., co. Cornwall, rises between Bodmin & Launceston, flows S.W. & S., & enters the English Channel near Fowey, after a course of about 30 m. It has a broad estuary, & is navigable to near Lostwithiel.

FOWEY, a decayed seaport, borough town, & pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the above river. W. side, 25 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Area of pa. 1,345 ac. Pop. 1,606. The town, amidst scenery of singular beauty, is irregularly built, with very narrow streets. Exports of iron ore & pilchards. Its harbor admits the largest vessels, & is defended by an ancient & two modern forts. Mkt., Sat.

FOWLA, or FOULA, one of the Shetland Isles, 18 miles W. the others, in lat. 60° 8′ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Length about 2 m.; breadth 1½ m.; elev. 1,360 ft. Pop. 240, mostly fishermen & fowlers. This islet, which affords good sheep pasture, is conjectured to have been the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients.

FOWLER, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 187 N.N. W. Albany, 456 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil chiefly a fertile clay & sandy loam. Drained by Oswegatchie r. & its tributaries. It has a fulling m., 2 iron foundries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,752; 1850, 1,813.

FOWLER, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 10 N. Warren, 183 N.E. Columbus, 303 W. It has 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 955; 1850, 1,089.

FOWLER'S BAY, S. Australia, is near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 3′ S., lon. 132° 40′ E.

FOWLER'S KNOB, p-o., Nicholas co., Va.

FOWLER'S MILLS, p-o., Geauga co., O., 169 N.E. Columbus, 343 W.

FOWLERSVILLE, p-o., Columbia co., Pa.

FOWLIS WESTER, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. W. S.W. Perth. Pop. 1,483. In the vill. is a very curious ancient cross.

FOWNHOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. S.E. Hereford, on the Wye. Area, 4,723 ac. Pop. 1,059.

FOX, t., Carroll co., O. Situated in the E. part of the county. It has 4 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 11 grist m., 14 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,491; 1850, 1,452.

FOX, t., Clearfield co., Pa., 143 N.W. Harrisburg, 235 W. Has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 319; 1850, 50.

FOX, t., Elk co., Pa. Pop. 764. (*Taken from the above since* 1840.)

FOX, t., Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 233.

FOX, p-t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 677.

FOX, t., Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 846.

FOX, t., Gaspé co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 584.

FOXBOROUGH, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 27 S.S.W. Boston, 418 W. Organized in 1778. Drained by Rumford & Cocasset rivers, branches of Taunton r., which afford water power. It has 5 bonnet and straw good fac., a hoe fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,298; 1850, 1,880.

FOXBURGH, p-o., Forrest co., Pa.

FOXCHASE, p-o., Philadelphia co., Pa., 108 E. by S. Harrisburgh, 148 W.

FOXCOT, or FOSCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area, 714 ac. Pop. 99.

FOXCOTT, a par. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 78.

FOX CREEK, p-o., St. Louis co., Mo., 94 E. Jefferson city, 842 W.

FOXCROFT, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 83 N.E. Augusta, 680 W. Drained by Piscataquis r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It has an iron foundry, a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 1,045.

FOXEARTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 453.

FOXFORD, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 9 m. S. Ballina. Pop. 689. It has a market-house & barracks.

FOXHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,872 ac. Pop. 176.

FOXHOLES, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10½ m. N. Gt. Driffield. Area, 4,200 ac. Pop. 406.

FOX ISLANDS, Pacific O. [ALEUTIAN Isls.]

FOX LAKE, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

FOXLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Foulsham. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 321.—II. a pa., co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Malmsbury. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 63.

FOX r., Ill., one of the principal branches of Illinois r., rises in Wisconsin and enters Illinois r. at Ottawa.

FOX, r., Wis. (*See Neenah r.*)

FOX RIVER, a considerable stream of New Zealand, Middle Isl., which flows from Lake Rotuili W. to the Ocean.

FOX SPRING, p-o., Overton co., Tenn.

FOX SPRINGS, (white sulphur & chalybeate,) situated 10 E. from Flemingsburg, Ky., between two mountains. It is a pleasant resort, the country in the vicinity abounding with game.

FOXTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Camb. Area, 1,727 ac. Pop. 459.—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 2¼ m. N.W. Market-Harboro'. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 413.

FOXVILLE, p-o., Fauquier co., Va., 116 N. by W. Richmond, 73 W. Situated on the Rappahannock r., 30 ms. above Fredericksburg. It contains a store, 2 flouring m., and 2 carding machines. Slate is found in the neighborhood, and a white sulphur spring considerably resorted to.

FOY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N. Ross. Area, 2,322 ac. Pop. 268.

FOY (ST.), several comms., towns, & vills. of France,—I. dep. Rhône, 2 m. S.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 2,905.—II. Gironde, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Dordogne, 38 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,635.

FOYERS, a small riv. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Boleskine, flows mostly N., & joins Loch Ness about half-way between Fort Augustus & N.E. end of the loch, 2 m. above which junction it falls over a ridge, estimated at 90 ft. in height, forming the finest cataract in Britain. There is another fall of 30 feet, about ½ m. above this, crossed by a bridge. The grandeur of these cascades is aided by surrounding scenery.

FOYLE, a riv. of Ireland, Ulster, formed by the confluence of the Finn & Mourne at Lifford, flows thence N. in a broad tidal stream, till it expands into Lough Foyle, after a course of 14 m. It has a large salmon fishery, & is navigable for vessels of 600 tons to the bridge at Londonderry.—*Lough Foyle* is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the above river. Length 18 m., breadth 9 m.

FOZ, a market town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N.N.E. Lugo, on a bay of the Atlantic.—II. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Tagus, 27 N.E. Lisbon. Extensive iron works.

FRADES, a small isl. of Brazil, prov. Bahia, in All Saints Bay, 25 miles N.W. Bahia.—II. a village of Spain, with mineral springs, prov. & 22 m. S. Salamanca.

FRAGA, *Gallica Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. & 55 m. S.E. Huesca, on lt. b. of the Cinca, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 22 arches. Pop. 5,028. Its environs are noted for excellent figs & pomegranates. It has several Roman ruins.

FRAGNETO, *Monforte & l'Abbate*, two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., & respectively 17 & 18 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. of former 1,820; of latter 2,120. Trade in grain.

FRAGOLETTA, p-o., Marion co., Ga.

FRAILES, a modern town of Spain, prov. Jaen, jurisd. Alcala-la-Real. Pop. 2,174.

FRAIN, a market-town of Moravia, circ. & 11 m. W.N.W. Znaim, on lt. b. of the Thaya, with an extens. & celebrated manuf of porcelain. Pop. 840.

FRAISTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Area, 2,153 ac. Pop. 104.

FRAIZE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., & 25 m. E. Epinal. Pop. 2,501.

FRALEY, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 649.

FRAMFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. S.E. Uckfield. Area, 6,700 ac. Pop. 1,385.

FRAMINGHAM, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 22 W. S.W. Boston, 418 W. Incorporated in 1700. The soil is fertile. Drained by Sudbury r., a branch of Concord r., which affords water power. It has a number of ponds resorted to for fishing and fowling. Black lead is found. It has a pleasant and flourishing village, in which are an academy, a bank, several churches, stores, &c. There are in the t. 4 woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 straw bonnet fac., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,930; 1850, 4252.

FRAMLINGHAM, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 15 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,657 ac. Pop. 2,450. The town, on an eminence, bounded on the W. by a lake communicating with the river Ore, is well built. It has a fine old church constructed of flint, & containing several monuments of the early Dukes of Norfolk, a free school, alms-house, & other charities, & the ruins of a magnificent castle.—II. (*Earl*), a pa. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich.—III. (*Pigot*), same co., 5¼ m. S.E. Norwich.

FRAMLINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 11 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Pop. 549.

FRAMMERSBACH, a mkt.-town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 28 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,188, partly engaged in iron mines.

FRAMPTON, t., Etchemin co., Can. E. Pop. 1,993.

FRAMPTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Frome, here crossed by a fine bridge, 5¼ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area, 3,508 ac. Pop. 392. Cattle fairs in March, August, & September.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 3¼ m. S. Boston. Area, 7,900 ac. Pop. 801.—III. (*Cotterell*), co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,837.—IV. (*on-Severn*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Dursley. Area, 2,720 ac. Pop. 994. This pa. is much exposed to inundations of the Severn.

FRAMSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Debenham. Area, 2,837 ac. Pop. 828.

FRAMWELLGATE, a tnshp of Engl., co. & forming a suburb of Durham, connected with it by a bridge across the Wear. Pop. 3,085.

FRANÇAIS (CAPE), a headland, N. coast of Hayti, bounding Scots Bay on the N.W. This was also formerly the name of the town Cape Haytien, which see.—*Le Français* is a small t. on the W. coast of Martinique.

FRANCAISE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Montauban. Pop. 3,888.

FRANCAVILLA, several towns of Naples, &c.—I. prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 20 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 11,800. Chief edifices, a cathedral, a college, several hospitals, charitable institutions, & convents. In 1734 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. It has manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs, earthenware, & snuff.—II. prov. Basilicata, 25 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 2,000.—III. prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, 7 m. N.E. Chieti, with 3,150 inhabs., a colleg. church, & 2 annual fairs.—IV. Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Taormina. Pop. 2,900.—V. a vill., prov. Calab. Citra, 4¼ m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 1,100.—VI. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 13 m. S.S.W. Nicastro. Pop. 1,650.

FRANCE, one of the most extensive, populous, and influential states of Europe. It is situated between lat. 42° 20′ & 51° 6′ N., & lon. 4° 40′ W., & 8° 15′ E., bounded N.E. by Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, & Rhenish Bavaria. On the E. it is separated by the Rhine from Baden, the Jura from Switzerland, the Rhone from Savoy, the Alps from Italy; bounded S. by the Mediterranean and the Pyrénées, which separate it from Spain; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; & N.W. by the English Channel, which separates it from England. Cap., Paris.

In form France resembles an irregular hexagon; greatest length from the W. extremity of Finistère to the point of Antibes, in Var, 680 m.; breadth from Givets (Ardennes) to Mt. Huromba (Lower Pyrénées), 585 miles.

Its principal Islands are Corsica, Hyeres, & Lerins, in the Mediterranean; Noirmoutier, Oleron, Ré, Belle-Isle, Dieu, Groix, Sein, & Ouessant, in the Atlantic. Chief peninsulas, Bretagne (Brittany) & Cotentin in the English Channel. The coasts of Brittany are indented by numerous arms of the sea, which form excellent harbors. The two great gulfs are the Golfe de Gascogne (Bay of Biscay) on the W., & G. du Lion (G. of Lyons) on the S. The principal bays are Cancale & St. Brieuc on the N.; Brest road & the bays of Douarnenez & Audierne on the W. of Brittany; the bays of La Forest, & Quiberon, & Penerf road on the S. of Brittany; the bay of Bourgneuf S. of the mouth of the Loire; Basque roads or the bay of La Rochelle, & the basin of Arcachon, W. of the dep. Gironde; the roads of Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, & Jouan, on the Mediterranean. The most remarkable capes are Gris-Nez in the English Channel, Cape Barfleurs and C. de la Hague in N. of dep. Manche; the Bec du Raz and the Pointe de Penmarch in Finistère. The mean height of France is about 816 feet; the N. deps. present vast plains, agreeably interspersed with hills; those on the S. & E. are mostly covered with mntns.—among these are—I., the Alps between France & Italy, the principal summits of which, in France, are Pelvoux 14,108 feet, Viso 12,692 feet, Genevre 11,785 feet, and Ventoux 6,263 feet.—II. the Pyrénées between France & Spain; the chief summits in France are, Perdu 10,994 feet, Midi 9,438 feet, and Canigou 9,137 feet.

The following Table gives the name of each Department in France, its area in geographical miles, number of Arrondissements, Cantons, and Communes, and the Population of each Department, according to the Census of 1851.

DEPARTMENTS.	Geographical Miles.*	Arrondissements.	Cantons.	Communes.	Population in 1851.
Ain	106·37	5	35	446	372,939
Aisne	134·02	5	37	837	558,989
Allier	135·	4	26	317	336,758
Alpes (Basses)	125·92	5	30	255	152,070
Alpes (Hautes)	100·64	3	24	189	132,038
Ardèche	100	3	31	335	386,505
Ardennes	95·36	5	31	458	331 295
Ariège	87·03	3	20	337	267 435
Aube	111·01	5	26	448	265,247
Aude	113·9	4	31	434	280 747
Aveyron	170·38	5	42	278	394,183
Bouches du Rhone	109·48	3	27	106	428,089
Calvados	101·34	6	37	799	491,210
Cantal	101·37	4	23	259	253,329
Charente	107·04	5	29	434	382,942
Charente (Infer.)	130·32	6	39	480	469,992
Cher	134·56	3	29	291	346,261
Corrèze	108·42	3	29	286	320,864
Corsica	159·03	5	61	354	236,251
Côte d'Or	159·43	4	36	727	400,297
Côtes du Nord	135·35	5	48	378	632,613
Creuse	105·39	4	25	261	287,075
Dordogne	166·75	5	47	585	505,789
Doubs	95·29	4	27	640	296,679
Drome	118·87	4	28	362	326,846
Eure	107·75	5	36	704	415.777
Eure et Loire	107·08	4	24	429	294,892
Finistere	126·11	5	43	283	617,710
Gard	109·08	4	38	348	408,163
Garonne (Haute)	112·8	4	39	579	480,794
Gers	114·43	5	29	467	307,479
Gironde	196·8	6	48	546	614,387
Herault	124·74	4	36	330	389 286
Ille et Vilaine	122·54	6	43	349	574,618
Indre	127·56	4	23	247	271,938
Indre et Loire	111·42	3	24	281	315,641
Isere	153.	4	45	551	603,197
Jura	91·5	4	32	584	313 209
Landes	170·02	3	28	333	302,196
Loire et Cher	109·69	3	24	296	261,892
Loire	86·93	3	28	321	472,588
Loire Haute	90·17	3	28	256	304,615
Loire Inferieure	128·46	5	45	206	535,164
Loiret	122·8	4	31	348	341,029
Lot	72·43	3	29	312	296,224
Lot et Garonne	97·43	4	35	312	341,345
Lozere	93·82	3	24	193	144,705
Maine et Loire	131·61	5	34	375	515,452
Manche	104·93	6	48	643	600,882
Marne	149·0	5	32	675	373,302
Marne Haute	113·98	3	28	550	268,398
Mayenne	93·64	3	27	274	374,566
Meurthe	117·09	5	29	714	453,423
Meuse	113·28	4	28	588	328,657
Morbihan	123·93	4	37	234	478,171
Moselle	110·9	4	27	628	459,684
Nievre	124·83	4	25	316	327,161
Nord	103·5	7	69	662	1,158,285
Oise	105·98	4	35	700	403,857
Orne	110·8	4	36	511	439,884
Pas de Calais	120·92	6	43	903	692,994
Puy de Dôme	145·92	5	50	443	596,897
Pyrenees (Basses)	136·87	5	40	560	446,997
Pyrenees (Hautes)	84·45	3	26	481	250,934
Pyrenees (Orient.)	74·82	3	17	228	181,955
Rhin (Bas)	90·32	4	33	543	587,434
Rhin (Haute)	69·68	3	29	496	494,147
Rhone	49·18	2	26	259	574,745
Saone (Haute)	97·45	3	28	583	347,469
Saône et Loire	156.	5	48	585	574,720
Sarthe	113.1	4	33	391	473.071
Seine	8·64	3	20	81	1,422,065
Seine Inferieure	100·75	5	50	761	762,049
Seine et Marne	107·24	5	29	527	345,076
Seine et Oise	102·12	6	36	684	471,882
Sèvres (Deux)	110·46	4	31	355	323,615
Somme	112·26	5	41	832	570,641
Tarn	104·91	4	35	315	363,073
Tarne et Garonne	67·75	3	24	192	237,553
Var	132·7	4	35	202	357,967
Vaucluse	64·78	4	22	149	264,618
Vendee	124·82	3	30	296	383,734
Vienne	125·33	5	31	296	317,305
Vienne (Haute)	102.14	4	27	199	319,379
Vosges	106·89	5	30	546	427,409
Yonne	134,66	5	37	482	381,433
Total	9,748·19	363	2,847	36,835	35,781,628

* 1 Geographical square mile is equal to 5,486,962 hectares.

—III. the Cevennes in Languedoc, the highest points of which are Mezin 5,794 feet, and Lozere 4,884 feet.—IV. the mountains of Auvergne, a branch of the Cevennes: the highest points of which are Mont Dor 6,188 feet, Cantal 6,093 feet, and the Puy de Dome 4,806 feet.—V. the Jura between Franche Comte & Switzerland, in which the Reculet is 5,645 feet. The centre of France, comprising an 8th or 10th of its superficies, consists of plateaux from 1,200 to 1,900 feet in elevation, which are separated by narrow valleys. VI. the Vosges between Lorraine & Alsace, the summit of which is the Ballon d'Alsace 4,688 feet. The Vosges sends contreforts into Franche-Comté & Champagne, & are connected with the Cevennes by a chain of heights which separate the basin of the Rhone from those of the Seine & Loire, & in Burgundy are called the Côte d'Or.

The coasts of the English Channel are generally bordered by sandy downs; those of Brittany are covered with rocks. S. of the mouth of the Gironde, is a vast extent of country covered with marshy lakes (*etangs*) and shifting sands. France is drained by a great number of important rivers, the four principal of which are the *Seine*, which flows N.W. to the English Channel, the *Loire* and the *Garonne*, which flow generally W. to the Atlantic Ocean, and the *Rhone*, which flows S. into the Mediterranean. The other principal rivers are the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, Sambre, Scheldt, & Lys, which contribute their waters to the basin of the *North Sea*, but have only a part of their course in France. The Somme, Orne, Yonne, Marne, Oise, Aisne, & Eure in the basin of the *English Channel;* the Blavet, Vilaine, Sèvre-Niortaise, Charente, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Creuse, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loire, Ariege, Tarn, Gers, Lot, Dordogne, and l'Isle in the basin of the *Atlantic;* the Aude, Herault, Ain, Saône, Doubs, Isere, and Durance in the basin of the *Mediterranean*. The different basins, and most of the principal rivers, are connected by canals. It is calculated that France has 133 navigable rivers, extending to 8,000 m. France has few lakes, but on its S.E. and S.W. coasts numerous marshes & lagoons, many of which communicate with the sea by narrow channels. The roads of France are divided into national, departmental, and communal roads; the first are paved and kept in excellent order, and the whole have been much improved within the last 20 years. A vast system of railroads has been projected, and mostly built, extending from Paris as a centre, to the extremities of the country in all directions.

France is comprised between the isotherm lines of 50° & 60° of Fahr.: its surface is little elevated, & its climate is in general temp., mild, & healthy. In the N., the winters are sometimes rigorous, & last more than half the year (mean temp. 50°. Fahr.); in the S., the summers are long & warm, the sky always serene, and the winters of short duration (mean temp. 60°. Fahr.); in the centre, the temperature is mild & more steady than in the N. & S. (mean temp. 58°. Fahr.); mean annual quantity of rain in S. 28., W. 24., N. 22., valley of Rhone 35, inches. Number of rainy days between lat. 48° & 46°, 134; in the lat. of Paris 165, on the coasts of the Mediterranean 66, & on the Atlantic 152; in the interior 147. Along the coasts of the Mediterranean the S. winds, heated by the burning desert of Africa, often spread desolation. The *mistral*, a glacial wind from the N.N.W., occasionally arrests vegetation by its furious blasts in the basin of the Rhone, while the E. wind from the snowy Alps is equally dreaded in the E. deps. The basin of the Garonne is visited by cold S. winds from the Bay of Biscay. The air is most moist, & rain most frequent, on the western coasts. The vegetables of France are abundant and most varied; they comprise wheat & other cereals, potatoes, truffles, beet-root, from which are produced annually, 45,484 tons of raw sugar: vines, which cover more than a 27th part of the superfices of the country, & furnish excellent wine, the most celebrated of which is that of Burgundy, Champagne, & Bordeaux; olive oil, the mulberry, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, medicinal plants, & dye-woods. Among fruit trees, the apple, pear, cherry, walnut, chestnut, & almond abound. The orange, citron, olive, fig, pomegranate, & the pistachio are confined to the delicious regions of the S., along the shores of the Mediterranean. France furnishes excellent timber for ship-building & carpentry, & the cork-tree abounds in the S. The principal forests are those of Ardennes, Orleans, Fountainebleau, & Com-

peigne; it is calculated that 1-8th of the superfices is covered with wood. Among wild animals are the bear, wolf, fox, wild cat, wild boar, stag, roe-buck, fallow deer, the chamois, hare, rabbit, & beaver. The most common domestic animals are the horse, mule, ass, ox, sheep, goats, pigs, & numerous fowls. Among birds, the most common are the eagle, falcon, buzzard, partridge, quail, & lark. Fish abound on the coasts, the most common are, in the Atlantic & English Channel, the herring, turbot, sole, whiting, pilchard; and salmon in the estuaries; lobsters, mussels, & rich banks of oysters are plenty on these coasts. The Mediterranean contains peculiar species of fish, as the tunny & anchovy. The honey bee is extensively reared; & silkworms form one of the principal sources of wealth; the kermes (*Coccus Ilicis*), which is found near the shores of the Mediterranean, furnishes a crimson dye. France possesses excellent building stones, & quarries of marble, alabaster, slate, & a few precious stones. The most important minerals are iron, which is found nearly over the whole country; copper, lead, silver, as well as antimony, sulphur, sulphate of iron, & mineral waters; the gold mines are insignificant. The coal & salt mines are of great value. There are 88 coal, anthracite, & lignite basins in France, the richest of which are the basin of the Loire & that of Valenciennes in the dep. Nord. In 1845 there were 443 coal mines worked & unworked, employing 30,778 miners, and producing 4,141,617 tons of mineral fuel. The salt marshes are a considerable source of wealth.

France is essentially an agricultural country. Since the commencement of the present century the cultivation of the soil has made remarkable progress, & in several deps. has been brought to great perfection. The progress of the industrial arts has been no less rapid during the same period: iron & coal mining has been annually on the increase; nearly 1,000 separate factories have been engaged in the fusion of metals, & the forging & manufacturing of iron & steel. The most important manufs. are those of arms, jewellery, watches, coach building, cabinet making, musical instruments, glass, crystal, pottery, chemical products, beet-root sugar, oil, soap, sugar, & salt refineries; dye-works, tanneries, paper-making, & printing; silks, cottons, woollen cloths, carpets, shawls, & lace. The value of machines exported in 1852, was valued at 5,855,946 francs; articles of millinery & dress making, 4,947,344 francs; wines, 2,426,974 hectolitres; cereals, 4,137,642 francs; salt, marine or saline, 1,088,929 metrical quintals; refined sugar, 160,058 met. quintals; woollen fabrics, 57,396 metrical quintals. The value of woollen cloth is estimated by M. Thiers at $71,000,000; & the manufacture of silk goods is the largest in the world. The products of manuf. industry, with those of the soil, form the objects of an immense internal commerce. External commerce is much less important. The statistical summary of the trade of France for 1852, published by authority, make the declared value of the imports & exports amount together to 3,110,000,000 of francs, or $561,420,000, of which, the exports are put down at $302,000,000, & the imports at $259,000,000. There entered the ports of France in 1852, 18,702 vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 2,429,704; cleared same year, 16,398 vessels of 1,893,228 tons. The principal ports are Marseille, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, La Rochelle, Dunkerque, Boulogne, Dieppe, St. Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, and Cette. The countries with which the chief commercial relations are conducted, are the French colonies, Belgium, Switzerland, Sardinia, England, Germany, Spain, & especially the United States of America, the imports from, & exports to which, amounts to 1-4th of the whole external commerce of the country.

In ancient times France formed the greater part of Transalpine Gaul. It was subjugated by Cæsar in the year 50 B.C., & formed 17 Roman provs. In the 5th century, the Franks established themselves in the N., the Burgundians in the E., & the Visigoths in the S. In the 6th century, the Franks extended their dominions nearly over the whole of Gaul, but Brittany, Gascony, and Languedoc preserved their independence. The power of the Franks continued to increase, and, under Charlemagne, at the end of the 8th century, their empire extended in Germany N. to the Elbe, & S.E. to the Theiss, in Italy to Volturno, & in Spain to the Ebro. This empire was partitioned in the middle of the 9th cent., when Germany detached itself from Gaul, which last was divided into two parts.—I. The kingdom of France, comprised between the Ocean, the Pyrenées, the Mediterranean, the Rhône, Saône, Meuse, & Scheldt.—II. Lotharingia, a long strip of territory between the Rhine & the Alps on one side, & the Scheldt, Meuse, Saône, & Rhône on the other; to this Italy was added. This state was soon again divided into the kingdom of Italy, Lorraine, & the kingdom of Provence or Burgundy, called also kingdom of Arles. These three states were successively united, nominally, to the Germanic Empire. The kingdom of France was also parcelled out into feudal duchies, and numerous seigneuries, so that the king had only an empty title before the family of Hugh Capet, who ascended the throne in 987, succeeded in uniting round their small territory the different states of France; this process of concentration progressed under succeeding reigns, and was completed at the revolution of 1798, which subjected to equal laws the 33 govs. or provs. of which the monarchy was then composed, & divided them into 83 departments. Avignon and Venassin, which had been in the possession of the Popes for 5 centuries, were soon after united to France. The wars of the revolution rapidly increased the territory of the French republic. Belgium, all the countries of Germany situated to the left of the Rhine, Savoy, and Nice, were conquered, & formed into 16 new departments. This state of matters, confirmed by the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and by that of Amiens in 1802, gave to France its natural limits, those of anc. Transalpine Gaul; but the conquests of Napoleon overstepped these bounds,—his empire extended in Italy to Garigliano, in Germany to the mouths of the Elbe, in Illyria to the Save and Cattaro, & included Holland. The secondary states of Germany, Switzerland, the kingdoms of Naples & Spain became his vassals rather than his allies. This gigantic extension raised the whole of Europe against France, which, by the treaties of 1814–15, was again confined to its former limits. The most remarkable events in the history of France since the abdication of Napoleon are, the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, the abdication of Charles X. in 1830, the election of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, as king of the French in 1830, the revolution & his abdication in February 1848, the proclamation of a republic, and the election of Louis Napoleon as president in 1849; subsequently (Dec. 2d. 1851), Louis Napoleon, aided by the army, proclaimed the Empire, & finally suppressed every vestige of the republic. The language employed in the acts of administration is the French, which is spoken by all the educated classes, & understood by nearly all the pop. The *patois* of many of the deps. are only corrupt dialects of the French; but German is spoken in Alsace & part of Lorraine, Flemish in part of the dep. Nord, bas-breton in Brittany, Basque in Lower Pyrénées, & Italian in Corsica. The majority of the pop. are Rom. Catholics; about 1,000,000 belong to the Reformed church; there are 500,000 Lutherans, and 70,000 Jews. France is now divided into 86 deps., 85 of which are on the continent, & the island of Corsica forms the 86th. These were formed from the 32 provs. which existed previous to 1798, & named from the rivs., mntns., & other peculiar features which occur in them. The deps. are subdivided into arronds., cants., & comms.; each dep. is gov. by a prefect, each arrond. by a sub-prefect, and each comm. by a mayor. There are 80 Roman Catholic dioceses, each administered by an archbishop or a bishop, & each cap. of a canton has a curate, each diocese has a seminary under the direction of the bishop. The Lutherans have a general consistory established at Strasbourg, where they have also a seminary & a faculty of theology. The Calvinists have consistorial churches in 59 deps., who meet occasionally in synod, and have a faculty of theology at Montauban. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and synagogues at Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Metz, Nancy, Bordeaux, & Marseille. For the administration of justice, the country is divided into 27 *ressorts de cours national;* there is in each canton a *juge de paix*, & in each arrond. a tribunal of *premiere instance*. In each chief commercial town there is a tribunal of commerce. The faculty of theology has six schools; at Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Lyon, Rouen, & Toulouse; a Lutheran school at Strasbourg, & a Calvinist school at Montauban. The faculty of law has 9 schools, at Paris, Aix, Caen, Dijon, Gre-

noble, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, & Toulouse. The faculty of medicine has 3 schools of medicine; at Paris, Montpellier, & Strasbourg, & 3 schools of pharmacy in the same cities. Secondary instruction is given in national & communal colleges. There is a national college in most of the large cities, & communal colleges in numerous other towns. A normal school is established in Paris for training teachers in the sciences & belles lettres. Primary instruction is imparted gratuitously in numerous schools supported by the comms., and the teachers for these are trained in the normal schools. The number of pupils average 1 to 11 of the pop. For military purposes, France is partitioned into 21 divisions, of which each department forms a subdivision, except Corsica, which forms 2 subdivisions. For the marine, France is divided into 5 *maritime prefectures*, which are subdivided into arronds. & inscriptions. The administration of forests is divided into 32 arronds., embracing the principal towns in the different deps. In 1853, the French army consisted of 404,500 men, of whom 60,000 were cavalry. At the same date the navy comprised 40 ships of the line, 50 frigates, 40 corvettes, 50 brigs, 46 transports and boats, in all 226 sailing vessels & 102 steamers, comprising 10 frigates, 40 corvettes, and 52 smaller vessels. These vessels, when completely manned for actual service, require a force of 28,500 men. The revenue of France, in 1852, was estimated at 1,449,413,604 fr., and the expenses at 1,503,398,846 fr. Public debt in 1851, 5,345,637,860 fr. For comparison with other countries of Europe, (see Europe, p. 600.)

FRENCH COLONIES.	Sq. miles.	Population
ASIA.—Pondichery, in the Carnatic; Karikal in Tanjore; Maché on the Malabar coast; the factories of Yanaon and Chandernagore, in Bengal; &c.	245	167,790
AFRICA.—The establishments on the Senegal, with the islands of St. Louis and Goree	....	19,678
The Island de la Reunion (Bourbon), 106,682; Ste. Marie at Madagascar, 5,000 inhabitants, &c.	54	111,682
Algeria, in 1852—Europeans, 134,115; natives, in 1848, 82,423.	5,000	216,538
AMERICA.—West Indies—The lesser Antilles, Martinique, 121,145; Guadaloupe, St. Martin, Marie Galante Desirade, and the group called the Saintes, 134,544	635	255,689
South America—A part of Guayana, with the island of Cayenne	518	22,010
North America—The islands of St. Pierre & Miquelon, near Newfoundland	7	1,338
PACIFIC OCEAN.—		
The Marquesas, Tahita, taken possession in 1841	24	20,200
New Caledonia.... do. in 1853.		
Total	6,483	814,925

The details of the pop. of the possessions in India & Ste. Marie de Madagascar, & also those of the Isls. of St. Pierre, & Miquelon, & the Marquesas, are not authentic, not being official.

In Algeria, under the designation of natives, are only comprehended those who have fixed residences, & known under the name of hadars or citizens.

The colonies are subjected to special laws. In 1845, an ordonnance was passed, having for its object the amelioration of slavery in the French colonies, & in 1848 the provisional government decreed its total abolition.

FRANCE (ISLE OF). [MAURITIUS.]

FRANCESCAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. S.E. Nerac. Pop. 1,244.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, an old prov. in the E. of France, the cap. of which was Besançon, now divided into the deps. Doubs, Haute Saône, & Jura.

FRANCISCO, p. o., Stokes co., N. C.

FRANCISCO, p. o., Montgomery co., Ill.

FRANCISCO (SAN). For several places of this name see SAN.

FRANCISCO VILLE, p. o., Jackson co., Mich.

FRANCIS' MILLS, p. o., Ocean co., N. J.

FRANCISTOWN, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 25 S. W. Concord, 460 W. Surface uneven and rough; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. It has some rich intervales. Drained by branches of Piscataquog r., issuing from considerable ponds. It has a pleasant & flourishing village, in which is a bank & an academy. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,307; 1850, 1,114.

FRANCISVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Ga., 61 S.W. Milledgeville, 718 W.

FRANCISVILLE, v., Boone co., Ky. It contains a church, a store, & about 75 inhabitants.

FRANCOFONTE, a town of Sicily, prov. & 25 miles W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,480.

FRANÇOIS (ST.), a town of the French W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 m. E. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 6,598, of whom 5,603 are slaves.—II. a comm. of the French isl. Martinique, with a good port on the E. coast. Pop. 5,966, of whom 4,272 are slaves.

FRANCONIA, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 75 N. Concord, 541 W. Surface mountainous; some of its elevations present wild & picturesque scenery. Profile Mountain, which rises 1,000 feet, in its bare rocky summit, is thought to present a striking profile of a human face, when seen from the N. Drained by the S. branch of Lower Amonoosuck river, which affords water power, & on which are extensive iron works, producing 400 tons of bar & pig iron annually, & other mills. A rich iron ore is found 3 miles from the furnace, which yields from 56 to 63 per cent. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 523; 1850, 584.

FRANCONIA, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 88 E. Harrisburg, 167 W. Surface level; soil red shale. Drained by the N.E. branch of Perkiomen cr., Indian cr., Pike cr., & Shippack cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,183; 1850, 1,270.

FRANCONIA, p-v., Putnam co., O., 129 N.W. Columbus, 498 W.

FRANCONIA (Germ. *Franken*), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper & Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, & Bohemia. Chief cities, Nürnberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806 it has been divided between the grand duchies of Baden & Hesse, & the kingdoms of Saxony & Bavaria. It gives name to 3 circles of the kingdom of Bavaria. [BAVARIA.]

FRANCONVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the N. r. r., 9½ m. N. Paris. Pop. 1,193.

FRANDISH (BEDS), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 82.

FRANEKER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland. 10 m. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 5,149. It is well built, clean, intersected by canals, & has an athenæum, several Latin schools, a public library, and botanic garden.

FRANGY, a vill. of Saxony, prov. Genevese, on an affl. of the Rhone, 31 m. N. Chambery. Pop. of comm. 1,434.—II. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Louhans. Pop. 2,035.

FRANKENAU, two vills. of Germany.—I. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Eder, 30 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,042.—II. Bavaria, prov. Middle Franc., 14 m. W. Anspach, with a fine castle of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

FRANKENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 7 m. N.N.E. Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affl. of the Mulde. Pop. 6,273. It is one of the most important manuf. towns in Saxony, & has extensive establishments for cotton & linen weaving, & mining.—II. a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on right bank of the Edder, 32 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,253. Manufs. woollen cloth, tobacco, & paper.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, principty. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 m. N. Erfurt. Pop. 5,000. It has been nearly rebuilt since the great burning of 1833. In 1814 a salt spring was discovered in its vicinity. Pop. of seignory 1852, 14,810.

FRANKENLUST, p. o., Saginaw co., Mich.

FRANKENMUTH, p. v., Saginaw county, Mich.

Situated on the right bank of Cass r., & has a church & 250 inhabitants.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 39 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on a branch of the r. r. from Berlin to Dresden. Pop. 6,042. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

FRANKENTHAL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 m. N.N.W. Spires, & connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 m. in length. Pop. 4,656. It is regularly built, industrious, & commercial.

FRANKENWALD, a small chain of mntns. in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Maine & Saale, uniting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thuringerwald.

FRANKFORD, t., Sussex co., N. J. Surface hilly toward the W., running on to Blue mountain, the remainder is valley lands; soil fertile, underlaid with lime & slate. It contains a valuable quarry of green serpentine. Drained by Papakating creek, a branch of Wallkill r. There are in the t. 5 stores, a furnace, a forge, 6 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,941. (*See Branchville vil.*)

FRANKFORD, t., Cumberland co., Pa. Surface hilly. Drained by Conedogwinit creek & its branches. The N. part contains spurs of Blue mountain, and McClure's Gap is on the E. boundary. There is a sulphur spring in the centre. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,410; 1850, 1,241.

FRANKFORD, p-b., Oxford t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 104 E. by S. Harrisburg, 5 N.E. Philadelphia, 144 W. Tacony creek runs on its W. & S. border, and affords water power. The borough was incorporated in 1800, & contains 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 academies, a calico print works, several manufacturing establishments, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 5,346 inhabitants.

FRANKFORD, p-v., Greenbrier co., Va., 224 W. by N. Richmond, 261 W. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a tannery, & 250 inhabitants.

FRANKFORD, p-v., Pike co., Mo., 90 N.E. Jefferson city, 894 W.

FRANKFORD, v., Sidney t., Hastings co., Can. W., 15 N.W. Belleville. Situated on the right bank of Riv. Trent, & has a Methodist church, 10 stores, 2 woollen fac., a flouring m., 3 iron foundries, 2 saw m., and 550 inhabitants.

FRANKFORD, a mkt.-town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8¼ m. N.E. Birr. Pop. 1,345.

FRANKFORT, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 64 N.E. by E. Augusta, 659 W. Penobscot r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Marsh r., which affords good water power. Soil fertile, & it has great commercial advantages, as the river here remains open through the year. The principal village is on Marsh bay, which sets up from Penobscot r. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 15 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,603; 1850, 4,233.

FRANKFORT, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 86 N.W. Albany, 397 W. Surface hilly and broken on the S. In the N. are fertile flats on the Mohawk. The v. is on the S. side of the Mohawk, on the Erie canal, and contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—8 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a distillery, a tannery, and 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling, a woollen fac., a tannery, a machine shop, a distillery, 2 powder fac., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,096; 1850, 3,023.

FRANKFORT, v., Beaver co., Pa. It contains a mineral spring, much frequented by visitors.

FRANKFORT, p-v., Hampshire co., Va., 203 N.N. W. Richmond, 131 W. Situated on Patterson's cr., & contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, and 175 inhabitants. Patterson's station, on the Balt. & Ohio r. r., 171 m. from Baltimore, is near the v.

FRANKFORT, v., Greenbrier co., Va. It is situated 10 miles N.E. Lewisburg, & contains about 130 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, p-v., Concord t., Ross co., O., 59 S. Columbus, 414 W. Situated on Paint creek, & contains about 553 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, p-v., capital Clinton co., Ia., 42 N. N.W. Indianapolis, 500 W. It is situated on the S. fork of Wildcat cr., near the margin of a prairie, has a court-house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Christian, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, & 582 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, p-v., capital Franklin co., Ill., 160 S.S.E. Springfield, 811 W. It is situated on elevated ground, & has a court-house, 7 stores, a tannery, a distillery, & 200 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 844.

FRANKFORT, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Ky., & also of the state, is 542 m. W. from Washington, at the E. termination of the Louisville & Frankfort r. r., 65 from Louisville, the W. ter. of Lexington & Frankfort r. r., 29 from Lexington, & 125 from Cincinnati, O., in 38° 14′ N. lat., 84° 40′ W. lon. Pop. 1810, 1,099; 1820, 1,679; 1830, 1,680; 1840, 1,917; 1850, 3,308. Situated on the right bank of Kentucky r., 60 miles above its entrance into Ohio river, on a semi-circular alluvial plain, from 150 to 200 feet lower than the table land in the rear. The river is here about 80 yards wide, & after heavy rains, frequently rises sixty feet. It contains a state house, of rough marble, 86 by 54 feet, with a handsome Grecian Ionic portico in front, a court house, jail, the state penitentiary, 2 banks, cap. $350,000; an academy, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a market house, a theatre, 25 stores, 3 bagging fac., and various manufacturing establishments, 7 printing offices issuing 1 daily, 4 weekly, 1 monthly, and 1 semi-monthly publications. The streets are regular, and the houses are neat, and many of them elegant. Steamboats of 300 tons come up to this place when the water is high, and a large amount of foreign goods is brought here, & widely supplied to the rich and fertile country around. It is supplied with water from a spring 2 m. distant, brought in iron pipes, & distributed throughout the place. The banks of the r. here are high, and a chain bridge crosses it to the flourishing village of South Frankfort, which may be regarded as an appendage, though its population is not included in the above. Large vessels, designed to navigate the ocean, have been built here, & floated to New Orleans. Frankfort was founded in 1786, and it became the seat of government of the state in 1792.

FRANKFORT, p. o., Franklin co., Ala.

FRANKFORT, (Germ. *Frankfurt-am-Main*), a famous commercial city of Germany, cap. state of same name, & seat of the Germ. gov., on both sides of the Main, which divides it into two unequal parts; the city proper being on the N., & its suburb Sachsenhausen, with which it communicates by a fine stone bridge of 14 arches, on the S. side. It is sit. in lat. 50° 6′ 43″ N., lon. 8° 41′ 24″ E., 19 m. N.E. the influx of the Main into the Rhine at Mayence; elevation 1,600 feet. Mean temp. of year 49°.6; winter 34°.1; summer 65°.1, Fahr. Pop. 57,550 civil, and 890 military. It is surrounded by planted walks, & entered by 9 gates. The old town is antiquated, ill built, & irregular; but the new town has many noble public & private buildings, & fine thoroughfares, including the Zell, New Mayence street, Allée, a fine quay along the Main, the horse-market, &c. Principal edifices, the *Römer* or old palace in which the Emperors of Germany were elected; the Thurm & Taxis palace, & place of meeting of the diet; the cathedral, founded during the Carlovingian dynasty, Lutheran high church, many other churches, 2 synagogues, the *Saalkof*, a modern imperial palace, house of the Teutonic order in Sachsenhausen, *Haus zum Braunfels* or exchange, 2 hospitals, the lunatic asylum, theatre, academy of painting, containing a good collection of pictures, and with the town museum, occupying a handsome new building, and the Senkenberg museum with Rüppell's African collection. Frankfort has a college, a medical institute, & numerous public schools; a public library with 60,000 volumes; several learned, scientific, & literary institutions, including a geographical society, inst. 1836, many private collections of paintings, & in a private garden here is Dannecker's famous statue of Ariadne. Outside of the Friedburg gate is a colossal monument to the Hessians who fell there in defending Frankfort in 1794. Manufs. very various, comprise carpets, table covers, oil-cloth, cotton & silk fabrics, woollen yarn & stuffs, gold & silver articles, tobacco, playing-cards, & printer's black; and here are many printing, stereotyping, & lithographic establishments. Frankfort was made a free port in 1831, is also one of the 4 great emporiums for supplying Germany with all kinds of merchandise; but its principal source of wealth is in extensive bank-

ing, commission, & funding transactions. It communicates by railroads with Carlsruhe, Mainz, and Wiesbaden, also with Paris & Calais, *via* Cologne; & has a regular traffic with steam-packets on the Main. Two large fairs are held here annually, viz., at Easter & Michaelmas; Charlemagne held a council in Frankfort in 794; it was fortified in 838, in 843, & erected into a free city in 1154. Napoleon made it cap. of a grand duchy. Goethe was born here, 28th August, 1749. The third Continental Peace Congress was held at Frankfort on the 22d of August, 1850, & on the two following days. The territory belonging to Frankfort, inclosed by Hesse & Nassau, has an area of 30 sq. m., & lies immediately around the city walls on both sides of the Main, forming for the most part a productive flat, the soil of which is composed of a mixture of sand and decomposed volcanic rocks. The government is vested in a senate, composed of 42 members, chosen in the first instance by all Christian citizens, not under legal incapacity. As a member of the confederation, Frankfort unites with the other three free cities in holding the 17th place in the Diet, & has only one vote in common with them in the lesser council, but has a full vote to itself in the *plenum*. Its contingent of men to the confederation is 1,024. Revenue, 1853, 1,655,200 florins; expenditure, 1,686,139 florins. Debt of the state, 6,600,000 florins, and for construction of railroads, 6,768,700 florins. Pop. of the state, 1849, 77,950, mostly Lutherans.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfort-an-der-Oder*), a city of Prussia, prov. Brandenberg, cap. reg., on lt. b. of the Oder, 50 m. E.S.E. Berlin, with which city it communicates by railroad. Lat. 52° 22′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 33′ 24″ E. Pop. 26,600. It is enclosed by walls and moats, is well built, has many good public buildings, & communicates with the suburbs of Damm by a long wooden bridge. Princip. edifices, 6 Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, government & council-houses, new post-house, gymnasium, high school, several hospitals, & a theatre. Its university, founded in 1506, was transferred to Breslau in 1810. Frankfort is the seat of the high court for its reg. and circle, a council of nobles, & boards of taxation, agriculture, & canals. It has manufs. of woollen & silk fabrics, stockings, earthenware, sugar, tobacco, & mustard, & brandy distilleries. Commerce extensive in German & foreign produce of all kinds, exported into Poland, Galicia, Russia, Bohemia, &c., by the canals & rivers, on which its inhabitants also carry on a flourishing transit trade. Large fairs are held annually in Feb., July, & Nov., & attended by many merchants from distant parts of Europe. Near Frankfort is Kunnersdorf, the scene of the defeat of Frederick the Great by the Austrians & Russians, 12th August, 1759.

FRANKFORT, a demesne of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3¼ m. N.E. Ullingford. It gives the title of Baron to the Montmorency family, descendants of the nephew of Earl Strongbow.

FRANKFORT HILL, p-o., Frankfort t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 87 W.N.W. Albany, 391 W.

FRANKFORT MILLS, p-v., Frankfort t., Waldo co., Me., 101 E.N.E. Augusta, 683 W. Situated at the head of the tide on Marsh river, 4 m. from its mouth, where is good water power, & are several mills.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, p-v., Hanover t., Beaver co., Pa., 236 W. by N. Harrisburg, 255 W. It contains 3 stores & about 40 dwellings.

FRANKFURT, FRANKFURTH, Germ. [FRANKFORT.]

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, are off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 16′ S., lon. 146° E.

FRANKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3¼ m. S.E. Halesowen. Area, 2,901 ac. Pop. 125.

FRANKLIN, county, Me. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,500 sq. ms. Organized in 1838. The surface is undulating, & in some parts mountainous. The soil is of a superior quality, adapted both to grain & grazing. The streams are small, but afford water power. Sandy r. & Dead r. are considerable branches of Kennebec r. Capital, Farmington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $639,488; wheat, 47,860 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 84,879; oats, 129,044; wool, 163,609 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. employed in manufac., $133,895; value of manufactured articles, $281,586; 28 libraries, 4,561 vols.;—36 churches; 4 academies, 125 students; 260 schools, 6,789 scholars. Pop. 1840, 29,801; 1850, 29,027.

FRANKLIN, county, Vt. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, having Lake Champlain on its W. border. Area, 420 sq. ms. Near the lake the surface is level, & toward the E. it is hilly. The soil is productive, & adapted to grain & to grazing. Drained by Missisque r. on the N., & partially by Lamoille riv. on the S., which afford extensive water power. A fine clouded marble is quarried at Swanton, & extensively exported. Capital, St. Albans. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $942,262; wheat, 55,488 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 137,896; oats, 145,840; wool, 209,350 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 60 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac., 15 tanneries, 40 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly & 1 monthly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $147,710; value of manufactured articles, $285,697;—48 churches; 5 acad., 279 students; 208 schools, 7,537 scholars. Pop. 1840, 24,551; 1850, 28,586.

FRANKLIN, county, Mass. Situated on the N. & toward the W. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. Drained by Connecticut r., which passes through its centre, & by its tributaries, Miller's r. on the E., and Green & Deerfield rs. on the W. Organized in 1811. Much of the soil is very fertile, & its streams afford extensive water power. Capital, Greenfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $815,377; rye, 43,989 bush. produced; Indian corn, 223,359; oats, 101,461; wool, 78,690 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 140 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 36 tanneries, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $896,752; value of manufactured articles, $1,662,584;—121 libraries, 19,100 vols.: 83 churches; 8 academies, 269 pupils; 257 schools, 7,380 scholars. Pop. 1840, 28,812; 1850, 40,870.

FRANKLIN, county, N. Y. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,527 sq. ms. The surface is hilly or mountainous, except in the N. part, where it is level, or gently undulating. The soil is various, but much of it a sandy loam & very productive. Drained by Saranac r. E., & by Chateauguay, Salmon, Trout, Deer, St. Regis, & Racket rivers N. Capital, Malone. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $502,589; wheat, 71,883 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 87,100; oats, 150,850; wool, 81,101 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 45 saw m., 4 forges, 2 furnaces, 2 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 5 tanneries, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $813,060; value of manufactured articles, $510,301;—130 libraries, 12,159 vols.: 20 churches; 2 academies, 173 pupils; 143 schools, 6,585 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,518; 1850, 25,102.

FRANKLIN, county, Pa. Central, in the S. part of the state. Area, 734 sq. ms. Organized in 1784. It lies in the Kittatinny valley, which is the great limestone valley of the state. South mountain, & Tuscarora or Cove mountain, traverse it. Iron ore is abundant, & white marble exists. The soil is fertile, well cultivated, & productive. Watered by Conecocheague & Conedogwinit creeks & their branches, which afford extensive water power. Capital, Chambersburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $888,580; wheat, 837,062 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 539,976; oats, 393,447; wool, 44,192 pounds;—85 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., 6 iron foundries, 10 woollen fac.; 37 tanneries, 107 persons emp.; 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,119,719; value of manufactured articles, 2,113,116;—78 churches; 2 libraries, 13,000 vols.; 1 college, 58 students; 7 acad., 174 pupils; 177 schools, 8,579 scholars. Pop. 1840, 37,793; 1850, 39,904.

FRANKLIN, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 771 sq. ms. Drained by Roanoke r. & its branches. Surface undulating, the Blue Ridge forming its W. boundary; soil fertile. Capital, Rocky Mount. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $337,775; wheat, 76,831 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 431,408; tobacco, 1,125,404 pounds; wool, 13,952;—14 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., 24 tanneries; cap. employed in manufac., $219,070; value of manufactured articles, $183,640;—25 churches; 16 schools, 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,882; 1850, 17,430.

FRANKLIN, county, N. C. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained by Tar r., which runs through the middle, & Fishing

cr. on its N. border. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Louisburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $218,884; wheat, 21,898 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 298,041; cotton, 880 bales; tobacco, 300,268 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $40,440; value of manufactured articles, $71,838;—17 churches; 12 acad., 255 pupils; 28 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,-950; 1850, 11,713.

FRANKLIN, county, Ga. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. Organized in 1784. Tugaloo river runs on its N.E. border. Drained by branches of N. fork of Broad r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Carnesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $337,222; Ind. corn, 447,050 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 114,331; rice, 16,288 pounds; cotton, 2,656 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; cap. employed in manufac., $11,762; value of manufactured articles, $4,927; 30 churches; 7 academies, 200 pupils; 20 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,856; 1850, 11,513.

FRANKLIN, county, Florida. Situated centrally, along the Gulf coast. Area, 450 sq. ms. Organized in 1832. Appalachicola r. forms a portion of its W. boundary in the N. part, thence it passes centrally through it. Surface low & wet, with many ponds & swamps. The islands of St. George & St. Vincent belong to it. The soil bordering on the rivers is very rich. Capital, Appalachicola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $15,223;—6 grist m., 6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —3 churches; 1 academy, 100 pupils; 1 school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,030; 1850, 1,561.

FRANKLIN, county, O. Situated in the centre of the state. Area, 505 sq. ms. Watered by Scioto and Olentangy rivers, & by Alum, Big Walnut or Gahannah, Blacklick, & Darby creeks, branches of the Scioto r. The surface is level, & in some parts rather low & wet; soil fertile. Capital, Columbus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $785,737; wheat, 97,993 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,521,988; oats, 174,963; wool, 90,587 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 32 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., 14 tanneries, 35 persons emp.; 7 printing offices, 2 daily, 6 weekly, 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-monthly, & 2 monthly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $985,470; value of manufactured articles, $1,739,774;—3 libraries, 19,300 volumes;—58 churches; 4 colleges, 592 students; 1 acad., 95 pupils; 203 schools, 14,287 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,949; 1850, 42,909.

FRANKLIN, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. Drained by White Water r. The land is rolling & fertile E., level to the W. The White Water canal passes through the county. Capital, Brookville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $414,689; wheat, 124,289 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,002,149; oats, 100,279; wool, 34,-587 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m., 7 tanneries, 16 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 2 libraries, 671 vols.;—45 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 86 schools, 2,315 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,349; 1850, 17,995.

FRANKLIN, county, Ill. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. Organized in 1818. Watered by Big Muddy river & its branches, & the S. fork of Saline cr. The soil is fertile if well cultivated. Capital, Frankfort. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $152,719; wheat, 3,008 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 267,630; oats, 24,853; wool, 9,506 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—15 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 14 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, ..682; 1850, 5,681.

FRANKLIN, county, Mo. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. ms. The Missouri r. runs on its N. boundary. Drained by Maramec r. & Bourbeuse river, its principal tributary, which affords good water power. Several small rivers enter the Missouri on the N. The surface is slightly uneven, & the soil generally fertile. Capital, Union. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $280,939; wheat, 51,860 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 521,382; oats, 72,103; wool, 19,-534 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 2 lead smelting houses, 3 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—18 churches; 4 academies, 75 pupils; 19 schools, 461 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,515; 1850, 11,021.

FRANKLIN, county, Ky. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 188 sq. ms. It lies on both sides of Kentucky r., & is drained by Elkhorn r. & several small streams. The surface is much diversified; soil fertile. Capital, Frankfort. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $305,838; Ind. corn, 549,723 bush. produced; oats, 92,742; tobacco, 37,125 pounds; wool, 23,598;—18 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 2 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 1 daily, 4 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly & 1 monthly publication; 1 library, 18,000 vols.; 17 churches; 5 academies, 215 pupils; 19 schools, 556 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,420; 1850, 12,462.

FRANKLIN, county, Tenn. Situated centrally, in the S. part of the state. Area, 625 sq. ms. Cumberland mountain runs on its S.E. border. Drained by Duck r., & Elk Paint & Rock creeks. The surface is uneven & rough, & the soil productive. Capital, Winchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $458,811; Ind. corn, 788,380 bushels produced; oats, 139,711; sweet potatoes, 39,408; tobacco, 30,895 lbs.;—25 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 17 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —35 churches; 6 academies, 235 pupils; 27 schools, 3,340 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,033; 1850, 13,768

FRANKLIN, county, Ala. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,010 sq. ms. Watered by Cedar, Bear, Little Bear, & Spring crs. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Russellville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $593,776; Indian corn, 892,891 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 69,708; rice, 357 pounds; cotton, 15,045 bales;—3 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundry. Capital employed in manufacture, $66,-900; value of manufactured articles, $105,200;—33 churches; 2 weekly newspapers published; 1 college, 102 students; 4 academies, 238 pupils; 27 schools, 716 scholars; 3 libraries, 3,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,270; 1850, 19,610.

FRANKLIN, county, Miss. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 612 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Homochitto r., & of Amite river. The soil on the rivers is fertile, but otherwise consists of pine barrens. The surface is slightly uneven. Capital, Meadville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $215,237; Indian corn, 189,195 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,039; rice, 83,220; cotton, 4,347 bales;—9 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Capital employed in manufacture, $14,000; valued of manufactured articles, $11,445;—14 churches; 7 schools, 132 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,775; 1850, 5,904.

FRANKLIN, county, Ark. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 730 sq. ms. The Arkansas river passes centrally through it. The surface is hilly & broken; soil, on the margin of the streams, fertile. Capital, Ozark. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $152,284; Indian corn, 213,980 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 7,363; cotton, 801 bales; tobacco, 2,585 pounds;—2 grist m., 1 saw m. Capital employed in manufacture, $1,350; value of manufactured articles, 6,105;—5 churches; 8 schools, 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,665; 1850, 3,972.

FRANKLIN, pa., La. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. ms. It has the Bayou Macon on its eastern, & the Bayou Boef on its western border. Drained centrally by Turkey cr. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Winnsboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $111,896; Indian corn, 103,-795 bush. produced; cotton, 3,044 bales;—3 churches; 14 schools, 140 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,251.

FRANKLIN, county, Iowa. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Iowa & Red Cedar r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Humbolt.

FRANKLIN, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 101 E. by N. Augusta, 683 W. Situated at the head of Taunton bay, a N. branch of Frenchman's bay. Incorporated in 1825. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 502; 1850, 736.

FRANKLIN, t., Oxford co., Me. Pop. 188.

FRANKLIN, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 18 N.N.W. Concord, 499 W. Drained by Pemigewasset & Winnipisiogee rivers, which afford good water power, and here unite & form Merrimac r., which runs centrally through the S. part of the t. Incorporated in 1828. The v. is situated on the junction of the 2 streams, & contains 2 churches,—1 Christian 1 Congregational,—a paper m., a grist m., 4 saw m., a shingle m., 6 stores,

& 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., a paper fac., a tannery, a rake fac., a stove fac., an iron foundry, a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,[illegible]; 1850, 1,251.

FRANKLIN, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 70 N.N.W. Montpelier, 550 W. Chartered in 1789, by the name of Harrisburg. Drained by branches of Missisque r. Surface rough; soil well adapted to grazing. There are in the t. 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Union,—a woollen fac., a starch fac., a grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,410; 1850, 1,646.

FRANKLIN, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 27 S.W. by S. Boston, 424 W. Drained by Charles r. & its branches, which afford good water power. Organized in 1778. It has considerable manufactures, especially in straw bonnets. It has a cotton fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,717; 1850, 1,818. (*The Norfolk co. r. r. passes through it.*)

FRANKLIN, p-t., New London co., Ct., 37 S.E. Hartford, 35 W. Surface uneven; soil a gravelly loam, & tolerably fertile, suited to grazing. Shetucket river runs on its N.E. border. Drained by Susquetonscut r., a branch of Yantic r., & Beaver brook, which afford water power. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,000; 1850, 895. (*The N. L. Willimantic & Palmer railroad passes through the t.*)

FRANKLIN, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 84 S.W. Albany, 344 W. Surface broken; soil a fertile reddish loam. Drained by Oleout cr. & its branches. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 6 stores, & 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 19 saw m., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,025; 1850, 3,087.

FRANKLIN, t., Franklin co., N. Y., 25 S.E. Malone, 187 N. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous, soil various. Drained by Saranac r. & its tributaries, & by Salmon r. It has several small lakes. It has 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 192; 1850, 724.

FRANKLIN, t., Bergen co., N. J., 13 N. W. Hackensack. Surface undulating; soil gravel, loam, and sand, underlaid with sandstone, & generally well cultivated & productive. It has extensive manufactories. Pop. 1840, 4,010; 1850, 1,741. (*See Hohokus taken from it since 1840.*)

FRANKLIN, v., Caldwell t., Essex co., N. J. Contains 75 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, t., Gloucester co., N. J., 15 S.E. Woodbury. Surface level; soil sandy, covered with pine forest. Drained by Racoon cr., the sources of Maurice r. & branches of Great Egg Harbor r. There are in the t. 4 churches, —1 Episcopal & 3 Methodist,—5 stores, 4 glass factories, 2 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,077; 1850, 2,984. (*See Glassboro.*)

FRANKLIN, t., Hunterdon co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,454.

FRANKLIN, v., Hardiston t., Sussex co., N. J. It contains a Baptist church, 2 forges, a cupola & a blast furnace, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, t., Somerset co., N. J., 7 S. E. Somerville. The surface is undulating, & on the S.W. hilly. Drained by Millstone & Raritan rivers, & Six Mile run. It contains a copper mine, formerly extensively worked. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a college, an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,578; 1850, 3,062. (*See New Brunswick.*)

FRANKLIN, t., Warren co., N. J. Drained by Musconetcong cr. Surface mountainous, with broad fertile valleys. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a plaster m., 2 grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,347; 1850, 1,565. (*See Asbury.*)

FRANKLIN, t., Adams co., Pa. Surface level; soil red shale. Watered by Conewago & Conecocheague creeks, & branches of Marsh creek. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 6 tanneries, 6 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,698; 1850, 1,806.

FRANKLIN, t., Armstrong co., Pa., has a woollen factory, 5 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,713; 1850, 2,410.

FRANKLIN, t., Alleghany co., Pa., has 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 955; 1850, 1,327.

FRANKLIN, t., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 625.

FRANKLIN, t., Bradford co., Pa., has a grist m., 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 351; 1850, 767.

FRANKLIN, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,119.

FRANKLIN, t., Montour, Pa. Pop. 1850, 738.

FRANKLIN, t., Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 687.

FRANKLIN, Fayette co., Pa., 9 N. Union. The surface is hilly; soil, loam. Watered by Youghiogheny r., & Redstone cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,326; 1850, 1,432.

FRANKLIN, t., Greene co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil loam. Drained by Ten Mile Creek & its tributaries. It contains Waynesburg borough, the capital of the co., and has a fulling m., a tannery, 6 grist m., 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,486; 1850, 1,591.

FRANKLIN, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam. Drained by the W. branch of the Little Juniata r., on its S. boundary, and Warrior's run & Spruce cr., and has 2 woollen fac., 5 grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,376; 1850, 1,401.

FRANKLIN, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 642.

FRANKLIN, Lycoming co., Pa., has 15 saw m. Pop. 1840, 529; 1850, 1,059.

FRANKLIN, t., Susquehanna co., Pa., has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 515; 1850, 703.

FRANKLIN, p-b., and capital of Venango co., Pa., 210 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 284 W. Situated on the S. side of French cr., at its junction with Alleghany r. Organized 1795. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 11 stores, a grist m., 2 forges, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 936 inhabitants. A bridge crosses the Alleghany r., and another crosses French cr. There is good steamboat navigation, by boats of 60 or 100 tons 5 months in the year, on the Alleghany river. A canal connects the Alleghany r. at this place with Lake Erie.

FRANKLIN, t. Westmoreland co., Pa., has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 8 flouring m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,320; 1850, 2,560.

FRANKLIN, t., York co., Pa., Harrisburg, 100 W. Drained by a branch of Bermudian cr. Pop. 1840, 819; 1850, 897.

FRANKLIN, v., Baltimore co., Md., 34 N. Annapolis, 44 W. Situated on the N. bank of the S. branch of Patapsco r. It contains 2 stores, 2 tanneries, and about 250 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, p-v., cap., of Pendleton co., Va., 171 N. W. Richmond, 171 W. Situated on the W. side of the S. branch of Potomac r. It contains a court house, jail, & about 250 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, p-v., capital of Jackson co., N.C., 333 W. by S. Raleigh, 561 W. Situated on the W. side of a S. branch of Tennessee r. It contains a court house and several dwellings.

FRANKLIN, p-v., capital Heard co., Ga., 134 W. Milledgeville, 738 W. Situated on the left bank of the Chattahoochee, and contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, and 200 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, t., Adams co., O., has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,355; 1850, 1,963.

FRANKLIN, t., Brown co., Ohio., has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,199; 1850, 1,169.

FRANKLIN, t., Clermont co., O. Ohio r. runs on its S. border. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,218, 1850, 3,061.

FRANKLIN, t., Coshocton co., O. Situated on the E. side of Muskingkum r. Organized in 1814. Pop. 1840, 670; 1850, 966.

FRANKLIN, t., Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1840, 894; 1850, 1,154.

FRANKLIN, t., Darke co., O. Pop. 1840, 300; 1850, 551.

FRANKLIN, t., Franklin co., O. Situated on the W. side of Scioto r. Organized in 1804. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850, 1,851.

FRANKLIN, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1850, 720.

FRANKLIN, t., Harrison co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,117; 1850, 1,350; do. of the v. 151.

FRANKLIN, t., Jackson co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,055; 1850, 1,295.

FRANKLIN, t., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,337; 1850, 1,456.

FRANKLIN, t., Licking co., O. The national road passes through it. Pop. 1840, 1,131; 1850, 1,059.

FRANKLIN, t., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,137; 1850, 1,588.

FRANKLIN, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 1850, 357.

FRANKLIN, t., Portage co., O., has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,497; 1850, 1,749.

FRANKLIN, t., Richland co., O. Soil fertile. Drained by the head waters of Mohiccan cr. Pop. 1840, 1,490; 1850, 1,257.

FRANKLIN, t., Ross co. O. Pop. 1840, 589; 1850, 642.

FRANKLIN, t., Shelby co., O. Pop. 1840, 647; 1850, 788.

FRANKLIN, t., Summit co., O., has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,436; 1850, 1,674.

FRANKLIN, p-t., Warren co., O., 84 W.S.W. Columbus, 474 W. The v. is situated on the left bank of Great Miami r., and contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, a seminary, a bank, 8 stores, 2 saw m., and 972 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,457; 1850, 2,544.

FRANKLIN, t., Wayne co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,504; 1850, 1,459.

FRANKLIN, t., Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 1,023; 1850, 1,231.

FRANKLIN, p-v., Southfield t., Oakland co., Mich., 28 N.W. Detroit, 550 W.

FRANKLIN, t., DeKalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 900.

FRANKLIN, t., Hendricks co. Ia. Pop. 1850, 889.

FRANKLIN, t., Henry co., Ia., has 2 grist m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,532; 1850, 1,295.

FRANKLIN, p-v., capital Johnson co., Ia., 20 S. Indianapolis, 591 W. Situated on the E. side of Young's cr., on a high bluff, & on the Madison & Indianapolis rail road. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 9 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 882 inhabitants. Franklin college is situated on a beautiful eminence, & on the east side of the town. It was founded in 1835, by the name of the Baptist Manual Labor Institute; but its name has since been changed to Franklin college. It has a President, 4 professors or other instructors, 100 students, & about 1,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in July. Pop. of the t., 1850, 3,166.

FRANKLIN, t., Kosciusko co. Pop. 1850, 1,201.

FRANKLIN, t., Marion co., Ia., has 2 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 1 flouring m., 5 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,291; 1850, 1,506.

FRANKLIN, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 947; 1850, 1,487.

FRANKLIN, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 865; 1850, 1,153.

FRANKLIN, t., Putnam co., Ia. Pop. 1,218.

FRANKLIN, t., Ripley co., Ia. Pop. 1,815.

FRANKLIN, t., Washington co., Ia. It has 6 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,478; 1850, 3,032.

FRANKLIN, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,149; 1850, 1,362.

FRANKLIN, t., Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 504.

FRANKLIN, t., De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 716.

FRANKLIN, t., Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 357.

FRANKLIN, p-v., Morgan co., Ill., 43 m. W.S.W. Springfield, 815 W.

FRANKLIN, p-v., Milwaukee co., Wis. Drained by Root r. Surface level; soil fertile. It has a grist m., & a saw m. Pop. 1840, 248; 1850, 1,176.

FRANKLIN, t., Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,106.

FRANKLIN, p-v., Howard co., Mo., 53 N.W. Jefferson city, 967 W. Situated on the N. side of the Missouri r., at the mouth of Bonne Femme r.

FRANKLIN, p-v., cap. of Simpson co., Ky., 164 S. W. Frankfort, 688 W. Situated on the W. side of Drake's cr., a branch of Barren r. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Christian, and 1 Union,—10 stores, and 300 inhabs.

FRANKLIN, p-v., capital of Williamson co., Tenn.; 18 S. Nashville, 695 W. Situated on the S. side of Harpeth r., and contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 891 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, p-v., & depot, Henry co., Ala., 222 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 830 W. It is on the Montgomery and West Point r. r., 35 E. Montgomery.

FRANKLIN, p-v., Holmes co., Miss., 55 N. Jackson, 1,004 W. Situated on Big Cypress cr.

FRANKLIN, t., Desha co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 292.

FRANKLIN, t., Chicot co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 561.

FRANKLIN, t., Izard co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 618.

FRANKLIN, t., Fulton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 212.

FRANKLIN, t., Washita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 288.

FRANKLIN, t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 402.

FRANKLIN, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,394.

FRANKLIN, p-v., port of entry, cap. of St. Mary's pa., La., 144 W. by S. New Orleans, 1,315 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Bayou Teche. It contains a court-house, a Baptist church, 6 stores, & 891 inhabs. It is a great sugar mart.

FRANKLIN, p-v., cap. Robertson co., Tex., 90 E.N. E. Austin. Situated on an elevated ridge between the Brazos and Navasota rivs., and contains a court-house and a few dwellings.

FRANKLIN CITY, p-v., Franklin t., Norfolk co., Mass., 28 W. by S. Boston, 427 W.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, p-v., Davidson co., Tenn., near Nashville. Franklin College was founded in 1845, has a president, 4 professors, and 80 students, and 2,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement July 4th.

FRANKLIN CORNERS, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

FRANKLINDALE, v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., (*p-o. called Wappinger's Creek,*) situated at the falls on Wappinger's cr. It contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—2 cotton fac., with 20,000 spindles, together employing 550 persons, & manufac. 6,200,000 yards of prints annually; a calico print works, with 140 looms, making 10,600,000 yards of goods yearly; a comb fac., an extensive flouring mill, and 1,000 inhabitants.

FRANKLINDALE, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 138 N. Harrisburg, 258 W.

FRANKLIN DEPOT, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 80 S.S.E. Richmond, 199 W.

FRANKLIN FALLS, p-v., Franklin co., N. Y.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, p-o., Hardiston t., Sussex co., N. J., 84 N. Trenton, 252 W.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, p-v., Green t., Scioto co., O., 105 S. Columbus, 421 W.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, in the Antartic Ocean. Lat. 76° 8′ S., lon. 168° 12′ E. Discovered by Sir J. Ross, 12 m. long, & composed entirely of igneous rocks.

FRANKLIN MILLS, p-v., Franklin t., Portage co., O., 134 N.E. Columbus, 325 W. Situated on the Cuyahoga r., which has here fine falls, creating a great water power. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 woollen fac., & about 400 inhabs.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, p-v., Salem t., Columbiana co., O., 155 N.E. Columbus, 285 W. Situated at the junction of Cherry Fork and Middle Fork of Little Beaver r. It contains 2 stores, an extensive woollen fac., an oil m., a saw m., & 200 inhabs.

FRANKLINTON, p-o., Middleburg t., Scoharie co., N. Y.

FRANKLINTON, p-o., Franklin co., N. C., 26 N.E. Raleigh, 262 W.

FRANKLINTON, v., Franklin co., O. Situated on the rt. b. of the Scioto r., opposite Columbus. It was formerly the capital of the county, it now contains 596 inhabitants.

FRANKLINTON, p-v., Henry co., Ky. It contains a free church, a store, & 75 inhabs.

FRANKLINTON, p-v., cap. Washington pa., La., 68 N. New Orleans, 1,129 W. Situated on Boguechitto r., & contains a court-house, jail, a Methodist church, an academy, 3 stores, & 100 inhabs.

FRANKLINTOWN, p-v., York co., Pa., 15 m. S.S. W. Harrisburg, 100 W.

FRANKLINVILLE, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 280 W. by S. Albany, 327 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile clay, sandy and gravelly loam. Drained by Ischua and Great Valley crs. It has an iron foundry, 2 tanneries, 1 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,293; 1850, 1,706.

FRANKLINVILLE, v., Belleville t., Essex co., N. J., contains a Methodist church & 130 inhabs.

FRANKLINVILLE, p-v., Montour co., Pa.

FRANKLINVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., Md.

FRANKLINVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., Md.

FRANKLINVILLE, v., Franklin t., Gloucester co., N. J., contains a saw m. & about 75 inhabs.

FRANKLINVILLE, p-v., Randolph co., N. C.

FRANKS, t., St. Francis co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 849.

FRANKSTADT, a t. of Moravia, circ. & 35 m. E.N. E. Prerau. Pop. 3,200.

FRANKSTOWN, p-t., Blair co., Pa., 116 W. Harrisburg, 164 W. Surface mountainous, with deep narrow vallies; soil calcareous loam, in the valleys. Frankstown branch of Juniata r. enters the t. through Frankstown Gap of Dunning's Mountain. The *borough* is situated on Frankstown branch of Juniata riv., & contains a church, a furnace, & 375 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 5 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,499; 1850, 1,482.

FRANKSVILLE, p-o., Claiborne pa., La.

FRANKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4¼ m. W. Dunchurch. Area, 1,636 ac. Pop. 268.

FRANKTOWN, p-v., Beckwith t., Lanark co., Can. W., 36 S.W. Bytown. Situated on Goderich river, and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & 100 inhabs.

FRANKVILLE, p-v., Kitley t., Leeds co., Can. W., 18 N.W. Brockville. It has 2 stores, a tannery, & 75 inhabitants.

FRANSHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 6 m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,901 ac. Pop. 319.—II. (*Little*), same co., 6 m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,029 ac. Pop. 267.

FRANT, or FANT, a pa. of Engl., cos. Kent and Sussex, 3 m. S. Tunbridge Wells. Area, 8,872 ac. Pop. 2,447. Here are ruins of Beigham abbey.

FRANZENSBRUNNEN, a v. of Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. W.S.W. Elbogen, with celebrated bath establishments, from which 200,000 jars of mineral water are exported annually.

FRASCATI, a t. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. States, comarca, & 12 S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,975. It is beautifully situated on one of the lower Alban hills, commanding noble views, and comprises a modern cathedral, with monuments to Cardinal York, and his brother Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, who died here 31st Jan., 1788; an old cathedral, an episcopal palace, formerly a fortress, various convents, churches, and fountains, a public seminary, and the villas Aldobrandini, Bracciano, Mondragone, and Ruffinella, the last of which belonged to Lucien Bonaparte, and had in its precincts a planted hill called "Parnassus." On the crest of the hill above this domain, are the remains of *Tusculum*, the birth-place of Cato, and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus, and Mæcenas. It was totally destroyed by the Romans in 1191, & now comprises only the ruins of an amphitheatre, a theatre, and baths.

FRASERBURGH, a seaport t., munic. bor., & pa. of Scotl., co. & 37 m. N. Aberdeen. Area of pa., about 10,000 ac. Pop. of pa., 1851, 4,447; do. of bor., 3,093. The town is very neatly built, has a town-house, handsome cross, church, a harbor constructed at a cost of about 50,000*l.*, & considered one of the best on the N. E. coast of Scotland, with some manufs. of kelp, rope, sail-cloth, & linen yarn; large herring fisheries, & considerable exports of grain & dried fish. The municipal gov. is under the control of Lord Saltoun, provost, whose seat, Pilorth house, is in this parish.

FRASER RIVER, B. N. Amer., rises in New Caledonia, and enters the Gulf of Georgia, opposite Vancouver isl., in lat. 45° N. Forts George, Alexandria, and Langley are on its banks.

FRASNES, a t. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 11 m. Tournay. Pop. 4,643.

FRASSINETTO, a comm. & vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. & 3½ m. E. Casale. Pop. 2,087.—*Frassino* is a v., div., & 19 m. N.W. Coni, with 1,698 inhabs.

FRASSO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. E.N.E. Caserta. Pop. 4,000.

FRATING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area, 1,273 ac. Pop. 247.

FRATTA, a small town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 13½ m. N. Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 1,226.—II. (*La*), a vill., N. Italy, deleg. & 7 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, with 2,000 inhabitants, & many handsome country houses.—III. (*Maggiore*), a city of Naples, dist. Casoria, 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 8,500. Fratta is also the name of a small river of N. Italy, tributary to the Brenta.

FRATTE, two villages of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 13 miles N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 2,900.—II. Pontif. sta., deleg. & 16 miles S.E. Urbino. Pop. 1,072.

FRAUENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 42 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2,380. On a height here, is the cathedral of Ermeland, containing the tomb of Copernicus.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant., Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 2,858. It has cotton mills, dyeing & print works.

FRAUENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S.S.W. Dresden, with 1,107 inhabitants, a castle, a silver mine, dye works, & linen manufs.

FRAURÜNNEN, *Fons-Beate-Virginis*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. N.N.E. Bern.

FRAUSTADT (Polish *Wschowa*), a frontier town of Prussian-Poland, reg. Posen, cap. circ., 48 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 5,310. It has a Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a college, barracks, an orphan asylum, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, morocco leather, hats, &c., & a large trade in corn & cattle.

FRAYLES (LOS), several small isl. groups in the Caribbean Sea, off S. coast of Havti.

FRAZER, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 74 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 131 W.

FRAZERVILLE, t., Tennisconsta co., Can. E. Pop. 995.

FRAZEYSBURG, p-v., Jackson t., Muskingum co., O., 61 E. Columbus, 354 W. Situated on the Ohio & Erie canal.

FRAZIER'S BOTTOM, p. o., Putnam co., Va.

FREASE'S STORE, p-o., Stark co., O., 108 N.E. Columbus, 328 W.

FRECHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Cologne, circ. & 22 m. S.S.W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,640. It has manufs. of earthenware.

FRECHILLA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. W.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,704.

FRECKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Mildenhall. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 477.

FRECKLETON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 8 m. W. Preston. Pop. 968. Sacking & sailcloth manufactories.

FRECO, t., Washita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 436.

FREDENSBORG, a Danish set., on the Guinea coast, with the vill. Ningo, 30 m. N.E. Accra.

FREDENSBURG, p-v., Schuylkill co., Pa., 53 N.E. Harrisburg, 163 W.

FREDERICA, p-v., Kent co., Del., 13 S. Dover. Situated on the N. side of Motherkill creek, & contains a Methodist church & 175 inhabitants.

FREDERICA, p-v., Glynn co., Ga., 227 S.E. Milledgeville, 738 W. Situated on the W. side of St. Simon's Island. A fort was built here by Gen. Oglethorpe, in 1736, which is in ruins. The v. contains 10 or 15 houses.

FREDERICIA, or FRIDERICIA, a fortifd. town of Denmark, prov. N. Jütland, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt, 13 m. S.E. Veyle. Pop. 4,600.

FREDERICK, county, Md., extends across the state toward its W. part. Area, 560 sq. ms. The Potomac r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Monococy r. & Cotoctin cr., & their branches. The surface is gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Frederick. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $813,885; wheat, 731,684 bush. produced; rye, 49,878; Ind. corn, 782,603; oats, 180,922; potatoes, 53,004; tobacco, 175,394 pounds; wool, 32,232;—72 flouring m., 13 saw m., 1 furnace, 1 foundry, 9 woollen fac., 1 paper fac., 43 tanneries, 2 potteries, 1 distillery, 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $815,581; value of manufac. articles $1,600,967;—79 churches; 11 libraries, 8,450 vols.; 3 colleges, 340 students; 17 acad., 786 pupils; 93 sch., 5,182 scholars. Pop. 1840, 36,405; 1850, 40,987.

FREDERICK, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the State. Area, 450 sq. ms. The surface is diversified, and the soil is various. Opequan, Sleepy, & Back creeks rise in this county, & flow into the Potomac r. The surface is uneven & broken; soil very fertile. Capital, Winchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $471,252; wheat, 311,060 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 199,242; wool, 38,040 pounds;—37 flouring & grist m., 38 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 7 woollen fac., 15 tanneries, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $522,325; value of manufac. articles, $593,317;—1 library, 2,000 vols.; 31 churches; 3 acad., 305 pupils; 18 sch., 360 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,242; 1850, 15,975.

FREDERICK, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 77 E. Harrisburg, 170 W. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,217; 1850, 1,431.

FREDERICK, city, capital of Frederick co., Md., 75 W.N.W. Annapolis, 62 from Baltimore, 48 W. It is the third place in population in the state. Pop. 1840, 5,182; 1850, 6,028. Situated on Carroll's cr., a branch of Monocacy cr., 3 miles W. of the latter. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles, many of them paved; & contains an elegant court house, a jail, & county offices, 12 churches, some of them large & handsome, 3 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $425,450; an insurance office, several literary & scientific institutions, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 German Calvinist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a Roman Catholic seminary of "the society of Jesus," which has 5 professors or other instructors, & from 30 to 40 pupils. There are 40 stores, 5 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 3 foundries & machine shops, fulling m., a woollen fac., a pottery, 2 rope fac., 12 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., a paper fac., & several other manufacturing establishments. The great road from Baltimore to Wheeling passes through the place; and a branch railroad, 3 ms. long, connects with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near the Monocacy viaduct. The country around is exceedingly fertile, & the trade of this place is extensive.

FREDERICK, p-o., Milton, t., Mahoning co., O., 157 Columbus, 305 W.

FREDERICK, t., Knox co., O. Pop. 1840, 444; 1850, 712.

FREDERICK, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 309.

FREDERICK, pa., Richmond co., Cape Breton, N. S.

FREDERICK HENRY, a bay on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, (Van Diemen's Land), 9 m. E. Hobart Town.

FREDERICKSBERG, a vill. of Denmark, prov. Seeland, cap. amt., 21 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen, with a palace, the usual summer residence of the Danish royal family.—*Fredericksborg* is a citadel of Sweden, 15 m. E.N.E. Stockholm, & defending the entrance to its harbor.

FREDERICKSBURG, p-o., Lebanon co., Pa.

FREDERICKSBURG, city, Spottsylvania co., Va., is situated on the right bank of Rappahannock r., at the head of tide water, 110 ms. above the Chesapeake, & on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac r. r., 60 miles from Richmond, & 70 S.S.W. W. Pop. 1830, 3,307; 1840, 3,974; 1850, 4,061. The city is regularly laid out, & presents a beautiful appearance from the heights by which it is surrounded. It has a court house, jail, county offices, a market, & 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed Baptist,—an orphan asylum, 2 seminaries, 1 for males & 1 for females, 75 stores, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of $350,000, 2 extensive tanneries, chemical works, manufactories, drugs, paints, &c., a grist m., 3 printing offices, issuing a daily, a weekly & 2 semi-weekly newspapers. It is supplied with excellent water from the Rappahannock, in pipes, laid by a joint stock co. The falls of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity, afford good water power. It has a flourishing trade, exporting grain, flour, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. Its exports have been computed at over $4,000,000 annually. It was named in honor of Prince Frederick, father of George III.

FREDERICKSBURG, p-v., Salt creek t., Wayne co., O., 98 N.E. Columbus, 353 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a woollen fac., & 350 inhabitants.

FREDERICKSBURG, p-v., Washington co., Ia., 111 S. Indianapolis, 625 W. Situated on the right bank of Blue r., & has a store & about 50 inhabitants.

FREDERICKSBURG, p-v., Osage co., Mo., Jefferson city, 1,059 W.

FREDERICKSBURG, t., Lenox co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,166.

FREDERICKSBURG, a vill. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Albany, 28 m. N.E. Bathurst.

FREDERICKSBURGH, p. v., capital Gillespie co., Tex., 75 W. Austin. Situated on the right bank of the Pierdanales r., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and 754 inhabitants.

FREDERICKSHALD, a marit. town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-rack, 58 m. S.S.E. Christiana. Pop. 5,503. It is famous for its strong fortress, Frederickstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, December 11, 1718. The town is singularly picturesque. Streets wide & regular, houses mostly of two stories, & built since a destructive conflagration in 1759. It has an active trade in timber & iron, manufs. linens & tobacco.

FREDERICKSHALL, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 48 N. W. Richmond, 91 W.

FREDERICK'S OORD, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, on the borders of Friesland & Overyssel, 5 m. N.E. Steenwyk. It was founded in 1818; & a great number of paupers are profitably employed there by the state in agricultural occupations, brick making, spinning, & weaving.

FREDERICKSTADT (Dan. *Friedrichstadt*), a town of Denmark, prov. & 23 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on the Eider, near its mouth, in the N. Sea. Pop. 2,500. It was founded in 1621 by the Armenians driven from Holland by the decisions of the synod of Dort. It is built in the Dutch style, & has Lutheran, Mennonite, Remonstrant, & Roman Catholic churches, & a synagogue, with ship-yards, & manufs. of woollens, mustard, starch, & Prussian blue.—II. a fortified town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, at the mouth of the Glommen, in the Skager-rack, 48 m. S.E. Christiania. Pop. 2,673. It has an arsenal, harbor, & a tobacco factory.—III. a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Dwina, 48 m. E. Mitau.

FREDERIKSTED, a town of the Danish island Santa Cruz, W. Indies, on its W. coast, with 2,400 inhabitants, a fort, & a roadstead.

FREDERICKSVAERN, a maritime vill. & fortress of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. and 7 m. S. Laurvig, on the Skager-rack. It has a harbor & dockyard.—*Fredericksvärk* is a mkt.-town of Denmark, on Ise fiord, 30 m. N.W. Copenhagen, with a royal residence, a cannon foundry, gunpowder fac., & copper works. Pop. 500.

FREDERICKSVILLE, p. v., Schuyler co., Ill.

FREDERICKTOWN, p. v., Washington co., Pa.

FREDRICKSTOWN, v., Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1850, 61.

FREDERICKTOWN, p. v., Wayne t., Knox co., O. Situated on the Vernon r., & on the Sandusky, Mansfield, & Newark r. r., & contains 5 churches,—2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—10 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 fulling m., & about 600 inhabs.

FREDERICKTOWN, p. v., Washington co., Ken. It contains a mill & about 60 inhabitants.

FREDERICKTOWN, p. v., Marion co., Ill.

FREDERICKTOWN, p. v., capital Madison co., Mo. Situated on the right bank of the Little St. Francis r., & contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

FREDERICTON, city & capital of New Brunswick, on left bank of the St. John river, 54 m. N.N.W. St. John's. The streets are regularly laid out, some of them being one mile long, and for the most part continuously built upon. The public buildings comprise the province hall, where the provincial assembly & the courts of justice assemble, the Government house, King's college, which has a principal & 4 professors, an athenæum, a seminary, a library, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a fire insurance co., a gas works, & several manufacturing estab. In 1851, 4,458, & in 1854, 6,500 inhabitants. The river is here ¾ of a mile wide, & navigable for vessels of 50 tons for three miles above the city. Fredericton was incorporated in 1845, & is the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior, receiving large quantities of British manufactures for distribution in the province, whilst the timber & lumber from the upper districts are collected here before they are floated down to St. John for exportation, & with which place there is regular communication by steamers. The city is governed by a mayor & council of 10 members. It was formerly called St. Ann's.

FREDERIKSHAMN, or HAMINA, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 53 m. W.S.W. Wyborg. Pop. 3,500. In 1809, the treaty was signed here by which Sweden ceded Finland to Russia. In 1821, the town was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

FREDERIKSHAVN (formerly FLADSTRAND), the most N. seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, stift & 36 m. N.N.E. Aalborg, on the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 27′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 33′ E. Pop. 1,400. It has a

citadel, light-house, & regular communication with Frederickssaern.

FREDERIKSSUND, a small town of Denmark, isl. Seeland, on Roeskilde fiord, 22 m. N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 450.

FREDON, p-o., Stillwater t., Sussex co., N. J., 74 N. Trenton, 234 W.

FREDONIA, p-v., Pomfret t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 323 W. by S. Albany, 345 W. Situated 2 miles E. of Lake Erie. Incorporated in 1829, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—an academy, 6 stores, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., a clothier's works, a furnace, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Here is an inflammable spring, the gas of which (carbonated hydrogen) is used for lighting the streets, & for domestic purposes.

FREDONIA, v., Licking co., O. Pop. 141.

FREDONIA, t., Calhoun co., Mich. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 343; 1850, 623.

FREDONIA, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich.

FREDONIA, p-v., Crawford co., Ia., 122 S. Indianapolis, 641 W. Situated on a high bluff, on the N. side of the Ohio river, at the Great Horse Shoe Bend. It contains 3 stores, a carding & spinning machine, a steam grist & saw mills, a ship yard, & 150 inhabitants.

FREDONIA, p-v., Williamson co., Ill., 175 S.S.E. Springfield, 826 W.

FREDONIA, p. v., Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 671.

FREDONIA, p-v., Caldwell co., Ky., 239 W.S.W. Frankfort, 771 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

FREDONIA, p-v., Montgomery co., Tenn., 34 N.W. Nashville, 719 W.

FREDONIA, p. v., Macon co., Ga.

FREDONIA, t., Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 369.

FREDONIA, p-v., Chambers co., Ala., 175 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 758 W.

FREDONIA, p. v., Rusk co., Tex.

FREEBORN, t., Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 272.

FREE BRIDGE, p. v., Cass co., Ga.

FREEBURGH, p. o., Union co., Pa.

FREEDOM, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 33 N.E. Augusta, 628 W. Incorporated in 1813. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 948.

FREEDOM, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 61 N.N.E. Concord, 642 W. Incorporated from Effingham in 1832. Surface uneven; soil, much of it, fertile. Ossipee lake borders it on the N. It has 3 tanneries, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 910.

FREEDOM, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 270 W. by S. Albany, 346 W. Surface level; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Clear cr., & other tributaries of Cattaraugus cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,831; 1850, 1,652.

FREEDOM, t., Adams co., Pa. It has 2 flouring m., 2 grist m. Pop. 1840, 465; 1850, 473.

FREEDOM, p-b., Beaver co., Pa., 224 W. by N. Harrisburg, 250 W. Situated on the E. bank of Ohio r., 2 ms. above the mouth of Beaver riv., 24 m. below Pittsburg. It is pleasantly located on ascending ground, & contains 2 churches, 2 saw m., an iron foundry, an engine shop, and an extensive boat-yard, where some of the largest & finest steamboats have been built, & 524 inhabitants.

FREEDOM, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 50 N.W. Annapolis, 60 W.

FREEDOM, t., Henry co., O. Pop. 1840, 105; 1850, 88.

FREEDOM, p-t., Portage co., O., 159 N.E. Columbus, 315 W. Surface level; soil is fertile. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 888; 1850, 996.

FREEDOM, t., Wood co., O. Has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 248; 1850, 454.

FREEDOM, p. t., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 908.

FREEDOM, t., Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 1,215.

FREEDOM, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

FREEDOM, p-v., Owen co., Ia., 67 S.W. Indianapolis, 630 W.

FREEDOM, t., Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 332.

FREEDOM, p. o., Ontagamie co., Wis.

FREEDOM, p-v., La Fayette co., Mo. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,305.

FREEDOM, p. o., Keokuck co., Iowa.

FREEDOM, t., Polk co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 175.

FREEDOM PLAINS, p-v., La Grange t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 79 S. Albany, 306 W. It contains a store & several dwellings.

FREEFOLK MANOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 800 ac. Pop. 73.

FREEHOLD, p. v., Greene co., N. Y., 28 S.S.W. Albany. Contains 150 inhabitants.

FREEHOLD, p-t., capital of Monmouth co., N. J., 35 S.E. Trenton, 201 W. Soil a sandy loam, productive with good culture. The v. contains a court house, jail, & county offices, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 6 stores, 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants. A hard-fought battle of the revolution occurred here, June 28th, 1778, denominated the battle of Monmouth. There are in the t. 12 stores, 11 grist m., 11 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,303; 1850, 2,642.

FREEHOLD, Upper t., Monmouth co., N. J. The surface is level, & the soil clay, sandy loam, and sand. The soil in the W. part is good, in the S.E. covered with pine forest. Drained by Millstone r., and Crosswick's, Doctor's, & other creeks. Pop. 1840, 5,026; 1850, 2,566. (*See Allentown.*)

FREEHOLD, p. t., Warren co., Pa. Has a fulling m., a grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 778; 1850, 1,162.

FREEL, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

FREELAND, p. o., Northumberland co., Pa.

FREELAND, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

FREELAND'S, p. o., Muskingum co., O.

FREEMAM, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 48 N.N.W. Augusta, 637 W. It has a fertile soil. Drained by a br. of Sandy cr., & has a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 838; 1850, 762.

FREEMANSBURGH, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 99 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 192.

FREEMAN'S LANDING, p. o., Hancock co., Va.

FREEMANSVILLE, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

FREEMANTON, Effingham co., Ill., 90 S.E. Springfield, 719 W.

FREEO, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

FREEPORT, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 34 S.S.W. Augusta, 561 W. Situated at the head of Casco bay. Organized in 1789. The v. at the harbor has 2 churches, —1 Baptist, & 1 Congregational,—11 stores, a saddlery, &c. Ship building is carried on in the t., which has a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,662; 1850, 2,629.

FREEPORT, p-b., Buffalo t., Armstrong co., Pa., 196 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 228 W. Situated at the confluence of Buffalo cr. with Alleghany r. The Pennsylvania canal passes through the t., crossing the cr. in an aqueduct, & an office is established here for the collection of tolls. It contains 5 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a steam flouring m., a steam saw m., & 1,073 inhabitants.

FREEPORT, p. v., Wood co., Va.

FREEPORT, p-t., Harrison co., O., 99 E.N.E. Columbus, 304 W. It contains several flouring m. & factories. The v. is situated on Big Stillwater cr., a branch of Tuscarawas r., & contains 4 churches, 6 stores, 2 warehouses, & 288 inhabitants. The Stillwater is boatable to this place. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,285; 1850, 1,220.

FREEPORT, p-v., Shelby co., Ia., 29 S.E. Indianapolis, 560 W.

FREEPORT, p-v., capital Stevenson co., Ill., 200 m. N. Springfield, 832 W. Situated on the Peekatonica r., & on the Galena & Chicago r. r., and contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,436.

FREESHADE, p-o., Middlesex co., Va., 98 E. Richmond, 169 W.

FREETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. S.W. Acle. Area, 869 ac. Pop. 495.

FREETOWN, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 42 S. Boston, 427 W. Incorporated in 1683. Situated on the E. side of Taunton r., by a branch of which it is watered. Soil light, & not very fertile. It has a tannery, 9 grist m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,772; 1850, 1,615.

FREETOWN, t., Cortland co., N. Y., 139 W. by S. Albany, 326 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by tributaries of Tioughnioga & Otselic rivers. It has a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 950; 1850, 1,035.

FREETOWN, p-v., Jackson co., Ia.

FREETOWN, v., Jefferson co., La. Pop. 1850, 493.

FREE-TOWN, or ST. GEORGE, a town of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, cap. of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27′ N., lon. 13° 14′ W. Mean temp. of year 79°.3; winter 80°.9; summer 77°.6. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mntns.; is regularly built, mostly of wood, and has various schools, government offices, & barracks, a theatre, & around it many neat residences.

FREETOWN CORNERS, p-o., Freetown t., Cortland co., N. Y., 144 W. by S. Albany, 324 W.

FREE UNION, p. o., Albemarle co., Va.

FREGENAL DE LA SIERRA, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 5,975. It has extensive tan-yards, & manufs. of linens.

FREHEL (CAPE), a headland of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel. Lat. of lighthouse 48° 41′ 5″ N., lon. 2° 19′ W.

FREIBERG, a town of Saxony, cap. of its mining dist., circ. & 20 m. S.W. Dresden, near the Mulde. Pop. 12,057. It is enclosed by ancient fortifications, is well built, paved, & lighted; & has a fine cathedral, with some remarkable monuments & works of art, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, burgher school, &c.; & outside of the town is the old cathedral of Freudenstein. It is the seat of the administration of mines, & foundries for the kingdom, & of a famous mining academy, founded in 1765, having 13 professors, Werner's collection of minerals, a library of 18,000 vols., & attended by 50 to 70 pupils, who work practically in the neighboring mines. In the vicinity are said to be about 130 mines of siver, copper, lead, cobalt, &c., employing 139 officials, 5,796 miners, & supporting a pop. of 11,200 persons; the principal is the Himmelfürst, one of the most productive silver mines in Europe. Extensive smelting works & foundries are seated at Halsbrücke, 3 m. distant. Freiberg has also flourishing manufs. of gold & silver lace, woollen cloths, & cassimeres, linen, & cotton fabrics, yarn, lace, white lead, vitriol, gunpowder, &c., some extensive breweries, & the only shot-foundry in the kingdom. It communicates by railroad with Breslau & Schweidnitz.

FREIBURG, a city of the grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Dreisam, & on the Baden r. r., by which it communicates with Mannheim, Basle, &c., 75 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop., including suburbs, 1846, 15,380. Elev. 920 feet. It is well built, & its cathedral, with a spire 380 ft. in height, & many fine works of art, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. Other principal buildings are the grand ducal, & archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, theatre, town-hall, Lutheran church, &c. Good public walks & vineyards replace the old fortifications; & in the centre of the fish-market is a public fountain, with a statue of the founder of Freiburg, Duke Bercthold III. of Zähringen. The university, founded about 1454, & famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, had, in 1847, 219 students. It has numerous museums, a botanic garden, & a library of 100,000 vols. It has also a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, Herder's institute of arts, various other public schools, & numerous charitable establishments. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university & other public establishments; but it has also manufs. of chicory, chemical products, soap, starch, leather, and potash, with bell-foundries, gunpowder, & paper mills, bleaching & dye-works, &c. Near it is the ruined castle of Zähringen.

FREIBURG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 36 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on railroad. Pop. 4,000. Manufs. linen & tobacco.—II. a vill. of Hanover, 18 m. N.N.W. Stade, with a port on the Elbe. Pop. 913. A cant., Switzerland. [FRIBOURG.]

FREIENOHL, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 970. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of woollen wares.

FREINWALDE, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Alt-Oder, 33 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 3,670. It has alum works, & manufs. of sulphate of soda from the neighboring springs of Alexandrienbad & Freienwalde.—II. prov. Pomerania, circ. & 32 m. E. Stettin. Pop. 1,180. Manufactures cloths.

FREINSHEIM, a market-town of Rhenish-Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 22 m. N.E. Landau. Pop. 2,191.

FREISING, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 m. N.N.E. Munich. Pop. 1845, 5,350. It has breweries & tobacco factories.

FREISTADT, or FREYSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, cap. circ., 23 m. W.N.W. Glogau. Pop. 3,330. Manufs. woollens.—II. W. Prussia, reg. & 16 m. S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,875.—III. a town of Upper Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Schwarzach. Pop. 798.

FREIWALDAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 40 m. W.N.W. Troppau, 1,300 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,422. It has a castle, a paper mill, & a hydropathic establishment.

FREIXO, two vills. of Portugal.—I. (*d'Espada-a-Cinta*), prov. Tras-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 45 m. S. Braga. Pop. 845.—II. (*de Numao*), prov. Beira, 40 m. E.N.E. Viseu.

FREJUS, *Forum Julii*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 2,960. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, & remains of Roman walls. At St. Raphael, a fishing vill., 1¼ m. distant, Napoleon disembarked on his return from Egypt, in 1799, & re-embarked on his voyage to Elba in 1814.

FRELIGHSBURG, p. v., St. Armand seig., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 28 E.S.E. St. Johns, & contains an Episcopal church, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 175 inhabitants.

FRELINGHUYSEN, t., Warren co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,277.

FREMINGTON, a pa. of England, co, Devon, on the Taw, 3 m. W. Barnstaple. Area, 6,810 ac. Pop. 1,350.

FREMONT, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state, & contains 390 sq. ms. It has the Missouri river on its western border. Drained by the Nishnabatona river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Dayton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $39,715; wheat, 10,589 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 47,240; oats, 3,429; wool, 2,489 lbs. Pop. 1850, 1,244.

FREMONT, t., Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1850, 1,425.

FREMONT, p. t., Sullivan co., N. Y.

FREMONT, p. v., capital, Sandusky co., O., 105 N. Columbus, 423 W. Situated on the left bank of the Sandusky r. at the lower rapids, & at the head of navigation. It contains a court-house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—12 stores, a woollen fac., a foundry, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,464 inhabitants. Its principal exports are wheat, pork, ashes, corn, & staves. (*This place was formerly called Lower Sandusky.*) Fort Stevenson was situated here, when Col. Croghan made a gallant defence, in the last war, against the British & Indians. The remains of it are still seen.

FREMONT, p. v., Shiawassee co., Mich.

FREMONT, p. v., Brown co., Wis.

FREMONT, p. t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 539.

FREMONT, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 776.

FREMONT, p. v., Mahaska co., Iowa.

FREMONT, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 882.

FREMONT, p. v., Cedar co., Mo.

FREMONT, p. o., Obion co., Tenn.

FREMONT, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

FREMONT, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss.

FREMONT, p. v., Yolo co., Cal. It has 130 inhabitants.

FREMONT CENTRE, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

FRELSBURG, p. v., Colorado co., Tex.

FRENCH, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 344.

FRENCH BROAD, r., one of the head branches of Tennessee r., rises in the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, & on the borders of South Carolina, enters the state of Tennessee through a gap in the main Alleghany range, & unites with Holston r. 5 miles above Knoxville. It is navigable for boats of 15 tons to Dandrige. Its chief branches are Nolachucky r., on the N., & Great & Little Pigeon rivers on the S.

FRENCH BROAD, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C., 265 W. Raleigh, 488 W.

FRENCH CAMP, p. o., Choctaw co., Miss.

FRENCH CANON, v., El Dorado co., Cal. Has 168 inhabitants.

FRENCH CREEK, N. Y., & Pa., rises in Chau-

tauque co., N. Y., & passes into Pa., and, running by Meadville, enters the Alleghany r. at Franklin b., Venango co. It is 100 ms. long, & boatable half that distance.

FRENCH CREEK, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 368 W. by S. Albany, 358 W. Surface hilly; soil a moist sandy loam. Watered by French cr. It has a bank, a grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 621; 1850, 725.

FRENCH CREEK, p-t., Mercer co., Pa., 223 W.N. W. Harrisburg, 297 W. Surface level; soil clay and loam, not very fertile. Drained by French & Sandy creeks. It has 3 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 981; 1850, 691.

FRENCH CREEK, t., Venango co., Pa. Has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 787; 1850, 962.

FRENCH CREEK, p-v., Lewis co., Va., 307 W. Richmond, 275 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, a tannery, & 350 inhabitants. It is an agricultural settlement, peopled chiefly from New England.

FRENCH CREEK, p-o., Knox co., Ill.

FRENCH CREEK CHURCH, p. o., Bladen co., N. C.

FRENCH GRANT, p-o., Green t., Sciota co., O., 110 S. Columbus, 426 W.

FRENCH GROVE, p-o., Bureau co., Ill. Situated on branches of Spoon r. It contains fine timber groves, surrounded by rich rolling prairie.

FRENCH ISLAND, p. v., Spencer co., Ia. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, & contains about 50 inhabitants.

FRENCH LICK, p. o., Orange co. Ia. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,243.

FRENCH MILLS, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 159 N. by E. Harrisburg, 269 W.

FRENCH MOUNTAIN, p. o., Warren co., N. Y.

FRENCH-RIVER, Upper Canada, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron (Georgian Bay), which it enters, lat. 45° 53′ N., & lon. 81° 5′ W., after a course estimated at 55 m.—II. a river, B. N. A., which joins the estuary of Abbitibbe & Moose rivs., at the S.W. corner of James' Bay (Hudson Sea). Lat. 51° 8′ N., lon. 81° W.

FRENCH'S CORNER, p. o., Kennebeck co., Me.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT, v., Crawford co., Pa. Contains two Roman Catholic churches & 300 inhabs.

FRENCHTOWN, p-v., Hunterdon co., N. J., 35 N. by W. Trenton, 192 W. Contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 130 inhabitants.

FRENCHTOWN, p-v., Lewis co., Va., 311 W.N.W. Richmond, 279 W.

FRENCHTOWN, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 853; 1850, 1,242.

FRENCH VILLAGE, p-v., St. Clair co., Ill. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

FRENCHVILLE, p. v., Covington t., Clearfield co., Pa. Situated on Sandy run, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhabitants.

FRENSHAM, a pa. of England, cos. Hants & Surrey, 3¼ m. S. Farnham. Area, 8,691 ac., including a sheet of water about 3 m. in circ. Pop. 1,559.

FRENZE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N.E. Diss. Area, 399 ac. Pop. 37.

FRESHFORD, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 9 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny. Pop. 2,075. It has an ancient church, formerly part of an abbey.

FRESHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area, 561 ac. Pop. 622

FRESH POND, p. v., Suffolk co., N. Y.

FRESHWATER, a pa., Isle of Wight, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Yarmouth. Area, 5,242 ac. Pop. 1,393. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by remarkable caverns, & surmounted by a light house.

FRESNAY, or FRÉNAY-LE-VICOMTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 16 m. W.S. W. Mamers, on lt. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 3,160, employed in manufs. of table & other linens.

FRESNAYE (LA), a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 8 m. N.W. Mamers. Pop. 3,217.

FRESNES, or FRENES, several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Orne, 12 m. N. Domfront. Pop. 2,116.—II. (*sur Apance*), H. Marne, 23 m. E.N.E. Langres. Pop. 1,252.—III. Nord., S. of the Scheldt, 5¼ m. N. Valenciennes. Pop. 4,072.

FRESNILLO, a decayed mining town of Zacatecas, Mexico, 25 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Pop. 8,000. (?)

FRESNOY-LE-GRAND, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St. Quentin. Pop. 3,952.

FRESSE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Saone, arrond. & 8 m. N.E. Lure. Pop. 2,858.—II. dep. Vosges, arrond. & 12 m. S.E. Remiremont, near the Moselle. Pop. 1,200.

FRESSINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Harleston. Area, 4,560 ac. Pop. 1,491. Archbishop Sancroft was born & died here.

FRESTON, or FRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. S.E. Saxmandham. Area, 1,513 ac. Pop. 224. United to Snape.

FRETEVAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on rt. b. of the Loire, 9 m. N.E. Vendome; near this the troops of Philip Augustus were totally defeated by the English in 1194.

FRETHERNE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 267.

FRETTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. W. Coltishall. Area, 1,581 ac. Pop. 255.

FREUCHIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. & 2 m. E. Falkland. Pop. 713.

FREUDENBERG, a vill. of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, prov. Lower Rhine, on lt. b. of the Main, 8 m. W.S.W. Wertheim. Pop. 1,718.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Murg, 40 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,130. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, white lead, & Prussian blue.

FREUDENTHAL, a walled town of Austr. Silesia, circ. & 20 m. W. Troppau. Pop. 3,608. It has a large palace, a Piarist college, a high school, & manufs. of linen and woollen cloths.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. W.N.W. Besigheim, with a royal castle. Pop. 833.

FREVENT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 m. W. Arras. Pop. 3,097. It has manufs. of linens & woollens.

FREWSBURGH, p-o., Carroll t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 340 W. by S. Albany, 317 W.

FREYBERG, a t. of Moravia, circ. Prerau, N. of the Sudetengebirge, & 42 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 3,600. It has a Piarist coll. & a gymnasium.

FREYBURG, a t. of Baden. [FREIBURG.] Do. Switzerland. [FRIBOURG.]

FREYCINET (HARBOR), an inlet of Shark Bay, W. Australia. Lat. 26° 20′ S., lon. 114° E.—(*Island*), Pacific, Dangerous archipelago, in lat. 17° 55′ S., lon. 140° 52′ W. Discovered by Duperry in 1823.

FREYENWALDE, &c. [FRIENWALDE, &c.]

FREY-OE, an isl. off the W. coast of Norway, stift Drontheim, immediately S. Christiansund.

FREY'S BUSH, p-o., Canajoharie t., Montgomery co., N. Y.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the r. r. between Linz & Budweis, 18 m. N.N.E. Linz. Pop. 3,000. It has two castles, a Piarist college, & a high school.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. & 11 m. N.W. Teschen. Pop. 900.

FREYSTADTEL (Hung. *Galgócz*), a market-town of Hungary, circ. & 15 m. N.W. Neutra, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. 4,660.

FREYSTROPE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.E. Haverford-West. Area, 1,637 ac. Pop. 679.

FREYWALDAU, or FRIEWALDE, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 37 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,100. It has an anc. castle & a school of industry.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 49 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,050.

FRIAR'S POINT, p. o., Coahoma co., Miss.

FRIAS, a small town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. N.N.E. Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1,210. It gives the title of duke to a distinguished family.

FRIBOURG, FREIBURG, or FREYBURG, a cant. of Switzerland, bounded N. & E. by the cant. Bern, S. by Vaud, & W. by Neuchâtel. Area, 565 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 99,805, of whom 87,753 were Rom. Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar, & partly in that of Thiele & lake Neuchatel. Surface hilly in the S. & E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps, culm. points the Dent de Brenlaire 7,723 feet, Dent de Folligran 7,716 feet, Mont Moleson 6,583 feet. Principal rivers, the Sarine, & the Broie. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Climate mild in the N. & on the lake of Neuchâtel. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the

N., & cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Corn is grown barely sufficient for home consumption; & dairy husbandry is more advanced than in any other Swiss cant. The breeds of horses & cattle are reckoned the best in the confederation. Timber & peat are important products. Manufs. insignificant, the principal being of straw hats, which, with cheese & timber, form the chief exports. The inhabitants are mostly of Gallic descent, & French is the prevalent language in the towns; but German is spoken in the N.E., and Romansch in the S. Chief towns, Fribourg, Romont, & Bulle.

FRIBOURG, or FREYBURG, a town of Switzerl., on the Sarine, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Bern. Pop. 8,400. Elev. (of college) 2,083 feet. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by anc. walls; and consists of the upper or French town, & the lower or German town, on the brink of the river, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 wooden bridges, a fine iron suspension bridge, 905 feet in length, 28 in breadth, and 174 feet in elev., completed in 1834. Fribourg has many quaint old houses, a cathedral, with a spire 275 feet in elevation, a Jesuits' monastery, college, town-hall, diocesan school, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, prison, public baths, several libraries, & medical, natural, history, & antiquarian societies; with manufs. of woollen cloths, straw hats, hardwares, porcelain and leather, sugar refineries, dyehouses, & a considerable annual cattle market.

FRIBURG, p. v., Waterloo t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 8 m. from Berlin, and contains a church, 3 stores, & 75 inhabitants.

FRICK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 8 m. N. Aarau. Pop. 1,817. The Frickthal, of which it is the cap., is a valley of about 100 sq. ms. in extent, with a pop. of 20,000, mostly Roman Catholics, & employed in cotton spinning, and trading in cattle, wine, and timber.

FRICKLEY, Engl. [CLAYTON with FRICKLEY.]

FRICK'S GAP, p. o., Walker co., Ga.

FRIDAYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. W.N.W. Gt. Driffield. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 330.

FRIDERIKSTADT, &c. [FREDERICESTADT, &c.]

FRIDRIKSHALD, Norway. [FREDERICKSHALD.]

FRIEDBERG, a fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 18 m. S.S.E. Giessien. Pop. 2,700. —II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 4 m. E.S.E. Augsburg. Pop. 2,000.

FRIEDEBERG, several towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. & 56 m. N.E. Frankfort, on the Peza. Pop. 4,540. It is surrounded by lakes, enclosed by walls, & has woollen cloth facs., & tanneries.—II. a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 46 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2,140.—III. (*High*), Silesia, 19 m. S. Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

FRIEDEBURG, a vill. of Hanover, E. Friesland, cap. dist., 16 m. E.S.E. Aurich. The amt. or dist. of Aurich. is 84 sq. ms. in extent. Pop. 7,207.

FRIEDECK, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 14 m. W.S.W. Teschen, on the Ostrawitza. Pop. 3,700. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church, mineral baths, & manufs. of linen cloths.

FRIEDENSVILLE, p. o., Lehigh co., Pa.

FRIEDERSDORF, a frontier vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. & 20 m. S.E. Görlitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,266.

FRIEDEWALD, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. & 24 m. N.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 1,545.

FRIEDLAND, numerous towns, &c., of Germany. —I. Mecklenb.-Strelitz, 30 m. N.E. New-Strelitz. Pop. 4,656. It has manufs. of various fabrics, & an active trade in horses.—II. E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, cap. circ., 27 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,478. Here the French defeated the allied Russians & Prussians, 14th June, 1807.—III. Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, N. of the Lausnitz mountains, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 3,497. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein, whose castle is in the immediate vicinity.—IV. (*Märkisch*), W. Prussia, reg. & 120 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, with 2,300 inhabitants, a castle, & manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.—V. (*Prussian*), W. Prussia, reg. & 70 m. W. S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,600.

FRIEDRICHRODA, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Gotha, cap. dist., in the Thuringian forest, 9 m. S.W. Gotha. Pop. 2,130.—*Friedrichsfeld* is a station on the Mayn-Neckar r. r., Baden, between Heidelberg & Ladenburg.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN or BUCHHORN, a town of Würtemberg, cir. Danube, 6 m. W. Tettnang, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1,672.

FRIENDFIELD, p-o., Marion dist., S. C.

FRIENDLY, or TONGA ISLANDS, a collection of upwards of 150 isls., Pacific Ocean, composing the TONGA & FEEJEE groups, (which see), between lat. 13° & 25° S., & lon. 172° W. & 177° E. Principal isls., Tacanova, Ambow, & Tongataboo. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. [POLYNESIA.]

FRIENDS, p-o., Chattauque co., N. Y.

FRIENDS GROVE, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 98 W. S.W. Richmond, 188 W. It contains a store, & a tobacco fac., employing 30 hands.

FRIENDSHIP, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 54 S.E. Augusta, 631 W. It has the Atlantic on the S., & Muscongus bay on the W., & contains several islands, and has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 725; 1850, 691.

FRIENDSHIP, p-t., Alleghany co., N.Y., 272 W. by S. Albany, 325 W. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous mold. Watered by Campan's cr., a branch of Genesee r. The v. is situated on the New York and Erie railroad, & contains 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, an academy, 10 stores, a grist m., & about 600 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,244; 1850, 1,675.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Sciota co., O.

FRIENDSHIP, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md., 31 N. W. Annapolis, 61 W.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Guilford co., N. C., 91 W. N. W. Raleigh, 312 W.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 81 E.S.E. Columbia, 519 W.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Sumter co., Ga., 108 S.W. Milledgeville, 764 W.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., McDonough co., Ill.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. of the t. 1850, 412.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Franklin co., Miss.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Dyer co., Tenn.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Saline co., Ark.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Bath co., Va.

FRIENDSHIP, p-o., Harrison co. Tex.

FRIENDSHIPVILLE, v., Susquehanna co., Pa., contains 185 inhabitants.

FRIENDSVILLE, p-v., Middleton t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 175 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 283 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 185 inhabitants.

FRIENDSVILLE, p-o., Wabash co., Ill., 177 S.E. Springfield, 715 W.

FRIENDSVILLE, p-o., Blount co., Tenn.

FRIESACH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 33 m. N.W. Potsdam, with a station on the rail r. from Berlin to Hamburg. Pop. 2,300.

FRIESLAND, a prov. of the Netherlands, on the N. E. side of the Zuyder Zee, having landward the provs. Groningen, Drenthe, & Overyssel. Area, 1,266 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 255,915. Surface flat, & being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Much of it consists of sandy heaths, but in the N. & W. are some pasture lands where live stock are reared. Lakes are numerous, & in the E. are some forests. Peat forms the principal fuel in use. Woollens & fine linen fabrics, sail-cloth, tiles, &c., are manufactured. The chief exports are cattle & dairy produce. It is subdivided into three arronds.; principal towns, Leeuwarden, the cap., Heerenveen, & Sneek, with Harlingen, Bolsward, & Dokkum.

FRIESLAND, (EAST), (PRINCIP. OF), the N.W. portion of Hanover, forming with Harlingerland the landr. or district of Aurich. [HANOVER.]

FRIESTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 586 ac. Pop. 62.

FRIESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¾ m. E. Boston. Area, 7,410 ac. Pop. 1,240.

FRIGENTO, or FRICENTO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3,000; with ruins, supposed those of the ancient *Frequentum*.

FRIGILIANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. E. Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,043.

FRIGNANO (MAGGIORE & MINORE), two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 10 & 11 m. S.W. Caserta. United pop. 2,356.

FRILSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 6 m. S.S.E. East Ilsley. Area, 898 ac. Pop. 184.

FRIMLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Ash, near the S.W. r. r., 31 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. 1,794.

FRINDSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1¼ m. N. W. Rochester. Area, 3,765 ac. Pop. 2,208.

FRING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Burnham Westgate. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 183.

FRINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4¼ m. N. N.E. Bicester. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 357.

FRINGYBAZAR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 16 m. S.E. Dacca, on a river uniting the Ganges & Megna.

FRINSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent., 4½ m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Area, 1,278 ac. Pop. 200.

FRINTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area, 820 ac. Pop. 30. A great part of the pa. has been swept away by the sea.

FRIO (CAPE), a prom. of Brazil. [CAPE FRIO.]

FRISBIE'S MILLS, p-o., Warrick co., In.

FRISBY (ON-THE-WREAK), a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 455.—II. (East), co. Lincoln. Area, 2,292 ac. Pop. 101.

FRISCHE-HAFF (*Freshwater Sea*), an extensive lagoon of E. Prussia, between lat. 54° 15′ & 54° 45′ N., lon. 19° 15′ & 20° 25′ E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 38 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, & at the N.E. extremity of which, it communicates with the Baltic, by a channel ½ m. across. Length of the Haff S.W. to N.E. 57 m.; average breadth 5 m. Depth in no place more than 12 feet. It receives the Pregel & Passarge rivers, & two arms of the Vistula at its delta. The towns Pillau, Fischhausen, & Brandenburg are on its shores.

FRISKNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Wainfleet. Area, 13,083 ac. Pop. 1,695.

FRISTO, t., Benton co., Mo. Has 681 inhabs.

FRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S W. Eastbourne. Area, 1,846 ac. Pop. 500.

FRITHELSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. W. of Torrington. Area, 4,382 ac. Pop. 610.

FRITHVILLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. E. Tattershall. Area, 2,900 ac., recovered from the fens, & made parochial since 1812. Pop. 367.

FRITTENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbrooke. Area, 3,318 ac. Pop. 908.

FRITTON, a pa., Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. St. Mary Stratton. Area, 889 ac. Pop. 265.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,562 ac. Pop. 215.

FRITWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Bicester. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 514.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Edder, 16 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,049. It has an Ursuline convent.

FRIULI, an old prov. of N. Italy, formerly divided between the empire of Austria & the Venetian territory, now forming the circ. of Goritz, part of Triest & the deleg. Friuli (cap. Udine) in Lombardy.

FROBISHER STRAIT, B. N. A., lat. 62° to 64° N., & lon. 65° to 73° or 74° W., is a passage from the ocean W.ward, between Hudson Strait, & Northumberland inlet. Length 140 m.; medium breadth 20 m. Shores on both sides abrupt, rugged & mountainous.

FROCESTER, a pa. of England, co. & 11 m. S.S.W. Gloucester, with a station on the railroad thence to Bristol. Area, 1,833 ac. Pop. 299.

FRODESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. W.N. W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 2,212 ac. Pop. 261.

FRODINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area, 5,770 ac. Pop. 789.—II. (*North*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 7¼ m. S.E. Great Driffield. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 846.

FRODSHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., on the Mersey & Weever rivs., co. & 11 m. N.E. Chester. Area of pa. 14,288 ac. Pop. 6,382; do. of the t. 2,099, chiefly employed in salt works & cotton manufs. The town has a fine old church, a grammar school, & a graving-dock for building vessels. Mkt., Wednesday. —II. a lordship in the above pa., 11 m. N.N.E. Chester. Pop. 1,010.

FROEN, an isl. of Norway, off its W. coast. Lat. 61° 47′ N.—II. a vill. & pa. of Norway, stift & 115 m. N.W. Christiania, on the river Longen. Pop. of pa. 4,500.

FROG LEVEL, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C.

FROGTOWN, v., Lumpkin co., Ga. Pop. 1850, 575.

FROHBURG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 21 m. S.S.E. Leipsic. Pop. 2,523. —*Frohnleiten* is a vill. & r. r. station of Styria, 14 m. N. Grätz.

FROHSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener-Neustadt, with a castle residence of the Duke de Bordeaux & the Dutchess d'Angoulême in 1849.

FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Frome, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 11 m. S. Bath. Area, of pa. 7,092 ac. Pop. 11,916; of bor. 1851, 10,148. It is irregularly built on the skirts of Selwood Forest. Streets mostly narrow. Chief buildings, an ancient church, an endowed school & alms-house, founded in reign of Edward IV., annual revenue nearly 300*l.*; Steven's asylum & hospital, founded in 1790, revenue nearly 800*l.*; a union work-house & market-house. Frome has long been noted for its excellent ale; it has also manufactures of cards for dressing woollen cloth, &c., & of fine woollens, but they are not flourishing; & there is much pauperism in the pa. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. The town is governed by two constables chosen at the Marquis of Bath's manor court. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.—II. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. Hereford. [BISHOP'S-FROME.]

FROME, several rivers of England.—I. co. Dorset, rises near Beaminster, & flows S.W. past Frampton & Dorchester, into Poole Bay.—II. (*Upper*), an affluent of the Severn, co. Gloucester.—III. (*Lower*), an affluent of the Avon, in same co.—IV. an affluent of the Lugg, co. Hereford.—V. a river, co. Somerset, rises in the Mendip Hills, flows N. past the town of Frome, & after a course of 20 miles, into the Avon, between Bradford & Bath.

FROMISTA, an old & decayed town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N. Palencia, near the canal of Castile. Pop. 1,029. It has brandy distilleries.

FRONSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. Pop. 1,529.

FRONT (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Le-Puy. Pop. 3,033.—II. Lot-et-Garonne, 2¼ m. N.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 1,124. —III. Orne, 1 m. S.E. Damfront.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 12 m. E. Avis. Pop. 2,480. The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards here in 1663.

FRONTENAC, Central co., Can. W. Area, 1,342 sq. ms. Drained by the head branches of Mississippi (of Ottawa), Napanee, & Rideau rivers, & has numerous small lakes scattered over its surface. It lies at the N.E. end of Lake Ontario, where it assumes the name of Cataraqui river. Surface rocky & rough, with considerable fertile land. Capital, Kingston. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 17,822; sheep, 18,308; swine, 11,181; horses, 4,499; wheat, 94,132 bush. produced; rye, 43,418; Indian corn, 31,536; buckwheat, 12,711; barley, 9,339; oats, 189,250; potatoes, 117,377; pease, 74,228; tobacco, 22 pounds; wool, 51,699:—6 grist m., 35 saw m. Pop. 30,735.

FRONTERA DE TABASCO (LA), a t. of Tabasco, Mexico, on the Tabasco r., about 3 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea, 70 m. N.N.E. San Juan Baptista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, but its houses are mostly of mud and bamboo. Principal building, the custom-house. About 1 m. distant is a fort on the river. It exports logwood, cocoa, timber, dye woods, & drugs.

FRONTIER, p-o., Clinton co., N. Y.

FRONTIGNAN, a comm. & town of S. France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the lagoon of Magulonne, 12 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,966.

FRONTON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 16 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 2,225.

FRONT ROYAL, p-v., Capital, Warren co., Va., 139 N.N.W. Richmond, 85 W. Pleasantly situated on Happy cr., 1 mile from the Shenandoah. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Presbyterian.—2 academies, 5 stores, a saw & grist m., & 504 inhabitants.

FROOME, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*St. Quentin*), 8 m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Area, 1,025 ac. Pop. 184.—II. (*Vauchurch*), 7¼ m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 614 ac. Pop. 171.—(For *Frome-Canon* & *Castle*, see CANON CASTLE.)

FROSINONE, *Frusino*, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. sta., cap. deleg., on the Cosa, an affl. of the Sacco (Garigliano), near the Neap. frontier, & 48 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 7,660. Its vicinity is notorious for brigandage, to repress which it has a special tribunal. It is a bishop's see, has some antiquities, & is the seat of a large annual fair. Pop. of deleg. 1848, 141,930.

FROSOLONE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 11 m. E. Isernia. Pop. 4,200.

FROSSAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, 18 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,820.

FROSTBURG, p. v., Alleghany co., Md., 176 N.W. Annapolis, 144 W. Situated on the national road, 10 m. W. of Cumberland, & at an elevation of 1,792 feet above tide water. It is surrounded by a rich coal region.

FROSTENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 456.

FROST VILLAGE, p-v., Shefford t., Shefford co., Can. E., 62 E. Montreal. It has 2 stores & 75 inhabitants.

FROWLESWORTH, a pa. of England. co. Leicester, 4¾ m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area, 1,496 ac. Pop. 296. Alms-houses for widows. Annual revenue 440*l*.

FROXFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.W. Petersfield. Area, 4,898 ac. Pop. 729. —II. co. Wilts, 3 m. W. Hungerford. Area, 2,214 ac. Pop. 571. It has an endowed hospital for fifty widows (30 being those of clergymen), founded by the Duchess of Somerset in 1686.

FROYEN, or FROJEN, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, stift & 52 m. W.N.W. Drontheim, separated from Hitteren island by Froy-fiord. Lat. 63° 40′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E. Length E. to W. 20 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.

FROYLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N. E. Alton, Area, 3,618 ac. Pop. 826.

FROZEN CREEK, p-o., Breathett co., Ky.

FROZEN STRAIT, British N. A., is between Southampton isl. & Melville peninsula. Lat. 66° N., lon. 85° E. Average breadth 15 m.

FRUGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 32 m. W.N.W. Arras. Pop. 2,924. It has manufactures of woollens & hosiery.

FRUIT HILL, p-v., Clearfield co., Pa., 132 N.W. Harrisburg, 222 W.

FRUIT HILL, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 70 W. by S. Columbia, 544 W.

FRUIT HILL, p-o., Vigo co., Ia.

FRUIT HILL, p-o., Christian co., Ky., 192 S.W. Frankfort, 728 W.

FRUIT HILLS, v., Warren co., O., 90 S.W. Columbus, has a printing-office issuing a monthly publication.

FRUTIGEN, a flourishing vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 27 m. S.S.E. Bern. Pop. 1,000.

FRYBURGH, p-o., Auglaize co., O.

FRYEBURG, p. t., Oxford co., Me., 72 W.S.W. Augusta, 569 W. Situated on both sides of Saco river. Incorporated in 1777. Soil bordering the river fertile. The v. is beautifully situated on a plain, surrounded by hills, & contains a Congregational & a Methodist church, a flourishing academy, an iron foundry, 2 carriage factories, a saddlery, & 400 inhabitants. Lovel's pond, famous in early Indian warfare, lies near the v. There are in the t. an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,536; 1850, 1,523.

FRYERN, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex. Area, 1,292 ac. Pop. 974.

FRYERNING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. W. Ingatestone. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 743.

FRYER'S BRIDGE, p-o., Pike co., Ala.

FRYER'S PONDS, p. o., Burke co., Ga., 94 E. by S. Milledgeville, 617 W.

FRYSTONE, two pas. of England, co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Ferry*), ¾ m. N.W. Ferry-Bridge. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 951.—II. (*Monk*), 3¼ m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Area, 4,003 ac. Pop. 1,054.

FRYVILLE, p-o., Clark co., Ky.

FUBINE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. & 9 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,234.

FUCA, JUAN DE, strait of, Washington ter., including the waters of Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal, & Puget Sound, with the archipelago of Arro up to the 49th parallel, were all surveyed by the United States Exploring Expedition. The whole is unsurpassed by any estuary in the world. They comprise many very fine harbors and safe anchorages, are entirely free from dangers, and cover an area of about 2,000 square miles. The country by which these waters are surrounded is remarkably salubrious, and offers every advantage for the accommodations of a vast commercial and military marine, with conveniences for docks and many sites for towns and cities, at all times well supplied with water, & capable of being provided with all needful supplies from the surrounding country, which is well adapted for agriculture. This strait is 95 miles in length; average width 11 miles (entrance 8 miles in width); no dangers exist, and it may be safely navigated throughout. The winds blow for the greater part of the year from the westward, and at times strongly. The shores are bold, & anchorage is to be found in but few places; at some parts no bottom is to be obtained even within a boat's length of the shore, with sixty fathoms of line. The north shore (Vancouver Island), is rocky, and composed of conglomerate and a reddish granite. On this side there are several inlets, in which are anchorages; among them Port San Juan and Victoria. Victoria is a snug harbor, and a most important position. There is an inner & outer basin, sufficiently commodious for large ships of war. Vancouver Island rises abruptly, & is very much broken by mountain ranges, but well covered with timber. It is 240 miles long & 30 miles wide.

Neah, or Scarborough Harbor, on the south side of the strait, just within Cape Flattery, is but a small indentation in the coast, which is partly sheltered on the N.E. by Neah Island. This is the position where the Spaniards attempted to establish themselves in 1792, & the remains of the old fort are still in existence. It offers a tolerably safe & convenient anchorage, though exposed to north-west gales. *New Dungeness* is a safe roadstead, & lies eighty miles from Cape Flattery, E. by S. true, the trend of the strait being E. by S., & W. by N. nearly. The point of New Dungeness is well adapted for the position of a light-house; it projects into the strait, & would be seen a long distance both up & down. The water close to the point is deep; a vessel may approach to within a quarter of a mile, and after turning it, safe and secure anchorage may be had in from ten to fifteen fathoms of water. It is extensive enough to accommodate a very large fleet. *Budd Harbor* lies adjoining it, and is connected with the roadstead of New Dungeness by a narrow channel, which has a depth of 2½ fathoms, & may be easily deepened if necessary. It is a fine and very capacious harbor, being 4 miles long, & 1½ wide, and perfectly secure at all times for repairs.

Port Discovery, 7 miles to the south-east of New Dungeness, is very easy of access, and well protected by high precipitous banks, the anchorage is close to the shore in 27 fathoms of water. The name of Port Discovery was given by Vancouver. It is 7 miles long, 1½ average breadth, & its points, which terminate in low sandy projections, interlock each other. Protection Island covers it completely to the north, & would render it easily defensible against a formidable attack. *Port Townsend*, at the entrance of Admiralty Inlet, is a fine sheet of water, 3½ m. long, & 1½ in width. This bay is free from dangers, & is well protected in the direction from which stormy winds blow. It has anchorage of a convenient depth, & there is abundance of fresh water to be had; the best anchorage is on the north side. The soil in this place is a light sandy loam, very productive. *Port Lawrence* is just at the junction of Admiralty Inlet & Hood Canal; it is a convenient anchorage, & is separated from one of the arms of Port Townsend by a narrow strip of land. Passing the entrance to Hood Canal, and up Admiralty Inlet, there are several anchorages where a vessel may await tide in beating up; such as Pilot & Apple-Tree Cove. *Port Madison* is a fine harbor, and affords every possible convenience for shipping. It is on the west side of the inlet, & communicates on the south by a ship channel with Port Orchard, which is one of the most extensive & beautiful of the many fine harbors on these inland waters, and is perfectly protected from the winds. The only danger is a reef of rocks nearly in the middle of the entrance from Ad-

miralty Inlet. It includes 3 arms, the most northern of which, though entered by a narrow channel, is from ½ to 1½ mile in width, & extends for a distance of 6 miles. The shores are covered with a large growth of trees, with here and there a small prairie. The soil is superior to that of most places around the sound, and is capable of yielding almost any production of the temperate zone. *Vashon Island* lies in Admiralty Inlet, above Port Orchard, & has a ship channel on both sides of it. *Commencement* bay lies at the bottom of Admiralty Inlet, on the east channel. It affords good temporary anchorage, and a supply of wood and water can be obtained. There is a small stream emptying into it, called by the Indians Puyallup. *The Narrows*, which connect Admiralty Inlet with Puget Sound, are 1 m. wide, and 4½ long. The tide here runs with great velocity, causing many whirlpools & eddies, through which a ship is carried with great rapidity, the danger appearing to be imminent. The banks rise nearly perpendicular, & are composed of sand stone. Point Defiance, on the east, commands all the approaches to it. *Puget Sound* is a collection of inlets, covering an area of 15 sq. m., the only entrance to which is through the Narrows, which, if strongly fortified, would be almost impregnable. The inlets in the order in which they come from the entrance, have received the names of Carr, Case, Hammersley, Totten, Eld, Budd, and Henderson. They are united by passages, which form several islands and peninsulas. All these inlets are safe & commodious, & capacious harbors well supplied with water, & the land around them fertile. Nine miles from the Narrows is Nisqually. Here the anchorage is very much contracted, in consequence of the rapid shelving of the bank, that soon drops off into deep water. The shore rises abruptly to a height of 200 feet, & on the top of the ascent is an extended plain on which Fort Nisqually is built. *Case Inlet* extends to within two miles of the waters of Hood Canal. *Hood Canal* extends for a distance of 40 miles in a southwest direction, & then turns to the north-east for ten miles, approaching the waters of Puget Sound, with an average width of 2 miles. It contains several good harbors, *viz.*, Port Ludlow, Port Gamble, Suquamish & Seabock Harbor and Dabop Bay. On the east side of Admiralty Inlet, as well as at the head of De Fuca Strait & the waters within the Gulf de Arro as far as Point Roberts, in lat. 49° N., there are many fine harbors & bays, formed by the islands & projecting headlands, viz., Commencement Bay, Elliot Bay, [Port Gardner, Port Susan, Holmes Harbor, Penn Cove,] Hornet Harbor, Strawberry Bay, Billingham & Birch Bays. Those within the brackets lie within Whidby Island. *The Naval Archipelago*, between the Canal de Arro & Ringgold Channel, offers many fine anchorages. The Gulf of Georgia and Johnson Strait are not well adapted for navigation, in consequence of the rapidity of the tides, and the many sunken rocks at the northern outlet. The harbors within them, both on the main land & Vancouver Island, are useless on account of the great depth of water & the perpendicular banks. Not a shoal exists within the strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, or Hood Canal that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a seventy-four gun ship. The shores of all the inlets & bays are remarkably bold, so much so, that in many places a ship's side would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground. Some few of them have creeks emptying into them, with water sufficient to turn mills. These creeks all have extensive mud-flats at their entrances, with fertile prairies at their heads and along their banks. The spring tides rise 18 feet; those of the neap 12 feet, affording every facility for the construction of dry docks, &c. The country on all these salt water inlets is said to be remarkably healthy. The winter is represented to be mild, & but of short duration, & the channels and harbors are never obstructed by ice.

FUCECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, on rt. of the Arno, 23 m. W. Florence. Pop. 4,140.

FUCINO, or CELANO (LACO), *Lucus Fucinus*, the principal lake of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., between two ranges of the Appennines, 15 m. N. Sora. Length N.W. to S.E. 10 m.; breadth 7 m. It receives several small rivers, & the towns Avezzano & Perscina are on its banks. It is subject to sudden risings, and near it are still visible the remains of an aqueduct, constructed under the Emperor Claudius.

FUDAY, an island, co. Inverness.

FUEGO (VOLCANO DE), "fire volcano," a mountain of Guatemala, C. America, 20 m. W. the volcano d'Agua. Violent eruptions frequently take place, & smoke usually issues from one of its peaks.

FUEGOS, one of the Phillippine islands. Asiatic Archipelago, 20 m. N. Mindanao. Lat. 9° N., lon. 123° 30′ E., 30 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth, named from having in its centre a volcanic peak.

FUENCALIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1,420.

FUEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Shan si, joins the Hoang-Ho, lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 110° 28′ E., after a course mostly S., & supposed to be navigable for 300 m. The cities Tai-Yuen, Fuen-Tchou, Piu-Yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

FUEN-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. & 6 m. W. Logrono, near the Ebro. Pop. 2,037.

FUENSALIDA & FUENSANTA, two small towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 16 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,299. —II. prov. & 58 m. S. Cuenca. Pop. 1,700.

FUENTE-TCHOU-FOO, a city of China, prov. Shan-si., cap. dep., near the Fuen-Ho. Lat. 37° 19′ 12″ N., lon. 111° 41′ E.

FUENTE, numerous towns of Spain.—I. (*F. Alamo*), prov. & 18 m. S. Murcia. Pop. 6,250.—II. (*F. Cantos*), prov. & 48 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 5,190.—III. (*F. de Leon*), prov. & 50 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 3,280. There is a silver mine in its vicinity.—IV. (*del Maestre*), prov. & 30 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 6,106.—V. (*el Sanco*), prov. and 48 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,599.—VI. (*La Higuera*), prov. Valencia, 43 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,626.—VII. (*La Pena*), prov. & 29 m. S.W. Zamora. Pop. 1,576.—VIII. (*Ovejuna*, anc. *Mellaira*), prov. and 36 m. N.W. Cordova. Pop. 4,660. It has manufs. of woollens & leather.

FUENTEPELAGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N. Segovia. Pop. 1,352. Manufs. linens.

FUENTERRABIA, Spain. [FONTARABIA.]

FUENTES, several towns of Spain.—I. (*F. de la Campana*), prov. & 27 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 8,672.—II. (*de Don Bermuda*), prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 3,065.—III. (*de Onore*), prov. Salamanca, 16 m. S. W. Ciudad Rodrigo, & in 1811, the scene of various engagements between the English & French troops.

FUERTE, a small isl. off the N.W. coast of New Granada, S. A. in the Caribbean Sea, 86 m. S.S.W. Cartagena.—(*Rio de*), a river of Sinaloa, Mex., which enters the Gulf of California. Lat 26° 50′ N., lon. 109° 10′ W., after a W. course of about 180 m. [VILLA DEL FUERTE.]

FUERTEVENTURA, or FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary isls., in the E. part of the Archipelago, separated from Lanzarote, on the N., by the canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its N.W. point 28° 42′ N., lon. 14° 1′ W. Area, 758 sq. m. Pop. 11,860. It is less mountainous than the other Canary isls. Surface deficient in streams, but has some tracts of great fertility. The cap. is Betancuria. Pop. 900, & Cabras on the E. coast, with the principal harbor, has a pop. of 2,200, and is rapidly extending. [CANARIES.]

FUERTY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Roscommon. Area, 13,375 ac. Pop. 5,810.

FUGA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Babuyanes, 25 m. N. Luzon, & about 35 m. in circuit. Lat. 19° N., lon. 121° 20′ E.

FUGELOE, an isl. of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 18′ N., lon. 20° 40′ E.

FUGETT, Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,763.

FUGGLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Wilton. Area, 1,684 ac. Pop. 517. It has 2 endowed hospitals for aged persons.

FÜHNEN (Dan. *Fyen*, Latin *Fionia*,) an isl. in the Baltic, & next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish isls., is situated between lat. 55° 4′ & 55° 38′ N., & lon. 9° 44′ & 10° 53′ E., separated from Seeland E. by the Great Belt and from the mainland W. by the Little Belt. Area, 1,123 sq. m. Pop. 159,000. Surface undulating; hilly in the W. & S.W. Shores gently indented, & in the N.E. by the Odensee-fiord, which receives the Odensee, the principal riv., 35 m. in length. Lakes numerous, the largest is Arreskov See. Climate moist; soil very productive. Corn is raised for export, and flax, hemp, & fruit are cultivated. Fühnen exports a great many cattle; honey, corn, horses, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, & some manufd. goods, are the other principal exports. The trade is

active, & chiefly with Norway & Sweden. Fühnen, with Langeland, an isl., S.E., forms a stift, with a pop. 1850, of 187,818. Principal towns of Fühnen, Odensee, Svendborg, & Nyeborg.

FULLAILEE, or FULLALEE, a river of Scinde, forming the E. arm of the Indus at its delta. It leaves the Indus about 12 m. N. Hyderabad, which city it insulates, by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 m. below. It thenceforth has the name of GOONEE.

FULANGA, one of the Feegee isls., Pacific O. It is surrounded by a coral reef, & well wooded.

FULBECK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N. N.E. Grantham. Area, 3,900 ac. Pop. 743.

FULBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. S.E. Cambridge. Area, 5,221 ac. Pop. 1,452.

FULBROKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N. N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 92.

FULBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.E. Burford. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 406.

FULDA, a river of Germany, mostly within the territ. Hesse-Cassel, rises in the Rhön-Giberge mntns., flows tortuously N., & at Munden joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 m. Affls., the Luder, Haun, and Schwalm. The cities and towns Fulda, Hersfeld (where it becomes navigable), Rothenburg, Melsungen, & Cassel, are on its banks.

FULDA, a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov. same name, on the Fulda, 54 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 9,570. It has a fine cathedral, bishop's palace, Francisc. & Benedict. monasteries, numerous hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, & workhouse. Most of its inhabs. are Roman Catholics, over whom, throughout Hesse-Cassel, the Roman Catholic bishop of Fulda has supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Public institutions comprise a Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, orphan asylum, &c. Manufs. linen & woollen fabrics, tobacco, & leather. Pop. dist., 140,713.

FULEK, and FULEP-SZALLAS, two vills. of Hungary.—I. in circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1,750; once a fortified town.—II. dist. Little Cumania, 48 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,600,

FULFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S. York. Area, 2,062 ac. Pop. 1,981. Principal edifices, barracks, & a Friends' lunatic asylum termed "the Retreat."

FULGENT (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arrond. & 16 m. N.E. Napoleonville. Pop. 1,345.

FULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge leading to Putney, 5½ m. S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 3,960 ac., mostly laid out in rich market gardens. Pop. including numerous Irish employed in the gardens, 9,319. It has some handsome mansions, with alms-houses, schools, & other charities. The palace of Fulham a residence of the Bishops of London since the reign of Henry VII., is a large & commodious brick quadrangle, surrounded by beautiful grounds & encircled by a moat communic. with the Thames.

FULIGNO, Italy. [FOLIGNO.]

FULDAH, p-v., Spencer co., Ia. It is a German settlement, and contains a Roman Catholic church and 75 inhabitants.

FULLARTON, t., Perth co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,750.

FULLER'S POINT, p-o., Coles co., Ill.

FULLERSVILLE IRON WORKS, p-v., St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 190 N.N.W. Albany, 460 W. It contains 2 churches, a store, a furnace, 2 forges, a grist m., a saw m., and 450 inhabs. A branch of Oswegatchie r. affords water power.

FULLETBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 272.

FULL-SUTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 165.

FULMER, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4½ m. E.S.E. Beaconsfield. Area, 1,886 ac. Pop. 328.

FULLWOOD'S STORE, p-o., Union co., N.C., 177 W.S.W. Raleigh, 414 W.

FULMODESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Fakenham. Area, 2,333 ac. Pop. 388.

FULNECK, a vill. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Calverly, 6 m. S.W. Leeds. The inhabs. are mostly Moravians, who settled here in 1723, and have a large boys' and girls' school, a chapel, & a species of convent for single brethren & sisters, the whole forming a handsome range of buildings on a terrace overlooking a well-cultivated but secluded vale.

FULNECK, or FULNIK, a town of Moravia, circ. & 26 m. N.E. Prerau. Pop. 3,500. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

FULSTONE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. R. Pop. 2,257.

FULSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7¼ m. N. Louth. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 550.

FULTA (*Phalata*, "fertility"), a considerable vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. 24 pergunnahs, 20 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hooghly, which here affords a safe anchorage, with very firm holding-ground.

FULTON, county, N. Y. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 500 sq. ms. The surface is hilly, with some mountains. The valleys have a fertile soil. Drained by the Sacandaga r. & East Canada cr. Capital, Johnstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $596,807; wheat, 9,750 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 130,361; oats, 285,202; wool, 45,468 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 120 saw m., 1 furnace, 2 woollen fac.; 17 tanneries, 100 persons employed; 2 printing office, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $341,930; value of manufac. articles $1,063,258; —109 libraries, 13,036 vols.; 27 churches; 2 acad., 194 pupils; 109 sch., 5,814 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,049; 1850, 20,171.

FULTON, county, O. Situated on the north border of the state. Area, 290 sq. ms. Drained by branches of the Maumee & Raisin rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital Ai. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $170,460; wheat, 81,847 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 136,310; oats, 53,735; wool, 27,578 pounds; —2 flouring m., 12 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $38,765; value of manufac. articles $60,305;—14 libraries, 1,375 volumes; 5 churches. Pop. 1850, 7,781. (*Taken from Lucas since* 1840.)

FULTON, county, Pa. Situated on the south border of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. Surface mountainous, with exceedingly fertile valleys. Drained by Conolowney & Licking creeks on the south, entering the Potomac, & on the north by Great Augwick, entering the Juniata. Capital, Harrisonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $147,570; wheat, 83,758 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 50,835; oats, 49,075; wool, 13,094 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 10 tanneries, 23 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $126,775; value of manufac. articles, $164,590;—20 churches; 46 sch., 560 scholars. Pop. 1850, 7,567. (*Taken from Bedford in* 1848.)

FULTON, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 357 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil fertile. Drained by the head branches of Tippecanoe river. Capital, Rochester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $645,978; wheat, 70,757 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 221,761; oats, 32,843; wool, 11,795 pounds;—1 grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp'd;—11 churches; 31 sch., 1,200 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,993; 1850, 5,982.

FULTON, county, Ill. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 865 sq. ms. Illinois r. runs on its S.E. border. Watered by Spoon r. & Copperas cr. The surface is undulating, consisting of timber land & prairie. Soil very fertile. Capital, Lewiston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $581,724; wheat, 274,479 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,430,717; oats, 178,734; wool, 83,791 pounds;—18 grist m., 8 saw m., 1 furnace; 5 tanneries, 9 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—28 churches; 3 acad., 95 pupils; 109 sch., 3,525 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,142; 1850, 22,508.

FULTON, county, Ky. Situated at the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 139 sq. miles. It has the Mississippi r. on its western border. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, Hickman. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $104,496; Ind. corn, 236,315 bush. produced; oats, 25,494; tobacco, 222,482 pounds; wool, 4,209;—2 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—9 churches; 4 4 acad., 153 pupils; 5 sch., 125 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,446. Formerly a part of Hickman co.

FULTON, county, Ark. Situated on the N. border the state. Area, 780 sq. ms. Drained by White r. & branches, & by Strawberry & Spring rivers. Sur-

face hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Pilot Hill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $64,524; Ind. corn, 111,-523 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,582; cotton, 27 bales; tobacco, 9,247 pounds. Pop. 1850, 1,819.

FULTON, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 190 W.N.W. Albany, 460 W. Drained by Oswego r. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. The village is on the right bank of Oswego r., where there is a fall of about 20 ft. It contains 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, several stores, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,500 inhabitants. There are in the t. several extensive tanneries. Pop, 1850, 2,344.

FULTON, t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 9 S. Schoharie, 42 Albany. Surface uneven; soil in the valleys fertile. Drained by Schoharie cr. & its tributaries, one of which has a fall of 100 feet. The v. on Schoharie cr., contains a bank, 2 stores, a grist m., & 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fullling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, 3 grist m., 26 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,147; 1850, 2,566.

FULTON, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 50 S.E. Harrisburgh. Drained by Connewingo cr., & the Susquehanna forms a part of its W. boundary. Surface undulating; soil a clay loam. It was the birth-place of Fulton. It has 10 grist m., 3 tanneries. Pop. 1850, 1,797.

FULTON, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 183 W. Harrisburg, 209 W.

FULTON, v., Ohio co., Va. Pop. 1850, 266.

FULTON, p-v., Davie co., N. C., 156 W. Raleigh, 364 W. Contains a church & 175 inhabitants.

FULTON, p. o., Cobb co., Ga.

FULTON, p-v., Sumter dist., S. C., 69 E. by S. Columbia, 509 W. Situated near the left bank of Santee r., & contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church, & 350 inhabitants.

FULTON, p. v., Cobb co., Ga., 200 N.W. Milledgeville.

FULTON, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1850, 625.

FULTON, p-t., Hamilton co., O., 120 S.W. by W. Columbus, 496 W. Situated on Ohio r., above and adjoining Cincinnati. It fronts on the r., 2¼ ms., & extends back to the top of the river hill, half a mile. The v. consists of one extended street. It has 2 extensive lumber yards, 4 steam saw m., & 4 ship yards, where numerous steamboats are built. About a mile intervenes between the v. & the compact part of the city, so that it has the character of a separate village. Pop. 1850, 3,224.

FULTON, p-v., Lawrence t., Stark co., O., (p-o. called Canal Fulton,) 125 Columbus, 330 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, & contains a Rom. Catholic church, 6 stores, 6 large warehouses, a steam saw m., a tannery, a brewery, & 500 inhabitants.

FULTON, p-v., Barry co., Mich., 140 W. by N. Detroit, 605 W.

FULTON, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 657; 1850, 1,099.

FULTON, p. v., Fulton co., Ia.

FULTON, p-v., Whiteside co., Ill., 185 N. by W. Springfield, 865 W.

FULTON, p. t., Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 828.

FULTON, p. o., Jackson co., Iowa.

FULTON, p-v., capital of Callaway co., Mo., 22 N. E. Jefferson city, 917 W. Situated on Riviere au Vases, 12 ms. N. Missouri r. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 8 stores, & about 500 inhabitants.

FULTON, p-v., Lauderdale co., Tenn., 200 W. Nashville, 882 W. Situated on the E. side of the Mississippi r., 2 ms. above the mouth of the Big Hatchee, on the beautiful bluff. It has a large warehouse & a few dwellings.

FULTON, t., Polk co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 219.

FULTON, p. v., Dallas co., Ala.

FULTON, p-v., capital of Itawamba co., Miss., 210 N.E. Jackson, 875 W. Situated on the E. fork of Tombigbee r. It contains a court-house, several stores, & 275 inhabitants.

FULTON, p-v., Hempstead co., Ark., 126 S.W. Little Rock, 1,191 W. Situated on the N. side of Red r.

FULTON CENTRE, p. o., Fulton co., Ill.

FULTONHAM, p-o., Fulton t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 42 W. Albany, 380 W.

FULTONHAM, p-v., Newton t., Muskingum co., O., 57 E. Columbus, 348 W. The v. contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist, & 1 Lutheran, —4 stores, & 340 inhabs. Jonathan's cr., on which is a great number of mills, flows a short distance east of the v.

FULTON LAKES, N. Y., a chain of 8 small lakes lying in Herkimer & Hamilton counties. They are connected by navigable outlets, & discharge their waters into Moose r., a branch of Black r.

FULTONVILLE, p-v., Glen t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 43 W.N.W. Albany, 407 W. Situated on the S. side of Mohawk r., on the Erie canal. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a dry dock & boat yard, & about 400 inhabs. A bridge here crosses the Mohawk.

FULWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & pa. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Preston. Pop. 957. The forest of Fulwood is now enclosed.

FUMAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Meuse, 16 m. N. Mezieres. Pop. 3,300. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights, two of which, termed the *Dames de la Meuse*, overhang the river.

FUMEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Lot, 26 m. N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,349.

FUNCHAL, the cap. town of the isl. Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. 32° 51′ N., lon. 16° 54′ 7″ W. Pop. 18,-000. Mean temp. of year, 67°.6; winter 63°.5; summer 71°.6. Its white houses, built on declivities, give it a handsome appearance from the sea; & its streets are well paved, though narrow. Chief edifices, a cathedral, the governor's residence, hospital, and theatre. The harbor is indifferent, but Funchal remains the entrepôt of the wine trade of the island. Its environs are pleasant, & ornamented by numerous villas.

FUNDAO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 36 m. S. W. Guarda. Pop. 2,600. Manufs. cloth.

FUNDENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. St. Mary-Stratton. Area, 1,347 ac. Pop. 369.

FUNDY, BAY OF, an inlet of the Atlantic, sets up between Cape Sable, the S. point of Nova Scotia, & Mount Desert island, in Maine, a distance of 150 ms. From Eastport to St. John's, N. B., is 60 ms. The bay is divided, in its N.E. part, into 2 branches, the N. called Chignecto bay, the head of which is 170 ms. from Eastport. The S.E. part is called the Basin of Mines, 150 miles from Eastport, Passamaquoddy bay opens into it on the north-west, near its mouth. Gypsum is obtained on the Basin of Mines, & grindstones on Chignecto bay. This bay is very peculiar, its shores on both sides are rocky & abrupt, while near its head, the tide pressed & confined within diminished limits, rushes with much violence over extensive and wide spread mud flats, & rises perpendicular 60 feet or more. Its fisheries are valuable & extensive. (*See Perly's valuable report on its fisheries.*) There are 16 lighthouses on the coasts of the Bay of Fundy, *viz.*, 8 on the N. Brunswick side, & 8 in the Nova Scotia side.

FUNFKIRCHEN ("five churches," Hung. *Pecs*), a royal free town of S. Hungary, cap. circ. Baranya, 105 m. S.S.W. Buda. Pop. 14,500. It is well built; & has a cathedral on the site of a Roman fortress, numerous remains of mosques, baths, & other edifices built by the Turks, who held the town from 1543 to 1686; a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, military and high schools; manufs. of woollen cloths.

FUNG, or FONG, a prefix of the name of numerous cities, &c., China.—I. (*F. Wah*), prov. Che-kiang, on a branch of the Tchen-kiang riv., about 30 m. from Ningpo; and taken by the British, 1842.—II. (*F. Whang-ching*), prov. Leao-tong, near the Corean frontier, and the only entrepôt of the trade between China & Corea.—III. (*F. Yang*), prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep. 95 m. N.W. Nan-king.

FUNK'S GROVE, t., McLean co., Ill. Pop. 210.

FUNKSTOWN, p-v., Washington co., Md., 99 N. W. Annapolis, 67 W. Situated on the E. bank of Antietam cr., a tributary of the Potomac, 22 N.W. Frederick, & contains 947 inhabitants.

FUNNY LOUIS, p. o., Catahoula par., La.

FUNSTONVILLE, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

FUNTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area, 3,635 ac. Pop. 1,079.

FURCA LA (French *La Fourche*), a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, immediately W. Mount St. Gothard. Height 8,268 feet.

FURED, a vill. of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balaton, 9 m. S. Weszprim, resorted to as a bathing place. Pop. 1,046.—II. (*Tisza-Fured*), a market town, circ. & on lt. b. of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Kardszag. Pop. 4,020.

FUREEDABAD, a town of British India, Upper provs., dist. & 17 m. S. Delhi.

FUREEDPOOR, or DACCA JELAPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° & 24° N., lon. 89° & 90° 30′ E., enclosed by the dists. Dacca, Backergunge, Pubna, Mymunsingh, & Jessore. Area, 2,585 sq. ms. Pop. very dense. The Ganges intersects it near its centre. Indigo is the chief crop. The rice grown is insufficient for home consumption. —*Fureedpoor*, its chief town, is 37 m. W.S.W. Dacca. —II. a town, dist. & 10 m. S.E. Delhi.

FURK, a castle & vill., E. Persia, 105 m. N.W. the Furrah-rood (lake); the castle is reputed to be the strongest in Khorassan. The vill. has about 200 families.

FULO, a vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 8 m. S. Urbino, & near which is the famous *Pass of Furlo* (anc. Petra Intercisa.)

FURNACE, p-o., Berks co., Pa.

FURNACE, p-o., Vermilion t., Erie co., O., 117 N. Columbus, 391 W.

FURNACE VILLAGE, v., Salisbury t., Litchfield co., Conn., 51 W.N.W. Hartford, 335 W. Here is a large pond, the outlet of which affords water power, & on which is a large furnace. The ore which supplies it is obtained from a rich ore bed in the W. part of the t., on the border of the state of New York.

FURNAS, a vill. on the E. coast of the Island St. Michael, Azores, with sulphurous springs.

FURNEAUX (or FOURNEAUX) ISLANDS, a group, Australasia, in Bass Strait, between Tasmania & Australia. Lat. 40° S., lon. 148° E. They consist of three or four large & many smaller isls.; Great isl., the principal, being 35 m. long by 10 m. broad. Cape Barren, Clarke, Hummock, & Babel islands, are those next in size. Soil sandy, & vegetation feeble. Discovered by the English navigator Furneaux, in 1773.—*Furneaux* is also an island in the Pacific. Lat. 17° S., lon. 143° 25′ W.

FURNEUX PELHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 688.

FURNES, the most W. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the N. Sea, & 26 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,699. It has an active trade in cattle.

FURNESS, a manorial liberty of England, forming a large promontory on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of co. Lancaster. Its greater part is a rugged region covered with underwood. Pop. mostly employed in iron mines & furnaces, slate quarries, & charcoal burning. The beautiful ruin of the celebrated abbey of Furness, founded in 1127, by Stephen, before he became king of England, stands in a narrow sequestered valley, 7¼ m. S.W. Ulverston. This abbey was one of the largest & wealthiest in England. It now belongs to the Earl of Burlington. Near it is a station on the Broughton & Fleetwood r. r.

FURRAH, a decayed town of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-rood river (which enters the lake of Hamon), 140 m. S.W. Herat. Lat. 32° 24′ N., lon. 62° 7′ E. In 1810 it was large & populous, but between that date & 1839, it had been completely ruined in the hostilities of the chiefs of Herat & Candahar.—II. a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & N.W. Agra.

FURRUCKABAD, or FEROCKABAD (*Happy residence*), a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), between lat. 27° & 28° N., having E. the Oude doms., & on other sides the dists. Etawah, Alighur, & Bareily. Area, 1,850 sq. ms. It is mostly comprised in the Doab, its N. part being traversed by the Ganges.—*Furruckabad*, the cap. of the dist., is situated near the Ganges, 100 m. E.N.E. Agra. Pop. from survey in 1811 estimated at 66,000. It is enclosed by a wall, has some wide streets, & is one of the principal commercial towns of Upper Hindostan; but the government establishments of the district are at Futtehghur. Lord Lake defeated the troops of Holkar here, in 1805.

FURRUCKNAGUR, 2 towns of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, one being 10 m. E.N.E. & the other 26 m. S.W. of that city.

FÜRSTENAU, a t. of N. Germany, kgdm. Hanover, landrost & 23 m. N.W. Osnabrück. Pop. 1,285.—II. a vill. of H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 20 m. S.E. Darmstadt, with a fine residence of the counts of Erbach.—III. a vill. and castle of Switzerland, cant. Grisons.

FÜRSTENBURG, sevl. small towns of Germany.—I. Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 m. S.E. Old Strelitz. Pop. 2,425.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 14 m. S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with which it communicates by railroad. Pop. 1,560.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Styria, circ. & 30 m. E. Grätz, on the Feistritz. Pop. 2,000. It has a large imperial tobacco factory.—II. (*F. Bruck*), a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. N.W. Münich, with a military hospital.

FÜRSTENWALDE, a t. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfort, on rt. b. of the Spree, 21 m. W. Frankfort, and on the railroad thence to Berlin. Pop. 4,412. It has manufs. of linens & woollens, & an active trade by the river.

FÜRTH, the princip. manuf. town of Bavaria, after Nürnberg, circ. Middle Franconia, at the confl. of the Regnitz & Pegnitz, 5 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with which it communicates by railroad. Pop. 14,987, of whom 2,600 are Jews, the rest mostly Lutherans. It has several churches & synagogues, & numerous schools. The Jews, interdicted from settling in Nürnberg, have rendered Fürth a formidable rival to that city, & possess here a separate court of justice, Hebrew schools, 2 printing establishments, & enjoy unusual privileges. Manufactures comprise fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, lacquered wares, horn & bone articles, & pedlery of all descriptions.—II. a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Cham, 40 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,244.—III. a v. of H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 16 m. S.E. Darmstadt.

FURTHS, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 480 ac. Pop. 15.

FURTWÄNGEN, a t. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 1 m. E.N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 965.

FURY-AND-HECLA STRAIT, N. America, lat. 70° N., lon. 85° W., leads westward into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn isl., & S. Melville peninsula. Breadth varies from 8 to 40 m., with numerous islands. [BOOTHIA.]

FURZY PARK, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 820 ac. Pop. 195.

FUSARO, *Acheron*, a lake of Naples, prov. & 11 m. W. Naples, on the peninsula of Baiæ.

FUSIGNANO, a v. of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 30 m. S.E. Ferrara, on the Senio. Pop. 4,759. Birth place of Monti.

FUSINA, a v. & post sta. of N. Italy, gov. & 4 m. W. S.W. Venice, on the Brenta canal.

FÜSSEN, a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Lech, near the Tyrolese border, 56 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,315. It has a castle, & manufs. of musical instruments.

FUTAK, a town of S. Hungary, circ. Bacs, on lt. b. of the Danube, 8 m. W. Peterwardein. Pop. 4,700. It has a fair in Nov., attended by Turkish, Greek, & Armenian merchants.

FUTTEHABAD ("*the abode of victory*"), sevl. towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. & 14 m. S.W. Ongein, so named after a great battle gained by Aurengzebe.—II. British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 124 m. N.W. Delhi.—III. Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, in lat. 34° 21′ N., lon. 70° 13′ E., & occupied by the troops under Sir R. Sale, during the advance on Cabool in 1842. Also a dist. in the Nizam's dom., comprising the towns Daroor, Cullum, & Latoor.

FUTTEGHUR (*Fataghar*, "*the fort of victory*"), a t. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal (Agra), dist. & 3 m. S.E. Furuckabad, on the Ganges. It has a strong fort, and military cantonments, & is the resid. of the head civil & military authorities of the dist. A superior manuf. of tents is carried on here.—II. a t. of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 30 m. N.E. Bhawlpoor, on the Ghara or Sutlej. —III. a ruined fort of the Punjab, on the route from Attock into Cashmere.—IV. a fort of Afghanistan, near the E. end of the Khyber pass, lat. 33° 58′ N., lon. 71° 30′ E.

FUTTEHPOOR, numerous towns, &c., in India.—I. Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 75 m. W.N.W. Allahabad. It is large, well built, & surrounded by many noble, though decayed, edifices.—II. Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 45 m. S. Hyderabad.—III. Punjab, on the Ravee, 86 S.W. Lahore.—IV. (*F. Sikra*), British

India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 19 m. W.S.W. Agra. It was a favorite residence of the Emperor Akbar, and has remains of his palace, and some fine Mahommedan tombs. Some vills. in the Punjab & Beloochistan have this name.

FUTTYPOOR, two towns of India.—I. British dom., presid. Bengal, Nagpoor ceded dists., 48 m. E.S.E. Hosungabad. II. Rajpootana, 90 m. N.W. Jeypoor.—*Futtypoor* is a large v. of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 m. S. Larkhana.

FUTWA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bahar, 8 m. S.S.E. Patna, on the Ganges, at the influx of the Pompon, here crossed by a bridge.

FUUR, an isl. of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. & 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, in the Lümfiord. Area, 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,000. It has mineral springs, & traces of an extinct volcano.

FUVEAU, a comm. & v. of France, dep. B. du Rhône, arr. & 7 S.E. Aix. Pop. 1,897.

FYEN, an isl. of Denmark. [FÜHNEN.]

FYFIELD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 420.—II. co. Essex, 2¼ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 598.—III. co. Hants, 4¼ m. W. Andover. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 224.

FYLINGDALES, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the N. Sea, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Whitby. Area, 18,478 ac. Pop. 1,784. On Raven Hill, in this parish, Hubba, the Danish chieftain, unfurled his standard in 867.

FYNE (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, Scotl., co. Argyle, commencing between the isles of Bute & Arran, & running up between the districts Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 m., with an average breadth of about 5 m. Shores deeply indented, and finely screened by projecting mountains. The town of Inverary stands near the head of this loch, which is noted for its herring fishery.

FYVIE, a pa., Scotl., co. & about 24 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. Area about 20,000 ac. Pop. 3,927. Fyvie Castle, the seat of Gordon of Fyvie, is a stately Gothic edifice. Here are also the fine ruins of Gight castle, & of a priory.

FYZABAD ("*a beautiful residence*"), a town of India, dom. & 4 m. W. Oude, on the Kalee. It is large, populous, & has the remains of a fortress, & of a palace.—II. a v. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal (Agra), dist. Seharrunpoor. Near it is a ruined hunting seat of the Emperor Shah-Jehan.—III. a v. of Afghanistan, on the Herirood, 32 m. E. Herat.

G

GAABENSE, a vill. & ferry station of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Falster.

GABARRET, a comm. & town of France, dep Landes, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 854. It was formerly cap. of the viscounty Gabardan.—*Gabas* is a frontier vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, comm. Laruns, where travellers commence the ascent of the Pic-du-Midi d'Ossau.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 50 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., circ. & 36 m. E. Chrudim, on lt. b. of the Adler. Pop. 605.

GABELA, or GABELLA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Herzegovina, on the Narenta, near the Dalmatian frontier, & 26 m. S.W. Mostar.

GABERA, a town of Spain, prov & 52 m. S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,574. It has manufs. of linens.

GABIAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, 12 m. N.N.E. Beziers. Pop. 1,023.

GABIANO, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 12 m. W. Casale, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Po. Pop. with comm. 2,353.

GABLONZ (Bohemian *Gablunka*), a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Neisse. Pop. 3,209. It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, the preparation of which employs 6,000 men. It has also large cloth factories & wool-spinning works.

GABOON, a river of W. Africa, enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary, near the equator. The French planted a colony in its vicinity in 1845.

GABRIEL (SAN),an isl. in the Plata estuary, 22 m. N.E. Buenos-Ayres. Wheat & vines thrive in its vicinity.—II. a fort of Brazilian Guiana, prov. Pará, on the Rio Negro, lat. 0° 7′ 30″ S., lon. 67° 20′ W.

GABRIEL'S CREEK, p-o., Yancey co., N. C.

GRACE & GACILLY (LA), two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E.N.E. Argentan. Pop. 1,500.—II. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 29 m. E.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 1,403.

GACS, or GACZ, a market town of W. Hungary, circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,300. It has manufs. of woollens, porcelain & paper.

GADAMES, or GHADAMES, an oasis of the great African desert, S.W. of Tripoli, & S. of the main chain of the Atlas, with a town, near lat 30° 9′ N., lon. 90° 18′ E., numerous vills., & some antiquities of the Roman period. It is the centre of divergent routes to the territories of Tunis, Tripoli, the oases of Ghraat, Tuat, &c.

GADDADA, or TCHIN-TCHOU, a river of Hindostan, joins the Brahmaputra in Bengal, dist. & 45 m. N.E. Rungpoor, after a S. course through Bootan, estimated at 150 m., during which, it forms numerous cataracts. The vills. Tassisudon, Pauga, & Chuka are on its banks.

GADDESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. S. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,657 ac. Pop. 325.

GADDESDEN, two pas. of Engl., co. Herts.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.W. Hemel-Hempstead, & 5 m. from the Boxmoor station of the London & N.W. railroad. Area, 4,074 ac. Pop. 1,161.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. E.S.E. Ivinghoe. Area, 924 ac. Pop. 374.

GADDISTOWN, p-v., Union co., Ga.

GADDYSVILLE, p-o., Robeson co., N. C., 122 S.S. W. Raleigh, 400 W.

GADE, a river of England, co. Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Rickmansworth. Affluent, the Chesham river. For many miles it runs parallel to the N.W. r. r., & it supplies the grand junction canal.

GADEBUSCH, *Dei Lucas*, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., 13 m. W.N. W. Schwerin. Pop. 2,284.

GADFLY, p-o., Barry co. Mo.

GADJATCH, or GADITCH, a town of S. Russia, gov. & 60 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Psiol. Pop. 3,641. It has 7 churches, & an active trade in agricultural produce.

GADOR, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. W. Almeira, on rt. b. of the Almeira. Pop. 1,954.

GADSDEN, county, Flor. Situated centrally, & extends from Georgia line to the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1,500 sq. m. Dog island & James Island on the coast belong to it. Ocklockony r. runs on its E. border, & the Appalachicola r. on the W. The land on the Appalachicola & some other streams, is fertile, some is pine barren, & some of it, particularly in the S., is low & marshy. Capital, Quincy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $320,287; rice, 108,370 pounds; sugar, 120 hhds.; cotton, 5,609 bales; molasses, 65,403 gals.; —14 grist m., 9 saw m., 1 tannery;—20 churches; 3 acad., 180 pupils; 6 sch., 300 scholars; 1 library, 600 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,992; 1850, 8,784.

GADSDEN, p-v., Richland co., S. C. Situated near the Congaree r., & on the Columbus branch r. r., 110 m. from Charleston. It contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church, several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

GADSDEN, p-v., Cherokee co., Ala.

GADSHILL, England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.W. Rochester, on the London Road, famous as the scene of Falstaff's & Prince Henry's rencounter.

GAETA, *Caieta*, a small fortified seaport city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. dist., occupying a peninsula on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 m N.W. Naples. Pop. (besides military) 2,800. It has a handsome cathedral, nine other churches, several convents, a public seminary, hospital, & foundling asylum. Around it are numerous country houses, & in its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he met his death, B. C. 43. It is the see of an archbishop, & the centre of an active trade; its port is one of the best in Italy. It was taken by the French in 1790 & 1806. Pope Pius IX. sought an asylum here in 1849.

GAETA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy, lat. 41° N., lon. 13° 40′ E. On its N.E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

GAFSA, *Capsa*, a town of N. Africa, Tunis, on elevated ground, 74 m. W.N.W. Cabes. It has some antiquities & a modern citadel.

GAGE'S LAKE, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

GAGE'S POINT, p-o., St. Francis co., Ark.

GAGETOWN, par. Queens co., N. B., bordering the right bank of St. John. Has 2 grist m., 4 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,075. The p-v. is the capital of the co., & has a court house, 2 churches, a grammar school, & 350 inhabs.

GAGLIANO, three vills. of Naples.—I. Abruzzo Ult. II., dist. Aquila. Pop. 1,500.—II. Calab. Ult. II., dist. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,400.—III. Otranto, dist. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,700.

GAHANNA, p-o., Franklin co., O.

GAIDARONISI, *Hyettusa*, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, in the Ægean Sea, 13 m. S. Samos. Lat. 37° 28′ N., lon. 27° E.

GAIL (Slav. *Silla*), a river of Illyria, Carinthia, rises near the Tyrol, & joins the Drave 2 m. below Villach, after an E. course of 65 m.

GAILDORF, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 31 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,510. It has two castles, & manufs. of vitriol & alum.

GAILEY'S MILL, p-o., Hall co., Ga.

GAILLAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., 12 m. W. Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. 5,507. It has a comm. college, manufs. of wine casks and turned wares, distilleries, tanneries, dye-houses, & an active trade in wines.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.N.W. Milhau. Pop. 1,243.—III. (*G. Toulza*), dep. H. Garonne, arrond. & 16 m. S.S.E. Muret. Pop. 1,728.

GAILLAN & GAILLON, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Gironde, 1 m. N.N.W. Lesparre. Pop. 1,793.—II. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Louviers, with a station on the Paris & Rouen railroad, 48 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 2,596.

GAINER'S STORE, p-o., Pike co., Ala., 179 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 875 W.

GAINES, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 252 W.N.W. Albany, 395 W. Surface generally level; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by branches of Oak Orchard cr. The v. is situated on the Ridge road, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, a tannery, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,268; 1850, 2,722.

GAINES, p-t., Tioga co., Pa. Drained by Pine cr. Surface rough. It has 6 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 215; 1850, 510.

GAINES, p-o., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1350, 286.

GAINES, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 319.

GAINES BASIN, v., Gaines t., Orleans co., N. Y., 252 W. by N. Albany, 394 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains 5 stores & about 100 inhabitants.

GAINESBOROUGH, p-v., Frederick co., Va., 154 N.N.W. Richmond, 82 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Friends,—2 tanneries, & about 200 inhabitants. In the vicinity is a woollen fac. & 2 flouring m.

GAINESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Jackson co., Tenn., 73 E.N.E. Nashville, 631 W. Situated on the left bank of Cumberland r. It has a court house and several stores & dwellings.

GAINES CROSS ROADS, p-v., Rappahannock co., Va., 118 N.N.W. Richmond, 70 W. It contains a Baptist church, a store, & 10 dwellings.

GAINE'S LANDING, p-o., Chicot co., Ark.

GAINESTOWN, p-o., Clark co., Ala.

GAINESVILLE, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 252 W. Albany, 357 W. Surface rolling or hilly; soil fertile, well adapted to grass. Drained by Allen's cr., & another tributary of Genesee r. The v., on the Buffalo & New York City r. r., 55 m. from Buffalo. Contains a church, 3 stores, 2 mills, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,367; 1850, 1,760.

GAINESVILLE, p-o., Prince William co., Va.

GAINESVILLE, p-v., Allen co., Ky.

GAINESVILLE, p-v., capital of Hall co., Ga., 118 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 621 W. Situated 3 ms. E. of the Chattahoochee r. It has a court house, jail, 3 churches,—a Baptist, a Methodist, & a Presbyterian,—10 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

GAINESVILLE, p-v., Hancock co., Miss. Contains several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 223 inhabitants.

GAINESVILLE, p-v., Sumter co., Ala., 54 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 872 W., 327 by r. from Mobile. Situated on the W. side of the Tombigby r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 academies, 14 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants.

GAINESVILLE, p-v., capital Green co., Ark. Situated at the head of Cache r., & contains a court house, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

GAINESVILLE, t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 714.

GAINESVILLE, p-o., Cooke co., Tex.

GAINFORD, a pa. & vill. of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 7¾ m. W.N.W. Darlington. Area, 24,145 ac. Pop. 7,348; do. of the t. 669.

GAINSBOROUGH, a seaport, market town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Lincoln, on the Trent, here crossed by a fine three-arched bridge, about 21 m. from its junction with the Humber. Area of pa. 7,210 ac. Pop. 8,293; do. of the t. 7,506. The town is densely built, but clean, well-paved, & lighted. It has a church, the tower of which was built by the knights-templars, a grammar school, town-hall, neat theatre, curious ancient hall, said to have been a palace of John of Gaunt, union workhouse, several charities, large & increasing foreign trade by the Trent, the tide of which here rises in singular rapidity, & enables vessels exceeding 200 tons burden to reach the town. Chief foreign imports, linseed, rapeseed, bones, & timber from the Baltic & Germany. Exports, Manchester, Birmingham, & Sheffield manufs. The canals connecting it with the Trent render Gainsboro' a natural outlet on the E. coast for the midl. cos., in consideration of which it was made a port in 1840. Mkt., Tues. It is a poll. place for the parts of Lindsey.

GAIRLOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the sea, 24 m. E.N.E. the N. extremity of the Isle of Skye. Pop. 5,162. More than 5,000 ac. in this pa. are woodland.—II. a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. Dumbarton, between pas. Row & Rosneath, opposite Greenock. Length S. to N. 7 m; aver. breadth 1 m. The scenery on its shores is very beautiful.

GAIRSA, one of the Orkney isls., pa. Rendal, from which it is divided on the N. by a strait. Length 2 m. Pop. 1851, 41.

GAIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 4 m. N.E. Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gäbris mountains, 2,900 feet above the sea. It has mineral springs and baths.

GALACZ, or GALATZ (pron. *Galatsh*), a town and the port of Moldavia, on lt. b. of the Danube, between the mouths of the Sereth and the Pruth, 14 m. N.E Brahilov. Lat. 45° 23′ N., lon. 28° 1′ E. Pop. 12,000 (?). Since 1834, when Galacz was made a free port, its trade has rapidly increased; various Greek & English commercial houses have been established, its quays are accessible to vessels of 300 tons, & it has regular steam communication with Vienna & Constantinople. Principal exports, corn, tallow, wool, timber, hides, skins; imports, cotton fabrics & twist from England, colonial products, olive oil, hardwares.

GALADZET HILLS, a range in the Burmese dom., Further India, about 100 m. N. Rangoon. They are steep and rugged, and extend for about 60 miles from E. to W.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W. through the above county & Roxburgh, & joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford. Its vale abounds in romantic pastoral scenery.

GALAM, or FORT ST. JOSEPH, a town of W. Africa, cap. state Kaajaga, on the Senegal r.

GALANTHA, a fortified vill. of W. Hungary, circ. & 29 m. E. Presburg. Pop. 2,870.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (Spanish for *Tortoise*), a group of the Pacific O., on & near the equator, between lon. 89° & 92° W., 730 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, S. Amer, & consisting of 6 principal & 7 small isls., the largest Albemarle Isl., being 60 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth, & reaching an elevation of 4,000 feet. All are volcanic, & abound in lavas, interspersed with some fertile oases; they are frequented by turtles of enormous

size; iguanas, & other reptiles, peculiar to this region. Many of the plants & birds are also of peculiar species. On Charles Isl., a small colony of Spaniards has been planted, forming a penal settlement; the other isls. are mostly unpeopled. The principal isls. are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Charles, James, Narborough, Head, Harrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon.—II. an important group of the W. Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

GALASHIELS, a burgh of barony & pa. of Scotl., cos. Roxburgh & Selkirk, 5 m. W.N.W. Melrose. Pop. of pa. 3,014; do. of town 5,918. It is irregularly but picturesquely built of stone on both sides of the Gala, here crossed by three bridges; it has 3 churches, 2 libraries, a mechanics' institute, 2 branch banks, and flourishing manufs. of stockings, flannels, blankets, shawls, plaids, and tweeds. The mills are mostly wrought by water-power.

GALATEA, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

GALATA, the largest suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ¾ m. W. the Seraglio-point. It is about 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by walls, & entered by numerous gates, which are shut at sunset. The inhabs. are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. Streets narrow & dark; dwelling-houses mostly of wood. It has many Roman Catholic, Greek, & Armenian churches, a remarkable tower 140 feet in height, numerous taverns, shops, & the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.—II. a vill. of Greece, gov. Ætolia, W. Lepanto, near the Phidaris.—III. a vill. & cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.E. Varna.

GALATINA, Naples. [San-Pietro-in-Galatina.]

GALATONE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Lecce. Pop. 4,150.

GALAXIDI, a seaport t. of Greece, gov. Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 m. S. Salona, or Amphissa. It has 2 harbors, & was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in W. Hellas, but was ruined by the Turks, in 1821.

GALBALLY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 7 m. S.S.W. Tipperary. Area, 15,457 ac. Pop. 6,651. It has an anc. church, & ruins of a monastery.

GALBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 103.

GALDAR, or GALDAS, a vill. of the Great Canary Isl., on its N.W. coast, in a plain, 5 m. N.W. Palmas, with the remains of a residence of the anc. Guanche chiefs, & extensive caverns. Pop. 2,500.

GALEGA, a small isl. in the Indian Ocean, N.E. Madagascar, lat. 10° 29′ 50″ N., lon. 56° 45′ E. It is covered with cocoa trees, & exports a large quantity of oil to France, of which it forms a possession.

GALEN, t., Wayne co., N. Y., 5 E. Lyons, 172 W. by N. Albany. Surface hilly; soil a fertile sandy and gravelly loam. Drained by Clyde r. The Erie canal passes through it. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 14 sch. Pop. 1840, 4,234; 1850, 4,609.

GALENA, p-v., Berkshire t., Delaware co., O., 21 N. Columbus, 399 W. It was formerly called Zear.

GALENA, p. o., Floyd co., Ia.

GALENA, t., Laporte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 551.

GALENA, city, & cap. of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 230 N.W. Springfield, 882 W. It is pleasantly situated on Fever, or Bean r., & on the Galena & Chicago Union r. r., & is the metropolis of the great lead region. It is 6 miles above the mouth of the r., which is navigable to this place, at all stages of the water, for the largest steamboats. It has an intercourse by steamboats with St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places on the Mississippi & Ohio rivers. The houses are built upon streets, terraced one above the other, as they recede from the river, altogether presenting a pleasing appearance. There are a court-house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Roman Catholic,—a convent, an orphan asylum, an academy for females, 2 printing offices issuing 2 daily, 2 weekly, & 1 tri-weekly newspapers, 75 stores, a flouring mill, a saw mill, and, in 1850, 6,004; in 1854, 9,000 inhabs. The amount of lead shipped from Galena and vicinity annually, is 42,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,780,000, employing about 2,000 persons. The most productive ores of zinc & copper, sulphuret and carbonate of zinc & sulph. of copper everywhere abound in this region. Thousands of tons of zinc lie upon the surface, and is neglected, because, in the absence of coal, it cannot be profitably smelted. It is popularly known there as *Dry Bones* and *Black Jack*. Sulphate of iron is found in sheets of larger extent, ranging from a few inches to several feet in thickness.

GALERA, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso, joins the Guapore, 50 m. N.N.W. Villabella, after a course of about 90 m.—II. an isl., Pacific, Solomon Archip. Lat. 9° 15′ S., lon. 161° 30′ E.—III. a point of N. Granada, S. A., 28 m. N.N.E. Cartagena, bounding the Bay of Zemba on the N. Lat. 10° 51′ N., lon. 69° 54′ W.—IV. (anc. *Galeria*), a deserted but picturesque vill., Pontif. sta., co. & 13 m. N.W. Rome, on the Arrone.

GALES, p-o., Thompson t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 103 S.W. Albany, 286 W.

GALESBURG, p-v., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 137 W. Detroit, 596 W.

GALESBURG, p-v., Knox co., Ill., 105 N.N.W. Springfield, 834 W. Situated at the head of Cedar fork of Hunter r., and contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 882 inhabitants. Knox college, founded in 1837, has 7 professors, 32 alumni, 56 students, & 330 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the fourth Thursday in June.

GALES FERRY, p-v., Ledyard t., New London co., Ct., 7 N. New London, 47 S.E. Hartford, 360 W. It contains about 30 dwellings.

GALESVILLE, p-o., Greenwich t., Washington co., N. Y., 39 N.N.E. Albany, 409 W.

GALEVILLE MILLS, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

GALEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.N.W. Listowel. Area, 12,605 ac. Pop. 3,041.

GALIANO ISLAND, Brit. N. A., in Queen Charlotte's Sound, in lat. 51° 9′ N., lon. 128° 2′ W.

GALICIA, an old prov. of Spain, with the title of kingdom, & since 1833, forming the provs. of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, & Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the peninsula, between lat. 41° 50′ & 43° 50′ N., & lon. 6° 50′ & 9° 15′ W. Area, 15,897 sq. ms. Pop. 1,472,786. Surface generally mountainous; principal rivers, the Minho, Sil, & Ulla. Coast line very irregular, & presents the capes Finisterre, Ortegal, & Estaca, with the bays of Ferrol, Betanzos, Coruña, Pontevedra, & Vigo. Climate temperate; rain more abundant than in any other part of Spain. Forests extensive, & feed large herds of hogs; there are also good pasture lands, & wide tracts of heath. Chesnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, & inferior wine, form the principal vegetable products; the first compose most part of the food of the Galicians; the rest are partly exported. Sheep & horses are extensively reared. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, & jasper. Some pilchard-fisheries are carried on, & a few unimportant manufs. of woollens, linens, sailcloth, &c. The mass of the Galicians, or *Gallegos*, are very poor, ignorant, & uncivilized, but hardy and industrious; & they make the best agricultural laborers, soldiers, & domestic servants in the peninsula. Many emigrate yearly into other parts of Spain & Portugal; & the porters & water-carriers of Madrid, Lisbon, &c., are usually from this part of Spain. Cap. city, Santiago.

GALICIA and LODOMERIA, or AUSTRIAN POLAND (German *Galizien* and *Lodomerien*), a kingdom or prov. of the Austrian Empire, cap. Lemberg, lies in the form of a terrace on the N. slope of the Carpathian mntns. It is bounded W. by Silesia, S. by Hungary & Transylvania, E. by Moldavia & Russia, & N. by Russia, Poland, & Prussia. Area, 33,538 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 455,477. The chief rivs. are the Vistula with its affls., the Biala, Wyslocka, & San; the Bug, Dneister, & Pruth; there are numerous small lakes in the Carpathians. The surface in the N. comprises wide & fertile plains, while in the S. it is covered with sandstone hills, which spread out from the Carpathians far into the interior. Climate the most rigorous in the empire, on account of the continuous chain of mntns. which interrupt the mild southerly breezes. Summer is of short duration, & winter, which is very cold, last six months. Mean annual temp. in the plain 45° Fahr. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley, & maize. Flax, hemp, & tobacco are also cultivated. Cattle are extensively reared, & horses are numerous, & of a hardy breed. Sheep & horses are the chief stock in the Bu-

kowina (the S.E. part of the kingdom). Bees are extensively kept, & honey & wax are exported. Minerals comprise marble, alabaster, sulphur, iron, coal, copper, zinc, but the most remarkable mineral production is fossil salt, the bed of which extends for 285 m. along the Carpathians from E. to W., and which, in the salt works of Wieliczka & Bochnia, has been worked since A.D. 1300; & there are numerous mineral springs. The only manufs. of importance are spinning & weaving flaxen & hempen fabrics. Brandy distilleries are numerous. The inhabs. are of Slavonic origin, & speak the Polish language; there are 2,236,765 Roman Catholics, 2,194,911 belong to the Greek church, 32,704 Protestants, & 328,806 Jews. Education is in a backward state, but there is a university at Lemberg; there are numerous hospitals & charitable institutions; the chief criminal court is at Lemberg. The province is divided into 3 arrondissements of Cracovia, Lemberg, & Stanislau. Galicia, formerly comprised in Red Russia, derives its name from Galitz or Halicz, a town on the Dneister, which was cap. of an indep. principality in the middle ages, & Lodomeria takes its name from Vladimir in Volhynia, which was also cap. of a duchy. This country, which was long possessed by the Poles, was made over to Austria in the partition of the country in 1772 & 1795.

GALILEE, a prov. of anc. Judea, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee (or TIBERIAS). It now forms the centr. part of the pash. Acre, Asiat. Turkey.

GALINARA, *Gallinaria*, a small island of the Sard. sta., in the Mediterranean, prov. & 2 m. S.E. Albenga.

GALION, p-v., Sandusky t., Crawford co., O., 68 N.N.E. Columbus, 394 W. Situated on the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati r. r., 79 m. from Cleveland, at the junction of the Bellefontaine & Indiana r. r., 118 m. from Indianapolis. It contains 3 stores, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabitants.

GALISTEO, v., Santa Fé co., N. Mex.

GALITA, *Calathe*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 31′ N., lon. 8° 55′ E. Between it & the mainland are the Sorelli rocks, on which the British steam-frigate Avenger foundered, 20th December, 1847.

GALITCH, a town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. N.E. Kostroma, on the Lake of Galitch. Pop. 3,000. It has 13 churches, 2 old forts, & linen manufs.

GALL (ST.), Germ. *Sankt-Gallen*), a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cant. Grisons, the principality of Liechtenstein, & the Vorarlberg (Tyrol), N. by the Lake of Constance & the cant. Thurgau, W. by Zürich, Glarus, & Schwytz, and S. by Grisons. It wholly surrounds the cant. Appenzell. Area, 749 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 169,508, of which 105,370 are Roman Catholics. Surface greatly diversified, having fertile valleys in the N., & is mntnous. in the S. Mt. Sentis, near its centre, has an elev. of 8,215 ft. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the E. boundary, the Thur, Sitter, Seez, & Linth. The cant. possesses parts of the coasts of the Lakes of Constance, Zürich, & Wallenstatt. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes, fruit, cider, kirschwasser, and wines (especially those of the valley of the Rhine), are products of importance. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. Forests are extensive in the S. The only minerals worked are iron, coal, and peat; mineral springs which are numerous, comprise the baths of Pfeffers. St. Gall is one of the principal manufg. cantons in Switzerland, for muslins, linen cloth, & cotton thread; and has cotton bleaching establishments, glass & wax bleaching factories. Principal imports, corn & other provisions, & materials for its manufs.; which, with cattle & hides, form the chief exports. German is the language of the canton; nearly 2-3ds of the inhabs. are Roman Catholics, & the rest Protestants. St. Gall is the only town of importance in the canton.

GALL (ST.), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. St. Gall, in a narrow valley on the Steinach, 19 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. 9,430, nearly all Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls & a ditch, now forming public gardens; it has several suburbs, & is well built. Principal edifices, the remains of a magnificent abbey, founded in the 7th century, & an important seat of learning during the dark ages, the cathedral, late the abbey church, a fine orphan asylum, & a public reading-room. It has Protestant & Roman Catholic gymnasia, various learned & other associations, & collections in art & science, flourishing manufs. of muslins & cotton yarn, a considerable trade in the produce of the E. Swiss cantons, weekly markets, & two large annual fairs. Near it is a fine bridge over the river Sitter, 590 feet in length.

GALLAGHERSVILLE, sta. on Pennsylvania r. r., 34 m. W. of Philadelphia.

GALLAHER, t., Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 219.

GALLARATE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 23 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,900. It has extensive steam cotton mills, & an active trade.

GALLARDON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 10 m. E.N.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,496.

GALLARGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. & 12 m. S.W. Nimes, on railroad to Montpelier. Pop. 1,972.

GALLAS (COUNTRY OF THE), an undefined region of Abyssinia & the adjacent countries. The inhabitants are uncivilized, rude, & warlike.

GALLATIA, Gallatin co., Ill., 177 S.S.E. Springfield, 794 W.

GALLATIN, county, Ill. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 327 sq. ms. Organized in 1812. The Wabash & Ohio rivers form its E. boundary. Drained by Saline creek. The soil is generally sandy, resting on slate. Salt springs exist. Capital, Shawneetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,-062; wheat, 1,777 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 436,125; oats, 25,987; wool, 4,567 pounds; salt, 20,000 bush. manufactured;—4 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 1 library, 600 vols.;—7 churches; 20 schools, 555 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,760; 1850, 5,448. (*County divided since* 1840,—*See Saline county.*)

GALLATIN, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, along the Ohio r. Area, 94 sq. ms. Eagle r., a branch of Kentucky r., runs on its S. border. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Warsaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $127,345; Ind. corn, 402,150 bush. produced; oats, 15,798; tobacco, 198,095 pounds; wool, 10,755;—10 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 library, 300 vols.;—6 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils; 9 schools, 380 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,003; 1850, 5,137.

GALLATIN, t., Columbia co., N. Y., 15 S.E. Hudson, 44 S. by E. Albany. Surface hilly; soil various. It has Charlotte Lake in its N. part, from which flows Dove cr. Roeliff Jansen's cr. drains its S. part. It has 2 fulling m., an iron foundry, a plough fac., 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,644; 1850, 1,586.

GALLATIN, p-v., Parke co., Ia., 78 W. Indianapolis, 650 W. Situated on the left bank of Big Racoon cr. on which are valuable mill privileges.

GALLATIN, p-t., capital of Davies co., Mo., 189 N. W. Jefferson city, 1,092 W. The v. is situated 1 m. S. of the west fork of Grand r. It has a brick courthouse, & 300 inhabitants.

GALLATIN, t., Clay co., Mo. Pop. 3,011.

GALLATIN, p-v., capital of Sumner co., Tenn., 26 N.E. Nashville, 667 W. Situated 3 miles N. of the Cumberland r. It has a court-house, jail, 3 churches, 2 female & 3 male academies, a large female seminary with 120 students; 12 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,050 inhabitants.

GALLATIN, p-v., capital of Copiah co., Miss., 87 S. by W. Jackson, 1,047 W. Situated on the E. side of Bayou Pierre r., in the heart of a fine cotton-growing country. It has a court-house, a church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 126 inhabitants.

GALLATINS, r., one of the sources of the Missouri r. Flowing northwardly, it unites with Madison & Jefferson rivers to form the Missouri river. (*See Missouri river.*)

GALLATINVILLE, p-o., Gallatin t., Columbia co., N. Y., 48 S. Albany, 332 W.

GALLE (POINT DE), a town of Ceylon, on S.W. side, lat. 6° 1′ N., lon. 80° 14′ E., a station where steam-packets call.

GALLEGO, a riv. of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, & joins the Ebro, about 1 m. below Zaragoza, after a S.ward course of 80 miles.

GALLEGOS, a small & rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic, opposite the Falkland Isls., in lat.

51° 33′ S., lon. 69° W., by a large estuary, in which the tide is said to rise 46 feet.

GALLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. N.E. Banagher. Area, 19,226 ac. Pop. 5,309.

GALLESE, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 16 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1,060. It occupies the site of the ancient *Fescennium*.

GALLEY CREEK, p. o., Pope co., Ark.

GALLEY ROCK, t., Yell co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 117.

GALLIA, county, O. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, on Ohio r. Area, 412 sq. ms. The surface is generally hilly & broken, & the soil poor, excepting the portion bordering the Ohio river, where it is fertile. Drained by Racoon cr., & some smaller tributaries of the Ohio. Its earlier settlers were from France, whence it derived its name. First settled in 1790. Cap. Gallipolis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $245,422; wheat, 62,095 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 377,365; oats, 96,731; wool, 40,576 pounds;—2 grist m., 1 saw m.; 1 iron foundry; 1 woollen fac.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $166,500; value of manufac. articles, $150,000;—22 churches; 13 schools, 2,819 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,444; 1850, 17,663.

GALLIA FURNACE, p. v., Gallia co., O.

GALLIANO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. & S.E. Como, has a curious Lombard church, with inscriptions of the 4th & frescoes of the 11th cent.

GALLIATE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 4½ m. E. N.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 5,858.

GALLICANA, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 19 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,300.

GALLILEE, p. o., Wayne co., Pa.

GALLIPOLI, *Callipolis*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the E. coast of the peninsula of same name, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora, 132 m. W.S.W. Constantinople. Pop. 17,000. (?) It has two ports, & is the principal station of the Turkish fleet; it was formerly fortified. Town ill built & dirty; but has extensive bazaars. Manufs. of cottons, silks, earthenwares, and the best Morocco leather made in Turkey. It is a Greek bishop's see, & residence of a Captain Pacha; it was the first European town taken by the Turks.

GALLIPOLI (PENINSULA OF) (anc. *Thracian Chersonesus*), is situated between lat. 40° 3′ & 40° 38′ N., & lon. 26° 10′ & 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E., from the Ægean Sea & Gulf of Saros on the W. & N. Length 63 m.; breadth 4 to 13 m.

GALLIPOLI, *Callipolis*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. & 29 m. W.S.W. Otranto, cap. dist., on a rocky inlet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza, on the mainland. Pop. 8,200. It is well built, & has a cathedral & a castle, & schools; but is chiefly noted for its extensive cisterns, excavated in the rock, & peculiarly adapted for clarifying olive oil. 1 m. W. is the isl. St. Andrea, between which & the town is a harbor, with from 10 to 12 fathoms water; & this port is one of the most frequented in the Neapolitan dom., as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. The town has also manufs. of muslins, woollens, & cotton hosiery, a tunny fishery, & an active trade in corn, wine, & fruits.

GALLIPOLIS, p-t., capital of Gallia co., O., 102 S. E. Columbus, 358 W. It is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Ohio r. It has a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 15 stores, 3 steam m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,686 inhabitants. Near the academy is a semi-globular mound, 18 or 20 rods in circumference, at its base, a monument of early times. The v. was organized in 1810. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,413; 1850, 2,228.

GALLO (CAPE), a headland of the N. coast of Sicily 7 m. N.N.W. Palermo.—II. (anc. *Acritas*), a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of the gov. Messenia.

GALLOON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Area upwards of 25,000 ac. Pop. 11,135, including the vill. of NEWTON BUTLER.

GALLOWAY, t., Atlantic co., N. J. Drained by Nacote cr. Surface even; soil sandy salt marsh on the S. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,208; 1850, 2,307.

GALLOWAY, p. o., La Salle co., Ill.

GALLOWAY, a district comprising the S.W. part of Scotland; viz., the co. Wigton & stewartry Kirkcudbright. The designation, though long used, implies no political jurisdiction. It gives the title of Earl to the Stewart family.

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), a bold rocky headland, forming the extreme S. point of Scotland, in lat. 54° 38′ 9″ N., lon. 5° 51′ 20″ W., having a light-house 325 feet above the sea.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a royal & parl. bor., co. & 19 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright, pa. Kells, finely situated on the Ken. Pop. 447. It is a poor ill built village, but unites with Wigton, Stranraer, & Whithorn in sending 1 member to H. of C. Kenmure castle stands in its vicinity.

GALLUM, p-o., Perry co., Ill., 166 S. Springfield, 848 W.

GALLUPSVILLE, p-o., Schoharie t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 27 W. Albany, 388 W.

GALLYHEAD, a prom. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, between the Bays of Ross & Clonakilty.

GALMIER (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, on the railroad between Andrezieux & Roanne, 12 m. E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,113. It has manufs. of lace & chamois leather, & the mineral spring of Fontfort (anc. *Aquæsegestæ*.)

GALOFARO, or CAPO DI FARO, *Charybdis*, a famous whirlpool immediately outside of the harbor of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily. Opposite to it on the coast of Italy is the rock of Scylla.

GALSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 14 m. N.N.E. Ayr, on the Irvine. Area of pa. about 23 sq. m. Pop. 4,392, mostly weavers. Loudon castle is in the vicinity. Pop. of the town, 1851, 2,538.

GALT, p. v., Dumfries North, Waterloo co., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of Grand r., 71 W. by S. Toronto. It contains 5 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—21 stores, a flouring m., a grist m., a woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, a paper fac., 2 axe fac., 2 tanneries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1852, 2,248 inhabitants.

GALTEE MOUNTAINS, Ireland, Munster, extend E. & W. for about 20 m., between Cahir in co. Tipperary, & Charleville, co. Limerick; celebrated for their picturesque beauty. Several peaks exceed in elevation 2,000 feet.

GALTRES FOREST, a tract in Engl., co. York, N. Riding, lying between Aldboro' & the city of York, formerly moor & forest, but now cultivated.

GALVESTON, county, Tex. Situated on the Gulf coast, & contains a land surface of 300 sq. ms. It comprehends the islands of Galveston, Pelican, and Deer, in Galveston bay; a portion of 180 sq. ms. on the W. side, & about 80 on the E. side of the bay. Surface level; soil light, of a darkish gray color, & on the S. largely intermixed with sand. The part W. of the bay has a thin soil of dark mould, resting on a bed of sand & shells. Capital, Galveston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,801; Ind. corn, 5,780 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,705; 1 iron foundry, 4 printing offices, 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $46,450; value of manufac. articles, $207,100; 1 library, 500 vols.; 8 churches; 9 acad., 398 pupils; 1 school, 45 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,529.

GALVESTON, p. v., Pittsylvania co., Va.

GALVESTON, city, port of entry, & capital, Galveston co., Tex., 255 S.E. Austin, 350 W. by N. of the S.W. pass. of the Mississippi r. Lat. 29° 18′ 32″ N., lon. 6° 44′ 38″ W. It is situated on the E. end of Galveston island, & is the great commercial emporium of Texas. It was settled in 1837, & now contains 2 court-houses (one for county & district courts, & one for U. S. courts), 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 colored congregation,—an Ursaline convent, 2 seminaries, a bank, cap. $300,000, a steam foundry, 4 printing offices issuing 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, & 1 weekly newspapers, 3 cotton presses, 50 stores, and 4,177 inhabitants. Tonnage, 1853, 6,173 tons.

GALVEZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. S.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,263. It has manufs. of serge.

GALVEZTON, v., Ascension pa., La. It is on the

S. side of the Iberville river, opposite the junction of Amite r.

GALWAY, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 36 N.N.W. Albany, 404 W. Surface undulating & hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by a branch of Kayaderosseras & by Chuctenunda creeks. The v. is delightfully situated, & contains 2 churches, an academy, 3 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 11 saw m., an acad., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,412; 1850, 2,158.

GALWAY, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having N. the cos. Mayo & Roscommon, E. Roscommon, King's co. & Tipperary, S. Clare & the Bay of Galway, & W. the Atlantic. Area, 1,565,726 ac., of which about 700,000 are mntn. & bog, 24,000 woodland, & 90,000 water. Inhabited houses, 1851, 49,302. Pop. 298,129. Surface in the W. includes the Lakes Corrib & Mask, & the district of Connemara, one of wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a sea coast deeply indented with inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat & fertile, but interspersed with bogs. Climate mild & humid. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the co. on the S.E., the Black river, & the Suck. Agriculture very backward. Principal crops, oats & potatoes; the land is better adapted for grazing & tillage. The breed of long-horned cattle is much esteemed. Estates mostly large. Tillage farms small, & farmhouses of the most wretched description. Average rent of land 12*s.* 1*d.* per acre. Fisheries valuable. Coarse linens and woollens are made here for home consumption. The Irish language is in many dists. universal. The co., which is the second in extent in Ireland, is divided into 2 Ridings, E. & W., & comprises 16 baronies and 116 pas. in the dioceses of Clonfert, Tuam, Kilmacdaugh, Elphin, & Killaloe. Chief towns, Galway (the cap.), Tuam, & Ballinasloe. Galway sends 4 mems. to H. of C.; two for the county, and two for the chief town.

GALWAY, a parl. & munic bor., seaport & market town, cap. above co., & co., of itself, at the mouth of the river, flowing from Lough Corrib into Galway Bay, 105 m. W. Dublin. Lat. 53° 15′ N., lon. 9° 3′ W. Area of bor. 628 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 2,551. Pop. 24,697. It is intersected by several branches of the river, & is very irregularly built, with streets mostly narrow & dirty; but from the number of its conventual structures, & antique stone houses, built around courts communicating by archways with the street, its general appearance is picturesque. It has two bridges (one erected in 1342), some remains of ancient fortress, a large collegiate church, founded in 1320, a modern Rom. Catholic cathed., numerous monasteries & nunneries, a college & a grammar school, a co. court-house, town-hall, town & county jail, 3 barracks, a county infirmary, a union work-house, a theatre, large flour ms., breweries & distilleries, a paper m., foundry, some fisheries carried on by the inhabitants of the suburbs of Claddagh, with considerable exports of corn, flour, bacon, fish, kelp, & marble. The harbor is furnished with docks admitting vessels of 500 tons burden, & a light-house has been erected on an island opposite its entrance. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. The bor. sends two members to House of Commons. It gives the title of viscount to a branch of the Arundel family. Galway was conquered, in 1232, by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. During the middle ages it had a flourishing trade with Spain, whence the Moorish character of its architecture. The town suffered greatly during the troubles of the 17th century.—*Galway Bay*, a large inlet of the Atlantic, W. coast of Ireland, between counties Galway & Clare. Length W. to E. 30 m.; average breadth 10 m. Opposite its entrance are the S. Arram islands. It is indented with numerous peninsulas, & studded with islets. Galway is the only town of importance on its shores.

GALWEN, a town of E. Africa, in the region south of Abyssinia, on a r., near lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 44° 35′ E. Pop. 9,000(?).

GAMACHES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, 14 miles S.W. Abbeville, on the Bresle. Pop. 1,273.

GAMBARA & GAMBARARO, two vills. of N. Italy; the former in deleg. & 19 m. S. Brescia; the latter in deleg. & 9 m. W. Venice.

GAMBATESA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 16 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,700.

GAMBIA (the *Stachir* of Ptolemy), a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 m. S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 16° 34′ W., after a W.N.W. course, estimated at upwards of 1,000 m. At its mouth it is about 4 m. across, but immediately within this its width is doubled, & a forty gun brig may ascend it for about 150 m. Vessels of 150 tons can reach the vicinity of Barraconda, lon. 13° 50′ W., where the navigation is stopped by falls. It has numerous affluents, & the Casamanza, which enters the Atlantic about 60 miles further S., is considered one of its arms.

GAMBIA, a British colony of W. Africa, consisting of the island St. Mary, with the town of Bathurst, &c., at the mouth of the river Gambia, & several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends to beyond M'Carthy island, in lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 14° 40′ W. Pop. 4,857. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in W. Africa, & has a flourishing trade. Exports, wax, hides, ivory, gold-dust, rice, palm oil, horns, & timber. Legislature composed of the Governor & the Legislative Council of 6 members. (*Salary of Governor & Commander in Chief* 1,000*l.*) Capital, St. Mary's.

GAMBIER, p-v., Pleasant t., Knox co., O., 56 N.E. Columbus, 371 W. It was laid out in 1826, in the centre of a tract of 4,000 acres, belonging to Kenyon College. This institution was founded in 1826, by funds obtained in England. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians, has a president & 4 professors, or other instructors, 160 alumni, 50 students, besides those in the preparatory department, & 8,720 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Connected with this institution is the Theological seminary of Ohio, founded in 1828, has a president & 3 professors, & 4,500 vols. in its libraries. The v. was named after Lord Gambier, & is beautifully situated on a high & level ridge of land, encompassed on 3 sides by Vernon r. It contains 4 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2 monthly publications, an academy, & 280 inhabitants. The buildings of Kenyon College are 4 in number, the principal of which is an elegant Gothic edifice of hewn stone, 190 feet long, & 4 stories high.

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 8′ S., lon. 134° 55′ W., consisting of 5 large islands & several small islets in a coral reef lagoon, & important as being (except Pitcairn island), the only known station between Chile & Tahiti, where good water is procurable.—II. a group, Spencer Gulf, S. Australia, Wedge island, the largest, being in lat. 35° 12′ S., lon. 136° 30′ E.

GAMBLE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga.

GAMBLE'S, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 156 W. Harrisburg, 212 W.

GAMBOLO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. & 18 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. of comm. 5,075.

GAME POINT, p-o., Stafford co., Va.

GAMLA (or OLD) KARLEBY, a town of Finland, læn & 68 m. N.E. Vasa, 1 m. from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2,000.—*New Karleby* is a maritime town, 45 m. N. E. Vasa.

GAMLINGAY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Polton. Area, 4,143 ac. Pop. 1,886.

GAMRIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, county Banff, with a vill. on the North Sea, 7 m. E.N.E. Banff. Pop. 5,285. On the coast here, are stupendous cliffs, perforated by caverns, and frequented by vast flocks of sea birds. In the pa. are the town Macduff & the vill. Gardenstown.

GAMRUN, a pa. of Persia. [GOMBROON.]

GAMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. S. East Retford. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 308.

GAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 4 m. S. Pau. Pop. 1,139. It has an active trade. Near it are mineral springs.

GANAREN, a pa. of England, co. Hereford. Area, 1,821 ac. Pop. 147.

GAND, a city of Belgium. [GHENT.]

GANDAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 62 m. N. Ahmednuggur.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswich, cap. circ. on the Gande, 36 m. S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 1,925; do. of circle 1852, 42,257.

GANDESA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. W.S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,316.

GANDIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. S.S.E. Va-

lencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,751. It stands in a fertile dist., has a fine collegiate church, college, & a palace of the Duke of Gandia, & is noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture silk, linens, & sugar.

GANDICOTTA, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, district & 43 m. N.W. Cuddapah, on Pennar, & formerly noted as a strong military post.

GANDINO, a market town of Lombardy, cap. dist., deleg. & 12 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,000.

GANDIOLLE, a vill. of W. Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal r., 10 m. S. Fort St. Louis, said to have 5,000 inhabitants, who trade in corn, &c.

GANEREW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. N. N.E. Monmouth. Area, 835 ac. Pop. 147.

GANGES, p-o., Richland co., O., 75 N.N.E. Columbus. 390 W.

GANGES, t., Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 246.

GANGES, the principal river of Hindostan, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the centre of the British presids. Bengal & Agra, almost in their entire length. It rises by two principal heads, Bhagirathi and Alakananda, in lat. 31° N., and lon. 7° E., from an immense mass of snow at an elevation of 15,000 feet; flows at first S.W. to Hurdwar, and thenceforward mostly E.S.E. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, its E.most arm uniting with the Megna or Brahmaputra, and its W. branch being the Hooghly riv. Total course estimated at 1,500 m. In its course it receives 11 affluents, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; the principal are the Jumna, Ramganga, Goomty, Gogra, Sone, Gunduck, Koose, Mahanuddy, & Teesta, which have courses varying from 300 to 600 m. in length. On its banks are numerous cities and towns. Between Hurdwar & Allahabad it is usually from 1 m. to 1¼ m. across; below which its breadth increases frequently to 3 m., & at 500 m. from the sea it is 30 feet in depth, and so continues to near its mouth, where, however, the quantity of deposit it brings down often forms bars and shoals. In the annual overflow of the river, when it is at its height in July and August, the waters rise to 32 feet. The annual deposit of mud at its delta is estimated at 6,000,000,000 cubic feet. It is crossed by no bridges after it leaves the mntns. The Ganges is the sacred river of the Hindoos, and is so called as flowing through *Gang*, the earth, to heaven.

GANGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant. near the lt. b. of the Herault, 25 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 4,590. It has a chamber of manufs., and factories of silk-gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine.

GANGI, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 9,350.

GANGOUTRI, a famous place of pilgrimage in N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in lat. 30° 59′ N., lon. 78° 56′ E. and 10,073 feet above the sea.

GANGPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Gundwana, cap. a chiefship, on the Braminy river, 70 m. N.E. Sumbhulpoor.

GANJEH, a town of Georgia. [ELIZABETOPOL.]

GANJAM, the most N. dist. of the presid. Madras, British India, on the Coromandel coast, having landward the dist. Vizagapatam and the presid. Bengal. Area, 3,700 sq. m. Pop. 588,079. Coast low; W. boundary hilly; intermediate surface fertile, and interspersed with extensive forests. Exports comprise rice, paddy, wheat, oil, seeds, sugar, and indigo, with muslin, woollen & silk fabrics. Principal towns, Ganjam, Munsoorcottah, Calingapatam, Chicacole, & Berhampoor.—II. (*Ganjam*), is the cap. above dist., on a river, near its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 90 m. S. W. Cuttack. It was formerly pop. & handsome, but has latterly decayed.

GANANOQUE, p-v., Leeds co., & t., Can W., 18 E. by N. from Kingston. Situated on the lt. b. of St. Lawrence, & contains 3 churches,—1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, a nail fac., and 1,000 inhabitants.

GANNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Andelot, 34 m. S.S.W. Moulins. Pop. 4,769. It was formerly fortified, and has a comm. college.

GANNONSVILLE, p-v., Jennings co., Ia.

GANOS, a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 44 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

GANSENDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, with a station on the N. railroad, 19 m. N.E. Vienna.

GANSEVOORT, p-v., Northumberland t., Saratoga co., N.Y., 49 N. Albany, 419 W., on the Saratoga and Washington r. r., 43 m. from Troy.

GANTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. S.S.W. Scarboro', on the r. r. thence to York. Area, 3,650 ac. Pop. 382.

GAN-WAY, a prov. of China. [NGAN-HOEI.]

GAP, p-o., Sadsbury t., Lancaster co., Pa., 54 S.E. Harrisburg, 114 W. Situated at the E. foot of the Mine Ridge, and on the Penn. r. r., 51 from Phila.

GAP, p-o., Walker co., Ala.

GAP, t., Montgomery co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 476.

GAP, *Vapincum*, a com. & town of France, cap. dep. H. Alpes, 46 m. S.S.E. Grenoble, on rt. b. of the Luie, 2,392 feet above the sea. Pop. 5,324. Town ill built; is surrounded by vineyards & avenues of walnut trees. It has a Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of the constable Lesdiguieres, a comm. college, normal school, & public library, a court-house, town-hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, and a large public reservoir constructed in 1832, before which time the town was ill supplied with water. Gap has manufs. of woollen, silk, & linen fabrics; and in its vicinity some marble quarries which were known to the Romans.

GAP CIVIL, p-o., Ashe co., N. C.

GAP CREEK, p-o., Ashe co., N. C.

GAP CREEK, p-o., Knox co., Tenn., 195 E. Nashville, 510 W.

GAP GROVE, p-o., Jo-Daviess county, Ill., 167 N. Springfield, 830 W.

GAP MILLS, p-o., Monroe co., Va.

GAP MILLS, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

GAP SPRINGS, p-o., Polk co., Ark.

GARA, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, at the junction of the cos. Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon, 13 m. W. Carrick. Area, 4,537 ac. It receives the Lung river on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

GARACHICO, a town of the isl. Teneriffe, on its N. coast. Pop. 2,500. It was nearly destroyed by a volc. eruption in 1705, before which, it was one of the most important places in the island.

GARAFAXRA, t., Wellington co., Can. W. Pop. 2,083.

GARBEIGH, a maritime prov. of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, enclosed landward by the provs. Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Keliough, and Mansurah. It is subdivided into 3 deps. and 7 arronds. Chief town, Mehallet-el Kebir.

GARBOLDISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. S.S.E. East-Harling. Area, 2,705 ac. Pop. 806.

GARD, a river of S. France, formed by the union of the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon d'Anduze, traverses the centre of the dep. Gard, in an E.S.E. direction, and joins the Rhone 5 m. N.E. Tarascon, after a course of 55 m.—*The Pont-de-Gard*, 10 m. N.E. Nimes, is an aqueduct bridge, celebrated as one of the most magnificent Roman remains in France.

GARD, a dep. of France, in the S., formed of part of the prov. of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, N. by the dep. Ardeche, W. by Lozere, Aveyron, & Herault, & S. for 10 m. by the Mediterranean, cap. Nimes. Area, 2,312 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 408,163. Climate mild & temperate, soil dry & arid, exposed to furious winds in the N., which is traversed by high mountains; in the S. numerous lakes & marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourle, Herault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Ceze and Gardon, affluents of the Rhone. The dep. is traversed by the canal from Beaucaire to Aigues-Mortes, and by a railroad from Alais to Beaucaire by Nimes, and from Nimes to Cete by Montpelier. It has mines of iron, coal, lead sulphur, & zinc. Numerous salt marshes & mineral springs. Corn is raised insufficient for home consumption, but wine, brandy, olive oil, & fruit are abundant. It is celebrated for white horses, and for a small breed of cattle. Silk worms are extensively reared. Chief manufs. silks, gloves and shawls. Medicinal and dyeing plants are largely exported. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. of Alais, Nimes, Uzes, and Le Vigan.

GARDA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. shore of the Lake of

Garda, on which it has small harb. Pop. with comm. 3,000. Formerly fortified.

GARDA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Benacus*, the largest lake of N. Italy, between lat 45° 26′ and 45° 56′ N., & longitude 10° 35′ and 10° 50′ E., enclosed by the delegs. Verona, Mantua, and Brescia, and the circ. Roverdo (Tyrol). Length N. to S. 35 m.; breadth from 2 to 10 m. Height above the sea 320 feet; greatest depth 951 feet. Its banks are bold on all sides, except the S. where the peninsula of Sirmio extends into it. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco river; and at its S. E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. Its waters have a remarkable dark blue color; and it contains fish in great variety, which form an important article of trade. In summer from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 feet, and like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the towns and vills. Peschiera, Riva, Gargnano, Salo, and Garda. Near its E. shore the battle of Rivoli was fought in 1796.

GARDAFUI (CAPE), Africa. [GUARDAFUI.]

GARDANNE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, arr. & 15 m. S. Aix. Pop. 2,020.

GARDE-FREINET (LA), a comm & v. of France, dep. Var, 15 S.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 1,641.

GARDELEGEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, cap. circ. on the Milde, reg, & 30 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 5,750. It has a normal school, & manufs. of woollens & cottons.

GARDEN, p-o., Athens co., O.

GARDEN GROVE, p-o., Decatur co., Iowa.

GARDEN PLAIN, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill.

GARDENSTON, a fishing v. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. E. Banff, pa. Gamrie, on the N. Sea.

GARDEN VALLEY, p-o., Smith co., Tex.

GAEDIKI, a t. of Europ. Turkey, Epirus, sanj. & 12 m. N. Delvino, on a steep acclivity, near the Belitza. Previously to 1812, it was a flourishing city, but it was then taken & mostly ruined by Ali Pasha.

GARDINER, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 6 S. Augusta, 594 W. Situated on the W. side of Kennebec r. Cobbesconte r. here enters the Kennebec, & for more than a mile has a continued succession of falls, affording an extensive water-power. The v. is situated on the rt. b. of the Kennebec r., on the Kennebec & Portland r. r., 53 m. from Portland. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a bank, an insurance office, 64 stores, 14 lumbering establishments, 2 tanneries, 6 paper fac., an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, a flouring m., a printing-office issuing a semi-weekly newspaper, a pottery, a spike fac., a trenail machine, a shingle machine fac., and 2,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 6 tanneries, a pottery, 5 grist m., 16 saw m., an academy, & 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,042; 1850, 6,486.

GARDINER'S BAY, N. Y., is a considerable expanse of water, at the E. end of Long Island, somewhat in a circular form, 8 miles in diameter, between Gardiner's Island & the mainland.

GARDINER CITY, p-v., Umpqua co., Oregon. Situated on the rt. b. of the Umpqua r., 4 m. from its entrance into the Pacific.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, N. Y., lies off the E. end of Long Island, & is 4 m. long & 2 wide. Settled by Lyon Gardiner, a Scotchman, in 1639, whose descendants still occupy it. It is highly cultivated.

GARDINER'S LAKE, p-o., New London co., Ct., 34 S.E. Hartford, 347 W.

GARDNER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 58 N.N.W. Boston, 418 W. Surface uneven; soil good for grazing. Drained by a branch of Miller's r., which affords good water power. Incorporated in 1785. It has a grist m., 8 saw m., a tannery, 10 chair fac., & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,260; 1850, 1,533. The Vermont and Massachusetts r. r. passes through it.

GARDNER, p-o., Morgan co., O., 92 E. Columbus, 314 W.

GARDNER'S BRIDGE, p-o., Martin co., N. C., 151 E. Raleigh, 275 W.

GARDNER'S MILLS, p-o., St. Clair co., Mo.

GARDNERSVILLE, p-o., Seward t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 47 W. Albany, 392 W.

GARDONE, a v. of N. Italy, deleg. & 10 m. N.N.W. Brescia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufacs. of fire-arms, jewellery, & silk goods.

GARD'S POINT, p-o., Wabash co., Ill.

GARENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 44.

GARESSIO, a t. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 16 m. S.S.E. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. with comm., 5,436.

GAREY'S FERRY, p-o., Durall co., Flor., on Black cr. of St. John's river.

GARFAGNANA, a dist. of N. Italy, Modena, and formed of the upper valley of Serchio. Area, 155 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 37,897. Chief town, Castelnuovo-di-Garfagnana.

GARFORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. S.E. Leeds. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 1,335.

GARGANO, *Garganus*, a mntn. peninsula of Naples, prov. Capitanata, extending for about 30 m. into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 m. Monte Calvo, or Gargano, is a limestone mass, 5,295 ft. in height.

GARGARUS (Turk. *Kaz-dagh*), a mntn. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 10 m. N.W. Adramyti. It is the most elevated summit of the range of Ida, 4,955 ft. in height, & like Etna, subdivided into a triple zone of cultivated land, forests, & snow.

GARGNANO, a v. of N. Italy, deleg. & 23 m. E.N.E. Brescia, cap. dist., on the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop of comm., 4,000.

GARGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ miles W.N.W. Skipton. Area, 11,615 ac. Pop. of the town, 1831, 1,214. Here are the remains of a Roman villa.

GARGUNNOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. W. Stirling. Pop. 754.

GARIEP, a riv. of S. Africa. [ORANGE RIVER.]

GARIGLIANO, *Liris*, riv., Naples, rises about 5 m. S. E. Tagliacozzo, flows generally S.E. through the provs. Abruzzo Ult. II. & T. di Lavoro, turns W. & enters the Mediterranean, 9 m. E. Gaeta, after a course of 75 m. Affls., the Sacco & Melfa.

GARIOCH, an inland dist. of Scotl., co Aberdeen, comprising 150 sq. m., & including 15 pas. in the centre of the co. Its mountains bound several fertile valleys.

GARLAND, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 98 N.N.E. Augusta, 693 W. Soil fertile, well adapted to grain. Drained by head branches of Kanduskeag stream. Incorporated in 1811. It has a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,065; 1850, 1,247.

GARLAND, p-o., Warren co., Pa.

GARLAND'S, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 85 N.N.W. Richmond, 135 W.

GARLANDSVILLE, p-o., Jasper co., Miss., 94 E.S. E. Jackson, 972 W.

GARLASCO, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., 23 m. S.E. Novara. Pop., with comm., 5,436. The Austrians crossed the Po near it in their invasion of Piedmont, March, 1849.

GARLIESTON, a small seaport town of Scotl., co. & 5 m. S.S.E. Wigton, pa. Sorbie, on a small bay of same name. Pop. 656. The bay affords excellent anchorage and the harbor admits large vessels. A Liverpool steamer touches here. In the vicinity is the seat of the E. of Galloway.

GARLIN, a comm. & t. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. arr., 18 m. N.N.E. Pau. Pop. 1,510.

GARMON'S MILLS, p-o., Cabarras co., N. C.

GARMOUTH, a small seaport town of Scotl., co. Elgin, pa. Speymouth, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 m. N. Fochabers. Pop. 604. It has exports of grain and of timber, floated down the Spey, with a valuable salmon fishery.

GARNACHE (LA), a comm. & v. of France, dep Vendée, 17 m. N. Les Sables. Pop. 2,743.

GARNAVILLE, p-v., Clayton co., Iowa, 86 N. Iowa city. It contains a Roman Catholic church & about 50 inhabitants.

GARNER'S FORD, p-o., Cleveland co., N. C.

GARNETTSVILLE, p-v., Mead co., Ky., 83 m. W. Frankfort, 623 W.

GARNKIRK, a sta. on the r. r. between Glasgow & Edinburgh, Scotl., co. Lanark, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Glasgow. The Glasgow & Garnkirk branch of the Caledonian line, the first r. r. formed in Scotland, was opened 27th Sept. 1831.

GARNOCK, a small r. of Scotl., co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, joins the Irvine r. near its mouth, after a course of 12 miles.

GARNSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. N. Pruss., circ.

& 8 m. S. Marienwerder, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 1,985.

GAROGA, p-t., Fulton co., N.Y., 54 W.N.W. Albany, 4 m. W. Situated on Garoga cr., (a good mill stream,) & contains 2 saw m. & 589 inhabs.

GAROMNA, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, about 6 N. the South Arran Isles. Area, about 2¼ sq. m.

GARONNE, *Garumna*, a riv. of France, rises in the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the v. of Pont-du-Roi, & passes in the deps. H. Garonne, St. Beat, Montrejeau, St. Martory, & Cazeres, where its natural navigation commences; Carbonne, Muret, Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi; in the dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, Agen, Port St. Marie, Tornneins & Marmande; in the dep. Gironde, La Réole, St. Macaire, Langon, Bordeaux, & Blaye. At Blaye the river loses its name, & assumes that of the Gironde [GIRONDE], which it receives at its junction with the Dordogne, at Bec d'Ambez. Length, 300 m. Chief affls. on right, Salat, Ariege, Tarn, Lot, Dorpt, & Dordogne; on left, Neste, Gers, Bayse, & Giron. The Garonne is subject to overflow, on account of the general flatness of its banks; its bed is variable, its navigation difficult, & often interrupted by low water. The Canal du Midi connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean.

GARONNE (HAUTE), a dep. of the S. of France, on the frontiers of Spain; formed of parts of the old provs. of Gascogne & Languedoc, cap. Toulouse. It is bounded E. by deps. Ariege, Aude, & Tarn; N. by Tarn-et-Garonne; & W. Gers & H. Pyrenees. Area, 2,488 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 480,794. Climate very mild, & among the most agreeable in France; surface very elevated in S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenees, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the dep. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affls. The Canal du Midi traverses the dep. for 26 m., & a second, called the Lateral Canal, is in course of execution. Minerals important, but unavailable from difficulty of access; the principal mines are of lead, copper, antimony, iron, and zinc; excellent marble is produced, & there are numerous mineral springs & salt marshes. Pasturage rich; cattle rearing is an important branch of industry in the mntnous. districts. Corn & wine are raised much beyond consumption, & form chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, & oranges are grown; mules are extensively reared & exported to Spain. Manufs. various, include iron & steel wares, leather, cotton, & linen goods, porcelain, chemical products, mathematical instruments, & straw hats. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. The dep. is divided into the four arronds., St. Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, & Villefranche-de-Lauragais.

GAROO, GARDTOP, or GARTOP, a vill. or station of the Chinese Empire, S. Tibet, near a source of the Indus, in lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 80° 21′ E.; elev. 16,000 feet. It is a collection of a few houses, with a number of felt tents pitched beside them in summer; an active trade is then carried on in the exchange of tea, shawl-wool, & other products of China & Tibet, for those of Cashmere & India.

GARRAGILL, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. & 3 m. S.E. Aldstone. Pop. 1,443, employed in extensive lead mines.

GARRARD, county, Ky. Situated a little E. of the central part of the state. Area, 235 sq. ms. Kentucky r. runs on its N. border, Dicks r. runs on its S.W., and Paint Lick cr. on its N.E. border. Surface diversified; soil highly productive. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $540,613; Ind. corn, 973,875 bush. produced; oats, 169,940; tobacco, 50,150 pounds; wool, 30,255;—35 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 3 tanneries, 26 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches; 2 acad., 115 pupils. Pop. 1840, 10,480; 1850, 10,287.

GARRATTSVILLE, p-o., New Lisbon t., Otsego co., N. Y., 88 W. Albany, 349 W.

GARRETTSBURG, p-v., Christian co., Ky., 224 S. W. Frankfort, 748 W.

GARRETTSVILLE, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

GARRETTSVILLE, p-v., Nelson t., Portage co., O., 86 N.E. Columbus, 349 W.

GARRIOTT'S LANDING, p. o., Trimble co., Ky.

GARRISONS, p. o. & depôt, Putnam co., N. Y. Situated on the left bank of the Hudson r., and is the depôt on the Hudson River r. r. for passengers to and from West Point, which is situated on the opposite side of the river.

GARRISON SIDE, a pa. of Engl., co. York (E. R.) Area, 80 ac. Pop. 195.

GARRISONVILLE, p. o., Stafford co., Va.

GARRISTOWN, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area, 5,345 ac. Pop. 2,420.

GARROBILLAS, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.N.W. Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 4,434. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

GARROTTE, p. o., Tuolumne co., Cal.

GARROW MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Further India, between lat. 25° & 26° N., & lon. 90° & 92° E., bounding the valley of the Brahmaputra on the S. & E., & surrounded by the territories of Assam, Bengal, & Jynteah. This region rises to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, & is inhabited by an independent people, who bring their surplus produce, mostly raw cotton, into the adjacent Bengal districts, where they exchange it for other kinds of merchandise.

GARRY ISLAND, Arctic O., Brit. N. A., is off the mouth of Mackenzie riv. Lat. 69° 30′ N., lon. 135° W.—*Garry Lake*, Brit. N. A., is in lat. 66° N., lon. 99° 30′ W., & receives Black's river from the W.

GARRY (LOCH), a small lake of Scotland, co. Perth, in the wild dist. of Athole Forest. The river Garry, flowing from the above lake, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 20 m., joins the Tummel, above 5 m. S.E. Blair-Athol.

GARRY OWEN, p. o., Jackson co., Iowa.

GARSDALE, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, parish and 6 miles E.S.E. Sedbergh. Pop. 709.

GARSDON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Malmesbury, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Area, 1,136 ac. Pop. 207.

GARSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. S.E. Oxford. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 635.

GARSTANG, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 11 m. S. Lancaster, on the Wyre, & on the Lancaster & Preston r. r. & canal. Area of pa. 31,403 ac. Pop. 7,465, employed in cotton & worsted mills and calico print works. Pop. of town 909. Mkt., Thursday. Garstang has petty sessions, & is head of a poor-law union. In the vicinity are the ruins of Greenhalgh castle, garrisoned for King Charles I. by the Earl of Derby in 1643.

GARSTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, on the Mersey, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Liverpool. Pop. 2,756, partly employed in large salt works.—II. a pa., co. Berks, 2¼ m. S.E. Lambourne. Area, 4,342 ac. Pop. 623. [GARVESTON.]

GARTAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.N.W. Letterkenny. Area, 44,124 ac., mostly mntnous. Pop. 2,080.—*Lough Gartan* is about 2 miles in length.

GARTEMPE, or GARDEMPE, a river of Central France, which, after a course at first W. & then N., through the deps. Creuse, H. Vienne, & Vienne, joins the Creuse, 25 m. E.N.E. Poitiers, after a course of 120 m., but of little importance.

GARTH, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llanfalon, 5 m. N.N.W. Caerphilly.—II. a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Montgomery, pa. Guildsfield, 2 m. N.N.W. Welshpool.

GARTHBEIBIO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 8 m. W.N.W. Llanfoir. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 355.

GARTHBRENGY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 3 miles N. Brecon. Area, 2,001 ac. Pop. 189.

GARTHBY, t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Pop. 141.

GARTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,714 ac. Pop. 132.

GARTLY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen & Banff, E. Huntly. Area about 33 sq. m. Pop. 990. It has slate quarries, & ruins of an old castle.

GARTON, two pas. of England, co. York, E. Riding.—I. on the N. Sea, 12 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area, 1,797 ac. Pop. 212. Grimston-Garth, the seat of the descendants of Sylvester de Grimston, standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, is a large castellated edifice finely situated in this pa.—II. (*on the Wolds*), 3 m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Area, 4,380 ac. Pop. 531.

GARVAGH, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 9 m. S. Coleraine. Pop. 851. It gives the tile of baron to the Canning family, who own the town, & whose seat is adjacent.

GARVAGHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster co., Down, 4 m. S.S.E. Dromore. Area, 10,000 ac. Pop. 5,063.

GARVALD (BARA), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Haddington. Pop. 869. Here are the ruins of Yester castle.

GARVESTONE, or GARSTON, a pa., England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 386.

GARVOCK, a pa. of Scotland, county Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 457.

GARWAY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. N. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 3,625 ac. Pop. 590.

GARYSBURGH, p-v., Northampton co., N. C., 98 N.E. Raleigh, 201 W. Situated at the junction of the Petersburg r. r. with the Seabord and Roanoke r. r.

GARYSVILLE, p. v., Prince George co., Va., 38 S.E. Richmond, 157 W. Situated on a small stream entering James r. It has an Episcopal & a Methodist church, & 350 inhabitants.

GARZ, two towns of Prussia, prov. Pomerania.—I. reg. & 16 m. S.S.W. Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 3,800. Manufs. cotton & woollen cloths & hosiery.—II. on the isl. Rügen, in the Baltic, reg. & 10 m. E. Stralsund. Pop. 1,650.

GASCOGNE (GASCONY), an old prov. of France, near its S.W. extremity, now forming the deps. Landes, Gers, H. Pyrenees, & part of B. Pyrenees. It was a dependency of Guienne, & its cap. was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.—*Golfe de Gascogne*, a gulf of the Atlantic. [BISCAY (BAY OF).]

GASCONADE, r., Mo., rises in Wright & Texas cos., & after a course of 140 miles, affording extensive water power, enters the Missouri on the S. side, in Gasconade co., 100 ms. from its mouth.

GASCONADE, county, Mo. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. The surface is uneven and broken; but on the level land the soil is good, & on the rivers very fertile. Iron ore & sulphur are found in abundance, & saltpetre in caves. Limestone, & a good substitute for burr, used in millstones, are found. Drained by branches of Gasconade river & Bourbeuse cr. Capital, Herman. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $92,597; wheat, 20,427 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 190,913; oats, 26,269; wool, 5,081 pounds;—1 grist m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd; 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper & 1 monthly publication;—3 churches; 2 acad., 72 pupils; 3 schools, 73 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,330; 1850, 4,996. (*Osage county taken from it in* 1842.)

GASCONADE, v., Gasconade co., Mo. It contains a Roman Catholic church & about 50 inhabitants.

GAS FACTORY, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

GASK, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 10 miles W.S.W. Perth. In it are the village Clathey, & some Roman remains.

GASKILL, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 603.

GASKO, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 50 m. S.E. Mostar, said to have 800 houses & an active trade.

GASPAR, a small isl. of Malay Archip., in Gaspar Strait, a passage from 50 to 60 m. across, between the isls. Bangka & Billiton.—*Gaspar Grande* is a petty isl. in the Gulf of Paria, S. Amer., near the N.W. extrem. of Trinidad.

GASPARILLA SOUND, Flor., extends from Clini inlet on the W. coast of the peninsula, 6 miles to Charlotte bay, & is about 2 miles wide. Clini inlet into this sound has four feet of water, & Gasparilla inlet has 6 feet of water on the bar.

GASPÉ, county, Can E. Situated in the extreme E. point S. of the St. Lawrence r., & has the Gulf of St. Lawrence on its E. border. Area, 4,053 sq. m. Drained by St. Anne, Magdelaine, Dartmouth, York, St. John's, & Mal Bay rivers, & numerous smaller streams; & by the head branches of Great Bonaventure & Cascapediac rivers. Surface mountainous, with exceedingly fertile vallies. Capital, Perce. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 4,149; sheep, 5,543; swine, 2,597; horses, 826; wheat, 3,418 bush. produced; rye, 1,242; barley, 10,850; oats, 9,962; potatoes, 69,114; peas, 1,148; tobacco, 41 pounds; wool, 11,920; 14 grist m., 19 saw m. Pop. 10,904.

GASPÉ, cape, Can. E., is in lat. 48° 45′ N., lon. 64° 10′ W., at its E. extremity, forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 18 m. in length, by 6 m. across, & forming a safe harbor. An important cod & whale fishery is established of its shores.

GASPÉ BASIN, p. v., York t., Gaspé co., Can. E. Situated on the S. side of Gaspé bay.

GASPÉ, N. BAY, t., Gaspé co., Can. E. Situated on the N. side of the bay. Pop. 1851, 248.

GASPÉ, S. BAY, t., Gaspé co., Can. E., lies between the N.W. arm & the S.W. arm of Gaspé bay & Dartmouth & York rivers. Pop. 443.

GASPÉR, t., Preble co., O. Pop. 1840, 836; 1850, 908.

GASPERINA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 11 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,600.

GASPORT, p. v., Royalton t., Niagara co., N. Y. It is on the Erie canal, & contains a church, 3 stores, and about 100 inhabitants. Here are several mineral springs; the gas which escapes from them ignites from a torch, & burns freely.

GASSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 47 m. S.E. Frankfort, on the Lubst. Pop. 990.

GASSINO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,597.

GASTEIN, or WILDBAD GASTEIN, a vill. and watering-place, Austria, in the Inn valley, circ. & 49 m. S. Salzburg, 3,000 feet above the sea. Here are several hotels & well-frequented mineral springs, temp. 110° Fahr. [HOF-GASTEIN.]

GASTEL (NEW & OLD), two contiguous vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. W. Breda. United pop. 2,917.

GASTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. E. S.E. Thetford. Area, 864 ac. Pop. 103.

GASTON, county, N. C. Situated on the south border of the state. Area, 275 sq. ms. Drained by Catawba r. & branches. Surface undulating, slope to the S.; soil fertile. Capital, Dallas. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $212,838; wheat, 51,762 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 329,377; cotton, 535 bales; tobacco, 95 pounds; value of gold produced, $97,786.—7 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $194,300; value of manufac. articles, $135,796;—20 churches; 40 sch., 1,520 scholars. Pop. 1850, 8,073. (*Taken from Lincoln* 1848.)

GASTON, p-v., Northampton co., N. C., 87 N.E. Raleigh, 201 W. Situated on the left bank of Roanoke r., at the termination of the Gaston & Raleigh r. r. It contains 350 inhabitants.

GASTON, p-v., Sumter co., Ala., 112 W. Montgomery, 907 W.

GASTON, p. v., Atchison co., Mo., 220 N.W. Jefferson city.

GASTÛNI, or GASTOUNI, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Elis, 9 m. S.E. Cape Klarentza.—The *Gulf of Gastuni* is a bay, opposite Zante, between Capes Kurnia & Skaphidia, & receiving the river Iliaco (anc. *Peneus*.)

GATA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 65 m. N. W. Caceres, on the river Gata, an affl. of the Alagon. Pop. 2,004.—II. (*Cape* anc. *Charidemum Promont*), on the Mediterranean, bounding the bay of Almeria E. Lat. 36° 44′ N., lon. 2° 10′ E.—III. (*Sierra de*), a mntn. range of Spain & Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus & Douro rivs., & the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura & Leon.

GATCOMBE, a pa., Isle of Wight, England, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 1,392 ac. Pop. 360.

GATE HELMSLEY, a pa. of Engl., York (N. R.). Area, 520 ac. Pop. 293.

GATEHOUSE, a munic. bor., riv.-port, & mkt. town of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, pas. Anwoth & Girthon, on the Fleet, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 5 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,750. It is a neat town; has a branch bank, news-room, with some manufs. of cotton, soap, & tan works. The riv. is navigable for vessels of 180 tons. A canal of about 1 m. in length abridges the length of navigation about one-half, by means of which about 170 ac. of land have been reclaimed from the river. Mkt., Sat. In the vicinity is Cally-house, built of polished granite, with fine collection of paintings & sculpture.

GATELEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. W. Fulsham. Area, 1,490 ac. Pop. 138.

GATES, county, N. C. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, bordering on the state of Va. Area, 353 sq. ms. Chowan r. runs on its S.W. border, & Blackwater r. on its W. Capital, Gatesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $151,080; wheat, 4,204 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 310,138; cotton, 28 bales;—8 flour-

ing m., 3 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $24,400; value of manufac. articles, $35,900; —13 churches; 10 sch., 210 pupils; 12 sch., 520 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,161; 1850, 8,426.

GATES, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 3 W. Rochester, 225 W.N.W. Albany, 372 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy, gravelly, & clay loam. It has a tannery, 10 sch., —. Pop. 1840, 1,728; 1850, 2,005.

GATES, v., Nelson co., Ky. It contains a Roman Catholic church & about 50 inhabitants.

GATES, p. o., Newton co., Mo.

GATESHEAD, a parl. & munic. bor. & pa. of Engl., co. Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. Area of pa. 3,320 ac. Pop. 1851, 25,568, employed in extensive glass, iron, & coal works. The town is chiefly inhabited by artisans & pitmen; it possesses a fine anc. church & chapel, & an anc. hospital for poor brethren, refounded by James I., 24 churches, —7 Episcopal, 15 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic. Gateshead is connected by railr. with Carlisle, S. Shields, Sunderland, & Durham. It is head of a poor-law union. It sends 1 member to H. of C.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a pa. adjoining the above, (of which it originally formed part.) Area, 3,255 ac. Pop. 24,856. Its grindstones are exported to all parts of the globe.

GATESIDE, a vill of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 4 m. S.E. Paisley. Pop. 673.

GATES' MILLS, p-v., Mayfield t., Cuyahoga co., O., 159 N.N.E. Columbus, 347 W. Situated on Chagrin r. Organized in 1835. It has a fulling m., a carding machine, & 125 inhabitants.

GATESVILLE, p-v., capital of Gates co., N. C., 214 E.N.E. Raleigh, 253 W. Situated at the forks of Bennett's cr., a small branch of Chowan r. It contains a court house, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

GATINAIS, an old div. of France, dependent on the provs. Orleannais & Isle of France, and now subdivided among the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nievre, & Yonne.

GATINARA, or Gattinara, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 22 m. N.W. Vercelli, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 4,701.

GATO, GATTO, or AGATTON, a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which town it is distant 15 m. S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin river, and accessible to vessels of 60 tons. It is said to be more populous than Benin, but is unhealthy, & here Belzoni died of dysentery in 1823.

GATSHINA, a town of Russia, gov. & 30 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, and has an imperial palace, with extensive parks, Greek, Luth., & R. Cath. churches; a foundling asylum, subsidiary to that of St. Petersburg, a porcelain fac., & a school of agriculture.

GATTEVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,308. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the penins. of Cotentin, called Raz-de-Gatteville.

GATTON, a vill. & pa., & formerly a parl. bor. of Engl., co. Surrey, 9 m. S.S.W. Croydon. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 172.

GATTONSIDE, a vill. of Scotl. [Melrose.]

GATUN, a river of the isthmus of Panama, Central America, rises in the mountains E. Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres river at the vill. Gatun, 8 m. from the Caribbean Sea.

GAUALGESHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Selz, 3 m. W. Ober. Ingelheim, with a castle. Pop. 1,862.

GAUDENS (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. arrond., on a hill, near lt. b. of the Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 55 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 3,007. It has one of the most anc. churches in France, a comm. college, & manufs. of serge & tape; sawing, fulling, & paper mills; & an active trade in agricultural produce.—Sta. *Gaudenzio* is a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. & 21 m. E.N.E. Florence, with a foundling asylum & manufs. of woollens.

GAU-EL-KEBIR, *Antæopolis*, a vill. of Egypt, with the remains of a temple on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 m. S.E. Siout.

GAUIR, a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Etive, & enters Loch Rannoch, co. Perth.

GAUKARNA, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 21 m. N.W. Onore, with about 500 houses.

GAULBY, or GALBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 mi. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 108.

GAULEY, r., Va., rises on the W. side of the Alleghany mountains, & flowing a little S. of W., falls into Great Kanawha r. on the N. side, a little above the great falls.

GAULEY BRIDGE, p-v., Fayette co., Va., 277 W. Richmond, 314 W. Situated at the falls of the Great Kanawha r. The r. is here 500 yards wide, and has a perpendicular fall of 22 feet. The Kanawha is navigable to this point. It has 2 stores, 1 flouring m., & 2 saw m. The scenery around is exceedingly wild and picturesque.

GAULNA, a hill fort & town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 103 m. E.S.E. Surat, taken by the British in 1804, & finally ceded to the British in 1818.

GAULTIER (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,622.

GAU-ODERNHEIM, a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Selz, 15 m. S. Mayence. Pop. 1,514.

GAURIAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.S.E. Blaye. Pop. 1,774.

GAURITZ, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka & Olifants rivers, & separating the dists. George & Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a tortuous S. course of 50 m. It is rapid, & liable to sudden inundations.

GAUZIN, a town of Spain, prov. & 53 m. W.S.W. Malaga, in the Ronda mountains, commanding a fine view over Gibraltar & the sea to the African coast. Pop. 4,815. Manufs. leather.

GAUSSON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Loudeac. Pop. 2,328.

GAUTBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,444 ac. Pop. 99.

GAUTULCO, a harbor of Oaxaca, Mex., 110 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific.

GAVARDO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 1,900.

GAVARNIE, a frontier hamlet of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 34 m. S. Tarbes, 4,378 feet above the sea, with mineral springs, an inn, & near it a magnificent amphitheatre called the circus, or valley of Gavarnie (or Marboré). It is situated on a small stream called Gave-de-Pau, which, falling over a height of 11,600 ft., forms the fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe.

GAVE ("water"), the generic name of every stream in the French Pyrenees deps., the principal of which are—I. & II. (*G. d'Aspe* & *d'Ossau*), B. Pyrénées, rise near the Pic-du-Midi, & unite near Oleron, to form the Gave d'Oleron. Length of G. d'Aspe 30 m.; of G. d'Osson 30 m.—III. (*G. de Pau*), rises in Spain, near M. Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavarnie, & the deps. H. & B. Pyrénées, & joins the Adour, 15 m. E.N.E. Bayonne, after a course of 110 m. Principal affluent, the G. d'Oleron. The towns Luz, Argellez, Pau, & Orthes, are on its banks.

GAVERS, p. o., Columbiana co., O.

GAVI, a fortified town of the Sard. Sta., prov. & 5 m. S. Novi, cap. mand., on the route between Genoa & Alessandria. Pop. with comm. 5,702.

GAVINO (SAN), a comm. & vill. of the island Sardinia, 29 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1838 2,622.

GAVIRATE, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. & 18 m. W.N.W. Como, on the Lake Varese. Pop. 2,100.

GAVIA, a mntn. of Brazil, prov. & S.W. Rio de Janeiro.—II. *G. la Grande* & *G. la Chica*), 2 vills. of Spain, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Granada.

GAVIAON, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 30 m. W.N.W. Portalegre. Pop. 1,117.

GAVELLO, a market town of N. Italy, deleg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Rovigo. Pop. 2,000.

GAVRAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.S.E. Coutances. Pop. 1,057.

GAVRILOVSA, a large vill. of Russia, gov. & 30 m. N. Vladimir. It has a breeding stud.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, dist. Barnaul.

GAVRIOS, a river of Greece. [Cephissus.]

GAWCOTT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Bucks, pa. & 2 m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Pop. 619.

GAWELGHUR, a hill fortress of Hindostan, Nizam's

dom., cap. a dist., 14 m. N.W. Ellichpoor, formerly considered very strong, but in 1803 stormed & taken by the Duke of Wellington.

GAWSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Area, 5,442 ac. Pop. 788.

GAYA, or GAYAH, a city of British India, presid. Bengal, prov., dist. & 43 m. S.W. Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges. Pop. has been estimated at 36,000 (the Bengal Gazetteer states 100,000); it is very variable, often being augmented by many thousand pilgrims. It consists of the old city, on an eminence, inhabited by many Brahmins, & considered a town of great sanctity, & Sahibgunge, the trading quarter, regularly & well laid out, on the river's bank. Some silk & cotton manufs. are carried on here, & the town has well supplied markets, & is noted for its stone-cutters. Buddha-Gaya (which see), in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the place whence the Buddhic religion emanated; but at Gaya proper the Brahminical faith reigns supreme, & here is a remarkable temple of Vishnu.

GAYA, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 17 m. S. W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,922, of whom 500 are Jews.

GAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. N.E. Kington. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 277.

GAYHEAD, p-o., Greene co., N. Y., 39 S.W. Albany, 351 W.

GAY HEAD, the W. point of Martha's Vineyard I., Mass. Lat. 41° 20′ 54″ N., lon. 70° 49′ 48″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It is 39 miles from Sankatey Head light, 48 from Montauk Point light, & 30 from Point Judith. It is a bold bluff point, on which the lighthouse is built. The light is revolving, elevated 191 ft. above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 20 nautical miles. Lighthouse erected in 1791.

GAY HILL, p. o., Washington co., Tex.

GAYHURST, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N. W. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 88.

GAYLESVILLE, p-v., Cherokee co., Ala., 150 N. by E. Montgomery, 672 W. Situated on the W. side of the Coosa r.

GAYLORD'S BRIDGE, p-o., Litchfield co., Conn., 58 W. Hartford, 315 W.

GAYSPORT, t., Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 590.

GAY'S RIVER, p. v., Halifax co., N. S., 35 m. N.E. Halifax, on a small stream entering the Shubenecadie on its left bank.

GAYSVILLE, p-v., Windsor co., Vt., 39 S. by E. Montpelier, 478 W.

GAYTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. King's-Lynn. Area, 3,272 ac. Pop. 862. —II. co. Northampton, 4¼ m. N. Towcester. Area, 1,711 ac. Pop. 421.—III. co. & 5 m. N.W. Stafford. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 264.—IV. (*Le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Alford. Area, 2,166 ac. Pop. 326.—V. (*Le Wold*), same co., 6 m. S.W. Louth. Area, 1,139 ac. Pop. 114.—VI. (*Thorpe*), co. Norfolk, 8¼ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area, 2,355 ac. Pop. 197.

GAYWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ¼ m. E. King's-Lynn. Area, 2,495 ac. Pop. 1,338.

GAZA (Arabic *Guzzeh*), a city of Palestine, cap. pash., about 2 m. from the Mediterranean, & 48 m. S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 29 N., lon. 34° 29′ E. Pop. probably 15,000 or 16,000 (*Robinson*). It is an open town, partly built of stone, but mostly of earth & unbaked bricks, at the foot of a low round hill, the site of the ancient city. It has some manufs. of soap & cotton fabrics, with bazaars much better supplied than those of Jerusalem, & it is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt & Syria. Gaza is mentioned very early in Holy Writ (Genesis x. 19). It was one of the chief cities of the Philistines, & it appears to have always remained a place of some importance; but it has very scanty remains of antiquity. Gaza was also a name of the Atropatenian Ecbatana, Persia, prov. Azerbijan, identified by Major Robinson with TAKHTI SOLEIMAN.

GAZELEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S. Newmarket. Area, 5,899 ac. Pop. 900.

GAZUOLO, or GAZZUOLO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. W.N.W. Mantua. Pop. 2,000.—*Gazzaniga*, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Bergamo.

GAZZO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 8 m. N.N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 1,660.

GDOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 120 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Odovka. Pop. 1,000.—II. (or *Gdow*), a small town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 13 m. W.S.W. Bochnia.

GÉANT, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4¼ m. N.E. Mont Blanc, 13,099 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Géant is 11,146 feet in elevation.

GEARSVILLE, p. o., White co., Texas.

GEASHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 7¼ m. N.W. Portarlington. Area, 55,057 ac., of which a large portion is bog. Pop. 10,077. Here are the ruins of a castle, heroically defended by Lady Digby during the civil war in 1641.

GEAUGA, county, O. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. The soil is fertile, and heavily timbered. Watered by the head branches of Cuyahoga & Chagrin rivers. Iron ore is abundant. Capital, Chardon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $555,912; wheat, 37,096 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 258,430; oats, 172,943; wool, 184,719 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 2 woollen fac.; 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $49,-175; value of manufactured articles, $87,322; 19 libraries, 4,600 vols.;—40 churches; 1 academy, 225 pupils; 234 schools, 4,336 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,297; 1850, 17,827.

GEB ("mountain"), is an Arabian prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia & Africa, as Geb-el-Dokhan, "mountain of smoke" (ancient *Porphyrites Mons*), in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, about lat. 27° 18′ N., lon. 30° 18′ E., with extensive ruins, & vast porphyry quarries.

GEBA, a river & town of W. Africa. [JEBA.]

GEBESEE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 11 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. 2,009.

GEBHARDSDORF (ALT, or OLD), a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. of horn & wooden wares.

GEBY, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo-passage, on the equator, lon. 129° 30′ E. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 3 m.

GEDDES, p. t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 133 W. Albany. It lies at the head of, & along the W. shore of Onondaga Lake, with a surface sloping toward the lake. The v. is on the Erie canal & Central railr., & on the Syracuse & Oswego rail r., 2 miles W. from Syracuse. It was incorporated in 1832, & contains a church, 6 stores, 2 carriage fac., 51 extensive salt manufacturing establishments, & about 1,200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,011. (*See Syracuse.*)

GEDDING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 521 ac. Pop. 163.

GEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5¼ miles E.N.E. Bothwell. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 837. In the reign of Henry II., a parliament was held here.

GEDERN, a vill. of Central Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 9 m. E.S.E. Nidda. Pop. 2,000.

GEDLING, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Area, 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,922.

GEDNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Area, 25,257 ac. Pop. 2,519. The church is a beautiful antique structure.

GEELONG, a township of colony Victoria, South Australia, comprising 5 contiguous vills., at the head of the W. arm of Port Philip, 40 m. S.W. Melbourne, with which it has constant communication by steam. Pop. 1846, 2,065. It has an increasing trade in wool & grain, though large vessels cannot approach it within 7 m. The riv. Barwon flows past its W. border to the S. Ocean.

GEERTRUIDENBERG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.N.E. Breda, and immediately S. the Biesbosch. Pop. 1,625. It has a small harb., & active salmon & sturgeon fisheries. Taken by Prince Maurice in 1595.

GEESE CREEK, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 572.

GEFLE, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, at the mouth of the Gefle river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 m. N.N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 8,086. The r. here separates into three arms, enclosing two islands, on which, and on either bank, the town is situated. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets, an excellent harbor lined by a long jetty, & having a depth of 18 feet near the shore. Principal edifices, an old castle, now the government-house, the council-house, high school, lazaretto, & hospitals. It has ship-yards, sugar refiner-

ies, tanneries, & manufs. of sail-cloth, linen & woollen fabrics.

GEFLEBORG, a maritime læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° and 62° 20′ N., & lon. 15° & 17° 30′ E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia, & on other sides the læns Upsala, Westeras, Fahlun, Ostersund, & Hernosand. Area, 7,561 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 119,175. Surface mountainous only in the W.; lakes very numerous; principal rivers the Liusne, Woxna, and Dal Elf: principal towns Gefle, Soderhamn, and Huddiksvall.

GEIB (Hungarian *Hibbe*, or *Hyhy*), a market town of N. Hungary, circ. Liptau, on the Waag, 106 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,240.

GEIBUZEH (anc. *Dacibyza*), a large maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf & 32 m. W. of Nicomedia, on a hill, with a handsome mosque, & various remains of antiquity.

GEIGER'S MILLS, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 62 E. Harrisburg, 140 W.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. on the Wurm. Pop. 1,507, including the vill. of Hunshofen, on opposite side of river. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, tobacco, & chicory.

GEISA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 24 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, on the Ulster. Pop. 1,787.

GEISENHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 2,509. It has an active trade in wines.

GEISLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, at the foot of Rauhe-Alp, 17 m. N.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 2,231. It has a paper mill, & manufs. of horn, copper, & iron wares.

GEISPOLZHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,166. It has manufs. of starch & tape.

GEITHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 3,089.

GELDERLAND, Netherlands. [GUELDERLAND.]

GELDERMALSEM and GELDROP, two vills. of Netherlands; the former, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Thiel. Pop. 1,569; the latter, prov. N. Brabant, 23 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-duc, with an old castle, and 1,730 inhabitants.

GELDERN (French *Guelders*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 17 m. S.W. Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. 3,648. It was founded in 1097, and was the residence of the sovereigns of Guelders till 1343. Its fortifications were razed in 1764.

GELDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 24 m. N.W. Beccles. Area, 820 ac. Pop. 419.

GELEEN, a pa. & vill. of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,065.

GELENAU, or GELNAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 3 m. N.E. Thum. Pop. 4,221.

GELLAH, two towns of N. Africa.—I. a fortress, Algeria, prov. & 105 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Tunis frontier.—II. dom. & 20 m. N. Tunis, said to be the ancient *Castra Corneliana*.

GELLI-GAER, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Area, 16,573 ac. Pop. 3,807.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. & 14 m. E.N.E. Hanau, cap. circ., on the Kinzig. Pop. with suburbs 4,334. It has a paper mill, manufs. of tobacco, and brandy distilleries. On an island in the river here, is the castle Burghausen; and near the town are the remains of a palace of Barbarossa.

GELVERDEH, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 60 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh, in a ravine, each side of which is here burrowed with large caves.

GELVES, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 3 m. W.S.W. Sevilla, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,654.

GEMARKE, a town of Rhen. Prussia, in the centre of the dist. Barmen. Pop. 2,430. [BARMEN.]

GEMBLOUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Namur, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Sambre. Pop. 2,317. Manufs. of cutlery formerly important. It had in former times a famous Benedict. abbey. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1794.

GEMENOS, a comm. & vill. of S. France, dep. B. du Rhone, 12 m. E. Marseille. Pop. 1,835.

GEMERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,600, who manuf. fine linen fabrics.

GEMINI (SAN), a mkt. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 13 m. S.W. Spoleto. Pop. 1,200.

GEMME and GEMMES (STE.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*d'Andigné*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,189.—II. (*le Richard*), dep. Mayenne, 20 m. N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,589.—III. (*sur Loire*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,115.

GEMMI (pron. *Ghemmi*), a remarkable mntn. pass across the Alps in Switzerland, between the cants. Bern and Valais, about 24 m. S. Thun, 7,595 feet above the level of the sea.

GEMONA, a market town of N. Italy, circ. & 15 m. N.N.W. Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. 4,800. It has an active transit trade.

GEMOZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., 13 m. S. Saintes. Pop. 2,590.

GEMÜND, several small towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 23 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. on an affl. of the Roer. Pop. 900, engaged in woollen weaving, tanning, & in iron and lead mines.—II. (or *Gmeund*), Carinthia, circ. & 26 m. N.N.W. Villach, on an affl. of the Drave. Pop., with adjacent mining hamlets, 3,600.—III. Lower Austria, 73 m. W.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohem. frontier.—Gemünd is also the name of 3 vills. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 22 m. S.E. Anspach. [GMUND.]

GEMÜNDEN, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Mayn, where joined by the Saale, 21 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,543.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, 15 m. N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,430. [GMUNDEN.]

GENAPPE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Dyle, 17 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 1,800. Near this vill. various military actions took place in 1815.

GENARGENTU, the loftiest mntn. range of Sardinia, near the centre of the isl. Its principal summit rises to 7,000 feet above the sea.

GENARO, or GENNARO (MONTE), a mntn. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 21 m. N.E. Rome, 4,185 feet in height, & one of the loftiest of the hills bounding the Campagna di Roma on the E.

GENDRINGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., on the Alt-Yssel, 22 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 4,827.

GENEGANSTLET, p-o., Greene t., Chenango co., N. Y., 122 W. Albany, 316 W.

GENEMUIDEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, near the Zuyder Zee, 8 m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,200, actively engaged in manufs. of matting.

GENERAC, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Gard, 7 m. S. Nimes. Pop. 1,944.

GENERAL WAYNE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

GENESEE, r., N. Y., rises in Potter co., Pa., and passing into the state of New York, pursues a northwardly course to Lake Ontario. Its whole course is about 145 ms., 125 of which are in the state of New York. At Rochester, within the distance of 3 miles, it descends by several falls & rapids 226 feet, affording an immense water power. It is navigable for steamboats 4 ms. to Carthage, & above the falls at Rochester, it is boatable for about 20 ms. The Genesee Valley canal passes along & near this river, & is fed by it for a great distance. In the town of Portage, Livingston co., are three falls, one of 60, one of 90, & one of 110 feet, within the space of 2 miles. Along the r. for 3 miles are perpendicular walls of stone 400 feet high, to which depth the r. has worn a channel in the solid rock.

GENESEE, county, N. Y. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 473 sq. ms. The surface is gently undulating, & the soil is chiefly sandy or gravelly loam, very fertile, adapted alike to grass & to grain. Drained by Allen's Black, & Tonawanda crs. Iron ore, water limestone, & salt springs are found. Capital, Batavia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,245,431; wheat, 734,051 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 390,424; oats, 310,282; potatoes, 181,364; wool, 369,957 pounds;—18 flouring & grist mills, 5 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 44 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newsp. pub.; 157 libraries, 2,827 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $468,150; value of manufac. articles, $932,304;—49 churches; 4 acad., 741 pupils; 182 schools, 8,790 scholars. Pop. 1840, 59,587, then including Wyoming co. Pop. 1850, 28,488.

GENESEE, county, Mich., central in the N.E. part

of the state. Area, 648 sq. ms. The surface is rolling, & the soil a fertile sandy loam. Watered by Flint & Shiawassee rivers, the former of which affords good water power. Capital, Flint. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,828; wheat, 134,021 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 128,326; oats, 84,334; wool, 78,804 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 8 libraries, 1,361 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $112,825; value of manufac. articles, $184,777;—4 churches: 102 schools, 3,876 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,268; 1850, 12,031.

GENESEE, t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 20 S.W. Angelica, 280 W. by N. Albany. Surface elevated and broken; soil sandy loam. Watered by Little Genesee & Swan creeks. It has 7 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 578; 1850, 672.

GENESEE, t., Potter co., Pa. Drained by Genesee r., & has a Roman Catholic church, a grist m., a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 127; 1850, 301.

GENESEE, p-v., Genesee co., Mich., 65 N.W. Detroit, 589 W. Situated on Flint r., & contains 75 inhabitants.

GENESEE, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis. Drained by branches of Fox r. The v. is on the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, 28 m. W. from Milwaukee. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—a flouring m., a saw m., a woollen fac, & 250 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1840, 238; 1850, 1,289.

GENESEE FALLS, t., Wyoming co., N.Y. Drained by the Genesee r. which forms its E. boundary. The *Genesee Falls* in the N. part of the t., extends for a distance of 2 miles; there are 3 distinct falls of 60, 90, & 110 feet, the waters pass through a perpendicular chasm in places of 400 feet in depth, forming many picturesque views. Surface of the t. high & rolling; soil fertile. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,322, (*taken from Portage in* 1846.)

GENESEE FORT, p-o., Potter co., Pa., 171 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 287 W.

GENESEE GROVE, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill.

GENESEO, p-t., capital of Livingston co., N. Y., 230 W. Albany, 347 W. Surface consists of elevated terraces & valleys; soil fertile, particularly on the Genesee r. Drained by small tributaries of the Genesee r. The v. is situated on elevated table land, half a mile E. of Genesee r. Incorporated in 1832. It contains a court house, jail, fire-proof county clerk's office;—4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian, —2 banks, the Livingston co. high school, which has a large 3 story brick building, 10 stores; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a flouring m., a saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,892; 1850, 2,958.

GENESEO, p-v., Henry co., Ill., 146 N.N.W. Springfield, 875 W. Situated on a small branch of Green river.

GENEST (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arrond. & 6 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 1,072.—*Genestelle* is a vill., dep. Ardèche, arrond & 9 m. W. Privas. Pop. 1,975.

GENEST (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France. —I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. W. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,385. It has 12 annual fairs.—II. (*Champanelle*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 2,126.—III. (*Lerpt*), dep. Loire, arrond. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,308.—IV. (*Malifaux*), cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. S.S.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 3,666.

GENEVA, p-v., Seneca t., Ontario co., N.Y. Beautifully situated at the northern extremity of Seneca Lake, & on the Auburn & Canandaigua branch of the Central r. r., 200 W. from Albany, & 120 E. from Buffalo. In the N. part of the v. the land rises gradually from the landing place on the lake shore, until it attains a commanding elevation; and along this part are the principal business situations; toward the S. part of the v. a street runs along the high bank of the lake, from which is a delightful view of it & the surrounding country. Incorporated in 1812. It contains 8 churches, —1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 3 printing offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers, 50 stores, a steam flouring m., a saw m., 2 furnaces & 5,000 inhabitants. Hobart Free College, incorporated in 1825, has a president, 5 acad. prof., a tutor, & 70 students. Besides the college library, there are 2 society libraries of about 6,500 vols., each a cabinet of minerals, philosophical and ample chemical apparatus. Geneva Med. College was established in 1834, and in 1841 liberally endowed with funds by the state for the erection of buildings, &c. It has a dean, register, 6 professors, and 175 students. Steamboats ply daily on the lake to Jefferson, at the head of the lake, touching at the intermediate places.

GENEVA, p-v., Talbot co., Ga., on Muscogee r. r.

GENEVA, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 195 N.E. Columbus, 350 W. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie. The v. on the Cleveland & Erie r. r., contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 3 stores, a steam saw m., and 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,215; 1850, 1,358.

GENEVA, t., Jennings co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,770.

GENEVA, p-v., & capital Kane co., Ill., 41 W.S.W. Springfield, 821 W. Situated on the left bank of Fox r., & contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 911 inhabitants.

GENEVA, p-t., Walworth co., Wis., 75 S.E. Madison, 790 W. Drained by Geneva cr. and branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is situated at the outlet of Geneva Lake, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several mills, & 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,557.

GENEVA, p-v., Coffee co., Ala. Situated at the forks of Choctawhatchie r.

GENEVA, (Fr. *Geneve*, Germ. *Genf*, Ital. *Ginevra*), a walled town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, 83 m. S.W. Bern, finely situated on the Rhone, at its outlet from the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Lat. of old observatory 46° 12′ N., lon. 6° 9′ 5″ E. Elev. 1,230 ft. Mean tem. of year 52°.7; winter 34°; sum. 66° .4 Fahr. Geneva, the most populous and industrious town in Switzerland, is the seat of the central administration of the canton, & has a Gothic cathedral, a university academy, founded by Calvin in 1368, with a faculty of theology, laws, sciences, & letters; a college with 16 professors & teachers, school of arts & manufs., a public library of 40,000 vols., & a large collection of curious MSS., a botanic garden, begun by de Candolle in 1816, observatory, museum of natural history, Calvinist, Lutheran, & Roman Catholic churches, & a synagogue. Many learned societies & benevolent institutions. The Rhone divides the town into 2 parts, the smaller portion on rt. b. is called the *Quartier St. Gervais*, the principal seat of trade; between them is "the island," a favorite promenade, with a statue of Rousseau, & commanding a fine view of the lake, connected with the town by several bridges. A hydraulic machine raises the water of the Rhone for the supply of the public fountains. The principal manufs. of Geneva are watches, musical boxes, chronometers, mathematical instruments, jewellery, cutlery, firearms, & musical instruments. The manuf. of watches employs 3,000 workmen, the annual produce being 100,000 watches, nearly all gold. Geneva has an excellent quay along the river, an active transit trade on the lake, & steam conveyances with Villeneuve, Coppet, Nyon, Rolles, Ouchy, & Vevey. Few towns of its extent have produced, or adopted, so many learned men, as Geneva; among these are Calvin, Beza, Cranmer, Lesage, Saussure, de Luc, Lefort, Necker, and Rousseau. John Knox was long a resident here. Geneva, one of the chief towns of the Allobroges in the time of Cæsar, was subject to the Romans till the beginning of the 5th century. It was cap. of the 2d kingdom of Bourgogne till 1034, & was under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany till the beginning of the 16th cent. Calvin introduced the reformation here in 1535, & from that time Geneva, a free city, was considered the chief seat of Calvinism. It was taken by the French in 1798, & formed, till 1813, cap. of the dep. Leman in the French Empire. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic confed.—The *Canton of Geneva* is composed of the former republic of Geneva & part of the county of Gex in Savoy, bounded N. by the cant. Vaud, S. by Savoy, E. by the Lake of Geneva, & W. by France (dep. Ain.) Area, 91 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 63,932, of whom 34,212 Protestants, & 29,764 Catholics. Surface undulating, but not mntnous.; soil fertile & well cultivated. Climate mild & healthy. In 1843, 7,258 persons, men, women, & children, were employed in the canton in

watch making & jewellery.—II. (*Lake of*, or *Lake Lemans*, Germ. *Genfer-See*, anc *Lacus Lemanus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland & the Sardinian sta. It is crescent-shaped; length 45 m.; breadth from 1 to 9½ m.; area 82 sq. m.; height above the sea 1,230 feet; & greatest depth near its E. Extremity 984 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., & receives the Drause, Venoge, & other small rivs. Its waters have a peculiar deep blue color, are very transparent, & contain a great variety of fish; it is never wholly frozen over; & it is subject to *seiches*, or remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last only about 25 minutes. Its banks are highly picturesque, the S. being bold & lofty, & the N. undulating & richly cultivated. Steam navigation was introduced in 1823.

GENEVA BAY, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

GENEVIEVE, v., St. Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 958.

GENEVIEVE, t., St. Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,258.

GENEVIEVE (STE.), two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Espalion. Pop. 1,889.—II. dep. Oise, arrond & 11 m. S.S.E. Beauvais, with extensive manufs. of toys. Pop. 1,124.

GENEVRE (MONT), one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French dep. H. Alpes & the Sard. prov. Susa, 11,614 ft. in elevation. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon, at an elevation of 6,560 feet. Sheep pasture near summit in summer.

GENGENBACH, a walled town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 5 m. N.N.W. Zell. Pop. 2,400; until 1809, it was a free imperial town.

GENGOUX (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Macon. Pop. 1,602.

GENIES & GENIEZ (ST.), sev. comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, 7 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. Pop. 1,457.—II. (*de Malgoirès*), Gard, 11 m. S.W. Uzes. Pop. 1,308.—III. a town, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 m. E.N.E. Rodez. Pop. 3,019. It has manufs. of coarse woollen hosiery & leather.

GENIL, or XENIL, a river of Spain, Andalucia, joins the Guadalquivir, 33 m. S.W. Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 m., through the provs. Granada, Cordova, & Sevilla. The cities Granada, Loja, & Ecija, are on its banks.

GENILLE, GENIS, & GENISSAC, three comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 22 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 1,954.—II. dep. Dordogne, 23 m. E.N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,429.—III. dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux, with 1,115 inhabitants, & a small port on the Dordogne.

GENIS (ST.), several comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., cap. cant., 6 m. W.N.W. W. Jonzac. Pop. 963.—II. (*Hiersac*), a vill., dep. Charente, 9 m. N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,410.—III. (*Laval*), a town, dep. Rhône, 5 m. S. Lyon, on the r. r. thence to St. Etienne. Pop. 1,950. It has manufs. of fine carpets, paper hangings, colors, ink, buttons, and other articles, for which Lyon is the chief mart.—IV. (*Terre-Noire*), a vill., dep. Loire, arrond. & 12 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,452.—*St. Genix* is a vill. of Savoy, on the French frontier, 14 m. W. Chambery, cap. mand., on the Guiers. Pop. 1,786.

GENITO, p-v., Powhatan co., Va., 28 W. Richmond, 145 W. It has a store & 6 dwellings.

GENLIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop. 969.

GENNES, several comms. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Angers, on lt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,727.

GENNESARETH (LAKE OF). [TIBERIAS.]

GENNYS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Area, 5,516 ac. Pop. 649.

GENOA, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 161 W. Albany, 319 W. Situated on Big Salmon creek. The v. has 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., & 250 inhabitants. There are in the town a fulling mill, 2 tanneries, 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,593; 1850, 2,566.

GENOA, p-t., Delaware co., O., 23 N. Columbus, 401 W. Situated in the S. part of the county, and has a saw mill, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,193; 1850, 1,309.

GENOA, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 48 W.N.W. Detroit, 549 W. It has a a flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 504; 1850, 754.

GENOA, p. v., Christian co., Ky.

GENOA, p-v., De Kalb co., Ill., 217 N.N.E. Springfield, 788 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 605.

GENOA, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

GENOA (Ital. *Genova*, Fr. *Genes*, anc. *Genua*), a famous fortified seaport city of N. Italy, Sard. sta., cap. div., at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, Mediterranean, 79 m. S.E. Turin. Lat. of light-house 44° 24′ 18″ N., lon. 8° 54′ 24″ E. Pop. 1848, 100,382. Mean temp. of year 75° .1; winter 47° .3; summer 75° .1 Fahr. The port, protected seaward by two vast moles, is surrounded landward by the city; which extends up the slope of a mountain amphitheatre, successively enclosed by two series of walls, outside of which are numerous elegant country houses; the whole embraced by a line of detached forts & outworks, crowning the hills for a circuit of about 7 m. In the older part of the city the streets are steep & very narrow, but in the newer portions broad & strait; & they are generally clean, well paved, & lined by lofty & magnificent edifices. Genoa has justly acquired the title "*la Superba*," for, though possessing fewer remains of anc. splendor than Venice, it exhibits more wealth & comfort. Among its principal edifices are the Doria-Pamfili, the Royal Ducal, Brignole, Durazzo, Serra, Spinola, Balbi, Pallavicini, & numerous other fine palaces, all rich in choice works of art; the cathedral, a gorgeous Saraceno-Gothic structure of the 11th century, numerous other handsome churches (though many were destroyed by the French), the university, with a large library & botanic garden, the *Albergo de Poveri*, a vast asylum for about 1,600 poor persons, two other large hospitals, 15 *conservatorie*, or female asylums, numerous convents, the exchange, bank of St. George, one of the most ancient & celebrated in Europe, arsenal, light-house, quays, & a bridge over a part of the city. Genoa is an archbp's see, the residence of a general commandant, & the seat of an admiralty council, and a tribunal & chamber of commerce. It has a royal college, a naval & various other schools, & important manufactures of velvet, silks, damask thrown silk, paper, soap, &c., with marble, alabaster, & coral works. It is a free port, & the great entrepôt of a large extent of country, the produce of which, comprising olive oil, rice, fruits, cheese, rags, steel, &c., with manufactured goods, form the chief exports. Principal imports, cotton and woollen stuffs, cotton wool from Egypt, corn, salt, fish, colonial & Baltic produce, hardwares and tin plates from England, wool, tobacco, lead, wax, &c. From the 11th down to the 18th century, Genoa was, with some interruptions, the cap. of a famous commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant & on the shores of the Black Sea; but the annals of which are marked by the greatest turbulence. It was taken by the French in 1797, and ceded to the King of Sardinia in 1815. Pop. of prov. 1848, exclusive of the city, 184,851.—II. (*Gulf of*), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica, and S. of the Sar. sta., forming an angle, near the summit of which Genoa is situated. It receives numerous small rivers. The Gulf of Spezzia is its chief inlet.

GENOA CROSS ROADS, p-o., Delaware co., O.

GENOIX (ST.), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6¼ m. S.E. Courtrai. Pop. 3,648.

GENOLHAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, 17 m. N.N.W. Alais. Pop. 1,491.

GENSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, 31 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,305.

GENTHIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.E. Magdeburg, cap. 2d circ. of Jerichow, on the Plauen canal, & with a sta. on the Berlin & Magdeburg r. r. Pop. 2,340.

GENTILLY, r., Can. E., a small tributary of the St. Lawrence river.

GENTILLY, p-v., & Seignory, Nicolet co., Can. E., 75 W. by S. Quebec. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., & 200 inhabitants. The seignory extends along the St. Lawrence 7 m., & is drained by R. Gentilly. Pop. 1851, 2,498.

GENTILLY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. & 4 m. N.E. Sceaux, on the Bievre, S. of Paris. Pop. 7,759. The comm. comprises the vill. of *Bicêtre*, celebrated for its vast castle, serving as an hospital for 5,000 super-annuated & imbecile old men, & a prison for 2,000 culprits, mostly destined for the hulks. This

edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen spinning, & various manufs. It has a well, sunk in the rock, 183 feet deep. Near this is the new fort of Bicêtre.

GENTRY, county, Mo., situated in the N.W. part of the state, & contains 500 sq. ms. Watered by the W. fork of Grand r. Capital, Gentry C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $97,826; wheat, 17,045 bush. produced; Indian corn, 160,523; oats, 23,864; wool, 11,582 pounds;—2 libraries, 400 vols. Pop. 1850, 4,248.

GENTRY, C. H., Gentry co., Mo., 168 N.W. Jefferson city. Situated on the east fork of Grand r., & contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

GENTRYVILLE, p-v., Spencer co., Ia. It has a store & about 100 inhabitants.

GENTRYVILLE, v., Gentry co., Mo., 157 N.W. Jefferson city. Situated on the left bank of the W. fork of Grand r., & has 126 inhabitants.

GENTSVILLE, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 106 W. Columbia, 534 W.

GENTSVILLE, p-o., Walton co., Flor.

GENZANO, or GENSANO, two towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., comarca, & 18 m. S.E. Rome, on the Appian Way. Pop. 1833, 4,622. It is picturesque, & has some good streets, fine avenues of elms, a palace of the Duke of Cesarini, a Capuchin convent, & a modern cathedral with a fine altar-piece. An annual festival here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano*, from the streets being then strewn with flowers, is frequented by numerous visitors from Rome, &c.—II. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,150.

GEOIRE (ST.) a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 4,583.

GEORG-AM-LEE (ST.), a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, immediately N.E. Baireuth, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1,800. It has a noble residence, a park, an abbey, manufactures of porcelain & marble works.

GEORGE, lake, or Horicon, N. Y., separates Warren from Washington counties, lying partly in both, & has its outlet into Lake Champlain. It is 230 feet above the Hudson river, & is 36 ms. long, & from 2 to 3 wide, & is said to have as many islands as there are days in the year. In picturesque scenery, it is unsurpassed. On account of the purity of its waters, the French called it Lac Sacrament, the bottom being visible to the depth of 30 or 40 feet. Its shores contain the remains of several old forts, memorable in the French & revolutionary wars. A steamboat plies regularly on the lake. Its outlet affords good water power.

GEORGE, a marit. dist. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having S. the Ocean, & W. the dists. Zwellendam & Worcester, N. Beaufort, & E. Uitenhage. Area, 4,032 sq. miles. Pop. 9,193. It is traversed by the Outeniqua mntns., & by Olifant's river, an affl. of the Gauritz; which latter r. forms its W. boundary. Cap. George Town.

GEORGE (FORT), a fortress of Scotl., co. & 10 m. N.N.E. Inverness, pa. Ardersier, on a peninsula of the Moray Firth, built in 1747, at a cost of 160,000*l*. Lat. 57° 35′ 1″ N., lon. 4° 4′ 2″ W. It covers 10 Scotch acres of ground, is the most regular & complete fortification in Gt. Britain, & commands the entrance into the Moray Firth.

GEORGE (LAKE), Florida, on the course of the riv. St. John. Length, 17 m.; breadth, 5 m.—II. a lake, New South Wales, co. Argyle. Length, N. to S., 18 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. It is surrounded by rocky heights, & is upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea.

GEORGE'S, t., Fayette co., Pa. It lies on the western slope of Laurel ridge. Drained by George's cr., & has a tannery, 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,371; 1850, 2,536.

GEORGE'S CREEK, p-o., Massac co., Ill.

GEORGE'S MILLS, p-o., Sullivan co., N. H.

GEORGE'S STORE, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

GEORGE (ST.), one of the principal of the Bermuda Isls., N. E. Bermuda, is strongly fortified, & forms the chief military depôt in the Bermudas.—The town of same name, on its S. coast, has a large harbor defended by several forts.—II. an isl. of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola. Length E. to W., 22 m.; breadth, 5 m. St. George's Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 6 to 10 m. across.—III. an isl., Brit. Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the riv. Belize.—IV. one of the Pribylov Isls., Behring Sea. It is granitic, & rises to 300 feet in height.

GEORGE (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. E. Bristol. Area, 1,831 ac. Pop. 8,905.

GEORGE (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 1,058 ac. Pop. 240.

GEORGE (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh. Pop. 452.

GEORGE (ST.), a riv., Maine, enters the Atlantic near Warren, 28 m. S.S.W. Penobscot, after a S.ward course of 35 m.; the lower portion of which is navigable for large vessels. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St. George's Islands.—*St. George's Bank* is in the Atlantic, off the E. coast of the United States.—*Cape St. George* is the name of headlands in Thessaly, Rhodes, Kerguelen's Land, & New Ireland.—*St. George* is the name of a pa. in Jamaica, co. Surrey, N. of Kingston, and of several other pas. in the British W. India Islands.

GEORGE, or GEORGES (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*de Lusençon*), dep. Aveyron, arr. & cant. Milhau. Pop. 1,693.—II. (*Butavent*), dep. & 3 m. W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,174.—III. (*d'Aulnay*), dep. Calvados, arr. & 16 m. N.E. Vire. Pop. 1,625.—IV. (*de Mons*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. W.N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,409.—V. (*de Montaigu*), dep. Vendée, 18 m. N. Napoleonville. Pop. 2,129.—VI. (*de Noine*), dep. Deux-Sevres, 12 m. S. Parthenay. Pop. 1,526.—VII. (*de Reintembault*), a market town, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N. Fougères. Pop. 3,315.—VIII. (*de Reneins*), a v. dep. Rhône, 4 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 2,555.—IX. (*de Rouelley*) dep. Manche, 12 m. E.S.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,667.—X. (*d'Esperance*), a market town, dep. Isere, 9 m. E.N.E. Vienne. Pop. 2,248.—XI. (*d'Oleron*), a vill., dep. Charente Inf., 15 m. N.W. Marennes. Pop. 4,251.—XII. (*en Couzan*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,047.—XIII. (*le Gaultier*), dep. Sarthe, arr. & 22 m. W. Mamers. Pop. 1,439.—XIV. (*les Baillargeaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,028.—XV. (*te Pouge*), dep. Creuse, 10 m. E.N.E. Bourganeuf. Pop. 1,400.—XVI. (*sur Cher*), dep. Loire-et-Cher, arr. Blois. Pop. 1,976.—XVII. (*sur Erve*), dep. Mayenne, arr. & 22 m. E.N.E. Laval. Pop. 1,301.—XVIII. (*sur Loire*), a market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,532.

GEORGE (GULF OF ST.), an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, E. Patagonia, between lat. 45° & 47° S., and lon. 65° & 67° W.

GEORGEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area, 4,229 ac. Pop. 971.

GEORGEN (ST.), a town of Austrian Croatia, 18 m. N.E. Belovar, with a fortress, & 1,500 inhabitants.—II. a vill. on the Adriatic, 5 m. S. Zeng.—III. a town of Hungary. [GYÖRGY ST.]

GEORGENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Kreuzberg. Pop. 1,703, who manuf. cotton, hosiery, &c.—II. a vill. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 617.

GEORGE-NYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. South-Molton. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 292.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL (ST.), is that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of Engl. from Ireland, extending from the isl. of Holyhead to St. David's, & from Dublin to Wexford. Breadth varies from 40 to 70 miles.

GEORGESVILLE, p-v., Pleasant t., Franklin co., O., 13 S.W. Columbus, 406 W. Organized in 1816. Situated on Little Darby cr., & in the immediate vicinity, just above its mouth, are a grist mill and a saw mill.

GEORGETOWN, dist., S. C. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 825 sq. m. Santee r. runs on its S. border. Watered by Great Pedee and Waccamaw rivers, which enter Winyaw bay. The surface is level, & to some extent marshy, but the soil is very productive. Capital, Georgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $235,147; Indian corn, 136,312 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 209,800; rice, 46,765,040 pounds; cotton, 81 bales;—6 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 2 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly and 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufacs., $43,500; value of manufactured articles, $68,519;—26 churches; 16 acad., 281 pupils; 12 schs., 170 scholars; 1 library, 5,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 18,274; 1850, 20,647.

GEORGETOWN, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 50 m. S. Augusta, 590 W. It consists of two considerable isls.,

at the mouth of the Kennebec r., which runs on the W., & Sheepscot r. on the E., with the Atlantic on the S. Incorporated in 1716. It has excellent harbors, and is considerably engaged in navigation & the fisheries. An unsuccessful attempt was made to form a settlement in this place, by the Plymouth co., in 1607, but it was abandoned the next year. It has a grist m., 10 saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,356; 1850, 1,121.

GEORGETOWN, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 31 N. by E. Boston, 464 W. Organized from Rowley, in 1838. Drained by a branch of Parker's river. The vill. is pleasantly situated on the Newburyport r. r., & contains a bank, several extensive boot & shoe manufactories, tanneries, &c. There are in the t. 9 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., and 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 2,052.

GEORGETOWN, p. o., Fairfield co., Conn.

GEORGETOWN, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 112 W. by N. Albany, 348 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by head branches of Ostelic r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—a tannery, a grist mill, a saw mill, and 300 inhabitants. There are in the town a fulling mill, a tannery, a grist m., 10 saw mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,130; 1850, 1,411.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., Burlington co., N. J.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., Green t., Beaver co., Pa., 241 W. by N. Harrisburg, 267 W. Situated on the N. side of Mill cr., on the S. side of Ohio r.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., capital of Sussex co., Del., 41 E. of S. Dover, 135 W. Situated between the sources of Nanticoke & Indian rivers. It contains a court-house, a church, an academy, a bank, & about 300 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., Mercer co., Pa., (p. o. called Sandy Creek) It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—and about 300 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., Northumberland co., Pa. (p. o. called Dalmatia) It is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., 15 ms. below Sunbury, & contains about 400 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, city & port of entry, Washington co., District of Columbia, on the left bank of the Potomac r., 200 miles from its mouth, & 2 miles W. of Washington city, from which it is separated by Rock creek, over which are 2 bridges. Pop. 1840, 7,312; 1850, 8,366; 1854, 10,000. The situation is pleasant, commanding a fine view of the Potomac r., the city of Washington, & of the adjacent country; & it contains many elegant buildings & country seats. It has 2 banks, a market-house, a steam grist m. & saw m., several academies, 7 churches,—2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 colored Methodist,—& a Roman Catholic college, with 2 spacious brick edifices, finely situated, founded in 1789, which has a president & 10 professors, & 9 teachers of ancient & modern languages, mathematics, &c., 100 alumni, 180 students, & 23,250 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is near the last of July. It was authorized by congress, in 1815, to confer degrees. There is also a nunnery, called the Convent of Visitation, founded 1798, which contains 56 professed sisters; & attached to which is a large academy for females, which generally contains 100 young ladies, instructed by the nuns. The Chesapeake & Ohio canal passes through this place, & extends from Alexandria, Va., to Cumberland, Md. There is a weekly and tri-weekly newspaper published here. Tonnage 1853, 32,393 tons.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., port of entry & capital of Georgetown district, S. C., 152 E.S.E. Columbia, 488 W. Situated on the W. side of Winyaw bay, at the entrance of Sampit cr. It contains a court house, jail, bank, an academy, 5 churches,—2 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—35 stores, 2 printing offices issuing a weekly & a semi-weekly newspaper, & 1,628 inhabitants. The harbor admits vessels requiring 11 feet of water, & the trade of an extensive back country is opened to it by the rivers which flow into Winyaw bay. Tonnage 1853, 42,653 tons.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., Randolph co., Ga. Situated on the E. bank of Chattahoochee r.

GEORGETOWN, p-vl, capital of Brown co., O. It is situated in Pleasant t., 1 m. from White Oak cr., 7¼ ms. from the Ohio r., 107 S.S.W. Columbus, 466 W. It has a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 New Light, & 1 Presbyterian,—12 stores, 2 tanneries, a brewery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, various mechanic shops, & 618 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, v., Harrison co., O. Pop. 1850, 160.

GEORGETOWN, p. t., Ottawa co., Mich. Drained by Black r. Pop. 1850, 196.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., Floyd co., Ia., 130 S. Indianapolis, 609 W. Situated on a branch of Indian creek. There are in the t. 4 saw m. Pop. 1,198.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., Vermilion co., Ill., 140 E. Springfield, 667 W. Situated on the N. side of Little Vermilion r.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., La Fayette co., Wis.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., capital of Pettis co., Mo., 67 W. Jefferson city, 1,003 W. Situated on the E. side of the south fork of La Mine r. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., Monroe co., Iowa.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., capital of Scott co., Ky., 17 E. Frankfort, 525 W. Situated on the N. branch of Elkhorn r., a tributary of Kentucky r. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 African Baptist,—an academy, 2 seminaries, 26 stores, 2 woollen fac., 2 bagging & rope fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & a monthly publication, & 1,800 inhabitants. Georgetown college, under the direction of the Baptists, is located here, was founded in 1840, has a president & 6 professors, or other instructors, 80 alumni, 83 students, & 16,600 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. The *Female Collegiate Institute*, organized in 1838, has 100 pupils, a complete philosophical & chemical apparatus, & a select library of 500 vols. The *Western Military Institute* unites civil education with military discipline; it has a large number of students, & is in a most flourishing condition.

GEORGETOWN, p-v., Copiah co., Miss., 57 S. Jackson, 1,037 W. Situated on the W. side of Pearl river.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., capital of Williamson co., Tex. Situated on a branch of the Brazos r., & contains a court house, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., El Dorado co., Cal. Contains 462 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN CROSS ROADS, p-o., Kent co., Md., 58 N.E. Annapolis, 112 W.

GEORGETOWN, p. v. (*North Georgetown*), Beauharnois co., Can. E. Situated on the left bank of Chauteguay r., & has a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, & 180 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., Esquesing t., Halton co., Can. W., 34 W. Toronto. Situated on right bank of r. Credit, & has 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, a woollen fac., 3 saw m., a tannery, a foundry, & 650 inhabitants.

GEORGE TOWN (formerly *Stabroek*), the cap. town of British Guiana, co. & on the E. or r. b. of the Demerara, near its mouth, & here almost 1 m. across. Lat. 6° 49′ 20″ N., lon. 58° 11′ 30″ W. Pop. 23,000, of whom 19,000 colored. Streets generally wide & traversed by canals; houses raised on wooden frames 3 or 4 feet high, furnished with verandahs & gardens; the new market-place is elegant; shops & stores numerous, & mkts. good. Principal buildings, the gov. offices, sev. handsome churches & chapels, including a Roman Catholic cathedral; the mkt.-house, barracks, new colonial hospital, seamen's hospitals, 2 banks, 2 theatres, numerous schools, astronomical & botanical societies, instituted 1844. It has 3 local newspapers, & 2 race-courses. The harbor, on account of a bar, is accessible only for vessels drawing under 9 feet water. About 1 m. distant, at the river's mouth, is Fort-William, & near it is a lighthouse.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. dist., 125 m. E. Zwellendam. It is poorly built, & a few years ago, was among the least flourishing places in the colony. Trade chiefly in timber, and supplies for the farmers in the Lange-kloof.—II. a marit. town of Tasmania (Van Dieman Land), co. & 28 m. N.W. Launceston, on the Tamar, near Port Dalrymple. Lat. 41° 7′ S., lon. 146° 50′ E.—III. a vill., cap. Isl. Ascension, with a fort & some military works.—IV. a marit. vill., Prince Edward Isl., N. Amer., on its E. coast, 31 m. E. Charlotte Town.

GEORGE TOWN, Prince of Wales Island. [PULO-PENANG.]

GEORGEVILLE, p. v., Stanstead co. & t., Can. E., 62 E. by S. St. John's. Situated on the E. bank of Lake Memphremagog, & contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

GEORGIA, lies between 30° 30′ & 35° N. lat., & between 80° 50′ & 86° 6′ W. lon. from Greenwich, & between 38 52′ & 88° 47′ W. lon. from Washington. It is 300 miles long from N. to S., & 240 broad, containing 58,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1790 was 82,584; in 1800, 162,686; in 1810, 252,433; in 1820, 348,989; in 1830, 516,567; in 1840, 691,392; & in 1850, 909,644. The state in 1850 was divided into 95 counties.

From the ocean for a distance of seven miles, there is a chain of islands intersected by rivers, creeks, & inlets, communicating with each other, & forming an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons burden along the whole coast. These islands consist of salt marsh and land of a gray rich soil, which produces sea-island cotton of a superior quality. The coast on the main land for four or five miles is a salt marsh. Back of this there is a narrow margin of land, nearly resembling that of the islands; these are partially or wholly overflowed at the return of the tide, & constitute the rice plantations. Then commence the pine barrens, which reach from 60 to 90 miles from the coast. Beyond this is the country of sand hills, 30 or 40 miles wide, interspersed with fertile tracts, & extending to the lower falls of the rivers. The part of the state above the falls of the rivers is called the Upper Country, & has generally a strong & fertile soil, often inclining to a red color, & further inland it is mixed with a deep black mould, producing cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, & other kinds of grain. Black walnut & mulberry trees grow abundantly in this soil. The forests produce oak, pine, hickory & cedar. Deposits of iron ore are widely diffused throughout the state; gold is found in the northern part; granite, marble, limestone, are quarried in many places.

There were in this state in 1850, 6,378,479 acres of land improved, & 16,442,900 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $95,753,445, & the value of implements & machinery, $5,894,150. *Live Stock, &c.*—Horses, 151,331; asses & mules, 57,379; milch cows, 334,223; working oxen, 73,286; other cattle, 690,019; sheep, 560,435; swine, 2,168,617; value of live stock, $25,728,416; of slaughtered animals, $6,339,762.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 1,088,534 bush.; rye, 53,750; Ind. corn, 30,080,099; oats, 3,820,044; barley, 11,501; buckwheat, 250; peas & beans, 1,142,011; potatoes, 227,379; sweet potatoes, 6,986,428; rice, 88,950,691 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $92,776; produce of market gardens, $76,500; pounds of butter made, 4,640,559; of cheese, 46,976; sugar, hhds., 1,642; maple sugar, 50 pounds; molasses, 216,150 gallons; bees wax & honey, 732,514 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 990,019; cotton, 499,091 bales; flax, 5,387 pounds; silk cocoons, 813; hops, 261 pounds; tobacco, 423,924; hay, tons of, 23,449; clover seeds, 132 bushels; other grass seeds, 428; flax seed, 622 bushels; and were made 796 gallons of wine. Value of home made manufactures, $1,838,968.

The rivers are the Savannah, 600 miles long, bounding the state on the N.E., navigable for ships seventeen miles to Savannah, & a part of the year for steamboats 250 miles to Augusta; the Altamaha, which is navigable for large vessels 12 miles to Darien, is formed by the junction of the Oconee & the Ocmulgee, and is navigable for sloops of 30 tons by the former to Dublin 300 miles from the ocean, the Ogeechee 200 miles long, & navigable for sloops 40 m. Flint r., which rises in the N.W. part of the state, & after a course of more than 200 miles, joins the Chattahoochee, forming the Apalachicola; the Chattahoochee, on the west border of the state, which is navigable 300 miles by steamboat to Columbus; the St. Mary's river is in the south-west part of the state.

The principal places in the state are Savannah, the metropolis; Milledgeville, the cap.; Augusta, Athens, Macon, Columbus, Atlanta, Griffin, Oglethorpe, Dahlonega, Whitesville, Walkinsville, &c. The State Penitentiary is at Milledgeville.

The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhab.	Free Colored	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Appling	410	2,520	25	404	2,949	313	0
Baker	755	4,351	4	3,765	8,120	444	12
Baldwin	647	3,519	27	4,602	8,148	240	3
Bibb	1,234	7,009	53	5,637	12,669	308	82
Bryan	212	1,164	15	2,245	3,424	209	0
Bulloch	477	2,840	..	1,460	4,300	412	3
Burke	1,617	5,118	150	10,832	16,100	712	41
Butts	642	3,680	3	2,805	6,488	391	14
Camden	400	2,069	4	4,246	6,319	235	5
Campbell	920	5,718	7	1,507	7,232	694	18
Carroll	1,379	8,252	4	1,101	9,357	782	16
Cass	1,712	10,271	21	3,008	13,300	601	8
Chatham	1,915	9,152	731	14,018	23,901	132	13
Chattooga	869	5,131	4	1,680	6,815	419	10
Cherokee	1,970	11,620	13	1,157	12,800	1,000	5
Clark	1,024	5,513	17	5,589	11,119	400	55
Cobb	1,918	11,568	3	2,272	13,843	931	10
Columbia	751	3,617	72	8,272	11,961	489	7
Coweta	1,382	8,202	18	5,415	13,635	911	52
Crawford	754	4,342	13	4,629	8,984	445	5
Clinch	76	506	2	129	637	..	..
Dade	421	2,532	..	148	2,680	235	4
Decatur	898	4,618	5	3,639	8,262	491	2
De Kalb	1,792	11,372	32	2,924	14,328	1,019	45
Dooly	962	5,580	6	2,775	8,361	663	8
Early	656	3,716	1	3,529	7,246	367	11
Effingham	355	2,007	9	1,848	3,864	308	0
Elbert	1,177	6,676	16	6,267	12,959	804	20
Emanuel	605	3,591	24	962	4,577	511	0
Fayette	1,196	6,741	3	1,965	8,709	818	6
Floyd	866	5,202	4	2,999	8,205	397	15
Forsyth	1,334	7,812	11	1,027	8,850	765	8
Franklin	1,546	9,070	55	2,382	11,513	1,305	4
Gilmer	1,396	8,236	4	200	8,440	577	5
Glynn	145	696	5	4,232	4,933	92	8
Greene	854	4,744	58	8,266	13,068	512	47
Gwinnett	1,610	8,952	11	2,294	11,257	1,036	26
Gordon	861	5,156	..	828	5,984	419	0
Habersham	1,338	7,675	2	1,218	8,895	732	5
Hall	1,300	7,370	7	1,336	8,713	697	..
Hancock	761	4,210	62	7,306	11,578	444	20
Harris	1,175	6,709	30	7,982	14,721	873	73
Heard	724	4,520	3	2,400	6,923	512	5
Henry	1,680	9,742	15	4,969	14,726	1,003	3
Houston	1,138	6,510	16	9,924	16,450	750	23
Irwin	448	2,883	1	450	3,334	414	..
Jackson	1,200	6,808	19	2,941	9,768	547	6
Jasper	812	4,321	31	7,134	11,486	588	12
Jones	739	3,899	46	6,279	10,224	405	15
Jefferson	765	3,717	47	5,367	9,131	538	48
Laurens	634	3,459	9	2,974	6,442	328	6
Lee	550	3,025	8	3,627	6,660	387	7
Liberty	360	2,002	16	5,908	7,926	244	4
Lincoln	378	2,187	31	3,780	5,998	273	13
Lowndes	856	5,339	20	2,355	7,714	469	2
Lumpkin	1,381	7,795	21	939	8,955	598	..
Macon	679	4,088	3	2,961	7,052	419	..
Madison	692	3,763	7	1,933	5,703	404	3
Marion	1,101	6,667	9	3,604	10,280	563	4
McIntosh	283	1,326	72	4,629	6,027	117	10
Meriwether	1,428	8,481	2	7,993	16,476	824	..
Monroe	1,194	6,810	5	10,170	16,985	746	5
Montgomery	236	1,541	..	613	2,154	168	..
Morgan	621	3,634	16	7,094	10,744	336	31
Murray	2,047	12,492	11	1,930	14,433	1,034	25
Muscogee	1,884	10,355	67	8,156	18,578	581	30
Newton	1,374	8,077	32	5,187	13,296	812	23
Oglethorpe	819	4,382	3	7,874	12,259	555	13
Paulding	1,059	5,560	2	1,477	7,039	422	10
Pike	1,474	8,686	62	5,558	14,306	807	21
Pulaski	701	3,784	39	2,804	6,627	371	2
Putnam	609	3,360	26	7,468	10,794	351	42
Rabun	385	2,338	..	110	2,448	282	..
Randolph	1,468	7,857	3	5,008	12,868	930	38
Richmond	1,556	8,153	281	7,812	16,246	272	56
Scriven	567	3,173	1	3,673	6,847	498	..
Stewart	1,432	8,649	5	7,373	16,027	990	36
Sumter	1,109	6,469	18	3,835	10,324	768	34
Talbot	1,324	7,793	18	8,723	16,534	928	46
Taliaferro	408	2,051	51	3,044	5,146	294	16
Tattnall	434	2,378	18	831	3,227	337	10
Telfair	340	2,096	..	930	3,026	327	10
Thomas	838	4,943	4	5,156	10,103	534	6
Troup	1,295	7,791	40	9,048	16,879	789	8
Twiggs	696	3,517	42	4,620	8,179	367	0
Union	1,141	6,955	1	278	7,234	911	3
Upson	795	4,720	..	4,704	9,424	436	19
Walker	1,867	11,408	37	1,664	13,109	600	1
Walton	1,191	6,895	17	3,909	10,821	864	56
Ware	561	3,597	3	288	3,888	339	..
Warren	1,135	6,158	159	6,108	12,425	605	42
Washington	1,077	5,991	37	5,738	11,776	632	6
Wayne	182	1,088	5	406	1,499	172	..
Wilkinson	709	5,551	..	2,745	8,296	645	5
Wilkes	983	3,805	21	8,281	12,107	468	9
Totals	91,011	521,572	2,931	381,682	906,185		

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 35 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $1,736,150, employing 873 males & 1,399 females, & producing 7,[illegible]92 yards of sheetings, & 4,198,351 lbs. of yarn, valued at $2,135,044; 3 woollen factories, with a cap. of $[illegible],000, employing 40 males & 38 females, manufacturing 49,000 yards of cloth, valued at $88,750; 3 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $26,000, employing 158 persons, producing 900 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $57,300; 4 establishments, with a capital of $55,000, employing 39 persons, & making 410 tons of castings, valued at $46,200; 3 establishments, with a capital of $9,200, employing 27 persons, & manufacturing 90 tons of wrought iron, valued at $13,884; 330 flouring & grist mills, 389 saw mills, 49 printing offices; 5 daily, 3 tri & semi-weekly, 37 weekly newspapers, & 6 monthly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $5,563,490; value of manufactured articles, $7,054,555. On the 1st of Jan., 1854, there were 16 railroads, 884 miles of which were completed and in operation, and 445 miles in course of construction.

Education, &c. The University of Georgia at Athens, Oglethorpe College at Midway, Franklin College at Athens, Emory College at Oxford, Mercer University at Penfield, Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Mercer Theological Seminary at Penfield, & the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta, the whole having, in 1850, [illegible] students. There were also 219 academies, 9,059 pupils; 1,264 schools, 32,705 scholars; 38 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 31,788. There are also an institution for the blind, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, & the Georgia State Lunatic Asylum. There were in this state in Jan. 1853, 17 banks, with an aggregate capital of $5,329,515.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 879 Baptist, 5 Christian, 1 Congregational, 20 Episcopal, 6 Free, 2 Friends, 8 Lutheran, 795 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 97 Presbyterian, 8 Roman Catholic, 30 Union, 3 Universalist, & 7 other sects, the whole having 1,892 churches; total value of church property, $1,280,159.

Government.—The first constitution of Georgia was framed in 1777, a second in 1785, & the present in 1798, & amended in 1839. The governor is elected by the people, & holds his office two years. The senate consists of 47 members, one for each district, composed of two counties, except the counties containing the largest pop., which elects one member. The House of Representatives is composed of 130 members; the 37 counties having the largest number of inhabitants are entitled to 2 members each, & the remainder 1 each. The legislature meets biennially on the first Monday of November (odd years) at Milledgeville. All the free white male inhabitants who shall have resided within the county in which they vote six months preceding the election, & shall have paid taxes in the state for the year previous, have the right of suffrage.

The judges of the Superior Court are elected for three years by the legislature, & the judges of the inferior courts & justices of the peace are elected annually by the people.

The charter of Georgia, granted by George II. in 1732, included, besides the present state of Georgia, the states of Alabama & Mississippi, although they were claimed & possessed by the French until 1763. The first settlement was at Savannah in 1733 by Oglethorpe, consisting of 130 persons, who held the lands on a military tenure. In 1752, the proprietary government was abolished, and Georgia became a royal colony. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Georgia took an active part with the other colonies in favor of independence, & during its continuance contributed largely of means and forces. Georgia suffered from the Creek Indians on her frontiers until the treaty of 1790. In convention Georgia adopted the constitution of the United States Jan. 2, 1788, by a unanimous vote.

GEORGIA, p. t., Franklin co., Vt., 40 N.W. Montpelier, 595 W. It lies on Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the W. Along the lake shore the surface is level; soil exceedingly fertile. The S. part is sandy. Lamoille r. crosses the S. part, & affords water power. The v. contains a church, several stores, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 1 oil m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,106; 1850, 2,686.

GEORGIA, p. v., De Soto co., Miss.

GEORGIA, an island, Pacific, Solomon archip., E. of New Guinea.—H. (*South*), an island, S. Atlantic. Lat. 54° 5′ S., lon. 38° 15′ W.

GEORGIA, or GRUSIA, a gov. of Russia, in the Caucasus country, W. Asia, composing the central portion of the Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° & 42° 30′ N., & lon. 43° & 47° E. Area, 21,500 sq. m. Pop. 400,000, mostly Christians of the Greek Church. Surface generally mountainous, but its centre, traversed by the Kur & its affls., is an undulating & very fertile plain. Corn of numerous kinds, pomegranates & other fine fruits, madder, flax, hemp, cotton, & wine, are among the principal products; wine is naturally good, but ill prepared, & a great quantity is consumed in Georgia. Forest extensive, & consist of most of the trees common in Europe, but they are turned to little profit. Coal, iron, naphtha, & other valuable minerals are supposed to be abundant, but few mines are wrought. The houses, vehicles, &c., are of the rudest kinds, & education in every respect is very backward. Some woollen, cotton, & silk fabrics, leather, shagreen, &c., are made, & the arms produced at Teflis have some reputation, but except these, the wares manufactured are very inferior. The Georgians are a peculiarly handsome race of people, & the females were formerly sold in large numbers to supply the harems of the Turks & Persians, but the Russians have put an end to this traffic. The Georgian language resembles that of Armenia, with the addition of many foreign words. Principal towns, Teflis the cap., Elisabetpol, Gori, and Telar. Georgia was annexed to Russia in 1802. (*See pop. Russia.*)

GEORGIA (GULF OF), an inlet, Brit. N. A., separating Vancouver Island from the mainland, lat. 49° N., & lon. 124° W. Average breadth 20 miles. It communicates with the Pacific, N. by Queen Charlotte Sound, & S.W. by the strait of Juan de Fuca. *New Georgia* is a name applied to the coast line of N. Amer., on the Pacific, comprising Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland. *New South Georgia* is a part of the territory, Antarctic Ocean, now called New South Shetland.

GEORGIANA, t., Ontario county, Can. W. Pop. 1,005.

GEORGIANA, a co., E. Australia, New South Wales, enclosed by the cos. Bathurst, King, Argyle, & Westmoreland. It is traversed by the Abercorn river & its affls., the Lachlan forming its W. boundary.

GEORGIAN BAY. (*See Lake Huron.*)

GEORGIAVILLE, p. v., Providence co., R. I.

GEORGIEVSK, a fortified town of the Russian dom., gov. Caucasus, cap. dist, near an affluent of the Kuma, 90 m. S.E. Stavropol. Pop. 3,000, mostly Cossacks. It was founded in 1771, is regularly built, & was the cap. gov. till 1802.

GEORGIEVSKOE, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 120 m. N.W. Viatka, on the Kama.

GEORGSWALDE, a market town of Bohemia, with a mineral spring, circ. Leitmeritz, 64 m. N. Prague. Pop. 4,499. Adjacent is the vill. Neu-Georgswalde. Pop. 509, employed in weaving.

GER, several comms. and vills., France, the princip. in dep. Manche, 8 miles E.N.E. Mortain. Pop. 2,820.

GERA, a river of Central Germany, flows northward through the territories of Gotha, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Prussian Saxony, & Weimar, & joins the Unstrut, 12 m. N. Erfurt, after a course of about 38 miles. Plauen, Arnstadt, & Erfurt are on its banks.

GERA, a town of Central Germany, princip. Reüss, cap. lordship, on the White-Elster, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 11,255. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, an orphan asylum, a richly-endowed gymnasium, with a public library & museums, normal & various other schools. It manufs. woollen & cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colors, earthenware, & carriages; & has dyeworks, breweries, & brick kilns. In its neighborhood are well frequented public baths.

GERACE, *Locri*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. dist., near the Mediterranean, 34 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 330.

GERACI, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, in the Val Dimona, 16 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 3,360.

GERAND-LE-PUY (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Allier, 5 m. W. La Palisse. Pop. 1,300. It has an old castle.

GERARD, p-v., Russell co., Ala., 193 E. by S. Tuscaloosa, 758 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Chattahoochee river. It contains several stores and dwellings.

GERARD-DE-NYS, an isl., Pacific Ocean, lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E. Length about 40 m.; breadth 8 m. It is mountainous, densely wooded, & inhabited by Papuan negroes.

GERARDMER, or GEROMÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, between the lakes Gerardmer, Longemer, & Retournemer, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S. St. Dié. Pop. 1,597. Manufs. of wooden wares, & a large trade in cheese, cattle, & timber.

GERARDSTOWN, p-v., Berkley co., Va., 165 N. Richmond, 87 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Lutheran,—2 stores, a tannery, & about 85 inhabitants.

GERASA, a ruined city of Syria, identified by Seetzen with the modern Jerash, pash. & 50 m. S.W. Damascus, E. of the N. extremity of the Lake of Tiberias. Its remains consist of tolerably perfect walls, various ruined amphitheatres & temples, one of the latter dedicated to the sun, & numerous inscriptions, mostly of the era of Antoninus Pius.

GERBA, or GERBI, an isl., Tunis dom. [JERBA.]

GERBEROY, a comm. & small anc. town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 282.

GERBEVILLER, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Luneville. Pop. 2,236. Manufs. calicoes & woollen stuffs.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, one of the Cevennes mountains, France, dep. Ardeche, 18 m. W.N.W. Privas. Height 5,125 feet. Its summit was lowered by the effect of an earthquake in 1821, from 5,610 feet, its former elevation.

GERBSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 25 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,950.

GERDAUEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 40 m. S. E. Königsberg, on Lake Bartin. Pop. 2,400.

GERGAL, a market town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. & 18 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,028, employed in weaving counterpanes.

GERGEN, a small town & ruined castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, on the Euphrates. Lat. 37° 56′ 30″, lon. 39° 11′ E.

GERIDEH (ancient *Cratia & Flaviopolis*), Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, sanj. & 32 m. E. Boli, is a market town of about 200 Turkish houses, built of hewed logs.

GERINGSWALDE, a town of Saxony, circ. & 30 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,318.

GERLACHSHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. E.S.E. Wertheim, with a princely residence, & 1,100 inhabs.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Lauban.—*Gerlingen* is a vill., Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. E. Leonberg.

GERMA, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 50 m. N. W. Mourzouk. It is enclosed by ramparts & a ditch, but mostly built of earth, & in decay: supposed to be the ancient *Garama*, but has no vestiges of antiquity.

GERMAIN (ST.), numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loiret, 6 m. S.E. Montarges. Pop. 1,095.—II. dep. Lot, arrond. Goindon. Pop. 1,213.—III. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,499.—IV. (*de Calberte*), dep. Lozère, 13 m. S.E. Florac. Pop. 1,793.—V. (*de Joux*), dep. Ain, arrond. Nantau. Pop. 1,193.—VI. (*de la Coudre*), dep. Orne, 17 m. S. Mortagne. Pop. 2,152.—VII. (*des Champs*), dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Avallon. Pop. 1,196.—VIII. (*des Prés*), dep. Dordogne, arrond. Perigeux. Pop. 1,040.—IX. (*du Bois*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N. Louhans. Pop. 2,148.—X. (*du Plain*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 17 m. E.S.E. Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,323.—XI. (*en-Cogles*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. N.N.W. Fougères. Pop. 2,581.—XII. (*en Montagne*), dep. Jura, arrond. Poligny. Pop. 3,772.—XIII. (*la Prade*), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 2,184.—XIV. (*Laval*), dep. Loire, arrond. & 15 m. S. Roanne, with manufs. of porcelain. Pop. 1,769.—XV. (*l'Embron*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S. Issoire. Pop. 2,113.—XVI. (*les Belles*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. E.N.E. St. Yrieix. Pop. 2,251.—XVII. (*l'Herm*), town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,009. Manufacs. lace.—XVIII. (*sur Ay*), dep. Manche, 15 m. N. N.W. Coutances, on the bay of same name, at the mouth of the Ay. Pop. 1,091. It has a small port, & exports agricultural produce to England.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the border of the forest of St. Germain, 7 m. N. Versailles, & 10 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 11,321. It is well built, & has a house of education of the Legion of Honor, a public library, corn-hall, manufs. of horse hair goods, numerous tanneries, some woollen factories, & an active retail trade. Its magnificent château, founded by Charles V., & embellished by Francis I., Charles IX., Henri IV., Louis XII., & Louis XIV., who afterwards abandoned it, is now used as a barrack & military prison. James II. of England died there, September 16, 1701. —The *Forest of St. Germain* comprises nearly 8,900 acres.

GERMAN, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 123 W. Albany, 326 W. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grazing. It has 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 965; 1850, 903.

GERMAN, t., Allen co., O. Pop. 1840, 856; 1850, 1,008.

GERMAN, t., Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1850, 2,242.

GERMAN, t., Clark co., O. Has 4 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,666; 1850, 1,912.

GERMAN, p-t., Darke co., O., 97 W. Columbus, 491 W. Pop. 1840, 1,178; 1850, 1,501.

GERMAN, t., Harrison co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,369; 1850, 1,357.

GERMAN, t., Holmes co., O. Drained by a branch of Muskingum r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,295; 1850, 1,517.

GERMAN, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1840, 452; 1850, 982.

GERMAN, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by Irwin cr. Pop. 1840, 2,728; 1850, 2,789.

GERMAN, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 947.

GERMAN, t., St. Joseph's co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 614.

GERMAN, t., Vanderburg co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,084.

GERMAN, t., Keokuck co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 239.

GERMAN, a pa. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 1851, 4,510.

GERMAN FLATS, t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 83 W. N.W. Albany. Surface undulating, except bordering the Mohawk r., which runs on its N. border, where there are extensive & fertile alluvial flats. First settled by Germans, whence it derived its name. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, a gun barrel fac., a machine shop, a grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,245; 1850, 3,578.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. [GERMANY.]

GERMANNA, p. o., Orange co., Va.

GERMANO, p-v., German t., Harrison co., O., 120 E.N.E. Columbus, 286 W.

GERMAN OCEAN. [ATLANTIC—NORTH SEA.]

GERMAN (SAN), a town on S.W. of the isl. Porto Rico, Spanish W. Indies. Pop. 9,125. Its vicinity is productive in coffee, cotton, & cattle.

GERMANO (SAN), two towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. & 9 m. W.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. with comm. 3,514.—II. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Venafro. Pop. 5,000. Ancient *Casinum Aquinium*.

GERMAN (ST.), a disfranchised bor. and town of Engl., co. Cornwall, in a dell, on a creek of the river Lynher, 9 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa., the largest in the co., 10,317 ac. Pop. 2,967, mostly engaged in agriculture & fishing. It consists chiefly of one street: principal edifice, a fine pa. church, formerly a part of a cathedral, which, in Saxon times, was the seat of a Cornish bishopric. It has a union workhouse. In vicinity is Port Eliot, the seat of the Eliot family.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT, p-v., Preston co., Va., 242 N.W. Richmond, 166 W. It has a free church, 2 stores, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., a carding machine, 2 tanneries, & 500 inhabitants.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT, vill., St. Genevieve co., Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 120 inhabitants.

GERMAN'S-WEEK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area, 2,594 ac. Pop. 318.

GERMANTON, p-v., capital Stokes co., N. C., 123 N.W. Raleigh, 319 W. Situated on the S. side of the Town fork of Dan r. It has a brick court house, jail, a Methodist church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 46 S. Albany, 334 W. Surface gently undulating; soil clay loam, & well cultivated. It has a Dutch Reformed & a Lutheran church, & 3 landings, with storehouses, on

Hudson r. Pop. 1840, 969; 1850, 1,923. The Hudson River r. r. passes through it.

GERMANTOWN, t., Chenango co., N. Y. Pop. 903.

GERMANTOWN, t., Fayette co., Pa. Has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,[illegible]; 1850, 1,894.

GERMANTOWN, p-b., Philadelphia co., Pa., 6 N. W. Philadelphia, 104 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 144 W. Surface hilly; soil loam & alluvial bottoms. Drained by Wissahickon cr. & its branches, & Wingohocking cr. The borough is built mostly on one street, extending for a distance of 3 miles, & contains many stores & mechanic shops, 10 churches, —2 Friends, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Calvinist, 2 Lutheran, 1 Menonist, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Tunker, —a bank, & 6,209 inhabitants. It was founded by Quaker Germans. Germantown may be regarded as a suburb of Philadelphia, & many of its inhabitants are those who have sought retirement from the bustle of the city. A hard-fought battle of the revolution took place here, in October, 1777, in which the loss of the Americans, in killed & wounded, was about 700, & of the British 500. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., a tannery, 5 flouring m., a grist m., several extensive manufacturing establishments, 4 academies, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,482; 1850, 8,336.

GERMANTOWN, p. v., Fauquier co., Va.

GERMANTOWN, p-v., German t., Montgomery co., O., 82 W. Columbus, 475 W. Situated in a beautiful valley, near the junction of Big & Little Twin creeks, & surrounded on the N. & E. by hills. It was settled from Pa., by descendants of Germans, & contains 4 churches, 14 stores, 2 tanneries, a brewery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants. There are many mills in the vicinity.

GERMANTOWN, p-v., Marion co., Ia., 16 N.E. Indianapolis, 573 W.

GERMANTOWN, v., Bracken co., Ky. Pop. 145.

GERMANTOWN, v., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 462.

GERMANTOWN, p. v., Clinton co., Ill.

GERMANTOWN, t., Washington co., Wis. Drained by Menomonee r. Pop. 1850, 1,714. The v. has a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 71 E.N.E. Frankfort, 479 W.

GERMANTOWN, p-v., Shelby co., Tenn., 219 W. S.W. Nashville, 902 W. Situated on the left bank of Wolf creek, & contains 245 inhabitants.

GERMAN VALLEY, p. o., Morris co., N. J.

GERMANVILLE, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 32 W. Columbia, 536 W.

GERMANY, p. o., Warren co., Pa.

GERMANY, t., Adams co., Pa., 10 S.E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Drained by Piney cr. Pop. 1850, 720.

GERMANY (German *Deutschland*, French *Allemagne*, ancient *Germania*), a country of Central Europe, between lat. 44° 48′ & 54° 50′ N., & lon. 6° and 20° E.; within these limits it comprises all the countries belonging to the late Germanic confederation, consisting of 38 sovereignties (including four free cities); bounded N. by the German Ocean, Denmark, & the Baltic; E. by Prussian Posen, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, & Croatia; S. by Istria, the Adriatic, Italy and Switzerland; W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Area, 244,634 sq. ms., of which 600 m. is washed by the German Ocean & the Baltic, & 25 m. by the Adriatic. Germany is divided naturally into three regions,—the upper or S. region, the middle or the region of plateau, & the lower or N. region. The chain of the Alps, which covers the whole of the S. part, comprises five principal groups,—on the Rhetian Alps, the chief ramifications of which follow the course of the Inn on the N., & branch out to the Bavarian Alps & the mountains of Vorarlberg, & extend W. to the Lake of Constance & the Schwarzwald, near the source of the Danube. Culminating points, Ortler Spitz, & Doediberg.—II. the Noric Alps, over an extent of 130 m., the contreforts of which form the Styrian & Austrian Alps, extending to the Danube. Culminating point, Gross Glockner, 12,425 feet.—III. Carnic Alps, between the sources of the Drave & the Col de Saisnitz. Culminating point, Marmolata, 11,483 feet.—IV. Julian Alps, from the Col de Saisnitz to Mount Kleek in Carniola, 143 m. Culminating point, Terglou, 11,154 feet.—V. Dinaric Alps, which are prolonged to Dalmatia & Herzegovina. The chain of the Carpathians commence at the mouth of the March in the Danube, & extend to the source of the Vistula, forming the S.E. confines of Germany. Culminating point, Lomnitzer Spitz, 8,779 feet. On the W. of Germany, & at the extremity of the Alpine range, which passes between the Danube & the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extend N. to the plain of Westphalia, separating the basin of the Rhine from that of the other affluents of the German Ocean. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), between the valley of the Rhine & Neckar. Culminating point, the Feldberg. The Odenwald Rhöngebrige & the Vogelgebrige, the Taunus & Westerwald. On the S. of the Rhine, the chief mountains are Hardt & Hohenwald. The Fichtelgebrige in the N. of Bavaria, separates the basins of the affluents of the German Ocean and the Black Sea, & forms the nucleus of the Erzgebrige, the Böhmerwald, the German Jura, & the Thuringenwald. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S., & the German Ocean & the Baltic on N., forms part of the great plain of N. Europe, and is traversed by great rivers, which extend W. to the Netherlands, & E. to Poland & Russia. The N. coasts are low, & require the protection of dykes, where not defended by sand hills; the N.W part, below the mouths of the Ems & Eider, is bathed by the German Ocean. The principal gulfs are the Dollart and the Jahde. The N.E. part, between the canal of the Eider and the outlet of Lake Tsarnowitz, is bathed by the Baltic. Its principal gulf is the Haff formed by the estuary of the Oder. On this coast, & separated from it by a narrow arm of the sea, are the 3 great isls. of Germany, Rügen, Usedom, & Wollin. The S. coasts, bathed by the Adriatic, are flat in the W., high & rocky in the E.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the German Ocean & the Baltic, S. to the Adriatic, & E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers, in the basin of the German Ocean, are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Rednitz, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, & Lippe on right, & the Nahe, Moselle, Saar, & Sure on the left; the Ems, Weser, Werra, Fulda, Elbe, with its afflts. the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, Saale on left, & Iser, Alster Havel, on right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder, with its affluents the Oppa, Neissa, Katzbach on left, & Bartsch, Wartha, & Ihna on right; in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Traun, Ens, Leytha, Raab, Drave, & Save on right, and Wernitz, Altmuul, Naab, Regen, March, & Theiss on left. The chief canals are, the Plauen, connecting the Elbe & Oder by means of the Havel riv.; the Finow canal, between the Havel and Oder, the Fred. William canal, between the Oder and Spree; the Eider canal, connecting the Baltic & the North Sea; the Vienna canal, to connect the Danube with the Adriatic; & the Ludwigs canal, between the Rhine & Danube.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions, in the basins of the Rhine & Danube on the S., & the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. The principal are in the Alps,—the Lake of Constance, the Chiem See, Wurm See, Ammet See, Lake of Gmunden, Aller See, Mond & Traun See, & the Werther & Zirknitz See. These are mostly deep basins, surrounded by mountains, as in Switzerland. The lakes of N. Germany are of quite an opposite character, being mostly shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. The chief of these are the Eutiner and Plöner See in Holstein: the Malchiner, Plauen, and Mauritz See in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner & Ucker See in the Mark; & the Madue, Vilin, & Streizig See in Pomerania. Germany is partitioned into numerous small states, which form the Germanic confederation.

The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy; it varies greatly in different quarters. S. Germany, notwithstanding the heat of its valleys, is, on account of its elevation, proportionally colder than the more N. basins of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Moselle, & Danube. Further N., the mountains of Central Germany separate the climates of the S. & N. In S. Germany the winters are short, & so mild that snow lies only a few days; summer sets in early, & the heat in the valleys is often excessive, and here maize, the chesnut, & the vine, flourish. In the N.W., the cold of the long winters is so severe, that the rivers & lakes are for months together covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded wagons, and the ground is for 3 or 4 months covered with deep snow.

The following table shows the extent & pop. of the countries (including portions of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, & the Netherlands):

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—1854.

STATES.	Area in Square German Miles.	Corps d'Armee.	Date of Census.	Population.	Contingent to Federal Army.	Quota Part.‡	Representing. Plenum	Representing. Place.
						fl. kr.		
Austria*	3,580. 5	i.—iii.	1842	11,893,182	94,822	9,430 33	4	i.
Prussia	3,365.94	iv.—vi.	1846	12,314,700	79,484	7,905 7	4	ii.
Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Sigmaringen §	21. 3	..	..	..	501	49 47	§	..
Bavaria	1,394. 3	vii.	1852	4.559,452	35,600	3,540 36	4	iii.
Kingdom of Saxony	271.83	ix.	1852	1,987 832	12,000	1,193 28	4	iv.
Hanover	698.65	x.	1852	1,819,253	13,054	1,298 14	4	v.
Wurtemburg	360. 4	viii.	1852	1,733.263	13,955	1,387 51	4	vi.
Baden	278. 5	viii.	1852	1,356,943	10,000	994 33	4	vii.
Hesse, Electoral	208. 9	ix.	1846	754,590	5,679	564 46	3	viii.
Hesse, Grand Duchy of	177	viii.	1852	854,314	6,195	616 7	3	ix.
Holstein and Lauenburg	175. 5	x.	1845	526,850	3,600	358 2	3	x.
Luxemburg	86. 7	ix.	1847	389,319	2,536	252 12	3	xi.
Brunswick	72. 8	x.	1852	270.825	2,096	208 28	2	xiii.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	228	x.	1852	542.763	3,580	356 3	2	xiv.
Nassau	82.37	ix.	1852	429,060	4,039	301 1	2	xiii.
Saxe-Weimar	66. 8	Division of Reserve.	1853	262,524	2,010	199 54	1	xii.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	37. 6		1852	150,412	1,116	111 0	1	
Saxe-Meiningen	45. 7		1853	166,364	1,150	114 22	1	
Saxe-Altenburg	24		1850	132,849	982	97 40	1	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	36. 1	x.	1851	99,628	718	71 23	1	xiv.
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	113.95	x.	1852	281,923	2,829	219 31	1	xvi.
Anhalt-Dessau	17	Divisions of Reserve.	1852	164,400	529	52 40	1	
Anhalt-Bernburg	14.19				370	36 51	1	
Anhalt-Cœthen	15				325	32 17	1	
Schwerin-Sondershausen	15. 4		1852	60,847	451	44 52	1	
" Rudolstadt	15. 6		1852	69,038	539	53 39	1	
Liechtenstein	2. 5		1842	6,351	55	5 31	1	xvi.
Waldeck	21. 7		1852	59,697	519	51 36	1	
Reuss, elder branch	6. 8		1846	112,175	223	22 8	1	
Reuss, younger branch	21. 1				522	51 55	1	
Schaumburg Lippe	9.75		1852	30,226	210	20 53	1	
Lippe	20. 6		1849	104,674	721	71 40	1	
Hesse-Homburg	5		1852	24,921	200	19 53	1	
Lubeck	5.98	x.	1851	54,166	407	40 26	1	xvii.
Frankfort	1. 8	Div.Res.	1849	77,950	693	47 35	1	
Bremen	5	x.	1849	79,047	485	48 14	1	
Hamburg	7. 1	x.	..	188.054	1,298	29 6	1	
	11,510.64			41,557,592	303,493†	30,000 0	68	xvii.

* The following districts recently entered into the Germanic Confederation:—

	Sq. Germ. Miles.	Population.
11th April, 1848.—East and West Prussia	1,178.03	2,499,423
22d " " —The districts of the province of Posnania exempt from the Polish organization (decision of the National Assembly, July 27, 1848)	—	593,000
2d May, 1848.—The fortress and city of Posen, with its territory, to form part of the German districts	—	273,500
The area of these countries, estimated in the publication of M. de Pfuel (May 12, 1848)	353.51	—
	1,531.54	3,365,923

† By a resolution of the Federal Diet (March 10th, 1853), the Federal Army was to be augmented to 5,000 men.

‡ The Quota Parts of the 30,000 florins have been fixed according to the law which was in force after 14th April, 1842, which showed the inhabitants of the countries of the Confederation to be 30,164,392. The distribution of the federal contingents in the army, the number of the contingents of troops, and the quota parts for the expenses of the Confederation, and the items contained in the last two columns, are according to the federal relations prior to March, 1848; since that they have been slightly modified.

§ The principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Sigmaringen have each a voice in full [plenum] Confederation, and participate in part of the 16th vote in the Diet.

The mineral riches of Germany are extensive and varied. Gold (in small quantity) and silver occur in Saxony, Bohemia, & in the Harz. Iron is widely distributed & very abundant. Copper to the extent of about 100,000 cwt. annually. Tin, lead, mercury (of which there are celebrated mines in Idra), bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, antimony; all kinds of building marble, & many of the precious stones; porcelain clay, coal, turf, & salt in numerous springs and rich mines, nearly 60 of which are in operation. Germany is celebrated for the number & variety of its mineral springs. The vegetable products of Germany comprise all kinds of cereals, the chief of which, in the N., are wheat, rye, barely, oats, & especially buckwheat; in the S., spelt & maize, garden produce of all kinds, and potatoes (which are best in the N.). The principal plants used in manufs. are flax, in Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, Hanover, Westphalia; hemp chiefly in S. Germany. Tobacco, hops, rape seed, poppy, madder, saffron, aniseed, coriander, liquorice; the cultivation of beet root for the manuf. of sugar, has been lately much extended. Fruit trees comprise the apple, pear, chesnut, almond, walnut, and apricot. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated to lat. 51° N., but chiefly in the valley of the Middle Rhine and on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Mosel, Neckar, and Main. Timber is very extensively distributed, especially in the N.E., not only on the mountains (from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain), but also in the plains. Pine prevails in the E., oak and beech in the W.

Germany is abundantly provided with all the useful domestic animals; horned cattle are excellent in Friesland & Franconia; horses in Holstein, Mecklenberg, & Hanover; sheep in Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Thuringia; pigs in Westphalia, Mecklenburg, & Salzburg; asses and mules are not numerous. Among wild animals are the bear, the chamois, & the marmot in the Alps; the wolf is most abundant in the valley of the Rhine; the hamsters in the Harz; the lynx, fox, martin, & weazel generally. The eagle and vulture are chiefly found in the Alps; geese in Pomerania; pheas-

ants in Bohemia. Fish are less abundant in the German rivers than formerly; the most common are carp, pike, perch, eels, and trout. Bees are very generally reared, especially in the northern meadows. The silkworm is not extensively cultivated.

The inhabs. of Germany belong chiefly to the Teutonic race and a mixture of the Slavonian. To the first, belong the pop. of Thuringia, Hesse, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, & part of Carinthia, Upper Styria, Austria, Tyrol, Brandenburg, the countries of the Middle and Lower Rhine, extending to France & the Netherlands, besides the Saxons in Westphalia, Holstein, Lower Saxony, & Friesland on the German Ocean; and to the second the inhabitants of Upper Saxony, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Moravia, Lausatia, part of Bohemia, Styria, & Carniola. The Magyars are a distinct race, probably of Finnish or Hunnish descent. Among these are mixed French, since the revocation of the edict of Nantes, & many Jews and Italians in the S. part of the Tyrol and Illyria. The rich & powerful German language is everywhere predominant; it is divided into high & low German, the first of which is the chief written language. With the exception of Jews, the pop. of Germany belong either to the Protestant or the Roman Catholic church. Protestants (Lutheran and Reformed) prevail in the N., and Roman Catholics in the S. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe: in many of the states the common schools are excellent, especially in Saxony and Thuringia. In 1840, the 19 universities of Germany (exclusive of Austria) had 11,389 pupils. There are numerous gymnasia, lyceums, academies, learned societies, and richly-furnished public libraries in the different states. The advantages derived from these noble institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature & science, & in the importance of the German book trade. Architecture, printing, & the preparation of astronomical & optical instruments have attained great excellence. The chief branches of industry are agriculture, cattle rearing, & mining. Germany is not generally a manufacturing country, in so far as steam-power is concerned, but many parts, especially Silesia, Bohemia, Lausatia, Hanover, Westphalia, and Hesse, are distinguished for the Manuf. of linens. The other manufs. comprise woollens in Austria, Saxony, Rhenish Prussia; iron, steel, & other metals in Styria, Carinthia, Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, the Harz, Rhenish Prussia, & Nassau; gold & silver work in Augsburg; wooden wares, clocks, & toys in the Schwarzwald; glass in Bohemia; porcelain in Saxony, Prussia & Austria. Leather is an important manuf. all over Germany. Breweries and brandy distilleries are numerous, especially in the N. The manuf. of cotton is important in Rhenish Prussia, Saxony, and Lower Austria, and silk in Vienna, S. Tyrol, Berlin, & Cologne. Tobacco manufs. are numerous, and the manufs. of paper and straw goods are important. The trade of Germany, formerly greatly trammelled by the different rates of duties and customs levied by the separate states, has recently received a fresh impulse from the institution of the German commercial customs' union (*Zollverein*), by which the several states agree to a uniform rate of charges in transport duties & postages, and a fixed rate of exchange. This system was commenced by a few of the governments in 1828, since then, it has been joined by all the states of the empire, except Austria, Holstein, Hanover, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, and the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, & Lubeck. Commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steam-packets, and by an excellent system of railroads.

For 9 centuries previous to 1792, Germany formed an empire governed by a sovereign, elected by the different states. For the purpose of administration, the empire was divided into 10 circles, & comprised, besides the kingdom of Bohemia, the margravate of Moravia & the duchy of Silesia; its cap. was Vienna. The diet or general assembly of the empire, which was composed of three colleges, was convoked by the Emperor; he was assisted in the administration of affairs by the *Aulic council*, which exercised the functions of the supreme court of the empire. The conquests of the French, & the annexation of Belgium & the other countries on the lt. b. of the Rhine to France, led to the dissolution of the empire in 1806. This was replaced temporarily by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which had for its object, mutual assistance & the maintenance of peace among the confederate parties, who consisted of the kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, & several petty sovereigns. The Confederation was estab. at Paris 12th July 1806, under the protection of Napoleon. Its territory was from time to time considerably augmented, till its dissolution in 1813. In 1815 the congress of Vienna established the *Germanic Confederation*, composed of all the states of Germany, who formed an alliance to secure the integrity of their laws & their respective territories, and to maintain the peace and order of the whole. The different states contributed to the military force in proportion to their pop. The confederation was represented by an assembly, called the *Diet*, composed of deputies from the different states, the seat of which was at Frankfort on the Main. This state of matters continued till 1848, when an attempt was made to replace the German Diet by a representative parliament to meet at Frankfort on the Main. Such a body, composed of 500 representatives, did meet in Frankfort, March 30th, & drew up a plan of representation, in accordance with which the first German National Assembly was elected, & met likewise in Frankfort, May 18th, 1848. This Assembly elected Archduke John of Austria, to be Lord Lieutenant or Regent (*Reichsverweser*) of this newly-constituted German Empire. The same prince was in like manner elected Regent by the Diet, then sitting in Frankfort, & with this transaction the existence of the Diet may be said to have, for the time being at least, virtually terminated. The newly-constituted Assembly proceeded to form a Constitution for the German empire, which however, after being passed, was not recognized by several important states; dissensions ensued, & on May 30th 1849, the Assembly resolved to transfer its place of meeting to Stuttgart. But this resolution not being acquiesced in by the government, it resolved to remain in Frankfort, while a large body of the members withdrew to Stuttgart, where the so-called German Parliament was summoned for June 6. This was the final deathblow to that Assembly, which at one time seemed destined to play so important a part in German history. Subsequently to this period, Prussia endeavored to form a Confederation (*Bund*), with herself at the head of it. This plan was opposed by several states, including Austria, which last, proceeding to act on the old law of the Confederation, by which since 1815, the Diet of German states has been annually assembled at Frankfort, convoked the Diet, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Prussia. With exception of Prussia & Oldenburg, all the states obeyed the summons. Subsequently to this period the pretensions of Prussia to form & head a separate confederation, nearly involved Germany in a general war, which was, however, happily prevented. Meetings between the Ministers of Prussia & Austria took place, & differences were so far arranged that these two leading powers, with the concurrence of the other states, united in attempting to re-constitute the German Confederation, which was finally accomplished, & the Assembly Federal met at Frankfort, May 30, 1851.

THE ZOLLVEREIN, OR, THE CUSTOMS AND COMMERCIAL UNIONS OF GERMANY.—(*Value of Imports & Exports in Thalers.*)

Countries.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Value of exports and imports, 1852.
Prussia, (Kingdom)	5,188,28	16,669,153	17,137,889
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	46.6	189,783	80,923
Bavaria (Kingdom)	1,396.12	4,526,650	1,271,905
Saxony (Kingdom)	272.16	1,894,431	2,154,909
Würtemburg, with the two Hohenzollern	383.7	1,805,558	360,076
Baden (Grand Duchy)	275.5	1,360,599	821,090
Hesse (Electorate)	203.43	731,584	410,539
Hesse (Grand Duchy)	154.27	862,917	475,278
*Thuringia (Territories of)	237.38	1,014,954	378,967
Brunswick (Duchy)	63.14	247,070	404,501
Nassau (Duchy)	84.73	425,685	78,779
Frankfort (Free City)	1.8	71,908	897,564
Total	8,307.11	29,800,063	24,460,720

THE CUSTOMS' UNION OF HANOVER.

Hanover	1,719,357
Oldenburg, with Kniphausen	225,910
Schaumburg-Lippe	28,895
Part of the Duchy of Brunswick	13,295
Some parts of Prussia	10,231
	1,997,688

* See article Thuringia and Zollverein.

The Zollverein or Customs League.—This celebrated commercial union was formed by Prussia, in order to unite the various German states for purposes of trade & commerce, by suppressing the rates & tariffs which each had established, & fixed both a uniform scale and mode of levying it, by means of which merchandise, after one fixed payment on the frontiers, might be transmitted over the country without the impediment & annoyance of new inspections & new payments on the frontiers of every separate state. Having no compulsory powers, Prussia could only adopt the form of a voluntary association, & endeavor to allure the different states into it by convincing them of its accordance with their true interests. This success has been very remarkable, as the preceding table will show.

GERMERSHEIM, *Vicus Julius*, a fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Queich, 8 m. S. S.W. Spires. Pop. 2,200, employed in fishing, river navigation, & rural industry. Near it are the remains of the castle Friedrichsbühl, in which the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg died, A. D. 1291.

GERMI, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Ujarud, on the Russian frontier, 120 m. N.E. Tabriz. It is large, and its inhabitants are rich in flocks and cattle.

GERMOE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W. N.W. Helston. Area, 1,287 ac. Pop. 970.

GERNRODE, a town of N. Germany, duchy Anhalt Bernburg, 13 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt, at the N. foot of the Harz. Pop. 2,193.

GERNSBACH, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Murg, 17 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,265. Near it is the castle of Eberstein.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Germany, Grand Duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 11 m. S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,843. It is named in annals dating as far back as 773, & has a castle, & a remarkable town-hall.

GEROLSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 34 m. N. Treves, with mineral baths. Pop. 720.

GEROLZHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on an affl. of the Mayn, 20 m. N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 2,160. Large cattle markets.

GERONA, *Gerunda*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on the Ter, at the confl. of the Oña, 52 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 7,661. It stands below the fortified height of Monjuiz, its only remaining out-work. Town partly enclosed by walls, is well built and clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the cathedral, a fine and conspicuous building of the 14th century, the college church of San Felice, the Capuchin convent, with an Arab. bath, the diocesan school, with a large library, several hospitals, & nine convents. Gerona has manufactures of coarse woollen & cotton goods, hosiery, soap & paper, but little trade. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, & is the seat of an ecclesiastical tribunal, a sub-deleg. of police, & a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially by Philip V. in the war of the succession, & in 1809 by the French under Augereau, who lost 15,000 men here in seven months. Pop. of the province 1849. 262,594.

GERONIMO (SAN), a town of New Granada, S. A., prov. & 16 m. S.E. Antioquia.

GERRANS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, at the head of St. Mawe's harbor, 7 m. S.S.W. Tregony. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 888.

GERRARDSTOWN, p. v., Berkley co., Va.

GERRESHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 4 m. E. Düsseldorf, with a station on the railr. thence to Elberfeld. Pop. 1,090.

GERRI, *Acerris*, a market town of Spain, prov. & 59 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Noguera. Near it are valuable salt springs. Pop. 519.

GERRON, or Garron, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm & Red Bays, 6 m. N. Glenarm. It has a coast-guard & fishing station.

GERRY, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 330 W. Albany, 336 W. Surface undulating; soil a gravelly loam, well cultivated. Drained by Cassadaga cr. & its tributaries. It has 2 tanneries, 9 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,288; 1850, 1,332.

GERS, a river of France, rises in the Pyrénées, about 20 m. E. Tarbes, flows N.ward through the deps. H. Pyrénées, Gers, and Lot-et-Garonne; and joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 m. It is innavigable. Auch and Lectoure are the principal towns on its banks.

GERS, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of a part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by the deps. Lot-et-Garonne, E. Tarn-et-Garonne & H. Garonne, S. & S.W. H. & B. Pyrénées, W. Landes. Area, 2,416 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 307,479. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pyrénées. Climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baise, & Adour, all having a N. course. Much of this dep. consists of heaths & waste land. Soil infertile, & scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced much beyond consumption, & a good deal of it is converted into Armagnac brandy. Many mules are reared for the Spanish markets; poultry & hogs are numerous. Mining & manufs. are unimportant, & the trade is chiefly in rural produce with the neighboring deps. & Spain. Gers is divided into five arronds.; principal towns, Auch, Condom, Lectoure, Lombez & Mirande.

GERSAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. W. S.W. Schwyts, on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of Mount Righi. Pop. 1,361, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

GERSFELD, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Rhön, with 3 castles. Pop. 1,700.

GERSTEVTEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 8 m. S.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 1,524.—*Gerstheofen*, is a station on the Royal Bavarian railr., circ. Upper Franconia, betw. Augsburg & Nordheim.

GERTRUYDENBERG. [GEERTRUIDENBERG.]

GERVAIS (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Herault, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Beziers. Pop. 1,576.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,284.—III. dep. Vendée, 28 m. N.N.W. Les Sable. Pop. 1,249.—IV. dep. Vienne, arrond. Châtellerault. Pop. 1,254.—V. a town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 17 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,394.

GERVAIS (ST.), a mkt. town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Arve, 22 m. N.W. Bonneville. Pop. (with comm.) 2,477.

GERZAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 2,718.

GESEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. N.E. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,210. It has a nunnery for noble ladies, & manufs. of linens.

GESERICH-SEE, a lake of Prussia, 27 m. E. Marienwerder. Length N. to S. 15 m.; breadth 3 m. The town Deutsch-Eylau is at its S. extremity.

GESPUNSART, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N.E. Mezierés. Pop. 1,918.

GESSO-PALENA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 20 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,070.

GESTÉ, a comm. and market-town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, 5 miles W.S.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,993.

GESTEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 4 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,000.

GESTINGTHORPE, or GUESTINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 819.

GESUALDO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 2 m. S.W. Frigento. Pop. 3,200. It has 2 collegiate churches, & 4 annual fairs.

GETAFE, a town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. S.E. Madrid, with a fine church & 2,800 inhabitants.

GETTYSBURGH, p-b., capital Adams co., Pa., 35 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 114 Philadelphia, 52 Baltimore, & 75 W. It is situated at the junction of several important roads, or elevated ground, & surrounded by a highly-cultivated country. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, an academy, the Pennsylvania college, a theological seminary, 6 churches,—2 German Lutheran, 1 Independent, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 3 printing-offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers & a quarterly publication, 10 stores, and 2,180 inhabitants. The borough is supplied with pure water conveyed from a spring in the neighborhood by means of iron pipes. *Pennsylvania College* was founded in 1832, has a president & 8 professors, or other instructors, 146 alumni, 180 students, & 4,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the third Thursday in September. The college edifice is in the Doric order of architecture, it is 150 feet long, 4 stories in height,

& contains 75 apartments. The medical department is at Philadelphia. *The Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Synod*, was founded in 1825, has 3 professors, 30 students, 200 have completed their education, & it has [illegible] vols. in its libraries.

GETTYSBURGH, p.v., Preble co., O., 102 W. Columbus, 42 W. Contains 175 inhabitants.

GEVAUDAN, an old div. of France, in the prov. Languedoc, the cap. of which was Mende, now comprising the dep. S. H. Loire & Lozere.

GEWITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. & 20 m. N.N. E. Brunn. Pop. 2,420, many of whom are Jews.

GEVEZE & GEVREY, two comms. & vills. of France. I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 1,894. II. dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. 1,465.

GEX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., & formerly the fortified cap. of a small territory, now annexed to Switzerland, on the E. side of the Jura mountains, 11 m. N.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,395. It has an active trade in Gruyere cheese, corn, wool, and charcoal.

GEYER, a town of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. E.S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 3,561, mostly employed in the neighboring mines, & in manufs. of cotton.

GEYERSBERG (Bohemia *Kyszperk*), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 30 m. S.E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,400.

GHADAMES, Africa. [GADAMES.]

GHARA, or GARRA, the name given to the Sutlej river, Punjab, from the influx of the Beas, 34 m. S. S.E. Umritsir, to that of the Chenab, near Ooch, a distance of about 260 m., throughout which it forms the W. boundary of Rajpootano & Bhwalpoor. At its commencement it is from 200 to 270, & at its termination 500 yards across. [SUTLEJ.]

GHARMY, a vill. of the Egyptian dom., in the Libyan desert, about 330 m. W.S.W. Cairo, on a height overlooking some ruins, supposed to be those of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

GHASSA, a town of N. Hindostan, Bootan, cap. dist., 28 m. W.N.W. Tassisudon.

GHAT, an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, S. of Tripoli, & S.W. of Mourzuk. Lat. 25° N., lon. 10° 12′ E.

GHAUTS (THE), two mountain chains which border the coasts of the peninsula of Hindostan, diverging from each other N.ward at the Neilgherry hills, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 76° E., & enclosing E. & W. the Deccan, or great table-land of S. India.—The *Eastern Ghauts* stretch N.E. for about 500 m., broken through by the Cavery & Pennar, to the Kistnah river. Greatest height about 3,000 feet. Summits usually rocky and bare.—The *Western Ghauts* extend through 13° of lat., from C. Comorin to the banks of the Taptee, with a short but remarkable break, the Paulghautcherry pass, S. of the Neilgherries. In various parts they separate the Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Sattarah, & Goa territories, from the districts immediately under British control. Average distance from the sea 30 to 40 m.; average elevation between 3,000 & 5,000 feet. (Chira-Gab) Neilgherries 9,941 feet. They are commonly abrupt on the W. side, & crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poon, & the finest teak known. The term Ghaut signifies a pass through a range of hills, but has been transferred to the general mountain range.

GHAYN, or KHAIN, a town of E. Persia, prov. & about 230 m. E.N.E. Yezd, on the route into Afghanistan, with a fortress, & some manufactures of felt & carpets.

GHAZIPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, enclosed by Azimghur, Sarun, Shahabad, Mizapoor, & Benares. Area, 2,300 sq. ms. Pop. 1,028,100. The Ganges bounds it S.ward, the Goggra on the N., & it is one of the most fertile parts of Hindostan. Chief products, sugar, corn, fruit, & attar of roses. *Ghazipoor*, the cap. of the district, is situated on the Ganges, 28 m. E.N.E. Benares. It has a good appearance from the river, is better built & kept than most Indian cities, & has many handsome mosques & good bazaars. Principal buildings, the fine but dilapidated Saracenic palace of Cossim Ali Khan, now used for a custom-house, a new fort, convenient military cantonments, the church, school, & jail; & on the parade-ground, the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Principal towns are Azimpoor and Dooryghaut.

GHEBSE, or GAYBAISSA, *Lybissa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Ismid (Nicomedia), 26 m. S.E. Constantinople. It is pleasantly situated, well built, and has a fine marble mosque and some good baths, built in the 16th century by the vizier of Selim I.

GHEDI, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 9 m. S.S.E. Brescia, with a castle & 3,500 inhabitants.

GHEEL, a town of Belgium, prov. & 26 m. E.S.E. Antwerp. Pop. 7,038. From time immemorial, idiotic or insane persons of peaceable habits from the neighboring provs., have been boarded here in farm houses, &c. In 1839 the number of them was 679.

GHEIVAH, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 16 m. E. N.E. Ismid (Nicomedia), near the Sakaria river (anc. Sangarius). It is said to have 400 houses, a large bazaar, & manufs. of woollen wares.

GHELUWE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ypres. Pop. 3,718. It has manufs. of yarn & turned wares, breweries, & oil mills.

GHEMME, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. 1838, including comm., 2,935. Celebrated for its wines.

GHENNEH, a town of Upper Egypt. [KENEH.]

GHENT, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 27 S. Albany, 351 W. Surface somewhat broken; soil gravelly loam, & well cultivated. Drained by Claverack creek. The v. on the N. Y. & Albany r. r., 128 m. from New York, contains a Dutch Reformed & a Lutheran church, and 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,558; 1850, 2,293.

GHENT, p-v., Carroll co., Ky., 59 N. Frankfort, 543 W. Situated on lt. b. of the Ohio river, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist & 1 Reformed,—5 stores, a tobacco factory, & 300 inhabitants.

GHENT (French *Gand*), a famous fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. E. Flanders, at the confl. of the Scheldt & Lys, on the railroad from Ostend to Cologne, & at the head of a branch railroad to Paris by Lille, 30 m. W.N.W. Brussels. Lat. 51° 3′ 17″ N., lon. 3° 43′ 51″ E. Pop. 112,810. It is enclosed by walls 7 or 8 m. in circumference; is entered by 7 gates; & is intersected by numerous canals, dividing it into 26 islands, which are connected by 70 bridges, & mostly bordered with fine quays. Streets generally wide; it has 13 squares, & many noble public & private edifices. Principal structures, the buildings of the university, founded in 1816, having a library of 60,000 vols., & a theatre for 1,700 students; the cathedral, with a tower 289 feet in height, and, like many other churches here, rich in paintings of the Flemish school; the belfry, the church of St. Michael, containing the famous "crucifixion" by Van Dyck; the *Grand Béguinage*, a convent of vast extent, inhabited by 600 nuns; the site of the palace, in which the Emperor Charles V. was born, marked by the new street *Cour des Princes*; the town-hall, great model prison, new citadel, cavalry barracks, theatre, 22 public hospitals, & the remains of the castle in which John of Ghant (or Ghent) was born, now used for a cotton factory. In the Friday market place (*Vrydag's Market*) many thousands perished in the fires of the Inquisition under the Duke of Alva. Near it is the largest piece of cannon in Europe. Ghent is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military commandant for Flanders, & the seat of a chamber of commerce, of the high tribunals of the prov., & has numerous superior academies, schools, & charitable establishments. It has an active bustling appearance, & has always been important as an emporium of trade. In 1834 there were said to be in the city from 200 to 250 looms, wrought by steam; about 19,000 hands were engaged in bleaching, cotton printing, & thread factories, &c., within a circ. of 9 m. Lace making, and woollen, silk, & linen manufs., are next in importance; sugar refineries employ from 10 to 12 million lbs. of raw material; & distilling, brewing, tanning, salt-refining, with manufactures of soap, sail-cloth, oil-cloth, gold & silver stuffs, haber-dashery, chemical products, cutlery machinery, &c., are extensively carried on. Ghent has some good ship-building docks; is connected by ship canals with Bruges & Termonde; & it enjoys a large trade in agricultural produce, with a very active transit trade. This city was pillaged by the Danes under Hastings, when repulsed from England in the time of Alfred; in the 16th century it was the cap. of Austrian Flanders; & under the French, from 1793 to

1814, the cap. of the dep. Scheldt. A treaty of peace between the United States of America & Great Britain was concluded here in 1814. Louis XVIII. took refuge in Ghent in 1815.

GHERGONG, a town of Further India, once the cap. of Assam, on an affl. of the Brahmaputra.

GHERIAH, a marit. fortress of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, on a rocky promontory in the Indian Ocean, 172 m. S.S.E. Bombay; taken by the British in 1756.

GHERZEH, *Carusa*, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 20 m. S. Sinope.

GHESAN, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 75 m. N.N.W. Loheia.

GHIEUZEL-HISSAR, or AIDIN, *Tralles*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Smyrna. Pop. 30,000. It is 4 m. in circumference, the residence of a pasha, & the seat of a considerable trade. It has numerous mosques, churches, & synagogues, with streets shaded by rows of trees, & is surrounded by gardens & plantations.

GHILAN, or GILAN, a prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° 30′ & 38° 30′ N., & lon. 48° 30′ & 50° 30′ E., having N.E. the Caspian Sea, and on other sides Mazanderan, Irak-Ajemi, Azerbijan, & the Russian dist. Talish. Area probably 6,000 sq. ms. The Elburz mntns. bound it on the S. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy, & unhealthy. Rice is the principal grain cultivated. Forests & mulberry plantations are extensive, and the culture of silk is highly important. Many proprietors are wealthy, and the people generally are well lodged, clothed, & fed. Principal towns, Reshd, Enzilli, Lahijan, & Mosulla.—II. a vill. of Persian Koordistan, 30 m. S. Zohab, & with some remarkable antiquities.

GHILARZA, a comm. & vill. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., near the centre of the isl., 20 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. 2,045.

GHIO, GHEMLEK, or KEMLIC, a small but flourishing seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the bay of Moudania, 16 m. N.N.E. Brusa. It has about 600 Greek & 25 Turkish houses, with a large export trade in olives, silk, wines, & spirits, to Constantinople, &c.; & it is the principal port on the Sea of Marmora for the import of corn from the Black Sea.

GHIOURA, an isl., Greek Archipelago. [Gyaros.]

GHIR, or GHER (CAPE), a headland, empire, and prov. Morocco, on the Atlantic, 63 m. S.S.W. Mogadore. Lat. 30° 37′ 30″ N., lon. 9° 52′ 30″ W. On its W. side it is 1,235 feet in height.

GHIRZA, a valley, dom. & 150 m. S.E. Tripoli, with some remains of Roman antiquities.

GHISLAIN (ST.), a comm. & fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, and the canal of Mons, 6 m. W. Mons, of which it was formerly regarded as the bulwark. Pop. 1842, 1,956, engaged in linen bleaching, brewing, tanning, barge building, & a trade in coal.

GHISONI, a comm. & vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., in the E. part of the island. Pop. 1,815.

GHISTELLES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,500.

GHIUSTENDIL, or KOSTENDIL, *Justiniana Secunda*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., near the Kara-su, or Strymon, 65 m. E.N.E. Uskup. Pop. 8,000 (?), mostly Turks. It has sulphur baths, & near it are iron, gold, & silver mines.

GHIZEH, a town of Middle Egypt, in the prov. of same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 m. S.W. Cairo, & famous as the place where the great pyramids commence, the largest of these being that attributed to Cheops, 763¾ ft. square at its foundation, covering 13 acres, & rising to 469 ft. in height, or 100 ft. above the summit of St. Paul's. (*See M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, vol. 1. p. 750.)

GHIZNI, a town of Afghanistan. [Ghuznee.]

GHOA, or GWA, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, 62 m. S.E. Sandoway; formerly important for commerce, which is said to have revived since Aracan has belonged to the British.

GHOLAM-SHAH-KA-KOTE, a small but thriving town of Scinde, British India, on the W. branch of the Indus, 35 m. S. Tattah.

GHOLSON, p-v., Noxubee co., Miss., 113 N.E. Jackson, 901 W.

GHOLSONVILLE, p-v., Brunswick co., Va., 85 S. Richmond, 201 W. Situated on the N. bank of Meherrin r., & contains 150 inhabitants.

GHORAGHAUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Dinajepoor, 96 m. N.E. Moorshedabad; formerly of importance, & having a greatly venerated Mohammedan tomb.

GHORBUND, a vill. of N. Afghanistan, in a fertile valley, S. of the Hindoo Koosh, in lat. 35° 4′ N., lon. 68° 47′ E., & whence a pass proceeds across the Koosh in Koondooz.

GHORE, or GAUR, a town & indep. dist. of W. Afghanistan, 120 m. S.E. Herat, & the original possession of the famous Mahmoud of Ghore, who established the Afghan dynasty in Hindostan in 1186.

GHOUFT, a modern name of *Coptos*. [Koptos.]

GHOUS, *Apollinopolis Parva*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 17 m. S. Ghenneh.

GHOUSGHUR, a large fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal (upper prov.), dist. & 27 m. S.S.W. Sharunpoor.

GHOY, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. 2,147.

GHUMURDJINA, or KOMULDSINA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Ægean Sea, 80 m. S.W. Adrianople. Pop. 8,000 (?). It has large bazaars, & a small citadel.

GHUNPOOR, a fortified town of India, Nizam's territory, cap. a large dist., 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. It appears to have been formerly a place of importance, & had one of the largest & finest mosques in the Nizam's dominion.

GHURRY, a consid. vill. of Scinde, near an offset of the Indus, in lat. 27° 31′ N., lon. 69° 7′ E.

GHURUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 80 m. W. Malatiyah. It stands in a deep narrow valley, interspersed with gardens, & has a num. pop. of Armenians & Turks, the Christians exceeding the Mohammedans in number.

GHUZEL-HISSAR (or AIDIN G.-ISSAR), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Smyrna, near the Mendere. Pop. 30,000. (?)

GHUZNEE, or GHIZNI, a famous fortified city of Afghanistan, on the W. extremity of a hill range, elevation 7,726 feet, 80 m. S.S.W. Cabool. Lat. 33° 34′ N., lon. 68° 18′ E. Pop. (excluding garrison) variously estimated from 3,000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain on its W. side; & its walls about 35 feet in height, & flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1¼ m. in circumference; the whole being enclosed by a *fausse-braye* & a wet ditch. In the N.E. part of the town is a citadel, with a palace, magazine, & granary; the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. From its elevated position the winter cold is intense; from 10° to 20° below zero. It has several bazaars, & is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan & the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the 12th century, is about 3 m. N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space, & here are 2 fine minarets, & the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whence the famous "gates of Somnauth" were removed in 1842. Under the dynasty of Mahmood of Ghore, & his father Subuctaghin, about the beginning of the 11th century, Ghuznee was the cap. of an empire, reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris, & from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed & taken by the British under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.—*Ghuznee River*, rises about 12 m. N. Ghuznee, & enters Lake Ab-istada, after a S. course, estimated at 60 m. Near Ghuznee, which it passes on the E., it was embanked in the 11th century by Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whose bund, though much damaged by the Ghore sovereigns, is still fit for the purpose of irrigation.

GHYRCHÉ, *Tutzis*, a large village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 23° 16′ N., lon. 33° E., and having one of the most remarkable temples in Nubia.

GHYRETTY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, near the Hooghly, opposite Fultah.

GHYSABAD, a town of British India, Bundelcund, 35 m. S.W. Lohargong.

GIABAR, or JIABAR, a town & castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 23 m. W.S.W. Rakka. The town has about 1,000 houses and tents. Near it bitumen is abundant.

GIACOMO (SAN), two vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. princip. Citra, 3 m. S. Diano. Pop. 2,700.—II.

di Lusiana), N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 17 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. 2,500.

GIANNUTRI, *Dianium*, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 9 m. S. the peninsula Argentaro. Length 2 m.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a celebrated basaltic formation, N. coast of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, to the W. of Benmore Head, about 2 m. N.N.E. Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by curious & magnificent basaltic cliffs & caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea, from the base of a stratified cliff, about 40 ft. in height, & resembles a pier 700 ft. in length, 350 ft. in breadth, & varying to 30 ft. in height above the strand. It is separated by whinstone dykes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, & very dark colored polygonal columns, each consisting of several pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest nicety. Their depth below the surface is unascertained. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labor of giants, seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland!

GIANT'S MOUNTAIN, Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Bosphorus, 13 m. W.N.W. Constantinople, is a name immediately opposite Buyukdere. On it is a grave greatly venerated by the Turks, & near its S. fort are some batteries, & the ruins of a church built by Justinian.

GIARRATANA, *Geratanum*, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 13 m. N.E. Modica. Pop. 2,440.

GIARRE, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, at the E. slope of Mt. Etna, 7 m. N. Aci Reale. Pop. 4,700.

GIARRETTA, or SIMETO, *Simæthus*, a river of Sicily, watering with its affls. all the plain of Catania & the country immediately W. of Mount Etna, rises in the mountains, about 20 m. S.E. Caronia, & after a very tortuous S.E. course of 50 m., enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Catania. Affls., the Adriano, Trachino, Dittaino, & Chrisas. Fine specimens of Amber are often found around its mouth.

GIAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 32 m. W.S.W. Riom. Pop. 2,309.

GIAVENO, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., near the Sangone, 17 m. W.S.W. Turin. Pop. of comm. 8,866. Manufs. of linen, cotton, & silk stuffs, tanneries, & iron forges.

GIBARA, a seaport vill. of Cuba, on a height on its N. coast, 50 m. N.E. St. Salvador.

GIBELLINA, a vill. of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. & 30 m. E.S.E. Trapani. Pop. 5,300.

GIBBONS' TAVERN, p-o., Delaware co., Pa., 92 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 126 W.

GIBB'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Cumberland co., N. C.

GIBBVILLE, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

GIBBSONVILLE, p-o., Hocking co., O., 50 S.E. Columbus.

GIBRALEON, a town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. N. Huelva, on lt. b. of the Odiel. Pop. 2,704. It has several churches & convents, an ecclesiastical tribunal, a custom-house, public granary, & an ancient palace of the Dukes of Bejar.

GIBRALTAR, p-v., Brownstown t., Wayne co., Mich., 21 S. Detroit, 510 W. Situated on the W. bank of Detroit r., at its entrance into Lake Erie. It has a good harbor, with an extensive wharf, & a light-house. It contains 2 stores & a large warehouse. The Gibraltar & Clinton canal, a few miles of which are completed, affords, by its waste water, a good water power.

GIBRALTAR, a strongly fortified seaport town and colony of Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Spain, where it occupies a mountainous promontory, E. of its bay, & on the N. side of the Strait of Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, 60 m. S.E. Cadiz. Lat. of the Mole 36° 7′ 3″ N., lon. 5° 21′ 2″ W. Mean temp. of year 67° .4, winter 57° .9; summer 77° .8. The celebrated rock (ancient *Mons Calpe*, one of the "pillars of Hercules"), forms a promontory connected with the continent by an isthmus of sand, & consists of a mass of gray limestone or marble, containing numerous caves, & about 3 m. in length N. to S., by from ¼ to ¾ m. in breadth; it rises abruptly to 1,600 feet above the sea, on all sides except the W., on which the town of Gibraltar is built. It is everywhere fortified by works of amazing strength & extent; & besides these there are two galleries excavated in the rock, 2 m. in length, & of sufficient to admit carriages; at its S. extremity, Europa Point, are a signal-house and a new light-house. Surface parched in dry weather, but after rain covered with vegetation. The town is built on its W. side, which shelves down to the bay; & here the fortifications have latterly been greatly improved & strengthened. Pop. (excluding garrison about 16,000. The principal street is 1 m. in length, well built, paved, & lighted, & many other thoroughfares have been widened of late: but the houses generally are unsuited to the climate, being constructed like those of England, & unfurnished with open courts & galleries, as in the Spanish town San Roque, 5 m. N.W. Principal edifices, the governor's house (attached to which are gardens), the admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, barracks, cathedral, a modern semi-Moorish structure; & in the mkt.-place, the exchange, with a library, club & news-rooms. Here are a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel, & synagogue, & various subscription schools. Outside of the "south port" are the esplanade, the English cemetery, & a suburban residence of the governor. The harbor is good, & protected by two moles, one 1,100, & the other 700 feet in length. Gibraltar was made a free port in 1704, & its trade is still considerable, though it has latterly suffered from the rivalry of Malta, Genoa, &c. Public rev. collected in the town about 30,000*l*. Annual expense of garrison to Great Britain 200,000*l*. Ordinances enacted by the Governor alone, subject to the approval of the British sovereign through the Secretary of State for the colonies. (*Salary of Gov. Com.-in-chief* £5,000. *Residence in fortress.*) This town derives its name (Gib-el-Tarik, "mountain of Tarik") from its Moorish founder Tarik, or Tarif, who lived early in the 8th century. It was ceded to Spain by the Moors in 1462, and taken by the English, under Sir G. Rooke, in 1704. Under Lord Heathfield it withstood successfully a memorable siege by the French & Spaniards in 1782. —II. (*Bay of*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of Spain, Andalucia, between the rock of Gibraltar on the E., & Cape Carnero on the W. Length & breadth about 6 m. each; greatest depth 110 fathoms. It is well sheltered & admirably adapted for shipping. On its E. side are the town & harbor of Gibraltar, & on the W. the Spanish town & port Algesiras.—III. (*Strait of*, anc. *Fretum Herculeum*), the narrow W. Entrance to the Mediterranean, between Spain N., Morocco (Africa), on the S. Length about 50 m.; breadth from 19 to 23 m. Proceeding W. to E., Cape Trafalgar, Tarifa, & Europa Point (S. extremity of Gibraltar Rock), are on its N., & Cape Spartel, Tangier, & Ceuta, on its S. side. A strong current runs here from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean.

GIBRALTAR (ST. ANTONIO DE), a town of Venezuela, S. Amer., dep. Zulia, prov. & on the E. shore of the Lake of Maracaybo, 50 m. N.W. Truxillo. Pop. 3,000.

GIBSON, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 520 square miles. Surface undulating; soil loam & sand. White river runs on its N. border. Drained by Patoga & Big Pigeon creeks. Capital, Princeton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $330,846: wheat, 43,888 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 947,590; oats, 77,636; wool, 25,434 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 2 print. offices, 2 week. n.-papers pub; 19 churches; 61 sch., 2,060 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,977; 1850, 10,771.

GIBSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 625 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Obion & Forked Deer creeks. The surface is undulating: soil fertile. Capital, Trenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $736,024; Ind. corn, 1,147,730 bush. produced; oats, 93,734; sweet potatoes, 79,599; tobacco, 466,390 pounds;—17 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 14 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 43 churches; 1 acad., 47 pupils; 40 sch., 1,150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,650; 1850, 19,548.

GIBSON, p. v., Steuben co., N. Y.

GIBSON, t., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 332.

GIBSON, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 177 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 281 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & gravel. Drained by Tunkhannock & Lackawannoc creeks. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,212; 1850, 1,459.

GIBSON, t., Elk co., Pa. Pop. 332.

GIBSON, p. v., Pike co., O.

GIBSON, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 485.

GIBSON, t., Washington co., In. Has 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 738; 1850, 1,095.

GIBSON'S WELLS, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

GIBSONVILLE, p-o., Leicester t., Livingston co., N. Y.

GIDEA, a river of Sweden, læns Umea & Hernosand, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.E. Hernosand, after a S.E. course of 100 m. Near its source is the village of Gidea.

GIDDING, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. W. Stow-Market. Area, 580 ac. Pop. 173.—II. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 4¼ m. S.W. Stilton. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 503.—III. (*Little*), a pa. adjacent, 5 m. S.W. Stilton. Area, 713 ac. Pop. 41.—IV. (*Steeple*), 5 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area, 1,091 ac. Pop. 105.

GIDDINGS, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

GIDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Area, 3,449 ac. Pop. 166.

GIDLEY'S STATION, p. o., Jackson co., Mich.

GIEBOLDEHAUSEN, a market-town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, duchy Grubenhagen, 14 m. E.N.E. Göttingen. Pop. 2,141.

GIEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Loire, 37 E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 5,107. It has a fine anc. castle, now serving for sevl. public offices, and a spacious quay. It has some potteries.

GIENGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 24 m. S.S.E. Eillwangen, on the Brenz. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. linen & woollen stuffs, & cutlery. Near it are the baths of Wildbad.

GIESIM, a t. of Nubia, on the Rahad, tributary of the Nile, 123 m. E.S.E. Sennaar.

GIESSEN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Upper Hesse, on lt. b. of the Lahn, & on the r. r. from Cassel to Frankfort, 33 m. N.N.W Frankfort. Pop. 9,000. It was formerly fortified, & is irregularly built; but it has some good edifices, including the castle, now the seat of the provincial government, the arsenal, town-hall, observatory, & some churches. Its university, founded in 1607, has recently become famous for its school of organic chemistry, under Baron Liebig, whose class is attended by students from all parts of W. Europe. The university has a library of 36,000 vols., & some MSS. collections in natural history, &c. In 1847 it had 40 professors & teachers, & 570 students. Giessen has also a normal school, schools of forest economy, & other institutions for learning; on which the prosperity of the t. mainly depends; but it has also some manufs. of woollen goods, tobacco, & leather.

GIETHOORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 16 m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,570.

GIFFORD, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington, pa. Yester, on a beautiful stream of the same name. Pop. 525. It is neatly built. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505.

GIFHORN, a t. of Germany, Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, at the confl. of the Ise & Aller, 36 m. E.N.E. Hanover. Pop. 2,269.

GIGGLESWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, 1 m. W.N.W. Settle. Area, 18,419 ac. Pop. 3,965. Here are a handsome church and a celebrated Grammar school, founded by Edward VI., having six scholarships, in Christ's college, Cambridge, and a revenue now exceeding 1,140*l.* per annum. Giggleswick Tarn, is a considerable lake near the village.

GIGHA, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, separated from the district of Kintyre by a channel 3¼ m. in breadth. Area, about 5,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 547.

GIGLIO, *Igilium*, an isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 10 m. S.W. Mount Argentaro. Pop. 1,530, mostly collected in the vill. Giglio. It is 5 m. in length N.W. to S.E., mountainous & fertile. Princip. products, wine, timber, marble, & fish.

GIGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.E. Lodève, on lt. b. of the Herault. Pop. 2,471, who trade in almonds and dried fruits.

GIJIGHINSK, a town of Siberia. [IJIGHINSK].

GIJON, a fortified seaport town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 44° 55′ 19″ N., lon. 5° 44′ 49″ W. Pop. 6,522. It stands on a low headland, is handsome, clean, & well supplied with provisions, & has a triumphal arch, a collegiate church, a high school, a school of navigation, & public library; a tolerable harbor, manufs. of stone-wares, hats, & linen fabrics; an active export trade in nuts & other fruits, an import trade in colonial produce, fisheries, & transit trade.

GILA, a river, formerly the boundary between the United States & Mexico. It is an affluent of the Colorado of the Gulf of California, & has its sources in the mountains of the Sierra Madre, about lat. 32° 45′ N., & E. of lon. 108° 30′ E.; from which it flows W. & joins the Colorado. Its whole course being about 450 m. About 60 m. from its source, it is 50 feet wide, with an average depth of 2 feet, swift, & clear, the banks covered with trees & a luxuriant vegetation; the former consisting chiefly of cotton wood, sycamore, mezquite, pala, cedars, & larch. Further down, or about lon. 110° W., the banks of the stream, & the country, assume a wild & rugged appearance; the mountains of trap, granite, & red sandstone in irregular & confused strata, but generally dipping sharply to the S., cluster so closely together that it becomes difficult to tell from what direction the river comes, or in what direction it is going.

A few miles lower down, the valley of the Gila widens, and is covered with a dense growth of mezquite (*acacia prosopis*), cotton wood, & willow, the pitahaya, and every other variety of cactus, the latter flourishing in great luxuriance. The Rio San Pedro, which joins it from the S., & the rivers San Francisco, Salines, and Bonito from the N., are almost the only affluents. Most of the tributaries are small. The Gila is navigable for small boats only, & that but to the village of the Pimos. According to the Treaty of 1854 this river and its valley is entirely in the U.S.

The ruins of numberless houses are found along the whole course of the Gila, proving that these regions were much more populous at a former period than they are now. These ruins are uniformly of the same class, & they are discoverable only by the broken pottery around them, & stones laid in regular order, showing the traces of the foundations. Most of these outlines are irregular, & vary from 40 by 50 to 200 & 400 feet front. The stones are unhewn, & are mostly of an amygdaloid, rounded by attrition.

GILBERDIKE, a township of England, co. York, E. Riding, pa. Eastrington, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Howden. Pop. 721.

GILBERT ISLANDS, S. America, are off the S.W. coast Tierra-del-Fuego, with a good harbor in Doris Cove.—II. a group, Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave archipelago.

GILBERTSBOROUGH, p-o., Limestone co., Ala., 170 N. Tuscaloosa, 749 W.

GILBERT'S MILLS, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

GILBERTSVILLE, p-v., Butternuts t., Otsego co., N. Y., 95 W. Albany, 335 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an acad., 5 stores, an oil m., a tannery, & 350 inhabs.

GILBOA, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 51 W. Albany, 367 W. Drained by Schoharie creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil a light sandy loam exceeding fertile in the valleys. The v. is on the right bank of Schoharie cr., & contains 3 churches,—2 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—3 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a furnace, 2 tanneries, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 3,024, taken from Broome & Blenheim 1848.

GILBOA, p. o., Louisa co., Va.

GILBOA, p. v., Putnam co., O. Pop. 1850, 378.

GILCHRIST'S BRIDGE, p. o., Marion dist., S. C.

GILCHRISTVILLE, p. o., Dauphin co., Pa.

GILCRUX, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Cockermouth. Area, 1,964 ac. Pop. 504.

GILDAS (ST.), two comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*de Ruis*), dep. Morbihan, near the sea, 11 m. S.S.W. Vannes, with 1,182 inhabitants, & the remains of an abbey, the retreat of Abelard in 1125.—II. (*des Bois*), Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 1,474.

GILDER, p. o., Greenville dist., S. C.

GILDERSOME, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, 5 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 2,126, employed in woollen manufs. & collieries.

GILDONE, a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, 4 m. Campobasso. Pop. 2,300.

GILEAD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 71 W. Augusta, 80 N. Portland, 602 W. Situated on both sides of Androscoggin r., between two mountains. Surface rough; soil along the river well adapted to cultivation. Incorporated in 1804. It has a grist m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 815; 1850, 859. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r. passes through it.

GILEAD, p-v., Hebron t., Tolland co., Ct., 21 E.S.E. Hartford, 442 W. It has a handsome Gothic Episcopal & a Congregational church, & commands a fine prospect.

GILEAD, t., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,150; 1850, 1,689. The station on the Cleveland, Col. & Cin. r. r. is 22 m. from Cleveland. (*See Mount Gilead.*)

GILEAD, p-v., Weston t., Wood co., O., 136 N.N. W. Columbus, 474 W. Situated on the right bank of Maumee r., where there is a great water power near the head of the rapids. Small steamboats navigate the r. above this place, as far as Fort Wayne, but below, to Perrysburg, it is not navigable. It has several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

GILEAD, p. t., Branch co., Mich., 128 W.S.W. Detroit, 377 W. It is a fertile township, producing grain & cattle, & has a saw m. Pop. 1850, 503.

GILEAD, p-v., Miami co., Ia. It has a church and about 100 inhabitants.

GILEAD, p-v., Calhoun co., Ill., 105 S.W. Springfield, 855 W. Situated at the foot of the bluffs, three-fourths of a mile from Salt Prairie slough. Pop. 1850, 556.

GILEAD, p. o., Upshur co., Tex.

GILEAD (MOUNT), Syria, pash. Damascus, is 25 m. N.N.E. the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 7′ N., lon. 35° 46′ E., & near the S. extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance N.ward along the E. side of the riv. Jordan.

GILES, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 570 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous, & its mean elevation 1,600 feet above the ocean. Organized in 1806. The soil is barren & rocky on the high grounds, but fertile in the valleys & on the streams. Drained by New r. & its tributaries. It has White Sulphur Springs, which are much celebrated, situated on the bank of New r. Capital, Parisburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $222,083; wheat, 38,565 bush. produced; Indian corn, 204,720; tobacco, 1,622 pounds; wool, 23,591;—17 churches; 30 sch., 820 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,037; 1850, 6,570.

GILES, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 595 sq. ms. Drained by Richland and other branches of Elk cr. The surface is moderately uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Pulaski. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,093,180; Ind. corn, 1,857,647 bush. produced; oats, 185,804; sweet potatoes, 79,429; tobacco, 10,693 pounds;—36 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 33 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 54 churches; 4 acad., 197 pupils; 53 sch., 1,123 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,494; 1850, 25,949.

GILES, C. H., p-v., Giles co., Va., now called Parisburg, 240 W. by S. Richmond, 298 W. Situated on the S. bank of New r., just above the gap, where it passes through Peter's Mountain, the W. branch of the Alleghany chain. (*See Parisburg.*)

GILES, t., Van Buren co., Ark. Pop. 415.

GILES (ST.), several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 2½ m. E. Torrington. Area, 3,330 ac. Pop. 275.—II. co. Middlesex, in the centre of the metropolis. Pop. 37,311. —III. (*on the Heath*), co. Devon, on the border of Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.E. Launceston. Area, 3,044 ac. Pop. 354.

GILESTONE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Area, 496 ac. Pop. 65.

GILFORD, p-t., capital of Belknap co., N. H., 38 N. Concord, 509 W. Situated on the S. side of Winnipiseogee lake, which bounds it on the N.E. & N.W. Suncook mountain lies in the S.E. part of the t. Drained by Miles' r. & the head branches of Suncook r. Soil generally fertile. Incorporated in 1812. The v. near the centre contains a court house, a church, & several dwellings. There are in the t. a cotton fac., with 1,088 sp., makes annually 250,000 yds. of ticking, 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,072; 1850, 2,425. (*See Lake Village.*)

GILFORD, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Bann, 4 m. N.W. Banbridge. Pop. 643, employed in manufs. Gilford castle is in the vicinity.

GILFORD VILLAGE, p-v., Gilford t., Belknap co., N. H., 33 N. Concord, 514 W. Pleasantly situated on the outlet of Winnipiseogee lake into Great Bay.

GILGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham. Area, . . . ac. Pop. 5,423.

GILGHIT, a small independent territory of Central Asia, on the N. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, with a vill., in lat. 35° 55′ N., lon. 74° 15′ E., on the Gilghit river, an affluent of the Upper Indus, which it joins about 30 m. S.E.

GILING-AUTING, & GILLON, two small islands, Malay archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

GILL, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 98 W. by N. Boston, 410 W. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut r. and has excellent intervale land along the river margin. Fall r. divides it from Greenfield. It has a tannery, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 798; 1850, 754.

GILL, t., Sullivan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,241.

GILL, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 2 m. S.E. Sligo. Length 4 m.; scenery picturesque.

GILLAM, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 453.

GILLELAND CREEK, p. o., Travis co., Tex.

GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the canal of Beaucaire, 11 m. S.S.E. Nismes. Pop. 5,278. It has a fine abbey church of the 11th century, an active trade in wine, brandy, &c.

GILLESPIE, county, Tex. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. Drained by Slano r. & the Piedernales r., branches of the Colorado. Surface various rich bottom lands bordering the streams, uplands hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Fredericksburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $10,873; Ind. corn, 15,240 bush. produced; peas & beans, 169; 1 grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $5,075; value of manufactured articles, $17,326;—4 churches; 4 sch., 137 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,240.

GILLESPIE, p. o., Cooper co., Mo.

GILLESPIEVILLE, p-o., Ross co., O., 60 S. Columbus, 385 W.

GILLES-SUR-VIE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., on the Vie, near the Atlantic, 16 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,061.

GILL HALL, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

GILLING, a pa. of Eng., co. York, N. Riding. Area, 10,095 ac. Pop. 1,659.

GILLINGHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by several bridges, 4¼ m. N. W. Shaftesbury. Area, 8,355 ac. Pop. 3,775. It has an ancient church and school, and traces of an ancient Saxon palace in the enclosed forest of Gillingham.—II. co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Chatham, which is partly in this pa. Area, 6,683 ac. Pop. 7,952. The vill. commands fine views of the Thames & Medway.—III. a pa., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Beccles. Area, 2,008 ac. Pop. 404, with a Norman church.

GILLES (ST.), a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., near the Dutch frontier, 21 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,590.—II. a vill., prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. S. Brussels.

GILLION, p-o., Baker co., Ga., 45 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 802 W.

GILLISONSVILLE, p-v., cap. Beaufort dist., S. C., 125 S. Columbia. Contains a court-house, an Episcopal church and 230 inhabitants.

GILL'S CREEK, p. o., Franklin co., Va.

GILLS MILLS, p-o., Bath co., Ky., 87 E. Frankfort, 509 W.

GILL'S STORE, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn., 84 S. Nashville, 707 W.

GILLSVILLE, p-o., Hall co., Ga., 131 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 630 W.

GILLY, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N. Charleroi. Pop. 5,618, emp. in coal mines & manufs. of cutlery.

GILMAN, p-t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 68 N.N.W. Albany. Surface diversified, & mostly a wilderness. It contains several small lakes, & is mountainous in its N. part. It has a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop 1840, 98; 1850, 101.

GILMANTON, p-t., Belknap co., N. H., 20 N. by E. Concord, 501 W. Surface hilly & rough; soil fertile. Drained by Suncook & Soucook rivers. First settled in 1761. It has a well-endowed & flourishing

academy, with which the "Gilmanton Theological Seminary" is connected. This seminary was founded in 1835; has 3 professors, 26 students; 69 have completed their education, & it has 4,300 vols. in its libraries. There are in the t. 9 churches,—5 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Christian, & 1 Methodist,—14 stores, 9 carriage fac., a shoe peg fac., an insurance office, a cotton fac., 1,100 spindles, employing 46 persons, and making 340,000 yds. of sheeting annually; 4 tanneries, 7 grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 28 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,485; 1850, 3,282.

GILMANTON IRON WORKS, p-v., Gilmanton t., Belknap co., N. H., 23 N. Concord, 504 W.

GILMER, county, Va. Situated in the western part of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. Drained by Little Kanawha r. & tributaries. Surface hilly & broken; soil very productive in grain & grass. Capital, Glenville. (*Taken from Lewis & Kanawha in* 1845.) There were in 1850, live stock valued at $80,097; wheat, 5,652 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 117,990; tobacco, 4,961 pounds; wool, 7,277;—2 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,800; value of manufactured articles, $4,000;—5 churches; 18 schools, 159 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,475.

GILMER, county, Ga. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 680 sq. ms. Drained by Coosawatee of Coosa r. & Tocca of Tennessee r. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Capital Ellijay. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $135,732; Ind. corn, 214,193 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 20,097; rice, 5,805 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 tannery. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $3,400; value of manufactured articles, $7,520;—12 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils; 8 schools, 205 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,536; 1850, 8,440.

GILMER, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,051.

GILMER, p-o., Lake co., Ill. Situated on a ridge between Des Plaines & Fox rivers, & has 150 inhabitants.

GILMER, p. v., capital of Upshur co., Tex., 260 N. E. Austin. Situated on a small stream entering Caddo lake, & contains a court house, several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

GILMER'S STORE, p. o., Guilford co., N. C.

GILMERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 942, employed in coal and lime works.

GILMORTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 2,830 ac. Pop. 899.

GILOLO, or HALMAHERA, a considerable island, Malay Archipelago, on the equator, lon. 128° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca passage, & from Ceram by Pitt's passage, respectively about 130 miles across. Estimated area, 6,500 sq. m. Shape very eccentric, & like that of Celebes, consisting of four peninsulas radiating N., E., & S., from a common centre. Interior mountainous, & in many parts densely wooded. Coasts resorted to by pirates. Products sago, cocoa nuts, spices, fruits, edible birds' nests, pearls, & gold dust; horses, horned cattle, & sheep. Imports mostly from the Dutch E. I. settlements, comprise manufactured goods, with opium, chinaware, & iron. The island is subdivided into several petty states; principal towns, Ossa & Jelolo.—The *Passage of Gilolo* separating it on the E. from the islands Waygiou, Battanta, Mysole, is from 100 to 140 m. across.

GILOPOLIS, p. o., Robeson co., N. C.

GILPAIGON, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 100 m. W.N.W. Ispahan.

GILROY, p. o., Cooper co., Mo.

GILROY, p. o., Santa Clara co., Cal.

GILSLAND, a hamlet & dist. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Denton, on the Carlisle & Newcastle r. r., 8 m. N.E. Brampton. It abounds in romantic scenery, has several medicinal springs, good boarding-houses, & is much resorted to as a watering-place.

GILSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2¼ m. W. S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 263.

GILSUM, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 56 W.S.W. Concord, 444 W. Situated about 10 E. Connecticut r. Soil fertile. Drained by Ashuelot r. which affords water power. Chartered in 1763. It has 3 extensive woollen fac., together employing 56 persons, & making 200,000 yds. of broadcloths, cassimeres, & flannels annually; a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 656; 1850, 668.

GIMENA, or XIMENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. E.S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 5,878. It has manufs. of leather, & trade in fruit & wine.

GIMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. North-Walsham. Area, 1,491 ac. Pop. 301.

GIMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Gimone, 14 m. E. Auch. Pop. 2,071. It has a fine Gothic church, a hospital, & nine annual fairs for cattle, &c.

GINALSBURG, v., McKean co., Pa. Contains a steam saw m., a pottery, a furnace, & 100 inhabitants.

GINGEE, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 80 m. S.W. Madras. Its extensive fortifications cover most part of 3 detached rocky hills of difficult ascent, & comprise a remarkable 7 storied tower, a pagoda, mosque, & castellated palace, various military works, & some interesting ruins. It has been repeatedly taken, the last time, in 1750, by the French, who ceded it to the British in 1761.

GINGERBREAD GROUND, a dangerous reef, Bahama isls., 35 m. S. the Great Bahama island. Lat. 25° 56′ N., lon. 78° 25′ E.

GINGER HILL, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

GINGER ISLAND, W. Indies. [VIRGIN ISLS.]

GINGST, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 11 m. N.N.E. Stralsund, on the W. side of the isl. Rügen, in the Baltic. Pop. 778, employed in damask weaving & in rural industry.

GINNEKEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 1 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 700.

GINSENG, p-o., Wyoming co., Va., 326 W.N.W. Richmond, 363 W.

GIN TOWN, p. o., Irwin co., Ga.

GIOIA, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. & 19 m. E. Altamura. Pop. 9,500.—II. a vill., Abruzzo Ult. II., 15 m. S.E. Avezzano. Pop. 1,900.—III. a vill., T. di Lavoro, 6 m. S.E. Piedimonte. Pop. 2,400.

GIOJOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 6,000.—II. a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Patti. Pop. 3,300. It was built by the inhabitants, at the foot of the mountain, on which stood *G. Vecchio* (or old Giojosa).

GIORGIO (SAN), numerous vills. & market towns of Italy.—I. N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 10 m. W.S.W. Verona, with a fortress, on the Adige.—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 12 m. W. Rossano.—III. prov. Calab. Ult. I., 10 m. S.E. Palmi. Pop. 3,400.—IV. prov. Princip. Cit., cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.—V. prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Taranto.—VI. a vill. & fortress, Piedmont, prov. & 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora Ripaira.—VII. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 10 m. W. Fermo. Pop. 3,000.—VIII. (*Canavese*), Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 10 m. S.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., near the Malosna. Pop. with comm. 3,656.—IX. (*di Lomellina*), Piedmont, div. & 20 m. S.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Arbogna. Pop. 2,534.—X. (*la Molinara*), Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. N. W. Ariano. Pop. 4,700.—XI. a vill., prov. Princip. Ult., 10 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 1,100.—*San Giorgio Maggiore* is an island of the Adriatic, gov. & 3 m. S.S. E. Venice, with a fine church, containing the tombs of several of the Venetian doges.

GIORNICO (German *Irnis*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 11 m. N.N.W. Belinzona, on lt. b. of the Tessin, with anc. religious edifices.

GIOVANNI (SAN), numerous small towns & vills. of Italy, &c.—I. Sicily, intend. & 22 m. N. Girgenti. Pop. 2,400.—II. (*Ilarione*), N. Italy, deleg. & 12 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.—III. (*in Croce*), Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. E.S.E. Cremona. Pop. 1,400.—IV. (*in Fiore*), Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Neto & Arvo, in the Sila forest, 25 m. E. Cosenza. Pop. 5,800.—V. (*in Galdo*), prov. Molise, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,200.—VI. (*in Persiceto*), Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 10 m. N.N.E. Bologna. Pop. with vicinity 3,400.—VII. (*in Val d'Arno*), Tuscany, prov. & 20 m. S.E. Florence, on the W. bank of the Arno. Pop. 2,000. On the walls of its town-hall are sculptured the arms of many of the principal Tuscan families.—VIII. (*Rotondo*), Naples, prov. Capitanata, 19 m. E.N.E. Foggia. Pop. 4,700, who manufacture linen & woollen fabrics.—IX. (*di Moriani*), a town of Savoy, on the Arvo, cap. prov. same name. Pop. 3,080. Trade in cattle & wool.—*San Giovani in Medua*, is a harbor, Albania, immediately N. the mouth of the Drin.

GIOVATA, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, Ana-

tolia, at the head of the Gulf of Kos (here called the Gulf of Gievas), 50 m. E. Boodroom.

GIOVENAZZO, *Natisdum*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Bari, cap. cant., on a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 6,000. It has a cathedral, convents, hospitals, & castles; & outside the walls a palace, & numerous olive, cypress, & other plantations.

GIPTING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.N. E. Stowmarket. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 98.

GIRAGLIA, a small isl., Mediterranean, 1¼ m. off the N. extremity of Corsica.

GIRAPETRA, a small maritime town of the isl. of Crete, on its S. coast, 17 m. S. Spina-Longa.

GIRARD, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 286.

GIRARD, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 264 N.W. Harrisburg, 337 W. The village is situated on Elk creek, & on the Cleveland & Erie railroad, 15 m. from Erie, & contains 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,660; 1850, 2,843.

GIRARD, p. v., Burke co., Ga.

GIRARD, p-v., Trumbull co., O., 173 N.E. Columbus, 294 W.

GIRARD, p-t., Branch co., Mich., 110 W.S.W. Detroit, 570 W. Drained by a tributary of St. Joseph's r. Surface level; soil fertile. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 452; 1850, 934.

GIRARD, p. v., Russell co., Ala., 78 E. Montgomery. Situated on the right bank of the Chattahoochee r., & has 250 inhabitants.

GIRDLENESS, a headland of Scotland, co. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a light-house with two fixed lights. Lat. 57° 8′ N., lon. 2° 3′ W.

GIRGEH, a town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov. of same name, on lt. b. of the Nile, 60 m. N.W. Thebes. Pop. 7,000. (?) It is large, & ranks in importance after Essiout (Siout) in Upper Egypt, but it is ill built. It has several mosques, a government cotton factory, and a school, attended, a few years ago, by 100 boys; and a Latin convent, which is now the oldest Roman Catholic establishment in Egypt.

GIRGENTI, or GERGENTI, *Agrigentum*, a city of Sicily, cap. prov., on the slope of a mountain, nearly 1,200 feet above the sea, which it faces at about 3 m. distant. Pop. 15,000. It has an imposing external appearance, but is irregularly laid out. Public buildings large, though, except the public seminary, library, and museum, they are without merit; the principal are, a cathedral of the 13th century, with some antiquities & treasures of art, & a great many other churches & convents. On the coast are, a port with a mole, built by Charles III. in 1756, two light-houses, extensive corn magazines, a prison, &c. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the most perfect existing structure of early Greek architecture; the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, 369 feet in length (basement), 182 feet in breadth, & 120 feet in height; the tomb of Theron, & portions of temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor, & Pollux, &c. Girgenti is the chief port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur; other princip. exports are, corn, almonds, sumach, oil, & soda. Pop. of prov. 1851, 245,974.

GIRIFALCO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 9 m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,300.

GIROMAGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 8 m. N.N.W. Belfort. Pop. 2,682.

GIRONA, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. & 40 m. W. Pamplona. It trades with Mompox. Excellent tobacco is raised in its vicinity.

GIRONDE, an estuary of W. France, formed by the union of the rivers Garonne & Dordogne, 13 m. N. Bec d'Ambleaux. Length about 45 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 m., its mouth being 3 m. across. It is navigable throughout, but greatly encumbered with sand-banks, & subject at flood-tide to a heavy reflux from the sea, termed the *mascaret*, similar to the *bore* in the Seine.

GIRONDE, a marit. dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Guyenne, having W. the Bay of Biscay, & enclosed landward by the deps. Charente-Inf., Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, & Landes. Area, 4,193 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 614,387. Surface generally level, & all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, & termed the "landes;" fertile N. of the Garonne & on its banks. Climate temperate, but rainy. Principal rivers the Garonne & Dordogne, with the estuary Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this dep., the vineyards in which forms its chief source of wealth. Only about half the corn necessary for home consumption is raised; other principal products are, fruit, hemp, timber, resin, turpentine, & salt. The fisheries are important. There are stone quarries & smelting works, but few mines. Manufs. are very various, & with the general trade, centre in Bordeaux (which see). Gironde is divided into 6 arronds.; chief towns, Bordeaux, Bazas, Blaye, La Réole, Lesparre, & Libourne.

GIRONS (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Salat, 23 m. W. Foix. Pop. 3,081. It has a comm. college & manufs. of woollens, linens, leather, & paper.

GIRTHON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry, and immediately W. Kirkcudbright. Area, including several fine lakes, about 24 sq. ms. Pop., including Gatehouse, 1,787.

GIRTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 8 m. N.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,674 ac. Pop. 413.—II. co. Notts, 6¼ m. S.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,075 ac. Pop. 191.

GIRVAN, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises in a small lake, pa. Straiton, & flows first N.W. & then S. W. into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.—II. a bor. of barony & pa., at the mouth of the above riv., co. & 17 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Area of pa. 19,000 ac., or 29½ sq. m. Pop. 1851, 8,588; do. of the bor. 7,319, including many Irish. The town is wretchedly built, & mostly inhabited by cotton-weavers; has a town-hall, two branch banks, a harbor with 9 to 11 feet water, a weekly market, & 2 annual fairs. A copper mine is worked in the vicinity.

GISBURN, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, 10¼ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Area including Gisburn forest, 17,953 ac., mostly grazing lands. Pop. 1,976. Fairs, several between Easter-Monday & 5 weeks after, & on Sept. 18. The town had formerly a market. Gisburn-park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, is remarkable for its herd of wild cattle, similar to those of Chillingham. A lead mine in this pa. is richly impregnated with silver.

GISLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S. W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 310.

GISLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Eye. Area, 2,251 ac. Pop. 696.

GISORS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Epte, 33 m. N.E. Evreux. Pop. 3,134. Principal edifices, its old castle, partly built by Henry II. of England, & a curious pa. church of the 13th century. In the middle ages, Gisors was a fortress of importance; here, several memorable interviews took place between Henry I. of England & Pope Calixtus, Henry II. & Louis VII., &c. Its old ramparts are now converted into public walks. It has a comm. college, manufs. of fine woollens, calico, lace, cotton yarn, & glass-wares, & an active trade in corn, &c.

GISR-EL-SHUGHUL, a vill. of Syria, pash. Damascus, on the Orontes, about 40 m. S.E. Antioch. Pop. 3,000.

GISSI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 3,400.

GISSING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.N. E. Diss. Area, 1,981 ac. Pop. 485.

GITSCHIN, a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ. on the Czidlina, 50 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. exclusive of suburbs, 3,828. It has a fine castle built by Wallenstein, & a gymnasium. Pop. of circle 1850, 838,774.

GITTELDE, a town of N. Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 35 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 1,213.

GITTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Area, 2,097 ac. Pop. 384.

GIUGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. & 6 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 8,300. It is a cap. cant., & has 4 churches, a hospital, & a fine noble residence. —II., a v. prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.

GIULIANA, a seaport vill. of Dalmatia, on the E. side of the peninsula Sabioncello.—II. a market town of Sicily, intend. and 32 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2,800.

GIULIANA (SAN), several vills., &c. of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 8 m. S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 1,880.—II. (*di Sepino*), Naples, prov. Molise, 9 m. S.S. E. Larino.—A vill. & bay, Malta, 1¼ m. N. Valetta, are named San Giuliano, or St. Julian.

GIULIANOVA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Ult. I., cap. cant., 1¼ m. E.N.E. Teramo, near the Adriatic. Pop. 2,000.—*Giuliopoli*, is a vill., prov. Abruzzo Citra, 22 m. S. Lanciano. Pop. 1,000.

GIULIETTA (SANTA), a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. & 9 m. E.N.E. Voghera. Pop. of comm. 2,070.—*San Giulio* is an isl., & vill., div. Novara, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1,400 inhabs., famous for its heroic defence in the 10th century, by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

GIUPANA, or SCIPAN, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 m. S. Slano. Pop. 850. Length 5 m.; average breadth 1¼ m. Shores rocky, but interior fertile.

GIURGEVO, a town of Wallachia, on lt. b. of the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, 40 m. S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. Pop. 7,000. It is a wretched place, but has an active trade, especially with some of the Austrian ports on the Danube. Principal edifices, a large clock-tower, in the great square, & a citadel on an isl. in the river. The fortifications, formerly encircling the town, were levelled by the Russians in 1829.

GIUSTINO (SAN), a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 26 m. S.W. Urbino. Pop. 3,000. It has a manuf. of straw hats.

GIVENDALE, or GWENDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Great Pocklington. Area, 1,221 ac. Pop. 75.

GIVET, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 26 m. N.N.E. Mezieres, on the Belgian frontier. Pop. 4,090. Here are extensive barracks, a military hospital, & on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. Givet has a tolerable port, a chamber of manufs., tobacco-pipe, white-lead, glue, and sealing-wax factories, with breweries & tanneries.

GIVORS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. S. Lyon, on the railr. thence to St. Etienne, on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier river, & the canal of Givors. Pop. 7,010. It is dirty & smoky, & has numerous factories, especially of glass bottles. It has also a considerable trade in coal & iron stone, brought hither by its canal, which is about 10 m. in length.

GIVRY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 2,126, engaged in wine making.

GIZEH, a prov. & town of Egypt. [GHIZEH.]

GJAT, or GJATZK, a town of Russia. [GSHATSK.]

GLADBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 16 m. W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., near the Niers. Pop. 3,160, engaged in weaving linen & cotton cloths, druggets, & velvets; and in dyeing & bleaching.—II. a town, reg. Cologne, circ. & 6 m. N.E. Mulheim. Pop. 2,550.

GLADDENS GROVE, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 43 N. Columbia, 464 W.

GLADE, t., Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 420.

GLADE HILL, p-o., Franklin co., Va.

GLADE MILLS, p-o., Butler co., Pa., 212 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 249 W.

GLADE MINES, p. o., Hall co., Ga.

GLADENBACH, a market town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 9 m. W.S.W. Marburg. Pop. 1,050.

GLADE RUN, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa., 184 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 237 W.

GLADES CROSS ROADS, p-o., Putnam co., Ga., 31 N.W. Milledgeville, 617 W.

GLADE SPRING, p-o., Washington co., Va., 292 W.S.W. Richmond, 360 W.

GLADE SPRING, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

GLADESTRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. W.S.W. Kington. Area, 3,798 ac. Pop. 362.

GLADEVILLE, p. o., Preston co., Va.

GLADOVA, a town of Servia, on the Danube, immediately below the "iron-gate," or rapids of that river, 13 m. S.E. New Orsova. Not long ago it was a mere collection of wretched huts, but it is now the chief station of the Danube Steam Navigation Company, & its inhabitants are actively employed in the conveyance of merchandise by land, betwixt it and Orsova. About 2½ m. below it, are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. W. Haddington. Area about 10 sq. m. Pop. 1,780. The battle of Gladsmuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, was partly fought in this parish.

GLADWIN, county, Mich. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 576 sq. ms. Drained by Tittibawassee r. Surface undulating; soil a sandy loam. (*Unorganized.*)

GLADY CREEK, p-o., Randolph co., Va., 228 N. W. Richmond, 254 W.

GLAIDSDALE, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, 11 miles W.S.W. Whitby. Area, 8,370 ac. Pop. 986.

GLAMMIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5½ m. S.W. Forfar, on the Dundee & Newtyle r. r. Area about 15,000 ac. Pop. 2,152, partly employed in the manuf. of brown linen, of which about 12,000 pieces are annually sent to Dundee. The venerable and stately castle of Glammis, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, contains an interesting collection of antiquities. A passage is still shown in which Malcolm II. is said to have been murdered, A. D. 1031.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, the most S. co. of Wales, having S. & W. the Bristol Channel, & on other sides the cos. Monmouth, Brecon, & Carmarthen. Area, 856 sq. m., or 547,494 ac., of which about 300,000 are arable or pasture lands. Inhabited houses 1851, 43,202. Pop. 231,849. Surface mountainous in the N., level in the S., & the "vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. Principal rivers, the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Romney, forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Loughor, which with the Bury estuary bounds N. the peninsula of Gower. In the uplands large quantities of butter and cheese are produced for exportation; but rural industry yields to mining & manufacturing in this county, all the N. part of which belongs to the great coal-field of S. Wales. Large iron works are established at Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, Herwain; & smelting works at Swansea, & Neath, connected with the coast by a r. r. to Cardiff & its branches. The Neath & Swansea canals are also in this county. In 1847, 219 persons were employed in woollen factories. Glamorgan is subdivided into hundreds, comprising 128 parishes, & the diocese of Llandaff. Chief towns, Cardiff (the cap.), Llandaff (a city), Swansea, Merthyr-Tydvil, Caerphilly, Cowbridge, & Neath. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C., & its bors. send 3.

GLANDEVE, a hamlet & former town of France, dep. B. Alpes, on the Var, 17 m. N.E. Castellane, ruined by repeated inundations of the riv., which have forced the inhabitants to abandon it.

GLANFORD, t., Wentworth co., Can. W. Pop. 2,008.

GLANDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S. Clay. Area, 364 ac. Pop. 112.

GLANDFORD-BRIGG (or BRIDGE), a market town, Engl., co. & 24 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, pa, Wrawly, on the navigable river Ancholme, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 3,097. It has a gram. school, founded 1669, and considerable exports of rabbit skins and corn. Steam-packets connect the town with Hull.

GLANMIRE, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Cork. Pop. 453. In the vale of Glanmire are many beautiful suburban villas.

GLANTON, a township, England, co. Northumberland, pa. Whittingham, 8 m. W.N.W. Alnwick. Pop. 601.

GLANWORTH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.S.W. Mitchelstown. Area about 9,700 ac. Pop. 4,832. The vill., formerly a corp. town, has 1,012 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, forfeited by Lord Fermoy in 1641.

GLAPTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 457.

GLARNISCH, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. S.W. Glarus, 7,014 feet in elevation.

GLARUS, or GLARIS, a cant. of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, & Uri. Area, 280 sq. m. Pop. 1850 30,197, of whom 26,281 were Protestants. It is a *cul-de-sac*, consisting of the valley of the Linth & its affluents, which pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, & the Dödi at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in E. Switzerland. Orchards are numerous; little corn is produced; cattle rearing, & manufs. of cotton & linen goods form

the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Schabzieger cheese is wholly made in this cant., & this product, with cattle, horses, butter, honey, slates, & woven goods compose the principal exports. Imports comprise corn, wines, wool, salt, metals, glass, earthenwares, colonial produce, & French manufs., which last are mostly sold by the traders of the cant., at the fairs of the neighboring countries.

GLARUS, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, on lt. b. of the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glarnisch. Pop. 4,329. It is well built, & many of its stone houses are ornamented externally with frescoes. Its church is shared both by Protestants and Roman Catholics, & it has an hospital, town-hall, free school, public library, & reading room, with manufs. of muslins, printed cottons, woollen cloths, Schabzieger cheese, & a brisk general trade.

GLASBURY, a pa. of S. Wales, cos. Brecon & Radnor, 5 m. W.S.W. Hay. Area, 9,216 ac. Pop. 1,375.

GLASCO, p.-v., Saugerties t., Ulster co., N. Y., 48 S. Albany, 98 W. Situated on the W. side of Hudson r. It has a convenient landing, 3 stores, extensive brick yards, & 250 inhabitants.

GLASCOMBE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 8 m. E. Builth. Area, 6,984 ac. Pop. 524. Has mineral wells.

GLASGOW, p.-v., New Castle co., Del. Situated on Christiana cr., near its source.

GLASGOW, p.-o., Columbiana co., O., 153 N.E. Columbus, 276 W.

GLASGOW, p. v., Scott co., Ill.

GLASGOW, p. v., Jefferson co., Iowa.

GLASGOW, p.-v., capital of Barren co., Ky., 123 S. W. Frankfort, 646 W. Situated a little E. of Beaver branch of Green r., & contains a court house, 3 churches, 2 acad., 13 stores, 2 tanneries, & 933 inhabs.

GLASGOW, p-v., Howard co., Mo., 73 N.W. Jefferson city, 978 W. Situated on the N. bank of the Missouri r., & contains several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

GLASGOW, vill., Waterloo co. & t., Can. W., 2 m. from Berlin, situated on right bank of Grand river. It has a store, a grist m., oil m., & 75 inhabs.

GLASGOW, a city & parliamentary borough of Scotland, lower ward of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 43 m. W. of Edinburgh, in lat. 55° 51′ N., lon. 4° 17′ W. Pop. in 1801, 83,769; in 1841, 274,533; in 1851, 329,097; with suburbs, 345,145. The city is built on a gentle declivity, sloping towards the bank of the river, where 7 large stone, & a wooden bridge, communicate with the suburb of the Gorbals, on the left bank. The leading streets, Gallowgate, Trongate, & Argyle street, run in a continuous line of 2 m. parallel with river, while numerous other streets diverge on both sides. W. of Argyle street are numerous squares & crescents, with many splendid streets & mansions, the residences of the more opulent citizens. Length of city 4¼ miles; breadth 2 m. The most ancient part of the town is on an elevated ground to the N.W., where stands the cathedral of St. Mungo, a fine old Gothic structure, supposed to have been founded in 1136 by Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, & bearing marks in its architecture of various dates of erection; length 319 feet; height of tower & spire 225 feet. The choir of the cathedral is still used as a place of worship, & a curiously arched crypt below, once used as a church, is now converted into a cemetery. To the E. of the cathedral, in the High street, is the university, founded in 1450 by Pope Nicholas V. It is well endowed, annual income about 20,000l., & consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, 8 college professors, & 14 regius professors; a library with 52,000 vols., a museum founded by Dr. W. Hunter, & an average number of 950 students. Connected with the university is an astronomical observatory, & there is also a botanic garden in N.W. suburbs. The Andersonian university, founded 1795, is for the popular diffusion of science and literature among all classes of the community. Besides these, there are a faculty of physicians and surgeons, a mechanics' institute, high school, 2 normal schools, an athenæum, & numerous private seminaries of education. Charitable institutions, a royal infirmary, lunatic asylum, blind asylum, deaf & dumb institution, town's hospital for the poor, Hutchison's hospital for education of boys, & house of refuge. The jail, court-house, &c., are comprised in a large square building W. end of the Green, a large bridewell in Duke street, a commodious judicial office, with a most efficient body of police. There are 4 banks & several bank agencies in the city; a chamber of commerce & an elegant royal exchange erected in Queen street in 1829; 2 theatres, a city hall, co. building, merchant ho., trades ho., custom-ho., western & union club-houses, barracks, and several monuments & statues adorning the streets & squares. The royalty, originally embracing one parish, is now divided into 10; & including the barony & suburbs, other 18, including *quoad sacra* pas. Principal churches, St. George's, St. Enoch's, St. Andrew's, St. John's, St. David's, & the Catholic chapel. There are 30 Free churches, 19 United Presbyterian, 4 Independent, 5 Baptist, & 7 other congregations, 4 Methodists, a Unitarian, 4 Episcopal, & 4 Roman Catholic. Glasgow is supplied with water obtained from the Clyde & from springs in the vicinity, by 2 water companies. There are 2 large gas works; & many of the manufacturers supply their own gas. The Green on the N. bank of the river, forms an extensive airing ground of 100 ac.; & E. of the cathedral is a very picturesque necropolis, with 3 other cemeteries in the vicinity. Numerous railroads communicate with the surrounding districts, & the Clyde affords great facilities for steam-boat conveyance. The Broomielaw harbor extends W. from Jamaica Street along the river, & ships of large tonnage come up to the first bridge. The riv. is now deepened, so as to admit ships of 2,000 tons. The wharfs & docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. Glasgow is celebrated as the great Scottish emporium of trade and manufactures. It was here that Watt first began his improvements on the steam-engine, & the steamboat "Comet" was launched here in 1812. (*See Hudson riv.*) The aggregate tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels which enter and sail from this port annually is about 1,200,000 tons. The trade of Glasgow rose into importance about the middle of last century, and consisted chiefly of American and W. Indian commerce, embracing nearly a half of the whole British tobacco trade. Since then the manuf. of cotton goods has risen to a great extent, as also woollens and silks, glass and stone ware, large chemical manufactures, with premises occupying 10 ac., & a celebrated chimney 450 ft. high, and 40 ft. diameter at the base; iron foundries, & machinery of all kinds, especially steam-engines. In 1846 there were 141 iron furnaces in the vicinity, & 600,000 tons of iron sold. The ann. consumption of coal, chiefly from pits in the vicinity, is estim. at nearly 2 mill. tons, & 250,000 tons exported. Glasgow was early distinguished for its superior letter-press printing, & its Foulis' edition of the classics & other books. It publishes at present 2 daily newspapers, & about 12 others, at various intervals. There are three large suburbs connected with the city, & containing a pop. of 97,000; Gorbals on the lt. b. of the river, Calton forming the E. suburb, & Anderston the W.; these 3 are boroughs of barony. Port Dundas, an extensive suburb, is immediately to the N., on elevated ground, where is the terminus of the Forth & Clyde canal. Mean annual temp. 49°.8 Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain 32 inches. The Romans had a station on the river Clyde in the locality of Glasgow, which they retained till the year 426. Antoninus' wall commenced a few miles W. of the city. In 560, the see of Glasgow is said to have been founded by Kentigern or St. Mungo, about the year 1115 the see was refounded by David, Prince of Cumberland. Glasgow was first erected into a burgh of regality by William the Lion, 1180. Towards the end of the 15th century it was converted into an archbishopric, & in 1611 into a royal burgh. The city is divided into 16 dists., each sending 3 members to its council, governed by a Lord Provost, 8 bailies, 39 councillors, a dean of guild, deacon, convener, & treasurer. It is the seat of sheriff, burgh, & co. courts. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

GLASHÜTTE, a t. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, amt. & 5 m. E.S.E. Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1,085.

GLASNEVEN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & 3½ m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area, 995 ac. Pop. 1,226. It was, until recently, a favorite suburban place of residence, & it has a botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society, laid out on the grounds formerly attached to the house of the poet Tickell, a handsome cemetery containing the remains of the celebrated J. P. Curran, an agricultural school, & a deaf & dumb institution.

GLASS, a pa. of Scotl., in cos. Aberdeen & Banff, 6 m. W. Huntly. Pop. 972.—II. a lake, co. Ross, pa. Kiltearn. Length, 4 m.

GLASSARY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 4 m. W. Loch Fyne, a great part of which is moorland.

GLASSBOROUGH, p-v., Franklin t., Gloucester co., N.J., 47 S. by W. Trenton, 158 W. It contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church,—2 stores, 2 glass fac., and about 35 dwellings.

GLASS CREEK, p-o., Barry co., Mich.

GLASSERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co., and 10 m. S. Wigton, on Luce Bay. Pop. 1,487.

GLASSFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 2¼ m. S. Strathaven. Area, 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,955.

GLASS LAKE, t. Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 1,127; 1850, 1,281.

GLASSLOUGH, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster co., and 6 m. E.N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 562. Adjoining it is Leslie Castle.

GLASSTOOLE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 849.

GLASS VILLAGE, p-o., Conway co., Ark.

GLASSY MOUNTAIN, p-o., Pickens, S.C.

GLASTENBURY, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 6 S. by E. Hartford, 328 W. Situated on the left bank of the Connecticut. Along the river margin the soil is very fertile; to the E. it is rough, but productive. Roaring brook affords water power. It has 3 fulling m., 2 satinet fac. employing 55 persons, 2 extensive cotton fac., 8,800 sp., 3 tanneries, a bobbin and spool fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,077; 1850, 3,390.

GLASTENBURY, t., Bennington co., Vt., 9 N.E. Bennington. Chartered in 1761. It is a rough mountain town, almost incapable of cultivation. Pop. 1840, 53; 1850, 52.

GLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area, 1,145 ac. Pop. 252.

GLASTONBURY, an ancient munic. bor. & market town of England, co. Somerset, 25 m. S.W. Bath, and 15 m. E.S.E. the Highbridge station of the Great Western r. r. Area, comprising 2 pas., 7,083 ac. Pop. 3,125. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, between the Poldew & Mendip hills, & anciently known as the Island of Avalon or Apples. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of its superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which, the beautiful ruins of the church, with St. Joseph's chapel and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are the ancient market-cross, St. George's inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the tribunal, the abbey house, the great gate-house, now also an inn, the hospital of St. John, founded in 1246, the 2 anc. pa. churches, and St. Michael's Tor, a curious tower on a hill adjoining the town. Glastonbury has a town-hall, 2 or 3 banks, small manufs. of silk, & some export trade in timber, slates, tiles, & agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel. Mkt., Saturday. Its ancient abbey was founded in 605, on the site of a British church, said to owe its origin to St. Joseph of Arimathea, whose "miraculous thorn," which constantly blossomed on Christmas day, and the shrine of St. Dunstan, once abbot, used to attract multitudes of devotees to Glastonbury in the middle ages. It was the burial place of the renowned King Arthur, whose remains were many centuries ago discovered here. Fielding the novelist, was born at Sharpham park, in the vicinity, in 1717.

GLATT, a river of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, joins the Rhine below Eglisau.—II. a small town of Germany, Hohenzollern Sig., with a castle on the Glatt river, 35 m. N.W. Sigmaringen. Pop. 486.

GLATTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area, 6,400 ac. Pop. 792.

GLATZ (Slav. *Kladsko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 52 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, near the Bohemian frontier, elevation 971 feet. Pop. 1846, 7,800, or including the garrison 10,058. It is strongly walled, & situated between two heights, one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, & other buildings for military service, with manufs. of damasks, woollen cloth, plush, ribbons, muslins, hosiery, leather, tobacco, &c.; and it is the residence of a military commandant, and the seat of boards of public works & navigation. It was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1742, by the Austrians in 1759, and by Würtemberg and Bavarian troops in 1807.

GLAUCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Zwickau, on rt. b. of the Mulde. Pop. 8,184. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle of the Princes of Schönberg, of whose mediatised principality it is the cap. Manufs. cloth, paper, iron goods, &c., and it has an active general trade.

GLAZE, t., Miller co., Mo. Pop. 380.

GLAZELEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 636 ac. Pop. 62.

GLAZOV, a small town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. E. Viatka, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Tcheptza.

GLEESONS, v., Calhoun co., Ill. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & about 30 inhabitants.

GLEHN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. & 10 m. S. W. Dusseldorf, with mines of copper, lead, and iron. Pop. 1,250.

GLEIWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 43 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, with a station on the railroad. Pop. 7,350, chiefly employed in some royal iron foundries.

GLEMHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*) 3 m. W.S.W. Saxmundham. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 349.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.W. Framlingham. Area, 1,268 ac. Pop. 318.

GLEMSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N. E. Clare. Area, 3,354 ac. Pop. 1,394.

GLEN, two rivers of Engl.—I. co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot hills, and flows E. into the Till, which it joins at Fenton.—II. a riv. in the Fens co. Lincoln, enters Fosdyke Wash.

GLENA, a beautiful vale & bay of Ireland, near Killarney, Munster, co. Kerry, and where Lord Kenmare has a cottage.

GLENALTA, p-o., Marion co., 146 S.W. Milledgeville, 779 W.

GLENANS, a group of rocky islets off France, in the Atlantic, 9 m. from the S. coast of the dep. Finistère.

GLENARM, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on an inlet of the Irish Sea, of same name, 25¼ m. N. Belfast. Pop. 881. It is picturesquely situated, with a castle, the seat of the Earls of Antrim. It exports provisions and salt.

GLENARTNEY, a valley of Scotland co. Perth, pa. Comrie, with an extensive deer forest belonging to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

GLENAVY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, near Lough Neagh, 9 m. N.W. Lisburn. Pop. 3,773.

GLENBEGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 13 m. N.E. Cahirciveen. Area, 30,808 ac. Pop. 3,011. Its scenery is highly picturesque. The inhabitants were formerly notorious for their lawless lives, but the efforts of Lord Headly, who has extensive estates here, have produced beneficial changes.

GLENBERVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Area, 13,963 ac., of which 5,000 are cultivated. Pop. 1,239.

GLENBROOK, p-o., Hart county Ky., 109 S.W. Frankfort, 626 W.

GLENBUCKET, a pa. of Scotland co. and 38 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Surface mountainous. The pa. belongs to the Earl of Fife. It has ruins of a castle, and abounds in deer and other game.

GLENBURN, p-t., Penobscot county, Me., 77 N.E. Augusta, 672 W. Situated on both sides of Kenduskeag stream, at the great bend, and has a fertile soil. It has a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 664; 1850, 905.

GLENCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.W. Dumfries. Area, 44 sq. m., mostly mountainous, and in sheep-walks. Pop. 1,980.

GLENCAPLE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S. E. Dumfries of which town it may be considered as the port. Pop. 268. It has some ship-building, and an active traffic with Liverpool.

GLENCOE, p-o., Gallatin co., Ken.

GLENCOE, p-o., Bolivar co., Miss.

GLENCOE, a valley of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. of Lorn, near the head of Loch Etive, extending from Ballahulish, in a S.E. direction for 10 m., within which distance is but one solitary farm-ho. The vale is edged on both sides by rocky and almost perpendicular mntns. of grotesque forms, and in the cliffs of which snow lies all the year round. Its bed is swept by Ossians "dark torrent of Cona," & no other portion of the Highlands presents such a scene of gloomy sublimity. The mas-

were of the MacDonalds occurred here in February 1692.

GLENCOLUMBKILL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 12 m. W.N.W. Killybegs. Area, 32,243 ac. Pop. 4,656.

GLEN COVE, p-v., Oysterbay t., Queens co., N.Y., 17½ S. by E. Albany. Situated at the head of a cove of the same name, on the E. side of Hempstead harbor. It contains an Episcopal church, an academy, several stores, a grist m., and about 200 inhabitants. A steamboat plies between it and New York, and it is much resorted to during the summer months.

GLENCROE, a vale of Scotl., co. Argyle, near the N.E. extremity of Loch Long. Its scenery with that of the neighboring vale of Glenkinlass, is remarkably fine.

GLENCROSE, or GLENCORSE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Edinburgh, on the Pentland Hills. Area about 9 sq. m. Pop. 1,060. Woodhouslee, the seat of the Tytler family, is in this parish.

GLENDALE, p-v., Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic r. r., 92 m. from Bridgeport.

GLENDALE, p-o., Camden co., N.J.

GLENDALE, p-o., Muscatine co., Iowa.

GLENDALOUGH, a lake and valley of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 24 m. S. Dublin, famous for its wild grandeur and interesting ruins.

GLENDERMOT, or CLONDERMOT, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. and partly within the bounds of the town of Londonderry. Area, 21,508 ac. Pop. 10,295.

GLENDEVON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Ochil Hills, about 12 m. E.N.E. Dumblane. Surface almost entirely pastoral. Pop. 128.

GLENDON-BARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton 2¼ m. N.N.W. Kettering. Area, 1,490 ac. Pop. 85.

GLENELG, t., Grey co., Can. W. Pop. 1,250.

GLENELG, pa., Northumberland co., N.B., on the S. side of Miramichi Bay, has 2 grist m., a saw m., 5 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,967.

GLENELG, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, on the on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. Pop. 2,470. It gives the title of Baron to the Grant family.

GLENELG RIVER, Australia-Victoria, receives all the rivers S.W. of the Grampian Mntns., and enters the S. Ocean, between Capes Northumberland and Bridgewater, near lat. 38° S., lon. 141° E. Though of considerable size, it has but a shallow outlet.

GLENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area, 4,980 ac. Pop. 1,064.

GLENFINLAS, p-o., Jefferson co., Mo., 122 E. Jefferson city, 862 W.

GLENFINLAS, a narrow and picturesque valley of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Callander. It is inhabited by the Stuarts, clansmen of E. of Moray.

GLENFINNAN, a valley of Scotland. [FINNAN.]

GLENFRUIN, a valley of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the W. side of Loch Lomond. It was the scene of a bloody conflict between the Macgregors & Colquhouns in 1602.

GLENGAD, a headland of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, forming the W. point of Culdaff Bay, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Malin Head.

GLENGARIFF HARBOR, a branch of Bantry Bay, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the N. side of the bay, 5 m. N.W. Bantry.

GLENGARRY, a beautiful valley of Scotland, co. Inverness, W. of the Caledonian canal, & about 12 m. W.S.W. Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

GLENGARY, p. v., Berkley co., Va.

GLENGARY, county, Can. W. In the E. part of the prov. Area, 450 sq. ms. It has Lake St. Francis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence river on the S.E. Drained by several small streams entering it. Surface undulating; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Alexandria. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 18,668; sheep, 28,683; swine, 13,600; horses, 6,095; wheat, 142,455 bush. produced; rye, 730; Indian corn, 10,585; buckwheat, 13,236; barley, 3,534; oats, 298,-492; potatoes, 109,730; peas, 49,926; wool, 5,614 lbs.; —8 grist m., 22 saw m. Pop. 17,598.

GLENHAM, p-v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 88 S. Albany, 289 W. This flourishing manufacturing village is situated on Fishkill cr., 3 ms. E. of its entrance into Hudson r. It contains 2 churches, several stores, a cotton fac. with 7,000 spindles, employing 150 persons, & manufacturing annually 1,500,000 yards of print goods; a woollen fac., employing 140 persons, & makes annually 121,000 yards of woollen goods; & 600 inhabitants.

GLENHOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 252.

GLEN HOPE, p. o., Clearfield co., Pa.

GLENISLA, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 17 m. W.N.W. Forfar, on the Isla. Pop. 1,050. It has the ruins of two castles of the Ogilvies.

GLENKENS, a dist. of Scotl., forming the N. part of the stewartry Kircudbright.

GLENLIVET, a valley of Scotland, co. Banff, about 20 m. S.W. Huntly. It contains lead & iron ore, is famous for its whiskey, & was the scene of a memorable encounter in 1594, between the adherents of the Earls of Huntly & of Argyle.

GLENLUCE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, pa. Old Luce, near Luce Bay, 16 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Pop. 890. Cattle fairs monthly, between April & December. Glenluce abbey, now a spacious ruin, was founded in 1190.

GLENLYON, a fine mntn. vale of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. Fortingal, extending along the river Lyon, W. of the lake of same name, for 28 m. It has much romantic scenery, & gives title of Baron to the heir of the Duke of Athol.

GLEN-MAGNA, a pa. of England, co. & 5½ m. S.E. Leicester. Area, 2,510 ac. Pop. 822.

GLENMALURE, a wild mntn. vale of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Avonbeg river. It was the scene of outrages during the rebellion, 1798.

GLENMORE, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

GLENMORE, p. o., Buckingham co., Va.

GLENMORE, a vale of Scotland, cos. Moray & Inverness, on the Spey, near Abernethy, containing extensive fir forests of D. of Richmond.

GLENMORISTON, a valley of Scotl., co. Inverness. It contains a pa. united to URQUHART.

GLEN MORRIS, p. v., South Dumfries t., Halton co., Can. W., 6½ m. from Galt. Has a Presbyterian church, a store, a saw m., & 120 inhabitants.

GLENMUICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the border of Forfarshire, S.E. Castle-Town of Braemar. Pop. 1,984. It contains Lake Muick.

GLENN, p-t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 43 W.N.W. Albany, 403 W. Surface hilly; soil loam, mixed with clay. Drained by Schoharie cr., a tributary of the Mohawk, which latter runs on its N. border. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,678; 1850, 3,043.

GLENN, p. o., McKean co., Pa.

GLENN GROVE, p. o., Fayette co., Ga.

GLENN MILLS, p. o., Culpepper co., Va.

GLENN'S, p-o., Gloucester co., Va., 87 E. Richmond, 155 W.

GLENN'S, p. o., Clark co., Iowa.

GLENN'S FALLS, p-v., Queensbury t., Warren co., N. Y., 54 N. Albany, 427 W. Situated on the N. side of Hudson river. Incorporated in 1839. It contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, a female seminary, a bank, 30 stores, a grist m., 4 saw m., 3 of which have 25 saws each, 4 marble mills, with 275 saws, a plaster m., a furnace, 3 machine shops, a marble fac., 2 tanneries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,717 inhabitants. The finest black marble is quarried here. The falls on the Hudson at this place have a total descent of 50 feet, affording much picturesque scenery, & very extensive water power. A bridge, 500 feet long, crosses Hudson r. at the falls. The feeder of the Champlain canal leaves the r. 2 m. above, & unites with the canal a few m. E., & affords a navigable communication with the canal & its connected waters.

GLENN SPRINGS, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 86 N.W. Columbia, 480 W.

GLENN'S VALLEY, p. o., Johnson co., Ia.

GLENNVILLE, p. o., Barbour co., Ala.

GLENNVILLE, p. t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 4 W. Schenectady, 30 W. Albany, 470 W. Surface uneven; soil a sandy loam. The Mohawk r. runs on its S. border, & Aelplass cr. through its E. part, where it enters the Mohawk. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,068; 1850, 3,409.

GLEN-OF-THE-HORSE, a stupendous ravine of

Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the side of Mangerton Mountain, about 5 m. S. Killarney.

GLENOGLE, a valley of Scotland, co. Perth, at the head of Loch Earn. It is remarkable for the gloomy & savage grandeur of its scenery.

GLENORCHY & INISHAIL, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the borders of Perth, about 12 m. N.N.E. Inverary. Surface mostly mntnous. Sheep walk intermixed with wood. Pop. 731. Near Loch Awe, in this pa., stand the fine ruins of the castle of Kilchurn, & on the isl. of Inishail are the remains of a small monastery.

GLEN ROCK, p. o., York co., Pa.

GLEN ROCK, p. o., Lawrence co., Tenn.

GLENROY, a valley of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmanivaig, Lochaber. It is noted for its "parallel roads," supposed by some to have been the shores of a former lake, which had several distinct epochs of subsidence; by others to have been formed by the periodic upheaving of the land, washed by the waters of the sea.

GLENSHEE, a narrow valley, 7 m. long, of Scotl., co. Perth, at its N.E. extremity, pa. Kirkmichael. The Spittal of Glenshee is a stage on the great military road to Fort-George, 20 m. N.N.W. Cupar-Angus.

GLENSHIEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, adjoining Glenelg on the N. Pop. 573. The Highland Jacobites were defeated here in 1719.

GLENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 536.

GLENTILT, a long narrow mntn. pass of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. Blair-Athol. Contains marble & schists, penetrated by granite veins. Lord Glenlyon has a beautiful demesne here.

GLENTIES, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, amongst wild mntns., 6 m. E.N.E. Ardara. Pop. 317. It has an inn for tourists.

GLENTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 11 m. N. N.W. Lincoln. Area, 3,043 ac. Pop. 316.

GLENVILLE, p. v., Fairfield co., Conn.

GLENVILLE, p. v., & cap. Gilmer co., Va., 220 N.W. Richmond, & 60 m. from Parkesburg. Situated on the left bank of Little Kanawha river, & contains a courthouse, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Methodist, & 1 United Brethren,—3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

GLEN WILD, p-o., Thompson t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 102 S.W. Albany, 304 W.

GLEN WILLIAMS, p. v., Equessing t., Halton co., Can. W., 35 W. Toronto. It has 2 stores, a woollen fac., & 200 inhabitants.

GLENWOOD, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

GLENWOOD, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

GLIMSHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, nearly 2 m. S. Pomona.

GLIN, mkt. town & seaport of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, on the Shannon, 18 m. N.E. Tralee. Pop. 1,208. Here is the castle of the knights of Glin, descendants of the Desmond family.

GLINA, a fortified town of Croatia, Hungarian military frontier, on the Glina, 26 m. E.S.E. Karlstadt. Pop. 1,760.

GLINIANY, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 25 m. E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,350.—II. a small town of Poland, prov. & 18 m. N. Sandomir.

GLINTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Deeping. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 434.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, 6 m. N.E. Lerwick.

GLOBE, p-o., Caldwell co., N. C., 220 W. Raleigh, 408 W.

GLOBE, p. o., Johnson co., Mo.

GLOBE VILLAGE, p. o., Worcester co., Mass.

GLOCKNER (GROSS), a mntn. of Austria, the highest point of the Noric Alps, in the Tyrol, 12,425 feet in elevation.

GLOCKNITZ, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, circ. below the Wienerwald, 42 m. S.S.W. Vienna, a station on the railroad to Grätz. Pop. 1,520.

GLOGAU, or GROSS-GLOGAU, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 35 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Oder, & on branch railr. from Frankfurt to Breslau, the town being connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom-insel, or Cathedral Isl., in the Oder, which is separately fortified. Pop. 12,450, or including garrison 14,591. Besides its cathedral, Glogau has many other Roman Catholic and some Protestant churches, a synagogue, a citadel with a large garrison, Roman Catholic & Protestant colleges, a school of midwifery, &c., with manufs. of beet-root sugar, tobacco, paper, woollen & cotton fabrics, and straw hats, & a considerable corn-market.—II. (*Upper* or *Little Glogau*), a town, reg. & 23 m. S. Oppeln, on rt. b. of the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 3,760. It has a garrison, a normal school, & manufs. linens & woollens.

GLOGOVATZ, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, on the Maros. Pop. 2,085.

GLOMEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,776.

GLOMMEN, the principal river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield table-land, 70 m. S. Trondheim, flows generally S. through the dists. Hedemark & Aggershuus, traverses the Oieren Lake, & enters the Skagerrach at Frederickstadt, 50 m. S.E. Christiania, after a course estimated at 280 m. Its navigation is impeded by numerous falls.

GLONS, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 7 m. N. Liege. Pop. 2,000. It is the centre of an important manuf. of straw hats, in which more than 6,000 persons are employed.

GLOOSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¾ m. N. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area, 660 ac. Pop. 153.

GLOPPEN, a pa. of Norway, stift & 100 m. N.N.E. Bergen, on a fiord of same name. Pop. 3,350.

GLORIOSA ISLANDS, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 100 m. from the N. extremity of Madagascar.

GLOSSOP, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Manchester & Sheffield r. r., 14 m. E.S.E. Manchester. Area, 49,960 ac. Pop. 28,625; do. of the tnshp. 5,467. Annual rev. of charities 280*l*. Glossop is the polling-place for N. division of co., & the chief seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manuf. In 1838, 50 cotton mills here employed about 4,000 hands, besides woollen mills, dyeing, bleaching, & print & paper works, and iron foundries.

GLOUCESTER, county, N. J., in the S.W. part of the state, has Delaware r. on its N.W. boundary. Area, 280 sq. ms. The lands along the Delaware are highly cultivated, producing excellent fruit and vegetables. Back of this the soil is sandy, & covered with pine, which furnishes much timber & wood for exportation. Drained by Cooper's, Big Timber, Mantua, & Racoon creeks, & the head branches of Great Egg Harbor riv. Capital, Woodbury. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $368,464; wheat, 59,037 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 380,221; oats, 11,336; potatoes, 253,964; wool, 3,079 pounds;—19 flouring & grist m., 1 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons employed, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $518,100; value of manufactured articles, $605,877;—2 libraries, 1,140 vols.; 26 churches; 2 acad., 90 pupils; 48 sch., 3,656 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,438; 1850, 14,655. (*Camden taken from it since census of* 1840.)

GLOUCESTER, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state, & contains 280 sq. ms. Surface level; soil light & fertile. Organized in 1652. It has York r. on its S.W. border. Capital, Gloucester C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $214,868; wheat, 65,551 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 336,063; tobacco, 575 pounds; wool, 11,934; 16 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $58,010; value of manufactured articles, $108,278;—14 churches; 7 acad., 95 pupils; 12 sch., 253 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,715; 1850, 10,527.

GLOUCESTER, county, N. B. Situated on the N.E. part of the province. Area, 1,250 sq. ms. Drained by the Nipisiguit, entering a bay of the same name, an indentation of the Bay of Chaleurs, which forms its entire N. boundary; the Cawaquette, Pohamoache, & Tracadie rivers enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Surface, inland, hilly with fertile valleys. From its extensive sea-coast, it has great facility for fishing & lumbering; but its soil & climate are both favorable for agricultural pursuits. At its N.E. extremity are the islands Shippegan, Miscou, & Cawaquette. Capital, Bathurst. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 3,980; sheep, 8,552; swine, 3,817; horses, 1,174; wheat, 23,595 bush. produced; Indian corn, 2,223; buckwheat, 1,236; barley, 8,078; oats, 53,005; potatoes, 314,447; peas, 1,258;—14 grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp'd; 19 churches; 31 sch., 926 scholars. Pop. 11,704.

GLOUCESTER, t., Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 1850, 848.

GLOUCESTER, p-t., and port of entry, Essex co.,

Mass., 30 N.E. Boston, 470 W. It was called by the Indians *Wiuguersheek*, & was the first settlement made by the English north of Massachusetts Bay. Incorporated in 1639. It has a fine harbor, open at all seasons of the year, & its inhabitants are extensively engaged in navigation and the fisheries. The v. contains 8 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist,—an academy, 2 seminaries, a marine insurance co., a bank, 50 stores, 3 cordage fac., 3 printing offices issuing a weekly & 2 semi-weekly newspapers; & 3,000 inhabitants. There are from this port 75 sail of vessels engaged in the Halibut fisheries on George's Bank. The almost insular situation of this place makes it a pleasant resort in the summer season. The harbor is on the S. side of the peninsula, & on Thatcher's island are 2 light-houses. *Thatcher's Island* lies about 2 miles S. of *Cape Ann*, which forms the northernmost limits of Massachusetts Bay. The lights are in lat. 42° 38′ 18″ N., & lon. 70° 34′ 12″ W. from Greenwich, Eng. They are *fixed*, are elevated 90 feet above the sea, & are visible for a distance of 144 nautical miles. These lights are distant 30 miles from Boone Island light (coast of Maine), 24 from Boston light, and 43 miles from Cape Cod. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 36 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,350; 1850, 7,786.

GLOUCESTER, t. Providence co., R. I., 16 W.S.W. Providence, 50 E. by N. Hartford, Ct. First settled in 1700. Incorporated in 1730. Surface uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Chepacket r., on which is the manufacturing village of Chepacket. It has 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a bank, 4 cotton fac., 7,176 sp., manufacture annually 1,210,000 yds. of goods, a tannery, 4 grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,304; 1850, 2,872. (*See Chepacket.*)

GLOUCESTER, t., Camden co., N. J., 10 S.E. Woodbury. Surface level; soil sand, more or less mixed with loam. The N. part produces vegetables & fruit, & the S. part consists chiefly of pine forest. Drained by Cooper's & Big Timber creeks. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,837; 1850, 2,371.

GLOUCESTER, C. H., p-v., capital of Gloucester co., Va., 85 E. Richmond, 170 W. It contains a court house, jail, clerk's office, an Episcopal church, an academy for males, & another for females, 4 stores, & 126 inhabitants. There are 8 churches within the circumference of 14 miles round the court house,—2 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, & 4 Methodist.

GLOUCESTER, t., Castleton co., Can. W. Pop. 3,005.

GLOUCESTER, or GLO'STER, *Glevum*, a city, co. of itself, parl. & munic. bor., & river port of England, cap. co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 m. N.N.E. Bristol, & 8 m. W.S.W. Cheltenham. Area of city, 680 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 17,572. It occupies a slight eminence beside the Severn, where it divides to enclose the isl. Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has four principal thoroughfares, crossing at right angles, & directed towards the cardinal points; & on its S. side is a new & handsome suburb. The cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedict. abbey, & built in 1047, is one of the finest in Engl., & possesses a square tower 223 feet in height, a large E. window, stalls of fine workmanship, & the tombs of Edward II., and Robert, Duke of Normandy. It is the place of a triennial musical festival, alternately with Worcester and Hereford. Several of the pa. churches are handsome. Other chief buildings are the episcopal palace, shire-hall, city-hall, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, mkt.-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, & pump-room, over a spa. said to exceed that of Cheltenham in the efficacy of its waters. The grammar school has two exhibitions to Pembroke college, Oxford; an hospital for about 60 poor people, with a rev. in 1838 of 1,031*l.* a year; a blue-coat school, 916*l.*; and another charity school, a rev. exceeding 100*l.* Manufs. of cutlery, soap, pins, &c., & an old-established bell foundry. Until the completion of the Berkeley canal, by which vessels of upwards of 500 tons now ascend to the city, the trade of Gloucester was mostly conducted through Bristol; but it has now extensive wharfs, and an increasing trade in timber, corn, &c., & imports merchandise from the W. Indies & the Baltic. Customs rev. 1846, 115,982*l.*, 10*s.* Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. It is the seat of assizes & quarter-sessions. It sends two members to H. of C. —*Glevum*, said to be derived from the British *Caer-Glow*, "the fair city," was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius, A.D. 44; & throughout the Saxon & Norman periods it retained a large share of consequence. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836. Its neighborhood abounds in fine scenery, & the residences of wealthy individuals.

GLOUCESTER CITY, p. v., Camden co., N. J. Situated on the left bank of the Delaware, and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 2,188 inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER FURNACE, p-v., Mullica t., Atlantic co., N. J., 74 S. Trenton, 184 W. It contains a store, a large furnace, a grist m., a saw m., & 300 inhabitants. The furnace produces 800 tons annually, chiefly of castings.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a small island, in lat. 1° 7′ S., lon. 140° 37′ W.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a co. of England, in its W. part, having N.W. to N.E. cos. Hereford, Worcester, & Warwick; E. Oxfordshire; S. Berks, Wilts, & Somerset; W. the estuary of the Severn & co. Monmouth. Area, 1,258 sq. m., or 805,102 ac., of which about 750,000 are grass & arable. Inhabited houses 86,359. Pop. 1851, 458,805. It has 3 natural divisions; the E. being the Cotswold Hills, varying in height from 200 to upwards of 1,000 feet, & now mostly enclosed & arable; the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn & its affls.; & the division W. of the Severn, consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivs., the Severn, Upper & Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep farming is the chief branch of industry; the number of sheep is estimated at 600,000, & the annual produce of wool at 16,000 packs. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, gardens, & especially its rich pastures, in which is produced the celebrated Gloucester cheese. The forest produces fine oak timber, excellent perry & the Styre apple cider. Chief minerals, coal & iron ore, extensively worked in the forest dist. Value of mines 21,448*l.* Manufs., besides those of Bristol, consist chiefly of the light, & also of the finest kinds of woollen cloth; the latter are generally preferred to those of Yorkshire; but the trade is not increasing. [Stroud.] In 1838 the co. had 97 woollen factories, employing about 5,500 hands, & cotton factories, employing 1,530 hands. Gloucestershire is divided into 29 hundreds, comprising about 350 pas. in the diocese of Gloucester & Bristol. Chief cities & towns, Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud, and Cirencester. Railroads connect the co. town with Birmingham, *via* Cheltenham & Worcester; with Bristol, with Dean-Forest, & with London, by junction at Swindon with the Great Western r. r. A canal, *via* Stroud, connects the rivs. Thames & Severn; another connects the cities of Gloucester & Hereford; & a third, 18 m. in length, by enabling large vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Severn, brings them up to the city of Gloucester. The co. sends, including bors., 15 members to H. of C.

GLOVER, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 39 N.N.E. Montpelier, 550 W. Surface hilly; soil adapted chiefly to grazing. Drained by the head branches of Barton's, Pasumpsic, Lamoille, & Black rivers. The v. contains a church, store, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,119; 1850, 1,137.

GLOVERSVILLE, p-v., Johnstown t., Fulton co., N.Y., 40 N.W. Albany, 413 W. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 40 establishments, making buckskin gloves, mittens, & mockasins, and 400 inhabitants.

GLOWNO, two small towns of Poland, 1 N. Posen, the other gov. & 56 m. W.S.W. Warsaw.

GLUCHOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 130 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Jesmen. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & has several churches & convents, with three annual fairs, & a large trade in corn & spirits. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetmen, & the governors of Little Russia.

GLÜCKSBURG, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, amt. & 5½ m. N.E. Flensburg, on Flensburg-fiord, with 750 inhabitants, & the fine residence of the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg.

GLÜCKSTADT, a town of Denmark, cap. duchy Holstein, in a marshy tract, at the mouth of the Little Rhine, on the Elbe, 30 m. from its mouth, & 29 m. N.

W. Hamburg. Pop. 6,000, chiefly employed in navigation, & its harbor is being greatly extended & improved. It was formerly important as a fortress; but in 1814, its defences were demolished, & its old arsenal is now used for a prison & work-house. Town regularly built, is intersected by canals, but so deficient in good water that rain has to be carefully preserved in cisterns. It has a school of navigation, & several other schools; since 1830 it has been a free port. It communicates by railroad with Altona, Kiel, & Rendsburg, & by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe.

GLUIRAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 8 m. N.N.E. Privas. Pop. 3,011.

GLURNS, a small town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Adige, 49 m. W.N.W. Botzen; rebuilt since it was destroyed by the French in 1799. Pop. 842.

GLUSBURN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 miles S. Skipton. Pop. 1,320.

GLUVIAS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. E. Penryn. Area, 2,899 ac. Pop. 4,823.

GLYDE, a river of Ireland, Ulster & Leinster, rises near Carrickmacross, co. Monoghan, flows S.E.ward through the co. Louth, & enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

GLYMONT, p. o., Charles co., Md.

GLYMPHVILLE, p. o., Newberry dist., S. C.

GLYMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co, Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area, 1,232 ac. Pop. 149.

GLYN-CONNON, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Klanwonno, 6 m. S. Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 200, employed in coal & lime works.

GLYNDE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Lewes, with a station on the South Coast r. r. Area, 1,569 ac. Pop. 323.

GLYNN, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. ms. Altamaha river runs on its N.E. border, & Santilla river runs on its S.E. border. Watered by Turtle river & Buffalo creek, its main tributary. It has the Atlantic E., & St. Simon's and Jykill islands on its coast. The surface is level, and produces the *sea island cotton* to perfection. Capital, Brunswick. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $72,384; Indian corn, 49,739 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 55,100; rice, 3,829,875 pounds; cotton, 1,036 bales;—1 saw m. Capital employed in manufacture, $50,550; value of manufactured articles, $22,000;—7 churches; 6 academies, 147 pupils; 3 schools, 29 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,302; 1850, 4,933.

GLYNN, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Kidwelly. Pop. 860.

GLYNNCORWIG, a pa. of S. Wales, county Glamorgan, 10 m. E.N.E. Neath. Area, 11,294 ac. Pop. 439.

GLYN-TAFF, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwysllan, 5 m. W. Caerphilly. Pop. 2,050.

GLYN-TRAIAN, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. & 3¼ m. S.E. Llangollen.

GMÜND, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. an old walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Rems, 29 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 6,100. It has numerous churches, several ancient conventual buildings, a fine town-hall, asylum for the blind & for deaf-mutes, a normal & Latin school, & manufactures of jewellery, wooden wares, & woollen stuffs.—II. Lower Austria, 73 m. N.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohem. frontier, with 426 inhabitants, & public baths.—III. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. & 26 m. N.N.W. Villach, on the Leser. Pop. 160.

GMÜNDEN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the r. & lake of Traunn (or *Gmunden See*), 36 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 3,300. It has a depôt for the salt of the neighboring mines, a port for the steam-packets on the lake, & a station for the r. r. (horse power) to Linz.

GNADAU, a vill. & Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 12 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the railr. thence to Leipzig. Pop. 345.

GNADENHUTTON, p-v., Clay t., Tuscarawas co., O., 105 E.N.E. Columbus, 312 W. Situated on the E. bank of Tuscarawas r. Originally settled by Moravians. The Erie & Ohio canal is about a mile W. of the v., on the opposite side of the river. It contains a Moravian church, 2 stores, a steam saw m., & 175 inhabitants.

GNADENTHAL, a Moravian v., Northampton co., Pa. It contains the county poorhouse. (*See Nazareth.*)

GNADENTHAL, a Moravian missionary station of S. Africa, Cape Colony, 70 m. E.S.E. Cape Town.

GNESEN (Polish *Gniezno*), a town of Prussia, E prov. Posen, reg. Bromberg, cap. circ., 30 m. E.N.E. Posen. Pop. 7,140. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, 8 other Roman Catholic churches, several convents, & a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries, distilleries, and a large fair for cattle and horses.

GNOIEN, a town of N. Germany, Meckl.-Schwerin, cap. dist., 25 m. N.E. Güstrow. Pop. 2,982.

GNOSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area, 10,497 ac. Pop. 2,673.

GOA, *Govay*, a fortified marit. city & cap. of the Portuguese dom. in the E., on an island at the mouth of the Mandona river, W. coast of India, 250 m. E.S.E. Bombay. Lat. 15° 28′ 2″ N., lon. 73° 51′ 2″ E. Pop. now only about 4,000, it having been superseded by New Goa, or Penjim, on the coast, about 5 m. W. It is a city of churches, & the wealth of provinces seems to have been expended in their erection, their architecture far surpassing in grandeur & taste whatever of their kind has been attempted by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the church of St. Dominic is adorned with paintings by the Italian masters; that of the Jesuits contains the fine tomb of St. Francis Xavier; the cathedral would be worthy of any principal city of Europe; & the Augustine church & convent are also noble structures; but most of these edifices are stated to be decaying, & the viceroy's palace, & the building formerly occupied by the Inquisition, have long been unoccupied. Goa is an archbishopric, & has a diocesan seminary. It was held with its territory by the English from 1807 to 1815.—II. Goa, Saludo, Bardes New Conquests, &c., under a Governor-General, & had a population in 1850, of 363,788. [Panjim.]

GOACK, a town of the isl. Celebes, Malay Archip., immediately S. Macassar, & the former residence of its sultan. It was taken by the Dutch in 1778. [Macassar.]

GOADBY MARWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. Area, 1,618 ac. Pop. 248.

GOAHATI, GOWHATI, or GWAHATTEE, a small town of Lower Assam, Further India, on the S. bank of the Brahmaputra, 64 m. Goalpara, & formerly the cap dist. Camroop.

GOALPARA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, on the Brahmaputra, near the Assam frontier. It has a few good houses, some shops resorted to for barter by the Assames, & several religious buildings.

GOAR (ST.), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 15 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,430, who manufacture leather, trade in wine, & carry on a salmon fishery. On the opposite bank of the Rhine, in duchy Nassau, is the vill. *St. Goarshausen.* Pop. 872.

GOATHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Sherborne. Area, 300 ac. Pop. 43.

GOATHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. S. W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,438 ac. Pop. 303.

GOAT ISLAND, or Iris Island, N. Y. Situated in Niagara river, at the great falls, dividing the waters which descend over the cataract. It contains about 75 acres, & is 1 mile in circumference, mostly covered with forest. (*See Niagara Falls.*)

GOAT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, 3 m. S.W. Juan-Fernandez. It is about 5 m. in circumference, 500 feet in height, volcanic, & desolate.—II. the smallest of the Bashee Islands, E. Archipelago.

GOAVE, two towns of Hayti, Le Grand Goave, being 7 m. E. of Le Petit Goave, which is on the Bay of Gonaives, 48 m. W.S.W. Port-au-Prince, with a good harbor, & an active foreign trade.

GOBAIN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond Laon. Pop. 1,419. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

GOBI, COBI, or SHAMO, a wide region of Central Asia, between lat. 40° & 50° N., & lon. 90° & 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolia & Chinese Turkestan. Length E. to W. about 1,200 m.; breadth varies from 500 to 700 m. Its central portion consists of a desert of shifting sands about 3,000 feet above the sea, skirted on the N. & S. by extensive rocky or stony

tracts, somewhat more elevated, & interspersed with some oases, affording a scanty vegetation.

GOCH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circ. & 8 m. S. Cleve, on the Niers. Pop. 3,800, engaged in woollen, cotton, linen, & silk weaving, pin making, & in extensive distilleries. It is enclosed by walls, well built, & has a castle, Rom. Catholic, Lutheran, & Mennonite churches.

GOCHSHEIM, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 18 m. N.E. Carlsruhe, with a handsome church. Pop. 1,370.—II. a vill., Bavaria, pro. Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt, with a castle, & 1,727 inhabitants.

GODALMING, a munic. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Wey, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Guildford. Area of pa. 9,098 ac. Pop. 4,657; do. of bor. 2,248. The town has a long & narrow main street, a spacious church, & an alms-house, several paper, parchment, & leather works, a stocking & glove manuf., some trade in timber, bark, hops, and coals, by the Wey, navigable thence to the Thames. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday.

GODANO, a town of N. Italy, Sardinia, dom., cap. mand. & comm., prov. & 13 m. N.W. Spezzia, near the Vera. Pop. of comm. 3,379.

GODAVERY, a large riv. of India, Deccan, rises by numerous rivulets from W. Ghaut mntns. & Chandpoor hills, after a tortuous S.E.ward course, estimated at 760 m., through the Nizam's & Berar doms., & the N. part of the Madras presid.; it divides into two principal branches, which subdivide as they enter the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 82° E. During the rainy season it is in many places 1½ m. across; but at the pass of Papkoon la. is contracted by precipitous mntns., 2,000 feet high to a quarter of a mile. Principal affls., the Wynegunga & Manjera. The towns Pyetun, Khair, Nandair, Chinnoor, Mahadepoor, Mungapett, & Rajahmundry, are on its banks, which are also lined with forests.

GODBOLD, p-o., Washita par., La.

GODDARD, p-o., Rush co., Ia., 45 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 543 W.

GODDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N. E. Bicester. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 87.

GODERICH, p-t., capital Huron co., Can. W., 109 W. Toronto. Drained by Bayfield & Maitland rivers. Pop. 1852, 2,715. The v. & port is on the E. shore of Lake Huron at the mouth of Maitland r., & contains a court house, jail;—4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 stores, a saw m., a brewery, a foundry, 2 tanneries, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1852, 1,329 inhabitants. The light house is in lat. 43° 15′ N., lon. 81° 42′ W., shows a fixed light, elevated 125 feet above the level of the lake, & is visible for a distance of 25 miles.

GODERICH, or GOODRICH, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, here crossed by a beautiful bridge, 3¾ m. S.W. Ross. Area, 2,421 ac. Pop. 784. It has massive & picturesque remains of a castle, partly built before the Conquest, & once the residence of the Talbots. It figured greatly during the parliamentary war, & was one of the last castles in England which held out for the king. Goderich Court, a sumptuous modern edifice in the style of Edward II., contains a rare collection of armor, &c.; & Goderich gives the title of viscount to the Robinson family, descendants of the Grays, Dukes of Kent, who anciently owned the manor.

GODESBERG, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on lt. b. of the Rhine, with 1,170 inhabitants, & mineral springs.

GODEWAERSVELDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,836.

GODFREY, p-o., Madison co., Ill., 86 S. Springfield, 812 W.

GÖDING, a town of Moravia, circ. & 34 m. S.E. Brünn, on the March, & on the railr. between Brünn & Prerau. Pop. 2,975.

GODLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 8 m. E.S.E. Manchester, & on the r. r. thence to Sheffield. Pop. 1,353.

GODMANCHESTER, t., Huntingdon co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,100.

GODMANCHESTER, (pron. *Gumcester*), a munic. bor. & pa. of Engl., co. & ¾ m. S.S.E Huntingdon, within the parl. limits of which bor. it is included. Area of pa. 5,590 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,337, almost wholly engaged in rural industry. The town, on the S.E bank of the Ouse, is poorly built. It has an endowed grammar school, & other charities. Fair, Easter-Tuesday. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Durolipons*.

GODMANHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, Ainsty & E. Riding, 1¾ m. N.N.E. Market-Weighton. The vill. has a Saxon church, & other remains of antiquity.

GODMANSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,154 ac. Pop. 179.

GODMERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the navigable Stour, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area, 3,077 ac. Pop. 424. The church has 8 stalls, formerly belonging to the prior & monks of Canterbury, whose residence here remains in good preservation.

GÖDÖLLÖ, a town of Hungary, circ. & 15 m. N.E. Pesth, with 2,330 inhabs., a fine noble residence, and some trade in honey.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Breaze, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Helston. Pop. employed in tin & copper mines. It gives the title of baron to the Osborne family, descend. by female side of the Godolphins, who have a seat here.

GODRA, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 142 m. W. S.W. Oojein. Lat. 22° 48′ N., lon. 73° 44′ E.

GODSHILL, a pa., Isle of Wight, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Newport. Area, 6,535 ac. Pop. 1,316. It has an ancient church & a grammar school, founded by the Worsley family 200 years ago. In its vicinity is the seat of the Earl of Yarborough.

GODSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 27 m. S.S.E. London, by the S.E. r. r., on which it has a station. Area, 2,460 ac. Pop. 1,657. It is celebrated for its sandstone quarries, & has many elegant mansions.

GODTHAAB, a vill. of S. Greenland, in Davis Strait. Pop. of dist. 740. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721. It has a mission seminary, & is the residence of an inspector.

GODWINVILLE, p-v., Bergen co., N. J.

GOEDEREEDE, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 10 m. SW. Brielle, on the isl. Goeree, formerly of commercial importance. Pop. 1,045.

GOEREE, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, between Cramer & Hollands Diep, now united to the island of Over-Flakkee. The town *Goeree*, or *Goereede*, is on the E. coast.

GOES, or TER-GOES, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the isl. S. Beveland. Lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 3° 53″ E. Pop. 5,425. It is pretty well built, & has a curious ancient monastery, a harbor on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, & an active trade in salt, hops, corn, &c.—II. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 19 m. E. Coimbra.

GÆTA-ELF, or GOTHA, a river of Sweden, flows from Lake Wener, & enters the Kattegat, after a S. course of 50 m. The towns Wenersborg, Kongelf, and Gottenburg, are on its banks. It is navigable in most of its extent; but near its origin are the Falls of Trolhætta, to avoid which the Trolhætta canal was constructed.

GÆTEBORG, a town of Sweden. [GOTHENBURG.]

GOETZENBRUCK, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Moselle, 15 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. It has a manuf. of watch glasses, employing 600 hands, & producing 45,000 glasses daily.

GOFF'S CORNERS, p-o., Cumberland co., Me., 32 S.W. Augusta, 576 W.

GOFF'S MILLS, p-o., Howard t., Steuben co., N. Y., 228 W. by S. Albany, 308 W.

GOFF'S FALLS, in the Merrimac r., Bedford t., Hillsboro' co., N. H. Here is a sta. on the Concord r. r., 53 m. from Boston, & 22 m. from Concord, immediately above, the road crosses the r.

GOFFSTOWN, p-t., Hillsborough co., N. H., 16 S. Concord, 468 W. Surface is generally level; soil fertile, & easily cultivated. Drained by Piscataquoag r., which affords water power, & a tributary of the Merrimac, which runs on its E. border. Amoskeag falls, in the Merrimac, are opposite to this town, where the r. descends 48 feet 3 inches in half a mile, around which is a canal. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,376; 1850, 2,270.

GOFFSTOWN CENTRE, p-v., Hillsborough co., N. H.

GOGAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the E. side of Lake Urumiyah, 5 m. N.W. Dekergan, enclosed by well-cultivated gardens.

GÖGGINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on bank of the Wertach, 2 m. S.W. Augsburg, with a castle & 1,222 inhabs.—II. a vill., grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, E. Mosskirch. Pop. 622.

GOGGINSVILLE, p. v., Franklin co., Va.

GOGGRA, *Gharghara*, a river of N. Hindostan, & one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges, which it joins about 100 m. E.N.E. Benares, after a S.E. course of 400 to 500 m., through Nepaul, Oude, & the Bengal territ. Affls., the Raptee, Chouka, & Kali. The towns Fyzabad & Oude are on its banks. It is the *Sareyu* of Hindoo mythology, & accord. to Rennel the Agorames of Arrian. The riv. is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindoos, is frequently mentioned in their sacred poetry, & its banks are resorted to by numerous devotees.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, England, co. & 3 m. S.E. Cambridge. On their highest summit are remains of an anc. camp with a triple entrenchment.

GOGO, or GOGEH, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, with a safe roadstead during the S.W. monsoon, & some trade in ship-building.

GOGRA, KANAR, or SARJOO. [GOGGRA.]

GOHUD, & GOHUN, two towns of India; the former, British, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 22 m. N.E. Agra; the latter in Bundelcund, 11 m. N. W. Jaloun.

GOIL (LOCH), a branch of Loch Long, Scotl., co. Argyle, extending for 4 m. N. to Loch Goilhead.

GOISERN, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. & on the Traun, 6 m. N.N.W. Hallstadt. Pop. 708. It has an ancient church, each house is surrounded by a garden, & this is considered the handsomest village in Austria.

GOITO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1,800.

GOJAM, a dist. of Abyssinia, state Amhara, S. of the Lake Tzana, lat. 10° to 11° N., lon. 37° to 38° E. It is mostly an undulating grassy plain, with little pop. or cultivation, traversed in some parts by high mntn. ranges, & by affls. of the Abai. Principal vills., Yaush, Yejubbi, Dagat, Bichana, & Dima.

GOJEB, a river of Central Africa, in the country S. of Abyssinia, flowing E., in lat. about 6° N., supposed to join the Gibbi & the Abai.

GOKAUK, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 50 m. N.N.W. Dharwar, on the Gutpurba, an affl. of the Kistnah, and which forms here a superb cataract. Town of some importance, and partially fortified.

GOLANSVILLE, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 33 N. Richmond, 90 W. It has a pleasant & healthful situation, & contains a store, a tannery, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants. There are 2 mineral springs in the neighborhood.

GOLBORNE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the London & N. W. r. r., 2 m. N.N.E. Newton. Pop. 1,910.

GOLBURN, t., Carleton co., Can. W. Pop. 2,525.

GOLCAR, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 4,212.

GOLCONDA, p-v., capital Pope co., Ill., 215 S.S.E. Springfield, 796 W. Situated on the S. side of Lusk cr., on the N. bank of Ohio r. It contains a brick court house, 4 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

GOLCONDA, a fortified town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on a hill, 3 m. W. Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15′ N., lon. 78° 32′ E. It has been noted as a depôt for diamonds, which are, however, only brought hither from the plains at the base of Neela Hulla mountains, on the banks of the Krishna & Penaar rivers, no mines existing in the vicinity; & a large amount of treasure is supposed to be kept here, as Europeans or native strangers are not usually allowed to enter the gates. On its N. side are some famous tombs, frequently resorted to by holiday-parties from Secunderabad. In the district are found opals, chalcedonies, & other gems.

GOLD, t., Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 19.

GOLDANGER, a pa. of England. [GOLDHANGER.]

GOLDAPP, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 21 m. S.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Goldapp riv. Pop. 3,880. It has tanneries & breweries.

GOLDAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 5½ m. W N.W. Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a landslip of which mountain the former vill. of same name, with the vills. Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried, on the 2d Sept., 1806.

GOLDBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 11 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach, an affl. of the Oder. Pop. 7,350. Manufs. woollen cloth, hosiery, & gloves. At its high school the famous Wallenstein was educated. About 6 m. E. is the hamlet of Wahlstadt, where the troops under Blücher defeated the French under Macdonald, Aug. 26, 1813.—II. Mechlenberg-Schwerin, 28 m. E. Schwerin, on the small lake of Goldberg. Pop. 1846, 2,646. Its baths are now a good deal resorted to.

GOLDCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4¼ m. S.E. Newport. Area, 14,262 ac. Pop. 263. It has the remains of a priory founded in 1113.

GOLD COAST, a country of Guinea, W. Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, from the river Volta on the E., to Cape Lahu on the W., & bounded N. by Ashantee. It was discovered by the Portuguese, who founded an establishment at Fort Elmina in 1482. The English first settled here in 1664. The country is fertile; deer are plenty in the interior, & fish along the coast. Legislature of the British settlements composed of the Governor & a Legislative Council of 4 members. Salary of Lt. Governor, 800*l*. The principal European estabs. are Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Axim, Dixcove, Elmina, & the establishments lately ceded by Denmark to Gt. Britain.

GOLD CREEK, p. o., Brown co., Ia.

GOLDEN, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, in "the Golden vale," a rich valley of the Suir, 3¼ m. W. Cashel. Pop. 602. In the vicinity are the ruins of Athassel abbey.

GOLDEN, p-o., Baltimore co., Md., 44 N. Annapolis, 54 W.

GOLDEN BRIDGE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 1¾ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,090.

GOLDEN GROVE, p-v. & sta., Greenville dist., S. C., on the Greenville & Columbia r. r., 135 m. from Columbia, 516 W.

GOLDEN HILL, p. o., Wyoming co., Pa.

GOLDEN HILL, p-o., Dorchester co., Md.

GOLDEN LAKE, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

GOLDEN PLACE, p. o., Onslow co., N. C.

GOLDEN POND, p. o., Trigg co., Ky.

GOLDEN RIDGE, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 194.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE, p-o., Lewisboro' t., Westchester co., N. Y., 120 S. by E. Albany, 278 W.

GOLDEN SPRINGS, p-o., Anderson dist., S. C., 131 W.N.W. Columbia, 527 W.

GOLDEN VALE, England, co. Hereford, lying W. of the city Hereford, on the riv. Dover. It owes its name to its rich soil & beautiful scenery.

GOLDEN VALLEY, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C., 217 W.S.W. Raleigh, 447 W.

GOLDHANGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. E. N.E. Maldon. Area, 2,724. Pop. 535.

GOLD HILL, p-o., Meriwether co., Ga., 116 W. Milledgeville, 734 W.

GOLD HILL, p. o., Buckingham co., Va.

GOLD HILL, p. o., Rowan co., N. C.

GOLD HILL, p. o., Chambers co., Ala., 159 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 780 W.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, cap. dist., on the Windau, 72 m. W.N.W. Mitau. Pop. 2,624, many of whom are Jews.

GOLLDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1 m. N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,735 ac. Pop. 606.

GOLD MINE, p-o., Chesterfield dist., S. C., 99 N. E. Columbia, 458 W.

GOLD MINE, p-o., Marion co., Ala.

GOLD REGION, p. o., Moore co., N. C.

GOLDSBOROUGH, p-v., capital Wayne co., N. C. 51 S.E. Raleigh, 293 W. Situated on the left bank of the Neuse r., & on the Wilmington & Weldon railr. It contains a court house, jail, a church, several stores, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 400 inhabitants.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Area, 3,092 ac. Pop. 488. The Earl of Harewood, has a mansion here.

GOLDSBORO', p. o., Poinsett co., Ark.

GOLDSCHEUER, a vill. of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, 6 m. W.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 572.

GOLDSHAW BOOTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4¼ m. N.E. Haslingden. Pop. 620.

GOLDSTON, p. o., Chatham co., N. C.

GOLDSVILLE, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

GOLDVILLE, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

GOLEGA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 70 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, with 2,600 inhabs., & a large annual fair in Nov.

GOLEK BOGHAZ (the "Cilician gates" of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the Bulghar-Tagh (Taurus), between the pashs. Karamania and Adana, 30 m. N.W. Tarsous, & defended by Turkish batteries.

GOLFO DULCE ("fresh gulf"), a lake of Guatemala, 125 m. N.E. of the city of Guatemala. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 11 m.; average depth from 6 to 8 fathoms. It receives the Rio Dulce & Polochic, & communicates with the Caribbean Sea by an outlet, 23 m. in length, that expands midway into another lake termed the "Golfete" or Little Gulf. Fort San Felipe, & the vill. Izabal, are on the G. Dulce.

GOLGOTHA, p. o., Cobb co., Ga.

GOLI, a small isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 m. N.E. the Isl. Arbe.—II. a town, W. Africa, Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jeba, 5 m. N.E. Bissao. Pop. 4,000. (?)

GOLIAD, county, Tex. Situated toward the southern part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. ms. The San Antonia r. passes centrally through it, & it is drained by the head branches of Aransas & Refugio rivers. Surface level, or gently undulating; soil a rich black loam on a sub-soil of sandy loam, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton & sugar. Capital, Goliad. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $54,810; Ind. corn, 21,735 bush. produced;—1 sch., 28 scholars. Pop. 1850, 648.

GOLIAD, p. v., capital Goliad co., Tex., 230 S. Austin. Situated on the right bank of the San Antonio r. It is an ancient Spanish town, and contains the remains of a church and fort. It has a court house and a few dwellings.

GOLLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 14 m. N.E. Stettin, on rt. b. of the Ihna. Pop. 4,700, who weave linen & woollen fabrics, & manuf. paper, tobacco, & copper wares.

GOLLOUSTER, a petty marit. town of the Isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on its N. coast.

GOLLUB, a town of Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 2,320. Its suburb Dobrzir belongs to Poland.

GÖLNITZ, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Zips, 18 m. S.W. Eperies. Pop. 5,300. It is the seat of a mining council & tribunal; in and around it are iron & copper mines, iron forges, & factories of iron wire & cutlery.

GOLO, a riv. of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. cost, 12 m. S. Bastia. Length 38 m. Near its mouth are the ruins of *Mariana*.

GOLSPIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 m. N.N.E. Dornoch. Surface mountainous, interspersed with small lochs. Pop. 1,529. Dunrobin castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this pa.

GOLTHO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Wragby. Area, 2,540 ac. Pop. 159.

GOMANO, a small isl., Pacific. [MALAY ARCHIP.]

GOMBROON, or BUNDER ABBAS ("port of Abbas," anc. *Hormuz*, *Harmozia*), a seaport town of Persia, prov. Kirman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dom., on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 m. N.W. the isl. Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18′ N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Pop. 5,000. (?) It stands on a slope in a barren country, and is enclosed by a mud wall, & wretchedly built. It owed its importance & modern name to Shah Abbas, who, in 1622, with the aid of the English, drove the Portuguese from Ormuz, the trade of which island was then transferred hither. Some remains of European factories exist, & one serves for an occasional residence of the Imam of Muscat; outside of the walls are some European tombs & reservoirs. Imports consist of Indian & other piece goods, & China ware. Exports comprise Persian carpets, tobacco, & dried fruits.

GOMERA, one of the Canary isls., W. group, W. Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 miles broad. Length 12 m.; breadth 9 m. Pop. 11,742. It has some primary mountains covered with perpetual snow, & many fertile valleys, producing corn, fruits, wine, cotton, sugar, &c. Live stock are plentiful, and some woollen stuffs are made. Principal town St. Sebastian.—II. a river of Morocco, prov. Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Velez-Gomera, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

GOMERSAL, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 3¼ m. S.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,926, mostly employed in woollen cloth manufs.

GOMEZ, an isl. of New Granada, S. Amer., in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 74° 50′ W.

GOMMEGNIES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 2,950.

GOMMENITZA, a small seaport town of European Turkey, Epirus, on an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite the S. extremity of Corfu.

GOMMERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1,880.

GOMONA, an isl., Pacific. [MALAY ARCHIP.]

GÖMÖR (SAJO), a vill. of N. Hungary, cap. circ. in the co. Gömör, on the Sajo, 88 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1,049, who trade in wine & tobacco. It was formerly of much more importance, and has a Protestant gymnasium, with a public library, & several scientific collections. The co. of Gömör has an area of 1,694 sq. m., & a pop. of 202,000.

GOMUL, or GOOLAIREE, an important pass on the middle route from Hindostan into Afghanistan, leading from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, along the channel of the Gomul river.

GONAIVE (LA), an isl., W. Indies, W. Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length about 36 m.; average breadth 8 m. It is destitute of potable water, & has no permanent population.

GONAIVES (LES), a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on the Bay of Gonaives, 65 m. N.W. Port au Prince. It has an excellent harbor, a naval & military hospital, & public baths.

GONALDSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 100.

GONCELIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,642.

GONDAR, a city of Abyssinia, cap. state, Amhara, 30 m. N.E. Tzana. Pop. estimated at 1,000 families. It is irregularly built on a lofty isolated eminence, and interspersed with numerous trees. Principal buildings, the palace, a square stone edifice of the 16th century, & about 40 churches. Nearly all goods sold here are exposed for sale in the great square.

GONDRECOURT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 17 m. S.S.W. Commercy. Pop. 1,681.—*Gondreville* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, on right bank of the Moselle, 4 m. E.N.E. Toul. Pop. 1,307.

GONDWARA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 18 m. S.S.W. Purneah.

GONERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.W. Grantham. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 1,433.

GONESSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Paris, on the Crou. Pop. 2,147. Manufs. hosiery & lace. Birth-place of Philip Augustus.

GONFARON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 22 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,663.

GONIADZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 32 m. N.W. Bialystok, on the Bober. Pop. 1,550.

GONIC, p. v., Strafford co., N. H. It is a station on the Cocheco railroad, 8 m. from Dorer, & at the falls of Cocheco, where is a good water power. There is here an extensive manufactory of flannels, employing 31 persons, & makes annually 300,000 yards of goods.

GONNEVILLE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Manche, 5 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,370.—II. dep. Seine-Inf., 11 m. N.N.E. Havre.

GÖNNINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, at the foot of the Rossberg, 5 m. S.W. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,422, who carry on on extensive trade in seeds & garden produce.

GONNORD, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 18 miles S. Angers. Pop. 1,875.

GONNOS-FANADIGA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. (incl. comm. 2,925.

GONZAGA, a market town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. S. Mantua.

GONZALES, county, Tex. Situated centrally toward the south part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. Drained centrally by the Guadelupe river. Surface un-

dulating: soil a rich black mould, & very productive. Capital, Gonzales. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $504,910; Ind. corn, 87,375 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 9,418; cotton, 1,271 bales;—3 churches; 2 academies, 70 pupils; 1 school, 75 scholars. Pop. 1,492.

GONZALES, p. v., capital Gonzales co., Tex., 75 S. Austin. Situated on the right bank of the Guadelupe river. It contains a court-house and a few dwellings. This was a place of much importance previous to the Revolution; it was burnt by the retreating army at that time. Guadalupe College was incorporated Jan. 30th, 1841, & donated with 4 leagues of land.

GOOCHLAND, county, Va. Central in the E. part of the state. Area, 336 sq. ms. James river runs on its S. border. The surface is undulating, & in some places hilly; soil generally fertile. Drained by Tuckahoe cr., Dover cr., Byrd cr., & other small streams, several of which afford water power. Coal of an excellent quality, & also gold, have been found in the co. Capital, Goochland, C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $209,405; wheat, 141,969 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 276,338; tobacco, 924,208 pounds; wool, 12,014;—20 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $137,045; value of manufactured articles, $281,717:—15 churches; 23 sch., 330 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,760; 1850, 10,352.

GOOCHLAND, C. H., p-v., cap. of Goochland co., Va., 30 W.N.W. Richmond, 130 W. Situated 1 m. N. of James r. It contains a court-house, jail, a store, & several dwellings.

GOOCH'S MILLS, p-o., Cooper co., Mo., 42 N.W. Jefferson city, 963 W.

GOODALE, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 423.

GOODALL'S, p-o., Hanover co., Va., 18 N. Richmond, 117 W.

GOOD-EASTER, a pa. of England, co. Essex. Area, 2,081 ac. Pop. 500.

GOODERSTONE, or GOODSON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 2,781 ac. Pop. 613.

GOODE'S PRECINCT, p. o., Clarke co., Ken.

GOOD FARM, v., Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 101.

GOODFIELD, p. o., Meigs co., Tenn.

GOOD GROUND, p-v., Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 242 S.E. Albany, 322 W. It contains a Methodist church, & 6 or 8 dwellings.

GOOD HOPE, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.

GOOD HOPE, p. o., Fayette co., O.

GOOD HOPE, t., Hocking co., O. Drained by Hocking r., on which are 2 paper fac. Pop. 1840, 469; 1850, 635.

GOOD HOPE, p. o., Milwaukee co., Wis.

GOOD HOPE, p-o., Walton co., Ga., 75 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 629 W.

GOOD HOPE, a fort of British N. Amer., on the McKenzie river. Lat. 67° 30′ N., lon. 130° 40′ W. Old Fort Good Hope is on the same river, 105 miles N.W.

GOOD HOPE (BAY OF), a bay of Russian Amer., lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 161° to 164° W., at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso island. The land around it is swampy.

GOOD HOPE. (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.) It is also the name of the N. extremity of Papua, in lat. 0° 19′ 15″ S., lon. 132° 27′ E.

GOODING'S GROVE, p. o., Will co., Ill.

GOOD INTENT, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 231 W. Harrisburg, 249 W.

GOODLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area, 1,167 ac. Pop. 294.

GOOD LUCK, p-o., Prince George's co., Md., 43 S. W. Annapolis, 15 W.

GOODMANHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. R. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 325.

GOODNESTON, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. 2¾ m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area, 1,864 ac. Pop. 392.—II. 2 m. E. Faversham. Area, 140 ac. Pop. 69.

GOODRICH, p. o., Genesee co., Mich.

GOOD SPRING, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn., 13 S. Nashville, 697 W.

GOOD SPRINGS, p. o., Mead co., Ky.

GOOD SPUR, p. o., Carroll co., Va.

GOODVILLE, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

GOOD WATER, p. o., Coosa co., Ala.

GOODWIN SANDS, a range of shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of England, co. Kent, between the N. & S. Forelands, about 7 m. E. Deal & the Isle of Thanet; the roadstead termed the Downs, lying between them & the mainland. Length about 10 m., by 1¼ m. in breadth. They are divided into two portions by a narrow channel, are in many places bare at low water, & owing to their shifting and loose nature, they have, perhaps, proved more fatal to life & property than any other quicksand known. Floating lights have long been fixed here, & some lofty beacons have been erected.

GOODWIN'S MILLS, York co., Me, 73 S.W. Augusta, 524 W.

GOODWOOD, the fine seat of the Duke of Richmond, England, co. Sussex, pa. Lavant, 3 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

GOODWORTH CLATFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 442.

GOODWYNSVILLE, p-o., Dinwiddie co., Va., 46 S. Richmond, 165 W.

GOODYEAR'S BAR, p. o., Yuba co., Cal.

GOOJAH, a town of Scinde, on the route between Tattah & Kurachee, 10 m. W. Tattah, & on a navigable creek of the Indian Ocean, whence inland navigation might be effected to connect Kurachee with the Indus.

GOOLE, a river port town of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Snaith, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, & at the termination of the Aire & Calder navigation, 3 m. S. Howden. Area of township, 3,020 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,722. Goole has only of late risen into importance; it has now docks for merchant ships and coasting craft, a harbor accessible for vessels drawing from 15 to 17 feet water, an active trade in coal, and several banks. Gross customs revenue, 1846, 44,920*l*. Reg. shipping of port, 490 vessels; aggregate burden 30,224 tons.

GOOMSUR (*Ghumsara*), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, cap. a large zemindary, & 73 m. W. Juggernaut.

GOOMTY (*Gomati* "winding"), two rivers of Brit. India, presid. Bengal.—I. a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 17 m. N.E. Benares. Chief affluent, the Sye. The cities Lucknow, Sultanpoor, & Juanpoor are on its banks.—II. dist. Tiperah, joins the Brahmaputra, 20 m. S.E. Dacca. Comillah is on its S. bank.

GOONDA, a town of Hindostan, dominion & 25 m. N.W. Oude.

GOONEE, an arm of the river Indus, Scinde, continuous with Fulailee below Hyderabad, enters the Indian Ocean by the Koree & Sir mouths of the Indus at its delta. New Luckput, its E. branch, traverses a lake formed by an earthquake in 1819. Its W. branch is navigable from the Ali-Bunder, Maghribee, to the sea, a dist of 50 m.

GOONONG-TELLA, a maritime town of Celebes, on the N. coast of the Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. & E. limbs of the isl. Lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 123° E. The Dutch had a settlement here.

GOOR, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,627.

GOOSE CREEK, Va., a branch of Roanoke r., rises in the Blue Ridge, 5 S.W. of the Peaks of Otter, & after a course of over 30 ms. enters the Roanoke in Campbell co.

GOOSE CREEK, p. o., Ritchie co., Va.

GOOSE CREEK, p. o., Smith co., Tenn

GOOSE ISLAND, an island in the St. Lawrence river, Lower Canada, 13 m. N.E. the isl. Orleans.—II. a rocky islet in Bass Strait, on which a light-house was erected in 1846.

GOOSE POND, p-o., Oglethorpe co., Ga., 101 N. Milledgeville, 593 W.

GOOSE RIVER, p-o., Waldo co., Me., 44 E. Augusta, 630 W.

GOOSNARGH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 5 m. N.N.E. Preston. Pop. 1,453. Here is a richly-endowed institution for decayed persons of the higher classes, founded by Dr. Bushell in 1735.

GOOTY, a strong fort & town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 50 m. E. Bellary, on a mountain, 2,171 feet above the sea. The military works here are very extensive, & Gooty was formerly the cap. of a petty Mahratta state.

GÖPPINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Fils, 27 N.W. Ulm. Pop. 5,035. It is well-

built, & has a royal residence, a remarkable town-hall, mineral baths, manufs. of woollen cloths & earthenware, bleaching works, & an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll, & the ruined castle Hohenstaufen, the cradle of the imperial race that held the German empire in the 12th century.

GOPSALL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 41.

GOPSALL, an extra parochial liberty of England, the splendid seat of Earl Howe, co. Lincoln, 44 m. N. W. Market-Bosworth. The chapel is fine.

GORA, a small town of Poland, gov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Warsaw.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. & 22 m. S.S.W. Bromberg.

GORABUNDER, a vill. & fort of British India, presid. & about 20 m. N. Bombay, at the N. extremity of the isl. Salsette, separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of that sea.

GORAM, an island of the Malay archipelago, 20 m. in circuit. Lat. 4° 3′ S., lon. 131° 50′ E.

GORBALS, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Lanark & Renfrew, forming a suburb of Glasgow, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Pop. 60,749, employed in the various manufactories of Glasgow.

GORBATOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. W.S.W. Nyzni-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. 2,070.

GORCHEN (Polish *Gorka*), a town of Prussia, prov. & 52 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

GORDES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. W.N.W. Apt. Pop. 1,212.

GORDO, p. o., Pickens co., Ala.

GORDON, county, Ga. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 330 sq. ms. Drained by the Oostanaula r. & branches. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Calhoun. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $174,988; Ind. corn, 285,360 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 31,016; rice, 100 pounds; cotton, 184 bales;—12 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 5,984. (*Taken from Cass & Floyd in* 1848.)

GORDON, p. o., Wilkinson co., Ga.

GORDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Kelso. Pop. 988. It is famous as having given the title of Duke to the Gordons, a Norman family, whose earliest seat in Scotland was fixed here in the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

GORDON CASTLE, or CASTLE GORDON, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, heir of the above family, Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Bellie, about 1 m. N. Fochabers. It stands in a magnificent park, is one of the finest structures in Scotland, & contains some choice paintings & statuary.

GORDON'S SPRINGS, p. o., Walker co., Ga.

GORDONSVILLE, p. v., Lancaster co., Pa.

GORDONSVILLE, p-v., Orange co., Va., 74 N.W. Richmond, 104 W. Situated at the E. foot of S.W. mountain, on the sources of North Anna r., & on the Louisa railroad, 50 S.W. by W. Fredericksburg. It has a store & several dwellings.

GORDONSVILLE, p-o., Smith co., Tenn, 58 E. Nashville, 638 W.

GORDONSVILLE, p. o., Logan co., Ky.

GORDONTON, p-v., Person co., N. C., 64 Raleigh, 268 W. Contains 175 inhabs.

GORE, p. o., Hocking co., O.

GORE, t., Argentuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,992.

GOREE, an island & town of W. Africa, belonging to the French, immediately S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 14° 39′ N., lon. 17° 24′ W. Pop. 4,580, comprising 18 Europeans. It is about 3 m. in circ., & steep on the W., S., & E. sides. Surface sandy, swampy, & sterile. At its N.E. extremity is a roadstead, safe for shipping during eight months in the year. The town is well built, & covers about 2-3ds of the island; it is the seat of civil & commercial tribunals, & an entrepôt for gum-Senegal, ivory, gold-dust, &c. It has latterly been pretty strongly fortified, but is deficient in wood & water. It has been repeatedly taken by the English & Dutch in the last & the present centuries.—II. an island & vill. of S. Holland, near the mouth of the Maas.—III. a vill. of Jersey, on its S.E. coast, 7 m. E. S.E. St. Helier's, and immediately below Mount-Orgueil Castle.

GORE ISLAND, or ST. MATTHEW, in island in Behring Sea, about midway between America & Asia. Lat. of its S. point, 60° 18′ N., lon. 172° 4′ W. Length N.W. to S.E. 28 m. It is composed of low hills, separated by deep valleys.

GORESBRIDGE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2¾ m. E. Gowran. Pop. 921.

GOREY, a munic. bor. & market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 24 m. N.N.E. Wexford. Pop. 3,305. It is neatly built, has a handsome church, a barrack, & market-house.

GORGONA, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Pisa, between Corsica & Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 m. in length & breadth, inhabited by families engaged in its fishery of anchovies, for which it is noted.—II. an island, New Granada, S. A., dep. Cauca, in the bay of Choco, Pacific, of about the same size as the preceding island, 110 m. S.W. Buenaventura. Lat. 2° 57′ N., lon. 78° 25′ W.—III. a vill., N. Granada, on the isthmus, & 20 m. N.W. Panama, on the riv. Chagres.—*Gorgonilla* is an island in the Pacific Ocean, off Point Manglares, Ecuador.

GORGONZOLA, a v. of Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, cap. dist. Pop. 2,310. It has an elegant modern church, & extensive trade in the celeb. Strachino cheese.

GORGUE (LA), a comm. & mkt.-t. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,223.

GORHAM, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 10 W. Portland, 60 S.W. Augusta, 541 W. First settled in 1736. Soil very fertile, & well cultivated. The v. at the centre of the t., & on the York & Cumberland r. r., contains five churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 2 Methodist,—2 insurance offices; an acad., 250 pupils; a female seminary; a cotton factory, employing 54 persons, & makes 500,000 yds. of sheeting annually; 12 stores & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a carpet fac., an edge tool fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, & 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,001; 1850, 3,088.

GORHAM, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 197 N. Concord, 586 W. Surface rough, lying at the base of the White mntns. on the N. side. Soil unproductive. Incorporated in 1836. Drained by several small tributaries of Androscoggin r. The vill. is on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 91 m. from Portland. There are in the t. a tannery, a powder fac., a grist m., & a saw m. Pop. 1840, 156; 1850, 224.

GORHAM, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 197 W. Albany, 340 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile & well cultivated. Drained by Flint cr., & small tributaries of Canandaigua lake. It contains several small villages, & has 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, & 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,779; 1850, 2,645.

GORHAM, p-t., Fulton co., O., 180 N.W. Columbus, 511 W. Situated on the N. border of the state. Drained by Tiffin's r. Pop. 1840, 343; 1850, 906.

GORI, a fortif. t. of Russia, Georgia, on the Kur, 43 m. W.N.W. Teflis. Pop. 3,000. It has several Greek & Armenian churches, & manufs. of cotton cloths & coverlets.—II. a vill. of Russia, gov. & 42 m. N.E. Moghilev.

GORIN, a river, Russian Poland, govs. Volhynia & Minsk, joins the Pripetz, by two arms about 50 m. E. Pinsk, after a tortuous N. course of 230 m. Chief affl., the Slutch. The towns Zaslav, Ostrog, & Dombrovitza, are on its banks.

GORINCHEM, Netherlands. [GORKUM.]

GORING, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, on the Thames & Great Western r. r., on which it has a sta., 8¾ m. N.W. Reading. Area, 4,377 ac. Pop. 993.—II. co. Sussex, on the S. coast r. r., 3 m. W. Worthing. Area, 2,182 ac. Pop. 569. Castle Goring, the seat of the Shelley family, is in this parish.

GÖRISSEIFEN (OBER), a v. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Leignitz, circ. Löwenberg. Pop. 2,240.

GORITZ (German *Görz*, Italian *Gorizia*), a town of Illyria, gov. & 22 m. N.N.W. Trieste, cap. circ., on the Isonzo. Pop. 12,137. It consists of an upper, or old town, on a height, enclosed by walls, & with a partly ruined castle, now a prison; & a lower, or new, & well built town. Principal buildings, a fine cathed., several other churches, the bishop's palace, the barracks, formerly a Jesuit's college, the circle-hall, town-house, alms-house, & an elegant new theatre. It has the diocesan school for the gov. Trieste, a philosophical academy, Piarist & other colleges, Ursuline, Jews', & other superior schools; societies of agriculture & arts, & manufs. of silks, rosoglio, leather, &c., with dye-works, sugar refineries, & a brisk general trade. The ex-king of France, Charles X., died here in 1836. Pop. of circle 1850, 192,511.

GÖRITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 12 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,750.

GORKHA, a town of N. Hindostan, & the anc. cap. of Nepaul, 50 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo, on a high hill, & reported to comprise 2,000 houses, with a temple to the tutelar deity.

GORKUM, or GORCUM (Dutch *Gorinchem*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on the Maas, at the influx of the Linge, 22 m. E.S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 8,199. It is pretty well built, & has a court of primary jurisdiction, college, learned association established in 1815, manufs. of tobacco pipes, active salmon fishery, & a considerable trade in corn, cheese, hemp, & horses. Birth-place of several eminent Dutch painters; & a house once occupied by Grotius still exists in the town.

GORLAGO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 7 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, with a curious belfry. Pop. 3,999.

GORLESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, adjoining Yarmouth on the S., & within its parl. boundary. Area, 2,175 ac. Pop. 2,355.

GORLICE, a market town of Austrian Poland, circ. Jaslo, 20 m. E.N.E. Newsandec. Pop. 2,547, employed in linen & woollen weaving.

GORLITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 52 m. W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Neisse, & on the r. r. from Dresden to Breslau. Pop. 15,230. It is walled, entered by eleven gates, has 3 suburbs, and is generally well built. Principal edifices, the church of St. Peter & Paul, a structure of the 15th century; the town-hall, 4 hospitals, a prison, & an orphan asylum. It has a Protestant college, & a philosophical society, with a library of 20,000 vols. & several MSS., extensive manufs. of linen & woollen cloths, bell-foundries, steel, & iron factories, lithographic printing, & bleaching establishments, & an active trade in linen fabrics & wool.

GORMANSTOWN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 1¾ m. N.W. Balbriggan. Pop. 160. It gives the title of Viscount to the Preston family, who acquired the manor in the reign of Edward III., & whose baronial resid. adjoins the village.

GORODISCHTCHE, several towns, &c., Russia.—I. gov. & 35 m. E.N.E. Pensa. Pop. 2,000.—II. gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tver. Pop. 1,271.

GORODNIA, a town of Russia, gov. & 33 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., with 1,700 inhabs.

GORODOK, several towns, &c., Russia.—I. gov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,700, mostly Jews.—II. (*G. Borisov*), gov. & 63 m. S.W. Moscow, & founded by the Czar Boris-Godanov, whence its name. Gorodok is the name of several vills., gov. Minsk.

GOROGUEA, or GURGUEA, a river of Brazil, between the provs. Piauhy and Pernambuco, joins the Parahiba, 95 miles N.N.W. Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 miles. The town Jerumenha is on its E. bank.

GOROKHOV, or GOROKHOVETZ, a town of Russia, gov. & 95 m. E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kliazma. Pop. 2,400. It has a bell-foundry & manufactures of linen cloth & yarn; & it exports leather, skins, & thread to Astrakhan, & caviar, salted fish, &c., to St. Petersburg.—II. a vill., gov. Volhynia, 30 m. S.E. Vladimir.

GORRAN (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. E.S.E. Tregony. Area, 4,725 ac. Pop. 1,188. The vill. has a pilchard fishery.

GORREDYK, a market town, Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,700.

GORREVOD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, 18 m. N. Bourg. Pop. 1,783. It was created a duchy by Louis XVIII.

GORRON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & 11 m. N.W. Mayenne, cap. cant., with 1,634 inhabs., & a large Eastern fair for cattle & corn.

GORT, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, county Galway, 16 m. N.N.E. Ennis. Pop. 3,056. It is almost embowered amongst trees, is very neatly built, & has a barracks, union work-house, & large market. It gives the title of Viscount to the Vereker family, whose mansion, Loughcooter, is two miles from the town.

GORTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the r. r. thence to Sheffield. Pop. 4,476. Here is a reservoir for supplying Manchester with water.

GORUCKPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having N. Nepaul, W. the Oude dom., & on other sides the dists. Sarum, Ghazipoor, & Azimghur. Area, 9,520 sq. m. Principal rivers, the Gunduck on its E. border, the Goggra on the S., & the Raptee traversing its centre. Surface most densely wooded; at the foot of the N. mountains is an extensive marshy & unhealthy tract termed the *Terriani*. Principal towns, Goruckpoor, the cap., on the Raptee, 150 m. W. N.W. Patna, Lotun, & Sanonly.

GORWYDD, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llan-Ddeir-Brefi, 2 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 675.

GÖRZ, a town of Illyria. [GORITZ.]

GORZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Metz. Pop. 1,763.

GOSARLY, a considerable town of Hindostan, Macherry dom., 60 m. W.N.W. Agra.

GOSBECK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N. E. Needham. Area, 1,466 ac. Pop. 311.

GOSBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Spalding. Area, 8,820 ac. Pop. 2,091.

GOSFIELD, t., Essex co., Can. W. Pop. 1,802.

GOSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Halstead. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 595. Gosfield hall is one of the finest remaining specimens of architecture of the reign of Henry VIII.

GOSFORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 2¾ m. N. Newcastle. Area, 6,355 ac. Pop. 2,319, employed in coal mines.—II. co. Cumberland, 6 m. S.S.E. Egremont. Area, 8,626 ac. Pop. 1,113. Here is a curious anc. stone pillar.

GOSHEN, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 40 W. by N. Concord, 480 W. Sunapee mountain lies in its S.E. part. Drained by branches of Sugar r., a tributary of Connecticut r. Soil well adapted to grazing. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 779; 1850, 659.

GOSHEN, t., Addison co., Vt., 31 S.W. Montpelier. Surface mountainous; some fertile land. Watered by Leicester r. Iron ore & oxide of manganese are found. Chartered in 1792, re-chartered in 1798. It has 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 621; 1850, 486.

GOSHEN, t., Caledonia co., Vt. Pop. 215.

GOSHEN, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 12 N.W. Northampton, 105 W. by N. Boston, 393 W. The surface is mountainous. Some minerals, as emeralds, lead, & tin, are found here. It has a grist m., 8 saw m., 2 button moulds fac., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 556; 1850, 512.

GOSHEN, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 6 N. Litchfield, 33 W. by N. Hartfort, 332 W. Surface elevated, moderately uneven, & is a fine grazing town, with some of the largest dairies in the state. It has 5 tanneries, a grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,529; 1850, 1,457.

GOSHEN, p-t., semi-capital of Orange co., N. Y., 105 S. by W. Albany, 278 W. Surface hilly, with some extensive flats; soil a fertile loam. Great quantities of excellent butter are produced here for the New York city market, where it is in high repute. The v. is situated on a plain, & on the N. Y. & Erie r. r., 70 m. from N. York, & was incorporated in 1809. It contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $115,000, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—20 stores, a tannery, 5 printing offices issuing 2 weekly & 2 semi-weekly newspapers, & 1 quarterly publication, & a flourishing academy, with a female seminary connected, and about 900 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,889; 1850, 3,149. (*See Chester.*)

GOSHEN, p-v., Middle t., Cape May co., N. J., 89 S. Trenton, 199 W. Situated near the head of navigation, on Goshen cr., 3 m. from its entrance into Delaware bay.

GOSHEN, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 160.

GOSHEN, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 58 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 93 W.

GOSHEN, p-v., Lincoln co., Ga., 58 N.E. Milledgeville, 93 W. It contains a Baptist church, an academy, & 105 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, t., Au Glaise co., O. Pop. 1840, 236; 1850, 336.

GOSHEN, t., Belmont co., O. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by head branches of Captina and McMahon's creeks, which afford water power. Pop. 1840, 1,880; 1850, 2,017.

GOSHEN, t., Champaign co., O. Has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,407; 1850, 1,943.

GOSHEN, p-t., Clermont co., O., 100 S.W. Columbus, 472 W. It is a valuable agricultural t. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, several mills moved by horse power, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, 60 dwellings, & 300 inhabitants. A Macadamized road connects it with Cincinnati. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,442; 1850, 1,937.

GOSHEN, t., Hardin co., O. Has a tannery, a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 550; 1850, 590.

GOSHEN, t., Mahoning co., O. Situated a few miles N.W. New Lisbon, & contains a part of the v. of Damascus. Pop. 1840, 1,392; 1850, 1,720.

GOSHEN, t., Tuscarawas co., O. It lies on both sides of Tuscarawas r., & contains the villages of New Philadelphia & Lockport. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,885; 1850, 3,067.

GOSHEN, p. v., Oldham co., Ky.

GOSHEN, p. v., Lincoln co., Tenn.

GOSHEN, p-v., capital of Elkhart co., Ia., 152 N. by E. Indianapolis, 690 W. Situated on E. side of Elkhart r., & on the Goshen branch of Mich. Southern r. r. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches.—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—11 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 780 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, p-v., Cherokee co., Ala., 157 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 690 W.

GOSHEN GORE, Caledonia co., Vt. Drained by Lamoille r. Pop. 1840, 143; 1850, 215.

GOSHEN HILL, p-o., Union dist., S. C., 53 N.W. Columbia, 480 W.

GOSHENHOPPEN, Pa. (*See Upper Hanover.*)

GOSHEN PRAIRIE, p. o., Mercer co., O.

GOSHENVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 77 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 122 W.

GOSIER, or GOZIER (LE), a marit. vill. of the isl. Guadelope, arrond. & 5 m. S.E. Pointe-a-Pitre, on the little Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3,242.

GOSLAR, a town of Hanover, landrost & 27 m. S.E. Hildesheim, on an affl. of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. Pop. 7,179, mostly employed in the adjacent mines of the Rammelsberg, but partly in manufs. of vitriol, shot, hardwares, carpets, leather, &c., in distilling & in brewing beer, which has a high repute. It is enclosed by walls, & is badly laid out & gloomy, with houses in an antique style, it being one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a frequent seat of the German Diets, & residence of the Emperor. Principal buildings & antiquities are—portions of the cathedral, demolished in 1820, & of an imperial palace, now a corn magazine, with some churches, & conventual edifices, a hospital, a college, and the *Zwinger*, an old tower, now used for a place of entertainment. Goslar is the seat of the mining council of the Harz, & of the corn depôt for the Hanoverian portion of that region.

GOSPICH, a mkt.-town, Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 14 m. E. Carlopago. Pop. 1,000.

GOSPORT, t., Rockingham co., N. H. It includes the Isles of Shoals, 7 in number, 8 miles from Portsmouth, in the Atlantic. A sea wall connects Star isle with Smutty isle, built at the expense of the U. States government, forming a safe harbor on the N.W. side. On White island (one of the group), lat. 42° 58′ N., lon. 7° 37′ 30″ W., is a lighthouse which shows a revolving light (*red & white*), elevated 87 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible a distance of 14 nautical miles. The islands are inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Pop. 1840, 115; 1850, 102.

GOSPORT, v., Norfolk co., Va. (*See Portsmouth.*) The United States have here an extensive navy yard, & a large & expensive dry dock, capable of admitting the largest ships. Pop. 1850, 504.

GOSPORT, p-v., Owen co., Ia., 42 S.W. Indianapolis, 613 W. Situated on W. side of White r., & on the New Albany & Salem r. r., 113 m. from New Albany. Contains 2 churches, 6 stores, 3 warehouses, a mill, a carding machine, & 548 inhabitants.

GOSPORT, p-o., Clarke co., Ala., 144 S. Tuscaloosa, 926 W. Situated on the W. side of the Alabama river.

GOSPORT, a fortified seaport town of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, W. of and separated from Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth harbor, across which a floating bridge connects the two towns. It is at the termination of a branch of the S.W. r. r., 66 m. S.W. London. Pop. 1851, 7,414, mostly engaged in government navy works, or in retail trade, & the supply of shipping. It is regularly & pretty well built, but dull: its ramparts form a section of the fortified barrier, inclosing Portsmouth, Portsea, & Gosport; but they are much less massive & imposing than the defences of the former towns. Gosport has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling yard, a powder magazine, iron foundries, & a co. house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S., is Haslar Hospital, the largest naval infirmary in Britain. Its vicinity is pleasant; & W. the town are the suburbs Bingham town Forton, & many good villas. It is governed by the co. magistrates, & is a polling-place for the S. division of Hants.

GOSSELIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Charleroi. Pop. 1842, including comm. 4,686, engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, hats, nails, & cutlery.

GÖSSNITZ, a vill. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenberg, on the Pleisse, 31 m. S. Leipsic, on the r. r. thence to Zwickau. Pop. 1,528.

GOSTYN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 38 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 2,320.—*Gostynin* is a vill. of Russian Poland, gov. & 63 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,300.

GOTA, a town of India, Sattarah dom., 23 m. S.W. Bejapoor, enclosed by a well-built stone wall, & having a respectable appearance.

GOTHA, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Saxe-Gotha, on the Thuringian railr., 14 m. W. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 13,874. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, a structure resembling Windsor Castle in miniature, & containing a good gallery of paintings, a library of 120,000 vols. & 5,000 MSS., one of the finest cabinet of coins in Europe, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, & various museums of arts & science. Gotha is one of the best-built towns in Germany, & enclosed by handsome boulevards, which replace its anc. fortifications. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, one of the most esteemed in Germany, a new ducal high school, orphan & lunatic asylum, a house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Caroline establishment for poor girls, a polytechnic & a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, a life & fire assurance society for all Germany, &c. Manufacs. comprise cotton & woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail cloth, leather, tin, & lackered wares, fire engines, paper hangings, musical & scientific instruments; it has many dyeing establishments, & a large porcelain factory, & Gotha sausages are in high repute in all parts of Germany. Near it are the observatory of the Seeberg, & the ducal residence of Friederichsthal. Since 1764, the celebrated statistical work, "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. The duchy of Gotha, forming part of Saxe Coburg, lies on the N. side of the Thuringian forest. Pop. 1852, 105,956. [SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.]

GOTHA-CANAL, Sweden, unites the lakes Wener & Wetter, and the Baltic Sea, with the Kattegat, by the Gœtaelf, Trolhætta canal, &c. Length nearly 25 m.; breadth at base 40 feet; depth 9 feet. The Gotha navigation line, which is open to ships of all nations, was completed in 1832. [TROLHÆTTA CANAL.]

GOTHAN, or GOTEHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 6½ miles S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 792.

GOTHARD, or GOTTHARD (ST.), a group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps, between the Swiss cants. of Uri, Valais, Tessin, & Grisons. Lat. 46° 33′ N., lon. 8° 35′ E. The several peaks of the St. Gothard, which are all above the snow line, vary in height from 8,750 ft. to 10,900 ft. Within a short space from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Tessin, have their sources. The *Pass of St. Gothard* is one of the best & most frequented routes across the Alps. The excellent carriage road was completed in 1832; it is kept in the best repair, & at the summit of the pass (6,976 ft.), 5 m. N. Ariolo, is the hospice, a commodious station for travellers. On the N. slope is the celebrated *Devil's Bridge*, across the Reuss. This was the scene of several combats between the French & Russians in 1799. Mean temp. of the year at the hospice 31°.9; winter 17°.5; summer 44°.7 Fahr.

GOTHENBURG, (Swed. *Göteborg*), a læn or prov. of Sweden, having W. the Skagerrack & Kattegat, N. Norway, & on other sides the læn Wenersborg. Area, 1,881 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 176,696. Surface mntnous., & wooded in the E., elsewhere level & not very fertile; the coasts are studded with islands, comprising Orust, Tjorn, Marstrand, & Kanso. Principal riv., the Gœtaelf; in the N. are several lakes. Cattle breeding, fishing, weaving, & the timber & lichen trade, employ most of the inhabs. Principal towns, Gothenburg, Uddevalla, & Strömstad.

GOTHENBURG, or GOTTENBURG (Swed. *Göteborg*), a seaport city of W. Sweden, cap. læn, at the head of a fiord, on the Kattegat, which receives the Gœta, or Gotha riv., immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. Lat. 57° 42′ 4″ N., lon. 11° 57′ 45″ E. Pop. 28,758. It consists of a lower & an upper town; the former in a marshy plain, & intersected by canals; the latter picturesquely scattered over adjacent rocky heights. It is well built, & its terrace-roofed stone houses, with avenues & gardens interspersed, remind a traveller of S. Europe. Principal edifices, the exchange, arsenal, E. India house, town hall, a cathedral, & several other churches, one built with stone from Scotland, the theatre, barracks, and some hospitals. It has a school for 100 children of soldiers (founded by the present King of Sweden), a free school for the board of 200 & education of 300 children, & 2 orphan asylums, with a college & public library, a society of arts & sciences, a chamber of commerce, &c. The harbor, defended by 3 forts, has 17 feet of water; & Gothenburg is, after Stockholm, the most important trading city of the kingdom, having factories for weaving, spinning, & printing cotton goods, manufs. of woollens & sail cloth, snuff, glass, & paper, porter breweries, tanneries, & ship-building docks, &c., the products of which establishments form, after iron, timber, tar, copper, & other metals, oak-bark, bones, berries, & rock moss, the principal exports. Imports mostly comprise colonial products, salt, rice, & herrings, which last were formerly the chief article of export.

GOTHLAND (Swedish *Göta-land*, French *Gothie*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20′ N., & now subdivided among 12 læns (Sweden.) The prov. of *East Gothland*, or *Ostrogothia*, is mostly identical with the læn Linköping; & West Gothland or Westrogothia, with those of Mariestad, part of Wenersborg, & Gothenborg.—II. an isl. of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. [Gottland.]

GOTKEE, a small town of Scinde, on the Indus, 37 m. N.E. Shikarpoor, with a tolerable bazaar, & a large mosque.

GOTS ISLANDS, the W.most group of Japan, consisting of 5 islands & some rocks, & stretching from N. to S. between lat. 32° 40′ & 33° 30′, & lon. 129° E. The two largest islands are each nearly 25 m. in length.

GOTTENBURGH, a city, Sweden. [Gothenburg.]

GOTTERN, two vills. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 23 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop. of Old Gottern 1,128; of Great Gottern 1,806.

GOTTESHAUS BUND, Switzerland. [Grisons.]

GOTTESBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg & 46 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,350, employed in weaving, & in adjacent coal & lead mines.

GOTTESGAB, a small mining town of Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. N.N.E. Elbogen. Pop. 1,222.

GÖTTINGEN, a town of Hanover, cap. princip. Göttingen, & of an amt. in the landr. Hildesheim, on the Leine, 60 m. S. Hanover. Lat. 51° 31′ 47″ N., lon. 9° 56′ 45″ E. Pop. 10,644. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountain Hainberg, is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, & consists of the old & new towns, & the quarter of Masch. Streets broad & well paved, & the ramparts, planted with trees, form a pleasant public promenade. Principal edifices, three Lutheran churches, a Calvinist church, & a Roman Catholic chapel; the university-hall, finished in 1837, the court-house, surgical & lying-in-hospitals, an astronomical & a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, & a large riding school. Its university, founded by George II. in 1734 & rechartered in 1836 as the *Academia Georgia Augusta*, was, down to 1831, the chief of the German universities, & the number of its students in 1822 & 1826 averaged 1,481 annually, but from 1831 to 1837 their average number was only 868, & the oppressive measures of King Ernest in 1837, still further ensured its decline. In 1845 it had only 633 students. Connected with the establishment are a library of 330,000 printed vols., & 5,000 MSS., a noble academical museum, founded in 1773, & a botanic garden laid out under Haller's superintendence in 1739, & various other institutions, including the *Spruch Kollegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gross annual expenditure of the university about 50,000*l*. Connected with the university is a royal society of sciences established 1751, a high female school, & a house of correction. Göttingen was formerly one of the Hanse towns, & has manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, colored paper, musical & surgical instruments, iron & steel wares, starch, & soap; but those of tobacco pipes & sausages, & the sale of books are the only flourishing branches of trade, & the town has hitherto depended for support mainly on its university; under the French, from 1807 to 1814, it was the cap. of the dep. Leine.

GOTTLAND, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms the læn Wisby, between lat. 56° 55′ & 58° N., & lon. 18° 10′ & 19° 10′ E. Area, 1,227 sq. m. Pop. 41,575. Surface generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil pretty fertile, though ill cultivated; the uplands are mostly well wooded. Corn & other vegetable products are raised in quantities sufficient for home consumption, & live stock are plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, & lime are exported to Stockholm. Principal town, Wisby, on the N.W. coast.

GOTTLIEBEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2 m. W. Constance, & having a castle, which was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, Jerome of Prague, & Malleolus.

GOTTOLENGO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. with comm. 3,300.

GOTTORF, or GÖTTORP, an amt. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, deriving its name from a castle 3 m. S.W. the town Schleswig, & formerly a ducal residence.

GOTTSCHEE, a town of Illyria, cap. duchy Auersperg, gov. & 39 m. S.E. Laybach. Pop. 628.

GOTT'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

GOTTSKA-SANDOE, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, læn & 30 m. N.N.E. Gottland. Lat. 58° 25′ N., lon. 29° 15′ E. Length 5 m.; breadth 3 m. On it are two hamlets.

GOUDA, or TERGOUW, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gouw, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 14,451. It is neatly built. Principal edifice, the large church of St. John (*St. Janskerk*), remarkable for its stained glass windows. It has four other churches, a fine town-hall, several hospitals, a latin school, & a town library with curious MSS.; numerous tobacco-pipe factories, employing 3,000 hands; brick-kilns, & manufs. of woollens, sail-cloth, cordage, & large markets for cheese & other rural produce.

GOUDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. S. Maidstone. Area, 9,685 ac. Pop. 2,594.

GOUGH'S ISLAND, or DIEGO ALVAREZ, an isl., S. Atlantic. Lat. 40° 20′ S., lon. 9° 44′ W.

GOUKEKA, GOUKCHA, or SEVAN (LAKE OF), Georgia, is between lat. 40° 9′ 40″ & 40° 35′ N., lon. 45° E., 23 m. N.E. Erivan. Length N.W. to S.E. 47 m.; breadth varies from 6 to 21 m. Height above the sea 5,300 feet. Its banks abound with volcanic products. It is very deep; yields fine fish; contains the isl. Sevan, with an Armenian monastery, & receives several small rivers. The vill. Goukeka is on its W. side.

GOULBURN'S ISLANDS, two small islands, off the N. coast of Australia, 50 m. E.S.E. Coburg peninsula. Lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 133° 25′ E.

GOULD, p. v., Lingwick t., Compton co., Can. E., 38 E. Sherbrooke. It has a Free church, 3 stores, & 130 inhabitants.

GOULDSBOROUGH, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 111 E. Augusta, 693 W. Incorporated in 1789. It consists chiefly of a peninsula, with the Atlantic ocean on the S., Goldsborough bay on the E., & Frenchman's bay on the W. It is finely situated for navigation, having Prospect harbor, which is spacious & easy of access, in its S.E. part. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,198; 1850, 1,400.

GOULDSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. S. W. Louth. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 379.

GOUR, Hindoo *Lakshmanavati*, Mohammedan *Jennetabad*, "abode of Paradise," probably the *Gange Regia* of Ptolemy), a ruined city of Hindostan, presid., prov. & anciently the cap. of Bengal, dist. Dinajepoor, 30 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Its remains, with those of its suburbs, extend along a dry channel of the Ganges, being scattered over an estimated area of 20 sq. ms., on which only a few straggling villages now exist. Extensive embankments faced with brick, bridges & roads of the same material, two fine gateways, & remnants of several others, a large fort containing a mausoleum & traces of a palace, 7 or 8 deserted mosques, a lofty tower, & a multitude of large tanks & reservoirs, are the principal remaining structures, most of which are of Mohammedan origin. The cities of Moorshedabad & Dacca, with Maldah, Rajmahal, &c., have been in a great part built of the materials of its edifices, and some of its fine buildings have been destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.—II. a town of Afghanistan. [Ghorin.]

GOURDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. arrond., 21 m. N. Cahors. Pop. 2,703. It has a handsome pa. church, manufs. of woollen stuffs, an orphan asylum, in which is a cotton yarn factory, some trade in wine & truffles.

GOURDON, a small seaport & fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Bervie, 1 m. S. Bervie. Pop. 390. It has a good harbor.

GOURDVINE, p. o., Union co., N. C.

GOURIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 51 m. N.W. Vannes. Pop. 3,719.

GOURNAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Epte, 27 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 2,540. It has some chalybeate springs, a commercial tribunal, manufs. of linen cloth & leather, & trade in cattle & butter.

GOUROCK, a v. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. W.N.W. Greenock. Pop. 2,194, partly employed in fisheries. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

GOUVEA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 53 m. E. N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1,700.

GOUVERNEUR, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 181 N.W. Albany, 450 W. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Watered by Oswegatchie river. The v. is situated on Oswegatchie r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a Methodist seminary, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an iron foundry, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 carriage fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,538; 1850, 2,783.

GOUZEACOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. Pop. 2,350.

GOVAN, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Lanark & Renfrew, about 3 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area about 10 sq. ms. Pop. exclusive of Gorbals (formerly a part of this pa.) 1851, 14,996; do. of the t. 3,131, many of whom are employed in collieries, iron works, & in silk, cotton, & carpet manufs.

GOVANSTOWN, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 34 N. Annapolis, 44 W. It contains a Rom. Catholic church & about 100 inhabitants.

GOVEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 m. N.N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,020.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 900.

GOVERNOR'S BRIDGE, p. o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., is situated in the harbor of New York, 3,200 feet S. of the Battery, and contains 70 acres of ground, belonging to the United States. It contains Castle Williams, on the N.W. point of the island, a round tower 600 feet in circumference & 40 feet high, with 3 tiers of guns; Fort Columbus on the summit of the island, in the form of a star, mounting 105 heavy cannon, & a battery on the S.W. part, commanding the entrance through Buttermilk channel. The above fortifications, when fully garrisoned, would require 800 men. There are extensive barracks, with houses for the officers, occupied by a small garrison.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, p. o., Macon co., N. C.

GOVONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., near the Tanaro, 28 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. with comm. 2,838.

GOWANDA, p. v., Persia t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 302 W. Albany, 354 W. Situated on the left bank of Cattaraugus cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—20 stores, a bank, 2 woollen fac., a flouring m., 3 saw m., a furnace, several manufacturing establishments, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 900 inhabitants.

GOWANUS, v., Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y. It consists of a scattered settlement around Gowanus bay, in the S. part of Brooklyn. On the high ground to the E. is the Greenwood Cemetery, consisting of 300 acres of ground, which is highly picturesque, & affords extensive & beautiful views, & is appropriately ornamented. The v. contains 4 churches, several stores, & 2,500 inhabs. It forms the 8th ward of the city of Brooklyn.

GOWDEYSVILLE, p-o., Union dist., S. C., 81 N. W. Columbia, 450 W.

GOWENSVILLE, p-v., Greenville dist., S. C., 138 N.W. Columbia, 477 W.

GOWER, *North*, t., Can. W. Pop. 1,777.

GOWER, or GWYR, a peninsula of S. Wales, projecting on the Bristol Channel, & forming the most W. part of the co. Glamorgan. Length N.E. to S.W. about 15 m.; average breadth about 5 m. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It has bold, rocky, & deeply indented shores; several interesting ancient remains, & much fine scenery. Lime is exported. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, & manners, & rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOWER ISLAND, Pacific. [Solomon Group.]

GOWER'S FERRY, p. o., Cedar co., Ia.

GOWRAN, a small market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 6¾ m. N.N.E. Thomastown. Pop. 1,169. Market, Thursday. It has ruins of a castle & church. In vicinity is Gowran castle, seat of Viscount Clifden.

GOWRIE, Scotland. [Carse of Gowrie.]

GOXHILL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 8,790 ac. Pop. 1,138.—II. co. York, E. Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 831 ac. Pop. 58.

GOYANNA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, cap. dist. on the Goyanna river, 35 m. N.W. Olinda. Pop. 5,000. It was erected into a city in 1840; has a latin & some other schools, a hospital, a convent, five churches, & numerous factories. It is the seat of civil & criminal courts, & has an active trade.

GOYAZ, the central prov. of Brazil, extending between lat. 8° & 20° S., & lon. 46° & 52° W., enclosed by the provs. Para, Mato-Grosso, San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Piauhy, and Maranham. Area estimated at 60,750 sq. ms. Pop. 185,000. Principal mountains, the Sierras Matta Gorda, Araras, Tabatingas, on the E. frontier; the Cordillera Grande, in its centre, rises to no great height. Principal rivers, the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguaya forming its W. & the Rio Grande its S. boundary. Soil fertile; products comprise maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar, manioc, with fruits common in S. Europe. Along the rivers are some tall forests, but the wild vegetation is mostly underwood. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared. Gold was formerly plentiful; no mines appear to be now wrought, & every branch of industry is most backward. Principal town Goyaz; the other places are mere villages.

GOYAZ, a city of Brazil, cap. prov. same name, formerly called *Villa Boa*. It is situated nearly in the centre of the empire, being 1,400 m. S.S.W. Belem, & 950 m. N.N.E. Porto-Alegre. Chief buildings, the governor's palace, & two bridges across the riv. Vermelho, which divides the town in two parts. It has seven churches, a latin school, a school of philosophy, & two primary schools, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the prov.

GOYTREY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N.W. Etsk. Area, 3,332 ac. Pop. 554.

GOZO, one of the Maltese group of islands in the Mediterranean, 4 m. N.W. Malta. Length 9 m.; breadth 4½ m. Pop. 16,000. It has a richer soil, and is better cultivated than Malta; its surface is agreeably diversified, and has many fertile valleys. Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its S.E. coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the giants' tower, a cyclopean building.

GRAFF-REINET, or REYNET, a division of Cape Colony, S. Africa, between lon. 23° & 26° E., and ex-

tending N. from lat. 33° S., surrounded from W. round to N.E. by the divisions Beaufort, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Colesberg. Area, 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,878. Surface almost wholly mntnous., consisting of the range Sneeuwberge (snow mntns.) Climate healthy; it is well watered. Many cattle are reared in its valleys, and fruit of all kinds is abundant. In the S.E. is the cap. vill., Graaf-Reinet, on Sunday river. Pop. 2,500.

GRABOW, several towns of Germany, &c.—I. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 24 m. S.S.E. Schwerin, with a station on the railroad between Hamburg and Berlin. Pop. 5,130. It has many distilleries, but the principal trade is in butter, for which 11 fairs are held annually.—II. Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Schildberg, on the Prosna. Pop. 1,490.

GRABUSA, *Cimarus*, a small island, Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Crete.

GRAÇAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Bourges, Pop. 1,105.

GRACEHAM, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 87 N.W. Annapolis, 55 W.

GRACEHILL, or BALLYKENNEDY, a Moravian settlement in Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. W.S. W. Ballymena. Pop. 297. A bridge connects Gracehill with Galgorm across the Maine.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, a town of Honduras, Central America, 40 m. W.N.W. Comayagua, in a fertile plain, and peopled, some years ago, by about 400 families. It is also the name of a cape, Mosquito coast, lat. 14° 50′ N., lon. 83° 11′ W.; and another headland, E. Patagonia, near the mouth of the Galegos river.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, N. W. Terceira, & N.E. Fayal. Length 20 m.; breadth 6 m. Pop. 12,000. It is less steep than the other islands of this group, & very productive of corn, wine, flax, hemp, and fruits. Principal town Santa Cruz. Pop. 3,000.—II. the most N.E. of the Canary islands, is small & unimportant.

GRADACHATZ, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. dist., 42 m. N.W. Zvornik, said to be enclosed with walls, & to have an active trade in cattle and timber.

GRADE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9 m. S.S.E. Helston. Area, 1,981 ac. Pop. 315.

GRADIGNAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,650.

GRADISKA, or BERBIR, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Save, 23 m. N.N. E. Banayaluka. Immediately opposite to it is the Austrian fortress of *Alt. Gradiska*, Slavonia, 38 m. W. Brod, with a cathedral, a Greek church, and the head quarters, of a staff for the military frontier. Pop. 2,299.—*Neu Gradiska* is a mkt. town, 7 m. N.E. Pop. 2,000.

GRADISTA, a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 12 m. N.E. Valona, on the declivity of a hill, on which are extensive cyclopean antiquities.

GRADO, a maritime town of Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. & 22 m. S.S.W. Gorizia, on an island near the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 2,200.

GRADWEIN, a vill. of Styria, on the Mur, with a railroad station, 7 m. N.W. Grätz. Pop. 570.

GRADYVILLE, p-o. Adair co., Ky.

GRAEG, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bassaleg, 3 m. W.N.W. Newport. Pop. 536.

GRÆMSAY, an islet of the Orkneys, 1¼ m. S. Stromness. Pop. 1851, 286.

GRÆSÖE, or GRÆSOEN, an isl. of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, læn Stockholm, & separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 60° 25′ N., lon. 18° 20′ E. Length N. to S. 20 m.; average breadth 3 m.

GRAFENAU, a town of Lower Bavaria, on an affl. of the Ilz, 22 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 703.

GRÄFENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 24 m. S.S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,039.—II. a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 4 m. N. Messian.—*Grafendorf* is a vill. of Upper Austria, 5 m. S.W. St. Polten; and *Grafenhain*, a vill. of Saxony, 6 m. S.W. Rochlitz.

GRÄFENHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, 9 m. W. Stuhlingen. Pop. 1,273.

GRÄFENHAYNCHEN, a t. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Bitterfeld. Pop. 2,670.

GRAFENSBURGH, p-v., Adams co., Ky.

GRÄFENTHAL, a town of Central Germany, Saxe Meningen, cap. amt., 9 m. S.S.W. Saalfeld. Pop. 1,422.

GRÄFENTONNA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe Coburg, princip. & 10 m. N. Gotha. Pop. 1,480. It has manufs. of tobacco.

GRAFFHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. Kimbolton. Area, 2,380 ac. Pop. 334.—II., co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Medhurst. Area, 1,658 ac. Pop. 426.

GRÄFRATH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,595. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons, & iron works.

GRAFTON, county N. H. Situated towards the N. W. part of the state, is bounded W. by Connecticut r. Area, 1,740 sq. ms. Drained by Pemigewasset and Lower Ammonoosuck rivers, and smaller streams. Squam and Newfound lakes are considerable bodies of water, the former of which lies partly in Carroll co., & presents much picturesque scenery. The surface is mountainous, but contains much fertile land. Organized in 1771. Capital, Haverhill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,581,544; wheat, 64,359 bush. produced; Ind, corn 228,799; oats, 244,177; potatoes, 1,006,237; wool, 280,859 pounds;—24 flouring & grist m., 110 saw m., 4 iron foundries. 16 woollen fac.; 26 tanneries, 90 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $726,920; value of manufactured articles $1,429,891,—99 churches; 7 libraries, 2,1025 vols.; 1 college, 272 students; 11 acad., 376 students; 401 sch., 10,836 scholars. Pop. 1840, 43,311. Pop. 1850, 42,343.

GRAFTON, p-v., Oxford co., Me.

GRAFTON, p-t., Grafton co. N. H., 33 N. W. Concord, 504 W. Surface hilly or mountainous; soil rocky, with some good land. Glass mountain, which on one side rises nearly perpendicularly 150 feet, furnishes mica, or isinglass, which is procured in plates 6 inches square or more, and is exported. It has a fulling m., 3 cotton fac., 6,000 sp., 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,259. The sta. on the Northern r. r. is 44 m. from Concord.

GRAFTON, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 109 S. Montpelier, 456 W. Surface uneven; soil productive. Drained by Saxton's & William's rivers. Soapstone of a fine quality is extensively wrought and exported. There are in the t. 3 stores, 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2, grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,326; 1850, 1,241.

GRAFTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 36 S.W. by W. Boston, 406 W. It has an excellent soil, and a fine location. Drained by Blackstone r., which, with a tributary, affords water power. The v. is on the Boston, & Worcester r. r., 38 miles from Boston, and at the junction of the Milbury branch. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 cotton fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 26 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,943; 1850, 3,904.

GRAFTON, p-t., Renselaer co., N. Y., 20 N.E. Albany, 390 W. Surface hilly; soil a clay loam, with a heavy natural growth of timber. Watered by Poeston kill, and other small streams. It has a grist m., 12 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,019; 1850, 2,033.

GRAFTON, p-t., Loraine co., O., 118 N.N.E. Columbus, 363 W. Drained by E. branch of Black r. Pop. 1840, 713; 1850, 947. The v. is on the Cleveland, Col. & Cin. r. r., 25 m. from Cleveland, and at the point where the Toledo, N. & C. r. r. diverges. It has an Episcopal church, and about 150 inhabitants.

GRAFTON, p-o., Monroe co., Mich.

GRAFTON, p-v., Jersey co., Ill., 85 S. by W. Springfield, 826 W. Situated on the left bank of the Missouri r. just below the entrance of Illinois r., and contains 222 inhabitants.

GRAFTON, t., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 446.

GRAFTON p-t. Washington co., Wis. It lies along the W. shore of Lake Michigan. Drained by Milwaukee r., on which is the v. with a Roman Catholic church, and 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 710.

GRAFTON, p-v., (p-o., called Haldimand) Northumberland co., Can. W. 38 W. Belleville, on the great post road, 2 m. from Lake Ontario. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Free,—5 stores, 2 flouring m., 9 saw m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, and 300 inhabitants. GRAFTON HARBOR, its port, is a small settlement.

GRAFTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Regis*), co. Northampton, on the London & Birmingham r. r. 4 m. E.SE. Towcester. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 247, partly employed in lace making. It gives the title of duke to the Fitzroy family, descendants of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland.—II. (*Underwood*). same co., 3¼ m. E.N.E. Kettering. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 306.—III.

(*Temple*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Alcester. Area, 1,[illegible] ac. Pop. 403.—IV. (*Flyford*), co. Worcester. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 214.—V. (*Manor*), same co. Area, 1,[illegible] ac. Pop. 32.

GRAFTON CAPE, E. Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S. *Island*, the most N. of the Bashee Isles, Philippines, E. Archipelago.

GRAFTON CENTRE, p-o., Grafton co., N. H.

GRAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., 5 m. N.E. Ivera. Pop. 2,875.

GRAGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. Napoli, cap. cant., in a plain, 2 m. E. Castel-a-Mare.—Pop. 7,200. It has a collegiate church.

GRAHAM, p. v. & capital Allamance co., N. C. Situated on the North Carolina r. r., 4 miles west of Haw r., and contains a court-house, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

GRAHAM, p. o., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. of the t. 1,574.

GRAHAM, p. o., Nodaway co., Mo.

GRAHAM, p. o., Independence co., Ark.

GRAHAM ISLAND, Mediterr. [FERDINANDEA.]

GRAHAM LAND, a considerable extent of continuous land, Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 65° S., lon. 60° W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1832.

GRAHAM'S STATION, p-v., Sutton t., Meigs co., O., [illegible] S.E. Columbus, 338 W.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 3 m. S.E. Paisley.—Also suburbs of Glasgow & Falkirk.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, a town in the E. part of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. division Albany, near its centre, in a valley about 25 m. from the ocean. Lat. 33° 19′ S., lon. 26° 31′ E. Pop. in 1845 estimated at 6,000. In point of importance it is the second town in the colony. Houses interspersed with gardens, and it has spacious stores, a handsome Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan & other chapels, a Protestant church, in which is a monument to Colonel Graham, several tanneries, breweries, barracks, three weekly newspapers, & daily markets. A military road extends from it to the Tarka dist. N.E., & a post road W. to Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, George, Zwellendam, and Cape Town.

GRAHAM'S TURN OUT, p-o., Barnwell dist., S. C., 81 S.S.W. Columbia, 587 W.

GRAHAMSVILLE, p-o., Neversink t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 96 S. by W. Albany, 312 W.

GRAHAMSVILLE, p. v., Chingacousy t., Peel co., Can. W., 19 W. Toronto. It has a store and 50 inhabitants.

GRAHAMTON, p. v., Clearfield co., Pa.

GRAHAMVILLE, p-o., York co., Pa., 45 S. Harrisburg, 95 W.

GRAHAMVILLE, p-v., Beaufort dist., S. C., 144 S. Columbia, 629 W. Situated on a ridge W. of Broad r., & contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

GRAIGUE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., forming a suburb of Carlow, with which town it communicates by a bridge across the Barrow. Pop. 1,675. —II. a town, co. Kilkenny, also on the Barrow, 5 m. S. Goresbridge. Pop. 2,248. It has ruins of a castle & abbey.

GRAIN COAST, W. Africa, is that portion of Guinea W. of the Ivory coast, & extending between lat. 4° & 7° N., & lon. 7° & 11° E. It comprises most part of the Republic of Liberia, but no other Christian settlements of importance. [GUINEA.]

GRAINE ISLE OF), an isl. & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, & Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, & 1¼ m. W. Sheerness. Area, 3,160 ac. of marshy pasture, protected by embankments. Pop. 337. It has large salt works, & is very unhealthy.

GRAINSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. S. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,167 ac. Pop. 118.

GRAINTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area, 4,955 ac. Pop. 655.

GRAITNEY, a vill. of Scotland. [GRETNA.]

GRAJEWO, a small town of Poland, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Augustowo, on the Lyk. Pop. 1,206.

GRAMAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 27 m. N.E. Cahors, on the Alzon. Pop. 1,783. It has saline springs & baths.

GRAMMICHELE, a town of Sicily, intend. & 30 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 7,900.

GRAMMONT (Flemish *Geeradebergen*), a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 21¼ m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 7,364. It was founded & originally fortified in 1068; it has a college, manufs. of cotton yarn, lace, linen & woollen fabrics, paper & snuff, bleaching & dye works, & breweries.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, p-v., Clearfield co., Pa., 138 N.W. Harrisburg, 230 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

GRAMPIANS, a celebrated mntn. chain in Scotl., forming the natural rampart which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Their limits, owing to numerous parallel ridges & scarcely connected branches, are difficult to define, but they may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyleshire & Dumbartonshire N.E.ward across the island, terminating on the E. & N. E. coasts of the cos. Aberdeen & Banff, in 2 branches running on each side of the river Dee. This mountain chain is composed of granite, porphyries, primary schists, quartz, & marble. General aspect wild & rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. acclivity the slopes are gentler, the pasture finer, & the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affls. of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, & Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, & S. Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdhui, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schichallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, & Ben Lomond; the altitudes of which are given under their respective heads.—II. a mntn. range of Australia, Victoria, stretching crescentwise N. & S., between lat. 36° 52′ & 37° 38′ S., & lon. 142° 25′ & 142° 47′ E., bounding E.ward the basin of the Glenelg & its affls. Height of Mt. William, its central, loftiest, & most E. peak, 4,500 feet.

GRAMPOUND, a munic. bor. & town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Creed, on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge (whence the name *Grandpont*), 14 m. N. E. Falmouth. Pop. 588. Market, Sat. This obscure place sent 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised for gross bribery in 1824.

GRAN (Hung. *Garam*, Slav. *Hron*), a navigable river of N.W. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 8 m. W Dobsina, flows generally S.W., & joins the Danube opposite Gran, after a winding course of 130 m. The towns Brezno-Banya, Neusohl, Altsohl, & Bars, are on its banks.

GRAN (Hung. *Esztergom*, anc. *Strigonium*), a royal free city of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, with a steam-packet station on rt b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 m. N.W. Buda. Pop. with suburbs 12,170. It was once the finest city of Hungary, & is still the residence of its prince-primate. Chief edifice, a superb new cathedral in the Italian style, begun in 1821, and though unfinished, the most magnificent modern building in Hungary, occupying, with the archbishop's palace & chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress. Gran has 2 other Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, town & council-halls, a hospital for poor citizens, & a Rom. Catholic gymnasium. Its inhabitants weave & dye woollen goods, but its trade is chiefly in wine.

GRAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. N.E. Coruña, & near the mouth of its harbor, on lt. b. of the river Ferrol, with 1,580 inhabitants.

GRANA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 10 m. S. Casale. Pop. 1,363.

GRANADA, an old prov. & formerly a kingdom of Spain, Andalucia, bounded E. by Murcia, S. the Mediterranean, & on other sides the provs. of Sevilla, Cordova, & Jean, now divided into the provs. Granada, Almeria, & Malaga. Area, 9,622 sq. ms. Pop. 1849, 427,250. Surface mostly mntnous.; the Sierra Nevada traverses its centre, & rises in Mulahacen to 11,[illegible] ft. in height. Principal rivers, the Genil, Guadaljorce, Nacimento, & Almanzora. The hill-sides are covered with forests of oak, cork, chesnut, & pine, & in the valleys tropical, as well as European products, are cultivated. The Moorish system of irrigation is still retained, but the corn grown is insufficient for home consumption, & it is imported from Africa. The hemp of Granada is among the finest known. Mineral products comprise excellent marble, alabaster, serpentine, jasper, iron, & lead. Manufs. are confined to a few woollen, cotton, & linen stuffs, paper, & leather. Anchovy & tunny fisheries are prosecuted on the coasts. Principal cities, Granada, Malaga, Almeria, Ronda, Antequera, & Velez-el-Blanco. The kingdom of Granada,

the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand & Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, *Illiberis*, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov., & formerly of a kingdom, & the anc. metropolis of the Moors in Spain, on the Genil, at the influx of the Darro, 120 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 16′ N., lon. 3° 45′ 43″ W. Pop. 70,025 (in the time of the Moors it is said to have had half a million inhabitants). It stands partly on the edge of a plain, & partly on mntn. spurs, progressively rising to the Alhambra. It has a most picturesque appearance, still entirely resembling a Mohammedan city, with its crenated walls, terraced gardens, domes, minarets, fountains, old mosques, flat-roofed houses, & projecting balconies. It is irregularly laid out, & badly paved. Chief public edifices, the cathedral, a large & richly decorated edifice, adjacent to which is the chapel of the kings of Spain, with the tombs of Ferdinand & Isabella, 23 pa. churches, all adorned with rich marbles & other works of art, and several convents. The Alhambra (*al-hamara* "the red"), or anc. palace of the Moorish kings, is an irregular mass of houses & towers on a commanding height, surrounded by groves, & of which the bastioned walls, arches, halls of the Abencerrages & Ambassadors, court of lions, mezquita, & the unfinished palace of Charles V., are the portions most worthy of notice. Granada has a university, 6 colleges, academies of mathematics & design, several hospitals, manufs. of silks & hats, paper mills, royal nitre & gunpowder factories, & some trade in oil, &c. Its prosperity suffered greatly—first, on its being wrested from the Moors in 1492, & next, by the separation from Spain of her Indian possessions. Its principal law-courts also were removed to Albacete in 1835. Around it are numerous fine public walks & objects of interest, the principal of which is the Soto de Roma, or "wood of pomegranates;" also a very rich Carthusian convent.

GRANADA, a city of Nicaragua, Cent. Amer., state & 30 m. N.N.W. Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. Pop. 10,000. (?) It is well built, having handsome streets & public edifices; the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in cacao, indigo, Nicaragua wood, & hides, which are exported in flat-bottomed boats by the lake & river San Juan, to the harb. of San Juan del Norte, Caribbean Sea.

GRANADA (NEW). [*See* NEW GRANADA.]

GRANADELLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Lerida, N. of the Ebro. Pop. 1,714.

GRANADILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 70 m. N. Caceres, with a château & fine gardens of the Duke of Alva. Pop. 434.—II. a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the island Teneriffe. Pop. 2,563.

GRANARD, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 59 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. upwards of 18,000 ac. Pop. 10,193; do. of town 2,408. It is neatly built, has a market-house, barracks, and union work-house, some manufs. of coarse linen, & a weekly market. It gives the title of earl to the Forbes family.

GRANATULA, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. S. E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,972. Birthplace of Baldomero Espartero, Regent of Spain.

GRANBY, t., Essex co., Vt. This t. was chartered in 1761, & was first settled in 1800; & during a succession of cold seasons, following the year 1810, it was nearly abandoned, but has since been resettled. Drained by head branches of Paul's stream, & of Moose r. Pop. 1840, 105; 1850, 127.

GRANBY, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 9 S.E. Northampton, 85 W. by S. Boston, 375 W. Incorporated in 1768. Soil adapted to grazing. It has 2 satinet fac., a paper fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 971; 1850, 1,104.

GRANBY, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 16 N.N.W. Hartford, 352 W. Incorporated in 1786. In this t. are the Simsbury copper mines, formerly wrought, & were for a time occupied as the Connecticut state prison. The pit or cavern, 50 feet deep, was the place of nocturnal confinement; but the convicts are now confined in a palace, compared with this dismal place, the new state prison at Wethersfield. Drained by Farmington r. & its branches. Surface hilly & rough, with a small portion of fertile land. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,611; 1850, 2,498.

GRANBY, t., Oswego co., N. Y., 158 W.N.W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil a sandy loam, with heavy timber, of pine, oak, maple, beech, &c. Watered by Oswego r. & some smaller streams. It has a tannery, a grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,385; 1850, 3,368.

GRANBY, p. t., Shefford co., Can. E., 50 E. by S. Montreal. Drained by Yamaska r. Pop. 2,392. The v. has 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, and 450 inhabitants.

GRANBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. S.E. Bingham. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 515. It gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

GRANBY CENTRE, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

GRAN CANARIA, Canary Isls. [CANARY (GT.).]

GRAN CHACO, a region of S. America. [CHACO.]

GRAND, t., Marion co., O., 58 N. by W. Columbus, 429 W. Burlington v. in Grand t. contains 2 stores & 175 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 605; 1850, 353.

GRAND, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vosges, 9 m. W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,314.

GRANDAS-DE-SALIME, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 54 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1,426.

GRAND BLANC, p-t., Genesee co., Mich., 53 N.W. Detroit, 577 W. Drained by a branch of Flint r. Pop. 1840, 782; 1850, 1,165.

GRAND BLUFF, p. o., Panola co., Tex.

GRANDBOROUGH, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. S. Winslow. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 359.—II. co. Warwick, 5½ m. N.W. Daventry. Area, 4,100 ac. Pop. 510.

GRAND-BOURG, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, arrond. Gueret. Pop. 2,464.—II. a town, Marie-Galante. [MARIGOT.]

GRAND CANAL, Ireland, Leinster, cos. Dublin, Kildare, & King's co., proceeds from Dublin W.ward, & joins the Shannon near Banagher. Length 85 m.; breadth at surface 40 feet; depth 6 feet. It has a branch, 27 m. in length, to Athy, where it joins the Barrow riv.; & other branches to Ballinasloe, Portarlington, Mountmellick, &c. Begun in 1765, and completed at a total cost of 2,000,000*l*. Annual amount of tolls, 40,000*l*.

GRAND CANE, p. o., De Soto co., La.

GRAND CANE, p. o., Liberty co., Tex.

GRAND-CHAMP, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 4,797. It has 12 annual fairs for cattle, &c.

GRAND CHUTE, t., Brown co., Wis. Pop. 619.

GRAND COTEAU, p. v., St. Landry par., La., 205 W. New Orleans, 1,254 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Vermilion river, & surrounded by several small elevated prairies, 7 miles from Opelousas, & contains the buildings of St. Charles college, a Roman Catholic church, & about 200 inhabitants. *St. Charles College* is under the direction of the Roman Catholics; it has a president, 11 professors, & 70 students. It has 4,000 vols. in its libraries; commencement on the 15th July annually. The convent of the Sacred Heart, near the village, has a superior & 95 boarders.

GRANDCOUR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Lake of Neufchatel, 28 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. Its old castle was once a residence of the Burgundian kings.

GRAND DETOUR, p-v., Ogle co., Ill., 167 N. Springfield, 827 W. Situated on the E. side of Rock r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Episcopal,—several stores, & 378 inhabitants.

GRANDE-ANSE, a vill. & pa. of Martinique, on its N. coast, 15 m. N. Port Royal.

GRANDE-CHARTREUSE (LE), a famous monastery of France, dep. Isère, in the Alps, 14 m. N. Grenoble; in a picturesque sit., surrounded by mountains, 3,323 feet above the sea, & very difficult of access. It was founded in 1084; but the present building, which is of vast extent, was erected in 1676. In 1826 it was restored to its original destination; & a few years ago it was inhabited by 33 Carthusian monks, and 18 servitors.

GRAND ECORE, p. v., Natchitoches pa., La. Situated on the right bank of Red r., & is the shipping point for "*Nakitosh*" & surrounding country.

GRANDE-PAROISSE (LA), a comm. & vill. of

France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near rt. b. of the Seine, 3 m. W.S.W. Montereau. Pop. 1,256.

GRAND RIVIERE, t., Gaspe co., Can. E. Pop. [illegible], employed in the fisheries. The r., which [illegible] its name, is a small stream entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

GRAND-RIVIERE, various rivers of Hayti, and Martinique, not mostly otherwise designated, or not [illegible] of special notice. [Rio Grande.]

GRANDES VENTES (LES), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. S.E. Dieppe, with 2,943 inhabs., & 2 annual fairs (whence its name).

GRAND-TERRE. [Guadaloupe.]

GRAND FALLS, p. o., Newton co., Mo.

GRAND-FONTAINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. St. Dié. Pop. 1,628.

GRAND GLAZE, p. o., Jackson co., Ark.

GRAND GULF, p-v., Claiborne co., Miss., 65 S. by W. Jackson, 1,075 W. Situated on Grand Gulf, a remarkable bend in the Mississippi r., 50 ms. by road above Natchez, & 385 by the river above New Orleans. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, town-hall, market-house, hospital, masonic hall, theatre, a cotton press, an iron foundry, 2 steam saw m., & 317 inhabitants.

GRAND HAVEN, p-v., Ottawa t., capital of Ottawa co., Mich., 218 W. by N. Detroit, 694 W. Situated on the l. b. bank of Grand r., one fourth of a mile from its entrance into Lake Michigan, between which and the lake are sand hills. It has a court house, used also as a church & for schools, 6 stores, 5 large ware or forwarding houses, a tannery, 2 steam saw m., an extensive shipyard for building lake vessels, & about 1,000 inhabs. Steamboats of 100 tons ply between this place and Grand Rapids. Steamboats & vessels from Chicago to Detroit touch here on their passage. It has the best harbor on this side of the peninsula, with a depth of from 15 to 30 feet, & never less than 12 feet. Immense quantities of lumber, wheat, & flour, are shipped from this place.

GRAND ISLAND, Niagara Strait, N. Y., comprises a part of Tonawanda t., Erie co., situated in Niagara r., 8 ms. below Black Rock, & extending within 3 ms. of Niagara falls. It is 9 ms. long, and in its widest part, 6 wide. The surface is level, & the soil excellent for grain or grass, & easy of cultivation. It is chiefly covered with a heavy growth of white oak, beech, maple, hickory, elm, ash, black oak, &c. It contains 17,381 acres, of which about 1,500 are cultivated. It has an extensive steam grist m., & a steam saw m. with 6 gangs of saws.

GRAND ISLAND, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

GRAND ISLAND, Brazil, S. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 22° 12′ S., lon. 44° 15′ W.

GRAND ISLE, county, Vt., in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 82 sq. ms. It consists chiefly of 2 large islands in Lake Champlain, & the town of Alburg, situated on a point of land projecting into Lake Champlain from Canada. Surface level; soil very fertile, & well cultivated. Organized in 1802. Capital, North Hero. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; wheat, 31,324 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,[illegible]; oats, 31,027; potatoes, 31,793; wool, 70,291 pounds; 4 grist m., 1 tannery. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $[illegible]; value of manufactured articles, $15,600;—5 churches; 2 acad., 38 students; 26 sch., 1,364 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,883; 1850, 4,145.

GRAND ISLE, p-t., Grand Isle co., Vt., 66 N.W. Montpelier, 560 W. This t. consists of the N. half of the largest of the islands in Lake Champlain. Organized in 1[illegible]. Surface level; soil very fertile. Marble and limestone, & rock crystals are found here. The v. contains a town house, a church, & a few dwellings. Pop. 1840, 724; 1850, 666.

GRAND LAKE, p-o., Chicot co., Ark., 167 S. by E. Little Rock, 1,177 W. Situated on W. side of the Mississippi r., near a lake of the same name.

GRAND LEDGE, p. o., Eaton co., Mich.

GRAND-LIEU, a lake of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. S.W. Nantes. Length 8 m., average breadth 4 m. It receives the Boulogne and Ognon rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Achenau, all navigable.

GRAND-LUCÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,316. It was destroyed by fire in 1786, but has been rebuilt, & has an active trade.

GRAND MARSH, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

GRAND MENAN, isl. & pa., Charlotte co., N. B., 25 m. long, 5 m. wide, lies in the Bay of Fundy, 12 m. from the coast of Maine. It had in 1851, 2 saw m., 4 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1,187, principally engaged in the fisheries.

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,185.

GRAND PRAIRIE, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

GRAND PRAIRIE, p. o., Prairie co., Ark.

GRAND PRAIRIE, p. t., Marion co., O. It has a tannery, a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1850, 474.

GRAND-PRÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Aire, 10 m. S.S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 1,300.

GRAND RAPIDS, city & capital, Kent co., Mich., 168 W.N.W. Detroit, 649 W. Situated on the l. bank of Grand r. at the head of steamboat navigation. The river, in the course of a mile, at this place, descends 18 feet, creating an immense water power. The city contains a court house, & other county offices, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Swedenborgian,—the buildings of St. Mark's Episcopal College, 2 academies, 40 stores, 1 woollen fac., 4 flouring m., 1 plaster m., 4 saw m., 2 foundries and machine shops, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 3,147 inhabitants. Pop. 1853, 4,500; of t. 2,686 additional.

GRAND RAPIDS, v., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 336.

GRAND RAPIDS, p. t., Portage co., Wis., 100 N. Madison. Situated on lt. bank of the r. at the "Grand Rapids." The river for miles above & below affords many fine mill privileges, many of which have been improved, & great quantities of lumber are manufactured & sent down the river to a market. Pop. of t. in 1850, 343.

GRANDRIEU, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.E. Mende. Pop. 1,504.

GRAND, r., Mich. This is the largest river flowing wholly within the peninsula. It rises in two branches which unite in Jackson co., & pursues a winding northwardly & westwardly course, until it enters Lake Michigan, at Grand Haven, in Ottawa co. It is 270 m. ms. long, & about 60 rods wide at its mouth, admitting vessels drawing 12 feet of water. It is navigable for steamboats 40 miles to the Grand Rapids, & from above the falls to Iowa, 45 miles, for steamboats of a smaller class. The light house at the mouth of the river, is 30 miles N. from Kalamazoo river. The light is *fixed* and is elevated 40 feet above the level of the lake surface, & is visible 10¾ nautical miles.

GRAND, r., Utah. This stream with Green r., unite to form the Colorado of the West. It rises in the gorges around *Longs Peak* of the Rocky mts., in the *North and Middle Parks*, & breaking through the western crest of the ridge, pursues a S.W. course for 300 miles, where it joins with Green r.

GRAND RIVER, p. o., Wayne co., Iowa.

GRAND RIVER, p. t., Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 293.

GRAND RIVER, t., Henry co., Mo. Pop. 937.

GRAND RIVER, Can. W., rises about lat. 44° N., & pursues a very tortuous course of over 150 miles to Lake Erie. It is navigable for large vessels to Dunville, at Welland canal feeder, & for small vessels to near Brantford, 60 miles from its mouth, where there is a canal 3 m. in length to reach the t., & 3 locks which overcome a fall of 33 feet; at Dunville there is a descent of 43 feet overcome by 5 locks. There are many mills along its course. Large quantities of lumber are floated down it to a market.

GRAND SALINE, p. v., Cherokee Nation, Indian Terr. Here are several salt works.

GRAND-SERRE (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Valence, with 1,785 inhabs., some good public buildings, & 8 annual fairs.

GRANDSON, or GRANSON, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the W. shore of Lake Neufchatel, 2 m. N. Yverdun. Pop. 1,862. Celebrated for a victory gained by the Swiss over Charles the Bold in 1476.

GRAND SPRING, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, is a considerable inlet of Lake Michigan, near the N. part of the peninsula.

GRAND TRAVERSE, county, Mich., bordering on Lake Michigan. Area, 1,224 sq. m. Drained by Grand Traverse r. entering the bay of same name, & sevl. small

streams entering the lake. Surface undulating, sand hills along the lake shore. Organized 1851. Capital, Grand Traverse city.

GRAND TRAVERSE CITY, p-v., cap. of above co. Situated at the head of the bay; has a store & 150 inhabs.

GRAND VIEW, p-t., Washington co., O., 141 S.E. Columbus, 278 W. Situated on the Ohio r., 25 miles above Marietta. The portion on the r. consists of fertile bottoms; the uplands are broken, & adapted to grazing. Pop. 1840, 614; 1850, 1,154.

GRAND VIEW, p. v., Edgar co., Ill., 114 E. Springfield, 675 W. Situated near the head waters of Big cr., surrounded by a beautiful & fertile rolling prairie. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,337.

GRAND VIEW, p. o., Richland co., Wis.

GRAND VIEW, p-v., Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,028.

GRANDVILLE, p-v., Kent co., Mich., 175 W. by N. Detroit, 656 W. Situated at the junction of Buck and Rush creeks, & contains 3 stores, 7 saw m., & 300 inhabitants. Steamboats of the largest class ascend to this place, & smaller boats as far as the rapids.

GRANDVILLIERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,861.

GRANE, a seaport town of Arabia, near the head of the Persian Gulf, 50 m. S.W. the mouths of the Euphrates & Tigris. Pop. 10,000. (?)

GRANGÆRDE, a vill. of Sweden, læn & 33 m. S. W. Fahlun, with some extensive iron works.

GRANGE, several comms. & villages of France; the chief, dep. Vosges, 12 m. S.W. St. Diè. Pop. 1,335.

GRANGE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 16 m. S.W. Banff. Pop. 1,851. Here are ruins of the "grange" of the abbots of Kinloss.—II. a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 2¼ m. N. Armagh. Area, about 6,800 ac. Pop. 3,828.—Several smaller Irish pas. have this name.

GRANGEMOUTH, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Falkirk on the Carron, & the Forth & Clyde canal, near the Firth of Forth, 11 m. S.S.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,488. It is well built, & has a custom-house & bank, extensive quays & warehouses, a dry dock, a good harbor for vessels drawing 12 feet of water, establishments for ship-building, including steamers; exports of corn, wool, the manufs. of Stirling, & the products of the great Carron iron foundry; & imports mostly of timber, hemp, flax, & tallow from the Baltic. Kerse-house, seat of Earl of Zetland, is in vicinity.

GRANGER, county, Tenn. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 390 sq. ms. Clinch riv. runs on its N.W. border, & Holston riv. runs through and along the S.E. part. The surface is hilly & rough, but along the rivers is fine land. A ridge of hills extends through the county, between the river. Capital, Rutledge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $238,-367; Ind. corn, 485,968 bush. produced; oats, 142,425; sweet potatoes, 20,711; tobacco, 15,196 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 8 persons employed;—19 libraries, 2,588 vols.; 32 churches; 3 academies, 78 pupils; 56 schools, 1,636 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,572; 1850, 12,370.

GRANGER, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 10 N. Angelica, 250 W. by S. Albany. Surface undulating; soil sandy & clay loam. Drained by Genessee r. & its branches. It has a grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,064; 1850, 1,309.

GRANGER, p-t., Medina co., O., 131 N.E. Columbus, 247 W. It has 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 1,217.

GRANGERSVILLE, p-o., Saratoga t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 37 N. Albany, 409 W.

GRANGERVILLE, p-o., Macon co., Ga.

GRANICUS (modern *Karakasu*), a small but famous river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, enters the Sea of Marmora, about 30 m. W. the peninsula Cyzicus, after a N.E.ward course of perhaps 60 m. At Dimotica, 5 m. from its mouth, it is crossed by a Roman bridge of 8 arches. On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 334.

GRANITE, p. o., Knox co., Ill.

GRANITE CREEK, v., El Dorado co., Cal. Has 126 inhabitants.

GRANITEVILLE, p. v., Edgefield dist., S. C. Situated on the South Carolina r. r., 6 ms. W. from Aiken & 10 from Hamburg. It has 2 churches, an academy, & 900 inhabitants. The Graniteville cotton fac. (built of granite), contains 8,400 spindles, & 300 looms of the improved patterns. It makes daily 12,000 yds. of cloth, sheetings, shirtings, & drills, & employs 325 persons. A short distance on the line of the railroad is an extensive paper factory.

GRANJA (LA) DE TORREHERMOSA, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 2,500.—II. a royal residence, Spain. [ILDEFONSO (ST.).]

GRANNOCH (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon. Length about 3 m.; breadth ¼ m. It is extremely deep, & abounds with the finest trout & char.

GRANOLLERS DE VALLS, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 3,092. It has extensive manufs. of sandals.

GRANS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. N.N.W. Aix. Pop. 1,780.

GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, a group of mntns. in Naples, between the provs. Abruzzo Ult. I. & II., in which is situated the Monte Cavallo, or Monte Corno, 10,154 feet, the highest point of the Apennines. Snow lies on it 9 months in the year.

GRANSDON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 6 m. S.E. St. Neot's. Area, 3,864 ac. Pop. 665.—II. (*Little*), co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. S.W. Caxton. Area, 1,896 ac. Pop. 297.

GRANSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 43 m. N.N.E. Potsdam. Pop. 2,600. It has a monument to Louisa, late Queen of Prussia.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerl. [GRANDSON.]

GRANSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Area, 1,639 ac. Pop. 195.

GRANT, county, Ia. Central in the N. part of the state. Area, 418 sq. ms. Organized in 1831. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Drained by Mis-sis-sin-e-wa r. & its tributaries, a branch of the Wabash. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $163,745; wheat, 96,961 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 361,318; oats, 40,868; wool, 22,842 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—17 churches; 50 sch., 1,250 scholars. Pop. 1850, 11,092.

GRANT, county, Wis. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,120 sq. ms. It has Wisconsin r. on its N. border, & the Mississippi on its W. & S.W. border. The soil is highly productive, & it abounds in lead ore, which is extensively mined. Drained by Blue, Grant, and Platte rivers. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $222,291; wheat, 127,164 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 200,585; oats, 204,666; potatoes, 46,299;—5 flouring and grist m., 12 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches; 1 college, 20 students; 2 acad., 120 students; 91 sch., 4,174 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,926; 1850, 16,169.

GRANT, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 243 sq. ms. Drained by Eagle cr., a branch of Kentucky r., which runs through its W. part. Capital, Williamstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $197,578; Ind. corn, 542,955 bush. produced; oats, 29,648; tobacco, 104,303 pounds; wool, 16,031;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp'd;—1 library, 100 vols.; 17 churches; 13 sch., 450 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,191; 1850, 6,531.

GRANT, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

GRANTA, a riv. of England. [CAM.]

GRANTCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. & 2½ m. S. S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,591 ac. Pop. 685. It is supposed to be the anc. *Camboritum*, the original seat of the university of Cambridge.

GRANTHAM, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 54 W.N.W. Concord, 484 W. Croydon mountain lies in the W. part of the t. It has several ponds, from one of which flows a head branch of Sugar r. Soil fertile; low lands adapted to tillage, & the mountain to grazing. It contains a medicinal spring. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,036; 1850, 784.

GRANTHAM, t., Lincoln co., Can. W., on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 30 m. S. Toronto. Pop. 1852, 3,006.

GRANTHAM, t., Drummond co., Can.E. Pop. 1,401.

GRANTHAM, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 23 m. S.S.W. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Witham, & on the anc. Ermine Street. Area of pa. 5,560 ac. Pop. of do. 1851, 10,870; of parl. bor., 10,873. It consists chiefly of four nearly parallel & some minor streets, is clean, neat, & has an antique appearance. Its church, a fine edifice of the 13th century, has a spire

273 feet in height, & many costly monuments. The grammar school, in which Sir Isaac Newton received his early education, has an annual rev. of 500*l.*, & exhibitions to Oxford & Cambridge universities. Other chief buildings are several dissenting chapels, the guild-hall, bar., jail, union work-ho., a neat theatre, & various remains of religious houses. The principal trade is in malting & export of corn, & import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. Mkt. Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

GRANTLEY HARBOR, an inlet of Behring Strait, Russian Amer., immediately E. of Port Clarence, 10 m. in length, 2½ m. across, generally from 2½ to 3 fathoms in depth, & supposed to communicate with a large inland lake.

GRANTOWN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Inverness, pa. Cromdale, on the Spey, 22 m. S. Forres. Pop. 814. It is neatly built; has a church, town-house, prison, orphan hospital, & branch bank. In 1774, the site was a barren heath.

GRANTSBORO, p-o., Campbell co., Tenn., 201 Nashville, 567 W.

GRANT'S CREEK, p-o., Switzerland co., Ia., 99 S. E. Indianapolis, 530 W. Situated on the N. side of the Ohio r.

GRANT'S LICK, p. o., Campbell co., Ky.

GRANTSVILLE, p. o., Alleghany co., Md.

GRANTSVILLE, p. o., Coweta co., Ga.

GRANTVILLE, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

GRANVILLE, county, N. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 510 sq. ms. Drained by Tar r., and by branches of Roanoke r. & Neuse r. Capital, Oxford. Surface diversified; soil fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $363,758; wheat, 84,313 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 551,365; cotton, 76 bales; tobacco, 3,420,884 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m.; 5 saw m., 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp'd, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $56,727; value of manufac. articles, $129,668;—24 churches; 5 acad., 113 pupils; 48 sch., 1,535 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,817; 1850, 21,249.

GRANVILLE, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 35 S.S.W. Montpelier, 430 W. Surface mountainous. Chartered in 1780, by the name of Kingston. Drained by head branches of White r., one of which has a fall of 100 feet, 50 feet of the lower part being perpendicular. It has a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 545; 1850, 603.

GRANVILLE, t., Hampden co., Mass., 120 S. by W. Boston. Surface elevated; soil fertile. Toward the S. E. part is a pleasant v., which contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Baptist. There are in the t., a fulling m., a powder fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,414; 1850, 1,305.

GRANVILLE, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 63 N.N. E. Albany, 423 W. Surface moderately uneven and broken; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Pawlet r., which flows into lake Champlain. The v. is situated near the Vermont line on the Rutland & Washington r. r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Friends,—6 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 academies, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,846; 1850, 3,434.

GRANVILLE, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 147 N.E. Harrisburg, 257 W. It has a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 651; 1850, 1,033.

GRANVILLE, t., Mifflin co., Pa. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,016; 1850, 1,052.

GRANVILLE, p-v., Monongalia co., Va., 298 N.W. Richmond, 220 W. Situated on Dunkard cr., on the W. side of Monongalia r. It has a church, free to all denominations, 3 stores, 2 warehouses, and about 125 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE, v., Granville co., N. C.

GRANVILLE, p-t., Licking co., O., 34 N.E. Columbus, 378 W. This flourishing t. was settled in 1805, by emigrants from Granville, Mass. The v. is situated on the E. fork of Licking r., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy for males, & 2 for females, a foundry, a furnace, & 2 mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 771 inhabitants. One mile E. of the v. is Granville college, a literary & theological institution, under the direction of the Baptists, founded in 1831, has a president, & 4 professors or other instructors, 44 students, & 7,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in July. The theological department was founded in 1832, has 2 professors, 8 students, & 500 vols. in its library. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,528; 1850, 2,116.

GRANVILLE, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 1840, 339; 1850, 564.

GRANVILLE, p-v., Delaware co., Ia., 68 N.E. Indianapolis, 559 W. On the S.W. side of the Mississinewa r. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, & 130 inhabs.

GRANVILLE, p. t., Milwaukee co., Wis. Drained by Milwaukee r. Pop. 1840, 225; 1850, 1,713.

GRANVILLE, p. v., Putnam co., Ill.

GRANVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Tenn., 64 E. Nashville, 642 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Cumberland r.

GRANVILLE, t., Annapolis co, N. S., lies on the south of Bay of Fundy, & on the peninsula formed by the Annapolis r. & bay. It has an excellent soil, and valuable fisheries.

GRANVILLE, *Granvenum*, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Bosq, at the foot of a rocky promontory, projecting into the English Channel. 30 m. S.W. St. Lô. Lat. of light-ho. 48° 50′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 35′ 57″ W. Pop. 8,315. It has a strong citadel, a custom-house, a fine granite mole enclosing a small harbor, a Gothic church, hospital & public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, & a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Its inhabs. are mostly engaged in cod, oyster, & whale fisheries, which last employs 800 hands; it has also some trade with the E. & W. Indies, & the Channel Isls., & exports eggs, &c., to England. It was burned by the English in 1695, & besieged by the Vendeans in 1793.

GRANVILLIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,861. Manufs. bonnets & serges.

GRAO, a marit. vill. and bathing-place of Spain, on the Mediterranean, prov. & 3 m. E. Valencia, of which city it is the port. Pop. 1,420.

GRAPE GROVE, p. o., Greene co., O.

GRAPE ISLAND, p-o., Tyler co., Va., 330 N.W. Richmond, 286 W.

GRAPE VINE, p-o., Perry co., Ky., 143 S.E. Frankfort, 528 W.

GRAPPENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2¾ m. S.E. Warrington. Area, 2,550 ac. Pop. 3,250, partly employed in cotton mills.

GRASHOLM, an islet, Orkneys, S. Shapidsay.

GRASLITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 19 m. N.N.E. Eger. Pop. 4,790, employed in cotton spinning, paper mills, & in manufs. of musical instruments, looking-glasses, &c.

GRASMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 2¼ m. N.W. Ambleside. Area, 22,100 ac. Pop. 2,129. Its picturesque little vill. stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, which is about 1½ m. in length, & has an island in its centre.—*Grasmere-Fell*, a mntn., co. Cumberland, E. of Crummock Water. Elevation 2,756 ft.

GRASS, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 946.

GRASSANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 25 m. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

GRASSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N. W. Caistor. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 455.

GRASSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. arrond., 23 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 6,706. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity facing the S., commanding fine views, & has a large Gothic church, communal college, 3 hospitals, town-hall, exchange, theatre, & an old tower. It has some Roman antiquities, a public library of 5,000 vols., & a gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse, from the produce of numerous gardens in its vicinity, & from Nice, Monaco, &c., in Italy. It has also manufs. of coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, linen thread, leather, liqueurs, & brandy, & an active trade in fruits & oil.—II. *La Grasse* is a town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Carcassonne, with 1,320 inhabs., a fine monastery, oil & fulling mills, tanneries, and iron forges.

GRASS HILLS, p-o., Carroll county, Ky., 50 N. Frankfort, 548 W.

GRASSINGTON, a small mkt. town of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Linton, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 1,138, partly employed in lead mines.

GRASS LAKE, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 67 S.W.

Detroit, 542 W. Situated on the outlet of Grass Lake. Pop. 1840, 1,127; 1850, 1,281.

GRASS LAND, p-o., Harrison co., Va., 249 N.W. Richmond, 238 W.

GRASS POINT, t., Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1,392.

GRASS r., N. Y., rises in the E. part of St. Lawrence co., & flows northwardly into the St. Lawrence r., on the N. boundary of the state.

GRASS VALLEY, p. v., Uba co., Cal. Has 454 inhabitants.

GRASSY COVE, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 120 E.S. E. Nashville, 563 W.

GRASSY CREEK, p. o., Russell co., Va.

GRASSY CREEK, p. o., Yancey co., N. C.

GRASSY CREEK, p-o., Pendleton co., Ky., 72 S.E. Frankfort, 518 W.

GRASSY CREEK, p. o., Livingston co., Mo.

GRASSY FORK, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 789.

GRASSY HILL, vill., Lyme t., New London co., Ct. Contains a Congregational church, & 75 inhabs.

GRASSY POINT, v., Rockland co., N. Y., 109 S. Albany, 277 W. It has a convenient steamboat landing on the W. side of Hudson r., a store, an extensive brick yard, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

GRASSY POND, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C.

GRASSY VALLEY, p-o., Harrison co., Ia.

GRASVILLE, or GRAVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 8,481. It has a curious church of the 11th century, & many pleasant country residences belonging to wealthy inhabs. of Havre.

GRATCHEVSKA, a fort & vill. of Russia, gov. and 125 m. N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga. The vill. consists of about 50 willow huts covered with clay, & inhabited by a colony of Cossacks.

GRATELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. W.S. W. Andover. Area, 1,541 ac. Pop. 154.

GRATIOT, county, Mich. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. It has an undulating surface, and a good soil, well timbered, & with pine in the N. part. Drained by Maple and Pine rivers. Unorganized.

GRATIOT, p-v., Hopewell t., Muskingum co., O., 42 E. Columbus, 351 W. It is pleasantly situated in an elevated & commanding position, on the national road, & contains a brick church, 12 stores, a number of mechanic shops, a steam saw m., a carding machine, & 1,444 inhabitants.

GRATIOT, p. v., La Fayette co., Wis. Pop. 504.

GRATIS, p-t., Preble co., O., 92 W. Columbus, 485 W. It has a fertile soil, & is highly cultivated. Pop. 1840, 1,931; 1850, 2,107.

GRATITUDE, p-o., Sussex co., N. J., 74 N. Trenton, 231 W.

GRATSANITZA, two towns of Bosnia; one 14 m. W.S.W., & the other 37 m. W.S.W., Zvornik.

GRATTAN, p. t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 648.

GRATWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Uttoxeter. Area, 856 ac. Pop. 102.

GRATZ, p-v., Lykens t., Dauphin co., Pa., 48 N. Harrisburg, 158 W. It contains 3 stores, & about 40 dwellings.

GRATZ, p. o., Owen co., Ky.

GRÄTZ (Slav. *Niemetzki-Gradetz*), the cap. city of Styria, & of circle, & one of the most important in the Austrian empire, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Mur, in lat. 47° 4′ 13″ N., lon. 15° 26′ E. Pop. including military, 50,000. With its suburbs, it is about 7 m. in circumference, & pretty well built; having many good private & some fine public edifices. The city-proper, small & irregularly laid out, is enclosed by ramparts and a glacis, which serve for the principal public walks. The cathedral has some fine monuments. Near it is a chapel with the tomb of Ferdinand II., & here are about 20 other churches. The *convict*, the largest public building in Grätz, formerly a Jesuits' college, now serves for a school of the university; other principal buildings are the ancient palace of the Styrian dukes, now the governor's residence, the citadel, the observatory, new council-house, built in 1807, theatre, & *landhaus*, with a large collection of ancient armor. The Johanneum, "the pride of Grätz & Styria," was founded by the Arch-duke John in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts & manufactures of Styria; it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, antiqs., & coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library of 15,000 vols. & 700 MSS., consisting of the best European works, & open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, & a reading-room supplied with all the chief European journals. The university, re-opened in 1827, has a library of 38,500 printed vols. & 7,500 MSS., 28 professors & 942 students. Grätz has a gymnasium, an episcopal academy, military & numerous other schools, 6 hospitals, & many other charitable establishments, military magazines, a gaol, work-house, &c.; a splendid abbey built by Frederick II. for the Capuchins, now serves for a lunatic asylum. Grätz is the seat of various courts. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, & woollen fabrics, leather, iron, & steel wares, rosoglio, &c.; a large trade in timber, iron, & seeds, & transit trade between Vienna & Trieste, two large annual fairs, and market well supplied with most kinds of produce. It communicates by r. r. with Vienna, & with Trieste. Birth-place of the Orientalist Von Hammer. Pop. of circ. 1850, 447,132.

GRATZ, or GRAETZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 4 m. S. Troppau, on the Mora.—II. (or *Gradzlack*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 27 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 3,595, engaged in woollen weaving, & in brewing.—III. (*Bohmich-Gratzen*), Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. S.E. Budweis, with 1,272 inhabitants, a castle, & iron works.

GRAUBUNDEN, cant., Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

GRAUDENZ, a fortified town of W. Prussia, reg. & 18 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, on rt. b. of the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 2,700 feet in length. Pop. including military, 6,800. It is enclosed by walls, & has a strong fortress, a gymnasium, high school, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, woollen, cloth, & tobacco factories, & an active trade in corn.

GRAULHET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Lavaur, on lt. b. of the Adour. Pop. 2,684. It has manufs. of hempen & linen cloths, & leather.

GRAUPEN, or KRAUPEN, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz, with the old castle of Heinrichsruhe. Pop. 1,408.

GRAUS, a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. E. Huesca, on the Serra. Pop. 2,400, engaged in distilling, tanning, manufs. of soap & paper.

GRAVE, or GRAAF, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Maas, 20 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,486.

GRAVE CREEK, p. o., Marshall co., Va., 352 N.W. Richmond, 266 W. (*See Elizabethtown.*)

GRAVEDONA, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. Como, & on the W. shore of the lake, 27 m. N.N. E. Como. Pop. 3,200.

GRAVE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Alps, situated on a projecting rock, backed by vast snowy heights, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,886.

GRAVELAND (S'), a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 4 miles S.W. Naarden. Pop. 1,215.

GRAVELEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.W. Caxton. Area, 1,558 ac. Pop. 234. —II. co. Herts, 2 m. N. Stevenage. Area, 1,817 ac. Pop. 412.

GRAVEL HILL, p-o., Buckingham co., Va., 67 W. Richmond, 249 W.

GRAVEL HILL, p-o., McNairy co., Tenn.

GRAVELINES, a comm. & strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. E.N.E. Calais. Pop. 1,838. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by *dunes* or sand-hills, & which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazines, & a military hospital. Its port is small but convenient, & frequented by fishing vessels. Its inhabitants are mainly engaged in cod, herring, & mackerel fisheries, salt refineries, & ship-building. Here, in 1520, Henry VIII. met the Emperor Charles V. on returning to England after his interview with Francis I.

GRAVELLONA, a comm. & vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., 11 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. 1,914.

GRAVELLY HILL. p-o., Bladen co., N. C., 121 S. Raleigh, 351 W.

GRAVELLY SPRING, p. o., Lauderdale co., Ala.

GRAVEL RIDGE, p. o., Bradley co., Ark.

GRAVEL RUN, p. o., Washtenaw co., Mich.

GRAVEL SPRING, p-o., Frederick co., Va.

GRAVELTHORPE, a township of England, county York, W. R. Eng., pa. Kirkby-Malzeard, 6 m. N.W. Ripon. The wooded valley of Hackfall, cnsd. as a pleasure-ground, is in this tnshp.

GRAVENHAGE, S', Netherlands. [Hyphen.]

GRAVENHURST, two pas. of England, co. Bedford, 1 (Upper), 3 m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area, 385 ac. Pop. 127.—(Lower), 5½ m. E.S.E. Ampthill. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 75.

GRAVENSTEIN, a vill. of Denmark, Schleswig, with a castle, 11 m. N.E. Flensborg. Pop. 500.

GRAVENY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Faversham. Area, 3,722 ac. Pop. 207.

GRAVES, county, Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 515 sq. ms. Drained by Little Obion & Mayfield rivers. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Mayfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Ind. corn, 653,838 bush. produced; oats, 115,979; tobacco, 1,090,545 lbs.; wool, 17,057;—17 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed;—38 churches; 41 schools, 1,150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,465; 1850, 11,397.

GRAVES, p-o., Hempstead co., Ark.

GRAVES, p-o., Caswell co., N. C.

GRAVESEND, p. t., Kings co., N. Y., 9 S. New York. Surface level, much salt marsh, & sand hills near the shore. Coney Island forms a portion of the t. It has a fine square to the Atlantic, & is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The v. contains a Dutch Reformed & an Episcopal church. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,064.

GRAVESEND, a munic. bor., river port, town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the rt. b. of the Thames, 20 m. E.S.E. London. Area of bor., including Milton pa. 1,341 ac. Pop. of Gravesend and Milton 16,633. The older part of the town, near the river, has narrow streets, the upper town is more open, & has many tasteful rows of houses & detached villas; the summit of the hill, on which it is built, is crowned by prospect towers, commanding views of the Thames, & is a favorite place of holiday resort. Gravesend has a free school, some handsome endowed alms-houses, a battery on its E. side, town-hall, union workhouse, commodious market-house, custom-house, bank, 11 churches,—4 Baptist, 4 Episcopal, 2 Methodist & 1 Rom. Catholic,—numerous good baths, lodging-house, bazaars, shops, & libraries; a theatre, & concert-room; new terraces & two piers on the river, producing a large revenue to their owners, & forming agreeable promenades; and several public gardens. Former trade consisted in supplying ships with stores, vessels from London being obliged, until lately, to clear out here. Its more recent & still rapidly increasing prosperity dates from the establishment of steam-boats, which run to London in two hours, & during summer, especially on Sundays, bring immense crowds of visitors. Many also of the wealthier class of tradespeople reside here. A r. r., to unite with the London & Greenwich line, is in course of formation, and will unite with one which passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2 m. in length, & connects the town with Rochester, distant about 7 m. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. Market, Wednesday and Saturday. The bor. is a polling place for W. Kent. The town was burnt by the French in the time of Richard II. On its W. side are the garden & suburb of Rosherville.

GRAVES FERRY, p-o., Ohio co., Ky.

GRAVES MILL, p-o., Madison co., Va., 105 N.W. Richmond, 106 W.

GRAVES MT., a conical peak, about 800 feet high, in the W. part of Lincoln co., Ga.

GRAVESTONE, a par. of Eng., co. Norfolk. Area, 802 ac. Pop. 421.

GRAVESVILLE, p-o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

GRAVINA, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. & 35 m. S.W. Bari, on lt. b. of the Gravina river. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, several convents, & a college.—II. a port of Russian Amer. Lat. 60° 44′ N., lon. 145° 46′ W.

GRAVOIS, v., St. Louis co., Mo. Has a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabs.

GRAY, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 47 S.W. Augusta, 50 W. This is a fine farming t. Has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., 11 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,740; 1850, 1,788.

GRAY, t., Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. 332.

GRAY, t., White co., Ark. Pop. 529.

GRAY, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. H. Saone, on l. b. of the Saone, here crossed by a good bridge, & bordered by a fine quay, 29 m. S.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1846, 6,455. It has a comm. college, public library, many public fountains, an old palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, cavalry barracks, exchange, remarkable water-mill, & an active general trade.

GRAYINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Area, 1,675 ac. Pop. 152.

GRAY ROCK, p-o., Titus co., Tex.

GRAYSBURY, p-o., Greene co., Tenn.

GRAY'S CREEK, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

GRAY'S CREEK, p-o., Monroe co., Iowa.

GRAY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Randolph co., N. C.

GRAY'S HILL, p-o., Roane co., Tenn.

GRAYSON, co., Va. Situated in the S., & toward the W. part of the state, & contains 520 sq. ms. Drained by Great Kanawha r., here called New r., and its branches. It is elevated about 1,600 feet above the level of the ocean. Surface in part mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys. Capital, Grayson C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $191,927; wheat, 17,127 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 177,266; wool 28,169 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m.;—21 churches; 10 sch.; 217 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,087; 1850, 6,667. (See Carroll co.)

GRAYSON, co., Ky. Central in the W. part of the state. Area, 204 sq. ms. A branch of Green r., runs on its N. border. Capital, Litchfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $164,917; Ind. corn, 314,260 bush. produced; oats, 78,275; tobacco, 248,227 pounds; wool, 15,096;—5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp.;—9 churches; 21 schools, 522 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,461; 1850, 6,837.

GRAYSON, co., Tex. Situated on the N. border of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by several small streams entering Red r., which bounds it on the north. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital Sherman. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,288; Ind. corn, 59,015 bush. produced; peas & beans, 123; sweet potatoes, 5,016; cotton, 5 bales;—21 churches; 11 schools, 247 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,008.

GRAYSON, C. H., p-v., capital of Grayson co., Va., called also Greenville, 261 S. Richmond, 336 W. Situated on the S. bank of New r. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 stores, several mechanic shops, & about 75 inhabitants.

GRAYSON, p-v., capital of Carter co., Ky., 128 E. Frankfort, 432 W. Situated ¼ m. W. of Little Sandy r. It has a court house, 2 stores & 100 inhabitants.

GRAYSON, p-o., Crittenden co., Ark.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, p-o., Grayson co., Ky.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-v., Grayson co., Va.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a tnshp., Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 34 m. W.S.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 633.

GRAYSPORT, p-o., Yallbusha co., Miss.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a market town & pa. of England, co. Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 3 m. N.W. Gravesend. Area of pa. 1,634 ac. Pop. 1,713. The town is irregularly built, has a cruciform church, a wooden pier at which steamers stop, & large brick-works. Market Thursday. Belmont castle is in the vicinity.

GRAYS VALLEY, p-o., Tioga co., Pa., 146 N. Harrisburg, 256 W.

GRAYSVILLE, p-o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

GRAYSVILLE, p-v., Morris t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 101 W. Harrisburg, 170 W. It contains 1 store & 8 or 10 dwellings.

GRAYSVILLE, p-v., Todd co., Ky.

GRAYSVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., O., 124 E. Columbus, 281 W.

GRAYSVILLE, p-v., White co., Ill., 61 S.E. Springfield, 841 W. Has 334 inhabitants.

GRAZALEMA, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. E. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a steep rock in the Sierra of same name, & is with difficulty accessible. Its trade is chiefly in bacon, & coarse woollen cloths.

GREAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick. Area with vill. Pallasgreen, 7,100 ac. Pop. 3,755.

GREASBOROUGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.W. Rotherham. Pop. 2,017.

GREASLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N. W. Nottingham. Area, 8,010 ac. Pop. 5,284. Here are ruins of the anc. castle of the Cantilopes, & of Beauvale priory, founded by them in the reign of Edward III.

GREASY CREEK, p-o., Polk co., Tenn.

GREASY CREEK, p-o., Floyd co., Va., 230 W. Richmond, 305 W.

GREASY CREEK, t., Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 458.

GREAT & LITTLE TOMBS, two small isls. in the Persian Gulf, about 20 m. S. Kishm, both low, flat, & uninhabited; but the larger, 4 or 5 m. in circ., abounds with antelopes. Near it, Nearchus anchored with the fleet of Alexander.

GREATA, a small river of Engl., co. Cumberland; passes Keswick, & falls into the Derwent.

GREAT BARRINGTON, p-t., Berkshire co., Ms., 134 W. Boston, 355 W. Drained centrally by the Housatonic r. The surface uneven, except on the margin of the Housatonic, where it is level; soil very fertile. A branch of the Housatonic affords good water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Housatonic railroad, 143 m. from New York, is well built, & contains 4 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist.—a bank, several manuf. estab., 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 satinet fac. employing 131 persons, have 1,610 spindles, and make annually 295,000 yds. of goods; 2 cotton fac., employing 135 persons, have 6,536 spindles, & manuf. yearly 1,250,000 yds. of sheetings & prints; a cotton bathing fac., a rope fac., an India rubber goods fac., 2 tanneries, 3 boot & shoe fac., 2 edge tool fac., 2 hat fac., 2 last fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,794; 1850, 3,264.

GREAT BEND, p-v., Champion t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 139 N.W. Albany. Situated on Black r., & contains 1 flouring m., 1 saw m., 1 distillery, 1 cloth dressing works, 1 store, & about 25 dwellings. A bridge here crosses the river.

GREAT BEND, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa., 191 N. E. Harrisburg, 295 W. Situated at the junction of Salt Lick cr. with the Susquehanna r., on an extensive flat, surrounded on all sides by high hills. It is built on both sides of the r., over which is a bridge 600 feet long & 20 feet wide, which cost $6,500. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, a seminary for young ladies, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 859; 1850, 1,150.

GREAT BEND, p-v., Meigs co., O., 112 S.S.E. Columbus, 341 W.

GREAT BRIDGE, p-v., Norfolk co., Va., 115 S.E. Richmond, 240 W. Situated on Southern river.

GREAT CROSSINGS, p-v., Scott co., Ky., 15 N.E. Frankfort, 527 W. Situated on the S. side of Elkhorn cr. The Choctaw academy was formerly located here, under the superintendence of the War Department. The v. has a Baptist church, a paper m., a flouring m., & 130 inhabitants.

GREAT EGG HARBOR, collection district. Tonnage of 1840, 16,364. (See Egg Harbor Great.)

GREAT FALLS, p-v., Somersmott t., Strafford co., N. H., 54 E. Concord, 499 W. Situated on the right bank of Salmon Falls r., & on the Great Falls branch of the Boston & Maine railroad, 74 m. from Boston. It contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist,—a bank, a savings bank; a cotton fac., employing 1,714 persons, 64,216 spindles, & makes 16,000,000 yds. of sheetings, shirtings, & drillings annually; a hat fac., an iron foundry, a marble works, a saddlery, 41 stores, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,000 inhabitants.

GREAT FISH BAY, S.W. Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 16° 30′ 2″ S., lon. 11° 47′ E.

GREAT FISH RIVER, a considerable river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneewberge (snowy mountains), flows tortuously S.S.E.ward, through the dists. Somerset, Albany, &c., & enters the Indian Ocean, near lat. 33° 25′ S., lon. 27° E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 m. Affluents the Great Braak, Tarka, & Little Fish rivers. A bar, at its mouth, renders it inaccessible except by boats.—II. (or *Thlew-ee-Choh*), a riv., Brit. N. A., rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of the Great Slave Lake, & after a tortuous N.E. course enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

GREATFORD, or GRETFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 5¼ m. N.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 271.

GREATHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees, on the railr. thence to Hartford. Area, 4,176 ac. Pop. 700. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded & endowed with the manor, by a bishop of Durham, in 1272, now supports a master, chaplain, & 13 brethren. It has very handsome buildings, grounds beautifully laid out, & a rev. of £1,500 per annum. Another hospital for 6 sisters, has a rev. of £91.—II. co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Area, 2,123 ac. Pop. 212.—III. co. Sussex, 5¼ N.N.E. Arundel. Area, 1,769 ac. Pop. 76.

GREAT HAMLET, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 3 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest of the Furneaux isls., in Bass Strait, between Australia & Tasmania. Length N. to S. 40 m.; breadth 12 m.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest island in Cork harbor, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Length 4¾ m.; breadth 3 m. Pop. 10,681. It has a fertile soil, beautiful scenery, & many handsome villas, especially near the town of Cove, which stands on its S. shore.—II. an islet, Leinster, co. & 3 m. N.E. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harb.

GREAT MARLOW, (See Marlow Great.)

GREAT MILLS, p-o., St. Marys co., Md. Contains an Episcopal church & 175 inhabs.

GREAT POND, p-v., Hancock co., Me.

GREAT SALT LAKE, (see Salt Lake Great.)

GREAT SALT LAKE, county, Utah ter., extends from the Toorelle mntns., on the W., to the Medicine Bow, or great Rocky Mountain chain. It is crossed by Green river, running S. into the Colorado, & by the Jordan, running N. to the Great Salt Lake. Surface mostly mntnous., with some fertile vallies. Length 200 m., by 15 m. in width; equal to 3,000 sq. m. Cap., Great Salt Lake city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $246,359; wheat, 58,492 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 5,220; oats, 4,906; potatoes, 25,859. Pop. 1850, 6,157; 1853, 5,979.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, N. Y. Situated on the S. side of Long Island, & is about 50 ms. long & 5 wide, separated from the Atlantic by Great South Beach, which is 40 ms. long & half a mile wide. On the W. end is Fire Island light-house. The bay is navigable, has several inlets, & abounds with fine shell & other fish, & a variety of water fowls, & is a great resort of sportsmen.

GREAT VALLEY, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 300 W. by S. Albany, 328 W. Surface somewhat broken, rising from the valley of Alleghany r. Watered on the S. by Tunianguant cr., & N. by Great Valley cr., tributaries of Alleghany r. At the post-office is Pesth v., containing a store, 2 saw m., & 15 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m. 12 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 852; 1850, 1,638.

GREAT WORKS, p-v., Penobscot co., Me., 80 E. Augusta, 675 W. Situated at the entrance of Great Works stream into the Penobscot r., opposite to Indian Oldtown. Here is a good water power, & a consid. v.

GREATWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Brackley. Area, 863 ac. Pop. 135.

GREBENSTEIN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Nieder-Hesse, 11 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,455. It has an active linen trade.

GREDING, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, with a castle on the Schwarzach, 31 m. S.S. E. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,075.

GREECE, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 6 N. Rochester, 226 W. by N. Albany, 375 W. Surface is undulating, & the soil sandy, gravelly & clay loam. Watered by small streams, flowing into Lake Ontario. The v. is a few miles north of the canal, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,669; 1850, 4,219.

GREECE, or HELLAS (KINGDOM OF), ancient *Græcia*, a country of S. Europe, situated between lat. 36° 23′ & 39° 30′ N., & lon. 20° 45′ & 26° E., bounded N. by European Turkey, from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Arta, W. by the Ionian Sea & isls., S. by the Mediterranean and the island of Crete, & E. by the Ægean Sea, which separates it from Asia. It is composed of a continental portion, divided into 3 parts.—I. Hellas on the N. (the former Turkish prov. of Livadia).—II. the Morea on the S. (formerly the Turkish prov. Tripolitza).—III. The Negropont, & the Cyclades, & the Sporades.

The following table shows the divisions into 10 nomarchies, & these are subdivided into 49 eparchies. The area is estimated at 18,244 square miles.

SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL CENSUS IN 1851.

	Geo. sq. m.	Inhab.
Greece Continental	180.	259,627
Peloponnesus	478.5	506,383
Islands	59.1	232,256
Total	717.5	998,266

Provinces, & Nomarchies.	Pop. 1852.	Chief towns.
Arcania and Etolia	99,649	Missolonghi.
Achaia and Elida	116,941	Patras.
Arcadia	120,872	Tripolitza.
Argolis and Corinthia	105,243	Nauplia.
Attica and Beotia	87,233	Athens.
Cyclades	138,621	Syra.
Eubœa	65,297	Chalcis.
Laconia	87,801	Sparta.
Messenia	98,805	Calamai.
Phthiotide and Phocide	81,640	Lamia.
Total	1,002,102	

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous, the culminating point of the whole is Mount Guiona in Parnassus, lat. 38° 38′ 40″ N., lon., 22° 16′ 24″ E., 8,070 feet in elevation. The principal chain, that of Pindus, across the country on the N., & Mount Othrys, one of its branches, forms the greater part of the N. boundary of Greece. S. of this, the principal chain turns S.E., & forms two branches, Œta on the N., and Parnassus on the S. Another chain extends from Cape Maryatico in the channel of the Egrippos, W. to the Morea, which it enters by the Isthmus of Corinth. The centre of the Morea forms an elevated table-land, enclosed by three mountain chains, the most extensive of which crosses the peninsula on the N. The coasts are elevated, irregular, & deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Lepanto or Corinth, Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, Argolis, Laconia, Koron, Arcadia. Chief capes Marathon & Colonna or Sunium in Attica, Malea, Matapan, Gallo, & Klarenza in the Morea. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid & unfit for navigation; the princip. are, on the continent, the Aspropotamos, an affl. of the Ionian Sea, only the lower course of which belongs to Greece; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras, the Hellada, an affl. of the channel of Talanti & the Cephissus, which flows S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Peneus & Alpheus on the W., & the Pamisus & Eurotas on the S. The only extensive lake is Topolais, ancient *Cpais*, between Thebes & Bœotia. Climate temperate and generally healthy, except in some parts of the coasts, & in the vicinity of the lakes, violent storms occur in spring & autumn. Earthquakes are rare. Caverns, mineral and gaseous springs are numerous. Minerals are few & varied, but little worked; marble & other building materials are abundant.

Vegetable products vary according to elevation of the soil. The olive, fig, currant-grape of Corinth, vine, melons, rice, cotton, the orange, date, citron, & pomegranate are cultivated on the coasts, & in dists. situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet, where also the myrtle, the mastic, & the plane tree flourish. Above 6,000 ft. in elevation, great part of the mountains are covered with pine forests. The principal domestic animals are sheep & goats; bees are still extensively reared; wild animals are numerous, & game abundant. Manufs., which are mostly domestic & very inconsiderable, comprise silks, chiefly in the island of Tinos, cottons, woollens, coarse pottery, leather, & beet root sugar. Salt, extracted chiefly from the lagoons of Missolonghi, is the most important mineral product. The principal resource of the inhabitants of Greece has always been in maritime commerce, & this, long interrupted by the war of independence, has lately begun to revive, especially with Turkey. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, and Navarino. The pop. belong to the ancient Greek race in the W. of the continental portion & E. of Parnassus; in the Morea the same race prevails, but here it is more mixed. The pop. of the islands is a mixture of Albanians & Greeks. The great majority belong to the Greek church. Greece was erected into a kingdom under Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, 30th Aug. 1832. The gov. was at first nearly absolute monarchy; the revolution of September 1843 introduced a constitution; & in March 1844, a government of limitation was proclaimed. The king exercises the power of the executive, & commands the army & navy. The chief tribunals are, a court of cassation at Athens, 2 royal courts, 10 tribunals of *premiers instance*, & 2 tribunals of commerce. The chief educational establishments are the university at Athens; 5 gymnasia at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Patras, & Hydra; a normal, polytechnic, a military, & a naval school. Public expenditure, 1853, 19,408,081 dr., equal to $1,078,000; revenue, 17,701,966 dr. In 1853, the army consisted of 9,848 men, of whom 325 were cavalry. The navy consisted of one 26 gun corvette, 1 steamer, 4 guns, 120 horse power), & 16 small vessels, with an aggregate of 56 guns, total 86 guns. The mercantile marine in 1853, consisted of 4,320 vessels, with an aggregate of 247,616 tons, several steam-packets, & smaller vessels.

GREELAND DEPÓT, p. o., Rockingham co., N. H.

GREEN BANK, p. o., Burlington co., N. J.

GREEN BANK, p-o., Pocahontas co., Va., 189 W. N.W. Richmond, 216 W. Situated on Deer cr., 6 m. above its entrance into Greenbrier r. It has 1 church, free to all denominations, a library, 2 stores, several mills, & various mechanics.

GREEN BAY, Wis., lies N.W. of Lake Michigan, connected with it by a broad opening, & running parallel with it. It is 100 m. long, & from 15 to 30 broad. At its entrance is a group of islands, called Grand Traverse islands, extending for 30 m. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to its head, and receives Fox and Menomine rivers.

GREEN BAY, p-v., Brown co., Wis., 158 N. Madison, 938 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Neenah or Fox r., at its entrance into Green Bay. The settlement extends on both sides of the r. The v. contains a U. S. land office, several churches, hotels, & stores, & 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. in 1850, 1,923.

GREEN BAY, p. o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

GREEN BAY, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va.

GREENBOROUGH, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

GREEN BOTTOM, p-o., Cabell co., Va., 379 W. by N. Richmond, 384 W.

GREEN BOTTOM, p-o., Shelby co., Tenn. 213 W. Nashville, 898 W.

GREEN BRIER, r., Va., rises in Pocahontas co., & passing through Greenbrier co., & into Monroe co., enters the Great Kanawha r. near the boundary betw. the two latter counties, & at the passage through Laurel ridge.

GREENBRIER, county, Va. Central toward the W. part of the state, & contains 1,050 sq. ms. The surface is elevated & mountainous; soil fertile in valleys. Drained by Greenbrier r. & its branches, & by branches of Gauley riv. It contains the celebrated White sulphur springs. Capital, Lewisburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $599,335; wheat, 47,778 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 182,119; wool, 42,574 pounds;— 30 flouring & grist m., 32 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub;—21 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 60 schools, 900 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,695; 1850, 10,022.

GREENBRIER, p-o., Northumberland co., Pa., 60 N. Harrisburg, 170 W.

GREENBRIER, t., Independence co., Ark. Pop. 670.

GREENBRIER RUN, p. o., Doddridge co., Va.

GREEN BUD, p. o., Sussex co., Va.

GREENBURG, t., Westchester co., N. Y., 130 S. Albany. Surface hilly; soil gravelly, clay & sandy loam. Drained by Bronx & Sawmill rivers. Hudson river bounds it on the W. There are in the t. a piano forte fac., an iron foundry, a plough fac., a grist m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,361; 1850, 4,291.

GREENBURGH, p. o., Preston co., Va.

GREENBUSH, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Drained by a branch of the Penobscot r. Pop. 1840, 261; 1850, 457.

GREENBUSH, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 1 E. Albany, 370 W. Situated on the E. side of Hudson r. opposite to Albany. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, with gravel & sand. The land along the r. is level & very fertile. The v. was incorporated in 1815, & contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic.—9 stores, 2 flouring m., a distillery, a tannery, a spirit gas fac., & 1,000 inhabitants. A steam ferry-boat plies continually to Albany. The Western r. r., the Hudson river, & also the N. York & Albany r. r. terminate here; but are connected with other roads N., through Troy. There

are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,702; 1850, 4,945.

GREENBUSH, p-v., Warren co., Ill., 92 N.W. Springfield, 228 W.

GREENBUSH, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

GREENBUSH, p. o., Preble co., O.

GREENBUSH, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 318.

GREENBUSH, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

GREENBUSH, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

GREENBUSH, p. o., Scott co., Mo.

GREENBUSH, p. v., Elizabeth t., Leeds co., Can. W. It has a Methodist church, a store, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery & 75 inhabitants.

GREEN CAMP, t., Marion co., O. Pop. 1850, 383.

GREEN CASTLE, p-v., Franklin co., Pa., 56 Harrisburg, 79 W. It contains 5 churches,—1 German Reformed, 2 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Moravian, & 1 Presbyterian,—several factories, & 1,125 inhabs. It is surrounded by a fertile country.

GREEN CASTLE, p. v., Fairfield co., O.

GREEN CASTLE, p-v., capital of Putnam co., Ia., 47 W. Indianapolis, 612 W. Situated on a high table-land, 1 m. E. of the Walnut fork of Eel r. It contains a court-house, jail, the Asbury university, 2 acad.,—1 for males & 1 for females,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 churches, 14 stores, & about 1,382 inhabitants. The Indiana Asbury university, under the direction of the Methodists, has a president, 6 professors or other instructors, 72 students, 2,700 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the third Wednesday in July. Pop. of the t. 2,589.

GREEN-CASTLE, a fort, harbor, coast-guard, pilot, & fishing station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal., at the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 m. N.E. Moville.—II. a vill., co. Down, in a sheltered cove, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Cranfield Point. It has the ruins of a castle of the De Burghs.

GREEN CORNER, p-o., Kenebec co., Me.

GREEN CREEK, p-o., Cape May co., N. J.

GREEN CREEK, p-t., Sandusky co., O., 100 N. Columbus, 415 W. Pop. 1,289.

GREEN CREEK, v. Effingham co., Ill. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & 50 inhabitants.

GREENE, county, N. Y. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 583 sq. ms. The surface is diversified, being hilly and mountainous S. & W., and more level toward the N.E. The mountains are sterile & the valleys productive. Watered by Catskill & Coxsackie creeks, which flow into the Hudson, and the head branches of Schoharie cr., which flows into the Mohawk r. Capital, Catskill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,000,540; wheat, 10,883 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 189,325; oats, 354,458; potatoes, 219,678; wool, 49,923 pounds;—37 flouring & grist m.; 6 iron foundries, 9 woolen fac.; 1 cotton fac.; 23 tanneries, 269 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,042,025; value of manufac. articles, 1,985,167;—67 churches; 12 acad., 325 pupils; 176 sch., 8,216 scholars; 180 libraries, 22,532 vols. Pop. 1840, 30,446; Pop. 1850, 33,126.

GREENE, county, Pa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state and contains 597 sq. ms. Drained by Ten Mile & Dunkards creeks, & some smaller streams entering the Monongahela r. which forms its E. boundary; and by Fish & Wheeling creeks W. The surface is broken & mountainous, but the soil is productive. Capital, Waynesburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $599,546; wheat, 189,149 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 566,684; oats, 270,270; potatoes, 17,760; wool, 135,565 pounds;—26 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 woolen fac.; 12 tanneries, 24 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $126,340; value of manufac. articles $216,-692;—43 churches; 1 college, 58 students; 2 acad., 90 pupils; 143 sch., 4,257 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,147; 1850, 22,136.

GREENE, county, Va. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 190 sq. ms. Drained by the Rapid Ann r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Stanardsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,-666; wheat, 42,416 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 137,-293; tobacco, 200,714 pounds; wool, 6,783; 6 grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $18,575; value of manufac. articles $38,804;—8 churches; 10 sch., 152 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,232; 1850, 4,400.

GREENE, county, N.C. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 250 sq. ms. Drained by Moccason r., a branch of the Neuse r. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Snow Hill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $125,424; wheat, 7,142 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 268,370; cotton, 178 bales;—25 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufacture, $11,000; value of manuf. articles, 29,625;—12 churches; 2 acad., 60 pupils; 14 sch., 420 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,595; 1850, 6,619.

GREENE, county, Ga. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. The Oconee r. runs on its W. border. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Greensboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $39,975; Ind. corn, 480,326 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 85,296; cotton, 12,600 bales; 1 flouring m., 5 saw m.; 2 cotton fac.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $150,669; value of manufac. articles, $183,-897,—22 churches; 1 college, 128 students; 3 acad., 122 pupils; 12 sch., 333 scholars. Pop. 1850, 13,068.

GREENE, county, O. Situated S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 396 sq. ms. Watered by Mad r., & by Little Miami river, of which the following are branches; Cæsar's, Beaver, Massie's & Anderson's creeks. These with some smaller streams, afford extensive water power. The surface is undulating. Yellow Springs is a famous watering place. Capital, Xenia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $655,884; wheat, 241,794 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,219,994; oats, 115,714; wool, 112,063;—21 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m.; 1 iron foundry; 7 woolen fac.; 11 tanneries, 37 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $481,693; value of manufac. articles, $769,606,—65 churches; 7 acad., 176 pupils; 112 sch., 2,215 scholars; 2 libraries, 290 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,528; 1850, 21,946.

GREENE, county, Ia. Situated toward the S.W part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. The surface is generally level, & the soil fertile. Drained by the W. fork of White r., Eel r. & Richland cr. Capital, Bloomfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $256,-655; wheat, 32,091 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 615,050; oats, 64,083; wool, 31,502 pounds; 25 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 7 persons employed,—18 churches; 57 sch., 2,346 scholars; 1 library, 100 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,321; 1850, 12,313.

GREENE, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 530 sq. ms. Organized in 1821. The Ill. r. runs on its W. border, and the Mississippi on the S. The bank of the Mississippi consists chiefly of perpendicular cliffs, from 80 to 200 feet high, containing horizontal strata of lime & sand stone, and abundance of coal is found a little within the surface. Drained also by Apple, Macoupin, Otter & Piaza creeks. The surface is generally level, & the soil fertile, consisting of timber & prairie land. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $476,291; wheat, 168,822 bush., produced; Ind. corn, 1,346,973; oats, 104,952; wool, 43,682 pounds; 25 flouring & grist m.; 18 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—29 churches; 67 sch., 1,700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,951; 1850, 12,429.

GREENE, county, Wis. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. It has considerable prairie land. Watered by Pickatonakee r. & Sugar cr. Copper & lead are found. Capital, Monroe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $222,637; wheat, 148,-997 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 133,595; oats, 152,487; potatoes, 16,634;—7 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m.; 1 printing office; 1 weekly newspaper published;—6 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 70 sch., 1,132 scholars; 1 library, 300 vols. Pop. 1840; 933; 1850, 8,566.

GREENE, county, Mo. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,164 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile, consisting of timber and prairie land. Drained by branches of Osage & White river. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $569,483; wheat, 61,306 bush. produced Ind. corn, 1,010,987; oats, 288,769; wool, 39,216 pounds; 10 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 14 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—8 churches; 4 acad., 182 pupils; 10 schools, 352 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,372; 1850, 12,785.

GREENE, county, Ky. Situated in the middle of the state. Area, 441 sq. ms. Drained by Greene r. & its tributaries. The surface is undulating; soil fertile, Capital, Greensburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $237,412; Ind. corn, 505,757 bush. produced;

oats, 114,111; tobacco, 1,267,971 pounds; wood, 20,924; —tanneries, 4 grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tan-yards, 7 persons employed, 14 churches, 3 acad., 120 pupils; 20 schools, 643 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,212; 1850, 9,060, reduced by erection of Taylor, 1845).

GREENE, county, Tenn. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 701 sq. ms. The surface is elevated, and greatly diversified with hill & valley. Watered by Nolachucky r., & Lick creek. Capital, Greeneville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Ind. corn, 784,881 bush. produced; oats, 21,[illegible]; sweet potatoes, 38,977; tobacco, 2,071 pounds; 5 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 17 persons employed, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —academies, 3 acad., 101 pupils; 21 sch., 516 scholars; 1 library, 1,[illegible] vols. Pop. 1840, 16,076; 1850, 17,824.

GREENE, county, Ala. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 940 sq. ms. The surface is hilly, but the soil on the river bottoms is excellent. Tombigbee r. runs on its W. boundary. Watered by Black Warrior, or Tuscaloosa r. Capital, Eutaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $935,144; Ind. corn, 1,336,-144 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 268,267; rice, 34,-566 pounds; cotton, 25,650 bales; 8 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub., Cap. empl'd in manufac. $146,185; value of manufactures, 137,715.—35 churches; 7 acad., 312 pupils; 28 schools, 715 scholars. Pop. 1840, 24,024; 1850, 31,331.

GREENE, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 719 sq. ms. It is chiefly covered with pine forest, & the soil is sterile. Watered by Pascagoula r. and its branches. Capital, Leakesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Indian corn, 41,275 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 17,[illegible]; rice, 39,[illegible]10 pounds; cotton, 81 bales; 10 flouring & grist m.;—11 churches; 1 acad., 130 pupils; 3 sch., 37 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,636; 1850, 2,018.

GREENE, county, Ark. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 920 sq. ms. St. Francis r. runs on its E. border, Cache r. on its western, by branches of which it is drained. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Gainsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Ind. corn, 106,560 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,979; cotton, 15 bales; tobacco, 5,[illegible] pounds;—7 churches; 6 sch., 120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,[illegible]; 1850, 2,593.

GREENE, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 25 S.W. Augusta, 58[illegible] W. It lies on the E. side of Androscoggin r. Incorporated in 1788. It has a fertile soil, adapted to wheat. 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,[illegible]; 1850, 1,348.

GREENE, p-t., Chenango co., N.Y., 120 W.S.W. Albany, 314 W. Surface hilly and broken; soil generally good, drained by Chenango r. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on the W. bank of Chenango r., on the line of the Chenango canal. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Presbyterian.—a flouring m., a saw m., a piano fac., 12 stores, & 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,462; 1850, 3,768.

GREENE, t., Sussex co., N.J., 7 S.W. Newton. Surface hilly & mountainous. It contains Hunt's & Grass ponds. Drained by tributaries of Pequest cr., has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 777; 1850, 823.

GREENE, t., Beaver co., Pa., 12 S.W. Beaver. The surface, is rolling; soil loam. Ohio r. bounds it on the N. Drained by Mill cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,500; 1850, 1,[illegible].

GREENE, t., Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 987.

GREENE, t., Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,542.

GREENE, t., Franklin co., Pa., 4 N.E. Chambersburg, 44 S.E. Harrisburg. Surface level; soil rests on limestone & slate. Drained by the E. branch of Conecocheague cr. South mountain lies on the E. of the t. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 9 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,518; 1850, 3,154.

GREENE, t., Greene co., Pa., 11 S.E. Waynesburg. Surface rolling; soil loam. Drained by Whitely cr., a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 811; 1850, 667.

GREENE, t. Indiana co., Pa., 10 N.E Indiana b. Drained by Two Lick, Yellow, & Cushcushion creeks. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,231; 1850, 2,281.

GREENE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 76 E. Harrisburg, [illegible] W.

GREENE, t., Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1850, [illegible].

GREENE, t., Pike co. Pa. Pop. [illegible], 457.

GREENE, t., Adams co., O. Situated along the right bank of the Ohio r. Pop. 1[illegible]; 1850, 1,520.

GREENE, t., Ashland co., O. Pop. 1[illegible]; 1850, 1,[illegible]2.

GREENE, t., Brown co., O. Pop. 18[illegible]; 1850, 669.

GREENE, t., Clark co., O. It has a saw m., 13 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,052; 1850, 1,[illegible]74.

GREENE, t., Clinton co., O. Drained by East Fork & Todd's Fork of Miami r. It has a fulling m. a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 11 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,[illegible]; 1850, 2,026.

GREENE, t., Mahoning co., O., 9 N. New Lisbon, has 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,012; 1850, [illegible]774.

GREENE, t., Fayette co., O. Drained by Rattlesnake fork of Paint cr. It has a grist m., a saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,622; 1850, [illegible].

GREENE, t. Galia co., O. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,047; 1850, 1,270.

GREENE, t., Hamilton co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,139; 1850, 3,948.

GREENE, p-t., Harrison co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,467; 1850, 1,527.

GREENE, t., Hocking co., O. Situated on both sides of Hocking r. Pop. 1840, 1,189; 1850, 1,[illegible].

GREENE, t., Ross co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,889; 1850, 1,994.

GREENE, t., Sciota co., O. Pop. 1840, 974; 1850, 2,345.

GREENE, t., Shelby co., O. It has a tannery, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 762; 1850, 1,078.

GREENE t., Summit co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,536; 1850, 1,928.

GREENE, t., Trumbull co., O. Pop. 1840, 646; 1850, 958.

GREENE, t., Wayne co., O., has 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,751; 1850, 2,060.

GREENE, p-t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 372.

GREENE, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 875.

GREENE, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1,019.

GREENE, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 807.

GREENE, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 372.

GREENE, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 774.

GREENE, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 1,[illegible]28.

GREENE, t., Park co., Ia. Pop. 1,[illegible]75.

GREENE, t., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 707.

GREENE, St. Joseph's co., Ia. Pop. [illegible]56.

GREENE, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1,[illegible]82.

GREENE, t., Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 181.

GREENE, p-o., Wapello co., Iowa.

GREENE, p-o., Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 214 S.E. Jefferson city. Situated on Crooked cr.

GREENE, t., Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 419.

GREENE, t., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,594.

GREENE DEPOT, p-o., Kennebec co., Me.

GREENE'S STORE, p-o., Lawrence co., O.

GREENFIELD, p-t., Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1840, 223; 1850, 305.

GREENFIELD, p-t., Hillsboro co., N.H., 35 S.W. Concord, 454 W. Contoocook river runs on its W. boundary. Surface uneven, & the soil generally fertile. The hills are adapted to grazing, & the valleys to tillage. Incorporated in 1791. It has 2 tanneries, a plough factory, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, [illegible]84; 1850, 716.

GREENFIELD, p-t., capital of Franklin co., Mass., 36 N. Springfield, 402 W. Situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, & on the Connecticut River r. r., 134 m. from Boston, & 174 from New York. Incorporated in 1753. Drained by Green river, which enters Deerfield river, & affords good water power. The v. is pleasantly situated, & neatly built, & contains 4 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a young ladies' seminary, 2 banks, aggregate capital $350,000, a woollen fac. employing 100 persons, has 1,500 spindles, & makes 100,000 yards of cassimere, &c., annually, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a screw plate fac., 2 chair factories, 2 of cutlery, 3 printing-offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 6 fulling m., a cotton fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,756; 1850, 2,589.

GREENFIELD, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

GREENFIELD, t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 10 N. Ballston Spa, 40 N. by W. Albany. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil productive, & well cultivated. Drained by Kayaderosseras cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 carriage fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,802; 1850, 2,899.

GREENFIELD, t., Blair co., Pa., 23 N. Bedford. Surface hilly; soil clay & loam. It has the Alleghany mountain W., Dunning's mountain E., & spurs of the Alleghany N.E., which extend into it. Drained by Beb's & Dunning's creeks, & by the Frankstown, or S.W. branch of Juniata r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,820; 1850, 1,982.

GREENFIELD, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 352 N. Harrisburg, 254 W. Drained by the N. branch of French cr. Has a grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 892; 1850, 731.

GREENFIELD, t., Luzerne co., Pa., 30 N.E. Wilkesbarre cr. The Susquehanna river runs on its N. boundary. Soil fertile, well adapted to grazing. Drained by Elk pond brook, & the branches of Tunkhannock & Lackawannock rivers. It has 3 flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 869.

GREENFIELD, t., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 380.

GREENFIELD, p-v., Nelson co., Va., 107 W. by N. Richmond, 149 W.

GREENFIELD, t., Fairfield co., O. Soil fertile. The Lancaster lateral canal passes diagonally through it. Pop. 1840, 2,185; 1850, 2,113.

GREENFIELD, t., Gallia co., O. Watered by Symmes cr. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 669; 1850, 872.

GREENFIELD, t., Huron co., O., 106 N. by E. Columbus. Pop. 1840, 1,460; 1850, 1,332.

GREENFIELD, p-v., Madison t., Highland co., O., 72 S.W. Columbus, 427 W. Situated on the W. bank of Paint cr. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian.—9 stores, 2 tanneries, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., & 1,011 inhabitants. Adjoining the v. are fine limestone quarries, suitable for building. There are in the vicinity a woollen factory, a grist m. & a saw m.

GREENFIELD, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 6 N.W. Detroit, 339 W. Iron ore is found here. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 738; 1850, 1,674.

GREENFIELD, p-v., capital of Hancock co., Ia., 20 E. Indianapolis, 551 W. It is situated on the National road, 1 m. W. of Brandywine creek, & contains a court house, a Methodist church, a seminary, 10 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, t., Orange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 635; 1850, 727.

GREENFIELD, p-v., Greene co., Ill., 60 S.W. Springfield, 882 W. Situated in String Prairie, and contains two stores, a carding machine, & 237 inhabs.

GREENFIELD, v., Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 97.

GREENFIELD, v., Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 168.

GREENFIELD, p-t., Milwaukee co., Wis., 92 E. Madison, 414 W. Drained by Root river. Pop. 1850, 1,965. The v. is on the Plank road, 7 m. from Milwaukee. Contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 250 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 598.

GREENFIELD, p-v., capital of Dade co., Mo., 150 S.W. Jefferson city. Situated near Sac r., & contains a court house, & about 150 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, p-v., Poinsett co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 706.

GREENFIELD, p-v., Sullivan co., Tenn., 159 E. Nashville, 374 W.

GREENFIELD, t., Colchester co., N. S. Drained by Servisack & Salmon rivers. Surface mostly level, with a fertile soil.

GREENFIELD CENTRE, p-o., Greenfield t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 40 N. Albany, 440 W.

GREENFIELD HILL, p-v., Fairfield t. & co., Conn., contains an Episcopal & a Congregational church, and 200 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD'S MILLS, p-o., Frederick co., Md., N.W. Annapolis, 54 W.

GREENFORD, p-o., Green t., Mahoning co., O., 158 N.E. Columbus, 294 W.

GREENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 4¼ m. N. Hounslow. Area, 2,669 ac. Pop. 597. It has a free school, annual revenue 200*l*.

GREEN GARDEN, p-o., Will co., Ill.

GREEN GROVE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 190 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 242 W.

GREEN GROVE, p-o., Conway co., Ark.

GREENHALGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 5¼ m. N.W. Kirkham.

GREENHAM, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Thatcham, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Newbury. Pop. 1,182.

GREEN HAVEN, Dutchess co., N. Y.

GREENHEAD, a vill. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. & 3¼ m. W.N.W. Haltwhistle.

GEEEN HILL, p-o., Chemung co., N. Y.

GREEN HILL, p-o., Campbell co., Va., 132 W.S.W. Richmond, 219 W.

GREEN HILL, p-o., Stewart co., Ga.

GREEN HILL, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C.

GREEN HILL, p-o., Lauderdale co., Ala.

GREEN HILL, p-o., Columbiana co., O., 143 N.E. Columbus, 294 W.

GREEN HILL, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 14 E. Nashville, 607 W.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet of England, co. Kent, pa. Swanscombe, on the bank of the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Dartford. Pop. 1050, partly employed in large chalk lime works. It consists of a main street, & has a pier on the Thames, adjacent to which is the mansion of Ingress Abbey.

GREENHOLM, one of the Shetland Isles, 10 m. N. N.W. Lerwick.—II. two islets of the Orkneys, 1¼ m. S.W. Eday.

GREEN-ISLAND, Hudson Strait, 100 m. N.W. Cape Chudleigh.—II. Russian America, at the entrance of Pr. William Sound.—III. Jamaica, off its W. coast, in Green-island harbor, 8 m. S.W. Lucea.

GREEN LAKE, p-o., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 725.

GREENLAND, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 45 E. S.E. Concord, 488 W. Originally a part of Portsmouth; incorporated in 1703. Soil very fertile. It extensively supplies Portsmouth with vegetables & fruit, and has a fulling m., 3 grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 726; 1850, 730.

GREENLAND, p-o., Covington co., Ala.

GREENLAND, an extensive region of N.E. America, belonging to Denmark, stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat. 59° 49′ N., to the most northerly observed point Edam land, lat. 78° N., and extending between lon. 20° & 75° W., having W. Baffin Bay & Davis Strait, S. & S.E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the Arctic Ocean. Pop. 1850, 9,400, all Esquimaux, except about 150 Europeans. Surface generally high, rocky, & barren; the elevated parts covered with eternal snow & glaciers, extending, in many parts, to the sea shores; but small quantities of corn, potatoes, & kitchen herbs are raised in the S., & some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, and willow trees, grasses and lichens grow wild, but July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temp. 59° Fahr., winter minus 40°; mean annual temp. of N. & S. Greenland 27° .5. Fahr. The natives, or Esquimaux, are a peculiar race, allied to the Mongolian family, of short squat stature & dark skin, employed chiefly in fishing and seal hunting. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, & soon after colonised from Iceland. Davis re-discovered Greenland in 1587, & in the 17th century, the Danes re-established a communication with the lost colony. In 1837, it comprised 38 European settlements & two missionary stations, mostly established on the W. coast. The country is divided into N. & S. inspectorates, separated by the Longfiord, in lat. 67° N. Principal vills., Frederick's harbor, Julian's harbor, & Good Hope.

GREENLAW, a small town & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Berwick, on the Blackadder, 18 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area of pa. 25 sq. ms. Pop. 1,378. The town has a fine co.-hall & prison.

GREENLEAF, p-o., De Soto co., Miss.

GREEN LEVEL, p. o., Southampton co., Va.

GREEN LEVEL, p. o., Wake co., N. C.

GREEN MEADOW, p. o., Washington co., Tenn.

GREEN MOUNT, p. o., Adams co., Pa.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, Vt., a range of mountains which commences near New Haven, Conn., & extends through Connecticut, Massachusetts, & the middle of Vermont, between Lake Champlain & Connecticut r. In Washington co., Vt., it throws off a branch of inferior height to the N.E., called the height of land divid-

ing the waters which flow into the Connecticut from those which flow into Lakes Memphremagog & Champlain, while the main branch continues N., & is pierced by the large rivers which flow into Lake Champlain. The culminating summits are Mansfield mountain, 4,279 ft. above the level of the sea, & Camel's Hump, 4,220 ft.

GREENOAK, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 41 W. by N. Detroit, 68 W. Has a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 538; 1850, 941.

GREENOCK, p-v., Crittenden co., Ark., 148 N.E. Little Rock, 933 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r.

GREENOCK, a pa., parl. & munic. bor., & seaport town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 224 m. W.N.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railr. Lat. 55° 57′ 2″ N., lon. 4° 45′ 30″ W. Pop. 1851, 36,689. It stands chiefly on a level strip of land, but partly stretches up an abrupt height commanding noble views. The town is abundantly furnished with water for domestic purposes, by reservoirs belonging to the corporation & the Shaws Water Co. The latter, for the use of public works, has also a large supply, by an aqueduct 6½ m. in length, extending from artificial ponds 630 feet above the level of the Clyde, & occupying 368 acres. There are two lines of docks, the descent being on each line 512 feet, & equal to 1,843 horses' power—1,008 of which are already occupied, & 835 still unlet. On the W. are many new streets & handsome residences. Principal structures, a fine custom-house; quays upwards of 2,500 feet in length, bordering the Clyde, behind which are the harbors: the town-hall, jail, exchange, tontine, assembly-hall, theatre, infirmary, & several handsome churches, Gaelic & many other chapels, various cotton & other mills, & warehouses. Greenock has a flourishing mechanics' institute, several public libraries, one of which possesses 10,000 vols., & in its hall is a statue by Chantrey of Watt, a native of the town; numerous banks, & a grammar school. One newspaper is published in the town. Its docks are among the largest in Britain: the last constructed has 25 feet depth of water, & an area of 6 acres, & ship & steamboat building is here extensively carried on. Sugar refining is practised to a greater extent than elsewhere in Britain, except London, & it has foundries for steam-engines & machinery; rope, sail-cloth, hat, earthenware, paper, and straw-plait factories; a large herring fishery, & a very extensive export trade in Scotch manufactures & produce, especially with America & the Indies. Vessels proceeding to & from Glasgow, commonly touch at Greenock. It is the seat of a presbytery, sheriff's court, & a burgh of barony, erected 1635. Greenock has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the 18th century. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

GREENORE, a headland & fishing station of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the side of Carlingford Bay, 2 m. S.E. Carlingford. It has a light-house.—H. a headland, co. Wexford, 7¼ m. S.S.E. the entrance into Wexford harbor, & separated from it by Greenore Bay.

GREEN PLAINS, p-o., Northampton co., N. C., 99 N. by E. Raleigh, 204 W.

GREEN PLAINS, p-o., Hancock co., Ill., 139 W.N.W. Springfield, 897 W.

GREEN PLAINS, p. o., St. Francis co., Ark.

GREEN POINT, p. v., Kings co., N. Y.

GREEN POND, p. o., Union dist., S. C.

GREENPORT, t., Columbia co., N. Y., 2 S. Hudson, 30 S. Albany. Surface hilly; soil gravel, clay, & loam. Hudson r. runs on its W. border. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,161; 1850, 1,200.

GREENPORT, p-v., Southold t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 246 S.E. Albany, 326 W. Situated on the N. entrance to Peconic bay, & at the eastern termination of the Long Island r. r., 95 m. from New York. Incorporated in 1838. It contains 5 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 500 inhabitants. Here are owned several whale ships, besides a considerable number of smaller vessels, engaged in the coasting trade. The harbor will admit the largest ships, well sheltered from storms, & is rarely obstructed by ice.

GREENPORT, p. o., Cedar co., Iowa.

GREEN RIVER, county, Utah Ter., extends from the crest of the Rocky Mountains, westerly 200 miles, with a width of 80 miles, equal to 16,000 square miles. Green river passes through it from north to south, & the Yampah or Snake river, & Bitter creek, having their head fountains in the Rocky Mountains chain, flow into Green river. The Bear river rises in the Bear river mountains, & flows north into Oregon, for a distance of 40 miles, when it makes an abrupt turn, & passes almost due south, through Bear lake, &, & empties into the Great Salt Lake. Surface mountainous, with narrow valleys, some of which have narrow strips capable of tillage. Capital, Fort Bridger.

GREEN RIVER, p-o., Windham co., Vt., 151 S. Montpelier, 426 W.

GREEN RIVER, p-o., Hillsdale t., Columbia co., N. Y., 35 S.S.E. Albany, 363 W.

GREEN RIVER, p-o., Henry co., Ill., 144 N.W. Springfield, 873 W.

GREEN RIVER, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.

GREEN RIVER, p. o., Hart co., Ky.

GREEN, r., Ky., rises in Lincoln co., & after a course generally W. & N.W., enters the Ohio 50 ms. above the mouth of Cumberland r., & 200 below Louisville. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, & is boatable for nearly 200 miles.

GREENS, p. o., Polk co., Tenn.

GREEN'S BLUFF, p. o., Jefferson co., Texas.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 29 N.N. E. Montpelier, 545 W. Chartered in 1781. Surface uneven; soil moderately good. Drained by the head waters of Lamoille river. The outlet of Caspian lake affords water power. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 883; 1850, 1,008.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., Greene co., Pa., 196 W. by S. Harrisburg, 204 W.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., Caroline co., Md., 59 E. Annapolis, 99 W.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 117 S.S.W. Richmond, 230 W. This has been a place of considerable business, but is now occupied by a single private residence, with the exception of a public house.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Guilford co., N. C., 82 W.N.W. Raleigh, 303 W. Situated between the N. & S. branches of Buffalo cr. It contains a court house, jail, a church, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper and a monthly publication, the Caldwell Institute, several stores, & about 500 inhabitants.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Greene co., Ga., 44 N. by E. Milledgeville, 604 W. Situated on the Georgia railroad, 84 m. from Augusta. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a college for females, under the direction of the Presbyterians, 2 seminaries, 10 stores, & 800 inhabitants.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 40 E. Indianapolis, 541 W. It has a church, 5 stores, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,190.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., Greene county, Ala., 80 W. Montgomery, 852 W. Situated in a rich cotton district, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Choctaw co., Miss., 110 N.E. Jackson, 945 W. It is situated on one of the head branches of Big Black r., & contains a court house, a church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

GREENSBOROUGH, p. o., Greene co., Ark.

GREENSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Decatur co., Ia., 47 S.E. Indianapolis, 550 W. Situated on the "Michigan Road." It contains a court house, 7 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,202 inhabitants.

GREENSBURG, p-b., capital of Westmoreland co., Pa., 168 W. Harrisburg, 194 W. It contains a court house, jail, county offices, 7 churches,—1 Covenanter, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a female seminary, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., & 1,051 inhabitants.

GREENSBURG, v., Greene co., Pa. Situated on the lt. b. of the Monongahela river. It was formerly a place of some note.

GREENSBURG, p-v., Green t., Trumbull co., O., 185 N.E. Columbus, 319 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 650 inhabitants.

GREENSBURG, p-v., capital Greene co., Ky., 89 S. S.W. Frankfort, 611 W. Situated on the right b. of Greene river, & contains a court house, 3 churches,—1

Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—10 stores, a bank, a tannery, & 700 inhabitants.

GREENSBURG, p-v., capital of St. Helena par., La., 75 N. by W. New Orleans, 1,150 W. Situated on the W. side of Tickfaw r. It has a court house, a U. S. land office, & several dwellings.

GREENSBURGH, t., Putnam co., O. Pop. 1850, 634.

GREENSBURGH CROSS ROADS, p. o., Sandusky co., O.

GREEN'S CORNERS, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

GREEN'S FORK, t., Randolph co., Ia. Has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,573; 1850, 1,764.

GREEN'S FORK, p-o., Washington t., Wayne co., Ia., 68 E. Indianapolis, 515 W.

GREEN'S FARMS, v., Fairfield t. & co., Conn. Contains a Congregational church & 150 inhabitants.

GREENSIDE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Edinburgh. Pop. 3,566.

GREENSNORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area, 2,490 ac. Pop. 557.

GREENSPORT, p. o., St. Clair co., Ala.

GREEN SPRING, p-o., Seneca co., O., 101 N. Columbus, 419 W.

GREEN SPRING, p. o., Orange co., N. C.

GREEN SPRING FURNACE, p. o., Washington co., Md.

GREEN SPRING RUN, p. o., Hampshire co., Va.

GREEN SPRINGS, p. o., Tuolumne co., Cal.

GREENSTEAD, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*East*), 2 m. E.S.E. Colchester, within the liberties of which town it is included. Pop. 751.—II. (*near Ongar*), 5 m. E. Epping. Area, 1,498 ac. Pop. 136. Its church, with oaken walls, is supposed to be one of the oldest in Britain.

GREENSVILLE, county, Va. Situated on the S. border of the state. Area, 325 sq. ms. Drained by Brunswick & Meherin rs. Nottoway r. runs on its N. border. Surface undulating; soil fertile, when properly treated. Capital, Hicksford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $132,967; wheat, 17,619 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 211,537; tobacco, 138,000 pounds; wool, 5,667; —1 grist m., 1 iron foundry; cap. emp'd in manufac., $8,000; value of manufactured articles, $10,000;—12 churches; 1 academy, 70 pupils; 6 schools, 95 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,366; 1850, 5,639.

GREENTON, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo., 134 N.W. Jefferson city, 1,057 W.

GREEN TOP, p. o., Schuyler co., Mo.

GREENTOWN, p-v., Lake t., Stark co., O., 133 N. E. Columbus, 322 W.

GREENTOWN, p. o., Howard co., Ia.

GREEN TREE, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

GREENUP, county, Ky. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. miles. Drained by Little Sandy & Tyger's creeks. The surface is hilly, & the land along the streams is rich. The hills contain much coal & iron ore. Capital, Greenup. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,596; Ind. corn, 323,488 bush. produced; oats, 39,630; tobacco, 540 pounds; wool, 10,491;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 17 persons emp.;—15 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 18 schools, 554 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,297; 1850, 9,654.

GREENUP, p-v., capital of Greenup co., Ky., 146 E. Frankfort, 429 W. Situated on the S. bank of Ohio r., at the entrance of Little Sandy r. It has a court house, a church, a seminary, 8 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

GREENUP, p-v., Cumberland co., Ill., 111 Springfield, 559 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 946.

GREENVALE, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

GREEN VALLEY, p. o., Bath co., Va.

GREEN VALLEY, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

GREEN VILLAGE, p-v., Franklin co., Pa.

GREENVILLE, district, S. C., situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. ms. The surface is various, & the soil fertile. Drained by Ennoree and Tyger rivers on the E., and by the branches of Saluda river, which runs on its S.W. border. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $404,853; Ind. corn, 637,784 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 79,731; rice, 15,782 pounds; cotton, 2,452 bales;—17 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 5 cotton fac.; 2 printing offices, 1 tri-weekly & 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $176,850; value of manufactured articles, $213,510;—47 churches; 3 academies, 150 pupils; 48 schools, 960 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,839; 1850, 20,156.

GREENVILLE, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 91 N.E. Augusta, 686 W. Situated at the S. end of Moosehead lake, & has a grist m., a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 128; 1850, 326.

GREENVILLE, p-v., Providence co., R. I., 9 W. Providence, 402 W. Situated on Stillwater r., & contains a bank, a church, & 2 cotton fac. employing 105 persons, which together have 120 looms, 1,732 spindles, & produce 1,300,000 yards sheeting annually.

GREENVILLE, p. v., New London co., Conn.

GREENVILLE, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 29 S. by W. Albany, 361 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by Provost & Catskill creeks. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,338; 1850, 2,242.

GREENVILLE, p-v., Green t., Sussex co., N. J., 71 N. Trenton, 232 W. It contains a store, a tannery, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

GREENVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 159 N.E. Harrisburg, 263 W.

GREENVILLE, v., Mercer co., Pa. It has a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, t., Somerset co., Pa. Has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 572; 1850, 723.

GREENVILLE, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 123 W.N.W. Richmond, 165 W. South r. runs through the town, affording water power. It contains 3 stores, a flouring m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, an academy, & about 300 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, Va. (*See Grayson, C. H.*)

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Pitt co., N. C., 102 E. by S. Raleigh, 721 W. Situated on the S. side of Tar r., 35 miles above its entrance into Pamlico sound. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a seminary, 15 stores, & 1,893 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Greenville dist., S. C., 143 W.N.W. Columbia, 502 W. Situated near the head of Reedy r., at the termination of the Greenville & Columbia r. r., 272 m. from Charleston. It contains a court house, jail, market house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—1 male & 1 female academy, 12 stores, 2 printing offices issuing a weekly & a tri-weekly newspaper, & 1,305 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Meriwether co., Ga., 102 W. Milledgeville, 721 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—10 stores, & 47 dwellings.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Darke co., O., 91 W. Columbus, 485 W. Located on the site of old Fort Greenville, where General Wayne concluded the celebrated treaty of peace with the Indians, in 1795. Situated just below the junction of Greenville & Mud creeks, on the Greenville & Miami railr., 40 m. from Dayton. It has a handsome court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian, —2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,045 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 3,417.

GREENVILLE, p. o., Montcalm co., Mich.

GREENVILLE, p-v., Floyd co., Ia., 111 S. Indianapolis, 612 W. It has 3 stores, a mill, a carding machine, & about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,809.

GREENVILLE, v., Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 244.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Bond co., Ill., 74 S. Springfield, 758 W. Situated on the east fork of Shoal cr. It has a court house, 4 stores, various mechanic shops, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & a semi-monthly publication, & 378 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, p. t., Brown co., Wis. Pop. 98.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Wayne co., Mo., 113 S.E. Jefferson city, 917 W. Situated on the W. bank of the St. Francis r. It contains a court house, a few stores, & several dwellings.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 105 W.S.W. Frankfort, 717 W. Situated on a branch of Green r.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Greene co., Tenn., 258 E. Nashville, 437 W. Situated on an elevation, 4 m. from the Nolichucky r., & contains a court-house, jail, Tusculum college, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, & 660 inhabs. Tusculum college was founded in 1843, has a president & 2 professors, & 36 students. Commencement on the last Thursday in Sept.

GREENVILLE, t., Clarke co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 300.

GREENVILLE, p-v., capital of Butler co., Ala., 141 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 883 W. Situated on the W. side of Sepulga r., & contains a court-house, a church, a public office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, p. v., capital of Washington co., Miss. Situated on the lt. b. of the Mississippi r., and contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

GREENVILLE, p. t., Argenteuil co., Can. E., 60 W. Montreal, extends along the left b. of Ottawa r., & is drained by R. Rouge. Pop. 1,992. The v. on the bank of Ottawa r. contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 oat mills, 4 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

GREENWICH, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 75 W. Boston, 121 W. Drained by Swift r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1754. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 fork fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 824; 1850, 858.

GREENWICH, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 82 S.W. Hartford, 228 W. Drained by Byram r., which enters Long Island sound, on the boundary between Connecticut & N. York, & by Miannus r. Surface rough & uneven; soil productive. Putnam's Hill in this t. is a noted place. It is the precipice where General Putnam performed his daring exploit when pursued by the British dragoons in the war of the Revolution. Incorporated by the Dutch in 1665. The v. is on the N. York & New Haven r. r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, an iron foundry, a tool fac., a wire fac., & 600 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,921; 1850, 4,266.

GREENWICH, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 35 N. N.E. Albany, 410 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Hudson r. runs on its W. border, and Battenkill r. on its S. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a rope & twine fac., 9 carriage fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,382; 1850, 3,803. (*See Union Village.*)

GREENWICH, p-t., Cumberland co., N. J., 73 S.S. W. Trenton, 184 W. Surface level; soil generally clay & deep rich loam. Watered by Newport, Stow, Cohansey, Mill, & Pine Mount creeks. It has a tannery, a grist m. Pop 1840, 915; 1850, 1,158.

GREENWICH, t., Gloucester co., N. J., 7 S.W. Woodbury. Drained by Mantua, Repaupo, Clonmel, Crab, & Raccoon creeks. It has a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,958; 1850, 3,067.

GREENWICH, t., Warren co., N. J., 10 S. Belvidere. Surface hilly; soil productive. Drained by Lopatcong, Pohatcong, & Musconetcong creeks, flowing into Delaware r., which bounds it on the W. Morris canal crosses the t. It contains marble, soapstone, & iron, & has a tannery, 4 flouring m., 6 grist m., 8 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,902; 1850, 3,726.

GREENWICH, t., Berks co., Pa., 18 N.E. Reading. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Saconv cr., a branch of Meriden cr., flows on its S. border, & receives Mill creek, & other small tributaries, which afford water power. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,629; 1850, 1,842.

GREENWICH, p-t., Huron co., O., 93 N. by E. Columbus, 384 W. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850. 1,050.

GREENWICH, pa., Kings co., N. B., bordering the rt. b. of riv. St. John. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, 2 woollen fac., 5 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,276.

GREENWICH, a parl. bor., town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the S. bank of the Thames, 3¾ m. E.S.E. London Bridge. Lat. of observatory 51° 28′ 6″ N., lon. 77° 2′ 48″ E. from the national observatory, Washington, U. S. A. Area of parish 2,050 acres. Pop. 1851, 101,784. Mean temp. of year 48°.9; winter 37°.7; summer 63°.3 Fahr. It is mostly well built, though many of the streets are narrow. It has, including its fine parish church, 70 churches, viz.,—11 Baptist, 2 Bible Christian, 21 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 7 Independent, 18 Methodist, 2 Mormon, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Roman Catholic, & 7 isolated congregations. Its chief edifice is the magnificent naval hospital, the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe, with the finest palatial structure in England. It occupies the site of the royal palace of Placentia, a favorite residence of the Tudors & Stuarts, & was commenced in the reign of Charles II., & in the reign of William III. granted as an asylum for disabled seamen of the navy, and completed gratuitously by C. Wren, by the aid of parliamentary grants & private contributions. It consists of 4 noble quadrangles between the Thames & Greenwich Park. On the river side is a terrace 865 feet in length, forming one side of the grand square; the buildings on the two other sides of which are surmounted by two conspicuous domes of beautiful proportions. At the head of this square is the older portion of the palace, built by Inigo Jones. It is hospital, which is on certain days open to the public, contains dormitories & dining-halls for about 2,700 old or disabled seamen (besides whom a much greater number of out-pensioners live out of the building), a beautiful chapel, with rich carved work, & a painting by West of the shipwreck of St. Paul; a spacious hall 106 feet in height by 56 in breadth, decorated with representations of sea-fights, statues, & portraits of naval heroes. Detached from the edifice are the buildings of a school for the sons of naval officers & seamen. Greenwich Hospital was, in 1732, enriched with the forfeited estates of Lord Derwentwater. The management of its revenue is vested in commissioners under the Admiralty. *Greenwich Park*, between the hospital & Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, protector, in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating & wooded land, has numerous herds of deer, & is a good deal resorted to by the Londoners. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, and once occupied by Greenwich Castle, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II., in 1674, the residence of the astronomer royal, & from which the longitudes of all British & American charts are reckoned, and, indeed, of all charts published in the English language. Greenwich has various endowed charities, comprising a grey coat school for about 120 boys, a green coat school endowed for 26 boys, a girls' school, an hospital or college for 20 pensioners, founded by Lambard the antiquary, in 1558; Trinity hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton, in 1613, for 20 pensioners, patr. Mercers' Company; a union workhouse, market-house, & theatre. Markets, Wednesdeay & Saturday. Fairs at Easter and Whitsuntide, which attract immense crowds from the metropolis. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Greenwich was the birthplace of Henry VIII., & of his daughters Mary & Elizabeth; & Edward VI. died here.

GREENWICH STATION, p. o., Huron co., O.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, p-v., Greenwich t., Hampshire co., Mass., 73 W. Boston, 393 W.

GREENWOOD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 54 W. Augusta, 598 W. It is a good agricultural t., with a fertile soil. Incorporated in 1815. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 836; 1850, 1,118.

GREENWOOD, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 253 W. by S. Albany, 318 W. Surface hilly; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Bennett's cr. It has a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,158; 1850, 1,185.

GREENWOOD, p-t., Columbia co., Pa., 92 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 202 W. Drained by tributaries of Fishing cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 16 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,217; 1850, 1,260.

GREENWOOD, t., Crawford co., Pa. Has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,171; 1850, 1,127.

GREENWOOD, t., Juniata co., Pa. Situated on the W. side of the Susquehanna riv. Pop. 1840, 1,237; 1850, 1,651.

GREENWOOD, t., Perry co., Pa., 10 N.E. Bloomfield. Drained by small streams entering the Juniata r., which bounds it on the S.W. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 725; 1850, 935.

GREENWOOD, p. v., Doddridge co., Va.

GREENWOOD, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 81 N. W. Columbia, 505 W. Situated near the Saluda r., & contains 2 churches, 2 academies, 4 stores, a steam flouring & saw m. & 241 inhabitants.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Union co., Ga.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Jackson co., Flor.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Darke co., O.

GREENWOOD, p. o., De Kalb co., Ala.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Sebastian co., Ark.

GREENWOOD, p. o., El Dorado co., Cal.

GREENWOOD, p-v., Johnson co., Ia., 10 S. Indianapolis, 586 W. It has an academy, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores and about 200 inhabitants.

GREENWOOD, p. t., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 884.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Sumner co., Tenn.

GREENWOOD, p. o., Carroll co., Miss.

GREENWOOD, p-v., Caddo par., La., 150 N.W. New Orleans, 1,300 W. Situated on the borders of Texas, & contains 150 inhabitants.

GREENWOOD, p v., Pickering t., Ontario co., Can. W. It has 2 stores, 2 grist m., a tannery, an ashery, & 200 inhabitants.

GREENWOOD FURNACE, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

GREENWOOD VALLEY, v., El Dorado, Cal. Pop. 336.

GREERSVILLE, p. o., Knox co., O.

GREET, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Tenbury. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 100.

GREETHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 179. —II. co. Rutland, 5¼ m. N.E. Oakham. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 713.

GREETLAND, with ELLAND, Engl. [ELLAND.]

GREETWELL, a pa. of England, co. & 2¼ m. E. Lincoln. Area, 1,113 ac. Pop. 37.

GREGG, t., Centre co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam, & fertile in the valleys. Watered by Sinking cr., & has a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,671; 1850, 1,473.

GREGG, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 686.

GREGGS, t., Van Buren co., Ark. Pop. 259.

GREGOIRE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 2¼ m. N. Rennes. Pop. 1,237.

GREGORIA (SAN), a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 17 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 4,000.— A vill. prov. T. di Lavoro, an island of Dalmatia, & a bay of Patagonia, have this name.

GREGORY'S MILLS, p. o., Granville co., N. C.

GREIFENBERG, sev. towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. & 40 m. N.E. Stettin, on lt. b. of the Rega. Pop. 4,470, employed in manufs. of linens, woollens, hats, & leather.—II. Silesia, reg. & 34 m. W. S.W. Leignitz, on the Queiss. Pop. (with suburbs) 2,720. It has manufs. of linens, damask, &c. Near it is the castle of Greifenstein.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 45 m. N.N.E. Berlin, on the Sarnitz. Pop. 1,300.

GREIFENBURG, a town of Illyria, circ. & 32 m. W.N.W. Villach, near the Drave. Pop. 700.

GRIEFENSEE, a petty town of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. E. Zurich, on the small Lake of Grieffensee, which is 4 m. long & 1¼ m. broad.

GREIFENSTEIN, several vills. of Germany.—I. a market town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblentz, in a detached territory, 10 m. N.W. Wetzlar.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, N.W. Kloster-Neuburg.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, S. Heiligenstadt.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. Pomerania, reg. & 12 m. S.S.W. Stettin, cap. circ., near the Oder. Pop. 6,000. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, & leather.

GREIFSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 18 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. 11,420. It is enclosed by walls, & has a harbor fitted for small vessels, an university, founded 1456, with a library of 20,000 vols.; & (in 1844) 225 students; a medico-chirurg. school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, & a gymnasium. Manufs. of tobacco & soap; oil-mills, building-docks, distilleries, salt-refineries, & an active trade both by land & sea. *Griefswald-œ* is an islet in the Baltic Sea, 9 m. S.E. Rügen.

GREIG, p-t., Lewis co., N. Y. Surface hilly & broken; soil various. Drained by Otter & Fish creeks, & Moose r. It has a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 16 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 592; 1850, 1,074.

GREIGSVILLE, p. o., Preston co., Va.

GREIGSVILLE, p-o., York t., Livingston co., N. Y., 234 W. Albany, 351 W.

GREIN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Linz, about 1¼ m. above the Strudel-rapid, & at the foot of a mntn., crowned by the castle of Greinburg. Pop. 750.

GREIN, a considerable town of Arabia, Hadramaut, on the Wady Doan, near Macallah.

GREINTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area, 845 ac. Pop. 193.

GREITZ, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Reuss-Greitz, on rt. b. of the White Elster, 49 m. S.S.W. Leipsic. Pop. 6,215. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, & is the residence of the sovereign prince, who has here 2 castles & a summer palace, with fine gardens. It has a seminary, a Latin school, and manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, distilleries, and breweries.

GRENAAE, a maritime town of Denmark, prov. & near the E. extremity of Jutland, amt. & 32 m. E. Rander. Pop. 1,000.

GRENADA, p-v., Yalabusha co., Miss, 113 N. Jackson, 958 W. Situated on the left bank of the Yalabusha r. It contains a U. S. land office, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

GRENADA, a W. India Island, belonging to Great Britain, windward group. Lat. of St. George 12° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 61° 48′ W. Area, 138 sq. m. Pop. 1844, with dependencies 28,923. Surface mntnous. in the centre, where several small lakes occupy extinct volcanic craters. Climate unhealthy; soil fertile, & about 5-8ths of it are under culture. Products, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, molasses, & rum. Reg. shipping 48 vessels, aggregate burden 812 tons. Grenada is divided into 6 pas. Legislature composed of the Lt. Governor, a legislative council of not less than 7 members, & a House of Assembly of 26 members. Salary of Lt. Governor £1,300. Chief towns, St. George, the cap., Charlotte-town & St. Mark on the W., St. Patrick on the N., & St. Andrew on the E. coast.

GRENADE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Garonne, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.W. Toulouse, Pop. 1846, 2,783.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. S. S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,442.

GRENADINES, or GRENADILLES, a group of isls., W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N., between Grenada & St. Vincent, & consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, & Union, besides some smaller islands.

GRENAUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4¼ m. N. Blarney. Area, 13,558 ac. Pop. 5,351.

GRENCHEN, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs & baths, cant. & 7 m. W.S.W. Soleure. Pop. 1,000.

GRENDELBRUCH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 16 m. N.N.W. Schelestat. Pop. 1,575.

GRENDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4¼ m. S. Wellingborough. Area, 3,120 ac. Pop. 558.—II. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Area, 1,689 ac. Pop. 222.—III. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 6 m. E.S.E. Bicester. Area, 3,670 ac. Pop. 427.—IV. (*with Whittingham*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 505.

GRENELLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux. Pop. 3,938. It is comprised within the new fortifications of Paris, & is celebrated for the artesian well of Grenelle, 1,794 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with excellent water. Temp. at bottom of well 82° Fahr.

GRENNA, a small town of Sweden, læn & 20 m. N.E. Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter. It has some trade in cattle.

GRENOBLE, *Gratianopolis*, a comm. & fortified city of France, dep. Isère, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Isère, here crossed by two bridges, & bordered by handsome quays, 58 m. S.E. Lyon. Pop. 23,227. The city-proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the *faubourg St. Laurent*, the original quarter, founded by the Emperor Gratian, on the opposite bank, has no strong walls, but is protected by the new fort of La Bastile, on an adjacent height. Town irregularly laid out, & badly paved, but has many good residences, & has been latterly much improved. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the court-house, formerly palace of the dauphins, national college, with a museum & picture gallery, the episcopal palace, theatre, public library of 70,000 vols., several convents, hospitals, &c. Here is a good public garden; and in a principal square is a colossal bronze statue of the Chevalier Bayard. Grenoble is the seat of a national court, a university academy, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufs., board of customs, & has a normal & numerous other schools. From 4,000 to 5,000 hands, in & about the city, are engaged in the manufs. of kid gloves; besides which, it has tanneries, manufs. of liqueurs, & a trade in hemp, iron, & marble, the produce of its vicinity.

it was the first place which openly received Napoleon after his return from Elba in 1815.

GRENTON, a pa. of England. [GRETNON.]

GRENVILLE, county, Can. W., toward the E. part of the province. Area, 421 sq. ms. It has the St. Lawrence r. on its S.E. border, & the Rideau on the N.W., by tributaries of which it is drained, & then several small lakes. Surface undulating, with some very fertile land. Capital, Prescott. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 16,144; sheep, 18,159; swine, 6,788; horses, 4,462; wheat, 119,800 bush. produced; rye, 14,[illegible] Indian corn, 36,742; buckwheat, 26,851; barley, 5,[illegible]; oats, 207,422; potatoes, 171,571; peas, 17,[illegible]; wool, [illegible] pounds;—15 grist m., 15 saw m. Pop. 29,707.

GRENVILLE, t., Argenteuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1,992.

GRENOBLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne, with 1,340 inhabitants, & mineral baths known to the ancient Romans.

GRESFORD, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint & Denbigh, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Chester r. r., 3 m. N.N.E. Wrexham. Area, 13,058 ac. Pop. 4,161. The pa. has numerous gentleman's seats, and a church with a chime of bells, & surrounded by noble yew trees, one of great size.

GRESSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 44 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area, 1,[illegible] ac. Pop. 390.

GRESIVAUDAN, one of the most picturesque and productive valleys of France, dep. Isère, traversed by the Isère, to its confl. with the Drac, & formerly a dist. of Dauphiny.

GRESLEY, England. [CHURCH-GRESLEY.]

GRESSENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 24 m. W.N.W. East-Dereham. Area, 2,541 ac. Pop. 1,141. Here is a large house of industry.

GRESSIC, or GRESIK, a marit. town of Java, on its N.E. coast, 10 m. N.W. Surabaya.

GRESY, a town of Upper Savoy, 15 m. E. Chamberg, cap. mand. Pop. 1,441.

GRETA, a small riv. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, rises in Stainmoor, & flows E. & N. past Brignall, into the Tees. Its beauties are noticed in Sir Walter Scott's Rokeby.—*Greta Bridge* is a hamlet on this river, E. Barnard-Castle.

GRETNA, v., Jefferson co., La., on rt. b. of Mississippi r. Pop. 717.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY, a pa. & vill. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Sark, & with a station on the Carlisle & Edinburgh r. r., 9 m. N.N.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 18 sq. ms. Pop. 1,830, partly employed as cotton weavers.—The vill. of *Gretna Green*, situated on the boundary line between Scotland & England, has long been celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages, to avoid the English marriage law.

GRETTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 34 miles N.N.E. Rockingham. Area, 4,459 ac. Pop. 984.

GREUSSEN, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwarzb.-Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Sondershausen. Pop. 2,165. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs & linen thread.

GREVENMACHER, a t. of the Netherlands, prov. & 15 m. E.N.E. Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 1840, 2,[illegible].

GREVISMÜHLEN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 11 miles W.S.W. Wismar. Pop. 2,[illegible].

GREVNO, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 30 m. S.S.W. Monastir.

GREWELTHORPE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding. Pop. 573.

GREY, county, Can. W., in the N.W. part of prov. Area, 2,[illegible] sq. ms. It has Owen Sound and Georgian Bay on the N. Drained by several small streams entering them, & by Saugine r. & branches. Surface stony & rough; soil sandy, producing fine pine timber. Capital, Sydenham. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 11,485; sheep, 6,328; swine, 5,717; horses, 582; wheat, 121,879 bush. produced; rye, 693; Indian corn, 2,552; buckwheat, 903; barley, 5,384; oats, 65,775; potatoes, 124,773; peas, 18,689; wool, 14,[illegible] pounds;—7 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 13,217.

GREY, t., Huron co., Can. W. Pop. (with McKillop) 4[illegible].

GREY ABBEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Lake Strangford, 7 m. S.S.W. Donaghadee. Area, 7,[illegible] ac. Pop. 3,[illegible]; do. of vill. 745. Mount Stewart, seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, & the ruins of an abbey, founded by the De Greseys, in 1192, are in this parish.

GREY ROCK, p-o., Harford co., Md.

GREYSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 44 m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Area, [illegible] ac. Pop. 251.

GREYSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. W. Penrith. Area, 48,[illegible] ac. Pop. 3,956. Annual revenue of charities, including Matterdale school endowment, £[illegible]. In the parish are a ruined seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, a fine modern mansion and park, and Saddleback mtn., 2,[illegible] feet in height.

GREYSTONES, a headland, fishing vill., & coast-guard station of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. S.E. Bray.

GREYSVILLE, p. o., Sullivan co., Ia.

GREYVILLE, v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1[illegible]. 72.

GREYWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, [illegible] ac. Pop. 297.

GREZ, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on rt. b. of the Dyle, 18 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 2,[illegible].

GREZ-EN-BOUERE, a comm. & mkt.-t. of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. E.N.E. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,[illegible].

GREZZANA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 6 m. N.E. Verona, near which remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

GRIAZOVETZ, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. & 30 m. S.S.E. Vologda. Pop. 1,[illegible].

GRIÈGES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. & 16 m. W. Bourg. Pop. 1,214.—*Grièges* is a comm. & vill., dep. B. Rhin, arrond. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,[illegible].

GRIES (MOUNT), an Alpine summit, between Piedmont & the Swiss cant., Valais. Lat. 46° 2′ [illegible]″ N., lon. 48° 47′ E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli valley & Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7,521 feet; on its S. side, the Tosa forms a noted cataract.

GRIESBACH, a mkt. town of Lower Bavaria, 15 m. S.W. Passau. Pop. 740.—II. a vill., 9 m. E. Passau, near the Austrian frontier. Pop. 750.

GRIESHEIM, several vills. of Germany.—I. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,859.—II. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 14 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 950.—III. circ. Middle Rhine, N. Offenburg. Pop. 834.

GRIESKIRCHEN, a small town of Austria, circ. above the Enns, 22 m. E.S.E. Linz. Pop. 1,300.

GRIETH & GRIETHAUSEN, two small towns of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & circ. Cleves, on the Rhine.—I. 5 m. E., & II. 3 m. N.N.E Cleves.

GRIFFIN, city & capital of Spaulding co., Ga. Situated on the Macon & Western railroad, 36 m. from Macon, 249 from Savannah, & 80 W. Milledgeville. It contains a court house;—3 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian.—a homœopathic medical college: the Synodical (Presb.) College for females, 3 hotels, a bank, several stores; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,[illegible] inhabitants.

GRIFFIN, t., Conway co., Ark. Pop. 4[illegible].

GRIFFINS, p-o., Johnson co., Ark.

GRIFFINSBURG, p-v., Culpepper co., Va., 106 N. W. Richmond, 90 W. It contains 1 store.

GRIFFINS CORNERS, p-o., Delaware co., N. Y.

GRIFFINS CREEK, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, p-v., Aurora t., Erie co., N.Y., 283 W. Albany, 368 W. Situated on Cazenove cr., & has a church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 125 inhabitants.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, p-o., Loundes co., Ga.

GRIFFITHS, p-o., Nicholas co., Ky.

GRIFFITHSVILLE, p-o., Cabell co., Va.

GRIGGSTOWN, p-v., Franklin t., Somerset co., N. J., 20 N.N.E. Trenton, 194 W. Situated on the E. side of Millstone r. The Delaware & Raritan canal passes through it. It has a store & [illegible] dwellings. A copper mine was formerly wrought in the vicinity.

GRIGGSVILLE, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 61 W. Springfield, 841 W. Situated 4 W. of Phillip's ferry, on Illinois r., on high ground, near the margin of a large undulating prairie. Pop. 585.

GRIGNAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 24 m. S. Valence. Pop. 2,[illegible]. The Château Grignan, in which Mad. de Sevigné died, 1696, was partly destr. in the revol., 1793.

GRIGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 8 m. S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 1,900.—*Grignano* is a comm. & vill., Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the Sesia, 6½ m. W.S.W. Borgomanero. Pop. 1,765.

GRIGNASCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Novara, near it. b. of the Sesia. Pop. 1,765.

GRIGNOLS, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,252.—II. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Bordeaux, with 1,773 inhabs., & 17 annual fairs for cattle, corn, turpentine, &c.

GRIGNON & GRIGNY, two comms. & vills. of France, deps. Côte d'Or & Rhône; the latter having some trade in silk, & a station on the railroad between Lyon & St. Etienne.

GRIGORIOPOL, a town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, 10 m. from its mouth. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of silk & cotton stuffs, & is of commercial importance.

GRIJOLA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 4 m. N. W. Palencia. Pop. 1,[illegible].—II. a river of the Mexican Confederation. [Tabasco.]

GRIMALDI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 11 m. S.S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,450.

GRIMAUD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant, near the Gulf of Grimaud (anc. *Sambracitanus Sinus*), Mediterranean, 19 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,[illegible].

GRIMBERGHEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 2,709. In 1825 it was submerged by the bursting of a dyke.

GRIMBLETHORPE, a par. of Eng., co. Lincoln. Area, 591 ac. Pop. 10.

GRIMBY, p-t., Lincoln co., Can. W., 17 S.E. Hamilton. The v. is at entrance of 10 mile creek into Lake Ontario. Contains an Episcopal church, 7 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., a foundry, a brewery, & 150 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1852, 2,448.

GRIMES, county, Tex. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of the Trinity & Navasota rivers, & by San Jacinto river. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Anderson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,347; Ind. corn, 138,405 bush. produced; peas & beans, 1,940; sweet potatoes, 29,437; cotton, 2,[illegible] bales;—1 church; 2 acad., 67 pupils; 5 sch., 123 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,008.

GRIMESVILLE, p-o., Grimes co., Tex.

GRIMLEY, a pa. of Eng., co. & 4½ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area, 2,459 ac. Pop. 762.

GRIMMA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 17 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1843, 5,064. It is enclosed by walls, & has a gymnasium, manufs. of woollen stuffs, starch, & mathematical instruments.

GRIMMEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 15 m. S. Stralsund, on the Trebel. Pop. 2,670.

GRIMOLDBY, a pa. of Eng., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N. E. Louth. Area, 1,729 ac. Pop. 309.

GRIMSAY, an island, co. Inverness, Scotland. Pop. 1851, 2[illegible].

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a parl. & munic. cor., seaport town, & pa. of Eng., co. Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, 30 m. N.E. Lincoln, & 15 m. S.E. Hull. Area of pa. 2,748 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,860. Area of parl. bor. 15,400 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,263. It has several good streets, a fine cruciform church, a grammar school, founded in 1547, a town-hall & jail, a harbor, now greatly improved & furnished with extensive docks so as to admit vessels of any size, large bonding warehouses, establishments for ship-building, bone-crushing, & manufs. of ropes from New Zealand flax. Imports of timber from the Baltic are considerable, though the town has declined in commercial importance since the rise of Hull, but the improvements in its harbor have restored some of its prosperity. It is also a terminus of the E. Lincolnshire & Lancashire rrds.; & with the exception of Hull, the only good port on the E. of England. Mkt. Wed. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Little Grimsby* is a pa., same co., 3 m. N. Louth. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 60.

GRIMSEL, a mtn. of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli valley, crossed by a pass between the cantons Bern & Valais, 7,126 feet above the sea.

GRIMSTEAD (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area, 1,483 ac. Pop. 257.—*East Grimstead* is a chap'ry., 5½ E.S.E. Salisbury. Pop. 150.

GRIMSTHORPE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Lincoln, pa. Edenham, 4 m. E.S.E. Corby; near which is Grimsthorpe Castle, an irregular but imposing structure, surrounded by fine scenery.

GRIMSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 182.—II. (*North*), co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. New Malton. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 167.

GRIMSTONE, a pa. of England, co., Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Castle-rising. Area, 42,240 ac. Pop. 1,242.

GRIMSVILLE, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 77 E. Harrisburg, 169 W.

GRINAGER, a pa. & vill. of Norway, 33 m. N.N.W. Christiania. Pop. 3,000.

GRINDELWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 35 m. S.E. Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, in the Bernese Oberland, 3,524 feet above the sea. It consists of picturesque wooden cottages, widely scattered over the valley, & the inhabitants are mostly engaged in rearing cattle, & in acting as guides to travellers. Near it are the glaciers of Upper & Lower Grindewald.

GRINDLETON, a chap., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Milton, 3 m. N.N.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 826.

GRINDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 5½ m. N.N.W. Stockton. Area, 4,187 ac. Pop. 317.—II. co. Stafford, 6½ m. E.S.E. Leek. Area, 3,229 ac. Pop. 381.

GRINDSTONE, p-o., Davies co., Mo.

GRINDSTONE POINT, p-o., De Kalb co., Mo.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England co. Notts, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Area, 4,280 ac. Pop. 866.

GRINNELL LAND, a tract of Terra Firma, in the Arctic Ocean, the south coast of which trends in a western, & finally a N.W. direction, was discovered by the American Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, Sept. 21st, 1850. Of this interesting discovery (which the British explorers in this region modestly claim, and call it "Albert Land"), Dr. Kane, the journalist of the American Expedition, thus speaks:—

"*September* 21, 1850.—We have drifted still more to the Northward & Eastward. A reliable observation gave us lat. 75° 20′ 38″. Apparently we are not more than seven miles from the shore, which is still of the characteristic limestone of the lower channel. Terraces of shingle are rising one above another in regular succession. They follow the curve-like sweep of the indentations. Estimated by eye, the height of the uppermost is about forty feet above the water line; but I was of course unable at that distance to compare the levels of the successive ledges with those observed between Capes Spencer & Innes on the opposite side. About tea-time, we saw a set of hill-tops to the North by West, apparently of the same configuration with the hills around us. The coast of Cornwallis Island now receded to the Westward, & an intermediate space, either of water or of very low beach, separates it from the new land to the North & East of us. Whether this be a cape from a Northern Terra Incognita, or a new bend of the opposite shores of North Devon, I am not prepared to say. We took sextant bearings. From this date we may claim the discovery of that land, which we were able afterwards to define satisfactorily. 'Grinnel Land,' as it was afterwards named by our commander, was thus discovered nearly eight months before it was delineated & named by Capt. Penny in May, 1851.

"*September* 22*d*.—This day of rest (Sunday), which opened with clear, cold serenity, gave us an opportunity of seeing the unvisited shores of Wellington Channel. Our latitude by artificial horizon was now 75° 25′, or about sixty miles North of Cape Hotham. Cape Bowden on the eastern side had disappeared, & on the West a dark projecting cape from which we took our sextant angles, was seen bearing to the West of South. To the Northward & Westward low land was seen having the appearance of an island, although it may have been connected with the shore by an unseen strip. Its eastern termination was more elevated. The bend of the Western shore, was now clearly to the Westward. It was rolling with the terraced shingle beaches before observed, & ended or apparently ended, abruptly. After & beyond these to the North, without visible land intervening, were the mountain tops which terminated our view. These were two in number, one higher than the other. A third summit, more distant than the others, was seen by me from

the mast-head, but the bases of all these as is often the case with distant mountains could not be traced to the horizon. Without the aid of a known height, & in an atmosphere so deceptive, I could not venture to give their distance in miles. Lieut. De Haven estimated the nearest peak the nearest, & most conspicuous, at about fifty miles. It bore North North-East."

Here Dr. Kane is direct & positive. He is not compelled to resort to "a division of opinions," nor a "new idea," nor an "if." He is plain & outright. He says: "GRINNELL LAND, as it was afterwards named by our commander, was thus discovered nearly eight months before it was delineated & named by Captain Penny in May, 1851."

Lieutenant Griffin, commander of the Rescue, in his narrative of De Haven's voyage, is as clear and positive as De Haven & Kane, as to the Discovery:—"A succession of southerly gales occurring, we were driven, with all the ice in sight, up Wellington Channel, until we reached the latitude 75° 25′. From that position much new land was seen. A range of high mountains very justly received the name of Grinnell. A second leading to the N.W. was named after the distinguished gentleman at the head of the National Observatory, Mr. Maury. Capes & Islets never before seen, unless by the missing navigators, were named. In gazing on that which was entirely new to man, the spirit of enterprise became animated—we felt disposed even then to load the sledge, & toil slowly in the direction of the mountain range. Captain Penny, the following spring, without knowledge of our having been ahead of him, gave English names to the above land, calling Grinnell Land, Albert Land; Maury Channel, Victoria Channel, &c. The mistake, as soon as it is explained, I suppose will be corrected on the English charts."

Lieutenant Griffin erred in his supposition. The "mistake" was sufficiently explained before Penny's, or Arrowsmith's, or any other chart of the Arctic Discoveries in 1850, was published. The Lords of the Admiralty received officially an explanation of the "mistake," more than two months prior to the date of the Admiralty chart, of April 8, 1852. Their "mistake" has not yet been corrected. They still adhere to the name of "Albert" land. (*Cd. Force's Pamphlet on Grinnell Land.*)

GRINSDALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2¼ m. N.W. Carlisle. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 95.

GRINSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N. E. Shrewsbury. Area, 827 ac. Pop. 202.

GRINSTEAD (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 17 m. S. East Grinstead. [EAST GRINSTEAD.]

GRINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Area, 48,961 ac. Pop. 4,924. It has 2 well-endowed schools, an ancient church, & a cataract even near the riv. Swale.

GRIQUA TOWN, S. Africa. [KLAARWATER.]

GRISLEHAM, a small seaport town of Sweden, len & 9 m. N. Stockholm, on the Baltic.

GRIS-NEZ (CAPE), a headland of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 10 m. N. Boulogne, 21 m. S.E. Folkstone. Lat. of light-house 50° 52′ 10″ N., long. 1° 35′ 11″ E.

GRISOLLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. S.S.E. Castle Sarrasin. Pop. 1,758. It has manufs. of cutlery.

GRISONS (Germ. *Graubünden*), the most E., & except Berne, the largest canton of Switzerland, cap. Chur, bounded N., W., & S.W. by the cants. St. Gall, Glarus, Uri, & Ticino, & on other side the Austrian & Liechtenstein states, but from all which it is nearly shut off by lofty mtn. ranges. Area, 2,975 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 89,840, of whom 51,855 are Protestants. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources & early affls. of the Rhine, & tributaries of the Po & Adda: it being little more than a mass of mtns. & narrow valleys. Climate cold & severe in the upper valleys, which are covered with snow during 7 months of the year. Scenery very magnificent, & in this canton are 240 glaciers. Fruits & a little wine are exported; but the corn, hemp, flax, &c., produced, are insufficient for home consumption, & cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabits. Many flocks & herds are driven hither from Italy to pasture in the summer. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, & zinc, but few mines are worked. Manufs. mostly domestic; the principal are of cotton & linen fabrics. Transit trade active across the Splugen, St. Bernard, & Septimer passes. Principal exports, timber, & cattle; imports, corn, salt, oil, colonial produce, foreign manufactured goods, & iron. The cant. comprises a great number of petty republics, united into 3 high jurisdictions, the "God's House," "Grey," and "Ten Jurisdiction" Leagues; & these again unite to elect an ann. supreme government.

GRISSEE, a Dutch town of Java, on the N. coast, resid. & 10 m. N.W. Surabaya, with a fine port & an active trade.

GRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S. E. Watton. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 253.

GRISWOLD, p-t., New London co., Ct., 50 E.S.E. Hartford, 368 W. Taken from the N. part of Preston, in 1815. Quinebaug r. runs on its W. border, & affords extensive water power. Pachaug r. passes through the t., & enters the Quinebaug at Jewitt city. There are in the t., a woollen fac., employing 30 persons, & making 70,000 yards of satinets yearly, 5 cotton fac., employing 345 persons, have 15,555 sp., & makes annually 4,500,000 yards of sheetings & drillings;—2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., a scale & balance fac., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,165, 1850, 2,065. (*See Jewett City.*)

GRISWOLD, p-o., Hamilton co., Ill., 167 S.S.E. Springfield, 737 W.

GRISWOLD'S MILLS, p-o., Fort Ann t., Washington co., N. Y., 61 N.N.E. Albany, 433 W.

GRISWOLDSVILLE, p. o., Jones co., Ga.

GRISWOLDVILLE, p. o., Franklin co., Mass.

GRITA (LA), a town or vill. of Columbia, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. & 65 m. S.W. Merida, on the Grita. an affl. of the Zulia. Its vicinity is well cultivated, & it has considerable trade.

GRITTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6¼ m. N. W. Chippenham. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 372.

GRIVEGNEE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 1 m. S.E. Liege, on the Ourthe. Pop. 2,200.

GRIZON, one of the Grenadines, W. Indies, 8 m. N.E. Grenada. Lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 61° 37′ W.

GROBY, or GROOBY, a vill. of England, co. & 4 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Pop. 532.

GRÖBZIG, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, 19 m. S.W. Dessau. Pop. 1,283.

GRÖDE, an islet of Denmark, duchy & off the W. coast of Schleswig, 10 m. W. Bredsted.

GRODEK, or GRUDEK, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 16 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, on a hill between two lakes. Pop. 1846, 3,800.

GRODNO, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° & 54° N., & lon. 24° & 26° E., enclosed by the govs. Vilna, Minsk, & Volhynia, & the prov. Bialystok. Area, 14,705 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 907,100. Surface generally level; in parts undulating. Principal rivs., the Niemen, Bug, Narew, & Priepetz; in the S. are some large marshes. About 6,825,000 hectol. of rye are grown annually, of which 1-3d is exported: few other grains are raised, but large quantities of flax, hemp, & hops. Pasture lands extensive; the sheep are good, & wool is a principal article of export. Forests extensive; that of Bialoreja, a crown domain, covers 86,000 hectares. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, & building-stone. Manufs. unimportant; the principal are of woollen cloths & leather. The agricultural produce is sent to the Baltic ports, both by land & by the Niemen canal. In the N. the inhabitants are mostly Lithuanians, elsewhere Russniaks; the predominant religion is the Roman Catholic. Grodno is subdiv. into 5 circs. Principal towns, Grodno, Brzesc-Litovski, Slonim, and Novogrodek.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on a hill near rt. b. of the Niemen, 70 m. S.S.W. Vilna. Pop. 16,000. It has a fine castle founded by Augustus III. of Poland, nine Roman Catholic and two Greek churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, several scientific collections, and a botanic garden. It has manufs. of woollens.

GROENLO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 31 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 2,300.

GROFF'S STORE, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

GROGANSVILLE, p-o., Rockingham co., N. C., 127 N.W. Raleigh, 285 W.

GROITZSCH, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 1 m. S.E. Pegau. Pop. 2,201. Manufs. of linens.

GROIX, an island off the coast of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 6 m. S.W. Port Louis. Length,

E. to W., 44 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 3,127. Principal vill. St. Thudy.

GRÖMITZ, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Gulf of Lübek, 38 m. S.E. Kiel. Pop. 1,000.

GRONAU, a town of Hanover, landr. & 9 m. S.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1,919.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Münster, on the Dinkel.—III. a vill. of Hesse-Cassel, prov. & circ. Hanau.

GRONDINES, p. v. & seign. Port Neuf co., Can. E., 48 m. above Quebec, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, and 200 inhabs. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 1,468.

GRONE, a river of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, joins the Saone 27 m. N. Macon, after a N.E. course of about 42 m.

GRONGAR-HILL, S. Wales, on the Towy, co. and about 11 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen. Its beautiful scenery is the subject of Dyer's celebrated poem.

GRÖNINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 23 m. S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,390.—II. (or *Markt-gröningen*), a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,674.

GRONINGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. same name, 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on the Hanse. Pop. 31,000. Principal buildings, the town-house & the church of St. Martin. It has a university, founded 1614, with 18 professors, & (in 1840) 303 students; a museum of natural history, a public library, & botanic garden, a gymnasium, school for deaf, dumb, & blind, an academy of the fine arts, & several learned societies. Its port is accessible for large vessels by means of a canal: it has ship-building yards, paper mills, & an extensive trade in cattle & butter; it communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, & Delfzyl. The *prov.* of *Groningen*, the N.most in the Netherlands, is flat, low, & partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E., where is bounded by the morass of Bourtang. Climate humid & unhealthy. Area, 886 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 195,264. It is divided into the dists. Appingham, Groningen, & Winschoten.

GRONSVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 3 m. S.E. Maestrecht. Pop. 1,514.

GROOM'S CORNER, p. o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

GROOMSPORT, a fishing vill. & coast-guard station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the S. side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, 3 m. N.W. Donaghadee. Pop. 568. It has a safe harb. & a small pier, remarkable as the landing place of the Duke of Schomberg's army in 1690.

GROOTEBROEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. Pop. 1,200.

GROOTE EYLANDT ("great island"), the largest isl. in the Carpentaria, N. Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 14° S., lon. 136° 40′ E. Greatest length & breadth, about 40 m. each. Shape irregular; centre mountainous; coasts dry and barren, but it has been little explored.

GROOTE RIVER, several rivers of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, one of which joins the Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 m. [CAMTOOS, & ORANGE RIVER.]

GROOTZUNDERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Murk, 9 m. S.W. Breda. Pop. 2,860.

GROOVERSVILLE, p-o., Thomas co., Ga., 279 S.S. W. Milledgeville, 923 W.

GROPELLO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Fouara, prov. Lomellina. Pop. 2,672.

GROS BLIDERSTOFF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cant. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,124. It has iron forges, & manuf. of paper.

GROSMONT, an ancient bor., market town, & pa. of England, co. & 19 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area of pa. 6,838 ac. Pop. 684. The small town has a fine cruciform church, a picturesque ruined castle, & is still governed by a mayor.

GROSSALMERODE, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, circ. Witzenhausen. Pop. 2,107. It has alum & vitriol works.

GROSS ASPARN, Austria. [ASPERN.]

GROSS AUPA, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Königgratz. Pop. 2,426, employed in spinning, & in the neighboring mines.

GROSS BEEREN, Prussia. [BEEREN, GROSS.]

GROSS BETESKEREK, or NAGY BETESKEREK, a market town of Hungary, & cap. dist., with a steamboat station on the Bega, & on the Bega canal. Pop. 1,223; do. of the dist. 1850, 343,152.

GROSS-BITESCH, a fortified town of Moravia, circ. & 31 m. N. Znaym. Pop. 2,200.

GROSSE ISLE, pa. Bellechasse co., Can E. Pop. 30.

GROSSELFINGEN, a market town of Germany, princip. Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, 3 m. W. Hechingen. Pop. 800, who manufacture cottons.

GROSSENHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 19 m. N.N.W. Dresden, on the Röder. Pop. 1846, 6,394. Its dye-works are in high repute. Manufactures of cottons & woollens.

GROSSENLÜDER, a market town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. & 6 m. W.N.W. Fulda.—*Grossenstein* is a vill. of Saxe Altenburg, 2¼ m. N. Roneburg. Pop. 952.

GROSSETO, a fortified town of Tuscany, cap. of depart., in the lower valley of the Ombrone, 40 m. S.S. W. Siena. Pop. 2,500. It has a fine cathedral, but is very unhealthy. Pop. of depart. 1852, 77,891. (*See Maremma.*)

GROSSGERAU, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,996.

GROSS GLOCKNER, a pyramidal shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tyrol, & Carinthia; has two peaks, the highest of which is 13,100 feet in elev.

GROSS-KREUTZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 10 m. W. Potsdam, with a station on the r. r. between Berlin & Magdeburg.

GROSS-MESERITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. & 19 m. E. Iglau, on the Oslawa. Pop. 1854, 3,500, partly employed in woollen weaving. Near it is a residence of Prince Liechtenstein.

GROSSOTTO, a vill. of N. Italy, Valtellina, on the Adda, 18 m. E.N.E. Sondrio. Pop. 1,300.

GROSSROHRSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Röder. Pop. 3,150. It has extensive manufactures of linen cloth & tape.

GROSS-SALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, with 2,300 inhabitants, partly employed in extensive salt works.

GROSS TETE, p-o., Iberville pa., La.

GROSSWARDEIN (Hung. *Nagy Varad*), an ancient episcopal city of Hungary, cap. dist., on the Körös, 137 m. E.S.E. Buda. Pop. 18,276, mostly Roman Catholics. It consists of a fortress & 8 suburbs. Chief edifices, a cathedral & several other churches. It has a royal academy, a gymnasium, a national, & a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs. Pop. of dist. 1850, 1,459,119.

GROTON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 42 N.N.W. Concord, 510 W. Watered by Baker's r. Incorporated in 1796. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 870; 1850, 776.

GROTON, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 29 E. by S. Montpelier, 531 W. Surface uneven & rough. Drained by Wells r. & its branches, which afford water power. It has several ponds, through one of which Wells river passes. Chartered in 1789. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 928; 1850, 895.

GROTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 33 N.W. Boston. 429 W. Watered by Nashua & Squanecook rivers. Chartered in 1655. It has a flourishing female seminary, 2 paper fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,139; 1850, 2,515.

GROTON, p-t., New London co., Ct., 45 S.E. Hartford, 354 W. Situated on the E. side of Thames r., at its mouth, opposite to New London. Surface hilly & rough, with fertile land bordering the Thames river. Drained by Pequonnuck & Mystic rivers. It has a good harbor on Mystic river, & some vessels in the coasting trade & the fisheries. Fort Griswold, one of the fortifications for the defence of the harbor of New London, is on Groton Heights. There is a granite monument, 127 feet high, erected to commemorate the patriots who defended this place when attacked under the traitor Arnold, in September, 1781, & who were barbarously killed, mostly after they had surrendered. The fort was commanded by Col. Ledyard, brother of the celebrated traveller, who was slain with his own sword, as he surrendered it. It has a tannery, a brass foundry, an iron foundry, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 acad., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,963; 1850, 3,743.

GROTON (*p. o., called Groton City*), p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 162 W. by S. Albany, 312 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Fall cr. The v. is situated on an inlet to Owasco lake, & contains 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, a flourishing academy, 4 stores, & 850 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 4 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,618; 1850, 3,343.

GROTON, p. t., Erie co., O., 95 N. Columbus, 405 W. Drained by Pipe creek. Pop. 1840, 854; 1850, 884.

GROTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. W. Hadleigh. Area, 1,571 ac. Pop. 589.

GROTON CENTRE, p. o., Erie co., O.

GROTTAGLIE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. dist., 13 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 5,100, who manuf. coarse cotton stuffs.

GROTTAMARE, a tn. of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 14 m. S.S.E. Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 4,050. A few years ago, 20,000 to 30,000 lbs. of liquorice juice, & 2 to 3 million lbs. of refined sugar were annually produced here.

GROTTA-MINARDA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 6 m. S.S.W. Ariano. Pop. 2,800.

GROTTE, a vill. of Sicily, 9 m. N.E. Girgenti, cap. cant., on the side of a rocky hill. Pop. 4,470.

GROTTERIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,600.

GROTTKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, cap. circ., 25 m. W. Oppeln. Pop. 3,083, who trade in cotton & woollen yarns.

GROTTOLE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Basiento, 31 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,300.

GRÖTZINGEN, two market towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe, on the Pfinz. Pop. 2,061. It has a metal button factory, established in the old palace of Augustenburg.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,030.

GROUSE, p-o., Kane co., Ill.

GROUT'S CORNERS, p-o., Franklin co., Mass.

GROUVILLE, a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 1851, 3,262.

GROUW, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Grouw, 8 m. N.E. Sneek. Pop. 1,780.

GROVE, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 216 W.S.W. Albany, 347 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Cashaque & Canaseraga creeks. Pop. 1840, 623; 1850, 1,154.

GROVE, t., Clinton co., Pa. Drained by Sinnemahoning river, & has 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 239; 1850, 258.

GROVE, p-o., Elbert co., Ga.

GROVE, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

GROVE, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 456.

GROVE, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 20 W. Raleigh, 818 W.

GROVE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. S. Leighton-Buzzard. Area, 210 ac. Pop. 38.—II. co. Notts, 2¾ m. E.S.E. East-Retford. Area, 1,287 ac. Pop. 92.—III. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. & 1½ m. N. Wantage. Pop. 530.—*Grove Ferry* is a station on the S.E. r. r., co. Kent, 6¼ m. N.E. Canterbury, on the line thence to Deal.

GROVE CITY, p-o., Franklin co., O.

GROVE CREEK, p-o., Jones co., Iowa.

GROVE FARM, p-o., Henderson co., Ill.

GROVE HILL, p-o., Warren co., N. C., 73 N.E. Raleigh, 219 W.

GROVE HILL, p-o., Page co., Va.

GROVE HILL, p-o., Clark co., Ala., 129 S. Tuscaloosa, 928 W.

GROVE HILL, p-o., Jackson co., La.

GROVELAND, p-t., Essex co., Mass. Drained by branches of Merrimac r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational and 1 Methodist,—a tannery, 6 shoe factories. Pop. 1850, 1,286. (*See Bradford.*)

GROVELAND, t., Livingston co., N. Y., 236 W. Albany. Surface elevated & ridgy; soil sand & clay loam. Conesus lake lies on its N. E. border. Drained by Canaseraga creek. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,060; 1850, 1,724.

GROVELAND, p-o., Fulton co. O.

GROVELAND, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 44 N.W. Detroit, 568 W. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 655; 1850, 988.

GROVELAND, p-o., Putnam co., Ia.

GROVELAND, p-v., Tazewell county, Ill., 62 N. Springfield, 776 W.

GROVELAND, p-o., Winnebago co., Wis.

GROVELAND CENTRE, p-o., Groveland t., Livingston co., N. Y., 236 W. Albany, 341 W.

GROVE LEVEL, p-o., Franklin co., Ga., 105 N. Milledgeville, 620 W.

GROVE MOUNT, p-o., Dyer co., Tenn.

GROVENOR'S CORNERS, p. o., Scoharie co., N. Y.

GROVE PORT, p. v., Franklin co., O. Pop. 583.

GROVES, p-o., Fayette co., Ia., 54 E. Indianapolis, 525 W.

GROVETON, p-o., Prince William co., Va., 107 N. Richmond, 35 W.

GROVEVILLE, p. o., Mercer co., N. J.

GRUBB'S MILLS, p. o., Putnam co., Ia.

GRUBBENVORST, a comm. & vill. of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Venlo. Pop. 1,286.

GRUBE, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 m. E Kiel. Pop. 600.

GRUBENHAGEN (PRINCIP. OF), an old division of N. Germany, now comprised in the landr. Hildesheim, forming the S.E. portion of Hanover.

GRUB SPRINGS, p. o., Monroe co., Miss.

GRUDEK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 34 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz. Pop. 2,700.—II. a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 14 m. W.S.W. Lemberg.

GRUGLIASCO, a comm. & market town of Piedmont, div. prov. & 5 m. W. Turin. Pop. 2,074.

GRUINARD (LOCH), a bay & islet of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the co. Ross, between Lochs Broome & Ewe.—II. an inlet on the N.W. coast of the Isle of Islay, co. Argyle.

GRUISSAN, a comm. & seaport vill. of S. France, dep. Aude, 7 m. S.S.E. Narbonne. Pop. 2,510.

GRULICH, the most E. town of Bohemia, circ. & 42 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,490, employed in manufs. of tape & cotton goods.

GRUMBACH, two vills. of Germany, doms. Baden & Reus.—*Grumberg* is a vill. of Moravia, 37 m. N.W. Olmutz.

GRUMELLO, two vills. of N. Italy.—I. deleg. & 9 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. 1,660.—II. deleg. & 11 m. S. E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,440.

GRUMO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. & 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 2,800.—II. prov. & 13 m. S.W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 3,900.

GRUNAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 25 m. S.W. Leignitz. Pop. 1,916.—*Grunbach* is a village of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 5 m. N.W. Schorndorf. Pop. 1,398.

GRÜNBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on a height, 14 m. E. Giessen. Pop. 2,439 partly empl'd in weaving flannels & linen fabrics, & in dye-works.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, cap. circ., 20 m, E.S.E. Crossen. Pop. 10,420. It is enclosed by walls, & has a Lutheran and two Roman Catholic churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth & yarn, printed cottons, leather, & straw hats, & extensive cultivation of vines.

GRUND, a small mining town of Hanover, dist. & 5 m. N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 1,416.

GRUNDISBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 1,897 ac. Pop. 801.

GRUNDY, co., Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil very fertile. The Illinois r. takes its name on its eastern line, at the junction of the Des Plaines & Kankakee rivers, & passes W. through the centre of the co. Capital, Morris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $80,585; wheat, 46,875 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 143,778; oats, 32,851; wool, 3,280 pounds;—2 flouring & 1 grist m., 1 saw m.,—1 church; 17 sch., 350 scholars; 1 library, 172 vols. Pop. 1850, 3,023.

GRUNDY, co., Mo. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. ms. The surface is level, & slopes to the S.; soil rich prairie land. Drained by the E. fork of Grand r., Medicine & Muddy creeks. Capital, Trenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $88,068; wheat, 10,902 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 152,770; oats, 28,136; wool, 11,828 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.;—15 sch., 325 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,006.

GRUNDY, county, Tenn. Situated centrally toward

the S.E. part of the state. Area, 410 square miles. Drained by the head branches of the Caney fork of Cumberland r. Surface hilly, & table land; soil fertile. Capital, Altamont. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $87,231; Ind. corn, 158,000 bush. produced; oats, 20,767; sweet potatoes, 7,418; tobacco, 3,178 pounds; 1 tannery.—6 churches: 1 acad., 25 pupils; 16 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,773. (See *Franklin & Warren.*)

GRÜNHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. W. Annaberg. Pop. 1,336.

GRÜNINGEN, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 6 m. S. Giessen. Pop. 566.—II. a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. S.E. Zurich. Pop. 1,600.

GRÜNSFELD, a vill. of Central Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. lordship, 15 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. Pop. 1,165.

GRÜNSTADT, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Landau. Pop. 3,522. It has manufactures of woollen cloth & yarn.

GRUNTY FEN, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 12.

GRUSIA, a gov. of Russia. [GEORGIA.]

GRUTLI, a patch of meadow-land, Switzerland, cant. Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 m. N. N.W. Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melethal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307, & planned the insurrection against Austria, which resulted in the independence of Switzerland.

GRUYERE, or GRUYERES (German, *Greyers*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. S.S.W. Fibourg, with about 1,000 inhabitants, (including adjacent hamlets,) an anc. church, & a remarkable castle, said to have been founded in the 5th century. In its vicinity, about 40,000 cwt. of the famous Gruyere cheese, are made annually, most of which quantity is exported.

GRYBOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 12 m. E.N.E. Sandec. Pop. 1,400.

GRZEGORZEW, a small town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 4 m. E. Kolo.—*Grzymalow* is a small town of Galicia, 22 m. W.S.W. Tarnopol.

GSHATSK, or GJATSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.E. Smolensk, on the Gjat, an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2,500.

GSTEIG, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, amt. Interlaken. Pop. 5,522.

GUA (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 10 m. S.E. Marennes. Pop. 2,056.

GUACARA, a town of Venezuela, S. A., prov. Carabobo, on the Lake Tacarigua, 6 m. E. Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

GUACHIPE, a considerable river of Salta, Argentine repub., formed by several rivs., rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 m., & about 33 m. S. Salta takes the name Salado.

GUADALAVIAR, *Turia*, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, & after a S.E. course of 130 m. enters the Mediterranean, 3 m. E. Valencia.

GUADALAXARA, or GUADALAJARA, *Arriaca*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. on lt. b. of the Henares here crossed by a bridge partly of Roman architecture, 34 m. E.N.E. Madrid. Pop. 5,170; of the prov. in 1849, 199,746. The city is enclosed by old walls, & has a magnificent palace of the Mendoza family, a Franciscan church, & some Moorish edifices. A woollen factory, formerly belonging to the government, has suffered by the war of independence.

GUADALAXARA, or GUADALAJARA, cap. state Xalisco, the second city of Mexico, on the Rio Grande de Santiago, 161 leagues from Mexico, 140 m. W. Guanaxuato. Pop. 62,000. It covers a wide extent of surface, the houses being mostly of only one story. It is handsomely built, flourishing, & has fine public walks. Principal edifices, the house of congress, a fine cathedral, the mint, bishop's palace, Italian opera, and large barracks; a college and numerous other schools; well supplied markets, and extensive manufs. of cotton shawls & earthenwares. In 1849, 960,542 dollars were coined at its mint. [XALISCO.]

GUADALCANAL, a town of Spain prov. & 48 m. N. N.W. Seville, in a plain near the Sierra Morena. Pop. 3,884. Its celeb. silver mines, which have been under water for 150 years, were purchased and drained by an English company in 1848.

GUADALETE, a river of Spain, Andalucia, rises in the Sierra Ronda, & after a S.W. course of 75 m., enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

GUADALIMAR, a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde, & joins the Guadalquiver, 14 m. N. Jaen, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

GUADALQUIVIR, (Arab. *Wad-al-Kebir*, "the Great River," anc. *Baetis*), an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, 15 m. E.S.E. Ubeda, flows generally W.S.W. past Andujar, Cordova and Sevilla, and enters the Mediterranean 18 m. N. Cadiz. Length 280 m.: 12 m. below Sevilla, it separates into three branches, forming the isls. Isla Mayor & Minor. Chief affls. on rt., the Guadalimar & the Jandula; on lt. the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz & Xenil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova; barges of 100 tons ascend to Sevilla.

GUADALUPE, a considerable riv. of Texas, enters Espiritu-Santa Bay, after a S.E.ward course, estimated at 170 m. It is a remarkable clear stream, & its banks abound with oak & pine timber.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, prov. & 56 m. E. Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. Pop. 3,000. It is a wretched place, grouped around a famous monastery, formerly the "Loretto of Cent. Spain;" which although despoiled by the French, still containing many rich works of art.

GUADALUPE, a vill. & famous collegiate church, state and 3 m. N. Mexico, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage. (See for interesting details, *Mayer's Mexico as it is*, pp. 63–69).

GUADALUPE, a riv. of Spain, Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 m. S.W. Mequineniza, after a N.E. course of 70 m. On its E. bank is the town Alcaniz, whence a Moorish canal, now dry, formerly connected it with the Ebro.

GUADALUPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 118° 22′ W. Length 15 m. Elevation about 1,000 feet.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, a city of Mexico. A treaty of peace, friendship, limits, & settlements, was made here between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, on the 2d of February, 1848, ratified by the President of the U. S. A. 16th March, 1848, exchanged at Queretaro, Mexico, 30th May, 1848, and proclaimed by the President of the United States of America, July 4th, 1848.

GUADALUPE (SIERRA DE), *Carpetani Montes*, a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mntns. of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, & Badajoz.

GUADARAMA, (SIERRA DE), a chain of mntns. of Spain, part of the mntns. of Estrella, on the borders of the provs. Avila, Segovia, & Madrid. The Manzanares & the Guadurama, affls. of the Tagus, have their sources in this chain.

GUADASUAR, a market town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S.S.W. Valencia, on a canal. Pop. 1,500.

GUADELOUPE, a W. India island, leeward group, & one of the princip. French colonies, in the Atlantic, lat. of Fort Irois, 16° N., lon. 61° 45′ W., about 25 m. N. Dominica. & S.E. Montserrat. Area, 734 sq. m. Pop. with its dependencies, 134,574. It is divided into two islands by the Salt riv., an arm of the sea, 5 m. long, & 120 to 140 feet broad, with sufficient depth for vessels of 40 to 60 tons. The E. isl. Grand Terre, is 36 m. long by 12 m. broad. It is generally low, of coral formation, soil sandy, & ill-watered. The town, Point-a-Pitre, is situated near S. entrance of Salt river, with a sheltered harbor, called Le Petit Cul de Sac. Basse-Terre, or Guadeloupe Proper, the W. island, is 35 m. long, by 18 m. broad, & is traversed by volcanic mntns.: the culminating point, La Soufrière, is about 5,108 feet high: it has no regular crater, but smoke issues at several orifices. S.W. of this mountain is a boiling spring, issuing out of the sea. This island is well watered & fertile. Basse-Terre is the chief town with an indifferent harbor. The contiguous islands are Marie Galante, Deseada, & Saintes. Average annual fall of rain, 86 in.; the greatest quantity falls from the middle of July to the middle of October. Earthquakes are common; a severe one occurred in 1843. Of 164,513 hectares of land in Guadeloupe, 44,745 were, in 1856, under cult.: 23,789 do. in pastures, 23,141; do. in wood, & 72,838 uncultivated. In the year 1851, the exports comprised sugar, 20,646,348 kil.; coffee, 221,218; cotton, 11,425; cassia, 165; molasses, 13,879 litres; rum, 142,139. About 30,000 kilogrammes

of fish are taken annually. Manufs. insignificant. Imports, nearly all from France, amount in value to about $[illegible] annually; exports about 23,000,000. The isl. & depends. are subdivided into 3 arronds., and rule by a governor, & a colonial council of French residents. It has a superior court, & two courts of assize. Military force, about 2,140 men. Public rev., 3,000,000 fr., of which the colony itself contributes 2,000,000. Expenditure, same amount. Principal towns, Basse Terre, the cap., Capes-Terre, & Pointe-a-Lewis (or P.-a-Pitre). The island was discovered in 1493, by Columbus; was colonized in 1635 by the French, afterwards taken by the English, & finally delivered to the French in 1810. In 1848 slavery was abolished by a decree of the French Republic.

GUADELUPE, p. o., Victoria co., Tex.

GUADELUPE, county, Tex. Situated towards the south part of the state, & contains 780 sq. ms. Drained centrally by the Guadelupe river, on the N. by the St. Marks, & on the S. by the Cibalo. Surface undulating; soil, a rich black mould, very productive. Capital, Seguin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $131,2[illegible]; Ind. corn, 86,330 bush. produced; peas and beans, 91; sweet potatoes, 3,050; cotton, 182 bales;—1 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $2,300; value of manufac. articles, $7,800;—1 church. Pop. 1850, 1,511.

GUADIANA, *Anas*, an important river of Spain & Portugal, its basin lying between those of the Tagus & Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 m. N.E. Villahermosa, flows at first W. (& for some distance under ground) through N. Castile & Spanish Estremadura, then S. through the Portuguese prov. Alemtejo, & between Algarves & Andalucia, enters the Mediterranean 13 m. E. Tavira, after a course of 380 m., for the last 35 of which it is navigable. Chief affls. on rt. the Giguela & Guadaranque, on lt. the Jabalon, Zuja, Ardila, & Chanza. The towns Don Benito, Medellin, Merida, Badajos, Mourao, Serpa, & Mertola, are on its banks.—II. *G.-Menor*, a river of Spain, Andalucia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 m. E.S.E. Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 m.

GUADIARO, GUADIATO, & GUADIELA, three rivers of Spain; the first enters the Mediterranean, 11 m. N.E. Gibraltar, after a generally S. course of 40 m.; the second joins the Guadalquivir 17 m. W.S.W. Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 m., and the last joins the Tagus 45 m. E. Madrid; total course, 65 m.

GUADIX (Arab. *Wadi-ash*, "River of Life"), a city of Spain, prov. & 42 m. E.N.E. Granada, on lt. b. of the Guadix. Pop. 1845, 1,051. It is enclosed by old walls & mulberry plantations. Principal buildings, the cathedral & a Moorish castle. It has manufs. of silk fabrics, weapons & sail-cloth. Its vicinity has curious geological features, & near it are the mineral baths of Graven.

GUADUAS, a town of New Granada, S. America, near E. bank of the Magdalena, 45 m. N.W. Bogota & 8,700 feet above the sea. Estim. pop. 4,000.

GUAFO, or HUAFO, an island, S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile, 20 m. S.W. Chiloe.

GUAHAN, or SAN JUAN, the most S. & largest of the Marianne isls, Pacific O. Lat. 13° 27′ N., lon. 145° E. It is about 100 m. in circ., surrounded by coral reefs, & it has a town & a roadstead, defended by two Spanish forts.

GUAINIA, a river of Venezuela, S. A., joins the Cassiquiare, to form the Rio Negro.

GUAJABA, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 50′ N., lon. 77° 28′ W.

GUAHALL, one of the Scilly islands, off Cornwall, W. of Bracher. Area, about 10 ac.

GUALAN, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 80 m. E.N. E. Guatemala, near the Motagua. Pop. 2,000 (?). It stands on a rock at the junction of two rivers, & encircled by a belt of mntns.

GUALATEIRI, a volcanic summit of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. E. Arica. Elevation 21,960 feet.

GUALDO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 23 m. N.E. Perugia. Pop. 2,340.

GUALILLAS PASS, in the Peruvian Andes, 25 m. N.E. Tacna, on the route from Arica to the interior of Bolivia. Elevation 14,750 feet.

GUALTIERI, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. & 16 m. N. Reggio, on the Po. Pop. 1,500.

GUAMACHUCO and GUAMANGO, towns of Peru. [HUAMACHUCO. HUAMANGA.]

GUAMOCO, a town of New Granada, S. A., 70 m. N.E. Antioquia.

GUANA, several islands, W. Indies, the principal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas, & 17 m. in length by 2½ m. in breadth.

GUANABACOA, a town of Cuba, on the E. side of the harbor of Havana. Pop. of town 16,519.

GUANACACHE, a lagoon of the Argentine Republic, S. A. Lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W., between the deps. Mendoza & San Juan. Shape very irregular, it forms a series of lakes & marshes, studded with numerous small islands, & receiving the Desaguadero & other rs.

GUANACAS (PARAMO DE), a mountain knot, of New Granada, in the Andes, where they separate into three lateral cordilleras, at the source of the Magdalena & Cauca rivers.

GUANAHANI, or CAT-ISL., one of the BAHAMAS.

GUANAPARO, a river of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, prov. Varinas, after an E. course of about 250 m. (including Bocono), joins the Portuguesa, 30 m. N. W. San Fernando de Apure.

GUANARE, a town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, on the Guanare riv., 50 m. S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 12,000. It is regularly & well built, & has a magnificent church. Its principal trade is in cattle.—*Guanarito*, on the same riv., an affl. of the Portuguesa, is a small town, 40 m. E. Guanare.

GUANAXUATO, a state of Mexico, enclosed by Xalisco, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro & Michoacan. Area, 1,755 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 713,583. It is a portion of the Anahuac plateau, with an elevation of 6,000 feet, a principal mining region of the confed., comprising the famous mines Valenciana, Rayas, Mellado, Secho, & Serena. Some manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, refined sugar & leather, are also carried on. Principal cities, Guanaxuato, Irapuato, S. Felipe, Salamanca, & Zelaya. Pop. composed of all the three races. *Guanaxuato* or *Guanajuato*, the cap., is situated in the Sierra de Santa Rosa, 94 leagues N.W. Mexico. Lat. 21° 0′ 15″ N., lon. 100° 55′ W. Pop. 1850, 48,-594. It is irregularly built on mountain declivities. It has some fine private edifices, a public granary, and numerous mining works. Within 5 leagues N. & S., more than 100 shafts have been opened, and the rich mines of Valenciana are in the immediate vicinity. In 1840, gold to the value of 437,168 dolls., & silver to 3,-459,500 dolls., were coined at its mint.

GUANCABAMBA, a large vill. of Ecuador, S. A., dep. Assuay, in the Andes, 85 m. S. Loxa, elevation 6,560 feet, near the source of the Guancabamba, an affl. of the Amazon.

GUANCABELICA, Peru. [HUANCAVELICA.]

GUANDACOL, a valley, Argentine Republic, dep. Rioja, between the Andes & the Pamatina mountains, W. of the Famatina valley. Lat. 29° S., lon. 69° W. It is traversed by the Bermejo, is highly productive of grain, feeds a good many cattle, & has chief manufs. of hats & ponchos.—*Guandacol*, its vill., is in the centre of valley.

GUANTA, a town of Peru. [HUANTA.]

GUANUCO, a town of Peru. [HUANUCO.]

GUAPEY, & GUAPORÉ, two considerable rivs. of S. A., tributary to the Mamore: the former in Bolivia, joins that r., after a winding course, estimated at 520 m.; the latter in Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, unites with the Mamore, to form the Madera, after a course of 400 ms.

GUARAGUAN (CANO), a month of the Orinoco r., S. A., enters the Atlantic, about 55 m. N.W. the Navios or great S. mouth.

GUARAPARI, a mntn. chain of Brazil, part of the cordillera of Armores, prov. Espiritu-Santo, giving origin to two rivs. of same name.—The t. *Guarapari*, in same prov., is situated on the coast, 30 m. S.W. Villa Velha.

GUARAPICHE, a r. of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Orinico, enters the Gulf of Paria, Atlantic, 36 miles W. the N. mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 m., the lower 3-5ths of which are said to be navigable.

GUARATIBA, a seaport vill. of Brazil, prov. & 30 m. W.S.W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

GUARATUBA, two rivers of Brazil, provs. Minas Geraes & San Paulo; & a town, prov. San Paulo, near the Atlantic, 23 m. S.S.W. Paranagua.

GUARDA, *Lancia Oppidana*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, on the Serra de Estrella, 70 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,300. It has a cathedral, a large bishop's palace, & an old castle, whence its name. The French, under Massena, aban-

doned the strong heights near it, March 29, 1811. Pop. of dist. 1850, 193,632.

GUARDAFUI (CAPE), (Arab. *Ras-Asser*, anc. *Aromatum Promont.*), the most E. point of Africa, between the Indian Ocean & the Sea of Babel-Mandeb. Lat. 11° 49′ N., lon. 51° 20′ E.

GUARDAMAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. S. W. Alicante, on the Seguro. Pop. 3,238.

GUARDAMIGLIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi, 4 m. N. Piacenza. Pop. 1,530.

GUARDAVALLE, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 20 m. S. Squillace. Pop. 2,600.

GUARDIA, several small towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Citra, near the Mediterranean, 5 m. S.S.E. Cetraro. Pop. 1,800. It was founded by an Albanian colony in the time of the Emperor Frederick II.—II. (*G. Alfiera*), prov. Molise, on a hill, near the Biferno, 19 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 1,800. It is a bishop's see.—III. (*G.-Grele*), prov. Abruzzo Cit., cap. cant., 12 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 6,190.—IV. (*Lombarda*), prov. Princip. Ult., on the Lombarda, 3 m. N.E. St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*Perticari*), prov. Basilicata, 24 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 1,670.—VI. (*Regia*), prov. Molise, on the N. declivity of Monte Matese, 44 m. S.E. Bojano. Pop. 1,400.—VII. (*San Framondi*, or *delle-Sole*), prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 22 m. E.N.E. Capua. Pop. 3,600.—Guardia is also the name of the S. headland of the isl. Ponza, & of a mntn. in the isl. Lipari.

GUARDIA (LA), several towns, &c., of Spain.—I. prov. & 4 m. S.S.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,448.—II. Biscay, prov. Alva, 18 m. S.S.E. Vittoria, with 2,374 inhabs., a castle, & other fortifications.—III. prov. & 28 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,316. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns, & has old fortifications, having been a *guard-station* or out-post against the Moors, whence its name.—IV. (*Sta. Maria-de*), a seaport town, prov. Pontevedra. Pop. 2,590.

GUARDO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Palencia, 12 m. S.W. Cervera.

GUAREÑA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Badajos, 16 m. S.E. Merida. Pop. 4,020.

GUARENE, a comm. & vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 3 m. N. Alba. Pop. 2,368.

GUARICO, a riv. of Venezuela, S. A., Caracas, joins a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a S.ward course, estimated at 200 m. The towns Cura, San Sebastian, Barbacaos, & Calabozo, are on its banks. —II. a cape of the isl. of Cuba, near its E. extremity.

GUARICURA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. Pará, in the Amazon river, opposite the town of Pará, & near the influx of the Xingu. Length E. to W. 45 m.; greatest breadth about 18 m.

GUARISAMEY, a mining town of Durango, Mexico, state & 55 m. S.S.W. Durango.

GUARMEY, a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. & 158 m. N.N.W. Lima, at mouth of the Guarmey.

GUARO, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. W. Malaga. Pop. 2,119.

GUAROCHIRI, a town of Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the foot of the Andes, 60 m. E. Lima, which city is hence supplied with snow.

GUARUAPO, two rivers of Venezuela, S. A., one uniting the Apure & Portuguesa rivers; the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

GUASA, or WASH, a river of England, rises in co. Leicester, & flows W. through the co. Rutland, into the Welland, on the borders of Lincolnshire. It waters a vale of high fertility.

GUASTALLA, a walled city of N. Italy, duchy of Modena, cap., a small district of about 40 sq. ms., with a pop. in 1850, of 50,859 on the right bank of the Po, near the influx of the Crostolo, 19 m. N.E. Parma, and N. Reggio. Pop. 9,554. It was made a bishop's see in 1828, & has a cathedral, a public library of 12,000 vols., a castle, manufs. of silk fabrics, and twist, and a bronze statue of one of its dukes, which is its principal work of art. It has sustained numerous changes of fortune; in 1734 the French defeated the Imperialists under its walls.

GUASTATOYA, a town of Guatemala, Central A., 35 m. E.N.E. Guatemala.

GUATAVITA, a vill. of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. N.E. Bogota, & of great importance before the Spanish conquest. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 m. in length, very deep, & had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

GUATEMALA, or GUATIMALA, a republic of Central America, having Yucatan & British Honduras, & the Gulf of Honduras N., the Pacific Ocean S., Honduras & Salvador E., & Mexico N.W. It lies between lat. 13° 56′ to 17° 50′ N., & lon. 88° 10′ to 93° 12′ W.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 300 m.; breadth, about 180 m.; area, 4,420 geo. sq. m. The name was formerly applied to the whole confederation of Central America, but is now restricted to Guatemala proper. The repub. is divided into 17 departments, & contains, according to the official estimate of 1852, 971,450 inhabitants.

Departments.	Population.	Departments.	Population.
Amatitlan	33,000	Salama	109,900
Chimaltenango	56,400	San Marco	89,100
Chiquimula	73,000	Sacaltepec	44,000
Escuintla	15,250	Santa Rosa	36,000
Guatemala	89,500	Solola	84,200
Gueguetenango	64,800	Suchiltepec	36,300
Izabel	9,000	Tontonicapan	84,700
Mita	73,300	Vera Paz	6,200
Quesaltenango	66,800	Total	971,450

Of which 750,000 are of the aboriginal race, 150,000 Mestizoes, & between 7,000 & 8,000 whites; & there are considerable numbers of an almost pure negro race. Guatemala is wholly mountainous, the continuation of the Andes range traversing it S.E. to N.W. at no great distance from the Pacific, & sending off lateral ridges towards the Atlantic, thus forming many valleys, but enclosing few plains. Rising from the main range are considerable number of volcanoes. All of them border closely on the Pacific coast. Six are said to be active, viz., Amilpas, 13,160 feet above the sea; Sapotitlan, 13,050; Atitlan, 12,500; Aqua, which sends forth torrents of water, 15,000; & Fuego & Pacaya. Earthquakes are frequent. The surface is well drained by numerous streams, of which the Lacantun, flowing N.W. & forming part of the Mexican boundary, & the Montagua, & the Polochic, continued by the Dulce, both flowing N.E. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these, there are many streams of comparatively short courses, falling into the Pacific. There are likewise sevl. lakes, the most important being the Dulce, through which the greater part of the foreign trade is carried on; Amititlan, and Atitlan, and Penten, 30 m. long & 9 m. broad, near the frontiers of Yucatan, in the little known province of Vera Paz. The table-land, which forms a considerable portion of the Republic, has a mild & genial climate; but in more elevated situations the cold is quite severe. The soil generally is of great fertility, producing maize & wheat of superior quality, excellent rice, legumes, & vegetables & tropical fruits in great variety. The most important produce, in a commercial view, is cochineal, the cultivation of which has, of late years, been rapidly increasing. The total amount of this article produced annually is about 20,000 bales. Cacao, tobacco, sugar, coffee, vanilla, & cotton are grown to a greater or less extent, & also considerable quantities of indigo. The silk-worm is cultivated, & caoutchouc is obtained in considerable quantities. In the altos, or N. parts of the republic, consid. flocks of sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric, called gerga; which, again, is made into various articles of clothing, including large plaids called *ponchos*, in which consid. taste is displayed. For metals & other products, see *Central America*. In the year 1851, the total exports amounted in value to $994,488, comprising silver, cochineal, indigo, cigars, sarsaparilla, mahogany, cocoa, hides, & dye-woods. Value of imports in same year, $1,354,430. The expenses of the year 1852 amounted to $446,276; revenue about the same amount. Debt of interior $800,000; exterior, $400,000. Army 1,000 men, besides which there is a National Militia force of 5,000 men. Guatemala declared its independence from Spain on 21st Sept., 1821, & separated itself from the Mex. confed., July 1st, 1823. Formed with Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, & Costa Rica, the Repub of Central America, 7th Oct., 1842, but the compact was dissolved on the 21st March, 1847, & each state became an indpendent republic. Guatemala, on 19th Oct., 1851, adopted a new constitution,

in which the powers of government were confided to a president & an assembly general, composed of a legislative chamber (59 deputies), in which the metropolitan archbishop, the members of the courts of supreme justice, & the council of state, have a voice in the deliberations. The president is elected for four years.

GUATEMALA LA ANTIGUA, or OLD GUATEMALA, lies 24 m. W.S.W. of the newer capital, at the foot of the Volcan d'Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt, & is stated to have a pop. of 12,000 persons. Many of its old public buildings remain entire, comprising a fine cathedral & a palace. Around it are many sugar establishments, & its exports of cochineal amounted in value to about $30,000 annually.

GUATEMALA (SANTIGO DE), or New Guatemala, city & cap. Republic of Guatemala, Cent. Amer. In lat. 14° 36′ N., lon., 90° 13′ W. Pop. 35,000 to 40,000. It is finely situated at the extremity of a plain 20 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth, with a deep ravine on three sides. It lies 4,372 feet above the sea, is in the form of a quadrangle measuring about 1 m. each way; the streets are wide, straight, cross each other at right angles, are clean, well paved, & many have flagged footpaths. The houses are only one story in height, (on account of the frequent earthquakes,) with small grated windows. The city is amply supplied with water, of excellent quality, brought by means of an aqueduct from a distance of 12 m. The plaza, or market place in the centre, is a square of 150 yards on each side, on one of which is the cathedral & archbishop's palace, on the opposite the government house and some of the law courts; on the third are the guard-house, barrack, & some shops; on the fourth, a corridor full of shops, where the principal part of the business of the city is done: & in the centre is an ornamental fountain. There are several other squares, each with its central fountain. The churches, 24 in number, are some of them good massive buildings; the cathedral is a neat, substantial structure, with a handsome façade, and a well-proportioned, chaste interior. Other public buildings are the University of San Carlos, the Tridentine College, the hospital of San Juan, outside the city, near the cemetery, four public lavaderos or washing places, a circus for bull fights, &c., & a slaughter house. At the S. end of the city a fort, mounting about 20 guns, has been erected, but more for the purpose of overawing the inhabitants than of defence, for it is commanded by a height at no great distance. There are several private schools, and four or five printing offices; & 2 weekly newspapers are published, & 3 almanacs issued. Provisions, vegetables, fruits, & all ordinary articles of consumption, are abundant & moderate. The inhabitants are represented as courteous, affable, & hospitable to strangers, but are not much given to visiting each other. They have little desire for amusements of any kind, almost their only recreation being their religious processions, which are frequent. On these occasions the streets through which the processions pass are adorned with arches, & decorated with evergreens & flowers. The buildings of the present city were commenced in the year 1776, three years after the earthquake of 1773, which nearly destroyed old Guatemala, the former capital.

GUATEYCAS (GULF OF), Chili & W. Patagonia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in which are Chiloe & Chonos Archipelago.

GUATULCO, a port of Oaxaca, Mexico, 105 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific.

GUAURA, a town of Peru. [HUAURA.]

GUAVIARE, a river of New Granada, S. A., joins the Orinoco, near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30′ W., after an E. course of 450 m. Principal affls., the Iuirida & Atabapu.

GUAYAMA, a seaport town of Porto Rico, on its S. coast. Pop. 5,120.

GUAYANA, a country of S. A. [GUIANA.]

GUAYANILLA, a seaport of the S. coast of Porto Rico, W. Indies.

GUAYAQUIL, a dep. of the republic Ecuador, S. A., having W. the Pacific, & landward the deps. Quito & Assuay. Estimated area, 25,000 sq. ms., & pop. 188,000. Surface level along the coast; the great chain of the Andes forms its E. boundary. Products, cacao, cotton, maize, tobacco, & various fruits. It is divided into the provs. Guayaquil, & Manabi. Princip. cities, Guayaquil & Puna.—*Guayaquil*, the cap. and the principal seat of trade, is on the coast, & on rt. b. of the Guayaquil r., 40 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Lat. 2° 20′ 28″ S., lon. 79° 43′ W. Estimated pop. 25,000. It is well laid out, & has some good public edifices; but it is mostly built of wood, & on low ground, ill supplied with water, unhealthy, & infested with vermin. Its harbor is one of the best on the Pacific, & defended by 3 forts; & it has some convenient building-docks. The tide rises here sometimes to 24 feet, & large ships can ascend to the town. Exports consist of cacao (9,567,000 lbs. in 1851), straw hats, tanned hides, tobacco, timber, flax, orchilla, tamarinds, bark, &c., to the value of $1,439,000. In 1851, 181 vessels, burden 16,051 tons, entered the port, with cargoes of the estimated value of $1,373,500, & cleared out with cargoes of registered value of $1,439,000. The country inland is hence supplied with wines, brandy, Peruvian & Chilian sugar, and merchandise from the United States & Europe, which goods are carried by water to the head of riv. Navigation, at Babahoyd, or Caracol.—The *Gulf of Guayquil* is an inlet of the Pacific, mostly betw. lat. 2° & 4° S., & lon. 80° & 81° W. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, & Tumbez rivers, & contains the islands Puna & Santa Clara.

GUAYMAS, a seaport town of Sonora, Mexico, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of a considerable riv. Lat. 27° 55′ N., lon., 110° 16′ W. It is neither large nor well built; but its harbor is the best on the W. coast of Mexico, & it has an active & increasing trade. Customs rev. about $50,000 annually.

GUAYRA (LA), the principal seaport town of Venezuela, S. A., prov. & 16 m. N.N.W. Caracas, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10° 36′ 19″ N., lon. 67° W. Pop. 6,000. It stands under abrupt rocky heights, & is protected by a castle & other fortifications. Its harbor is a mere road-stead, with a break-water & light-house. It has an active export trade in coffee, cocoa, indigo, hides, sarsaparilla, & dye-woods; & imports manuf. goods, provisions, & wines, from the United States & Europe. Value of imports & exports about $6,000,000 annually.

GUAYTECAS, a bay & group of isls., S. A., off the W. coast of Patagonia, the isls., forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

GUBBIO, *Iguvium*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 27 m. S. Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Appenines. Pop., with vicinity, 16,988. It is situated beautifully, and well built. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a fine ducal palace of the 16th century, and numerous churches & convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Appeninus, in 1446, were discovered the famous Eugubian tables; 9 plates of bronze, inscribed with Umbrian, Etruscan, & primitive Latin characters.

GUBEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 27 miles S.S.E. Frankfort, cap. circ., on the Neisse, & on the railr. between Berlin & Breslau. Pop. 9,840. It has a gymnasium, & public library, a board of horticulture, manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, & tobacco, a copper foundry, building docks, trade in cattle & fruit.

GUDEN-AA, the principal river of Jutland, Denmark, stifts Aarhuus, Wiborg, & Randers, joins the Kattegat, about 16 m. N.E. Randers, the principal town on its banks, by an estuary, 1 m. in width, after a tortuous N.E. course of 80 m.

GUDENSBERG, a town, of Germany, H.-Cassel, province Lower Hesse, 11 miles S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,097.

GUDERA, a town of W. Abyssinia, cap. chief-ship, on a low rocky height, near lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 36° 57′ E., at the source of the Abai. In a kind of citadel here are a church, & the residences of the chief & his principal officers.

GUDOOK, a pass across the Elburz mountains, N. Persia, between the provs. Mazanderan & Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. E.N.E. Teheran, supposed by Burnes to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ*, near which the Taburi were attacked by Alexander the Great.

GUEBWILLER, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Colmar, on rt. b. of the Lalich. Pop. 3,860. It has manufs. of tape, cottons, ribbons, woollen cloths, & machinery.

GUEGON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. W. Ploermel. Pop. 2,883.

GUEGUETENANGO, & GUEGUETLAN, 2 towns of Guatemala, C. A., the former, cap. dep., 125 m. N.

W. Guatemala; & the latter, dep. Soconusco, on the river Guegueltan.

GUELAGO, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 28 m. E.N.E. Granada.

GUELDERLAND, or GELDERLAND, a prov. of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder-Zee, S.E. the Prussian dom., & on the other sides the provs. Overyssel, Utrecht, S. Holland, & N. Brabant. Area, 1,970 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 388,394. Surface more hilly than in most of the Dutch provs.; principal rivs., the Waal & Old Rhine, the Yssel forming its N.E., & the Maese its S. boundary. Along their banks a good deal of fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, & tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Some of the waste lands have been latterly planted with pines & oaks. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared; manufactures of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile making, brewing, & distilling, are extensively carried on. The prov. is divided into 4 dists.; chief towns, Arnhem the cap., Nimeguen, Thiel, & Zutphen.

GUELDERS, Prussia. [GELDERN.]

GUELPH, p. t., & cap. Wellington co., Can. W., 47 m. W. Toronto, on the Toronto & Goderich railr., and on the right bank of Grand r. It contains a court house, 8 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—36 stores, 2 woollen fac., a flouring m., 2 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,860 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 2,879.

GUEMENEE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 30 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,013.—II. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,543.

GUER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Ploermel. Pop. 3,773.

GUERANDE, a comm. & walled town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., near the sea, 23 m. W. Savenay. Pop. 2,202. It has an old castle, some manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, & 11 annual fairs.

GUERARD, & GUERBAVILLE, two comms. and vills. of France; the former, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S.S.E. Meaux. Pop. 1,922; the latter, dep. Seine-Inf., 4 m. S.S.E. Caudebec. Pop. 2,041.

GUERCHE (LA), sevl. comms., small towns, &c., of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 24 m. S. E. Rennes. Pop. 1,984.—II. a vill., dep. Cher, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,935.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 35 m. S. Tours, on the Creuse, with a château, built for Agnes Sorel by Chas. VII.

GUERET, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Creuse, on a hill, 37 N.E. Limoges. Pop. 1846, 3,924. It has a library, a communal college, normal school, hospital, & lunatic asylum.

GUERNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,327.

GUERNICA, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E. N.E. Bilbao. Pop. 827.

GUERNSEY, county, O. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 676 sq. ms. Named from the island of Guernsey, near the coast of France, from which a considerable number of its early settlers came. The surface is hilly; soil moderately good. Watered by Wills cr. & its branches. Grapes from which wine is made, have been successfully cultivated on the sides of its hills, which also afford good pasturage. Capital, Cambridge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $660,821; wheat, 217,275 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 682,757; oats, 301,964; wool, 178,267 pounds; salt, 10,500 bush. manufactured in 2 establishments employing a capital of $3,500;—17 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 9 tanneries, 20 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $98,687; value of manufac. articles, $251,175;—77 churches; 2 libraries, 1,548 vols.; 1 college, 40 students; 1 acad., 20 pupils; 130 sch., 8,135 scholars. Pop. 1840, 27,748; 1850, 30,438.

GUERNSEY, the second in size of the Channel, or Anglo-Norman Islands, in the Bay of St. Michael, 30 m. W. the coast of Normandy, & 51 m. S. of Portland, English coast, & 15 m. W.N.W. Jersey. Area, 16,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 36,645. Inhab. houses, 5,318. Its form is triangular, & its coast-line, of about 30 m. in circumference, is deeply indented with bays, and surrounded by sunken rocks. Surface gently varied, but generally sloping from the S.—where the cliffs are lofty—to the N. coast, which is low. It is well watered. Soil rests on a structure almost everywhere granitic, & is, with the aid of sea-weed manure, rendered very fertile. Climate, moist, but healthy, & so mild, that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, & the Guernsey lily, flourish luxuriantly. Wood is not plentiful, fences are commonly of stone or turf; & in the N. are many tracts of heath. Farms average from 5 to 12 ac., the land being greatly subdivided under the law which gives to each son an equal share in his father's landed property. Rents vary from 10s. to 10l. an ac. Chief crops are vegetables, wheat, barley, & apples for cider. The orchards likewise furnish pasture for the famous breed of cows, which are larger & more valued than even those of Alderney, & yield, on an average, 1 lb. per day, throughout the year, of the finest butter. Large hogs are numerous. Manufactures are of no importance. Trade, or rather smuggling, has greatly declined since 1807, when the exports from these islands were made subject to our general revenue laws. The shipping, which in 1839, comprised about 100 vessels, averaging 100 tons each, was mostly employed in importing British manufs., & in exporting cider, potatoes, cattle, & granite. They also carry S. American produce to the Mediterranean, in exchange for wine, which is again exchanged in Hamburg for corn. Duties are very moderate, & provisions extremely cheap. Steamers ply between Guernsey & London, Southampton, Plymouth, & Weymouth. The isl. is divided into 10 pas., forming a deanery of the church of England, in diocese of Winchester. St. Peter's, on the S.E coast, is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages, embosomed in orchards. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The isl. is under a lieut.-gov., who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, a parliamentary body composed of 12 jurats, with 8 rectors & 2 constables of each pa., & 132 douzaniers from the whole island. These have the power, with the sanction of the crown, of making laws & imposing taxes. The latter are very moderate, producing an annual rev. of about 10,000l. The royal court has jurisdiction over all the Channel Isls., except Jersey. Guernsey formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for nearly 1,000 years. The French have made many vain attempts to capture it. It is defended by strong fortifications, & has a well-organized militia.

GUERRERO, a state of Mexico. Area, 4,451 square leagues. Pop. 1850, 270,000, on the Pacific coast, and formed mostly from the state of Mexico, (which see.)

GUESTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Winchelsea. Area, 3,564 ac. Pop. 860.

GUESTRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.N. E. Foulsham. Area, 1,664 ac. Pop. 224. Godwin, the author of Caleb Williams, &c., was born here.

GUEST STATION, p. o., Russell co., Va.

GUETARIA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W. San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,036, partly engaged in a fishery. It is enclosed by walls, & has a fine Gothic church.

GUEUGNON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône et Loire, cap. cant., 41 m. W.N.W. Macon, with 1,659 inhabitants, & some iron-works.

GUGLIELMO, a mntn. of Lombardy, near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 m. N. Gardone. Height, 6,300 feet.

GÜGLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 3¼ m. S.W. Brackenheim. Pop. 14,140.

GUGLIONISI, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 8 m. N. Larino. Pop. 3,300.

GUGUAN, or ST. PHILIPPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean. [LADRONES.]

GUHRAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., reg & 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 3,400.

GUIA, a town of Guinea, Ashantee, cap. state Bu roomy, on the Volta, in lat. 7° N., lon. 0°.

GUIA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. & 30 m. N. N.E. Parahiba, on the Atlantic.—II. a vill., prov. & on the Rio Negro, near the N. frontier of Brazil.

GUIA (LA), a town of the Canary Islands, on the N.W. coast of Gt. Canary, near Galdar. Pop. 4,332.—II. a vill. on the S. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 2,230.

GUIANA, GUYANA, or GUAYANA, a wide region

of S. America, comprising all of that continent between the Amazon & Orinoco rivers, extending from lat. 3° 30′ S. to 8° 40′ N., & lon. 50° to 68° W., & subdivided into Brazilian (formerly Portuguese), British, Dutch, French, & Venezuelan (formerly Spanish) Guiana; it was discovered near the end of the 15th century. The Dutch formed the first settlement in 1590, near Demerara r.; the English, in 1596, near Berbice and Surinam. In 1667 the English settlements were given up to the Dutch, but again re-occupied by the English; & in 1814 the settlements between the Corentyn & Marony rivs. were restored to the Dutch. —I. (*Brazilian Guiana*) comprises the N. part of the Brazilian dom. between lat. 3° 30′ S. & 4° 20′ N., & lon. 50° 68° W., bounded N. by the Sierras Imaguaca, Pacaraima, & Acarai, which separate it from the other divisions of Guiana, W. & S. by the Rio Negro & Amazon rivers, & having E. the Atlantic. Area roughly estimated at 433,000 sq. miles. It is traversed by the Rio Branco, and numerous other rs.; is mostly covered by a dense vegetation; peopled chiefly by roving Indian tribes, & divided between the provs. Para & Rio Negro, which last territory, however, can scarcely be considered as actually under Brazilian rule.—II. (*British Guiana*), a colonial territory on the N.E. coast of S. America, belonging to Great Britain, & generally considered to extend from the Atlantic between lat. 6° & 8° 40′ N., as far southward as lat. 0° 40′ N., & from the 57th to the 61st degree of W. lon., having E. Dutch, S. Brazilian, & W. Venezuelan Guiana, & comprising an area of 76,000 sq. ms.; but the possession of much of this has been disputed by Brazil & Venezuela. The European pop. are mostly descendants of the Dutch settlers. The African negroes are more numerous than the Europeans. The amount of the native tribes unknown. Pop. of the settled portion 1851, 127,095. Surface near the ocean a rich alluvial flat, & extending in mud banks into the sea. This plain extends inland from 10 to 40 m.; it then ascends by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima & Acarai, on the S.W. & S. frontiers; near the W. boundary Mount Roraima rises to an elevation of 7,500 ft. Principal rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, & Corentyn, the last forming its E. border. There are two rainy seasons on the coast; the great from December to February, followed by a lesser till April, when the great rains prevail again from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season, from April till the middle of August. Temperature ranges from 75 to 90 deg.; mean temp. of the year 81° Fahr. Prevailing wind, N.E.; changes in rainy season to W. The vegetation is perhaps the most luxuriant of any on the surface of the globe. Principal products are at present sugar, along the coast, & which has progressively superseded there the culture of cotton & coffee, though the latter is still extensively grown on the uplands; rice, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon, are also raised. In 1852, 836,900 cwt. of sugar were exported (being a greater amount than from any other British colony); molasses, rum, coffee, cotton, rice. Total value of exports about $12,000,000, & imports $8,000,000. Government vested in a governor, council, & the orders of the sovereign in council; the laws of Holland are those mostly in force. Salary of Governor & Commander-in-Chief, £5,000. It is the see of a bishop. The colony is divided into the cos. Demerara, Berbice, & Essequibo; chief towns, George Town, the cap., & New Amsterdam.—III. (*Dutch Guiana*, or *Surinam*), a colonial territory, N.E. coast of S. America, belonging to the Netherlands, between lat. 1° 55′ & 6° N., & lon. 53° 50′ & 57° 30′ W., having E. French, W. English, & S. Brazilian Guiana. Area, 10,[illegible] sq. ms. Pop. in 1849, 64,270; Indians unknown. Natural features are like those of British Guiana. Principal rivers, the Surinam in its centre, Marony on the E., & Corentyn on the W. frontier. There are many Jews in this country, & the runaway negroes, or Maroons, have formed a colony in the interior. About 25 million lbs. of sugar & 4 million lbs. of coffee are stated to be exported annually; cotton, cacao, rice, cassava, & yams, are raised; & other products are fine woods, gums, drugs, & timber, yet the colony is reported not to be flourishing. Imports come chiefly from Holland, though there is some traffic with the W. India Islands, & a large smuggling trade with Colombia. Government vested in a governor-general & a high council. Chief town, Paramaribo; principal port, Amsterdam, with a pop. of about 5,000.—IV. (*French Guiana*), forms the E.most colonial subdivision of Guiana, between lat. 2° & 6° N., & lon. 51° 30′ & 54° 30′ W., having E. & S. Brazil, W. Dutch Guiana, & N.E. the Atlantic. Area, 10,980 sq. ms.; & pop. in 1841, 22,01[illegible]. Surface rises progressively on proceeding inland, & the middle region of the colony is from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above the sea. Rivers very numerous, & the coast lands appear to be less unhealthy than in British Guiana. Cultivated lands are estimated to occupy 1-80th part of the whole. Products comprise sugar, cotton, the cultivation of which is considerable, cocoa, cloves, annatto, vanilla, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, dyewoods, manioc, rice, maize, & bananas. Value of exports, 2,800,000 fr. annually. Government vested in a governor, privy council, & colonial council. French Guiana is divided into the districts Cayenne & Sinnamary. Chief town, Cayenne, the cap.; the rest are insignificant.—V. (*Venezuelan*, or *Columbian Guiana*), the S.W. subdivision of Guiana, comprising most of the country between lat. 2° & 8° 40′ N., & lon. 60° & 68° W., or more than half of the Venezuelan dominions, having S. the Sierras Pacaraima & Iraguaca separating it from Brazil, W. & N. the Orinoco, N.E. the Atlantic, & E. British Guiana, the mutual boundary being disputed. Area roughly estimated at 188,500 sq. ms. Pop. according to Codazzi, 20,000, of whom 16,000 are roving Indians. It forms most part of the dep. Orinoco. Principal towns, Angostura, Piedra, & San Fernando de Apure.

GUIANECO ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Patagonia, immed. N. Wellington island, the princip. being Wager & Byron islands.

GUIBARRA, a small river of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, flowing into an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, between the bays of Rosmore & Trawenagh, after a S.S.W. course of 13 m.—*Guibarrabay* is 5 m. S. Dunsloe.

GUICHE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. B. Pyrenees, on the Bidouze, cap. cant., 14 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,700.—II. (*La*), Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Charolles. Pop. 944.

GUICHEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,534.

GUICLAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 6 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,549. It has some linen manufs., & 6 annual fairs.

GUICOWAR'S DOMINION, India. [BARODA.]

GUIDEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. W.N.W. Lorient. Pop. 3,895.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE, an old prov. in the S.W. of France, the most extensive of all, the cap. of which was Bordeaux, & of which Gascony was a dependency. These provinces now form the deps. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, H. Pyrenees, part of H. Garonne, Ariege, & B. Pyrenees. After having been possessed by the English during three centuries, this country was united to France by Charles VII., in 1453.

GUIGNEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,730.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Area, 2,506 ac. Pop. 929.

GUILDEN-SUTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. E. N.E. Chester. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 180.

GUILDERLAND, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 9 W. Albany, 379 W. Surface level; soil indifferent. Drained by Norman's kill. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 4 cordage fac., 2 grist m. Pop. 1840, 2,790; 1850, 3,279.

GUILDERLAND CENTRE, p-o., Guilderland t., Albany co., N. Y., 12 W. Albany, 382 W.

GUILDFORD, a parl. & munic. bor. & market town of England, cap. co. Surrey, on the navigable Wey, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, 17 m. S.W. London, on the S.W. r. r. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,746. It is pleasantly situated on a steep declivity, in a break of the Surrey downs, consisting chiefly of one long and handsome street. It has a modern & two ancient pa. churches, a royal grammar school, chartered by Edward VI., rev. 84*l.*, with two university exhibitions of 39*l.*, a blue-coat school, a handsome hospital, with chapel, for the poor, founded in the reign of James I., revenue upwards of 350*l.*, & minor charities, an elegant co.-hall, a guildhall, council chamber, co.-jail, house of correction, union work-house, a theatre, market-house, and conspicuous remains of a castle, which was a residence of several Saxon & Norman sovereigns. Guildford has

a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, coals; in the vicinity are paper and powder mills, & it is the emporium of an extensive rural dist. Around it are several good mansions, and much picturesque scenery. Markets, Tuesday. It sends two members to H. of C., & gives the the title of earl to the North Family.

GUILDHALL, p-t., capital of Essex co., Vt., 71 E. N.E. Montpelier, 568 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r., across which here are 2 bridges. Surface uneven & rough, excepting along the river. First settled in 1764. The v. in the N.E. corner, contains a court house, jail, several stores, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 470; 1850, 501.

GUILFORD, county, N. C. Situated centrally toward the N.W. part of state. Area, 625 sq. miles. Drained by the head waters of Deep and Haw rivers. The battle of Guilford Court House, in 1781, has been celebrated in the history of the revolutionary war. Capital, Greensboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $415,155; wheat, 121,379 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 884,286; cotton, 600 bales; tobacco, 1,900 pounds;—13 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 3 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 24 persons emp'd, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $89,625; value of manufactured articles, $154,127;—1 library, 1,500 vols.; 40 churches; 1 college, 120 students; 4 acad., 160 pupils; 58 sch., 3,927 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,175; 1850, 19,754.

GUILFORD, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 75 N.N.E. Augusta, 670 W. It has a fine soil, adapted to wheat. Watered by Piscataquis r. & its branches. It contains a Baptist church, 2 stores, a carriage fac., & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 892; 1850, 834.

GUILFORD, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 124 S. Montpelier, 419 W. Situated on the S. border of the state. Soil fertile. Watered by Green r. & Broad brook, which afford water power. There are in the town 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a paper fac., a tannery, 2 oil m., 2 comb fac., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,525; 1850, 1,389.

GUILFORD, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 52 S. Hartford, 316 W. First settled in 1639. The borough was incorporated in 1815, is pleasantly located, & the houses are neat, though many of them are antiquated in their appearance. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal,—an academy for males, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a satinet fac., & 750 inhabitants. This place is much resorted to for sea air & bathing. A stone dwelling built in 1640, at this place, is supposed to be the oldest house now standing in the United States. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,421; 1850, 2,653.

GUILFORD, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 102 W. Albany, 334 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Unadilla r. flows on its E. boundary. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, and 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a tannery, 2 plough fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,827; 1850, 2,600.

GUILFORD, t., Franklin co., Pa., 6 S.E. Chambersburg. The E. branch of Conecocheague cr. runs on its W. boundary, & receives several tributaries, which afford water power. Surface level; soil rests on limestone & slate. It has a flouring m., 6 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,125; 1850, 3,471.

GUILFORD, p-o., Accomack co., Va., 207 E. Richmond, 188 W.

GUILFORD, p-t., Medina co., O. It has a good soil, adapted to grain & to grazing. It contains the flourishing v. of Seville, & has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,400; 1850, 1,800.

GUILFORD, p. o., Dearborn co., Ia.

GUILFORD, t., Hendrick's co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,355.

GUILFORD, t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 917.

GUILFORD CENTRE, p-v., Guilford t., Windham co., Vt., 128 S. Montpelier, 423 W.

GUILFORD CENTRE, p-o., Guilford t., Chenango co., N. Y.

GUILLAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W.S.W. Ploermel. Pop. 1,520.

GUILLAUMES, a town of N. Italy, prov. & 33 m. N.W. Nice, on rt. b. of the Var. Pop. 1,357.

GUILLESTRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Guil, 10 m. N.E. Embrun. It was a station for English prisoners during the last war.

GUILLOTIÈRE (LA), a comm. & town of France, on lt. b. of the Rhone, which separates it from Lyon, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 29,843. [Lyon.]

GUILSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. N. N.W. Northampton. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 982.

GUILSFIELD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N. Welshpool. Area, 14,835 ac. Pop. 2,397.

GUIMAR, a Spanish town on the S.E. coast of Teneriffe, Canary isls. Pop. 3,042.

GUIMARAES, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, 12 m. S.E. Braga. Pop. 6,000. It has a handsome collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings, & hospitals, mineral baths, which were known to the Romans, manufs. of hardwares, cutlery, & linens, & an active trade in dried plums. II. (or *Guimaraens*), a town of Brazil, prov. & 45 m. N.W. Maranhao, on the Bay of Cuma. Pop. 2,000.—III. a vill., prov. Matto-Grosso, 40 m. N.E. Cuyaba.

GUIMARAS, on isl., E. Archip. [Phillippines.]

GUINEA, a geographical division of W. Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41′ S., to Cape Verga, lat. 10° 20′ N. It is divided into *Upper* or *N. Guinea*, & *Lower* or *S. Guinea*; N. Guinea extending from lat. 10° 20′ N. to lat. 1° S., and between lon. 14° 30′ W., and 10° E., is bounded by Senegambia & Soudan on the N. & N.E., the Atlantic on the W. & S.W., & S. Guinea on the S.E. The coasts are in general low, humid, & unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong mountains, of which but little is known, are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta & Assinie. The S. & W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, indigo, pepper, cotton, & the sugar cane. The forests contain vast numbers of elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, and enormous serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia, Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast, Slave coast, & the Calabar coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, & Benin. Feticism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Elmina, & Sierra Leone. On the S.W. coast is the Republic of Liberia. S. Guinea extends from lat. 1° to lat. 15° 41′ S., & lon. 8° 50′ to 18° (?) E. It is bounded on the E. by elevated mountains, covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Zaire & Coanza, the sources of which are unknown. The W. plains are watered by numerous small rivers. The mountains are said to contain iron & copper. Vegetation is rich, & wild animals are numerous, comprising the lion, elephant, giraffe, antelope, zebra, monkey, the hippopotamus, crocodiles, & serpents. The principal states of S. Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, & Benguela. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, & they have retained nominal possession of the S. districts. Their chief foreign trade is in the supply of slaves for Brazil.

GUINEA (GULF OF), a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the coasts of North Guinea, between lat. 6° 20′ N., & 1° S., & lon. 7° 30′ W., & 10° E. It forms on the N. & E. the bights of Benin & Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas, & Annabon.

GUINEA, Coast of, Dutch sett. Pop. 1849, 100,000.

GUINEA, Coast of, Portuguese setts. Pop. of coast of Guinea, Bissao, &c., 1850, 4,270.

GUINEA COMPANY, a town or collection of vills., W. Africa, on the Old Calabar river, near lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Pop. 5,000 (?).—*Little Guinea Company* is a town about 5 m. N.ward.

GUINEA (NEW), an isl. of the Pacific. [Papua.]

GUINES. [*See San Julien de los Güines.*]

GUINES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, 57 m. S. Calais. Pop. 3,154. Between Guines & Ardres is the "field of cloth of gold." [Ardres.]—The *Canal of Guines* connects the vill. with Calais at St. Orme.

GUINEYS, p-o. & depôt, Caroline co., Va., 48 N. Richmond, 12 S. Fredericksburg, 68 W. Situated on the Richmond & Potomac railroad.

GUINGAMP, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., in a plain, 18 m. W.N.W. St.

Brieuc. Pop. 5,787. It has a church, with two high towers, a comm. college, & manufs. of *ginghams*, linen fabrics, & thread.

GUIONA (MOUNT), the loftiest mntn. of Greece, near its N. frontier. Lat. 38° 38′ 10″ N., lon. 22° 16′ 24″ E. Height above the sea 8,239 feet.

GUIONSVILLE, p-o., Dearborn co., Ia., 89 S.E. Indianapolis, 329 W.

GUIPAVAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 8 m. N.E. Brest. Pop. 5,312.

GUIPEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. & 12 m. S.S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,458.

GUIPRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N.E. Redon, with 3,272 inhabitants, & a port on the Vilaine.

GUIPUZCOA, a prov. of Spain, in the N.E., and the smallest in the monarchy, cap. Tolosa, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by France, S. by Alava, and W. by Biscay. Area, 622 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 141,752. Surface mountainous, traversed by offsets of the Pyrenees. Chief rivers, the Deva, Urola, Oria, & Urumea. Climate mild & healthy. Chief source of revenue, extensive iron mines; corn insufficient for home consumption. As a border prov., it has been the theatre of numerous wars, & from time immemorial has been defended by fortresses, the chief of which are San Telmo de Higuer, Santa Isabel de Pasages, Santa Cruz de la Mota, Fuenterrabia, & San Sebastian.

GUIRIA, a marit. vill. of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Orinoco, prov. & 135 m. E. Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria. In the years 1841-2, 480 vessels, aggregate burden, 3,514 tons, entered; & 481 do., burden 3,019 tons, cleared of its port. Total value of imports and exports, about $120,000.

GUISBOROUGH, or GISBOROUGH, a market town & pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. from the N. Sea, & 40 m. N. York. Area of pa. 10,357 ac. Pop. 2,308. Pop. of town, 1,776. It lies at the foot of the Cleveland hills; consists mostly of a long handsome street, with town-hall & market-house, an union workhouse, a branch bank, a modern church, the ruins of a priory founded in 1129, & which, with its out-buildings, once constituted the whole town; a grammar school, & a poor's hospital. Market, Monday. The first alum works in England were established here about the year 1600.

GUISCARD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.E. Compiègne, with a remarkable castle, & 1,650 inhabitants.

GUISCRIFF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 27 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,016.

GUISE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 13 m. N.W. Vervins. Pop. 3,347. It has a castle, & manufs. of cotton thread and woollen cloths.

GUISELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Otley. Area, 8,719 ac. Pop. 14,017; do. of the t., 2,572, extensively employed in woollen factories.

GUISSENY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,102.

GUIST, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Foulsham. Area, 1,674 ac. Pop. 368.

GUITIVIS, or SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO, a seaport of Sonora, Mex., at the mouth of the Mayo in the Gulf of California, 120 m. S.E. Guaymas.

GUITRES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on right bank of the Isle, 10 m. N. N.E. Libourne. Pop. 1,270.

GUJAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, with a small port, 28 miles S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,888.

GUJERAT, GUJRAT, or GUZERAT, one of the old provs. of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 21° & 24° N., & lon. 69° & 75° E.; its W. portion consisting of the peninsula between the Gulfs of Cambay & Cutch. Total area about 40,000 sq. m., & pop. 6,000,000. Surface greatly diversified. Principal rivers, the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, and Sabernutty. It is now mostly subdivided among the doms. of the Gwicowar & Gwalior, & the N. dists. of the Bombay presid., viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira, Bareach, & Surat.—II. a considerable walled town of the Punjab, 72 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Here the Sikhs were totally defeated by the British army, 21st Feb., 1849.

GUJUNDERGHUR, a hill fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 66 m. E.N.E. Darwar.

GUJURU-WALLA, a town of the Punjab, 22 m. S. Amritsir, & the original residence of the family of Runjeet Sing, whose parents are interred here in a plain-looking tomb. It has a large fort, enclosing some fine gardens & ornamental buildings.

GULANE (or GOOLANE) NESS, a promontory of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 13 m. W.S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient vill. of Gulane has 273 inhabitants.

GULDEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¾ m. N.E. Rye. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 137.

GULF MILLS, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 88 E. Harrisburg, 153 W.

GULF PRAIRIE, p. o., Brazoria co., Tex.

GULGULA, a ruined city of N. Afghanistan, in the valley, & facing the gigantic figures & excavations of Bamian. [BAMIAN.]

GULISTAN, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn.

GULLEY'S STORE, p-o., Johnson co., N. C.

GULL LAKE, v., Mankahta county, Min. Terr. Pop. 15.

GULMAR, or CHELINDREH, *Celenderis*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. W.S.W. Selefkeh, with some antiquities, including sev. tesselated pavements.

GULMI, a town of Nepaul, cap. rajahship, 128 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo, reported to have a citadel and 500 houses.

GULPEN, (French *Galoppe*), a vill., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,916.

GULVAL, a par. of Eng., co. Cornwall. Area, 4,547 ac. Pop. 1,859.

GUMB BRANCH, p-o., Darlington dist., S. C., 100 E.N.E. Columbia, 482 from Washington.

GUMBINNEN, a town of E. Prussia, on the Pissa, 66 m. E.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 6,580, mostly Protestants. It has a gymnasium, two hospitals, public library, schools of architecture & midwifery, manufs. of woollen cloths & hosiery, distilleries, breweries, and trade in corn.

GUMBOROUGH, p-o., Sussex co., Del.

GUMBUT, a town of Scinde, 10 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24′ N., lon. 68° 28′ E. Pop. about 3,000, who manuf. cotton cloths.

GUMFRESTON, a parish of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W.N.W. Tenby. Area, 1,644 ac. Pop. 147.

GUM GROVE, p-o., Union co., Ky.

GUMHA, a small town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. Mundi, on the S. slope of the Himalaya, in lat. 31° 56′ N., lon. 76° 38′ E., with a salt mine, yielding the rajah an annual clear revenue of £800.

GUM HILL, p-o., Tipton co., Tenn.

GUMIEL, two contiguous towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. (*G. de Izan*), 40 m. S. Burgos, enclosed by ancient walls. Pop. 1,339.—II. (*G. de Mercado*), 6 m. N.W. the foregoing. Pop. 1,198.

GUMISH-KHANEH ("place of silver," ancient *Bylæ*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 100 m. W.N.W. Erzeroum, on the route to Trebizond, from whence it is 44 m. S.ward; cap. beylik, on the Kharshut. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine, & is stated to have nearly 1,000 houses, mostly inhabited by Greeks & Turks. Near it are some productive silver, lead, & copper mines, the ores from which are all reduced at Tokat.

GUMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Market-Harboro'. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 210.

GUMMERSBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 24 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,045. Manufs. woollens & linens.

GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN, a market town of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on railr. to Gratz. Pop. 1,500.

GUM POND, p-o., Baker co., Ga.

GUMRI, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 m. N.W. Erivan, on which has been recently built the important fortress & city of Alexandrapol. Pop. 10,000. The circ. of Alexandrapol has a pop. of 36,000, mostly Armenians. From the great elevation of the land in this dist. (average 5,860 feet), the cold is intense, men are often found frozen to death in the open fields, and wild animals are driven into the towns from hunger. Caravans of from 50 to 100 camels bring provisions for the Russian troops stationed here.

GUM SPRING, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 34 N.W. Richmond, 157 W.

GUM SPRING, p-o., Smith co., Tex.

GUM SWAMP, p-o., Columbus co., N. C., 145 S. Raleigh, 423 W.

GUM SWAMP, p-o., Pulaski co., Ga.

GUM SWAMP, p-o., Marion dist., S. C.

GUM TREE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 68 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 112 W.

GUNABAD, a town of E. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 135 m. W.S.W. Meshed. It covers a large surface, & has a pretty strong castle.

GUNBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 2 m. W. S.W. Colsterworth. Area, 666 ac. Pop. 172.—II. 4 m. E. Spilsby. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 89.

GUNDAMUCK, a walled vill. of Afghanistan, 28 m. W. Jellalabad. Here the last surviving portion of the British force, retreating from Cabool in 1842, & consisting of 100 soldiers & 300 camp followers, was massacred, one man only making his escape.

GUNDAVA, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Cutch-Gundava, 115 m. S.E. Kelat, & the usual winter residence of the khan of Kelat.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,726.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. N.N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 612.

GUNDELSHEIM, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N.W. Jaxtfield. Pop. 1,111.

GUNDUCK, a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins opposite Patna, after a S.E. course, as supposed, of at least 360 m. In Nepaul it receives numerous affluents; in the British dom. the towns Soopoor & Hajypoor are on its banks. Great numbers of ammonites are met with in its basin, which, under the name of *salgrams*, are greatly venerated by Hindoos.—The *Little Gunduck*, a river W. of the foregoing, joins the Goggra, after a S. course of 90 m.

GUNDWANAH, a prov. of India, & one of the least civilized portions of the Indian peninsula, comprising the N.E. part of the Deccan table-land, between lat. 18° & 25° N., & lon. 77° 30′ & 86° E., & divided among the Nagpoor dom. & the S.W. dists. of the Bengal presidency. Some of the largest secondary rivers of India rise in this prov. Chief towns, Nagpoor, Sumbhulpoor, Deoghur, & Mundlah.

GUNIEH, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 100 m. E.N.E. Trebizond, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Tchoruk.

GUN LAKE, p-o., Barry co., Mich.

GUNNALLOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S. Helstone. Area, 1,429 ac. Pop. 284.

GUNONG-API, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago.—I. Banda isls., N.W. Lantoir, lat. 6° 35′ S., lon. 126° 45′. It consists of some fertile tracts surrounding a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.—II. Flores Sea, N.E. Sumbawa, lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 119° 8′ E. It has also a volcano.—*Gunong Benko & G. Dempo*, are mountains of Sumatra.

GUNONG-TELLA, a town of Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago, on the S. coast of the N.E. limit of this isl. Lat 0° 30′ N., lon. 123° 25′ E.

GÜNS (Hungar. *Köszegh*), a royal free town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns riv., 19 m. S.S. W. Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 1845, 8,000, partly employed in woollen weaving & manufs. of silk. It is enclosed by walls, & has an anc. castle, a gymnasium, a Luth. & 2 R. Cath. churches, a high school, & an orphan asylum. It successively resisted the army of Solyman in 1532.

GUNS ISLAND, lies off the E. coast of Ireld., Ulster, co. Down, 2¼ m. N.E. Ardglass. It is a coast-guard & fishing station.

GÜNTERSBERGE, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 18 m. S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 840.—*Gunthersfeld*, a vill., principality Schwartzb.-Sonderhausen, with iron-wks., 24 m. S.E. Gotha.

GUNTERSBLUM, a mkt.-town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 12 m. N. Worms, with 2,592 inhabs., a palace & park of the Prince of Leiningen.—*Guntersdorf* is a town of Austria, 12 m. N.E. Meissau. Pop. 1,500.

GUNTER'S LANDING, p-o., Marshall co., Ala.

GUNTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. W. S.W. Holt. Area, 1,087 ac. Pop. 281.

GUNTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.W. North-Walsham. Area, 945 ac. Pop. 72, consisting entirely of the park & woods of Gunton house, the seat of the Suffield family.—II. co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,072 ac. Pop. 77.

GUNTOOR, a marit. dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, having S. Cuddapah, Nellore, & the ocean, & on other sides, the riv. Kistnah, separating it from the dist. Rajahmundry, & the Nizam's dom. Area, 4,690 sq. m. Pop. 519,318. Surface mountainous in the W.; elsewhere low, flat, & sandy, producing paddy, dry grains, some cotton, & sugar; & it expts. most of the culinary articles consumed in Madras. Principal towns Guntoor, Junaconda, & Nizampatam.—*Guntoor*, the cap. of the dist., is 226 m. N. Madras, lat. 16° 21′ N., lon. 80° 31′ E. It is large, but mean, & irregularly built.

GÜNZBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. W.N.W. Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, & joined by the Günz. Pop. 3,103. It is walled, & has a fine castle, a grammar-school, an English ladies' seminary, & some transit trade.—*Ober Günzburg* is a vill. 42 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,334.

GÜNZENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Midl. Franc., on the Altmühl, 16 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 2,605, engaged in raising wine & hops.

GUR (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Munster, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Circumference about 4 miles, surrounded by picturesque hills, and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.

GURA, a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gura river, 75 m. W.N.W. Cape Coast Castle.

GURAGUE, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S. Shoa, to which it is tributary, lat. about 8° N., lon. 39° E. It contains the large lake Zooai.

GURDON, or GARUDUN, Thibet. [GAROO.]

GURHWAL, or GURWAL, a prov. of N. Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 30° & 32° N., & lon. 77° & 80° E., consisting of the S.W. slope of the Himalaya mountains, between Kumaon & the Sutlej, which separate it from the Jullunder Doab (Punjab). Estimated area 9,000 sq. ms., all of which is mountainous, comprising Bhadrinath, Kedarnath, Jumnotri, & other principal peaks of the Himalaya, with the sources of the Ganges, various places of Hindoo pilgrimage, & many rajahships subsidiary to the British. Copper is an abundant product. Chief town, Serinagur.

GURIEL, a prov. of Asia, shared between the Russian & Turkish doms., at the E. extremity of the Black Sea, encircled landward by the territories Mingrelia, Imeretia, Akhaltzikh, & the pash. Trebizond. It is fertile, producing wine, maize, millet, tobacco, honey, & some cotton & silk. Its inhabs. are of a very mixed descent, mostly of the Greek church, or Mohammedans. It formed a part of the anc. *Colchis*. Principal towns, Bartoum, in the Turkish; Poti, Toras, & Fort St. Nikolai in its Russian division.

GURIEV, a town & fortress of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural river, near its mouth in the Caspian, lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 52° E. Pop. 2,000, including 300 Cossacks. It has an active trade in caviar, furs, & fish.

GURK, two rivers of Illyria, one joining the Drave, 10 m. E. Klagenfurt, after a course of 65 m., & the other joining the Save, 22 m. N.E. Neustadtl, after a course of 50 m. Gurk is a vill. on the former river, 49 m. N. Laybach.

GURKFELD, *Noviodunum*, a town of Illyria, Carniola, on the Save, 18 m. N.E. Neustadtl, with 800 inhabitants, a castle, & mineral baths.

GURLEYVILLE, p. o., Tolland co., Conn.

GURNUDY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 55 m. S. Dacca, on the Ganges.

GURRAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Gurrah-Mundlah, stretches for 2 m. along the Nerbuddah river, 196 m. S.W. Allahabad.

GURRAKOTA, a town & fort of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., on the Sonar, 115 m. E.N.E. Bhopaul, & formerly the cap. of a petty state tributary to the Gwalior sovereigns.

GURROTE, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 55 m. S.S. W. Kotah. In 1820 it had 500 houses.

GURRUMCONDA, or GOORUNCONDA, a strong hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist., & 52 m. S.S.W. Cuddapah.

GURSUF, or YOURZOUF, a marit. vill. of S. Russia, Crimea, on its W. coast, with a noble residence built by the D. de Richelieu. It was called *Eristhena* by the ancient Greeks.

GURUN, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 84

m. E. Kaisariyah. It is picturesque, & appears flourishing; its merchants trade as far as Aleppo, Marash, & Constantinople.

GURUPI, a river & town of Brazil, prov. Para, the river entering the bay of Gurupi Atlantic after a N. course, estimated at 250 m. The town stands on the W. side of the river's mouth, 55 m. E. Braganza.

GURWAL, a prov. of India. [GURWAL.]

GUSPINI, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. & 44 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand., with 5,800 inhabs., & near argentif. lead mines.

GUSSAGE, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*All Saints*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area, 2,997 acres. Pop. 317.—II. (*St. Michael*), 5 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area, 2,882 ac. Pop. 302.

GUSSAGO, & GUSSOLA, two vills. of Lombardy, the former, deleg. & 5 m. N.N.W. Brescia; the latter, deleg. & 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona.

GUSSBACH, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franc., N. Bamberg. Pop. 690.—*Gussenstad* is a vill., Wurtemberg, circ. Jaxt, S.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 960.

GUSSING, a town of Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Lafnitz, 1 m. S.E. Hartberg. Pop. 3,000.

GUSTAVIA, the cap. town of the Swedish island St. Bartholomew, West Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harbour, 500 houses, & 10,000 inhabs., comprising Swedes, English, French, Danes, Americans, Jews.

GUSTAVUS, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 199 N.E. Columbus, 247 W. Surface undulating; soil adapted to grain & to grazing. Drained by branches of Beaver r. It has [illegible]. Pop. 1840, 1,195; 1850, 1,226.

GUSTAVUS, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 245 E. Nashville, 448 W.

GUSTEN, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. W. Bernburg. Pop. 1,665.

GUSTINE, p. o., Adams co., O.

GUSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. N. Dover. Area, 1,321 ac. Pop. 400.

GUSTROW, a town of N. Germany, cap. duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, 34 m. E.N.E. Schwerin. Pop. 9,004. It is enclosed by walls. Principal buildings, a cathedral, an anc. castle, now a workhouse & house of correction, & the gov. house. It has considerable commercial importance, & from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries & distilleries.

GUTENBERG, & GUTENBRUNN, two small vills. of Germany, dists. Wurtemberg & Austria.—*Gutendorf* is a station on the railroad, in Lower Austria, between Vienna & Bruck.

GUTENTAG, or GUTTENTAG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 24 m. E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,300.

GUTERSLOHE, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. & [illegible] S.W. Minden. Pop. 2,950.

GUTHRIE, county, Iowa. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by the head waters of Des Moines r. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Organized August 4th, 1851. Capital, Panola. Pop. 1,000.

GUTHRIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, with a hamlet, 9 m. N.N.W. Arbroath. It consists of two detached portions, 3 m. apart. Pop. 469. The castle, reputed to have been built by Sir A. Guthrie, who fell at Flodden, is now entire.

GUTHRIESVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 63 E.S.E. Harrisburg.

GUTHRIESVILLE, p-o., York dist., S. C., 72 N. Columbia, 97 W.

GUTSTADT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 51 m. S. Konigsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3,332. It has a castle, [illegible] & Lutheran churches, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

GUTTENBURGH, p. v., capital Clayton co., Iowa, on N. fork Turkey r. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, & contains a court house, a Roman Catholic [illegible] inhabitants.

GUTTENSTEIN, two vills. of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 3 m. S.W. Vienna, with a castle & 500 inhabs.—II. Carinthia, gov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Laybach.

GUTTOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 28 m. S.S.E. Stralsund. Pop. 1,870.

GUYAN, p. Cabell co., O. Organized in 1828, and watered by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1840, 343; 1850, [illegible].

GUYANA, a region of S. America. [GUIANA.]

GUYANDOTTE, r., Va., rises in Logan co., & flows N.N.W., & passes through Cabell co., & enters the Ohio below Barbersville. It is about 100 miles long. Little Guyandotte r. enters the Ohio between the above & Great Kanawha rivers.

GUYANDOTTE, p-o., Cabell co., Va., 359 W.N.W. Richmond, 396 W. Situated on the Ohio r., at the entrance of Guyandotte r., on the point of land between these rivers, & contains a church, [illegible] all denominations, 6 stores, a steam, a grist m. & saw m., a carding machine, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

GUYENNE, France. [GUIENNE.]

GUYSBORO', county, Nova Scotia, forms the extreme western point of the province. Area, 1,435 sq. ms. Surface diversified; soil very fertile. Principal streams, St. Mary's, Country Harbor, Tor, Salmon, and Milford Haven rivers, & it has many excellent harbors. It is famed for its cod, mackerel, & herring fisheries. Capital, Guysboro'. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 3,211; sheep, 9,495; swine, 1,[illegible]; horses, 659; wheat, 1,827 bushels produced; Indian corn, [illegible]; buckwheat, 4,761; barley, 503; oats, 25,782; potatoes, 31,326; peas, 272;—11 grist m., 20 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 5 woollen fac.;—9 churches; 45 schools, 1,026 scholars. Pop. 10,838.

GUYSBORO', p. t., capital Guysboro' co., N. S., on Milford Haven, at the head of Chedabucto bay, 120 E. by N. Halifax. It has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, several stores, & 1,000 inhabitants.

GUY'S CLIFF, Engl., co. & 1½ m. N. Warwick, is a secluded locality on the Avon, much visited by tourists, as containing the hermitage in which the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, passed his latter days, & was buried with his Countess Felicia. Here is also a chapel, built by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI., & containing a colossal statue of E. Guy.

GUY'S MILLS, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 246 N.W. Harrisburg, 319 W.

GUYSVILLE, p. o., Athens co., O., 86 S.E. Columbus, 335 W.

GUYTING, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Power*), 5½ m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area, [illegible] ac. Pop. 620.—II. (*Temple*), 4¾ m. E. Winchcombe. Area, 6,180 ac. Pop. 525.

GUYTON, p.-o., Effingham co., Ga.

GVOSDEVI, a group of isls. in Behring Strait, between Asia & N. Amer. Lat. 65° 40′ N., lon. 175° 50′ E. The largest, Imaglin, is 25 m. in length. Surface of isls. low, & bare of wood. Pop. only a few Tchuktchi.—*Gvozdanski* is a vill. of Austrian Croatia, 13 m. S.S.E. Glina; & *Gvozdansko*, a vill. of Slavonia, co. Veroveze.

GWADEL (CAPE), or RAS NOO, a peninsula of Beloochistan, about the middle of the S. coast on the Indian Ocean, 95 m. S. Kedje. Lat. 25° 12′ N., lon. 62° 18′ E. It is about 6 m. in breadth, & has a harbour on either side the W. of which affords good anchorage. A ruined wall extends across its narrow isthmus, near which is a decayed town, & a poor vill. of huts, the inhabs. of which weave some carpets & checked cottons.

GWAENYSGOR, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 5 m. N.W. Holywell. Area, 794 ac. Pop. 378.

GWALIOR, or GUALIOR DOMINION, a state of Central Hindostan, until lately indep., but now subsidiary to the British, extending very irregularly, between lat. 21° & 27° N., & lon. 74° & 79° E., enclosed by the Rajpoor, Baroda, Indore, & Bundelcund doms., & the Bengal & Bombay presids. Area, 32,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,850,000. Surface level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna; in the centre hilly; and in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhyan & Sautpura mntn. ranges. It is traversed by the Taptee, Nerbudda, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, & Dussan rivs. Principal cities, Gwalior, Oojein, & Boorhanpoor. Estimated total land rev. 950,000*l.* sterling. After the successive actions at Maharajpoor & Punnair, Dec. 29, 1843, this state was placed under the military superintendence of the British, & a gross rev. of 18 lacks, amounting to 180,000*l.*, was assigned for the support of the British subsidiary force.—*Gwalior* is a city & [illegible] & cap. of the state, on an offl. of the Jumna, 76 m. S. Agra. It has externally a fine appearance, with its minarets, interspersed with trees. The citadel on a high precipitous rock in its centre, about 1 m. in circumference, is unquestionably the most magnificent native fortress in India. The town itself is [illegible], but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Other principal edifices, the chief mosque, a palace, and some buildings

in the most ancient Hindoo style within the citadel, & E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock, forming its site, are numerous caves, with Hindoo sculptures.

GWEEK, a seaport vill. of Cornwall, for some purposes included in the port of Falmouth. Customs rev. here in 1846, amounted to 1,215*l.*

GWENDDWR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 4¼ m. E. Builth. Area, 8,262 ac. Pop. 503.

GWENNAP, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Redruth. Area, 6,565 ac. Pop. 10,465. Here are the most productive copper mines in Cornwall. They have been sunk 1,800 feet below the surface, employ more than 3,000 miners, and produced, in 1836, 170,000*l.* worth of ore.

GWERNAFIELD, a township of Wales, co. Flint, pa. Wold. Pop. 1,002.

GWERNESNEY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E Usk. Area, 543 ac. Pop. 53.

GWERN HOWL, a pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh. Area, 728 ac. Pop. 91.

GWERNYBWLCH, a township of Wales, co. Montgomery, pa. Cenunes. Pop. 586.

GWERSYLT, a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, 3 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 1,205.—II. a township, co. Denbigh, pa. Gesford. Pop. 1,205.

GWETTER, a marit. vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Bay of Gwetter, Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 61° 30′ E.

GWILLIMBURY W., t., Lincoln co., Can. W., bordering on Lake Simcoe. Drained by Holland r. Soil very fertile,. Pop. 1852, 3,894.

GWILLIMBURY E., t., York co., Can. W., bordering the S.E. shore of Lake Simcoe. Surface rolling; soil fertile. It has 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills. Pop. 1852, 3,207.

GWILLIMBURY N., t., York co., Can. W., bordering on the E. shore of Lake Simcoe. Pop. 1852, 1,176.

GWINNEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7½ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Area, 4,611 ac. Pop. 2,635, employed in very productive copper mines.

GWINNETT, co., Ga. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Chatahoochee, Ocmulgee, & Oconee rivers. Surface, undulating; and forms the height of land, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic, from those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. Capital, Lawrenceville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $295,579; Ind. corn, 436,227 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,307; rice, 108 pounds; cotton, 2,531 bales; 3 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $47,200; value of manufac. articles, $113,350;—33 churches; 3 acad., 85 pupils; 31 schools, 800 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,804; 1850, 11,257.

GWITHIAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, with a vill., 6¼ m. W. Redruth. Area, 2,633 ac. Pop. 629. The church, & a large part of the pa. were long ago overwhelmed by drifting sand, and the vill. has only been preserved from the same fate by planting around it the sea-rush.

GWNNWS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W. Tregarron. Area, 17,959 ac. Pop. 1,173.

GWREDOG, a pa. of Wales, co. Anglesey. Area, 936 ac. Pop. 42.

GWTHERIN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 4¼ m. E. Ilanrwst. Fair, May 6.

GWYDDLWERN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Corwen. Area, 9,127 ac. Pop. 1,660.

GWYDIR RIVER (native *Kiendar*, or *Karaula*), a river of E. Australia, joins the Peel river, lat. 29° 30′ 27″ S. lon. 148° 13′ 20″ E. Among its affls. are the M'Intyre & Bambarra.

GWYFFYLLIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. W. Ruthin. Area, 6,652 ac. Pop. 609.

GWYNEDD, a riv. of N. Wales, rises in the S. side of Snowdon, flows S., past Beddgellert, and between cos. Carnarvon & Merioneth, to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary, 1 m. S. Tremadoc.

GWYNFE, a hamlet of S. Wales co. Carmarthen pa. Llangadock, 5 m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. 1,315.

GWYNNED, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 95 E. Harrisburg, 159 W. Surface, rolling; soil sandy loam. Watered by Wissahickon & Towamensing creeks. The v. at the centre of the t. contains a Friends M. H., probably the oldest in existence in the U. S. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,589; 1850, 1,571.

GWYTHERIN, a pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh. Area, 6,117. Pop. 435.

GY, a mkt. town of France, dep. H Saône, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,460, engaged in woollen & cotton weaving, & trading in wine & vinegar. It has 6 annual fairs.

GYALAR, a mkt. & mining town of Transylvania, co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Hunyad. Pop. 430.

GYARMATH, several mkt. towns of Hungary, the principal.—I. (*G. Balassa*), in co. Neograd, on the Ipoly, 40 m. N.E. Pesth, with 3,793 inhabs., Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Greek churches, & a synagogue.—II. (*Fuzes*), co. Bekes, 30 m. N.N.E. Csaba, on the Berettó. Pop. 4,070.

GYAROS, or GHIOURA, an isl. of the Grecian Archip., gov. Tenos, 10 m. N.W. Syra. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. It is mountainous and sterile.

GYERGYO ST. MIKLOS, a market town of Transylvannia, Szekler-land, cap. dist. Cszik, 95 m. E. Klausenburg. Pop. with district, 5,071.

GYFFIN, a pa. of N. Wales co. Carnarvon, 1 m. S. Aberconway. Area, 3,075 ac. Pop. 673.

GYFFYLLIOG, a pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh. Area, 6,652 ac. Pop. 609.

GYLLINGE, a pa. of Denmark, Jutland, amt. and 17 m. S. Aarhuus, on the Great Belt.

GYMMERGINE, European Turkey. [GHUMERDJINA.]

GYÖNGYÖS, a mkt. town of central Hungary, co. Heves, 44 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 14,649. It has several churches, a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, a collection of archives, manufs. of leather, hats, & woollen cloth, distilleries, & considerable trade in corn, fruit, wine, & horses. The fine Vissoutaer wine is raised in its vicinity.

GYÖRGY (ST.) a royal free town of Hungary, co. & 8 m. N.N.E. Presburg, at the foot of a castle crowned height. Pop. 3,709. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, & sulphur baths.—II. a vill., dist., Jazygia, on the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss, 12 m. S.E. Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 2,740.—*Sepsi St. György* is a market town, Transylvania, Szeklerland, on the Aluta, 18 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt.

GYPSUM, p. o., Ontario co., N. Y.

GYSWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, between the lakes of Sarnen & Lungern, 5 m. S.W. Sarnen. It was nearly swept away by an inundation in 1629.

GYULA, two mkt. towns of E. Hungary, co. Bekes, 35 m. N.N.W. Arad, divided by the White Körös riv. into two portions, *Maggar & Nemelt*, in one of which only German, & in the other only Hungarian is spoken. Pop. 1845, 13,815. It has several churches, a castle, oil mills, & zoological garden.

H

HAA, a small isl. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, off its N. coast, 3¼ m. E. Far-out-head.

HAAG, the name of numerous vills. of Germany, & of the city the HAGUE, Netherlands. [HAGUE.]

HAARBURG, Hanover. [HARBURG.]

HAAREN, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, 6 m. S.E. Meppen. Pop. 2,030.—II. a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 22 m. N. Aachen. Pop. 1,071.

HAARLEM, or HARLEM, a city of the Netherls., prov. N. Holland, 11 m. W. Amsterdam, with which city, & with Leyden, it communicates by canals & by r.r. Pop. 24,012. It has remains of its old fortifications, & is "very well built, very clean, & very dull." The cathed. of St. Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ, one of the largest in the world, though its pipes are surpassed in size by some in the Organs at York & Birmingham. Other principal structures, are the townhall, flesh-mkt., & several churches; the statue of L. Coster, the reputed inventor of moveable printing types, & a native of this city, stands in the market-pl. Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies, & collections in art & science, the principal of the

latter being the Teyler museum. It has also large steam cotton mills, manufs. of velvet, silk, & linen fabrics, carpets, lace, ribands, soap, &c., and a celeb. Greek & Hebrew type-foundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers & flower-seeds, raised in the *Bloemen-Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated; near it is the Pavilion, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. The painters Wynants, Ostade, Wouvermans, Berghem, & Ruisdael, with Vanderhelst, & Schrevelius, were natives of Haarlem.—II. an isl. of Palk's Strait, off the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon

HAARLEM LAKE (Dutch *Haerlemmer-Meer*), an inlet of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 2 m. S.E. Haarlem, about 33 m. in circ., communicating N.ward with the Y., & S.ward with the old Rhine. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the 16th century. The lake has been drained by steam engines, & 56,000 ac. of land reclaimed.

HAASE, *Hasa*, a riv. of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, joins the Ems, at Meppen, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 90 miles.

HAASTRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,385.

HAAY, a small island of Scotland, Hebrides, in the sound of Harris, between Harris & N. Uist.

HABA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 51 m. E. Madrid. Pop. 3,020. Manufs. woollens, &c.

HABAS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, arrond., & 11 m. S.S.E. Dax. Pop. 2,000.—*Habay* is the name of two contig. vills., Belg. Luxembourg, 14 m. S.E. Neufchateau.

HABBERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 795 ac. Pop. 144.

HABELSCHWERT, a town, Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, 10 m. S. Glatz. Pop. 2,760, engaged in woollen & linen weaving.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Burnley. Pop. 12,549, employed in coal mines, and cotton and woollen mills.

HABERSHAM, county, Ga. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. Drained by Chattahoochie r. & branches, & by the head branches of Savannah r. Gold is found on the head waters of the Chattahoochee. Organized in 1820. Capital, Clarkesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $220,-154; Ind. corn, 268,695 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 57,491; rice, 443 pounds; cotton, 36 bales; value of gold produced, $5,490;—22 grist m., 8 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $15,100; value of manufactured articles, $9,790;—39 churches; 1 sch., 20 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,961; 1850, 8,895.

HABESH, a country of Africa. [Abyssinia.]

HABOLOCHITTO, p-o., Hancock co., Miss., 168 S. Jackson, 1,118 W.

HABROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. W. Great Grimsby. Area, 2,750 ac. Pop. 368.

HABSAL, a town of Russia. [Hapsal.]

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, a vill. of Switzerland, with ruins of a castle, the original seat of the present imperial family of Austria. [Brugg.]

HABSHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Altkirch, on the Strasbourg r. r., 4½ m. S.E. Mulhausen. Pop. 1,690. It has the largest cattle fairs in the dep.

HACCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 363 ac. Pop. 17.

HACCONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. N. N.E. Bourn. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 406.

HACCOURT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Liege. Pop. 1,212.

HACEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E. Grantham. Area, 705 ac. Pop. 79.

HACHA, a river, New Granada, S. A., dep. Magdalena, enters the Caribb. Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Marta, after a N. course of 120 m. At its mouth is the town Rio Hacha.

HACHENBURG, a town of W. Germany, dom. & 24 m. N. Nassau. Pop. 1,538; manfs. linens. Pop. of circle, 1850, 38,420.

HACHESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Wickham-mkt. Area, 1,726 ac. Pop. 510.

HACKENSACK, r., N. J., rises in Rockland lake, Rockland co., N. Y., & pursues a southwardly course, about 40 ms., to its entrance into Newark bay. In the upper part of its course, it is a fine mill stream. It meets the tide at Hackensack v., from whence it is navigable for sloops to the bay.

HACKENSACK, v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Situated near Wappinger's cr., and contains a church, a store, & about 75 inhabitants.

HACKENSACK, t., Bergen co., N. J., 13 N. by W. New York, is situated between the Hackensack and Hudson rivers. It is a rich agricultural t., well cultivated. Surface bordering the Hudson r. mountainous; the Palisade or Closter range rises abruptly from the river, to a height of about 500 feet, & soon declines to the west, where the lands in the neighborhood of the English creek & Hackensack r., are exceedingly fertile. It has 9 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,631; 1850, 3,506. (*The v. of Hackensack is in the adjoining t. immediately across the Hackensack r.*)

HACKENSACK, p-v., New Barbadoes t., capital of Bergen co., N. J., 14 N. by W. New York, 76 N.E. Trenton, 242 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Hackensack r., & contains a large brick court house, the county offices, in a fire proof brick edifice, 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, & 2 seceders from it, & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, 2 seminaries, several extensive manufacturing establishments, & about 1,200 inhabitants. Several sloops ply between this place & New York.

HACKETSTOWN, a pa. & town of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Carlow & Wicklow, the town in Carlow on the Dereen, 8 m. S.E. Baltinglass. Area of pa. 11,616 ac. Pop. 4,223; of town, 1,021.

HACKETTSTOWN, p-v., Independence t., Warren co., N. J., 61 N. Trenton, 222 W. Situated between the Morris canal & Musconetcong r., which are here 1 m. apart. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, an academy, a furnace, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., a clover m., a tannery, & about 700 inhabitants.

HACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area, 754 ac. Pop. 255.—II. (*by Reepham*), same co., 7 m. W.S.W. Aylsham. Area, 754 ac. Pop. 712.

HACKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. N. Canterbury. Area, 1,984 ac. Pop. 532. It has a beautiful cruciform church. Hales Place, the seat of the Hales family, is in this parish.

HACKNESS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6¼ m. N.W. Scarboro'. Area, 9,857 ac. Pop. 668.

HACKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 m. N.N.E. St. Paul's. Pop. 53,589, mostly employed in trades & manufs. connected with the metropolis. It is div. into 3 dists., & has an iron bridge across the Lea, 3 churches & numerous chapels, the London orphan asylum, Clapton, the Independents' academy at Homerton, a savings' bank, union workhouse, & one of the finest nursery gardens in England. Hackney was formerly the favorite suburban residence of the London citizens, & hackney coaches are said to have been named from it.

HACKNEY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 27 W. Raleigh, 315 W.

HACKNEY'S GROVE, p. o., Warren co., Iowa.

HACKTHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,890 ac. Pop. 258.

HACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1¾ m. N. W. Rochford.

HACQUEVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Eure, arrond. Andelys. It is the birthplace of Sir Mark I. Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Elbe, 5 m. N.W. Limburg. Pop. 2,184. It is walled, & has a castle, a normal school, manufs. of cottons & tobacco, & iron-works. Pop. of circle, 1852, 55,712.

HADDAM, p-t., semi-capital of Middlesex co., Ct., 23 S. Hartford, 334 W. It is situated on both sides of Connecticut r. Incorporated in 1668. Surface uneven & rough; soil gravelly loam. The lands bordering on the r., mostly level & fertile. There are valuable quarries of granite here. The v., situated on the right bank of the Connecticut r., contains a courthouse, jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—an academy, a hoe fac., & 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a hoe fac., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,599; 1850, 2,279.

HADDELL'S POINT, p. o., Charleston dist., S. C.

HADDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6¼ m. S. S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,703.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.W. Ely. Area, 8,912 ac. Pop. 2,118.

HADDENSVILLE, p-v., Todd co., Ky., 190 S.W. Frankfort, 714 W.

HADDINGTON, a parl. & royal bor., mkt.-town & pa., Scotland, cap. co., on the Tyne, here crossed by a four-arched bridge, & on the N. British r. r., 18 m. E. Edinburgh. Area of pa., which is in the highest state of cultivation, about 22¼ sq. m. Pop. 1851, 5,525; do. of bor. 3,883. The town is remarkably well built; has handsome co. buildings, a town-house, surmounted by a spire 150 feet in height, & a noble collegiate and parish church, originally the nave of an abbey church, erected about the 13th century. Haddington has also a superior grammar school, a mechanics' institution, an agricultural & horticultural society, several public libraries, & a considerable trade in wool, &c. Market-day, Friday. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn & other agricultural produce. Cattle fairs in April & October. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, & N. Berwick, in sending 1 member to the H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family, whose seat is about 8 m. distant. In the immediate vicinity is Lethington, the ancient seat of the Lauderdales; also some rems. of a convent, founded by Ada, countess of Northumberland, in 1178, & in which a parliament was held in 1548. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh, and holds its last charter dated 1624. King Alexander II. was born here in 1198, & the famous reformer John Knox, is generally believed to have been a native of the t.

HADDINGTON, or E. LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. the N. Sea, S. co. Berwick, & W. co. Edinburgh. Area, 291 sq. m., or 185,937 ac., of which about 7,000 ac. are woods. Inhabited houses, 1851, 6,444. Pop. 36,386. Surface, in the S., occupied by the Lammermoor hills, in the centre & N. a beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth, & diversified by gentle elevations. Principal rivulet, the Tyne. Except the Lammermoor ridge, & the Garletons, there are only two other isolated hills, Traprain & N. Berwick Law, the latter a cone of 600 feet elevation. Soil mostly a clayey loam. Agricultural improvements commenced in 1700, are now in a highly advanced state, & equal, if not superior, to that of any other British co. Many of the nobility, from the 17th century, turned their chief efforts to raising it to its present eminence; & the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, founded in 1819–20, comprises most, if not all, of the wealthy proprietors in the co. Principal crops, wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, & grasses. Cattle, brought chiefly from the Highlands, are extensively fattened. In the Lammermoor sheep farms, the Cheviot breed predominates. Farms generally large. Manufs. scarcely exist, except some salt & pottery works at Prestonpans & Tranent, foundries at Dunbar, & several extensive distilleries. Coal is worked in the W., & limestone abounds everywhere. Roads are good, & a railroad from Edinburgh to Berwick traverses the co. Haddington comprises 2 presbyteries, 24 *quoad civilia* pas., & 3 royal burghs, Haddington the co. town, Dunbar, & N. Berwick. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., 1 of whom is for the co.

HADDISCOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the Norfolk r. r., 4 m. N.N.E. Beccles. Area, 2,071 ac. Pop. 420.

HADDO, a small town of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Methlick, 11 m. N.E. Inverury, & which gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Aberdeen.

HADDOCK'S, p. o., Nassau co., Flor.

HADDON, t., Scott co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 3,108.

HADDON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.N. W. Stilton. Area 1,214 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (*East*), co. & 7½ m. N.W. Northampton. Area, 2,572 ac. Pop. 650.—III. (*West*), same co., 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 989.—IV. (*Hadstone-Hall*), co. Derby, 2 m. S.W. Chatsworth, in the beautiful valley of the Wye, is a castellated baronial relic of the middle ages, erected between the 14th & 16th centuries. It was the family seat of the Vernons, between the reigns of Richard I. & Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage to the Manners family, with whom it still remains, now uninhabited & partially dilapidated.

HADDONFIELD, p-v., Newton t., Salem co., N. J., 35 S.W. Trenton, 145 W. It is situated on Cooper cr., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—7 stores, 2 grist m., 1 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, & 844 inhabitants.

HADELN, a dist. of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, extending for 12 m. along the Elbe, with an area of 110 sq. m. & 16,941 inhabs. Soil marshy, fertile, & protected from inundations by dykes. It has a distinct administration, & special privileges.

HADENS, p. o., Madison co., Ala.

HADENSVILLE, p. v., Goochland co., Va.

HADERSLEBEN (Dan. *Hadersler*), a seaport town of Denmark, cap. amt. on an inlet of the Little Belt, duchy & 48 m. N. Schleswig. Pop. 6,100. It is well built, & has a safe harbor, several churches, a normal school, & breweries.

HADFIELD, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 11 m. N.N.W. Chapel-le-Frith, with a station on the Manchester & Sheffield r. r., 2¾ m. N. Glossop. Pop. 1,989, partly employed in cotton factories.

HADHAM (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4 m. W. S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 4,457 ac. Pop. 1,264. —II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 3,068 ac. Pop. 878.

HADHAZ, a town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 10 m. N. Debreczin. Pop. 3,700, mostly Haiduks, & empl'd in agriculture & cattle raising.

HADISA, or HADITHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 27 m. E.S.E. Anah, & enclosed by an ancient stone wall.

HADJI-ABBASSE, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on the Barton (anc. *Parthenius*), 50 m. W.S.W. Kastamuni, & around which are some remarkable caves.—II. (*H. Hamza*), a neat country town, Anatolia, 26 m. E. Tosia, near which the Kizil Irmak is crossed by a stone bridge of 15 arches.—III. (*Oglou Bazardjik*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. N. Varna.

HADJYPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tibet, on the Ganges, nearly opposite Patna. It has a large trade in nitre, produced in its vicinity, an annual horse fair & horse races.

HADLEIGH, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 9½ m. W.S.W. Ipswich, & 7 m. W.N.W. the Bentley station of the E. Union r. r. Area of pa. 4,288 ac. Pop. 3,716; do. of the t. 3,338. It has many curious ancient houses, & a fine church. Mkt., Monday. It is a polling place for the W. divis. of the co.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 2¼ m. N.W. Leigh. Area, 2,679 ac. Pop. 412. Fair, June 24. It has ruins of a noble castle, built by De Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry II.

HADLEY, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 90 W. Boston, 383 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., opposite to Northampton, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,080 feet long. Incorporated in 1661. The alluvial meadows on Connecticut r. are exceedingly fertile. The v. is chiefly built on a street a mile in length, & from which a view of the Connecticut r. can be obtained in either direction, & contains a Congregational church, & Hopkins Academy, a flourishing institution. There are in the t. a tannery, 22 (corn) broom fac., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,814; 1850, 1,986.

HADLEY, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 58 N. Albany, 427 W. Surface hilly & mountainous. Hudson river bounds it on the E. Drained by Sacandaga r., which here unites with the Hudson. Just above the entrance of Sacandaga r. are Hadley falls, in Hudson r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 865; 1850, 1,003.

HADLEY, p-t., Lapeer co., Mich., 58 N. Detroit, 581 W. It has 1 school, 25 scholars. Pop. 365. Pop. of the t. 1850, 847.

HADLEY, p-v., Will co., Ill., 174 N.E. Springfield, 751 W.

HADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N. N.E. Barnet. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 1,003. It has a handsome church. On its tower, which commands very fine views, is a fire pan, anciently used as a beacon, & a column commemorative of the great battle of Barnet (1471).

HADLEY FALLS, v., Saratoga co., N. Y. The Falls are in the Hudson r., just above the entrance of Sacandaga r. The v. contains a bank & 100 inhabitants.

HADLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 45 W. Raleigh, 329 W.

HADLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.E. Tunbridge. Area, 5,550 ac. Pop. 2,395.

HADLYME, p-v., East Haddam t., New London co., Ct., 22 S. Hartford, 338 W. It contains 2 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, —& several dwellings.

HADMERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 18 m. S.W. Madgeburg, on the Bode, with a station on r. r. to Halberstadt. Pop. 1,900.

HADNOTS, p. o., Carteret co., N. C.

HADOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. & 9 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 3,140.

HADRAMAUT, a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which latter region it constituted the anc. Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mntns. 5,000 feet high. On the edge of the desert of Aklaj, a plummet, sunk in the loose sand, found no bottom at 360 feet.

HADSOR, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1¼ m. S. E. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area, 940 ac. Pop 194.

HADSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1¾ m. S. Linton. Area, 1,870 ac. Pop. 576.

HAEGHT, & HAELEN, two comms. & vills. of Belgium, the former, prov. N. Brab., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 1,400; the latter, prov. Limbourg, 11 m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,016.

HAELTERT, & HAERINGHE, two comms & vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. E. Audenarde. Pop. 3,252.—II. prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 12 m. N. W. Ypres. Pop. 1,936.

HAEMUS (MOUNT), Europ. Turkey. [BALKAN.]

HAERLEBEKE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys & the r. r. to Ghent, 3 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. 4,486. It was formerly an important fortress, & suffered many vicissitudes in the 9th & 10th centuries. Manufs. woollen cloths, &c.

HAERLEM, p. v., or suburb of New York, on the N.E. part of the island, 7 m. from City Hall. The New York & Harlem r. r. passes through it, and extends to Albany. It contains several churches, manufacturing establishments, stores, &c., & over 5,000 inhabitants. It has in its vicinity many beautiful residences, & forms the largest portion of one of the upper wards of the city.

HAERLEM, t., Delaware co., O., 27 N. by E. Columbus, 393 W. Situated in the N.E. corner of the county, and possesses a fertile soil. Pop. 1840, 963; 1850, 1,182.

HAESDONCK, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,551.

HAESDONK, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,250.

HAFF, or STETTIN-HAFF, a lagoon of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 10 m. N. Stettin, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land. Length of lagoon, E. to W., 29 m.; greatest breadth 13 miles. It is divided into the Great & Little Haff, has several considerable arms, receives the Oder, Ihna, & Ucker rivers, & communicates with the sea by mouths at Swinemunde, Camerin, & Wolgast. [CURISCHE-HAFF & FRISCHE-HAFF.]

HAFFAR, an ancient navigable channel, connecting the Karun riv. (Persia), in its lower part, with the Shatul-Arab (lower Euphrates). Length about ¾ m.; breadth from 200 to 400 feet; depth from 30 to 42 feet. On both sides of it stand the town Mohammerah.

HAFFEER, a vill. of Nubia, on left bank of the Nile, 46 m. N. New Dongola. It has a large weekly market, & a government factory for indigo.

HAFNERZELL & HAFNERBACH, two vills. of S. Germany, the former in Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 m. E. Passau; the latter, Lower Austria, West St. Polten. Both have porcelain factories.

HAFOD, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Denbigh, 14 m. S.E. Aberystwith. The superb mansion of the Duke of Newcastle stands amidst grounds, which, for united beauty & grandeur, have been deemed unequalled throughout Europe. In the vicinity is "the Devil's Bridge," an arch of 29 feet spanning a deep wooded chasm, forming the bed of the river Mynach.

HAFSLOE, a vill. & pa. of Norway, stift & 88 m. N. E. Bergen. Pop. 2,100.

HAGARMAN'S MILLS, p-v., Amsterdam t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 36 W.N.W. Albany, 404 W. Here are a church, a store, a grist m., a saw m., a carpet fac., & about 125 inhabitants.

HAGBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5¼ m. W.S. W. Wallingford. Area, 2,755 ac. Pop. 905.

HAGE & HAGELBERG, two vills. of Germany: the former, Hanover, landr. & 13 m. N.W. Aurich; the latter, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 22 m. S. W. Potsdam, & where the Allies defeated the French, Aug. 27, 1813.

HAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. W. Arensburg, cap. circ., on the Volme. Pop. 4,500, who manuf. iron ware, woollen cloth, paper, & leather. Near it is the spa of Eppenhausen.

HAGENOW, a town of N. Germany, grand duchy, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, on the Hamburgh & Berlin r. r., 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 2,657.

HAGER'S GROVE, p. o., Shelby co., Mo.

HAGERSTOWN, p-v., capital of Washington co., Md., 26 N.W. Frederick, 70 W. Baltimore, 101 N.W. Annapolis, 69 W. It is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Antietam cr. It is regularly laid out, & built mostly with stone or brick houses, & contains a handsome court-house, which cost $50,000, a jail, a bank, 2 academies, a town-hall, masonic hall, an almshouse, 9 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 African,—40 stores of different kinds, 2 forwarding & commission houses, 7 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 3,879 inhabitants. *The College of St. James*, an Episcopal institution, is situated 5 miles south from Hagerstown, at the Fountain Rock. It was founded in 1842, & has a president, 10 professors or other instructors, 95 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the last Thursday in July. One session each year, Oct. 1st to August 1st.

HAGERSTOWN, p-v., Monroe t., Preble co., O., 103 W. Columbus, 496 W.

HAGERSTOWN, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 60 E. Indianapolis, 522 W. Situated on the W. side of the W. fork of White Water r., & at the head of the White Water canal. It has a Roman Catholic church and 606 inhabitants.

HAGERSVILLE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

HAGETMAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant. arrond., & 7 m. S. St. Sever. Pop. 1,830. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

HAGIA & HAGIOS (Greek *Saint*), several small vills. of Greece; & an island, Hagios-Strati (anc. *Nea*). Grecian Archip., belonging to Turkey, 20 m. S.W. Lemnos, with a vill. of same name on its W. coast.

HAGIA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 13 m. E. Larissa. Inhab. by about 800 families.

HAGLEY, p. o., Cass co., Ill.

HAGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area, 2,363 ac. Pop. 935. In its vicin. is Hagley park, once the favorite residence of Lord Lyttleton, the poet.

HAGNABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area, 640 ac. Pop. 91.—II. (*with Hanny*), same co. & pts., 3 m. N.E. Alford. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 100.

HAGUE, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 91 N. Albany, 464 W. Surface hilly or mountainous. Bounded E. by Lake George. It has a grist m., 7 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 6103; 1850, 717.

HAGUE, p-v., Westmoreland co., Va., 76 N.E. Richmond, 135 W. Contains an Episcopal church and 125 inhabitants.

HAGUE, p-v., Logan co., Ky., 174 S.W. Frankfort, 688 W.

HAGUE (THE), (Dutch *S'Gravenhage*, "the Count's meadow," French *La Haye*), a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. of S. Holland, & the usual residence of the court & of the States-general, on a branch of the Leyden & Rotterdam canal, 4 m. from the N. Sea, 14 m. N.W. Rotterdam, & 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with which cities it also communicates by railroads. Lat. 52° 4′ 20″ N., lon. 4° 18′ 40″ E. Pop. 66,000. Mean temp. of year 52°; winter 38°.2; summer 65°.5 Fahr. It is enclosed by a moat, crossed by drawbridges, and many streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the *Vyverberg*, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese & Japanese curiosities, & of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings, among which is Paul Potter's celebrated "bull." The palace of the Prince

of Orange has also a good collection of Dutch paintings; the king's palace is a plain edifice of Grecian architecture. The *Binnenhof*, appropriated to the States Assembly & the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient Counts of Holland. It has 14 churches, 2 synagogues, an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, & a theatre. The royal library is said to contain 100,000 vols.; and here are many learned associations & private galleries of art. A cannon foundry established in 1668, &c. Some printing & manufs. carried on. A fine road, called the *Voorhout*, leads N. to the *Bosch*, a wooded park with a suburban royal seat, & 1¼ m. S.E. of the Hague stood the castle of Ryswick, memorable for the treaty signed there in 1697. A bronze statue of William, Prince of Orange, was erected in 1848.

HAGUE (CAPE LA), a headland of France, often improperly called *Cape La Hogue*. It forms the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche, opposite the island Alderney. Lat. of light-house, 49° 43′ N., lon. 1° 57′ W.

HAGUENAU, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant. on the Moder, 16 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 7,743. It was originally fortified by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th century, & has a church of that period, a synagogue, civil & military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp & cotton yarn, madder, & oil mills, manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, earthenware & soap, breweries, & metal foundries. The adjacent forest of Haguenau is one of the largest in France.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 651.

HAHIRD, p-o., Lowndes co., Ga.

HAIDA, or HEIDA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,432. Manufs. glass & crystal.

HAIDHAUSEN, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, immediately opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3,700.

HAIDUCK TOWNS, Hungary. [HEYDUKE.]

HAIGER, & HAIGERLOCH, two vills. of Germany, the former in duchy, & 34 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille, with 1,125 inhabs., & some iron works; the latter in principality Hohenz-Sigmaringen, 8 m. W. Hechingen ,with 1,360 inhabs., a castle, & considerable annual markets.

HAIGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.N.E. Wigan. Pop. 1,220. Here are pits of the celebrated Cannel coal. Haigh hall, an anc. edifice, is the seat of the Earl of Balcarras.

HAIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N. W. Grantham.

HAI-KHEOU-SO, a marit. town, island Hainan, China Sea, on the N. coast of the island, & the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 m. N. its cap. city Kiong-tchou.

HAILE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 330.

HAILES, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. Winchcomb. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 90.

HAILEY, a tnshp. of Eng., co. Oxford, pa. Whitney. Pop. 1,326.

HAILEY'S MILL, p-o., Sullivan co., Mo.

HAILSHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 11 m. E.S.E. Lewes. Area of pa. 5,283 ac. Pop. 1,825.

HAIN, a town of Saxony. [GROSSENHAIN.]

HAINA, or JAINAS, a riv. & bay of St. Domingo, Hayti; the riv., after a S.ward course of 38 m., enters the bay 12 m. S.W. San Domingo, & on the E. side of the bay is a vill. of same name.

HAINA, a vill. of H.-Cassel, prov. Ober-Hesse, circ. Frankenberg, with a central lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

HAINAN (Chinese *Hai-Lam*, "South of the Sea"), a large isl. belonging to China, prov. Quangtong, between lat. 18° 10′ & 20° N., & lon. 108° 25′ & 111° E., immediately S. the peninsula Loui-tchou, & separating the gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area, 12,000 sq. m. Pop. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow line. It has some pretty large rivs.; coasts generally rocky, but the W. is low, & the S. has several good harbs. Soil not very fertile; timber is a principal product, & is sent to Anam, Siam, & Singapore; other exports are rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, & a little gold & silver. It is subdivided into 13 dists. Kiong-tchou, the cap., is a populous city on its N. coast; other principal towns are Hush-e-on & Lokhoi.

HAINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. Hainau-Goldberg, on the Deichsel. Pop. 3,600. Manufs. woollens & linens.

HAINAULT, a forest of Engl., co. Essex, lying to the E. of Epping forest, & N.W. Romford.

HAINAUT, or HAINAULT (German *Hennegau*), a frontier prov. of Belgium, cap. Mons, bounded W. & S. by France, & on other sides by E. & W. Flanders, S. Brabant & Namur. Area, 1,430 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 723,-539. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, & Haine rivs., & by several canals. Agriculture, cattle rearing, & mining, are the principal occupations of its inhabitants; but manufs. of hardwares, glass, linen, and woollen fabrics, lace, leather, &c., are also carried on pretty actively. It is subdivided into 3 arronds. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, & Charleroi. *French Hainaut* was an old division of France in French Flanders, cap. Valenciennes, now comprised in the dep. Nord.

HAINBURG, or HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 3,844. It has an important tobacco factory, the largest in Austria, & the ruins of a noble residence of same name. The Magyars here gained a great victory over the Germans in 907.

HAINE, a riv. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, after a W. course of 40 m. past Mons & St. Ghislain, joins the Scheldt in France, dep. Nord, opposite Conde, whence it is navigable to Mons. From it the prov. Hainaut derived its name.—*Haine St. Pierre* is a vill. on it, 12 m. W. Charleroi.

HAINESBURGH, p-v., Warren co., N. J.

HAINESVILLE, p-v., Sussex co., N. J.

HAINESVILLE, p-o., Berkley co., Va.

HAINESVILLE, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

HAINESVILLE, p-o., Clinton co., Mo.

HAINEWALDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, near the Elbe. Pop. 2,571, mostly weavers.

HAINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N. Norwich. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 631.

HAINICHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 40 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 5,580, employed in woollen & cotton weaving. Gelert was born here in 1715.

HAINS, t., Centre co., Pa., 19 E. Bellefonte. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys calcareous loam. Pine creek in its course through the town is lost in the limestone fissures. It contains the village of Aaronsburg. Pop. 1850, 610.

HAINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Area, 2,306 ac. Pop. 323.

HAIRUMBO, a country of India. [CACHAR.]

HAI-TAN, an island of the Strait of Formosa, China Sea, in lat. 25° 35′ N., lon. 120° E.

HAITERBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 30 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,933.

HAITI ISLAND, W. Indies. [HAYTI.]

HAJI, or HAJJI, nums. towns in the E. [HADJI.]

HAJIABAD, a small town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 40 m. W. Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.—II. a vill., prov. Irak-Ajemi, near Teheran.—Haji, or Hadji is a prefix of the names of numerous vills. in Turkish Kurdistan & Armenia.

HAJIAR (EL), a town of Arabia. [LACHSA.]

HAJILAR, a village of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 46 m. S.W. Konieh. Near it was the town of *Isaura*, founded in the 1st century, & of which a massive wall, with lofty hexagonal towers, & a fine arch erected to the Emperor Hadrian, are the chief remains.

HAJYGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 33 m. W.S.W. Dacca, on the W. bank of the Ganges.

HAJYPOOR, two towns of India.—I. presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, dist. Tirhoot, on the N. bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.—II. Punjab, on lt. b. of the Chenab, 44 m. S.W. Mooltan.

HAKARY, or HAKIARIA, a mountain dist. of Turkish Kurdistan, of which Joolamerk, about 80 m. S. Van, is the cap. Estimated pop. 50,000 families (?), Nestorian Christians.

HAKERSAY, one of the smallest Hebrides, Scotl., between Barra & S. Uist.

HAKIM KHAN, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 65 m. S.E. Sivas, on an affl. of the Euphrates, inhabited by about 250 Turkish & 35 Armenian families, & having an old castle.

HAL, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Senne, Charleroi canal, & Mons r. r., 9 m. S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. 6,507. Its church is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

HALAI, a vill. of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 120 m. N. Antalo, on the route to Arkiko, & 8,625 feet above the sea. It is a miserable place. Pop. 400.

HALAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 390.

HALAS, a market town of Hungary, between the Danube & Theiss, co. & 75 m. S.S.E. Pesth, on the Lake Halasto. Pop. 10,350.

HALAWAKA, p. o., Chambers co., Ala.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 20 m. S.W. Magdeburg, with which it communicates by r. r., cap. circ. on the Holzemme, an affluent of the Bode. Pop. 18,394. It is built in an antique Gothic style, enclosed by walls, outside of which are several suburbs, and has a cathedral of the 15th century, 10 other Protestant & 2 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, college, diocesan & normal schools, Gleim's institute, two large public libraries, various private museums & picture galleries, manufs. of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, soap, &c., with large oil refineries, many breweries, & an active trade in corn and wool.

HALBERT, t., Martin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 405.

HALBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E. Tiverton. Area, 5,755 ac. Pop. 1,745.

HALCOTTSVILLE, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

HALCYON, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

HALCYON DALE, p. o., Scriven co., co., Ga.

HALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Tenterden. Area, 3,753 ac. Pop. 677.

HALDENSLEBEN (NEW), a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 15 m. N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. Pop. 4,700, engaged in manufacturing woollen fabrics, leather, vitriol, glass, & stone wares, &c. —*Old Haldensleben* is an adjacent vill. Pop. 1,749, similarly employed, & having also a beet-root sugar factory.

HALDIMAND, county, Can. W. Area, 459 sq. ms. Drained by Grand r. & head branches of Chippewa r., & by Dusky, Onstones, Stony & Waveny crs. entering Lake Erie on the south. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Cayuga. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 14,037; sheep, 15,377; swine, 12,-798; horses, 3,913; wheat, 376,475 bush. produced; rye, 1,492; Ind. corn, 37,269; buckwheat, 16,173; barley, 11,935; oats, 220,845; potatoes, 69,468; peas, 19,-329; wool, 41,416 pounds;—11 grist m., 52 saw m. Pop. 18,788.

HALDIMAND, t., Northumberland co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,634.

HALDON, a vill. & mansion of England, co. Devon, pa. Kenne, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Exeter. In vicinity a range of hills extend 7 m., with an elevation of 1,818 feet.

HALDUBARY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. & 55 m. N.E. Purneah.

HALE, p. t., Hardin co., O. Pop. 1840, 267; 1850, 425.

HALE, p. o., Shiawassee co., Mich.

HALE, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

HALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2¼ m. S. E. Egremont.—II. co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area, 1,672 ac. Pop. 134.—III. co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 8 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Area, 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,008.—IV. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 2 m. S.E. Altringham. Pop. 995.—V. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6¼ m. S. Prescot. Pop. 629. John Middleton, the giant, 9 feet 3 inches in height, was born here in 1578.

HALE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. St. Neot's. Area, 1,572 ac. Pop. 134.

HALES, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 324.—II. a tnshp., co. Stafford, 2¼ m. E. Market-Drayton.

HALE'S EDDY, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

HALE'S FORD, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 162 W.S.W. Richmond, 238 W.

HALE'S MILLS, p. o., Fentress co., Tenn.

HALESOWEN, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 7 m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 12,245 ac. Pop. 23,330. Pop. of town, 2,412. It lies in a beautiful valley, has a handsome main street, a Norman church, with a remarkably elegant spire, & in the cemetery of which is the tomb of the poet Shenstone; a chapel partly built in the Saxon era; some remains of a large abbey, founded in the reign of John; a grammar school, founded in 1652; & some manufs. of coarse hardware. Market, Monday. In the vicinity is the Leasowes, the paternal estate of the poet Shenstone, who was born here in 1714.

HALE'S POINT, p. o., Andrew co., Mo.

HALESWORTH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Blythe, 7 m. S. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,445 ac. Pop. 2,662.; do. of the town, 2,529, chiefly emp'd in spinning & weaving yarn from hemp, which is largely grown in the vicinity. Charities 42*l*. Mkt., Tuesday. It is a polling-place for E. Suffolk.

HALEWOOD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4 m. S. Prescot. Pop. 1,146.

HALEYSBURG, p-o., Lunenburg co., Va., 93 S.W. Richmond, 195 W.

HALF ACRE, v., Putnam co., Ga. It has a Methodist church, an academy, 3 stores, and several dwellings.

HALFAY, a town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 m. N. Khartum, cap. of an extensive dist., mostly between lat. 14° 20′ & 16° N.

HALF DAY, p-o., Lake co., Ill., 232 N.N.E. Springfield, 738 W.

HALF MOON, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 13 N. Albany, 383 W. Surface generally level; soil sand, sandy loam & clay. Hudson r. runs on its E. border. The Champlain canal & Rensselaer & Saratoga r. r. pass through the t. It has an iron foundry, 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,631; 1850, 2,788.

HALF MOON, p-t., Centre co., Pa., 99 N.W. Harrisburg, 180 W. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Half Moon cr. Pop. 1850, 714.

HALF MOON KEYS, are some reefs & islets, immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.—*Half Moon Islands* are a group, E. Archipelago, lat. 9° N., lon. 115° 10′ E.

HALF-MORTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, dist. of Eskdale. Area, 6,054 ac. Pop. 687.

HALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 346.

HALF WAY, p. o., Polk co., Mo.

HALF WAY HOUSE, p. o., York co., Va.

HALF WAY PRAIRIE, p. o., Monroe co., Iowa.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an islannd of the N. Pacific O., near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula Aliashka, lat. 54° 48′ N., lon. 164° 15′ W. Circumference 22 m. It was so named by Cook from the large number of halibuts taken there.

HALICZ, or GALITCH, a town of Austrian Galicia (& whence the name of this prov.), on the Dniester, 63 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,830, chiefly employed in salt-works & soap factories.

HALIFAX, county, Va., situated, centrally, on the S. border of the state. Area, 759 sq. ms. Staunton r. runs on its N. border. Drained by Banister & Dan rivers, & their branches. The soil is fertile. Capital, Banister, or Halifax, C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $536,731; wheat, 146,769 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 649,896; tobacco, 6,485,762 pounds; wool, 32,708;—9 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $103,050; value of manufac. articles, 182,720;—51 churches; 1 acad., 36 pupils; 13 sch., 252 scholars; 4 libraries, 1,080 vols. Pop. 1840, 25,936; 1850, 25,962.

HALIFAX, county, N. C., situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Roanoke r. runs on its N.E. border, & Fishing cr. on its S. border, by branches of which it is watered. Vessels of 45 tons ascend the Roanoke to the capital of the co. The soil is fertile. Capital, Halifax. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $351,876; wheat, 15,051 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 879,490; cotton, 1,740 bales; tobacco, 34,885 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap.

emp'd in manufac., $15,000; value of manufac. articles, $6,270;—31 churches; 1 acad., 15 pupils; 32 sch., 750 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,865; 1850, 16,589.

HALIFAX, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 136 S. Montpelier. 421 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil fertile, & well adapted to grazing. Drained by Green river, a branch of Deerfield r., & by North r., both of which afford good water power. On a branch of North r. is a succession of cascades, extending 100 rods, with falls from 15 to 20 feet each. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,399; 1850, 1,133.

HALIFAX, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 36 S.S.E. Boston, 436 W. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Several large ponds, by their outlets, afford water power. Incorporated in 1734. It has a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 734; 1850, 784.

HALIFAX, p-t., & borough, Dauphin co., Pa., 17 N. Harrisburg, 133 W. Bounded W. by the Susquehanna r. Surface hilly; soil red shale. Peter's mountain bounds it on the S., & a ridge runs through it. The v. is situated on the E. bank of Susquehanna r., & on the site of Fort Halifax, which was erected in 1756. It contains a church, several stores, & 436 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., including bor., 1,731.

HALIFAX, p-v., capital of Halifax co., Va., 127 S.W. Richmond, 214 W. Situated on the S. side of Banister r., 10 miles below the head of navigation. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—a masonic hall, 4 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 cotton gins, & 300 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, p-v., port of entry, & capital of Halifax co., N. C., 80 N.E. Raleigh, 220 W. Pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Roanoke r., 7 miles below the great falls, at the head of sloop navigation. It is regularly laid out, & contains a court house, jail, a church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants. By means of a canal around the falls, the Roanoke is navigable for boats, 130 miles above this place.

HALIFAX, p. o., Panola co., Miss.

HALIFAX, p-v., Wilson co., Tenn., 24 E. Nashville, 230 W.

HALIFAX, county, Nova Scotia. Area, 2,460 sq. ms. Drained by Musquedoboit, Middle, & North rs. There is a group of small lakes connected with the Shubenacadie r., through which it is connected with the Mines Basin. The coast is almost one uninterrupted succession of harbors, upon each of which fishermen have established themselves. Surface rocky & rough; soil, with the exception of the intervales bordering the streams, not fertile, but, bordering the streams, very rich. Capital, Halifax. There were in this co. in 1851, neat cattle, 6,456; sheep, 12,845; swine, 3,605; horses, 1,762;—wheat, 5,139 bush. produced; rye, 102; Indian corn, 177; buckwheat, 11,194; barley, 8,496; oats, 51,584; potatoes, 53,900; peas, 352;—19 grist m., 68 saw m.; 19 tanneries, 35 persons employed; 2 iron foundries; 3 woollen factories;—74 churches; a college; 3 academies; 115 schools, 4,497 scholars. Pop. 1851, 39,112.

HALIFAX, a city, & seaport cap. of co. & province of Nova Scotia. Situated on a declivity near the coast, & the centre of the peninsula, & on the W. side of a deep inlet of the sea, called Halifax harbor, which extends several miles inland; lat. 44° 39′ 42″ N., lon. 63° 35′ 30″ W. Including its suburbs it is 2¼ long, and about ¼ m. wide. Pop. 1852, 26,000; 1854, 30,000. The streets are spacious, & cross each other at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood, plastered & stuccoed, but many, also, are handsomely built of stone. There are 19 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 4 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Sandemanian, 1 Universalist. The public edifices are substantial stone structures, the principal of which is the province building, containing the chief government offices, the public library, &c. It is built of freestone, & is a fine edifice. There are a court house, Dalhousie college, Free Church college, National school, an academy, military hospital, workhouse, prison, exchange, 2 banks, a savings institution, 3 insurance offices, assembly rooms, theatre, 2 libraries, a mechanics' institute, several public schools, &c. The dock-yard covering 14 ac., is one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbor in front of the town, where ships usually anchor, is 1 mile broad; further up the inlet expands into a wide basin, called Bedford basin, comprising an area of 10 sq. m., and capable of accommodating the whole British navy. Along the waters edge, in front of the town, are numerous wharfs, close to which ships can lie for the discharge of their cargoes, & above these are the warehouses. Halifax is the principal naval station for the British N. American colonies, & is defended by strong forts & batteries. There are owned in Halifax about 100 large square-rigged vessels, as many schooners, & numerous small craft. It exports consist of dried & pickled fish, lumber, coals, corn, flour, cattle, butter, cheese, whale and seal oil, furs, &c., valued ann. at $1,500,000. Imports, the native produce of the W. Indies & United States & British manufactured goods, &c., to the value of $3,700,000 annually. There are some manufactures of snuff, leather, paper, & soap; also breweries, distilleries, & a considerable fishery. It has steam communition with New York, Boston, & with Liverpool, weekly in summer, & semi-monthly in winter; & also with the W. Indies. A railroad is in progress, & is expected soon to be completed, which will greatly facilitate travel & transportation with Canada & the United States. There is a canal connecting it with the navigation of the Bay of Fundy. The city is divided into 6 wards, & is governed by a Mayor, city council, & a board of 18 aldermen.

HALIFAX, p. t., Megantic co., Can. E., 56 S. by W. Quebec. Drained by Beçançon r. Pop. 1852, 2,895. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a carding m., a tannery, & 150 inhabits.

HALIFAX, a parl. bor., large manufacturing town, & township of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the navigable Calder, & on the Manchester & Leeds r. r., 14 m. W.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa., which is one of the largest & most populous in England, 75,740 ac. Pop. of do. 149,257; do. of parl. bor. 1851, 33,582. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity, surrounded by lofty heights, & with the exception of a few ancient streets, is mostly built of stone, well paved & lighted. Chief buildings, the piece-hall, a vast & handsome stone built quadrangle, containing 315 rooms or warehouses in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale, & the pa. church, a fine structure of the 15th cent., & 12 other churches,—1 Baptist, 5 Episcopal & 6 Methodist. Here are also numerous Dissenters' meeting-houses & schools, several of which, in the rural parts of the pa., are well endowed; a blue coat hospital, founded in 1642, a handsome modern infirmary, a jail belonging to the Duke of Leeds as lord of the manor; a theatre, assembly rooms, public baths, library, literary society's hall with library & museum, mechanics' institute, & several banks. The woollen manuf. was introduced here early in the 15th century, the abundance of water power being probably the great attraction. Since the use of steam, these manufs. have immensely increased, coal also being plentiful in the pa., & the river Calder forming a means of communication with Hull on the one side, & Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are shalloons, camlets, figured vestings, moreens, bombazeens, crapes, russets, serges, baizes, coatings, broad & narrow cloths, kerseys, cottons, & silks. In 1838, there were in the pa. 80 worsted, 63 woollen, 71 cotton, & 7 silk mills, employing together 13,579 hands, independent of cottage-weavers. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state, to the merchants, in the piece-hall, on Saturday, which is market day. Halifax comprises 19 townships, & is governed by the co. magistrates, who hold petty sessions weekly. It sent two members to H. of C. during the commonwealth, which privilege was restored by the Reform act. The manor was remarkable in the middle ages for its strict laws against thieves, & for its exercising the power of jurisdiction in capital cases so late as the middle of the 17th century. Outside the town, on the W., is Gibbet hill, where those convicted of theft, to the amount of 13½d., were executed by a machine, which was the prototype of the French guillotine. Archbishop Tillotson was born in this pa., A. D. 1630.

HALIFAX BAY, N.E. Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 147° E., is between Rockingham & Cleveland bays, 45 m. in width, & contains Palm Islands.

HALKETT (CAPE), a headland of Russian Amer., on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 48′ N., lon. 151° 55′ W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

HALKIN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 2 m. S.S.W.

Flint. Area, 3,140 ac. Pop. 1,777. Halkin hall is the superb seat of the Marquis of Westminster. In the vicinity is a hill upwards of 1,000 feet high, crowned by a British camp.

HALKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, in the centre of the county, adjoining Reay on the E. Area, about 90 sq. miles. Pop. 2,918. Here are several ancient castles. That of Braal, has walls of immense thickness.

HALL, county, Ga. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 525 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; & the soil, in some places, excellent. Watered by Sosque river, with its branches which unite with Chestatee river, on the W. border of the county, to form the Chattahooche river. Capital, Gainesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $180,770; Ind. corn, 295,759 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 48,206; rice, 19,360 pounds; cotton, 265 bales;—35 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.;—14 churches; 1 academy, 67 pupils; 7 schools, 209 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,875; 1850, 8,713.

HALL, p-o., York co., Pa.

HALL, t., Dubois co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,032.

HALL, p-o., Apling co., Ga.

HALL, p-o., Hopkins co., Ky.

HALL, p-o., Franklin co., Ill.

HALL, p-o., Lawrence co., Mo.

HALL, several towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 35 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1845, including suburbs, 6,489. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, & has 7 churches, a fine town-hall, a richly endowed college, a mint, hospital, two public libraries, & next to Ulm, the greatest number of sugar refineries in the kingdom. It has also some soap & other factories, & a large trade in oxen, hogs, & salt from the neighboring springs, which yield 90,000 cwts. of salt annually. On an adjacent hill is the old castle of Coneberg, now used as an invalid hospital.—II. (*Nieder Hall*), a town W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs.—III. Tyrol, circ Lower Innthal, on the Inn, 6 m. E. Innsbruck. Pop. 1845, 4,969, chiefly employed in salt mines, whence 280,000 cwts. of salt are annually produced. It has a mint, a gymnasium, & a ladies' seminary, with cotton & linen factories.—IV. a market town of Upper Austria, 19 m. S. Linz, with a castle. Pop. 849.

HALLA, a considerable town of Scinde, Hindostan, 35 m. N.W. Hyderabad, with extensive manufs. of caps, & superior earthenwares, & a Mohammedan shrine, greatly frequented. Pop. variously estimated from 2,000 to 10,000.

HALLAM (KIRK), a pa. of England, co. & 7½ m. E.N.E. Derby. Area, 1,699 ac. Pop. 473.—II. (*West*), 6 m. N.E. Derby. Area, 1,323 ac. Pop. 637. Revenue of endowed school 199*l.* per annum.—III. (*Nether*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1¼ m. W. Sheffield. Pop. 8,897.—IV. (*Upper*), 3¼ m. W.S.W. Sheffield. Pop. 1,499.

HALLAMSHIRE, a dist. of England, co. York, W. Riding, composed of the 2 extensive pas. of Sheffield & Ecclesfield. Though Sheffield & its vicinity are densely populated, much of this district preserve its anc. forest & moorland character, & affords good grouse shooting.

HALLATON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Market-Harboro'. Area of pa. 2,360 ac. Pop. 691. Charities upwards of 200*l.* It has a handsome church, an endowed school, & almshouse, & about 1 m. W. of the town, some vestiges of a castle. Market, Thursday.

HALLAU, a frontier vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs & baths, cant. & 8 m. W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 2,641.

HALLE, a city of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saal, & at the junction of railroads to Magdeburg, Leipzig, & Weimar, 20 m. N.W. Leipzig. Pop. 29,800. Mean temp. of year 47° .7; winter 31° .5; summer 63° .5 Fahr. It is old, ill-built, enclosed by walls, & divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. Principal buildings, the Gothic church of St. Mary, the church of Maurice, an edifice of the 12th century, the "red tower" in the market place, 250 feet in height, the university buildings, and outside of the walls E.ward, a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipzig. Its university, founded in 1694, & long famous for theology, had united to it in 1815, that of Wittemberg, & possesses a library of 64,000 vols., various museums, an anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden, and observatory; it had, in 1844, 721 students. Franke's institute in the suburb Glaucha, is another educational establishment of repute; & here are many private schools, three hospitals, &c. The remaining portion of the castle Moritzburg, now serves for a Calv. church. Principal manufactures are of hardwares, & starch, but woollen fabrics, gloves, &c., are also made here; & near the city are salt springs, yielding 225,000 to 300,000 cwt. of salt annually. Halle is the seat of the mining board for the provs. between the Elbe and Weser. Hoffman, Michaelis, & Handel, were born here. On the 18th October, 1806, the French gained signal advantages here over the Prussians.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 20 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., W. of the Teutoburger-wald. Pop. 1,460.

HALLEIN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. & 9 m. S. S.E. Salzburg, on the Salzach. Pop. 5,600, chiefly employed in mines, yielding 300,000 cwt. of salt annually; also in pin making.

HALLENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.E. Arnsberg, on the frontier of Hesse-Cassel. Pop. 1,560.

HALLENCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Abbeville, with 1,739 inhabs.

HALLETTSVILLE, p. v., Lavacca co., Texas.

HALLGARTH, a township of England, co. & 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, pa. Pittington.

HALLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Rochester. Area, 1,917 ac. Pop. 550.

HALLINGBURY (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 2,651 ac. Pop. 710.—II. (*Little*), same co., 10 m. E.N.E. Ware. Area, 1,612 ac. Pop. 517.

HALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Louth. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 80.

HALLIWELL, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3 m. W.N.W. Bolton. Pop. 3,959. In the vicinity is the ancient mansion of Smithells.

HALLOCA, p-o., Muscogee co., Ga., 140 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 773 W.

HALLOUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Area, 977 ac. Pop. 79.

HALLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2¾ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area, 3,556 ac. Pop. 1,308.

HALLOWELL, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 2 S. Augusta, 593 W. The village is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Kennebec r., and on the Portland & Kennebec railr., 58 m. from Portland. The principal streets run parallel with the river, & are crossed by other streets, which ascend as they proceed back from the r., to the height of 200 feet. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 2 banks with an aggregate cap. of $125,000, 30 stores, an iron foundry, an extensive machine shop, 2 oil cloth fac., a cotton fac. with 9,088 spindles, employing 242 persons, and making annually 200,000 yards of sheetings & print goods, 3 saddleries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants. The houses are built with neatness & taste, & have commanding situations. Vessels of 150 tons, & drawing 9 feet of water, come to its wharves. It has considerable shipping, engaged chiefly in the coasting trade. Steamboats ply between this place & Portland & Boston. Granite is extensively quarried & exported. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,654; 1850, 4,769.

HALLOWELL, t., Prince Edward co., Can. West. Pop. 1852, 3,203.

HALLOWELL CROSS ROADS, p-o., Kennebec co., Me., 4 W. by S. Augusta, 598 W.

HALLSA'S CREEK, p. o., Nodaway co., Mo.

HALL'S BLUFF, p. o., Houston co., Texas.

HALLSBOROUGH, p-o., Chesterfield co., Va., 18 S. Richmond, 135 W. It contains a Baptist church, a store, & several dwellings.

HALL'S CORNER, p. v., Binbrook t., Wentworth co., Can. W., 13 m. from Hamilton. Contains 2 stores & 75 inhabitants.

HALL'S CORNERS, p-o., Seneca t., Ontario co., N. Y., 184 W. Albany, 337 W.

HALL'S CORNERS, p. o., Allen co., Ia.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Harford co., Md., 59 N. Annapolis, 69 W.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Franklin co., N. C.

HALL'S HILL, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

HALL'S ISLANDS, Brit. N. A., are at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W.; the larger is nearly the size of Isle of Wight.

HALL'S MILLS, v., Renselaerville t., Albany co., N. Y., 31 Albany, 364 W. Here are a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

HALL'S PORT, p. o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

HALL'S STREAM, N. H., rises in the highlands which form the N.E. boundary of the United States, & flows into Connecticut river, forming its N.W. source. By the treaty of Washington, this stream constitutes a part of the boundary of the United States, from its source, until it intersects the old line of 1784, marked as 45° N. lat., but which has been ascertained to be a few miles north of that parallel, at the point where it touches this stream.

HALLSTADT, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, built in a terraced form, on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 16 m. N.E. Radstadt. Pop. 1,030, employed in adjacent salt mines.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., on the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,627.

HALL'S STORE, p-o., Sussex co., Del., 66 S. Dover, 153 W.

HALL'S VALLEY, p-o., Morgan co., O., 77 E. Columbus, 336 W.

HALLSVILLE, p-o., Minden t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 58 W.N.W. Albany, 389 W.

HALLSVILLE, p-v., Duplin co., N. C., 97 S.E. Raleigh, 327 W.

HALLSVILLE, p-o., Coleraine t., Ross co., O., 63 S. Columbus, 408 W.

HALLSVILLE, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

HALLSVILLE, p. o., Boone co., Mo.

HALLTOWN, p-v., Jefferson co., Va., 172 N. Richmond, 61 W.

HALLUIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille. Pop. 2,535, engaged in weaving & bleaching.

HALLUM, or HALLUN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 7 m. N. Leeuwarden. Pop. 2,300.

HALLWYL (LAKE OF), Switzerland, cant. Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 9 m. S.E. Aarau, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. The castle & vill. of Hallwyl are near its N. extremity.

HALLYSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Rothbury. Area, 19,900 ac. Pop. 436. According to Bede, 3,000 persons were baptized here on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberld.

HALMI, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Ugocz, 10 m. S. Nagy-szallos. Pop. 1,160. It has a castle and large markets for cattle.

HALMSTAD, a marit. læn of Sweden, having W. the Kattegat, & landward the læns Gœteborg, Wenesborg, Jonköping, Wexiö, & Christianstad. Area, 1,900 sq. ms. Pop. 1845, 100,419. Surface sandy, & does not produce corn sufficient for home consumption. Forests are now confined to the mntnous. E. frontier. Cattle rearing, fishing, & linen spinning & weaving, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

HALMSTAD, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, on Laholm Bay, Kattegat, 76 m. S.S.E. Gothenburg. Pop. 1,853. It is pretty well built, & has a castle, the residence of its governor, some woollen manufs., and a salmon fishery.

HALS, a mkt. town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. & 15 m. E. Aalborg, at the entrance of the Liimfiord. Pop. 600, mostly fishers.

HALSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, hundred of W. Derby. Area, 16,658 ac. Pop. 4,510.

HALSBRÜCKE, & HALSDORF, two vills. of Germany; the former in Saxony, circ. & 18 m. W.S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,264.—The latter in Hesse-Cassel, 37 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 724.

HALSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. E. Wivelscombe. Area, 1,301 ac. Pop. 412.

HALSELLVILLE, p. o., Chester co., S. C.

HALSEY VALLEY, p. o., Tioga co., N. Y.

HALSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Hedon. Area, 2,877 ac. Pop. 264.

HALSTEAD, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Colne, 18 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 5,633 ac. Pop. 6,982; do. of the t. 5,658. The town consists chiefly of one main street, wide & irregular; a church, containing several ancient monuments; a handsome grammar school, founded by Lady Ramsay in 1594, annual revenue 280*l.*; other charities exceeding 500*l.* per annum; a house of correction, union workhouse, & some manufs. of silks, velvets, satins, & straw plait. Market, Friday.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 5¼ m. N. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area, 918 ac. Pop. 289.—III. a tnshp., co. & 11 m. E. Leicester.

HALSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. N.N.E. Beaminster. Area, 3,181 ac. Pop. 572.

HALSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 700 ac. Pop. 34.

HALSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Area, 4,244 ac. Pop. 354.—II. (*Low*), same co., on Standgate creek, 6½ m. E. Chatham. Area, 1,891 ac. Pop. 344.

HALTCLIFFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 9¼ m. N.N.E. Keswick. Pop. 567.

HALTE, a vill. of Germany, Hanover, landr. Aurich, on lt. b. of the Ems, 10 m. S.S.W. Leer, with a customhouse for the circle of Leer.

HALTERN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 1,940, employed in woollen & linen weaving.

HALTHAM-ON-BAIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area, 2,610 ac. Pop. 243.

HALTON, county, Can. W. Area, 362 square miles. Drained by 12 & 16 mile creeks, & other small streams entering Lake Ontario on the S.E. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Milton. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 17,214; sheep, 20,722; swine, 10,525; horses, 4,881; wheat, 491,517 bush. produced; rye, 1,606; Ind. corn, 20,089; buckwheat, 10,318; barley, 24,695; oats, 243,216; potatoes, 71,813; peas, 60,976; wool, 78,071 pounds;—16 grist m., 60 saw m. Pop. 18,322.

HALTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1¾ m. N.N.E. Wendover. Area, 1,452 ac. Pop. 157.—II. co. & 2¼ m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Area, 3,738 ac. Pop. 718. —III. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 5,490 ac. Pop. 675.—IV. (*West*), in same co., 8 m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 4,870 ac. Pop. 425. —V. (*Holegate*), same co., 1¼ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 539.—VI. a chapelry & small market town, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.E. Frodsham. Pop. 1,570. It has a court-house, with extensive manorial jurisdiction, & ruins of a castle, erected at the Conquest.

HALTWHISTLE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle r. r., 34 m. W. Newcastle. Area of pa. 55,229 ac. Pop. 5,379; pop. of the town 1,420, much of which is moorland; do. of tnshp. 981. It lies in the beautiful valley of the S. Tyne, here crossed by a wooden bridge, & has a church with anc. monuments, two old border towers, a curious fortified mound, & some manufs. of coarse baize. Mkt., Tuesday. In vicinity is Featherstonehaugh castle, a noble edifice, seat of the Wallace family.

HALVERGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Loddon. Area, 2,675 ac. Pop. 545.

HALWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¾ m. S.S. W. Totness. Area, 3,666 ac. Pop. 411.—II. same co., 5¼ m. E.S.E. Holsworthy. Area, 3,426 ac. Pop. 284.

HALYS, a river of Asia Minor. [KIZIEL-IRMAK.]

HAM, *Hamum*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, near left bank of the Somme, arrond. & 14 m. S.S.E. Peronne. Pop. 2,447. Its old fortress is used as a state prison. In 1830 the ministers of Charles X., & afterwards Louis Bonaparte, were confined in its citadel.

HAM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleroi. Pop. 1,883. It has an old castle, & manufs. of lace & iron wares.

HAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 2 m S.S.W. Sandwich. Area, 330 ac. Pop. 36.—II. co. Wilts, 4¼ m. S. Hungerford. Area, 1,605 ac. Pop. 243.—III. (*East*), co. Essex, 7¼ m. E.N.E. London. Area, 2,495 ac. Pop. 1,550. Greenstead-house, in this pa., is said to have been built for Anne Boleyn.—IV. (*West*), on the Lea, 4¼ m. E.N.E. London. Area, 5,390 ac. Pop. 18,817. It has 2 well-endowed schools, & ruins of an abbey, founded in 1135.—V. (*High*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Langport. Area, 4,229 ac. Pop. 1,303.—VI. (*With Watch*), a hamlet, co. Surrey, on the Thames, pa. Kingston-on-Thames, 11 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 1,324. Here are many elegant seats, & Ham-house, erected in 1610, for Henry, Prince of Wales.

HAMADAN, *Ecbatana*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 165 S.W. Teheran. Lat. 34° 50′ N.,

lon. 48° 32′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 25,000 to 40,000. It occupies a large surface on sloping ground, & is interspersed with gardens, but is meanly built, & partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims; besides several other mosques, the bazaars, baths, caravanserais, an Armenian church, & a synagogue. Some carpet & silk weaving & tanning are here carried on, and the city has a large trade in leather, & is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad & the modern caps. of Persia.

HAMAH, or HAMMAH, *Epiphania*, & the *Hamath* of Scripture, a city of Syria, pash. & 110 m. N.E. Damascus, on the Orontes, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 44,000. It is enclosed by walls, pretty well built, & defended. Principal structures, the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gold and silver thread, in which, and in wax, safflower, madder, & colonial and European goods, Hamah has an active trade with Aleppo, & other towns on the great route between Asia & Africa.

HAMANLU, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the S. shore of the Lake Abulliont, 25 m. W.S.W. Muhalitch, & having the remains of an unascertained city of antiquity.

HAMBACH, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. & 2 m. S.W. Neustadt, with 2,065 inhabs. Here was the castle Kastanienburg, built by the Emperor Henry II., but destroyed in the "peasants' war;" on its site a fruitless revolutionary movement was made, May 27, 1832.—Hambach, also a vill., circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 7 m. N. Amberg; & a vill., Oldenburg dom., dist., Birkenfeld, with some mineral springs.

HAMBANTOTTE, a bay & small seaport town, on the S. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 8′ N., lon. 81° 10′ E. It has some trade in bay salt.

HAMBATO, or AMBATO, a town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. & 75 m. S. Quito, at the N.E. foot of Mount Chimborazo, in a wheat country, elevation 8,860 feet. Lat. 1° 4′ S., lon. 78° 56′ W. It was destroyed by an eruption of Cotopaxi in 1698, & again by an earthquake in 1796, but is stated to be again populous & flourishing. Pop. 12,000 (?). It is situated on the only frequented road from Guayaquil to the mntn. region.

HAMBAUGHS, p-o., Warren co., Va., 147 N.N.W. Richmond, 98 W.

HAMBERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & 9 m. S. Mayenne. Pop. 1,837.

HAMBIE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, 11 m. S.E. Coutances. Pop. 3,554.

HAMBLE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on a small riv. of same name, at its junction with Southampton water, 4¾ m. S.E. Southampton. Area, 1,319 ac. Pop. 443.

HAMBLEDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Henley. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 401.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 9,040 ac. Pop. 2,052.—III. co. Surrey, 3¼ m. S. Godalming. Area, 1,556 ac. Pop. 586.

HAMBLEN, t., Brown co., Ia.

HAMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 3 m. E. S.E. Oakham. Area, 1,154 ac. Pop. 290.—II. a tnship., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Brayton, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Selby. Pop. 528.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. of Winterbourne, 5 m. N.N.E. Bristol.

HAMBURG, the principal commercial city of Germany, cap. of the republic of same name, on rt. b. of the Elbe, about 70 m. from its mouth. Lat. 53° 32′ 51″ N., lon. 9° 58′ 33″ E. Pop. 148,754. Mean temp. of year, 48°; winter, 32°.7; summer, 63°.7, Fahr. It is about 4 m. in circ., enclosed by planted walks, on the site of its former fortifications, & intersected by canals & branches of the Alster river. Most of its old streets are narrow, dark, & dirty, & the houses of brick, old-fashioned, & ill-built. The banks of the Inner Alster, a lake within the city, form the favorite place of resort for the inhabs., & at certain times the water here is covered with pleasure-boats. Princip. edifices in 1841 comprised the churches of the 5 pas., especially those of St. Peter, founded in the 12th century, & of St. Michael, with a steeple, 456 feet in height, a fine altar-piece, large organ, crypt, &c., & capable of holding 6,000 persons: the exchange, town-hall, general infirmary, for between 4,000 & 5,000 patients, new orphan asylum, senate-house, founded in the 13th cent., bank, Eimbeck-house, work-ho., prison arsenal, & two theatres, one of the latter among the largest in Germany, German, French, & English chapels, the Johanneum & another college, a public city library, with 180,000 vols., numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, botanic garden, learned & other societies, &c. (but the church of St. Peter's, & many of the other public buildings, were destroyed by the great conflagration which commenced on the 5th May, 1842, & burned 61 streets, & 120 passages & courts, & left houseless 19,995 of the pop. Since that time, a great portion of the town has been rebuilt according to a regular plan). Manufs. comprise 100 sugar refineries, tar, tobacco, & sail cloth factories, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton printing & dyeing works, anchor & iron forges, & many manufs. of less magnitude. Hamburg is the greatest commercial city of the European continent, its trade embracing every article bought or sold in Germany. Total value of imports in 1853, 373,277,940 marcs b.; of exports in do., 338,163,370 marcs b. In 1852, there belonged to this port 569 vessels, with an aggregate of 37,628 lasts of 6,000 lbs. each: of this number are comprised 6 steamers, with a force of 520 horses. The city communicates with Lubeck by a canal, & with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, Kiel, & Rendsburg, by r. r.. Hamburg is stated to have been founded in the 8th cent., by Charlemagne; early in the 13th century it joined Lubeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was the cap. of the dep. Bouches de l'Elbe. The territory depending on Hamburgh forms a small republic, consisting of the city & district immediately around it, the towns Bergedorf & Ritzebuttel, the dists. of Vierlanden (the sovereignty of which is shared by Lubeck), Cuxhaven, some islands in the Elbe, & some detached portions of the territ., enclosed by the Danish & Hanoverian doms. Area, 137 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 188,054, of whom 115,866 were in the city, 16,731 in St. George, 16,157 in the faubourg St. Paul, & 39,300 in the country around. Surface level, watered by the Elbe, Alster, & Bille; & the Vierlanden & marsh lands in the river are very productive, being in a great part appropriated to fruit and market gardens. Government vested in a senate of 4 burgomasters, 24 citizens, & 4 representative colleges. Public expend. in 1853, 7,990,050 marc. Receipts 9,672,075 marc. Public debt, Jan. 1852, 66,940,288 marc.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Lyme t., New London co., Ct., 34 S.S.E. Hartford, 338 W.

HAMBURGH, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 300 W. Albany, 372 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Smokes, Rush, & Cauquaga creeks, flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the W. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 35 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,727; 1850, 5,219.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Vernon t., Sussex co., N. J., 86 N. Trenton, 254 W. Situated near the E. bank of Wallkill r. It contains a Baptist church, an academy, a forge, a blast furnace, 4 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., & about 200 inhabitants.

HAMBURGH, p-b., Windsor t., Berks co., Pa., 68 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 161 W. Situated on the lt. b. of the Schuylkill r., at the crossing of the r. r., & just below the Water Gap of Blue mountain. It contains a church, common to Lutherans and German Presbyterians, 5 stores, a grist m., & 1,036 inhabitants.

HAMBURGH, p. o., Shenandoah co., Va.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 79 S.W. Columbia, 574 W. Situated on the E. side of Savannah r., opposite to Augusta, Ga., with which it is connected by a bridge, 1,000 feet long. The South Carolina r. r., 135¾ miles long, connects this place with Charleston. The v., where most of the business is done, is on the bank of the r. Back of the r. the ground rises abruptly to the height of 60 or 70 feet, having many commanding & airy situations. It is regularly laid out, & contains a bank, a printing office, many large stores & warehouses, & 1,070 inhabitants.

HAMBURGH, p. o., Madison co., Flor.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Macon co., Ga., 88 S.W. Milledgeville, 744 W. Situated 4 ms. W. of Flint r.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Preble co., O.

HAMBURGH, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 51 W.N. W. Detroit, 544 W. It is a fertile t. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—& 200 inhabs. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 602; 1850, 895.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Clarke co., Ia., 120 S. by E. Indianapolis, 625 W.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Calhoun co., Ill., 95 S.W. Springfield, 855 W. Situated on the E. side of Mississippi r. It has a good landing & contains a church, 3 stores, a grist m., & 374 inhabitants.

HAMBURGH, p. v., St. Charles co., Mo.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Hardin co., Tenn., 140 S.W. Nashville, 817 W.

HAMBURGH, p. v., capital Ashley co., Ark. Situated on a small branch of Bayou Bartholomew, & contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

HAMBURGH, p-v., Perry co., Ala., 65 S. Tuscaloosa, 841 W. Situated near the right bank of Cahaba r., & contains a church, several stores, & 92 inhabitants.

HAMBURGH, p-o., Franklin co., Miss., 95 S.W. Jackson, 1,104 W.

HAMBURGH, p. o., Van Zant co., Tex.

HAMBURGH ON THE LAKE, p-v., Hamburg t., Erie co., N. Y., 300 W. Albany, 379 W. Situated on the E. shore of Lake Erie, & contains 1 church, 2 stores, 2 tanneries, & about 30 dwellings.

HAMDEN, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 33 S.S.W. Hartford, 306 W. Situated between two mountain ranges, terminating at East & West Rock, near New Haven. Soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Mill r., which affords water power. The v. of Whitneyville is situated in the S.E. part of the t., & has some mills & manufactories. There are in the t. 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a manufac. of cotton duck, making 500,000 yds. annually, a fac. of India rubber shoes, an augur fac., an iron foundry, an extensive rifle fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,797; 1850, 2,164.

HAMDEN, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 89 W.S.W. Albany, 329 W. Surface broken & mountainous; soil various. Drained by W. branch of Delaware r. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 10 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,469; 1850, 1,919.

HAMDEN, t., Cumberland co., Pa. Drained by the Conedogwinnet creek. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The Cumberland valley r. r. passes through its southern part. Pop. 1850, 1,273.

HAMELN, a town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, cap. cant., landr. & 25 m. S.W. Hanover, on the Weser, at its confluence with the Hamel. Pop. 6,191, mostly empl. in navigation & salmon fishing, but also in tanneries, breweries, distilleries, & tobacco & pipe factories. It was formerly fortified, & is still defended by Ft. George, a citadel on the opp. or W. b. of the river. A large sluice was constructed here by Geo. II., in 1734, by which a good harb. was formed, & the town still has an active trade.—II. a vill. of Hanover, landr. & 8 m. N.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,030.

HAMER, p-o., Mason co., Ky.

HAMER, t., Highland co., O. Pop. 1850, 942.

HAMERICKS, station, Putnam co., Ia., 44 m. from Indianapolis. It is on the Terre Haute & Richmond r. r.

HAMERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 201.

HAMERSVILLE, p-v., Clark t., Brown co., O., 115 S.S.W. Columbus, 474 W. Contains 131 inhabs.

HAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hunts, 6¼ m. S.S. W. Stilton. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 179.

HAMI, a prov. of Chinese Turkestan. [KHAMIL.]

HAMID, a town of Isia Minor. [ISBARTA.]

HAMILTON, county, N. Y. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,064 sq. m. Erected in 1816, organized in 1838. The surface is elevated, & in part hilly & mountainous, abounding with numerous small lakes & ponds. Drained by Indian & Sacandaga rivs., branches of the Hudson r., & Moose & Racket rivers. The middle & N. parts are a wilderness. Iron ore extensively exists. Capital, Lake Pleasant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $58,870; wheat, 233 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 5,434; oats, 10,210; potatoes, 23,310; wool, 5,430 pounds;—1 grist m.; 1 tannery, 21 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $53,975; value of manufac. articles, $60,200;—4 churches; 24 schools, 493 scholars; 22 libraries, 1,397 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,907; 1850, 2,188.

HAMILTON, co., Flor. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. ms. Withlacoochee r. runs on its W. border, & the Little Suwanee r. on the S. The soil is good, & finely watered. Drained by Allapahaw r., which passes through its centre. Capital, Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $90,-508; rice, 14,455 pounds produced; sugar, 47 hhds.; cotton, 560 bales; molasses, 2,763 gals.;—12 churches. Pop. 1840, 1,464; 1850, 2,511.

HAMILTON, co., O. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. The surface is rolling; soil clay, & deep alluvium. Drained by Little & Big Miami, & Whitewater rivers, & Mill & Deer creeks. The Ohio r. washes its S. border. Capital, Cincinnati. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $623,517; wheat, 112,632 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,593,618; oats, 242,558; wool, 18,619 pounds;—29 flouring & grist m., 26 saw m., 18 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 27 tanneries, 233 persons emp.; 35 printing offices, 8 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 32 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly & 14 monthly publications. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,426,716; value of manufac. articles, $20,790,743;—156 churches; 6 colleges, 1,318 students; 28 acad., 4,281 pupils; 144 sch., 15,949 scholars; 32 libraries, 36,915 vols. Pop. 1840, 80,145; 1850, 156,844.

HAMILTON, co., Ia. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Surface undulating or level; soil fertile. Drained by W. fork of White r. & its tributaries. Capital, Noblesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $285,270; wheat, 64,872 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 663,903; oats, 59,209; wool, 38,864 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—4 churches; 55 sch., 456 scholars; 1 library, 300 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,855; 1850, 12,684.

HAMILTON co., Ill. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. Organized in 1821. The soil is indifferent, with considerable swamp in the N. part. Watered by branches of Saline creek & Little Wabash r. Capital, McLeansboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,343; wheat, 2,948 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 242,955; oats, 28,764; wool, 8,295 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.;—13 churches; 41 sch., 1,468 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,945; 1850, 6,362.

HAMILTON, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E part of the state. Area, 464 sq. ms. Tennessee river runs through the middle of the county. Watered by small branches of the Tennessee r., the largest of which is Chickamauga creek. Capital, Harrison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $266,727; Ind. corn, 520,542 bush. produced; oats, 69,451; sweet potatoes, 37,531;—2 grist m., 8 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp'd; 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $17,100; value of manufactured articles, $12,975;—6 churches; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 40 schools, 1,355 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,175; 1850, 10,075.

HAMILTON, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 22 N.N.E. Boston, 462 W. Surface gently uneven; soil fertile. Organized in 1793. Drained by a branch of Ipswich r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 4schools. Pop. 1840, 818; 1850, 889.

HAMILTON, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 96 W. by N. Albany, 355 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by the head waters of Chenango r. The v. is situated on Chenango r., and contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 20 stores, a flouring m., a tannery, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,500 inhabitants. The Madison University, with a theological department, is located here, & is under the direction of the Baptists. It was founded in 1820, has 8 professors, 200 students, has educated 361, & has 4,000 vols. in its library. It has 2 collegiate edifices. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 6 carriage fac., 4 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,200; 1850, 3,599.

HAMILTON, t., Atlantic co., N. J., 30 S.E. Woodbury. Surface level; soil sandy. Drained by Great Egg Harbor. It contains the v. of May's Landing, and has a furnace, a forge, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,565; 1850, 2,015.

HAMILTON, t., Mercer co., N. J. Surface level; soil light, but capable of being made fertile by application of the marl which is extensively found within its limits. Pop. 1850, 2,807.

HAMILTON, t., Adams co., Pa., 12 N.E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil red gravel & flint. Conewago creek flows on its W. & N. boundary. Watered by Beaver

run, & has a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,069; 1850, 1,166.

HAMILTON, t., Franklin co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam, & slaty. Drained by the main branch of Conococheague cr., & Back cr. its tributary. It has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,719; 1850, 1,924.

HAMILTON, p. o., Jefferson co., Pa.

HAMILTON, t., McKean co., Pa, Pop. 1840, 52; 1850, 103.

HAMILTON, t., Monroe co., Pa. Surface partly hilly or mountainous, & partly level; soil gravel. Drained by McMichaels, Pokons, & Cherry creeks, which flow E. to the Delaware. It has a tannery, 5 grist m., 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,508; 1850, 1,984.

HAMILTON, v., Blockley t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 1 m. W. from the bridge over the Schuylkill r. It has several streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains a church, several stores, some pleasant country seats, & about 70 dwellings.

HAMILTON, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 159 m. N. Richmond, 40 W.

HAMILTON, p-v., Martin co., N. C., 127 E. Raleigh, 251 W.

HAMILTON, p-v., capital, Harris co., Ga., 126 W.S.W. Milledgeville. Situated on the western extremity of Oak mt., & contains a court-house, jail, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 2 academies, 5 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, city, Fairfield t., capital of Butler co., O., 19½ W.S.W. Columbus, 490 W. Situated on the site of Fort Hamilton, on the left bank of the Great Miami r., & on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton railroad, 25 miles from Cincinnati. An immense hydraulic power has been created here, by means of a canal diverting the water from the river 4 miles above, affording the motive power for large manufacturing establishments, several of which have been already erected. There are here a fine court-house, &c., 8 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—an academy for females, a bank, 16 stores, 3 cotton fac., 2 foundries, 2 machine shops, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,210 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, t., Franklin co., O. Situated on the E. side of Scioto r. The Columbus lateral canal passes through it. Pop. 1840, 1,119; 1850, 1,485.

HAMILTON, t., Jackson co., O., 8 Jackson, C. H. Pop. 1840, 415; 1850, 665.

HAMILTON, t., Warren co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,457; 1850, 2,918.

HAMILTON, p. v., Boone co., Ky.

HAMILTON, p-t., Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 145; 1850, 370.

HAMILTON, p. v., Steuben co., Ia.

HAMILTON, t., Delaware co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 462.

HAMILTON, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,151.

HAMILTON, t., Sullivan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,610.

HAMILTON, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 316.

HAMILTON, p. v., La Fayette co., Wis.

HAMILTON, p. o., Marion co., Iowa.

HAMILTON, t., Prairie co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 249.

HAMILTON, p-v., Monroe co., Miss., 156 N.E. Jackson, 897 W. Situated 1½ m. E. of the Tombigbee river.

HAMILTON, p. v., Union pa., La.

HAMILTON, p. v., Shelby co., Tex. Situated on the right bank of Sabine r.

HAMILTON, p. v., Butte co., Cal.

HAMILTON, city & capital, Wentworth co., Can. W. Situated on the south side of Burlington bay, at the head of Lake Ontario, & of the river St. Lawrence & Lake Ontario navigation, & on the Great Western r. r. It is 50 miles from Toronto, & 226 from Kingston. It is in an extensive valley, & is most favorably situated for trade, being the centre of one of the finest agricultural districts of Canada. It has a court-house, jail, 2 market-houses, town-hall, custom-house, a theatre, 15 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Free church, 8 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, several bank agencies, 2 savings banks, a mechanics' institute, mercantile library association library 850 vols.), several academies & schools, 7 foundries & machine shops, 3 steam saw m., 5 printing offices issuing 4 semi-weekly & 2 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 10,312 inhabitants; 1852, 14,112; 1854, 18,000. The Light-Houses, at the entrance of the bay, are in lat. 43° 18′ 10″ N., lon. 79° 53′ 10″ W.: one is with colored lights, & the other 60 feet above the lake level, & one visible 4 & the other 15 miles. It is the fourth port in Canada in point of commercial importance. Value of imports 1850, $1,[illegible],296; exports same year, $852,800.

HAMILTON, t., Northumberland co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 5,[illegible].

HAMILTON, a parl. & municip. bor., mkt.-town, & pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the Clyde, here crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches, & on the great London road to Glasgow, 10½ m. S.E. of that city. Area of pa. 14,240 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,740; pop. of town, 8,[illegible]. It is well built, though irregular, has 2 churches, a good grammar school, 2 poors' hospitals, a subscrip. library, mechanics' instit., trades' hall, 3 branch banks, jail, large cavalry barracks; but its chief object of attraction is the magnificent ducal palace of the Duke of Hamilton. This has a noble Grecian front, 264 ft. in length, & a superb interior, containing the largest & choicest collect. of paintings & marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered, for scenery & extent, the finest in N. B. Within it are the castle of Chatelherault, another resid. of the Hamiltons, named after their anc. French ducal title, & the picturesque ruins of Cadzow castle, their original family seat. It stands on a lofty rock, washed by the Avon, & surrounded by a chase covered with some of the largest oaks in Britain, among which the famous aborig. breed of wild cattle still feed. Hamilton has been the princip. seat of imitation cambric weaving since the introd. of cotton manufs. into Scotland. About 1,200 looms are employed, & the finest thread is woven. Manufs. of lace, black silk veils, check shirts, & hempen fabrics, are also flourishing. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, & Linlithgow, in sending 1 member to the H. of C. It gives title of Duke to the premier peer of Scotland, representative both of the illustrious & originally English house of Hamilton, & of the male line of the Douglas, & owing to the marriage of the first Lord Hamilton with the daughter of James II., A.D 1474, the next Protestant branch of the royal family, failing the Brunswick line, in succession to the Scottish crown.

HAMILTON BAN, t., Adams co., Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous loam & red gravel. The S. branch of March cr. flows on its N. boundary, & the main stream of that cr. on the E. Watered by Middle cr., Muddy run, & Toms cr. Copper & iron ore are found, & some sulphur springs. It has 6 tanneries, a flouring m., 8 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,460; 1850, 1,530.

HAMILTON LANDING, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn.

HAMILTON CROSS ROADS, p-o., McMinn, Tenn.

HAMILTON SQUARE, p.-o., Mercer co., N. J.

HAMINIOG, a tnshp. of S. Wales, co., Cardigan, pa. Llanrhystydd, 14 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 833.

HAMLET, p-o., Chautauque co., N. Y.

HAMLIN, p-o., Cabell co., Va.

HAMLIN, t., McKean co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 118.

HAMLINTON, p-o., Wayne co., Pa., 151 N. E. Harrisburg, 245 W.

HAMM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 22 m. N.N.W. Arensberg, cap. circ. on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahse. Pop. 6,850. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a fort, & has a college, & manufs. of linen fabrics & leather, bleaching works, & an active trade in hams. It communicates by railroads with Padderborn & Cologne. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.—II. a vill. in the territory, & 2 m. E. Hamburg. Pop. mostly employed in mkt. gardening & in cotton weaving.

HAMMAH DE CABES (EL), *Aquæ Tacapitanæ*, a town of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, 18 m. W. Cabes, & famous for baths, whence its name.

HAMMAM, "a bath," the name of numerous places, in Africa & Turkey.—I. (*El-Aidah*), a vill. of Algeria, 4 m. W. Yerma.—II. (*El-Berdiah*, "packsaddle bath," anc. Aquæ Tibilitanæ), Algeria, prov. & 45 m. E.N.E. Constantine, on the route from Bona, in a rocky region, with baths of a temp. from 84° to 86° Fahr., & vestiges of Roman buildgs., from which its fort has been constructed.—III. (*El-Elma*), prov. of Titteri, 63 m. S. Algiers.—IV. (*El-Faraoun*, "Pharaoh's baths"), a seaport town, Arabia-Petrea, on the Gulf of Suez, 80 m. S.S.E. Suez.—V. (*El-Lif*, ancient Aquæ Calidæ) a town

& baths, dom., & 20 m. S.E. Tunis.—VI. (*Meskutia*, "the enchanted baths"), Algeria, prov. & 38 m. E. Constantine near, the Seybus riv., the hot springs here having formed some curious petrifactions, whence their name. Traces of Roman edifices are here discoverable. —*Hammamet* is a station of Egypt, on the route between Kosseir & Ghenneh, with well-buildings lately repaired by an English company.

HAMMAMET, or HAMAMET, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. & 42 miles S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. Pop. 8,000, (?) and an active trade with Tunis, in corn, wool, & oil. Its roadstead has a safe anchorage.

HAMME, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant. on an affl. of the Scheldt, 12 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 8,472, employed in navigation, rope making, & trading in hemp.

HAMMELBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Saale, 24 m. N. Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,630, employed in raising wine & fruits, on the declivity of the hill crowned by the castle Saaleck.

HAMMER, a vill. & pa. of Norway, stift. and 7 m. N.E. Bergen, with 2,780 inhabitants, & formerly a bishop's see, but ruined by the Swedes in 1561.—II. a vill. of Denmark, Jutland, N.E. Aalborg.—III. a vill. of Prussia Silesia, with a station on the r. r. betwixt Kosel & Ratibor.

HAMMERFEST, the most N. town of Europe, Norway, prov. Finmark, on the Qual-oe (whale island), of which it is the chief port, 60 m. S.W. the N. Cape. Lat. 70° 40′ 7″ N., lon. 23° 35′ 43″ E. Pop. 800. Houses of wood, & painted externally; communication betwixt its quarters is kept up by boats; its harbor is defended by a fort. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, & throughout the winter the temp. is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. Exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, & shark oil, skins, walrus hides & teeth, copper, & feathers. Trade mostly with Russia & Great Britain.

HAMMERSMITH, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge (erected in 1827 at a cost of $80,000), 4 m. W. London. Area of pa. (formerly a chapelry under Fulham), 2,518 ac. Pop. 17,769, many of whom are employed in mkt. gardens. It is irregularly built, but is clean, well paved & lighted. It has many handsome houses: a church built in 1631; a school, endowed by Bishop Latimer, annual revenue about $600, & a royal cathedral chapel, with ladies' school & nunnery, established in the reign of Charles II., and which has always maintained a high repute. Hammersmith is a polling place for the co.

HAMMERSTEIN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, circ. Schlochau. Pop. 1,920.

HAMMERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. Pop. 270.

HAMMOCK, p. o., Jackson co., Va.

HAMMOCK'S GROVE, p. o., Crawford co., Ga., 62 S.W. Milledgeville, 718 W.

HAMMOND, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 189 N. N.W. Albany, 456 W. Surface level; soil a fertile sand & clay. The St. Lawrence r. bounds it on the W., & Black lake on the E. The v. contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 carriage fac., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1843, 1,845; 1850, 1,819.

HAMMOND, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 912.

HAMMOND ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Solomon Group, are in lat. 8° 40′ S., lon. 157° 20′ E.

HAMMOND'S, p. o., St. Joseph co., Ia.

HAMMONDSBURGH, p. o., Warren co., Iowa.

HAMMOND'S MILLS, p. o., Windham co., Vt., 113 S. Montpelier, 440 W.

HAMMOND'S MILLS, p. o., Campbell t., Steuben co., N. Y., 214 W.S.W. Albany, 285 W.

HAMMONDSPORT, v., Urbanna t., Steuben co., N. Y. Situated at the S. end of Crooked lake. It contains a Presbyterian & an Episcopal church, 12 stores, 3 warehouses, a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, & 700 inhabitants. A passage boat plies daily 22 ms. to Penn Yan, & it communicates (5 ms.) with Seneca lake, by Crooked Lake canal.

HAMMOND'S STORE, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 151 S.W. Raleigh, 430 W.

HAMMONSVILLE, p. o. Jefferson co., O.

HAMONT, a small town of Belgian Limbourg, 7 m. N.W. Bree. Pop. 992.

HAMMONTON, p. t., Atlantic co., N. J., 60 S. Trenton, 170 W.

HAMMONVILLE, p. o., Hart co., Ky.

HAMOON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 677 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMOON, *Aria Palus*, a large morass, or Lake of E. Persia, or W. Afghanistan, betwixt lat. 30° 50′ and 31° 54′ N., & lon. 61° 8′, & 62° 10′ E. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 70 m., breadth from 15 to 20 m. It receives the Helmund, Furrah-Rood, & other rivers; & while the Caspian, Aral, & other inland seas of Asia, are decreasing in extent, this lake is said to be on the increase. Its E. part is shallow, & covered with reeds. Here is an island, on which is the fort Rustum, or Koh-i-Kwajeh. Water salt, & banks fringed by forests of tamarisks. L. Zurrah, or Zirreh, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

HAMORTON, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 78 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 109 W.

HAMPDEN, co., Mass. Situated in the S. toward the W. part of the state. Area, 585 sq. ms. Organized in 1812. Watered by Connecticut r., which runs from N. to S. through the middle of the co., & Westfield & Chickopee rivers its branches, which afford extensive water power. Quinebaug r. rises in Brimfield, in the S.E. part of the county. The surface is various, & the soil fertile. The Hampshire & Hampden canal, a continuation of the Farmington canal, passes through the co. Small steamboats run on the Connecticut r. to Springfield. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $794,359; rye, 97,559 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 252,213; oats, 118,427; potatoes, 305,637; wool, 41,529 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 5 iron foundries, 12 woollen fac., 14 cotton fac., 21 tanneries, 8 printing offices, 2 daily, & 7 weekly newspapers pub.; 106 libraries, 22,174 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $6,555,590; value of manufactured articles, $6,653,548;—83 churches; 12 acad., 560 pupils; 243 sch., 8,666 scholars. Pop. 1840, 37,366; 1850, 51,283.

HAMPDEN, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 62 E.N.E. Augusta, 657 W. Situated on the W. side of Penobscot r., 6 ms. S. Bangor. Drained by Sowadabscook river, which affords extensive water power. Soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a paper fac., a tannery, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,663; 1850, 3,195.

HAMPDEN, p-t., Geauga co., O., 175 N.E. Columbus, 338 W. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 840; 1850, 919.

HAMPDEN, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

HAMPDEN, p. o., Marengo co., Ala.

HAMPDEN (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 7 m. W.N.W. Chesham. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 308. The ancient manor hall was the family seat and birth place of the celebrated John Hampden, who with many others of the name, is buried in the church here. The adjoining land for which he refused to pay ship money, is still pointed out.—II. (LITTLE), in same co., 2¼ m. S.S.E. Wendover. Area, 508 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, p. o., Prince Edward co., Va. *Hampden Sidney College* was founded in 1783. Has a president and 5 professors, 1,500 alumni, 25 students, & 8,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the Wednesday before the fourth of July. In the vicinity of the college is the *Union Theological Seminary* founded in 1824. It has 3 professors, 26 students, 175 graduates, & 4,000 vols. in its libraries. (*See Farmville.*)

HAMPNETT, two pas. of Engl.—I co. Gloucester, 1 m. N.W. North Leach. Area, 1,406 ac. Pop. 211.—II. (*Westhampnett*), co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N.E. Chichester, & head of poor-law union.

HAMPRESTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Wimborne Minster. Area, 4,948 ac. Pop. 1,387.

HAMPSHIRE, county, Mass. Situated centrally toward the W. part of the state. Area, 532 sq. miles. Connecticut river runs through the middle of it, from N. to S., by which, and small tributaries, which afford water power, it is watered. The surface & soil are various, but on Connecticut r. it is exceedingly fertile. The old county of Hampshire, which included Franklin & Hampden counties, was organized in 1662. Capital, Northampton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $843,624; rye, 79,607 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 272,370; oats, 97,988; potatoes, 292,734; wool, 108,540 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 120 saw m., 4 iron

foundries, 17 woollen fac., 9 cotton fac., 25 tanneries, 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication; 54 libraries, 37,055 vols. Cap. empl'd in manufac. $2,004,748; value of manufactured articles, $3,440,745; —68 churches; 1 college, 180 students; 12 acad., 611 pupils; 218 sch., 7,617 scholars. Pop. 1840, 39,267; 1850, 55,732.

HAMPSHIRE, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 960 sq. ms. The N. branch of the Potomac r. runs on its N. border. Drained by the S. branch of the Potomac, & several tributaries of the Potomac. Several mountain ridges pass through it; the soil in the valleys very fertile. Capital, Romney. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $547,773; wheat, 177,343 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 292,252; wool, 15,346 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 4 woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $88,650; value of manufactured articles, $195,275;—1 library, 1,000 vols.; 33 churches; 2 acad., 145 pupils; 50 sch., 1,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,295; 1850, 14,036.

HAMPSHIRE, p. o., Kane co., Ill., 215 N.N.E. Springfield, 767 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 759.

HAMPSHIRE, p-o., Lewis co., Tenn.

HAMPSHIRE, the colloquial contracted name of the English co. SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HAMPSON, t., Van Wert co., O.

HAMPSTEAD, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 29 S.S. E. Concord, 462 W. Chartered in 1749. Drained by branches of Merrimac r., which flow from ponds in the t. Soil fertile. It has 3 tanneries, an edge tool fac., 2 hat fac., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 890; 1850, 789.

HAMPSTEAD, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 56 N.W. Annapolis, 66 W.

HAMPSTEAD, p-v., King George co., Va., 89 N.N.E. Richmond, 85 W.

HAMPSTEAD, pa., Queen's co., N. B., on the right bank of St. John r. Has 4 grist m., 1 saw m., 5 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,050.

HAMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co Middlesex, 4 m. N. N.W. London. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 10,093. The v., which contains many elegant & fashionable mansions, is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is a heath of about 280 ac., commanding very fine views, & much resorted to on holidays from the metropolis. E. of the town is a mineral spring, in high repute during the last & preceding centuries, at which time Hampstead was a fashionable watering-place.—II. (*East*). [EAST HAMPSTEAD.]—III. (*Marshall's*, co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Area, 1,839 ac. Pop. 345.—IV. (*Norris*), in same co., 3¼ m. S.S.E. East Ilsley. Area, 5,769 ac. Pop. 1,325.

HAMPSTHWAITE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6 W. Knaresbro'. Area, 9,600 ac. Pop. 2,494.

HAMPTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 47 S.E. Concord, 484 W., the *Winnicumet* of the Indians. It lies on the Atlantic coast, & has a good harbor, and a number of vessels engaged in coasting trade & the fisheries. Along its shore is a fine beach, in one part of which is a singular bluff, denominated the Boar's Head. Incorporated in 1636. It has 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,320; 1850, 1,192.

HAMPTON, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 41 E. Hartford, 368 W. Surface, uneven; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by a branch of Shetucket river, which affords water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on a single street, half a mile long, & contains a Congregational church & about 40 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,166; 1850, 946.

HAMPTON, v., Westmoreland t., Oneida co., N. Y. Situated on a branch of Oriskany creek. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & about 400 inhabitants. A little N. of the v. is a mineral spring.

HAMPTON, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 26 N. Salem, 73 N. by E. Albany. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Poultney river, which separates it from the state of Vermont. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 972; 1850, 899.

HAMPTON, v., Washington t., Burlington co., N. J. It contains a forge, a saw m., & 50 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, p-v., Reading t., Adams co., Pa., 29 S. W. Harrisburg, 86 W. It contains 2 stores, 55 dwellings, & about 200 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, p-v., capital of Elizabeth City co., Va., 94 E.S.E. Richmond, 209 W. Situated on the W. side of Hampton r., about a mile from its entrance into Hampton roads. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, & 1 Episcopal,—18 stores, 2 castor oil fac., & about 1,200 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, p. v., Saginaw co., Mich., 70 N.E. Lansing. Situated on the right bank of Saginaw r., 4 miles from its entrance into Saginaw Bay. It contains 4 stores, 4 steam saw m., & about 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 546.

HAMPTON, p-v., Rock Island co., Ill., 150 N.N.W. Springfield, 880 W.

HAMPTON, p-v., Hendricks co., Va.

HAMPTON, p-o., Calhoun co., Ark.

HAMPTON, t., Monroe co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 342.

HAMPTON, p-v., Darlington co., Can. W., 45 m. E. Toronto. It contains a Presb. church, 4 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, pa., Kings co., N. B., drained by Hammonds & Kenebecasis rivers, entering the St. John on the extreme west of the pa. It has 4 grist m., 12 saw m., 2 tanneries, a woollen fac., 8 churches, 17 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,150.

HAMPTON, the name of several pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 m. W.S.W. London, & 2¼ m. W. Kingston. Area, 3,190 ac. Pop. 4,802. Here are many noble mansions, the chief of which is Hampton court, a royal palace on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 m. from the village. It was founded by cardinal Wolsey, & two of the magnificent quadrangles, in the Tudor style, though greatly altered, still remain, containing Wolsey's great hall, the chapel, & three large quadrangles, of Grecian architecture, erected for William III., by Sir C. Wren. It contains the state-rooms, in which are some rich furniture and tapestry; a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits, by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, West, & with the 7 celebrated cartoons of Rafaelle, unequalled. The palace is built of brick, with stone decorations, its ceiling is painted by Verrio. The garden is laid out in the Dutch taste; it has a very fine terrace, some good sculpture, fountains, vases, & a grapehouse, containing a vine, said to be the largest & most productive in Europe. The park, 5 m. in circ., is well stocked with deer. This palace was an occasional royal residence betwixt the reigns of Henry VIII. and George II.—II. (*in Arden*), a pa., co. Warwick, having a station on the Midland r. r., at its junction with the Derby, 9¼ m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Area, 11,502 ac. Pop. 3,094. Warwick Charities (1827), independent of Lady Leveson's hospital in Balsall, about 330*l*.—III. (*Bishop's*), co., & 3¼ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area, 2,845 ac. Pop. 913.—IV. (*Gay*), co. of Oxford, 2¾ m. E. Woodstock. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 82.—V. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 1 m. S.W Evesham. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 556. Charities (1832), 110*l*.—VI. (*High*), co. Devon, 3¼ m. W. Hatherleigh. Area, 3,039 ac. Pop. 388.—VII. (*Little*), co. Sussex, on the English channel, at the mouth of the Avon, 11 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area, 1,222 ac. Pop. 2,436. It has a small harbor, & is much frequented for sea bathing.—VIII. (*Lovett's*, co. Worcester, 1 m. N.N.W. Droitwich, within the parl. boundaries of which it is enclosed. Area, 1,908 ac. Pop. 172.—IX. (*Lucy, or Bishop's Hampton*), co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Stratford. Area, 3,050 ac. Pop. 444. The church is one of the most beautiful modern specimens of decorated gothic.—X. (*Maisey*), co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Fairford. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 376. Market on Tuesday.—XI. (*Nether*), co. Wilts, 1 m. S. Wilton. Area, 796 ac. Pop. 142.—XII. (*Poyle*), co. Oxford, 3¾ m. E.S.E. Woodstock. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 131.—XIII. (*Welch*), co. Salop, 2¼ m. E. Ellesmere. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 527.—XIV. (*Wick*), hamlet, co. Middlesex, pa. Hampton, on the Thames, ½ m. N. Kingston. Pop. 1,688.

HAMPTONBURGH, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 4 N. E. Goshen, 99 S.S.W. Albany, 282 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Murderer's cr. E., & Wallkill cr., which bounds it on the W. It has a grist m., 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,243.

HAMPTON FALLS, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 16 S.W. Portsmouth, 45 S.E. Concord, 482 W. Incorporated in 1712. The situation is pleasant, having the Atlantic on its S.E. border. Soil moderately fer-

tile. It has a cotton batting fac., a grist m., an academy, 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 656; 1850, 640.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., a branch of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of James r., between Old Point Comfort on the N., & Willoughby point on the S. It is sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war, & is an important naval station. On Old Point Comfort, there have been ceded to the United States 250 acres; & on the point, a fortification, called Fort Monroe, which mounts 385 guns, generally 32 & 48 pounders, 130 of which are under bomb proof covers. On the opposite point, 1 m. distant, is Fort Calhoun. The foundation is made by throwing in stones, & it covers about 7 acres. This fort is designed to mount 265 guns, 24's, & 32's, & nearly all under cover. These completely command the entrance to Hampton roads. On the N. side of the entrance is *Old Point Comfort Light*, lat. 37° 6′, lon. 76° 18′ W. shows a fixed light on a white tower, & is elevated 40 feet above the surface of the sea. On the S. side of entrance the *Willoughby Spit Light Vessel* shows fixed lights, elevated, the one 32, and the other 41 feet, above the sea level; and here is a fog bell also. The channel leading from the Capes of Virginia to Hampton Roads is reduced at *Old Point Comfort* to a very narrow width. The shoal water, under the action of the sea & the reaction of the bar, is kept in an unremitting ripple; which circumstance has given to this place the name of the *Rip Raps*.

HAMPTONVILLE, p-v., Yadkin co., N. C., 146 W.N.W. Raleigh, 357 W.

HAMSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N. Lewes. Area, 2,761 ac. Pop. 529.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Rugely. Area, 2,934 ac. Pop. 471.

HAMSTERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 532.

HAMTRAMCK, t., Wayne co., Mich. Has a tannery, 3 saw m., 6 schls. Pop. 1840, 1,797; 1850, 1,628.

HAMWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1¼ W.N.W. Poole, within the parl. boundaries of which it is enclosed. Area, 1,911 ac. Pop. 351.

HAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, S. Rochefort, & near which is a remarkable cavern, through which the Lesse flows.—II. a market town of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, on lt. b. of the Cettina, N.E. Sign. —The *Han-kiang* is a riv. of Corea, which enters the Strait of Corea after a S.ward course of nearly 180 miles.

HANAUER'S STORE, p. o., Randolph co., Ark.

HANAU, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov. on the lt. b. of the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, 86 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop., including suburbs, 15,265. It consists of an old & a new town, the latter well built, & having a good market place, 4 Calvin. pa. churches, a Roman Catholic church, a castle, now the seat of the Wetteravian society of natural history, a large hospital, handsome theatre, council-house, college, academy of arts, &c., manufs. of silk stuffs, ribands, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather, gloves, hosiery, gold & silver articles, porcelain, carriages, &c., and a considerable trade in timber, barrels, & wine. Near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. At Hanau, the French, in their retreat from Leipzig, totally defeated the Bavarians, 30th October, 1813. Pop. of dist. 124,782.

HANBURY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W. N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 12,112 ac. Pop. 2,535. —II. co. Worcester, 3½ m. E.N.E. Droitwich, in the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area, 7,533 ac. Pop. 1,092.

HANCHETTVILLE, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

HANCOCK, county, Me. Situated in the S., toward the E. part of the state. Area, 1,850 sq. ms. Bordered by the Atlantic on the S., along the coast of which are scattered numerous islands, some of them large, & many bays, & it has a great number of excellent harbors. The soil is generally fertile. Watered by Union r., which, with other streams, afford excellent water power. Capital, Castine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $398,116; wheat, 3,934 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 24,749; oats, 47,917; potatoes, 75,163; wool, 64,968 pounds;—41 grist m., 47 saw m.; 1 woollen fac., 12 tanneries, 5 libraries, 2,271 vols. Cap. emp. in manufac., $634,912; value of manufactured articles, $1,187,241;—52 churches: 3 acad., 109 students; 264 schs., 12,258 scholars. Pop. 1850, 34,372.

HANCOCK, county, Va. Situated in the extreme N.W. corner of the state. Area, 70 sq. ms. The Ohio r. forms its northern & western boundary. Surface hilly & broken; soil very fertile. Coal is extensively quarried, & bricks are manufactured largely. Capital, New Cumberland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $125,726; wheat, 52,413 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 52,392; wool, 63,666 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 5,000,000 of firebrick manufactured annually. Cap. emp. in manufac., $104,665; value of manufactured articles, $113,245;—8 churches; 1 acad., 25 pupils; 5 schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,050. (*Taken from Brooke in* 1848.)

HANCOCK, county, Ala. Situated towards the N. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. m. Drained by the head sources of Black Warrior river. Surface elevated & uneven; soil fertile. Cap., Warren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $44,044; Ind. corn, 39,624 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 7,366; cotton, 26 bales; 4 schools, 74 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,542.

HANCOCK, county, Ga. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 531 sq. ms. The Oconee r. runs on its W. border, & Great Ogeechee r. on its E. border. Watered by branches of these rivers. Capital, Sparta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $394,893; Ind. corn, 440,699 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 119,205; cotton, 11,374 bales;—7 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.,; 2 cotton fac.; 1 tannery, 3 persons employed. Cap. emp. in manufac., $126,185; value of manufactured articles, $76,064;—2 libraries, 450 vols.; 21 churches; 6 academies, 132 pupils; 8 schools, 207 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,659. Pop. 1850, 11,578.

HANCOCK, county, O. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 531 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil a rich loam. Drained by Blanchard's Fork & its tributaries, which flow into Maumee r., & by tributaries of Portage r., which flow into Lake Erie. Capital, Findlay. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $335,005; wheat, 197,003 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 451,391; oats, 96,259; wool, 53,404 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m. 2 iron foundries 2 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $58,875; value of manufactured articles, $144,847;—1 library, 50 vols.; 46 churches; 159 schools, 5,873 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,099; 1850, 16,751.

HANCOCK, county, Ia. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state. Area, 307 sq. ms. Organized in 1828. Drained by Blue r., Sugar cr., & Brandywine cr., which afford good water power. The surface is level, or gently rolling; soil fertile, & heavily timbered. Capital, Greenfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $238,524; wheat, 58,267 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 664,715; oats, 49,364; wool, 30,704 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—1 library, 200 vols.; 15 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 21 schools, 605 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,535; 1850, 9,698.

HANCOCK, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 775 sq. ms. The Mississippi r. runs on its W. boundary. Watered by Crooked cr., with its branches, a tributary of Illinois r., & by the N. fork of Bear cr., which flows into the Mississippi r. Organized in 1825. The soil bordering the Mississippi is fertile. Capital, Carthage. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $322,968; wheat, 189,436 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 689,110; oats, 137,947; wool, 26,742;—10 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—13 churches; 91 schools, 2,630 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,946; 1850, 14,652.

HANCOCK, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 200 sq. ms. The Ohio r. runs on its N. boundary, & Rough cr., a branch of Green r., on its S. border. Blackford's r. forms a part of its W. boundary. The surface is hilly. Stone coal is mined in large quantities, & iron ore is found. Capital, Hawesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $91,087; Ind. corn, 210,730 bush. produced; oats, 18,127; tobacco, 398,843 pounds; wool, 8,768;—3 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries;—10 churches; 9 schools, 275 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,581; 1850, 3,853.

HANCOCK, county, Tenn. Situated on the N. border of the state. Area, 410 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Sneedsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $153,614; Ind. corn, 280,070 bush. produced; oats, 49,310; sweet potatoes, 10,982; tobacco, 4,722 pounds;—3 grist m.,

7 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 4 persons emp.;—12 churches; 45 schools, 1,462 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,660.

HANCOCK, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,080 sq. ms. Bounded on the S. by Lake Borgne, a branch of the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is rolling, toward the N. more level to the S. The soil is light & sterile, chiefly covered with pine. Pearl r. runs on its W. border. Capital, Shieldsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $75,600; ind. corn, 22,825 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 33,225; rice, 129,420 pounds; cotton, 70 bales; —9 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $106,000; value of manufac. articles, $97,688;—5 churches; 1 academy, 27 pupils; 8 schools, 197 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,367; 1850, 3,672.

HANCOCK, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 95 E. Augusta, 677 W. The S.E. part is a peninsula, nearly surrounded by branches of Frenchman's bay. It has a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 760; 1850, 960.

HANCOCK, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 34 S.W. Concord, 454 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, with some intervales on its streams. Drained by Contoocook r. & its tributaries, affording water power. Long Pond, a considerable body of water, lies partly in the t. It has 2 rolling m., a cotton fac, a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,345; 1850, 1,012.

HANCOCK, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 39 S.S.W. Montpelier, 486 W. Situated on the Green mntn. range, & suited only to grazing. Chartered in 1780. It is on the dividing ridge between Lake Champlain & Connecticut r., some of its streams flowing into Otter cr., & others into White r., & has a fulling m., a carding machine, a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 465; 1850, 430.

HANCOCK, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 143 W. Boston, 379 W. Incorporated in 1776. The state of N. Y. bounds it on the W. Drained by head branches of Kinderhook cr., & Housatonic r. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. It has a woollen fac., & a satinet fac., together employing 30 persons, & make 65,000 yds. of broadcloths & satinets annually; a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 922; 1850, 789.

HANCOCK, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 123 W.S.W. Albany, 291 W. Surface broken & mountainous. Delaware r. runs on its S.W. border. Watered by Papaquaton branch & its tributaries. It has 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,026; 1850, 1,798.

HANCOCK, p. o., Harrison co., Ia.

HANCOCK, p-t., Washington co., Md., 125 N.W. Annapolis, 92 W. Situated on the left bank of Potomac r. It contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, & 600 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, p. v., De Soto co., Miss.

HANCOCK BRIDGE, p-v., Lower Alloways t., Salem co., N. J., 85 S.W. Trenton, 180 W. It contains a Friend's meeting-house, 2 stores, & about 40 dwellings.

HANCOCK FACTORY, v., Hancock t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 80 S.W. Concord, 458 W. It contains the Hancock Literary & Scientific Institution, a cotton fac., a paper fac., several other manufacturing establishments, & 450 inhabitants.

HANCOCK PLANTATION, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 592.

HANCOCKVILLE, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 85 N. W. Columbia, 453 W.

HANDA, an islet of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Edrachillis, separated from the mainland by a narrow but navigable Sound. Area, about 1 sq. m.

HANDAH, or HANDAK, a town of Nubia, on lt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.E. New Dongola. Near it are the ruins of a large fortress.

HANDBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. E.N.E. Witney. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 1,152.

HANDFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Trentham, 2 m. S. Stoke. Pop. 796.

HANDFORTH, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Cheadle, with a station on the Manchester branch of the London & N.W. r. r., 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 2,671.

HANDLEY, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area, 1,976 ac. Pop. 381.—II. co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Cranborne. Area, 5,728 ac. Pop. 1,229.

HANDSCHUHSHEIM, a vill. of Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Main, 10 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,143.

HANDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Birmingham & Liverpool r. r., 5 m. S.E. Wednesbury. Area, 7,650 ac. Pop. 7,879.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Sheffield. Area, 3,510 ac. Pop. 3,264.

HANDY, p. t., Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 158; 1850, 484.

HANDZAEME, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15¼ m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,646.

HANEYVILLE, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

HANFORD'S LANDING, p. o., Greece t., Monroe co., N. Y., 223 W.N.W. Albany, 373 W.

HANG-CHOW-FOO, or HANG-TCHEOU-FOO, an important city of China, cap. prov. Che-kiang, on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 20 m. from its mouth in Hang-chow-foo bay, & at the S. terminus of the Gd. Canal. It is said to be very populous, well built, & clean, and to have a large citadel & garrison, extensive manufs. of silk, & a very active general trade. In the late war the British troops were prevented from advancing upon Hang-chow-foo, by the innavigable rapidity of its river.

HANGEST, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, with a station on the r. r. to Boulogne, arrond. & 7 m. N. Montdidier. Pop. 953.

HANGING ROCK, p-v., Hampshire co., Va., 175 N.N.W. Richmond, 103 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Free & 1 Methodist,—a flouring m., a grist m. There are in the neighborhood 2 grist m., an oil m., & a carding machine.

HANGING ROCK, p. o., Kershaw dist., S. C.

HANGING ROCK, p-v., Upper t., Lawrence co., O., 118 S.S.E. Columbus, 426 W. It contains a church, a forge, a rolling m., a foundry, 4 stores, and 200 inhabitants.

HANGLETON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area, 1,318 ac. Pop. 57.

HANGOO, or HANGU, a small town of Afghanistan, on the Punjab frontier, 15 m. W. Kohat, with about 1,500 inhabitants, & a stone fort.

HANGO UDDE, a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, S.W. Eknaes, with a harbor & a custom house. Off this the Swedes were defeated by the Russians, July 27, 1714.

HANGWELLY, a vill. of Ceylon, 10 m. E. Colombo, & where the Kandy troops were defeated by the British in 1803.

HANHAM, a chplry. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. Bitton, 4 m. E.S.E. Bristol. Pop. 1,180.

HANINGFIELD (EAST), a pa. of England, county Essex, 6 miles S.S.E. Chelmsford. Area, 2,446 ac. Pop. 452.—II. (*South*), 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,526 ac. Pop. 215.—III. (*West*), 2 m. W. East Haningfield. Area, 2,818 ac. Pop. 555.

HANKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. N. E. Malmsbury. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 371.

HAN-KIANG, a considerable river of China, prov. Shen-si & Hou-pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at 550 m., joins the Yang-tze-kiang, at Han-yang; besides which city, Han-tchong & Yuen-Yang are on its banks.—II. a r., Corea, enters the sea on its S. coast after a S.ward course of about 200 m.

HANKIN, a marit. town of Corea, E. Asia, at the mouth of a r. on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 35′ N., lon. 127° 35′ E.

HANLAR, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, 5 m. S.E. Ipsala.

HANLEY, a township of England, co. Stafford, on the Manchester & Birm. r. r., in the centre of the potteries, 2¼ m. N.E. Newcastle, & included within the parl. bounds of Stoke on Trent. Pop. 8,609, empl'd. in earthenware & China manufs.

HANLEY (UPPER), a pa. of England, co. Worcester. Area, 1,155 ac. Pop. 125.

HANLEY CASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1¾ m. N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 5,630 ac. Pop. 1,686. The Malvern wells are in this pa.

HANMER, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. N.N. E. Ellesmere. Area, 14,718 ac. Pop. 2,577.

HANNA, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 475.

HANNAH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 114.

HANNAHATCHIE, p-o., Stewart co., Ga.

HANNAHSBURG, v., Butler co., Pa., 207 W.N.

W. Harrisburg, 298 W. It contains 1 store & 12 or 15 dwellings.

HANNA'S, p-o., Sumner co., Tenn., 36 N.E. Nashville, 377 W.

HANNA'S MILLS, p-o., Mahoning co., O.

HANNAHSVILLE, v., Nelson t., Halton co., Can. W., 36 m. from Toronto, & contains a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., 2 tanneries & 125 inhabitants.

HANNEGAN, p-o., Rush co., In.

HANNEGAN, p-o., Cherokee co., Ala.

HANNEGAN, p-o., Atchison co., Mo.

HANNEY, WEST, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.N.E. Wantage. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,184. It has a fine Norman church.—II. (*East*), a tnshp. in the above pa.

HANNIBAL, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 176 W.N.W. Albany, 362 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by small creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,269; 1850, 2,857.

HANNIBAL, city, Marion co., Mo., 108 N.N.E. Jefferson city, 212 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r., at the commencement of the Hannibal & St. Joseph r. r., & contains a city hall, market house, 11 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic & 1 Unitirian,—26 stores, a hemp press, a rope & bagging fac., 2 tobacco stemmeries, 5 extensive packing establishments, 2 steam flouring m., 2 steam saw m., a foundry & machine shop, 3 printing offices, 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers published. Pop. 1850, 2,020; 1854, 4,500.

HANNIBAL CENTRE, p-v., Oswego co., N. Y.

HANNIBALVILLE, v., Hannibal t., Oswego co., N. Y. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., & about 50 dwellings.

HANNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 212.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsclere. Area, 1,985 ac. Pop. 296.—III. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Highworth. Area, 2,412 ac. Pop. 356.

HANNUT, a comm. & market town of Belgium, prov. & 21 m. W. Liege. Pop. 1,075. It was formerly fortified.

HANOVER, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 630 sq. ms. North Anna r. runs on its N.E. border. Watered by its tributaries. The surface is hilly; soil sandy, capable of being made very fertile, by use of fertilizers. Capital, Hanover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $311,916; wheat, 157,[illegible] bush. produced; Indian corn, 377,616; tobacco, 4,[illegible]50 pounds; wool, 15,993;—24 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. Capital employed in manufactures, $[illegible]; value of manufactured articles, $116,823;—27 churches; 4 academies, 63 pupils; 18 schools, 345 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,968; 1850, 15,153..

HANOVER, p-t., Oxford co., Me. Pop. 1850, 266.

HANOVER, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 54 N.W. Concord, 488 W. Situated along the left bank of Connecticut river, over which is a bridge, connecting it with Norwich, Vt. Surface is pleasantly diversified, soil fertile. Moose mountain, an elevated ridge, crosses the E. part of the t. from N. to S. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, half a mile E. of the river, & has a considerable number of neat buildings, mostly ranged round a square of about 12 acres. It contains a Congregational church, several stores, the Mooers Charity school, a seminary, a printing office issuing a monthly publication, & the buildings of Dartmouth College. This institution was founded in 1769, & has a president & 9 professors, or other instructors, has had 3,710 alumni, has 237 students & 25,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The medical institution was instituted in 1798, when there were but 3 others existing in the United States, has 6 professors, 45 students, & has had 850 graduates. The annual course of lectures commences on the first week in August. There are three buildings of the institution; the centre or principal one of wood, 150 by 50 feet, for undergraduates; a medical building, 75 by 31 feet, N. of it; & a chapel, &c., a corresponding building, S. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 academies, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,612; 1850, 2,850. (*See Norwich, Vt.*)

HANOVER, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 24 S.S.W. Boston, 443 W. Pembroke creek runs on its S. border, & affords water power; & another branch unites with it on the E. border of the t., to form North river. It has 3 anchor factories, a plane factory, 2 tanneries, 4 boot & shoe factories, 6 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,488; 1850, 1,592.

HANOVER, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 315 W. by S. Albany, 353 W. Situated on Lake Erie. Surface elevated & hilly; soil, along the lake shore & the streams, very fertile. Watered by Silver creek. It has 3 fulling m., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, a distillery, 3 grist m., 19 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,998; 1850, 5,144.

HANOVER, p-t., Morris co., N. J., 5 N. Morristown, 57 N.N.E. Trenton, 227 W. Surface hilly on the N. W., level E. & S. Soil clay, loam & gravel. Watered by Whippany & Parsipany rivers, branches of Rockaway river, which runs on its N. boundary. It has 4 cotton factories, 3 paper fac., a rolling m., 5 forges, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,909; 1850, 3,614.

HANOVER, t., Burlington co., N. J., 12 N.E. Mount Holly. Surface level; soil sandy loam & sand; in the S.E. part covered with pine forest. Drained by Crosswick, Black, & a branch of Roncocus creeks, & has 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,045; 1850, 3,027.

HANOVER, t., Beaver co., Pa. The surface is rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Big & Little Traviss creeks, tributaries of Raccoon cr. It contains Frankford v. near its S. border. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,662; 1850, 1,732.

HANOVER, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 15 S.E. Harrisburg. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous slate & sandstone. Beaver creek runs on its W. boundary. Watered by Manady creek & Bow run, which flow S. to the Swatara creek. There were in the t. 2 fulling m., a flouring m., 9 grist m., 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,772. (1850, *See E., W., & S. Hanover.*)

HANOVER, t., Lehigh co., Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous loam, & fertile. The Lehigh river flows on its S. border. Connected with Allentown by a chain bridge across the Lehigh, & has 2 woollen fac., a paper fac., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,341; 1850, 2,375.

HANOVER, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Bounded N.W. by Susquehanna river. Surface mountainous, with the fertile valley of Wyoming in a part of it. Anthracite coal is abundant. Drained by Nanticoke & Solomon creeks, which afford water power. It has a tannery, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,938; 1850, 1,506.

HANOVER, t., Northampton co., Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Manokissy cr., which runs along its S.E. boundary. Pop. 1840, 382; 1850, 428.

HANOVER, p-t., Washington co., Pa., 22 N.W. Washington b. Surface hilly; soil, loam. Drained by Herman's & Indian creeks, flowing into Ohio river. Coal is abundant. The v. contains a church, an academy, a bank, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,002; 1850, 1,803.

HANOVER, p-b., Heidelberg t., York co., Pa., 35 S. Harrisburg, 82 W., situated on a ridge near the sources of the Conewago & Codorus crs. It contains 3 churches, —1 German Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, an academy, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,210 inhabitants.

HANOVER, t., Ashland co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,902.

HANOVER, t., Butler co., O., 8 ms. from the courthouse, in Hamilton. Pop. 1840, 1,680; 1850, 1,493.

HANOVER, t., Columbiana co., O., 10 E. New Lisbon, on the line of the Sandy & Beaver canal. (*P-O. called Hanoverton.*) It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,963; 1850, 2,858.

HANOVER, p-t., Licking co., O., 48 N.E. Columbus, 357 W. Licking r. & the Ohio canal pass through the t., from E. to W. Pop. 1840, 943; 1850, 1,186.

HANOVER, t., Richland co., O. Watered by two main branches of Mohiccan r., which unite near the centre of the t. Pop. 1840, 1,485.

HANOVER, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 89 W. Detroit, 549 W. Pop. 1840, 714; 1850, 930.

HANOVER, t., Jefferson co., Ia., 93 S.E. Indianapolis, 565 W. The v. is called South Hanover, & is situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., 6 m. below Mad-

ison, & has about 207 inhabitants. Hanover college, founded in 1829, is located here. Has a president, 5 professors or other instructors, 40 students, & 2,200 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the third Thursday in August.

HANOVER, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,438; 1850, 1,061.

HANOVER, t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 672.

HANOVER, p-o., Jo-Daviess co., Ill., 114 N. by W. Springfield, 872 W.

HANOVER, p-o., Waupaka co., Wis.

HANOVER, C. H., p-o., capital of Hanover co., Va., 20 N. Richmond, 103 W. Situated on elevated ground, near Pamunky r., & contains a court house, jail, a store, & about 60 inhabs.

HANOVER, v., Clinton co., Ill.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*), a city of N. Germany, cap. kingd. of Hanover, on the Leine, an affl. of the Weser, 88 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22′ 16″ N.; lon. 9° 41′ 40″ E. Pop. 28,055; with suburbs & military, 42,484. It stands in a sandy plain, enclosed by planted walks, & div. by the riv. (here crossed by several bridges) into an old & a new town, the former ill-built & dirty, the latter regularly laid out, lighted with gas, & comprising a fine esplanade, on which are the monumental rotunda of Leibnitz, & a column, 156 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. Princip. edifices, the royal & vice-regal palaces, opera house, house of assembly, mint, arsenal, school of trades, barracks, royal stables, city hall and record office, with a rich library of printed works, and valuable MSS., chiefly presented by Leibnitz, & the schloss-kirche, with the remains of Henry the Lion, & tombs of George I. of England, & his mother; 4 Lutheran, a R. Catholic, & 3 Calvinistic churches, the Georgianum, founded in 1776 for 40 young nobles, a gymnasium, normal school, various asylums & hospitals, & manufs. of oil cloth, gold & silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chicory, &c., but these are to no great amount. Transit trade with Bremen, &c., is, however, considerable; & here is an exchange for mining produce. Outside of the city are some suburbs. About half a mile from it is Mt. Brilliant, a royal country residence, with a fine pict. gallery; & 1 m. distant is the old palace of Herrnhausen, a favorite residence of Geos. I. & II. Under the French, Hanover was the cap. dep. Aller. It communicates by railroad with Harburg, Hildersheim, Brunswick, Berlin, Cologne, Bremen, & Emden. Pop. Land. 1852, 349,958.

HANOVER Germ. *Hannover*), kingd. of, a country of Germany, in the N., on the German Ocean, situated between lat. 51° 17′ 27″ & 58° 50′ 58″ N., & lon. 6° 40′ & 11° 32′ E.; cap. Hanover. It is of a very irregular form, & composed of 2 principal portions, separated by Brunswick. The N. portion is bounded N. by the German Ocean, E. by Denmark, Hamburg, & Meck.-Schwerin, Prussia, & part of Brunswick; S. by Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, H. Cassel, & Pruss.-Westphalia; W. by the Netherlands. The S. portion is bounded N. by Brunswick, S. & E. by Prussia and Brunswick, & S. & W. by Hesse-Cassel. Inclosed within the territory is the Grand duchy of Oldenburg, the free town of Bremen, & part of Brunswick. It is divided into 6 landrosteis; area & pop. as follow:—

Landrosteis.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1852.	Houses.	Chief towns.
Hanover	2,326	349,958	48,445	Hanover.
Hildesheim	1,720	367,883	52,042	Hildesheim.
Luneburg	4,336	338,764	43,835	Luneburg.
Stade	2,020	279,834	44,033	Stade.
Osnabruck	2,411	261,965	41,027	Osnabruck.
Aurich	1,154	185,129	30,024	Aurich.
Mining district	244	35,720	3,392	Clausthal.
Total	14,811	1,819,253	262,796	

Surface flat in the N., forming part of the great plain of Germany; & mntnous. in the S., where it is covered by offsets of the Harz, highest point, the Königsberg, 3,260 feet in elevation. The coasts are under the level of the sea, from the encroachments of which they are protected by dykes. Hanover is watered by 3 of the chief rivs. of Germany; 1, the Elbe, with its affls. the Oste, Ilmenau, & Jetze; 2, the Weser, affls. the Wümme, Leine, Aller, Ocker, Innerste, & Hunte; 3, Ems, affls. the Haase & the Vechte, which flow to the Zuyder Zee. On the N. are extn. marshes & numerous lakes; the mntnous. part is rich in metals. Climate humid, mild in the N., & cold in the S. Mean temp. 48°.6; extremes, 64°.6 to 3°.2 Fahr. Soil generally poor, is most fertile in Bremen & L. Friesland, near the coast. Chief products, barley & oats, potatoes, rye, & vegetables, tobacco, hops, chicory, flax, & hemp. There are extensive forests of firs in the Harz, & of oak & beech at Solling. Cattle form one of the chief riches of the country, & they are an important article of Export. The horses of E. Friesland, which are celebrated, are bred for exportn., & there is a gov. stud at Celle. The sheep are of improved breeds, & geese are extensively reared in the polders; bees yield valuable produce in Meppen, Luneburg, & Verden. The lakes & rivers abound in fish. Mining is the most important branch of industry, the chief products are the metals of the Harz, including iron, copper, lead, litharge, salt, turf, coal, alum, marble & granite. There are several mineral springs, some of which have estabs. of baths. The princip. manuf. is that of linen, the chief seat of which is at Osnabruck, & hempen & woollen fabrics. The manuf. of cotton is limited in extent, & of recent introduction. Paper, soap, leather, & hats are among the other manufs. Brewing & the manuf. of metals are important branches of industry. Although advantageously situated on the N. Sea, & traversed by navigable rivs., the commerce of Hanover is not extensive. It is conducted mostly by the towns of Bremen & Hamburg. Emden is the chief port. Princip. exports, linens, yarns, & agricultural produce. Imports comprise manuf. goods, colonial produce, wine, and spirits. Besides the navigable rivs., Hanover is traversed by excellent roads, & railroads connect the cap. with Hamburg in the N., Brunswick in the E., & Hildesheim in the S. The pop. in the S. belong to the Saxon race, & in the N.W. to the Frisons. In 1852, there were 1,494,033 Lutherans; 92,220 Calvinists; 217,367 Roman Catholics, and 1,071 Christians, and 11,562 Jews. Public instruction is placed under the direction of a superior council; there were in 1845, 3,561 primary schools, numerous industrial & secondary, polytechic & elementary schools, 17 gymnasia, & 13 progymnasia. The national seat of learning is the university of Göttingen. There is a school of mines & forestry at Klausthal: milit. & veterinary schools, schools of midwifery, & 5 normal schools. At the dissolution of the French empire, Hanover having reverted to its former sovereigns, the French system of administration was abolished, & the old régime re-established. In 1818, the prov. states voted a constitution, modelled on those of Engl. & France, & in 1833 a new constitution was promulgated. In 1838, Ernest D. of Cumb., having been called to the throne, on the death of king William IV. of Engl., in virtue of the salique law, abrog. the new constitution, re-established that of 1819, & convoked a new parliament. In consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848-9, several important modifications in the gov. have taken place. Public. rev. 1853, estimated at 8,005,099 thalers; expenditures, 8,332,718 thalers, leaving a deficiency of 327,619 thalers. Public debt, Jan. 1, 1853, 36,522,887 thalers. Army, 23,687 men, of whom 3,720 are cavalry & 1,449 artillery.

HANOVER CENTRE, p-v., Hanover t., Grafton co., N. H., 60 N.W. Concord, 494 W.

HANOVER ISLAND, W. Patagonia, S. A., is in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 30′ W., separated from the mainland, & Chatham isl., by the E. channel.

HANOVER NECK, p-o., Hanover t., Morris co., N.J., 58 N.N.E. Trenton, 224 W.

HANOVERTON, p-v., Hanover t., Columbiana co., O., 149 N.E. Columbus, 291 W. It contains 3 churches, 12 stores, 2 water m., 1 steam m., 2 tanneries, and about 600 inhabitants.

HANSBEKE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, province Hainaut, arrond. & 8 m. W.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,749, employed in cotton & linen weaving.

HANSDORF (LOW. & UPP.) 2 contiguous vills. of Pruss.-Silesia, with a station on the Berlin & Breslau r. r., reg. & 47 m. S.S.W Breslau. United pop. 2,565.

HANSE TOWNS, a name given to the towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, & Bremen, the only remaining members of the *Hanseatic League*. This League was begun in 1241, by Hamburg & Lübeck, to protect their commerce against pirates. It soon embraced the prin-

cipal maritime cities between the Scheldt & the Gulf of Livonia. Lubeck was regarded as cap. of the League, & the States General met there every 3 years. This society was very powerful in the 14th cent., but declined after the discovery of America and the route to India, at the end of the 16th century.

HANSI, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 87 m. W.N.W. Delhi, on the canal of Firoze Shah, in the territ. Hurriana. It is irregularly built of brick & earth, & enclosed by a brick wall; princip. edifice, a fort with some Mohamm. bridges, & a good reservoir; S. of which are cantonments for the Hurriana light infantry. Hansi was formerly of importance, & toward the close of last cent., an adventurer, named George Thomas, made it the cap. of a temporary principality.

HANSLOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N. E. Stoney-Stratford, & 9 m. from the Wolverton station of the London & N.W. r. r. Area, 5,290 ac. Pop. 1,594. It has a very anc. church.

HANSON, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 28 S.S.E. Boston, 438 W. Watered by a branch of North r. Large beds of iron ore are found. It has a forge, a nail fac., a tannery, 4 boot & shoe fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,040; 1850, 1,217.

HANSON, p-o., Marion co., Mo.

HANSONVILLLE, p-o., Russell co., Va., 318 W. by S. Richmond, 386 W.

HANSOOT, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 12 m. W.S.W. Baroche. Pop. about 4,000, comprises some Parsees.

HAN-TCHONG, an inland city of China, province Shen-si; cap. dep., on the Han-kiang river; lat. 32° 56′ N. lon., 107° 11′ E.

HANTS, county, N. S., centrally situated. Area, 1,274 sq. ms. Drained by the Avon river entering the Minas basin on the N. which forms part of its N. boundary; and by the Shubenacadie river on the E. Surface undulating, with extensive dyked meadows bordering the Avon; soil very fertile. It has extensive fisheries. Cap. Windsor. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 10,232; sheep, 16,377; swine, 3,100; horses, 2,176; wheat, 26,585 bush. produced; rye, 1,242; Ind. corn, 3,948; buckwheat, 13,138; barley, 8,072; oats, 108,823; potatoes, 112,407; peas, 1,855;—19 grist m., 47 saw m.; 14 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; 8 woollen fac.;—40 churches; 48 sch., 1,589 scholars. Pop. 14,330.

HANTS, the contracted name of the English co. Hampshire, or SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HANUSFALVA, a mkt. town of N. Hungary co. Saros on the Tapoly, 12 m. W.N.W. Eperies. Pop. 1,399. It has mineral baths.

HANVEC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 16 m. E.S.E. Brest. Pop. 2,763.

HANWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, having a station on the Gt. W. r. r., 7 m. W. Paddington (London). Area, 1,042 ac. Pop. 1,547. Here is situated the co. lunatic asylum, a very handsome building, very extensive, & well conducted; average number of inmates, 800. Here are also a noble r. r., viaduct, & an Artesian well, depth 290 feet, temp. 55° Fahr.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 361.

HANWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 590 ac. Pop. 267.

HANWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 790. The manor-house was the occasional residence of Henry VIII.—II. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area, 1,347 ac. Pop. 267.

HANWORTH-COLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Lincoln.

HAN-YANG-FOO, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, at the junction of the Han-kiang & Yang-tze-Kiang rivs., lat. 30° 34′ N., lon. 113° 45′ E.—II. a name of Kiang-ki-tao, the cap. city of Corea.

HAON LÉ CHATEL (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Roanne. Pop. 707.

HAOURAN, an extensive plain of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Jordan & Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, & inhabited mostly by a shifting population.

HAOUSA, a town of central Africa. [Houssa.]

HAPAEE or GALVEZ ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Archipelago.

HAPARANDA, formerly CHARLES-JOHNS' TOWN, a marit. town of Sweden, læn Pitea, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, & opposite the town of Tornea.

HAP HAZARD, p. o., Catahoula par., La.

HAPPISBURGH, or HAISBRO', a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the N. Sea, 6¼ m. E. North-Walsham. Area, 2,163 ac. Pop. 621. Here are two important lighthouses, 1 m. S.E. the vill., in lat. 52° 49′ N., lon. 1° 32′ E.; a red light fixed. There is also a floating light at the N. end of Haisbro' sand, lat. 52° 58′ N., lon. 1° 36′ E.

HAPPY VALLEY, p. o., Carter co., Tenn.

HAPPY VALLEY, a vicinage of San Francisco, Cal.

HAPSAL, HABSAL, or GAPSAL, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 53 m. S.W. Revel. Pop. 1,500.

HAPSBURG, Switzerland. [Habsburg, Brugg.]

HAPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. Attleboro'. Area, 695 ac. Pop. 207.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, 5 m. N. Blackburn. Pop. 541.

HARA, a town & a lake of the Chinese empire; the town in Mongolia, near the great wall, 15 m. N.W. Sophin; the lake in the desert of Gobi, 50 m. S. the Lobnor.

HARAKAH, a station of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 20 m. W. Iznikmid, on the N. shore of its gulf, with some remains of antiquity. Supposed anc. *Libyssa*.

HARALSON, p. o., Coweta co., Geo.

HARAMUK, a mntn. of Central Asia, in the Himalaya, bounding Cashmere N.ward, lat. 34° 26′ N., lon. 74° 43′ E.; elevation 13,000 feet.

HARAPA, a vill. of the Punjab, on the E. bank of the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*), 105 m. S.W. Lahore, with extensive ruins, & conjectured to be on the site of the Sangala of Arrian.

HARAY & BERSAY, a pa. of Scotland, Shetland. Pop. 2,499.

HARBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1¼ m. S. W. Totness. Area, 5,755 ac. Pop. 1,324.

HARBISON, t., Dubois co., Ind. Pop. 1850, 935.

HARBLEDOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1 m. W. Canterbury. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 646. Here is one of the oldest hospitals in England, founded for lepers, by archbishop Lanfranc. It is now used as an almshouse. Attached to it is the ancient church of St. Nicholas, in which Hooker is buried.

HARBONNIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, 15 m. N.N.E. Montdidier. Pop. 2,250.

HARBOR CREEK, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 6 N.E. Erie, 279 N.W. Harrisburg, 352 W. Drained by several small streams, flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,843; 1850, 2,084.

HARBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3¾ m. W. S.W. Birmingham. Area, 3,296 ac. Pop. 10,729.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 347.

HARBOROUGH (MKT). [Market-Harborough.]

HARBOTTLE, a small market town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, pa. of Hallystone, 17 m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Pop. 159. Here is a modern, & ruins of a very strong anc., castle.

HARBOUR-GRACE, a marit. town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception bay, 20 m. N.W. St. John's, with a well-sheltered harbor.

HARBOUR ISLAND, W. Indies. [Bahama Isls.]

HARBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.N. W. Ringwood. Area, 4,082 ac. Pop. 342.

HARBURG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. & 23 m. N.W. Luneburg, on the S. branch of the Elbe, & on the Hanover & Brunswick railr., 4¼ m. S. Hamburg. Pop. 5,053. It is enclosed by walls, & has a citadel, gunpowder & bone mills, a sugar refinery, tanneries, manufs. of woollens, linens, hosiery, and an active transit trade.—II. a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wernitz, 30 m. N.N.W. Augsburg, with a castle, & 1,459 inhabitants.

HARBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2¼ m. W. S.W. Southam. Area, 2,060 ac. Pop. 1,195.

HARBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8¼ m. N. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 640.

HARCOURT, parish, Kent co., N. B. Drained by Richibucto & Salmon rivers. Pop. 1851, 42.

HARCOURT, a comm. & town of France, deb. Eure, 10 m. N.E. Bernay. Pop. 1,339.—II. (*H. Thury*), Cavaldos, 15 m. N.W. Falaise. Pop. 1,008.

HARDANGER (FIELD), a subdivision of the great mntn. system of Scandinavia, about 70 m. E. Bergen; highest point 6,000 ft. in elevation.—II. (*Fiord*), a gulf of the N. Sea, stift. Bergen.

HARDECK, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 9 m. W.S.W. Znaym. Pop. 600.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. & 10 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,291. It has manufs. of linens & leather.

HARDEMAN, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Surface generally level; soil light & sandy. Watered by Big Hatchy r. & its branches. Capital, Bolivar. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $502,334; Ind. corn, 798,545 bush. produced; oats, 113,505; potatoes, 95,852; tobacco, 12,683 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m.; 1 tannery, 5 persons emp.;—35 churches; 8 academies, 284 pupils; 34 schools, 961 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,583; 1850, 17,455.

HARDENBERG, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, on the Vecht, 23 m. E.N.E. Zwolle. Pop. 910.

HARDEN HUISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1¼ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area, 477 ac. Pop. 127.

HARDERWICK, a seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-zee, 31 m. E. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,538. It has a gymnasium, & an extensive establishment for curing herrings & other fish. Formerly a Hanseatic town.

HARDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Petworth. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 98.

HARDHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 44 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,891.

HARDIN, county, O. Situated N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. The surface is partly level & partly undulating; soil a gravelly loam. Drained by Sciota, Blanchard's, & Great Miami rivers, and several smaller streams. Capital, Kenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $185,083; wheat, 34,463 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 248,320; oats, 33,907; wool, 19,726 pounds;—1 grist m., 6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $42,250; value of manufactured articles, $67,900;—11 churches; 26 schools, 754 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,598; 1850, 8,251.

HARDIN, county, Ill. Situated on the S. border of the state. Area, 100 sq. ms. The surface is high and broken, & abounds in iron & lead ores. Watered by Big cr., which enters the Ohio, & affords water power. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,024; wheat, 613 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 164,400; oats, 6,311; wool, 2,718 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.;—7 churches; 10 schools, 375 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,378; 1850, 2,887.

HARDIN, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. The Rolling Fork of Salt r. runs on its N.E. boundary. Watered by branches of Green r. Capital, Elizabethtown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $454,056; Ind. corn, 835,520 bushels produced; oats, 257,706; tobacco, 285,028 lbs.; wool, 39,512;—15 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 22 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 8 libraries, 2,400 vols.;—27 churches; 13 academies, 386 pupils; 37 schools, 2,024 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,357; 1850, 14,525.

HARDIN, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 768 sq. ms. Tennessee river flows through the co. from S. to N. Watered also by small streams, which flow into the Tennessee r., the principal of which are Swift cr. & Whiteoak r. Capital, Savannah. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $260,302; Ind. corn, 449,328 bush. produced; oats, 40,272; sweet potatoes, 20,559; tobacco, 6,098 pounds;—29 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons emp.;—3 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils; 47 schools, 1,410 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,245; 1850, 10,328.

HARDIN, p-v., Turtle Creek t., Shelby co., O., 85 W.N.W. Columbus, 479 W.

HARDIN, p. v., capital Calhoun co., Ill. Situated on the right bank of the Illinois r., & contains 596 inhabitants.

HARDIN, p. v., Allemakee co., Iowa.

HARDINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area, 2,415 ac. Pop. 561.

HARDINGHEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles N.E. Boulogne. It has manufactures of glass bottles, & extensive coal mines. Pop. 1,334.

HARDINGSBURGH, v., Dearborn co., Ia. Situated on the W. side of the Great Miami r., 2 m. N. Lawrenceburg. It has 2 stores & 250 inhabitants.

HARDING'S POINT, p. o., Mississippi co., Ark.

HARDINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.E. Northampton. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,196.

HARDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Frome. Area, 831 ac. Pop. 19.—II. (*Mandeville*), in same co., 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Area, 2,631 ac. Pop. 719.

HARDINGVILLE, p. o., Gloucester co., N. J.

HARDINSBURG, p-v., capital of Breckenridge co., Ky., 115 W.S.W. Frankfort, 657 W. Situated half a mile E. of Hardin's cr., 10 m. from Ohio r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a seminary, & 634 inhabitants.

HARDINSBURGH, p-v., Washington co., Ia., 106 S. Indianapolis, 630 W.

HARDINSBURGH, p. v., Montgomery co., Ill.

HARDIN'S TAVERN, p. o., Albemarle co., Va.

HARDINSVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Ky., 9 W. Frankfort, 551 W.

HARDINXVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 4 m. W. Gorcum. Pop. 3,155.

HARDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,469 ac. Pop. 255.

HARDMEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,113 ac. Pop. 61.

HARD MONEY, p-o., Stewart co., Ga., 144 S.W. Milledgeville, 799 W.

HARDRES (LOWER), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. S. Canterbury. Area, 1,176 ac. Pop. 265.—II. (*Upper*), 4¼ m. S. Canterbury. Area, 2,039 ac. Pop. 303.

HARD SCRABBLE, p. o., Davies co., Ky.

HARDWICK, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 27 N.E. Montpelier, 543 W. Chartered in 1781. Organized in 1795. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Lamoille r. & its tributaries, which afford good water power. It contains sulphur springs much frequented, & has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,354; 1850, 1,402.

HARDWICK, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 68 W. Boston, 398 W. Incorporated in 1738. Drained by Ware r., which runs on its S.E. border, & which, with its branches, affords water power. The v. at the centre contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,789; 1850, 1,631.

HARDWICK, t., Warren co., N. J., 15 N.E. Belvidere. Drained by Paulins kill, Beaver brook, & Bear branch of Pequest cr. Surface hilly; soil fertile, being underlaid with slate on the ridges, & limestone in the valleys. It has a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 727.

HARDWICK, v., & port of entry, Bryan co., Ga. Situated on the W. side of the Ogeechee r.

HARDWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. E. Caxton. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop. 211. It gives title of Earl to the Yorke family.—II. co. & 4¼ m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Area, 2,378 ac. Pop. 564.—III. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Bungay. Area, 855 ac. Pop. 273.—IV. co. Oxford, 4¼ m. N. Bicester. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 66. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Southam. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 303.

HARDWICKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N. W. Aylesbury. Area, 3,200 ac. Pop. 739.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 81.—III. (*H. Hall*), a noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire, co. Derby, pa. Ault-Hucknall, 4¼ m. N. W. Mansfield. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by the Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of J. Hardwick (owner of the estate), who was married four times, & became the founder of four dukedoms. It contains a curious collection of antique furniture, historical portraits, & tapestry wrought by Mary Queen of Scots. Adjoining are the ruins of Hardwicke castle.

HARDWICKE or NUNDAWAS MOUNTAINS, E. Australia, are in lat. 30° S., & lon. 150° E., of granite formation, estimated elevation, 3,500 ft.—II. (*Bay*), S. Australia, in an inlet of Spencer Gulf.—III. (*Island*), Brit. N. A., in Charlotte Sound.

HARDWICKSVILLE, p. o., Nelson co., Va.

HARDY, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 1,156 sq. ms. The surface is elevated, rocky, and sterile, but good soil is found along the

streams. Drained by branches of the South Branch of the Potomac, & by some of the head streams of the North branch. Capital, Moorefield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $433,064; wheat, 85,225 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 327,846; tobacco, 1,197 pounds; wool, 32,176;—21 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—cap. emp'd in manufac., $51,745; value of manufac. articles, $130,166; 6 libraries, 625 vols.; 18 churches; 3 acad., 57 pupils; 38 sch., 622 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,622; 1850, 9,543.

HARDY, t., Holmes co., O. It contains the v. of Millersburg, the capital of the co., & has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,982; 1850, 2,424.

HARDY ISLANDS, British India, off the coast of Aracan, E. Chednba, lat. 18° 35′ E., lon. 94° E.

HARDYSTON, t., Sussex co., N. J. Surface mountainous, lying principally on Hamburg or Walkill mountains. Drained by Walkill r. It has 2 ponds, the outlets of which flow into the r. An inexhaustible quantity of zinc & iron ores are found in the mountains. It has 5 grist m., 10 saw m., 3 furnaces, 5 forges, 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,344.

HAREBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W. Spilsby. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 97.

HAREFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3 m. N. Uxbridge. Area, 4,513 ac. Pop. 1,498.

HAREID, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondhiem, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic, lat. 62° 22′ N. Length N. to S. 11 m., breadth 8 m.

HAREN, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 3½ m. S. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 2,475.

HARESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. W.N.W. Painswick. Area, 478 ac. Pop. 147.

HARESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N. W. Stroud. Area, 2,155 ac. Pop. 627.

HARESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 11 m. N. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 630 ac. Pop. 181.

HAREWOOD, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

HAREWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wheyle, here crossed by a stone bridge, 7 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Area, 12,193 ac. Pop. 2,413. The vill. is one of the neatest in the kingdom. It contains a venerable church, the ruins of a castle, built about the reign of Edward I., & in a noble park, the superb mansion of Earl of Harewood.—II. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area, 644 ac. Pop. 93.

HARFLEUR, *Harfloricum*, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Lezarde, 1 m. from its mouth in the Seine, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre, & 105 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by r. r. Pop. 1,611. It was formerly an important fortress, & the principal fort on the Seine; but it declined with the rise of Havre, & its harbor is now nearly choked up. It was taken by the English under Henry V. in 1415, after a memorable siege of 40 days.

HARFORD, county, Md. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. Watered by Deer cr., which flows into the Susquehanna, Binum's run, Winter's run, & the Little Falls of Gunpowder. Some of these streams afford good water power. The soil is sand, gravelly loam, & clay. Limestone, iron ore, and chromate of iron, abound in some parts of the co. The rocky banks of a part of Deer cr. form perpendicular walls of stone, 200 or 300 feet high, & appear as if they had been rent asunder, & are a curiosity. Capital, Belair. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $444,400; wheat, 186,421 bush. produced; rye, 2,010; Ind. corn, 516,537; oats, 220,012; potatoes, 56,470; wool, 21,072 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 4 furnaces, 2 forges, 3 woollen fac., 1 paper fac., 6 tanneries, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; —cap. emp'd in manufac., $428,655; value of manufac. articles, $545,676; 38 churches; 5 acad., 135 pupils; 30 schools, 657 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,120; 1850, 19,356.

HARFORD, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 150 W. Albany, 301 W. Drained by Owego cr. Surface hilly; soil a fertile sandy loam. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1850, 949.

HARFORD, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 175 N.E. Harrisburg, 279 W. Drained by branches of Tunkhannock cr., all of which afford water power. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,179; 1850, 1,258.

HARFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. W.N. W. Modbury. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 139.

HARGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W. N.W. Kinninghall. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 84.

HARGRAVE, p. o., Copiah co., Miss.

HARGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4½ m. E.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 278. —II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area, 1,108 ac. Pop. 489.

HARGROVE'S TAVERN, p-o., Nansemond co., Va.

HARIHARA, a town of India. [HURRYHUR.]

HARINGVLIET, a mouth of the Rhine or Maese, prov. S. Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth 2½ m. Hellevoetsluis is on its N. shore.

HARIPOOR, several towns of the Punjab, at the base of the Himalaya mntns., the principal being on the Dor, & considered as one of the wealthiest places in the Lahore dominions.

HARKINSVILLE, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

HARKSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S. E. Ipswich. Area, 2,266 ac. Pop. 341.

HARLAN, county, Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. Cumberland mountains form its S.E. boundary, and Laurel ridge passes through its N.W. part; and between them, near the latter, runs Cumberland r., by which & its branches the co. is watered. The surface is elevated 1,000 feet above the level of the ocean, & is mountainous. Capital, Mount Pleasant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $107,093; Ind. corn, 181,013 bush. produced; oats, 21,065; tobacco, 3,136 pounds; wool, 9,051;—36 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.;—3 churches; 15 schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,015; 1850, 4,268.

HARLAN, p. o., Allen co., Ia.

HARLAN, C. H., p-o., Harlan co., Ky. (*See Mount Pleasant.*)

HARLAW, a locality in Scotl., co. Aberdeen, pa. Chapel-of-Garioch, memorable for a great battle fought between the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar, A. D. 1411.

HARLAXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S. W. Grantham. Area, 2,530. Pop. 494.

HARLECH, an anc. decayed munic. bor. & mkt.-town, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llardaning, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.S.E. Tremadoc. Harlech, now only a small hamlet, is a polling place for the co. It is famous for its fine surrounding mountain scenery, & for its stately ruined castle, built by Edward I., and the last fortress in N. Wales which held out for King Charles.

HARLEESVILLE, p-v., Marion dist., S. C., 129 E. by N. Columbia, 431 W. Situated on Little Pedee river.

HARLE (KIRK), a pa. of Engl., co Northumb., 12½ m. N.N.E. Hexham. Area, 3,290 ac. Pop. 170.

HARLEM, Netherlands. [HAARLEM.]

HARLEM, p. v., Bastard t., Leeds co., Can. W., 28 N.W. Brockville, containing a Rom. Catholic church, a store, & 400 inhabs.

HARLEM, p. o., Delaware co., O.

HARLEM, p-o., New York county, N. Y. (*See Haerlem.*)

HARLEM, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill., 211 N. Springfield, 812 W. Pop. 783.

HARLEM, t., Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 392.

HARLEM SPRING, p. o., Carroll co., O.

HARLEMSVILLE, p. o., Claverack t., Columbia co. N. Y.

HARLENSBURG, p-v., Mercer co., Pa., 226 W.N. W. Harrisburg, 268 W.

HARLESTON, a small mkt.-town of England, co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, & 3½ m. from the Haughley Road station of the E. Union r. r., on the Waveney, 7 m. S.W. Bungay. Pop. 1,425, partly employed as bombazine weavers. Mkt., Wednesday.—II. a pa., co. & 4 m. N.W. Northampton. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 610.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Stowmarket. Area, 615 ac. Pop. 80.

HARLEY, a pa. of Engl., co., Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 1,955 ac. Pop. 229.

HARLEYSVILLE, p. o., Montgomery co., Pa.

HARLING (EAST), a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, near the E. counties r. r., 22 m. S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,572 ac. Pop. 1,198. Mkt., Tuesday.—II. (*West*), a pa., 2 m. S.W. the above. Area, 3,034 ac. Pop. 106.

HARLINGEN, p-v., Montgomery t., Somerset co.,

N. J., 18 N. Trenton, 190 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, a store, & 7 or 8 dwellings.

HARLINGEN, a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. W. Friesl., cap. dist., near the entrance of the Zuyder-zee, 16 m. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, & intersected by canals. Principal edifices, the admiralty, a large pa. church, and the town hall. Manufs. comprise sail cloth, salt, hollands, paper, & bricks. It has greatly increased in importance since the opening of the ports in Britain. English steamers leave with cargoes of cattle, butter, cheese, wool, flax, fruit, & vegetables. The number of ships which entered and left the port in 1843, was 800, in 1846, upwards of 11,000.

HARLING'S STORE, p. o., Monroe co., Ky.

HARLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Beds, 5¼ m. S. Ampthill. Area, 1,815 ac. Pop. 597.—II. co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Hounslow. Area, 1,414 ac. Pop. 872.

HARLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, with a station on the E. counties r. r., 6¼ m. S. Bishop's Stortford. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 2,322. Well known for Harlow Bush fair, 9th Sept.

HARLSEY, a pa. of England, co. York. Area, 2,802 ac. Pop. 407.

HARLTON, or HARLSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 291.

HARMAR, p-v., Washington co., O., 164 E.S.E. Columbus, 301 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Muskingum r., opposite Marietta. It contains a Methodist church, 2 academies, a steam m., a foundry, and 1,010 inhabs. It occupies the site of Fort Harmar, the first fortification erected by the Americans in the state of Ohio, & named from its first commander.

HARMARVILLE, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

HARMERSBACH, a populous valley of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, near Zell, extending about 17 m. in length, & having 3,666 inhabitants, engaged in numerous oil & saw m., granite works, and iron forges.

HARMINAS BOTTOM, v., Somerset co., Pa., has a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabs.

HARMON (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. N.N.E. Rhayadargwy. Area, 12,000 ac. Pop. 858.

HARMONDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co., Middlesex, 2 m. E.N.E. Colnbrook. Area, 3,480 ac. Pop. 1,807.

HARMONSBURG, p-o., Sadsbury t., Crawford co., Pa., 243 N.W. Harrisburg, 316 W. Situated on Conneaut cr., at the N. end of Conneaut lake.

HARMONY, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 57 N. by E. Augusta, 652 W. Incorporated in 1803. Soil fertile. Drained by head branches of Sebasticook r. It contains a Methodist church, 4 stores, a woollen fac., an edge tool fac., a shovel handle fac., &c. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,096; 1850, 1,107.

HARMONY, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 339 W. by S. Albany, 326 W. Surface rolling; soil sandy and gravelly loam. Drained by Goose cr. & other streams, flowing N. into Chautauque lake, & by Little Broken Straw creek, running S. into Pa. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 15 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,340; 1850, 3,749.

HARMONY, p-t., Warren co., N. J., 58 N. by W. Trenton, 205 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. The v. contains a Presbyterian church, & about 130 inhab. There are in the t. 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,602; 1850, 1,565.

HARMONY, v., Middletown t., Monmouth co., N. J., 2 m. N.W. Middletown v. It contains a Methodist church & about 50 inhabitants.

HARMONY, b., Conequenessing t., Butler co., Pa., 14 S.W. by W. Butler, 12 N.E. by E. Beaver. Situated on the S. bank of Conequenessing cr. Founded in 1804, by the Society of Harmonites, who afterwards sold out & removed to the Wabash, & afterwards to Economy, Beaver co., on the Ohio r. It contains a town hall, a church, 2 mills, 3 stores, & 441 inhabitants.

HARMONY, t., Susquehanna co., Pa., is bounded N. by the state of New York. Oquago mountain lies in its N.W. part, the remainder is hilly. Watered by Susquehanna r. & some tributaries, the chief of which which are Starucca & Conewanta creeks. It has a grist m., 14 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 523; 1850, 1,578.

HARMONY, p. v., Kent county, Md. Pleasantly situated, & contains an Episcopal church and 150 inhabitants.

HARMONY, p-v., Halifax co., Va., 150 S.W. Richmond, 237 W.

HARMONY, p-v., York dist., S. C., 102 N. Columbia, 459 W.

HARMONY, p. o., Elbert co., Ga.

HARMONY, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

HARMONY, p. t., Clarke co., O. It contains several villages, & the national road passes through. Pop. 1840, 1,660; 1850, 1,804.

HARMONY, t., Morrow co., O. Situated in the N. E. corner of the county. Drained by the head waters of Alum & Big Walnut creeks. Pop. 1840, 676; 1850, 1,041.

HARMONY, p-o., Clay co., Ia., 54 W. by S. Indianapolis, 625 W.

HARMONY, t., Posey co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,886.

HARMONY, t., Union co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 948.

HARMONY, p. v., Owen co., Ky.

HARMONY, p. o., Jefferson co., Iowa.

HARMONY, p-v., Washington co., Mo., 102 S.E. Jefferson city, 896 W. Situated in the centre of the co., & contains lead mines on Hazle cr. It has 1 grist m., 1 saw m., 2 stores, & 20 dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1850, 700.

HARMONY GROVE, p. o., Taylor co., Va.

HARMONY GROVE, p-o., Jackson co., Ga., 88 N. Milledgeville, 623 W.

HARMONY VALE, p-v., Hardiston t., Sussex co., N. J., 83 N. Trenton, 252 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

HARMSTON, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. S. Lincoln. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 414.

HARNAGEVILLE, p-v., Cherokee co., Ga., 139 N. W. Milledgeville, 670 W.

HARNEDSVILLE, p. o., Somerset co., Me.

HARNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-des-Calais, 12 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2,150.

HARNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1¼ m. W.S. W. Salisbury. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 276.

HARNHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. E.S. E. Cirencester. Area, 689 ac. Pop. 77.

HARO, a town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Logroño, near lt. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 5,928, who manuf. hats, brandy, liqueurs, & leather. There are copper mines in its vicinity.

HAROLD, p. o., Montgomery co., Ark.

HARONE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, 15 m. S. Nancy. Pop. 666. It has a fine château, birthplace of Bassompierre.

HARP, or BOW ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 6′ S., lon. 140° 10′ W.

HARPENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Redburn. Area, 5,061 ac. Pop. 1,980.

HARPERHAY, v., Tuckersmith, Huron co., Can. W., 20 S.E. Goderich. Situated on Bayfield r., & has a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

HARPERS FERRY, p-v., Jefferson co., Va., 173 N. Richmond, 57 W. Situated at the junction of the Shenandoah r. with the Potomac r., at the passage of the united stream through the Blue Ridge, so finely described by Mr. Jefferson. There is probably not a more picturesque spot in the United States. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Free, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 masonic halls, an academy, 12 stores, 1 of the largest flouring mills in the Union, an iron furnace, a national armory, where 8,850 small-arms are annually manufactured, employing 240 hands. In the armory, 80 or 90,000 stand of arms are usually kept, & as they are sent away, replaced by others from the factories. Pop. 1850, 1,747, and including the suburbs, 3,000. The Chesapeake & Ohio canal passes along the N. bank of the Potomac. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through this place. The Potomac is here crossed by a bridge, 750 feet long between the abutments, connecting the v. with the Maryland side. Few places are more deserving the attention of the curious traveller than this.

HARPERS FERRY, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 119 W. Columbia, 556 W.

HARPERSFIELD, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 64 W. by S. Albany, 360 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Charlotte & Delaware rivers. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian, —4 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the

t., 3 fulling m., 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,798; 1850, 1,613.

HARPERSFIELD, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 195 N.E. Columbus, 350 W. Watered by Grand r. In the N. W. corner is the v. of Unionville, lying partly in three counties. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,397; 1850, 1,278.

HARPER'S HOME, p. o., Brunswick co., Va.

HARPER'S MILLS, p. o., Pendleton co., Va.

HARPERSVILLE, p-v., Colesville t., Broome co., N. Y., 116 W.S.W. Albany, 310 W. Situated a little distance from the Susquehanna river, & contains an Episcopal church, a store, a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

HARPERSVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Ala, 91 E. Tuscaloosa, 763 W.

HARPETH, r., Tenn., rises in Williamson co., and after a course of about 60 miles, falls into Cumberland r., 19 m. N.W. Nashville. It is navigable for boats to Franklin.

HARPETH, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn., 27 S. Nashville, 690 W.

HARPFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.W. Sidmouth. Area, 1,518 ac. Pop. 253.

HARPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Gt. Driffield. Area, 1,970 ac. Pop. 266.

HARPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 2,193 ac. Pop. 442.

HARPOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5¼ m. W. Northampton. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 788.

HARPONELLY, or KURPONHULLY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 67 m. W.S.W. Bellary. It has some fortifications.

HARPSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 1¼ m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 215.

HARPSTEDT, a market-town of N. Germany, Hanover, county and 25 miles W.N.W. Hoya. Pop. 986.

HARPSWELL, t., Cumberland co., Me., 22 N.E. Portland, 4 S.E. Brunswick. It comprises a promontory in the N.E. part of Casco bay, & several islands, which are much resorted to in the summer season. Soil fertile. The fisheries employ a portion of the inhabitants. It has 2 churches,—a Baptist & a Congregational,—6 stores, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,448; 1850, 1,534.

HARPSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7¾ m. E. Gainsboro'. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 103.

HARPTREE (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6¼ m. N. Wells. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 722. Near the vill. are a remarkable cavern, & remains of an ancient fortress.—II. (*West*), 7¼ m. N. Wells. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 616.

HARRAN, *Charræ*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pa. & 83 m. S.W. Diarbekir. Near it Crassus was defeated by the Parthians, B. C. 53.

HARRAR, or HURRUR, a town of E. Africa, dom. Shoa (Abyssinia), 160 m. E. Ankobar, & cap. dist. of same name on E. branch of the Nile.

HARRATON, a township of England, county Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 7 miles N. Durham. Pop. 1,614.

HARRELL'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Cherokee co., Ala.

HARRELL'S STORE, p-o., New Hanover co., N. C., 116 S.S.E. Raleigh, 346 W.

HARRELLSVILLE, p. o., Hertford co., N. C.

HARRIETSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7¼ m. E. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 2,464 ac. Pop. 674. It has 2 endowed schools, & alms-houses.

HARRIETSTOWN, p. t., Franklin co., N. Y., 35 S. Malone, 190 N. by W. Albany. Mostly a wilderness. Surface S.E. part mountainous. It contains Lower Saranac lake, & other small lakes & ponds, forming the sources of Racket and Saranac rivers. Pop. 1850, 181.

HARRIETSVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., O., 121 E. Columbus, 295 W.

HARRINGTON, p-t., Washington co., Me., 127 E. Augusta, 710 W. It has the Atlantic S., Pleasant bay on the E., & Narraguagus bay on the W. Narraguagus r., which runs on its W. border, affords water power. It has 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,542; 1850, 963.

HARRINGTON, t., Bergen co., N. J. Bounded E. by Hudson r., along which runs the Closter mountains, 400 to 600 feet high, forming the Palisades. Surface mostly level; soil a fertile loam, well cultivated. Drained by Hackensack r. & its branches. It has a tannery, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,130; 1850, 1,195.

HARRINGTON, p-v., Cumberland co., N. C., 59 S. by W. Raleigh, 347 W.

HARRINGTON, a small seaport & pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Whitehaven, to which the port is subordinate. Area of pa., 2,790 ac. Pop. 2,169. harbor has 8 feet water, & a light at the pier head, visible 10 m. distant.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4¼ m. N.W. Spilsby. Area, 1,052 ac. Pop. 114. —III. co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area, 2,519 ac. Pop. 201. Charities 105*l*. It gives the title of Earl to the Stanhope family.

HARRINGTON-INLET, E. Australia, is at the mouth of the Manning river, 34 m. S.S.W. Port Macquarrie.

HARRINGWORTH, a pa. of England. co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Rockingham. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 368.

HARRIORPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, cap. a large zemindary, 120 m. S. W. Calcutta.

HARRIS, county, Ga. Situated on the W. border of the state. Area, 440 sq. ms. Pine mountain runs across the N. part of the co. Drained by Long, Flat, Shoal, Pine, Mulberry, & other creeks, tributaries of Chattahoochee r., which runs on its W. border. Cap., Hamilton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $495,436; Ind. corn, 554,895 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 109,926; rice, 8,103 pounds; cotton, 11,935 bales;—16 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 15 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $86,965; value of manufac. articles, $175,925;—31 churches; 4 acad., 193 pupils; 10 schools, 206 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,933; 1850, 14,721.

HARRIS, county, Tex., a central eastern county. Area, 1,400 sq. ms. Drained by San Jacinto cr. and Buffalo Bayou & branches, & several small streams. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Houston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $164,071; Ind. corn, 49,664 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 20,-371; cotton, 11 bales;—3 flouring m., 9 saw m., 1 iron foundry; 4 printing offices, 1 tri-weekly, 1 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $56,100, value of manufactured articles, $204,200;—7 churches; 8 acad., 276 pupils. Pop. 1850, 4,668.

HARRIS, p-t., Centre co., Pa. Drained by Spring creek, & has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,978; 1850, 1,954.

HARRIS, t., Ottowa co., O., 14 N. Lower Sandusky, at the rapids of Portage r., where there are fine mill sites. Pop. 1840, 318; 1850, 407.

HARRIS, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 53 N.W. Richmond, 97 W.

HARRIS, t., St. Joseph's county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 437.

HARRIS, or HERRIES, a dist. & pa. of the Hebrides, Scotl., forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the isl. of Lewis, & small surrounding isls. Area about 90,000 ac., mostly mountainous, with an elev. of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Pop. 4,250. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait, 9 m. in length, & from 8 to 12 m. in breadth, separating this peninsula from N. Uist, & studded with rocks & islets. [HEBRIDES.]

HARRISBURG, t., Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. 1850, 1,834.

HARRISBURG, city, capital of Dauphin co., and of the state of Pennsylvania, is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna, & on the Pennsylvania railroad, 106 m. from Philadelphia, 252 from Pittsburg, 82 (by r. r.) from Baltimore, 193 from New York, & 110 from Washington. Pop. 1820, 3,000; 1830, 4,307; 1840, 5,980; 1850, 7,834. Its situation is commanding, having a fine view of the river & surrounding country. The houses are well built, & generally of brick. It has a splendid State House, on elevated ground, from which there is a gradual descent to the river. The building is 180 ft. long by 80 feet deep, & 2 stories high, with a cupola. The exterior of the building, the interior arrangements, & the ornamented grounds by which it is surrounded, are in a high degree imposing. The county court house is a large & commodious brick building, containing halls for the courts & public offices, & is surmounted

by a cupola. The county prison is a large stone edifice, with a spacious yard, & surrounded by a high stone wall. The Lancasterian School House is a large 2 story brick building, erected at the expense of the state, a state arsenal, 2 banks, aggregate cap. $350,000; 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 colored congregation,—2 extensive saw m., 7 printing offices, issuing a daily & 7 weekly newspapers. The Masonic Hall is an elegant edifice, & a convenient market house is centrally located at the intersection of two principal streets. The bridge over the Susquehanna is a fine covered structure, extending to an isl. in the river, & thence to the opposite bank, 2,876 feet long, 40 feet wide, & 50 feet above the surface of the river. A short distance below it is the viaduct of the Cumberland valley r. r., an elegant & substantial structure. Harrisburg is supplied with water raised by steam power from the Susquehanna, & distributed through the city in iron pipes. It is also supplied with gas.

HARRISBURGH, p-t., Lewis co., N. Y., 145 N.W. Albany, 427 W. Surface mostly level; soil a fertile loam. Drained by branches of Black r., which afford good water power. It has 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 850; 1850, 1,367.

HARRISBURGH, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 251 W.S.W. Raleigh, 390 W.

HARRISBURGH, p. o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

HARRISBURGH, p-v., Pleasant t., Franklin co., O., 23 S.W. Columbus, 416 W. Situated on Darby cr., & contains 109 inhabitants.

HARRISBURGH, v., Stark co., O., contains a Rom. Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

HARRISBURGH, p-t., Fayette co., Ia., 56 E. Indianapolis, 523 W. Pop. 1850, 886.

HARRISBURGH, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

HARRIS' CROSS ROADS, p. o., Franklin co., N. C.

HARRIS GORE, Caledonia co., Vt.

HARRIS' HILL, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

HARRIS' LOT, p. o., Charles co., Md.

HARRISON, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. Drained by the W. fork of Monongahela r. & its branches. The surface is broken; soil fertile. Capital, Clarksburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $430,610; wheat, 47,662 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 277,585; tobacco, 4,473 pounds; wool, 31,974;—17 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m., 1 iron found.; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspap. pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $62,221; value of manuf. articles, $149,880;—19 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 71 sch., 830 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,699; 1850, 11,728.

HARRISON, county, O. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. The surface is hilly and broken, and the soil very fertile. Drained on the W. by Stillwater cr. & Conotten cr. & their branches, which flow into Tuscarawas r., & on the E. by the head branches of Indian & Indian Short creeks, which flow into the Ohio. Capital, Cadiz. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $582,207; wheat, 235,152 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 503,771; oats, 264,124; wool, 306,161 pounds;—13 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; 10 tanneries, 18 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $88,660; value of manufac. articles, $156,712;—56 churches; 3 libraries, 1,702 vols.; 1 college, 100 students; 3 acad., 65 pupils; 121 sch., 2,634 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,099; 1850, 20,157.

HARRISON, county, Ia. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 478 sq. ms. The Ohio r. runs by a curve in its S.E., S., & S.W. border. Drained by Blue r., & Big & Little Indian creeks. Surface undulating or hilly; soil on the streams, very fertile, otherwise moderately good. Capital, Corydon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $318,638; wheat, 108,819 bush. produced; Indian corn, 549,276; oats, 154,739; wool, 32,956;—27 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—41 churches; 2 libraries, 750 vols.; 93 sch., 2,322 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,459; 1850, 15,286.

HARRISON, county, Ky. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 356 sq. ms. Drained by the S. fork of Licking r. & its tributaries. Licking r. runs through its N.E. part. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Cynthiana. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $639,713; Ind. corn, 1,400,281 bush. produced; oats, 124,706; tobacco, 93,927 pounds; wool, 48,028;—60 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 23 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—21 churches; 1 acad., 120 pupils; 42 sch., 1,201 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,472; 1850, 13,064.

HARRISON, county, Miss. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 870 sq. ms. Surface level. Soil light & sandy. Drained by Biloxi r. & branches, Wolf & Red rivers. Capital, Mississippi city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,856; Ind. corn, 9,524 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 19,395; rice, 81,380 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $170,005; value of manufac. articles, $181,800;—5 churches; 3 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,875.

HARRISON, county, Mo. Situated in the N. part of the state, between the E. & W. forks of Grand r., and is drained by their branches. Area, 754 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Bethany. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $44,214; wheat, 4,120 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 80,980; oats, 16,234; wool, 5,466 pounds; 1 church; 11 acad., 297 pupils; 3 sch., 81 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,447.

HARRISON, county, Tex. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,080 sq. m. It has the Big Cypress Bayou & Lake Soda, a continuation of Lake Caddo, on its north border, & Sabine r. on it southern. Drained centrally by South Cypress Bayou, and several small streams entering the Sabine r. Surface undulating and well timbered; soil fertile, & in many parts very productive. Capital, Marshall. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $326,816; Indian corn, 376,600 bush. produced; peas & beans, 15,512; sweet potatoes, 126,763; cotton, 4,581 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 2 iron foundries; 2 tanneries, 15 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $29,700; value of manuf. articles, $61,200;—11 churches; 4 libraries, 1,000 vols.; 1 acad., 69 pupils; 16 sch., 496 scholars. Pop. 1850, 11,882.

HARRISON, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 62 W.S.W. Augusta, 580 W. Long Pond lies on its S.W. border, & is connected with Portland by a canal, & otherwise. Crooked r. runs on its E. border. Soil fertile. Incorporated in 1805. It has a fulling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, a machine shop, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,243; 1850, 1,416.

HARRISON, p. t., Westchester co., N. Y., 3 E. White Plains, 134 S. Albany. Surface generally level; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Blind brook, and Mamaronek cr., which flow into Long Island sound. It has 2 Friends churches, 1 Orthodox, & 1 Hicksite,—7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,139; 1850, 1,262.

HARRISON, t., Gloucester co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,984.

HARRISON, t., Hudson co., N. J. Situated betw. the Hackensack & Passaic rivers. Surface level, mostly salt marsh. The settled portion is mostly along the margin of the Passaic r. It contains a valuable copper mine. It has a pottery, a saw m., and an extensive poudrette fac, Pop. 1840, 1,156; 1850, 1,345.

HARRISON, t., Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,384.

HARRISON, t., Potter co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 497; 1850, 718.

HARRISON, t., Carroll co., O. It contains the v. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1840, 1,308; 1850, 1,268.

HARRISON, t., Champaign co., O. Watered by Stony cr. The line of the Mad River & Lake Erie r. r. passes through it. Pop. 1840, 790; 1850, 968.

HARRISON, t., Darke co., O., contains New Madison vill. Pop. 1840, 1,667; 1850, 1,705.

HARRISON, t., Gallia co., O. Drained by Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 688; 1850, 1,008.

HARRISON, p-v., Crosby t., Hamilton co., O., 126 W.S.W. Columbus, 21 N.W. Cincinnati, 510 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Whitewater r. It contains 3 churches, 6 stores, a flouring m., a carding machine, & 940 inhabs. The main street runs on the line betw. Ohio & Indiana, so that about one-third of the inhabs. are in Indiana.

HARRISON, t., Henry co., O. Pop. 1850, 516.

HARRISON, t., Vinton co., O. Pop. 1840, 378; 1850, 580.

HARRISON, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon r. Pop. 1840, 833; 1850, 751.

HARRISON, t., Licking co., O. Watered by the S. fork of Licking r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 870; 1850, 1,447.

HARRISON, t., Logan co., O. Pop. 1840, 658; 1850, 957.

HARRISON, t., Montgomery co., O. Pop. 1850, 2,059.

HARRISON, v., Paulding co., O. Pop. 1850, 62.

HARRISON, t., Perry co., O. Drained by a branch of Muskingum r., & has a grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,034; 1850, 1,078.

HARRISON, t., Pickaway co., O. Situated on the E. side of Sciota r., & has 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,149; 1850, 1,176.

HARRISON, t. Preble co., O. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 1840, 1,706; 1850, 2,100.

HARRISON, t., Ross co., O. Pop. 1840, 631; 1850, 878.

HARRISON, t., Scioto co., O. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 686; 1850, 1,102.

HARRISON, t., Macomb co., Mich. Situated along the W. side of Lake St. Clair. Soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 395; 1850, 488.

HARRISON, p. v., Washtenaw co., Mich.

HARRISON, t., Blackford co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 387; 1850, 746.

HARRISON, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 607.

HARRISON, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 773.

HARRISON, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 674; 1850, 684.

HARRISON, t., Dubois co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 935.

HARRISON, t., Davis co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 692.

HARRISON, t., Dearborn co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 962.

HARRISON, p. t., Delaware co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 798.

HARRISON, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 840.

HARRISON, t., Fayette, co., Io. Pop. 1850, 1,544.

HARRISON, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 500.

HARRISON, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,425.

HARRISON, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 912.

HARRISON, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 780.

HARRISON, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 456.

HARRISON, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 375.

HARRISON, t., Pulaski co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 294.

HARRISON, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,192.

HARRISON, t., Union co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 834.

HARRISON, t., Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 4,900.

HARRISON, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 766.

HARRISON, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,460.

HARRISON, t., Noble co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 497.

HARRISON, p. t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 449.

HARRISON, p. v., Capital Hamilton co., Tenn. Situated on the left bank of Tennessee r., on the line of the Charleston & Chattanooga railroad, & contains a court house, & about 200 inhabitants.

HARRISON, t., Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 41.

HARRISON, t., Ouechila co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 534.

HARRISON, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 804.

HARRISON, t., White co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 430.

HARRISON, p. o., Greene co., Ala.

HARRISON BAY, Russian America, Arctic O., is between lat. 70° 20′ & 70° 40′ N., & lon. 150° & 152° 30′ W., bounded E. & W. by Point Berens and Cape Kalkett. Not far inland rise the Pelly mntns.; but the shores are low.

HARRISONBURG, p-v., capital of Rockingham co., Va., 131 N.W. Richmond, 131 W. It contains a court ho., jail, mkt. ho., 3churches,—1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian,—3 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 1,100 inhabitants.

HARRISONBURG, p-v., capital of Catahoola par., La., 236 N.W. New Orleans, 1,150 W. Situated on the W. side of Wachita r. It contains a court house, and 326 inhabitants.

HARRISON CITY, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 156 W. Harrisburg.

HARRISON CREEK, p. o. Cumberland co., N. C.

HARRISON'S MILLS, p-o., Crawford co., Mo., 88 S.E. Jefferson city, 902 W. Situated on the E. side of Maramec r.

HARRISON SQUARE, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

HARRISON VALLEY, p-o., Potter co., Pa., 174 N. W. Harrisburg, 288 W.

HARRISONVILLE, p-v., Gloucester co., N. J. It contains a Methodist church, & about 150 inhabitants.

HARRISONVILLE, p-o., Fulton co., Pa.

HARRISONVILLE, p. v. Baltimore co., Md.

HARRISONVILLE, p-v., Meigs co., O.

HARRISONVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Ill., 127 S.S. W. Springfield, 840 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r. Contains a store & 462 inhabitants.

HARRISONVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Ky., 39 W. Frankfort, 557 W.

HARRISONVILLE, p-v., capital of Cass co., Mo., 174 W. Jefferson city, 1,073 W. Situated on the N. side of Grand r., a branch of Osage r. It contains a court house & 150 inhabitants.

HARRISTOWN, p. v., Washington co, Ia. Situated on the New Albany & Salem r. r., 3 m. New Albany.

HARRISTOWN, a vill., and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, pa. Rathmore, on the Liffey, 2¼ m. N.E. Kilcullen bridge.—II. a pa. on the Barrow, 4 m. S.S.W. Kildare. Area, 4,680 ac. Pop. 920.

HARRISVILLE, p. o., Cheshire co., N. H.

HARRISVILLE, p-v., Butler co., Pa., 224 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 264 W. It contains 2 stores, & 235 inhabitants.

HARRISVILLE, p-v., Brunswick co., Va., 53 S. Richmond, 172 W.

HARRISVILLE, p. v., capital Ritchie co., Va. (p. o. called Ritchie, C. H.) It contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Methodist,—2 stores, a tannery, & about 100 inhabitants.

HARRISVILLE, p–o., Montgomery co., N. C., 126 W.S.W. Raleigh, 400 W.

HARRISVILLE, p-v., Short Creek t., Harrison co., O., 123 E.N.E. Columbus, 278 W. It contains 3 stores & 300 inhabitants.

HARRISVILLE, p-t., Medina co., O. (p. o. called Lodi), 114 N.E. Columbus, 359 W. Drained by Black r. It has a fulling m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,256; 1850, 1,477.

HARRISVILLE, p. v., Marquetta co., Wis., 56 N. Madison.

HARRODSBURG, p-v., capital of Mercer co., Ky., 31 S. Frankfort, 553 W. Situated 8 ms. S. of Kentucky r., on a small branch of Salt river. It was early settled. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 African,—2 academies for females, & 1 for males, 18 stores, 2 hemp fac., 2 woollen carding machines, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,481 inhabitants. The Harrodsburg springs is one of the most fashionable watering places in the west, & has become celebrated for valuable medicinal qualities of the water. Ample accommodations have been made for the comfort of visitors, & the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. Here is located Bacon College, founded in 1836, & contains a president & 4 professors, or other instructors, 75 students, & 1,500 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Friday in June.

HARRODSBURG, t., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 25.

HARRODSBURG, p. v., Monroe co., Ia., 55 S.W. Indianapolis.

HARROGATE, a township, & one of the principal watering places of Engl., co. & 27 m. W. York (W. Riding), on the York & N. Midland r. r. Pop. 1851, 3,678. It consists of 2 vills., High & low Harrogate, the latter in a valley, the former on an elevated plain, commanding an extensive view. Houses irregularly scattered, but stone-built, & handsome. Hotels unusually commodious, & having much the appearance of large country mansions. There are also num. excellent boarding-houses, several churches, an hospital, branch bank, theatre, libraries, promenade & assembly rooms, & race course, with springs of chalybeate, sulphur, & saline waters, covered over by elegant cupolas, & drawing here, between the spring & autumn, a concourse of about 2,000 visitors, including a large circle of rank & fashion. The sulphur well is the most in repute; it has been used as an alterative & purgative since the end of the 17th cent., chiefly in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions.

HARROLD, a small mkt. t. & pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Area of pa. 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,083. Market, Thursday.

HARROLD'S-CROSS, a vill. of Irel., Leinster, co. Dublin, about 1 m. S. Dublin Castle. Pop. 2,789.

HARROLDSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 1 m. S.E. Haverfordwest. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 331. —II. (*West*), 5¼ m. W. Haverfordwest. Area, 1,718 ac. Pop. 140.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. & v. of Engl., co.

Middlesex, finely situated on the summit of a high hill, 10 m. N.W. London, or 114 by London & Birmingham r. r., on which it has a station, 1 m. from the town. Area of pa., 9,870 ac. Pop., including the ham. of Harrow Weald, 4,951. It contains many good houses, anc. & modern, has a picturesque old church, the views from which are among the finest in the co., & a celeb. grammar school, esteemed one of the best public schools in England, & at which some of the greatest characters of this century, including the late Lord Byron & Sir R. Peel, were educated. It was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571, & is a handsome structure, with a chapel in the Elizabethan style.

HARROWBY, a tnship. of Engl., co. of Lincoln, pa. & 2 m. W. Grantham. Pop. 67. It gives title of Earl to the Ryder family.

HARROWDEN (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area, 1,415 ac. Pop. 137.—II. (*Little*), 2¼ m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 638, subordinate to Great Harrowden.

HARRSETT, v., Cole co., Mo., has a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhabitants.

HARSEFELD, a mkt. t. of Hanover, landr. & 11 m. S. Stade, on the Aue. Pop. 989.

HARSEWINKEL, & HARSELEBEN, two vills. of Prussia, the former prov. Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. E. Munster, with 1,042 inhabs., the latter prov. Saxony, S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,700.

HARSHMANSVILLE, p. o., Montgomery co., O.

HARSIN, a vill. of 300 houses, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. & about 25 m. S.E. Kermanshah, in a well-cultivated valley, & with some Sassanian remains, comprising the ruins of an aqueduct, & a palace, of which a fort has been built.

HARSON ISLAND, Can. W., at the entrance of the riv. into the L. St. Clair. Lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 82° 25′ W. Length N. & S. 10 m.

HARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 770.—II. a pa., co. Leicester. Area, 1,009 ac. Pop. 177.

HARSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, E 3¼ m. W.S.W. Market-Weighton. Area, 1,106 ac. Pop. 81.

HART, county, Ky. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, 432 sq. m, Watered by Green r. & Bacon cr. The surface is level, soil very fertile. Cap. Munfordsville. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $202,186; Ind. corn, 434,613 bush. produced; oats, 88,550; tobacco, 814,444 pounds; wool, 19,692;—13 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.;—11 churches; 1 acad., 23 pupils; 21 schools, 630 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,031; 1850, 9,093.

HART, t., Warwick co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 888; 1850, 1,484.

HART, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 11 m. N.E. Stockton. Area, 7,880 ac. Pop. 920.

HARTA, or HARTHA, a t. of Saxony, circ. & 31 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,941.

HARTBERG, a t. of Styria, 30 m. N.E. Grätz. Pop. 1,500, partly employed in woollen weaving.

HARTBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. W. Morpeth. Area, 25,778 ac. Pop. 1,506.

HARTENSTEIN, a t. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, near the Mulde. with 1,947 inhabs.

HARTEST, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.W. Clare. Area, 1,964 ac. Pop. 832.

HARTFELL, a mntn. in the S. of Scotl., cos. Peebles & Dumfries, between the pas. Tweedsmuir & Moffat; elev. 2,635 ft. The chalybeate spring of Moffat is in a ravine of this mountain.

HARTFIELD, p-v., Chatauque t., Chatauque co., N. Y. Situated on a stream 1 m. N. Chatauque Lake, & contains 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 180 inhabs.

HARTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5¼ m. E.S.E. East Grinstead. Area, 10,267 ac. Pop. 1,573.

HARTFORD, county, Ct. Situated N. of the centre of the state. Area, 727 sq. m. Organized in 1666, when it contained several other counties. Connecticut river runs through the middle of the co. Farmington r. & Mill r. enter the Connecticut on the W., & Podunk, Scantic, & other small tributaries on the E. Its streams afford good water power. Capital, Hartford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,251,165; rye, 150,031 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 381,744; oats, 210,954; potatoes, 490,387; wool, 65,503 lbs.;—19 flour. & grist m., 7 iron foundries, 17 wool. fac.; 12 cott. fac.; 8 tanneries, 33 persons emp.; 10 print. offices, 2 daily, 9 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Cap. empd. in manufs., $6,126,260; value of manufactured articles, $10,888,780;—121 churches; 2 colleges, 85 students; 30 academies, 1,444 pupils; 254 schools, 15,392 scholars; 55 libraries, 65,799 vols. Pop. 1840, 55,629; 1850, 69,967.

HARTFORD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 34 W. Augusta, 600 W. It is a good agricultural t. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grain & grazing. It has a tannery, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,472; 1850, 1,293.

HARTFORD, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 52 m. S.S.E. Montpelier, 487 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Watered by White & Ottaqueechee rivs. Connecticut r. bounds it on the E. The principal v. is situated on the rt. bank of White r., a mile above its entrance into Connecticut r. There are in the t. 6 stores, 3 fulling m, 3 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., and 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,194; 1850, 2,159.

HARTFORD, city, capital of Hartford co., Ct., & the semi-capital of the state, situated on the right b. of the Connecticut river, 50 m. from its mouth, at the head of sloop navigation; & on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield r. r., lat. 41° 45′ N., & lon. 72° 40′ 45″ W. from Greenwich, & 4° 15′ E. lon. from Washington. It is 34 m. N.N.E. from New Haven; 44 N.W. from New London; 70 W. from Providence; 100 W.S.W. from Boston; 97 S.E. from Albany; & 123 N.E. from New York; 336 W. The population in 1810, was 3,955; in 1820, 4,726; in 1830, 7,076; in 1840, 9,468; 1850, 17,966.

The compact part of the city is more than a mile in length, & three-fourths of a mile wide. The ground rises gradually from the river, & on the W. & S. becomes considerably elevated. The streets are not laid out with great regularity. Main street, which passes through the place in a N. & S. direction, about 60 rods from the river, is broad, & well built; & Little river, which crosses the S. part of the city from west to east, is crossed in this street by a stone bridge, 100 feet wide, consisting of a single arch of 104 feet span, over thirty feet above the bed of the river. Many of the streets have fine houses in pleasant locations. Little river furnishes, in the city, some valuable water power. Hartford is well situated to become a considerable commercial capital. Connecticut river, which has been made navigable for boats, 220 miles, to the mouth of Wells river, in Newbury, Vt., opens an extensive country to it at the north. A covered bridge, 1,000 ft. long, & which cost about $100,000, connects the city with East Hartford. A line of steamboats connects the city with New York.

Among the public buildings & institutions, is the state house, a spacious & handsome edifice, fronting on Main street. The legislature now meets here, on each alternate year, the odd years at Hartford. The city hall is a large & commodious building of the Doric order of architecture. Trinity college has an elevated & commanding position in the western part of the city, has 3 edifices, was founded by the name of Washington college in 1824, has a president, & 12 other professors or instructors, has had 300 alumni, has 80 students, & 15,000 vols. in its libraries; its philosophical apparatus is quite complete, a cabinet of minerals & a botanical garden are connected with the institution. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The American Asylum, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, was the first establishment of the kind in the United States, & has prepared teachers for other similar institutions. The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, its first principal, visited Europe, & particularly France, to obtain the requisite information, & was eminently successful. In addition to funds granted by the state, & by individuals, the United States granted a township of land, in Alabama, consisting of upwards of 23,000 acres, which constitutes a permanent fund, & enables the institution to afford instruction on very favorable terms. It has a large & commodious building, in a commanding situation, the W. part of the city, surrounded by 8 or 10 acres of land belong to the establishment. It has, usually, about 140 pupils. The Retreat for the Insane, is on a commanding eminence, a mile & a quarter S. from the state house, & was opened in April, 1824. It has a spacious & fine stone edifice,

covered with cement, & with the surrounding grounds, has a handsome appearance. It is well conducted, & is one of the best institutions of the kind in the United States. The Wadworth Athenæum is an elegant edifice of the Gothic order of architecture, built of granite, occupied by the rooms of the Young Men's Institute, lecture-rooms, & library of about 10,000 vols., a room used as a gallery for exhibiting paintings, & one occupied by the Connecticut Historical Society, which has a large collection of antiquities, manuscripts, &c., & about 5,000 vols. of printed books. There are in the city 23 churches,—3 Baptist, 6 Congregational, 3 Episcopal, 1 Jews Synagogue, 4 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Second Advent, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, —an arsenal, a museum, several markets, 8 banks, aggregate capital $5,047,700, 2 banks for savings, ten insurance companies, several very extensive manufac. establishments, among which are 4 carpet fac., 2 piano forte fac., 3 machine shops, a plough fac., 2 rifle fac., hardware, hats, sev. extensive book printers, & binderies, &c., &c., emp. a cap. of about $4,000,000; 10 printing offices issuing 2 daily, 8 weekly, 2 monthly publications. The city is divided into 6 wards, & is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, & 24 common councilmen.

The Indian name of Hartford was *Suckiag*. In 1633 a company of Dutch traders came to Hartford, & built a house at the mouth of Little r., which they called the *House of Good Hope*, & erected a small fort, in which they planted 2 cannon; they opposed the first English settlement, but at length relinquished their claim.

Hartford was first permanently settled in 1635, by the Rev. Mr. Hooker & a party of emigrants, who travelled through the wilderness, with their cattle, from Newtown, (now Cambridge,) Mass., subsisting chiefly on the milk of their cows. It was incorporated as a city in 1784. *The Charter Oak*, in the trunk of which the charter was concealed in 1686, is still vigorous, and is one of the lions of Hartford.

HARTFORD, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 14 N. Salem, 57 N.N.E. Albany. Surface hilly; soil a sandy & clay loam. Drained by branches of Wood cr. The v. is situated on the northern post-road, & contains 1 Baptist & 1 Universalist church, a bank, & about 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,164; 1850, 2,051.

HARTFORD, v., Evesham t., Burlington co., N. J. Contains about 75 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Drained by Tunkhannock cr. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an acad., & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,179; 1850, 1,258.

HARTFORD, p-v., Forsyth co., Ga., 100 N.N.W. Milledgeville, on elevated ground, a short distance W. of the Chattahoochee r.

HARTFORD, t., Licking co., O. Situated near the centre of the state. The village contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 30 dwellings, & 251 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,355; 1850, 1,426.

HARTFORD, p-v., capital of Ohio co., Ky., 154 W. S.W. Frankfort, 696 W. Situated on the S. side of Rough cr., a main branch of Kentucky river, & near the junction of Mead cr. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—15 stores, & 450 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 187 N.E. Columbus, 299 W. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. It contains good quarries for building stone. Pop. 1850, 1,258.

HARTFORD, v., Pulaski co., Ga. Situated on the E. side of Ocmulgee r., & contains 12 stores, & about 40 dwellings. Sea shells are found here in great abundance, on the banks of the r., which is 130 miles distant from the ocean.

HARTFORD, t., Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 76; 1850, 296.

HARTFORD, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 265.

HARTFORD, v., capital of Blackford co., Ia., 81 N. E. Indianapolis, 552 W. Situated on a branch of the Mississinewa river, & contains a court house, & about 250 inhabitants.

HARTORD, p-v., Ohio co., Ia. Situated on Laughrays cr. It contains a Methodist church, & about 300 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, p-v., Knox co., Ill., 93 N.N.W. Springfield, 525 W.

HARTFORD, p. t., Washington co., Wis., 55 N.E. Madison. Drained by Rutucon cr., a branch of Rock river. It contains valuable mines of iron ore. Pop. 1850, 1,050.

HARTFORD, p. o., Putnam co., Mo.

HARTFORD, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

HARTFORD, t., Pike county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 789.

HARTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co., & 1¼ m E.N.E. Huntingdon. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 382.—II. a township of co. Chester, pa. of Gt. Budworth, with a sta. on the London & N.W. r. r., 11¼ m. N.N.W. Crewe. Pop. 950.

HARTHAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,256.—*Gross Harthau* is a vill. in the circ. Dresden, N.E. Stolpen.

HARTHEGIG, p. o., Mercer co., Pa.

HARTHILL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5¼ m. S. S.W. Tarporley. Area, 481 ac. Pop. 130.—II. county York, W. Riding, 9¼ m. S.S.W. Rotherham. Area, 2,940 ac. Pop. 739.

HARTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Petersfield. Area, 7,832 ac. Pop. 1,330.

HARTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Dove, 8 m. S.W. Bakewell. Area, 14,160 ac. Pop. 2,089.

HARTLAND, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 47 N. by E. Augusta, 642 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain and to grazing. A large pond lies in its N. part, from which flows a main branch of Sebasticook r. Incorporated in 1820. It has a woollen fac., an edge tool fac., a tannery, a saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 960.

HARTLAND, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 62 S.S.E. Montpelier, 477 W. Situated on the W. bank of Connecticut r. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Drained by Ottâqueechee r. & Lull's brook, which afford water power. Chartered in 1761 by N. H., & in 1766 by N. Y. First settled in 1763. It has 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 20 schools Pop. 1840, 1,028; 1850, 2,063.

HARTLAND, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 24 N.N.E. Hartford, 360 W. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by the E. branch of Farmington r. Incorporated in 1761. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,060; 1850, 848.

HARTLAND, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 270 W. by N. Albany, 410 W. Surface level; soil sandy and calcareous loam. Drained by Johnson's & Eighteen Mile creeks, which flow into Lake Ontario. It has 2 fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,350; 1850, 3,028.

HARTLAND, p-t., Huron co., O., 9 S.E. Norwalk, 106 N. by E. Columbus, 384 W. Pop. 1840, 925; 1850, 1,024.

HARTLAND, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 52 W. by N. Detroit, 571 W. Drained by head branches of Huron & Shiawassee rivers. Pop. 1840, 570; 1850, 996.

HARTLAND, p-v., McHenry co., Ill., 226 N.N.E. Springfield, 778 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church & about 150 inhabitants.

HARTLAND, p. v., Waukesha co., Wis.

HARTLAND, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Devon, in a bleak district on the borders of Cornwall, 13 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Area of pa., 16,700 ac. Pop. 2,183. It has a large church, serving as a land-mark for mariners; & about 2 m. distant, on the Bristol channel, a quay, much frequented by fishing vessels. Market, Saturday. The town was made a port in the reign of Elizabeth, & it is governed by a portreeve. Near it is Hartland abbey, now converted into a modern mansion, & about 2 m. to the N.W. is Hartland point (anc. *Hercules promon.*), a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol challenge, lat. 51° 1′ N., & lon. 4° 31′ W.

HARTLEBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Area, 5,493 ac. Pop. 2,047. The castle (built in the 17th century), is the residence of the bishops of Worcester. Ann. rev. of grammar school, founded in 1400, 120*l*.

HARTLEPOOL, an ancient munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 19 m. E.S.E. Durham, with which city, & with Stockton, it is connected by railroads. Area of pa., 990 ac., consisting of an almost insulated promontory, on the N. Sea, curved so as to form a natural harbor (the best shelter on this coast for small vessels), & presenting from its lofty and singularly excavated cliffs, magnificent sea and land views. Pop. 9,503. The town, on the south side of

this peninsula, has many handsome modern houses, built for the use of the numerous sea bathers who now resort here; some fine remains of the feudal fortifications which once defended it, a large and curious church in the early English style, an endowed school, & other charities, a town-hall, several branch banks, a chalybeate spring, & a harbor with one of the largest docks in England, depth of water from 20 to 25 feet, & defended by 2 strong batteries. The trade of Hartlepool, which was in early times very considerable, has of late revived, owing to the formation of railroads connected with the new coal mines of Durham, & nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal are shipped hence annually. Market, Saturday. The town is governed by a mayor under an ancient charter. It belonged to the Norman family of Brus or Bruce until the 13th century, when, by their accession to the Scottish throne, they forfeited their English possessions.

HARTLEY, t., Union co., Pa. Drained by Buffalo & Peans creeks. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,866; 1850, 2,142.

HARTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6¼ m. S.E. Dartford. Area, 1,178 ac. Pop. 227.—II. a small seaport town, co. Northumberland, on the N. Sea, 4½ m. N. North Shields. Pop. 1,627, employed in a colliery, glass & bottle works. It has an excellent harbor for vessels of 200 to 300 tons, formed by a stone pier and flood gates, constructed by the Delaval family.—III. (*Mandit.*) a pa., co. Hants, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Alton. Area, 1,339 ac. Pop. 87.—IV. (*Westpall*), in same co., 5 m. W. Hartford Bridge. Area, 1,401 ac. Pop. 353.—V. (*Wintney*), same co., 2 m. S.W. Hartford Bridge. Area, 2,405 ac. Pop. (with Hartley Row), 1,582.

HARTLEYTON, p-v., Hartley t., Union co., Pa., 81 N. Harrisburg, 191 W. It contains a Lutheran church, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

HARTLEYVILLE, p-v., Athens co., O.

HARTLIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Chatham. Area, 1,412 ac. Pop. 343.

HART LOT, p. o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

HARTMANITZ, & HARTMANSDORF, two vills. of E. Germany; the former in Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 18 m. S.S.E. Klattau. Pop. 705; the latter in Saxony, 26 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,583.

HARTON, a tnshp. of Eng., co. Durham, pa. Jarron. Pop. 770.

HARTPURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4¼ m. E. S.E. Newent. Area, 3,618 ac. Pop. 884.

HARTSBORO', p-o., Warwick co., Ia.

HARTS GROUNDS, a pa. of Eng., co. Lincoln. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 63.

HARTS GROVE, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 181 N.E. Columbus, 332 W. Organized in 1820. Drained by a small branch of Grand r. Surface level; soil fertile. It has a grist & a saw m. Pop. 1840, 553; 1850, 650.

HARTSHEAD, a dist. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Ashton-under-Lyne. It is rich in coal, and abounds in fine scenery. Pop. of hamlet, 1,899.

HARTSHILL, a hamlet of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, 3¼ m. N.W. Nuneaton. Pop. 1,108.

HARTSHORN, p-o. Orange co., N. C., 61 N. W. Raleigh, 304 W.

HARTSHORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 2,510 ac. Pop. 1,350.

HART'S LOCATION, p-o., Coos co., N. H. 88 N. Concord, 574 W.

HART'S MILLS, p-o., Ripley co., Ia., 78 S.E. Indianapolis, 540 W.

HART'S SLEEPING PLACE, a vicinage, Cambria co., Pa., has a Roman Catholic church, & a scattered settlement of 300 to 400 persons.

HARTSTOWN, p-v., Crawford co., Pa.

HART'S VILLAGE, p-v., Washington t., Dutchess co., N. Y. 80 S. Albany, 314 W.

HARTSVILLE, p-v., Berkshire co., Mass., 134 W. by S. Boston, 361 W.

HARTSVILLE, p-v., Manlius t., Onondaga, co., N. Y., 128 N. by W. Albany, 354 W. It contains a store, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., and about 150 inhabitants.

HARTSVILLE, t., Steuben co., N. Y. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1850, 854.

HARTSVILLE, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 108 E. Harrisburg, 157 W. Situated on the line between Warminster & Warwick townships, and contains a store, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

HARTSVILLE, p-o., Darlington Dist., S. C., 105 E. by N. Columbus, 477 W.

HARTSVILLE, p-o., Stark co., O., 136 N.E. Columbus, 321 W.

HARTSVILLE, p-v., Bartholomew co., Ia., 54 S. Indianapolis, 566 W. It has 150 inhabitants.

HARTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Wright county, Mo. Situated on the N. side of Wood's Fork of Gasconade river. It contains a court house & a few buildings.

HARTSVILLE, p-v., Sumner co., Tenn., 45 N.E. Nashville, 648 W. Situated on the N. side of Cumberland r., & contains a church, a female seminary, & 300 inhabitants.

HARTWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¼ m. S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 151. Louis XVIII. of France resided here while in Engl.—II. co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 542. It has a very curious Norman church.

HARTWELLVILLE, p-o., Bennington co., Vt.

HARTWELLVILLE, p-v., Shiawassee co., Mich., 24 from Landsing, 83 N.W. Detroit, 586 W.

HARTWICK, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 74 W. Albany, 367 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Otego cr. & Susquehanna r. The v. is situated in the valley of the Otego cr., in the N.W. part of the t., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an iron foundry, a grist m., a saw m., & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 acad., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,490; 1850, 2,352.

HARTWICK SEMINARY, p-v., Hartwick t., Otsego co., N.Y., 73 W. Albany, 369 W. Situated on right bank of Susquehanna r. The "Hartwick Seminary," under the direction of the Lutherans, located here, was founded in 1816, by a donation of $80,000, by John Christopher Hartwick. It has 2 professors, & 1,250 vols. in its library. Here are also a Lutheran church & about 20 dwellings.

HARTWITH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Malzeard, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 1,162. Here are the Brimham-Crags, a stupendous group of rocks, piled in fantastic forms, curiously perforated, among which are rocking-stones 100 tons in weight.

HARTWOOD, p-o., Stafford co., Va., 72 N. Richmond, 63 W.

HARTWOOD, p-o., Autauga co., Ala.

HARTY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.E. Queenboro'. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 118.

HARVARD, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 32 N.W. Boston, 472 W. Organized in 1732. Nashua r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Stony r., which proceeds from a large pond, near the centre of the t. The v. at the centre, near the outlet of the pond, contains a Congregational and a Unitarian church,—3 paper fac., and 350 inhabitants. In the N.E. part of the t. is a society of Shakers about 200 in number; they have a meeting house, several manufactur. establishments, &c. There are in the t. 3 paper fac., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,571; 1850, 1,630. The depot on the Worcester & Nashua r. r., in the W. part of the t., is 25 m. from Worcester.

HARVARD, p-o., Delaware co., N. Y.

HARVEY, t., Albert co., N. B. Drained by several small streams, entering Chignecto bay, on its S. border. It had in 1851, 3 grist m., 46 saw m., 2 tanneries, 6 churches, 1 grammar school, 9 schools. Pop. 2,009.

HARVEY & SMITH, united towns, Peterboro co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,392.

HARVEY ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 19° 17′ S., lon. 158° 30′ W.

HARVEYS, p-o., Greene co., Pa., 223 S.W. Harrisburg, 239 W.

HARVEYSBURGH, p-v., Wayne t., Warren co., O., 81 N.E. Columbus, 455 W. It contains 4 churches,—2 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 United Brethren,—an academy, 5 stores, & 330 inhabitants.

HARVEY'S FIVE POINTS, p-o., Westmoreland co. Pa.

HARVEY'S POINT, p-o., Polk co., Iowa.

HARVEY'S STORE, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 110 S. W. Richmond, 197 W.

HARVEYSVILLE, p-v. Luzerne co., Pa.

HARVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area, 1,238 ac. Pop. 360.

HARWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Wantage. Area, 2,482 ac. Pop. 884.

HARWICH, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 89 S.E. Boston, 4m W. It has the Atlantic on the S. Incorporated in 1694. Long pond & Herring r. its outlet, afford water power. Surface level; soil sandy. Salt is manufactured. The cod & mackerel fisheries employ most of the inhabitants. It has a tannery, 8 grist m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,930; 1850, 3,258.

HARWICH, t., Kent co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,627.

HARWICH, a parl. & mnic. bor. seaport, & mkt. town of Engl., co. Essex, on a point of land at the estuary of the Stour, 10 m. E. Manningtree. Lat. 51° 56′ 6″ N., lon. 1° 17′ 5″ E. Area, comprising 2 pas., 3,306 ac. Pop. 4,451. The town has 3 main streets. Chief buildings, the town-hall, gaol, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar school, supported by the corporation, & a handsome modern church. Ann. charities upwards of 200*l*. The harbor, with dockyard, is amongst the best on the E. coast of England, affording shelter for the largest fleets, and is defended by a strong garisoned fort & battery; but the entrance, though well buoyed & indicated by 2 light-houses with fixed lights, is dangerous without a pilot. The trade & fisheries of Harwich have greatly declined. Some ship-building is carried on, & the town has recently become a resort for sea-bathing. Mkts., Tuesday & Friday. Harwich sends 2 mem. to H. of Com.

HARWICH PORT, p-v., Harwich t., Barnstable co., Mass.

HARWINTON, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 24 W. Hartford 33¼ W. Surface is elevated & uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1737. Drained by Naugatuc r., which runs on its W. border, & Lead Mine r. its tributary. The v. contains 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist, church, a hat fac., & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,175.

HARWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co., Lancaster, pa. & 2½ m. N.E. Bolton. Pop. 2,057, partly emply'd in cotton weaving.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry & pa., 4½ m. N. E. Blackburn. Pop. 2,548.

HARWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2¾ m. W.S. W. Bawtry. Area, 4,320 ac. Pop. 595.

HARZ or HARTS, *Silva Hercynia*, a mountain system of N.W. Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 25′ & 51° 57′ N., & lon. 10° 10′ & 11° 30′ E., comprised in the doms. of Hanover, Prussia, Brunswick, & Anhalt. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1,350 sq. m., between the Elbe & Weser. Culminating point the Brocken, lat. 51° 48′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 36′ 29″ E., 3,740 feet above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlayed by graywacké & clay slate; & it is estimated to yield annually 30,000 cwts. of lead, besides a large amount of iron, & considerable quantities of copper & silver. The towns Klausthal, Goslar, Osterode, Blackenburg, &c., are in this region. [Brocken.]

HARZGERODE, a town of Central Germany, deleg. Anhalt-Bernburg, in the Selke Valley, 18 m. S. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,517, partly employed in agriculture and cattle-breeding. It is enclosed with walls, & has an old castle, the seat of the ducal mining-board for the Harz. Near it are the Victor-Frederick silver works, some vitriol works, the Magdesprung iron mines, the baths of Alexisbad, & the ruined castle Heinrichsberg, the original seat of the dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg.

HASAN-DAGH, or TAGH, a mntn. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 65 m. S.W. Mount Argæus, & 85 m. N.E. Konieh. It is of a picturesque conical form, 8,000 feet in elevation, and of a volcanic structure.

HASANI, an isl. of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 m. N.W Yembo. Lat. 25° 4′ N., lon. 37° 14′ E. Greatest elevation 400 feet on its N. side, whence it slopes away S.E.ward. The pop. are Bedwins, who reside during a part of the year in a straggling vill. on its S. side.

HASBROCK, p-o., Sullivan co., N.Y.

HASCOMB, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Godalming. Area, 1,539 ac. Pop. 366. An enormous tree, known as Hascomb beech, grows here on the site of a Roman camp.

HASEK, a small seaport town of Arabia, Hadramant, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Muria Isles. It exports incense.

HASELBEECH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11¼ m. N.N. W. Northampton. Area, 1,648 ac. Pop. 148.

HASELBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9 m. W. N.W. Blandford. Area, 2,359 ac. Pop. 709.

HASELBURY PLUCKNELL, a par. of Eng., co. Somerset. Area, 2,069 ac. Pop. 856.

HASELEY, a pa. of Eng., co. & 3¼ m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area, 1,152 ac. Pop. 238.—II. (*Great*), a pa., co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Tetsworth. Area, 3,140 ac. Pop. 786. Annual charities 31*l*.

HASELMERE, Engl., co. Surrey. [Haslemere.]

HASELOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. E.N.E. Alcester. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 380.

HASELÜNNE, a town of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, on the Hase, 8 m. E. Meppen. Pop. 1,790.

HASENPOTH, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the Baltic, 27 m. N.E. Libau. Pop. 1,020.

HASFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5¼ m. N. Gloucester. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 300.

HASGUARD, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E. St. David's. Area, 1,475 ac. Pop. 172.

HASIKI, the W.most of the Curia Muria Isls., off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 17° 27′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 40′ 49″ E., formerly covered with guano.

HASKELLS FLATTS, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

HASKELLVILLE, p-o., Lawrence co., O.

HASKENVILLE, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

HASKETON, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. N. W. Woodbridge. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 503.

HASKINSVILLE, p-v., Greene co., Ky., 97 S.S.W. Frankfort, 620 W.

HASLACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 16 m. S.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,720.—II. Upper Austria, circ. & on the Mühl, 22 m. N.W. Linz. The Haslach riv. is an affl. of the Rodach in Franconia; & *Hohen, Mittel & Nieder-Haslach* are contiguous vills., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar. United pop. 1,300.

HASLAND, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. & 1¼ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,176.

HASLE, a marit. town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the isl. Bornholm. Pop. 700.

HASLEBURY-PLUCKNETT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.N.E. Crewkerne.

HASLEMERE, a decayed bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Eng., co. Surrey, 8 m. S.S.W. Godalming. Area of pa. 1,877 ac. Pop. 955. Houses mostly old & poor; its only public buildings are an old town-hall and a church. Mkt., Tuesday. Haslemere formerly sent 2 members to H. of C.

HASLEWOOD, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. N.W. Aldboro'.

HASLI, a valley of Switzerland, near the S.E. extremity of the cant. Bern, traversed by the upper course of the Aar, & the route leading over the Grimsel, and containing the vill. Meyringen, & baths of Reichenbach. It is celebrated for natural beauties & cascades, including that of the Reichenbach. Its women are "less plain than those of most other Swiss valleys."

HASLINGDEN, a mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the London & N.W. r. r., 8 m. N. Bury. Pop. 1851, 9,030. It stands in a wild alpine dist., abounding in stone & coal, is mostly stone built, & has manufs. of cotton, employing 4,000 hands. Market, Saturday.

HASLINGFIELD, a pa. of Eng., co. & 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 2,527 ac. Pop. 754.

HASLINGTON, a chapelry of Eng., co. Chester, on the Manchester & Nantwich r. r., 6 m. N.N.W. Beltey. Pop. 1,153.

HASPARREN, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 2,415.

HASPRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 298.

HASSAN, the name of numerous places, W. Asia, &c.—I. Hindostan, Mysore dom., 60 m. N.W. Seringapatam.—II. (*H. Abad*, "abode of Hassan"), Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, destroyed by the Russians in 1836; & a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 10 m. S. E. Kazbin.—III. (*Aga*), Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Lake of Abullionte, W. Brusa.—IV. (*Batrik*), Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 24 m. N.W. Malatiyah, inhabited by about 50 Mohammedan families; has the ruins of a handsome stone mosque & caravanserai.—V. (*Oghlan*), Anatolia, 17 m. E. Angora, with numerous remains of ancient buildings.—VI. (*Kalch*), Turkish Armenia, pash. & 20 m. E. Erzeroum, with a Geurese castle and some public baths.—VII. (*Pasha Palanka*), Servia, 27 m. S. Semendaia, with some mineral baths. [Hasan.]

HASSELFELDE, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. & 8 m. S.S.W. Blankenburg, on a pac.-an of the Harz. Pop. 1,617.

HASSELT, a comm. & town of Belgium, cap. prov. Limbourg, on lt. b. of the Demer, 16 m. W.N.W. Maestricht. Pop. 8,745. It is enclosed by walls, well-built, & has manufs. of linen fabrics, lace, & tobacco, with extensive gin distilleries, & a large salt refinery. —II. a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., on the Zwarte-Water, 5¼ m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,871. Near it is the strong fort Zwarte-sluis.—III. one of the Lofloden Islands, Norway.

HASSFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 30 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,880, mostly engaged in raising fruit, hops, & wine, & in cattle breeding.

HASSINGHAM, a par. of Eng., co. Norfolk. Area, 574 ac. Pop. 127.

HASSLEBEN, a vill. of Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 17 m. N.W. Weimar, on the Gera. Pop. 1,266.

HASTENBECK, a vill. of Hanover, 3 m. S.E. Hameln. Pop. 400. Here the French, under Marshal d'Estrees, obtained an advantage over the troops of the Duke of Cumberland, 31st July, 1757.

HASTINGLEIGH, a pa. of Eng., co. Kent, 6 m. E. N.E. Ashford. Area, 1,498 ac. Pop. 219.

HASTINGS, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 150 W.N.W. Albany, 371 W. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Salmon cr. on the N., & the outlet of Oneida lake on its S. border. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,983; 1850, 2,920.

HASTINGS, p-o. Richland co., O., 70 N. by E. Columbus, 376 W.

HASTINGS, p-t., capital of Barry co., Mich., 144 W. by N. Detroit, 609 W. Drained by Thorn-apple r., which affords extensive water power. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. on the left bank of Thorn-apple r. contains a court house, & several stores and dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 279; 1850, 554.

HASTINGS, county, Can. W. Area, 1,324 sq. ms. Drained by Trent, Moira, & Salmon rivers. Surface in some portions rocky and rough; soil fertile, especially the valleys, which constitute a large portion of the county. Iron ore of superior quality exists. Capital, Belleville. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 26,253; sheep, 34,579; swine, 25,016; horses, 6,658; wheat, 268,003 bush. produced; rye, 26,018; Indian corn, 49,053; buckwheat, 41,292; barley, 4,577; oats, 263,021; potatoes, 138,895; peas, 155,493; tobacco, 1,036 pounds; wool, 112,609;—19 grist m., 53 saw m., 8 fulling m., 6 woollen fac., 4 iron foundries, 8 tanneries, 1 paper m. Pop. 31,977.

HASTINGS, p-v., Asphodel t., Petersborough co., Can. W. Contains 2 stores, & 75 inhabs.

HASTINGS, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of Engl., & one of its cinque ports, co. Sussex, on the English channel, at the E. termination of the S. coast r. r., 33 m. E.N.E. Brighton, & also connected by branches of the S.E. r. r. with Dover, Tunbridge, &c. Area of bor., comprising several pas., 1,670 ac. Pop. 1851, 17,011. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded except on the S., by cliffs, & consists of two principal streets; many of the squares & terraces remarkably elegant; Pelham crescent & the marine parade deserve especial mention. Among the public buildings are 2 ancient pa. churches, a fine modern do., a grammar school, founded in 1619, a handsome town-hall, a jail, custom-house, union work-house, assembly rooms, some excellent hotels, baths, & libraries, a fort, & remains of a castle in which William the Conqueror lodged previous to the battle of Hastings. The town formerly had an extens. trade, but its harbor having been ruined by a storm in the time of Elizabeth, its commercial importance has never been restored, & it is now chiefly noted as a favorite bathing-place. Fisheries & boat-building employ many hands. Mkts., Wednesday & Saturday. It sends 2 members to H. of C. William the Conqueror landed here, & the decisive battle of Hastings was fought (ann. 1066) 7 m. N.W. the town. [Battle.]

HASTINGS, a river, E. Australia, after an E.ward course, enters Port Macquarrie, in conjunction with Wilson & Maria rivers.

HASTINGS CENTRE, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON, p. v., Yonkers t., Westchester co., N. Y. Situated on the lt. b. of the Hudson r., & on the Hudson r. railroad, 21 ms. from N. York, & 113 from Albany, & contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Dutch Reformed;—4 seminaries, 11 stores, a plane fac., 2 machine shops, a glass fac., and 1,000 inhabs. In the immediate vicinity is a quarry of superior marble, & which employs 200 saws in the preparation of the article for the market.

HASTINGSVILLE, p. v., Columbiana co., O., 138 N.E. Columbus.

HASWELL, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham. Pop. 4,356.

HAT, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 50 S.E. Harrisburg, 125 W.

HATBOROUGH, p-v., Moreland t., Montgomery co., Pa., 17 N. Philadelphia, 112 E. Harrisburg, 136 W. It is pleasantly situated near Pennypack cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a well-endowed academy, a public library, 2 stores, a grist m., and 250 inhabitants.

HATCH (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area, 1,681 ac. Pop. 455.—II. (*H. Beauchamp*), in same co., 5 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 315.

HATCHERS, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

HAT CREEK, p. o., Campbell co., Va.

HATCHY, r., Tenn., rises in McNairy co., & flowing N.W.W., & S.W., over 100 ms., falls into the Mississippi, at Randolph.

HATCHY TURNPIKE, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

HATCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 147.

HATCOUL, a town of British India, Bengal, dist. Sarun, on the Nepaul frontier, 78 m. N. Patna.

HATFIELD, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 97 W. Boston, 384 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r. Surface diversified; soil generally fertile. Drained by Mill r. It contains a pleasant v., near the Connecticut river railroad, and has a congregational church. A bridge across Connecticut r. connects it with Hadley. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m., 3 corn broom fac., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 933; 1850, 1,073.

HATFIELD, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 24 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam. Watered by Neshaminy & Towamensing creeks. Pop. 1840, 895; 1850, 1,135. (*See Line, Lexington.*)

HATFIELD, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 6½ m. W.S.W. Hertford, a station on the Great N. r. r. The town is neat & clean. It has a handsome church, the burial place of the Salisbury family, and a princely quadrangular mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, erected in the Elizabethan style, early in the 17th century. The original structure belonged to the bishops of Ely, & was obtained from them by Queen Elizabeth, who resided in it while princess. It was given by James I. to the Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for Theobalds. In 1835, a portion of this palace was destroyed by fire, in the flames of which the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished. Hatfield is head of a poor-law union & a co. polling-place.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Bromyard. Area, 1,528 ac. Pop. 173.—III. co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Thorne. Area, 21,150 ac. Pop. 2,721. William, second son of Edward III., was born here. Hatfield chace, containing 180,000 ac., partly morass, was sold by Charles I., & is now under cultivation. In it are vestiges of a Roman camp.—IV. (*Broadoak*), co. Essex, 6 m. E.N.E. Harlow. Area, 8,810 ac. Pop. 2,034. In the anc. church is a curious effigy of Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford. —V. (*Peverell*), in same co., 3 m. S.S.W. Witham. Area, 4,728 ac. Pop. 1,344.

HATFORD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 9½ m. E. Farrington. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 115.

HAT GROVE, p. o., Warren co., Ill.

HATHERLEIGH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a branch of the Torridge, 9¼ m. S.S.W. Torrington. Area of pa., which is remarkably fertile, 7,048 ac. Pop. 1,710.

HATHERLEY (DOWN), a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. N.N.E. Glo'ster. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 240.—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. E. Glo'ster. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 50.

HATHERN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.W. Loughboro'. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 1,187.

HATHEROP, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N. N.E. Fairford. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 375.

HATHERSAGE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8 m. W.N.W. Dronfield. Area, 13,630 ac. Pop. 2,106.

HATHERTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. &

2 m. W.S.W. Wolverhampton. Pop. 368. It gives the title of baron to the Littleton family.

HA-TIEN, a town, Anam. [Cancao.]

HATLEY (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Area, 1,176 ac. Pop. 146.—II. (*St. George*), 4¾ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 156.

HATLOE, an island of Norway, stift & 63 m. N. Bergen. Length & breadth about 4 m. each.

HATRAS, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Alighur, in the Doab, 30 m. N.N.E. Agra, with a fort, several good public buildings, & some commercial activity.

HATTEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 2,408.

HATTEN, a comm. & vill. of France, B. Rhin, 8 m. S. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,079.—II. a vill., N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg.

HATTENHEIM, a vill. of Nassau, on rt. bank of the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 965. Its vicinity produces the celebrated Markebrunner wine.

HATTERAS, cape, N. C., a low promontory on the S.W. end of an island, composed of sand and rock, which encloses Pamlico sound. It is the dread of navigators, & has been the occasion of many shipwrecks. Very dangerous shoals extend off this point 10 nautical miles. The light tower, erected in 1798, 1 mile N. from Highwater mark, is built of dark sandstone, & is in lat. 35° 15′ 12″ N., lon. 75° 30′ 54″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows a *fixed light*, elevated 112 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 17 nautical miles.

HATTERSHEIM, a market-town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. W.S.W. Eltville. Pop. 965.—It has a station on the Taunus r. r., between Wiesbaden & Frankfort.

HATTERSLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Motham, 6 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 497.

HATTIA, an island of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, at the months of the Ganges & Megna, 15 m. in length, & 10 m. in breadth. Here are some salt works.

HATTINGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 38 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 3,690, who manuf. woollen cloths & flannels.

HATTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. E.S.E. Wragby. Area, 1,831 ac. Pop. 197.—II. co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area, 4,099 ac. Pop. 961. The celebrated Dr. Parr held the living here at his death in 1825.—III. a township, co. Salop, pa. and 2¼ m. S.W. Shiffnall.

HATTORF, a vill. of Hanover, princip. Grubenhagen, N. Harzberg. Pop. 1,375.

HATVAN, a market-town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth, with woollen manufs. & horse fairs. Pop. 3,100.

HATZEG, a mkt.-town of Transylvania, in the S.W., co. & 10 m. S. Hunyad. Pop. 1,100, forming part of the 1st regt. of Wallachian infantry.

HATZFELD, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper-Hesse, on lt. b. of the Eder, 6 m. N.N.E. Biedenkopf. Pop. 950. It has a ruined castle & some iron works.—II. (Hungarian *Zsomboly*), a mkt.-town of Hungary, co. Torontal, 22 W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,786.

HAUBORDIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 3,092, emp'd. in manufs. of cotton yarn & white lead.

HAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 640 ac. Pop. 13.

HAUGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S. Louth. Area, 1,907 ac. Pop. 117.

HAUGHLEY, a pa. of Engl. co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Stow. Area, 2,518 ac. Pop. 971. The Haughley Road station of the E. union r. r. is 11 m. E. Bury St. Edmunds.

HAUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 510.—II. (*with Selby*), co. Notts, 4 m. W.N.W. Duxford. Area, 1,001 ac. Pop. 78.—III. (*Le Sherne*), co. Durham, 1¼ m. N.E. Darlington. Area, 10,391 ac. Pop. 1,403.

HAUGHTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 3,042.

HAUKIVESI, a lake of Finland, læns Kuopio & Wiborg, 22 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, communicating with numerous other lakes, & having the town Nyslot at its S. extremity.—*Haukivori* is a vill. 57 m. S.S.W. Kuopio.

HAUKSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S. Richmond. Area, 4,030 ac. Pop. 326.

HAULGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 1,360.

HAUPTWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 1¼ m. S.E. Bischofzell. Pop. 1,250. Manufactures cotton goods.

HAUSACH, a town of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the Kinzig, 4 m. E. Haslach. Pop. 877.

HAUSBERGEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, reg. circ., & 4 m. S. Minden, on rt. b. of the Weser. Pop. 850.

HAUSEN, numerous vills. of S.W. Germany, doms. Baden, Würtemberg, & Hohenzollern, the principal in Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 22 m. S. Freiburg, with a pop. of 500, actively engaged in iron works.—*Upper & Lower Hausen* are vills. on the Rhine, W. of Ettenheim, the former with 1,800, and the latter with 1,160 inhabitants.

HAUSERTOWN, p. o., Owen co., Ia.

HAUSRUCK MOUNTAINS, Upp. Austria, separate the basins of the Inn & Ager. They are covered with forests, abound in some parts with coal, & give name to a circle.

HAUSSY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.N.E. Cambrai, on rt. b. of the Selles. Pop. 3,012.

HAUTBOYS (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 610 ac. Pop. 181.

HAUTEFORT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 21 m. E.N.E. Perigeux, with a fine chateau, & a large asylum. Pop. 1,755.

HAUTE-LUCE, a comm. & vill. of Savoy, 11 m. N. E. Conflans. Pop. 1,585.

HAUTERIVE & HAUTE-RIVOIRE, two comms. & vills. of France, the former in dep. Drôme, 22 m. N.N. E. Valence, 2,330 inhabs.; the latter, dep. Rhône, 21 m. W.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,126.

HAUTEVILLE, several comms. & vills. of France, the principal being H.-la-Guichard, 8 m. E.N.E. Coutances, & the original residence of Tancred, the founder of the Norman dynasty in S. Italy.

HAUTEVILLERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. & 12 m. S. Reims, with a trade in the fine Ay Champagne. Pop. 1,023.

HAUVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. E.N.E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,800.

HAUXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge. Area, 568 ac. Pop. 313.

HAVANNA, p-v., capital Schuyler co., N. Y., 194 W.S.W. Albany, 299 W. Situated on the inlet of Seneca lake, 3 m. from its mouth, on the Canandaigua & Elmira r. r., & on the line of the Chemung canal. Incorporated in 1836. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—9 stores, a bank, a warehouse, a cotton fac., 2 flouring m., a saw m., an oil m., a plaster m., a furnace, a tannery, 2 boat yards, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & about 900 inhabitants.

HAVANNA, v., Licking co., O. Pop. 54.

HAVANNA, p. v., Huron co., O.

HAVANNA, p-v., Mason co., Ill., 45 N.N.W. Springfield, 825 W. Situated on the E. side of Illinois r., directly opposite to the mouth of Spoon river. It is on a high sandy ridge, 50 feet above the highest flood of the river, & has several stores & 462 inhabitants. It has a convenient landing.

HAVANNA, p-v., Greene co., Ala., 90 N.W. Montgomery, 25 S. Tuscaloosa, 844 W.

HAVANA, or THE HAVANNAH (Spanish *Habana*, "the harbor"), the cap. city of the isl. Cuba, on its N. coast. Lat. of the *Moro*, 23° 9′ 4″ N., lon. 82° 22′ W. Pop., one half of whom are colored & negroes, 200,000. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to a magnificent harbor, capable of holding 1,000 large ships, which may also anchor quite close to its quays. This entrance is defended by the Moro & Punta castles, & further by a strong citadel & the walls enclosing the city-proper, which is separated by a fosse on the land side from its arsenal & the suburbs Salud, Guadalupe, &c., in which nearly half of the population reside. The suburb Regla is on the opposite side of the harbor. Streets in the city are narrow & ill paved, but better in the suburbs. Buildings within the walls are wholly of stone. Principal edifices, the cathedral, containing the remains of Columbus, gov. house, admiralty, general post-office, royal tobacco factory, & the *Casa real de beneficencia*, a vast charitable institution, churches, convents, chari-

table establishments, & 90 male & 66 female schools; & here are a university, with medical & law schools, a museum of natural history, school of painting, economic & educational society, 13 printing establishments, 3 daily newspapers, 3 theatres, a bull ring, a fine dockyard, a botanic garden, & some good public promenades. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; & it has also manufs. of chocolate, woollen fabrics, & straw hats. It is the most important commercial city in the W. Indies. The goods exported hence amount in value to $15,000,000 annually; the importation & exportation duties amounting to $5,200,000. There were exported from Havana in 1852, 688,747 boxes sugar, 39,515 hhds. of molasses, 158,496 arrobas of coffee, 3,114 tierces of honey, 37,413 arrobas of wax, & 5,846 pipes of rum; & there were registered for exportation, 170,559 M. of cigars, & 3,182,577 lbs. of tobacco. Of the above exports, there were sent to the U. S. 196,485 boxes of sugar, 46,712 hhds. of molasses, 66,548 arrobas coffee, 143 tierces of honey, 355 arrobas of wax, 392 pipes of rum, 73,125 M. cigars, & 841,160 lbs. of tobacco. In the same year 1,758 vessels entered the port, 661 of which were Spanish; & 1,789 vessels cleared, of which 699 were Spanish. The trade is chiefly with Spain, the U. States, Great Britain, & Germany; but a considerable import of slaves from Africa is still clandestinely maintained. Havana is a bishop's see, & the seat of all the colonial authorities except the supreme court, which sits at Puerto Principe. It was founded by Velasquez in 1511, on what was then called the Port of Carenas. [Cuba.]

HAVANT, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Hants, with a station on the Portsmouth & Chichester railr., 7 m. N.E. Portsmouth. Area of pa. 3,201 ac. Pop. 2,416. The town, neatly built, has a good cruciform church.

HAVE (LE), a harbor of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have river, 48 m. S.W. Halifax.

HAVEL, a riv. of N. Germany, rises in the small lake Kabelick (Mecklenburg-Strelitz), passes Fürstenberg, Zehdenich, Liebenwalde, Oranienburg, Spandau, Potsdam, Brandenburg; joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length 180 m., navigable through its entire length for boats, & for large vessels from Fürstenberg. It forms numerous small lakes in Mecklenburg; & in Prussia, those of Tegel, Potsdam, Werder, & Brandenburg. Chief affls. on right, the Rhin & Dosse; on left b. the Spree, Nuthe, Plaue. It is connected by canals with the small lakes of Mecklenburg, & with the Elde and the Oder.

HAVELBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 50 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an island in the Havel. Pop. 3,100, employed in agriculture, cattle-breeding, & fishing.

HAVENGORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 25.

HAVENSVILLE, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 157 N. Harrisburg, 264 W.

HAVERAH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 103.

HAVERFORD, p-t., Delaware co., Pa., 95 S.E. Harrisburg, 8 Philadelphia, 137 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile sandy loam, well cultivated. Darby cr. runs on its W. boundary. Cobb's cr. runs through the E. part. The v. called *Whitehall*, is on the Columbia r. r., 10 m. from Phila., & contains a Roman Catholic church and 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,139; 1850, 1,399.

HAVERFORD-WEST, or HWLFORDD, a parl. & manuf. bor., riv.-port, mkt. town, & co. of itself, of S. Wales, cap. co. Pembroke, on the Cleddy, near its mouth, 8 m. N.N.E. Milford. Pop. comprising several pas., 1851, 6,589. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence, has steep streets, but mostly good houses; a bridge across the Cleddy communicates with Prendergast; 3 pa. churches, that of St. Mary's being a fine structure; a grammar school, established in 1614, rev. 90*l.* per annum; a handsome guildhall, co. gaol; custom-house, subordinate to Milford; market house, hospital, co. lunatic asylum, union work-house, remains of a castle, built by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, & within the precincts of an ancient priory, some remains of which are still visible; a dockyard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring tides. Cattle, butter, oats, & hard coal for malting, are largely exported. Imports timber, coal, & groceries. Mkts., Tuesday & Saturday. The borough is a polling place for the co., & unites with Fishguard & Narberth in sending 1 mem. to the H. of C. Living is very cheap, & many respectable families, with moderate incomes, reside here.

HAVERHILL, p-t., semi-capital of Grafton co., N. H., 70 N.N.W. Concord, 515 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r. Incorporated in 1764. Drained by Hazen's & Oliverian brooks, which flow into Connecticut r. The principal v., called Haverhill Corner, is pleasantly situated on the S. side of Oliverian brook, near its entrance into Connecticut river. It contains a court house, jail, banking house, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, an iron foundry, a piano fac., & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,784; 1850, 2,405. The Boston, Concord, & Montreal r. r. passes through the t., & has 2 stations,—one at E. & one at N. Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 33 N. by W. Boston, 462 W. Situated on the N. side of Merrimac r., at the head of navigation, opposite to Bradford, with which it is connected by an elegant bridge, 800 ft. long. There is another bridge in the E. part of the t., 1,000 feet long, where is another v., containing a Baptist church. The principal v. is on the Boston & Maine r. r., & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $530,000; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & various manufacturing establishments. Vessels of 100 tons come to this place. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 hat fac., 3 jewelry fac., a brush fac., a comb fac., 17 boot & shoe fac., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,336; 1850, 5,877.

HAVERHILL, p. v., Sciota co., O.

HAVERHILL, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., cos. Essex & Suffolk, 6¼ m. W. Clare. Area of pa. 2,549 ac. Pop. 2,535, partly employed in weaving silk, hemp, & cotton unions. Mkt., Tuesday.

HAVERHILL CENTRE, p. v., Grafton co., N. H.

HAVERHOLME, an extra. paroch. dist. of Engl., co. Lincoln, consisting of an island of 300 ac., formed by the riv. Slea, 3¼ m. N.E. Sleaford. The remains of its ancient nunnery have been incorporated into a modern mansion.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. N. Romford. Area, 4,290 ac. Pop. 423. Here are some remains of a palace which was a favorite residence of Edward the Confessor. The extensive manor of Havering is incorporated as a borough.

HAVERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. S.W. Halesworth. The hall, a fine seat of Lord Huntingfield, contains a valuable collection of paintings.

HAVERINGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Reepham. Area, 2,062 ac. Pop. 143.

HAVERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoney Stratford. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 280.

HAVERSTRAW, p-t., Rockland co., N. Y., 115 S. Albany, 271 W. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys; soil clay loam. Hudson r. bounds it on the E. It has convenient landings. The v., on the right bank of the Hudson, contains 5 churches,—2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 6 stores, a ship yard, 25 extensive brick yards, & 800 inhabitants. A steamboat & several sloops ply betw. this place & New York. Stony Point, famous in the revolutionary war, lies in this t. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 2 paper fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,449; 1850, 5,885.

HAVILAND HOLLOW, p-o., Patterson t., Putnam co., N. Y., 95 S. Albany, 298 W.

HAVILANDSVILLE, p. o., Harrison co., Ky.

HAVRE DE GRACE, p-v., seaport, Harford co., Md., 64 N.E. Annapolis, 74 W. Situated on the right bank of Susquehanna r., at its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The Wilmington & Baltimore railroad passes through the place, & crosses the Susquehanna r. on a fine bridge. The Susquehanna canal terminates here, & connects the Chesapeake with the canals of Pa. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 1,335, &

in 1854, 2,000 inhabitants. It has valuable shad and herring fisheries. It was burned in 1813 by the British under Admiral Cockburn.

HAVRE (LE), or HAVRE DE GRACE, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. arrond., on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, at its mouth, in the English Channel, & at the terminus of the railr. from Paris to Rouen, 105 m. N.W. Paris, & 44 m. W. Rouen. Lat. 49° 29′ 16″ N., lon. 0° 6′ 9″ E. Pop. 1851, 28,954. It is situated on a plain around its port, & is well built. It has a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, & its port is, next to Marseille, the most important in France. Its citadel is surrounded by a triple row of ramparts & fosses, which renders it a fortress of the first class. The harbor, which is the best & most accessible on this part of the French coast, consists of 3 basins, separated from each other, & from the outer port, by 4 locks, & capable of accommodating about 450 ships. A large body of water being retained by a sluice, & discharged at ebb-tide, clears the entrance to the harbor. Cape de la Hève, forming the northern extremity of the same, lies N.N.W. from Havre about 2¼ m. It is elevated 250 feet above the sea, & surmounted by two lighthouses, 50 feet high; these, which are 325 feet apart, exhibit powerful fixed lights. There is also a brilliant harbor light at the entrance of the port, on the extremity of the western jetty. Havre has two roadsteads, viz., an inner & outer one; they are separated by the sandbank called *Leclat*, between which & the bank *Le Hautes de la Rade* is the N.W. passage to the port. The Hoc, or southern passage lies between the last-mentioned bank & that of Amfar. In the great road there is from 6 to 7 fathoms of water at ebb-tide, & in the little, from 3 to 3¼ fathoms. Large ships always lie in the former. The rise of the tide is from 22 to 27 feet. Extensive works for the improvement of the harb. are now in the course of construction. The most remarkable buildings are the arsenal, custom-house, tobacco factory, new theatre, & two light-hos. on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Ingouville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The commerce of Havre, which may be regarded as the port of Paris, is connected with all parts of the world, but especially with the United States & N. Europe. There belonged to the port in 1851, 368 sailing vessels, agg. burden 71,963 tons; 32 steamers, burden 4,259 tons. Customs duties received for the year 1851, 26,164,000 fr. Numerous steam-packets ply regularly between Havre & the ports of France, England, Russia, & New York, U. S. A. Havre was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, & bombarded by them in 1678 & 1759. Birth-place of Madame de La Fayette, Bernardin de St. Pierre, & Casimir Delavigne.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. E. Mons.

HAWAII, or OWYHEE, the largest & most S.-most of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S. point 19° 32′ N., lon. 154° 54′ W. Estimated area, 4,040 sq. m. Pop. from 80,000 to 100,000. The island is a mass of lava, & contains several lofty volcanic mountains. Mauna Roa, an active volcano, has an elevation of 13,120 feet. Soil very fertile; products comprise the bread fruit, sugar-cane, sandal-wood, arum, & numerous tropical productions introduced by the missionaries, who have many settlements. In Katakokooa Bay on the W. coast, Captain Cook was assassinated, 14 Feb., 1779. [Sandwich Islands.]

HAWARDEN, or HARDEN, a market town & pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 12 m. W.N.W. Chester. Area, 17,895 ac. Pop. 6,263. The town is well built and paved, has a grammar school, ruins of a fine castle, with large manufs. of earthenware & iron foundries. Mkt., Saturday. The pa. abounds in coal, & clay for earthenwares.

HAWASH, a river of S. Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 38° E.; flows E., & afterwards N.E., bounding the dom. of Shoa on the S. & E., & enters Lake Aussa, near lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 41° 20′ E., after a total course, which may be estimated at from 460 to 500 m. At Melkukuya, toward the centre of its course, it has been found in the dry season 60 feet in breadth, & with banks from 15 to 20 feet in height, & well wooded.

HAWAZ, a town of Persia. [Ahwaz.]

HAWCOAT, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. S.W. Dalton.

HAW CREEK, p. o., Knox co., Ill.

HAWDON (LAKE), South Australia, is near the coast, 15 m. S.S.E. Cape Bernonilli.

HAWERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8¼ m. N.N. W. Louth. Area, 1,179 ac. Pop. 85.

HAWES, a market town of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 20 m. W. Middleham. Pop. 1,708, partly employed in manufs. of knit hose. It is surrounded by fine scenery; has a chapel, grammar school, two branch banks, and an excellent library.

HAWESVILLE, p-v., capital of Hancock co., Ky., 135 W. by S. Frankfort, 677 W. Situated on the S. bank of the Ohio r., at the mouth of Lead cr. It has a courthouse, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 12 stores, & 500 inhabitants. There is a valuable mine of coal here, from which about 400,000 bushels of coal are quarried annually.

HAWES-WATER, a lake of England, co. Westmoreland, 5 m. N. Kendal. Length 3 m. It is extremely deep, & embosomed in mountains.

HAWFIELDS, p-v., Orange co., N. C., 48 N.W. Raleigh, 282 W.

HAWICK, a bor. of barony, manufacturing town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot & Slitrig, 10 m. S.W. Jedburgh, & 35 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, with which & with Berwick it is connected by a r. r. Area of pa. estimated at 15,360 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,801; do. of the t. 6,683. It is picturesquely situated, well built, & has a much cleaner & more attractive appearance than most manufacturing towns. It contains many handsome modern houses, & some very curious ancient ones, among which is the principal inn, forming a strong border fortress. There are two bridges across the Teviot, & two over the Slitrig, one of which is supposed to be a Roman structure; an elegant new pa. church, erected by the Duke of Buccleugh, a grammar school, plain town-hall, public library, three branch banks, agricultural society, school of arts, & notwithstanding the distance of any seaport & of coals, important manufs. of woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggets, & also of leather. In 1839 there were 11 large woollen mills, only one of which was worked by steam. Hawick, during the border wars, often suffered from inroads of the English. In its vicinity, which comprises the beautiful scenery celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," are the towers of Branksome, Harden, & Goldielands, ancient seats of the different branches of the family of Scott. Gavin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld & the translator of the Æneid, was rector of Hawick in 1496, & Leyden, the poet, was born in its vicinity.

HAWKCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N. Lyme-Regis. Area, 4,130 ac. Pop. 773.

HAWKE BAY, New Zealand, is on the coast of North Isl., between lat. 39° & 40° S., & lon. 177° and 178° E.—II. Labrador, is on the E. coast, lat. 53° N., lon. 55° 35′ W.—*Cape Hawke*, E. Australia, N. S. Wales, co. Gloucester, 43 m. N.E. Port Stephens.

HAWKEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N. N.E. Clare. Area, 1,461 ac. Pop. 359.

HAWKERVILLE, p. o., Franklin co., Tenn.

HAWKESBURY, p. v., Hawkesbury W., Prescott co., Can. W., 60 E. by N. Bytown, on the right bank of Ottawa river, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—7 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., an oat meal m., 1 tannery, & 700 inhabitants. Pop. of t. of Hawkesbury W., 2,665.

HAWKESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. E.S.E. Wicker. Area, 9,770 ac. Pop. 2,185. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Liverpool.

HAWKESBURY EAST, t., Prescott co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,029.

HAWKESBURY (ISLAND), Brit. N. A., New Caledonia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N., lon. 129° W.—*H. River*, E. Australia, N. S. Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean & Grose rivers, bounds the co. Cumberland on the N.W. & N., & enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 20 m. N.N. E. Sydney, after a course of 50 m. On it are the vills. Port Town, Wilberforce, & Windsor, to which last it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons.—Another river, co. Bligh, is of less importance.

HAWKESHEAD, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, cap. of the district of Furness, 11 m. N.W. Kirby-Kendal. Area of pa. 19,252 ac. Pop.

2,283, partly employed in iron forges. It has an extremely ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Archbishop Sandys, a native of this place, & at which the poet Wordsworth was educated; revenue about 2—l. per annum.

HAWKESVILLE, p-v., Wellesley t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 42 N.W. Hamilton, on Canster r., and has 3 stores, a tannery, & 75 inhabs.

HAWK EYE, p-o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

HAWKHURST, a pa. of Engl., cos. Kent & Sussex, 8¼ m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Area, 6,494 ac. Pop. 2,704. Ann. rev. of endowed school, 50*l.*; do. of almshouse & other charities, 170*l.*

HAWKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Folkestone. Area, 521 ac. Pop. 129.

HAWKINS, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 719 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. Drained by Holston & Clinch rivers, & their tributaries. Cap., Rogersville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $417,600; Ind. corn, 550,136 bush. produced; oats, 140,787; sweet potatoes, 19,804; tobacco, 3,021 pounds;—45 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 8 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—30 churches; 2 acad., 140 pupils; 53 schools, 4,442 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,035; 1850, 18,370.

HAWKINS' LANDING, p-o., Ashley co., Ark., 125 S. Little Rock. Situated on the left bank of Bayou Bartholomew.

HAWKINSVILLE, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

HAWKINSVILLE, p-o., Sussex co., Va., 43 S. Richmond. 152 W.

HAWKINSVILLE, p-v., cap. Pulaski co., Ga., 71 S. Milledgeville, 718 W. Situated on the W. branch of the Ocmulgee r. It has a court-house, jail, & 350 inhabitants. Consid. cotton produce is shipped at this point.

HAWKINSVILLE, v. Tuolumne co., Cal., a mining sta. on the rt. b. of Tuolumne r.

HAWKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¾ m. N. Petersfield. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 329.

HAWK POINT, p-o., Lincoln co., Mo.

HAWKRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dulverton. Area, 3,725 ac. Pop. 69.

HAWKSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 568 ac. Pop. 313.

HAWKSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 7 m. S. S.W. Newark. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 171

HAWKWELL, a pa. of Engl, co. Essex, 1½ m. N.W. Rochford. Area, 1,353 ac. Pop. 349.

HAWLBOWLINE, an isl. of Irel., in Cork harbor, ¾ m. S. the Cove, & formerly the place of an important naval depot.—II. a rock, Ulster, co. Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbor.

HAWLEY, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 111 W. by N. Boston, 405 W. Surface elevated and uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Deerfield r. Incorporated in 1792. Iron ore is found here. It has a tannery, 10 saw m., & 11 schools. Pop. 1850, 881.

HAWLEY, p-v., Wayne co., Pa., 125 N.E. Harrisburg. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

HAWLEY, a tything of Engl., co. Hants, pa. Yately, 7½ m. N.N.E. Farnham. Pop. 850.

HAWLEY'S STORE, p-o., Sampson co., N. C.

HAWLEYTON, p-o., Broome co., N. Y.

HAWLEYVILLE, p-v., Fairfield co., Ct. Situated on the Housatonic r. r., 23 m. from Bridgeport.

HAWLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchcombe. Area, 1,846 ac. Pop. 212.

HAWNBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. N.W. Helmsley. Area, 24,312 ac. Pop. 814.

HAWNES, or HAYNES, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area, 2,561 ac. Pop. 937.

HAWORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. riding, pa. & 10 m. W.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 6,848, emp. in the stuff manufs. In 1838, here were 1,200 hand-looms.

HAW CREEK, co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,572.

HAW PATCH, p-o., La Grange co., Ia., 157 N.E. Indianapolis, 596 W.

HAW RIDGE, p-o., Dale co., Ala.

HAWRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N. Chesham. Area, 696 ac. Pop. 270.

HAW, r., N. C., rises in Rockingham and Guilford counties, & in Chatham co unites with Deep r., to form the N.W. branch of Cape Fear r.

HAWSBURGH, p-v., Rappahannock co., Va., 130 N.N.W. Richmond, 87 W.

HAWSKER, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. & 3 m. S.S.E. Whitby.

HAWSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S St. Edmund's Bury. Area, 2,287 ac. Pop. 320.

HAWTHORN, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala.

HAWTHORN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Easington, on the North Sea. Pop. 188. The coast here is beset with dangerous rocks, stretching far into the offing, & often fatal to mariners. On the 5th Nov. 1824, 50 vessels were lost here.

HAWTHORNDEN, a glen in Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Lasswade, on the N. Esk, celebrated for combining every feature of picturesque beauty, & for having been the residence of the poet Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare & Ben Jonson. Beneath the ancient mansion, which stands on a cliff, are several remarkable caves, hollowed out of the sandstone rock, reported to have been used as hiding places during the border wars.

HAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 227.

HAXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N. York, with a sta. on the r. r. thence to Scarborough. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 527.

HAXEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7¼ N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Area, 8,470 ac. Pop. 2,129.

HAY, a mkt. town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. W. Hereford. Area, 2,602 ac. Pop. 1,952. It has some remains of a castle of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, an almshouse, endowed with nearly 400*l.* per annum, a union workhouse, 2 branch banks, & a manufac. of flannel. Market, Saturday.

HAY (CAPE), a headland of Brit. N. Amer., on the Polar Sea, near lon. 95° W., & the extreme point seen by Sir G. Back.—*Hay River*, W. Australia, flows S.ward into the Mariet lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.—*Hay's Peak*, a densely wooded, conical mntn., E. Australia, lat. 27° 36′ S., & lon. 152° 8′ E.

HAYANGE, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Moselle, 5 m. W.S.W. Thionville, with 1,296 inhabs., emp. in extensive iron works.

HAYCOCK, t., Bucks co., Pa., 12 Doylestown. The surface is hilly; soil gravel. Watered by Tohickon cr. & its tributaries. It has a Roman Catholic church, a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,021; 1850, 1,135.

HAYD, 2 towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. & 27 m. W. Pilsen, with a castle, & 1,710 inhabs.—II. circ. & 26 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,000. *Upper & Lower Hayd* are contig. vills., circ. & 22 m. S. Budweis, on the r. r. to Linz.

HAYDENSVILLE, p-v., co., Cal.

HAYDENSVILLE, p-v., Williamsburg t., Hampshire co., Mass., 98 W. Boston, 386 W. It has a cotton fac., 3,000 sp., a gold pen fac., & 125 inhabs.

HAYDOCK, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 2 m. N.W. Newton. Pop. 1,994.

HAYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 632 ac. Pop. 109.—II. co. Essex, 7 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 324.—III. (*Bridge*), a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Warden, on the Tyne, here crossed by a fine bridge, & having a sta. on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., 6 m. W.N.W. Hexham. Area, 13,688 ac. Pop. 2,085. It has a grammar school and alms-house, endowed in 1685.

HAYDON'S, p-o., Owen co., Ky., 37 N. Frankfort, 548 W.

HAYDOR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 6½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area, 5,140 ac. Pop. 648.

HAYE (LA DESCARTES), a comm. & t. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the rt. b. of the Creuse, 29 m. S. Tours, with 1,459 inhabitants, & the house in which Descartes was born, A. D. 1596.—II. (*du Puits*), a v. of dep. Manche, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,207.—III. (*Malherbe*), a vill. of dep. Eure, 4 m. W.N.W. Louviers. Pop. 1,162. La Haye is the French name of the Hague. [Hague.]

HAYES, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area, 1,272 ac. Pop. 552.—II. co. Middlesex, 3½ m. S.E. Uxbridge. Area, 5,670 ac. Pop. 4,769. The church is in the early Engl. style, & contains a beautiful front & altar piece.

HAYES RIVER, Brit. N. A., rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E. through Holy, Knee, & Swampy lakes, & after a course estimated at upwards of 300 m., enters James' Bay at York. Lat. 56° 45′ N., lon. 92° 30′ W. Banks steep, & in many places bordered by pine woods. Affluents, Fox river and Shamatawa. Oxford house and Rock house are stations on the river, at its mouth between it and Nelson river; on the W. side is Hayes Island.

HAYES' STORE, p-o., Gloucester co., Va.

HAYESVILLE, p-v., Ashland co., O.

HAYESVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

HAYFIELD, p-t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by Cassewago cr., & has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,401; 1850, 1,728.

HAYFIELD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,757. It is head of a poor-law union.

HAYINGEN, a t. of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, 10 m. S.S.W. Münsingen, with an old castle, breweries, & cattle mkt. Pop. 655.

HAYLE, a locality in Engl., co. Cornwall, forming the W. termination of a railr. 12 m. in length, connecting it with Redruth, through Camborne.

HAYLING, an island off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, in Chichester harbor, separated by narrow straits, E.ward from the peninsula Selsea, & W. from the isl. Portsea, & connected N. by a bridge with the pa. of Havant, about 1 m. S. that town. Surface low, & comprising much heath & waste land, but in its centre is some fertile land. It is divided into the 2 pas. of—I. *N. Hayling*. Area, 2,539 ac. Pop. 272.—II. *S. Hayling*. Area, 8,123 ac. Pop. 824. Some buildings for a watering-place have been erected here. Off the S. coast, stretching into the sea, is an extens. shoal, the Woolsner sandbank, the relic of a consid. tract. of land submerged in the reign of Edward III.

HAY MARKET, p-v., Prince William co., Va., 114 N. Richmond, 46 W.

HAYMEADOW, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C., 184 W. by N. Raleigh, 388 W.

HAYN, or HAIN, Saxony. [GROSSENHAIN.]

HAYNAU, or HEINAU, a t. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 9 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Diechsel, & with a sta. on the Berlin & Glogau r. r. Pop. 3,600, partly emp. in woollen & linen weaving, also in a looking-glass manufacture. Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in its vicinity.

HAYNES, p-o., Granger co., Tenn., 220 E. Nashville, 485 W.

HAYNESVILLE, p-t., Aroostook co., Me., 159 N.E. Augusta, 754 W. Drained by Mollewawkeag r. Pop. 1850, 96.

HAYNESVILLE, p. o., Rensselaer co., N. Y.

HAYNESVILLE, p-v., Claiborne par., La.

HAYNEVILLE, p-v., Houston co., Ga., 69 S.W. Milledgeville, 725 W.

HAYNEVILLE, p-v., capital of Lowndes co., Ala., 116 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 859 W. Situated on the N. side of Big Swamp cr., & contains a court-house & several dwellings.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Germany. [HAINICHEN.]

HAYS, county, Tex. Situated centrally. Area, 965 sq. ms. Drained by affluents of the Colorado, and by San Marco, a branch of the Guadaloupe river. Surface much diversified, with fertile vallies. Capital, San Marco. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $21,837; Ind. corn, 19,000 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 380; peas & beans, 100; cotton, 2 bales;—1 grist m., 1 saw m; cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,450; value of manufactured articles, $17,100;—1 church; 1 school, 40 scholars. Pop. 1850, 387.

HAY'S-CASTLE, a pa. of S. Wales, county Pembroke, 6 miles E. St. David's. Area, 4,462 ac. Pop. 345.

HAYS' CREEK, p. o., Carroll co., Miss.

HAYS' SPRING, p. o., Jefferson co., Ken.

HAY'S STORE, p. o., Montgomery co., O.

HAYSTACK, p-o., Surry co., N. C., 160 W. by N. Raleigh, 341 W.

HAYSVILLE, p. v., Dubois co., Ia., 100 S.S.W. Indianapolis. Situated on Patoka r., & contains 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

HAYSVILLE, p. o., Marion co., Ky.

HAYTERS GAP, p. o., Washington co., Va.

HAYTI, or HAITI, Island of (Carib, "the Mountainous Country.") Spanish San Domingo, originally Espanola, W. Indies, C. A. It is next to Cuba, the largest, richest, & most beautiful of the Antilles. It lies S.E. from Cuba, & separated from it by the windward passage, 50 m. broad. Jamaica and Porto Rico lie W. & E. of it, but at considerable distance. It extends from Cape Engaño, lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 68° 20′ W., to Cape Tiburon, lat. 18° 22′ N., lon. 74° 28′ W.; & from Point Beata, lat. 17° 36′ 42″ N., lon. 71° 32′ W., to Cape Isabella, lat. 19° 59′ N., lon. 70° 1′ W., & is about 400 m. long E. to W., & 150 wide, at its broadest part. Area, including the islands of Tortuga, Gonaive, & its dependencies, 27,690 sq. m. The E. part of the island is occupied by the republic of Dominica, & the W. part by the empire of Hayti.

The island is of irregular form, deeply indented by bays & inlets, & has many prominent projections; the latter, its S.W. portion, forms a headland about 150 m. long, & 18 to 40 m. broad. It is intersected W. to E. by three mountain ranges, all connected by transverse ridges. Between these ranges are extensive plains & savannahs. The principal range traverses the island centrally, & rising from which are formed the culminating points of the system; of these, Cibao, 7,200 feet above the sea, is the loftiest; this range commences W. at Cape Nicolas, takes an E.S.E. direction, and terminates at Cape Engaño. Nearly parallel with this is the ridge commencing W. near Monte Christi, borders the N. coast till it terminates E. abruptly on approaching the so-called peninsula of Samana; it is followed by low marshy grounds, interlaced by estuaries and channels, which separate Samana from the mainland, & afford communication from the bight of that name to the sea on the N. shore of the island; the heights, however, re-appear on the opposite side of the low grounds, & terminate in Cape Samana. Between these ranges extends La Vega Real, or the royal valley, 130 m. long, drained by the Yacki & Yuma rivers, and present an immense expanse of pasture lands. The third and S. mountain range commences at Cape Tiburon, on the W. and extends E. along the whole S. headland, and terminates at the river Nëiva, about 80 m. W. the town of San Domingo. Besides La Vega Real, there are other extensive plains & valleys, more particularly on the E. coast of San Domingo, *los llanos*, or the flats, 80 m. long, a rich pasture district. The plain of Cayes, at the W. end of the island, has been greatly increased in extent by the formation of a kind of rock, consisting of minute fragments of shells & coral, incrusted with calcareous cement resembling travertin. Fragments of vases, & other human works, have been found in it a depth of 20 feet. This kind of rock is now in process of formation throughout the whole of the W. Indies. All the streams of Hayti of any importance originate in the great central mountain ranges, &, as may be inferred from the general direction of the high lands, have either an E., W., or S. course,—no stream of any consequence flowing N. The principal streams are, Artibonite, flowing W.; & Monti Christi, or N. Yacki, N.W.; the Yuma, flowing S.E.; & the Nëiva or S. Yacki, the Nisao, & the Ozama, flowing S. They are encumbered at their mouth with sand bars, & hence few of them are navigable, even for short distances. The Ozama, however, admits vessels drawing 12 or 12½ feet. There are several lakes, mostly in the S.W. of the island. The chief are the salt lakes of Enriquille & Azucy, the former in the valley of the Nëiva, about 20 m. long by 8 m. broad, the latter 10 m. W. of Lake Enriquille, about 10 m. long by 6 m. broad. S. of these lies the fresh lake Ycotea, or Limon, about the size of lake Azucy. Mineral springs exist in various parts; the most noted, in the E. portion of the island, are those of Banica, temperature 112° to 125°; Biahama, Yaya, & Pargatal; & in the W. portion those of St. Rose, containing iron, vitriol, & alum; the saline waters of Jean Rabel, and those of Dalmarie, containing sulphur, potash, &c. The mineral products are various and rich, including gold, platina, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron (from which is made a superior quality of metal), magnetic iron, tin, sulphur, manganese, antimony, rock salt, bitumen, jasper, marble, opal, lazulite, chalcedony, &c. The gold mines are abandoned, & gold washing is only carried on by the poorer classes in the N. rivers. Indeed, all mining operations are neglected from want of management and capital.

Hayti is one of the healthiest of the W. Indian

Islands, & this more especially may be said of its northern portions & more elevated localities. The Vega Real is famed for its salubrity. The seasons are wet, during which heavy rains are frequent, three & even five inches at times falling in 24 hours; and a dry, during which little or no rain falls, and in some localities years have passed over without a single heavy shower. At San Domingo the mean temperature is 78° 5′, & the extreme 60° & 95°, while at Port au Prince the range is from 63° 5′ to 104°. The minimum occurs in December, & the maximum in August and September. Land breezes moderate the summer heats. Hurricanes occur less often than in the Windward or Carribbean Islands. Earthquakes, though not frequent, have been very disastrous; the most notable recorded are those of 1564, 1684, 1691, 1751, 1770, and 1842. By that of 1751, Port au Prince was destroyed, & 60 m. of coast submerged; & by that of 1842 towns were overturned, & thousands of lives lost. Tropical vegetation is seen to its greatest advantage in Hayti; contributing, with the lofty, rugged mountains & deep valleys, to render the scenery unsurpassed. Columbus & followers, when they came in sight of La Vega Real, supposed they had reached an earthly paradise. Majestic pines, noble mahogany trees, fustic, satin wood, & lignum vitæ, grow on the mountains, & form the principal exports of the S. provinces. The roble or oak (*Catalpha longissima*), which yields hard durable wood; the wax palm, divi-divi (*Cæsalpina cariaria*), numerous fine cabinet woods, & the richest flowering plants abound; & the usual tropical vegetables, plantains, bananas, yams, batatas; & fruits, oranges, pine apples, cherimogas, sapodillas, with melons & grapes, yield a plentiful return. The staple cultivated products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, cacao, the quantity of which raised, has fallen off in consequence of the unsettled state of the island. The W., or French section, has always been the best cultivated. The native quadrupeds of Hayti are small, the largest not bigger than a rabbit; but the animals introduced from Europe, & now in a wild state, have extensively multiplied. Large numbers of cattle & hogs roam over the plains, or find shelter in the mountain forests. Birds are neither numerous in species nor beautiful in appearance; still great numbers of pigeons, (*Columba leucocephala*,) are annually taken & used as food; & ducks, in large quantities, & other swimmers & waders, frequent the marshy places. Insects are numerous. The lakes and rivers contains numbers of caymans & alligators, and in the surrounding seas whales are common in spring, and green & hawksbill turtles, lobsters, & crabs abound on the coasts.

When the Spaniards discovered the island, under Columbus, in 1492, they found it inhabited by a happy, docile, indigenous race, subject to five hereditary chiefs, named caeques, who reigned over as many districts—that which included the La Vega Real being the most important. So ruthlessly were these poor aborigines dealt with by the Spaniards, that in 1507 they were reduced to 60,000, & in 1535 there remained only 500. The pure race died wholly out the latter end of last century; but their characteristic features and luxuriant hair, are still to be traced among their descendants, from intercourse with Europeans, Africans, & colored people. These are still called Indios. The aborigines believed in a Supreme Being, whom they did not adore; paying their tribute to inferior deities, called Zemes, whom they dreaded, & whom they represented by figures carved in wood or stone, or manufactured of clay or cotton. They believed in the immortality of the soul, & thought in the future state to meet their friends in an earthly paradise. A number of Indian antiquities are still met with, consisting of figures, mortars, daggers, stools, &c., carved in wood or shaped in clay. Broken pottery is often found; & recently a granitic ring, 2,270 feet in circuit, was discovered in the interior, near San Juan, where in former times resided the redoubted chief, Caonabo. A cemetery, with numerous graves, and several limestone caves & grottoes, with picture writings traced upon the rocks, have been met with in various quarters, some of them very elaborately executed. The W. end of the island is now inhabited by an African race, & the E. by a race of Spanish descent, intermingled with numerous negroes & colored people.

The principal towns in Hayti are Cape Haytien, Gonaives, & Port au Prince, in the W.; San Domingo & Savana la Mar in the E.; & Monte Christi & Santiago in the N. The value of the commerce of the United States with the island for the year ending 30th Jun., 1852, was:—Imports into the United States, value of, $1,870,627; exports from United States, domestic produce & manufactures, $1,479,326; foreign produce & manufactures, $239,577—$1,718,903. Total value of commerce, $3,595,530.

HAYTI (EMPIRE OF), an independent state, occupying the W. end of island of same name, & corresponding with the portion of the island formerly belonging to the French, & including the adjacent islands of Tortuga, Gonaives, &c., cap. Port au Prince. The E. boundary, towards the Dominican Republic, is formed by an irregular line, drawn S. to N. from the river Anses a Pitre, or Pedernales, on the S. coast, about lon. 71° 50′ to the mouth of the river Massacre, which flows into the bay of Mazanilla, about 10 m. S.W. Cape Haytien. Area, 10,081 sq. m. Pop. 700,000, females greatly predominating in number. It is divided into six departments, subdivided into arrondissements & communes. The country, as seen by the preceding article, is mountainous, interspersed with rich fertile plains & valleys, well watered, & yields, spontaneously, numerous valuable products, more especially fine timber of various kinds, & dye woods. Agriculture, however, on which it must greatly depend for prosperity, is in a very indifferent state, & is prosecuted with no degree of vigor, the generality of the rural inhabitants living, from day to day, on the spontaneous productions of the soil. The productions are sugar, indigo, tobacco, cochineal, cacao, fustic, logwood, mahogany, castor oil, beeswax, &c. The annual value of exports amount to 25,000,000 francs, equal to about $5,000,000. The revenue from customs & other sources amounted in 1850, to 4,249,940 francs. During the period from 1846 to 1849, the expenses amounted 5,421,420 francs, and the receipts to 4,623,880 francs.

By the constitution of 1843, the sovereign power was recognized to be in the people; the executive power was placed in the hands of a president; the legislative in a chamber of commons, & a senate—the former consisting of one or more representatives from each commune, elected for three years, & the latter of six for each department, elected for four years, & both uniting on certain occasions, to form the National Assembly. The judicial power was placed in a court of cassation, being the high tribunal of appeal, with various & subsidiary, & initiatory courts. The laws are based on the *code civil* of France. The whole patronage, civil and military, being in the hands of the president. Soliloque dispensed it in such a manner as enabled him, in 1849, to have his title of president changed into that of emperor, & to have the constitution altered to suit the circumstances. Princes of the blood, dukes, counts, barons, & 2 orders of knighthood—that of St. Faustin, & a legion of honor, were created. The effective force of the army, is stated to be 40,000 men, and that of the navy, 15 small vessels, formerly merchantmen, & 1,000 men.

The people are nearly wholly of the negro race, speak the French language, & profess the Roman Catholic religion, other forms of religion, however, being tolerated. Few foreigners reside in Hayti, still those who do so are well protected. They cannot hold real property, except in the name of a Haytien, with whom they associate for that purpose, & in whose name it is registered. Principal towns, Port au Prince, the capital, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, &c.

The Republic of Dominica occupies a portion of the island formerly belonging to Spain. It was united with the French portion in 1820, & formed the Republic of Hayti, & continued such until the 27th February, 1844, when Dominica became a separate republic under the presidency of Pedro Santana. He was succeeded by Bonaventure Bacz, in 1849. Area estimated at 1,800 sq. m. Pop. 200,000, composed of Spaniards, creoles, & blacks. Capital, San Domingo.

HAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area, 7,385 ac. Pop. 1,243.—II. co. Notts, 2¼ m. N.N.E. East-Retford. Area, 2,700 acres. Pop. 260.—III. co. York, E. Riding, 2¼ m. S.E. Pocklington. Area, 3,066 ac. Pop. 525.

HAYWARD'S HEATH, a locality of Engl., co. Sussex, having a sta. on the London & Brighton r. r., at the divergence of the branch to Lewes, 12 m. N. Brighton.

HAYWOOD, county, N. C. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. m. The Blue Ridge lies on the S. side. The Smoky mountains are on its N.W. border. Drained by Big Pigeon r., one of the head branches of Tennessee r. The surface is elevated, being in its lower parts, 1,500 feet above the level of the ocean. Capital, Waynesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $193,910; wheat, 12,704 bushels produced; Indian corn, 278,221; tobacco, 8,550 lbs.;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 4 tanneries;—26 churches; 2 academies, 75 students; 43 schools, 824 scholars; 1 library, 800 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,975; 1850, 7,074.

HAYWOOD, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Watered on the S. by the Hatchy r. & its branches; & in the N. by the S. fork of Forked Deer r. & branches. Cap. Brownsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $399,428; Indian corn, 754,510 bush. produced; oats, 67,275; sweet potatoes, 67,971; tobacco, 2,800 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 8 persons empl'd;—24 churches; 3 academies, 195 pupils; 11 schs., 270 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,870; 1850, 17,259.

HAYWOOD, p-v., Chatham co., N. C., 31 W. Raleigh, 319 W. Situated at the confluence of Haw and Deep rs. to form Cape Fear r.

HAYWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 1,295 ac. Pop. 135.

HAZARD FORGE, p-o., Hardy co., Va., 188 N.W. Richmond, 150 W.

HAZARDVILLE, p-v., Hartford co., Ct.

HAZARYBAUGH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Ramghur, on an elevated tract, 214 m. W. N.W. Calcutta, & one of the most considerable places in its dist. It has European cantonments; & near it are sulphur & saline springs.

HAZEBROUCK, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord., cap. arrond., 24 m. W.N.W. Lille, on the Beurre. Pop. 4,422. It has a church, with a lofty spire, a comm. college, & public library. Manufs. of linen yarn, & cloth.

HAZELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2¼ m, S.S. W. Meldon. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 148.

HAZELTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.W. North-Leach. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 278.

HAZERSWOUDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E. the Hague. Pop. 2,739.

HAZLE, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by interlocking branches of the Lehigh & Susquehanna rivers. Surface mountainous, with extensive & rich coal mines. It has 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 893; 1850, 2,089.

HAZLE BOTTOM, p-o., Barry co., Mo.

HAZLE DELL, p-o., Cumberland co., Ill.

HAZLE FLAT, p-o., Shelby co., Tenn.

HAZLE GREEN, p-t., Grant co., Wis., 83 W. Madison, 801 W. Drained by Sinsinewa cr. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. Lead ore is extensively mined. The v. contains a Methodist & a Roman Catholic church, several stores, & 300 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1,840.

HAZLE GREEN, p-o., Morgan co., Ky., 100 E. by S. Frankfort, 511 W.

HAZLE GREEN, p-v., Madison co., Ala., 171 N.N. E. Tuscaloosa, 722 W.

HAZLE GROVE, p-o., Saline co., Mo.

HAZLE GROVE, p-o., Lawrence co., Ark.

HAZLETON, p-v., Hazle t., Luzerne co., Pa., 106 N. E. Harrisburg, 214 W. This is a mining v., 4 N.W. of Beaver Meadow. A railroad takes the produce of the Hazleton mines, & that of the Sugar Loaf, & Laurel Hill mines, also near the vill., to the Beaver Meadow r. r., & thence to the depot of the Lehigh navigation.

HAZLETON, t., Shiawassee county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 26.

HAZLETVILLE, p-o., Kent co., Del.

HAZLEWOOD, p-o., Chester dist., S. C., 49 N. Columbia, 456 W.

HAZLEWOOD, p-o., Ballard co., Ky.

HAZLEWOOD, p-o., Wright co., Mo.

HAZLEWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,937 ac. Pop. 102.

HEACHAM, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, on the Lea, 8 miles N. Castle-Rising. Area, 4,853 ac. Pop. 946.

HEADBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. N. Winchester. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 193.

HEADCORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, with a station on the S. Eastern r. r., 11 m. W. Ashford. Area, 5,011 ac. Pop. 1,344.

HEADEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4 m. S.E. East-Retford. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 268.

HEADFORD, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, county Galway, 9 m. S.W. Tuam. Pop. 1,647, partly employed in manufactures of linen. It is neatly built. Adjacent is the fine mansion of the St. George family.

HEADINGLY WITH BURLEY, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.W. Leeds. Pop. 6,105. The vill. has a handsome ancient church. In its vicinity are the Leeds zoological & botanical gardens, & numerous elegant mansions. A remarkable oak tree still standing here, is believed to have been the same as that under which the Saxons held their shire meetings; hence the name *shyrack*, or *schire-ack*, which is given to the whole wapentake.

HEADINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 1,668.

HEADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Alton. Area, 6,977 ac. Pop. 1,424.—II. co. Surrey, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Leatherhead. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 363.

HEADLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Fountain co., Ia., 85 W. N.W. Indianapolis, 656 W.

HEAD OF BARREN, p. o., Claiborne co., Tenn.

HEAD OF CLINCH, p. o., Tasewell co., Va.

HEAD OF HARBOR, v., Smithtown t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 50 E. New York city. Pleasantly situated around the head of Stony Brook harbor. It has about 25 dwellings.

HEAD OF PAINT, p-o., Morgan co., Ky., 125 W. Frankfort, 469 W.

HEAD OF SASSAFRAS, p-o., Kent co., Md., 70 N. E. Annapolis, 110 W.

HEAD OF TENNESSEE, p. o., Rabun co., Ga.

HEAD QUARTERS, p. o., Nicholas co., Ky.

HEAD WATERS, p. o., Highland co., Va.

HEAGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Pop. 2,275.

HEALAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. & ainsty York, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Tadcaster. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 223.

HEALING, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Gt. Grimsby. Area, 1,327 ac. Pop. 92.

HEALING SPRINGS, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 136 W. Raleigh, 373 W.

HEAN, a large town of Tonquin, on the Tonquin riv., at its divergence, 31 m. S.E. Cachao.

HEAND (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. N. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,200, who manuf. iron articles, & trade in silks.

HEANOR, a pa. of England, co. & 9 m. N.N.E. Derby. Area, 6,870 ac. Pop. 5,982, employed in colleries, lace manufs., &c. Codnor castle stands on a hill in this parish.

HEANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¼ m. W.N. Barnstable. Area, 3,020 ac. Pop. 576.

HEAPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. E. S.E. Gainsboro'. Area, 1,250 ac. Pop. 156.

HEARD, county, Ga. Situated on the W. line of the state. Area, 250 sq. ms. The Chattahoochee r. enters its N.E. corner & passes through it. The surface is level; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $206,267: Ind. corn, 265,242 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 41,354; rice, 30 pounds; cotton, 3,384 bales;—12 flouring and grist m., 1 saw m., 1 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $19,500; value of manufac. articles, $19,980;—24 churches; 14 sch., 403 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,329; 1850, 6,923.

HEARNVILLE, p. o., Putnam co., Ga.

HEART PRAIRIE, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

HEARTWELLVILLE, p. o., Bennington co., Vt.

HEATH, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 109 W.N.W. Boston, 457 W. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1785. Drained by a branch of Deerfield r. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 895; 1850, 803.

HEATH, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 203.

HEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Chesterfield. Area, 1,611 ac. Pop. 378.—II. co. Oxford, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 418.—III. a chapelry, co. Beds, 2¼ m. N. Leighton-Buzzard.

HEATHER, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Mkt., Bosworth. Area, 1,115 ac. Pop. 384.

HEATHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area, 692 ac. Pop. 185.—II. co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Area, 7,970 ac. Pop. [illegible].

HEATHLAND, p. o., Henry co., Ill.

HEATH'S CREEK, p. o., Pettis co., Mo.

HEATHSVILLE, p-v., capital of Northumberland co., Va., 98 E. by N. Richmond, 157 W. Beautifully situated near the head of Coan r. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, an academy, a flouring m., a tannery, & about 300 inhabitants.

HEATHSVILLE, p-v., Halifax co., N. C., 82 N.E. Raleigh, 208 W.

HEATHY-LEE, a tnshp. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 2 m. W.N.W. Longnor. Pop. 578.

HEATON, the name of several townships, &c., of England.—I. co. Lancaster, t. of Dean, 2¼ m. W. Bolton. Pop. of Great & Little, 250.—II. co. Northumberland, pa. All Saints, & 1½ m. from Newcastle. Pop. 455. Here are ruins called King John's palace, in which that monarch is said to have found refuge.—III. co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 1,657, employed in worsted weaving.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4¼ m. N. Manchester. Pop. 150. Heaton-house, the elegant seat of the Earl of Wilton, stands in a fine park in this township.—V. (*Little*), in same pa., 2 m. S.W. Middleton. Pop. 800.—VI. (*Norris*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, adjoining Hud'sfield on the E. Area, 6,468 ac. Pop. 11,972; dis. of the t., 3,065, partly employed in woollen mills. Ann. charities about 19*l.*—VII. (*Norris*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport, of which town it forms a handsome suburb. Pop. (including the vill. of Heaton-Mersey), 15,697, mostly employed in cotton-mills & bleaching works. The Manchester & Birmingham r. r. is here carried across the Mersey on a viaduct, & has a station at H.-Norris.

HEAVITREE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. S.E. Exeter, of which it forms a suburb. Area, 3,469 ac. Pop. 3,112.

HEBARDSVILLE, p-v., Alexander t., Athens co., O., 6 S. Athens, 78 S.S.E. Columbus, 345 W.

HEBBERDSVILLE, p-v., Henderson co., Ky., 183 W. by S. Frankfort, 710 W.

HEBBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 2½ m. N. Morpeth. Area, 7,696 ac. Pop. 618.

HEBDEN BRIDGE, a populous vill. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, in a valley remarkable for its romantic scenery, pa. & 8 m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Lee ds & Manchester r. r.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS. *Ebudæ*, a series of islands, off the W. coasts of Scotland, betw. lat. 55° 45′ & 58° 34′ N., & lon. 5° & 8° W., & consisting of two principal groups; the Outer Hebrides,—Lewis, Harris, N. & S. Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in the cos. Ross & Inverness; & the Inner Hebrides.—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Arran, Bute, &c., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, & lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness & Argyle, in which cos. & in Buteshire they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, 70 of which are permanently inhab. Total area has been estim. about 3,000 sq. m. Pop. probably 115,000. Of 1,592,000 ac. of surface, mains., morasses, lakes, & unproductive soil have been computed to occupy 840,000 ac., pasture 700,000 do., & arable land only 180,000. Geologically the Hebrides are divided into several groups.—*The Gneiss Isls.* comprehend the whole of the outer Hebrides, Lewis, Harris, N. & S. Uist, Tiree, Col, Iona &c.—*The Trap Isls.* are Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, & St. Kilda.—*The Slate Isls.* are Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, &c.—*The Chalk Isls.*, consisting of trap, sandstone, & limestone, are Bute, Arran, Cumbrays, & Ailsa. Climate moist & chill in Outer Hebrides, much rain in winter, but little snow. Soil of the Gneiss Isls. poor & often peat moss; the trap & sandstone isls. more fertile. Pop. for the most part Celtic. They are generally in the greatest poverty, 4-5ths subsisting almost wholly on potatoes & fish. Principal proprietors are Campbell of Islay, Lord Macdonald, the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, Mr. Matheson, Macleod of Macleod, the Marquis of Bute, & Maclean of Coll; & on the estates of the three former especially, in the isls. Islay, Colonsay, Skye, & Mull, as also in Buteshire, large farms, with improvements in agriculture have been introduced, & the pop. is in a better condition. The Lewis has also undergone great improvements under the proprietorship of Mr. Matheson. The introduction of steam navigation has also contributed very much to the improvement of the Inner Hebrides. The herring fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, as has the manuf. of kelp, of which, during the war, nearly 4,000 tons were produced, bringing sometimes 20*l.* per ton. Other manufacs. are insignificant & wholly domestic, except some production of cotton stuffs at Rothesay, distilling in Islay, & boat-building at Tobermory, Stornoway, and some other places. The rearing of cattle & sheep is the most profitable branch of industry, & the stock of each is estimated at 120,000. Live stock, including ponies, kelp, wool, coal, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate, are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, & in some of the isls. peat coal. A few years ago, the Hebrides had 6 branch banks, but no printing press or newspaper, & "the greater number of the isls. are destitute of surgeons, or even of inns." They are divided into 28 *quoad civilia* pas. In the Outer Hebrides especially, most of the inhabs. are Roman Catholics. Principal vills., Stornoway in Lewis Portree in Skye, Torosay in Mull, & several in Islay & Buteshire. These isls. were ruled mostly by sovereigns of Norwegian descent from the 9th century till 1264, when they were annexed to the crown of Scotland. The principal islands are noticed under their respective names.

HEBRIDES (NEW), an isl. group, Pacific O., betw. lat. 14° & 20° S., & lon. 168° & 170° E., & E.ward of New Caledonia & the Mallicollo group. Princip. isls. comprise Ambrym, Annaton, Erromango, Tanna, and Aurora. The natives are of the Papua race.

HEBRON, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 45 W.S.W. Augusta, 586 W. Incorporated in 1792. Soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Androscoggin r. It has 3 saw m., an acad., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 945; 1850, 839.

HEBRON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 40 N.W. Concord, 512 W. Incorporated in 1792. About half of Newfound lake occupies its S. part. It has 2 tanneries, 2 saw m., an acad., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 508; 1850, 565.

HEBRON, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 25 S.E. Hartford, 343 W. Incorporated in 1707. Hop r., a branch of Willimantic r., forms the N.E. boundary. North pond, in the S. part, affords by its outlet, water power. Surface uneven & hilly; soil fertile. The v. is on a branch of Salmon r. & contains 3 churches.—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist.—& several factories. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, an augar fac., a steel yard fac., 2 furnaces, 6 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,726; 1850, 1,345.

HEBRON, p-t., Washington county, N. Y., 54 N. Albany, 424 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam, & fertile. Drained by Black cr. It has a bank, a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,498; 1850, 2,548.

HEBRON, p-t., Potter co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Alleghany r. Surface undulating. Pop. 1840, 162; 1850, 337.

HEBRON, p-o., Tyler co., Va., 240 N.W. Richmond.

HEBRON, p-v., Washington co., Ga., 16 S.E. Milledgeville, 664 W.

HEBRON, p-v., Union t., Licking co., O., 27 N.E. Columbus, 366 W. Situated on the National road at its intersection with the Ohio canal. It contains several stores & about 649 inhabitants.

HEBRON, p-o., Porter co., Ia.

HEBRON, p-v., McHenry county, Ill., 230 N.N.E. Springfield, 765 W. Pop. 731.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 16 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 32′ 30″ N., lon. 35° 8′ 20″ E. Elevation 2,835 feet. Pop. 5,000 to 10,000. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, & in the deep narrow valley of Mamre; around it are extensive vineyards, & on its N. side is a suburb, separated from it by open fields. It is unwalled, but has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham & other patriarchs, a citadel, well supplied bazaars, manufs. of glass wares, leather, & other goods which it exports to Egypt, & a considerable retail trade with the adjacent country. Hebron is one of the most ancient existing cities, and was called Kirjath-Arba, the city of the Anakim. It

was the early residence of Abraham & the patriarchs, as also of David.

HEBRUS, the anc. name of the MARITZA RIVER.

HECHINGEN, a town, S.W. Germany, cap. principality Hohenz.-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 31 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,389, of whom 744 are Jews. It is agreeably built & has a new palace, with fine grounds, a collegiate church, high school, a bath establishment, & some manufs. of woollen cloths. A popular avenue, 2 m. in length, leads hence to the castle of Hohenzollern, on a height 2,620 feet in elevation.

HECHO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are iron, copper, & argentif. lead mines.—*Hechosoa* is a town or vill., Mexican Confed., dep. Sinaloa, on the Hiagui, 25 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of California.

HECKER, p-o., St. Clair co., Ill.

HECKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3¼ m. N. W. Hartford bridge. Area, 5,697 ac. Pop. 1,321.

HECKINGHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Norfolk, 10¼ m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 309. Here is the London endowed school of industry, & hospital containing nearly 400 inmates.

HECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co., Lincoln, 4¼ m. S.E. Sleaford. Area, 5,720 ac. Pop. 1,581. The church is a noble structure of the 14th cent.

HECKLA, p-o., Noble co., Ia.

HECKMONDWIKE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York. W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 7¼ m. W.N.W Wakefield. Pop. 4,540. It has a branch bank, & important manufactories of blankets & carpets.

HECKTOWN, p-v., Lower Nazareth t., Northampton co., Pa., 99 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 192 W. It contains a Lutheran church, a store, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

HECLA, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn.

HECLA, or HEKLA (MOUNT), a famous volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59 N., lon. 19° 42′ W. Height above the sea 5,110 feet, it being surrounded by many much higher mntns. It has 3 peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt & lava; but slag-sand & loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, & obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A. D. 900, 43 of its eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesuvius, 4 with those of Etna, & 1 with those of both. Its last eruption commenced 2d Sept. 1845, and lasted till 6th April 1846; on the 23d of Nov. the torrent of lava, 2 m. from the crater, was 1 m. in width, & from 40 to 50 feet in depth.

HECLA COVE, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the large isl., in lat. 79° 55′ N., lon. 16° 49′ E., named from the Hecla under Sir John Franklin, having been stationed here for 3 months, June to August 1827, during which period the mean temp. was 38°.15 F.

HECLA WORKS, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

HECTOR, p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 14 W. Ithaca, 184 W.S.W. Albany, 311 W. Surface elevated, & undulating; soil fertile. Seneca lake bounds it on the W., & receives some of its streams, while others flow E. into Cayuga lake. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 12 saw m. 39 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,652; 1850, 6,052.

HECTOR, p-t., Potter co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 119; 1850, 316.

HECTOR, p-o., Jay co., Ia.

HEDDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 283.

HEDDERNHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on rt. b. of the Nidda, 6 m, N.E. Hochst. Pop. 1,229.—*Heddesdorf* is a vill. of Rhenish Prusia, reg. & 8 m. N.W. Coblenz, with tanneries, dyeing, bleaching, & iron works. Pop. 1,115.

HEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wiltz, 3½ m. S. Calne. Area, 1,686 ac. Pop. 354.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, a pa. of England, co., Northumberland, on the site of the Picts' Wall, 8 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area, 4,663 ac. Pop. 813.

HEDÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 824.

HEDEMARKEN, an extensive amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, of which it forms all the N.E. part, having E. Sweeden, S. and W. the amts. Aggershuus & Christiania, & N. the Dovrefield mntns., separating it from the stift Trondheim. It is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Area, 9,539 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 87,118.

HEDEMORA, a town of N. Sweden, læn & 23 m. Fahlun, on the Wester Dal. Pop. 1,035.

HEDEMÜNDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Hildesdeim, princip. & 12 m. S.W. Göttingen, on the Werra. Pop. 919, who manuf. linens & earthenwares.—*Hedenfors* is a vill. of Sweden, læn Pitea, on the Lulea; & *Hedensted*, a pa. of Denmark, Jütland, S.W. Horsens.

HEDERSLEBEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 9 m. S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,420.—II. a vill., reg. Merseburg, E. Eisleben.

HEDERVAR, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. & 18 m. N.W. Raab, in the Kleine Schütt island, formed by the Danube. Pop. 1,240. It has a castle.

HEDGERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¾ m. S.E. Beaconsfield. Area, 1,605 ac. Pop. 150.

HEDGERSVILLE, p-o., Berkeley co., Va., 176 N. by W. Richmond, 84 W.

HEDIC, or HŒDIC, a small isl. of France dep. Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 m. S.E. the peninsula of Quiberon.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 19 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Here are the stately ruins of a castle, built by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the 11th century. In the church is a splendid monument of the Earl & his Countess.—II. (*Sibile*), in same co., 1 m. S.W. Hedingham.

HEDJAZ (EL), "the land of pilgrimage," a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, having S. Tehama, E. Nedjed, & N. Arabia Petræa. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities Mecca & Medina, with the seaports Jedda & Yembo. It now forms part of the Egyptian dominions.

HEDNESFORD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Cannock.

HEDON, or HEYDON, a bor., mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. E. Hull. Area, of pa. 1,440 ac. Pop. 1,029. The town is well built, & has a town hall & a fine old church. Mkt. Sat. It formerly sent 2 mems. to H. of C., and has still the form of a munic. corp.

HEDSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Great Marlow. Area, 526 ac. Pop. 183.

HEEMSTEDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. S. Haarlem. Pop. 2,332. It has an old castle, many country residences, & an active trade in flowers, roots, & seeds.

HEENE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Lea, 1 m. W. Worthing. Area, 546 ac. Pop. 233.

HEEPEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 2,150, employed in yarn spinning & linen weaving.

HEER, two vills. Netherlands.—I. prov. Limburg, 1½ m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,270.—II. (*H. Arendskerke*), prov. Zeeland, on S. Beveland, 9 m. E. Middleburg. Pop. 1,633.

HEERDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 1,200. It has an extensive manuf. of paper.

HEERENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. It has an old castle & a diocesan seminary. Pop. 1,000.

HEERENVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. W. Friesland, on the Heeren-slot, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,000.

HEERLEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. E. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,304, employed in needle making, linen bleaching, brewing, & trading in cattle.

HEESCH, & HEEZE, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant; the former, 11 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,759; the latter, 6 m. S.E. Eyndhoven, with 1,730 inhabs.

HEGENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, near lt. b. of the Rhine, 14 m. E. Altkirch. Pop. 2,157.

HEGYALLA, a chain of hills in N. Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog & the Hernad rivers, & between lat. 48° & 49° N. This is the *côte d'or* of Hungary, & produces the celebrated wines

called Tokay. The wine-growing district extends to about 90 sq. ms. Estimated annual produce 420,000 eimer. Value 1,420,000 gulden c.m. or 11s. [TOKAY.]

HEGYES, a vill. of Hungary, between the Danube & Theiss, co. & 30 m. N. E. Baes. Pop. 3,700.

HEIBUK, a thriving vill., indep. Turkestan, Khoolloom distr., on the route from Afghanistan to Balkh, 8 m. N.W. the Hindoo Koosh, & 4,000 feet above the sea, in a fertile tract, & having houses of earth with domed roofs, with a castle of sun-dried brick on an adjacent height.

HEIDE, or HEYDE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the N. Sea, 31 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 5,400, employed in agricultural & cattle breeding, for which it has large markets.

HEIDECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., 23 m. S. Nurnberg. Pop. 858. Hops are raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldegg.—*Heidecg* is the name of vills. of Prussia, reg. Königsberg, &c.

HEIDELBERG, t., Berks co., pa. Surface various; soil calcareous loam & gravel, & very fertile. Drained by Tulpehocken & Spring creeks. It has a Moravian church, & one common to Lutherans & Presbyterians; 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a paper fac, 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,539, since which it has been divided in 3 parts, Heidelberg, Lower Heidelberg, & N. Heidelberg.

HEIDELBERG, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous. Drained by Hammer cr., a branch of Conestoga r., which affords water power. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,827; 1850, 2,088. (*See Mill cr. t.*)

HEIDELBERG, t., Lehigh co., Pa. Surface sloping to the S., the Blue Ridge forming its N.W. boundary; soil a white gravel. Drained by Jordan's creek. It contains a Lutheran church, a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,354; 1850, 1,385. (*See Washington taken from it since* 1840.

HEIDELBERG, t., York co., Pa., 15 S.W. York. Surface level; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Codorus & Hammer creeks. It has a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 9 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,528; 1850, 1,616.

HEIDELBERG, a city of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on lt. b. of the Neckar, here crossed by a stone bridge, 750 feet in length, & on the Baden & Main-Neckar railr., 32 m. N.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 12,048, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated, surrounded by wooded hills & vineyards, & consists of a long main street, into which many narrow & gloomy thoroughfares open, & some good houses. Princip. edifices, the church of the Holy Ghost, with a lofty steeple, & subdivided to accommodate both Roman Catholics & Protestants, St. Peter's, & some other churches, a synagogue, the university buildings, a massive prison, the *Karlsthor*, & the vast castle, on a height, now a ruin. The university, founded in 1386, is, next to that of Prague, the oldest in Germany, and has 45 professors, 78 teachers, a library of 150,000 vols. & many rare MSS., & an income of 4,000*l.* a year, besides fees. In 1844 it was attended by 759 students, chiefly in law & medicine. Here are also a college for junior students, numerous government elementary schools, three botanic gardens, & other appliances of seats of learning, with a museum, *spruch-collegium*, & dining-hall. Manufs., though various, are comparatively unimportant; but Heidelberg attracts many families as a cheap & agreeable place of residence.

HEIDELSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,272.

HEIDENFELD, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 18 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,648. Manufs. earthenwares & leather.

HEIDENHEIM, two towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Brenz, immediately E. of the Ranhe Alp, 22 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 2,465, employed in raising flax, weaving cotton & linen fabrics, & manufacturing brass & earthenwares, & cutlery. It has some large sheep & corn fairs. Near it is the mountain fortress of Hellenstein.—II. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 21 m. S.S.E. Anspach, with 1,829 inhabs., & an old Benedictine convent.

HEIDESHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Rhine, 5 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,402, engaged in wine culture. Near it is the castle of Wintereck, with some remarkable vaults.—II. Rhenish Bavaria, 64 m. N.W. Frankenthal, formerly residence of the Counts of Leiningen-Heidesheim. Pop. 436.

HEIDINGSFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 24 m. S. Würzburg. Pop. 3,121. It has manufs. of woollen yarn.

HEIGHAM-POTTER, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 6¾ m. N.N.E. Acle. Area, 2,527 ac. Pop. 477.

HEIGHINGTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Durham, 6 m. N.N.W. Darlington. Area, 7,278 ac. Pop. 1,294.—II. a township, co. & 3½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Pop. 583. It has an endowed school.

HEIGHTON, a pa. of Eng., co., Sussex, 1 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. Area, 923 ac. Pop. 85.

HEIKENSZAND & HEINO, two vills. of the Netherlands; the former in prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Goes. Pop. 1,343; the latter, prov. Overyssel, 8 m. S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,671.

HEILBRONN, a fortified town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N. Stuttgart (with which it is connected by railroad), on the Neckar. Pop. 8,600. It is irregularly laid out; principal edifices, the fine church of St. Kilian, town-hall, with many ancient records, house of the Teutonic knights, now a barrack, a royal residence, formerly an orphan asylum, several Roman Catholic & Protestant churches, a richly-endowed hospital, house of correction, & outside of the walls a remarkable square tower, memorable in German history. It has a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 vols., manufs. of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, & other chemical products, paper, &c.; & shares actively in the transit trade between Frankfort & S. Germany.

HEILDERSBURG, p-v., Tyrone t., Adams co., Pa., 25 S.E. Harrisburg, 85 W. It contains 102 inhabs.

HEILIGENBEIL, a town of Prussia, reg. & 29 m. S.W. Königsberg, on a small river, near its mouth in the Frische-haff. Pop. 2,850.

HEILIGENBERG, *Aræ Flaviæ*, a market town of Baden, circ. Lake, 13 m. N.N.E. Constance, with a castle of the princes of Furstenberg. Pop. 504.

HEILIGENBLUT, a vill. of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4,672 feet above the sea, probably the highest vill. in the Austrian empire. Pop. 63.

HEILIGENHAFEN, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 m. E. Kiel. Pop. 2,000. Its harbor is merely an open roadstead.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ ("Holy-cross"), several small towns, &c., of the Austrian empire.—I. (Hung. *Nemet-Kereztur*), W. Hungary, co. & 6 m. S. Oedenburg, with 2,490 inhabitants, a castle, and mineral springs.—II. (Hungarian *Szent-Kerezt*), co. & 28 m. N.N.E. Bars, on the Grau, with a castle & Roman Catholic church.—III. Illyria, gov. & 18 m. N.N.E. Trieste. Pop. 1,037. IV. a vill., Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach, having a fine Cistere. abbey, with a library, museum, & monuments of the Babenberg family.—V. a vill., Lower Austria, N.E. St. Polten.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 48 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ. on the Leine. Pop. 4,770. It is walled, & has a castle, several Roman Catholic churches, a high school, prison, & manufacs. of woollen yarn. Under the French, it was the cap. dep. of Harz.

HEILIGKREUZ, a vill. & bath establishment of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Schwatz. Birth-place of Resch, the historian.

HEILSBERG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 41 m. S. E. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 4,500, who trade in woollen & linen cloths, & yarn. It is the residence of the bishop of Ermeland.

HEILSBRONN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 m. E.N.E. Anspach. Pop. 824, who manufac. oil cloths & woollen stuffs.

HEILTS-LE-MAURUPT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Châlons. Pop. 878.

HEIMBACH, two vills. of Rhenish Prussia.—I. reg. & 18 m. E.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufs. of cotton yarn & wooden wares, & a lead factory. Pop. 1,230.—II. reg. & 26 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine.

HEIMERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,075.—*Heimerlingen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. N.N.W. Memmingen.—

Heimiswyl is a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. N.E. Bern.

HEIMSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 14 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,223.—*Heimersdorf* is the name of vills. in Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, & in Saxe-Meiningen.

HEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia. [HAYNAU.]

HEININGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 3 m. S. Göppingen. Pop. 1,120.

HEINRICHS, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, in a detached territory, 7 m. N.W. Schleusingen. Pop. 1,225, who manufacture white lead and iron wares.—*Heinrichsgrün* is a market town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen. Pop. 1,580.

HEINRICHSBAD, Switzerland. [HERISAU.]

HEINSBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Worm. Pop. 1,780, engaged in woollen, cloth, & flannel weaving, spinning by machinery.

HEISKER ISLAND, Hebrides, Scotland, 7 m. W. North Uist. Length E. to W. about 2 m. Pop. 1851, 70.

HEISTERSBURGH, p. v., Fayette co., Pa.

HEITERSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,394.

HEKLA MOUNT. [HECLA, ICELAND.].

HELA, a small maritime town of W. Prussia, at the extremity of the peninsula of Hela in the Baltic, 19 m. N.E. Danzig. Pop. 382.

HELDBURG, a town of Germany, Saze-Meiningen, princip. & 10 m. S. Hildburghausen, on right b. of the Kreck. Pop. 1,076. It is walled, & has several churches, a town hall, infirmary, brick works, & six large annual cattle fairs.

HELDER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. N. Ruremonde, with distilleries and breweries. Pop. 2,561.

HELDER, a fortified marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., at the N. extremity of that prov., 41 m. N.W. Amsterdam, & separated by the Mars-diep, 2 m. across, from the island Texel. Pop. 2,852, many of whom are pilots. It has some trade with Amsterdam, with which it communicates by the Helder canal, 50 m. long, 125 feet broad at surface, & 21 feet deep, enabling ships of large burden to avoid the navigation of the Zuyder-Zee. Near it Admiral Van Tromp was killed in action in 1693. The town was taken by Abercrombie in 1799.

HELDERBERGS, hills or mountains, N. Y., extend through the W. part of Albany co. into Schoharie co., & unite with the Catskill range. They are 400 or 500 ft. high, precipitous, & consist of limestone, on a basis of graywacke. The rocks contain fossil remains & curious caverns.

HELDRUNGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 24 m. W.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,727.

HELEN, t., Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 648.

HELEN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 3 m. E.N.E. Dinan. Pop. 1,445.

HELENA, p-v., Brasher t., Lawrence co., N. Y., 236 N. by W. Albany, 535 W. Situated on St. Regis r., & contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., & about 100 inhabitants.

HELENA, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 87 N.E. Frankfort, 475 W.

HELENA, p. o., Peoria co., Ill.

HELENA, p. o., Iowa co., Wis.

HELENA, p-v., capital Philips co., Ark., 122 E. Little Rock, 1,011 W. Situated on the W. or right bank of Mississippi r. It contains a court house, jail, U. S. land office, a state swamp-land office, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—12 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper & a monthly publication; & 614 inhabitants. It has an extensive trade with the northern part of the state, & its position is considered important, as starting point for a railroad to the Pacific.

HELENA (ST.), an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, about 800 m. S.E. Ascension, & nearly 1,200 m. from the coast of Lower Guinea. Lat. of observatory, 15° 55′ S., lon. 5° 44′ E. Area, 30,300 ac. Pop. 1850, 7,909, of whom nearly a half were whites. It is of volcanic origin, & consists of rugged mntns., interspersed with numerous ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the principal authorities. Its centre is a table land, with an elevation of 1,500 feet, but from which several mountains rise to a greater elevation, Diana's Peak being 2,700 feet. Climate mild. Mean temp. of year, 61°.3; winter, 58°.4; summer, 63°.8. The island is watered by numerous brooks, & about 1-5th part of its surface is fertile, yielding the products both of European & tropical countries. Goats are plentiful in the uplands; but supplies of provisions are mostly procured from abroad, the island lying in the homeward track of ships returning from India. St. Helena is chiefly noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose residence, Longwood, was on the elevated plateau of the interior. He lived there from 1816 till his decease, May 5th, 1821. Legislature composed of the Governor & a Legislative Council of 12 members, *viz.*: the Chief Justice, & usually the officer commanding the troops. (*Salary of Gov.* £2,000.) *Port St. Helena*, E. Patagonia, is an inlet, intermediate between the Gulfs of St. George & San Matias.

HELENE (STE.), several vills. of France, deps. Morbihan, Lozere, Seine Inf., Vosges, Gironde, &c., & one in Savoy, 6 m. S.S.W. Conflans.

HELEN'S (ST.), a town & chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, pa. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Prescot, with which it communicates by railr. Pop. 1851, 14,866, engaged in raising coal, & in extensive plate glass, bottle, & other factories, & in copper-works. It has a new church, various handsome chapels, a new town-hall, a market house, & a branch bank. Market, Sat. It has wholly risen from a mere vill. within the last half century.—II. a pa. of the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.N.E. Newport. Area, 3,676 ac. Pop. 1,948. Its old church was demolished by encroachment of the sea, & a new church was erected in 1719. The roadstead of St. Helen's is the E. entrance to Spithead.—III. a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Wexford, 2 m. N.N.E. Broadway. Area, 671 ac. Pop. 222.

HELENSBURGH, a bor. of barony, & watering place, Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 7 m. N.W. Dumbarton. Pop. 1851, 2,841. It is beautifully situated & neatly built; has commodious baths, a good library, a branch bank, & excellent accommodation for visitors, & numerous steamers ply to Greenock & Glasgow.

HELESAY, an island, co. Inverness. Pop. 1851, 7.

HELETTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 17 m. W.N.W. Mauléon. Pop. 1,182. Scene of combat between the British & French, 14th February, 1814.

HELFORD, a small port of Engl., co. Cornwall, near the mouth of the riv. Hel, 5 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Timber & coals are imported here from Wales.

HELGE-AN, a riv., S. Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 m. S.S.E. Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 m. It expands into several lakes.

HELGOLAND, or HELIOGOLAND ("holy land," anc. *Hertha*), an isl. in the N. Sea, belonging to Great Britain, about 46 m. N.W. the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lat. 54° 10′ 46″ N., lon. 7° 53′ 7″ E. Area, 54 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 2,230. It consists of a rock, rising to about 200 feet in height, & on which are a vill. & lighthouse, & a low plain. It is continually decreasing by encroachments of the sea, which have created sandbanks all around it; but it has a harbor on both its N. & S. sides. Inhabs. of Frisian descent; are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock & lobster fisheries, which yield an annual revenue of about 5,000*l*. It was held in high veneration in the middle ages; is of some importance as a post in war-time, & has been retained by the English since 1807, at a cost of about 850*l*. a-year. Governor, & a lieutenant-governor, *salary* 500*l*. It has of late been much frequented as a watering-place.

HELICON (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 6 m. S. Lebadea. Height 4,963 feet. In modern times it has been called alternately Palæovouni & Zagora, but it has resumed its anc. name.

HELIER'S (ST.), the cap. town of the isl. of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin's bay, lat. 49° 11′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Pop. of town & pa. 1851, 29,644. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort-Regent overlooking the inner harbor, & constructed about 1806, at a cost of 800,000*l*. Town pretty well built, especially its newer portions on the N. & N.E.; has a central paved square, in which are the pa. church, court-house, reading rooms, & hotels; a good & well-supplied market-house, the theatre, jail, & several chapels. On a rocky isl.,

off the shore, is Elizabeth castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the residence of many retired officers of the British army & navy, foreigners, & families of limited income from Great Britain. It has an active trade with England, France, & the W. Indies; & it is the seat of the states, or representative parliament of Jersey.

HELIOPOLIS, the *On* & *Beth-Shemesh* of Scrip.), Lr. Egypt, 5 m. N.E. Cairo; is the site of an anc. city, of which nothing but a fine obelisk remains. The French, under Kleber, defeated the Turks here, March 19th, 1800.

HELLADA, *Sperchius*, a river of N. Greece, gov. Phthiotis, flows E., and enters the G. of Zeitoun, N. Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

HELLAM, p-t., York co., Pa., 29 S. Harrisburg, 95 W. Surface level; soil underlaid with limestone, & fertile. Codorus cr. forms its N.W. boundary. Grist cr. flows through it into the Susquehanna r., which runs on its N.E. boundary. A bridge here crosses the Susquehanna, 5,630 feet in length. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,421; 1850, 1,528.

HELLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. N. Bodmin. Area, 2,475 ac. Pop. 252.

HELLANIYAH (ISL.), Arabia. [CURIA-MURIA.]

HELLANS (ST.), one of the small Scilly isls., off the coast of Cornwall, Engl., N.W. the isl. Tresco. It has an old church, and good pasture land, but is at present little, or not at all, inhabited.

HELLAS, a country of Europe. [GREECE.]

HELLEBEK, a marit. vill. of Denmark, on the isl. Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 m. N.W. Elsinore. It has manufs. of muskets, cotton yarn, & hosiery. Pop. 800.

HELLEN, p-v., Elk co., Pa., 176 N.W. Harrisburg, 268 W.

HELLENDOORN, a vill. & pa. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 17 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 3,571.

HELLEN FURNACE, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.

HELLERTOWN, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 97 E. N.E. Harrisburg, 188 W. It contains 2 stores, 1 grist m., & 15 or 20 dwellings.

HELLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. N. W. Norwich. Area, 2,013 ac. Pop. 467.

HELLESPONT (channel of). [DARDANELLES.]

HELLEVOETSLUIS, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,843. It has a fine harbor, an arsenal, dock-yard, & a naval school; and, until the employment of steam navigation, mail-packets sailed between it & Harwich twice a-week. The Prince of Orange embarked here for England, in 1688.

HELL GATE, or HELLE GATT, N. Y., formerly a dangerous pass in the strait called East river, between Great Barn Island & Long Island, 7 m. N.E. of New York. It is formed by projecting rocks, which confine the water to a narrow & crooked channel, occasioning strong eddy currents, dangerous to vessels at certain times of the tide. The channel has been deepened by blasting the rocks, so that there is now 21 feet of water at low tide throughout it.

HELLIDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Daventry. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 439.

HELLIN, *Ilunum*, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S.S.E. Albacete. Pop. 9,814. It has remains of a Roman fortress & manufs. cloths, hats, & leather. Near it are the mineral baths of Azaraque.

HELLINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Hailsham. Area, 6,015 ac. Pop. 1,761. Here is an anc. manor-house, timber-built & moated.

HELLOUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,637 ac. Pop. 348.

HELLOVO (MOUNT), *Othrys*, a mountain range, forming a part of the N. frontier of Greece, & separating E. Hellas from Thessaly, about lat. 39° N., lon. from 21° 40′ to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. E.ward its continuation is called Mt. Varibovo. Its principal peak, Gerako Vouni, rises to 5,570 feet in height; other summits vary from 3,000 to 4,400 feet in elev. The riv. Hellada rises on its S., & the Emicassos & Fanari, tributaries of the Salympria (*Peneus*), on its N. side.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about 10 m. W. Rum. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

HELMARSHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, H.-Cassel, at its N. extremity, prov. Lr. Hesse, on the Diemel, 22 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1,962.

HELMBRECHTS, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, N.W. Münchberg. Pop. 1,200.

HELMDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N. Brackley. Area, 3,560 ac. Pop. 666.

HELME, a riv. of Prussian-Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows S. & E. past Heringen, Kelbra, & Rossla, & joins the Unstrut 3 m. S.E. Artern, after a course of 45 m. Princip. trib., the Sorge.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, duchy Eisenach, on the Bavarian frontier, 9 m. W. Meiningen. Pop. 694. It has two castles, and some stone quarries.

HELMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 2,438 ac. Pop. 287. The hall, a moated quadrangular structure, erected by the Tollemache family in the reign of Henry VIII., & still their principal residence, is situated in a beautiful park, containing some of the finest oaks in Engl., and has a valuable collection of books, paintings, & armor. Queen Elizabeth was a guest here in 1561.

HELMINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Needham-Mkt.

HELMOND, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Aa, 21 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,900, employed in linen weaving, &c.

HELMSDALE, a large v. of Scotl., Sutherlandshire, pa. of Loth, at the mouth of the riv. of the same name. A great herring fishing station.

HELMSLEY, a small mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Rye, 12 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Area of pa. 44,382. Pop. 3,483; do. of the t. 1,481. The town is one of the neatest & most picturesque in England. It has 2 branch banks, an elegant church, and ruins of a castle dismantled by Fairfax. Market, Saturday. In the vicinity is Duncombe house, the superb seat of Lord Feversham, & the beautiful ruins of Rivalx Abbey.—II. (*Gate*), same riding 6 m. E.N.E. York.—III. (*Upper*), 7¼ m. E.N.E. York. Area, 850 ac. Pop. 78.

HELMSTÄDT, a town of Cent. Germ., duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., 21 m. E. Brunswick. Pop. 5,300. It is an old-fashioned town, entered by 4 gates, & its fortifications turned into planted walks. Principal buildings, the Lutheran church, town-hall, court-house, formerly the place of its university, several hospitals, &c. Its university, founded in 1576, was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809, & a part of its library was transferred to Göttingen; it has now a gymnasium & normal school, with manufacs. of soap & tobacco pipes, alum & vitriol works, & an active general trade; & in its vicinity are coal mines & mineral baths. Pop. of the circ., 1852, 44,312.

HELMSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 10 m. W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,168.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, S. Oglasterhausen. Pop. 1,075.

HELMUND, *Etymander*, a riv. of S.W. Afghanistan, rises 35 m. W. Cabool, at an elev. of 11,500 feet, flows W.S.W., with a deep bend to S., through the Huzareh, Eimauk, & Dooranee territories, & the Afghanistan desert; & near lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 62° E., enters the lakes Hamoon & Tuk-i-Teer by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 m. At Girishk, 70 m. W. Candahar, it is in spring 1,000 yards across, with a depth of 10 or 12 feet, & a powerful & rapid current, but in the dry season two-thirds less. Its banks are very fertile, & abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation & wealth, but, at a little distance, the country, on either side, is a mere arid waste.

HELPERBY, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Brafferton, 4 m. N.E. Boroughbridge. Pop. 620.

HELPERTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 11 m. E. New Malton. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 140.

HELPRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. N.E. Folkingham. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 829. The church is a good specimen of the 14th century.

HELPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, with a sta. on the N. Midland r. r., 6¼ m. N.W. Peterboro'. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 697. Clare, the peasant-poet, was born here.

HELSA, a v. of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Low. Hesse, 9 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,186.

HELSBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 2¼ m. S.S.W. Frodsham. Pop. 602.

HELSINGBORG, an ancient fortif. seaport town of S. Sweden, lan and 33 m. N.N.W. Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 2,854. It has a good harbor, a fine council-house, & manufs. of earthenware & iron goods.

HELSINGELAND, a former division of Sweden, now composing the chief part of the lan of Gefleborg.

HELSINGFORS, a seaport town of Russia, & since 1819, the cap. of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 100 m. E.S.E. Abo. Lat. 60° 11′ N., lon. 24° 57′ E. Pop. 12,000. It has a fine town-hall, a harbor, suited for line-of-battle ships, & defended by the strong citadel Sveaborg, & is the seat of a university, removed from Abo in 1827, with a library of 40,000 vols., & various museums. It is the see of the Lutheran archbishop of Finland, and has an active trade in Baltic produce.

HELSINGÖR, a t. of Denmark. [ELSINORE.]

HELSTONE, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, in a picturesque locality near its W. extremity, on the Looe, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. Area of bor. 130 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,328. It is neatly built, clean, & watered by streams running through its streets. It has an old town-hall, a fine modern church, a grammar school, union workhouse, market-house, banking co., and a considerable export trade in tin, copper, shoes, from port Leven, or Looe-pool, about 3 m. distant. Iron, coal, & timber are extensively imported for the use of the surrounding mining district. Market, Saturday. It sends 1 member to H. of C. The May games or *Floralia*, once general throughout England, are still kept up here; & on the 8th May, a general holiday, floral processions, & dances are held.

HELTON, p-o., Ashe co., N. C.

HELTONSVILLE, p-v., Lawrence co., Ia.

HELTS, Vermilion t., co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,125; 1850, 2,121.

HELVELLYN, one of the highest mntns. of Engl., co. Cumberland, forming part of the mntn. chain between Keswick & Ambleside, elev. 3,313 feet. It is easy of ascent, & commands a magnificent view of the lake district.

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION. [SWITZERLAND.]

HELVOIRT, a v. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,401.

HEM, sevl. comms. & vills. of France, the princip. in dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille. Pop. 2,209.

HEMAU, a t. & castle of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 15 m. W.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,350, employed in brewing & brick-making.

HEMBLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Acle. Area, 739 ac. Pop. 269.

HEMBURY, a pa. of Engl. [BROADHEMBURY.]

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1½ m. from the Broxmore sta. of the London & Birmingham r. r., 23 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 7,136 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,073. The town is pleasantly situated, & neatly built; it has a richly-ornamented Norman church, union workhouse, W. Herts Infirmary, with annual endowment of 100*l.*, considerable manufs. of straw-plait, & some of the most perfect paper mills in the kingdom. Market, Thursday.

HEMINGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Rid., 4 m. E.S.E. Selby. Area, 10,420 ac. Pop. 2,072. The church is a noble edifice.

HEMINGBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. N. N.W. Horncastle. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 407. It has a school & hospital founded in 1727.

HEMINGSTON, a pa. ofEngl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,444 ac. Pop. 388.

HEMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.E. Oundle. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 175.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Frome. Area, 3,046 ac. Pop. 444.

HEMIXHEIM, a comm. & v. of Belgium, pref. & 5 m. S. Antwerp, near rt. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,500. It has a house of correction on a large scale, fitted up for 2,000 prisoners, on the site of the abbey of St. Bernard.

HEMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 816 ac. Pop. 63.

HEMLO, p. o., Whitesides co., Ill.

HEMLOCK, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

HEMLOCK, t., Columbia co., Pa. Surface diversified; soil loam & clay. Drained by Little Fishing & Hemlock creeks. It has a fulling m., a flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 957; 1850, 1,087.

HEMLOCK GROVE, p. o., Meigs co., O.

HEMLOCK, lake, N. Y., lies on the E. border of Livingston co., extending into Ontario co. It is 6 ms. long, & 1 wide, and its waters flow into the outlet of Honeoye lake.

HEMLOCK LAKE, p-o., Livonia t., Livingston co., N. Y.

HEMMERDEN, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 11 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,295.—*Hemmerich* is a vill., reg. & 16 m. S. Cologne.

HEMMINGFORD, p-v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 30 m. S. Montreal, on the Chateaugay r. r., & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, a flouring m., 10 saw m., a tannery, & 700 inhabs.

HEMMINGFORD (ABBOTS), a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 2 m. W. St. Ives. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 544.—II. (*Grey*), 1½ m. W.S.W. St. Ives. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 1,258.

HEMPFIELD, p-v., East Hempfield t., Lancaster co., Pa., 40 S.E. Harrisburg, 114 W.

HEMPFIELD, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil loam & gravel. Drained by Bush, & Big & Little Sewickly crs. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,772; 1850, 5,935.

HEMPHILL'S STORE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 170 W. by S. Raleigh, 409 W.

HEMPNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. N.W. Bungay. Area, 3,636 ac. Pop. 1,258. Fairs, Whit-Monday & December 11.

HEMPSTEAD, county, Ark. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,330 sq. ms. Red r. runs on its S.W. border, & Little Missouri on its N.E. border. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $288,374; Ind. corn, 278,818 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 37,358; cotton, 2,552 bales; tobacco, 1,152 pounds;—3 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $19,500; value of manufactured articles, $16,114;—9 churches; 2 academies, 130 pupils; 9 schools, 166 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,921; 1850, 7,672.

HEMPSTEAD, p-t., Queens co., N. Y., 170 S. by E. Albany, 21 New York, 250 W. Surface level; soil sand & sandy loam. Hempstead Plains is an immense heath of 15,000 acres, lying in a state of nature, and constituting a common pasturage for the t., on which several thousand cattle & sheep are fed annually. Much of it has been fenced in & cultivated within a few years. The v. is pleasantly situated on the S. margin of the plains, & at the termination of the Hempstead branch r. r., 22 m. from New York, & contains 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —a seminary for males & females, an insurance company, 20 stores, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,400 inhabitants. Several islands belong to the t., & Rockaway beach, on the Atlantic, a popular watering place, where is an extensive hotel. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 3 tanneries, 16 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 7,609; 1850, 8,811.

HEMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N.N. E. Thaxted. Area, 3,565 ac. Pop. 827. This pa. is noted for its fine timber. The hall is very ancient. In the church-yard is the tomb of Dr. Harvey, the celeb. discoverer of the circulation of the blood.—II. co. & 1¼ m. S.W. Glo'ster. Area, 1,311 ac. Pop. 251. Charities 48*5l.*, of which 42*0l.* arose from Lyson's bequest to the widows of poor clergy.—III. co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. S.E. North-Walsham. Area (much diminished by encroachments of the sea), 907 ac. Pop. 194.—IV. in same co., 2 m. S.E. Holt. Area, 1,756 ac. Pop. 338.

HEMPSTEAD BAY, Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y., is included between Long Beach, & Long Island, & is 6 ms. long, & from 1 to 2 broad, abounding with shell & scale fish, & water fowl.

HEMPSTEAD BRANCH, p. v., Queens co., N. Y., on the Long Island r. r., 21 m. from New York, at the point where the Hempstead branch diverges.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, v., North Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y., 170 S. by E. Albany, 250 W. Situated at the head of Hempstead harbor, on the N. shore of Long Island. It contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw., a paper m., a carding & fulling m., a glass cutting fac., 45 dwellings, & about 300 inhab-

tants. Packet sloops ply between this place & New York.

HEMPSTON (BROAD). [Broad Hempston.]—H. (Little), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1¼ m. N.E. Totness. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 259.

HEMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, ½ m. S. Fakenham. Area, 560 ac. Pop. 477.

HEMSBACH, a market town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine on the Bergstrasse, & on the Mayn-Neckar r. r., 3 m. N. Weinheim. Pop. 1,715.

HEMSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Caistor. Area, 1,785 ac. Pop. 739.

HEMSOEN, a Swedish isl., G. of Bothnia, 5 m. N.N.E. Hernösand. Length, N. to S., 5 m., breadth 4 m.

HEMSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7½ m. E.N.E. Gainsboro'. Area, 2,890 ac. Pop. 435. Here is an hospital for widows, with chapel, &c., of reign of Edward II.

HEMSWORTH, a pa., England, co. York, W. Riding, on the N. Mid. r. r., 7 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Area, 4,120 ac. Pop. 997. It has a grammar school & hospital, founded in 1548. Rev. of school 200*l.*, do. of hospital 2,306*l.*

HEMYOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Collumpton. Area, 5,437 ac. Pop. 1,185.

HENARES, a riv. of Spain, New Castile, joins the Xarama, an affl. of Tagus, 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 m. The towns Siguenza, Jadraque, Guadalaxara, & Alcala, are on its banks.

HENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.W. Bristol Area, 15,409 ac. Pop. 2,525.

HENBY, p. o., Montgomery co., O.

HENDERSON, county, N. C. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous; soil well adapted for farming, & particularly for grazing. Drained by French Broad r., of the Tennessee r., & Broad r. of the Congaree. Capital, Hendersonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,156; wheat, 559 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 163,186; tobacco, 450 pounds. Cap. employed in manufac., $7,000; value of manufactured articles, $2,300;—21 churches; 42 schools, 1,680 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,129; 1850, 6,853.

HENDERSON, county, Ky. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 725 square miles. Ohio river runs on its N. boundary, Green r. passes through its N.E. part, Canoe r. through its central part, & Highland creek washes its S.W. border. Capital, Henderson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $338,460; Ind. corn, 926,865 bush. produced; oats, 71,618; tobacco, 4,292,960 pounds; wool, 16,259;—4 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—15 churches; 6 academies, 125 pupils; 19 schools, 511 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,548; 1850, 12,171.

HENDERSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 780 sq. ms. The surface is tolerably level; soil well adapted to grain & to grass, & the growth of the vine. Drained by the head waters of Beech r., Big Sandy r., & of the S. fork of Forked Deer r. Capital, Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $330,181; Ind. corn, 562,280 bush. produced; oats, 70,553; sweet potatoes, 42,610; tobacco, 65,720 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.;—9 churches; 3 acad., 125 pupils; 40 schools, 800 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,875; 1850, 13,164.

HENDERSON, county, Ill. Situated on the W. border of the state. Area, 390 sq. ms. Drained by Henderson's r., Ellison's, & Honey creeks, entering the Mississippi, which flows along its W. border. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $166,585; wheat, 121,775 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 352,840; oats, 52,632; wool, 12,572 pounds;—4 flouring m., 6 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —7 churches; 23 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,612.

HENDERSON, county, Texas. Centrally situated. Area, 1,180 sq. ms. Drained by the Trinity r. on the W., & Neches on the E. Surface undulating; soil bordering the Trinity a rich loam, near the Neches, sandy. Capital, Athens. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $49,903; Ind. corn, 31,350 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,453; cotton, 31 bales;—7 schools, 121 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,237.

HENDERSON, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 181 N.W. Albany, 412 W. Surface level; soil a fertile, sandy loam. Drained by Stony & Little Stony creeks, that flow into Lake Ontario, which lies on its W. & N. border. Several considerable islands in the lake belong to it. The v., called Henderson Harbor, situated at the head of Hungry bay, of Lake Ontario, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, & contains at the landing a store & about 15 dwellings. The v. is ¾ of a mile from the landing, on Stony cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling mills, a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, a grist mill, 3 saw mills, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,480; 1850, 2,239.

HENDERSON, t., Huntingdon co., Pa., is bounded S.W. by Juniata r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,555; 1850, 819.

HENDERSON, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 222 N.W. Harrisburg, 279 W.

HENDERSON, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 44 N. Raleigh, 244 W.

HENDERSON, p-v., Houston co., Ga., 68 S.W. Milledgeville, 725 W.

HENDERSON, p-v., Knox co., Ill., 110 N.N.W. Springfield, 829 W. Situated on Henderson r. Around it is a fine body of timber, surrounded by dry & fertile prairies. Pop. 378.

HENDERSON, p-v., capital of Henderson co., Ky., 197 Frankfort, 724 W. Pleasantly situated on the S. bank of Ohio r., 44 miles above the mouth of the Wabash. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, 5 tobacco stemmeries, and 1,775 inhabitants.

HENDERSON, p. v., capital of Rusk co., Tex., 275 E.N.E. Austin. Situated on Cherokee cr., a branch of the Angelina r. It contains a court house, 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, several stores, & 750 inhabitants.

HENDERSON, p. o., Greene co., Mo.

HENDERSON'S (or ELIZABETH) ISL., Pacific O., in lat. 24° 2′ S., lon. 129° 18′ W., 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, of a peculiar coral formation, & thickly covered with shrubs.

HENDERSON'S MILL, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 264 E. Nashville, 431 W.

HENDERSONVILLE, p-v., capital of Henderson co., N. C. Situated on French Broad river, & contains a court house, several stores & 250 inhabitants.

HENDERSONVILLE, p-v., Henry co., Ky., 33 N. W. Frankfort, 575 W. Contains a church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

HENDERSONVILLE, p-v., Sumner co., Tenn., 16 N.E. Nashville, 677 W. Situated 1 m. N. of Cumberland r., & contains 75 inhabitants.

HENDON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 9 m. St. Paul's, London. Area, 8,250 ac. Pop. 3,333. In the vicinity are many handsome mansions.

HENDRED, (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. E.N.E. Wantage. Area, 3,099 ac. Pop. 949.—H. (*West*), 3 m. E. Wantage. Area, 1,973 ac. Pop. 335.

HENDREFIGILL, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Halkin, 5 m. E. Caerwys.

HEN-EGLWYS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, 11¼ m. W. Beaumaris. Area, 2,062 ac. Pop. 547.

HENEREY, a small fortified isl. of Brit. India, presid. & 15 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 18° 41′ N., lon. 72° 57′ E. It is about 600 yds. in circ., and covered with buildings. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

HENDRICKS, county, Ia. Situated a little W. of the centre of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. The surface is generally level; soil a rich loam. Drained by White Lick cr., Eel r., & Mud cr., Capital, Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 464,578; wheat, 80,814 bush produced; Ind. corn, 775,539; oats, 75,154; wool, 64,117 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 36 saw m.; 11 tanneries, 19 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—1 library, 70 vols.; 33 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 95 sch., 3,176 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,264; 1850, 14,083.

HENDRICKS, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 879; 1850, 1,272.

HENDRICKS, p-o., Yazoo co. Miss.

HENDRICKS MILLS, p-o., Russell co., Va.

HENDRICK'S STORE, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 15 W. Richmond, 223 W.

HENDRICKSVILLE, p-o., DeKalb co., Ala.

HENDRYSBURG, p-v., Kirkwood t., Belmont co., O., 99 E. Columbus, 294 W. Situated on the national road, 15 W. St. Clairsville.

HENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N. E. Steyning. Area, 4,491 ac. Pop. 1,664.

HENFYNYW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. W. Tregaron. Area, 2,261 ac. Pop. 890.

HENGELO, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Overyssel, 24 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. with pa. 3,561.—II. prov. Gueldersland, & 19 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. with pa. 2,897.

HENGERSBERG, a mkt. town of Lower Bavaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 28 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 9098. It has large cattle markets.

HENG-KIANG, a riv. of China, prov. Hou-nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 m., enters the Lake Tong-ting. The cities Heng-tcheou & Chang-cha are on its banks.

HENGOED, a han. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly. Pop. 1,776, employed in coal mines.—II. a hamlet in Glamorgan. Pop. 575.

HENGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¾ m. N.N. W. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 1,044 ac. Pop. 240. Hengrave hall is a noble specimen of the Tudor style, built in 1525.

HENG-TCHEOU, a city of China, prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Heng-kiang, a considerable affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 112° 18′ E. It is reported to have a large manuf. of paper.

HENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Thaxted. Area, 2,358 ac. Pop. 911.

HENIN-LIETARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. S.E. Bethune. Pop. 3,091.

HENLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Ipswich. Area, 1,232 ac. Pop. 326.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Wootton-Wavon, at the confl. of the Arrow & Alne, in the dist. forming the anc. forest of Arden, 8¼ m. W. Warwick. Pop. 1,143. It contains many old houses, a church, with a beautiful interior, of the time of Edward III.; remains of an ancient market cross, an endowed school, branch bank, & some manufs. of nails & needles. Market, Monday. The town is governed by a high baliff.—Henley is also a division of the hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick; and *Henley-Old*, a chapelry, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Whitchurch.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a munic. bor., mkt. tn., & pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 4¾ m. N.N.W. Twyford, by a branch of the Great W. r. r. Area, of pa. 1,787 ac. Pop. 3,733; do. of the t. 3,369. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, which are here richly wooded, has two handsome main streets an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a gothic church, with a lofty tower, said to have been built by Card. Wolsey; two united grammar schools, founded in the reign of James I., rev. about 300*l.*; numerous alms houses, yielding, with other charities, about 120*l.*; a handsome town-hall & mkt. house, a small theatre, & considerable trade in malt, corn, & timber, by the Thames, with London & other towns. Markets on Wednesday, Friday & Sat.

HENLEY'S STORE, p-o., Franklin co., Ga.

HENLLAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 miles E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 387 ac. Pop. 117. In the vicinity is a beautiful waterfall.—II. N. Wales, co. and 2¼ m. N.W. Denbigh. Area, 14,283 ac. Pop. 2,491.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6¼ m. N.E. Narberth. Area, 3,651 ac. Pop. 439.

HENLLYS, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Newport. Area, 2,622 ac. Pop. 265.

HENLOPEN, cape, Del., is the S.W. point at the entrance of Delaware bay, 11½ miles S.W. from Cape May, the opposite point, in lat. 38° 46′ 36″, & lon. 75° 05′ 25″ W. from Greenwich. The lighthouse shows a *fixed* light, 150 feet above the level of the ocean, and is visible at sea a distance of 18 nautical miles. There is also a beacon light, on the extreme point of the cape, & one on the Delaware breakwater, 2 m. north from the lighthouse.

HENLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Beds, 4½ m. S.S.W. Biggleswade. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 970.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. co., 6 m. S.W. Meiningen, with a castle of its ancient counts, & 504 inhabitants. The county of Henneberg, now subdivided among Pruss. Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, & the duchies Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen, contained the towns Schmalkalden, Meiningen, Kalten-Nordheim, Ostheim, and Schleusingen.

HENNEBONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on left bank of the Blavet, 25 m. W.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 1846, 3,339. This was a fortress famous in the wars of the 14th century, having been successfully defended by the Countess de Montfort against the French in 1341.

HENNEGAU, a prov. of Belgium. [HAINAULT.]

HENNERSDORF, several vills., &c., of Germany, the principal being—I. (*Gross H.*), Saxony, circ. & 21 m. S.E. Bautzen. Pop. 1,272, mostly of the Moravian (Herrnhut) sect, who have here a seminary.—II. (*in Seifen*), 1 m. N.W. the foregoing. Pop. 5,577, engaged in weaving, &c.

HENNEPIN, p-v., capital of Putnam co., Ill., 118 N. Springfield, 803 W. Situated in the great bend, on the E. bank of Illinois river, on the border of De Pru prairie. It has an elevated situation, the ground gently ascending from the river. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—14 stores, & 430 inhabitants. Steamboats ascend to this place at a moderate stage of water.

HENNIKER, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 15 W. by S. Concord, 467 W. Incorporated in 1768. Watered by Contoocook r., which affords good water power. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Long pond in the N. part of the t. discharges its waters into Contoocook r. The Merrimac & Connecticut rivers r. r., 22 m. from Manchester is intersected by the Contoocook Valley r. r., & 1 mile W. is the v. of Henniker, containing 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries; 1 satinet & cassimere fac., employing 10 persons: a sewing silk fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,715; 1850, 1,688.

HENNINGS, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

HENNOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. W.N. W. Chudleigh. Area, 3,469 ac. Pop. 894.

HENNRY'S-MOAT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, N. of St. Bride's-Bay. Pop. 323.

HENNY (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.E. Sudbury. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 427.—II. (*Little*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Area, 410 ac. Pop. 99.

HENON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.S.E. St. Brieuc. Pop. 3,329.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 17 m. E.N. Liege. Pop. 1,330. It has two castles.

HENRICHEMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 14 m. W. Sancerre. Pop. 1,302. It was named after Henry IV.

HENRICO, county, Va. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 291 sq. ms. The surface is undulating, and the soil diversified. It has James r. on its southern border, & Chickamahoning r. on the N. In the western part of the county are extensive beds of bitumious coal. Capital, Richmond. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $256,800; wheat, 113,044 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 266,011; tobacco, 400 pounds; wool, 3,615;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 12 printing-offices, 7 daily, 1 semi-weekly, & 2 weekly newspapers, & 4 monthly & 1 quarterly publications; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,781,511; value of manufac. articles, $6,080,960;—44 churches; 2 libraries, 16,200 volumes; 2 colleges, 152 students; 22 academies, 1,081 pupils; 31 schools, 901 scholars. Pop. 1840, 33,076; 1850, 43,572.

HENRIE'S FORK, p. o., Gilmer co., Va.

HENRIETTA, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 223 W. by N. Albany, 368 W. Surface rolling; soil very fertile. Drained by Genesee r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist.—a high school, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, an iron foundry, a saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,085; 1850, 2,513.

HENRIETTA, p-t., Lorain co., O., 118 N.N.E. Columbus, 385 W. Situated on the great mail road, 11 W. Elyria, 35 W. Cleveland. Pop. 1840, 743; 1850, 1,042.

HENRIETTA, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 28 S. Lansing. Drained by a small branch of Grand r. Pop. 184, 277, 1850, 830.

HENRIETTA, p. o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

HENRY, cape, Va. Situated on S. side of the entrance into Chesapeake bay, 12 m. S. Cape Charles, in 36° 55' N. lat., & 76° 21' W. lon.

HENRY, county, Va. Situated in the S. toward the W. part of the state. Area, 358 sq. ms. Drained by S.'s & Mary's rivers, branches of Dan r. Capital, Martinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at [illegible], wheat, 29,704 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2[illegible],911, tobacco, 1,013,079 pounds; wool, 7,349;—6 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $21,750; value of manuf. articles, $84,213; —14 churches; 28 schools, 1,391 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,335; 1850, 8,872.

HENRY, county, Ga. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 594 sq. ms. Ocmulgee river runs on its N.E. boundary, by branches of which, and of Flint r., it is watered. Capital, McDonough. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $387,608; Ind. corn, 514,796 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 106,905; rice, 88 pounds; cotton, 9,352 bales;—12 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 2 tanneries. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $16,800; value of manufactured articles, $22,-150, —10 churches; 2 acad., 80 pupils; 15 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,756; 1850, 14,726.

HENRY, county, O. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 410 sq. ms. Maumee r. runs through the county, by which & its tributaries it is drained. The Wabash & Erie canal passes along the N. side of this r. The surface is level, & the soil fertile. Cap., Napoleon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible],375; wheat, 19,250 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 76,415; oats, 14,893; wool, 2,769 pounds;—1 grist m., 8 saw m., 1 woollen fac. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $28,-885; value of manufac. articles, $42,535; 2 libraries, 250 vols.; 7 churches; 23 schools, 1,564 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,402; 1850, 3,434.

HENRY, county, Ia. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 385 sq. m. The surface is generally undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Flat Rock and Blue rivers, & Fall cr. Capital, New Castle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $369,244; wheat, 129,3[illegible] bush. produced; Ind. corn, 940,042; oats, 90,-685; wool, 57,336 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 27 saw m.; 11 tanneries, 24 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 9 libraries, 680 vols.; 44 churches; 3 acad., 130 pupils; 72 schools, 3,846 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,128; 1850, 17,605.

HENRY, co., Ill. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 840 sq. m. Drained by Edwards & Green rivers, & by Spoon r. The soil, where not too wet, exceedingly fertile. Capital, Morristown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $119,997; wheat, 61,1[illegible] bush. produced; Ind. corn, 203,820; oats, 45,[illegible]34; wool, 10,762 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 31 schools, 728 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,260; 1850, 3,807.

HENRY, county, Iowa. Situated centrally toward the S.E. Area, 432 sq. ms. Drained by Checauque or Skunk r. & its tributaries, & Big Brush, and Little Cedar creeks. The surface is elevated & rolling; the soil a rich black mould. Capital, Mount Pleasant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $241,874; wheat, 81,675 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 642,910; oats, 135,[illegible]84; wool, 27,165 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,500; value of manufactured articles, $171,150;—14 churches; 2 academies, 130 pupils; 50 schools, 3,540 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,772; 1850, 8,707.

HENRY, co., Mo. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. Drained by Grand r. of Osage r. Surface varied; soil fertile. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $168,502; wheat, 5,684 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 184,650; oats, 58,257; wool, 18,689 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons employed;—2 churches; 13 schools, 332 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,726; 1850, 4,052.

HENRY, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 260 sq. ms. Kentucky r. runs on its E. boundary, by branches of which, & by Little Kentucky r., it is drained. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, New Castle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $444,948; Ind. corn, 961,372 bushels produced; oats, 169,208; tobacco, 1,057,278 pounds; wool, 39,963;—12 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons employed; —26 churches; 2 acad., 120 pupils; 4 schs., 85 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,-015; 1850, 11,442.

HENRY, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 630 sq. ms. Drained by Big and Little Sandy rivers, which flow E. into the Tennessee r., which forms for a short distance its E. boundary, & by the North & Middle forks of Obion r., which flows W. into the Mississippi. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Paris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $499,320; Ind. corn, 893,328 bushels produced; oats, 141,056; sweet potatoes, 31,550; tobacco, 2,029,132 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 12 tanneries, 34 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—70 churches; 4 acad., 190 pupils; 60 schools, 1,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,906; 1850, 18,233.

HENRY, county, Ala. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 975 sq. ms. Chattahoochee r. runs along its E. border. Drained by head branches of Chipola & Choctawhatchee rivers. Surface varied; soil light & sandy, but very fertile. Cap., Abbeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $928,554; Ind. corn, 277,356 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 93,340; rice, 63,191 pounds; cotton, 5,235 bales;—25 flouring & grist m., 70 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—26 churches; 3 academies, 411 pupils; 20 schools, 416 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,787; 1850, 9,019.

HENRY, p. o., Sussex co., Va.

HENRY, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

HENRY, t., Wood co., O. Pop. 1850, 321.

HENRY, t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 952.

HENRY, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,936.

HENRY, p. v., Marshall co., Ill. Situated on the rt. b. of Illinois r., 95 N. Springfield, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 1,400 inhabitants.

HENRY, p. o., Lawrence co., Tenn.

HENRY CLAY, t., Fayette co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil gravelly. Drained by Youghiogeny river & its branches. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 891; 1850, 1,117.

HENRY CLAY FACTORY, p. o., New Castle co., Del.

HENRY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Sevier co., Tenn., 210 E. by S. Nashville, 508 W.

HENRYSBURG, v., St. John's co., Can. E., 32 S. Montreal. It has a Methodist church, a store, and 75 inhabitants.

HENRY'S MOAT, a pa. ,of Engl., co. Pembroke. Area, 3,166 ac. Pop. 323.

HENRYSVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

HENRYSVILLE, p. o., Marshall co., Ala.

HENRYSVILLE, p. o., Logan co., Ky.

HENRYSVILLE, p. v., capital Ibberville co., Can. E., on a tributary of Richelieu r., 37 S.E. Montreal. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 1852, 4,571.

HENSHAW, a township of England, county Northumberland, a. and 3¼ miles E. Haltwhistle. Pop. 615.

HENSIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11½ m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 1,919.

HENSINGHAM, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. St. Bees, 1 mile S.E. Whitehaven. Pop. 1,336.

HENSLEY, p. t., Johnson co., Ia., 15 S. Indianapolis. Pop. 1850, 1,260.

HENSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Beccles. Area, 1,918 ac. Pop. 559.

HENSTRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. S. Wincanton. Area, 4,252 ac. Pop. 1,136. The church is very ancient. In a house here, which is still an inn, tobacco is said to have been first publicly smoked in England, by Sir W. Raleigh.

HENTLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area, 2,905 ac. Pop. 643.

HENZADAH, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. & 66 m. W.N.W. Pegu, on the Irrawadi. With Keounzook adjoining, it forms a considerable town, having numerous temples, &c.

HEONG-SHAN, a commercial town of China, prov. Quang-tong, on a branch of the Canton riv., 22 m. N.

W. Macao, & first visited by the Nemesis on an exploring voyage in 1841.

HEPBURN, p-t., Lycoming co., Pa., 9 N. Williamsport. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil slate and gravel. Plunket's, Loyalsock, & Lycoming creeks run on its boundaries. It has 2 woollen factories, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,570; 1850, 1,428.

HEPPENHEIM, a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Bergstrasse & the Mayn-Neckar r. r., 16 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 4,170. Above the town is the ruined castle of Starkenburg, whence the prov. derives its name.—II. a vill., prov. Rhenish Hesse, 5 m. W.S.W. Worms.

HEPTONSTALL, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 8 m. W. Halifax. Pop. 4,177, employed in worsted & cotton manufs.

HEPWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area, 1,677 ac. Pop. 582.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, 6¼ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,532.

HERACLIA, or DONYSA, a small island of the Grecian Archip., gov. & 6 m. S. Naxos. Length, N. to S., 4 m.; breadth 3 miles.

HERAT, or HERAUT, *Aria*, or *Artocoana*, a strongly fortified city of W. Afghanistan, cap. an independent chiefship, near the Heri-rood, or Hury riv., 360 m. W. Cabool, & 200 m. E.S.E. Mushed (Khorassan). Lat. 34° 50′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. Elevation 2,500 feet. Pop., before its unsuccessful siege by the Persians in 1838, was estimated at 45,000, including many Eimauks, Moguls, Jews, Hindoos, but now probably much less. A ditch, mound, & bastioned wall, enclose an oblong area 1 m. in length, entered by five gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars, meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. Herat has been stated to contain 4,000 dwelling-houses, 1,200 shops, 17 caravanserais, 20 public baths, some fine reservoirs, & numerous mosques, the principal of which is a large structure of the 13th century. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel; & without the walls are some magnificent ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound raised by Nadir Shah. The chief's residence is a mean building, & the filth of the town is extreme; but the vicinity is very beautiful, and irrigated by numerous canals, & highly productive, and Herat has been usually one of the most flourishing places in the East, as a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, & Persia; & other manufs. of carpets, sheep-skin, caps & cloaks, shoes, &c., are carried on. Most of its wealthy merchants are Hindoos. Herat was long the cap. of the extensive empire ruled by the descendants of Timour. Its territory now extends N. to the Moorhaub mountains, and E. nearly to Candahar; & it is still a post of great military as well as commercial importance.

HERAULT, a river of France, rises in the Cevennes, dep. Gard, passes Gignac, Montagnac & Bassan, and enters the Mediterranean, near Agde, dep. Herault. It is navigable for 7 m.

HERAULT, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed a portion of the old prov. Languedoc, & situated between the deps. Gard, Aveyron, Tarn, & Aude, cap. Montpelier. Area, 2,444 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 389,286. Surface mountainous in the N. & W., where it is traversed by offsets of the Cevennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Herault, Orb, & Lez; casts low, forming the vast *etangs* (marshy lakes), of Vendres, Thau, Frontignan, Magulonne, Parols, & Mauguio. Climate generally mild & healthy. Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines, the best of which are those of St. George, Lunel, & Frontignan. Mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, & marble. There are several mineral springs. The chief manufs. are iron, pottery-ware, Prussian blue, cloth for the army, & for exportation to Spain & Italy; silks, cottons, leather, & paper. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the canal du Midi, & by r. r. from Montpelier to Cette & Nines. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. Montpelier, Beziers, Lodeve, & St. Pons.

HERBERT, p-o., Kemper county, Miss, 86 Jackson, 931 W.

HERBERTINGEN, a vill. of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, 5 m. N.W. Saulgen. Pop. 1,272.—*Herbertshofen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 11 m. N. Augsburg.—*Herbesthal* is a station on the Belg. r. r., between Aix-la-Chapelle & Verviers.

HERBEUMONT, a comm. & vill. of Belg-Luxembourg, on the Semos, 9 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 992, with extensive slate quarries.

HERBIERS (LES), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., with paper mills on the Maine, 24 m. N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,360.

HERBIGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 18 m. W.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,176.

HERBITZHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhine, arr. and 22 miles N.W. Severne. Pop. 1,900.

HERBLAIN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,280.

HERBLAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 9 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,564. It has an old castle.

HERBLON (ST.), a vill. & comm. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,500.

HERBOLZHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 16 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,057.

HERBORN, a town of central Germany, duchy and 32 miles N.E. Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2,267, engaged in woollen & linen weaving, tanning, lime-burning, &c. It is enclosed by walls, & has an old hill fortress, & a famous Calvinist seminary, established in 1584. Pop. of circle 1852, 47,574.

HERBRANDSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 miles W.N.W. Milford. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 255.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, with a cotton m. on the Brenz, 19 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,524.

HERBSLEBEN, a market town of central Germany, duchy Saxe-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 m. N.N.E. Gotha, with a castle, & 1,480 inhabitants.

HERBSTEIN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist., 14 miles W. Fulda. Pop. 1,716, mostly engaged in weaving and cattle breeding.

HERCK, or HERKE, a town of Belgium, prov, Limburg, cap. cant., on the Herck, an affl. of the Demer, 9 m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 1,763.

HERCULANEUM, an anc. & buried city of S. Italy, prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Naples, near the bay of Naples, & at the W. declivity of Mt. Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was submerged by showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1713; & although extensive excavations have been made, little more than a part of the ancient theatre remains visible. (*See M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, i., pp. 984-5, for further details & references to authorities.)

HERCULANEUM, p-v., Jefferson co., Mo., 160 Jefferson city, 840 W. Situated on the W. side of Mississippi river, 30 miles below St. Louis. It has a good landing, & it is the great mart of the lead region, in the surrounding country. There are several shot factories in the vicinity. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, Germany. [HARS.]

HERDEGGE, or HERDECKE. [HERDEKE.]

HERDEKE, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,308, engaged in woollen cloth & stocking weaving, tanning, & in paper & gunpowder mills.

HERDMAN'S CORNERS, p-v., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a woollen factory, & 150 inhabitants.

HEREFORD, p-t., Berks co., Pa., 80 E. Harrisburg, 173 W. Drained by the main & W. branches of Perkiomen cr. Shoub's mountain is on the N.E. boundary. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,235; 1850, 1,244.

HEREFORD, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 52 Annapolis, 62 W.

HEREFORD, a city, epis. see, & parl. & munic. bor. of Eng., cap. co., on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of 6 arches, 120 m. W.N.W. London, & 19 m. N. Monmouth. Area, comprising 6 pas., 2,320 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,108. It lies in a richly-cultivated & beautiful valley. Streets generally broad; houses well built, though in great part ancient. Principal building, the cathedral, built in the early Norman style, in 1072; length, 325 feet; height of central tower, 160 feet. It contains many fine monuments, & attached to it is a chapter-

house, ladye-chapel, valuable library, cloisters, &c., but its general beauty is much impaired by the incongruous W. front, rebuilt in 1786. A triennial musical festival is held here. The episcopal palace is ancient, & surrounded by large gardens; the college is a venerable pile, forming a quadrangle. The grammar school, partly supported by the dean & chapter, has 20 exhibitions to the university, but it is not in much repute. Amongst the charities, for the number of which Hereford is famous, are 11 ancient hospitals, or alms-houses, yielding together about 1,500*l.* per ann. Total charities, 2,960*l.*, besides 4,360 loaves distributed by the dean & chapter. The other public structures are the handsome county hall, the county jail, & house of correction, ancient town-hall, city jail, theatre, of which the Kemble family long had the management; a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a large infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions, a lunatic hospital, union work-house, market-house, bank, & Nelson monument; ruins of a monastery of Black friars, and some remains of the castle & city walls. Hereford has small manufs. of gloves, hats, flannels, & cutlery; an increasing trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, which will be much facilitated by the Hereford & Gloucester canal, the navigation of the river being dependent on season, &c. Coals are obtained chiefly from Abergavenny by r. r.; & several railroads to connect the city with Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, & Monmouth, are projected, or in progress. Markets well supplied with fish, on Wednesday & Saturday. The October fair is the largest in England for cattle & cheese. Races in August. The city is a polling-place, & the chief place of election for the county; it has sent 2 members to the House of Commons since 23d Edward I. The diocese is one of the most ancient in England, being of British origin, & re-established by the Saxons in 680. It comprises the 2 archdeaneries of Hereford & Salop, including 13 deaneries, which partly extend into the counties of Monmouth, Radnor, Montgomery & Worcester. Among the celebrated bishops of this see were—Thos. Cantilupe, who died in 1825, & was canonised, Fox, the Reformer, Godwin, & Dr. Headley. Hereford suffered much from the Welsh, during the Saxon era, from the Barons' wars, under the Plantagenets, & from those of the 17th century, when it warmly espoused the side of the king, & was one of the last places which held out against the parliament. During the middle ages it gave title of earl to the great house of Bohun, & now gives that of Viscount to the Devereux family. The city is celebrated in historic records as having been the birth-place of Nell Gwynn and David Garrick, and the school in which the genius of Clive, Siddons, and Kemble, was fostered & developed.

HEREFORD, t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Pop. 115.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Leominster. Area, 3,550 ac. Pop. 423.

HEREFORD'S, p-o., Mason co., Va., 386 W.N.W. Richmond, 376 W.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. co. Salop, E. Worcester, S. Gloucester & Monmouth, & W. the Welsh cos. Brecon & Radnor. Area, 836 sq. ms., or 534,823 ac., of which 470,400 are grass & arable. Inhab. houses 1851, 23,890. Pop. 115,489. Surface beautifully undulating, & richly varied with woods, orchards, hop grounds, & meadows, possessing scenery which has been called the garden of England. Principal hills, the Hatterel range of the black mntns. in the S.W., & the Malvern on the E. Chief rivs., the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frome, & Munnow. Soil in most parts, a deep heavy red loam, mixed with marl and chalk, & unusually fertile. Climate remarkably healthy—diseases of the respiratory organs are placed second in the list of mortality, but instances of longevity are more numerous than in any other part of England, except the N. Riding of the co. of York. Chief agric. produce, wheat & barley, apples, pears & hops, all of superior quality. The apple crop is the largest in England, estimated to yield not less than 20,000 hdds. of cider, mostly of superior quality. About 13,000 ac. are devoted to hops. Oak bark is also an important production. The cattle are generally preferred for feeding to any other English breed, but are not good milkers. Nearly half the field labor of the co. is performed by them. The breed of sheep (estimated at about 500,000), is almost as celebrated as that of the cattle. Agriculture pretty well advanced, but there is still a great want of drainage. Estates of all sizes; farms mostly large, & held at will. There are small manufs. of gloves, & coarse woollens. Hereford is divided into 11 hunds., & 221 pas., in dioceses of Hereford, & of St. David's, & in the Oxford circ. Endowed charities, 13,153*l.* Chief towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, & Bromyard. It sends 7 members to H. of C., 3 of which are for the co. Hereford formed a part of the anc. British Siluria, & was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia. Numerous ruined castles testify its former military importance as a border county.

HERENCIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 6,400. It has manufs. of soap, & a large weekly market.

HERENT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2¼ m. N.W. Louvain. Pop. 2,120.

HERENTHALS, & HERENTHOUT, 2 comms. and small towns of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, the former, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Turnhout, with 3,162 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloths, leather, & lace; the latter, 15 m. S.W. Turnhout, with 2,157 inhabs., & manufs. of cloths.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ. on the Wera. Pop. 1846, 5,550. It has manufs. of cotton cloth & yarn, leather, tobacco, & linens; a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, six churches, and the central museum of arts, antiquities, & manufactures for the province.

HERGNIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,522.

HERIC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 14 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,927.

HERICOURT, a comm. & town of E. France, dep. H.-Saône, arr. & 15 m. S.E. Lure, on lt. b. of the Lizene. Pop. 3,060. It has extens. manufs. of linen yarn & cloth, calico, printed goods, & hosiery, dye-works, tanneries, potteries, &c.

HERINGEN, a town of Prussian-Saxony, reg. & 50 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. 2,120.—II. a mkt. town, H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, on rt. b. of the Werra, 14 m. S.E. Rothenburg. Pop. 1,224.

HERINNES, two comms. & vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. S. Brabant, 17 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 3,720, engaged in linen-bleaching, brewing, & brick-making.—II. prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N.W. Tournay. Pop. 1,700.

HERIOOR, a town of India, Mysore, 26 m. N.W. Sera, with a temple & granite obelisk.

HERIOT, a pa. of Scotl., in S.E. of co. Edinburgh, on a stream of same name, which is joined by the Gala water. Area, 23¼ sq. m. Pop. 352.

HERI-ROOD, or HURY, a riv. of Asia. [HERAT.]

HERISAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. N. W. Appenzell, cap. of the dist. Outer Rhodes. Pop. 2,500, or including comm. 7,150. It has a church-tower, probably of the 7th century, & in which the archives of its dist. are kept, an orphan asylum, court ho., arsenal, large public library, & manufs. of muslin, cotton, & silk fabrics. Fine public walks traverse its heights, two of which are topped by ruined castles; & 1 m. E. is the watering-place Heinrichsbad.

HERISSON, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., arr. & 19 m. N.N.E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,407.

HERISTAL, a vill. of Belgium. [HERSTAL.]

HERKENBOSCH, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 5 m. S.E. Roermond. Pop. 1,231.

HERKIMER, county, N. Y. Situated centrally toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,370 sq. ms. Organized in 1791, but since enlarged. The Adirondack mountains pass through its S.W. part, being broken through by the Mohawk, at Little Falls. The Mohawk r. passes through the co. from the west to east, tributary to it are East Canada & West Canada creeks. The latter in a course of 60 m., falls 1,220 feet; average 23 feet to the mile. The Black Moose, Beaver, & the head sources of the Oswegatchee r. drain the northern part of the county. The surface is diversified, being generally broken, hilly or mountainous, excepting S. of the Mohawk, where it is level and very fertile. Iron ore is extensively found, & some gypsum & lead. Beautiful rock crystals are abundant in the neighborhood of Little Falls. In the N. part are numerous lakes & ponds. The Erie canal, & the New York central r. r. pass through the co. Capital, Herkimer. There

were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,387,348; wheat, 43,223 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 209,292; oats, 591,267; potatoes, 273,277; wool, 44,189 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 120 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 26 tanneries, 150 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers published; Cap. emp. in manufac., $973,210; value of manufac. articles, $1,424,684; 54 churches; 144 libraries, 17,707 vols.; 4 academies, 335 pupils; 206 sch., 9,635 scholars. Pop. 1840, 37,477; 1850, 38,244.

HERKIMER, p-t., capital of Herkimer co., N. Y., 78 W.N.W. Albany, 397 W. Surface level S., hilly on on the N.; soil on the alluvial flats of the Mohawk, very fertile. Drained by Mohawk r. & West Canada cr. The v. is pleasantly situated on the lt. b. of the Mohawk r. It contains a brick court house, a stone jail, & fire proof clerk's office, an academy, a bank, 1 German Reformed, & 1 Methodist church, 10 stores, a large flouring m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, & 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,369; 1850, 2,600.

HERM, one of the smaller Channel Isls., 2¼ m. from the coast of Guernsey. Pop. 1851, 46.

HERMAGOR (ST.), a petty town of Illyria, Carinthia, Laybach, on the Gail, 23 m. W. Villach.

HERMAN, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 7 W. Bangor, 60 N.E. Augusta, 655 W. Soil fertile, producing good wheat. Drained on the S.W. by Sawodabscook r., & on the N.W. by a branch of Kenduskeag r. Incorporated in 1814. It has 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,042; 1850, 1,374.

HERMAN, p. o., Ripley co., Ia.

HERMAN, p. t., Dodge co., Wis. Drained by branches of Rock r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 918.

HERMANMIESTETZ, a municip. town of Bohemia, circ. & 5 m. W. Chrudim, with a castle & fine gardens. Pop. 2,665.

HERMANN, p-v., capital of Gasconade co., Mo., 47 E. Jefferson city, 899 W. Situated on the right bank of the Missouri r. It contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & a monthly publication, & 500 inhabitants. The cultivation of the vine in the vicinity has been entered into with much spirit by the inhabitants, who are principally of German descent, & wine has been made to the amount of 20,000 gals. for a few years past. Pop. of the t., 943.

HERMANNSTADT (Hung. *Nagy Szeben*), a town of Hungary, Transylvania, cap. Saxon-land, on the Zibin, an affl. of the Aluta, near the Wallachian frontier, 73 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 1845, 17,000. It is enclosed by walls, the upper town on an eminence, communicating with a lower town by flights of steps; it has several suburbs, & is pretty well built in a Gothic style, though dull. Principal edifices, the Bruckenthal palace, with an extensive library & museum, the theatre, many Lutheran, Calvinist, Roman Catholic, & Greek churches, the barracks, a military hospital, and an orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, the head quarters of the military commandant of Transylvania, the seat of Roman Catholic & Lutheran gymnasia, & has many museums & manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, leather &c., & a considerable trade.

HERMANOS, several groups of small islands in the Indian Ocean, &c.—I. Lat. 15° 48′ N., lon. 119° 32′ E. —II. (*Tres H.*), between lat. 3° & 4° S., lon. 77° & 79° E.—III. *Los Hermanos*), Caribbean Sea, 50 m. N.W. the isl. Margarita, belong to Venezuela.

HERMENT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, 24 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 533.

HERMIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 17 m. S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,337.

HERMINE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, 13 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,261.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Wethersfield t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 255 W. Albany, 360 W.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 243 Harrisburg, 286 W.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Floyd co., Ga., 167 Milledgeville, 678 W.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Coles co., Ill., 77 Springfield, 702 W.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Decatur co., Tenn.

HERMITAGE, p-v., capital Hickory co., Mo., 80 m. S.W. Jefferson city. Contains a court house & a few dwellings.

HERMITAGE, p-o., Point Coupee par., La.

HERMITAGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 751 ac. Pop. 139.—II. a castle, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, an anc. stronghold of the Douglas.

HERMITAGE (L'), a famous vineyard of France, dep. Drôme, on lt. b. of the Rhone, cant. Tarn, 10 m. N. Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Area about 300 ac.

HERMITRAY, an island, co. Inverness.

HERMOGENES (ST.), an isl. of the N. Pacific O., off the coast of Russian Amer., N.E. Kodiak. Lat. 58° 10′ N., lon. 152° 3′ W. It was discovered by Behring, & visited by Cook & Krusenstern.

HERMON, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 201 N.N. W. Albany, 470 W. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Drained by small branches of Grass & Oswegatchie rivers. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 7 saw m,, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,271; 1850, 1,690.

HERMON, p-o., Knox co., Ill.

HERMON (MOUNT), (Arab. *Jeb-el-esh-Sheikh*), a mntn. of Palestine, forming a part of the chain Anti-Libanus. Its summit is covered with snow most part of the year.—*Little Hermon* is a much lower range, 25 m. S.E. Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., & to which the name Hermon was first applied in the middle ages.

HERMONVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, 7 m. N.W. Reims, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,435.

HERMSDORF, numerous vills. of Germany; the two principal in Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 2 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg, circ. Landshut, with a noble resid., & each having about 2,000 inhabs.

HERNAD, a riv. of N. Hungary, which after an E. & S. course of 120 m., joins the Theiss, 18 m. S.W. Tokay. Principal affls., the Tarcza & Sajo. In its lower part it separates into 2 arms, which enclose an isl. 30 m. in length.

HERNANDO, p-v., capital of De Soto co., Miss., 202 Jackson, 925 W. Situated 18 m. E. of the Mississippi r., in a fertile region. It was laid out in 1836, & incorporated in 1837. It contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist;—a Baptist college for females, 71 pupils; an institute for females, 135 pupils; a seminary for males, a high school, a masonic hall, an Odd Fellows hall;—9 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 720 inhabs.

HERNANDO, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

HERNANI, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 8 m. S.E. San Sebastian, on the Urumea. Pop. 2,257. It consists of a long narrow street, built under a fortified hill, & has a good town ho., a convent, an hospital, & trade in linen thread, iron & timber. Here the British legion, under General Evans, met with reverses on 29th August, 1835, & 16th March, 1837.

HERNE, a pa. of Eng., co. Kent, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Area, 5,399 ac. Pop. 3,094.—II. (*Herne Bay*), a newly-erected watering-place in the above pa., on the estuary of the Thames, between Whitstable & Reculver, about 8¼ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Pop. 1,572. It has a magnificent pier, 3,000 feet in length, many handsome rows of houses, a fine church, & good hotels, shops, & baths. Steamers communicate with London daily during the summer.

HERNE HILL, a pa. of Eng., co. Kent, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Faversham. Area, which is beautifully cultivated, 2,816 ac. Pop. 657.—II. a hill, co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, about 4 m. from St. Paul's. It is covered with elegant villas.

HERNIN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 21 M. E. Châteaulin. Pop. 1,250.

HERNÖSAND, or WESTER-NORRLAND, a læn or prov. of N. Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° & 64° N., & lon. 15° & 19° E., having N. Umea, W. Ostersund, S. Gefle, & E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9,501 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 93,775. It comprises the old dist. Angermanland; principal rivers, the Angerman & Indal. Principal towns, Hernösand & Sundsvall.

HERNÖSAND, or HERNŒSAND, a marit. town of Sweden, cap. læn same name, on the W. side of the isl. Hernö, immediately off the mainland. Lat. 62° 38′ N., lon. 17° 59′ E. Pop. 2,114. It is regularly

built, & is a bishop's see; having an old church, a cathedral, a hotel & library, council-house, work-house, public baths, a printing establishment with Lappish type, & building docks. Exports comprise Baltic produce & linen fabrics; imports salt, corn, wine, & manufactures.

HERON, a considerable town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Khalkal, near the frontier of Ghilan, 47 m. E.S.E. Ardabil.

HERRENBAUMGARTEN, a market town of Lower Austria, beg. Vienna, circ. Kornenburg. Pop. 1,599, extensively employed in the cultivation of the vine.

HERRENBERG, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on a hill, near the Ammer, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,147. It has an old castle, & a richly-endowed hospital.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, a mkt. town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circ. & 5 m. W.N.W. Schmalkalden, on rt. b. of the Werra. Pop. 939.

HERRENGRUND, (Hung. *Urmágy*, a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Sohl, 15 m. N.E. Kremnitz. Pop. 1,550, engaged in silver & copper mines.

HERRENKAIRO, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 19 m. S.S.W. Hesingabad.

HERRERA, numerous towns & vills., of Spain; the principal being H.-del-Duque, *Lauriana*, prov. & 97 m. E. Badajos, near the Guadiana. Pop. 2,897.—II. a vill., prov. Sevilla. Pop. 2,388.

HERRIARD, a pa. of Eng., co. Hants, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Basingstoke. Area, 2,963 ac. Pop. 515.

HERRICK, p-t., Bradford co., Pa. Drained by Wyalusing cr. & has a tannery, 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 632; 1850, 818.

HERRICK, t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 20 S.E. Montrose. (P-o., called Herrick Centre.) Elk mountain, a low part of the Alleghany, is in its S.W. part. Surface hilly; soil gravel & clay. Watered by head branches of Lackawannock r. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 824.

HERRIEDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, on the Altmühl, 6 m. S.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,389.

HERRING, p-o., Allen co., O.

HERRINGFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, here crossed by a bridge, 5¼ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 179. It has a church containing some richly-stained glass. Here are also the remains of a priory.

HERRINGSWELL, a par. of England, co. Suffolk. Area, 2,540 ac. Pop. 225.

HERRINGTON, p-o., Angelina co., Tex.

HERRIOTTSVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 211 Harrisburg, 208 W.

HERRLIBORG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,067.—*Herrlisheim* is a vill. & station on the Strasbourg & Basle railr., France, dep. H. Rhin, 44 m. S. Colmar.—II. a vill., dep. H. Rhin, N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,289.

HERRLISHEIM, two comms. of France.—I. a vill., dep. B. Rhin, 13 m. N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,289.—II. a town, dep. H. Rhin, 4 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 1,230.

HERRNALS, a vill. of Austria, & one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. Pop. 3,950. It has an imperial institution for the daughters of army officers.

HERRNHUT, or HERRNHUTH, a small town of Saxony, circ. & 18 m. S.E. Bautzen, inhabited by 849 Moravians, a religious sect, so named from having been founded by two Moravian outlers in 1722, & from its having been always the head quarters of that sect, the latter are called in Germany *Herrnhutters*.

HERRNSHEIM, a vill. of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, circ. Worms. Pop. 1,335.

HERRNSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 35 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2,331.

HERRODTOWN, p-o., Randolph co., Ga.

HERRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cher, 9 m. S.S.E. Sancerre, near lt. b. of Loire. Pop. 2,255.

HERSBRUCK, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, 17 m. E.N.E. Nurnberg. Pop. 2,316.

HERSELT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S.W. Westerloo, with brick works & gin distilleries. Pop. 2,207.

HERSFELD, or HIRSCHFELD, a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 32 m. S.S.E. Cassel, on lt. b. of the Fulda. Pop. 6,565. It is enclosed by walls, & has an abbey church, Calvinist gymnasium, school of manufs., manufs. of woollen cloth, & transit trade by the river. [Hirschfeld.]

HERSTAL, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 3½ m. N.E. Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 6,042, mostly engaged in coal & iron mines, & steel works. Here, in the middle ages, stood a citadel named *Heristalium*, whence Pepin d'Heristal, great grandfather of Charlemagne, had his title.

HERTFORD, county, N. C. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. mls. Drained by Meherrin r. & Nottoway r., which form Chowan, & the two latter bound it on the E. Surface level, soil fertile. Capital, Winton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $151,381; wheat, 2,481 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 288,805; cotton, 270 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons empl.; cap. empl'd in manufac., $25,100; value of manufactured articles, $41,055;—11 churches; 6 academies, 155 pupils; 13 schools, 378 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,484; 1850, 8,142.

HERTFORD, p-v., capital Perquiman's co., N. C., 50 S. by W. Norfolk, Va., 194 N.E. by E. Raleigh, 286 W. It is pleasantly situated on the S. side of Perquiman's river, near its entrance into Perquiman's bay, a branch of Albemarle sound. It contains a court house & 369 inhabs.

HERTFORD, a parl. & munic. bor. & market town of England, cap. co. Herts, on the navigable Lea, & on a branch of the N.E. r. r., 20 m. N. London. Area including several pas. 3,350 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,605. It has two handsome churches, a small grammar school, a green-coat school, a branch school of Christ's hospital, London, being a preparatory school for 500 of its children; a castle, used by the East India Company as a school preparatory to instruction at its civil college erected at Haileybury, about 2¼ m. S. of the town, in 1806, at a cost of 70,000*l.*); numerous alms-houses and other charities, a general infirmary, county-hall, town-hall, & market-house, with considerable trade in malt. Corn market, Saturday, one of the largest in the S. of England. The bor sends two members to H. of C., & is the co. place of election. The castle was founded in 909, & some portions of the existing edifice are very ancient. It was taken by the French Dauphin in the reign of John; in that of Edward III., the kings of Scotland & France were prisoners in it.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, a co. of England, having N. co. Cambridge, E. Essex, S. Middlesex, W. Bucks, & N.W. Bedfordshire. Area, 611 sq. miles, or 391,141 ac., of which about 350,000 are arable & grass. Inhabited houses 1851, 32,573. Pop. 167,298. Surface in the N. hilly, elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations, & a more than usual proportion of parks and country seats. Principal rivs., the Lea & Colne, which have numerous small affluents. Soil various, often intermixed with flint, & possessing an average fertility. Subsoil chalk. Climate salubrious. Principal crops, wheat & barley, equal in quality to that of any other co.; turnips, hay for the London market, apple & cherry orchards; numerous calves are also fed for the metropolis, & much manure is brought from it. Modes of husbandry greatly vary. Estates are generally small. Leases not uncommon. Manufs. of little importance, being chiefly confined to that of excellent paper & of straw-plait. Much malting is carried on. The co. is traversed by the London & Birmingham & N.E. r. rs., & the Grand Junction canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds & 134 pas. Principal towns, Hertford, St. Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, & Ware. It sends 7 mems. to H. of C., 3 of whom are for the co.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. W.S.W. Hertford. Area, 2,586 ac. Pop. 752.

HERTOGENBOSCH, Netherlands. [Bois-le-Duc.]

HERTS, a co. of England. [Hertfordshire.]

HERTSMONCEAUX, a pa. of England. [Hurst.]

HERTZO, an isl. of Sweden, lan Pitea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. Lulea. Length about 10 m.

HERVAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 38 m. N.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 2,099. It has manufs. of cloth.

HERVE, a town of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. E. Liege. Pop. 3,408. Manufs. woollen cloths & leather, & trade in cheese, butter, & cattle.

HERVÉ (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. N.N.W. Loudeac. Pop. 1,301.

HERVEY BAY, E. Australia, is between lat. 24° & 25° S., & lon. 152° & 153° E., bounded seaward by the isl. terminating in Sandy Cape.

HERVY, p. o., Hancock co., Pa.

HERWYNEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 m. W. Bommel. Pop. 1,834.

HERXHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 3,557. Here an action took place between the Austrians & French, June 1793.

HERZBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. & 39 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz, & with the chief corn-magazine for that dist. Pop. 3,706, employed in linen & woollen weaving, & in musket factories & pepper mills. It communicates with Brunswick by a railroad. Near it is a castle, the former seat of the princes of Grubenhagen. —II. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 13 m. N.E. Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster. Pop. 3,720, employed in woollen weaving & trading in flax. Old Herzberg is a vill., E. of the last named, with 200 inhabitants.

HERZEGOVINA (German *Hersek*), a prov. of European Turkey, forming a region 53 m. broad, bounded N.E. by Croatia & Bosnia, S. by Montenegro & Albania, W. by Dalmatia & Cattaro. Area, 7,000 sq. miles. Pop. about 200,000 (?). It is divided into 13 deps. Chief towns, Mostar, the cap., Stolacz, Trebigno, Nikisch, & Poscitel. Chief rivers, the Narenta, Bregava, & Trebisat. Surface mountainous. Highest mntn., Velleg, which rises above the snow line.

HERZOGENAURACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 12 m. N.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,827.

HERZOGENBOSCH, Netherlands. [Bois-le-Duc.]

HERZOGENBUCHSEE, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 21 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 6,000.

HERZOGENBURG, *Ducum Burgum*, a market town of Lower Austria, in a marshy plain, on left b. of the Trazen, 6 m. N.N.E. St. Polton. Pop. 1,280. It is partially fortified, & has an Augustine convent.

HERZOGENRATH, a front. vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 7 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 466. It was formerly fortified, & has a ruined castle.

HERZOGSWALDAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 48 m. N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 848.—II. (*Nieder*), a vill., same reg., 3 m. N.W. Freystadt. Pop. 636.—*Herzogswalde* is the name of vills. in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. & S.W. Dresden; & E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg.

HESARAB, HEZAR-ASH, or ASARYS, a town of Central Asia, dom. & 50 m. E.S.E. Khiva, on the canal of Hesarab, near the Oxus, consisting of about 600 houses, enclosed by an earthen rampart. Its inhabitants carry on some traffic with Persia, Bokhara, and Russia.

HESDIN, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, arrond. & 14 m. S.E. Montreuil. Pop. 3,244. It is beautifully situated, well built of brick, & has a good town-hall, manufacs. of cotton thread & hosiery, oil, earthenware, & leather.

HESHBON, a vill., and in antiquity, a famous town of Syria, pash. & 118 m. S.S.W. Damascus.

HESKET (NEWMARKET), a small mkt.-town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 7 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. returned with pa. Mkt., Friday. In the vicinity are copper mines.—II. (*In-the-Forest*), a pa., same co., 9 m. N.N.W. Penrith. Area, 14,961 ac. Pop. 2,051. The court for Inglewood forest is held yearly on Barnabas day, under an old thorn tree in this pa.—III. (*Nether*, or *Upper*), a tnshp. in the above pa., 7½ m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 806.

HESKETH, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster. Area, 3,632 ac. Pop. 692.

HESLERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the York & Scarborough r. r., 13 m. E.N.E. New-Malton. Area, 6,170 ac. Pop. 618.—II. (*Monk*), co. Durham, 13 m. N. Stockton. Area, 7,180 ac. Pop. 2,709.

HESLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & ainsty, & 1½ m. E.S.E. York. Area, 1,187 ac. Pop. 228. It has a poors' hospital, with chapel, endowed by Sir T. Hesketh in 1630. The hall, an anc. seat of the Yarburgh family, is an Elizabethan structure.

HESN, several places of Asiatic Turkey, the princip. H.-Keifa, a fortified town on the Tigris, pash. & 65 m. S.E. Diarbekir.

HESSE' *Hessia*, a country of Germany, inhabited by the members of an old branch of a German family, called Katten (*Catti*), now forming the three states of electoral Hesse, the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, & the landgraviate of Hesse-Homberg.

HESSE-CASSEL, or ELECTORAL HESSE (Germ. *Kurhessen*), a state of Germany, comprised between lat. 49° 56′ & 52° 26′ N., & lon. 8° 25′ & 10° 8′ E., cap. Cassel. It is composed of six isolated portions, the largest of which, comprising Hesse proper, & including the cap., is bounded E. by Saxe-Weimar & Bavaria, S. by Frankfort & Hesse-Darmstadt, W. by Nassau, Hesse, & Waldeck, N. by Prussia & Hanover. The two principal detached portions are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg, & the smaller Barchfeld, Dorheim, and Katzenberg. Area, 4,439 sq. ms. Pop. 1846, 754,590. Surface elevated & mntnous.: the Meissner S.E. of Almerode, 2,325 feet in elevation, is the highest point of H. proper, & the Inselberg, one of the summits of Thuringer-Wald, on the frontier of Schmalkalden, is the culm. point of the state. The territory is situated in the basin of the N. Sea, & is drained by the Weser & the Rhine. The chief rivers are (1st), the Weser, with its two upper branches, the Werra & the Fulda; (2d), the Main & the Lahn, affls. of the Rhine. Among the others are the Diemel, the Edder, with the Schwalm, & the Haune, affls. of the Fulda; the Ohm, affl. of the Lahn; the Nidda & the Kinzig, affls. of the Main. Climate generally cold, except in the valley of the Main. Mean temp. at Fulda, year, 46°; winter, 27°.5; summer, 65°.6. Soil is generally infertile, except in the valleys of the principal rivers. Schmalkalden is almost entirely unproductive. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, maize. Potatoes are an important crop. Fruit of all kinds is abundant in the prov. Hanau, where apples are extensively used in making cider. The vine is cultivated in the prov. Hanau; it ripens also in the valley of the Werra, near Witzenhausen, the N.most point of its cultivation in Germany. Lint is an important object of culture. Hemp is grown only in small quantities in Hanau. The cultivation of hops, formerly important, is now nearly abandoned, and tobacco is now raised only in the valley of the Werra. Forests occupy one-third of the territory. The principal timber is oak, elm, & beech. Cattle rearing is the most important branch of rural industry. Agriculture is in a very backward state. Hesse-Cassel possesses in abundance many of the most useful minerals, the chief are iron, coal, salt; gold in small quantities is found in the sands of the Edder; silver mines, once worked, are long since abandoned, & only one copper mine is in operation. In Schmalkalden, there are seven high furnaces producing iron of excellent quality; in the rest of the state, there are other five high furnaces. The chief coal mines are in the prov. of Lower Hesse. Turf is abundant, & is mostly used for fuel. It has numerous mineral springs, & the sulphur baths of Neundorf are among the best frequented in N. Germany. Manufs. have been greatly extended since the state joined the German customs union. The most important are linen fabrics, called *Osnaburgs*, & next to these flannels, & the fine carpets of Hanau; the weaving of cotton has recently replaced that of linen in the environs of Fulda. Silks and velvets are manufac. at Hanau. The circle of Schmalkalden is the great centre of the manuf. of iron & steel goods of every description, & its products have long been the most celebrated in Germany. The other manufacs. comprise paper, wooden wares, pianos, chemical products, tobacco, beet-root sugar. The pottery of Gross Almerode is among the most esteemed in Europe. Hanau is celebrated for its jewellery. Chief exports, linens, carpets, jewellery, iron and steel goods. Imports colonial goods, cotton, silk, wine, brandy, &c. The chief branch of commerce is in the transit of goods, which is facilitated by the navigable rivers Main, Weser, Werra, & Fulda, & by excellent roads & railroads. In 1832, H.-Cassel, and H.-Darmstadt united with Prussia to form the origin of the German customs union. The chief educational establishments are the university at Marburg, the military & polytechnic school at Cassel, & the theological seminary at Fulda. Numerous elementary schools have recently been established, & the state is not now behind the neighboring countries in respect of education. H.-Cassel is a constitutional monarchy, the title of the sovereign is Prince Elector of Hesse. The state is divided into the provs. Lower Hesse, with Schaumburg, Upper Hesse, Fulda, & Hanau. Army 7,064 men, of whom 947 are cavalry. Public revenue (1852), 4,158,480 thalers; expenses, 4,653,930 thalers. Public debt, 1840, 1,642,566 thalers.

HESSE-DARMSTADT (GD. DUCHY OF), a state

of Germany, situated between lat. 49° 22′ & 51° 4′ N., & lon. 7° 27′ & 9° 30′ E., cap. Darmstadt. It consists of two principal portions in N. & S., separated by portions of H.-Cassel, Nassau, & Frankfort, bounded E. by H.-Cassel, Bavaria & Baden, S. by Baden & Bavaria, W. by Prussia & Nassau, N. by H.-Cassel & part of Prussia; and nine small districts included in the neighboring states. Area, 8,761 sq. ms. Pop. 1852, 854,314. Surface elevated & mntnous. in the N., which is traversed on W. by the Taunus, & E. by the Vogelsgebirge, & in S. by the Odenwald. Highest point the Taufstein, 2,383 ft. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. Chief rivers the Rhine (which traverses all the S. portion), & its affls. the Neckar, Main, Nidder, Nahe, & Lahn; the Schwalm, & Fulda, affls. of the Weser. Climate cold, except in the valley of the Rhine. The country is essentially agricultural; more than half the territory is arable, the soil is about the most fertile & best cultivated in Germany. Chief crops, wheat in the lowlands, buckwheat in the Odenwald, oats in Rhenish Hesse, millet in Starkenburg; potatoes, generally, best in the mntn. districts. The other products are flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, & fruit. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Hesse, which produces some of the finest growths on the Rhine. Forests belong chiefly to Upper Hesse & Starkenburg. Cattle rearing is an important branch in rural industry. Minerals comprise copper, iron, coal, & salt. Iron is mined chiefly in Upper Hesse & the Odenwald, salt at Wimpfen, coal at Dorheim. Spinning & weaving linen and hempen goods are the principal manufactures, the others comprise silk, paper, chemical products, metals to a small extent. Chief commerce, exports of agricultural produce, and colonial and manufactured goods. The principal entrepot is Mayence. The duchy is traversed, from N. to S., by the Frankfort & Mannheim r. r. Public instruction has made rapid progress of late, especially in the province of Rhenish Hesse. The chief educational estabs. are the university of Giessen, seven gymnasia, & numerous elementary schools. H.-Darmstadt is a constitutional monarchy since 1820; the title of the sovereign is Grand Duke of Hesse. The duchy is divided into the provs. of Upper Hesse, Starkenburg, and Rhenish Hesse. Public revenue 1853, 8,206,873 Rhenish florins. Public debt at the end of 1849, amounted to 4,346,267 florins, & there was also an additional debt in 1851 for construction of railroads, &c., amounting to 13,848,607 fl. The army consists of 10,514 men.

HESSE HOMBURG (LANDGRAVIATE OF), one of the smallest states of Germany, in the W., cap. Homburg. It is divided into 2 portions, the Landgraviate of Homburg, enclosed between the duchies of Nassau & Hesse-Darmstadt, & the lordship of Meisenheim, between Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, & Birkenfeld, the 2 portions having separate jurisdictions. Area, 206 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 24,921. Government, a constitutional monarchy. Pub. revenue, 1853, 374,803 Rhenish florins; expenses, 377,859 R. fl.; debt, 1,245,980 R. fl. This small state, detached from Hesse-Darmstadt in 1595, was suppressed on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine in 1806; restored to its rights in 1815, it was admitted a member of the confederation of the Rhine in 1817, in which it had 1 vote from 1818 to 1848. Contribution to the garrison of Mentz, 200 infantry; contingent federal, 333 men.

HESSE, NIEDER, & OBER (LOWER & UPPER), 2 contig. provs. of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, surrounded by the territory of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, Hanover, & the Saxon duchies, & on the S.E. the prov. Fulda. Area of Lower Hesse (with Schaumburg), 2,950 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 366,663; of Upper Hesse, 882 sq. m. Pop. 122,482. [HESSE CASSEL.]

HESSE (RHENISH), (Germ. *Rhein Hessen*), the most W. prov. of Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded E. by the Rhine, & on other sides by Nassau & Rhenish Prussia & Bavaria. Area, 530 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 225,647. Surface mostly level, & this is one of the most fertile parts of Germany. [HESSE-DARMSTADT.]

HESSE (UPPER), the most N. & E. prov. of Hesse-Darmstadt. Area, 1,540 sq. m. Pop. 309,617. Surface mntnous. Principal rivers, Lahn, Nidda, & Fulda. [HESSE-DARMSTADT.]

HESSET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area, 1,568 ac. Pop. 487.

HESSLE, a pa. of Engl. co. York, E. Riding, having a sta. on the Leeds & Hull r. r., 4 m. W. Hull. Area, 3,940 ac. Pop. 1,576.

HESS ROAD, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y.

HESSVILLE, p-o., Montgomery co., N. Y.

HESTER, p-o., Marion co., Mo.

HESTER, t., Jackson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 170.

HESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 1¼ m. S.W. the Southall sta. of the Gt. Western r. r. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 4,961. The pa. has long been noted for the peculiar fineness of its wheat. In it is Osterley park & mansion, the seat of the Earl of Jersey.

HESWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3 m. N.N. W. Gt. Neston. Area, 5,850 ac. Pop. 657.

HETEREN, a v. of the Netherl., prov. Gelderland, 7 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,426.

HETHAURA, a vill. of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 18 m. W.S.W. Khatmandoo, & a principal mart for the commerce between the Nepaulese and British dominions.

HETHEL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Wymondham. Area, 1,428 ac. Pop. 210.

HETHERSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. W. S.W. Norwich. Area, 2,674 ac. Pop. 1,209.

HETHERSGILL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 6 m. E.S.E. Longtown. Pop. 792.

HETRICKS, p-o., York co., 42 S.W. Harrisburg, 78 W.

HETTINGEN, sevl. vills. of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. L. Rhine, E. Buchen. Pop. 1,058.—II. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 8 m. N. Sigmaringen, with numer. spinning m., & 544 inhabs.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Durham, with which, & with Sunderland, &c., it is connected by railr. Pop. 5,664.

HETTSTADT, a t. of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 4,099, chiefly emp. in copper & vitriol works.

HEUBACH, sevl. towns & vills. of S. Germany.—I. Würtemburg, circle Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Gmünd. Pop. 1,189.—II. (*Gross*), Bavaria, circ. L. Franc., on the Main, 32 m. W.S.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,850.—III. (*Klein*), same circle. Pop. 1,571.

HEUDICOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. & 9 m. N.E. Péronne. Pop. 1,546.

HEUKELOM, a small t. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Linge, an affl. of the Maas, 5 m. N.E. Gorcum. Pop. 599.

HEULE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 miles N.W. Courtrai, on the Heule. Pop. 3,491.

HEUSDEN, a small fortif. t. of the Netherl., prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Old Maese, 8 m. N.W. Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel, & 1,889 inhabs.—II. a v. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,700—III. a vill., prov. Limbourg, 8 m. N.N.W. Hasselt.

HEUVELTON, p-v., Oswegatchie t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 203 N.W. Albany, 472 W. Situated on the Oswegatchie r., 7 m. from Ogdensburg, & contains a church, 4 stores, a clothier's works, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 250 inhabs.

HEVE (CAP DE LA), *Caletorum Promontorium*, a headland of France, Normandy, forming the W. point of the dep. Seine-Inf., on the Engl. channel 2 m. N. Havre. South light-house 342 ft. above the sea, lat. 49° 30′ 43″ N., lon. 0° 4′ W.

HEVENER'S STORE, p-o., Highland co., Va.

HEVENINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,659 ac. Pop. 603.

HEVER, a pa., Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, 7½ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Area, 2,608 ac. Pop. 603. The castle, built in the 14th century, is defended by a moat & porteullis, & has an inner court. It was purchased from the Hever family by a mercer of London, the great-grandfather of Anne Boleyn, who was here visited by Henry VIII., before her marriage. The estate was afterwards given to Anne of Cleves, who died here in 1557.

HEVERLYVILLE, p-o., Bradford co., Pa.

HEVERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. S.S.W. Kendall. Area, 19,749 ac. Pop. 4,432; do. of t., 1,534. It has a grammar school, founded in 1613, & endowed with several exhibs. to the universities.

HEVES, a mkt. t. of Hungary, cap. circ., of same name, 55 m. E.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,699.

HEVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Aylsham. Area, 2,855 ac. Pop. 842.

HEWELSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.N.E. Chepstow. Area, 1,189 ac. Pop. 497.

HEWISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Pewsey.

HEWIT, p-o., Boone co., Va.

HEWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, on the Tyne, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gateshead. Pop. 8,869, employed in ship-building, manufs. of earthenware, ropes, &c.

HEXHAM, a market town & pa. of England, county Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, & on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., 20½ m. W. Newcastle. Area of pa. 27,973 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,537; do. of the town, 5,281. It stands on an eminence, in a vale noted for beauty & richness; has irregular narrow streets, & antique houses; a pa. church, formerly an abbey, finished in 1114, the choir, transept, & central tower of which now only remain; a handsome R. Cath. chapel, a small grammar school, an anc. town-hall, jail, & market house, a house of correction, union workhouse, scientific institution, two branch banks, with considerable manufactures of "tan gloves," formerly much worn, hats, & coarse worsteds, & large markets (Tuesday & Saturday) for corn and vegetables, which are sent to Newcastle. The town is the place of election for the S. division of the county. It is supposed to have been a Roman station on the wall of Hadrian. St. Wilfrid made it a bishop's see in 678. The bishopric was afterwards annexed to York. The Yorkists here defeated the Lancastrians, & it was in flying hence that Queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber. The cave in which he concealed her is still shown.

HEXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Hitchin. Area, 1,453 ac. Pop. 278. The Saxons defeated the Danes here in 914. Near the vill. is an anc. camp called Ravensborough castle.

HEYBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N. N.E. Maldon, within the bounds of which parl. bor. it is included. Area, 2,136 ac. Pop. 1,330. There are extensive salt works in the pa.

HEYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 368.

HEYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Aylsham. Area, 1,942 ac. Pop. 360.

HEYDUKE, or HAIDUCK (TOWNS), a privileged dist. of Hungary, beyond the Thiess, co. Szabolcs, comprising 7 towns (the chief of which is Böszörmeny), & a pop. of 61,019.

HEYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 624. Rev. (in 1835) of free school, founded 1673, 100*l*. Rev. of Arnold's charity, about 50*l*.—II. (*Lower*), co. Oxford, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Deddington. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 605.—III. (*Upper*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 399.

HEYLE, a small r. of Engl., co. Cornwall, flowing N. into the bay of St. Ives.

HEYOP, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3¼ m. N.N. W. Knighton.

HEYRIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,424.

HEYSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on a peninsula between the bay of Morecombe & the mouth of the Loyne, 4¼ m. W. Lancaster. Area, 1,704 ac. Pop. 592. It has an ancient church, and remains of an Anglo-Norman chapel, & is a favorite resort for sea bathing.

HEYSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Area, 2,171 ac. Pop. 432.

HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. & 17 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 6,562.

HEYTESBURY, an anc. bor., formerly parliam., and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the borders of Salisbury plain, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area of pa. 3,380 ac. Pop. 1,210. The town has a church, formerly collegiate, & a hospital, with chapel, founded by the lords of Hungerford, about 1470. Rev. (1834) 1372*l*. It gives title of baron to the A'Court family, whose mansion is in the vicinity.

HEYTHORPE, a pa. of England, county Oxford, 2¼ m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area, 1,664 ac. Pop. 190. The Earl of Shrewsbury has a noble mansion here.

HEYTHUISEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 6 m. N.W. Roermond. Pop. 1,279.

HEYWOOD, a town & chapelry of England, county Lancaster, pa. Bury, with a station on the Manchester & Leeds r. r., 8 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 1851, 12,194, mostly employed in cotton manufs.

HIARNOE, a small island of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, at the entrance of the B. of Horsens.

HIBALSTOW, a pa. of England, county Lincoln, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area, 4,390 ac. Pop. 801.

HIBBERT, t., Perth co., Can. W. Pop. 1,191.

HIBERNIA, p-o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

HIBERNIA, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

HIBERNIA, p-o., Duvall co., Flor.

HIBERNIA, p-o., Franklin co., O.

HIBERNIA, p-o., Clarke co., Ia., 102 S. Indianapolis, 583 W.

HIBERNIA, p-v., Callaway co., Mo., 1 N. Jefferson city, 937 W. Situated on the N. side of the Missouri r., opposite Jefferson city.

HIBERNIA, p-o., Kane co., Ill.

HICKERSON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Morgan co., Ohio.

HICKLETON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,047 ac. Pop. 143.

HICKLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area, including a large sheet of water, 4,334 acres. Pop. 812. Here are some vestiges of a priory.—II. co. & 10 m. S.E. Nottingham. Area, 2,930 ac. Pop. 613.

HICKMAN, county, Ky. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 220 sq. ms. Drained by Little Obion r. & its branches, & Bayou Desha cr., entering the Mississippi r., which forms its W. boundary. Surface gently undulating; soil a rich mould, underlaid with sand. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,051; Indian corn, 317,671 bush. produced; oats, 31,896; tobacco, 378,580 lbs.; wool, 6,339;—2 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 1 tannery;—17 churches; 4 academies, 165 pupils; 19 schools, 410 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,968; 1850, 4,791.

HICKMAN, county, Tenn. Situated centrally, toward the W. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. Drained by Duck r., which flows through the centre, & its various branches. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Centreville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $356,517; Ind. corn, 635,265 bush. produced; oats, 82,250; sweet potatoes, 29,396; tobacco, 34,136 pounds;—4 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 20 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils. Pop. 1840, 8,618; 1850, 9,397.

HICKMAN, p-v., capital Fulton co., Ky., 300 W.S. W. Frankfort. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 1,007 m. above New Orleans. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 free to all denominations,—12 stores, a tannery, a plough factory, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 401 inhabitants. It exports tobacco, cotton, wheat, poultry, horses, cattle, sheep, & hogs.

HICKMAN'S BEND, p-o., Mississippi co., Ark., 150 N.E. Little Rock.

HICKORY, county, Mo. Situated centrally toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 408 sq. ms. Drained by Lit Pomare de Terne r. & other tributaries of Osage r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap. Hermitage. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,918; wheat, 4,278 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 79,212; oats, 28,212; wool, 6,048 pounds;—a grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons employed;—4 churches; 6 schools, 186 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,329.

HICKORY, t., Mercer county, Pa. Drained by Shenango r., & has 2 fulling fac., 2 tanneries, 8 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,831; 1850, 2,089.

HICKORY, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 219 W. Harrisburg, 246 W.

HICKORY, p-v., Carroll co., O., 121 E.N.E. Columbus, 292 W.

HICKORY, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

HICKORY, t., Fulton county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 764.

HICKORY, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 445.

HICKORY BARREN, p-o., Greene co., Mo.

HICKORY CORNERS, p-o., Lockport t., Niagara co., N. Y., 280 W. Albany, 403 W.

HICKORY CORNERS, p-o., Barry co., Mich.

HICKORY CREEK, p-o., Fayette co., Mo.

HICKORY CREEK, p-o., Audrain co., Mo., 67 N.E. Jefferson city, 902 W.

HICKORY CREEK, p-o., Coffee co., Tenn., 85 S.E. Nashville, 67 W.

HICKORY FLAT, p-o., Cherokee co., Ga., 117 N.W. Milledgeville, 662 W.

HICKORY FLAT, p-o., Simpson co., Ky., 165 S.W. Frankfort, 688 W.

HICKORY FLAT, p-o., Tippah co., Miss., 191 N.N. E. Jackson, 550 W.

HICKORY FORK, p-o., Gloucester co., Va., 78 E. Richmond, 177 W.

HICKORY GROUND, p-o., Norfolk co., Va., 124 S. E. Richmond, 249 W.

HICKORY GROVE, p-o., York dist., S. C., 91 N. Columbia, 44 W.

HICKORY GROVE, Crawford co., Ga., 65 S.W. Milledgeville, 722 W.

HICKORY GROVE, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

HICKORY GROVE, p-o., Jackson co., Mich., 96 W. Detroit, 566 W.

HICKORY GROVE, p-o., Warren co., Mo., 81 E.N. E. Jefferson city, 857 W. Pop. 828.

HICKORY GROVE, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 131 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 562 W.

HICKORY GROVE, p-o., Oktibbeha co., Miss., 149 N.E. Jackson, 906 W.

HICKORY HEAD, p-o., Lancaster dist., S. C.

HICKORY HILL, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

HICKORY HILL, p-o., Beaufort dist., S. C.

HICKORY HILL, p-o., Marion co., Ill.

HICKORY HILL, p-o., Cole co., Mo., 20 W. Jefferson city, 256 W.

HICKORY HILL, p-o., Cass co., Tex.

HICKORY LEVEL, p-o., Carroll co., Ga., 130 W. N.W. Milledgeville, 710 W.

HICKORY LEVEL, p-o., Talladega co., Ala., 138 E. Tuscaloosa, 761 W.

HICKORY PLAIN, p-o., Prairie co., Ark.

HICKORY PLAINS, p-o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

HICKORY POINT, p-o., Lake co., Ia.

HICKORY POINT, p-o., McDonough co., Ill.

HICKORY RUN, p-o., Carbon co., Pa.

HICKORY TAVERN, p-o., Hartford co., Md., 58 N. Annapolis, 68 W.

HICKORY WITHE, p-o., Fayette co., Ten.

HICKSBURGH, p-v., Dorchester co., Md.

HICKS CORNERS, p-v., S. Gower t., Greenville co., Can. W., 20 N. Prescott, has 2 stores, an ashery, & 75 inhabitants.

HICKSFORD, p-v., capital of Greenville co., Va., 62 S. Richmond, 181 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Meherrin r., a branch of Chowan r. It contains a court house, jail, clerk's office, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. The Petersburg railroad passes near the v., crosses the Meherrin r. on a bridge, 500 feet long, supported by stone piers, & forms a junction with the Greensville & Roanoke r. r.

HICKSHIRVILLE, p-o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

HICKS' MILLS, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill., 221 N.N.E. Springfield, 794 W.

HICK'S RUN, p-o., Elk co., Pa.

HICKSVILLE, v., Oyster Bay t., Queens co., N. Y. It is on the line of the Long Island r. r., 26 from New York, & contains a Friends M. H., a store, & a few dwellings.

HICKSVILLE, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C.

HICKSVILLE, p-t., Defiance co., O., 177 N.W. Columbus, 529 W. Drained by a tributary of Maumee r. Surface level: soil fertile. The v. contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., & 75 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 507.

HICKSVILLE, p-v., Oakland co., Mich., 29 N.W. Detroit, 550 W.

HICO, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn., 106 W. Nashville, 791 W.

HIDDA, a vill. of Afghanistan, 5 m. S. Jelalabad, & where are numerous mounds, caves, & topes—the last being large cylindrical structures of masonry, some found to contain sepulcral relics, vessels, ornaments, Sassanian & Byzantine coins, & supposed to have been of Buddhic origin, constructed between the 5th & 8th centuries.

HIDDENSOE, an island of Prussian Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. Rügen. Length N. to S. 9 m.; greatest breadth 1 m. Pop. 500, in 4 vills., the chief of which is Kloster.

HIDJELLEE (native *Hidjala*), a marit. town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Hooghly, at the mouth of the Hooghly river, 37 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, & having a considerable trade in bay salt.

HIELM, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 6 m. S.E. Ebeltoft.

HIELMAR, a considerable lake of Sweden, between the lans Orebro, Nyköping, & Westeras. Length 40 m.; breadth 14 m. The town Orebro is at its W. extremity. It contains several islands, and communicates on its N. side with the Arbogal river & Lake Malar.

HIERES ISLANDS, France. [HYERES.]

HIERRO, one of the Canary Islands. [FERRO.]

HIETZING (MARIA), a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,600. [In summer 4,000.] It is finely situated behind the palace gardens of Schönbrunn, and contains many elegant summer villas of the Viennese.

HIGGANUM, p-v., Haddam t., Middlesex co., Ct., 21 S. Hartford, 331 W. Situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, where is a convenient landing, and contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—a furnace, a gun fac., & 500 inhabitants.

HIGGINS, p-o., Fayette co., Ill.

HIGGINS FERRY, p-o., Edgefield district, S. C., 45 W. Columbia, on the Saluda river.

HIGGINSPORT, p-v., Lewis t., Brown co., O., 124 S.S.W. Columbus, 488 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio r., immediately below the mouth of White Oak cr., and has 3 churches, 4 stores & 535 inhabitants.

HIGGINSVILLE, p-o., Oneida co., N.Y.

HIGGINSVILLE, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

HIGGINSVILLE, p-o., Vermilion co., Ill.

HIGHAM WITH WEST CLOSE BOOTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 839.

HIGHAM, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Shirland. Pop. 451.

HIGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N. W. Rochester. Area, 3,155 ac. Pop. 843.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 miles S. Hadleigh. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 292.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a bor., market town & pa. of England, co. & 14½ m. E.N.E. Northampton, with a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London & N. W. r. r., 6 m. S.W. Thrapston. Area of pa. 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,140. The town occupies a rocky eminence, has a fine richly-ornamented church, a town hall, a free school & alms-house, with chapel, &c., which are the remains of a monastic college, founded by Archbishop Chicheley in the reign of Henry V. Higham has greatly suffered as a place of thoroughfare since the opening of r. r. Market, Saturday. Earl Fitzwilliam is proprietor & recorder of the bor.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11¼ m. S. S.E. Bedford. Area, 1,287 ac. Pop. 134.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 544.

HIGHAM PARK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 596 ac. Pop. 11.

HIGHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 3,039 ac. Pop. 388.

HIGHBRAY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8¼ m. E. N.E. Barnstaple. Area, 4,273 ac. Pop. 323.

HIGHBRIDGE, a locality in England, co. Somerset, with a Roman Catholic chapel, & a station on the Bristol & Exeter railroad, 7 m. N. Bridgewater.

HIGHCLERE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area, 3,391 ac. Pop. 525. The Earl of Carnarvon has a fine seat here.

HIGH-CROSS, in Engl., co. Leicester, at the meeting of the ancient Roman Foss-way & Watling St., 5½ m. W.N.W. Lutterworth. It is one of many localities, said to be the highest in England. A handsome modern cross stands here.

HIGH FALLS, p-v., Marbletown t., Ulster co., N. Y., 69 S. Albany, 318 W. Situated on Rondout cr., which here affords by its falls a good water power. Along the creek passes the Delaware & Hudson canal. It contains 4 stores, 2 extensive flouring m., an hydraulic cement m., & about 200 inhabitants.

HIGHGATE, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 71 N.W. Montpelier, 545 W. Situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain. Drained by Missisque r., which affords good water power, & Rock r. The soil is sandy. Bog iron ore is found. It contains 2 churches, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,292: 1850, 2,653.

HIGHGATE, a vill. & chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Hornsey & St. Pancras, 4¼ m. N.N.W. St. Paul's, London. It stands on a fine eminence, about 450 feet above the metropolis, has a handsome church, spacious cemetery, grammar school, founded in 1565, rev. 777*l.*; hospital of the Mercer's Company, an alms-house, & other charities, rev. about 300*l.* In the vicinity are numerous elegant villas, including Caen-wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield.

HIGHGATE SPRING, p-o., Franklin co., Vt., 75 N.W. Montpelier.

HIGH GROVE, p-o., Nelson co., Ky., 53 S.W. Frankfort, 595 W.

HIGH HILL, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

HIGH HILL, p-o., Montgomery co., Mo.

HIGHLAND, county, Va. Situated centrally. Area, 425 sq. ms. It forms the height of land between the Alleghany mntns. & the Blue Ridge in Va., & gives rise to the sources of James r., & to the S. Fork of Potomac r. Surface mostly a table land; soil very fertile. Capital, Monterey. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $301,600; wheat, 22,456 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 54,241; tobacco, 164 pounds; wool, 26,662; —3 grist m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $13,500; value of manufactured articles, $21,000;—10 churches; 7 schools, 135 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,227.

HIGHLAND, county, O. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 555 sq. ms. It occupies the height of land between Scioto & Miami rivers. Drained by branches of Paint cr., Brush cr., White Oak cr., & of the E. fork of Miami r. The surface is elevated & rolling, & the soil is fertile. Capital, Hillsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $689,169; wheat, 191,556 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,578,967; oats, 170,400; wool, 83,920 pounds;—25 flouring and grist m., 29 saw m., 8 woollen fac.; 16 tanneries, 27 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $174,161; value of manufactured articles, $370,642;—4 libraries, 1,000 vols.; 60 churches; 3 academies, 202 pupils; 144 schools, 6,376 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,269; 1850, 25,-781.

HIGHLAND, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 139 N. Harrisburg, 249 W.

HIGHLAND, v., Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 33.

HIGHLAND, p. o., Ritchie co., Va.

HIGHLAND, p-v., Fairfield t, Highland co., O., 50 S.W. Columbus. Situated on Lee's cr. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 tanneries, & 365 inhabitants.

HIGHLAND, t., Defiance co., O. Drained by Powell's cr., trib. of Auglaise r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 365.

HIGHLAND, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by small tributaries of Muskingum r. It has 2 flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 844; 1850, 956.

HIGHLAND, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 54 E. Lansing, 45 N.W. Detroit, 569 W. It lies on the table land where the Huron & Saginaw rise. Pop. 1850, 851.

HIGHLAND, v., Clay co., Ia. A station on the Terre Haute & Richmond r. r., 61 miles from Indianapolis.

HIGHLAND, t., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,625.

HIGHLAND, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 847.

HIGHLAND, p-t., Vermilion co., Ia., 72 W. Indianapolis, 344 W. Pop. 1850, 1,505.

HIGHLAND, p-o., Madison co., Ill., 80 S. Springfield, 854 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 704 inhabitants.

HIGHLAND, p. o., Bath co., Ky.

HIGHLAND, p-v., Jackson co., Tenn., 69 E.N.E. Nashville, 638 W. Situated on the W. side of Cumberland r.

HIGHLAND, p. t., Iowa co., Wis. Pop. 1,184.

HIGHLAND, p. o., Jackson co., Mo.

HIGHLAND, p. o., Shelby co., Ala.

HIGHLAND, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

HIGHLAND GROVE, p. o., Greenville district, S. Carolina.

HIGHLAND GROVE, p. o., Harford co., Md.

HIGHLAND MILLS, p-v., Monroe t., Orange co., N. Y., 97 S.S.W. Albany, 281 W. Here are 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, and 125 inhabitants.

HIGHLAND MILLS, p. o., Morgan co., Va.

HIGHLAND PRAIRIE, p. o., Mc Henry co., Ill.

HIGHLANDS (THE), N. Y. Sometimes called Matteawan or Fishkill mountains. These mountains extend in a direction N.E. & S.W., through the cos. of Rockland & Orange, broken by the Hudson r., rise again in Putnam & Dutchess, occupying a breadth of from 15 to 20 miles. They are a branch of the Alleghany mountains, & their rocks consist of granite & gneiss. Their altitude is from 1,000 to 1,685 feet above tide water; & the passage through them, on the Hudson, presents grand & picturesque scenery.

HIGHLANDS, districts in Scotland & in North America. [Arctic Highlands—Scotland.]

HIGHLANDS OF NEVERSINK. [*See* Sandy Hook.]

HIGHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6¾ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,527 ac. Pop. 359.

HIGHLIGHT, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 390 ac. Pop. 19.

HIGH MARKET, p. o., Lewis co., N. Y.

HIGH PINE, p. o., Randolph co., Ala.

HIGH POINT, p. o., Mercer co., Ill.

HIGH POINT, p. o., Cole co., Mo.

HIGH RIDGE, p. o., Fairfield co., Conn.

HIGH SCHOOL, p. o., Jackson co., Miss.

HIGH SHOALS, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C., 214 W.S.W. Raleigh, 451 W.

HIGH SHOALS, p-o., Morgan co., Ga., 70 N. Milledgeville, 624 W. Situated near a rapid of the same name, in the Appalachee r.

HIGH SPIRE, p-o., Dauphin co., Pa., 6 Harrisburg, 116 W.

HIGH SPRING, p. o., Green co., Mo.

HIGHTAE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. & 2¼ m. S. Lochmaben. Pop., with 3 other small contig. vills., 664. The whole are called Four Towns, the land of which has been held by the inhabitants by mere right of possession, since the days of Bruce, who is said to have originally granted it to his domestic retainers.

HIGHTOWER, p-o., Forsyth co., Ga., 119 N.W. Milledgeville, 650 W.

HIGHTOWERS, p-o., Caswell co., N. C., 72 N.W. Raleigh, 268 W.

HIGHTSTOWN, p-v., East Windsor t., Mercer co., N. J., 19 E. Trenton, 185 W. It contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a grist m., a saw m., & 500 inhabitants. The Camden & Amboy r. r. passes through it.

HIGH VIEW, p-o., Frederick co., Va., 162 N. by W. Richmond, 90 W.

HIGHVILLE, p. o. Lancaster co., Pa.

HIGHWAY, p. o., Greenville dist., S. C.

HIGHWAY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4¼ m. N. E. Calne. Area, 813 ac. Pop. 122.

HIGH-WEEK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1 m. W. N.W. Abbot's-Newton. Area, 2,422 ac. Pop. 1,398.

HIGHWORTH, a bor., market town, & pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. N.W. the Shrivenham station of the Great Western r. r. Area of pa. 10,000 ac. Pop. 4,026. The town, on an eminence, near the Vale of White-Horse, is irregularly built of stone. Houses mostly old. It has an ancient church, with 2 curious chapels attached. Annual charities about 250*l.* Mkt., Wednesday. Highworth is governed by a mayor, & is the head of a poor-law union. Blunsdon-hill, in its vicinity, is a circular Roman entrenchment.

HIGUERA ISLA DE LA, or ISLA CRISTINA, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W.S.W. Huelva, with a natural harbor, between the rivs. Guadiana & Odiel, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,819.—*H. Junta d' Aracena*, a town, 49 m. N.N.E. Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1,195.—*Higueruela* is a vill. of Spain, prov. & 26 m. E. Albacete. Pop. 2,372.

HIGUERA LA REAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 41 m. S.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 4,992. It has a hospital & a Jesuits' college.

HIJAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 62 m. N.N.E. Teruel, on the Martin, with an ancient parish church & Roman remains. Pop. 3,060.

HIKLAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, dist. & 6 m. N. Kaisariyeh.

HILAIRE (ST.), numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente-Inf., 6 m. S. St. Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,321.—II. Aude, 5 m. E.N.E. Limoux. Pop. 983.—III. Indre, cant. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,010.—IV. Nord, 8 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,097.—V. (*H. de la Cote*), Isere, 22 m. E.S.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,259.—VI. (*H. du Harcouet*), a town, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W.

Mortain. Pop. 3,068.—VII. (*H. des Landes*), Illiers-Vendée, 7 m. W. Fougeres. Pop. 1,789.—VIII. (*H. de Lugon*), Vendée, 7 m. E. Fontenay. Pop. 3,570.—IX. (*H. Landry*), Vendée, 22 m. N.N.E. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 1,845.—X. (*H. St. Mesmin*), Loiret, 4 m. S.W. Orleans, on lt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,282.—XI. (*H. de Riez*), Vendée, 17 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 2,560.—XII. (*H. de Talmont*), Vendée, 9 m. E.S.E. Les Sables. Pop. 2,420, with mines of lead & argentif. sulphur.

HILARY (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 157.

HILBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. S. Swaffham. Area, 3,101 ac. Pop. 366.

HILCHENBACH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 9 m. N.N.E. Siegen. Pop. 1,279.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Cent. Germany, Saxe Meiningen, cap. duchy, on the Werra, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 4,181. It has a gymnasium, a burgher & a Jews' school, orphan & lunatic asylums, manufs. of cloth & papier maché. Formerly cap. duchy Saxe Hildburghausen, now united to Saxe Meiningen. In the neighboring vill. Veilsdorf, is a porcelain factory.

HILDERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 1¼ m. N.W. Linton. Area, 1,499 ac. Pop. 248.

HILDERSTON, or HINDOLVESTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Foulsham. Area, 2,490 ac. Pop. 748.

HILDESHEIM, a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Innerste, an affl. of the Leine, and on the r. r. from Hanover to Harburg, 18 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. 14,784, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. It is a large old-fashioned town, enclosed by ramparts now used as public walks; & has a cathedral of the 9th century, 3 churches, a consistory, & a college, belonging to the Roman Catholics; a Lutheran college, deaf-mute & lunatic asylums, numerous public schools, a council-hall, treasury, considerable trade in coarse linen cloths & yarns, & the largest cattle fairs in the kingdom. Pop. of landr. 1852, 367,883.

HILDESLEY, a tything of Engl., co. Gloucester, pa. Hawkesbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Wickwar.

HILFIELD, a paro. chapelry of England, co. Dorset. Area, 1,584 ac. Pop. 124.

HILGAY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S. Market-Downham. Area, 7,860 ac. Pop. 1,710.

HILL, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 24 N.N.W. Concord. Pemigewasset river runs on its E. border. Drained by Smith's river. Ragged mountain lies on its S. border. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Chartered in 1778. The v. is on an extended street, in the S.E. part of the t., & from it a bridge crosses the Pemigewasset to Sandbornton. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational. There are in the town a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 999; 1850, 954.

HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Berkeley. Area, 2,476 ac. Pop. 216.

HILLABEE, p. o., Talladeega co., Ala.

HILLAH, a town of Asiatic-Turkey, pash. & 60 m. S. Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here 450 ft. in width, & crossed by a floating bridge. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 44° 28′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is inclosed by earth ramparts, and a ditch, entered by 4 gates, & has a citadel, a mosque, several convents, some pretty well-supplied bazaars, & manufs. of silks, dye-houses, & tanneries, but its pop. is chiefly agricultural. [BABYLON.]

HILLARY (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.N.E. Penzance, and comprising the town Marazion, with important mines of copper & tin, mixed with lead & silver. Area, 3,657 ac. Pop. 3,921.

HILLAYA, or HILLIYA, a small town of Scinde, 32 m. S. Hyderabad, on the route from Tattah. Supplies of forage and water are here plentiful.

HILL-DEVERILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. S. Warminster. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 122.

HILLE, a vill. of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. & 8 m. N.W. Minden. Pop. 2,486.—II. a vill. of Sweden, læn & 4 m. N.E. Gefle.

HILLEGASS, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 81 E. Harrisburg, 174 W.

HILLEGOM, & HILLEGERSBERG, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland.—I. on the Haarlem lake, 6 m. S.W. Haarlem, with 1,538 inhabs.—II. cap. dist., 2½ m. N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,991.

HILLERMAN, p. o., Massac co., Ill.

HILLERÖD, a town of Denmark, isl. of Seeland, 20 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,500. It has a Latin school. Near it is a royal stud, with 700 horses, & the royal castle of Frederickshorg.

HILLERSDON, a pa. of England, co. & 3½ m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 244.

HILLESHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 36 m. N. Treves. Pop. 750.—*Hillested* is a pa. of Denmark, isl. Laaland, 2 m. S.W. Mariboe. Pop. 500.

HILL-FARRANCE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. W. Taunton. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 616.

HILL GROVE, p. o., Pittsylvania co., Va.

HILL GROVE, p-o., Darke co., O., 100 W. Columbus, 494 W.

HILLHAM, p-o., Overton co., Tenn., 88 E. Nashville, 616 W.

HILL HOUSE, p-o., Leroy t., Lake co., O., 185 N.E. Columbus, 344 W.

HILLIAN'S STORE, p-o., Marshall co., Ala.

HILLIARDS, p. o., Shelby co., Tex.

HILLIARDSTON, p-v., Nash co., N. C., 59 N.N.E. Raleigh, 239 W.

HILLIARDSVILLE, p. o., Henry co., Ala.

HILLIER, t., Knox co., O. Situated in the S.W. part of the county. Drained by tributary of Licking r., & contains the village of Centreburg. Pop. 1840, 1,012; 1850, 1,141.

HILLIER, t., Prince Edward co., Can. W. Pop. 3,203.

HILLINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising the town of Uxbridge. Area, 4,720 ac. Pop. 9,588.

HILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. E. Castle-Rising. Area, 2,529 ac. Pop. 346.—The hall is a fine structure, erected in 1627.—II. co. Norfolk, 5¾ m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 516 ac. Pop. 87.

HILLION, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. & 4 m. E. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,518.

HILL MARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Calne. Area, 4,182 ac. Pop. 828.

HILL-MORTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.E. Rugby. Area, 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,049.

HILL-RIVER, a riv. of Brit. N. A., rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E. through several small lakes, and under the name of Haye's river, enters Hudson Sea at Fort-York. Total course estimated at 200 m. Princip. affl. the Shamatown.

HILLSBOROUGH, county, N. H. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 854 sq. ms. The surface is uneven, and, to a degree, mountainous; soil various, with fertile valleys. Drained by Contoocook, Nashua, Souhegan & Piscataquoag rivers, tributaries of the Merrimac r., which passes through the eastern section of the town, & possess an inexhaustible water power, which has been extensively made available. Capitals, Amherst & Manchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,126,065; wheat, 12,038 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 205,634; oats, 110,571; potatoes, 340,719; wool, 67,331 lbs.;—18 flouring & grist m., 110 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac., 16 cotton fac.; 22 tanneries, 61 persons emp'd; 9 printing offices, 1 daily, 9 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,483,335; value of manufac. articles, $7,506,877;—84 churches; 27 libraries, 14,712 vols.; 10 acad., 656 students; 345 sch., 12,583 scholars. Pop. 1840, 42,494; 1850, 57,478. *Railroads*, Lowell & Nashua, Concord, Nashua & Worcester, Peterboro' & Shirly, Wilton, Merrimac & Connecticut River, Contoocook Valley, Manchester & Lawrence, &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, county, Florida. Situated in the W. part of the peninsula. It is bounded W. by the Gulf of Mexico, & includes Tampa bay. Drained by Hillsboro', Alafia, & Manatee rivers; & on the South Charlotte harbor, which receives Talachkchopko, and Myakka rivers. Surface mostly level, but little elevated above the Gulf; soil exceedingly fertile. It has some live oak hammock, interspersed with cane, & tall palmettoes. Capital, Tampa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $118,220; rice, 5,575 pounds produced; sugar, 6 hhds.; cotton, 18 bales; molasses, 24,250 gal.;—2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,000; value of manufac. articles, $5,400;—4 churches; 2 acad., 60 pupils; 4 sch., 120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 452; 1850, 2,377.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-t., Hillsborough co., N. H., 24 S.W. by W. Concord, 464 W. Incorporated in 1772.

Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Contoocook r., which affords good water power, & Hillsborough r. The v. is pleasantly situated, containing a number of stores, dwellings, & factories. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 6 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,807; 1850, 1,685.

HILLSBOROUGH, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Somerset co., N. J. Surface on the W. hilly, on the E. level; soil on the W. clay loam, on the E. red shale. The S. branch of Raritan r. runs on its N. boundary, & Millstone r. on the E. Drained by Roy's brook, a branch of Millstone r. There are in the t. a tannery, a pottery, a flouring m., 6 grist m. 5 saw m., an oil m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,863; 1850, 3,409.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Bethlehem t., Washington co., Pa., 203 W. Harrisburg, 219 W. It is built on a single street, on the national road, contains 4 stores, & 180 inhabs. It is elevated 1,002 feet above the Ohio r. at Wheeling.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Caroline co., Md., 59 E. Annapolis, 99 W. Situated on Tuckahoe creek, 46 S. E. Baltimore.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 166 N. Richmond, 47 W. It contains a church, an academy, 3 stores, 2 flouring m., & 175 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Orange co., N. C., 40 N.W. Raleigh, 274 W. It is situated on Eno r., a branch of Neuse r. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, p.v., Jasper co., Ga., 28 N.W. Milledgeville, 651 W. It contains an academy, 4 stores, & 10 or 15 dwellings.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-t., capital of Highland co., Ohio, 75 S.W. Columbus, 442 W. Situated near the source of Rocky fork of Paint creek, & on the Hillsboro' & Cincinnati r. r., 60 m. from Cincinnati. It contains an elegant court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 1 for males & 1 for females, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspapers, 14 stores, & 1,392 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Fountain co., Ia., 61 W. N.W. Indianapolis, 632 W. It has 100 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Montgomery co., Ill., 64 S. Springfield, 768 W. It contains a court house, jail, 6 stores, 2 tanneries, & 400 inhabs., on the line of the Terre Haute & Alton r. r.

HILLSBOROUGH, p. v., Henry co., Iowa.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Mo., 132 E. Jefferson city, 852 W. Situated on the E. of Big r., & contains a court house, a store, & 150 inhabs.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Fleming co., Ky., 91 E. Frankfort, 498 W. It contains a Methodist church & 75 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Coffee co., Tenn., 76 S.E. Nashville, 646 W.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Lawrence co., Ala., 127 N. Tuscaloosa, 751 W.

HILLSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Scott co., Miss., 48 E. Jackson, 968 W. Situated on a small branch of Pearl r. It contains a court house. Pop. of t. 1850, 182.

HILLSBOROUGH, p. o., Union co., Ark.

HILLSBOROUGH, p. v., capital Washington co., Oregon. Situated on a tributary of the Willamettie r., 15 W. Portland, & 45 N. Salem. It contains a court house & 150 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, t., Albert co., N.B., had in 1851, 2 grist m., 23 saw m., 2 tanneries, 3 churches, 11 schools. Pop. 1,496.

HILLSBOROUGH, a mkt. town, formerly a parl. bor., & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m., S.S.W. Lisburn. Pop. of pa. 6,524; do. of town 1,338, partly employed in manufs. of linen. It has a remarkably fine church, with 3 towers, erected by the E. of Hillsborough, in 1774, ruins of a castle, the seat of the Marq. of Downshire, an hospital, district bridewell & mkt.-house. Mkt. Thursday.

HILLSBOROUGH, the princip. town of the island Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, W. Indies.

HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE, p-v., Hillsboro' co., N. H. Situated on the left bank of Contoocook r., and on the Contoocook Valley r. r., 24 m. from Concord, 461 W. At the north end of the bridge is a considerable village.

HILLSBOROUGH CENTRE, p-v., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 24 S.W. by W. Concord, 464 W.

HILL'S CORNERS, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

HILLSDALE, county, Mich. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 555 sq. ms. Drained by St. Joseph r. of Lake Michigan, St. Joseph of the Maumee r., Little St. Joseph, Goose & Tillin's creeks, Hog r., Sandy r., & Kalamazoo S. branch. Organized in 1835. Surface undulating; soil a rich, black, sandy loam. It forms the height of land, the rivers flowing in every direction from it. Iron ore, & sandstone suitable for grindstones, are found. Capital, Hillsdale. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $322,201; wheat, 216,126 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 247,520; oats, 136,127; wool, 82,095 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m.; 24 saw m., 2 iron foundries; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly & 1 semi-weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $122,720; value of manufac. articles, $190,825;—2 churches; 16 libraries, 3,496 vols.; 131 sch., 5,628 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,240; 1850, 16,159.

HILLSDALE, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 45 S. Albany, 357 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, containing the Taghkannic mountain; soil gravelly loam & clay. Drained by Ancram & Copake creeks. The v. is on the Harlem r. r., & contains 2 churches, a tannery, a mill, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,470; 1850, 2,123.

HILLSDALE, p-o., Guilford co., N. C., 95 W.N.W. Raleigh, 290 W.

HILLSDALE, p-t., capital Hillsdale co., Mich., 65 S. Lansing, 98 W.S.W. Detroit, 534 W. Situated on the outlet of St. Joseph or Bourbese lake, & on the Michigan Southern r. r., 70 m. from Monroe, & 177 from Chicago. It contains a court-house, &c., 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, a flouring m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 650 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1,067.

HILL'S GROVE, p-o., Sullivan co., Pa., 100 N.E. Harrisburg, 211 W.

HILL'S GROVE, p-o., McDonough co., Ill., 98 N. W. Springfield, 871 W.

HILL SIDE, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

HILL'S MILLS, p. o., Cook co., Ill.

HILL'S STORE, p-o., Randolph co., N. C., 84 W. Raleigh, 390 W.

HILL'S VALLEY, p. o., Williamson co., Tenn.

HILLSVIEW, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

HILLSVILLE, p. v., Lawrence co., Pa., 245 N.W. Harrisburg, 283 W.

HILLSVILLE, p. v., capital Carroll co., Va.. 245 W. S.W. Richmond, 320 W. Situated on a tributary of New r., and contains a court house & a few dwellings.

HILL TOP, p-o., Wayne co., Pa., 181 N.E. Harrisburg, 278 W.

HILLTOWN, p-t., Bucks co., Pa., 100 E. Harrisburg, 169 W. Drained by branches of Nishaminy cr. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries. Pop. 1840, 1,910; 1850, 2,301.

HILPERTON, or HILPRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Trowbridge. Area, 1,078 ac. Pop. 996.

HILPOLSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, 20 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg, with a ducal resid., & 1,495 inhabs.—II. a vill., circ. Upper Franconia, 23 m. S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 488.

HILSBACH, a town of Baden, circ, Midd. Rhine, 17 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,366.

HILSCHEE, p. o., Washington co., Ark.

HILSENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arr. & 5 m. N.E. Schelestatt. Pop. 1,841.

HILSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 18 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area, 548 ac. Pop. 50.

HILTENFINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 17 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 689.

HILTON, p. o., Monroe co., Ky.

HILTON, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Marston-on-Dore, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Tutbury. Pop. 723.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,974 ac. Pop. 761.—III. co. Hunts, 4¼ m. S.S. W. St. Ives. Area, 1,280 ac. Pop. 384.—IV. co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. E.S.E. Yarm. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 110.—V. a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Sunderland. Pop. 101. The castle, anciently the seat of the Hylton family, is a fine baronial structure, on the Wear.—VI. (*Peel*), co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 5 m. N.E. Leigh. Pop. 3,184. Here is the

ane. seat of the Peel family.—VII. (*Middle*), in same pa., 5 m. E. Wigan. Pop. 888.—VIII. (*Over*), 2 m. W. N.W. Peel Hilton. Pop. 452. The park has been the seat of the Hilton family since the Conquest.

HILTONS, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn., 295 E. Nashville, 261 W.

HILVARENBEEK, & HILVERSUM, a town & vill. of the Netherlands, the former, prov. N. Brabant, cap. d-s., 17 m. S.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. of dist. 2,384; the latter, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam, with 4,999 inhabs., engaged in weaving carpets & cotton cloths.

HIMÁLAYA, or HIMMÁLEH, MOUNTAINS, "the dwelling of snow," the *Immaus* of the ancients, extend along the N. boundary of Hindostan, and form the most elevated mountain-chain in the world. They are situated between lat. 27° & 35° N., & lon. 73° & 98° E. The Hindoo Coosh range is continuous with the Himalaya mountains on the W., & on the E. they extend into Assam. The length of the range is estimated at 1,900 m.; the breadth as far as ascertained, varies from 100 m. to 350 m. The range lies between two plains, a low alluvial plain on the S., drained by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, & the elevated tableland of Tibet on the N. & N.E. The mountains terminate on the S., towards the plain of the Ganges, in a wall-like range, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet high, broken up, at intervals, by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs & rivers, formed from the melted snows in the interior, flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and higher ranges lie the fertile & well-cultivated valleys of Nepaul, Bhoton, and Assam. To the N., the enormous masses are separated from one another by the valleys of Cashmere, the Indus, and the Sutlej. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Forty of the peaks have an elevation exceeding 20,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet, and Dwalagiri is about 28,000 feet, Kunchinginga 28,178 feet, Juwahir 25,670 feet, Jumnautri 25,500 feet, Chamalri 23,929 feet. The high table-land of Tibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more extensive & gradual slope than the steep and abrupt mountain declivities of the S. The Himalaya maintains a considerable height and breadth along the N. of Assam, but beyond this point nothing certain is known of the range. The passes, of which there are several across the Himalaya, are at high elevations. Karakorum pass is 18,600 feet, Parang 18,500 feet, Doora Ghaut 17,750 feet, Niti Ghaut 16,814 feet. The difficulty of these ascents is extreme, especially that of the Niti Pass, which leads to Mansa, the sacred lake of Tibet. The base and summits, and probably the great mass of this range, consists of granite and crystalline-stratified rocks. A zone of silurian strata prevails at elevations of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, & tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. The lower limits of the snow line is on the southern side, at an elevation of 12,981 feet, while on the northern it is 16,620 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity & dryness of the air, and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping table-land towards the N., while on its S. there are more frequent gales & moisture, & an abrupt precipitous termination of the mountains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, & the contrast of this, with the other snow-covered summits, & the deep azure of the sky, forms the most picturesque scenery. The base of the mountains to the S. is covered with a dense, impenetrable jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. & N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the level of the base the vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5,000 feet, European plants succeed. Here rice, & other grains, are cultivated; as also a species of *arum*, the roots of which form the food of the Hill-people, & wheat grows at an elevation of 13,000 feet. The cultivation of the tea plant has been introduced successfully in the Kumaon and Gurhwal districts. Herds of cattle are numerous, and especially sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

HIMBLETON, a pa. of Eng., co. Worcester, 4¼ m. S.E. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 402.

HIMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3¾ m. W. Dudley. Area, 1,185 ac. Pop. 400. It has manufs. of scythes & edge tools. The hall is the seat of Earl Dudley.

HIMMELPFORTEN, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Hanover, landr. & 8 m. W. Stade. Pop. 510.—*Himmelkron*, is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, with a royal castle, & the tombs of several princes of Bayreuth. Pop. 682.

HINCHE, a town of Hayti, 46 m. S.E. Cape Haytien, on the Hinche, affl. of the Artibonite.

HINCHINBROOKE, t., Huntingdon co., Can. E. Drained by Chateaugay r. & branches. Pop. 1852, 2,657. The v. on Salmon r., 50 S.W. Montreal. Has 2 churches.—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian: 2 stores & 250 inhabs.

HINCHINBROOKE, t., Frontenac co., Can. W.

HINCKLEY, p-t., Medina co., O., 152 N.N.E. Columbus, 352 W. Surface elevated & broken: soil fertile & adapted to grazing & to grain. Drained by a branch of Rocky r., which affords water power. Red sandstone, iron ore, & coal are found. It has a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,285; 1850, 1,416.

HINCKLEY, a bor., market town, & pa. of Eng., co. & 13 m. S.W. Leicester. Area, 6,200 ac. Pop. 7,071; pop. of the t. 6,111. The town, situated on elevated table land, is well built, though old, with remains of ancient walls, castle, & a Roman temple and baths; a fine Gothic church, an anc. town hall, endowed free school, charities exceeding 500*l.* per annum, 2 branch banks, the largest manufs. of coarse hosiery in the kingdom, & breweries of excellent ale. Market, Monday. Hinckley is governed by a mayor, is head of a poor-law union, & a polling-place for the S. division of the co.

HINDELANG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 15 m. S. Kempten. Pop. 1,288.

HINDELOOPEN, a seaport town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. W. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 24 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,207, employed in ship-building & navigation.

HINDERCLAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 14 m. N. E. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,455 ac. Pop. 394.

HINDERWELL, a pa. of Eng., co. York, N. Riding, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Whitby. Area, 4,400 ac. Pop. 1,947.

HINDIA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., on the Nerbudda, 94 m. S.E. Oojein. It has little military strength, but is in a commanding position, & the cap. of a dist., yielding with that of Hurdah, an annual revenue of £14,000, since 1843 alienated for the maintenance of the British subsidiary force.

HINDIAN, or INDIYAN, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 20 m. from the Persian Gulf, & 75 m. N.N. W. Bushire. Pop. 3,500, mostly Arabs, who carry on some trade with Bassorah.

HINDLEY, a town & chapelry of Eng., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2¼ m. E.S.E. Wigan. Pop. 1851, 5,285; of the t. 7,023.

HINDLIP, a pa. of Eng., co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Worcester. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 139.

HINDOEN, the largest of the Loffoden isls., Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided betw. the provs. Norrland & Finmark. Length 45 m., breadth 40 ms.

HINDOLVESTON, a pa., Eng. [HILDERSTON.]

HINDON, a market town & pa. of Eng., co. Wilts, 8 m. S.S.E. Warminster. Area of pa. 212 ac. Pop. 710. Market, Thursday. In the vicinity, which is fertile & beautiful, are the modern ruins of Fonthill abbey, & some vestiges of a British town.

HINDOO COOSH, or KOOSH, INDIAN CAUCASUS, a great mntn. chain of Central Asia, between lat. 34° & 36° N., & lon. 68° & 75° E., extending from the Upper Indus E.ward, to the Bamian pass W.ward, separating Afghanistan from Indep. Turkestan, & connected E. with the Himalaya, W. with the Hazareh mountains, & N. with the table-land of Pamere. It rises in many parts to upwards of 20,000 feet in elevation, but has, especially, one vast summit, the Hindoo Koh, in lat. 35° 40′ N., lon. 68° 50′ E., 80 m. N. Cabool, more lofty than the rest, though no actual measurement of it has been made. This chain is generally barren, & remarkably destitute of timber; in most other respects it resembles the Himalaya (which see). In it the Oxus, & Helmund rivers have their sources.

HINDOON, or HINDONE, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 74 m. E.S.E. Jeypoor, well built, mostly of red

sandstone, & having some Hindoo temples, constructed in a Mohammedan style.

HINDOSTAN, that part of India generally known as the peninsula within the Ganges, extending from the Himalaya mountains on the N., to Cape Comorin on the S., & bounded on the E. & W. by the Indian Ocean. Length from N. to S., 1,800 miles; greatest breadth, between Cape Monze & Sylhet, along the parallel of 25° N., is 1,550 m. Area, 1 million sq. ms., or about nine times the area of Great Britain & Ireland. Coast line about 3,280 ms. There are very few harbors on the E. coast, but on the W. they are numerous & safe. The mountain ranges are the Himalaya on the N., the Vindhya in the valley of the Ganges, & the E. & W. Ghauts of the S. Peninsula (all which are noticed under their respective names). The principal rivers on the N. & E. are the Ganges & Brahmaputra, with their numerous tributaries, originating in the Himalaya, & flowing into the Bay of Bengal; the Godavery, Kistnah, Penaar, & Cauvery, also discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. On the W. side, the Indus, with its tributaries, flows S. from the Himalaya, & discharges its waters into the Indian Ocean. The Nerbudda & Taptee are the only other rivers of any magnitude that flow from the interior Westward. The r. courses indicate that the elevated portions of this great peninsula are towards the N. & W., & that the surface has a continuous declination to the E. & S.E. coasts. There are no lakes of any magnitude. The country is naturally divided into the plain of the Ganges & the plain of the Indus, or northern region; the Deccan or middle region, which extends S. from the Nerbudda river; & the S. region, comprehending the apex of the peninsula S. of the gap of Coimbatoor. A considerable portion of Hindostan, as far as ascertained, consists of the primary granitic formation; while igneous rocks of a later date intersect the centre of the peninsula. Coal is found in several localities, in Bengal, on the Damoda river, at Burdwan, Palamow, in the district of Cutch, & on the Indus & Sutleje. A band of lignite traverses the region of the Himalaya. Tertiary formations prevail on the eastern shores of the peninsula, from the Godavery to the Mahanudee river; & extensive alluvial formations exist in the valleys of the Ganges, Indus, &c. Few metallic mines of any importance are wrought. Diamonds are found in the Deccan, & carnelions in the W. parts of the peninsula. Among the native animals, the elephant, lion, tiger, leopard, buffalo, & goat, are the most remarkable. The climate of Hindostan is tropical & subtropical. In the S. & middle regions the heat is very great; in the N. the elevated regions of the Himalaya have a temperate & delightful climate. The monsoons prevailing on both sides of the peninsula, bring periodic rains. Many portions of the valleys of the Ganges & Indus are very fertile, producing the cereal grains & pulses, sugar, indigo, cotton, opium, ginger, & other spices. Teak & various other timber trees flourish in the Ghauts. In the southern regions the country is in a more uncultivated state, & more densely covered with forests, but interspersed with many fertile cultivated plains. The name of Hindoo was applied by the Persians to the people inhabiting the country between the Himalaya mountains & Vindhya range; they belong to the Indo-European branch of the human race, & speak dialects of the Sanscrit language; but the peninsula of India was peopled by other aboriginal races, having more of the Negro character than the modern Hindoos. To these are ascribed the most anc. monuments & temple-caves, & traces of their tribes still exist; the most numerous are the Gonds, who occupy the mountain region from Caucasus N.W. to the sources of the Taptee & Whurda rivers; the Bheels, who occupy the N. Ghauts & the Vindhya mountains, & the Coolies, who possess a tract of the western Ghauts. These are of a darker hue, & in a lower state of civilization than the Hindoos. Besides these, there are about ten millions of Arabs & Persians in Hindostan, from one to two millions of descendants of Portuguese settlers, & about 60,000 Europeans, chiefly British. The Hindoo pop. is divided into four classes or castes, of which there are *Brahmans*, or priests, *Kshatriyas* or military, *Vaisyas*, or agriculturists & herdsmen, & *Sudras* or artizans. Throughout most part of India a peculiar village system is established. The villages are so many little republics, each providing for its own wants, & independent, in general, of any relations with other villages, having its own schoolmaster, accountant, washerman, barber, blacksmith, & electing its own *potail*, or head-man, who assesses the villagers for the land tax. The village being taxed with a certain sum, should any of the inhabitants fail in ability to pay their portion, the rest make up the sum wanting. Under this system the land revenue is collected, not only in the native governments, where it composes more than 9-10ths of the total revenue, but also throughout most part of the presids. of Bombay & Agra. In Malabar, Travancore, &c., a singular practice is in force, by which property descends in the female, & not in the male line. Their theology is contained in the ancient books of the Vedas, which inculcate the worship of their deities, Brahma, Vishnu, & Siva; the transmigration of souls, & their final absorption into the deity. Buddhism had also its origin in Hindostan, & Mohammedanism now extensively prevails. Philosophy, science, & the arts, were cultivated from an early period by the Hindoos, especially the domestic arts of weaving, dyeing, & working in metals & gems. They have never greatly excelled in music or painting; but in architecture they have arrived at considerable eminence. From the earliest records of history, the nations of the western world derived their merchandize from India. The country was entered & partly subdued by Alexander the Great. About 126 B. C., it was also invaded by the Tartars or *Scythians* of the Greeks, & *Sakas* of the Hindoos. From the 10th to the 12th centuries of the Christian era, the Mohammedans overran & conquered considerable portions of Hindostan; & subsequently the Mogul empire was established. In 1498, the Portuguese were the first European nation who invaded & established themselves in India, at Goa, & along the Malabar coast; & in the beginning of the 17th century, the Dutch & English commenced their settlements. Further information contained under INDIA (BRITISH), BENGAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

HINLIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester. Area, 1,054 ac. Pop. 126.

HINDRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Walsingham. Area, 3,313 ac. Pop. 749.

HINDS, county, Miss. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 850 square ms. Drained by small streams entering Pearl river on the E., & others entering Big Black r. on the W., & by Tallahala r. Surface level; soil generally fertile. Capital, Raymond. Jackson, the capital of the state, is situated in this county, on the W. side of Pearl r. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $724,972; Ind. corn, 853,365 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 240,435; rice, 105,650 pounds; cotton, 19,829 bales;—55 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,000; value of manufactured articles, $8,000;—26 churches; 1 library, 4,214 vols.; 1 college, 30 students; 5 academies, 515 pupils; 28 sch., 767 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,098; 1850, 25,340. *Railroads*—Vicksburg, Jackson, & Brandon; & the Raymond branch.

HINDS, p. o., Brazoria co., Texas.

HINDSBURG, p-o., Murray t., Orleans co., N. Y., 245 W.N.W. Albany, 394 W.

HINESBURG, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 42 W. Montpelier, 506 W. Chartered in 1762. Watered by Platte r. & Lewis cr. Surface uneven; soil fertile, well adapted to grazing. It has 1 Congregational & 1 Baptist church. The v. is pleasantly situated on Platte r., on one street, & contains a handsome church. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,682; 1850, 1,834.

HINE'S MILLS, p. o., Ohio co., Ky.

HINESTON, Rapides par., La.

HINESVILLE, p-v., capital of Liberty co., Ga., 196 S.E. Milledgeville, 700 W. It is situated on the pine lands, 14 m. N.E. Riceboro'. It contains a court house & 70 or 75 inhabitants.

HINGHAM, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 17 S.E. Boston, 455 W. Incorporated in 1635. Situated on the S. side of Boston bay. Surface uneven; soil in many parts fertile. The v. is situated on the South Shore r. r., & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist,—an academy, a seminary, a bank, an insurance office, a savings bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a plough fac., a spike fac., a plane fac., 4 boot & shoe fac., & about 1,500 inhabitants. It has about 80 vessels employed in the fisheries & the coasting trade.

Several packets communicate regularly with Boston, & a steamboat daily, in the summer season. There are in the t. 2 factories, 2 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,564; 1850, 3,980. (*See South Hingham.*)

HINGHAM, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

HINGHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 14 m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area of pa. 3,649 ac. Pop. 1,685. It has many good houses, a large church, built in 1316, & a grammar school.

HING HOA, a mark. city of China, prov. Fo-kien, 90 m. N.E. Amoy.

HINGLAJ, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Aghor, 20 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, with a miserable pagoda, dedicated to the goddess Kali.

HINGUNGHAUT, a considerable commercial town of Hindostan, Berar dom., on an affl. of the Wurda, 50 m. S.S.W. Nagpoor.

HINIESTA, or YNIESTA, *Segestica*, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 4,116. It has a fine pa. church, & manufs. of common woollens. Near it are some jasper quarries.

HINKLESBURG, p. v., Oldham co., Ky.

HINKLETON, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 42 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 130 W. Situated on the N. side of Conestoga creek, & contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

HINKSEY (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Berks, about 4 m. W. Oxford. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (*South*), in same co., in vicinity of Oxford. Area, 550 ac. Pop. 300.

HINLOPEN, or HINLOOPEN, the strait separating the pa. of isl., Spitzbergen, from E. island.

HINMANSVILLE, p. v., Oswego co., N. Y.

HINOJOSA DEL DUQUE, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.W. Cordova. Pop. 7,748. It has several convents & hospitals, & manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics, & counterpanes.

HINSDALE, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 71 S.W. by W. Concord, 419 W. Connecticut r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Ashuelot r. & its branches, & small streams which enter Connecticut r. A mountain range, 500 or 600 ft. high, crosses the t. from E. to W. Much of the soil is fertile & well cultivated. Iron ore is found. Incorporated in 1753. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, a forge, a furnace, a tannery, a paper fac., 2 estabs. employing 50 persons, have 1,020 spindles, & make annually 175,000 yds. of cassimeres, satinetts, & jeans; 2 machine shops, an edge tool fac., a planing fac., a hoe fac., a screw fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,141; 1850, 1,903. The station on the Ashuelot r. r. is 54 m. from Springfield, Mass.

HINSDALE, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 143 W. Boston, 135 W. Surface elevated; soil adapted to grazing. A large amount of wool is produced, & it has considerable manufactures. The v. is situated near the Western r. r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., employing 96 persons, & make annually 85,000 yds. of broadcloth; 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 955; 1850, 1,253.

HINSDALE, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 287 W.S.W. Albany, 313 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Olean cr. Situated on the Genesee Valley canal, & on the New York & Erie railroad, 397 m. from New York. The v. is situated on Olean cr., & contains 2 churches, an academy, 6 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,937; 1850, 1,302. (*See Rice, taken from it in* 1846.

HINSDALE DEPOT, p. o., Berkshire co., Mass.

HINSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newport. Area, 5,036 ac. Pop. 862.

HINTLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E. N.E. Hadleigh. Area, 2,828 ac. Pop. 584.

HINTON, the name of several pas. of England.—I. (*Ampner*), co. Hants, 3½ m. S.S.E. New Alresford. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 384. Rev. of school, founded in 1785 (1844) 140.—II. (*Blewett*), co. Somerset, 7½ m. N. N.E. Wells. Area, 1,162 ac. Pop. 322.—III. (*Cherry*), (CHERRY HINTON.)—IV. (*St. George*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 728.—V. (*Little*), co. Wilts, 5 m. E. Swindon. Area, 1,815 ac. Pop. 354.—VI. (*On-the-Green*), co. Gloucester, 9 m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 2,259 ac. Pop. 192.—VII. (*In-the-Hedges*), co. Northampton, 2 m. W. Brackley. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 157.—VIII. (*Martel*), co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Wimborne-Minster. Area, 1,544 ac. Pop. 224.—IX. (*Stanbridge*), 2½ m. N. Wimborne-Minster. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 47. Manor house is supposed to have been a residence of Joan of Gaunt.—X. (*Parva*), in same co., 8 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 145.—XI. (*St. Mary*), 7 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 924 ac. Pop. 145.—XII. (*St. Walery*), co. Berks, 6 m. E.N.E. Farringdon. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 389.—XIII. (*Parva*), co. Dorset. Area, 453 ac. Pop. 55.

HINTON'S GROVE, p-o., Greene co., Ala.

HINTONSVILLE, p-o., Pasquotank co., N. C.

HINTS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. W.S.W. Tamworth. Area, 1,849 ac. Pop. 218.

HINXHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. E. Ashford. Area, 663 ac. Pop. 155.

HINXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W. S.W. Linton. Area, 1,503 ac. Pop. 405.

HINXWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4 m. N. Baldock. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 347.

HIORRING, the most N. town of Jutland, Denmark, cap. amt., 29 m. N. Aalborg. Pop. 1,800.

HIPPA, a small isl. of the N. Pacific Ocean, W. of Queen Charlotte Isl., Brit. N. A.

HIPPERHOLME, a tnship. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, on the Calder, & on the Leeds & Manchester r. r., pa. & 2 m. E. Halifax. Pop. 6,091. It has a good church, & a grammar school, founded in 1647.

HIPPOLYTE (ST.), several towns & comms. of France.—I. dep. Gard, cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. E. S.E. Le Vigan. Pop. 4,778. It is partly fortified, and has an old castle & manufs. of woollen cloths for the army, silks, & cotton hosiery.—II. dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg & Basle r. r., 4 m. S.S.W. Schelestatt. Pop. 2,129.—III. dep. Doubs, cap. cant., on the Doubs, at the influx of the Dessoubre, 13 m. S. Montbeliard. Pop. 826.

HIRAM, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 79 S.W. Augusta, 555 W. Situated on both sides of Saco r. Incorporated in 1807. Soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,283; 1850, 1,210.

HIRAM, p-t., Portage co., O., 154 N.E. Columbus, 323 W. Soil fertile & well cultivated. Drained by Cayuhoga & Mahoning rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,080; 1850, 1,106.

HIRAMSBURG, p-o., Morgan co., O., 99 E.S.E. Columbus, 308 W.

HIRASSEE COPPER MINES, p-o.

HIRCHOVA, or HIRSOVA, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 55 m. N.E. Silistria. Pop. 4,000. Its citadel is inhabited by Turks, its suburbs mostly by Greeks and Wallachians.

HIREPOLI, a tn. of European Turkey, Rumili, 45 m. S.E. Adrianople, on the route to Rodosto.

HIRIAL, a populous vill. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 12 m. S. W. Bellary, with a small modern fort.

HIRNANT, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. W.N.W. Llanfyllyn. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 308.

HIRSCHAU, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Arnberg. Pop. 1,406, who manuf. stone-wares. Here Jerome of Prague was arrested in 1415.—II. a vill of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Nagold, 2 m. N.W. Calw, with a ruined convent of celebrity, some stained glass from which was removed to Monrepos.

HIRSCHBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on lt. b. of the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 7,327. It has a Luth. & 4 Rom. Cath. churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and various charitable establishments, & is a considerable emporium for linen fabrics & hosiery, having also bleaching & cotton printing works, paper mills, sugar refineries, & potteries. Near it is the Watering-place Warmbrunn.—II. a town, principality, Reuss, reg. dist. on the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Lobenstein, with a mountain fortress, & 1,700 inhabitants, who manuf. cotton goods & leather.—III. (Bohemian *Doksy*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 36 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,940.

HIRSCHFELDE, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on lt. b. of the Neisse, 5 m. N.E. Zittau. Pop. 1,551, employed in linen & cotton weaving.—II. Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 456.

HIRSCHOLM, a vill. of Denmark, isl. Seeland near

its E. coast, 14 m. N. Copenhagen, with a castle, and 800 inhabitants.

HIRSCHHORN, a vill. of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist. on the Neckar, 32 m. S.S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,694.

HIRSINGUE, a comm. & vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. H. Rhin, arrond. & 2¼ m. S.S.E. Altkirch. Pop. 1,281.

HIRSON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 11 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. 3,024, mostly engaged in yarn factories.

HIRSOVÁ, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on right bank of the Danube, 38 m. S. Brahilov. Pop. 4,000.

HISAR, or HISSAR, "a castle," a vill. & fort of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 32 m. W.S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, & formerly of importance, but now in decay. Near it are the caves of Kereftee, described by Sir R. K. Porter, & anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

HISIGLNE, a small town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on Sefid Rood, 60 m. S. Ardabil, near the frontier of Ghilan, with which prov. its inhabitants carry on an active export trade in cotton & grain, & a transit trade by means of pack horses.

HISINGEN, an isl. off the W. coast of Sweden, læn Gothenburg, & on which that town was originally built, at the mouth of the Gœta-elf.

HISPANIOLA, or SAN DOMINGO. [Hayti.]

HISSAR, a mntnous. region of central Asia, doubtfully included in the dom. either of Koondooz or Bokhara.—H. its cap. town Hissar, on an affl. of the Oxus, 130 m. N.E. Balkh.

HISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3¼ m. N.N.W. Cambridge, with a station on the Huntingdon branch of the E. counties r. r. Area, 2,300. Pop. 1,011.

HIT (anc. *Is* and *Aeopolis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 m. N. W. Hillah. Lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 42° 40′ E. It consists of about 1,500 clay-built & flat-roofed houses, built around an elongated hill, an enclosed by a high mud wall, with semicircular towers. A graceful minaret & some handsome tombs, are its only structures worthy of notice; but near it are extensive remains of anc. stone aqueducts, & here the celebrated canal Pallacopas, extending to the Persian Gulf, is supposed to have commenced. The inhabitants are employed in preparing wool, boat building, lime burning, manuf. salt, and exporting bitumen & naptha from the famous pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity, and seem to be "as permanent as a source of water.

HITCHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Windsor. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 236.—H. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Bildeston. Area, 4,117 ac. Pop. 1,037.

HITCHCOCKVILLE, p-v., Barkhamstead t., Litchfield co., Ct., 26 N.W. Hartford, 350 W. Situated on the W. branch of Farmington r., which affords good water power, near the N.W. corner of the t., and contains 1 Episcopal church, 2 stores, and about 25 dwellings.

HITCHENDEN, or HUGHENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¾ m. N. High Wycombe. Area, 5,751 ac. Pop. 1,541.

HITCHIN, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 14½ m. N.W. Hertford. Area, of pa. 6,457 ac. Pop. 7,007; do. of the t. 5,258. The town beautifully situated at the foot of a steep hill, is well built though anc. It has a richly-ornamented & spacious church built in reign of Henry VI., & contains numerous monuments, & a fine altar piece by Rubens; a grammar school, founded in 1639, rev. 128*l*., a girl's school, rev. 80*l*.; other charities, yielding upwards of 700*l*. per annum; a union workho., an extensive meal & malt trade, & a large market for corn on Tuesday.

HITESVILLE, p-v., Coles co., Ill., 108 E.S.E. Springfield, 681 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 909.

HITHER-INDIA, a country of Asia. [India.]

HITTEREN, an isl of Norway, stift and 40 miles W. Trondheim, in the Atlantic. Length W. to E. 30 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. Pop. of pa., comprising several small adjacent isls., 3,700, mostly employed in fishing. —*Hitteræ* is a small island, off the S.W. coast, amt. Mandal. Pop. 1,160.

HITTISLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7¼ m. W. S.W. Crediton. Area, 1,155 ac. Pop. 185.

HIWASSEE, r., Ga., rises in Union co., & flows into Tennessee, & enters the Tennessee r., 12 ms. S.W. of Washington.

HIWASSEE COLLEGE, p. o., Monroe county, Tenn.

HIX'S FERRY, p-o., Randolph co., Ark., 170 N.E. Little Rock, 967 W. Situated at the crossing of Current river.

HIZERVILLE, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

H'LASSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [Lassa.]

HLINSKO, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 miles S. Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3,264.

HLUK, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 5 m. S.E. Hradisch. Pop. 1,980.

HOADLEY, p. o., Racine co., Wis.

HOADLIN, t., Van Wert co., O. Drained by west branch of Little Au Glaize river. Pop. 1840, 40; 1850, 125.

HOAG'S CORNER, p-o., Nassau t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 22 E. Albany, 378 W.

HOAI-HO, a river of China, provs. Ho-nan & Nganhoei, traverses the Lake Hong-tse, & joins the Hoang-ho, after an E. course, length 409 m.—*Hoai* and *Hoang* are the names of many districts & towns of China and Corea.

HOAI-KHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., lat. 35° 6′, lon. 113° E.

HOANG-HO, or YELLOW RIVER, one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Ko-ko-nor territory, Tibet, near lat. 34° N., and lon. 98° E., separated S.ward by a lofty mountain range from the sources of the Yank-tze-kiang, flows N. E.ward, crossing the Chinese prov. Kan-su into Mongolia, to about lat. 41° N., lon. 108° E., re-enters China-proper, & after abrupt bends S.ward & E.ward, enters the Yellow Sea, in the prov. Kiang-su, lat. 34° N., lon. 120 E., 150 m. N. the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, after a total course, estimated at about 2,000 m. Chief affls., the Hoai-ho & Hoei-ho. It is subject to violent inundations, & brings down great quantities of yellow deposit, whence its name. At about 60 miles from the sea it is crossed by the Imperial canal; and on its banks are many cities of 1st & 2d rank, the principal being Lan-tcheou & Khai-fong, respectively caps. of the provs. Kan-su & Ho-nan.

HOANG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, 33 m. E. Han-yang. —Two towns of Corea have this name.

HOATHE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.E. Canterbury. Area, 898 ac. Pop. 359.

HOBART, p-v., Stamford t., Delaware co., N. Y., 65 W.S.W. Albany, 353 W. Situated on the head waters of Delaware r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—6 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a furnace, a clothier's works, & 300 inhabitants.

HOBART, p. t., Lake co., Ia., 130 N. Indianapolis. Drained by Deep r. Pop. 1850, 240.

HOBARTON, or HOBART-TOWN, the cap. town of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), & dist. of same name, on the Derwent, at the head of navigation, 20 miles from its entrance into the sea. The harbor is safe, spacious, & of depth sufficient for the largest ships. The town is built on two declivities, regularly laid out, & has many good edifices, among which are a government house, court-house, colonial hospital, a female house of correction, 4 churches, 3 banks, a theatre, a book society & library, &c. Pop. 2,000. It has distilleries, tanneries, flouring & saw mills, ship yards, &c.

HOBBIEVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y., 267 W. by S. Albany, 330 W.

HOBBIEVILLE, p-o., Greene co., Ia., 88 S.W. Indianapolis, 638 W.

HOBBYVILLE, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

HOBEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 405.

HOBKIRK, or HOPEKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 6 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Area, nearly 30 sq. miles. Pop. 720. Elliot, Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was born in this pa.

HOBOKEN, p. t., Hudson co., New Jersey, on the W. bank of Hudson r., opposite New York city. Pop. in 1850, 2,668; 1852, 4,161; 1854, 5,000. The v. contains 6 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Scotch Presbyterian,—& 3 public schools. It is well built, and has over 700 houses, many of them elegant edifices; is supplied with gas, & works are being erected on the bank of Passaic river, for furnishing it with water brought through pipes. There are here ship yards, & extensive

machine shops, for the construction & repairs of steamboats & ships. A large building used for a riding school. Four steam ferries connect it with N. York city, over which crowds of persons daily pass in summer, to indulge in a stroll or pic-nic in the romantic & beautiful walks, woods, & lawns in the vicinity, particularly at the Elysian Fields & Castle point, a high & wooded head, half a mile N. of the ferry, overlooking the river & bay, & from which is obtained a fine view of the city of New York. Here, in a private enclosure, are the mansion, park, & ornamental grounds of the Messrs. Stevens, distinguished for their enterprise in improving steamboats, railroads, yachts, &c., &c.

HOBOKEN, a comm. & village of Belgium, prov. and 7 miles S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2288. Manufactures woollens.

HOBROE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, at the head of the fiord, 8 miles W. Mariager. Pop. 1,000.

HOCHELAGA, v., Montreal co., Can. E., in the immediate vicinity of the city of Montreal. Has a brewery, 3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

HOCHFELDEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,458.

HOCHHEIM, a vill. of Nassau, near the Main, with a station on the Taunus r. r., 7 m. S.E. Wisbaden. Pop. 1,071. It stands on a hill, sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true *Hock*,—a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

HOCHKIRCH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 7 m. E.S.E. Bautzen. Here the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, defeated the Austrians under Daun, Oct. 1758. —II. a vill., Prussian Silesia, S.E. Glogau.

HOCHSPEYER, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. & 6½ m. E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,332.

HOCHST, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Main, near the influx of the Nidda, & on the Taunus r. r., 6 m. W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of tobacco, needles, chicory, cabinet & stone work. —II. a market town of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg. Pop. 1,320.

HOCHSTADT, two towns of Bavaria.—I. circ. Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, and on the Nürnberg & Neumarkt r. r., 23 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,100. The battle of Blenheim, fought in its immediate neighborhood, is called by the French & Germans the battle of Hochstadt.—II. a town, circ. Upper Franc., cap. & 15 m. S.S.W. Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. 1,715.

HOCHSTETTEN (GROSS), a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. S.E. Bern. Pop. 4,163.

HOCKAMUN, p. o., Hartford co., Ct.

HOCKERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. E. East Dereham. Area, 1,931 ac. Pop. 420.

HOCKERSVILLE, p. o., Dauphin co., Pa.

HOCKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. N. N.E. Southwell. Area, 1,373 ac. Pop. 114.

HOCKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. East Harling. Area, 3,406 ac. Pop. 690.

HOCKHOCKING, r., O., (*Wee-tha-kagh-qua sepe of the Shawanees.*) rises in Fairfield co. & meanders through a hilly country 80 miles in a S.E. direction to the Ohio river. Excepting the lower falls & some mill dams, it is boatable 70 miles. It affords excellent mill sites, having a fall near its source of 40 feet.

HOCKING, county, O. Situated centrally toward the S. part of the state. Area, 389 sq. ms. The surface is generally hilly & broken; soil fertile. Drained by Hockhocking r. & the head waters of Raccoon and Salt creeks. Capital, Logan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $221,813; wheat, 85,195 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 334,342; oats, 76,122; wool, 37,828 pounds; —1 grist m., 5 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 2 printing-offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $27,505; value of manufactured articles, $31,555; 7 libraries, 3,035 vols.; —28 churches; 83 schools, 2,031 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,765; 1850, 14,119. (*Ter. reduced since* 1840 *by the creation of Vinton.*)

HOCKING, t., Fairfield co., O. Drained by Hocking r. Pop. 1840, 2,137; 1850, 5,309.

HOCKINGPORT, p-v., Athens co., O., 104 S.E. Columbus, 323 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, just above the entrance of Hockhocking river.

HOCKLEY (MONTEM), a pa. of England, county Essex, 21 miles N.N.E. Rayleigh. Area, 4,614 ac. Pop. 838.

HOCKLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 4½ m. N.W. Dunstable, & 34 m. from the Leighton station of the London and N.W. r. r. Area, 1,021 ac. Pop. 439.

HOCKWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Brandon. Area, 7,478 ac., a great part of which is fen-land. Pop. 1,067.

HOCKWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area, 2,526 ac. Pop. 382.

HODDAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 4 miles N. Annan. Pop., including the v. of Ecclefechan, 1,797.

HODDESDON, a small market town of England, co. Herts, pas. Amwell & Broxbourn, near a branch of the E. Cos. r. r., 4 m. S.E. Hertford. Pop. 1,854.

HODEIDA, or HODIDA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N.N.W. Mocha. Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cottons, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia. Its immediate neighborhood is flat & sandy.

HODGDON, p-t., Aroostook co., Me., 202 N.N.E. Augusta, 797 W. Incorporated in 1832. Surface much diversified; soil fertile. Drained by a branch of St. John's r. It has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 665; 1850, 862.

HODGDON'S MILLS, p-o., Lincoln co., Me., 42 Augusta, 604 W.

HODGENSVILLE, p-v., La Rue co., Ky., 89 S.W. Frankfort, 631 W. Pop. 1850, 246.

HODGES, p. o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

HODGE'S BEND, p. o., Fort Bend co., Tex.

HODGESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Area, 709 ac. Pop. 78.

HODIC, or HOEDIC, an isl. of France. [HEDIC.]

HODIMONT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 13 m. E. Liege. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of cloth.

HODNET, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ miles S.W. Market-Drayton. Area, 16,399 ac. Pop. 2,957.

HOE, a pa. of England. [HOO.]

HOECHST, a circle of Nassau, Germany. Pop. 1852, 49,694.

HOEI, numerous cities & towns of the Chinese Empire; the principal being—I. (*H.-an*), prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial canal, near the Hoang-ho, 100 m. N.N.E. Nanking, & stated to be enclosed by a triple wall, & to have considerable trade and bustle.—II. (*H.-Ning-tcheing*, Mongol, *Bainda*), Chinese Turkestan, 15 m. N.E. Ele, & having a Chinese garrison.—III. (*H.-tcheou*), China, prov. & 85 m. E. Canton, on a tributary of the Canton river, cap. dep., and reported to be well built, & to have active manufs. of shell articles.—IV. (*H.-Yuan-Tcheing*), the Chinese name of Ele, or Ili, which see.—The *Hoei-ho* is a chief affl. of the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river. Total estimated course 400 miles.

HOEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, joins the Pei-ho at Tien-sing, 60 m. S.E. Peking, after a S.E. course of 300 m., during which it receives several considerable tributaries.

HOERDT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhine, 8 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,589.

HOF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., cap. dist., on the Saale, & on the Saxon-Bavarian r. r., 50 m. N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 8,049. Since ravaged by fire in 1823, it has been regularly built, & it has a gymnasium with a large library, and extensive manufs. of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, & colors, 2 annual fairs, & iron mines & marble quarries in its vicinity.—II. a mkt.-town of Upper Austria, dist. & 8 m. E. Salzburg.—III. *Hof-Gastein*, a mkt.-town of Upper Austria, circ. & 42 m. S. Salzburg, with mineral baths. Pop. 4,600.—IV. a pa. of Norway, 33 m. N.W. Christiana. Pop. 6,000. *Hofen* & *Hofendeim* are villages repectively in the doms. Würtemberg & Baden.

HOFGEISMAR, a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on an affl. of the Weser, 15 m. N.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,503. It is enclosed by walls, & an avenue conducts from it to some baths, & an electoral palace about 1 m. distant.

HOFHEIM, a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 36 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 850.—II. a walled town, duchy Nassau, 9 m. E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,471.—III. a vill., H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 19 m. S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,270.

HOFFMAN'S FERRY, p-o., Glenville t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 26 N.W. Albany, 394 W.

HOFFMAN'S GATE, p-o., Claverack t., Columbia co., N. Y., 41 S. Albany, 353 W.

HOFWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. N. Bern, with a celebrated educational & agricultural institution, established by M. Fellenberg in 1799, having a model & experimental farm, a normal school, & gratuitous schools for the poor. It is attended by pupils from all parts of Europe. Fellenberg, its founder, died in 1844.

HOGANSBURG, p-v., Bombay t., Franklin co., N. Y., 274 N. Albany, 538 W. Situated on St. Regis r., which is navigable from the St. Lawrence to this place by steamboats. It contains 2 churches.—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic.—6 stores, a woollen fac., a fulling m., a grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

HOGANSVILLE, p. v., Du Buque co., Iowa.

HOGANVILLE, p. v., Troup co., Ga.

HOG CREEK, p-o., Allen co., O.

HOGELAND, or HOGHLAND, a small isl. of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W. St. Petersburg. Celebrated for a naval victory gained by the Russians over the Swedes in 1788, & for the measure of an arc of the meridian between it & Jakobstadt.

HOGESTOWN, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa., 9 S.W. Harrisburg, 108 W. It contains 1 store & about 12 dwellings.

HOGHTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, with a station on the E. Lancashire r. r., 6 m. S.E. Preston. Pop. 1,373. Hoghton-tower is a stately pile of ruins ranged round 2 courts. It has belonged to the Hoghton or Holton family since the reign of Henry II.

HOG ISLAND, several isls., Malay Archip., &c.—I. off the N.E. extremity of Java, lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 114° 55′ E., & about 20 m. in circuit.—II. off the W. coast of Sumatra, and about 40 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth.—III. British India, an islet in the harbor of Bombay.—IV. Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluster of islets, off the coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmaro river, 3 m. N.W. Lambhead.—*Hoghead* is a promontory on the Atlantic, at the point forming the N. W. entrance of the same riv.

HOGLE'S CREEK, p. o., St. Clair co., Mo.

HOG MOUNTAIN, p. o., Hall co., Ga.

HOGNASTON, a pa. of Engl., co Derby, 3¼ m. W. Wirksworth. Area, 1384 ac. Pop. 299.

HOGOLEN ISLANDS, a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific O. Lat. 7° N., lon. 152° E.

HOGSHAW, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4 m S.S.W. Winslow. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 50.

HOGSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E. S.E. Alford. Area, 3,325 ac. Pop. 832.

HOGSTIES, a group of dangerous rocky islets, Bahamas, W. Indies, 38 m. N.W. the Gt. Inague.

HOGSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Winslow. Area, 1,526 ac. Pop. 220.

HOGUE (LA), France. [CAPE LA HOGUE.]

HÖGYESZ, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 32 m. N. N.E. Funfkirchen. It has a castle & a trade in wine & tobacco. Pop. 3,070.

HOHENAU, a vill. of Lower Austria, near the March, with a station on the Emp. Ferdinand's N. r. r., 45 m. N.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,557.

HOHENBRUCK, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 7 m. E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,231, emp'd in linen & paper manufs., & in iron mines.

HOHENECK, two vills. of Germany.—I. Styria, 5 m. N. Cilly. Near it are the mineral baths of Loka.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, N.E. Ludwigsburg.

HOHENELBE (Slav. *Vrchlabyo*, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 16 m. N.E. Gitschin. Pop. 3,257, emp. in linen & cotton weaving, & manufs. of lace veils & wooden wares.

HOHEN-EMS, a market-town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier, 10 m. N.E. Feldkirch, with a Jewish synagogue. Pop. 1,900.

HOHENFELS, a mkt.-town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 17 m. N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 740.

HOHENFURT, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 1,042.—*Hohen-borneln* is a mkt.-town of Hanover, landr. & 8¼ m. N.N.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,031.

HOHENHEIM, a hamlet of Würtemberg, 4 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart, with a castle, and a celebrated school of agriculture.

HOHENLEUBEN, a mkt.-town, central Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleitz, 7 m. N.W. Greitz. Pop. 2,200.

HOHENLINDEN, p. v., Chickasaw co., Miss.

HOHENLINDEN, a vill of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. E. Munich, celebr. for the victory of the French and Bavarians under Moreau, over the Austrians under the Archduke John, 3d Dec., 1800.

HOHENLOHE, an anc. princip. of Germany, circ. Franconia, now mediatised, & mostly comprised in the circ. Jaxt (Würtemberg), & partly in Bavaria.

HOHENMAUTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. El Chrudim, with a station on the N. states r. r. Pop. with suburbs, 4,623, emp. in wooll. cloth weaving, &c.

HOHENSAX, a v. of E. Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, 5 m. N. Werdenberg. Pop. 1,153.

HOHENSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. & 25 m. N.W. Olmutz, on the Sazawa, & with a station on the N. states r. r. Pop. 1,494.

HOHENSTAUFEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 24 m. N.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,106, with a ruined castle of the house of Hohenstaufen.

HOHENSTEIN, or HOHNSTEIN, several small towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Zwickwau. Pop. 4,670, engaged in cotton, woollen, & linen weaving, & spinning by machinery.—II. (Polish *Olstinch*), E. Prussia, reg. & 80 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the L. Wispel. Pop. 1,000.—III. Saxony, circ. & 17 m. E.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 994. Near it is the castle & bear-garden of Hohenstein.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, a prov. of Prussia, enclosed between Würtemberg on the W. N. & E., & the two portions of the principality H.-Sigmaringen on the S. Area, 117 sq. ms. Pop. 1849, 20,471. Cap., Hechingen. Climate cold & territory infertile.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, a prov. of Prussian Germany, consisting of two large, & several smaller portions, surrounded by Würtemberg, H. Hechingen, & Baden. Area, 335 sq. ms. Pop. 1849, 41,141; cap., Sigmaringen. Surface elevated, partly covered with fine forests, & watered by the Rhine and Neckar. Chief industry, agriculture and cattle rearing.

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, a vill. or encampment, Beloochistan, prov. Lus, near which some rich ores of copper have lately been discovered.

HO-KIAN, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 100 m. W.S.W. Pe-king.

HOKIANGA, a riv. of New Zealand, N. isl., enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 173° 26′ E. On it are a British settlement & a Wesleyan mission.

HOKOKUS, t., Bergen co., N. J., 12 m. N. Hackensack. It has several paper fac., cotton fac., grist m., & saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,274.

HOLAR, a vill. of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathed., print. estab., & school. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

HOLBEACH, a mkt. t. & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.N.E. Spalding. Area of pa. 35,220 ac. Pop. 5,191; do. of the t. 2,245. The town, on the Bedford level, about 6 m. from the sea, is very ancient, & not well built. It has a fine gothic church, a free school, a hospital for 14 poor, founded about 1351; a union work-house, & 2 branch banks. Holbeach is a polling place for S. division of the co. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, was born here in 1687.

HOLBECK, a tnshp. & chap'y, Engl., co. York, W. rid., about 1½ S.W. Leeds, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Pop. 14,152, partly emp. in wooll. fac.

HOLBEK, or HOLBECK, a seaport t. of Denmark, isl. & stift Seeland, cap. cant., on arm of the Ise-fiord, 35 m. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,300. It has a castle & some trade in corn.

HOLBETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S. W. Modbury. Area, 4,748 ac. Pop. 1,029.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 2 m. S.S.E. Belper. Pop. 981.—II. a pa. co. Suffolk, 5 S.S.E. Ipswich. Area, 3,153 ac. Pop. 857.

HOLCOMB, p-o. & depôt, Burke co. Ga., 58 E.S.E. Milledgeville, 647 W. Situated on the Central r. r., 100 m. N.W. Savannah.

HOLCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N. N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 464. The church is very ancient.—II. (*Burnell*), co. Devon, 4½ m. W. Exeter. Area, 1,836 ac. Pop. 289.—III. (*Rogus*), same co., 7 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area, 3,024 ac. Pop. 759.

HOLCOMB'S ROCK, p-o., Bedford co., Va.

HOLCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. N. Woburn. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 62.—II. co. Northampton, 4½ m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. [illegible].

HOLDEN, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

HOLDEN, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 48 W. Boston, 40 W. Drained by branches of Blackstone & Nashua rivers. Incorporated in 1740. It has 6 cotton fac., a satinet fac., 3 grist m., 10 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,814; 1850, 1,933.

HOLDENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area, 1,855 ac. Pop. 211. It has ruins of a princely mansion built by Sir C. Hatton, lord-chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth. Charles I. was for a short time kept a prisoner in it.

HOLDENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. N.W. Christchurch, within the bounds of which parl. bor. it is included. Area, 7,390 ac. Pop. 1,330.

HOLDERMAN'S GROVE, p-o., Kendall co., Ill.

HOLDERNESS, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 38 N. Concord, 52 W. Squam lake lies on the E. part of the t., & affords by its outlet, which flows into Pemigewasset r., excellent water power. Chartered in 1751. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac. emp. 40 persons, 4 paper fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., & 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,726; 1850, 1,744.

HOLDERNESS, a dist. of Engl., co. York, E. Rid., consisting mostly of the large tongue of land stretching from N.W. to S.E. between the N. sea & the estuary of the riv. Humber.

HOLDGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 11 m. N.N. E. Ludlow. Area, 1,896 ac. Pop. 211.

HOLFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S. W. Wantage. Area, 796 ac. Pop. 181.

HOLGUIN (SAN ISIDORO DE), a t. of Cuba, 63 m. N.N.W. Santiago. Pop. 6,000.

HOLICS, (pron. *Holitch*,) a t. N.W. Hungary, circ. Neutra, 46 m. N. Presburg, near the March. Pop. 4,333. It has an imperial castle & stud, Rom. Cath. & Luth. churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin convent, and manufs. of pottery, &c.

HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS, India. [INDORE.]

HOLKER (UPPER), a tnship. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1½ m. N.N.W. Cartmel. Pop. 1,134. Ann. rev. of endowed schools & other charities, about 200*l*. —II. (*Lower*), same pa., 2 m. S. Upper Holker. Pop. 1,225. Holker Hall, a seat of Lord Burlington, contains good paintings.

HOLKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the N. Sea, 2½ m. W. Wells. Area, 5,973 ac. Pop. 683. The church is a noted sea mark. Holkham House is built after a design by Palladio. The library, statue gallery, & picture saloon, abound in the rarest works of literature & art.

HOLLACOMBE, a pa. of Eng., co. Devon, 2½ m. E. S.E. Holsworthy. Area, 1,218 ac. Pop. 103.

HOLLAND, t., Orleans co., Vt., 56 N.N.E. Montpelier. Bounded on the N. by Lower Canada. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 605; 1850, 669.

HOLLAND, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 67 S.W. by W. Boston, 373 W. Drained by Quinnebaug river. Surface hilly. It has a cotton batting fac. & 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 423; 1850, 449.

HOLLAND, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 284 W. Albany, 351 W. Surface elevated & rolling; soil moist clay & sandy loam. Drained by Seneca & Cazenove creeks. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 6 saw m., & 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,242; 1850, 1,315.

HOLLAND, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 220 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 309 W.

HOLLAND, t., Ottowa co., Mich.

HOLLAND, t., Grey co., Can. W. Pop. 954.

HOLLAND LANDING, p-v., W. Gwillimbury t., Simcoe co., Can. W., 35 N. Toronto, on the Toronto & Lake Huron r. r., & contains an Episcopal church, 5 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., 4 saw m., a tannery, 2 foundries, & 350 inhabs.

HOLLAND (KINGDOM OF). [NETHERLANDS.]

HOLLAND (NORTH & SOUTH), 2 contig. provs. & the most important of the kingdom of the Netherlands, composed of the penins. & isls. between lat. 51° 40′ & 53° 30′ N., & lon. 4° & 5° 20′ E., having S. Holland's-Diep, & a mouth of the Rhine, W. the N. Sea, & on other sides, the Zuyder-Zee, & provs. Utrecht, Gelderland, & N. Brabant. Area of N. Holland, 960 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 506,996. Of S. Holland, 1,175 sq. m. Pop. 554,693. Surface uniformly flat, intersected by numerous canals, & much of it below the level of high sea tides, but protected against these by a line of natural downs all along the W. coast, & artificial dykes elsewhere. The Leek & Maas traverse the S. prov.; a large extent in the centre is occupied by the Y inlet, Haarlem lake, & extens. marshes. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; manufs. of every description are very actively carried on. Princip. cities, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Saardam, Alkmaar, & Hoorn, in N., & the Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, & Dort, in S. Holland.

HOLLAND (NEW). [AUSTRALIA.]

HOLLAND PATENT, p-v., Trenton t., Oneida co., N. Y., 12 N. Utica, 109 W.N.W. Albany, 402 W. It contains 2 churches, an academy, & 300 inhabs.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a district of England, forming a division of the co. Lincoln on the S.E., and having E. the N. Sea. Holland Fen, in this district, is a tract now enclosed & drained, comprising 22,000 ac. —II. (*Great*), a pa., co. Essex, 11 m. S.S.E. Maningtree. Area, 2,083 ac. Pop. 508.—III. (*Little*), same co., 14½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area, 916 ac. Pop. 86.—IV. (*Upper*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Liverpool & Wigan r. r., pa. & 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan.

HOLLAND (PREUSSISCH), a t. of E. Prussia, reg. & 58 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on a height near the Weeska. Pop. 3,360. It has an old castle, and manufs. of woollens & linens.

HOLLAND'S, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C., 61 N.W. Columbia, 505 W.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, the princip. arm of the Waal, between S. Holland and N. Brabant, Netherlands, divides, after a course of 14 m., into the Haringvliet & Volke-rak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, and which encircle the isl. Over-flakke.

HOLLENBECK, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 742.

HOLLESCHAU, a t. of Moravia, circ. & 20 m. N.N. E. Hradisch, on an affl. of the March. Pop. 4,589, comprising many Jews, the rest engaged partly in woollen & linen weaving. It has a noble residence & park, & an active general trade.

HOLLESLEY, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 4,026 ac. Pop. 578.

HOLLEY, p-v., Murray t., Orleans co., N. Y., 240 W.N.W. Albany, 389 W. Situated on the Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara Falls railroad, & on the Erie canal, which here passes over Sandy cr. by an embankment 75 feet above the bed of the stream. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, 3 warehouses, a flouring mill, a carding machine, 2 saw m., & about 400 inhabitants.

HOLLFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 13 m. W. Bayreuth, & E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,048. It has large mkts. for sheep.—*Hollingstadt* is a vill. of Denmark, duchy & 12 m. W.S.W. Schleswig.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, p-b., capital Blair co., Pa., 118 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 161 W. Situated on Beaver Dam cr., a branch of the Juniata r., & at the W. end of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania r. r., 243 m. from Philadelphia. It contains a court house, jail,—6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—a classical school, several foundries & machine shops, a large steam flouring m., a screw dock, & railroad, 12 forwarding houses; 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,430 inhabitants. From a basin near this place, a railroad passes over the Alleghany mountains to Johnstown. The vertical ascent is 1,400 feet in a little over 10 miles, & the descent 1,151 feet in about 26½ miles, by a number of inclined plains, over which the cars are drawn by machinery.

HOLLIDAY'S COVE, p-o., Brooke co., Va., 354 N. W. Richmond, 265 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Union,—an academy & 300 inhabs.

HOLLIDAYSVILLE, p-o., Dooly co., Ga.

HOLLINGBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. E. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 4,560 ac. Pop. 1,302.

HOLLINGSWORTH, p-o., Habersham co., Ga., 132 N. Milledgeville, 613 W.

HOLLINGTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. W. Hastings. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 579.

HOLLINGWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 2 m. E. Stayley Bridge. Pop. 2,847.

HOLLINGWOOD, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, 1½ m. W.S.W. Oldham. Pop. (returned with pa.); has cotton & hat factories.

HOLLIS, p-t., York co., Me., 66 S.W. Augusta, 531

W. Situated on the W. side of Saco r. Surface various; soil fertile. Incorporated in 1812. It has a tannery, 2 potteries, 7 grist m., 16 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,363; 1850, 2,683.

HOLLIS, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 44 S. Concord, 42 W. Drained by Nashua r. Incorporated in 1746. It has a pleasant v. near the centre. There are in the t. an edge tool fac., 3 grist m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,333; 1850, 1,293.

HOLLIS, p-o., Peoria co., Ill.

HOLLIS CENTRE, p-o., York co., Me.

HOLLISTER'S MILLS, p-o., Holt co., Mo.

HOLLISTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 27 S.W. by W. Boston, 415 W. Watered by a branch of Charles r. Incorporated in 1724. The v. at the centre is on the Milford br. r. r. Contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist.—a comb fac., 3 boot & shoe fac., 4 straw bonnet fac., & 500 inhabs. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,782; 1850, 2,428.

HOLLOWAYVILLE, p-o., Bureau co., Ill.

HOLLOW CREEK, p-o., Lexington dist., S.C., 26 W. Columbia, 532 W.

HOLLOW SQUARE, p-o., Greene co., Ala.

HOLLY, t., Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 429; 1850, 941.

HOLLY CREEK, p-o., Murray co., Ga.

HOLLY GROVE, p-o., Walker co., Ala.

HOLLY GROVE, p-o., Stewart co., Ga.

HOLLY HILL, p-o., Charleston dist., S. C.

HOLLYM, a pa. of Eng., co. York, E. Riding, 16 m. S.E. Hull. Area, 3,740 ac. Pop. 516.

HOLLYMOUNT, a petty town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinrobe. Pop. 454.

HOLLY MILLS, p-o., Oakland co., Mich.

HOLLY POINT, p-o., Drew co., Ark.

HOLLY RETREAT, p-o., Wilkinson co., Miss.

HOLLY RIVER, p-o., Braxton co., Va.

HOLLY SPRING, p-o., Wake co., N.C., 16 Raleigh, 304 W.

HOLLY SPRING, p-o., Dallas co., Ark.

HOLLY SPRING, p-o., Wood co., Tex.

HOLLY SPRINGS, p-v., capital of Marshall co., Miss., 193 N. by E. Jackson, 893 W. Situated on a high ridge. It contains a court house, jail,—3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 2 seminaries, sevl. stores, 2 print. offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabs. Its position on or near the great lines of railroad communicating will give it peculiar advantages.

HOLLYWOOD, a vill. & pa., of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ m. N.E. Belfast. Pop. of vill. 1,532. It is remarkably well built, has a curious old church, a fine modern Gothic Presbyterian chapel, & a pier used by fishermen. In its vicinity, which is very beautiful, are many handsome mansions & villas, the residences of Belfast merchants, whose families also resort here for sea bathing.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Dublin, 2½ m. E.S.E. Naul. Area, 3,992 ac. Pop. 1,022.—III. co. Wicklow, with a miserable vill., 2½ m. S.E. Ballymore-Eustace. Area of pa. 18,383 ac. Pop. 2,770.

HOLMDEL, p-v., Middletown t., Monmouth co., N. J., 45 E. Trenton, 211 W. It contains 1 Baptist church, an academy, 2 stores, & 10 or 12 dwellings.

HOLME, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 2½ m. N. Newark. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 144.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 7½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 849.—III. (*Cultram*), a pa., co. Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Area, 38,962 ac. Pop. 3,212. Formed part of a celebrated abbey, founded here in 1150 by a Scottish prince.—IV. (*East*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Wareham. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 61.—V. (*Hales*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Area, 2,601 ac. Pop. 524. The church is a large structure of the 15th century.—VI. (*Lacy*), co. & 5 m. S.E. Hereford (on the Wye). Area, 3,152 ac. Pop. 322.—VII. (*Moss*), a mutn., co. Derby, where it meets cos. York & Chester. Highest point 1,859 feet above the sea.—VIII. (*On-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 6¼ m. N.W. Beverley. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 153.—IX. (*Near-the-Sea*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 2,512 ac. Pop. 300. United to Thornham.—X. (*Next Runcton*), same co., 4 m. N. Downham. Area, 1,096 ac. Pop. 328.—XI. (*On Spalding Moor*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.W. Market Weighton. Area, 10,820 ac. Pop. 1,713. The church is an ancient edifice, on a hill, where was formerly a beacon. The hall is the seat of the Hon. C. Largdale.—XII. (*Pierrepont*), co. & 3½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 179.

HOLME, a tnshp. of Eng., co. Westmorland, Burton in Kendal par. Pop. 1,154.

HOLME, a pa. of Orkney, Pomona, on Holme Sound, a beautiful firth, on the S. coast of Pomona. Pop. 749. Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

HOLME, OF MIDGARTH, one of the Orkney Isls. Pop. 1851, 7.

HOLMER, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1½ m. N. Hereford. Area, 3,069 ac. Pop. 747.

HOLMES, co., Flor. Situated W. on the N. border of the State. Area, 612 sq. m. Drained by Chocktawhatchee r. Surface undulating; soil sandy, with fertile alluvium bordering the stream. Capital, Cerro Gordo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $38,152; rice, 7,070 pounds produced; sugar, 9 hhds.; cotton, 114 bales; molasses, 1,050 gal.; 3 churches; 1 sch., 20 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,205.

HOLMES, co., O. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state, & contains 405 sq. ms. Surface in some parts rough; soil generally fertile. Watered by Kilbuck & Mohiccan creeks. Capital Millersburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $513,314; wheat, 294,677 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 358,360; oats, 207,336; wool, 138,633 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 28 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 5 woollen fac.; 11 tanneries, 19 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $102,895; value of manufactured articles, $218,794;—37 churches; 123 schools, 3,690 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,061; 1850, 20,452.

HOLMES, co., Miss. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 756 sq. ms. Yazoo river runs on its W. border, & Big Black r. on the E. border, by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $458,425; Ind. corn, 583,155 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 124,892; rice, 72,550 pounds; cotton, 12,635 bales;—2 flouring and grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $27,525; value of manufac. articles, $60,900;—5 churches; 1 college, 75 students; 3 acad., 140 pupils; 23 schools, 730 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,452; 1850, 13,928.

HOLMES, t., Crawford co., O. Drained by Broken Sword cr. Pop. 1840, 745; 1850, 1,238.

HOLMES' BAY, p-o., Washington co., Me.

HOLMESBURG, p-v., Lower Dublin t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 9 W. Bristol, 107 E. by S. Harrisburg, 147 W. Situated on Pennypack cr., which is navigable for sloops to Lewis' Mills, in the vicinity. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, & 450 inhabitants. The mill was erected of stone in 1697.

HOLMES HOLE, p-v., Tisbury t., Dukes co., Mass., 89 S.S.E. Boston, 471 W. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—& about 600 inhabitants. There are a number of vessels belonging to this port, chiefly employed in the fisheries. This is an important harbor, on the N. side of Martha's Vineyard, & is spacious & safe, with a depth of water sufficient for vessels of the largest class. It is much resorted to by navigators, when the wind will not allow of doubling Cape Cod. The light house, built in 1817, is on the west chop of Holmes Hole harbor, in lat. 41° 28′ 54″, lon. 73° 35′ 48″ W. from Greenwich, Eng. The light is fixed, & is elevated 60 feet above the sea, & is visible 16 miles.

HOLMESTRAND, a seaport tn. of Norway, stift. Aggershuus, on the Drammen Fiord, 34 m. S.S.W. Christiania. Pop. 1,746. Trade in Timber.

HOLMES VALLEY, p-o., Washington co., Fla., 85 W. Tallahassee.

HOLMESVILLE, p-v., Holmes co., O., 93 N.E. Columbus, 349 W.

HOLMESVILLE, p-v., capital of Appling co., Ga., 177 S.S.E. Milledgeville, 788 W. Situated on Little Santillo r. It contains a court house, jail, & 150 inhabitants.

HOLMESVILLE, p-v., capital of Pike co., Miss., 87 S. Jackson, 1,095 W. Situated on the W. side of Bogue Chitto r., & contains a court house, &c., several

stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & an [illegible].

HOLMESVILLE, p-v., Avoyelles parish, La., 78 N. W. Baton Rouge. Situated on the right bank of Bayou Teche, & contains 170 inhabitants.

HOLMFIRTH, a tnship. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, [illegible] Kirk Burton, 5¼ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. (returned with [illegible] par.) mostly employed in manufs. of woollens for the Huddersfield market.

HOLMPTON, a pa. of Eng., co. York, E. Riding, on the N. Sea, 24 m. N.E. Patrington. Area, 1,462 ac. Pop. 94.

HOLMS, two islets of Eng. & S. Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn, S.E. Lavernock.

HOLMSFIELD, a chapelry of Eng., co. Derby, pa. & 2 m. W.S.W. Dronfield.

HOLMSIDE, a t. of Eng., co. Durham. Pop. 1,012.

HOLNE, a pa. of Eng., co. Devon, 3¼ m. W. Ashburton. Area, 4,179 ac. Pop. 386. Holne Park is a beautiful hunting seat in this pa.

HOLNEST, a pa. of Eng., co. Dorset, 5 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 2,992 ac. Pop. 163.

HOLSTEBRO, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. & 24 m. N.E. Ringkiobing, on the Storaa. Pop. 1,230, mostly agricultural.

HOLSTEIN (DUCHY OF), *Holsatia*, a dependency of Denmark, and forms part of the Germanic Confederation, situated S. of Schleswig in Denmark, and N. of Hanover and Mecklenburg in Germany, & between lat. 54° 26′ 10″ & 53° 29′ N., lon. 9° & 11° E., bounded E. by the Baltic, & W. by the N. Sea. Area, 3,255 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 479,364. Surface mostly level, with low hills in the E.; in the S. & W. the extensive pasture lands are secured against inundations of the sea by dykes. It contains numerous lakes, the chief of which is Plönsee, & is watered by the Eider, Elbe, & their affls. Its agricultural produce resembles that of the E. of Engl., & it is celebrated for its cattle & horses, which with grain, butter, & cheese, form the chief exports. Principal towns, Glückstadt, the cap., Altona, the chief port, Kiel, Rendsburg, & Elmshorn, which are connected by railroads. The prov. became a dependency of Denmark in 1459. It is held by the king of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, under certain limitations. In 1848, Holstein, along with the duchy of Schleswig, revolted from Denmark in order to join the new German empire; but were finally defeated at the battle of Idstedt, July, 1850, when they submitted. The pop. are mostly German in their language as well as in their predilections.

HOLSTON, r., Tenn., unites with Clinch r. at Kingston to form the Tennessee r. It is deep, & navigable 70 ms., with the interruption of a fall of 7 feet. Near its source, 7 ms. N.W. Lancaster, is a fall of 40 feet. Valuable salt works exist near its sources.

HOLSTON, p-o., Washington co., Va., 312 W.S.W. Richmond, 480 W.

HOLSTON SPRINGS, p-o., Scott co., Va.

HOLSTON VALLEY, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

HOLSWORTHY, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Stratton. Area of pa. 8,586 ac. Pop. 1,833. Mkt. Saturday.

HOLT, county, Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 445 sq. ms. Drained by Nodaway r., which bounds it on the E.; & centrally by Big and Little Torquio creeks, all of which enter the Missouri which forms its W. boundary. Surface undulating, with some bluffs along the Missouri; soil fertile. Cap. Oregon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $127,708; wheat, 48,355 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 24,227; oats, 11,423; wool, 11,607 pounds;—3 saw m, 5 churches, 11 sch., 330 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,957.

HOLT, a parl. & munic. bor. & pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, crossed by a stone bridge of 10 arches, 5½ m. N.E. Wrexham. Area, 6,158 ac. Pop. 1,361; of the b. 1851, 1,029. The town is very small. It has an anc. church, built of red stone, an endowed day school, & other charities, exceeding £60 per ann. Holt is governed by a mayor, & unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, & Wrexham, in sending one member to H. of C.—II. a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.N.E. Dereham. Area of pa. 2,991 ac. Pop. 1,726. The town is delightfully situated on an eminence. It has an ancient church, a shire hall, a work-house, & a grammar school, founded by Sir J. Gresham in 1554, possessing a rev. of 348*l.*, an excellent library, and a scholarship & fellowship at Sidney college, Cambridge, govs. the Fishmongers' Company, London. Mkt., Saturday. The celebrated Sir J. Gresham was buried here.—III. a pa., co. & 5 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area, 2,911 ac. Pop. 572. It has a Saxon church, & ruins of a castle of the Beauchamps.—IV. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Harboro'. Pop. 44.—V. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Wimbourne-Minster. Pop. 1,458.—VI. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. & 2¼ m. E.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 895. Here is a mineral spring, used in cutaneous diseases.

HOLTBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m, E.N.E. York. Area, 1,046 ac. Pop. 169.

HOLTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 21 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,619.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 840.—III. a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 25 m. N. W. Tonsberg.

HOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N. W. Wragby. Area, 1,862 ac. Pop. 185.—II. co. & 5½ m. E. Oxford. Area, 1,594 ac. Pop. 244.—III. county Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 491 ac. Pop. 237.—IV. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 516.—V. (*Le Clay*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S. S.E. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 319.—VI. (*St. Mary*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 837. Pop. 192.

HOLT'S STORE, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 64 N.W. Raleigh, 367 W.

HOLTZ, p. o. of Bohemia, circ. & 13 m. N.E. Chrudim. Pop. 3,424.

HOLVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 480 ac. Pop. 59.

HOLWAN, a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur (Genesis x. 11), & the Hallah of the Israelitish captivity, is now represented by the vill. Sar-Puli, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 8 m. S. Zohab, & where are some sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, various Sassanian ruins, & numer. mounds. It remained large & populous long after the Arab invasion of Persia, but was finally ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan river, here crossed by a bridge, rises 20 m. E. Yohab, & after a tortuous course joins the Ghilan, an affluent of the Diyala. In the plain it is fordable in autumn.

HOLWELL, a pa of England, county Bedf., 3 miles N.N.W. Hitchin. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 189. Annual charities 10*l.*—II. a pa., county Dorset, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Sherborne, in county Dorset. Area, 2,356 ac. Pop. 462. Blackmore forest was partly in this parish.

HOLWERD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, & 6 m. N.W. Dokkum. Pop. 1,700.

HOLWICK, a township of Engl., co. York, N Riding, pa. Romald Kirk, 12 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 237. The fall of the r. Tees here is one of the finest cataracks in England.

HOLYBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N.E. Alton. Area, 2,564 ac. Pop. 583. It has an endowed school free to all the children of the parish. Revenue 18*l.*

HOLY-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Clent, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Stourbridge. Pop. returned with pa. Has large fairs for cheese, &c.

HOLYCROSS, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, county Tipperary, 3 m. S.S.W. Thurles. Area of pa. 8,187 ac. Pop. 3,446. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, and now one of the finest monastic ruins in Ireland.

HOLYHEAD, *Caer Gybi*, an island, parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, off its W. side, & connected with that island, by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water, 23 m. W. Bangor, with which it is connected by railroad. The island is mostly a barren rock, interspersed with some sheep pasture, & ending on the N. in a large headland of serpentine rock, hollowed into many caves, which are the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. Area of pa., which occupies its N. part, 1851, 6,988 ac. Pop. 8,863. Pop. of bor. 5,622. Town clean & well paved, has many handsome houses, hotels, assembly rooms, a church formerly collegiate, & a good market place. The wall of the churchyard is reputed to have formed a part of a Roman fortification. The harbor is formed by a pier 900 feet in length, 14 feet water at low tide, on which there is a lighthouse, in lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 4° 37′ W. Two other light-houses, with powerful revolving lights, visible 20 m. distant, stand on the N. & S. stacks, two

rocks N.W. of the Head, with which the S. stack is connected by a suspension bridge, lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 4° 42′ W. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dublin.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, a peninsula, insulated at high water, N.E. coast of Engl., adjoining co. Northumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area of pa., which includes the Farne Isles about 7½ m. to the S.E., 8,296 ac. Pop. 908, mostly employed in lobster & other fisheries. The N. part of the island consists of sand hills forming a large rabbit warren, the remainder is fertile. It has a small harbor on the E., defended by a battery; a vill., now much frequented for sea-bathing, very fine ancient castle, & remarkable remains of a celebrated Saxon abbey, founded in 635 as a bishop's see, over which the famous St. Cuthbert presided as bishop. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, when the bishopric was removed to Durham, and was afterwards rebuilt as a cell to the priory in that city. Lindisfarne is described in the second canto of Scott's Marmion.

HOLY NECK, p-o., Nansemond co., Va.

HOLYOKE, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 101 W.S.W. Boston, 371 W. Drained by the outlet of a large pond, which enters Westfield r., & it has the Connecticut r. on its east border. Surface hilly, soil on the margin of Connecticut & the smaller streams, exceedingly fertile. The v. is at the falls and opposite to the v. of Hadley Falls. There has been created an immense water power, by extending a dam across the river, 1,018 feet in length, & 30 feet high. The village contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational. Pop. of t., 3,245.

HOLYSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland. Area, 12,900 ac. Pop. 436.

HOLYTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. Pop. 900, chiefly engaged in mining.

HOLY TRINITY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surry. Area, 135 ac. Pop. 1,616.

HOLYWELL, a parl. bor., market & manufacturing town, & pa., N. Wales, co. Flint, on the line of the Holyhead & Chester r. r., 15 m. N.W. Chester. Area, 1851, 13,382 ac. Pop. 11,301. Pop. of bor. 5,740. It lies in a romantic glen near the estuary of the Dee; has a church partly ancient, a beautiful Gothic chapel, now used as a school, & court house built over the celebrated well of St. Winifred by the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; remains of an abbey & of a British fortification, thriving manufs. of cottons, galloons, large smelting houses & foundries, & in its close vicinity extensive lead, copper, & zinc mines. Market, Friday. Holywell, which is now the largest town in the county, unites with Flint, &c., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Its ancient well, the most copious spring in Britain, sends up 21 tons of the purest water every minute.—II a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles S.E. St. Ives. Area, 3,290 ac. Pop. 917.—III. a township, county Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 4 m. N.N.W. North Shields. Pop. 1,134.

HOLYWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 3½ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Area, 14 sq. ms. Pop. 1,060.

HOLZAPPEL, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 8 m. W. Limburg, on the Lahn, at the foot of a height, crowned by the remains of the former residence of the Nassau princes. Pop. 921.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 12 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,638.

HOLZMINDEN, a frontier town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 56 m. S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 3,400. It is well built, & has a large suburb, several churches, a synagogue, public library, & various manufactures, the principal being of iron & steel wares, files, pins, &c. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics. Pop. of the circle, 1852, 39,400.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Efze, 20 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,815, partly employed in woollen & linen weaving, brewing, & distilling. It has a normal school, & near it are some iron mines.—II. a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Ohm, 18 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,692. It is enclosed by walls, & has a mountain fortress.—III. a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 921.

HOMBOURG, two contiguous comms. and vills. of France, dep. Moselle, 27 m. E.N.E. Metz. United pop. 3,075.

HOMBRECHTIKON, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Meilen. Pop. 2,800.

HOMBURG, several small towns, &c., of Central Germany.—I. a fortified town, Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 3,107, employed in woollen & cotton manufs., & in sugar refining.—II. Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 13 m. W. Würtzburg. Pop. 700, employed in cultivating superior wine and fruits.—III. a royal château, Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 26 m. E.S.E. Cologne. [Homberg.]

HOMBURG (VOR-DER-HÖHE), a town of Central Germany, cap. landgraviate Hesse-Homburg, 9 m. N. N.W. Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 4,500, who manuf. linen & silk fabrics, flannels, hosiery, & hats. Principal edifices, a castle, the former residence of its landgraves, a Roman Catholic cathedral & church, a Protestant chapel, synagogue, orphan asylum, and the government offices in the new town. [Hesse Hamburg.]

HOMASSA, p. o., Benton co., Fla.

HOME, p-o., Indiana co., Pa., 165 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 218 W.

HOME, p-v., Jefferson co., Ia., 98 S.E. Indianapolis, 550 W.

HOME, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

HOME, p. o., Walker co., Tex.

HOME BAY, Brit. N. America, N. of Cumberland island, is in lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 68° W.

HOME CITY, Hamilton co., O.

HOMER, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 141 W. Albany, 317 W. Surface level; soil a productive sandy & clay loam. Drained by Toughnioga cr. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on the W. b. of the cr. Incorporated in 1835. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 10 stores, a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a nail fac., a tannery, & about 1,300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,572; 1850, 3,836.

HOMER, p. t., Potter co., Pa., 140 N.W. Harrisburg. Drained by the E. branch of Sinamahoning cr. Pop. 1850, 140.

HOMER, p-v., Burlington t., Licking co., O., 46 N. E. Columbus, 385 W. Pleasantly situated on the N. fork of Licking r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, 3 saw m., 2 flouring m., a carding machine, a fulling m., and 236 inhabitants.

HOMER, t., Medina co., O. Drained by Black riv. Pop. 1840, 660; 1850, 1,102.

HOMER, t., Morgan co., O. Drained by Federal c. Pop. 1840, 912; 1850, 1,590.

HOMER, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 48 S.S.W Lansing. Drained by Kalamasoo r. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. The v. is on the right bank of the river, & cantains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—& 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 824; 1850, 929.

HOMER, p-v., Champaign co., Ill. Has 120 inhabitants.

HOMER, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 811.

HOMER, p. v., capital Claiborne pa., La., 198 N.W. Baton Rouge. Situated on the Bayou Dorcheat, and contains a court-house and several dwellings. Pop. 1850, 418.

HOMERSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S. W. Bungay. Area, 981 ac. Pop. 248.

HOMERTON, a vill. of England. [Hackney.]

HOMERVILLE, p. v., Medina co., O.

HOME SPRING, p. o., Holmes co., Fla.

HOMESTEAD, p. o., Iowa co., Iowa.

HOMEWOOD, p. o., Scott co., Miss.

HOMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3¼ m. S. S.W. Salisbury. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 171. In the church is a monument to G. Stanley, gent., who died in 1719, aged 151.

HOMME, a river of Belgian Luxembourg, tributary to the Lesse, which it joins after a course of 25 miles. Bure & Rochefort are on its banks.

HOMMENY CREEK, p. o., Buncombe co., N. C.

HOMOROD, several vills. of Transylvania, Szeklerland, the principal being H.-Almas, stuhl & 9 m. S.E. Udvarhely. Near it is the grotto of Almas or Almas, famous in local history as a place of retreat against invaders from the E. & S.—The *Great Homorod* is a river

which joins the Aluta, after a S.S.W. course of 30 miles.

HOMOWACK, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

HOMS, or HEMS (*Emesa*), a town of Syria, pash. & 86 m. N.N.E. Damascus. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is built of dark basalt, & has numerous mosques, some churches, a large khan, well-supplied bazaars, manufs. of gold & silver thread, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, & an active trade with Hamah, Aleppo, & Damascus. Its vicinity is irrigated by canals from the Orontes, which river traverses the Lake of Homs, a lake 8 m. S.ward, & about 13 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

HO-NAN, an inland prov. of China, mostly between lat. 32° & 37° N., & lon. 110° & 116° E., & enclosed by the provs. Shan-si, Chi-li, Ngan-hoei, Hou-pe. Pop. 23,037,171. Surface mostly flat & highly fertile; its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-ho. Principal products comprise rhubarb, tea, indigo, musk, & silk. It is divided into 9 deps.; chief city, Khai-fung.—II. a city, cap. dep., in same prov., on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, in lat. 34° 40′ N., lon. 112° 28′ E.—III. a famous Buddhist temple, on an island near Canton.

HONDA, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 55 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 6,000. It is regularly built, & has some religious edifices, a college, & two bridges, & is a depot for the commercial produce of the S. provinces of New Granada.—*Honda* is the name of a bay on the N. coast of New Granada, lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 71° 50′ W.; and of a bay, on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. W. Havana.

HONDO, or RIO GRANDE, a river of Yucatan & British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. S.E. Bacalar.

HONDSCHOOTE, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 2,250.

HONDURAS, Republic of Central America, lat. 13° to 16° N., lon. 85° 40′ to 89° 5′ W. Bounded N. & E. by the Caribbean Sea & Mosquitia; W., Guatemala; S., Salvador, & the bay of Conchagua on the Pacific; S.E., Musquitia & Nicaragua. Area, 64,680 geo. sq. m., & is divided in 7 departments, viz.:—

Departments.	Pop.	Departments.	Pop.
Comayagua	85,000	Tejucigalpa	45,000
Cholutaca	38,000	Olancho	45,000
Gracias	79,000	Santa Barbara	35,000
Yoro	31,000		
Total			308,000

Its surface is irregular, being traversed by numerous mountain ranges in all directions, but generally of moderate elevation. The valleys between are numerous & fertile, & there is a lake, about 18 m. long by 10 m. broad, near the centre. Its mineral wealth is very considerable, & comprises gold, silver, lead, & copper, the two latter found in a variety of combinations, and the two former frequently combined with each other; also opals, emeralds, asbestos, & cinnabar. There are some considerable rivers in the state, the largest of which are the Chamelicon, Ulua, & Aguan, all flowing to the Caribbean Sea, and the Cholutaca, an affluent of the Pacific. The climate is extremely salubrious, especially in the interior parts, but it inclines to a temperature rather high, particularly bordering the N. coast & the shores of the Pacific, where deposits of vegetable matter, acted upon by a tropical sun, with a heat often of 120°, produces miasma, & generates mosquitos, sand flies, & other annoying insects. There are some extensive forests, abounding in fine timber, such as mahogany, cedar, mora (a species of fustic), &c. The principal cultivated productions are maize, beans, some wheat, rice, & plantains, but it is doubtful if the quantity raised is sufficient for the consumption of the population. Some tobacco also is grown. The country abounds in cattle of a fine breed, but this description of property does not afford much revenue to the owners, the price of the animals slaughtered for consumption being extremely low. The state is divided into seven departments, named after their principal towns, of which Comayagua is the capital of the Republic. The principal ports are Truxillo, on the Caribbean Sea, & Port San Lorenzo, in the Bay of Conchagua, in the Pacific. Honduras has a Legislative chamber of 14 deputies, a Senate of 14 members, and a President elected by the two chambers.

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° & 18° N., & lon. 84° & 89° 50′ W., having S. the republics of Honduras & Guatemala, & W. British Honduras & Yucatan. It encloses the *Bay Islands*, composed of Bonaca, Ruatan, Utila & Turneff; & there are numerous smaller isls. & reefs called cays. It is divided into several smaller bays, of which that of Dulce, the innermost in the gulf of Amatique, is spacious & deep. Several considerable rivers fall into the bay, namely, the Belize, Dulce, Motagua, Chamelicon, & Ulua.

HONDURAS (BRITISH), Centr. Amer. [BALIZE.]

HONEOYE, p-v., Richmond t., Ontario co., N. Y., 214 W. Albany, 338 W. Situated at the foot of Honeoye lake, & contains a Methodist church, 5 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, and 200 inhabitants.

HONEOYE FALLS, p-v., Mendon t., Monroe co., N. Y., 214 W. by N. Albany, 360 W. Situated on Honeoye cr., which has a perpendicular fall of 30 feet in the centre of the v., & successive falls of 100 feet in the whole, in 2 miles. It contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Unitarian, —10 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 woollen fac., 2 furnaces, an axe fac., a saw m., & 1,000 inhabitants. Here is an extensive quarry of fine building stone.

HONEOYE LAKE, N. Y., lies chiefly in Richmond t., & is a beautiful sheet of water, 5 ms. long & 1 wide, abounding with fish.

HONESDALE, p-b., capital of Wayne co., Pa., 172 N.E. Harrisburg, 16 m. from the Erie railroad at Narrowsburg, & 148 m. from New York. Situated at the confluence of Dyberry & Lackawaxen creeks. The Lackawaxen canal and railroad terminate at this place. It has risen up within a few years, and contains a court-house, jail, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 academies, a bank, a foundry, several mills, the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1840, 1,086; 1850, 2,263; 1854, 4,000. Incorporated in 1831.

HONEYBROOK, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 38 N.W. Philadelphia, 55 E. by S. Harrisburg, 133 W. Surface a gentle declivity; soil sandy loam. Drained by branches of Brandywine r. It has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,773; 1850, 1,937.

HONEYCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. 5½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 607 ac. Pop. 59.

HONEY CREEK, t., Clinton county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 905.

HONEY CREEK, t., Vigo county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,529.

HONEY CREEK, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 652.

HONEY CREEK, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

HONEY CREEK, p. o.. McDonald co., Mo.

HONEY CUT, p. o., Baldwin co., Ala.

HONEY GROVE, p. o., Fannin co., Tex.

HONEY POINT, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

HONEY TOWN, p. o. Dale co., Ala.

HONEYVILLE, p-v., Page co., Va., 125 N.W. Richmond, 108 W. Situated on the E. side of Shenandoah river.

HONFLEUR, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Calvados, on the S. or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 m. S.E. Havre. Pop. 9,506. It is ill-built, dirty, & dull, having declined with the rise of Havre. On a wooded height above it is a church, a good deal resorted to by seafaring devotees. Its port, sheltered by a pier, is adapted only for small vessels, but 2,320,000 fr. were some years ago voted by the French Chambers for its improvement. Honfleur exports to Engl. about 7,000 doz. eggs weekly, with butter, fruits, &c.; has ae active trade with America, ship-building docks, & rope-walks. Fine melons, & a good deal of other fruit, are grown in its vicinity. This was the last town in Normandy which submitted to Henry IV.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, E. of the entrance of the Canton river, lat. 22° 12′ N., lon. 114° 13′ E., & now erected into a British colony.

Length, E. to W., 8 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 m. Pop. 1850, 32,893, most of whom were Chinese. Surface mountainous & bare. Here are some good roadsteads, but violent hurricanes are frequent. On the N. coast is the cap. town, Victoria, & on the S. the vill. Stanley, now connected by a good road; besides which, another newly-made road extends nearly round the island. Value of British goods imported into the colony, 1851, 632,399*l.* Legislature composed of the Governor, & Legislative Council of 4 members. (Salary of Gov. & Commander-in-Chief, 3,000*l.*) Hong-Kong became a British possession by treaty with China, June 25th, 1843. Regular steam communication is kept up with England; average passage, 56 days.

HONILY, a pa. of England, co. & 5½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area, 642 ac. Pop. 49.

HONING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. North-Walsham. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 348.

HONINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. S.E. East-Dereham. Area, 2,563 ac. Pop. 332. The hall is a fine Elizrbethan structure.

HONINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. N.W. Grantham. Area, 1,454 ac. Pop. 152.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area, 1,203 ac. Pop. 331. The poet Bloomfield was born here in 1766.—III. co. Warwick, 1½ m. N. Shipton-on-Stour. Area, 2,441 ac. Pop. 308.

HONITON, a parl. bor., mkt.-town, & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Otter, 16½ m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. & bor. 3,046 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,427. It is situated in a vale celebrated for beauty & fertility, & consists chiefly of 1 long spacious street, well-built, paved, & lighted, & throughout the whole length of which runs a fine stream of water. It has an anc. church, containing a curious screen, & many old monum., & a superb modern gothic church; a small grammar school, a union workhouse, & an hospital, with chapel, founded for lazars, or poor people, before 1641; other charities about 200*l.* Honiton has long been celebrated for its manufs. of serges, & of lace. Large markets for butter, &c., on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. The bor. is gov. by a portreeve, elected in a manor-court of its anc. lords, the Courtenays, Earls of Devon. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., & is also a polling place for co.

HONLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 3 m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,595, mostly employed in manufactures of fancy woollen goods.

HONNECOURT, a mkt.-town of France, dep. Nord, on the canal of St. Quentin, near the Scheldt, 8 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,417.

HONNINGEN, a mkt.-town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 17 m. N.W. Coblentz, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,230.—II. a vill., 30 m. W.N.W. Coblentz.

HONOLULU, or HONORURU, the princip. town of the Sandwich Isls., Pacific O., on Woahoo isl., in lat. 21° 18′ 2″ N., lon. 157° 55′ W. It is meanly built, but an entrepôt for European & Indian goods, re-shipped hence to America; & sometimes 80 whalers, each of from 300 to 500 tons burden, anchor here. [Sandwich Islands.]

HONOR DE COS (L'), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,535.

HONORÉ (STE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 11 m. S.S.W. Château-Chinon. Pop. 1,051. It has sulphur baths, & some antiquities.

HONORINE LA CHARDONNE (STE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Orne, 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,541.—II. (*La Guillaume*), 16 m. W.N.W. Argentan. Pop. 1,274.

HONRUBIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 1,820.

HOO, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. East-Dereham. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 223.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Woodbridge. Area, 1,185 ac. Pop. 195.—III. (*St. Werburgh*), co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.E. Rochester. Area, 6,032 ac. Pop. 1,000. It has a union workhouse.—IV. (*St Mary's*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Gillingham. Area, 2,866 ac. Pop. 320.—V. (*Allhallows*). [Allhallows, Kent.]—VI. a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. and 1 m. N. Plymstock.

HOOBLY, *Havili*, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 13 m. S.E. Dharwar. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 15,000. It has two forts, some Mohammedan edifices, & a good trade.

HOOD CANAL. (See Juan de Fuca).

HOOD RIVER, Brit. N. A., flows into Coronation gulf, Arctic O.—*Hood Island* is one of the Galapagos group.

HOOD'S MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 56 N.W. Annapolis, 61 W.

HOODSVILLE, p. v., Marion co., Va.

HOODSVILLE, t., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 178.

HOOE, a pa. of Eng., co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Battle. Area, 2,448 ac. Pop. 574.

HOOGE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7½ m. N. Breda. Pop. 1,314.

HOOGEVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Assen. Pop. 6,995.

HOOGEZAND, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 8 m. S.E. Groningen. Pop. 1,680.

HOOGHLY, a town & dist., Brit. India, presid Bengal, the town on the rt. b. of the Hooghly riv., 25 m. N. Calcutta. It is large, prosperous, & picturesque, occupying an elevated site, its buildings being interspersed with trees and bamboo plantations. Principal structures, a handsome church, various Hindoo temples, & ghauts (flights of stairs), & a government college for English, Persian, Arabic, & other languages. Here, in 1632, occurred the first serious outbreak between the Moguls & Europeans; & in 1686, the first engagement between the British & the Moguls, when the fleet of the former bombarded the town. The dist. Hooghly has an area of 2,260 sq. ms. Pop. 1,280,000, mostly Hindoos.—*Hooghly river*, the W.most branch of the Ganges, at its delta, formed by the union of the Cossimbazar & Jellinghy branches, about 55 m. N. Calcutta, besides which city, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Barrackpoor, Serampore, Fultah, Culpee, & Hingellee, are the principal places on its banks. Total length about 200 m.; its mouth is nearly 10 m. across. It is the only branch of the Ganges navigated by large vessels, & that alone in the delta which is considered sacred by Hindoos.

HOOGKARSPEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, N.E. Hoorn. Pop. 974; & *Hoogkerk*, a pa., prov. & W. Groningen.

HOOGLEDE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W.Flanders, 17 m. S.S.W Bruges. Pop. 4,033.

HOOGSTRAETEN, a small town of Belgium, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, cap. cant., on the March, with 1,550 inhabs., an old castle, & some manufs.

HOOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Beaminster. Area, 1,237 ac. Pop. 261.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Snaith, 1½ m. S. Howden. Pop. 2,159.

HOOK, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, forming the S. part of the peninsula which screens Waterford harbor on the E. Pop. 523. At its extremity is an ancient & very curious tower, now used as a lighthouse. Loftus-hall is in this pa.

HOOKER, p. v., Hunt co., Tex.

HOOKERSTOWN, p-o., Greene co., N. C., 94 E. by S. Raleigh, 304 W.

HOOKESTOWN, p-v., Greene t., Beaver co., Pa., 242 W. by N. Harrisburg, 264 W. Situated on a branch of Mill cr., 13 S.W. Beaver. It contains 2 stores & 250 inhabs.

HOOKSET, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 9 S.S.E. Concord, 472 W. Incorporated in 1822. Merrimac riv. passes through the t., & has a descent of 16 feet in 80 rods, around which is a canal a quarter of a m. long. The v. is situated on the W. side of the r., & contains a Congregational, a Methodist, & a Universalist church. There are in the t. an extensive manufactory of "de Laines," employing 175 persons, has 7,368 spindles, & make 1,550,000 yds. of goods annually;—2 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,175; 1850, 1,503.

HOOKSTOWN, p. v., Baltimore co., Md.

HOOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 6½ m. S.W. Preston. Area, 2,923 ac. Pop. 977.

HOOLY-ONORE, a town & fort of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

HOORMARA, a seaport town, Belochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 65° 6′ E. Pop. about 2,000. Some small vessels owned here trade to Arabia, Scinde, and Cutch, and the town pays an annual rev. of 1,000 rupees to the chief of Lus.

HOORN, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-Zee, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 8,668. It has a naval col-

lage, & an active trade in ship-building; also in cheese, butter, herrings, cattle, & the products of its manufs. which comprise carpets, woollen cloths, &c. Birthplace of the navigator Schouten, who discovered Cape Horn (Hoorn), & named it after his native town; and of Tasman, the discoverer of New Zealand and Tasmania.

HOOSICK, r., N. Y., rises in Mass. & Vt., & flows through Rensselaer co. into Hudson r. It affords extensive water power.

HOOSICK, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 32 N.E. Albany, 160 W. Surface hilly; soil clay, sand, & loam. Drained by Hoosick r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a shawl fac., an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, 2 cotton fac., 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,502; 1850, 3,724.

HOOSICK, p. o., Greene co., Wis.

HOOSICK FALLS, p-v., Hoosick t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 25 N.E. Albany, 168 W. Situated on both sides of Hoosick r., which has here a fall of 40 feet, affording a fine water power. Incorporated in 1827. It contains 4 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, 2 cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., a cloth dressing & fulling m., a machine shops, & about 500 inhabitants.

HOOSIER GROVE, Greene co., Wis.

HOOSIER GROVE, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.

HOOTENSVILLE, p-v., Upson co., Ga., 71 W. by S. Milledgeville, 727 W. Situated on the N. side of Flint river.

HOOTON (PAGNELL), a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6¼ m. N.W. Doncaster. Area, 2,455 ac. Pop. 397.—II. (*Roberts*), same co. & Riding, 6¼ m. S. S.E. Darfield. Area, 1,048 ac. Pop. 218.

HOOVER HILL, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

HOOVER'S POINT, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

HOPAHIA, p-o., Leake co., Miss., 55 N.E. Jackson, 255 W.

HOP BOTTOM, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

HOPE, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 36 E.S.E. Augusta, 623 W. Incorporated in 1804. Drained by St George's r. Soil fertile. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,770; 1850, 1,108.

HOPE, p-t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 58 N.W. Albany, 427 W. Surface uneven; soil indifferent, except bordering Sacandaga r., which drains it. It has a tannery, 7 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 711; 1850, 789.

HOPE, p-t., Warren co., N. J., 66 N. by W. Trenton, 221 W. The v. is situated on a branch of Beaver brook, & contains 3 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—7 stores, & 350 innabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,690; 1850, 1,755.

HOPE, v., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 99.

HOPE, p-v., Franklin co., O., 24 N. Columbus, 395 W. Contains a church & 150 inhabitants.

HOPE, p-v., Bartholomew co., Ia., 55 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 575 W. It has 300 inhabitants.

HOPE, p. o., Stewart co., Tenn.

HOPE, p-o., Pickens co., Ala., 58 W. Tuscaloosa, 378 W.

HOPE, p. o., Rapides parish, La.

HOPE, t., Boneventure co., Can. E. Pop. 1,107.

HOPE, t., Durham co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 5,299.

HOPE, or EASTYN, a small contrib. parl. bor. & pa., N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Alen, here crossed by an anc. bridge, 6 m. S.E. Mold. Area, 2,166 ac. Pop. 2,792. The town has an anc. church, & ruins of a castle built prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, & joins with Flint, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

HOPE, several pas. &c., of England.—I. a small mkt. town & pa., co. Derby, 5 m. N.N.E. Tideswell. Area, 25,563 ac. Pop. 4,604, partly employed in manufactures of lace, thread, sacking, ropes, hats, & cottons, & in mines. It is an anc. & picturesque vill., in the romantic valley of Hopedale. Market, Friday.—II. (*All-Saints*), a pa., co. Kent, 1½ m. N.W. New Romney. Area, 1,464 ac. Pop. 34.—III. (*Bayd*), co. Salop, 5 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area, 468 ac. Pop. 87.—IV. (*Bowdler*), same co., 12 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area, 1,781 ac. Pop. 169.—V. (*Mansell*), co. Hereford, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Ross. Area, 1,173 ac. Pop. 189.—VI. (*Say*), co. Salop, 5¼ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 4,060 ac. Pop. 680.—VII. (*Sollers*), co. Hereford, 6 m. N.N.E. Ross.—VIII. (*Under Dinmore*), same co., 4¼ m. S.S.E. Leominster. Area, 3,796 ac. Pop. 650. In the church are some beautiful ancient monuments of the Coningsby family.

HOPE CENTRE, p-o., Hope t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 63 N.W. Albany, 432 W.

HOPE CHURCH, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

HOPEDALE, p. o., Harrison co., O.

HOPE FALLS, p. o., Hamilton co., N. Y.

HOPE FARM, p. o., Louisa co., Iowa.

HOPE HILL, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

HOPE HILL, p. o., Pike co., Miss.

HOPE (ISLAND), off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, Arctic Ocean, is in lat. 76° 20′ N., lon. 19° 54′ E. It is mountainous, & has a harbor on its N. side. It was discovered in 1613.—*Hope Islands* are a group off the E. coast of Australia.—*Hope Nes*, Engl., E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.—*Hope River*, Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters the Caribbean Sea, 5 m. E. S.E. Kingston, after a S. course of 10 m.—*Hope's Advance Bay*, N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 70° W.

HOPE MILL, p. o., Maury co., Tenn.

HOPE MILLS, p-o., Page co., Va., 134 N.W. Richmond, 100 W.

HOPE STATION, p. o., Lexington dist., S. C.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, Scotland. [ABERCORN.

HOPE-TOWN, a vill. of Brit. Guiana, about 1 m. from Fort Wellington, well laid out, & with about 2,000 inhabitants.

HOPEVILLE, p. o., Marshall co., Miss.

HOPEWELL, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 187 W. Albany, 349 W. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Drained by the outlet of Canandaigua lake & its tributaries. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,976; 1850, 1,923.

HOPEWELL, t., Cumberland co., N. J. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Cohansey cr. bounds it on the E. & S. Drained by Mount's & Mill creeks, tributaries of the Cohansey cr. It has 2 tanneries, a forge, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,226; 1850, 1,480.

HOPEWELL, p-t., Mercer co., N. J., 17 N. Trenton, 183 W. Surface hilly on the north, southern part level & fertile. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 oil m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,205; 1850, 3,698.

HOPEWELL, t., Beaver co., Pa. It has 2 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,603; 1850, 1,025.

HOPEWELL, p-t., Bedford co., Pa., 15 N.E. Bedford b., 104 W. Harrisburg, 130 W. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Raystown branch of Juniata r. & its tributaries. Bituminous coal is found in abundance. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,213; 1850, 840.

HOPEWELL, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 21 W. Carlisle. Surface hilly; soil loam underlaid with slate. It has 3 tanneries, a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,036; 1850, 1,053.

HOPEWELL, t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 13 S.W. Huntingdon b. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys calcareous loam. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,288; 1850, 788.

HOPEWELL, t., Washington co., Pa., 12 N.W. Washington b. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Buffalo & Cross creeks, & Brushy run. It has 4 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,596; 1850, 1,748.

HOPEWELL, t., York co., Pa., 14 S.E. York (p. o. called Hopewell Centre). Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by head branches of Deer cr., which flows into Maryland. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 10 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,905; 1850, 2,432.

HOPEWELL, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 170 W. S.W. Raleigh, 410 W.

HOPEWELL, p-v., York dist., S. C., 92 N. Columbia, 443 W.

HOPEWELL, p-o., Crawford co., Ga., 60 S.W. Milledgeville, 716 W.

HOPEWELL, t., Licking co., O. Drained by a branch of Licking r. Pop. 1840, 1,150; 1850, 1,227.

HOPEWELL, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by Black cr., a branch of St. Mary's r. Pop. 1850, 230.

HOPEWELL, p-t., Muskingum co., O., 46 E. Columbus, 347 W. Drained by Licking r. & other tributaries of the Muskingum r. The v. is situated on the national road, & has 110 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,806; 1850, 2,378.

HOPEWELL, t., Perry co., O. Drained by Muskingum r., & has a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,544; 1850, 1,387.

HOPEWELL, t., Seneca co., O. Situated on the W. side of Sandusky river. Pop. 1840, 913; 1850, 1,288.

HOPEWELL, p. o., Jennings co., Ia.

HOPEWELL, p. v., Macon co., Ill.

HOPEWELL, p. o. Mahaska co., Iowa.

HOPEWELL, p-o., Greene co., Ala., 53 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 871 W.

HOPEWELL, p. o., Mississippi co., Mo.

HOPEWELL, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

HOPEWELL, p. o., Upshur co., Tex.

HOPEWELL, p. t. & cap. Albert co., N. B., lies on the W. side of Shepody bay. The v. contains a court house, a church, 2 stores, & 300 inhabitants. There were in the t. in 1851, 3 grist m., 14 saw m., 4 tanneries, 6 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 1,158.

HOPEWELL CENTRE, p. o., York co., Pa.

HOPEWELL CHURCH, p. o. Wilkinson co., Miss.

HOPEWELL COTTON WORKS, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 67 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 96 W.

HOPEWELL CROSS ROADS, p. o., Harford co., Md.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape of Labrador, Brit. N. A., projecting into Hudson-bay, in lat. 57° 10′ N., lon. 77° W., adjacent to which is Hopewell-bay.

HOPITAL (L'), or ALBERTVILLE, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. Upper Savoy, ½ m. N.W. Conflans, on rt. b. of the Doron. Pop. 3,406.

HOPKINS, county, Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 474 sq. ms. Green r. runs on its N.E., Pond r. on its E., & Clear cr. on its W. border. Surface varied; soil mostly very fertile. Capital, Madisonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $368,249; Ind. corn, 741,032 bush. produced; oats, 61,901; tobacco, 2,180,699 pounds; wool, 23,654;—6 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—24 churches; 38 schools, 2,310 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,171; 1850, 12,441.

HOPKINS, county, Texas. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 940 sq. ms. Drained N. by the south fork, & centrally by White Oak cr. of Red r., S. by the Lake fork of Sabine r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Tarrant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,638; Ind. corn, 48,453 bush. produced; peas & beans, 281; sweet potatoes, 7,557; cotton, 8 bales. Pop. 1850, 2,623.

HOPKINS' GROVE, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

HOPKINS' TURN OUT, p. o., Richland co., O.

HOPKINSVILLE, p-v., Hamilton t., Warren co., O., 96 W.S.W. Columbus, 469 W. Situated about 2 m. from Deerfield station of the Little Miami r. r. It contains a church, 3 stores, & about 150 inhabitants.

HOPKINSVILLE, p-v., capital of Christian co., Ky., 204 S.W. Frankfort, 731 W. Situated on the E. side of Little r., & on the line of the Nashville and Henderson r. r. It contains a court house, 6 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed, or Campbellite church,—a bank, 3 academies, 13 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,600 inhabitants.

HOPKINTON, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 7 W. Concord, 475 W. Drained by Contoocook r. & its branches, Warner & Blackwater rivers, all tributaries of the Merrimac. The land along the streams is fertile. The principal v., 7 W. Concord, contains the county jail. In the W. part of the t., Contoocook r. affords water power, where is Contoocookville, a manufacturing v. on the Contoocook Valley r. r. Chartered in 1735. There are in the t. a fulling m., & a woollen fac., employing 15 persons, & make annually 20,000 yds. of cassimeres, satinets, & flannels; a tannery, an axe fac., 4 grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,455; 1850, 2,169.

HOPKINTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass, 29 W.S.W. Boston, 416 W. Drained by branches of Charles & Mill rivers, which afford water power. Incorporated in 1715. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches, —1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic. There is a mineral spring of some celebrity in the west part of the town. There are in the t. 7 boot & shoe fac., 3 cotton fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,245; 1850, 2,801.

HOPKINTON, p-t., Washington co., R. I. Incorporated in 1757. Drained by Wood r., which affords valuable water power, & it has cotton, woollen, & iron manufactures. Surface undulating; soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. Pawcatuck r. runs on its S. border, & affords fisheries of shad & alewives. Hopkinton city is a flourishing v. in the S. part of the t., situated on a branch of Charles r. There are in the t. 7 churches,—2 Calvinistic Baptist, 3 Seventh Day Baptist, 1 Friend, & 1 Methodist,—1 woollen fac., a cotton fac., with 2,000 spindles, making annually 312,000 yds. of print. goods; 2 tanneries, 2 machine fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,726; 1850, 2,477.

HOPKINTON, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 215 N.N.W. Albany, 512 W. Surface on the S. hilly and sterile; on the N. level & fertile. Watered by Racket & the St. Regis rivers. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,147; 1850, 1,476.

HOPKINTON, p. o., Delaware co., Iowa.

HOPPER'S MILLS, p-o., Henderson co., Ill, 116 N. W. Springfield, 862 W.

HOPTON, a liberty of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. St. Mary & Chad, 2¼ m. N.E. Stafford. Pop. 468. It has ruins of a priory, & was the scene of a severe contest between the royal & parl. armies.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Diss. Area, 1,373 ac. Pop. 674.—III. same co., 4½ m. N. Lowestoff. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 331.—IV. (*Castle*), co. Salop, 6¼ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 2,552 ac. Pop. 161.—V. (*In the Hole*), same co., 4 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 562 ac. Pop. 23.—VI. (*Monks*), same co., 4¼ m. S. Much-Wenlock. Area, 3,190 ac. Pop. 189.—VII. (*Wafers*), 8 m. E. Ludlow. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 444.

HOPWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 4 m S.S.W. Rochdale. Pop. 1,575. The hall is the seat of the Hopwood family.

HOR (MOUNT), a mntn. of Arabia-Petræa, on the E. side of the Wady-Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea & the head of the G. of Akabah, & forming part of Mt. Seir, or Edom. It is a steep & irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., in the loftiest of which is a grotto, the reputed tomb of Aaron.

HORAZDIOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on lt. b. of the Wattawa, 63 m. S.S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,997, employed in woollen and linen cloth weaving.

HORB, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Neckar, 31 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,100. It has a castle & a rich hospital.

HORBLING, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E. N.E. Folkingham. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 550.

HORBURY, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds r. r., pa. & 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,803, employed in woollen manufs.

HORCAJADA, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 50 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 806.

HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,820.

HORCASITAS, a town of Tamaulipas, Mexico, 70 m. S. of Victoria.

HÖRDE, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, circ. & 2 m. S.E. Dortmund. Near it are some productive coal mines.—*Hörde* is a vill. of Rhenish-Bavaria, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,500; and *Hördten*, a vill., Baden, 12 m. S. Carlsruhe.

HORDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 4,385 ac. Pop. 882.

HORDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. S.S. W. Ellesmere. Area, 2,479 ac. Pop. 325.

HORDWELL, or HORDLE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.W. Lymington. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 845.

HORE-ABBEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Pop. 536. Here are beautiful & well-preserved remains of an abbey, founded in 1272, by an archbishop of Cashel.

HOREB, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

HOREB (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Arabia-Petræa, in the Peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge, with the plain Wady-er-Rahah on the W., and supposed to be the Mount Sinai of Scripture. [SINAI.]

HOREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S. E. Eye. Area, 1,433 ac. Pop. 436.

HORFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N. Bristol. Area, 1,257 ac. Pop. 1,221.

HORGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake, 8 m. S.S.E. Zurich. Pop. of pa. 4,56. It has manufs. of silks & cotton stuffs, & a harbour on the lake.

HORICON, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 90 N. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous. It contains several small sheets of water, the principal of which are Brant lake, & Schroon lake in the N. part. Hudson river boards it on the W. It has a tannery, a grist m., 8 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 659; 1850, 1,152.

HORICON, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

HORISDALE, an island, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. Pop. 1851, 24.

HORKESLEY (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.W. Colchester. Area, 3,084 ac. Pop. 749.—II. (*Little*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Neyland. Area, 1,029 ac. Pop. 216.

HORKSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Barton. Area, 2,085 ac. Pop. 251.

HORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. N. W. Banbury. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 392.—II. co. Surrey, with a station on the London & Brighton r. r., 5½ m. S. Reigate. Area, 7,251 ac. Pop. 1,415. It has a fine church, some traces of a castle which covered nearly 2 acres. At the station on the London & Brighton r. r., a branch here diverges to Horsham.

HORMEAD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2¾ m. E. Buntingford. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 601.—(*Little*), a pa. adjoining, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Buntingford. Area, 1,041 ac. Pop. 87.

HORN, or HORNFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2 m. E. Exton. Pop. 27.

HORN, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, 46 m. N.W. Vienna, with 680 inhabitants, a renowned brewery, & some extensive religious establishments.—II. princip. Lippe-Detmold, 10 m. S. Lemgo, with 1,700 inhabitants, some fortifications, and manufactures of woollen cloths, &c. Pop. 1,607. [See also HOORN.]

Some islands, Gulf of Mexico & Pacific Ocean, have the same name.

HORN, or HOORN (CAPE). [CAPE HORN.]

HORNACHOS, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 43 m. E.S. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,500.

HORN-AFVAN, an extensive lake, Swedish Lapmark, about lat. 66° N., & between lon. 16° & 18° E. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 m.; breadth varies to 10 m. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the riv. Skelleftea.

HORNBACH (ALT & NEU), two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach riv., 5 m. S. Deux Ponts. United pop. 1,905.

HORNBERG, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 23 m. N.E. Freiburg, with an old castle, & 1,156 inhabitants.

HORNBLOTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Castle-Carey. Area, 1,082 ac. Pop. 92.

HORNBROOK, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 141 N. Harrisburg, 251 W.

HORNBURG, a t. of Prussian Saxony, reg & 45 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Ilse. Pop. 2,454.

HORNBY, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 205 W. by S. Albany, 294 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Meard's cr. It has a fulling m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,048; 1850, 1,314.

HORNBY, p. v., Esquesing t., Halton co., Can. W., 30 W. Toronto, contains a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, a saw m., & 125 inhabitants.

HORNBY, a small town & chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Melling, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Pop. 374. It is anciently but neatly built, & surrounded by the finest scenery, has a stone bridge across the Lune, a gothic church, a noble castle, erected soon after the conquest, & now converted into a modern residence; a cotton fac., & a fortnightly cattle mkt. In the vicinity are ruins of a Saxon fortification, & a priory.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Bedale. Area, 3,713 ac. Pop. 334. Hornby castle, the superb seat of the Duke of Leeds, great part of which was built at the time of the conquest, is in this parish.

HORNCASTLE, a mkt. town pa. of Engl., co. & 18 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 2,510 ac. Pop. 5,017. Pop. of the t. 4,921. The town, on the river Bane, which is navigable to its junction with the Witham, is mostly well built; has some remains of Roman fortifications, a church, a grammar school, founded by Lord Clinton in 1652, rev. about 200*l.* per annum; a library & literary society, a union workhouse, branch bank, &c., with extensive tanneries, & considerable trade by the riv. in corn & wool. Market, Saturday. The Aug. fair lasts about 10 days & is one of the largest horse fairs in the kingdom.

HORNCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2¼ m. S. E. the Romford station, on the E. counties r. r. Area, 6,739 ac. Pop. 2,378.

HORN CREEK, p. o., Gilmer co., Va.

HORNDON (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. S.E. Brentwood. Area, 1,477 ac. Pop. 475.—II. (*On-the-Hill*), a pa., same co., 6¼ m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Area, 2,634 ac. Pop. 532.—III. (*West*), same co., 3¾ m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Area, 470 ac. Pop. 62. The noble seat of Horndonhill is in this pa.

HORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Godstone. Area, 4,531 ac. Pop. 659.

HORNEBURG, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. & 8 m. S.S.E. Stade. Pop. 1,300.

HORNELLSVILLE, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 241 W. by S. Albany, 342 from New York, 91 from Buffalo, 316 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Canisteo r. The v. is situated on the left bank of Canisteo r., & on the N. York & Erie r. r., at its junction with the Buffalo & New York r. r.; & contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—several mills, a tannery, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist m., 10 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,121; 1850, 2,637.

HORNERSTOWN, p. v., Ocean co., N. J., contains about 75 inhabitants.

HORNET'S NEST p. o., Mecklenburg co., N. C.

HORNHAUSEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 21 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,757.—*Hornhuizen* is a pa. of the Netherlands, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Groningen, near the N. Sea.

HORNING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, here crossed by a ferry, 3 m. S.E. North-Walsham. Area, 2,567 ac. Pop. 466. Here are some remains of the celebrated abbey of St. Benedict, founded by Canute in 1020, & so strongly fortified, that it held out against the attacks of William the Conqueror, till betrayed by one of the monks. At the Reformation, the abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Norwich, & its bishops have, since that time, been the only abbots in England.

HORNINGHOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Market-Harboro'. Area, 1,205 ac. Pop. 103.

HORNINGSEA, a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. N.N. E. Cambridge. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 371.

HORNINGSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Warminster. Area, 2,541 ac. Pop. 1,188.

HORNINGSHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Bury-St.-Edmond's. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 670.

HORNINGTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ S.S.E. Fakenham. Area, 1,405 ac. Pop. 267.

HORN ISLAND, a low sandy island in the Gulf of Mexico, off the mouth of Pascagoula r.

HORNOY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. W.S.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,070.

HORNSBOROUGH, p. o., Chesterfield dist., S. C.

HORNSEA, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the N. sea, about 14 m. N.N.E. Hull. Area of pa. (including a fine sheet of water of nearly 500 ac.) 3,348 ac. Pop. 945. The town is much frequented as a watering-place. Mkt. Monday. The sea has made frequent encroachments on this parish.

HORNSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the New river, 5½ m. N.N.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 2,895 ac., which includes a great part of Highgate and Finchley common. Pop. 7,135. The vill. is long and straggling. It is beautifully situated, and has many handsome mansions, an interesting church, built in the 16th century, & a grammar school at Highgate.

HORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, pa. Horley, 5 m. N.W. Banbury. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 591.

HORNTOWN, p-v., Accomac co., Va., 210 E. Richmond, 171 W.

HORNU, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Mons. Pop. 3,022, forming an interesting colony of miners, founded 1823.

HORODLO, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, on the Bug, 38 m. E.N.E. Zamosc. Pop. 1,200.

HOROTEN, on Waikato river (NEW ZEALAND.]

HORR'S RANCH, p-o., Tuolumne co., Cal.

HORRUES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,000.

HORRY, dist., S. C. Situated in the extreme E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. ms. Surface level; soil sandy & marshy. Little Pedee r. runs on its W. border. Watered by Waccamaw r., a branch of the Great Pedee r. Capital, Conwaysboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $221,470; Ind. corn, 127,100 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 127,303; rice, 484,970 lbs.; cotton, 15 bales;—50 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $59,200; value of manufac. articles, $130,129;—33 churches; 26 sch., 488 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,755; 1850, 7,646.

HORSE (THE), an islet of Scotl., co. Ayr, in the firth of Clyde, opposite Ardrossan harbor.

HORSE CREEK, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.

HORSE CREEK, p-o., Greene co., Tenn.

HORSE CREEK, p. o., Will co., Ill.

HORSE CREEK, p. o., Dade co., Mo.

HORSEHAM, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 118 E. Harrisburg, 154 W. Surface level, ; soil, calcareous loam. Drained by a branch of Neshaminy & by Pennypack creeks. Inhabited chiefly by Friends, who have a church in the S.E. part of the t. The principal v., called Horsham square, at the centre, contains a Friends church, a library, a store, & about a dozen dwellings. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,182; 1850, 1,336.

HORSEHEAD, p-o., Prince George co., Md., 45 S. W. Annapolis, 39 W.

HORSE HEAD, p-o., Macon co., Ga.

HORSE HEAD, p-t., Johnson co., Ark., 109 N.W. Little Rock, 1,174 W., on the border of a creek so named. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

HORSEHEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Linton. Area, 1,849 ac. Pop. 508.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, at the W. side of the entrance of Castle-Townsend haven, with a landmark tower.

HORSE-ISLAND, a small island, but the largest & most fertile in the Lake Urumea, Persia, prov. Azerbijan.—*Horsea Island* is a small isl. in Portsmouth harbor, Engl., 1 m. E. Porchester, and composing a farm.

HORSEL, or HERSEL, a riv. of Central Germany, rises in the princip. Gotha, & after a N. & W. course of 25 m., joins the Werra, 4 m. S. Kreutzburg. Eisenach is the only town on its banks.—*Horselberg* is a mountain range between Eisennach & Kreutzberg. Elevation 1,540 feet.

HORSELLY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. S.W. Minchin-Hampton.—II. *Horsley* (*East*) a pa., co. Surrey, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Leatherhead. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 3,000.—III. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. N.E. Guildford. Area, 3,000 ac. Pop. 671. The ancient mansion-hall here was formerly the seat of the Raleigh family.

HORSEMONDEN, a pa. of Eng., co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.E. Lamberhurst. Area, 4,517 ac. Pop. 1,226.

HORSEN, or HORSENS, an anc. seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. & 25 m. S.W. Aarhuus, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. 5,100. It is well built, & has several churches, 2 market places, with a good harbor, & an export trade in corn & tallow.

HORSENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Wendover. Area, 517 ac. Pop. 51.

HORSE PASTURE, p-o., Henry co., Va., 205 W.S. W. Richmond. 280 W.

HORSEPATH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area, 1,164 ac. Pop. 333.

HORSE PEN, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

HORSE RACE, N. Y., a name given to the Hudson r., just before it leaves the Highlands, where it has a sudden turn to the E. for 1 m., when it resumes its S. course.

HORSE SHOE, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C., 164 W.N. W. Columbia, 566 W.

HORSE SHOE BEND, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala., 166 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 784 W.

HORSE SHOE BOTTOM, p-o. Russell co., Ky., 103 S. Frankfort, 617 W. Situated on the S. side of Cumberland r.

HORSETOWN, p-o., Shasta co., Cal.

HORSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Happisburgh. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 161.—(*Isl.*), on the E. coast of Essex, formed by an inlet of the sea, 4½ m. S.S.W. Harwich. It is 6 m. in circumference and abounds in game.

HORSEYS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Sussex co., Del., 43 S. Dover, 119 W.

HORSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N. W. Norwich. Area, 4,177 ac. Pop. 688. It has some vestiges of a baronial castle.

HORSFORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guisely, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. N.W. Leeds. Pop. 4,584.

HORSHAM, a parl. bor., market town & pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Adur, 26 m. N.E. Chichester, 37 m. S.S.W. London, by a branch of the London & Brighton r. r. Area of pa. & bor., 1851, 10,770 ac. Pop. 5,947. The town presents a picturesque appearance from the intermixture of trees among its ancient & partly timber built houses. It has a venerable parish church, in the early English style, a grammar school, endowed in 1532, rev. 500*l.*, a handsome castellated town hall and court house, a large county jail, union workhouse, mkt. house, & bank. The bor. is a polling-place for W. Sussex. It is governed by a steward, &c., & sends 1 member to H. of C.—II. (*St. Faith*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N. Norwich. Area, 2,340 ac. Pop. 923. It is head of a poor-law union, and has a house of industry for 300 persons.

HORSHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3½ m. W.N. W. Ripley. Area, 2,890 ac. Pop. 762.

HORSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W. Horncastle. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 399.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 3,591 ac. Pop. 834.

HORSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.E. Belper. Area, 2,792 ac. Pop. 2,161. The ruins of Horeston castle, built early in 13th century, are in this pa.—II. (*Long*), a pa., co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Area, 12,849 ac. Pop. 995.—III. county Glos'ter. Area, 4,082 ac. Pop. 2,931.

HORST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Ruremond. Pop. 3,100, employed in linen weaving, tanning, brewing, & refining sugar. —II. a vill. of Denmark, prov. Holstein, 8 m. E. Glückstadt, with a station on the Kiel & Altona r. r.

HORSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. Aylsham. Area, 2,733 ac. Pop. 595.

HORSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Uckfield. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 283.—II. (*Keynes*), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Cuckfield. Area, 4,304 ac. Pop. 847.

HORSTMAR, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,100.

HORTA, a seaport town of Azores, cap. island Fayal, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 3,500. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out.

HORTEN, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 32 m. S. Christiania, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss. It is the chief military port of the kingdom and station of the fleet, & has an arsenal and extensive building-yards.

HORTON, t., Drummond co., Can. E. Pop. 89.

HORTON, t., Kings co., N. S. Drained by numerous small streams which enters the Mines basin. It contains the *Grande Prairie*, comprising upwards of 2,000 acres of dyked and enclosed lands, besides other 5,000 acres also enclosed by the Acadians who were cruelly expulsed, & of their beautiful village but few traces now remain. The uplands are hilly, with a fertile soil. It is one of the richest agricultural towns in the province.

HORTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Colnbrook. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 842. Charities 1832, 95*l.*—II. co. Dorset, 4¼ m. S.W. Cranborne. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 440.—III. co. Glos'ter, 2¼ m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 3,540 ac. Pop. 461.—IV. co. & 5¼ m. S.E. Northampton. Area, 2,790 ac. Pop. 56.—V. co. Northumberland, 6¼ m. S.E. Morpeth. Area, 5,550 ac. Pop. 4,449. The church is very ancient.—VI. co. Stafford, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Seeke. Area, 4,570 ac. Pop. 967.—VII. (*In Ribblesdale*), co. York, W. Riding, 10 m. W. Kettlewell. Area, 18,970 ac. Pop. 467. The mntn. of Penningen, & a part of Ingleborough, are in this pa.—VIII. (*Kirby*), co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area, 2,813 ac. Pop. 747.—IX. (*Monks*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.W. Hythe. Area, 1,079 ac. Pop. 183.—X. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 28,143, extensively employed in woollen manufs. It has a mechanics institution, and a free school, founded in reign of Chas. I., & other charities.

HORTON RIVER, E. Australia, flows N. & joins Gwydir river. Lat 29° 45′ S., lon. 150° 50′ E.

HORTON'S VALLEY, p-o., Russell co., Va.

HORTONVILLE, p-v., Brown co., Wis. 125 N.E. Madison. Pop. 192.

HORWICH, a town & chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Deane, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire, r. r., 2½ m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 3,952, employed in cotton print & bleach works.

HORWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Bideford. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 105. (*Great*), a pa., co. Bucks, 2¼ m. N. Winslow. Area, 3,109 ac. Pop. 834. —III. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Area, 1,959 ac. Pop. 427.

HORZITS, or HORZICZE, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 58 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,760.

HORZOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 12 m. S. W. Bezaun. Pop. 2,265, engaged in extensive iron mines, in raising coal, silver, & mercury, and in metallic & stoneware factories.

HOSE, or HOWES, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. N. Melton Mowbray. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 471.

HOSENSACK, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa.

HOSKINSVILLE, p-v., Brookfield t., Morgan co., O., 90 E. by S. Columbus, 318 W. Surrounded by a fertile country, where large quantities of wool are produced.

HOSPITAL, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 11 m. W. Tipperary. Pop. of pa. 2,538.

HOSPITALET, a town of Spain, prov. & 4 m. S.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,504.

HOSTALRICH, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S.S. W. Gerona. Pop. 950. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important fortress, taken by the French in 1694 & 1809.

HOSTAUN, a town of Bohemia, in its W. part, circ. Klattau, 27 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,381.

HOSTE-ISLAND, Tierra del Fuego, is between lat. 55° & 55° 40′ S., and lon. 68° & 70° W., 90 m. in length E. to W., by 50 m. in greatest breadth, separated E.ward from Navarin Island by Ponsonby Sound, & N.ward from King Charles, Southland by the Beagle Channel.

HOSTIEN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 1,850.

HOSZUMEZO, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Marmaros, near the Theiss, 7 m. N.W. Szigeth. Pop. 1,659.

HOTCHKISSVILLE, p-v., Woodbury t. Litchfield co., Ct. Situated on Spruce r. 45 m. W.S.W. Hartford, contains, 2 satinet fac., and 300 inhabitants.

HOTEL, p-o., Bertie co. N. C., 141 E. Nashville, 244 W.

HOTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 1 m. N. South Cave. Area, 2,670 ac. Pop. 336.

HOTHAMPTON, a vill. of Engl. [Boxnor.]

HOTHFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.N. W. Ashford. Area, 1,777 ac. Pop. 337.

HOT HOUSE, p. o., Gilmer co., Ga.

HOT SPRINGS, county, Ark., centrally, S.W. Area, 1,020 sq. ms. Drained by Washita r. & its branches. Surface hilly & broken; soil extremely fertile on the margins of streams. Capital, Rockport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $107,462; Ind. corn, 127,565 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,990; cotton, 130 bales; tobacco, 1,079 pounds;—1 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons employed; cap. emp'd in manufac., $5,700; value of manufactured articles, $9,450;—12 academies, 273 pupils; 1 school, 36 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,307; 1850, 3,609.

HOT SPRINGS, p-v., Bath co., Va., 169 W.N.W. Richmond. Here are remarkable springs, with a temperature of from 103 to 106 Fahrenheit, charged with various mineral ingredients, very efficacious in rheumatic & various other complaints; a hotel for the accommodation of visitors, & extensive baths for ladies & gentlemen. Near the hotel are a hot & cold spring, issuing so near each other, that both can be reached at the same time, by the thumb and finger of the same hand. The country around is wild & picturesque.

HOT SPRINGS, p-v., Hot Springs co., Ark., 53 W. by S. Little Rock, 1,118 W. Situated 6 m. N. of the Washita river. It contains a court house, 20 dwellings, & 98 inhabitants. Here are about 50 springs, breaking out from the W. side of a mountain, & flowing into a small creek, the course of which is from N. to S., & empties into the Washita river 6 m. from the springs. The temperature of the springs is not all the same, but varies from 110 to 150 degrees of Fahrenheit. The Chalybeate Springs are cold, & are much frequented by invalids. Situated 3 m. N.E. of the Hot Springs. There are also Sulphur Springs in the co., 30 m. N.W. from Hot Springs.

HOTTENTOT-COUNTRY, or HOTTENTOTIA, a region of S. Africa, extends between lon. 15° & 27° E., & from lat. 31 S. to an uncertain distance N.ward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, having W. the Atlantic, S. the Cape Colony, E.ward the Bechuana & Kafir territories. It comprises nearly the whole basin of the Orange river. Surface very various, in parts well wooded & fertile, but elsewhere an arid desert. The pop. are subdivided into numerous tribes, living under petty chiefs; & scattered throughout the country are various Wesleyan & other missionary stations.

HOTZENPLOTS, a small town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 26 m. N.N.W. Troppau, on the Prussian frontier, & cap. co. Hennersdorf. Pop. 2,579.

HOUAT, a small isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.E. the peninsula Quiberon, with a fort, a small harbor, & 250 inhabitants.

HOUCK'S STORE, p. o., Carroll co., Md.

HOUDAIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. S.W. Bethune. Pop. 930.

HOUDAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.S.W. Mantes. Pop. 2,056.

HOUFFALIZE, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, cap. cant., on the Ourthe, 9 m. N.E. Bastogne, with a ruined fortress, & 990 inhabitants.

HOUGA (LE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Gers, 30 m. W.S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,593.

HOUGAERDE, or HOEGAERDEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2½ m. S.W. Tirlemont. Pop. 3,000, with extensive breweries & distilleries.

HOUGH (ON-THE-HILL), a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. Grantham. Area, 3,600 ac. Pop. 605.

HOUGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln. Area, 2,590 ac. Pop. 345.

HOUGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. W.S.W. Dover. Area, 3,275 ac. Pop. 1,936.

HOUGH'S STORE, p. o., Jasper co., Miss.

HOUGHTON, county, Mich. Situated in the extreme N. part of the state, in the upper peninsula. Area, 1,920 sq. ms. It consists mostly of Keewaiwona point, which projects in an N.E. direction into Lake Superior. Between the point & the south shore of the lake is Keewaiwona Bay, from which is a lagoon or lake extending to within less than a mile of the western shore, called Portage lake. The Indians formerly were in the habit of passing through it with their canoes, & carrying them across the Portage,—hence the name of the lake. Surface drained by many small streams entering Lake Superior & its bays. On the east are Yellow Dog, Pine, Huron, Sturgeon, Tobacco, Lower Montreal, &c.; on N.W., Eagle, Salmon, Trout, Misery, Sleeping, & Fire Steel rivers. Surface rough & rocky. Copper is found in immense masses, in nearly a pure state, & it has been extensively wrought & brought into market, although but a tithe of the mines have been worked. Capital, Houghton. Pop. 1850, 708.—A railroad has been projected, to connect Copper Harbor with Green Bay.

HOUGHTON, p. t., capital Houghton co., Michigan. Situated at the head of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, 220 m. from Sault St. Marie. Contains a court house, several stores & forwarding houses, & 456 inhabitants. It is the depôt of the mineral region.

HOUGHTON, t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Pop. 1850, 1,509.

HOUGHTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Hunts, 2 m. N.W. St. Ives. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 519. —II. co. Hunts, 2 m. S.S.W. Stockbridge. Area, 2,642 ac. Pop. 438.—III. (*Great*), co. & 2¼ m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,783 ac. Pop. 317.—IV. (*Little*), 3 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 558.—V. (*Long*), co. Northumberland, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Alnwich. Area, 4,113 ac. Pop. 861. It has coal & lead mines. —VI. (*New*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N. Rougham. Area, 1,495 ac. Pop. 224. Sir R. Walpole died here in 1745. The famous collection of paintings he placed here are now in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg.—VII. (*Conquest*), co. Beds, 2¼ m. N. Ampthill. Area, 3,345 ac. Pop. 786.—VIII. (*In-the-Hole*), co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.W. New-Walsingham. Area, 978 ac. Pop. 233. Here is an ancient chapel, formerly attached to Walsingham abbey, but now used as a barn.—IX. (*On-the-*

Hill, co. & 6 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 442.—X. co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.W. Watton. Area, 601 ac. Pop. 50.—XI. *Ruyton*, co. Beds, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 2,213.—XII. *Winterborne*, co. Dorset, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,923 ac. Pop. 318.—XIII. co. Sussex. Area, 1,455 ac. Pop. 193.—XIV. a township, co. Lancaster, parish Manchester, 3¼ miles N.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 4,547.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. N.E. Durham, on the Gt. N. of England r. r. Area of pa. 15,494 ac. Pop. 20,284; do. of the t. 4,075. The town is seated at the head of a fine vale; it has a large cruciform church, containing the monument of the pious Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," who held the living from 1558 to 1583. Here are also a grammar school, founded by Gilpin & others, a girl's school, revenue 80*l.*, other charities, a mechanics' institute, & a large trade (by railroads connecting with Sunderland & Hartlepool) in coal.

HOUGHTONVILLE, p-o., Windham co., Vt., 109 S. Montpelier, 457 W.

HOUGUE, a headland, France. [C. La Hougue.]

HOULKEE, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

HOULME, an old division of France, Lower Normandy, cap. Argentan, now comprised in dep. Orne.—*Le Houlme* is a comm. & vill., dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 2,038.

HOULTON, p-t., capital of Aroostook co., Me., 120 N.N.E. Bangor, 196 N.E. Augusta, 791 W. It borders New Brunswick on the E. Stages run to Bangor & to Woodstock, N. B. Drained by Meduxnekeag river, a branch of the St. John's r. Soil fertile. The vill. contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 stores, & 500 inhabitants. The Hancock barracks, an U. S. military post, are about 1 m. north of the v. There are are in the t. a tannery, a flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,597; 1850, 1,456.

HOUMA, p-v., capital of Terre Bonne parish, La., 122 S.W. New Orleans, 1,294 W. Situated on the W. side of Bayou Terrebonne. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

HOUNAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 10 m. S. S.E. Kelso. Area (including a portion of the Cheviot hills) about 14,458 ac., mostly fine sheep-walk. Pop. 252. The hill of Hounam-Law, in this pa., rises 1,464 feet in height.

HOU-NAN ("south of the lake"), a prov. of China, between lat. 25° & 30° N., & lon. 109°° & 114° E., enclosed S.ward by the Quang provs., & elsewhere by Kwi-tcheou, Hou-pe, & Kiang-si. Pop. 1812, 18,652,507. Surface elevated but fertile; all the rivers are tributaries to the Lake Tong-ting, on its N. border, & whence its name. Among its products are the finest tea, cotton, various metals, & rice & other grains sent to Peking. Chief city, Tchang-tcha.

HOUND, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. S.E. Southampton. Area, 4,691 ac. Pop. 827. The beautiful remains of Netley abbey, founded by Henry III. in 1239, stand on the slope of a hill, near Southampton water, in this parish.

HOUNDSFIELD, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 6 W. Watertown. Surface level; soil sandy loam & clay. Drained by Black r. & Black r. bay on the N., & by Hungry bay of Lake Ontario on the W. It contains the v. of Sackett's Harbor, *which see*. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., an iron foundry, a grist m., 6 saw m., 14 sch. Pop. 1840, 4,146; 1850, 4,136.

HOUNSLOW, a town & chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Heston & Isleworth, 2¼ m. S.W. Brentford. Pop. 1851, 3,514. It consists of one long, well-paved street; has a chapel, built on the site of a priory founded by the Windsor family; & a great number of inns, formerly supported by the traffic of the Great W. of England road, but almost deserted since the opening of the Great Western r. r. Hounslow heath, noted in ancient times for tournaments & military encampments, & in modern for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks & powder mills.

HOU-PE ("north of the lake"), a prov. of China, between lat. 29° & 33°, & lon. 108° & 116° E., & in the centre of China-proper. Pop. 1812, 27,270,098 (*Chinese census*). It is traversed by the Yang-tze-kiang. Products similar to those of Hou-nan. Chief city, Han-yang.

HOUPLIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,015.

HOU-QUANG, a former prov. of China, now forming the provs. Hou-nan & Hou-pe, & having in its centre the large lake Tong-ting.

HOURN LOCH, an inlet of Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 m. At its mouth it is 5 m. across.

HOURTIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. S.S.W. Lesparre. Pop. 1,412.

HOUSATONIC, r., Mass. & Conn. Rises in Berkshire co., Mass., at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, & after a direct course of 98 m., & over 150 by its meanders, enters Long Island Sound. It is navigable to Derby, the head of tide water, 14 m. from the Sound. It has numerous falls & rapids in its course, which have in many cases been made available for manufacturing purposes. At Canaan there is a fall of nearly 60 feet, *not perpendicular*, but broken by the projecting masses of rock into innumerable fantastic & changeable forms, exhibiting much picturesque beauty.

HOUSE, an island of Shetland, pa. Bressa, connected by a bridge with the island of Barra. Length 3 m.; breadth about ¼ m. Pop. returned with pa.

HOUSE CREEK, p-o., Irwin co., Ga., 104 S. Milledgeville, 751 W.

HOUSE'S SPRINGS, p-o., Jefferson co., Mo., 125 E. Jefferson city, 838 W.

HOUSEVILLE, p-o., Turin t., Lewis co., N. Y., 130 N.W. Albany, 429 W.

HOUSSA, an independent state of Central Africa, about lat. 12° & 13° N., & between lon. 5° & 10° E., having N. the Desert, E. Bornou, & elsewhere countries unexplored & unknown to Europeans. Denham & Clapperton visited this country, & to their work the reader is referred for further information. The country is partly mutnous., but watered apparently by affls. of the Quorra. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, dates, & cattle, are amongst its products. Chief towns, Kano, the cap., Sackatoo, Kashna, & Katagoom.

HOUSTON, county, Ga. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 560 sq. ms. Drained by Big Indian, Etchecounee & Tuscawhachee creeks, entering the Ocmulgee r. which forms its E. border; and south-westerly by some small streams entering Flint r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Perry. There were in in 1850, live stock valued at $527,592; Indian corn, 662,600 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 188,224; rice, 71,720 pounds; cotton, 19,362 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., Cap. emp'd in manufac. $108,200; value of manufac. articles, $78,403;—24 churches; 3 acad., 160 pupils; 15 sch., 456 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,711; 1850, 16,450.

HOUSTON, county, Tex. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 975 sq. ms. It has the Neches r. on its eastern, & Trinity r. on its W. border, & drained by numerous small branches flowing into them. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile; bordering the Trinity very fertile, & along the Neches light & sandy. Capital, Crockett. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,784; Ind. corn, 71,495 bush. produced; peas & beans, 1,967; sweet potatoes, 21,707; cotton, 750 bales;—2 acad., 50 pupils. Pop. 1850, 2,721.

HOUSTON, t., Blair co., Pa. Drained by Pine and Clover creeks. Surface mostly even; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 1,174.

HOUSTON, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by Burnett's branch of Sinnemahoning r. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 129; 1850, 230.

HOUSTON, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 211 W. Harrisburg, 237 W.

HOUSTON, p-o., Heard co., Ga.

HOUSTON, p-o., Shelby co., O., 82 W.N.W. Columbus, 476 W.

HOUSTON, p-o., Bourbon co., Ky.

HOUSTON, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 100 W. Springfield, 877 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 478.

HOUSTON, p-v., cap. Texas co., Mo., 85 S. Jefferson city. It contains a court house & a few dwellings.

HOUSTON, p-v., Wayne co., Tenn., 111 S.W. Nashville, 788 W.

HOUSTON, p-v., capital of Chickasaw co., Miss., 145 N.E. Jackson, 910 W. Situated on the head waters of Oktibbeha cr., & contains a court house;—3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—

stores; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabitants.

HOUSTON, city & cap. Harris co., Tex., 160 E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Buffalo bayou, on the Houston & Austin railroad, & at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a court house, a market house, —5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an acad., 2 stores, 2 cotton presses, a stearine candle fac., a foundry & machine shop, & several manufacturing establs., employing a capital of about $350,000;—4 printing offices, issuing 1 tri-weekly & 4 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 2,396 inhabs.; 1854, 5,000. It is the port of an extensive & fertile region. It was formerly the capital of the republic of Texas.

HOUSTON, *Hugh's-town*, a pa. of Scotland, county Renfrew, 5 m. N.W. Paisley. Area, 7,500 ac. Pop. 2,755, partly employed in cotton works. Among the antiquities of this pa. are the old church of Killadlan, the mansion & the old cross of Barochan, & remains of castle of the knights of Houston.

HOUSTON'S STORE, p-o., Morgan co., Ala., 117 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 754 W.

HOUSTONVILLE, p-v., Iredell co., N. C., 154 W. Raleigh, 365 W.

HOU-TCHOU, a city, China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 35 m. N.W. Hang-chow-foo.

HOUTMAN'S ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Australia, between lat. 28° & 29° S., & lon. 113° & 114° E.

HOVE, a pa. of Eng., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Brighton, with a station on the S. coast r. r. Area, 87½ ac. Pop. 4,104. It is frequented as a watering-place; has many handsome houses, & an ancient interesting church.

HOVERINGHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Notts, 4½ m. S. Southwell. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 408.

HOVETON, (*St. Peter*), a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk. Area, 952 ac. Pop. 122.

HOVETON, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 7 m. S. North Walsham. Area, 1,541 ac. Pop. 273.

HOVINGHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. York, N. Riding, 7¼ m. W.N.W. New Malton. Area, 9,044 ac. Pop. 1,245.

HOWARD, county, Md., centrally situated, between the Patapsco & Patuxent rivers, & is drained by streams taking into them. Area, 225 sq. m. Surface hilly with narrow fertile valleys, (separated from Anne Arundel in 1851.)

HOWARD (*late Richardville*), co., Ia. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 279 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil fertile. Drained by Wild Cat cr. & tributaries of the Wabash r. Capital Ko-Komo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $95,-214; wheat, 27,930 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 238,-853; oats, 6,063; wool, 60,896 pounds;—16 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 10 churches; 8 libraries, 800 vols. Pop. 1850, 6,657.

HOWARD, county, Mo. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 430 sq. m. Watered by Great Manitou & Bonne Femme rivers, & Salt cr., tributaries of the Missouri, which forms its S.W. boundary. Capital, Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $684,159; wheat, 114,196 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 939,048; oats, 97,534; wool, 48,590 pounds; —9 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers published; 19 churches; 49 schools, 2,058 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,108; 1850, 18,969.

HOWARD, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 231 W. Albany, 311 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by branches of Canisteo cr. & Conhocton r. The v. is on a small branch of Conocton r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a high school & about 250 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,247; 1850, 3,244.

HOWARD, p-o., Warren co., N. J.

HOWARD, p-t., Centre co., Pa., 97 N. W. Harrisburg, 189 W. Surface mountainous, the main ridge of the Alleghany passing through it. Drained by Bald Eagle cr. & Snow Shoe cr. Soil in the valleys a calcareous loam. It has 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,409; 1850, 1,292.

HOWARD, p-o., Taylor co., Ga.

HOWARD, t., Knox co., O. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Vernon & Jelloway rivers. Pop. 1840, 999; 1850, 1,092.

HOWARD, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 636.

HOWARD, p-o., Parke co., Ia.

HOWARD, t., Cass co., Mich. Drained by Putnam's cr. & another branch of Dowagiake r. Pop. 1840, 370; 1850, 766.

HOWARD, p-t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 916.

HOWARD, p-v., Bell co., Tex.

HOWARD, t., Kent co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,798.

HOWARDS, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

HOWARD'S GROVE, p-o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

HOWARD'S POINT, p-o., Fayette co., Ia., 94 S.E. Springfield, 728 W.

HOWARD'S VALLEY, p-o., Windham co., Ct., 38 E. by N. Hartford, 365 W.

HOWARDSVILLE, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 85 W. N.W. Richmond, 151 W.

HOWARDSVILLE, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill.

HOW-CAPLE, a pa. of Eng., co. & 8½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area, 1,018 ac. Pop. 153.

HOWDEN, a market town & pa. of Eng., co. York, E. Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, and with a station on the Hull & Selby r. r., 22 m. W. Hull. Area of pa. 16,292 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,178; do. of town, 2,491. It is neatly built, & has a magnificent church, formerly collegiate. Here are also extensive remains, now converted into a farm-house, of a favorite palace of the bishops of Durham, to whom the site still belongs, & in which died the celebrated bishops, Pudsey, A. D. 1195, & Skirlaw, 1405. Howden is head of a poor-law union, & a polling-place for the E. Riding. It has 3 branch banks, a market on Saturday, & some of the largest horse fairs in Eng., lasting 14 days in Sept. & Oct.

HOWDEN-PANS, a township. of Eng., co. Northumberland, pa. Wallsend, on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. North Shields. Pop. 1,276. Numerous vessels are built, & much coal is shipped here.

HOWE, p-o., Venango co., Pa.

HOWE (CAPE), the S.E. point of Australia. Lat. 37° 30′ S., lon. 150° 5′ E.—*West Cape Howe* is in W. Australia, co. Plantagenet, 18 m. S.W. Albany. [LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.]

HOWE, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Loddon. Area of pa. 757 ac. Pop. 111.

HOWELL, t., Ocean co., N. J. Surface level; soil sand, sandy loam & clay. Drained by Shark, Manasquan, & Mettecunk rivers, which flow E. to the Atlantic. It has 10 grist m., 8 saw m., 4 furnaces, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,699; 1850, 4,058.

HOWELL, p-t., capital of Livingston co., Mich., 51 W. by N. Detroit, 554 W. Drained by head branches of Shiawassee & Cedar rivers. The v. near the centre contains a court house, jail, a church, an academy, several stores, mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 473 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 321; 1850, 1,155.

HOWELL, r., El Dorado co., Cal., on the the American fork. It has rich gold washings in the vicinity.

HOWELL, a pa. of Eng., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 85. In the church are some curious ancient monuments.

HOWELL'S DEPOT, p-o., Orange co., N. Y.

HOWELL'S SPRINGS, p-o., Hardin co., Ky., 90 S. W. Frankfort, 632 W.

HOWELLSVILLE, p-v., Delaware co., Pa., 90 E.S. E. Harrisburg, 124 W.

HOWELLSVILLE, v., Warren co., Va., 146 N.N.W. Richmond, 77 W. Situated on the Shenandoah river, & contains a church, free to all denominations, 1 store, 2 flouring m., 8 or 10 dwellings, & about 50 inhabs. The river is navigable for boats 150 miles above this place.

HOWELLSVILLE, p-o., Robeson co., N. C.

HOWELL WORKS, p-o., Ocean co., N. J., 47 m. E.S.E. Trenton, 213 W. Situated on Manasquan r., & contains an Episcopal church, a store, extensive iron works, & 350 inhabitants.

HOWES, a pa. of England. [HOSE.]

HOWES VALLEY, p-o., Hardin co., Ky.

HOWICK, p-v., Chateauguay co., Can. E., on the right bank of Chateauguay r., 39 S.W. Montreal. It has 4 stores, a tannery, 3 grist m., & 100 inhabs.

HOWICK, a pa. of Eng., co. Northumberland, on the Lea, 4½ m. E.N.E. Alnwick. Area, 1,692 ac. Pop

315. Earl Grey, to whom the vill. gives the title of viscount, has a seat here.

HOWLAND, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 106 N.N.E. Augusta, 701 W. Drained by Piscataquis r. Incorporated in 1826. Soil fertile. It has 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 322; 1850, 214.

HOWLAND, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 180 N.E. Columbus. Drained by Mosquito cr., a branch of Mahoning r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,035; 1850, 919.

HOWLET HILL, p-o., Onondaga t., Onondago co., N. Y.

HOWTH (THE HILL OF), a peninsula & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, forming the N.E. screen of Dublin bay. Area of pa. 2,760 ac., mostly a rocky & remarkably picturesque ridge, rising 563 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,538, extensively engaged in fisheries. Pop. of vill., which is 8 m. by railroad E.N.E. Dublin, 692. It has a large harbor of refuge, with extensive piers, light house, &c., constructed by Telford, at a cost of $2,000,000, but from its position, the rocks which still obstruct it, & the accumulation of sand, now almost useless; an old castle, the seat of the St. Lawrence family for nearly 7 centuries, ruins of a church erected in 1228, & in the centre of the town the remains of an abbey said to have been founded by the Danes 1038. The romantic beauty of the peninsula attracts numerous visitors. Here is also a race-course, & at the extremity of the peninsula a handsome light-house, on a lofty rock, with a fixed red light. Howth gives the title of earl to the descendants of its Anglo-Norman conquerors, & still its chief proprietors, the St. Lawrence or Tristram family.

HOXNE, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Eye, within the bounds of which parl bor. it is included. Area, 4,257 ac. Pop. 1,262. Edmund, King of the E. Angles, was killed here by the Danes, A. D. 870.

HOXTER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 42 m. S.S.E. Minden, on lt. b. of the Weser. Pop. 3,657, partly employed in chicory manufs., & in linen weaving, brewing, & distilling. Two m. distant is Corvey, an anc. Benedictine abbey.

HOXTON, a parochial district, forming a suburb of London, pa. St. Leonard-Shoreditch, 2 m. N.E. St. Paul's, to the Dean & Chapter of which the manor belonged previous to the conquest. Pop. returned with pa. Here are the Haberdashers' alms-house for 20 men & 20 boys, founded in 1692 by R. Aske, rev. 3,550*l*.

HOY, an island & pa. of Orkney, 2½ m. S. Stromness. Length 14 m.; extreme breadth 5 m. Pop. of pa. 615. It has fine cliff scenery, & a harbor at Longhope. Weekly communication by steam is maintained with Leith.

HOYA, a co. of Hanover, enclosed by the Weser & Hunt rivers, landr. Hanover. Area, 1,145 sq. m. Pop. 223,000, mostly Lutherans. Surface alternately marshy & fertile. Cattle rearing, agriculture, & linen weaving are the chief branches of industry. Chief town, Niemburg.—II. a market town in above co., on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S.S.E. Bremen. Pop. 2,000, employed in transit trade, & linen fabrics.

HOYER, a petty seaport town, Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with a harbor on the N. Sea, 26 m. S.W. Ribe. It has an export trade in oysters.

HOYERSWERDA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 84 m. W.N.W. Leignitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2,050, chiefly agricultural.

HOYLAND (HIGH), a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Area, 1,934 ac. Pop. 3,345, partly employed in woollen manufs. & collieries.—II. (*Nether*), a tnshp., same Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearn, 5¼ m. S.W. Darfield. Pop. 2,912.—III. (*Swain*), a township, same Riding, pa. Silkstone, 5 m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Pop. 690.

HOYLE LAKE or HOYLAKE, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. W. Kirkby, on the Dee at its mouth, 11 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Pop. 444. It has buildings for the accommodation of sea-bathers, and two light-houses with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 24′ N., lon. 3° 11 W. When brought to range in the same line, these lights, one of which is higher than the other, lead into Holylake roads, which afford safe anchorage.

HOYM, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 14 m. S.E. Halberstadt, on the Selke. Pop. 2,300, with a castle the original seat of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg.

HOYSVILLE, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 166 N. Richmond, 43 W. Situated near Kittoctan cr., 2 miles south of the Potomac. It contains several flouring mills.

HRADEK, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 19 m. N.N.W. Pizek.—II. a vill., circ. Königgratz, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia.—III. (or *Wunschelberg*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. & 11 m. W.N.W. Glatz. Pop. 1,150.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on an island in the March, 42 m. E.S.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,100. It has several public schools, & an active trade in wine.—II. a famous old convent, near Olmutz, now used for a military hospital.

HROCHOW-TEINITZ, a vill. of E. Bohemia, circ. & 5 m. E. Chrudim. Pop. 964.—*Hrozinkau* is a vill. of Moravia, circ. & E. Hradish.

HUAFO, or GUAFO, an island of Chili, off the coast, Pacific, 23 m. S. W. Chilhoe.

HUAHEINE, one of the Society Islands, Pacific, N. W. of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 2,000. Surface mountainous & fertile; on it Cook planted the only shaddock tree existing in the island.

HUALLAGA, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° 40′ S., & at 13,200 feet above the sea, flows mostly N.ward, & joins the Amazon, near lat. 5° S., & lon. 75° 40′ W., after a total course estimated at 500 m. From Chasuta, 50 leagues above its entrance into the Amazon, & 3,000 miles above the mouth of the Amazon, there is water enough to float the largest vessels, for more than 6 months in the year. See AMAZON R.

HUAMACHUCO, or GUAMACHUCO, a town of Peru, dep. of Libertad, cap. prov., 55 m. E.NE. Truxillo.

HUAMANGA or GUAMANGA, a city of Peru, cap. dep. Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 140 m. W.N.W. Cuzco, on the route thence to Lima. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is finely situated, handsomely built, & has a cathedral, numer. other religious edifices, and a college with the privileges of an university. It was founded by Pizzaro in 1539. Near it the troops of Sucré defeated the Spaniards, & terminated the Spanish dom. in S. America in 1824.

HUANCAVELICA, or GUANCABELICA, a town of Peru, dep. Huancavelica, cap. prov., in the Andes, 80 m. W.N.W. Guamanga. Elevation 11,000 feet. Pop. 8,000, most of whom are engaged in mining, and smelting the ores of gold, silver, & mercury raised in its vicinity.

HUANCAYO & HUANTA, two towns of Peru.—I. dep. Junin, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Jauja.—II. dep Ayacucho, prov. & 22 m. N. Huamanga.

HUANUCO, or GUANUCO, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov., in the Andes, 180 m. N.N.E. Lima, on the left bank of Huallaga r. Pop. 10,000.

HUAQUI, a riv. of Sonora, Mexico, enters the Gul. of California, about 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course, estimated at 400 m.

HUARAZ, a town of Peru, S. A. dep. Tarma, 130 m. S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 5,000.—*Huari* is a town, E. the Andes, 30 m. E. Huaraz.

HUARTE, two mkt. towns of Spain, Navarra.—I. prov. and 4 m. E.N.E. Pampelūna, near lt. b. of the Arga.—II. (*St. Araquil*), 15 m. W. Pampelūna, near the rt. b. of the Araquil. It is walled.

HUASCO, a town, Chili, S. A., dep. & 110 m. N. Coquimbo, at the mouth of the riv. Huasco, in which it has a small harbor.

HUATALCO, a free port, Mexico. [GUATALCO.)

HUAURA, or GUAURA, a seaport town of Peru, dep. Lima, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Chancay, near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some salt works, and remains of anc. Peruvian edifices.

HUAURA, Isl., Pacific ocean, off the coast of Peru.

HUBB, two rivs. of Beloochistan, the principal separating that country from Lower Scinde, & entering the Indian Ocean 27 m. W. Kurachee, after a total S.ward course of 100 miles.

HUBBARD, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 183 N.E. Columbus, 296 W. Situated on the Pennsylvania line 18 S. E. of Warren. Drained by a small trib. of Mahoning river. Pop. 1840, 1,242; 1850, 1,272.

HUBBARD'S CORNERS, p-o., Madison co., N. Y.

HUBBARDSTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 54 W. by N. Boston, 412 W. Incorporated in 1767. Drained by branches of Ware r., which afford water power. The v. contains a Congregational and a Unitarian

church, and about 50 dwellings. There are in the t. a hat fac., 4 grist m., 17 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,984; 1850, 1,825.

HUBBARDTON, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 81 S.S.W. Montpelier, 459 W. Surface uneven & rough, and in some parts mountainous. Watered by Hubbardton r., which flows into Lake Champlain. There are in the t. 4 temperance, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—2 stores, a woollen fac., a trip hammer works, 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 719; 1850, 701.

HUBBERTSTON, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Milford. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 1,040. P. O. packets to Ireland sail from the small town of Hakim in this pa., whence corn & coals are also exported.

HUBBLETON, p-o., Jefferson co., Wis.

HUBERT (ST.), a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 30 m. S.S.E. Cleves.—II. a town, Belgian-Luxembourg, cap. arr., in the Ardennes, 17 m. W. Bastogne. Pop. 1,670, who manuf. potash & hardwares.

HUBERTSBURG, a vill. & royal castle of Saxony, circ. & 24 m. E. Leipzig. In the castle was signed the peace of 1763, which terminated the seven years' war.

HUBLERSBURG, p-v., Walker t., Centre co., Pa., 88 N. W. Harrisburg, 180 W. A small v. containing 6 or 8 dwellings.

HUBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Sadberge-the-Forest, 10½ m. E.S.E. Boroughbridge. Pop., 28.

HUCKESWAGEN, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 25 m. E.S.E. Dusseldorf, on a hill near the Wipper. Pop. 2,937, employed in woollen & cotton cloth weaving, & in iron & steel works.

HUCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,188 ac. Pop. 121.

HUCKLECOT, a hamlet of Engl., co. & 33 m. E. Gloucester, pa. Churchdown. Pop. 458.

HUCKNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area, 3,270 ac.. Pop. 2,970. The church is anc., and contains, among other interesting monuments of the Byron family, one to the immortal poet, who was interred here in 1824.—II. *Under Huthwaite*, a hamlet, same co., pa. Salton-in-Ashfield, 4¼ m. W.S. W. Mansfield. Pop. 1,159.

HUDDERSFIELD, a parl. bor., large manufact. mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Colne, a trib. of the Calder, & on the Lancaster and Yorkshire r. r., 14 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa., which is very hilly, 15,080 ac. Pop. 1851, 46,130; pop. of bor. 30,880. It lies on a hill-slope, is mostly built of stone, and has an elegant modern pa. church in the perpendicular Gothic style;—24 churches,—2 Baptist, 6 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independents, 9 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 1 isolated congregation,—a national proprietary college, a church, collegiate school, several endowed free schools, and other charities, a large handsome infirmary, a mechanics' institute, & philosophical hall, subscription library, news room, banking company, several branch banks, and a spacious circular piece-hall, containing warehouse room for about 600 manufacturers, who expose their goods here for sale on mkt. days. The principal manufs. of the town and vicinity, are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, flushings, serges, cords, and especially "fancy goods." In 1839, there were 106 mills, employing 3,428 hands, but the entire manufacturing population, including weavers, more than doubles this number. Trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and by canals connecting with both the Mersey & Humber; that connecting with the former is carried at the highest canal level in England, through the chain of the "English Apennines," by a stupendous tunnel 3½ m. in length. The Leeds & Manchester r. r. passes within 4 miles of the town, & there is another direct to Manchester, & one to Sheffield. Market, Tuesday. Huddersfield sends 1 member to H. of C. It is also a polling-place for the W. Riding. The Roman station Cambodunum is said to have been in this pa.

HUDDLESTON, p-o., Pike co., Ark.

HUDDLESTON, p-o., Rapides par., La.

HUDDLESTON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 22 E. Nashville, 659 W.

HUDIKSVALL, or HUDDIKSVALL, a seaport town of Sweden, len. & 70 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 61° 43′ 45″ N., lon. 17° 15′ E. Pop. 1,877. It is regularly built, & has some manufs. of linen fabrics, snuff, &c., but little export trade, the imports in 1838 amounting to only 1,000*l*. Around it are numerous gardens, & its vicinity is geologically remarkable.

HUDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 122.

HUDSON, a river of the state of New York, though less in its length & in the amount of water which it discharges than many others, is one of the most important in the United States. The Hudson, proper, rises by two branches in Adirondack mountains. The eastern branch from the N. passes through Schroon lake, & is sometimes called Schroon branch; and the western has a circuitous course from the N.W., and is considered as the main branch or Hudson. About 40 miles from the source of each, they unite in Warren co. After a course of 15 miles S., the Hudson receives the Sacandaga, on the line between Montgomery and Saratoga counties. The Sacandaga rises in Hamilton co., & first runs S.E., & then N.W. & W., to its junction below Jessup's falls. The Hudson then runs to the east of S. 15 miles to Hadley falls; it then turns to the N.E. 20 miles to Glen's falls. Its direction is then nearly S. to its entrance into New York bay. Forty m. below Glen's falls it receives from the W. the Mohawk, its greatest tributary. From the junction of the Mohawk to its mouth, is about 170 miles. The whole length of the Hudson, from its source to its entrance into New York bay, is a little over 300 miles. So straight is this river between Albany & New York, that the distance is less by water than by land. The tide flows to a little above Albany. It is navigable for the largest ships 118 miles, to Hudson, & for sloops & large steamboats 145 miles above New York, to Albany. Small sloops also proceed to Troy, & through the dam & lock to Waterford, about 8 miles farther. Through a considerable part of its course the banks are elevated, & in some parts high, rocky, & precipitous; particularly in its passage through the Highlands, 53 miles above the city of New York. The scenery on the banks of the Hudson is highly picturesque. The city of New York owes much of its prosperity, & its pre-eminent advantages, to this noble river, connected as it is by the Erie canal with the great lakes, & by the Champlain canal with the St. Lawrence river. By no other route can an equally favorable water communication be had with the great West. There are many large and flourishing towns on the Hudson. The principal on the E. side are Troy, Hudson, & Poughkeepsie; & on the W. side Albany, Cattskill, & Newburgh; besides many others on both sides. Its waters were the theatre of the first *successful* attempt to apply steam to the propelling of vessels by Fulton & Livingston in 1808. As a navigable medium of commerce this river is unrivalled. During the year 1850 there passed *from the interior* through its channel, or by railroad conveyance along its basin, products of the forest valued at $10,315,117; agriculture, $38,311,545; manufactures, $3,960,864; merchandise, $563,615; and various other articles, $2,323,495; showing a grand total of about 54 millions. The total value of the various kind of property sent from the seaboard, *via* of the Hudson river, in 1850, amounted to $74,826,999, & in 1851, $80,739,899.

HUDSON, county, N. J. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 75 sq. ms. Hudson r. bounds it on the E., & the Passaic on the W. Drained by Hackensack river. Capital, North Bergen. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $97,101; wheat, 3,663 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 37,155; oats, 9,073; potatoes, 32,885; wool, 132 pounds;—1 grist m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 1 library, 1,000 vols.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,082,300; value of manufac. articles, $2,305,696;—21 churches; 10 academies, 705 pupils; 14 schools, 1,641 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,488; 1850, 21,819.

HUDSON, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 63 S. by E. Concord, 263 W. Incorporated in 1746. Surface hilly, with level & fertile strips bordering the streams. Merrimac r. flows on its W. border, across which is a bridge to Dunstable. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,148; 1850, 1,312.

HUDSON, city, port of entry, & capital of Columbia co., N. Y., is situated on the left bank of Hudson riv., at the head of ship navigation, and on the Hudson r.,

116 m. from New York, 29 S. Albany, 335 W. Pop. 1820, 2,270; 1830, 5,392; 1840, 5,672; 1850, 6,286. Its front consists of a bold promontory, rising 60 feet above the level of the river, which has been formed into a pleasant promenade, commanding a fine view of the river & of the surrounding country. On either side of this promontory is a spacious bay, with a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. The city is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles; with the exception of two streets near the river, which follow the direction of the shore. The main street extends S.E. more than a m. to Prospect hill, 200 feet high, to which the ground gradually rises. On the N. side of this street, toward its upper end, is a public square. There is another square in the S. part of the city, on which the court-house is situated. It is 116 feet long, the central part 40 by 60 feet, & 60 feet high, surmounted by a dome, & entered by a portico of 6 Ionic columns. The wings are 34 feet front & 40 feet deep, & 2 stories high. There are 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Universalist,—the Hudson Academy, Hudson Female Seminary, the Franklin Literary Association, with a respectable library & philosophical apparatus, the Hudson Lunatic Asylum, & a number of select schools, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $350,000, 4 printing offices issuing a daily, 5 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly publication, an iron foundry, 3 machine shops, a tannery, a paper fac., &c. The city is supplied with pure water, brought 2 miles in iron pipes from a spring at the foot of Becraft's mountain. This city was formerly much engaged in the West India trade. It has several steamboats, freight barges, sloops, &c., engaged in transportation; & it is one of the regular stopping places for steamboats between New York and Albany. A steam ferry-boat plies between this city & Athens, on the opposite side of the river. The Hudson & Berkshire r. r. connects this city with West Stockbridge, Mass., and thence with Boston. Several streams in the immediate vicinity afford considerable water power, which is made available for manufacturing purposes. Hudson was settled in 1784 by emigrants from R. Island & Massachusetts. It was incorporated a city in 1785.

HUDSON, p-t., Summit co., O., 137 N.E. Columbus, 335 W. Surface level or rolling; soil a fertile clay loam, adapted to grazing & to grain. The village is pleasantly situated on a plain, & on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., 26 m. from Cleveland. It contains 4 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist.—4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & a semi-monthly publication, and 650 inhabitants. The Western Reserve College is located here, on elevated ground in the N.E. part of the village, & its buildings consist of 2 spacious college edifices, an elegant chapel 3 stories high, containing recitation rooms, the library & philosophical hall, a theological college, a president's house, and a neat and convenient astronomical observatory. The grounds around the colleges are extensive, & are ornamented with trees & shrubbery. In the rear is a large building, devoted to manual labor. This institution was founded in 1826, has a president & 8 professors, or other instructors, 181 alumni, of whom 48 have been ministers of the gospel, 57 students, & 8,000 vols. in its libraries. It has an elegant & extensive philosophical apparatus. The commencement is on the second Thursday in July. Its funds are respectable, and its prospects promising. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,220; 1850, 1,457.

HUDSON, p-v., Franklin co., Ga.

HUDSON, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 84 S.W. Detroit, 516 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain and to grazing. The v. is situated on Bean or Tiffin cr., & on the Michigan Southern r. r., 54 m. from Monroe, and contains 2 churches, several mills, & 350 inhab. Pop. of the t. 1840, 599; 1850, 1,544.

HUDSON, p-v., La Porte co., In., 158 N. Indianapolis, 650 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 415.

HUDSON, p-v., McLean co., Ill., 94 N.E. Springfield, 754 W.

HUDSON BAY (properly, Sea), an inland sea of N. Amer., between lat. 51° & 64° N., & lon. 77° & 95° W., communicates with Davis' Strait by Hudson Strait. Length, N. to S., 850 miles; breadth 600 m. Its S. part is named James' Bay, & receives the Albany, Moose, & other rivers. Hudson Bay has bold shores, numerous islands, & on its coasts several settlements of the Hudson Bay Company; but it is free from ice, & navigable for only a few months annually.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY. [See New Britain.]

HUDSON STRAIT, British N. Amer., between lat. 60° & 64° N., & lon. 65° & 77° W., is about 450 m. in length, with an average breadth of 100 miles, & connects Hudson Bay with the ocean & Davis' Strait.

HUDSONVILLE, p-v., Breckenridge co., Ky., 121 W.S.W. Frankfort, 663 W.

HUDSONVILLE, p-v., Marshall co., Miss., 201 N. by E. Jackson, 885.

HUE, or HUE-FO, the cap. city of the empire Anam, Cochin-China, on the Hué river, about 10 miles from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 107° 12′ E. It has probably no parallel in the E., having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, & upwards of 5 m. in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, & spacious barracks, large public granaries, an arsenal, & various magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by a broad canal from the river, faced with masonry, & crossed by some fine bridges. A large garrison, & fleet of galleys, are usually stationed here. The Hué river, about ¼ m. wide at its mouth, is fitted only for vessels of small draught; but on it are some building docks, & its mouth is defended by a small fort.

HUEHUETOCA, a vill. of Mexico, dep. & 30 m. N. Mexico.—*Huejoxingo* is a vill., dep. & 18 m. N.W. La Puebla.

HUELGOAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistere, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Châteaulin, with an argentiferous lead mine. Pop. 1,170.

HUELMA, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,973. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

HUELVA (Span. *Huelba*; anc. *Onoba*), a marit. town of Spain, cap. prov. same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 49 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. Pop. 7,173.

HUENEJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 miles E. Granada, on the north slope of S. Nevada. Pop. 2,350.

HUERCALOVERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Almeria, near the Almanzor. Pop., including the surrounding vills., 12,912. Its inhabitants, with those of the vicinity, are employed in manufs of lace, table linens, & soap.

HUERTA, numerous vills., Spain, centr. provs., the most worthy of notice being H. de Valdecarabaños, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,000.

HUESCA (anc. *Osca* & *Ileosca*), a city of Spain, Aragon, cap. prov. on right bank of the Isuela, 36 m. N.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 9,200. It is "a fine specimen of an old Aragonese city, being solidly built & picturesque," but decaying. Principal edifices, the fine Gothic cathedral, with numerous statues, and a magnificent altar piece; about 15 convents, a foundling hospital, cavalry barracks, & the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon, memorable for the "massacre of the bell." Its university was founded in 1354; and it has two other colleges, & some schools. Near it are two remarkable monasteries, containing striking works of art. Huesca has some tanneries, linen manufs., and a large ann. fair. Pop. of the prov. of Huesca 1849, 247,105.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 68 miles N.E. Granada. Pop. 5,640, who weave some woollen & linen fabrics, & manuf. woollen cloths.

HUETE, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,520. It has a fort.

HUFFTON, p. o., Henry co., Ia.

HÜFINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Bregach, 9 m. S. Villingen. Pop. 1,600.

HUGELHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ Middle-Rhine, 5½ m. S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 766.

HUGGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. N.E. Pocklington. Area, 6,500 ac. Pop. 547.

HUGGIN'S CREEK, p. o., McNairy co., Tenn.

HUGGLESCOTE, a chapelry, England, county Leicester, pa. Ibstock, 6 m. N.N.E. Mkt.-Bosworth. Pop. 1,014.

HUGHESVILLE, p-v., Muncy Creek t., Lycoming co., Pa., 90 N. Harrisburg, 200 W. It contains 2 stores, 2 mills, & thirty or forty dwellings.

HUGHESVILLE, p-o., Loudon co., Va., 149 N. Richmond, 40 W.

HUGHESVILLE, v., Greenwich t., Warren co., N. J. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

HUGHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Much Wenlock. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 112.

HUGHSONVILLE, p. v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y. It contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

HUGUENOT, p-o., Deer Park t., Orange co., N. Y., 113 W.S.W. Albany, 268 W.

HUISH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N. Hatherleigh. Area, 986 ac. Pop. 161.—II. (*North*), a pa., same co., 5¼ m. W.S.W. Totness. Area, 2,662 ac. Pop. 464.—III. (*South*), same co., 3¾ m. S.W. Kingsbridge. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 382.—IV. (*Campflower*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 2,909 ac. Pop. 445.—V. (*Episcopi*), same co., ¼ m. E. Langport. Area, 2,314 ac. Pop. 760.—VI. co. Wilts. Area, 754 ac. Pop. 129.

HUISNE, a river of France, joins the Sarthe 1 m below Le Mans, after a S.W. course of 65 m.

HUISSEAU, several comms. & vills. of France; the principal *H. sur-Mauve*, dep. Loiret, 9 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,883.

HUISSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Rhine, 3 m. S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 287. —*Huizen* is a vill., prov. N. Holland, 16 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,342.

HUIZUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 1 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 940.

HUJAMREE, a mouth of the Great E. channel of the Indus, in lat. 24° 10′ N., lon. 67° 28′ E., & 170 yards across at Vikkur, 20 m. from the sea.

HULBURTON, p-v., Murray t., Orleans co., N. Y. Situated on the Erie canal, and contains a church, 2 stores, & 300 inhabs.

HULCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area, 850 ac. Pop. 150.

HULL, t., Plymouth co., Mass., 9 E.S.E. Boston, by water. Situated on a peninsula on the S.E. side of Boston harbor. Incorporated in 1644. It has a beach 4 m. long. The v. is on Nantasket Head. Salt is manufactured here. It has 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 231; 1850, 253.

HULL, p. t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Drained by Gatineau & Ottawa rivers. Pop. 1852, 2,811. The v. is on the lt. b. of Ottawa r., opposite By Town, & is connected with it by a suspension bridge. It has a store, a grist m., an axe fac., 3 lumbering establishments, and 250 inhabitants.

HULL (KINGSTON ON), a parl. & munic. bor., river port, town, co. of itself, Engl., in co. York, E. Riding, on the N. side of the Humber, at the influx of the Hull, 22 m. N.W. the Spurn-Head, 36 m. S.E. York. Lat. of citadel 53° 44′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 20′ W. Area of town & old munic. bor. 960 ac. Pop. 41,629; & of co. of town, which extends for some distance W.-ward along the Humber, 11,600 ac. Pop. 45,173. Pop., in 1851, of new munic. & parl. bor., 84,690. The old town of Hull, about ¾ m. in length, N. to S., by half as much in breadth, stands on the W. side of the river Hull, at its entrance into the Humber, & is enclosed from N. to W. by three noble docks, crossed by movable bridges. Beyond these are Myton on the W., Sculcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; & beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton & Drypool, with a large citadel occupying the E. angle, formed by the Hull & Humber. The town has a respectable, but not a striking appearance; it is generally well built, & pretty well drained. A good line of streets runs from the Humber N.ward through the middle of the old town, having in its centre the market-place, in which are the fine church of Holy Trinity, a good market-house, & a gilt equestrian statue of William III. This line is crossed by several others leading to still broader thoroughfares beyond the docks, all which present good shops, & commonly a very busy scene of traffic. In Sculcoates are many broad & handsome streets of private residences, & others on the W. part of the town; but this latter quarter also contains some long thoroughfares of an inferior order, & the E. & N.E. suburbs are mostly composed of streets of the same class. Extensive warehouses, backed by narrow lanes, border the muddy river Hull, along which the town & suburbs Trippet & Sculcoates, extend for nearly 2 m. from the Humber. The docks, constructed successively since 1775, on the site previously occupied by fortifications, have an aggregate length of 1,087 yards, breadth varying from 250 to 400 feet, & a total area of 24 acres, besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber; they are surrounded by broad quays & large warehouses, have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 feet, and are crowded with shipping of all nations. At the head of one of them is a fine column with a colossal statue of Wilberforce. Holy Trinity church is a cruciform building, 272 feet in length, & one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in England, with a pinnacled tower 140 feet in height, rich internal decorations & numerous monuments. There are in all 51 churches, viz.,—4 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 15 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 8 Independent, 1 Jews' synagogue, 15 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 1 isolated congregation. Amongst the most conspicuous public buildings are the custom-house, exchange, pilot, dock, excise, & stamp offices, the infirmary, two theatres, concert-hall, colleges, work-house, jail, mansion-house, new baths & wash-houses, terminus of the Hull & Selby r. r., & a magnificent hotel adjoining it. The Trinity guild, founded in 1369, for decayed seamen & their widows, has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order, containing a council-room with good portraits, a museum, a school for boys destined for the merchant service, & dwellings for pensioners. Hull has numerous hospitals & other charities, a charter-house founded by the De la Poles in 1380; Hull & Kingston colleges, which give instruction similar to King's & University colleges, London, & have two elegant buildings in the N.W. suburb; a medical school, a grammar school founded in 1486, having two exhibitions to Cambridge, the Vicar's & Cogan's schools, the latter with a revenue of 400*l.* a-year, a great number of charitable schools, refuges for the insane & the destitute, a dispensary, penitentiary, & lying-in-charity. A public subscription library possesses 25,000 vols., & here are a mechanics' institute, lyceum, & athenæum, all having libraries, a sailors' institute, a savings' bank, and masonic lodges. Outside of the N.W. suburb is a zoological garden. Hull is connected by r. r. with Scarborough, Whitby, York, & all the manufacturing towns of the W. Riding, for the export of manufs. of which it is the great outlet; & it has been lately put in more ready communication with London & the centre of England, by a continuation of the E. counties r. r. to New Holland on the opposite bank of the Humber, 2¼ m. distant. The Trent, Ouse, Don, &c., tributaries of the Humber, & navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Principal exports are cotton & woollen stuffs, and yarn, earthenwares, hardwares, metals, rapeseed & corn, the latter chiefly imported previously, with wool, bones, timber, hemp, flax, madder, skins, & other produce from Germany, Denmark, & the Baltic; with which, & with N. A., its foreign trade is the most active. Its coasting trade is highly important, & it receives large quantities of coal. Its merchants were the first in England who embarked in the northern whale fishery, but its fisheries have greatly declined. It communicates by steam-packets with London, Yarmouth, Leith, Berwick, Aberdeen, Hamburgh, Rotterdam, & Copenhagen, many times weekly, & also continually with Selby, Goole, Gainsborough, York, and Grimsby. Hull has not been renowned as a manufacturing town, but of late years a joint-stock company has been established which possesses three large cotton & flax mills, employing in all 3,000 hands, & producing 100,000 yards of cotton cloth weekly. Ship-building, & its auxiliary manufs., are extensively carried on, & here are foundries, tanneries, potteries, some large breweries, sugar refineries, soap & gas works, & various corn & oil mills, many in the E. suburbs impelled by wind, and which gives a Dutch appearance to the scenery along the Humber. The town has a branch of the Bank of England, many other banks, & several weekly newspapers. Markets, Tuesday & Friday, & on Saturday for retail & supply. Wool markets on Tuesdays, during all July, & two last weeks in June, & first in Aug. Fairs, July 10, Oct. 10, & Dec. 10, the two former of 6 days each. The bor. is divided into 6 wards, & governed by a Mayor, 13 aldermen, & 42 councillors. It has quarter sessions, & a court of requests. Hull returns 2 mems. to H. of C. This town, under the name of Myton-wyk, appears to have been of importance in

the time of Athelstan: but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the royal designation, Kingston. In the civil war of Charles I., it was the first town to close its gates against the king, & it successfully sustained two sieges of the royal troops, in 1642 & 1643.—II. (*Bishop's*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 8 miles N.N.W. Northwich. Pop. 1,828.—III. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. Somerset, 1¼ m. W. Taunton. Area, 2,314 ac. Pop. 760.—The *Hull river*, England, co. York, E. Riding, rises near Great Driffield, flows S., passing near Beverley, with which it communicates by a short canal, and after a total course of 30 m., enters the Humber on the E. side of Kingston-upon-Hull, of which it forms the harbor, which is lined with warehouses, for about 1 m. from the Humber. It separates the district Holderness on the E. from the Yorkshire Wolds on the W.

HULLAVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Malmsbury. Area, 3,121 acres. Pop. 708.

HULLS, p-o., Athens co., O.

HULL'S CORNERS, p-o., Hannibal t., Oswego co., N. Y.

HULL'S MILLS, p-o., Stanford t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 63 S. Albany, 322 W.

HULL'S STATION, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

HULME, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 1¼ m. S.W. Manchester, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Pop. 53,482. Here are cavalry barracks, & the Manchester botanic garden, occupying 17 ac. Hulme-hall, an ancient & curious edifice, built partly of timber, & long the seat of the Prestwich family, now belongs to Lord Francis Egerton.—II. (*Levens*), a township, same pa., 3 m. S.E. Manchester.

HULMEVILLE, p-v., Middletown t., Bucks co., Pa., 118 E. Harrisburg, 160 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist mill, a saw m., a woollen factory, & 200 inhabitants.

HULPE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 4 m. E.N.E. Waterloo. Pop. 1,040.

HULST, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Scheldt, 15 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,369. It was formerly fortified, & an important military post in the wars of the 16th, 17th, & 18th centuries.

HULTON, a township of England. [HILTON.]

HULTON ABBEY, a lordship of England, county Stafford, pa. & 2 m. E. Burslem. A farm house, surrounded by a dry moat, still bears the name of the abbey, founded here in 1223.

HULTSCHIN (Polish *Hiccin*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, on left bank of the Oppa, 13 m. E. Troppau. Pop. 2,538. Manufactures of woollens.

HULWUD, a town of Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., in the peninsula Guzerat, 25 m. E.S.E. Mallia. Lat. 22° 51′ N., lon. 71° 16′ E.

HUMANSVILLE, p-o., Polk co., Mo., 147 S.W. Jefferson city, 1,083 W.

HUMBER, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire & Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse & Trent rivers, 8 m. E. Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 m. E.ward, & then for about 22 m. S.E. to its junction with the N. Sea, below the Spurn head, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 38′ N., lon. 0° 10′ E. Average breadth between 2 & & 3 m., but near its mouth it widens to 6 or 7 m. It receives from the N. the Foulness & Hull, & from the S. the Ancholme & Ludd rivers. It is navigable to Hull for the largest vessels, & for vessels of considerable burden in all the rest of its extent, & it is connected by canals with all the other principal rivers of England. Its tributaries drain nearly the whole of Yorkshire, Notts, Leicestershire, & with parts of Lincolnshire; in all, an extent of about 10,000 sq. ms., or nearly 1-5th of England. Kingston-upon-Hull is on the N., or Yorkshire side; on its S. or Lincoln side, are Barton, New Holland, & Great Grimsby.—II. a river of Newfoundland, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands, after a S. course of 150 ms.

HUMBER, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Leominster. Area, 1,494 ac. Pop. 269.

HUMBERSTON, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 480.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.E. Great Grimsby. Area, 8,145 acres. Pop. 259. It has several charities, endowed by a foundling who gained a large fortune, took the name of the vill., & was interred in 1709, beneath the altar of the church, which also contains a superb monument to his memory.

HUMBIE, a pa of Scotl., cos. Haddington & Edinburgh, 8 m. S.S.W. Haddington. Pop. 925.

HUMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area, 6,017 ac. Pop. 587. Charities, including endowed school, about £90.

HUMBOLT MOUNTAINS, Utah, an imperfectly explored chain, lying between the 115th & 116th meridian. It was crossed by Fremont in lat. 40° 50′, and is supposed to connect with the Sierra Nevada on the south.

HUMBOLT, river & lake, Utah, rises in the Humbolt mountains, lat. 39° 50′ N., & lon. 116° W.; pursues a northerly course for about 50 miles, where it is joined by a stream from the north; it thence pursues a W. & S.W. course, until it terminates in the small sheet of water called by Fremont, Humbolt Lake; but the river has been known by trappers & others for years previous, as Smith's river, & later as Mary's river, and the lake as the "Sink;" for, in seasons of great drought, this sheet of water disappears, and leaves nought but sediment visible. The valley of this river is the route usually taken by emigrants between Salt Lake city & California.

HUMBOLT, bay, Cal., an arm of the Pacific, indenting the N. coast of California. The entrance to it is in lat. 40° 45′ N. This bay is 16 m. long, & from ¾ of a mile to 5 m. in width. It is perfectly accessible, except in very heavy weather. It has 21 feet of water on the bar at low water.

HUMBOLT, v., Trinity co., Cal. Situated on Humbolt bay, and immediately facing the entrance, 250 m. N. from San Francisco, & contains about 130 inhabs.

HUMBOLT, county, Iowa. Situated centrally toward the N.W. Area, 676 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Des Moines r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Nicolet.

HUMBY, a pa. of England. [SOMERBY.]

HUME, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 263 W. by S. Albany, 345 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Genesee r. & tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,303; 1850, 2,159.

HUME, or HOME, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 2 m. N. Stitchel, to which it is now united. Pop. 832. It gives the title of Earl to the once powerful baronial family of Home, remains of whose castle still exist here.

HUME RIVER, S.E. Australia, flows N.W. from the Australian Alps, to near lat. 34° 45′ S., lon., 143° E., where it joins the Murrumbidgee.

HUMILITY, p-o., Pulaski co., Va.

HUMMELSTOWN, p-b., Derry t., Dauphin co., Pa., 9 E. Harrisburg, 119 W. It contains a Lutheran church, & 619 inhabitants.

HUMPHREY, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 8 S.E. Ellicottville, 300 W. by S. Albany. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Five Mile run & Great Valley cr. It has 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 444; 1850, 824.

HUMPHREYS, county, Tenn. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 375 sq. ms. The Tennessee river forms its W. boundary. & it is drained by its tributaries. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Cap. Waverly. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $213,234; Ind. corn, 419,387 bush. produced; oats, 30,173; sweet potatoes, 23,149; tobacco, 11,045;—18 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 28 persons employed;—21 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 11 schools, 1,922 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,195; 1850, 6,422.

HUMPHREY'S VILLA, p-o., Holmes co., O., 72 N. E. Columbus, 358 W.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, p-v., Seymour t., New Haven co., Ct., 51 S.W. Hartford, 305 W. Situated on Naugatuc river, 4 miles from its entrance into the Housatonic. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—8 stores, a bank, 3 bit & augur fac., an axe fac., 3 paper fac., & about 500 inhabitants.

HUMP ISLE, E. Archip., is in the Great Bay, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 1° 30′ N., lon. 135° 30′ E.

HUMPOLETZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. S. Czaslau. Pop. 4,139.

HUNAMBY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding. Area, 8,882 ac. Pop. 1,346.

HUNDA, one of the Orkney isls. Pop. 1851, 5.

HUNDERSFIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, forming a large part of pa. Rochdale.

HUNDLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1 m. N.W. Spilsby. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 824.

HUNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Clare. Area, 4,161 ac. Pop. 1,218.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 3 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 868.—*Handschdad* is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 1,238.

HUNDSRUCK, a mountainous region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle & Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Vosges chain. It rises in some places to 3,000 feet above the sea, & is mostly covered with woods.

HUNFELD, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. & 9 m. N.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 2,118.—*Hungen* is a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upp.-Hesse, 13 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,669.

HUNGARY, sta. on the Richmond, Frederick, and Potomac r. r., 8 m. from Richmond, Va.

HUNGARY (Magyar *Orszag*, German *Ungarn*, French *Hongrie*, and *Pannonia*, &c.), a country of Central Europe, situated between lat. 44° 43′ and 49° 24′ N., & lon. 14° 25′ & 25° E., cap. Pesth, bounded N. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Galicia, E. & S. by Moldavia & Wallachia, S. by Turkey, S.W. by Dalmatia & the Adriatic, and W. by Illyria, Styria, Lower Austria, Moravia, & Austrian Silesia. Within these limits are comprised—I. Hungary proper, including civil Slavonia, Croatia, and the Heyduke districts.—II. Transylvania.—III. the military frontier. Divisions, area, & population of Hungary previous to the late revolution:—

HUNGARY PROPER.

Comitats and Districts.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1842
Beyond (W.) the Danube, 11 comitats: Wieselburg, Oedenburg, Raab, Comorn, Wesprim, Weissenburg, Eisenburg, Szalad, Szumegh, Tolna, Baranya	16,677	2,109,510
On this side (N. and E.) the Danube, to the Theiss, 13 coms.: Pesth, Bacs, Neugrad, Sohl, Honth, Gran, Bars, Neutra, Presburg, Trentsin, Thurocz, Arva, Liptau	21,122	2,764,274
On this side (N. and W.) the Theiss, 11 coms.: Zips and the town of Zips, Gomor, Heves, Borsod, Torna, Abujavar, Saros, Zemplin, Unghvar, Beregh	14,730	1,789,700
Beyond (E.) the Theiss, 12 coms.: Marmaros, Ugocs, Szathmar, Szabolcs, Bihar, Bekes, Csongrad, Csanad, Arad, Krasso, Temesvar, Torontal (the three last form the dist. of Banat)	25,821	2,631,600
Slavonia, 3 coms.: Syrmia, Verocz, Possega	3,643	336,100
Croatia, 3 coms.: Kreutz, Varadin, Agram	3,666	506,500
Separate Dists.: Jazygia (Great and Little), Cumania, 7 Heyduke towns and the Hungarian littorale (or sea coast)	2,331	296,100
Military		66,243
Total	87,990	10,500,000

TRANSYLVANIA.

Provinces, Districts, and Cantons.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1842.
Country of the Hungarians, 11 coms.: Upper and Lower Albe, Kockelburg, Thorda, Colosch, Doboka, Inner Zolnoc, Hunyad; pal. of Middle Zolnoc, Kraszna, Zaraud; and 2 dists., Kovar, and Fogarsch	14,611	1,279,700
Szekler Country, 5 cants.: Udvarhely, Maros, Haromszek, Csik, Aranyosch	4,580	373,000
Saxon Dist., 9 cants.: Hermannstadt, Schassburg or Segesvar, Mediasch, Grosschenk, Reps, Muhlenbach, Reismarkt, Leschkirch, Szaszvaresch; with 2 dists., Kronstadt, and Bistritz	4,243	446,700
Military		9,005
Total	23,434	2,108,406

MILITARY FRONTIER.

Generalates, Regiments, and Cantons.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1842.
Gen. of Carlstadt, 4 regts.: of Lucca, Carlsbag, Ottochan, and Zeng; and 2 comms. of Szluin, and Ogulin	3,643	260,414
Gen. of Ban, 2 regts.: 1st and 2d, and 2 comms. of Petrinia and Costenitza	1,066	117,649
Gen. of Varadin, 2 regts. of St. George and Kreutz, and 2 comms. of Belovar and Ivanich	1,422	134,629
Gen. of Slavonia, 2 regts. of Gradiska and Brody, and that of Peterwardein, 1 batall. and 4 comms. of Brooder, and those of Carlowitz and Semlin	2,955	266,175
Gen. of Banat, 2 regts., 1 German and 1 Wallachian, and 2 comms of Pancsovar and Weiskirch	3,866	259,663
Gen. of Transylvania, 5 regts., 1st and 2d regts. of Szeklers, 1st and 2d of Wallachians, and a regt. of Szeklar huzzars	2,221	181,973
Total	15,173	1,220,503
Grand total	126,597	13,828,908

In 1849, by an imperial decree, Croatia and Sclavonia were officially separated from Hungary, but the Banat—cos. Temesvar, Torantal, Krasso, & part of Arad—together with the cos. Bacs between the Danube & Theiss, was severed from it & erected into a Servian *crownland*, or separate "crown land" of Austria; and Hungary proper, divested also of the previously annexed Transylvanian counties & the littorales, was divided into the following districts, which are subdivided into comitats, the former sub-divisions of circles and counties being abolished:—

HUNGARY UNDER THE ORGANIZATION OF 1849. POP. OF 1851.

Districts.	Situation.	Pop.	Official Language.
Pesth	Centre; chiefly between the Danube and the Theiss.	1,599,819	Magyar and German.
Presbourg	N.W.; embracing most of the circle N. of the Danube.	1,612,203	Slovack.
Kaschau	N. and N.E.; embracing most of the circle N. of the Theiss.	1,410,463	Rusniak and German.
Grosswardein	E.; contains part of circles on the S. & E. of the Theiss.	1,459,119	Magyar.
Oedenburg	S.W.; conterminous with the Ola circle, S. and W. of the Danube.	1,782,658	Magyar.
Total of the 5 districts divided into 45 comitats		7,864,262	

The Carpathians form a natural boundary on the N. of Hungary, & their ramifications render this part of the country a mountainous region. They have different names in the 33 counties which they traverse. The most important for their metals are the mountains of Barsch, Honth, Sohl, Liptau, Gomor, & Zips. In the E. the Carpathians of Transylvania traverse the counties of Szathmar, Bihar, Arad, Krasso, & Temes. In the W., beyond the Danube, the country is traversed by contreforts of the Alps of Styria, to which belong Bakony-wald and the Vertes mountains. The countries of Croatia and the Littorale, in the S.W. are crossed by branches of the Dinaric Alps. These different mountains enclose two great plains, the smaller of which, about 4,200 sq. m. in extent, is in the W., between the offsets of the Alps & Carpathians, and the other in the E., with an area of about 21,000 sq. m., traversed by the Danube & the Theiss, & has an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. This region is so flat that the rivers have a very sluggish course, & a great part of the surface is covered with marshes & sand downs. The rivers of Hungary belong to the

basins of the Danube & the Theiss, and have generally a S. course, only one, the Poprad, having a N. direction. Principal river, the Danube, which enters Hungary on the W. at Presburg, flows generally E. 270 m. to Waitzen, then S. 180 m. to Vukovar, and again E. 190 m. to Orsova, where it enters Wallachia. Its principals affls. in Hungary are, on right the Leythe, Raab, Csaba, Sarvitz, Drave, Save, & Temes; left the March (on W. border), Waag, Neutra, Gran, & the Theiss, which has a S. course of nearly 400 m., & numerous large tributaries.

The principal lakes are the Platten See (or Lake Balaton), Neusiedler See, & Lake Palits,—the most extensive marsh in the Hansag, between the counties Wieselburg & Oedenburg, which has an area of 126 sq. m.; the whole extent of marsh is reckoned at 1,932 sq. m. The largest canals are the Franzens canal, between the Danube and the Theiss, & the Bega canal, in the Banat, which also joins the Danube. The climate varies exceedingly: in the mountainous districts it is cold & severe, while in the S. it is so genial that the vine, chesnut, fig, and other southern fruits, are grown. It is in general healthy, except in the marshy districts, chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, salt, alum & coal. Gold is most abundant in Transylvania, & silver in Hungary. The gold washings of several of the rivers are important. Copper is abundant, yearly average about 54,452 centners; and iron, widely distributed, yields an average of 269,997 centners. Lead, on an average of 5 years, yields only 4,178 centners. In 1845 the amount was only 33,076 tons. Opals are found in the county Saros. Coal and turf both occur, the latter is most widely distributed. Coal is but little worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and many of them celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Hungary is generally fertile in grain, which is exported to a considerable extent. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, buck-wheat, and rice. The level regions of the cos. Bacs & Temesvar possess the richest soil, & have been called the granary of Hungary. The mountains are covered with dense forests. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vintages, especially that of Tokay, is unrivalled. Tobacco is an important product, the annual amount averaging 400,000 centners, great part of which is exported. Domestic animals comprise horses, horned cattle, buffalos, sheep, and swine. In 1845, the number of horses was reckoned at 1,200,000. In the N.W. counties they are of middle size, in the S. & E. they are smaller & more active. The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. Great improvements have recently been made in the breed of sheep, the number of which in 1838, was reckoned at 18,000,000. Swine are reared in the forests in vast herds, the number in 1838 was supposed to be upwards of 8,000,000. Wild & domestic fowls are abundant. Bees are extensively reared, and in 1827, 18,730 cwt. of honey, and 2,289 cwt. wax were exported. Fish are abundant in the rivers and lakes, and the Theiss is reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations of the pop. are agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. Manufs., which are unimportant, comprise woollens, linens, silks, paper (which is made by English machinery in the county Gömör), tobacco, & iron ware. There are 300 breweries. The best beer is made at Pesth. Placed between rich pastoral counties on the E., & manufacturing dists. on the W., Hungary is well situated for trade, its only sea coast, indeed, is a slip of 123 m. on the Adriatic, at its S.W. extremity; but it has numerous large navigable rivers, including the Danube, with its affls. the Theiss, Drave & Save. From 500 to 1,000 vessels trade on the Danube from Hungary to Vienna, exchanging grain, and other raw materials for merchandise. A new impulse was given to this trade by the introduction of steam-packets in 1830. The roads in many parts of the country are very bad, but r. r. communication has been established in the W. portion. [Austria.]

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages, the chief are Hungarians or Magyars, Slavonians, Germans, & Wallachians. The Magyars are of Asiatic origin, many of them are Protestants, and the only people of E. Europe who hold liberty of conscience as a political canon. Their language has recently been substituted for Latin in official correspondence. The Slavonians are more numerous than the Magyars. Their different races include the Slowaks, Croats, Russniaks, Wendians, &c. The Wallachians have also their peculiar language. The Germans, who for 8 centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality. Besides these principal nations, there are many Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Gipsies. Of the inhabitants, 6,068,280 are Roman Catholics; 780,300 Greek Catholics; 827,800 Protestants, the Augsburg Confession; 1,665,600, do., Helvetian do.; 1,402,400 Greek (not united); 265,650 Jews. The chief educational establishments are the university at Pesth, a lyceum at Erlau, 7 schools of philosophy, 55 gymnasia, 66 Latin, & numerous parish schools. Education in general is in a very backward state, although the higher nobility are well educated, & generally familiar with foreign languages. The first inhabitants of Hungary mentioned in history, were the Pannonians. The Magyars conquered it in the 9th century. Their followers embraced Christianity. The last duke, Stephen, took the title of king in the year 1000, & added Transylvania to his dominions. The first prince of the house of Hapsburg who reigned in Hungary, was Ferdinand I., who was elected by the diet in 1526; the succession was fixed in the Imperial house in 1687. Since the termination of the civil wars in 1711, the house of Austria has held possession of the country; but as the union on the part of Hungary was voluntary, it was never in reality a dependency of Austria. The two countries were united by having a common sovereign, but the power of the king was controlled by the Hungarian diet, & recent disputes have led to a complete change of relations between the two countries. On 30th May, 1848, the diet of Klausenburg decreed the union of Transylvania with Hungary, and, by Imperial manifesto of 10th June, 1840, the military frontier was also annexed to the country. At a diet held at Debreczin, May 1849, Hungary, including Transylvania & Croatia, declared itself an independent republic, & forthwith proceeded to vindicate its rights by an appeal to arms. The Hungarians, after various successes, drove the Austrians entirely out of Hungary. Austria called to her aid the Russians, and together, after a severe struggle, overran Hungary, & completely subdued the people for the time. The forces brought into the field by the Hungarians at any one time, never exceeded 135,000 men, with 400 pieces of artillery, against whom were opposed in the last campaign 150,000 Russian & 110,000 Austrian soldiers, besides Servians, Wallacks, &c., making a total of upwards of 300,000 men. [Croatia, Slavonia, Transylvania, &c.]

HUNGEN, a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upp. Hesse, 10 m. S.E. Giessen, on the Horloff. Pop. 1,033.

HUNGERFORD, t., Hastings co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,124.

HUNGERFORD, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by a bridge, & on the Kennet & Avon canal, at the terminus of a branch of the Great W. r. r., 26¼ m. W.S.W. Reading. Area of pa. 6,940 ac. Pop. 3,072; do. of the t. 2,255. It has many good houses; a town-hall, in which is kept a bugle-horn, given by John of Gaunt, along with a charter, to the town; a branch bank, and a large fish market.

HUNGERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.E. Leicester. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 289.

HUNGRY HILL, a mntn. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 15 m. W.N.W. Bantry, elev. 2,249 feet. From a lake on its summit descends a torrent in broken cascades, one of which, 700 feet in height, is said to be the finest in the kingdom.

HUNINGHAM, or HONINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Southam. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 319.

HUNINGUE (Germ. *Huningen*), a comm. & small frontier town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Basle. Pop. 1,422. It was formerly an important stronghold, but its fortifications were demolished in 1816.

HUNLOCK'S CREEK, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

HUNMANBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Scarborough. Area, 8,882 ac. Pop. 1,346. The vill. (formerly a mkt.-town), near the beautiful bay of Filey, has a church, containing a superb monument of the Osbaldiston family.

HUNNERWASSER, a mkt.-town of Bohemia, in the N., circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Jung Bunzlau. Pop. 1,100.

HUNSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 6 m. E. Sawbridgeworth. Area, 1,928 ac. Pop. 481.

HUNSE, a riv. of Netherlands, provs. Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer-Zee, a bay of the N. Sea, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

HUNSHELF, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2½ m. S.E. Penistone. Pop. 729.

HUNSINGORE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. E.S.E. Knaresboro'. Area, 3,660 ac. Pop. 556.

HUNSLET, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Leeds, of which it forms a suburb, connected with the town by bridges across the Aire. Pop. 19,466. It is mostly ill-built & dirty, but has important woollen manufs., chemical works, potteries, and glass works. The Leeds branch of the N. Midland rail r. terminates here.

HUNSTANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Lea, 9 m. W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 2,294 ac. Pop. 490. Here is a lighthouse on a lofty cliff, in lat. 52° 56′ 54″ N., lon. 0° 29′ 80″ E.

HUNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Area, 957 ac. Pop. 142.—II. a pa., co Sussex, 2 m. S. Chichester. Area, 1,003 ac. Pop. 219.

HUNSTONWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 615.

HUNSWORTH, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 1,156. It is chiefly occupied by worsted and woollen manufacturers, who work for the Bradford market.

HUNT, county, Tex. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 975 sq. ms. Drained by Sabine r., & by tributaries of Red r., & Trinity r., & therefore forms the height of land in N.E. Texas. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, bordering the streams. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $48,908; Ind. corn, 19,520 bush. produced; peas and beans, 35; sweet potatoes, 4,023; cotton, 5 bales;—1 acad., 30 pupils; 1 school, 20 scholars. Pop. 1,520.

HUNTE, a river of N.W. Germany, Hanover, and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously N.ward, & after a course of 90 m., joins the Weser at Elsfleth, 17 m. N.W. Bremen. It traverses the Dummer lake, & in a part of its course flows between the Hanover & Oldenburg doms. Princip. affl., the Aire.

HUNTER, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 18 W. Catskill, 54 S.W. Albany, 356 W. Surface mountainous, lying on the principal range of Catskill mountains, & containing the peak called Round Top, 3,804 feet above the Hudson. Soil bordering the streams fertile. Wood, timber, & bark for the tanneries, are exported. Drained by head branches of Schoharie cr. The v. is situated on Schoharie kill, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—several saw mills, tanneries, &c., & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 21 saw m., 11 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,019; 1850, 1,849.

HUNTER, p. o., Belmont co., O.

HUNTER, p. o., Van Buren co., Mich.

HUNTER, p. o., Boone co., Ill.

HUNTERDON, county, N. J. Situated in the W. part of the state, bounded S.W. by Delaware r. Area, 480 sq. ms. Surface in the S. part level, in the N. mntnous.; soil generally very fertile. Watered on the E. by the S. branch of Raritan r. & its tributaries; on the W. by several creeks, which flow into the Delaware. Capital, Flemington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,057,289; wheat, 188,828 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 954,788; oats, 679,539; potatoes, 78,526; wool, 60,489 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 14 tanneries, 21 persons emp'd; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $413,215; value of manufactured articles, $753,605; 4 libraries, 975 volumes;—62 churches; 1 acad., 75 pupils; 108 schools, 4,616 scholars. Pop. 1840, 24,789; 1850, 28,981.

HUNTER (ISLANDS), a group in Hunter Channel, connecting the E. Ocean with Bass Strait, between S. Australia & Tasmania, the group comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, & some smaller islands.—*Riv.*, E. Australia, New South Wales, flows tortuously S. & E., separating the co. Durham from those of Brisbane, Hunter, & Philip, & enters the ocean at Port-Hunter. [Port Hunter.]—*Hunter's Island*, or *Onacusa*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Feejee group. Lat. 15° 31′ S., lon. 176° 11′ E.

HUNTER'S CAVE, p. o., Greene co., Pa.

HUNTERSLAND, p-o., Middleburg t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 34 W. Albany, 377 W.

HUNTERSTOWN, p-v., Strabane t., Adams co., Pa., 35 S.W. Harrisburg, 85 W. It contains a Lutheran church, 2 stores, & 158 inhabitants.

HUNTERSTOWN, t., Maskinonge co., Can. E. Pop. 388.

HUNTERSVILLE, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

HUNTERSVILLE, p-v., capital of Pocahontas co., Va., 190 W.N.W. Richmond, 235 W. The situation is elevated 1,800 feet above the Atlantic, on Kapp's cr., 6 m. above its entrance into Greenbrier r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 3 stores, & 300 inhabs. Near the v. are 2 sulphur springs.

HUNTERSVILLE, p-v., Hardin co., O., 81 N.W. Columbus, 452 W.

HUNTINGBURG, p. v., Dubois co., Ia., 110 S.S.W. Indianapolis. It contains 225 inhabitants.

HUNTING CREEK, p-o., Accomac co., Va., 199 E. Richmond, 196 W.

HUNTINGDON, county, Pa. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 730 sq. ms. Drained by Juniata r. & its tributaries. Organized in 1787. A part of it is fertile & well cultivated, & a part mountainous & covered with timber. Iron in abundance, lead, bituminous coal, salt, & alum, are found. The Central r. r. & the Pennsylvania canal pass through the co., along the Juniata r. Capital, Huntingdon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $531,228; wheat, 365,278 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 221,392; oats, 230,136; potatoes, 41,296; wool, 51,384;—40 flouring & grist m., 34 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac.; 16 tanneries, 38 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,335,525; value of manufactured articles, $1,029,860;—57 churches; 3 academies, 136 pupils; 141 schools, 5,925 scholars. Pop. 1840, 35,484 (*area since reduced*); 1850, 24,786.

HUNTINGDON, t., Adams co., Pa., 12 N.E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Drained by Bermudian creek. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,481; 1850, 1,408.

HUNTINGDON, p-b., capital of Huntingdon co., Pa., 96 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 151 W. Situated on the left bank of the Juniata r., & on the Pennsylvania r. r. & canal, 202 m. from Philadelphia. It is built on an elevated bank, sloping gently to the river. It contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; 2 tanneries, a pottery, &c. Pop. 1840, 1,145; 1850, 1,470.

HUNTINGDON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. It has Knob mountain on its S.E. border. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Fishing creek. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 14 saw m., 8 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,510; 1850, 1,747.

HUNTINGDON, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Tenn., 98 W. Nashville, 783 W. Situated on the S. fork of Obion r. It contains a court house, several stores, & 383 inhabitants.

HUNTINGDON, county, Can. E. Situated in the S.W. corner of the prov. Area, 488 sq. ms. It has the St. Lawrence r. on its N.W. boundary. Drained by Chateaugay r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Huntingdon. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 27,088; sheep, 31,455; swine, 15,382; horses, 14,899; wheat, 241,171 bush. produced; Indian corn, 16,929; buckwheat, 31,500; barley, 18,646; oats, 511,300; potatoes, 126,223; peas, 127,083; tobacco, 31,046 pounds; wool, 62,657;—10 grist m., 7 saw m., 3 tanneries, 3 carding & fulling m., 1 iron foundry, 1 ashery. Pop. 40,645 (*ter. reduced by the act of* 1853). Pop. 1,590.

HUNTINGDON, p. v., capital Huntingdon co., Can. E., 60 S.W. Montreal. Situated on the left bank of the Chateauguay r., & has a court house, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—16 stores, a carding & fulling m., a flouring m., & 650 inhabitants.

HUNTINGDON, Hastings co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,548.

HUNTINGDON, a parl. & munic. bor. & market town of Engl., cap. co., on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by three bridges, connecting it with the suburbs of Godmanchester, 17 m. N.W. Cambridge, on the Great Northern r. r. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 6,219. The town consists principally of one long street; it has 2 anc. churches, a free grammar school, at which Oliver Cromwell was partly educated. In 1850, ann. rev. of school & of associated hospital, 529*l.*; rev. of green-coat school, about 92*l.* There is a town-hall, with assembly room; a co. jail, & bor. do.; a small theatre, baths, some traces of a castle built by Edward the Elder in 917; several breweries, considerable trade by the Ouse, in corn, wool, coals, & timber. Mkt., Sat. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Races in August. In the vicinity are Brampton-park & Hinchinbrooke house, the anc. residence of the Cromwell family. The protector Oliver was born in Huntingdon, 25th April, 1599.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a small inland co. of Engl., having W. & N. co. Northampton, E. Cambridge, & S. Bedford. Area, 361 sq. miles, or 230,865 ac., of which about 220,000 are said to be arable & grass. Inhabited houses 1851, 13,285. Pop. 64,183. Surface in the W., S., & central parts, gently varied; in the E. & N.E. flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens, & containing 3 meres, or lakes,—Whittlesea, Ramsey, & Ugg. Chief rivs., the Ouse & Nene. Climate mild & healthy, except in the Fens, where, in addition to the humidity, is great want of pure water. Soil mostly a clayey or gravelly loam, upon clay, not remarkable for fertility, except on the rivers, where the meadows are among the richest in England. Principal crops, wheat, oats, beans, hemp, rape, turnips, & mustard-seed. Agriculture in the Fens in an advanced state. Much butter is made. Cattle & sheep of mixed breeds. Horses extensively bred. Pigeon cotes very numerous. Estates generally large. Farms of various sizes. The co. comprises 4 hundreds & 107 pas., in the diocese of Ely, & Norfolk circ. Chf. towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St. Ives, & St. Neots. The co. returns with its bors. four mems. to H. of C. The co. formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, & of the Saxon Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II. David, Prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of the Saxon Earls of Huntingdon, was created Earl in 1108, the title continuing till 1219 in his family, one of whom is said to have been the famous outlaw, Robin Hood. Henry VIII. gave the earldom to the Hastings family, with whom it still continues.

HUNTINGDON VALLEY, p. o., Montgomery co., Pa.

HUNTINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. S.W. Halesworth. Area, 2,134 ac. Pop. 411.

HUNTINGTON, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 384 square ms. Surface along the rivers level, back of them undulating; soil clay & sand, very fertile. Drained by Wabash r. & its tributaries, Salmanie & Little rivers. The Wabash & Erie canal passes through the co. Capital, Huntington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $42,611; wheat, 76,750 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 216,173; oats, 27,097; wool, 9,675 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—6 churches; 60 schools, 1,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,579; 1850, 7,850.

HUNTINGTON, p. t., Chittenden co., Vt., 20 W. Montpelier, 15 S.E. Burlington. Chartered in 1763, but not settled until 1786. Surface very uneven, lying on the Green mountains, & containing Camel's Hump, one of its highest peaks, in its E. part. Huntingdon r., a branch of Onion river, affords water power. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 8 sch. Pop. 1840, 914; 1850, 885.

HUNTINGTON, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 17 W. New Haven, 49 S.W. Hartford, 298 W. Incorporated in 1789. Surface uneven; soil fertile. The v. contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church. Housatonic r. runs on the E. border of the t., & is here crossed by 2 bridges. There are in the t. a woollen yarn fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,326; 1850, 1,301.

HUNTINGTON, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 189 S. by E. Albany, 269 W. It extends across Long Island, in its widest part. Surface hilly on the N., level on the S.; soil a fertile loam. It has several bays setting up from Long Island Sound, & is drained by small streams, flowing into Great South bay on the S. The v., situated at the head of Huntington harbor, a branch of Huntington bay, contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, several stores, a wind m.; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; & 500 inhabitants. It has an excellent harbor. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 9 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery, 31 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,562; 1850, 7,481.

HUNTINGTON, p. v., Northampton co., Va.

HUNTINGTON, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 82 N.W. Columbia, 484 W.

HUNTINGTON, t., Brown co., O. Ohio r. runs on its S. border, & it contains the v. of Aberdeen. The first settlement in the co. was made in this t. in 1795. Pop. 1840, 2,362; 1850, 2,684.

HUNTINGTON, t., Gallia co., O. Drained by Raccoon cr., & contains the v. of Vinton. Pop. 1840, 971; 1850, 1,308.

HUNTINGTON, p-t., Lorain co., O., 20 S.W. Elyria, 95 N.N.E. Columbus, 376 W. Drained by the W. branch of Black r. Pop. 1840, 743; 1850, 1,173.

HUNTINGTON, t., Ross co., O. Soil fertile & well cultivated. Pop. 1840, 1,169; 1850, 1,658.

HUNTINGTON, p-v., capital Huntington co., Ia., 105 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 570 W. It is situated on Little r., 2 m. above its entrance into the Wabash r., & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, 5 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 594 inhabitants.

HUNTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¼ m. S.W. Kingston. Area, 1,937 ac. Pop. 260. It has ruins of a castle.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. York. Area, 4,607 ac. Pop. 666.—III. a township, co. Stafford, pa. & 2¼ m. N. Cannock. Pop. 121. It is noted for white gravel.

HUNTINGTON BAY, Suffolk co., N. Y., sets up from Long Island Sound, between Eaton's & Lloyd's Neck. It is a safe harbor, & abounds with shell and other fish, & wild fowl.

HUNTINGTOWN, p-v., Calvert co., Md., 42 S.W. Annapolis, 72 W.

HUNTLEY, t., Carleton co., Can. W. Pop. 2,515.

HUNTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. S. Newent. Area, 1,409 ac. Pop. 555.

HUNTLEY GROVE, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

HUNTLY, a bor. of barony, market town, & pa. of Scotl., at the confluence of the Bogie & Deveron, co. & 34 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 4,061; do. of town 3,131. It has 2 bridges, a large market place, several places of worship, 3 branch banks, some linen bleach works, & considerable exports of agricultural produce. Mkt., Thursday. Huntley gives title to the premier Marquis of Scotland, the chief of the Gordons, now D. of Richmond.

HUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Area, 2,061 ac. Pop. 810.—II. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pas. Brompton, Patrick, & Hornby, 6 m. N.W. Bedale. Pop. 544.

HUNTSBURG, p-t., Geauga co., O., 175 N.E. Columbus, 334 W. Drained by a branch of Cayahoga r. It has a grist m. & 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 911; 1850, 1,007.

HUNTSFELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5¼ m. N. Bridgewater. Area, 9,289 ac. Pop. 1,594.

HUNTSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area, 1,875 ac. Pop. 170.

HUNTSHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¼ miles N.N.E. Great Torrington. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 266.

HUNT'S HOLLOW, p-v., Portage t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 258 W. Albany, 353 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a store, & 275 inhabitants.

HUNT'S STORE, p-o., Guilford co., N. C., 98 W.N.W. Raleigh, 319 W.

HUNTSVILLE, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

HUNTSVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 126 N.E. Harrisburg, 237 W.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., Yadkin co., N. C., 138 W.N.W. Raleigh, 339 W. Situated on the W. side of Yadkin r.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 56 N.W. Columbia, 510 W.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., Paulding co., Ga., 136 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 661 W.

HUNTSVILLE, p. v., Logan co., O., on the Mad

river & Lake Erie r. r., 96 m. from Sandusky. Pop. 1850, 214.

HUNTSVILLE, v., Miami co., O. Pop. 1850, 225.

HUNTSVILLE, p. v., Madison co., Ia., 28 N.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 1850, 186.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., Schuyler co., Ill., 80 W.N.W. Springfield, 558 W. Pop. 1850, 513.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Mo., 78 N.N.W. Jefferson city, 961 W. It is situated on the E. side of E. Chariton r., & contains a court house, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, p. o., Scott co., Tenn.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Madison co., Ala., 153 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 708 W. Situated 10 m. N. of Tennessee river. It contains a fine court house, bank, market house, U. S. land office, 5 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a seminary, 18 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,586 inhabitants. The court house is of Grecian architecture, & cost $45,000. The bank is of hewn stone, with an Ionic portico, & cost $80,000. The houses are neat, & many of them elegant. There is a macadamized road to Tennessee r., & also a navigable canal.

HUNTSVILLE, p. v., Choctaw co., Miss.

HUNTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Madison co., Ark., 175 N.W. Little Rock, 1,183 W. It is situated on the S. side of the War Eagle branch of White r., & contains a court house, a church, & 255 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, p. v., capital Walker co., Tex., 180 E. Austin. It is situated 15 m. from the rt. bank of Trinity river, on an elevated & handsome position, & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabitants. *Austin College* is situated on an eminence called Capitol Hill, of which the institution for males is as yet only in operation. It has 2 professors or instructors.

HUNWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. S. S.W. Holt, in the deep vale of the Glaven. Area, 838 ac. Pop. 207.

HUON, a river of Tasmania, which bounds the dist. of Hobart-town, in Van Diemen's Land, on the S.W., & joins D'Entrecasteaux channel by an estuary, 3 ms. across.—The *Huon Islands*, Pacific Ocean, are a group N.W. New Caledonia.

HURDA, a populous fortified town, Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S.S.E. Mysore, with a temple of Siva.

HURDSFIELD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, forming a suburb of Macclesfield, which it adjoins on the N.E. Pop. 4,016.

HURDTOWN, p. v., Morris co., N. J.

HURDWAR (*Hari-dwar*, or *Gangi-dwar*, "gate of Vishnu," or "of the Ganges"), a town & famous place of pilgrimage & commerce, N. Hindostan, Brit. dom., presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 36 m. E. Scharunpoor, on the Ganges, where it issues from the mountains. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons, & every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, & according to some authorities, even 2,000,000 pilgrims & dealers! Large numbers of horses, cattle, & camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, & shawls, are brought hither from Nepaul, the Punjab, Afghanistan, & Bokhara.

HUREEKEE, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Sutleje, just below the influx of the Beas, 33 m. S. Amritsir. Though small, it has an active trade, being on the route of nearly the whole traffic between the Punjab & the rest of Hindostan.

HURIEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Montluçon. Pop. 2,730.

HURIN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 80 m. N.W. Zohab, & where are massive remains of stone buildings, of very high antiquity, & near it are some rock-sculptures.

HURLEY, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 60 S.S.W. Albany, 319 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Esopus creek. The v. on Esopus creek contains a Dutch Reformed church, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,201; 1850, 2,003.

HURLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. of Berks, 4¼ m. W.N. W. Maidenhead. Area, 4,097 ac. Pop. 1,269.

HURL GATE. (See HELL GATE.)

HURON, r., O., rises in Richland co., & flows through Huron & Erie counties into Lake Erie, at Huron. It is navigable, by a crooked channel, 6 or 7 miles from its mouth. A canal is constructed along this r., from Milan to the head of navigation.

HURON, r., Mich., rises in Oakland & Livingston counties, & enters Lake Erie a few ms. below the mouth of the Detroit r. This r. & its branches afford extensive water power. Its length is about 90 miles.

HURON, r., Mich., upper peninsula. It has a short & rapid course of about 30 miles. Off its mouth, in Lake Superior, is a small group known as the Huron Islands.

HURON, county, O. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 455 sq. ms. Surface level; soil a sandy loam. Drained by Huron & Vermilion rivers, & their branches. Capital, Norwalk. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $739,802; wheat, 301,892 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 666,416; oats, 244,601; wool, 255,134 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 57 saw m., 9 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 32 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $472,025; value of manufac. articles, $1,011,561;—42 churches; 2 academies, 158 pupils; 190 schools, 7,380 scholars. Pop. 1840, 23,934; 1850, 26,203.

HURON, county, Mich. Situated on the point of land between Lake Huron & Saginaw bay. Area, 850 sq. ms. Drained by Pigeon, Willow, & Tappapoie rivers. Surface low, & in many places swampy. Covered with a large growth of timber. Princip. set., Tappapoie. Pop. 1850, 210.

HURON, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 183 W. by N. Albany, 363 W. Surface level; soil gravelly & sandy loam. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N., from which East bay, Port bay, & Sodus bay set up. It contains the villages of Huron & Port Glasgow, & has a fulling m., a grist m., 10 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,943; 1850, 1,966.

HURON, p-t., Erie co., O., 111 N. by E. Columbus, 399 W. Drained by Huron r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is situated at the mouth of Huron r., on Lake Erie, where is a good harbor, & contains 3 churches, 4 stores, 4 forwarding houses, & 400 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,488; 1850, 1,397.

HURON, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 85 S.E. Lansing, 29 S.W. Detroit, 509 W. Drained by Huron r. Surface level. Pop. 1840, 317; 1850, 504.

HURON, p. v., Des Moines co., Iowa, 6 S. by E. Iowa city. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r. Pop. 1850, 597.

HURON, t., Bruce co., Can. W. Pop. 236.

HURON LAKE, one of the five great lakes of N. America, lies between lake Superior on the N. W., lake Michigan on the W., & lakes Erie & Ontario on the S. & S.E. Its shape is so irregular, that it is difficult accurately to determine its exact dimensions. Its length from N. to S. is 260 m., & 160 m. in breadth from E. to W., in its widest part, but exclusive of the bay on the N.E., it is only 90, & its circumference 1,100 m. Its principal indentations are Saginaw bay, extending into Michigan, & two others; one immediately north of Manitou islands, & the other southeast of them. The latter, called Georgian bay, is about 170 m. long, by 70 broad; almost a separate sheet of water, divided from Huron by a nearly continuous series of islands which are closely connected by the great peninsula of Cabot's Head, & with Point de Tour, the easternmost cape of northern Michigan. Manitou (or Great Spirit) Island is the largest of the group, and Drummond island separates another sheet of water from the main lake, 80 m. long & 20 broad. The boundary between the United States & Canada passing along the middle of the main Huron 225 m., & betw. Lesser Manitou & Drummond islands, by what is called the middle passage, & curves round to the N. & W. 25 m., to the entrance of St. Mary's river. The elevation of the surface of Lake Huron above the surface of the ocean is 574 ft., or less than that of Lake Superior by 53 ft., or than that of Lake Michigan by 4 ft. The greatest depth toward its W. shore is at least 1,000 ft., & its mean depth 900 ft., or about 300 ft. below the level of the Atlantic. The largest of the Manitou islands, called Great Manitoulin, is 90 m. long, & in its widest part, nearly 30 broad. It receives the waters of Lake Superior by St. Mary's strait or river; those of Lake Michigan by straits of Michilimackinac, & discharges its own waters by the river St. Clair. It

receives the waters of Lake Nipissing on the N. by Francis, & of Lake Simcoe on the E., by Severn river. Lake Huron is subject to violent storms, which renders its navigation dangerous. Though very deep, it is generally shallow near the shores. It has but few good harbors, & places of much importance on its borders. There are 8 light-houses on its coasts, on the American side & 1 on the Canadian side. (*See Lakes,—Commerce of.*)

HURON, or ST. CLAIR STRAIT, between Upper Canada & the state of Michigan, conveys the surplus waters of L. Huron through L. St. Clair, into L. Erie. Total length about 90 m.

HURRIAL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, 78 m. N.W. Dacca.

HURRIANA, an extensive district, N.W. Hindostan, mostly comprised in the British presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., but partly in the tributary Rajpoot territory. Lat 28° 40′ N., lon. 76° E. It derives its name from *hurya*, "green," it being a comparatively fertile tract, enclosed by a desert.

HURRICANE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 105 N.W. Columbia, 464 W.

HURRICANE, p-o., Montgomery co., Ill., 69 S. Springfield, 753 W.

HURRICANE, p-o., Grant co., Wis., 127 W. Madison, 917 W.

HURRICANE, t., Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 539.

HURRICANE, t., Bradley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 202.

HURRICANE, p. o., Conway co., Ark.

HURRICANE, p. o., Franklin co., La.

HURRICANE BRIDGE, p. o., Putnam co., Va.

HURRICANE CREEK, p. o., Henderson co., Tenn.

HURRICANE CREEK, p. o., Lauderlale co., Miss.

HURRICANE CREEK, p. o., Saline co., Ark.

HURRICANE GROVE, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

HURRICANE HILL, p. o., La Fayette co., Ark.

HURRIPAUL, *Haripala*, a town or large collection of hamlets, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 23 m. S.W. Hooghley.

HURRUR, a town of E. Africa, in lat. 9° 37′ N., lon. 41° 35′ E. It is described as larger than Mokha, but no Christians are admitted into it. It exports coffee in great quantities, & of excellent quality, grown in its vicinity, & white cotton cloths, gums, & spices. The only seaport of the district of Hurrur is Zeyla, a mud-walled town. Pop. 750. The anchorage is difficult, & vessels of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile.

HURRYHUR, a frontier town, Mysore dom., S. Hindostan, on the Toombuddra, 45 m. N.W. Chittledroog, lat. 14° 31′ N., lon. 75° 59′ E.

HURSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area, 10,493 ac. Pop. 1,532.

HURST, a pa. of Engl., cos. Berks & Wilts, 3 m. N. N.W. Workingham. Area, 6,845 ac. Pop. 2,465. Ann. charities, 455*l*.—II. (or *Fawkenhurst*), a pa. co. Kent, 5 m. W. Hythe. Area, 459 ac. Pop. 52.—III. (*Castle*,) co. Hants, pa. Christ-Church Hundred 2½ m. S.E. Milford, on a remarkable natural causeway, about 200 yds. in breadth, running 2 m. into the sea, & approaching within 1 m. of the Isle of Wight. The castle, built by Henry VIII., became, in December 1648, the prison of Charles I. On Hurst beach are two light-houses, in lat. 50° 42′ 23″ N., 1° 32′ 50″ W.—IV. (*Old*), a pa., co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N.W. St. Ives. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 166. Bor. annexed to St. Ives.—V. (*Monceaux*), co. Sussex, 4 m. E. Hailsham. In the church are some curious monuments of the Fiennes family. Hurst-Monceaux castle, now a magnificent ruin, was one of the finest & most perfectly castellated mansions in the kingdom, till it was dilapidated by the proprietor.—VI. (*Pierpoint*), same co., 28 m. N.E. Chichester. Area, 5,046 ac. Pop. 2,219.

HURSTBOURNE (PRIORS), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. Whitchurch. Area, 3,132 ac. Pop. 468.—II. (*Tarrant*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Andover. Area, 5,036 ac. Pop. 867.

HURTS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Maury co., Tenn., 34 S. by W. Nashville, 711 W.

HURWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, on the Tees, 3½ m. S.S.E. Darlington. Area, 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,449, partly employed in manufs. of linen. The church is finely situated on a cliff.

HURUMS CITY, p. o., Eldorado co., Cal.

HUSBORNE-CRAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bedford. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 614.

HUSBY, a pa. of Sweden, læn & 20 m. S.W. Mariastad, on the E. side of Lake Wener, & having sulphureous baths.—II. a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 6¼ m. S.E. Flensburg.

HUSCH, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 47 m. S.E. Jassy, where the treaty of the Pruth between the Russians & Turks was signed in 1711.

HUSSEINPOOR, a town of Brit. Indis, presid Bengal, Upper provs., 62 m. E. Delhi.

HUSSINETZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 75 m. S.S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,173. Birthplace of John Huss.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 18 m. N.E. Reichenbach. Pop. 998.

HUSSINGABAD, or HOSHINGABAD, a consid. town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., on the Nerbuddah, 43 m. E.S.E. Bhopaul. It is an important military post.

HUSTHWAITE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. S.E. Thirsk. Area, 2,431 ac. Pop. 613.

HUSTIS FORD, p. o., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. of t. 365.

HUSTON, t., Centre co., Pa. Drained by Bald Eagle creek. It has a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 557; 1850, 375.

HUSTONVILLE, p-v., Lincoln co., Ky., 53 S.S.E. Frankfort, 567 W.

HUSUM, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy & 22 m. W. Schleswig, cap. amt., on the N. Sea, at the mouth of a small river. Pop. 4,000. It has shipbuilding yards & breweries.

HUSZTH, a vill. of E. Hungary, circ. Marmaros, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy-Ag, 28 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. Pop. 4,596.

HUTCHINSON ISL., S. C., a fertile island, where are many rice plantations. It has a Roman Catholic chapel & 150 inhabitants.

HUTOFT, or HIGHTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E. Alford. Area, 3,310 ac. Pop. 586.

HUTSONVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Ill., 147 S.E. Springfield, 681 W.

HUTTANY, a considerable town of India, dom. & 82 m. S.E. Sattarah, & having an active trade with Bombay, Surat, &c.

HÜTTENBURG, a market town of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. & 25 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurth. Pop. chiefly engaged in iron-works.—*Hüttenrode* is a vill. of Brunswick, S.W. Blankenberg, & *Hutten-Steinach*, a vill of Saxe-Meiningen, with iron-works.

HUTTENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. Schelestadt. Pop. 2,084.

HUTTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Billericay. Area, 1,699 ac. Pop. 367.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,876 ac. Pop. 395. It has a beautiful church, & a fine old manor hall.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 3½ m. S.W. Preston. Pop. 500.—IV. a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Rudby, 4 m. W.S.W. Stokesley Pop. 777.—V. (*Bushell*), a pa., same co., N. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Scarboro'. Area, 5,670 ac. Pop. 918.—VI. (*Cranswick*), a pa., E. Riding, 2½ m. S. Great Driffield. Area, 6,303 ac. Pop. 1,276.—VII. (*In-the-Forest*), co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.W. Penrith. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 282.—VIII. (*Magna*), co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 266.—IX. (*Sheriff*), same Riding, 10 m. N.N.E. York. Area, 9,425 ac. Pop. 1,530.

HUTTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Berwick. Pop. 1,102. The salmon fisheries of this pa. are productive. Hutton hall is an interesting specimen of a border fortress, still entire.—II. (*with Corrie*), co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area, about 23,000 ac., of which nearly 20,000 are pasture. Pop. 836.

HUTTON HENRY, a tnshp. of Eng., co. Durham. Pop. 1,067

HUTTON'S AMBO, a pa. of Engl. co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. S.W. New-Malton. Area, 2,300. Pop. 438.

HUTTONVILLE, p-o., Randolph co., Va., 195 N. W. Richmond, 222 W.

HUTTWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 22 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,092. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

HUXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area, 761 ac. Pop. 156.

HUY (pronounced *Wé*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. & 17 m. S.W. Liege, cap. arrond. on the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 8,211. It is en-

closed by heights, & has a citadel, a college, numerous iron works & breweries, with tile, paper, leather, glue, & other factories, & an active trade in corn.

HUYSSE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,228.

HUYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester & Liverpool r r., 5¼ m. E. Liverpool. Area, 2,087 ac. Pop. 3,952.

HUZAREH & EIMAUK COUNTRY, a mntnous. region of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 31° 30′ & 37° N., & lon. 62° & 68° E., enclosed by the doms. of Herat, Candahar, Cabool, Bokhara, & Khiva, and estimated to comprise, 80,000 sq. m., with a pop. of from 300,000 to 350,000. Surface wholly mntnous., and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Moorghaub, Helmund, Urghundaub, & rivers of Balkh & Ghuznee rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, & subject to their more powerful neighbors. They receive turbans, cotton cloths, tobacco, dyes & carpets, from the rest of Afghanistan, & rice, cotton, and salt, from Turkestan, in exchange for slaves, cattle, sheep, butter, strong woollens, felt, sacks, grain, lead, & sulphur. Silver & copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal vills., Ghore, Siripood, & Andkoo.

HUZRAH, or HUZROO, a commercial town of the Punjab, 28 m. E. Attock, on the route from Lahore. Lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 72° 45′ E.

HVALOE, or HVALOEN, an isl., of Norway, stift Nordland, in the Arctic Ocean, immediately W. Fromsoe. Lat. 69° 35′ N., lon. 18° 30′ E. Length, N. to S., 27 m., breadth 14 m.—*Hvalser* is the name of an isl. group in the Skager-rack, at the entrance of the Christiana-Fiord.

HVEN, or HVEEN, a Danish isl., in the Sound, 8 m. S. Elsinore, & long the residence of the astronomer Tycho-Brahe, the remains of whose observatory still exist here.

HYABARY, a riv. of S. America. [JABARY.]

HYANNIS, p-v., Barnstable t., Barnstable co., Mass., 77 S.E. Boston, 478 W. Situated 5 S.E. Barnstable court house, & contains a Baptist & a Universalist church, & about 300 inhabitants.

HYANNIS PORT, p. v., Barnstable t., Barnstable co., Mass., 79 S.E. Boston, 480 W. Here is a good harbor, with a breakwater, constructed by the United States. Point Gannon light is in lat. 41° 36′ 30″; lon. 70° 15′ 30″ W. from Greenwich Eng., built in 1816, & shows a fixed light elevated 70 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles; there is another light at Hyannis on a tower 16 feet high.

HYATTSTOWN, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 72 W. by N. Annapolis, 32 W.

HYATTSVILLE, p-v., Monroe t., Miami co., O., 82 W. Columbus, 475 W. Situated on the Dayton and Michigan r. r., & on the Miami canal, and contains 4 stores, & 210 inhabitants.

HYCKHAM (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 443.—II. (*South*), a pa. adjoining, 5 m. S.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,804 ac. Pop. 141.

HYCO, p-o., Halifax co., Va.

HYCO FALLS, p-o., Halifax co., Va., where there is a fall in a stream of the same name.

HYDE, p-o., Warren co. N. Y.

HYDE, county, N. C. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. ms. It has Pamlico sound on the S.E. Surface low, with extensive marshes. Capital, Germantown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,084; wheat, 14,867 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 282,525; cotton, 3 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,775; value of manufac. article, $12,575;—10 churches; 2 academies, 78 pupils; 16 schools, 691 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,458. Pop. 1850, 7,686.

HYDE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 4 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 1851, 11,569, chiefly employed in cotton manufs. & coals mines.

HYDE PARK, p-t., capital of Lamoille co., Vt., 31 N. Montpelier, 545 W. Chartered in 1781. Drained by Lamoille r. & its branches, which afford good water power. Soil fertile, & easily cultivated. The v. contains a court house, jail, town house used as an Union church, 2 stores, several mechanics shops, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 8 saw m., a rake fac., a scythe snath fac., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,089; 1850, 1,107.

HYDE PARK, sta., Queens co., N. Y., on the Long Island r. r., 17 m. from N. Y. In the vicinity are many beautiful residences.

HYDE PARK, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 61 S. Albany, 305 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam & clay. Hudson r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Crum Elbow cr. There are some delightful residences along the borders of the Hudson. The v. is on the left bank of the Hudson & on the Hudson r. railroad 81 from New York. It contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a seminary for females, a classical school for males, 5, stores, a warehouse, a grist m., a plaster m., an edge tool fac., & 700 inhabitants. It has 2 commodious steamboat landings, from which boats & barges ply to N. York, & a horse ferry-boat, which plies across the r. There are in the t. a paper fac., a flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 20 schools. Pop, 1840, 2,364; 1850, 2,425.

HYDE PARK, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 144 N.E. Harrisburg, 248 W.

HYDERABAD, a fortified city of India, cap. of the Nizam's dom. on a tributary of the Kistnah, the Musah or Mussey, here crossed by a large stone bridge. Lat. 17° 20′ N., lon. 78° 33′ E. Pop., including suburs, estimated at 200,009, comprising Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, Patans, and mostly Moslems, this having long been the stronghold of Mohammedanism in the Deccan. The city, about 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall, & irregularly laid out; streets narrow, crooked, & ill-paved, and houses mostly of wood, & of only one story; but it has some rich noble residences, containing collections of pictures, natural curiosities, & European porcelain, & one handsomely fitted up in the European fashion. Principal public buildings the Nizam's palace, the "four minarets," & numerous other mosques. Outside of the city, on the road to the British station Secunderabad, 3 m. N.ward, are a royal cannon foundry, a magnificent residence, formerly that of the British representative, & some other fine country seats. Among the curiosities of Hyderabad, is the Nizam's regiment of women, who perform all military duties the same as men. The territory of which this is the cap. will be described under NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

HYDERABAD, or HYDRABAD, a town and fortress of Hindostan, cap. Scinde, on a rocky eminence between the Indus, 4 m. W.ward, and the Fulailee branch, 3¾ m. to the E. Lat. 25° 22′ N., lon. 68° 22′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. The fortress having brick walls flanked by large round towers, comprises the Ameer's palace, a massive keep, some mosques, & together with the open town, about 5,000 mud houses. On the N. part of the eminence is a large cemetery, in which is the fine mausoleum of Gholam Shah. The manuf. of arms, of superior quality, embroidered silk & cotton fabrics, & leather, is stated to occupy 1-5th of its inhabitants.

HYDESBURG, p-v., Ralls co., Mo., 108 N.N.E. Jefferson city, 919 W.

HYDE SETTLEMENT, p-o., Barker t., Broome co., N. Y., 134 W.S.W. Albany, 310 W.

HYDEVILLE, p-v., Rutland co., Vt. Situated on Saratoga & Washington r. r., 14 m. from Rutland and 81 from Troy, N. Y.

HYDRA, an isl. of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea, & forming with the isl. Poros a gov. comprising 56 sq. m., & about 23,000 inhabitants. Area of isl. 38 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is a handsome & clean city, with a pop. of 12,600 persons, 3 small harbors, & an active general trade.—*Hydron* is an isl. between Hydra & the mainland, 4 m. in length by 2 m. across.

HYDRAULIC MILLS, p-o., Albermarle co., Va., 90 W.N.W. Richmond, 126 W.

HYERES, or HIERES, *Areæ* & *Hieros*, a comm. & town of S. France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Toulon. Pop. 4,591. It is beautifully situated on a declivity facing the mediterranean, & has many good houses & hotels. The town-hall has a column, with a bust of Massillon, a native of Hyeres. It has manufs. of silk twist, essences, & oil, an active trade in fruits & salt, & the ruins of an old castle.

HYERES (ISLES OF), *Stæchades*, a group of small isls of France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean, in front of the bay of Hyeres. Surface mostly arid & uncultivated, but their climate is fine, & they might be rendered productive. They are defended by several forts.

The chief isls. are Porquerolles, Port Cros, Bagneau, & Titan.

HYGEA, p. o., Hamilton co., O.

HYKULZIE, a large walled vill. of Afghanistan, 35 m. N. Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on the 28th of April, 1842, the troops under General England routed the Afghans, & forced a passage to Candahar.

HYLTON, a township of England, county Durham. Pop. 546.

HYMETTUS (MOUNT), a famous mountain of Greece, gov. Attica, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Athens. Height, 2,650 feet. The honey collected here is in high repute.

HYNDSVILLE, p.-o., Seward t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 44 W. Albany, 491 W.

HYPOLITE (ST.), France. [HIPPOLITE, ST.]

HYSSINGTON, a pa., Engl. & N. Wales, cos. Salop, & Montgomery, 4 m. N. Bishop's-castle. Area, 2,382 ac. Pop. 335.

HYTHE, a parl. & municipal borough, & market town & pa. of Engl., & one of its cinque ports, county Kent, near the English Channel, & having a station on the South Eastern r. r., 11 m. W.S.W. Dover. Area of pa., 869 ac. Pop. 2,265; of parliament bor., which includes Sandgate, Folkestone, &c., 1851, 13,164. The town, in a pleasant valley, near the E. end of Romney marsh, about 4 m. from the sea, has many curious anc. houses, an elegant cruciform church, in the early English style, with a beautiful chancel, under which is a large crypt full of human bones; an hospital, founded in 1336, rev. 275*l.*; one of the brethren is still styled "prior;" another ancient hospital, rev. 189*l.*; a county hall, bor. jail; a theatre, library, & branch bank; and on the beach, which is higher than the town, a line of strong martello towers. Hythe was anciently a post of great importance, immediately on the sea, but its harbor has been entirely destroyed by the immense mass of shingle here thrown up, and it has only one open beach, from whence, however, vessels often sail for France, the passage to Boulogne being nearer than from Dover. It is also a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. Market, Thursday. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2 m. W.S.W. Hythe. Area, 1,423 ac. Pop. 178.

I*

IAMBOLI, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 56 m. N. Adrianople, on the Tondja. It has several mosques, & manufs. of woollen cloths.

IAMPOL, or JAMPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., 75 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz, on the Dniester. Pop. 2,457, who trade in corn.

IBAGUE, or IBAQUE, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, 70 m. W. Bogota, on the route thence to the Quindiu. Pop. 5,000. (?)

IBARRA, a town of Ecuador, S. A., 50 m. N.N.E. Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano Imbaburu. It is in a fertile region, well built, & many years ago was estimated to have 12,000 inhabitants.—II. a vill. of the Xalisco, Mexico, 45 m. N. Aguas-Calientes.—III. (*I. Zalpe*), a town of Spain, prov. Alava. Pop. 796.

IBBENBÜREN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 21 m. N.N.E. Munster. Pop. 2,020.

IBBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6¼ m. W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,383 ac. Pop. 218.

IBERIA, p-v., Washington t., Morrow co., O., 54 N. Columbus, 399 W. It contains 2 stores and several dwellings. Pop. 1850, 208.

IBERIA, p-v., Miller co., Mo., 50 S.W. Jefferson city, 986 W. Situated two miles west of Tavern creek.

IBERIA, or IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain & Portugal.

IBERVILLE, outlet of Mississippi river, leaves the Mississippi 14 miles below Baton Rouge, & 20 miles below is joined by, & lost in Amite r. It receives water from the Mississippi only at high flood.

IBERVILLE, parish, La. Centrally situated in the lower part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. The Mississippi passes through the E., & Grand r. the W. part of the parish. Surface level; soil extremely fertile. Capital, Plaquemine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $354,410; Ind. corn, 371,065 bush. produced; cotton, 64 bales; sugar, 23,208 hhds.; molasses, 1,310,750 gallons; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $9,700; value of manufactured articles, $35,450;—7 churches; 2 academies, 100 pupils; 9 schools, 168 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,495; 1850, 12,216.

IBERVILLE, county, Can. E. Situated in the central southern part of the prov. Drained by several small streams entering the Richelieu r., which bounds it on the W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap., St. George. Taken from Rouville under the representative act of 1853. Pop. 14,861.

IBERVILLE, p-v., capital, Iberville par., La., 92 W. N.W. New Orleans, 1,192 W. Situated on the lt. bank of the Mississippi r. Contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church & 180 inhabitants.

IBI, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,988. It stands in a valley, enclosed by olive-grounds, & has an old castle.

IBIZA, one of the Balearic Islands. [IVIZA.]

IBO, one of the Querimba Isls., off the E. coast of Africa, with a Portuguese fort and small town, 120 m. S. Cape Delgado.—II. a town of Guinea. [ABOH.]

IBOS, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 4 W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,999.

IBRAH, an old town of Arabia, Oman, dom. & 60 m. S.S.W. Muscat. It has many good houses, which are fortified and highly adorned.

IBRAHIM, *Adonis*, rivulet of Syria, pash. of Tripoli, enters the Mediterranean about midway between that city & Beyrout. Connected in ancient mythology with the death of Adonis, or Thammuz.—II. a river of Persia, prov. Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf at its mouth, 20 miles E. Ormuz, after a northward course of 75 m.

IBRAILA, or IBRAHIL, Wallachia. [BRAHILOV.]

IBRIM, *Primis*, a decayed town of Nubia, upon a rocky height, on the Nile, 12 m. S.W. Derr.

IBROS DEL REY, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 3,650. Manufs. of soap.

IBSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Ringwood. Area, 1,748 ac. Pop. 316.

IBSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. N. Market-Bosworth. Area, 4,846 ac. Pop. 2,202. Archbishop Laud was rector here in 1617.

IBSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks. Area, 1,112 ac. Pop. 310.

IBURG, a market town of Hanover, landr. and 8 m. S. Osnabrück. Pop. 976. It has a castle.

ICA, a town of Peru, dep. & 168 m. S.S.E. Lima, cap. prov., near the Pacific O. Pop. 6,000. (?)—II. a tributary of the Amazon. [PUTUMAYO.]

ICATU, or HYCATU, a town of Brazil, prov. & 52 m. S.E. Maranhão, on right bank of the Monim.

ICCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 140.

ICELAND, an isl. under Denmark, in the Atlantic Ocean, 700 m. W. Norway, & about 200 m. E. Greenland, between lat. 63° 24′ & 66° 33′ N., & lon. 13° 30′ & 24° 30′ W. Area, with adjacent isles, estimated at 37,800 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 60,000. Surface mntnous.; soil volcanic; traversed from E. to W. by separate mountain masses, the ramifications of which form on the N.E. & W. coasts numerous fiords or bays, which extend far into the interior. The highest mountains are Oräfajokel (lat. 64° N.), 6,405 feet; Snäfell (lat. 64° 48′), 5,968 feet; Hecla, 5,110 feet. The central portion is uninhabited & little known. There are many large streams which flow generally with great rapidity. Glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4,000 sq. m.; they exist in all the mountains above 4,000 feet in elevation, & extend down to the sea. In the N., where the hills are generally low, there are few glaciers. The greatest mass of ice is in the S.E. of the isl., & this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30

* For notices of places not here mentioned, see the initials J or Y.

known volcanoes in Iceland, 8 of which have been active within a century. The most destructive volcanic eruptions on record were those of 1294, 1541, 1636, 1693, 1783, & the eruption of Hecla, 2 September 1845, to 8th April 1846, on which occasion the ashes reached the Orkney Islands. The isl. also contains numerous small mud volcanoes & intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which the *Great Geyser*, the water, at a depth of 72 feet, is 30° above the boiling point. The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent; summer moist; in winter the sky is dark & gloomy, but lighted up by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Temperature more elevated than in any other country in the same latitude; mean of year at Reikavik 40° Fahr.; the S. coasts, washed by a prolongation of the gulf stream, are much milder than the N., & generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the isl. is now destitute of trees, except a few stunted birches; the want of fuel is severely felt, although the gulf stream and the polar currents occasionally float drift-wood to its shores, & a fine white turf is used. No grain of any kind can be raised; but cabbage and potatoes are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses & a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the horse, ox, pig, & dog, were introduced from Norway during last century. Rein deer, introduced in 1770, now exist in large herds, but are not domesticated. The polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice-fields. Fish are very abundant on all the coasts, and form the chief support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous, the most valuable of which is the eider-duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the isl. There are no manufs.; & the only commerce consists in the exchange of wool, butter, skins, fish, & oil, for European manufs. The island is divided into 3 amts. or counties, viz., Süderamt, Westeramt, & Norder & Osteramt, & these are subdivided into 19 syssel, The island was discovered by the Northmen in the 9th century, & came into the possession of Denmark in 1380. The Icelanders belong to the Scandinavian race; they are attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers; their religion is Lutheran; there are few schools, but domestic education is general, and the people are intelligent. Their affairs are regulated by a council called *Althing*, composed of 1 representative for Reikiavik, & 1 for each of the 19 syssel; their first meeting was held on 1st July, 1845. The only town is Reikiavik. Pop. 900. There are upwards of 20 trading villages, mostly on the coasts.

ICES FERRY, p-o., Monongalia co., Va.

ICHABOE, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Africa, Namaqua country, in lat. 26° 18′ S., lon. 14° 58′ E. It is ¾ m. in circumference. It abounds with sea-fowl, and was for some years the principal source of the guano introduced into Britain.

ICHAWUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 32 m. S. W. Bhopaul, comprising about 1,000 houses.

ICHENHAUSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Günz, 6 m. S.E. Günzburg, with a castle & 2,378 inhabs.

ICHEPUCKESASSA, p-o., Hillsboro co., Flor.

ICHTERGHEM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 5,659.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a market town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality & 12 m. E.S.E. Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. 789. It has an old & a new castle, & manufs. of linen & paper.

ICKBOROUGH, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. S.E. Stoke Ferry. Area, 1,599 ac. Pop. 245.

ICKENHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N. Uxbridge. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 364.

ICKESBURG, p-v., Perry co., Pa., 40 N.W. Harrisburg, 128 W. It contains a Presbyterian church and 100 inhabitants.

ICKFORD, a pa. of Eng., co. Bucks & Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Thame. Area, 1,249 ac. Pop. 409.

ICKHAM, a pa. of England, county Kent, on the Stour, 4½ m. E. Canterbury. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 586.

ICKLEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N. Hitchin. Area, 1,007 ac. Pop. 574.

ICKLESHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Sussex, 1½ m. W. S. W. Winchelsea. Area, 5,700 ac. Pop. 728.

ICKLETON, a pa. of Eng., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W. S.W. Linton. Area, 2,672 ac. Pop. 813.

ICKLINGHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E. S.E. Mildenhall. Area, 6,560 ac. Pop. 652.

ICKWORTH, a pa. of Eng., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Bury. Area, 1,259 ac. Pop. 71. Ickworth Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol, is in this parish. Market, Friday.

ICO, a town of Brazil, the most mercantile & populous of the prov. Ceara, on the Salgado, near its junction with the Jaguaribe, 150 m. S. Fortaleza, & 52 m. N.N.E. Crato. Pop. including district, 7,000.

ICOD, or FED DE LOS VINOS, a town on the W. coast of the isl. Teneriffe, Canaries, with 5,479 inhabs., a convent, & manufs. of silk stuffs.

I-COLM-KILL, Hebrides, Scotland. [Iona.]

ICRICOCK, a town of Guinea, on the W. bank of the Old Calabar river, 30 m. from its mouth.

ICY CAPE, Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, about midway between Capes North & Lisburne, and the northerly point reached by Cook in 1778.

IDA, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 251; 1850, 345.

IDA (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, & 30 m. S.E. the plain of Troy. It sends out many spurs to the N. & E., & in its rise the Mendere (*Scamander*), the Tuzla, & many other small rivs., which flow into the Ægean Sea & Sea of Marmora.—II. the principal mntn. of Crete. [Psilorite.]—*Nagy-Ida* is a market town of N. Hungary, co. Aba-ujvar, near the Hernad, 9 m. S.S.W. Kaschau. Pop. 1,732.

IDANHA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. E. Castello-branco. Pop. 2,200.

IDBURY, a pa. of Eng., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.W. Burford. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 222.

IDDAH, or ATTAH, a town of Guinea, cap. kingdom of Eggarah, on the E. bank of the Quorra, 50 m. S. the influx of the Chadda. Pop. 8,000. (?)

IDDESLEIGH, a pa. of Eng., co. Devon, 3 m. N. N.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 2,952 ac. Pop. 518.

IDE, a pa. of Eng., co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area, 1,435 ac. Pop. 694.

IDEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. S.E. Chudleigh. Area, 1,471 ac. Pop. 319.

IDEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Rye. Area, 2,947 ac. Pop. 626.

IDINSK, a vill. or town of Siberia, gov. & 80 m. N. W. Irkutsk, on the Angara.

IDLE, a river of Eng., co. Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent at W. Stockwith. At E. Retford it is crossed by the Chesterfield canal.

IDLE, a tnshp. of Eng., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Calverley, 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 7,118, mostly employed in manufs. of woollens.

IDLESTREE, a pa. of Eng. [Elstree.]

IDLICOTE, a pa. of Eng., co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N. E. Shipston-upon-Stour. Area, 1,408 ac. Pop. 91.

IDMISTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Wilts, 5¾ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area, 5,520 ac. Pop. 550.

IDRIA, a mining town of Illyria, Carniola, circ. Adelsberg, in an Alpine valley, 23 m. W.S.W. Laybach. Pop. 4,439. It has 2 large churches, & an old castle, now used for the residence of the mining director, & for the government offices connected with its celebrated quicksilver mine. The latter employs upwards of 600 workmen, & next to those of Almaden in Spain, it is the richest in Europe. From 3,200 to 3,500 cwts. of quicksilver are produced annually.

IDRO, LAKE (*Edrinus Lacus*), N. Italy, deleg. and 17 m. N. Brescia, is intermediate between the lakes Garda & Iseo. Length N. to S. 7 m.; greatest breadth 1¼ m.; depth about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affl. of the Po, & it has on its W. side the fortress Rocca d'Anfo, & at its S.E. extremity the vill. *Idro-Alto*, with 1,800 inhabs.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 15 m. N. Mayence. Pop. 1,987. It has a handsome church, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, a normal school, & an agricultural institution. Pop. of circle, 1852, 40,637.

IEKATERINBURG, & IEKATERINOSLAV, Russia. [Ekaterinburg, & Ekaterinoslav.]

IELETZ, or ELETZ, Russia. [Jeletz.]

IELSI, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 9 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,200.

IENIDJE, European Turkey. [Yenidje.]

IENIKALI STRAIT, S. Russia. [Yenikale.]

IENISSEI, riv. & prov. Siberia. [Yenissei.]

IESI, *Æsis*, a walled episcop. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. dist., leg. & 15 m. S.W. Ancona, on lt. b. of the Esino. Pop. 9,000.

IF, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. B. du Rhone, opposite Marseille, & wholly occupied with a fortress. It owes its name to the yews (*if*) with which it was originally covered.

IFFENDIC, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W. Montfort. Pop. 4,299. It has a large annual fair in July.

IFFESHEIM, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 1,250.

IFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 6¼ m. N. E. Horsham. Area, 4,116 ac. Pop. 1,112.—II. co. Kent, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Area, 312 ac. Pop. 91.

IFLANI, an upland region of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.E. Amaserah, with a mean elevation of 2,500 feet, & in which are the two vills., Iflani of Kastamuni, and Iflani of Zafaran Boli.

IFLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area, 1,769 ac. Pop. 969. The church is a curious specimen of early Norman architecture.

IFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Lewes. Area, 2,173 ac. Pop. 182.

IFTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Chepstow. Area, 1,155 ac. Pop. 34.—II. (*Rhegn*), a tnshp., co. Salop, pa. St. Martin, 5 m. W. Ellesmere. Pop. 1,020.

IGEA, a town of Spain, on the Alhama, prov. & 35 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,910. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by a hermitage.

IGELHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 m. N.W. Spires. Pop. 1,156.

IGHTERMURROCH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Castle-Martyr. Area, 5,556 ac. Pop. 3,092.

IGHTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Whitchurch. Area, 1,568 ac. Pop. 347.

IGHTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Wrotham. Area, 2,540 ac. Pop. 1,121. The church contains some ancient monuments; & in the vicinity are an old moated mansion, & extensive Roman fortifications.

IGLA, or IGLAWA, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwartzawa, 19 m. S. Brünn, course 70 m. S.E.

IGLAU, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on the Igla, 49 m. W.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 14,000. It has three suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, with extensive manufs. of woollen cloth, paper, vinegar, colors, potash, & glass wares, & a flourishing corn & transit trade. Silver & lead are raised from neighboring mines.

IGLESIAS, a town of Sardinia, div. & 32 m. W.N.W. Cagliari, cap. prov., near the W. coast of the island. Pop. (with comm.) 12,455. It is enclosed by ruined fortifications, & has a cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, several convents, a Jesuits' college, & a trade in wine. Pop. of prov. 1848, 42,598.

IGLO (Germ. *Neudorf*), a mkt.-town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, 7 m. S. Leutschau. Pop. 5,900. It has a large Rom. Cath. church, a town-hall, in which the business of many surrounding privileged towns is conducted, a board of mines, smelting works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen fabrics.

IGLOOLIK, a small island of Brit. N. A., in Fury & Hecla Strait, lat. 69° 21′ N., lon. 81° 53′ W. Its mean annual temperature in 1823 was, by 8,760 observations, found to be 5°.71 Fahr., the highest temp., in July 1823, being 59°, & the lowest, in Jan. of the same year, *minus* 45° Fahr.

IGNACE (ST.), a tnshp. of Lr. Canada, dist. & 40 m. N.N.W. Quebec.—*St. Ignacio* is an island at the head of the Gulf of California.

IGNAT, & IGNY (ST.), two comms. & vills. of France, the former, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. E.N.E. Riom, pop. 2,010; the latter, dep. Rhône, 5 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 2,835.

IGRANDE, or YGRANDE, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 1,789.

IGUAÇU, a town of Brazil, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4,000. It has a considerable trade in grain by the river Iguacu to Rio.

IGUAÇU, or CURITIBA, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provs. San Paulo & Rio Grande do Sul, & joins the Parana, in lat. 26° S., lon. 54° 45′ W., after a W.ward course of 250 m. It is navigable only by canoes, owing to its nums. falls. Near its source is the town Curitiba.

IGUALADA, *Aquæ Latæ*, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. N.W. Barcelona, on lt. b. of the Noya. Pop. 10,995. It stands on an eminence, & has a fine new suburb, with airy, well-planted walks. Chief public buildings, the parish church, college, hospital, & cavalry barracks. It has manufs. of cotton goods, cotton & woollen thread, hats, & fire-arms, with brandy distilleries; and in its neighborhood are several paper-mills.

IGUALEJA, a mkt.-town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 1,431.

IGUAPE, a river & town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, the riv. entering the Atlantic about 85 m. S.W. Santos, after a tortuous E.ward course of 150 m., in much of which extent it is navigable. The town, on its S. bank, near its mouth, has a good harbor, & exports rice and timber. Pop., with dist., 8,000.

IGUARAÇU, a town of Brazil, & the earliest founded in the prov. of Pernambuco, from which city it is distant 20 m. N.N.W. It stands on a height, beside the Iguarassu, a trib. of the Upper Parnahiba, and it has several churches. Pop. 5,000.

IGUMEN, a town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. E.S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Beresina. Pop. 1,100.

IHNA, a river of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, enters the Dammschsee, an arm of the Great Haff, 9 m. N. Stettin. Length 55 m. On it are the towns Norenburg, Stargard, & Gollnow.

IJAMSVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 71 N.W. Annapolis, 51 W.

IJIGHINSK, or GIJIGHINSK, a fortified town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, at the head of its Gulf, 90 m. W.S.W. Penjinsk.—The *Gulf of Ijighinsk* is an arm of the G. of Penjinsk, between lat. 60° & 60° 30′ N., & lon. 155° & 160′ E.

IJMA, a river of N. Russia, govs. Vologda & Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a N.ward course of 190 m. through a desert region.

IK, two rivs. of Russia, gov. Orenburg, the principal of which joins the Kama, 20 m. N.W. Menzelinsk, after a N.W.ward course of about 200 m. Menzelinsk is the chief town on its banks.

IKARMA, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific O.

IKAZNI, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 44 m. W.N.W. Disna. Pop. 1,200.

IKEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Alde, 4 m. N. Oxford. Area, 2,597 ac. Pop. 321.

ILAM, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 9 m. E.N.E. Cheadle. Area of pa. 2,939 ac. Pop. 233. It has a neat Gothic church, with the tomb of St. Bertram. Scenery highly picturesque.

ILANMORE, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, county Iverness, ¼ mile N. Coll, & about 1 mile in circuit.

ILANROAN, and ILANTERACH, two small isls., Hebrides, Scotland, county Inverness, S. & E. Oransay.

ILANZ, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, & the cap. of the "Grey League" (whence the name of the canton), on the Upper Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Chur. Pop. 574.

ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, *Ischalis*, a market town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the ancient Foss-way, & the Ivel, here crossed by a stone bridge, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Somerton. Area, 653 ac. Pop. 889. It was a Roman station, & a considerable town of the ancient Belgæ. The bor. is now disfranchised & on the decline. Roger Bacon was born at the Friary, in the year 1214.

ILCHESTER MILLS, p. o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

ILDEFONSO (SAN), or LA GRANJA, a town of Spain, prov. & 6 m. S.E. Segovia, & 40 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 3,879. The celebrated palace, La Granja, in a mountain region, 3,840 feet above the sea, was built by Philip V., in the French style. It contains a rich church, many fine apartments, & works of art, & enclosed by grounds, with splendid water works. Town has a royal manufacture of looking-glasses, established by Charles III., & where glasses 13¾ feet in length by 8 feet in breadth have been made.—II. a group of isls., S. Atlantic, 80 m. W. Cape Horn.—*Cape St. Ildefonso* is a headland on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Isls., lat. 15° 15′ N., lon. 121° 56′ E.

ILDERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Wooler. Area, 9,670 ac. Pop. 641.

ILE, *Ile-Hanes*, an island off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes du Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion.—*Des Faisans*, or *De La Conference*. [FAISANS.]—*Ile de France*, an island, Indian Ocean. [MAURITIUS.]—*d'Yeu*, a small fortified island, dep. Vendée, in the Atlantic, 10 m. from the coast.—*Des Roches*, one of the Seychelles islands, Indian Ocean. [LIZE.]

ILE DE FRANCE, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Paris, now forming the 5 deps. Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, & parts of the Eure-et Loire, Loiret, & Yonne.

ILEKSKOI-GORODEK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 78 m. S.W. Orenburg, at the confl. of the Ilek & Ural rivers. Many of its pop. are exiles. It has a mining, & some other schools.—*Ilkskoi Sastschita* is a contig. fort on the Ilek.

ILESBORO, p-o., Hocking co., O.

ILES D'INSTITUT, a group of isls. off the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors, Fenelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, & Condillac.

ILFORD (GREAT), is a ward & chapelry of Engl., co. Essex, in the pa. Barking, with a vill. on the Roding, here crossed by a bridge, & on the E. counties r. r., 7 m. E.N.E. London. Pop. 3,742. It has a modern Gothic church, an hospital, founded in the time of Henry II., & the house of correction for the S. part of co. Essex.

ILFORD (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London. Area, 763 ac. Pop. 187.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport town & pa. of England, co. Devon, on its N. coast, 9¼ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 5,583 ac. Pop. 3,677; do. of town 2,919. It consists mostly of a long street, & a good terrace facing the sea. Its harbor is enclosed by a bold rocky coast, & a pier 850 feet in length; it affords secure anchorage to vessels of 230 tons, & is defended by a battery, adjacent to which is a lighthouse. The town has an export trade in oats, an active fishery & coasting traffic. It is also frequented as a bathing-place. Steam packets run continually between it & Bristol, Swansea, & Milford.

ILGHUN, or ILGUN, a large & wretched vill. of Asia Minor, pa. Karamania, 43 m. N.W. Konieh, with some Mohammedan edifices, classic remains, and two lakes in its vicinity.

ILHA DO GOVERNADO ("governor's island"), an island of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in its bay, 7 m. N. Rio. Length E. to W. 6 m.; breadth ½ m. It is populous & well cultivated.

ILHA-GRANDE, an island of Brazil, prov. & 68 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra. Length E. to W. 15 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. It produces a good deal of sugar & coffee, & has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale ships. On its W. side is the vill. of Santa Ana. Pop. 2,000.—II. a town of Brazil. [ANGRA DOS REYES.]

ILHAVO, a town of Portugal prov. Beira, 4 m. S. Aveiro, near the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.

ILHEOS (SAN JORGE DOS), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. & 130 m. S.W. Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos, which enters the Atlantic after an E.-ward course of 150 m. It has a good harbor, & some trade in agricultural produce, & is one of the oldest settlements in Brazil, having been founded by Ramiro in 1535. Pop. 3,000.

ILIDJAH, two vills. of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Elegia*), pa. & 8 m. W. Erzeroum, & near which Pompey defeated Mithridates.—II. pa. & 70 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ILI, KULDSHA, or GULDJA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist. Dzoungaria, on the Ili, lat. 43° N., lon. 82° 30′ E. It is the residence of a Chinese military governor, & is a great entrepôt for the trade of Central Asia. Pop. 40,000 (?).

ILIM, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course 180 m. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 m. N. Irkutsk.

ILINCA, or ILINISSA, a mountain of Ecuador, S. A., in the Andes, dep. & 33 m. S.S.W. Quito, with 3 peaks. Elevation 17,200 feet.

ILION, p-v., German Flats t., Herkimer co., N. Y. Contains a church, a bank, & 150 inhabs.

ILISEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pa. & 55 m. N.E. Diarbekir, cap. beylik, with 750 Mohammedan, & upwards of 200 Armenian families, the latter mostly engaged in cotton cloth weaving. It is named after adjacent warm springs.

ILISSUS, a rivulet of Greece, Attica, rises near the vill. Aleti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Porto Phanari, E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 m.

ILKESTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 8¼ m. E.N.E. Derby, on the Erwash & Nutbrook canal. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 6,122, partly employed in manufacturing stockings & lace. There are extensive coal mines in the co., & some medicinal springs. Market, Thursday.

ILKLEY, *Olicana*, a pa. & township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 5½ m. W.N.W. Otley. Area of pa. 8,885 ac. Pop. 1,202.

ILL, a river of France, rises near Altkirch, dep. H. Rhin, flows N. past Altkirch, Muhlhausen, Ensisheim, Benfelden, Erstein, & Strasbourg, 5 m. N.E. of which it joins the Rhine on left. Length 100 m. Chief affls. the Lauch, Faecht, Giesen, & Andlau; the canal of Bruche, & the canal Monsieur join it. Navigable for 62 m.

ILLABASCO, a lake, Central America. [COJUTEPEQUE.]

ILLAÑON, a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the island Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth 70 m. each. It is infested by pirates.

ILLATS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 19 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,630.

ILLAU (Hungarian *Illava*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. & 10 m. N.E. Trentschin, on lt. b. of the Waag. Pop. 1,223.

ILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, on the Tet, 10 m. E.N.E. Prades. Pop. 2,998.

ILLE, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the étang Boulet, flows S. 18 m., & joins the Vilaine at Rennes. It communicates with the canal of the Ille & Rance.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. of Normandy, cap. Rennes. It is situated on the English Channel, between the deps. Manche, Mayenne, Loire-Inf., Morbihan, & Côtes-du-Nord. Area, 2,641 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 574,618. Surface flat, covered on the N. with forests, dunes, & marshes. Chief rivers the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, Rance; a portion of the dep. is traversed by the canal of Ille & Rance on the N., & that of Nantes & Brest on the S. Climate mild, but humid. Corn raised nearly sufficient for home consumption; tobacco, hemp, & flax are important crops, & cider is extensively made. Minerals comprise iron, lead, building stones, & potters' clay. Pasturage excellent, and the honey, wax, & butter of the dep. are celebrated. Manufs. of hempen & linen thread, & sail cloth, are extensively carried on; the other branches of industry are iron forging, glass making, & tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Rennes, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, St. Malo, & Vitré.

ILLER, a river of S. Germany, rises in the Tyrol, flows mostly N.ward through Bavaria, & along the frontier of Würtemberg, & joins the Danube, about 2 m. above Ulm. Course 85 m. Principal affluent the Aurach; on it are the towns Immerstadt & Kempten. Its banks were, in 1800, the scene of many engagements between the French & Austrians.

ILLERAY, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. & W. of North Uist. Length about 4 m.; breadth 1¼ m. Pop. 408.

ILLERTISSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on rt. b. of the Iller, 38 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,145.

ILLESCAS, *Illacuris*, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 22 m. S.W. Madrid. Pop. 2,000. It has a church with a celebrated shrine the Virgin *de la Caridad*, & manufs. of leather & chocolate.

ILLIDE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,880.

ILLIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., on the Loir, 15 m. S.W. Chartres. Pop. 2,252, who manuf. woollen goods.

ILLIMANI, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, in the E. Cordillera, 30 m. S.E. La Paz. Lat. 16° 40′ S., lon. 67° 48′ W. It is a serrated ridge

with 4 principal peaks, the loftiest estimated to be 24,200 feet in height. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

ILLINGEN, two vills of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S.E. Maulbronn. Pop. 1,400. —II. Baden. circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 5 m. N. Rastadt. Pop. 375.

ILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W.N.W. East Harling. Area, 1,298 ac. Pop. 111.

ILLINIRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks. Area, 674 ac. Pop. 82.

ILLINOIS, a central state, lies between 37° & 42° 30′ N. lat., & between 87° 17′ & 91° 50′ W. lon. It is 350 miles long & 180 broad, containing 55,409 sq. ms. Pop. in 1810 was 12,282; in 1820, 55,211; 1830, 157,575; in 1840, 476,183; & in 1850, 851,470. The state is divided into 99 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms and manufacturing establishments in each:

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabs.	Free Colo'd	Total.	Farms.	Manufac. Estabs.
Adams	4,459	26,360	139	26,508	2,294	118
Alexander	455	2,464	20	2,484	202	8
Bond	1,076	6,136	8	6,144	665	17
Boone	1,352	7,614	6	7,624	897	17
Brown	1,353	7,182	16	7,198	818	73
Bureau	1,464	8,834	10	8,841	741	20
Calhoun	600	3,230	1	3,231	205	..
Carroll	814	4,583	3	4,586	482	17
Cass	1,169	7,248	5	7,253	606	26
Champaign	480	2,647	2	2,649	273	..
Christian	555	3,203	..	3,203	434	12
Clarke	1,621	9,494	38	9,532	636	14
Clay	715	4,268	21	4,289	237	6
Clinton	947	5,002	137	5,139	628	8
Coles	1,571	9,299	36	9,335	996	..
Cook	7,674	45,007	378	43,385	1,857	227
Crawford	1,192	7,118	17	7,135	542	..
Cumberland	634	3,718	..	3,718	326	..
De Kalb	1,303	7,559	1	7,540	812	4
De Witt	881	5,001	1	5,002	482	18
Du Page	1,568	9,287	3	9,290	960	18
Edgar	1,702	10,640	52	10,692	1,175	38
Edwards	595	3,490	34	3,524	329	7
Effingham	712	3,792	7	3,799	391	..
Fayette	1,431	8,027	48	8,075	826	4
Franklin	971	5,646	35	5,681	577	..
Fulton	3,811	22,492	16	22,508	1,942	104
Gallatin	1,000	5,695	353	5,448	570	17
Greene	2,024	12,369	60	12,429	1,155	27
Grundy	543	3,021	2	3,023	327	7
Hamilton	1,058	6,340	52	6,392	417	..
Hancock	2,585	14,633	19	14,652	1,667	43
Hardin	485	2,808	79	2,887	326	..
Henderson	805	4,610	2	4,612	420	27
Henry	772	3,807	..	3,807	281	..
Iroquois	718	4,070	79	4,149	387	..
Jackson	1,038	5,829	33	5,862	604	23
Jasper	588	3,206	14	3,220	283	..
Jefferson	1,368	8,083	26	8,109	470	2
Jersey	1,222	7,300	54	7,354	645	44
Jo. Daviess	3,431	18,386	218	18,604	1,370	279
Johnson	718	4,097	17	4,114	301	4
Kane	2,828	16,697	6	16,703	1,015	49
Kendall	1,258	7,724	6	7,730	659	..
Knox	2,193	13,197	82	13,279	619	100
Lake	2,455	14,187	39	14,226	1,595	43
La Salle	3,074	17,799	16	17,815	1,336	46
Lawrence	1,057	5,843	278	6,121	656	26
Lee	905	5,288	4	5,292	478	12
Livingston	261	1,552	..	1,552	185	..
Logan	835	5,128	..	5,128	476	14
McDonough	1,262	7,611	5	7,616	843	19
McHenry	2,650	14,975	3	14,978	1,950	17
McLean	1,854	10,121	42	10,163	916	3
Macon	693	3,985	3	3,988	487	17
Macoupin	2,037	12,272	83	12,355	1,183	24
Madison	3,490	19,992	449	20,441	1,367	182
Marion	1,132	6,716	4	6,720	827	9
Marshall	910	5,178	2	5,180	464	11
Mason	1,041	5,898	23	5,921	727	3
Massac	704	4,070	22	4,092	385	11
Menard	1,035	6,328	21	6,349	706	36
Mercer	892	5,244	2	5,246	517	..
Monroe	1,421	7,633	46	7,679	874	33
Montgomery	1,051	6,258	19	6,277	811	17
Morgan	2,661	15,939	125	16,061	1,574	89
Moultrie	554	3,225	9	3,234	304	11
Ogle	1,678	9,990	30	10,020	1,058	30
Peoria	3,036	17,461	86	17,547	1,191	134
Perry	967	5,267	11	5,278	638	7
Piatt	157	1,573	43	1,606	163	2
Pike	3,152	3,871	104	18,819	1,382	37
Pope	747	1,606	..	3,975	504	12
Pulaski	418	2,257	8	2,265	266	18
Putnam	635	3,920	4	3,924	317	26
Randolph	2,046	10,696	383	11,079	1,100	36
Richland	704	4,002	10	4,012	204	3
Rock Island	1,246	6,935	2	6,937	585	11
St. Clair	3,727	19,599	581	20,180	1,961	62
Saline	961	5,495	93	5,588	678	11
Sangamon	3,173	18,975	253	19,228	1,578	92
Schuyler	1,783	10,547	26	10,573	624	52
Scott	1,300	7,902	12	7,914	712	54
Shelby	1,411	7,762	45	7,807	834	7
Stark	594	3,710	..	3,710	343	23
Stephenson	1,950	11,658	8	11,666	1,179	75
Tazewell	1,991	12,016	36	12,052	1,110	76
Union	1,289	7,570	45	7,615	810	21
Vermilion	1,985	11,481	11	11,492	1,269	15
Wabash	808	4,640	50	4,690	533	9
Warren	1,401	8,162	14	8,176	956	42
Washington	1,288	6,929	24	6,953	829	9
Wayne	1,209	6,822	3	6,825	492	6
White	1,537	8,816	109	8,925	1,101	22
Whitesides	923	5,359	2	5,361	404	24
Will	2,796	16,670	33	16,703	1,200	94
Williamson	1,195	7,149	67	7,216	752	10
Winnebago	1,979	11,761	12	11,773	919	62
Woodford	747	4,015	..	4,415	506	14
Totals	146,544	846,034	5,436	851,470	76,208	3,099

Federal representative population, 851,470.

The surface of the state is generally level. It has no mountains, though the northern & southern parts are hilly & broken. The portion of the state south of a line from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Kaskaskia is generally covered with timber, but north of this the prairie country predominates. The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains covered with grass, with no other boundary of its vision but the distant horizon, though the view is often broken by occasional woodlands. The dry prairies are generally from 30 to 100 feet higher than the bottom lands on the rivers, & very fertile. A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio, & extends north beyond the Des Moines rapids, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, but generally a few miles distant from it, leaving between the bluffs & the river, a strip of alluvial formation, of inexhaustible fertility. The banks of the Illinois & Kaskaskia in some places present sublime & picturesque scenery. Illinois is rich in minerals; in the N.W. part of the state are inexhaustible quarries of lead ore; bituminous coal has a wide range; iron ore is found in many localities, & copper, zinc, &c. Salt springs in the S. part of the state, from which salt is extensively manufactured; & there are some few sulphur & chalybeate springs.

There were in this state in 1850, 5,039,545 acres of land improved, & 6,997,867 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $96,133,290, and the value of implements & machinery, $6,405,561; *live stock* &c., horses, 267,653; asses & mules, 10,573; milch cows, 294,671; working oxen, 76,156; other cattle, 541,209; sheep, 894,043; swine, 1,915,907; value of live stock, $24,209,258; of slaughtered animals, $4,972,286.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 9,414,575 bushels; rye, 83,364; Ind. corn, 57,646,984; oats, 10,087,241; barley, 110,795; buckwheat, 184,504; peas and beans, 82,814; potatoes, 2,514,861; sweet potatoes, 157,483; value of products of the orchard, $446,049; produce of market gardens, $127,494; pounds of butter made, 12,526,543; of cheese, 1,278,225; maple sugar, 248,904; molasses, 8,354 gallons; bees wax & honey, 869,444; wool, 2,150,113 pounds produced; flax, 160,063; silk cocoons, 47; hops, 3,551; tobacco, 841,394; hay, 601,952 tons; hemp, 149; clover seed, 3,427 bushels; other grass seeds, 14,380; flax seed, 10,787; and 2,997 gallons of wine were made. Value of home made manufactures, $1,155,902.

The Illinois is the largest river in the state. Fox &

Des Plaines rivers, its two largest branches from the north, rise in Wisconsin, & with Kankakee river from Indiana, form the Illinois, which, after a course of 400 miles, enters the Mississippi twenty miles above the Missouri. It is navigable a distance of about 250 miles. Rock river rises in Wisconsin, & after a course of 300 miles, mostly in Illinois, empties into the Mississippi. The Kaskaskia rises near the middle of the state, and after a southwesterly course of 250 miles, enters the Mississippi 63 miles below the Missouri. It is navigable for boats 150 miles. The Wabash forms a part of the east boundary. The little Wabash, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Wabash a little above its junction with the Ohio. Peoria lake through which the Illinois river flows, about 150 miles from its mouth is a beautiful sheet of water twenty miles long & two broad.

The principal commercial depôt in the north is Chicago, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago riv., the harbor of which has been much improved by piers extending into the lake. The most commercial place on the Mississippi is Aton, 24 miles above the Missouri. It has a fine landing place with a natural wharf, consisting of flat rock, well suited for the purpose. The other principal places are Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Peoria, Vandalia, Kaskaskia, Cairo, &c.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 16 woollen factories, with a capital invested of $154,500, employing 124 males & 54 females, manufacturing 306,900 yards of cloth, and 137,000 pounds of yarn valued at $206,572; 2 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $65,000, employing 150 persons, producing 2,700 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $70,200; 29 establishments with a capital of $260,400, employing 332 persons, & making 4,160 tons of castings &c., valued at $441,185;—280 flouring & grist mills, 487 saw mills; 94 printing offices, 10 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 94 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, 7 monthly, & 1 quarterly publications. Total value of manufactured articles, $5,200,000. There were in Jan. 1854, 1,262 miles of railroad in operation, and 1,945 miles in course of construction.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 282 Baptist churches, 69 Christian, 46 Congregational, 2 Dutch Reformed, 27 Episcopal, 2 Free, 6 Friends, 3 German Reformed, 42 Lutheran, 405 Methodist, 2 Moravian, 206 Presbyterian, 59 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 4 Tunker, 30 Union, 4 Unitarian, 7 Universalist, & 26 other sects, the whole having 1,223 churches; total value of church property, $1,482,185.

Education, &c.—Illinois College at Jacksonville, Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, McKendree College at Lebanon, Knox College at Galesburg, the University of St. Mary, of the lake at Chicago, Alton Theological Seminary at Upper Alton, & the Rush Medical College at Chicago, the whole having in 1850, 542 students. There were also 81 acad., 4,179 pupils; 4,054 schools, 125,739 scholars; 152 libraries, aggregate number of vols., 62,486. The annual amount of fund for support of schools throughout the state amounts to about $300,000. There is an Institution for the education of the blind, at Jacksonville, one for the education of the deaf & dumb, & also a state hospital for the insane, & there is also a state penitentiary at Alton.

Commerce, &c.—The total value of imports for the year 1851, amounted to $21,410,400; of exports $5,395,471. There are 17 banks in the state, with a stock capital of $1,142,500. Total tonnage of vessels, 1853, 27,015 tons.

The governor is elected by the people for four years, but is eligible only four years in eight. A lieutenant governor is elected at the same time, who is president of the Senate, & in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor, discharges his duties. The senators, 25 in number, are elected for four years, and the representatives, 75 in number, for two years. The judges of the supreme court are elected for a term of nine years, one of whom is chosen every three years: the judges of circuit courts for six years, and of the county courts for four years. The right of suffrage is universal, all white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have resided within the state one year preceding an election, have a right to vote. Elections by ballot, & are held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November biennially.

The territory now comprising the state of Illinois was partially settled by the French in the last part of the 17th century, & in 1763 was ceded to Great Britain, and at the close of the war of the revolution, became a part of the republic. In July 1787, the N. W. Territory was erected of which Illinois formed a part until 1800, when it, with Indiana, formed the Indiana territory, from which it was severed in 1809, & erected into a territory of itself, & finally admitted into the Union as an Independent state, Dec. 3d, 1818. The constitution now in force, was adoted in 1847, & went into operation in 1848.

ILLINOIS, r., Ill., is formed by the union of Kankakee & Des Plaines rivers, & at Ottawa, receives Fox r., & proceeding in a general S.W. & S. direction, about 400 ms. by the windings of the r., unites with the Mississippi 20 ms. above the entrance of the Missouri. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth. Above the entrance of Vermilion r. it is obstructed by rapids; but below this point the current is gentle, & navigable for steamboats throughout the year. From this point, a canal has been built to Chicago, a distance, including 54 ms. in Chicago r., & a feeder 4 ms. from Fox r., of 106 ms. It is 6 feet deep, & 60 feet wide at top; & is estimated to cost $8,654,337.

ILLINOIS, river, Ind. ter., rises in Benton & Washington counties, Ark., & passing into the Indian ter., runs southwardly into Arkansas r., 4 ms. above the entrance of Canadian r. A few ms. from the mouth of the Illinois are salt springs, on its borders.

ILLINOIS, t., Calhoun co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 520.

ILLINOIS, t. Washington, Ark. Pop. 1850, 714.

ILLINOIS CANON, v., El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 84, mostly engaged in gold washing.

ILLINOIS CITY, p-v., Rock Island co., Ill., 172 N. N.W. Springfield, 901 W. Situated between Rock river & the Mississippi.

ILLINOIS TOWN, p-v., St. Clair co., Ill.

ILLISERA, a small town of Asia Minor, pash Karamania, 57 m. S. Konieh, to which city & to Smyrna the inhabitants send quantities of madder.

ILLKIRCH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, on rt. b. of the Ill, 3 m. S. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,969, partly employed in weaving fustians.

ILLNAU, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 9 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Kempt. Pop. 2,776. It has manufs. of thread, linens, & silks.

ILLOGAN, a pa. of Eng., co. Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, 2¼ m. N.W. Redruth. Area, 8,317 ac. Pop. 9,256, employed in copper & tin mines. It has a small harbor.

ILLOK, a town of Slavonia, co. Syrmia, with a port & steam-packet station on the Danube, 26 m. W. Peterwardein. Pop. 3,550. It was formerly strongly fortified, & has a ruined castle.

ILLORA, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W.N.W. Granada, on the Charcon. Pop. (including 6 adjacent hamlets) 6,900. In its vicinity are considerable Roman ruins.

ILLUECA, a town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. W.S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,559.

ILLUXT, a market town of Russia, gov. Courland, 103 m. E.S.E. Mitau. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle, Roman Catholic, & Unitarian churches.

ILLYE, a market town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m. N.W. Vajda-Hunyad, with 742 inhabitants, & the ruins of a large castle.

ILLYEFALVA, a market town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 14 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 1,417.

ILLYRIA, p-o., Fayette co., Iowa.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), *Illyricum*, Austria, forming the S.E. corner of the German empire, situated between lat. 44° 25′ 24″ & 47° 7′ 40″ N., & lon. 12° 40′ & 15° 45′ E., bounded E. & N.E. by Styria, S.E. by Hung.-Croatia, S. & W. by the Adriatic & Italy, & N. by Austria, Tyrol, & Styria. Area, including the islands of the Gulf of Quarnero, the chief of which are Veglia, Cherso, & Osero, 10,850 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 1,291,996. Surface entirely mountainous, traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the Noric, Carnic, & Julian Alps, culminating point, the Gross Glockner, 13,100 ft. in elevation. Chief rivs., the Drave & Save, which belonging to the basin of the Danube on the N.E., & the Isonzo, in the basin of the Adriatic on the S.W. The waters of Lake Zirknitz rise & fall periodically, & the streams of its basin disappear under ground. Climate varies greatly according to elevation. The mountain slopes are covered with excellent timber, & the soil is fertile in some of the valleys. In the N., rye, oats, & barley, are the principal crops, & in Carinthia,

cattle are extensively reared. In the S. the products comprise wine, olive oil, wheat, & maize. Mineral riches comprise gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, & iron. Mining is a chief object of industry. Iron is most abundant in Carinthia & Carniola, lead in the rich mine of Bleiberg, & mercury at Idria in Carniola. The principal manufs. are woollen cloths & glass. The commerce of Illyria is concentrated at the free port of Trieste. The greater part of the pop. belong to the Slavonic race. The kingdom of Illyria was originated by Napoleon, who in 1809 united to the French empire, under the name of the Illyrian provinces, the countries of Carinthia, Carniola, parts of Austria, and Venetian Friuli, the Hungarian Litorale, civil & military Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa & Cattaro. It is now divided into the governments of Carinthe, Carniole, & the Littorale. (which see.)

ILM, two rivers of Germany.—I. Saxony, rises in the Thuringian forest, flows N.E. past Ilmenau, Ilm, Krannichfeld, & Weimar, & joins the Saale, 13 m. N. Jena. Total course 55 m.—II. Bavaria, circs. Upper Bavaria & Swabia, joins the Danube near Neustadt. Pfaffenhofen is the chief town on its banks.

ILM, or STADT-ILM, a town of Germany, duchy Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,000, chiefly weavers.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, gov. & immediately S. Novgorod, is 30 m. in length, E. to W., by 24 m. in greatest breadth. It receives the Lovat, Msta, & Cheson rivs., & discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov, N.ward into Lake Ladoga.

ILMENAU, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 m. S.W. Weimar. Pop. 2,364. It has manufs. of metal buttons, woollen stuffs, & porcelain; iron & coal mines, & a brisk trade in timber.—II. a small river of Hanover, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins from the S., 15 m. S.E. Hamburg. Length 60 m.

ILMINGTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Warwick, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Shipston-upon-Stour. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 985.

ILMINSTER, a market town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Ile, an affl. of the Parrett, 10¼ m. S. E. Taunton. Area of pa. 4,050 ac. Pop. 3,299; of town 3,187. It has a new market house, a handsome Gothic church, & a free grammar school.

ILMIRE, a pa. of Eng., co. Bucks, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 82.

ILOVLINSKAIA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, on the Ilovla, near its confl. with the Don, 50 m. N.W. Tzaritzin. Pop. 3,948.

ILPIZE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, on the Allier, 7 m. S. Brioude. Pop. 2,487.

ILSENBERG, a mkt. town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 16 m. W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,112, mostly engaged in iron & copper works. It has a castle, and some mineral springs.

ILSFELD, a vill. of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,000.

ILSINGTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Devon, 5½ m. W.S. W. Chudleigh. Area, 7,563 ac. Pop. 1,214.

ILSLEY (EAST), a mkt. town & pa. of Eng., co. Berks, 15 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area of pa. 2,979 ac. Pop. 750. The town is pleasantly situated in the midst of sheep downs, & has a large sheep market.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2 m. W.N.W. East Ilsley. Area, 3,670 ac. Pop. 406. It is noted for excellent ale.

ILSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. S. W. Swansea. Area, 2,879 ac. Pop. 356.

ILTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area, 1,719 ac. Pop. 528.

ILVESHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, 4 m. E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,081.

ILVLOA, or ILAVLA, a riv. of S. Russia, gov. Saratov & Don Cossack country, joins the Don at Ilovlinskia, after a S.W. course of 150 m. A canal unites it with the Volga at Kamishin.

ILZ, a small riv. of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Ilzstadt, a suburb of Passau, besides which town Grafenau is on its banks.

ILZA, a town of Poland, prov. S. Sandomir, on the Ilza, 25 m. N.N.W. Opatow. Pop. 2,000.

IMAM-DUR, a large vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pa. & 70 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris, nearly opposite Tekrit. It is the ancient *Dura*.

IMANDRA, a lake of Russia, gov. Archangel, circ. & 35 m. S. Kola. Length N. to S. 60 m.

IMAUS, the ancient name of the [HIMALAYA].

IMBER, a pa. of Eng., co. Wilts, 9 m. S.W. Devizes. Area, 3,033 ac. Pop. 440.

IMBROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, off the E. entrance of the Hellespont, its highest summit in lat 40° 10′ N., lon. 25° 51′ E., & 1,959 feet above the sea. Length, E. to W., 19 m., breadth 10 m. It is densely wooded, & has about 4,000 inhabs.

IMERETIA, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, prov. Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus mountains, E. Georgia, W. Mingrelia & Guriel, & S. the old pashalic of Akhalzikh. Surface mountainous, well wooded, & wholly comprised in the basin of the Rhion (anc. *Phasis*). Climate moist & unhealthy; soil very fertile. Products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, & a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hosiery, honey, wax, & skins, constitute the chief exports. Imports consist in salt, woollen, silk & linen fabricks, copper wares, Turkish sabres, coin, jewellery, & colonial produce. The slave trade, formerly considerable, has mostly ceased since the Russian occupation of the country, which dates from 1804. Inhabitants of Georgian descent, & the majority are of the Greek Church. The prov. is divided into 4 districts. Chief towns, Kutais, the cap., Bagdat, Vartzik, & Vakhani. Coal was discovered in 1846 N.E. of Kutais; it is of excellent quality, & extensively used for steam vessels on the Black sea.

IMIER (ST.), (German *St. Immer*), a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 12 m. W. Brienne. Pop. 1,372, who manuf. clocks, lace, & woollens. Its valley, the Immerthal, is watered by the Suss.

IMLAYSTOWN, p-v., Upper Freehold t., Monmouth co., N. J., 16 E. Trenton, 182 W. It contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & about 100 inhabitants.

IMLEY, t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 183.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 9 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop 1,569.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 13 m. S.W. Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

IMMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 3,715 ac. Pop. 242.

IMOGEELY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Castlemartyr. Area, 6,430 ac. Pop. 3,121.

IMOLA, *Forum Cornelii*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., leg. & 25 m. W.S.W. Ravenna, on the Santerno. Pop. 9,800. It is enclosed by old walls, defended by a castle, & well built. It has a cathedral, several other churches & convents, a hospital, theatre, college, literary academy, & small public library.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chili, Araucania, on the Cauten or Imperial river, 82 m. N. Valdivia.

IMPHAN TOORAL, or IMPAN TURAL, the principal river of Cassay, Further India, after a generally S.ward course of about 200 m., joins the Ning-thee or Khyen-dwem river, 130 m. N.W. Ava. Munneepoor is the chief town on its banks.

IMPHY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nievre, on an affl. of the Loire, 7 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,489, occupied in large iron & copper mills.

IMPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. N. Cambridge. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 273.

IMST, a market town of the Tyrol, cap. circ. Upper Innthal, on the Inn, 31 m. W. Innsbruck. Pop. 2,194, partly employed in copper mines.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND, the most W. of the Tristan Da Cunha group, Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6′ S.

INADA, or AINADA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Black Sea, 75 m. E.N.E. Adrianople.

INAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 6 m. E.S.E. Ennistymon. Area, 19,888 ac. Pop. 4,192.

INAGUA (GREAT & LITTLE), two of the Bahama Isls.; the former, the largest & most southerly of the group, 50 m. in length, & 25 m. in greatest breadth. Lat. of N.E. point 21° 18′ N., lon. 73° 40′ W.—The *Little Inagua*, 12 m. N.ward, is about 8 m. in length, by 6 m. across.

INCA, a town of the isl. Majorca, 17 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 3,300. It has large weekly mkts.

INCE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, on the

Mersey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Area, 3,845 acres. Pop. 422.—II. (*Blundell*), a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, 9¼ m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 561. Ince hall, the seat of the Blundell family, contains a superb collection of paintings, statuary, & antiquities.—III. (*in Makerfield*), a tnshp., same pa., 1½ m. S.W. Wigan. Pop. 3,470.

INCE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Wigton, 2 m. E. Stranraer. Pop. 3,122. Its antiquities comprise several old baronial castles. About 2½ m. N.W. Stranraer, on Loch Ryan, in this pa., stood the ancient *Rerigonium*; and in more modern times, the town and castle of Invermessan.

INCH, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Down, 2¼ m. N. Down-Patrick. Area, 6,494 ac. Pop. 2,489. Here are remains of an abbey of the 12th century.—II. Leinster, cos. Wicklow & Wexford, 2¾ m. S.W. Arklow. Area, 5,943 ac. Pop. 2,096.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Cloyne. Area, 3,823 ac. Pop. 1,617.—IV. Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the isl. of Inch, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 1 m. W. Churchtown. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 978.—V. Leinster, co. Wexford, 6¼ miles W.S.W. Taghmon. Area, 1,389 ac. Pop. 526.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat island in the channel of the S. Esk, Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, between Montrose basin & the German Ocean. Pop. 152.

INCHCOLM, an isl. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Dalgetty, beautifully situated in the Firth of Forth, 2 m. S. Aberdour. Length about 1 m. On it are the ruins of a monastery, founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

INCHEGEELAGH, or EVELEARY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 9 miles W.S.W. Macroone. Area, 45,415 ac. Pop. 6,357, of whom 233 are in the village.

INCH GARVIE, a rocky islet of Scotl., in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

INCHICRONANE, or INNISCRONANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ennis. Area, 17,438 ac. Pop. 5,118.

INCHINNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 1½ m. N.W. Renfrew. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 643.

INCHIQUIN, a barony & isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare; the island in L. Corrib; the barony comprising 88,887 ac., pop. 21,231, with Lough Inchiquin, & the ruins of Inchiquin castle.

INCHKEITH, a small rocky isl. of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, pa. & 3 m. S. Kinghorn, co. Fife, opposite Leith, with lighthouse in its centre. Light revolving. Lat. 56° 2′ N., lon. 3° 8′ W.

INCH-KENNETH, an isl. of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Mull. Length 1 m.; breadth ½ m.

INCH-MARNOCH & INCH-MURRIN, two islets of Scotland; the former, in the Firth of Clyde, co. & 2 m. W. Bute; the latter, co. Dumbarton, in the S.W. part of Loch Lomond, 1¼ m. in length, by nearly ½ m. across.

INCHTURE & ROSSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. E.N.E. Perth. Pop. 745 (243 in vill.).

INCHY-BEAUMONT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 11 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 1,580.

INCHYRA, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 4½ m. E.S.E. Perth, with a port on Tay, & a ferry to Fingask.

INCISA, a town of Piedmont, div. & 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Belbo. Pop. 2,000, partly engaged in silk-throwing.

INCORONATA, an isl. of Dalmatia. [CORONATA.]

INCREASE, p. o., Early co., Ga.

INDALS-ELF, a river, Sweden, læns Ostersund & Hernosand, formed a short distance below Ragunda, flows S.E., & enters the G. of Bothnia, 10 m. N. Sundsvall, after a navigable course of 60 miles.

INDENTED HEAD, a peninsula, Australia, Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Philip on its W. side. Area about 100,000 ac., watered by the Barwurn river, & consisting chiefly of grassy plains.

INDEPENDENCE, r., N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., & flows W. into Black r., in Lewis co.

INDEPENDENCE, county, Ark. Situated centrally toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. Big Black r. runs on its E. border. Drained centrally by White r. Surface hilly N.W. part, level N.E.; soil fertile. Capital, Batesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $195,453; Ind. corn, 388,395 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 17,848; cotton, 274 bales; tobacco, 14,330 pounds;—2 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 11 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $9,900; value of manufactured articles, $20,100;—15 churches; 1 academy, 85 pupils; 82 schools, 319 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,569; 1850, 7,767.

INDEPENDENCE, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 20 S. E. Angelica, 261 W. by S. Albany. Surface high & rolling; soil clay loam. Drained by Cryder's & Independence creeks. It has a rolling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,440; 1850, 1,701.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Warren co., N. J., 14 N.E. Belvidere. It is hilly on the E. & W., with a valley running through the centre. Drained by Pequest cr., & its tributary, Bacon creek. Musconetcong river flows on its S.E. boundary. It has 11 stores, a woollen factory, a furnace, a tannery, 6 flouring mill, 3 grist mills, 1 oil mill, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,284; 1850, 2,621.

INDEPENDENCE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 227 W. Harrisburg, 254 W. It has 2 schools, 59 scholars. Pop. 385.

INDEPENDENCE, p. v., capital Grayson co., Va., contains a court house & several dwellings.

INDEPENDENCE, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 10 S. Cleveland, 145 N.N.E. Columbus, 358 W. Situated on both sides of the Ohio canal, & the Cuyahoga r. Pop. 1840, 754; 1850, 1,485.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Washington co., O. Pop. 1840, 335; 1850, 728.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 830; 1850, 1,279.

INDEPENDENCE, p-v., Warren co., Ia., 85 N.W. Indianapolis, 643 W. Pop. 1850, 248.

INDEPENDENCE, p. v., McLean co., Ill.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 905.

INDEPENDENCE, p. v., capital Buchanan co., Iowa. Situated on the left bank of Wapsepinecon r. It contains a court house, a store, & 45 inhabitants.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 177.

INDEPENDENCE, p-v., capital of Jackson co., Mo., 146 W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1,072 W. It is situated 6 m. S. Missouri r., & is a flourishing v. Here the Mormons attempted to establish themselves, but the opposition of the inhabitants obliged them to remove. This is the place of departure for the Santa Fé traders, and here they obtain many of their supplies. It has a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a semi-weekly & a weekly newspaper published, several stores, & 2,000 inhabitants.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 447.

INDEPENDENCE, p-v., capital of Kenton co., Ky., 82 N.N.E. Frankfort, 505 W. It contains a court house, a church, & several stores & dwellings. Pop. 1850, 182.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Philips co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 436.

INDEPENDENCE, t., Van Buren co., Ark. Pop. 282.

INDEPENDENCE, p-v., Autauga co., Ala., 94 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 834 W.

INDEPENDENCE, p-v., Henderson co., Tenn., 129 W.S.W. Nashville, 813 W.

INDEPENDENCE, p. v., Washington co., Texas.

INDEPENDENCE, p. v., Polk co., Oregon.

INDEPENDENCE HILL, p-o., Prince William co., Va., 94 N. Richmond, 41 W.

INDERABIA, or HINDERABI, *Caicandsur*, an isl. in the Persian Gulf, off the S. coast of Persia, prov. Laristan, midway between the isls. Bushcab & Kemm, 5 m. from the mainland. Length 4 m.

INDERGHUR, several towns of India.—I. dom. & 85 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor.—II. Gwalior dom., 27 m. W.N.W. Sumpter.—*Inderhall* is a town, Nizam's dom., 40 m. N.W. Beeder.

INDERKUSH, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S. of Lake Urumyiah, 25 m. E. Nakhodeh.

INDESVILLE, p. v., Surry co., N. C.

INDIA (BRITISH), comprehends the greater part of the peninsula described under HINDOSTAN (which see). The whole of this region, from the Indus to the frontiers of Burmah, with the exception of Nepaul & Bootan, is under British superintendence, and the greater part is actually in possession of the British government. The British territory is divided into the

presidencies of Bengal, Madras, & Bombay; the N.W. provinces under Bengal, & the Punjab, all of which are described in separate articles. Under BRITISH INDIA also are included the island of Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore, and Labuan (Borneo). The *Bengal Presidency* comprises the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Berar, Orissa, Cuttack, Gundwana, the ceded districts on the Nerbudda, & the British territory E. of the Ganges, on the frontiers of Burmah. The *N. W. provinces* comprise Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Rohildcund, the Jullindar Doab, & the Punjab or territory of the Sikhs. The *Madras Presidency*, includes the Northern Circars, the Carnatic, Malabar, Canara, & all across the penins., S. & W. of Mysore. The *Bombay Presidency* embraces the territory on the W. side of Hindostan, from Canara N.wards, the Concan, Deccan, Candeish, Surat, & the territory of Scinde. Some of the states are subsidiary, some are tributary, some feudatory, & otherwise restricted, according to treaties. Boundary, pop., & territ. as follow :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA, WITH ITS DEPENDENT STATES.

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop.	Old Mahometan Provinces, etc.
Presidency of Bengal	325,652	47,958,320	Bengal, Bahar, Benares, Orissa, Gundwana, Assam.
Agra (or the N. W. Provinces)	85,571	23,800,549	Allahabad, Oude, Agra, Delhi.
Punjab	78,447	4,100,983	Lahore, Mooltan.
Nagpoor, or Berar	76,432	4,650,000	Gundwana, Berar.
E. Straits Settlements in Further India :—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and prov. Wellesley, under Bengal	1,575	202,540	Further India.
Under Bengal	567,677	80,710	
Presidency of Madras	144,889	16,339,426	Carnatic, Circars, Balaghaut, Malabar, Canara, Coimbatoor, Salem.
" Bombay, with Scinde and Sattara	120,065	10,485,017	Concan, Aurungabad, Bejapoor, Candeish, Gujerat.
Total under direct British rule	832,631	107,534,835	

Dependent States.			Provinces.	Dynasty.
I. Subordinate to the Bengal Presidency.				
Hyderabad (the Nizam)	95,337	10,666,080	Hyderabad, Beeder, Aurungabad, Bejapoor	Mahometan.
Oude	23,738	2,970,000	Oude	"
Gwalior Scindia	33,119	3,228,512	Malwa, Agra	Hindoo (Mahratta).
Bundelcund States, and Saugor and Nerbudda chiefships	56,311	5,871,112	Malwa, Allahabad	" (Rajpoot).
Indore (Holkar), Burwannee Dhar, Dewass, Jaboa, &c.	15,680	1,415,200	Malwa, Candeish	" (Mahratta, &c.)
Bhopaul, Rajgnur, &c.	8,312	815,360	Malwa	Mahometan.
Rajpoot States—Joudpoor, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Bhurtpoor, Bikaneer, Alwur, &c	119,859	8,745,098	Rajpootana, Malwa	Hindoo (Rajpoot).
Rampoor, Delhi Tributaries, and Hill States (Himalaya)	13,572	1,211,407	Delhi, Kumaon	" and Sikh.
Sikh protected States	6,746	1,005,154	Delhi	Sikh.
S.W. frontier States	25,431	1,245,655	Malwa, Allahabad, Gundwana	Hindoo.
Sikkim	2,504	92,648	N. frontier	Buddhist.
Bahawulpoor	20,003	600,000	Mooltan	Hindoo.
Cashmere (Gholab Singh)	25,123	750,000	Cashmere	Sikh.
N.E. frontier States	7,711	231,605	Assam, &c.	Buddhist.
Munneepoor	7,584	75,840	... .	"
Cuttack Mehals	16,929	761,805	Orissa	Hindoo.
Total dependent on Bengal	477,969	39,985,476		
II. Subordinate to the Madras Presidency :—				
Mysore	30,886	3,000,000	Mysore	"
Travancore	4,722	1,011,824	Travancore	"
Cochin	1,988	228,176	Malabar	"
Jeypoor and Hill Zemindars	13,041	391,230	Balaghaut, Bejapoor	"
Total dependent on Madras	50,637	4,691,230		
III. Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency :—				
Baroda (Guicowar)	4,399	325,526	Gujerat	"
Kattywar chiefships	19,850	1,468,000	"	"
Pahlunpoor chiefships	5,250	338,500		
Cambay, Daung Rajahs, &c.	3,308	244,792	Gujerat	
Kolapoor	3,445	500,000	Bejapoor	" (Mahratta).
Sawunt Waree, and Myhee, &c.	9,529	765,946	"	" "
Cutch	6,764	500,536	Cutch	Mahometan.
S. Mahratta Jaghiredars	3,775	419,025	Bejapoor	Hindoo.
Total dependent on Bombay	56,320	4,613,325		
Total of dependent States	661,348	53,640,029		
Grand total of British India and dependent States	1,417,547	150,524,864		

In 1498, India was first visited by Vasco de Gama, & subsequently the Portuguese & the Dutch established settlements on the peninsula, but the former never acquired more than a paltry territory on the W. coast, & the latter a few commercial factories. The French influence in India, at one time considerable, also yielded to the superior enterprise of the Brit., & finally the French relinquished the field. In 1625, the first English settlement was made, by a company of merchants, in a small spot of the Coromandel coast, of 5 sq. m. transferred in 1653 to Madras. A short time previous a settlement had also been obtained at Hooghly, which afterwards became the Calcutta station. In 1687 Bombay was erected into a presidency. In 1773, by an act of the British legislature, the 3 provinces were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme court of judicature, the presidences of Madras & Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. Hitherto the affairs of India had been managed by the company, but in 1784 a board of control was appointed by Government, the president of which became the secretary of state for India. From the year 1750, when the warlike acquisition of territory commenced under Lord Clive, a succession of conquests, almost forced upon the British contrary to their inclinations, have now placed nearly all India under their sway. The court of directors of the East India company have the power of electing the governor general, subject to the approval of the government, & they have also the power of his recall. The company also hold the patronage of other appointments till the expiry of the act in 1854; but in 1833 their exclusive right to trade was abolished in favor of a free trade. The governor-general, assisted by a council of 5 members, has the power of making laws for the whole of British India, subject to the approval of the home government, & he has the sole direction of the army, which is under the command of a commander-in-chief. There is a free press & equal laws to all subjects. The revenue is derived almost entirely from a land tax. Under the *zemindary system*, established in Bengal, the zemindars, formerly a sort of collectors, have been constituted the actual proprietors of the soil, and have become bound to pay a fixed & permanent assessment, amounting to about one-half of the produce. In Madras, an assessment varying according to the productiveness of the soil, is adopted, under the name of the *ryotwary system*. The *village system*, prevalent in the native states, & in some parts of Bengal & the Nerbudda districts, consists in the assessment being collected from the cultivators of the soil through the medium of native village officers, appointed by each community without the direct interference of Government. These rent assessments are very high, and bear hard on the cultivators of the soil; yet the condition of the population under British rule, is greatly ameliorated from that under the unsteady governments, and the incessant wars & conquests of previous periods of their history.

Revenue and Charges of India (partly estimated), including the Charges disbursed in England, for the year, 1851-2.

REVENUE.	Co.'s rupees.
Bengal, including Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca	8,26,78,154
North-Western Provinces	5,10,70,100
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory	97,04,600
Madras	3,99,39,971
Bombay	2,91,62,260
	21,25,55,085
At 2s. per Sicca rupee	£21,255,508
Deficiency	334,677
	£21,590,185

CHARGES.	
Bengal, including Singapore, &c.	10,20,91,745
North-Western Provinces	1,14,43,100
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory	85,72,200
Madras	3,46,09,042
Bombay	3,42,35,023
Total, including war-charges	19,09,61,110
At 2s. per Sicca rupee	£19,095,111
Charges disbursed in England	2,495,074
	£21,590,185

In the various estabs. for education maintained at the public expense in India, in 1850, there were 23,170 students. In the N.W. Provs. there were 1,706 students, of whom 62 were Christians, 1,054 Hindoos, & 280 Mohammedans. In the Lr. Provs. there were 6,168 students, of whom 140 were Christians, 4,558 Hindoos, 678 Mohammedans, & 197 of other castes. In the Gov. schools there were 2,404 students, creeds not distinguished.

The total amount of Debt of the several Presidencies, on April 5th, 1851, reckoned at 2s per Sicca Rupee, was 47,999,745*l.*, the interest on which was 2,291,184*l.*

The rev. of India for the year 1852-3, is estimated at £21,196,745 sterling; the expenditure £20,557,208; and the debt £48,014,244 sterling.

The army in 1852, consisted of 289,529 men, and is composed of British troops under the pay of the company, & of native Sepoys, the infantry consists chiefly of Hindoos, the cavalry of Mohammedans; both of which corps, in addition to their native officers, have also a complement of British officers.

INDIANA, a central state, lies between 37° 45′ & 41° 52′ N. lat., & between 84° 42′ & 87° 49′ W. lon. It has a mean length of 260 & a mean breadth of 140 miles, containing 33,809 square miles. Population in 1800 was 5,641; in 1810, 24,520; in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 341,582; in 1840, 685,866, & in 1850, 988,416.

Surface, soil, &c.—There are no mountains in this state, but the country bordering on the Ohio is hilly. A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami to Blue river, alternately approaching to within a few rods, & receding to the distance of 2 miles. Below Blue river the hills cease, & there is an immense tract of level land covered with a heavy growth of timber. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, are strips of bottom & prairie land from 3 to 6 miles in width. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, & the soil light. Between the Wabash & Lake Michigan, the country is generally level, interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, & swamps. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills 210 ft. high, back of which are sandy hillocks, with a growth of pine. The prairies bordering on the Wabash have a soil from 2 to 5 feet in depth. Of minerals, iron ore & coal are the most prominent; limestones, marbles, & valuable clays are found. There were in this state in 1850, 5,046,543 acres of land improved, & 7,746,879 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms $136,385,173, & the value of implements & machinery $6,704,444.—*Live stock*, horses, 314,299; asses & mules, 6,599; milch cows, 284,554; working oxen, 40,221; other cattle, 389,891; sheep, 1,122,493; swine, 2,263,776;—value of live stock, $22,478,555; of slaughtered animals, $6,567,935.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 6,214,458 bushels prod.; rye, 78,792; Ind. corn, 52,964,363; oats, 5,655,014; barley, 45,483; buckwheat, 149,749; peas & beans, 35,773; potatoes, 2,083,337; sweet potatoes, 201,711;—value of products of the orchard, $324,940; produce of market gardens, $72,864;—pounds of butter made, 12,881,535; of cheese, 624,564; maple sugar, 2,921,642; molasses, 180,325 gallons; beeswax & honey, 935,329 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 2,610,287; cotton, 14; flax, 584,609; silk cocoons, 387; hops, 92,796; tobacco, 1,044,620; hay, tons of, 403,230; hemp, 129 tons; clover seeds, 18,320 bush.; other grass seeds, 11,951; flaxseed, 36,888;—& there were made 14,055 gallons of wine;—value of home-made manufactures, $1,631,039.

The Ohio river washes the entire southern border of this state & furnishes great facilities for trade. The Wabash is the largest river in the state, being 500 ms. in length. It rises in Ohio, & passes westwardly & south-westwardly through the state, forming its western boundary for a distance of 120 miles. It is navigable for steamboats to La Fayette, 300 miles, a part of the year. White river, 200 miles long, is its largest branch, & is navigable on its west fork for steamboats to Indianapolis in seasons of floods; it consists of an east fork & a west fork which unite about 30 miles above its junction with the Wabash. The White Water river runs in the eastern part of the state, & enters the Great Miami. Lake Michigan touches this state in the north-west.

The state is divided into 91 counties; the following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, and manufacturing estabs. in each:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufac. Estts.	Indians.
Adams	1,002	5,789	8	5,797	574	11	..
Allen	3,097	16,817	102	16,919	1,300	127	..
Bartholomew	2,149	12,346	82	12,428	1,249	49	..
Benton	180	1,144	..	1,144	149	..	..
Blackford	514	2,849	11	2,860	306	6	..
Boone	1,914	11,611	20	11,631	1,393	28	..
Brown	790	4,827	19	4,846	535	5	..
Carroll	1,909	10,982	33	11,015	1,129	79	..
Cass	1,863	10,960	61	11,021	1,134	108	..
Clark	2,757	15,246	582	15,828	1,048	88	..
Clay	1,326	7,926	18	7,944	829	10	..
Clinton	2,001	11,845	24	11,869	1,411	21	..
Crawford	1,027	6,523	1	6,524	540	33	..
Daviess	1,803	10,308	44	10,352	1,221	11	..
Dearborn	3,549	20,019	147	20,166	1,520	72	..
Decatur	2,662	14,951	156	15,107	1,377	39	..
De Kalb	1,421	8,241	10	8,251	831	16	..
Delaware	1,874	10,839	4	10,843	1,084	34	..
Dubois	1,146	6,300	21	6,321	794	9	..
Elkhart	2,254	12,674	16	12,690	1,226	70	..
Fayette	1,818	10,145	72	10,217	956	116	..
Floyd	2,448	14,301	574	14,875	428	106	..
Fountain	2,251	13,201	52	13,253	1,357	103	..
Franklin	3,286	17,759	209	17,968	1,739	121	..
Fulton	1,085	5,980	2	5,982	777	13	..
Gibson	1,833	10,554	217	10,771	1,220	23	..
Grant	1,884	10,945	147	11,092	900	52	..
Greene	2,089	12,238	75	12,313	1,227	39	..
Hamilton	2,159	12,502	182	12,684	1,261	16	..
Hancock	1,685	9,594	104	9,698	1,176	36	..
Harrison	2,645	15,195	91	15,286	1,650	19	..
Hendricks	2,390	14,047	36	14,083	1,444	110	..
Henry	3,064	17,318	287	17,605	1,666	124	..
Howard	1,190	6,552	105	6,657	746	26	..
Huntington	1,356	7,847	3	7,850	782	32	..
Jackson	1,956	10,833	214	11,047	1,173	18	..
Jasper	592	3,539	1	3,540	343	4	..
Jay	1,179	7,017	30	7,047	876	9	..
Jefferson	4,092	23,348	568	23,916	1,396	138	..
Jennings	2,064	11,773	323	12,096	1,208	78	..
Johnson	2,067	12,086	15	12,101	1,153	25	..
Knox	1,969	10,554	530	11,084	961	37	..
Kosciusko	1,783	10,242	1	10,243	1,127	21	..
La Grange	1,479	8,369	18	8,387	1,062	64	..
Lake	715	3,990	1	3,991	423	5	..
La Porte	2,124	12,067	78	12,145	1,116	122	..
Lawrence	2,012	12,003	94	12,097	1,031	19	..
Madison	2,159	12,361	14	12,375	1,494	67	..
Marion	3,984	23,453	650	24,103	1,581	179	..
Marshall	998	5,346	2	5,348	570	10	..
Martin	1,025	5,845	96	5,941	633	18	..
Miami	1,944	11,293	11	11,304	1,181	48	..
Monroe	1,892	11,259	27	11,286	1,230	46	..
Montgomery	2,971	17,941	143	18,084	1,840	87	..
Morgan	2,401	14,501	75	14,576	1,392	14	..
Noble	1,395	7,940	6	7,946	772	16	..
Ohio	946	5,271	37	5,308	386	34	..
Orange	1,841	10,558	251	10,809	1,118	8	..
Owen	2,000	11,950	156	12,106	1,142	26	..
Parke	2,468	14,740	228	14,968	1,390	63	..
Perry	1,231	7,259	9	7,268	540	14	..
Pike	1,261	7,710	10	7,720	909	2	..
Porter	885	5,229	5	5,234	467	13	..
Posey	2,260	12,451	98	12,549	1,270	26	..
Pulaski	454	2,595	..	2,595	286	..	..
Putnam	3,088	18,581	34	18,615	1,696	42	..
Randolph	2,513	14,063	662	14,725	1,477	12	..
Ripley	2,667	14,724	96	14,820	1,495	49	..
Rush	2,824	16,018	427	16,445	1,809	59	..
Scott	1,040	5,870	15	5,885	719	14	..
Shelby	2,721	15,483	19	15,502	1,620	59	..
Spencer	1,485	8,602	14	8,616	988	28	..
Stark	100	557	..	557	53	..	..
Steuben	1,109	6,102	2	6,104	586	28	..
St. Joseph	1,885	10,925	29	10,954	847	45	..
Sullivan	1,675	10,113	38	10,141	1,215	31	..
Switzerland	2,254	12,866	66	12,932	1,270	79	..
Tippecanoe	3,227	19,216	161	19,377	1,377	204	..
Tipton	627	3,525	7	3,532	339	1	..
Union	1,220	6,906	38	6,944	606	35	..
Vanderburgh	2,059	11,187	227	11,414	743	76	..
Vermilion	1,509	8,643	18	8,661	733	46	..
Vigo	2,645	14,541	748	15,289	1,113	130	..
Wabash	2,079	12,124	14	12,138	1,068	57	..
Warren	1,273	7,378	9	7,387	782	18	..
Warrick	1,513	8,782	29	8,811	994	22	..
Washington	2,897	16,788	252	17,040	1,748	83	..
Wayne	4,515	24,284	1,036	25,320	1,934	213	..
Wells	1,021	6,141	11	6,152	640	14	..
White	821	4,752	9	4,761	458	10	..
Whitley	913	5,095	95	5,190	522	8	..
Totals	170,178	977,154	11,262	988,416	93,896	4,326	23

Federal representative population, 988,416.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 5 cotton factories with a capital invested of $74,500, employing 66 males & 79 females, producing 900,000 yds. of sheetings, &c., & 300,000 lbs. yarn, valued at $86,600; 45 woollen factories, with a capital of $180,745, employing 211 males & 61 females, manufacturing 282,600 yds. of cloth, & 104,000 lbs. of yarn, valued at $260,912; 10 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $150,000, employing 162 persons producing pig iron valued at $160,084; 14 establishments, with a capital of $82,900, employing 143 persons, & making 1,757 tons of castings, &c., valued at $149,430; 3 establishments, with a capital of $17,000, employing 24 persons, manufacturing 175 tons of wrought iron valued at $11,760; 350 flouring & grist mills, 973 saw mills, 103 printing offices issuing 107 newspapers, viz., 9 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 95 weekly, & 1 monthly publication. There were in January 1854, 1,127 miles of railroad in operation, & 748 miles in course of construction.

The largest place in the state is New Albany on the Ohio river, a little below Louisville; Indianapolis, Madison, & Evansville, are flourishing places; Vincennes, Terre Haute, La Fayete, Logansport, & Fort Wayne are growing centres of trade in the interior. There are in Indiana, a state bank & 13 branches, cap. $2,083,000, & there have been organized under the general banking law, 16 banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,365,000.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 428 Baptist churches, 187 Christian, 2 Congregational, 5 Dutch Reformed, 24 Episcopal, 10 Free, 89 Friends, 5 German Reformed, 63 Lutheran, 778 Methodist, 57 Moravian, 282 Presbyterian, 63 Roman Catholic, 5 Tunker, 5 Union, 1 Unitarian, 15 Universalist, & 13 other sects, the whole having 2,032 churches; total value of church property $1,529,585.

Education, &c.—Indiana State University at Bloomington, Hanover College at Hanover, Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle, University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Hartsville University at Hartsville, Indiana Theological Seminary at Hanover, Ecclesiastical Seminary at Vincennes, Indiana Medical College at Laporte, Indiana Central Medical College at Indianapolis, Indiana State University Law School at Bloomington, & Indiana Asbury University Law School at Greencastle, the whole having in 1850, 1,069 students. There were also 131 academies, 6,185 pupils; 4,822 schools, 161,500 scholars; 151 libraries, agg. number of vols. 68,403. School fund (productive & unproductive), $4,998,000. Present available annual revenue, $159,501. There is an institution for the education of the blind at Indianapolis, an institution for the education of the deaf & dumb near Indianapolis, & also a hospital for the insane. The state prison is at Jeffersonville.

The governor is elected by the people for 4 years by a plurality of votes. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is elected, who is president of the senate, & discharges the duties of the governor in case of his death, resignation, or removal. The senators & representatives are apportioned among the counties every six years, according to the number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age. The members of the house of representatives shall not exceed 100, & are elected for two years; the members of the senate shall not exceed 50, & are elected for four years—one half every two years. The representatives, & one-third of the senators, are elected annually by the people. The legislature meets annually, in December, at Indianapolis. The judges of the supreme & circuit courts are elected for the term of 6 years by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the chief justices of the circuit courts by the legislature, & the associate judges by the people. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all male citizens over 21 years of age who have resided in the state the six months preceding the election.

Indiana was settled by the French in the latter part of the 17th century, & ceded to Britain in 1763, & at the close of the war of the revolution became a part of the republic. It formed a part of the N.W. territory until 1800; it then, including the present state of Illinois, was erected into the Indiana territory, & was finally admitted into the Union as an independent state, in 1816. The constitution now in force, went into operation in 1851.

INDIANA, county, Pa. Situated centrally toward the W. part of the state. Area, 770 sq. ms. Coal & salt are abundant, & some iron ore is found. The surface is undulating; soil loam mixed with sand, gravel, & clay, and in many parts very fertile. Drained by the head branches of the W. branch of Susquehanna r., & by branches of Connemaugh r. Cap., Indiana. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $704,212; wheat, 209,763 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 213,636; oats, 436,182; potatoes, 51,893; wool, 105,436 pounds; —17 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $130,385; value of manufac. articles, $241,2[illegible]2; 8 libraries, 900 vols.;—61 churches; 2 acad., 57 pupils; 198 schools, 5,271 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,782; 1850, 27,170.

INDIANA, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 10 N.E. Pittsburg. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Long, Deer, Squaw, & Pine creeks. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,697; 1850, 2,448.

INDIANA, p-b., capital of Indiana co., Pa., 155 W. N.W. Harrisburg, 208 W. It contains a court-house of brick, jail, 5 churches,—a Lutheran, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Seceder, & a Roman Catholic,—an academy, a female seminary, a pottery, a saw m., and 963 inhabitants. Organized in 1805.

INDIANA, p. v., Onondaga t., Brant co., Can. W., 8 E. Brantford. Contains 2 stores, a saw m., a pail fac., & 200 inhabitants.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. [Asiatic Archipelago.]

INDIANAPOLIS, city, & capital of Marion co., and of the state of Indiana. Situated on a fertile and extensive plain on the left bank of White river, which is navigable to this place in time of high water, and at the centre of the railroad system of Indiana. It contains a state house, governor's house, court-house, a U. S. land office, 17 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 German, 1 Lutheran, 4 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 African,—a female institute, a county seminary, 2 banks, 6 steam flouring & saw m., 7 printing offices issuing a daily, a tri-weekly, and 7 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 8,091; 1854, 12,000. The national road passes through the place; and the most important roads in the state centre here. The place was originally laid out on a mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles, & additions have been made to it on the different sides. In the centre is a circular area of several acres, from which 4 streets diverge, crossing the other streets diagonally. In the centre of the circular area was originally a mound, on which stands the governor's house, in a very commanding situation, with a circular street around it, 80 feet wide. The state house is a fine building, 180 feet long, by 80 feet wide, & 45 feet high from the ground to the cornice, with an appropriate dome. It is after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. *Indiana Central Medical College*, founded in 1849, has 8 professors, 50 students. Lectures commence on the 1st Nov. annually. The State Institution for the blind, & one for Deaf & Dumb, are located here. A bridge crosses White r. here, which cost $25,000, & there are also several viaducts for railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, p. v., Mahaska co., Iowa.

INDIAN CREEK, Ia.

INDIAN CREEK, p-o., Monroe co., Va., 241 W. Richmond, 278 W. It has 2 schools, 48 scholars. Pop. 572.

INDIAN CREEK, p. o., Jackson co., Ga.

INDIAN CREEK, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,227.

INDIAN CREEK, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,202.

INDIAN CREEK, t., Pulaski co., Ia. Pop. 420.

INDIAN CREEK, p-v., Monroe co., Mo., 91 N. Jefferson city, 931 W. Has a Roman Catholic church and 150 inhabitants.

INDIAN CREEK, t., Pike co., Mo. Pop. 588.

INDIAN CREEK, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

INDIAN CREEK, p. o., Newbury dist., S. C.

INDIAN CREEK, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

INDIAN CREEK, p. o., Washington co., Tenn.

INDIAN FIELDS, p. o., Fulton co., O.

INDIAN FIELDS, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

INDIAN GROVE, p. o., Grayson co., Tex.

INDIAN GROVE, p. v., Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 252.

INDIAN HILL, p. o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

INDIAN HILL, p. o., Elbert co., Ga.

INDIAN KEY, p-v., Dade co., Florida. It is 1 m. S. of New Matacumbe, 75 S.W. Cape Florida, 75 N.E. Key West. It contains about seven acres, the whole a Madrepore rock. Much of it is improved as a garden, being covered with a bed of mould, drawn up from the channel. It contains several dwellings, a superb hotel, & several large stores, supported by the wrecking business. The climate is healthy & pleasant, & it is becoming a fashionable place of resort by invalids from the N.

INDIAN LAKE, N. Y., lies in Hamilton co., surrounded by a wild & mountainous region. It is 4 m. long & 1 wide, and abounds with various kinds of fish.

INDIAN MOUND, p. o., Stewart co., Tenn.

INDIAN OCEAN, *Indicum Mare*, a vast oceanic basin, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Asiatic Archipelago & Australia, bounded on S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass' Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N. It communicates with the China Sea by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda strait, & the strait of Flores. Principal inlets, the Bay of Bengal, the sea of Oman, the Persian Gulf, & the Red Sea. Chief straits, the channel of Mozambique, & Palk's strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro isls., Seychelles, & Socotra, belonging to Africa; the Laccadives, Maldives, Ceylon, the Andaman & Nicobar isls., to Asia. Its principal affls. are, in Asia, the Saluen, Irrawadi, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistna, Nerbudda, Indus, & the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris & Euphrates; in Africa, the Zambeze. The chief sea-ports are Calcutta & Bombay in India, Malacca in the Asiatic Archipelago, Aden, Mokha, & Muscat, in Arabia, Zanzibar, &c., in Africa. Steam-packets are established between the principal ports. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N. part of the ocean, blowing from the S.W. between April & October, & S.E. from October to April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; & between lat. 5° & 40° S. violent hurricanes frequently occur.

INDIANOLA, p. v., Vermilion co., Ill.

INDIANOLA, p. v., capital Warren co., Iowa.

INDIANOLA, p. v., Calhoun connty, Tex. Pop. 1850, 379.

INDIAN ORCHARD, p. o., Wayne co., Pa.

INDIAN PRAIRIE, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

INDIAN, r., N. Y., rises in Lewis co., and passes through Jefferson county into St. Lawrence county, where it enters Black lake, through which it flows into the Oswegatchie river, and thence into the St. Lawrence.

INDIAN, r., N. H., one of the head branches of Connecticut r., which it enters a little above the 45° of N. lat. after a S.W. course of 30 m.

INDIAN, r., Flor., is a vast lagoon. Its length, from its head branches to Juniper Narrows, is about 100 miles. In some places it is 4 miles wide; in others not 50 yards. In some extensive reaches it would float a frigate; at others 6 feet of water can scarcely be found across the channel. The depth of water greatly varies at different seasons, being greatest when the southern inlets are closed, before it acquires sufficient force to open them. It is on the E. side of the peninsula, running nearly parallel with the coast.

INDIAN RIVER, p. o., Washington co., Me.

INDIAN RIVER, p-o., Lewis co., N. Y., 155 N.W. Albany, 454 W.

INDIAN RIVER, p. o., St. Lucie co., Flor.

INDIAN RIVER, hund., Sussex co., Del., 48 m. S. Dover. Drained by Indian r. Pop. 1840, 1,755; 1850, 1,683.

INDIAN SPRINGS, p-v., Butts co., Ga., 52 W. Milledgeville, 659 W. Situated 10 miles W. of Ocmulgee r., in the fork of 2 creeks, tributaries of the Ocmulgee. The waters are sulphurous, & efficacious in rheumatic & cutaneous complaints. It is the most fashionable watering place in the state, having a large hotel, capable of accommodating 100 persons, besides 30 or 40 small buildings for families.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIANS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE U. STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, NUMBER IN EACH TRIBE, PRESENT AND PAST LOCATION, &c.

Names of Tribes, and Location in 1825	1789. Number.	1825. Number.	1853. Number.	Present location, and remarks.
The various tribes	76,000	....	....	Obtained from report of Hon. H. Knox, Sec. of War, to Pres. of U. S., June 15, 1789, found in vol of "Am. State Papers." Names of tribes, [&c., not given in detail.
St. John Indians—Maine	....	300		Obtained from report of T. L. McKenney, Esq., head of the Indian Office, to the Secretary of War, dated January 10, 1825. Of late years these tribes have either become extinct, or so reduced in number, as to be lost sight of by the government in their tribal character.
Passamaquoddies, "	....	379		
Penobscots, "	....	277		
Marshpee—Massachusetts	....	320		
Herring Pond, "	....	40		
Martha's Vineyard, "	....	340	.....	
Troy, "	...	50		
Narraganetts—Rhode Island	....	420		
Mohegan—Connecticut	....	300		
Stonington, "	....	50		
Groton, "	....	50		
Senecas—New York	....	2,325		The aggregate number of Indians now residing in New York. The Oneidas, Stockbridges, Brothertons, and a few Senecas, are now west —part living in Wisconsin, the others in Indian Territory.
Tuscaroras, "	....	253		
Oneidas, "	....	1,096		
Onondagas, "	....	446	3,745	
Cayugas, "	....	90		
Stockbridge, "	....	273		
Brothertons, "	....	360		
St. Regis, "	....	300		
Nottoways—Virginia	....	37	.....	Supposed to be none in Virginia at present.
Catawbas—South Carolina	....	450	200	Estimated.
Wyandots—Ohio	....	542	553	Now in Indian Territory West.
Shawnees, "	....	800	1,400	" " "
Senecas, "	....	551		" " "
Delawares, "	....	80	.....	" " "
Ottowas, "	....	377	247	" " "
Wyandots—Michigan Territory	....	47	.....	Supposed to be few, if any, in Michigan now.
Pottawatomies, "	....	106	7,000	The Menomonees, and a large number of Chippewas, with the Winnebagoes, are now the first tribe in Wisconsin; the others in Minnesota.
Chippewas & Ottowas, "	....	18,473		
Menomonees, "	....	3,900	2,200	
Winnebagoes, "	....	5,800	2,708	
Miamies and Eel River—Indiana	....	1,073	766	The larger portion live in Ind. Terr. W., balance
Menomonees—Illinois	....	270	.....	Now in Wisconsin. (See above.) [in Indiana.
Kaskaskias, "	....	36	200	Now in Indian Ter.
Sacs and Foxes, "	....	6,400	2,373	" "
Pottawatomies and Chippewas—Indiana & Illinois	....	3,900	4,680	" " 1854 in Kansas.
Creeks—Georgia & Alabama	....	20,000	25,000	Now in Indian Ter.
Cherokees—Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, & North Carolina	....	9,000	19,130	Indian Territory west; about 1,600 of this number live in North Carolina.
Choctaws—Mississippi & Alabama	....	21,000	17,000	Indian Terr. W.; about 1,000 of this number live
Chickasaws—Mississippi	....	3,625	4,709	" " [in Mississippi, or E.
Seminoles—Florida	....	5,000	3,000	" " ; about 500 live in Florida.
Biloxi—Louisiana	....	55		It is believed there are but few Indians now in Louisiana.
Apolashe, "	....	45		
Pascagoulas, "	....	121		
Adees, "	....	27		
Yattassees, "	....	36		
Coshattees, "	....	180		
Caddoes, "	....	450	.....	
Delawares, "	....	51		
Choctaws, "	....	178		
Shawnees, "	....	110		
Natchitoches, "	....	25		
Quapaws, "	....	8		
Piankeshaws, "	....	27		
Delawares—Missouri	....	1,800	1,132	Indian Territory. 1854 in Kansas.
Kickapoos, "	....	2,200	475	
Shawnees, "	....	1,383	.....	Numbered with Shawnees and Senecas, above.
Weas, "	....	327	151	Now in Indian Territory west.
Iowas, "	....	1,100	437	" " "
Osages—Arkansas Territory & Missouri	....	5,200	4,941	" " " 1854 in Kansas.
Piankeshaws, "	....	207	100	" " "
Cherokees—Arkansas Territory	....	6,000	.....	Numbered with those of Georgia, &c., above.
Quapaws, "	....	700	314	Now in Indian Territory west.
Kanzas	....	....	1,375	Indian Territory west.
Peorias	....	....	55	" " 1854 in Kansas.
Sioux	....	....	8,000	Minnesota Territory, &c.
Chippewas	....	....	8,500	" "
Stockbridges, Munsees, & Christian Indians	....	....	165	Indian Territory west.
Ottoes & Missourias	....	....	1,000	" "
Omahas	....	....	1,300	" " 1854 in Nebraska & Kansas.
Pawnees	....	....	4,500	" "
Oneidas	....	....	978	Wisconsin.
Stockbridges & Munsees	....	....	400	"
Creeks	....	....	100	Alabama.
California Indians	....	....	100,000	California—estimated number.
Oregon & Washington Indians	....	....	23,000	Oregon and Washington Terr.—estim. number.
Utah Indians	....	....	11,500	Utah Territory—estimated number.
New Mexico Indians	....	....	45,000	New Mexican Territory—estimated number.
Texas Indians	....	....	29,000	Texas, "
Indians of Missouri valley	....	....	43,430	Blackfeet, Sioux, and other tribes—est. number.
Indians of the plains or Arkansas river	....	....	20,000	Kioways, Comanches, Pawnees, and others—estimated number.
Whole number of both sexes & all ages	76,000	129,366	400,764	

NOTE.—The great difference in the several aggregates must be accounted for in the extension of the territorial limits of the United States, by the acquisition of Texas, &c., bringing with it an increased Indian population; and, further, in the fact that the report of Mr. McKenney for 1825 does not appear to have embraced the tribes of Missouri valley, the Plains, Oregon, &c., then a part of the United States.

The foregoing table was made up on the 10th of November, 1835, at the request of the Superintendent of the census, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It will be very interesting in showing the past & present location of the Indian tribes which form a portion of the inhabitants of the territory of the United States, though they are not included in any of the census enumerations, except in a few individual cases, which cannot affect the general correctness of the table.

INDIAN (OR WESTERN) TERRITORY.—The Indian Territory is a tract of country west of the settled portions of the United States, which has been set apart by the general government, for the permanent residence of those Indian tribes that have been removed, chiefly from the south-western states of the Union. Here they are secured in governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, & between the several tribes. It is about 600 miles long from S. to N., & from 200 to 600 miles in breadth, from E. to W. It extends to lat. 37° on the N., the states of Missouri & Arkansas on the E., the Red river on the S., & a desert country on the W. This country contains, within the habitable district, an area of 187,171 square miles, or 119,788,440 acres. The country, for about 100 miles west of the eastern boundary, is in general fertile, moderately elevated, & gently undulating, but not hilly, except in the south-eastern parts, where it is traversed by several ranges of hilly & elevated lands. The principal streams are Red r., Canadian, Arkansas, & Neosho rivers, with their tributaries. The largest of these rivers rise in the Rocky mountains, & flow E. into the Missouri & the Mississippi. A considerable portion of the country is prairie, but the margins of the streams are generally covered with wood. Red river & the Arkansas are navigable at certain seasons to within the Indian territory by steamboats. The climate is generally healthy, rather cold in the winter, in the northern part, as it is exposed to an extensive sweep of the west winds, over the vast plains, from the mountainous region; but in the south the winters are mild. All the productions of the United States, of the same latitude, can be here raised; & the grass on the prairies is particularly favorable to the raising of cattle. The country contains coal, some lead & iron ore, & many saline springs, from which a great amount of salt could be manufactured. Although the Indians felt a reluctance to removal, as it was natural they should regret leaving the scenery of their childhood & the graves of their fathers, yet it will be their own fault, if they do not better their condition by their change of residence. To break up the establishments of incipient civilization, & to commence anew, was in itself a great evil; but removed from the demoralizing influence of profligate white men, they are favorably situated for carrying on the work which they had successfully begun.

The Chickasaws & *Choctaws*, who were kindred tribes on the E. side of the Mississippi, dwell together in the same territory in the W.

The Choctaws, or Chactas, originally settled on the S. of the Chickasaws, between the Mississippi & the Tombigbee, & speaking a dialect of the Mobilian, so nearly resembling that of the Chickasaws, that they almost seemed but one nation, though, unlike the latter, they were allies of the French. They are now located to the E. of the Chickasaws on the same territory on the W. of the Mississippi, bounded on the N. by the Canadian & Arkansas rivers, on the E. by the state of Arkansas, on the S. by Red river, & on the N. by the western territories of the United States; a district of country about 200 m. long, & 150 m. broad. Their numbers are estimated at 17,000. They are extensively engaged in agriculture, & have good houses, & well-enclosed fields. They raise large quantities of Indian corn, & in the southern part of their settlements, considerable cotton. They have nine cotton gins and several grist & saw m. erected on Red river, & other streams, & they possess large stocks of cattle, horses, sheep, & swine. They are governed by a written constitution & laws. The nation is divided into four districts, each of which elects a chief every 4 years. The general council consists of 40 members, chosen by the qualified voters of each district, & assemble on the 1st Monday of October annually. The council passes the laws, the chiefs have a veto power, which can be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of the council. The council chooses its speaker, clerks record the proceedings, & the speaker is addressed, & the business is transacted with the customary forms of legislative proceedings. The council generally continues its session about two weeks, and the members are paid from the funds of the nation, 2 dollars a day. They have a large & commodious council house. The nation is divided into judicial districts, & trial by jury, & appeal to the highest judicial tribunal, are practised. There is no enforcement of the payment of debts—this is left to honor, which is generally observed. The military department of the nation is intrusted to a general, elected by the people, with 32 captains in each district. Spinning & weaving are carried on in many parts of the country, blacksmiths are furnished by the United States; according to treaty stipulations, many of the principals & all the assistants belonging to the Indians. The Choctaws may be regarded as among the most intelligent of the Indian tribes. It is their boast, say the American commissioners of Indian affairs, that in war they never shed the blood of an American. They have frequently entered the military service of the United States. They voluntarily appropriated 18,000 dollars of their annuity from the United States government to the support of schools amongst themselves, & they have recently founded an academical institution in connection with the Baptist mission amongst them, & also a female seminary.

The Chickasaws have settled promiscuously among the Choctaws; & by an agreement between the tribes, the Chickasaws were to have the privilege of forming a district within the Choctaw nation, governed by the same laws, & now form the 4th district, with a proportional representation in the national council. They receive their annuity separately.

The Chickasaws originally inhabited the country bounded by the Ohio on the N., on the E. by a line drawn from a bend in the Cumberland river, to the Muscle shoals of the Tennessee, on the S. by the Choctas territory, or what is now the state of Mississippi, & on the W. by the Mississippi. Their chosen abodes were on the upland country, about the sources of the Yazoo & the Tombigbee, where the grass is verdant in mid-winter, & if the earth be but carelessly opened to receive the kernel of maize, the corn springs abundantly from the fertile soil. The occupants of this happy region were the most intrepid warriors of the S., and proved themselves the faithful & invincible allies of the English in their conflicts with the French. Their entire number is 4,709. Some of the mixed bloods amongst them are intelligent, well-educated men, but as a people the Chickasaws have made less progress in the arts of civilized life than the Choctaws.

The Creeks inhabit a country bounded on the N. & E. by that of the Cherokees; & S. by that of the Choctaws & Chickasaws, from which it is separated by the Canadian river. Their country is fertile, producing Indian corn, beans, potatoes, rice, wheat, pumpkins, melons, &c. Indian corn is their principal crop, and they furnish large quantities to the garrison at Fort Gibson; & as they are industrious, they have supplied themselves with comfortable houses, productive gardens & orchards, & well-tilled fields. They generally associate in towns, & cultivate their lands in common. The government of the U. States has furnished them with a stock of animals, according to treaty stipulations, consisting of cattle & hogs, & from the increase of which they have a sufficient supply. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, & wagon makers, are furnished by treaty. Their country is not so well watered or healthy as that of their neighbors, but is equally productive. The western winds from the prairies are cold in winter, & they sometimes suffer from drought in summer. They have elected a principal chief, & built a council-house, where representatives of the whole people meet annually to pass laws.

The Creeks, or Muskhogees, formerly inhabited a large part of the states of Georgia and Alabama, or the country bounded northward by about the 34th parallel, & extending from the Mobile river to the Atlantic Ocean. The ridge that divided the Tombigbee, or W. branch of the Mobile, from the Alabama, was the line that separated the Choctaws from the groups of tribes which were united in the Creek Confederacy. Their territory, including all Florida, reached on the N. to the Cherokees, on the N.E. & E. to the country on the

Savannah & to the Atlantic. Along the sea, their N. limit seems to have extended almost to Cape Fear. Their population spread over a forefold wider territory, did not exceed that of the Choctaws in number. Their towns were situated on the banks of the beautiful creeks, in which the country abounded; the waters of their bold rivers from the Coosa to the Chattahoochee descended rapidly with a clear currtent through beautiful & fertile regions. They were careful in their agriculture, & before going to war assisted their women to plant. In Florida, they welcomed the Spanish missionaries, & throughout their country derived so much benefit from the arts of civilization, that their numbers soon promised an increase, and being placed between the English of Carolina, the French of Louisiana, and the Spaniards of Florida, & bordering on the Choctaws, & Chicksaws, & the Cherokees, their political importance made them esteemed as the most powerful Indian nation N. of the Gulf of Mexico. They readily gave shelter to fugitives from other tribes, & their speech became so modified, that with radical resemblances, it has the widest departure from its kindred dialects. The Yamassees on the Savannah seem to have been one of their bands, & the Seminoles of Florida are but "wild men," lost from their confederacy, & abandoning agriculture for the chase. Their present number is about 25,000; & they have all removed, according to treaty with the United States government, to the W. of the Mississippi, & are principally located on the Canadian river, and its tributaries.

The Seminoles are considered a constitutent part of the Creek nation, speaking the same language, & are closely assimilated. They are by agreement located with the Creeks, between the Arkansas & the Deep Fork of the Canadian river, above the Cherokee settlement. They have made some improvements, and raised some corn; but in general are averse to labor. They have a blacksmith, under treaty stipulations. They are well satisfied with their country. The slaves that they have been permitted to bring into the country, have been an occasion of difficulty.

The country assigned to the *Cherokees*, is N. & E. of that assigned to the Creeks. They have advanced further in civilization than the other tribes. They have a fine agricultural country, comfortable houses, & well-cultivated farms, producing in abundance the necessaries of life; & they raise large stocks of cattle & many fine horses, for which their extensive prairies enable them abundantly to provide. They have but few mills, as their streams, at certain seasons, fail. Salt springs exist, & salt is extensively manufactured.

The *Cherokees* (in their own language Tsulakees, Tsalakees, or Tsalagis) were once a numerous & powerful tribe of Indians, the mountaineers of aboriginal America. Their territories originally comprised the upper valley of the Tennessee river, as far W. as Muscle Shoals, & the high lands of Carolina, Georgia, & Alabama, a tract containing more than 35,000,000 acres, & forming the most picturesque & salubrious region E. of the Mississippi. "Their homes," says Bancroft, "were encircled by blue hills rising beyond hills of which the lofty peaks would kindle with the early light, & the overshadowing ridges envelope the valleys like a mass of clouds." There the rocky cliffs rising in naked grandeur, defy the lightning & mock the loudest peals of the thunder storm; there the gentler slopes are covered with magnolias, & flowering forest-trees decorated with roving climbers, & ring with the perpetual note of the whip-poor-will; there the wholesome water gushes profusely from the earth in transparent springs. Snow-white cascades glitter on the hill sides, & the rivers shallow, but pleasant to the eye, rush through the narrow vales which the abundant strawberry crimsons, & coppices of rhododendron & flaming azalea adorn. At the fall of the leaf, the fruit of the hickory & the chesnut is thickly strewn on the ground. The fertile soil teems with luxuriant herbage on which the roebuck fattens; the vivifying breeze is laden with fragrance, & day-break is ever welcomed by the shrill cries of the social night-hawk, & the liquid carrols of the mocking bird. Through this lovely region were scattered the little villages of the Cherokees, nearly fifty in number, each consisting of but a few cabins, erected where the bend in the mountain stream offered at once a defence & a strip of alluvial soil for culture. Their towns were always by the side of some creek or river, & they loved their native land, above all they loved its rivers—the Keowee, the Tugeloo, the Flint, & the beautiful branches of the Tennessee. Running waters inviting to the bath, tempting to the angler, alluring wild fowl, were necessary to their paradise. Their language, like that of the Iroquois, abounds in vowels, & is destitute of the labials. Its organization has a common character, but etymology has not yet been able to discover conclusive analogies between the roots of words. The "beloved" people of the Cherokees were a nation by themselves. Who can say for how many centuries, safe in their undiscovered fastnesses, they had decked their war chiefs with the feathers of the eagle's tail, & listened to the counsels of their "old beloved men?" Who can tell how often the waves of barbarous migrations may have broken harmlessly against their cliffs, where nature was the strong ally of the defenders of their land? Between the close of the revolutionary war & the year 1820, the Cherokees sold to the United States at different times more than three-fourths of their possessions, & on the 23d of May, 1836, a treaty was made with them, by which they agreed for 5,000,000 dollars to remove W. of the Mississippi, where the undisturbed possession of 7,800,000 acres of land, with the right of self-government, was guaranteed them for ever. In 1825, the number of the Cherokees of pure & mixed blood E. of the Mississippi was 13,563, & 147 white men & 73 white women had intermarried with them, & were residing among them. They also held 1,277 negro slaves. In 1853, their number was 19,130. The Cherokees have made considerable progress in agriculture, & even in literature & the arts of civilized life. As far back as 1824 they adopted written laws, & they were the first aboriginal natives W. of the Mississippi that did so. A well-organized system of government has been established amongst them, & their territory is divided into 8 districts. The executive consists of a principal chief & assistants, with 3 executive counsellors, all elected by the legislative body. The legislature consists of two bodies, a national committee of 16 members, 2 from each district, & a national council of 24 members, 3 from each district, & meet annually at the council house at Tahlequah. The members are chosen for the term of two years, by the qualified electors in their several districts. These electors include all the free male citizens who have attained the age of 18 years, except persons of African origin. The rules respecting the nature & powers of the legislature in general, are similar to those of several states of the Union. Each of the two bodies has a negative on the other, & together they are styled the General Council of the Cherokee Nation. The chief & his assistants hold their offices for four years, the executive counsellors are chosen annually. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, & of circuit & district courts. The members of the supreme court hold their offices for four years. They have also a public treasury, a printing office, & a newspaper, the Cherokee Phœnix, commenced in February, 1828, under the editorship of a Cherokee. The press is owned & directed by the Cherokee government. They have founts of type in the Cherokee character, & the Gospel of Matthew, the Acts of the Apostles, & a collection of hymns translated by one of the missionaries, have been printed; & they have an Almanac (1854) printed in this character. Intermarriages have in many instances taken place between them & the whites in their neighborhood, and many of the half breeds have large plantations, & carry on agriculture with more spirit than the full blooded. There are very different degrees of improvement among the members of the tribe. Some families have risen to a level with the white population, while the improvement of others has but commenced. In general, those of mixed blood are in advance of the full-blooded Indians. Not less than a quarter of the people are probably in a greater or less degree mixed blood. The dress of most of the Cherokees is substantially the same as that of the whites around them. A great part of their clothing is manufactured by themselves, though not a little is of the fabrics of the northern & eastern states, comprised of calicoes, broadcloth, & silk. Many families raise their own cotton, out of which the women make substantial cloth. Cultivation by the plough is almost universal, most families raise enough to supply their own wants, & many have considerable quantities of corn for sale. None of them depend in any considerable degree on game for their support. The Cher-

okees live chiefly in villages, & their dwellings are mostly comfortable log cabins, with chimneys, and generally floored. Many of their houses are pretty buildings of two stories, some are even handsome dwellings of painted wood or brick. Superstition is rapidly declining, & the ancient traditions are fading from memory, so that it is difficult to collect them. Conjuring, however, is still practised to a considerable extent. In regard to intemperance, the Cherokees would not suffer by a comparison with the white population around them. The laws rigorously exclude intoxicating liquors from all public assemblies, & otherwise restrict their use. They have among them temperance societies on the principal of entire abstinence, & the civil officers enforce the laws against the introduction of ardent spirits, & fine transgressors.

The *Osages* are an indigenous tribe, occupying a territory N. of the Cherokees. The United States have labored, by supplying them with agricultural implements, & stock animals, & erecting mills, & supplying blacksmiths, to persuade them to a settled life, & to industrious habits, which would secure in abundance, in their fertile country, the comforts of life. But they are averse to these things, &, in general, prefer their wandering habits; & as the buffaloes are retreating to the west of their lands, they frequently kill the cattle of their neighbors. A few of these, however, are of a different mind; & their industry, & the comforts which it will secure, may persuade their brethren to follow their example. The Osages are among the least civilized of the Indians in the territory, & are not inclined to education.

The *Shawnees* occupy the country between the Osage & Kansas rivers, & are an industrious, frugal, & agricultural people, & have good farms, producing in abundance, Indian corn, wheat, oats, & a variety of culinary vegetables; & they raise stocks of horses, cattle, & hogs. They have a blacksmith, furnished by treaty stipulation, & a grist & saw mill. The *Senecas* are mingled with them. The Methodists & Baptists have missionary stations among them, & the latter have a printing press.

West of the Missouri, & N. of the Shawnees, are the *Iowaways*. They resemble the Shawnees, & have Methodist & Baptist missions among them.

The *Kansas* are an indigenous tribe between the Shawnees & the Delawares; & like the generality of those tribes, are indolent & poor.

The *Pawnees*, the *Omahaws*, & the *Ottoes*, who inhabit the country about the Platte river, are native tribes, who retain much of their original habits, & are little advanced in civilization, but are beginning to desire it.—*Note*.—All tribes located north of 37° N. lat., are, by act of Congress (1854), in Kansas or Nebraska Territory.

INDIAN TOWN, v., King William co., Va. It is situated on the left bank of the Pamunkey river, and contains the remnant of the Pamunkey tribe of Indians, consisting of about 100 souls. There is also a small settlement of the same name in Southampton co., containing the remnant of the once powerful Nottoway tribe.

INDIAN TOWN, p-v., Currituck co., N. C., 232 E. N.E. Raleigh, 280 W. Situated at the head of North r.

INDIAN TOWN, p-v., Williamsburg dist., S. C., 118 E.S.E. Columbia, 480 W. Situated on Cedar creek.

INDIAN TOWN, p. v., Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 459.

INDIAN VALLEY, p. o., Floyd co., Va.

INDIAN VILLAGE, p. o., Wachita par., La.

INDIES (EAST), a collective name given to the peninsulas of Hither & Further India, & the Asiatic Archipelago. [HINDOSTAN, INDIA.]

INDIES (WEST). [WEST INDIES. COLOMBIAN ARCH.]

INDIGHIRKA, a river of E. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises in the Yabloni mountains, & after a N. course, estimated at 750 m., joins the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 71° N., lon. 150° E., by an estuary containing numerous isls. It receives many affls., but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert, with a few villages.

INDIGO HEAD, p. o., Coffee co., Ala.

INDIO, a river of the isthmus Panama, N. Granada, unites with the Pacora to form a considerable stream, which enters the Pacific, E Panama. Its shores abound with fine timber.

INDJE-KARA-SU, *Haliacmon*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 18 m. S.W. Salonica. Length 110 m.

INDJIGHIZ, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 33 m. W.N.W. Constantinople. It has some mineral baths & remains of ancient structures.

INDJIH (CAPE, *Lepe*), the most N. point of Asia Minor, 13 m. N.W. Sinope.

INDOO-CHINA, S. Asia. [MALAY PENINSULA.]

INDORE DOMINION, a state of Central Hindostan, enclosed by the Gwalior dom., & territory of the Bombay presid., & intersected, E. to W., by the Nerbuddah river. Area nearly 4,250 sq. m. Besides the cap. Indore, it comprises the towns Mhow, Mahidpoor, Mandoo, Mheysur, and Baug. It furnishes to the British Indian forces 3,000 men.—*Indore*, the cap., is situated on a wooded table land, elevation nearly 2,000 feet, & 33 m. S. Oojein. Lat. 22° 22′ N., lon. 75° 50′ E. It has been wholly built within the present century, & has some spacious streets. The massive granite palace of its Rajah is its only edifice of importance.

INDRAGHIRI, a navigable river of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32′ S., lon. 102° E. On it is a town of same name. The Dutch settlement & environs had in 1849 a pop. of 50,000.

INDRAMAYO, a cape, river, and town of Java, the town near the mouth of the river, which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 90 m. E. Batavia.

INDRAPURA, or INDRAPOOR, a point, river, town, state, & volcano of Sumatra, the town near the S.W. coast, 150 m. N.W. Bencoolen. *Indrapura point* is in lat. 2° 5′ S., lon. 105° 27′ E., & N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapoor islands.

INDRE, a riv. of France, deps. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 18 m. W.S.W. Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 m. On it are the towns La Châtre, Châteauroux, Chatillon, & Loches, from which last it is navigable to the Loire, 45 m.

INDRE, a dep. of N.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Berri, enclosed by the deps. Loire-et-Cher & Indre-et-Loire, Vienne, H. Vienne, Creuse, Cher. Area, 2,749 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 271,938. Surface uniformly level. Principal rivers, the Indre and Creuse. More corn & wine are raised than required for home consumption; though much of the soil is barren & swampy. Climate generally mild and temperate. Sheep are numerous, & many oxen & poultry are fattened here for the Paris markets. This dep. furnishes the best lithographic stones in France, gunflints, iron and iron goods, earthenwares, & cutlery at Châteauroux. Woollen & cotton cloths, & yarn, leather, tiles, & parchment, are among the chief products, & are exported to double the value of the imports. Indre is divided into the 4 arronds., Châteauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, & Le Blanc.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old prov. of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire, enclosed by the deps. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Vienne, Indre, & Loire-et-Cher. Area, 2,400 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 315,641. Climate mild. Surface level, and near the Loire very fertile, elsewhere poor, & often marshy. The Cher, Indre, & Vienne rivers water its southern portion. Agriculture has latterly improved, and the produce in corn is now more than adequate to home consumption. The quantity of wine is double that annually consumed, & the surplus is mostly sent to Paris & into Belgium. The dep. furnishes excellent lithographic stone, pipe & potters' clay, & contains an immense mound of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, anniseed, truffles, fruits, &c., are raised in considerable quantities, the produce of the dep. being chiefly agricultural. The culture of silk is increasing, as are the silk, woollen, & leather manufs of Tours. Other principal manufactures are of files and rasps at Amboise, iron wares, red lead, & pottery, and near Montbazon is a national gunpowder factory and nitre refinery. The dep. is divided into the 3 arronds. of Tours, the cap., Chinon, & Loches.

INDRET, a small isl. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., formed by the Loire, 5 m. W. Nantes. The French government lately founded an establishment here for building steam-boats, in which, in 1840, 900 workmen were employed.

INDUS (Sanscrit *Sindhu* the sea), one of the great rivs. of S. Asia, forming the W. boundary of Hindostan, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of Kailas mountain (Himalaya), in lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 81° 15′ E., near the sources of the Sutleje. It flows N.W. for about 120 m., where it is joined by the Gartope. The conjoint

stream now breaks through the Himalaya; & thenceforth it has a S.W. course, separating the Punjab dom. from Afghanistan, & traversing Scinde throughout to its mouths in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 23° and 25° N., & lon. 67° 30′ & 69° E. Total course estimated at 1,650 m. Its affls., though not numerous, are important. N. of the Himalaya, it receives the Gartope, Sinh-kha-bab, Zanskar, & Shy-yok rivers. S. of the mountains, the Cabool river enters it, and, in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E., 470 m. from the ocean, it is joined from the N.E. by the Punjnud, which brings to it the united streams of the Punjab, or "five rivers," the Sutlej (*Hesidrus*), with the Beas (*Hyphasis*), the Chenab (*Acesines*), the Ravee (*Hydraotes*), & the Jhylum (*Hydaspes*). Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulailee, and Narra branches; & at Tricoal, lat. 25° 9′, lon. 68° 21′ E., the Delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggaur, Sata, & Pinyaree. The Indus enters the sea by the Pittee, Hujamree, Khediwaree, Kuhiwaree, Sir, & Koree mouths. On the banks of the Indus are the towns Moor, Leh, Iskardo, Attock, Kala-Bagh, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera-Ghazee-Khan, Bukkur, Leia, Mittun-Cote, Koree-Bukkur, Sukkur, Sepwan, Hyderabad, Meeanee, Tattah, Garra, Bander-Vikkur, and at its N. entrance Kurachee. Its source is supposed to be 18,000 feet above the sea, its bed at Leh, 10,000 feet, & at Attock, 940 m. from its mouth, it is 1,000 feet above the ocean level, 800 feet across, 60 feet in depth, & has a current of 6 m. an hour. Below that point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs, as far as Kala-Bagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from ½ m. to upwards of 1 m., & an average velocity of from 2 to 3 m. an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 m. below Tattah, or 75 m. from the ocean. Mean ann. discharge of water supposed to be 150,212,079,642 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation & evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Cabool river, near Attock, at 942 m. from the sea, & its tributaries are mostly so to the foot of the mntns., about 700 m.; but the channel is so encumbered by shifting banks, as to be only adapted for steamers, & vessels of comparatively small draft. The *gavial*, or long-snouted alligator, is numerous in the river, & the common alligator is found in its lagoons. The *bolun*, a cetacean, is also abundant. Fish, especially the *pulla*, a species of carp, are very abundant, & form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to its banks, in its Delta especially, is of high fertility; but at no great distance on either side, this region is flanked by a bare desert; & wood fuel is everywhere so scarce, that there is little immediate prospect of making the Indus a high route for steam navigation, unless the coal recently discovered near it in the Punjab & Afghanistan should prove to be suitable in quality, & in adequate quantity for the undertaking.

INDUSTRY, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 34 N.W. Augusta, 627 W. Sandy r. runs across its S.E. part. Soil fertile. Incorporated in 1803. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,036; 1850, 1,041.

INDUSTRY, p-v., Beaver co., Pa., 234 W. by N. Harrisburg.

INDUSTRY, p. v., Hamilton co., O.

INDUSTRY, p. v., McDonough co., Ill.

INDUSTRY, p. v., Austin co., Tex.

INDUSTRY, p. v., La Valtrie seign., Joliette co., Can. E., on the rt. b. of L'Assumption r., 42 m. N. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, Joliette college, 6 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 foundries, and 250 inhabitants.

INEBOLI, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 72 m. W.S.W. Sinope. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000. It has a roadstead.

INES (SANTA), an isl. in the N. part of the Gulf of California. Lat. 27° 23′ N., lon. 111° 40′ W.

INFICIONADO, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 12 m. N. Mariana. Pop. 4,500.

INGATESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the E. Counties r. r., 6 m. S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 2,678 ac. Pop. 860.

INGELFINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 2 m. N.W. Künzelau. Pop. 1,500.

INGELHEIM (LOWER & UPPER), two contiguous mkt.-towns of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. Pop. of former 2,000; of latter 2,212, chiefly employed in cultivating the vine. Ingelheim was a favorite residence of Charlemagne, and has some vestiges of a magnificent palace built by him in 768; also a church in which he held a diet in 774.

INGELMUNSTER, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., arrond. & 7½ m. N. Courtrai. Pop. 5,965. Manufs. linens.

INGENOE, an isl. of Norway, prov. Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 m. S.W. North Cape.

INGERSHEIM, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,268.

INGERSOLL, v., N. Oxford t., Oxford co., Can. W., on the Thames r., 15 E. London. Contains 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, a fulling m., 2 saw m., an iron foundry, & 1,190 inhabitants.

INGESTRIE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3¼ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Area, 868 ac. Pop. 174. Here is a magnificent mansion of Earl Talbot, to whom it gives the title of viscount.

INGHAM, county, Mich. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 560 sq. ms. Organized in 1838. It contains Pine, Portage, & Swampy lakes, & Red Cedar, Willow, Mud, & Sycamore creeks. Surface generally level; soil fertile. The principal timber is sugar maple & beech. Capital, Lansing. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,961; wheat, 88,577 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 94,721; oats, 62,756; wool, 28,447 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 2 printing offices, 1 weekly newspaper, & 1 semi-monthly publication;—cap. emp'd in manufac., $53,200; value of manufac. articles, $64,595; 18 libraries, 7,664 vols.; 2 churches; 1 academy, 25 pupils; 77 schools, 2,936 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,498; 1850, 8,631.

INGHAM, p-t., Ingham co., Mich., 77 W. Detroit. Drained by a tributary of Cedar r. Pop. 1840, 273; 1850, 744.

INGHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 8½ m. N. N.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 612.—II. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S-E. North Walsham. Area, 1,503 ac. Pop. 488.—III. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area, 1,808 ac. Pop. 233.

INGLEBY, two pas of Engl., co. York, N. Riding.—I. (*Arncliffe*), 7 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 329.—II. (*Greenhow*), 4 m. E.S.E. Stokesley. Area, 7,066 ac. Pop. 361.—Several townships of England are named Ingleby.

INGLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames, 3 m. N. Highworth. Area, 927 ac. Pop. 138.

INGLETON, a vill. & chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bentham, 9½ m. N.W. Settle, on Leeds & E. Lancashire r. r. Area of chapelry 15,820 ac. Pop. 1,391. In the chapelry are some curious caves; and Ingleton (or Ingleboro') hill, is 2,361 feet in height.

INGODA, a riv. of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N. E. course of about 300 m., joins the Onon to form the Shilka river, an affl. of the Amoor.

INGOLDESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 1,395 ac. Pop. 338.

INGOLDMELLS, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the North Sea, 8 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area, 1,857 ac. Pop. 286.

INGOLDSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N. Corby. Area, 2,237 ac. Pop. 407.

INGOLSTADT, a fortified town of Upper Bavaria, on lt. b. of the Danube, 35 m. S.W. Regensburg. Pop. 9,189, of whom 2,601 are military. It is well built & strongly fortified by new works, since destroyed by the French in 1800; it has 7 churches, in one of which the famous General Tilly is buried; a royal palace, several hospitals, & many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472 (& at which, in the 16th century, the celebrated Urban Regius studied, under the name of Faustus), was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Münich. The trade of Ingolstadt has decayed, & it has now only a few manufs. of cloth, playing-cards, & leather.

INGOUVILLE, a comm. & mkt. town of France,

dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 1 m. N. Havre, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 12,000. It stands on a slope, commanding a fine view of the Seine, & has numerous villas of the inhabs. of Havre; chemical works & sugar-refineries.

INGOYHEM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. E. Courtrai. Pop. 2,205.

INGRAHAM PRAIRIE, Clay co., Tenn.

INGRAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Wooler. Area, 11,304 ac. Pop. 198.

INGRAMS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Lauderdale co., Ala.

INGRANDE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 17 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,500. It has a large bottle-glass factory.

INGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. E.S.E. Brentwood. Area, 1,792 ac. Pop. 521.

INGRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 4 m. W.N.W. Orleans. Pop. 2,305.

INGRIA (German *Ingermanland*), an old prov. of Russia, now forms part of the gov. St. Petersburg.

INGROWITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Iglau, with 1,390 inhabitants.

INGUINIEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. N.N.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,204.

INGUL, & INGULETZ, two rivers of Russia, gov. Kherson. Both rise N. of Elizabetgrad, & flow S.; the former into the Bug near Nikolaiev, after a course of 150 m.; the latter into the Dnieper, 8 m. N.E. Kherson, length 220 miles.

INGWILLER, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on rt. b. of the Moder, 11 m. N.N.E. Saverne. Pop. 2,207, chiefly employed in potash, starch, & dyeing linens.

INGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 2 m. N. Aylesham. Area, 512 ac. Pop. 143.

INHAMBAN, or INHAMBANE, a marit. town of C. Africa, the healthiest of the Portuguese stations on this coast, near the mouth of the Inhamban river, N. Cape Corrientes, & 200 m. N.E. Delagoa Bay. It has a harbor, a fort, & 1,000 houses. Trade mostly in ivory & bees' wax.—The *Inhamban River* has an S.E. course of 150 m.

INHAMBUPE, a mkt. town of Brazil, prov. and 90 m. N.N.E. Bahia, on the river Inhambupe. Pop. of dist. 8,000, Indians & Brazilians.

INISHAIL, a par. of Scotland, co. Argyle. Pop. 719.

INISHEER, INISHMAIN, Irel. [ARRAN ISLANDS.]

INJELI-SU, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, in a ravine, 13 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh. It has about 750 Greek, & the same number of Mohammedan residences, 2 churches, numerous grottoes, & a handsome khan. It is governed by a special officer sent from Constantinople.

INJERAM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 35 m. S.E. Rajahmundry, on the N. branch of the Godavery, at its delta.

INKBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Droitwitch. Area, 6,791 ac. Pop. 1,711.

INKERMAN, a vill. & seaport of S. Russia, in the Crimea, 35 m. S.W. Simferopol. It was once a celebrated city, the *Doros* of the Greeks, & has numerous caverns cut in the rocks, supposed to be the work of the monks in the middle ages.

INKPEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3 m. S.S.E. Hungerford. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 763.

INLAND, p-o., Summit co., O., 126 N.E. Columbus, 326 W.

INLAND, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa.

INMANSVILLE, p-v., Rock co., Wis.

INN, *Œnus*, a river of Central Europe, & one of the principal affls. of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tyrol & Bavaria, & joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 250 m. Principal affls., on right, the Salza. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Upper Austria, to a circle of which it gives name. On its banks are the towns Imst, Innsbruck, Kufstein, Wasserburg, Mühldorf, & Schärstein. It is navigable from Hall, near Innsbruck.

INNACONDA, a town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. & 52 m. S.W. Guntoor.

INNERKIPP, a marit. pa. & burgh of barony of Scotl., co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 4½ m. S.W. Greenock. Area, of pa. 1,254 ac. Pop. 3,018; do. of burgh 461. It is neat, pleasant, & frequented for sea-bathing. Near it are the ruins of several old baronial castles; & at Cloch-point, stands a light-house, 80 feet in elevation.

INNERLEITHEN, or INVERLEITHEN, a pa. and watering-place of Scotland, co. & 5½ m. E.S.E. Peebles, on both sides of the Leithen, a tributary of the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge. Area, about 30,000 ac. Pop. 1,236, of whom 463 are resident in the vill., which contains handsome pump-rooms, baths, & numerous villas, with woollen cloth factories. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. Traquair house, the seat of the noble family of Traquair, stands in its immediate vicinity.

INNERWICK, or INVERWICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland co. Haddington 4½ m. S.E. Dunbar. Pop. 1,012, of whom 144 are in the village.

INNICHEN, *Aguntum*, a vill. of the Tyrol, on the Drave, 24 m. S.W. Lienz. Pop. 950.

INNISBEG, numerous small isls. belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore-head & other headlands.

INNISBOFFIN, or BOFFIN, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the isl. of same name, 3 m. N.N.W. Claggan Point. Area, 3,152 ac. Pop. 1,612. On its S. coast is an excellent harbor.—*Innisboffin* is the name of several isls. in cos. Donegal & Longford.

INNISCALTHRA, a pa. of Irel., cos. Clare & Galway, 3¾ m. E.N.E. Scariff. Area, 11,284 ac. Pop. 2,378. Holy Island (Lough Derg), is in this pa.

INNISCARRA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 5½ m. W.S.W. Cork. Area, 10,190 ac. Pop. 4,407.—II. a small isl., Ulster, 1½ m. S. Arran.

INNISCATTERY, an isl. in the estuary of the Shannon, Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Kilrush. Area, 100 ac. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes, during their descents upon Ireland, & it is in a great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.

INNISFIL, t., Oxford co., Can. W. borders on Lake Simcoe. Surface rough; soil fertile. Pop. 1852, 2,341.

INNISHANNON, a decayed inland town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 12 m. S.S.W. Cork, on the Bandon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Area, of pa. 7,153 ac. Pop. 3,615; do of town 625.

INNISHARGIE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Kirkcubbin (which see). Area, 5,516 ac. Pop. 3,014.—*Innishark* is an isl., Connaught, co. Mayo, immediately S.W. Innisboffin. Circuit about 4 m. Pop. 200.

INNISHERE, an isl. & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, separated by the South sound from co. Clare, distant 6 m. Area, 1,400. Pop. 456.—*Innisherkin* or *Sherkin*, is an isl. at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, Munster, co. Cork. Pop. 1,026.

INNISKEA, two isls., off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 10 m. N.N.E. Achil-head.

INNISKEEL, or INISHKEEL, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 11 m. N. Killybegs. Area, 102,082 ac. Pop. 12,606.—II. a small isl., same pa., in Guibarry Bay.

INNISMACSAINT, or ENNISMACSAINT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh & Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ballyshannon. Area, 52,994 ac., including loughs. Pop. 14,693.

INNISMAGRATH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5 m. S.E. Dromahaire. Area, 27,439 ac., including a part of Lough Allen. Pop. 9,603.

INNISTIOGUE, a disfranchised parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 10 arches, 8 m. N.N.W. New Ross. Area of pa. 9,741 ac. Pop. 3,501; do. of town, 956.

INNISTURK ISLAND, off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, 4½ m. N.N.E. Innisboffin. Pop. about 500.

INNSBRÜCK, or INNSPRÜCK, *Ænipons*, the cap. city of the Tyrol, at the mouth of the Sill, into the Inn, here crossed by a long wooden bridge (whence its name), 84 m. N.N.E. Trent. Pop. 12,800. It consists of an old & new town, & 5 suburbs, the latter better built and more extensive than the city-proper. Houses mostly 4 or 5 stories in height, & in the Italian style. Principal edifices, &c., the Franciscan church, containing tombs of the Emperor Maximilian (who, however, was not buried there), of the Archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, & his wife, of Hofer, &c.; several other fine churches, the palace with public gardens stretching along the Inn, an old palace, now used for public offices. The university, founded 1672, had in 1842, 24

professors, & 416 students, exhibitions amounting to 11,773 florins annually, a library of 40,000 vols., various museums, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, & normal school; the *Ferdinandeum*, an institution on the model of Johanneum at Grätz, a seminary for noble ladies, provincial house of correction, council chambers, town-hall, theatre, & a handsome ball-room. A statue of Joseph II., & a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the most conspicuous ornaments of the city; which has manufs. of silk, woollen, & cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, & sealing wax, & a considerable trade with Italy & countries N. of the Alps. It is also the seat of the state assembly, & other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol & Vorarlberg. Pop. of the circle 1850, 217,421. In 1848, the Emperor of Austria took refuge here after his first flight from Vienna.

INNY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in Lough Sheeland, flows S.W. through cos. Westmeath and Longford, & falls into Lough Ree.

INNYCOTTA, or HINGHENGHAUT, a large commercial town of Central India, dom. & 47 m. S.S.W. Nagpoor.

IN-OGHI, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 15 m. N. Kutayah, with remarkable caverns.

INOWRACLAW (German *Jung-Breslau*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. & 26 m. E.S.E. Bromberg, cap. circ. Pop. 5,660, among whom are 2,000 Jews. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, an hospital, & distilleries.

INSARA, a town of Russia, gov. & 57 m. N.N.W. Penza, on the Issa. Pop. 4,730, partly engaged in iron foundries & tanneries.

INSCH, a pa. & bor. of barony of Scotl., co. & 26 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area, 7,650 ac. Pop. 1,519.

INSKIP, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 7½ m. N.W. Preston. Pop. 680.

INSTERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 16 m. W.N.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Angerap & Inster, which here receives the name of Pregel. Pop. 9,700. It has a castle, a high school, Lutheran & Calvinist churches, a normal school, and several breeding studs, with manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, stockings, leather & earthenwares.

INSTITUTE, p-o., Randolph co., N. C.

INSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, at the mouth of the Taw, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Bideford. Area, 1,916 ac. Pop. 626. It has a quay & baths.

INTERCOURSE, p-v., Leacock t., Lancaster co., Pa., 48 E. by S. Harrisburg, 123 W. It contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

INTERCOURSE, p-o., Sumter co., Ala., 83 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 901 W.

INTERLACHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on lt. b. of the Aar, between the lakes Thun & Brienz (whence its name). The vill. is a collection of white-washed lodging-houses, with nothing Swiss in its character, but is much resorted to in summer, and has a subscription reading room & library. The rich abbey of Interlachen was suppressed in the 16th century.

INTRA, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., prov. & 1½ m. N.E. Pallanza, on the W. side of the Lago, Maggiore. Pop. (with comm.) 3,743, engaged in linen weaving, &c.

INTWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Norwich. Area, 917 ac. Pop. 73.

INVER, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster; the principal in co. Donegal, 7¼ m. E. Killybegs. Area, 36,811 ac. Pop. 12,835.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5½ m. N.E. Belmullet.

INVERALLOCHY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Rathen, S.W. Fraserburgh. Pop. 507.

INVERARITY, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. S. Forfar. Area about 17 sq. m. Pop. 948.

INVERARY, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Argyle, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, & 40 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 2,229; do. of parl. bor., 1,064; do. of royal burgh, 1,164. It is well built, & beautifully situated. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery. The bor. unites with Campbelton, Oban, & Irvine in sending 1 member to H. of C. W. of the town is Inverary castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Argyle.

INVERAVEN, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Banff & Elgin, 2½ m. S.S.W. Knockando. Pop. 2,714. Here are numerous antiquities, including three Druidical temples, & a castle of the 16th century.

INVERBERVIE, a town of Scotland. [BERVIE.]

INVERCHAOLAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Cowall, on an arm of the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 474.

INVERESK, a maritime pa. of Scotl., co. Edinburgh, comprising the town of Musselburgh. Pop. 8,653, of whom 211 are in the vill. of Inveresk, where is a station of the North British railroad.

INVERGORDON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosskeen, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, over which there is a ferry to Inverbreckie, 12 m. N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 998.

INVERGOWRIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on the Firth of Tay, 2½ m. W. Dundee. It has some import trade in lime & coal.

INVERKEILOR, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.N.E. Arbroath. Area, 3,100 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,871, of whom 141 are in the vill.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh, parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1851, 2,499; of parl. bor., 1,852. It has a tolerable harbor, adapted for vessels of 200 tons, several schools & public libraries; & near it are some foundries, mills, tanneries, brickworks, and a ship-building yard. The bor. unites with S. Queensferry, Dunfermline, Culross, & Stirling in sending 1 member to H. of C. 1 m. W. is the ruined castle of Rosyth.

INVERKEITHNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. S.S.W. Banff. Pop. 835.

INVERLOCHY, a castle of Scotl. [MARYBOROUGH.]

INVERNESS, p-o., Columbiana co., O., 146 N.E. Columbus, 278 W.

INVERNESS (formerly *Innerness*), a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. of co., & of the N. Highlands; on both sides of the Ness, within 9 m. of its influx into the Moray Firth, & here crossed by two bridges; 82 W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 1851, 16,496; of parl. bor., 12,793; of royal burgh, 9,969. Mean ann. temp. 46°; summer 57°; winter 35° Fahr. It stands in a beautiful plain, & comprises some elegant & substantial buildings. Princip. edifices, the high church, county buildings on Castle hill, the ruins of a citadel, built by Cromwell in 1652-7, two endowed academies, other schools, an infirmary, dispensary, town-hall, jail, mechanics' institute, various libraries, public reading-rooms, the custom-house, & exchange. Three newspapers are published in Inverness. The Caledonian canal passes within 1 m. from the town; & at Clachnaharry, where it joins the Moray Firth, are wharfs for loading & unloading goods. It has manufs. of linens, plaidings, woollen stuffs, & hemp, with ship-building docks, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Principal exports, oats, wool, & sheep; imports, coal, hemp, tar, & miscellaneous goods. Regular traders ply to Aberdeen, Leith, London, on the E. coast; and on the W. coast by means of the canal, to Glasgow, Liverpool, & Ireland. Market, Tuesday & Friday; several fairs annually. The bor. unites with Forres, Fortrose, & Nairn in sending 1 mem to H. of C. Inverness is very ancient, & was the cap. of the Pictish kingdom in the 6th cent. It suffered severely from an inundation of the Ness in 1848.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, a large maritime & Highland co. of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Firth & Ross-shire, W. the Atlantic Ocean, S. Argyle, & E. the cos. Aberdeen, Banff, & Nairn. It comprises also some of the Western isls., of which Skye is the principal. Area, 4,256 sq. ms., or 2,723,501 acres. Inhabited houses 1851, 17,536. Pop. 96,500. Surface mountainous, rugged, & well wooded. Principal rivers, the Spey, Ness, Beauly, Lochy, Garry, & Glass. Lakes numerous. Soil mostly light. In some parts, good wheat & considerable quantities of oats are raised; but it is chiefly a pastoral co., black cattle, sheep, & wool, being its principal exports. Estates & farms are mostly large. The co. is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian canal, & is subdivided into 35 pas. Principal town, Inverness, the cap. The co. sends (bors. included) 2 members to H. of C. The Highland character & the Gaelic language predominate in the county.

INVERSNAID, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, on E. shore of Loch Lomond, where there is an inn, ruins of a fort, & a picturesque cascade.

INVERUGIE, an anc. castle, Scotl., cos. Aberdeen & Banff, pa. St. Fergus, 2½ m. N.W. Peterhead.

INVERURY, a royal parl. munic. bor. & pa. of Scotland, co. & 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Don & Ury, here crossed by two substantial bridges. Area of pa. about 4,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,649; do. of parl. bor. 2,264; do. of royal burgh 2,084, mostly agricultural. It has large monthly cattle markets. The bor. unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, & Peterhead, in sending 1 member to H. of C. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore, whose seat, Keith hall, stands near the town. The Aberdeen canal terminates at Port Elphinstone, near Inverury. S.W. of the town stands a handsome building, formerly the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties.

INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS, a group off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 33° 45′ S., lon. 134° 30′ E., comprising Flinders island & several islets.—*Investigator Strait*, S. Australia, between Kangaroo island & York peninsula, about 25 m. across, connects Spencer Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

INWARDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 6,281 ac. Pop. 693.

INWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S. E. Coggeshall. Area, 1,554 ac. Pop. 717.

INZINZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.N.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,400.

IOLA, v., Calhoun co., Flor., 58 S.S.W. Tallahassee. Situated on the W. side of the Appalachichola r. A railr. connects it with St. Joseph on the Gulf coast, distant 30 ms.

ION, p. o., Morehouse par., La.

IONA, p. v., Elgin co., Can. W., 161 N.W. Toronto, has a store & 150 inhabitants.

IONA, p. v., Southwold & Durwich ts., Elgin co., Can. W., 161 S.W. Toronto. Contains a Baptist church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 150 inhabs.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL, a small but famous island of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, pa. Kilfinichen, off the S.W. extremity of the island Mull. Estimated area, 1,300 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,084. Surface rocky, much less than half of it being arable, & it has only one miserable vill. A church & manse have been erected by government grant. In the middle ages it was highly celebrated as the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Columb, a native of Ireland, in the 6th century, & which long remained the chief seat of learning in the north, & the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. Its ruined cathedral or abbey, on its E. Side, is 160 feet in length by 60 feet in greatest breadth, & like most of its other edifices, is of a date long subsequent to the introduction of Romanism, though some scattered relics are supposed to be of a previous era. St. Oran's chapel is in the Saxon style: St. Mary's & other parts are of a later architecture.

IONE, p. o., Effingham co., Ill.

IONI, p. o., Anderson co., Tex.

IONIA, county, Mich. Centrally situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Surface gently undulating; soil very fertile. Drained by Grand r. & its branches. Capital, Ionia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $127,740; wheat, 77,883 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 76,035; oats, 43,363; wool, 22,963 pounds;—1 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 iron foundries; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $27,300; value of manufactured articles, $55,830;—3 churches; 11 libraries, 1,407 volumes;—79 schools, 2,610 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,923; 1850, 7,397.

IONIA, p-t., capital of Ionia co., Mich., 136 W.N. W. Detroit, 623 W. The t. is on both sides of Grand r., by which & its tributaries it is watered. The v. is situated on the N. side of Grand r., which is navigable for boats to this place. It contains a court house, 1 Episcopal & 1 Baptist church, a U. S. land office, several stores, & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 774.

IONIA, Warren co., Ill.

IONIAN ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece & Epirus, forming a republic dependent on Great Britain, between lat. 36° & 40° N., & lon. 19° & 23° E., & consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, & Cerigo, with Fano, Merlera, Meganisi, Kalama, Servi, Cerigotto, & many smaller islands. United area, 1,092 square miles; & pop. 1844, 219,797; 1852, 230,000, nearly all of Greek descent. Surface mountainous, & generally rugged & covered with heath; but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. In all the islands, in 1836, 420,151 acres, or somewhat less than half their surface, were estimated to be under cultivation, yielding 73,500 bushels of wheat, & 185,500 do. of barley, besides other grains; 210,100 barrels of wine, chiefly grown in the four largest islands, & some of superior quality; 219,340 barrels of olive oil, mostly procured from Corfu & Zante; 17,980,100 lbs. of currants in Zante & Cephalonia, & some cotton, flax, & pulse. Pasture lands in the same year were estimated to comprise 14,500 acres, of which 36,775 were in Corfu; & live stock, 14,190 horses, 10,340 horned cattle, 25,950 sheep, & 68,500 goats. Manufs. consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu & Zante, salt in Zante & Santa Maura, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenwares, goats' hair carpets, linens, & sacking. Ship building is an important branch of industry, & many of the pop. are occupied in maritime trade & navigation. Exports consist chiefly of the natural produce; imports comprise corn, live stock from Greece & Albania, woven fabrics, cured fish, & colonial produce; & amount in value to about 2,000,000*l.* annually. In 1852 the imports of British & Irish produce into the Ionian islands amounted in value to 138,642*l.* Legislature composed of the Lord High Commissioner (*appointed by the Sovereign of Gt. Britain*), a Senate of 5 members, & a House of Assembly of 42 members. [*Salary of Lord High Com.* £4,500.] The press is under the immediate control of the Senate & the commissioner. Each island is governed by a regent, & a council of from 2 to 10 members, partly elected by the inhabitants & partly nominated by the commissioner & senate; & in these are 21 judicial courts, subordinate to a supreme court in Corfu, in which city is the seat of parliament & chief authorities. The established religion is that of the Greek church. Armed force consists of about 3,000 British troops. Marine, 1 frigate & 1 steam-packet (English) stationed at Corfu; & 2 steamboats bearing the Ionian flag, for communicating between the 7 islands. Public revenue 120,000*l.* to 125,000*l.*; expenditure 143,000, comprising 2,205 for military protection. Principal towns, Corfu, the capital, Zante, Argostoli, & Vathi. These islands remained subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1816 they were placed under British protection, & their present constitution of government was drawn up in 1817.

IONIAN SEA, is that part of the Mediterranean between Greece & European Turkey on the E., & Italy & Sicily on the W. Principal inlets, the Gulfs of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, & Patras. It communicates Northward with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains all the Ionian islands except Cerigo.

IOSCO, county, Mich., lies along the W. shore of Lake Huron. Area, 550 square miles. Drained principally by Au Sable river. Surface mostly undulating, with some swamp land. Timber plenty. (*Unorganized.*)

IOSCO, t. Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 395; 1850, 645.

IOWA, county, Wis. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. Drained by several small streams flowing into the Wisconsin r., which bounds it on the N. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. It has some fine prairies, & lead & copper ore are abundant. Capital, Mineral Point. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $105,392; wheat, 50,747 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 81,108; oats, 109,875; potatoes, 29,039;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—13 churches; 4 academies, 35 pupils. Pop. 1840, 3,978; 1850, 9,525.

IOWA, county, Iowa. Centrally situated. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Iowa r. & its affluent, English r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Marengo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible],055; wheat, 5,535 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 31,145; oats, 1,755; wool, 1,039 pounds;—1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $1,000; value of manufactured articles, $1,500;—2 churches; 3 schools, 45 scholars. Pop. 1850, 822.

IOWA, t., Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 546.

IOWA, p-o., Perry co., Ill., 149 S. Springfield, 824 W.

IOWA, river, rises in the N. part of the state, & pursues a S.E. course 300 miles; enters the Mississippi by 2 channels, forming an island about 6 m. in length. It is navigable for steamers to Iowa, 50 m. from the Mississippi. Above this it is a fine bold mill stream. Red Cedar is its principal affluent.

IOWA, one of the central western states, is situated between 40° 30′ & 43° 30′ N. lat., & between 90° 21′ & 96° 50′ W. lon. It is about 256 miles long, & its mean breadth 198 miles, containing 50,914 sq. miles. Population in 1840 was 43,111, & in 1850, 192,214. The state was, in 1850, divided into 49 counties; the following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, and manufacturing establishments in each:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Allemakee	152	777	..	777	2	..
Appanoose	521	3,124	7	3,131	153	2
Benton	121	672	..	672	67	..
Black Hawk	26	135	..	135	9	1
Boone	119	735	..	735	..	..
Buchanan	74	517	..	517	45	1
Cedar	686	3,939	2	3,941	358	4
Clark	14	79	..	79	..	..
Clayton	728	3,871	2	3,873	200	12
Clinton	499	2,802	20	2,822	306	10
Dallas	156	854	..	854	..	..
Davis	1,180	7,257	7	7,264	613	11
Decatur	145	964	1	965	46	..
Delaware	338	1,759	..	1,759	141	3
Des Moines	1,919	12,963	25	12,988	883	23
Du Buque	1,952	10,813	28	10,841	755	46
Fayette	153	825	..	825	8	..
Fremont	222	1,244	..	1,244	105	..
Henry	1,545	8,695	12	8,707	947	26
Iowa	143	821	1	822	70	1
Jackson	1,277	7,201	9	7,210	703	10
Jasper	214	1,280	..	1,280	150	..
Jefferson	1,649	9,903	1	9,904	1,067	54
Johnson	799	4,450	22	4,472	377	19
Jones	559	3,006	1	3,007	225	3
Keokuk	820	4,822	..	4,822	326	12
Lee	3,252	18,809	52	18,861	1,350	78
Linn	991	5,441	3	5,444	526	23
Louisa	842	4,923	16	4,939	388	18
Lucas	92	471	..	471	32	..
Madison	180	1,179	..	1,179	53	..
Mahaska	984	5,988	1	5,989	480	18
Marion	930	5,453	29	5,482	342	24
Marshall	62	338	..	338	34	..
Monroe	515	2,884	..	2,884	337	..
Muscatine	999	5,662	69	5,731	460	19
Page	94	551	..	551	61	..
Polk	756	4,513	..	4,513	321	9
Potawatamie	1,475	7,828	..	7,828	82	5
Poweshiek	102	615	..	615	71	..
Scott	991	5,972	14	5,986	384	19
Tama	1	8	..	8	..	..
Taylor	38	204	..	204	27	..
Van Buren	2,069	12,265	5	12,270	998	23
Wapello	1,446	8,466	5	8,471	828	7
Warren	152	961	..	961	47	..
Washington	856	4,957	..	4,957	428	1
Wayne	57	339	1	340	..	..
Winneshiek	100	546	..	546	..	..
Totals	32,962	191,881	333	192,214	14,805	482

Federal representative pop. 192,214.

The counties formed since 1850 are as follows:—Adair, Adams, Audubon, Bancroft, Brewer, Buena Vista, Buncombe, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cerro Gorda, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmitt, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Guthrie, Grundy, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, Manona, Mills, Mitchell, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Union, Wahkoa, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth, & Wright.

The face of the country is moderately uneven, without any mountains or high hills. There is a tract of elevated table land which extends through a considerable part of the state, dividing the waters which fall into the Mississippi from those which fall into the Missouri. The margins of the rivers & creeks extending back from one to ten miles, are generally covered with timber, while beyond this the country is an open prairie without trees. By the frequent alternations of these two descriptions of land, the country is greatly diversified; the prairies cover nearly three-fourths of the surface of the state, & although they are destitute of trees, present a varied aspect—some have a level & others a rolling surface; some are covered with a rich coat of grass, well suited for grazing; in others, this is interspersed with hazle thickets & sassafras shrubs, & in season, superbly decorated with flowers. The soil both on the bottom & prairie land, is generally good, consisting of a deep black mould, intermingled in the prairies with a sandy loam, & sometimes with red clay & gravel. In the N.E. part of the state are rich lead mines, continuous of those of Illinois & Wisconsin; there is an extensive coal-field in the Des Moines valley, & iron ore is found throughout the state, & some copper also. Limestone forms the sub-stratum, & a beautiful bird's-eye marble is quarried near Iowa city.

There were in this state in 1850, 824,682 acres of land improved, & 1,911,382 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $16,657,567, & the value of implements & machinery, $1,172,869. *Live stock*, —horses, 38,536; asses & mules, 754; milch cows, 45,704; working oxen, 21,892; other cattle, 69,025; sheep, 149,960; swine, 323,247;—value of live stock, $3,689,275; of slaughtered animals, $821,164.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 1,530,581 bushels produced; rye, 19,916; Ind. corn, 8,656,799; oats, 1,524,345; barley, 25,093; buckwheat, 52,516; peas & beans, 4,775; potatoes, 276,120; sweet potatoes, 6,243; rice, 500 pounds;—value of products of the orchard, $8,434; produce of market gardens, $8,848; —pounds of butter made, 2,171,188; of cheese, 209,-840; maple sugar, 78,407; molasses, 3,162 gallons; beeswax & honey, 321,711 pounds; wool, 373,898 produced; flax, 62,660; silk cocoons, 246; hops, 8,242; tobacco, 6,041; hay, tons of, 89,055; clover seeds, 342 bushels; other grass seeds, 2,096; flax-seed, 1,959; & were made 420 gallons of wine;—value of home-made manufactures, $221,292.

The Mississippi borders this state for its whole length on the east, & is navigable in time of high water, for steamboats, to the mouth of the St. Peter's. The Des Moines runs in the southern part of the state, & forming a part of the south-west boundary, enters the Mississippi. In high water, it is navigable for steamboats 100 miles, & for keel boats at all times. Checauque or Skunk river, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Mississippi. Iowa river is 300 miles long, & is navigable for steamboats 12 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, & in high water for small steamboats to Iowa city. Red Cedar river, the main branch of the Iowa, is navigable for keel boats in high water, 100 miles above its junction. The Wapsipinecon has a winding & rapid course, 200 miles to its entrance into the Mississippi. The Makoqueta bounds the mineral region on the south, & enters the Mississippi, furnishing, in its course, the best water power in the state. Turkey river, after a course of 150 ms., enters the Mississippi; it is not navigable. Sioux r. enters the Missouri, & forms part of the W. boundary.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 1 woollen factory, with a capital invested of $10,000, employing 7 males; manufacturing 14,000 yards of cloth, valued at $13,000; 3 establishments, with a capital of $5,500, employing 17 persons; & making 71 tons of castings, &c., valued at $8,500;—86 flouring & grist mills, 144 saw mills, 14 tanneries; 32 printing offices, 29 newspapers—2 tri-weekly, 25 weekly, & 2 monthly publications. Capital invested in manufac., $1,292,875; value of manufactured articles, $3,553,808. There were in January, 1854, 2 railroads; 480 miles of which were in course of construction.

The principal places in the state are Iowa City, the capital, Burlington, Dubuque, Bloomington, Keokuk.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 193 churches, viz., 20 Baptist, 10 Christian, 14 Congregational, 5 Episcopal, 5 Friends, 1 German Reformed, 4 Lutheran, 71 Methodist, 2 Moravian, 38 Presbyterian, 18 Roman Catholic, 4 Union, & 1 Universalist. Total value of church property, $177,425.

Education, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 2 colleges with 600 students (& 1854, 5 colleges, viz., The Iowa State University at Iowa city, Des Moines college, Des Moines; a college for females, Des Moines; the Baptist University at Burlington, Alexander College at Dubuque, the Medical Department of the State University at Keokuk); 31 academies, 1,051 pupils, & 74 common schools, 29,616 scholars; school fund, about $500,000 annually;—32 libraries, 5,790 vols.

Government, &c.—The governor is elected for four years by a plurality of votes; he must be a citizen of

the United States, & have resided 2 years next preceding his election within the state, & have attained the age of 30 years. The legislative authority is vested in a senate & house of representatives, which meet biennially on the 1st Monday in January. Representatives (not to exceed 72) are chosen for 2 years; they must be free white citizens of the United States, & have attained the age of 21 years; have resided within the state one year next preceding the election, & thirty days within the county or district for which they may be elected. Senators (not to exceed 36 in number) are chosen for four years; they must be 25 years of age, & possess the same qualifications as representatives. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, district courts, & such other inferior courts as the legislature may establish. Judges of the supreme court are elected by the legislature, & hold their office for six years. Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who shall have resided within the state six months next preceding the election, and twenty days in the county in which he claims to vote, enjoys the right of suffrage.

Iowa was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. The first settlement was made about 1686, by a few French at Dubuque. It formed a part of the Missouri territory from 1804 to 1821, when it was included in the Michigan territory, & subsequently in Wisconsin territory. In 1832, a portion of the country was purchased of the Indians, & in 1833, began to be settled by white emigrants. In 1838 it was made a territory, including all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi r. It was admitted into the Union (with the boundaries as at present constituted), Dec., 1846.

IOWA CITY, city, capital of Johnson co. & of the state of Iowa, 33 W. Bloomington, 86 S.S.W. Dubuque, 75 N. by W. Burlington, 1,480 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Iowa r., which is navigable for boats to this place at all stages of the water. The water of the r. is clear & pure, the banks are high & dry, & the neighborhood furnishes fine building stone & excellent timber. This place was the hunting ground of the Indian until 1839. The first plateau from the r., half a mile long & 100 yds. wide, is devoted to a public promenade. The second elevation is about 12, & the third about 30 feet above the promenade. Upon the brow of the last runs Capitol-st., 120 feet wide, & is met at right angles by Iowa avenue, of equal width. The capitol, on Capitol-st., fronting Iowa avenue, is of Grecian-Doric architecture, 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, & 2 stories high above the basement. It is surmounted by a dome resting on 22 Corinthian columns. Its situation is commanding. Besides this, are a court house, a U. S. land office, the building of the university of Iowa (in progress), 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & in 1850, 1,250 inhabitants: in 1854, 2,000. In the t., exclusive of the city in 1850, 332 additional.

IOWAVILLE, p-o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

IPHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Midd.-Franconia, 32 m. N.N.W. Anspach. Pop. 2,069.

IPING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area, 1,925 ac. Pop. 438.

IPOLY, or EYPEL, a river of Central Hungary, joins the Danube 10 m. below Grän, after a S.S.W. course, estimated at 90 m., for the last 35 m. of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Filek, Gyarmath, & *Ipolysagh*, the last, cap. co. Honth, 42 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. 1,500.

IPPLEPEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Abbot's Newton. Area, 4,675 ac. Pop. 1,021.

IPPOLITTS, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Hitchin. Area, 2,970 ac. Pop. 965.

IPS, a town of Lower Austria, at the confl. of the Ips with the Danube, 25 m. W. St. Polten. Pop. 1,952. It has a military school.

IPSALA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala, 30 m. N.E. Enos.

IPSAMBOUL, or ABO-SIMBEL, a vill. of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 m. S.W. Derr, & having two temples, with statues & sculptures, built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses the Great.

IPSARA, or IPSERA, an island of the Grecian archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 m. N.W. Scio. Length & breadth 5 m. each. Surface mountainous; products, cotton, wine & fruit. On its S. side is a vill. of same name.—*Anti Ipsara* is an islet off its W. coast.

IPSDEN, a pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Henley on-Thames. Area, 3,374 ac. Pop. 629.

IPSERA, or IPIR, *Hamaxitus*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 24 m. N.N.E. Erzeroum.

IPSICA, or ISPICA, Sicily. Modica.

IPSITZ, or YBBSITZ, a mkt. town of Lr. Austria, 6 m. E.S.E. Waidhofen. Pop. 1,267.

IPSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 6 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Area, 2,514 ac. Pop. 1,009.

IPSTONE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford & Bucks, 6¾ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames.

IPSTONES, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4¼ m. N. N.E. Cheadle. Area, 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,292. It has an important manuf. of grindstones.

IPSWICH, p-t., port of entry, & one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., 26 N.E. by N. Boston, 136 W. The surface is uneven, & the soil fertile. Incorporated in 1634. Watered by Ipswich r. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Eastern r. r., & on both sides of Ipswich r., 2 m. from its mouth, over which is a stone bridge. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 4 churches, —2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—& a printing office issuing a semi-monthly newspaper, a female seminary, incorporated in 1828, which has long been celebrated, particularly for the preparation of teachers. The r. is navigable to this place, & a number of vessels are engaged in the coasting trade & the fisheries. The falls, immediately above tidewater, afford extensive water power. On Patcher's beach, S. side of the entrance to Ipswich harbor, are 2 towers, 500 feet apart, built in 1837. The one shows a fixed, & the other a revolving light, elevated 40 feet above the sea, & are visible for a distance of 11 nautical miles. They are in lat. 42° 41′ 06″ & lon. 70° 45′ 42″ west from Greenwich, Engl. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 cotton fac., 4 tanneries, an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,000; 1850, 3,349.

IPSWICH, a parl. & munic. bor., river-port, & town of England, cap. co. Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping, & on the E. cos. r. r., 66 m. N.E. London, & 24 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area of munic. bor., which comprises 8 pas. & part of 4 others, 8,395 ac. Area of of parl. bor., comprising 12 pas. & parts of 6 others, 7,020 ac. Pop. 1851, 32,914. The town stands on a slope, sheltered by hills on the E. & N. It is irregularly built; streets mostly narrow, & houses old-fashioned; but it contains many new & substantial buildings; it is well supplied with water, & has a thriving appearance. Principal edifices, the town & co. halls, custom-house on the quay, market-house, corn-exchange, co. & bor. jails, an old monastery of Blackfriars, now used for the grammar-school & town-library, the theatre, assembly rooms, and barracks. Besides the grammar-school, founded by Cardinal Wolsey (a native of the town), Ipswich possesses sevl. minor endowed schools & charities. 31 churches,—4 Baptist, 1 Brethren, 15 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independent, 4 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Jews' synagogue, 1 Unitarian, and 1 isolated congregation,—a philological society, & mechanics' institution. It has some manufs of woollen cloths, & of yarn for the Norwich manufs., with extensive iron & soap factories, breweries, snuff mills, & docks, at which large vessels have been built; its chief trade is, however, in the import of coal & Baltic produce, & the export of corn to London. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden. It sends 2 members to the H. of C. Ipswich was burnt by the Danes in 991 and 1000; but in later Saxon & Norman times, it recovered a high share of prosperity. Wm. the Conqueror built a castle here, of which, as of monastic edifices, some traces still exist.

IQUI, two islands of Japan, S.E. Kiusiu, lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 132° E.

IQUIQUE, a small seaport town of Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. & 40 m. W. Tarapacca, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique. Pop. 1,000.

IRA, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 70 S.S.W. Montpelier, 448 W. Organized in 1779. The surface is mountainous; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Castleton r., Ira brook, & Furnace brook. It has 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 430; 1850, 400.

IRA, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 169 W. Albany, 355 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam, & generally fer-

tile. The v. contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a machine shop, a plough fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,283; 1850, 2,110.

IRA, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich., borders on Lake St. Clair. Pop. 1840, 204; 1850, 596.

IRAK-AJEMI (anc. the Greater *Media*), a large prov. of Persia, occupying all the central portion betw. lat 31° 50′ & 37° N., lon., 46° & 53° E., having N. the provs. Azerbijan, Ghilan, & Mazanderan, E. Khorassan & Yezd, S. Fars, & Khuzistan, & W. Turkish Kurdistan. Within these limits, it comprises Persian Kurdistan, & in the rest of its extent it consists of the subordinate provs. Ardelan, Louristan, Ispahan, and Kashan. Surface an elevated table-land, traversed by several mountain ranges. Principal rivers, the Kizil Ouzan, forming a part of its N. boundary, & the Karah, with its affls. in the S.; besides which, there are sevl. large streams, that lose themselves in the sandy deserts which occupy a large proportion of the prov. The watered valleys are fertile, & produce rice, wheat, sesamum, & other grains, excellent fruits, and some tobacco, opium, cotton, saffron, & silk. Camels & horses are the principal beasts of burden; wool & goats' hair are important sources of wealth. In the N.W. several valuable metallic ores are met with, but the mines are not wrought, owing to a deficiency of fuel. Timber is generally scarce. Silk & cotton fabrics, gold & silver thread stuffs of superior quality, leather, glass, and earthenwares are manufd., & with rice, tobacco, opium, & cattle, form the principal exports. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, & is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, & even Surat. Other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kasbin, Senna, Kermanshah, & Koom.

IRAK-ARABI, *Babylonia*, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, is mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, and comprises the city of Bagdad, and the ruins of Babylon, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon.

IRAN, the ancient name of Persia.

IRASBURG, p-t., capital of Orleans co., Vt., 45 N. by E. Montpelier, 561 W. Surface undulating; soil generally fertile. Drained by Black & Barton rivers. The v. contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t., a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 971; 1850, 1,034.

IRASU, a volcano of Costa Rica, near the city of Cartago.

IRBIT, a town of Siberia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., 100 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinburg, on the Neiva, & on a route from Toboisk into Europe. It is enclosed by a palisade, & is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month in February & March, & is attended by a large concourse of European and Asiatic merchants.

IRBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*On Humber*), 6 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,811 ac. Pop. 253.—II. (*In-the-Marsh*,) 4½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 203.

IRCHESTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2¼ m. S.E. Wellingborough. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 960.

IREBY, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Area of pa. 3,532 ac. Pop. 505.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Thornton, 4 miles S.E. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 145.

IREDELL, county, N. C. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 695 sq. ms. Catawba r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by branches of South Yadkin r. Capital, Statesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $339,544; wheat, 53,111 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 506,491; cotton, 1,112 bales; tobacco, 34,875 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 1 cotton fac. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, 53,875; value of manuf. articles, $58,020;—58 churches; 2 acad., 60 pupils; 76 sch., 2,329 scholars. Pop. 1850, 14,719.

IREGH, two mkt.-towns of S.W. Hungary.—I. co. Tolna, 24 m. S.S.E. Vezprim. Pop. 2,525. It has a castle, & R. Cath. & Calvin. churches.—II. Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 12 m. S. Peterwardein, with 1,600 houses, a castle, & a breeding stud.

IRELAND, p-v., Hampden co., Mass., 101 m. W.S.W. Boston, 371 W. It has 150 inhabitants.

IRELAND, p. o., Lewis co., Va.

IRELAND, *Erin*, *Ierne*, *Hibernia*, an island, forming a portion of the British empire, in the N. Atlantic, between lat. 51° 26′ & 55° 21′ N., & lon. 5° 20′ & 10° 26′ W., separated W.ward from Great Britain by the Irish Sea & St. George channel. Length N. to S., 283 miles; greatest breadth 197 miles. Area, 32,509¾ sq. miles.

Ireland is of an oblong form, with a waved continuous outline on the E. coast, but deeply indented by numerous inlets on its other sides, with rock-bound coasts N. & W. Surface mostly level or undulating. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow and Mourne mountains, those of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, & Kerry, are in isolated groups toward the coasts & extremities of the island, surrounding a central plain, of limestone formation, comprising a large extent of bog-land, and traversed only by a few low hill ranges & the Sliebh-loom mountains. M'Gillicuddy Reeks, in Kerry, of which Garran Tual is the highest summit in Ireland, rises to 3,414 feet above the sea. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same primary strata prevail in the Mourne mountains, & an extensive trap formation in Antrim of 800 sq. miles, is succeeded by clay slate on the west. Granite again appears in the Galway mountains, and the old red sandstone extensively prevail in Munster. The great plain in the centre is formed of mountain limestone, & contains 7 coal districts, the Leinster, or Castlecomer, the Sleeve Aadain Tipperary, the Munster, Loch Allan, Monaghan, and Tyrone, besides a small coal field in co. Antrim. The coal raised S. of Dublin is anthracite, that in the N. is bituminous. Copper & lead are found in the Silurian & mountain limestone. The lower chalk and greensand formations partially prevail, but no tertiary beds. Ireland is well watered. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, & Erne. Principal lakes, Neagh, Erne in Ulster, loughs Allen, Corrib, Mask, & Deirgeash in Connaught, & the famed lakes of Killarney, in Munster, near the S.W. extremity of the island. The aggregate surface of these lakes is estimated at 336 sq. m. Loughs Strangford, Belfast, Foyle, & Swilly, on the N. & N.E. coasts, are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, & Dublin bays on the E., & Bantry, Dunmanus, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blacksod, Killala, Sligo, & Donegal bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon & Kenmare rivers, on the W. coast. Ireland is much indented by the sea, no locality being above 50 m. from its shores, & this conduces to the general mildness of its climate. Mean winter temp. 39°.9, mean summer 60°.5; mean of year 49°.6 Fahr. Ann. fall of rain 30 to 40 inches, the greatest fall being in the S. & S.W. W. winds prevail for 9 months in the year. The broad leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some S. counties, & the arbutus unedo, menziesia, and other plants of S. Europe flourish; while Alpine plants, of the extreme north of Europe, are also found on some of the mountains. Of the 20,000,000 acres of land there were, in 1851, 14,802,581 of arable land, and 5,898,951 acres under crops. Ireland is more fitted for cattle rearing than an agricultural country; yet of late, owing to the rapid increase of population, and other causes, much land that was formerly in pasture has been brought under culture for corn, potatoes, & other crops adapted for human nutriment; & it has been estimated that 4-5ths of the population directly depend for subsistence & employment on the soil. Farms are generally very small, few extend to 40 acres, & mostly vary from 5 to 15 acres in the E. & N. In 1851, out of 608,066 holders of land, 37,728 holdings were less than 1 acre; above 1 acre to 5 acres, 88,083; above 5 acres to 15 acres, 191,854; above 15 to 30 acres, 141,311; above 30 acres, 149,090. A few estates are in large farms, & these are the portions of the country in which there is the least amount of national pauperism. Oats, wheat, & barley, are the principal crops, next to potatoes, which have long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry, till the failure of these crops in 1845-6-7, when a government grant of 10,350,000*l.* was found necessary to prevent starvation.

About 9-10th of the lands were confiscated by the government of Cromwell & William III., & bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants the bulk of Irish property is still possessed.

The following table shows the extent of land under each description of crop, and the amount of produce from 1847 to 1851:—

Crops.	1847		1848.		1850.		1851.		Increase and Decrease between 1847 and 1851.	
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Quarters.		Quarters.		Quarters.		Quarters.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	743,871	2,926,733	687,646	2,167,743	604,867	1,550,196	504,248	1,493,525	....	239,623
Oats	2,200,870	11,521,606	2,061,185	9,836,893	2,142,596	10,341,913	2,189,775	10,771,136	....	11,095
Barley	283,587	1,379,029	290,690	1,352,354	263,350	1,299,835	282,617	1,375,518	....	970
Bere	49,068	274,016	60,819	320,587	57,811	298,291	53,347	286,149	4,279	....
Rye	12,415	63,094	20,168	101,704	18,342	88,307	19,697	97,187	7,282	....
Beans and Peas	23,768	84,456	53,916	179,521	62,590	198,959	28,535	99,107	25,949	....
							21,182	61,344		
	3,313,579	16,248,934	3,174,424	13,958,802	3,149,556	13,687,561	3,099,401	14,184,066	37,510	251,688
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		
Potatoes	284,116	2,048,195	718,608	4,014,122	875,357	3,945,989	868,501	4,442,043	584,385	....
Turnips	370,344	5,760,616	360,069	5,805,548	347,331	5,439,005	383,548	6,081,326	13,204	....
Mangel-Wurzel	13,766	247,269	18,758	346,595	20,390	364,036	25,847	466,235	12,081	....
Other green crops	59,512	729,064	70,204	515,833	74,494	464,992	74,419	592,720	14,907	....
	727,738	8,785,144	1,167,639	10,682,098	1,317,572	9,214,012	1,352,315	11,582,324	624,577	....
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		
Flax	58,312	349,872	60,314	14,920	91,040	448,546	140,536	677,220	82,224	....
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		
Rape	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,291	19,948	....	....
Meadow	1,138,946	2,190,317	1,141,371	2,287,134	1,200,124	2,453,259	1,246,408	2,518,977	107,462	....
Total	5,238,575	..	5,543,748	....	5,758,292	....	5,858,951	....	851,773	251,688

Territorial Divisions, and Acreable Extent of each Province and County of Ireland, and Annual Value of Land and Houses, as far as Griffith's Valuation has been completed, as also the Annual Value of Live Stock, in 1841 and 1851.

Provinces.	Counties, and Counties of Cities and Towns.	No. of Baronies.	No. of Parishes.	Acreable Extent, According to the Ordnance Survey and Census Report. Of Arable Land.	Of Uncultivated Land.	Of Plantations.	Of Towns and Villages.	Of Water.	Total Area.	Annual Amount of Griffith's Valuation, excluding exempted property.	Value of Live Stock, From the Census Report. 1841.	1851.
Leinster.	1. Carlow	7	47	184,059	31,249	4,927	602	505	221,342	£166,739	£278,149	£352,589
	2. Drogheda T.	See No. 10.		..	..	..	472	..	472	..	..	..
	3. Dublin	10	99	196,063	19,312	5,519	1,820	..	222,714	498,158	367,242	563,994
	4. " City	..	..	..	..	..	3,699	..	3,699	*534,106	..	..
	5. Kildare	14	116	356,787	51,854	8,288	490	1,017	418,436	290,551	529,384	645,262
	6. Kilkenny	11	140	470,102	21,126	13,899	628	3,056	508,811	352,752	652,789	734,643
	7. " City	..	..	..	..	..	921	..	921	22,768	..	..
	8. King's	12	51	337,256	145,836	8,258	902	1,733	493,985	233,773	446,573	513,104
	9. Longford	6	26	191,823	58,937	4,610	364	13,675	269,409	150,785	241,530	351,906
	10. Louth	6	64	178,972	15,603	5,318	728	813	201,434	192,503	253,285	316,748
	11. Meath	18	146	547,391	16,033	12,767	464	3,244	579,899	529,751	908,272	1,059,846
	12. Queen's	11	53	342,422	69,289	11,630	1,117	396	424,854	250,015	489,444	571,390
	13. Westmeath	12	63	365,218	56,392	8,803	628	22,427	453,468	240,606	510,845	701,430
	14. Wexford	9	144	510,702	45,501	14,325	2,392	3,668	576,588	391,336	766,300	852,554
	15. Wicklow	8	59	280,393	200,754	17,600	341	1,090	500,178	231,964	508,014	688,261
	Total	124	1,008	3,961,188	731,886	115,944	15,569	51,624	4,876,211	4,135,807	5,951,827	7,531,727
Munster.	1. Clare	11	80	455,009	296,033	8,304	728	67,920	827,994	313,792	787,556	984,785
	2. Cork+	23	251	1,308,882	465,889	52,180	6,515	12,867	1,846,333	..	2,026,521	2,427,968
	3. " City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,470	..	..
	4. Kerry+	8	87	414,614	726,775	11,169	807	32,761	1,186,126	..	1,004,419	1,287,540
	5. Limerick	13	131	526,876	121,101	11,575	2,759	18,531	680,842	470,699	816,706	1,116,461
	6. " City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,645	..	..
	7. Tipperary	12	193	843,887	178,183	23,779	2,359	13,523	1,061,731	769,389	1,166,385	1,431,851
	8. Waterford	8	82	325,345	105,496	23,408	1,525	5,779	461,553	314,134	566,560	618,051
	9. " City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,545	..	..
	Total	75	824	3,874,613	1,893,477	130,415	14,693	151,381	6,064,579	..	6,366,947	7,866,556
Ulster.	1. Antrim	15	75	503,288	176,335	10,358	1,908	53,288	745,177	474,353	742,678	1,186,762
	2. Armagh	8	28	265,243	35,117	8,996	778	17,942	328,076	241,912	382,747	530,492
	3. Carrick't'gus T.	See No. 1.		12,483	4,088	..	129	..	16,700	13,521	..	..
	4. Cavan	8	36	375,473	71,918	7,325	502	22,142	477,360	250,733	492,505	746,476
	5. Donegal	6	51	393,191	769,587	7,079	479	23,107	1,193,443	225,049	882,203	1,262,405
	6. Down	10	70	514,180	78,317	14,355	2,211	3,432	612,495	455,714	817,917	1,149,145
	7. Fermanagh	8	23	289,228	114,847	6,155	210	46,755	457,195	170,668	428,214	675,185
	8. Londonderry	6	43	318,282	180,709	7,718	1,559	10,327	518,595	220,430	535,052	816,238
	9. Monaghan	5	23	225,885	21,385	5,816	304	6,167	319,757	203,348	382,412	525,559
	10. Tyrone	4	42	450,286	311,867	11,981	710	31,796	806,640	277,553	754,227	1,241,738
	Total	70	391	3,407,539	1,764,370	79,783	8,790	214,956	5,475,438	2,533,281	5,417,956	8,134,000
Connaught.	1. Galway	18	120	742,805	708,000	23,718	1,801	90,030	1,566,354	426,625	1,064,762	1,375,706
	2. " Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,658	..	..
	3. Leitrim	5	17	249,350	115,869	3,396	..	23,748	392,363	120,920	363,535	572,041
	4. Mayo	9	73	497,387	800,111	8,350	848	56,976	1,363,882	299,852	956,432	1,076,981
	5. Roscommon	9	58	440,522	130,299	6,732	768	29,370	607,691	229,033	550,203	733,635
	6. Sligo	6	41	290,696	151,723	6,134	460	12,740	461,753	130,653	434,146	656,747
	Total	47	309	2,220,960	1,906,002	48,340	3,877	212,864	4,392,043	1,353,741	3,369,078	4,415,110
	Total Ireland	316	2,532	13,464,300	6,295,735	374,482	42,929	630,825	20,808,271	..	21,105,808	27,737,393

* The Valuation of Dublin City has not been made under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, but by Mr. McMicken, valuator to the North and South Dublin Poor Law Unions.

† The Tenement Valuation of some Baronies in the Counties of Cork and Kerry not yet quite completed.

Value of land & buildings is between 11,000,000*l.* & 12,000,000*l.* In 1852, 13,277 vessels, manned by 58,822 persons, were employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, & hake, are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon & eels are abundant; but the salt fish consumed in the country is still imported chiefly from Scotland, & other places. Mineral products comprise marble, of the finest quality, coal, copper, the ore of which is mostly sent to Wales to be smelted, lead, antimony, manganese, fullers' earth, slate, and peat from the bogs, which forms the principal fuel, & is of high importance, owing to the general deficiency of timber. Manufs. consist of paper, glass, tobacco, & especially linen goods, the chief seat of which latter is Ulster; & in that prov. linens, to the estimated value of 4,000,000*l.* annually, are made chiefly in the dwellings of the rural population, and disposed of to the merchants of Belfast, & other large towns. Ireland exports 100,000,000 yards of woven linen & flax goods annually, after supplying the home demand. The malt trade & distilling of whiskey are extensively carried on. The wool produced in Ireland has been estimated to amount in annual value to 300,000*l.*, & coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country, besides mixed stuffs & silks in Dublin, Waterford, & other principal cities. In 1851 there were in all 91 mills, 69 for flax, 11 for woollens, and 11 for cotton, employing 24,725 persons, & steam power equivalent to that of 2,646 horses, & water power to that of 1,886 horses. The conversion of grain into flour and meal has latterly become an extensive business in Ireland; the principal exports from which country are its raw produce, wheat, oats, flour, butter, bacon, beef, eggs, wool, flax, ore, & spirits. Imports comprise coal & culm, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn, & fabrics, with colonial produce. Value of exports amount to about 20,000,000*l.* annually, of imports 17,000,000*l.*, mostly to & from Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, & other British ports. The trade with foreign countries is comparatively inconsiderable. In 1851, 2,088 sailing vessels, aggregate burden 223,354 tons, & 125 steam vessels, aggregate burden 28,557 tons, belonged to Ireland. Principal commercial ports are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry. The Grand & Royal canals intersect Ireland throughout from E. to W., & respectively connect Dublin with Ballinasloe & Tarmonberry, on the Shannon. The number of miles of railroad completed in 1852 was 700, and over 100 miles in course of construction. The total number of miles authorized to be constructed by the legislature up to June, 1851, was 1,517. Ireland has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal & 4 spiritual peers; peers elected for life, who take office in rotation; and since the Reform act, in the H. of C., by 105 members, 2 elected by each co., 2 by each of the cities Dublin, Cork, Limerick, & Waterford, the towns Belfast and Galway, & Trinity College, Dublin; & 1 by each of 25 other bors. Total reg. electors 1851, 163,546, viz., 135,245 in counties, & 28,301 in cities & boroughs. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England; in bors., both the parl. & municipal right of voting is in 8*l.* householders, resident within 7 m.; in counties occupiers of tenements rated at 12*l.* and upwards: & owners of estates rated at 5*l.* & upwards. The local government is vested in a Lord-Lieutenant, assisted by the Secretary for Ireland, & a privy council, nominated by the crown, & indefinite in number, the Bishop of Meath being always one, *ex officio*. The judicial power is with the Lord Chancellor, the master of the rolls, & 12 circuit-judges. Each county has a Lord-Lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants, & a police force appointed by the crown. Religious denominations in 1834 were Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Established church, 852,064; Presbyterians, 642,356; other sects, 21,808. The Protestants are almost confined to Ulster, & parts of Leinster; but the Protestant church has two archbishoprics (Armagh & Dublin) and 10 bishoprics. Revenue of ecclesiastical com's. 1852, 122,372*l.* The Roman Catholic Church (unendowed by law) has 4 archbishoprics & 25 bishoprics. The institutions for instruction are the University of Dublin, Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, & Galway, in connection with the Queen's University in Ireland (estab. 1850), the College of St. Columbia, near Dublin, the Belfast Academical Institution, the Roman Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, St. Jarlath's, Tuam, St. Patrick's, Carlow, Armagh, and Thurles, St. Kyran's, Kilkenny, Clongoves, Clare, and the Missionary College of All-Hallows, Drumcondra, near Dublin; endowed classical schools, endowed mercantile schools, parochial schools, national educational schools, Kildare-place schools, church educational schools, Christian Brothers' schools, and Sunday schools. The national schools, aided by parl. grants in 1851 of 164,577*l.*, amounted in 1852 to 4,795, attended by 524,401 children. The original inhabitants of the island were the Celts, who have been intermixed in the south with the Milesian tribes from Spain; in the maritime districts of the east & south-east with the Danes, who were followed by the Anglo-Normans; & in the north with the Scotch, who settled there in great numbers in the reign of James I. Subsequently, small colonies of French emigrants settled in Dublin, the Queen's county, & Lisburn in Antrim; and some Germans, called Palatines, in Tipperary. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is still the prevailing language. Their dark complexion, & smaller and more slender form of body, distinguish them from the Saxon, as well as their more volatile temperament, their improvidence, their deficiency in personal enterprise and perseverence, & their consequent poverty. In the year 432, Christianity was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick. From the 8th to the 12th century, the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings & their chiefs. In 1174, Henry VII. of England conquered the country, & portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws & customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., James I., & Elizabeth, with repeated outbreaks & rebellions. The most memorable of these were in 1641, 1689, & 1798. In 1800 the union with Ireland & England took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic emancipation act was passed, in 1832 the Irish reform bill, in 1838 the poor law bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height; in 1847 a famine took place from the failure of the potatoe crop; & in 1848 an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down. The standing army in Ireland in 1851 amounted to 19,894 men. Revenue of Ireland in 1850 amounted to 4,000,682*l.*; expenses, 6,524,605*l.* Amount provided from the British exchequer to make good the annual charge for Ireland same year, 2,523,923*l.*

The decrease of the population in Ireland, consequent on the calamities of the last few years, has effected more than almost anything else in bringing the result of those calamities forcibly before the mind. Taking periods of ten years, the Census Commissioners have found the following numbers: 1811, 5,937,856; 1821, 6,801,827; 1831, 7,767,401; 1841, 8,175,124; 1851, 6,661,830. A steady increase until the last, when a falling-off, amounting to 1,513,294, is observable. This decrease was 15¼ per cent. in Leinster, 23¼ per cent. in Munster, 16 per cent. in Ulster, & no less than 28¼ per cent. in Connaught. There were 1,472,787 families in Ireland in 1841, & 1,207,002 in 1851. There were 1,328,839 inhabited houses in 1841, and 1,061,405 in 1851. In the year 1851 there were several small towns in which there were *more persons in the workhouse than out of it;* such was the case in Ballinrobe, Dingle, Gort, Granard, Kanturk, Kilrush, Listowel, Millstreet, & Newcastle (Co. Limerick); at Listowel there were nearly twice as many persons within as without the workhouse. Many of the principal towns showed a fair increase in 1851, on the numbers presented in 1841; but the only really large increase was in Belfast, where the population increased in those ten years from 75,308 to 102,103. The great falling-off was in the miserable country villages & small towns.

Three years of deficient potato crop (1845-6-7), and many years of active emigration, brought about this decrease of population. When 2,000,000 tons of the staple food of a people are lost in one year, it needs not much argument to show that famine, disease, & death must ensue.

Of the encumbered estates in Ireland, in 1853, the produce of sales amounted to 8,790,918*l.* Purchases of 2,000*l.* & under, 2,225; of 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, 709; of 5,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, 468; & above 20,000*l.*, 26.

Population of Ireland, as determined by the Censuses taken in 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851, showing its Amount at each period, in each County, with the Rates of Increase; and the Area of each County.

COUNTIES, ETC.	Area in ac. Ord. survey.	1821.	Inc. or Dec. per cent.	1831.	Inc. or Dec. per cent.	1841.	Inc. or Dec. per cent.	1851.
Leinster.								
Carlow	221,342	78,952	4	81,988	5	86,228	Dec. 21·1	68,075
Dublin—County	226,414	150,011	13	380,167	Dec. 2	140,047	4·7	146,631
" —City		185,881				232,726	11·0	258,361
Kildare	418,436	99,065	9	108,424	Inc. 6	114,488	16·4	95,724
Kilkenny (city not included in 1813)	509,732	182,046	6	193,686	4	202,420	20·6	158,746
King's County	493,985	131,088	10	144,225	2	146,857	23·7	112,080
Longford	269,409	107,570	4	112,558	2	115,491	28·3	82,350
Louth (Drogheda included)	201,906	119,129	5	124,846	3	128,240	16·9	107,657
Meath	579,899	159,183	11	176,826	4	183,828	29·4	140,750
Queen's County	421,854	134,275	9	145,851	5	153,930	25·5	111,623
Westmeath	453,468	128,819	6	136,872	3	141,300	21·2	111,409
Wexford	576,588	170,806	7	182,713	11	202,033	10·9	180,154
Wicklow	500,178	110,767	10	121,557	3	126,143	21·6	98,978
Total		1,757,492	9	1,909,713	3	1,973,731	15·3	1,672,538
Munster.								
Clare	827,994	208,089	24	258,322	11	286,394	25·8	212,428
Cork	1,846,333	730,444	11	810,732	5	854,118	24·1	648,903
Kerry	1,186,126	216,185	22	263,126	12	293,880	19·0	238,239
Limerick (city not included in 1813)	680,842	277,477	14	315,355	5	330,029	20·6	262,136
Tipperary	1,061,731	346,896	16	402,363	8	435,553	23·9	331,487
Waterford	461,553	156,521	13	177,054	11	196,187	16·4	164,051
Total		1,935,612	15	2,227,152	8	2,396,161	22·5	1,857,244
Ulster.								
Antrim	761,877	270,883	20	325,615	11	360,875	2·4	352,264
Armagh	328,076	197,427	11	220,134	6	232,393	15·7	196,085
Cavan	477,360	195,076	17	227,933	7	243,158	28·4	174,303
Donegal	1,193,443	248,270	16	289,149	3	296,448	14·3	254,288
Down	612,495	325,410	8	352,012	3	361,446	10·0	325,575
Fermanagh	457,195	130,997	14	149,763	4	156,481	26·6	115,978
Londonderry	518,595	193,869	15	222,012	1/20	222,174	13·7	191,744
Monaghan	319,747	174,697	6	195,536	8	200,442	28·5	143,410
Tyrone	806,640	261,865	16	304,468	3	312,956	18·6	254,878
Total		1,998,494	14	2,286,662	4	2,386,373	15·9	2,008,525
Connaught.								
Galway	1,566,354	337,374	23	414,684	6	440,198	26·8	322,259
Leitrim	392,363	124,785	13	141,524	9	155,297	28·0	111,915
Mayo	1,363,882	293,112	25	366,328	6	388,887	29·4	274,830
Roscommon	607,691	208,729	19	249,613	1	253,589	31·2	174,492
Sligo	461,753	146,229	17	171,765	5	181,002	29·1	128,511
Total	20,808,271	1,110,229	21	1,343,914	5	1,418,973	28·7	1,012,007

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.	Area in ac. Ord. survey.	1821.	Increase per cent.	1831.	Increase per cent.	1831.	Inc. or Decrease per cent.	1851.
Leinster	....	1,757,492	9	1,909,713	3	1,973,731	15·3	1,672,538
Munster	....	1,935,612	15	2,227,152	8	2,396,161	22·5	1,857,244
Ulster	....	1,998,494	14	2,286,662	4	2,386,373	15·9	2,008,525
Connaught	....	1,110,229	21	1,343,914	5	1,418,973	28·7	1,012,007
Total	....	6,801,827	14	7,767,401	5	8,175,238	19·9	6,520,314

In respect to emigration, it is estimated that about 1,800,000 emigrants left Ireland in the ten years from the middle of 1841 to the middle of 1851, or 180,000 average annually. It is believed that in 1851 the numbers were not less than 250,000. As the strong & healthy are more likely to emigrate than the very young, the old, or the sickly, the natural increase of population is not likely to go on at its usual rate; and there is an opinion that the total population of Ireland has been further diminished in 1851, '52, & '53, the births & immigrations not being equal to the deaths & emigrations.

From the last Report of the Land & Emigration Commissioners (April 1853), it appears that the emigration from 15 Irish ports, in 1852, amounted to 41,441; the largest numbers being from Cork & Limerick. But the numbers of Irish who emigrate direct from Ireland are small compared to those who previously come to Liverpool or some other British port, & thence emigrate. The emigration from Liverpool during the year amounted to the extraordinary number of 229,099, nearly twice as much as all the other British & Irish ports combined. Of a grand total of 368,764 emigrants, 348,403 were steerage passengers, their poverty being chiefly represented by that of the Irish emigrants. The Commissioners have no means of determining exactly how many Irish emigrants are included in the total number; but they think it safe to assume that nine-tenths of all who sail from Liverpool, & one-third of those who sail from the Clyde (to North America) are from Ireland; these, together with the emigrants from Irish ports, would give about the following numbers during the last six years:—1847, 220,000; 1848, 181,000; 1849, 219,000; 1850, 214,000; 1851, 254,000; 1852,

225,000; or 1,313,000 in six years; or 219,000 annual average. In so far as the number for 1852 was about 30,000 less than for 1851, we may perhaps infer that the Irish peasantry had to that extent began to experience the improving state of things in their unfortunate country. One of the most striking commercial phenomena presented by Ireland at the present moment is the amount of money sent back by emigrants, to assist those who are left behind. The amount in five years as ascertained through the medium of Anglo-American banking-houses, were as follows:—1848, 460,000*l.*; 1849, 540,000*l.*; 1850, 957,000*l.*; 1851, 990,000*l.*; 1852, 1,404,000*l.* If we suppose these sums to have been sent over by the emigrants of 6 months' or 12 months' previous date, it amounts to about 4*l.* transmitted by each emigrant—sufficient, with that which is transmitted through private hands, to defray the whole cost of emigration. America, therefore, & not Ireland, practically pays the expenses of Irish emigration to the United States; for, it may here be remarked, nearly all the emigrants from Ireland proceed to that region.

If we mention the subject of pauperism in connection with any improvements in the social condition of Ireland, it is chiefly with the view of estimating at its due value any diminution in the demands on the fund appropriated for the use of the poor. What would have been the state of the wretched poor of Ireland during the famine years, had not a poor law been in existence, it is fearful to contemplate. The system commenced no farther back than 1839, the first Union workhouse being opened in 1840. Although 1847 was the great year of scarcity in the potato-crop, it was not till 1849 that the poor-law felt the full burden of the pressure. In that year it was tremendous. There were in some of the towns more persons in the workhouses than out of them. No fewer than 923,234 persons received in-door relief, & 1,210,482 received out-door relief in 1849. In respect both to in-door and out-door relief, there has been a steady decrease in 1850, '51, '52, & '53; especially out-door, which has, in fact, almost ceased. In January, 1851, there were 86,303 able-bodied paupers in the Irish union workhouses; in Jan., 1853, there were 50,938, with every prospect of a gradual decrease in their number. The causes of decrease are two: some of the paupers decide on emigrating, while there is an increased field-labor demand for others."

IRELAND CORNERS, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

IRELAND (NEW), a long and narrow isl. in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° 3′ S., & lon. 152° E., about 400 m. N.E. Papua. Length, N.W. to S.E., about 200 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface fertile, & hills rising to 2,000 feet in height, are covered with forests. Two of its most conspicuous peaks are termed the "Mother & daughter."

IRETON-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3 m. S.S. W. Wirksworth. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 735.

IRGHIZ (GREAT & LITTLE), two rivers of Russia, gov. Saratov, tributary to the Volga.—The *Ulu Irghiz*, independent Turkestan, Kirghiz territory, enters a salt lake, about 125 m. N.E. the sea of Aral, after a S.ward course of 240 m.

IRIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arrond. Lyon, on a railr. to St. Etienne. Pop. 1,124.

IRISBURGH, p. v., Henry co., Va.

IRISH CREEK, p. o. DeWitt co., Tex.

IRISH GROVE, p. o., Lucas co., Iowa.

IRISH GROVE, p. o., Atchison co., Mo.

IRISH GROVE, v., Stevenson co., Ill., contains a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabitants.

IRISH RIPPLE, p-o., Lawrence co., Pa., 241 W. Harrisburg, 267 W.

IRISH SEA, is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 51° 40′ & 54° 30′ N., & lon. 3° & 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, & S. Wales, continuous S.W.ward with St. George's channel, & communicating with the German Ocean N.ward of the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man & Anglesey, with Holyhead, & some smaller isls. Principal inlets Carnarvon and Morecambe bays, & the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, & Ribble, on the side of England; Solway Firth & Wigtown, & Luce bays, in Scotland; & Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin bays in Ireland.

IRISHTOWN, p. o., Mercer co., Pa.

IRISHTOWN, the name of numerous suburbs of towns, & of sev. vills. of Ireland, principal co. Dublin, on Dublin Bay, ¼ m. S.E. Ringsend. Pop. 1,109.

IRKI, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, 15 m. S.E. Belaspoor.

IRKUTSK, a city of Siberia, cap. gov. of Irkutsk, & residence of the governor of E. Siberia, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkut, 30 m. from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17′ 2″ N., lon. 104° 16′ 21″ E. Pop., including garrison, 18,000. It is fortified & divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Viewed from the E., it has a fine appearance "with its 15 churches & their spires, its convents, hospitals," &c., & many of its public edifices are said to be worthy of a provincial capital; but of 1,900 private dwellings, only 50 are built of stone, the rest being of wood, or faced with painted planks. It has a citadel, sev. suburbs, a good bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty house, & some building docks on the r., a depôt of the Russ.-Amer. Co., governor's house, theatre, prison, &c.; num. public schools, among which are a medical coll., a gymnasium, with a library of 5,000 vols., an episcopalian seminary, a high school of navigation, & a female orphan school; an imperial woollen factory, & manufs. of linens, leather, glass, & soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of N.E. Asia, & sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, & other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan & Bokhara, & a large fair in June. The total amount of its trade has been estimated at 4 millions paper roubles ($3,500,000) a year. Irkutsk is the see of an archbishop, whose authority over all E. Siberia & Russian-America extends through 120° of longitude!—*The government of Irkutsk* is a part of the old gov. of same name, which, previous to 1823, comprised the present gov. & the provs. of Okhotsk, Jakatsk, Kamtschatka, & the country of the Tchuktchis. It comprises lake Baikal, & is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, & iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley & rye are the chief crops, the climate is too cold for fruit trees. Pop. 507,300, comprising Russians exiles, Cossacks, & different tribes of Tunguses, & Mongolians.

IRMINGLAND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 4 m. N.W. Aylsham. Area, 714 ac. Pop. 13.

IRNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 20 m. N. N.E. Corby. Area, 3,520 ac. Pop. 349.

IRODOUER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond, Montfort. Pop. 1,856.

IRON, county, Utah Ter. Extends from the Sierra Madre or Rocky mntn. chain to the California line, 575 ms. in length, by 65 ms. in width, equal 37,175 sq. ms. Green & Grand rivs. enter it from the N., & by their junction (nearly on the southern line) form the Great Colorado of the west. Nicollet & Sevier rivs. have their sources in this county, & passing N.wardly, lose themselves in small lakes in the "great basin." The western portion is traversed for 300 ms. by a range of elevated mntns. yet unexplored. It abounds with the richest iron ores, which are being worked; several iron furnaces, & iron works in operation. Capital, Parowan or Cedar city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $29,104; wheat, 8,948 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 663; oats, 1,188; potatoes, 2,530. Pop. 360; in 1853, 847.

IRON-ACTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 2,927 ac. Pop. 1,265.

IRON CREEK, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 57 W. Detroit, 521 W.

IRONDEQUOIT, cr. & bay, N. Y. The bay sets up from Lake Ontario, 6 miles long and 1 wide. The cr. enters the head of the bay, & affords water power.

IRONDEQUOIT, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 5 N. Rochester, 223 W. by N. Albany, 373 W. Surface generally level; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Genesee r. bounds it on the W., & Irondequoit bay of Lake Ontario on the E. It has Lake Ontario on its N. border. It has 2 grist m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,252; 1850, 2,397.

IRON FURNACE, p-o., Sciota co., O., 105 S. Columbus.

IRON HILL, p. o., Northampton co., Pa.

IRON HILLS, p. o., Jackson co., Iowa.

IRON (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Leinster, co. West Meath, 7 m. N.W. Mullingar. Length S.E. to N.W. 2 m. Area, about 669 acres.

IRON MOUNTAIN, p. o., St. Francis co., Mo.

IRON RIDGE, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

IRON SPRINGS, p. o., Montgomery co., Ark.

IRONTON, p. v., Capital Lawrence co., O., 95 S. by E. Columbus. Situated on the rt. b. of the Ohio r., & at the termination of the Ironton r. r. It contains a court house, 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Cath., a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, foundries & iron works, & 1,500 inhabs

IRONWOOD BLUFF, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss.

IROQUOIS, county, Ill. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. Drained by Iroquois r. & its branches, Sugar & Spring crs., & Kankakee r. A large proportion of the land is prairie, & much of it is fertile. Capital, Middleport. There were in 1850, live stock value l at $138,962; wheat, 27,125 bush. produce l; Ind. corn, 311,115; oats, 69,736; wool, 18,763 pounds;—1 church. Pop. 1840, 1,695; 1850, 4,149.

IROQUOIS, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 374.

IROQUOIS, p-v., Iroquois co., Ill., 180, N.E. Springfield, 682 W. Situated on the S. side of Iroquois r. It contains 5 stores & 25 or 30 dwellings.

IRRAWADI (*Erisati*, "the great river"), one of the great rivers of S.E. Asia, is supposed to rise in Tibet, near lat. 28° N., lon. 97° 30′ E., flows generally S.ward, traversing the Burmese Empire throughout, & enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° 20′ N., lon. 96° E. Principal affls., the Ning-thee, Mogouny, Bhamo, & Long-tcheen rivers, in lat. 17° N., it separates into numerous arms, which cover the whole kingdom of Pegu with a network of ramifications, & the Rangoon & Bassain branches form the E. & W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 10,000 sq. m., covered with teak forests & grass jungles, interspersed with some rice grounds. The main stream from the head of the delta to Yedan, above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, & may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by vessels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach the influx of the Mogouny riv., 800 m. from the ocean. It is usually navigable for canoes as high as Bhamo, besides which town & Ava, Amarapura, Sakaing, Yandabo, Pagahm Mew, Prome, Henzada, Bassain, & Rangoon, are the principal places on its banks.

IRSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., county Norfolk, on the r. North, 11 m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,065 ac. Pop. 155.

IRTHING, a river of Engl., between the cos. Northumberland & Cumberland, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 m.

IRTHINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Irthing, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area, 6,050 ac. Pop. 1,001.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 N.W. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,577.

IRTISH, a principal river of N. Asia, rises in the Altai Mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 89° E., & flows N.W.ward through Dzoungaria (Chinese Turkestan), & W. Siberia. It traverses the Lake Zaisan, passes the towns Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipolatinsk, Yamishevsk, & Omsk, & joins the Ob, 180 m. N. Tobolsk, after a total course estimated at upwards of 1,700 miles, about 2-5ths of which are in the Chinese dom., & the rest in the Russian govs. Tomsk & Tobolsk. Chief tribs., the Om & Ishim. The country, around its upper portion, is one of the best agricultural dists. in Siberia.

IRTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3 m. N.N. E. Ravenglass. Area, 5,270 ac. Pop. 572.

IRUN, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, near the Bidassoa & the frontier of France, 10 m. E. San Sebastian. Pop. 2,471. It has a town-hall, church, hospital, & manufs. of iron-ware & leather. All around it are Roman remains.

IRVILLAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. E. Brest. Pop. 2,330.

IRVILLE, p-v., Licking t., Muskingum co., O., 56 E. Columbus, 340 W. It contains 1 store, 22 dwellings, & about 125 inhabs.

IRVIN, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 847.

IRVINE, p-o., Broken Straw t., Warren co., Pa., 215 N.W. Harrisburg, 307 W.

IRVINE, p-v., capital of Estill co., Ky., 68 S.E. Frankfort, 534 W. Situated on the N. side of Kentucky river, & contains a court house a seminary, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, county Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W.ward, and after a course of 20 m., joins the Firth & Clyde by an estuary. It mostly divides the districts Kyle & Cunningham.

IRVINE, a parl. & munic bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on an eminence near the Irvine, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 21 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 1851, 5,712; do. of parl. bor., comprising several suburbs beyond the river, 7,534; do. of town, 4,790. It is well & commodiously built. Principal public edifices, the parish church, endowed and various other schools, several libraries, a news-room, 3 branch banks, & the custom-house. Its harbor is provided with a good quay, admitting vessels of about 100 tons burden. The weaving of book muslins, jaconets, & checks, employ many hands; & here are rope-walks, tanneries, anchor-foundries, & distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. Markets, Monday and Saturday. The bor. unites with Ayr, Campbelton, Oban, & Inverary, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Eglintoun-Castle is in its vicinity.

IRVINE'S STORE, p-o., Weakley co., Tenn., W. Nashville, 860 W.

IRVINESTOWN, or LOWTHERSTOWN, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 9 m. N. Enniskillen. Pop. 1,388. It has twelve annual fairs.

IRVINESVILLE, p-o., Nicholas co., Ky.

IRVING, p-v., & port of entry, Hanover t., Chautaque co., N. Y. Situated on Cattaraugus cr., at its entrance into Lake Erie. It has a good landing, 1 store, 1 warehouse, & 8 or 10 dwellings. The United States have commenced improving the harbor.

IRVING, v., Greenburgh t., Westchester co., N. Y., 26 N. New York. Situated on the lt. b. of the Hudson r., & on the Hudson river railroad. It has a good landing, & about 20 dwellings. Tappan Bay, the Palisades, & the Highlands, present a various & picturesque prospect.

IRVING, p-v., Barry county, Mich. Pop. 214.

IRVING, p-o., Noble co., Ia.

IRVING COLLEGE, p-o., Warren co., Tenn.

IRVINGSVILLE, p-v., Franklin co., Mass., 76 W. N.W. Boston, 414 W.

IRWELL, a river of England, co. Lancaster, rises near Todmorden, & after a very tortuous S.ward course of 40 miles, joins the Mersey at Flixton, affording water power to the towns of Rochdale, Bury, & Manchester, at which last city it receives the Irk & Medloch.

IRWIN, county, Ga. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 2,079 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Alapahaw, Suwannee, Withlacoochee, & Ocklockony rivers. Capital, Irwinville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,596; Ind. corn, 89,000 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 51,437; rice, 25,126; cotton, 112 bales;—12 churches; 11 schools, 176 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,038; 1850, 3,334.

IRWIN, t., Venango co., Pa., 12 S.W. Franklin b. Surface level; soil loam. Drained by Scrub Grass cr. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,111; 1850, 1,504.

IRWIN'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Washington co., Ga.

IRWINTON, p-v., capital, Wilkinson co., Ga., 20 S. Milledgeville, 668 W. Situated on a gravelly ridge, between Commissioner's & Big Sandy crs., 4 ms. W. of the Oconee river. It contains a court house, an academy, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, several stores, & 30 dwellings.

IRWINTON, p-v., Barbour co., Ala., 201 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 809 W.

IRWINVILLE, v., capital of Irwin co., Ga., 105 S. Milledgeville. Situated on the E. side of Alapahaw r. It has a court house, jail, & a few dwellings.

ISABA, a vill of Spain, Navarra, province and 29 miles N.E. Pamplona, on a steep height. Pop. 1,000.

ISABELLA, county, Mich. Situated in the N. portion of the settled part of the peninsula, and contains 576 square miles. Watered by Chippewa & Salt rs. It is unorganized, & attached to Ionia.

ISABELLA, a port on the N. coast of Hayti, 36 m. W.N.W. Santiago, & where Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World, of which the traces are visible.

ISAKLI, a town of Asia Minor, pa. Karamania, 40 m. E.S.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar.

ISAKTCHI, a frontier town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 100 m. N.E. Silistria, with a castle, several mosques, &c.

ISALCO, a vill. & a volcano of Amer. [ISALCO.]

ISALL, a pa., England, co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Area, 6,760 ac. Pop. 535.

ISAMAL, a town of Yucatan, Mex., 50 m. E.S.E.

Merida, on the road to Valladolid. It has a church with some curious works of art.

ISAR, or ISER, *Isara*, a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innsbrück, traverses Bavaria N.W., past Munich, Freising, & Landshut, & joins the Danube on rt., opposite Deggendorf. Length 165 m. Principal affl., the Amer on left or W.

ISAURIA, or ISAURA, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, the remains of which are at Hajilar, 45 miles W. Karaman, and consists of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, & tombs.

ISBARTA, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. Hamid, 64 m. N. Adalia. It is well supplied with water, & has many large gardens.

ISBORSK, a small town of Russia, gov., circ. & 22 m. W.S.W. Pskov. The town was founded about 862.

ISCHIA, *Ænaria* & *Pithecusa*, an isl. of Naples, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. S.W. Cape Misene, from which it is separated by a channel, 6 miles across. Area, 21 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. Surface mountainous, & Mount Epomeo, *Epopeus*, in its centre, rises to 2,513 feet in height. Soil very fertile, & it produces great quantities of superior wine, with figs, corn, & game. Sulphur is abundant, & the mineral springs at Cassamaccia are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Its inhabitants are partly employed as seamen & fishermen, & in manufactures of straw hats, baskets, & earthenwares. It is divided into 2 cantons; principal town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast. Pop. 2,700.

ISCHEL, or ISCHL, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. & on the Traun, over which there is a suspension bridge, at the confl. of the Ischl, 44 m. S.W. Stever. Pop. 1,903. It has a Roman Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, & saline springs, with elegant bath establishments, which, with the beauty of its situation, have rendered it a fashionable watering-place.

ISCHITELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. & 25 m. E.N.E. S. Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mt. Gargano. Pop. 3,500.

ISCOYD, a chapelry of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Malpas, 3 m. W. Whitchurch. Pop. 514.

ISE-FIORD, an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the island Seeland. Length N. to S. 20 m.; breadth 10 m. Roeskilde & Lamme fiords are its chief branches, & it contains the island Œroe.

ISEGHEM, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 1 m. W. Ingelmunster. Pop. 1842, 8,868, who manuf. cotton stuffs & woollens.

ISELL, a pa.. of Engl., co. Cumberland. Pop. 556.

ISENBURG, two vills. of Germany.—I. (*New*), grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 13 m. N. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,838. It was founded by French colonists in 1709; & has manufs. of gloves & lace. —II. Rhen. Pruss., reg. & 8 m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 535.

ISEO (LAKE), *Lacus Sevinus*, N. Italy, between the delegs. Brescia & Bergamo, is 15 m. E. Bergamo, and traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length N. to S. 15 m.; average breadth 2½ m.; greatest depth 984 feet. Shores abrupt, highly picturesque, being covered with vineyards and olive grounds, & interspersed with towers, castles, & villas. On its E. shore is the small town of Iseo. Pop. 1,938.

ISERE, *Isara*, a riv. of Sardinia. & S.E. France, rises in Mount Iseran (Savoy), flows tortuously W. & S.W., past Grenoble & Romans, & joins the Rhone on left, 4 m. N.N.W. Valence after a total course of 150 m.; for the latter 90 m. of which, from Montmeillan (Isere), it is navigable, though impeded by many isls. & shoals. Affls., the Arly & Arc in Savoy, & the Drac & Romanche in France.

ISERE, a dep. of the S.E. of France, on the frontiers of Savoy, formed of part of the old prov. Dauphine, between the deps. Ain, Rhône, Loire, Ardèche, Drome, and H. Alpes; cap. Grenoble. Area, 3,258 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 603,497. Surface mntnous., especially in the S.E., which presents narrow gorges, rugged precipices, rapid torrents, & thick forests. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isere, Drac, & Romanche. Climate generally cold. Corn & wine sufficient for home consumption; pasturage excellent; horses small, but celebrated for activity; sheep numerous; the chamois & the bear are found in the mntns. The cultivation of the mulberry tree, chesnuts, potatoes, fruits, & medicinal plants, are important branches of industry. Minerals comprise lignite, anthracite, & lithographic-stones, & white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c.; the gold mine of la Gardette discovered in 1781, was abandoned at the first revolution. Manufs. comprise iron, lead, copper, and steel goods; cannons, cottons, linens, & cloth for the army; gloves, called Grenoble gloves, in high repute; and the celeb. cheese of Sassenage. The prov. is divided into the arronds. Grenoble, La-Tour-du-Pin, St. Marcellin, & Vienne.

ISERLOHN, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 6 m. W. Arnsberg. Pop. 9,930. It has a Calvinist, Lutheran, & Roman Catholic churches, a Latin school, important manufs. of cutlery, brass wares, steam engines & other machinery, wire, needles, pins, buttons, velvets, silk, woollen stuffs, & leather, and a large general trade. Near it is much picturesque scenery, among which, forges, paper mills, bleaching grounds, &c., are thickly interspersed.

ISERNIA, *Æsernia*, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 23 m. W. Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. Pop. 5,200. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, which threw down its cathedral & several convents.

ISET, a river of Siberia, rises in the gov. Perm, and after an E.ward course of more than 250 m. joins the Tobol on lt. Its gold washings are very productive.—*Isetskoe* is the lake in which it rises; & a vill., on the Iset, gov. Tobolsk.

ISFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Uckfield. Area, 1,862 ac. Pop. 508.

ISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Kettering. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 391.

ISHIM, a riv. of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises S. of lat. 50° N., & after a tortuous N. course of 700 miles, through a sterile tract, termed the Steppe of Ishim, joins the Irtish, 120 m. S.E. Tobolsk. On its banks are the towns Petropaulovsk & Ishim, the latter of which belongs to a chain of fortresses, termed the "line of Ishim," extending from Stanovoi to Omsk, continuous, W.ward, with the Orenburg forts.

ISHLAWRCOED, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty. Pop. 2,639.

ISHMAEL'S (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 8,081 ac. Pop. 968.

ISHMAEL'S (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. W. Milford. Pop. 502.

ISIDRO (SAN), a small town of S. America, Plata confederation, dep. & 10 m. N. Buenos-Ayres.

ISIGNY, a comm. & markat town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on an inlet of the English Channel, on lt. b. of the Esques, near its confluence with the Vire, 18 m. W.N.W. Bayeux. Pop. 1,696. It possesses a small river-port.

ISILI, a town of the island Sardinia, div. & 37 m. N. Cagliari, cap. prov., in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,195. It has a gunpowder factory. Pop. of prov. 1848, 48,958.

ISIS, a river of England, principal branch of the Thames, until it joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. Oxford. It rises near Cirencester.

ISIUM, or IZIUM, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, & has a citadel on an adjacent height.

ISKARDOH, a valley of Little Tibet, consisting of a gorge, 19 m. in length, 7 m. across, traversed by the Upper Indus, & containing a strong castle, the residence of the chief of Bultistan, & at the foot of which is a village, 7,100 ft. in elevation.

ISKELIB, or ESKILUP, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 m. W.N.W. Tchorum. Estimated pop. 9,000.

ISKENDERUN, Asia Minor. [SCANDEROON.]

ISKER, *Œsus*, a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.N.E., & joins the Danube, 22 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 150 m. It is broad, & in many parts shallow.

ISKIL, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the S.W. of a lake (ancient *Tattæa*), 60 m. N.E. Koniyeh, & comprising about 400 houses.

ISLA, a river of Scotland, cos. Forfar & Perth, enters the Tay, after a S.W. course of about 41 m.—II. a small river, Banffshire near Keith.

ISLA DE LEON, or SAN FERNANDO, a city of Spain, prov. & 7 m. S.E. Cadiz, on the E. side of the Isle of Leon. Pop. (including Puerto Real) 9,729. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, & its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has two hospitals, several convents, & an excellent marine observatory, the only one of its kind in Spain. This town served as an asylum for refugees during the war of Independence in 1823.

ISLA DEL REY, the largest of the Pearl islands, Gulf of Panama, C. A. Length 20 miles.

ISLADI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. & 40 m. E. Sophia, on the Vid.

ISLA DOS PINOS (or Isle of Pines), an island of the Spanish W. Indies, off the S. coast of Cuba. Lat. of Cape St. Frank is 21° 37′ N., lon. 83° 12′ W. Shape nearly circular. Area, about 800 sq. m. Pop. 500. Surface in a great part swampy. The island was formerly notorious for pirates.

ISLAMABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Chittagong, on the Chittagong river, 8 m. from its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. Pop. 12,000 (?), of whom about 2,000 are of Portuguese descent. It is pretty well built in the Bengalese style, & has two Portuguese churches, an English school, well supplied markets, manufs. of canvas & marine fittings, shipbuilding yards, & an active maritime & inland trade. About 300 vessels are owned in the port, which is frequented by many Maldive & other vessels, bringing cowries, cocoa nuts, tortoise shell, & coin, which they exchange for rice, salt, & manufactured goods.—II. a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 27 m. S.E. Serinagur. It is filthy and swarms with mendicants, but it has considerable manufs. of shawls, chintzes, coarse cottons, & woollens.

ISLA MAYOR, a large isl. of Spain, prov. Sevilla, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Sevilla & the sea. Length 17 miles.

ISLAMGURH & ISLAMKOTE, two forts of W. Hindostan.—I. dom. & 120 m. W.S.W. Bhawlpoor.—II. Scinde, near the Cutch frontier.

ISLAMPOOR & ISLAMNAGUR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. & 82 m. N.N.W. Jeypoor.—II. dom. & 5 m. N. Bhopaul, in a plain one of the most strongly fortified places in India.

ISLANDBRIDGE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, on the Liffey, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 1¾ m. W. Dublin castle. Pop. 767.

ISLAND CREEK, p-o., Hancock co., Ga.

ISLAND CREEK, p-t., Jefferson co., O., 145 E. by N. Columbus, 271 W. Pop. 1850, 1,981.

ISLANDEADY, or ISLANDINE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Castlebar. Area, 24,949 ac., including loughs. Pop. 8,463.

ISLAND FORD, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C., 231 W. by S. Raleigh, 468 W.

ISLAND GROVE, t., Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 252.

ISLAND MAGEE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 7 m. N.N.E. Carrickfergus. Area, 7,037 ac. Pop. 2,782.

ISLAND NO. 66, p-o., Coahoma co., Miss.

ISLANDSHIRE, a detached portion of the co. Durham, Engl., adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed, comprises Holy isl.

ISLAY, one of the larger islands of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, immediately S.W. the Island Jura, & 14 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre; 25 m. long & 17 broad. Estimated area, 154,000 ac. Pop. 15,901. Surface mountainous in the E., with elevation of 1,400 feet, elsewhere generally level, & where not cultivated, covered with a green sward. About 22,000 ac. are arable. The isl. is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, with limestone, marl, bog iron ore, & lead and copper mines, which have been wrought. Agriculture has of late years greatly improved on the island, & good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, & potatoes are raised. Principal exports, cattle, limestone, & spirits, of which last 250,000 gallons are distilled annually. The island is divided into the 4 pas. of Kilchoman, Bowmore, Kilmeny, & Kildalton. At Lochindaal is a harbor for ships of considerable burden; other principal vills. are Port Askaig, Port Charlotte, & Oa. Near its centre is the small Lake Finlaggan, containing an islet with a ruined castle, once the chief residence of the Lords of the Isles.—*Islay Sound*, between the isl. & Jura, has an average breadth of 1 m.

ISLE, *Insula*, a river of France, rises 1 m. S.E. Nexon, dep. H. Vienne, & joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 m. It is navigable from Perigueux to the Gironde.

ISLE, a prefix to numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*I. Adam* (*L'*)), dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Oise, 7 m. N.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,615.—II. (*I. Baise*), dep. Gers, arrond. & N. Mirande, on rt. b. of the Baise. Pop. 1,000.—III. (*I. Bouchard*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Chinon, on an island of the Vienne. Pop. 1,700.—IV. (*I. Bouin*). [Bouin.]—V. (*I. dieu*), dep. Vendee, in the Ile-Dieu, 28 m. N. W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,248.—VI. (*I. d'Aix* (*L'*)), dep. Charente-Inf. [Aix.]—VII. (*I. d'Albi* (*L'*)), dep. Tarn. [Albi.]—VIII. (*I.-en-Dodon* (*L'*)), dep. H. Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 m. N.N.E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,841.—IX. (*I. Sur-la-Doubs* (*L'*)), dep. Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Baume-les-Dames. Pop. 1,000.—X. (*I. Jourdain*), dep. Vienne, 16 m. S.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,959.—XI. (*I.-en-Jourdain*), a comm. & town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Lombez, on rt. b. of the Save. Pop. 4,933. It has manufs. of leather.—XII. (*I. Rousse* (*L'*)), a comm. & town of the island Corsica, 10 m. E. Calvi, with a small port. Pop. 1,466.

ISLE (ABBOTS), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Isle, 4½ m. W.N.W. Ilminster. Area, 1,935 ac. Pop. 437.—II. (*Brewers*), a pa., same co., 5 m. S.W. Langport. Area, 1,243 ac. Pop. 560.

ISLE AU BOIS, p-o., Jefferson co., Mo.

ISLE AU CANOT, par., Bellechasse co., Can. E. P. 9.

ISLE AU HAUT, Hancock co., Me., 73 E.S.E. Augusta, 663 W. Situated on an island in the Atlantic, S. of Deer Island.

ISLE AUX COUDRES, par., Saguenay co. Pop. 719.

ISLE AUX GRUES, par., Bellechasse co. Pop. 476.

ISLE AUX OIES, par., Bellechasse co. Pop. 113.

ISLE BIZARD, par., Montreal co. Pop. 980.

ISLEBOROUGH, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 54 E. Augusta, 643 W. Consists of a large, & several smaller isls., in Penobscot r., opposite to Lincolnville, has a fertile soil & good harbors. Pop. 1840, 777; 1850, 984.

ISLE BREVILLE, p-o., Natchitoches par., La.

ISLE DU PARIS, par., Berthier co. Pop. 1,118.

ISLEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 7 m. N. Newmarket. Area, 5,211 ac. Pop. 2,236.

ISLE (L'), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon, cap. cant., on an isl. formed by the Sorgues. Pop. 4,797.

ISLE LA MOTTE, isl. & t., Grand Isle co., Vt. Incorporated in 1799. It is 15 W. of St. Albans, in Lake Champlain. Pop. 1840, 435; 1850, 476.

ISLE OF ELMLEY, a par. of Engl., co. Kent. Area, 2,341 ac. Pop. 131.

ISLE OF FRANCE, Indian Ocean. [Mauritius.]

ISLE OF MAN, England. [Man.]

ISLE OF PINES, an isl. of the Pacific O., S.E. New Caledonia. Lat. of peak 22° 38′ S., lon. 167° 25′ E., 42 m. in circumference. The scenery is beautiful, & vegetation luxuriant. It is resorted to for catching turtle. Mean temp. of winter 75° Fahr.; summer 80°. Pop. 2,500.

ISLE OF SERPENTS, *Leuce*, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, 23 m. E. the Delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple in honor of Achilles (after whom the island was also named).

ISLE OF SHOALS, N. H. They consist of 7 islands, & constitute the t. of Gosport, Rockingham co., N. H. There is but little arable soil upon them, & they are inhabited chiefly by fishermen. White Island, the S. W. of the group, is in lat. 42° 58′, & W. lon. 70° 37′ 30″ from Greenwich, Engl., & has a light-house on it, built in 1821. It shows a red & white light, elevated 87 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 14 nautical miles. Pop. 1850, 29.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 m. S.E. Whithorn, with 594 inhabitants & a safe harbor, provided with a pier.

ISLE OF WIGHT, county, Va. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Blackwater r. bounds it on the W., & James r. on the N.E. Capital, Smithfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $184,920; wheat, 3,799 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 315,699; tobacco, 44 pounds; wool, 7,904;—1 saw m., 1 cotton fac. Cap. emp'd in manufac, $45,300; value of manufac. articles, $49,550;—19 churches; 2 acad., 56 pupils; 9 sch., 149 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,972; 1850, 9,358.

ISLE OF WIGHT, England. [Wight, Isle of.]

ISLE PERROT, par., Vaudreuil co. Pop. 891.

ISLE ROYALE, Mich., an island of Lake Superior, on its N.W. side, lat. 48° N., lon. 89° W. Length N. E. to S.W., 45 m.; breadth 10 m. It is rich in copper ores, & has several good harbors.

ISLE VERTE, par., Timescouata co. Pop. 2,663.

ISLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 m. S.W. Brentford. Area of pa. 3,128 ac. Pop. 7,007. Charities amount to at least 700*l.* a-

year. It is the head of a poor-law union, & has an elegant Gothic union-house. Around the vill. are numerous market-gardens; between it & Brentford is Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

ISLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, bor. Finsbury, & one of the N. suburbs of the metropolis, between Hackney & St. Pancras. Area 1851, 3,127 ac. Pop. 95,329. The pa. comprises Holloway, Highway, Ball's Pond, parts of Newington Green & Kingsland. It is the seat of numerous schools & charity foundations, & contains also Highbury college for Independent ministers, a church of England missionary institution, a new literary institution, & Sadlers Wells theatre. On Islington Green, the parl. elections for the bor of Finsbury take place.

ISLIP, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 191 S. by E. Albany, 271 W. Surface level; soil light & sandy. The Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the S., & along its shores are fish & wild game of different kinds. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—& some 30 or 40 dwellings. There are in the t. a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,602.

ISLIP, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, on the Nen, 1 m. W.N.W. Thrapston. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 534.—II. co. & 5¼ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area, 1,960 ac. Pop. 744. Here are vestiges of a palace of King Ethelred.

ISMAELBAD, a t., N.W. Hindostan, 20 S. Umballah.

ISMAIL, a town of Russia, Bessarabia, cap. dist., on lt. b. of the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, at its Delta, 42 m. E. Galatz. Under the Turks, it flourished & had numerous mosques, bazaars, & large dwellings; it has still the remains of a fine palace, Greek, Armenian, & other churches, but it has never regained importance since it was taken in 1790, & given over to military execution by the Russians under Suwarrow.—*Ismailovo*, is a vill., gov. & adjoining Moscow, with an imperial palace & park.

ISMALIYAH, a small town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 28 m. S.W. Ahwaz.

ISMER (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isere, arrond. & 7 m. N.N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,325.

ISMID, IZMID, or IZNIKMID, *Nicomedia*, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, 55 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. Lat. 40° 47′ 40″ N., lon. 29° 53′ 30″ E. It is finely placed, comprises 1,000 houses, 200 of which are Greek, is the residence of a pasha, & of Greek & Armenian archbishops, has some showy buildings, & is reported to have a considerable trade. It was anciently the seat of the kings of Bithynia, also the birthplace of Arrian, & residence of Hannibal, the younger Pliny, & Diocletian. It has few remaining ancient buildings, except a castellated edifice; but its "tombstone-carvers' yards are filled with fragments of antiquity."—II. *The Gulf of Ismid (Astacenus sinus)*, is an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 m. in length, & 25 m. in breadth at its entrance.

ISMIL, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 32 m. E.S.E. Koniyeh.

ISNELLO, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, 6 m. S.W. Cefalu. Pop. 1,600.

ISNEY, p-o., Choctaw co., Ala., 157 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 271 W.

ISNIK (LAKE OF), *Ascanius*, a beautiful lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. E. the Gulf of Moudania, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length E. to W., 14 m., breadth 4 m. It has some valuable fisheries.—II. *Isnik, or Nicæa*, is a vill. & ruined city on the E. extremity of this lake, 32 m. S.S.W. Ismid, & 40 m. E.N.E. Brusa. The vill. comprises about 150 houses on part of a wide area enclosed by anc. double walls, with gates & towers still nearly perfect, though hid by vegetation. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa, in 325, on which occasion the "Nicene creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the crusaders in the East, being taken in 1097.

IS'OGLOU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 80 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ISOLA, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab.-Ult., dist. & 8 m. S. Cotrone, in a mountainous district, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.—II. prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 5 m. S.W. Sora, on an isl. formed by the river Liri. Pop. 2,600.—III. prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., dist. & 13 m. S. Teramo. Pop. 1,100.

ISOLA, a large market-town of Illyria, gov. & 9 m. S.W. Trieste, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Trieste. Pop. 3,430. A fine wine, termed Rivola, is raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, dist. & 25 m. S. W. Alexandria.

ISOLA BELLA, N. Italy. [Borromean Isles.]

ISOLA DELLA SCALA, a town of N. Italy, deleg. & 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. 3,400.

ISOLA GROSSA, *Scardona*, an isl. in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Zara. Length, S.E. to N.W., 27 m., extreme breadth about 3 m. Pop. 12,000.

ISOLA MADRE, Italy. [Borromean Islands.]

ISOM'S STORE, p-o., Maury co., Tenn., 50 S. by W. Nashville, 727 W.

ISONZO, *Sontius*, a river of Illyria, forming the boundary between N.E. Italy & Illyria, rises in Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian & Carnic Alps, flows tortuously S.ward, & under the name of Sdobba, enters the Gulf of Trieste.

ISPAHAN, p. o., Fayette co., Tenn.

ISPAHAN, or ISFAHAN, *Aspadana*, a famous city, & formerly the cap. of Persia, now cap. the prov. Irak-Ajemi, & of a beglerbeylik, about 215 m. S. Teheran. Lat. 32° 45′ N., lon. 51° 50′ E. Pop. has been variously estimated from 60,000 to 250,000; it probably exceeds 100,000. It stands enclosed by orchards & plantations, in a fine plain on the Zendarood, here crossed by several noble bridges. It was one of the richest & most populous cities of Asia under Shah Abbas the Great, in the 17th century; but in the 18th, during the Afghan invasion of Persia, its walls were destroyed, & it was reduced to a state of decay, in which much of its site remains. Principal remaining edifices are the great bazaar of Shah Abbas, numerous magnificent buildings around an open space termed the *Maidan*, upwards of 100 mosques, & various palaces & fine gardens scattered throughout the city, the most remarkable being the palace of the forty pillars, the favorite residence of the later sovereigns. Of late a new palace has been built, & endeavors have been made to improve Ispahan, & revive cultivation in its vicinity. Its artisans are esteemed the best in Persia; & it has manufs. of all kinds of woven fabrics, gold & silver wares, paper articles, fire arms, sword blades, glass, earthenwares, articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, & most parts of W. Asia.

ISPINGLEE, a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan pass, 65 m. N. Kelat. Pop. 2,000.—*Ispunglee* is a vill. in the same pass, 4 m. W. Quetta.

ISRAEL, t., Preble co., O. Organized in 1818. Soil fertile, well watered, & well cultivated. Pop. 1840, 1,547; 1850, 1,641.

ISRAEL'S, r., N. H., a small stream which rises in the White mountains, & flows into Connecticut r., at Lancaster.

ISSAQUENA, a central western county, Miss. Area, 965 sq. m. It lies between the Mississippi on the W., & the Yazoo on the E. Drained centrally by the Sunflower r., & other streams. Surface level; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Tallula. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $129,515; Ind. corn, 143,130 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 18,595; cotton, 8,461 bales. Pop. 1850, 4,478.

ISSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 7 m. S.W. Châteaubriant, on the Don.

ISSELBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. & 5 m. N. Rees. Pop. 953.

ISSELS (ST.), pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Carmarthen Bay, 3 N. Tenby. Area, 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,784.

ISSEY (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. S. S.E. Padstow. Area, 4,865 ac. Pop. 794.

ISSIGEAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. & 11 m. S.S.E. Bergerac, on the Banege. Pop. 977.

ISSINGEAUX, a town of France. [Yssengeaux]

ISSOIRE, *Issiodurum*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on the Crouze, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 5,462. It has a comm. college, and a trade in hemp & wine.

ISSOUDUN, a comm. & town of France, dep, Indre, cap. arrond., on the Theols, here crossed by three bridges, 17 m. N.E. Châteauroux. Pop. 10,184. It is well built, and clean; it has a comm. college, a townhall, 4 churches, 2 hospitals; manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, bleaching grounds, paper mills, and tanneries; a brisk trade in wool, wine, corn, & cattle.

ISSUM, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Geldern, 22 m. S.S.E. Cleves. Pop. 1,000, who manuf. velvets, silks, flannels, leather, & earthenwares.

ISSUS, a riv. & town of antiquity in N. Syria, the former supposed to be identical with the riv. of *Baias*, & near which are remains of an anc. city.

ISSY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, in a plain near the Seine, 3 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 2,027. It comprises many handsome villas, & the seminary of St. Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois, with several chemical works.—II. (*L'Evêque*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Somme, 22 m. S.W. Autun. Pop. 1,890.

ISTABOLAT, the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 57 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Tigris.

ISTAKHAR, a vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, on a part of the site of Persepolis.

ISTALIF, a town of Afghanistan, dom. & 22 m. N. W. Cabool. Pop., before its partial destruction by the British in 1842, 15,000, many employed in cotton spinning, weaving, and dyeing. It is enclosed by fine gardens.

ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL. [CONSTANTINOPLE.]

ISTANOS, a town of Asia Minor, Antolia, on an affl., of the Sangarius, 20 m. W. Angora, with about 800 houses, & a remarkable isolated rock, crowned by ruins, & burrowed by caves.

ISTAPA, a small town of Mexico, near the Pacific O., 85 m. E.S.E. Zacatula.

ISTHMUS, Span. *Istmo*, or *Panama*, a dep, of New Granada, S. Amer., consisting chiefly of the isthmus uniting S. & Central America. Area, 25,000 sq. m. Population in 1850, 138,107. Chief towns, Panama, Chagres, Puerto Bello, and Veragua. [PANAMA, SUEZ, CORINTH, &c.] *See articles Panama & Aspinwall.*

ISTIP, or ISTIB, *Stobi*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 60 m. S.W. Ghiustendil on lt. b. of the Bagranitza. Pop. 8,000 mostly Turks. It is enclosed by walls, & has the remains of an old castle, and some steel works.

ISTRESS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, cap. cant., on a hill near W. side of the lagoon of Bere, 25 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 2,608. It is encircled by ruined ramparts, & has narrow crooked streets, but open well-planted suburbs, & an old castle.

ISTRIA, a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a circle of the Austrian gov. of Triest, in the kingdom of Illyria, between lat. 40° 35′ & 45° 50′ N., & lon. 13° 23′ & 14° 40′ E. Area, 1,810 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 202,000. Surface mntnous. crossed by offshoots of the Julian Alps. Highest point Mount Maggiore, on the E. coast. Principal rivers the Dragogna, Arsa, Quieto, & Risano. Climate mild, but exposed to violent N. winds, called the Bora in winter. Chief products, olive oil, wine, fruits, wheat, & maize, honey, wax, some silk, and excellent timber. It is divided into Austrian & Venetian Istria; the former in the N. formed part of the Germanic confederation. Venetian Istria, which embraces the greater portion, comprises the S.W. part of the peninsula, with the islands Veglia, Cherso, & Lossini. Principal towns, Pisino, Capo d'Istria, Rovigno, Pola, Dignano, Montone, & Parenzo. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian, those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin, & use the Illyrian dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics. Istria has no manufs., the pop. of the coasts is employed in navigation, fishing, & the preparation of salt, and that of the interior in rearing of sheep, & the cultivation of the olive & the vine. There is regular steam communication between Trieste, Istria, & Fiume.

ISTURGATEH, a town of Afghanistan, dom. & 26 m. N.W. Cabool.

ISVORNIK, a town, Europ. Turkey. [ZVORNIK.]

ISZNY, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 48 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,885, chiefly employed in manufacturing silks, needles, & in a linen trade. It is enclosed by walls, was formerly a free town of the empire, and has a castle & a college.

ITA, *Casaida*, a market town of Spain, prov, & 11 m. N. Guadalaxara. Pop. 987.

ITABAIANNA, a mountain, & a market town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, the mountain, 25 m. from the Atlantic, whence it is very conspicuous. Highest point in lat. 10° 41′ S. The town 58 m. N.W. Sergipe. Pop. 2,000.

ITABIRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on r. b. of the Velhas, 18 m. W.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 4,000. 10 m. W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira*, which contains auriferous soil.—II. *Itabira-de-Mata-Dentro*, a gold mining town, 60 m. N.E. Ouro Preto established 1720. Pop. of district 3,000.

ITACOLUMI (the "giant"), several mountains of Brazil.—I. prov. & 50 m. N.N.W. Marranham. Lat. 2° 8′ 28″ S., lon. 44° 27′ W. It has a conical & very conspicuous summit, & near it is a lighthouse, erected 1839, which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranham.—II. prov. Minas Geraes, immediately S. Ouro Preto, & about 5,800 feet in elevation.—III. a peak in the Serra Orgaos, prov. Rio de Janerio.

ITAGUHAI, a town of Brazil, prov. & 40 m. W. Rio de Janerio, connected with the river of same name by a canal 2 m. long, opened in 1841. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Itaipu*, is a maritime vill., prov. & 12 m. E.S.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

ITALY, t., Yates co., N. Y., 15 W. Penn Yan, 198 W. by S. Albany. Surface uneven; soil clay loam. Canandaigua lake lies on its N.W. part. Drained by Flint cr. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,634, 1850, 1,627.

ITALY (anc *Italia*, German *Italien*), a country of S. Europe formed of a continental portion, a peninsula, & numerous islands. Considered geographically, it extends from the extremity of Sicily to the Rhætian Alps, between lat. 36° 35′ & 47° N. & from the W. point of the Cottian Alps to the E. extremity of Terra d'Otranto, between lon. 6° 35′ & 18° 35′ E. Politically it extends 1° farther W., to include the prov. of Savoy in the Sardinian States. It is bounded E. by the Adriatic & the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France & the Mediterranean, & N. by Switzerland & Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps & the sea, the W. boundary being determined by the river Varo, & the E. by a pass in the Alps, near Buccari, in the Gulf of Quarnero. Within these limits, Italy comprises 13 separate divisions, including Italian Switzerland:—the canton Tessin (Ticino), & part of the Grisons (Grigione), & Valais; Austrian Italy; the Italian Tyrol, the kingdom of Lombardy & Venice, Istria, Trieste, &c.; French Italy, Island of Corsica:—& English Italy, the Maltese islands; the entire area of which is estimated at 100,000 Italian sq. m., & the pop. at upwards of 22 millions. Area & pop. of the countries of Italy proper as follows:—

States and divisions.	Sq. m.	Census.	Pop.	Capitals.
Sardinia, *Kingdom of* Continental, including Savoy	19,620	1848	4,368,136	Turin.
Insular	9,547	1848	547,948	Cagliari.
Monaco, *Principality*	53	?	6,800	Monaco.
Parma, *Dutchy*	2,404	1852	502,841	Parma.
Modena "	2,148	1850	586,458	Modena.
Tuscany, *Grand Duchy*	7,415	1852	1,778,022	Tuscany.
San Marino, *Republic*	22	?	7,600	San Marino.
Lombardy, Venetian *Kingdom*	18,063	1851	2,281,734	Venice.
Illyria, "	4,055	1851	508,016	Trieste.
States of the Church, *Popedom*	17,210	1843	2,898,115	Rome.
Two Sicilies, *Kingdom*, Continental	31,621	1851	6,612,892	Naples.
Island of Sicily	10,510		2,291,580	Palermo.
Corsica, *belonging to France*	3,350	1851	236,251	Ajaccio.
Malta and Depend., *belonging to Gt. Brit.*	98	1848	123,270	Valetta.
Total	126,116		22.749,662	

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The coast has a development of about 2,174 m. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, & on the N. are shallow & bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat only at the foot of the Gulf of Tarentum; the W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the eastern, except in the *Maremma* at the mouths of the Arno, & in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Malta, & the Lipari islands. The principal gulfs and

bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia, in the Ionian Sea, Tarentum, & Squillace; the Gulf of Genoa & the bays of St. Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, & Gaeta; & the chief straits those of Messina and Bonifacio. The most prominent capes are Piombino, Argentaro, Circello, Campanella, Spartivento, and Leuca, on the 2 S. points.

The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small, & generally mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; & in that of the Mediterranean, the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, & Volturno; the Rhone forms part of the frontier of Savoy. Italy has some of the largest mountain lakes in Europe, which are celebrated for their picturesque beauty; the chief are Geneva, Maggiore, Garda, & Lugano, portions of which only belong to the territory—Como & Iseo, which are entirely Italian. On the S. slope of the Apennines are the small lakes of Trasimene, Bolsena, Bracciano, Fucino, & Celano, mostly of classic interest. Italy is divided naturally into a N. portion beyond the peninsula, including the vast basin of the Po—a prolongation of the basin of the Adriatic—the surface of which rises gradually to Piedmont, in the N.; & the central & S. portion, or the true peninsula, which in general is mountainous, or hilly, traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, from which considerable plains, nearly level, extend along its shores. From its position, form, & configuration, Italy enjoys a varied & excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temp. & some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the *Maremma* in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry & the malignity of the climate, & now nearly deserted. Snow lies during the year only in the Alps, at an elevation of 9,500 feet; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes & portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter; & the orange & lemon do not ripen in the open air. In the region between lat. 38° 30′ & 40° 30′ N., snow falls only on the slopes of the mountains, & the olive, orange, & citron, ripen in the open air; between lat. 39° & 41° 30′, snow is very rare, & in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, & the neighboring islands, the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temp.—Milan, lat. 55° 28′—55° .2; Venice, lat. 45° 25′—55° .4; Florence, lat. 43° 46′—59° .2; Rome, lat. 41° 54′—60° .5; Naples, lat. 40° 50′—59° .6; Palermo, lat. 38° 6′—63° .1 Fahr. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. & S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the pestilential winds of Africa, the *Sirocco*, & *Libeccio*, during which vegetation is arrested, and the human frame becomes languid & feeble; fever is prevalent in the marshy districts. Italy is rich in mineral products, but has few metals, except iron & lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions, are abundant. There is one active volcano (Vesuvius) in the peninsula, and 4 in the islands (Etna, Stromboli, Vulcano, & Vulcanello); there are many mineral & gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, & forests with a great variety of timber. The *fauna* resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, except that it embraces the buffalo, & among vipers the asp, scorpion, & tarantula. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The horses of Piedmont are esteemed, & in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges & corals; the chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po, which last also possess the only extensive rice fields in Europe. The chesnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, & other fruit trees yield abundant crops; & in the S. the sugar-cane, orange, & fig are cultivated; the culture of the mulberry, & the rearing of the silk worm, forms an important branch of industry, & cotton is cultivated with success. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., & goats & swine in the S. The manufs., except in the N., unimportant, comprise silk, chiefly in Lombardy & Piedmont, the other manufs. are woollens, silk, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, & musical instruments. The principal imports are colonial goods, linen, woollen & cotton fabrics, jewellery, & dried fish. Chief exports, silk, wool, oil, honey, straw hats, & Parmesan cheese; but commerce has greatly declined. The arts & sciences are still cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, except Savoy & Corsica, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country, but it is spoken in its purity only in Tuscany. The established religion is Roman Catholic, but all sects are now tolerated. Notwithstanding the immense natural advantages of the country, the general population of Italy is in a state of the most abject poverty, & the value of human life is nearly the lowest in the scale of European nations, the proportion of deaths to the inhabitants being, in Italy generally, 1 in 30, in Naples 1 in 29, while in England the proportion is 1 in 45, & in Norway 1 in 50. Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provs. of Cisalpine-Gaul, & Venetia in the N.; Italy-proper in the centre; & Magna-Græcia in the S. The political arrangements of Modern Italy were changed for a time by the conquests of Napoleon. In 1801, Savoy & Piedmont were united to France, the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice & its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy; & Genoa was incorporated with France; Naples was seized, the pope & the other sovereigns were deposed, & thus all Italy, except Sicily & Sardinia, was subjected to the Emperor of France. After the dismemberment of the French Empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan & Venice, which were given to Austria, and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. [Lombardy, Naples, Pontifical States, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, &c.]

ITALY (AUSTRIAN). [Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, Austria.]

ITALY HILL, p-o., Italy t., Yates co., N. Y., 204 W. Albany, 320 W.

ITALY HOLLOW, p-o., Italy t., Yates co., N. Y., 207 W. Albany, 323 W.

ITAMARACA, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, prov. & 20 m. N. Pernambuco, separated from the Continent by a narrow strait. Length N. to S. 9 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 8,000. It contains the town Conceiçao, & several vills.

ITANHAEN, formerly CONCEIÇAO, a marit. town of Brazil, prov. & 40 m. S. San Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.

ITAPARICA, an island of Brazil, prov. & in the bay of Bahia, immediately opposite that city, the harbor of which it shelters. Length N.E. to S.W. 18 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. mostly employed in fishing, rope making, & distilling.

ITAPEMIRIM, a vill. of Brazil, prov. & 65 m. S.W. Espiritu Santo, on the river of same name, near its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.—*Itapeva* is a mkt. town, prov. & 160 m. W. San Paulo. Pop. 2,200.

ITAPICURU, two rivers of Brazil.—I. prov. Maranham, after a N.ward course of upwards of 410 m., joins the river San Jose, S. of Maranham island. On it are the town Caixas, & several vills. named Itapicuru.—II. prov. Bahia, enters the Atlantic, 90 m. N.E. Bahia, after an E. course of 350 m. On it are the towns Jacobina, San Antonio de Queimadas, San Luzia, and Itapicuru Grande, the last a town, 45 miles from its mouth.

ITAPUA, or YTAPUA, a town of Paraguay, S. A., on the Parana, 175 m. E.N.E. Corrientes.

ITASCA, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

ITASCA (LAKE). (*See Mississippi river.*)

ITATA, or CHILLAN, a river of Chili, dep. Concepcion, enters the Pacific, 60 m. N.N.E. Concepcion, after a W.ward course estimated at 150 m. It gives name to a dist. famous for its wines. The small town Itata is 20 m. S.E. its mouth.

ITAVY, a market town of the Plata Confederation, S. Amer., 35 m. N.E. Corrientes, on the Parana.

ITAWAMBA, county, Miss. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by the head branches of Tombigbee r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Fulton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $398,979; Ind. corn, 533,507 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 105,692; rice, 473 pounds; cotton, 5,519 bales;—9 flouring & grist m.,

6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $17,283; value of manufac. articles, $34,090; 2 churches; 28 schools, 661 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,374; 1850, 13,528.

ITCHAPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 20 m. S.W. Ganjam.

ITCHEN, or AINE, a river of England, co. Hants, rises near Alresford, flows tortuously W.S.W. past Winchester (whence it is navigable), Twyford, and Bishopstoke, & after a course of 22 m., enters the sea at Itchen ferry, 1 m. E. Southampton.

ITCHENOR (WEST), a maril. pa. & vill. of Engl., co. Sussex, with a quay, &c., on Chichester harbor, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area, 782 ac. Pop. 254. It was formerly called Ichenor or Ikenor, & is probably the anc. *Kynver*.—*East Ichenor* is a hamlet in the parish of Pagham.

ITCHIN, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (*Abbots*), 3¾ m. W.N.W. New Alresford. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 256.—II. (*Bishops*), 3 m. W.N.W. Alresford. Area, 2,921 ac. Pop. 348.

ITCHINFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ miles W.S.W. Horsham. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 371.

ITCHINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—I. (*Bishop's*), 3¾ m. S.W. Southam.—II. (*Long*), 2¾ m. N.W. Southam. Area, 4,510 ac. Pop. 1,216.

ITCHLIMAN, or ICHLIMAN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. & 35 m. S.E. Sophia.

ITENES, or GUAPORE, a riv. of Bolivia, S. A., a tributary of the Mamore.

ITHACA, p-t., and capital of Tompkins co., N. Y., 162 W. by S. Albany, 40 S.E. Geneva, 295 W. The v. is situated on a plain 1½ m. S. of the head of Cayuga lake. Cayuga inlet, a small cr., passes through the v., & is navigable for large canal boats from the lake. The plain on which the v. chiefly stands is surrounded on 3 sides by an amphitheatre of hills, which rise by a gentle ascent to the height of 500 feet, & a part of the v. lies on the hill, commanding an extensive view of Cayuga lake, & the surrounding country. The v. is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a court-house & jail in the same building, a county clerk's office, 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a lyceum, 2 banks with an aggregate cap. of $210,000, 2 printing offices issuing a daily & 2 weekly newspapers, & 4,000 inhabitants. Clinton hotel is one of the largest and most splendid establishments of the kind in the state. Fall cr., Cascadilla cr., & Six Mile cr., in descending from the hills, have falls that furnish a very extensive water power, which is employed in manufacturing establishments. Fall cr. descends 438 feet in the course of a mile, having 3 successive falls—one of 70 feet, another of 50 feet, & a third, which is peculiarly grand, of 116 feet—in an unbroken sheet. Other falls in the vicinity are little less surprising. Its commercial advantages are very great. Through Cayuga lake and Seneca canal it communicates with the Erie canal on the N., and by the Cayuga & Susquehanna r. r., 30 miles long, it communicates with the Susquehanna river, where it unites with the Erie r. r. A steamboat plies daily between Ithaca & Cayuga bridge, a distance of 42 miles. It was founded about 1800; chartered as a village 1821. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., a piano fac., an India rubber goods fac., 2 machine shops, 2 iron foundries, a cotton fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 breweries, 2 flouring m., a grist m., 10 saw m., an oil m., an acad., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,650; 1850, 6,909.

ITHACA, p-v., Darke co., O., 104 W. Columbus, 497 W.

ITHACA, or THIAKI, one of the Ionian Islands, among which it holds the 5th rank, in the Mediterranean, 2 m. E. Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length, N. to S., 14 m.; greatest breadth 4 m. Area, 44 sq. m. Pop. 1844, with dependencies, 10,821. It is nearly divided into two halves by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mountainous, & mostly rugged. Some olive oil, currants, superior wine, & honey, with corn annually sufficient for 4 months consumption, are raised; but the soil is poor, & the pop. live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town Vathi, on a bay singularly picturesque, & in which are some good harbors. On this island are some Cyclopean walls, & other remains of antiquity.

ITHACA, a large vill. of British Guiana, near the Berbice river. Pop. 2,000.

ITHOME, a mntn. of Greece, Moræa, gov. Messenia, 25 m. N.W. Kalamata, 3,865 feet in elevation at its S. slope, in a vill. of same name.

ITHON, a river of S. Wales, co. Radnor, after a S. course joins the Wye, 2 m. N.N.W. Builth.

ITINIVINI, a branch of the Cassiquiare river, Venezuela, S. A., separates from that river about 45 m. below the point, where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio-Negro, 40 m. N.W. the influx of the Cassiquiare.

ITON, a river of France, rises 5 m. N. Mortagne, dep. Orne, joins the Eure, near Planches, dep. Eure, after a N. course of 58 m., for the last 25 of which it is navigable for rafts. Above Evreux it runs underground for 3 miles.

ITRI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 7 m. N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 4,100.

ITSATSOU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, arrond. and 12 miles S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,550.

ITSHIL, a pashalic of Asia Minor, comprising all its S. coast between Anatolia & N. Syria, having N. Mt. Taurus, & watered by the Ghiuk & some smaller rivers. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Itshil, Alaya, Sis, Tarsous, & Adana, which last name it also bears. [ADANA.]

ITSKHINI-ITSKALI ("horse river"), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rhion (anc. *Phasis*), which it joins 30 m. E. Poti, after forming the boundary between Imeretia & Mingrelia.

ITTERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. N.W. Aylesham. Area, 1,442 ac. Pop. 329.

ITTINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 3 m. S. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,821.

ITTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2¾ m. W. N.W. Chepstow. Area, 1,738 ac. Pop. 200.

ITU, a town of Brazil, prov. & 70 m. W.N.W. San Paulo, on the Tiete, in one of the most fertile dists. in the prov. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital, prison, & schools. Pop. 10,000.

ITURUP, GORTPOO, or STATEN ISLAND, the largest of the Kurile islands, N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, separated N.ward by Vries Strait from the island Urup, & S.ward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese island Kunahir. Lat. of N. peak 45° 38′ N., lon. 149° 15′ E. Length 140 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous, well wooded, & it contains an active volcano. Principal products, bear, fox, & sable furs, fish in great variety, & larch, pine, oak, & other large timber.

ITZA, or PETEN, lake, Cent. Amer. [PETEN.]

ITZEHOE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Stör, 31 m. N.W. Altona. Pop. 6,000. It consists of an old & a new town, connected by a long bridge, & has several churches, one containing some curious monuments; an institution for noble ladies, manufs. of tobacco, chicory, & playing-cards, sugar regneries, & a flourishing general trade.

IVAHI, or UBAHI, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Parana, in lat. 23° 20′ S., lon. 54° W., after a W. course, estimated at 250 m.

IVAN-GOROD, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 52 m. S.E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1,200, who trade in hemp, buckwheat, & cattle.—II. gov. & 78 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, on the Narova, opposite Narva, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 1,000.

IVANICH, a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, co. Warasdin, on an island in the Loyna, 19 m. E.S.E. Agram. Pop. 780.—*Kloster Ivonich* is a town, with a Franciscan monastery, 2¼ miles N.E. Ivanich. Pop. 750.

IVANOVO, a market town of Russia, gov. & 66 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, near rt. b. of Uvot, with extensive cotton factories.

IVANY, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 23 m. S.E. Oedenburg. Pop. 1,449.

IVE (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. S.S. W. Callington. Area, 5,780 ac. Pop. 1,013.

IVEL, two rivers of England.—I. co. Bedford, joins the Ouse at Tempsford, after an N.E.ward course of 20 m. On it are the towns Shefford & Biggleswade, from which latter to the Ouse it is navigable for barges.—II. (or *Yeo*), co. Somerset, has a N.W., & very sluggish course of 27 m., & joins the Parret at Langport. On it are the towns Yeovil & Ilchester, & it is navigable from the latter to Langport.

IVELCHESTER, a town of Engl. [ILCHESTER.]

IVER, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Colnebrook. Area, 6,149 ac. Pop. 1,955.

IVERSON, p. o., Bienville par., La.

IVERUS, or IVEROSSA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, adjacent to Askeaton. Area, 2,765 ac. Pop. 1,991.

IVES GROVE, p-o., Racine co., Wis., 101 E.S.E. Madison, 791 W.

IVES (ST.), a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 7½ m. N.E. Penzance. Area of bor. & pa. 1,876 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,872. The town stands picturesquely on the W. side of St. Ives' Bay, & is moderately well built; it has a spacious church, some dissenting chapels, a town-hall, jail, literary institution, a custom-house, & a harbor protected by a pier, built in 1770. It has a thriving pilchard fishery, & exports of copper, tin, & slates from its vicinity. Markets, Wednesday & Friday. Formerly it sent two members to H. of C., it now returns one.

IVES (ST.), a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. E. Huntingdon, & 15 m. on r. r. to Cambridge, on the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 6 arches. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop, 1851, 3,572; do. of the t. 3,522, mostly agriculturists.

IVESTONE, a township of England, co. Durham. Pop. 2,500.

IVE'S STORE, p-o., Princess Ann co., Va., 133 S.E. Richmond, 258 W.

IVIÇA, an isl. of the Mediterranean. [IVIZA.]

IVIJE, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 55 m. S.S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,440.

IVINGHOE, a market town & pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. the Tring station of the London & N.W. r. r. Area of pa. 5,260 ac. Pop. 2,024, partly employed in a manufac. of straw-plait. The town, on the declivity of chalk hills, consists chiefly of two streets, & has an ancient Gothic church in which are monuments of the Duncombe family, & the tomb of Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, & brother of King Stephen. Near it are the ruins of a nunnery, founded by this bishop.

IVIZA, or IVIÇA, *Ebusus*, the smallest & most W. of the three principal Balearic islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 m. S.W. Majorca. Length N.E. to S.W. 22 m.; average breadth 12 m. Pop. 11,000. Coast indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio & Iviza. Temperature mild. Surface hilly & well wooded; some valleys are fertile & produce olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, & almonds. The fisheries are important. Timber, & salt from large salt-works along the coasts, are almost the sole exports, & the inhabitants are greatly impoverished. Principal towns Iviza, the cap., on S.E. coast, pop. 5,970, San Antonia, & San Miguel.

IVORY COAST, a region of Africa. [GUINEA.]

IVOY-LE-PRÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cher, arrond. Sancerre. Pop. 2,666, employed in iron foundries.

IVREA, *Eporedia*, a town of Piedmont, 29 m. N.N.E. Turin, div. & cap. prov., on lt. b. of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by old walls, commanded by a citadel & a neighboring fort, & has an old cathedral, five other churches, seven convents, a seminary, hospital, manufs. of silk goods, a brisk trade in rice & hemp, & busy markets for cheese & cattle. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Doire. Pop. of prov. 1848, 168,561.

IVRY-LA-BATAILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. & 17 m. S.E. Evreux. Pop. 1,010. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henri IV. over Mayenne in 1590, & has manufs. of cotton thread, & leather.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux, on a slope near the Seine, 3 m. m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 5,889. It has a pretty church, a fine country mansion, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Orleans, some agreeable villas, manufactures of steam machinery, glass, earthenwares, and chemical products, with a sugar refinery, & stone-quarries.

IVY, p-o., Yancy co., N. C., 262 W. Raleigh, 492 W.

IVY, p. o., Miami co., Pa.

IVY BEND, p. o., Madison co., N. C.

IVY BRIDGE, a chapelry & vill. of England, co. Devon, subdivided among several pas., on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge, partially covered with ivy, 6 m. E. Plympton-Earl.

IVY CREEK MILLS, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

IVY CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. N.W. New Romney. Area, 4,542 ac. Pop. 264.

IVY ISLAND, p. o., Edgefield dist., S.C.

IVY LOG, p. o., Union co., Ga.

IVY MILLS, p-v., Delaware co., Pa., 88 E. by S. Harrisburg, 119 W. Contains a very extensive, & one of the oldest paper mills in the country, a Rom. Catholic (private) chapel, & 200 inhabitants.

IWADE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. N. Milton. Area, 3,762 ac. Pop. 171.

IWERNE, two. pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Courtenay*), 4¼ m. N.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,953 ac. Pop. 689.—II. (*Minster*), 5¼ m. Shaftesbury. Area, 2,949 ac. Pop. 703.

IWUY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Cambrai. Pop. 3,774. Manuf. woollen & cotton hosiery, & cutlery.

IXELLES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 1 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 2,720.

IXONIA, p. t., Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,109.

IXWORTH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.E. Bury St. Edmund's. Area of pa., 2,248 ac. Pop. 1,189. The town is well built, & pleasantly situated on the banks of a small riv.; it is the seat of petty sessions.—II. (*Thorpe*), a pa., same co., 7 m. N.N.E. Bury St. Edmund's.

IZABAL, or ISABAL, a vill. of Guatemala, C. A., 90 m. N.E. Guatemala, on the S.E. shore of the Golfo Dulce. Pop. 1,500.

IZALCO, a volcano of San Salvador, C. A., 10 m. N. Sonsonate. Elev. 150 ft.

IZARD, county, Ark. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 864 sq. ms. Drained by White r. & its branches. Capital, Mt. Olive. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $106,602; Ind. corn, 173,479 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 5,284; cotton, 78 bales; tobacco, 8,205 pounds;—7 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $9,500; value of manufactured articles, $8,670; —9 churches; 8 sch., 195 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,240; 1850, 3,213.

IZARD, C. H., p-v., capital of Izard co., Ark., 150 N. Little Rock, 1,076 W. Situated on the N. side of White r., & contains a court house, several stores, & some dwellings. (*See Mt. Olive.*)

IZE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.W. Vitré. Pop. 2,040.

IZEAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep Isère, arrond. & 14 m. N.N.E. St. Marcellin. Pop. 1,560.

IZERNORE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arr. & 6 m. N.N.W. Nantua. Pop. 1,005.

IZIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire, on on the Ban, 5 m. E.N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,444.

IZIUM, a town of Russia. [ISIUM.]

IZMID & IZNIK. [ISMID & ISNIK.]

IZNAJAR, *Angellas*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, near the Genil, 14 m. S.E. Lucena. Pop. 3,808.

IZNALLOZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 11 m. N.N.E. Granada. Pop. 3,082. Manufs. coarse woollens.

IZNATORAF, *Anatorgis*, a walled town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,101.

IZON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. & 5 m. W. Libourne. Pop. 1,470.

IZTACCIHUATL, a volcano of La Puebla, Mexico, 30 m. W.N.W. La Puebla city. Elev. 15,705 ft.

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JAALONS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, 9 m. N.E. Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 575.

JAAR, or GEER, a riv. of Belgium, rises at Lens St. Remy, prov. Liege, & after a N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Maese at Maestricht.

JABARY, YAVARI, HYABARY, a riv. of S. A., forming a part of the boundary between Brazil & Peru, rises about lat. 8° S., lon. 72° W., & after a N.E. course of at least 450 m., joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable for 200 m.

JABBALPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, cap. dist., 48 m. N.W. Mundlah. It has a manuf. of carpets, some of which have recently been imported into England; a large transit trade in cotton & silk fabrics, iron, salt, sugar; and a school of industry.

JABEA, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,654.

JABBEKE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 1,260.

JABLONEV, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, on the Oojetza, 20 m. W.S.W. Lubny. Pop. 1,000.

JABLONKA, a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Arva, near the Galician frontier, 60 m. N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 3,639, who weave linen fabrics.

JABLONOW, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Kolomea, on the Luczka. It has Roman Catholic & Armenian churches, & salt mines in the vicinity.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 14 m. S.S.E. Teschen, on the Olsa. Pop. 2,100. 5 m. S. the town is the pass of Jablunka, leading into Hungary, & defended by a fort.

JABOOAH, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., cap. rajahship, 83 S.W. Oojein.

JABUGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 47 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 2,101, who trade in fruit & wine.

JACA, or JACCA, a frontier town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.N.W. Huesca. Pop. 3,012, partly employed in the manufs. of coarse linens. It is enclosed by walls, & has a strong citadel, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, & barracks.

JACINTO, p-v., capital of Tishamingo co., Miss., 233 N.N.E. Jackson, 830 W. Situated on the head waters of Tuscumbia cr. It contains a court house, a church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabitants.

JACKEYSBURG, v., Breckenridge co., Ky.

JACKMAN'S SOUND, a harb. in Frobisher strait, Arctic O., Brit. N. A., opposite Sussex isl.

JACKREE, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, 27 m. S.W. Pind-Dadun-Khan.

JACKSBOROUGH, p. v., capital of Campbell co., Tenn., 150 E. from Nashville. Contains a court-house, store, & 150 inhabs.

JACK'S CREEK, p-o., Henderson co., Tenn., 133 S.S.W. Nashville, 817 W.

JACK'S CREEK, p. o., Yancey co., N. C.

JACK'S FORKS, p. o., Texas co., Mo.

JACKSON, county, Va. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. The Ohio r. runs on its N. W. border. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Big Sand & Big Mill creeks, & a branch of Little Kanawha r. Capital, Ripley. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $137,116; wheat, 16,630 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 257,242; tobacco, 7,832 pounds; wool, 31,028;—14 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $60,150; value of manufactured articles, $130,266;—8 churches; 45 schools, 1,350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,890; 1850, 6,544.

JACKSON, county, Ga. Situated centrally, toward the N. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. Drained by branches of the Oconee & Apalachee rivers. Capital, Jefferson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $200,775; Ind. corn, 309,272 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 49,866; rice, 738 pounds; cotton, 1,202 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 1 tannery. Cap. emp. in manufac., $20,550; value of manufactured articles, $60,054;—4 libraries, 488 vols.; 14 churches; 1 academy, 50 pupils; 11 schools, 217 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,522; 1850, 9,768.

JACKSON, county, Fla. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 920 sq. ms. Appalachicola r. bounds it on the E., & Choctawhatchee r. on the W. Watered by Spring cr., Holmes cr., & Sandy cr. The land on the streams is very fertile, & also in some other parts. The surface is generally level, with some elevations toward the W. Capital, Marianna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $168,487; rice, 50,400 lbs. produced; sugar, 23 hhds.; cotton, 4,744 bales; molasses, 36,309 gall.;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—12 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils. Pop. 1840, 4,681; 1850, 6,639.

JACKSON, county, O. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. The surface is uneven; soil fertile. Millstone grit is extensively found and manufactured in the N. & central parts. Stone coal is abundant. Iron ore is found in the W. part. Watered by Little Raccoon & Little Sciota rivers, & Salt cr., & Symmes cr. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $256,798; wheat, 38,180 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 316,337; oats, 74,790; wool, 40,416 pounds;—5 grist m., 5 saw m., 3 pig-iron furnaces; 3 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newsp. pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $201,400; value of manufac. articles, $230,549;—16 churches; 83 schools, 4,082 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,744; 1850, 12,719.

JACKSON, county, Mich. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Organized in 1832. Watered by Grand r. & branches, Kalamazoo & Raisin rivers, & Portage, Goose, & Sandstone crs. It has several small lakes. The surface is generally gently undulating; soil fertile. Limestone is abundant. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $503,870; wheat, 486,616 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 270,112; oats, 178,334; wool, 143,876 lbs.; —16 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m., 3 iron foundries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $251,375; value of manufactured articles, $527,750;—22 churches; 22 libraries, 6,630 vols.; 1 college, 75 students; 1 academy, 20 pupils; 138 schools, 4,276 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,130; 1850, 19,431.

JACKSON, county, Ia. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. ms. Organized in 1815. Drained by Muscatatack r., Driftwood or E. fork of White river, & White & Salt creeks. The surface is rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Brownstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $249,233; wheat, 38,464 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 949,174; oats, 75,752; wool, 24,323 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—28 churches; 46 schools, 1,154 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,961; 1850, 11,047.

JACKSON, county, Ill. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Organized in 1816. Mississippi r. runs on its W. border. Watered by Muddy r. & its tributaries. Salt is found on this river, near Brownsville. It is generally timbered, with some prairies to the N.E. Capital, Brownsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $143,820; wheat, 22,354 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 273,050; oats, 30,-104; wool, 7,371 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 3 persons emp.;—19 churches; 35 schools, 1,050 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,566; 1850, 5,862.

JACKSON, county, Iowa. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 628 sq. ms. The Mississippi runs on its E. border. Drained by Macoquetais r. & its branches. It has great mineral riches, containing iron ore, copper, tin, zinc, gypsum, & porcelain clay. The soil is fertile, & it is well supplied with pure water. Capital, Bellevue. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $175,274; wheat, 132,024 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 202,791; oats, 65,637; wool, 9,939 pounds;—4 grist m., 6 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $63,650; value of manufactured articles, $105,-600;—11 churches; 1 academy, 50 pupils; 40 schools, 1,185 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,411; 1850, 7,210.

JACKSON, county, Mo. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 525 sq. ms. Missouri r. forms its N.

* For names not inserted here, refer to Dj, I, or Y.

boundary. Drained by Big & Little Blue rivers, and Fire Prairie cr. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Independence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $450,364; wheat, 55,856 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 938,309; oats, 124,363; wool, 30,27;—20 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches; 5 academies, 216 pupils; 32 schools, 1,135 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,612; 1850, 14,000.

JACKSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 666 sq. ms. Watered by Cumberland r. & its branches. Capital, Gainsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $412,913; Ind. corn, 805,787 bush. produced; oats, 56,288; sweet potatoes, 26,08; tobacco, 462,114 pounds;—1 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.;—24 churches; 2 academies, 100 pupils; 78 schools, 6,377 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,872; 1850, 15,673.

JACKSON, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 975 sq. ms. Tennessee r. runs on its S.E. & S. border. & Flint river on its S.W. border. Watered by Paint Rock cr. & its branches. & by Raccoon cr. Capital, Bellefonte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $838,75-; Ind. corn, 796,201 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 43,652; rice, 436 pounds; cotton, 2,382 bales;—24 grist m., 7 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 4 tanneries; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $7,010; value of manufactured articles, $18,140;—32 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 19 schools, 453 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,715; 1850, 14,088.

JACKSON, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,175 sq. ms. Watered by Pascagoula r. & its branches. The soil is sterile, covered with pine forest. The chief production is cotton. Capital, Jackson C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $132,660; Ind. corn, 29,848 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 29,669; rice, 113,975 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $37,-000; value of manufactured articles, $46,000;—14 churches; 6 schools, 114 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,965; 1850, 3,196.

JACKSON, county, Ark. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 980 sq. ms. Drained by Cache r. White & Black rivers form a part of its W. boundary. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Elizabeth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $98,-822; Indian corn, 108,615 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 9,871; cotton, 870 bales; tobacco, 100 pounds;—5 grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $8,440; value of manufactured articles, $14,780;—3 schools, 125 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 3,086.

JACKSON, par., La. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 770 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Washita & Little rivers. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $115,450; Ind. corn, 136,404 bush. produced; cotton, 1,394 bales;—3 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $4,780; value of manufactured articles, $5,563;—1 library, 100 vols; 12 churches; 22 schools, 560 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,566.

JACKSON, county, Tex. Situated in the southern part of the state. Area, 885 sq. ms. Drained by the Natividad & Lavaca rivers, & Carancahua & Mustang creeks. Surface gently undulating; soil a rich black mould, very fertile. Capital, Texana. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $135,655; Ind. corn, 30,590 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 8,454; cotton, 290 bales;—1 school, 20 scholars. Pop. 1850, 996.

JACKSON, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 47 N.E. Augusta, 642 W. Soil fertile. Drained by branches of Marsh r. Incorporated in 1818. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 653; 1850, 823.

JACKSON, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 79 N. by E. Concord, 565 W. Situated on the E. slope of the White mntns. Surface uneven; soil productive. Drained by branches of Ellis's r. Incorporated in 1800. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 584; 1850, 589.

JACKSON, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 40 N.E. Albany, 410 W. Surface diversified; soil clay & sandy loam, & moderately fertile. It has a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,730; 1850, 2,129.

JACKSON, t., Ocean co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,333.

JACKSON, t., Cambria co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil clay & calcareous loam. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 623; 1850, 832.

JACKSON, t., Columbia co., Pa. Drained by branches of Fishing creek. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 265; 1850, 374.

JACKSON, t., Dauphin co., Pa. It has Peters' mountain on the S., & Berry's on the N., with intervening hills & valleys. Drained by Powell's & Armstrong's creeks, which flow into the Susquehanna r. Soil on the hills gravel; sandy loam in the valleys. Pop. 1850, 920.

JACKSON, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1,431.

JACKSON, t., Greene co., Pa. 1 tann. Pop. 1840, 1,020; 1850, 1,252.

JACKSON, t., Lebanon co., Pa., 7 E. Lebanon. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Tulpehocken cr. & Swatara cr. Union canal crosses it from W. to E. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., a saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 2,508; 1850, 2,857.

JACKSON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 592.

JACKSON, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 336; 1850, 407.

JACKSON. t., Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 692.

JACKSON, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Has 2 tanneries, a pottery, 5 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,584; 1850, 1,935.

JACKSON, t., Perry co., Pa. Pop. 885.

JACKSON, t., Potter co., Pa. Pop. 51.

JACKSON, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 181 N.E. Harrisburg, 285 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & gravel. Drained by Lackawannock & Tunkhannock creeks. Pop. 1840, 754; 1850, 978.

JACKSON, t., Tioga co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravel & loam. drained by Seely's & Mill creeks. It has 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,123; 1850, 1,419.

JACKSON, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 41 N.W. Richmond, 97 W.

JACKSON, p-v., Northampton co., N. C., 108 N.E. Raleigh, 211 W., a short distance N. of Roanoke r. Contains a court house, 2 stores, & 301 inhabs.

JACKSON, p-v., capital of Butts co., Ga., 67 W. Milledgeville, 664 W. Situated a few miles W. of Ocmulgee r. It has a court house, jail, an academy, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian church, 9 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

JACKSON, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Hog cr. Pop. 1840, 569; 1850, 1,175.

JACKSON, t., Ashland co., O. Drained by Muddy fork of Mohiccan r. Pop. 1840, 1,532.

JACKSON, t., Brown co., O. Drained by Eagle cr. Pop. 1840, 1,253; 1850, 1,262.

JACKSON, t., Champaign co., O. Soil fertile and well cultivated. It has 1 tannery, 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,431; 1850, 1,735.

JACKSON, t., Clermont co., O. Drained by a branch of the E. fork of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 883; 1850, 1,241.

JACKSON, t., Coshocton co., O. Situated on the W. side of Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 1,896; 1850, 2,037.

JACKSON, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 1840, 654; 1850, 1,711.

JACKSON, t., Darke co., O. Pop. 1840, 303; 1850, 565.

JACKSON, t., Franklin co., O. Situated on the W. side of Scioto r. Pop. 1840, 784; 1850, 1,550.

JACKSON, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,192.

JACKSON, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by Blanchards fork of Au Glaize r. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 630; 1850, 830.

JACKSON, t., Hardin co., O. Drained by Blanchards fork & Tymochte r. Pop. 1840, 260; 1850, 530.

JACKSON, t., Highland co., O. Drained by Brush cr. It has a saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,449.

JACKSON, t., Jackson co., O. Drained by Salt Lick cr. Pop. 1840, 297; 1850, 713.

JACKSON, p-v., Lick t., capital of Jackson co., O., 28 S.E. Chilicothe, 63 S.S.E. Columbus, 377 W. Organized in 1817. It contains a brick court house, jail, 6 stores, 2 tanneries, 1 carding machine, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 480 inhabs. The post-office is called Jackson C. H.

JACKSON, t., Knox co., O. Watered by Wakatomica cr. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 994; 1850, 1,080.

JACKSON, t., Mahoning co., O. Drained by Meander cr. Pop. 1,142.

JACKSON, t., Monroe co., O. The Ohio r. borders it on the S.E. Pop. 1840, 805; 1850, 1,163.

JACKSON, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by Bear & Twin crs. Pop. 1840, 1,688; 1850, 2,012.

JACKSON, t., Noble co., O. Drained by a small branch of Muskingum r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 920; 1850, 1,249.

JACKSON, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by Wakatomica cr. Pop. 1840, 960; 1850, 1,233.

JACKSON, t., Perry co., O. Drained by Hocking r. Pop. 1840, 1,700; 1850, 1,740.

JACKSON, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by Sciota r.; a flouring mill, a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 993; 1850, 1,042.

JACKSON, t., Pike co., O. Drained by Sciota r. It has a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,094; 1850, 1,465.

JACKSON, Preble, O. Drained by a branch of White Water r. Pop. 1840, 1,260; 1850, 1,406.

JACKSON, t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Big Auglaize r. Pop. 221.

JACKSON, t., Richland co., O. Drained by Black cr. Pop. 1,093.

JACKSON, t., Sandusky co., O. Drained by a branch of Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 929; 1850, 1,092.

JACKSON, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by a branch Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 596; 1850, 995.

JACKSON, t., Shelby co., O. Drained by Laromies cr. Pop. 1840, 478; 1850, 705.

JACKSON, t., Starke co., O. Drained by Tuscarawas r. Pop. 1840, 1,547; 1850, 1,517.

JACKSON, t., Union co., O. Drained by Bokes cr. of Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 352; 1850, 436.

JACKSON, t., Vinton, co., O. Drained by Salt cr. Pop. 1840, 472; 1850, 835.

JACKSON, t., Wood co., O. Drained by a Portage r. Pop. 1840, 25; 1850, 74.

JACKSON, t., Wyandot co., O. Pop. 395.

JACKSON, p-t., capital Jackson co., Mich., 76 W. Detroit, 549 W. The v. is situated on the Central railroad & on the W. bank of Grand r., which affords water power. It contains a court house, jail, the state penitentiary, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a branch of the University; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,363 inhabs. There are in the t. a flouring m., 3 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,773; 1850, 4,147.

JACKSON, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 343.

JACKSON, t., Blackford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 419.

JACKSON, t., Brown co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,098.

JACKSON, t., Carroll co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 895.

JACKSON, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 488.

JACKSON, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 918; 1850, 735.

JACKSON, t., Clinton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,060.

JACKSON, t., Dearborn co., Ia. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,007; 1850, 916.

JACKSON, t., Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,349.

JACKSON, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 726.

JACKSON, p-t., Elkhart co., Ia., 146 N. Indianapolis, 610 W. Pop. 1850, 991.

JACKSON, t., Fayette co., Ia. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,185; 1850, 1,284.

JACKSON, t., Fountain co., Ia. It has 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 960; 1850, 1,170.

JACKSON, t., Green co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,146.

JACKSON, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,209; 1850, 1,830.

JACKSON, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,142; 1850, 677.

JACKSON, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 584.

JACKSON, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 575.

JACKSON, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 851.

JACKSON, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 625.

JACKSON, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 312.

JACKSON, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 950.

JACKSON, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 546.

JACKSON, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,138.

JACKSON, t., Orange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 529; 1850, 687.

JACKSON, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 594; 1850, 778.

JACKSON, t., Parke co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 959.

JACKSON, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has a flouring mill, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 923; 1850, 1,218.

JACKSON, t., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 591 1850, 911.

JACKSON, t., Ripley co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 4,936, 1850, 887.

JACKSON, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 914; 1850, 887.

JACKSON, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 744.

JACKSON, t., Sullivan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,056.

JACKSON, t., Shelby co., Ia. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,511; 1850, 1,710.

JACKSON, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 397; 1850, 594.

JACKSON, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 451; 1850, 966.

JACKSON, t., Washington co., Ia. It has 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 6 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840 2,463; 1850, 2,807.

JACKSON, t., Wayne co., Ia. It has 3 saw m Pop. 1850, 3,466.

JACKSON, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 633.

JACKSON, p-v., Stephenson co., Ill.

JACKSON, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 456.

JACKSON, p-v., capital Breathitt co., Ky., 95 S.E. Frankfort. Situated on the North fork of Kentucky r., & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Reformed,—5 stores, & about 150 inhabitants. There are valuable salt springs in the vicinity.

JACKSON, p-v., capital of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. 196 S.E. Jefferson City, 866 W. Situated on a branch of Whitewater r., 10 ms. W. of the Mississippi r. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, a U. S. land office, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 800 inhabitants.

JACKSON, t., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 555.

JACKSON, t., Jackson co. Iowa. Pop. 1850, 210.

JACKSON, t., Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 602.

JACKSON, t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 604.

JACKSON, t., Adair co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,461.

JACKSON, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 584.

JACKSON, t., Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 742.

JACKSON, t., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,256

JACKSON, t., Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 943.

JACKSON, t., St. Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 546.

JACKSON, t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 910.

JACKSON, t., Newton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 484.

JACKSON, t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 856.

JACKSON, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 796.

JACKSON, p-v., capital of Madison co., Tenn., 134 W.S.W. Nashville, 819 W. Situated on the N. side of Forked Deer r. It contains a court house, jail,—3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —a bank, 10 stores, & 1,006 inhabs.

JACKSON, p-v., Clark co., Ala., 159 S. Tuscaloosa, 959 W.

JACKSON, p-v., capital of Hinds co. & of the state of Mississippi, 1,010 miles S.W. Washington, D. C. It is situated on the W. bank of Pearl r., which is navigable for boats to this place. It is built on a level plain, & extends over a surface of half a mile square, regularly laid out, & a quarter of a mile from the river. It contains an elegant state house, which cost $600,000, a governor's house, a penitentiary, a large & well-finished building, a United States land office, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 3 printing offices, each issuing newspapers, a steam saw mill, 3 schools, 30 stores, & in 1850, 1,881, & in 1854, 2,500 inhabs. A railroad 45 ms. long connects Jackson with Vicksburg, & is continued east 14 miles to Brandon.

JACKSON, v., Lawrence co., Ark., 140 N.E. Little Rock, 997 W. Situated 3 ms. N. of Spring r. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

JACKSON, p-v., East Feliciana par., La., 124 N.W. New Orleans, 1,142 W. Situated on the E. side of Thompson's creek. It contains a court house, several churches & stores, 2 seminaries, & 1,000 inhabitants. Centenary college, founded in 1841, has a president & 4 professors or other instructors, 18 alumni, 167 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in July.

JACKSON, p-v., Calaveras co., Cal. Situated near the Mokelumne r., & contains about 1,000 inabs., engaged in gold washings, which are very rich in the vicinity.

JACKSONBOROUGH, p-v., Maryland t., Otsego co., N. Y., 62 W. Albany, 366 W. It contains 2

churches, 4 stores, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 fulling m., a tannery, a gun fac., & 300 inhabs.

JACKSONBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Scriven co., Ga., 116 E.S.E. Milledgeville, 637 W. Situated on the W. side of Brier cr. It has a court house, jail, Methodist church, & about 15 dwellings.

JACKSONBOROUGH, p-v., Wayne t., Butler co., O., 91 W.S.W. Columbus, 424 W., & has a church & 185 inhabs.

JACKSON BROOK, p-o., Washington co., Me., 241 N.N.E. Augusta, 829 W.

JACKSONBURG, p-o., Herkimer co., N. Y., 73 N. W. Albany, 390 W.

JACKSONBURG, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 57 E. Indianapolis, 516 W. Pop. about 100.

JACKSON, C. H., p-v., capital of Jackson co., Va., 336 W.N.W. Richmond, 335 W. It contains a court house, a store, & a few dwellings.

JACKSON, C. H., p-v., capital of Jackson co., Miss., 235 S.E. from the capital, & 1,053 W. It contains a court house & a dwelling.

JACKSON CORNERS, p-o., Milan t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 49 S. Albany, 327 W.

JACKSON CREEK, p. o., Will co., Ill.

JACKSON FURNACE, p. o., Jackson co. O.

JACKSON HALL, p-o., Franklin co., Pa., 51 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 89 W.

JACKSONHAM, p-v., Lancaster dist., S. C., 80 N. N.E. Columbia, 427 W.

JACKSON HILL, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 132 W. Raleigh, 378 W.

JACKSON HILL, p. o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

JACKSON POINT, p. o., Holt co., Mo.

JACKSON PORT, p. o., Jackson co., Ark.

JACKSON (PORT), Australia. [PORT JACKSON.]

JACKSON'S CAMP, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

JACKSON'S CREEK, p. o., Fairfield co., S. C.

JACKSON'S FERRY, p-o., Wythe co., Va., 244 W. by S. Richmond, 312 W.

JACKSON'S GLASS WORKS, v. Waterford t., Gloucester co., N. J. It contains an extensive glass works & about 100 inhabitants.

JACKSON'S MILLS, p-o., Ocean co., N. J., 31 E. Trenton, 497 W.

JACKSON'S MILLS, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.

JACKSON'S PRAIRIE, p-o., Steuben co., Ia., 182 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 557 W.

JACKSON, r., Va., rises in Warm Spring mountains, & flowing S.W., is joined by Cowpasture r., which together form James r. Falling Springs, one of its head branches, has a perpendicular fall of 200 feet.

JACKSONTOWN, p-v., Licking t., Licking co., O., 31 N.E. Columbus, 362 W. Situated on the national road, & contains a church, 3 stores, & 200 inhabs.

JACKSON VALLEY, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Windham co., Vt., 142 S. Montpelier, 423 W.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v. (Mount Vision p. o.), Otsego co., N. Y. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., 2 mills, & 100 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Ulysses t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 170 W. by S. Albany, 303 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, 25 dwellings, & about 150 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, v., Lysander t., Onondaga co., N. Y. Contains 2 churches, a store, & 150 inhabs.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Burlington co., N. J., 15 S. Trenton, 169 W. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, & about 75 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, v., South Amboy t., Middlesex co., N. J. Situated at the head of Cheesequake cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—and about 100 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Lehigh co., Pa., 89 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 183 W.

JACKSONVILLE, p-o., in the village of Elizabethtown, Wood co., Va., 325 W.N.W. Richmond, 304 W. (See Elizabethtown.)

JACKSONVILLE, p. v. (p. o. Floyd C. H.), Floyd co., Va., 215 W.S.W. Richmond, 290 W. Situated on a branch of New r. Has a court house, a Presbyterian church, a tannery, an academy, 12 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., capital Onslow co., N. C. (p. o. called Onslow C. H.). Situated on the east side of New r., & contains a court house, a Free church, a Masonic Hall, 6 stores, & 175 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., capital of Telfair co., Ga., 110 S. Milledgeville, 762 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ocmulgee r. It contains a court house, jail, several stores, & 119 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Duvall co., Florida, 252 E. Tallahasse, 801 W. Situated on the N.W. side of St. John's r. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, & 1,045 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Wayne t., Darke co., O., 94 W. Columbus, 485 W.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., Switzerland co., Ia., 111 S. E. Indianapolis, 550 W.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., Tuolumne co., Cal.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., capital of Morgan co., Ill., 33 W. Springfield, 813 W., on Great Western (Ill.) r. r. It is one of the largest inland towns of the state, situated in the midst of a fine prairie, which is rich & well cultivated. It contains the buildings of Illinois college, a brick court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a lyceum, a mechanics' association, a male & female academy, a brick market house; a printing office issuing a tri-weekly & a weekly newspaper, 24 stores, numerous mechanic shops, a steam flouring m., a saw m., a cotton yarn fac., 2 oil m., 2 carding machines, a tannery, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Illinois college was founded in 1830. It has a president, 6 professors or other instructors, 40 students, & 3,660 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the second Thursday in July. Pop. of t. 2,745.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., Bourbon co., Ky., 45 E. Frankfort. Contains 2 stores and about 50 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p-v., capital of Benton co., Ala., 139 E.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 717 W. Situated 2 m. E. Tallasseehatchee creek. It contains a court house, jail, a church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 716 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., Cherokee co., Tex.

JACKS REEF, p-o., Elbridge t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 150 W. by N. Albany, 354 W.

JACKSVILLE, p. o., Butler co., Pa.

JACMEL, a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on its S. coast, 30 m. S.W. Port Au Prince. Lat. of wharf 18° 13′ N., lon. 72° 33′ W. Pop. 6,000.

JACOBINA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 210 m. W.N. W. Bahia, cap. comarca, on left bank of the Itapicuru, where joined by the Oura, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of dist. 10,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture, & the cultivation of tobacco.

JACOBSBURG, p-v., Bushkill t., Northampton co., Pa., 106 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 119 W. It contains a store, a furnace, a grist m., & 6 or 8 dwellings.

JACOBSBURG, p-v., Smith t., Belmont co., O., 126 E. by N. Columbus, 287 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 156 inhabitants.

JACOB'S CHURCH, p. o., Shenandoah co., Va.

JACOB'S FORD, p. o., Catawba co., N. C.

JACOBSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 36 m. E.S.E. Stettin. Pop. 1,635.

JACOBSPORT, v., Cochocton co., O. Pop. 1850, 217.

JACOB (ST.), a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. S.E. Basle. Its vicinity, entitled the "Swiss Thermopylæ," was, on the 26th August 1444, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1,600 Swiss sustained for 10 hours a fight against the French army of Louis XI., ten times as numerous, & out of which only ten Swiss escaped. The wine raised here is termed *Schweizerblut* (Swiss-blood).

JACOBSTAD, or JACOBSSTADT, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Courland, on the Düna, 78 m. E.S.E. Mitau. Pop. 2,343. It has Lutheran & numerous Greek churches, & 2 synagogues.—II. Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. N.N.E. Vasa. Pop. 1,600.

JACOBSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7 m. S.S. W. Stratton. Area, 4,554 ac. Pop. 487.

JACOBSTOWE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. E. S.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 2,856 ac. Pop. 255.

JACOBSTOWN, p. v., Hanover t., Burlington co., N. J., 30 S. Trenton. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—& about 100 inhabs.

JACOBSVILLE, p. v., Carroll co., Ill.

JACOTTA, a marit. town of S. India, dom. & 15 m. N. Cochin, & where, according to a Malabar tradition, the apostle St. Thomas is believed to have landed.

JACOVA, or YAKOVA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pash. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the White Drin, 18 m. N.W. Prisrend. Pop. 18,000.

JACQUES (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Calvados, arrond. Lisieux. Pop. 1,700.—II. dep. Cantal, arrond. Aurillac. Pop. 1,660.—III. (*sur Darnetal*), dep. Seine-Inf., 4 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 1,246.

JACQUES-CARTIER, a riv. of Can. E., after a S.S.W. course of 50 m. joins the St. Lawrence on left, 22 m. W.S.W. Quebec, to which city & its environs it is important as a defensive barrier. It is so rapid as to be wholly innavigable.

JACUHY, a river of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro de Rio Grande, enters the Lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion at its N. extremity, after a S. & E. course of upwards of 250 miles.

JACUT (ST.), two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 1,278.—II. (*Lanhouarneau*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Dinan. Pop. 1,000.

JADDEN, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

JADRAQUE, a market town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.E. Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,428.

JADRIN, or SCHADRIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 m. W. Kasan, cap. circ. Pop. 1,750.

JAEN, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in a hilly district, about 2,500 feet above the sea, 37 m. N. Granada. Pop. 17,327. It is enclosed by turreted walls, & commanded by a fortress on a neighboring hill. It has two cathedrals, several hospitals, public fountains, & a fine promenade; a brisk trade in the agricultural produce of the neighborhood, & manufs. of coarse woollens & linens; but the extensive manufacs. of silk fabrics which existed under the Moors has wholly disappeared. It was an important city under the Romans; under the Moors it was cap. of the small kingdom of Jaen, & was taken by Ferdinand II., king of Castile, in 1246. Pop. of prov. 1849, 307,410.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a town of Ecuador, S. America, dep. Assuay, & the cap. of its most S. prov., on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. about 2,000 who are reported to carry on a flourishing export trade with Peru, &c., in tobacco, cigars, cocoa, cotton, & mules.

JAFFA, or YAFA, *Joppa*, a small maritime town of Palestine, pash. & 45 m. N.N.E. Gaza, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean. Lat. 32° 3′ N., lon. 34° 45′ E. It is built on a declivity, crowned by a fortress. Its harbor, now choked with sand, is protected by two other forts. It has several mosques, Roman Catholic, Armenian, & Greek churches, some convents, & trade in cotton, corn, fruits, & coral, the produce of its vicinity.—II. (ancient *Japha*, Script. *Japhia*), a vill. 2 m. S.W. Nazareth, with about 30 houses, & probably the same place fortified by Josephus, & subsequently taken by the troops of Titus.

JAFFATINE ISLANDS, a group in the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

JAFFERABAD, two towns of India.—I. Deccan, Nizam's dom., on an affl. of the Godavery, 23 m. N.E. Jalna.—II. Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 m. E. N. Diu-head.

JAFFIERGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Fureedpore, on the Ganges, 32 m. N.N.W. Dacca.

JAFFNAPATAM, a seaport town of Ceylon, near its N. extremity, cap. dist. Jaffna, on a navigable inlet. Pop. 8,000, many of Dutch descent. It has a pretty strong fort, & some trade in tobacco, palmyra timber, & chank shells, it being the principal commercial port in Ceylon, after Columbo & Point de Galle.

JAFFREY, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H. 48 S.W. by S. Concord, 440 W. Grand Monadnock lies partly in the N.W. part of the t. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained on the E. by branches of the Contoocook river, which flows into the Merrimac; & on the W. by branches of Ashuelot r., which flows into the Connecticut r. It has a mineral spring slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron & sulphate of soda. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac. with 3,984 spindles, employing 96 persons & making annually 900,000 yds of sheetings & drillings, 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., a machine shop, 3 woodenware fac., a starch fac., an academy, 12 schools. Pop, 1840, 1,411; 1850, 1,497.

JAGAN, a small town & fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 32° 43′ N., lon. 75° 5′ E.

JAGEPOOR, a town or large vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 35 m. N.N.E. Cuttack, the Byturnee. It has some remarkable Hindoo temples, & manufs. of cotton cloth.

JÄGERNDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 14 m. N.W. Troppau, between the Great & Little Oppa. Pop. 4,800, employed in a flourishing woollen cloth & linen trade. It is enclosed by high walls, & has a handsome church, with a spire 200 feet high, an old ducal castle, high school, hospital, theatre, and is the cap. of a principality belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

JAGHATU, a riv. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan rises in Mount Zagros, 40 m. S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, flows N.ward, & having watered the plain of Miyandab, enters the Lake Urumiyah, 10 m. W.S.W. Binab. Total course probably 130 m.

JAGO (SAN), num. cities, &c. [*See San Jago.*]

JAGODIN, or JAGODINA, a town of Servia, near lt. b. of the Morava, 63 m. S.S.E. Semendria.

JAGOTIN, a large market town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. W.N.W. Poltava. It is handsomely built, and has a palace, with parks, &c.

JAGUA (BAHIA DE), a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad, & defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angelos.

JAHDE, a riv. of N. Germany, Oldenburg, after a N.ward course of 13 m. enters a wide estuary on the N. Sea, 20 m. in length by 12 m. in greatest breadth, immediately W. the mouth of the Weser.

JAHIL, a town of N.W. India, 58 m. N.W. Ajmere.

JAH-JERM, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 m. N. Abbassabad.

JAHJOU, a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 15 m. S.W. Agra, & where, during the Mogul dynasty, two decisive battles were fought, in 1658 & 1707.

JAICZA, or JAITZE, a fortified town of Turkish Croatia, on the Verbas, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. S. Banyaluka. Pop. 2,000.

JAILUM, JHYLUM, JELUM, or BEHUT, *Hydaspes*, the most W. of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, tributary to the Indus, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, & after a S.W. course estimated at 350 m., joins the Chenab, 80 m. N.N.E. Moultan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 m. in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga, & Pir-Panjal. On it are the towns Islamabad, Shahabad, Serinagur, Jhylum, Julalpoor, and Pind Dadun Khan. The town *Jailum or Jhylum*, E. bank of this river, is in lat. 33° 2′ N., lon. 75° 36′ E. It is large & clean, though its streets are narrow & intricate. The riv. is here generally fordable, &, on that account, Sir A. Burnes considered Jhylum to have been the place of conflict between Alexander the Great & Porus.

JAIMPOOR, a small town of Afghanistan, 40 m. S. Dera Ghazee Khan.

JAITPOOR, a town of India, Baroda dom., in the Gujerat peninsula, 20 m. N.E. Junaghur.

JAJARCOTE, a town of India, Oude, cap. dist., 135 W.N.W. Lucknow.

JAKAU, or JUCHOW, a seaport town of some importance in India, Cutch, 60 m. N.W. Mandavee, & near the Koree mouth of the Indus.

JAKE'S RUN, p-o., Monongalia co., Va.

JAKES PRAIRIE, p-o., Gasconade co., Mo., 61 S.E. Jefferson city, 925 W.

JAL (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 10 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,672.

JALAPA, p-o., Dooley co., Ga.

JALAPA, p-o., Grant co., Ia.

JALAPA, p-o., Greene co., Ill.

JALAPA, p-o., McMinn co., Tenn.

JALAPA, or XALAPA, a city, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 60 m. W.N.W. the city of Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. about 10,000. It is beautifully situated at an elevation of 4,340 ft., healthy, and well built, streets steep, & houses plain externally; but the latter are decorated with taste, & often well furnished. Principal edifices, the cathed., & several other churches, & the vast convent of St. Francisco, where a fine view is obtained. Its trade has diminished, but it is a good deal resorted to by invalids from Vera Cruz. The drug *jalap* grows here wild, & derives its name from this city.

JALISCO. (*See Xalisco.*)

JALK, a town, in the sandy desert of N. Beloochistan. Lat. 28° 20′ N., lon. 66° E.

JALLAIS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. E. Beaupreau. Pop. 3,247.

JALLIEU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2,145.

JALLORE, or JAHLORE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 65 m. S.S.W. Joudpoor. Pop. 15,000. Its fortress is the strongest in this part of India.

JALOMNITZA (pron. *Yalomnitza*), a riv. of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, & joins the Danube on lt., opposite Hirshova. Length 140 m.

JALOUN, a large town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 25 m. W. Kalpee. It was formerly a thriving mart for superior cotton, raised in its vicinity. —The Jaloun rajahship has an area of 1,480 sq. m. Pop. 18[illegible]. Annual revenue 75,000*l*. In 1832 it maintained 2,000 infantry & 1,500 cavalry. It is now under the immediate rule of the British agent at Bandah.

JALOVKA, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 40 m. S. Grodno. Pop. 1,000.

JALPUGH, a lake & river of Bessarabia, S. Russia. The lake W. Ismail, 30 m. in length, N. to S., by 5 m. in greatest breadth, discharges its surplus waters into the Danube, & at its N. extremity receives the river, 70 m. in length.

JALPUSHKOV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 40 miles E.N.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 1,500.

JALTA, a small seaport town of the Crimea, S. Russia, circ. Simferopol. It was large & prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the 15th centuary. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, post-office, good harbor, and small quay. It is a chief station for the Odessa steamers, & is improving.

JALUTROVOSK, or JALOUTOROVSK, a town of Siberia, on the Tobol, 125 miles S.S.W. Tobolsk, and cap. of the S. part of its government. Pop. 2,000.

JAMAICA, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 127 S. Montpelier, 449 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by West river, & its tributary, Bald Mountain brook, which afford water power. The v. contains 2 churches, a store, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 fulling m., 2 carding machines, & a trip-hammer shop on Bald Mountain brook. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 grist m., 8 saw mills, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,586; 1850, 1,606.

JAMAICA, p-t., Queens co., N. Y., 12 E. New York, 158 S. Albany, 258 W. Surface level, except the range of hills on the N.; soil a productive sandy loam. On the S. are extensive salt meadows. The Union race-course is in the t. The v., situated on the Long Island railroad, was incorporated in 1814, & contains the co. clerk's & surrogate's office, 6 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, a colored congregation, & 1 African,—Union Hall academy, a female seminary, 12 stores, one wind mill, a piano forte fac., 3 carriage fac., a lock fac., & 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, an extensive establishment for the purposes of the railroad, & 3,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,781; 1850, 4,247.

JAMAICA, p-o., Middlesex co., Va., 74 E. Richmond, 136 W.

JAMAICA, one of the great Antilles, & the principal of the British W. India islands, in the Caribbean Sea, C. A., between lat. 17° 40′ & 18° 30′ N., & lon. 76° 15′ & 78° 25′ W., about 100 m. S. Cuba. Length 150 m., average breadth 40 m. Area, 4,250 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 379,600, of whom about 16,000 were whites. The blue mountains traverses the whole length of the isl. from E. to W., varying in elevation from 5,000 to 6,000 feet; on their S. side the shores are abrupt, the surface broken, & the scenery bold; on the N. the country is undulating, & descends gradually to the sea, & this side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy, though all insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1,400 feet. Mean annual temp. at Kingston, 78° .8; summer, 81°; winter, 76° .2. Rainy seasons, from May to August, & from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other W. Indian islands. The island is well watered. Principal rivers, the Minho, Black river, & Cobre, all disembogu-ing on the S. coast. The mountains are of calcareous formation. Soil naturally less productive than in many of the W. India islands; but most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, sugar being the chief. Indigo, cotton, & cacaoa were formerly more important staples than at present. Maize, Guinea corn, & rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, &c., compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower seeds are raised for the manufacture of oil. Other products are cinnamon, fine woods, & artificial grasses. Live stock in general are good, as well as numerous. About 7-8ths of the land belong to private individuals; estates seldom exceed 1,200 acres, & have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave emancipation; subsequently to which event the amount of produce fell off considerably, but of late there has been a reactional increase in the production of sugar, rum, & pimento. Since the emancipation of the slaves (*Parliament report*), more than 600 estates in the island, have been abandoned. These once gave employment to 50,000 laborers. The number of estates abandoned, or partially abandoned, from January, 1852, to January, 1853, were, of sugar estates, 199; coffee estates, 162; pens, or county seats, 520. Total acres, 391,187. Principal ports, Kingston, Montego Bay, & Falmouth. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surrey, & Cornwall, & subdivided into 21 parishes. Legislature composed of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, & a House of Assembly of 47 Representatives. (*Salary of the Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica & its dependencies, including the Turks & Caicos islands, and the Bay of Islands, & V. Admiral*, 6,000*l*. *Residence, Kingston.*) All male inhabitants having freeholds of 10*l*. a year, may vote for representatives, which latter must have an estate of 300*l*. a year, or personal property worth 1,000*l*. A supreme court in Spanishtown, & courts of assize in each county, sit 3 times yearly. The island is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over the Bahamas & Honduras. Military force consists usually of about 3,000 regular troops, & a militia of from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Public revenue & expenditure, annual average, 500,000*l*. Besides Spanish-town, the cap., & Kingston, the chief port, (between which a railroad has been lately completed,) the island contains the town Port Royal, on its S. side; & the marltime vills. Mount Lucea, Montego, Falmouth, & St. Ann's on its N. coast. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, & taken by the English in 1655. The maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, &, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable. (*See West Indies.*)

JAMAICA PLAINS, p-v., Roxbury t., Norfolk co., Mass., 6 m. S.W. Boston, 438 W., on Boston & Providence railroad. It is situated in the W. part of the t., & contains an Episcopal & a Unitarian church, and many elegant country seats. From a pond here the city of Boston was formerly supplied with water. The whole aggregate length of the pipes is forty miles.

JAMBI, a town of Sumatra, on rt. b. of the Jambi river, cap. dist., gov. & 130 m. N.N.W. Palembang. It extends for ¾ m. on both sides of the river, & is estimated to have 3,000 inhabitants. Exports, benzoin, dragon's blood, & rattans to Singapore, which are imported thence to Europe & China. Manufs. opium and salt. In & around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered.

JAMBOOTEE, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Dharwar.

JAMBURG, a town of Russia, gov. & 68 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Luga. Pop. 1,500. It comprises an old & new town; the latter, built of stone, has R. Catholic, Greek, & Lutheran churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, & silk-stockings & glass works.

JAMES (BAY), a wide gulf of Hudson Sea, British N. America, on its S. side, between lat. 51° & 55° N., & lon. 79° & 82° 30′ W., surrounded by the Rupert, Abbitibbe, Moose, Albany dists., & receiving the rivs. of same name. Length, N. to S., 280 m.; average breadth 150 m. Agomisca & Charlton are the principal of its numerous isls.—II. (*Fort James*), two British stations, W. Africa; one on an island in the Gambia riv., 20 m. S.E. Bathurst; the other on the Guinea

coast. Accra (which see).—III. (*Island*), one of the Galapagos isls., Pacific Ocean, 12 m. N.E. Albemarle Island, 60 m. in length by 20 m. across, mntnous., & having the inlet, James Bay, at its W. extremity.—James & Jamieson are isls. of New S. Shetland, S. Pacific Ocean.

JAMES, r., Va., is formed by the union of Jackson's & Cowpasture rivers, in the Alleghany mountains. At the point where it begins to break through the Blue Ridge, it is joined by North r. It is afterwards joined by the Rivanna, from the N., & at City Point by the Appomattox, from the S., its largest branch, which is 120 miles long, & navigable through a great part of its course. James river is over 500 ms. long, & enters Hampton Roads near the mouth of Chesapeake bay. The principal places on this river are Lynchburg, on the S. side, & Richmond on the N. side. A 40 gun ship may go up to Jamestown, & by lightening, to Harrison's bar, where there is 15 feet of water. Vessels of 250 tons go up to Warwick, & those of 120 tons to Rockets, just below Richmond, 110 miles from its mouth. The falls at Richmond have been obviated by a canal; & above that, the river is navigable for batteaux 220 miles. This river forms the outlet of a country abounding in tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, coal, &c.

JAMESBURG, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

JAMESBURGH, p-o., Middlesex co., N. J..

JAMES CITY, co., Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 170 sq. ms. James river runs on its S. border, & York river on its N.E., & Chickahominy r. on its W. border. The surface is undulating. Capital, Williamsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $66,359; wheat, 25,476 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 102,430; wool, 2,197 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m.;—2 churches; 1 college, 35 students; 4 academies, 115 pupils; 8 schools, 165 scholars; 1 library, 2,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,779; 1850, 4,020.

JAMES' CREEK, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 106 W. Harrisburg, 152 W.

JAMES' CROSS ROADS, p. o., Washington county, Tenn.

JAMES' FORK, p-o., Sebastian co., Ark.

JAMES' MILLS, p-o., Monroe co., Ill., 122 S. by W. Springfield, 835 W.

JAMESONS, p-o., Owen co., Ky.

JAMESPORT, p-v., Suffolk co., N. Y.

JAMES (ST.), a riv. of Can. E. After a S.E. course of 23 m. it joins the St. Lawrence 10 m. N.E. the mouth of the Saguenay.—II. a pa. of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, comprising the bay & town of Montego.—*Cape St. James* is the S. extremity of Queen Charlotte Sound, Brit. N. Amer.

JAMES (ST.), a British fort of Senegambia, on a small isl. of the Gambia, 25 m. from its mouth.

JAMES (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 1,989. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

JAMES (ST.), a chapelry of Engl., co. Wilts, pa. Bishop's Cannings.—II. (*South Elmham*), a pa., county Suffolk, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Halesworth. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 269.

JAMES (ST.), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbor, 5½ m. N.N.W. Fethard. Area, with Dunbrod and Rathroe, 8,489 acres, chiefly fertile. Pop. 3,693.—II. a parish, comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Area, 1,974 ac. Pop. 14,226.

JAMESTOWN, p. t., Newport co., R. I., 3 W. Newport. It comprises Canonicut, a beautiful island in Narragansett bay, 8 miles long, & 1 wide. Soil a rich loam, adapted to grazing. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Two ferries connect it, one with Newport, and the other with South Kingston. Incorporated in 1743. There are 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Friends,—a town-house, a grist m., a store, and 2 school houses. Pop. 1840, 365; 1850, 358.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Ellicott t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 331 W. by S. Albany, 318 W. Situated on the N. side of the outlet of Chautauque lake. Incorporated in 1826. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, a female seminary, 15 stores, 1 woollen fac., 1 flouring m., 3 saw m., several other manufacturing establishments, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,500 inhabitants. A steamboat plies daily through Chautauque lake from this place to Mayville, 21 ms.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Mercer co., Pa., 251 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 295 W.

JAMESTOWN, James City co., Va., 8 S.W. Williamsburg, 65 S.S.E. Richmond. This was the first English settlement made in the United States, having been founded by Captain John Smith, & his companions May 13th, 1607. It was situated on a point of land projecting into James river, 32 miles above its mouth. It is now in ruins, containing two or three old houses, the ruins of an old church, and of ancient fortifications.

JAMESTOWN, v., Prince Edward co., Va., 69 W.S.W. Richmond, 167 W. Situated on Appomattox r. It contains 1 church, free to all denominations, 2 stores, & several dwellings.

JAMESTOWN, v., Monongalia co., Va.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Guilford county, N. C., 93 W. by N. Raleigh, 314 W. Situated on the W. side of Deep r.

JAMESTOWN, p. o., Muscogee co., Ga.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Silver Creek t., Greene co., O., 64 W.S.W. Columbus, 449 W. It contains 3 brick churches, a steam grist & saw m., a carding machine, moved by horse power, a saw m. by water power, and 337 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 90.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Boone co., Ia., 28 N.W. Indianapolis, 599 W. It contains 1 store and about 150 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, t., Steuben county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 415.

JAMESTOWN, p. v., Clinton co., Ill.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Grant co., Wis., 108 W. Madison, 898 W. The v. contains a store & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of t., 666.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., Moniteau co., Mo. Situated 4 miles N. of Missouri river. It has about 50 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., capital of Russell county, Ky., 99 S. Frankfort, 613 W. Situated 4 miles N. of the Cumberland r. It has a brick court-house, 6 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, p-v., capital of Fentress co., Tenn., 124 E. by N. Nashville, 580 W. Situated on the side of Cumberland mountain, between the waters of S. fork of Cumberland & Obed's rivers. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, 2 seminaries, 4 stores, 9 saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, a vill., & formerly a walled town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, here crossed by a seven-arched bridge, 2½ m. S.E. Carrick. Pop. 315.—II. a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 2 m. N. W. Langholm.—III. a small town on the W. side of the island Barbadoes.

JAMES TOWN, the cap. town, & seaport of St. Helena, in a narrow ravine on the N.W. coast of the isl. It has a well-protected harbor, & is enclosed by an arched gateway, within which is a spacious parade, lined with official residences, & a handsome church. Several streets branch from this area, &, on the heights, around the town are the country houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation house, occupied by the governor. The town is well supplied with European & Asiatic products: but all articles bear a high price. [Helena (St.).

JAMESVILLE, p-v., De Witt t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 127 W. by N. Albany, 348 W. It contains 4 churches, 3 stores, 2 flouring m., a saw m., 2 plaster m., a fulling m., a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

JAMESVILLE, v., Greenfield t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 4 N. by W. Albany. Situated on Kayaderosseras creek, & contains a church, a paper m., a grist m., a furnace, & about 150 inhabitants.

JAMGHAUT, Hindostan, is a remarkable pass across the Vindhyan mountains, 50 m. S. Indore, with an elevation of 2,328 feet.

JAMNITZ, a town of Moravia, with silver and lead mines, circ. and 25 miles N.W. Znaym. Pop. 1,440.

JAMROOD, a small town of Afghanistan, 10 m. W. Peshawur, at the entrance of the Khyber pass.

JAMSÆ, a mkt.-town of Finland, læn & 64 m. N. N.E. Tavastehuus. Pop. 1,000.

JAMU, a town of the Punjab, on an affl. of the Chenab r., 65 m. N. Amritsir. Pop. 8,000. It has a

spacious palace, a fort, a large bazaar, & pleasure grounds belonging to its rajah.

JAMUSHLI, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. & on the river Kars, with a mixed pop. of Turks, Persians, & Armenians, & in its centre a stone tower, built from the adjacent ruins of Ani.

JAN, ST., a small island of Danish W. Indies, 1 m. E. St. Thomas. Area, 42 sq. m. Pop 1850, 2,228. Only town Christiansborg. Pop. 120.

JANELEW, p. o., Lewis co., Va.

JANEIRO (RIO), cap. of Brazil. [RIO JANEIRO.]

JANESVILLE, city, capital Rock co., Wis., 41 E.S.E. Madison, 806 W. It is situated on both sides of Rock r., & contains a court-house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 Universalist,—the state institution for the blind, an academy, 40 stores, a woollen fac., 2 foundries, 4 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 banks, 4 printing offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication, and in 1854, 5,000 inhabitants. The towns of E. & W. Janesville have a very fertile soil, the one on W. side of the river, pop. 1,954; and the other on the E., 1,487.

JANETOWN, a vill., W. coast of Scotl., co. Ross, pa. & 1 m. S.W. Lochcarron. Pop. 573.

JANIK, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, cap. sanj., on the Yeshil-Irmak.

JANINA, a town of European Turkey. [YANINA.]

JANJERO, a country of N.E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia. Principal town Janjero.

JANJOWLA, or GANJOOLY, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., m. 57 W. Beeder.

JAN-MAYEN, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 59′ N., lon. 7° 31′ W. On its N. extremity is the Beerenberg mountain, elev. 687 feet, & the Esk, a volcano occasionally active.

JANOPOL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 12 m. S.E. Telsch. Pop. 1,500.

JANOV, several market towns of Russian Poland, the principal in the gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 14 m. N. E. Litin. Pop. 1,300.

JANOW, several towns of Poland.—I. prov. & 37 m. S.S.W. Lublin. Pop. 2,000.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 11 m. N.W. Lemberg, on a lake, with 921 inhabitants.—III. circ. & 24 m. S.S.E. Tarnapol, on an island in the Sered. Pop. 1,000.—IV. Poland, prov. Kielce, 30 m. N. Olkusz.—V. prov. and 42 m. E. Siedlec, on the Bug.—VI. prov. Sandomir, 30 m. W.S. W. Radom.

JANTRA, river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 m. joins the Danube, 13 miles E. Sistova.

JANUCHOV & JANUCHPOL, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. & 70 miles N.W. Vilna. —II. gov. Volhynia, 33 miles S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 2,000.

JANVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 25 m. S.E. Chartres. Pop. 955.

JANZÉ a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 4,304, employed chiefly in manufacturing sail-cloth, and fattening poultry for the Paris markets.

JAPAN, an empire of E. Asia, comprising the isls. Niphon, Kiusiu, & Sikokf, with the dependencies Yesso, the S. part of Tarakai or Saghalien, and many smaller islands, situated between lat. 26° 35′ & 49° N., & lon. 129° & 150° E., having W. the Strait of Corea, & Sea of Japan, & on other sides the Pacific Ocean. Area has been set down at 266,500 sq. m., and pop. very uncertainly estimated at from 25 millions to 50 millions. These islands, especially Niphon & Kiusiu, are extremely irregular in shape, their coasts greatly indented, & surface very uneven. The mountains Fusi & Siro-Jama in Niphon are active volcanoes, and estimated to rise respectively to 12,000 & 8,000 ft. above the sea, & snow clad. Rivers numerous, & generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short & not navigable for many miles inland. Of the lakes, the principal appears to be Fakoni, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence. The interior of Japan, however, remains quite unexplored by foreigners. In a country extending over 15° of lat., the climate is so varied that almost every prov. has different products; it is in general mild and healthy, but hurricanes & earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The soil is said to be in many parts sterile, but it is very carefully cultivated; agriculture being compulsory by sumptuary laws.

Foremost among the resources of Japan are its fisheries. The sea & its productions, we believe, contribute fully as much to the sustenance of the natives as do the fruits of the earth—rice, perhaps, excepted. One of their productions has a value which is not confined to the spot, but extends to us—to our enterprise, and our trade—we mean the whale, or, as they call it, *kudsuri*. There is nothing of which such extensive use is made by the Japanese, both for rich & poor. It is found all around Japan, but particularly in the sea Keumano, the most important territory of the Empire; & it also prevails in the islands of Tsussima & Goto, & upon the coasts of Omura & Nomo. These whales not only afford oil in great abundance, but their flesh, which is considered very wholesome & nutritious, is largely consumed. No part of them, indeed, is thrown away—all is made available to some useful purpose or another, excepting only the large shoulder bone. The skin, which is generally black, the flesh, which is red & looks like beef, the intestines, & all the inward parts besides the fat or blubber, which is boiled into oil, and the bone which is converted to innumerable uses—all is made available to purposes of profit. We have gone into these few particulars respecting the whale because it is that which has brought our countrymen into contact with Japan. Many of our ships have for some considerable time past frequented those seas for capturing the whale, an occupation which, it is found, might be pursued with great advantage under a commercial treaty with the Government of Japan, whose inhuman laws at present not only prevent any assistance being rendered to shipwrecked mariners, but expose them to positive maltreatment, & even to violent death. To obtain redress in this respect was the primary object of Commodore Perry's expedition.

Japan abounds in natural & artificial productions of great value. Its mineral riches are enormous, and include metals of various kinds, especially gold, silver, & copper. Sulphur & nitre are also found in large quantities,—there is no want of coal, & there are precious stones of almost every variety; agates, saphires, jaspers, cornelians, & even diamonds; while pearls are found in great plenty among the shells upon the coast. Then the fertility of the soil is very great. The mulberry tree grows extensively & affords food for countless myriads of silk worms. The *Kadsi*, or paper-tree, serves innumerable useful purposes, including the manufacture of cloth, stuffs, & cordage. The *cerusi*, or varnish-tree, is another valuable production of the country, yielding large quantities of a milky juice which the natives employ to varnish, or *japan*, as we call it, various articles. Then there are the bay-tree, the camphor-tree, the fig-tree, the cypress-tree, with very many more, all more or less valuable, & from which a great variety of useful things are made; and last, though not least, there is the tea-shrub, from the leaves of which the common drink of the people is brewed, & which is capable of yielding a valuable article of commerce. Trees growing nuts of various kinds are abundant; the maple is extensive & excellent; bamboos are very plentiful, & of great use, as they are everywhere in the Indies; they cultivate as much hemp & cotton as they can find room for in their fields; & as to rice, which is the main food of the natives, that grown in Japan, is considered the best in all Asia, & it can be produced in almost any quantity. Their corns are of several sorts; besides the *komi*, or rice, there are the *comuggi*, a kind of barley; the *koomuggi*, their native wheat; and the *daidson*, a species of bean,—all of which abound with superior farina.

Cattle rearing is unimportant; buffaloes & oxen are used only for draught, & sheep are scarce. Fish and coral abound on the coasts; pearls & ambergris are obtained. In some rural arts the Japanese are unequalled; such as the dwarfing of forest trees, & raising radishes & other bulbous roots of an enormous size. The manufactures of Japan have hitherto been confined almost exclusively to their own domestic wants; but many of them are nevertheless valuable as articles of export. Our adoption here and throughout Europe of the term *japan*, as applied to certain kinds of varnished ware, indicates how well known has been their peculiar excellence in, if not their invention of, the useful art. They make various articles from the paper tree resembling *papier maché*, which they paint & varnish very highly—and these might form objects

of considerable trade. Their silks, muslins, and cotton goods are most of them very superior, & some of them are calculated to become highly *recherché*; and their carvings in wood, ivory, pearl & fish-bone, are most ingenious & elegant. These are but a few of the products of their handicraft; but they are sufficient to show, taken in connection with their natural productions, how varied & how valuable are the resources of the Japanese.

Some trade is suffered with Chinese merchants, who bring broad-cloths and other woollen stuffs to Nangasaki, in return for sea-slug, copper and lacquered wares; & the Dutch are permitted to send annually 2 ships to the same port with wax, camphor, spices, ivory, lead, iron bars, quicksilver, glass wares, musk, sapan wood, sugar, piece goods, & woollens, for which they take back copper, camphor, silk, lacquered goods, wax, pitch, wheat, & Japanese manufs. No commerce is allowed with other foreign nations. An expedition sailed from the United States of America, in 1853, to Japan for the purpose of opening the ports of this country to the maritime nations of the world. Commodore Perry, commander of the expedition, had an interview with the officials of that empire, on the 8th March, 1854. That the preliminaries of a treaty would be settled during the visit, is more than probable. Its leading provisions, will be the opening of three or more of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, & securing supplies of coals for steamers. In other respects the treaty concluded or proposed, is understood to be nearly a counterpart of that with China, except, it is said, that the Japanese objected to a clause admitting all other countries to the same privileges as America; not like the Chinese, from whom, & not from Sir Henry Pottinger, as is generally supposed, the privileges of the English treaty were extended to all foreign countries. The Japanese would manifest more sagacity, and save themselves from incalculable vexation, were they to allow other nations to enjoy the same immunities—modelling all future treaties on precisely the same terms. The law, which separates the Japanese from intercourse with other countries, has forced them to draw on their own resources, hence the empire is nearly independent of external aid.—It is a world in itself. The government is despotic, and like some others in Asia, is shared by ecclesiastical & military sovereigns. The *mikado*, or lord of the *dairi*, or court of *miako*, is the nominal head of the empire, has almost divine honors & exerts religious rule, & was anciently invested with all the authority; but in the 12th century, a *siogun*, or high military officer, was appointed, one of whose successors, in 1583, assumed the rank of a second emperor: since which period the *siogun* has maintained the actual sway, the *dairi* sovereign being consulted by him only regarding relations with foreign powers. The *siogun*, who resides at Yeddo, is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes, & by a senate which forms the legislative body, & decides in all civil & criminal cases. A kind of feudal system prevails; the princes, of whom there are about 200, governing different districts, are obliged to maintain troops in readiness to move at the order of the *siogun*. The executive duties are performed by 7 boards,—those of taxation, commerce, public works, police, criminal justice, military affairs, & religion. Japan is divided into 8 provs., 68 deps., & 622 lists., the governors of which are termed *daimios*, "high named," & hold their offices direct from the dairi sovereign; or *sai-mio*, "well named," who are appointed by the siogun. The laws are very rigorous; many popular rights & customs, however, appear to exist, & the Japanese are certainly less corruptly governed, & less shackled by ancient usages than the Chinese. The ancient religion is the sin-siu, whose priests were said to be descended of the sun, but the majority of the pop. are adherents of Buddhism, introduced into Japan about the 6th century of our era, though some profess the doctrines of Confucius. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race, & are stout & well made. They have a written literature, some science, & a taste for music. Their language is different from that of the Chinese.

JAPAN (SEA OF), is that portion of the Pacific O., situated between lat. 35° & 52° N., & lon. 128° & 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., the countries Mantchouria & the peninsula of Corea on the W. It commun. with the Pacific by the Straits of La Perouse & Sangar on the E., & with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Channel of Tartary on the N. It forms the Gulf of Corea, & receives the river Amour.

JAPARA, a Dutch residency, on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° & 7° 55′ N., and lon. 110° 35′ & 111° 10′ E. Soil fertile. Pop. 400,000.—Cap. *Japara*, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 m. N. N.E. Samarang.

JAPURA, a river of S. America. [YAPURA.]

JARAFUEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,102. It has a trade in timber.

JARAGUA, a town of Brazil, prov. & comarca Goyaz, situated on the small river of same name, which in 1731 yielded rich gold washings. It was erected into a town in 1833. Pop. 2,500, agricultural.—II. one of the best frequented seaports in the prov. Alagosa, Brazil, near Maçayo.

JARAIZ & JARANDILLA, 2 small towns of Spain, prov. Caceres.—I. 10, & II. 14 m. E. Placencia.

JARDINES ("the gardens"), two groupes of islets & rocks off the N. & S. coasts of Cuba.

JARENSK, or JARANSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 110 m. S.S.W. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Jaran. Pop. 4,750. It is mostly built of wood, & has several churches, & a flourishing trade with furs, honey, wax, & hops.—II. gov. & 355 m. E.N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Idrenga. Pop. 1,000, who trade in furs.

JARGEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,452.

JARLSBERG-LAURWIG a dist. of Norway, S.W. Christiania. Area, 853 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 63,070. Chief towns Holmestrand & Tonsberg: 2 m. W. of the latter is the town of Jarlsberg, with iron works.

JARMELLO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S. Guarda. Pop. 2,750.

JARNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. E. Cognac, on rt. b. of the Charente. Pop. 2,388. It is the great mart for the wine & brandy of the dist., & is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569.—II. (*J. Champagne,*) a vill., dep. Charente-Inf., 6 m. N. Jonzac. Pop. 1,140.

JARNAGES, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Creuse, arrond. & 14 m. S.S.W. Boussac. Pop. 843.

JAROCZYN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. 40 m S.E. Pozen. Pop. 1,500. Manuf. woollens.

JAROMERITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 17 m. N. W. Znaym, on the Jaromirzka. Pop. 2,040.

JAROMIRZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, 31 m. N.N.E Chrudim at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elb. Pop. 3,490.

JAROSLAVI (pron. *Yaroslav,*) a gov. of Europ. Rus., near its centre mostly between lat. 57° & 59° N., & lon. 38° 41½° E., enclosed by the govs. Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, & Tver. Area, 14,025 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,008,100. Surface level, & in many parts marshy. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the rivers Mologa & Sheksna, & in the S. is the lake Nero, occupying upwards of 20 sq. m. Soil not very fertile, & the annual produce of corn, estimated at 2 million quarters, is insufficient for the pop. Rye, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, and fruits are principal crops. Timber is scarce; live stock inferior. The fisheries in the Volga are important. The gov. is chiefly noted for manufacturing industry; linen, woollen & cotton fabrics, leather, silks, hardwares, & tobacco, are wrought in the towns, & the peasants are almost everywhere partially engaged in domestic manufs. Principal towns Jaroslavl, Rostov, & Uglitch,

JAROSLAVL, a city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, on the Volga, at the influx of the Kotorosth, 160 m. N.E. Moscow. Pop. 1846, 25,000. It is enclosed by a palisade, & pretty well built, though mostly of wood, It has some good stone houses, & numerous churches, which give it, externally, an imposing appearance. several convents, a citadel at the confluence of the rivs. The Demidoff lyceum, founded in 1803, & ranking immediately after the universities of the empire, an ecclesiastical seminary, a large exchange, various hospitals & asylums, manufs. of cotton, silk, linens, leather, tobacco, &c., with iron, copper, & bell-foundries, and two large annual fairs, at which, & at the fair of Markariev, large quantities of its manufactured goods are sold. It is the see of an archbishop, & its foundation dates from the 11th century.

JAROSLAW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 17 m. N.N.W. Przemysl, on the San, an affluent

of the Vistula. Pop. 3,380, comprising many Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral & numerous other churches, a convent, normal school, manufs. of woollen and linens.

JARRATT'S, p-o., Sussex co., Va., 52 S. by E. Richmond, 171 W.

JARRETT'S FORD, p-o., Kanawha co., Va., 323 W. N.W. Richmond, 348 W.

JARRETTSVILLE, p-v., Harford co., Md., 63 N. Annapolis, 73 W.

JARROW, a pa. & vill. of England, co. Durham, E. Chester-ward; the vill., on the Tyne, 2¾ m. W.S.W. South Shields. Area, comprising the townships South Shields, Jarrow, Hessworth, &c., with the chapelry Ivestone, 9,782 ac. Pop. 42,448, mostly engaged in collieries. In Jarrow church is an oaken chair, reputed to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born at Monkton, in the pa., A. D. 673, & buried in the church in 735.

JARUN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 100 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by ruined walls, & occupies a large surface. Houses built mostly of sun-dried brick. It has some trade in white & printed cottons, tobacco, & iron from neighboring mines.

JARVIS, v., Walpole t., Haldimand co., Can. W., 74 S.W. Toronto. Has 3 stores, 6 saw m., and 50 inhabitants.

JARVIS CHANNEL, an inlet of the G. of Georgia, Pacific coast, Brit. N. A.

JARZÉ, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 6½ m. W. Bauge. Pop. 1,780. It has a noble château, & 3 annual cloth fairs.

JASK, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Indian Ocean (Arab Sea), immediately N. Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38′ N., lon. 57° 48′ E.

JASLISKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 20 m. S.W. Sanok. Pop. 2,000.

JASLO, a royal free town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 30 m. S.E. Tarnow. Pop. 1,950.

JASPER, county, Ga. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. Watered by branches of Oconee r. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $399,127; Ind. corn, 460,680 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,734; rice, 3,420 pounds; cotton, 9,899 bales;—5 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $25,925; value of manufactured articles, $42,045;—27 churches; 6 acad., 210 pupils; 10 sch., 213 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,111; 1850, 11,486.

JASPER, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 980 sq. ms. It consists mostly of prairie, interspersed with some timber. Watered by the Iroquois r., which is navigable in high water, & by Pine & Sugar crs. Capital, Rensselaer. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $117,746; wheat, 9,051 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 250,895; oats, 27,376; wool, 10,811 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.;—1 church; 11 sch., 238 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,267; 1850, 3,540.

JASPER, county, Ill. Situated near the E. part of the state. Area, 484 sq. ms. The surface is level, two thirds prairie, & rather wet. Watered by Embarrass riv. Capital, Newton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $61,571; wheat, 3,540 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 132,585; oats, 19,620; wool, 4,369 lbs.;—2 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.;—7 churches; 6 sch., 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,472; 1850, 3,220.

JASPER, county, Iowa. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 745 sq. ms. Drained by affluents of Chicaque r., a tributary of the Mississippi. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Newton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $33,059; wheat, 4,494 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 62,635; oats, 4,354; wool, 2,077 pounds. Pop. 1850, 1,280.

JASPER, county, Mo. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 980 sq. ms. Drained by a branch of Neosho r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap., Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $189,202; wheat, 16,909 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 275,116; oats, 63,265; wool, 11,775 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.;—8 churches; 13 schools, 369 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,223.

JASPER, county, Miss. Situated S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. Watered by branches of Leaf r. Capital, Paulding. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 233,286; Ind. corn, 209,691 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 78,945; rice, 39,110 pounds; cotton, 1,442 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $10,865; value of manufac. articles, $20,110;—14 churches; 2 acad., 115 pupils; 12 sch., 339 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,958; 1850, 6,184.

JASPER, county, Tex. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 880 sq. ms. It has the Sabine river on the E., & the Neches & Angelina on the W. Surface undulating at the S., & hilly on the N.; soil very fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $65,506; Ind. corn, 44,498 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 15,745; peas & beans, 1,495; cotton, 359 bales;—6 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $16,600; value of manufac. articles, $8,250;—1 church; 6 sch., 140 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,767.

JASPER, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 18 S.W. Bath, 239 W. by S. Albany, 289 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Bennett's & Tuscarora crs. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,187; 1850, 1,740.

JASPER, p-v., capital of Hamilton co., Flor., 90 E. Tallahassee. Situated 8 m. N. of Suwannee r. It contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

JASPER, t., Fayette co., O. Pop. 1,193.

JASPER, p-v., Sunfish t., Pike co., O., 66 S. Columbus, 401 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, 3 m. W. Piketon. It has 75 inhabitants.

JASPER, p-v., capital of Dubois co., Ia., 124 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 655 W. Situated on the N.W. side of the Patoka cr. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 125 inhabitants.

JASPER, p. v., Schuyler co., Ill.

JASPER, t., Taney co., Mo. Pop. 84.

JASPER, p-v., capital of Marion co., Tenn., 114 S. E. Nashville, 634 W. Situated on the W. side of Sequatchy r., & contains a court-house and several dwellings.

JASPER' p-v., capital of Walker co., Ala. Situated on Cane cr., and contains a court-house and a few dwellings.

JASPER, p. v., capital Newton co., Ark., 105 N.W. Little Rock. Has a court-house & 175 inhabitants.

JASPER, p. v., capital Jasper co., Texas. Contains a court-house & 200 inhabs.

JASSY, the cap. town of Moldavia. [Yassy.]

JASTROW, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 90 m. W. S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 1846, 3,750, of whom many are Jews. It has a Luth. church, a synagogue, manufs. of woollen cloths & fire-arms.

JASZ-APATHI, a mkt.-town of central Hungary, dist. Jazygia, 11 m. E. Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 8,800, employed in agriculture & the cultiv. of the vine.

JASZ-BERENY, a market-town of W. Hungary, cap. dist. Jazygia, on both sides of the Zagyva, here crossed by a stone bridge, 38 m. E. Pesth. Pop. 17,582. Principal edifices, a large & handsome R. Cath., and several other churches, a Franciscan convent, R. Cath. gymnasium, high school, the town-hall, containing the archives of Jazygia & Cumania, on an island. In the centre of the river stands a marble obelisk, erected in 1797, in honor of the archduke Joseph, & in the middle of the town is shown the reputed tomb of Attila. Princip. trade in corn, horses, & cattle.

JASZENOVACZ, a mkt.-town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. N.N.E. Dubitza, at the confl. of the Unna with the Save. Pop. 2,653.

JASZ-FENSZARU, a vill. of Hungary, co. Jazygia, on riv. Zagyva, 18 m. N.W. Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 3,489.

JASZKA, a mkt.-town of Austrian Croatia, co. & 20 m. S.W. Agram. Pop. 1,212.

JATT, p. o., Rapides pa., La.

JATTON, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

JAUER, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Neisse, 10 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Pop. 6,500. It is enclosed by double walls & a fosse, & has a Lutheran, & numerous Roman Catholic churches, a free school, 2 hospitals, houses of correction & industry, a lunatic asylum, manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, stockings and leather, and an active trade in corn and flax.

JAUERNICK, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 52 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 1,900. Above the town is the castle of the Prince-bishops of Johannisberg.

JAUJA, or ATANJAUJA, a river & town of Peru,

the river a tributary of the Apurimac, which it joins 145 m. N.E. Huamanvelica, after a very tortuous S.E. & E. course of at least 400 m., in its lower part called the Mantaro. The town, dep. Junin, cap. prov., 135 m. E. Lima, is on its E. bank, & is stated to have considerable trade in rural produce & cattle. Silver mines exist in its vicinity.

JAULAC, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Ardèche, on rt. b. of the Aligmon, 8 m. N. L'Argentière. Pop. 2,270, engaged in silk mills.

JAULDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 36 m. S.E. Ramghur.

JAULNA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 34 m. E.S.E. Aurungabad. It has a fort, & a cantonment for British troops.

JAULNAY, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers. Pop. 1,580.

JAUMNIER, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., on the Taptee, 40 m. N.E. Boorhanpoor.

JAUZIERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, 5 m. N.E. Barcelonnette. Pop. 1,880.

JAVA, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 267 W. Albany, 352 W. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Watered by Seneca cr. & head waters of Cattaraugus cr. The v. is situated on Seneca cr., & contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1849, 2,331; 1850, 2,245.

JAVA, p. o., Lucas co., O.

JAVA, the principal of the Dutch E. India isls., between lat. 5° 52′ & 8° 50′ S., & lon. 105° 15′ E., separated E. from Bali by the strait of Bali, & W. from Sumatra by the strait of Sunda, & having N. the sea of Java, & S. the Indian Ocean. Length E. to W., 570 m., breadth varies from 48 to 115 m. Estimated area, including the contiguous island Madura, 50,000 sq. m.; & pop. 1849, 9,560,380; comprising Europeans & their descendants 16,308; natives 9,401,712; Chinese 106,033; Arabs, Bughis, &c., 31,216; slaves 5,111. The S. coast is high and steep, with few indentations. A mntn. chain extends through the centre from W. to E., with a mean elevation of 1,000 feet, having numerous volcanic peaks, some of which rise to 1,000 feet. Its N. coast is low & marshy, & lined with numerous small islands. Principal river, the Solo, besides which many are navigable for several miles from the sea, or used for floating down timber & other raw produce from the interior. The rocks are chiefly basaltic and volcanic, & the soil is extremely fertile. Java is supposed to be capable of supporting many times its present amount of pop. At present only about 1-3d part of the surface is under culture; but the island is the granary of the Asiatic Archipelago. Temp. hot in the plains, but cooler in the elevated parts. Earthquakes & thunderstorms are common, hurricanes rare. Rice is the principal grain, & is cultivated all along the coast, as also in all the low grounds wherever irrigation can be effected. Coffee is the great staple of export; it is raised in most of the uplands, especially in the Preanger or Prianga, regencies on the W. part of the island, & with sugar, its culture has greatly increased within the last few years. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, cinnamon, maize, & other dry grains, pulses, & vegetable oils, cocoa, & sago, are other principal products.

Java is the only island of the E. Archipelago of which the teak tree is a native. This tree grows in dense forests on the hills, & is superior to that of Pegu, though not equal to that of Malabar. Tigers, tiger cats, & leopards, and the jackall, abound. The rhinoceros is also a native, but no elephants, camels, or asses. Buffaloes are numerous, and a small breed of horses. Black cattle and goats are common; sheep & hogs are scarce. Domestic poultry are plentiful. Crocodiles & serpents abound, & fish are numerous in the adjacent seas. Few minerals are known to exist, but iron, salt, sulphur, & nitre, are obtained. Manufs. of cotton fabrics, & other household necessaries are general, & the Javanese excel the nations of the neighboring isls. in the production of most manufactured goods; but the colony is essentially agricultural, & nearly all its exports consist of vegetable produce. Total value of the merchandise exported from Java & Madura in 1849, 60,306,313 florins, consisting of coffee, sugar, indigo, rice, arrack, provisions, hides, cinnamon, rattans, spices, Banca tin, tobacco, edible birds' nests, & salt. Imports comprising cottons, woollens, & other manufactured goods, wines, spirits, iron, hardwares, machinery, opium, and articles of luxury, amounted in the same year to 24,636,241 fl., of which the value of 394,041 fl. were sent to the United States. Trade with Holland absorbs 3-4ths of the whole, & is chiefly carried on by the Dutch E. I. Company. Batavia, the cap., is the centre of at least half of the general trade. Gov. administered by a gov.-general, with authority over all the Dutch E. I. colonies, & assisted by a secretary-general, & a council of 4 members, of Dutch descent. Java is divided into 22 residencies, in each of which are an European governor, & secretary, and various sub-residents. The provs. are subdivided into arronds. & communes, in each of which is a justice of the peace. Three superior tribunals & courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, & Surabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. Perfect religious toleration exists, & Europeans are not prevented from going to Java (as formerly to British India), though the permission of the governor-general is necessary to their settling there. Public improvements have lately been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior; & commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island; regular steam communication is kept up with Singapore. Several native states exist in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal caps. of which are Surakarta & Yugyacarta. Java remained under Hindoo sovereignties until 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities & temples, the principal being Mojopahit & Boro-Budor, & various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface. The Javanese are of the Malay family, are short, thick-set, & robust. It is presumed that Hindoos, at an early period, settled in the island, as Hindoo monuments of antiquity are found. The religion is Mohammedan, mixed with Buddhism. 3 dialects of the Malay language are used; & they have an ancient sacred language, containing a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, & translations from the Arabic & Sanscrit. The Javanese are superior in civilization to other natives of the Indian Archipelago. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, & the Dutch in 1575. The British held the isl. from 1811 to 1816.

JAVA (SEA OF), is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° & 7° S., & lon. 106° & 116° E., having E. the strait of Macassar & sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, & W. Sumatra. It communicates S.ward with the Indian Ocean by the straits of Sunda, Bali, & Lombok, & N.W.ward with the China Sea, by the Carimata passage & strait of Gaspar, E. and W. Billiton.

JAVANA, a town on the N. coast of Java, residencey & 28 m. E.S.E. Japara.

JAVA VILLAGE, p-o., Java t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 271 W. Albany, 356 W.

JAVRON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & 15 m. N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,528.

JAWOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 30 m. E.N.E. Przemysl. Pop. 3,985, among whom are many Jews. It has Roman Catholic & Greek United churches. Near it are the largest paper-mills in Galicia.

JAWUD, a large town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 78 m. E. Odeypoor. It is walled & entered by good gateways. It has belonged alternately to various Indian principalities.

JAXARTES, SIHON, or SIR DARIA, a large river, indep. Turkestan, rises by numerous heads on the borders of the Pamere table land, & in the Mooz-tagh, on the frontiers of Chinese Turkestan, flows through the Khokan & Kirghiz doms., parallel to the Oxus, but much more tortuously, & enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E., lat. between 45° & 46° N. Total course estimated at 900 m. It is broad & deep, & its banks are usually overflowed by it in summer.

JAXT, a small riv. of Würtemberg, rises near the Bavarian frontier, flows successively N. & E., & joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of about 80 m. On it are the towns Ellwangen, Crailsheim, and Kirchberg. It gives name to a circ. of Würtemberg, & to many vills., Jaxtberg, Jaxtfield, &c., the principal

being Jaxthausen, with 3 castles, & 1,007 inhabitants, on its rt. bank, 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. of circ. 1852, 374,913.

JAY, county, Ia. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Watered by Salamanie r. Capital, Portland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $154,383; wheat, 47,290 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 170,455; oats, 40,193; wool, 16,925 pounds;—5 grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.;—9 churches; 1 acad., 80 pupils; 33 sch., 810 scholars; 23 libraries, 2,250 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,863; 1850, 7,047.

JAY, t., Franklin co., Me., 29 W.N.W. Augusta, 607 W. Situated on Androscoggin r., which bounds it on the S. Soil fertile, & well cultivated. Incorporated in 1795. It has 2 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,750; 1850, 1,733.

JAY, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 58 N. Montpelier, 574 W. Situated on the Canada line. It is mountainous in the S.W. part, & level in the eastern; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Missisque r. It has 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 308; 1850, 371.

JAY, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 18 N. Elizabeth, 148 N. Albany, 523 W. The surface is mountainous. Drained by a branch of Au Sable r., along which are fertile flats. The v. is situated on the E. branch of Au Sable r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a forge, a clothier's works, & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,258; 1850, 2,685.

JAY, t., Elk co., Pa.

JAY, C. H., p-v., capital of Jay co., Ia., 100 N.E. Indianapolis, 523 W. Situated on the N. side of Salamanie r. It has a court house & a few dwellings.

JAY BRIDGE, p. o., Franklin co., Me.

JAYGHUR, JAIGHUR, or ZYGHUR, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. & 114 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. Concan, at the mouth of a small river.

JAYNE (SAN), or S. JAIME, a town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Apure, on the Portuguesa, 30 m. N.N.W. San Fernando de Apure. Pop. 7,000.

JAYNESVILLE, p-o., Covington co., Miss., 69 S.E. Jackson, 1,038 W. Situated on the W. side of a small branch of Leaf r.

JAZLOWIEC, a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 15 m. W.S.W. Czortkow. Pop. 2,100.

JEAN (ST.), numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*J. Bonnefond*), dep. Loire, 3 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 4,880, chiefly employed in riband-weaving & nail-making.—II. (*J. d'Angély*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arrond., on the navigable river Boutonne, 15 m. N.N.E. Saintes, having 2 pa. churches, a hospital, communal college, theatre, public baths, & 5,443 inhabitants, employed in weaving serges, distilling brandy, making gunpowder, & in the Cognac-brandy trade.—III. (*J. de Boisseau*), dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, 15 m. E.S.E. Paimbœuf. Pop. 2,570.—IV. (*de Bournay*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Vienne. Pop. 3,492, chiefly engaged in manufacturing sail-cloth and leather. It has 7 large annual fairs.—V. (*J. de Brévelay*), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., near the Claye, 15 m. W.S.W. Ploermel, having 2,230 inhabitants, & 5 large annual fairs for cattle, corn, flax, & wool.—VI. (*J. de Fos*), dep. & near the Hérault, 9 m. E. Lodève. Pop. 1,540.—VII. (*J. de Liversay*), dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,230.—VIII. (*J. de Losne*, also called *Belle Défense*, from two famous sieges which its inhabs. successfully sustained in 1273, & 1636), dep. Cote-d'Or, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Saône, at its junction with the canal of Burgundy, 19 m. E.N.E. Beaune. Pop. 2,134., employed in woollen-weaving and making hats. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle & cloth.—IX. (*J. de Luz*), dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Nivelle, 11 m. S.W. Bayonne, pretty well built, defended by 3 forts, & formerly a port of some importance, but now a mere fishing town. Pop. 2,124.—X. (*J. de Marsacq*), dep. Landes, 11 m. W.S.W. Dax. Pop. 1,264.—XI. (*J. de Mont*), dep. Vendée, cap. cant., near the Atlantic, 33 m. N.N.W. Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. 3,680.—XII. (*J. des Ollières*), dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 13 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,490.—XIII. (*J. de Valerisele*), dep. Gard, on the Auzonnet, 14 m. N.N.E. Alais, with 1,880 inhabs.—XIV. (*J. du Bruel*), dep. Aveyron, 14 m. E.S.E. Milhau. Pop. 1,449, engaged in making flannels, woollen hosiery, & hats.—XV. (*J. du Doigt*), dep. Finistere, 9 m. N.E. Morlaix. Pop. 1,402.—XVI. (*J. dū Gard*), dep. Gard, on the Gordon d'Anduze, arrond. & 9 m. W. Alais. Pop. 2,865, employed in silk-throwing, & manufacturing silk hosiery.—XVII. (*J.-en-Royans*), dep. Drôme, 19 m. E.N.E. Valence, on rt. b. of the Lionne. Pop. 2,710.—XVIII. (*J. la Bussière*), dep. Rhône, 10 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,770.—XIX. (*J. le Vieux*), dep. Ain, on the Oiselon, 12 m. S.W. Nantua. Pop. 1,590.—XX. (*J. Pied-de-port*), dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Nive, 44 m. W.S.W. Pau, enclosed by a wall, defended by a citadel commanding the passes into Spain, ill built, & having 1,798 inhabitants.—XXI. (*J. Soleymieux*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. Montbrison. Pop. 1,390.—XXII. (*J. sur Mayenne*), dep. & on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. Laval. Pop. 1,490.

JEAN (ST.), several market towns of Savoy.—I. (*d'Arves*), prov. & 6 m. S.W. St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. of comm. 1,951.—II. (*d'Aulph*), prov. Chablais, 13 m. S.E. Thonon. Pop. 2,258.—III. (*de Belleville*), prov. Tarantaise, 4 m. S.S.W. Moutiers. Pop. 1,411.—IV. (*de Maurienne*), a town, cap. prov. on the Arc, at the influx of the Arran, & on the route from France by Mt. Cenis into Italy, 30 m. S.E. Chambery. Pop. of comm. 3,084. It external appearance is picturesque; but it is, internally, gloomy & ill built.

JEAN BABEL, a marit. town of Hayti, near its N. W. extrem., with a harb., N.E. C. St. Nicholas.

JEANERETTS, p-o., St. Mary's par., La., 162 W. by S. New Orleans, 1,297 W.

JEAN (MONT ST.), Belgium. [MONT ST. JEAN.]

JEANSVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

JEBA, or GEBA (Script. *Gibeah*), a vill. of Palestine, 6 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.

JEBAIL, *Byblus*, a marit. town of Syria, pash. & 28 m. S.W. Tripoli. Its walls are 1¼ m. in circumference, & it has a citadel built with blocks of a vast size, the remains of a handsome church, & various relics of antiquity; but it is of little modern consequence, having only a small pop. of Maronite Christians, who trade in tobacco, sponge, &c., the products of its vicinity. Its artificial harbor was destroyed during the crusades.

JEBEL, or DJEBEL, a prov. of Arabia, Nedjed, nearly in its centre, & in which is the lake Ittra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provs. Ostrich feathers form its other principle article of traffic. In it is the town Jeb-el-Shammay.

JEB-EL, is the Arabic name for numerous mountains, &c., in the East, some of the principal being.—I. (*Jeb-el-Akhdar*), Arabia, Oman, dom. & S.W. Muscat. Lat. 23° N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Elevation 6,000 feet. Surface generally bare & rocky, but interspersed with well-cultivated valleys of high fertility.—II. (*Akrab*), N. Syria, immediately S.W. Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on S.E. Elevation 5,318 ft.—III. (*Arab*), Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continued range of peaks (the "Chimney peaks" of Horsburgh), extending for 18 m. N.W. to S.E.—IV. (*Habarid*), S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras Hasek. Elevation 4,000 feet.—V. (*Kharay*), S.E. Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 44° 76′ E. Elev. 2,085 ft.—VI. (*Manhali*), S.E. Arabia, the highest peak of the headland, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Elev. 865 ft.—VII. (*Mokatteb*), Arabia-Petræa, 40 m. N.W. Mount Sinai, on the route to Suez. Here are some ancient sepulchres, & a rock covered with hieroglyphics.—VIII. (*Mokattem*), a hilly range, Egypt, extending for 25 m. E.ward from the Nile, immediately S.E. Cairo, the citadel of which city stands on its W. Extremity.—IX. (*Nimrud*, the anc. *Niphates*), Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 m. S. Mush, separating the pash. Erzeroum from Kurdistan.—X. (*Nour*), Arabia, Hedjaz, near Mecca, is where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portion of the Koran.—XI. (*Serbal*), Arabia-Petræa, near Mount Horeb. Elev. 6,760 ft.—XII. (*Soghair*), an isl., Red Sea, 35 m. N.W. Mocha. Lat. 14° N., lon. 42° 30′ E. Length & breadth about 14 m. each.—XIII. (*Sub'h*), a mountain, W. Arabia, between Yembo & Jiddah. It is a stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedouins, & famous for producing the "balm of Mecca."—XIV. (*Tur*, anc. *Combusta*), a volcanic isl., Red Sea, 55 m. W.S.W. Loheia.—XV. (*Tur*), a vill. of Palestine, on the Mt. of Olives, ¼ m. E. Jerusalem. Here is the church of the Ascension. [JERUSALEM.]—XVI. (*Tyh*), a long mountain chain stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, Arabia-Petræa, from the Gulf of Suez to that of Akabah. Lat. 20° N., and

bounding S.ward the desert of *El-Tyh*, or "the wandering."

JEBELIYAH, the most E. of the Curia Muria isls., off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a barren granite rock, rising in the centre to 560 ft. in height.

JEBENHAUSEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, S. Goppingen, with a castle. Pop. 1,153.

JEBL, or DJEBL, a small town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. S.W. Sana. It is walled, & has a citadel.

JEDBURG, p-o., Charleston dist., S. C.

JEDBURGH, a royal parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, here crossed by 2 bridges, near the Cheviot hills, 40 m. S. E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1851, 5,476; of parl. bor. 3,615; of town 2,948. The town consists chiefly of 4 principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern & antique; & in the quarter bordering the river the inhabs. preserve many local peculiarities. Chief edifices, the remains of a fine abbey of the 12th century, a part of which is used as the pa. church; the castle, now used as a bridewell & prison, the co. & town halls, United Presbyterian churches, handsome Episcopal chapel, & Relief Dissenters, which sect had its origin at Jedburgh. Here is a grammar school, where Thomson, the poet, was educated. Manufs. of blankets, carpets, flannels, & other woollens are extensive; an iron foundry, & a manuf. of printing-presses. Circuit courts for the co. are held here twice yearly. Market, Tuesday. The bor. unites with N. Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, & Dunbar, in sending 1 member to H. of C. It gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Lothian. The *Jed* rises in the Cheviots, &, after a course of 17 m., joins the Teviot, 3 m. N. Jedburgh.

JEDDO, p-o., Orleans co., N. Y.

JEDDO, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

JEDDO, p-o., Jefferson co., O.

JEDDO, a city of Japan. [YEDDO.]

JEEVUN, & JEEND, two towns of Hindostan; the former, E. Odeypoor; the latter, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 75 m. N.W. Delhi.

JEFFERSON, county, N. Y. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 1,125 sq. ms. Bounded W. by Lake Ontario & St. Lawrence r. The surface is level, or gently undulating; soil a rich sandy loam. Drained by Black r. through the centre, Indian, Chaumont, & Perch rs. on the N., & Stone & Sandy crs. in the S.W. Capital, Watertown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,515,100; wheat, 276,137 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 367,731; oats, 430,363; potatoes, 77,417; wool, 192,168 pounds;—33 flouring & grist m., 80 saw m., 8 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac.; 30 tanneries, 98 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,553,002; value of manuf. articles, $2,657,-983;—106 churches; 7 acad., 574 pupils; 323 sch., 21,584 scholars; 400 libraries, 46,871 vols. Pop. 1840, 60,984; 1850, 68,153.

JEFFERSON, county, Pa. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 498 sq. ms. The surface is hilly, and the soil, in the valleys, generally fertile. Drained by Mahoning cr., & Little & Big Sandy Lick crs., & Toby's creek. Iron ore & coal are abundant. Capital, Brookville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $251,881; wheat, 76,999 bush. produced; Indian corn, 53,877; oats, 145,828; potatoes, 8,876; wool, 33,327 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 76 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 13 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $299,992; value of manufactured articles, $144,068;—18 churches; 1 academy, 80 pupils; 80 schools, 2,837 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,253; 1850, 15,518.

JEFFERSON, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 225 sq. ms. Bounded N.E. by Potomac r. The surface is hilly & broken; soil fertile. Watered by Shenandoah river & Opequan cr. Capital, Charlestown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $385,305; wheat, 472,008 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 287,395; wool, 47,456 pounds;—23 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 3 tanneries; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $584.150; value of manufactured articles, $915,267;—20 churches; 7 academies, 165 pupils; 27 schools, 1,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,-082; 1850, 15,357.

JEFFERSON, county, Ga. Situated toward the E. part of the state, & contains 660 sq. ms. Ogeechee r. runs through its S.W. part, & Brier cr. runs on its N. E. border. Watered by Reedy & Mill crs., & branches of Ogeechee r. Capital, Louisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $329,419; Ind. corn, 854,836 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 61,841; rice, 526 lbs.; cotton, 10,441 bales;—20 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $86,800; value of manufactured articles, $116,450;—15 churches; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 7 schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,254; 1850, 9,131.

JEFFERSON, county, Florida. Situated in the central part of the state, extending from Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 702 sq. ms. Mickasuky lake lies on its W. part. The outlet of the lake & several other streams unite, & 2 miles S.E. of the lake, where they constitute a considerable mill stream, they suddenly sink into the earth & disappear. The soil, in many parts, is fertile. Oscilla r. runs on its E. boundary. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $245,668; rice, 56,205 pounds; sugar, 116 hhds.; cotton, 9,468 bales; molasses, 22,682 gals.; —2 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $13,800; value of manufactured articles, $14,775;—15 churches; 1 academy, 47 pupils; 7 schools, 172 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,713; 1850, 7,718.

JEFFERSON, county, O. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 396 sq. ms. Ohio r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Cross, Short, & Yellow creeks, which afford water power. The surface is uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Steubenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $707,785; wheat, 411,905 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 582,844; oats, 369,240; wool, 334,030 pounds;—60 flouring & grist m., 27 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 17 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 11 tanneries, 27 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $704,120; value of manufactured articles, $1,996,704;—67 churches; 1 library, 3,200 vols.; 7 academies, 411 pupils; 131 schools, 4,828 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,030; 1850, 29,133.

JEFFERSON, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. Ohio r. bounds it on the S.E. Drained by branches of Muscatatack r., by Indian Kentucky creek, & Big & Lewis creeks. The surface is various, & the soil productive. Organized in 1809. Capital, Madison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $341,111; wheat, 58,659 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 549,471; oats, 98,664; wool, 38,160 pounds;—31 flouring & grist m., 34 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 37 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 daily & 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—79 churches; 23 libraries, 7,000 vols.; 1 college, 161 students; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 100 schools, 4,055 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,614; 1850, 23,916.

JEFFERSON, county, Ill. Situated centrally, in the S. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Big Muddy & Little Wabash rs. The surface is one-third prairie, & the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Mount Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $152,624; wheat, 3,965 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 302,944; oats, 38,707; wool, 14,027 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.;—21 churches; 58 sch., 2,274 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,762; 1850, 8,109.

JEFFERSON, county, Wis. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. It is well timbered, & has some swamps. Drained by Rock r. passing through its centre. Capital, Jefferson. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $202,990; wheat, 182,545 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 81,079; oats, 117,894; potatoes, 60,922;—6 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—18 churches; 2 academies, 60 pupils; 82 schools, 3,111 scholars. Pop. 1840, 914; 1850, 15,317.

JEFFERSON, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 380 square ms. Organized in 1839. Drained by Checanque or Skunk r. & its branches. It has a fertile soil. Limestone & stone-coal are found. Capital, Fairfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $237,935; wheat, 59,539 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 705,296; oats, 132,864; wool, 33,726 pounds;—2 grist m., 10 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $35,-070; value of manufac. articles, $183,745;—6 churches; 1 academy, 100 pupils; 11 sch., 4,154 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,773; 1850, 9,904.

JEFFERSON, county, Mo. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. ms. Drained by Big r. &

Joachim cr. The surface is hilly & broken; soil various. Minerals & mineral springs abound. Capital, Hillsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $177,463; wheat, 17,322 bush. produced; Indian corn, 289,116; oats, 35,441; wool, 7,503 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons emp.;—5 churches; 11 schools, 281 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,296; 1850, 6,928.

JEFFERSON, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 330 sq. ms. The Ohio r. runs on its N.W. border. Drained by Beargrass creek, & by Floyd's fork & Pond cr., branches of Salt r. Surface partly undulating & partly level; soil very fertile. Capital, Louisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $405,362; Ind. corn, 983,429 bush. produced; oats, 128,522; tobacco, 9,500 pounds; wool, 21,540;—28 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 paper fac.; 2 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 15 printing offices, 6 daily, 3 tri-weekly, & 9 weekly newspapers, & 4 monthly publications;—62 churches; 6 libraries, 5,525 vols.; 4 colleges, 320 students; 41 academies, 1,465 pupils; 55 sch., 2,789 scholars. Pop. 1840, 36,346; 1850, 59,831.

JEFFERSON, county, Tenn. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 356 sq. ms. Holston r. runs on its N.W. border, & French Broad r. waters it in the S. part. The surface is uneven & rough, but it has some fertile soil. Capital, Dandridge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $321,890; Ind. corn, 659,187 bush. produced; oats, 192,469; sweet potatoes, 21,848; tobacco, 4,745 pounds;—50 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m., 2 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 9 tanneries, 14 persons emp.;—22 churches; 1 college, 118 students; 47 schools, 3,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,076; 1850, 13,204.

JEFFERSON, county, Ala. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,040 sq. ms. Watered by Locust Fork of Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior r. & its branches. Capital, Elyton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $273,525; Ind. corn, 342,743 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 45,022; rice, 2,640 pounds; cotton, 2,451 bales;—26 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 4 tanneries; cap. emp'd in manufac., $6,000; value of manufactured articles, $9,728;—18 churches; 14 sch., 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,131; 1850, 8,989.

JEFFERSON, county, Miss. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 630 sq. ms. Mississippi river runs on its W. border. Drained by Fairchild's and Coles' crs. & branches, Bayou Pierre & Homochitto rs. Toward the W., & particularly on the Mississippi, the soil is fertile; toward the E. it is light, & covered with pines. Capital, Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $493,686; Ind. corn, 417,745 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 77,129; cotton, 16,193 bales;—2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $20,300; value of manufactured articles, $46,910;—14 churches; 8 schools, 181 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,650; 1850, 13,193.

JEFFERSON, county, Ark. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,260 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Arkansas r. & by Saline r., & Bayou Bartholomew. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Pine Bluffs. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $186,098; Ind. corn, 191,829 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 16,783; cotton, 4,273 bales; tobacco, 1,150 pounds;—17 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 tannery; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $11,500; value of manufactured articles, $15,688;—10 churches; 2 academies, 25 pupils; 10 schools, 234 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,566; 1850, 5,834.

JEFFERSON, par., La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Lake Pontchartrain bounds it on the N., & Barrataria bay of the Gulf of Mexico on the S., & the Mississippi r. passes through its northern part. Surface level; soil on the margin of the streams very fertile. Capital, Jefferson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $171,796; Ind. corn, 197,849 bush. produced; sugar, 8,897 hhds.; molasses, 430,580 gals.;—7 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 1 pottery; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 1 daily, 2 semi-weeklies, & 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $797,900; value of manufactured articles, $1,068,920;—11 churches; 11 academies, 324 pupils; 14 schools, 2,049 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,470; 1850, 25,093.

JEFFERSON, county, Texas. Situated in the S.E. corner of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. Drained by Neches & Sabine rs. entering Sabine lake on its eastern border. Surface level; soil a fertile loam bordering the Neches & Sabine rs.; bordering the Gulf shore & back from the streams sandy. Capital, Beaumont. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $175,022; Ind. corn, 16,545 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 9,758; peas & beans, 458; cotton, 2 bales;—1 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $13,810; value of manufactured articles, $28,552;—6 schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,836.

JEFFERSON, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 21 S.E. Augusta, 613 W. It lies around Damariscotta pond, the outlet of which forms Damariscotta r. There are other ponds, from one of which flows Dyer's river, a branch of the Sheepscut r. Incorporated in 1807. It has 2 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 9 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,214; 1850, 2,225.

JEFFERSON, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 108 N. Concord, 569 W. Drained by Israel's & John's rs. Surface uneven & mountainous, & it has some fertile land. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 575; 1850, 629.

JEFFERSON, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 56 W. Albany, 375 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil generally a sandy loam, excepting the valleys, which are fertile. Drained by head branches of Delaware r. & branches of Schoharie cr., forming the height of land between Delaware & Hudson rs. It has 3 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 academies, 18 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,033; 1850, 1,748.

JEFFERSON, p. v., Dix t., Chemung co., N. Y. Situated at the S. end of Seneca lake, at the termination of the Chemung canal, & on the Canandaigua & Elmira railroad. (*P. O. called Salubria.*) It has a convenient steamboat landing, & contains 1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 3 warehouses, a flouring m., a steam saw m., a plaster m., & about 200 inhabs. A steamboat plies to Geneva daily, a distance of 40 miles.

JEFFERSON, t., Morris co., N. J., 15 N.W. Morristown. Surface mountainous, except one deep & narrow valley. Drained by Rockaway r., which affords good water power. Hurd's pond, 1¼ m. long & 1 wide, enters Hopatcong lake, from 3 to 4 m. long & 1 wide, covering 3,000 acres, which forms a feeder to the summit level of the Morris canal. Iron ore is extensively found & manufactured. There are in the t. 11 iron works, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,412; 1850, 1,358.

JEFFERSON, t., Alleghany co., Pa. There are in the t. 2 flouring m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,779; 1850, 1,138.

JEFFERSON, t., Fayette co., Pa. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a flouring m., 3 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,316; 1850, 1,435.

JEFFERSON, p-t., Greene co., Pa., 204 W. by S. Harrisburg, 220 W. Monongahela r. bounds it on the E. The surface is rolling; soil loam. The v. is situated on Ten Mile cr., 4 m. from its mouth, is surrounded by beautiful scenery, & contains an Episcopal church, 5 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1827. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,295; 1850, 1,378.

JEFFERSON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 282; 1850, 414.

JEFFERSON, t., Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 775.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 83 N.W. Annapolis, 51 W. Contains a church & 337 inhabs.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Powhatan co., Va., 34 W. Richmond, 136 W. Has about 50 inhabs.

JEFFERSON, p-v., capital of Ashe co., N. C., 202 W. N.W. Raleigh, 366 W. Situated on the W. side of New r. It contains a court house, jail, several stores & dwellings.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Chesterfield dist., S. C.

JEFFERSON, p-v., capital of Jackson co., Ga., 95 N. Milledgeville, 630 W. Situated on W. side of Oconee river. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, several stores, & about 25 dwellings.

JEFFERSON, city & *capital Jefferson* pa., La., in the immediate vicinity of, & forms a part of the suburbs of the city of New Orleans. It contains 5 churches,—2 Roman Catholic,—several stores, many beautiful residences, & in 1850, 1,890 inhabs., & in 1854, 3,000.

JEFFERSON, t., Adams co., O. It contains the v. of Brush Creek Furnace, 11 E. of West Union. Pop. 1840, 937; 1850, 1,530.

JEFFERSON, p-t., capital of Ashtabula co., O., 204 N.E. Columbus, 338 W. Situated on Mills' cr., 10 m. from its entrance into Lake Erie. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a seminary, 6 stores, 2 saw m., a printing office, & 1,735 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 710; 1850, 1,064.

JEFFERSON, t., Clinton co., O. Drained by the E. fork of Little Miami river. Pop. 1840, 474; 1850, 819.

JEFFERSON, t., Coshocton county, O. Drained by Wolfcreek r. Pop. 1840, 771; 1850, 929.

JEFFERSON, t., Franklin co., O., 12 E. by N. Columbus. Drained by Black Lick & Rocky fork of Big Walnut creeks. Surface level; soil moderately fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,040; 1850, 1,236.

JEFFERSON, t., Guernsey county, O. Drained by branches of Wills' creek. Pop. 1840, 941; 1850, 857.

JEFFERSON, t., Jackson co., O., 6 or 8 m. E. Jackson, C. H. Drained by Symes cr. Pop. 1840, 752; 1850, 1,006.

JEFFERSON, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Mohecan river. It has a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 988; 1850, 1,484.

JEFFERSON, t., Fayette co., O. Drained by Paint cr., & has 3 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,949; 1850, 1,872.

JEFFERSON, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Mad river. It has 4 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,527; 1850, 2,042.

JEFFERSON, t., Madison co., O., 14 W. Columbus. The national road passes through it. Drained by Little Darby cr. The v. contains 295 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 607; 1850, 1,070.

JEFFERSON, t., Mercer county, O. Drained by Beaver creek, of Wabash river. Pop. 1840, 368; 1850, 493.

JEFFERSON, t., Montgomery co., O. It contains the village of Liberty. Drained by Great Miami river, & has 3 grist mills, 3 saw mill. Pop. 1840, 1,895; 1850, 1,808.

JEFFERSON, t., Muskingum co., O. It contains the v. of Dresden. Drained by Wakatomica cr., entering Muskingum r. on the E. It has 2 flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,369; 1850, 2,607.

JEFFERSON, t., Preble co., O. The national road passes through it. Drained by a branch of White Water r. Pop. 1840, 2,164; 1850, 2,258.

JEFFERSON, t., Richland county, O. Drained by Clear Fork, of Mohecan r. Pop. 1840, 2,325; 1850, 2,564.

JEFFERSON, t., Ross co., O. The Scioto river runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Walnut and Salt creeks, and their tributaries, the latter of which affords water power. Pop. 1840, 871; 1850, 845.

JEFFERSON, t., Scioto co., O. It borders on Scioto r., on which the bottom land is very fertile. Pop. 1840, 578; 1850, 840.

JEFFERSON, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1840, 992; 1850, 1,068.

JEFFERSON, t., Williams co., O. Drained by a branch of Tiffins river. Pop. 1840, 353; 1850, 1,015.

JEFFERSON, t., Cass county, Mich. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 471; 1850, 887.

JEFFERSON, t., Allen county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 568.

JEFFERSON, t., Carroll county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 713.

JEFFERSON, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 734.

JEFFERSON, t., Adams co., Ia. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 108; 1850, 297.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Clinton co., Ia., 46 N. by W. Indianapolis, 604 W. Situated on the borders of a beautiful prairie, 4 m. W. of Frankfort, & contains 3 stores, & 254 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 636; 1850, 707.

JEFFERSON, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 167; 1850, 1,029.

JEFFERSON, t., Greene county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 470.

JEFFERSON, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 816.

JEFFERSON, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 717.

JEFFERSON, t., Kosciusko county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 169.

JEFFERSON, t., Miami co., Ia. It has 2 flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 481; 1850, 1,138.

JEFFERSON, t., Morgan county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 874.

JEFFERSON, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 68; 1850, 722.

JEFFERSON, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,191.

JEFFERSON, t., Pike co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,638.

JEFFERSON, t., Putnam county, Ia. It has 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,129; 1850, 1,946.

JEFFERSON, t., Tipton county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 787.

JEFFERSON, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,723.

JEFFERSON, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 706.

JEFFERSON, t., Switzerland co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,068; 1850, 3,082.

JEFFERSON, t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 763.

JEFFERSON, p-o., Cooke co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 744.

JEFFERSON, p-t., capital of Jefferson co., Wis., 36 E. Madison, 834 W. The v., situated on the line of the Rock river Union railroad, contains a court house, 10 stores, 4 mills, & 950 inhabitants. There are in the t. 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 250; 1850, 1,610.

JEFFERSON, t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 546.

JEFFERSON, t., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 758.

JEFFERSON, t., Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 646.

JEFFERSON, t., Adair co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,502.

JEFFERSON, t., Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 492.

JEFFERSON, t., Scotland county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,024.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Rutherford co., Tenn., 22 S.E. Nashville, 077 W. Situated on W. side of Stone's r., a branch of Cumberland r., at the junction of the West Fork, & contains several stores & 350 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Marengo co., Ala.

JEFFERSON, t., Jackson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 465.

JEFFERSON, t., Newton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 720.

JEFFERSON, t., Sevier co., Ark. It has 1 grist m. Pop. 1850, 489.

JEFFERSON, p-v., Cass co., Tex.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, p. v., & U. S. Military Station, St. Louis co., Mo., 142 E. Jefferson City, 822 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church, sev. stores, & 924 inhabs.

JEFFERSON CITY, p-v., capital of Cole co., & of the state of Missouri, 936 W. Washington City. Situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, & on the Pacific railroad, is built on elevated & uneven ground, & contains a state house, a governor's house, which is large & elegant, a state penitentiary, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, several large mercantile establishments, & a fine steam saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 3,000 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON FURNACE, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

JEFFERSON MILLS, p-o., Coos co., N. H.

JEFFERSON MILLS, p-o., Jefferson co., Mo.

JEFFERSON'S CORNERS, p-o., Whiteside co., Ill.

JEFFERSONTON, p-v., Culpepper co., Va., 112 N. N.W. Richmond, 61 W. Situated on the W. side of Rappahannock r. It contains a Baptist church, 3 stores, a tannery, & about 300 inhabitants. Lee's Sulphur Springs are in the vicinity.

JEFFERSONTON, p-v., capital of Camden co., Ga., 270 S.S.E. Milledgeville, 779 W. Situated on the S. side of St. Illa r., at the head of navigation. It contains a court house, jail, several stores, & about 50 dwellings.

JEFFERSONTOWN, p. v., Jefferson county, Ky., 66 W. Frankfort, 608 W. It has 3 churches & about 350 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, p. o., Westchester co., N. Y.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-v., Lamoille co., Vt., 45 N. Montpelier, 545 W.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-v., Norristown t., Montgomery co., Pa., 101 E. Harrisburg, 159 W. It contains a store & 10 or 12 dwellings.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-v., capital Tazewell co., Va. (p. o. called Tazwell co., C. H.), 284 S.W. Richmond, on lt. bank of Clinch r., & has a church, a bank, 3

stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-o.. Twiggs co., Ga.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-v., Fayette co., O., 60 S.W. Columbus, 433 W.

JEFFERSONVILLE, p-v., Clarke co., Ia., 117 S. by E. Indianapolis, 597 W. It is situated at the commencement of the Jeffersonville r. r., & on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville Ky., and just above the rapids of the Ohio. There is a good landing here, caused by an eddy in the river. The city is built on an elevated site, & contains the state penitentiary, several churches, a ship yard, an iron foundry, 20 stores, a steam grist & saw m., and 2,122 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., exclusive of the village, 1,725.

JEFFERSONVILLE, v., Montgomery co., Ky., contains a store & about 15 or 20 inhabitants.

JEFFRESS' STORE, p-o., Nottoway co., Va., 74 S. W. Richmond, 125 W.

JEFFRESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. Narberth. Area, 2,343 ac. Pop. 679.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, p-o., Marion dist., S. C., 129 E. Columbia, 470 W.

JEFFRIES, p-o., Clearfield co., Pa.

JEFREMOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 78 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Metscha. Pop. 7,366. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & has several suburbs, numerous churches, & 4 annual fairs.

JEFTEREVSKAIA, a mkt. town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack country, on the Medvieditza, 225 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. about 1,000, who rear large numbers of cattle.

JEGHEDERPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 20 m. S. Bustar.

JEGORJEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 58 m. N. W. Riazan, cap. circ. Pop. 1,106.

JEGUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,131.

JEHANABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. & dist. Bahar, 38 m. S.S.W. Patna. Pop. 5,000, who manuf. superior cotton stuffs.

JEHOL, a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 115 m. N.E. Peking, beyond the great wall of China.

JEHOSHAPHAT (VALLEY OF), Palestine, is a mountain gorge, immediately N.E. the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the bed of the brook Kedron. It is covered with sepulchres, some groups of which have been named the "tombs of the Kings" & "of the Judges." In the valley are also the reputed site of the garden of Gethsemane, the vill. Siloam, and the fountain of the virgin, conject. to be the anc. pool of Bethesda.

JEITPORE, or JEITPUR, a town, Hindostan, Bundlecund, 22 m. N. Chatterpoor, & cap. a rajahship.

JEJA, or JAYA, a town of Seistan, Afghanistan, 48 m. N.N.W. Furrah, on the rout to Herat.

JEJURRY, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 37 m. S.E. Poonah, with a richly-endowed temple of Siva.

JEKATERINBURG, Russia. [EKATERINBURG.]

JEKATERINENSTADT, or JEKATERINSTADT, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 45 m. N.E. Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. mostly of German descent.

JEKATERININSKAJA, two mkt. towns of Russia. —I. Don-Cossack country on the Donetz, 56 m. N.N. E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 1,000.—II. gov. Koursk, 20 m. N.W. Novoi-Oskol.—*Jekaterininskoi* is a market town, gov. & N.E. Viatka.

JEKATERINODAR, Russia.. [EKATERINODAR.]

JEKATERINOPOL, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 103 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,000.

JEKATERINOSLAV, Russia. [EKATERINOSLAV.]

JEKIL-IRMAK, a river, Asia Minor. [YESHIL IRMAK.]

JEKIMANIA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 63 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, on the Düna. Pop. about 1,000.

JELABUGA, a town of Russia, gov. & 210 m. S. S. E. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 3,732. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons.

JELALABAD, a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool river, 78 m. E.N.E. Cabool, on the route to Peshawar. Stationary pop. probably 3,000; but the number is greatly augmented in winter. It is wretchedly built, & filthy. It is famous for the heroic & successful resistance made here by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, in 1841-2. Its defences were destroyed at the British evacuation of Afghanistan, in 1842.—II. formerly *Dooshak*, a city of Seistan, S.W. Afghanistan, near the river Helmund, lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 61° 40′ E. Estim. pop. 10,000. It is neatly built of sun-dried bricks, & has around it extensive ruins. —*Jelalabad* is the name of several towns, British presid. Agra, dists. Bareily, Etaweh, & Scharunpoor.

JELALAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. N. Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 20 m. S. Kalpee.—II. a vill., dist. & 11 m. S. S.E. Juanpoor. [JULALPOOR.]

JELANIA, or JELANÜ NOS, a cape of European Russia, gov. Archangel, forming the N.E. extremity of Novaia Zemlia.

JELATOM, a town of Russia, gov. & 158 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 5,000. It has numerous churches, manufs. of vitriol & copper wares, & a flourishing export trade.

JELENKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 10 m. S.S.W. Starodub. Pop. about 1,000.

JELETZ, or ELETZ, a city of Russia, gov. & 112 m. E.S.E. Orel, cap. circ., on the Soma. Pop. 25,880. It is regularly built, & has numerous churches & charitable institutions, with soap works, tanneries, & ron foundries, & a trade in corn, cattle, honey, & wax. Near it are extensive iron mines. This town was formerly the residence of independent princes.

JELLASORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 44 m. S. Midnapoor.

JELLING, a vill. of Denmark, N. Jutland, amt. and 5 m. N.W. Weile. It was formerly a royal residence, & remarkable for Runic inscriptions, & Danish royal tombs of the 10th century.—*Jelsum* is a vill., Netherlands, prov. Friesland.

JELLINGBY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 26 m. E. Moorshedabad, near the main stream of the Ganges.

JELLOWAY, p-o., Knox co., O.

JELNIA, or JELNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 43 m. E.S.E. Smolensk, on the Desna. Pop. 2,016.

JELPESH, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, with a noted temple of Siva, 60 m. N.N.W. Rungpoor.

JELPIGORY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 65 m. N.N.W. Rungpoor.

JELPY-AUMNAIR, a town of India, Deccan, Gwalior dom., 35 m. E.N.E. Boorhanpoor.

JELSI, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. E.S.E. Campobasso.

JEMANLABAD, a town & fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, near the W. Ghauts, 32 m. E. Mangalore.

JEMARRU, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, S. of the Gambia riv., between lat. 13° & 14½° N.

JEMEPPE, and JEMMEPES, two vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. and 9 miles W. Namur, on the Sambre. —II. prov. & 4 m. S.W. Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,700.

JEMGUM, a market-town, and river port of Hanover, landr. and 15 miles S.S.W. Aurich, cap. amt., on the Ems. Pop. 1,230, many of whom are Jews.

JEMM (EL), *Tsydrus*, a ruined city of N. Africa, dom. & 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis, noted for the remains of a fine Roman amphitheatre.

JEMMAPES, or GEMAPPE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine river, and the canal from Mons to Condé, 3 m. W. Mons. Pop. 4,670, engaged in brewing, tanning, & raising coal. Here the French, under Dumouriez, defeated the Austrian forces in 1792, an event which mainly led to the annexation of Belgium to the French empire, during which Jemapes gave name to a dep. nearly co-extensive with the prov. Hainaut.

JENA, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. dist., on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 m. E.S.E. Weimar. Pop. 6,267. It stands in a fine valley, 500 feet above the sea, & is enclosed by walls, beyond which are several good suburbs. It is regularly laid out, and well built. Principal edifices, the ducal palace, Roman Catholic & 3 Lutheran churches, several hospitals, a lunatic asylum, & the university buildings. The university, built 1558, has 60 professors & teachers, a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden & observatory; and it had, in the last century, a high reputation, and was attended by upwards of 1,000 students, among whom

were Schiller, Humboldt, & Fichte; in 1847 the number was only 425. Jena has numerous scientific associations, manufs. of coarse linens, hats, tobacco, &c., & three large annual fairs. It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies, & Reuss principalities. Here on 14th Oct., 1806, the grand French army under Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians under their king & the Duke of Brunswick. The latter fell in the action.

JENA, p-o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 21 Tuscaloosa, 839 W.

JENATZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Landquart, 12 m. S.E. Mayenfeld. It has some sulphur baths, & 2 large annual fairs.

JENDIALEH, or JINDIALEH, a town of the Punjab, 11 m. S.E. Amritsir.

JENDOUL, a town of Afghanistan, near its N.E. frontier, 20 m. N.E. Bajour.

JENDOVICHTSKA, a market-town of Russia, gov. and 8 m. W.N.W. Voroniej, near the Don. Pop. 1,000.

JENIKAU, a market-town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. S.S.E. Czaslau. Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1643.

JENIN, *Ginæa*, a town, Palestine, pash. Damascus, 17 m. N.N.E. Nablous, on the route from Jerusalem to Nazareth. Pop. about 2,000.

JENISEI RIVER, Siberia. [YENISEI.]

JENKS, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 20; 1850, 88.

JENKINS' BRIDGE, p. o., St. Clair co., Mo.

JENKINS' STORE, p-o., Anson co., N. C. 168 S.W. Raleigh, 413 W.

JENKINTOWN, p-v., Montgomery co., Pa., 107 E. Harrisburg, 148 W. It contains a lyceum, a library, several stores, a Friends meeting-house, & about 200 inhabitants.

JENNE, a considerable town of Senegambia, state Masima, on an island formed by the Joliba, and one of its affls. Lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 3° 15′ W.

JENNER, t., Somerset co., Pa., 12 N.W. Somerset b. Surface rolling; soil reddish clay. Drained by Beaver Dam run, on which coal is found. The b. contains a store & 12 or 15 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,469; 1850, 1,553.

JENNERS' CROSS ROADS, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

JENNERSVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 69 E. by S. Harrisburg, 98 W. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, & contains 2 stores, 30 or 35 dwellings, & a Friends church in the vicinity.

JENNINGS, county, Ia. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 380 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; soil calcareous loam. Organized in 1816. Watered by Graham's Fork, & N. fork of Muscatatuck river & Sand cr., which afford good water power. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad is located through the co. Capital, Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $250,518; wheat, 62,843 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 516,053; oats, 78,274; wool, 28,874 pounds; —16 flouring & grist m., 27 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 1 library, 12,000 vols.; 30 churches; 85 schools, 1,857 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,829; 1850, 12,096.

JENNING, t., Putnam co., O. Pop. 1840, 360; 1850, 336.

JENNINGS, t., Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1840, 88; 1850, 201.

JENNINGS, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,412.

JENNINGS, t., Fayette, Ia. Pop. 1840, 786; 1850, 893.

JENNINGS, t., Scott co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,922.

JENNINGS, p-o., Franklin co., Ia., 79 E.S.E. Indianapolis.

JENNINGS, p. o., Hamilton co., Fla.

JENNINGS CROSS ROADS, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

JENNING'S GAP, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 129 W. N.W. Richmond, 156.

JENNING'S ORDINARY, p-o., Nottoway co., Va., 75 S.W. Richmond, 182 W.

JENNY LIND, p. o., Sebastian co., Ark.

JENNYOPOLIS, p. o., Benton co., Oregon.

JENŐ, two market towns of S.E. Hungary, co. Arad, on the White-Körös.—I. (*Boros J.*), 28 m. N.E. Aran. It is fortified & has many churches. Pop. 1,608.—II. (*Kis J.*), 28 m. N.N.E. Arad. Pop. 1,739.—*Jeno Dios* is a vill., co. Neograd. Pop. 1,336.

JEOIRE (ST.), a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., 4 m. N.E. Bonneville. Pop., with comm., 1,789. It has the remains of a fine castle, nail factories, & 5 annual fairs.

JEPEE, or SHEBSHE, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 37 m. N.N.W. Bosna Serai.

JEPITAN, or JEPIFAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 49 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Don. Pop. 1,900. It has numerous churches, & some manufs. of cutlery. —*Jepitanowka* is a market town, gov. Voroniej, 20 m. S.W. Staro-Bielsk.

JEQUITINHONHA, a riv. of Brazil, formerly celeb. for the diamonds found in its bed. [BELMONTE.] In 1843 the Brazilian government voted a considerable sum for the improvement of its navigation.

JERAHI, *Hedyphon*, a river of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, is formed by the confl. of the Ram Hormuz and Kurdistan rivers, & after a W. course, joins the Karen river (*Pasitigris*), near Mohammerah. On its banks are the town Fellaniyah, & numerous remains of Sassanian edifices.

JERBA, or GERBA, an island of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, 15 m. N.W. Zarziss. Length, E. to W., 22 m.; breadth 14 m. Surface level & fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honor of Antoninus & Verus, also a pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaceli and Andre Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks in 1558.

JEREMIE, a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. peninsula, 125 miles W. Port au Prince. Pop. 5,000. (?)

JEREZ, or XEREZ, a town of Spain. [XERES.]

JERICHO, p-t., Chittendon co., Vt., 52 N.W. Montpelier, 528 W. Onion r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Brown's river, which, with other streams, afford water power. Chartered in 1763. Organized in 1786. Surface undulating; soil on the margins of streams fertile. The v., in the western part of the town, contains a Congregational church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., 3 mills, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,684; 1850, 1,837.

JERICHO, p-v., Oyster Bay t., Queens co., N, Y., 173 S. by E. Albany, 253 W. It contains 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a tannery, & about 200 inhabitants.

JERICHO, p-v., Wayne co., N. C., 71 S.W. Raleigh, 301 W.

JERICHO, p. o., Perry co., Ala.

JERICHO, p. o., Butler co., O.

JERICHO, p. o., Kane co., Ill.

JERICHO, p. o., Henry co., Ky.

JERICHO, a city of Palestine, famed in Scripture history, & now represented by the miserable vill. of Eriha, near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 15 m. E. N.E. Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity exist in and around it, but none that can be identified with buildings of any special era, except a few traces of a Roman road.

JERICHO CENTRE, p-v., Jericho t., Chittenden co., Vt., 32 N. W. Montpelier, 518 W. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, a store, & about 150 inhabitants.

JERICHOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 30 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ., Jerichow I. on the Elbe. Pop. 1,620. It has Lutheran & Calvinistic churches, and distilleries, and a trade in corn and tobacco. The circ. Jerichow II. has Genthin for its cap. town.

JERIM (pron. *Yerim*), a town of Arabia Yemen, 78 m. S. Sana.

JERNIGAN, p. o., Orange co., Fla.

JERNIGAN, p. o., Barbour co., Ala.

JEROME, p. t., Union co., O. Pop. 1840, 865; 1850, 1,249.

JEROME, p. o., Howard co., Ia.

JEROMESVILLE, p-v., Mohiccan t., Ashland co., O., 82 N.E. Columbus, 359 W. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, & about 40 dwellings.

JERSEY, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 352 sq. ms. Illinois r. bounds it on

the W., Mississippi r. on the S., & the Maucopin on the N. Watered by a branch of the Illinois r. Capital, Jerseyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $295,891; wheat, 154,127 bush. produced; Indian corn, 759,580; oats, 96,758; wool, 11,631;—13 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 pottery; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—10 churches; 34 sch., 963 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,585; 1850, 7,354.

JERSEY, v., Bradford t., Steuben co., N. Y., 205 W. by S. Albany, 217 W. Situated on Mead cr., & contains 2 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., a distillery, & 150 inhabitants.

JERSEY, p-t., Licking co., O., 35 N.E. Columbus, 384 W. It is in a well-cultivated region. Pop. 1840, 932; 1850, 1,230.

JERSEY, p-o., Oakland co., Mich.

JERSEY, *Cæsarea*, the largest and most S.E. of the islands belonging to Great Britain, in S. of the English Channel, 13 m. W. the coast of France (Cotentin), and 35 m. S. Portland-isle. Lat. of St. Helier's, 49° 11′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 7′ W. Length, E. to W., 12 m.; average breadth 5 miles. Area, 39,000 ac. Inhabited houses, 7,913. Pop. 1851, 57,020. Coasts rocky and abrupt; the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the E. side, skirted by a sandy shore. Surface undulating; the hill ranges consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. to S., enclosing several fertile valleys. Climate very mild. Mean annual temp. 51°.9, mean summer 62°.2, mean winter 42°.6. Property greatly subdivided, & little corn is raised, the chief produce being apples; the whole island appears very like a continuous orchard, dotted with picturesque villages. About 2,000 hhds. of cider are exported. Cows of a small & good breed are numerous, & butter is exported to England. Sheep are few, and most part of the mutton consumed is imported from France. Off the S.E. coast are extensive oyster beds, resorted to by a large fishing fleet belonging to the island. Manufs. are wholly insignificant, except those of hosiery and shoes. The trade is active & increasing, owing to the absence of import duties, & the privilege that the Channel Islands possess of exporting *their own* produce to England, subject only to the same duties imposed on the produce of Great Britain. Exports to England are chiefly cattle, potatoes, spirits, oysters, & granite, in return for cotton & woollen fabrics, hardwares and cutlery, glass, soap, earthenwares, about 20,000 tons of coal annually, & general merchandise. Imports from France are wine, brandy, skins, fruit, & poultry; from Spain and Portugal, brandy & wines; from N. Europe, timber, tallow, hemp, linens, & corn, in return chiefly for colonial produce from the W. Indies & Brazil, with which countries Jersey has an active and direct commerce. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St. Malo, & Granville; & Jersey is the residence of numerous English families of limited income. It has its own legislature, the "states" or insular parliament consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the Viscount, or English governor. From the decisions of its royal court, appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The military governor has under him usually about 300 regular troops, besides which Jersey has a militia of 2,500 men, with an artillery battalion. The island is divided into 12 parishes in the diocese of Winchester. Its native inhabitants speak a French patois, and preserve many Norman feudal customs, the Channel Isls. having formed a part of the Norman dom., & remained attached to England since the Conquest. Principal towns, St. Helier, the cap., & St. Aubin.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 88 m. N.E. Trenton, 224 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Hudson r., opposite to New York, with which it is connected by a ferry, on which numerous commodious steamboats are constantly plying. Incorporated as a city in 1820. In 1850, the township of Van Vorst was included in the city limits under a new charter, & four wards established. It is governed by a mayor & alderman. The ground, on which the city is built, projects into Hudson r., having bays W. & S. of it. It is handsomely laid out, with broad streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains 10 churches,—2 Episcopal, 3 Dutch Reformed, 3 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Baptist,—a lyceum with a handsome brick edifice, 3 female academies, & a high school for boys, 3 public schools, 2 insurance companies, 2 banks, an extensive pottery, a flint glass-works employing 200 hands, 4 lumber yards with a capital of $150,000, 1 locomotive fac., 1 cement works, 4 printing offices, 2 daily & 1 tri-weekly newspaper, & about 100 stores. Pop. in 1850, 11,578; 1853, 18,456. The Cunard R. M. Steamship Co. have their wharf and storehouses here, & the following railroads centre at a handsome depôt here; viz., the N. J. railroad, Paterson, New York & Erie, & the Morris & Essex, connecting at Newark. The Morris canal, 101 m. long, connecting the Delaware & Hudson rivers, terminates here. The city is lighted with gas, & works are in preparation for supplying it with water to be brought in pipes from Passaic r.

JERSEY LANDING, p. o., Jersey co., Ill.

JERSEY PRAIRIE, p. o., Cass co., Ill.

JERSEY SETTLEMENT, p-o., Davidson co., N. C.

JERSEY SHORE, p-b., Mifflin t., Lycoming co., Pa., 99 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 209 W. Situated on the N. side of the west branch of Susquehanna r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —8 stores, 2 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 632 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1826. The Western division of the Pennsylvania canal passes through the place.

JERSEYTOWN, p-v., Madison t., Montour co., Pa., 84 N. by E. Harrisburg, 194 W. It contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

JERSEYVILLE, p-v., capital of Jersey co., Ill., 71 S.W. Springfield, 821 W. Beautifully situated in Jersey Prairie, and contains a court house and about 25 dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1850, 760.

JERSEYVILLE, p. v., Ancaster t., Wentworth co., Can. W., 11 S.W. Dundas. Contains 2 stores and 200 inhabitants.

JERUMENHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhi, on rt. b. of the Gorguea, a tributary of the Parnahyba, 95 m. W. Oeiras. Pop. 3,000.

JERUSALEM, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 5 m. W. Penn Yann, 199 W. Albany, 325 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile clay & gravelly loam. Drained by the W. branch of Crooked lake, & a small stream flowing into it. Jemima Wilkinson, the eccentric founder of a religious sect, resided in this place for many years, and died here in 1819. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,935; 1850, 2,912.

JERUSALEM, p-v., capital of Southampton co., Va., 70 E.S.E. Richmond, 189 W. It contains a court house, jail, & several dwellings.

JERUSALEM, p-v., Davie co., N. C.

JERUSALEM, p-v., Monroe co., O.

JERUSALEM, a town of Poland, gov. & 38 m. E.S. E. Warsaw. Some vills. of same name are in E. Prussia & Styria.

JERUSALEM (Hebrew *Kagushah*, Arabic *El Kuds* or *Khoddes*, "the holy," ancient *Hierosolyma*, & *Ælia Colonia*) a famous city of Palestine, interesting as the seat of the most important events described in Holy Writ, is now comprised in the Turkish pash. Damascus, & near the centre of the mountain region, between the Mediterranean & the Dead Sea, 33 m. S.E. its port, Jaffa, & 2,660 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 46′ 43″ N., & lon. 35° 13′ E. Mean annual temp. 62°.6; summer 73°.8; winter 49°.6. Stationary pop. variously estim. from 10,000 to 20,000, but about Easter the number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Christian, Mohammedan, & Jewish pilgrims. The modern city, on a tongue of land, betw. the valley of the Kedron (valley of Jehosaphat), on the N. and E., and that of Gihon (valley of Hinnom), which joins the former immediately on the S.E., occupies the four hills of Zion & Acra on the W., & Moriah & Bezetha on the E.; these hills being separated by a deep longitudinal valley, extending from N. to S., & the two former again by a transverse valley, the ancient *Tyropœon*. The hills are of limestone, & the surrounding country is not very fertile. The city is about 2¼ m. in circ., surrounded by stately walls of hewn stone, built in the 16th century, & probably enclosing the same area that Jerusalem has had since the days of Hadrian; but the city, previously to its destruction by Titus, is conjectured to have been nearly twice as extensive, & a part even of Mount Zion, the site of the citadel of David, is not comprised within the modern walls. Jerusalem is at present entered by four gates facing toward the cardinal points. The public ways are narrow, ill paved and dull; but the

houses are in general better built, & the streets cleaner than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or even Constantinople. The dwellings are of hewn stone, often large, & furnished with small domes, which are apparently peculiar to the towns of Judea. All the edifices possessing any interest are of a religious character. On Mount Moriah is an oblong area, 510 yards in length, N. to S., by a breadth varying from 318 to 350 yards, & which anciently formed the site of the famous temple, & probably, also, of the fortress of Antonia. This area is still enclosed by walls, which on the E. side form a part of the outer wall of the city, & both there, & at the S.W. corner, are portions composed of stones of vast size, considered to have formed parts of the identical walls raised by Solomon or his successors. Dr. Robinson confidently supposes that he discovered the traces of an ancient bridge connecting the temple with Mount Zion, across the valley of the Tyropœon, & mentioned by Josephus in his account of the capture of the city by Titus. The tower of Hippicus, on the W. side of the city (mentioned by ancient authorities as the starting point of the three lines of walls, which at different periods enclosed it), is still to be identified, as are the pools of Hezekiah, Gihon, and Siloam, the vaults & cisterns of the temple, & some of the ancient gates now walled up; but few other sites of antiquity are now traceable, & the localities pointed out by the monks as those of the actual *Via Dolorosa* of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., have, at best, but an apocryphal claim to their titles. Among the most conspicuous modern buildings, are the mosque of Omar (*Kubbet-es Sukkra*, "dome of the rock"), an elegant octagonal edifice erected between A. D. 686 and 693, in the centre of the temple area; the mosque of El Aksa, at the S.W. extremity of the same area; the gorgeous church of the Holy Sepulchre, a Byzantine edifice, erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, over the reputed site of the sepulchre on Mount Acra: the Greek, Coptic, and Latin convents, & the ruined palace of the Hospitallers, on the same mount; the Armenian & Syrian convents, & the church of St. James on Mount Zion; the church of St. Anna, & the reputed birth-place of the Virgin on Mount Bezetha; & the modern citadel close to the Jaffa gate. Between Mounts Moriah & Bezetha is a deep reservoir, which the monks have named Bethesda; Robinson, however, conjectures that the true Pool of Bethesda was what is now called the fountain of the Virgin, in the valley of Jehosaphat, without the walls, & which communicates with the Pool of Siloam by an artificial subterraneous conduit beneath Mount Ophel. Outside of the walls are also the (so-called) House of Caiaphas, now an Armenian convent, the Moslem tomb & mosque of David, the Armenian, Greek, & Latin cemeteries all on Mount Zion; the pools of Gihon, and the remains of an anc. aqueduct; on the N., the Mohammedan cemeteries; the edifices designated the tombs "of the kings and of the judges." On the E., in the valley of Jehosaphat, are numerous other tombs, & the garden of Gethsemane, beyond which rises the Mount of Olives, having on its S. & S.W. the Mount of Offence & vill. of Siloam. On the S. the valley of Hinnom (Gihon), is bounded by the Hill of Evil Counsel. Jerusalem has some manufs. of soap, but its principal trade is in rosaries, & similar products made in the city; in the middle ages vast quantities of earth were removed from holy localities within the walls, & shipped to form the famous *campo santo* at Pisa. The city was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B. C. 1400; was taken & destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 598; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B. C. 586; again taken by Ptolemy Soter, B. C. 324, & subjugated to Egypt; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B. C. 63; & held as a Roman city under Herod, who rebuilt the temple, until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A. D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole east. In A. D. 135, the Jews were finally dispersed, & the city was again rebuilt by Adrian. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, & held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187; & it has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It has since become the see of a Protestant bishop, appointed alternately by the governments of Great Britain & Prussia. The pop., consists of Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians.

JERUSALEM MILLS, Harford co., Md.

JERUSALEM SOUTH, p-v., Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y., 176 S. by E. Albany, 256 W. It is an agricultural settlement, 3 ms. S. of the Long Island r. r., & contains 1 Friends church, 2 stores, 1 tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

JERVIS (BAY), New South Wales, co. St. Vincent, is 85 m. S.S.W. Sydney, 9 m. in length & breadth, & affords good anchorage.—(*Cape*), S. Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.—*Jervis*, or *Bunker's Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 28′ S., lon. 159° 46′ W., 5 m. in circumference, & covered by low shrubs.

JESBERG, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 26 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,280.

JESI, *Æsium*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 16 m. W.S.W. Ancona, on lt. b. of the Esina. Pop. 16,100. It is walled, & has a fine main street, a cathedral, many convents, a theatre, & some manufs. of silk & woollen hosiery. Birth-place of the emperor Frederick II.

JESMOND, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. St. Andrew, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 2,089. Here are picturesque ruins of St. Mary's chapel & hospital.

JESROD, JESROUT, or JUSROUTA, a town of the Punjab, 67 m. N. Amritsir.

JESSAMINE, county, Ky. Centrally situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 160 sq. ms. Kentucky r. bounds it on the S.E., S., & S.W. The surface is moderately uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Jessamine cr., Hickman cr., & branches of Clear cr., which flow into Kentucky r. Capital, Nicholasville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $498,050; Ind. corn, 725,891 bush. produced; oats, 134,750; tobacco, 4,800 pounds; wool, 37,153;—11 flouring m., 17 saw m., 1 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; —16 churches; 2 acad., 85 pupils; 21 sch., 691 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,015; 1850, 10,249.

JESSELMERE, or JESALMIR, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of W. Hindostan, comprising a large part of the Indian desert, between lat. 26° and 28° N., & lon. 69° & 72° E., enclosed by Scinde, Bhawlpoor, Bicanere, & Joudpoor. Area, 9,779 sq. m. Pop. 300,000 (?). Cultivation very limited; irrigation difficult; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly on coarse grains. Live stock, mineral products, & manufs. are very few, & what little wealth the country possesses is due to its position on the route between Central India & the Indus. From 20 to 25 thousand maunds of opium annually pass through Jesselmere into Scinde for exportation. Imports comprise indigo, cotton cloths, sugar, & metals. Public revenue about 20,000*l.* a-year, more than half of which is derived from transit duties. —*Jesselmere*, is its only town of importance; it is 138 m. W.N.W. Joudpoor. Pop. estimated at 20,000. It is about 2 m. in circ., enclosed by a loose stone rampart, & has a strong fort on a scarped rock. Town regularly laid out, well built, & the residence of many opulent merchants, being on the high commercial route between Malwah & the port of Kurachee.

JESSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 50 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Black Elster, with 2,425 inhabitants, sev. churches & a hospital.—II. a vill. of Saxony, N.W. Dresden.

JESSE'S STORE, p-o., Shelby co., Ky.

JESSNITZ, a town of Cent. Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 10 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 2,200, who manuf. woollen & linen fabrics.

JESSO, an island of Japan. [Yesso.]

JESSOOL, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 10 m. S. Leia, on the route to Mooltan.

JESSORE, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, occupying the centre of the Ganges delta, and surrounded by the dists. Backergunge, Dacca, Rajeshaye, Nuddea, & the twenty-four Pergunnahs. Area, 5,180 sq. m. Pop. 903,000. Surface low, well watered, & very productive of rice, indigo, mustard, sugar, hemp, tobacco, turmeric; but much of it remains uncultivated, & in jungle. Principal exports, indigo annually to the value of 165,000*l.*, rice, sugar, & rum. Land revenue 120,900*l.*—II. (or *Moorley*), the principal

town of above dist., & residence of its authorities, 67 m. N.E. Calcutta.

JESSUP'S LANDING, p-v., Corinth t., Saratoga co., N. Y. Situated on Hudson r., & contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 tanneries, & 200 inhabitants. (p. o. called Corinth.)

JESUS ISLAND, Lower Canada, 8 m. N.W. Montreal, is bounded by the St. John & Prairie rivers, the branches of the Ottawa, before it joins the St. Lawrence. Length of island 23 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. It forms 3 pas., St. Francis, St. Rose, & St. Vincent. Soil fertile.

JESUS MARIA, an isl. of the S. Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.—*Cape Jesus Maria*, Uruguay, N. estuary of the Plata, 40 m. N.W. Monte Video.

JETERSVILLE, p-o., Amelia co., Va., 53 S.W. Richmond, 170 W.

JETHOU, one of the smaller Channel isls., belonging to Gt. Brit., 2¼ m. E. Guernsey. Pop. 1851, 3. It is picturesque, & shelters the harbor of St. Pierre-le-Port.

JETTINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Mindel, 21 m. W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,631.

JEURE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 4 m. E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,758.

JEV, or GHEVE, a market town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the road from Revel to St. Petersburg, 27 m. W. Narva. Pop. 1,500.—*Jevé* is a market town, gov. & 18 m. W.N.W. Vilna.

JEVER, a town of N. Germany, grand duchy & 33 m. N.N.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ., on the Sieltief canal. Pop. 3,361. It is enclosed by walls & ramparts, & the latter serve as a public promenade. It has an old castle. Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a synagogue, orphan asylum, & house of Industry; tobacco factories, tanneries, distilleries, & 12 ann. cattle fairs. Pop. of circle 1852, 20,093.

JEVINGTON, a pa. of Eng., co. Sussex, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Area, 2,099 ac. Pop. 325.

JEWALA-MUKI ("mouth of flame"), a town & famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Punjab, 10 m. N. W. Nadaun. Pop. about 3,000. It has sev. temples, a large bazaar, & mineral springs.

JEWELL HILL, p-o., Madison co., N. C.

JEWETT, p-t., Greene co. N.Y., 52 S. by W. Albany, 262 W. Surface mntnous. Drained by Schoharie kill. It has 3 tanneries, a grist, a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 1452. The v. is situated on the Schoharie kill & contains 2 churches, & 150 inhabitants.

JEWETT CENTRE, p-o. Greene co., N. Y.

JEWETT CITY, p-v., Griswold t., New London co., Ct., 47 E. by S. Hartford, 365 W. Situated on the E. side of Quinnebaug r., at the junction of Patchaug r., & on the Norwich & Worcester railroad, 144 m. from New York & 93 from Boston. It contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—5 stores, a bank, 3 cotton fac., & about 900 inhabitants. The water power here is very extensive.

JEYPOOR, or JYEPOOR, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of Hindostan, tributary to the British, surrounded by Bicanere, Ajmere, Tonk, Keroli, & Alwur. Soil generally sandy, arid, & impregnated with salt, which is manufactured & exported. In some parts, however, wheat, cotton, & tobacco are raised, & sheep are reared for the sake of their wool. Cloths, swords, & matchlocks are made in the towns. Principal imports are Benares, Cashmere, & other fine manufs., opium, lead, sheet copper, fruit, & horses. The territory contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindostan, & numerous Jain temples.—*Jeypoor*, or *Jyepoor*, a city & cap., above state, in a barren valley, 148 S.W. Delhi. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is, altogether, the handsomest and most regularly built city in Hindostan. It is enclosed by a battlemented stone wall, flanked with towers, commanded by a citadel & a line of forts on adjacent heights, & has some spacious market-places good squares of houses of many stories in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, & a magnificent palace constructed by an Italian architect in the 15th century, for a rajah, under whom Jeypoor was a chief seat of Hindoo learning.—*Jeypoor-ghaut*, 4 m. W.ward, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, & temples were built by a former rajah.

JEZIRAT-FAROUN, a small isl. of Arabia-Petræa, on the W. side of the Gulf of Akabah, about 10 m. S. W. Akabah. Some extensive remains of antiquity here, have given rise to the supposition that here was the ancient *Elath.—Jezirat-Hasan & J.-es Subah*, or "the brothers," are rocks in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

JEZIRAT-HULLANIYAH, the central & largest of the Curia Muria islands off the S.E. coast of Arabia, 8 m. in length by 4½ m. in breadth. It is a barren granite & limestone rock, inhabited by only a few fishing families.

JEZIREH-EL-OMAR, or BAZEBDA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 130 m. E.S.E. Diarbekir, on an island in the Tigris, here crossed by a bridge, which like the castle & rest of the town, is now mostly in ruins.

JEZOV, a town of Poland, gov. & 54 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,036, chiefly employed in manufacturing woollen cloths. Its fortifications, once formidable, have been destroyed.

JEZREEL, a vill. of Palestine, identified with the modern Zer'in, 23 m. N. Nablous.

JHALAWAN, a prov. E. of Belochistan, between lat. 26° & 29° N., & lon. 65° & 67° 30′ E., surrounded by the provs. Sarawan, Kelat, Cutch-Gundava, Lus, & Mekran. Estimated area, 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 30,000. Surface mntnous., & it has only a few productive tracts.

JHALLODE, & JHALLORE, two towns of India; the former in dom. & 79 m. N.N.E. Baroda; the latter, dom. & 75 m. S.W. Joudpoor.

JHANSI, a town & fort of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 63 m. S.W. Gwalior. It has some manufs. of arms & carpets, & a considerable share of the trade between the Deccan & the Bengal upper provs. Its rajahship has an area of 2,922 sq. m. Pop. 1832, 289,000; armed force, 3,000 infantry, & 700 cavalry.—*Jhansu-Jeang* is a fortified rock, Tibet, 37 m. S.E. Tesho-Lombo.

JHARRAH, a town of Hindostan, Cutch, 20 m. S.E. Luckout-Bunder.

JHEND, a walled town of N.W. Hindostan, 75 m. N.W. Delhi, cap. a Sikh rajahship, comprising 281 vills., & estimated in 1832 to yield an annual revenue of 22,480*l.*

JHONKUR, & JHOONJOONA, two towns of India; the former, Gwalior dom., 34 m. E. Oojein; the latter, Rajpootana, 24 m. S.E. Chooroo, in an oasis of the desert, & handsomely built.

JHOW, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, cap. dist, 40 m. N.W. Belah. Around it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

JHYLUM, a town & river of India. [JAILUM.]

JIDDAH, a seaport town & one of the principal trading entrepôts of Arabia, Hedjaz, 65 m. W. Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 28′ 3″ N., lon. 39° 13′ 0″ E. Stationery pop., estimated by Rüppell at 22,000 (?). The town proper is built of madrepore and stone, & is cleaner than most places in the East; the subbrbs are mean; public buildings comprise numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom house, small castle, & the reputed tomb of Eve! The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, & provisions to be brought from a long distance; yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries. Imports from Abyssinia & Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk, civet, & incense; muslins & other fabrics, teak, cocoa nuts, spices & shawls, are received from India; spice & slaves from the Malay Archipelago; & slaves also from Mozambique. Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods, sword-blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardwares, mirrors, & leather; & goods of all the above kinds, with dates, coffee & Mecca balm are sent by sea to Suez, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant. In 1839, the value of imports from India and China was estimated at 207,880*l.*, & of the total imports at 461,600*l.*, which sum was nearly balanced by the exports. Many thousand pilgrims arrive their annually on the route to Mecca. The sheriff of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century, during which the town has substantially formed a part of the dom. of the Egyptian pasha.

JIGA-GOUNGGAR, a town of Tibet, 45 m. S.W. Lassa. Pop. said to comprise 20,000 families (?).

JIGONA, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 4,795. Chief industry, linen weaving, & manuf. of shoes.

JIHOON, a name of the Oxus. [OXUS]

JIJELI (Fr. *Gigelli*), a fortified marit. town of Algeria, cap. circ., prov. & 54 m. N.W. Constantine, at the en-

trance of the Gulf of Bougiah. Pop. 1,063. It has regular communication by French steam packets with Algiers.

JIKADAZE, a town of Tibet, cap. dist. Zang on rt. b. of the Zangbo, 120 m. W. Lassa. Pop. 100,000 (?).

JILLIFREY, a town of W. Africa, on the N. shore of the riv. Gambia, opposite Fort James.

JILOCA & JILON, two rivs. of Spain, Aragon, unite at Calatayud to form a tributary of the Ebro, which joins that riv. 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

JIM TOWN, p-o., Monongalia co., Va.

JIMZU (Script. *Gimzo*), a large vill. of Palestine, 15 m. S.E. Jaffa, on the route to Jerusalem.

JITOMIR, JYTOMIR, ZYTOMIERS, a town of Russ. Poland, cap. gov. Volhynia, on an affl. of the Dnieper, 80 m. S.W. Kiev, on lt. b. of the Teterev. Pop. 28,000. It has Russo-Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, theological seminary, government library, manufs. of hats & leather, & a flourishing trade in woollens, silk, & linen fabrics, salt, & agricultural produce.

JIZDRA, a town of Russia, gov. & 78 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Jizdra, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. 2,000, who trade in timber & hemp.

JOACHIM, t., Jefferson co., Mo. It has 1 school, 15 scholars. Pop. 737.

JOACHIM, an isl., Mediterranean, one of the Columbretes group. [COLUMBRETES.]

JOACHIM (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 12 m. W.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,280.—II. a vill., S. America, republic Paraguay, 100 m. E.N.E. Assompcion.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a free mining town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. N.N.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 4,386, chiefly employed in mining, & in manufs. of cinnabar, smalt, cutlery, paper, thread, & lace.—II. a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 35 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 1,660.

JOAG, a walled town of W. Africa, Senegambia, state Kadjaaga, Senegal, 18 m. S.E. Makanna.

JOANA, a town of Java, near its N. coast, residency Japara, 42 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

JOANNA FURNACE, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 59 E. Harrisburg, 140 W.

JOANNES, a large island of Brazil. [MARAJO.]

JOANNINA, Epirus (Albania). [YANINA.]

JOAO-DA-FOZ (SAN), a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 2 m. W. Oporto, on rt. b. of the Douro, near its mouth. Pop. 3,308.—II. *J. das Lampas*, prov. Estremadura, comarca Alemquer. Pop. 2,625.

JOAO, SAN, sev. towns of Brazil. [SAO JOAO.]

JOAZEIRAS, a small town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the San Francisco, 65 m. N.N.W. Jacobina.

JOB, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 4 m. N. Ambert. Pop. 3,120.

JOBE, p. o., Oregon co., Mo.

JOBIE, an island of the E. Archipelago, adjacent to Papua, on the N. side of its great bay. Lat. 1° 35′ S., lon. between 135° 30′ & 137° 30′ E. Length, W. to E., 100 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. The strait of Jobie separates it on the N. from the island Mysory.

JOB-IN-T-GOOR (ST.), a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 9 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 311. It has a brick works, a brewery, & a tannery.

JOBLA, or DJOBLA, a consid. town of Arabia Yemen, on a riv., 103 m. S.S.W. Sana.

JOBSTOWN, p-v., Springfield t., Burlington co., N. J., 26 S. Trenton, 166 W. It contains a store, & 10 or 12 dwellings.

JOGJOCARTA, Java. [DJOKJOKARTA.]

JOCKMOCK, a mkt. town of N. Sweden, læn & 95 m. N.W. Pitea. Pop. 1,400, partly employed in raising iron ore.

JODAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. E. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,614, employed in making mats & basket-work, & in weaving wool.

JO-DAVIESS, county, Ill. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 616 sq. ms. Drained by Fever r., & Apple, Rush, & Plum creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; soil well adapted to agriculture, but richer in mines, containing abundantly, lead & copper ore. Named in honor of an heroic general, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Galena. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $239,584; wheat, 207,288 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 220,615; oats, 250,386; (lead, 42,000,000 pounds annually,) wool, 12,060 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 daily, 1 tri weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers pub.; 14 churches; 8 acad., 246 pupils; 62 sch., 2,480 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,180; 1850, 18,604.

JODOIGNE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.W. Tirlemont. Pop. 3,112.

JOELSTOR, a pa. of Norway, stift & 80 m. N.N.E. Bergen. Pop. 1,811.

JOES BAYOU, p. o., Carroll co., La.

JOE'S BROOK, or Merritt r., Vt., a branch of Passumsic r., which it enters in Barnet t., affording valuable water power.

JOHANNA (Fr. *Anjouan*), the central & most frequented, though not largest, of the Comoro isls., Mozambique Channel, E. Africa, 24 m. in length, by 18 m. in breadth, & having a central peak 8,500 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13′ S., lon. 44° 29′ E. Pop. 20,000 (?). Well wooded, well watered, fertile, & picturesque. [COMORO.]

JOHANNESTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 29 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,000.

JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 m. S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 3,895, mostly employed in iron mines, & in the manufs. of lace. The town was founded, in 1654, by Protestant refugees from Bohemia.

JOHANNISBERG, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on a hill near the Rhine, 13 m. W. Mayence, with a castle, which was given to Prince Metternich by the allies, in 1816, & famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest *hock* wine.

JOHANNISBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 70 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,100.

JOHANN (ST.), a town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, on the Saar, opposite Sarrebrück. Pop. 3,100.

JOHANN (ST.), numerous vills. of the Austrian Empire.—I. Upp. Austria, on the Salza, 33 m. S. Salzburg.—II. Bohemia, circ. & N. Beraun.—III. Tyrol, 12 m. E. Kufstein.—IV. (Hungar. *St. Janos*), Hungary, co. & 31 m. N. Presburg. Pop. mostly Roman Catholics & Jews.

JOHN (ST.), one of the Danish West India Isls. [JAN, ST.]

JOHN (ST.). For all places in the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, &c., *see St. John, &c.*

JOHN (ST.), a fortified town of the island Antigua, on a bay of its W. coast.

JOHN (ST.), several pas. of England & Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, bounded & included in the bor. of Swansea. Area, 431 ac. Pop. 1,215, wholly occupied in copper works, collieries, &c.—II. co. Cornwall (partly in Devon), 3½ m. S.S.E. Saltash. Area, 823 ac. Pop. 155.—III. co. Hants, adjacent to Winchester, & comprised in the city-boundary.—IV. (*Ilketshall*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.E. Bungay. Area, 742 ac. Pop. 72. Many pas. in London, Westminster, & other cities & towns in England, are named St. John.—V. co. Brecon. Area, 3,637 ac. Pop. 4,556.

JOHN (ST.), numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. & comprising a part of the town of Sligo. Area, 7,256 ac. Pop. 13,299.—II. Munster, co. & comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Area, 134 ac. Pop. 12,775.—III. Leinster, co. & comprising a part of the city of Kilkenny. Area, 5,532 ac. Pop. 5,448.—IV. co. & wholly comprised within the city of Dublin. Area, 14 ac. Pop. 3,931.—V. (*Without*), Munster, co. & comprising a part of the city of Waterford. Area, 732 ac. Pop. 3,313.—VI. (*Within*), also comprised in the city of Waterford. Area, 13 ac. Pop. 3,166.—VII. Leinster, co. & comprised within the town of Wexford. Area, 525 ac. Pop. 2,954.—VIII. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Area, 11,635 ac. Pop. 2,806.—IX. Leinster, chiefly in co. Kildare, comprising a part of the town of Athy. Area, 1,123 ac. Pop. 1,781.—X. co. Wexford. Area, 2,207 ac. Pop. 675.—Other pas. comprise portions of the towns Sligo, Wexford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Waterford, & Limerick.

JOHN (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 2,021.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, Scotland, co. Caithness, 1½ m. W. Duncansby Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, & is nearly the most N. point of Britain.

JOHN'S r., N. H., rises in a pond in Jefferson t., &

flows into Connecticut r., about 20 ms. above the head of Fifteen Miles falls.

JOHN'S r., N. C., rises in the Blue ridge, in the N. part of Burke co., flows S., & falls into Catawba r., near the centre of the co.

JOHNS, p. o., Liberty co., Texas.

JOHNSBURG, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 88 N. Albany, 457 W. The surface is hilly & mountainous; soil a light sandy loam. Watered by Hudson r. & its tributaries. The v. contains 1 Baptist church, 3 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., & 150 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,139; 1850, 1,503.

JOHN'S HAVEN, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Benholme, on the N. Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Bervie. Pop. 1,172, mostly employed in fishing & linen weaving.

JOHNSON, county, N. C. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 660 sq. m. Watered by Neuse r. & its branches. Moccasson r. runs on its N.E. boundary. Capital, Smithfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $348,789; wheat, 5,354 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 451,528; cotton, 753 bales; tobacco, 125 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 cotton fac. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $87,955; value of manufactured articles, $598,380;—21 churches; 4 acad., 90 pupils; 48 sch., 1,086 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,599; 1850, 13,726.

JOHNSON, county, Ia. Situated centrally toward the S. part of the state. Area, 320 sq. ms. Organized in 1822. Drained by Sugar, Young's, Indian, & Stott's creeks. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. The Madison & Indianapolis r. r. is located through it. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $322,704; wheat, 99,038 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 993,375; oats, 34,262; wool, 41,602 pounds; —13 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 85 churches; 1 acad., 134 students; 104 sch., 4,708 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,352; 1850, 12,101.

JOHNSON, county, Ill. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 486 sq. ms. Organized in 1812. Watered by Cash river & Big Bay cr. Ohio river washes its S. boundary. Ten or 12 ms. from Ohio r. is a line of ponds, interspersed with ridges & fertile islands. At high water a current passes from Big Bay creek into Cash river. To the S. of these ponds, the land is rich, & thickly populated, but unhealthy. The surface is level; soil sandy. Capital, Vienna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $47,604; wheat, 6,887 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 133,295; oats, 10,689; wool, 2,913;—11 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed:—9 churches; 25 schools, 524 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,626; 1850, 4,114.

JOHNSON, county, Iowa. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 324 sq. ms. The surface is uneven; soil fertile. Watered by Iowa r. & its branches. Capital, Iowa city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $110,364; wheat, 54,081 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 225,105; oats, 33,833; wool, 11,361 pounds; —3 grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. empl'd in manufactures, $24,200; value of manufactured articles, $44,459;—1 library, 1,600 vols.; 8 churches; 21 schools, 534 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,491; 1850, 4,472.

JOHNSON, county, Mo. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 785 sq. ms. Drained by Blackwater r. & its tributaries, & a branch of La Mine r. Capital, Warrensburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $314,697; wheat, 22,930 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 445,895; oats, 89,245; wool, 31,589 pounds; 18 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.;—12 churches; 5 academies, 205 pupils; 34 schools, 1,151 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,471; 1850, 7,464.

JOHNSON, county, Ky. Situated in the extreme eastern part of the state. Area, 140 sq. ms. Drained by the south fork of Sandy river. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. There are several mineral springs in the county. Capital, Paintville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $87,230; Indian corn, 185,120 bush. produced; oats, 21,786; tobacco, 9,250 pounds; wool, 11,173; 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; —4 churches; 11 schools, 305 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,873.

JOHNSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 300 sq. ms. Watered by Watauga river & its branches, a tributary of Holston r. The surface is a valley, between 2 mountain ridges, on its S.E. & N.W. borders. Capital, Taylorsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $94,737; Ind. corn, 87,801 bushels produced; oats, 57,037; sweet potatoes, 1,196; tobacco, 1,801 pounds; 21 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 4 persons emp.;—7 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 16 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,658; 1850, 3,705.

JOHNSON, county, Ark. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 840 sq. ms. Arkansas river passes through the county, & several tributaries enter it here. Surface hilly, & broken; soil, on the margins of streams, fertile. Capital, Clarksville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $153,350; Indian corn, 251,070 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 13,330; cotton, 83 bales; tobacco, 6,947 pounds;—5 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 cot. fac.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $26,715; value of manufac. articles, $39,096; 2 churches; 13 academies, 280 pupils. Pop. 1840, 3,433; 1850, 5,227.

JOHNSON, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 36 N.N.W. Montpelier, 550 W. Surface uneven; soil sandy loam. Drained by Lamoille river & branches, which afford good water power. The v. is at the entrance of North branch into Lamoille river, & contains 2 churches, an academy, a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., several stores & dwellings. McConnell's falls, in the Lamoille, have 15 feet perpendicular descent, & 100 rods below is a whirlpool, formed by a barrier of rocks across the river, which, at low water, constitutes a natural bridge. Soapstone & potter's clay are found here. There are in the t. a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,410; 1850, 1,381.

JOHNSON, p. v., Floyd co., Ga.

JOHNSON, t., Champaign co., O. Drained by branches of Miami r. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,213; 1850, 1,573.

JOHNSON, t., Licking co., O. Pop. 1840, 216; 1850, 357.

JOHNSON, t., Trumbull co., O., 10 or 12 N.E. Warren. The name of the post-office is Johnsonville. Pop. 1840, 869; 1850, 1,099.

JOHNSON, t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 227; 1850, 451.

JOHNSON, t., Brown co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 342; 1850, 418.

JOHNSON, t., Clinton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 777.

JOHNSON, t., Gibson co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,568.

JOHNSON, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 275; 1850, 878.

JOHNSON, t., Clarke co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 672.

JOHNSON, p. o., McDonough co., Ill.

JOHNSON, t., Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 538.

JOHNSON, t., Washington co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 462.

JOHNSON, t., St. Francis co., Ark. It has 3 stores, cap. $6,000; 2 sch., 50 scholars. Pop. 783.

JOHNSON, t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,625.

JOHNSON, p. o., Washington co., Mo.

JOHNSONBURG, p-o., Orangeville t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 261 W. Albany, 367 W.

JOHNSONBURG, p-v., Hardwick t., Warren co., N. J., 70 N. by W. Trenton, 227 W. Situated on Bear branch of Pequest cr., which affords water power. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Christian,—2 stores, 1 grist m., a tannery, & about 200 inhabitants.

JOHNSON'S p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn., 61 N.W. Nashville, 750 W.

JOHNSON'S CORNERS, p. o., Summit co., O.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, Jefferson co., Wis.

JOHNSON'S FORKS, p. o., Morgan co., Ky.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, p-o., Pitt co., N. C., 114 E. by S. Raleigh, 308 W.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, p. o,, Clarke co., Ill.

JOHNSON'S SPRINGS, p-o., Goochland co., Va., 27 W.N.W. Richmond, 144 W.

JOHNSON'S STATION, p. o., Tarrant co., Tex.

JOHNSON'S VILLE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

JOHNSONTOWN, p. o., Northampton co., Va.

JOHNSONVILLE, p. o., Rensselaer co., N. Y.

JOHNSONVILLE, p-v., Williamsburgh dist., S. C.

JOHNSONVILLE, p-v., Cumberland co., N. C., 65 S. Raleigh, 353 W.

JOHNSONVILLE, p-o., Johnson t., Trumbull co., O., 154 N.E. Columbus, 208 W.

JOHNSTON, t., Providence co., R. I., 5 W. Providence. Surface undulating; soil adapted to grazing. It contains a valuable quarry of freestone. Drained by Woonasquatuch & Powehasset rivers. Incorporated in 1759. There are in the t. 3 estabs. with 280 looms, 1,... spindles, making annually 950,000 yards of print goods, 2 estabs. with 3 machines making 250,000 yds. of lace & of fancy prints yearly; an extensive machine shop, 5 grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,477; 1850, 2,937.

JOHNSTON, p-v., Poinsett co., Ark., 170 N. Little Rock, 1,096 W.

JOHNSTON, par., Queens co., N. B. Drained by the Washademoak r. Has 3 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac., 4 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,663.

JOHNSTON, a manufac. town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.S.W. Paisley. It has wholly risen since 1780, is built on a regular plan, has several squares, a church, various chapels, schools, public libraries, printing presses, & assembly rooms. It is governed by a committee elected annually by the inhabs.; has 15 cotton mills, employing together upwards of 1,400 hands, besides brass & iron foundries, & machine factories; communicates with Glasgow by a canal, & also with it & with Paisley, Greenock, & Ayr, by the Glasgow & Ayr r. r. Pop. 1841, 3,872. Near it are several thriving collieries.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Haverford-west. Area, 1,293 ac. Pop. 263.

JOHNSTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 12 m. N.E. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area nearly 13,000 ac. Pop. 1,261. Here are the remains of Lochwood castle, built in the 14th century.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, Brit. N. A., N. Pacific, separates Vancouver island from the mainland on its N. side.—*Johnston isles* are a rocky group, Pacific O., S.W. Sandwich isl.

JOHNSTONVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., Ga., 64 W. Milledgeville, 850 W.

JOHNSTOWN, p-t., capital of Fulton co., N. Y., 46 N.W. Albany, 410 W. The surface is hilly; soil argillaceous loam. Drained by Garoga & Cayudutta crs. The v. is situated on elevated ground, 4 ms. N. Mohawk r. Incorporated in 1808. It contains a court house & jail, built in 1772, a county clerk's office, an academy, a bank, 6 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—15 stores, 2 grist m., a tannery, a gun & rifle fac., a carriage fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Here is a sulphur spring. The Episcopal church was erected by Sir William Johnson, in about 1772. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 77 manufs. of leather gloves & mittens, 6 grist m., 30 saw m., 2 academies, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,409; 1850, 6,131.

JOHNSTOWN, p-b., Connemaugh t., Cambria co., Pa., 150 W. Harrisburg, 176 W. Situated on the Pennsylvania r. r., & at the junction of Stony cr. with Little Connemaugh r. It contains 4 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a large machine shop, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,200 inhabitants. The western division of the Pennsylvania canal has a large basin in the centre of the v., where the Portage r. r. across the Alleghany mntn. to Hollidaysburg commences.

JOHNSTOWN, t., Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata r. Pop. 1840, 745. It has a small vill. of same name, with 79 inhabitants.

JOHNSTOWN, p-v., Monroe t., Licking co., O., 36 N.E. Columbus, 384 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 warehouses, & 300 inhabitants.

JOHNSTOWN, p-t., Barry co., Mich., 128 W. Detroit, 596 W. Pop. 1840, 227; 1850, 451.

JOHNSTOWN, p-t., Rock co., Wis., 53 S.E. Madison, 318 W.

JOHNSTOWN, several vills. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. N.E. Urlingford. Pop. 949.—II. co. Wexford, near the confl. of the Derry and Slaney rivers, ½ m. S. Clonegall. Pop. 311.—III. co. Kildare, 2 m. N.E. Naas. Area of pa. 1,243 ac. Pop. 192.—*Johnstown-and-Creegan* is a bog, co. Roscommon. Area, 10,181 ac.

JOHNSTOWN CENTRE, p. o., Rock co., Wis.

JOHNSVILLE, v., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1850, 135.

JOHNSVILLE, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

JOHNSVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 74 N.W. Annapolis, 59 W.

JOHNSVILLE, p. o., Montgomery co., O.

JOHORE, a state occupying the S. part of the Malay peninsula, formerly flourishing, but now of little importance. The town Johore, on the riv. of same name, is 20 m. N.N.W. Point Romania.

JOHNSTADT, or JOSEPHSTADT, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 45 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,942, chiefly employed in mining.

JOIA, one of the largest vills., N. Mex., on the Rio Grande, between Albuquerque & Santa Fé.

JOIGNY, *Jocinacum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr., on a slope near rt. b. of the Yonne, here crossed by a good stone bridge, 15 m. N. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 5,683. It is enclosed by an old wall, entered by 6 gates, & has narrow, crooked, and steep streets, with 2 suburbs, a handsome castle, a cathedral of the 15th century, 2 hospitals, a communal college, a theatre, barracks, & a large market-place. Manufs. brandy & leather, & it has an active trade.

JOINVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the Marne, 23 m. N. Chaumont. Pop. 3,089. It is situated at the foot of a castle-crowned height, & has a communal college, manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics, serges, & hosiery. It gave the title of prince to the son of Louis Phillippe.—II. (*Le Pont*), a vill., dep. Seine, 6 m. E. Paris. Pop. 610.—*Joinville islands*, Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, are in lat. 15° 48′ S., lon. 139° 40′ W.

JOLIBA, a large river, W. Africa, considered identical with the Niger in the upper part of its course, is supposed to rise in Senegambia, near lat. 9° N., lon. 9° W., & at from 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea. It thence has generally a N.E. course, through Soudan to Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, after which its course is mostly E.S.E., till it receives the name of the Quorra. [NIGER, QUORRA.] Besides Kabra, the towns Bammakoo, Yamina, Sego, & Jenne, are on its banks.

JOLIET, p-v., capital of Will co., Ill., 165 N.E. by E. Springfield, 742 W. Situated on the Chicago & Rock Island r. r., & on both sides of Des Plaines r., affording good water power, at the crossing place of the Illinois & Michigan canal. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 academies, a bank, several stores, a flouring m. & saw m.; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; & in 1850 2,659 inhabitants, & in 1854 3,500.

JOLIETTE, county, Can. E. Area, 456 sq. ms. Drained by L'Assomption r. & Bayonne r. Surface much diversified; soil fertile. Capital, Joliette. Pop. 18,218. (Formed from Berthier by the Representation act of 1853.)

JOLLY, p. t., Washington co., O. Pop. 1840, 582; 1850, 1,014.

JOLLYTOWN, p. v., Greene co., Pa.

JOMALIE, & JOMONJOL, two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

JONATHAN'S CREEK, p. o., Haywood co., N. C.

JONES, county, N. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 380 sq. ms. The surface is level, & much of it marshy. Watered by Trent river, with its branches, which flows into Neuse r. Capital, Trenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $118,718; wheat, 2,101 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 235,362; cotton, 98 bales; tobacco, 70 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $29,285; value of manufactured articles, $12,825;—13 churches; 12 schools, 240 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,945; 1850, 5,038.

JONES, county, Ga. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. Ocmulgee r. runs on its W. border. Cedar cr., with its branches, in the N., flows into Oconee r. Falling cr. & Walnut cr., with their tributaries, flow into the Ocmulgee r. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $326,842; Ind. corn, 402,360 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 84,677; rice, 100 pounds; cotton, 9,006 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 2 woollen fac.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $55,925; value of manufactured articles, $109,684;—16 churches; 2 academies, 63 pupils; 17 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,065; 1850, 10,224.

JONES, county, Iowa. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 576 sq. miles. Drained by Wapsipinecon r. & Makoqueta r., & their branches. The surface is gently undulating, having extensive

prairies; soil very fertile. Capital, Anamosa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $53,560; wheat, 38,528 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 99,079; oats, 21,914; wool, 5,771 pounds;—2 grist m., 3 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $17,000; value of manufactured articles, $53,219;—1 church; 13 sch., 576 scholars. Pop. 1840, 471; 1850, 3,097.

JONES, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 672 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Leaf r. Capital, Ellisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $107,045; Ind. corn, 60,988 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 32,615; rice, 74,555 pounds; cotton, 250 bales;—2 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.;—12 churches; 4 schools, 76 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,258; 1850, 2,164.

JONES, p. o., Panola co., Tex.

JONES, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 460; 1850, 670.

JONES' BLUFF, p-o., Sumter co., Ala., 59 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 877 W.

JONESBOROUGH, p-t., Washington co., Me., 143 E.N.E. Augusta, 725 W. Situated at the head of Englishman's bay. Drained by Chandler's river. Incorporated in 1809. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 392; 1850, 466.

JONESBOROUGH, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 99 S. by W. Richmond, 215 W.

JONESBOROUGH, p. v., Fayette co., Ga.

JONESBOROUGH, p-o., Grant co., Ia., 146 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 673 W.

JONESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Union co., Ill. It has a court house, a brick jail, 2 places of worship, 7 stores, a carding machine, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1850, 584.

JONESBOROUGH, p. v., Saline co., Mo.

JONESBOROUGH, p-v., Jefferson co., Ala., 43 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 773 W.

JONESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Washington co., Tenn., 283 E. Nashville, 412 W. Situated on Little Limestone cr., 1 m. from its source, 10 m. S. of the Holston r. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, & about 900 inhabitants.

JONESBOROUGH, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

JONESBURG, p-v., capital of Camden co., N. C. (*See Camden C. H.*)

JONES' CREEK, p-o., Liberty co., Ga.

JONES' CREEK, p-o., Randolph co., Ill., 157 S. Springfield, 849 W.

JONES' FERRY, p. o., Morehouse par., La.

JONES' MILLS, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

JONES' MILLS, p. o., Washington co., Va.

JONES' MILLS, p. o., Merriwether co., Ga.

JONES' MILLS, p. o., McNairy co., Tenn.

JONES' MILLS, p. o., Yallobusha co., Miss.

JONES' NURSERY, p. o., Clarke co., Mo.

JONESPORT, t., Washington co., Me., 147 E. by N. Augusta, 730 W. It has Englishman's bay on the E., & Addison bay, with a small r. entering it, on the W., & has a good harbor. There are in the t. a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 576; 1850, 826.

JONES' SPRING, Berkeley co., Va.

JONES' TAN YARD, p-o., Calloway co., Mo., 30 N. E. Jefferson city, 909 W.

JONESTON, t., Union co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 230.

JONESTOWN, p-v., Lebanon co., Pa., 29 E. Harrisburg, 139 W. Situated near the confluence of Great & Little Swatara crs., & contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, & 1 German Reformed,—several stores, & about 500 inhabitants.

JONESVILLE, p. o., Chittenden co., Vt.

JONESVILLE, p-o., Clifton Park t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 21 N. Albany, 391 W.

JONESVILLE, v., Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 235.

JONESVILLE, p-v., capital of Lee co., Va., 384 W. by S. Richmond, 452 W. Situated on a branch of Powell's r. It contains a handsome court house, jail, a church free to all denominations, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants. The scenery around is romantic & beautiful.

JONESVILLE, p-v., Yadkin co., N. C., 160 W.N.W. Raleigh, 364 W.

JONESVILLE, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 81 N.W. Columbia, 475 W.

JONESVILLE, p. o., Jackson co., Ala.

JONESVILLE, p-v., Salem t., Monroe co., O., 129 E. Columbus, 285 W.

JONESVILLE. p. o., Bartholomew co., Ia.

JONESVILLE, p-v., capital of Hillsdale co., Mich., 92 W.S.W. Detroit, 50 S. Lansing, 75 W. Monroe, 540 W. Situated on the S. Michigan r. r., & on the E. bank of St. Joseph r. of Michigan lake, & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, several stores, a woollen fac., 2 flouring mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & a monthly publication. Pop. 1850, 565; in 1854, 1,200.

JONESVILLE, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

JONESVILLE, p. v., Harrison co., Tex.

JONE VALLEY, p. o., Calaveras co., Cal.

JÖNKÖPING, a læn of S. Sweden, enclosed E., S., & W., by the læns Linköping, Kalmar, Wexio, Halmstad, & Wenersborg, & N., Lake Wetter. Area, 4,292 sq. ms. Pop. 1845, 156,988. Surface greatly diversified; the corn raised is more than sufficient for home consumption, & the cattle are of fine breeds. A good deal of iron is raised, & some linen and hempen fabrics are manufactured. Principal towns, Jönköping. Grenna, & Eskejo.

JÖNKÖPING, a town of Sweden, cap. læn of same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, 80 miles E. Gottenburg. Pop. 4,294. It is regularly built, and has an arsenal. A trench separates the town from the suburbs. Principal manufs. are woollen & linen fabrics, and leather, which are exported by its harbors on the lake.

JONQUIÈRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouveze, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 12 m. N.N.E. Avignon. Pop. 1,140. Manufs. silk fabrics.

JONVELLE, a comm. & small town of France, dep. H. Saône, 24 m. N.N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 900, who trade in cattle, woollens, & straw hats.

JONZAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente Inf., cap. arrond., on the Seugne, 22 m. S.S.E. Saintes. Pop. 1,985, who weave serges, & send brandy, cattle, & corn, to Bordeaux.

JOOBUL, a small town & rajaship of N.W. Hindostan, between the rivers Sutleje & Jumna, the rajaship comprising 330 sq. m. Pop. 15,000.

JOODHUN, a strong military fort of Brit. India, presid. & 62 m. E.N.E. Bombay, dist. Poonah, taken by the British in 1818.

JOODY, or JUDI (MOUNT), Turkish Kurdistan, is between the Tigris, & its tributary the Khabur, immediately E. Jezirah-el-Omar. By the Mohammedans it, and not the Armenian Mount Ararat, is considered to be the mntn. on which the ark of Noah rested after the deluge.

JOOGDEA (Hind. *Yugadeva*), a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tiperah, 83 m. S.E. Dacca. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics & salt.

JOOLAMERK, Turkish Kurdistan. [JULAMERK.]

JOONAGHUR, or JUNAGHUR, a town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., peninsula Gujerat, 58 m. N.N.W. Diu head.—*Jooneaghur* is a fortified post, N. Hindostan, 36 m. N.W. Almora.

JOONEER, or SOONUR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 52 m. N.N.E. Poonah. Its fort, on a scarped rock, contains fine Mohammedan & other structures; & about 1 m. S. are numerous excavated Jain temples.

JOORHATH, a town of British India, prov. and formerly cap. of Assam, now cap. of its upper division, on the Dikho, affluent of the Brahmaputra.

JOORIA, a seaport town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., on the Gujerat peninsula, beside the gulf of Cutch, 78 m. N.W. Joonaghur. It has a brisk traffic by sea with Mandavie & Bombay.

JOPPA, a town of Palestine. [JAFFA.]

JORAT, a chain of low mntns. in Switzerland, forming the Watershed, between the lakes of Neuchatel & Geneva. [JURA.]

JORDAN, p-v., Elbridge t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 152 W. by N. Albany, 350 W. Situated on the Erie canal. Incorporated in 1835. It contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—10 stores, 3 flouring m., a pump fac., a wooden ware fac., a clothier's works, a tannery, & about 1,200 inhabitants.

JORDAN, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 329; 1850, 612.

JORDAN, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 262.

JORDAN, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 348.

JORDAN, a river of Utah, entering the Great Salt Lake, and on bank of which is built the Great Salt Lake city of Mormons.

JORDAN, p. v., Louth t., Lincoln co., Can. W., 27 E. Hamilton, on the Gt. Western r. r., & contains a church, 2 woollen fac., 2 saw m., a tannery, 5 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

JORDAN, (Arab. *Sheriah-el-Kebir*, "the great watering place"), a famous river of Asiatic Turkey, forming the E. boundary of Palestine, rises in Anti-Lebanus, & by two sources on the E., near Banias, and W. near Lash, or Dan, flows S. through the lakes El Huleh (*Merom*), & Tabariyah (*Gennesareth*), & enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after a total course of 120 m. Its breadth & depth varies greatly; in spring, when highest, it has been found at Beisan, 140 feet across, wholly unfordable, & very rapid, with many cataracts (*Lynch* enumerates 25). Its valley is about 5 m. wide, hemmed in by precipices; the soil sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered by a dense vegetation. Principal affls., the Zurka, and Sheriah-el-Mandur.

JORDAN'S MILLS, p-o., Orangeburg dist., S. C., 118 S. Columbia, 618 W.

JORDAN'S PRAIRIE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ill., 122 S.S.E. Springfield, 784 W.

JORDAN'S SALINE, p. o., Van Zandt co., Tex.

JORDANSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 11 m. N.W. Haverfordwest. Area, 1,876 ac. Pop. 144.

JORDAN'S STORE, p. o., Williamson co., Tenn.

JORDAN'S VALLEY, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

JORDANVILLE, p. o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

JORGE (SAN), one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, W. Terceira, lat. of S.E. point, 38° 30′ 45″ N., lon. 28° 51′ W. Length 24 m., breadth 5 m. Soil fertile, & it contains good pastures, & extensive wood. Principal town, Villa de Velhas. Pop. 4,000.

JORGE (ST.), a river of New Granada, S. America, joins the Cauca, 30 m. S.W. Mompox, after a N.E.ward course of 180 m.—II. (*d'Olancho*), a town of Honduras, C. A., 80 m. S.S.W. Truxillo.—III. (*dos Ilheos*), a marit. town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 12 m. N. Olivença. [GEORGE, ST.]

JORJAN, or GURGAN, a fortified post of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, on the Gurgan river, 70 m. E.N. E. Asterabad.

JÖRKAU, or GÖRKAU, a small town of Bohemia, on the Bleibache, circ. & 18 m. N.N.W. Saatz.

JORQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 19 m. N.E. Chinchilla, on a steep acclivity, near the river Jucar. Pop. 2,876.

JORUK, or TCHORUK, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, rises near Gumish-Khaneh, & enters the Black Sea, at Batum, after a N.ward course of 170 m., & it is seldom more than 200 yards across, with steep banks & many rapids.

JORULLO, JURUYO, or XURULLO, a volcano, state Mex., & 75 m. S.S.W. Valladolid, 80 m. from the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 10′ N., lon. 101° 1′ 45″ W., & which has presented the most remarkable phenomenon in the memory of man, it having been wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elevation of 2,890 feet, to the height of 4,265 feet above the sea, by a violent eruption, Sept. 28th & 29th, 1759. The upheaved tract is bounded at a distance of from 1½ to 2 m. from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall of basalt, especially abrupt on the W. side, & accessible at only a few places. Since its great eruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form, & few now continue to evolve vapor. The temp. of the soil has materially declined, & much of the volcano is partly covered with forest trees.

JOSCO, p-o., Livingston co., Mich., 61 W. by N. Detroit, 564 W.

JOSEPHINE, p-v., Woodford county, Ill., 93 N.E. Springfield, 762 W. Pop. 645.

JOSEPH (ST.), a lake of Brit. N. A. Lat. 51° 10′ N., lon. 90° 30′ to 91° 30′ W. Length, W. to E., 35 m.; average breadth 10 m. It receives the Cat-lake river, & discharges its surplus waters N.E.ward, by the Albany river, into James Bay.—II. an isl. of Can. W., in the channel between lakes Superior & Huron. Lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 84° 10′ W. Length and breadth about 15 m. each.—III. a peninsula in the Gulf of San Matias, on the E. coast of Patagonia.—IV. one of the Seychelles Isls., Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 45′ S., lon. 51° 51′ E.—V. (*d'Oruna*), a town of Trinidad, 5 m. E. Port of Spain, & formerly cap. of island. [GALAM.]

JOSEPHSTADT, a fortified town of Bohemia, circ. & 11 m. N. Koniggratz, on the E. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800, besides military. It was founded in 1780, is well built, & has an establishment for the children of soldiers, & manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

JOSHUA, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 879.

JOSIMATH, a vill. of N. Hindostan, among the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33′ N., lon. 79° 40′ E. It consists of houses of gray stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

JOSLOWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Znaym. Pop. 1,688.

JOSSELIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,665. It has a comm. college, & large monthly fairs for cattle, corn, & woollen cloth.

JOSSE-TEN-NOODE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, immediately E. Brussels. It has several fine edifices, & is frequently resorted to by inhabitants of the capital.

JOUAN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 1,770.—II. (*de l'Ille*), a vill., dep. Côtes du Nord, cap. cant., on the Rance, 14 m. S.W. Dinan. Pop. 670.

JOUARRE, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 1,343.—*Jouarre-Pontchartrain* is a town, Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.N.E. Rambouillet. Pop. 1,450.

JOUDPOOR, or MARWAR, a state of N.W. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, & the most extensive & powerful in Rajpootana, between lat. 24° & 28° N., & lon. 70° & 75° E. Area estimated at 34,132 sq. m. Surface mostly level; principal river the Loony. Its central parts are highly productive; wheat in considerable quantity, various other grains, inferior opium, tobacco, cotton, & salt, are among its chief products. It has a famous breed of camels; sheep & hogs are numerous. Its trade is pretty extensive; its emporium Pallee, being the great entrepôt between the W. coast & Upper India. Inhabitants are chiefly Rhatore Rajapoots, a fine & brave race of the purest castes. Government is a kind of feudal monarchy, the chiefs holding their lands on the tenure of military service; and it is said that the rajah can bring into the field 60,000 men. The subsidy of 1,500 men, formerly furnished to the British Indian army, has been commuted into a money payment of 115,000 rupees annually. Land revenue is estimated at 37 lacs of rupees annually; the town of Pallee alone yields half a lac monthly. Within the limits of Marwar there are said to be no less than 5,000 towns & villages, the chief being Joudpoor and Pallee. —*Joudpoor*, the cap. above state, 100 m. W.S.W. Ajmere. Pop. 60,000. Principal edifice, a large and magnificent citadel.—II. a small town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 50 m. S.W. Lohargong.

JOUE, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loir, 3 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,770, chiefly wine-growers.—II. dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 15 m. N.W. Ancenis. Pop. 2,660.—III. (*du Bois*), Orne, 17 m. N.W. Alençon. Pop. 1,540.

JOUGNE, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Doubs, 9 m. S. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,114.

JOUIN (ST.), a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. N. Havre, near the English Channel. Pop. 1,540.—II. a vill., dep. Deux-Sevres, 19 m. N.N. E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,360.

JOU-NING, or YU-NHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., in a tea district, 140 m. W.S.W. Kai-fung.

JOUQUES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 14 m. N.E. Aix. Pop. 1,830.

JOUX, a lake of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Jura & the French frontier. Length 7 m., breadth 1 m., & 350 feet above the sea. The valley of this lake is remarkable for its 3 lakes, for the famous "perte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, & for the industry of its inhabitants.—The *Château de Joux*, France, dep. Doubs, is a fortress, on a precipice, commanding the route to Neuchatel; it was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, & Toussaint L'Ouverture.

JOUY-SUR-MORIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. Coulommiers, on the Morin.

Pop. 1,650.—*Jouy* is the name of many comms. in deps. Eure-et-Loir, Moselle, &c.

JOVNIN, a market town of Russia, gov. & 83 m. W. Poltava. Pop. 1,000.

JOWAHIR PEAK, N. Hindostan. [HIMALAYA.]

JOWRAH, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 50 m. N. W. Oojein.

JOY, p. o., Wayne co., N. Y.

JOYEUSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Baume, at the foot of the Cevennes, arrond. & 7 m. S.S.W. L'Argentiere. Pop. 2,107, partly employed in silk manufs.

JOYNER'S DEPOT, p. o., Edgecombe co., N. C.

JOY'S MILLS, p. o., Burke co., Ga.

JOZEFOV, two towns of Poland, gov. Lublin, one on the Vistula, 32 m. W.S.W. Lubin, with 1,240 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloths & leather; the other, 17 m. S.W. Zamosz, with 1,100 inhabs., a Greek church, & a Latin school.

JUAB, county, Utah Ter., extends from the Wasatch mountains to the California line, 430 miles, with a breadth of 40 miles, equal to 17,200 sq. ms. It has the fertile valley of the Volo near its eastern extremity, & the Nicolet r. enters it from the south, & is lost in the Nicolet lake. The central portion is an unexplored region, while on the extreme west it is entered by Carson's r., which empties itself into Carson lake, & it is crossed by the Salmon r., running from the Sierra Nevada into the Pyramid lake. Capital, Nephi. Pop. 1853, 229.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, or MAS-A-TIERRA, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 m. off the coast of Chili, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 45′ S., lon. 79° 2′ W. It is 18 m. long & 6 miles broad, rises to 3,000 feet above the ocean, has steep shores, and a desolate appearance from the sea; but in its N. half, in which is Cumberland Bay, are some fertile valleys, producing figs, grapes, sandal wood, cork, and other timber trees, & it is leased from the Chilian government by settlers from the United States & Tahiti. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, is supposed to have formed the basis of Defoe's well known tale of "Robinson Crusoe." Mas-a-fuera is another rocky & precipitous island, lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49′ S., lon. 80° 27′ W.

JUANPOOR, or JUANPORE, a dist. and town of British India, presid. Bengal, enclosed by the districts Azimghur, Benares, Ghazipoor, & Allahabad, and the dom. Oude. Area, 1,820 sq. m. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Goomty & Lye. It is the chief seat of the sugar cultivation in the central provs. of the presid.—*Juanpoor*, cap. above dist., is on the Goompty, here crossed by a fine bridge at the convergence of several roads, 40 m. N.W. Benares. Its has several good public buildings, & was formerly the cap. of an independent sovereignty.

JUAN (SAN), America, &c. [SAN JUAN.]

JUBA, a river of E. Africa, which, after a S.E. course, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14′ S., lon. 42° 39′ E., & separates the Somauli territories from the Muscat dom. in Africa.

JUBBULPOOR, a town of India. [JABBALPOOR.]

JUBERARA, a town of British India, Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 17 m. S.E. Saharunpoor.

JUBLAINS, *Nædunum*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & 7 m. S.E. Mayenne, remarkable for its interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1,840.

JUBY (CAPE), W. Africa, Sahara, opposite the Canary Islands, Fuerteventura, is a low sandy point in lat. 27° 57′ 50″ N., lon. 12° 55′ W.

JUCAR, or XUCAR, a riv. of Spain, New Castile & Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows successively W., S., & E., & enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 m. S. Valencia, after a total course of about 200 miles.

JUCHITAN, a town of Oaxaca, Mexico, on the river Juchitan, 20 m. N.E. Tehuantepec. Pop. (with comm.) 4,600.

JUCHNOV, a town of Russia, gov. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Ugra, 45 m. S.E. Viazma. Pop. 1,500.—*Jucknovka* is a town, gov. & N.E. Minsk.

JUDA, p. o., Greene co., Wis.

JUDÆA, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the country of the Philistines (Phœnicians), S. Arabia, & E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. It now composes the S.W. extremity of the Syrian pash. Damascus, & is mostly comprised between lat. 31° & 32° N., & lon. 34° 30′ & 35° 30′ E. In it are the towns Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, & Jericho. [PALESTINE.]

JUDENBURG, *Idunum*, a town of Styria, cap. circ., on the Mur, 40 m. W.N.W. Grätz, to which city it was next in provincial importance, previously to its destruction by fire in 1807. Pop. 2,688. It has been rebuilt in a modern style, & has several churches, with an old Jesuit college & castle, both now used for barracks, a new gymnasium, transferred from Admont in 1820, & a printing establishment. Near it is the new castle of Liechtenstein. Coal mines, & alum & gunpowder factories. An armistice with Napoleon was signed here in 1797.

JUDGE & CLERK, two islets of the Macquarrie group, S. Pacific, S.W. New Zealand.

JUGADREE, a town of British India, Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 18 m. N.W. Scharunpoor.

JUGON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Arguenon, 13 m. W.S.W. Dinan. Pop. 508.

JUGDISPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Oude, 53 m. S.E. Lucknow.

JUGDULUK, a vill. of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad & Cabool, was the scene of the principal massacre of the British tooops on their retreat from Cabool in 1842, & of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843.

JUGGERNAUTH, (*Jagannatha*, "lord of the world," one of the names of the Vishnu), a town & famous temple of India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 42 m. S. Cuttack, on the coast of the bay of Bengal. Pop. of town, called by natives Pooree, 30,000; but at the great annual festival in March, the pop. is increased by many thousands from all parts of India. The main street is wholly composed of religious edifices, at the S. extremity of which is the great temple, a vast structure within an area about 670 feet square, & completed in the 12th century at a cost of about $2,500,000. Twelve festivals are held there annually; & all the land within 20 m. from the temple is stated to be held rent free on condition of the tenants performing certain services in an about the shrine.

JUGGOTEE, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 13 m. S.E. Mahidpoor.

JUILLAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Corrèze, 14 m. N.W. Brives. Pop. 2,415.

JUILLAN, a commune & vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, arrond. Tarbes. Pop. 1,690.

JUJURIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. & 11 m. S.W. Nantua. Pop. 1,600.

JUJUY, a town of the Argentine repub., S. A., dep. & 40 m. E.N.E. Salta, on the river Jujuy. Pop. about 4,000. It is stated to be a place of some trade, being on the main route from Salta across the mountains into Bolivia.

JULALPOOR, or JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab, on the rt. b. of the Jailum, 90 m. N.W. Lahore. It has been generally supposed that here was the field of the battle between Alexander the Great & Porus, but Burney considers the contest to have taken place at Jailum, 25 m. higher up the river.

JULAMERK, JOOLAMERK, or GIULIAMERK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 25 m. S. Van, near the greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains, & consists of about 200 mud huts around a massive citadel.

JULFA, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. & 21 m. S.E. Nakhshevan, on the Aras.—II. a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, immediately S. Ispahan.

JULI, a town of Peru, dep. & 46 m. S.E. Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Elevation 13,100 feet.

JULIA ANN FURNACE, p. o., Centre co., Pa.

JULIA DE GRACAPOU (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,015.

JULIAN'S GAP, p. o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

JULIAN (ST.), an island of the E. Archipelago, W. Borneo.—II. a harbor on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8′ S.—III. a fort of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, at the entr. of the Tagus.

JULIANSHAAB, a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 m. N.W. Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district.

JULICH (French *Juliers*), a fortified town of Rhen-

ish Prussia, cap. circ., reg. & 15 m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. 2,890. It has a strong citadel, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinistic churches, & manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, & leather. It was cap. dep. Roer under the French empire.

JULIEN (ST.), numerous comms. & small towns of France. —I. (*aux Bois*), dep. Corèze, 20 m. E.S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,590.—II. (*de Chapteuil*), dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., near the Sumène, 8 m. E. Le Puy. Pop. 3,115. —III. (*J. Pannes*), dep. H. Loire, on the Ance, Le Puy. Pop. 1,240. —IV. (*de Cleryi*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, 5 m. S.S.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,560.—V. (*de Concelles*), dep. Loire Inf., 8 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,780.—VI. (*de Cl—*), dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 12 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,300.—VII. (*de Reignac*), dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. S. Lesparre. Pop. 1,340.—VIII. (*J. de Vieuxtes,*) dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., near the Don, 33 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,760.—IX. (*J. du Sault*), dep. & on the Yonne, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,750, partly employed in a manuf. of polished steel wares. —X. (*J. la Rousse*), dep. Ardèche, 24 m. W.S.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,260.—XI. (*de Pitti*), dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 1,390.—XII. (*Mal-bosc—*), dep. H. Loire, 15 m. E.N.E. Yessengeaux. Pop. 1,200.—XIII. (*J. près Bort*), dep. Corèze, near the confl. of the Dordogne and Diege, 10 m. S.S.E. Ussel. Pop. 1,122.—XIV. (*sur Sarthe*) dep. Orne, 9 m. W. Mortagne. Pop. 1,460.—XV. (*en Jarret*), dep. Loire, on the Gier, 7 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,602, & including comm. 3,202, busily employed in extensive iron works.—XVI. (*Molin-Molette*), dep. Loire, on the Terrasse, 12 m. S.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,330, partly engaged in lead mines. Also a market town of Savoy, 5 m. S.W. Geneva, & a vill. 3 m. S.E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

JULIER (COL DU), one of the principal passes in the chain of the Swiss Alps, cant. Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, 7,588 feet above the level of the sea. It was known to the Romans, & was long the chief route between Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

JULIERS, a town of Rhenish Prussia. [JULICH.]

JULIET, p. o., Lawrence co., Ia.

JULIOT (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. N. N.E. Camelford. Area, 2,699 ac. Pop. 258.

JULIUSTOWN, p-v., Springfield t., Burlington co., N. J., 24 S. Trenton, 164 W. It contains 2 stores and about 30 dwellings.

JULL, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 20 m. S. Gundava.—*Jullalkote* is a small town of Scinde, 35 m. S.W. Tattah.

JULLINDER, a large town of the Punjab, in the Doab, or tract between the Sutleje & Beas, 75 m. E. Lahore. Estimated population 40,000. It is in a fertile tract, surrounded by handsome mausoleums, and other edifices; & it was formerly the residence of an Afghan dynasty.—The *Jullinder Doab* was ceded to the British at the termination of the late war in the Punjab.

JULRAIZ, a town of Aghanistan, on the Cabool river, with numerous forts, 35 m. E. Cabool.

JUMBOSEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 22 m. N.N.W. Baroach, near an extensive lake, on the banks of which are many Hindoo temples. Pop. 1820, 10,469.

JUMEAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S.S.E. Issoire. Pop. 1,840.

JUMELLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S. Beaugé. Pop. 1,603.

JUMELLIERE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. & 13 m. E.N.E. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,222.

JUMETZ, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N. Charleroi. It has glass works, distilleries, & extensive coal mines. Pop. 6,528.

JUMIEGES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Seine, 12 m. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,710. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. N.N.W. Murcia, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old fortress. Pop. 7,362. It is pretty well built, is a bishop's see, & has a public granary, manufs. of fire arms, tiles, earthenware, and refined salt.

JUMILLAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Isle river, 29 m. E.N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 3,194.

JUMNA (*Yamuna*, the Josnanes of Pliny), a river of India, tribut. to the Ganges. It rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya, about an elevation of 11,000 feet, flows mostly S., & afterwards S.E., & joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 680 m., breadth varies at different seasons from 100 to 1,000 yards. It is generally shallow, & unfit for navigation. Affls. the Touse, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, Cane & Rinde. On it are the cities Delhi & Agra, & towns Etawch & Kalpee. Soon after leaving the mountains, it supplies water, W. to Ali Merdan's canal, & E. to Zabeta Khan's or the Doab canal.

JUMNOUTRI (Hind. *Yamunavatari*), a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, N. India, near the source of the Jumna. Lat. 30° 52′ N., lon. 78° 20′ E., & 10,849 feet above the sea. Near it are some mineral springs, and one of the highest peaks in the Himalaya, of same name, elevation 25,500 ft.

JUNCTION, sta., on the New York & New Haven r. r., 9 m. from Bridgeport, at the point of junction of the Nagatuck r. r.

JUNCTION, p-o., Schagticoke t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 16 E. Albany, 386 W.

JUNCTION, p-o., Hanover co., Va., 24 N. Richmond, 93 W., on the left bank of S. Anna r., at the junction of the Virginia central r. r. with the Richmond & Potomac r. r.

JUNCTION, p. o., Paulding co., O., at the entrance of the Miami canal into the Wabash & Erie canal.

JUNCTION, p. o., Du Page co., Ill., on the Galena & Chicago Union r. r., 30 m. from Chicago. Here diverges branches to Aurora & to Geneva.

JUNCTION, p. o., Yuba co., Cal.

JUNCTION STORE, p. o., Bottetourt co., Va.

JUNDIAHI, a town of Brazil, prov. & 23 m. N.W. San Paulo, on the Jundiahi. Pop. 5,000.

JUNEAU, p. v., capital Dodge co., Wis., 40 N.E. Madison, & contains a court house, 3 churches, 3 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

JUNG-BUNZLAU, Bohemia. [BUNZLAU.]

JUNGEYPOOR, & JUNGLEBARRY, two towns of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, the former in dist. & 17 m. N.W. Moorshedabad, & formerly the seat of a flourishing silk manuf.; the latter dist. Mymunsingh, 58 m. N.E. Dacca.

JUNGFRAU (the "maiden"), a mntn. of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary line between the cantons Bern & Valais, 7 m. W. the Finster-aar-horn. Height 13,671 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by rocks & precipices, & capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained in 1812, by the brothers Meyer of Aarau; & in 1841, by Agassiz & Professor Forbes.

JUNGNAU, a v. of S. Germany, principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with a castle, on the Lauchart, 3 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 703.

JUNIATA, r., Pa., one of the principal tributaries of the Susquehanna r., is formed by the Raystown and Frankstown branches, which rise at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. It unites with the Susquehanna r. 15 m. above Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania canal passes along the Juniata & its Frankstown branch, to Hollidaysburg.

JUNIATA, county, Pa. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. Organized in 1831. Drained by Juniata r., & Licking & Tuscarora creeks. The surface is hilly & mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys. Capital, Mifflin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $284,806; wheat, 187,187 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 138,633; oats, 102,493; wool, 14,686 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m.; 18 tanneries, 106 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $309,300; value of manufactured articles, $467,550;—26 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 50 schools, 2,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,080; 1850, 13,029.

JUNIATA, t., Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1,752.

JUNIATA, p-t., Perry co., Pa., 39 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 131 W. It contains Bloomfield v., the capital of the co. Surface consists of mountain ridges & valleys; soil gravel, slate, & calcareous loam, in the valleys. Watered by Raccoon, Buffalo, & Little Buffalo creeks. It has 2 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 12 saw m., a pottery, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,450; 1850, 1,435.

JUNIATA CROSSINGS, p. o., Bedford co., Pa.

JUNIEN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Vienne, at its confluence with the Glane, 8 m. N.E. Rochechouart. Pop. 3,163. It stands prettily on a slope, is enclosed by well-planted *boulevards*, & has a very fine pa. church, a

departmental school, and active manufs. of serge, blankets, & quiltings, leather-gloves, hats, and earthenware, a trade in mules, & large monthly fairs.—Two small villages, deps. Creuse & H. Vienne, have this name.

JUNIOR, p. o., Sciota co., O.

JUNIPER, Isl., Lake Champlain, 3 m. S.W. from Burlington, Vt. It contains about 12 acres, & has on it an iron tower, built in 1846, which shows on it (elevated 95 feet above the level of the water) a fixed light, visible for a distance of 14¼ nautical miles.

JUNIUS, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 8 N. Waterloo, 182 W. Albany, 352 W. The surface is various; soil in some parts fertile. It has a tannery, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,594; 1850, 1,516.

JUNIVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 30 m. S.S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 1,500.

JUNKSEYLON, or SALANG, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 8° N., lon. 98° 20′ E. Length 20 m.; average breadth 10 m. Surface level & wooded. It contains extensive tin mines, the produce of which, with edible birds' nests, ivory, Japan wood, are exported chiefly to the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca.

JUNO, p. o., Lumpkin co., Ga.

JUNO, p. o., Henderson co., Tenn.

JUNQUERA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. N.N.E. Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,098, employed in manufacturing corks.

JUPILLE, a vill of Belgium, prov. & 3 m. E. Liege, on the *Meuse*. Pop. 1,900. It was the ancient *Jobii Villa*, a residence of Pepin l'Heristal, and the place of his decease.—*Jupilles* is a vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, W.S.W. Calais.

JURA, *Diura*, an island, one of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, immediately N.E. Islay. Length N.E. to S.W. 24 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 8 m. Estimated area about 84 sq. m., or 58,400 Scotch ac., only 500 of which are arable. Pop. 1851, 1,064. With the adjacent isls. Colonsay, Oronsay, &c., it forms a pa., having a pop. of 1,901. Surface mntnous., & it is the most rugged of the Hebrides; near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "paps of Jura." On the E. & most populous coast is the harbor of Small Isls.; on the W. is the deep inlet, Loch Tarbet. Principal products, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, slate, & iron ore. Principal vill., Jura on the E. coast.

JURA, a frontier dep. of the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Franche-Comte, bounded E. & S. by Switzerland, & on other sides by the deps. Doubs, H. Saône, Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, and Ain. Area, 1,940 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 313,299. Situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. Climate humid & cold, winds tempestuous. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura mntns. Principal rivers the Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, & Ain. Soil rich & fertile in the valleys. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, chiefly maize; & potatoes are a large & important crop. Annual produce of wine is commonly upwards of 400,000 hectol., some of very good quality. Many cattle are fed on the mntns.; butter, cheese, &c., are principal products; on the other hand, wool is one of the principal imports. Chief mineral products, iron, marble, & gypsum. Principal manufs. are of iron goods, paper, leather, clocks and watches, cotton & linen fabrics, mineral acids, marble ornaments, & turned wares, having an European reputation. Jura is divided into the 4 arronds. of Lons-le-Saulnier, Dôle, Poligny, & St. Claude.

JURA (German *Leberberg*, French *Jorat*), a chain of mntns. which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the dep. Ain to that of H. Rhin, & in Switzerland, along the cants. Vaud, Neuchatel, & Bern. It is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 m. in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 30 m.; these are separted by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. & S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mount Molesson, 6,588 feet; Reculet-de-Toiry, 5,643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5,538 feet; Dôle, 5,509 feet; Chasseron, 5,280 feet; & Chasseral, 5,280 feet. The chief geological feature is a peculiar formation called Jura limestone & cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and oolites, coral, marble, abundance of iron, & mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottoes in the mntns., & their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves are plenty, & the brown bear is occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; & cheese, called Gruyere, is manufactured for exportation.

JURANÇON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 1¼ m. W. Pau. Pop. 1,329.

JURBURG, or GEORGENSTADT, a town & river-port of Russian Poland, gov. & 105 m. W.N.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,000.

JURBY, a pa. of Isle of Man. Pop. 985.

JURJEVETZ-POVOLSKOI, a town of Russia, gov. & 84 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 2,500, who trade in soap & corn.

JURJEV-POLSKIJ, a town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. N.W. Vladimir, cap. circ. Pop. 2,225. It was founded in 1155, & has a kremlin or citadel, several churches & convents, manufs. of silks, cottons, & leather, & a trade in furs.

JURJURA, a mntn. chain of Algeria, forming a divis. of the Little Atlas, 50 m. S.E. Algiers, in which is the Biban or iron gate.

JURRUK, a town of Scinde, on the main branch of the Indus, 24 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000, some of whom manuf. turned wares of superior excellence.

JURUENA, a large river of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, rises 50 m. N.E. Mato-Grosso, & flows N. to the Tapajoz, of which it is a source.

JURUHA, a river of Brazil, rises in the mntns. of Peru, flows N.N.E., & joins the Amazon on S., betw. the confl. of the Teffe & Jutahi.

JURUMENHA, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on a steep height, on lt. b. of the Guadiana, 31 m. E.N.E. Evora. Pop. 530.

JUSHPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, 73 m. E.N.E. Sumbhulpoor.

JUSSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 3 m. S. Aurillac. Pop. 1,550.

JUSSEY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., in a hilly dist., near the Amance, 20 m. N. W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,661.

JUST (ST.), two pas of Engl.—I. 7 m. W. Penzance. Area, 7,421 ac. Pop. 8,759, chiefly employed in tin & copper mines. In the pa. are some fine Druidical remains. Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary, was born here in 1696.—II. 7 m. S.S.W. Truro. Area, 4,192 ac. Pop. 1,557.

JUST (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, on the Viaur, 18 m. S.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,660.—II. dep. Charente-Inf., 9 m. S.S.W. Marennes. Pop. 1,940.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 1,200.—IV. dep. Marne, on the Livon, 34 m. S. Epernay—V. dep. H. Vienne, arr. & cant. Limoges. Pop. 1,190.—VI. (*J. d'Avray*), dep. Rhone, 12 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,700.—VII. (*J. de Baffre*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Ambert. Pop. 2,220.—VIII. (*J. en Chaussée*), dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the Aure, arrond. & 8 m. N. Clermont, drearily situated, but well built, & having 1,200 inhabitants.—IX. (*J. en Chevalet*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. & 14 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 2,660, chiefly employed in lead mines & marble quarries.—X. (*J. la Pendue*), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 2,500.—XI. (*J. Malmont*), dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,840.—XII. (*J. près Brioude*), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Brioude. Pop. 1,470.—XIII. (*J. près Chomelix*), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 1,650.—XIV. (*J. sur Loire*), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,231.—*St. Justin* is a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, on the Douze, 14 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,660.

JUSTUS' MILLS, p. o., Hempstead co., Ark.

JUTAHI, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the Amazon near Fonteboa, after a long N. course through a region which has been little explored.

JÜTERBOGK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 27 m. S. Potsdam, cap. circ., with a station on the Berlin & Anhalt r. r. Pop. 5,200, who carry on a brisk trade in woollen cloths, linens, & flax. Near it, in 1813, was fought the battle of Dannewitz, in which the Prussians defeated the French.

JÜTLAND (Danish *Jylland*, ancient *Chersonesus Cimbrica*), a low flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the N. Sea, the Skager-Rack, the Kattegat, the Little Belt, & the Baltic, & extending between lat. 52° 45′ & 57° 43′ N., & lon. 8° 5′ & 10° 57′ E. On

the S. it is attached to Germany, on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen on the Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Limfiord on the N.; & numerous lakes. The peninsula is divided into N. Jütland, or Jütland-proper, & S. Jutland or Schleswig. [SCHLESWIG.]

JUTLAND (NORTH), the largest & most important prov. of Denmark, forming the N. portion of the peninsula of same name, separated from Schleswig by the Kolding river on the E., & the Konge on the W., lat. 56° 23′ N. Area, 9,697 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 604,525. It is divided into the 10 cants., Hiorring, Thisted, Aalberg, Viborg, Randers, Aarhuus, Skanderborg, Wolle, Rinkiobing, & Ribe, having cap. towns of same names. The E. coast has numerous fine harbors, on the W. it is shallow. Surface quite level, except on E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills, highest point the Himmelbierg, 550 feet. Principal river the Gudenaue, which is navigable for 50 m., & joined by the Silkeburg canal. Soil very various, has slight undulations of hill & valley, the E., well wooded, is fertile in grain, & populous. The centre is occupied by heaths & sand, & in the S.W. & N. it is marshy. Principal products rye, oats, & buckwheat. Cattle of excellent quality, horses & hogs are reared, & fish are abundant in the gulfs. Manufs. comprise linens, yarns, & hosiery for domestic use.

JUVIGNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Mayenne, 16 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 2,830.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,940.

JUVISY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, near its junction with the Seine, with stations on the Orleans & Corbeil r. r., 12 m. S.S. W. Paris. Pop. 371.

JYENAGUR, a rajahship, India. [JEYPOOR.]

JYHOON, *Pyramus*, a river of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, rises in Mount Taurus, & after a generally S. course of about 150 m., enters the Gulf of Scanderoon on its W. side. Ain-Zarba is the chief town on its banks.—II. or Oxus. [OXUS.]

JYKILL, island & sound, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of Glynn co., at the mouth of Turtle and Scilla rivers.

JYNTEAH, a dist. of Brit. India, beyond the Brahmaputra, between lat. 25° & 26° N., lon. 92° E., having W. the Garrow hills, N. Assam, & E. Cachar. It was taken under British protection during the war with the Burmese, & has been since incorporated with the dist. Sylhet.—*Jynteahpore*, the cap., 10 m. N. Sylhet, is a petty town or vill, built of mats and mud, with a few mosques, many of its population being Mohammedans.

K*

KAADEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 13 m. N.W. Saaz, on lt. b. of the Eger. Pop. 3,229.

KAAFIORD, a vill. of Norway, stift Finmark, at the mouth of the river & on the gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N. It has a rich copper mine.

KAAGOE, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° N. Length 11 m., breadth 7 m.

KAARTA, a kingdom of W. Africa, in N.E. of Sengambia. Surface mntnous., & said to be populous, & well cultivated.

KAATERSKILL, N. Y., a stream which rises from 2 ponds, each half a mile in circumference, & each half a mile in the rear of the Mountain House, on Catskill mountain. 2 ms. W. of the house, the stream has remarkable falls, first of 175 feet perpendicularly, then 85 feet more, making the whole descent of the cataract 260 feet. It then plunges into a dark & dreary chasm, & pursuing its way to the valley below, enters Catskill cr. near Catskill v.

KAATSBERG, or KATSKILL, mts. (*See Catskill mountains.*)

KABAN MAADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 88 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, and near which are silver & copper mines.

KABENDA, W. coast of Africa. [CABENDA.]

KABLETOWN, p. v., Jefferson co., Va.

KABOK, a Mandingo state of W. Africa, Senegambia, between the Geba and the upper course of the Gambia. Interior almost unknown.

KABRA, a town of Cen. Africa, dom. & 10 m. S.S. E. Timbuctoo, on lt. b. of the Niger or Joliba.

KABRERA, one of the Ionian Isls., dependent on Zante, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 m. W. Cape Gallo, with a good harbor.

KABRUANG, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, between the Philippines & Gilolo, 20 m. in circum.

KABSHARY, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the Yeou, 90 m. W.N.W. Kouka.

KABUL, or KAUBUL, a city of Afghanistan. [CABOOL.]

KACHEE, a town of Scinde, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 m. N. Hyderabad.

KACHNAI-SERAI, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. & 130 m. S.S.W. Gwalior.

KADAPHA, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk river, S. of Batoum.

KADERO, a vill. of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 m. S. Sennaar, with a mosque & remains of a palace.

KADIRGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., on the lt. b. of the Ganges, dist. & 36 m. N.W. Ferokhabad.

KADIRGUNGE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., in the Doab, 75 m. N.E. Agra.

KADNIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 28 m. N.N. E. Vologda. It has 1,000 inhabitants.

KADOM, a town of Russia, gov. & 128 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Moshka, with 6,000 inhabitants, & a brisk trade, especially at annual fairs.

KAFERTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,543.

KAFFA, CAFFA, or FEODOSIA, a seaport town of the Russian Empire, gov. Taurida, on the S.E. coast of the Crimea. Pop. 7,250. It was founded, or rebuilt, by the Genoese, in the 13th century, on the site of the anc. *Theodosia*, & has a castle, some ancient remains, & a good roadstead.—*Kaffa* is a country of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between two heads of the Gojeb riv., near lat. 7° N., lon. 36¼ E., and with a cap. named Bonga.

KAFFRARIA, CAFFRARIA, or KAFIRLAND, an extensive region of S.E. Africa, represented in old maps as extending N. to Abyssinia, but now understood to comprise the space between lat. 32° & 34° S., & lon. 27° 20′ & 29° 30′ E., bounded E. & S. by the Indian Ocean, S.W. & W. by the Keiskama (which separates it from the dist. Victoria), the Chumie, and the Kliss Plaat rivers, & N. indefinitely, by a chain of mountains in a direction from E. to W. The S.E. portion of the country (called by the natives Amakosa, & inhabited by the Kosas, or Kaffirs proper) is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Great Kei, Somerset, Buffalo, & Keiskama, all of which rise in the mountainous country of the interior, & flow S. E. to the Indian Ocean. Beyond these mountains, on the N., is the country of the Amatemba Kaffirs, or Tambookies, the rivers of which are chiefly affluents of the Great Kei. The mountains are composed of trap rocks. Valuable minerals are rare. Soil in many places fertile. The climate differs widely from that of the Cape Colony. Here winter is the dry season. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder storms. In spring the temp. of the plains seldom exceed 50° Fahr.; in summer it is between 70° & 90°, & before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahr. The Caffres are described as hospitable, intelligent, acute, & brave, but dishonest & superstitious. They practise the rite of circumcision. They are generally believed to be of the negro race, & are of a dark brown

* For names not inserted under K, refer to the letters C, G, and Q.

color. The men are tall & active, & more handsome than the women. They have no written characters; but their language is sonorous, resembling Italian. They are simple in their habits, & live on the produce of the chase, & the milk supplied by their numerous herds. Their chief vegetable products are maize, millet, & water melons. They are passionately fond of tobacco. The Caffres are divided into hordes, and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule. They have made many incursions into the Cape Colony, & from 1835 to 1846, frequent skirmishes occurred between them & the colonists, which led to the extension of the colony from the Keiskama to the Great Kei river, a district now called *British Kaffraria*. It is divided into the counties of Northumberland, York, Sussex, Middlesex, Cambridge, Lincoln, & Bedford. Cap. King-William town, on the Buffalo, co. Middlesex. The principal forts are Wellington & Cox.

KAFIRISTAN, or KAUFIRISTAN ("land of the Kaffirs"), a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° & 36 N., & lon. 69° 20′ & 71° 20′ E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Koondooz, Badakshan, & Chitral. Estimated area 7,000 sq. ms. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Coosh, & is traversed by affls. of the Cabool riv. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat & millet, & feed large herds of cattle, sheep, & goats. The inhabitants, called *Siah Posh*, or Kaffirs ("infidels"), by their neighbors, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons & many of their habits; they live in a very rude & primitive state, & exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded, but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals & wood, & are distinguished from surrounding tribes, by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, exposing their dead without burial, using a language wholly unlike the dialects of the Afghan, Mogul, Hindoo, or adjacent Asiatic nations, with the Caucasian features & complexion, & claiming to be brothers of the Feringi (Europeans). Principal vill. is stated to be Caundaish, with about 500 houses; but little is really known of this region.

KAGALNIK, a river of Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea, a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 m. On its banks, many German and other colonies have been established.

KAGHUZWARA, a large vill. of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., about 10 m. N.W. Aurungabad. It was formerly noted for a manuf. of paper.

KAHAN, a vill. of Further India, Tenasserim coast, prov. & near Mergui, on the Tenasserim riv., & close to which are some tin mines.

KAHEREE, a town of Afghanistan, Damaun, 321 m. S. Dera-Ismael-Khan, & having a principal ferry across the Indus, here 1,000 yards wide.

KAHLA, a walled town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on lt. b. of the Saale, 17 m. S.E. Weimar. Pop. 2,463. Above it are a fortress, & the ruined castle of Dolerstein.

KAHLENBERG, a hill, Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. Vienna, with many handsome suburban villas. On its side the army of Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna, when besieged by the Turks, in 1683. —The *Kahlengebirge* are the mountains occupied by the *Wienerwald*, or Vienna-forest.

KAHUN, a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffoosk pass. Lat. 29° 20′ N., lon. 69° 25′ E. A garrison was placed in it by the British in May, and evacuated in September, 1840.

KAI, a town of China, prov. Se-chuen, 65 m W.N.W. Kwi-tchou.—II. a town of Russia, gov. & 140 m. N.E. Viatka.—III. *Kai-fong*, a city of China, cap. Honan, on rt. b. of Hoang-Ho.

KAIFFA, *Hepha*, a small seaport town of Palestine, pash. & 6 m. S.W. Acre, on its bay, at the foot of Mt. Carmel. & having a small port.

KAILAS, "paradise," the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain region of Tibet, about lat. 31° N., lon. 80° E., & comprising the lakes Manasowara, & Rawan Hrad.

KAIN, KAYN, or KHAIN, town, Persia. [GHAYN.]

KAINSK, a town & fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Om, 260 m. W.S.W. Tomsk, & on the great route thence to Omsk & Tobolsk. Lat. about 55° 30′ N., & lon. 78° 40′ E. Pop. 3,400. It is a straggling collection of wood houses, but has a trade in furs & skins, with some well-frequented ann. fairs.

KAIPARA, a fine harbor of New Zealand, N. isl., on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30′ S., lon. 174° 75′ E. Average breadth from 5 to 6 m. It receives sev. considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at N., & Kaipara at S. extremity.

KAIRA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., on two affls. of the Suburmuttee, 110 m. W. N.W. Surat. It is large, neat, enclosed by a bastioned wall, & has a handsome court-house, a large prison, a church, English school, and a Jain temple. The British cantonments, 1½ m. distant, are commodious, but site unhealthy.

KAIRWAN, a city of N. Africa, dom. & 80 m. S.S. E. Tunis. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?). It stands in a sandy plain, & has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, & manufacs. of Morocco leather boots & slippers. In the 8th & 9th centuries it was the cap. of the Arab dominions in Africa.

KAISARIYEH, or KAISARIAH, *Cæsarea*, one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Erjish, *Argæus*, 160 m. E.N.E. Konieh. Lat. 38° 42′ N., lon. 35° 20′ E. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall; comprises about 5,000 Turk., 2,500 Armen., & 500 Greek houses; has a castle, several mosques, churches, extensive & well-supplied bazaars; & near it are remains of both the anc. & a subsequent Mohammedan city. Though its trade has been latterly declining, its inhabitants are still noted for commercial enterprise, & it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. It imports many articles of British & colonial produce, Swiss fabrics, German steel & hardwares, Italian paper, Russian bar iron, French & Belgian woollens & silks, indigo, & dyewoods, stuffs from Diarbekir, Mosul, Aleppo, & Damascus; which goods it re-exports to the principal cities, of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow berries, wool, goats' hair, furs, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, & wine, the produce of its own territory.

KAISERBERG, or KAYSERBERG, a town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Weiss, 8 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,056, mostly engaged in cotton manufs. It was formerly a fortified imperial city, taken by Rod. of Hapsburg in 1632.

KAISERSLAUTERN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lauter, 25 m. N.W. Landau. Pop. 6,700. It was formerly a strong military post; & has iron forges, & manufs. of cotton stuffs. Its castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, was destroyed by the French during the war of succession. The French & Prussians fought in its vicinity in 1792 & 1793.

KAISERSTUHL, a small town of Switzerl., cant. Aargau, on lt. b. of the Rhine, 20 m. N.E. Aarau, on supposed site of the ancient *Forum Tiberii*.

KAISERWERTH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 6 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,740. Manuf. cotton & silk.

KAITAH, or KEETAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Bundelcund, 50 m. W. Bandah.

KAJANA, a town of Finland, læn & 75 m. S.W. Uleaborg, cap. dist., S. of Lake Ulea. Pop. 700.

KAKABIKKA, a remarkable cataract of Brit. N. A., in the course of the Kamanatekwoya, a riv., which before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock, 130 ft.

KAKAVA, a small isl. off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 m. S.W. Myra, with a small port & roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cydna*.

KAKUNDY, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Nunez, or Kakundy, 100 m. N.E. its mouth.

KALA-BAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 70 m. S. Peshawer. Pop. about 2,000.

KALABSHEH (EL), *Talmis*, a vill. of Nubia, on lt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Assouan. It had a temple, considered by Burckhardt, the finest remnant of antiquity in Nubia.

KALAH ("a castle"), a prefix of numerous vills., fortresses &c., in W. Asia; the principal being—I. (*K.-Jik*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. N.E. Angora, at the base of a conical hill crowned by a castle; & stated to have 800 Mohammedan & 60 Armenian houses, 14 mosques, a khan, & a public bath. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.—II. (*K.-Sherkat*), Turkisk Koordistan, a site with extensive ruins, on the rt. b. of the Tigris, 30 m. E. Al-Hadhr.

—III. (*K.-Shíd*), a fortified town, Persia, prov. Fars, 55 m. W.N.W. Shiraz.

KALAIGH, a town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 30 m. S. Dera Ismael Khan.

KALAMAKI, a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 29° 28′ E.; near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of the ancient *Patara*.

KALAMATA, a seaport town of Greece, cap. prov. Messenia, on the Nedon river, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. Pop. 2,000. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, & figs, raised in its vicinity.

KALAMAZOO, r., Mich., rises in Hillsdale co., & after a course, generally W.N.W., with many windings, of 200 ms., with a direct course of not over 90 ms., enters Lake Michigan, 41 ms. N. of St. Joseph r., & 29 ms. S. of Grand r. Its average depth for 8 ms. from its mouth is 12 feet. It drains the counties of Hillsdale, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, & Allegan, & with its tributaries, afford an extensive water power. The bar at its mouth has 6 or 7 feet at low water. It is navigable at all times, 38 ms. to Allegan, for boats of 50 tons.

KALAMAZOO, county, Mich. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Organized in 1830. Watered by Kalamazoo & Portage rivers, & Four Mile, Gull, & Bear creeks. The surface is level or gently undulating. The soil is a very fertile black loam. Capital, Kalamazoo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $246,914; wheat, 225,855 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 366,578; oats, 97,325; wool, 94,750 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, 1 woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly n. papers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $176,600; value of manufac. articles, $362,014;—15 churches; 1 college, 80 students; 5 academies, 55 pupils; 94 schools, 4,184 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,380; 1850, 13,179.

KALAMAZOO, p-t., cap. of Kalamazoo co., Mich., 141 W. Detroit, 695 W. The v. is situated on the left bank of Kalamazoo r., & on the Central r. r. It has a court house, jail, a branch of Michigan bank, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—the Baptist theological seminary, an academy, 25 stores, a blast furnace, 2 cupola furnaces, a saleratus fac., 6 mills, 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, & 2,577 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,299; 1850, 3,284.

KALAMO, p-t., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 139; 1850, 422.

KALAMO, & KASTUS, two small isls. of the Ionian group, W. of Meganisi, & near the coast of Acarnania. Length of Kalamo, N. to S., 7 m.

KALANTAN, a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, having N. Siam, to which it is now partially tributary. Estimated pop. 50,000. Produce comprises 3,000 piculs of tin, & 12,000 do. of pepper, with some gold & lead. Principal town Kalantan.

KALANY-GUNGA, a river of Ceylon, enters the ocean, 3 m. N. Colombo, after a W. course of 60 m., for 3-4ths of which it is available for boats.

KALAPOOYA, v., Linn co., Oregon. Situated on Kalapooya creek, which enters the Willamette at Albany.

KALAT-EL-MUDIK, a town, N. Syria, pash. & 70 m. S.S.W. Aleppo, near the anc. Apamea, with an old castle & other ruins. An adjacent lake abounds with the black fish. *Macropteronotus niger*.

KALATOA, an isl. of the Malay Archip., in the Sea of Flores, between Flores & Celebes. Here the "Ocean," Indianman, was lost in 1797.

KALAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 55 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,177. Near it is the vill. of Kabel, with mineral baths.

KALAVRITA, (*Cynætha*, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Kyllenia, near the foot of Mount Khelmos, 28 ms. S.E. Patras.

KALBE, 2 towns of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg.—I. cap. circ., on the Saale, 18 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 1846, 5,573. Manufs. woollen stuffs, hosiery, & chicory. It is enclosed by walls, & has a royal fortress.—II. 17 m. S.S.E. Salzwedel, on the Milde. Pop. 1,400.

KALCASKA, county, Mich. Situated in the western central part. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Manistee r. entering lake Michigan, & by Grand Traverse r. Surface undulating; soil light & sandy. (*Unorganized.*)

KALDENKIRCHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. & 10 m. W.S.W. Kempen. Pop. 1,700.

KALENBERG, a principality of Hanover, & comprising the capital. Area, 1,850 sq. m. Pop. 192,526. It owes its name to a vill. & ruined castle on the Leine, 12 m. S.S.E. Hanover.

KALGAN ("a gate"), a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 125 miles N.W. Peking, & near the great wall of China, on the route from Peking to Kiachta. Though not large, it is very populous, & is divided by a river into a Mongol, & a Chinese town, both of which are fortified. Streets narrow & ill paved, but shops well supplied, the town being an important depot of the overland trade between China & Russia.

KALGUEV, or KOLGUEV, an isl. of European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean. Length & breadth 45 m. each. Surface mountainous & marshy, clothed with moss, & peopled only by a few Samoyede families; but resorted to by traders from the mainland, who here procure large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

KALHAT, a seaport town of Arabia, dom. & 70 m. S.E. Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

KALICE, or KALISZ, or KALISH, a city of Poland, & the most W. in the Russian dom., cap. prov. of same name, on an isl. in the Prosna, 130 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 12,000, comprising 2,500 Jews. It is enclosed by old bastioned walls, entered by 5 gates, & is one of the best built cities in the kingdom. Chief edifices, the citadel, the former palace of the vaivode, now occupied by the judicial courts, the cathedral, many other churches, a synagogue, theatre, & sev. hospitals. It has superior schools; & woollen & linen fabrics, leather, &c., are made in the city & vicinity. Near it in 1706, the Poles defeated the Swedes; & in Sept. 1835, a grand military muster took place here, attended by the Emperors of Russia & Austria, the King of Prussia, & other potentates.

KALIDA, p-v., capital of Putnam co., O., 114 N. W. Columbus, 479 W. Situated on the E. bank of Ottawa r., 1¼ m. from its junction with Auglaize r. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 216 inhabitants.

KALIMNO, CALAMO or CALYNDA, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. N.W. Stanchio, (*Cos.*) Lat. 37° N., lon. 27° E. Surface mntnous. & bare; it it was anciently famous for its honey, which is still one of its principal products. Kalimno, or Calamo, its chief town, is on its W. coast.—*Kalolimno* is a small isl., Sea of Marmora, 40 m. S.S.W. Constantinople.

KALLINGER, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., 85 m. S.W. Allahabad.

KALLO (NAGY, or "GREAT"), a mkt. town of E. Hungary, cap. co. Szabolcs, 23 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,342, mostly Protestants. It has Greek & Protestant churches, & a factory of saltpetre.—*Kis-Kullo* is a vill. in its vicinity.

KALLUNDBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the isl. Seeland, 58 m. W. Copenhagen, with 2,400 inhabs., a good harbor, & an active trade in corn & cattle.

KALMAR, a maritime læn of Sweden, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 56° 20′ & 58° 20′ N., & lon. 15¼ & 17° E., having E. the Baltic, & landward the læns Linköping, Jönköping, Wexiö, & Carlskrona. Area, including the isl. Oland, 4,258 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 196,116. Surface hilly in the N., level elsewhere; lakes & coast harbors are numerous. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption; flax, timber, iron, & cattle, are also important products. Princip. towns, Kalmar Westervik, & Wimmerby.

KALMAR, or CALMAR, a fortified seaport city of E. Sweden, cap. læn, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the isl. Oland, 190 m. S.S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 5,350. It stands on the island Quarnholm, communicates with a suburb on the mainland, by a bridge of boats, and is built mostly of wood. Principal edifices, a fine cathedral, the town-hall, prefecture, & a strong castle, now a house of correction. It has also an academy, a dockyard, a small, but secure harbor, & manufs. of woollen stuffs, tobacco, & potash. Much of its commerce has latterly been transferred to Stockholm. The treaty of Kalmar, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, & Sweden were united, was signed here in 1397.—*Kalmar Sound* is a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island Oland from the mainland.

KALOCSA, or COLOCZA, a town of W. Hungary, co. & 68 m. S. Pesth, with a steam-packet station on lt. bank of the Danube. Pop. 6,000. It is the see of an archbishop, & has a cathedral, a piarist college, and Roman Catholic gymnasium. It was formerly a fortified town, of much more importance, & had a celebrated printing establishment.—II. a vill., co. Marmaros. Pop. 2,323.

KALOO PASS, central Asia, 10 m. S.S.E. Bainan, on the route from Cabool. Elev. 12,480 feet.

KALOYERI, a small desert island, Grecian Archipelago, about midway between Andros & Scio.

KALPEE, or CALPEE, a large & populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 45 m. S.W. Cawnpore, on the Jumna, the navigation of which is commanded by its fort. It is an entrepôt for cotton from the S.W. of India, & has manufs. of paper & sugar candy.

KALSEE, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, on the Upper Jumna, 45 m. N.W. Hurdwar, and a principal mart for the country between the Sutleje and Touse rivers.

KALTENBRUNN, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Styrian frontier, 3 m. N.E. Radkersburg. Pop. 1,706.

KALTEN-NORDHEIM, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 25 m. S.S.W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,696.—*Kalden Sundheim* is a vill. 3 m. S.ward. Pop. 798.

KALUGA, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, forming the most W. of the great manuf. provs., bounded E. by Tula, S. Orel, W. Smolensk, N. Moscow. Area, 12,176 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,006,400. Surface flat. Chief crops, rye, oats, wheat, barley, lint, & hemp. Cattle are not numerous, but the horses are excellent. Manufs. comprise metallic goods & cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, & soap. Distilling is carried on to a vast extent. Commerce principally with Archangel. Exports oil & spirits.

KALUGA, a town of Russia, cap. gov. and district same name, 95 m. S.W. Moscow, on the Oka. Pop. 36,000. It is the see of the bishop of Kaluga and Borovsk, & has a gymnasium, a seminary for the children of poor nobles, a foundling hospital, and house of correction. Kaluga is one of the most important manuf. towns of the empire. Principal manufs., muskets, cloth, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, & vitriol. It has numerous tanneries & sugar refineries; commerce in sheep skins, Russia leather, & wax.

KALVÖRDE, a vill. of N. Germany, del. & 34 m. E. N.E. Brunswick, cap., a detached territory. Pop. 1,400.

KALWARIA, a town of Austrian-Galicia, circ. & 8 m. E.S.E. Wadowice, with a convent of Benedictines, much frequented in pilgrimage.

KALWARYA, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Szezupa, 24 m. N.N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 6,000, comprising many Jews. Manufs. leather.

KALYVIA, or KALLIDEA, a vill. of Greece, Hellas, gov, Bœotia, 4 m. N.W. Arachova, & a favorite summer residence of its inhabitants.

KAMA, a river of European Russia, & the principal tributary of the Volga, rises in the gov. Viatka, N.E. Glazov, flows through gov. Perm, & S.W. between Viatka & Orenburg, & joins the Volga 40 m. S. Kasan, after a course estimated at 1,400 m. All the rivers of the govs. Viatka, Perm, & N. Orenburg, are its tributaries, and at its junction with the Volga it is nearly as broad as that river. One of its affls. is connected with an affl. of the Dwina, by the canal of Catherine II., 12 m. in length, & it forms an important line of traffic between the countries of the S. Volga & those around the White Sea. It is now navigated by steam vessels. It is navigable for ordinary barges from the Volga to Perm, & for flat-bottomed boats to a much greater distance.—II. (or *Kumeri*), a river of central Asia, joins the Cabool river, Afghanistan, 10 m. E. Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 m. through Chitral & Kafiristan.

KAMALIA, a small town & fort of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 m. S.W. Lahore. It is built of brick, & has an appearance of antiquity.

KAMALIA, a town of Senegambia, Mandingo country, 25 m. N.W. Kaniaba. Lat. 12° 47′ N.

KAMARAN, an island off the W. coast of Arabia, dom. & 20 m. S. Loheia, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length 13 m. It is fertile, & has a harbor.

KAMBARA, an isl., Pacific O. [FEEGEE GROUP.]

KAMBERG, and KAMBURG, two towns of Germany.—I. duchy, & 22 m. E. Nassau, with a castle, & 1,250 inhabs.—II. Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 m. E.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,650.—*Kamberg* is a vill., Bohemia, 15 m. N.N.E. Tabor.

KAMENITZ, numerous towns & vills. of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. E.S.E. Tabor, with a castle, & 2,281 inhabs.—II. circ. & 12 m. S. Chrudim.—III. Moravia, circ. & 11 m. E. Iglau. Pop. 1,569.—IV. Slavonia, circ. & 2 m. S.W. Peterwardein. Pop. 1,844. *Kamenitza* is a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, on the Kamenitza river, 10 m. S.W. Patras.

KAMENOI-OSTROV, two isls. of Russia; one at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace, & a Gothic church; the other in the Caspian Sea, near Guriev, gov. Orenburg.

KAMENSKOE, & KAMENSKOI, two villages of Asiatic Russia.—I. in the prov. Okhotsk, near the Kamtchatka frontier, with an important mkt.—II. gov. Perm, 40 m. S. Kamisklov, with imperial iron works, & a cannon foundry.

KAMENZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 22 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Black Elster. Pop. 3,344, employed in weaving woollen & linen fabrics. It has a gymnasium, several churches, & a charitable institution, founded in 1826, in honor of the poet Lessing, born here in 1729.

KAMINIETZ (Pol. *Kamenez-Podolsk*), a town of Russian-Poland, near its S.W. frontier, cap. gov. Podolia, on the Smotritsch, 235 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 15,600. It is the cap. of the Greek eparchy of Podolia, & of Roman Catholic bishops, & has a Russian theological seminary, a gymnasium, & 2 public schools. Chief edifice, the cathedral of St. Peter & St. Paul. Its fortifications, razed in 1812, have since been renewed.

KAMIONKA STRZUMILOWA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 27 m. N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,295.

KAMISHIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 106 m. S.S.W. Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishinka. Pop. 7,268. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1710; is enclosed by a wall, & has numerous salt magazines, water-mills, tallow factories, & a trade in agricultural produce.—*Kamiz* is a vill. of Prussian-Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. & S. W. Neisse. Pop. 1,070.

KAMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 27 m. N.N. E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,331, engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, stockings, & thread.

KAMOURASKA, county, Can. E. Situated towards the E. part of province. Area, 1,090 sq. m. Drained by Du Loup, Kamouraska, & Ouele rivers, all entering the St. Lawrence, which bounds it on the N.W. Surface varied, mntnous. on the S.; soil exceeding fertile in the vallies. Capital, Kamouraska. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 14,578; sheep, 23,006; swine, 6,089; horses, 4,335;—wheat, 56,707 bushels produced; rye, 19,267; Indian corn, 217; buckwheat, 147; barley, 43,186; oats, 196,219; potatoes, 109,896; peas, 16,969; tobacco, 3,604 pounds; wool, 43,458;—8 grist m., 27 saw m. 4 tanneries, 4 carding & fulling m., 1 pottery. Pop. 1851, 20,396.

KAMOURASKA, p-v., capital & seigr., Kamouraska, co., Can. E., on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence r. 90 m. below Quebec. It contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, 5 stores, 2 tanneries & 900 inhabitants. Pop. of the Seigr., 1852, 5,303.

KAMPEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. W.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 9,072. Manufs. woollens.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula of Asia, on the N.E., forming the S.E. termination of Siberia, extending between lat. 51° & 59° 55′ N., & lon. 155° 40′ & 164° 20′ E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kamtschatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, & N. by the country of the Tchucktchi. Pop. estimated at 6,000, of whom 1,600 are Russians; cap. Petropaulovski, on the E. coast. Surface flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast, except at the S. point, & in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; bold, & steep on the S. The S. point of the peninsula is entirely covered with detached volcanic mountains, several of which rise to a height of 10,000 feet; at lat. 54°, a range of low mountains quit the S. group, & extends N. throughout the peninsula, at a distance of 65 m. from the W. coast, while a high range extends N.E. to lat. 57°. In this range is situated the culmin. point of the peninsula, Kliutchevskaja volcano, 15,763 feet in elevation

Chief river the Kamtschatka, which rises in lat. 54°, flows N. through the central valley, & E. through the mountain range to the E. Sea, in latitude 56° Length 350 m. Chief affluents, the Jelowka, from the N. Principal lake the Kurile, near the S.W. point; length 20 m.; breadth 12 m. Climate very severe; winter lasts 9 months, & frost is common even in summer. On the Kamtschatka river, in the interior where protected by the mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows, & small quantities of rye, barley, and pot herbs are cultivated. The scanty pop. live chiefly on the produce of hunting & fishing. The export of goods is conducted on sledges by a fine race of dogs. Exports comprise sable, fox, & other skins (30,000 annually), whale oil, fish, & eggs. Trade chiefly with Okhotsk, whence three ships are sent annually, with supplies of grain & sugar. Imports, rice, flour, colonial goods, & spirits. Kamtschatka was discovered & conquered by the Russians, between 1696 & 1706. It is subdivided into four dists., each under a lieutenant-governor.

KAMUSCHLOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Tobol riv., 65 m. N.W. Shadrinsk. Pop. 2,000.

KANADEI, a town of Russia, gov. & 88 m. S.W. Simbirsk, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2,250.

KANARAK (the "black pagoda"), an ancient maritime vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 45 m. S.S.E. Cattack. Here are the ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted for that of Juggernaut, 16 m. W.ward.

KANAWHA, river, Va., rises in North Carolina, & running N. & N.W., falls into the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, 252 ms. below Pittsburg. About 100 miles from its mouth are the Great Falls, where the r descends perpendicularly 50 feet. On its banks, 66 ms. from its mouth, are Kanawha salt works, where the r. is 150 yards wide. The salt region extends 15 miles on the river, & the salt now manufactured amounts to 1,500,000 bushels annually, & may be indefinitely increased. The salt water is obtained by boring through a formation of rock, from 300 to 500 feet deep, & the water rises in copper or tin tubes, which exclude the fresh water to the level of the surface of the r. along its margin. It is then raised 40 feet to the top of the bank, by forcing pumps, moved by steam engines. The bituminous coal which abounds in the vicinity, is used for evaporating the water. These works employ, in various ways, about 3,000 men, & the salt is afforded at from 30 to 35 cents a bushel. Green Brier river enters the Kanawha 40 or 50 miles above the falls, just before it passes the Iron Mountain. Its other principal branches are Elk r. on the N., & Coal r. on the S.

KANAWHA, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 2,000 sq. ms. Watered by Kanawha river & its tributaries, Elk r. & Coal r., & various creeks. It contains coal in abundance, & valuable salt springs. Capital, Charleston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $195,249; wheat, 25,074 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 352,995; tobacco, 5,627 pounds, wool, 15,171 pounds;—10 salt works, 3,000,000 bush. manufact'd; 10 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m., 8 printing offices, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,022,955; value of manufactured articles, $794,733;—25 churches; 6 academies, 162 pupils; 65 schools, 1,300 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,567; 1850, 15,353.

KANAWHA, C. H., p-v., capital of Kanawha co., Va., 313 W.N.W. Richmond, 350 W. This place is also called Charleston. Situated on the N. bank of Great Kanawha r., 60 ms. above its mouth, in the Ohio, at the junction of Elk r. Its main street extends a mile on the Kanawha, & reaches to Elk r. It contains a court house, jail,, a branch of the bank of Virginia, a masonic hall, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a female academy, 13 stores, 2 steam saw m., a steam flouring m., a tannery, & about 130 dwellings. The Kanawha is here 300 yds. wide & 20 feet deep, at low water, & is navigable by steamboats.

KANAWHA SALINE, p-v., Kanawha co., Va., 307 W.N.W. Richmond, 344 W. Situated on the N.W. side of Kanawha r., & contains a Methodist & a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, & about 25 dwellings. It is connected with the salt trade in the vicinity.

KANCHOW, a seaport town of China, prov. Shantung, on a small river near the Yellow Sea.

KANDAH, a considerable walled town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, 23 m. E. Gundava.

KANDERN, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 21 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,300, engaged in silk & cloth manufs., & iron works.

KANDILI and KANLIJSHE, two vills. of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Bosphorus, near Scutari; the latter remarkable for its beauty, & the former for its picturesque views.

KANDY, or CANDY, a town of Ceylon, formerly cap. of kingdom, near the centre of the island, 62 m. N.E. Colombo, and 1,676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of wooded hills, & consists of mud huts, with European barracks, a hospital on the banks of an artificial lake, a residence for the British governor, several missionary & other schools, & numerous small temples.

KANE, county, Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,296 sq. ms. Watered by Fox r. & its branches, which afford water power. Formed from La Salle county, in 1836. It is well timbered. Capital, Geneva. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $300,609; wheat, 316,493 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 337,593; oats, 206,364; wool, 43,803;—6 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—18 churches; 113 schools, 3,665 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,501; 1850, 16,703.

KANE, p-o., Greene co., Ill., 76 S.W. Springfield, 826 W.

KANEM, a country of Central Africa, Nigritia, extending W. & N. of Lake Tchad.

KANESVILLE, p. v., Potawatamie co., Iowa, 225 W. Iowa city, near the left bank of the Missouri r. It was the halting place of the Mormons, on their expulsion from Illinois, & from this spot they sent forth in regular order, caravan after caravan of their people, to settle Utah; where, at Great Salt Lake city, they have set up their tabernacle, & have greatly increased in numbers from all parts of the world, but more especially from Wales. It contains a number of stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants.

KANEV, a market town of Russia, gov. & 64 m. S. E. Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 3,008.

KANEVILLE, p. v., Kane co., Ill. Situated 150 N. Springfield, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, & 592 inhabs.

KANGAROO ISLAND, a large island of South Australia, lat. 36° S., lon. 137° E. Estimated area, 1,970 sq. m. Shores greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills covered with a thick scrub; and it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It has no native inhabs., but is occasionally frequented by whale & seal fishers.—*Kangaroo Point* is a vill. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), immediately opposite Hobart Town, on the E. bank of the river Derwent.

KANGELUNG, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. N. Bali. Length, E. to W., 25 m.; average breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by shoals.

KANGHUR, a town of Scinde, 20 m. W.N.W. Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 13′ N., lon. 68° 35′ E.

KANGRA, a town, Punjab. [KOTE-KANGRA.]

KANISA, several towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy*, or "great"), formerly an important fortress, co. Szalad. Pop. 1845, 8,897.—II. (*Magyar*), co. Bacs, on the Theiss, 14 m. S. Szegedin. Pop. 910.

KANKAKEE, r., Ill. & Ia. (*Theakiki of the Indians.*) Its source is in the N. part of Ia., & after entering Illinois, it receives the Iroquois cr. from the S., and it unites with the Des Plaines to form the Illinois riv.

KANKAKEE, co., Ill., on the E. border of the state. Erected in 1851. Cap. Kankakee. Pop. 4,000.

KANKAKEE, p-v., cap. Kankakee co., Ill., 152 N.E. by N. Springfield, 755 W. Situated at the junction of Kankakee & Des Plaines rivers. It has 1 store, several saw m., & 4 or 5 houses. The situation is low, and a part of it liable to be overflowed.

KANKAKEE, t., Laporte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 899

KANKAN, a town of Senegambia, cap. state, in the country of Sangara. Pop. 6,000 (?)

KANKARI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 70 m. N.W. Angora. Pop. about 18,000. It has new barracks in the plain, several mosques, khans, and public baths, & a Greek church.

KANKEROWLY, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 32 m. from Odeypoor, with a tank, or lake, the dams of which are built of marble.

KANKHUL, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Scheranpoor, on the the Ganges, 2 m. S.W. Hurdwar.

KAN-KIANG, a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the prov. Kiang-si from S. to N., traverses the lake Po-yang, & joins the Yang-tze-kiang, after a course estimated at 350 m.

KANNAGHERRY, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 24 m. W.N.W. Annagoondy. It was formerly a cap. rajahship, & is still important, having a fine pagoda of Krishna.

KANO, a considerable town of Cen. Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Houssa, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. It is stated to be built in a Moorish style, & to have an extensive trade, manufs. of silks, &c.

KANOJE (Hindostan *Kanyacubja*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), dist. & 40 m. N. Cawnpore, in the Doab, about 2 m. from the Ganges, with which it communicates by a canal. According to Ferishta, it was formerly the cap. of an extensive kingdom, & it is supposed to have been the *Calinpaxa* of Pliny. Principal buildings, a citadel, handsome tombs, mosques, & other Mohammedan edifices. Hindoo ruins extend round it for several miles.

KANONA, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

KANOWTA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 11 m. S.W. Jeypoor, mostly built of stone, and having several Hindoo temples.

KANSAS, territory, extends from the 37th degree of N. lat. to 40° N., & from the west boundary of Missouri to the crest of the Rocky Mntns. Area, 122,000 sq. ms. Drained by the main branch of the Arkansas, by the Kansas, & by head branches of the south fork of Platte or Nebraska r. Surface level, consisting of an immense plain, with a gentle slope from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri border, and the abrupt descent from the mountain ridge to the base, of about 75 miles in width. The soil is various, rich alluvial bottom lands bordering the streams, some fertile prairie lands & extensive sandy plains, but these are of sufficient fertility to furnish nourishment to immense herds of the American bison. This territory, on its E. border, is peopled by semi-civilized tribes of Indians, & centrally & westerly by the wandering tribes of the miscalled Great American Desert, which yet has been but imperfectly explored. It was erected by the act of Congress in May, 1854, together with the territory of Nebraska.

KANSAS, r., Kansas ter., rises between the Platte & the Arkansas rivers, in the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains, & receiving several large tributaries from the N., enters the Missouri at the W. boundary of the state of Mo. Its whole course is about 1,200 m., for 200 of which it is navigable. It is 340 yards wide at its mouth.

KANSAS, p. v., Jackson co., Mo.

KANSK, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Yeniseisk, cap. dist., on the Kana, 120 miles E. Krasnoyarsk.

KAN-SU, the most N.W. prov. of China, between lat. 32° 30′ & 42° N., & lon. 98° & 108°, having E. the prov. Shen-si, Se-chuen, and other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Ko-konor & the desert of Gobi. Pop. 1812, 15,193,125. Surface mountainous; principal riv. the Hoang-ho. Products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, & tobacco, which last is of very superior quality. Kan-tchou is the cap., besides which, there are six cities of the first rank.

KAN-TCHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kan-Su, cap. dist., near the N.W. frontier & great wall. Lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 100° 40′ E. It has manufs. of stout woollens. It corresponds to the *Kampion* of Marco Polo.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on the Kan-kiang r., lat. 25° 52′ 43″ N., lon. 114° 50′ E. It is strongly fortified, well built, & has several temples, with manufs. of Chinese ink & varnish, & an extensive trade.

KANTH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 13 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 1,710. A sanguinary action between the French & Prussians took place near it in 1813.

KANTURK, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W.S.W. Buttevant. Pop. 4,388. It has a castellated Elizabethan mansion, a fever hospital, district bridewell, market-house, branch bank, & manufs. of serges. It gives title of viscount to Earl of Egmont, whose residence is in the vicinity.

KANUM, a large city of Little Tibet, on the Upper Sutlejc, lat. 31° 37′ N., lon. 78° 28′ E., on a table land, nearly 9,000 feet above the sea. It was long the residence of the traveller, Cosma de Koros.

KAO, numerous cities of China & Corea, the principal being Kao-tchou, prov. & 168 m. S.W. Canton, cap. dep., on a navigable river, in lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 111° 8′ E. It is enclosed by ancient walls, & has manufs. of nankeens.

KAPELLE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, island S. Beveland, 4 m. E. Goes. Pop. 1,342.—II. (*West-Kapelle*), is a vill. of same prov., 7 m. W.N.W. Middelburg. Pop. 1,892.

KAPFENBERG, a market town of Styria, 3 m. N. N.E. Brück, & having a station on the r. r. between Murzuschlag & Grätz. Pop. 600.

KAPITI, or ENTRY ISLAND, an island of N. Zealand, between N. & middle island, & which was the general native depôt for the flax dressed on the N. side of Cook's strait.

KAPNIK-BANYA, a market town of Hungary, co. Szathmar, 8 m. E. Nagy-Banya. Pop. 3,000, mostly employed in gold, silver, & lead mines.

KAPOSVAR, a town of central Hungary, co. Szumegh, on the Kapos, 97 m. S.W. Pesth. Pop. 3,900, chiefly employed in cultivating tobacco. It has a Roman Catholic church & ruins of a castle.

KAPPELN, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy & 15 m. N.E. Schleswig. Pop. 2,100.

KAPUNDA, a vill. of Australia, dist. & 45 m. N. Adelaide, close to some copper mines, whence 1,480 tons of ore were sent to Great Britain in 1847.

KAPUVAR, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, 40 m. S. Presburg, with 3,175 inhabitants, & a residence of the Esterhazy family.

KARA, a river forming a part of the boundary between European & Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N., & enters the sea of Kara after a course of 125 m.

KARA (SEA OF), a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian govs. Archangel & Tobolsk on the S., & the island Novaia-Zemlia on the N., & extending between lat. 70° & 73° N., & lon. 57° & 68° E. On its S.W. side it is entered by the Strait of Kara, between the islands Vaigatz & Novaia-Zemlia, & 30 m. across. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, & on the S. it is entered by the river Kara.

KARA (Turkish *black*), a prefix to the names of numerous places in the E., of which the principal are the following:—

KARA-AGHADJ, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 40 m. S.E. Silistria.—II. a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 41′ 50″ N., lon. 28° 30′ E.

KARABAGH (black garden), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, between the Kur & Aras rivers, enclosed by the provs. Nakhchevan, Erivan, Elizabetpol, & Shirvan. Its central part consists of a bare table land, interspersed with fertile valleys. Chief town, Shoosha. (GEORGIA.) *Karadagh* is an adjacent dist. of the Persian prov. Azerbijan.

KARA-BAGH, a town & large fort of Afghanistan, 40 m. S.W. Ghuznee, & 7,426 feet above the sea. Lat. 33° 10′ N., lon. 67° 59′ E.

KARA-BUNAR (*Barate*, or *Barathra*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 58 m. E.S.E. Konieh. It has a good khan, a mosque, & some nitre works. Near it are some curious traces of volcanic action.

KARACHEE, seaport of Scinde. [KURAUCHEE.]

KARA DAGH (or TAGH), several mountains of Asia Minor, & a chain in Persia between Khuzistan & Laristan.—II. a mountain range of European Turkey, Rumili, near Philippopolis.—*Kuraja Tagh*, *Mons Masius*, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, separates the basins of the Euphrates & Tigris.

KARA HISSAR (Turk. "*black castle*"), several towns of Asia Minor.—I. pash. Karamania, 30 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a ruined castle, & supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybistra*.—II. pash. Adana, 25 m. W. Tarsous.—III. (*Shebb-Khaneh*), pash. & 110 m. E.N.E. Sivas, on the route to Erzeroum. It stands on a high hill, crowned by a ruined fortress, & comprises 2,500 mud-built houses, with well-stocked bazaars. Near it are extensive alum-works.

KARA-JILER, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia,

50 m. S.E. Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak, where it is crossed by a remarkable bridge.

KARAK, or KAREDJ, an island of the Persian gulf, in lat. 29° 12′ N., lon. 50° 13′ E. It is about 15 m. in circumference, of coral formation, & has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a vill. inhabited by about 1,000 Arabs, partly engaged in raising fruits, & in pearl-fishing. Ships bear up hither from Bushire during strong S.W. winds in the gulf, & anchor near it in safety.

KARAKAL, a town of Wallachia, cap. dist., Ramanatzi, 30 m. S.E. Krajova.

KARAKASH, a city of Chinese Turkestan, on an affl. of the Khoten riv., 240 m. E.S.E. Yarkand, & reported to comprise 3,000 houses; but little is known of its actual condition, except that it is governed by two officers sent from China. Its territory is said to be highly productive.

KARAKORUM, a mountain pass of the Chinese empire, separating Chinese Turkestan from Little Tibet, near valley of Shayok, elev. 18,604 ft.—II. (or *Holin*), a ruined city of Mongolia, which was the cap. of Jenghiz Khan. Position uncertain.

KARAMAN, *Laranda*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 m. S.S.E. Konieh. Pop. 7,000. It has several mosques, ruins of a castle, manufs. of coarse cotton & woollen stuffs, & trade with Smyrna, &c. From about the year 1300 to 1486, it was the cap. of a flourishing kingdom.

KARAMANIA, a pash. of Asia Minor, comprising most of the E. portion of its central table land, between lat. 37° & 40° N., & lon. 31° & 37° E., having S. Mt. Taurus, separating it from the pashs. Itshil & Adana, & on other sides Marash, Sivas, & Anatolia. Principal rivers, the Kizil Irmak (*Halys*) & the Sihon; in its W. are numerous small lakes. In the sheltered valleys, cotton, silk, sesamum, tobacco, & fine fruits, are raised; but the rearing of live stocks is the chief branch of its industry. It is divided into seven sanjaks. Principal towns, Konieh, Kaisariyeh, Ak-shehr, Beg-shehr, Nigdeh, & Karaman.

KARANG BOLLONG, a dist. of Java, near its centre, on S. coast, residency Baglen. The pop. export great numbers of birds' nests to China.

KARANIZ, a considerable vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, near Takhti Soleiman (the ancient *Ecbatana*), on the Sanik river, in which, near the vill., is a curious floating island.

KARANSEBES, a mkt. town of S. Hungary, Banat, on the Temes, 50 m. S.E Temeswar. Pop. 3,400.

KARA SU ("*black river*"), a name applied by the Turks to numerous rivers in their dom., among which are—I. the W. branch of the Euphrates, which joins the Kemmer Su, 14 m. S.W. Erzingan.—II. European Turkey, between Rumili & Macedonia, enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 m.—III. Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil Irmak, near Kaisariyeh & the Melas of Strabo. It is also a name of the Struma, of an affl. of the Vardar, Macedonia, & of the Kerkhah.

KARA-SU-BAZAR, a Tartar town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. Pop. 15,000, comprising Tartars, Greeks, Russians, Jews, & Armenians. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, 2 R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, & a remarkable fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, & has a weekly market, & a large annual fair. Its inhabs. manuf. superior morocco leather, candles, soap, pottery, & tiles.

KARATCHEV, a walled town of Russia, gov. & 45 m. W.N.W. Orel. Pop. 5,725. It is mentioned in records so early as the 12th century.

KARATÉGHIN, a river & town of Central Asia, the river an affl. of the Upper Oxus, in the Panere table land, & the town on its banks, dom. & 90 m. N.E. Hissar.

KARATOVA, a market town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Braunista, sanj. & 22 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil. Pop. 4,000.

KARAVARIA, European Turkey. [VARIA.]

KARAZORANE, an island or peninsula of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S.W. coast, 12 m. S.W. Makri, & covered with remnants of buildings of the middle ages.

KARDZAG, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. dist. Great Kumania, 35 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 11,424. It covers a wide surface, & has R. Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinistic churches.

KARGE KARGOVA, or UNRUHSTADT, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 50 m. S.W. Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 1,970, who weave woollen cloth.

KARGOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 185 E.N.E. Olenetz, on the Onega. Pop. 2,040.

KARIKAL, a maritime town of India, ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore, 1759, on the Coromandel coast, 8 m. S. Tranquebar. Pop. 10,000. Its dist. has an area of 23 sq. m., & a pop. of 44,386 persons. It exports rice, betel, indigo, saffron, & tobacco.

KARINJAH, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 60 m. S. Ellichpoor.

KARITENA, a vill. of Greece, cap. gov. Gortynia, near the centre of the Morea, 17 m. W. Tripolitza. Pop. 1,000. It has a strong castle, long the residence of the klepht chief Colcotroni.

KARKISSA, *Circasium*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, cap. sanj., on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khabur, in lat. 35° 8′ N., lon. 40° 30′ E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

KARLBURG, a market town of W. Hungary, near the Danube, 10 m. S. Presburg. Pop. 2,095.

KARLEBY, a seaport town, Finland. [GAMLA.]

KARLO, an isl. in the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. (of W. point) 65° 2′ N., lon. 24° 33′ E.; length 11 miles.

KARLOWITZ, or CARLOVITZ, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonian military frontier, co. & 8 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 5,600. A memorable treaty between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1699.

KARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia. [CARLSBAD.]

KARLSBRUNN, a vill. & well-frequented watering place of Austrian Silesia, leg. Brunn, circ. Troppau.—II. a watering place of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, near Zwittau.

KARLSBURG, or CARLSBURG, (Hung. *Karoly-Fejervar*), a fortified town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Maros, 48 m. S. Klausenburg. Pop. 12,300, comprising many Jews, who here enjoy peculiar rights, under protection of the bishops. It consists of a citadel on a height, & a lower town. Principal edifices, a fine Roman Cath. cathedral, with the tombs of John Huniades, &c., the Bathory church, the palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, with the provincial archives, a mint, observatory, and arsenal, barracks, & hospitals; & it has several public libraries & collections,

KARLSHAFEN, a town of Cen. Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Weser, 24 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1,703.—*Karlsmarkt* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. S.E. Breslau, on rt. b. of the Stober.

KARLSTADT, a royal free town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co. between the Kulpa & Korona, 33 m. S.W. Agram. Pop. 4,454. It consists of a fortress, outer town, & suburb. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has many good public buildings, & superior schools, manufs. of *rosoglio*, & an active transit trade.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 14 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,160. It has a trade in wine.—III. a town, Sweden. [CARLSTADT.]

KARNAC, a vill. of Upper Egypt. [THEBES.]

KARNTHEN (Eng. *Carinthia*), a political division of the Austrian empire, forming the N.W. part of Illyria. Area, 3,780 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 319,224. It is divided into the 2 circles Klagenfurth & Villach. Surface mountainous. Chief industry cattle rearing. Principal river the Drave. Chief lake the Klagenfurth or Wörthsee. Kärnthen & Krain are among the least populous provs. of the empire. [ILLYRIA, KRAIN.]

KAROLY (NAGY), Hungary. [NAGY-KAROLY.]

KARPFEN, a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Krupinika, 60 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 3,800.

KARROOS, extensive plains of S. Africa, Cape Colony, occupying most part of the terraces between the mountain ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation, and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

KARS, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. a pashalic, on the Arpa chain, 105 m. N.E. Erzeroum. Pop. 12,000. It is partly walled, & has a ruined citadel, 5 mosques, minarets, several small Armenian churches & convents, many in ruins.

KARSUN, a town of Russia, gov. & 65 m. W.S.W.

Simbirsk. Pop. 4,403. It was formerly fortified, & has a cathedral & leather factories.

KARTAL, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, 14 m. S.E. Constantinople.

KARTALINIA, or KARTHLI, the N. part of Georgia, Asiatic Russia, watered by the Kur & its affls.; contains the towns Goro, Ananour, & Suram.

KARTHAUS, p-v., Covington t., Clearfield co., Pa., 114 N.W. Harrisburg, 206 W. Situated on the N. bank of the West branch of Susquehanna r., & contains 316 inhabs. There are coal & iron works near the village, & salt springs in the vicinity.

KARTOOM, cap. town of Nubia. [KHARTOOM.]

KARYES, a small town of European Turkey, Macedonia, in the centre of the peninsula of Mt. Athos. Pop. 266. Is the resid. of a Turkish aga.

KARYSTO, or CASTEL ROSSO, a seaport town of Greece, near S. extrem. of the isl. Eubœa. Pop. 3,000.

KASABAH, or KASSABA, a stone-built town of Asia Minor, Karamania, 54 m. S.E. Konieh.

KASAN, or KAZAN, a gov. of European Russia in the E., bounded E. by Orenburg, S. Simbirsk, W. Novgorod, & N. Viatka. Area 23,970 sq. m. Pop. 1,342,300, nearly all are Greek church or Mohammedans. Surface flat, traversed by the Volga & Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. Minerals comprise copper, gypsum, potter's clay, and lime. Chief crops rye, wheat, lint, & hemp. The Khanat, or Tartar kingdom of Kasan, founded 1441, was destroyed in 1552.

KASAN, a fortified city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near its centre, on the Kasanska, 4 m. from its mouth in the Volga, 430 m. E. Moscow. Pop. 57,244. It is composed of 3 parts, the citadel, the town, & suburbs. Cap. of a Greek eparchy, & see of a bishop, & has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, & an Imperial powder magazine. Kasan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded 1804, had (in 1846) 96 professors & 418 students, with a library of 29,000 vols., an observatory, botanic garden, & several museums, 2 gymnasia, in one of which the eastern languages are taught, a primary normal school, a Greek theological seminary, with a library of 4,000 vols., a military school, & 14 public schools. It has extensive manufactories of cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewellery, with soap, & morocco leather, tanneries & distilleries. It is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, & European Russia, & has extensive trade on the Volga. Kasan was 3 times nearly ruined by fire, 1st, in 1774; 2d, in 1815, by the explosion of its powder magazine; & 3d, on 5th Sept. 1842, on which last occasion more than half of the city was destroyed.

KASANLIK, or KEZANLIK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. N. W. Adrianople. Pop. 10,000 ?. It has an extensive manufactory of attar of roses.

KASANSK, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on lt. b. of the Don, 20 m. E.S.E. Bogutchar (gov. Voroniej). It has an active trade.

KASBIN, a large fortified town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. N.W. Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls. Principal edifices, a royal palace, a fine mosque, schools, bazars, & baths. It is a depôt for the silks of Ghilan & Shirvan, destined for Bagdad & India, & rice from the Caspian provs. It produces fine melons & wine.

KASCHAU (Hung. *Kassa*), a royal free city of N. Hungary, cap. dist. on rt. b. of the Hernad, finely situated in a valley, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 130 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 15,600. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island, which is decorated by a statue of John Nepomak. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 14th century, numerous other churches and convents, a fine episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy, with a library of 10,000 vols., and a fine collection of natural history, a collegiate episcopal seminary, school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, a good deal resorted to by the upper classes in winter. Pop. of dist. 1850, 1,410,463.

KASEYS, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 154 W. by S. Richmond, 229 W.

KASHAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 92 m. N. Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N., lon. 51° 30′ E. Pop. uncertain. It is large, & said to be one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, & baths, & manufactories of shawls, brocade silk stuffs, cottons, & gold & silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce.

KASHGAR, or CASHGAR, a considerable city of Chinese Turkestan, 140 m. N.W. Yarkland. Lat. 39° 25′ N., lon. 73° 57′ E. Pop. estimated at 16,000, exclusive of a large Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, entered by four gates, and divided into Mohammedan, or Turkish, & Chinese towns. It is the residence of an Usbek chief, and has manufs. of cotton goods, & articles in gold & jasper. It exports brick tea, Chinese raw & manufactured silks, porcelain, & rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, & other produce. Its district comprises 8 other towns, & furnishes yearly tribute, which is sent to the Chinese governor at Ili. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It has belonged to the Chinese for nearly a century; & was the cap. of Turkestan, until a rebellion there about 15 years ago, since which time that distinction has been transferred to Yarkand.

KASHIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 73 m. N.E. Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 3,400.

KASHIRA, a town of Russia, gov. & 46 m. N.N.E. Tula, on the Oka. Pop. 2,500.

KASHMIR, a country of Asia. [CASHMERE.]

KASIMIERZ, a town of Poland, gov. & 28 m. W.N.W. Lublin, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,569, mostly Jews. An action between the Poles and Russians took place here, April 10th, 1831.

KASINOV, or KASIMOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 67 m. E.N.E. Riazan, at the junction of the rivers Babinka & Oka. Pop. 7,333, chiefly employed in the fur trade. It is mostly built of wood; and has many Tartar antiquities.

KASKASKIA, r., Ill., rises in Champaign county, & after a course S.S.W. of 300 m., enters the Mississippi, 7 m. below Kaskaskia v. It is navigable, in high water, to Vandalia, 150 m. from its mouth.

KASKASKIA, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Ill., 142 S. Springfield, 834 W. It is situated on the W. side of Kaskaskia r., 7 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. It was settled by the French about 1683, &, in 1763, when ceded to Great Britain, it contained 100 families; it had in 1850, 513 inhabitants, most of whom are of French descent. It has a brick court house, a jail, a U. S. land office, a Roman Catholic Church, a nunnery & female boarding school, 4 stores, &c.

KASMARK, a town, Hungary. [KESMARK.]

KASOAG, p-o., Oswego co., New York.

KASSON, a state of W. Africa, N.E. of Senegambia, separated from Bambouk on the S. and W. by the Senegal river. The French have a station here at Medira.

KASSYE-GOPANG, a town of Scinde, on rt. b. of the Indus, 28 m. N. Hyderabad, in a fertile district.

KASTAMOUNI, or COSTAMBONE, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Kara-su, 114 miles N. N. E. Angora, at an elevation of 2,350 ft. Pop. about 12,000, mostly Turks. It has upwards of 30 mosques, 24 public baths, with some copper forges, cotton printing works, & trade in wool.

KASTELLAUN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,220.—*Kaster* is a vill., reg. & N. W. Cologne. Pop. 470.

KASTOREA, or KESRIE, *Celethrum* a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 25 m. S. Monastir, on a peninsula in the lake of Kastorea. Pop. 1,800.—The *Lake of Kastorea* is nearly circular, and about 6 m. in length and breadth.

KASTRI, *Delphi*, a vill. of Greece. [CASTRI.]

KATABA, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 50 m. N.N.W. Aden.

KATACOLO, a cape & bay of Greece, gov. Elis, on the W. coast of the Morea, 15 m. S. Gastuni.

KATAGUM, a town of Cent. Africa, Nigritia, Houssa, on an affl. of the Yeu, 135 m. E.N.E. Kano. It is said to be strongly fortified. Pop. 8,000.

KATAHDIN, mt., Me., situated between the E. & W. branches of Penobscot r., is 5,300 feet above tidewater. It is isolated & steep, & can be seen from Bangor, 70 m. in a N.N.W. direction. The view from the top is vastly extensive, & at once beautiful and grand.

KATAHDIN IRON WORKS, p. v., Piscataquis co., Me. Has an extensive iron works, & 158 inhabitants.

KATANSKA, or KHATANGA, a river of Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, enters the Gulf of Katanska, Arctic O., after a N. course estimated at 500 m.

KATESVILLE, p. v., Metcalf t., Middlesex co., Can. W., 25 W. London. Situated on Sydenham r., & contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, and 150 inhabitants.

KATHARINABERG, a mining town of N. Bohemia, circ. Saaz, 16 m. W. Töplitz. Pop. 1,250.

KATONAH, p. o., Westchester co., N. Y.

KATHEE, a country of Further India. [CASSAY.]

KATOR, a town of Scinde, on the Narra branch of the Indus, 108 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.

KATRINE, or CATERAN (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, S.W. of co. Perth, 9¼ m. W. Callander, & 5 m. E. Loch Lomond. Length 10 m.; breadth 2 m. It is of a serpentine form, & very deep; surrounded by lofty mntns., the most striking of which is Benvenue, & rocky wooded ravines. Its waters, fed by numerous mntn. torrents, are discharged at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trossachs), by a stream which flows into Loch Achray. The glowing descriptions of Sir W. Scott, in *The Lady of the Lake*, first drew public attention to this romantic region.

KATSHER, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 42 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,640.

KATSOHOOGA, a thriving entrepôt of trade in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between Irkutsk & the settlements on the river Jana, N.W.ward.

KATTEGAT, an inlet of the German O. [N. SEA.]

KATTELVILLE, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

KATTYWAR, a dist. of W. Hindostan, comprising a portion of the interior of GUJERAT.

KATUNGA, & KATUNGWA, two towns of Central Africa.—1. cap. of Yarriba, & II. Houssa, on the route between Kano & Katagum.

KATYF, or KATIFF (EL), a fortified marit. town of Arabia, on the E. shore of the G. of Bahrein, Persian gulf. It is stated to have an active trade, especially in pearls from the adjacent fishery.

KATZBACH, a river of Prussian Silesia, which flows N.E. past Goldberg, Leignitz, & Parchwitz, and joins the Oder, on lt. b., 29 m. N.W. Breslau, after a total course of 35 m. On its banks, the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.—*Katzenbuckel*, Baden, is the highest point of the Odenwald. Height 2,300 feet.

KATZENELLENBOGEN, "Cat's elbow," a vill. of W. Germany, deleg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Nassau, with a ruined castle, the seat of its former counts. Pop. 902. —*Katzbach* is a vill. of Schwartzb.-Rudolstadt, on the Schwartz, S. Konigsee. Pop. 1,138.

KAU, t., Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 2,529.

KAUFBEUREN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 37 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 4,050.

KAUFMAN, county, Tex. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, & contains 900 sq. ms. Drained by King's Fork of Cedar cr., & Bois d'Arc Fork of Trinity r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Kaufman. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $45,198; Ind. corn, 30,685 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 2,954; cotton, 6 bales;—6 schools, 129 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,047.

KAUFMAN, p. v., capital of Kaufman co., Texas, 212 N.E. Austin. Situated on King's Fork of Cedar cr., & contains a court house & several dwellings.

KAUKAUNA, p-v., Outagamie co., Wis., 148 N.N.E. Madison, 958 W. Situated on the W. side of Fox or Neenah r., at the rapids of the same name, where there is a descent of 44 feet, affording an immense water power, which has already been taken advantage of by the erection of mills. The v. contains 3 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

KAUKAULIN, t., Brown co., Wis. Pop. 704.

KAURZIM, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 2,170, mostly agricultural.

KAUTATINCHUNK, v., Northampton co., Pa.

KAVALA, or CAVALLO, a seaport town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island Thasos. Pop. 4,000. It is walled, has a citadel, & an export trade in cotton & tobacco. Birthplace of the late Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt. 9 m. S.W. is Eski (or Old) Kavala, anc. *Neapolis*, where St. Paul landed from Troas.

KAVAYA, or KOVAJA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. El-Bassan, on a river about 3 m. from its mouth, in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 m. S.S.W. Durazzo. Pop. 10,000 (?), mostly Mohammedans. The cheese made in the plain around it is sent into other provs. of Turkey.

KAWAN, a rocky island of New Zealand, in the G. of Houraki, about 30 m. from Auckland, 25 m. in circ., & yielding a rich copper ore.

KAWEN, a group of between 60 & 70 wooded islands, Pacific O., Mulgrave Archipelago.

KAYADEROSSERAS, mts., N. Y., extend about 60 ms., in Warren, Saratoga, & Fulton counties, between Schroon branch of Hudson r. & Lake George, generally from 800 to 1,200 feet high, but subsiding toward the S. A creek of the same name flows from these mountains S.E. into Saratoga lake, affording valuable water power.

KAZAMEEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 8 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris. Pop. mostly Persians, who have here a famous mosque.

KAZAN, a gov. & city of Russia. [KASAN.]

KAZBEK, a mountain of Asia. [CAUCASUS.]

KAZEROON, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fine valley, 55 m. W. Shiraz. Though in decay, it is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with manufs. of cotton fabrics, & to be an entrepot for the trade between Shiraz & the coast. Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

KEA (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. S. S.E. Truro. Area, 6,938 ac. Pop. 3,752.

KEADY, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Armagh. Area of pa. 15,351 ac. Pop. of vill. 1,120. It has flourishing manufs. of linen.

KEAL, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey.—I. (*East*), 1¾ m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 475.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. S.W. Spilsby. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 594.

KEAN, or KEYNE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.W. Liskeard. Area, 850 ac. Pop. 194.

KEANG-YIN, a considerable town of China, prov. Kiang-su, near the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, 86 m. E. Nanking, & with a remarkable pagoda.

KEARSLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.S.E. Bolton. Pop. 4,236.

KEAS BRIDGE, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

KEASEARGE, mt., Salisbury t., Merrimac co., N. H., is 2,461 feet above the level of the sea.

KEATCHIE, p. o., De Soto par., La.

KEATING, t., Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 225.

KEATING, t., McKean co., Pa. Surface is hilly & broken, with extensive & rich alluvial bottoms. The Alleghany r. flows through it, & receives Potatoe cr., nearly as large as itself. Pop. 1840, 893; 1850, 1,181.

KEATON'S SHOALS, p. o., Baker co., Ga.

KEBAN-MADEN, a mining town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. & 88 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Murad-Chai (Upp. Euphrates), with from 400 to 500 families, mostly Greeks & Armenians.

KE-CHO, the cap. city of Tonquin. [CACHAO.]

KECK'S CHURCH, p. o., Martin co., Ia.

KECZKEMET, a town, Hungary. [KETSKEMET.]

KEDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 1¼ m. N.E. Louth. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 157.—II. a pa., cos. Suffolk & Essex, 9 m. N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area, 2,342 ac. Pop. 772.

KEDESH (of *Naphtali*), or KEDES, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. S.W. Banias.

KEDGEREE, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Midnapoor, on the Hooghly river, near its mouth. It has a harbor adapted for large ships, a light house, & a pilot-station.

KEDIRI, a residency of Java on S. coast, ceded to the Dutch in 1830. Pop. 215,000. Cap. Kediri, 55 m. S.W. Surabaya.

KEDJE, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Mekran, on the Mooleanee river, in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. It stands at the foot of a rock, crowned by a strong fort, & had formerly 3,000 houses, & exten. trade, but has fallen into decay.

KEDLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. N.W. Derby. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 85. The church contains many old monuments of the Scarsdale family, whose magnificent seat is in the parish. In the extensive & richly-wooded grounds is a sulphur spring, similar to that of Harrogate.

KEDOE, a Dutch residency of Java, near its centre. Pop. 30,000; cap. Magellan, 38 m. S.S.W. Samarang.

KEDRON, or KIDRON, a brook of Palestine, proceeds through the valley of Jehoshaphat, N.W. of Jerusalem, past which city it continues on the E. separating it from the Mount of Olives, & thence 20 m. E.S.E. to the Dead Sea. It is a mere torrent, flowing only during & after rains.

KEEDYSVILLE, p. o., Washington co., Md.

KEEFER'S CORNERS, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

KEEFER'S STORE, p. o., Franklin co., Pa.

KEELANG, a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram.

KEELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W.N.W. Gt. Grimsby. Area, 1,861 ac. Pop. 859.

KEELE, a pa., England, co. Stafford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area, 2,579 ac. Pop. 1,232.

KEELER, t., Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 485.

KEELERSBURG, p. o., Wyoming co., Pa.

KEELERSVILLE, p-v., Van Buren co., Mich., 175 W. Detroit. 636 W. It has a store & 150 inhabs.

KEELING (or COCOS) ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 96° 53′ E. of Direction Island, consisting of Horsburgh & Keeling, with some smaller islands, on which a few English inhabs. & Malays are settled. These isls. abound with cocoa palms, & have good water. Discovered by Keeling in 1609.

KEELWA, or KILWAH, E Africa. [QUILOA.]

KEENE, p-t., & semi-capital, with Charleston the capital of Cheshire co., N. H., 80 W.N.W. Boston, 48 W.S.W. Concord, 424 W. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the E. side of Ashuelot r., at a little distance from it, on the Cheshire r. r., & at the termination of the Ashuelot branch r. r. The principal street is a mile long, with ample width, & ornamented with trees. The houses are neat, & some of them elegant. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Unitarian,—an academy, 2 banks, 14 stores, 6 mills, 3 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,500 inhabitants. About a mile from the v. a canal from the Ashuelot r. affords good water power, on which are several mills & manufactories. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 academies, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,610; 1850, 3,392.

KEENE, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 138 N. Albany, 513 W. Surface mountainous, containing Mount Marcy, the highest peak of the Adirondack range, 5,467 feet above tidewater in Hudson r. Drained by branches of Ausable r., which afford very extensive water power. It has several small lakes, celebrated for their large trout. It has a fulling m., a forge, 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 730; 1850, 756.

KEENE, p-t., Coshocton co. O., 99 N.E. by E. Columbus, 344 W. The v. was organized in 1820, & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,043; 1850, 1,078.

KEENE, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 737.

KEENE, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 652.

KEENE, p-v., Jessamine county, Ky., 33 S.E. Frankfort, 531 W.

KEENE, v., Otanabee t., Peterboro' co., Can. W. Situated on the N. side of Rice Lake, 13 m. from Peterboro'. Has a Free church, 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, & 400 inhabitants.

KEENEVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., O.

KEENEY'S SETTLEMENT, p-o., Cortland co., N. Y., 134 W. Albany, 333 W.

KEENSVILLE, p-v., Union co., Pa.

KEERNOOR, a considerable vill. of Brit India, presid. Madras, dist & 18 m. E.S.E. Trichinopoly.

KEERPOY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Midnapoor, 52 m. W. Calcutta.

KEESTON, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 308.

KEESVILLE, p-v., Ausable and Chesterfield t., Clinton & Essex cos., N. Y. Situated 4 W. Lake Champlain, on both sides of Ausable river, which affords extensive water power. It contains 6 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 18 stores, a forge, a rolling m., a nail fac., which produces 100 tons of nails annually, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 4 saw m., a furnace, & machine shop, a plaster m., a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,000 inhabitants. Its growth has been exceedingly rapid.

KEEVIL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Trowbridge. Area, 2,883 ac. Pop. 720.

KEEZLETOWN, p. v., Rockingham co., Va.

KEFIL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel, & frequented by numerous pilgrims.

KEGWORTH, a pa. & large vill. of Engl., co. Leicester, on the Soar, & with a station on the Midland r. r., 5¼ m. N.N.W. Loughborough. Area, 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,854.

KEHL, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, near the mouth of the Kinzig, & immediately opposite Strasbourg. Pop. 1,304. It was fortified by Vauban, and was formerly a bulwark of Germany, on the side of France, but its fortifications are now dismantled. It communicates by a short branch with the Basle and Baden r. r.

KEHLEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 6 m. N.W. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,400.

KEIDAUN, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N. W. Vilna. It has a college of nobles.

KEIGH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 10 m. W.S.W. Inverury. Pop. 772.

KEIGHLEY, or KEITHLEY, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, and with a station on the N. Midland r. r., 9 m. N.W. Bradford. Area of pa. 10,350 ac. Pop. 1851, 18,259; do. of the t. 13,050. The town, in a valley beside Blackstone Edge, is neat, & built almost wholly of stone. In its church are a curious clock, & a monument bearing the date of 1023. Keighley has a small grammar-school, a courthouse, mechanics' institution, & thriving manufs. of woollen & worsted goods, with cottons, which are mostly sold in the cloth halls of Bradford & Halifax. In 1838, 38 worsted, & 5 cotton mills, here employed upwards of 2,300 hands, & in 1839, there were estimated to be in Keighley and Hainworth, 1,800 handlooms. Keighley is head of a poor-law union, & polling place for the W. Riding. The Leeds & Liverpool canal conveys goods from it to Hull & Liverpool.

KEINTON-MANDEVILLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Somerton. Area, 770 ac. Pop. 584.

KEIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. ms. Pop. 960. Keir hill rises to from 800 to 900 feet above the sea.

KEISKAMMA, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 m. E.N.E. the Gt. Fish river, after a S.E. course of 80 m.

KEITH, a mkt. t. & pa. of Scotl., cos. Banff & Elgin, on the Isla, 20 m. W.S.W. Banff. Pop. of pa. 1851, 4,986; do. of t. 2,101. It is surrounded by hills, & consists of the old t., an irregular built vill.; & the new t. adjoining, on the S.E., containing the parish church, an Episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a courthouse, subscription library, several schools, 3 branch banks, a tobacco & snuff mill, & considerable linen manufs.—*Fife-Keith* is a handsomely built town, which has sprung up since 1816, on the other side of the riv. Mkt., Friday. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in Sept., is the largest in the N. of Scotl., for cattle & horses. In this pa. the celebrated natural philosopher, James Ferguson, was born in 1710.

KEITH-HALL, & KINKELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 15 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the junction of the Don and Urie. Pop. 920.

KEITHS, p-o., Morgan co., O., 88 E. by S. Columbus, 318 W.

KEITHSBURG, p-v., Mercer co., Pa.

KELAT, the cap. town of Beloochistan, prov. Kelat, on a hill 6,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52′ N., lon. 66° 33′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, commanded by a citadel, ill-built, but it is well supplied with provisions & water, & has some transit trade, with a few manufs. of arms. In March 1839, it was stormed & taken by the troops under Major-Gen. Willshire, & retaken in 1840 by those of Gen. Nott. The British finally withdrew from its occupation in 1841.—II. (*K. I.-Ghilzie*, "Fort of the Ghiljies") a hill-fort, Afghanistan, 84 m. N.W. Candahar, on the

route to Ghuznee, 5,773 feet in elev., & successfully retained by the British, till their evacuation of the country in 1842.—III. (*K. Kadirí*), a fortress of Persia, Khorassan, 38 m. N.E. Mushed, & the princip. stronghold of Nadir Shah.

KELBRA, a town of Prussian-Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 10 m. E.S.E. Nordhausen. Pop. 1,080.

KELHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 2 m. N.W. Newark. Area, 1,857 ac. Pop. 167. Kelham hall, the seat of the Sutton family, was the first prison of Charles I.

KELHEIM, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, at the junction of the Ludwig canal with the Danube, 12 m. S.W. Regensburg, with potash factories. Pop. 2,029.

KELIOUB, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., in the Delta of the Nile, 9 m. N. Cairo, with a large government cotton fac., & iron foundry.

KELLAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. E. N.E. Lampeter.

KELLAWAYS, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2¼ m. N. E. Chippenham. Area, 140 ac. Pop. 15.

KELLERSVILLE, p. v., Monroe co., Pa.

KELLERTOWN, p. v., Wilkinson co., Miss., 118 S.W. by S. Jackson, 1,128 W.

KELLET (UPPER & NETHER), two adjoining tnshps. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Bolton-by-the-Sands. Joint pop. 807.

KELLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Lawrence co., O., 109 S. S.E. Columbus, 405 W.

KELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.N. E. Holt. Area, 2 211 ac. Pop. 219. The vill. is situated in a ravine about 2 m. from the sea.

KELLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Pontefract. Area, 7,233 ac. Pop. 1,459. The pa. is noted for its breed of sheep.

KELLOE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. S.E. Durham. Area, 11,119 ac. Pop. 12,278.

KELLOGGSVILLE, p-v. Niles t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 158 W. Albany, 329 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

KELLOGGVILLE, p-o., Monroe t., Ashtabula co., O., 222 N.E. Columbus, 337 W.

KELLS, a munic. bor., market-town, & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Blackwater, & on the projected Dublin & Enniskillen r. r., 36 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 8,597 ac. Pop. 7,648, do. of town 4,205. It is pleasantly situated, & has a substantial pa. church, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, sessions house, district bridewell, union workhouse, fever hospital, an ancient round tower, a richly-carved anc. cross, a small antique chapel, a market-house, & some manufs. of linen.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. & 8 m. S. Kilkenny. Pop. 1,831. Contains ruins of an abbey, founded in 1193 by Fitz Robert de Marisco.—III. a coast guard & fishing station, Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay.

KELLS, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kircudbright, in its N. division, bordering on the sea. Length E. to W., 16¼ m., greatest breadth 9¼ m. Pop. 1,091. Its area comprises several lakes.

KELLY, t., Union co., Pa., 9 N. New Berlin. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Buffalo cr. & its branches. It has a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 788; 1850, 834.

KELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Launceston. Area, 1,721 ac. Pop 208.

KELLY'S CREEK, p-o., St. Clair co., Ala., 101 N. E. by E. Tuscaloosa, 753 W.

KELLY'S FERRY, p-o., Meigs co., Tenn., 137 E. S.E. Nashville, 569 W. The ferry crosses the Tennessee r.

KELLY'S ISLAND, p. o., Erie co., O. Pop. 1850, 186.

KELLY'S LANDING, p. o., Oldham co., Ky.

KELLY'S SPRING, p-o., Talladega co., Ala., 122 E. Tuscaloosa, 737 W.

KELLYSVILLE, p-v., Delaware co., Pa., 85 S.E. Harrisburg. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 110 inhabs.

KELLYSVILLE, p. o., Culpepper co., Va.

KELMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. S. Market-Harborough. Area, 2,751 ac. Pop 162.

KELSALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Saxmundham. Area, 3,047 ac. Pop. 1,157.

KELSALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 7¼ m. E.N.E. Chester, pa. Tarvin. Pop. 626.

KELSEY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey.—I. (*North*), 4¼ m. W. Caistor. Area, 5,370 acres. Pop. 216.—II. (*South*), 5¼ m. W.N.W. Caistor. Area, 4,980 ac. Pop. 623.

KELSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Royston. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 326.

KELSO, p-t., Dearborn co., Ia., 84 S.E. Indianapolis, 531 W. It has 2 saw mills. Pop. 1850, 1,594.

KELSO, a burgh of barony, market-town, & pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot, 23 m. S.W. Berwick, with which it communicates by r. r., & 4¼ m. from the English border. Area of pa. about 4,400 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,634; do. of town 4,783. It is beautifully situated, with a fine bridge of 5 arches across the Tweed, a town hall, several churches, chapels, schools, & libraries, 2 newspapers, 4 branch banks, an antiquarian society's museum, & noble remains of one of the largest of the Scottish abbeys, built in the early Norman style, by David I., about A. D. 1128, & reduced to its present ruinous state by the English in 1545. The town has no manufacs. of importance, but it carries on a brisk retail trade, being the residence of many opulent families. Has a large corn market on Friday, & cattle markets monthly; that on 5th Aug. being the largest in S. of Scotland. Races in spring & autumn. The Duke of Roxburgh is feudal superior. Kelso in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England. In its vicinity are Fleurs castle, the ruins of Roxburgh & of Home castles, & the Eildon-hills.—II. a town of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh, on the river Macquarrie, near Bathurst. Pop. 464.

KELSTERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. W.N.W. Louth. Area, 2,700 ac. Pop. 195.

KELSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. W.S. W. Bath. Area, 1,095 ac. Pop. 259.

KELSEY'S VICINITY, v., El Dorado co., Cal. It has rich gold washings. Pop. 714.

KELTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Stamford. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 951.—II. a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Castle Douglas. Pop. 3,186.

KELTSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. & 18 m. E. Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. 2,176.

KELVEDON, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex, with a station on the E. counties r. r., 12¼ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area, 3,167 ac. Pop. 1,633. The vill. is large, & has a station on the E. counties r. r.—II. (*Hatch*), 6 m. N.W. the Brentwood station of the E. counties r. r. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 502.

KELVIN, a small river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, pa. Kilsyth, flows S.W. & S., & enters the Clyde, 2 m. below Glasgow.

KELVIN GROVE, p-o., Wake co., N. C., 10 N. Raleigh, 294 W.

KEMAKH, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 86 m. S.W. Erzeroum, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, embosomed in gardens, & inhabited by about 400 Turks & 200 Armenians.

KEMAON, a prov. of British India. [KUMAON.]

KEMBACH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Leven, 4 m. E. Cupar. Pop. 956.

KEMBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 2,940.

KEMBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2¼ m. S.S. W. Shiffnal. Area, 1,387 ac. Pop. 255.

KEMBLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 7¼ m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Area, 3,600 ac. Pop. 496.

KEMBLESVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 76 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 99 W. Contains 150 inhabitants.

KEMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4¼ m. N. E. Tewkesbury. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 528.

KEMEYS, two pas. of Engl., co. Monmouth, (*Commander*), 3 m. N. W. Usk. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 85.—II. (*Inferior*), 3 m. N.E. Caerleon. Area, 1,676 acres. Pop. 115.

KEMI, two rivs. of Russia, govs. Archangel & Finland, one entering the White Sea, & the other the G. of Bothnia. Near the mouth of each is a small town of same name.

KEMNATH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,593.

KEMNAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. W. Kintore. Pop. 680.

KEMP, p. o., Kaufman co., Texas.

KEMPEN, two towns of Prussia.—I. Pruss. Poland, reg. Posen, 33 m. S. Kalicz. Pop. 6,200, more than half

Jews.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., with a citadel, & manufacs. of woollens & linens. Pop. 3,970. Thomas-a-Kempis (Hammerken) was born here in 1380.

KEMPER, county, Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. m. Watered by Sookanoochie r. & a branch of Oktibbeha r. Capital, De Kalb. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $440,100; Ind. corn, 504,685 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 175,960; cotton, 5,115 bales;—1 cotton fac.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $5,500; value of manufactured articles, $18,700;—14 churches; 13 schools, 297 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,663; 1850, 12,517.

KEMPER SPRINGS, p. o., Kemper co., Miss.

KEMPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.W. Newent. Area, 1,564 ac. Pop. 305.

KEMP'S CREEK, p-o., Benton co., Ala., 170 E.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 744 W.

KEMPSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S. Worcester. Area, 3,105 ac. Pop. 1,375.

KEMPSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S. Fairford. Area, 4,790 ac. Pop. 1,003.

KEMPSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 2¼ m. S. W. Bedford. Area, 5,160 ac. Pop. 1,962.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S. Litcham. Area, 814 ac. Pop. 55.

KEMPSVILLE, p-v., Princess Ann co., Va., 116 S. E. by E. Richmond, 240 W. Situated on the E. branch of Elizabeth r., at the head of tidewater. It contains a Baptist church, several stores, a tannery, & 500 inhabitants.

KEMPT, t., Hants co., N. S., on the S. side of Mines basin, & has good cod & herring fisheries.

KEMPTEN, *Campodunum*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, 51 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 7,788. It consists of an old town, walled, & nearly encircled by the new town, & has a fine collegiate church, a public library, gymnasium, Latin school, & an ancient abbey, where the independent abbot formerly held the court of his territory. Principal manufs., woollen, cotton, & linen goods. Near it are the ruins of a fortress, supposed to be Roman, & the spa of Aich.—II. a vill. of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, E. Bingen.

KEMPTOWN, t., Colchester co., N. S. Drained by Salmon r.

KEMPTVILLE, p. v., Oxford t., Grenville co., Can. W. Situated on the Bytown & Prescott r. r., 23 m. N. Prescott. It has 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 stores, a fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., a foundry, a brewery, & 1,000 inhabitants.

KEMSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Seven Oaks. Area, 1,867 ac. Pop. 376.

KEN, a river of Hindostan. [Cane.]

KEN, or KENT, a riv. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, rises in the mntns. near the Brow, & flows S. through the small lake of Kentmere, & past Kendal into Morecombe bay.

KEN, a riv. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, rises on the borders of the co. Ayr, flows S., & joins the Dee, above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful *Loch Ken*, at the head of which is Kenmore castle.

KENANSVILLE, p-v., capital of Duplin co., N. C., 89 S.E. Raleigh, 319 W. Situated on the S. side of Grove cr., a branch of Cape Fear r. It contains a court house & 150 inhabitants.

KENARDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. E.S.E. Tenterden. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 214.

KENARTH, a pa. of Wales, co. Camarthen. Area, 6,429 ac. Pop. 1,980.

KENCHESTER, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 533 ac. Pop. 98. Here was the site of a Roman city, supposed the *Magna Castra*, & where the remains of a temple & an aqueduct have been discovered.

KENCHURCH, or KENT-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 3,286 ac. Pop. 261.

KENCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S. Burford. Area, 770 ac. Pop. 206.

KENDAL (KIRBY), a parl. & munic. bor., market town & pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, on a branch of the Preston & Carlisle r. r., 38 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 68,360 ac. Pop. 1851, 18,333; do. of bor. 11,829. It stands amongst lofty hills in the vale of the Ken, the river here crossed by 3 bridges; houses built of whitened stone, & interspersed with numerous poplar trees. Chief buildings, a large ancient & a handsome modern church, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, with three exhibitions to Oxford, blue coat school, & several smaller endowed schools; a town-hall, a court-house, house of correction, union workhouse, theatre, assembly & news rooms, libraries, a natural history society, & excellent museum, trades' halls, and, on the opposite side of the riv., picturesque ruins of a castle, in which Queen Catharine Parr was born. Kendal is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen weavers having settled here in the reign of Edward III. In 1838, 12 mills employed about 3,000 weavers & other operatives. The principal manufs. are fancy waistcoatings, coarse kerseys, linens, baizes, serges, carpets, knit worsted caps, jackets, stockings, & leather, with dye, marble, & paper works. A canal to Lancaster provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. Market, Saturday. The borough sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It is also a polling place for the co. Mean annual temp. 47°; winter, 37°; summer, 57°.8. More rain falls here than perhaps in any other part of England (mean ann. fall 61 inches), yet Kendal is reputed to be remarkably healthy.

KENDALL, county, Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 324 sq. ms. Watered by Fox r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Yorkville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $290,352; wheat, 213,660 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 410,986; oats, 139,098; wool, 15,738 pounds;—10 churches; 71 schools, 3,556 scholars. Pop. 1850, 7,730.

KENDALL, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 249 W. by N. Albany, 398 W. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Surface level, rising gently from the lake; soil sandy & gravelly loam. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schs., Pop. 1840, 1,692; 1850, 2,289.

KENDALL, p-o., Beaver co., Pa., 238 W. by N. Harrisburg, 260 W.

KENDALL, p-o., Kendall co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 797.

KENDALL, t., LaFayette co., Wis. Pop. 333.

KENDALL CREEK, p-o., McKean co., Pa.

KENDALL'S MILLS, p-o., Somerset co., Me.

KENDALL'S MILLS, p-o., Orleans co., N. Y.

KENDALL'S STORE, p-o., Stanley co., N. C. 143 W.S.W. Raleigh, 380 W.

KENDALLVILLE, p-v., Noble co., Ia., 159 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 581 W.

KENDERCHURCH, a pa. of England co. & 10 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 783 ac. Pop. 91.

KENDRICK'S SPUR, p-o., Patrick co., Va.

KENDUSKEAG, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

KENEH, or GHENNEH, a city of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Nile, 34 m. N.N.E. the ruins of Thebes. It is an important mart for agricultural produce, & for the trade with Arabia & Central Africa. It has extensive manufs. of earthenware, a government cotton factory, & a superior government school. It is near the site of the ancient *Cænopolis*.

KENEMER, p-o., Marshall co., Ala.

KENFIG, a pa. & town of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 285. Pop. of the town, 433.

KENILWORTH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 4¼ m. N. Warwick, by a branch of the London and N.W. r. r. Area, of pa. 6,460 ac. Pop. 3,532; do. of the t. 3,140, partly engaged in manufs. of ribbons, gauzes, horn-combs, & chemical products. The town, beautifully situated, has an ancient church containing one of the finest modern stained glass windows, a grammar school, some remains of an abbey founded about 1122, & the massive keep & some other portions of a castle, which has obtained European celebrity since Sir Walter Scott made it the scene of one of his most striking fictions. It remained entire until sacked by the soldiers of Cromwell. Charles II. granted it to the Clarendon family, to which it still belongs. Kenilworth is said to have been named after the Mercian king Kenulph.

KENKA, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

KENKRES, KENKRIES, *Cenchreæ*, a vill. of Greece, gov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Corinth, on the isthmus, and shore of the Gulf of Ægina.

KENLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 1,897 ac. Pop. 251.

KENMARE, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the road from Cork to Cahirciveen, 13 m. S.

S.W. Killarney. Area of pa. 22,490 ac. Pop. 5,839; do. of town 1,339. It lies in an isolated district, & is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery; it has an elegant suspension bridge across the estuary of the Roughty, & a convenient harbor pier, approached by vessels of large burden. Chief exports, corn & salmon. Imports, coal, timber, iron, &c. It gives the title of Lord to the Browne family; but the Marquis of Lansdowne is chief proprietor of the district.

KENMARE RIVER, or BAY, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, between the cos. Cork & Kerry, N. W. Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance 5 m. It is deep, easily navigated, & screened by lofty heights. On its N.W. side it is studded with numer. islets.

KENMORE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 m. W.S.W. Aberfeldy. Area, 62 sq. m., chiefly forest & mountain land. Pop. 2,257. The vill., which has a bridge across the Tay, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland, & in its vicinity is Taymouth castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who owns the pa. Here Queen Victoria was entertained in great magnificence in 1842. In the park, besides the usual species of deer, moose & buffaloes are kept. In a large islet here are the ruins of a priory, where Sibilla, daughter of Henry I., & queen of Alexander I. of Scotland, is buried. The mountain of Ben Lawers is also in this parish.

KENN, two isls. in the Persian Gulf.—I. Persia, prov. Laristan, 85 m. W. Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, produces cotton, dates, tobacco, & cattle; & has a vill. & harbor.—II. an island, 70 m. W. Cape Kenn, prov. Fars.—III. a reef in the Pacific, off N.E. Australia.

KENN, two pas. of Engl.,—I. co. Devon, 4¼ m. S. Exeter. Area, 5,412 ac. Pop. 1,098.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 10 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,018. Pop. 323. The excellent bishop Kenn belonged to a family who long possessed this manor.

KENNARTH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 12 m. N.N. W. Carmarthen.

KENNEBEC, r., Me., next to the Penobscot the most important river in the state, has its principal source in the outlet of Moosehead lake; but 20 ms. below it receives Dead r., which is a longer branch, & rises within 5 ms. of the Chaudiere, which flows into the St. Lawrence. Its length from its remotest source is about 200 ms. Its course is S. by E. with several curves, & is navigable for ships 12 ms. from the Ocean to Bath, for sloops to Augusta, at the head of tide water, 42 ms., & for small craft to Waterville, 54 m. from the sea. Its largest tributary is the Androscoggin, which enters it from the W. 18 ms. from the ocean. It has important falls at Waterville, & at 3 other places above, affording great water pow. It is generally closed with ice 4 months in the year at Hallowell, but usually open at all seasons below Bath.

KENNEBEC, county, Me. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. Kennebec r. runs through the centre of the co. It has many small lakes & ponds, the outlets of which, with the Kennebec, afford extensive water power. It possesses great facilities for commerce. The surface is undulating, & the soil fertile. Capital, Augusta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,888,360; wheat, 31,462 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 296,108; oats, 295,257; potatoes, 380,014; wool, 149,617 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 50 saw m., 3 iron found.; 5 woollen fac.; 3 cotton fac.; 35 tanneries; 8 print. offices, 7 weekly, & 1 semi-weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $1,637,158; value of manufac. articles, $2,967,729;—111 churches; 1 college, 72 students; 16 acad., 928 students; 470 sch., 2,978 scholars. Pop. 1840, 55,823; 1850, 62,520.

KENNEBEC, a mining sta., Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 120.

KENNEBUNK, p-t., & port of entry, York, co. Me., 75 S.S.W. Augusta, 517 W. The vill. is on the right bank of Kennebunk r., at its entrance into the Atlantic where is a good harbor. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 12 stores, an iron foundry, an edge tool fac., a cotton fac. employing 120 persons, has 5,000 spindles & makes 2,000,000 yds. of print goods annually, a tannery, 2 carriage fac., and 2,500 inhabitants. It has considerable shipping emp. in the coasting trade and the fisheries. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m. 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,323; 1850, 2,650.

KENNEBUNK DEPOT, p-v., York co., Me. Situated on the Boston & Maine railroad 89 m. from Boston, 24 from Portland.

KENNEBUNKPORT, p-t., York co., Me., 78 S.S. W. Augusta, 520 W. The v. is situated on the left of Kennebunk r., opposite to Kennebunk, & contains, 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, —15 stores & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 furnaces, 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,765: 1850, 2,706.

KENNEDY'S, p-o., Brunswick co. Va., 91 S. by W. Augusta, 207 W.

KENNEDYSVILLE, p-v., Bath t., Steuben co., N. Y., 223 W. by S. Albany, 303 W. It contains 2 churches, —1 Christian & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a woollen fac., a saw m., & about 200 inhabitants.

KENNERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area, 732 ac. Pop. 115.

KENNERY CAVE TEMPLES, Brit. India, presid. & a little N. Bombay, on Salsette isl., are among the remarkable Buddhic excavations of W. India. They are situated in the sides of a hill range, & contain numerous sculptured figures.

KENNET, t., Chester co., Pa., 28 S.W. Philadelphia. The surface is hilly; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Red Clay cr. It has 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,220; 1850, 1,706.

KENNET, a riv. of Engl., co. Berks, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., & joins the Thames at Reading. It is navigable from the Thames to Newbury, from which town the Kennet & Avon canal accompanies it upward to Hungerford, thence crossing the co. Wilts, & joining the Avon near Trowbridge.

KENNET, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area, 1,425 ac. Pop. 208.—II. (*East*), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Area, 808 ac. Pop. 80. It is noted for excellent ale. The large barrow, Selbury hill, is in this pa.

KENNETHMONT & CHRIST-KIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 6¼ m. S. Huntly. Pop. 1,108.

KENNET SQUARE, p-v., Kennet t., Chester co., Pa., 74 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 105 W. Situated in the N. W. corner of Kennet t., & contains a Friend's church, an academy, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

KENNINGHALL, a small market town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Harling. Area of pa. 3,600 ac. Pop. 1,648. Here is an ancient church.

KENNINGTON, an extensive southern suburb of London, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth, 1¼ m. S.S.W. St. Paul's. Pop. 31,289. It is mostly laid out in streets, with the exception of an open common, on which public meetings have been often held.—II. a pa. co. Kent, 2 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 626.

KENNON, p-o., Belmont co., O.

KENNONSBURGH, p-o., Noble co., O.

KENNOWAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. S. Cupar. Area, 3,750 ac. Pop. 2,257.

KENOSHA county, Wis. Situated in the S.E. corner of the state. Area, 230 sq. ms. Drained by Pishtaker r., Aux Raines & Pike creeks. Surface gently undulating, eastern part prairie, western oak openings; soil exceedingly fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $275,120; wheat, 318,051 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 100,046; oats, 230,969; potatoes, 68,555;—2 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; —12 churches; 5 acad., 80 pupils; 59 sch., 2,980 scholars. Pop. 1850, 10,734; formed from Racine in 1850.

KENOSHA, city & capital Kenosha co., Wis., 104 E. by S. Madison, 35 south of Milwaukie. It is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, has a good harbor, & is the port of an exceedingly fertile region. It has a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a female seminary, a Roman Catholic convent, several extensive stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and in 1850, 3,445 inhabitants, in 1854, 5,500.

KENSICO, p. v., Westchester co., N. Y.

KENSINGTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 41 S.E. Concord, 478 W. Surface level. Formed from Hampton in 1837. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 665; 1850, 700.

KENSINGTON, p-v., Berlin t., Hartford co., Conn., 13 S.S.W. Hartford, 323 W.

KENSINGTON, p-t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 100 E. by S. Harrisburg 140 W. It constitutes a portion of the city of Philadelphia, in the N.E. part, along the Delaware r. It contains various manufacturing establishments of cotton, woollen, iron, & glass, & consid-

erable ship building. Pop. 1840, 22,314; 1850, 46,774. It was incorporated with the city of Philadelphia in the winter of 1854.

KENSINGTON, p-v., Lyon t., Oakland co., Mich., 35 W. by N. Detroit, 544 W. It has 2 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 250 inhabs.

KENSINGTON, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, forming a western suburb of the metropolis, 4 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's. Area of pa. 1,942 ac. Pop. 1851, 44,053; do. of the t. 29,183. It has numerous places of worship, & schools, including 2 proprietary schools (one of which is in connection with King's college, London), & a national endowed school, an observatory, established by Sir J. South, & containing a telescope of extraordinary power, a cemetery, occupying nearly 50 ac., at Kensal Green, & many elegant detached mansions of the nobility & gentry, including Holland house. The pa. comprises Notting hill, & most part of Brompton. The royal palace of Kensington adjoins the town, but is in the pa. of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

KENSWICK, a pa. of Eng., co. Worcester. Pop. 20.

KENSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Dunstable. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 1,033.

KENT, co., R. I. Situated in the centre of the state. Area, 186 sq. ms. The surface is uneven and rough; soil, gravelly and sandy loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Pawtuxet & Flat rs., which afford water power. It has flourishing manufactures, & some commerce. Capital, E. Greenwich. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $178,769; rye, 5,818 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 57,401; oats, 3,977; wool, 6,059 lbs.; —5 flouring and grist m., 20 saw m., 5 woollen fac.; 27 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,695,075; value of manufactured articles, $2,620,788;—30 churches; 19 academies, 475 pupils; 48 schools, 2,599 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,083; 1850, 15,068.

KENT, co., Del. Situated in the centre of the state. Area, 640 sq. ms. Delaware bay bounds it on the E. Drained by Jones, Little Duck, & Mother Kill crs. The surface is gently uneven, & the soil fertile. Cap., Dover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $465,638; wheat, 119,774 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 899,079; oats, 105,596; wool, 19,582 pounds;—17 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 45 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $184,840; value of manufactured articles, $424,906;—48 churches; 5 acad., 175 pupils; 55 schools, 4,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,872; 1850, 22,816.

KENT, co., Md. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 240 sq. ms. Drained by Chester r. The surface is moderately uneven; soil various. Cap., Chester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $298,069; wheat, 194,860 bush. produced; rye, 200; Ind. corn, 556,731; oats, 136,206; potatoes, 44,653; wool, 21,312 pounds;—5 flouring m., 6 grist m., 1 woollen fac., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp. in manufac., $45,700; value of manufactured articles, $111,750;—37 churches; 1 college, 40 students; 4 acad., 160 pupils; 29 schools, 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,842; 1850, 11,386.

KENT, co., Mich. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Grand r. & its tributaries, which afford good water power. The surface is undulating or hilly: soil, deep vegetable loam, & fertile. Limestone & and salt springs are found. Cap., Kent, or Grand Rapids. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $177,361; wheat, 69,275 bushels produced; Ind. corn 96, 584; oats, 61,041; wool, 21,972 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m.; 3 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufacturing $149,350; value of manufactured articles, $272,325;—8 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 83 sch., 3,513 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,587; 1850, 12,016.

KENT, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 51 W. Hartford, 323 W. Situated on both sides of Housatonic r., by which, & its branches, it is drained, & which afford good water power. Surface mountainous; soil, in the mountains, gravelly & hard; in the valleys, a calcareous loam, and fertile. An extensive bed of iron ore is here found. Incorporated in 1739. The v. is on the E. side of the Housatonic, which is here crossed by a bridge, & has an Episcopal Church & 250 inhab. The Housatonic r. r. passes through the t. on the E. side of the r. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,759; 1850, 1,848.

KENT, p-t., Putnam co., N. Y., 99 S. Albany, 292 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by the head waters of Croton r. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, a flouring m., 3 grist m. 4, saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,830; 1850, 1,557.

KENT, p-o., Indiana co., Pa., 165 W. by N. Harrisburg, 218 W.

KENT, p-t., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 133.

KENT, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill.

KENT, an island of Chesapeake bay, Md. It lies opposite Annapolis. Area, 40 sq. ms. It was the first settled part of the state.

KENT, co., N. B. Situated in the E. part of the Province. Area, 1,470 sq. ms. Drained by Kouchibougouac, Richibucto, Chebuctouche, & Cocagac rs., entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which washes its E. border, & by the Salmon r., a tributary of the St. John's. Surface level; soil light & sandy, bordering the coast; inland a fertile loam. Capital, Richibucto. There were in the country in 1851, neat cattle, 5,402; sheep, 9,692; swine, 5,859; horses, 1,507;—wheat, 25,256 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 3,226, buckwheat, 11,377; barley, 4,375; oats, 99,120; potatoes, 365,619; peas, 1,155;—13 grist m., 29 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 16 persons employed; 4 woollen fac.;—21 churches; 39 sch., 943 scholars. Pop. 11,410.

KENT, co., Can. W., in the W. part of the Province. Area, 870 sq. ms. Drained by Thames r. & Big Bear cr., entering Lake St. Clair on its W. border, & by numerous small streams, entering Lake Erie on the S. Surface mostly level; soil fertile, especially the bottom lands of Thames r. Capital, Chatham. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 15,953; sheep, 22,914; swine, 13,839; horses, 4,065;—wheat, 279,989 bush. produced; rye, 4,492; Ind. corn, 192, 243; buckwheat, 8,890; barley, 13,185; oats, 193,766; potatoes, 55,954; peas, 28,443; tobacco, 313,189 pounds; wool, 71,088;—12 grist m., 31 saw m. Pop. 17,469.

KENT t., Carleton co., N. B. Drained by branches of Mirimichi river. It had in 1851, a grist m., 2 churches, 3 schools. Pop. 627.

KENT, a maritime co. of England, at the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, nearer to the continent than any other part of the island, & having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Straits of Dover, S. Sussex & the English Channel, and W. Surrey. Area, 1,627 sq. m., or 1,041,479 ac., of which above 900,000 are said to be meadow and arable land. Inhabited houses 1851, 107,748. Pop. 615,766. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the co. from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of an extensive forest, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the isls. of Sheppey & Thanet, & the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent rivers. Products more varied than in other co., and, owing to the drier climate, generally superior in quality. Wheat, barley, & other grains, turnips, clover, &c., are of the finest growth. Upwards of 20,000 ac. are appropriated to hops, supplying about ⅓th of the whole crops of England. Cherry, plum, & filbert orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden seeds are important products. Stock of sheep large; & the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates small, owing to the Saxon custom of gavel-kind, here still maintained, and by which the lands of a father dying inestate are divided among all the sons alike. Farms rather small. Manufactories unimportant, with the exception of paper & ship-building. The S.E. r. r. and its branches traverse the co. Kent is divided into 5 lathes, 63 hundreds, & 415 pas., mostly in the Home circuit, and in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, besides which cities it contains Maidstone (the co. town), Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. It sends 18 members to H. of C., 2 of whom are for the E., & 2 for the W. divisions of the co. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

KENT, a maritime co., W. Australia, mostly between lat. 34° & 35° S., & lon. 118° & 119° W., ex-

...ending W. from Doubtful Island Bay to cos. Plantagenet and Hay. In it are capes Richie and Knob, Henry Head, & Brenner & Dillon bays.—II. a co. of Louisiana, S.W. the river Huon, & having S.E. & S. D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the ocean. Co. town Ramsgate, on Recherche Bay.—*Kent Islands* are a group at the E. end of Bass' Strait, between Tasmania & the colony Victoria. [Port Phillip.]

KENTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area, 798 ac. Pop. 172.

KENTISBERE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Combmartin. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,104.

KENTISBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Barnstable. Area, 3,129 ac. Pop. 424.

KENTISH-TOWN, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. St Pancras, forming a N. suburb of the metropolis, 2 m. N.N.W. St Paul's, London, & immediately N.E. the suburb Camden-town. It contains many well-built streets and handsome villas, a college of civil engineers, and many public schools.

KENTON, two pa. of England.—I. co. Devon, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area, 6,811 ac. Pop. 2,082.—II. co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Framlington. Area, 1,208 ac. Pop. 260.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosford, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 549.

KENTON, co., Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area 140 sq. ms. It is bounded N. by the Ohio r., & E. by Lacking r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Independence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $156,519; Ind. corn, 473,545 bush. produced; oats, 30,780; tobacco, 125,440 pounds; wool, 18,591;—20 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 18 persons employed;—2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication;—26 churches; 1 college, 35 students; 6 academies, 75 pupils; 32 sch., 1,418 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,816; 1850, 17,038.

KENTON, p-v., capital of Hardin co., O., 71 N.W. Columbus, 442 W. The v. is situated on the ridge dividing the waters of the Mississippi & the Lakes, & a short distance from the lt. bank of Sciota r. It contains a court house, 6 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian.—9 stores, 2 flouring m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,005 inhabitants.

KENTONTOWN, p-v., Harrison co., Ky., 53 N.E. Frankfort, 489 W. Slt. in the N.E. corner of the co.

KENT'S HILL, p-o., Kennebec co., Me., 14 Augusta, 604 W.

KENTUCKY, one of the central United States, is situated between 36° 30′ & 39° 10′ N. lat., & between 82° & 89° 40′ W. lon. Its length is about 400 miles, & its breadth 170 miles, containing 37,680 square ms. Pop. in 1790 was 73,667; in 1800, 220,959; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,317; in 1830, 688,844; in 1840, 779,828, & in 1850, 982,405. The state is divided into 100 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Adair	1,513	8,053	108	1,707	9,898	1,010	19
Allen	1,249	7,385	43	1,314	8,742	740	7
Anderson	883	4,948	30	1,282	6,260	420	37
Ballard	755	4,628	26	842	5,496	483	7
Barren	2,667	15,543	113	4,584	20,240	1,813	33
Bath	1,595	9,464	116	2,535	12,115	1,018	23
Bourbon	1,615	9,044	37	2,104	11,185	982	16
Boyd	1,348	7,155	245	7,066	14,466	734	34
Boyle	927	5,375	317	3,424	9,116	443	53
Bracken	1,437	7,949	114	840	8,903	728	21
Breathitt	625	3,603	12	170	3,785	433	15
Breckenridge	1,452	8,616	11	1,966	10,593	889	18
Butler	970	5,392	27	1,355	6,774	562	14
Butler	597	5,055	19	681	5,755	629	8
Caldwell	1,746	9,802	139	3,107	13,048	889	35
Calloway	1,194	7,088	18	992	8,096	933	7
Campbell	2,319	12,871	79	177	13,127	730	12
Carroll	766	4,549	28	949	5,526	376	17
Carter	944	5,960	24	257	6,241	654	7
Casey	1,005	5,763	59	634	6,456	758	11
Christian	1,965	11,290	150	8,140	19,580	1,190	77
Clark	1,364	7,709	134	4,840	12,683	792	17
Clay	782	4,734	172	515	5,421	511	11
Clinton	774	4,589	38	262	4,889	499	3
Crittenden	978	5,473	30	845	6,357	662	13
Cumberland	942	5,476	44	1,485	7,005	607	11
Daviess	1,631	9,419	540	2,889	12,902	1,057	18
Edmonson	651	3,748	15	325	4,088	567	4
Estill	934	5,568	6	411	5,985	604	2
Fayette	2,089	11,178	668	10,889	22,735	799	156
Fleming	1,983	11,617	158	2,130	13,914	1,211	96
Floyd	862	5,503	62	149	5,714	305	4
Franklin	1,453	8,740	357	3,365	12,462	850	62
Fulton	586	3,499	4	943	4,446	361	9
Gallatin	747	4,399	34	704	5,137	414	11
Garrard	1,285	7,029	32	3,176	10,237	666	21
Grant	1,031	5,993	6	533	6,531	730	15
Graves	1,694	9,950	8	1,439	11,397	1,279	35
Greenup	1,529	8,992	56	606	9,654	453	20
Grayson	1,065	6,507	10	320	6,837	824	14
Green	1,105	6,335	117	2,608	9,060	791	20
Hancock	551	3,216	15	622	3,853	319	15
Hardin	2,305	12,023	43	2,459	14,525	1,106	50
Harlan	687	4,108	37	123	4,268	535	..
Harrison	1,753	9,733	146	3,185	13,064	1,130	54
Hart	1,212	7,739	53	1,301	9,093	829	12
Henderson	1,337	7,651	123	4,397	12,171	1,037	44
Henry	1,438	8,375	54	3,013	11,442	1,029	75
Hickman	656	3,932	18	841	4,791	546	9
Hopkins	1,738	10,199	50	2,192	12,441	1,354	10
Jefferson	7,690	37,283	1,637	10,911	59,831	877	614
Jessamine	1,093	6,256	106	3,625	10,249	651	67
Johnson	608	3,843	..	30	3,873	504	5
Kenton	2,754	16,117	91	830	17,038	656	109
Knox	1,060	6,238	200	612	7,050	657	6
Laurel	671	3,947	6	192	4,145	284	..
La Rue	845	5,477	10	672	5,859	420	12
Lawrence	989	6,142	2	137	6,281	655	10
Letcher	416	2,440	10	62	2,512	343	..
Lewis	1,223	6,872	8	322	7,202	651	21
Lincoln	1,145	6,634	104	3,355	10,093	614	67
Livingston	915	5,401	59	1,118	6,578	485	13
Logan	1,917	10,750	364	5,467	16,581	1,130	40
Madison	1,847	10,269	65	5,393	15,727	1,185	39
Marion	1,428	8,598	81	3,086	11,765	963	47
Mason	2,423	13,674	386	4,284	18,344	888	211
Marshall	865	5,600	20	249	5,869	415	7
McCracken	835	5,237	22	808	6,067	348	37
Meade	947	5,799	21	1,573	7,393	489	7
Mercer	1,762	10,471	336	3,260	14,067	881	87
Monroe	1,190	6,902	23	831	7,756	746	9
Montgomery	1,103	6,606	164	3,073	9,903	856	32
Morgan	1,201	7,395	38	187	7,620	615	..
Muhlenburgh	1,451	8,250	37	1,522	9,809	921	16
Nelson	1,613	9,543	116	5,130	14,789	844	52
Nicholas	1,497	8,682	106	1,513	10,361	711	33
Ohio	1,425	8,568	49	1,132	9,749	1,122	24
Oldham	856	5,156	49	2,424	7,629	414	8
Owen	1,623	8,882	48	1,514	10,444	917	16
Ousley	588	3,616	22	136	3,774	484	25
Pendleton	1,057	6,230	35	509	6,774	606	7
Perry	471	2,972	3	117	3,092	396	..
Pike	905	5,250	17	98	5,365	448	5
Pulaski	2,923	12,861	27	1,307	14,195	1,538	14
Rock Castle	746	4,289	33	375	4,697	441	3
Russell	840	4,901	13	435	5,349	665	13
Scott	1,566	8,891	219	5,836	14,946	758	59
Shelby	1,803	10,289	189	6,617	17,095	1,202	132
Simpson	963	5,756	42	1,935	7,733	686	37
Spencer	810	4,659	32	2,151	6,842	578	18
Taylor	971	5,462	148	1,640	7,250	648	22
Todd	1,316	7,361	97	4,810	12,268	930	28
Trigg	1,281	7,252	80	2,797	10,129	843	37
Trimble	805	4,993	29	941	5,963	469	19
Union	1,140	6,704	16	2,292	9,012	681	7
Warren	1,798	10,597	209	4,317	15,123	1,145	38
Washington	1,547	9,086	63	3,045	12,194	867	21
Wayne	1,359	7,855	7	830	8,692	929	17
Whitley	1,214	7,222	24	201	7,447	980	..
Woodford	1,053	5,874	169	6,376	12,429	580	98
Totals	130,769	761,413	10,011	210,981	982,405	74,777	3,471

Federal representative pop. 898,012.

Surface, soil, &c.—A tract from five to twenty miles wide along the Ohio river, through the whole length of the state, is hilly & broken, but has a fertile soil. The margin of the Ohio for about a mile in width, consists of bottom lands, which are overflowed when the river is high. Between this tract of hilly country the

more mountainous eastern counties & Green river is a fertile tract, frequently denominated the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, & from 50 to 100 wide. The soil is excellent, the surface gently undulating, & the forest-growth black walnut, black cherry, buckeye, paw-paw, sugar-maple, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, white thorn, & an abundance of grape vines. The country in the south-west part of the state, between Green & Cumberland rivers, is called the "barrens." In 1800, the legislature of the state made a gratuitous grant of this tract to actual settlers, under the impression that it was of little value, but it proves to be excellent grain land, & also adapted to the raising of cattle & swine. The whole state below the mountains, has at the usual depth of eight feet, a bed of limestone which has frequent apertures through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth, causing some of them to disappear for a time, & others to be greatly diminished in the summer season. The rivers have generally worn deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by the Kentucky are in many places stupendous, presenting perpendicular banks of solid limestone 300 feet high, above which is a steep & difficult ascent several times as high. In the south-west part of the state, between Green & Cumberland rivers, are several remarkable caves. One called the Manmoth Cave, 130 miles from Lexington, on the road to Nashville, has been explored for a distance of eight or ten miles. Iron ore & coal are widely diffused, coal especially occupies an extensive field. Salt springs are numerous, & mineral springs are found in many localities. There were in this state in 1850, 5,968,270 acres of land improved, & 10,981,478 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $155,031,262 & the value of implements & machinery, $5,169,037; live stock, horses, 315,682; asses & mules, 65,609; milch cows, 247,475; working oxen, 62,274; other cattle, 442,763; sheep, 1,102,091; swine, 2,891,163; value of live stock, $29,661,436.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 2,142,822 bush.; rye, 415,073; Ind. corn, 58,672,591; oats, 8,201,311; barley, 55,343; buckwheat, 16,097; peas & beans, 202,574; potatoes, 1,492,487; sweet potatoes, 998,179; value of products of the orchard, $106,230; produce of market gardens, $303,120; pounds of butter made, 9,947,528; of cheese, 213,954; sugar, 284 hhds; maple sugar, 487,405 pounds; molasses, 30,079 gallons; bees wax & honey, 1,158,019 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 2,297,423; cotton, 758; flax, 2,100,116; silk cocoons, 1,201; hops, 4,309 pounds; tobacco, 55,501,196; hay, tons of, 113,747; hemp, 16,432 tons; clover seeds, 3,230 bushels; other grass seeds, 21,481, flax seed, 75,891 bushels; & were made 8,093 gallons of wine; value of slaughtered animals, $6,462,598.

The Ohio river, by its various windings, borders this state on the north for 637 miles. Cumberland & Tennessee rivers pass through its western part as they approach their entrance into the Ohio. Cumberland rises in the eastern part of this state. The Big Sandy is 250 miles long, & for a considerable distance forms the boundary between this state & Virginia. It is navigable fifty miles for boats. The Kentucky river rises in the Cumberland Mountains, & after a course generally through a deep rocky bed, falls into the Ohio seventy-seven miles above Louisville. It is navigable for steamboats 60 miles to Frankfort. Licking, Green, & Salt, are other considerable rivers. The Mississippi runs on the western border. Tonnage of the state, January, 1853, 12,166, composed entirely of steamboats.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 8 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $541,000, employing 206 males & 307 females, producing 1,078,034 yards of sheeting, &c., & 725,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $440,095; 27 woollen factories, with a capital of $260,320, employing 289 males & 81 females, manufacturing 878,034 yards of cloth, valued at $424,544; 24 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $1,027,500, employing 1,922 persons, producing 28,609 tons of pig iron, &c., the entire value of products, $629,937; 20 establishments, with a capital of $502,200, employing 578 persons, & making 5,888 tons of castings, &c., valued at $744,316; 4 establishments, with a capital of $176,000, employing 183 persons in manufacturing 3,070 tons of wrought iron, valued at $299,790; 320 flouring & grist mills, 362 saw mills, & 390 tanneries; 51 printing offices, 9 daily, 5 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 38 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, & 7 monthly publications, total copies printed annually, 6,582,828.

The principal places in the state are Frankfort, the capital, Lexington, Covington, Newport, Maysville, Augusta, Harrodsburg, Danville, Bardstown, & Louisville. There were in this state Jan. 1853, 33 banks, with a capital of $10,620,000. There were in operation Jan. 1854, 233 miles of railroad, & 452 miles in course of construction.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 803 Baptist churches, 111 Christian, 19 Episcopal, 34 Free, 1 Jewish, 5 Lutheran, 530 Methodist, 224 Presbyterian, 48 Roman Catholic, 1 Tunker, 30 Union, 1 Unitarian, 7 Universalist, & 31 other sects, the whole having 1,845 churches; total value of church property, $2,252,448.

Education, &c.—Transylvania University at Lexington, St. Joseph's college at Bardstown, Centre college at Danville, Augusta college at Augusta, Georgetown college at Georgetown, Bacon college at Harrodsburg, Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, Shelby college at Shelbyville, Western Baptist Theological Institute at Covington, Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Medical Department University of Louisville at Louisville, Transylvania University Law School at Lexington, & University of Louisville & Law School at Louisville. These institutions had in 1850, 1,873 students. There were also 330 academies, 12,712 pupils; 2,234 schools, 71,429 scholars. Capital of common school fund, $1,225,768 42. There were in the state 80 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 79,466. The Kentucky Asylum for the instruction of the deaf & dumb is at Danville; the institution for the blind at Louisville; lunatic asylums at Lexington and Hopkinsville; marine hospitals at Louisville & at Smithland; & the State penitentiary is at Frankfort.

Government, &c.—The governor is elected for four years, by a plurality of votes, by the people, & is ineligible for two consecutive terms. If the office become vacant before the expiration of two years of the term, a new election takes place. A lieutenant governor is elected at the same time, who is president of the senate, & who, in case of the death or absence of the governor, succeeds to his duties. The senators, 38 in number, are elected for four years, one half biennially. The representatives, 100 in number, are chosen every two years, & apportioned every eight years among the counties, according to the number of electors. Every free white male citizen who is 21 years of age, & has resided two years in the state, or in the county in which he offers his vote one year preceding the election, & in the precinct where he offers his vote 60 days, has the right of suffrage. Votes are given openly, *viva voce*, & not by ballot. The judges, 4 in number, of the supreme courts, are elected for 8 years—1 every two years. There are 12 judicial districts for circuit courts, each of which elects a judge every 6 years, for a term of 6 years. The judges of county courts are elected for 4 years.

Kentucky was first explored by Daniel Boone, an enterprising hunter, in 1770. The first white family settled near Lexington in 1775. The entire territory was constituted a county of Virginia in 1776. It became a separate territory in 1790, & was admitted into the Union in June, 1792. The first constitution was adopted in 1790, a second in 1799, & the third, & present, June 11th, 1850.

KENTUCKY, r., Ky., from which the state derives its name, rises by 3 principal branches in the Cumberland mountains, denominated the North, Middle and South Forks, which unite in Estill co. From this point it pursues a circuitous course, in its lower parts, generally N.N.W., until it enters Ohio r. at Carrollton. The distance from the mouth to the forks, is 260 m. by the course of the r.; but is only 112 m. in a direct line. Steamboats of 300 tons formerly navigated this r. to Frankfort, in time of high water. But the navigation from the mouth to the forks of the r. has been improved at a cost of about 2½ millions of dolls. There has been constructed 17 dams, creating pools, & 17 locks, connecting them. The dams are from 350 to 500 feet long, & from 20 to 25 feet high, and the locks are 178 feet long & 38 ft. wide, & the least depth through the whole course is 6 feet, so that boats of a less draft than this can navigate it at all times. The difference of level overcome by the locks, is 210 feet.

KENTUCKYVILLE, p-v., Susquehanna co., Pa., 174 N.E. by N. Harrisburg, 278 W.

KENTVILLE, p. v., King's co., N. S. Situated in Horton t., & on the R. Gaspereau, which is famous for a species of excellent fish called *Gasparaux*. It is a flourishing village.

KENTY, a town of Austrian Poland, circ. Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,621. Manufs. woollen cloth, linens, & leather.

KENWOOD, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

KENWYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, adjoining on the N., & partly within the bor. of Truro. Area, 8,397 ac. Pop. 9,743.

KENYON, p. o., Jackson co., Ark.

KENYON, p. t., Glengarry co., Can. W. The v. called Leggan has a Free church, 4 stores, a saw m., and 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 3,842.

KENYON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the Warrington and Manchester r. r., 2 miles E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 224.

KENZINGEN, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, on the Elz, 15 m. N.N.W. Frieburg. Pop. 2,515. Near it are the baths of Kirnhalden.

KEOCLOCH, a mntn. on the W. coast of Scotl., co. Ross, between the inlets Loch Gruinard, and Little Loch Broom.

KEOKUK, county, Iowa, in the central eastern part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Skunk r., & by English r., a tributary of the Iowa r. Surface level; soil a sandy loam, & very fertile. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $103,285; wheat, 24,990 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 346,650; oats, 58,268; wool, 11,923 pounds;—3 grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $18,200; value of manuf. articles, $78,690;—18 churches; 39 schools, 970 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,822.

KEOKUK, p-v., Lee co., Iowa, 87 S. by E. Iowa city. Situated on the W. side of Mississippi r., at the foot of the lower rapids, & immediately above the entrance of the Des Moines r. into the Mississippi, & is mostly built upon the bluff, & contains the medical department of the University of Iowa, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a hospital, 5 academies, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 80 stores, a steam flouring & saw m., foundries, &c., & in 1850, 2,475 inhab.; in 1854, 5,000. A steam ferry across the Mississippi is established here.

KEOSAUQUA, p. v., capital Van Buren co., Iowa, 70 S. by W. Iowa city. Situated on the left bank of the Des Moines river, & contains a court-house, 2 churches, several stores & mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 705 inhabitants.

KEPPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 166.

KEPNER'S, p-o., Schuylkill co., Pa., 73 N.E. Harrisburg, 183 W.

KERASUN, KERASUNT, or KERESOUN, *Cerasus*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 70 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat. 40° 57′ 10″ N., lon. 38° 22′ E. Pop. 3,000 (?). It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side, is ruinous & poor, but it has a little ship-building, and some trade in corn. Near it are extensive mines of rock-alum.

KERBELA, or MESHED-HOSSEIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 28 m. N.W. the ruins of Babylon, on an anc. canal from the Euphrates. It is large, & appears to be flourishing; principal buildings, the mosque & tomb of Hossein, a son of Ali, which is much venerated by the Persians.

KERDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. E. S.E. Foulsham. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 202.

KEREK, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, & 50 m. S.E. Jerusalem.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 93 m. W.N. W. Pensa, on the Kerenga. Pop. 7,000.

KERERA, an isl. of the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the beautiful bay of Oban, about 7 m. E. the isl. Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, N.W. to S. E., 5 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 1851, 164. Surface rugged. It has the ruins of a Danish castle. King Alexander II. died here in 1249.

KERESLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. St. Michael, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Pop. 476, partly employed in the ribbon manufacture.

KERESZTUR, several vills. of Hungary. [Bohrog-Keresztur. —*Kereszttur* is a vill., co. Szabolcz, 46 m. N. Debreczin.

KERGUELEN LAND, or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, an island of the Indian Ocean, its S. extremity, Cape George, being in lat. 49° 54′ S., lon. 70° 12′ E. Length about 100 m., greatest breadth 50 m. It is of primary formation, sterile, or covered with moss, and inhabited only by seals and numerous wild fowl.

KERHONKSON, p. v., Ulster co., N. Y.

KERKA, or TIZIO, *Titius*, a river of Dalmatia, rises in Mount Prologh, flows S., & after a course of 60 m., enters the Adriatic, a little below Sebenico, which town, & Scardona, are on its banks. Knin & Dernis are on its affls. Below its falls it is navigable for large coasting vessels.

KERKENI, *Cercina*, an isl. group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the G. of Cabes, the principal isl. being 150 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Though rocky & sterile, some are inhabited, & on the largest are several vills., & a castle.

KERKHAH, or KERAH (Turk. *Kara-su*, ancient *Choaspes*), a river of Persia, provs. Kurdistan & Khuzistan, rises by numerous heads about Kermanshah and Senne, flows mostly S., & joins the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates), after an entire course of about 320 miles.

KERKINIT, GULF OF, *Cercinetis Sinus*, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

KERKIT-CHIFTLIK, a market town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 86 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., on the high route between Erzeroum & Tokat.

KERKOOK, or KERKUK, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. sanj., pash. & 155 m. N. Bagdad. It is greatly in decay, but has a fort, numerous mosques, several Roman Catholic & Armenian churches, a manuf. of calico, & a trade in galls.

KERLOUAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,362.

KERMAN, *Caramania*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 26° & 31° N., & lon. 55° & 60° E., having S. the Persian gulf, & landward the provs. Laristan, Fars, & Yezd, with W. Afghanistan & Beloochistan. Estimated area about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. stated to be under 600,000. Surface mostly mountainous & barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial: climate unhealthy. Its N. part is a salt waste, but in some parts of the prov. are tracts producing corn, cotton, tobacco, saffron, madder, tropical fruits, & gums; pasturage is, however, the principal branch of industry, & here are a good breed of sheep, with numerous herds of camels & goats. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, & sulphur. Manufs. are of fine woollen fabrics, shawls, carpets, linens, & matchlocks. The E. coast line, called Moghistan, or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dom., & comprises the forts Gombroon & Jask; elsewhere the principal towns are Kerman, Killahi-Aga, Krook, & Nuheemabad.—*Kerman*, or *Serjan*, a fortified city, cap. prov. Kerman, lat. 29° 48′ N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It stands in a plain, commanded by two hill forts, & has a citadel, & various fine buildings. It was formerly very flourishing, and its inhabitants still manuf. a good many common shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

KERMANSHAH, a fortified city of Persia, cap. Persian-Kurdistan, near the Kerkhah (anc. *Choaspes*), 86 m. W.S.W. Hamadan. Lat. 34° 18′ N., lon. 47° 12′ E. Pop. 30,000. It is enclosed by a brick wall & towers, & has many public buildings, gardens, & baths, with manufs. of carpets & swords, which are exported with cotton & fruits to Bagdad, it being on the great S. road from Persia into Asiatic Turkey. It is stated to be flourishing & improving. About 6 m. E. are the remarkable caves of Taki-Bostan.

KERNERSVILLE, p. o., Forsyth co., N. C.

KERNERSVILLE, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 98 W.N. W. Raleigh, 309 W.

KERNEYSVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Va.

KERNUK, a town of Cen. Africa, cap. territ. Loggan, on the S. side of L. Tchad. Pop., according to Clapperton, at least 15,000.

KERPEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. S.W. Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. 2,540, who manuf. jewellery & hardwares.

KERR'S CREEK, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va.
KERR'S STORE, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.
KERRY, a marit. co. in the S.W. part of Ireland, Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon, E. & S. cos. Limerick & Cork, & W. the Atlantic. Area, 1,186,126 ac., of which upwards of 400,000 are arable, 13,000 wood, & 700,000 uncultivated. Inhab. houses 1851, 33,477. Pop. 238,239, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. Surface extremely wild, rugged & mountainous. Macgillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland, are in this county. Coast line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, & Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers, the Feale, Maine, Launc or Lane, & Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, & Currane. Climate usually mild, but on the sea-board subject to heavy rains. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. The arbutus, & other plants, commonly considered exotic, are here indigenous. Agriculture, though improving, is still very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, & barley, the former of which is alone consumed by the producers, who are in general miserably poor, and wretchedly housed. Numerous goats, & small Irish cattle, are pastured in the mountains, & a larger English cross-breed in the vales. Dairy farms are sometimes large; arable mostly small. Estates large. Fisheries in 1836, employed 6,311 men. Mines of iron, copper, lead, coal, & slates, exist; but they are at present very little wrought. Manufs. unimportant. Chief exports, corn, butter, & bacon. Number of scholars in 1834, about 20,000, of whom about 19,000 were Roman Catholics. Kerry is divided into 8 baronies, & 83 parishes, in the diocese of Ardfert. Chief towns, Tralee (the cap.), Killarney, Dingle, & Kenmare. The county sends 2 members to House of Commons, & the bor. of Tralee 1 mem. It was made a shire by King John, in 1210, & gives the title of Earl to the Marq. of Lansdowne, one of its principal landowners.
KERRY, or CERI, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Newton. Area, 21,430 ac. Pop. 1,930. The vill., situated in the beautiful vale of Kerry, has an anc. church, & manufs. of flannels & baize.
KERRY-HEAD, a lofty promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, S. of entrance to Shannon.
KERSEY, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 714.
KERSEY'S, p. o., Elk co., Pa., 140 N.W. Harrisburg, 242 W.
KERSHAW, dist., S. C. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 792 sq. ms. Drained by Wateree r. & its branches, & by Lynch & Little Lynch creeks & branches. The river lands are remarkable for their fertility; the uplands are sandy, but fertile when cultivated. Capital, Camden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $300,639; Ind. corn, 362,165 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 54,880; rice, 74,675 pounds; cotton, 9,015 bales;—1 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 cotton fac., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $100,200; value of manufactured articles, $127,825;—13 churches; 3 academies, 75 pupils; 16 schools, 340 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,281; 1850; 14,473.
KERSLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 4,236.
KERSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S. Newton-Abbot. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 845. [ABBOTS' KERSWELL.]
KERTCH, a seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, on the strait, & 8 m. W. Yenikale. Pop. 1,000. It has a good harbor, with from 9 to 11 feet of water close in shore, & defended by a fort. It exports salt, corn, hides, skins, &c. It was made a free port by the late Emperor Alexander, & is the quarantine station for the sea of Azov.
KERVIGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 5 m. E. L'Orient. Pop. 2,448.
KESGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 86.
KESHAN, or RUSKOI, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 26 m. N. Gallipoli. It is enclosed by walls, & has about 900 houses, & a thriving trade.
KESHIN, or KESHEIN, a marit. vill. of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. Ras Fartak. Though the cap. of the Mahrah chief, it is a miserable place, with only a few stone houses. Pop. 400.
KESMARK (Germ. *Kaisersmarkt*), a free town of N. Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Poprad, 125 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,200, of whom 2,500 are Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 3 gates, & has a large tower, built by the Emperor Sigismund in 1433; a town-hall, a Roman Catholic church, & high school, Protestant gymnasium, & a ruined castle.
KESSEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 8 m. N.N.E. Ruremonde. Pop. 1,091.—*Kesselsdorf* is a vill. of Saxony, W. Dresden, where the Prussians conquered the Austrians in 1745.
KESSEL-BASHI-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, near the sources of the Irtish river, lat. 46° 30′ N., lon. 87° E. Length nearly 80 m.; breadth varying to 25 m. It receives a considerable river, but has no efflux for its waters.
KESSING, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Ceram. Lat. 3° 50′ S., lon. 131° E. Circumference about 45 m.
KESSINGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,691 ac. Pop. 777. Its old church is a noble ruin.
KESSLER'S, p. o., Northampton co., Pa.
KESTEVEN (PARTS OF), a subdiv. of the Engl. co. Lincoln, forming its S.W. part, having N. the parts Lindsey, & S.E. the parts Holland. It contains much excellent arable & pasture land, with the towns Grantham, Sleaford, Folkingham, Bourne, Corby, Market-Deeping, & Stamford.
KESTON, a pa., England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area, 1,747 ac. Pop. 644. Holwood-hill, the seat of the late Mr. Pitt, occupies the site of a strong Roman station, supposed *Noviomagus*.
KESWICK, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Crosthwaite, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw mountain, & the N. end of lake Derwentwater, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Pop. 1851, 2,618. It is well built of stone, has an elegant modern church, a town-hall, market-house, free-school, work-house, 2 museums, chiefly of minerals; several good hotels, manufs. of linsey-woolseys, & black-lead pencils. The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a considerable business; but the chief dependence of this cap. of the lake district, is on the crowd of tourists, who make it their head-quarters. The scenery around is scarcely equalled elsewhere in England. Market, Saturday. [DERWENTWATER.]—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 729 ac. Pop. 126.—III. (*East*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Harewood, 3¼ m. S.W. Wetherby. Pop. 465.
KESWICK DEPOT, p. o., Albemarle co., Va.
KESZTHELY, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Szalad, near the W. extremity of L. Balaton, 96 m. S. Presburg. Pop. 7,410. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, fisheries, a trade in wine, & a noble residence, belonging to Count George Festetics, who has founded here an extensive school of agriculture & domestic husbandry, termed the *Georgicon*, with a gymnasium.
KETCHAM'S CORNERS, p-o., Stillwater t., Saratoga co., N. Y.
KETCHUMVILLE, p. o., Tioga co., N. Y.
KETLEY, a township of England, co. Salop, pa. & 1 m. E. Wellington.
KETSKEMET, or KECSKEMET, the largest mkt. town of Hungary, between the Danube & Theiss, co. & 50 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 1845, 42,081, mostly employed in breeding live stock, tanning, soap-making, & growing wine. It has various churches, a Piarist, & 2 Reformed gymnasia, a normal school, school of design, orphan asylum, & military hospital. It has 5 yearly markets; that for cattle is the largest in Hungary.
KETTERING, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 14 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area of pa. 2,840 ac. Pop. 5,198; do. of the t. 5,125, employed in weaving silk, plush & wool combing. The town has a large mkt.-place, surrounded by good houses; in other parts, it is ill-built. The church is a fine specimen of the later English style. Market, Friday.
KETTERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Wymondham. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 209.
KETTINS, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth & Forfar, immediately E. Coupar-Angus. Pop. 995. It contains several handsome residences, & a hill, on which

stood Duncan, traditionally reputed to have been the castle of Macbeth.

KETTLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5½ m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 2,101, extensively employed in linen weaving. Here are remains of Clatto tower.

KETTLEBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area, 1,063 ac. Pop. 189.

KETTLEBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. S.W. Framlingham. Area, 1,435 ac. Pop. 348.

KETTLE CREEK, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

KETTLE CREEK, p. o., Monmouth co., N. J.

KETTLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. E. Fakenham. Area, 1,168 ac. Pop. 209.

KETTLETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. W.N. W. Lincoln. Area, 3,280 ac. Pop. 541.

KETTLEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharf, 13 m. N. Skipton. Area, 8,455 ac. Pop. 947.

KETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Stamford. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 1,138.

KETTWIG, a town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. N.E. Duesseldorf, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 2,700.

KEVENLLECE, or CEFYNLLYS, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 10 m. E.S.E. Rhayader.

KEVERNE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7¼ miles S.S.W. Falmouth. Area, 10,173 ac. Pop. 2,286.

KEW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with Brentford, 7 m. W. London, & 1¼ m. N.W. the Mortlake station of the London & Richmond r. r. Area, 230 ac. Pop. 1,002. The vill. is mostly built around a green, & has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favorite residence of George III., and more recently of the King of Hanover. It is surrounded by ornamental grounds, covering 120 ac., & containing a pagoda, 163 ft. in height. The botanical garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost, & is open to the public. The palm-house is unrivalled, being 362 ft. by 99.

KEW (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N. E. Wadebridge. Area, 7,514 ac. Pop. 1,337.

KEWANNA, p. v., Fulton co., Ia.

KEWASCAM, p. o., Washington co., Wis.

KEWAUNEE, p. v., capital Kewaunee co., Wis., 140 N.E. Madison. Situated on a small stream of the same name, entering Lake Michigan. It contains a few dwellings.

KEWAUNEE, county, Wis., in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 368 sq. miles. Drained by Kewaunee & Red rivers, & Benton's, Mortin's, & Ashepee creeks. Surface undulating, principally covered with timber; soil fertile. Capital, Kewaunee.

KEWENAW PENINSULA, Mich., a point of land projecting into Lake Superior, 40 m. in length, & average breadth 12 to 15 miles. It contains several good harbors, & abounds with copper & iron ores.

KEWENAW BAY, p. o., Houghton co., Mich., 340 N.W. Lansing. The bay is an indentation of the south shore of Lake Superior, & from it extends a narrow inlet to within about a mile of the west side of the Peninsula. Through this inlet, & across the Portage, the Indians & voyageurs transported their peltries and goods.

KEWSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area, 4,008 ac. Pop. 564. It has the remains of a priory, founded by William de Courtenay in 1210.

KEXBOROUGH, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Darton, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 377.

KEXHOLM, a town of Finland, læn & 50 m. N.E. Wyborg, at the influx of the Voxa into Lake Ladoga. Pop. 2,000.

KEYINGHAM, or KAYINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area, 1,890 ac. Pop. 746.

KEYMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.S.E. Hurst-Pier-point. Area, 3,538 ac. Pop. 1,006. The branch of the S. coast railr. to Lewes, here leaves the London & Brighton line.

KEYNE (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall. Area, 944 ac. Pop. 213.

KEYNSHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, & on the Great Western r. r., where it emerges from a tunnel, 1,012 yds. in length, 5 m. S.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 4,171 acres. Pop. 2,818. The town, on a rocky eminence, has a fine church, with a lofty tower & many ancient monuments, a union work-house, some small woollen & linen manufs.

KEYPORT, p-v., Middletown t., Monmouth. co., N. J., 46 E. by N. Trenton, 815 W. Situated on Raritan bay, 22 m. from New York, & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 2 lime kn., an extensive ship yard, various mechanic shops, & about 500 inhabitants.

KEYS (THE), or CAYS, are the islets & reefs along the shores of Honduras, C. A., & in other parts of the W. Indies, the principal being the Great Key, Bahama. Lat. 21° 45′ N., lon. 71° 40′ W.—II. a group, E. Archipelago, W. of the Aroo isls. [KI ISLANDS.

KEYSBURG, p-v., Logan co., Ky., 194 S.W. Frankfort, 721 W. It contains a Union church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

KEYSBURG, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 77 W. by S. Springfield, 857 W.

KEYSER'S RIDGE, p. o., Alleghany co., Md.

KEYSERVILLE, p-o., Livingston co., N. Y.

KEYSOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.W. Kimbolton. Area, 3,564 ac. Pop. 834.

KEYSPORT, p. v., Clinton co., Ill.

KEYSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 6¼ m. N. N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 199.

KEY STONE, p. o., Perry co., Pa.

KEY STONE, p. o., Jackson co., O.

KEYTON, & KEYKRA, two towns of N.W. Hindostan; the former in dom. & 11 m. E.S.E. Kotah; the latter, British dom., dist. & 40 m. S.E. Ajmere.

KEYSVILLE, p-v., Charlotte co., Va., 93 S.W. by W. Richmond, 183 W.

KEYTESVILLE, p-v., capital of Chariton co., Mo., 91 N.W. Jefferson city, 985 W. Situated 2 m. W. of the Grand Chariton r., & 15 m. N. from its entrance into the Missouri r. It has a court house, jail, & 954 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1,427.

KEY WEST, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Flor. Situated on the N.W. end of an island of the same name, otherwise called Thompson's island, 4 miles long & 1 wide, one of the Florida keys. It has a fine harbor, admitting vessels requiring 27 feet water, & is well defended by Fort Taylor. It is the key to the northern passage to the Gulf of Mexico, as the passage here is safer, & 90 m. nearer than round the Tortugas, & has 9 feet of water. It was incorporated in 1829, & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a Marine hospital, 30 stores & groceries, several large warehouses, & 1,943 inhabitants; & in 1854 about 3,000. It is finely situated for a naval station. It has a lighthouse, in lat. 24° 32′ 58″ S., lon. 81° 52′ W. It shows a fixed light, elevated 67 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible 12½ nautical miles. The *Key West Light Vessel* is stationed at the N.W. passage, 12 miles from Key West light. From 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of salt are manufactured annually by solar evaporation. The thermometer ranges from 50° to 90° of Fahr. The whole island lies on a bed of limestone, about 1 foot beneath the surface. Wells are dug into the rock to the level of the sea, which afford fresh water, but rain water is chiefly used. The inhabitants are principally employed as "wreckers," in fishing, & in the manufacture of salt.

KEYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 6¼ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 667.

KEZANLIK, a large town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 N.W. Adrianople. Estim. pop. 10,000, many employed in the manuf. of rose-attar.

KEZAR FALLS, p-o., York co., Me., 80 S.W. Augusta, 547 W.

KEZDI-VASARHELY, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, 35 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 2,736. Station of the xv. Szekler regiment.—*Kezd-Szaaz* is a mkt. town, 4 m. S.E. Segesvar. Pop. 4,900.

KHABUR, two rivs. of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Araxes*), pashs. Diarbekir & Bagdad, flows S. through Mesopotamia, & joins the Euphrates at Kerkissa, after a course estimated at 190 m. Principal affl., the Nahr-el-Singar. —II. pashs. Van & Koordistan, flows S., & joins the Tigris, 65 m. N.W. Mosul. The towns Bitlis & Zaku are on its banks. Length, 50 m.

KHAFALOUN, or KHAFALOON, a town of W. Tibet, at the junction of the Shayook & Leh rivers, 90

m. N.W. Leh. & the cap. of a rajahship, having about 12,000 inhabs., between the doms. Ladakh & Little Tibet.

KHAIBAR, a town of Arabia, prov. Hedjaz, 100 m. N.N.E. Medina, & cap. of an independent Jewish territory. It was captured in 628 by Mohammed, who here received from a Jewess the poisoned egg which ultimately cost him his life.

KHAI-FUNG, & KHAI-HOA, two cities of China; the former, cap. prov. Ho-nan, on the Hoang-ho, 300 m. N.W. Nanking; the latter, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep. near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° 24′ 30″ N., lon. 104° 21′ E.

KHAIRABAD, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attock, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 35 m. E.S.E. Peshawer. It has a mud fort, & an aqueduct for irrigation.

KHALKAS COUNTRY, the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90° to 112° E., & between lat. 47° & 53° N., having N. Siberia, & W. Chinese Turkestan. Surface in a great part mountainous; elsewhere consisting of vast plains & steppes, over which the Tartar tribes wander with their herds; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert of Gobi. The Yenisei, Selenga, Orkhon, and other large rivers, rise in this region, which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Oubsa Nor. It is divided into 4 khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese since the 18th century, when the aid of the latter was called in to repel the invasions of the Eleuthi. Cap. city, Ourga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars, & of the Buddhic faith. This was the native country of Zinghis (or Jenghis) khan.

KHALKI, one of the Princes Isls., Sea of Marmora, S.E. Constaninople, with an ancient copper mine & a Greek college. It is resorted to by visitors from the adjacent coasts.

KHAMIL, or HAMI, a city of Chinese Turkestan, lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 93° 40′ E., in a fertile & well-cultivated region, with a garrison of 1,000 men. It is the centre of a large trade.

KHAMIR, a marit. vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite Laft, in the isl. Kishm. It exports sulphur to Muscat from mines in its vicinity.

KHANGUR, two vills. of the Punjab, between the Chenab & Indus rivers, respectively 26 & 76 m. S.S.W. Mooltan.—*Khangurh* is a vill. in the Indian desert, dom. & 66 m. S. Bhawlpoor.

KHANHAILA, a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 55 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor.

KHANIA, or CANEA, *Cydonia*, a fortified seaport, & the principal commercial town of Crete, cap. prov. on the N. coast of the isl., 64 m. W.N.W. Candia. Pop. 8,000, of whom about 5,000 are Mohammedans, & 1,000 foreign Greeks. Its fortifications, built by the Venetians, are inferior to those of Candia, but its port is the best in Crete, & capable of holding many vessels of 300 tons; it is formed by a mole 1,200 feet long, with a light-house at its extremity, opposite a fort, defending the harbor. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley vaults, a small lazaretto, & soap factories. It is the seat of a provincial council & governor, a Greek bishop's see, & the residence of several European consuls.

KHANKA, two towns of Central Asia, Indep. Turkestan.—I. khanat & 30 m. E.N.E. Khiva, on the Jyhoon, & consisting of about 350 houses, enclosed within a poor wall.

KHANPOOR, several towns of N.W. Hindostan.—I. dom. & 78 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. (*Hough.*) It was formerly of more importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar, & a navigable canal from the Indus.—II. Punjab, near the Chenab, 7 m. N.W. Jhung.—III. Punjab, 40 m. E. of Attock.

KHANSA, a town of Nepaul, on a tributary of the Ganges, 56 m. E.N.E. Khatmandoo.

KHARAN, a town of N. Beloochistan, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Sarawan, cap. dist., in the midst of a desert region. Its inhabitants barter gum, dates, & assafœtida, for provisions from the N. & E.

KHARESM, the N. part of the territory of Khiva, Central Asia. [KHIVA.]

KHARGEH (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, cap. of the Great Oasis, 98 m. S.W. Girgeh. Pop. 6,000. It has the remains of a temple, & is a station for the caravans going from Egypt to Darfur & Central Africa.

KHARIJAH, an inland town of Arabia, W. of Makallah, & reputed to have 3,000 inhabitants, who trade in ghee & cattle.

KHARKOV, or CHARKOW, or UKRAINE, a gov. of European Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voroniej, S. Ekaterinoslav, W. Poltava, N. Koursk. Area, 20,931 sq. m. Pop. 1,467,400, chiefly Russians & Cossacks. It is watered by the Donetz & the Oskol. Surface flat & little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, & wine in great abundance. It has numerous distilleries, tanneries, & tallow & saltpetre factories.

KHARKOV, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. Kharkova, at the confl. of the Lopau & Khankova, affls. of the Don, 420 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 35,000. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, & see of the Bishops of the Ukraine & Kharkov. It has a university, founded 1803, with 83 professors, & 486 students (in 1846), a library of 25,000 vols., a theological seminary, a gymnasium & a female academy, with 25 professors. Its manufs. comprise leather & fine carpets, & its trade is extens. It has fairs for cattle & wool, among the most important in S. Russia.

KHARPUT, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 60 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir. It is said to have 1,400 Turkish & 300 Armenian families, & stands on an eminence, in a fertile plain.

KHARTOOM, or KHARTUM, the modern cap. town of Nubia, on one of the heads of the Nile, 95 m. S.W. Shendy. Pop. 15,000 including garrison. It is regularly built, & having risen rapidly into importance under Mehemet Ali, at the expense of Shendi & Sennaar, it is now a place of considerable trade, & the great depôt of slaves sent from Soudan & Abyssinia into Egypt.

KHASGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal (upper provs.), dist. Etawah, in the Doab, 60 m. N. E. Agra.

KHASH, a town & fort of W. Afghanistan, on the Kash-rood. Lat. 31° 36′ N., lon. 62° 45′ E. Pop. about 2,000.—The *Khash-rood* (or river) enters the Hamoon lake, after a S.W. course of about 180 miles through a barren country, & partly separates the Candahar & Herat dominions.

KHATMANDOO, the cap. town of Nepaul, in a mountainous region, about 145 m. N.N.W. Patna. Lat. 22° 42′ N., lon. 85° 15′ E. Estim. pop. 20,000. It extends for about 1 m. along a river, is built mostly of brick, & has many Buddhic temples, with a palace of the Nepaul rajah.

KHAWAK, the most E. pass across the Hindoo Koosh, Kafiristan, 100 m. N.E. Cabool. Lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit 13,000 feet. By it Timour entered Hindostan.

KHEDIWARI, one of the navigable mouths of the Indus, at its delta, entering the sea in lat 24° 9′ N., lon. 67° 29′ E., where it is 650 yards across.

KHEIR, two towns of British India, presid. Bombay.—I. dist. S. Concan, 93 m. S.S.E. Bombay.—II. dist. Candeish, 104 m. E.S.E. Surat.

KHELIDONIA, a cape & group of islets (*Chelidoniæ*), Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S. coast.

KHELMOS, a mountain of Greece, Morea, gov. Kyllenia, 6 m. S.E. Kalavrita. Elev. 7,654 feet.

KHEMLASSA, a considerable walled town of India, dom. & 140 m. S. Gwalior.

KHENGUNPOOR, & KHEORAH, two vills. of the Punjab, the former near the Ghara, 32 m. S.W. Ferozpoor, the latter 26 m. N.W. Julalpoor.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, a gov. of S. Russia, mostly between lat. 46° & 49° N., & lon. 29° & 34° E., having S. the Black Sea & gov. Taurida, & on other sides, Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Kiev, Podolia, & Bessarabia. Area, 28,305 sq. m. Pop. (1846), excluding Odessa, 766,500. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests, elsewhere a wide steppe or prairie. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, on the N. & S.E., the Dniester, forming the W. frontier, & the Bug traversing its centre. Its W. half is very fertile; cattle and sheep breeding is, however, the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak-bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, & liquorice, besides corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, & sandstone. Some manufs. of cloths, tallow, leather, butter, cheese, & caviar, are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, & other colonists, the pop. consisting of a great intermixture of races. Principal towns, Kherson, Nikolaev, Elizabetgrad, and

Odessa; but the last now forms a separate government.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, a fortified town of S. Russia, cap. gov. Kherson, on rt. b. of the Dnieper, 92 m. E.N.E. Odessa. Pop. 1846, 30,000. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778, is well built, & divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other gov. buildings, & the cathedral in which Potemkin, its founder, is buried; the admiralty quarter, with excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, is now disused. It has various other schools, & 3 ms. distant are the tomb & cenotaph of Howard the philanthropist, who died at Kherson, January 20, 1790.

KHIN GAN MOUNTAINS, is a name applied to two extensive mountain chains of E. Asia, one between the Russian & Chinese doms., the other separating Manchoori & Mongolia. The *Khing-gan-Oola* is a portion of the great mountain chain of Asia, separating the Russian & Chinese empires, about 150 m. E.S.E. Kiachta.

KHING-YANG, and KHING-YUAN, two cities of China, cap. dep., the former in prov. Kan-su, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 40′ E., & elaborately fortified; the latter, prov. Quang-se, 320 m. W.N.W. Canton, and having a large drug trade.

KHINI and KHINIS, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, the former in pash., & 43 m. N.E. Diarbekir, with 300 Mohammedans & 150 Armenian families, the latter engaged in a trade of fruit, & in spinning & weaving cotton cloths, about 30,000 pieces of which are said to be produced here annually from 120 looms, & consumed in the vicinity. The latter is a wretched town, pash & 45 N.N.E. Moosh, with about 130 houses, a mosque, and a castle.

KHIONG-TCHOU, the cap. city of the island of Hainan. (Kiong-tchou.)—*Khia-khow* is a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 100 m. S.W. Hang-chow-foo.

KHIVA, or KHARESM, *Chorasmia*, a country of independent Turkestan, mostly between lat. 36° and 44° N., & lon. 52° & 64° E., having N. the Kirghiz steppe & the Sea of Aral, E. Bokhara & the Kara-kalpack territory, S. Khorassan (Persian dom.), & W. the Caspian Sea. Estim. pop., 240,000—mostly wandering tribes. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill ranges in the N. and W., the Oxus flows through its E. part; and along its banks & the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places, wheat, millet, barley, fruits, linseed, cotton, flax, & some rice, are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep & goats, & a good breed of horses, are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton & silk stuffs, & shawls, are made by the females, & exported: agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled population. About 2,000 camels go annually to Orenburg, Astrakhan, & Cabool, with agricultural produce, silk, & cotton fabrics, & yarn, to be exchanged for the products of Russia & the West, which are also brought in boats across the Caspian. The pop. is very mixed, the dominant race being Uzbeks, as in Bokhara.—*Khiva*, the cap., is in an irrigated plain near the Oxus. Lat. 41° 40′ N., lon. 59° 13′ E. Pop. 10,000. Helmersen reports that it comprises 1,500 houses, which, like the palace of the khan, are built of earth, the only stone buildings being three mosques, a school, & a caravanserai. It is surrounded by numerous gardens, & is the chief seat of trade.

KHOI, a t. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Kur, 20 N. Lake Urumea. Pop. 30,000. It is well built, streets are shaded by avenues of trees, & it has a good bazaar. In its plain, Shah Ismael totally defeated the Turks under Selim I., in 1514.

KHOJEND, a populous town of Cent. Asia, indep. Turkestan, khanat & 50 m. W. Khokan, on the Jaxartes. It stands on rising ground, enclosed by decayed walls, & wet ditches, & intersected by canals. It has manufacs. of coarse cotton fabrics, in which, and in Russian goods, it has a large trade, & it is the station at which toll is paid for all merchandise entering the khanat from Bokhara.

KHOKAN, KOKAN, or FERGHANA, a khanat of Central Asia, indep. Turkestan, between lat. 40° & 45° N., & lon. 67° & 75° E., having E. Chinese Turkestan, N. & W. the Kirghiz & Kara-kalpack territory, and S. Bokhara & the table land of Pamere. Surface mountainous, & it comprises a part of the lofty region W. of the great plateau of E. Asia. The Jaxartes has its upper course in this region. Products comprise corn, cotton, silk, & fine fruits, with coal, copper, iron, lapis-lazuli. Pasturage plentiful, live stock numerous, and wool is an important article of export. Manufs. comprise embroidered silks, cotton stuffs, cochineal, sandal-wood. Shawls are imported from Cashmere & Balkh, the rest of the trade is chiefly with Badakshan and Russia. The Khan maintains an army of about 20,000 men. Princip. towns, Khokan, Khojend, & Tashkend. —*Khokan*, cap. above khanat, on the Jaxartes, about 280 m. N.W. Kashgar, and N.E. Samarcand. It is reported to be about half the size of Bokhara. Principal buildings, the khan's residence, some stone bazaars, many mosques & public schools, & several caravanserais. Its vicinity is fertile & cultivated.

KHOLM, a t. of Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist., on the Lowat, 103 m. S.E. Pskov. Pop. 2,000.—2. a vill., gov. Smolensk, N.W. Viazma.—*Kholmiez* is a mkt. t. of Russian Poland, gov. Minsk, on the Dnieper, 21 m. S.S.E. Rechitza.

KHOLMOGORY, a t. of Russia, gov. & 32 m. S.E. Archangel, cap. dist. of same name, on an island in the Dwina. Pop. 1,600.

KHONSAR, a t. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 83 m. W.N.W. Ispahan, on the route to Hamadan. Pop. 12,000 to 13,000, engaged in raising & drying fruits, & weaving chintz.

KHOOLOOM, KHULM, or TASH-KURGAN, a t. of Central Asia, khanat & 60 m. S.W. Koondooz, on Khooloom r., a tributary of the Oxus. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, is regularly built of clay & brick, & has two forts, & an active general trade.

KHOONAWUR (or KOONAWAR) PASS, one of the loftiest across the Himalaya. Lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 18° 30′ E. Elevation 20,000 feet.

KHORASAN, or KHORASSAN ("country of the sun"), a prov. of Persia, between lat. 34° & 38° N., & lon. 53° & 61° E., but its limits have often varied considerably. It has S. the prov. or dist. Yezd, W. Irak-Ajemi & Mazanderan, N. Khiva, & E. Afghanistan. Its S. part is a sandy waste, the rest of its surface consists of mountain ranges and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, assafœtida, are grown. Pasturages are extensive, & many of the pop. are engaged in rearing live stock. Goats' hair & turquoises are important articles of produce. Principal towns, Meshed & Nishapoor.

KHORE (a "mouth," or "estuary"), is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being *Khore Abdallah*, Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates.

KHOROL, a t. of Russia, gov. & 60 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on the Khorol, an affl. of the Psiol.

KHORUM-ABAD, a t. of Persia, dist. Louristan, 93 m. S.E. Kermanshah. It consists of about 1,000 houses, & has many curious antiquities, comprising a remarkable inscribed pillar.—*Khurramabad* is a v. of Mazanderan, 80 m. W. Amol.

KHOSRAU-SHAH, a v. & valley of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, the former S.W. Tabriz, & formerly of importance. The valley is a tract of groves and gardens, & one of the "paradises" celebrated in old Persian poetry (the others being at Samarcand, at Hamadan, the plain of Damascus, & Kaleh Sofid, prov. Fars).

KHOTAN, ELECHEE, or ILITSI, a t. of Chinese Turkestan, on the route between Yarkand and Lapa. Lat. 37° N., lon. 80° 30′ E. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese governor and garrison, but mostly peopled by Uzbeks, who manufac. leather, silk fabrics, & paper, & have a brisk trade in these goods, & in jasper, & other natural products. Its territory contains also the towns Karakash & Kirrea.

KHOTINE, a town of Bessarabia. [CHOTYN.

KHOTMYJSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 75 miles S.S.W. Koursk, on right bank of the Vorskla. Pop. 2,400.

KHOZDAR, a decayed town, Beloochistan, cap. prov. Jhalawan, in a fertile valley, 80 m. S.S.W. Kelat. Lat. 27° 50′ N., lon. 66° 23′ E.

KHULKAI, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 45 m. S.S.E. Ardabil.

KHULM, a town, Central Asia. [KHOOLOOM.]

KHUMAULEA, a populous town of Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., Gujerat, 75 m. N.W. Joonaghur.

KHURD-KABOOL, a vill. of Afghanistan, chief-ship & 16 m. S.E. Cabool, elev. 7,466 ft. Here the British

troops, retreating to Cabool from Jelalabad, were butchered by the Afghans, in 1841.

KHURRUMABAD, or KOOMABAD, a large vill. of N. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, near the Caspian Sea, 80 m. W. Amol.

KHUZISTAN, *Susiana*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° & 33° N., & lon. 46° & 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyar mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemi, E. Fars, W. the pash. Bagdad (Asiatic Turkey), & S. the Persian Gulf. Surface mostly mountainous, but in the S. are some plains, where the climate in summer is oppressively hot. Principal rivers the Kerab, Karun, & Jerahi; the Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab), form a part of its W. boundary. Products, rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar cane, dates, indigo, silk. Pasturages are extensive, & live stock numerous. Trade mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. Principal towns, Shuster, Dizful, Behbak, & Mohammerah.

KHVALYNSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. dist., on rt. b. of Volga. Pop. 3,000.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan, is the principal N. pass into that country from Hindostan, commencing about 10 m. W. Peshawur, & extending for 30 m. N. W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs of slate, rising from 600 to 1,000 feet on either side, and, though narrow & dangerous, is the only route for artillery across the Khyber mountains. It was forced by the British troops on first occupation of Cabool, & in 1842.

KHYEN COUNTRY, a region of Further India, between lat. 19° & 24° N., & lon. 93° & 95° E., having W. the British provs. Aracan & Chittagong, N. Cassay, & E. the Burmese dom.

KHYEN-DWEM, or NING-THEE, a riv. of Further India, rises in the kingdom Bong, lat. 27° N., & lon. 96° 30′ E., flows mostly S. between the Cassay and Burmese doms., & joins the Irrawady opposite Yandabo in Burmah, after a course loosely estimated at 400 m. It is navigable for the largest boats to Kingnao, in lat. 23° 45′ N. All its affluents from the E. are said to be auriferous.

KHYERPOOR, a town of Scinde, 15 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31′ N., lon. 68° 45′ E. Pop. 15,000. Though the residence of the ameers of N. Scinde, it is a mere collection of mud hovels, with a fort, a mosque, & some bazaars, & its only manuf. is one of coarse cotton goods.

KHYRABAD, several towns of India & Afghanistan, the principal being in dom. & 100 m. W.N.W. Oude. Lat. 27° 3′ N., lon. 80° 40′ E.

KHYRGAON, a town of Scinde, on an arm of the Indus, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E. Pop. between 2,000 & 3,000. It has 7 mosques, and a bazaar well supplied with cotton goods.

KHYRPOOR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 32 m. Bhawlpoor, near the Ghara (Sutlej), on the border of the desert, which encroaches fast on the town & vicinity. It is mostly built of earth, but has a large mosque of turned brick, a tolerable bazaar, & some trade by caravans with the desert, though its commercial importance is much less than formerly.—II. (*K.-Dahr*), a considerable town of Scinde, 50 miles N.E. Roree, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus.

KHYTUL, a town of N.W. Hindostan, cap. an independent Sikh chiefship, 97 m. N.W. Delhi.

KI, or KEY ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, consisting of the Great & Little Ki, Watelu, & some smaller islands, near lat. 6° S., lon. 133° E. United pop. from 8,000 to 10,000. The Great Ki is about 45 m. in length, & mountainous; Little Ki is nowhere more than 50 ft. above the sea level. Many of the pop. are Mohammedans. Products comprise provisions in plenty, timber, native boats, tortoise-shell, & cocoa nut oil; & some little trade takes place with Celebes, Banda, &c.—Ki, Kia, & Kiai, are the names of numerous towns of China.

KIACHTA, or KIAKHTA, a town of Siberia, gov. & 180 m. S.E. Irkutsh, on an affl. of the Selenga, close to the Chinese frontier, & the great emporium of the trade between Russia & China. Lat. 50° 20′ N. lon. 106° 55′ E. Pop. about 5,000. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church, & some brick government offices, &c., but otherwise built of wood; & the lower town at some little distance, inhabited by merchants, & opposite the Chinese village Mai-ma-tchin. The Russians here exchange lamb skins, furs, broad-cloths, coarse linens, cattle, & bullion, for tea, raw & manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb, & other Chinese produce, especially at a large fair in December.

KIA-HING, a city, China, prov. Che-Kiang, on the Imperial canal, 50 m. N.E. Hang-chow-foo.

KIAMA, a town of Central Africa, in dist. of same name, state Borghoo, 70 m. S.W. Boussa.

KIAMISHI, r., Indian ter., rises in Arkansas, and enters Red r. 6 ms. below Fort Towson.

KIANG-SI, a prov. of China, between lat. 24° & 30° N., & lon. 113° 20′ & 118° 30′ E., enclosed by the provs. Hou-nan, Hou-pe, Ngan-koei, Tche-kiang, Fo-kien, & Quang-tong. Pop. 1812, 23,046,999. Surface mostly mountainous; but its centre is traversed by the Kan-kiang. Products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, excellent hemp, grass-cloths of the best kind, drugs, & the finest porcelain. Cap. city Nan-chang.

KIANG-SU, a marit. prov. of China, between lat. 31° & 35° N., & lon. 116° & 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, & landward the provs. Shan-tung, Honan, Ngan-hoei, & Tche-kiang. Pop. 1812, 37,843,501. Surface mostly level, except in the S., & this is one of the most fertile & valuable provs. of the empire, exporting more silk than any other part of China. The great rivers Hoang-ho & Yang-tze-kiang, here enter the sea. Principal city Nanking.

KIANKARY, *Gangra*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., 65 m. N.E. Angora. It is mostly built of wood, & defended by a castle.

KIAN-NING, & KIAN-TCHANG, two cities of China, the former in prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 95 m., N.W. Foo-chow; the latter prov Kiang-si, cap. dep., 46 m. S.E. Foo-chow, with manufs. of arrack & summer clothing.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty, England, co. Stafford, pa. & 2 m. N. Stowe. Here Earl St. Vincent was born, A.D. 1734.

KIBWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. N. N.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 1,752, partly employed in frame-work knitting.

KICHENEY, a town of S. Russia. [KISHENAU.]

KICKAPOO, p. v., Peoria co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 125 inhabitants.

KICKAPOO, p. o., Anderson co., Tex.

KIDDER, t., Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 536.

KIDDERMINSTER, a parl. & munic. bor., manufacturing town & pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Oxford, Worcester & Wolverhampton railroad, & on both sides of the Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 m. N. Worcester. Area of pa. 1851, 11,546 ac. Pop. 23,845. Pop. of parl. bor. 18,462. Chief buildings the pa. church, a noble Gothic structure in the decorated style, the grammar school, formerly a chantry attached to the church, revenue about 500*l.* per annum; a large town-hall, market-house, bank, union work-house, & adjoining the town, the remains of an ancient castle of the Cokeseys. Revenue of charities upwards of 500*l.* It has 15 churches,—1 Baptist, 5 Episcopal, 1 Independent, 5 Methodist, 1 Lady Huntingdon's Connection, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. Kidderminster was noted for its woollen manufs. in the reign of Henry VIII. The fabrics now made are carpets & finger rugs, with some bombazines, button coverings, & waistcoat pieces. The carpets are unrivalled for excellence of workmanship. In 1838, upwards of 2,000 looms, & 4,000 hands, were employed in this manuf. The Stafford & Worcester canal passes the town, & opens a communication with Liverpool, Hull, & Bristol. Market, Thursday. The bor. sends 1 mem. to House of Commons.

KIDDINGTON (NETHER), a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 303. It has a very ancient church.

KIDDVILLE, p. v. Clarke co., Ky.

KIDLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 5½ m. N.N. W. Oxford. Area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,494.

KIDRON, p-v., Coweta co., Ga., 96 W. by N. Milledgeville, 700 W.

KIDRON, p-v., Cherokee nation, Indian territory. (*See Dwight.*)

KIDROS, *Pydna* (?), the most N. vill. of Thessaly, European Turkey, 30 m. S.W. Salonica, near Gulf of Salonica. It is remarkably clean & neat.

KIDWELLEY, a munic. bor, small port, market town, & pa. of S. Wales, co. & 9 m. S. Carmarthen,

on both sides of the Gwendraeth, near its mouth in Carmarthen Bay. Area, 5,170 ac. Pop. 1,648. A bridge connects the old & new towns. The former, almost in ruins, has remains of a castle, erected in the 14th century, now the property of Lord Cawdor, with vestiges of anc. town walls, including a gate, now used as a town hall & prison. The new town has an old cruciform church, a free school, the remains of a priory, & some iron & tin-smelting works, the products of which, with coal, form the chief exports.

KIEF, a gov. & city of Russia. [KIEV.]

KIEL, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on a fine bay of the Baltic, 53 m. N.N.E. Hamburg, at the terminus of the r. r. from Altona,. Pop. 14,000, or including its suburb Brunswick, 15,000. It is well-built, & thriving. Principal edifices the church of St. Nicholas, a fine royal palace, & the public baths. Its university, founded in 1665, had, in 1846, 191 students; attached to it are an observatory, botanic garden, lying-in-hospital, & public library. Kiel has manufs. of iron goods & machines, tobacco, starch, & refined sugar; a good harbor, with 16 feet water, considerable trade in ship-building, & an annual fair in January, at which extensive exchanges are transacted. The Eider canal joins the Baltic, 2 m. N. the town. Steam & other packet-boats place it in constant communication with Copenhagen, & also with Aalborg, Randers, & Kolding.

KIELCE, a city of Poland, cap. prov. 64 m. N.N.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,100. It is a bishop's see, & has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium & diocesan school. There are copper & lead mines in its vicinity.

KIELDRECHT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. N. Dendermonde. Pop. 2,532.

KIEN-LUNG, a town of Tibet, on the Upper Sutlej, 42 m. S. Gardokh, with hot sulphur springs.

KIEOU, an initial name of several cities, &c., China, —the principal being *K.-kiang*, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., with a fort on the Yank-tze-kiang, in lat. 29° 54′ N., lon. 116° 8′ E.

KIERTEMINDE, a seaport town of Denmark, isl. Fühnen, on its E. coast, at the entrance of an inlet of the Great Belt. Pop. 1,800.

KIEV, KIEF, or KIEW, a government of European Russia, in the S.W., bounded E. by Tchernigov and Poltava, S. by Kherson & Podolia, W. Volhynia, & N. Minsk. Area, 1,942 sq. m. Pop 1846, 1,605,800. Surface flat or undulating, watered by the Dniester, which forms its E. limit, & by the Tejerev in N. Soil very fertile, & entirely occupied in agriculture, except a small portion in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. Chief crops, wheat, reputed the best in Europe, rye, oats, maize, lint, tobacco, hops, & vines. Cattle are extensively reared. Manufactures limited to candles and soap.

KIEV, a fortified city of Europ. Russia, cap. prov. Kiev, on rt. b. of the Dneiper (over which a suspension bridge ½ m. long, is being erected), 670 m. S. St. Petersburg, & 490 m. S.W. Moscow. Pop. 45,000. It is the seat of the Governor-General of Little Russia, cap. of a Greek eparchy, & of a criminal & civil court, & has an arsenal. Chief edifices, cathedral of St. Sophia, & the monastery of Petschersk in the citadel, with catacombs containing the remains of 110 martyrs. Its university, founded in 1834, is endowed with a million rubles, it has a library of 35,000 vols., cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, & botany, & most of the collections transferred from the old university at Vilna. In 1846, it had 85 professors & 540 students, a Russian theological seminary, with a large library, 2 gymnasia, & an establishment for the education of the daughters of nobles. Kiev is very ancient, & is held in high veneration by the Russians, on account of the numerous relics it contains.

KIFFICK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. E. Narberth.

KIFRI, a town or vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 108 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the Kurdistan frontier. Here are some extensive ruins.

KIKEU, a town of Assam, prov. Tonquin, on a river, 80 m. E. Cachao. It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals, & has a palace, & large rice magazines.

KIKIAY, a group of small islands, N. Pacific, S. of Japan, & N. of the Loo-choo islands.

KIKINDA, NAGY, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Torontal, 36 m. W.N. Temesvar. Pop. with 10 vills. 1845, 12,344.

KIKINEIS, a large Tartar vill. of Russia, gov. Taurida, near the Black Sea. Pop. 1,000 (?). It is built on a mountain, which in 1854, gradually slid down for a distance of 1¼ m., only a small portion being destroyed by the occurrence.

KIKIWHARY, a considerable town of the Ashantee dom., Guinea, 50 m. S. Coomassie. It is reported to be regularly built. Pop. 12,000 (?).

KILA, & KILLA, the names of many forts & vills. of Afghanistan, the principal was Killa-Murgha, or Nowa-Murgha, a fort 100 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, & destroyed by the British in 1839.

KIL & KILL (Erse a *Wood* & *Church*), prefixes to numerous pas. & towns of Ireland, the principal of which are —*Kilballyhone*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 13 m. W.S.W. Kilrush. Area, 10,835 ac. Pop. 4,436.—*Kilbarron*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, including part of the town of Ballyshannon. Area, 23,932 ac. Pop. 10,027.—*Kilbeagh*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 8 m. W. N.W. Ballaghadireen. Area, 33,824 ac. Pop. 3,994.—*Kilbeggan*, a pa. & market town, Leinster co. Westmeath, on the Upper Brosna, and on a branch of the Grand canal, 6½ m. N. Tullamore. Pop. 1,910. It has a pa. church, once the chapel of a monastery, founded by the Anglo-Normans in 1200, & a large Roman Catholic chapel.—*Kilbegnet*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 6½ m. N. Ballinamore. Area, 10,867 ac. Pop. 5,036.—*Kilbehenny*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. E.N.E. Mitchells-Town. Area, 15,376 ac. Pop. 4,294.—*Kilbolane*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. W.S.W. Charleville. Area, 10,015 ac. Pop. 4,155.—*Kilbride*, several pas., the principal being—I. Ulster & Leinster, cos. Cavan & Meath, 3 m. W.N.W. Oldcastle. Area, 9,341 ac. Pop. 5,041.—II. Connaught, co. & 5 m. N. Roscommon. Area, 19,287 ac. Pop. 8,578.—III. Leinster, King's co., including the town Tullamore. Area. 10,152 ac. Pop. 9,608. In it are the ruins of 6 castles. —*Kilbrin*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 9½ m. N.W. Mallow. Area, 12,631 ac. Pop. 4,855.—*Kilbrogan*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, adjoining & including a part of Bandon. Area, 7,578 ac. Pop. 5,404.—*Kilcar*, a pa. of Ulster, co. Donegal, on Donegal Bay, 5 m. W. Killybegs. Area, 18,883 ac. Pop. 4,969.—*Kilcaskin*, a pa., Munster, cos. Cork & Kerry, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Castletown-Berehaven. Area, 51,491 ac. Pop. 6,780.—*Kilcatern*, a pa., co. Cork, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Castletown-Berehaven. Area, 21,778 ac. Pop. 6,940.—*Kilclooney*, a pa., Ulster, co. Armagh, including a part of the town of Markethill. Area. 12,833 ac. Pop. 8,079.—*Kilcock*, a mkt.-town, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, 3 m. W.N.W. Maynooth, & having a station on the Midland Great W. r. r., 17 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,537.—*Kilcoleman*, several pas., of which the chief are —I. Munster, co. Kerry, including the town of Milltown. Area, 7,758 ac. Pop. 4,745. In this pa. are Kilcoleman abbey, & the fine ruins of Killagh abbey, founded by Geoffrey de Mariscis, in the reign of Henry III., & rebuilt of dark marble at a later period.—II. Connaught, co. Mayo, including the town of Clare-Morris. Area, 23,739 ac. Pop. 9,451.—III. a ruined castle, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. N. Doneraile, was the domain of the poet Spenser, & the place where he composed a great part of the "Faery Queen."—*Kilcommon*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, forming the principal part of the wild mountain district of Erris. Area, 203,336 ac. Pop. 17,000. It comprises the vill. Belmullet.—II. a pa., same co., 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinrobe. Area, 17,395 ac. Pop. 7,456.—*Kilconduff*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, containing the town Swineford. Area, 16,522 ac. Pop. 7,072.—*Kilconnel*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. W.N.W. Ballinasloe. Area, 6,082 ac. Pop. 1,880. *Kilcoo*, a pa., Ulster, co. Down, including the town of Newcastle. Area, 18,205 ac. Pop. 6,583.—*Kilcooley*, a pa., Munster & Leinster, cos. Tipperary & Kilkenny, & containing New Birmingham. Area, about 11,500 ac. Pop. 4,006.—Others of same name are in cos. Meath, Roscommon, & Galway.—*Kilcrohane*, two pas., Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 17 m., W.S.W. Kenmare. Area, 63,702 ac. Pop. 10,776. Darrynane Abbey (O'Connell), is in this pa.—II. co. Cork, 13 m. W. S.W. Bantry. Area, 14,588 ac. Pop. 4,856. *Kilcronaghan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Londonderry, & containing the town of Tubbermore. Area, 7,992 ac. Pop. 4,545.—*Kildallen-Bridge*, a small town, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.W.

Naas. Pop. 2,442.—*Kilnamin*, two pas.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, containing the town Oughterard. Area, 108,791 ac. Pop. 10,824.—II. Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N.N.W. Killarney. Area, 38,953 ac. Pop. 7,360.—*Killallon*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Killeshandra. Area, 11,989 ac. Pop. 4,480.—*Killaress*, a pa., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Cookstown. Area, 26,251 ac. Pop. 8,192.—*Killaughtirtan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 6 m. W.S.W. Ballinamagh. Area, 16,490 ac. Pop. 10,446.—*Kilmacrat*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 12 m. S.S.W. Ennis. Area, 12,850 ac., consisting partly of islands in the estuary of the Fergus & Shannon. Pop. 5,130.—*Kilfarboy*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, containing the town of Miltown-Malbay. Area, 13,981 ac. Pop. 7,498.—*Kilfidane*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Kildysert. Area, 13,733 ac. Pop. 4,661.—*Kilbarry*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. N.E. Ennistymon. Area of pa. 10,777 ac. Pop. 3,286.—*Kilfinny*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, containing the town Glin. Area, 14,207 ac. Pop. 5,052. —*Kilcornan*, a pa. Munster, co. Clare, on the Atlantic, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Kilrush. Area, 9,870 ac. Pop. 7,137. —*Kilmeena*, a vill. & pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.E. Kilmallock. Area, 6,487 ac. Pop. 4,356. Pop. of vill. 1,782 Near it are the remains of Castle Oliver, an ancient seat of the Oliver family.—*Kilfree*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 10 m. W.S.W. Ballinafad. Area, 14,313 ac. Pop. 6,048.—*Kilfyan*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6¼ m. W. Killalla. Area, 28,735 ac. Pop. 6,040. —*Kilgarriffe*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, including the town of Clonakilty. Area, 4,328 ac. Pop. 6,432.—*Kilgarvan*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 7 m. E.N.E. Kenmare. Area., 43,631 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 2,988.—*Kilgarvey*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5 m. E.S.E. Ballina. Area, 19,879 ac. Pop. 4,158.— *Kilgeever*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 11 m. W.S.W. Westport. Area, 58,089 ac. Pop. 12,583.—*Kilglass*, three pas.—I. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5 m. N.E. Strokestown. Area, 15,970 ac. Pop. 10,053.—II. co. Sligo, 4¾ m. S.W. Euskey. Area, 12,884 ac. Pop. 4,941.—III. Leinster, co. Longford, 3½ m. S.W. Edgeworthstown. Pop. with Ahara 2,977.—*Kilkee*, a small town, Munster, co. Clare, on the beautiful bay of same name, 8 m. W.N.W. Kilrush. Pop. 1,481.—*Kilkeedy*, 2 pas., Munster.—I. co. Clare, 5 m. N.N.E. Corrofin. Area, 18,629 ac. Pop. 4,192.—II. a pa., co. & 4½ m. S. W. Limerick. Area, 8,881 ac. Pop. 4,109.—*Kilkeel*, a town & pa., Ulster, co. Down. on the Kilkeel, 1 m. above its mouth in the Irish Sea, & 7½ m. E.S.E. Rostrevor. Area of pa. 47,882 ac. Pop. 16,269; do. of town 1,146.—*Kilkeeven*, a pa., Connaught, co. Roscommon, including the town of Castlereagh. Area 27,007 ac. Pop. 10,922.—*Kilkenny* (see separate notice).—*Kilkerran Bay*, is a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast, Connaught, co. Galway, district Connemara. Its coast line, N.W. Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small bays & headlands, & the bay, studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.—*Killeconneagh*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, including the vill. of Castletown-Berehaven. Area, 19,295 ac. Pop. 7,085.—*Killaghtee*, a pa. Ulster, co. Donegal, 3 m. E.S.E. Killybegs. Area, 13,368 ac. Pop. 5,803, partly employed in fisheries.—*Killaghy*, a pa., Leinster, King's co., 2¾ m. E. Ballyboy. Area, 18,132 ac. Pop. 4,421.—*Killalla*, a small seaport town & bishop's see, Connaught, co. Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Ballina. Pop. 1,446. It has a small, plain, but venerable cathedral, a round tower, & a harbor, whence corn & provisions are exported. The ancient bishopric is now united to Tuam. In 1798, a French force landed at Killalla Bay & took the town.—*Killaloe*, a thriving market town & episcopal see, Munster, co. Clare, beautifully situated on the Shannon, crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 m. N.N.E. Limerick. Pop. 2,783, including the suburb of Ballina. It is irregularly & poorly built: has a plain massive cathedral, in a very early style of architecture, 2 very old stone roofed churches, the remains of two forts, which formed the ancient defences of the only ford of the Shannon below Athlone; a barrack, large slate & marble works, valuable salmon fisheries, a considerable wool market, with quays, docks, & warehouses, of the Irish Steam Navigation Company, whose boats, by aid of canals, ply to Limerick, & also up the river to Dublin. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. The diocese, which was founded very early, extends over 109 pas. in Clare & five adjoining cos. Average episcopal revenue of 3 years ending in 1851, 3,240*l*. Kilaloe is also a Roman Catholic bishoprie. About 1 m. N.N.W. is Kincora, famous for the residence of the celeb. King Brian Borome, but the only remnant of which is a large earthen fort.—*Killaney*, a small bay & fishing vill., Connaught, co. Galway, near the E. end of the island Arranmore. Pop. of vill. 594. It has a harbor & coast-guard station.—II. a pa., Ulster, co. & 4 m. W. Louth. Pop. 4,896.—*Killanin*, a pa. Connaught, co. & 8½ m. N.W. Galway. Area, 71,463 ac. Pop. 11,278.—*Killard*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 6½ m. N.E. Kilkee. Area, 17,022 ac. Pop. 6,941. —*Killare*, a pa., Leinster, co. Westmeath, containing a part of the town of Ballymore. Area, 11,281 ac. Pop. 4,060.—*Killargey*, a pa., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5½ m. S.S.W. Manor Hamilton. Area, 14,893 ac. Pop. 4,873. —*Killarney*, a market town & pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 44 m. W.N.W. Cork, & 16 m. N.N.E. Kenmare. Area of pa., which includes only a part of the far-famed lake scenery, 38,151 ac. Pop. 10,476. Pop. of town 7,127. It has two or three good streets, & many miserable alleys, a pa. church, a family vault of the Earl of Kenmare, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery with female school attached, a courthouse, market-house, & assembly-room; union workhouse, hospital, reading-rooms: there are several good hotels, & the town is mainly supported by tourists. Market, Saturday.—*Killarney* (*Lakes of*), three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. Kerry, the lowest, or most southern of which approaches within 1½ m. W. of the above town. It is 3¾ m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, & is divided from the middle lake, by a projecting peninsula, on which stand the picturesque remains of Muckruss abbey. On the W., S., and S.E. side of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still haunted by red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, & some of the boldest cascades in Ireland. These lakes are fed by the river Flesk, & many smaller mountain streams, & discharge their superfluous waters at the N.W. extremity of the lower lake by the river Laune.—*Killashee*, a pa. of Leinster, co. Longford, containing the vills. Killashee & Cloondara, the former on the Royal canal, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tarmonbarry. Area, 14,427 ac. Pop. 4,491.—*Killasnet*, a pa., Connaught, co. Leitrim, containing a part of the town of Manor-Hamilton. Area, 26,918 ac. Pop. 6,286.—*Killasser*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6 m. E.N.E. Foxford. Area, 19,677 ac. Pop. 6,962.—*Killead* or *Killeagh*, a pa., Ulster, co. & 5 m. S. Antrim. Area, 42,836 ac. Pop. 6,725.—*Killeban*, a pa. Leinster, Queen's co., containing the vills. Ballylinan & Arles. Area, 25,995 ac. Pop. 12,939.—*Killedan*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6 m. W. S.W. Swineford. Area, 14,515 ac. Pop. 6,410.—*Killeely*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 5¼ m. S. Newcastle. Area, 25,456 ac. Pop. 6,341.—*Killeevan*, a pa. of Ulster, co. Monaghan, containing the vill. New-Bliss. Area, 11,571 ac. Pop. 8,417.—*Killenaule*, a small ill built town, Munster, co. Tipperary, 12½ m. S.S.W. Urlingford. Pop. 1,786.—*Killencare*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 4½ m. W.S.W. Bailieboro'. Area, 15,911 ac. Pop. 8,126.—*Killenumery*, a pa., Connaught, co. of Leitrim, 1½ m. S. Droumahaire. Area, 14,086 ac. Pop. 4,065.— *Killereran*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 6½ m. S.E. Tuam. Area, 14,536 ac. Pop. 4,782.—*Killersherding*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 2¾ m. S.W. Cootehill. Area, 16,618 ac. Pop. 10,208.—*Killeshandra*, a market town & pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 22 m. S.S.E. Enniskillen. Area, of pa. 22,241 ac. Pop. 12,552. Pop. of town 1,085. It is finely situated, tolerably well built, & has weekly markets for coarse linen.—*Killesher*, a parish, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 4 m. N.N.W. Swanliba. Area, 24,936 ac. Pop. 5,225.—*Killeshill*, a pa., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Ballygawley. Area, 9,339 ac. Pop. 4,985.—*Killeshin*, a vill. & pa., Leinster, Queen's co., including the town of Graigue. Area, 10,905 ac. Pop. 5,278.—*Killevey*, a pa. Ulster, co. Armagh, 3 m. W. Newry. Area, 28,174 ac. Pop. 17,789.—*Killain*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3¼ m. N.E. Mount Bellew. Area, 13,564 ac. Pop. 5,671.—*Killimore*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 6 m. N.N.W Portumna. Area, 9,220 ac. Pop. 4,140.—*Killinagh*, a pa. Ulster, county Cavan, 10 m. E.S.E. Manor-Hamilton. Area, 24,788 ac. Pop. 6,512.—*Killinane*, a pa., Munster, co, Kerry, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Cahirciveen. Area, 26,868 ac. Pop. 3,569. —*Killinchy*, a pa., Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. N. Downpatrick. Area, 13,865 ac. Pop. 7,470.—*Killiney*, a maritime pa. & vill. Leinster, co. Dublin, on Killiney Bay,

between Dalky & Bray Head, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Kingston. Area, of pa., comprising the vill. Cabinteely, 1,334 ac. Pop. 936. A royal residence (1849) is in course of construction here.—*Killue*, a pa., Leinster, co. & 5½ m. N. L. Longford. Area, 41,512 ac. Pop. 19,477.—*Killoran*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 6¼ m. W.N.W Ballymote. Area, 1,999 ac. Pop. 4,044.—*Killorglin*, a vill. and pa., Munster, co. Kerry, on the Laune, 13 m. W.N.W. Killarney. Area, of pa. including the Glen of Carra, upwards of 50,000 ac. Pop. 8,374. Pop. of vill. 925.—*Killough*, a small seaport town, Ulster, co. Down, on a bay of same name, forming a good harb., 1½ m. W.S.W. Ardglass. Pop. 1,148. It exports corn & salt; imports coal, & has considerable fisheries & four yearly fairs.—*Killucan*, a large pa., Leinster, co. Westmeath, 8½ m. E. Mullingar, & near the Middle Great W. railroad. Pop. 9,562. The vill. is neatly built, & is the rendezvous of one of the oldest fox hunts in Ireland.—*Killusty*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, including the town of Headford. Area, 8,877 ac. Pop. 4,995.—*Killury*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 4½ m. N. Ardfert. Area, 11,000 ac. Pop. 6,480.—*Killybegs*, a small seaport town & pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, in a narrow inlet of the Atlantic, forming an excellent harbor 14 m. W. Donegal. Pop. of parish 3,290; of town 798.—*Killyleagh*, a seaport town & pa., Ulster, co. Down, on Lough Strangford, 16 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Pop. of pa. 6,688; do. of town 1,116. It has a fine castle, built in 1666, a handsome church, a market-house, barracks, & small harbor, with some manufs. of cotton. Hans Sloane, the celebrated naturalist, was born here in 1660.—*Killyman*, a pa., cos. Tyrone & Armagh, on the Blackwater, 2½ m. N. Moy. Area, 10,559 ac. Pop. 8,220.—*Killymard*, a pa., Ulster, co. of & containing part of the town of Donegal, on the N. side Donegal Bay. Area, 28,229 ac. Pop. 4,743.—*Kilmacabea*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, on Glandore harbor. Area, 13,757 ac. Pop. 6,209.—*Killmacallane*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 4 m. S.S.E. Colooney. Area, 9,928 ac. Pop. 5,093.—*Kilmacdaugh*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. S.S.W. Gort. Area, 8,804 ac. Pop. 4,149. It has the ruins of a cathedral & abbey, & of a round tower, which leans even more than the tower of Pisa. Its ancient episcopal see is now united with that of Killaloe.—*Kilmacduane*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 7 m. N. N.E. Kilrush. Area, 16,701 ac. Pop. 6,762.—*Kilmacomogue*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, including the town of Bantry. Area, 58,835 ac. Pop. 16,188.—*Kilmacrehy*, a maritime pa., Munster, co. Clare, on the Atlantic, & comprising the vill. of Liscanor. Area, 7,403 ac. Pop. 4,264.—*Kilmacrenan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, 6 m. N.N.W. Letterkenny. Area, 35,617 ac. Pop. 9,343. The church is said to have formed part of an anc. friary.—*Kilmactigue*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 8 m. W.S.W. Tubbercurry. Area, 32,533 ac. Pop. 9,097.—*Kilmacthomas*, a town, Munster, co. & 12 m. W.S.W. Waterford. Pop. 1,197.—*Kilmactranny*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 6 m. N.N.E. Boyle. Area, 13,447 ac. Pop. 4,604.—*Kilmainmore*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5 m. E.S.E. Ballinrobe. Area, 13,792 ac. Pop. 4,877.—*Kilmallock*, a munic. bor. & mkt. town, Munster, co. & 19 m. S. Limerick. Pop. 1,408. It has fine remains of ancient walls, towers, & gateways, & ruins of two ancient abbeys, a street consisting of antique stone-built houses, mostly of the date of James I.—*Kilmaley*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. W.S.W. Ennis. Area, 23,936 ac. Pop. 4,908.—*Kilmanaheen*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, comprising the town of Ennistymon. Area, 8,177 ac. Pop. 6,436.—*Kilmanman*, a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., comprising the vill. of Clonaslee. Area, 16,848 ac. Pop. 4,565.—*Kilmeedy*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 7 m. E.S.E. Newcastle. Area, 9,037 ac. Pop. 4,779.—*Kilmeen*, three pas.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 8 m. W.S.W. Newmarket. Area, 36,710 ac. Pop. 10,380.—II. same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Clonakilty. Area, 8,647 ac. Pop. 3,736. Here are the ruins of Ballyward castle.—III. Connaught, co. Galway, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Loughrea. Area, 3,808 ac. Pop. 980.—*Kilmegan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Down, containing the town of Castlewellan. Area, 13,970 ac. Pop. 7,467.—*Kilmichael*, two pas., Munster.—I. co. Clare, 8½ m. W.N. W. Killyasert. Area, 18,772 ac. Pop. 5,080.—II. co. Cork, 5½ m. S.S.W. Macroom. Area, 20,869 ac. Pop. 6,250.—*Kilmina*, a pa., Connaught, co., Mayo, 2¼ m. N. Westport. Area, 10,762 ac. Pop. 7,876.—*Kilmoe*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, on the coast, between Crookhaven & Dunmanus Bay. Area, 13,974 ac. Pop. 7,234.—*Kilmoily*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. W.N.W. Ardfert. Area, 7,750 ac. Pop. 4,459.—*Kilmore*, several pas.—I. Ulster, co. & 2¼ m. W.S.W. Cavan. Area, 16,885 ac. Pop. 7,250. It is an episcopal see, & has an anc. & very plain cathedral; church & modern episcopal mansion. The diocese comprising 39 pas., chiefly in prov. Ulster, was founded in 13th century, & is now united to that of Elphin.—II. Ulster, co. Armagh, containing the town of Richhill. Area, 17,273 ac. Pop. 14,256. A desperate affray which took place here between the Roman Catholics & Protestants in 1795, is said to have given rise to the "Orange" institutions.—III. Ulster, co. Down., 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ballinahinch. Area, 12,854 ac. Pop. 6,277.—IV. co. & 2¼ m. W.N.W. Monaghan. Area, including numerous lakes, 8,689 ac. Pop. 5,121.—V. Connaught, co. Roscommon, on the Shannon, opposite James town. Area, 9,316 ac. Pop. 5,164.—VI. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S. Nenagh. Area, 13,535 ac. Pop. 5,138. It has several ruined churches & castles.—VII. (*Erris*), Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Atlantic. Area, 29,492 ac. Pop. 9,428. Several smaller pas. have this name.—*Kilmoremoy*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, containing the town of Ballina. Area, 12,331 ac. Pop. 13,129.—*Kilmorie*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballaghadireen. Area, 20,756 ac. Pop. 5,844.—*Kilmurry*, several pas., of which the principal are in Munster, co. Clare.—I. on the Clonderalaw Bay. Area, 10,457 ac. Pop. 4,332.—II. (*Ibrickane*), 5 m. S.S.W. Miltown-Malbay. Area, 25,857 ac. Pop. 10,747. Fairs, May 17 & August 25. Others are in the cos. Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, &c.—*Kilnamanagh*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. S.W. Castletown-Berehaven. Area, 13,810 ac. Pop. 5,861.—*Kilnaughten*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, containing the town of Tarbert. Area, 9,164 ac. Pop. 5,102.—*Kilnebay*, or *Killinabuy*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, containing the town of Conofin. Area, 17,967 ac. Pop. 4,102. It has the ruins of three churches, three or four castles, a round tower, and several Celtic antiquities.—*Kilrea*, a market town and pa., Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, 13 m. W. N.W. Ballymena. Area of pa., 6,313 ac. Pop. 4,277; do. of town 1,191, partly engaged in linen weaving. It has a mkt.-house & a public school built by the Mercers' Co., London, to whom the town belongs.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.W. Knocktopher. Pop. 720. Here is one of the finest round towers in Ireland, & a ruined abbey, founded in 1176 by de Marisco, brother-in-law of Earl Strongbow.—*Kilronan*, three pas.—I. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9¼ m. N.N. W. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area, 16,356 ac. Pop. 7,085.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Clonmel. Area, 16,701 ac. Pop. 4,772.—III. co. & 3¼ m. S.W. Waterford. Pop. 126.—*Kilrush*, a seaport, market-town, & pa., Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet in the estuary of the Shannon, 27 m. S.W. Ennis. Area of pa. 15,658 ac. Pop. 11,385; do. of town 5,071. It is finely situated & mostly well built; it has manufs. of flannel, frieze, linen sheetings, &c. It exports turf to Limerick, & has a considerable corn trade, & herring fisheries. Market, Saturday.—*Kilseily*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, containing the town of Broadford. Area, 11,102 ac. Pop. 4,469.—*Kilshanig*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.W. Mallow. Area, 27,595 ac. Pop. 9,348.—*Kilskeery*, a pa., Ulster, co. Tyrone, containing the town of Trillick. Area, 20,438 ac. Pop. 9,352.—*Kilskyre*, a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, containing the town Crossakeel. Area, 11,724 ac. Pop. 5,014.—*Kilteel*, a pa. Leinster, co. Kildare, 5½ m. E.N.E. Naas. Pop. 797. It has the ruins of a castle & an abbey.—*Kiltercock*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stranorlar. Area, 41,131 ac. Pop. 4,864.—*Kiltoghart*, a pa., Connaught, co. & 1½ m. E.S.E. Leitrim. Area, 30,494 ac., including a part of the town of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 17,581.—*Kiltomanlea*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 2½ m. W.S.W. O'Brien's Bridge. Area, 7,627 ac. Pop. 4,016.—*Kiltoom*, a pa., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5½ m. N.W. Athlone. Area, 13,246 ac. Pop. 4,150.—*Kiltubrid*, a pa., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 3 m. E.S.E. Drumshambo. Area, 15,698 ac. Pop. 7,228.—*Kiltullagh*, a pa., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 11 m. W.S.W. Castlerea. Area, 24,713 ac. Pop. 7,664.—*Kilvemnon*, a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. E.N.E. Fethard. Area, 10,551 ac. Pop. 4,983.—*Kilvoidane*, a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, containing the town of Newport-Tip. Area, 8,678 ac. Pop. 4,254.—*Kilworth*, a mkt.-town, Munster, co. Cork, on the Funcheon, here cross-

ed by a bridge of 6 arches, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Fermoy. Pop, 1,772. It has an an ancient church & a neat market-house. Near it is Moore Park, & ruins of Cloughleagh castle.

KILBARCHAN, a town & pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5½ m. W.S.W. Paisley. Area of pa. about 19 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 5,474; do. of pa. town, 2,467, mostly silk & cotton weavers. The town has 2 public libraries, an agricultural & various other societies. Near it are the ruins of Elliston tower, & of Ranfurly castle, a seat of the Knox family, of which the reformer, John Knox, was a member.

KILBERRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle. Pop. 689.

KILBIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, with a town, 3 m. N.N.E. Dalry, & a station on the Glasgow & Ayr r. r., 20 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1851, 5,484; do. of the town, 3,399. It has a cotton & flax mill, a beautiful lake, & coal mines.

KILBOURN, p-o., Delaware co., O., 29 N. Columbus, 413 W.

KILBOURNE, a township of England, co. & 6 m. N. N.E. Derby, pa. Hersley. Pop. 814.

KILBRANDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in Lorn, S.W. Kilninver, & opposite the island Mull. Pop., with Kilchattan, 2,375.

KILBRIDE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Bute, on the E. coast of Arran. Area about 42,000 ac. Pop. 2,533.—II. a pa. united with Kilmore.—III. (*East*), co. Lanark, 6 m. W. Hamilton. Pop. 3,760; do. of the town, 1,113. It is the birth-place of the famous Drs. John & William Hunter.—IV. (*West*), co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. N.W. Ardrossan. Pop. 2,021, partly employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. It has fine scenery, & several interesting ruins, including those of Portincross castle.

KILBUCHO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 345.

KILBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Area, 4,970 ac. Pop. 819.

KILBURNIE, or KILBIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 2 m. W. Beith. Pop. 5,484, employed in manufs. of cotton & flax. It has a beautiful lake, & the ruins of a castle of the Crawfords.

KILBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 387.

KILCALMONELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, forming the N. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 2,170. It has several small fishing villages and ancient forts, & Tarbert castle.

KILCHOMAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in the W. part of the island of Islay. Pop. 4,142.

KILCHRENAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on both sides of Loch Awe. Area, 49,000 Scots ac. Pop. 776.

KILCONQUHAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 10½ m. S. E. Cupar. Pop. 2,489, partly linen weavers.

KILDA (ST.), an island in the Atlantic, 82 m. W. Harris (Hebrides). Lat. 57° 48′ 32″ N., lon. 8° 32′ 2″ W. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 1849, 109, who all live in a vill., near the S.E. coast, & are occupied in rearing a few cattle & sheep, fishing, & taking wild fowl & eggs.

KILDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E. Stokesley. Area, 5,730 ac. Pop. 145.

KILDALTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, at the S.E. end of the Isle of Islay. Pop. 3,310.

KILDARE, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Meath, E. the cos. Dublin & Wicklow, S. Carlow, & W. King's & Queen's cos. Area, 653 sq. m., or 418,436 ac., of which about 50,000 are comprised in the bog of Allen. Inhabited houses 1851, 15,866. Pop. 96,627. Surface mostly flat. Chief rivers, the Boyne, Barrow, & Liffey. Climate moist, owing to the prevalence of bogs. Soil mostly a deep & fertile loam; & the *Curragh* of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf & rich verdure. Chief crops, wheats, oats, & barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. Many estates are large, & farms less subdivided than in most other Irish counties, but farming is very backward. Minerals & manufs. unimportant. The principal trade is in corn & flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow, & Royal & Grand canals & their branches, which connect the co. with Dublin, Waterford, & the Shannon. A good deal of peat is sent from the co. to Dublin. The Great S. & Western r. r. intersects the co. Kildare. The co. contains 10 baronies & 113 pas. in the dioceses of Kildare & Dublin. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, & Naas. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Kildare has since 1316 given title to the Fitzgeralds, now Dukes of Leinster. —*Kildare*, a market town, episcopal see, & pa., in above co., on the Great S. & W. r. r., 30 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. of pa. 2,654; do. of town, 1,629. It stands on an elevated plain, about ½ m. from the common, or *curragh*, & consists mostly of cabins, intermixed with ancient edifices. It suffers greatly from want of water. It has a very ancient cathedral, partly ruined, & containing the burial vault of the Fitzgeralds, a part of a chapel, reputed to date from the 5th century, a round tower, 132 feet in height, remains of an abbey & of a castle, a co. infirmary, a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, friary, market-house, jockey-club, and numerous inns, greatly frequented during the celebrated Curragh races in April, June, Sept., & October. The bishopric, now united with that of Dublin, comprises 81 pas. in King's, Queen's, & Kildare cos. It is also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

KILDONAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, about 20 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. Pop. 2,288. It is mountainous, & contains several Pictish towers.

KILDRUMMIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 m. S.S.W. Huntly. Pop. 643. Surface a rich level, enclosed by hills, on one of which stand the remains of Kildrummie castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

KILDWICK, a pa. of Eng., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Skipton. Area, 22,079 ac. Pop. 11,712, partly employed in worsted factories.

KILFINAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, 16 m. N.W. Rothsay. Pop. 1,695.

KILFINICHEN, & KILVICKEON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, at the S. extremity of the isl. Mull, and comprising the island of Iona. Pop. 3,054.

KILGERRAN, a town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Teify, 4 m. S.E. Cardigan. Area, 2,672 ac. Pop. 1,266, engaged in the manuf. of shoes, and in slate quarries & salmon fisheries.

KILGORE, p-o., Carroll co., O., 118 E.N.E. Columbus, 289 W.

KILGWRRWG, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Usk. Area, 659 ac. Pop. 154.

KILHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Great Driffield. Area, 7,660 ac. Pop. 1,247. The vill. is pleasantly situated on a declivity of the Wolds, & had formerly a market.

KILIA, or KILIANOVA, a fortified town of the Russian dom., gov. Bessarabia, on the Kilia or north arm of the Danube, at its delta, 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 7,000. It is ill built, & its harbor is shallow; it has, however, some trade, & sevl. churches & mosques. —*Kili*, or *Kilia*, is the name of a fortress on a bay of the Black Sea, Anatolia, 34 m. N.E. Constantinople.

KILIMANDJARO, a snowy mntn. of E. Africa, discovered 1847, supposed one of the "mountains of the Moon," in lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 36° E., elev. 20,000 ft. (?)

KILISEH-KOI, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a lake 68 m. S. Brusa, & with many remains, supposed to be those of the anc. *Ancyra*.

KILKENNY, t., Coos co., N. H., 106 N. Concord, 575 W. Chartered in 1744, but being a mountainous region, with little land that invites cultivation, it has been little settled. The wild animals of the forest hold the chief possession. It has a school. Pop. 1840, 19; 1850, not returned.

KILKENNY, a inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Queen's co., E. the cos. Carlow & Wexford, S. & S.W. Waterford, & W. Tipperary. Area about 790 sq. ms., or 508,811 ac., of which about 21,000 are uncultivated, & 18,000 in woods. Inhabited houses 1851, 23,435. Pop. 139,944, nearly all Rom. Catholics. Surface slightly undulating, with a slope towards the S.; several summits, however, rise to upwards of 1,000 ft. in elevation. Chief rivers, the Nore, Barrow, & Suir. Soils various, but for the most part light fertile loams resting on limestone, gravel, &c., & presenting a much less proportion of bog than in most parts of Ireland. Climate drier & crops earlier than in the average of Irish cos. Agriculture improving. The usual corn crops form the chief object of the farmer, but dairy & sheep farms are also numerous. The breeds of stock are mostly native. Estates generally large; farms small. Average rent of land 17*s.* an acre; this being one of the

highest rented cos. in Irel'd. Anthracite coal abounds; fine black marble is also found. The manufs. of woollens & linens, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two opposing lines of r. r. intersect this co.; & navigable rivers & the Grand canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. Kilkenny is divided into 9 baronies & 127 pas., in the dioceses of Ossory, Leighlin, & Cashel. It sends 3 membs. to H. of C.; 2 for the co. & 1 for its chief town. It gives title of Earl to the Butler family.

KILKENNY, a city, & parl. & munic. bor., cap. above co., & a co. of itself, on the Nore, here crossed by two handsome bridges, & on the Irish S.E. r. r., 62 m. S.W. Dublin. It also communicates by a branch with the Great S. & W. r. r. Area of city 321 ac.; do. of co. 17,012 ac. Pop. of city 15,808; do. of bor. 1851, 20,284. Inhabited houses in do. 2,555. It is divided by the river into the Irish & English towns, & is, with the exception of suburbs, well built of stone; streets paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. The principal thoroughfares run parallel to the river, along which & a canal, is a public walk termed the Mall. Chief buildings are the cathedral of St. Canice or Kenny, & of the diocese of Ossory, a cruciform structure of the 14th century; the bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a fine round tower, the churches of St. John & St. Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, one of which is the cathedral of a Roman Catholic bishop, fine ruins of a Franciscan friary, the co. court-house, co. & city prisons, infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, barracks, & a castle built by Strongbow, & now the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. Public institutions comprise a college or grammar school, several other pub. schools, a lunatic asylum, alms-houses, a library, & news-room. The woollen manuf., early introduced by the Butler family, is very much depressed, & the condition of the lower classes is wretched, though the city is the residence of many of the provincial gentry. It has some distilleries, tanneries, breweries, & flour mills, but the principal dependence of its inhabitants is on the retail trade. Kilkenny sends 1 mem. to H. of C. The town figures conspicuously in Irish history as the seat of parliaments, & the scene of many stirring events. (For a notice of the diocese see Ossory.)

KILKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Stratton. Area, 8,272 ac. Pop. 1,221. The church, built by the Grenvilles soon after the conquest, & remarkable for the richness of its architecture, contains several monuments to that family. The churchyard was the scene of Harvey's "Meditations among the Tombs."

KILLAMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7½ m. N. E. Chesterfield. Area, 1,646 ac. Pop. 1,070.

KILLAMOOK, river, Oregon Ter., enters the Pacific Ocean in about lat. 45° 35′ N. lat.

KILLAWOG, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

KILLBUCK, p-o., Great Valley t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

KILLBUCK, p-t., Holmes co., O., 80 N.E. Columbus, 55 W. Situated on Killbuck cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 910; 1850, 1,244.

KILLBUCK, p. v., Ogle co., Ill.

KILLEAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. with Kilchenzie 2,219.

KILLEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 18 m. W.S.W. Stirling. Pop. 1,176. Here are the remains of the residence of Napier, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, & a monument to the memory of George Buchanan, born in this pa. in 1506. The scenery is strikingly picturesque.

KILLEARNAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, 6 m. S.S. E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,794.

KILLESBY, or KILSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Daventry. Area, 3,200 acres. Pop. 331. The London & Birmingham r. r. here passes through a tunnel 1¼ m. long.

KILLIAM'S MILLS, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 177 W. by S. Raleigh, 414 W.

KILLIECRANKIE, a famous pass through the Grampian mntns., in Scotl., co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 m. through a narrow, rocky, & thickly-wooded ravine of great depth, along the side of which the road has been cut, overhanging a terrific precipice. At the N.W. extremity of the pass the battle was fought, 1689, in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell.

KILLIGRAY, an isl., co. Inverness. Pop. 1851, 7.

KILLIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, between Loch Tay & the co. Argyle, about 16 m. N.N.W. Callander. Pop. 1,608. It contains some of the grandest scenery in Scotland.

KILLINGHALL, a t. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ripley, 4 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 562.

KILLINGHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 7,225 ac. Pop. 749.

KILLINGLY, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 47 E. Hartford, 378 W. Surface uneven and rough; soil along the streams fertile. Drained by Quinnebaug river & its branches, which afford extensive water power. Chartered in 1709. There are in the t. a woollen fac., employing 9 persons, & makes annually 20,000 yds. kerseymers & flannels; 14 cotton fac., together employing 500 persons, have 36,700 spindles, & manufac. yearly 5,500,000 yds. of print goods, sheetings, shirtings, &c.; 2 extensive machine shops, an iron foundry, 8 grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,685; 1850, 4,543. (*See Danielsonville, Dayville, & E. Killingly.*)

KILLINGTON PEAK, Vt., a summit of the Green Mountains in the south part of Sherburne t., 2,924 feet above tidewater.

KILLINGWORTH, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 49 S. by E. Hartford, 326 W. Situated on Long Island sound. Surface level on the S., uneven & rough on the N.; soil sandy & gravelly loam. It has a good harbor for small vessels. Drained by Hammonasset and Menuketesuck rs. The v. is pleasantly situated and contains a Congregational church, an academy, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,130; 1850, 1,107.

KILLINGWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Long Benton, with a station on the Gt. North of England railr., 5 m. N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 1,651.

KILLIS, *Ciliza*, a town of Syria, pash. & 38 m. N. Aleppo. Pop. about 2,000 (*Bowring*), who trade in galls, wax, & inferior cottons.

KILLYARON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N.W. Lampeter. Area, 1,914 ac. Pop. 302.

KILMADAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, 16 m. S.S. W. Inverary. Pop. 500.

KILMADOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, containing the vill. of Doune. Pop. 3,659, employed in extensive cotton works.

KILMALCOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 4 m. S.E. Port-Glasgow. Area, 19,800 ac. Pop. 1,399. The ruined castle of Duchal, & Finlayston-house, formerly the residence of the Glencairn family, are in this pa.

KILMALIE, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Argyle & Inverness, about 28 m. S.W. Fort Augustus. Area estimated at upwards of 400,000 ac. Pop. 5,225. Surface mntnous. & the parish comprises Ben Nevis. It has excellent sheep-walks, several veins of argentiferous lead ore, quarries of beautiful marble, & ruins of a vitrified fort. Fort William is in this parish.

KILMANIVAIG, a pa. of Scotl., co., Inverness, on the Lochy, 7 m. N.N.E. Fort-William. Area about 300,000 ac., mostly glen & mntn. Pop. 2,583. In this pa. is Inverlochy castle.

KILMANY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Pop. 662.

KILMARNOCK, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 104 N. E. Augusta, 701 W. Watered by Piscataquis r. & a tributary, the outlet of Otter pond. It has a tannery, a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 319; 1850, 322.

KILMARNOCK, p-v., Lancaster co., Va., 90 E. Richmond, 150 W. Situated on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of a small cr. It contains 4 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 2 Methodist,—3 stores, & about 240 inhabitants.

KILMARNOCK, a parl. & munic. bor., manuf. town, & pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N.N.E. Ayr, with which town, & with Glasgow, it is connected by r. r., and on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock water, both here crossed by several bridges. Area of pa. 5,900 Scots ac. Pop. of pa. 1851, 21,287; do. of bor. 21,443. Though long & straggling, it is well built. Principal edifices, a collegiate & two other churches, a neat town-

hall, the exchange, a spacious inn, erected by the merchants' society, the Ayrshire bank, academy, free sch., workhouse, &c. In the pa. are numerous schools, benevolent, scientific, & literary associations, several public libraries, & Kilmarnock House, the seat of the former earls of Kilmarnock. It has important manufs. of carpets, of superior quality; shawls, boots & shoes, woollen yarn, Scotch bonnets, & leather, with others of linen & cotton goods; silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats & tobacco, & other goods, are extensively exported at Troon, which is connected with the town by a r. r. 9¼ m. in length. Kilmarnock, in conjunction with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, & Rutherglen, sends 1 m. to H. of C.

KILMARONOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, at the S.E. end of Loch Lomond. Pop. 1,033.

KILMARTIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between its W. coast & Loch Awe. Area, 18,000 ac. Pop. 1,144. The vill. stands in one of the most picturesque of the highland glens.

KILMAURS, a burgh of barony, & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, 2 m. N.N.W. Kilmarnock. Area of pa. 5,000 ac. Pop. 3,144; pop. of borough 1,055.

KILMENY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, island & on the South of Islay. Pop. 1,413.

KILMERSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Frome. Area, 3,460 ac. Pop. 2,196.

KILMESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S. New Alresford. Area, 1,912 ac. Pop. 239.

KILMICHAEL, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

KILMICHAEL, *Glassary*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle. Pop. 4,711.

KILMINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 2 m. W. Axminster. Area, 1,912 ac. Pop. 239.—II. co. Somerset, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Bruton. Area, 2,746 ac. Pop. 640.

KILMORACK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, including the vill. of Beauly. Pop. 3,997. Here are the falls of the river Beauly, & a picturesque island, an anc. seat of the Lovats.

KILMORE, p-o., Clinton co., Ala.

KILMORE, with KILBRIDE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on its W. coast. It includes the island Kerera, & borough of Oban. Pop. 3,131.

KILMORY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Bute, at the S. extremity of the island of Arran. Pop. 3,414.

KILMUIR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, at the N. end of the isle of Skye. Pop. 3,177. Here is a singularly secluded valley, containing remains of Duntulm castle, a residence of the MacDonald's. The heroic Flora M'Donald is buried in the church-yard.—*Kilmuir Easter* is a pa., cos. Ross & Cromarty, on the N. side of the firth of Cromarty, 6 m. S. Tain. Pop. 1,437.

KILMUIR WESTER, & SUDDY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross. [KNOCKBAIN.]

KILMUN, a sea-bathing vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, pa. Dunoon, at the Head of Holy Loch, an inlet of the firth of Clyde, 8 m. N.W. Greenock. It has ruins of a collegiate church, founded by one of the Dukes of Argyle, whose burial place is here.

KILNA, p-o., Shasta co., Cal.

KILNINIAN, & KILMORE, a pa. of Scotland, co., Argyle, at the N.W. end of I. of Mull. Area, including Staffa, & other islets, about 55,000 ac. Pop. 3,954.

KILNINVER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, 6¼ m. S. S.W. Oban. Pop. with Kilmelford, 714.

KILNSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 24 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area, 11,036 ac. Pop. 157. In this pa. is the promontory of Spurn-head. The port of Ravenspur formerly stood here, but has, with other towns on the same coast, been engulphed by the sea.

KILNWICK, 2 pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding.—I. 6 m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Area, 4,355 ac. Pop. 634.—II. (*Percy*), 1¼ m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Area, 1,561 ac. Pop. 66.

KILPATRICK, 2 pas. of Scotl.—I. (*New*), cos. Dumbarton & Stirling, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Glasgow. Area, 13,440 ac. Pop. 4,286, partly employed in manufs. Fairs, 1st May, o.s. Portions of Antoninus' wall intersect the pa.—II. (*Old*), co. Dumbarton, on the Clyde adjoining the above pa. on the W. Area about 19 sq. m. Pop. 5,921, extensively engaged in manufs. of cotton, paper, dyeworks, & ship-building.

KILPECK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7¼ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area, 2,135 ac. Pop. 231. The church is very interesting.

KILRENNY, a parl. & munic. bor. seaport, and pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the N.E. shore of the firth of Forth, 8¼ m. S.S.E. St. Andrew's. Pop. of pa., 1851, including the fishing vill. of Cellardykes, 2,194; do. of parl. bor. 1,862. It has a small harbor, & unites with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Crail, Anstruther, & Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

KIL-RHEDDYN, a pa. of S. Wales, cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 4 m. S.S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 7,856 ac. Pop. 1,063.

KILSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 3,200 ac. Pop. 631.

KILSPINDIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. E. Perth. Pop. 684, partly empd. in linen weaving.

KILSYTH, a bor. of barony, mkt. town, & pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 12½ m. N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 15,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,346; do. of town 3,949, employed in cotton weaving, & in coal & iron mines. The bor., in a valley, on the Forth & Clyde canal, is singularly built, & has a gloomy aspect. In the pa. are several Pictish & Roman antiq., & ruins of Kilsyth castle. Montrose gained a victory here over the Covenanters.

KILTARLITY, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 10 m. S.S.W. Dingwall. Area about 240 sq. m., mntnous, & including 3 lakes. Pop. 2,965.

KILTEARN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on the firth of Cromarty, 7 m. N.N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,538. Ben-Wyvis, & Loch Glass are in this pa.

KILTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10¼ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,691 ac. Pop. 181.

KILVE, a pa. of England, co., Somerset, 11¼ m. W. N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 256.

KILVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¾ m. E.N.E. Thetford. Area, 2,026 ac. Pop. 36.

KILVINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 52.—II. (*South*), co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Thirsk. Area, 2,871 ac. Pop. 389.

KILWAH, or KEELWA, E. Africa. [QUILOA.]

KILWINNING, a bor. of barony, mkt. town & pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Glasgow & Ayr r. r., 3 m. N.N.W. Irvine, Area, of pa. about 17¼ sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 6,359; do. of bor. 3,265. The town has a handsome pa. church, a branch bank, remains of a rich & celebrated abbey, founded in 1140; an anc. fountain dedicated to St. Winning; a masonic lodge, the oldest in Scotland; an archery society, which existed before 1488; numerous looms, employed in the cotton & silk manufactories of Paisley & Glasgow, & 2 annual fairs. The noble domain of Eglington castle is in this pa.

KILWORTH, p-v., Delaware t., Middlesex co., Can. W., 148 W. London, on the left bank of the Thames, containing a Methodist church, 3 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, & 200 inhab.

KILWORTH, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*North*), 4 m. E. Lutterworth. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 414.—II. (*South*), 4 m. E.S.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 509.

KIL-Y-BEBILL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.N.W. Neath. Area, 4,014 ac. Pop. 982.—*Kil-y-Maenllwyd* is a pa., cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Narberth. Pop. 520.

KIMBERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 137. Kimberley Hall, the anc. seat of Ld. Wodehouse, is 1 m. E. the vill.—II. a hamlet, co. Notts, pa. Greasely, 6 m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Pop. 1,778.

KIMBERTON, p-v., E. Pikeland t., Chester co., Pa., 75 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg, 153 W. It contains a store, a seminary, & 100 inhabitants.

KIMBERWORTH, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1¼ m. W.N.W. Rotherham. Pop. 6,952.

KIMBLE, two contig. pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area, 2,473 ac. Pop. 501. Here are the remains of the castle Belinesbury.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 184.

KIMBOLTON, p-v., Guernsey co., O., 88 E. Columbus, 327 W.

KIMBOLTON, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. & 10 m. W.S.W, Huntingdon. Area, of pa. 5,061 ac. Pop. 1,653, partly employed in lace making. The church contains monuments of the Manchester family. Kimbolton castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Manchester, is in a spacious park. Here Queen Catharine, of Arragon, lived after her divorce from Henry VIII. the remains of Stonely Priory are in the vicinity.—

II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2½ m. N.E. Leominster. Area, 4,661 ac. Pop. 702.

KIMBERLIN, Giles co., Va.

KIMCOTE, or KILNCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 463, partly employed in frame-knitting.

KIMERIDGE, or KOMERIDGE, a pa. England, co. Dorset, in the isl. of Purbeck, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Corfe-castle. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 178.

KIMITO, a vill. of Finland, len & 26 m. S.S.E. Abo, on an island of same name. The island is 25 m. long & 14 m. broad.

KIMOLOS, or CYMOLOS, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, in the Ægean Sea, immediately N.W. Milo. Area, 25 sq. ms. Pop. 200. Surface parched & barren; it has one vill., & some hot springs. Principal product sulphur, but it formerly yielded silver, whence its Frankish name ARGENTIERA.

KIMPINA, a town of Wallachia, 47 m. N.N.W. Bucharest, with several churches, & a custom house. Commerce in salt from adjacent mines.

KIMPOLUNG, a town of Wallachia, near a pass into Transylvania, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest. Pop. 4,000. It covers a large surface, has several Greek churches and convents, with some Roman Catholic convents, and a considerable trade.

KIMPTON, two pas of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. W.N.W. Welwyn. Area, 3,579 ac. Pop. 992.—II. a pa., co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Andover. Area, 2,753 ac. Pop. 371.

KIMULGA, p-o., Talladega co., Ala., 97 E. Tuscaloosa, 760 W.

KIN, a small isl. of Russia, Gulf of Livonia, 22 m. S.W. Pernau. Also several towns of China.

KINCARDINE, t., Bruce co., Can. W. Pop. 1,149.

KINCARDINE, a borough of barony & seaport town of Scotland, co. & 25 m. S.S.W. Perth, pa. Tullialian, on the Firth of Forth. Pop, 1851, 2,697. Houses mostly well built. It has a good pier, a convenient roadstead for large vessels, a steam ferry, two branch banks, rope & sail works, yards for ship-building, large exports of coal, & considerable imports of Baltic produce.—II. a pa., cos. Ross & Cromarty, 14 m. W.N.W. Tain. Pop. 1,896. The Marquis of Montrose was defeated in this pa., in his last battle, A. D. 1650.—III. a pa., co. Perth, consisting of two detached portions on the river Forth, with a church 6 m. W.N.W. Stirling, & the vills. of Morriestown & Thornhill. Area, upwards of 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,993.

KICANNON'S FERRY, p-o., Meigs co., Tenn.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a pa. of Scotland co. & 23 m. W. Aberdeen, on the Dee. Area, 30 sq. ms. Pop. 2,068.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or THE MEARNS, a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. co. Aberdeen, S. & W. co. Forfar, & E. the North Sea. Area, 394 sq. ms., or 252,250 ac., of which about 120,000 are productive. Inhabited houses 1851, 6,636. Pop. 34,598. A great part of the co. is occupied by the Grampian mntns., of which Mount Battock rises to nearly 3,500 feet, but along their foot, in the S. & E., lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 ac. Principal rivers, the Dee, N. Esk, & Bervie. Agriculture is well conducted, and the land is above average productiveness. Cattle, chiefly of the short-horned breed, are fed on most farms, & the mountains yield extensive pasture for sheep. Estates generally large. Average size of arable farms about 200 ac. Average rent of arable land estimated at upwards of £1 an acre. Principal mineral products, granite & sandstone. Chief manufs. are coarse linens, & the well-known & finely jointed wooden snuff boxes. Kincardine comprises 18 pas., & pts. of 3 others. Chief towns, Stonehaven, the cap., & Inverbervie. The co. sends one member to H of C.

KINCLAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 880. Ruins of a castle on Tay.

KINDELBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 20 m. N. Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 2,020, who manuf. leather & paper.

KINDER p. o., Hancock co., Ia.

KINDERHOOK, creek, rises in Rensselaer co., and enters Hudson r. near Columbiaville, in Columbia co. It affords extensive water power.

KINDERHOOK, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 19 S. Albany, 351 W. Surface diversified; soil a fertile sandy loam & clay. Drained by Kinderkook cr. The v. is situated on a plain 5 miles E. of Hudson river, & contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Baptist,—a bank, an academy, 14 stores, a printing office issuing a semi-monthly publication, a machine shop, a tannery, 1 grist m., 6 carriage fac., & about 1,400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,512; 1850, 3,970.

KINDERHOOK, p. o., Washington co., Va.

KINDERHOOK, p. t., Branch co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 356.

KINDERHOOK, p. o., Pike co., Ia.

KINDERHOOK, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 84 W. by S. Springfield, 864 W.

KINDERHOOK, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

KINDERHOOK, p. o., Van Buren co., Ark., 120 N. Little Rock, 1,096 W.

KINDERTON, with HULME, a tnship. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 1¼ m. E.S.E. Middlewich. Pop. 459.

KINELLAR, a pa of Scotland, co. & 11 miles N.W. Aberdeen. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 590.

KINESHMA, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 2,000, who manufac. linens & sail cloths, paper, &c.

KINETON, or KINGTON, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Warwick. Area of pa. 3,519 ac. Pop. 1,270. The famous battle of Edgehill was fought in the vicinity, A.D. 1642.

KINFARE, or KINVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford. 4¼ m. N.N.E. Kidderminster. Area, 8,790 ac. Pop. 2,872. The v. was formerly a bor. & mkt. town, with a manufac. of woollen cloths.

KINFAUNS, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 1½ m. E. Perth. Pop. 650. Its fine castle, the seat of Earl Gray, is beautifully situated on lt. b. of the Tay.

KING, t., York co., Can. W. Pop. 6,560.

KING, several towns of China; one in prov. Chi-li, 150 m. S. Pekin, is stated to have 3 triumphal arches, & a tower 11 stories in height.—*King Island* is a lofty and rugged islet of the N. Pacific, near the Andreanov group.

KING & QUEEN, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 335 sq. ms. It lies between Piankatank r. on the N.E., & Mattapony r. on the S. W. branches of York r. Capital, King & Queen C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $189,223; wheat, 68,755 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 376,986; tobacco, 7,600 pounds; wool, 11,034;—25 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. Cap emp. in manufac., $2,000: value of manufactured articles, $5,600;—18 churches; 3 academies, 110 pupils; 22 schools, 282 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,862; 1850, 10,319.

KING & QUEEN C. H., p-v., capital of King and Queen co., Va., 53 E.N.E. Richmond, 141 W. Situated on a plain three quarters of a mile from Mattapony r., & contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, a flouring m., & a grist m. in the vicinity, & 75 inhabitants.

KINGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. & S. extremity of the isl. of Bute. Area about 8,400 ac. Pop. 1,007.

KING CHARLES' SOUTH LAND, a name of the largest island of Tierra del Fuego. Surface mostly low & level, but mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 7,000 feet.

KING CREEK, p-o., Barnwell dist., S. C., 147 Columbia, 643 W.

KING EDWARD, or KEN-EDAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 4 m. S.S.E. Banff. Area about 28 sq. m. Pop. 2,749. It has two ruined castles, & a salmon fishing in the Deveron.

KINGFIELD, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 59 N.N.W. Augusta, 648 W. Drained by Seven Mile r., a branch of the Kennebec r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 671; 1850, 662.

KING GEORGE, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 220 sq. ms. It has the Potomac r. on its N.E., & the Rappahannock on its S. W. border. The surface is hilly; soil various. Organized in 1720. Capital, King George C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $114,705; wheat, 76,770 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 241,900; wool, 12,306 pounds;—11 grist m., 5 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $12,800; value of manufac. articles, $28,625;—8 churches; 10 schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,927; 1850, 5,971.

KING GEORGE C. H., p-v., capital of King George co., Va., 82 N.N.E. Richmond, 76 W. It contains a court house, jail, a store, & about 100 inhabitants.

KING GEORGE ARCHIPELAGO, Russian Amer., is mostly between lat 56° & 58° N., & about lon. 135° W. Principal isls., Sitka & Baranov.

KING GEORGE ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40′ W., were discovered by Byron in 1765.—*Rivers*, E. Africa, enters Delagoa Bay on its N. side. It is also called the Manice, from a town of that name on its banks.—*Sound*, W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet. Lat. of its entrance 35° 6′ 20″ S., lon. 118° 1′ E. It is a fine roadstead, & contains Princess Royal & Oyster harbors, both landlocked bays, the latter of which receives the Kalagan & King rivers; & on the former is the town Albany.

KINGERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. W. N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,435 ac. Pop. 108. It has a poor's hospital, founded in 1675.

KINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 1,877 ac. Pop. 617.

KINGHORN, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport, & pa. of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. of pa. 1851, 3,030; do. of parl. bor. 1,595. It is irregularly built; it has a town-hall, a jail, a handsome school house, & an active linen manufacture. The harbor is indifferent. It unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, & Burntisland, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

KINGLASSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1,186.

KING OF PRUSSIA, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 85 E. Harrisburg, 155 W.

KINGOLDRUM, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 4 m. W.N.W. Kirriemuir. Surface mountainous. Pop. 429.

KINGROAD, in the Bristol Channel, is at the mouth of the river Avon, between cos. Glo'ster and Somerset. Vessels too large to proceed up the Avon to Bristol, lie at anchor here.

KINGS, county, N. Y. Situated on the W. end of Long Island. Area, 76 sq. ms. Organized in 1683. Surface mostly level, with a range of hills through the centre from E. to W. The soil is a sandy loam, highly cultivated, extensively producing vegetables for the New York market. It has Gravesend & Jamaica bays on the S., & also Coney island, a famous place for seabathing. The Long Island r. r. commences at Brooklyn, & crosses the co. Capital, Brooklyn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $317,672; wheat, 29,926 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 91,949; oats, 29,538;—2 grist m., 6 iron foundries, 1 cotton fac.; 4 tanneries, 116 persons emp.; 20 printing-offices, 7 daily & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $4,771,096; value of manufac. articles, $14,681,093;—86 churches; 68 academies, 4,406 pupils; 38 schools, 11,791 scholars. Pop. 1840, 47,613; 1850, 218,881.

KINGS, p. o., Barbour co., Ala.

KINGS, county, N. B. Situated in the centrally southern part of the province. Area, 1,600 sq. miles. Drained by Belle Isle, Hammond's, & Kenebecasis rs. entering the St. John r., which crosses the W. part of the county. Surface hilly & mntnous.; soil extremely fertile bordering the Kenebecasis r.; bordering the r. St. John interspersed with lakes, & abounds with fine timber. Capital, Kingston. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 18,295; sheep, 31,235; swine, 7,338; horses, 2,988; wheat, 14,895 bush. produced; Indian corn, 2,958; buckwheat, 206,251; barley, 5,417; oats, 178,968; potatoes, 303,568; peas, 4,210;—46 grist m., 75 saw m., 17 tanneries, 11 woollen fac.;—61 churches; 98 schools, 1,912 scholars. Pop. 18,842.

KINGS, county, N. S. Situated in the central part of the province. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. Drained by Annapolis r., entering Annapolis basin, & Cornwallis & Gaspereau rivers entering the Mines basin, which bounds it on the N.E. Surface various. Grand Prairie, upwards of 2,000 acres in extent, dyked by the Acadians, is extremely fertile, & the county generally is extremely fertile. Capital, Kentville. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 14,176; sheep, 19,383; swine, 4,652; horses, 2,381; wheat, 11,403 bush. produced; rye, 26,868; Ind. corn, 14,947; buckwheat, 11,290; barley, 4,977; oats, 94,573; potatoes, 574,692; peas, 1,786;—26 grist m., 55 saw m.; 24 tanneries, 25 persons emp.; 11 woollen fac.;—31 churches; 60 schools, 1,749 scholars. Pop. 14,138.

KINGS, county, Prince Edward Isl., on the E. end. Area, 650 sq. ms., 39,678 ac. are arable. Drained by numerous small streams flowing N., & to E., where are many fine bays & harbors. Surface level, or gently undulating; soil very fertile. It has good fisheries. Capital, Georgetown. There were in this county in 1848, horses, 3,126; neat cattle, 12,100; sheep, 21,666; swine, 5,661; wheat, 45,182 bush. produced; barley, 27,198; oats, 187,948; potatoes, 159,418;—27 grist mills, 41 saw mills, 4 carding mills;—28 churches; 42 schools. Pop. 15,425.

KINGS—for English pas. with this prefix, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

KINGSBARNS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. E.S.E. St. Andrews. Pop. 893.

KING'S BENCH, p. o., Franklin co., Ga.

KINGSBOROUGH, p-v., Johnstown t., Fulton co., N. Y., 50 N.W. Albany, 414 W. It contains a church, a high school, 2 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

KINGS BRIDGE, p-v., New York co., N. Y., 13 N. of City Hall, N. Y., 136 S. Albany, 238 W. Situated near a bridge crossing the Spuyten Duyvel creek, at the N. end of New York or Manhattan island.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons, 33 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 150 ac. Pop. 1,679. The town is remarkably neat; it has a grammar school, a union workhouse, three branch banks, small manufs. of woollens, & some trade in malt & leather.

KINGSBURY, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. 1840, 227; 1850, 181.

KINGSBURY, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 58 N. Albany, 428 W. Surface generally level; soil sand, sandy loam, & clay. Hudson r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by a branch of Wood cr. The v. contains a Baptist church, 2 stores, & 15 or 20 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 iron foundries, 4 machine shops, 5 carriage fac., 2 paper fac., a tannery, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,773; 1850, 3,032.

KINGSBURY, p. v., Cumberland co., N. C.

KINGSBURY, p-v., La Porte co., Ia., 145 N. by W. Indianapolis, 660 W.

KINGSBURY, p. v., Whitesides co., Ill.

KINGSBURY (*Episcopi*), a pa. of Eng., co. Somerset. Area, 3,646 ac. Pop. 1,856.

KINGSBURY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 8¼ m. W.N.W. London. Area, 1,765 ac. Pop. 606. The church occupies the site of an ancient encampment. The Sudbury station of the London & Birmingham r. r., is in this pa.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4½ m. N. Coleshill. Area, 9,070 ac. Pop. 1,416. —III. (*East*), co. Somerset, 6 m. E.S.E. Langport. Area, 3,890 ac. Pop. 212.

KING'S CAPLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ross. Area, 1,697 ac. Pop. 272.

KINGSCLEAR, pa., York co., N. B., on the rt. b. of St. John's r., & has 4 grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac., 5 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,362.

KINGSCLERE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 31 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area of pa. 12,917 ac. Pop. 2,885. The Saxon kings had a palace here, & at Freemantle park there was a royal abode in the time of King John.

KING'S CLIFFE, a pa. of Engl. [CLIFFE-REGIS.]

KINGSCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W. N.W. Tetbury. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 297.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland, prov. Leinster, has N. the co. Westmeath, E. Kildare, S. Queen's co., & Tipperary, & W. Tipperary, Galway, & Roscommon. Area, 772 sq. m., or 493,985 ac., of which about 330,000 are cultivated, 11,000 woodland, & 145,000 uncultivated, a large portion of which in the N. forms a part of the bog of Allen. Inhabited houses 1851, 18,887. Pop. 112,875. Surface flat except in the S. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. The grand canal also intersects the co. Soil of average fertility. Climate drier than in most Irish cos. Agriculture & crops much the same as in the co. Kildare. Tillage farms mostly very small. Grazing farms often extensive, & estates generally large. Subtenancy less common than in most parts of Ireland. Average rent of land from 12s. to 15s. an ac. Minerals & manufs. of no importance. The co. is divided into 11 baronies & 52 pas., in 5 different dioceses. Principal towns, Birr & Tullmors. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

KINGSCOURT, a mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Pop. 1,614. It has a neat church, & a large Roman Catholic chapel. In the vicinity is the fine demesne of Cabra castle.

KING'S CREEK, p. o., Caldwell co., N. C.

KINGSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S. E. Somerton. Area, 2,064 ac. Pop. 523.

KINGSDOWN, two pas. of Engl., co. Kent.—I. 5½ m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area, 695 ac. Pop. 84.—II. 7 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area, 2,780 ac. Pop. 423.

KINGSESSING, p-t., Phila delphia co., Pa., 7 S.W. Philadelphia, 98 E. by S. Harrisburg, 134 W. The surface is level; soil alluvial. Delaware r. bounds it on the S.E., in which are several islands belonging to it. Schuylkill r. runs on its E. border, & Darby cr. on the W. Mud island, in the Delaware, was the site of Fort Mifflin, which, in 1777, made an obstinate and protracted defence against the British. On the bank of the Schuylkill is a fine botanical garden, originally founded by Bartram, the naturalist. It has an Episcopal church & 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,339; 1850, 1,778.

KINGSEY, p. t., Drummond co., Can. E. Drained by St. Francis r. Pop. 2,262. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

KINGSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Thame. Area, 1,405 ac. Pop. 233.

KING'S FERRY, p. v., Genoa t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 173 W. Albany, 315 W. It contains 1 church, 2 stores, 1 steam grist m., & about 30 dwellings.

KINGSFIELD, t., Franklin co., Me. Pop. 662.

KING'S GAP, p-o., Harris co., Ga., 118 W. Milledgeville, 736 W.

KING'S HILL, p. o., Cherokee co., Ala.

KING'S ISLAND, an island of Australasia, Bass' Strait, between Australia Felix & Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land). Lat. 39° 50′ S., lon. 144° E., 60 m. S. Cape Otway. Length 35 m., breadth about 15 m. It is well wooded, but uninhabited, & very dangerous to shipping. Here, from 1835 to 1845, the Neva, Isabella, Rebecca, & Cataraqui, were wrecked & lost.—II. Maldive islands, in lat. 4° 10′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E.—III. N. W. Amer., in the Pacific. Lat. 52° 10′ N., lon. 128° W.—IV. Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.E. Raraka. Lat. 15° 42′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 38′ 45″ W.

KINGSKERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 1,744 ac. Pop. 959.

KINGSLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Leominster. Area, 4,735 ac. Pop. 1,137. On Kingsland-field was fought, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward IV. on the English throne.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, pas. Islington & Hackney, 2½ m. N.N.E. St. Paul's, London, being a N. suburb of the metropolis. It has extensive nursery-gardens.

KING'S LANGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, with a station on the London & Birmingham r. r., 4½ m. N. W. Watford. Area, 3,461 ac. Pop. 1,599. Here was a palace, in which Henry III. resided, & a celebrated priory, in which Piers Gaveston, a favorite of Edward II., was buried. In the church, the bodies of Richard II. & Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., were interred.

KINGSLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 3½ m. S.E. Frodsham. Pop. 1,067.—II. a pa., co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. Alton. Area, 1,776 ac. Pop. 387.—III. a pa., co. Stafford, 2½ m. N. Cheadle. Area, 4,714 ac. Pop. 1,535, emp'd in coal mines, brass & copper works.

KINGSLEY'S, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 243 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 324 W.

KING'S LYNN, a seaport town of Engl. [LYNN.]

KING'S MILLS, p. o., Kane co., Ill.

KING'S MILLS, p-o., Montgomery co., Mo., 62 N. E. Jefferson city, 377 W.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, p-o., Gaston co., N. C., 200 W. by S. Raleigh, 437 W. The mountain, in the vicinity, was the scene of a revolutionary battle in 1780.

KING'S NORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. S. S.W. Ashford. Area, 3,245 ac. Pop. 424.

KING'S NORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, on the Birmingham and Glos'ter r. r., 4½ m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Area, 12,132 ac. Pop. 7,759. It has a large church, with a fine spire, & a grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The Birmingham & Worcester canal here passes through a tunnel 2 m. in length.

KING'S NORTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 163.

KING'S POINT, p. o., Dade co. Mo.

KINGSPORT, p-v., Sullivan co., Tenn., 273 E. by N. Nashville, 409 W. Situated on the point above the junction of the N. & S. forks of Holstein r. It contains several stores & 320 inhabitants.

KING'S PYON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Weobly. Area, 2,467 ac. Pop. 459.

KING'S RIVER, p-o., Carroll co., Ark., 190 N.W. by N. Little Rock, 1,168 W.

KING'S RIVER, t., Madison co., Ark. Pop. 606.

KING'S RIVER, Ire., is an affl. of the Nore, cos. Tipperary & Kilkenny. Total course 18 m.

KING'S SETTLEMENT, p-o, Norwich t., Chenango co., N. Y., 106 W. Albany, 342 W.

KING'S SOMBORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. S. Stockbridge. Area, 7,425 ac. Pop. 1,212.

KINGSTANLEY, a pa. of England, co. Glos'ter. Area, 1,679 ac. Pop. 2,095.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ N.N.E. Newton-Bushel, on the river Teign. Area, 4,021 ac. Pop. 1,658.

KINGSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. N. Northampton. Area, 1,809 ac. Pop. 1,586, partly employed in excellent stone quarries.

KINGSTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 33 S.S.E. Concord, 471 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil loam. Chartered in 1694. It has 2 considerable ponds, the outlets of which unite & flow into the Merrimac. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 1,192.

KINGSTON, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 33 Boston, 443 W. Situated on a branch of Plymouth harbor, & has a good harbor, into which Jones r., a considerable stream, enters. Surface level; soil light & sandy. This place has a considerable number of vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The v. on Jones r., & on the Old Colony r. r., contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian,— 2 iron foundries, 2 axe fac., an anchor fac., 2 auger fac., a machine shop, a pottery, & 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,440; 1850, 1,591.

KINGSTON, p-v., South Kingston t., capital of Washington co., R. I., 32 S. by W. Providence, 391 W. Situated on an eminence, called "Little Rest Hill," & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—an academy, a bank, & 300 inhabs.

KINGSTON, p-t., capital, Ulster co., N. Y., 57 S. by W. Albany, 316 W. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam, & fertile. Hudson r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Esopus cr. Rondout cr. runs on its S.E. border. The v. is pleasantly situated on Esopus cr., 3 ms. W. of the Hudson r. Incorporated in 1805. It contains a courthouse, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a female seminary, 2 banks, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a machine shop, a brass foundry, 2 iron foundries, a plane fac., 6 carriage fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., a brewery, an acad., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,824; 1850, 10,232.

KINGSTON, p-v., Middlesex co., N. J., 14 N.E. Trenton, 180 W. It lies partly also in Somerset co., midway between Philadelphia & New York, on Millstone r., & near the line of the N. Jersey r. r. It contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a woollen fac., & about 250 inhabs. The Delaware & Raritan canal passes through it, with a lock at this place.

KINGSTON, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 127 N.E. Harrisburg, 232 W. Susquehanna r. bounds it on the S.E. Surface uneven; soil fertile. The v., formerly called Wyoming, is in the S. part of the t., and contains a church, several stores, & 350 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, a powder fac., 6 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,454.

KINGSTON, p-v., Somerset co., Md., 118 S.E. by S. Annapolis, 158 W.

KINGSTON, p.v., Cumberland co., N. C., 50 W. by S. Raleigh. Contains a church & 275 inhabs.

KINGSTON, p. v., Cass co., Ga.

KINGSTON, t., Delaware co., O. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 657; 1850, 761.

KINGSTON, p-v., Greene t., Ross co., O., 55 S. Columbus, 400 W. It contains a brick church, 5 stores, & 336 inhabs.

KINGSTON, p-v., Madison co., Ky.

KINGSTON, p-v., De Kalb co., Ill., 218 N.N.E. Springfield, 789 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 661.

KINGSTON, p. v., Decatur co., Ia.

KINGSTON, t., Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 435.

KINGSTON, p-v., capital Roane co., Tenn., 143 E.

by S. Nashville, 538 W. Situated on the point formed by the junction of the Clinch & Tennessee rivers, & contains a court house, jail, a church, 8 stores, & 386 inhabs.

KINGSTON, p. v., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 536.

KINGSTON, p. v., capital Caldwell co., Mo.

KINGSTON, p-v., capital of Autauga co., Ala., 86 Tuscaloosa, 826 W. Situated on the W. side of Autauga cr., and contains a court house & a few dwellings.

KINGSTON, p. v., Adams co., Miss.

KINGSTON, city & capital of Frontenac county, Can. W., 198 m. W. Montreal, & 165 E. from Toronto. Situated on an excellent harbor at the N.E. extremity of Lake Ontario, & immediately above its outlet Cataraqui or St. Lawrence river. Lat. 44° 8′ N., lon. 76° 40′ W. from Greenwich, Engl. The principal public buildings are the market-house (built of hewn stone at a cost of $90,000), & contains several important public offices, the court-house, custom-house, &c. There are 15 churches; viz., 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 3 Episcopal, 2 Free, 1 Irvingite, 3 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 3 Roman Catholic. The other buildings, institutions, &c., are Queen's College, under the direction of the Presbyterians, which has a president and 4 professors, & connected with it is Queen's College School, with a principal & 2 assistants; the College of Regiopolis (Roman Catholic) has a president & 4 professors; a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of about 1,500 vols.; the General Hospital, Hotel Dieu, Nunnery, & Hospital; & 2 miles west from the city the Provincial Penitentiary. It has 4 banking houses, a gas works, water works for the supply of the city, 15 wholesale & 75 retail stores, 3 breweries, 5 foundries & machine shops, 4 tanneries, a steam saw m., a steam planing m., a marine r. r., 5 printing offices issuing a daily, 1 bi-weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers, & about 15,000 inhabitants. On Navy Bay, which lies between Point Frederick & Point Henry, is the dockyard and naval station. On Point Henry is situated the fort of the same name, a strong fortress, on a very commanding position. Near the penitentiary is a mineral spring, & there is another at the corner of King & Arthur streets, in the city. Kingston is divided into 7 wards, & is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, & 14 councilmen. It occupies the site of Fort Frontenac, an old French post, & was founded in 1784, & incorporated a city in 1838. It is now the sixth commercial city of Canada. There are owned here 20 steam vessels & 32 schooners; aggregate tonnage, 7,000 tons.

KINGSTON, pa., Kings county, N. B., lies between the Kenebecasis and Belle Isle bay, affluents of St. John's r. It has 4 grist m., 10 saw m., 4 tanneries, 2 woollen fac., 7 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,021. The v. of Kingston is the capital of co., on the rt. b. of St. John's r., & has a court-house, 3 churches, a grammar school, & 450 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, the principal commercial city & seaport of Jamaica, co. Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbor. Pop. estimated at 35,000. It stands on a gentle slope, & is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories, & furnished with verandahs. It has 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, & 2 Jews' synagogues,—a hospital, & various other charitable institutions, a free school, endowed with 1,500*l.* a year, the workhouse, new penitentiary, commercial subscription rooms, & theatre; here are also an athenæum, a society of arts, savings' bank. Kingston harbor, a land-locked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed S.Ward by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. Upper Park camp, with the barracks, &c., is about 1¼ m. N. of the city. A railroad between Kingston & Spanish Town, 19 m. W., was opened in 1845. [Jamaica.]

KINGSTON, or KINGSTOWN, a town, cap. island St. Vincent, British W. Indies, on its S.W. coast. Pop. 5,000. It is regularly built, & has several substantial public edifices, comprising a large church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, & Roman Catholic chapels, an old government house, new government house, in the botanic garden, & the court-house, the last being constructed of stone, the rest mostly of brick.

KINGSTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3¼ m. S.E. Caxton. Area, 1,807 ac. Pop. 315.—II. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Modbury. Area, 2,373 ac. Pop. 523.—III. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Canford-Magna, 5 m. N.E. Poole. Area, 4,715 ac. Pop. 918.—IV. a pa., county Somerset, 3¼ m. N. Taunton. Area, 3,477 ac. Pop. 948.—V. co Somerset, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Area, 3,477 ac. Pop. 298.—VI. Isle of Wight, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 883 ac. Pop. 65.—VII. co. Stafford, 3 m. S.S.W. Uttoxeter. Area, 2,009 ac. Pop. 326.—VIII. co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Worthing. Area, 582 ac. Pop. 40. The church was long since destroyed by the sea.—IX. co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,991 ac. Pop. 510. Rev. of charities 1837, 52*l.*—X. co. Kent, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,525 ac. Pop. 310.—XI. (*Bagpuze*), co. Berks, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area, 1,097 ac. Pop. 367.

KINGSTON-BY-LEWES, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Lewes. Area, 1,653 ac. Pop. 134. From Kingston hill, which is crowned with an ancient encampment, the view is remarkably fine.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. E. New Shoreham. Area, 799 ac. Pop. 153.

KINGSTON CENTRE, p. v., Delaware co., O.

KINGSTON DEVERILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ miles N.N.E. Mere. Area, 2,060 ac. Pop. 402.

KINGSTON MINES, p. o., Peoria co., Ill.

KINGSTON RUSSELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset. Area, 1,147 ac. Pop. 84.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a pa. of England, county Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 3,422 ac. Pop. 373. The manor house was built in the reign of Edward IV.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a town, Engl. [Hull.]

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a pa. of England, county and 9 miles S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 196.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a municipal bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames at the influx of the Ewell, & 10 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 1851, 4,765 ac. Pop. 12,144. Pop. of bor. 1851, 6,279. The town, exclusive of suburbs, extends about half a mile along the river, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 5 arches. It is irregularly built, but has a spacious church, a handsome new town-hall, a market-house, a house of correction, jail, & union workhouse, a grammar school, several other well-endowed schools, & almshouses. Ann. revenue of charities upwards of 1,000*l.* It has some flax & oil mills, a brisk malting trade, & a large market for corn on Saturday. County assizes are held, & it has petty & quarter sessions. It is a polling place for the county. A Roman town or station existed here, & numerous coins, & other Roman antiquities, have been from time to time discovered. Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council here in 838, & most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred the Unready, were crowned at Kingston. The first armed force in the Parliamentary war, assembled in the town, & the last effort in favor of Charles I., was made here.—*New Kingston* is a hamlet which has within a few years sprung up around the station on the S.W. r. r., & it has now many handsome terraces, detached villas, with a good inn, & public libraries.

KINGSTOWN, formerly *Dunleary*, a seaport town & watering-place of Irel., co. & on the bay of Dublin, on railr., 7 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 1851, 10,453. It is finely situated. The only objects of interest are a short atmospheric railroad to Dalkey, said to be the first ever laid down; an obelisk, commemorating the visit of George IV. in 1821; & a fine granite pier, enclosing a harbor of 251 ac., finished at a cost of about 750,000*l.*, & at the head of which is a revolving light, in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. It is the mail packet station for communication with Liverpool & Holyhead, & a favorite resort of the Dublin citizens.

KINGSTREE, p-v., capital Williamsburg dist., S.C., 105 E.S.E. Columbia, 439 W. Situated on Black r.

KINGSVILLE, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

KINGSVILLE, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 213 N.E. Columbus, 348 W. Drained by Conneaut cr. The v. is situated near the centre of the town, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, the Kingsville high school;—4 stores, 2 woollen fac., 3 fulling m., 3 flouring m., 2 saw m., & about 600 inhabs. Pop. 1840, 1,418; 1850, 1,494.

KINGSVILLE, p-v., Gosfield t., Essex co., Can. W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, 3 saw m., a foundry, & 250 inhabs

KING'S-WALDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hitchin. Area, 4,150 ac. Pop. 1,161.

KINGSWEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the E. side of the harbor of Dartmouth, with which it communicates by means of a floating bridge. Area, 1,[illegible] ac. Pop. 815.

KINGSWINFORD, a pa., Engl. [WINTERBOURNE.]

KINGSWOOD, a vill. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pas. St. George & Bitton, 3 m. N.E. Bristol. Here is a school for the sons of methodist preachers.—II. a pa., co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.W. Wotton-under-Edge. Area, 2,[illegible] ac. Pop. 1,227, employed in woollen factories.

KINGSWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the S.W. r. r., 2 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area, 2,216 ac. Pop. [illegible].

KING-TCHOU, a fortified city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on lt. b. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 30° 20′ N., lon. 112° 8′ E.

KING TE-TCHIANG, a town of China, prov. King-si, 6 m. N.E. Nan-tchang. It is the princip. seat of the manuf. of porcelain in China, for which it is said 500 furnaces are employed.

KINGTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 18 m. N.W. Hereford. Area of pa. 8,816 ac. Pop. 2,871. The town, pleasantly situated under Bradnor hills, has a church erected about the 12th century, a free school, a union workhouse, 2 or 3 branch banks, & manufs. of gloves & nails.

KINGTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Warwick. [KINETON.]—II. a tything, co. Glo'ster, pa. & 12 m. W.N.W. Thornbury. Pop. 1,057.—III. a pa., co. & 8½ m. E. Worcester. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 153.—IV. *Magna*, a pa., co. Dorset, 6 m. W. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,881 ac. Pop. 652.—V. (*St. Michael*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area, 4,136 ac. Pop. 1,214.—VI. *West*, same co., 3 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area, 2,444 ac. Pop. 363.

KING-TONG, a city of China, prov. & 125 m. S.W. Yun-nan, cap. dep. in a mutinous country, near a source of the Tan-kiu river.

KINGUSSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, 23 m. E. S.E. Fort Augustus. Pop. 2,201. Birth-place of Macpherson, translator of Ossian's poems.

KINGVILLE, p-o., Talladega co. Ala.

KINGWESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Somerton. Area, 1,166 ac. Pop. 149. In the church is an oak chair bearing the initials of the last abbot, who was hanged by Henry VIII.

KING WILLIAM, co., Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 270 sq. m. It lies between the Mattapony r., on the N.E., & Pamunky r. on the S.W., by branches of which it is watered. Capital King William C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $174,[illegible]; wheat, 188,819 bush. produced; Ind. corn, [illegible]; wool, 10,271 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m. Cap. empl'd in manufac. $30,215; value of manufac. articles, $5,000;—9 churches; 14 acad., 238 pupils. Pop. 1840, 9,258; 1850, 8,779.

KING WILLIAM, C. H., p-v., capital, King William co., Va., 38 N.E. by E. Richmond, 126 W. It has a court house, clerk's office, & 2 jails, all of brick, and handsomely enclosed with an iron railing, & shaded by a grove of locust trees: a store & about 75 inhabs.

KING WILLIAM'S CATARACT, a fine fall of the Essequibo river, British Guiana, in lat. 3° 14′ 35″ N., lon. 57° 44′ W. It was reached & named by Sir R. Schomburgh, in 1836.—*K. W. Island* is in Dampier strait, E. Archipelago, S. Waygiou.

KINGWOOD, p-t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 29 N.W. Trenton, 180 W. Surface level; soil red shale, clay, & loam, & fertile. Drained by Lockatong cr. It contains several villages, 8 stores, 6 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 [illegible]s. Pop. 1840, 2,947; 1850, 1,799.

KINGWOOD, p-v., capital of Preston co., Va., 284 N.W. Richmond, 207 W. Situated on elevated ground, 2 m. W. of Cheat r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 stores, 1 tannery, & 180 inhabs.

KIN HOA, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, 72 ms. S.S.W. Hang-chow-foo.—*Kin-kai-jin* is a seaport town on W. side of Great Loo Choo island.

KINKEAD, p-o., St. Francis co., Mo.

KINLET, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 8 m. S. Bridgenorth. Area, 5,092 ac. Pop. 447.

KINLEYS, p-o., Bexar co., Tex.

KINLOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, now united to LETHENDY.

KINLOCK, p-o., Lawrence co., Ala.

KINLOCK, p-o., Panola co., Tex.

KINLOSS, t., Bruce co., Can. W. Pop. 47.

KINLOSS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Moray, including the town of Findhorn. Area about 3½ sq. m. Pop. 1,379. It has the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded by David I. in 1150.

KINNAIRD, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Perth. Pop. 370.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, a promontory of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, projecting into the N. Sea, about 1 m. N. Fraserburgh. On its summit is a castle, now used as a lighthouse. Lat. 57° 42′ N., lon. 2° W.

KINNARD, p-o., Hancock co., Ia.

KINNARD, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. E.S.E. Dingle. Area, 5,[illegible] ac. Pop. 1,2[illegible].

KINNARDS STORE, p-o., Maury co., Tenn.

KINNE, p-o., Du Page co., Ill.

KINNEFF, with KATERLINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 6 m. S. Stonehaven. Area, 6,[illegible] ac. Pop. 1,069. On the rocky coast here are several ruins. The Regalia of Scotland was, during the invasion of Cromwell, long safely concealed under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff.

KINNEGAD, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, near the Midland Gt. W. r. r., 12 m. E.S.E. Mullingar. Pop. of town 715.

KINNEIGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, containing the vills. Castletown & Inniskeen. Area, 15,-104 ac. Pop. (rural) 5,536. It has a round tower of a peculiar build.

KINNELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 8¼ m. E. Forfar. Pop. 826.

KINNELTY, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., 4 m. E.N.E. Birr. Area, 13,894 ac. Pop. 2,562. The vill. adjoins the domain of Castle-Bernard.

KINNERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6¾ m. S.S. E. Oswestry. Area, 5,891 ac. Pop. 1,254.

KINNERSLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Weobley. Area, 2,199 ac. Pop. 293.—II. co. Salop, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Wellington. Area, 1,789 ac. Pop. 252.

KINNESSWOOD, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. E. Kinross, par. Portmeak. Pop. 479.

KINNETHMONT, a pa., Scotl. [KENNETHMONT.]

KINNETTLES, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. S.S.W. Forfar. Pop. 460.

KINNEY, county, Texas, in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 2,000 sq. m. It lies between the Nueces & the Rio Grande. Surface level; soil light sandy loam.

KINNEY'S FOUR CORNERS, p-o., Hannibal t., Oswego co., N. Y., 174 W.N.W. Albany, 365 W.

KINNICONICK, p-o., Lewis co., Ky., 121 N.E. Frankfort, 455 W.

KINNIES CREEK, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

KINNOUL, a pa. of Scotl., co. & opposite the town of Perth, on lt. b. of the Tay, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 3,134, mostly in the vill. of Bridgend, a suburb of Perth. The pa. consists of several detached parts. It has extensive nursery grounds, numerous elegant villas, an ancient church, the ruins of a castle of the Knights Templars, & a hill from whence is obtained one of the finest views in Britain. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hay family.

KINOULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8½ m. S.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,070 ac. Pop. 405.

KINROSS, a town & pa. of Scotl., cap. co. Kinross, on Loch Leven, at its W. end, 14 m. S.S.E. Perth. Area of pa. 5,600 ac. Pop. 3,227; of town 2,590. It has a handsome main street, a fine co. Hall & gaol, a town-hall, elegant parish church, 2 libraries, a branch bank, & manufs. of cottons, tartan shawls & damasks. In its vicinity is Kinross-house, a spacious edifice built by Sir W. Bruce for the D. of York in 1685.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a co. of Scotland, having E. & S. co. Fife, & W. & N. co. Perth. Area, 77 sq. ms., or 49,531 ac., 4,500 water, consisting principally of Loch Leven. Inhabited houses 1851, 1,662. Pop. 8,924. Surface varied & well cultivated. Property much subdivided. Minerals & manufs. unimportant. Chief town, Kinross. The co. is divided into 4 whole pas., & parts of 4 others, & unites with Clackmannan and portions of Perth county in sending 1 member to H. of C.

KINSALE, p-o., Westmoreland, co. Va., 83 N.E. Richmond, 142 W.

KINSALE, a parl. & munic. borough, seaport and

town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 13 m. S.S.W. Cork, on the estuary of the Bandon riv., called Kinsale harbor, and here about 800 yds. in breadth, 2 m. from the Atlantic. Inhabited houses 1,097. Pop. of parl. borough, including the suburbs of Scilly, 5,506. It is built at the base and on the sides of acclivities almost rising from the water. Streets steep & narrow; houses antique, chief buildings a pa. church of the 14th century; a large Roman Cath. Chapel, a convent, townhall, gaol, assembly rooms, baths, a fever hospital, union workhouse, fort & barracks. The harbor, which was formerly a naval depôt, is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Extensive & valuable fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing. Kinsale sends 1 mem. to the H. of C. It gives title of premier baron of Ireland to the De Courcey family, descendants of the Dukes of Normandy, & whose representative has the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. In 1601, Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards. In 1689, James II. landed here.—*The Old Head of Kinsale* is a promontory projecting about 3 m. into the Atlantic, 4½ m. S.S.W. the entrance of Kinsale harbor, & 8 m. S. the town. On it is a light-house with fixed light, lat 51° 36′ 45″ N.; lon. 8° 32′ 16″ W., 241 ft. elev.

KINSEY'S STORE, p. o., Polk co., Tenn.

KINSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¾ m. E.N.E. Presteigne. Area, 1,243 ac. Pop. 77.

KIN-SHAN (or "*Golden Island*"), an isle of China, prov. Kiang-su, in the Yang-tse-kiang riv., nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with pagodas, temples, pavilions & gardens, now mostly in decay.

KINSMAN, p-t., Trumbull co., O, 193 N.E. Columbus, 309 W. Pop. 1850, 1,005.

KINSTON, p-v., capital of Lenoir co., N.C., 80 S.E. by E. Raleigh, 308 W. Situated on the N. side of the Neuse r. It contains a court-house, jail & Episcopal church, several stores and 455 inhabitants.

KINTAIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W. coast, intersected by two arms of Loch Alsh, 6½ m. E.N.E. Glenelg. Length 18 m., average breadth 6 m. Pop. 1,909, consisting mostly of the Clan Macrae. Surface wild & mountainous.

KINTBURY or KENTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Hungerford. Area, 7,645 ac. Pop. 1,899.

KIN-TCHOU, a town of Manchooria, near the frontiers of China and Corea, nearly 8 m. from the N. shore of the Gulf of Leao-tong. Lat. 40° 10′ N., lon. 121° 10′ E. It is a place of considerable trade in the produce of the adjacent territory.

KINTERBISH, p. o., Sumpter co., Ala.

KINTORE, a royal & parl. borough and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, on the Aberdeen Canal. Area, of pa. upwards of 7,000 ac. Pop. of bor. and pa. 1,342, of the bor. 476. It has a neat town-house, and claims to be the most ancient royal borough in Scotland. It unites with Banff, Elgin, Cullen & Inverury in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 35. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Keith family.

KINTYRE, or CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, forming the S. extrem. of the co. Argyle, to the N. of which it is united by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Length N. to S. 40 m.; average breadth 6½ m. Pop. 1851, 17,916. Surface, which comprises 10 pas., is much diversified with hill and dale.—The *Mull of Kintyre*, the S. W. point of the above peninsula, has a light-house, with fixed lights 237 ft above high water, in lat. 55° 19′ N.; lon. 5° 49′ W.

KINRARRA, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 11 m. S.S.E. Galway. Pop. 959. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral & bishop's residence.

KINWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1¼ m. N.E. Alcester. Area, 489 ac. Pop. 79.

KIN-YANG a city of China, prov. Kan-su, cap. dep., in lat. 36° 42′ N., lon. 105° 42′ E.

KIN-YUEN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in lat 24° 26′ N., lon. 105° 50′ E.

KINZERS, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

KINZIG, 2 rivs. of Germany.—I. Würtemburg and Baden, after a N.W. course of 45 m. joins the Rhine by several branches at Kehl.—II. Hesse-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

KINZUA, p-t., Warren co., Pa., 223 N.W. Harrisburg, 307 W. It has 1 grist m., 13 saw m. Pop. 1850, 232.

KIÖGE, a marit. town of Denmark, isl. Seeland, on Kiöge bay, an inlet of it E. coast, 21 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,300.

KIOLEN, or KJOLEN, a mountain chain of Scandinavia, extends from about lat. 63° N. ward, between Sweden and Russian-Lapland on the E. and S., and Norway and Finmark on the W. and N. Mount Sulitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 5′ N., lon. 16° 20′ E., is 5,956 ft. in elevation.

KIOMATIA, p. o., Red River co., Tex.

KIONG-TCHOU, a maritime city of China, cap. the isl. Hai-nan on its N. coast Estimated pop. above 100,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, is well-built, & has two colleges, a large public library, & an extensive trade with Macao, Assam, Siam, & Singapore.

KIO-TSING, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 70 m. E.N.E. Yun-nan.

KIPCHAK, a vill. of central Asia, dom. & 70 miles N.E. Khiva, on the Oxus, and consisting of 200 houses enclosed by a ruined wall.

KIPFENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 30 m. W. Regensburg, on rt. b. of the Altmühl. Pop. 729. It has 2 churches, breweries, and dye-works.

KIPPAX, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area, 3,349 ac. Pop. 2,339; of the t. 1,325. Here is Kippax-hall, built in reign of Elizabeth.

KIPPEN, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stirling, 9½ m. W. Stirling. Area, 21 sq. m. Pop. 1,892.

KIPPENHEIM, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 11 m. E.N.E. Zell. Pop. 1,917.

KIPPURE, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, bet. cos. Dublin and Wicklow, 11 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Elevation, 2,473 ft.

KIRBY, t., Caledonia co., Vt., 36 N.E. Montpelier, 14 N.E. Danville. Surface mountainous; soil, wet & cold. Moose r., a branch of Pasumsic r., crosses the S. corner of the t. Pop. 1840, 520; 1850, 509.

KIRBY, p-o., Greene co., Pa., 231 W. by S. Harrisburg, 234 W.

KIRBY, several pas. of England,—I. co. Essex, on the N. sea, 10 m. S.E. Maningtree. Area, 4,757 ac. Pop. 932.—II. (*Bedon*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 265. It had formerly two churches, one of which is now a picturesque ruin.—III. (*Cane*), same co. 4¼ m. N.W. Beccles. Area, 625 ac. Pop. 296.—IV. (*Cold*), co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Thirsk.—V. (*Grindalyth*), co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Area, 7,979 ac. Pop. 554.—VI. (*Knowle*), same co. N. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area, 4,101 ac. Pop. 554.—VII. (*Monks*), co. Warwick, 7 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area. 9,640 ac. Pop. 1,899.—VIII. (*Underdale*), co. York, E. Riding, 6¼ m. N. Pocklinton. Area, 5,049 ac. Pop. 335.—IX. (*West*), co. Chester. Area, 34,286 ac. Pop 1,951. [For other places sometimes spelt KIRBY *see* KIRKBY.]

KIRCHBERG, nums. small towns and vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 23 m. S.W. Chemnitz, Pop. 4,149. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and paper.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,523. Other places of the same name in Austria, &c.

KIRCHDORF, or KIRCHDRAUF, (Hung. *Sepes Varallya*) a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 23 m. W. Eperies, with 3,500 inhabitants, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, & a citadel.

KIRCHHAYN, two towns of Germany.—I. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Ohm, 8 m. E. Marburg. Pop. 1,819.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 66 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2,135, mostly engaged in weaving.

KIRCHHEIM, several towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtenberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5,256. It is enclosed by planted walks, & has a royal palace, & manufs. of cotton & woollen goods, & toys.—II. (*K. Bolanden*), Rhenish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 m. N.N.E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 3,130. It has a castle & a church, with family vault of the Dukes of Nassau; & in its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, & mercury.

KIRDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.E. Petworth. Area, 12,275 ac. Pop. 1,955. It has quarries of the "Petworth marble," which consists of masses of petrified periwinkles.

KIRENSK, a town of Siberia, gov. & 410 m. N.N.E. Irkoutsk on the Lena, at the influx of the Kirengha, & 782 ft. above the sea. Pop. 1,500, chiefly Russians. It has 3 churches & a school. Inhabs. mostly engaged in hunting & fishing.

KIRGHIZ COUNTRY, or STEPPE, an extensive region in Central Asia, embracing all the N. part of Turkestan between lat. 44° & 55° N., & lon. 53° & 82° E., partly independent & partly comprised in the Russian govs. Orenburg & Tomsk, having E. the Chinese Empire, W. the Caspian Sea, & S. the khanats, khokan, Bokhara, & Khiva. Estimated area 1,533,000 sq. ms., & pop. 2,260,000 (*Levchine*). Surface traversed by many mountain chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains, abounding in salt lakes, some upwards of 100 m. in length, & into which the principal rivers pour themselves. Climate remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The pop. is almost wholly nomadic, & rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, & camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is roughly tilled, for millet, rye, & barley, especially in the S. or Kara-kalpack country; & seals, sturgeons, &c., are taken in the lakes. Some domestic weaving, & manufs. of hair cordage, soap, leather, & iron wares, are carried on; but this region may be considered as preeminently the head-quarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all manufactured goods & necessaries being derived from the adjacent countries in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, & wool. The Kirghiz are of the Mongol race, & separated into the so-named Great, Little, & Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own khan or chief. Their religion is a compound of Islamism & idolatry. No towns exist in their territory, & the apparent remains of any such, or of temples, are certainly the vestiges of a previous race of inhabitants, much more advanced in civilization than the present occupants.

KIRIA, or KERREA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 120 m. E.S.E. Khoten. Lat. 37° N., lon. 82° 50′ E. It has an active trade with Yarkand, to which it sends silk, gold dust, & raisins; & caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broad-cloths, brocades, steel, & furs, in exchange for tea, rhubarb, & sal-ammoniac. Near it are gold mines, wrought by the Chinese government.

KIRILOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 265 m. E.N.E. Novgorod. Pop. 2,163. It is surrounded by lakes, & owes its name to a remarkable convent founded by St. Kiril in 1398; it has a cathedral, numerous churches, & a valuable library. A canal recently cut near it unites the basins of the Volga & N. Dwina, through the Sheksna & Suchona rivers.—*Kirilovsk* is a town, cap. circ., gov. & W. Ekaterinoslav.

KIRIN-OOLA, a town of Manchooria, cap. its S. division on the Soungari. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, & is the residence of a Manchoo viceroy. Its inhabs. are stated to be chiefly exiles.

KIRK, a prefix of the names of numerous towns & pas. in Great Britain. For those not undermentioned, see separate names, following:—*Kirk-Andrews (on-Eden)*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 131. It has no church.—II. (*on-Esk*), a pa., same co., 2¾ m. N.N.E. Longtown. Area, 17,246 ac. Pop. 1,798. It has bridges over the Esk & Sark, & an ancient border castle.—*Kirk-Arbory*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2½ m. N.W. Castletown. Pop. 1,593.—*Kirkbean*, a pa., stewartry Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth, 12 m. S. Dumfries. Pop. 982. It has the remains of 2 castles, & comprises Mount Criffel, 1,895 ft. above the sea. Paul Jones, the pirate, was born here, about 1745.—*Kirkbride*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.N.W. Wigton. Area, 1,654 ac. Pop. 346.—*Kirk-Bramp*, a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 3¼ m. S.W. Gt. Driffield. Area, 6,002 ac. Pop. 559. The church is an interesting Anglo-Norman structure.—*Kirk-Burton*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area, 15,990 ac. Pop. 20,371; do. of the t. 3,560, extensively engaged in woollen manufactures, for which, in 1838, there were 47 mills in the pa. The church was built in the reign of Edw. III.

KIRK-ADHADJ, or KIRKAGATCH, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 52 m. N.E. Smyrna. It is large, populous, & stated to have some trade in cotton.

KIRKBY, numerous pas., &c.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 5 m. N.W. Prescot. Pop. 1,460.—II. (*In Ashfield*), co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Mansfield. Area, 5,590 ac. Pop. 2,363.—III. (*on Bain*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 12 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area, 5,110 ac. Pop. 731. IV. (*Bellars*), co. Leicester, 2 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,590 ac. Pop. 226. V. (*In Cleveland*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Stokesley. Area, 4,716 ac. Pop. 723.—VI. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area, 1,970 ac. Pop. 481.—VII. (*Fleetham*), co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Catterick. Area, 2,364 ac. Pop. 65.—VIII. (*Green*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Area, 457 ac. Pop. 134.—IX. (*Irlebeth*), co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. N.W. Ulverstone. Area, 26,990 ac. Pop. 3,395, partly employed in quarries of fine slate.—X. (*Kendal*). [KENDAL.]—*Kirkby Lonsdale*, a market town & pa., co. Westmoreland, on the Lune, here crossed by an ancient & beautiful stone bridge, 11 m. S.S.E. Kendal, & 2 m. E. the Burton station, Lancaster & Carlisle r. r. Area of pa. 35,569 ac. Pop. 4,184; do. of town 1,675. It lies in a picturesque valley, & has several handsome streets, a fine old church, a grammar school, founded in 1591, & endowed with several exhibitions to the universities; a curious antique market cross, with some manufs. of carpets, blankets, &c. It is a co. polling-place, & gives the title of Earl to the Lowther family.—*Kirkby (In Malham-Dale)*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Settle. Area, 22,040 ac. Pop. 884, partly employed in cotton mills. The church is handsome. The river Aire rises in this parish. [MALHAM.]—*Kirkby-Mallory*, is a pa., co. Leicester, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Hinckley. Area, 3,110 ac. Pop. 2,625.—*Kirkby-Malzeard*, a mkt. town & pa., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Ripon. Area of pa. 57,040 ac. Pop. 4,956. Pop. of township 796. In this pa. is the ruins of Fountains-Abbey.—*Kirkby-Misperton*, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Pickering. Area, 7,544 ac. Pop. 903.—*Kirkby-on-the-Moor*, is a pa., same co., W. Riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Boro'-bridge. Area, 1,956 ac. Pop. 637.—*Kirkby-Moorside*, a market town & pa., co. York, N. Riding, 24 m. N.N.E. York. Area of pa. 21,681 ac. Pop. 2,611; do. of the t. 1,835. The town is enclosed by hills. In an old house, in the mkt.-place, the profligate Duke of Buckingham died in misery & poverty, in 1687. Malting is actively carried on; & in the vicinity are stone quarries & coal mines.—*Kirkby-Overblow*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Wetherby. Area, 10,704 ac. Pop. 1,598. The view from the churchyard, over Wharfdale, is strikingly beautiful.—*K.-Ravensworth*, a pa., same co., N. Riding, 4¼ m. N.W. Richmond. Area, 15,911 ac. Pop. 1,406. It has a grammar school, & a hospital, founded in 1556.—*K. South*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. S. Pontrefact. Area, 7,248 ac. Pop. 1,420.—*Kirkby-Stephen*, a market town & pa., co. Westmoreland, 22 m. S.E. Penrith. Area, 27,921 ac. Pop. 2,753; do. of t. 1,339. It is pleasantly situated on the Eden, & has a spacious old church, a small grammar school, having 2 exhibitions to either university, several other endowed schools, with woollen & silk manufacs., stocking-knitting, & lead & coal mines. It is a polling-place for the co.—*Kirkby-Thore*, a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4¼ m. N.W. Appleby. Area, 11,030 acres. Pop. 1,104. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.—*K.-Le Thorpe*, a parish, co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 235.—XI. *K.-Underwood*, a pa., same co., 5 m. N.N.W. Bourne. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 185.—XII. *K.-Wharfe*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Area, 2,129 acres. Pop. 702.—XIII. *K.-Wisk*, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Thirsk. Area, 5,853 ac. Pop. 1,079.

KIRKBY CUM OSGODBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 492.

KIRK-CHRIST, a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S.W. Ramsay. Pop. 3,044.—*Kirkconnel*, a pa., co. Dumfries, 4 m. N.W. Sanquhar. Area about 26,000 ac. Pop. 1,245.—*Kirkcolm*, a pa., co. Wigton, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Stranraer. Area about 11,650 ac. Pop. 2,018.—*Kirkcowan*, or *Kirkcowan*, a pa., co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Area about 31,600 ac., includ. several lochs, and much moorland. Pop. 1,541.—*Kirkdale*, a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N. Liverpool, within which parl. bor. it is included. Pop. 9,893. Here are a county gaol, & house of correction, a cemetery, dist. church, & many good houses in the tnshp.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Kirby-Moorside. Area, 12,544 ac. Pop. 1,036. The church was founded in the time of Edward the Confessor. A cave was discovered here in 1820, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, &c.,

with those of animals still natives of the climate.—*Kirkden*, a pa., co. & 5 m. E.S.E. Forfar, containing the v. of Frieckheim, on the Lunan, near the Arbroath and Forfar r. r. Pop. 1,763, partly empd. in manufacs. of linens. Here is Gardyne Castle, built in 1598, and a very anc. & curiously-carved obelisk.—*Kirk-German*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. E. Peeltown. Pop. 4,510. —*Kirkgunzeon*, a pa. of Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3 m. E.N.E. Urr. Pop. 734. It contains the vill. Dalbeattie, & several Roman & Druidic antiquities.—*Kirkham*, a mkt.-t. & pa., co Lancaster, on the Preston & Wyre r. r., 8¼ m. W.N.W. Preston. Area of pa. 48,530 ac. Pop. 1851, 16,926; do. of the t., 2,799. It is handsomely built, & has a large modern church, with an ancient tower, a chapel for Roman Catholics, who are numerous here, a grammar school, endowed in 1670, a richly-endowed establishment at Goosnaigh for decayed persons of the higher orders of society, several other well-endowed charities and schools, manufs. of sailcloth, sacking, cordage, flax, & cotton goods. Imports of Baltic produce, *via* Fleetwood, are extensive. —II. an extra-parochial liberty, co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton, with a sta. on the York & N. Midland r. r., 15¼ m. N.E. York. Pop. 52. Here, in a beautiful valley, are the ruins of a priory founded in 1121.—*Kirkhammerton*, a pa., co. York, W. Rid., ainsty & 7¼ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Area, 2,018 ac. Pop. 373.—*Kirkhaugh*, a pa., co. Northumberland, 8 m. W. S.W. Hexham. Area, 6,665 ac. Pop. 285. Many Roman remains have been found here.—*Kirk-heaton*, a pa. of Engl. [Heaton-Kirk.]—*Kirkhill*, a pa., co. & 7 m. W. Inverness, on Moray Firth. Pop. 1,730. Surface a fine plain. It has some Druidic & other antiquities.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. and ½ m. N.E. Pennicuick.—*Kirkinner*, a pa., co. & 2 m. S. Wigton. Area nearly 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,914.—*Kirkintilloch*, a burgh of barony, mkt.-t. & pa., Dumbartonshire, on the Forth & Clyde Canal, & the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r., 6¼ m. N.N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 10,700 ac. Pop. 8,426. It is very irregularly built. It has a court-house and gaol, a library, manufacs. of hats, iron foundry, gas works, distilleries, and about 2,000 cotton looms. The pa., among other antiquities, contains vestiges of the wall of Antoninus.—*Kirkland*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Area, 12,150 ac. Pop. 839.—II. a tnshp., co. Westmoreland, pa. and adjoining the t. of Kendal. Pop. 1,139.—*Kirkland*, a v., co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, 1 m. W. Leven. Pop. empd. in a large flax spinning-mill.—II. (or *Kirkfield*), a v., co. Lanark, pa. Lesmahago, on the Clyde, 1 m. W. Lanark. Pop. chiefly weavers.—*Kirkleatham*, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Guisboro'. Area, 12,407 ac. Pop. 1,307. It has a free grammar school, a hospital for the maintenance of 40 poor, founded in 17th century, by Sir W. Turner, Lord Mayor of London, who is buried in its chapel, a handsome structure, with a fine painted window.—*Kirk-Lees*, a hamlet, co. York, W. Riding, on the Manchester & Leeds r. r., pa. & about 4 m. W. Dewsbury. In Kirklees park, the beautiful domain of the Armitage family, is a tombstone, supposed to mark the grave of Robin Hood.—*Kirkley*, a pa., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft.—Area, 579 ac. Pop. 799.—*Kirklington*, 2 pas.—I. co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. Southwell. Area, 1,976 ac. Pop. 276.—II. co. York, N. Rid., 4¼ m. S.E. Bedale. Area, 3,807 ac. Pop. 553.—*Kirk-linton*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Longtown. Area, 7,800 ac. Pop. 1,869.—*Kirkliston*, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Linlithgow & Edinburgh, 9 m. W. Edinburgh. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 2,029. It has a very ancient church, formerly belonging to the Knights-Templars, fine remains of Niddry & Eliston castles, & the mansion house of Newliston. The Glasgow & Edin. r. r. is here carried across the vale of the Almond on a viaduct of 30 arches. —*Kirkmabreck*, a pa., stewartry Kirkcudbright, on Wigton Bay, and comprising the village Creetown. Pop. 2,266. It has several quarries of excellent granite. *Kirkmahoe*, a pa., co. & 4 m. N. Dumfries. Area, about 18¾ sq. ms. Pop. 1,553. Dalswington, an elegant mansion stands here, near the site of the ancient castle of the Comyns.—*Kirkmaiden*, a pa., co. Wigton, forming a peninsula ending in the Mull of Galloway. Area, about 23¼ sq. ms. Pop. 2,681, partly employed in fisheries. It has several ruined castles, bays, hamlets, & a light-house on the Mull, in lat. 54° 38′ 1″ N., lon. 4° 51′ 2″ W.—*Kirkmichael*, several pas.—I. co. & 8 m. S. Ayr, with the vills. of Kirkmichael on the Girvan, & Crosshill. Area, 36 sq. m. Pop. 8,262, employed in cotton weaving, &c. Here, among other fine mansions, are Cloncaird and Cassilis' castles, the latter picturesquely situated on the Doon.—II. co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Area, 264 sq. ms., of which full a half is sheep-walk. Pop. 1,124.—III. co. & 23 m. N. Perth. Area, about 100 sq. ms., mostly mountainous. Pop. 1,280. Here are numerous cairns & Druidic antiquities.—IV. co. Banff, 27 m. W.S.W. Huntly. Area, 29,500 ac., mostly in the wild strath or vale of the Aven. Pop. 1,558. Here is the forest of Tomintoul.—V. (or *Resolis*), cos. Ross & Cromarty, on the S. shore of Cromarty Firth. It has several old castles and numerous traces of Danish camps.—VI. a pa., Isle of Man, on the Irish Sea, 8 m. N.E. Peel-town. Pop. 1,416. The vill., pleasantly situated, has a new church, and an ancient Runic pillar, curiously inscribed. In its vicinity is Bishop's Court, the palace of the bishops of Sodor & Man, a Gothic edifice surrounded by fine grounds.—*Kirk-Newton*, a pa., co Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. Wooler. Area, 37,976 ac. Pop. 1,732.—II. a pa., co. & 11 m. W.S.W Edinburgh. Area, (which includes a part of the Pentland Hills) about 15 sq. ms. Pop. 1,630. It contains the vill. of East Calder, with Meadowbank, & various other mansions.—*Kirk-Oswald*, a market town & pa., co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area of pa. 10,472 ac. Pop. 925. The town, in the vale of the Eden, is mostly built of stone, and has an old church, the ruins of a castle, paper & corn mills. Three m. distant is the famous Druidical circle called "Long Meg and her daughters."—*Kirkoswald*, a pa., co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 4 m. S.W. Maybole. Pop. 2,242. Colzean castle, with ruins of Bruce's castle, Turnberry, and of Crossraguel abbey, founded in 1244, are in this pa.—*Kirkpatrick*, several pas.—I. (*Durham*), stewarty Kirkcudbright, 13 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Area about 38 sq. ms. Pop. 1,508. Fair last Thursday in March.—II. (*Fleming*), co. Dumfries, 6 m. E.N.E. Annan. Area, 16¾ sq. ms. Pop. 1,829, partly cotton weavers.—III. (*Iron-gray*), stewarty Kirkcudbright, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Pop. 918.—IV. (*Juxta*), co. and 16 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Area about 30 sq. ms. Pop. 1,097. Queensbury mountain rises to 2,140 feet above the sea; & here also is Auchincass castle.—Kirkpatrick is also a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S. Peel-town. Pop. 2,925.—*Kirk St. Anne*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 5 m. N.E. Castleton. Pop. 714.—*Kirkstall*, a vill., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, pa. & 2¾ m. W. Leeds. Pop. extensively employed in cloth manufactories & iron works. It has a handsome modern church, & the remains of an abbey, founded in 1152.—*Kirkstead*, a pa., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 175. The chapel is a very ancient & curious structure.—*Kirkton*, or *Kirton*, a pa., co. Notts, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Ollerton. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 195.—*Kirktoun*, a pa., co. Roxburgh, 3 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Pop. 282.—*Kirkurd*, a pa., co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Peebles. Area, 6,620 ac. Pop. 326.—*Kirkwhelpington*, a pa., co Northumberland, 14 m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area, 13,351 ac. Pop. 679.

KIRKCALDY, a royal parl. bor., seaport, manufacturing town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, & on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth r. r., 6 m. N. E. Burntisland, & 11 m. N. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 3,719; do. of par. bor. 10,475. The town consists principally of one irregularly built street of nearly 2 m., or as continued through the suburbs, about 3 miles in length, hence Kirkcaldy is called the "Lang town." It is well lighted, and has many elegant shops, a handsome town-hall & goal, several places of worship, 2 well-endowed schools, a library, a shipping company, chamber of commerce, custom house, 4 branch banks, important manufs. of linen, sheetings, dowlas, tick, sailcloth, & coarse cottons; also iron foundries and machine works. In 1838 there were 10 flax m., &, in 1839, nearly 1,000 looms at work. Imports chiefly of Baltic produce. Exports manufs. & coals. The harbor, formed by stone piers, admits large vessels; but is dry at low water. It has a light house. Corn mkt. Saturday. Several vessels employed in whale fishing. The borough joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, & Burntisl. in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," was born here in 1723.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal & parl. bor., seaport t., & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the estuary of the Dee,

6 m. above its junction with the Solway Firth, 28 m. S.W. Dumfries. Area of pa. about 224 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 3,565; do. of parliamentary bor. 2,687. Inhabited houses in bor. 397. It is finely situated; has a large pa. church, a co. hall, a goal, anc. market cross, handsome academy, library, a custom-house, some vestiges of a castle in which Henry the VI. of England found refuge after the battle of Towton, and imposing ruins of another, built in 1582 by the Maclellans, whose title of Baron Kirkcudbright recently became extinct. Although the harbor is the best in the S. of Scotland, the town has but little trade beyond the employment of a few cotton looms, some ship-building, small export of agricultural produce, & imports of coals, &c. It is, however, the abode of many opulent families, & a quiet agreeable place of residence. A steamer communicates with Liverpool. Mkt., Friday. Sheriff courts are held. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben & Sanquhar, in sending 1 member to the H. of C.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, or the STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a maritime co. in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway, & having N. the co. Ayr, E. Dumfriesshire, W. co. Wigton, & S. Solway Firth, separating it from Cumberland. Area, 954 sq. ms., or 610,734 ac., of which nearly one-third is arable. Inhabited houses 1851, 7,099. Pop. 43,121. Surface generally hilly, and in the N.W. mutnous. Granite, porphyry, & graywacke are the prevalent rocks. Chief mntns. Blacklarg, in the N., 2,890 ft.; Criffel, in the S.E., 1,895 ft.; & Cairnsmoor, on Wigton Bay, 2,329 ft. in elevation. Principal rivers, the Dee, Fleet, Ken, & Urr. Lakes numerous. Climate moist, &, except in the uplands, very mild. Soil, where manured, often very productive. Chief crops, oats, barley, wheat, turnips, & potatoes. Pastures excellent; & cattle of the polled Galloway breed are extensively reared & fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Some remains of the pure & much esteemed Galloway breed of horses still exist. The co. is noted for its superior honey. Estates mostly small. Average size of farms about 200 ac. Leases for 19 years are almost universal. The co. has 28 parishes. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, & Dalry. It sends 1 member to H. of C.

KIRKERSVILLE, p-v., Harrison t., Licking co., O., 22 E. Columbus, 371 W. It contains 3 stores and 179 inhabitants.

KIRKIBBOST, an island, co. Inverness. Pop. 1851, 14.

KIRKINRIOLA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including the town of Ballymena. Area, 6,390 ac Pop. 8,843.

KIRK-KILISIA (the "forty churches"), a large & ruinous town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the route from Constantinople to Shumla, 32 m. E. N.E. Adrianople. Pop. variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has many mosques & baths.

KIRKLAND, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 84 N.E. Augusta, 679 W. Watered by streams which flow into Pushaw lake. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 sch. Pop. 1840, 351; 1850, 717.

KIRKLAND, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 100 W.N.W. Albany, 386 W. Surface diversified; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Oriskany cr. It has 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 tan., a flouring m., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,984; 1840, 3,421.

KIRKLAND, p-o., Cabarras co., N. C., 147 N. by W. Raleigh, 384 W.

KIRKLAND, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 190.

KIRKLIN, t., Clinton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 740; of the village 59.

KIRK'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Clinton co., Ia., 32 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 590 W.

KIRKSEY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Edgefield dist., S.C., 72 W. Columbia, 535 W.

KIRK'S FERRY, p-o., Tensas par., La.

KIRK SMEATON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, (W. R.) Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 372.

KIRK'S MILLS, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 61 E. by S. Harrisburg, 90 W.

KIRKSVILLE, p-v., Madison co., Ky.

KIRKSVILLE, p-v., capital Adair co., Mo.

KIRKSVILLE, p-v., Butler co., Ala., 141 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 872 W.

KIRKVILLE, p-v., Manlius t., Onondaga co., N.Y., 130 W. by N. Albany, 353 W. on the Central r. r. It contains 2 stores & 150 inhabitants.

KIRKVILLE, p-v., Wappelo co., Iowa.

KIRKWALL, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town and pa. of Scotl., cap. co. Orkney, on a bay on the N.E. side of Mainland, 26 m. N.N.E. John O'Groat's. Lat. 58° 59′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 57′ 2″ W. Pop. of pa. 1851, 3,990; do. of bor. 3,451. It consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length; houses antique, & built of stone. The most conspicuous edifice is the cathedral of St. Magnus, a fine Gothic pile, founded in the 12th century, with a modern tower and spire 140 feet in height. Its choir is used as the pa. church, and it contains many monuments of Scandinavian worthies. On either side of it are the ruins of the castle of the Earls of Orkney, & of the bishop's palace, in which latter Haco, king of Norway, died in 1263; & opposite it are the remains of the king's castle. Principal modern buildings are the town hall, jail, assembly rooms; & the town has a museum, grammar school, libraries, & a custom house. It has some manufs. of linens and straw-plait, with an export trade in fish, beef, butter, tallow, hides, skins, oil, feathers, linen goods, & some corn. It communicates by steamers with Leith, Aberdeen, Wick, & Lerwick. Fair for 14 days in August, at which the principal mercantile business of Orkney is transacted. It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney; & its society equals that of the best provincial towns in Scotland. Kirkwall joins Cromarty, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, & Tain in sending 1 member to H. of C.

KIRKWOOD, p-v., Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie r.r., 215 m. from New York.

KIRKWOOD, t., Belmont co. O. The national road passes through its S.E. corner. Pop. 1840, 2,279; 1850, 2,208.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a vill. of Scotl. [YETHOLM.]

KIRMAN, a prov. & city of Persia. [KERMAN.]

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,051 ac. Pop. 62.

KIRMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. N. N.W. Caistor. Area, 1,815 ac. Pop. 379.

KIRRIEMUIR, or KILLAMUIR, a bor. of barony, town & pa. of Scotl. co. & 5 m. N.W. Forfar. Area, of pa. 18,000 ac. Pop. 7,617; do. of town 3,518. The town finely situated between the Grampians & the Vale of Strathmore, has a handsome church & Episcopal chapel, a trades' hall, numerous schools, 2 libraries, a branch bank, & about 2,000 looms employed in weaving linen sheeting, & dowlas, chiefly for export. Mkt., Friday. In the vicinity is Inverquharity-castle.

KIRSANOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 44 m. E.N.E. Tambov. Pop. 3,000. It is mostly of wood.

KIR-SHEHR, *Andrapa*, a town of Asia Minor, near its centre on an affl. of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. N.W. Kaisarieh. Pop. from 3,500 to 4,000. It is surrounded by gardens, but is in a ruinous state.

KIRSTEAD, a pa. of England., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N. N.W. Bungay. Area, 1,011 ac. Pop. 259.

KIRTARPOOR, & Kirthipoor, two towns of Hindostan; the former in the Punjab, E. of the Beas riv., near the Himalaya; the latter in Nepaul, 6 m. W.S.W. Khatmandoo.

KIRTLAND, p-t., Lake co., O., 167 N.E. by N. Columbus, 353 W. The v., is prettily situated on a branch of Chagrin r., & contains about 500 inhabitants. Here the Mormons first settled, & built a temple, where the remnant now remaining still worship. The Western Reserve Teachers seminary is at this place, & has a principal, several assistants & 216 pupils. There are in the t., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,777; 1850, 1,598.

KIRTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4¼ m. S. S.E. New-Market. Area, 3,016 ac. Pop. 909.

KIRTLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 716.

KIRTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Boston. Area, 5,820 ac. Pop. 2,299. It has an endowed free school.—II. co. Suffolk, 8½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,898 ac. Pop. 546.

KIRTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 195.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 17 m. N. Lincoln. Area, of pa. 4,210 ac. Pop. 1,948. The town has a massive church in the early

English style, an endowed school, & a manorial court-house.

KIRTORF, a small town of H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 25 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,276.

KISAMOS, a fortified maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 m. W. Khania. E. of it are the ruins of anc. *Cydonia*.

KISARIAH, *Cæsarea*, a ruined maritime town of Syria, pash. & 26 m. S.S.W. Acre. A large extent of ground here is covered with the remains of public and private buildings, including those of a castle, two aqueducts, the ancient city walls, & an artificial harbor. Cæsarea received its name in honor of Augustus, B. C. 22. Under the Romans it was the residence of a pro-consul, & it is memorable in the early history of Christianity; it was ruined during the crusades.

KISHACOQUILLAS, p-v., Mifflin co., Pa., 57 N.W. Harrisburg, 156 W.

KISHENAGUR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, & the residence of its civil officers, 57 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. It has a new English college, & some manufs. of muslins & indigo is raised in the vicinity.

KISHENAU, or KICHENEV, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Bessarabia, on the Buik, 85 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 40,000. It stands on three hills, has 14 churches, a gymnasium founded in 1831, 10 other public schools, a government library, & extensive woollen cloth and other factories.

KISHENGHUR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. Bundelcund, 100 m. S.E. Jhansi.—II. Rajpootana, cap. a dom. of 754 sq. m., 60 m. S.W. Jeypoor, & enclosed by substantial walls.

KISHM, *Oaracta*, the largest isl. in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 m. S.W. Ormuz, & surrounded by many smaller isls. Length 70 m.; average breadth 12 m. Estimated pop. 5,000, chiefly Arabs, and the isl. belongs to the imam of Muscat.—*Kishm*, the cap. on its E. side, is ruinously fortified, & the residence of a sheikh, its markets are well supplied, & it has some ship-building, & a brisk coasting trade.

KISHON, a river of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, & enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S.S.W. Acre. [Egraelon.]

KISHWAUKEE, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill., 197 N. by E. Springfield, 210 W.

KISKA, an isl., N. Pacific, Andreanov group.

KISKATOM, p. o., Greene co., N. Y.

KISKIMINETAS, p-t., Armstrong co., Pa., 187 W. N.W. Harrisburg, 211 W. It has Conemaugh r. on its S.W. border. It lies on the Kiskiminetas or Conemaugh river. Salt is found. The Pennsylvania canal passes through a part of the t. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,257; 1850, 2,430.

KISLINGBURY, a pa., Engl., co. & 3¼ m. W. Northampton. Area, 2,170 ac. Pop. 690.

KISSER, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Timor, 20 m. in circumference. Pop. between 7,000 & 8,000, many Christians. It is a resort of numerous trading vessels.

KISSINGEN, a town & watering-place of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 30 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,600. It has three principal springs of saline chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent to these are a pump-room, baths, & a colonnade. Near it are salt mines, from which 30,000 centners or cwts. of salt are raised yearly.

KISTNAGHERRY, a town & formerly a strong fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 60 miles N. Salem.

KISTNAH, or KRISHNA, a river of India, Deccan, rises in the W. ghauts, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Satturah, the Nizam, & the British presids. Bombay & Madras, and enters the ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 81° E. Length 600 m. It receives some large tributs., as the Beemah, Toombudrey, & Mussy; but as it traverses mostly a mntnous. region, it is ill adapted to navigation.

KITCHING'S MILLS, p. o., Orangeburgh dist., S. C.

KITS-COTY-HOUSE, England. [Aylesford.]

KITSEE, a frontier market town of W. Hungary, county Wieselburg, 5 miles S.S.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,100.

KITTANING, p-b., capital of Armstrong co., Pa., 182 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 236 W. It has a court-house, stone jail, public offices of brick, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 common to German Reformed & Lutherans, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 10 stores, several iron works, 3 tanneries, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,651 inhabitants. The town has a hilly surface; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Pop. 1,175.

KITTATINNY, mountains, a branch of the Allegany, extend through the N. part of N. J., cross the Delaware r. at the Delaware Water Gap, pass through Pennsylvania & the western part of Maryland into Virginia.

KITTERY, p-t., York co., Me., 100 S.W. Augusta, 497 W. Situated on the N.E. bank of Piscataqua r. The Atlantic Ocean lies on its E. & S. border. A bridge connects it with Portsmouth. It has a good harbor for small vessels. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—6 stores, and 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 grist m., a saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,435; 1850, 2,766.

KITTESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area, 952 ac. Pop. 155.

KITTOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 22 m. N.W. Dharwar.

KITT'S (ST.), W. India isl. [Christopher (St.).]

KITZINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 11 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 5,170. It has manufs. of vinegar, colors, gunpowder, leather, & printers' ink.

KIUSIU, or XIMO, the most S. of the 3 principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, & from Niphon Island by the Strait of Sikoke. Surface mntnous., and here are several volcanoes; that of Illigigama, having been the seat of a most destructive eruption on 1st April, 1826. Nangasaki, the principal commercial port of Japan, is on this island.

KIZ, or KILISA-HISSAR, *Tyana*, a village of Asia Minor, Karamania, 38 m. N.E. Erekli. It has the ruins of an aqueduct, & massive Roman foundations. Great quantities of nitre are manuf. here; & 2 m. distant is a small sulphurous lake answering to the ancient *Asphaltis*, sacred to Jupiter.

KIZIL-AGHAJ, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 10 m. W. Moosh.—II. a marit. vill. of Asiatic Russia, dist. Talish, on a bay of the W. coast of the Caspian, 30 m. N. Lankeran.

KIZIL-IRMAK (the "red river," *Halys*), the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., & enters the Black Sea, S.E. Sinope. Length 520 m. In antiquity it separated the Lydian & Persian doms.; it now separates the Turkish pashs. Anatolia & Sivas. Principal affl., the Kara-su or Kastamouni river.

KIZIL-OUZEN, *Mardus*, a river of Persia, provs. Irak-Ajemi, Azerbijan. & Ghilan, rises near Senna, & after a N.E. course of 300 m., enters the Caspian Sea, 35 m. E. Reshd. In its latter part it is called the Sefidrood.

KIZLJAR, a fortified town of Russia, prov. Caucasus, cap. dist., on the Terek, 50 m. W. its mouth, in the Caspian. Pop. 12,000 (?). It has manufs. of silk & cotton fabrics, & an active trade in wine raised in its vicinity.

KJOBENHAVN, Denmark. [Copenhagen.]

KLAARWATER, or GRIQUA, the chief town of the Griqua tribes, South Africa, 500 miles N.E. Cape-Town.

KLAGENFURT, a town of Illyria, cap. prov. Carinthia, & of a circ., on the Glan, 41 m. N. Laybach. Pop. 14,200. It is well built; & its fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been replaced by a handsome promenade. Principal edifices, a fine residence of the prince-bishop of Gurk, with rich galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, an old castle, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, an edifice of the 14th century, a new market-place, & numerous charitable institutions. In one of its squares is a leaden statue of Maria Theresa. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, & has a gymnasium & a normal school, several extensive woollen, cloth, & white lead factories, manufs. of silk fabrics, & a large transit trade.

KLAMATH, county, Cal. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state, & contains 2,300 sq. ms. Drained

by Klamath & Trinity rivers, and by Salmon river, all of which have rich gold washings on their borders. It has the Pacific Ocean on its W. border, & the coast range of mountains on its E. Surface level in the vicinity of streams where there are several extensive valleys, back of these it is hilly, & in part mntnous.; soil bordering the streams, of great fertility. Bordering the coast is a strip of land unsurpassed for agricultural purposes. Red wood, pine, & fir are plentiful. Mount Prospect is an elevation near the Klamath riv., 5,000 feet in height. Capital, Crescent City. There were in the county in 1852, 89 horses, 406 mules, 17 cows, 38 beef cattle, & 14 oxen; barley, 380 bush. produced; oats, 140; potatoes, 1,732; 109 acres of land under cultivation. Pop. 559.

KLAMATH, river, Cal. & Oregon. It has its principal sources of supply from Rhett Lake, Lower Klamath Lake (about 20 miles long, 4 broad), & Upper Klamath lake (in Oregon, lat. 43° 20′, 30 miles long & 8 in width; it breaks through the Cascade range of mountains, & pursuing a S., then a W., & again a S. course, it is joined by the Trinity river, & thence passing an almost direct west course, enters the Pacific Ocean in lat. 41° 30′ N. Its entire course from the Upper Klamath lake is over 200 miles. Along its valley & its numerous affluents, both in Oregon and California, are very rich gold washings.

KLARENTZA, or CHIARENTZA, a seaport vill. & mountain fortress of Greece, gov. Elis, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 m. N.E. Zante. In the middle ages it formed a principality, which was inherited by a son of Edward III., and from this, junior branches of the royal family of England have since repeatedly borne the title of Duke of Clarence.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Beraun, 68 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 6,564. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & stockings, a gymnasium, a high school, & 2 hospitals.

KLAUSEN, a small town of the Tyrol, on the Eisach, 1,712 feet above the sea, 7 m. S.W. Brixen.

KLAUSENBURG, or KOLOSVAR, one of the two royal free cap. cities of Transylvania, on the Szamos, 72 m. N.N.W. Hermanstadt. Pop. 22,000. It consists of the old & new towns, surrounded by walls, and entered by six gates. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, & Lutheran churches, the town-hall, military & other hospitals, & some private palaces. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence for Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory; & has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges, Piarist & other monasteries, an institute for nobles, unimportant manufs. of woollen cloths, China ware, and paper. It is the birth-place of the famous King of Transylvania, Mathias Corvinus.

KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover. [CLAUSTHAL.]

KLECKNERSVILLE, p-o., Northampton co., Pa., 104 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 197 W.

KLEVE, a town of Rhenish-Prussia. [CLEVES.]

KLIASMA, or KLIAZMA, a river of Russia, govs. Moscow & Vladimir, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 m., & joins the Oka at Gorbatov.

KLIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. N.N.W. Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. Pop. 2,400.

KLINESVILLE, p-o., Hunterdon co., N. J.

KLINESVILLE, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 73 E. by N. Harrisburg, 165 W.

KLINGENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,097.

KLINGENTHAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 15 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt, with manufs. of arms & cutlery.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 13 m. E.S.E. Plauen. Pop. 1,691.

KLINGERSTOWN, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

KLINGNAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,300.

KLINTZY, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 17 m. S. Suraj. Pop. 3,300.

KLISSURA, a town of Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 m. E. Avlona, with a mntn.-fort. Pop. 1,500.

KLIUTCH, a town of Turkish Croatia, on the Sanna, 30 m. S.W. Banialuka. Pop. mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, & a mart for horses.

KLOBAUK, a mkt.-t. of Moravia, circ. & 21 m. E.N.E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,896.—*Klobouko* is a small town of Poland, prov. & 70 m. S.E. Kalisch, with 1,500 inhabs., & a fine palace & park.

KLODAVA, a t. of Poland, prov. & 90 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,300.

KLOPPENBURG, a t. of N. Germany, duchy & 19 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ. Pop. 883; do. of circ. 1852, 32,329.

KLÖSTERLE, a small t. of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. W.N.W. Saaz, on the Eger. Pop. 1,600. It has manufs. of lace, earthenwares, & cutlery.

KLOSTERNEUBURG, a t. of Lr. Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 3,500, with manufs. of bobbinet & morocco leather. It is remarkable for a large Augustine monastery, one of the oldest & richest in Austria, with a library of 30,000 vols.

KLUNDERT, a fortif. t. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. N.W. Breda. Pop. 2,444.

KLUS, a mkt.-t. of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, at the N. extremity of the celebrated defile of the same name, with ruins of a castle.

KLUTT'S TAN YARD, p. o., Cabarrus co., N. C.

KNAITH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 116.

KNAP OF REEDS, p. o., Granville co., N. C., 35 N. Raleigh, 277 W.

KNAPDALE (NORTH and SOUTH), 2 contig. pars. of Scotland, co. Argyle, between Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura, & connected S.ward with the peninsula of Cantire. Length 25 m., greatest breadth about 11 m. Pop. of N. Knapdale, 1,666; do. of S. Knapdale, 2,178. Surface mostly mntnous. & rugged. Lochs Swin & Killisport indent the W. coast.

KNAP'S, p. o., Carter co., Ky.

KNAPTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area, 4,940 ac. Pop. 913, mostly employed in framework knitting.

KNAPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. North Walsham. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 330.—II. a township, co. & 3 miles W. York, pa. Acomb.—III. a chapelry, co. York, pa. Wintringham, with a station on the York & N. Midland railroad, 15¼ miles N.E. York.

KNAPWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8¼ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 155.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parl. bor., mkt.-t., & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. E. Harrogate, and 16 m. W.N.W. York. Area of pa. 1851, 12,418 ac. Pop. 10,170; do. of parl. bor., 5,536. It is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Nidd, here crossed by 2 stone bridges. It has an anc. parish church, and numerous other places of worship; a small grammar school, another endowed school, massive remains of a castle, erected soon after the Conquest, & a part of which is used as a prison for the forest of Knaresboro'; a court-house in the castle area, a market house, public library, banking co., & long-established manufs. of linens, which have, however, greatly declined. Along the river is a pleasant promenade, on which is the famous "dropping well," of strongly petrifying quality. Not far from the t. are the remains of a priory of the 13th century, & anc. chapels, hewn out of solid rock, & now tenanted as dwellings; with St. Robert's cave, the scene of the murder committed in 1745, by Eugene Aram. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—*Knaresborough Forest* is a dist. extending W. of the town for 20 m., & in some places 8 m. in breadth. It has belonged to the duchy of Lancaster since the time of Edward III.

KNARESDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area, 7,144 ac. Pop. 347. The church is very old. The ancient forest of Knaresdale formerly abounded with red deer, a few of which still remain.

KNEBWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8¼ m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area, 2,696 ac. Pop. 290.

KNEESALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4 m. S.E. Ollerton. Area, 3,360 ac. Pop. 600.

KNELSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11 m. S.W. Swansea. Area, 537 ac. Pop. 127.

KNESSELAERE, a comm. & v. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 3,853.

KNETTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area, 1,024 ac. Pop. 80.

KNEVETON, or KNEETON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Newark. Area, 924 ac. Pop. 199.

KNIAGININ, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nijnii Novgorod. Pop. 1,600.

KNIESEN (Hung. *Gneszda*), a t. of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 15 m. N.E. Kesmark. Pop. 1,480.

KNIGHTON (or *Tref-y-Clawdd*, "Town on the Dyke"), a parl. bor., town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, 10 m. N.N.E. New Radnor. Area, 2,461 ac. Pop. 1,566; do. of bor., 1,388. It has a small church, a union workhouse, and on Thursday, large provision markets. The borough, which is governed by a bailiff, under the queen, lady of the manor, unites with Radnor, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. The great dyke thrown up by Offa in the 8th cent., as a defence against the Britons, passes through the town.—II. (*On Teme*), a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. E.N.E. Tenbury. Pop. 552.—III. (*West*), a pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 270.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a W. suburb of the English metropolis, co. Middlesex, pas. St. Margaret and Kensington, between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington Gore, continuous with Piccadilly, & 3¼ m. W. St. Paul's, London. A beautiful new church, the Albert Gate, entering Hyde Park, cavalry barracks, & many superior residences, here adjoin or approach the line of one of the great western roads from London.

KNIGHT'S FERRY, p. o., San Joaquin co., Cal.

KNIGHT'S ISLANDS, Brit. Amer., near the W. coast of Hudson Sea.—II. one of the Snares isls., S. of N. Zealand.

KNIGHTSTOWN, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 33 E. Indianapolis, 543 W. It is situated on a high bluff, on the W. side of Blue r., on the national road & the Shelbyville & Knightstown r. r. It contains 3 churches, 8 stores, & about 600 inhabitants.

KNIGHTSVILLE, p. v., Providence co., R. I. It is a small manufacturing village.

KNIGHTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. W. Worcester. Area, 858 ac. Pop. 166.

KNILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2¼ m. N. Kington. Area, 798 ac. Pop. 78.

KNIN, a small t. & fort of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, cap. dist., on the Kerka, 900 feet above the sea, 35 m. N.N.W. Spalato.

KNIPHAUSEN, a lordship & castle of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 m. N. Oldenburg, with which it is incorporated. Pop. 1852, 3,112.

KNIPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 386.

KNITTELFELD, a town of Styria, on lt. b. of the Mur, 32 m. N.W. Grätz. Pop. 2,000. It has important iron works.

KNITTLINGEN, a frontier t. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,392.

KNIVETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3¼ m. N.E. Ashbourne. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 331.

KNOB, p. o., Tazwell co., Va.

KNOB CREEK, p. o., Harrison co., Ia.

KNOB FORK, p. o., Wetzel co., Va.

KNOB LICK, p. o., Daviess co., Ky.

KNOBNOSTER, p. o., Johnson co., Mo.

KNOBS, v., Floyd co., Ky. Has a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabs.

KNOCK, a mntn. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Banff. Height 2,500 feet above the sea. It is a noted landmark in navigating Moray Firth.

KNOCKAMDO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Moray, on the Spey, 14 m. S.S.W. Elgin, & containing the v. Archiestown. Pop. 1,771.

KNOCKANE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. W.N.W. Killarney. Area, 57,993 ac., almost entirely mntnous., & comprising part of the magnificent scenery of Killarney. Pop. 5,191.—*Knockanure* is a pa., same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area, 5,950 ac. Pop. 1,358.

KNOCKBAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on Moray Firth, 5 m. N.N.W. Inverness. Pop. 3,005.

KNOCKBREDA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, including the town of Ballymacarret, a suburb of Belfast. Area, 8,197 ac. Pop. 10,627. The Marquis of Donegal, and Sir R. Bateson, Bart., have mansions in this parish.

KNOCKBRIDE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 4¼ miles N.E. Ballieboro'. Area, 18,693 ac. Pop. 10,693.

KNOCKGRALTON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4¼ m. S. Cashel. Area, 9,873 ac. Pop. 3,296. It has several ruined churches and castles, & a singular artificial mound, called the moat.

KNOCKIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Oswestry. Area, 1,561 ac. Pop. 265.

KNOCKLADE, a mntn. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2¾ m. S. Ballycastle. Height 1,695 ft.

KNOCKMAHON, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Bonmahon. Pop. 255. It has copper mines, which in 1840 employed upwards of 1,000 persons, and yielded nearly 4,000 tons of ore.

KNOCKMELEDOWN MOUNTAINS, Irel., Munster, are between the cos. Waterford & Tipperary, & extend E. and W. for about 18 m. Their highest point, Knockmeledown, is 4¼ m. N.N.W. Lismore, & 2,690 ft. in elevation.

KNOCKTOPHER, a small mkt. town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Pop. 467.

KNODISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Saxmundham. Area, 1,843 ac. Pop. 432.

KNOOK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.N.E. Warminster. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 252.

KNOSSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,443 ac. Pop. 230. Here is an hospital for clergymen's widows.

KNOTTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 1,724 ac. Pop. 187.

KNOTTINGLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Rid., pa. & 3 m. E.N.E. Pontefract, within the par. boundary of which bor. it is included. Pop. 4,540.

KNOTTSVILLE, p-v,, Daviess co., Ky., 149 W.S.W. Frankfort, 691 W.

KNOWERSVILLE, p-o., Albany co., N. Y., 16 W. Albany, 386 W.

KNOWLE, a hamlet of Engl., co. and 9¼ m. N.W. Warwick, pa. Hampton-in Arden. Pop. 1,155. The chapel, founded in the reign of Richard II., is remarkable for elegance.—II. (*St Giles*), a pa. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Ilminster. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 92.

KNOWLESVILDE, p-v., Ridgeway t., Orleans co., N. Y., 256 W. by N. Albany, 398 W. Situated on the Erie canal, and contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, 6 warehouses, 1 tannery & about 450 inhabitants.

KNOWLTON, p-t., Warren co., N. J., 66 N, by W. Trenton, 224 W. Blue mountains lies on its N. boundary, where is the celebrated Water Gap. Surface hilly; soil slaty on the hills, and calcareous loam in the valleys. Drained by Paulin's kill,, Beaver brook, and Shawpocussing cr. The v., on Paulin's kill, contains a store, a large grist m., a clover m., & 8 or 10 dwellings. There are in the t. 7 grist m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,307; 1850, 1,356. The Trenton & Belvedere r. r. passes through it.

KNOWLTON, p. v. Brome t., Missiquoi co., Can. E., 60 m. S.E. Montreal, has an academy, a grist m,, a tannery, a store, and 75 inhabitants.

KNOWLTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8¼ m. E. S.E. Canterbury. Area, 428 ac. Pop. 24.

KNOWSLEY, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Huyton, 3 m. W.N.W. Prescot. Pop. 1,486. Here is the magnificent seat of the E. of Derby, in a fine old park enclosing a large sheet of water.

KNOWSTONE, a pa. of England co. Devon, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Bampton. Area, 4,989 ac. Pop. 517.

KNOX, county, O. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 525 sq. m. It is uneven on the E. level on the W. The soil in the E. is moderately good; in the W. a rich vegetable mould. Drained by Vernon r. and its tributaries, which afford abundant water power. Capital, Mount Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $664,905; wheat, 239,177 bushels produced; Indian corn, 723,729; oats, 206,144; wool, 231,313 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m., 3 iron founderies, 9 woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 19 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers, & 2 semi-monthly publications. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $451,150; value of manuf. articles, $793,126;—64 churches; 2 colleges, 112 students; 6 acad., 275 pupils; 180 sch., 6,315 scholars. Pop. 1840, 29,579; 1850, 28,773. Territory reduced since 1840 by erection of Morrow co.

KNOX, county, Ia. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 513 sq. m. Wabash r. runs on its W. border, White r. on its S. border, & the west fork of White r. on its E. border. The surface is level or gently rolling; soil generally very fertile. Capital, Vincennes. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $230,-

792; wheat, 27,187 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 720,725; oats, 51,910; wool, 21,941 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—22 churches; 3 acad., 135 students; 80 sch., 1,600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,657; 1850, 11,084.

KNOX, county, Ill. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 729 sq. m. Organized in 1830, but formed in 1825. Watered by Henderson & Spoon rivers & their tributaries. There are extensive prairies, with timber on the streams; soil fertile. Capital, Knoxville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $498,332; wheat, 201,481 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,570,361; oats, 227,718; wool, 67,849 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—14 churches; 1 college, 58 students; 2 acad., 339 pupils; 99 sch., 2,448 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,060; 1850, 13,279.

KNOX, county Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 250 sq. m. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Cumberland r., which passes through the centre, and its branches. Capital, Barbourville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $153,307, Ind. corn, 290,965 bush. produced; oats, 48,341; tobacco, 16,869 pounds; wool, 18,776;—8 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed;—13 churches; 39 sch., 975 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,722; 1850, 7,050.

KNOX, county, Mo. Situated in the N.E. part of the State. Area, 512 sq. m. Drained by the Fabins river & Salt river. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Edina. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $115,421; wheat, 20,906 bush produced; Ind. corn, 216,027; oats, 26,639; wool, 11,076 pounds;—4 grist m., 3 saw m,—1 church; 4 sch., 124 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,894.

KNOX, county, Tenn. Situated centrally in the E. part of the State. Area, 575 sq. m. Drained by Holston & French Broad rivers, which unite in this county, and form Tennessee r., & by Beaver cr., a branch of Clinch r. The surface is mountainous, excepting on the streams, where the soil is very fertile. Capital, Knoxville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $457,917; Ind. corn, 867,703 bush. produced; oats, 256,890; sweet potatoes 27,867; tobacco, 20,231 pounds; —57 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 19 persons employed; 4 printing offices; 1 semi-weekly & 5 weekly newspapers pub.;—40 churches; 1 college, 70 students; 4 acad., 285 pupils; 81 sch., 2,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,485; 1850, 18,755.

KNOX, t., Waldo co., Me., 35 N.E. by E. Augusta, 630 W. Soil fertile. Incorporated in 1849. Pop. 1840, 897; 1850, 1,102.

KNOX, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 21 W. Albany, 391 W. Surface hilly & rough; soil generally fertile. Drained by Bozra kill & a tributary of Foxes cr. The v., called Knoxville, contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, 2 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhab. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, a grist m., 18 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,143; 1850, 2,021.

KNOX t., Columbiana co., O. Watered by the head branches of the Mahoning cr. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,155.

KNOX, t., Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1840, 538; 1850, 755.

KNOX, t., Holmes co., O. Has 2 fulling m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,180; 1850, 1,210.

KNOX, t., Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,529; 1850. 1,902.

KNOX, p-o., Middlebury t., Knox co., O., 62 N.N.E. Columbus, 387 W.

KNOX, t., Jay co., In. Pop. 1850, 271.

KNOX, p-o., Stark co., Ia.

KNOX CENTRE, p-o., Knox t., Waldo co., Me.

KNOX CORNERS, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

KNOX HILL, p-o., Walton co., Ga.

KNOXVILLE, p-o., Tioga co., Pa., 162 N. Harrisburg, 267 W.

KNOXVILLE, p-o., Steuben co., N.Y.

KNOXVILLE, p-v., capital of Crawford co., Ga., 55 S.W. by W. Milledgeville, 711 W. Situated 4 m. E. Flint r. It has a court house, jail, an academy, & 175 inhab.

KNOXVILLE, p-v., Knox t., Jefferson co., O., 141 E. by N. Columbus, 275 W. Situated 4 m. from Ohio r., & contains a church, 4 stores, a stone flouring m., & 168 inhabs.

KNOXVILLE, p-v., capital of Knox co., Ill., 100 W.N.W. Springfield, 829 W. Situated on an elevated & rich prairie, near Haw cr. Organized in 1832, and contains a court house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 798 inhabs.

KNOXVILLE, p. v., capital of Marion co., Iowa. Situated on a prairie 5 m. from the Des Moines r., and contains a court house, 4 religious societies,—1 Baptist, 2 Christian, & 1 Methodist,—2 flouring m., 3 saw m., & 500 inhabs.

KNOXVILLE, p-v., Ray co., Mo., 156 W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1,059 W.

KNOXVILLE, p-v., city and capital of Knox co., Tenn., 183 E. by S. Nashville, 498 W. Situated on the N. bank of Holston r., 4 miles below the junction of French Broad r., at the head of steamboat navigation, & on the East Tennessee r. r. It contains a fine court house, a jail, 3 churches,—2 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—2 acad., 1 male & 1 female, 5 wholesale and 15 retail stores, a branch bank, 5 printing offices issuing 5 weekly & 1 semi-weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 2,076 inhabs.; 1854, 4,000. The place is regularly laid out, & handsomely built. East Tennessee college is located here, was founded in 1792, has a president and 4 professors or other instructors, 57 students, & 5,300 volumes in its libraries. Including a primary department, it has generally from 130 to 150 students. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August.

KNOXVILLE, p. v., Franklin co., Miss.

KNOXVILLE, p.-o., Greene co., Ala., 26 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 844 W.

KNOYLE, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*East*), 24 m. S.W. Hindon. Area, 5,558 ac. Pop. 1,110. The famous architect, Sir C. Wren, was born here in 1632.—II. (*West*), 3 m. E.N.E. Mere. Area, 1,913 ac. Pop 180.

KNUCKLAS, a t. of Wales, co. Radnor. Pop. 251.

KNUTSFORD (*Canut's ford*, Canute's Ford), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 24 m. E.N.E. Chester, & 6 m. W. the Chelford station of the Manchester and Crewe r. r. Area of pa. 4,832 ac. Pop. 4,375; do. of the t. 3,127. The Birkin rivulet divides it into the tnshps. Over and Nether K. The town has a handsome pa. church, free schools, and active manufs. of cotton velvets & yarns, worsted & leather. It is the polling place of N. division of co. Near it is Tabley Hall (Lord de Tabley).

KOANG-SIU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. gov., 130 m. E. Nan-chang.

KOBBE, a t. of Central Africa, cap. Darfur, about lat. 14° 11′ N., lon. 28° 8′ E. Pop. 6,000.

KOBLENZ, a city of Rhen. Prussia. [COBLENZ.]

KOBRIN, or KOBRYN, a town of Russ.-Poland, gov. and 100 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. dist., with 4,300 inhabitants, & a Greek monastery. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1812.

KOBYLANKA, a vill. of Galicia, circ., & near Jaslo, with a celebrated shrine visited by 50,000 pilgrims annually.

KOBYLIAKI, or KOBULJAKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Poltava. Pop. 5,820.

KOBYLIN, a t. of Pruss.-Poland, reg. & 50 m. S.S. E. Posen, cap. circ., on the Orla. Pop. 2,270.

KOCHER, a river of Würtemberg, in N.E., joins the Neckar, 6 m. N. Heilbronn; length 70 miles.

KOCH-HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the anc. *Tattæa Palus*, in lat. 38° 50′ N., lon. 33° 29′ E.—II. a ruined town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. Diarbekir, W. of Mardin.

KODA, a town of Scinde, 23 m. S.W. Khyerpoor. Pop. 2,200.

KODEN, a t. of Poland, prov. Siedlec, on the Bug. 23 m. E.S.E Biala. Pop. 2,506.

KODIAK, an isl. of Russian America, S.E. the peninsula Aliashka. Shape very irregular; length 75 m.; breadth 50 m. Surface mountainous. On its N. side is the harbor & station St. Paul.

KOERMOND, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 24 m. S. Güns, with a noble residence. Pop. 3,400.

KOESFELD, a t. of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. & 20 m. W. Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 3,510, employed in linen & woollen weaving.

KOGENHEIM, a comm. & village of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Strasbourg & Basle railroad, 7 m. N. N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,324.

KOH, a prefix of the name of several isls. in the

Gulf of Siam; the largest being Koh-Dud, or Phukok.

KOHAT, a t. of Afghanistan, 25 m. S. Peshawer. It has a fine mosque, and in its vicinity are springs of naphtha, & beds of sulphur.

KOH-HISSAR (the "head-castle"), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, 12 m. S.W. Mardin, with remains of walls, arches & tombs.

KOH-I-BABA, a mntn. range of Afghanistan, off the S.W. extremity of the Hindoo Coosh, between which mountains is the principal pass into Turkestan. Lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 67° 30′ to 68° 30′ E. Height 17,-640 feet.

KOH-I-DAMAUN (the "mountain skirt"), a dist. of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Coosh.

KOHISTAN (the "land of mountains"), is a name applied to the N. part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

KOHREN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1,033.

KOJETEIN, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Prerau, on an affl. of the March. Pop. 2,886.

KOJUK PASS, Afghanistan, traverses the Amran mntns., between the valley of Pisheen & Candahar. The British troops advanced through it in 1839, and forced it in 1842.

KOKAN, a state of Central Asia. [Khokan.]

KOKEL, or KUKEL (GREAT & LITTLE), two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W. course of upwards of 100 m. each, unite at Balasfalva, & the united stream, joins the Maros, 10 m. N. Karlsburg. The rivers give name to a co., the cap. of which is Kokelburg, or Küküllovar, on the Little Kokel, 14 ms. E.N. E. Balasfalva.

KOKELAY, a marit. town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 35 m. N.N.W. Trincomalee.

KO-KING, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang & Tibet frontier.

KOKOMO, p-v. & capital of Howard co., Ia., 50 N. Indianapolis. Situated on the site of an Indian village of the same name, & contains 5 stores & 250 inhabitants.

KO-KO-NOR, a lake of the Chinese Empire, W. China-proper, lat. 37° N., lon. 100° E., 70 miles in length, by 40 miles in breadth.

KOLA, a town of Russian Lapland, gov. & 335 ms. N.W. Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola riv., in the Arctic Ocean. Pop. 1,000.

KOLDING, a marit. town of Denmark, prov. N. Jütland, stift & 30 m. E.N.E. Ribe, on an inlet of the Little Belt, enclosed by walls. Pop. 2,600.

KOLIAZIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 ms. E.N.E. Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 4,590.

KOLIN (NEW), a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on the Elbe, on railroad to Brünn, 35 m. E. Prague. Pop. 5,800. Marshal Daun here defeated Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757.

KOLINGSOO, a small isl. of China, in the harbor of Amoy, immediately opposite that city.

KÖLLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, circ. & 34 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Loose. Pop. 4,100.

KOLLUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Dokkum. Pop. 1,000.

KÖLN, a town of Rhen. Prussia. [Cologne.]

KOLO, a town of Poland, prov. & 40 ms. N.E. Kalisch, on an isl. in the Warta. Pop. 3,400.

KOLOMEA, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on the Pruth, 112 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 6,080.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 58 m. S.S.E. Moscow, on the Volga, near its confluence with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by old walls, & has manufs. of silks & woollens.

KOLOS (Wallach. *Koshakeu*), a mkt. town of Transylvania, 12 m. E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,180.

KOLYMA, or KOLIMA, a large riv. of N.E. Asia, Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises by several heads, near lat. 61° 30′ N., & after a N. course of 700 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30′ N., & lon. 161° 30′ E.

KOLYVAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, gov. & 110 m. S.W. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Obe, with valuable lead & gold mines.—The *Kolyvan Mountains* are a spur of the Lesser Altai.

KOMLOS, a mkt. town, Hungary, co. Torontal, 30 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,950.—*Kommotau* is a town, Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N.N.W. Saaz. Pop. 3,725.

KOMORN, or COMORN, a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. same name, 48 m. W.N.W. Buda, on lt. b. of the Danube, at the mouth of the Waag Pop. 20,320, mostly Protestants. It is fortified, & has Benedictine & Reformed gymnasia, an active transit trade in corn, wine, wood, & fish, & a steam packet station. The celebrated wine called Monostor grows in its vicinity. The citadel of Komorn, constructed by Corvinus, & extended in 1805, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was long unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1849.

KOMOTAPOOR, a ruined town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, & formerly the cap. of the Hindoo kingdom Camroop, on the Dhurlah, by which river, & by a moat 14 m. in circumf., the town was enclosed. Two or three gates & pillars are all its remains.

KONG, an extensive mntn. system of Central Africa, between Nigritia & Lower Guinea. Many of its peaks are said to reach the snow-line, but little of it has been visited by Europeans.—II. a town of Cent. Africa, 500 m. S. Timbuctoo.

KONG-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Kan-su, cap. dep. Lat. 35° N., lon. 104° 30′ E.

KÖNGEN, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. & on the Neckar, 5 m. S.E. Esslingen. Pop. 2,039.

KONGSBERG, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 43 m. W.S.W. Christiania, on the Lauwen-Elv. Pop. 3,935. It has a school of mines, & a royal manuf. of arms & powder. The silver mine of Kongsberg, discovered 1623, is the most important of the kingdom. It was nearly abandoned in 1805, was again worked in 1816, & has continued flourishing since 1830.

KONGSVINGER, a mntn. fortress of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Hedemarken, beside the Glommen, 45 ms. E.N.E. Christiania.

KONIEH, or KONIA, Asiatic Turkey. [Koniyeh.]

KÖNIGGRÄTZ, a royal fortified town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., 64 m. E.N.E. Prague, on lt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1845, 8,454. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuits' church, & Episdopal palace. It is the see of a bishop-suffragan of Prague, & has a seminary, a gymnasium, & a royal stud.

KÖNIGINHOF, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. N. Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 4,610. Manufs. of printed cotton stuffs, linen fabrics, & leather.—*Königsaal* is a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, at the confluence of the Beraun & Moldau, 7 m. S. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

KONIGSBACH, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S. E. Carlsruhe, with a castle. Pop. 1,700.

KÖNIGSBERG, *Mons-Regius*, a fortified city of Prussia, & 2d cap. of the kingdom, cap., reg., & circ. same name, 338 m. E.N.E. Berlin, on the Pregel, 5 m. from its mouth, in the Frische-Haff. Lat. of observatory 54° 42′ 8″ N., lon. 20° 30′ 2″ E. Pop. 75,234. Mean temp. of year 43°.2; winter 37°.8; summer 60°.5, Fahr. Chief edifices, the royal castle, built 1257, the former fortress of Friedrichsburg, now used as a store; the exchange, built 1624; the town-house; the cathedral, built 1332, with tombs of the grand masters of the Teutonic order, & of the dukes of Prussia; citadel, exchange, & theatre. The university, founded 1544, had, in 1844, 341 students, a library, a botanic garden, & an astronomical observatory; there are besides 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, schools of art & architecture, & deaf, dumb, & blind asylums. Manufs. comprise woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. It has ship-building yards, & an extensive export trade in grain. The harbor only admits small vessels, large ships land at Pillau. Value of exports in 1851, 4,374,851 rix thalers; imports same year, about 6,000,000 thalers. Birthplace of Kant. Frederick I., the first king of Prussia, was crowned here in 1701.—II. a walled town, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 42 m. N. Frankfurt. Pop. 5,060, with manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, cotton, starch, & hosiery.—III. Bohemia. circ. & 11 m. S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 3,890.—IV. (Hung. *Uj-Banya*), W. Hungary, co. Bars, on the Gran, 66 miles N.N.W. Buda. Pop. 3,950.

KONIGSBRÜCK, a town of Saxony, with a castle, circ. & 17 m. N.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,740.

KÖNIGSEE, a town of Germany, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Rudolstadt.

Pop. 2,050.—*Kaiserswald* is a vill. & castle of Würtemb., circ. Danube, S.W. Sulgau.

KÖNIGSEGG, a town of Bohemia, with a fine church & school, 31 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,859.

KÖNIGSHÜTTE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 21 m. E.S.E. Oppeln, with a station on the Silesian rail., & royal iron works. Pop. 1,560.

KÖNIGSLUTTER, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. & 9 m. W.N.W. Helmstadt, on the Lutter. Pop. 2,520. It was an ancient Benedictine church, with monuments to the Emperor Lothaire II., and Empress, Henry of Bavaria, &c.

KÖNIGSSEE, a picturesque lake of Upper Bavaria, 65 m. S.E. Munich, & 6 m. in length.

KÖNIGSTADTL, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 40 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,747.

KÖNIGSTEIN, several towns & vills. of Germany, the principal in Saxony, circ. & 17 m. S.E. Dresden, on lt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 2,022. It has a fortress situated on a rock, 450 feet high, & one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures have usually been deposited here during war.—II. Nassau, 12 m. N. E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,300. Near it is the castle of same name, ruined by the French in 1796.

KÖNIGSWALDE, a town of Prussia, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Sternberg, between two lakes. Pop. 1,360. Manufac. cloth & paper.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 4 m. N.W. Zwickau. Pop. 1,978.

KÖNIGSWARTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 15 m. S.S.W. Elbogen, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,540. Its noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich, contains a splendid collection of works of art, & an elaborate chapel, built 1834.

KÖNIGSWINTER, a town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 21 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,100.

KONIN, a town of Poland, prov. & 33 m. N.N.E. Kalisch, on the Warta. Pop. 4,600.

KONIYEH, or KONIAH, *Iconium*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash. Karamania, or Koniyeh. Lat. 37° 51′ N., lon. 32° 40′ E. Pop. 30,000. Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 m. in circ., were built with materials of anc. edifices, by the Seljuk sultans, of whom it was the cap. from the 12th century to the time of Genghiz Khan. It has numerous mosques, some colleges, Armenian churches, public baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, a famous Mohammedan tomb, & some manufs. of carpets & colored leather.

KONSKI, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 35 m. S.W. Radom. Pop. 4,000. It has iron forges, & manufac. of cutlery & carriages.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. E.S.E. Poltava. Pop. 1,673.

KOOCHAN, a strong fortified town of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 85 m. N.W. Meshed. It was, a few years ago, taken by the Persians from the Koords, & it has a garrison.

KOOCHLAK, a mud-built town of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen valley, on the route to Candahar.

KOOKSEE, a considerable fortified town of India, dom. & 76 m. S.W. Indoor.

KOOKURMUNDA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, on the Taptee, 82 m. E.N.E. Surat.

KOOM, a decayed city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 80 m. S.W. Teheran. Pop. 8,000. It stands in a plain, surrounded by extensive ruins, & has a college & a mosque.

KOOM-SHAH, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S.S.E. Ispahan, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4,000, who weave & dye cotton goods.

KOONCH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. a rajahship, 67 m. E.S.E. Gwalior.

KOONDAH, two towns of British India, one in dist. Delhi, 9 m. N.E. Kurnaul, the other in dist. Ramghur, 105 m. S.S.W. Patna.

KOONDOOZ, a khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, extending (inclusive of its dependency Budukhshan) between lat. 35° & 38° N., & lon. 86° & 92° E., having S. Afghanistan, W. Bokhara, & E. the great table land separating Chinese from Independent Turkestan. Though mostly mountainous, it comprises several fertile valleys, watered by the affls. of the Oxus, & yielding rice, wheat, & barley. Fruits are plentiful, & silk is an important product. A considerable traffic in slaves, procured by the Koondooz from adjacent countries, is stated to be carried on. An active trade exists with the Chinese prov. of Yarkund, & with Bokhara, whence European manufs. are obtained. The khan maintains an army of 2,000 men. Principal towns, Koondooz, Khooloom, & Budukhshan.—*Koondooz*, the cap., lat. 36° 50′ N., lon. 69° 10′ E., has the khan's residence, an earthen fort, & about 1,500 inhabs. It is inferior in size to Khooloom.

KOORDISTAN, W. Asia. (Kurdistan.)

KOORJAH, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 30 m. N.N.W. Aligur.

KOORWYE, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 140 m. S. Gwalior, on the Betwah.

KÖPENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an isl. formed by the Spree & Dahme, & on the r. r. from Berlin to Frankfurt, 8 m. S.E. Berlin. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollens, silks, carpets, & chemical products, & is a favorite place of resort for the pop. of Berlin.—*Köpnitz* is a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 45 m. S.W. Posen, on right bank of the Obra.

KOPING, a town of Sweden, lan and 20 m. S.W. Westerås, at the W. extrem. of the Maelar lake. Pop. 1,300, who export iron.

KOPREINITZ (Hung. *Kapronca*), a town of Austrian Croatia, 27 m. E.S.E. Warasdin, with a strong castle. Pop. 3,650.

KOPRILI, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 23 m. S. Uskup, stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

KOPTOS, *Coptos*, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Thebes, near rt. b. of the Nile, 10 m. S. Keneh.

KOPURTHELLA, a town, Punjab, betw. Loodiana & Lahore. Lat. 31° 24′ N., lon. 71° 21′ E.

KORAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 25 m. S. Cawnpoor.

KORBACH, a town of Germany. (Corbach.

KORDOFAN, a country of Central Africa, mostly between lat. 11° & 15° N., & lon. 28° & 32° E., having E. Sennaar, & W. Darfur, & now comprised in the Egyptian dom. The Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile) traverses its S.E. part. Formerly many slaves were sent from it into Egypt, but this trade appears to have been checked. The inhabitants are partly negroes, & partly of Arab descent. Principal town, El Obeid.

KOREE, the most E. arm of the Indus river, at its delta, dividing Scinde from Cutch. Lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 68° 25′ E. Its mouth, 7 m. in width, is navigable 16 m. to Cotasir.

KORENNAIA, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 18 m. N.N. W. Koursk, with a convent frequented by numerous pilgrims, & one of the largest fairs in the empire.

KORK, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, & on r. r. to Eppenweyer, 8 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 1,100.

KORNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, at the confl. of the Euphrates & Tigris, 38 m. N.W. Bassorah.

KORNEGALLE, a town of Ceylon, cap. dist. Seven Korles, 48 m. N.E. Colombo.

KORNEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Danube, 9 m. N.N.W. Vienna, & on the r. r. to Stockerau. Pop. 2,470.

KORNWESTHEIM, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, with mineral baths, on the r. r. between Stuttgart & Bietigheim, S. Ludwigsburg.

KORO, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

KORON, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 m. N.W. Cape Gallo.

KORORARIKA, a settlement of New Zealand, on the Bay of Islands, N.E. coast of the island, & flourishing until destroyed by the native chief Heki in 1845. Seat of a Jesuit mission.

KOROS, a river of E. Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., & after a course of 200 m., joins the Theiss at Csongrad.

KORÖS, two large vills. or mkt. towns of Hungary. —I. (*Kis*, or Little), co. & 45 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,433.—II. (*Nagy*, or Great), 5 m. S. the foregoing. Pop. 17,697.

KORÖS-BANYA, a town of Hungary, co. Zarand, on the Koros, with gold mines. Pop. 2,200.

KOROTCHA, or KAROTCHA, a town of Russia, gov. & 68 m. S.E. Koursk, cap. dist. Pop. 10,000. It is well built, & has several churches.

KOROTAJAK, a town of Russia, gov. & 48 m. S. Voronej, on the rt. b. of the Don. Pop. 7,000.

KORPO, an island of Finland, len & 35 m. S.W. Abo, in the Baltic. Circuit about 18 m.

KORTI, a town of Nubia, on lt. b. of the Nile, 48 m. E. Old Dongola.

KORTRIGHT, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 15 N. Delhi, 69 W.S.W. Albany, 365 W. Surface hilly or mountainous; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Delaware r. & its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,441; 1850, 2,181.

KORTSCHEVA, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. E. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, with 1,207 inhabs., and an active export trade.

KOSCIUSKO, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 567 sq. ms. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Tippecanoe r. & other streams, which afford water power. Capital, Warsaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $238,341; wheat, 117,918 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 341,556; oats, 78,092. wool, 28,540 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub;—9 churches; 69 sch., 2,451 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,170; 1850, 10,243.

KOSCIUSKO, p-v., capital of Attala co., Miss., 67 N.E. Jackson, 958 W. Situated on the W. side of the Yockonockony river. It contains a court-house, a Baptist church, an academy, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 412 inhabs.

KOSCIUSKO (MOUNT), Australia, Victoria, is the most lofty of the Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray. Elev. 6,500 ft.

KOSEL, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on the Oder, & at junction of r. r. from Breslau to Cracow. Pop. 3,559.—*Alt-Kosel* is a vill. S. of Kosel.

KOSELETZ, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.W. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Oster. Pop. 3,749. It has a cathedral & a fort.

KOSKONONG, p-t., Jefferson co., Wis., 48 E. by S. Madison, 822 W. It has 9 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,143.

KOSMODEMJANSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 100 m. W.N.W. Kasan, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 6,000.—II. 60 m. N.N.E. Tambov.

KOSSEIR, or COSSEIR, a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 m. E. Keneh. Lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 34° 15′ E. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000. It is an entrepot for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, & defended by a citadel. Old Kossier is about 6 m. N.W.

KOSSOVO, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 7 m. N.E. Pristina. Near it the battle took place in which the Turks annihilated the independence of Servia, June 15, 1389.

KOSSUTH, county, Iowa. Situated on the N.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Des Moines riv. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Georgey.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Washington co., Me.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.

KOSSUTH, p.o., Cherokee co., Ga.

KOSSUTH, p. v., Au Glaize co. O. Contains 76 inhabitants.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Washington co., Ia.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Boone co., Ill.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Racineco., Wis.

KOSSUTH, t., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 394

KOSSUTH, p. o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Clark co., Mo.

KOSSUTH, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

KOSTAINICZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 20 m. S.E. Petrinia. Pop. 3,150.

KOSTAMBUL, Asia Minor. [KASTAMOUNI.]

KOSTANITZ, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, S. of the Balkan, 130 m. W.N.W. Adrianople.

KOSTEL, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 m. S.E. S. Brünn. Pop. 1,700.—II. Illyria, Carniola, with a castle near the Kulpa, 45 m. S.E. Laybach.

KOSTELETZ, several small towns of Bohemia.—I. on the Adler, circ. & 17 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,565.—II. circ. & 23 m. N.W. Kaurzim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,495.—III. (*Schwarz-K.*), circ. & N.W. Kaurzim. Pop. 1,800.

KOSTEN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 26 m. S.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Obra. Pop. 2,210.—*Kostemblut* is a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 19 m. W. Breslau. Pop. 818.

KOSTENDIL, Europ. Turkey. [GHIUSTENDIL.]

KOSTNITZ, or KONSTANZ LAKE. [CONSTANCE.]

KOSTROMA, a river of Russia, joins the Volga at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 m., for most part of which it is navigable.

KOSTROMA, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre. Area, 31,790 sq. ms. Pop. 1846, 154,600. Surface flat or undulating. Nearly the entire surface is pasture lands & forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of central Russia. Manufs. comprise leather, flax, hemp, & cotton.

KOSTROMA, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. Kostroma, 200 m. N.E. Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma & the Volga. Pop. 14,000. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, & the see of the bishops of Kostroma & Galitsch, & has a gymnasium, tanneries, & manufs. of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap, and candles. It has a fine cathedral and a foundry of bells.

KOSWIGK, a town of Cent. Germany. [COSWIG.]

KOTAH, a town & Rajpoot state of Hindostan. The town, on the Chumbul, 190 m. S.W. Agra, is large and populous, strongly fortified, entered by double gateways, & has some good bazaars, numerous temples, & substantial dwellings, a palace, & manufs. of cloths, & other native goods. The state, subsidiary to British, & enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor & Kishenagur, doms., has an area of 4,400 sq. m., & is amongst the most flourishing native states of India.

KOTEGHUR (Hind. *Cataghara*), a fortified town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, cap. chiefship near the Sutleje, 43 m. E. Belaspore.

KOTE-KANGRA, a large & strong hill-fortress, & town of the Punjab, in the Himalaya, 127 m. E.N.E. Lahore, surrendered to the British, in 1846.—*Kot*, or *Kote*, is the initial name of numerous small towns of N.W. Hindostan.

KOTELNOI, an island of Siberia, the princip. of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi Nos, in the Arctic O. beyond the mouth of the Lena, between lat. 74° 30′ & 76° 10′ N., lon. 140 E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mntns., 130 m. long & 70 m. broad.

KOTERAH, or KOTEREE, two towns of Central Hindostan, dom. & W. of Bhopaul.

KÖTHEN, or CÖTHEN, a town of Cent. Germany, cap. duchy, Anhalt-Köthen, on the Ziethe, & at the junction of the Anhalt & Berlin, & Leipzig & Madgeburg r. r., 19 m. N. Halle. Pop. 6,136. It has two ducal palaces, a normal school, an institution for noble ladies, a theatre, & manufactures of woollen cloth & linens.

KOTRA, a large town of Central Hindostan, near the Gwalior territ., 20 m. E.S.E. Hindia.—*Kotrah*, a town of Bundelcund, 80 m. S.E. Gwalior.

KOTREE, several vills. of Scinde, &c.—I. on the Koree estuary, & the place of embarkation on the line between Hyderabad & Cutch.—II. on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, & an important military post.—III. on the route to Koree, 90 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.—IV. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 8 m. S.W. Gundava, with a fort & a good bazaar.

KOTZEBUE SOUND, Russian-Amer., is an inlet of Behring Strait, betw. Capes Krusenstern & Espenberg. Lat. 66° to 68° N., & lon. 162° to 167° E.

KOUKA, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad. It was about 30 years' since, the residence of the ruler of Bornou, & had a very extensive weekly market.

KOUKOU-KOTA, or KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, 50 m. N.W. the Great Wall of China. Lat. 40° 40′ N., lon. 111° 15′ E. It has a Chinese garrison, & manufs. of skins.

KOURSK, or KURSK, a gov. of Europ. Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voronetz, S. by Kharkov, W. Tchernigov, & N. Orel. Area, 17,382 sq. ms. Pop. 1846, 1,637,700. Surface flat or undulating; soil very fertile, nearly all occupied in agriculture. Manufs. comprise coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, & pottery. It is the most densely populated of any gov. in Russia.—*Koursk*, the cap. city, is situated on the Seim, 290 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 26,000. It is the see of a Greek eparchy, and of the bishops of Koursk & Bielgorod, & has a gymnasium & a theological seminary. Manufs. of leather, wax, & tallow, & an active commerce.

KOUS, *Apollinopolis Parva*, a town of Upper Egypt, 16 m. S. Keneh, on rt. b. of the Nile.

KOUSHAN, one of the most frequented passes

across the Himalaya Koosh, from Afghanistan into Turkestan. Lat. 35° 37′ N., lon. 68° 55′ E. Its summit estimated to be 15,000 feet in height.

KOUSSIE, or KOWSIE RIVER, forms the N.W. boundary of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, & enters the Atlantic, near lat. 29° 40′ S., lon. 17° E.

KOUTCHE, a town of Chinese-Turkestan, 200 m. E.N.E. Aksu, lat. 41° 40′ N., lon. 83° E. It is fortified, garrisoned by Chinese, & deemed the key of Turkestan. Its territory is fertile.

KOVEL, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Turija, 97 m. N.W. Ostrog. Pop. 3,200.

KOVNO, or KOWNO, a town of Russian-Poland, gov. & 58 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. dist., on the Niemen. Pop. 7,000. It has many religious establishments, including an old Jesuit college. Large quantities of mead are brewed here, & the town has an active trade in corn, &c.

KOWAL, a town of Poland, gov., prov. & 80 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,350.

KOWALIGA, p. o., Talapoosa co., Ala.

KOWARA, or KWARA RIVER. [NIGER.]

KOWRAH, & KOWREENAGUR, two towns of W. Hindostan, the former in Cutch, in an oasis of the Runn, 36 miles N. Bhooj; the latter, Guicowar's dom. in the Gujerat peninsula, 10 miles N.N.W. Diuhead.

KOZELSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 35 m. S.S.W. Kaluga, on the Jizdra. Pop. 4,800. It was burned in 1777, & has since been regularly built.

KOZIENICE, a town of Poland, prov. & 65 m. N. W. Sandomir, on lt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 2,590; birth-place of Sigismund I., king of Poland.

KOZLOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Don. Pop. 29,-403, who have a considerable trade in cattle & tallow. —II. a gov. Taurida. [EUPATORIA.]

KOZMIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 47 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 3,270.

KRAGEROL, a maritime town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Skager-rack, 70 m. N.E. Christianssand. Pop. 1,819.

KRAILSHEIM, or CRAILSHEIM, a town of Würtemburg, circ. & on the Jaxt, 13 m. N. Ellwangen, with an ancient castle. Pop. 764, employed in manufs. of hosiery, earthenware, & gunpowder.

KRAIN, or CARNIOLA. [*See* ILLYRIA.]

KRAINBURG, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 16 m. N. W. Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 1,712.

KRAJOVA, the cap. town of Little Wallachia, near lt. b. of the Sehyl, 120 m. W. Bukharest. Pop. 9,000. (?) It has numerous churches, & an active trade in salt from neighboring mines.

KRAKAU, former cap. of Poland. [CRACOW.]

KRAKERSVILLE, p. o., Union co., Pa.

KRALINGEN, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 2 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,348.

KRALOWITZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. N.N.E. Pilsen. Pop. 1,636,

KRANENBURG, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 6 m. W. Cleves, with a custom-house, near the Netherlands frontier. Pop. 1,100.

KRANICHFELD, a town of Saxony, jointly possessed by Saxe-Weimar & Saxe-Meiningen, on the Ilm, 11 m. S.W. Weimar. Pop. 1,411.

KRANIDI, a small town of Greece, gov. Argolis, 23 m. S.E. Nauplia, with about 600 houses, & to which the sittings of the Greek senate were temporarily transferred in 1823. Its inhabs. are expert divers, & thriving sponge fishers.

KRANOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,130.

KRAPIVNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. S.W. Tula, & on the Upa.

KRAPPITZ, a town of Prussian-Silesia, reg. & 15 m. S. Oppeln, on lt. b. of the Oder. Pop. 1,942.

KRASNIK, a town of Poland, gov. & 28 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 4,120.

KRASNOE-SZELO, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 18 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, with cotton, print, & earthenware factories, distilleries, several schools, a hospital for crown-peasants, & a royal palace.

KRASNOI, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 28 m. W.S.W. Smolensk, on the Svinaia. Pop. 1,732. Here, on the 5th & 6th of Nov. 1812, the French army, retreating from Moscow, sustained a severe defeat by the Russians.—II. gov. Pskov, 35 m. S. Ostrov.—III. (*K.-Kholm*), gov. & 95 m. N.E. Tver. Pop. about 2,000.—IV. (*K.-Yar*), gov. & 35 m. E.N.E. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. 3,000.—*Krasnoyar* is also a vill., gov. & S.E. Simbirsk.

KRASNOKUTSH, a town of Russia, gov. & 43 m W. Kharkhov, with 5 churches. Pop. 4,500.

KRASNOSLOBODSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 105 N.N.W. Pensa, cap. dist., on the Moksha,. Pop. 7,762, who have an active trade in corn.

KRASNOSTOV, or KRASNYSTAV, a town of Poland, gov. & 30 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 3,016.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 118 m. S.E. Perm, on the Ufa. Pop. 3,000.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of Siberia, cap. gov. Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei, & on the high route between Tobolsk & Irkutsk. Lat. 6° N., lon. 92° 57′ 10″ E. Pop. 6,000. (?) It is important as the emporium of a wide region; & it has several churches, government offices, a literary club, & manufactures of Russian leather.

KRASZNA, a riv., co., & vill. of Transylvania; the riv. flows N.ward for 80 m., & joins the Theiss near Nameny. On it, near its source, is the vill., 44 m. N. W. Klausenburg, with 1,570 inhabitants, & warm baths.

KRAW (ISTHMUS OF), Siamese dom., connects the Malay peninsula with the rest of Further India, extending between lat. 9° & 12° N., with a breadth of about 70 miles. Near its centre is the town Kraw, or Krah.

KRAWANG, a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. 95,000. Cap. Poerwakarta.

KREIDERSVILLE, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 103 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 196 W. Situated on Hockendocque cr., & has 1 store, a grist m., several dwellings, & a Lutheran church in the vicinity.

KREMENETZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., 36 m. W.S.W. Ostrog. Pop. 5,760. It has sev. churches & a ruined citadel.

KREMENTSCHUG, a town of Russia, gov. & 64 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Dneiper, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 1838, 17,087. It is encl. by an earth rampart, & has manufs. of hats, refined sugar, nitre, & soap.

KREMNITZ (Hungar. *Körmöcz Banya*), a mining town of Hungary, circ. Bacs, 8 m. W. Neusohl. Pop. 5,000. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by 7 hills, & has several suburbs, a castle, mint, & a miners' infirmary. Its mines have about a dozen principal shafts, & lately yielded 15,000 mares of silver, & 250 do. of gold annually, & coin to the value of $1,000,-000 is yearly issued from its mint. Attached to the mines are nearly 20 smelting & washing works, the machinery used in which is the best in Hungary. Kremnitz has a royal vitriol factory, 2 paper mills, manufs. of earthenware & vermilion; & it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 miles in length.

KREMPE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 4 m. N.N.E. Glückstadt. Pop. 1,300.

KREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on a height, on lt. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 38 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 6,537. It is enclosed by old walls, & has a Piarist college, military & high schools, large infantry barracks, alum, nitre, metal buttons, soda, mustard, & vinegar factories.—II. a vill. of Styria, circ. Grätz, with a castle, & manufs. of block tin.

KREMSIR, a town of Moravia, circ. & 12 m. S.W. Prerau, on the March. Pop. 4,000. It has a Piarist college, a gymnasium & high school, & a fine summer residence of the archbishop of Olmütz. During a part of 1849, it was the seat of the Austrian government & imperial councils.

KREMSMÜNSTER, a vill. of Upper Austria, with 609 inhabitants, & several superior schools, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th century, & having a library of 30,-000 volumes, with an observatory, & various museums of art & science.

KRESGEVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

KREUTH, a bathing-place & vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-see, near the Tyrolese frontier, 34 m. S. E. Munich, & greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of that city.

KREUTZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, cap. dist., 24 m. S.S.E. Warasdin. Pop. 3,066. Pop. of dist. 1850, 82,446.

KREUTZNACH, or KREUZNACH, a town & water-

ing-place of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Nahe, 8 m. S. Bingen. Pop. 8,150. It stands in a fertile & picturesque tract, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, & is separated by the riv. into two parts, connected by a stone bridge. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinist churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, & manufs. of leather, snuff, & woollens, & important salt-works.

KREUZBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia. [CREUZBURG.]—II. E. Prussia, reg. & 15 m. S.W. Königsberg, with a castle, & 1,678 inhabitants. —III. a town, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 m. N.W. Eisenach. Pop. 2,150.—IV. (or *Kreutzburg*), a strongly fortified town of Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on the Duna, 52 m. W. Reshitza. Pop. 2,000. It has a palace.

KREYBITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, on the borders of Saxony. Pop. 2,000.

KRIENZ, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. S.W. Lucerne. Pop. of pa. 2,663.

KRILOV, or KRYLOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 170 m. N.N.E. Kherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2,600.

KRISHNA, a river of S. India. [KISTNAH.]

KRISSO, or CHRYSO, (*Crissa*, ?) a small town of Greece, gov. Phocis, 5 m. S.E. Salona.

KRISTINESTAD, a seaport town of Finland, læn & 55 m. S.W. Vasa, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland; has a harbor & building docks. Pop. 700.

KRIVITZ, or CRIVITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 2,000.

KROBEN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, cap. circ., S.E. Kosten. Pop. 1,360.

KROH'S MILLS, p. o., Carroll co., Md.

KROJANKE, or KRAIENKE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 86 miles W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,620.

KROLEVETZ, or KOROLEVETZ, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 6,188. Formerly residence of the governor of Little Russia.

KROMY, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.W. Orel, cap. dist., on the Kroma. Pop. 4,518.

KRONACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, at the foot of a mountain, crowned by the castle of Rosenberg, on the Kronach, 22 m. N.W. Baireuth. Pop. 3,100, employed in bleaching, brewing, manufs. of cutlery, & a trade in timber. It has a mineral spring. The painter, Lucas Cranach, was born here in 1472.

KRONE (DEUTSCH), Prussia. [DEUTSCH KRONE.]—*Polish Kroné* is a town, prov. Posen, on the Brahe, 14 m. N. Bromberg. Pop. 2,233.

KRONSTADT (Hung. *Brasso*), a town of the S.E. of Transylvania, cap. dist. Burzenlando, or "dist. of Kronstadt," on the N. slope of the E. Carpathians, 70 m. E. S.E. Hermanstadt, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1845, 36,000. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls, & inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Altstadt, inhabited by Szeklers; & that of Bulgarey by Wallacks. Chief edifices, a large Gothic Lutheran church, 3 other Protestant, 2 Roman Catholic, & 2 Greek churches, town-hall, & barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium & a Roman Catholic primary school. It was formerly the first commercial place in Transylvania, but its trade has greatly declined. Manufs., coarse woollens & linens. Kronstadt has the best paper mill & book printing establishment in Transylvania. The first books printed here were the Confession of Augsburg & Luther's works. Although in nearly the same lat. as Venice & Lyon, its climate is very cold, & snow often falls on the mntns. in June. It is much resorted to by travellers, on their way to Bukharest & Jassy.

KRONSTADT, a town of Russia. [CRONSTADT.]

KRÖPELIN, a town of N. Germany, duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 m. W. Rostock. Pop. 1,975.

KRÖPPSTAD, a vill. of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseberg, 8 m. N.E. Wittenberg. Pop. 752.

KROSSNO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 13 m. E.S.E. Jaslo, on the Wisloka. Pop. 4,900. It has a castle & some convents, & is an entrepôt for the sale of Hungarian wines.

KROTOSZYN, or KROTOSHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., reg. & 54 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 6,750, who manufac. woollen & linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, & chicory, & have a large trade in wool. The duchy of which it is cap. belongs to the Prince of Tour & Taxis.

KROTZINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the r. r. between Basle & Freiburg, 9 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,311.

KROYA, or CROYA (Turk. *Ak-Hissar*), a town of Albania, sanj. & 45 m. S.S.E. Scutari. Pop. 15,000. (?) It has some manufs. of arms, & is the birth-place of Geo. Castriot or Scanderbeg.

KRUMAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. S.S.W. Budweis, on an isl. in the Moldau. Pop. 5,195. It has manufs. of cottons, woollens, & paper; & a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

KRUSENSTERN ISLAND, one of the Diomede islands, Behring Strait. Lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

KRUSHOVATZ, or KRUJEVACZ, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 34 m. W. Nissa. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, has an old castle, & was the cap. of Servia before conquered by the Turks.—*Kruschwitz* is a market town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 34 m. S.S.E. Bromberg. Pop. 390. It was formerly important, & the native place of the Polish King Piast.

KUBA, a fortified town of Russia in the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, formerly residence of a khan, on S. side of a river of same name. Pop. 1844, 4,200. It is new, &, being Russian, its streets are straight. It has a bazaar with rich Persian carpets, & 3 mosques. On the opposite side of the river is *Kulgat*, a Jews' village. Pop. 4,000.

KUBAN, *Hypanis*, a river of S. Russia, rises near Mount Elburz, receives numerous affls. from the Caucasian mountain chain, &, after a generally W. course, estimated at 380 m., between Circassia & the gov. Caucasus, enters the Bay of Kuban, Black Sea, 20 m. N. Anapa. It is rapid & difficult of navigation. Along its banks are numerous Russian forts.

KUBETCHI, a town of Russian Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, 42 m. N.N.W. Derbend. Pop. 6,000, who manuf. arms & woollen cloths.

KUBIN, two vills. of Hungary.—I. Banat, 65 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,700.—II. (*Also K.*) 3 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,291. [ALSO-KUBIN.]

KUDA, a vill. of India, Conkan (Maharatha country), 4 m. W. the town of Thal, & 42 m. from Bombay. Here many cave temples have recently been discovered.

KUFA, a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 25 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, & contains the mosque where Ali was assassinated. From it the Arabic characters designated *Cufic* are named.

KUFSMEIN, a town & fortress of the Tyrol, circ. Innthal, on the Inn, & on the Bavarian frontier, 43 m. N.E. Innsbruck. Pop. 1,400.

KUILENBURG, or KULEMBORGH, a fortified town of the Netherlands, pro. Gelderland, on the Lech, 10 m. N.W. Thiele. Pop. 4,697. It has manufs. of arms, silk fabrics, and twist.

KULA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, with Roman Catholic & Greek churches. Pop. 6,304.

KULAH, a frontier vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 40 m. N.W. Kars.

KULDSHA, ELÉ, or ILI (Chin. *Hoei-Yuan-Tching*), a fortified city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. of Dzoungarian, & of a military dist., on the Elé river. Lat. 43° 51′ N., lon. 82° 27′ E. Pop. mostly Mantchoo, a large garrison being maintained; but here are also 1,500 Mohammedan families. It is the seat of considerable trade.

KULER t., Van Buren co., Mich. It has 2 schools, 12 scholars. Pop. 126.

KULINJERA, a large fortified vill. of W. Hindostan, dom. & 10 m. S.W. Banswara.

KULLUGAUM, a frontier town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, 120 m. N.E. Bunpoor.

KULM, several towns of Germany, &c.—I. W. Prussia, reg. & 34 m S.W. Marienwerder, near the Vistula. Pop. 1846, 6,260. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, a military school, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge mountains. Pop. 620. Here on 29th & 30th August, 1813, the French army under Vandamme were totally defeated by the confederated army, under the personal command of the Emperors of Russia & Austria, & King of Prussia.—III. a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. & 9 m. W.S.W. Elbogan, on the Eger.

KULMBACH, or CULMBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, cir. Upper Franconia, on railroad, 48 m.

N.E. Nuremberg. Pop. 4,000. Principal edifices the ancient fortress, now a house of correction.

KULMSEE, a small town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Kulmn. Pop. 1,640.

KULNA, a vill. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 m. E. Calcutta. It has a brisk trade, is a station for steamers to take in coal; & is the seat of many sugar & indigo factories.

KULPA, a riv. of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 m. N.N.E. Fiume, flows E., mostly separating civil & military Croatia, &, after a course of 120 m., joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

KULPI SALT MINES, Armenia, 40 m. N. W. Mount Ararat, are on the Persian side of the Aras, but belong to the Russians, & consist of excavations in a hill range, composed of salt.

KULPSVILLE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 95 E. Harrisburg, 165 W.

KULSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Wertheim. Pop. 2,180.

KULU, a rajahship of the Punjab, consisting of a few valleys on the S. slope of the Himalaya, between lat. 31° 30′ & 32° 30′ N., & lon. 77° 30′ E.

KULUZI, or KHALETSE, a large vill. of central Asia, Ladakh, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 76° 44′ E., near the Indus, which, in its vicinity, is crossed by a wooden bridge about 30 yards in length.

KUNKLETOWN, p-v., Monroe co., Pa.

KUMA, a riv. of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, enters the Caspian about 135 m. S.W. Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 300 miles.

KUMANIA, or CUMANIA, two privileged dists. of Hungary, W. of the Theis.—I. (*Great*), cap. Felegyhaza.—II. (*Little*), cap. Jasz-Bereny.

KUMAON, or KEMAON, a prov. of N. Hindostan, forming a part of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., comprised, with a part of Gurhwal, mostly between lat. 29° & 31° N., & lon. 78° & 81° E., and including a portion of the S. slope of the Himalaya. Estimated area nearly 11,000 sq. ms. Some of its mountains rise to 25,000 ft. in elevation. The Upper Ganges & Kali rivers bound it on the W. & E. The central & lower regions are almost an uninterrupted forest. Wheat, hemp, rice, and a little corn are raised. The cultivation of the tea plant has lately been introduced with success. Mineral products comprise copper, iron, & lead, with which, turmeric, ginger, &c., are sent to the plains, & exchanged for chintz and cotton cloths, sugar, tobacco, sugar-candy, glass, hardware, & European manufs. Some coarse woollen, hempen, cotton, camlet, & bamboo fabrics are woven, and an active transit-trade is carried on between Tibet and Hindostan. Large periodical fairs are also held in the principal towns, which comprise Almorah, the cap., Mandi, & Kasipoor. Kumaon contains numerous Hindoo temples & places of pilgrimage.

KUMLA GURH (the "Fool's fortress") a range of hill-forts in the Punjab, rajahship Mundi, near the Beas, in lat. 31° 41′ N., lon. 76° 37′ E.; the principal rising on an isolated rock to 1,500 feet above that river, & 3,000 feet above the sea. They were considered impregnable until taken by the Sikhs under General Ventura.

KUN, 2 vills. & market towns of Hungary, Kumania.—I. (*St. Marton*), on the Koros, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 6,280.—II. (*St. Miklos*), 32 m. S.E. Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. 5,200.

KUNASHIR, one of the Kurile islands, N. E. Jesso, Japan. Length 70 miles; average breadth 25 miles.

KUNCHINGINGA MOUNTAIN. [HIMALAYAH.]

KUNDA, a small seapart town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 m. N.E. Wesenberg, & where is a new harbor.

KUNDAILAH & KUNDAL, two towns of Hindostan.—I. 50 m. N.W. Jaypoor.—II. presid. Bengal, dist. Tipperah, 24 m. S.S.E. Comillah.

KUNG, a small town of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite the island Kishm, Persian Gulf. Here the Portuguese formerly wrought copper mines.

KUNGOUR, a town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. S.E. Perm, on the Silva. Pop. 1838, 8,400, partly employed in tanneries and soap manufs., but chiefly engaged in mining & in iron-works.

KUN-HEGYES, a vill. of Hungary, Great Cumania, near Kardzag, on the Theiss. Pop. 6,183.

KUNJPOORA, a walled town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 75 m. N. Delhi.

KUNKA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 80 m. N.E. Cuttack, & cap. a rajahship, comprising about 380 sq. m.

KUNKUL, a town & place of pilgrimage, Hindostan, presid. Bengal, upper provs., distance Seharunpoor, on the Upper Ganges, 4 m. S.W. Hurdwar, with which it communicates by a new government road. It is a resid. of rich natives.

KUNTCOTE, a town of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 52 m. E.N.E. Bhooj.

KÜNZELSAU, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 24 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,600. It has 2 castles, & manufs. of tobacco.

KUOPIO, a town of Finland, cap. len., on a peninsula, in Lake Kalavese, 180 m. E. Vasa. Pop. 2,000.

KUPPERWUNJE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 25 m. E. Ahemedabad, enclosed by walls, & estimated to comprise 3,000 houses. It has manufs. of soap & pottery.

KUR, or KOOR, *Cyrus*, the principal r. of Georgia. W. Asia, the whole of which prov. it drains, rises in the pash. Akhalzikh, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Caspian, 100 m. S.W. Baku, after a course estimated at 520 m. Chief affls. the Aras or *Araxes*, Alazan & Yara.

KURACHEE, or KARACHEE, the principal seaport town of Scinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 18 m. from the W. branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 47′ 3″ N., lon. 66° 56′ 2″ E. Pop. 1830, 15,000. It stands on a low sandy shore, & a few years ago consisted, with its extensive suburbs, mostly of straggling huts; but the latest accounts state that it has been almost rebuilt, & greatly improved since it has become a British possession; its old fortifications were levelled by Sir Charles Napier, & its trade & consequence are rapidly augmenting. The harbor is the only port along this coast for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, & is sheltered by C. Munorah, about 4 m. S. W., on which is a fort, & beyond it a good roadstead. Kurachee has considerable military & political importance, & commercial relations with Cutch, Bombay, the Malabar ports, & E. Beloochistan. In 1837, 60 well-manned fishing boats belonged to the port. The town was bombarded & taken by the British in 1839, and was subsequently retained as a military post. A great loss occurred here afterwards from cholera amongst the British troops.

KURDISTAN, or KOORDISTAN, *Assyria*, an extensive region of W. Asia, mostly between lat. 32° & 38° N., & lon. 42° & 47° E., & shared between Turkey & Persia; Turkish-Kurdistan being mostly comprised in the pash. Bagdad, & Persian-Kurdistan in the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Area estimated at about 520,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000, of which 4-5ths are Kurds; but its limits are ill-defined. Surface mountainous, especially in the N., & Mount Bisutun rises to 12,000 feet. Principal rivers, the Zab Ald, Zab Asfal, & Diyalah, affluents of the Tigris. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the pop., & large numbers of sheep & goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, &c.; other products are rice, cotton, tobacco, galls, & timber, the only cultivated land, however, is near the vills. The Turkish are more settled in their habits than the Persian Kurds; but a large proportion of the pop. wander in hordes over the country, very imperfectly subject to either the Turkish or Persian sovereigns. Principal towns, Arbil, Altun-Kupri, & Kerkuk.

KURGAON & KURGOMMAH, two towns of Hindostan; the former, dom. & 62 m. S.W. Indoor, still large, & once flourishing; the latter, British India, presid. Bengal, on the Hustoo riv., lat. 23° 9′ N., lon. 82° 33′ E.

KURILE ISLANDS, a group of about 25 islands in the N. Pacific, extending from Kamtchatka to Japan, of which latter dom. the three most S. form a part, the rest belonging to Russia; between lat. 43° 40′ & 57° N., & lon. 145° & 156° E. Total estimated area, 3,070 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, but small. Surface very irregular, & here are many volcanic mountains, some rising to 6,000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants live mostly by hunting & fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, & Dutch traders. Chief isls., Iturup, Kunashir, Paramushir, Urup, & Amakutan.

KURMILLA, a considerable fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 58 m. S.E. Ahmednuggur.

KURNAUL, a town of British India, presid Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 70 m. N.W. Delhi, on Ali Merdan's canal, & formerly the seat of some military cantonments, now abandoned.

KURNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 13 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 2,730, engaged in woollen cloth & damask weaving.

KURNOOL, a rajahship of India, at the S. extremity of the Nizam's dom., with a strongly-fortified cap. town of same name, on the Toombudra, 110 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad, & taken by the British, December 14, 1815.

KURREA, or KIRIA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. S.E. Khoten, with 4,000 houses. (?)

KURREE, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 25 m. N.W. Ahmedabad.—II. an oasis in the Runn of Cutch, Hindostan, 55 m. N.E. Bhooj.

KURRICHANE, a large town of S. Africa, Bechuana territory, estimated to be near lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 27° 10′ E., & 5,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 16,000. (?) It is partly stone built, & appears fitted for people above a savage state.

KURSHEE, one of the principal towns of the Bokhara dom., Central Asia, 100 m. S.E. Bokhara, & S.W. Samarcand, in a fertile oasis. Pop. 10,000.

KURUM, or KARUN, *Eulæus*, a river of Persia, rises in & traverses the Bakhtiyari hill country, and the prov. Khuzistan, & enters the head of the Persian Gulf by several mouths, after a total course of about 240 m. Principal affls. the Dizful & Jerahi, which last joins an arm of its Delta. The Haffar canal connects its lower part with the Shat-el-Arab. It is navigable for vessels drawing 4 feet water from the sea to within 6 m. of Shuster, with which city it is further connected by the Ab-i-gargar Canal.

KURZOLARI ISLANDS, *Echniades*, a small group of Ionian Islands, off the coast of Acarnania. Lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia, Makri, & Vroman, inhabited by fishers.

KUSEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserlautern. Pop. 2,200.

KUSHVINSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. E.N.E. Perm. Pop. 6,000.

KUSNETZK, two towns of the Russian dom.—I. gov. & 110 m. N.E. Saratov. Pop. 1838, 10,626, employed in tanning, iron works, & trading in timber. —II. Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, on the Tom, 150 m. E.N.E. Barnaul. Pop. 2,120, engaged in iron works, & trade in peltry.

KUSSNACHT, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. & 4 m. S.E. Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich, with 1,500 inhabitants, some baths, & cotton & woollen manufs. —II. cant. & 11 m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, famous in the history of William Tell, as the place where he escaped from Gessler.

KUSSOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the Ghara Sutleje), 27 m. S.S.E. Lahore. It is large, ancient, enclosed by bastioned walls, subdivided into numerous fortified quarters, & have several mosques & palaces. Pop. Mohammedan.

KUSTENDJI, *Constantiana*, a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 40 m. E. Rassova, at the termination of Trajan's wall, of which some traces exist. It has some trade in corn, abundant supplies of which are raised in its vicinity, but its harbor is exposed, & ill adapted for large ships.

KUSTRIN, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circ. & 17 m. N.E. Frankfurt, at the confl. of Wartha with the Oder, on a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. Pop. 1846, 6,556. It has extensive grain & powder magazines, and a strong castle. It was bombarded by the Russians in 1788, & taken by the French in 1806.

KUTAIS, or KOTAIS, the cap. town of Imeretia, Russian Transcaucasia, & anciently the cap. of Colchis, 63 m. E.S.E. Redut-Kale, on the Rion. Pop. 1,600, nearly half Jews.

KUTAYA, or KUTAIAH, *Cotyæum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, & the usual residence of its pasha, in lat. 39° 24′ N., and lon. 30° 19′ E. It stands in a mountainous region, is large and populous, & has numerous mosques, public baths, & khans, some Greek & Armenian churches, a mntn. fortress, & many handsome private buildings, interspersed with gardens. Trade chiefly in corn, cotton, fruits, gall nuts, goats' hair, & wool.

KUTCH, a prov. of W. Hindostan. [CUTCH.]

KUTNO, a town of Poland, gov. & 70 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 4,000, employed in manufs. of leather and woollen cloths, &c.

KUTSULEE, a consid. walled town of Brit. India, Upper provs., dist. & 25 m. N. Meerut.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 6 m. N.W. Czaslau, on the railroad from Prague to Vienna. Pop. 8,603, mostly employed in copper, lead, & silver mines.

KUTY, a town of Austrian, Galicia, circ. & 20 m. S. E. Kolomea, on the Czeremosze. Pop. 3,570.

KUTZTOWN, p-b., Maxatawny t., Del. co., Pa., 69 E. Harrisburg, 162 W. Situated on a branch of Maiden cr., & has 1 church, common to Lutheran & German Reformed, several stores, and 640 inhabitants.

KWI-CHOO, a prov. in the S.W. of China. Pop. 1812, 5,288,219. (*Chinese census.*) Surface mntnous; cattle rearing is stated to be chiefly followed; manufs. few. It has mines of gold and silver, vermilion, and iron, & is divided into 13 deps. Chief city, Kwiyang.

KWI-LIN, or QUEI-LING, a city of China, cap. prov. Quang-si, on the Kwi-kiang river, 235 m. N.W. Canton, stated to be fortified in the European style.

KWI-TE, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep. 70 m. S.E. Khai-fung.

KYGER, p-o., Gallia co., O., 98 S.S.E. Columbus, 353 W.

KYLE, a dist. of Scotland, forming the middle part of the co. Ayr.

KYLES LANDING, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow arm of the Frith of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. of the Isle of Bute & the mainland of co. Argyle. Its shores are in the highest degree picturesque.

KYLOE, a parochial chapelry of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. Belford. Area, 8,285 ac. Pop. 1,005.

KYME, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.NE. Sleaford. Area, 8,358 ac. Pop. 1,058. It has remains of a priory of the reign of Henry II.

KYO, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham. Pop. 1,401.

KYPARISSIA (lately *Arkhadia*,) a seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov., on the Gulf of Arkhadia, 24 m. N. Navarino. Pop. 2,500.

KYRAGHUR, a town of India, Berar dom., 113 miles E.N.E. Nagpoor.

KYRE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 16 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 136.

KYREE (DERA & GURREE), two vills. of Scinde, respectively 12 & 37 miles N. Larkhana.

KYREEGHUR, a town of N. Hindostan, dom. & 136 miles N.W. Oude, on the Kali.

KYRITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Elbe, 53 miles N.W. Berlin. Pop. 3,600.

KYSERIKE, p-o., Rochester t., Ulster co., N. Y., 71 S.S.E. Albany, 311 W.

KYSERVILLE, p-o., Livingston co., N. Y.

KYSKAL, a decayed town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, near the Obe, ruined by fire in 1841.

KYTE RIVER, p-o., Ogle co., Ill.

L

LAA, or LAHA, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, & on the borders of Moravia, 36 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,378.

LAAK, a small town of Illyria, Krain, circ. & 12 m. N.W. Laybach, with a castle, & 1,072 inhabs.

LAALAND, or LOLLAND, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, betw. lat. 54° 38′ & 54° 58′ N., & lon. 11° & 11° 52′ E. Area, 462 sq. m. Pop. 53,200. Surface low & level; it is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing fine crops of corn, hemp, hops, apples, & timber. Pop. including Falster, &c., 1850, 79,017.

LAARAT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timor-laut. Length and breadth about 20 miles each.

LAAS, a small town of Austria, Illyria, Carniola, 29 m. S. Laybach. Pop. 520.

LAASPHE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 36 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. engaged in woollen cloth factories & iron works.

LA BAIE DU FEBVRE, p-v., Yamaska co., Can. E., on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence r., 70 m. from Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a flouring m., & 900 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 3,886.

LABANUS, p. o., Robertson co., Tenn.

LABARRE, par., Tadousac co., Can. E. Pop. 100.

LABBRO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 9 m. N.W. Rieti, with 900 inhabitants, a collegiate church, & an hospital.

LABER, several small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. A vill. on one of these, circ. Upp. Palat., 10 m. N.W. Regensburg, has 854 inhabs., 2 churches, a castle, & iron manufs.

LABES, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 42 m. E.N.E. Stettin. Pop. 3,207.

LABIAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 25 m. N.E. Konigsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 3,595.

LABISIN, or LABISCHINE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 13 m. S.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 2,520.

LABRADOR, a vast peninsula of Brit. N. A., between lat. 51° & 62° N., & lon. 55° & 78° W., having S. & S.W. Lower Canada, W. James & Hudson Bays, N. & N.W. Hudson Strait & the Atlantic, & S.E. Belleisle Strait & the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area loosely estimated at 420,000 sq. m., & pop. at 8,000; consisting of Esquimaux with a few Europeans. Its shores are most desolate & sterile, the interior wooded, well irrigated & in parts mountainous, Mt. Thoresby rising to 2,730 feet in elevation. Several large rivers enter the sea on its coasts. Climate very severe but less foggy than in Newfoundland. Corn will not ripen, & only hardy kitchen vegetables are raised. The whale, cod, salmon, & herring fisheries, employ the industry of its inhabitants. About 300 schooners come annually to the E. coast, during the fishing season, from Newfoundland, 120 from Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, & some from Canada; & it is estimated that 20,000 British subjects are employed in whale, cod, salmon, & herring fisheries off Labrador during the season, besides the crews of about 400 United States' vessels, which visit the coast annually. Much of the produce is sent to Newfoundland before being exported to Europe; but here are several English & Jersey establishments, & 1-3d of the resident inhabitants consists of English, Irish & Jersey servants left in charge, & who take annually from 16,000 to 18,000 seals. Total annual value of produce in fish, oil, &c., has been estimated at $1,500,000. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau & Bradore bays, Ance le Blanc, & the Moravian stations Nain, Okhak, Hopedale, & Hebron. Labrador is included in the government of Newfoundland to which it was annexed in 1808. Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496; and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610.

LABRANCH LANDING, p. o., St. Charles pa., La.

LABREDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,329. Its castle was the birth-place of Montesquieu.

LABRIT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, arrond. & 16 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 938. It was formerly a town called Albert, & has ruins of a castle of Henry IV.

LABRUGUIÈRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep Tarn, cap. cant., 4 m. S.S.E. Castres. Pop. 3,656.

LABUAN (PULO), an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 30 m. N. Borneo, belongs to Great Britain. Lat. of its centre 5° 22′ N., lon. 115° 10′ E. Length 10 m., breadth 7 m. It has a pretty good harbor at Victoria, & valuable beds of coal, & abundance of good water. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846. Salary of Gov. and Com.-in-Chief £1,500.

LABU-HADJI, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island Lombok.

LABUN, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 miles W.S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 3,200.

LABY, a town of Africa, Senegambia, state Futa-Jallon, 60 m. N.N.W. Timbo, reported to have manufs of cloth, metallic goods, &c.

LAC, par., Two Mountains co., Can. E. Pop. 230.

L'ACADIE, p-v., and seign., La Praire co., Can. E. 21 S.E. Montreal. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the seign. 2,614.

LA CANADA, p. v., Rio Arreva co., N. Mexico.

LACANTUM, a river of Guatemala, C. A., rises in lat. 15° 25′ N., & about 92° W. lon., flows E. 60 m., receives a small branch from the W., takes a W. course 24 m., then a W.N.W. 60 m., whence it receives the Passion from the E.; it pursues a course of 75 m. to its junction with the Usumasinta, the united stream after a course of 210 enters the Gulf of Mexico at Lake terminos. Its entire course is about 400 m., the country about its sources is but imperfectly explored.

LACARACOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Birbhoom, 116 m. N.E. Calcutta.

LACAUNE, a comm. & vill. of S. France, dep. Tarn, arr. & 23 m. E.N.E. Castres. Pop. 3,965.

LACAZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. & 16 m. N.E. Castres. Pop. 2,365.

LACCADIVE ISLES, a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, Cananore dom., extending between lat. 10° & 12° N., & lon. 72° & 74° E., about 150 m. W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal isles of coral formation, 4 of which have an aggregate pop. of 3,490, & belong to the E. I. Co., Anderov, the largest, being 3 miles long, & 8 have an aggregate pop. of 9,980 Mohammedans. Principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa, & betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, & small cattle. The best cables of Malabar are made from the Laccadive coir. Discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1499.

LACEBY, a pa. of Engl. co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 2,037 ac. Pop. 1,001.

LACEDOGNA, a small town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., cap. cant., 19 m. E.S.E. Ariano. Pop. 500. It is a bishop's see.

LACEPEDE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy isls., N.W. Australia, off Dampier Land.—*Lacepede Bay*, S. Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. Cape Bernouilli.

LACEY, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

LACEY SPRING, p. o., Rockingham co., Va.

LACEY'S SPRING, p. o., Morgan co., Ala., 130 N N.E. Tuscaloosa, 722 W.

LACEYVILLE, p. v., Wyoming co., Pa.

LACEYVILLE, p. o., Harrison co., O.

LACHEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. N. N.E. Schwyz, on the S. shore of the lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,510.

LACHFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Grappenhall, 1 m. S.E. Warrington.

LACHLAN, a river of E. Australia, rises by several heads in the cos. King & Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., & joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray river, near lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 144° 15′ E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Total course may be estimated at 400 m. It gives name to a dist., having an area of about 15,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 2,198, between the rivers Lachlan & Murrumbidgee.

LA CHINE, p-v., Montreal co., Can. E. Situated on left bank of the St. Lawrence r., 9 m. from Montreal, at the termination of La Chine & Montreal railroad & canal. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Pres-

byterian.—7 stores, a brewery, & 1,200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,351.

LA CHROMA, an islet of the Adriatic, 5 m. E. Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion landed on his return from Palestine.

LACHSA, a town of Arabia, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island Bahrein.

LA CHUTE, p-v., Argenteuil seign. & co. Can W. Situated on the lt. bank of North river, a tributary of the Ottawa, 45 m. N.W. Montreal. It contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist & 2 Presbyterian,—a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 2,124.

LACK, t., Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1,146.

LACKAWACK, p. o., Wawarsing t., Ulster co., N. Y., 91 S.S.W. Albany, 307 W.

LACKAWANNA, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa. Surface mountainous. Drained by Lackawannock cr. It has a furnace, & a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 363; 1850, 389.

LACKAWANNOCK, t., Mercer co., Pa., 6 S.W. Mercer. Surface uneven; soil clay & loam. Drained by Little Neshannock cr. It has 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,130.

LACKAWANNOCK, mts., in Luzerne and Wayne counties, Pa., between the sources of Lackawaxen and Lackawannock rivers, the N. part of which is denominated Moosuck mountain.

LACKAWAXEN, r., Pa., rises chiefly in Wayne co., & flows through a deep valley & receives Dyberry, Middle, & Waullenpaupack crs., & enters the Delaware in Pike co., where is a dam across the Delaware to supply the Delaware & Hudson canal with water, & to enable boats to cross the r. The Delaware & Hudson canal follows the Lackawaxen r. to the junction of Dyberry cr. at Honesdale 25 m., whence is a railr., 16 m. to the Lackawanna coal mines.

LACKAWAXEN, p-t., Pike co., Pa., 182 N.E. Harrisburg, 279 W. It has the Delaware riv. on its N.E. border, & is drained by the Lackawaxen and other crs. The vill. is at the entrance of Lackawaxen cr. into the Delaware r., & on the New York & Erie r. r. There are in the t. 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 750; 1850, 1,419.

LACKEMUTE, p-v., Polk co., Oregon.

LACKFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N. W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 2,243 ac. Pop. 216.

LACKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Area, 1,465 ac. Pop. 256.

LA CLAIR, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

LA CLEDE, co., Mo. Situated centrally towards the S. Area, 710 sq. m. Drained by Osage riv. & tributaries, & by Gasconade r. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Cap., Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $87,981; wheat, 9,601 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 136,829; oats, 18,672; wool, 6,420 pounds. Pop. 1850, 2,498.

LAC MASKINOUGE, p-v., Brandon t., Berthier co., Can. E., on the border of a large sheet of water of the same name. It has a Roman Catholic church, a store, and 75 inhabitants.

LACOCK, or LAYCOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. S. Chippenham. Area, 3,639 ac. Pop. 1,653. Here are an ancient church & stone cross, & interesting remains of a large nunnery, founded in 1232, in one of the rooms of which is preserved a copy of Magna Charta, sent by Henry III. to the Countess of Salisbury.

LACOLLE, p-v. & seignory, St. John co., Can. E., 38 m. from Montreal, on the St. Lawrence & Champlain r. r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of seign 1852, 3,483.

LACON, p-v., capital of Marshall co., Ill., 99 m. N. Springfield, 816 W. Situated on the E. side of Illinois r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 2 print. offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 963 inhabs.

LACONA, p. o., Jefferson co., Ky.

LACONI, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. & 45 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a hill. Pop. 1,768.

LACONIA, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 147 m. S. Indianapolis, 643 W. Situated 2 m. N. of the Ohio r. It has two stores, a steam saw mill, and about 100 inhabitants.

LACONIA, p. o., Desha co., Ark.

LACONIA, a gov. of Greece, comprising the S. most sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal town, Zimova (*Ariopolis*) on its W. coast. Pop. 1852, 87,801.

LA COTE ST. MARIE, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

LAC QUI PARLE, p. o., Dacotah co., Minn. Ter., 140 W. by N. St. Paul. This is a long-established trading post on the St. Peter's r., an outlet of the lake of the same name, an expansion of the Minnesota r.

LA CROIX, v., cap. Emmit county, Mich., on the E. shore of Lake Michigan, & has a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabs.

LA CROSSE, co., Wis., in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained by Black and La Crosse rivers, & Mormon's & Billings' creeks. Surface undulating; soil rich sandy loam. It is well timbered. Capital, La Crosse. Pop. 1854, 5,000.

LA CROSSE, p. v., cap. La Crosse co., Wis., 130 N. W. Madison. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., & immediately below the entrance of Black & La Crosse rivers. It has a court house, a church, three religious societies, 10 stores, a steam grist m., a steam saw m., and in 1854, 500 inhabs.

LACTACUNGA, (*Tacunga*).

LACTIN, p. o., Cedar co., Iowa.

LACY, p. o., Drew co., Ark.

LACY'S HILL, p. o., Pickens co., Ala.

LADA ISLES, a cluster of high rugged isls. off the N.W. coast of the Malay peninsula.

LADAKH, an independent country of Central Asia, between lat. 32° & 36° N., & lon. 76° & 79° E., having S. & S.W. the Himalaya separating it from Cashmere & other dependencies of the Punjab, N. the Karakorum mountains, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, E. Great Tibet, & N.W. Baltee or Little Tibet. Area loosely estimated at 30,000 sq. m., & pop. at from 150,000 to 180,000, mostly Tibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus & its affluents. Soil sterile, & climate severe; yet the mountain sides being carefully embanked with stone dykes, & industriously cultivated, pretty good crops of wheat, barley, & buckwheat, are raised, with apples & apricots. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, & copper might be mined profitably; & this country is the great depot for the wool used for the manuf. of cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive, & conducted mostly by means of mules & sheep. Government despotic, but the rajah is controlled by the priests, who swarm in this country as in Tibet. Armed force consists of a peasant-militia, & Ladakh has been repeatedly under the rule of more powerful neighbors; during the life of Runjeet Sing it formed a part of his dom. Principal city, Leh.

LADBROKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Southam. Area, 3,951 ac. Pop. 275.

LADDSBURG, p. v., Bradford co., Pa.

LADEINOE-POLE, a small town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, on the Svirlia, 30 m. from its mouth, in Lake Ladoga, & where, under Peter the Great the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic.

LADENBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neckar, with a station on the Main-Neckar railroad, 6 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,431.

LADIESBURG, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 81 N.W. Annapolis, 58 W.

LADIGA, p-o., Benton co., Ala., 152 E.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 708 W.

LADIGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arrond. St. Yriex. Pop. 2,600.

LADIP, the modern name of the ancient *Laodicea Combusta*, Asia Minor.

LADOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. W.N. W. Grampound. Area, 5,681 ac. Pop. 811.

LADOGA, p. o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

LADOGA, p-o., Montgomery co., Ia., 38 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 609 W.

LADOGA (LAKE), the largest lake of Europe, Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58′ & 61° 46′ N., and lon. 30° & 33° E., enclosed by the govs. St. Petersburg. Olonetz, & Wyborg. Area, 6,190 sq. ms. Depth very unequal. Shores generally low; & it contains several isls., & numerous rocks & quicksands. It receives about 60 rivs., & discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga canal, 70 m. in length, & 74 feet in breadth, & the Siasi & Svir canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. & S.E. sides.

LADOGA (NEW), a town of Russia on the S. shore

of Lake Ladoga, gov. & 70 E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 3,000.—*Old Ladoga* is a vill. adjacent.

LADRONES, or MARIANNE ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, belonging to Spain, mostly between lat. 13° & 21° N., & lon. 141° & 145° E., & consisting of 10 isls., of which only 5 are inhabited. Pop. 10,000. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, & very fertile. Principal isls., Guguan, Rota, & Tinian, on the first of which is the cap. town St. Ignazio de Agana.—11 a small group in the Chinese Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton river, 18 miles S.E. Macao.

LADWA, a town of N. Hindostan, cap. a small chiefship, 22 m. E.N.E. Kurnaul.

LADY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, in the N.E. of the Isle of Sanda. Area, 8 sq. m. Pop. 1,094.—*Ladybank* is a station on the Edinburgh, Dundee, & Perth r. r., Scotland, co. Fife, at its divergence to Perth.

LADY ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. & 54 m. N.N.W. Ayr. It is important, as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

LADY JULIA PERCY ISLAND, an islet, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35′ S., lon. 141° 50′ E.

LADYKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 7 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 561.

LADYKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Orkney & Shetland. Pop. [illegible].

LAEKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. N. Brussels, with which it communicates by a planted avenue. It has a royal park & residence.

LA FARGEVILLE, p-v., Orleans t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 182 N.W. Albany, 432 W. It contains 2 churches, a store, a grist m., a saw m., & about 150 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE, co., Wis., in the southern part of the state. Area, 630 sq. m. Drained by the Peckatonnica & Fevre rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile; but the inhabitants are mostly engaged in the mining business. Cap., Shullsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $155,095; wheat, 68,288 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 91, 491; oats, 175,851; potatoes, 18,804;—6 saw m.; 13 churches; 55 schs., 3,203 scholars. Pop. 1850, 11,561.

LA FAYETTE, co., Mo. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 450 sq. m. The surface is gently undulating; soil very fertile. Missouri r. runs on its N. border. Drained by small branches of the Missouri, which afford water power. Cap., Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $416,978; wheat, 83,437 bush. produced; rye, 134; Indian corn, 788,973; oats, 94,075; wool, 32,925 pounds;—4 grist m., 7 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 22 churches; 17 academies, 513 pupils; 35 schs., 902 scholars; 1 library, 656 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,815; 1850, 13,690.

LA FAYETTE, co., Miss. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. m. Drained by Tallahatchee r. & its branches, & Yocanapuafa r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Oxford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $474,664; Ind. corn, 562,530 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 195,700; rice, 45,985 pounds; cotton, 10,387 bales; 11 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 2 print. offices. Cap. emp. in manufs., $81,550; value of manuf. articles, $125,965;—38 churches; 2 colleges, 109 students; 3 academies, 109 pupils; 26 schools, 469 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,571.

LA FAYETTE, co., Ark. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,260 sq. m. Drained by Red r., & its branches. Cap., Lewisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 161,537; Ind. corn, 160,090 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 22,857; cotton, 1,977 bales. Cap. emp. in manufs., $600; value of manufac. articles, $1,700;—4 churches; 8 schs., 125 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,200; 1850, 5,220.

LA FAYETTE, pa., La. Situated in the S. part of the state, & contains 1,800 sq. m. Mermentau r. and lake bound it on the W., & the Gulf of Mexico S. The surface is low & level, & much of it too wet for cultivation. Cap., Vermilionville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $826,519; Ind. corn, 288,358 bush. produced; cotton, 2,560 bales; sugar, 2,629 hhds.; molasses, 95,184 galls.;—2 tanneries, 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 1 church; 1 academy, 43 pupils; 7 schools, 242 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,720.

LA FAYETTE, t., Onondaga co., N. Y. Surface rolling, & hilly on the E.; soil a gravelly loam. Drained by Onondaga cr. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 flouring m., 8 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,851; 1850, 2,338.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Newton t., Sussex co., N. J., 75 N. Trenton, 243 W. Situated on Paulinskill r., and contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—an acad., 4 stores, 2 iron foundries, 1 grist m., 1 saw m., & about 300 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE, p-t., McKean co., Pa., 248 N.W. Harrisburg, 231 W. Drained by head branches of the Alleghany r. Pop. 183.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Montgomery co., Va., 188 W. by S. Richmond, 256 W. Contains a Methodist church & about 250 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., cap. of Walker co., Ga., 199 N.W. Milledgville, 634 W. Situated on the W. side of Chatooga river, & contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—7 stores, & 588 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE, v., Chambers co., Ala. Contains a court-house, a store, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabs. (*See Chambers, C. H.*)

LA FAYETTE, t., Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1840, 848; 1850, 1,040.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Deer Creek t., Madison co., O., 22 W. Columbus, 415 W. It contains 2 stores & 147 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE, t., Medina co., O. It has a flouring m., 3 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 937; 1850, 1,382.

LA FAYETTE, t., Van Buren co., Mich. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 327; 1850, 1,143.

LA FAYETTE, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 524.

LA FAYETTE, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 694.

LA FAYETTE, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 754.

LA FAYETTE, t., Floyd co., Ia. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 928; 1850, 1,215.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., cap. Tippecanoe co., Ia., 70 N. W. Indianapolis, 628 W. It is situated on the Indianapolis & Lafayette r. r., at its junction with the New Albany & Salem extension, & on lt. b. of the Wabash r., 10 m. below the mouth of the Tippecanoe r., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Wabash. It contains a court-house, jail, market-house, a branch bank, 3 free banks, several churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, (1 old & 1 new school,) 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & 1 African,—an acad., 21 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 1 paper m., 1 carding and fulling m., 3 printing offices, issuing 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 6,129; 1854, 8,500. The Wabash & Erie canal is in operation to this place, and connects it with Lake Erie.

LA FAYETTE, t., Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,340.

LA FAYETTE, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 965.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Stark co., Ill.

LA FAYETTE, p-t., Walworth co., Wis. Drained by a tributary of Fox r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Has 9 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,048.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Christian co., Ky., 221 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 738 W., & 1 m. N. of the Tennessee line. It has 5 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores & 500 inhabitants.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Linn co., Iowa.

LA FAYETTE, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 555.

LA FAYETTE, t., Ouichita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,181.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., cap. Macon co., Tenn., 50 m. N.E. Nashville. Situated on a tributary of Green riv., & contains a court-house, a store, & 210 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE, p-v., Yam Hill co., Oregon, 25 N. W. Salem, at the forks of Yam Hill r. It has a court-house, a store, & 150 inhabs.

LA FAYETTE CITY, formerly cap. of Jefferson pa., La., 2 W. by S. New Orleans, 1,174 W. It now constitutes a part of the city of New Orleans, which joins it on the N.E. It contains several churches, an academy, a market-house, & 4 printing offices issuing a daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly newspaper. It borders on the Mississippi, & has a steam ferry, which crosses the riv., & another which connects it with New Orleans proper. The New Orleans and Carrolton r. r. passes, in Naides-street, through it. Pop. 1850, 14,190. (*See New Orleans.*)

LA FAYETTE HILL, p-o., Fluvanna co., Va.

LA FAYETTE SPRINGS, p-v., Lafayette co., Miss.

LA FAYETTEVILLE, p-v., Dutchess co., N. Y.
LAFFING GALL, p-o., Cherokee co., Ga.
LA FONTAINE, p-o., Harlan co., Ky.
LA FONTAINE, p. o., Wabash co., Ia.
LAFOURCHE, r., La., an outlet of the Mississippi, which leaves the r. above Donaldsonville, and proceeding S.E. 90 m., flows into the Gulf of Mexico.
LAFOURCHE INTERIOR, pa., La. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. m. Watered by Bayou Lafourche. The surface is level, and much of it too marshy to be fit for cultivation. Along the stream is some land capable for cultivation, & very fertile, producing sugar & cotton. Capital, Thibodeauxville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,805; Ind. corn, 227,015 bush. produced; sugar, 10,055 hhds.; molasses, 345,126 gals.;—1 saw m., 1 print. office., 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $22,500; value of manufac. articles, $29,800; —3 churches; 1 college, 56 students; 2 acad., 100 pupils; 13 sch., 520 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,303; 1850, 9,532.
LAFOURCHE, v., La Fourche, Interior pa., La. Has an Episcopal church & 175 inhab.
LA FOX, p. o., Kane co., Ill., 187 N.N.E. Springfield, 758 W.
LAGADO, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 30 E. Nashville, 673 W.
LAGAN, a river of Ireland, Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob mountains, co. Down, & after a N.E. course of 35 m., enters Belfast harbor. It has been made navigable beyond Lisburn, whence a canal connects it with Lough Neagh.
LAGE, two small towns of N. Germany.—I. grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Wenden, on the Recknitz, 12 m. N.E. Güstrow. Pop. 1,624.—II. princip. Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 7 m. S.W. Lemgo. Pop. 1,500.
LAGGAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, about 17 m. S.E. Fort Augustus. Pop. 1,223. Length of *Loch Laggan*, in this pa., about 7 m. On its shore are the remains of an ancient church.
LAGNASEO, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 4 m. S.E. Saluzzo. Pop. 1,921.
LAGNIEU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. & 18 m. N. Belley, near the Rhone, here crossed by a chain bridge. Pop. 2,214.
LAGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Meaux, on lt. b. of the Marne. Pop. 2,082. It manufs. cheese, & has a large grain market.
LAGO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 10 m. S. W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,600.
LAGOA, a town of Brazil, on E. coast of island Sta. Catharina. Pop. 3,000. [CATHARINA STA.]
LAGO-MAGGIORE, or LAKE OF LOCARNO, *Lacus Verbanus*, a lake of N. Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, & the Swiss cant. Ticino, being the most W. of the great lakes in this region. Shape very irregular. Length 40 m., average breadth 2 m.; depth in some places 300 fathoms. It is traversed by the Ticino river, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns Arona, Canobbia, Locarno, Luino, & Lavena, & it contains the Borromean isles. Steam-packets were established on it in 1826.
LAGONEGRO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., & 76 m. S.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 4,000. It has an old castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth & caps.—*Lago Santo* is a vill. of the Pontif. Sta., 25 m. E.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 1,350.
LAGOR, a comm. & vill. of Erance, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Pau. Pop. 1,738.
LAGOS, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. comarca, 110 m. S. Lisbon. Pop. 7,000. It stands on a large bay, & has a military asylum, town hospital, & two parish churches.—II. a town of Xalisco, Mexico, 100 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara, having near it some rich siver mines.—III. a town of Guinea, cap. state, on an inlet of the bight of Benin, 160 m. W. Benin, & S.E. Abomey. Pop. 5,000. (?)—IV. a gulf & town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. S.W. Adrianople.
LAGOSTA, the most S. island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. Length 6 m. by 4 m. in breadth. On its N. coast are a vill. & small port.
LAGOV, a town of Poland, prov. & 35 m. W.N.W. Sandomir. Pop. 1,500.
LA GRANGE, county, Ia. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 380 sq. m. The surface is gently rolling; soil fertile, with prairies in the N., & timber S. Drained by Fawn, Pigeon, & Little Elkhart rivers. It has a number of small lakes. Capital, La Grange. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $241,810; wheat, 127,905 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 321,211; oats, 73,816; wool, 36,346 pounds;—8 grist m., 17 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—5 churches; 1 college, 50 students; 2 acad., 97 pupils; 82 sch., 2,234 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,664; 1850, 8,387.
LA GRANGE, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 97 N.N.E. Augusta, 693 W. It has several ponds from which small streams issue, & flow into the Penobscot. Soil fertile. It has a grist m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 336; 1850, 482.
LA GRANGE, t., Dutchess co., N.Y. Surface rolling, & on the E. hilly; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Sprout & Wappinger's creeks. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,851; 1850, 1,941.
LA GRANGE, p-o., Covington t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 244 W. Albany, 366 W.
LA GRANGE, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa., 158 N.E. Harrisburg, 203 W.
LA GRANGE, p-v., Randolph co., N.C., 92 W. Raleigh, 331 W.
LA GRANGE, p. o., Chester co., S.C.
LA GRANGE, p-v., capital of Troup co., Ga., 121 W. Milledgeville, 739 W. Situated on a small stream falling into the Chattahoochee r., & 6 m. E. of it. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian—an academy, & 1,523 inhabitants.
LA GRANGE, p-t., Lorain co., O., 111 N.N.E. Columbus, 370 W. Watered by the 2 branches of Black r., between which it is chiefly situated. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,001; 1850, 1,402.
LA GRANGE, p-t., Cass co., Mich., 171 W. by S. Detroit, 619 W. Watered by a branch of Dowagiake r. & Putnam's cr. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 769; 1850, 1,327.
LA GRANGE, p-v., capital La Grange co., Ia., 135 N. Indianapolis. It contains a court house, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.
LA GRANGE, p-t., Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,050.
LA GRANGE, p-v., Monroe co., Iowa.
LA GRANGE, p-v., Lewis co., Mo., 129 N.N.E. Jefferson city, 898 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r., immediately below the entrance of Wyaconda r., & contains several stores, & 385 inhab.
LA GRANGE, p-v., Philips co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 462.
LA GRANGE, p-v., capital of Oldham co., Ky., 35 N.W. by W. Frankfort, 577 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r. It contains a court house, a church, an academy, 5 stores, & 300 inhabitants. Masonic college is quite a flourishing institution, it is under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
LA GRANGE, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 184 S. W. W. Nashville, 869 W. Situated on the railroad route ½ m. N. of Wolf r. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy for females, & 550 inhab.
LA GRANGE, p-v., Franklin co., Ala., 175 N. by Montgomery, 776 W. Situated on elevated ground, 16 S. of Tennessee r. It contains a college, several stores, & 350 inhab. La Grange college is under the direction of the Methodists, founded in 1830, has a president, 5 professors or other instructors, 200 alumni, 96 students, & 5,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the 2d Wednesday in June.
LA GRANGE, p-v., capital Fayette co., Tex., 60 E.S.E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Colorado r., & contains a court house, 7 religious societies,—2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 2 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 seminaries, a masonic hall, 10 stores, 2 corn m., 2 saw m., & 900 inhab.
LA GRANGE BLUFF, p-o., Brown co., Ill., 66 W. Springfield, 846 W.
LAGRASSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, 22 m. S.E. Carcassonne, on lt. b. of the Orbieu. Pop. 1,400.

LA GREW SPRINGS, p-o., Arkansas co., Ark.

LAGRO, p-t., Wabash co., In., 24 N. by E. Indianapolis, 81 W. The v. is on the Wabash r., & Erie & Wabash canal. It has 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & manufacturing estab., & about 350 inhab. There are in the t., 4 saw m.; a printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Pop. 1840, 486; 1850, 2,515.

LAGUNA, several towns of South America.—I. Brazil, prov. Sta. Catharina, 60 m. S.W. Nossa Senhora do Desterro, at the mouth of a lagune, whence its name. Pop. 1,000.—II. Yucatan, Mex., on the island Carmen, across the mouth of the Lake Terminos. Has trade in logwood. Pop. 10,000.—III. Peru, S. A., dep. Assuay cap. prov. Maynas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 75° 40′ W.—IV. (*St. Cristoval de la*), island Teneriffe, on its N. side in a high & healthy plain, with 6,532 inhabitants.

LAGUNA-DE-MADRE, Texas, extends along the coast nearly from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to that of the Nueces, communicating with the gulf by three shallow inlets between the islands del Padre, de Bayin, &c., & terminating N. in Corpus Christi bay. Leng., N. to S., 100 m., bread., 10 miles.

LAH, a military post in Scinde, held by the late Ameers for levying the customs between Cutch & Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 58′ N., lon. 68° 40′ E.

LAHADJ, or LAHAJ, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 m. N.W. Aden. It stands in a wide & cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, & has a bazaar & a sultan's residence. Pop. 5,000.

LAHAR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. & 35 m. E. Gwalior.—II. British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 53 m. E.S.E. Agra.

LA HARPE, p-o., Hancock co., Ill., 104 W.N.W. Springfield, 365 W.

LAHASKA, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

LAHIJAN, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 30 m. E.S.E. Reshd. Pop. 7,000. It is clean, handsome, & has anc. sculptures.—II. a plain, prov. Azerbijan, S. W. Lake Urumiyah.

LAHN, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 100 m., through Prussia, Hesse, & Nassau, joins the Rhine 4 m. S.E. Coblenz.—*Lahn* is a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 23 m. S.W. Leignitz. Pop. 939.

LAHNSTEIN (UPPER & LOWER), two contiguous market towns of W. Germany, duchy & 8 m. W. N.W. Nassau.—I. on the Rhine, with an old castle & 1,500 inhabs., employed in cultivating wine & fruit.—II. on the Lahn. Pop. 1,860.

LAHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, læn & 15 m. S.S.E. Halmstad, on the Laga-an. Pop. 1,000.

LAHORE, the cap. city of the Punjab, Brit. India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 36′ N., lon. 74° 18′ E. Pop. estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000. It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 m. in circuit. Streets narrow, filthy, & excessively crowded; houses of brick, & lofty. It has many large & handsome mosques, & around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, & the garden of Shah Jehan. Here are also many Hindoo temples, well-supplied markets, & a citadel, containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Under the Mogul Emperors, the city was of much greater extent. In 1748, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798 Runjeet Singh was invested governor & rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, Lahore was taken possession of by the British.

LAHR, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 53 m. S. S. W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 6,110. Manufs. linens, woollens, & cotton.

LAIBACH, a town of Austria. [LAYBACH.]

LAICHEV, a town of Russia. [LAISHEV.]

LAICHINGEN, a market town of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, 16 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 2,000.

LAIGHPOOR, a town of Scinde, 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34′ N., lon. 68° 22′ E.

LAIGLE, *Aquila*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Rille, 17 m. N.E. Mortague. Pop. 4,720. It is walled, & was formerly a military post. It is now the principal manufacturing town of its dep., having thriving manufs. of needles, pins, & steel goods.—II. an island of Lower Canada, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence rivers.

LAIGNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. & 10 m. W. Chatillon sur-Seine. Pop. 1,563. It has manufs. of hats & linens.

LAIGUEGLIA, a market town of Sardinian Sta., Genoa, prov. & 6 m. S.S.W. Albenga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (with comm.) 1,421.

LAINATE, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. N.W. Milan, noted for the magnificent palace of the house of Litta. Pop. 2,436.

LAINDON with BASILDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 34 m. S.S.E. Billericay. Area, 3,939 ac. Pop. 540.

LAINGBURY, p-v., Shiawassee co., Mich., 93 N. W. Detroit, 596 W.

LAINGS, p-o., Green t., Monroe co., O., 120 E. Columbus, 287 W.

LAINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 23 m. N.W Cassano. Pop. 2,600.

LAIRA, a vill. of Engl., co. Devon, with a station, forming the terminus of the Exeter & Plymouth r. r., 2 m. E. Plymouth.

LAIRDSVILLE, p-o., Westmoreland t., Oneida co., N. Y., 102 W.N.W. Albany, 384 W.

LAIRDSVILLE, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa., 98 N. Harrisburg, 208 W.

LAIRG, a pa. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, 18 m. W. N.W. Dornoch. Surface almost entirely in lake, wood, & sheep-walk. Pop. 1,162.

LAISHEV, a town of Russia, gov. & 30 m. S.E. Kasan. Pop. about 2,100, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron & salt by the river.

LAISSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Millau. Pop. 1,702. Manufs. pottery & paper.

LAI-TCHOU, a fortified maritime town of China, prov., Shan-tung, cap. dep. on the Gulf of Pitche-lee, 280 m. S.E. Peking.

LAKAHURRAH, a vill. of the Punjab, 60 m. N.E. Mooltan, on the route thence to Lahore.

LAKE, county, O. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 220 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil clayey loam, interspersed with ridges of sand and gravel. Drained by Grand & Chagrin rivers. Lake Erie lies on its N.W. border. Capital, Painesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $457,047; wheat, 51,744 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 336,312; oats, 151,178; wool, 142,779 pounds;—9 flouring and grist m., 39 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 25 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $367,-535; value of manufactured articles, $603,074;—26 churches; 4 academies, 510 pupils; 115 schools, 3,517 scholars; 10 libraries, 1,300 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,717; 1850, 14,654.

LAKE, county, Ia. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 468 sq. ms. Lake Michigan lies on its N. border. The surface is generally level, with bluffs & sand hills along the lake. Some portion of it is marshy, & has considerable prairie & woodland. Kankakee r. runs on its S. border. Watered by Deep river & Cedar & Eagle creeks. Capital, Crown Point. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $119,068; wheat, 46,389 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 138,040; oats, 92,424; wool, 11,526 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m.;—5 churches;-1 acad., 40 pupils; 16 schools, 375 scholars; 1 library, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,468; 1850, 3,991.

LAKE, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. Lake Michigan lies on its E. border. The surface is undulating, covered chiefly with prairie. Drained by Des Plaines r. Capital, Waukegon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $332,906; wheat, 320,071 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 168,915; oats, 250,733; wool, 45,895 pounds;—4 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—8 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 74 schools, 2,450 scholars; 1 library, 50 vols. Pop. 1840, 2,634; 1850, 14,226.

LAKE, p. o., Greenwich t., Washington co., N. Y., 44 N.N.E. Albany, 414 W.

LAKE, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 383.

LAKE, t., Ashland co., O. Pop. 1850, 880.

LAKE, t., Logan co., O. The soil is indifferent. It contains the v. of Bellefontaine, the capital of the co. Pop. 1840, 1,175; 1850, 1,767.

LAKE, p-t., Starke co., O., 134 N.E. Columbus, 325 W. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,150; 1850, 2,228.

LAKE, t., Allen co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 254; 1850, 575.
LAKE, t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 349.
LAKE, t., Buchanan county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 378.
LAKE, p. o., Trinity co., Tex.
LAKE BLUFF, p. o., Prairie co., Ark.
LAKE CARAWAY, p. o., Carroll pa., La.
LAKE CENTRE, p. o., Milwaukee co., Wis.
LAKE CHARLES, p. o., Calcasieu pa., La.
LAKE COMFORT, p. o., Hyde co., N. C.
LAKE CREEK, p. o., Williamson co., Tenn.
LAKE CREEK, p. o., Lamar co., Tex.
LAKE CREEK, p. o., Pettis co., Mo.
LAKE DRUMMOND, p. o., Norfolk co., Va.
LAKEFIELD, p-v., Argenteuil co., Can. E., 66 N.W. Montreal, has an Episcopal church, 3 stores, and 75 inhabitants.
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. (*See George Lake.*)
LAKE GRIFFIN, p. o., Marion co., Flor.
LAKELAND, p. o., Suffolk co., N. Y.
LAKE LANDING, p-v., capital of Hyde co., N. C., 215 E. by S. Raleigh, 400 W. Situated on the S. side of Mattamuskeet lake.
LAKE MARIA, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.
LAKE MILLS, p. t., Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 882.
LAKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1¾ m. S. S.W. Norwich, of which city its vill. forms a suburb. Pop. 4,026.
LAKENHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on the E. counties r. r., 5¾ m. W.S.W. Brandon. Area, 10,550 ac. Pop. 1,864.
LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, New York and Canada, is formed where the river St. Lawrence emerges from Lake Ontario, and extends for 40 m. N.E. from Kingston. It is supposed to contain 1,700 islands; the largest, Wolfe island, is 10 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth.
LAKE OF THE WOODS, a lake of Brit. N. A., lat. 49° N., lon. 95° W., circ. 300 m.; studded with wooded islands; shores much indented by bays, & produce a good deal of wild rice. receives the Rainy river from the S., & Northward gives origin to the river Winnipeg.
LAKOORA, a vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawan, 60 m. S.W. Kelat.
LAKE PLEASANT, p-t., capital of Hamilton co., N. Y., 81 N.W. by N. Albany, 450 W. This large t., being 50 miles long, is mostly a wilderness, with mountains, valleys, & lakes, abounding with wild game & fish. Drained by Sacandaga & Indian rivers, tributaries of the Hudson. The v. is situated on the W. side of Lake Pleasant, & contains a court-house, & county clerk's office, a church, a store, & 15 or 20 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 296; 1850, 305.
LAKE PRAIRIE, t., Marion county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,060.
LAKE PROVIDENCE, p-v., capital of Carroll par., La., 366 N.N.W. New Orleans, 1,154 W. It contains a court-house, jail, hospital, several stores & dwellings, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabitants. The lake consists of an ancient bed of the Mississippi r., which has taken a different course; & in the N. & S. part the entrance from the river is entirely closed. Its outlet to the S. forms Tensas r.
LAKEPORT, p. v., Madison co., N. Y.
LAKE RIDGE, p-o., Tompkins co., N. Y., 177 W. Albany, 311 W.
LAKE RIDGE, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.
LAKES, commerce of, (*Andrews' Report*). The coast line embraced in this report includes both shores of Lake Champlain, with which it commences (discharging its waters into the St. Lawrence by the Sorel or Richelieu river,) the southern bank of the river St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, & Lake Erie, to the dividing line between New York & Pennsylvania; thence the southern coast of Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania & Ohio line; thence the south-western coast of the same lake to the Michigan line; and thence the whole southern banks of the Detroit river, St. Clair lake & river, the western coast of Lake Huron, along the southern peninsula of Michigan, the whole coasts of Lake Michigan, including the shores of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, & Michigan, & all the southern & south-western coast line of Lake St. George, the river St. Mary's, & Lake Superior, including the shores of northern Michigan, Wisconsin, & Minnesota, to the frontier of the British possessions at the outlet of Rainy lake & Lake of the Woods into the waters of Lake Superior. The extent of the whole line exceeds three thousand miles in length, & embraces portions of the following States, several of them the wealthiest of the entire Union: Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, & the Minnesota Territory, on the one side: while the lakes open to our commerce on the other a coast line of nearly equal extent, & in some parts of hardly inferior fertility, on the Canadian shore. The lakes themselves, with their statistics of measurement, are as follows:—

LAKES.	Greatest length. Miles.	Greatest breadth. Miles	Mean Depth. Feet.	Elevation. Feet.	Area. Square Miles.
Superior	355	160	900	627	32,000
Michigan.....	320	100	900	578	22,000
Huron.....	260	160	900	574	20,400
Erie	240	80	84	565	9,600
Ontario.....	180	35	500	232	6,300
Total	1,555	....	....	....	90,000

These lakes are estimated to drain an entire area of 335,515 square miles, & discharge their waters into the ocean through the river St. Lawrence, which is rendered navigable from Lake Erie downward to all vessels not exceeding 130 feet keel, 26 beam, & 10 feet draught, & the free navigation of which for American bottoms may, it is anticipated, be acquired by the concession of reciprocity of trade to the Canadian government. The whole traffic of these great waters may be now unhesitatingly stated at $326,000,000, employing 74,000 tons of steam, & 138,000 tons of sail, for the year 1851, of 215,000 tons burden.

The following table, taken from a very valuable report by Messrs. Mansfield & Gallagher, of the statistics & steam marine of the United States for 1851, will show the comparative force of the steamers employed in the oceanic & the lake trade, & will exhibit a result sufficiently surprising to readers unacquainted with the business of the interior.

Description of Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Officers and Crews.
Ocean steamers (coast)	96	91,475	4,548
Ordinary " "	382	90,738	6,311
Propellers, "	67	12,245	542
Steam ferry boats "	80	18,041	369
Total coast	625	212,500	11,770
Ordinary steamers (lake & river)	663	184,302	16,576
Propellers (lake & river)...	52	15,729	817
Steam ferry boats, " ...	50	4,735	214
Total lake and river.....	765	204,725	17,607
Steam marine, coast.....	625	212,500	11,770
" " inland	765	204,725	17,607
Total	1,390	417,226	29,377
Excess of lake & river...	1,406	7,775 dim.	5,837

The entire number of vessels & crews of the interior trade amounts to 140 bottoms, & 5,837 men, in excess of the whole ocean & coast navy, though the tonnage employed in the latter is smaller by 7,775 tons.

However remote the period of the discovery, exploration & partial colonization of these wilds & waters, anything like practical navigation of them for commercial purposes was unattempted until after the commencement of this century. In 1679 a French craft indeed was launched at Erie, Pennsylvania, for the expedition of the celebrated & unfortunate La Salle; but this, which was an experiment for a special purpose, wholly unconnected with trade, was not followed up. In 1797, the first American

vessel was launched on the lakes. In 1816 the first steamer was built on the waters of Lake Ontario, & the first on Lake Erie in 1818. For some considerable time the first vessels put in commission on Lake Erie were used merely for facilitating the movements & operations of the Indian traders, carrying westward supplies & trinkets for the trade, & returning with cargoes of furs & peltries. In 1825 the Erie canal was completed, & its influence began at once to be felt through the western country. The western portion of the State of New York immediately began to assume an air of civilization, & to advance in commercial growth. This influence continued still to increase until the Welland canal & the Ohio canals were completed. The tonnage, which had then increased to about 20,000 tons, found at this time full employment in carrying emigrants & their supplies westward, which continued to be their principal trade till 1835, when Ohio began to export breadstuffs & provisions to a small extent. In 1800 Ohio had 45,000 inhabitants; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,434; in 1830, 937,903. During this year a portion of the canals was opened, & during the ten years next ensuing after 1830, some five hundred miles of canals had been completed, connecting the lakes by two lines with the Ohio. Under the influence of these improvements, the population of the state augmented to 1,519,467 individuals. In 1835 she exported by the lakes the equivalent of 548,815 bushels of wheat. In 1840 her exports of the same article over the same waters were equivalent to 3,800,000 bushels of wheat, being an increase, in the space of five years, in the articles of wheat & flour, of what is equal to 3,200,000 bushels of wheat, or nearly six hundred per centum. These articles are selected, as being the most bulky, in order to illustrate the effect of canals upon lake commerce. At this period, 1840, there were not completed over two hundred miles of railroad in the state, & this distance was composed of broken portions of roads, no entire route existing as yet across the length or breadth of the state. In 1850, there were in operation something over four hundred miles of railroad, & rather a greater length of canals, while the population had increased to 1,998,408, & her exports, by lake, of wheat & flour, were equivalent to 5,754,075 bushels of wheat, & that, too, in spite of the fact that the crop of 1849 was almost an absolute failure throughout the West. In 1851, the exports of wheat & flour, by lake, were equivalent to no less than 12,193,202 bushels of wheat; & the cost of freight & shipping charges on this amount of produce falls little, if any, short of $510,000; nearly the whole amount having reached the lakes via the canals & railroads of Ohio.

Similar sketches of the other north-western states, during their rise & advancement to their present condition of prosperity, & influence on the confederation, might be adduced in this place, all equally flattering to the energy & enterprise of the western people, & to the influence of internal improvement on commerce; but this narrative of the eldest state of the group will suffice to illustrate the subject, & give some idea of the unexampled progress of the whole. Westward of Ohio the Wabash canal brings the vast productions of Indiana to the lakes, passing through a small portion of Ohio, from the port of Toledo to the junction, thence to Evansville, on the Ohio river, & traversing the entire length of the Wabash valley, one of the finest wheat & corn countries in all the West. This canal is four hundred & sixty-four miles in length, & is one of the most important of recent improvements. It is worthy of note here, that in addition to its vast commercial business by the great lakes, Ohio, & more particularly its commercial capital, Cincinnati, the largest, wealthiest, & finest city of the west, & the great emporium of that region, has an immense commerce, both in exports & imports, by the rivers Ohio & Mississippi; & it appears that a larger portion of groceries are imported for the use of the interior, into Cincinnati, by the river, than to the lake-board, via the lakes; and further, that while a much larger portion of the trade in cereal produce goes by the lakes, a majority of the live stock & animal provisions is sent by the rivers or otherwise. No ill effect is produced, however, on either commercial route, by this competition, but rather the reverse, there being times when either route alone is closed to navigation—the lakes during the winter by the ice, & the Ohio by the failure of its waters during the summer droughts. There is, moreover, commerce enough amply to sustain both channels; & while the State, its beautiful capital in particular, is a great gainer, no port or place of business is a loser by this two-fold avenue & outlet for commercial transportation. The southern Michigan & northern Indiana railroad terminates both at Toledo, Ohio, & at Monroe, Michigan, on the lakes, & runs westward, through the southern counties of Michigan & the northern counties of Indiana, to Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan, on the eastern border of Illinois. This road passes through some of the most fertile portions of these states, & being recently completed through its entire length, may be confidently looked to as sure to add greatly to the commerce of the lakes at its termini. Further to the northward, on the Detroit river, the central Michigan railroad communicates across the peninsula, from the city of Detroit, with New Buffalo & the lake; and, having been open some years, has done more to develop the matchless resources of this State, & to urge it forward to its present commanding position, than any one other route. Cities, villages, & large flouring mills are springing into existence everywhere along the line of this road, depending upon it as the avenue of their business to the lakes. The Pontiac railroad & many plank roads connect various other points of the interior, & are vastly beneficial to the commerce of the lakes. Following the line of the lakes westward, Lake Huron may be passed over, as presenting no internal improvements worthy of note. One of the principal of those which are already projected, is the extension of the Pontiac railroad to Saginaw, touching at a point on the St. Clair river, opposite to Sarnia, Canada West, where it is destined to communicate with a branch of the great western railroad from Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron. Another road is also projected in Canada, from Toronto, across the peninsula, by Lake Simcoe, to Penetanguishine, on the great Georgian bay, which will shorten the route to the Sault Ste. Marie, by many hundred miles, &, when the ship-canal around the Sault is finished, will tend more largely than any other improvement to develop and bring to a market the incalculable mineral resources of Lake Superior. Southward of Lake Superior, and bordering on the western shore of Lake Michigan, lies the upper or northern peninsula of Michigan, & the northern portion of Wisconsin, little known as yet, except to lumbermen, trappers, traders & voyagers, and naturally hitherto the theatre of no internal improvements tributary to the commerce of the lakes. Passing southward, however, to Green bay, & its sources in the interior of Wisconsin, there are lately completed some improvements in the internal navigation of that state, which are, perhaps, of more importance to the future growth of the lake commerce than any yet perfected in any part of the State. These are the works on the Fox river, &·the canal connecting the waters of that stream with the Wisconsin, which opens the steam navigation of the lakes to river craft, & *vice versâ*, although it is scarcely probable that the same vessels which navigate the lakes will pass through the rivers. This, in fact, is by no means necessary to the success of the project, the importance of which is found in the fact, that by it the steam route from the Atlantic to the upper valley of the Mississippi is incredibly shortened; & thereby the whole trade, springing into existence throughout that vast upper country, is, in a great degree, rendered tributary to the lakes. The junction of the Wisconsin & Mississippi rivers is, in fact, by this route, brought nearer to the lakes than to St. Louis; & the transportation of goods being by an uninterrupted line of steamboat navigation throughout the whole chain of lakes & across the state of Wisconsin, the trade to be one day transacted by this route will be enormous. The richness of the soil of Wisconsin in the valleys of the rivers, & on the borders of Lake Winnebago, is rarely surpassed or equalled, & towns containing from one to three thousand inhabitants are everywhere springing into existence through her territories, which are probably destined to become, in a few years, great commercial cities. Southward of this route there are no very important channels of communication tributary to the lakes until we reach Chicago, where Lake Michigan is connected with the Illinois river by a canal of 100 miles in length, opening to that lake the vast wealth & traffic of the richest corn valley in the known world.

Railroads are also projected from Milwaukie, one of

which is completed some forty miles to the westward, which is destined to extend to the Mississippi. There are also plank roads from many points, more or less useful as avenues of commerce to the lakes: at present, however, the only communication between the northern & southern routes is by the Illinois & Michigan canal. This was originally intended to be a ship canal, connecting Chicago with Peru, on the Illinois river, but was only constructed equal to the admission of ordinary canal boats, which can, on reaching the latter point, be towed by steam down the river to St. Louis, & return thence laden with sugar, hemp, tobacco, flour or grain, & thence by horse power to Chicago. Whether the original plan of this canal will ever be carried out, is at best very problematical, since there are obstacles in the periodical shallowness of the waters of the Illinois which would frustrate the only object of the improvement, to wit, the through-navigation of the works by lake craft. This canal was opened in May, 1848, & the first section of the Chicago & Galena railroad in March, 1849. In 1847, the year previous to the opening of the canal, the real estate & personal property in Cook county, of which Chicago is the capital, was valued at $6,189,385, & the State tax was $18,162. In the year following, when the canal had been one season in operation, the valuation rose to $6,986,000, & the State tax to $25,848. In 1851, this valuation had risen yet farther to the sum of $9,431,826, & the State tax to $56,937. In 1840 the population of Chicago was 4,479, & the valuation of property not far from $250,000; while in 1851 the population was about 36,000, & the assessed valuation of real & personal property was $8,562,717. In 1847, the population, according to the city census, was 16,859; in 1848, it was 20,023; in 1849, 23,047; & in 1850, according to the United States census, 29,963; having increased twice more rapidly than before, since the completion of the canal. The population of Chicago at this time—August, 1852—is nearly, if not quite, 40,000.

In regard to this train of argument, & to this view of the effect of internal improvements on the growth of the West, & on the commercial condition of that portion of the country, it will be well to follow up the same train of examination in relation to the growth of certain points to the east of the great lakes, such as Buffalo, New York, Oswego, Boston, & other cities directly affected by the same commerce, through the internal channels of communication in New York & Massachusetts. In 1800, the city of New York, with its suburbs, had a population of 63,000; in 1850, 700,000; Boston, 38,000—1850, 212,000; Philadelphia city and co. 73,000—1850, 450,000; Cincinnati 750—1850, 115,436; Buffalo, 1850, 42,260; Oswego, 1850, 12,205; Albany, 5,349—1850, 50,763; Chicago, 1850, 29,963; St. Louis, 2,000—1850, 77,860. Hence, it appears, that between the years 1800 & 1850, the population of New York & its suburbs doubled itself once in every 16 years; Boston, once in every 25½; Philadelphia, in every 20; Cincinnati, in every 6½; Albany, in every 15; St. Louis, in every 9¼ years. This covers a term of half a century; but from 1810 to 1850, a period of 40 years, the population of New York doubled itself once in every 15 years; Philadelphia, in 18¼; Boston, in 18¼; Albany, in 16; Cincinnati, in 7; St. Louis, in 9¼; Buffalo, in 8¼, & Detroit in 8¼. From 1820 to 1850, a period of thirty years, the population of New York doubled once in 13 years: Philadelphia, in 16; Boston, 15; Albany, 15½; Cincinnati, 7½; St. Louis, 7; Buffalo, 6¼; Detroit, 8. From 1830 to 1850, a period of twenty years, the term of duplication—this being the first census taken after the opening of the Erie canal, but before its influence had been much felt on the seaboard, owing to the non-completion of the Ohio & lateral canals—was, in New York, 15 years; Philadelphia, 17½; Boston, 20; Albany, 20; Cincinnati, 8½; St. Louis, 5½; Buffalo, 8½; Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 5; & Sandusky, 5. And from 1840 to 1850—a period of ten years, during which nearly the whole western population had become exporters by means of the Ohio, New York, and Philadelphia canals, & the various lines of railroad—the effect of these influences on the period of duplication in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, & New York, has been truly astonishing; but the same influence, reacting & reflected from the East upon the western cities is yet more wonderful. According to the ratio of their increase during these ten years, New York would double her population in 12 years; Boston in 12; Philadelphia, in 12½; Baltimore, in 13½; Albany, in 16½; Cincinnati, in 6; St. Louis, in 4; Buffalo, in 8½; Detroit, in 9; Cleveland, 6½; Sandusky, 5½; Chicago, 4; Milwaukie, 3½; Toledo, 6; Oswego, 8.

Hence it appears, that every new improvement is bound by inevitable laws to pay its tribute to some great channel of internal commerce. The existence of such a channel has indirectly created the necessity for the improvement; & the same law which called it into existence as necessarily requires it, by a reactionary impulse, to indemnify its creator.

This is a brief & rapid outline of a country, & a system of waters, strangely adapted by the hand of Providence to become the channel of an inland navigation, unequalled & incomparable the world over; through regions the richest of the whole earth in productions of all kinds—productions of the field, productions of the forest, productions of the waters, productions of the bowels of the earth—regions overflowing with cereal & animal wealth, abounding in the most truly valuable, if not most precious, metals & minerals—lead, iron, copper, coal—beyond the most favored countries of the globe; regions which would, but for these waters, have been as inaccessible as the *steppes* of Tartary or Siberia, & the value of the productions whereof must have been swallowed up in the expense of their transportation. And this country, these waters, hitherto so little regarded, so singularly neglected, the importance of which does not appear to be so much as suspected by one man in ten thousand of the citizens of this great republic, is certainly destined to excel in absolute & actual wealth, agricultural, mineral, & commercial, the aggregate of the other portions of the United States, how thrifty, how thriving, how energetical & industrious soever they may be. Of these lakes & rivers, during the year 1851, the commerce, foreign & coastwise, was estimated at three hundred & twenty-six millions five hundred & ninety-three thousand three hundred & thirty-five dollars; transacted by means of an enrolled tonnage of seventy-seven thousand & sixty-one tons of sseam, & one hundred & thirty-eight thousand nine hundred & fourteen tons of sail, or an aggregate licensed tonnage of two hundred & fifteen thousand nine hundred & seventy-five tons. In the prosecution of this commerce, it would appear, as nearly as can be ascertained, that there was entered an aggregate at all the lake ports together, of 9,469,506 tons during the season; & cleared at the same ports 9,456,346 tons—showing an average of nearly forty-four entrances of the whole lake tonnage during the season. Of the above amount of commerce the value of $314,473,458 went coastwise, & $12,119,877 Canadian or foreign. The returns of the coasting trade are, it is true, very imperfect & unsatisfactory, as are also the estimates founded upon them; but, as approximations only can be arrived at under the circumstances, the best use has been made of the returns received; & the results arrived at cannot but appear strange to those not immediately conversant with the character of the lake trade. According to these estimates the coasting trade is divided into exports, $132,017,470; & imports, $182,455,988; showing a difference of $50,438,518, when there should have been a perfect balance. This discrepancy arises from a higher rate of valuation at the place of importation than at that of exportation, or *vice versâ*. Products of agriculture, the forests, & the mines, are easily valued at a correct rate; whereas one great division of articles of importation, classed as merchandise, including everything from the finest jewelry & choicest silks to the most bulky & cheapest articles of grocery, can scarcely be reduced to a correct money value. The discrepancy, then, arises from the valuation of the articles per ton being fixed at too high a figure at one port, or too low at another. Which valuation is the more correct, it is impossible to ascertain under the present system of regulations. Taking the lowest estimate, the actual money value of the coastwise exports of these lakes is $132,000,000, in round numbers, being the mere value of the property passing over the lakes, without including passage money, passengers carried, cost of vessels, expenses of crews, or anything in the least degree extraneous. The amount of grain alone which was transported during the season of 1851, amounted to 1,962,729 barrels of flour, and 8,119,169 bushels of wheat—amounting to what equals an aggregate of 17,932,807 bushels of wheat; 7,495,264 bushels of corn; 1,591,758 bushels of oats; & 360,172

bushels of barley; in all, 27,382,801 bushels of cereal produce. This branch of traffic, it is evident, must continually increase with the increasing influx of immigration, & the bringing into cultivation of the almost unbounded tracts of the very richest soil, on which the forest is now growing, which surround the lakes on almost every side. And the like may be predicated of the exploration of the mines, the prosecution of the fisheries, & the bringing to light of all natural resources —facilities of transportation causing immigration, immigration improving cultivation & production, & these two originating commerce, & multiplying a thousandfold the wealth, the rank, & the happiness of the confederacy.

1.—TONNAGE OF EACH DISTRICT.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.	Owned in Dist.		Tonnage Entered.				Tonnage Cleared.			
			American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.	
	Steam Tonnage.	Sail Tonnage.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam	Sail.
Vermont ..... Ver.	3,240	692	56,421	17,490	9,566	10,758	58,024	17,020	9,321	7,602
Champlain ..... N. Y.	917	3,291	90,434	8,135	3,899	20,759	90,436	8,135	3,899	20,759
Oswegatchie ..... "	1,985	576	206,684	47,124	90,962	6,657	218,069	45,205	89,356	6,657
Cape Vincent ..... "	..	2,496	427,457	..	12,473	..	427,457	..	12,473	..
Sackett's Harbor ..... "	343	6,763	163,616	201	1,060	1,934	161,375	1,385	1,060	1,934
Oswego ..... "	4,382	21,941	228,842	345,681	7,259	85,601	267,594	327,172	7,259	83,768
Genesee ..... "	429	257	160,000	1,620	27,900	3,714	160,000	1,620	27,900	3,714
Niagara ..... "	100	506	75,072	964	145,773	1,344	75,072	964	145,773	1,344
Buffalo ..... "	22,438	23,620	18,493	11,705	48,456	23,755	18,152	13,774	48,672	22,568
Presque Isle ..... Penn.	5,961	2,249	680	1,039	..	731	..	3,205	.	721
Cuyahoga ..... Ohio.	11,355	24,746	4,543	24,269	878	10,892	2,070	15,690	926	9,619
Sandusky ..... "	73	4,785	1,494	4,760	280	746	..	1,396	336	1,300
Miami ..... "	1,153	2,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detroit ..... Mich.	21,944	18,475	383	1,544	49,081	7,300	2,086	1,668	51,727	6,546
Mackinac ..... "	1,747	1,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milwaukee ..... Wis.	287	2,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicago ..... Ill.	707	22,396	652	290	..	428	2,183	1,628	..	428
Total	77,061	138,914	1,434,779	464,822	397,587	174,619	1,482,548	438,862	398,702	166,010

2.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, COASTING AND FOREIGN.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.	Coasting Trade.		Canadian and Foreign Trade.		Aggregate Value of Coasting Trade.	Aggregate Value of Foreign Trade.
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.		
Vermont ..... Ver.	$20,858,426	$3,455,196	$767,592	$266,417	$24,313,622	$1,033,989
Champlain ..... N. Y.			749,002	294 284		1,043,286
Oswegatchie ..... "	918,587	2,424,145	618,648	214,520	3,342,732	833.168
Cape Vincent ..... "	..	..	32,389	51,358	..	93.747
Sackett's Harbor ..... "	303 258	497,809	21,980	56,119	801,067	78,099
Oswego ..... "	11,471,071	6,083,036	3,207,811	1,784,412	17,554,107	4,992,223
Genesee ..... "	..	..	913,654	49,040	..	962,694
Niagara ..... "	433,634	236,684	585,784	103,985	670,318	689,769
Buffalo ..... "	50,674,975	37,472,108	613,948	507,506	88,147,083	1,121,454
Presque Isle ..... Penn.	1,601,857	2 207,582	15,415	3,455	3,809,439	18,870
Cuyahoga ..... Ohio	12,026,497	22,804,159	284,936	360,634	35,830,656	645.570
Sandusky ..... "	6,459,659	15,985,357	99,088	75,628	22,445,016	174.716
Miami ..... "	7,847,808	22,987.772	66,304	26,470	30,835,580	92,774
Detroit ..... Mich.	6,961,430	20,416,357	115,014	98,541	27,377,807	213,555
Mackinac ..... "	2,000.000	3,000,000	..	3,967	5,000,000	3,967
Milwaukee ..... Wis.	4,564,797	19.560,713	..	..	24,125,510	..
Chicago ..... Ill.	5,859,471	25,325,052	116,185	5,811	31,184,523	121,996
Total	$132,017,470	$182,455,988	$8,207,750	$3,912,147	$314,473,458	$12,119,877
Total Coasting and Foreign Trade						$326,593,335

LAKE SARAH, p, o., Portage co., Wis.

LAKE STATION, p. o., Lake co., Ia.

LAKE ST. CROIX, p-o., St. Croix co., Wis. Situated on N. side of the Mississippi r., just below the outlet of Lake St. Croix into the Mississippi. (*See St Croix r. & lake.*)

LAKESVILLE, p. o., Dorchester co., Md.

LAKE SWAMP, p. o., Henry dist., S. C.

LAKETON, p-v., Wabash co., Ia., 104 N. by E. Indianapolis, 594 W. Situated on the W. side of Eel river.

LAKE VIEW, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

LAKE VILLAGE, p. v., Gilford t., Belknap co., N. H., 102 from Boston. Situated on the Boston, Concord, & Montreal r. r., & contains an iron foundry, a plough fac. 2 stores, a carriage fac., and 200 inhabitants

LAKEVILLE, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

LAKEVILLE, p-o., Livonia t., Livingston co., N. Y., 228 W. Albany, 353 W.

LAKEVILLE, v., North Hempstead t., Queen's co., N. Y., 20 E. New York. Situated on the border of Success Pond, a small but beautiful sheet of water, having no visible outlet. It abounds with perch. The v. has about 8 or 10 houses.

LAKEVILLE, p-v., Oakland co., Mich., 43 N.W. Detroit, 568 W.

LAKEVILLE, p. v., St. Joseph co., Ia.

LAKE ZURICH, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

LALAND, an island of Denmark. [LARLAND.]

LALANT-UNY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.E. St. Ives. Area, 3,927 ac. Pop. 2,290.

LALBENQUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,984.

LALEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2¼ m. S.E. Staines. Area, 1,214 ac. Pop. 637. Lord Lonsdale has a mansion here.

LALESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan 3¼ m. W. Bridgend. Area, 1,631 ac. Pop. 538.

LALITA-PATAN, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 2 m. S. Khatmandoo. Pop. 24,000. (?)

LALLEE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab & Jhylum rivers, 95 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Pop. 5,000.

LALLOO, a vill. of Scinde, 60 m. S. Roree Bukkur, on the road to Hyderabad.

LALPOOR, a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on Cabool riv., 36 m. W.N.W. Peshawer.

LALSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 270 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Luza. Pop. 3,000.

LALSOONT, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. & 38 m. S.E. Jeypoor.

LAMA, several vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 2,400. —II. Pontif. sta., deleg. & 6 m. E.N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,260.—III. N. Italy, gov. Venice, 8 m. E.S.E. Rovigo. —*Lama*, a river of Russia, gov. Moscow, joins the Volga 25 m. N. Klin.

LAMAR, county, Tex. Situated on Red river, the N. boundary of the state. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Pine cr., & the north fork of the Sulphur fork of Red river. Capital, Paris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $299,469; Ind. corn, 116,594 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,974; peas and beans, 2,482; cotton, 1,055 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $9,600; value of manufac. articles, $22,700; 6 sch., 180 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,978.

LAMAR, p-t., Clinton co., Pa. Surface mntnous.; soil in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Big Fishing cr. & Cedar cr. It has a forge, a furnace, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,883; 1850, 1,182.

LAMAR, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

LAMAR, p. o., Randolph co., Ala.

LAMAR, p-o., Marshall co., Miss., 207 N. by E. Jackson, 879 W.

LAMAR, p. v., Refugio co., Tex., 150 S. Austin. Situated on the north side of Aransas bay entrance. It has a good harbor. Pop. 350.

LAMAR, formerly Cobija, a seaport of Bolivia, S.A., on the Pacific coast, lat. 22° 59′ 30″ S., lon. 70° 12 W. Pop. 5,000. It was declared a free port in 1833, & in it centres almost the entire foreign trade of the republic. The goods imported at Lamar are conveyed across the desert of Atacama on mules to the interior; the gold & silver of the mines being brought in the same way to the port to be shipped. These with copper, saltpetre, chinchilla skins, & wool, form the chief articles of export, annual value about $2,000,000.

LAMARCHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Neufchateau. Pop. 1,623.

LAMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,245 ac. Pop. 409.

LAMARTINE, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.

LAMARTINE, p. o., Carroll co., O.

LAMARTINE, p. t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 588.

LAMARTINE, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

LAMARTINE, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

LAMARTINE, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

LAMBACH, a market town of Upper Austria, circ., Hausrück, on the Traun, & on the railroad between Gmunden & Linz, 24 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. including the vill. Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 2,300, chiefly employed in salt-works. It has a Benedictine abbey.

LAMBALLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Gouessant, 12 m. E.S.E. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,086. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a fine gothic church, and has manufs. of woollen stuffs.

LAMBAY, a small fishing island of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, in the Irish Sea, 3 m. S.E. Rush Point. Area, 596 ac. Pop. about 100.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, dep. of Libertad, 120 m. N.W. Truxillo, on the Lambayeque river, near its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 8,000.

LAMBERHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 14 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, & 10 m. S.E. the Tunbridge station of the S.E. railroad. Area, 5,290 ac. Pop. 1,734. Here are the ancient castle & modern house of Scotney.

LAMBERT (ST.), several market towns & comms. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire.—I. (*de la Poterie*), arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,273.—II. (*des Levées*), 3 m. N. Saumur. Pop. 1,726.—III. (*du Lattay*), 12 m. S.S.W. Angers.—IV. a vill. of Lr. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal.

LAMBERTSVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Mich., 70 S. W. Detroit, 475 W.

LAMBERTVILLE, p-v., Amwell t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 15 N.W. Trenton, 173 W. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 12 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 iron foundries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,417 inhabitants. Here was *Corgel's Ferry*, a noted place in the war of the Revolution.

LAMBESC, a comm. & town of S. France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 12 m. W.N.W. Aix. Pop. 2,610.

LAMBETH, a parl. bor. & pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, comprising most part of the S.W. quarter of the metropolis, S. the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, & Vauxhall bridges, & having E. the bor. of Southwark. Area of pa., including Brixton, Kennington, &c., 3,640 ac.; do. of bor., which comprises the suburbs Camberwell, &c., 8,840 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 251,345. Its manufactures are very extensive. Iron works, steam engines, machinery, glass, earthenware, chemicals, &c., &c. Lambeth palace, beside the river, opposite the ferry to Westminster, is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury since the 12th century. Lambeth church, adjacent, was founded in 1377. There were in 1851, 94 churches,—13 Baptist, 36 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 15 Independent, 22 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Cath. apostolical, & 5 isolated congregations. [LONDON.]

LAMBEZELLEC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, 3 m. M. Brest. Pop. 2,165.

LAMBHOLM, one of the Orkney Isls. Pop. 1851, 13.

LAMBLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 5 m. N.E. Nottingham. Area, 2,170 ac. Pop. 951.—II. (*Tyne*), co. Northumberland, 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Area, 2,698 ac. Pop. 365.

LAMBOURN (CHIPPING), a market town & pa. of England, co. Berks, on a small affluent of the Kennet, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Hungerford, & 6 m. S.E. the Shrivenham station of the Great W. r. r. Area of pa. 14,830 ac. Pop. 2,577. The town, old, but neat, has a cruciform church, in the early English style, containing 2 chanting chapels; an alms-house, revenue 617*l.*; & an antique pillar in the market-place. In the vicinity is the celebrated figure of a white horse, said to have been cut in the chalk-down, in memory of Alfred's great victory over the Danes in 871.

LAMBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4¼ m. S. Epping. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 842.

LAMBRECHT (ST.), two vills. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Bavaria, 17 m. W. Spires. Pop. 1,471, who manuf. woollen cloths & copper wares.—II. Styria, circ. & 17 m. W.S.W. Judenburg.

LAMBSHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. & S.E. Frankenthal. Pop. 2,631.

LAMB'S POINT, p. o., Madison co., Ill.

LAMBSTON, or LAMMERTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Area, 1,761 ac. Pop. 283.

LAMBTON, county, Can. W. Situated in the extreme west part of province. Area, 1,093 sq. m. It has Lake Huron on the N.W. & St. Clair on its western border. Drained by Sydenham riv., Au Sables, & several other small streams. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Port Sarnia. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 10,787; sheep, 10,925; swine, 6,870; horses, 1,898;—wheat, 92,057 bushels produced; rye, 2,355; Indian corn, 34,273; buckwheat, 5,110; barley, 255; oats, 79,955; potatoes, 42,561; peas, 26,079; tobacco, 598 pounds; wool, 39,685;—8 grist m., 13 saw m. Pop. 10,815.

LAMBTON, pa., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 558.

LAMBTON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-street, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Durham. Pop. 115. Lambton castle is the seat of the Lambton family, earls of Durham.

LAMBURGH, p. o., Iroquois co., Ill.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, near the Douro, 46 m. E. Oporto. Pop. 8,870. It has many interesting Moorish, & some Roman, re-

mains. Princip. edifices, a large Gothic cathedral, a castle, & bishop's palace.

LAMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 15 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area, 7,232 ac. Pop. 1,519. The church is anc. In the parish are Collacombe-house, & Brent Tor, a hill, 1,100 feet above the sea, which forms a well known land mark.

LAMESLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, on the Great North of Engl. r. r., 4 m. S. Newcastle. Pop. 1,914, employed in large coal mines & quarries of grindstones.

LAMIA, lately *Zeitoun*, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Phthiotis, near the Turkish frontier, & the head of the gulf of Volo. It has been described as a miniature model of Athens, with an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal, formerly the residence of the pasha.

LA MINE, r., Mo., rises in La Fayette & Johnson counties, & flowing E. enters Missouri r., 5 or 6 miles above Booneville. About 20 miles from its mouth it receives Blackwater r. These rivers are navigable for keel boats a considerable distance.

LA MINE, p-o., Cooper co., Mo., 60 W.N.W. Jefferson city, 974 W.

LAMINGTON, p. v., Russell co., Ala.

LAMINGTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. S.E. Lanark, & 32 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area, 11,000 ac. Pop. with Wandell, 369. The manor held by the Baillie family since the reign of David II.

LA MIRA, p. o., Belmont co., O.

LAMLASH, a small vill. & harbor of Scotl., on the S.E. side of the isle of Arran, 15 m. S.S.E. Ayr. The harbor, secured from the sea by Holy Isle, is capable of sheltering the largest navy.

LAMMAS, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 829 ac. Pop. 287.

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, Scotl., a range of mntns. extending from the S.E. extremity of co. Edinburgh, through the cos. Haddington & Berwick, to the North Sea in pa. Coldingham. The geological structure consists of the lower silurian, or graywacke beds, with porphyry & granite rocks. Surface chiefly moorland & sheep walks: though on the lower slopes are extensive tillage farms. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,600 ft.

LAMOILLE, r., Vt., one of the 4 largest rivers on the W. side of the mountain, rises in Greensboro', Orleans co., & pursuing a S.W. course for some distance, turns to the W.N.W., & flows into Lake Champlain, in the N. part of Colchester. It has a number of falls, affording extensive water power.

LAMOILLE, county, Vt. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state, & contains 420 sq. ms. Drained by Lamoille river & its branches, & in the S. part by Waterbury r., a branch of Onion r. The western Green mountain range passes through the co., and Mansfield mountain, its highest peak, is in the S. part. Most of the land is adapted to grazing, but some parts of it, particularly on the streams, to tillage. Capital, Hydepark. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $422,671; wheat, 14,466 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 66,917; oats, 99,434; wool, 49,053 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., 4 woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 8 persons empl'd. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $110,300; value of manufactured articles, $175,561;—17 churches; 19 acad., 933 pupils; 101 schools, 3,269 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,388; 1850, 10,872.

LAMOILLE, p. v., Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 462.

LA MOINE, p-o., McDonough co., Ill., 97 N.W. Springfield, 873 W.

LAMONE, a riv. of Tuscany, & the Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic, 10 m. N. Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

LAMOO, a seaport town of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14′ S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5,000, (?) who carry on an active trade.

LAMORRAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S. W. Truro. Area, 1,234 ac. Pop. 94.

LAMORSEK, one of the CAROLINE ISLANDS.

LA MOTTE, p. o., Jackson co., Io.

LAMOV, or LOMOV, two towns of Russia, gov. Pensa, on the Lamov riv.—I. *Nijni*, New, or Lower), 65 m. W.N.W. Penza. Pop. 3,985.—II. *Verknii*, Old, or Upper), 68 m. W.N.W. Penza.

LAMPA, a small town of Peru, dep. & 155 m. S. Cuzco, cap. prov., on a tribut. of L. Titicaca.

LAMPAUL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 11 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,482.

LAMPEDUSA, *Lopadusa*, an island of the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta & the Tunis coast. It was taken possession of as a place of banishment by the king of Naples, in 1843. Circuit 13 m. The small isls. of Lampione & Lanosa are its dependencies.

LAMPERTHEIM, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 m. S.S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,987.

LAMPETER (EAST), t., Lancaster co., Pa. Pequea cr. flows on its S.E., & Conestoga r. on its N.W. boundary. Drained by Mill creek, a branch of Conestoga r. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,269; 1850, 3,585, viz., 1,980 in Lampeter East, & 1,605 in Lampeter West.

LAMPETER, p-v., West Lampeter t., Lancaster co., Pa., 43 S.E. Harrisburg, 117 W. It contains a store & 75 inhabitants.

LAMPETER, a pa. of Wales, co. Cardigan. Area, 6,204 ac. Pop. 1,488; do. of bor. 907.

LAMPHEY, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,976 ac. Pop. 395.

LAMPLUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area, 6,354 ac. Pop. 616.

LAMPONG, a dist. & bay, at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town & Dutch settlement. Pop. 1849, 82,900.

LAMPORECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, S. Pistoja. Pop. 2,800. Formerly fortified.

LAMPORT, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. N. Northampton. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 228.

LAMPREY, r., N. H., flows through Great Bay into the Piscataqua r.

LAMPSVILLE, p. o., Belmont co., O.

LAMSAKI, *Lampsacus*, a marit. vill. of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens. It was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

LAMSONS, p. o., Onondago co., N. Y.

LAMSPRINGE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. & 14 m. S. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,200, who trade in hops.

LAMYATT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. W. N.W. Bruton. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 209.

LANA, t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1850, 105.

LANARK, p. o., Bradley co., Ark.

LANARK, county, Can. W. Situated toward the E. part of the prov. Area, 1,180 sq. ms. Drained by Mississippi r. (of Ottawa), & by tributaries of Rideau r., & has many beautiful sheets of water scattered over its surface. It abounds with rich iron ore, beds of marble, &c. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap., Perth. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle 25,527; sheep, 35,963; swine, 16,373; horses, 5,457; wheat, 179,378 bush produced; rye, 4,869; Ind. corn, 21,035; buckwheat, 14,767; barley, 11,079; oats, 288,604; potatoes, 357,137; peas, 45,223; tobacco, 165 lbs.; wool, 88,659;—28 grist m., 37 saw m. Pop. 27,317.

LANARK, p. t., Lanark co., Can. W., 11 N.W. Pesth. Drained by the river Clyde. The v., on the Clyde, has a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1852, 2,649.

LANARK, an anc. royal & parl. bor., town & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., 30 m. S.W. Edinburgh, & 23 m. S.E. Glasgow, on the Edinburgh & Carlisle r. r. Pop. of pa. 8,243; do. of parl. borough 1851, 5,008. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde. Houses partly old & thatched, partly modern. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace; the grammar school, library, Clydesdale hotel, elegant co. buildings & jail, & a branch bank. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. The bor. is the chief polling place for the county, & unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, & Hamilton, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, several Roman & feudal remains, & anc. mansions, & at Bonnington various relics of Wallace. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Gavin Hamilton the painter was born here.—*New Lanark* is a vill. in the above pa., on the Clyde, here crossed by a bridge, 1 m. S. Lanark. Pop. 1,542, employed in extensive cotton works, founded by the philanthropic David Dale in 1784; & the regulations in which, as respects hours of labor, cleanliness, morals, and education, have excited universal admiration. Robert Owen's first attempts to establish a new system of social organization were made here.

LANARK, a co. of W. Australia, betw. lat. 35° & 36° S., & about lon. 116° E., bounded S. & W. by the ocean.

LANARKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. Dumbarton & Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, & Peebles, S. Dumfries, & W. the cos. Ayr & Renfrew. Area, 987 sq. ms., or 631,719 ac., more than one-third part of which is arable. Inhabited houses 1851, 87,504. Pop. 530,-169. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde, and its affls., along which, & in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts; the "middle ward" of the county is undulating, and the "upper ward" or S. part mountainous & sterile, one summit rising to 3,100 feet, & several others to between 2,500 & 3,000 feet above the sea. Chief crops, oats, barley, wheat, turnips, & potatoes. In the middle ward orchards are numerous. Pastures are extensive in the uplands. The breed of draught horses is among the best in Scotland. Agriculture greatly advanced of late; estates mostly large; farms of all sizes, & farm buildings of the best class. The coal, iron, & lead mines of this co. have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. In Old Monkland, especially, there are extensive iron works, & all kinds of manufs. are carried on in and around Glasgow in the lower ward, besides which city, the co. comprises the towns Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, & Biggar. It sends, bors. included, 4 members to H. of C.

LANBABO, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. N.W. Llanerch-y-mydd.

LANCASHIRE, a marit. & palatine co., of England, having N. Cumberland & Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, & W. the Irish Sea, an arm of which running up into co. Westmoreland, divides it into two unequal parts. Area, 1,905 sq. ms., or 1,219,221 ac., of which about 850,000 are estimated to be grass and arable. Inhabited houses, 349,938. Pop. 1831, 1,336,-854; do. 1841, 1,667,054; 1851, 2,031,236. Surface rugged & mountainous in the N., where Coniston Fell rises to 2,577 feet above the sea, & on the E. border, where the long ridge, popularly called "The Backbone of England," separates the co. from York; elsewhere generally level. Often deficient in trees, & in a few parts containing extensive bogs or mosses. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Coniston Lake, Windermere is partly in this co. Climate mild, but one of the most humid in England. Carboniferous sandstone & new red sandstone, with limestone, form the strata of the co. Soil among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower district mostly a tolerably fertile sandy loam. Agriculture comparatively backward. Potatoes more extensively grown than in any other English co. Dairy and hay farms more numerous than arable. Horticulture is pursued on a large scale near the towns. Estates, with some exceptions, small. Tillage farms rather small, & held on short leases. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the co. mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The Lancashire coal-field is estimated to extend over nearly 400 sq. ms. Copper is also raised in the N. of the co. For some notice of the immense cotton, & other manufs. of this co., which are doubtless the most extensive & important on the globe, & for the vast commerce which, notwithstanding the inferior character of the harbors, these manufs. create, see the articles on its chief towns, Manchester, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Wigan, Bury, Clitheroe, Ashton, Warrington, Rochdale, Blackburn, Chorley, Lancaster, & Liverpool. Numerous railroads connect these towns with the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, & all other parts of England & Scotland, as do the Bridgewater, Leeds, & Liverpool, and numerous other canals. It is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture in England. The following table shows the number of cotton, woollen, & other factories, in 1850:

Materials.	Factories.	Spindles.	Power looms.
Cotton	1,235	13,955,497	176,947
Woollen	26	238,492	4,839
Worsted	11	27,190	1,112
Flax	9	117,356	....
Silk	29	162,988	1,977
Total	1,310	14,501,523	184,875

Together employing about 300,000 individuals, independently of printers, bleachers, & other artisans engaged in a subsidiary manner, in the production of woven goods. Within the last century, the pop. has augmented at a rate of 800 per cent., the increase in the agricultural cos. having been but 84 per cent. The co. is divided into 770 pas., & was formerly included in the diocese of Chester, but Manchester has been lately made a bishop's see. It sends 26 members to House of Commons, 4 for the co. & 22 for its cities & towns. Lancaster & shire was erected into a duchy & co. palatine, or separate sovereignty, in the reign of Edward III., in favor of his son, John of Gaunt, the progenitor of the Lancastrian sovereigns. In the time of Edward IV., it was re-annexed to the crown. The duchy has many estates in other parts of England, and a court of chancery.

LANCASTER, county, Pa. Situated toward the S. E. part of the state. Area, 928 sq. ms. Surface a gently undulating plain, with a few abrupt elevations; soil exceedingly fertile. Susquehanna river flows along its S.W. border for more than 40 miles. Drained by Conestoga, Pequea, Conewango, & other creeks, which flow into the Susquehanna, & afford excellent water power. Iron ore is found in several localities. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,340,587; wheat, 1,365,111 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,803,312; oats, 1,578,321; wool, 29,043 pounds;—191 flouring & grist m., 68 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 17 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 51 tanneries, 130 persons emp'd; 8 printing offices, 10 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,927,349; value of manufactured articles, $5,633,656;—195 churches; 1 college, 30 students; 24 academies, 938 pupils; 349 schools, 16,511 scholars; 23 libraries, 11,089 volumes. Pop. 1840, 84,203; 1850, 98,944.

LANCASTER, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 161 sq. ms. Surface level; soil fertile. Chesapeake bay & Potomac r. lie on its E. & N.E. border. Capital, Lancaster C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $83,992; wheat, 24,424 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 120,530; wool, 3,343 pounds;—7 grist m., 1 saw m., 1 tannery. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,800; value of manufactured articles, $4,350;—10 churches; 1 academy, 46 pupils; 11 sch., 282 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,628; 1850, 4,708.

LANCASTER, district, S. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 524 sq. ms. Lynche's creek runs on its E., & Catawba r. on its W. border, by branches of which it is watered. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $312,037; Ind. corn, 352,218 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 34,683; rice, 27,900 pounds; cotton, 8,661 bales;—7 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $36,400; value of manufactured articles, $46,100;—25 churches; 24 sch., 569 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,907; 1850, 10,988.

LANCASTER, p-t., capital of Coos co., N. H., 101 N. by W. Concord, 562 W. Connecticut r. runs on its N.W. border. Drained by Israel's river & its branches, which afford water power. Surface hilly; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. The v. is situated on Israel's r., 1 m. from its entrance into Connecticut r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—an academy, an axe fac., an edge tool fac., 2 fork fac., a hoe fac., a hat fac., a starch fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 350 inhabitants. A bridge here crosses the river, and another bridge crosses Connecticut river to Guildhall. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,316; 1850, 1,559.

LANCASTER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 36 W. by N. Boston, 416 W. Situated on both sides of Nashua r., along which is a fertile alluvial soil. The village is situated on Nashua r., & on the Worcester and Nashua r. r. It contains a Unitarian church, an academy, a bank, & about 75 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., together having 23,000 sp., & manufacturing counterpanes, ginghams, & sheetings; a tannery, 2 comb fac., a machine shop, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,019; 1850, 1,688.

LANCASTER, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 280 W. Albany, 387 W. Surface undulating; soil clay and calcareous loam. Drained by Ellicott's, Cayuga, & Seneca creeks.

The v. is on Cayuga creek, & contains 4 churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, — mills, a tannery, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,083; 1850, 3,794.

LANCASTER, city, & capital of Lancaster co., Pa., & formerly capital of the state, is situated on the Conestoga r. r., at the junction of the Lancaster and Harrisburg r. r., & 1½ m. W. of Conestoga cr., which falls into the Susquehanna, 9 S.S.W. of the city. It is in 40° 2′ 19″ N. lat., & 76° 20′ 33″ W. lon.; 57 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 62 W. Philadelphia, 111 W. Pop. 1820, 6,663; 1840, 7,704; 1840, 8,417; 1850, 12,369; of the surrounding, 811 additional. It is regularly laid out with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The streets are well paved, & kept in a neat condition. Some of the buildings are low, having only one story, built by the early German settlers, but the houses more recently built are spacious & commodious, and many of them elegant. Franklin College was established here in 1787, chiefly by Germans, & was liberally endowed, but it has declined to a mere grammar school. The Lancaster County Academy was incorporated in 1827, & received a grant of $3,000. There are in the city, a Lancasterian school, 2 public libraries, a reading room, & several other institutions of a literary character. It has a court-house & 13 churches,—2 Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Moravian, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Independent Methodist, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, and 1 African,—4 banks, aggregate cap. $960,038; 2 iron foundries, manufactories of cotton, rifles, axes, coaches, & cars; 5 printing offices issuing 7 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. It is surrounded by a very fertile, highly cultivated, & populous country.

LANCASTER, C. H., p-v., capital of Lancaster co., Va., 88 E. by N. Richmond, 144 W. It contains a court-house, jail, an Episcopal church, 3 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, C. H., p-v., capital of Lancaster co., S. C., 72 N.N.E. Columbia, 434 W. Situated on a small branch of the Catawba r., & contains a court-ho., several stores & 376 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, p-v., Hocking t., capital of Fairfield co., O., 30 S.E. Columbus, 375 W. Situated near the source of Hockhocking r. in a beautiful & fertile valley. The streets are wide, crossing each other at right angles. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, town-hall, market, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—20 stores, 2 flouring m., 1 woollen fac., 1 foundry, 2 breweries, numerous mechanics, 3 printing offices issuing 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 3,483 inhabitants, & in 1854, 5,500. A lateral canal, 12 ms. long, connects this place with the Ohio canal.

LANCASTER, p-t., Jefferson co., Ia., 74 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 574 W. Pop. 1850, 1,381.

LANCASTER, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 795.

LANCASTER, p-v., Cass co., Ill., 24 S.W. Springfield, 204 W.

LANCASTER, t., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 835.

LANCASTER, p-v., capital of Grant co., Wis., 96 W.S.W. Madison, 925 W. It has a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—10 stores, & 400 inhabitants. It is in the midst of a good mining region, & on the border of a beautiful prairie.

LANCASTER, p-v., capital of Keokuck co., Iowa. Contains a court house, a store, & 95 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 444.

LANCASTER, p-v., capital of Garrard co., Ky., 57 S. by E. Frankfort, 555 W. Situated 2½ m. E. of Dick's r. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed,—an academy, a seminary, 8 stores, & 700 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, p-v., Smith co., Tenn., 61 S.E. Nashville, 644 W. Situated on the W. side of the Cany fork of Cumberland r.

LANCASTER, p-o., capital of Schuyler co., Mo.

LANCASTER, p. t., Glengarry co., Can. W., on the St. Lawrence r., 66 Montreal. The v. has a Presbyterian church, 6 stores, a saw m., 2 tanneries & 220 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 4,000.

LANCASTER, pa., St. John co., N. B. Has St. John's r. on the E., & the Bay of Funday S. It has a grist m., 11 saw m., 4 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,896.

LANCASTER, a par. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of England, cap. above co., on the Lune, 20 m. N.N.W. Preston. Area of parish, 1851, 75,732 ac. Pop. 26,458; do. of bor. 16,168. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence, crowned by the church & castle. Houses stone-built & handsome, but many of the streets narrow. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, & a superb aqueduct by Rennie, carrying the Lancaster canal across the river; the castle, a noble pile, founded at the conquest, on the site of a Roman station, renovated by John of Gaunt, & now embracing, within its vast area, the co. court house, jail, & penitentiary; an ancient pa. church; an excellent grammar school, national and other schools; some ancient almshouses; a co. lunatic asylum; town hall, theatre, assembly rooms, baths, custom house, and market house. It has also a mechanic's institute, & an establishment for promoting fine arts, with thriving manufs. of furniture, cotton, silk, linen, sail cloth, exported coastwise, & to N. America & Russia. The coasting trade increases, but the foreign has been chiefly transferred to Liverpool. The river, obstructed by sands, is being deepened and improved. The continuation of the Preston r. r. to Carlisle & Scotland, places Lancaster in ready communication with both N. and S. Britain. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Lancaster is a polling place, & the place of elect. for N. division of co., & sends 2 members to H. of C.

LANCASTER SOUND, British N. America, extends W. from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° to 75° N., lon. 80° W.

LANCAVA, or LANGKAVI, an island off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, forming a portion of a group dependent on the kingdom Quedah. Lat. 6° 15′ N., lon. 99° 50′ E.

L'ANCE, v., Houghton co., Mich. Pop. 126.

LANCEROTA, Canary Islands. [LANZAROTE.]

LANCHANG, the cap town or city of the Loas country, S.E. Asia, on the Menam-kong river, lat. 15° 40′ N., lon. 104° 30′ E. It is stated to be enclosed by a high wall, & well built.

LANCHESTER, a pa. of England., co. & 7¼ m. N.W. Durham. Area, 38,867 ac. Pop. 15,814. It has a church in the early English style, containing some curious sculptures & stained glass, a well-endowed almshouse, & a union workhouse. The vill. is a polling place for N. division of co.

LANCIANO, *Anxanum*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, Cap. dist., 6 m. from the Adratic, & 13 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 13,000. It stands agreeably on three hills, has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, 10 pa. churches, several convents, diocesan & other schs. In the middle ages its trade and manufactories were important.

LANCING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Worthing. Area, 3,262 ac. Pop. 828.

LANCUT, or LANDSHUT, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. & 12 m. E. Rzeszow. Pop. 1,862, employed in linen-bleaching. It has a handsome palace.

LANDAFF, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 84 N.W. Concord, 532 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Chartered in 1764. Drained by Great Ammonoosuck r., Wild Ammonoosuck r., & their branches. There are in the t. 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 957; 1850, 948.

LANDAK, a Chinese settlement on the island of Borneo, near its W. coast, N.E. Pontianak, cap. prov. Lat. 20° N., lon. 109° 53′ E. In its district a great deal of gold, diamonds, & excellent iron are obtained.

LANDAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 17 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 2,405.

LANDAU, a strongly-fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 m. N.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 6,074, among whom are many Jews. Its fortress was constructed by Vauban in 1680. Since destroyed by fire in 1686, the town has been regularly laid out. Trade chiefly retail, but extensive vinegar factories have been established. It was held by the French from 1814 to 1815.

LANDBEACH, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area, 2,490 ac. Pop. 526.

LANDCROSS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m S.E. Bideford. Area, 331 ac. Pop. 124. Gen. Monk was born here in 1608.

LANDEAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.E. Fougères. Pop. 1,845.

LANDECK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, on the Biala. Pop. 1,530. In its vicinity are sulphur baths.—II. a vill. of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 40 m. W.S.W. Innsbrück. Pop. 1,000.

LANDELEAU & LANDELLES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Finestère, 17 m. E. Chateaulin. Pop. 1,203.—II. dep. Calvados, 6 m. N.W. Vire. Pop. 1,641.

LANDEN, a town of Belgium, prov. & 19 m. N.N.W. Huy, on r. r. Mechlin to Liege. Pop. 742.

LANDERNEAU, a seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Finistère, on the Landerneau, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. 4,099. It has a comm. college, a port with good quays, a town-hall, hospital, & marine asylum, manufs. of white & printed linens, & bleach grounds.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. N.E. Neuchatel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne. Pop. 1,000.

LANDES, a marit. dep. of S.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by Gironde, E. Garronne & Gers, S. B.-Pyrenees, & W. the Mediterranean. Area, 3,486 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 302,196. Surface covered by offsets of the Pyrenees in the S. N. of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*Landes*), whence its name. On the coast are numerious lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers the Leyre, Adour, and Gave-de-Pau. Climate mild, unhealthy on coast. Soil fertile in S. & on the river banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and bitumen, timber, & mineral waters. It is divided into 3 arronds., Dax, Mont de Marsan, & St. Sever.

LANDEVANT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 11 m. E. Lorient. Pop. 1,500.

LANDEWEDNACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 10 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area, 1,999 ac. Pop. 430. Lizard Point, the most S. land in Great Britain, is in this pa. The singular cove of St Kynan, & the soap rocks, from which steatite is obtained, are also in the vicinity.

LANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 10 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area, 1,689 ac. Pop. 244.

LANDGROVE, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 98 S. by W. Montpelier, 442 W. Drained by branches of West r. Surface elevated & rough. It has 2 saw m., 3 sch. Pop. 1840, 345; 1850, 337.

LANDIRAS, a comm. and vill. of W. France, dep. Gironde, 21 m. S.S.E. Bordeau. Pop. 2,321. It has large cattle fairs.

LANDISBURG, p-v., Perry co., Pa., 29 W. Harrisburg, 117 W. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 4 stores, & 416 inhabitants.

LANDISVILLE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 31 E. by S. Harrisburg, 117 W.

LANDIVISIAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 1,810.

LANDIVY, a town of France, dep. & 22 m. N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,020. It has 5 large fairs.

LANDKEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¼ m. S.E. Barnstable. Area, 3,162 ac. Pop. 758.

LAND OF PROMISE, p. o., Princess Anne co., Va.

LANDOURA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Seharunpore.

LANDPORT (formerly HALF-WAY HOUSES), a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. Hants, compr. all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, & between the suburbs of Southsea & Mile-end Newtown. It has been greatly improved & extended of late years. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London & the S. r. r.

LANDRAKE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.W. Saltash. Area, 3,745 ac. Pop. 823.

LANDRECIES, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 11 m. W. Avesnes, cap. cant., on the Sambre. Pop. 3,483.

LANDRIANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. N.N.E. Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2,000.

LANDSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 40 m. N.E. Frankfürt, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 11,621, many of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old & a new town, with 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a house of correction, an hospital, & orphan asylum. It has manufactories of woollens, leather, and paper, distilleries & breweries.

LANDSBERG, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 m. S. Augsburg. Pop. 3,245.—II. E Prussia, reg. & 28 m. S. Königsburg. Pop. 1,967.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam. Pop. 1,507.—IV. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 1,002.—V. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. N.E. Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1,026.

LANDSDOWN, p. o., Prince William co., Va.

LAND'S END, *Bolerium*, a celebrated headland, forming the most W. land of England, and projecting on the Atlantic, at the W. extremity of co. Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 feet in height. About 1 m. W. are the dangerous rocks, called the Longships, with a light-house, & fixed lights 88 feet above high water. Lat. 50° 4′ 4″ N., lon. 5° 44′ 44″ W.

LANDSFORD, p. o., Chester dist., S. C.

LANDSHUT, several towns of Germany.—I. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 39 m. N.E. München. Pop. 9,307. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by old fortifications, & consists of an old & a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Isar. Principal edifices, an old castle, a celebrated church, the steeple of which is 454 feet in height, & one of the loftiest in Germany, a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, old town hall, several hospitals, some convents, a lyceum, gymnasium, and other schools. In 1800 the university of Ingolstadt was removed thither, but in 1826 was transferred to München. Principal manufs. woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, & leather; it has numerous distilleries & breweries, & trade in corn, cattle, & wool.—II. a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 29 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 3,998, chiefly employed in woollen and linen weaving, & bleaching.—III. a market town of Moravia, reg. & 37 m. S.S.E. Brünn, near the March. Pop. 1,937.—IV. Galicia. [LANCUT.]

LANDSKRON, 2 towns of Austria—I. Bohemia, circ. & 37 m. E.S.E. Chrudim, on the Sawaza, & with a station on the Austrian N. States r. r. Pop. 4,816, chiefly employed in extensive woollen cloth, linen, cotton, stuff, & needle factories, & in the largest bleaching establishment in the kingdom.—II. Galicia circ. Wadowice, 18 m. S. W. Cracow. Pop. 1,500.

LANDSKRONA, a forified seaport town of S. Sweden, læn Malmö, on the Sound, 16 m. N.E. Copenhagen. Pop. 3,975. It has a citadel, a good harbor, & manufs. of leather & tobacco.

LANDSTUHL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, dist. & 16 m. N.E. Deux-ponts. Pop. 1,907.

LANDULPH, a pa. of England., co. Cornwall, 1¼ m. N. Saltash. Area, 2,686 ac. Pop. 524.

LANDWADE, a pa England, co. & 13 m. N.E. Cambridge. Area, 120 ac. Pop. 36.

LANE, county, Oregon. Situated in the S. portion. Area, 2,500 sq. ms. Drained by the head branches of Willimette r. Surface mountainous on the E., centrally undulating, with a very fertile soil. Capital, Eugene City. Organized in 1851. Pop. 1853, 2,241.

LANE, p. o., Elkhart co., Ia.

LANEAST, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6¼ m. W. Launceston. Area, 2,487 ac. Pop. 299.

LANE END, a mkt. town of England, co Stafford, in the dist, of the Potteries, & about 3 m. S.E. Stoke, 6 m. E. the Whitmore station of the London & North Western r. r., in the pa. & parl. bor. of which it is included. Pop. 12,345. It has a handsome church, large schools & chapels, a subscription library, spacious market-hall & branch bank, with extensive manufs. of porcelain & earthenware.

LANEFIELD, p-o., Haywood co., Tenn., 145 S.W. Nashville, 843 W.

LANEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5¼ m. N.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,605 ac. Pop. 410.

LANERCOST, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 12 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area, 36,510 ac. Pop. 1,624. Here are the remains of a large abbey, founded in 1169, the nave of which forms the pa. church, & traces of the wall Severus.

LANESBOROUGH, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 135 W. by N. Boston, 382 W. It is situated on two gently-swelling hills, with a fertile intervening valley. Soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by head branches of Hoosick & Housatonic rivers. Incorporated in 1765. The v. lies principally on one extended street, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational,

& 1 Episcopal. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 stores. Pop. 1840, 1,140; 1850, 1,229.

LANESBOROUGH, p.-o., Susquehannah co., Pa., 12 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 290 W.

LANESBOROUGH, p-v., Anson co., N. C., 155 S. W. Raleigh, 424 W.

LANESBOROUGH, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, on the Shannon. Pop. 300.

LANE'S CREEK, p.o., Union co., N. C., 158 m. S. Raleigh, 427 W.

LANE'S PRAIRIE, p. o., Osage co., Mo.

LANESVILLE, p. v., King William co., Va.

LANESVILLE, p-v., Randolph co., N. C., 60 W. Raleigh, 341 W.

LANESVILLE, Floyd co., Ky.

LANESVILLE, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 135 S. Indianapolis, 614 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

LANFAINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S.S.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,226.

LANGAR, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,442 ac. Pop. 323.

LANGCLIFFE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bentham, 1 m. N. Settle. Pop. 601, mostly employed in paper & cotton mills.

LANGDALE (GT. & LITTLE), a chplry. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. Grasmere, 5 m. W. N. W. Ambleside. Pop. 530. Here are several fine lakes & waterfalls, & the Langdale Pike mntns.

LANGDON, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 59 W. by S. Concord, 456 W. Drained through the centre by a branch of Cold r., which runs on its S. border. Incorporated in 1787. It has a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 615; 1850, 575.

LANGDON, p. v., Du Page co., Ill.

LANGDON, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Dover. Area, 1,065 ac. Pop. 352. —II. (*Hills*), co. Essex, 2 m. N. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Area, 1,775 ac. Pop 295. The highest land in the co. is in this pa.—III. (*West*), co Kent, 3¼ m. N. Dover. Area, 628 ac. Pop. 140.

LANGEAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., on the Allier, 14 m. S.S.E. Brioude. Pop. 2,547. It has manufs. of lace.

LANGEAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours, on rt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,981, mostly engaged in manufs. of bricks and earthenware.

L'ANGE GARDIEU, v. & seign., Montmorenci co., Canada E., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence river, 9 m. below Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, a grist m., 7 saw m., 250 inhabs. Pop. of par. 829.

LANGELAND, an isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Fühnen & Laaland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 33 m. from N. to S., by about 3 m. in average breadth. Area, 106 sq. m. Pop. 1847, 17,[illegible]. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighboring isls. Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkioping, on the W. coast.

LANGELSHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 m. N.W. Goslar. Pop. 1,461, chiefly engaged in silver and lead mines.

LANGEMARCH, a comm. & vill. of of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. N.N.E. Ypress. Pop. 5,796.

LANGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 5 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,552.

LANGENAU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. N.E. Ulm. Pop. 3,418.—II. Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,147.

LANGENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 6 m. N. Elberfield. Pop. 2,350.

LANGENBIELAU, four contiguous vills. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 35 m. S.W. Breslau. United pop. 9,006, chiefly employed in manufs. of cotton.

LANGENBRUCKEN, & LANGENBURG, two vills. of S. Germany; the former in Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, with a station on the Baden r. r., between Carlsruhe & Heidelberg, 7 m. N.E. Bruchsal, with 1,240 inhabitants, & some mineral baths; the latter, Würtemberg, circ. & near the Jaxt, 46 m. N.E. Stuttgart, with the residence of the Princes Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

LANGENES, an isl. of Denmark, Schleswig, off its W. coast, 2 m. S. Föhr. Length, 6 miles.

LANGENHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5¼ m. S.E. Colchester. Area, 2,104 ac. Pop. 168.

LANGENKANDEL, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Landau. Pop. 3,542.

LANGENLEUBA, a vill. of Saxony, duchy & 9 m. S.E. Altenburg. Pop. 1,[illegible].

LANGENLOIS, a mkt. town of Lr. Austria, 6 m. N. E. Krems. Pop. 3,549.—II. a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. circ. & E.N.E. Erfurt. Pop. 1,049.

LANGENÖLS, two contig. vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz. Pop. 2,675.

LANGENSALZA, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 19 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ. on the Salza. Pop. 7,619. It is enclosed by walls, & defended by a castle, & has manufs. of woven fabrics, paper, & saltpetre.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, a town of Nassau, 8 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,000. It is frequented as a watering-place, & about 250,000 bottles of its mineral waters are annually exported. Pop. circ. 1852, 34,481.

LANGENSELBOLD, a vill. of Central Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. & 6 m. E.N.E. Hanau. Pop. 2,543.

LANGENTHAL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 24 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 2,700.

LANGENWELTZENDORF, a vill. of Central Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 m. W. N.W. Greitz. Pop. 1,704.

LANGENZENN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 m. N.E. Anspach. Pop. 1,960. Manufs. silks, ribbons, & hosiery.

LANGER-OOG, three islets of Hanover, prov. E. Friesland, in the N. sea, opposite Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825.

LANGERWEHE, a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. E. Aachen, with a station on the railroad thence to Duren. Pop. 1,296.

LANGESUND, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Bradsberg, on a small bay of the Skager-rack, 10 m. W.S.W. Laurvig, with 600 inhabitants, a harbor, & trade in timber.

LANGEZWAAG, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,160.

LANGFIELD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 10 m. S. Halifax. Pop. 3,729.

LANGFIELD (UPPER & LOWER), two adjoining pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7¼ m. W. Omagh. Joint area 33,623 ac. United pop. 8,237.

LANGFORD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 2 m. S. Biggleswade. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 986.—II. cos. Berks & Oxford, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Lechlade. Area, 4,200 ac. Pop. 751.—III. co. Essex, 8 m. E.N.E. Chelmsford. Area, 1,076 ac. Pop. 272.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Area, 1,405 acres. Pop. 41.—V. co. Notts, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area, 2,182 ac. Pop. 146.—VI. (*Budville*), co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area, 1,853 ac. Pop. 577.—VII. (*Little*), co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area, 1,011 ac. Pop. 38.—VIII. (*Steeple*), co. Wilts, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area, 3,941 ac. Pop. 634.

LANGHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.E. Colchester. Area, 2,896 ac. Pop. 863.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. N.W. Oakham. Area, 3,250 acres. Pop. 629.—III. co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 951 ac. Pop. 281.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Wells. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 416.

LANGHOLM, a bor. of barony, pa. & mkt. town of Scotl., co. & 25 m. E.N.E. Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes rivers, each here crossed by a bridge. Area of pa. 30 sq. ms. Pop. 2,990; do. of the town 1,406; of bor. 2,362. It is pleasantly situated & well built, having near its centre a mkt. place, in which are the townhall & jail, & a monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a native of Langholm. It has a cotton factory, looms for woollen plaid & other fabrics, some dye-houses, two branch banks, several libraries & public associations. In the pa. are the ruins of Wauchope castle, & of Langholm tower, once a castle of the Armstrongs. Meikle, the translator of the Lusiad, & the engineer Telford, were born here.

LANGHOLM, one of the isls. in the Swedish lake Maeler, on which Stockholm is partly built.

LANGHORNE'S TAVERN, p-v., Cumberland co., Va., 57 W. Richmond, 147 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 100 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, p. o., Fairfax co., Va.

LANGLEY, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Saffron Waldon. Area, 1,617 ac. Pop. 483.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,474 ac. Pop. 360.—III. co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 2,723 ac. Pop. 312. Langley Hall is in this pa.

—IV. a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Kington-St.-Michael, 2 m. N. Chippenham. Pop. 604.—V. (*Burrell*), a pa., same co., on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area, 1,725 ac. Pop. 697.—VI. (*Kirk*), co. & 4½ m. W.N.W. Derby.—VII. (*Marsh*, or *St. Mary's*), co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 2 m. E. Slough. Area, 3,895 ac. Pop. 1,874. In this pa. is Langley Hall, erected by the Duke of Marlbro' in 1740.—VIII. (*Dale*), a township, co. Durham, pa. Staindrop, 5 m. N. Barnard Castle. Pop. 163, employed in extensive lead & silver ore smelting works.

LANGLEY-POINT, S. coast of Engl., co. Sussex, extends between Pevensey bay & Beachy head.

LANGNAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. E. Bern, in the Emmenthal, for the cheese & linen thread of which valley it is the principal mart.

LANGOAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. W. Lannion. Pop. 2,140.

LANGOEN, the most N. of the Lofoden isls., off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length, 35 miles.

LANGOGNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Allier, 23 m. N.E. Mende. Pop. 2,387.—*Langoiran* is a vill., dep. Gironde, 14 m. S.E. Bordeaux, with a Gothic castle, & some curious grottos. Pop. 1,542.

LANGON, a comm., town, & river-port of France, dep. Gironde, 25 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux, on the Garonne, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 2,597. Its neighborhood is famed for the growth of the *Vin-de-Grave*, in which it has a large trade with Bordeaux.

LANGONNET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 25 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,442.

LANGPORT, an anc. mkt.-town, river-port, & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the navigable Parret, 32 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area, 171 ac. Pop. 1,117. It has an old church & a grammar school.

LANGRES, *Audomatunum*, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. arrond., near the source of the Marne, 18 m. S.S.E. Chaumont. Pop. 7,636. It stands on a scarped mntn. 1,460 feet in elevation, & is among the highest towns in France. It has a cathedral of great antiquity, a Roman arch, a new town-hall, public library, several hospitals, & a fine public promenade & fountain; a tribunal of commerce, school of geometry, &c. It is the principal seat of the French manufacs. of fine cutlery. Birth-place of Diderot.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, with a station on a branch of the Great N. r. r., between Boston & Lincoln.

LANGRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N. Bath. Area, 655 ac. Pop. 91. A battle was fought in this pa. between the royalist & parliamentary armies in 1643.

LANGSBURY, p-o., Camden co., Ga., 257 S.E. by S. Milledgeville, 766 W.

LANGSIDE, a small vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. Cathcart, 2 m. S. Glasgow. The troops of Queen Mary were, in 1568, totally defeated here by the Regent Murray.

LANGSTON, p-o., Jackson co., Ala., 165 N.E. by N. Tuscaloosa, 683 W.

LANGSTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Hants, at the head of Langston harbor, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea & Hayling isls. [Portsea.]—*Langstone* is a pa., co. Monmouth, 4 m. E.N.E. Newport.

LANGSVILLE, p. o., Meigs co., Mo.

LANGTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 701.

LANGTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. R. Area, 5,630 ac. Pop. 688.

LANGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. New Malton. Area, 2,822 ac. Pop. 314.—II. (*near Horncastle*), co. & 17 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 231.—III. (*by Spilsby*), same co., 3 m. N.W. Spilsby. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 190. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards made Cardinal by Innocent III., was born here.—IV. (*near Wragby*), co. & 11½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,249 ac. Pop. 287.—V. (*Great*), co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Area, 1,840 acres. Pop. 271.—VI. (*Herring*), co. Dorset, 7½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,202 ac. Pop. 246.—VII. (*Long Blandford*), same co., 1¼ m. S.E. Blandford-Forum.—VIII. (*Matraver*), same co., 3 miles S.E. Corfe Castle. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 762.

LANGTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 2 m. W.S.W. Dunse. Area, 7,200 ac. Pop. 484.

LANGTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area, 4,594 ac. Pop. 878.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Pop. 2,565.

LANGUEDOC, an old prov. in the S. of France, the cap. of which was Toulouse, now forming the deps. Tarn, Aude, Herault, Gard, & Ardeche, with parts of H. Loire, H. Garonne, & Tarn-et-Garonne.—The *Canal of Languedoc*, or *du Midi*, commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, & terminates in the Lake of Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length, 153 miles.

LANGUIDIC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.E. Lorient. Pop. 6,105.

LANGUILLE, p-t., St. Francis co., Ark., 132 E. by N. Little Rock, 977 W. Situated on the E. side of Languille r. Pop. 399.

LANGWATHBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland. Area, 1,987 ac. Pop. 292.

LANGWITH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 5¾ m. N. Mansfield. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 198.

LANHYDROCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Area, 1,755 ac. Pop. 231. The anc. church is small but beautiful. Lanhydrock fort, built early in the 17th century, is an embattled granite structure, & was garrisoned for the parliament in 1644.

LANI, Pacific O., one of the Sandwich Isls.

LANIER, t., Preble co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,694.

LANIER, p-v., capital of Macon co., Ga., 76 S.W. Milledgeville, 732 W. Situated on the W. side of Flint r. It contains a court house, a store, & 217 inhabitants.

LANISCAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 17 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 3,200.

LANIVET, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Bodmin, within the parl. boundary of which bor. it is included. Area, 5,396 ac. Pop. 1,149.

LANJARON, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S.E. Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,960. It stands on the brow of a spur of the Pic de Beleta, & is much frequented in summer on account of its coolness & its mineral waters. A Moorish castle stands on a neighboring hill, & the whole district is beautiful.

LANKERAN, the most S. town of Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, on the Caspian Sea, 40 m. S. the mouth of the Kur, & since its conquest by the Russians, of commercial importance.

LANLIVERY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1¾ m. W. Lostwithiel. Area, 6,790 ac. Pop. 1,716. A r. r. 7 m. in length is here carried on a viaduct across a valley, at an elevation of 95 feet.

LANMEUR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 40 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. 2,775.

LANNAHASSIE, p-o., Stewart co., Ga., 118 S.W. Milledgeville, 774 W.

LANNEMEZAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 17 m. S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,243.

LANNEPAX, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Gers, 13 m. S.S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,513.

LANNILES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Brest. Pop. 3,124.

LANNION, a comm., town, & river-port of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Guer, 6 m. from the English Channel, & 35 m. W.N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1846, 5,401. It has a harbor accessible to vessels under 200 tons, bordered by a spacious quay; a pa. church of the 12th century, a comm. college, barracks, hospitals, & a manufacture of linen fabrics.

LANNOY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. E.N.E. Lille. Pop. 1,392.

LANORAIE, p. v. & seignory, Berthier co., Can. E. Situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., 36 m. below Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, a mill, & 150 inhabs. Pop. of the seign. 2,011.

LANREATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. W. N.W. West Looe. Area, 4,878 ac. Pop. 662.

LANRIVAIN & LANRODEC, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord.—I. 14 m. S., & II. 6 m. S.E. Guingamp.

LANSALLOES, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. West Looe. Area, 2,935 ac. Pop. 699.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract of table-land in England, co. Somerset, 2¼ m. N.W. Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep, has a fair, Aug. 10, & gives title of Marquis to the family of Petty.

LANSDOWNE, p. t., Leeds co., Can. W., on the lt. b. of St. Lawrence r., 25 m. E. Kingston. The v. has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. 1852 of Lansdowne & Leeds under 1, 5,122.

LANSDOWNE, a co. of W. Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony, between lat. 31° 10′ & 31° 40′ S., & lon. 118° & 119° E., having N.W. & S. the dists. Canarvon, Durham, & Beaufort.

LANSING, t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 175 W. Albany, 300 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Salmon cr. & its tributaries. It has 3 fulling mls., 6 tanneries, a furnace, 3 flouring mls., 3 grist mls., 11 saw mls., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,672; 1850, 3,315.

LANSING, p-t., cap. Ingham co., & of the state, Mich. Situated on rt. b. Grand r. just below the entrance of Red Cedar r., 112 N.W. Detroit, 490 W. It contains the state house, a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—15 stores, a bank, 2 print. off. issuing 1 weekly & 1 semi-weekly newspaper, several flouring & saw mls., & in 1850, 1,229 inhabitants, in 1854, 2,500. This place was a wilderness, until the location of the capital in 1847, when its settlement commenced; the state house was built immediately, stores & dwellings were put up with great rapidity, & it soon became a prosperous village.

LANSING, p. v., Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 209.

LANSING, p. v., Allemakee co., Iowa.

LANSINGBURG, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 10 N. E. Albany, 380 W. Surface level along the Hudson r., which bounds it on the W., hilly on the E.; soil gravelly & clay loam. The v. is situated on the left bank of the Hudson r., at the head of sloop navigation, & on the Troy & Boston r. r. It was incorporated in 1787, & is regularly laid out on a plain, 2 ms. long & ½ m. wide. It contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—50 stores, 3 copper & 3 iron foundries, 3 oil floor-cloth fac., 3 brush fac., a plaster m., a flouring m., 2 gun & rifle fac., 6 malt houses, an academy, 3 printing offices issuing 2 weekly & 1 monthly publication, & 3,000 inhabitants. Several sloops and towboats are employed in the river trade. The state dam, 1,100 feet long & 9 feet high, with a lock between this & Troy, enables sloops to come to this place, & forms a spacious basin. A bridge across the Hudson connects it with Waterford. There are in the t. a tannery, a brewery, a grist m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,330; 1858, 5,752.

LANSINGVILLE, p-v., Lansing t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 175 W. Albany, 308 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, & about 150 inhabitants.

LANS-LE-BOURG, a mkt. town of Savoy, 3 m. N. W. Mont Cenis. Pop. with comm. 1,550.

LANTAO, or LINTAO (Chinese *Ty-ho*), an isl. of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, 17 m. E. Macao, & 1 m. from the mainland. It is long, narrow, & mntnous., with numerous bays & headlands. Ty-ho village is on its N.W. coast.

LANTAR, an isl., Indian O. [PULO LONTAR.]

LAN-TCHOU, a city of China, cap. prov. Kan-su, on the Hoang-ho, lat. 36° 8′ N., lon. 103° 50′ E.

LANTEGLOS, two pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. 1¾ m. S.E. Fowey. Area, 3,320 ac. Pop. 1,280.—II. 1 m. S. Camelford, which it includes. Area, 3,951 ac. Pop. 1,540.

LANTOSCA, a mkt. town of Sardinia, div. & 20 m. N. Nice. Pop. 2,240.

LANTWIT, or LLANTWIT, two pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 1½ m. S.E. Neath. Area, 10,990 ac. Pop. 1,992, chiefly employed in mining.—II. (*Major*), a mkt. town & pa., same co., 4 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Area, 5,295 ac. Pop. 1,977, with an anc. church. In the church-yard are 2 crosses, a curious anc. inscription to the memory of Sampson, afterwards Archbishop of York. Market, Friday.

LANTWITFAYRDRE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.E. Llantrissant. Pop. 2,192.

LANUSEI, a town & prov. of the island of Sardinia, div. & 57 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. 1,766. Pop. of prov. 1848, 27,360.

LANVOLLON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord. 13 miles N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,462.

LANZAROTE, the most N.E. of the Canary Isls. Area about 300 sq. ms. Pop. 17,500. In its centre it rises to 2,000 feet in elevation, & at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine & grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla & orchil. On its S.E. coast is the town Arecife. S. of Teguise, the cap. of the island.

LANZO, a comm. of Piedmont, div. prov. & 18 m. N.N.W. Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2,555. It contains 8 nearly contiguous hamlets, with smelting works, and manufs. of nails & coarse iron goods. In its dist. are mines of iron & copper.

LAODICEA, 2 anc. cities of Asia Minor.—I. the Laodicea of Scripture, now in ruins; (Turk. *Eski Hissar*), Anatolia, was near an affl. of the Meander (*Menderes*), about 48 m. S.E. Allah Shehr (Philadelphia). Its remains comprise extensive portions of walls, 2 theatres, several temples, & a massive bridge.—II. (L. Combusta, Turk. *Yorgan Ladik*), pash. & 22 m. N.N.W. Konieh; has also various remains of antiquity on & around its site.—The ancient *Laodicea ad Mare*, Syria, is the modern LATAKIA.

LAON, *Landunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. 8,054. It is enclosed by old massive walls, & placed on an isolated hill, crowned by a fine Gothic cathedral. Other principal edifices are the prefecture, containing a library of 17,000 vols.; a remarkable leaning tower, the town-hall, new citadel, 2 hospitals, large barracks, a theatre, comm. college, work-house, and tower of Q. Brunhilda. Under the French kings of the 1st & 2d races, Laon was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carlovingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. Laon has manufs. of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthenwares, &c.; & in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. Here, on 9th and 10th March, 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought between Napoleon & the allies under Blucher.

LAONA, p. v., Pomfret t., Chautauque co., N. Y. Situated on Canadawa cr., & contains 2 churches, a store, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 clothiers' works, & 400 inhabitants.

LAONA, p. v., Winnebago co., Ill., 200 N. Springfield. Contains a church, several stores, and 498 inhabitants.

LAOS, a country of S.E. Asia, occupying the centre of the peninsula of Further India, surrounded by the Burmese & Siamese doms., Camboja, Tonquin, & the Chinese prov. Yun-nan. Its boundaries and area are wholly unknown to Europeans; its population has been loosely estimated at a million. It is traversed by the Menam and Menam-kong rivs., & is reported to have a fertile soil, and to be thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Products comprise a species of rice, tobacco, sugar cane, indigo, benzoin, lac, & other gums, betel, numerous fruits, teak, sapan & sandal woods, elephants, and draught cattle; with iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, sugar, & gunpowder are manufactured, & the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. The trade with Tonquin appears to be extensive; of late there has been a growing trade with Martaban and the Tenasserim provs., whence British cotton and woollen goods are introduced into Laos. An independent kingdom is said to exist here, the cap. of which is Lanchang; but the outlying tribes are supposed to be tributary to their more powerful neighbors. In habits, customs, religion, & language, the Laos most resemble the Burmese.

LAOUR, a t. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, 110 m. N.N.E. Dacca. It has an active export trade in salt & limestone.

LA PAZ, a t., Lr. California, Mex. Situated at the head of a bay of the same name. Lat. 24° 5′ N., lon. 109° 55′ W. Pop. 500.

LA PAZ, a dep. of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 14° & 18° S., & lon. 67° & 70° W., having W. Peru and Lake Titicaca, & on other sides the deps. Ouro, Cochabamba, & Santa Cruz. Estim. area, nearly 40,000 sq. m., & pop. 300,000. It is traversed by the Cordillera of the Andes, containing Illimani & Sorata, the upper courses of the rivers Beni & Desaguedero, the city La Paz, & the towns Chalumani & Apolobamba. Gold & cinchona bark are among its most important products. —*La Paz*, the cap., is situated in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 68° 10′ W., at an elevation of 12,226 feet. Pop. 20,000. It is a bishop's see, and has religious estabs. with considerable revenues, and ranks as a place of wealth and

importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, bark, & European goods.

LAPEER, county, Mich. Situated toward the N.E. part of the settled portion of the state. Area, 828 sq. ms. Drained by Flint r. & branches, Belle r., & Mill cr. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lapeer. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $156,926; wheat, 84,521 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 66,967; oats, 52, 956; wool, 33,798 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 4 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $101,450; value of manufac. articles, $151,695;—7 churches; 3 academies, 90 pupils; 53 schools, 2,315 scholars; 9 libraries, 2,800 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,265; 1850, 7,029.

LAPEER, p. t., Cortland co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 882.

LAPEER, p-t., capital of Lapeer co., Mich., 61 N. Detroit, 584 W. Situated at the confluence of Flint r. & Farmer's cr. It contains a court house, jail, 6 stores, 2 flouring m., a saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants. It has good water power in the vicinity. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 746; 1850, 1,468.

LAPFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area, 3,819 ac. Pop. 766.

LAPHAMSVILLE, p. v., Kent co., Mich.

LAPIO, a t. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 13 m. W. N.W. St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2,500.

LAPLAND, p-v., Buncombe co., N. C., 275 W. Raleigh, 478 W.

LAPLAND, a country of N. Europe, belonging partly to Russia, & partly to Sweden, between lat. 64° & 71° N., & lon. 10° & 42° E., having S. Finland and Sweden, W. Norway, N. the Arctic Ocean, & E. the White Sea. Estimated area, 150,000 sq. m., about two-thirds being included in the Russian dom. Pop. loosely estimated at 60,000. Surface mountainous in the W., elsewhere mostly level, & abounding in lakes. Princip. rivers, the Tornea, Kemi, & Kola. It contains only a few scattered vills., the principal, in the Russian portion, being Enontekeis, Enare, & Kola. Swedish Lapland or Lappmark is comprised in the læns Pitea & Umea.

LAPLEY, or LAPPELE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Penkridge. Area, 3,450 ac. Pop. 962.

LA POINTE, county, Wis., in the N. part of the state, bordering on Lake Superior. Area, 2,000 sq. ms. Drained by Bois Brulé, Mauvais, & several other small streams entering the lake. Surface near the lake shore low, farther inland rolling, & in the western part prairie land. Soil very fertile. Capital, La. Pointe. There were in 1850, 1 saw m., 2 churches; 1 school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1850, 489.

LA POINTE, p. v., capital La Pointe co., Wis., 290 N. Madison. Situated on S.W. end of Madeline Isl. Has a good harbor, & in the neighborhood of the best fishing grounds in the lake for trout, siscowit, and white-fish; of the latter, more than 1,000 barrels are packed annually. It has a court house, a Roman Catholic church, a school, several stores, & 200 inhabs.

LAPOMBA, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

LA PORTE, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. ms. Lake Michigan lies on its N.W. border, on which is situated Michigan city. The surface is undulating, abounding with prairies, interspersed with groves of timber, & the soil productive. Drained by Kankakee, Little Kankakee, & Gallien rivers, & Trail cr. Capital, La Porte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $359,319; wheat, 208,016 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 663,949; oats, 176,143; wool, 57,891;—13 flouring & grist m., 26 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 4 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—13 libraries, 2,550 vols.; 21 churches; 1 medical college, 65 students; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 103 schools, 5,700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,184; 1850, 12,145.

LA PORTE, p. v., Warren co., Pa., 110 N.W. Harrisburg.

LA PORTE, p-v., Loraine co., O., 119 N.N.E. Columbus, 371 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—2 stores, & 50 dwellings.

LA PORTE, p-v., capital of La Porte co., Ia., 145 N. by W. Indianapolis, 660 W. Situated on the Northern Indiana r. r., & in the vicinity of several beautiful lakes. It contains a court house, 2 churches, an academy, several stores, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 650 inhabitants. The Indiana Medical College is located here, & has 7 professors, & 104 students. Lectures commence on the 1st Monday in November. There are in the t. 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,824.

LAPPON'S X ROADS, p. o., Washington co., Md.

LA PRAIRIE, v., Sandusky co., O. Contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

LA PRAIRIE, t., Rock co., Wis. Has 6 schools. Pop. 378.

LA PRAIRIE, co., Can. E. Formed in 1853 by the new representation act. Pop. 14,054.

LA PRAIRIE, p-v., cap. La Prairie co., Can. E., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., 9 m. from Montreal, at the termination of the Champlain & St. Lawrence r. r. It has a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a tannery, & 1,684 inhabs. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 4,280.

LAPTE, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. & 6 m. N.W. Brioude. Pop. 2,616.

LA PUEBLA, Mexico. [Puebla (La).]

LAPUTA, p-v., Franklin co., Ky., 10 W. Frankfort, 552 W. Situated on a small branch of Kentucky river.

LAPWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 2,971 ac. Pop. 662.

LAR, a t. of Persia, cap. prov. Laristan, & formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 m. S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 12,000 (?). It stands in an extensive plain, has a fortified residence of the governor, & a large & fine bazaar. It is the seat of some manufs. of arms, gunpowder, & cotton fabrics.—II. a riv. of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, tributary to the Caspian Sea.

LARABEE'S POINT, p. o., Addison co., Vt.

LARACHE, a t. of Morocco. [El-Araish.]

LARACOR, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. S.E. Trim. Area, 8,335 ac. Pop. 2,682. The Duke of Wellington was born in this pa. 1769, & the living was long held by Dean Swift.

LARAGH, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. & 7 m. E. Cavan. Area, 17,282 ac. Pop. 8,558.

LARANJEIRAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, on lt. b. of the Cotindiba, 20 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

LARBERT, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 2 m. N.W. Falkirk. Pop. 4,606, including the v. of Carron. Birthplace of the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

LAREDO, p. v., capital of Webb co., Tex., 218 S. W. Austin. Situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande, & contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, & about 500 inhabitants.

LAREDO, a seaport t. of Spain, prov. Santander, 34 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. Pop. 2,980. Its harbor, formerly deep, is now choked with sand.

LAREN, 2 comms. and vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Gelderland, 8 m. N.E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,954.—II. N. Holland, S.E. Naarden. Pop. 1,929.

LA REPRESENTATION, pa., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 1851, 1,755.

LARGENTIERE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Ardéche, cap. cant., on the Ligne, 21 m. S.W. Privas. Pop. 2,700. Manufs., silk fabrics.—II. a vill., dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Briançon.

LARGO, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Leven. Pop. 2,800. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing, & has a harbor, whence a steamboat plies to Newhaven. In the pa. are a handsome & well-endowed poor's hospital founded in 1659. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1676.

LARGS, a seaport & pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on a bay of same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. estimated at 19,743 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,715; do. of t. 2,824. It is irregular, but well built, has an interesting church, elegant baths, a good library, branch banks, a steam-boat pier, numer. handsome villas, small manufs. of cotton, but is chiefly supported by visitors from Glasgow, &c. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway, & numerous tumuli mark the field of battle.

LARI, a mkt.-t. of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 14 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 1,570.—II. a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 100 m. N. W. Kouka.

LARIMER'S STATION, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

LARINO, a t. of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,700.

LARISSA, p. v., Cherokee co., Tex.

LARISSA, or YENITCHER, a t. of Europ. Turkey, cap. prov. Thessaly, on rising ground beside the Salambria river (ancient *Peneus*), here crossed by a stone bridge, 29 m. from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37′ N., lon. 21° 25′ E. Estimated pop. 20,000, of whom 3-4ths are Turks. "It stands in an oasis of trees and verdure in the midst of a plain of sand," & is enclosed by walls.

LARISTAN, a maritime prov. of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, & landward the provs. Fars & Kerman. Estim. area, 16,000 sq. m. It is an arid & sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes; salt, silk, and camels are the chief products. The coast is inhabited by independent Arab tribes. Principal towns, Lar & Berg.

LARKE, a riv. of Engl., rises in the S.W. part of co. Suffolk, & flows past Bury-St.-Edmunds into the Ouse, near Ely, co. Cambridge. It is navigable to Bury.

LARKHALL, a v. of Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. Dalserf, 9 m. W.N.W. Lanark. Pop. 1,699.

LARKHANA, or LARKHANU, a fortified town of Scinde, cap. a dist., 145 m. N.W. Hyderabad, & 7 m. W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana canal. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery depot of the Scinde amirs, a good bazaar, manufs. of silk & cotton goods, & one of the chief corn markets of the country.

LARKINSBURGH, p. o., Clay co., Ill.

LARKIN'S FORK, p-o., Jackson co., Ala., 187 N. E. by N. Tuscaloosa, 688 W.

LARKINSVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Ala., 175 N.E. by N. Tuscaloosa, 700 W. Situated at the Blue Springs, near the sources of the Santa cr.

LARK'S SPUR, p. o., Bedford co., Pa.

LARLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N. W. East Harling. Area, 1,548 ac. Pop. 219.

LARNE, a market and seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ m. N.N.E. Belfast. Pop. 3,345. It has manufs. of cotton, sail cloth, & ropes, with bleaching grounds & lime works.

LARNED'S CORNERS, p-o., Hopewell t., Ontario co., N. Y., 209 W. Albany, 346 W.

LARNICA, or LARNÉCA, a town of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 25 m. S.E. Lefkosia. Pop. 3,000. It has a citadel, large cisterns, & numerous other vestiges of antiquity; its port is the most frequented in the isl., & it is the residence of many European consuls & merchants.

LAROCHE, a village of Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the Ourthe, 14 m. N.W. Bastogne. Pop. 1,344.

LA RODA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Albacete. Pop. 4,572. Celeb. for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

LARONE, p. o., Somerset co., Me.

LARRAC K, an isl. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 15 m. S. Ormuz.

LARRAGA, a t. of Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. S.S. W. Pamplona, with 1,512 inhabs.

LARRY'S CREEK, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

LARS, a strong fort & v. of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the road to Georgia, N.N.E. Daniel.

LARTINGTON, a township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 185. Here is Lartington Hall (Witham), beautifully situated.

LARUE, county, Ky., near the centre of the state. Area, 182 sq. ms. Drained by the Rolling fork of Salt r., & Nolin & Otter creeks. The surface is undulating, & some portions hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Hodgenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $145,887; Ind. corn, 335,275 bush. produced; oats, 73,465; tobacco, 121,950 pounds; wool, 13,348;—3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.;—11 churches; 2 academies, 70 pupils; 20 schools, 500 scholars; 1 library, 400 vols. Pop. 1850, 5,559.

LARUNS, a comm. & town of France, dep B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Pau. Pop. 1,464.

LARVEGO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & prov. Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3,840.

LA SALLE, county, Ill. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 972 sq. ms. Watered by Illinois, Fox, & Vermilion rivers & their branches, which afford good water power. Organized in 1831. The surface is extensively an undulating dry prairie, & the soil is fertile. The Illinois & Michigan canal passes through the co. Capital, Ottawa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $356,187; wheat, 255,505 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 637,458; oats, 129,870; wool, 33,063 pounds;—6 grist m., 11 saw m.; 1 tannery, 7 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub.;—11 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 35 schools, 1,405 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,348; 1850, 17,815.

LA SALLE, p. o., Niagara co., N. Y.

LA SALLE, p-t., Monroe co., Mich., 42 S.S.W. Detroit, 481 W. Soil is fertile & well adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 905; 1850, 1,100.

LA SALLE, p-v., La Salle co., Illinois, 128 N.N.E. Springfield, 785 W. Situated in a prairie adjoining Peoria lake, & contains over 100 dwellings.

LA SALLE, p. v., Calhoun co., Tex.

LASALLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. Vigan, with manufs. of bonnets & flowers. Pop. 1,464.

LAS CASAS, p-o., Rutherford co., Tenn., 43 S.E. Nashville, 662 W.

LASCUARE, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Huesca, with a fair in November. Pop. 978.

LASGIRD, a fortified vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 15 m. S.W. Semnoon, on a mound.

LASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Alton. Area, 1,769 ac. Pop. 258.

LASK, or LASKO, a town of Poland, prov. & 48 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 2,020. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

LAS PALMAS, capital town of Canary islands. [CANARY.]

LASSA, or H'LASSA, "*Land of the Divine Intelligence*," the cap. city of Tibet, & residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, on the Mourau river, an affluent of the San-po. Lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 91° 40′ E. Pop. conjectured to be about 24,000, besides a garrison of 3,000 Chinese cavalry. It has handsome streets, numerous towers, bazaars, & temples. The great temple of Buddha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pohtifical sovereign of Tibet and E. Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, said to be inhabited by 4,000 recluses, and greatly resorted to by the Chinese & Mongols as schools of the Buddhic religion & philosophy. Lassa is also a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, & linen fabircs, velvets, assafœtida, bezoar, frutis, bullion, & precious stones; its commerce extending to Hindostan, China, & many parts of Cent. Asia, & its lapidaries, workers in metals, & engravers, said to equal the Chinese.

LASSAN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 1,985.

LASSAY, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. and 10 m. N.N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,355.

LASSELLVILLE, p-o., Euphrata t., Fulton co., N. Y., 58 N.W. Albany, 408 W.

LASSENS, p. o., Butte co., Cal.

LASSEUBE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, 6 m. E.N.E. Oleron. Pop. 3,040.

LASSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. N.W. Glos'ter. Area, 535 ac. Pop. 80.

LASSITER'S MILLS, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

L'ASSOMPTION, co., Can. E. Formed under the representation act of 1853. Pop. 16,866.

L'ASSOMPTION, p. v., capital L'Assomption co., Canada E. Situated on Assomption r., 24 m. N.E. Montreal. It contains a court house, the college of L'Assomption, a convent, a Roman Catholic church, 12 stores, 2 grist m. & 450 inhabitants. Pay. of the seign. 1852, 4,194.

LASSOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 7 m. N.W. Choprah.

LASSWADE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the N. Esk. Pop. 5,821, principally employed in a carpet manuf., in gunpowder, paper & oatmeal mills, an iron & brass foundry, coal mines, &c. The situation is beautiful. Here is Melville Castle, Dryden, & many elegant villas.

LASTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, N Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pickering. Area, 24,663 ac. Pop. 1,380. The church formed part, and is the only remains, of a monastery founded A. D. 648.

LASTRA, or GANGALANDI, a vill. of Tuscany, 5 W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of pa. 4,388. It is the centre of important manufs. of straw hats.

LAS VEGAS, p. v., co., N. Mexico.

LASWAREE, a vill. of Brit. India, dist. and 68 m. N.W. Agra. Here the British forces defeated those of Scindia in 1803.

LATA, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 45 m. N.W. Van. It is garrisoned by 1,000 men.

LATACUNGA, a town of S. Amer. [TACUNGA.]

LATAKIA, or LATAKIEH, *Laodicea ad Mare*, a seaport town of Syria, pash. & 70 m. N. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon 35° 48′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the princip. resort of the seafaring pop., borders on a well-sheltered, but shallow harbor, having on its N. side a ruined castle. Here are the custom house & several large warehouses. The upper town dilapidated by the effects of repeated earthquakes, has narrow and irregular streets; flat-roofed stone houses; several Greek churches and mosques; a Roman triumphal arch, & many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobbacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, & sponge. Imports sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods and woollens. [LAODICEA.]

LATCHFORD, a t. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,542.

LATCHINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 12¼ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area, 3,672 ac. Pop. 411.

LATERINA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs.

LA TERRIERE, par., Doudasac co., Can. E. Pop. 367.

LATERZA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Otranto, 25 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 3,100.

LATHAM ISLAND, near E. coast of Africa, lat, 6° 54′ S., lon. 40° E.; is about 1,000 feet in length, & a few years ago was covered with guano.

LATHBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1 m. N. Newport Pagnell, & 5 m. from the Wolverton station of the London & North Western railroad. Area, 1,294 ac. Pop. 147.

LATHERON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, on the N. sea, 14 m. S.W. Wick. Area, about 140,000 ac. Pop. 8,224, partly employed in valuable fisheries. It has several ancient remains. William Sutherland, whose stature was 9 feet 5 inches, was born here about the end of the 14th century.

LATHOM, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. E. Ormskirk, on the Douglas. Pop. 3,221. It has an endowed school & alms-house. Latham house, a fine Grecian structure, the seat of Lord Skelmerdale, occupies the site of the ancient fortified mansion so heroically defended during the civil wars in 1644, by Charlotte de Tremouille, Countess of Derby.

LATHROP, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 510.

LATIKERRY, a t. of Hindostan, dom. & 140 m. N. E. Kotah.

LATILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. W.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,181.

LATIMORE, t., Adams co., Pa., 15 N.E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil red shale. Watered by Bermudian cr. & its tributaries. The York Sulphur Springs are in the south part of the t. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen factories, a pottery, 4 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,013; 1850, 1,138.

LATISANA, a mkt. t. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. & 23 m. S.S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,800.

LA TORTUE, v., La Salle Seign, Napierville co., Can. E. 15 S. Montreal. Has a store, a flouring m., a carding & fulling m., a saw m., & 500 inhabitants. It is situated on a small mill stream of the same name.

LA TRINITE, par., Jadousac co., Can. E. Pop. 15.

LATRONICO, a t. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant. 40 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,500.

LATTAKOO, a populous t. of S. Africa, Bechuana country, lat. 27° 10′ S., lon. 24° 30′ E. Old Lattakoo is about 33 m. N.E. ward. [MASHOW.]

LATTA-LATTA ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the West coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 15′ S., lon. 1° 27′ E. The largest is about 25 m. in circum.

LATTA'S, p-o., Ross co., O., 63 S. Columbia, 418 W.

LATTIER (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & on the Isère, 7 m. S. W. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,558.

LATTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 16 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,605 ac. Pop. 243. It has remains of a priory.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.N.W. Cricklade. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop 335.

LAUBACH, p. o., Northampton co., Pa.

LAUBACH, a t. of Central Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 15 m. E.S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,032. It has a noble residence, with a library of 50,000 vols., iron founderies, & several annual fairs.—II. a station on the railr. between Linz and Gmunden, in Upper Austria.

LAUBAN, or LUBEN, a t. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 40 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on the Queiss. Pop. 5,850, employed in manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton, linen & tobacco.

LAUCHA, & LAUCHSTÄDT, two t. of Pruss. Saxony.—I. reg. & 17 m. S.W Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1,670.—II. 8 m. S.S.W. Halle, with 1,430 inhabs., a castle, & sulphur baths.

LAUCHHEIM, a t. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Jaxt river. Pop. 873.

LAUDA, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1,077. *Laudenbach* is a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,136.

LAUDER, a royal and parl. bor., town, & pa. of Scotl. co. Berwick, cap. dist. of Lauderdale, on the Leader, 23 m. S. E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. about 58 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 2,154; do. of bor., 1,105. It is a poor, irregularly built town; has a town-house, several libraries, & a branch bank. The town estate consists of about 1,700 ac. The bor. unites with Haddington, &c., in sending 1 mem. to the H. of C.—*Lauderdale*, anciently the western district of Berwickshire, gives title of Earl to the Maitland family, whose spacious & stately castle of Thirlestane adjoins the borough of Lauder.

LAUDERDALE, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 375 sq. ms. Mississippi river runs on its W. border. Watered by Forked Deer r. in the N. part, & Big Hatchee r. on the S., & Coal creek. The soil is very fertile. Capital, Ripley. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $132,395; Ind. corn, 216,-896 bush. produced; oats, 13,516; sweet potatoes, 18,-833; tobacco, 157,440 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.;—11 churches; 1 academy, 80 pupils; 6 sch., 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,453; 1850, 5,169.

LAUDERDALE, county, Ala. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 672 sq. ms. Tennessee r. runs on its S. border, & receives Blackwater, Shoal, Cypress, Second, & other crs. The surface is broken; soil very fertile. A canal extends around the Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee r., in this co. Capital, Florence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $456,051; Ind. corn, 785,145 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 52,159; rice, 124 pounds; cotton, 10,606 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 2 woollen fac.; 2 cotton fac., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manuf., $195,175; value of manufac. articles, $224,-050;—35 churches; 8 academies, 283 pupils; 31 schools, 909 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,485; 1850, 17,172.

LAUDERDALE, county, Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. ms. Drained by Oktibbeha riv. & its branches. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $335,020; Ind. corn, 324,459 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 111,444; rice, 102,203 pounds; cotton, 4,195 bales;—9 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $24,900; value of manufactured articles, $82,246;—28 churches; 22 schools, 521 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,358; 1850, 8,717.

LAUDERDALE FACTORY, p. o., Lauderdale co., Ala.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, p. o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

LAUDUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. & 13 m. N.E. Uzes, on the Tave. Pop. 1,980.

LAUENBURG, a duchy of Denmark, situated between lat 52° 21′ & 53° 48′ N., & lon. 10° 13′ & 11° 3′ E., bounded N. by Lübeck, E. Mecklenburg Schwerin, S. by the Elbe & W. by Holstein. Area, 400 sq. m. Pop 1845, 46,486. Surface flat, sandy in centre, & marshy in S. On its E. borders are several lakes, the chief of which are the Ratzeburger See, & Schaal See. Principal rivers, the Stecknitz & Delve-

name. It is divided into 4 amts., Ratzeburg, Lauenburg, Schwarzenbek, & Steinhorst.—*Lauenburg*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau & on the Stecknitz canal, 27 m. S.E. Hamburg. Pop. of town proper 1,200, with suburbs 3,800. It has ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxe Lauenburg, a custom-house for the Elbe dues, & an extensive transit trade.—II. a t. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 68 m. E.N.E. Koslin, on rt. b. of the Leba. Pop. 3,810. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

LAUENSTEIN, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 663.—II. Hanover, E.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,012.

LAUF, a t. of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 10 m. E.N.E. Nurnberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3,008, employed in manufs. of wire, brass, needles, & plate glass.—*Laufach* is a vill. 8 m. E.N.E. Aschaffenberg. Pop. 1,077.

LAUFEN, a frontier town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 m. N.N.W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,800, employed in ship-building & navigation.—II. a town, Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Necker, 6 m. S.S.W. Heilbronn. Pop. 3,960. It has three churches, a convent, & a palace, & is mentioned in records of the 9th century.—*Laufenburg* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, &—II. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, connected across the Rhineby a wooden bridge just above the cataract *Laufen*), 5 m. E. Säckingen.

LAUGHARNE, an anc. munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of South Wales, co. & 9 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff & Towy. Area, 14,703 ac. Pop. 2,011. The town, remarkably well built, has the ruins of a castle, & is much resorted to in summer by visitors. Pop. 1,481.

LAUGHERY, t., Dearborn co., Ia. It has a fulling m., a saw m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,501; 1850, 1,092.

LAUGHLINTOWN, p-v., Ligonier t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 140 W. Harrisburg, 172 W. It contains 3 stores & 250 inhabs.

LAUGHTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,109 ac. Pop. 165.—II. co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. S.E. Falkingham, to which the vicinity is united. Area, 1,136 ac. Pop. 69.—III. co. & 18 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 4,598 ac. Pop. 508. IV. co. Sussex, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Area, 3,075 ac. Pop. 812. Laughton palace is a moated & castellated edifice, built in 1534, & now used as a farm house. In the vicinity are marble quarries.—V. (*En le Morthen*), co. York, W. Riding, 1¼ m. E. Sheffield. Area, 3,545 ac. Pop. 734. It has a fine church, with a spire 185 feet in height.

LAUHEIM, a mkt. t. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 13 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,100.

LAUINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 26 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 3,816. It has a castle, a church with remarkable sculptures; & manufs of woollen & cotton fabrics.

LAUJAR, or LANJAR, a town of Spain, prov. & m. N.W. Almeira, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,980. It has manufs of cloth.

LAUN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N.E. Saaz, with a fine bridge on the Eger. Pop. 2,100.

LAUNCELLS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. E.S.E. Stratton. Area, 6,179 ac. Pop. 728.

LAUNCESTON, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it is joint cap. with Bodmin, on the Kensey, a tributary of the Tamar, 12 m. N.W. Tavistock, & about 22 m. N.N.W. Plymouth, to which a r. r. is projected. Area of par. 1851, 2,589. Pop. of bor. 6,005. It is built on a steep hill, crowned by the majestic ruins of its castle; streets narrow, houses mostly good. Chief buildings, the castle, founded by the anc. Cornish princes, & formerly known under the name of Castle Terrible; the old t. gates, the ancient church built of granite, elaborately carved; the small grammar school of Queen Elizabeth, a national school, guild-hall, jail, & union workhouse. It has also a library, & a philosophical society. Assizes held alternately with Bodmin. It is a polling place for the E. division of the co., & sends 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity is Werrington House, a fine seat of the duke of Northumberland.

LAUNCESTON, the most N.E. district of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), extending E. ward from Port Sorrell, & having N. Bass Strait, E. the ocean, S. the district Campbelltown, from which it is separated by the South Esk River, & W. Norfolk plains. Surface mountainous, & in its S. part is Ben Lomond, 4,500 feet in height. The Tamar flows wholly within this dist., in a N.W. direction to its mouth, Port Dalrymple. Chief towns, Launceston, George Town, & York Town, all on its river.—II. cap. co. Cornwall, & second town of Tasmania, hund. & pa. Launceston, at the confl. of N. & S. Esk rivers with the Tamar, 32 m. S.E. Port Dalrymple. Pop. 5,000. It is thriving, & has important traffic with S. Australia & Victoria; ships of considerable burden anchor at its quay. Principal buildings, a spacious stone church, government house, court house, jail, barracks, public schools, post-office, & bank. It is the residence of a civil commandant.

LAUNDE, a par. of England, co. Leicester. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 30.

LA UNION, or CONCHAGUA BAY, St. Salvador, C. A., is a fine sheet of water, forms a part of the Bay Fonseca, possessing an anchorage of from 3 to 12 fathoms, free from shoals, & well protected from all winds, being a near approach to a circle, & about 10 miles in diameter. It is surrounded on three sides by high land, & the entrance is protected by a number of islands, with many deep and safe channels, only one of which is at present used by ships entering & leaving, although many of the others are, no doubt, equally good, & would be quite as available if surveyed. The port of the Union is by far the best in the State of San Salvador. On the opposite side of the Gulf of Fonseca, is the port of *San Lorenzo*, in Honduras, the above state being here bounded, for a short distance, by the waters of the Pacific ocean. The port is safe and convenient, & of easy access; but, as nearly all the commerce of this state is carried on by the Atlantic coast, it is but little resorted to by vessels. Port of *Realejo*, in the state of Nicaragua, which is said to be as good a harbor as any on the Pacific coast. The entrance is protected by an island about 2 miles long, which leaves, at each end, a channel where ships can enter the bay or harbor; but extending opposite the main land, forming the port in such a manner as to protect it entirely from any wind that can possibly blow, and also entirely breaking the swell which enters the outer bay from the ocean. The N. entrance is about a quarter of mile wide, & that at the S. of the island rather narrower, both being entirely free from rocks or hidden dangers, and having in no part less than 4 fathoms water. At one of these openings, vessels can at all times enter with a leading wind from whatever quarter it may blow. The inside consists of a noble basin of water, nowhere less than 3 or 4 fathoms deep, with a bottom of mud, where 200 ships of the line might lie at all times in the most perfect security. Merchant vessels generally lie about a mile from the entrance, in the branch of the creek which runs up to Realejo, where there are about 5 fathoms water over a mud bottom. Opposite this port there is a fine level beach, possessing deep water close to the edge, which would form an admirable site for a town; & where, at very little expense, a wharf might be constructed capable of accommodating almost any number of vessels. Were proper batteries erected on the rocky island at the entrance, no enemy could possibly enter, for, if required, a chain could also be extended across each of the two mouths. One of the branches of this creek extends inland to within 5 leagues of the Lake of Leon or Managua. The intermediate country is a gentle slope, where undoubtedly should enter one of the ends of the canal to connect the Pacific & Atlantic oceans, passing through lakes Managua & Nicaragua, & river St. John.

Ports on the Pacific side.—Commencing at the most Northerly part of the S.W. coast, the first of the ports upon the Pacific is *Jaco*, which is the only place in the province of the Altos ever visited by vessels. It is an open roadstead, where a landing is always effected with some difficulty, on account of the continual heavy surf breaking upon the shore. *Iztapa*, the port of Guatamala, on the Pacific, is little better than the foregoing; it is 25 leagues from the capital of that state, & the country is of such a nature that a passible road for carts might be made at little expense. A few vessels only visit Iztapa in the course of the year, and bulky goods, which will not bear the expense of carriage from Isabel, are sent there. About forty leagues to the eastward is the port of *Acajutla*, in the State

of San Salvador, which is much superior to the foregoing, being sheltered from all winds except the S.W. Still there is always a heavy swell upon the beach, & the entire absence of a wharf makes landing somewhat difficult. Twenty leagues further along the coast, is the roadstead of *Libertad*, which is in all respects inferior to Acajutla, but has occasionally been made use of for embarking & disembarking bulky goods, as it is the nearest point along the coast to the city of San Salvador, from which it is only 12 leagues distant. Eight leagues further to the eastward is the *Gulf of Fonseca* or *Conchagua*, which contains several good harbors. The island of Tigre, in the above Gulf, contains the port of *Amapala*, which affords a good harbor for vessels of a large class.

LAUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Bicester. Area, 3,550 ac. Pop. 706.

LAUPEN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. W.S.W. Berne, on the Sarine. Near this the Swiss, under Rudolph of Erlach, totally defeated the Austrian forces, 21st June, 1339.

LAURA, p. o., Miami co., O.

LAURAMIE, p. t., Tippecanoe co., Ia., 66 N.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1850, 1,611.

LAURAVILLE, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

LAUREANA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult., cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Nicotera. Pop. 2,050.

LAUREL, county, Ky. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, & contains 288 square ms. Surface is rolling; soil fertile. Rockcastle cr., a branch of Cumberland r., runs on its W. border. Drained by South Fork, Little Rockcastle, & Laurel crs. Capital, London. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,290; Ind. corn, 54,927 bush. produced; oats, 17,339; tobacco, 2,122 pounds; wool, 11,688;—3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp.;—7 churches; 6 schools, 180 scholars; 1 library, 300 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,079; 1850, 4,145.

LAUREL, p-v., Sussex county, Del., 52 S. Dover, 129 W.

LAUREL, p-o., Washington co., Va., 296 W. by S. Richmond.

LAUREL, p-o., Clermont co., O.

LAUREL, t., Hosking co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,126.

LAUREL, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 57 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 551 W. Situated on the W. side of the W. branch of Whitewater r. Has several stores & 650 inhabs. The Whitewater canal passes through it. There are several grist & 4 saw m. in the t. Pop. 1850, 1,845.

LAUREL, p. o., Marion co., Mo.

LAUREL BLUFF, p. o., Muhlenburg co., Ky.

LAUREL BRANCH, p. o., Henrico co., Va.

LAUREL COVE, p. o., Van Buren co., Tenn.

LAUREL CREEK, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn., 190 W. S.W. Nashville, 879 W.

LAUREL CREEK, p. o., Floyd co., Va.

LAUREL FACTORY, p-v., Pr. George's co., Md. Situated on the Washington Branch r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—an extensive factory, & 750 inhabs.

LAUREL FORK, p. o., Carroll co., Va.

LAUREL FORK, p. o., Bath co., Ky.

LAUREL GAP, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 255 E. Nashville, 431 W.

LAUREL GROVE, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 149 W.S.W. Richmond, 236 W.

LAUREL GROVE, p. o., Greene co., Ky.

LAUREL HILL, p-o., Lunenburg co., Va., 80 S.W. Richmond, 199 W.

LAUREL HILL, p-o., Richmond co., N. C., 99 S. W. Richmond, 387 W.

LAUREL HILL, p-o., Carroll co., Ga., 133 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 729 W.

LAUREL HILL, p-o., Marengo co., Ala., 92 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 904 W.

LAUREL HILL, p-o., West Feliciana par., La., 151 N.W. New Orleans, 1,155 W.

LAUREL MILLS, p. o., Rappahannock co., Va.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, W. of the main Alleghany range, extend from Pa. across Va. to Ky., and then, under the name of Cumberland mountains, divide Va. & Ky., & cross Tenn., terminating near its S. border.

LAUREL POINT, p. o., Monongalia co., Va.

LAUREL SPRINGS, p-o., Ashe co., N. C., 202 W. by N. Raleigh, 374 W.

LAURELVILLE, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

LAURENCE-KIRK, a bor. of barony & pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Area of pa. 5,381 ac. Pop. 2,125; do. of town, 1,611; chiefly employed in linen weaving, & in the manuf. of snuff boxes. It has an Episcopal chapel. Birth-place of Dr. James Beattie.

LAURENCE (ST.), several pas. of Engl.—I. co, Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 222.—II. co. Kent, 1 m. W. Ramsgate. Area, 4,431 ac. Pop. 3,015. Rev. of charities (1836) 60*l*. Fair, 10th August.—III. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N. W. Haverford-West. Area, 1,751 ac. Pop. 230.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area, 1,073 ac. Pop. 203 ac. [Lawrence St.]

LAURENS, county, Ga. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 780 sq. ms. Watered by Oconee r. & its branches. Surface rolling; soil a fertile sandy loam. Capital, Dublin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $265,427; Ind. corn, 211,958 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 82,995; rice, 8,885 pounds; cotton, 3,883 bales;—12 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $22,750; value of manufactured articles, $30,414;—12 churches; 4 academies, 120 pupils; 6 schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,585; 1850, 6,442.

LAURENS, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 15 S.W. Cooperstown, 83 W. Albany, 358 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Otego cr. The v. called Laurensville is situated on Otego cr., & contains 2 churches, 7 stores, an iron foundry, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., a machine shop, a furnace, a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,173; 1850, 2,168.

LAURENS, C. H., p-v., capital of Laurens dist., S. C., 70 N.W. by W. Columbia, 496 W. Situated on the dividing ridge of Ennoree & Saluda rivers, & at the termination of the Laurensville Branch r. r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, 2 academies, 12 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 715 inhabitants.

LAURENS, dist., S. Carolina. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 920 sq. ms. Ennoree river runs on its N.E. border, & Saluda r. on its S.W. border, by which, & their branches, it is drained. Capital, Laurensville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $806,208; Ind. corn, 895,291 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 102,926; rice, 128 pounds; cotton, 15,842 bales;—33 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $184,475; value of manufactured articles, $419,715;—42 churches; 8 academies, 225 pupils; 36 schools, 863 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,584; 1850, 23,407.

LAURENS HILL, p-o., Laurens co., Ga., 63 S.E. Milledgeville, 706 W.

LAURENS (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 2,306.

LAURENT (ST.), a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,580.

LAURENT (ST.), numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*de la Salangue*), dep. E. Pyrenees, near the mouth of the Gly, 7 m. N.E. Perpignan. Pop. 3,526.—II. (*du Pont*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Grenoble. Pop. 3,156.—III. (*de Medoc*), dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,750.—IV. (*sur Gorre*), dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Gorre, 14 m. W.S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,619. V. (*de Cerda*), dep. E. Pyrenees, 40 m. S.W. Ceret. Pop. 3,302.—VI. (*de Chamouset*), dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 1,690.—VII. (*d'Olt*), dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 24 m. N. Milhau. Pop 2,130. VIII. (*de Terra Gatte*), dep. Manche, 9 m. S.S.E. Avranches. Pop. 1,390.—IX. (*de la Plaine*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,530.—X. (*de l'Ain*), dep. Ain, arrond. Bourg. Pop. 1,370.—XI. (*de Neste*), dep. H. Pyrenees, near the Neste, 14 m. E.N.E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,409. XII. (*en Royans*), dep. Drôme, 23 m. E.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,240.—XIII. (*du Pape*), dep. Ardèche, on the Erieux, at its confl. with the Rhone, 9 m. N.E. Privas. Pop. 1,250.—XIV. (*des Bains*), same dep., 16 m. W. N.W. Largentiere, celebrated for its saline thermal baths.—XV. (*sur Sevre*), dep. Vendée, on the Sevre Nantaise, 3 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,066.—XVI. a comm. & vill. of Corsica, arrond. Corte. Pop. 528.

LAURENZANA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 5,000.

LAURETTA, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

LAURIA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. &

7 m. S.S.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 6,700. It consists of an upper & lower town, & has manufactures of coarse linen fabrics.

LAURICOCHA, lake, Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes. Lat. 10° 15′ S., lon. 76° 10′ W.; 12 m. l., 3 broad. It is one of the sources of the Tunguaragua, or Amazon r.

LAURIERE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 24 m. N.N.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,248.

LAURINO & LAURITO, two small towns of Naples, prov. Principe Cit. caps. cants. — I. on the Calore, 11 m. W.S.W. Diano, with 2,000 inhabitants.—II. 9 m. S.E. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,300.

LAURISTON, or LAWERSTON, a vill. of Scotl., co. Sterling, pa. & 1¼ m. E. Falkirk. Pop. 1,198, partly employed in nail making & weaving.

LAURO, two vills. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro.—I. 14 m. E. Gaeta.—II. 6 m. S.E. Nola.

LAERVIG, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, cap. amt., on an inlet of the Skagerrack, 65 m. S.S.W. Christiania. Pop. 3,400. It has a cannon foundry, snuff factories, & distilleries.

LAUSANNE, p-t., Carbon co., Pa., 100 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 208 W. Surface very mountainous; soil gravelly & barren. Watered by Lehigh r. & Laurel run. The mountains contain an inexhaustible supply of coal. Pop. 1840, 1,590; 1850, 1,382.

LAUSANNE, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Vaud, 1 m. from Ouchy, its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, & on the S. slope of the Jura mtns., 450 feet above the lake, 32 m. N.E. Geneva. Mean temp. of year 49° .4; winter 32° .1; summer 64° .7 Fahr. Pop. 20,000. It stands on elevated ground, & has narrow & ill-paved streets, but some good edifices, including the finest cathedral in Switzerland, a massive castle, a cantonal hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, & theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy with 14 professors, a cantonal college, military, drawing, & other schools, numerous literary societies, & collections of art and science; manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, leather, & jewellery, are also carried on. It has good inns, several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, &c., & is distinguished for its good society. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, & Byron, resided here; & at Lausanne, Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire." In the cemetery of St Pierre, near it, John Kemble was buried. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Leman.

LAUSIGK, a town of Saxony, circ. & 18 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,261. It has manufs. of woollens and linens, & mineral baths.

LAUSSONNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 10 m. S.E. Le Puy. Pop. 1,900.

LAUT, an isl., E. Archipelago. [PULO-LAUT.]

LAUTENBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 50 m. S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,050.

LAUTENTHAL, a town of Hanover, dist. & 5 m. N.N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2,174.

LAUTER, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course its boundary with France, joins the Rhine at Neuborg. Length 44 m.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 2,388.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 14 m. W.N.W. Fulda, with 2 castles, 2 churches, & paper mills. Pop. 3,380.

LAUTERBERG, a town of Hanover, 14 m. S.E. Clausthal, with mines of iron and coal. Pop. 3,216.

LAUTERBOURG, a fortified frontier town & comm. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lauter, near its confl. with the Rhine, 34 m. N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,280. It has iron works & potash factories. In 1793 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of Lauterbourg.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 33 m. S.E. Bern, in the Oberland. Pop. 1,350, inhab. scattered residences, in a valley watered by the white Lutschine, celebrated for its picturesque grandeur, & so confined that in summer the sun does not appear before 7 o'clock A. M., nor in winter before noon, & which contains the *Staubbach*, & numerous other cascades.

LAUTERECKEN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,155.

LAUTREC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Castres. Pop. 1,090.

LAUZERTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 m. N.N.E. Moissac. Pop. 1,650.

LAUZET (LE), & LAUSUN, a vill. & a fortified town of France.—I. dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 25 m. N. N.E. Digne.—II dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,530.

LAVACCA, county, Texas. Area, 960 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Lavacca & Navidad rivers. Capital, Petersburg. It has 1 church; 1 academy, 12 pupils. Pop. 1850, 1,571.

LAVAGNA, a maritime town of Sardinia, div. and 14 m. S.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 6,232.—*Lavagno* is a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 6 m. E. Verona. Pop. 2,800.

LAVAL, co., Can. E., comprehends the Isle of Jesus, adjoins Montreal isl. on the N., & between which flows the river of the Prairies, formed under the representation act of 1853. Cap. Ile Jesus. Pop. 11,053.

LAVAL, par., Montmorency co., Can. E. Pop. 300.

LAVAL, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 m. E. Rennes, & 150 m. W. S.W. Paris. Pop. 15,424. It is on a steep declivity, enclosed by old walls, & comprises an old quarter, with narrow tortuous streets, & black overhanging wooden houses, and a new quarter, with wide, regular, well-built streets. Principal buildings, a vast castle, now a prison, a curious gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, prefecture, town-hall, fine new linen hall, theatre, comm. college, & public library. It has important manufs. of linen thread & fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs, & calico, bleach & dye works, tanneries, marble works, and a brisk trade in linen & cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French in the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the end of the last century.

LAVALTRIE, p-v. & seign., Berthier co., Can. E. The v. is on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., 30 m. below Montreal, has 2 stores & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 1852, 1,367.

LAVAMUND, a market town of Illyria, Carinthia, on the Drave, 31 m. E. Klagenfurt.

LAVANT, t., Lanark co. Pop. 98.

LAVANT, a river of Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamund, after a S. course of 40 miles.

LAVANT, a river of England, co. Sussex, rises at Lavant, flows past Chichester, & enters its harbor after a S.W. course of 10 m.

LAVANT (EAST & WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. N. Chichester. Area, 2,884 ac. Pop. 421. Near it is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, [MID-LAVANT.]

LAVARDAC & LAVARDENS, two towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Baise, 16 m. W. Agen. Pop. 1,442.—II. dep. Gers, 8 m. N.N.W. Auch, with warm baths.

LAVAUR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., on the Agout, 23 m. S.W. Albi. Pop. 4,014. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of thick silk damasks, & is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. In the 13th century it was the stronghold of the Albigenses, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort, with much barbarity.

LAVELANET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. & 12 m. E. Foix. Pop. 2,710, mostly employed in the manuf. of fine woollens.

LAVELLO, *Labellum*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 8 m. N.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,000.

LAVENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Olney. Area, 2,320 ac. Pop. 769.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 16¼ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, of pa. 2,887 ac. Pop. 1,811. It has considerable manufactures of hemp.

L'AVENIR, p-v., Durham t., Drummond co., Can. E., 13 m. S. E. Drummondville, has 2 stores & 75 inhabs.

LAVENO, & LAVENZA, two market towns of N. Italy.—I. in Lombardy, deleg. & 23 m. W.N.W. Como, on Lake Maggiore.—II. duchy & 5 m. W. Massa, on the Gulf of Genoa.

LAVENTIE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. E.N.E. Bethune. Pop. 1,330.

LAVER, several pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*High*), 6 m. N.N.E. Epping. Area, 1,884 ac. Pop. 594. The philosopher Locke lived, & in 1704 was buried here. —II. (*Little*), 7 m. N.N.E. Epping. Area, 968 ac. Pop. 119.—III. (*Magdalen*,), 12 W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,228 ac. Pop. 236.

LA VERGUE, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

LAVERNOCK, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 1,014 ac. Pop. 81.

LAVERSTOKE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Whitchurch. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 132.—II. co. Wilts. 1½ m. N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,675 ac. Pop. 552.

LAVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,034 ac. Pop. 181.

LAVEY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. & 5 m. S.E. Cavan. Area 10,678 ac. Pop. 5,931.

LAVINGTON (EAST), a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the N. border of Salisbury plain, 5 m. S. Devizes. Area, of pa. 4,721 ac. Pop. 1,721. The town has an ancient church. Bishop Tanner was born here in 1673.

LAVINGTON (WEST), two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Corby. Area, 4,193 ac. Pop. 362.—II. co. Wilts, 6 m. S. Devizes. Area, 6,283 ac. Pop. 1,739.

LAVINSVILLE, p-o., Somerset co., Pa., 144 W. by S. Harrisburg, 170 W.

LAVIS, a market town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. & 5 m. N. Trent. Pop. 2,207.

LAVIT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. S.W. Castelsarrasin. Pop. 1,465.

LAVONA, p. o., Fulton co., O.

LAVONA, p. o., Lucas co., O.

LAVORO (TERRA DI), Naples. [TERRA DI LAVORO.]

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 105 m. W.S.W. Ouro-Preto. Pop. (including district) 12,000.

LAWFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 1¼ m. W. Manningtree. Area, 2,679 ac. Pop. 890.—II. (*Church*), co. Warwick, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Rugby. Area, 1,865 ac. Pop. 327.—III. (*Long*), a township, same co., pa. Newbold on Avon, 2 m. N.N.W Rugby. Pop. 589.

LAW-HADEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.W. Narberth. Area, 4,490 ac. Pop. 669. It has picturesque ruins of a castle of the Bishop of St. David's.

LAWHITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Launceston. Area, 2,629 ac. Pop. 503.

LAWLERSVILLE, v., Gallatin co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

LAWNSVILLE, Va. (*See Louisa C. H.*)

LAWN RIDGE, p. o., Marshall co., Ill.

LAWRENCE, county, Pa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. Drained by Mahoning, Shenango, & Neshannock creeks, tributaries of Beaver r. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys; soil generally fertile. Capital, New Castle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $508,060; wheat, 168,246 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 205,620; oats, 292,213; wool, 196,145 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries. 16 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $396,515; value of manufactured articles, $699,681;—40 churches; 91 schools, 3,640 scholars; 6 libraries, 2,700 vols. Pop. 1850, 21,079.

LAWRENCE, county, O. Situated in the extreme S. part of the state. Area, 430 sq. ms. The Ohio riv. runs on its S. border, 42 miles. Drained by Indian, Guyandot, & Symme's crs. The surface is hilly, and the soil various. Iron ore & stone coal are abundant, & an excellent clay for stone ware is found. The manufacture of iron, particularly iron casting, is extensive. Capital, Ironton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $51,705; wheat, 9,395 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 188,418; oats, 37,255; wool, 7,405 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 10 furnaces, 1 forge, 1 iron foundry, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $835,900; value of manufac. articles, $716,288;—13 churches; 71 schools, 6,205 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,745; 1850, 15,266.

LAWRENCE, county, Ia. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 438 sq. ms. Drained by White r., Salt, Guthrie's, Beaver, & Leatherwood creeks, which afford good water power. Surface generally hilly; soil fertile. Cap., Bedford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $315,530; wheat, 43,953 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 838,238; oats, 146,556; wool, 36,697 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 3 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—24 churches; 60 schools, 4,974 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,782; 1850, 12,097.

LAWRENCE, county, Ill. Situated toward the S. E. part of the state. Area, 560 sq. ms. Organized in 1821. Wabash r. runs on its E. border, & Fox r. on its W. border. Drained by Embarrass r. & Raccoon cr. The banks of the streams are subject to inundation. The land is equally divided into timber & prairie; some of it is indifferent, & some of it excellent. Capital, Lawrenceville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $161,362; wheat, 15,582 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 427,850; oats, 59,144; wool, 12,617 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—13 churches; 42 schools, 1,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,092; 1850, 6,121.

LAWRENCE, county, Mo. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 573 sq. ms. Drained by Spring & Centre creeks, tributaries of Neosho r., & by branches of Sac r., of Osage r. Surface undulating; hilly on the S.E.; soil extremely fertile in the valleys. Capital, Mount Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $124,405; wheat, 19,488 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 293,564; oats, 68,687; wool, 11,169 pounds;—a grist m., a saw m.;—9 churches; 1 acad., 75 pupils; 20 schools, 600 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1850, 4,859.

LAWRENCE, county, Ky. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 205 sq. ms. Big Sandy r. runs on its E. border, & Licking river on its S.W. border. Drained by Little Sandy r. & its branches, & by Blane's cr. Surface hilly & broken; soil fertile. Capital, Louisa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $140.056; Ind. corn, 278,317 bush. produced; oats, 30,398; tobacco, 8,891 pounds; wool, 15,561;—2 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.; —11 churches; 34 schools, 687 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,079; 1850, 6,281.

LAWRENCE, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 780 sq. ms. Drained by Shoal cr. & its branches, & the branches of Sugar cr. & Buffalo r. Capital, Lawrenceboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $249,999; Ind. corn, 34,123 bush. produced; oats, 50,457; sweet potatoes, 26,265; tobacco, 16,765 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—27 churches; 2 academies, 70 pupils; 60 schools, 1,200 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,121; 1850, 9,280.

LAWRENCE, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 725 sq. ms. Tennessee r. runs on its N. border. Drained by Big Nance & Town creeks & their branches, & on the S. by the head waters of Black Warrior r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Moulton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $513,922; Ind. corn, 815,114 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 70,786; rice, 3,630 pounds; cotton, 13,427 bales;—18 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $22,580; value of manufac. articles, $41,859;—30 churches; 1 academy, 41 pupils; 34 schools, 728 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,313; 1850, 15,258.

LAWRENCE, county, Miss. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 790 sq. ms. Drained by Pearl r. & its branches, & the head waters of Homochitto r. The soil is various, & has a growth of pine. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $240,943; Ind. corn, 229,129 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 66,139; rice, 76,103 pounds; cotton, 3,304 bales;—11 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $15,700; value of manufac. articles, $41,785;—17 churches; 6 academies, 160 pupils; 10 schools, 200 scholars, Pop. 1840, 5,920; 1850, 6,478.

LAWRENCE, county, Ark. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,300 sq. ms. Drained by Big Black, Current, & Strawberry rs. The surface is various—level towards the E., & in other parts moderately uneven. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $173,690; Ind. corn, 283,457 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,278; cotton, 65 bales; tobacco, 16,366 pounds;—8 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries;—14 schools, 366 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,835; 1850, 5,274.

LAWRENCE, city, Essex co., Mass., 26 N. Boston, on the Boston & Maine railroad, at the intersection of the Lowell & Lawrence, the Essex, the Manchester & Lawrence, & Portsmouth r. r. It is divided into two

nearly equal parts by the Merrimack river. The northern portion containing 2,050 acres, was formerly a part of Methuen; the southern portion containing 1,980 ac., was a part of Andover. The city was planned in 1845 by the "Essex Company," & began to be settled in the following year; it was incorporated as a town in 1847, & chartered as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1847, 3,577; in 1850, 8,358; in 1854, 15,000. The valuation of the property in 1847 was $1,700,000; in 1853 about $8,000,000. The Essex Company have built a fine granite dam across the Merrimack at a cost of $250,000; its length is 1,629 ft., of which the water fall occupies 900 ft. in the middle; the dam is 35 ft. thick at the base, by 12½ ft. at the top; the height of the water fall is from 25 to 27 ft. The amount of water passing over it is about 5,000 cubic ft. per second; in freshets it sometimes amounts to 60,000 ft. per second. Lake Winnepisiogee, in New Hampshire, is owned & used as a reservoir to equalize the supply of water in this city, & the manufacturing cities & towns above it; the surface of this reservoir covers 120 square miles. The water is used as yet only on the north side of the Merrimack; it is taken from above the dam by a canal one mile long, & running at a distance of 400 ft. from the river, leaving the intervening space for mill sites. An equal space will be obtained on the south side when needed. The following establishments are now completed:—*Pacific Mill*, makes barege & delaine goods; the main building is 806 ft. long by 75 ft. wide, & 6 stories high; the "outside building" is about one-fourth of a mile long. The *Atlantic Cotton Mills*, capital $1,800,000; motive power supplied by three iron turbine wheels of 300 horse power each. It employs about 1,000 persons, manufactures sheetings & shirtings. *Bay State Mills*, capital $1,800,000; has 93 carding machines, 650 looms, 2,300 operatives; make shawls, plaids, fine woollens, & felt carpets; wool used equals 12,000 lbs. of American per day. The motive power is obtained from seven wheels of 125 horse power each. *Pemberton Mill* has just commenced operation. *Lawrence Duck Mill* makes all kinds of cotton ducking. This mill, like all the others, is built of brick, & has a complement of extensive boarding houses of the same material. *Lawrence Machine Shop*, capital $750,000; makes all kinds of machinery & iron work from spindles to locomotives; a very extensive forge shop & foundry are connected with it; the buildings are all of stone, & cover several acres. *Charter Paper Company.*—This company have an extensive manufactory of paper hangings, drafting & engraving their own designs. *Lawrence Gas Company*, capital $85,000; supply all the mills, & many stores & dwellings, at from $3 to $3½ per M. ft. There are here also extensive saw mills, planing mills, a pianoforte manufactory, a machine card do., a carriage do., machine belt do., a machine shop & paper mill, & in which a large capital is invested in these & similar enterprises. About thirty railroad trains come into the city daily. Lawrence is connected by the magnetic telegraph with all parts of the country & British provinces. The public schools are of a high order; they are arranged in four grades, which extend from the simplest rudiments to a preparation for college; the system is under the charge of a superintendent, directed by the committee. The amount raised by tax for the support of schools, is upwards of six dollars for each child living in the city. There is various moral, benevolent & literary societies. There is a public library, mostly presented by Hon. Abbott Lawrence, for whose family the city was named. Various courses of lectures are delivered during the year. The city has a police court, a court of insolvency, & several terms of the common pleas & probate courts of the county. There is a county prison, built of granite, comprising all the modern improvements in prison architecture, erected at a cost of $80,000. The public buildings are a city hall, Lawrence Hall, Pantheon Hall;—12 churches, viz.—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Christian Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian & 1 Universalist,—& there are a bank & 75 stores of various kinds. The "Lawrence Courier" is a large newspaper of extensive circulation; it commenced in the "new city" in 1846, before a brick was laid on a street constructed; it is at present a semi-weekly; from its columns most of the above statistics are compiled. The "Lawrence Sentinel" is a weekly, two years younger. Lawrence is prettily laid out in a very healthful situation, & has excellent municipal regulations. Its enterprising population is doubtless destined to increase in the same wonderful ratio as heretofore.

LAWRENCE, t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 25 N.E. Canton, 230 N.N.W. Albany. Surface uneven; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by St. Regis & Deer rivers. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,845; 1850, 2,214.

LAWRENCE, t., Mercer co., N. J., 6 N.E. Trenton. Surface rolling; soil loam & clay, well cultivated. Drained by Assunpink cr. & Stony brook. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,556; 1850, 1,838.

LAWRENCE, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Has 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 1,173.

LAWRENCE, t., Tioga co., Pa., 20 N.E. Wellsborough. Surface hilly & broken; soil gravel & clay. Drained by Tioga r. & branches. It has a flouring m., 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 888; 1850, 1,029.

LAWRENCE, t., Lawrence co., O., 9 N. Burlington. Pop. 1840, 425; 1850, 534.

LAWRENCE, t., Stark co., O. Situated on both sides of the Ohio canal. Pop. 1840, 2,043; 1850, 2,287.

LAWRENCE, t., Tuscarawas co., O., contains the villages of Lawrenceville, Zoar, & Bolivar. It has 2 furnaces, 3 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,523; 1850, 1,468.

LAWRENCE, p-t., Washington co., O., 9 N.E. Marietta, 114 E.S.E. Columbus, 305 W. Situated on Little Muskingum r., which affords water power. Surface hilly & broken. Iron ore, stone coal, salt springs, & Seneca oil, are found. Pop. 1840, 571; 1850, 814.

LAWRENCE, p-t., Van Buren co., Mich. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 243; 1850, 510.

LAWRENCE, p-t., Marion co., Ia. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,437; 1850, 1,986.

LAWRENCE, p-v., Monroe co., Miss.

LAWRENCE, t., Halifax co., N. S. on the S. coast. Soil rocky & barren, with here and there spots of fertile intervale.

LAWRENCEBURG, p-v., Perry t., Armstrong co., Pa., 200 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 266 W. Situated on the W. bank of Alleghany r. It contains a church, 3 stores, a furnace, & 250 inhabs.

LAWRENCEBURG, city, capital of Dearborn co., Ia., 80 S.E. Indianapolis, 514 W. Situated on the Lawrenceburg & Mississippi r. r., & the right bank of the Ohio r., 1 mile below the entrance of the Great Miami r., & at the entrance of the Whitewater canal into the Ohio r. It contains a court house,—7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 German Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, an academy, 2 flouring m., a saw m., an iron foundry, 2 distilleries, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 2,651 inhabs., besides the surrounding t., which has 836 additional. Pop. city in 1854, 4,000.

LAWRENCEBURG, p-v., cap. Anderson co., Ky., 12 S. Frankfort, 554 W. Situated 3½ m. W. of Kentucky r., & contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 4 stores, & about 400 inhabs.

LAWRENCEBURG, p-v., cap. Lawrence co., Tenn., 75 S.S.W. Nashville, 752 W. Situated on the E. side of Shoal cr. It contains a court-house, a Methodist church, 2 academies, a bank, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabs.

LAWRENCE (GULF OF), a large inlet of the Atlantic, N. A., between lat. 46° & 50° N., & lon. 58° & 65° W., surrounded by the British colonial territories, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton & Newfoundland. The two last mostly shut it off on the E. from the ocean, with which it communicates by three passages, the most N. being the strait of Belleisle, & the S. the gut of Canso. Average length & breadth, & the S. 280 m. each. On its W. side are the bays of Chaleur & Miramichi, & the estuary of the St. Lawrence riv. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen, & many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

LAWRENCEPORT, p-v., Lawrence co., Ia.

LAWRENCE (ST.), a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Area, 280 ac. Pop. 1,794.

LAWRENCE (ST.), an important riv. of N. Amer.,

forming part of the N. boundary of the U. S. & watering the finest portion of Brit. Amer., rises, under the name of the St. Louis, in lat. 47° 45′ N., lon. 93° W., flows E., & enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Superior. Passing through the chain of great lakes, it quits Lake Ontario at Kingston, here it takes the name of the Iroquois, & flowing N.E. forms the wide expanses called lakes St. Francis, St. Louis, & St. Peter; it is first called St. Lawrence after passing Montreal. Below Quebec it forms a broad estuary, & it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Gaspé point by a mouth 100 m. wide. Length from Lake Ontario to the Gulf 650 m. entire, length 1,300 m. The basin of the St. Lawrence is estimated to contain 267,000 sq. m., of which 94,000 are covered with the waters of the great lakes. The river receives many important tributaries from the N., but none of any size from the S. The tides rise to the dist. Three Rivers. Ships of the line ascend to Quebec, & vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. The navigation is continued hence by canals to Kingston and Lake Ontario. (*See Lakes, Commerce of.*)

LAWRENCE ST., a pa. of the Isle of Wight, E. Medina, in the dist. called the Undercliffe, W. Bonchurch. Area, 332 ac. Pop. 111.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., Lawrence t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 231 N.N.W. Albany, 513 W.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., Lawrence t., Mercer co., N. J., 3 N. by E. Trenton, 172 W. Situated on a fertile plain, & contains a Presbyterian church, a store, 2 academies, & about 200 inhabs.

LAWRENCEVILLE, b., Pitt t., Alleghany co., Pa. Situated on Alleghany r., 2¼ m. above Pittsburg. Opposite to it is Wainwright's island, on which Washington was cast away on his first visit to the site of Pittsburg. It contains many elegant villas. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, 3 saw m., & 1,746 inhabs. The Alleghany U. S. Arsenal is located here, where arms & military equipments are manufactured & stored, to be sent to the southern & western military posts. It is an extensive & important establishment.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., Lawrence t., Tioga co., Pa., 158 N. by W. Harrisburg, 268 W. The borough was incorporated in 1831, as situated on the Blossburg & Corning r. r., & contains a church, several stores, & 494 inhabs.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., cap. Brunswick co., Va., 73 S.S.W. Richmond, 189 W. Situated on a branch of Meherrin r., & contains a handsome court-house, jail, clerk's office, masonic hall, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 2 tanneries, and about 350 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v., Montgomery co., N. C., 115 W.S.W. Raleigh, 389 W. Situated on the E. side of Yadkin r.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., cap. Gwinnett co., Ga., 84 N.W. Milledgeville, 655 W. Situated 8 m. S.E. of Chattahoochee r., near the head branches of Yellow r., & contains a court-house, jail, 1 Methodist church, with 1 Presbyterian & 1 Baptist in the vicinity, an academy with a neat edifice, 10 stores; a cotton fac., with 3,050 sp., 36 looms, & employing 80 persons, with a flouring and grist m., all moved by steam power; and 450 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., Dearborn co., Ia., 77 S.E. Indianapolis.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., cap. of Lawrence co., Ill., 159 S.E. by E. Springfield, 697 W. Situated on the W. bank of Embarrass r., & contains a brick court-house, 5 stores, a grist m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 419 inhabs.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., cap. of Monroe co., Ark., 75 m. E. Little Rock, 1,015 W. Situated on a small stream, 5 m. E. White r. It contains a court-house & 250 inhabs.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-c., Henry co., Ala.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p-v., Stukely t., Shefford, co., Can. E., 25 W. Sherbrooke, contains a store, a grist m., an ashery and 75 inhabitants.

LAWRENNY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 2,672 ac. Pop. 398. The seat of the Barlow family here is among the finest in South Wales.

LAWSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. S. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 2,969 ac. Pop. 908.

LAWSONVILLE, p-o., Rockingham co., N. C.

LAWSVILLE CENTRE, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa., 187 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 297 W.

LAWTON, p-o., Van Buren co., Mich.

LAWTONVILLE, p-v., Beaufort dist., S. C., 121 S. Columbus, 627 W.

LAWYERSVILLE, p-v., Cobleskill t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 44 m. W. Albany, 388 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed & a Universalist church, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & a carding & cloth dressing works, & 150 inhabs.

LAXAS, a river of Nicaragua, C. A., enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the highlands between it and the Pacific, 16 m. S.E. Nicaragua. It is crossed by the proposed canal route connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the Pacific.

LAXENBURG, a market town of Lower Austria, with a station on the railroad between Vienna & Glognitz, 9 m. S. Vienna. It is well built, & has an imperial summer palace. Pop. 790.

LAXFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. N.E. Framlington. Area, 3,630 ac. Pop. 1,147.

LAXTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Oundle. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 143.—II. co. Notts, 3 m. S.S.W. Tuxford. Area, 3,610 ac. Pop. 621.

LAYBACH, or LAIBACH (Slav. *Lublana*, anc. *Amona*), the cap. city of Illyria, Austrian empire, and of gov. Carniola, on the Laybach, & on the railroad from Vienna to Trieste in lat. 46° 1′ 48″ N., lon. 14° 30′ E. Pop. 13,000. It has many handsome public edifices, comprising a cathedral and several other churches, a gothic city hall, theatre, masque hall, barracks, the citadel now a prison, courts, agricultural & philharmonic societies. Manufs. of porcelain, refined sugar, & linen fabrics, an active transit trade between Germany & Trieste. In 1821 an European congress was held here.—*Upper Laybach* is a vill., 12 m. W.S.W. Pop. 1,400.—The *Laibach* riv. rises S. Adelsberg, under the name of the Poik; is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, & reappears in the Unz; it is again lost below the surface, and appears at Upper Laibach, where it becomes navigable.

LAYCOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 3,639 ac. Pop. 1,653.

LAYDE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 36 m. N. Belfast. Area, 26,000 ac. Pop. 4,218.

LAYER, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*de la Haye*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area, 2,577 ac. Pop. 788.—II. (*Marney*), 15 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area, 1,973 ac. Pop. 279.

LAYER-BRETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S. S.W. Colchester. Area, 954 ac. Pop. 294.

LAYHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S. Hadleigh. Area, 2,488 ac. Pop. 577.

LAYRACK, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 5 m. S. Agen, on the Gers, near its confl. with the Garonne. Pop. 1,253.

LAYSTERS, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Tenbury. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 210.

LAYSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 1 m. E. Buntingford. Area, 2,208 ac. Pop. 1,220.

LAYSVILLE, p-o., New London co., Ct.

LAYTON (with WARBRICK), a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7 m. N.W. Wigan. Pop. 2,564.

LAYTONSVILLE, p-o., Montgomery co., Md.

LAZAROFF, a small isl., Pacific Ocean, on the track to Tahiti, E. end, in lat. 14° 53′ 30″ S., lon., 148° 39′ 30″ W.

LAZISE, a small fortified town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 13 m. W.N.W. Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 2,540.

LAZONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area 11,175 ac. Pop. 929.

LAZZARO-DEGLI-ARMENI (ST.), a small isl. in the lagoon of Venice, with a celebrated convent & an Armenian college.

LE or LADKH, a city of Cent. Asia. [Leh.]

LEA, a river of Engl., rises in co. Bedford, near Luton, flows E.S.E. & S. through co. Herts, past Hertford, Ware, Cheshunt, & Waltham; thence S., between the cos. Middlesex & Essex; & joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 m.—The *Lea Bridge sta.* of the E. Cos. r. r., is 5¼ m. E.N.E. Shoreditch, London.

LEA, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 4 m. E.S.E. Ross. Area, 702 ac. Pop. 225.—II. county Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area, 2,149 ac. Pop. 229.—III. (*Cleverton*), co. Wilts, 2 m. E.S.E. Malmesbury. Area, 1,739 ac. Pop. 414.—IV. (*Marston*), co. Warwick, 2 m. N. Coleshill. Area, 1,438 ac. Pop.

287 N. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, on the Wyre & Preston r. r., pa. & 4 m. W.N.W. Preston. Pop. 743.—*Lea Green* is a station on the Liverpool & Manchester r. r., 3¼ m. E. Liverpool.

LEA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., containing a part of Portarlington. Area, 18,488 ac. Pop. 7,187. Here is Lea castle, built in 1260.

LEACHMAN, p-o., Buchanan co., Mo.

LEACOCK, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 44 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam & clay. Pequea cr. runs on its S.E. border, & Conestoga r. on its W. Drained by Mill cr. It has a woollen fac., 2 potteries, 3 flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,357; 1850, divided into Lower Leacock, pop. 1,943, & Upper Leacock, 1,886.

LEADENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,260 ac. Pop. 735.

LEAD HILL, p-o., Muhlenburg co., Pa.

LEADHILLS, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. & 18 m. S. Lanark, pa. Crawford, in a bleak dist. Elevation 1,500 feet. Mean temp. of year 44°.1; winter 32°.1; summer 55°.7 Fahr. Pop. 900, employed in some of the richest lead mines of Scotland, yielding 700 to 800 tons yearly. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1686.

LEADING CREEK, p-o., Lewis co., Va., 301 W.N.W. Richmond, 269 W. The cr. is a small tributary of Little Kanawha r., & on its waters & tributaries are 1 Methodist & 1 Baptist church, & 240 inhabs.

LEADSVILLE, p-v., Randolph co., Va.

LEADVALE, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, pa. Shipton-under-Whichwood, 4 m. N.N.W. Witney. Pop. 827.

LEAF RIVER, t., Noble co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 405.

LEAF RIVER, p-o., Perry co., Miss.

LEAKE, county, Miss. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Pearl r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil light & sandy, with fertile valleys. Capital, Carthage. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,174; Ind. corn, 180,637 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 46,584; rice, 70,040 pounds; cotton, 1,644 bales;—5 grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufs., $4,915; value of manuf. articles, $4,540;—19 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 13 schools, 342 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,533.

LEAKE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.E. Boston, Area, 7,655 ac. Pop. 2,062.—II. (*East*), co. & 8¼ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 2,504 ac. Pop. 1,148. It is a polling-place for S. division of co.—III. (*West*), a pa. adjoining, 9¼ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 190.—IV. a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding. Area, 7,520 ac. Pop. 1,178.

LEAKE'S STORE, p-o., Washita co., Ark.

LEAKESVILLE, p-v., Rockingham co., N. C., 124 N.W. Raleigh, 283 W. Situated on the N. side of Dan r. Contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabs.

LEAKESVILLE, p-v., Newton co., Ga., 49 N.W. Milledgeville, 656 W.

LEAKESVILLE, p-v., cap. of Greene co., Miss., 190 S.E. Jackson, 1,022 W. Situated on the W. side of Chickasawha r. It contains a court-house & several dwellings.

LEAL, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 20 m. S.S.E. Hapsal.

LEAMINGTON, a market-town, pa., & fashionable watering-place of England, co. & 2¼ m. E. Warwick, with which it is connected by a branch of the London & Birmingham r. r. Area of pa. 1,720 ac. Pop. 1851, 15,724; do. of t. 15,692. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affl. of the Avon, here crossed by two elegant bridges; & it is one of the handsomest towns in England. Chief structures a fine Gothic church; the new pump-room & baths; assembly, concert, and reading-rooms; a theatre, museum, picture gallery, & several splendid hotels. It has also beautiful public gardens, a hunting-club, 3 banks, & 2 newspapers. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphur, and chalybeate.—II. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Southam. Area, 3,244 ac. Pop. 487.

LEANDER, p-o., Graves co., Ky.

LEAO-TONG, MOUKDEN, or CHING-KING, a prov. of the Chinese empire, N. of the Great Wall, & nominally comprised in Mongolia, but separated from the rest of that region & from Corea by a palisade. Surface mountainous, & it comprises the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea, bounding E. the Gulf of Leao-tong, into which its principal river, the Leao, flows. Products comprise pulse, flour, cotton, live stock, & fish. Principal city, Moukden.—The *Gulf of Leao-tong*, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 m. long, & from 70 to 120 m. broad.

LEASBURG, p-v., Caswell co., N. C., 64 m. N.W. Raleigh, 260 W.

LEASINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,969 ac. Pop. 428.

LEASVILLE, p-o., Lauderdale co., Tenn.

LEATHERHEAD, a pa. & small town of England, co. Surrey, on the Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 4 m. W. Epsom, & on the line of the projected London & Portsmouth r. r. Area of pa., 3,507 ac. Pop. 2,041.

LEATHERSVILLE, p-o., Lincoln co., Ga.

LEATHERWOOD, p-v., Clarion co., Pa., 195 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 258 W. Contains iron works & 250 inhabs.

LEATHERWOOD, p-o., Guernsey co., O., 109 E. Columbus, 312 W.

LEATHERWOOD'S STORE, p-o., Henry co., Va., 192 W.S.W. Richmond, 275 W.

LEATHLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 10 miles N.N.W. Leeds. Area, 2,095 ac. Pop. 330.

LEAVELAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent. Area, 372 ac. Pop. 99.

LEAVENWORTH, p-o., Darlington dist., S. C.

LEAVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W. Stockesley. Area, 5,491 ac. Pop. 513.

LEAVISHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 miles N.N.E. Pickering. Area, 2,962 ac. Pop. 152.

LEAVITT, p-o., Carroll co., O., 130 E.N.E. Columbus, 304 W.

LEBA, a river, lake, & town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, the river entering the lake, & the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. Stolpe. Pop. 948.

LEBADEA (pron. *Livadia*), a town of Greece, cap. gov. Bœotia, at the base of a rocky hill, the site of the ancient city, & having before the Greek revolution about 10,000 inhabitants; but it was then ruined, & is now unimportant. The famous cave of Trophonius was here, & is conjectured to be now hidden by the walls of a middle age citadel on the hill-summit.

LEBANON, county, Pa. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 288 sq. m. Drained by Swatara cr. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. The Union canal passes through it. Large quantities of cast & wrought iron are produced. Cap., Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $490,452; wheat, 274,095 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 241,939; oats, 372,542; wool, 6,713 pounds;—36 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac., 1 paper fac.;—15 tanneries, 34 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufs., $946,725; value of manuf. articles $867,134;—52 churches; 4 acad., 174 pupils; 130 schs., 5,738 scholars; 19 libraries, 5,360 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,872; 1850, 26,071.

LEBANON, p-t., York co., Me., 88 S.W. Augusta, 510 W. Salmon Falls r. runs on its W. border, dividing it from N. H. Drained by branches of Salmon Falls r., one of which issues from a pond in its N.E. part. It has a tannery, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,273; 1850, 2,208.

LEBANON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 69 N.W. Concord, 484 W. Connecticut riv. runs on its W. border. Drained by Masconey r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1761. The land along the rivers is excellent. The vill. is situated on the N. H. Northern r. r., & on the Masconey r., 4 m. from its entrance into the Connecticut r. It contains 3 churches.—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist.—*The Lebanon Liberal Institute*, 6 stores, a foundry, 3 machine shops, a tannery, a scythe fac., a lead pipe fac., a print. off. issuing a weekly newspaper, 8 manufacs., & 600 inhabs. The Lebanon Liberal Institute was incorporated in 1846, & is under the direction of the Universalists. It has 3 professors or instructors; there are 4 terms annually, each term continuing 11 weeks. It is a highly creditable institution. A canal passes round the falls in Connecticut r. There are in the t. 9 stores, a fulling m., a woollen

fac., a tannery, an oil m., 3 grist m., 10 saw m., a weekly newspaper pub., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,754; 1850, 2,136.

LEBANON, p-t., New London co., Ct., 31 E.S.E. Hartford, 352 W. Surface gently uneven; soil a deep rich mould. Drained by Yantic r. & its branches. The principal v. is chiefly on 1 street, 30 rods wide, and a mile in length. It contains 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—an academy, 4 stores, & a woollen fac. employing 14 persons, & making 20,000 yards of satinetts, flannels, &c., annually. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,194; 1850, 1,901.

LEBANON, t., Columbia co., N. Y. Pop. 2,300. (*See New Lebanon.*)

LEBANON, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 107 W. by N. Albany, 353 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by Chenango r. and its branches. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, 4 grist m., 12 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,794; 1850, 1,709.

LEBANON, p-t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 40 N. by W. Trenton, 200 W. Surface mountainous or hilly; soil clay & loam, fertile & well cultivated. Drained by Spruce Run & the S. branch of Raritan river. It has 5 tanneries, 13 grist m., 17 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,849; 1850, 2,128.

LEBANON, p-b., cap. Lebanon co., Pa., 24 m. E. Harrisburg, 134 W. It is situated on the Quitopahilla cr. & the Union canal, & contains a large brick court-house, county offices, a stone jail, 5 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 United Brethren,—an academy, a public library, a bank, 9 stores, 4 warehouses on the canal, 1 grist m., 1 clover m., iron works, 3 breweries, 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,184 inhabs. It was incorporated in 1821.

LEBANON, t., Wayne co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by tributaries of Dyberry cr. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 336; 1850, 426.

LEBANON, p-v., capital of Russell co., Va., 325 m. W. by S. Richmond, 384 W. Situated on a branch of Clinch r.

LEBANON, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C.

LEBANON, p-v., Cobb co., Ga., 106 N.W. Milledgeville, 662 W. Situated on the N. side of Chattahoochee r.

LEBANON, t., Meigs co., O. Situated on Ohio riv. Pop. 1840, 621; 1850, 1,008.

LEBANON (*Hebrew* "the White Mountain," *Libanus*), a famous mountain chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 m. distant from the Mediterranean, S. to near Sidon; & with the chain of Anti-Libanus, from 10 to 20 m. further E.; its S. part encloses the valley of Coele-Syria. Its culminating point, Jeb-el-Makmel, rises to 12,000 feet; & near this is a grove of several hundred cedars, 8 of which are very large & old. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), & abounds with cultivated grounds & vills., inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers.—*Anti-Libanus* stretches farther S., divides to enclose the Dead Sea, the Wady-el-Ghor, to the head of the Gulf Akabah, and attains its greatest height in Mount Hermon, which is about 10,000 feet high.

LEBANON, p-v., & capital of Warren co., O., 85 W. S.W. Columbus, 469 W. It is situated in Turtle Creek t., on Turtle cr., a branch of Little Miami r., and contains a court-house, a jail, a library, 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 15 stores, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 1 grist m., 2 saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,088 inhabitants.

LEBANON, t., Clinton county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 192.

LEBANON, p-v., capital of Boone co., Ia., 25 N.W. Indianapolis, 599 W., on the Indianapolis r. r. It contains a court-house, an academy, several stores, & 550 inhabitants.

LEBANON, p-v., St. Clair co., Ill., 71 S. Springfield, 797 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist, 8 stores, a steam flouring m., a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 507 inhabitants. It contains McKendree College, founded in 1834; which has a president, 10 professors or other instructors, and 79 students, and 7,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement the third Wednesday in July.

LEBANON, p-v., co., Mo., 46 N. Jefferson city, 935 W.

LEBANON, p-v., capital of Marion co., Ky., 59 S.W. by S. Frankfort, 581 W. Situated on a small branch of Salt r. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 seminaries, 1 for males & 1 for females, 14 stores, a steam saw m., & about 750 inhabitants. Five miles distant from Lebanon is St. Mary's College, a Roman Catholic institution. It has a president & 8 instructors, 125 students, & 5,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the last week in July. The buildings are extensive, with a domain of about 700 acres.

LEBANON, p-v., capital of Wilson co., Tenn., 32 E. Nashville, 652 W. It is situated on a branch of Cumberland r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 academies, 1 male & 1 female, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,554 inhabitants. There is a large steam cotton fac. in the vicinity. Cumberland University was founded in 1844; has a president, 6 professors, 164 students, & 4,337 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the second Thursday in July.

LEBANON, p-v., capital of De Kalb co., Ala., 112 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 675 W. Situated on N. side of Big Wills creek. It contains a court-house, a U. S. Land Office, a church, several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

LEBANON, p. v., & capital Laclede co., Mo. Contains a court-house & 150 inhabitants.

LEBANON, t., Laurence county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 182.

LEBANON, p-v., capital of Searcy co., Ark., 95 N. by W. Little Rock. It is situated on the S. side of the Buffalo fork of White river, & has a court-house, a store, & 175 inhabitants.

LEBANON (SOUTH), t., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 3,250.

LEBANON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, p. o., Augusta co., Va.

LEBEDIAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. 3,000.

LEBEDIN, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 75 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Olchana. Pop. 10,515. Numerous distilleries.

LEBIDA, or LEBDA, *Leptis Magna*, a ruined town of N. Africa, 64 m. E. Tripoli, on the Mediterr. Septimus Severus was born in its vicinity, A.D. 146.

LE BOEUF, t., Erie county, Pa. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1850, 990.

LEBRIJA, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. S.S.W. Sevilla, near left bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7,741. It is in a marshy tract; streets narrow & houses mean. Chief public buildings, a church, formerly a mosque, a college, & a ruined castle. It has manufs. of cloths, pottery, & soap, & is famous for its oil.—II. a river of S. Amer., New Granada, joins the Magdalena, 120 m. N.W. Pamplona.

LEBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 5 m. N. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 1,750.

LECCE, *Aletium*, a city of Naples, prov. & 23 m. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 14,200. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle, a large cathedral, & 30 other churches, several convents, a royal college, foundling hospital, & a theatre, with a noble government-house & new town-hall. It has a royal manuf. of snuff, & manufs. of woollen, cotton & silk goods, lace & linen thread.

LECCO, a market-town of Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. E.N.E. Como, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Adda, in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 4,330. It has manufs. of silks, cotton, & woollen stuffs.

LECELLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,230, who manuf. nails & agricultural implements.

LECH, a river of S. Germany, Tyrol & Bavaria, rises in the Voralberg, & after a N. course of 140 m., joins the Danube, 26 m. N. Augsburg.

LECHENICH, or LECHNICH, a fortified town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,700.

LECHHAUSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Danube, on the Lech, 1½ m. N.N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 2,100. Manufs. linen, silk stuffs, & oil-cloth.

LECHLADE, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Gloucester, at the confl. of the small river Leach, with the navigable Isis, & on the Thames & Severn canal,

4 m. E.S.E. Fairford. Area of pa. 3,542 ac. Pop. 1,373. It has a bridge across the Isis; a handsome church of the reign of Henry VII.

LECK, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 4 m. E.S. E. Letterkenny. Area, 10,745 ac. Pop. 3,422.

LECK, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the S. boundary of prov. Utrecht, & joins the Maas, 7 m. E. Rotterdam. [NETHERLANDS.]

LECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N. E. Stockbridge. Area, 2,236 ac. Pop. 256.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ miles N.N.E. Buckingham. Area, 2,522 ac. Pop. 518.

LECKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.S.W. Cheltenham, & comprising a part of the Cotswold Hills. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 2,149.

LECKONFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Area, 4,030 ac. Pop. 362.

LECKPATRICK, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, containing a part of the town of Strabane. Area, 13,-451 ac. Pop. 5,723.

LECKWITH, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 1,302 ac. Pop. 114.

LE CLAIRE, p. o., Scott co., Iowa.

LECROPT, a pa. of Scotland, counties Perth and Stirling, on the Allan, 3 miles N. Stirling. Pop. 442.

LECTOURE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., 20 m. N. Auch. Pop. 3,107. It stands on a steep rock, enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a fine Gothic church, comm. college, town-hall, and hospital. Its manufs. consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

LECZNA, a royal town of Poland, prov. & 15 m. E. N.E. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 2,266. It is the seat of a large cattle fair.

LEDBURY, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. & 13 m. E. Hereford, on the Hereford & Gloucester canal. Area of pa. 8,194 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,624; do of the t. 3,027. The town, on a declivity, at the S. extremity of the Malvern hills, has many ancient, intermixed with handsome modern houses: a church, partly of Norman architecture, with a detached tower and fine altar-piece; a decayed grammar school; a hospital, with chapel, for 24 brethren & sisters, founded 1232, annual rev. 1,720*l.*; several other charities; a union workhouse, ancient mkt.-house, 2 branch banks, and some manufs. of rope & sacking. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, & marble quarries. Mkt., Tuesday.

LEDE, & LEDEGHEM, two comms. & vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 6½ m. S.W. Dendermond. —II. prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W.N.W. Courtrai. Pop. 2,637.

LEDESMA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.W. Salamanca, on the Tormes, crossed here by a fine old Roman bridge. Pop. 2,000. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

LEDLIES, p-o., Meigs co., O., 91 S.E. Columbus, 352 W.

LEDSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N. Pontefract. Area, 5,176 ac. Pop. 1,096.

LEDYARD, p-t., New London co., Ct., 47 S.E. Hartford, 365 W. Organized from Groton in 1836. The v. is on the E. side of Thames r., at Gales ferry, & contains a Methodist church & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a fac. making cotton & woollen flannels to the amount of 120,000 yds. yearly, & employs 16 persons, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,871; 1850, 1,558.

LEDYARD, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 171 W. Albany, 317 W. Surface rolling; soil clay, loam, and marl. Cayuga lake bounds it on the W., into which its streams flow. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,143; 1850, 2,043.

LEE, county, Va. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 512 sq. ms. It occupies a valley between Cumberland & Powell's mountains. Soil in the vallies very fertile. Drained by Powell's river & its branches. Capital, Jonesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $240,584; wheat, 20,243 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 485,625; tobacco, 5,131 pounds; wool, 21,257; 54 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m., 7 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manufac., $7,600; value of manufactured articles, $10,315;—25 churches; 45 sch., 550 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,141; 1850, 10,267.

LEE, county, Ga. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Watered by Flint r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Starkville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $273,785; Ind. corn, 297,614 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 71,993; rice, 11,010 pounds; cotton, 9,342 bales;—5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $25,500; value of manufactured articles, 22,790; 9 churches; 1 academy, 23 pupils; 7 sch., 136 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,520; 1850, 6,660.

LEE, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by Rock & Green rivers. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Cap., Dixon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $125,098; wheat, 97,538 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 232,010; oats, 99,562; wool, 12,125 pounds;—3 grist m., 6 saw m.;—6 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 46 schools, 1,518 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,035; 1850, 5,292.

LEE, county, Iowa. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 476 sq. ms. Organized in 1837. Des Moines r. runs on its S.W., & Skunk r. on its N.E. border. Watered by Sugar, Half-breed, & Lost crs. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Fort Madison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $310,973; wheat, 149,414 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 754,138; oats, 165,237; wool, 29,385 pounds; 5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundery; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $252,360; value of manufactured articles, $417,065;—19 churches; 1 college, 40 students; 7 acad., 226 pupils; 38 sch., 2,402 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,093; 1850, 18,861.

LEE, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., about 125 N.E. Augusta. Drained by a branch of Mattawamkeag r. It has a considerable pond near the centre of the t., a normal school for the education of teachers, & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 724; 1850, 917.

LEE, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 38 E. by S. Concord, 485 W. Drained by Lamprey, Little, North, & Oyster rivers. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 862.

LEE, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 128 W. Boston, 368 W. Situated on the Housatonic r. Surface uneven, excepting along the streams; soil fertile. Marble & iron ore are found here. Incorporated in 1777. The v. is on both sides of the Housatonic r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a cotton fac., several paper fac., a hoe fac., a fork fac., & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., employing 34 persons, & makes 312,000 yards of sheetings annually, 11 paper fac., a tannery, 2 forges, a powder fac., a grist m., 7 saw m., an acad., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,428; 1850, 3,220. (*See N. Lee & S. Lee.*)

LEE, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 114 W.N.W. Albany, 398 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Canada & Fish creeks. The v. contains a church, a store, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 furnaces, 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 14 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,936; 1850, 3,033.

LEE, p-t., Athens co., O., 81 S.E. Columbus, 348 W. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 848; 1850, 961.

LEE, t., Carroll co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,220.

LEE, t., Calhoun co., Mich. Has a saw m. Pop. 381. Cap. in manufac., $2,000.

LEE, p. o., Warrick co., Ia.

LEE, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 333.

LEE, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

LEE, t., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,794.

LEE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., & enters Cork harbor, after a course of 35 m.—Also a small river, co. Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

LEE, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. S.S.E. Wendover. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 126.—II. co. Kent, on the S. edge of Blackheath, 6 m. E.S.E. London. Area, 1,273 ac. Pop. 30. It has many handsome residences, a beautiful new church (in the old burying-ground attached to which, Halley the astronomer was buried), & an endowed school.—III. (*Botwood*), co. Salop, 3½ m.

N.N.E. Church-Stretton. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 202.—IV. (*Brockhurst*), same co., 2¼ m. E.S.E. Wem. Area, 664 ac. Pop. 141.—V. (*St. John's*), co. Northumberland, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area, 15,090 ac. Pop. 2,073. Coal & lead are wrought here. The church, small and antique, is picturesquely situated on the Tyne.

LEE CENTRE, Oneida co., N. Y.

LEE CENTRE, Lee co., Ill. Pop. 292.

LEECHBURG, p-v., Armstrong co., Pa., 190 N.W. Harrisburg, 223 W. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

LEECHVILLE, p-v., Beaufort dist., S. C., 165 S. Columbia, 351 W.

LEEDS, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 21 W. by S. Augusta, 587 W. Soil fertile. The Androscoggin r. runs on its W. border. A large pond lies in its N.E. part, the outlet of which flows into Androscoggin r. Incorporated in 1802. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,736; 1850, 1,652.

LEEDS, p. o., Hampshire co., Mass.

LEEDS, p-v., Catskill t., Greene co., N. Y., 38 S.S. W. Albany, 340 W. Situated on Catskill cr., & contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 flouring m., a furnace, & about 200 inhabitants.

LEEDS, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

LEEDS, county, Can. W. Situated toward the N. E. part of the prov. Area, 805 sq. ms. Drained by Gananoque r., & Rideau r. & lakes, & has numerous other lakes scattered over its surface. The St. Lawrence river bounds it on the S.E. Surface uneven & rocky; soil generally fertile. Cap., Brockville. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 30,119; sheep, 34,651; swine, 14,633; horses, 7,741; wheat, 238,593 bush. produced; rye, 14,070; Ind. corn, 45,253; buckwheat, 19,430; barley, 4,155; oats, 249,028; potatoes, 189,319; peas, 62,225; wool, 90,965 lbs.;—24 grist m., 49 saw m. Pop. 30,280.

LEEDS, v. & t., Megantic co., Can. E. The v. is situated on the riv. Becancour, & has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Episcopal,—2 stores, an ashery, & 175 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1,944.

LEEDS, a parl. and munic. bor., and the principal woollen manufacturing town of England, co. York, W. Riding, situated on the N. side of the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs Holbeck and Hunslet, by 2 stone, 1 iron, & 2 suspension bridges, 30 m. N. Sheffield, & 170 m. N.N.W. London. Area of bor. & pa. 1851, 21,321 ac. Pop. of bor. 172,270. It stands on a declivity, and is upwards of 1½ m. in length, by about 1 m. in breadth. It is irregularly laid out, but has several good & spacious thoroughfares. The dist. on the W. containing Wellington, West, & Guilford Streets, is new, handsome, & inhabited by the more wealthy classes. Principal edifices, the new town hall, the colored cloth and white cloth halls, in which the sales from the clothiers to the merchants are effected; the commercial buildings, handsomely constructed of stone, & containing news and concert rooms; the central market, the free & south markets, corn exchange, court-house, cavalry barracks, with a parade-ground, occupying 11 or 12 acres, the hall of the literary & philosophical society, theatre, music-hall, assembly-rooms, infirmary, & some public baths. The modern pa. church is a handsome Gothic edifice; of Dissenting places of worship, the new Independent, & the Roman Catholic chapels are the most striking in their architecture. There were in 1851, 137 churches, viz., 13 Baptist, 2 Brethren, 36 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 11 Independent, 2 Jews' synagogues, 60 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 3 Unitarian, & 5 isolated congregation. The grammar school, founded in 1522, is open to the sons of all residents in the town, annual rev. 1,600*l.*, & its scholars have a title to compete for an exhibition in Queen's college, Oxford, & for 4 scholarships in Magdalen college, Cambridge; St. John's charity, founded in 1705, annual income, 500*l.*, is appropriated to training up girls as household servants; the royal Lancasterian school has numerous pupils; & here are national, infant, & numerous Sunday schools, literary institution, public library, society for the promotion of the fine arts, mechanics' institute, & various subscription libraries. The infirmary has an annual income of 2,500*l.*; other medical charities are fever & lying-in hospitals, an eye & ear infirmary, & public dispensary, and in connection with them is a school of medicine. Harrison's alms-houses, founded in 1653, are appropriated to 64 poor women, & supported on an income of 860*l.* a year. The charitable endowments of Leeds are estimated to produce 5,000*l.* a year; in addition to which provision for the poor, benefit societies are unusually numerous. The position of Leeds, in a coal dist., and having abundant means of communication with both seas, & with numerous great seats of commerce, have been the sources of its eminence as a seat of manufacture.

Factories.	No.	Spindles.	Power looms.	Steam power.	Persons emp.
Woollen goods	102	118,637	883	2,388	10,350
Worsted goods	9	9,716	655	186	1,077
Flax goods	37	198,076	140	1,831	9,458
Silk (spin)	1	...	...	...	...
Worsted (print)	1	...	...	...	...
Total	150	326,429	1,678	4,405	20,885

Its principal woollen fabrics consist of the finest broad cloths, kerseymeres, swandowns, & beavers; in addition, carpets, blankets, camlets, and shalloons, are woven, and large quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought from Bradford & Halifax to Leeds to be finished. Linen yarn, canvas, sacking, & linen cloth are the chief flaxen goods produced. The factories for locomotives employ 2,000 persons, & for tools & machinery are extensive. It has also chemical works, glass houses, potteries, tobacco mills, & soap works. Leeds has a branch of the bank of England, besides many other banks, & a savings' bank. It is connected by railroads with York, Selby & Hull, Wakefield and Derby; Manchester & Halifax; with the North Sea by the Aire & Calder navigation, & with Liverpool by the Leeds & Liverpool canal. It is divided into 12 wards, & governed by a mayor, a recorder, 16 aldermen, & 48 burgesses. It has quarter-sessions, court-baron for the honor of Pontefract, court of record, and petty sessions; & is the seat of the Michaelmas quarter sessions for the W. Riding. Mkts., Tuesday and Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

LEEDS, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 663. The vill. is anc. & picturesque. Leeds castle is a fine old quadrangular pile, surrounded by a moat.

LEEDS & LANDSDOWNE, t., Leeds co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,292. Pop. Leeds & Landsdowne (Rear) 1,530.

LEEDS MANOR, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 127 N. by W. Richmond, 70 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 175 inhabitants.

LEEDS POINT, p-v., Galloway t., Atlantic co., N. J., 86 S.S.E. Trenton, 196 W. It contains a store & 5 or 6 dwellings.

LEEDS STATION, p. o., Kennebec co., Me.

LEEDSVILLE, p-o., Amenia t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 68 S. Albany, 327 W.

LEEDSVILLE, p-v., Ocean co., N. J., 48 E. Trenton, 214 W., & contains about 100 inhabitants.

LEEDSVILLE, p-v., Randolph co., Va., 213 N.W. by W. Richmond, 240 W.

LEEK, a manufacturing market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 m. S.E. Macclesfield. Area of pa. 34,370 ac. Pop. 1851, 13,292; do. of the t. 8,877. The town, in a vale in the hilly dist., called the Moorlands, has many old & some good modern houses, an anc. Gothic church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish, a small town-hall, union work-house, & a mechanics' institution, with important manufs. of silks & ribbons. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, & an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade.—II. a pa., co York, N. Riding, 6 m. N. Thirsk.—III. (*Frith*), a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. & 5 m. W.N.W. Leek. Pop. 868.—IV. (*Woolton*), a pa., co. & 2¼ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop 423.

LEEK (DE), a comm. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 9 m. W.S.W. Groningen. Pop. 4,451.

LEELANAU, county, Mich. Situated on the E. shore of Lake Michigan, & W. of Grand Traverse Bay. Principal stream, Betsy's river. It has several large ponds, & on the lake coast, high sand bluffs, the

most prominent of which is the Sleeping Bear, so called from a fancied resemblance to that animal. (See Cottage.)

LEEMING, a chapelry of Engl., co York, N. Riding, pa. Hornby, 3 m. E.N.E. Bedale. Pop. 783.

LEENDE, a comm. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Eyndhoven. Pop. 1,528.

LEEPERTOWN, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

LEER, a town of Hanover, landr. & 17 m. S. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. Pop. 1845, 6,719. It has manufs. of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, & candles.

LEERDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 19 m. E.N.E. Dordrecht. Pop. 2,665.

LEES, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne, 1½ m. E. Oldham.

LEES BEND, v., Arkansas co., Ark., on the left bank of Arkansas river, & has a Roman Cath. church & 150 inhabitants.

LEESBOROUGH, p. v., Montgomery co., Md., 9 m. N. from Washington, near the Rock creek mills, where several mills, a Roman Catholic, & an Episcopal & Methodist church, are in the vicinity. The v. & vicinity contains about 500 inhabitants. (*See Cottage, p. o., & Rockville.*)

LEESBURG, p-v., Maurice River t., Cumberland co., N. J., 78 S. by W. Trenton, 189 W. Situated on the E. bank of Maurice river. It contains 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, & about 20 dwellings.

LEESBURG, p-v., capital of Loudon co., Va., 153 N. Richmond, 34 W. Situated 1½ miles N. of Potomac river, on an elevated plain, at the foot of Kittatan mountains, is regularly laid out, the streets are paved, & it is supplied with pure water by an aqueduct, from a spring in the vicinity. It contains a neat court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a female seminary, 30 stores, 1 newspaper printing-office, & 1,691 inhabitants.

LEESBURG, p-v., Fairfield t., Highland co., O., 64 S.W. by S. Columbus, 436 W. It contains 6 stores & 350 inhabitants.

LEESBURG, t., Union co., O. Pop. 1840, 726; 1850, 791.

LEESBURG, p-v., Kosciusko co., Ia., 133 N. by E. Indianapolis, 603 W. Situated 2 miles N.W. of Tippecanoe r., on the margin of a beautiful prairie, & has 217 inhabitants.

LEESBURG, p-v., Harrison co., Ky., 27 N.E. Frankfort, 515 W. Situated on W. side of a small stream falling into Licking r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Reformed, & 1 Republican,—a woollen fac. a paper walk, 5 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

LEESBURG, p-v., Washington co., Tenn., 278 E. Nashville, 417 W. Situated on the E. side of a small stream falling into the Nolichucky river. It contains a church & about 200 inhabitants.

LEESBURG, p-v., Cherokee co., Ala., 140 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 689 W.

LEESBURGH, p-v., Mercer co., Pa.

LEES COVE, p. o., Shelby co., Ala.

LEE'S CREEK, p. o., Clinton co., O.

LEE'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Cumberland co., Pa., 9 S.W. Harrisburg, 105 W.

LEE'S MILLS, p. o., Owen co., Ky.

LEESPORT, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

LEES RIDGE, p. o., Randolph co., Ala.

LEESVILLE, p. o., Middlesex co., Ct.

LEESVILLE, p-v., Sharon t., Schoharie co., N. Y. It contains a Baptist church, 3 stores, & about 120 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, p-v., Campbell co., Va., 147 W. by S. Richmond, 222 W. Situated at the junction of Stanton r. & Goose cr., & contains 2 stores, a tobacco fac., a carding m., a carding machine, 2 tanneries, & about 150 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, p-v., Robeson co., N. C., 102 S.S.W. Raleigh, 320 W.

LEESVILLE, p-v., Lexington dist., S. C., 30 W. by S. Columbia, 586 W.

LEESVILLE, p-v., Orange t., Carroll co., O., 115 E.N.E. Columbus, 361 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 150 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, p-v., Lawrence co., Ia., 78 S. by W. Indianapolis, 609 W. Situated on W. side of Guthrie's fk. It contains 3 stores, 1 grist m., & about 200 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, p. v., Hart co., Ky., 101 S.W. Frankfort, 613 W. It has about 50 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE CROSS ROADS, p-v., Sandusky t., Crawford co., O., 74 N. by E. Columbus, 412 W. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

LEETOWN, p-v., Jefferson co., V., 177 N. by W. Richmond, 70 W. It contains 1 store, 1 flouring m., & 75 inhabitants. Named after Gen. Lee, of revolutionary memory, who resided here.

LEEUWARDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Friesland, on the Ee. Lat. 53° 12′ 14″ N., lon. 5° 47′ 33″ E. Pop. 21,956. It is intersected by numerous canals, connected by others with Harlingen & Groningen, regularly & well built, & has a fine town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, house of correction, palace of the princes of Orange, a church with many of their tombs, synagogue, & a branch of the society of public good, with manufs. of linen, paper, printing establishments, & a large general trade.

LEEUWEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. W. Nymegnen. Pop. 1,500.—*Cape Leeuwen* is a headland of W. Australia, dist. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Augusta. Lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 115° 10′ E.; & *Leeuwen-land* comprises most part of the colony of W. Australia, S. of lat. 30° S.

LEE VALLEY, p-v., Hawkins co., Tenn., 256 E. by N. Nashville, 449 W.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, a name applied to the W. India isls., N. of lat. 15° N., & comprising the British isls. Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Anguilla, & the Virgin group, the French isls. Guadeloupe & Marie Galante, with all the Danish, Swedish, & most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago. S. of this group are the WINDWARD ISLANDS.

LEFEVER, p. o., Bartholomew co., Ia.

LEFKE, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. E.N. E. Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.—II. a vill. of Ithaca, Ionian Isls., 1½ m. N.W. Vathi.

LEFKOSIA (vulg. *Nicosia*), the cap. city of the isl. Cyprus, nearly in its centre. Pop. 18,000 (?), about 2-3ds Turks. It is "a Venetian, converted into a Turkish city;" having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice; several Greek & Roman Catholic churches & convents, a large caravanserai, some baths, houses furnished with balconies, & enclosed by gardens, &c., but its streets are narrow & dirty, & it is mostly in decay. It has, however, manufs. of carpets, printed cottons, and red leather, & some trade in cotton & wine.

LEFLORE, p. o., Carroll co., Miss.

LEFTWICH, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Davenham, 1 m. S. Norwich. Pop. 2,528.

LEFUGA ISLAND, one of the Hapay group, Pacific O. [FRIENDLY ISLANDS.]

LEGAL LAW, p. o., York co., S. C.

LEGANES, a small town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. S. W. Madrid, by the inhabitants of which it is much frequented as a rural retreat. Pop. 1,905.

LEGBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.E. Louth. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 551. It has a station on the Great Northern r. r.

LEGE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,401.

LEGER (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France; the principal being:—I. (*de Foucheret*), dep. Yonne, 10 m. S.E. Avallon. Pop. 1,499.—II. (*Magnazeix*), dep. H. Vienne, 14 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,623.—III. (*sur d'Heune*), dep. Saône-et-Loir, 12 m. W.N. W. Châlon sur Saône. Pop. 1,597.—*St. Leger* is also a vill. of Belgium, Luxembourg, 7 m. E.N.E. Virton.

LEGERWOOD, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 5 m. S.E. Lauder. Area about 15 sq. ms. Pop. 587.

LEGESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 2,886 ac. Pop. 383.

LEGHORN (Ital. *Livorno*), a city & the principal seaport of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, 48 m. W.S.W. Florence. Lat. 43° 32′ 7″ N., lon. 10° 17′ 7″ E. Pop. 80,195, of whom 4,300 were Jews. It is of square shape, enclosed by new walls, well-built, clean, well paved, & lighted by gas. It has a Gothic cathedral, 6 other pa. churches, chapels belonging to the English, Dutch, and German Protestants, Armenians, & Maronites, a synagogue, mosque, 3 hospitals, 2 government pawn-banks, a work-house, house of refuge, 2 large schools & a public library, an observatory & oratoria, with a citadel & old castle. Leghorn,

from its situation, is not salubrious; but great & effectual efforts have recently been made for its drainage; & water is distributed through it by an aqueduct from Colognole, 12 m. distant. The N. part of the city is intersected by canals, & comprises many wharfs and warehouses; the port is divided into an inner & outer harbor; the latter for vessels under 400 tons, is protected by a fine mole running upwards of ½ m. into the sea, near which is a lighthouse. The roadstead lies W.N.W. the harbor, & outside of it is the Melora sandbank, running 4 m. N. and S., about 4 m. from the shore; at its S. extremity stands the Melora tower, & on an isl., about 1 m. S., the lazaretto, esteemed one of the best in Europe. There were 221 vessels belonging to the port in 1850, aggregate tonnage 17,254 tons. The arrivals at the port in 1851, were 3,418 vessels, of which 23 were American. Leghorn has a considerable coral-fishery, manufs. of woollen caps, straw hats, glass, paper, soap, coral, & alabaster factories, rope walks, ship-building docks, tanneries, &c. It was made a free port by Cosmo de Medicis in the 16th cent., & to this circumstance it owes its chief prosperity. Exports comprise raw & manufactured silks, straw hats and plait, straw for plaiting, oil & fruits, borax, cheese, anchovies, marble, & sulphur. Imports consist of colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton & woollen fabrics, hardware, metallic bars, earthenware, & salted fish. [Pisa.]

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Lombardy & Venice, deleg. & 22 m. S.E. Verona, on the Olona & Adige. Pop. 5,900. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, hospital, & manufs. of leather, & extensive corn markets. —II. a market town, deleg. and 16 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 4,780.

LEGNAJA (BORGO DI), a vill, of Tuscany, forming a suburb of Florence on the W. Pop. 2,104.

LEGNI, or LEYNI, a vill. of Piedmont, div. prov. & 9 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 3,090.

LEGRAD, a mkt.-town of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 10 m. N. Kopreinitz. Pop. 2,337.

LEH, or LÉ, a city of Central Asia, cap. the dist. Ladakh (Little Tibet), in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalaya. Lat. 34° 10′ N., lon. 77° 45′ E. It is enclosed by a wall & towers, & very irregularly laid out; houses of unburned bricks, whitened, and flat-roofed. It has several Buddhic temples, & the rajah's palace: an active trade in shawl wool, & a mint, where a good deal of silver coin is struck. Pop. 10,000.

LEHESTEN, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. S.E. Gräfenthal. Pop. 997.

LEHI, p. o., Jefferson co., Ark.

LEHIGH, r., Pa., rises in Luzerne co., near Wilkesbarre, & flows 100 miles, to its entrance into the Delaware r., at Easton. Along this river, by means of dams, locks, & canals, a navigation is opened from Easton to Whitehaven, in Northampton co., 84¼ miles, of which 36¼ consist of pools, 39½ of canals, 2½ of locks, & the remainder of sluices. This forms a most important opening to the coal region, to which railroads are continued. The r., in its upper parts, is a rapid mountain stream, with many falls.

LEHIGH, county, Pa. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 389 sq. m. It mostly occupies a valley between South & Blue or Kittatinny mountains. Surface various; soil in many parts exceedingly fertile. Lehigh river flows on its N.E. border, by which, & its tributaries, the surface is drained. Cap., Allentown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $725,382; wheat, 261,301 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 397,048; oats, 289,669; wool, 21,920 pounds;—67 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 26 tanneries, 46 persons empl'd; 6 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,284,925; value of manufactured articles, $1,616,387;—39 churches; 3 acad., 151 pupils; 140 sch., 7,888 scholars; 2 libraries, 575 vols. Pop. 1840, 25,787; 1850, 32,479.

LEHIGH, t., Northampton co., Pa. It is bounded W. by Lehigh r. Surface partly hilly, partly level; soil gravel & calcareous loam. Blue mountain lies on its N. boundary. Watered by Indian creek. The Lehigh Water-gap is in the N.W. corner of the town, where is a v. containing a store, & a mill for preparing hydraulic cement, from limestone here found, a furnace, & 259 inhab. Here is a toll-bridge over the riv. There are in the t. a fulling m., 6 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,049; 1850, 2,343.

LEHIGH GAP, p-o., Lehigh t., Carbon co., Pa., 104 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 198 W. Here the Lehigh river passes a gap in Blue mountain. On each side of the pass the mountain rises to the height of 1,200 feet above the bed of the river. The scenery is wildly grand. Here is the v. described above.

LEHIGHTON, p-v., Penn t., Carbon co., Pa., 86 W. N.W. Easton, 96 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 196 W. Situated on the W. bank of Lehigh r., half a m. above Mahoning cr. On the Mahoning, 100 rods from its mouth, stood the old Moravian v. of Gnadenhutten, where an old church is still standing. A bridge, 214 feet long, here crosses the Lehigh. The v. is situated on an elevated table land, regularly laid out, and with a limited but fine prospect, & has in its vicinity extensive iron works.

LEHIGHTON, t., Alleghan co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 112.

LEHMAN, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 121 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 232 W. Surface very uneven. Drained by Lehman's cr. It has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 527; 1850, 558.

LEHMAN, t., Pike co., Pa. Surface hilly. It has the Delaware r. on its eastern border. Drained by Bushkill cr. & branches. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 560; 1850, 869.

LEHREE, or LEHRI, the most considerable town of Cutch-Gundava, Beloochistan, 35 m. N.E. Bhag, with which & other adjacent towns it has an active trade. Pop. estimated at 6,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has a well-supplied bazaar.

LEIA, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 57 m. S. Dera-Ismael-Khan. Pop. 15,000. It has an active trade in indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wools, metals, & grain.

LEIBITZ (Hung. *Lajbicz*, Slav. *Libiczium*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on a small river, near Kesmark. Pop. 2,423. It has sulphur baths, & manufacs. of woollen cloths.

LEICESTER, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 73 S.S.W. Montpelier, 477 W. Surface uneven; soil, excepting the mountainous portion, a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Otter creek & branches. Lake Dunmore, 4 m. long, & from half to three-fourths of a m. wide, lies between this t. & Salisbury. It has 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 602; 1850, 596.

LEICESTER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 48 W. Boston, 400 W. Drained by branches of French & Blackstone rivers, which afford extensive water power. Surface, uneven; soil a fertile clay loam. At the central v. is a Congregationalist & a Unitarian church, & one of the oldest & most respectable academies in the state, founded in 1784. There are in the t. a bank, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—6 tanneries, 2 machine shops, 11 card (woollen & cotton) factories, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,707; 1850, 2,269.

LEICESTER, t., Livingston co., N. Y., 5 W. Geneseo, 232 W. Albany. The surface is in terraces, descending toward Genesee r., which bounds it on the E.; soil fertile. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,415; 1850, 2,142.

LEICESTER, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

LEICESTER, a parl. & munic. bor., & manufacturing town of England, cap. co., on the Soar, & on the Midland r. r., 20 m. E.N.E. Rugby, & 26¼ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area of bor. comprising 6 pas. 3,960 ac. Pop. 1851, 60,584. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the co., is generally well built & clean. Chief structures, 4 bridges across the Soar, a news-room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, & museum of the philosophical society; assembly-rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, county lunatic asylum, county jail, guildhall, co. bridewell, some remains of a castle, the great hall of which is the co. court-house, union work-house, & a handsome railroad station. Some traces of the ancient walls exist, & several fine Roman pavements have been discovered. The grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has decayed; but the bor. has many valuable charities, as Trinity & Wyston's hospitals, Newton's charity for the support of schools, the female asylum, green-coat, national, & British & Foreign schools. There were in 1851, 32 churches,—10 Baptist, 9 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 8 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Isolated congregation. Let-

ester is the principal seat in England for manufac. of woollen & other hosiery, supposed to employ upwards of 30,000 hands. Manufs. of lace are also extensive. Coal is obtained by the Swannington r. r. Mkts., Wed. & Sat. Leicester sends two mems. to H. of C. It is the chief place of election for the co. It was the Roman Ratæ, & was a populous Saxon city at the conquest. Richard III., after his death at Bosworth, was interred in this town. In vicinity are remains of an abbey, founded in 1143, & in which Cardinal Wolsey expired in 1530.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., nearly in its centre, having N. the cos. Derby & Notts, E. Lincoln & Rutland, S. Northampton & Warwick, & W. Warwick & Derby. Area, 803 sq. ms., or 514,164 ac., of which about 480,000 ac. are estimated to be grass or arable. Inhabited houses 1851, 48,953. Pop. 230,308. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent (on the N. border) & Soar. The grazing land generally exceeds the arable in extent, & the breeds of cattle and long-woolled sheep are celebrated. The famous "Stilton" cheese is principally made in this co. Leicester is also pre-eminently noted for its breed of horses, & for fox-hunting. Estates mostly large. Farms of all sizes, & generally held at will. Coal, & some iron & lead, are wrought. The co. is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manuf. Leicestershire is traversed by the Midland Counties r. r., & is connected by canals with all parts of the kgdm. It comprises 6 hundreds & 216 pas. in the Midland circuit & diocese of Peterboro'. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughboro', Hinckley, Market-Harboro', Ashby de la Zouch, & Melton-Mowbray. It sends 6 mems. to H. of C., 4 being for the co. The ancient earldom of Leicester is now in the Coke family.

LEICHLINGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia. reg. & 12 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wupper, with manufs. of woollen cloths & cutlery. Pop. 430.

LEIDY, t., Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 263.

LEIGH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Bolton & Liverpool r. r., 7¼ m. S.W. Bolton. Area of pa. 13,194 ac. Pop. 25,996; do of the t., 3,750. The town has a grammar school & other charities, with extensive manufs. of cambrics, muslins, & fustians. In 1838 the pa. contained 19 cotton mills. Coal is abundant, & a canal communicates with the Leeds & Liverpool canal.—II. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. & 1 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Pop. 440. III. a pa., co. Essex, on a creek of the Thames, near its embouchure, 4 m. S.W. Rochford. Area, 2,331 ac. Pop. 1,870, chiefly employed in the oyster fishery. It has an ancient church & a small custom-house.—IV. (*with Barrow*), co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Gloucester. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 470.—V. (*West*), co. Kent, 2½ m. W. Tunbridge. Area, 4,660 ac. Pop. 1,161.—VI. co. Stafford, with a station on the Crewe & Derby r. r., 4¼ m. W.N.W. Uttoxeter. Area, 7,055 ac. Pop. 1,074. It has a handsome church & an endowed school.—VII. co. Surrey, 3 m. S.W. Reigate. Area, 3,710 ac. Pop. 475.—VIII. co. & 4¼ m. S.W. Worcester. Area 6,129 ac. Pop. 2,342. Charities (1829) 64*l.* In the church are some ancient monuments to the Devereux family, & a curious ceiling representing the heavenly bodies.—IX. (*Abbot's*). [ABBOT'S LEIGH].—X. (*de la Mere*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area, 1,227 ac. Pop. 88.—XI. (*on Mendip*), co. Somerset, 5¼ m. W. Frome. Area, 1,425 ac. Pop. 581.—XII. (*North*), co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.W. Colyton. Area, 994 ac. Pop. 290. —XIII. (*North*), co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.E. Witney. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 725.—XIV. (*South*), co. Devon, 2 m. W.S.W. Colyton. Area, 2,579 ac. Pop. 321.—XV. (*South*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Witney. Area, 1,074 ac. Pop. 339.—XVI. (*West*), co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Bideford.—XVII. a tnshp., co. Wilts, pa. & 11 m. S.W. Westbury. P. 1,880.—XVIII. (*High*), a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Rostherne, 5 m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Pop. 1,024.—XIX. (*Wooley*), a tything, co Wilts, pa. Bradford. Pop. 1,377.

LEIGHLIN (OLD), a decayed vill. & episcop. see of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 2½ m. W. Leighlin Bridge. Pop. 140. It has a venerable cathedral, built about 1185. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a mkt. town of Irel., Leinster on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, co. & 7¼ m. S.W. Carlow. Pop. 1,748.

LEIGHS, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 5¼ m. S.S.W. Braintree. Area, 3,125 ac. Pop 874.—II. (*Little*), 4¼ m. S.W. Braintree. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 164. It has some remains of a priory, built in the reign of Henry III.

LEIGHTON, p.o., Lawrence co., Ala., 132 N. Tuscaloosa, 772 W. Situated on the Tuscumbia & Decatur r. r.

LEIGHTON, two pas of Engl.—I. co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 455.—II. co. Salop, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 2,151 ac. Pop. 322.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Beds, near the Ouse, & on the Grand Junction canal, & with a station on the London & Birmingham r. r., 38 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 8,768 ac. Pop. 6,874; do. of the t. 4,465. It has a venerable & spacious cruciform church; a beautiful pentagonal cross, said to have been erected early in the 14th century; a large Lancasterian school, alms-house, an union work-house, a market-house, with considerable manufs. of straw-plait, & some of lace. Markets, Tuesday.

LEIGHTON'S, p. o., Yalobusha co., Miss.

LEIGHTON'S CORNERS, p-o., Carroll co., N. H., 55 N. by E. Concord, 536 W.

LEILAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 25 m. S.E. Lake Urumiyah, with extensive ruins.

LEIMBACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 29 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wupper. Pop. 1,000.

LEIMEN, a walled t. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,498.

LEIMERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 m. S. Germersheim. Pop. 2,050.

LEINE, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in the Harz, & after a tortuous N. course of 130 m. through the Prussian, Brunswick, & Hanoverian doms., joins the Aller E. Alhten. Affluents, the Oder & Innerste from the E. The towns Göttingen, Alfeld, Gronau, Nenstadt, & Hanover are on its banks, from the last of which it is navigable to the Aller.

LENINGEN (OLD & NEW), two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 m. S. W. Grünstadt.—I. Pop. 867, mostly miners, & near it the original seats of the counts of Leiningen.—II. Pop. 993, & the ruined castle of Battenberg.

LEINSTER, one of the four large provinces of Irel., on its E. side, comprising the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, & Wexford. Area, 7,472 sq. m., or 4,876,211 ac. Pop. 1,973,731. The S. part only of this prov. formed the ancient Irish kingdom of same name, & the N. part the kingdom of Meath. Leinster gives the title of Duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke & premier pier of Ireland. *Leinster* (*Mount*), a mountain, Leinster, between cos. Carlow & Wexford, 5¼ m. S.W. Newtownbarry. Elevation 2,610 feet.

LEINTHALL STARKE, a par, of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 143.

LEINTWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ludlow. Area, 8,576 ac. Pop. 1,607.

LEIPER'S FORK, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn., 26 S. Nashville, 703 W.

LEIPERSVILLE, p-v., Ridley t., Delaware co., Pa., 97 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 124 W. It contains a church, a store, a saw m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants. The Leiper canal extends 2 ms. from Delaware r. through the t., to stone quarries on Ridley cr.

LEIPHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 11 m. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,426.

LEIPNIK or LIPNIK, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 52 m. N.E. Brünn. Pop. 3,900. Its cemetery is one of the finest in Germany.

LEIPPA, or LEIPA (BÖHMISCH), a frontier town of Bohemia, circ. & 24 m. E.N.E. Leitmeritz, on the Polzen. Pop. 5,761. It has manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs, glass, & earthenwares.

LEIPSIC, p. v., Kent co., Del.

LEIPSIC, p. o., Putnam co., O.

LEIPSIC, p. o., Orange co., Ia.

LEIPSIC (German *Leipzig*), the second cap. of Saxony, & the largest commercial town of E. Germany, cap. circ., on the White Elster, where it is joined by the Pleisse & Parde, 18 m. S.E. Halle, & 60 m. N.W. Dresden. Pop. 1852, of the circle, 446,826; of the city, 66,682, nearly all Protestants. Elevation 350 feet above the N. Sea. Mean temp. of year 46°.4; winter 32°; summer 60°.3 Fahr. It stands in a wide plain;

houses very lofty, & streets narrow, but regularly laid out. The suburbs are divided from the town by gardens, replacing the old fortifications. Principal edifices, the council-hall, the palace, formerly the residence of the electors & kings of Saxony, the church of St Nicholas, and numerous other churches, the cloth-makers' & booksellers' halls, new exchange, & new post-office. Its university, founded in 1409, ranks as one of the first in Germany, has attached to it a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, & in 1844 was attended by 880 students. The *Augusteum* contains a library of 110,000 volumes. Here are also a civic school, opened in 1834, several superior, & many free & primary schools, a public library with 70,000 volumes, & various scientific collections, orphan, deaf & dumb, & lunatic asylums, & a house of correction. Leipsic is the grand emporium of the book trade of Germany. In 1837, the catalogue of its Easter fair announced 4,353 new works, & that of its Michaelmas fair 3,538 do. At the former about 600 booksellers assemble to settle their annual accounts, & the new year & Michaelmas fairs are attended by a vast concourse of people from most countries of Europe & W. Asia; a large wool market is also held here in May. Leipsic has extensive manufs. of silk & half silken fabrics, hosiery, leather, oil-cloths, playing-cards, tobacco, gold & silver articles, snuff, chocolate, starch, soap, liquors, & musical instruments, with numerous printing, engraving, dyeing, & wool-spinning establishments. It communicates by railroad with Dresden, Berlin, Madgeburg, Halle, Wiemar, & Zwickau. Near the end of the 10th century, Leipsic was merely a small Slavonian vill.; in the 12th century it was fortified, & many sanguinary engagements have since taken place in its environs, the most memorable of which was fought on the 16th-18th Oct. 1813, when the French, under Napoleon, were totally defeated by the allies.

LEIRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Liecester, 4 m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 433.

LEIRIA, a city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Liz, 75 N E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,500. It has a cathedral, two colleges, & a hospital. The surrounding district is highly fruitful, & the advance of sands from the coast over it, has been effectually arrested by a pine forest. At Marinhas, a neighboring village, is an extensive glass factory. Pop. of dist., 1850, 138,414.

LEISBURG, v., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 217.

LEISNIG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde. Pop. 4,800. It is enclosed by walls, & has a fine castle on the opposite side of river, gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen cloths, linen, & tobacco pipes; birth-place of Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

LEISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. E.S. E. Saxmundham. Area. 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,580. Here are extensive ruins of an abbey.

LEISTVILLE, p. o., Pickaway co., O.

LEITERSBURG, p-v., Washington co., Md., 107 N. W. Annapolis, 75 W. Pop. 298.

LEITH, a parl. bor. & seaport town of Scotland, co. & 2 m. N.E. of Edinburgh, on the river or Water of Leith, where it enters the Firth of Forth. Lat. of fort 55° 58′ 9″ N., lon. 3° 10′ 5″ W. Area of pas. 1,490 ac. Pop. of North & South parts, 1851, 33,418; do. of parl district, 1851, 30,919. The town of Leith communicates with, & its houses almost join to those of, Edinburgh by means of Leith Walk. It also communicates by the Edinburgh & Leith railroad. The town is situated on low ground adjoining the Firth, & consists of one old narrow street in the centre, with numerous lanes on each side, & some newer & more spacious streets, forming the continuation of Leith Walk on the E., to which adjoin the links or meadows. Chief buildings, the royal exchange, town-hall, custom house, several banks, jail, Trinity house or Mariners' hospital, & Seafield baths. Leith anciently consisted of two parishes; South Leith, originally Restalrig, & extending to, & comprehending part of the Calton of Edinburgh, with an ancient church, a high school, & endowed Bell's school; & North Leith, comprehending also a portion of the West Church parish of Edinburgh. Here there is a large modern church, there are besides two *quoad sacra* pas., St. John's and St Thomas. Leith fort, 1¼ m. W. of the custom house, is a commodious artillery station. The harbor has by successive erections been extended upwards of a mile into the Firth, & is still undergoing further extension & deepening, so as to range from 15 feet to 20 feet. There are two wet-docks, each 250 yards in length & 100 yards in breadth, with basin of 10 acres extent, capable of containing 150 vessels; also adjoining to these, three dry docks, each 136 feet long. Across the Water of Leith are two draw-bridges & a stone bridge. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1850 was, 187 sail, & 23 steam; agg. tonnage, 23,280. There entered the port in 1850, 2,349 sailing (164,000 tons,) & 807 steam vessels (191,069 tons). Cleared from the port same year, 1,203 sailing (98,872 tons), & 800 steam vessels (190,687 tons). One half of the above consisted of coasting vessels. The chief commerce of Leith consists in its colonial & foreign trade & imports of grain. Its manufactures are unimportant, & consist chiefly of paint & color works, glass works (now declined), sugar refining, preserving meats, and iron foundries. Until 1832, when it was erected into a parl. burgh, Leith was dependent upon, & governed by the city of Edinburgh, to which it formed the port. In early times its prosperty, then considerable, was often checked by warlike conflicts; in 1541, the town was burnt by an English fleet; in 1549, it was taken possession of by the French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. Cromwell repaired its fortifications. It is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, & 10 councillors. Along with Portobello & Musselburgh, it sends one member to the House of Commons. (*See for Trinity & Granton piers, Newhaven.*

LEITH HILL, an elevated tract of England, co. Surrey, pa. Wootton, 4 m. S.W. Dorking, embracing a very extensive view. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

LEITHSVILLE, p. o., Northampton co., Pa.

LEITMERITZ, a fortified town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on rt. bank of the Elbe, 34 m. N.N.W. Prague. Pop. 4,300. It has 8 suburbs, a cathedral, several convents, a gymnasium, & an active trade in corn, fish, & wine.

LEITOMISCHEL, or LEUTOMISCHEL, a town of Bohemia, cir. & 24 m S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 6,395. It has several churches, a palace, a piarist college, a gymnasium, & philosophical academy.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay & co., E. Fermanagh & Cavan, S. Longford, W. Roscommon & Sligo. Area, 650 sq. m., or 392,363 ac., of which about 250,000 are cultivated, 116,000 mountain & bog, & nearly 24,000 water. Inhabited houses 1851, 18,931. Pop. 111,808. Surface mostly wild & rugged. Chief rivers the Shannon, Bonnet, & Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, & Gill. Soil poor, except in the vales, where it is often a deep dark fertile loam on limestone. Chief crops, corn, potatoes & flax. Estates large; tillage farms small, & farmsteads often mere cabins. Average rent of land 10s. 8d. per annum. Manufs. of linen are chiefly for home consumption. Number of scholars in the Roman Catholic schools about 10,000, do. in the established church schools about 2,500. Leitrim contains 5 baronies & 17 pas. in dioceses Kilmore & Ardagh. Assize town Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends two members to H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to the Clements family.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on the Shannon, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 3 m. N.E. Carrick. Pop. 406.

LEIXLIP, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, at the confl. of the Liffey & Rye, with a station on the Midland Great Western r.r., 10 m. W. N.W. Dublin. Pop. of pa. 2,033; do. of town 1,086. It is beautifully situated, & has a castle, the seat of the Hon. G. Cavendish.

LEIZA, a town of Spain, Navarre, prov. & 17 m. N. W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,900.

LEJJUN (EL), (anc. *Legio*, probably the *Megiddo* of Scripture), a vill. of Palestine, pash. & 22 m. S.E. Acre, in the plain of Esdraelon.

LEKKERK, & LEKSMOND, two vills. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Leck.—I. 9 m. E Rotterdam. Pop. 1,882.—II. 10 m. N.N.E. Gorcum, with a large horse fair. Pop. 1,287.

LEKNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 460.

LELAND'S MILLS, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

LELESZ, a town of N.E. Hungary, co. & 11 m. E. N.E. Zemplin. Pop. 1,609. It has a castle.

LE MAIRE STRAIT, South America, is between

Tierra del Fuego & Staten island. Lat. 54° 40′ S., lon. 64° W. Breadth 12 m. It was discovered in 1616 by the Dutch navigator Le Maire.

LEMAN (LAKE), Switzerl'd. [GENEVA, LAKE OF.]

LENANAGHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 4 m. E.N.E. Ferbane. Area, 13,615 ac., a large portion of which is bog. Pop. 5,806.

LE MARCHANT, one of the smaller channel isls. belonging to Great Britain, uninhabited in 1851.

LEMBACH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 20 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,961.

LEMBECK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. 1,400.

LEMBERG (Pol. *Lwow*; Lat. *Leopolis*), a city of Austrian Poland, cap. of the kingdom of Galicia & Lodomeria, on the Peltaw, 185 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. (1770) 24,000; (1845) 75,000, of whom 20,000 are Jews. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and of a Greek & an Armenian archbishop, & was formerly an important fortress, but its ramparts are now converted into elegant public walks. The city proper is small & confined, but the suburbs are handsome. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, built 1370; a Greek Catholic church, with the elegant residence of the archbishop; Dominican church, with fine paintings & sculpture; a Protestant church, & 3 synagogues, an elegant new council house & theatre. The university, established 1784, had, in 1845, 1,400 students, & a library of 15,000 vols.; the literary institute, with a library of 58,000 vols., mostly of Slavonic history & literature; 1,200 MSS., 15,000 medals, & a large collection of paintings & prints; 2 gymnasia, a normal school, & numerous seminaries & charitable institutions. Lemberg is celebrated for its hotels, & has many attractions for strangers. It has few manufs., but important transit trade, & extensive corn & cattle markets. Near it are the towns Sockb & Lubien. [LOWENBERG.]

LEMBERG, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 14 m. S.E. Sarreguemines, with 1,900 inhabs.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. E.S.E. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,240.

LEMBEYE, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Pau. Pop. 1,324.

LEMFORDE, a mkt. town of Hanover, co. & 10 m. S. Diepholz. Pop. 912.

LEMGO, a town of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Central Germany, on the Bega, 6 m. N. Detmold. Pop. 2,720, mostly Lutherans. It is enclosed by walls; consists of an old & a new town; has several churches, a convent, a palace of the prince, a gymnasium, seminary for noble ladies, & orphan asylum. It is the chief seat of the manufs. of this petty state, comprising woollen & linen stuffs, leather, & meerschaum pipes & was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

LEMINGTON, p.-t., Essex co., Vt., 94 N.E. Montpelier, 74 W. Surface mountainous, with some good intervale on the margins of streams. Connecticut r. bounds it on the S.E., by small tributaries of which it is drained. It has 2 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 124; 1850, 187.

LEMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, 12¼ m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 855 ac. Pop. 58.

LEMLUM, or LEMLOOM, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 62 m. S.E. the ruins of Babylon, & S.E. from which are the marshes of Lemlum, a wide & inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

LEMMER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 m. S. Sneek. Pop. 2,327.

LEMNOS, isl., Greek Archipelago. [STALIMENE.]

LEMON, t., Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 284.

LEMON, t., Butler co., O. It is a large, populous, & wealthy t., containing several villages. Pop. 1840, 2,036; 1850, 3,021.

LEMON CREEK, p. o., Richmond co., N. Y.

LEMONT, p. v., Cook co., Ill. Has 210 inhabitants.

LEMPA, a river of St. Salvador, C. A., rises in Guatemala, pursues a S.E. course of 80 miles centrally through St. Salvador, thence it takes an almost due south course for 40 miles., & enters the Pacific 55 m. S.E. of the city of St. Salvador.

LEMPDES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, 7 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,935.

LEMPS (LE GRAND), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,798.

LEMPSTER, p.-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 40 W. Concord, 466 W. Surface uneven, on the E. mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Sugar & Cold rivers. Chartered in 1761. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a wooden-ware fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 941; 1850, 906.

LEMSAL, or LAMBASCHA, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, near the G. of Riga, 30 m. W. Wolmar. Pop. 1,050. It was formerly fortified.

LEMVIG, a town of Denmark, Jütland, on the S. shore of the Limfiord, 32 m. N.E. Ringkiobing. Pop. 800, who trade in corn, tallow, & fish.

LENA, p. o., Fulton co., O.

LENA, one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly & largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W., & the Yana & Indigirka on the E. It rises near Irkutsk, W. of Lake Baikal; flows first N.E. to Yakutsk, & thence N. to the Arctic O., which it enters by numerous mouths, between lat. 72° & 73° N., & lon., 125° & 130° E. Total course 2,400 m., the whole of which is within the Russian dom. Chief tribs., the Vitim, Aldan, and Bilini, both of which last it receives N. of lat. 63°. 800 m. from the ocean, it is a noble river, 5 or 6 m. in width, & it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen dezert.

LENAPE, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

LENAWEE, county, Mich. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 735 sq. ms. Drained by Raisin & Ottawa rivers, & is interspersed in the northern part with several beautiful sheets of water. The surface is gently undulating; soil sandy & argillaceous loam, & fertile. Iron ore is found. Capital, Adrian. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $628,626; wheat, 315,210 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 393,076; oats, 176,627; wool, 187,570 pounds;—17 flouring & grist mills, 22 saw mills, 7 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac., 3 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $473,650; value of manufac. articles, $814,685;—2 libraries, 7,226 vols.; 43 churches; 173 schools, 8,059 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,888; 1850, 26,572.

LENCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 277.

LENCLOITRE, a comm. & mkt. town, of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Poitiers. Pop. 1,357.

LENCZY, or LECZYCA, a town of Poland, gov. & 80 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Bzura. Pop. 3,370, one half of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, & has several convents.

LENDINARA, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., deleg. & 9 m. W. Rovigo. Pop. 5,500, mostly employed in agriculture.

LENGEFELD, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 14 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 3,995, mostly employed in manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, & in steam cotton mills.—*Lengenfeld* is a town, same circ., 26 miles S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,425.

LENGERICH, or MARGARETHEN-LENGERICH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 19 m. N.N.E. Munster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,430. Manufs. silk, woollen, & linen stuffs.—II. a vill. of Hanover, landr. & 29 m. N.W. Osnabrück.

LENGNAU, several vills. of Switzerland.—I cant. Bern, 3 m. N. Buren, with 600 inhabs., & a bath establishment.—II. (*Ober* and *Unter*), cant. Aargau, 4 m. S.S.E. Zurzach. United pop. 1,330.

LENGSFELD, two towns of Central Germany.—I. grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, principality & 16 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, an affl. of the Werra. Pop. 2,239. It is enclosed by walls, & has 2 castles & a synagogue.—II. (or *Schenk-L.*) a market town, grand duchy, H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. & 5 m. S.S.E. Dieburg. Pop. 1,160.

LENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 9¼ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area, 6,963 ac. Pop. 2,070.

LENK, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 m. S.S.W. Thun. Pop. 2,240.

LENKERAN, a town of Russia. [LANKERAN.]

LENNEP, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Lennep. Pop. 4,910. It has manufactures of woollens & cottons.

LENNIK ST. QUENTIN, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 2,000.

LENNOX, county, Can. W. Centrally situated. Area, 170 sq. ms. Drained by Napanee & Salmon

rivers, entering the bay of Quinte, which bounds it on the S. & W. Surface uneven; soil extremely fertile, underlaid with limestone. Capital, Napanee. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 8,817; sheep, 13,456; swine, 6,312; horses, 2,775; wheat, 30,281 bush. produced; rye, 50,289; Ind. corn, 22,074; buckwheat, 25,559; barley, 15,469; oats, 104,415; potatoes, 28,258; peas, 64,227; tobacco, 146 pounds; wool, 36,831;—4 grist m., 14 saw m. Pop. 7,955.

LENNOX, the anc. name of the co. Dumbarton, Scotl., comprising also parts of the cos. Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew. It gives the title of Duke, in the Scotch peerage, to the Duke of Richmond.—*Lennox hills* are a range extending between cos. Dumbarton and Stirling. The highest summit rises about 1,500 feet above the sea.

LENNOX TOWN, a town, co. Stirling, pa. Campsie, 9 m. N. Glasgow. Pop. 1851, 3,198, employed in large calico print-works & collieries. It is a polling-place for the co., and the seat of a sheriff's court. Adjacent is Lenox castle.

LENN'S CREEK, p. o., Kanawha co., Va.

LENO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. S. Brescia, cap. dist., near the Mella. Pop. 3,805. Manufs., linen, silk, & cotton.

LENOIR, county, N. C. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 390 sq. ms. Drained by Neuse r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, bordering the streams. Capital, Kinston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $166,740; wheat, 6,718 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 322,584; cotton, 185 bales;—28 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m. Cap emp. in manufac., $8,500; value of manufac. articles, 31,232;—14 churches; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 8 schools, 200 scholars. Pop 1840, 7,605; 1850, 7,828.

LENOIR, p-v., capital of Caldwell co., N. C. Situated on the S. side of Yadkin r., near its source, and contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a store, & 250 inhabitants.

LENOIR'S, p-o., Roane co., Tenn., 171 E. by S. Nashville, 522 W.

LENOLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 16 m. N.N.W. Gaëta. Pop. 2,160.

LENOX, p-t., capital of Berkshire co., Mass, 132 W. Boston, 370 W. Surface uneven; soil productive. Drained by Housatonic r. Incorporated in 1767. The v. is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, & is neatly built, & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a flourishing academy, founded in 1803, & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, a forge, employing 120 persons, & makes 1,800 tons of pig-iron annually; a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,313; 1850, 1,599.

LENOX, t., Cortland co., N. Y. Pop. 1,669.

LENOX, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 121 W.N.W. Albany, 358 W. Surface undulating or level; soil generally fertile. Drained by Cowasalon & Oneida crs., flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it on the N. The v. called Lenox Basin, is on the Erie canal, & contains 5 stores, & about 20 dwellings. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 4 tanneries, an iron foundry, a machine shop, 3 grist m., 14 saw m., an academy, 24 sch. Pop. 1840, 5,449; 1850, 7,507.

LENOX, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 170 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 274 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & gravel. Drained by Tunkhannock cr. & its branches. It has 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 800; 1850, 1,443.

LENOX, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 15 S. Ashtabula, 201 N.E. Columbus, 335 W. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 550; 1850, 731.

LENOX, t., Macomb co., Mich. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 284; 1850, 652.

LENOX CASTLE, p. o., Rockingham co., N. C.

LENOX FURNACE, p. o., Berkshire co., Mass.

LENOXVILLE, p. v., Susquehanna co., Pa.

LENOXVILLE, p-v., Ascot t., Sherbrooke co. Can. E., 98 m. from Montreal, & 3 S.E. Sherbrooke on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r. It contains Bishop's College, a collegiate sch., an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a saw m., a brewery, & 400 inhabitants.

LENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant. 9 m. N.E. Arras. Pop. 2,768, with coal mines, distilleries, tanneries, & soap-works. Here, in 1648, the Prince of Condé gained a signal victory over the Spanish forces.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 7 m. N.N.W. Mons. Pop. 1,800.—III. a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 5 m. N.E. Sion. Pop. 1,622.

LENTHAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 6 m. W.S.W. Ludlow.

LENTINI (LAKE OF), Sicily. [BIVIERE LAKE.]

LENTINI, *Leontium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, on a hill near lake Riviere, 15 m. S.S.W. Catania. Pop. 5,100. It has a gunpowder mill, & an active fishery on the adjoining lake.

LENTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1¾ m. W.S.W. Nottingham, on the Nottingham branch of the Midland r.r. Area, 5,080 ac. Pop. 5,589. It has a court-room and jail, for the liberty of Peverel, originally granted to Wm. Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror. The jurisdiction & power of this court is very extensive.

LENTRATHEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar. Pop. 926.

LENUDES FERRY, p. o., Williamsburgh dist., S. C.

LENY, a romantic mountain pass of Scotl., co. Perth, 2 m. W. Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Argau, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Aarau. Pop. 1,760.

LENZEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 83 m. N.W. Potsdam. Pop. 3,000.

LENZKIRCH (UPPER & LOWER,) two vills. of W. Germany Baden, circ. Lake, 3½ m. S. Neustadt.

LEO, p. o., Allen co., Ia.

LEO, p. o., Washington co., N. C.

LEO, p. o., Habersham, co., Ga.

LEO (SAN), a small town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Urbino, 7 m. S.W. San Marino. It is a bishop's see, protected by a fort. Pop. 1,200.

LEOBEN, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. & 9 m. W.S.W. Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in mining & forging iron. The peace of Leoben, between France & Austria, was concluded here, 18th April, 1797.

LEOBSCHÜTZ (Slav. *Hlubzien*), a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 33 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 6,230.

LEOCHELAND CUSHNIE, a par. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,068.

LEOGANE, a maritime town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on its W. coast, 20 m. W. Port-au-Prince, at the S.E. angle of Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Carribean sea, about 120 m. in length.

LEOMINSTER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 44 W.N.W. Boston, 417 W. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, particularly on the river margins. Drained by a branch of Nashua r., which affords extensive water power. Incorporated in 1740. The v., at the centre, & on the Fitchburg r. r., contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—a tannery, a machine shop, 2 paper fac, 3 piano fac., 10 comb. fac., & 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 18 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,069; 1850, 3,121.

LEOMINSTER, a parl. & munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Hereford, on the Lugg. Area of bor. & pa. 1851, 9,290 ac. Pop. of bor. & pa. 1851, 5,214. It has many curious old timber houses; an ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Mary; a grotesquely built town-hall, or "butter cross," erected in 1633; a jail, house of industry, mkt. house, & branch bank; with manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, & a few woollens; large mkts. on Tuesday for corn, wool, hops, & cider; & 7 large yearly fairs for cattle. Leominster sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the co.—II. a pa. co. Sussex, 10 m. E. Chichester. Pop. 694.

LEON, county, Flor. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. ms. Appalachee bay of the Gulf of Mexico lies on its S. border. The seacoast is marshy; back is pine land, much of which is fertile. Ocklockhony river runs on its W. border. Wakully r. is in its E. part. Capital, Tallahassee. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $359,623; rice, 83,232 pounds produced; sugar, 178 hhds.; cotton, 16,107 bales; molasses, 1,792 gals.;—3 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $40,950; value of manufac. articles, $62,129;—19 churches; 12 academies, 349 pupils; 1 school, 54 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,713; 1850, 11,442.

LEON, a central county, Tex. Area, 1,100 sq. ms. It has the Trinity on its eastern, & Navasoto river on its western border. Drained by Upp. Keechie, & Lower Keechie, & Buffalo creeks. Surface undulating; soil, a fertile loam. Capital, Leona. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $161,129; Ind. corn, 65,545 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 18,039; peas and beans, 3,760; cotton, 913 bales; —3 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $4,775; value of manufactured articles, $5,150; 5 schools, 93 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,946.

LEON, p.t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 311 W. by S. Albany, 343 W. Surface elevated, but generally level; soil, a fertile clay & sandy loam. Drained by Conewango cr. & its tributaries. It has 13 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,326; 1850, 1,340.

LEON, p.v., Madison co., Va., 165 N.W. Richmond, 80 W. Situated on Crooked run.

LEON, p.o., Richmond t., Ashtabula co., O., 208 N.E. Columbus, 324 W.

LEON, p. o., La Crosse co., Wis.

LEON, city, & capital of the republic of Nicaragua, C. A., occupies the site of an Indian town called Subtiaba, on an extensive & fertile plain, nearly central between the waters of the Pacific, & Lake Leon or Managua. Lat. 12° 25′ N., 86° 57′ W. lon. It is built between two ravines; from the springs in each is furnished a copious supply of pure water. The city covers a large area, is built on a regular plan, with spacious streets & intervening squares. Pop. 37,000. The public edifices are considered among the best in Central America, include the extensive & massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty & central dome, & two flanking towers with pyramidal tops; it has been used as a fortress, 30 pieces of artillery being placed upon the roof, & the indentations on its walls made by the repeated bombardments which it has sustained, are visible in many places; the Episcopal palace, built of adobes & tiles, entered by a well-proportioned portico, & surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recollection, & Calvario, remarkable for their size & fine facades, & various other churches. The Tridentine college of St. Ramon, once a flourishing establishment, with professorships of law & medicine, & numerous students, but now possessed only of a nominal existence; the government house, caortel general, or head barracks, & the hospital occupying the old convent of San Juan de Dios. The Indian village of Subtiaba, is properly part of Leon, though constituting a distinct municipality. It is all that remains of the larger town which Leon supplanted, & has a number of public buildings, among which its church, consisting of three naves supported by cedar columns with gilt capitals, surmounted by lofty and well-proportioned towers, is conspicuous. The houses, built of adobes, seldom exceed one story in height, but enclose a spacious court, planted with trees, & entered by a portal, which is often lofty, in the style of the Moresque arches common in Spain, & profusely & tastefully ornamented. The windows of the houses project 2 or 3 feet from the walls, are guarded by iron balconies, in which the inmates usually sit in the cool of the evening to receive & return the salutations of their passing acquaintances. In the disturbances and revolutions of which Nicaragua has so often been agitated, Leon has had its full share. Many of its houses have, in consequence, become dilapidated, & considerable portions of the city are mere heaps of ruins. On one occasion, above a thousand houses in the richest & best built quarter, were burned in a single night. The manufactures consist chiefly of dressed leather, & of cutlery, of which latter, more is done than is sufficient to supply the local wants. The markets are well-supplied, especially with fruits & vegetables in great profusion.

LEON, an old prov. & formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provs. Leon, Salamanca, & Zamora. It was originally called the kingdom of the Asturias, and was united to Castile in 1230. The new prov. of Leon in the northern portion, has an area of 5,894 square miles; and a population (1849), of 288,838.

LEON, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Bernesga, at the confl. of the Sorio, 60 m. S.E. Oviedo, & 174 m N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 5,720. Its walls are nearly demolished. Chief buildings, the church of San Isidoro, built in the 11th century; 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals. Linen weaving, stocking-knitting, & glove making, are the principal branches of industry.

LEON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, on a lagoon, 17 m. N.W. Dax. Pop. 1,442.

LEON, a town of Xalisco, Mexico, 20 m. W.N.W. Guanaxuato. It has several handsome churches, a college, an hospital, 2 convents, a nunnery, and is one of the most industrious places in Mexico. Pop. 6,000.—II. a river of Cent. America, enters the Caribbean sea 75 m. W. Truxillo. Length 80 miles.

LEON (ISLA DE), a long, narrow isl., S. Spain, prov. Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, N. & S., 10 m., breadth abt. 2 m. Surface mostly sandy & barren, with salt water marshes. On it are the cities of Cadiz, San Fernando, & Corea. (ISLA DE LEON.)

LEON, MANAGUA, or MATIARES (LAKE OF), a lake of Nicaragua, Central America, lat. 12° 15′ N., lon. 86° 15′ W., is 35 m. in length, 15 m. in greatest breadth. Its surface is 28 feet above that of the L. of Nicaragua, with which it communicates at its E. end by the riv. Tipitapa.

LEON (NUEVO, or NEW), a state of Mexico, between lat. 24° & 27° 30′ N., & lon. 99° and 100° 40′ W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Area, 2,321 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 133,361. Surface generally mntnous.; principal river, the Tigre. Soil fertile. Mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. Chief towns, Monterey the cap., Florida, Saltillo, & Linares. (*See New Leon, Mexico, &c.*)

LEON (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France; the principal being *L. sur L'Isle*, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Perrigueux. Pop. 1,093.

LEONA, p. v., capital of Leon county, Tex., 148 E. Austin. Situated on a branch of Trinity r., & has a court house, a store, & 100 inhabitants.

LEONARD (ST.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising a part of the town of St. Andrews. Pop. 587.

LEONARD (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 11 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 3,805.—II. (*des Bois*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, 20 m. W. Mamers. Pop. 1,810.—III. a vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 17 m. N. Blois. Pop. 1,170.

LEONARD (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, forming a suburb of Exeter on the S.E. Area, 172 ac. Pop. 1,499. Here is the West of England deaf and dumb asylum.

LEONARDO (SAN), a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Soria. Pop. 582.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. W.S.W. Manfredonia. —III. a fort, defending the harbor of the Island Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily.

LEONARD'S (ST.), a pa. and watering place of Engl., co. Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings, on the S.W. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 768. The town commenced about 15 years ago, has now become a thriving & favorite locality for visitors, and it has a handsome new church, & the various appliances of a place of summer resort.—*St. Leonard's Forest*, co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. Horsham, occupies about 10,000 ac., & is an enclosed part of the anc. Andreswald, or wood of Anderida, which in the Roman & Saxon period occupied all the tract called the weald of Sussex, Surrey and Kent.

LEONARDSBURGH, p. o., Delaware co., O.

LEONARDSTOWN, p-v., capital of St. Mary's co., Md., 87 S. Annapolis, 64 W. Situated on Britton's r., a small branch of Potomac r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

LEONARDSVILLE, p-v., Brookfield t., Madison co., N. Y., 86 W. by N. Albany, 364 W. Situated on Unadilla r., & contains a church, 4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

LEONARDSVILLE, v., Wayne co., Pa.

LEONBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,200. It is the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling.

LEONDARI, or LONDARI, *Leuctra*, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, near the head of the Rouphia (*Alpheus*), 18 m. S.W. Tripolitza.

LEONESSA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult., cap. cant., 12¼ m. N. Civitá-Ducale, an the Corno. Pop. 6,500. It has a college, 3 parish churches, 7 convents, & 3 annual fairs.

LEONFORTE, or LIONFORTE, a town of Sicily, intend. & 37 m. W.N.W. Catania. Pop. 17,000. It is situated in a mntnous. dist., enclosed by walls, & has a brisk trade in corn, wine, & oil.

LEONHARD (ST.), several small towns of Germany, &c.—I. Upp. Austria, 26 m. S. Steyer.—II. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 34 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant, & having iron & coal mines.—III. circ. & 18 m. S.S.W. Klagenfurt.—IV. Styria, 8 m. E Marburg. —V. Lr. Austria, 5 m. S.E. Pechlarn.—VI. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, 4 m. N.E. Sion.

LEONI, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 71 W. Detroit, 546 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,067; 1850, 1,290.

LEONI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 4 m. S. St. Angelo. Pop. 4,000.

LEONIDAS, p-t., St. Joseph co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 410; 1850, 857.

LEOPOLD, p. v., Perry co., Ia., 120 S. by W. Indianapolis. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 485 inhabitants.

LEOPOLDOVA, & LEOPOLDAU, two vills. of the Austrian empire.—I. S. Hungary, Banat, near the Danube, with, 2,257 inhabs.—II. Lower Austria, 5 m. N.N.E. Vienna.

LEOPOLDSTADT (Hung. *Leopoldvar*), a strongly fortified town of Central Hungary, circ. Neutra, 90 m. N.W. Pesth, on the Waag. Pop. 1,700. It has 2 arsenals, built by Leopold I., R. Catholic & Protestant churches, & a synagogue.

LEOVO, a town of S. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 50 m. S.W. Kishenev. Pop. 2,000.

LEPANTO, *Naupactus*, a seaport town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Ætolia, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, 12 m. N.E. Patras. Pop. 2,000.

LEPANTO, GULF OF. [CORINTH GULF OF.]

LEPANTO (STRAIT OF), the entrance to the G. of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 mile across, & defended by a castle on either side. Here, on the 8th Oct. 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria, totally defeated that of the Turks.

LEPE, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 11 m. W. Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3,024.

LEPEL, (NEW & OLD), two ts. of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk.—I cap. circ., on L. Bereshta, 62 m. W.S.W. Vitebsk, with 2,700 inhabs.—II. about 3 m. N.W. New Lepel.

LEPERS' ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, Pacific O., between Espiritu Santo & Aurora.

LEPTON, a townshisp, England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,592.

LEQUEITIO, a marit. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,335. Its harbor is defended by several forts.

LE RAY, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 8 N.E. Watertown, 158 N.W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay & sandy loam. Watered by Black & Indian rivs. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,721; 1850, 3,654.

LE RAYSVILLE, p-v., Le Ray t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 162 N.W. Albany, 428 W. It contains a church, a store, a saw m., & about 200 inhabitants.

LE RAYSVILLE, p-v., Pike t., Bedford co., Pa., 152 N. by E. Harrisburg, 262 W. It contains an academy.

LEREZ, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. E. Pontevedra, on the river of Lerez. Pop. 2,088. It has manufs. of leather.

LERICI, a marit. town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., on the G. of Spezzia, 5 m. E.S.E. Spezzia. Pop. 5,217.

LERIDA, *Ilerda*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Lerida, on the Segre, here crossed by a fine bridge, 82 m. W. Barcelonia. Pop. 1845, 16,634. It stands on a hill-slope, commanded by a lofty citadel, comprising an old ruined cathedral. Principal buildings, a modern cathedral, in the lower part of the town; 3 pa. churches, & a military hospital. Its university was suppressed by Philip V. In the adjoining plain, Scipio, the Roman general, defeated the Carthaginian Hanno, B.C. 216. Lerida was stormed by the French during the war of Succession in 1707, & again taken by them under Suchet in 1810. Pop. of the prov., 1843, 197,445.

LERIN, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 34 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,398. It stands on a plain near an affl. of the Ebro.

LERINS, (ISLES), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, dep. Var, near the coast, consisting of the fortified islands of St. Marguerite & St. Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

LERMA, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. S. Burgos. Pop. 1,395. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

LERO, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 m. S. Samos. Length, N. to S., 6 m., greatest breadth 4 m. Pop. about 2,000. Surface mntnous., but fertile. On its N. side is a tolerable port; and on its E. the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

LE ROY, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 236 W. by N. Albany, 370 W. Surface generally level; soil a productive sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Allen's cr. at the falls, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary for females, 15 stores, an extensive tannery, 2 flouring m., 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 1,300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a machine shop, 2 iron foundries, a plough fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,323; 1850, 3,473.

LE ROY, v., Exeter t., Otsego co., N. Y. Situated at the outlet of Canandaigua lake, & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist m., & about 200 inhabs.

LE ROY, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 143 N. by E. Harrisburg, 253 W. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 679; 1850, 916.

LE ROY, t., Lake co., O., 4 N.E. Chardon, 185 N.E. Columbus. It has 12 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 898; 1850, 1,128.

LE ROY, p-o., Westfield t., Medina co., O., 113 N. E. by N. Columbus, 356 W.

LE ROY, t., Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 326; 1850, 878.

LE ROY, p. t., Ingham co., Mich. Has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 110; 1850, 254.

LE ROY, p-o., McLean co., Ill., 94 N.E. Springfield, 729 W. Has 210 inhabitants.

LE ROY, p. t., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 397.

LERWICK, a bor. of barony & pa. of Scotland, & the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 m. N.N.E. Sumburg Head. Pop. of pa. 1851, 3,390, do. of town 2,904, employed in the whale & herring fisheries, & in manufs. of straw-plait. Houses very antique. It is defended by a fort, & is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. In the vicinity are the ruins of 2 Danish castles.

LESACA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 28 m. N. Pamplona. Pop. 2,180. It has iron works.

LESBOS, isl., Grecian Archip. [MITYLENE.]

LESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Alne, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alnwick, with a sta. on the Newcastle r. r. Area, 2,624 ac. Pop. 1,238.

LESCAR, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 4 m. N.W. Pau. Pop. 1,796.

LESCHENAULT, (PORT), a marit. settlement & inlet of W. Australia, dist. Wellington, immediately opposite Australind, about lat. 33° 18′ S., lon. 115° 37′ W., in a fertile position, but with a harbor adapted only for boats.

LESCHENITZ, a small town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 21 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 1,290. Near it is a hill convent greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

LESCURE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Tarn, 2 m. N.E. Albi. Pop. 2,070.—II. dep. Ariège, 5 m. E.N.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,776.

LESIGNANO DI BAGNI, a vill. of Italy, duchy & 14 m. S.W. Parma, celeb. for its mineral springs.

LESINA, *Pharos-Insula*, an island of Dalmatia, circ. & 23 m. S.E. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, between the islands Brazza & Curzola. Length 40 m., breadth 2 to 6 m. Pop. 12,539. Surface undulating & fertile, but in great part waste. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, & rosemary-oil. Chief town Lesina. Pop. 2,000.—II. a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Capitanata, 29 m. N.W. Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina (anc. *Pantanus*), a salt lagoon extending along the Adratic shore, 13 m. in length.

LESLIE, p-t., Ingham co., Mich., 89 W. by N. Detroit, 575 W. Pop. 1840, 281; 1850, 673.

LESLIE, a bor. of barony & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. of pa. 3,800, employed in large flax mills, & in linen & cotton weaving. Pop. of bor. 1,200. Here is the ancient seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes.—II. a pa., co. Aberdeen, 10 m. S.S.E. Huntly. Pop. 559.

LESMAHAGO, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Lanark, on the Clyde, the celebrated falls of which are in this pa. Area, 34,000 ac. Pop. 7,746, mostly employed in weaving & in collieries. The church is conjecture. Craignethan castle, in this pa., has been identified with the Tillietudlem of Scott's "Old Mortality."

LESNEVEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 2,734. It has a large naval hospital, a corn exchange, an active trade in corn, & 13 annual fairs. Near it is the church of Folgoat, one of the finest Gothic structures of the dep.

LESNEWTH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Area, 2,028 ac. Pop. 131.

LESSO, a town of Lombardy & Venice, deleg. and 11 m. S. Crescia. Pop. 3,400.

LE SOURDSVILLE, p. o., Butler co., O.

LESPARRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, 37 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,494.

LESSA, a seaport vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 4 m. N. Oporto, & becoming a place of summer resort for visitors from that city.

LESSAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, 13 m. N.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,750.

LESSEN, or LASZYN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 17 m. S.S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,670.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 576.—III. a vill. of the duchy Brunswick, district Wolfenbüttel, E.N.E Brunswick. Pop. 4,062.

LESSER CROSS ROADS, p-o., Somerset co., N. J., 42 N. Trenton, 216 W.

LESSINES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 19 m. N.N.W. Mons. Pop. 4,971. Principal buildings, St. Peter's church & the town house. It has a literary society, distilleries, chicory & salt factories.

LESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 7 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area, 633 ac. Pop. 191.

LESSLY, p. o., Benton co., Mo.

LESSNOI-KARAMUSH, a vill of Russia, gov. & 50 m. S.S.W. Saratov. Pop. 2,760.

LESSOE, or LÆSOE, an isl. of Denmark, in the Kattegat, 12 m. E. the N. part of Jutland. Area, 42 sq. m. Pop. 2,400, the males mostly engaged in fishing, & the females in agricultural pursuits. It is level, & environed by sand banks.

LESTERPS, a comm. & vill of France, dep Charente, 5 E.N.E. Confolens. Pop. 1,426.

LESTER'S DISTRICT, p. o., Burke co., Ga.

LESTERVILLE, p. v., capital of Reynolds co., Mo., 100 S.E. Jefferson City. Situated on the left bank of Big Black r., and has a court house, & a few dwellings.

LE SUEVER, p. o., Dacotah co., Min. Ter.

LESWALT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, 4 m. N.W. Stranraer. Area, 56 sq. m. Pop. 3,021. The coast is here defended by bold, rocky cliffs. The ancient castle of Lochnaw stands on a beautiful loch in this parish.

LETART, t., Meigs co., O. Situated on a bend of Ohio r., opposite to Letart's Rapids, surrounded on 3 sides by the r. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 642; 1850, 966.

LETART'S FALLS, p-v., Letart t., Meigs co., O., 108 S.W. Columbus, 343 W. The rapid in Ohio r., 25 ms. below Shade r., is caused by the projection of a steep hill into the r., which occasions a rapid current.

LETCHER, county, Ky. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 83 sq. ms. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil in the vallies fertile. Drained by the head branch of Kentucky r. Capital, Whitesburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $59,558; Ind. corn, 86,718 bush. produced; oats, 8,092; tobacco, 3,122 pounds; wool, 8,370;—8 churches; 15 sch., 298 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,512.

LETCHER, p-o., Harlan co., Ky., 147 S.E. Frankfort, 491 W.

LETCHERVILLE, p-v., Greene co., Ill.

LETCHWORTH, a pa. of England., co. Herts. 2 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Area, 1,927 ac. Pop. 76.

LETCOMBE, two pas. of England, co. Berks.—I (*Bassett*), 2¼ m. S.S.W. Wantage. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 292.—II. (*Regis*), 1¼ m. S.W. Wantage. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 968.

LETHAM, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa Monimail, 4 m. W. Cupar.

LETHEM, a vill. of Scotland, co. & 5 m. E. Forfar, pa. Dunnichen.

LETHENDY & KINLOCH, a united pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N. Perth, near the Tay. Pop. 756. It has several lochs, & numerous anc. remains.

LETHERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,134 ac. Pop. 206.

LETHERINGSET, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Holt. Area, 853 ac. Pop. 314.

LETHNOT, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N.N.E. Forfar. Pop. 408.

LETI, a marshy island of Bulgaria, formed by the Danube at its Delta, between the Kilia & Sulina mouths. Length 32 m., breadth 20 m.

LETIMBERVILLE, p-v., Scott t., Marion co., O., 56 N. Columbus, 412 W. It contains 1 store & a number of dwellings.

LETITSHEV (Pol. *Letyczow*, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 2,325.

LE-TO, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-tung, with a good harbor, & a small town.

LETTEE, or LETI, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 m. E. the N. extremity of Timor.

LETTER A, No. 2, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

LETTER B, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 77 N.W. Augusta, 628 W. Situated on Umbagog lake, which bounds it N. & W. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 111.

LETTERE, a town of Naples, prov. Naples, 3¼ m. E. Castel-a-mare. Pop. 4,000.

LETTERKENNY, t., Franklin co., Pa., 7 N.W. Chambersburg. Drained by Conedogwinit & Raccoon crs. The surface is mostly level; soil slaty. It contains the village of Upper Strasburg, (which see.) There are in the t. a fulling m., 6 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,918; 1850, 2,048.

LETTERKENNY, a market town of Ireland, Ulster co. Donegal, on the Swilly, 6¼ m. N.W. Raphoe. Pop. 2,161. It is irreg. built, has a church, session house, union workhouse, bridewell, a harbor; at head of Lough Swilly, admit vessels of 150 tons.

LETTERSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Haverford West. Area, 2,216 ac. Pop. 558.

LETTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Weobly. Area, 1,196 ac. Pop. 214.—II. co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. S.S.W. East-Dereham. Area, 1,274 ac. Pop. 150.

LETUR, a town of Spain, prov. Albecete, 30 m. N. Caravaca. Pop. 2,970.

LEU (ST.), a town & quarter of the island Bourbon, on its W. coast, 10 m. S. St. Paul.—II. (*Taverny*), a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oisie, 8 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. of comm. 1,182. It has a fine chateau & park, which belonged successively to the Bonaparte, Orleans, & Bourbon-Condé families.—III. (*d'Essarts*), a market town, dep. & on the Oise, with a station on Paris & Brussels r. r., 3 m. S.S.W. Creil.

LEUBUS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 28 m. W.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder, with 505 inhabs.—II. a contiguous vill., with a magnificent Cistercian abbey. Pop. 1,309.

LEUCA (CAPO DI), the most S.E. extremity of Italy, Naples, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Otranto, bounding E.ward the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 48′ 7″ N., lon. 18° 22′ 5″ E.

LEUCADIH, the anc. name of [SANTA MAURA].

LEUCATE, a comm & vill. of S. France, dep. Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Narbonne. The lake of Leucate, deps. Aude & Pyrenees Orientales, is a lagoon, 10 m. in length.

LEUCHARS, a pa. of Scotland, co Fife, 4 m. N.W. St. Andrews, & with a station on the Edinburgh & Dundee r. r., 7 m. N.E. Cupar. Pop. 1,991.

LEUCE, an isl., black sea. [ISLE OF SERPENTS.]

LEUCHTENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatin., 21 m. N.E. Amberg, with a castle on a steep hill. Pop. 563. In 1814 it gave the title of Duke

to Eugene Beauharnais, in whose family it still remains.

LEUCTRA, the ancient name of several small vills. of Greece, that near which the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans, B.C. 371, being in Bœotia, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, & now called *Lefka*.—II. a marit. vill. of Morea, gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11¼ m. N.W. Tzimova, and now called *Leftro*. [Leondari.]

LEUK (Fr. *Loueche*), a vill. & celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, at its confl. with the Dala, 15 m. E.N.E. Sion, & 5,000 feet above the sea. It is resorted to between May and October. The St. Lawrence spring has a tem. of 144° Fahr.

LEUTENBERG & LEUTERSHAUSEN, two towns of Central Germany.—I. principality Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, 12 m. S.S.E. Rudolstadt, with the castle of Friedensberg.—II. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., on the Aitmuhl, 7 m. W.N.W. Anaspach, with 1,422 inhabs.

LEUTHEN, several villages of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, reg. & W. Breslau, where, on the 5th Dec. 1757, Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrians.

LEUTKIRCH, a t. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 40 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of linens & cottons.

LEUTOMISCHEL, Bohemia. [Leitomischel.]

LEUTSCHAU (Hung. *Lötze*), a royal free town of N. Hungary, circ. Zips, on a hill, 123 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,500, three-eighths Protestants. It has the oldest Lutheran college in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, seminary for noble females, & an asylum for the children of soldiers.

LEUZE, a t. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 17 N.W. Mons. Pop. 5,880, engaged in dyeing, bleaching, brewing, &c.—II. a pa., prov. & 6 m. N.E. Namur.

LEVAN (ST.), a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, at the S. extremity of the peninsula, Land's-End, 8 m. S. W. Penzance. Area, 2,328 ac. Pop. 502. It has an ancient well & oratory, & "The Logan Stone," a rocking mass of granite, poised on an elevated rock.

LEVANE, a t. of Tuscany, prov. & 26 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,000.

LEVANNA, p-v., Ledyard t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 172 W. Albany, 325 W. Situated on the E. side of Cayuga lake, & contains a church, a store, 2 warehouses, a steam flouring m., & 200 inhabs.

LEVANSO, *Phorbantia*, an isl. in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. & 9 m. W. Trapani, & nearly 6 m. in circuit.

LEVANT, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 80 N.N.E. Augusta, 675 W. Drained by Kenduskeag stream & its branches. Soil fertile. It has a fulling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, a grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,061; 1850, 1,841.

LEVANT, p-o., Chautauque co., N.Y., 326 W. by S. Albany, 323 W.

LEVANT, a name derived from the Italian word for the "South-east," & applied in the middle ages to that quarter of the Mediterranean E. of Cape Matapan, now generally applied to the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria, &c.

LEVANTE, the most E. prov. of Sardinia, div. Genoa, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 m. & bounded N. by the Apennines. Area, 450 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 78,859. Princip. towns, Spezzia, the cap. Lerici, Levante, & Sarzana.

LEVANTINE (VAL), (Ital. *Levantina*,) a valley of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, extends from St. Gothard to the confl. of the Tessin, with the Blenio.

LEVANTO, a marit. t. of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. N.N.W. Spezzia. Pop. 4,596.

LEVEE, p-o., Montgomery co., Ky.

LEVEL, p-o., Warren co., O., 81 W.S.W. Columbus, 464 W.

LEVEL, p-o., Richland co., S. C.

LEVELAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Faversham. Area, 320 ac. Pop. 99.

LEVEL GREEN, p-o., Giles co., Va., 221 W. Richmond, 261 W.

LEVEN, several small rivers of Britain.—I. Engl., co. Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black & White Leven, or Line, near Stapleton, flows S.W. for 15 m., and joins the Esk 3 m. S. Longtown.—II. co. Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.—III. Scotland, co. Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, & discharges its surplus waters into the Clyde at Dumbarton castle, after a S. course of 7 m. On its banks are Dumbarton, Alexandria, Bonhill, & Renton, with numer. print works, & other factories.—IV. co. Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, & after an E. course of 14 miles, enters the Firth of Forth at Leven, besides which vill., Leslie, Markinch, & Balgonie, are on its banks.

LEVEN, a borough of barony, of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Scoonie, at the mouth of the Leven, which here forms a harbor for vessels of 300 tons, at spring tides, 9 m. N.N.E. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1851, 2,083, chiefly emp. in linen manufs., but also in tile and iron works. It has seven annual fairs.—II. a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. N.E. Beverley. Area, 4,837 ac. Pop. 993.—*Loch Leven* is in co. & immediately E. Kinross. Circuit about 11 m., a partial drainage having reduced it 3 m. It receives the Orwell, & all the other streams of the co; is famous for trout, & contains several isls., on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a famous castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567–8, & signed her abdication on July 4th, 1567, & from which, on May 2d, 1568, she made her memorable escape, shortly before the battle of Langside.—II. a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. for 12 m., between cos. Argyle & Inverness. Scenes highly picturesque, & on its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

LEVENS, a chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pas. Haversham & Kendal, 5 m. S. Kendal. Pop. 938. Levens-Hall, an anc. seat of the Howard family, is in this chapelry.

LEVENSHULME, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, with a sta. on the r. r. from Manchester to Crewe, &c., 3 m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,902.

LEVENTO, or LEVENZO, a v. of Sardinia, prov. & 11 m. N. Nice, cap. mand., with 1,500 inhabs. Birth-place of General Massena.

LEVENWORTH, p-v., capital Crawford co., Ia., 124 S. by W. Indianapolis, 637 W. Situated on N. side of Ohio r., 2 miles below the entrance of Great Blue r. It contains a court house, 7 stores, a Methodist church, an academy, & 450 inhabs.

LEVERANO, a t. of Naples, prov. Otranto, Lecce. Pop. 2,000.

LEVER (DARCY), a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3¼ m. S.E. Bolton. Pop. 2,091.—II. (*Great*), a tnshp., same co., pa. Middleton, 1 m. S. Bolton. Pop. 713, partly emp. in bleaching works.—III. (*Little*), a chapelry, same co., pa. & 3 m. E.S.E. Bolton, at the junction of the Bolton, Bury, & Manchester canals. Pop. 3,511.

LEVERETT, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 83 W. by N. Boston, 393 W. Surface elevated; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by 2 small branches of Connecticut r. Incorporated in 1774. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a hoe fac., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 875; 1850, 948.

LEVERING, p-v., Knox co., O.

LEVERINGTON, p-o., Philadelphia co., Pa., 98 E. by S. Harrisburg, 147 W.

LEVERINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 1 m. N.N.W. Wisbeach. Area, 7,871 ac. Pop. 2,143.

LEVERTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Boston. Area, 7,110 ac. Pop. 790.—II. (*North*), co. Notts, 5¼ m. E.N.E. East Retford. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 336.—III. (*South*), same co., 5 m. E.S.E. East Retford. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 484. It has a small grammar school.

LEVI, p-o., Jackson co., O.

LEVICO, a mkt.-t. of the Tyrol, circ. & 10 m. S.E. Trient near a small lake. Pop. 3,517.

LEVIER, a comm. & mkt.-t. of France, dep. Doubs, 11 m. W.N.W. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,430.

LEVIGNAC, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. N. Marmande. Pop. 1,586.

LEVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,098 ac. Pop. 241.

LEVIS, co., Can. E., formed under the representation act of 1853. Pop. 14,855. Cap. St. Joseph.

LEVISHAM, a pa. of Engl. [Leavisham.]

LEVIZZANO & LEVORANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. duchy and 17 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,200.—II. Naples, prov. Otranto, 11 m. S.W. Leece. Pop. 1,800.

LEVROUX, *Galatum*, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,605. It has manufs. of fine woollen cloths & leather, & a brisk trade in corn, wine, & wool. It was formerly fortified.

LEVY, co., Flor., a central county bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 775 sq. ms. It has the Suwannee r. on its W. border, & the Withlacoochee r. on the E. Drained centrally by several streams entering Waccasassa bay. Surface low & swampy, abounding with valuable timber, & has much fertile land. Capital, Atsena otie. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,8[illegible]; sugar, 63 hhds. produced; cotton, 59 bales; molasses, 3,250 gals. Pop. 1850, 405.

LEW, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—1. (*North*), 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 7,247 ac. Pop. 1,047.—11. (*Town-leat*), 9¼ m. W.S.W. Oakhampton.

LEWANNICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.W. Launceston. Area, 4,009 ac. Pop. 747.

LEWENZ, (Hung. *Lews*,) a mkt. t. of W. Hungary, circ. & 4 m. S.E. Bars. Pop. 4,600.

LEWES, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 45 S. by E. Dover, 138 W. Situated on the W. side of Delaware bay, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, & 1,200 inhabs. The Delaware break-water is an immense work, costing about 10 millions of dollars in its present state, but still unfinished; it furnishes a good shelter for more than 100 vessels, & if completed might accommodate five hundred.

LEWES, a parl. bor. & t. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, here crossed by a stone bridge, 44 m. S.E. London, & 8½ m. by r. r. N.E. Brighton. Area of bor. 1,500 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,533. It is finely situated on a declivity of the S. Downs, & has a grammar sch., alms-houses, believed to have been founded by Gundrada, 4th daughter of William the Conqueror, an elegant county hall, a county jail, & house of correction, barracks, & theatre. Large markets are held on Tuesday for corn, malt, wool, & cattle, & a considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse. Large sheep fairs are held in September & October. It sends two mems. to H. of C. It is a polling place for E. division of co., & the head of a poor law union. Lewes is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. Simon de Montford & the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here, & imprisoned him in the castle.

LEWESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 8.

LEWIN, a small frontier town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. and 14 m. W. Glatz. Pop. 1,330.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N.E. Leitermitz. Pop. 599.

LEWIS, county, N. Y. Situated in the N. part of the State. Area, 1,122 sq. ms. The surface is mostly hilly & broken; soil various. Along Black r. it is fertile. Watered by Black r. & its tributaries, Beaver, Independence, & Moose rivers, & by Salmon, Indian, & Oswegatchie rs. Capital, Martinsburg. There were in 185[illegible], live stock valued at $972,928; wheat, 73,584 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 83,027; oats, 188,558; wool, 44,137 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 1 iron foundry, 2 woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 17 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac. $142,980; value of manufac. articles, $[illegible];—38 churches; 6 acad., 140 pupils; 114 sch., 4,[illegible]8 scholars; 144 libraries, 14,051 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,[illegible]; 1850, 24,564.

LEWIS, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 610 sq. ms. Drained by Little Kanawha r., & by the W. fork of Monongahela r. The surface is uneven & rough; soil fertile on the margins of streams. Capital, Weston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $295,827; wheat, 31,056 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 285,875; tobacco, 8,800 pounds; wool, 24,[illegible];—7 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 printing office. Cap. emp. in manufac. $28,360; value of manufac. articles, $32,168;—15 churches; 47 sch., [illegible] scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,151; 1850, 10,031.

LEWIS, county, Mo. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 520 sq. ms. The Mississippi r. runs on its E. boundary. Drained by Fabius & Wyaconda rivers. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. It contains timber & prairie. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $205,543; wheat, 68,527 bush. produced; Indian corn, 336,730; oats, 67,104; wool, 19,983 pounds; —11 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.,. 1 tannery; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 11 churches; 2 acad., 45 pupils; 12 sch., 1,178 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,040; 1850, 6,378.

LEWIS, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 300 sq. ms. The surface is generally hilly; soil in the valleys very fertile. The Ohio r. flows along its N. border. Drained by Cabin & Kinniconic creeks. Capital, Clarksburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $151,691; Ind. corn, 393,686 bush. produced; oats, 54,308; tobacco, 56,[illegible]20 pounds; wool, 14,604.—7 saw m.; 4 tanneries, [illegible] persons employed; 13 churches; 24 schools, 513 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,306; 1850, 7,202.

LEWIS, t., Essex co., Vt. Surface mountainous. Drained by a branch of Nulhegan r. It is uninhabited.

LEWIS, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 131 N. Albany, 506 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, with some level tracts, & a moderately fertile soil. Drained by Boquet r. & its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., a tannery, 5 forges, a grist m., 20 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,595; 1850, 2,058.

LEWIS, t., Lycoming co., Pa. It has a grist m., 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 542; 1850, 596.

LEWIS, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1,475.

LEWIS, co., Tenn., centrally situated. Area, 340 sq. m. Drained by Buffalo & Duck creeks, tributaries of the Tennessee r. Surface undulating; soil, especially bordering the streams, fertile. Capital, Newburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $57,943; Ind. corn, 293,610 bush. produced; oats, 18,729; sweet potatoes, 11,430; tobacco, 8,260 pounds;—4 flouring and grist m., 5 saw m.; 16 churches; 3 acad., 80 pupils; 25 sch., 1,400 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,448.

LEWIS, p-t., Brown co., O., 121 S.W. by S. Columbus, 483 W. Surface slightly uneven; soil adapted to the production of grain & tobacco. Drained by Whiteoak, Eagle, Bullskin, & other creeks, that flow into the Ohio, which bounds it on the S. Pop. 1840, 2,437; 1850, 2,720.

LEWIS, t., Clay co., Ia. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 472; 1850, 574.

LEWIS, p-o., Vigo co., Ia., 78 W.S.W. Indianapolis, 649 W.

LEWIS, county, Washington Ter. It extends N. from the Columbia river & the counties of Clark and Pacific to the Straits of Fuca, having an extensive coast line on the Pacific, Straits of Fuca, and Hood Canal & Puget Sound. Drained by the Chehalis, Nisqually, & Tenalquit rivers. Its surface presents a variety; fertile & level lands around the head of Puget Sound, & bordering the Columbia & Cowlitz rivers; with much hilly, rough, & mountainous. In the N. portion of the county is Mount Olympus. Capital, Olympia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $118,342; wheat, 10,745 bush. produced; oats, 5,700; potatoes, 27,347; wool, 18,150 pounds. Cap. emp. in manuf., $80,000; value of manufac. articles, $71,200; 1 acad., 13 pupils. Pop. 1850, 558.

LEWIS (with HARRIS), the most N. & largest isl. of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotl., between lat. 57° 40′ & 58° 32′ N., & lon. 6° & 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch, a sea 30 m. across. Length, N. to S., 60 m., greatest breadth, 30 m. Area variously estimated between 700 & 770 sq. m., of which Lewis, the N. portion, separated from Harris by the inlets Lochs Reasort & Seaforth, comprises about 575 sq. m. Coast line very much indented; on the E. side are Loch Erisort & Broad Bay, & on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the *Butt of Lewis*, lat. 58° 31′ N., lon. 6° 14′ W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. Sunneval mountain is estimated to be 2,700 feet in height, & a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty & bare as Harris, & it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, & much of the surface is covered with peat, & with remains of ancient forests. The inhabs. are occupied in raising barley & potatoes, cattle breeding, fishing, kelp-making, & domestic manufs. The Seaforth estates have now passed into the possession of Mr. Matheson, who has introduced extensive improvements. The island abounds with Druidic edifices & ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent, but in the N. (Butt of L.), are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Lewis is divided into the 4 pas. of Stornoway, Uig,

Barvas, & Lochs. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast. [Harris—Hebrides.]

LEWIS & REHOBOTH, Hundred, Sussex co., Del. Has a tan., an acad., 3 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,854; 1850, 1,855.

LEWISBERRY, p-v., York co., Pa., 17 S. Harrisburg, 109 W. Contains 245 inhabitants.

LEWISBOROUGH, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 130 S. by E. Albany, 286 W. Surface somewhat broken; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained on the W. by Croton r. Pop. 1840, 1,619; 1850, 1,608.

LEWIS BOTTOM, v., Hancock co., Ky., in the vicinity of coal mines, and has a Roman Catholic church.

LEWISBURGH, p-b., Buffalo t., Union co., Pa., 67 N. Harrisburg, 177 W. Situated on the right bank of the west branch of Susquehanna r., a little below the mouth of Buffalo creek. A lateral canal, half a mile long, connects with the W. Branch canal. It contains 4 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a foundry, several large warehouses, 3 printing offices issuing 2 weekly and 1 semi-monthly publication, a furnace, 2 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., & 2,012 inhabitants.

LEWISBURG, v., Muhlenburg co., Ky., 172 W. S.W. Frankfort, 714 W. Situated on the S. bank of Green river. It contains 2 stores and about 50 inhabitants.

LEWISBURGH, p-v., capital of Greenbrier co., Va., 214 W. Richmond, 251 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a lyceum, an academy, a bank, 6 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 900 inhabitants. It is 9 miles W. of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, & occupies the site of the old Savannah Fort.

LEWISBURGH, v., Champaign co., O. Pop. 1850, 302.

LEWISBURGH, p-v., Harrison t., Preble co., 97 W. by S. Columbus, 490 W.

LEWISBURGH, p-v., Cass co., Ia., 81 N. Indianapolis, 601 W. Situated on the N. bank of the Wabash r., & on the Wabash & Erie canal.

LEWISBURGH, p-v., capital of Marshall co., Tenn., 54 S. Nashville, 703 W. Situated a short distance from Duck cr., & contains a court-house, a church, several stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhab.

LEWISBURGH, p-v., capital of Conway co., Ark., 45 N.W. Little Rock, 1,110 W. Situated on the N. bank of Arkansas r. It has a court house, & several stores & dwellings.

LEWISBURY, v., York co., Pa. Situated on the Conewago cr. It contains 3 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Refd. Presbyterian,—several mills.

LEWIS CENTRE, p-o., Delaware co., O.

LEWIS FORK, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C.

LEWIS, or GREAT SNAKE RIVER, Oregon, is formed by the union of two rivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, & joins the Columbia river from the S.E., 200 m. from the Pacific Ocean. (*See Columbia r.*)

LEWIS ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, off the N. W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35′ S., lon. 116° 33′ E.

LEWISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Ravensbourne, an affl. of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. London. Area, 5,789 ac. Pop. 8,384. The vill., about 1 m. in length, has many handsome residences, and a school, founded in 1647. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWISPORT, p-v., Hancock co. Ky., 115 W. Frankfort. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., & contains 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

LEWIS'S STORE, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va., 99 N. Richmond, 90 W.

LEWISTON, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 297 W. by N. Albany, 410 W. A ridge E. & W. divides it into 2 plains. Soil a calcareous & sandy loam. Niagara r. bounds it on the W. The Tuscarora Indians have a settlement in the t. The v. is situated on the right bank of Niagara r., at the head of steamboat navigation, 7 miles from Lake Ontario, & at the termination of the Lewiston branch railroad. Incorporated in 1822. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 10 stores, a grist m., & about 900 inhabitants. It has a convenient steamboat landing, from which boats regularly ply to Oswego, & other places on Lake Ontario, & there is a ferry crossed by steamboats to Queenston, Can. It has a communication by railroad to Buffalo by Niagara falls, which connects with Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara Falls railroad. There are in the t. a tannery, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,533; 1850, 2,924.

LEWISTON, p-t., Androscoggin co., Me., 33 N. Portland, 577 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Incorporated in 1795. Androscoggin river runs on its W. border, & has here a fall 47 feet, in a distance of 12 or 15 rods, affording great water power. The v. called Lewiston Falls is the capital of the co., & is a station on the Kennebec & Androscoggin railr., & contains a court house, a Universalist church, a bank, a cotton fac. with 4,000 spindles, which makes annually 30,000 yds. of print goods; a woollen fac. employing 85 persons, manufacturing cassimeres, satinets, & flannels; a tannery, a carriage fac., a saddlery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 15 stores, & 1,800 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,801; 1850, 3,584.

LEWISTON, Va. (*See Lunenburgh C. H.*)

LEWISTOWN, p-b., capital of Mifflin co., Pa., 60 N.W. Harrisburg, 148 W. Situated on the left bank of Juniata riv, at the junction of Kishcoquillas cr., on the Pennsylvania canal & Penn. railroad. The streets cross each other at right angles; & there are a court house & other county offices, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—an academy, a bank, 2 foundries, a flouring m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,735 inhabitants. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity.

LEWISTOWN, p-v., Bloomfield t., Logan co., O., 77 N.W. by S. Columbus, 464 W. It is situated on the left bank of the Miami r., & has 250 inhabs.

LEWISTOWN, p-v., capital of Fulton co., Ill., 55 N.W. Springfield, 833 W. It contains a neat court house, a jail, 3 stores, & 600 inhabitants. It is 4 m. E. of Spoon r., & 12 m. W. of Illinois r. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,515.

LEWISVILLE, p. v., Chester co., Pa., 65 S.E. Harrisburg.

LEWISVILLE, p-v., Brunswick co., Va., 82 S. by W. Richmond, 198 W. Contains 100 inhabs.

LEWISVILLE, p-v., Chester dist., S. C., 64 N. Columbia, 450 W.

LEWISVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 96.

LEWISVILLE, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 42 E. Indianapolis, 529 W. It is situated on the E. side of Flat Rock cr., on the national road, & has 193 inhabs.

LEWISVILLE, p-v., capital of La Fayette co., Ark., 162 S.W. Little Rock, 1,237 W. Situated near the lt. b. of Red r., & contains a court house, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

LEW KEW ISLANDS, Pacific. [Loo-Choo.]

LEWKNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Thame. Area, 2,688 ac. Pop. 634.

LEWTRENCHARD, a par. of England, co. Devon. Area, 2,818 ac. Pop. 436.

LEXDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. W. Colchester. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 1,454.

LEXHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 5½ ms. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 253.—II. (*West*), 5 ms. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,155 ac. Pop. 125.

LEXINGTON, district, S. C. Situated a little W. of the centre of the state. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by Saluda r., which joins Broad r. on the border of this dist. to form the Congaree r. Surface undulating; soil a light sandy loam, & near the streams very fertile. Capital, Lexington C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $229,546; Ind. corn, 382,518 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 60,721; rice, 50,829 pounds; cotton, 4,608 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 31 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $249,663; value of manufactured articles, $176,343;—33 churches; 5 academies, 93 pupils; 18 schools, 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,111; 1850, 12,930.

LEXINGTON, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 63 N. by W. Augusta, 657 W. It has a pond on its N. & another on its S. border, connected by a stream which flows into Kennebec r. Soil fertile. It has a saw m., 8 sch. Pop. 1840, 564; 1850, 538.

LEXINGTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 11 N.W. Boston, 451 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil fertile

along the streams. Drained by branches of Shawsheen r. It has some manufactures. The v. on the Lexington & W. Cambridge r. r. contains 2 churches,—1 Bap. & 1 Universalist, & about 400 inhabitants. This village is celebrated as the place where the first blood was shed in the opening of the great drama of the revolution. The legislature of Massachusetts have caused a monument to be erected on the spot where the first victims fell, to perpetuate the memory of the slain, & of this event. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,642; 1850, 1,895.

LEXINGTON, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 28 W. Catskill, 55 W. Albany, 365 W. Surface mountainous. Drained by Schoharie cr. The v. contains 2 churches, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist, —3 stores, a tannery, & about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 5 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,814; 1850, 2,263. (See *Jewett & Hildreth.*)

LEXINGTON, p-v., capital of Rockbridge co., Va., 146 W. Richmond, 188 W. Situated on an elevated bank, on the W. side of North river, a branch of James river. It contains a neat court house, a jail, 4 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, the Virginia military institute, the Ann Smith Female Seminary, 13 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,763 inhabs. Washington College situated here, was originally established as an academy in the year 1776, under the name of Liberty Hall. In the year 1796 it received its first regular endowment from WASHINGTON, & from that time took the name of the Washington academy, & by an act of the Virginia legislature in the year 1812, was changed to Washington College. It has a president & 5 professors, 200 alumni, 62 students, & 6,200 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the Thursday before the 4th of July. 100 shares of stock of the James River Company, left by Washington to found this college, yield annually about $2,500. The Virginia Military Institute is located here, & has 4 professors & 60 cadets. It is on the plan of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y.

LEXINGTON, p-v., capital of Davidson co., N. C., 117 W. Raleigh, 338 W. Situated on the W. side of Abbott's creek, a branch of Yadkin r. It contains a court house, jail, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, C. H., Lexington dist., S. C., 12 W. Columbia, 518 W. Situated on a small branch of Saluda r., & contains a court house, jail, an academy, 2 churches (the Lutheran Theological Seminary, founded in 1835, has 2 professors & 1,800 vols. in its libraries), 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, p-v., capital of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 70 N. Milledgeville, 594 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, one of which has a building which cost $4,000, & has a fund of $4,000, & is called, from its founder, "Mason Academy," 15 stores, a public library, & 450 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, p-v., Troy t., Richland co., O., 56 N. N.E. Columbus, 355 W. Situated on Clear fork of Mohican cr., & contains 3 churches, 4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a carding & fulling m., & 450 inhabs.

LEXINGTON, t., Stark co., O. Has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,437; 1850, 1,996.

LEXINGTON, p. t., Sanilac co., Mich., 110 E. by N. Lansing. Borders on Lake Huron, & has a grist m. & 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 413; 1850, 1,176.

LEXINGTON, p-v., capital of Scott co., Ia., 89 S. by E. Iowa city, 577 W. It is situated on the head waters of Muscatatack fork of White r., 11 ms. W. of the Ohio river. It contains a court house, a church, 3 stores, & 273 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,202.

LEXINGTON, p-v., McLean co., Ill., 90 N.E. Springfield, 157 W.

LEXINGTON, city, capital of La Fayette co., Mo., 82 W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1,046 W. It is situated 1½ m. S. of the Missouri river. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a Roman Catholic convent, a bank, several extensive stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850 2,688 inhabs., 1854, 3,500. Pop. of t. exclusive of city, 2,194.

LEXINGTON, city, & capital of Fayette co., Ky., is situated on a branch of the Elkhorn r., at the junction of the Frankfort & Lexington r. r., & the Covington & Lexington r. r., in 38° 6′ N. lat., & 48° 18′ W. lon., 24 E.S.E. Frankfort, 85 S. Cincinnati, 74 E. Louisville, 522 W. Pop. 1820, 5,279; 1830, 6,461; 1840, 6,997; 1854, 12,000. It is the oldest town in the state, was formerly the capital, & is one of the richest & best built places in the western states. It is regularly laid out, & some of the streets are paved. The main street is 80 ft. wide, & 1¼ m. in length, & the principal roads leading to the city are Macadamized for some distance from it. Many of the streets are bordered with fine shade trees, & its environs are beautiful, & ornamented with elegant residences. There is a public square near the centre of the place, surrounded by fine brick buildings. The city contains 10 churches,—2 Presbyterian, 1 Campbellite, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 African, one of them Methodist & the other Baptist. Among the public buildings are a court house & jail, a splendid masonic hall, one of the finest buildings in the state, the State Lunatic Asylum, & the Halls of Transylvania University. This university was founded in 1798, & has a classical, medical, & law department. It has a president & 14 professors, or other instructors. The classical department has about 100 students, the law 78, & the medical 260, making 438 in the whole. The medical graduates of this institution are more numerous than those of any similar institution in the United States, excepting that of Philadelphia. The libraries of the university amount to 15,000 vols. The commencement is on the Wednesday before the 3d Friday in August. There are in the city, 2 academies, & 3 male & 2 female schools, of a high order. This city is more celebrated for its intelligent & polished society, & as an elegant place of residence, than for the bustle of business. It has 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,380,000; an insurance office, 75 stores, 3 printing offices issuing a daily & 2 semi-weekly newspapers, several extensive rope factories, tanneries, woollen fac., machine shops, &c. It is said that the name was given to this place by the surveyors, who, while laying it out, received intelligence of the battle of Lexington. In 1797 it contained only 50 houses. The country around the city is one of the most fertile districts in the United States.

LEXINGTON, p-v., capital of Henderson co., Tenn., 117 W.S.W. Nashville, 801 W. Situated on Beech r., a branch of Tennessee r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Cumberland Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, & 550 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, p-v., Lauderdale co., Ala., 158 N. Tuscaloosa, 761 W. Situated on a small tributary of Tennessee r., & contains 175 inhabs.

LEXINGTON, p-v., capital of Holmes co., Miss., 62 N. Jackson, 997 W. Situated on the N. side of a branch of Yazoo r., & contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 656 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, v., Clatsop co., Oregon, near the left bank of Willamette r.

LEYBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4¾ ms. N. W. Maidstone. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 268.

LEYBURN, a mkt. town of Engl., co. York. N. Rid., pa. Wensley, 7 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 800.

LEYDEN, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 102 W.N.W. Boston, 412 W. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Green r., a branch of Deerfield r. Incorporated in 1809. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 632; 1850, 716.

LEYDEN, p-t., Lewis co., N. Y., 15 S. Martinsburg, 120 N.W. Albany, 425 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile sandy loam. Drained by Moose & Black rivers. It has 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,438; 1850, 2,253.

LEYDEN, p. v., Cook co., Ill., 180 N.N.E. Springfield. Pop. 756.

LEYDEN, p. v., Rock co., Wis.

LEYDEN (Dutch *Leiden*, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a city of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam, & 17 m. N. Rotterdam, & with both of which it is connected by canals & railroads, on the Old Rhine, 6 miles from its mouth, in the N. Sea. Lat. of observatory, 52° 9′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. Pop. 38,500. Mean temp. of year 48°; winter 36°; summer 62° .7, Fahr. It is intersected by canals, and surrounded by wind-mills; streets wide & clean; public edifices not remarkable for architecture. The town hall, erected 1574, is a picturesque building. The university, founded 1575, one of the most distinguished

schools of learning in Europe, had, in 1847, 420 students. Among its professors were Scaliger, Gomarus, & Arminius, & it had as pupils, Grotius, Descartes, Fielding, & Goldsmith. Connected with the university are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, an astronomical observatory, an excellent botanic garden, & an extensive library of books, & rare Oriental MSS. There are besides several private museums, & many learned societies. The church of St. Peter contains a monument to Boërhaave. Leiden has a public hospital, arsenal, custom-house, & chamber of commerce. Its manufs. have greatly declined. In the middle of the 17th century, it had 100,000 inhabitants. Its principal trade is in grain, butter & cheese. It sustained a severe siege by the Spaniards in 1573-4; was ravaged by the plague in 1655, & was greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder in 1807.—*Leyderdorp* is a vill., N. Holland, 1 m. E Leyden. Pop. 1,874.

LEYDEN, two isls., one off the N. coast of Ceylon, the other off that of Java, opposite Batavia.

LEYLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. S. Preston. Area, 13,691 ac. Pop. 13,710: of the town, 3,617, extensively emp'd in manufs. of cotton goods. It comprises the chapelries Euxton & Heapey, & townships Hoghton, Whittle, Clayton, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, & Withnell. It has a handsome church, with monuments of the Farington family, whose mansion, Shaw-hall, contains a museum & fine gallery of paintings; a grammar school, numerous other endowed schools, alms-houses, & a station on the Manchester & Preston railr. [Hoghton.]

LEYNI, a vil. of Piedmont, div. prov. & 9 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. 3,000.

LEYSDOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Queenborough. Area, 4,202 ac. Pop. 272.

LEYTE, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, immediately S.S.W. Samar. Length 130 m.; average breadth 35 m. Pop. 1837, 92,175. Soil in many parts very fertile, producing rice & cotton, with ebony & other fine woods.

LEYTHA, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria & Hungary, & after a N. & E. course of 90 miles, joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it & Lake Neusiedl are the Leytha mountains.

LEYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties r. r., 5 m. N.E. London. Area, 2,241 ac. Pop. 5,801. The vill., on the Lea, has an anc. brick church, & many handsome residences. Strype, the antiquary, was vicar of the pa.

LEZ, a river of France, dep. Herault, rises in the Cevennes mtns., flows S., & after a course of 20 m., falls into the Mediterranean, 2 miles S.E. Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

LEZANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.E. Launceston. Area, 4,560 ac. Pop. 883.

LEZARDRIEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 16 m. E.N.E. Lannion. Pop. 2,130.

LEZAT, & LEZAY, two comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Ariège, on the Leze, 17 m. N.W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,642.—II dep. Deux-Sevres, on the Dive, 7 m. E.N.E. Melle. Pop. 2,480.

LEZAYRE, a pa. of Isle of Man. Area, 417 ac. Pop. 2,486.

LEZAYSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. N.E. Rzeszov, on left bank of the San. Pop. 3,500.

LEZIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 miles W. Narbonne. Pop. 2,253.

LEZOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. E.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,054.

LEZUZA, *Lizusa*, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. Albacete. Pop. 2,451.

LGOW, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Sem. Pop. 2,000.

LHANBRYDE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & adjoining Elgin on N.E. Pop. 1,283.

LHASSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [Lassa.]

LHONAUR, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 42 m. E.N.E. Jaulna. Lat. 20° N., lon. 76° 48′ E.

LIAMONE, *Cercidius* a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 m., enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N. Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the most southerly of the two deps. of the island.

LIANCOURT (*Sous Clermont*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, with a station on the Paris & Brussels r. r., 5 m. S.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,364.

LIANG-TCHOU, & LIAN-TCHOU, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the Great Wall, & 140 m. N.N.W. Lantcheou.—II. prov. Quang-tong, 240 m. S.W. Canton.

LIBAU (Lettish, *Leepaja*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, & 105 m. W.S.W. Mitau. Pop. 10,110. It is enclosed by walls, & has a council-hall, theatre, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & Calvinist churches; a synagogue, hospital, 2 extensive alms-houses, & an orphan asylum. Its harbor is artificial. Its trade is considerable.

LIBBERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 3 m. E.S.E. Carnwath. Area, 8,700 ac. Pop. 800.

LIBERIA, v., Prince William co., Va.

LIBERIA, an independent negro republic of W. Africa, established 1823, extends along the coast of Guinea, between Sierra Leone & Cape Mensurado, from the Shebar r. on the N. to the Garaway on the S., a distance of 350 m., with an average breadth of 80 miles. Pop. 1850, 250,000, of whom 10,000 are free blacks from the United States, & the remainder aborigines, or captives released from slavers. The country has been all purchased from time to time by the American Colonization Society; & its climate has improved greatly by a systematic drainage, & clearance of woods. Palm oil, to the value of $150,000, is shipped annually; camwood, ivory, gold-dust, coffee, indigo, ginger, & arrowroot, are other principal products. Cocoa and sugar thrive, & it is expected that cotton will soon become an article of export. No draught animals succeed, & much of the cam-wood exported is brought 200 miles from the interior on men's backs. It is estimated that 2 million inhabitants of the interior now obtain supplies of European goods from this republic & Cape Palmas. Liberia, formerly a dependency of the United States of America, was recognized as an independent republic in July, 1848. Government vested in a president, vice-president, & a senate of 6 mems., and house of representatives of 28 mems., elected by all possessors of a real estate to the value of $30. Value of imports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1851, amounted to $166,-000; exports said to amount to a much larger sum. Ann. rev. about $20,000, derived from sale of land & duties on spirits. About 50,000 of the pop. are said to use the English language, & children are sent from the surrounding countries, 400 or 500 m. distant, to attend the schools of this state, which also supports two public journals. On the whole, the establishment of Liberia is a most successful experiment for the civilization of W. Africa. The seaport & cap. Monrovia, has a pop. of 9,000.

LIBERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 2¼ m. S.E. Edinburgh. Area estimated at between 4,000 & 5,000 ac. Pop. 3,528. The anc. Borough Muir of Edinburgh, the bituminous well of St. Catherine, Craigmillar Castle, & other objects of interest are in this pa.

LIBERTY, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 660 sq. ms. It has the Atlantic on its S.E. border, & Altamaha river on its S.W. border. Watered by Little Cannonchee r. & Taylor's cr. The surface is level; soil a light fertile loam. Capital, Hinesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $176,046; Ind. corn, 114,310 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 115,119; rice, 1,892,462 pounds; cotton, 1,883 bales;—2 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,950; value of manufac'd articles, $7,042: —10 churches; 5 academies, 95 pupils; 5 schools, 151 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,241; 1850, 7,926.

LIBERTY, county, Tex. Situated in the S.-eastern part of the state. Area, 2,500 sq. ms. It has the Gulf of Mexico on the S. & Galveston bay on the W. Trinity r. passes centrally through it. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $255,237; Ind. corn, 54,310 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 19,430; peas & beans, 25; cotton, 253 bales; cap. emp'd in manufac., $500; value of manufactured articles, $1,600;—1 church; 5 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,522.

LIBERTY, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 20 E. Augusta, 616 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by a branch of St. George's r., issuing from 2 ponds. Incorporated in 1827. It has a tannery, 5 saw m., 6 sch. Pop. 1840, 895; 1850, 1,116.

LIBERTY, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 119 S.W. Albany, 304 W. Surface mountainous; soil gravelly loam. Drained by branches of Collikoon & Mongaup creeks.

The v. is situated on a small branch of Mauguin r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—& about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 17 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,569; 1850, 2,612.

LIBERTY, v., Conhocton t., Steuben co., N. Y. Situated on the left b. of the Conhocton r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a grist m., 2 saw m., & 350 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, t., Adams co., Pa. Has 4 flouring m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 773; 1850, 722.

LIBERTY, t., Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 522.

LIBERTY, t., Centre co., Pa. Pop. 387.

LIBERTY, t., Montour co., Pa. Surface chiefly level; soil clay. Drained by Chilisquaque & Mahoning crs. Has 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,328; 1850, 1,223.

LIBERTY, t., McKean co., Pa. Has 4 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 198; 1850, 612.

LIBERTY, t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Has a grist m., 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 554; 1850, 833.

LIBERTY, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 123 N. by W. Harrisburg, 233 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel & clay. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,128; 1850, 1,472.

LIBERTY, v., Frederick co., Md. Contains a Rom. Catholic church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p-v., capital of Bedford co., Va., 142 W. by S. Richmond, 217 W. Situated on a branch of Otter r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a masonic hall, 5 stores, 1 tobacco fac., 2 tanneries, & about 600 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p. v., Jackson co., Ala.

LIBERTY, t., Adams co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,498; 1850, 1,498.

LIBERTY, t., Butler co., O. Has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,479; 1850, 1,501.

LIBERTY, t., Clinton co., O. Has a tannery, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,049; 1850, 1,232.

LIBERTY, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,469; 1850, 1,782.

LIBERTY, t., Delaware co., O. Has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 811; 1850, 1,051.

LIBERTY, t., Fairfield co., O. The Ohio canal passes through the t. Pop. 1840, 2,778; 1850, 2,901.

LIBERTY, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by Well's creek. The v. on Well's creek has 175 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,001.

LIBERTY, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by Blanchard's fork. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 592; 1850, 874.

LIBERTY, t., Hardin co., O. Pop. 1840, 170; 1850, 422.

LIBERTY, t., Henry co., O. Pop. 1850, 399.

LIBERTY, t., Highland co., O. Drained by Rocky fork of Paint creek. It has 7 fulling m., 28 tanneries, 3 potteries, 7 flouring m., 25 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,521; 1850, 4,075.

LIBERTY, t., Jackson co., O. Has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 474; 1850, 1,017.

LIBERTY, p-v., Jefferson t., Montgomery co., O., 7 W. Dayton, 75 W. by S. Columbus, 468 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, t., Knox co., O. It abounds with yellow poplar, which is nearly equal to white pine. The v. called Mount Liberty contains 2 stores, & 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,320.

LIBERTY, t., Licking co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,115; 1850, 1,190.

LIBERTY, t., Logan co., O. Drained by a branch of Mad r. Pop. 1840, 808; 1850, 1,262.

LIBERTY, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 1850, 182.

LIBERTY, t., Putnam co., O. Pop. 1850, 322.

LIBERTY, t., Ross co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,256; 1850, 1,228.

LIBERTY, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by several small tributaries of Seneca r. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,084; 1850, 1,400.

LIBERTY, t., Trumbull co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,225; 1850, 1,329.

LIBERTY, t., Union co., O. Pop. 1840, 927; 1850, 1,257.

LIBERTY, t., Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1840, 117; 1850, 424.

LIBERTY, t., Washington co., O. Drained by Little Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 515; 1850, 1,223.

LIBERTY, t., Wood co., O. Drained by Portage r. Pop. 1840, 215; 1850, 256.

LIBERTY, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 79 W. Detroit, 539 W. Pop. 1840, 525; 1850, 891.

LIBERTY, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 545.

LIBERTY, t., Delaware co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,171.

LIBERTY, t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 657.

LIBERTY, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 500; 1850, 797.

LIBERTY, t., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,955.

LIBERTY, t., Henry co., Ia. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,813; 1850, 1,766.

LIBERTY, t., Parke co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,234.

LIBERTY, St. Joseph's co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 655.

LIBERTY, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 767; 1850, 1,113.

LIBERTY, t., Union co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 979.

LIBERTY, t., Wabash co., Ia. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 471; 1850, 1,425.

LIBERTY, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 900.

LIBERTY, p-v,, capital of Union co., Ia., 72 E. by S. Indianapolis, 515 W. Situated on the E. side of Silver cr., a branch of Whitewater r. It contains a brick court house, an academy, 4 stores, a steam saw m., & 420 inhabitants.

LIBERTY p-o., Kenosha co., Wis.

LIBERTY, p-v., Racine co., Wis.

LIBERTY, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 90 W. Springfield, 870 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,077.

LIBERTY, t., Callaway co., Mo. It has 2 sch. 56 scholars. Pop. 866.

LIBERTY, t., Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 215.

LIBERTY, t., Jefferson county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,209.

LIBERTY, t., Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 382.

LIBERTY, p-v., capital of Clay co., Mo., 159 W.N. W. Jefferson city, 1,072 W. It contains 5 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 academies, 14 stores, and 827 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,730.

LIBERTY, t., Marion co., Mo. It has 4 sch., 155 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,064.

LIBERTY, t., Washington co., Mo. It has 2 schools. 56 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,044.

LIBERTY, p-v., Washita co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 824.

LIBERTY, p-v., capital of Casey co., Ky., 69 S. Frankfort, 583 W. Situated on the N. side of Green r. It has a court house & 150 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p-v., De Kalb co., Tenn., 50 m. E. Nashville, 631 W. Situated on the N. side of a branch of Cany fork of Cumberland r. It has a church, a store, & 300 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p-v., capital of Amite co., Miss., 101 S.S. W. Jackson, 1,101 W. Situated on the E. side of the W. fork of Amite r., & contains a court house, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p-v., capital Liberty co., Texas, 210 m. E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Trinity r.

LIBERTY CORNER, p-o., Somerset co., N.J., 40 N. Trenton, 211 W. It contains a store and about 25 dwellings.

LIBERTY CORNERS, p-o., Crawford co., O.

LIBERTY FALLS, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

LIBERTY HALL, p-o. Washington co., Va., 291 W. by S. Richmond, 356 W.

LIBERTY HALL, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C., 57 W.N.W. Columbia, 491 W.

LIBERTY HALL, p-o., Warren co., O.

LIBERTY HILL, p-o., New London co., Ct.

LIBERTY HILL, p-o. Iredell co., N. C., 175 W. Raleigh, 383 W.

LIBERTY HILL, p-o., Kershaw dist. S. C., 55 N.E. Columbia, 482 W.

LIBERTY HILL, p-o., Pike co., Ga.

LIBERTY HILL, p-o., La Fayette co., Miss.

LIBERTY MILLS, p-v., Orange co., Va., 79 N.W. Richmond, 100 W.

LIBERTY MILLS, p-o., Wabash co., Ia., 115 N. by E. Indianapolis, 604 W.

LIBERTY SQUARE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

LIBERTY TOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 70 m, N. W. Annapolis, 55 W.

LIBERTYVILLE, p-v., New Paltz t., Ulster co., N. Y., 78 S. by W. Albany, 308 W. Situated on the bank of the Wallkill, & contains a store, a grist m., a fulling m. & carding machine, & 250 inhabitants.

LIBERTYVILLE, p-v., Sussex co., N. J., 90 N. Trenton, 259 W. Situated 3 ms. E. of Blue mountain.

LIBERTYVILLE, p-o., Lake co., Ill., 289 N.N.E. Springfield, 745 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 756.

LIBERTYVILLE, p-v., Jefferson co., Iowa.

LIBETHEN (Hung. *Libeth-Banya*), a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, 14 m., E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,400. It has mines of iron & copper.

LIBOKOVO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, 12 m. S.E. Argyro-Kastro.—*Libochowitz* is a small town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Leitmeritz, on the north bank of the Eger.

LIBOURNE, *Liburnum*, a town & river-port of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., on right bank of the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the r. r. from Tours, 17 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 8,850. It is enclosed by walls, & has large cavalry barracks, manufs. of woollen stuffs, glass & cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, & a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, & corn. It was founded in 1286, by Edward I., King of England.

LIBRARY, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

LIBYAN DESERT, a wide region of N. Africa, including parts of Egypt, Tripoli, & Barca. It contains the oasis of Siwah, with the town of same name, about lat. 20° 12′ N., lon. 26° 15′ E., near which is the vill. of Gharmy, with remains of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

LICATA, a town of Sicily. [ALICATA.]

LICH, a town of Central Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Wetter, 8 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,357, mostly Lutherans.

LICHBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5¼ miles N.W. Towceste:. Area, 1,704 ac. Pop. 418.

LICHET, two pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Matravers*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Wimborne Minster. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 817.—II. (*Minster*), 4¼ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Area, 3,660 ac. Pop. 858.

LICHFIELD, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 753.

LICHFIELD, a city, parl. & munic. bor., & co. of itself, England, co. Stafford, on the Grand Junction canal, & the Stafford & Rugby r. r., 17 m. E.S.E. Stafford, & 110 m. N.N.W. London. Area of city, co., & parl. bor., 3,180 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,012. It stands on a fine plain, & is mostly well built. The cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, is built in the richly-decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; it has a superb porch, choir & ladye chapel, 3 fine towers with spires, of which the central is 258 feet in height; & many interesting monuments, including those of Lady M. Wortley Montague, Johnson, Garrick, Miss Seward, & the celebrated one by Chantrey of the "Sleeping Children." The cathedral library contains the Saxon Gospels of St. Chad, and other literary rarities. Lichfield has a large episcopal palace, a deanery, 3 pa. churches, a grammar school, said to have been founded by Edward VI., & where Addison, Ashmole, Johnson, & Garrick, were educated; a poor's hospital, founded in the reign of Henry III.; an ancient female hospital, an asylum for relicts of the clergy, & numerous other charities; a union work-house, a guildhall, gaol, house of correction, theatre, statue of Dr. Johnson, a market-house, 2 branch banks, excellent breweries, & small manufs. of carpets. Markets, Tuesday & Friday. Lichfield sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. The bishopric, founded by the early Saxons, & which numbers the celebrated St. Chad among its bishops, comprised, in 1838, 491 benefices in cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick, and Salop. —II. a pa., co. Hants, 3¼ m. N. Whitchurch. Area, 1,806 ac. Pop. 113.

LICHTENAU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 47 m. S. Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1,525.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Losse, 12 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,476. It is enclosed by ancient walls, & has manufs. of linens.—III. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 26 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,300.

LICHTENBERG, a principality of the Prussian States, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the S.E., & Birkenfeld on the N.W. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on a height near the N. frontier, 12 m. N. W. Hof. Pop. 900.—II. a vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 14 m. N.N.E. Saverno. Pop. 1,010.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, & with a station on the Nurnberg & Neumarkt r. r., 20 m. N.N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 2,105.

LICHTENSTEG, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. S.W. St. Gall, on rt. b. of the Thur. Pop. 750. It has a handsome old market-place.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. principality, 14 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz, at the foot of a mountain, crowned by a castle Pop. 3,218.

LICHTENVOORDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 5 miles S.W. Groenlo. Pop. 3,657.

LICHTENWALD, two vills. of Germany.—I. Styria, on the Save, 15 m. S.S.E. Cilly. Pop. 600.—II. Saxony, N.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 572.

LICHTERVELDE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 13 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 5,660. It has manufs. of tobacco. & leather.

LICHVIN, a town of Russia. [LIKHVIN.]

LICK, t., Jackson co., O. Named from a salt lick within its limits. Pop. 1840, 822; 1850, 1,501.

LICK, LYK, or OELK, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 55 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Lake of Lick. Pop. 3,397.

LICK BRANCH, p-o., Parke co., Ia.

LICK CREEK, p-o., Hickman co., Tenn., 40 S.W. Nashville, 724 W.

LICK CREEK, p-o., Sangamon co., Ill.

LICK CREEK, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 547.

LICK CREEK, p-o., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 830.

LICK CREEK, p-o., Ralls co., Mo.

LICKE, p-o., Fannin co., Tex.

LICK FORK, p-o., Davies co., Mo.

LICKING, r., (the *Pataskala* of the Indians) O., a large W. branch of Muskingum r., formed by the union of 3 principal branches, near Newark. It furnishes extensive water power, particularly by a dam at its mouth.

LICKING, r., Ky., rises in Floyd co., & after a course of 180 ms. falls into the Ohio r. at Newport, opposite to Cincinnati. It is navigable for 70 miles.

LICKING county, O. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area 666 sq. miles. The surface is an elevated table land. The soil is very fertile. Drained by Licking r. and its branches. Iron ore is extensively found. The Ohio canal passes through the co. Capital, Newark. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $975,757; wheat, 336,317 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,433,845; oats, 239,310; wool 338,245;—32 flouring & grist m., 60 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 22 tanneries, 54 persons emp'd.; 4 printing offices, 2 semi-weekly and 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $458,982; value of manufactured articles, $981,665;—99 churches; 1 college, 70 students; 3 academies, 145 pupils; 374 sch., 16,989 scholars; 76 libraries 16,956 vols. Pop. 1840, 35,096; 1850, 38,846.

LICKING, t., Licking co., O. Situated on the national road, & contains the v. of Jackson. Pop. 1840, 1,215; 1850, 1,371.

LICKING, t., Muskingum, co., O. Situated on the Ohio canal. It contains 2 churches, and 2 large anc. mounds. Pop. 1850, 1,434.

LICKING, t., Blackford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,225.

LICKING, p-o., Texas co., Mo., 125 S. by E. Jefferson City.

LICKING CREEK, t., Fulton co., Pa., has a tannery, 4 grist m., 4 saw m.. Pop. 1840, 824; 1850, 953.

LICKVILLE, p-v., Greenville dist., S. C., 106 N.W. by W. Columbia, 519 W.

LICORDIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, dist. & 7 m. S.E. Calatagirone. Pop. 7,000.—II. a vill., on a height, prov. Catania. Pop. 1,000.

LICOSA (PUNTA DI), a cape of Naples, prov. princip. Citra, forming the S. limit of the Gulf of Salerno. Lat. 40° 14′ N., lon. 14° 53′ E.

LICQUES, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.N.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,576.

LIDA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 70 m. E.N. E. Grodno, cap. circ. Pop. 2,000.

LIDDEL, a river of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, rises in a bog in pa. Castletown, flows S.W. for about 24 miles, for a part of which it divides Scotland from Engl., & joins the Esk, near Canoby. Its valley forms the romantic dist. of Liddesdale.

LIDDIARD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. *Middle*, 3 m. N.N.E. Wootton-Basset. Area, 2,321 ac. Pop. 491.—II. *Tregoze*, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Area, 5,142 ac. Pop. 807.

LIDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.E. Uppingham. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 604. Here is a hospital, founded in 1600 by Sir T. Cecil, 2d Lord Burghley.—II. co. Wilts, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Area, 2,767 ac. Pop. 434.

LIDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon. Area, 56,333 ac. Pop. 1,968.

LIDGATE, or LYDGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. S.E. Newmarket. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 494. It has the remains of an anc. castle.

LIDKÖPING, a town of Central Sweden, læn & 30 m. S.W. Marienstadt, at the mouth of the Lid-Au, in L. Wener. Pop. 1,900. It has a large mkt.-place, in which, on the 29th Sept., one of the most frequented fairs in the kingdom is held.

LIDLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3 m. W.N.W. Ampthill, with a station on the Bedford & Bletchley branch of the London & N. W. r. r. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 853.

LIDNEY, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. & 16¼ m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on a bank of the Severn, whence a r. r. proceeds to the Wye. Area of pa. 7,320 ac. Pop. 1,885. Lydney hall is a seat of the Bathurst family.

LIDO, a chain of sandy isls., Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta & Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic, with several small forts.

LIDSING, a pa. of England, co. Kent. Area, 479 ac. Pop. 39.

LIEBAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. S. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,930, mostly employed in weaving.—II. a town of Moravia, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Prerau. Pop. 3,260.

LIEBEMÜHL, a small town of E. Prussia, reg. and 72 m. S.S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,300.

LIEBENAU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,382.—II. landr. & 33 m. N.W. Hanover, on the Weser, here joined by the Aue. Pop. 1,966.—III. H.-Cassel, prov. Lr. Hesse, on an island in the Diemel, 16 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 650.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,540.

LIEBENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 37 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel, here joined by the Finow canal. Pop. 2,375.

LIEBENWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 60 m. E.N.E Merseburg, cap. circ., on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 2,100.

LIEBENZELL, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, 20 m. W. Stuttgart, on the Nagold, with 1,052 inhabitants, mineral baths, & important linen markets.

LIEBEROSE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 33 m. S.S.W. Frankfürt. Pop. 1,500.

LIEBERTVOLKWITZ, a mkt. town of Saxony, circ. & 5¼ m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,232.

LIEBSTADT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 54 m. S.S.W Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. 1,740.—II. a town of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. S.E. Dresden, with a castle. Pop. 518.

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF), a small indep. state of S. Germany, inclosed between the Austrian prov. Tyrol, & Swiss cant. of St. Gall. Area, 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,551. It has 1 vote in the German confederation, & furnishes 55 men to the confederate army.—The cap. *Vaduz*, or *Liechtenstein* is a mkt town, on rt. bank of the Rhine, 40 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. 1,700.

LIEDOLSHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,818.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fort of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on lt. b. of the Scheldt, & 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo, immediately opposite.

LIEFLAND, a prov. of Russia. [LIVONIA.]

LIEGE (Dutch *Luyk*, German *Lüttich*), a city of Belgium, cap. prov. on the Maese, & on the r. r. from Ostend to the Prussian frontier, 54 m. E.S.E. Brussels. Pop. 77,587. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of appeal, a chamber of commerce & manufs.; an university, founded 1817, cabinets of chemistry & natural history, a botanic garden, & a school of mines. It has many learned societies, & among its charitable institutions are schools for the blind & for deaf mutes. Chief edifices, the palace of justice, formerly palace of the prince-bishop, theatre, & the church of St Jacques. Liege has been called the "Birmingham of the low countries;" the coal mines in its vicinity occupy upwards of 10,000 miners. It has long been celebrated for its manufs. of arms; its other manufs. comprise steam machinery, files, nails, & hardware of all kinds, watches, jewellery, woollen & cotton fabrics, paper, & glass. It has also sugar refineries, tanneries, & distilleries. It was cap. of the French dep. Ourthe from 1793 to 1814. At *Seraing* (Pop. 3,500), in the vicinity, are extensive iron works, & steam engines are extensively made. The *prov. of Liege* is hilly in the S., where it comprises part of the Ardennes Forest; it has rich pasturage, & valuable mines of iron, lead, zinc, & coal. Its mineral waters are celebrated. Area, 1,111 sq. m. Pop 1849, 460,663.

LIEGNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg. on lt. b. of the Katzbach, at its confl. with the Schwarzwasser, & on the Berlin & Breslau railroad, 40 m. W. N.W. Breslau. Pop. 13,980. It was formerly fortified, but its works have been destroyed, & are now replaced by public walks; it has 2 Lutheran & 3 Roman Catholic churches; a ducal chapel, in which are buried the princes of the line of Piast; an anc. council-house, an academy, established 1810, an orphan asylum, & a work-house. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, & its vicinity is famous throughout Silesia for its horticulture. Here, on the 16th August 1760, the Prussians under Frederick the Great, totally defeated the Austrians.

LIEMPDE, a comm. & vill., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,277.

LIENZ, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Pasterthal, on the Drave, 40 m. E.N.E. Brunecken. Pop. 3,000, engaged in iron works. It has a college & convents, & near it is an ancient fortified abbey.

LIEOU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on a navigable river. Lat. 24° 14′ N., lon. 109° E.—*Lieou* is a prefixed name of various Chinese towns.

LIEPVRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,449.

LIERRE, or LIER, a town of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Great & Little Nethes. Pop. 13,875. It has manufs. of lace, cotton, woollen, & silk fabrics; many breweries, distilleries, & oil mills.

LIESTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant., Basle country, 8 m. S.E. Basle. Pop. 2,200.

LIETOR, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 m. N.W. Murcia. Pop. 2,451. It has a Carmelite convent, & manufs of woollens.

LIEUREY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Eure, 8 m. S. Pont Audemer. Pop. 2,711.

LIEUVIN, an old div. of Normandy, cap. Lisieux, now comprised in the deps. Calvados & Eure.

LIFF & BENVIE, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth, 4 m. W. Dundee. Pop. 18,949, actively employed in linen weaving. The Earl of Camperdown's seat is in this parish.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mntns. of Wicklow, about 12 m. S.W. Dublin, & after a course of 50 m., enters Dublin Bay.

LIFFORD, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Donegal, on the Foyle, here crossed by a bridge connecting with Strabane, 14 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. Pop. 752.

LIFFRÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant. 11 m. N.E. Rennes. Pop. 2,549.

LIFTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Area, 5,982 ac. Pop. 1,667.

LIGHTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Kington. Area, 2,007 ac. Pop. 372.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST, England. [BLURTON.]

LIGHT'S CORNERS, p-o., Waldo co., Me., 25 E. Augusta, 621 W.

LIGHT STREET, p-o., Columbia co., Pa.

LIGNÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf.,

cap. cant.., 16 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,000.—*Ligne* is a vill. of Belgium, with breweries & distilleries, prov. Hainault, 4 m. W. Ath.

LIGNÈRES-LA-DOUCELLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & 25 m. N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,891.

LIGNIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 2,281.

LIGNOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 14 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,780.

LIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 10 m. S.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 3,246. It has manufs. of cotton thread & fabrics, & a trade in wool & timber.—II. (*le Chatel*), a comm. & market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the Serein, 11 m. N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 1,488.—III. a village of Belgium, prov. & 14 m. W.N.W. Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians & French, 16th June 1815, two days before the action of Waterloo.

LIGONIER, p-t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 149 W. Harrisburg, 175 W. Situated in a valley. Soil calcareous loam. Drained by Loyahanna creek and its branches. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Presbytrian & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, 1 tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & 378 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,204; 1850, 2,960.

LIGONIER, p-v., Noble co., Ia.

LIGONS, p-o., Charlotte co., Va.

LIGOR (Siamese *Sahor*), a fortified town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 8° 17′ N., lon. 100° 10′ E. It is a cap. rajahship, & has many temples & pyramids.

LIGUEIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 25 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,767.

LIHONS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, 11 m. W.S.W. Peronne. Pop. 1,248.

LIIM- (or LYM-) FIORD, an inlet of the Kattegat, Denmark, stretches far into the N. Jutland, & there expands into a large, irregular, & shallow lagoon. It receives several small rivers, & contains the isl. Mors, & several smaller isls.

LIKA, or LICCA, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., sinks under ground near Mount Tuliba. It gives name to a mntnous. dist. in the circ. Ottochacz, having an area of 800 sq. m., & containing the towns Gospich & Carlopago.

LIKEUS, p-o., Crawford co., O.

LIKHVIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 30 m. S. Kaluga, cap. cir., on the Oka. Pop. 2,500.

LI-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap, dep. Lat. 26° 45′ N., lon. 100° 20′ E.

LILBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 282.

LILESVILLE, p-v., Anson co., N. C., 141 S.W. by W. Raleigh, 417 W.

LILFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Oundle. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 141. It gives the title of baron to the Powis family.

LILIENFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, 37 m. W. S.W. Vienna, with a manuf. of arms, & a rich Cistercian abbey.—*Lilienthal* is a vill. of Hanover, 7 m. N. E. Bremen. Pop. 510.

LILLE, or LISLE (Flem. *Ryssel*), a comm. & strongly fortified & manufacturing city of France, cap. dep. Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe & Lys rivers, 26 m. N.N.E. Arras. Lat. 50° 38′ N., lon. 3° 2′ W. Pop. 67,758. It is entered by seven gates, & has a strong citadel, with barracks, & magazines on its N.W. side; it is pretty well laid out, having many straight & wide streets, lined with substantial brick houses, *Grande Place* of noble extent, & about 20 other squares; but its quarters inhabited by the manufacturing pop. are narrow, dirty, & unhealthy, & its artisans are in the most impoverished condition. Principal public buildings, the town hall, formerly a palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, & inhabited in the 16th century by Charles V., now comprising the chief municipal offices; the public library & museums, several Roman Catholic churches, with fine paintings; the Protestant church, synagogue, & prefecture; 5 large hospitals, several extensive barracks, the prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, concert hall, & large corn storehouses; & among its public establishments are a valuable picture gallery, academy of music, architecture, & a botanic garden. The canal, on which the town is built, has several branches navigable by small vessels, & along one part of it, called the middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is the handsome *Pont Royal*. Lille derives high importance from being one of the chief seats of the French thread & cotton manufs. Calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread, lace, stockings & gloves, are its principal products; in cotton-spinning it also rivals some of the towns of Lancashire; & it has considerable manuf. of broad cloths, kerseymeres, serges, & other worsted stuffs, velvets, hats, paper, beetroot-sugar, & mineral acids, with government tobacco & gunpowder factories, & an extensive fabrication of gold coin. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rapeseed oil mills, & beet-root plantations, the two latter of which are very important, employing many hundreds of the inhabitants. A railroad connects Lille with Brussels & Ghent, through Courtrai, Roubaix, & Turcoing, all industrial towns of importance. Lille, which successively belonged to the Counts of Flanders, kings of France, & Earls of Burgundy was finally annexed to the crown of France by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was taken, after a three months' siege, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough & Prince Eugène in 1708, & was bombarded by the Austrians in 1792.

LILLEBONNE, *Juliobona*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., arrond. & 19 m. E. Havre. Pop. 4,310. It has a ruined castle, built by William the Conqueror, & flourishing cotton factories & tanneries. It was anc. cap. of the *Caletes*, & was colonized by the Romans, under whom it was important.

LILLECASH, p-o., Will co., Ill.

LILLERS, a comm.& town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. & 7 m. N.W. Bethune. Pop. 3,056. It was formerly fortified.

LILLESHALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 6,140 ac. Pop. 3,987. Near it is a monument to the late Duke of Sutherland.

LILLEY, or LINDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Hitchen. Area, 1,822 ac. Pop. 528.

LILLIESLEAF, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 5½ m. E.S.E. Selkirk. Area, 7,000 ac. Pop. 798.

LILLINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,807 ac. Pop. 166.—II. co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area, 1,324 ac. Pop. 309.

LILLINGSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Dayrell*), co. & 3½ m. N. Buckingham. Area, 2,223 ac. Pop. 207. The Dayrell family has resided here for more than 20 generations.—II. (*Lovell*), co. Bucks, 4¼ m. N.E. Buckingham. Area, 1,269 ac. Pop. 171.

LILLO, a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,183.—*Fort Lillo* is a military stronghold, Belgium, prov. & 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt, opposite Fort Liefkenshoek.

LILSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 62.

LIMA, p-t., Livingston co., N. Y., 213 W. Albany, 399 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile clay and calcareous loam. Drained by Honeoye cr. & its tributaries. The v. contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, which has a principal and 3 teachers, 4 stores and 600 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 furnaces, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,176; 1850, 2,433.

LIMA, p-o., Greenville co., S. C.

LIMA, p-v., Delaware co., Pa., 88 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 122 W.

LIMA, p-v., capital of Allen co., O., 101 N.W. by W. Columbus, 472 W. Situated on Ottawa r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—10 stores, a foundry, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 757 inhabitants.

LIMA, t., Licking co., O. Pop. 1840, 739; 1850, 973.

LIMA, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 51 W. Detroit, 539 W. The v. is situated on a branch of Mill cr., and contains 2 stores & 125 inhabs. Pop. of t. 912.

LIMA, p-v., La Grange co., Ia., 175 N. by E. Indianapolis, 578 W. It is situated in the S.W. corner of Mongoquinong prairie, on the N. bank of Pigeon r., & contains a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores; 1 sch., 30 scholars, & 178 inhabitants. There are in the t. 9 stores, cap. $33,250; 1 tannery, 1 grist

m., 3 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufactures $8,495; 1 college, 60 students; 1 acad. 80 students, 3 school, 75 scholars. Pop. 384.

LIMA, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 122 W. Springfield, 902 W. It contains 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. of the town, 1850, 120.

LIMA, p-v., Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 839.

LIMA, p-o., St. Tammany par., La.

LIMA, the metropolitan dep. of Peru, extending along the coast, S. ward of lat. 10° 30′ S., separated landward by the Andes from the deps. Ayacucho and Junin, & having N. Libertad. Estimated area 38,000 sq. m. Independent of the city & dist. of Lima, it is subdivided into 7 provs. Towns, Callao, Chancay, Huacra, & Iça.

LIMA, the cap. city of Peru, in a fine valley, about 6 m. from its port Callao, on the Pacific, & connected with it by a noble road. Lat. 12° 2′ 55″ S., lon. 77° 5′ 30″ W. Pop. 70,000. Mean. temp. of year 73° .3; winter 68° .1; summer 77° .6 Fahr. It is about 2 m. in length, by 1¼ m. in greatest breadth, & separated from a suburb by the Rimac, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, & elsewhere enclosed by a bastioned wall, entered by 6 gates. Its numerous domes & spires give it a magnificent appearance, & it is regularly laid out. Through most of its streets flows a stream. Houses flat-roofed, built of sun-dried bricks, around court yards, & seldom of more than one story. Principal edifices, comprise the cathedral church, parish church, archbishop's palace, now partly occupied by the Peruvian senate, the former residence of the viceroy, now the court house, the city hall, jail, all in the principal square, which has in its centre a bronze fountain & statue of Fame. Lima has numerous richly-decorated churches, a convent, dedicated to San Francisco, & of great extent & wealth; 2 foundling asylums, 11 public hospitals, a university, with a handsome edifice, partly appropriated to the meetings of the Peruvian chamber of representatives, a national museum, a public library with rare books, a public museum, ecclesiastical, Lancasterian, naval, & other schools, a handsome theatre, a large bullring, a cockpit; & outside of the walls a planted promenade, a public cemetery, & public baths. It has some manufs. of gold lace, & a glass factory. Its vicinity is fertile, & produces large quantities of provisions & live stock. Climate pleasant, & reputed healthy; but the mortality is high, partly owing perhaps to great neglect of drainage & disposal of refuse. It was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of S. America, & it still has a large trade, its exports consisting of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuna wool, chinchilla skins, hides, sugar, &c.; & imports of manufactured goods, from England, wines, silks, & brandy, from Spain & France, & other produce chiefly from the American continent. (Callao.)

LIMA, a river of Spain & Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 m., & enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 m.—II. a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, tributary to the Serchio.

LIMACAPAN, a small island of E. Archipelago, N. E. Palawan. Lat. 11° 40′ N., lon. 120° E.

LIMAGNE, an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the dep. Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMALONGES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. E.S.E. Melle. Pop. 1,426.

LIMARI, a river of Chili, dep. Coquimbo, enters the Pacific O., 70 m. S.S.W. Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 m. Affls., Samo & Elque.

LIMASOL, a seaport town of the island Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 m. S.W. Larnica. It is full of ruins & rubbish, but has a good harbor. Old Limasol (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

LIMATOLA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 5 m. N.E. Caserta. Pop. 1,500.

LIMAVILLE, p-v., Stark co., O., 144 N.E. Columbus, 307 W.

LIMAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seine, arrond. & 3 m. E.N.E. Mantes. Pop. 1,500.

LIMBACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. N. W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,681.

LIMBER, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. N.E. Caistor. Area, 5,180 ac. Pop. 531.—II. (*Little*), 6¼ m. N. Caistor. Area, 3,860 ac. Pop. 229.

LIMBER LOST, p-o., Adams co., Ia.

LIMBOURG, an old prov. of the Netherlands, divided between Belgium & Holland in 1839.

LIMBOURG, a prov. of Belgium, having N. & E. Dutch Limbourg, & on other sides the provs. Brabant, Antwerp, & Liege. Area, 930 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 185,621. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary; the rearing of various live stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf, are the chief mineral products. Manufs. comprise woollen & linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, &c. Principal towns, Hasselt, St. Trond, & Tongres.—II. a town of Belgium, prov. & 16 m. E. Liege, on railr. to Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,797.

LIMBOURG, or LIMBURG, (DUCHY OF), a prov. of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, & on other sides the provs. N. Brabant, Liege & Belgian Limbourg. Area, 852 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 270,275. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Macse (or Meuse) where it receives the Roer; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh—the Peel. Products similar to those of the Belgian prov. Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht & Roermond, the capital.

LIMBRA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Aurungabad, 22 m. N.E. Poonah.

LIMBURG, a walled town of Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. circ., on the Lahn, near its confl. with the Ems, 22 m. N.N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 3,146. It has a ducal palace, a Roman Catholic seminary, & an hospital. Pop. of circle 1852, 49,294.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 22 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Leine. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of cotton & linen, cutlery, & wire.

LIME CREEK, t., Washington county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 537.

LIME HILL, p-o., Bradford co., Pa.

LIMEHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of the metropolis, 3 m. E. St. Paul's, & with a station on the London & Blackwall r. r. Area of St. Anne Limehouse with Ratcliff Hamlet 397 ac. Pop. 19,445, employed in manufs. of ropes & in ship-building, & in the adjoining West India Docks.

LIMEKILNS, a seaport & vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. & 3 m. S. Dunfermline. Pop. 949. From the harbor, which admits vessels of 300 tons, lime is exported.

LIMERAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a station on the Orleans & Tours railroad, 4 m. N.E. Amboise. Pop. 1,129.

LIMERICK, p-t., York co., Me., 76 S.W. Augusta, 535 W. Soil fertile. Drained by Little Ossipee river. The v. contains an academy, 2 churches, 1 Baptist and 1 Congregational, 5 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants. The t. was chartered in 1787, and has a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,508; 1850, 1,473.

LIMERICK, p-v., Brownville t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 172 N. W. Albany, 425 W. Situated on Perch riv., and contains 2 stores, a saw m., & about 200 inhabs.

LIMERICK, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 78 E. Harrisburg, 167 W. Schuylkill r. runs on its S.W. border. Pop. 1840, 1,786; 1850, 2,165.

LIMERICK, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the co. Clare, E. Tipperary, Cork, & W. Kerry. Area, excluding city, 1,054 sq. m., otherwise estimated at 675,224 ac., of which about 527,000 are cultivated, 120,000 waste, & 12,000 in woods. Inhabited houses 1851, 30,642. Pop. 201,619. Surface on the E., S., & W. border mountainous or hilly, with a soil generally moorish or boggy. In the centre & N. mostly flat, & soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Climate mild, but humid. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, & Deel. Tillage is increasing, & much bog & mountain land has been reclaimed. Dairy & stock farms numerous, & often extensive. Estates large. Chief exports, butter, corn, & cider. In 1847, there were in the co. 82 national schools, & 12,000 pupils. Limerick is divided into 9 baronies & 125 pas., in dioceses of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, & Cashel. It sends 4 members to the H. of C., 2 for the co. & 2 for Limerick, its only important town.

LIMERICK, the principal city of W. Irel., & a parl.

& munic. bor., river port, & co. of itself, & cap. co. Limerick, on an island in the Shannon, & on both banks of that river, being partly in co. Clare, 50 m. from the Atlantic, & 25 m. N.N.W. Tipperary, with which town it communicates by r. r. Lat. 52° 40′ N., lon. 8° 35′ W. Area of bor. 70,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 55,268. Inhab. houses, 5,506. Pop. of t. 53,274. It stands in a cultivated plain, & is divided into—English town, an old & wretched quarter on the island, Irish town on the S., Newtown on the W., on rising ground, & Thomond Gate on the N. The second and third quarters are handsome. Six bridges cross the arms of the river here. Chief buildings, the cathedral, a large heavy structure, founded in 1180, & rebuilt in 1490, the episcopal palace, the parish churches, diocesan & blue coat schools, a Roman Catholic cathedral, & numerous chapels, schools, friaries, & convents; a large co. & city infirmary, lunatic & blind asylums, fever, lying-in, magdalen, & other hospitals; a house of industry, & numerous other charities; co. & city court-houses & jails; a union workhouse, remains of a castle built by King John, & within the area of which are extensive barracks; 3 other barracks, a theatre & circus, a monument in honor of Lord Monteagle, a great benefactor of the town. Some beautiful terraced gardens; remains of the ancient city walls; a handsome exchange & custom house; a chamber of commerce, linen hall, corn & butter markets. Here are a literary institution, co. club, & banks; newspapers are published 4 days in the week. There are numerous flour mills, but manufs. are very limited; those of lace & fish-hooks are the principal; the trade, consisting of imports of British manufs., coal, turf, continental & colonial produce, & of exports of corn, meal, butter, beef, pork, is great, & still increasing. Ships of 500 tons unload at the quays, & those of 1,000 tons approach within 5 m. of the city, which by steamers on the upper Shannon & by canals, has also a water communication with Dublin. The corporation consists of a mayor, 9 aldermen, & 30 councillors, & the mayor is admiral of the port, with jurisdiction on the riv. The bishopric comprises 88 pas., & has annexed to it the dioceses of Ardfert & Aghadoe. The city sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Limerick was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond before the conquest. It capitulated to the troops of Wm. III., under Ginkell, in 1691. It gives the title of Earl to the Pery family, whose mansion is in the city.

LIMERICK BRIDGE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

LIME RIDGE, p-o., Columbia co., Pa.

LIME ROCK, p-v., Smithfield t., Providence co., R. I., 10 N. Providence, 419 W. It contains a church, a bank, a manufactory of sattinets, several stores, 3 establishments manufacturing 40,000 casks of lime annually, & 450 inhabitants.

LIME ROCK, p-o., Litchfield co., Ct., 47 W. Hartford, 339 W.

LIMESTONE, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. ms. Tennessee r. runs on its S. border. Watered by Elk r. & its branches, Swan r. Piney, & Limestone crs. Capital, Athens. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $466,063; Ind. corn, 861,664 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 59,571; rice, 2,199 pounds; cotton, 14,809 bales; 6 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 cotton fac., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $35,175; value of manufactured articles, $61,105; —27 churches; 5 acad., 299 pupils; 28 sch., 665 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,374; 1850, 16,483.

LIMESTONE, a central county, Tex. Area, 850 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. It has the Brazos river on its west border, drained by Navasoto river, Big & Tehucana creeks branches of Trinity r. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $154,460; Ind. corn, 99,800 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 9,675; peas & beans, 2,786; cotton, 603 bales;—3 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 3 sch., 75 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,608.

LIMESTONE, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

LIMESTONE, p-t., Clarion co., Pa., 154 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 262 W. Drained by Piney cr., on which the v. is situated. Pop. 1850, 1,461.

LIMESTONE, t., Montour co., Pa., 10 N.W. Danville. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Chilisquaque cr. and Limestone run. It has a tannery 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 646; 1850, 765.

LIMESTONE, t., Lycoming co., Pa. The Nippenose valley, mostly in this town presents a very curious formation. It is an oval limestone basin, about 10 m. long, surrounded on every side by high hills, the streams of which after descending a short distance towards the centre of the valley lose themselves under the surface of the limestone rocks. Nippenose cr. collects their waters from springs bursting up from the rocks on the north side of the valley, & conveys them away to the west branch of the Susquehanna r. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, a saw m. Pop. 1840, 800; 1850, 983.

LIMESTONE, t., Union co., Pa. Pop. 807.

LIMESTONE, t., Warren co., Pa. It has the Alleghany r. on its western border, and is drained by a few small streams falling into it. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 129; 1850, 248.

LIMESTONE, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C., 266 W. by S. Raleigh, 496 W.

LIMESTONE, p-o., Hamilton co., Tenn., 144 S.E. Nashville, 581 W.

LIMESTONE, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill.

LIMESTONE CAVE, p-o., Carter co., Tenn.

LIMESTONE RIVER, p-o., Aroostook co., Me.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 93 N.W. Columbia, 450 W.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, p-o., Greene co., Ten.

LIMESTONEVILLE, p-o., Montour co., Pa.

LIMESTONE WELL, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 103 W.N.W. Raleigh, 314 W.

LIMESTONE WELL, p-o., Forsyth co., N. C.

LIMETOWN, p-v., Washington co., Pa.

LIMEUIL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Dordogne, on rt. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 929.

LIMINGTON, p-t., York co., Me., 70 S.W. Augusta, 541 W. Saco r. bounds it on the N.E., & Little Ossipee r. on the S.E. Soil is fertile. Incorporated in 1762. It has a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,210; 1850, 2,116.

LIMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. Area, 1,602 ac. Pop. 344.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, cants. Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, & after a rapid N.W. course of 18 m., joins the Aar, 2 m. E. Brugg.

LIMOEIRO, a town of Brazil, prov. & 70 m. N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

LIMOGES, *Lemovicum*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep., Haute Vienne, on rt. b. of the Vienne, 110 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 26,924. Its older part is ill built, having narrow, ill-paved streets, & grotesque wooden houses; but the upper & more modern portion is open, well built, & enclosed by pleasant walks. Principal buildings, an unfinished cathedral, a church, with an elegant steeple; in the upper town, the bishop's palace, town hall, exchange, mint, theatre, prison, cavalry barracks, hospitals, & public baths. Of its numerous fountains, one is supposed to be Roman; & it has an amphitheatre, & various other antiquities. It is the seat of a national college, university academy, societies of agriculture, arts & sciences, & a school of commerce. Manufs. comprise porcelain, glass, broad cloths, coarse woollen fabrics, calicoes, hats, paper, cards, &c. It has tanneries, wool-dyeing houses, wax-bleaching houses, brandy distilleries, & an extensive trade with Toulouse & the S. of France. Limoges, once strongly fortified, was besieged & taken in 1370, by the Black Prince. Birth-place of Pope Clement V., the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, of Marshal Jourdain, and the surgeon Dupuytren.

LIMONE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 16 m. S. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 3,436.—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 32 m. N.E. Brescia.

LIMOSANI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 7 m. N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

LIMOURS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 22 m. E. Rambouillet. Pop. 960. It had formerly a royal castle.

LIMOUSIN, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Corrèze, & part of H.-Vienne.

LIMOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arrond., on the Aude, 13 m. S.S.W. Carcassone. Pop. 7,270. It has a comm. college, & important manufs. of fine broad cloths, yarn factories, tanneries, & oil mills.

LIMPENHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. E. S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,075 ac. Pop. 248.

LIMPSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 9¼ m. E N.E. Reigate. Area, 3,904 ac. Pop. 1,296.

LIMREE, a town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., Gujerat peninsula, 9 m. S.S.E. Wadwan.

LIN, a town of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist., 30 m. W. Teh-ang-te. *Lin-an* is the name of caps. of dists. in provs. Che-kiang & Yun-nan.

LINA, p.o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

LINARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. N.E. Jaen, in a fertile plain, near the Guarrezas. Pop. 6,567. It has several convents, & some Roman antiquities, including a ruined aqueduct.—II. a town of Nuevo-Leon, Mexico, 55 m. E. Monterey.

LINBY, a par. of Engl., co. Nottingham. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 310.

LINCH, a par. of Engl., co. Sussex. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 94.

LINCHDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¼ m. N. N.W. Leighton-Buzzard.

LINCHMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S. W. Haslemere. Area, 2,101 ac. Pop. 339.

LINCOLN, county, Me. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. ms. Watered by Kennebec, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Muscongus, & St. George's rs. The Atlantic bounds it on the S., having many inlets, forming many fine harbors. The soil is productive, but the principal attention is directed to commerce, the coasting trade, & the fisheries. Capitals, Wiscasset, Topsham, & Warren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $948,608; wheat, 7,815 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 154,452; oats, 84,137; wool, 115,-410 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 84 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac., 12 tanneries, 8 printing off., 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, & 7 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,760,848; value of manufactured articles, $3,057,133;—118 churches; 12 academies, 508 pupils; 408 schools, 25,757 scholars; 33 libraries, 10,059 vols. Pop. 1840, 63,517; 1850, 74,-875.

LINCOLN, county, N. C. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 275 sq. ms. Great Catawba r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Little Catawba r. & its branches, & Dutchman's & Buffalo crs., the last of which flows into Broad r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lincolnton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $196,413; wheat, 36,256 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 274,331; cotton, 506 bales; tobacco, 1,103 pounds;—28 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m., 4 iron foun lries, 1 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $231,180; value of manufac. articles, $177,547;—25 churches; 1 academy, 12 pupils; 2 schools, 68 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,160; 1850, 7,746.

LINCOLN, county, Ga. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 220 sq. ms. Savannah r. runs on its N.E. border, & Little r. on its S. border. Watered by Fishing & Soap crs., which flow into the Savannah. Capital, Lincolnton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $183,024; Ind. corn, 204,594 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 32,123; cotton, 5,447 bales;—6 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $19,-625; value of manufac. articles, $22,423;—14 churches; 3 academies, 75 pupils; 4 schools, 78 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,895; 1850, 5,998.

LINCOLN, county, Mo. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Cuivre r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Troy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $315,658; wheat, 64,552 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 567,472; oats, 70,494; wool, 29,434 pounds;—10 grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 5 persons emp.;—8 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 30 schools, 1,564 scholars; 6 libraries, 905 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,449; 1850, 9,421.

LINCOLN, county, Ky. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state. Area, 280 sq. ms. Drained by Dick's r. & its branches, tributary of Kentucky r., & by head branches of Green r. The surface is an elevated table land; soil fertile. Capital, Stanford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $505,433; Ind. corn, 740,499 bush. produced; oats, 87,485; tobacco, 2,000 pounds; wool, 40,655;—10 flouring and grist m., 4 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; —12 churches; 3 academies, 175 pupils; 12 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,187; 1850, 10,093.

LINCOLN, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. Drained by Elk r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Fayetteville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,023,463; Ind. corn, 1,873,321 bush. produced; oats, 239,767; sweet potatoes, 63,636; tobacco, 13,285 pounds;—10 grist m., 11 saw m.; 13 tanneries, 29 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—34 churches; 4 academies, 125 pupils; 57 schools, 1,914 scholars; 1 library, 80 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,493; 1850, 23,492.

LINCOLN, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 117 N.N.E. Augusta, 712 W. Penobscot r. bounds it on the N.W. Watered by Matanancook r. Soil very fertile. It has a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,121; 1850, 1,356.

LINCOLN, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 62 N. by W. Concord, 543 W. Surface mountainous. Drained by Pemigewasset river, a branch of Merrimac river. Pop. 1840, 76; 1850, 57.

LINCOLN, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 55 S.W. Montpelier, 495 W. Surface uneven. Drained by New Haven r., & a branch of Mud r. Settled originally by Friends. It has 3 forges, 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 770; 1850, 1,057.

LINCOLN, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass, 16 W. by N. Boston, 434 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil various. Bounded W. by Sudbury r., a branch of Concord r. Drained by a branch of Charles r., issuing from a pond near its centre. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 686; 1850, 719.

LINCOLN, p-t., Morrow co., O., 44 N. Columbus, 405 W. Pop. 1840, 549; 1850, 891.

LINCOLN, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill.

LINCOLN, p. o., Waushara co., Wis.

LINCOLN, p-v., Yazoo co., Miss., 40 N.W. Jackson, 1,029 W. Situated on the E. side of Yazoo r.

LINCOLN, county, Can. W. In the southern middle part of the province. Area, 306 sq. ms. Drained by several streams, the principal of which are Eight-mile, Fourteen, Eighteen, Twenty, & Forty-mile crs., all entering Lake Ontario, & it has the Niagara strait on its E. border. It is mostly a table-land, elevated 150 feet above the lake. Surface rolling; soil a clayey loam, fertile. Capital, Niagara. There were in this county, in 1852, neat cattle, 13,292; sheep, 19,186; swine, 11,820; horses, 5,094; wheat, 335,487 bush. produced; rye, 1,466; Ind. corn, 90,990; buckwheat, 23,854; barley, 16,907; oats, 225,826; potatoes, 51,-062; peas, 12,359; tobacco, 99 lbs.; wool, 52,575 lbs.; —19 grist m., 32 saw m. Pop. 23,868.

LINCOLN, par., Sunbury co., N. B., on right bank of St. John riv. It has 2 grist m., a woollen fac., 2 churches, 3 schools. Pop. 1851, 695.

LINCOLN, *Lindum*, a city, parl. & munic. bor., & co. of itself, Engl., cap. co. Lincolnshire, on the Witham, here crossed by 3 bridges, 47 E.N.E. Derby, and with which town & with Boston, New Holland, Grimsby, & central England, it is connected by r.roads. Area of co. of city, comprising numerous pas. 17,560 ac. Pop. 1851, 17,536. It is situated in a fine dist., at the foot & on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c. Streets irregular, but generally well built, paved, & lighted. The superb cathedral was erected between the 12th & 15th centuries, in a mixed, but uncommonly beautiful style of English architecture, & the exterior is generally considered the finest in the kingdom, while the vast interior is only surpassed by that of York. The W. front, stained windows, screen, choir, ladye chapel, great bell (recast in 1835); tombs of the bishops, & of Catherine Swynford, wife of John of Gaunt; the chapter-house, cloisters, valuable library, & ruins of the old episcopal palace, all demand special mention. Several of the pa. churches, anciently 52 in number, are interesting, and the city abounds in anc. remains, including the stately castle built by William the Conqueror; traces of the old town walls; a gateway, perhaps the most perfect relic of Roman architecture in the country; a beautiful conduit; numerous ruins of churches & convents; the palace of John of Gaunt, & many other antique houses. Other princip. buildings are the co. hall and jail, within the castle walls; the ancient guild hall, a sessions house, city jail, & house of correction; grammar school, founded in 1583; blue-coat school, rev. nearly 2,000*l.* per ann.; co. lunatic asylum, co. hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institution, & mkt. house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, & branch bank, with excellent breweries, & large exports of flour, by the Witham, & the anc. Roman Foss-dyke canal, which communicates with the Trent. Market, Friday. Races in Sept. Lincoln is the polling & elect.

place for N. divis. of the co. The city sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The diocese comprised in 1838, 1,072 benefices, in cos. Lincoln, Notts, Leicester, Hunts, Bucks, & Bedford. Lincoln was, at the Conquest, & long after, one of the richest ports in England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, & also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barrack.

LINCOLN CENTRE, p-o., Lincoln t., Penobscot co., Me., 119 N.E. Augusta, 714 W.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a large marit. co. of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; it has E. the N. Sea, S. cos. Cambridge, Northampton, & Rutland; & W. Leicester, Notts, & York. Area, 2,776 sq. m., or 1,776,785 ac., of which nearly 1,500,000 are said to be cultivated. Inhabited houses, 1851, 81,335. Pop. 407,222. It is naturally divided into 3 districts:—1, the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2, the *moors*, a lower, but more extensive division, running N. & S., & now mostly cultivated; 3, the *fens*, in the S. & E., a low tract protected from the sea by embankments, which, as the shoaling of the water is very gradual (the tide often running out more than 2 m.), might in places be extended so as to gain vast tracts of new land. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, & Ancholme. Climate in the fens moist, & previous to the extensive drainage now effected, very productive of ague. Soil mostly a fertile sandy loam, on the moors & wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture, especially as regards draining, irrigation, & bone manuring, have rendered this one of the most productive English cos. Chief crops, oats, especially on the moors & wolds, wheat, beans, barley, hemp, woad, rape, turnips, & artificial grasses; but the pasture land greatly exceeds the arable in extent. That of the fens is unequalled elsewhere in quality. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size & for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, & the waters are the resort of wild ducks. Estates & farms of all sizes. Lincoln is separated into the parts of Lindsey, in the N., Kesteven S.W., & Holland S.E., & into 63 hunds., & 629 pas., in the Midland circuit & diocese of Lincoln, besides which city, it contains Boston, Grantham, Stamford, & Great Grimsby. The co. sends, bors. included, 13 membs. to H. of C., 2 of which are for N., & 2 for the S. division. This co. is famous for the number & beauty of its ancient parish churches.

LINCOLNTON, p-v., capital of Lincoln co., N. C., 172 W. by S. Raleigh, 409 W. Situated on the E. side of Little Catawba r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, 9 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 836 inhabitants. There are several important mills & manufactures of cotton, iron, & paper, in the vicinity.

LINCOLNTON, p-v., capital of Lincoln co., Ga., 98 N.E. Milledgeville, 566 W. It contains a court house, jail, a Baptist church, several stores, & about 15 dwellings.

LINCOLNVILLE, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 10 S. Belfast, 49 E. by S. Augusta, 638 W. Penobscot r. is on its E. border. There is a large pond on its S.W. border, from which flows Megunticook r. It has a fine harbor in its N. part, called Duck Trap, where ducks were formerly found & killed in great numbers. It has considerable coasting trade, a fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,048; 1850, 2,174.

LIND, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

LINDAH, a town of W. Hindoston, Cutch, 1 m. from Shahpoor, thickly populated, & flourishing.

LINDAU, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on an isl. in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by a wooden bridge, 300 feet in length, 25 m. E.S.E. Constance. Pop. 3,902. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a castle, high school, & an active commerce in corn, fruit, wine, & cheese; steamers trade hence to Constance.—II. a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, 12 m. N.E. Göttingen. Pop. 1,473.

LINDBY, a pa. of England, co. & 7¼ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 310.

LINDE, or LINDESBERG, a town of Central Sweden, læn & 20 m. N. Orebro, between two lakes. Pop. 760, mostly employed in potteries.

LINDEAN, a par. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Area, 182 ac.

LINDEN, p-o., Genesee co., N. Y., 250 W. by N. Albany, 368 W.

LINDEN, p. v., Lycoming co., Pa.

LINDEN, p. o., Genesee co., Mich.

LINDEN, t., Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 901.

LINDEN, p. o., Montgomery co., Ia.

LINDEN, p. o., Iowa co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 951.

LINDEN, p. o., Atchinson co., Mo.

LINDEN, p. o., Perry co., Tenn.

LINDEN, p. o., St. Francis co., Ark.

LINDEN, p-v., capital of Marengo co., Ala., 80 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 892 W. Situated on the S. side of Chickasaw bogue cr., & 8 ms. E. of Tombigbee r. It contains a court house, several stores, 2 print. offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabs.

LINDEN, p-o., Copiah co., Miss.

LINDEN, p. v., Cass co., Tex., 320 N.E. Austin.

LINDEN, numerous vills of Germany, the principal.—I. 1 m. W. Hanover.—II. H. Darmstadt, prov. Lower Hesse, 3 m. S.S.W. Giessen.—III. a small vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau.

LINDENAU, several vills. of Germany, the principal in Bohemia, circ. & E.N.E. Leitmeritz, with 1,189 inhabitants, employed in manufs. of muslins, linens, & glass wares.—*Lindenfels*, is a small town, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 880.

LINDENVILLE, p. v., Ashtabula co., O.

LINDENWOOD, p. v., Ogle co., Ill.

LINDESAY (MOUNT), the most lofty mountain yet measured in E. Australia, about 55 m. S.W. Moreton Bay, & 5,700 feet above the sea.—The Lindesay range is considerably further S.W.

LINDESNÆS, or the NAZE, a cape of Norway, forming the S. extremity of the Skager-rack, with a light-house, in lat. 57° 58′ N., lon. 7° 3′ E.

LINDFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m N.N.E. Cuckfield. Area, 5,776 ac. Pop. 1,814.

LINDLEY, t., Steuben co., N. Y., 25 S.E. Bath, 221 E.S.E. Albany. Surface hilly; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Tioga r. The Corning & Blossburg r. r. passes through the t. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 638; 1850, 686.

LINDLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, a pa. & 2¼ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,584, employed in manufs. of woollens.

LINDLEY'S, p. o., Ohio co., Ky., 166 W.S.W. Frankfort, 708 W.

LINDLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 223 W. Harrisburg, 247 W.

LINDLEY'S STORE, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 47 N. W. Raleigh, 305 W.

LINDLEYTOWN, p-o., Lindley t., Steuben co., N. Y., 229 W. by S. Albany, 270 W.

LINDNERSVILLE, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

LINDO, *Lindus*, a vill. & the ancient cap. of the island of Rhodes, on a promonatory of its E. co., 23 m. S. Rhodes, with a small harbor. Birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and of Chares & Laches, the artists, who executed the colossus of Rhodes.

LINDORUS ABBEY, Scotland. [NEWBURGH.]

LINDOSO, a frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, 29 m. N.E. Braga. Pop. 600.

LINDOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 36 m. N.N.W. Berlin. Pop. 1,549.

LINDRIGE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Tenbury. Area, 6,252 ac. Pop. 1,805.

LINDSAY, p. v., Ops t., Victoria co., Can. W., 28 m, W. Peterboro, on lt. b. of Scugogg r. It has 3 churches, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, a tannery, an ashery, a brewery, and 650 inhabitants.

LINDSAY'S MILL, p. o., Trigg co., Ky.

LINDSELL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.E. Thaxted. Area, 1,959 ac. Pop. 378.—II. co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 290.

LINDSEY, a par. of Engl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,246 ac. Pop. 326.

LINDSEY, (PARTS OF), Engl. the N. division of co. Lincoln, of which it occupies nearly one-half, including the city of Lincoln, & 19 mkt. towns.

LINDSEY'S CREEK, p. o., Choctaw co., Miss.
LINDVILLE, p. o., Union co., La.
LINE, p. o., Fulton co., Ky.
LINE, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.
LINE CREEK, p. o., Laurens dist., S. C., 100 N.W. by W. Columbus, 525 W.
LINE CREEK, p. o., Pulaski co., Ky.
LINE CREEK, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 138 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 839 W.
LINE CREEK, p. o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.
LINE LEXINGTON, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 93 E. Harrisburg, 162 W. It lies partly in 3 towns & 2 counties, & contains about 100 inhabitants.
LINE MILLS, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 249 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 315 W.
LINE MOUNTAIN, p. o., Northumberland co., Pa.
LINE PORT, p. o., Stewart co., Tenn.
LINE STORE, p-o., Hinds co., Miss., 22 S. by W. Jackson, 1,032 W.
LINFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Brandon.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 2. m. S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,787 ac. Pop. 486.—III. (*Little*), same co., 2 m. W. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 550 ac. Pop. 57.
LINGA, two small Shetland isls., between Mainland & Yell. Pop., 1851, 19., & an islet, Hebrides, W. of Mull.
LINGARTHS, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 811.
LINGAYEN, a populous seaport town, W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 m. N.N.W. Manila.
LINGEN, or LINGA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 104° 40′ E., 100 m. S.S.E. Singapore. Shape irregular; length 40 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. In its centre is a mountain with two peaks, termed "the ass's ears." Surface low in the S., but the island, generally, is healthy. Products comprise sago, fruits, & fine timber.
LINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. & 36 m. W.N.W. Osnabruck, cap. co., near the Ems. Pop. 2,776. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, & Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, leather, & starch.
LINGEN, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Presteign. Area, 2,283 ac. Pop. 296.
LINGENAU, a vill. of the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, 8 m. E.S.E. Bregenze. Pop. 1,790.—*Lingenfeld*, is a vill., Rhenish Bavaria, W. Spires. Pop. 1,357.
LINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. N. East-Grinstead. Area, 9,010 ac. Pop. 2,141.
LINGLESTOWN, p-v., Lower Paxton t., Dauphin co., Pa., 8 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. It contains a Lutheran church, 2 stores, & about 25 dwellings.
LINGUAGROSSA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 23 m. N. Catania, cap. cant. Pop. 2,450.
LINGUETTA, (CAPE), a headland of European Turkey, Epirus, advances into the sea, about 40 m. E.N.E. Otranto, bounding E.ward the entrance into the Adriatic. Lat. 40° 26′ 15″ E.
LINGWICK, t., Sherbrooke co., Canada E. Pop. 805.
LINGWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8¼ m. E. Norwich. Area, 661 ac. Pop. 509.
LINHARES, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 15 m. W.N.W. Guarda. Pop. 870.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Espiritu Santo, on lt. b. of the r. Doce, 30 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic.
LINKENHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Area, 1,074 ac. Pop. 90.
LIN-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat. 28° N., lon. 115° 24′ E.
LINKINHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.W. Callington. Area, 7,894 ac. Pop. 2,005.
LINKLAEN, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 122 W. Albany, 236 W. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous loam. Drained by branches of Ostelic r. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,349; 1850, 1,196.
LINKÖPING, a læn of Sweden, on the Baltic. Area, 4,253 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 214,628. Surface mountainous, wooded, & interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala river & Kumla canal traverses its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, & timber, with iron, lead, & various other mineral products. Manufacturing establishments comprise barrel & sail-cloth factories, & iron & copper works. Principal towns, Linkoping & Norrkoping.
LINKÖPING, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, on the Stang-an, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 108 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral & several other churches, a town-hall, house of assembly, old castle, & a gymnasium.
LINLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 628 ac. Pop. 105.
LINLITHGOW, a royal & parl. bor., town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Union canal, & with a station on the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r., 17 m. W. Edinburgh, & 28 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 7,600 ac. Scots. Pop. 1851, 6,115; of bor. 4,213. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake of about 80 ac., & consists principally of a main street. Houses mostly old. Chief Buildings, pa. church of St. Michael, erected in 12th cent., & esteemed one of the noblest Gothic structures in Scotland; a town-house, with sheriff's court-room, jail erected in 1668, a curious hexagonal cross-well, rebuilt in 1805 from an old model. On an eminence, bordered by a lake, are magnificent remains of a royal palace, founded, probably, by Edward I. of England, on the place of a Roman camp, & gradually rebuilt in its present form, by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; it has a heavy, but imposing exterior, & fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, & the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, and some manufs. of leather. Market Friday. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, & Hamilton in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.
LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. & S. co. Edinburgh, & W. the cos. Lanark & Stirling. Area, 101 sq. m., or 64,575 ac., about ⅞ths of which are arable. Inhabited houses 1851, 4,059. Pop. 30,135. Surface beautifully varied with knolls & gentle undulations. Chief rivers the Almond & Avon. Soil in the S. swampy & moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Agriculture similar to that of the other Lothians, except that more turnips are raised. Estates large; farms of middle size. Coal is extensively wrought; annual value of mines 3,561*l*. Manufs. unimportant. Chief towns Linlithgow (the cap.), Queensferry, and Borrowstounness. The co. is divided into 13 pas., &, independent of two contributary bors., sends one member to H. of C.
LINN, county, Iowa. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Organized in 1837. Drained by Wabesipinica r. & Buffalo cr., & Cedar fork of Iowa r. The surface is gently undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $136,310; wheat, 85,633 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 306,390; oats, 37,157; wool, 13,881 pounds;—3 grist m., 6 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $36,800; value of manufactured articles, $85,030;—38 churches; 4 academies, 80 pupils; 38 schools, 612 scholars; 8 libraries, 1,600 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,373; 1850, 5,444.
LINN, county, Mo. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 588 sq. ms. Drained by Locust and Yellow creeks. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Linneus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $156,295; wheat, 15,570 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 219,500; oats, 24,257; wool, 14,634 pounds;—5 grist m., 3 saw m.;—4 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,245; 1850, 4,058.
LINN, p. o., Onondaga co., N. Y.
LINN, t., Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 414.
LINN, p. v., Lucas co., Iowa.
LINN, p. v., capital of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1,176.
LINN, t., Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,213.
LINN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 10 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,200.
LINN CITY, p. v., Washington co., Oregon. Pop. 1850, 125.
LINNEUS, p-t., Aroostook co., Me., 8 S.W. Houlton, 190 N.N.E. Augusta, 785 W. Drained by a branch of Matawamkeag r. Incorporated in 1837. The soil is fertile. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 311; 1850, 561.
LINNEUS, p-v., capital of Linn co., Mo., 136 N.W. by N. Jefferson city, 1,030 W.
LINN FLAT, p. o., Nacogdoches par., La.

LINN GROVE, p. o., Adams co., Ia.

LINNHE (LOCH), a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eli on the N. Length 20 m.; breadth 8 m. Its branches are Lochs Etiva, Creran, & Leven.

LINNICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 17 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. 1,520. The military order of St. Hubert was instituted here in 1444.

LINNVILLE, v., Lehigh co., Pa. (*See Lynnville.*)

LINNVILLE, p-v., Bowling Green t., Licking co., O., 35 E. Columbus, 358 W. Situated on the national road, & contains 1 church, 2 stores, 25 dwellings, & about 150 inhabitants.

LINNVILLE CREEK, p-o., Rockingham co., Va., 136 N.W. Richmond, 135 W.

LINNVILLE RIVER, p-o., Burke co., N. C., 209 W. Raleigh, 439 W.

LINOSA, *Ægusa*, a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 m. S.W. Sicily, & 85 m. W. Malta. It is of volcanic formation, & uninhabited.

LINSELLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1, 357.

LINSLADE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks. Area, 1,830. Pop. 1,569.

LINSTEAD, three pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area, 1,304 ac. Pop. 109.—II. (*Little*), same co., 3 m. W. Halesworth. Area, 554 ac. Pop. 200.—III. co. Kent, 4½ m. W.S.W. Feversham. Area, 1,806 ac. Pop. 977.

LINTAO, an island of China. [LANTAO.]

LINTH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt, after a N. course of about 26 m. On it are the town Glarus, & vills. Schwanden and Linthal, the last having 1,600 inhabitants. The *Linth canal*, 9 m. long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

LINTHWAITE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 4 m. S.W. Huddersfield. Area, 1,354 ac. Pop. 3,802, emp. in woollen manufs.

LINTIN, an isl. of China, in the Canton riv., about 18 m. N.E. Macao, & 9 m. N. Lintao, with a remarkable conical peak.

LINTON, p. o., Oglethorpe co., Ga.

LINTON, t., Coshocton co., O. Organized in 1811, & contains the v. of Plainfield. It has a flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,196; 1850, 1,592.

LINTON, t., Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 972.

LINTON, p-o., Greene co., Ia., 87 S.W. Indianapolis, 654 W.

LINTON, p. v., Des Moines co., Iowa.

LINTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. a mkt. town & pa., co. & 10¼ m. S.E. Cambridge. Area of pa. 3,775 ac. Pop. 2,061. Barham hall in this pa. was built from the res. of a priory founded in 1292.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the Engl. Chan., 13 m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area, 7,193 ac. Pop. 1,059.—III. co. Hereford, 4 m. E.N.E. Ross. Area, 2,775 ac. Pop. 952.—IV. a pa., co. Kent, 4 m. S. Maidstone. Area, 1,383 ac. Pop. 1,082.—V. a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N. Skipton. Area, 13,142 ac. Pop. 2,221, partly employed in lead mines & worsted factories. A small grammar school has four exhibitions to St. John's college, Cambridge.—VI. a township, co. Hereford, pa. & 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Pop. 557.—VII. (*on Ouse*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Newton, 14 miles W.S.W. York. Pop. 352.

LINTON, 3 pas. of Scotland.—I. co. & 10 m. N.W. Peebles, bounded by co. Edinb. Pop. 1,630, partly employed in cotton manufs. Large spring & summer fairs are held for sheep, the breed of which, in this pa., is much esteemed. The vill. is a bor. of regality under the Earl of March.—II. co. Roxburgh, 5 m. S.S.E. Kelso. Area, 6,500 ac. Pop. 630. Here are traces of a castle of the Somervilles, anc. lords of the pa.—III. (*East*), a vill., co. & 5½ m. E. Haddington, on the Tyne, pa. Prestonkirk, with a sta. on the N. Brit. railroad. Pop. 875.

LINTRATHEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. W.N.W. Forfar, in the Grampian mntns.

LIN-TSING, a city of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dist., on the Yu-ho canal, 70 m. W. Tsi-nan. It is populous, & stated to be handsome & important as a commercial city. It has some mosques, several temples, one with a colossal gold idol, & an octagon tower of nine stories.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township of England, county and 6½ miles N. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street.

LINWOOD, p. o., Cherokee co., Tex.

LINWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Market Raisen. Area, 2,316 ac. Pop. 232.—II. a vill. of Scotland, county Renfrew, pa. Kilbarchan, 3½ m. W. Paisley. Pop. mostly employed in a large cotton factory.

LINZ, or LINTZ, a fortified city of Austria, cap. Upp. Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 280 yards in length, 98 m. W.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 31,000. It is fortified in a remarkable manner, by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S., & 9 on the N. bank of the Danube; is handsomely built, & has 3 suburbs, more extensive than the city itself; many fine churches, a landhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, & an old castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Austria, but now a prison & penitentiary for the prov.; & some large barracks, a custom house, bank, theatre, &c. In the principal square is a marble column, erected in 1723, between statues of Jupiter & Neptune, to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague & the Turks. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium & lyceum, with a library of 25,000 vols.; an asylum for deaf mutes, and other hospitals. Principal manufs. are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets, its woollen manufs. having declined. Its transit trade by the Danube is very considerable; & it communicates by railroads with Budweis in Bohemia, & with Gmünden on the Traun. It is probably the *Lentium* of the Romans. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,330.

LION (GULF OF), erroneously called the *Gulf of Lyons*, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. Coast very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orb, Aude, and Tet rivers. On it are the towns of Marseille, Cette, & Port-Vendres. It is named from the violence of its waves, which are compared to the raging of a lion.

LION D'ANGERS (LE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Oudon, 13 miles N.N.W. Angers, with 1,580 inhabs.

LION'S BEARD, p. o., Sevier co., Ark.

LIONVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 71 E. by S. Harrisburg, 127 W.

LIPARI ISLANDS, *Æoliæ*, or *Vulcaniæ Insulæ*, a group of Volcanic Islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 20′ & 38° 55′ N., & lon. 14° 15′ and 15° 15′ E., from 15 to 30 miles from the N. coast of Sicily, & comprised in the intend. Messina. Aggregate pop. about 22,000, of whom 14,000 are in the isl. Lipari. The seven principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, & Alicudi, besides some islets, &c. All are mountainous & volcanic, Stromboli having a still active volcano. Climate healthy, & soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns.—*Lipari*, the largest & most central island, is 18 miles in circuit, & produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives; and corn sufficient for 3 months' consumption; it is the great magazine for pumice stone, sent hence to all parts of the world, & sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, & fish, are important articles of export.—*Lipari*, its cap. town, is on its E. side. Pop. 12,500. It has a castle on a huge rock, a cathedral, a Capuchin convent, nunnery, hospital, gymnasium, bishop's palace, some fragments of cyclopean walls, a tolerable harbour & an active trade. The island *Felicudi*, ancient *Phœnicusa*, has a church & a remarkable grotto. Pop. 800.

LIPCSE (NEMETH), a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 8 m. E.N.E. Rosenberg. Pop. 3,216.

LIPETZK, a town of Russia, gov. & 84 m. W. Tambov, cap. circ., on r. b. of the Voroniej. Pop. 6,500. It has woollen cloth manufs., & well frequented mineral baths.

LIPNICZA (ALSO and FELSÖ), 2 vills. of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 44 m. N.W. Kesmark, on the Schwarz. Pop. of the former, 3,403; of the latter, 1,514.

LIPNO, a town of Poland, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Plock, cap. circ., on the Niemen. Pop. 3,600.

LIPOVETZ, or LIPOWIEC, a frontier town of Russia, gov. & 102 m. S.W. Kiev. Pop. 3,100.

LIPPA, a market town of S.E. Hungary, co. Temes, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Maros, 30 m. N.E Temesvar. Pop. 7,000, mostly employed in agriculture & in cattle breeding.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. N.E. Lippspring, flows mostly W. through Prussian Westphalia & Rhenish Prussia, & joins the Rhine at Wesel, after a course of 110 miles.

LIPPE DETMOLD, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, & the princip. of Pyrmont. Cap. Detmold. Area, 468 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 104,674. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ems & the Lippe (which last gives its name to the territory), have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products, salt, lime, iron, & marble. It has a constitutional government, & with small states holds the sixteenth place in the confederation. Contingent to Federal army, 721 men. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, & Horn.

LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG, Germ. [SCHAUMBURG-L.]

LIPPEHNE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 48 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,750.

LIPPSPRING, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 35 m. S.S.W. of Minden, near the source of the Lippe. Pop. 1,521.

LIPPSTADT, a fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. N.N.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Lippe. Pop. 4,335. It is enclosed by walls, & is regularly & well built. Its inhabs. are mostly employed in manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, starch, leather, & iron wares. Half of the town belonged to the principality of Lippe-Detmold, which was ceded to Prussia 17th May, 1850, upon the payment annually of 9,000 thls.

LIPSO, *Lepsia*, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 m. S.E. Patmos.

LIRÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 2,050.

LIRIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 8,524. It has a handsome modern church, & manufs. of linens, soap, and earthenware. The adjoining district is fertile, & the hills furnish excellent pasturage.

LISBON, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 33 S.S.W. Augusta, 572 W. Androscoggin r. runs on its S.W. border, & has here considerable falls. A bridge crosses the r. to Durham. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,532; 1850, 1,495.

LISBON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 89 N.N.W. Concord, 534 W. Watered by Great Ammonoosuc r. & its branches. Soil on the streams, fertile, but in other parts various. Iron ore & limestone are found. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,682; 1850, 1,881.

LISBON, p-t., New London co., Conn., 7 N. Norwich, 43 S.E. Hartford, 361 W. Surface uneven & hilly; soil gravelly loam, with some alluvial soil on the rivs. Drained by Quinnebaug & Shetucket rivers, which unite at its S. part, taking the name of the latter. It has 2 parishes, with each a Congregational church. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,052; 1850, 938.

LISBON, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 10 W. Canton, 218 N.N.W. Albany, 485 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile loam. Drained by Grass r. St. Lawrence r. bounds it on the N.W. The v. is situated on the right bank, & on a small bay of the St. Lawrence r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—a grist m., a saw m., & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,566; 1850, 5,295.

LISBON, p. v., Howard co., Md., 56 N.W. Annapolis, 60 W.

LISBON, p-v., Bedford co., Va., 150 W. by S. Richmond, 225 W.

LISBON, p. v., Noble co., Ia.

LISBON, p-v., Kendall co., Ill., 154 N.N.E. Springfield, 772 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 519.

LISBON, p. v., Waukesha co., Wis. The v. contains an Episcopal church, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,086.

LISBON, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.

LISBON, p. o., Claiborne co., La.

LISBON, p. v., Union co., Ark.

LISBON (Portug. *Lisboa*, anc. *Olisipo*), a city of W. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Portugal, & of the prov. Estremadura, on rt. bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of observatory, 38° 42′ 4″ N., lon. 9° 8′ 27″ W. Castle battery, 374 feet above the sea. Pop. 1845, 250,000. Mean temp. of year 61°.3; winter 52°.4; summer 70°.2. Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains & cold winds in winter. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, & the older part has numerous steep and filthy streets, but the new quarter is well laid out, & has Blackhorse & many other handsome squares. It is an open city, defended on the side next the sea by the forts St. Julian & Torre de Belem, & has an arsenal & ship-building docks. It is the residence of the sovereign, & contains many splendid architectural monuments, among which are the magnificent aqueduct of Alcantara, with 36 arches of white marble, the royal palaces of Bemposta & Necessidades; the archiepiscopal cathedral, an English chapel, with a fine cemetery; citadel, prison, & 5 theatres; & in the vicinity the palace of Ajuda, & the magnificent convent or palace of Belem. It has a royal school of naval architecture, a school of artillery & engineering; a royal college of nobles, schools of design, music, commerce, and navigation; an astronomical observatory, royal academy of sciences, with a library & printing establishment; a national library of 30,000 vols., formed from those of the convents suppressed in 1835; museums of natural history, & a botanic garden. Lisbon has a royal manuf. of fire-arms & powder, & a cannon foundry; other manufs. comprise silks, porcelain, paper, soap, jewellery, & trinkets; none of these, except the last, is in a flourishing state. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, & large vessels approach nearly to the commodious quays. Commerce, formerly considerable, has greatly declined since the independence of Brazil. Chief exports, oranges, citrons, wine, wool, oil, & leather. Imports, woollen & cotton goods, fish, butter, grain, & cheese. A great part of Lisbon was destroyed, & 60,000 lives lost, by an earthquake, in 1755. It was taken by the French in 1807, but resisted an attack from them in 1809. Pop. of dist. 1850, 455,217.

LISBON CENTRE, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

LISBURN, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa., 9 S.W. Harrisburg, 107 W. Situated on Yellow Breeches cr.

LISBURN, p-v., Sampson co., N. C., 113 S.S.E. Raleigh, 343 W.

LISBURN, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down & Antrim, on the Lagan, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Belfast, with which town it communicates by railroad. Pop. of pa. 15,015; do. of town 1851, 6,990. It is one of the most beautifully situated, & best built, towns of Ireland; has a spacious cathed. church for the diocese of Down & Connor, containing a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died bishop here in 1667; remains of a castle built by a Lord Conway in 1610, and burnt, together with the town, in 1707, & the grounds of which now form a public promenade; a court-house, an infirmary for co. Antrim, fever hospital, free school, union workhouse, linen hall, large mkt.-house, & assembly rooms, with thriving manufs. of linen, & in the vicinity bleach-grounds. A canal from L. Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. Mkt., Tuesday. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

LISCA-BIANCA, & LISCA-NERA, two islets of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

LISCANOR, a vill. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet of the Atlantic of same name, 4¼ m. W. Eunistymon. It is a coast-guard station.

LISCARD, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Wallasey, at the mouth of the Mersey, 2¾ m. N. Great Neston. Pop. 4,100.

LISCHAU, a mkt.-town of Bohemia, circ. & 7 m. E. N.E. Budweis. Pop. 2,283.

LISHA'S KILL, p. o. Albany co., N. Y.

LISIANKA, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S. S.E. Kiev, with mineral baths. Pop. 2,500.

LISIEUX, *Lexovium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Touques, 27 m. E. Caen. Pop. 11,345. It has a cathedral of the 12th century, bishop's palace, with fine gardens; hospital & theatre. Its dwellings are mostly antiquated,

built of wood, & lining gloomy thoroughfares. Principal manufs., coarse woollens, flannels, & horse cloths. It has tanneries, brandy distilleries, dye and bleaching works, & cotton yarn factories.

LISKEARD, a parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa. 1851, 8,129 ac. Pop. 6,128; do. of bor. 6,204. It is irregularly built on a rocky, uneven site; has a large Gothic church, a handsome town-hall, national school, union workhouse, literary & philosophical society, & branch bank; some manufs. of serges & leather, & a traffic in the produce of the adjacent tin, copper, & lead mines. Mkts., Saturday. It is co. polling-place, & returns 1 member to House of Commons.

LISKO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 8 m. S.E. Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2,329.

LISKOVO, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 50 m. S.E. Nishni-Novgorod, with 4,000 inhabitants, & extensive horse & cattle fairs.

LISLE, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 133 W.S.W. Albany, 310 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Toughnioga r. & its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,560; 1850, 1,680.

LISLE, p-v., Osage co., Mo., 10 S.E. Jefferson city, 926 W.

LISLE, a city of France. [Lille.]—II. a comm. & mkt.-t. of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 m. N.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,790.

LISLEE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. E. Cloghnakilty. Area, 3,302 ac. Pop. 5,211.

L'ISLET, county, Can. E. Situated toward the E. part of prov. Area, 1,220 sq. ms. Drained by Port Joli, entering the St. Lawrence on the N.W., & by branches of the St. John on S.E. Surface, mountainous and rough, with fertile valleys, & bordering the St. Lawrence, has much fertile land. Capital, L'Islet. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle 14,943; sheep, 17,745; swine, 6,260; horses, 3,970; wheat, 67,912 bush. produced; rye, 17,236; Ind. corn, 3,142; barley, 17,337; oats, 203,884; potatoes, 118,588; peas, 10,795; tobacco, 2,388; wool, 25,458 pounds;—12 grist m., 33 saw m., 7 tanneries, 10 carding & fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 1 iron foundry, 2 asheries. Pop. 19,641.

L'ISLET, p. v., capital L'Islet co., Can. E. Situated on the right b. of the St. Lawrence r., 48 miles below Quebec. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, 7 stores, a flouring m., a carding m., a tannery, 3 asheries, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 3,656.

LISMORE, an episcopal city & pa. of Irel., Munster, cos. Waterford & Cork, 111 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. about 64,000 ac. Pop. 21,552; do. of t., 3,007. It is picturesquely situated on a steep eminence above the Blackwater. It has been much improved by its proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland, originally founded by King John, and recently restored; a new cathedral, with elegant interior; a large Roman Cath. chapel, grammar & other schools, alms-houses, a union workhouse, fever hospitals, & court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. The diocese, comprising 73 pas. in cos. Waterford and Tipperary, was united to Waterford in the reign of Edward III. Lismore is the birth-place of the philosopher Boyle, & of the poet Congreve.

LISMORE, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 m. N.N.W. Oban. Area, about 8,000 ac. Surface alternately rocky & fertile. It was the ancient seat of the bishops of Argyle; & amongst other vestiges of antiquity it has remains of their castle and cathedral; the chancel of which latter is now used as the parish church.—II. (*with Appin*), a pa., co. Argyle, including the above island, and a great extent of territory on the adjoining mainland. Pop. 4,097.

LISNADILL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 2¼ m. S.E. Armagh. Area, 18,557 ac. Pop. 9,895.

LISS, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 3,679 ac. Pop. 748.

LISSA, *Issa*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 33 m. S.W. Spalatro. Pop. 3,702. Chief products, wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. Principal towns, San Giorgio, with a good harbor, and Comisa. From 1810 to 1815, this island was held by the English, when it had a depôt of English manufacs., & a pop. of 12,000.

LISSA, several towns of Germany, &c.—I. (Pol. *Leszno*), Prussian Poland, reg. & 42 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 8,750, of whom 4,000 were Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & 2 Calvinist churches, a synagogue, & manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, & tobacco, & a trade in wine. It was the original seat of the Leszinski family, ancestors of Stanislaus, king of Poland.—II. (*Nov Lissa*), Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 21 m. N.E. Prague, with, 2,513 inhabitants, & a castle.—*Lisse* is a vill. Netherl'ds, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. S. Haarlem.

LISSAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Tyronne & Londonderry, 2 m. S.W. Moneymore. Area, 24,684 ac., mostly untnous. Pop. 6,282.

LISSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 11¼ m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,526 ac. Pop. 224.

LISSITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, with a castle, circ. & 18 m. N.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,370.

LISSONE, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Milan, dist. & 3 m. N.W. Monza. Pop. 2,827.

LISSONUFFY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Rosscommon, 44 m. S.E. Strokestown. Area, 11,665 ac. Pop. 4,832.

LISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Area, 631 ac. Pop. 79.

LISTOWEL, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co Kerry, on the Feale, here crossed by a fine bridge, 16½ m. N.N.E. Tralee. Pop. 2,598. It has a church, a bridewell, & ruins of a stately castle, formerly belonging to the earls of Desmond. It gives the title of Earl to the Hare family.

LISTRAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,803.

LISVANE, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth. Area, 1,338 ac. Pop. 220.

LITANY (EL), *Leontes*, a river of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon & Anti-Libanus, & enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El-Kasimiyeh, & crossed by a one-arched bridge.

LITCHAM, a mkt town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area, 1,932 ac. Pop. 855.

LITCHBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl. [Lichborough.]

LITCHFIELD, county, Ct. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 885 sq. ms. The surface is elev., & in some parts mountainous; soil generally gravelly loam and fertile. Watered by Housatonic r. and its branches, & branches of Naugatuck & Farmington rivers, which afford extensive water power. Iron ore is found in Salisbury & Kent, & extensively manufactured. Capital, Litchfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,612,926; rye, 91,224 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 279,136; oats, 299,483; wool, 143,518;—17 flouring & grist m., 10 iron foundries, 16 woollen fac., 5 cotton factories, 39 tanneries, 148 persons emp., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—cap. emp. in manufacture, $2,434,855; value of manufac. articles, $4,068228;—104 churches; 23 acad., 611 pupils; 290 sch., 8,828 scholars; 26 libraries, 10,330 vols. Pop. 1840, 40,448; 1850, 45,253.

LITCHFIELD, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 11 S.S.W. Augusta, 584 W. Watered by branches of Cobbeseconte r., which runs on its N.E. border, proceeding from a large pond in the N.W. part of the t. The soil is fertile. It has 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,293; 1850, 2,100.

LITCHFIELD, t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 30 S. by E. Concord. Situated on the E. side of Merrimac river, across which are 2 ferries. The soil is fertile. Organized in 1734. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 480; 1850, 447.

LITCHFIELD, p-t., capital of Litchfield co., Ct., 100 N.N.E. New York, 32 W. Hartford, 326 W. Surface uneven; soil a strong gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1724. Watered by head branches of Shepaug & Naugatuck rivers, which afford water power. In its S.W. part is the largest pond in the state, containing 900 ac. The v., incorporated in 1718, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, principally built on 2 streets, crossing each other at right angles, at the intersection of which is a handsome square. It contains a neat court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a female academy, one of the oldest, & long the

most celebrated in the state, a bank, an insurance office, 30 stores, a manufactory of satinets, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 2,500 inhabs. There are several other parishes in the t., with villages & churches. South Farms, in the S. part of the t., contains a Congregational church & an academy. There are in the t. 7 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., a paper fac., 6 tanneries, 6 grist m., 4 saw m., 3 academies, 31 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,038; 1850, 3,953.

LITCHFIELD, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 83 W.N.W. Albany, 387 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. Drained by head branches of Unadilla r., and other streams, flowing into Mohawk r. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,672; 1850, 1,676.

LITCHFIELD, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 156 N. Harrisburg, 266 W. The surface is hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by branches of the Susquehanna r. It has a grist m., 12 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 817; 1850, 1,112.

LITCHFIELD, p-t., Medina co., O., 113 N.E. by N. Columbus, 360 W. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 787; 1850, 1,312.

LITCHFIELD, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Soil fertile, well adapted to grain. The v., on the St. Joseph's river, has several churches & stores, & 450 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1840, 691; 1850, 1,362.

LITCHFIELD, p-v., capital of Grayson co., Ky., 109 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 651 W., on the line of the Nashville & Louisville r. r. It contains a court-house, store, & 250 inhabs.

LITCHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 1,806 ac. Pop. 113.

LITCHFIELD CORNERS, p-o., Kennebec co., Me., 15 S. by W. Augusta, 580 W.

LITHERLAND, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Sefton, 5 m. N. Liverpool. Pop. 2,252.

LITHGOW, p-v, Washington t., Dutchess co., N.Y., 75 S. Albany, 319 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabs.

LITHOPOLIS, p-v., Bloom t., Fairfield co., O., 17 S.E. Columbus, 388 W. Situated on elevated ground, & contains a church, 6 stores, & 386 inhabitants.

LITHUANIA, a co. of Europe, forming all the N. & N.E. part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, & now mostly comprised in the Russian govs. Vitebsk, Moghilev, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, & a small part of Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen.

LITIZ, p-v., Warwick t., Lancaster co., Pa., 45 E. by S. Harrisburg, 119 W. It contains a Moravian church, several stores, a seminary for young ladies, an academy for males, and 400 inhabitants. This beautiful village was founded by the Moravians in 1756.

LITRY, or LITTRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. & 15 m. W.S.W. Bayeux. Pop. 2,128. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

LITSCHAU, a frontier town of Lower Austria, on the Launitz, 80 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 657.

LITTAU (Morav. *Littowle*), a town of Moravia, with a station on r. r. to Prague, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 2,280, mostly engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, muslin, & hosiery.

LITTERMORE, or LETTERMORE, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught. co. Galway, on the S. side of Kilkinan Bay. It has a coast-guard station.

LITTLE BAY, p. o., Calhoun co., Ark.

LITTLE BEAVER, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by a branch of Little Beaver cr. It had in 1840, a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1,254; 1850, of the portion in this co., 960.

LITTLE BEAVER BRIDGE, p-o., Columbiana co., O., 161 N.E. by E. Columbus, 268 W.

LITTLE BLUE RIVER, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 36 S. E. Indianapolis, 554 W.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 7¼ m. E.N.E. East Retford. Area, 200 ac. Pop. 84.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, with a station here on the Manchester & Leeds railroad. It was anciently a Roman station.

LITTLEBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area, 2,102 ac. Pop. 745.

LITTLE BRITAIN, p-o., Hamptonburg t., Orange co., N. Y., 93 S. by W. Albany, 286 W.

LITTLE BRITAIN, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 20 S.E. Lancaster t. Surface undulating; soil clay. Drained by Octarara cr. & its branches. The v. is situated near the centre of the t. (P. O. called Oak Hill), and contains about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 8 flouring m., 7 grist m., a saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 3,942; 1850, 1,794. (*See Fulton.*)

LITTLE BULL FALLS, p. o., Marathon co., Wis.

LITTLEBURY, a pa. of England, co Essex, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Acres, 2,300. Pop. 934.

LITTLEBY, p. o., Audrain co., Mo.

LITTLE CANADA, p. o., Ramsey co., Min. Ter. Has a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

LITTLE CANADA, v., St. Genevieve co., Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

LITTLE CHUCKY, p. o., Greene co., Tenn.

LITTLE CHUTE, p. o., Outogamie co., Wis.

LITTLE CLIFTY, p. o., Todd co., Ky.

LITTLE COMPTON, p-t., Newport co., R. I., 38 S.S.E. Providence. Situated at the E. entrance of Narragansett bay, having the Atlantic on the S. Surface diversified; soil a fertile loam. Settled in 1674. It has 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, 3 grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,327; 1850, 1,462.

LITTLE COMPTON, p. o., Carroll co., Mo.

LITTLE CREEK, h., Kent co., Del. (P. O. called *Little Creek Landing.*) Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Little Creek entering Delaware Bay. Pop. 1840, 2,050; 1850, 2,315.

LITTLE CREEK, h., Sussex co., Del. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 11 grist m., 23 saw m., 1 academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,973.

LITTLE CREEK LANDING, p. o., Kent co., Del.

LITTLE DETROIT, p. o., Tazewell co., Ill.

LITTLE EAGLE, p. o., Scott co., N. J.

LITTLE ELKHART, p. o., Elkhart co., Ia.

LITTLE ELM, p. o., Denton co., Tex.

LITTLE FALLS, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 91 W. N.W. Albany, 390 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil sandy & argillaceous loam. Fine quartz crystals are found here. Watered by Mohawk r., on the S. side of which runs the Erie canal, & on the N. side, the N. York Central r. r. It has a fulling m., 3 paper fac., 4 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,881; 1850, 4,855. (*See Rockton.*)

LITTLE FALLS, p-v., Passaic co., N. J., 79 N.E. by N. Trenton, 245 W. It is situated on the Passaic river, & derives its name from the rapids in the river, which here descend 51 feet in the distance of half a mile, & affords an immense hydraulic power. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 2 cotton fac. with 2,400 spindles, 1 grist m., 3 saw m., & about 650 inhabitants. The Morris canal here crosses the r. by an aqueduct constructed of hewn stone.

LITTLE FALLS, p. o., Benton co., Min. Ter.

LITTLE FLAT, p. o., Bath co., Ky.

LITTLE GAP, p. o., Carbon co., Pa.

LITTLE GENESEE, p-o., Genesee t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 288 W. by S. Albany, 309 W.

LITTLE GRANT, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

LITTLE GROVE, p. o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

LITTLE GUNPOWDER, p-o., Baltimore co., Md., 46 N. by E. Annapolis, 56 W.

LITTLEHAM (WITH EXMOUTH), a pa. of Engl., co Devon, at the mouth of the river Axe, 7 m W.S.W. Sidmouth.—Area, 3,651 ac. Pop. 4,150.—II. a pa. same co., 2 m. S. Bideford. Area, 1,250 ac. Pop. 413.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, p-o., Decatur t., Washington co., O., 107 E.S.E. Columbus, 314 W.

LITTLE LEVEL, p-o., Pocahontas co., Va., 217 W. N. W. Richmond, 252 W.

LITTLE MAHANOY, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Drained by Mahany cr. Pop. 1840, 213; 1850, 326.

LITTLE MARSH, p-o., Tioga co., Pa., 160 N. by W. Harrisburg, 274 W.

LITTLE MEADOWS, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa., 199 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 289 W.

LITTLE MILL CREEK, p-o., Delaware co., O., 36 N. Columbus, 420 W.

LITTLE MILLS, p. o., Richmond co., N. C.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, p. o., Newberry co., S. C.

LITTLE MUDDY, p-o., Franklin co., Ill., 154 S.S. E. Springfield, 826 W.

LITTLE OSAGE, p-o., Bates co., Mo., 158 W.S.W. Jefferson city, 1,094 W. Situated at the junction of Little Osage & Marmeton rivs.

LITTLE PINEY, p-o., Pulaski co., Mo., 90 S. Jefferson city, 965 W. Situated at the junction of Little Piney with Gasconade r.

LITTLE PINE CREEK, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

LITTLE PLYMOUTH, p-v., King & Queen co., Va., 60 E. by N. Richmond, 148 W. It contains 2 stores, a female seminary, 2 coach fac., 8 dwellings, & about 60 inhabitants.

LITTLE PORT, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

LITTLEPORT, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, with a station on the E. Anglian railroad, 4¼ m. N.E. Ely. Area, 16,136 ac. Pop. 3,832. *Littleport Fen*, partly in this parish, comprises about 28,000 ac., & is drained by steam engines.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, p-o., Crawford co., Mo., 73 S.E. Jefferson city, 945 W.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, p. o., Cass co., Ga.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, p. o., Catahoula pa., La.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, p-o., Cass co., Mich., 166 W. by S. Detroit, 623 W.

LITTLE REST, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

LITTLE, r., forms part of the boundary between N. C. & S. C., & runs into the Pedee.

LITTLE, r., Ga., flows into the Savannah, 30 m. above Augusta.

LITTLE, r., Ia., flows into the Wabash above Vincennes.

LITTLE, r., Ky., runs into the E. side of Cumberland r.

LITTLE RIVER, p. o., Floyd co., Va.

LITTLE RIVER, p. o., Blount co., Tenn.

LITTLE RIVER, p-o., Caldwell co., N. C., 172 W. Raleigh, 410 W.

LITTLE RIVER, p-o., Horry dist., S. C., 224 E. Columbia, 440 W.

LITTLE RIVER, p-o., Columbia co., Florida.

LITTLE RIVER DEPOT, p. o., Richland dist., S. C.

LITTLE RIVER VILLAGE, p-o., Lincoln co., Me., 25 S. Augusta, 570 W.

LITTLE ROCK, p. o., Rockingham co., N. C.

LITTLE ROCK, city, & capital of Pulaski co., & of the state of Arkansas, 1,065 Washington city. Situated on the right bank of Arkansas r., 300 m. above its mouth, by the course of the r. It is situated on a high rocky bluff, from 150 to 200 feet above the r., & is the first place in which rocks occur above its mouth. It is regularly laid out, & contains a state house, court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a convent, 2 banking houses, a theatre, an academy, a U. S. arsenal, a U. S. land office, a penitentiary, 25 stores, 2 steam saw & grist m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 2,167 inhabitants; in 1854, 5,500. First settled in 1820.

LITTLE ROCK, p-o., Kendall co., Ill., 192 N.N.E. Springfield, 769 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 906.

LITTLE ROCK FISH, p. o., Cumberland co., N. C.

LITTLEROE, one of the Shetland Islands. Pop. 1851, 11.

LITTLE SANDUSKY, p-v., Pitt t., Wyandot co., O., 56 N. Columbus, 419 W. Situated on Little Sandusky cr., one mile above its entrance into Sandusky r. It contains 3 stores, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabitants.

LITTLE SANDY, p. o., Morgan co., Ky.

LITTLE SCIOTA, p. o., Marion co., O.

LITTLE SKIN CREEK, p. o., Lewis co., Va.

LITTLE SODUS, p-o., Sterling t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 181 W. by N. Albany, 364 W.

LITTLESTOWN, p-v., Germany t., Adams co., Pa., 42 S.W. Harrisburg, 77 W. It has a Roman Catholic church & 394 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 83 N.N.W. Concord, 544 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., which, opposite to the t., passes down the rapids, denominated Fifteen Mile Falls, extending to Bath. These rapids are impassable by boats. There are 3 bridges over the Connecticut here. Ammoonoosuck r. passes through the S.E. part of the t. Incorporated in 1784. The v. is situated at the falls, & has an iron foundry, a machine shop, a hammer fac., an edge tool fac., a plough fac., a scythe fac., a tannery, a woollen fac., making 300,000 yards of flannels annually, has 1,600 spindles, & employs 40 persons, a starch fac., & 450 inhabs. There are in the t. a grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,008.

LITTLETON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 26 W.N.W. Boston, 426 W. Stony r., a branch of Merrimac r., runs on its N.W. border, & in the S. part are 2 considerable ponds. Watered by Beaver branch of Concord r. Incorporated in 1715. Soil tolerably fertile. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 927; 1850, 987.

LITTLETON, p. v., Hanover t., Morris co., N. J. It has some 15 or 20 dwellings.

LITTLETON, p-o., Sussex co., Va., 53 S. by E. Richmond, 172 W.

LITTLETON, p-v., Halifax co., N. C., 78 N.E. by E. Raleigh, 210 W.

LITTLETON, p. o., Richland dist., S. C.

LITTLETON, p. v., Schuyler co., Ill.

LITTLETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 3 m. E.S.E. Staines. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 106.—II co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Area, 1,293 ac. Pop. 122.—III. (*Drew*), co. Wilts, 7½ m. N. W. Chippenham. Area, 971 ac. Pop. 237.—Here are some Druidical remains.—IV. (*High*), co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area, 1,273 ac. Pop. 951, partly employed in coal mines.—V. (*North*), co. Worcester, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 314.—VI. (*On Severn*), co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.S.E. Chepstow. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 190. VII. (*South*), co. Worcester, 3 m. N.E. Evesham. Area, 841 ac. Pop 212.—VIII. (*West*), co. Glo'ster, 7 m. N.N.E. Bath. Area, 1,009 ac. Pop. 161.—IX. (*Pannell*), a tithing, co. Wilts, pa. West Lavington, 5 m. S.S.W. Devizes. Pop. 554.

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY, an arm of Lake Michigan, near its N. extremity. There is a village on the east side, which has a Roman Catholic church, & 250 inhabitants, mostly half-breeds & Indians.

LITTLE UTICA, p. o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

LITTLE VALLEY, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 300 W. by S. Albany, 342 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil various. Drained by Alleghany r. & its branches. It has a tannery, a grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 700; 1850, 1,383.

LITTLE VALLEY, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

LITTLEVILLE, v., Avon t., Livingston co., N. Y. Situated on the outlet of Conesus lake, & contains a Congregational church, a store, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., & about 100 inhabitants.

LITTLE WARRIOR, p. o., Blount co., Ala.

LITTLE WOODS, p. o., Kane co., Ill.

LITTLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster. Area, 30 ac. Pop. 479.

LITTLE YADKIN, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 137 W. N.W. Raleigh, 330 W.

LITTLE YADKIN, r. (*See Yadkin r.*)

LITTLE YORK, p-o., Homer t., Cortland co., N.Y., 134 W. Albany, 321 W.

LITTLE YORK, p-o., Hunterdon co., N. J.

LITTLE YORK, p-o., Butler t., Montgomery co., O., 75 W. by S. Columbus, 468 W.

LITTLE YORK, p-o., Washington co., Ia., 89 S. Indianapolis, 594 W.

LITTLE YORK, p-o., Warren co., Ill., 131 N.W. Springfield, 861 W.

LITTLINGTON, two pas. of England.—1. co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area, 2,098 ac. Pop. 790. At "Heaven's Wall," in this pa., was a Roman cemetery.—II. co. Sussex, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Halesham. Area, 893 ac. Pop. 105.

LITTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 6 m N.N.E. Wells. Area, 1,171 ac. Pop. 421.—II. (*Cheney*), co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area, 3,817 ac. Pop. 507.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 945.

LITTORAL (AUSTRIAN), comprehends the governments of Goeretz & Trieste. Pop. 1850, 508,016. (*See Illyria, Trieste, &c.*)

LITTORALE, or LITORALE (HUNGARIAN), a dist. extending along the Adriatic, between Illyria & military Croatia, for about 20 m. in length, by a breadth varying to 10 m., & comprising the towns Fiume, Buccari, & Novi, & it is continuous S. ward with the Croatian Littorale. (*See Croatia & Slavonia.*)

LITTRY, a comm. & mrkt. town of France, dep. Calvados, 9 m, W.S.W. Bayeux. Pop. 2,130. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

LITVINOVITSHI, a market town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. S.E. Mogulieu. Pop. 1,709.

LITWALTON, p.o., Lancaster co., Va.

LITYN, or LITINSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 65 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 3,500.

LIU-CHIU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 88 m. W. Nanking.

LIVADIA, or LIVADHIA, the former name of Helas (Greece) under the Turks, so named from the town Livadea.

LIVADOSTRO, a vill. of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the bay of Livadostro, 15 m. N.N.W. Megara. —*The Bay of Livadostro* is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 m. in length by 9 m. in average breadth.

LIVAROT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Vie, 10 m. S.S.W. Lisieux. Pop. 1,162. Its cheese is celebrated.

LIVELY, p-o., St. Clair co., Ill., 113 S. Springfield, 822 W.

LIVELY OAK, p. o., Lancaster co., Va.

LIVE OAK, p. o., Ascension pa., La.

LIVE OAK, p. o., De Witt co., Texas.

LIVENZA, *Liquentia*, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the deleg. Udine, flows tortuously S. ward, & after a course of about 70 m., enters the Adriatic, 28 m. N.E. Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave.

LIVERMERE, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. N.N.E. St-Edmund's-Bury. Area, 1,549 ac. Pop. 301.—II. (*Little*) 5 m. N.N.E. St-Edmund's Bury. Area, 1,433 ac. Pop. 174.

LIVERMORE, p-t., Oxford co., Me, 30 W. Augusta, 596 W. Situated on both sides of Androscoggin r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1715. It has villages on the r., & 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,745; 1850, 1,764.

LIVERMORE, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 176 W. Harrisburg, 204 W.

LIVERMORE, p-o., Ohio co., Ky., 169 W.S.W. Frankfort, 711 W.

LIVERMORE CENTRE, p-o., Livermore t., Oxford co., Me., 24 W. Augusta, 600 W.

LIVERMORE FALLS, p-v., Livermore t., Oxford co., Me., 26 W. Augusta, 604 W., on the Androscoggin r. r., 64 m. from Portland.

LIVERPOOL, p-v., Salina t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 136 W. by N. Albany, 353 W. Situated on east side of Onondaga lake, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—10 stores, & about 1,000 inhabs. It has saline springs belonging to the state, which produce about 1,000,000 bushels of fine salt annually. The Oswego canal passes through the place.

LIVERPOOL, p-b., & t., Perry co., Pa., 29 N. by W. Harrisburg, 139 W. The surface is hilly; soil gravel & slate on the hills, & calcareous loam in the valleys. Susquehanna r. bounds it on the E. The v. is situated at the mouth of a cr., on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., where are extensive iron works, and contains 4 stores, 2 churches & 606 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 6 flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,562.

LIVERPOOL, v., Manchester t., York co., Pa.

LIVERPOOL, t., Columbiana co., O. The v. is on the right bank of the Ohio r., and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r. It has 2 churches, several factories, & 600 inhabs. Pop. of the t., 1840, 1,096; 1850, 1,581.

LIVERPOOL, p-t., Medina co., O., 125 N.E. by N. Columbus, 356 W. It has a fertile soil. Watered by Rocky r. & its branches. It contains several churches. It has a sulphur spring, a rich petroleum spring, salt springs, & iron ore. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,500; 1850, 2,293.

LIVERPOOL, p-v., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. of the t., 1850, 674.

LIVERPOOL, p-v., Brazoria co., Tex.

LIVERPOOL, p-v., capital Queens co., N. S. Situated on the right bank of river Mersey, 70 m. S.W. Halifax. Contains a court house, several churches, & 600 inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL, a town of E. Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 18 m. S.W. Sidney.—*Cape Liverpool*, is the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster sound, British N. Amer., & of another bounding the inlet Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, immediately S.W. Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N., lon. 129° W.

LIVERPOOL, a parl. & munic. bor., &. next to London, the principal seaport of England, co. Lancaster, hundred W. Derby, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 m. from the Irish Sea, 314 m. W.S.W. Manchester, & 210¼ m. N.W. London. Lat. of St. Paul's Church, 53° 24′ 6″ N., lon. 2° 59′ 5″ W. Area of borough, comprising, with Liverpool pa., portions of the townships of Kirkdale, Everton, W. Derby, & the extra parochial place of Toxteth Park, 2,229 ac. Pop. 1841, 286,487; 1851, 375,955. Mean temp. of year, 50°.8; winter 41°.3, summer 61°.1 Fahr. It extends 5 m. in length, by about 2¼ m. at its greatest breadth over gently rising ground; the highest point within the borough, being about 220 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though very irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, & handsome thoroughfares; and its streets are receiving great embellishment in point of architecture. The aggregate area of the wet docks now in use (1854), is 185 acres. The quay space is nearly 13 miles in length. The dry docks occupy an area of over 20 acres. "The Mercantile marine of Liverpool is inferior only to that of New York. There belonged to the port December, 1852, 1,861 sailing vessels, of the aggregate burden of 613,505 tons, manned by 20,000 seamen, of these 223 vessels were under 50 tons each, & there were also 108 steamers, with an aggregate burden of 19,480 tons."—(*M'Culloch.*) Among the largest of the docks are the Brunswick, Queens, Kings, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, Georges, Princes, Waterloo, Victoria, Trafalgar, Clarence, Nelson, Bramleymoore, Wellington, Sandon, Salisbury, Collingwood, & Stanley. The three last are connected with the Leeds & Liverpool canal, & most of the others have half tide locks & wet basins. Notwithstanding this enormous dock accommodation, the exigencies of the traffic demand more. The burden of the vessels which paid dock dues in Liverpool, from June 25th 1851, to June 24th 1852, was 3,912,506 tons. Of this vast amount of shipping, 3,536,183 tons entered the Liverpool docks; 187,611 tons of steam vessels discharged in the river without entering the docks; 188,712 tons discharged at Runcorn without entering the docks; whilst 33,031 tons entered those docks after discharging at Runcorn. The amount of revenue from the various countries of the world in 1852, was £254,470, of which a fraction less than one half was from the United States, viz., £102,649, equal to $510,000. The tonnage in 1851, was 3,737,333, comprising 21,071 vessels. Entire customs revenue £3,366,284. The rapid increase of the commerce of the port, is seen by contrasting the extent of dock-room, & the amount of shipping, tonnage, & revenue, above stated, with the corresponding items in 1836, when they were as follows:—Area, 111 acres, shipping, 12,537, tonnage 1,592,456, revenue £183,455. Warehouse room attached to the docks is wanting, & most of the imported goods have to be placed in private warehouses. The London & North Western railroad, has a terminus on the high ground of the town at Edge-hill & from thence 3 branches through tunnels run, one to the centre of town for general traffic, & one to the North & South docks respectively for goods. The East Lancashire, the Lancashire & Yorkshire, & the Liverpool & Southport lines join, & have a good station near the docks in Great Howard Street, & a general station in Tithe-barn Street, near the exchange. Liverpool is supplied with water pumped from wells in the red sandstone, into head reservoirs, from which it is distributed with such pressure that fires are extinguished by jets direct from the mains, without the intervention of fire-engines. The water is of fine quality, but deficient in quantity. Gas is supplied by a chartered company, & is introduced into most of the houses. The sewerage of the town was, until lately, extremely defective, & the paving & cleansing were not properly attended to; in some localities, too, the population lived chiefly in cellars, or in crowded courts. Owing to these causes, & to the influx of Irish, the mortality of the town was very high. Under a local act, obtained in 1846, active measures have been taken to remedy these evils. Sewers have been made in all directions, & houses drained. The cellars emptied of their inhabitants, & 6,000 of them shut up. Attention has been given to the paving of the streets, & to their proper cleansing.

Among the public buildings is the town hall, erected at a cost of upwards of £110,000. It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council-hall,

& various public offices, connected with the management of the municipal business, & the corporate estate. On the landing of the grand staircase, is a fine statue of Channing by Chantrey. The hall stands on one side of a square, the other 3 sides of which are formed by the Exchange buildings, a noble pile, the lower story of which is an arcaded walk. In the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of Nelson, surrounded by emblematical bronze figures. The custom-house, comprising also the excise, post, dock, & stamp offices, is an enormously large heavy building, of the Ionic order, covering an area of 6,700 sq. yards. In the area opposite its north front is a bronze statute of Huskisson. A beautiful structure to contain the assize courts & a hall for music, to be called St. George's. It is of the Corinthian order, externally & internally. A new concert hall has also been completed, of colossal dimensions, & in excellence in the requisites of hearing & seeing, may vie with any building of a similar kind. Liverpool contains 155 churches, viz.,—1 Baptist, 59 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 10 Independent, 3 Jews synagogues, 34 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 8 Presbyterian, 16 Roman catholic, 1 Catholic apostolical, 1 Sandemanean, 2 Swedenborgian, 4 Unitarian, & 14 Isolated congregations. Among the educational establishments are the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has a large library, & a museum inferior only to those of the metropolis, the Collegiate, a fine building in the Gothic style; the Mechanic's Institute, a school of medicine, & several schools belonging to the different religious bodies. There are many hospitals, an infirmary, dispensaries, & charitable institutions; four large covered, & two open, public markets for provisions, a fish market & pedlar's market; corn exchange, & tobacco warehouse. A new jail, 2 m. out of the town, is in course of erection, to supersede that within the borough. There are public baths on the pier-head, & 2 other baths & wash-houses in the town for the working classes, the first of the kind erected. Another extensive building, containing washouses & baths for the working classes, is in progress, & sites have been secured for four additional establishments. The bank of England has a branch here, & next to it is the Liverpool Commercial Bank, both fine buildings, near the exchange. There are ten other banks. There are fourteen newspapers published in Liverpool. The town has some extensive sugar refineries, iron & brass foundries, breweries, rope, glass, soda, & alkali works; a large manuf. of watches & jewellery; & ship-building is carried on in it to a great extent, but it owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export & import trade, & the main outlet for the manufs. of Manchester, W. Yorkshire, Staffordshire, & the principal part of the trade of England with Ireland & America. The entrance of the Mersey is encumbered with shoals, but at high water it may be entered by the largest ships. The value of the principal articles imported into Liverpool in 1850, were of cotton, 15,730,000*l*; grain & flour, 5,198,796*l*; sugar, 2,485,000*l*; tobacco, 3,383,000*l*: wool, 138,000*l*; tea, 1,831,000*l*; hemp, 770,640*l*; timber, 725,000*l*. The entire value of foreign & colonial produce was, 37,404,400*l*. Liverpool is connected by railroad & canals with all the great towns of England, & by steam packets with Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Bristol, London, & the principal ports of America to which mail steamers depart. The bor. is divided into 16 wards, & governed by a mayor, a recorder, 16 aldermen, & 48 councillors. It has quarter & petty sessions, courts of record & requests, & is the seat of assizes for the hundred of W. Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors 1851, 17,316.

LIVERPOOL-PLAINS, a "hilly, picturesque, and well watered region," E. Australia, between lat. 31° & 32° S., & lon. 150° & 151° E., N. of Brisbane co., N. S. Wales, from 800 to 900 feet above the sea level, containing the head streams & upper course of the Peel river, & bounded S.ward by the Liverpool mntn. range, 4,000 ft. in height.—*Liverpool river*, N. Australia, Arnhem-land, enters the sea lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10′ E.

LIVERSEDGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 6,974 employed in manufs. of woollens.

LIVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6¼ m. E. Guidsborough. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 201.

LIVESEY, a township of England, county Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, 8¼ m. E.S.E Preston. Pop. 2,649.

LIVINGSTON, co., N. Y. Situated centrally toward the W. part of the state. Area, 509 sq. ms. Drained by Genesee r. & Canaseraga cr. The soil is fertile, particularly on the streams. Gypsum & bog iron ore are found, & salt & sulphur springs. The latter, at Avon, are particularly celebrated. Capital, Geneseo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,313,792; wheat, 1,111,986 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 366,557; oats, 323,798; wool, 410,447 pounds;—28 flouring and grist m., 66 saw m., 16 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 38 persons emp.; 7 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $646,419; value of manufac. articles, $1,888,819;—79 churches; 8 acad., 556 pupils; 215 sch., 11,841 scholars; 206 libraries, 32,640 vols. Pop. in 1840, 35,140; 1850, 40,875.

LIVINGSTON, co., Mich. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Shiawasseee r. on the N., Cedar r. on the W., & Huron r. S. Surface gently undulating; soil very fertile. Iron ore is found in the S.E. part, & salines near the centre. Capital, Howell. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $392,433; wheat, 304,588 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 174,022; oats, 87,609; wool, 89,-991 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 4 iron foundries; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $90,850; value of manufac. articles, $193,935;—8 churches,; 135 sch., 4,465 scholars; 16 libraries, 3,125 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,430; 1850, 13,485.

LIVINGSTON, co., Ill. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,026 sq. ms. Drained by Vermilion r. & its branches. The surface is gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Pontiac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,869; wheat, 15,517 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 129,785; oats, 25,409; wool, 6,815 pounds,—a grist m., 3 saw m., a woollen fac.,—1 church; 7 sch., 200 scholars; 1 library. 100 vols. Pop. 1840, 759; 1850, 1,552.

LIVINGSTON, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 510 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Watered by Grand river and its branches. Capital, Chilicothe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $141,357; wheat, 32,233 bush. produced; Indian corn, 270,270; oats, 39,881; wool, 13,558 pounds;—2 grist m., 4 saw m.; 1 tannery; 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—3 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 7 sch., 205 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,325; 1850, 4,247.

LIVINGSTON, county, Ky. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 245 sq. ms. The Ohio r. flows along its N.W. border, Tennessee r. on its S.W. border, & enters the Ohio. Cumberland r. passes through it. The surface is level or moderately uneven; soil on the river margins, exceedingly fertile. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $133,326; Ind. corn, 331,436 bush. produced; oats, 25,718; tobacco, 41,200 pounds; wool, 5,888;—9 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.,; 3 tanneries, 29 persons employed;—14 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 15 sch., 447 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,025; 1850, 6,578. (*Crittenden co. taken from it.*)

LIVINGSTON, parish, La. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 730 sq. ms. Amite r. runs on its W. & S. border into Lake Maurepas, which lies on its S. border. Lake Pontchartrain lies on its S.E. border. Watered by small rivers, which enter those lakes. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $115,556; Ind. corn, 47,506 bush. produced; cotton, 265 bales; sugar, 120 hhds., molasses, 10,8000 gals.,—12 flouring & grist m., a saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $71,395; value of manufactured articles, $42,612;—14 churches; 3 acad., 46 pupils; 24 sch., 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,315; 1850, 3,385.

LIVINGSTON, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 37 S. Albany, 334 W. Surface diversified; soil clay, loam, & gravel. Drained by Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's cr., flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it on the W. It has 2 fulling mills, a woollen factory, 4 flouring mills, 4 grist mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,190; 1850, 2,020.

LIVINGSTON, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 9 N.W. Newark, 58 N.E. Trenton, 224 W. Surface mountainous or rolling, excepting on the Passaic r., which flows on

its W. border, where it is level. Watered by small branches of the Passaic. The village contains a store, & 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,081; 1850, 1,151.

LIVINGSTON, p-o., Crawford co., O.

LIVINGSTON, p-v., Livingston co., Michigan, 46 W.N.W. Detroit, 539 W. Situated on Woodruff cr., a branch of Huron r., which affords extensive water power. It contains 2 stores, & a large flour m., & 400 inhb. It has a fine healthy location, in the midst of a fertile country.

LIVINGSTON, p-v., Clarke co., Ill., 127 E.S.E. Springfield, 657 W. Pop. of the t., 1850, 672.

LIVINGSTON, p-v., Overton co., Tenn., 96 E. by N. Nashville, 608 W.

LIVINGSTON, p-v., capital of Sumter co., Ala., 68 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 886 W. Situated on the N. Side of Sucarnoochee r. It has a court-house, several stores, —a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 45 inhab.

LIVINGSTON, p-v., Madison co., Miss., 22 N. Jackson, 1,026 W. Contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 175 inhab.

LIVINGSTON, p-v., cap. Polk co., Tex., 210 E. Austin. Situated on Long King cr., a branch of Trinity r. & contains a court-house.

LIVINGSTONE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, 14 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,289. It has an ancient peel or tower.

LIVINGSTONVILLE, p-v., Broome t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 42 W. Albany, 369 W. It contains 2 churches; 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, 3 stores, a saw m., & 175 inhab.

LIVNIJ, or LIVNY, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Sosna, an affl. of the Don. Pop. 9,380. It has numerous churches, and several annual fairs.

LIVNO, a fortified town of European Turkey, Croatia, 54 m. N.W. Mostar, on the Bistritza, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches.

LIVONIA, p-t., Livingston co., N. Y., 8 E. Geneseo, 224 W. Albany. 353 W. Surface rolling; soil, fertile. Drained by the outlet of Hemlock lake, which flows into Conesus lake. It has 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, and 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,719; 1850, 2,627.

LIVONIA, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 16 S.W. Detroit, 540 W. It has 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,169; 1850, 1,375.

LIVONIA, p-v., Washington co., Ia., 104 S. Indianapolis, 615 W. It contains about 100 inhabs.

LIVONIA, p. o., Point Coupee par., La.

LIVONIA (Germ. *Livland*, or *Liefland*), a maritime gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 50° 30′ and 56° 20′ N., and lon. 24° & 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia, & on the other sides the govs. Pskov, Vitebsk. & Courland, & the lake Peipus. Area, comprising the island Oesel in the Baltic, 20,450 sq. m. Pop. 814,100. Surface mostly flat & marshy. Principal rivers the Dūna & Eyst, & on the S. frontier, the Bolder-aa, Fennern, & Emba. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile, & more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, principally rye & barley, but also comprising wheat, oats, & buckwheat; the rearing of live stock is of great importance; the fisheries are active both on the coast & in the lakes. Timber is an important product. Manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass &c., are more extensive in this than in the neighboring provs.; the peasantry spin linen yarn, & mostly weave their own clothing. Pop. very mixed, & mostly Lutherans. Princip. towns, Riga, the cap., Dorpat Pernau, and Wenden, with Arensberg in the island Oesel.

LIVONIA, or RIGA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between the govs. of Livonia & Courland. Lat 57° to 58° 30′ N., lon. 22° to 24° 20′ E. Length, N. to S., 100 m., breadth 80 m. The island Oesel covers almost all its entrance, which is difficult of navigation owing to shoals. In it are several small islands. It receives the Dūna, Aa, Alass, and Fennern rivers.

LIVONIA CENTRE, p. v., Wayne co., Mich.

LIVORNO, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Vercelli. Pop. (including comm.) 4,805. It has a large pa. church, two convents, and a considerable trade in cattle & wool.

LIVORNO, a depart. of Tuscany. Pop. 1852, 85,834. It includes the city of Leghorn and the island of Gorgona. [LEGHORN.]

LIVRADE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., near the Lot, 4 m. W.S.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 3,209.—II. a comm., dep. H. Garrone, arrond. Toulouse.

LIVRON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Drome, 10 m. S. Valence. Pop. 1,615.—*Livry* is the name of vills., deps. Calvados, Nievre, and Siene-et-Oise, the last 10 m. E. Paris, with an old Augustine abbey, once the residence of Mad. de Sevigné.

LIVUMA, a considerable river of E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean, behind Cape Delgado.

LIXHEIM, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. N.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,093.

LIXURI, a seaport town of Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 m. N.W. Argostoli. Pop. 5,000. It is a Greek bishop's see, & though not so well built as Argostoli, is its rival in commercial importance; its harbor is sheltered by a new mole.

LIZAN, a large & fine vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles N.E. Mosul.

LIZANELLO and LIZANO, two market towns of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Atranto, the former 5 m. S.E. Lecce, the latter 14 m. E.S.E. Taranto.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Landewednock, forming the most southern point of Britain, 23 m. E.S.E. Land's-End, & having two light houses with fixed lights, elevated 200 ft. above the sea, in lat. 49° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 5° 12′ 6″ W.—*Lizard Isl.* is off the E. coast of Australia, Lat. 14° 40′ S., lon. 145° 30′ E.

LIZIER (ST.), *Austria* and *Consoranni*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariége, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Salat, 1 m. N.W. St. Girons. Pop. 1,160.

LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 8 m. N. E. Meaux. Pop. 1,200.

LJUBASCHEVO, a town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 48 m. S.W. Slutsk. Pop. 1,800.

LJUBETSH, a market town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,600.

LJUBIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 54 m. N.E. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Obnora. Pop. 2,000.

LJUSNE, a river of Sweden, læns Ostersund and Gefle, after a tortuous E.ward course of 200 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 6 m. S. Soderhamn.

LJUTZUN (Pol. *Lucyn*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 2,100.

LLAFERNOE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cardiff. Pop. 85.

LLAGOSTERA, a mkt. town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. & 10 m. S.S.E. Gerona. Pop. 2,000.

LLAMPHEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 2 m. S.E. Pembroke. Pop. 407.

LLAN (*a church*), is the prefix of num. pas. & towns in Engl. & Wales.—*Llan-aber*, a pa., N. Wales co. Merioneth, 1¾ m. N.W. Barmouth. Area, 12,679 ac. Pop. 1,672.—*Llan-afan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N. Tregaron. Area, 2,588 ac. Pop. 419.—*Llan-afan-fawr*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. N.W. Builth. Area, 10,447 ac. Pop. 985.—*Llan-afan-fechan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.W. Builth. Area, 2,783 ac. Pop. 173.—*Lan-aml-llech*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.E. Brecon.—*Llan-anno*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9¼ m. E.N.E. Rhayadergwy. Area, 4,400 ac. Pop. 374.—*Llan-ar-mon*, several pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 4¼ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Area, 3,753 ac. Pop. 612.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. E.S.E. Ruthin. Area, 11,241 ac. Pop. 2,117.—III. (*Duffryn Ceriog*), same co., 9 m. E.N.E. Oswestry. Area, 6,557 ac. Pop. 309.—IV. (*Mynydd Mawr*), a mntnous. pa., in same co., 8¼ m. N. Llanfyllin. Area, 2,950 ac. Pop. 164.—*Llanarth*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 E.N.E. Lampeter. Area, 15,044 ac. Pop. 2,337.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N.W. Ragland. Area, 3,793 ac. Pop. 610.—*Llanarthne*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 7¼ m. E. Carmarthen. Area, 10,994 ac. Pop. 2,067.—*Llan-asaph*, a pa., North Wales, co. Flint, 6 m. N.W. Holywell. Pop. 2,669, employed in coal mines, &c. On St. Asaph hill, in this pa., is a signal tower, & at the mouth of the Dee, Point of Air, a lighthouse. Lat. 53° 22′ N., lon. 3° 19′ 24″ W.—*Llan-babo*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey.—Area, 1,743 ac. Pop. 167. —*Llanbadarn*, several pas., &c., Wales.—I. (*Fawr*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Area, 52,750 ac. Pop. 12,776.—II. co. Radnor, 8¼ m. E. N.E. New Radnor. Area, 3,646 ac. Pop. 433.—III.

(*Fynydd*), same co., 10 m. N.E. Rhayadergwy. Area, 8,965 ac. Pop. 535.—IV. (*Odyn*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W.N.W. Tregaron. Area, 4,425 ac. Pop. 492.—V. (*Tref-Eglwys*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Area, 6,283 ac. Pop. 965.—VI. (*Y. Garreg*), co. Radnor, 5 m. E.S.E. Builth. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 58.—*Llanbadock*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1 m. S. Usk. Area, 3,465 ac. Pop. 418.—*Llanbadrig*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Amlwch. Area, 4,097 ac. Pop. 1,281. The church, according to tradition, was built by St. Patrick.—II. co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S.W. Pwllheli.—*Lanbeblig*, a pa., South Wales, co., & includes the bor. of Carnarvon. Area, 6,792 ac. Pop. 9,883.

LLANBEDR, or LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, a parl. bor., market town, & pa., South Wales, co. & 28 m. E.N.E. Cardigan, on the Teify, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of pa., 1,507, do. of bor. 1851, 907. It has a very anc. church, & a handsome gothic quadrangle, forming the royal college of St. David's, founded in 1822, revenue 3,000*l*. Average number of students about 90.—The bor. joins with Cardigan, Aberystwith, & Adpar, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Lanbedr*, several pas., Wales.—I. co. Brecon, 2 m. N.E. Chickhowel. Area, 3,831 ac. Pop. 286.—II. co. Merioneth, 7¼ N.N.W. Barmouth. Area, 7,312 ac. Pop. 366. It has two well endowed schools.—III. co. Radnor, 6 m. N.W. Hay. Area, 3,877 ac. Pop. 322.—IV. (*Dyffryn Clwyd*), co. Denbigh, 1¾ m. N. E. Ruthin. Area, 5,667 ac. Pop. 1,002.—V. (*Felfrey*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2¾ m. E. Narbeth. Area, 5,657 ac. Pop. 1,002.—VI. (*Goch*), co. Anglesey, 8 m. E.S.E. Llanerchymedd. Area, 3,193 ac. Pop. 389.—VII. (*Y-Cennin*), co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Llanrwst. Area, 4,909 ac. Pop.487.—*Llanberris*, a pa. N. Wales, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Carnarvon. Area, 10,431 ac. Pop. 1,111, employed in copper mines. Tourists are attracted hither by the magnificent lake & mountain scenery. In the pass of Lanberris stands the picturesque ruin of Dolbadern castle.—*Lanbeulan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 9½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Area, 2,943 ac. Pop. 352. A Druidical cromlech here has the name of Arthur's quoit.—*Llambister*, a pa. South Wales, co. Radnor, 10½ m. W. Knighton. Area, 14,837 ac. Pop. 1,084.—*Llanbleiddian*, a pa. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1 m. S.W. Lowbridge. Area, 3,148 ac. Pop. 767.—*Llanboidy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8¼ m. N.E. Narbeth. Area, 10,666 ac. Pop. 1,795.—*Lanbrynnmair*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Dyfi, 9½ m. E. Machynnullaeth. Area, 19,006 ac. Pop. 1,982. The cataract of Frwydafawr is in this pa.—*Llancadwaladyr*, a mntnous. pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Oswestry. Area, 2,792 ac. Pop. 233.—*Lancarfan*, a pa. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4¼ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 622.—*Llancilloe*, a pa., Engl., co. and 13 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,085 ac. Pop. 70.—*Lancivg*, a pa. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ m. N.W. Neath.

LLANDAFF, a city & pa. of South Wales, co Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 3 m. N.W. Cardiff, & with a station on the Taffvale & Aberdare rail r. Area, 4,352 ac. Pop. 1,821. The "city" is a mere hamlet, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter house, & remains of the ancient episcopal palace. The see of Landaff, founded in the 6th century, comprised in 1831, 192 benefices in the cos. Glamorgan & Monmouth. Episcopal rev. 1,000*l*.—*Llandanvg*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2 m. S. Harlech. Area, 4,964 ac. Pop. 749. —*Llandarog*, a pa. South Wales, co. & 6 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Area, 4,501 ac. Pop. 1,036.—*Llandauddwr*, a pa. South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3¾ m. N.W. Langharm.—*Llandavk*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. N.W. Langharm. Area, 613 ac. Pop. 37.—*Llanddausaint*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. S. E. Llangaddog. Area, 10,307 ac. Pop. 851.—*Llanddeiniot*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Area, 2,077 ac. Pop. 251.—II. (*Fab*), co. Anglesey, 6 m. N.E. Newborough. Area, 2,011 ac. Pop. 602. —*Llandetty*, a pa. South Wales, co. and 8 m. S.E. Brecknock.—*Llandew*, a pa. South Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. N. E. Brecknock.—*Llanddewi* (i. e., *Church of St. David's*), several pas., South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.E. Penrice. Area, 1,853 ac. Pop. 174.—II. (*Aberath*), co. Cardigan, on the Arth, 13 m. N.W. Lam-peter. Area, 3,595 ac. Pop. 1,284.—III. (*Aber-Gwesin*), co. Brecon, 11 m. W.N.W. Builth. Area, 10,511 ac. Pop. 103.—IV. (*Breft*) co. Cardigan, 6¼ m. N.E. Lampeter. Area, 36,252 ac. Pop. 2,588. The church is ancient. St. David held here a synod for the suppression of Paganism in 519. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Loventium*.—V. (*Fach*), co. Radnor, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Hay. Area, 2,297 ac. Pop. 129.—VI. (*Felfrey*), co. Pembroke, 2¼ m. N.E. Narbeth. Area, 4,022 ac. Pop. 777. —VII. (*Ystradenny*), co. Radnor, 8¼ m. N.E. Rhayader. Area, 8,075 ac. Pop. 692.—*Llanddewirewm*, a pa. S. Wales, co. Brecon, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Builth. Area, 3,101 ac. Pop. 223.—*Llandona*, a pa. North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3¾ m. N.W. Beaumaris. Area, 2,387 ac. Pop. 637, employed in a herring fishery.—*Llanddrywe*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 4¼ m. N.W. Barmouth. Area, 9,348 ac. Pop. 388.—*Llanddwyn*, a pa. North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6¼ m. W. Carnarvon.—*Llanddyfnan*, a pa. North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. W. Beaumaris. Area, 3,506 ac. Pop. 729. It has a very ancient church.—*Llandecwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2¾ m. S.W. Maentwrog. Area, 6,915 ac. Pop. 493.—*Llandefailog*, several pas., South Wales, co. Brecon.—I. (*Fach*), 2¼m. N. Brecon. Area, 4,211 ac. Pop. 385.—II. (*Fawr*), 6 m. N.E. Brecon. Area, 8,509 ac. Pop. 704.—III. (*Freyr-Graig*), 4 m. N.E. Brecon.—*Llandegai*, a mntnous. pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1¼ m. S.E. Bangor. Area, 16,100 ac. Pop. 3,398, chiefly employed in immense slate quarries. Here is a fine modern Saxon castle.—*Llanndegfan*, a pa. North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2¼ m. S.W. Beaumaris. Area, 2,760 ac. Pop. 927.—*Llandegla*, a pa. North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6¼ m. S.E. Ruthin. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 444.—*Llandegley*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9¾ m. S.E. Rahayador. Area, 3,729 ac. Pop. 401. —*Llandegveth*, a pa., England co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N. Caerleon. Area, 789 ac. Pop. 114.—*Llandegwning*, a pa. North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,488 ac. Pop. 152.—*Llandeilo*, several pas., &c., South Wales.—I. co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N. W. Narbeth. Area, 1,132 ac. Pop. 129.—II. (*Abercgwyn*), co. & 8 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Area, 922 ac. Pop. 76.—III. (*Arfan*), co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Brecon. —IV. (*Graban*), co. Radnor, 5¼ m. S.E. Builth. Area, 3,059 ac. Pop. 260.—V. (*Tal-y-Bont*), co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Swansea. Area, 7,401 ac. Pop. 1,408. Coal is wrought in this pa.

LLANDEILO-VAWR, or FAWR, a mkt. town and pa. of South Wales, co. & 14 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen, on the Towy, here crossed by an elegant bridge, & on the Llanelly r. r. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill; it has an old church; manufs. flannels; has tanneries, & in the vicinity are rich coal mines. Near it is Grongar hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales, in 1282; also the modern seat of Lord Dynevor; & Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor, where the famous drinking horn, given by Henry VII. to David-ap-Iquan, is still preserved.—*Llandeiniolen*, a pa., North Wales, co. & 5 m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 550 partly employed in large slate quarries. The remains of a strong Roman camp, & an ancient Welsh palace, are still visible here. —*Llandenny*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 4 m. N.E. Usk. Area, 2,228 ac. Pop. 397.—*Llanderfel*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 7¼ m. S.W. Corwen. Area, 7,794 ac. Pop. 955.—*Llandinabo*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area, 494 ac. Pop. 77.—*Llandinum*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 5¼ m. N.E. Llanidloes. Area, 18,064 ac. Pop. 1,585.—*Llandingad*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, ¼ m. W. Llandovery. Area, 18,064 ac. Pop. 2,542.—*Llandoch*, two pas., South Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. (*Barry*), 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 689 ac. Pop. 135. —II. 1 m. S. Cowbridge. Area, 683 ac. Pop. 113. It has a ruined castle, & a fine residence of the Talbot family.—*Llandoget*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Llanrwst. Area, 758 ac. Pop. 214.—*Llandogo*, a pa., Engl., co. & 6 m. S.E. Monmouth. Area, 1,843 ac. Pop. 571.—*Llangunllo*, a par., co. Cardigan. Area, 3,650 ac. Pop. 563.—*Llanyeefee*, a par., co. Pembroke. Area, 2,684 ac. Pop. 442. —*Llanrian*, a par., co. Pembroke. Area, 3,683 ac. Pop. 1,178.—*Llanllwny*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 6,624 ac. Pop. 824.—*Llanbyther*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 10,031 ac. Pop. 1,124.—*Llanerch Aeron*, a par. co. Cardigan. Area, 1,606 ac. Pop. 259.—*Llancynfelin*, a par., co. Cardigan. Area, 6,556 ac. Pop. 959.—*Llanvareth*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 2,245 ac. Pop. 140.—*Llandilovane*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 10,491 ac. Pop. 525.—*Llanthew*, a par., co. Brecon. Area,

2,695 ac. Pop. 300.—*Llanvrynach*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 7,127 ac. Pop. 358.—*Langstone*, a par., co. Monmouth. Area, 1,514 ac. Pop. 223.—*Llanilltern*, a par., co. Glamorgan. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 137.—*Llanlacarn-Isa*, a par., co. Glamorgan. Area, 5,311 ac. Pop. 4,096.—*Llandow*, a par., co. Glamorgan. Area, 1,056 ac. Pop. 134.—*Llanmihangel*, a par., co. Glamorgan. Area, 586 ac. Pop. 37.—*Llanquick*, a par., co. Glamorgan. Area, 12,550 ac. Pop. 4,229.—*Llandyfaen*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 25,628 ac. Pop. 5,758.—*Llandefeilog*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 7,820 ac. Pop. 1,321.—*Llandawerer*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 1,783 ac. Pop. 403.—*Llangunnock*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 4,879 ac. Pop. 776.—*Llanpumpsaint*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 4,079 ac. Pop. 529.—*Llanglydwen*, a par., co. Carmarthen. Area, 1,834 ac. Pop. 278.—*Llanvigan*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 12,642 ac. Pop. 634.—*Llanhetty*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 5,980 ac. Pop. 549.—*Llanhamlach*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 1,867 ac. Pop. 346.—*Llanville*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 3,305 ac. Pop. 307.—*Llandefaelog*, Tre Graig, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 35.—*Llangunider*, a par., co. Brecon. Area, 13,-908 ac. Pop. 3,246.—*Llanfihangel Beguildy*, a par., co. Radnor. Area, 16,645 ac. Pop. 1,037.—*Llanyre*, a par., co. Radnor. Area, 5,901 ac. Pop. 773.—*Llanasa*, a par., co. Flint. Area, 10,809 ac. Pop. 2,732.—*Llantystilio*, a par., co. Merion. Area, 7,919 ac. Pop. 1,019.—*Llandelhaiarn*, a par., co. Carnarvon. Area, 6,698 ac. Pop. 616.—*Llanbedrog*, a par., co. Carnarvon. Area, 2,548 ac. Pop. 525—*Llanrug*, a par., co. Carnarvon. Area, 4,516 ac. Pop. 1,894.—*Llanddeiniolen*, a par., co. Carnarvon. Area, 9,024 ac. Pop. 4,894.—*Llanddaniel*, a par., co., Anglesey. Area, 1,679 ac. Pop. 479.—*Llangwyllog*, a par., co. Anglesey. Area, 2,501 ac. Pop. 205.—*Llangadwaladr*, a par., co., Anglesey. Area, 4,718 ac. Pop. 579.—*Llanllibio*, a par. chap., co. Anglesey. Area, 826 ac. Pop. 75.—*Llangllgo*, a par. chap., co. Anglesey. Area, 659 ac. Pop. 486.—*Llanarhwydrys*, a par. chap., co. Anglesey. Area, 1,143 ac. Pop. 160.—*Llanfairynghornwy*, a par. chap., co. Anglesey. Area, 2,135 ac. Pop. 323.—*Llanfigael*, a par. chap., co. Anglesey. Area, 484 ac. Pop. 150.—*Llanfihangelyn Howyn*, a par., co. Anglesey. Area, 1,404 ac. Pop. 220.—*Llanynghenedl*, a par., co. Anglesey. Area, 2,965 ac. Pop. 426.—*Llanfair-yn-enbwll*, a par. of Wales, co. Anglesey. Area, 1,279 ac. Pop. 384.—*Llanvithin*, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 466 ac. Pop. 29.—*Llangristiolas*, a pa. of Wales, co. Anglesey. Area, 3,936 ac. Pop. 975.

LLANDOVERY, a munic. bor., & market town, S. Wales, co. & 24 m. E.S.E. Carmarthen, pa. Llandingat, on the Bran, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 1851, 1,927. It is pleasantly situated in a fine vale, near the Towey; & has picturesque remains of a Norman castle, destroyed by Cromwell.—*Llandrillo*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Merioneth, 4½ m. S.W. Corwen. Area, 28,200 ac. Pop. 790.—II. (*Ynrhos*), cos. Denbigh & Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Conwy. Area, 6,081 ac. Pop. 1,331.—*Llandrindod*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. NN.E. Builth. Area, 2,689 ac. Pop. 217. Three mineral springs, respectively chalybeate, sulphureous, & saline, have long rendered the village a great resort of invalids, for whom good accommodations are met with.—*Llandrinio*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.N.E. Welshpool. Area, 3,832 ac. Pop. 925.—*Llandrygan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.NE. Llangeffni. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 420.—*Llandudno*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. N.N.W. Conwy. Area, 2,729 ac. Pop. 1,131, employed in copper mines. The lofty cliffs & sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth, are in this pa., which contains also several monuments of early cyclopean architecture, & is still the haunt of the once celebrated peregrine falcon.—*Llandwrog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,331 ac. Pop. 119.—*Llandulas*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Abergele. Area, 716 ac. Pop. 575.—II. a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 131.—*Llandwf*, or *Llandow*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. S.W. Cowbridge.—*Llandwrog*, a pa., North Wales, co. & 4¼ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Area, 9,516 ac. Pop. 2,823. Rev. of hospital founded by Nell Gwynne, in 1727, for decayed maiden gentlewomen 2011.—*Llandybie*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4¼ m. S. Llandeilo-Fawr. Area, 10,710 ac. Pop. 2,885.—*Llandyfeisant*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 1,551 ac. Pop. 247.—*Llandyfodwg*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ N.E. Bridgend. Area, 6,508 ac. Pop. 284. Coal & iron abound. The pa. belongs to the duchy of Lancaster.—*Llandyfriog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Newcastle-in Emlyn. Area, 2,807 ac. Pop. 959.—*Llandyfrydog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Area, 3,819 ac. Pop. 719, partly employed in copper mines.—*Llandygwydd*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 3¼ m. S.W. Cardigan. Area, 5,595 ac. Pop. 1,063.—*Llandyfwyf*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. N.E. St. David's. Area, 1,843 ac. Pop. 245.—*Llandyrnog*, a pa., North Wales, co. & 4 m. E. S.E. Denbigh. Area, 3,223 ac. Pop. 711.—*Llandysil*, a small mkt. town & pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 m. S.W. Lampeter. Area, 17,556 ac. Pop. 2,930. In the vicinity are several ruined chapels.—*Llandysilio*, several pas. of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, 2 m. W.S.W. Bangor. Area, 917 ac. Pop. 1,243.—II. co. Montgomery, 8¼ m. N.E. Welshpool. Area, 4,071 ac. Pop. 808.—III. co. Denbigh, 1¼ m. N.W. Llangollen. The fine ruins of Llanggwest abbey are in this pa.—IV. (*Gogo*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 16 m. W.N.W. Lampeter. Area, 10,224 ac. Pop. 1,395.—V. cos. Pembroke & Carmarthen, 4¼ m. N. Narberth. Area, 6,467 ac. Pop. 993.—*Llandyssil*, a pa., North Wales, co. & 2 m. S.W. Montgomery. Area, 3,141 ac. Pop. 557.—*Llandyvailog*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 5 m. S.S.E. Carmarthen.—*Llanedern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Area, 2,636 ac. Pop. 338.—*Llanedwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by a ferry, 4 m. N. Carnarvon. Area, 1,959 ac. Pop. 327.—*Llanedy*, a pa. South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. N.E. Llanelly. Area, 5,632 ac. Pop. 1,126.—*Llanegryn*, a pa., South Wales, co. Merioneth, 3¼ m. N. Towyn. Area, 6,819 ac. Pop. 705.—*Llanegwad*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 7 m. W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 2,008.—*Llaneigrad*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. S.E. Amlwch. Area, 2,695 ac. Pop. 330.—*Llanelhaiarn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Pwllheli.—*Llanelian*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, on the Irish Sea, 1¼ m. S.E. Amlwch. Area, 2,398 ac. Pop. 1,295. It has a light-house. Copper ore is exported.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Abergele. Area, 3,382 ac. Pop. 565.—*Llanelidan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. S. Ruthin. Area, 4,900 ac. Pop. 953.—*Llanelieu*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5¼ m. S.W. Hay. Area, 5,537 ac. Pop. 111.—*Llanellen*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¼ m. S. Abergavenny. Area, 2,536 ac. Pop. 368.—*Llanelltyd*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1¼ m. N.W. Dolgelly. Area, 6,736 ac. Pop. 518. The ruins of Cymmer abbey are in this parish.

LLANELLY, a parl. bor., sea-port town, & pa. of S. Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen bay, co. & 15 m. S.E. Carmarthen, to which, & to Swansea, a r. r. has been constructed. Area, 18,075 ac. Pop. 1851, 13,663; do. of parl. bor., 8,710. It is irregularly built, has an anc. church, 4 docks, extensive copper works, & some iron foundries, the produce of which is sent to Liverpool. Coal is brought by r. r. from the rich adjacent mines, & is largely exported to the continent for the supply of steamboats. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. Vessels of 500 tons burden can enter one of the docks. It unites with Carmarthen in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanelly*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Crickhowell. Pop. 9,644. It has coal, iron, & lime works.—*Llanelwedhy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, ¼ m. N.N.E. Builth. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 203.—*Llanenddwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Area, 7,777 ac. Pop. 981.—*Llanengan*, a marit. pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the W. coast of Cardigan bay, 7 m. S. W. Pwllheli. Area, 4,354 ac. Pop. 1,109. Off the coast here, are the two islets of St. Tudwall, on one of which are ruins of a chapel. St. Tudwall's road affords good anchorage.—*Llanenghenel*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Holyhead.—*Llanerch-y-Medd*, a small mkt. town & pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 11 m. N.E. Holyhead. Area, 15 ac. Pop. 71. It has a manuf. of Welsh snuff.—*Llanerfyl*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4¼ m. N.W. Llanfair. Area, 16,255 ac. Pop. 911.—*Llanfabon*, a pa., South

Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ m. N.W. Caerphilly. Area, 5,369 ac. Pop. 1,925.—*Llanfachreth*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. E. Holyhead. Area, 1,887 ac. Pop. 566.—II. co. Merioneth, 3¼ m. N.N.E Dolgelly. Area, 10,000 ac. Pop. 880.—*Llanfaelog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8¼ m. S.E. Holyhead. Area, 2,732 ac. Pop. 800.—*Llanfaelrhys*, a pa. North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,679 ac. Pop. 255.—*Llanfaes*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Area, 2,297 ac. Pop. 249. It has remains of a castle & a priory.—*Llanfaethlu*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. N. E. Holyhead. Area, 2,629 ac. Pop. 427.—*Llanfaglan*, a pa., North Wales, co. & 2 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Area, 1,884 ac. Pop. 254.—*Llanfair*, numerous pas., &c., Wales.—I. (*Duffryn Clwyd*), North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.E. Ruthin. Area, 5,028 ac. Pop. 1,281.—II. (*Caereinion*), a small market town & pa., North Wales, co. & 10 m. N.W. Montgomery. Area, 16,157 ac. Pop. 2,727.—III. (*Ar-y-Brynn*), a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, ¾ m. N. Llandovery. Area, 23,457 ac. Pop. 1,705.—IV. (*Clydogan*), co. Cardigan, 2¼ m. N.E. Lampeter. Area, 4,815 ac. Pop. 588.—V. (*Fechan*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Conway. Area, 6,521 ac. Pop. 809. Off the coast here are Lavan sands, supposed to have been formed by an inundation in the 6th century.—VI. (*Mathafarn-Eithaf*,) co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Area, 1,949 ac. Pop. 791.—VII. (*Is-Gaer*), co. & 2¼ m. N.E. Carnarvon. Area, 2,474 ac. Pop. 687. —VIII. (*Juxta Harlech*), co. Merioneth, 1 m. S. Harleigh. Area, 5,196 ac. Pop. 474.—IX. (*Nantygof*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.E. Fishguard. Area, 2,597 ac. Pop. 259.—X. (*Nantygwyn*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. Area, 1,688 ac. Pop. 201.—XI. (*Orllwyn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 1,744 ac. Pop. 433.—XII. (*Pwll-Gwyngyll*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.W. Beaumaris. Area, 952 ac. Pop. 758.—XIII. (*Talhaiarn*), co. Denbigh, 5 m. S.S.W. Abergele. Area, 11,114 ac. Pop. 1,386.—XIV. (*Trehelygon*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 648 ac. Pop. 97.—*Llanfallteg*, a pa. South Wales, cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 4 m. N.E. Narberth. Area, 1,866 ac. Pop. 366.—*Llanfareth*, a pa. S. Wales, co. Radnor, 2 m. S.S.E. Builth.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1 m. N.E. Bala.—Area, 20,030 ac. Pop. 1,719.—*Llanfechan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N.N.E. Llanfyllin. Area, 4,462 ac. Pop. 693.—*Llanfechel*, a pa. & small market town, North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W.S.W. Almwch. Area, 3,637 ac. Pop. 1,085, principally employed in copper mines.—*Llanferras*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4 m. S.W. Mold. Area, 3,754 ac. Pop. 799. —*Llanfeugan*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 4 m. S.E. Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL, numerous parishes of Wales.—1. North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4¼ m. S.W. Llanfyllin. Area, 10,005 ac. Pop. 1,029.—II. (*Glyn-y-Myfyr*), cos. Denbigh & Merioneth, 10¾ m. S.W. Ruthin. Area, 4,202 ac. Pop. 488.—III. (*Aberbythych*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. S.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Area, 603 ac. Pop. 860.—IV. (*Abercorvin*), same co., 1¼ m. N. Llacharn. Area, 5,180 ac. Pop. 852.—V. (*Abergwissin*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Builth. Area, 6,836 ac. Pop. 318.—VI. (*Ar-Arth*), South Wales, co. & 13 m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Area, 15,993 ac. Pop. 1,886.—VII. (*Bachalleth*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 2,915 ac. Pop. 330. —VIII. (*Bryn-Pabwan*), South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.W. Builth. Area, 4,715 ac. Pop. 374.—IX. (*Cil-Fargen*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N. W. Llandilo-Fawr. Area, 516 ac. Pop. 57.—X. (*Cwrn-Dee*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Abergavenny. Area, 10,068 ac. Pop. 1,066.—XI. (*Fach*), co. Radnor, 5 m. S.E. Rhayadar. Area, 1,459 ac. Pop. 100.—XII. (*Geneur-Glynn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Aberystwith. Area, 32,825 ac. Pop. 3,926.—XIII. (*In-Rug*), North Wales, co. & 3 m. E. Carnarvon.—XIV. (*Lethyr-Froed*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.W. Tregaron. Area, 8,692 ac. Pop. 1,118. Fair, Oct. 7.—XV. (*Nant-Brane*), South Wales, co. & 7¼ m. N.W. Brecon. Area, 9,161 ac. Pop. 458.—XVI. (*Nant-Mellan*), co. Radnor, 2¼ m. S.W. New-Radnor. Area, 8,150 ac. Pop. 499. —XVII. (*Penbedw*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 332.—XVIII. (*Rhoscorn*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 10 m. N.N. W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Area, 9,012 ac. Pop. 681.—XIX. (*Rhyclithon*), co. Radnor, 10¼ m. S.E. Rhayader.—XX. (*Tal-Y-Lynn*), co. & 4¼ m. E. Brecon. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 163.—XXI. (*Tre'r-Beirdd*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2¼ m. E. Llanerchymedd. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 360.—XXII. (*Tynsylwy*,) same co., 4 m. N. Beaumaris. Area, 833 ac. Pop. 68.—XXIII. (*Y-Bont-Fuen*), South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2¼ m. S.W. Cowbridge.—XXIV. (*Y-Croddin Isaf & Uchaf*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Area, 22,553 ac. Pop. 2,319.—XXV. (*Y-Pennant*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4¼ m. N.W. Tremadoc. Area, 8,844 ac. Pop. 655.—XXVI. North Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. S.W. Dolgelly. Area, 8,321 ac. Pop. 376.—XXVII. (*Ysceifiog*), co. Anglesey, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Bangor. Area, 2,889 ac. Pop. 1,161. Coal abounds here.—XXVIII. (*Ystrad*). South Wales, co. Cardigan, 6¼ m. N.W. Lampeter. Area, 7,467 ac. Pop. 1,183.—XXIX. (*Y-Traethan*), North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2¼ m. N. Harlech. Area, 7,567 ac. Pop. 1,587.—*Llanffinnan*, a pa. North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2¼ m. E. Llangeffni. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 145.—*Llanffiewyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.E. Holyhead. Area, 1,265 ac. Pop. 121.—*Llanfilo*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 6 m. N. E. Brecon.—*Llanfoist*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1¼ m. S.W. Abergavenny. Area, 3,288 ac. Pop. 1,453. —*Llanfrothen*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 4¼ m. N.E. Tremadoc. Area, 7,482 ac. Pop. 802.—*Llanfugail*, a pa. N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. E. Holyhead. —*Llanfwrog*, two pas. North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3¼ m. N.E. Holyhead. Area, 2,017 ac. Pop. 262.—II. co. Denbigh, adjoining the town of Ruthin. Area, 3,068 ac. Pop. 1,492. Rev. of hospital, founded in 1708, by lady Jane Bagot, 164*l*. Pool Park, Lord Bagot's is in the pa.

LLANFYLLIN, a parl. bor., mkt.-town, & pa., N. Wales, co. & 16¼ m. N.N.W. Montgomery, on the Cain, here crossed by a bridge. Area, 1851, 7,923 ac. Pop. 1,932; do. of parl. bor. 1,116. It is very neatly built; it has a union work-house, small jail, town hall, & market-house. It is a polling-place for the co., & contributes with Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, & Welshpool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanfynnyd*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Area, 10,744 ac. Pop. 1,376. Fairs, July 5, Sept. 28, Nov. 19.—*Llanfyrnach*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 6,328 ac. Pop. 933. Lead abounds here.—*Llangadfan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Llanfair. Area, 16,929 ac. Pop. 1,079.—*Llangadock*, a mkt.-town & pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, on the Towey, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5¼ m. S.W. Llandovery. Area, 15,642 ac. Pop. 2,820. The town has an anc. church & a ruined castle, & manufs. of coarse woollens.—*Llangaffo*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 4¼ m. N.W. Carnarvon. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 138.—*Llangain*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 3¼ m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Area, 2,660 ac. Pop. 445.—*Llangammarch*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. W.S.W. Builth. Area, 11,784 ac. Pop. 1,038.—*Llangan*, a pa., South Wales, cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 5 m. N.E. Narbeth. Area, 4,952 ac. Pop. 631.—*Llanganna*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,175 ac. Pop. 261.—*Llanganten*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. W.N.W. Builth. Area, 2,258 ac. Pop. 181.—*Llangar*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1¼ m. S.W. Corwen. Area, 3,578 ac. Pop. 251.—*Llangarran*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ross. Area, 5,605 ac. Pop. 1,217.—*Llanyasty-Talyllu*, a pa., South Wales, on the lake of Llangorse, co. & 6¼ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Area, 2,119 ac. Pop. 233.—*Llangathen*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. W. Llandeilo Fawr. Area, 5,513 ac. Pop. 1,035.—*Llangattock*, sev. pas., Engl., co. Monmouth.—I. including the town of Caerleon. Area, 2,937 ac. Pop. 1,539.—II. (*Llingoed*), 5¼ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area, 1,926 ac. Pop. 227. —III. (*Near Usk*), 3 m. S.S.E. Abergavenny,. Area, 1,603 ac. Pop. 178.—IV. (*Vibon-Avel*), 3¼ m. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 4,194 ac. Pop. 518.—V. a pa., S. Wales, co. & 13 m. S.E. Brecon. Area, 9,597 ac. Pop. 5,415. Lime & iron abound here.—*Llangedwyn*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N.N.E. Narbeth. —II. co. Denbigh, 8 m. S.W. Owestry. Area, 1,627 ac. Pop. 305.—*Llangefelach*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Swansea. Area, 27,305 ac. Pop. 10,395, employed in collieries & copper works.

LLANGEFNI, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesea, 15 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Area, [illegible], 2,426 ac. Pop. 1,799; do. of bor. 1,362. It is a polling place for the co., & unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, & Holyhead, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. *Llangeinor on the Hills*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Bridgend. Area, 6,710 ac. Pop. 1,[illegible]. Coal, iron, & limestone abound here.—*Llangernyw*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N. W. Carnarvon. Area, 5,388 ac. Pop. 967.—*Llangeitho*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8¼ m. N.E. Lampeter. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 442.—*Llangeler*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 7,999 ac. Pop. 1,681.—*Llangelynin*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon. 2¼ m. S.S.W. Conwy. Area, 2,017 ac. Pop. 204.—II. co. Merioneth, 6 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Area, 11,004 ac. Pop. 963.—*Llangendeirn*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 5 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Area, 11,810 ac. Pop. 2,423. Coal, lime, iron, & marble are found here.—*Llangennech*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.E. Llanelly. Area, 2,394 ac. Pop. 965.—*Llangennith*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 15 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Area, 3,479 ac. Pop. 398.—*Llangenny*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.E. Crickhowel. Area, 2,788 ac. Pop. 455.—*Llangernyw*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7 m. N.E. Llanrwst. Area, 7,753 ac. Pop. 1,249.—*Llangeview*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. E. Usk. Area, 1,454 ac. Pop. 182. —*Llangian*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6½ m. S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 4,835 ac. Pop. 1,161.—*Llangibby*, a pa., of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¼ m. S.W. Esk. Area, 4,448 ac. Pop. 536.—*Llangirrig*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. S.S.E. Llanidloes. Area, [illegible] ac. Pop. 1,802.—*Llangistiolus*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llangefni.—*Llangoed*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Area, 1,343 ac. Pop. 602.—*Llangoedmawr*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 1 m. S.E. Cardigan. Area, 4,943 ac. Pop. 990.

LLANGOLLEN (pron. *Llangothlen*), a mkt. town & pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a fine ancient bridge, 26 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 20,176 ac. Pop. 5,260. The town, in a narrow vale, inclosed by lofty mountains, is universally admired for its scenery; it is pretty well-built, has good hotels, & a church in the early English style. Manufactures of flannel partly employ the inhabitants. About 1 m. distant, on a conical & almost inaccessible hill, are the picturesque ruins of Cadr Dinas Bran, a castle of great antiquity,; & about 1 m. beyond, are the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis abbey, founded by Madoc, Prince of Powis, about the year 1200. Four m. from the town is the Cysylltaw aqueduct, a noble structure of 19 arches, 126 feet in height, by which the Ellesmere canal is carried across the Dee.—The *Llangollen Road station*, Shrewsbury & Chester r. r., 3 m. S. Ruabon.—*Llangolman*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N. Narberth. Area, 2,912 ac. Pop. 291. —*Llangorse*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 6½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Area, 20,086 ac. Pop. 401.—*Llangoven*, a pa., Engl., co. & 5¼ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,889 ac. Pop. 129.—*Llangower*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. S.S.W. Bala. Area, 5,600 ac. Pop. 367.—*Llangranog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 10 m. N.E. Cardigan. Area, 4,888 ac. Pop. 854.—*Llangua*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 9 m. N.N.W. Abergavenny. Area, 695 ac. Pop. 118.—*Llangwenllwyfo*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch.—*Llangwillog*, a pa., N Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llanerch-y-medd.—*Llangwm*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 7¼ m. N.W. Corwen. Area, 10,578 ac. Pop. 962.—II. a pa. Engl., co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. E. Usk. Area, 3,159 ac. Pop. 364.—III. a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4¼ m. S.E. Haverford-west. Area, 2,434 ac. Pop. 928.—*Llangwnadl*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 11 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,243 ac. Pop. 297.—*Llangwnor*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 1 m. E. Carmarthen. Area, 5,795 ac. Pop. 1,157.—*Llanwyfan*, two pas., N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 10 m. S.E. Holyhead. Area, 1,825 ac. Pop. 231. Marble is obtained here.—II. co. & 5 m. E. Denbigh. Area, 1,136 ac. Pop. 260.—*Llangwystennin*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. N.E. Conwy. Area, 1,314 ac. Pop. 657.—*Llangybi*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5¼ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Area, 4,519 ac. Pop. 662.—*Llangyby*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N. E. Lampeter. Area, 1,809 ac. Pop. 268.—*Llangynello*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 5 m. S.W. Knighton. Area, 5,627 ac. Pop. 489.—*Llangynfelin*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.N.E. Aberystwyth. It has a fine old church, & the remains of a castle.—*Llangynhafal*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3¼ m. N.E Ruthin.—*Llangynin*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 10 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Area, 3,279 ac. Pop. 424.—*Llangynllo*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn.—*Llangynwyd*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. & 6 m. S.W. Carmarthen.—II. co. Montgomery, 7¼ m. N.W. Llanfyllin. Area, 3,223 ac. Pop. 558. It has slate quarries & lead mines.—*Llangynwyd*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 3¼ m. S.W. Builth. Area, 1,429 ac. Pop. 56.—*Llangynwyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.N.W. Bridgend. Area, 15,460 ac. Pop. 5,479. Iron & coal are raised here.—*Llangynider*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 10 m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Lime & iron are obtained.—*Llangynnew*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 2¼ m. N.E. Llanfair. Area, 4,513 ac. Pop. 596. Vestiges of Mathrafal castle, a seat of the princes of Powis, are still visible here.—*Llanharan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ m. N.N. E. Cowbridge. Area, 3,050 ac. Pop. 330.—*Llanhary*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.E. Cowbridge. Area, 1,554 ac. Pop. 261.—*Llanhennock*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1¼ m. N.E. Caerlon. Area, 1,506 ac. Pop. 222.—*Llanhileth*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 10 m. N.W. Usk. Area, 2,013 ac. Pop. 899. —*Llanhir*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Rhyader.—*Llanhowel*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3¼ m. E.N.E. St. David's. Area, 1,381 ac. Pop. 189.—*Llanidan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 4¼ m. N.N. E. Carnarvon. Area, 4,645 ac. Pop. 1,399. It has remains of structures ascribed to the Druids, who were twice massacred here by the Romans in the 1st century.

LLANIDLOES, a parliamentary & municipal bor., town, & pa., N. Wales, co. & 19 m. W.S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by two bridges. Area, 1851, 15,790 ac. Pop. 4,604; do. of parliamentary bor. 3,045. It is indifferently built, though of late, improved. It has manufs. of excellent flannel & other woollen stuffs, employing a few years ago, about 6 spinning mills, & nearly 1,000 hand-looms. The bor. unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, & Welshpool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llaniestyn*, two pas., N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Area, 1,663 ac. Pop. 261.— II. co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S. Pwllheli. Area, 4,256 ac. Pop. 1,067.—*Llanigon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.W. Hay. Area, 9,256 ac. Pop. 518.—*Llanilar*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Area, 6,403 ac. Pop. 924.—*Llanillid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,574 ac. Pop. 185.—*Llanina*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Area, 1,998 ac. Pop. 456.— *Llanisan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N. Cardiff. Area, 2,915 ac. Pop. 388.—*Llanishen*, a pa., Engl., co. & 4¼ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,742 ac. Pop. 351.—*Llanllawddog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 6¼ m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Area, 7,013 ac. Pop. 725.— *Llanllawer*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Area, 1,202 ac. Pop. 110.—*Llanllechid*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3¼ m. S.E. Bangor. Area, 18,111 ac. Pop. 5,948, employed in large slate quarries.—*Llanlleonvell*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. W.S.W. Builth. Area, 2,900 ac. Pop. 235.— *Llanlloony*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 9 m. S.W. Lampeter.—*Llanllowell* a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Usk. Area, 796 ac. Pop. 92.—*Llanllugan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4 m. S.W. Llanfair. Area, 3,945 ac. Pop. 365.—*Llanllwchaiarn*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. S. Aberystwyth. Area, 3,249 ac. Pop. 1,738. II. co. Montgomery, 1 m. N.E. Newton. Area, 4,426 ac. Pop. 2,775.—*Llanllyffni*, a pa., N. Wales, co. & 6¼ m. S. Carnarvon. Area, 7,521 ac. Pop. 2,010. Slate, manganese, & copper are obtained. Neath Glen, in this pa., is celebrated for picturesque scenery.—*Llanmadock*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. W. Swansea. Area, 6,727 ac. Pop. 269.—*Llanmartin*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area, 941 ac. Pop. 201.—*Llanmarewic*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3¼ m. N.E. Newton. Area, 987 ac. Pop. 188.—*Llanmaes*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,085 ac. Pop. 183. Here are ruins of a castle of the Mellifont family.—*Llannefyd*, a pa., N. Wales,

co. & 5¼ m. N.W. Denbigh. Area, 7,444 ac. Pop. 1,196.—*Llannon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.E. Llanelly. Area, 11,446 ac. Pop. 1,696, partly employed in coal & iron mines.—*Llanwnr*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Area, 5,553 ac. Pop. 1,117.—*Llanwnor*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Area, 4,742 ac. Pop. 2,942.—*Llanrhaiadar-In-Kinmerch*, a pa., North Wales, co. & 3 m. S.E. Denbigh. Area, 16,976 ac. Pop. 1,935.—*Llanrhaiadar-y-Mochnant*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. N. Llanfyllyn. Area, 23,294 ac. Pop. 2,528. Pistyl-Rhaiadar, one of the finest water-falls in Wales, is in this pa.—*Llanrhian*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5½ m. N.E. St. David's.—*Llanrhidian*, two pas., S. Wales. I. co. Glamorgan, 10 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Area, 22,064 ac. Pop. 2,006. Copper ore & limestone are wrought in this pa. Here also are ruins of Weobley castle, & an immense cromlech, called Arthur's stone. II. co. Pembroke, 7¼ m. N.E. St. David's. Area, 1,719 ac. Pop. 184.—*Llanrhychwyn*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 586, employed in large slate quarries.—*Llanrhydd*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, including a part of the town of Ruthin. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 981.—*Llanrhyddlad*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5¼ m. N.E. Holyhead. Area, 2,679 ac. Pop. 796.—*Llanrhystyd*, a pa. S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.W. Aberystwyth. Area, 8,770 ac. Pop. 1,516.—*Llanrhywydrus*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 7¼ m. W. Amlwch.—*Llanrothall*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 4¼ m. N. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 113.

LLANRWST, a market town & pa., North Wales, cos. Denbigh & Carnarvon, on both sides of the Conwy, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons, 17 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Area, 22,918 ac. Pop. 3,984. The town in a spacious vale, is mostly well-built; has an elegant bridge of 3 arches, constructed in 1636 from a design of Inigo Jones; a church, the same architecture; & the tomb of the great Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales; with a manuf. of Welsh harps, & in the vicinity are mines of the purest lead ore.—*Llansadwrn*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. W. Beaumaris. Area, 2,891 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*Lower & Upper*), S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 2 m. N.N.W. Llangadock. Area, 7,064 ac. Pop. 1,127.—*Llansadwrnen*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1¼ m. S.W. Llangharne. Area, 1,644 ac. Pop. 217.—*Lansaintffraed*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 6¼ m. S.E. Brecon. Area, 2,247 ac. Pop. 231.—*Llansaintffraid*, several pas., Wales.—I. N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 1¾ m. S.E. Conwy. Area, 5,726 ac. Pop. 1,381. II. co. Montgomery, 5 m. E.N.E. Llanfyllyn. Area, 6,065 ac. Pop. 1,196.—III. (*Glynn-Ceiriog*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Llangollen. Area, 2,612 ac. Pop. 614.—IV. (*Glyn-Dydwy*), co. Merioneth, 2 m. E. Corwen. Area, 693 ac. Pop. 137.—V. (*In-Elvel*), co. Radnor, 5 m. N.E. Builth. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 323.—*Llansaintffread*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 4¼ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Area, 289 ac. Pop. 36.—*Llansam et*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Swansea. Area, 8,835 ac. Pop. 4,276. Coal & copper mines are plentiful in the pa.—*Llansannan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. & 8 m. S.W. Denbigh. Area, 14,973 ac. Pop. 1,329.—*Llansannwr*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N. Cowbridge. Area, 1,798 ac. Pop. 208.—*Llansantffread*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Area, 5,443 ac. Pop. 1,286.—*Llansawel*, a pa. & small market town, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N. Llandeilo-Fawr. Area, 10,017 ac. Pop. 1,051.—*Llansilyn*, a pa., Engl., & N. Wales, cos. Denbigh, & Salop, 5 m. S.W. Oswestry. Area, 12,731 ac. Pop. 2,012. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, 10th July, & 2d October.—*Llansoy*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Usk. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop. 166.—*Llanspydthid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 2¼ m. W.S.W. Brecon. Area, 8,435 ac. Pop. 404.—*Llanstadwell*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3¼ m. E. Milford. Area, 3,971 ac. Pop. 905.—*Llanstephan*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Area, 6,710 ac. Pop. 1,277.—II. co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Builth. Area, 2,407 ac. Pop. 255.—*Llanstinan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S. Fishguard. Area, 1,579 ac. Pop. 197.—*Llanthewy*, several pas., England.—I. (*Rytherch*), co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Area, 2,187 ac. Pop. 402.—II. (*Skirrit*), 3¼ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 105.—III. (*Vach*), 4 m. S.W. Usk. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 185.—*Llanthony-Abbey*. [Cwmyoy.]—*Llantilio* (*Grosseny*), a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 8 m. W.N.W. Monmouth. Area, 5,951 ac. Pop. 735.—II. (*Pertholey*), same co., 2 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area, 6,859 ac. Pop. 848.—*Llantood*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Area, 1,792 ac. Pop. 303.—*Llantrissaint*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Area, 4,447 ac. Pop. 538.—II. a parish, Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¼ m. S.E. Usk. Area, 2,672 ac. Pop. 274.

LLANTRISSENT, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Cardiff. Area 1851, 16,669 ac. Pop. 4,181; do. of bor., 1,007. Coal, iron, & lead are wrought in the pa. It is the seat of quarter sessions for the hundred. The parl. bor. unites with Cardiff & Cowbridge in sending 1 member to H. of C.—*Llantrithyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. E. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 1,391 ac. Pop. 201. Lead, calamine, & manganese are found here.—*Llanuwch-y-Lynn*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. S.S.W. Bala. Area, 12,000 ac. Pop. 1,264.—*Llanvaches*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.S.E. Usk. Area, 2,108 ac. Pop. 291.—*Llanvair*, 3 pas. of England.—I. (*Discoed*), co. Monmouth, 7 m. E.N.E. Caerleon. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 191.—II. (*Kilgidin*), same co., 5¼ m. W.N.W. Usk. Area, 1,801 ac. Pop. 268.—III. (*Waterdine*), co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Knighton. Area, 7,720 ac. Pop. 485.—*Llanvapley*, a pa. of England co. Monmouth, 4 m. E. Abergavenny. Area, 819 ac. Pop. 138.—*Llanvetherine*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4¼ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area, 2,153 ac. Pop. 231.—*Llanvihangel*, several pas. of England, co. Monmouth.—I. (*near Roggiet*), 6¼ m. S.W. Chepstow. Area, 557 ac. Pop. 42.—II. (*near Usk*), 7¼ m. N.W. Usk. Area, 385 ac. Pop. 139.—III. (*Crucorney*), 4¼ m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area, 3,264 ac. Pop. 454.—IV. (*Llantarnam*), 2¾ m. N.W. Caerleon. Area, 4,092 ac. Pop. 1,228.—V. (*Pont-y-Moile*), 4¼ m. W. Usk. Area, 1,651 ac. Pop. 205.—VI. (*Tor-y-Mynydd*), 5¼ m. N.E. Usk. Area, 1,031 ac. Pop. 230.—VII. (*Ystern-Llewern*), 5 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,864 ac. Pop. 171.—*Llanvrechva*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Caerleon. Area, 4,320 ac. Pop. 2,502.—*Llanwarne*, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6¾ m. N.W. Ross. Area, 2,469 ac. Pop. 391.—*Llanwenarth*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Area, 5,340 ac. Pop. 2,502.—*Llanwenllwfo*, a marit. pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch. Area, 1,756 ac. Pop. 583.—*Llanwenog*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.W. Lampeter. Area, 10,720 ac. Pop. 1,575.—*Llanwern*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2¾ m. S.E. Caerleon. Area, 701 ac. Pop. 29.—*Llanwinio*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 11 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Area, 7,169 ac. Pop. 1,014. Fair, November 12.—*Llanwnda* 2 pas. Wales.—I. co. & 2¼ m. S. Carnarvon. Area, 11,459 ac. Pop. 1,607.—II. co. Pembroke, 2¼ m. N.W. Fishguard. Area, 5,701 ac. Pop. 1,292.—*Llanwnen*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. S.W. Lampeter. Area, 2,480 ac. Pop. 329.—*Llanwnog*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Newton. Area, 10,701 ac. Pop. 1,645.—*Llanwonno*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7½ m. N.N.W. Llantrissaint. Area, 13,013 ac. Pop. 3,253.—*Llanworda*, a pa. of S. Wales, 4 m. S.W. Llandovery. Area, 4,441 ac. Pop. 572.—*Llanwrin*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3¼ m. N. E. Machynlleth.—Area, 10,351 ac. Pop. 768.—*Llanwrthwl*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 9 m. N.W. Builth. Area, 18,851 ac. Pop. 599.—*Llanwrtyd*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 12 m. N.N.W. Builth. Area, 11,335 ac. Pop. 553.—*Llanwyddellan*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Newtown. Area, 3,784 ac. Pop. 491.—*Llanwyddyn* (with *Conwy*), a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9¼ m. W. Llanfyllin. Area, 20,190 ac. Pop. 520.—*Llanyblodwell*, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5¼ m. S.W. Oswestry. Area, 4,694 ac. Pop. 953.—*Llanychaiarn*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 15 m. N.W. Lampeter. Area, 4,181 ac. Pop. 588.—*Llanychan*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 2¼ m. N. Ruthin. Area, 566 ac. Pop. 123.—*Llanychare*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2¼ m. S.E. Fishguard. Area, 2,053 ac. Pop. 219.—*Llanychllwyddog*, or *Llanchclwydog*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.E. Fishguard. Area, 2,283 ac. Pop. 209.—*Llanycrwys*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3¼ m. S.E. Lampeter. Area, 3,379 ac. Pop. 495.—*Llanyddausaint*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd.—*Llanygwyrddon*, or *Llangwyrgoon*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Area, 3,846 ac. Pop. 595.—*Llany-*

Ieuan, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 449.—*Llanykill*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on the Bala lake, & including the town of Bala. Area, 12,868 ac. Pop. 2,431.—*Llanlyther*, a pa., of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4¼ m. S.W. Lampeter.—*Llany Mowddwy*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.E. Dinas-Mowddwy. Area, 15,290 ac. Pop. 685.—*Llangynhaeh*, a pa. of England & N. Wales, cos. Denbigh, Salop, & Montgomery, 5¼ m. S.W. Oswestry. Area, 1,281 ac. Pop. 842.—*Llanyeys*. 2 pas. of Wales.—I. co. Brecon, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Builth. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 172.—II. N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Ruthin. Area, 4,921 ac. Pop. 743.—*Llanystindwy*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. N.E. Pwllheli. Area, 6,780 ac. Pop. 1,206.—*Llanywern*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4 m. E. Brecon. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 148.

LLANAS, a market town of Spain, Catalonia, on the coast, prov. & 30 m. N.E. Gerona. Pop. 2,125.

LLANES, a small maritime town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the Carraceilo. Pop. 2,086.

LLAWHDDEN, a pa. of S. Wales. [LAWHADEN.]

LLECHRYD, a pa. Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 942 ac. Pop. 473.

LLECHYLCHED, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 7¼ m. S.E. Holyhead. Area, 1,783 ac. Pop. 654.

LLECHYNFARWYDD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 9 m. S.E. Holyhead. Area, 1,964 ac. Pop. 401.

LLERENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 62 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 6,022. It is ill built and in decay. Principal buildings, two churches & a hospital. Near it, the troops under Combermere routed the French, under Drouet, 11th April, 1812.—*Llers* is a market town, prov. & 22 m. N.N.E. Gerona.

LLEWELLYN, v., Branch t. Schuylkill county, Pa. It is a Welsh mining vill., situated on the west branch of Schuylkill r., & has about 250 inhabs.

LLIVIA, *Julia Livia*, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, in the Pyrenees, 4 m. N.E. Puycerda.

LLOBREGAT, two rivers of Spain, Catalonia.—I. (*Rubricatus*), enters the Mediterranean, 3 m. S. Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 m. Affls., the Cardener & Piera.—II. enters the Gulf of Rosas, near the French frontier. Course 65 m.

LLORET, a maritime town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,998.

LLOUGHOR (*Leucarum*), a parl. bor., town, & pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the river of same name, here crossed by a bridge, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Swansea, with which it communicates by r. r. It has zinc works, and considerable exports of coal. Vessels of 200 tons approach the wharf. The bor. unites with Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, & Neath in sending one member to H. of C.

LLOWIS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. W. Hay. Area, 3,319 ac. Pop. 359.

LLOYD, p. t., Ulster county, N. Y., 74 S. Albany. Bounded on the E. by Hudson r. Drained by Black cr. Surface hilly; soil a calcareous loam. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,035.

LLOYDSVILLE, p. o., Belmont co., O.

LLOYDTOWN, p-v., King t., York co., Can. W. 36 N. Toronto, on a tributary of Lake Simcoe. It has an Episcopal church, 5 stores, a carding m., 3 tanneries, & 400 inhabitants.

LLUMAYOR, a town of the island Majorca, 17 m. E.S.E. Palmas. Pop. 7,112. It is well built, and has manufs. of woollens & linens.

LLYDS, p. o., Essex co., Va.

LLYSFAEN, a pa. of N. Wales cos. Carnarvon and Denbigh, 3 m. W. Abergele. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 771. Lime abounds here.

LLYSWEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 6¼ m. S. W. Hay. Area, 2,067 ac. Pop. 225.

LLYSWERNI, a pa. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2¼ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 897 ac. Pop. 184.

LLYSYFRAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 miles N.N.W. Haverford-West. Area, 1,466 ac. Pop. 179.

LLYWELL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 11¼ m. W.N. W. Brecon. Area, 22,295 ac. Pop. 1,627.

LOACHAPOKA, p. o., Macon co., Ala.

LOAG, p. o., Chester co., Pa., 62 E. by S. Harrisburg, 136 W.

LOANDA, an island of S.W. Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St. Paul de Loanda. Length 18 m., breadth 1 m.

LOANGO, a country of S.W. Africa, extending along the coasts of the Atlantic, from the equator to the river Zaire, which separates it from Congo on the S. Surface flat and very fertile on the coasts, interior unknown. The inhabitants are called Bramas, they resemble the negroes of Congo, are very superstitious, and practise the rite of circumcision. The country is governed by chiefs or absolute monarchs, whose chief revenue is derived from the sale of slaves. [ANGOLA, BENGUELA, CONGO.]—*Loango*, the chief town, is situated in lat. 4° 39′ S., lon. 12° 17′ E. The houses are shaded by palm & plantain trees, & the town is said to be 10 m. in circumference. The Bay of Loango is rocky & dangerous.

LOANHEAD, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 6 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Laswade. Pop. 810, mostly colliers & paper makers.

LOANO (Ital. *Lovano*), a marit. vill. of N. Italy, div. Genoa, prov. & 5 m. N.E. Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3,352.

LOBACHSVILLE, p.-o., Berks co., Pa., 66 E. Harrisburg, 159 W.

LOBAGUR, a fortified post of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Kumaon, 32 m. N.W. Almorah, in lat. 29° 57′ N., lon. 79° 18′ E., and 6,460 ft. above the sea.

LOBAU, an isl. of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 m. E.S.E. Vienna, and where the French in 1809, remained intrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Gross-Aspern and Wagram.

LÖBAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 12 m. E.S.E. Bautzen, with a station on the Saxon-Silesian railway. Pop. 2,757. Near it are mineral springs, and crystals are found, which are known by the name of "Lobau diamonds."—II. (Pol. *Lubawa*), a town, W. Prussia, reg. and 38 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on two small rivers. Pop. 3,250. It is enclosed by walls, and has a convent, & manufs. of woollen cloth.

LOBBERICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 7 m. W.S.W. Kempen. Pop. 885, with manufs. of woollens, silk ribbons, & velvet.

LOBBES, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Charleroi, on the Sambre, with ruins of an ancient abbey. Pop. 2,274.

LOBDELL'S STORE, p-o., West Baton Rouge par., La.

LOBEDA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality Weimar, on the Saale, 3 m. S. Jena. Pop. 731.

LÖBEJÜN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 2,660.

LOBENDAU, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 36 m. N.N. E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,816.

LOBENSTEIN, the cap. t. of the principality Reuss-Lobenstein, Central Germany, on the Lemnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 m. S.S.W. Schleitz. Pop. 4,180. It has manufs. of woollens.

LOB-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, immediately W. the desert of Gobi, lat. 40° 50′ N., lon. 87° 30′ to 89° E., and which receives from the W. the river of Yarkand. Length 50 miles.

LOBOSITZ, or LOBOSYCZE, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 4 m. W.S.W. Leitmeritz, on lt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,322. Near it is the chapel of Maria Einsiedel, erected to commemorate the first battle of the seven years' wars, 29th October, 1756.

LOBSENS (Pol. *Lobzeniko*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 34 m. W.N.W. Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. Pop. 2,720. Manufs. woollen cloth.

LOBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 18 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1,950.

LOCAL, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

LOCANA, a comm. & town of N. Italy, div. Turin, prov. & 25 m. W. Ivrea. Pop. 5,384.

LOCAPILLY, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 82 m. S.W. Hyderabad.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, of which it is one of the three caps., on the Lago-Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Belinzona. Pop. 1,700. Its appearance is wholly Italian; its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1553, helped mainly to establish the flourishing silk manufs. at Zurich.—II. a mkt. town of Piedmont, on rt. b. of the Seisa.

LOCATION, p-o., Coweta co., Ga., 97 W. by N. Milledgeville, 719 W.

LOCCUM, a mkt. town of Hanover, prov. Calenberg, 26 m. W.N.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,500.

LOCHABER, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 1851, 1,082.

LOCHABER GORE, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 225.

LOCHABER, a wild and mntnous. dist. of Scotl., co. Inverness, in the Vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, & Eil. The last wolf, known to have existed wild in Great Britain, was killed here by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680.

LOCH ACHRY. [Achray.] For all other articles having the prefix LOCH, not given below, see the additional title.

LOCH ALSH, a pa. of Scotl., W. coast of co. Ross, separated from Isle of Skye by a sea loch or narrow sound of the same name. Area about 55,000 ac. Pop. 2,299.

LOCHAR MOSS, a morass of Scotl., co. Dumfries, extending from the Solway Firth N.W., into the pa. of Dumfries. Length 10 m.; breadth from 2 to 3 miles.

LOCH BROOM, a pa. of Scotl., W. coast of co. Ross, on a deep narrow inlet, on which stands the village of Ullapool. Pop. 4,813.—*Loch Broom* is an extensive arm of the sea, between the cos. Ross & Cromarty. Lat. 58° N., lon. 5° 15′ W.; containing numerous isls. Little Loch Broom is an inlet on the S. side.

LOCHCARRON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of same name, about 37 m. W.N.W. Fort Augustus. Pop. 1,612. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

LOCHEE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, pas. Liff and Dundee, 1¼ m. N.W. Dundee, in the parl. bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. 3,693.

LOCHEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,934.

LOCHES, *Lochia*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Indre, across which many bridges connect it with its suburb Beaulieu, 24 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 1846, 3,451. It stands on a declivity, crowned by its old castle, the state-prison of Louis XI. It has manufs. of woollen yarn, leather, & paper. Near it, in 1400, was born Agnes Sorel, whose tomb exists in the chapel of the sub-prefecture.

LOCH-GELLY, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Auchterderran, 7 m. E.N.E. Dunfermline. Pop. 770.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pas. Glassary & S. Knapdale, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, about 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. Pop. of *quoad sacra* pa. 2,748. It has a branch bank, & steam communication with Glasgow.

LOCHGOILHEAD, a mountainous pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Loch Goil, a small branch of Loch Long, 10 m. E.S.E. Inverary. Pop. 834. Ardkinlass castle, & the ruins of the fortress of Carrick, are amongst its antiquities.

LOCHINVAR, a lake of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Dalry. Circuit 3 miles. Here are remains of a castle of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar.

LOCHLEE, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 17 m. N.W. Brechin. Area, 104 sq. m. Pop. 615. It takes its name from a small lake in its centre. In vicinity is Invermark castle.

LOCH LEVEN, p. o., Lunenburg co., Va.

LOCH LOMOND, p. o., Goochland co., Va.

LOCHMABEN, a royal & parl. bor. & pa. of Scotl., co. & 8 m. E.N.E. Dumfries. Area of pa. 10,750 ac. Pop. 3,127. Pop. of bor. 1851, 1,092; of t. 1,408. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, & encircled by a chain of 8 small lakes. It has a handsome parish church, a small town-house, an ancient public cross, a subscription library, & ruins of the magnificent castle of King Robert Bruce. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, & Sanquhar, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Many of the lands in this pa. are held under a grant of King Robert Bruce to his immediate retainers.

LOCH-NA-GAR, one of the Grampian mountains, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pas. Crathie & Braemar. Elev. 3,777 feet.

LOCHRUTTON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 726. It has a fine lake, remains of several towers, & a druidical circle.

LOCHS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, Isle of Lewis, on an inlet on its E. coast. Pop. 4,256.

LOCHWINNOCH, or LOCHINOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, with a station on the Glasgow & Ayr r. r., 9 m. W.S.W. Paisley. Area, 19,219 ac. Pop. of pa. 4,153, partly employed in cotton manufs.; do. of the t. 2,271. The fine lake of Castle Semple, in this pa., fed by the river Calder, covers 200 ac.; on its banks are the remains of a church & several castles. In vicinity is a magnetic rock, & a copper mine is wrought at Kaime.

LOCHY (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length about 9 m., breadth 1 m.—II. *Lochy river* has a S.W. course of about 10 m. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William, a little above is Inverlochy castle. Chief affl., the Spear. —III. a small river, co. Perth, in the picturesque vale of Glenlochy, after a course of 15 m., joins the Dochart near the junction of the latter with Loch Tay.

LOCK, p-o., Knox co., O., 56 N.E. Columbus, 395 W.

LOCK BERLIN, p-o., Galen t., Wayne co., N. Y., 180 W. by N. Albany.

LOCKBOURNE, p-v., Hamilton t., Frankling co., O., 11 S. Columbus, 404 W., on the Ohio canal, has a store, a Methodist church, & 218 inhab.

LOCKE, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 20 S. Auburn, 155 W. Albany, 319 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Owasco inlet. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,654; 1850, 1,478.

LOCKE, p-v., Elkhart co., Ia., 125 N. Indianapolis. Has 171 inhab.

LOCKE, town, Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 321.

LOCKERBY, a market town of Scotl., co. Dumfries, pa. Dryfesdale, on the Carlisle & Glasgow r. r., 10 m. N.N.W. Annan. Pop. 1,315. It is neatly built, has excellent schools, & is noted for the largest lamb fair in Scotland.

LOCKERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4¼ m. N. W. Romsey. Area, 1,729 ac. Pop. 627.

LOCKE'S MILLS, p-o., Oxford co., Me., 60 W. Augusta, 604 W.

LOCKE'S MILLS, p-o., Mifflin co., Pa.

LOCKHART, p-v., cap. Caldwell co., Tex., 25 S. Austin. Situated on a small tributary of St. Mark's r., & contains a court-house, several stores and 350 inhabitants.

LOCKHART'S STORE, p-o., Holmes co., Miss., 71 N. Jackson, 988 W.

LOCK HAVEN, p-v., capital of Clinton co., Pa., 107 N.W. by N. Harrisburg, 199 W. Situated in Allison t., & on the rt. b. of the Susquehanna r. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, an academy, several stores, 2 printing offices, issuing a weekly newspaper, a steam flouring m., a saw m., & 830 inhabs.

LOCKING, a. pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,016 ac. Pop. 156.

LOCKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. E. S.E. Wantage. Area, 2,822 ac. Pop. 357.

LOCKINGTON, p-o., Shelby co., O.

LOCKINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Lougborough. Area, 2,135 ac. Pop. 635.—II. co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull & Scarboro' r. r., 6 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Area, 3,200 ac. Pop. 457.

LOCKLAND, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

LOCKPORT, p-t., capital of Niagara co., N. Y., 277 W. by N. Albany, 402 W. The surface is equally divided by a terrace or range of hills, from which the stream flows N. to Lake Ontario, & S. into Tonawanda creek. The soil is a calcareous & sandy loam. The v., incorporated in 1827, is situated on the Erie canal, & on the Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls r. r., 56 m. from Rochester. It contains a court-house, jail, clerk's office, 14 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist and 1 African,—4 banks, aggregate capital $362,720, 2 female seminaries, 80 stores, 4 flouring m., a grist m., a cotton fac. with 2,100 sp., 2 woollen fac., 9 saw m., 2 plough fac., 2 plaster m., a sash fac., 2 furnaces, 4 machine shops, 2 carriage fac., 2 tanneries, & 1 fanning m. & threshing machine factory, 4 printing offices issuing 1 daily & 4 weekly newspapers, & 10,000 inhabitants. An immense water power is here created by the surplus water of the Erie canal, which

rises 60 feet by 5 double locks. There are in the t. a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 9 grist m., 45 saw m., a pottery; 3 acad., 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 9,125; 1850, 12,328.

LOCKPORT, sta., on the Pennsylvania r. r., 297 m. W. from Philadelphia.

LOCKPORT, p. v., Henry co., Ky.

LOCKPORT, p-v., Williams county, O., 170 N.W. Columbus, 501 W. Situated on the W. side of Tiffins river.

LOCKPORT, t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,142.

LOCKPORT, p-v., Carroll county, Ia., 80 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 623 W. Situated on the N. side of Wabash river, & has 126 inhabs.

LOCKPORT, p-v., Will county, Ill., 170 N.E. by N. Springfield, 747 W. Situated on the Illinois and Michigan canal, at the termination of the lake level, 344 miles from Chicago, where the canal has a fall, by 2 locks of 10 feet each, affording an extensive water power, by the surplus water of the canal from Lake Michigan. The Des Plaines r. has a fall in the vicinity of 15 feet. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1,657. The facilities for manufacturing are very great.

LOCKRIDE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 981.

LOCK STATION, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

LOCKSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Axbridge.

LOCK'S VILLAGE, p-v., Petersham t., Franklin co., Mass., 79 W. by N. Boston, 402 W.

LOCKVAWZY, p. o., Cherokee co., Tex.

LOCKVILLE, p. v., Fairfield co., O.

LOCKWOOD, p-v., Byram t., Sussex co., N. J., 62 N. Trenton, 232 W. Situated on Lubber run.

LOCKWOOD, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,418. It is picturesquely situated, & frequented for its medicinal waters.

LOCLE (LE), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. Neuchatel, on the French frontier. Pop. 6,000, the men chiefly watch-makers, the women lace-makers.

LOCMARIA & LOCMARIAQUER, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Morbihan.—I. at the extremity of the peninsula Quiberon, cant. Belle-Isle. Pop. 1,200. —II. 23 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 2,187, engaged in oyster fisheries.

LOCMINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.S.E. Pontivy. Pop. 1,760.

LOCO PRAIRIE, p. o., M'Henry co., Ill.

LOCORODONTO, a town of Naples, prov. & 38 m. S.S.E. Bari. Pop. 4,000.

LOCUST, p. o., Jackson co., Ark.

LOCUST BAYOU, p. o., Washita co., Ark. Pop. of t. 545.

LOCUST CORNER, p. o., Clermont co., O.

LOCUST CREEK, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 38 N.W. Richmond, 97 W.

LOCUST DALE, p-o., Madison co., Va., 92 N.W. Richmond, 94 W.

LOCUST GROVE, v., Columbia co., N. Y.

LOCUST GROVE, p. o., Montgomery co., Md.

LOCUST GROVE, p-v., Orange co., Va., 82 N.W. Richmond, 76 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 180 inhabitants.

LOCUST GROVE, p-v., Henry co., Ga., 65 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 670 W. It has a Roman Cath. church & 150 inhabitants.

LOCUST GROVE, p-o., Adams co., O., 90 S. by W. Columbus, 427 W.

LOCUST GROVE, p. o., Montgomery co., Ia.

LOCUST GROVE, p-o., Calloway co., Ky.

LOCUST GROVE, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn., 132 W. Nashville, 818 W.

LOCUST GROVE, p. o., Williamson co., Ill.

LOCUST GROVE, p. o., Henry co., Mo.

LOCUST GROVE, p. o., Searcy co., Ark.

LOCUST HILL, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 214 W. Harrisburg, 241 W.

LOCUST HILL, p. o., Middlesex co., Va.

LOCUST HILL, p. o., Caswell co., N. C.

LOCUST HILL, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

LOCUST LANE, p-o., Fayette co., Va., 253 W. Richmond, 290 W.

LOCUST MILLS, p-o., Bracken co., Ky., 79 N.E. Frankfort, 426 W.

LOCUST MOUNT, p-o., Accomack co., Va.

LOCUST MOUNT, p-o., Washington co., Tenn., 279 E. Nashville, 419 W.

LOCUST SHADE, p-o., Overton co., Tenn., 104 E. Nashville, 617 W.

LOCUST SPRING, p. o., Cumberland co., Ky.

LOCUST SPRING, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

LOCUST TREE, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y., 281 W. by N. Albany, 339 W.

LOCUSTVILLE, p-o., Accomack co., Va.

LODDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 112.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Kettering. Area, 1,244 ac. Pop. 279.

LODDISWELL, a pa. of Engl., county Devon, 9¼ miles W.S.W. Dartmouth. Area, 3,568 ac. Pop. 949.

LODDON, a mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Area of pa. 3,020 ac. Pop. 1,211.—II. a river, rises in co. Hants, near Aldershot, & flows N.N.E. through co. Berks, into the Thames, near Wargrave. Length 30 m.—III. a river, county Hereford, tributary to the Frome.—IV. (or *Yarra*), a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray.

LODDY, p. o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

LODEINOJE-POLE, an inland town of Russia, gov. & 33 m. S.S.E. Olonetz, cap circ., on the Svir. Pop. 1,000. It is famous as the place where the nucleus of the Russian navy was formed; its earliest frigates & sloops were built here by Peter the Great, on the site of whose residence a monument was erected in 1832.

LODERS, or LOTHERS, a pa. of Engl., county Dorset, 2 m. N.E. Bridport. Area, 2,241 ac. Pop. 986.

LODERSVILLE, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

LODEVE, *Luteva*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, cap. arrond., on the Lergue, 29 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 10,372. It is enclosed by walls, & has an old cathedral. In the town & vicinity, many of the pop. are engaged in weaving woollen cloths for the army.

LODI, v., Cattaraugus co., N. Y. (*See Gowanda.*)

LODI, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 185 W. Albany, 318 W. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Seneca lake bounds it on the W., into which some of the streams flow; others flow E. into Cayuga lake. The v. is on an elevation, & contains a church, 4 stores, & 40 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,236; 1850, 2,269.

LODI, p-t., Bergen co., N. J., 5 S.W. Hackensack. The surface is level. Hackensack r. runs on its E. border; Passaic r. on its W. border. Along the Passaic are many handsome country seats. It has a dyeing & print works, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 687; 1850, 1,114.

LODI, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 74 W. Columbia, 520 W.

LODI, p-o., Coweta co., Ga., 114 W. by N. Milledgeville, 718 W.

LODI, p. o., Barnwell co., S. C.

LODI, t., Athens co., O. Situated on Shade r. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 754; 1850, 1,336.

LODI, p-v., Harrisville t., Medina co., O., 114 N.E. Columbus, 359 W. It contains 2 stores, a Roman Catholic church, a flouring m., & 100 inhabitants.

LODI, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 43 W. Detroit, 520 W. Pop. 1840, 1,077; 1850, 1,234.

LODI, p. o., Wabash co., Ia.

LODI, p-v., Jackson co., Tenn., 99 E.N.E. Nashville, 638 W.

LODI, p. t., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 317.

LODI, p. v., Clark co., Ill.

LODI, p. v., Choctaw co., Miss.

LODI, a city of Lombardy, cap. deleg. Lodi and Crema, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge 609 feet long, 19 m. S.E. Milan, on the road to Piacenza. Pop., with 4 suburbs, 15,709; of the delega. 1850, 218,-844. It was founded in 1158 by the Emperor Frederick I., is enclosed by walls, & is generally well built, but dirty. Principal edifices, a citadel of the 15th century, now converted into barracks, a cathedral with some remarkable antiquities & fine paintings, 18 other

churches, a large hospital, & a theatre. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a gymnasium, imperial diocesan and other schools, a normal school, founded by Joseph II., orphan & foundling asylums, a public library, pawn bank, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, & an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese, for the making of which 30,000 cows were fed in the vicinity in 1845. On the 10th of May, 1796, Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the Austrians here.—*Lodi Vecchio*, or *Old Lodi* (*Laus Pompei*), is a decayed vill., deleg. & 4 m. W. Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great, & ruined by the Milanese in 1111. Pop. 3,164.

LODI BAR, p. o., Sumpter dist., S. C.

LODI CENTRE, p. o., Seneca co., N. Y.

LODIVILLE, p. o., Parke co., Ia.

LODOMERIA, Austrian Poland. [GALICIA.]

LODOMILLA, p. t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 273.

LODORE, p. o., Amelia co., Va.

LODOSA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, 40 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,580. It has a large church, brandy distilleries, & oil mills.

LODRON, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, 25 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, cap. dist., near the entrance of the Chiese riv. into Lake Idro, with a custom-house. Pop. 2,400.

LODSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, pa. Easebourne, 3 m. W.N.W. Petworth. Area, 1,805 ac. Pop. 661.

LODZ, a town of Poland, gov. and 73 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 4,380, employed in linen weaving.

LOENHOUT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 16 miles N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,800, who manuf. tobacco.

LOEVENSTEIN, a fort of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 m. Bommel, & in which, early in the 17th century, Grotius was imprisoned, till relieved by a stratagem of his wife.

LOFFENAU & LÖFFINGEN, two small towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest. Pop. 1,093.—II. Baden, circ. Lake, 20 m. W. Engen. Pop. 1,191.

LOFODEN, or LOFFODEN ISLANDS, an archipelago of Norway, between lat. 67° 30′ & 69° 30′ N., & lon. 12° 18′ E., separated from the coast of Nordland by the Bay of Vest-fiord, 15 to 49 m. broad. They consist of numerous small mountainous islands, the largest of which are Hindoe, Senjen, Andöe, & Hitteren. Permanent inhabitants 4,000 (?); but in the cod fishing season, (Jan., Feb., & March,) they are occupied by a dense pop., who come with their boats and fishing tackle from all the coasts of Nordland & Finmark, even from Nord Cape, with provisions for 2 months. The importance of this branch of industry may be estimated from the fact that the number of boats employed annually amount to 3,000, manned by 1,500 persons. Products—about 9,000 tons of dried cod fish, 22,000 barrels of oil, & 6,000 barrels of cod roe. The herring fishing of the Lofodens is very important. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., & violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is that called the Mael-Ström, described as a violent whirlpool, but the danger to be apprehended from which has been much exaggerated.

LÖFSTA, a town of Sweden, læn & 40 miles N. Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 miles from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. Pop. 1,500, mostly engaged in iron works. Near it are also the extensive iron works of Akerby & Tobo.

LOFTHOUSE, a small market town & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Area, 3,935 ac. Pop. 1,192.

LOFTHOUSE, with CARLTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 1,658.

LOFTY (MOUNT), a mountain of S. Australia, 6 m. S.E. Adelaide. Lat. 34° 58′ 20″ S., lon. 138° 42′ E. Height 2,400 feet above the sea.

LOGAN, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. The surface is uneven & broken. Drained by Guyandotte & Tug fork of Big Sandy rivers. Capital, Lawnsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,359; wheat, 1,538 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 154,943; tobacco, 8,353; wool, 8,202 pounds;—6 churches; 10 schools, 175 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,309; 1850, 3,620.

LOGAN, co., O. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. Drained by Miami r. & its branches. The surface is pretty level; soil fertile. Organized in 1818. Cap., Bellefontaine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $460,159; wheat, 166,811 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 665,606; oats, 97,562; potatoes, 25,150; wool, 88,258 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $156,950; value of manufac. articles, $399,700; —27 churches; 1 acad., 35 pupils; 140 schools, 7,965 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,015; 1850, 19,162.

LOGAN, county, Ill. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 529 sq. ms. Drained by Sugar cr. & other branches of Sangamon r. Capital, Postville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $232,470; wheat, 26,598 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 839,638; oats, 35,728; wool, 23,527 lbs.;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,333; 1850, 5,128.

LOGAN, county, Ky. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 478 sq. ms. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys; soil fertile. Drained by tributaries of Green & Cumberland rivers. Capital, Russellville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $457,176; Ind. corn, 1,103,186 bush. produced; oats, 242,340; tobacco, 2,684,767; wool, 38,001 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 4 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —39 churches; 3 academies, 99 pupils; 30 schools, 746 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,615; 1850, 16,581.

LOGAN, p-o., Hector t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 181 W. Albany, 314 W.

LOGAN, t., Clinton co., Pa., 20 N.E. Bellefontaine. Surface mountainous; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Big Fishing cr. It has a tannery, a saw m. Pop. 1850, 712.

LOGAN, t., Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1850, 335.

LOGAN, C. H., p-v., & capital of Logan co., Va., 351 W. Richmond, 388 W. Situated on the E. side of Guyandotte river. It contains a court-house, & sevl. dwellings, & 200 inhabitants.

LOGAN, p-v., Falls t., capital of Hocking co., O., 47 S.E. Columbus, 365 W. Situated on the N. bank of Hockhocking r., 1 mile below the great falls, and contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 4 stores, a flouring m., a carding machine, a tannery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 826 inhabs.

LOGAN, p-t., Dearborn co., Ia., 87 S.E. Indianapolis, 528 W. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,398; 1850, 753.

LOGAN, t., Pike co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 820.

LOGAN, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 949; 1850, 1,717.

LOGAN, p. o,, Edgar co,, Ill.

LOGAN, p. v., Laclede co., Mo.

LOGAN, mts., E. Australia, Cooksland, are about lat. 28° S., lon., 152° 20′ E., & separate the sources of the Darling river from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke island.

LOGAN MILLS, p. o., Logan co,, Ky.

LOGAN'S CREEK, p. o., Reynolds co., Mo.

LOGAN'S FERRY, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.,

LOGAN'S MILLS, p-o., Clinton co., Pa.

LOGANSPORT, p-v., capital of Cass co., Ia., 72 N. Indianapolis, 610 W. Situated on Wabash r., at the junction of Eel r., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Wabash, & at the junction of the Wabash and Erie canal. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 2 banks, 20 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. There are 2 fine bridges here, 1 crossing the Wabash, & the other across Eel r.

LOGANSPORT, p. v., De Soto pa., La.

LOGAN'S STORE, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.

LOGANVILLE, p-v., York co., Pa., 31 S. Harrisburg, 83 W.

LOGANVILLE, p-v., Miami t., Logan co., O., 73 N.W. Columbus, 465 W. Situated on the E. bank of Miami r., & contains 1 store & about 20 dwellings, & 82 inhabitants.

LOGANVILLE, p. o., Walton co., Ga.

LOG CABIN, p. o., Morgan co., O.

LOGES (LES), two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inf., 10 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,985—II. Manche, 10 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 1,496.

LOGGUN, a country of Africa, Soudan, S. of Lake Tchad, & S.E. Bornou. It is watered by the Shary. Cap. Kernak, lat. 11° 7′ N. Its soil is fertile, & climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the negroes of the surrounding countries, & are famed for the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

LOGHAR, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 3¼ m. N.W. Kells. Area, 8,727 ac. Pop. 4,495.

LOGHUR (Hind. *Lohagor*, "the iron fort"), a strong hill fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 28 m. N.W. Poonah.

LOGIE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, 4 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Area about 3,343 ac. Pop. 467.—II. cos. Stirling, Perth, & Clackmannan, 2 m. N.N.E. Stirling. Pop. 2,551. Here are remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey, founded by David I. in 1147.—III. (*Buchan*), co. & 15 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 724. —IV. (*Coldstone*), same, co., 33 m. W. Aberdeen. Pop. 839.—V. (*Easter*), cos. Ross & Cromarty, 5 m. S.S.W. Tain. Pop. 965.—VI. (*Pert*), co. Forfar, 3¼ m. N.N. W. Montrose. Pop. 1,609.

LOGIERAIT, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Tay, 8 m. E.N.E. Aberfeldy. Pop. 2,875.

LOG LICK, p. o., Switzerland co., Ia.

LOGROÑO, a walled town of Spain, cap. prov. Logroño, finely situated on right bank of the Ebro, over which is a strong bridge, built 1138, 60 m. E. Burgos. Pop. 7,041. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, & a college; tanneries, distilleries, & manufs. of leather & hats. It has considerable traffic, & its vicinity is fertile in corn & fruit. It is of importance as a military post; was taken by the French in 1808 & 1823; & here Zurbano, the Christino general, was shot, 26th Jan., 1845. Pop. of province in 1849, 185,519.

LOGROSAN, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 miles Caceres, in a narrow valley, on the slope of the Sierra de Toledo. Pop. 3,050. It is mostly built of black stone, has a miserable, squalid appearance, and little trade or industry.

LÖGSTOR, a marit. vill. of Denmark, Jütland, stift & 25 m. W.S.W. Aaalborg. Pop. 500.

LOGTOWN, p. o., Washita pa., La.

LOGTOWN, v., Eldorado co., Cal., a mining sta. Pop. 420.

LOHARA, two towns of Hindostan, one in the Nizam's dom., 150 m. N.W. Hyderabad; the other in Bundelcund, 40 m. W. Kallinger.—*Loharpong* is a town and British military post, Bundelcund, 40 m. S. Kallinger.

LOHEIA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 m. W.N.W. Sana. It is in a sterile tract, & has only a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, & trade in coffee.

LOHJANA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kattywar, 60 m. S.W. Cambay.

LOHOOGHAUT, a vill. & Brit. station of N. Hindostan, dist. Kumaon, on the Nepaul frontier, 50 m. E. S.E. Almorah.

LOHR, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 22 m. N.W. Würtemberg. Pop. 3,714. It has iron works & paper mills.

LOHURKOT, a fortified post of N. Hindostan, dist. Gurhwal, 8 m. S.W. Bhadrinath.

LOING, *Luna*, a river of France, rises in St. Colombe, dep. Yonne, flows past Châtillon, Montargis, Nemours, & Moret, where it joins the Seine on the left. Length 70 m. It feeds the canals of Braire and Loing, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

LOIR, *Lidericus*, a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, dep. Eure-et-Loir, flows past Châteaudun, Vendôme, Château-du-Loir, & Durtal, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 m. N. Angers. Length 156 miles.

LOIRE, *Liger*, an important river of Europe, & the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jones, dep. Ardèche, at an elev. of 3,940 feet, flows N.N.W., and W. past Roanne, Nevers, La Charité, Cosne, Gien, Orleans, Beaugency, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Ancenis, Nantes, & Paimbœuf, & enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St. Nazarie, dep. Loire-Inf. Length 580 m.; principal affls. on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furend, Coise, Rahins, Sornin, Reconce, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Ceze, Authion, & Maine; on the left, the Borne, Ance, Lignon, Aix, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, & Cosson. It is navigable in descending from la Nivrie, & in ascending to Roanne, dep. Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes.

Its course is generally rapid, & navigation is interrupted during 5 or 6 months in the year, from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dikes & barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a great flood in 1846. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, & Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier & Loire.

LOIRE, a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of the old prov. of Lyonnais, & situated between the deps. Rhône, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Puy-de-Dôme, H. Loire, Ardèche & Isère; cap. Montbrison. Area, 1,921 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 472,588. Surface generally elev. and mntnous.; traversed in the S.E. by the mntns. of the Cevennes, & partly enclosed between them & the mntns. of Forez; highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cevennes. The greater portion of the dep. is situated in the basin of the Loire, & watered by its affls., the Ondène, Furond, Lignon, & Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Climate variable, but healthy. Soil generally infertile; corn raised insufficient for home consumption; potatoes & hemp are important crops, & the chestnuts of Lyon are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality, the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manuf. of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal basin, this is one of the most important mining deps. in the country; the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, & flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are St. Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, & St. Galmier. The manufs. of this dep. are among the most celebrated & extensive in France; the 2 chief branches are silk & ribbons, the principal seats of which are at St. Chamond & St. Etienne, & iron and steel goods, of which St. Etienne is the centre. The next important manufs. are those of flint glass & bottles, laces, cottons & muslins, common cloths, paper & leather. Boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at Roanne & St. Rambert. The dep. has 3 lines of r. r. connecting the principal towns with Lyon, & is divided into the arronds. Montbrison, Roanne, & St. Etienne.

LOIRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 14 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 1,450.

LOIRE (HAUTE), a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Languedoc, & situated between the deps. Loire, Puy-de-Dome, Cantal, Lozere, & Ardèche; cap. Le Puy. Area, 1,920 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 304,615. Surface elev. & mntnous., traversed on the E. by the Cevennes, & on the W. by the mntns. of Margerides, which unite the Cevennes with mountains of Auvergne, & on the S. by the Forez mntns. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mezin, in the Cevennes, 5,794 feet. The dep. is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which and by its affl. the Allier, & numerous smaller streams, it is watered. Climate rigorous in the mntn. dists. Soil poor, sterile on the slopes of the mntns. Agriculture in a very backward state; corn & potatoes sufficient for home consumption. Wine is raised in small quantity & of inferior quality. Cattle rearing is an important branch of industry; bees are numerous in some localities, & furnish excellent honey, and silk worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building stone, & potter's clay. Manufs. are unimportant, the chief are lace, silk, ribbons, paper, & leather. From the want of employment, a great portion of the pop. leave the dep. during a considerable part of the year. The dep is divided into the arronds. Brioude, Le Puy, and Yssengeaux.

LOIRE-INFERIEURE, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean & the Bay of Biscay, between the deps. Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, & Vendée; cap. Nantes. Area, 2,735 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 535,664. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin

of the Loire, & its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sevre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, & Ognon. The dep. contains numerous lagoons, among which the étang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Climate humid, but healthy. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain & wines, the latter are nearly all pale, & are of second class quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, & sheep of good breeds; bees are numerous. Chief mineral products, marine salt, turf, coal, & iron. Nantes is the principal port. The department is divided into the arronds. Ancenis, Châteaubriand, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay.

LOIRET, *Ligerula*, a river of France, dep. Loiret, rises in 2 springs, 2 m. S.S.E. Orleans, & joins the Loire on the left near Orleans; length 10 m.

LOIRET, a dep. of the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Orleannais, situated between the deps. Seine-et-Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, Nievre, Yonne, & Seine-et-Marne; cap. Orleans. Area, 2,645 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 341,029. Surface flat & little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, & watered by its affls., the Loing & Essonne, & in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, & watered by its affls., the Loiret, Cosson, & Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Climate mild & healthy, except near the lagoons. Soil rich & fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, lint, & timber. Apples, for cider are extensively grown. Wine mostly red, & of good quality. Sheep & cattle are numerous, & of good breeds; fowls & bees abundant. Mineral products comprise only building stones & potter's clay. There are mineral springs at Segray & Beaugency, the former of which has a bath establishment. The important manufs., of which Orleans was formerly the seat, have greatly declined; the chief are cloths and woollen caps, pottery, cotton thread, leather, beet-root sugar, & paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, & Pithiviers.

LOIR-ET-CHER, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Orleannais, surrounded by the deps. Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Indre-et-Loir, Indre, Cher, & Loiret. Area, 2,363 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 261,892. Surface level, & having numerous *etangs* (lagoons). It is situated in the basin of the Loire, & watered by many of its affls. Soil generally fertile, except in the S.; climate mild. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the pop. Chief products, grain, wine, hemp, & fruits. The wines are in general of good quality, the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous, & of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees & fowl is an important branch of rural industry; that of silk worms is inconsiderable. The most valuable mineral product is that of flint. There are mineral springs at St. Denis & Vieuvy-le-Rayé, & valuable fishing in the lagoons. Manufs. comprise leather, glass, woollen cloths, cottons, beet-root sugar, paper & gloves. The dep. is divided into the 3 arronds. of Blois, Romarantin, & Vendôme.

LOIRON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 m. W. Laval. Pop. 1,376.

LOITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 24 m. S. Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2,830.

LOIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf, 15 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle, with a port in the Ile-de-Ré. Pop. 1,266.

LOJA, a city of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W.S.W. Granada, near the Genil. cap. a judicial dist. Pop. 15,055. It has 3 churches, a convent, & 2 hospitals, & manufs. coarse woollens & paper.

LOKEREN, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. N.W. Termonde. Pop. 16,227. It has manufs. of tobacco, linen, & cotton fabrics, chicory, &c.

LOKHVITZA, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Soula, near here joined by the Lokhvitza. Pop. 4,750.

LO-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hou-nan, after N. & E. course of 300 m. enters the lake Tong-ting, on its S. side. Pao-king is the chief city on its banks. —II. a t., dep. Sze-chuen, 55 m. N.N.E. Tchingtou.

LOKOHAR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, 102 m. N.E. Patna.

LOLLARA, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 23 m. S.E. Rhadunpoor. Pop. 5,000.

LOLLIGHUR, a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 19 m. S.W. Jeypoor; has a temple to Mahadeva.

LOLWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,076 ac. Pop. 136.

LOM, or LOUN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S.E. Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. 3,000.

LOMAZY, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, 11 m. S.E. Biala. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. leather.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM (German *Lombardisch Venetianisches Königreich*, Italian *Regno Lombardo Veneto*), a political & administrative division of the Austrian empire in Italy, forming 2 governments:—

GOVERNMENT OF MILAN.	
Delegations	Pop.
Bergamo	378,123
Brescia	356,225
Como	423,206
Cremona	254,558
Lodi Crema	218,846
Mantua	270,100
Milan	604,512
Pavia	171,622
Sondrio	98,550
Total	2,725,740

GOVERNMENT OF VENICE.	
Delegations.	Pop.
Belluno	157,120
Padua	312,765
Rovigo	153,783
Treviso	286,199
Friuli or Udine	429,844
Venice	298,425
Verona	302,902
Vicenza	340,694
Total	2,281,732
Total, both Govs.	5,007,472

Caps., Milan and Venice. It is composed of a vast plain inclined to the S.W., & situated entirely in the basin of the Adriatic, between lat. 44° 47′ 10″ & 46° 40′ 25″ N., and lon. 8° 33′ and 13° 43′ E., bounded E. by the Adriatic and Illyria S. by the Pontifical States Modena & Parma, S.W. and W. by Piedmont, N. by Switzerland & the Tyrol. Area, 17,511 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 5,007,472. The territory is enclosed on the N. by the Rhætian, Noric, Carnic & Julian Alps, from which several extensive valleys depend. The mntns. Euganei & Berici, in the gov. Venice, form 2 masses of little extent, nearly isolated in the plain. The rest of the territory is composed of low plains, which terminate in lagoons, on the shores of the Adriatic. The principal rivers are the Po & its affls., all of which flow to the Adriatic. 29 of these are navigable, & many of them are connected by means of canals. All the fine lakes of northern Italy, belong wholly, or in part, to the Lombardo-Venetian government; the Lago Maggiore forms its W. boundary. Climate severe in the mntn. regions, but none of the mntns. rise to the snow line; otherwise it is temperate & healthy, except near the lagoons & in the vicinity of the rice fields. Mean temp. of year at Milan 55°.2; at Venice 55°.4; it is often, however, severe in winter, & the lagoons of Venice are sometimes frozen over; rain falls often and copiously in summer & autumn; average ann. amount 35 in., but at Tolmezzo, on the Taglimento, the average fall is 100 ins. The prevailing winds are N.N.W. & N.E. in the gov. Venice, & E., W. & N.E. in the gov. Milan. The soil, in the plains, composed of rich alluvium, & abounding in marine deposits, is almost everywhere extremely fertile; it is cultivated with great care, and the system of artificial irrigation is the most complete in Europe. The provs. of Lombardy & Venice are the most fertile in the Austrian empire. Principal products, maize, wheat, oats, rye, & barley. The number of cattle, 1845, was, in the prov. Milan, 407,890, & in Venice 369,782; in the deleg. Lodi the finest Parmesan, & in Milan the best Strachino, cheese is made. Wine is an important product, but its quality is generally inferior. Hemp & flax, of excellent quality, are extensively grown. Minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, arsenic, marble, alabaster, potter's clay, coal, & precious stones. The principal mineral springs are those of Bormio, Massino, & Trescorre, in the gov. Milan; & Albano, Rovere, Recoaro, & Piano, in the gov. Venice. The principal manufs. are silks, cheese, cloths, printed cottons, paper, glass, & pottery ware. The principal seats of commerce are Venice, Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Padua, & Verona. Commerce is facilitated by means of excellent roads, including those leading over the Splugen & Valtelne, & by navigation on the lakes, rivs., & canals. The railroads in operation are the great line from Milan to Venice, & the lines from Milan to Monza N.W. & Milan to Treviglion. The pop. belong chiefly to the Italia-Tuscan family, of whom 2,667,202 are R. Catholics, & 2,965 Jews. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state. The chief edu-

cational establishments are the universities of Pavia & Padua; 12 colleges (Licei), 43 gymnasia, & numerous other schools. The royal imperial institute of Milan has sections at Vienna, Padua, & Verona, & there are 24 public libraries in the state. The kingdom is divided into the archbishopries of Milan & Venice, & 18 bishoprics; it has 37 monasteries & 34 nunneries, & numerous hospitals & charitable institutions. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was formed in 1814, of part of the kgdm. of Italy, created by Napoleon. The congress of Vienna recognised it as a possession of the Austrian empire, & granted to Austria the power of maintaining garrisons in Ferrara & Comacchio, beyond its southern frontier. [AUSTRIA.]

LOMBARDVILLE, p. o., Cecil co., Md.

LOMBARDY, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 66 E.N.E. Milledgeville.

LOMBARDY, an old div. of Italy, so named from its having long been the chief seat of the *Lombards* or *Longobards*. It now forms the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont, & the duchies of Parma & Modena.

LOMBARDY GROVE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 97 S.W. Richmond, 213 W.

LOMBERS, a comm. & vill of France (formerly a town), dep. Tarn, arrond. Albi. Pop. 1,700.

LOMBEZ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.E. Auch. Pop. 1,677.

LOMBLEM, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solar & Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E. Length N. to S. about 40 m.; greatest breadth 16 m.

LOMBOK, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° 12′ & 9° 1′ S., & lon. 115° 44′ & 116° 40′ E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Allass, & W. from Bali by the strait of Lombok. Estimated area, 1,480 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 1,105,000. Two mntn. chains extend along the N. & S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee & maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampanam, on its W. coast, is more resorted to than any other in the E. seas (except Singapore), by European shipping & American whalers, for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the cap., & Lalm-Hadje on the E. coast.

LOMELLO, a mkt. town & prov. of Piedmont, div. & 25 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 2,151. Pop. of prov. 1848, 139,649.

LOMIRA, p. o., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 653.

LOMMATSCH, a town of Saxony, circ. & 21 m. W. N.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,783. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, & hosiery.

LOMME, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. W. Lille. Pop. 1,019. It has linen weaving, & bleaching works.

LOMMEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N. Hasselt. Pop. 2,250.

LOMNITZ, a mntn. of Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]

LOMNITZ, several towns of Germany.—I, Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 2,494, with extensive trade in linen stuffs.—II. Moravia, circ. & 17 N.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,390.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 27 m. S.S.W. Leignitz, with 1,130 inhabitants, & manufs. of cotton & linen stuffs.

LOMOND (LOCH), the largest lake of Scotland, between cos. Stirling & Dumbarton, 6 m. N. Dumbarton, & 16 m. N.W. Glasgow. Length N. to S. nearly 21 m.; greatest breadth 7 to 8 m.; narrowing to 1 m. at N. end. Area, 40 sq. m. Depth from 10 to 60 fathoms. It is studded with 30 islands, some of which are finely wooded, & it is surrounded by mntns. & valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur & beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, & other streams, & discharges its superfluous waters, at its S. extremity, into the Firth of Clyde, by the river Leven —a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Several fine seats & ancient ruins adorn the shores of this "Queen of the Scottish Lakes," on which steamers now ply for the accommodation of numerous tourists. [BEN LOMOND.]

LOMZA, a town of Poland, palat. Augustow, cap. circ., on the Narev, 72 m. S.W. Suwalki. Pop. 3,300. It has an arsenal & paper mills.

LONACONING, p-o., Alleghany co., Md., 184 N. W. by W. Annapolis, 152 W.

LONAN, a pa. of Isle of Man. Area, 493 acres. Pop. 2607.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 23 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,375.

LONATO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 13 m. E. S.E. Brescia, cap. circ., 24 m. S.W. the L. Garda. Pop. 5,600. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, & is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

LONDA, a vill of Tuscany, prov. & 17 m. E.N.E. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

LONDE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. S.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,630.

LONDERZEEL, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N. W. Brussels, on the railroad between Mechlin & Ghent. Pop. 3,000.

LONDESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co York, E. Riding, 5¼ m. S.E. Pocklinton. Area, 4,200 ac. Pop. 293.

LONDINIERES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine.-Inf., 7 m. N. Neufchâtel. Pop. 1,000.

LONDON, p. v., Mercer co., Pa.

LONDON, p-v., Union t., capital of Madison co., O., 27 W. by S. Columbus, 420 W. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, co. offices, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 8 stores, and 513 inhab.

LONDON, p-v., capital of Laurel co., Ky., 94 S.W. Frankfort, 544 W. Situated on a branch of Laurel r., a tributary of Cumberland r., & contains a court-house & several dwellings.

LONDON, p-t., Monroe co., Mich., 45 S.W. Detroit, 502 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 425; 1850, 626.

LONDON, p-t., capital, Middlesex co., Can. W., at the junction of the two branches of Thames r., & on the Great Western railroad, 125 m. W.S.W. Toronto, & 81 from Hamilton. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African; a savings bank, a seminary, 52 stores, 3 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 breweries, 3 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; & in 1852, 7,124 inhab. Pop. of tshp. 6,035.

LONDON [*Londinium, Augusta Trinobantum, Camera Regis*, of the Romans; French & Spanish, *Londres;* Italian, *Londra*; Dutch, *Londen*], the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, & the largest & most important city in the world, on the Thames, about 40 m. from its mouth; lat. (St Paul's cathedral) 51° 30′ 48″ N., lon. 0° 5′ 38″ W. (R). On the left bank, where the principal part of London is built, in the cos. Middlesex & Essex, the site rises gradually at the rate of 36 feet per mile; while, on the opposite bank, the houses cover nearly a uniform & extensive flat, forming part of the cos. of Surrey & Kent, & lying, in some places, several feet below the highest tides. "London extends over an area of 78,029 acres & 122 sq. miles, & the number of its inhabs. was 2,362,236, on the day of the last census. A conception of this vast mass of people may be formed by the fact that, if the metropolis was surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, & a west gate, & each of the four gates was of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely *four* abreast, & a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under *four-&-twenty* hours, by the expiration of which time the head of *each* of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than *seventy-five miles* from their respective gates, all the people being in *close* file, *four* deep."

The city is built on alluvial deposits consisting of beds of clay & gravel, below which is the hard clay stratum known to geologists by the name of "London clay," in the middle of the great chalk basin extending from Berkshire to the E. coast. As regards salubrity, there are considerable differences, according to the nature of the locality, the density of the population, the state of the drainage, & other causes; but London, on the whole, is a healthy city; the mortality in the seven ordinary years 1838-1844, being at an average rate of 25 deaths annually out of every 1,000 inhabitants, while that of Paris is 33 in 1,000. In 11 of the 36 London districts, the mortality was lower than in all Engl.; the proportion for the latter being 22 in 1000. Hanover square & its vicinity, Camberwell, Lewisham, Islington, & Hackney are some of the healthier districts; while the

region round Smithfield, Blackfriars' Bridge, & the Tower, is the most unhealthy. The prevailing wind is the S.W., & there are few places in Britain where less rain falls. The mean annual temperature is 50° 5′, & the general range of the thermometer is from 20° to 81°; the highest & lowest markings being, for the most part in August & January respectively. Occasionally the mercury rises above 90°; & it has, on rare occasions, descended below zero at night. In the beginning of winter, the lower parts of London especially are occasionally enveloped in fogs, so dense that the shops require to be lighted, & vehicles of all kinds are brought to a stand still.

Population and Number of Houses in the 36 Districts of London in 1851.

DISTRICTS.	Population.			Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
West Districts.					
Kensington	49,949	70,055	120,004	17,151	1,118
Chelsea	25,475	31,063	56,538	7,591	264
St. George, Hanover Square	31,920	41,310	73,230	8,792	450
Westminster	32,494	33,115	65,609	6,642	281
St. Martin in the Fields	11,918	12,722	24,640	2,307	147
St. James, Westminster	17,377	19,029	36,406	3,399	229
North Districts.					
Marylebone	69,115	88,581	157,696	15,826	564
Hampstead	4,960	7,026	11,986	1,719	77
St. Pancras	76,144	90,812	166,956	18,584	808
Islington	42,762	52,567	95,329	13,528	659
Hackney	25,083	33,346	58,429	9,818	506
Central Districts.					
St. Giles	25,832	28,382	54,214	4,700	282
Strand	21,570	22,890	44,460	3,962	244
Holborn	22,860	23,761	46,621	4,311	194
Clerkenwell	31,489	33,289	64,778	7,224	306
St. Luke	26,178	27,877	54,055	6,349	247
East London	21,536	22,870	44,406	4,739	198
West London	14,604	14,186	28,790	2,657	189
London City	27,149	28,783	55,932	7,297	1,059
East Districts.					
Shoreditch	52,087	57,170	109,257	15,337	702
Bethnal Green	44,081	46,112	90,193	13,298	394
Whitechapel	40,271	39,488	79,759	8,812	316
St. George in the East	23,496	24,880	48,376	6,146	182
Stepney	52,342	58,433	110,775	16,259	867
Poplar	23,902	23,260	47,162	6,831	330
South Districts.					
St. Saviour, Southwark	17,432	18,299	35,731	4,600	244
St. Olave, Southwark	9,660	9,715	19,375	2,360	75
Bermondsey	23,511	24,617	48,128	7,007	379
St. George, Southwark	25,374	26,450	51,824	6,992	421
Newington	30,255	34,561	64,816	10,458	579
Lambeth	63,673	75,652	139,325	20,447	1,100
Wandsworth	23,011	27,753	50,764	8,276	600
Camberwell	23,574	31,093	54,667	9,412	927
Rotherhithe	9,127	8,678	17,805	2,792	199
Greenwich	50,639	48,726	99,365	14,383	1,074
Lewisham	15,708	19,127	34,835	5,927	432
Total	1,106,558	1,255,678	2,362,236	305,933	16,643

Though the thick atmosphere of the climate, & the smoke continually hovering over London, render it impossible, or next to impossible, to survey properly the whole metropolis from any one point, still there are a number of positions whence interesting & picturesque views may be obtained, either of the whole or of considerable portions of it; the great dome of St. Paul's, forming a most conspicuous object. Among these may be named Highgate Hill on the N., & Blackheath on the S.E. side; the top of the Colisseum in Regent's Park, the top of St. Paul's, & of the Monument in the City, & of the Duke of York's column at the end of Waterloo Place. London was surrounded with walls by the Romans, & its extent was then, probably, limited by the end of Leadenhall Street & the top of Ludgate Hill, on the E. & W., by the river on the S., & London Wall & Little Britain on the N.; this part of the city being called "London within the walls." The walls seem to have extended along the river, as well as on the other sides. The city, at the present day, is bounded S. as formerly by the Thames; it extends N. up Goswell Street to Charterhouse Square, E. along High Street, Whitechapel, to Middlesex Street; & W. along the Strand to Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, & a work of Sir Christopher Wren. It is to this portion of the metropolis alone that the term "*The City*" is exclusively applied. Notwithstanding the great size of London—comprising, even in the portion of it presenting a solid mass of houses E. to W. From Blackwall to Chelsea, a distance of 7 m.; & N. to S., from Walworth to Holloway, a distance of 4¼ m.—it is tolerably easy for strangers to make their way in it, as the Thames traverses it from W. to E., & most of the great lines of streets run nearly parallel to the river, while these are intersected by streets running N. & S. With the exception of public buildings, some club-houses, banks, assurance offices, & residences of the nobility, the houses of London are uniformly built of brick; & in the more modern parts of the town, frequently covered with a plaster composition. In the older parts the great majority of the streets are narrow, & frequently crooked; but in those parts that have recently sprung into existence, they are wide & spacious. Of the W. to E. streets, the most important is that which enters on the W. from Kew & Kensington, forming the finest of all the approaches to London; it stretches on, through Knightsbridge & Piccadilly, with Apsley House & numerous other edifices facing the Green Park, which constitutes its S. boundary for about half its length. This line is somewhat broken at the E. end of Piccadilly, but the Strand continues it, somewhat nearer the river, & it stretches on through Temple Bar, along Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Cornhill, & Leadenhall Street, from whence it branches off into the Mile-End Road & the Commercial Road. The next great artery between the W. & E. extends along Oxford Street, which is itself 1½ m. in length, through Holborn, Skinner Street, and Newgate Street, where it joins the more S. line above described at the W. end of Cheapside. Further N. again is a third line, extending from Paddington to the city; as far E. as Islington, a distance of about 2¾ m., it is called the New Road, & thence to Finsbury Square, about 1 m., it bears the name of the City Road. Among the principal streets which run N. & S., in the West End, are Park Lane, with its numerous elegant structures overlooking Hyde Park; St. James' Street, with its handsome club houses & hotels; Bond Street, so narrow but fashionable; Regent Street, one of the broadest streets, & perhaps the handsomest in London. This street is greatly frequented as a promenade, & with its magnificent shops, its crowds of well-dressed loungers, & the incessant throng of elegant equipages, it presents, a most interesting & animated spectacle; on the N. it communicates with Portland Place, which may be considered a continuation of Regent Street. This is also a very handsome & spacious street, consisting entirely of private residences, it is now less fashionable than it was 20 years ago. On the S., Regent Street communicates with Piccadilly by a double crescent of stately buildings called the Quadrant, terminating in a circus, which corresponds with that on the N., where Regent Street intersects Oxford Street. From Piccadilly, Regent continuous S., widening at its termination into Waterloo Place, which is ornamented at its S. extremity with the Duke of York's column. In Southwark & Lambeth the principal thoroughfares lead from the bridges to a common centre, the well known posting-house called the Elephant & Castle, nearly equidistant from all of them except Vauxhall & Chelsea bridges. These great lines of roads, with several others, though wide & well-built streets, if Blackfriars' Road be excepted, are inferior to the leading lines on the N. side of the river.

The city of London, as we have already seen, now forms but a small part of the metropolis, & it may be said to be only inhabited in the day time; for, in the afternoon, the busy & anxious crowds who jostle in its narrow streets during the day, rush from their warehouses & counting-houses in the city to their homes in the West End or in the different suburbs.

Great improvements have been recently effected in this quarter, especially in the neighborhood of the Bank & the Exchange, by the opening of new streets of considerable breadth, & in a very superior style of architecture, especially those that lead from the Bank to London Bridge on the one hand, & to Moorfields on the other. This portion of the metropolis alone possesses a corporation, the oldest, richest, & most powerful municipal body in the world. The city is divided into 108 parishes, of which 97 are called "without," & 11 "within" the walls—a distinction which is merely nominal, as the walls have long since disappeared. The space which extends down the N. bank of the river as far as Blackwall, is occupied by the various docks, wharfs, and warehouses, & inhabited by slopsellers, crimps, & sailors. To the N. of this district lie Spitalfields & Bethnal Green, which is traversed by the Eastern Counties railr., from which the traveller can readily distinguish the silk-weavers busily plying their handlooms. Adjoining Spitalfields, on its W. side, is Clerkenwell, the seat of the watch-trade. On the N., the parish of Islington, placed on a salubrious elevation, where new streets & squares of flimsy construction rise in amazingly rapid succession, is mostly inhabited by the middle classes. On the Surrey side, Southwark, including Bermondsey, is the great seat of the tanning trade; while Lambeth is occupied generally with manufactories. Shadwell & Rotherhithe are the head-quarters of sailors, & are but meanly built & inhabited; indeed the whole of the r. bank of the Thames is much inferior in wealth & importance to that portion of the metropolis on the l. or Middlesex shore. The E. line of the city of Westminster coincides with the W. line of the city of London, Temple Bar being the point of junction in the Strand. It is bounded to the N. by Oxford street, from Tottenham Court Road to Kensington Gardens, & its W. limit, passing through the Serpentine in Hyde Park, reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital. Marylebone, Finsbury, & Tower Hamlets form a continuous line lying in the N. & E. of these two cities. With regard to the "West End"—a term used to distinguish the fashionable part of London from the rest—its body & centre are bounded by Regent street & Waterloo Place on the E., St. James' Park on the S., Park Lane & Green Park on the W., & by the western division of Oxford street on the N. This square & compact body, which contains the mansions of the nobility, the club-houses & the squares in which reside the élite of fashion, is bounded on the N. by Marylebone; a district which was not long since fashionable, but which has greatly declined in that respect since the rise of Belgravia, although a few ducal & other aristocratic residents are still to be found in Cavendish & Portman squares. Still further N. lies the Regent's Park district, containing some fine terraces & crescents, & numerous pretty villas. Those who dwell here belong chiefly to the middle classes, among whom are a considerable number of city merchants. To the E. of Marylebone lies the Bloomsbury district, with its well-built houses and squares, erected towards the latter part of the last century. This portion of London is chiefly occupied by lawyers & merchants. Still further E., we recognize the architecture of the era of Anne, in the capacious dwellings of Great Ormond street & Queen square, where fashion reigned near the beginning of last century. To ths S. of this line is the Strand district, which is strictly trading, although the streets running out of it towards the river are chiefly occupied by lodging-houses. In the extreme W. of London have recently risen into existence two extensive districts, Tyburnia & Belgravia, which flank Hyde Park on the N. & S. The fields & gardens which extended, twelve or fifteen years ago, from near Edgeware Road to Bayswater, have now given place to streets, terraces, & squares, which form a striking contrast, by the regularity of their appearance, to many of the older portions of London. The houses, from their height, have an air of grandeur, but the uniformity of their plaster decorations becomes tiresome. Here reside great numbers of professional men & city merchants, as well as various others who have some pretensions to fashion. Belgravia, on the S. or opposite side of Hyde Park, is bounded on the E. by Grosvenor place, a fine range of buildings facing the Green Park & Buckingham Palace Gardens; on the N. by Knightsbridge, on the E. by Sloane street, & on the S.E. by Ebury street. Belgrave square forms the nucleus of this fashionable region, & contains, like many of the streets around it, numerous edifices of palatial size & structure. Contiguous to this district lie Chelsea & Brompton; the latter lying low, and, possessing a warm & moist air, is the resort of consumptive persons. On the S.E. of Belgravia, also, lies Westminster proper, one of the poorest & most squalid districts in the metropolis. Malaria & disease prevail here; the drains being below the high-water level of the river, & the moral atmosphere is equally tainted. Something has been recently done to cure both evils, by the opening of a new street, & the building of three new churches; the erection of the latter being due to private liberality.

The streets are regularly kept clean, & are well lighted & paved. The carriage-way is generally paved with granite, but several streets, such as Regent street & the New Road, are macadamized. The amount annually expended in paving exceeds 200,000*l*. From the extent of the metropolis, & the great amount of business carried on in it, the principal streets, as might be expected, present a continual throng of vehicles of every description, often forming an almost unbroken line above a mile in length. The principal E. & W. lines are the great scenes of crowded thoroughfare; in them, the narrow parts are not unfrequently completely blocked up for a time, passage either one way or other being quite impracticable; when long lines of omnibuses, cabs, private carriages, drays, & dust-carts may be seen waiting in impatience till the street is cleared from the temporary obstruction.

Squares & Public Monuments.—The squares of London are numerous, & many of them of great extent & exceedingly elegant, the centre generally being occupied with shrubbery, which, notwithstanding the smoke of the metropolis, usually thrives well; & many of them are adorned with statues, which, both in conception & execution, are of very various degrees of merit. Among the squares more deserving of notice, may be named—Lincoln's Inn Fields, with an area of 12 ac., near the centre of the metropolis; Eaton, Belgrave, 10 ac.; Grosvenor, Portman, Cavendish squares, all in the W. end; Russell square, 10 ac.; Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, & Euston squares, in the N. part of the town; & Trafalgar square, at Charing Cross; fronting one of the principal thoroughfares, & adorned with public buildings, fountains, the Nelson column, & statues of Charles I. & George IV. The most conspicuous public monuments are "The Monument," on Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, a fluted Dorick column, 202 ft. high, erected in 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London; the York column, at the S. end of Waterloo Place, a plain Doric pillar of granite, 124 ft. high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York; a fluted Corinthian column, in Trafalgar square, 176½ ft. high, raised in honor of Nelson, & surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the hero, while the pedestal is decorated with bronze sculptures in high-relief, the figures larger than life; & a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, placed on the summit of the grand arch at the top of Constitution hill, forming the approach to Buckingham Palace; & another of smaller size in front of the Exchange.

Gas, Water, Sewerage.—London is supplied with gas by twenty companies, producing above 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. And there are seven water companies, supplying daily 44,573,979 gallons, being at the rate of 164 gallons for each house. The principal source whence water is obtained is the Thames, some of the companies deriving their supplies from the river as high up as Kew, & some as far down as between Westminster & Waterloo bridges. Spring water from Hertfordshire, is brought in by an aqueduct called the New River, 40 m. in length, including windings; & a further supply is drawn from the river Lea. Artesian wells, of excellent water, may be formed in any part of London, by boring down to the chalk: but such a source of supply for the metropolis would seem little to be depended upon, from the fact, that existing wells of this kind have, in recent years, been rapidly lowering in level. Some portions of London are well drained; but in others, such as Bermondsey, Westminster, Wapping, where the sewers are below the level of high water, the drainage is necessarily imperfect; & the consequence is, that malignant fevers, & other epidemic diseases, make fearful ravages among the in-

habitants of those districts. But although much remains to be done, the system of sewers deserve to be ranked as one of the wonders of London, from their great depth and immense size. The ordinary daily amount of sewerage discharged into the Thames on the N. side, has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic ft.; and on the S. side, 2,407,600 cubic ft.

Bridges & the Thames Tunnel.—Within the limits of the metropolis, & W. of the Tower, the Thames averages 1,000 ft. wide. Till towards the middle of last century it was crossed by only one bridge; but now, between Chelsea & the Tower, there are eight bridges, three of which are within the limits of the city, & four in Westminster. The lowest down, & most important of all, is *London Bridge*, connecting the city at King William street, with Southwark at the junction of Wellington street & Tooley street. It is an elegant structure of granite; built after designs by John Rennie, & under the superintendence of his son Sir John Rennie. Of the immense traffic on this bridge, some idea may be formed from the fact, that 13,000 carriages, of all kinds, pass along it every hour. About 500 yards farther up the river, stands *Southwark Bridge*, in like manner connecting the city & Southwark; Queen street & Bridge street being the approaches on either side. It is an iron bridge, of three segmental arches, resting on stone piers, & was erected by the elder Rennie. About half a mile further W., *Blackfriars' Bridge* connects the city at Bridge street, with Southwark at Great Surrey street. It was designed by Mylne, & built of Portland stone, which, not having resisted the effects of the water & the atmosphere, the piers have latterly been cased with granite; & otherwise, the frequent repairs upon it have more than doubled its original cost. *Waterloo Bridge*, nearly half a mile above the former, is esteemed by many to be the finest in the world. It was constructed of granite, by the elder John Rennie, &, including its approaches, supported on semicircular arches, is 2,456 ft. long; it is perpectly level, & connects the Strand with the Waterloo Road. Under ¼ m. S.W., *Hungerford Suspension Bridge*, constructed by I. K. Brunel, for foot-passengers only, spans the river from Hungerford market to Belvedere Road; it is 1,352 ft. long. *Westminster Bridge*, opened in the middle of last century, crosses the river at the N. end of the Houses of Parliament, from Westminster to Lambeth, & about 700 yards S. from Hungerford Bridge. It was built of Portland stone, & is in such a state of decay, that unless taken down, it must soon give way of its own accord; about 3,000,000 of horses pass along this bridge annually. Nearly 1 m. S. from the last-named bridge, Westminster & Lambeth are a third time connected by *Vauxhall Bridge;* the Vauxhall Bridge Road, leading from Pimlico & New Bridge street, leading from Vauxhall Gardens, being the approaches on either side; like Southwark Bridge, it is of cast iron, but is very inferior to it in every respect. Nearly 2 m. W. by S. from this bridge, *Chelsea* or *Battersea Bridge* connects the localities whence it obtains its double name, & is an old wooden structure, opened in 1772. The following table shows the chief measurements, cost, &c., of the bridges:—

Names of Bridges.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Length. Feet	Breadth. Feet.	No. of Arches.	Span of Central Arches.
		£				Feet.
London (stone)....	1831	2,000,000	928	53	5	152
Southwark (iron)..	1819	800,000	708	44	3	240
Blackfriars' (stone)	1770	260,000	995	42	9	100
Waterloo (stone)..	1817	1,150,000	1,242	42	9	127
Hungerford (susp.	1845	80,000	1,352	14	3	676
Westminster (stone	1751	389,500	1,223	44	15	76
Vauxhall (iron)...	1814	280,000	809	40	9	78
Chelsea (wood)	1772	20,000	675	23	..	

The *Thames Tunnel*, a roadway under the river, which is generally regarded as the greatest wonder of the metropolis, is 2 m. below London Bridge. An attempt was made in 1808, to make a tunnel below the river at Limehouse; but the water burst in & destroyed the works, when the tunnel, which entered on the Surrey side, had reached within 200 ft. of the opposite bank. The present work is a monument of the skill & energy of Sir Isambert Brunel, who commenced operations March 2, 1825. On August 12, 1828, there was an inundation, which stopped the works till January, 1835, when they were renewed with great energy, and the tunnel was at length opened to the public, March 25, 1843. It consists of a hollow brick cylinder or tube, subdivided into two roadways, each 15 ft. high, & 12 feet broad. The entire cost was about 614,000*l.*, of which the government lent 247,000*l.* to the company who carried on the enterprise. As a speculation, the tunnel has turned out very unprofitable; the annual receipts being under 5,000*l.*—a sum which is barely sufficient to keep it in repair, as land-springs make constant inroads. There is a cylindrical shaft at each end, with 100 steps, by which foot passengers ascend & descend, on paying a toll of a penny each. The company have not been able to meet the cost of completing the approaches, so that there is no access for vehicles of any kind.

Palaces.—St. James', erected by Henry VIII., from a design by Holbein, at the foot of St. James' street, is an irregular, dingy-looking brick building. But it is well adapted internally for royal levees & drawing-rooms, which are held here during the fashionable seasons. *Buckingham Palace*, facing the W. end of St. James' Park, was built by George IV., & consists, since the erection of the E. front, of a quadrangular range of buildings. This E. façade, which is loftier than the rest, & in the Italian style, gives to the whole a more palatial appearance than it formerly possessed. The situation is low & damp, & the palace is flanked on the S. by buildings of an inferior description, while the gardens are overlooked on the W. by the houses in Grosvenor Place. In the gallery, which is 160 ft. long, are some good pictures. The Queen resides here several months every year in the spring & summer. *Whitehall:*—The Banqueting House, designed by Inigo Jones, in the Palladian style, & justly regarded as one of the greatest architectural ornaments of London, is the only remnant of the ancient palace of Whitehall; the ceiling, painted by Rubens, is the most extensive work of that artist existing in the country. In front of it was beheaded Charles I., who was conducted to the scaffold through an opening which was made in the walls for the purpose. *Kensington Palace*, situated in Kensington Gardens, is a plain brick building. It was purchased by William III., & became his favorite residence, & was the birth-place of her Majesty Queen Victoria. *Lambeth Palace*, on the Surrey side of the river, opposite the houses of Parliament, has been for many centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It is a brick edifice, & comprises a great variety of styles in architecture, & contains a library of 25,000 vols.

The Parks.—Of these the largest & most fashionable is *Hyde Park*, which lies between the Uxbridge and Kensington roads, & contains about 400 acres. It has, towards the S. side, a large artificial lake, called the Serpentine, which is spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches, at the entrance to Kensington Gardens. The principal entrance to the Park on the S. side, is by a triple archway close to Apsley House, & within a few yards of that point is the beginning of Rotten Row, a narrow strip railed off for equestrians, & stretching about 1 m. towards Kensington.

Somewhat further N., and on the other side of the Serpentine, is a fashionable drive called the Ladies' Mile, which extends nearly to the bridge before mentioned; & here, on the summer afternoons, may be seen vast numbers of splendid equipages driving up & down, while others make the circuit of the park. On Sunday afternoon it is frequented, for the most part, by an inferior description of equipages, while the footpath on each side is crowded with promenaders of all ranks. The principal entrance on the N. side is at the end of Oxford Street, & is adorned with an elegant arch of white marble, which formerly stood in front of Buckingham Palace. *Kensington Gardens*, with which Hyde Park communicates at several points, are well wooded & finely laid out. Here carriages are not admitted. *St. James' Park* (83 ac.) extends from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards, & in its centre is an ornamented sheet of water, studded with islets covered with trees and shrubs, and round which swim a great variety of aquatic fowls. St. James' Park is a favorite resort of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday. *The Green Park*, 71 ac. in extent, lies be-

tween St. James' Park, on the S., & Piccadilly on the N. On the E. side it is overlooked by Stafford House, Bridgewater House, Spenser House, and other noble mansions. *Regent's Park*, on the N. side of London, covers an area of 468 ac. Round the park is an agreeable drive nearly 2 m. long, & an inner circular drive encloses the Botanic Gardens. At the N. end are the Zoological Gardens, to which a fine broad avenue leads along the centre of the park, with clusters of trees on each hand, & footpaths ramifying out in all directions. *Victoria Park*, on the N.E. of London, was recently laid out & planted as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of Spitalfields & Bethnal Green. *Battersea Park* was lately formed on the S. bank of the Thames, opposite to Chelsea hospital, at a cost of £200,000.

The New Palace of Westminster, or the Houses of Parliament—This vast & magnificent edifice contains the House of Peers & the House of Commons, with the various apartments & offices connected with parliamentary business. It is a highly decorated structure, in the Tudor Gothic style, after designs by Sir Charles Barry, & is still incomplete. It stands partly on the site of the old Houses of Parliament, destroyed by fire in 1834, on the lt. b. of the Thames, between the river & Westminster Abbey, & extends over an area of about 8 ac. The façade, which overlooks the river, 900 feet in length, produces a grand effect, which is due, in a great measure, to the three magnificent towers; but the site is unfortunately too low, and the building itself not lofty enough for its extent. The walls are of brick, faced externally with magnesian limestone; & the whole edifice is separated from the river by a terrace of granite. It is panelled with rich tracery, & profusely decorated with statues & shields of arms of the kings & queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. In the S.W. angle, is the Victoria tower, supported upon four pointed arches 60 feet in height; it is 75 feet square, &, when completed, will be 340 feet in height. There is also a tower in the centre, 300 feet high by 60 feet, surmounted by a lantern; & the clock tower, at the N. end of the edifice, with its richly decorated spire, rises 320 ft. The House of Peers is an apartment 97 feet long, 45 ft. wide, & 45 ft. high; magnificently decorated throughout with carved oak panelling, a profusion of gilding, paintings in fresco, & richly-stained glass windows. The House of Commons is a somewhat smaller apartment, fitted up in a much plainer style. The foundation of the building was laid on April 27, 1840.

Government Offices.—These are mostly situated in & near Whitehall; the Treasury, Home Office, & Board of Trade, occupy one range of buildings, which have been recently improved by a uniform and handsome façade. The Horse Guards & Admiralty, which are somewhat nearer Charing Cross, have little to admire in their external appearance. The Ordnance Office, also, in Pall Mall, is a plain building. Some of the public offices are in Somerset House, a spacious and handsome quadrangle, finished in 1782, from designs by Sir W. Chambers; its N. façade, 200 feet in length, faces the Strand, & its S. front, 800 feet long, overlooks the river, viewed from which, it presents one of the most striking elevations in London. The Post-office, in the centre of London, near St. Paul's, is a spacious & handsome building, completed in 1829, from the designs of Smirke. It is 390 feet long, 130 ft. wide, & 64 feet high. Its façade, which is towards St. Martin's-le-Grand, has three Ionic porticoes, the one in the centre, which is the largest, being surmounted by a plain pediment. The Mint, a stone building of Grecian architecture, finished in 1811, stands on Tower Hill, & occupies, with its workshops & offices, about 10,000 sq. yds.

The Tower.—This celebrated fortress, which doubtless formed the nucleus of modern London, lies on the banks of the Thames, from which it is now separated by a platform, just beyond the liberties of the city. It occupies an area of 12 ac., enclosed within a wall surrounded by a ditch, now dry, but in former times filled with water from the Thames. On the S. side is an archway called the 'Traitor's Gate,' through which state prisoners were brought from the river. The most ancient part of the existing edifices—the White Tower—was erected about 1078, for William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester. It stands near the centre of the quadrangle, round which are placed several other towers, each having its distinctive name. The Tower contains the Wellington Barracks, erected on the site of the grand storehouse, burned down in 1841; the jewel room, a modern edifice, in which are preserved the regalia of Gt. Britain; the horse armory, Queen Elizabeth's armory, and the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. Besides its use as a fortress, the Tower was likewise the temporary residence of several kings and queens of England. But with its history as a state prison, for which it was used during five centuries, events are connected of much greater interest than any that pertain to the jousts, fêtes, and entertainments, of which it was the scene while occupied as a royal dwelling. Within its walls were confined kings, queens, statesmen, warriors, and philosophers. Many prisoners were here privately murdered, & many publicly executed; Edward V. & his brother, smothered by order of Richard III., may be mentioned among the former; and Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, Catherine Howard, & the dukes of Somerset & Monmouth among the latter; the headless bodies of whom are interred in the church of St. Peter above named.

Places of Worship.—*St. Paul's Cathedral* is the greatest architectural ornament of the metropolis, and the best-known edifice in it. It occupies the summit of Ludgate Hill, where its foundations were laid on June 21, 1675, on the site of the former cathedral, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was finished in 1710; & Sir Christopher Wren, by whom this magnificent temple was designed, lived to witness its completion. It is 510 feet in length, from E. to W., while the transept is 250 feet, exclusive of the semicircular portico at each end; the breadth of the W. front is 180 feet, and the height of the walls 110 feet. The building is crowned with an immense dome, surmounted by a lantern with ball & cross—the height of the latter being no less than 404 feet from the ground. From Ludgate Hill, a fine view is obtained of the W. façade, with its beautiful double portico of coupled columns in the Corinthian & Composite orders, & its two clock towers, each 222 feet high, over which rises the gigantic cupola. This vast structure, which is built entirely of Portland stone, cost only £747,954 2*s.* 9*d.*, which was paid by levying a tax on coal. The interior is extremely deficient in ornaments. Among the few monuments it contains are those of Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Dr. Johnson, Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, & other eminent characters of modern times. Side by side, under the centre of the dome, lie interred Lord Nelson & the Duke of Wellington. *Westminster Abbey*, after St. Paul's, the finest ecclesiastical edifice in London, & one of the best specimens of the pointed style, dates from the reign of Henry III. & Edward I., when it was erected on the site of the Saxon minster, founded by Sebert. The beautiful chapel at the E. end was added by Henry VII.; &, at the beginning of last century, the upper part of the two towers at the W. end were erected from designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is 360 feet long, & 195 feet wide within the walls. In this edifice the kings & queens have been crowned from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; & here many of them are buried, some with, and others without, monuments. In the S. transept are the tombs & honorary monuments of great poets, from Chaucer down to Campbell, whence it is called 'Poets' Corner;' & in other parts are numerous sculptured monuments to statesmen, warriors, philosophers, divines, patriots, & eminent individuals generally, many of whom are interred within its walls. Of the other edifices, the most remarkable are *St. Bartholomew's* in W. Smithfield, which contains some fine specimens of Norman, early English, & later styles of architecture; *St. Saviour's*, in Southwark, which boasts of the best early English architecture in London in its choir & lady chapel, the only portions of the old church which remain; *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*, the interior of which is extremely fine, & generally regarded as one of Wren's best works: & the *Temple church*, which combines transition Norman architecture with early English, the latter in the choir, which was founded in 1240. Important restorations, in this church, have been recently completed at a cost of £70,000. Besides these, many of the older parish churches are elegant structures: among those worthy of being specified are Bow Church, St. Bride's in Fleet street, & St. Martin's-in-the-Field's. The churches of the earlier part of the present century, are

altogether inferior in design, & mostly in a debased Grecian style. Those built in more recent years are chiefly adaptations of the Gothic, & give favorable indications of a return to a purer taste. Of the Roman Catholic churches in London, the largest is that called St. George's cathedral, in Southwark, finished in 1848, at a cost of about £30,000. The Dissenting places of worship are mostly plain, unpretending structures.

Churches in the 7 Divisions of London, according to Census of 1851.

DENOMINATION.	London City.	Westminster.	Finsbury.	Lambeth.	Marylebone.	Southwark.	Tower Hamlets.	Totals.
Church of England	73	59	46	36	55	32	65	366
Church of Scotland	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	5
United Presbyterian Church	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Presbyterian Church in Engl'd	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	8
Independents	10	11	24	15	17	10	46	133
General Baptists	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6
Particular Baptists	4	4	19	12	10	13	22	84
Seventh-Day Baptists	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Baptists	..	..	1	1	1	..	5	8
Bible Christians	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Friends	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4
Unitarians	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	7
Moravians	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wesleyan Methodists	4	5	9	12	10	7	20	67
Wesleyan Association	..	..	3	1	2	3	2	11
Methodist New Connection	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Wesleyan Reformers	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	10
Primitive Methodists	..	1	3	5	3	1	4	17
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Lady Huntingdon's Connect'n	1	..	1	1	2	..	3	8
New Church	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Sandemanians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brethren	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Isolated Congregations	3	..	7	5	5	4	13	37
Lutherans	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	6
Italian Reformers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
French Protestants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Reformed Church of the Netherlands	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Roman Catholics	1	5	4	..	6	3	6	25
Greek Church	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Catholic & Apostolical Church	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	5
German Catholics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jews	5	2	..	..	1	2	1	11
Mormons	..	..	3	3	2	..	5	13
Totals	115	..	127	96	126	82	214	759

Public Buildings.—Besides churches, some of which have already been adverted to, a number of the most importa t, if not the most elegant buildings in the metropolis, are situated within the city. The nucleus of the whole is formed by the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, & the Mansion House, which all face towards an open area, the centre of bustle & business, near the middle of the city, which is further adorned with the handsome offices of several assurance companies. The *Bank of England*, in Threadneedle street, belonging to a chartered company, established in 1693 under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, & twenty directors, was built in 1732. It has, since that period, received various additions and improvements, & now forms a low, flat, insulated, irregular parallelogram, covering 4 ac. of ground. Adjoining the Bank of England is the *Royal Exchange*, an extensive & ornate building, having a Corinthian portico, surmounted by a pediment, enriched by sculpture. It surrounds an open, interior quadrangle, in the centre of which is a marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Lough. In this court, which is surrounded by covered arcades, the meetings of the merchants on 'Change are held. An equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the Duke of Wellington, occupies the area in front of the building. The Royal Exchange was originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567; & having been burned down in 1666, it was rebuilt, & opened in 1669. This second Exchange having also been burned down on January 10, 1838, the present edifice was erected on its site. The Exchanges for special purposes are—the *Stock Exchange*, in Capel Court, the *Coal Exchange*, Lower Thames street, built by J. B. Bunning, opened on October 30, 1849; it is a sumptuous, though rather incongruous building, the great Hall of which is circular, 60 feet in diameter, & 74 feet to the apex of the glazed dome, with which it is covered; the *Corn Exchange*, a fine Doric structure, in Mark Lane, opened in 1747, & enlarged & partly rebuilt in 1827. The *Mansion House*, the residence of the Lord Mayor while he holds the office of first magistrate of the city, was built in 1739–53, from the designs of Dance, the city surveyor, at a cost of £71,000. It has a Corinthian portico in front, & stands in the E. end of the Poultry, nearly opposite the Bank of England. The *Guildhall*, situated at the N. end of King street, Cheapside, is the civic palace where the principal business of the Corporation of the city of London is conducted; and the magnificent banquets given here, have rendered city feasts proverbial. This edifice was erected at different periods, as may be perceived from its incongruous architecture. The debased Gothic front, with the city arms in the centre, was finished in 1789; but it has been since frequently repaired. The Hall, an immense room, in which 3,000 persons can dine, contains some monuments of ordinary sculpture; &, at the W. end, raised on pedestals, are the well-known colossal figures of Gog & Magog. The *East India House*, containing the offices of the East India Company, is situated in Leadenhall street. It is an extensive building, with an Ionic portico in front; and contains, besides the necessary accommodations for carrying on the business of the Company, an excellent library, rich in Asiatic literature, and an interesting museum of Indian objects.

Civic Corporation & Government.—The chief civic officer of London is the Lord Mayor, annually elected from among the aldermen who have been sheriffs, on September 29. The powers & privileges of this officer are very extensive. He is installed in office on Nov. 9, when a procession takes place called "the Lord Mayor's Show." The court of aldermen consists of 26 members, including the Lord Mayor. They are chosen for life by the householders of the twenty-six wards into which the city is divided, each being the representative of a separate ward. They are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, & preside in the courts of Wardmote for the redress of minor grievances. Such as have filled the office of Lord Mayor become justices of the quorum, & all others are justices of the peace within the city. The sheriffs, two in number, are annually chosen by the Livery, or general assembly of the freemen of London. The Common Council is a court consisting of 240 representatives, returned by 25 of the wards, in proportion to their relative extent; the 26th, or *Bridge Ward Without*, being represented by an alderman. The general business of this court is to legislate for the internal government of the city, its police, revenues, &c. The recorder is generally a barrister of eminence, appointed, for life, by the Lord Mayor & aldermen, as principal assistant and adviser to the civic magistracy, & one of the justices of Oyer & Terminer. The Livery of London is the aggregate of the members of the several city companies, of which there are 81, embracing the various trades of the metropolis. Of the city companies, 12 are termed great companies, & from one or other of them the Lord Mayor was formerly chosen. In order of precedence they are:—The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers. Many of the companies are very rich, and possess large halls; few of them, however, having any pretensions to architectural beauty, excepting the Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the Post-office; the Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge, & the Ironmongers' Hall, in Fenchurch street, all of which are very elegant structures.

The Metropolitan Police.—The organisation of the present effective police force, is the consequence of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1829. Before that period, the streets were often unsafe at night, from the small number & unfitness of the watchmen to whom the preservation of order was entrusted. This force is divided into the city police, confined to the city proper, & the metropolitan police; which latter consisted, in 1852, of 5,549, & their jurisdiction extended 10 or 12 miles round St. Paul's. In 1849, the total number of persons apprehended by the metropolitan police was

70,666, of whom 24,356 were females; 34,746 were discharged by the magistrate; 31,343 disposed of summarily, or held to bail; & 3,643 tried & convicted, only 700 being acquitted. In the same year, the number of felonies was 10,924, affecting property to the amount of 38,279*l.*, of which only 6,709*l.* were ultimately recovered. Only about one-third of those apprehended could read or write. In the same year there were 1,473 persons reported as lost or missing, of whom 994 were restored by the police; the suicides were 131, besides 76 attempted, but prevented—lower numbers than in Paris, notwithstanding the difference of population. The fire-engine establishment has seventeen stations, where engines & firemen are kept always in readiness; & there are two floating engines on the Thames. In 1849, the number of fires was 345, & in 1851 above 1,000.

Courts of Law.—The four courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, & Exchequer, are on the W. side of Westminster Hall, with which they communicate. The hall itself, which was built by William Rufus, & is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, & 110 feet high, was formerly used for great state trials, from that of Sir William Wallace down to those of Warren Hastings & Lord Melville, which were the last. It now serves merely as a promenade for lawyers, during the sitting of the courts. It is said to be the longest apartment not supported by pillars in the world, except the Hall of Justice at Padua. The Old Bailey Sessions'-house, adjoining Newgate, is the central criminal court for the trial of prisoners who have committed offences within 10 m. of St. Paul's. One or more of the judges in Westminster Hall sit here also in the Old Court, while the New Court is presided over by the Recorder & Common Serjeant of the city of London. County courts, of which there are 11 within the metropolis and its immediate neighborhood, were established a few years ago for the trial of small debt cases, 50*l.* being the limit. In 1848, there were 85,621 plaints entered before these courts. The Crown appoints the judges, who are barristers. Beside the above, there are also the Clerkenwell Session-house, the city police courts, which are held at the Mansion-house & Guildhall, and are presided over by the Lord Mayor & one of the aldermen; & the 11 courts connected with the metropolitan police, each of which is presided over by a barrister of at least seven years' standing. Inns of Court:—Of these there are four, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, & Gray's Inn. They were originally colleges for the study of law, but now are little more than residences for lawyers. A law student, in order to be called to the bar, has merely to be entered as a member of one of these inns, & to dine a certain number of times in the common hall. The Inner & Middle Temple are close to Temple Bar, between Fleet street & the river. The roof of Middle Temple Hall, built in 1572, is considered the best specimen of Elizabethan architecture in London. Subordinate to the Temple are Clifford's, Clement's, Lyon's, and New Inns. Lincoln's Inn is situated between Chancery Lane & the extensive square called Lincoln's Inn Fields. During a portion of the year, the Lord Chancellor sits in the old hall, & the Vice-Chancellors hold their sittings in adjoining buildings. A magnificent hall & library, in the Tudor style, from the designs of Hardwick, have recently been erected in the gardens. Subordinate to Lincoln's is Furnival's Inn in Holborn. Gray's Inn stands on the N. side of Holborn, and has attached two Inns of Chancery—Staple Inn & Barnard's Inn. The gardens, first planted about the year 1600, were a fashionable promenade in the time of Charles II., & for some time after.

Prisons.—There are altogether about a dozen criminal prisons, three of which are in the city. Newgate, situated near St. Sepulchre's Church, is a gloomy and massive structure, formerly used for debtors as well as criminals, but now confined to felons, & accommodates properly about 400. Bridewell, near Blackfriars' Bridge, is a house of correction for vagrants, pilferers, or disorderly persons, summarily convicted before the Lord Mayor & Aldermen. Giltspur street Compter, near Newgate, which it resembles in its architecture, is used as a place of confinement for all prisoners at the Central Criminal Court & the London Sessions, & summarily convicted within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates. A house of correction is attached to it. It holds about 250. Clerkenwell prison, belonging to the county of Middlesex, is similar in character to the last. The House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, which will hold about 1,200 prisoners, is a very extensive brick building, near Gray's Inn Lane, with spacious courts & airy grounds. The classification is good, & the silent system is followed, connected with hard labor. A large tread-mill employs 320 at a time. Millbank Penitentiary, or Prison, as it is now called, is an immense brick edifice, designed by Jeremy Bentham, & is said to have cost half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, & enclose upwards of 16 acres of land. Its ground plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of buildings, terminating externally in towers. The average number of inmates is about 700. Every convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain, is sent here previously to the sentence being carried into execution, & remains three months under close inspection. Horsemonger Lane Jail, Southwark, the county jail for Surrey, contains about 250 prisoners. The top of the building is used as a place of execution. The Westminster House of Correction, in Tothill Fields, which is built on the Panopticon principle, has a court-yard in the centre, 250 feet in diameter, with prisons round it for 600 persons; but the average number confined is 350. The silent system is pursued, & a good classification maintained. The Model Prison, Pentonville, contains 1,000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for 2 years, & are taught useful trades, previous to transportation. The principal prisons for debtors are the Queen's Bench & Whitecross street prison.

Clubs.—Many of these establishments, having most elaborate & ornate buildings, form some of the principal architectural features of the metropolis. They are situated chiefly in the W. end, in & near Pall Mall, & vie with each other in expense & luxury. The principal ones are the Athenæum, possessed of a fine library, & having a great many artists & men of science & letters among its members; the Army & Navy, the United Service, the Guards', & the Junior United Service; the Carlton, the great Tory, standing side by side with the Reform club, in Pall Mall, the former limited to 800, & the latter to 1,400 members; the Travellers', Brooks', one of the oldest of the clubs, & the rallying point for the Whig party; White's, also a very old club, frequented chiefly by the Conservative nobility; the Conservative; the Oxford & Cambridge; the Garrick, frequented by lovers of the drama. The entrance fees vary from 9 to 30 guineas, & the annual subscriptions from 5 to 12. There is also great diversity in the number of members, which range from 500 to 1,500. Many members, who have no house in town, live almost entirely at their clubs, hiring only a bed-room in the neighborhood.

Theatres & other Places of Amusement.—The two principal theatres are Covent Garden & her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, which have carried on, for several years, a rivalry in the representation of Italian operas. Drury Lane, for a series of years, has been used for the performance of English operas, melodramas, & equestrian feats. The Haymarket, and the Princess', in Oxford street, are now the chief theatres in the West end where the regular drama is performed. The other principal theatres are Sadler's Wells, in Islington; the Lyceum, the Adelphi, St. James', the Victoria, the Surrey, & Astley's, the last being exclusively devoted to equestrian performances. On the E. side of Regent's Park stands the Colosseum, a polygonal structure, with a magnificent Doric portico and cupola, used chiefly for the exhibition of panoramic views. Exeter Hall, in the Strand, capable of containing 3,000 persons, is used for concerts on a great scale, as well as for the annual May meetings of the different religious societies. In Hanover square there is a large hall for concerts & other public assemblies. In Willis' Rooms, in King street, St. James', are given the fashionable balls called "Almack's;" also lectures, concerts, &c. One of the principal attractions in London is the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park. The Surrey Zoological Gardens, though on the whole greatly inferior to the former, have some points of superiority; they cover about 15 acres, & contain a sheet of water 3 acres in extent. Vauxhall Gardens, on the S., & Cremorne Gardens, on the N. side of the river, are also favorite places of resort, where music, fire-works, & balloon ascents, are among the principal attractions.

Museums & Galleries.—The British Museum, in Great Russel street, now a spacious & imposing edifice, with an Ionic façade & sculpture in the pediment; built during the last 30 years, was founded in 1753. It contains an immense collection of books, manuscripts, sculptures, coins, minerals, stuffed animals; Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek, & other antiquities. This institution is open three days in the week to the public. The library of printed books contains upwards of 460,000 vols. In Greek, & perhaps also in Egyptian antiquities, this collection is not surpassed by any in Europe. The National Gallery contains some very fine pictures; but, from their limited number, scarcely deserve the name of a national collection. One end of the building is used for the annual exhibitions, schools, & lecture-rooms of the Royal Academy. Marlborough House, in Pall Mall, contains a collection of painters by English masters; the greater part of which was presented to the nation by Mr. Richard Vernon, in 1847. Dulwich Gallery, at Dulwich, 5 m. from Waterloo Bridge, contains a fine collection, especially of Dutch paintings, among which those of Cuyp occupy a prominent rank. There are many fine collections of pictures & statues in the houses of the nobility, some of which are thrown open occasionally to the public. The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome new building, erected at a cost of 40,000*l.*, contains some curious skeletons & surgical preparations. The Soane Museum, on the N. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, possesses many valuable objects, consisting of books, prints, MSS., drawings, maps, models, plans, &c. There is also a museum in Whitehall Yard, connected with the United Service Club; and a Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn street.

Literature, Scientific Institutions, &c.—London has long been the favorite residence of literary men, drawn hither, probably, in older times ere literature had assumed its present independent position, by the attractions of titled patrons. But whatever may have communicated the original impulse, we have now the fact, that the metropolis is the great centre around which cluster the literary & scientific men of the country, the seat of the principal learned institutions, & the headquarters of journalism & of the book trade. There are six morning, & nearly as many evening newspapers, & a host of other journals, which appear weekly or at shorter intervals. The morning papers, during the sitting of parliament, require each a staff of 14 reporters. The chief learned institutions are the Royal Society, Somerset House, which was founded 1663; the Society of Antiquaries, in the same building, founded in 1707; the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar Square, founded in 1768; the Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822; the Royal College of Physicians, at the N.W. corner of Trafalgar Square, founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., & the present building, finished in 1825; the Royal Geographical Society, founded in 1830, with a choice geographical library & large collection of maps; the Institution of Civil Engineers, established in 1818; the Royal Institute of British Architects, founded in 1834, & possessing a good library of architectural works; the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle street, established 1799; the Geological Society, in Somerset House, established in 1807.

Educational Establishments.—At the head of these stands the University of London, established in 1837, solely for the purpose of conferring degrees, the candidates for which are for the most part supplied by University College & King's College. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, & thirty-five other members, who hold their sittings in Somerset House. The faculties are those of arts, law, and medicine; and the examinations are held twice a-year. In University College, which was opened in 1828, the course of education embraces the classical tongues, science, history, jurisprudence, and medicine, religion being wholly excluded. King's College is on a similar plan, except that religion is taught in it in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The buildings are handsome, especially that of University College. There are likewise two Episcopalian theological schools, an English Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Independent, a Unitarian, and a Jewish; and several schools for medicine, botany, chemistry, geology, &c. Of the numerous endowed schools, the most noted are —St. Paul's school, which provides a free education for 153 boys, the most advanced of whom are sent to Oxford & Cambridge, with exhibitions of about 50*l.* to 120*l.* Milton, the great Duke of Marlborough, and Halley, were pupils in this school, which has a high character. The revenues are about 6,000*l.* Charter-House (a corruption of *Chartreuse*), founded in 1611, and endowed with property which in 1815 yielded 22,000*l.*; it supports 80 poor brethren, and educates 40 boys, who are afterwards apprenticed or sent to the university. The Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1561, furnishes a very efficient education gratis to 100 boys, and to 150 others at rates varying from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a-quarter; the school has 43 fellowships in Oxford, and 7 in Cambridge. Christ's Hospital, Newgate street, better known as the Blue-coat School, was founded in 1553, as an hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings, although many are said to be now admitted without having the qualification of poverty. The presentations are in the gift of the governors, who are nearly 500 in number; and each of whom, in order to hold that office, must have contributed 500*l.* to the funds of the institution. The establishment in London accommodates at present 920 boys; and there is a subsidiary hospital at Hertford, where there are generally about 450 of the younger boys, and 80 girls—making in all 1,450 children maintained, clothed, and educated by this institution. The *Grecians*, as the most advanced in classics are called, are sent, with valuable exhibitions, to Oxford and Cambridge; and those in the mathematical school are placed with commanders of ships, and fitted out at the expense of the hospital; others are apprenticed to different trades. Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the free instruction, clothing, board and lodging of 40 boys, called kings' scholars; in reality, however, each now pays about 45*l.* a-year. Dryden, Locke, & the Earl of Mansfield were in this school. Besides the above, and numberless private schools, there is a free school in almost every parish; & the National Society & British & Foreign School Society supply instruction to many thousands of children. These societies have also normal schools.

Hospitals & Charitable Institutions.—London abounds with hospitals for the cure of disease, lying-in charities, asylums for orphans, & other institutions of a like nature. Among those most deserving of notice are St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in W. Smithfield, first founded in the 12th century, & then refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546; admitting patients suffering from accident, & diseases of all kinds, containing 580 beds, & relieving 70,000 annually.—Guy's Hospital, Southwark, found. in 1721, by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, accommodating 580 in-patients; it has also an excellent museum & theatre of anatomy—St. Thomas' Hospital, in the Borough; St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, with a handsome front overlooking the Green Park; the Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745; Westminster Hospital; & various other hospitals of smaller size, supported chiefly by voluntary contributions—Charing Cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital, &c. There are medical schools attached to the above institutions. Bethlehem Hospital (Bedlam), in St. George's Fields, S. of the river is appropriated to the insane poor. The building, which has an imposing appearance, extends over nearly 14 acres; the rooms are large & airy, well-warmed & ventilated, & can accommodate at least 400 patients. St. Luke's Hospital, also for insane patients, was founded in 1751, & accommodates 260 persons. The Foundling Hospital was founded in 1739, by Captain Coram; at present it is rather an asylum for illegitimate children whose parents are known, than an hospital for foundlings, as it was originally. The number of children averages about 500, & they are maintained till the age of 12, when they are either apprenticed or provided for otherwise. Chelsea Hospital (*see Chelsea.*) Greenwich Hospital (*see Greenwich.*)

Cemeteries.—Extra-mural interment is of very recent date, & is still only very partial; most of the cemeteries being too distant & expensive for the poorer classes. Kensal Green Cemetery, in which several royal personages have been buried, was opened in 1832: it occupies about 48 acres of ground, & is tastefully planted & laid out. There is another at Highgate, about 20 acres in extent, & others at Stoke Newington, Brompton, Norwood, &c.

Means of Conveyance.—This is of two kinds, internal & external. The former is accomplished by means of omnibuses, cabs, & steamboats. The omnibuses, 1,200 in number, ply on all the principal thoroughfares to every part of the metropolis, & to all the neighbouring villages; they pay duty to the amount of 324, annually; & the 7000 conductors & drivers by whom they are managed pay, for licenses, 1,750*l* annually. The cabs number about 3,500. Numerous small steamers ply on the Thames, affording the most convenient means of communication, at all hours of the day, to all points of the river between Richmond & Woolwich, a distance of 18 m. Besides these facilities for locomotion, parcels are delivered in all parts of the metropolis by a joint-stock company. The external means of conveyance comprise railroads, canals, & steam-vessels. Seven railroads, affording means of transit to all parts of the kingdom, have stations in London; they are the Great Western, North-Western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, South-Eastern, or Dover, Brighton & South-coast, & the South-Western.

Some of them, as the North-Western, with its Doric temple for an entrance, & the Great Northern, with its gigantic arches, have termini of a most expensive kind, though little can be said in favor of the architectural suitableness of such erections. The canals strictly connected with London are seven in number—the Grand Junction, Regent's, Broomley & Lea, Lea Union, or Sir George Duckett's, Kensington, Grosvenor, & Surrey; this last follows nearly the line of the canal cut by Canute the Dane, for the purpose of transporting his vessels into the upper part of the river, past the defences of Old London Bridge. A large fleet of steam-vessels afford constant means of transit for passengers & goods between the Thames & all parts of the E. & S. coast of England, the E. coast of Scotland, & the N. ports of the continent; while, from the easy means of transit by railroad, Southampton may be esteemed the out-port of London, through which she communicates by steam with the most distant parts of both hemispheres.

Markets.—These are numerous, but, excepting for the articles sold in them, none are worthy of notice, presenting, as they do, little to attract, either in external beauty, or in internal arrangement. The principal ones are, Billingsgate, for fish; Hungerford, fish, butcher-meat, & vegetables; Farringdon, butcher-meat, vegetables and fruit; Covent Garden, vegetables, fruit, flowers, & plants, both green-house & hot-house; Leaden-hall, poultry, game, hides, & cattle-horns; Newgate, butcher-meat, carcass & retail (the most extensive carcass market in London); & Smithfield (formerly the great place of executions, & where so many martyrs died in the time of Queen Mary), the great market for cattle & sheep, long felt to be a nuisance, from its position in the centre of the city, but about to be removed to a suburban locality, in pursuance of an Act, passed by Parliament in 1852. It is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity of food consumed in London. In 1849, however, there were sold in Smithfield & Leadenhall markets alone—Sheep, 1,514,130; cattle, 228,560; calves, 26,422; fowls, 3,296,400; rabbits, 850,000; hares, 48,000. Allowing for carcases imported by steam & otherwise, the annual consumption of butcher-meat has been estimated at 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, & 35,000 pigs, besides vast quantities of bacon & ham. Exclusive of eggs brought from various parts of the United Kingdom, 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 are imported annually from France & other continental countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the metropolis & its environs, for the supply of milk & cream. The consumption of wheat may be estimated at about 1,600,000 quarters a year.

Manufactures.—It would be almost endless to specify the different kinds of articles manufactured in London. It contains the largest breweries, distilleries, & sugar-refineries in the kingdom; was long the principal seat of the silk-weaving, & still employs about 14,000 workers in that branch; has extensive manufs. in metal, including machinery of all kinds plate, jewellery, watches, & brass-work, occupying likewise about 14,000 workmen; & as many more are engaged in the production of books & prints. Millinery occupies 40,000; the making of clothes & slops above 28,000, & boots & shoes as many more. Besides these branches, 12,000 are engaged in cabinet-making, & many thousands in coopering, coach-building, leather-working, hat-making, ship-building, rope-making, mast-making, &c., all of which are departments of manufacture conducted on a large scale; & there are numerous extensive chemical works, soap-manufactories, & dye-works.

Commerce, Docks, &c. The port of London extends from London Bridge to a little below Blackwall, & is divided into the Pool, Limehouse Reach, Greenwich Reach, Blackwall Reach, & Bugsby's Reach; it is under the care of the corporation of the city as conservators. The docks, some of which are of great extent, are surrounded by wharfs, sheds, storehouses, vaults, & warehouses of the most spacious kind. St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks, the West India Docks, & the East India Docks, extend along the N. bank of the river, at intervals, from the Tower to Blackwall, & on the S. bank, between Rotherhithe & Deptford, are the Commercial docks. The tide rises 18 feet at springs, & 14 feet at neaps, at the London Docks; & the depth at low water, springtides, on the outer sill of St. Katherine's docks, the deepest in the port, is 10 ft. The largest is the West India import dock, 2,600 feet long, 500 broad, & capable of containing 204 vessels of 300 tons each. The vessels belonging to the port, in 1850, numbered 2,735 sailing & 318 steam, aggregate tonnage 667,297; being 129,000 less than New York the year previous. Its foreign exports, in 1850, amounted to 14,137,527*l*, being an increase over 1845 of above 3,000,000*l*; the foreign exports of Liverpool, for the same period, increased from 26,000,000*l* to 35,000,000*l*; the enormous coasting trade of London, however, renders it superior to every other port of Europe, in the number of vessels & the amount of tonnage frequenting it; but no returns being printed to show the actual amount of this tonnage, only an approximation can be given. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port anually, of which 1,500,000 are from foreign ports, 500,000 from the colonies, & 3,000,000 are coasters. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade alone is above 10,000, importing in 1851, 3,236,542 tons of coals. The exports consist chiefly of British manufactures, though a large quantity of the foreign imports are also re-exported. The imports consist of every kind of article brought from foreign parts; a list of them, in fact, would form an epitome of the articles of the trade of the world. For East & West India produce, London is the great port; tea, sugar, tobacco, wine, corn, timber, tallow, hides, wool, & drugs form large items on the list. All articles imported must be entered at the Custom-house, a large building by the river side, between London Bridge & the Tower; the long room, where public business is transacted, is 185 ft. long, 66 ft. wide, & 55 ft. high. The amount of customs taken here, affords an excellent means of estimating the comparative value of the imports of London. The amount received in 1849 was 11,070,176*l* (being only 700,000*l* less than the total amount of its foreign exports for the same year); while the total amount of customs for the United Kingdom, for the same year, was 22,483,956*l*; showing that nearly a half of the whole amount was received at the port of London.

People.—With respect to the habits & condition of the general population of London, perhaps there is no set of men who are more devoted to their calling, whatever it may be, & who possess greater perception of character, & a keener eye to their own interest; but as they have more regard to material comfort than mental improvement, they are inferior in general intelligence to the same classes in the Scotch cities. Their reading rarely extends beyond the *Times*, or the weekly newspapers; but the rapid spread of cheap publications will no doubt produce a marked change for the better. From the great sums of money spent the higher classes in the metropolis, the London tradesmen has probably a greater respect for the aristocracy than is entertained by the people in other large towns; and, although generally alive to his own interests, he is rather too apt to be imposed upon by persons of title, whether real or assumed, as the police reports so often testify. He is also a lover of peace & order, as was evinced on the famous 10th of April, 1848, when 40,000 special constables were enrolled for the defence of the city against the Chartists. Many of the London tradesmen are very wealthy, but, in general they live without much ostentation; whereas

many of the higher class of merchants are ruined by vying with the aristocracy in splendour of living. Skilled artisans of all sorts receive high wages, but they live too well to save much of their earnings. On Sunday, great numbers of these, as well as clerks and shopmen, flock to Richmond, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Hampstead, & other places in the neighbourhood of London, or by excursion trains to Brighton & other more distant localities; but there are many tradesmen, such as the weavers in Bethnal Green, the slop-cabinet makers in the same locality, & the "sweaters," men working for the cheap tailoring marts in the Minories, who are obliged to ply their task a great part, if not the whole of Sunday. To these may be added the needle-women, the "sank-workers," or stitchers of soldiers' clothes, & the "garret-masters," in the boot & shoe trade. Others, again, are so fatigued with the labours of the week, that they make the Sabbath literally a day of rest, & lie in bed all day. This is done to a great extent by milliners' apprentices, who work late, & carpenters who work for the "strapping shops"—a name given to those shops in which they are tasked to an unusual degree. Notwithstanding all the wealth of London, & its numerous societies for the relief of the indigent, it contains abundant misery & distress. In 1846-47, the money raised by rates, & expended for the relief of the poor, amounted to 634, 369*l*. The mendicants are quite a distinct class, and practise beggary almost as a trade; nine-tenths of them are impostors & convicted vagrants, incurably idle, dishonest, & profligate. The really indigent are relieved by an institution called the Refuge for the Destitute.

History.—In the reign of Nero, London was already a place of considerable importance; and, after the Romans left Britain, it is supposed to have become the capital of the E. Saxon kingdom. Little more is known of it, during the Heptarchy, than that it suffered severely by fire in 764, 798, & 801. When England was united under one monarch, London became the metropolis of the kingdom, and, soon afterwards, it was sacked by the Danes. At the Conquest, London submitted to William, & received from him a charter, which is still preserved; and, on the accession of Henry I., a new charter was granted—the model from which Magna Charta was taken—restoring the privileges which existed before the Norman Conquest. London Bridge, erected instead of a wooden one, was begun in 1176, & finished in 1209. This was, to a great extent, the same that was taken down in 1832. In 1218, the forest of Middlesex was cleared, & that portion of London N. of the city began to be built. In 1236, water-pipes began to be laid in the city; and, early in the 14th century, coal was first introduced. In 1328, the village of Southwark was incorporated with the city, as it had previously served as a place of refuge for malefactors. In 1349 & 1361, London was visited by the plague. In 1381, broke out the rebellion of Wat Tyler, who fell by the hands of the Lord Mayor, hence the dagger on the city arms. In 1416, lamps were introduced; in the same century, some of the principal streets were paved, & wooden houses began to be replaced by others of brick. In the next century still greater improvements were effected. Westminster was now connected with the city, by a row of noblemen's mansions along the river, one of which still remains at the extreme W.—Northumberland House. In the 17th century, Spitalfields was covered with houses; & the space N. of the Strand, as far as Holborn, & from Temple Bar to St. Martin's Lane, were extensively built upon, as well as the neighbourhoods of Charing Cross & Pall-Mall. The New River was completed, & many houses were supplied with water; sewers were dug; smooth pavements were laid down for passengers; & hackney coaches came into general use. But the streets were so narrow & dirty, & the houses in so filthy a state, that the city was scarcely ever exempt from the plague, which sometimes committed great ravages. In 1666, the great fire broke out, & spread over 336 acres, destroying 13, 200 houses, 90 churches, & many public buildings. In rebuilding considerable improvements were introduced; & a fire at Southwark, 10 years after, gave a similar opportunity of improving that district. Population & trade now rapidly increased, partly from the immigration of French Protestants, driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the 18th century, the metropolis steadily advanced in extent, prosperity, & splendour. In 1780 took place the Gordon riots, when the mob were in possession of London for two days, & committed frightful havoc. Since that disgraceful outbreak, the peace of London has never been seriously endangered; and the troops stationed in & around the capital, together with the effective police force that now exists, seem quite adequate to ensure it against any similar disturbance. The extension & improvements which have taken place in London during the present century, are still greater than at any former period, & further changes of great importance are now in operation. The most remarkable event of recent times in the history of the metropolis, is the carrying into effect of the Great World's Exhibition, originated by Prince Albert. The magnificent edifice, formed of glass & iron, in which was exhibited the unparalleled collection of manufactures & works of art there brought together, was erected in Hyde Park, & opened May 1, 1851. It was above a third of a mile long (1848 ft.), 408 ft. wide, 48 ft. high in the centre, & 24 ft. at the sides; it covered 18 ac. of ground, was composed of 702 tons of wrought & 3784 tons of cast iron, 896,000 superficial ft. of glass, forming 293,655 panes, & weighing 400 tons; 600,000 cubit ft. of wood, & costs 347,937*l*. The number of exhibitors was 13,937, & the value of the articles exhibited was estimated at 1,781,929; of which, 1,031,607*l* belonged to the United Kingdom, 79,901*l* to the colonies & dependencies of Great Britain, & 670,420*l* to foreign countries. The exhibition remained open for 5 months & 11 days, & was visited by 6,039,195 persons. The total amount of money drawn was 561,243*l*. The structure was removed in 1852, & rebuilt on a more magnificent scale in Sydenham, & was opened in June 1854. (*Imperial Gazetteer.*)

LONDON BRIDGE, p-v., Princess Anne co., Va., 124 S.E. Richmond, 248 W.

LONDON BRITAIN, t. (p-o., called Strickersville), Chester co., Pa., 35 S.W. Philadelphia. The surface is gently uneven; soil sandy loam. Drained by White Clay cr., which affords water power. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 641; 1850, 680.

LONDON CITY, p-v., Fayette co., Ill., 65 S.S.E. Springfield.

LONDONDERRY, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 34 S.S.E. Concord, 454 W. Soil fertile. Watered by Beaver r., issuing from ponds in the t., & flowing into Merrimac r., which touches its N.W. corner. It has an academy, with a fund of $14,000. Originally settled from the N. of Ireland, in 1719. It has 6 grist m., 10 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,556; 1850, 1,731.

LONDONDERRY, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 96 S. Montpelier, 444 W. Drained by West r., Winhall r., & Utly brook, which afford water power. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,216; 1850, 1,274.

LONDONDERRY, t., Bedford co., Pa., Surface mountainous; soil loam, underlaid with slate. Drained by Will's cr., which flows into the Potomac. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a saw m., a pottery, an academy. Pop. 1840, 809; 1850, 823.

LONDONDERRY, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 35 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Doe run, a tributary of the Brandywine, & by the sources of Elk cr. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 608; 1850, 643.

LONDONDERRY, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 14 S.E. Harrisburg. Surface moderately hilly; soil calcareous loam & gravel. It has the Susquehanna r. on its western border, & the Conewago on its south-eastern. It has a fulling m., 7 grist m., 2 saw m., Pop. 1840, 1,990; 1850, 1,587.

LONDONDERRY, t., Lebanon co., Pa., 8 S.W. Lebanon. Surface hilly on the N. and S., level in the middle; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Swatara cr. runs on its N. boundary. Drained by Conewago cr., Quitapahilla cr., & Klinger's run. It has 3 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,762; 1850, 1,849.

LONDONDERRY, p-t., Guernsey co., O., 95 E. Columbus, 303 W. Named from Londonderry, in Ireland, whence some of its inhabitants originally came. Pop. 1840, 1,606; 1850, 1,548; of the v. 93.

LONDONDERRY, v., Ross co., O. Pop. 1850, 159.

LONDONDERRY, t., Colchester co., N. S., on the N. side of Cobsquid bay. Surface undulating. Soil fertile.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, a marit. co. of N.

Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic Ocean & Loch Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, & W. Donegal. Area, 810 sq. m., or 518,270 ac., of which about 320,000 are cultivated; 180,000 waste, and 10,000 water. Inhabited houses 1851, 33,590. Pop. 191,744. Surface in the S. and centre mountainous; elsewhere mostly lowland. Primary granite rocks form the basis of the district, with secondary sandstones, and overlying trap rocks. Coast fine, low. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Climate mild, mean ann. temp. of the cap. 49° Fahr.; mean annual depth of rain 34 inches. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. Agriculture is improving. Oats, potatoes, flax, and wheat, are the principal crops. Breeds of live stock inferior. Poultry numerous, and eggs are extensively exported. Estates large, and mostly owned by the 12 London companies, to which the county was granted by James I., after forfeiture, by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to the anc. name of the co. Farms held under leases both terminable and interminable, and often very small. Rent of land varies from 5s. to 2l. 10s. an ac. Manufs. of linen extensive. The co. is divided into 6 baronies and liberties, and 31 pas. in the dioceses of Armagh and Derry. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends 4 members to H. of C., 2 being for the co.

LONDONDERRY, a fortified city, parl. and munic. borough, and river port, cap. above co., on the broad and navigable Foyle, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 1,068 feet in length, above its entrance into Loch Foyle, 120 miles N.N.W. Dublin. Lat. 54° 59′ N.; lon. 7° 19′ W. Pop. 1851, 19,604. It stands magnificently on a ridge projecting into the river, and is enclosed by walls and bastions built in 1609, and beyond which large suburbs now extend. It has 4 main streets, leading from a fine central square, on the summit ridge, towards the 4 city gates; these are broad, clean, well paved and lighted, and most of the other streets are well built, though within the city walls, very steep, & lined with antique houses. Principal buildings, the cathedral, a Gothic pile without transepts, built 1633, & having a modern tower & spire 178 feet in height. The bishop's palace, a large plain structure; the deanery; places of worship and schools, for various religious denominations; a diocesan free grammar school or college, founded in 1617, and which, together with Gwyn's school, is munificently endowed; a valuable diocesan and public libraries; a town-hall, rebuilt in 1826, and containing assembly & news rooms; a large courthouse, county jail, district lunatic asylum, infirmary & fever hospitals, union workhouse, spacious barracks, an elegant monument in honour of the Rev. G. Walker, the celebrated defender of the city during its memorable siege; a custom-house & town-hall. The town has also a literary and mechanics' institute; & numerous industrial, charitable, & other schools; 3 or 4 newspapers; several branch banks, many flour mills, a copper foundry, large distillery, small manufs. of table linen, and extensive exports of oats, flour, eggs, salted provisions, butter, live stock, flax, and linens. Imports of British manufs., coal, timber, wine, sugar, and tea; trade chiefly with Liverpool & Glasgow, now greatly facilitated by steamers. Numerous emigrants sail hence for the U. States & Canada. Vessels of 600 tons ascend the Foyle to the city quays. Markets, Wednesday, Thursday, & Saturday. Londonderry sends 1 mem. to the H. of C. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonised and gave name to the co.; and it is famous in history for the siege it so heroically sustained in 1689, under a clerical commander, against the forces of James II. A few cannon used in this defence, are still on the city walls.

LONDONDERRY, a pa. of New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland. Pop. 248.

LONDON GROVE, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 34 S.W. Philadelphia, 71 E. by S. Harrisburg, 105 W. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by White Clay cr. & its branches. The v. is situated at the north-east corner of the t., partly in W. Marlboro' t., & contains 2 churches.—1 Friends' & 1 Methodist,—a store & about 75 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 15 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,248; 1850, 1,425.

LONDONTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 222.

LONE JACK, p-o., Jackson co., Mo., 128 W. by N. Jefferson City, 1,054 W.

LONE PINE, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

LONE STAR, p. o., Titus co., Tex.

LONE TREE, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

LONG (LOCH), a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourock, for 20 m., between cos. Argyle and Dumbarton. Breadth 1 to 2 miles. Depth 15 to 20 fathoms. At its head is Arrochar, to which steamers ply from Glasgow.—II. (or *Linn*), a branch of Loch Alsh, co. Ross, between Loch Alsh pa. & Kintail.

LONGA, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 1¼ m. N.E. Scalpa. Circ. about 1½ miles.

LONG-A-COMING, p-v., Gloucester & Waterford t., Gloucester co., N. J., 44 S.S.W. Trenton, 154 W. It contains a Methodist church, 4 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

LONGARONE, a vill. of Aust. Italy, deleg. & 10 m. N.N.E. Belluno, cap. circ., on the Piave. Pop. 2,099.

LONGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.W. Stow-on-the Wold. Area, 2,779 ac. Pop. 656.

LONG BOTTOM, p. o., Marshall co., Va.

LONG BOTTOM, p-o., Olive t., Meigs co., O., 105 S.E. Columbus, 323 W.

LONG BRANCH, p-v., Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co., N. J., 30 S. New York, 50 E. Trenton, 216 W. Situated on a long peninsular beach on the Atlantic, & is much frequented for sea air & bathing. It has several fine boarding houses, 20 rods from the shore, with beautiful lawns before them. Fine opportunities are here enjoyed for fishing & gunning, & it has generally much fashionable company in the summer.

LONG BRANCH, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 209 W. by S. Richmond, 286 W.

LONG BRANCH, p-o., Monroe co., Mo., 62 N. Jefferson City, 937 W.

LONGBURTON, a pa. of Engl. co. Dorset. Area, 1,025 ac. Pop. 389.

LONG CANE, p. o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

LONG CANE, p-o., Troup co., Ga., 131 W. Milledgeville, 749 W.

LONGCOTT, a chapelry, England, co. Berks, pa. Shrivenham, 3¾ miles S.S.W. Great Farrington. Pop. 504.

LONG CREEK, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 45 N.W. Richmond, 94 W.

LONG CREEK, p-o., Hanover co., N. C., 139 S.S.E. Raleigh, 369 W.

LONG CREEK, p-o., Panola co., Miss.

LONG CREEK, t., Carrol co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 294.

LONGDON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Stafford 4 m. N.N.W. Lichfield. Area, 4,511 ac. Pop. 1,148.—II. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 3,903 ac. Pop. 577.—III. (*on Tern*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Wellington. Area, 796 ac. Pop. 88.

LONGEVILLE, several comms. & vills. of France, the princip. (*L. St. Avold*), dep. Moselle, 23 m. E. Metz, Pop. 2,148.

LONG FALLS CREEK, p-o., Davies co., Ky., 181 W.S.W. Frankfort, 708 W.

LONGFIELD, pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Area, 581 ac. Pop. 162.

LONGFLEET, a tything of Engl., co. Dorset, pa. Canford-Magna, 1 m. N.N.E. Pool. Pop. 1,281.

LONGFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ashborne. Area, 3,920 ac. Pop. 1,162.—II. co. Salop, 1½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Area, 1,306 ac. Pop. 225.

LONGFORD, an inland county of Ireland, Leinster, having N. the cos. Leitrim and Cavan, E. & S. Westmeath, and W. Roscommon. Area, 412 sq. m. or 263,645 ac., of which about 192,000 are cultivated, 58,000 waste, 5,000 wood, and 13,675 under water. Inhab. houses, 1851, 13,837. Pop. 83,198. Surface between the N.W. & centre of the co. diversified with gentle hills; elsewhere mostly flat & often boggy. The Shannon, with Loch Gonna and other lakes, border on the co., which is crossed by the Royal canal. Soil, except where bogs prevail, mostly a rich loam, resting on limestone. Grazing farms are numerous, & much butter is made. Arable farms small. Estates large. The co. comprises 6 baronies & 23 pas. in dioceses of Ardagh, and Meath. Chief towns, Longford, Granard, Ardagh, & Edgeworthstown. It sends 2 co. members to H. of C.

LONGFORD, a market town, cap. of above co., on the Camlin, 4 m. from its confl. with the Shannon, 68 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 4,966. It is well built, clean, & thriving; has a handsome church, R. Catholic cathedral; large county court house, county gaol, cavalry and artillery barracks, infirmary, union workhouse, market house, and large markets for grain, butter, & leather.

LONGFORGAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 6 m. W. Dundee, on railway. Area, (including part of the rich Carse of Gowrie) 8,990 ac. Pop. 1,784, partly employed in weaving & in quarrying. Huntley castle, in this parish, is a pile of vast strength, built in the 14th cent.

LONGFORMACUS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Dunse. Area, 33 sq. m. Pop. 411.

LONG GLADE, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 123 W.N.W. Richmond, 163 W.

LONG GREEN ACADEMY, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 52 N. Annapolis, 62 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 250 inhabitants.

LONG GROVE, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

LONGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. N.W. East Dereham. Area, 1,304 ac. Pop. 337.

LONG HILL, p-o., Morris co., N. J., 51 N. Trenton, 221 W.

LONGHOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S.S. W. Newent. Area, 3,070 ac. Pop. 1,070.

LONG ISLAND, Boston Bay, Mass. The lighthouse is on the N. end, lat. 42° 19′ 48″ N., lon. 70° 57′ 06″ W. The tower is of iron, & shows a fixed light elevated 80 ft. above the sea, & visible 14 miles.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, & contains 1,500 sq. ms., lying between the Atlantic, on the S., & Long Island sound, on the N. It contains 3 counties—Kings, on the W. end, Queens, in the middle, & Suffolk, on the E. end of the island. A chain of hills runs from W. to E., on the N. of which the surface is somewhat hilly & broken; on the S. it is level. The N. shore is somewhat bold; on the S. it is a beach of sand & gravel, enclosing bays, with various inlets, admitting vessels of 60 or 70 tons, & abounding with shell & other fish. At the E. end is Gardiner's bay & island, & Montauk point, a bold promontory, on which is a light-house. The N. shore has several light-houses.

LONG ISLAND, p. o., Jackson co., Ill.

LONG ISLAND, or WOLF I., Can. W., at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario, & opposite Kingston. It is a long irregular shaped isl. Area, 30,600 ac. Pop. 2,654.

LONG ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Roaring-water Bay, 6 m. N.N.W. Cape Clear. Length 2 m. by ½ m. broad. On it is a coast guard station.—II. an island, E. Archip., midway between Papua & Mysory island.—III. (or *Yuma*), one of the Bahama isls., E. of Exuma. Length N. to S. 70 m.; average breadth 5 m. On it are some extensive salt works.—IV. (or *Akpatop*), Brit. N. A., in Ungava Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador. Other islands of the same name are in the Bay of Fundy and Hudson Bay, Brit. N. A.; and Long island is a name applied collectively to that group of the Hebrides (Scotland), consisting of Lewis, North & South Uist, & Benbecula.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a large body of water extending the entire length of Long Island, & separates it from Conn. It communicates with the Atlantic on the E. by a rapid strait, & W. by East r. & New York bay. Its breadth is from 2 to 20 ms., & its length 110. It has on its coasts & islands, 20 light-houses, & 3 light vessels are stationed on its waters.

LONG JOHN, p. o., Will co., Ill.

LONGJUMEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 1,805.

LONG KEY, several isls., W. Indies, some in the Bay of Honduras, & one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

LONG LAKE, the *Weechobadchonee-pass* of the Indians, Hamilton co., N. Y., 18 m. long, varying in breadth from 1 to 2 miles., & has its outlet through Racket r. into the St. Lawrence r.

LONG LAKE, t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 35 N. Lake Pleasant. It is a large t., with a rough & uneven surface, abounding with lakes & streams, & mostly a wilderness. Pop. 1840, 59; 1850, 111.

LONG LAKE, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

LONG LANE, p. o., Dallas co., Mo.

LONG LICK, v., Breckenridge co., Ky. Has a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

LONG MARSH, p-o., Queen Anne co., Md., 46 E. Annapolis, 56 W.

LONG MARSTON, [Marston (Long),] & for other pas., with prefix LONG, see the addit. title.

LONG MEADOW, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 95 W. S.W. Boston, 359 W. Surface level on the W.; soil generally fertile. Connecticut r. runs on its W. boundary. The v. is built on one wide & level street, parallel to the r., & the N. H., Hartford, & Springfield r. r., & 1 m. from it, & contains a Congregational church & town-house. There are in the E. part of the t. a Congregational, a Baptist, & a Methodist church. It has 3 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., a button fac., 6 free-stone quarries, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,270; 1850, 1,252.

LONG MEADOW, p-o., Page co., Va., 130 N.W Richmond, 103 W.

LONGMIRE, p-o., Washington co., Tenn., 297 E. Nashville, 426 W.

LONGMIRE'S STORE, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 74 W. Columbia, 552 W.

LONG MOSS, p. o., Randolph co., Ga.

LONG NECK, p. o., Richmond co., N. Y.

LONGNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. S.W. Gloucester. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 504.

LONGNI, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,643.

LONGNIDRY, an antique vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, with a station on the North British r. r., 12 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh.

LONGNOR, a pa. of Engl;, co. Salop, 8 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 278.—II. a chapelry & mkt. town, co. Stafford, 8¼ m. N.E. Leek. Pop. 485.

LONGO, an island, pa. of Gairloch, Scotland, co. of Ross & Cromarty.

LONGOBARDI, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. & 12 m. S. Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,500.

LONGOBUCO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 21 m.E. Cosenza. Pop. 5,000.

LONG OLD FIELDS, p-o., Prince George co., Md., 31 W. Annapolis, 9 W.

LONGO-SARDO, *Tibula*, a seaport town & cape of Sardinia, div. & 48 m. N.E. Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

LONGPARISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3¼ m. S. W. Whitchurch. Area, 5,250 ac. Pop. 875.

LONG PERCIMMON, p. o., Yalobusha co., Miss.

LONG PLAIN, p-v., Fairhaven, Bristol co., Mass., 50 S. Boston, 437 W.

LONG POINT, p. t., Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 512.

LONG POINT, p. o., Livingston co., Ill.

LONG POINT, p. o., Washington co., Tex.

LONG POINT. (*See Provincetown.*)

LONG POINT, or NORTH FORELAND, Lake Erie, Can. W., 20 m. long, 1 to 2 broad. It was formerly a peninsula extending in an easterly direction, but the sea making a wide breach across its W. extremity, it now forms an island. There is a lighthouse on its E. extremity.

LONG POND, p. o., Caldwell co., Ky.

LONG PRAIRIE, p. v., Wahnahta co., Min. Ter., 110 N.W. St. Paul. Situated on a stream of same name, & has a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 200 inhabitants.

LONGPRÉ, several comms. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Somme, with a station on the r. r. du Nord, 10 m. S.E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,622.

LONG RIDGE, p. o., Fairfield co., Conn.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 7½ m. N.E. Preston, with which it communicates by r. r.

LONG RUN, p-o., Jefferson co., Ky., 36 W. Frankfort, 578 W.

LONG SAVANNAH, p-o., Hamilton co., Tenn., 130 S.E. Nashville, 586 W.

LONG'S BRIDGE, p-o., Hancock co., Ga., 36 N.E. Milledgeville, 661 W.

LONGSIDE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 6 m. W. N.W. Peterhead. Area, 19 sq. m. Pop. 2,952.

LONG'S MILLS, p. o., Randolph co., N. C., 62 W. Raleigh, 313 W.

LONGSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N. W. Stockbridge. Area, 2,962 ac. Pop. 460.

LONG STONE (GREAT), a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 3 m. N.N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 564.

LONGSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 2¼ m. S. Caxton. Area, 1,412 ac. Pop. 242.

LONG STREET, p-o., Moore co., N. C., 43 S.W. Raleigh, 331 W.

LONG STREET, p-o., Lancaster dist., S. C., 68 N. N.W. Columbia, 462 W.

LONG STREET, p. o., Pulaski co., Ga.

LONG SWAMP, p-t., Berks co., Pa., 72 E. by N. Harrisburg, 165 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Watered by Little Lehigh r. The v. contains a church, common to Lutherans & Presbyterians. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 powder fac. Pop. 1849, 1,836; 1850, 1,868.

LONG SWAMP, p. o., Marion co., Fla.

LONGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 5 m. W.S.W. Preston. Pop. 1,687.—II. a station on the Crewe & Derby r. r., co. Stafford, in the Potteries, 2¼ m. S.E. Stoke.

LONGTOWN, p. o., Fairfield co., S. C.

LONGTOWN, p. o., Panola co., Miss.

LONGTOWN, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, on the Esk, 8¼ m. N.W. Carlisle. Pop. 1851, 2,142.—II. a chapelry, co. & 14 m. S.W. Hereford, pa. Clodock. Pop. 2,234.

LONGUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Baugé. Pop. 1,526. It has manufs. of linen cloth.

LONGUEIL, t., Prescot co., Can. W. on the right bank of Ottawa r. Pop. 1852, 1,395. *See L.-Original.*

LONGUE POINT, v. & parish, Montreal co., Can. E. Situated on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 6 m. below Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of the par. 1,014.

LONGUEUIL, p-v. & seign., Chambly co., Can. E. Situated on right bank of the St. Lawrence, and at the commencement of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic rail road, 2 ms. from Montreal, and 290 Portland, Me. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 11 stores, a foundry, & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of seign., 1852, 4,350.

LONGUEVILLE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 9 m. S. Dieppe. Pop. 589.

LONGUYON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Briey. Pop. 1,700.

LONG VALLEY, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

LONG VIEW, p. o. Christian co., Ky.

LONG VIEW, p. o., Morgan co., Tenn.

LONG VIEW, p. o., Bradley co., Ark.

LONGWOOD, p-o., Union co., Ky., 226 W.S.W. Frankfort, 753 W.

LONGWOOD, p-o., Fayette co., Ia.

LONGWOOD, p. o., Sabine co., Tex.

LONGWOOD, a vill. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 9 m. S.S.W. Trim. Pop. 587.—II. (HELENA (ST.)

LONGWOOD, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,023.

LONGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m. E.N.E. Great Farringdon. Area, 4,415 ac. Pop. 1,119.

LONGWY, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 33 m. N.N.W. Metz. Pop. 2,422. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, having wide streets, a fine square, hospital, & military prison, with manufs. of cotton fabrics, tanneries, & distilleries. The hams cured here are in high repute. Longwy, called by Louis XIV. the "Iron Gate of France," was taken by the Prussians in 1792, & again by the Allies in 1815.

LONIGO, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 13 m. S.W. Vicenza, on the Agno. Pop. 6,786. It has a Benedictine abbey.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Orne, 5 miles N.W. Domfront. Pop. 3,639.

LONMAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S. S.E. Fraserburgh. Area, 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,904.

LONSDALE, p-v., Providence co., R. I., 7 N. Providence, 410 W. Situated on the Blackstone r. & the Providence & Worcester r. r. It contains 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—a cotton fac., with 24,-120 spindles; makes 3,500,000 yards of cotton goods annually, & employs 440 persons, an extensive bleaching & dyeing establishment, employing 30 persons, & 700 inhabitants.

LONSDALE, Engl., is a division of co. Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, named from the river Lune; & gives the title of earl to the Lowther family.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, *Ledum Salorium*, a comm. & town of France cap. dep. Jura, near the source of the Solnan, 50 m. S.E. Dijon. Elevation, 775 feet. Pop. 5,417. It is very ancient & well built. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers and of St. Desire, & the salt well, discovered in the 4th century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name; it is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, & yields annually 2,000 quintals of salt. It has a comm. college, a public library, museum, manufs. of stockings & bonnets, tanneries, and dye-works. Birth-place of General Lecourbe.

LONSVILLE, p. v., Pike co., Ky.

LONZAC (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 14 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,480.

LOO, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Loo canal, 7 m. S.E. Furnes. Pop. 1,660.

LOO-CHOO-ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific Ocean, between Japan & Formosa, & consisting of the Great Loo-Choo, about 65 m. in length, by 15 m. in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 26° and 27° N., and in lon. 128° E. Chief products are provisions & live stock, with sulphur, salt, & (it is said) copper & tin. Principal foreign trade is with Japan, to which these islands are nominally subject, though they are essentially independent as regards internal administration.

LOOCHRISTY, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 5,636.

LOODIANAH, a fortified town of N. W. Hindostan, on the S.E. bank of the Sutleje, 110 m. E.S.E. Lahore, & 170 m. N.N.W. Delhi. Lat. 30° 55′ N., lon. 75° 48′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It has a flourishing shawl manufacture, & commercial relations extending as far as Bokhara & Calcutta. It was garrisoned by about 4,000 British troops in the late Indian war.

LOOE (EAST & WEST), two decayed bors. & seaports of Engl., co. Cornwall, pas. St. Martin & Telland, on either side of the entrance of the river Looe, 21 S.S. W. Launceston. Pop. of E. Looe 926; do. of W. Looe 616. They are picturesque in appearance, & have each a small harbor, defended by a battery, & a considerable pilchard fishery. They were, next to Fowey, the principal ports in Cornwall; &, in the reign of Edward III., E. Looe sent 20 ships to the siege of Calais.—II. 2 small rivers, co. Cornwall.—I. rises W. of Penryn, flows about 8 m. S.S.W., & enters the English Channel at Helstone, where a bar of shingle, converts its estuary into a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.—II. rises near St. Clair, & flows into English Channel at Looe.

LOOKING GLASS, p. o., Clinton co., Ill.

LOOKOUT, p. o., Cole co., Mo.

LOOMCHANG, a town of Further India, Siamese dom., in the region between Martaban & Bankok, and stated to be at the junction of three considerable rivers, & to have a large trade in cotton, cotton cloths, ivory, hides & timber.

LOOMISVILLE, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

LOONEY'S CREEK, p-o., Marion co., Tenn.

LOONGHEE, a town of Further India, Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 16 m. S.W. Patanago.

LOONIESVILLE, p. v., Seneca dist., Kansas Ter., principally inhabited by Seneca Indians.

LOOP-HEAD, a prom. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, at the N. side of entrance of Shannon. Elev. 232 feet. It has a light-house with fixed light. Lat. 52° 33′ 39″ N., lon. 9° 56′ W.

LOOS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 2¼ m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 2,014.

LOOSAHALCHEE, p.-o., Shelby co., Tenn.

LOOSE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. S. Maidstone. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 1,542.

LOOSE CREEK, p. o., Osage co., Mo.

LOOXAHOMA, p. o., De Soto co., Miss.

LOOZ, or BORCHLOEN, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 1,400.

LOPEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area, 489 ac. Pop. 477.

LOPERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. N.W. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,179.

LOPEZ, a cape of Africa, Gulf of Guinea, in lat 0° 36′ S., lon. 8° 35′ W.

LOPHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 4 m. S.S.E. East Harling. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 582, partly employed in manufs. of linen.—II. (*South*), 4¼ m. S.S.E. East Harling. Area, 1,937 ac. Pop. 731.

LOPIENNO, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 14 m. N.N.W. Gnesen. Pop. 600.

LOPPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 24 m. W. Wem. Area, 3,414 ac. Pop. 599.

LORA, a river of S. Afghanistan, rises in the mntns., about 50 m. N.E. Quetta, & after flowing S.W. for 80 m., is lost in the sands of the desert.—II. a district near Ghuznee.

LORA-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain prov. & 32 m. E. N.E. Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4,590. It has manufs. of hats & leather.

LORADO, p. o., Greene co., Ark.

LORAIN, co., O. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. Drained by Black r., & by Beaver creek. Surface level; soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grass. Organized in 1824. Capital, Elyria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $660,137; wheat, 142,881 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 385,857; oats, 174,210; wool, 262,500 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 22 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries, 12 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, and 1 semi-monthly publication;—cap. employed in manufac., $129,800; value of manufac. articles, $225,056;—47 churches, 1 college, 486 students, 4 acad., 163 pupils, 170 schools, 8,027 scholars; 3 libraries, 1,650 vols. Pop. 1840, 18,451; 1850, 26,086.

LORAIN, t., Shelby co., O. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 964; 1850, 1,049.

LORAIN, p. o., Whitley co., Ia.

LORAIN, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,482; 185 , 1,811.

LORAINE, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 15 S. Watertown, 157 N.W. Albany, 408 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Sandy cr. & its tributaries. It has a tannery, 2 flouring m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,699; 1850, 1,511.

LORAMIES, p. o., Shelby co., O.

LORCA, a city of Spain, prov. & 29 m. W.S.W. Murcia, on the Sangonera. Pop. 40,469. The old town is irregularly built, but clean; the new town is more regularly laid out & open. Principal edifices, a collegiate church, bishop's palace, a college, & 2 hospitals. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town & a tower are Moorish, & it has some Roman antiquities. Principal manufs., saltpetre, linen cloth, & thread. A large fair is held here in September.

LORCH, several small towns of Germany—I. duchy Nassau, 20 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,736.—II. a market town Würtemberg, circ., Jaxt, cap. dist. 24 m. S.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,720, with an abbey in which most of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 135° 33′ W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the SOLOMON ISLANDS.—II. a group, Pacific, N.E. of Sydney, lat 31° 30′ S., lon. 159° 10′ E. —III. one of the Society Islands.

LORDSTOWN, t., Trumbull co., O. Drained by small branches of Mahoning river. Pop. 1840, 1,167; 1850, 1,329.

LORENT'S STORE, Lewis co., Va., 292 N.W. by W. Richmond, 260 W.

LORENZANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. N.N.E. Lugo. Pop. 2,872.—*San Lorenzo* is a town of the island Majorca, Balearic Isles.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, a Portuguese establishment on the E. coast of Africa, on the Monisea, 22 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of Lagoa.

LORENZOVILLE FOUNDRY, p. o., Shenandoah co., Va.

LOREO, a market-town of Austrian Italy, gov. & 26 m. S.S.W. Venice, on canal of Loreo. Pop. 3,200.

LORETO, a town, cap. of Lower California, Mex., on the Gulf of California, lat. 26° 12′ N., lon. 110° 50′ W. It has the governor's residence, the cathedral established by the Jesuits, & 500 houses. The harbor has a good anchorage, & is well protected from storms.

LORETO, or LORETTO, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., delèg. and 13 m. N.E. Macerata, cap. commissariat, on a hill, about 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 8,000. It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, and over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city. (See *Murray's Hand-Book for Central Italy* & *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*) The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place, is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims.

LORÈTO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., dist. and 34 m. S.E. Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 4,560. It has a pasteboard factory, and some dye works.

LORETTO, p-v., Alleghany t., Cambria co., Pa. 145 W. by N. Harrisburg, 188 W. Situated on Alleghany mountain, and contains a store, Roman Catholic church, a seminary, & 193 inhab.

LORETTO, p-v. Marion co., Ky., 67 N. W. Frankfort, 593 W. Contains a convent & 135 inhab.

LORETTO, p-v., Essex co., Va., 62 N.E. Richmond, 90 W. It has an Episcopal church, & 210 inhab.

LORGARKARA, a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, Bhawlpoor dom., 25 m. N.E. Subzulcote.

LORGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.W. Dragnignan. Pop. 1846, 5,344. Manufs. linen, hempen and woollen cloths.

LORIENT, a fortified seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, at the head of the Bay of Port Louis, 28 m. W.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 19,106. It has a town-hall, theatre, spacious market-places, a national college, a comm. college, & a public library. Manufs. of hats, linens, gold lace, & earthenwares. Its port is commodious, & bordered by fine quays, on which are large buildings, connected with the dock-yard, an observatory & light-house. The dock-yard is on a smaller scale than that of Brest; but there are slips for the construction of 30 vessels of all sizes, and extensive workshops. Lorient owes its importance to having been made the naval depôt of the French East India Company in 1728, at the dissolution of which, in 1770, it was made one of the stations for the French navy, & a free commercial port. It has an active trade, and pilchard fisheries.

L'ORIGINAL, p-v. & capital, Prescott co., Can. W. Situated on the right bank of Ottawa, 66 m. above Montreal, in the tsh. of Longueuil. It contains a courthouse, 3 churches, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 3 stores, a flouring m. a grist m. a saw m. a tannery, & 650 inhabitants.

LORIOL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, near the Drôme river, across which it communicates with the vill. Livrons. Pop. 2,100.

LORMES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant. 18 m. S.E. Clamecy. Pop. 2,100.—*Lormont* is a comm. & vill., dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,208.

LORN, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. Argyle, bounded on E. by Breadalbane, co. Perth, & W. by Loch Linnhe.

LOROUX (LE), or LOROUX BOTTEREAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,257.

LORQUIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.W. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,389.

LORRACH, a frontier town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Wiesen, 28 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of cotton.

LORRAINE (German *Lothringen*), an old prov. in the N.E. of France, the cap. of which was Nancy, now comprised in the deps. Meurthe, Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. In ancient times the name was applied to the countries of Germany and the Netherlands, northwards to the mouths of the Rhine. The French portion was called Upper Lorraine, & the other Lower Lorraine, or the duchy of Lothaire.

LORRHA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Portumna. Acres, 16,520. Pop. 4742.

LORRIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Montargis. Pop. 1,538.

LORSCH, or LAURISHEIM, a town of Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 16 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,459.

LORTON, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 3 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Area, 10,755 ac. Pop. 708.

LOS (ISLES DE), a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, & consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, & Ruma.

LOS ANGELOS, co., Cal., situated in S. part of the state, & contains 20,000 sq. m. Drained on the Pacific slope, by the Rio S. Bernardina, Rio de los Angelos,

R. San Gabriel, R. Porciuncula, & in part by the Santa Clara r. The Rio Mohave drains its E. slope and falls into the Colorado, which is the E. boundary of the state. The Sierra Nevada & the Coast Range form a junction on the W. border of the county, making one continuous ridge, passing in a S.E. direction across the county. Surface generally mntns., with broad and fertile valleys, producing in abundance oranges, limes, figs, apricots, olives, apples, peaches, pears, & all tropical fruits. And the earth is rich in mineral wealth, gold, limestone, &c. Salt is manuf. from springs, asphaltum (6 m. from Los Angelos) is gathered, in large quantities, from a lake 2 acres in extent, & there are several hot springs. It derives its name from the city of the same name, which is now the capital of the county. Pop. 1850, 3,530; 1852, 7,331, of which 2,780 were domesticated Indians. There were in 1852, 12,173 horses, 1,093 mules, 48,424 cows, 65,051 beef cattle, 1,6 os oxen;—barley, 12,120 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 6,934; wheat, 34,250; potatoes, 3,065;—acres in cultivation, 5,587. Capital employed in gold mines $91,000; —3 quicksilver.

LOS ANGELES, (*the city of the Angels,*) capital of Los Angelos county, California, 350 miles S. S.E. San Francisco, & in a direct line 3,000 miles a little S. of W. from Washington. It contains a large R. Catholic church, & 1,620 inhab. This city was founded in the year 1781, by order of the Viceroy of New Spain, Balilio Frey Antonio Bucareli y Ursa, & is situated on the rt. b. of the Porciuncula r., which copiously waters the highly fertile plain on which the city stands. Invited by a genial climate the inhab. have converted this plain into a delightful garden, covered with all sorts of native fruits, but especially the vine, which is cultivated with care & extraordinary success, (the product of 1852, amounted to 2,250,000 pounds.) This valley, famous for its wines & liquors, contains the missions of San Juan Capristrano, San Gabriel, & San Fernando, which, but a few years since constituted the richest estab. in Cal., & numbered very nearly half a million head of cattle.

LOSCH & LOSCHÜTZ, two small towns of Moravia. —I. circ. & 4 m. E.N.E. Brunn. Pop. 2,267.—II. circ. & 17 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 2,322.

LOSLAU (Polish *Valeislawice*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 53 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,060. It has two churches, & a castle.

LOS SANTOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. S.E. Badajos, & on the north slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 5,274.

LOSS CREEK, p-o., Crawford co., O., 70 N. Columbus, 414 W.

LOSSIE, a river of Scotland, co. Elgin, issuing from a small loch of same name, in S.W. of the co., & flowing N. and N.E. past Elgin, to Lossiemouth, where it forms a harbour, on the Moray Firth. Total course 26 m.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a small seaport of Scotland, on the above river, co. & 5 m. N.E. Elgin, pa. Drainy. Pop. 992. The harbour has 12 to 16 feet water.

LOSSINI (German *Lussin*), an Island of Illyria, gov. Triest, in the Adriatic, immediately S.W. the island Cherso. Length 19 m.; breadth 3 m. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous vills. *L. Grande & L. Piccolo*, with a united pop. of 6,260; a good harbour, shipbuilding yards, a manuf. of liqueurs, & trade in fruits.

LÖSSNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,799. It is encl. by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloths, & linens.

LOSSUR, a vill. of Tibet, Ladakh, dist. Spiti, in lat. 32° 8′ N., lon. 78° 5′ E.; elev. 13,400 feet.

LOST CREEK, p-o., Harrison co. Va., 269 N.W. Richmond, 237 W.

LOST CREEK, p-o., Campbell co., Tenn. 201 E. by N. Nashville, 493 W.

LOST CREEK, t., Miami co. O., 63 W. Columbus, 477 W. Drained by Lost creek. Pop. 1840, 1,306; 1850, 1,459.

LOST CREEK, t., Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,232.

LOST CREEK, p. o., Breathitt co., Ky.

LOST CREEK, p-o., Lincoln co., Mo., 102 N.E. Jefferson City, 875 W.

LOST CREEK, p. o. Saline co., Ark.

LOST GROVE, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

LOST MOUNTAIN, p. o., Cobb co., Ga.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 5¼ m. W. Bolton. Pop. 620.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 2 m. E. Northwich. Pop. 374. *Lostock Lane* is a station on the Manchester & Preston r.r., between Bolton & Chorley.

LOST RIVER, p. o., Hardy co., Va.

LOST RIVER, p. o., Orange co., Ia.

LOST VILLAGE, p. o., New Madrid co., Mo.

LOSTWITHIEL, an ancient & decayed bor., market town, & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Fowey, 5 m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Area of pa. 110 ac. Pop. 1,053. The town is beautifully situated & well built. Tanning & woollen-spinning are the principal trades; & tin, copper, iron, & slate are exported. About 1 m. N. are the fine ruins of Restormel. Market, Friday.

LOT, *Oltis*, a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozere, passes Mende, Espalion, and Entraigues (where it becomes navigable), Cahors, Penne, Villeneuve, d'Agen, & joins the Garonne, near Aiguillon. Length 250 m., mostly W. Affls. Truyere & Selle.

LOT, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, between the deps. Corrèze, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Aveyron, and Cantal. Area, 1,530 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 296,224. Surface elevated & mntnous., covered on E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, Lot & Dordogne. Climate healthy; soil fertile; corn more than sufficient for home consumption; wine abundant. Manufs. are unimportant; the dep. has numerous flax mills, a few iron forges, potteries, & paper mills. It is divided into the arrs. Cahors, Figeac, & Gourdon.

LOTBINIÈRE, county, Can. E. Area, 735 sq. ms. Situated in the central part of the province, along the right bank of the St. Lawrence r. Drained by Beauvisage & Du Chene rivs. Surface undulating, hilly on the S.; soil very fertile, especially bordering the St. Lawrence & minor streams. Cap., Lotbiniere. There were in this county, in 1852, neat cattle, 13,723; sheep, 14,612; swine, 5,894; horses, 2,882; wheat, 44,866 bush. produced; rye, 6,365; Ind. corn, 1,171; buckwheat, 4,314; barley, 4,677; oats, 223,459; potatoes, 125,055; peas, 12,533; tobacco, 2,272; wool, 32,109 lbs.;—7 grist m., 25 saw m., 4 tanneries, 6 carding & fulling m., 1 iron foundry. Pop. 16,657.

LOTBINIERE, p-v., cap. & par. of Lotbiniere co., Can. E. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 45 m. above Quebec. It contains a court house, 2 stores, a grist m. & 250 inhab. Pop. of the par. 2,778.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Gascogne, and situated between the deps. Dordogne, Gironde, Landes, Gers, Tarn-et-Garonne, & Lot. Area, 1,858 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 341,345. Principal rivers, the Garonne & its affluents, the Bayse & Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but sterile in the arid dists., termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Corn is raised sufficient for home consumption; wine is exported; the chestnuts & prunes of the dep. are esteemed. The chief industrial establishments are a national manuf. of tobacco, brandy distilleries, manufs. of vinegar, sail cloth, woollens & linens, calico, & gloves. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Agen, Marmande, Nerac, and Villeneuve-d'-Agen.

LOTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.E. Golspie. Pop. 640. Here are the ruins of Helmsdale castle.

LOTHERTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Sherburn, 5 m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. Pop. 597.

LOTHIANS (THE), a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. Haddington, Edinburgh, & Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, & West Lothian. Lothian gives the title of Marquis to the Kerr family.

LOTHRINGEN, & LOTHARINGIA. [Lorraine.]

LOT'S WIFE, a rock, N. Pacific Ocean, near lat. 30° N., lon. 157° 50′ E.

LOTTRIDGE, p. o., Athens co., O.

LOTTS, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 47 W. Columbia, 545 W.

LOTTSBURG, p-o., Northumberland co., Va., 92 E.N.E. Richmond, 152 W.

LOTTSVILLE, p-v., Sugar Grove t., Warren co., Pa., 233 N.W. Harrisburg, 325 W. Situated on the W. bank of Little Broken Straw cr. It contains a store, some mills, & several dwellings.

LOTUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 35 m. N. Goruckpoor.

LÖTZEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 42 m. S.SW. Gumbinnen, with a castle. Pop. 1869.

LOU-AN, or LOUN-GAN, a city of China, prov.

Shan-si, cap. dep. Lat. 36° 7′ 12″ N., lon. 113° E.—II. a town, prov. Ngan-hoei, 135 m. S.S.W. Nanking.

LOUARGAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. W. St. Brienne. Pop. 4000.

LOUBÉS (ST.), a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,520. Large weekly markets & 5 annual fairs.

LOUBRESSAC, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Lot, 21 m. N.N.W. Figeac. Pop. 1,570.

LOUDEAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. S. St. Brienne. Pop. 1,850.

LOUDON, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, & contains 460 sq. ms. It has several ridges of mountains, with intervening valleys, drained by Kittoctan and Goose creeks, and their tributaries. It has the Potomac r. on its N.E. border. The soil is various, from a rich alluvion to an unproductive clay. Capital, Leesburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $937,592; wheat, 563,930 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 749,428; wool, 60,228 pounds;—54 flouring and grist m., a saw m., 3 woollen fac.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—cap. employed in manufac., $335,210; value of manufac. articles, $598, 987;—33 churches, 3 acad., 85 pupils, 159 sch., 1,703 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,431; 1850, 22,079.

LOUDON, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 8 N.N.E. Concord, 489 W. Watered by Soucook r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1773. The land on the streams is fertile. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 8 saw m., a pottery, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,640; 1850, 1,552.

LOUDON, p-b., Peters t., Franklin co., Pa., 59 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 103 W. Situated on the rt. bank of the W. branch of Conococheague cr. Contains a church, 2 saw m., & 350 inhab.

LOUDON, t., Carroll co., O. Drained by Yellow cr. Pop. 1840, 966; 1850, 840.

LOUDON, t., Seneca co., O., 88 N. Columbus, 433 W. Drained by small branches of Sandusky r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 763; 1850, 1,781.

LOUDON, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 626.

LOUDON CENTRE, p-o., Loudon t., Merrimac co., N. H., 14 N.N.E. Concord, 495 W.

LOUDON RIDGE, p-o., Loudon t., Merrimac co., N. H., 15 N.N.E. Concord, 596 W.

LOUDONVILLE, p-v., Hanover t., Ashland co., O., 73 N.N.E. Columbus, 363 W. Sit. on the Black fork of Mohiccon cr., & contains 4 stores & about 250 inhab.

LOUDOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. E.S.E. Kilmarnock. Pop. 4,720, partly employed in lime & coal works. Here are several remains of antiquities, besides the modernized & magnificent castle of the Marquis of Hastings. On Loudoun hill, a battle was fought between Bruce & the troops of the E. of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDSVILLE, p. v. Habersham co., Ga., 159 N. Milledgeville, 615 W. Situated near the source of Chestatee r., in the gold region.

LOUDUN, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Vienne, 31 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 4,071. It has a comm. college, & is celebrated for the synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 & 1612. In ancient times it was. cap. of a small dist., called the Loudunois.

LOUÉ, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. W. Le Mans, on rt b. of the Vegre. Pop. 1,765, manufs. linen & paper.

LOUGA, or LUGA, a small town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the river Louga, which falls into the Gulf of Finland.

LOUGAN, a river of Norway, stift. Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langefield & Sognefield mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Miosen, & under the name of Vermen, joins the Glommen 28 m. N.E. Christiania. Course 200 m.

LOUGH ALLEN. [ALLEN]; & for all articles with prefix LOUGH, not found below, see additional title.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. N.N.W. Leicester, with a station on the Midland cos. r. r. Area of pa. 5,460 ac. Pop. 11,339; do. of town, 10,900. It has several handsome streets, a spacious church, numerous places of worship, & schools, including Burton's school, endowed in 1495, other charities about 420*l.* per annum, a union workhouse, barracks, good public library, news room, theatre; & extensive manufs. of woollen & cotton hosiery, bobbinet lace, machinery, & shoes. A canal communicating with the Trent & Soar facilitates its trade.

LOUGH-BRICKLAND, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 10 m. N.N.E. Newry. Pop. 647. It has the ruins of a monastery.

LOUGHGALL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Armagh. Area, about 10,900 ac. Pop. 9,615. Castle Dillon is in this pa.

LOUGHGILLY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Armagh, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Markethill. Area, 16,029 ac. Pop. 9,852.

LOUGHGLYNN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4 m. N.W. Castlerea. Pop. 10,124.

LOUGHGUILE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. E.S.E. Balleymoney. Area, 29,839 acres, a large portion of which is bog. Pop. 6,082. The beautiful seat of Lissanoure is in this pa.

LOUGHINISLAND, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Downpatrick. Area, 12,485 ac. Pop. 6,551.

LOUGHOR, town & par. bor., Glamorganshire, Wales. Area of par. 1851, 3,999 ac. Pop. 1,099, of bor. 821.

LOUGHREA, a market-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 20 m. E.S.E. Galway, on a lake of same name. Pop. 5,458. It has a neat pa. church, several Roman Catholic chapels & schools, a handsome nunnery, a priory, adjoining the fine remains of a small abbey, founded by Richard de Burgh about 1300; with some manufs. of linens.

LOUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 335.—II. co. Essex, 11 m. N.N.E. London. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,237.

LOUHANS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond. 29 m. N.E. Macon. It has a comm. college, & is a depot for merchandise between Lyons & Switzerland. Pop. 3,240.

LOUINA, p. o., Randolph co., Ala.

LOUIS (PORT & PORT ST.) [PORT LOUIS, &c.]

LOUIS (ST.), a lake of Lower Canada, formed by an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 7 m. S.W. Montreal. Length 20 m., greatest breadth 7 m. The river Ottawa enters it by two channels on the W. side.—II. an island in the S.W. part of the strait of Magelhaens, S. America.

LOUIS (ST.), an island, town, & port, W. Africa, Senegambia, belonging to the French, the island at the mouth of the Senegal riv., in lat. 16° 2′ N., lon. 16° 31′ W., low, & about 1¼ m. in length. The town *St. Louis*, or *Andar*, on this island, cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia, has a pop. of 12,000, of whom ⅔ are negro.

LOUIS, (ST.), two towns of Hayti, one on the S. coast (S.W. peninsula), 12 m. E.N.E. Cayes; the other on the N. coast, E. Port-de-Paix.

LOUIS, (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch. Pop. 1,605.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, cap. of the French colony, 20 m. S.S.E. St. Paul, near the S.W. coast. Pop. 9,285.—III. a comm. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, in the small island Marie-Galante, N. Grand-Bourg. Pop. 2,723.

LOUIS, (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. & 13 m. E. Altkirch, with an important custom house, & some large iron works.

LOUISA, co., Va. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 570 sq. m. Surface hilly; soil fertile; some gold is mined. Drained by N. and S. Anna rs., & their branches. Capital Louisa, C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $355,794; wheat, 199,521 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 377,288; tobacco, 1,584,285 pounds; wool, 23,427; 2 furnaces, valuable gold mines;—7 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $45,265; value of manuf. articles, $104,350;—26 churches; 31 schools, 452 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,433; 1850, 16,691.

LOUISA, co., Iowa. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 542 sq ms. Miss. r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Iowa r. & its tributaries, which afford water power. The soil is very fertile, particularly bordering the streams. Capital, Wappello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,083; wheat, 49,713 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 379,449; oats, 39,056; wool, 11,681 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m.;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $11,180; value of manufactured articles, $28,780;—7 churches; 26 schools, 674 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,927; 1850, 4,939.

LOUISA, C. H., p-v., capital of Louisa co., Va., 60

N.W. Richmond, 103 W. It contains a court-house, & about 150 inhab.

LOUISA, p. v., capital of Lawrence co., Ky., 158 E. Frankfort, 426 W. Situated on the W. side of Big Sandy r., and contains a court-house, a church, 4 stores, & about 100 inhab.

LOUISA, post-office, Stephenson co., Ill.

LOUISBURG, p.-v., capital of Franklin co., N. C., 26 N.E. Raleigh, 262 W. Situated on N. side of Tar river. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, 10 stores, & about 500 inhabitants.

LOUISBURG, a seaport vill., isl. Cape Breton, on its E. coast, 28 m. S.W. Sydney.—II. a fishing vill. & suburb of the town of Wick, Scotl., co. Caithness.—III. a town Wurtemberg. [LUDWIGSBURG.]

LOUISBURGH, v., Diana, Lewis co., N. Y. Situated on Indian r., & contains a furnace & some 20 or 30 dwellings.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands, Pacific O., between lat 8° & 12° S., & lon. 150° & 155° E., S.E. Papua, comprising the islands D'Entrecasteaux, Jurien, St. Aignan, Rossel, &c., the inhabs. of which are of the Papuan race.

LOUISIANA, one of the southern United States, lies between 29° & 33° N. lat. It is 240 miles long from N. to S., & 216 broad, containing 41,346 sq. m. Pop. in 1810 was 76,566; in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,575; in 1840, 352,411; and in 1850, 511,974. The state is divided into 47 parishes. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

PARISHES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Ascension..	755	3,340	146	7,266	10,752	157	..
Assumption.	926	5,170	27	5,341	10,538	520	..
Avoyelles...	792	4,059	106	5,161	9,326	393	5
Bienville...	571	3,623	21	1,895	5,539	271	2
Bossier.....	478	2,507	..	4,455	6,962	333	..
Caddo.....	742	3,634	42	5,208	8,884	305	..
Calcasieu...	548	2,718	239	957	3,914	239	..
Caldwell....	300	1,584	..	1,231	2,815	185	1
Carroll.....	582	2,336	10	6,443	8,789	238	10
Catahoula...	655	3,385	19	3,528	7,132	358	3
Claiborne ..	842	4,949	..	2,522	7,471	554	3
Concordia ..	221	823	1	6,934	7,758	148	..
De Soto.....	692	3,549	24	4,450	8,023	427	9
East Baton Rouge..	1,044	5,347	279	6,351	11,977	287	..
E. Feliciana.	712	4,060	24	9,514	13,598	361	49
Franklin....	346	1,664	14	1,573	3,251	283	..
Iberville ...	638	3,568	104	8,606	12,278	219	10
Jackson	622	3,406	2	2,158	5,566	299	6
Jefferson ...	1,769	18,046	851	6,196	25,093	81	54
Lafayette...	2,686	3,390	160	3,170	6,720	441	..
La Fourche.	938	5,142	22	4,368	9,532	235	4
Livingston .	480	2,524	19	842	3,385	219	36
Madison	448	1,416	4	7,353	8,773	218	24
Morehouse..	372	1,877	30	2,006	3,913	260	4
Nachitoches.	1,432	5,466	881	7,881	14,228	842	9
Orleans	15,021	91,431	9,961	18,068	119,460	51	521
Pinquemine.	645	2,221	390	4,779	7,390	205	..
Point Coupee....	760	2,968	560	7,811	11,339	248	..
Rapides	1,032	5,037	184	11,340	16,561	187	11
Sabine.....	632	3,347	..	1,168	4,515	522	5
St. Bernard.	283	1,406	73	2,323	3,802	34	..
St. Charles .	191	867	121	4,132	5,120	70	3
St. Helena..	330	2,351	11	2,196	4,561	273	9
St. James...	591	3,285	62	7,751	11,098	145	6
St. John Baptist..	530	2,586	191	4,540	7,317	162	14
St. Landry .	2,121	10,140	1,242	10,871	22,253	775	18
St. Martin .	940	4,743	529	6,489	11,761	420	..
St. Mary....	746	3,423	424	9,850	13,697	198	..
St Tammany	786	3,642	359	2,363	6,364	90	33
Tensas.....	244	900	2	8,138	9,040	165	6
Terre Bonne	550	3,305	91	4,328	7,724	224	4
Union.....	942	4,778	..	3,425	8,203	717	1
Vermilion ..	406	2,328	14	1,067	3,409	198	..
Washington	406	2,347	4	1,037	3,408	260	..
Washita....	442	2,292	8	2,708	5,008	242	4
W. Baton Rouge ..	392	1,815	105	4,350	6,270	138	10
West Feliciana...	599	2,473	106	10,666	13,245	234	147
Totals....	49,101	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	13,422	1,021

Federal representative population, 416,365.

Physical Features, &c.—Below the mouth of Red riv the Mississippi divides into several branches or outlets which, diverging from each other, slowly wend their way to the Gulf of Mexico, & divide the S.W. part of the state into a number of large islands. The western of these outlets is the Atchafalaya, which leaves the main stream at the mouth of Red river, & inclining eastward, flows into Atchafalaya bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. About 128 m. below the Atchafalaya is the outlet of Plaquemine, the main stream of which unites with Atchafalaya, but other portions of it intersect the country in different directions. Thirty one m. below the Plaquemine & 82 above New Orleans, is the outlet of La Fourche, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two mouths. Below the La Fourche, numerous other small streams branch off from the river at various points. On the E. side of the Mississippi the principal outlet is the Iberville, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico through lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, & Borgne. The whole territory between the Atchafalaya on the west, & Iberville, &c., on the east, is called the Delta of the Mississippi, from its resemblance in shape to the Greek letter of that name. A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed. The alluvial margin along the Mississippi has a breadth of from one to two miles, & is of great fertility. To prevent the river from inundating the valuable tracts in the rear, an artificial embankment has been raised on the margin of the river, called the Levee. On the east side of the river this embankment commences about 40 m. below New Orleans, & extends up the river for a distance of 180 m. On the west side it continues with little interruption to the Arkansas line. Along this portion of the river there are many beautiful & finely cultivated plantations, & a continual succession of pleasant residences. The southwestern part of the state consists of sea marsh on the margin of the Gulf, but further inland of extensive & fertile prairies, which contain many flourishing settlements. The surface is elevated from 10 to 50 feet above high tide. The country between the Mississippi, Iberville, & Pearl rivers, in its southern parts, is generally level & highly productive in cotton, sugar, corn, rice, & indigo. The northern part has an undulating surface & a heavy natural growth of white, red, & yellow oak, hickory, black walnut, sassafras, magnolia, & poplar. In the north-western part the Red river, after entering the state by a single channel & flowing about 30 m., spreads into a number of channels, forming many lakes, islands, & swamps, over a space of 60 m. long and 6 broad. The bottoms on the river are from 1 to 10 m. wide, & very fertile. The timber is willow, cottonwood, honey-locust, pawpaw, & buckeye; on the rich uplands, elm, ash, hickory, mulberry, black walnut, with a profusion of grape vines. On the less fertile & sandy uplands of the state are white pitch & yellow pines, & various kinds of oak. There were in this state in 1850, 1,590,025 acres of land improved, & 3,939,018 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $75,814,398; & the value of implements & machinery, $11,576,938. *Live stock*—horses, 89,514; asses & mules, 44,849; milch cows, 105,576; working oxen, 54,968; other cattle, 414,798; sheep, 110,333; swine, 597,391. Value of live stock, $11,152,275.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 417 bush.; rye, 475; Ind. corn, 10,266,373; oats, 89,637; buckwheat, 3; peas & beans, 161,732; potatoes, 95,632; sweet potatoes, 1,428,453; rice, 4,425,349 lbs. Value of products of the orchard, $22,359; produce of market gardens, $148,329. Pounds of butter made, 683,069; of cheese, 1,957; sugar, hhds., 226,001; maple sugar, 255 pounds; molasses, 10,931,177 gallons; bees wax & honey, 96,701 pounds; wool, 109,897; cotton, 178,737; silk cocoons, 29; hops, 125; tobacco, 26,878; hay, 25,752 tons; clover seeds, 2 bushels; other grass seeds, 97 bushels; & there were made 15 gallons of wine. Value of home made manufacs., $139,232; of slaughtered animals, $1,458,990.

Rivers, &c.—The Mississippi river forms the boundary of the state for a considerable distance, & in its lower part runs wholly within the state, & enters the Gulf of Mexico by several channels. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size. Red river enters the state near the north-west corner, & passes through in a south-east direction, discharging a vast amount of water into the Mississippi, 236 m. above New Orleans. The Washita runs in a south direction in the north part

of the state, & enters Red river a little above its junction with the Mississippi. Bayou La Fourche & Atchafalaya are large outlets of the Mississippi. The other rivers & streams are the Black, Tensau, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermanteau, Vermilion, Teche, Pearl, Amitie, Iberville, &c.

Manufactures.—There were in this state in 1850, 8 establishments with a capital of $255,000, employing 347 persons, & making 1,570 tons of castings, &c., valued at $312,500; 96 flouring & grist mills, 120 saw mills, 16 tanneries, 47 printing offices, 60 newspapers, —11 daily, 6 tri & semi-weekly, 37 weekly,—& 1 monthly publication; aggregate number of copies issued annually, 12,416,224. Capital invested in manufactures, $5,304,924; value of manufactured articles, $7,045,514. On the 1st of January, 1854, there were 7 railroads, with 117 miles of track finished & in operation, & 119 miles in course of construction.

The principal places in the state are Baton Rouge, the capital, New Orleans, Jackson, St. Francisville, Opelousas, Grand Coteau, Alexandria, Nachitoches, & Shreveport. There were, January 1st, 1853, 7 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of $12,000,000. Tonnage, same year, 156,273 tons. Total value of exports of American & foreign produce, 1852, $49,058,885. Value of imports, $12,057,724.

Education, &c.—In the state are the following institutions, viz.: Centenary College, at Jackson; St. Charles College, at Grand Coteau; Baton Rouge College, at Baton Rouge; Franklin College, at Opelousas; the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans; Medical Department University of Louisiana, at New Orleans; & Law University of Louisiana, at New Orleans;—the whole having, in 1850, 695 students. There were also 143 academies, 5,328 pupils; 664 schs., 25,046 scholars. School fund of the State, about $92,500. 10 libraries, aggregate number of vols., 26,800. There is an insane asylum at Jackson, an asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind at Baton Rouge.

The state penitentiary is located at Baton Rouge.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 77 Baptist churches, 3 Christian, 14 Episcopal, 3 Free, 1 German Reformed, 1 Jewish Synagogue, 125 Methodist, 18 Presbyterian, 55 Roman Catholic, 6 Union, 1 Universalist, & 2 other sects; the whole having 306 churches. Total value of church property, $1,782,470.

Government, &c.—The governor & lieutenant-governor are elected for four years; representatives are chosen for two years, & senators for four years, one half being chosen biennially. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, district courts, & in justices of the peace. Judges of the supreme court are chosen for 10 years, the chief justice by the state at large, and the associate justices (4 in number) one of which is elected every two years. The legislature meets biennially. Every free white male who has been two years a citizen of the United States, & attained the age of 21 years, & has resided in the state one year next preceding the election, & six months in the parish in which he offers his vote, has the right of suffrage.

Louisiana was first explored by the French, & received its name in 1682 from M. La Salle, in honor of Louis XIV., & a settlement was attempted in 1684, but failed. In 1699 a more successful attempt was made by M. Iberville, who entered the Mississippi and founded a colony. His efforts were followed by Crozat, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years; about 1717 he transferred his interest to a chartered company, at the head of which was the notorious John Law, whose national bank & Mississippi speculation involved half the French nobility. In 1731 the company resigned the concern to the crown, who in 1762 ceded the country of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800 Spain re-conveyed the province to France, from whom in 1803 the United States purchased the entire territory for $15,000,000. The portion now included in the state formed a constitution, & was admitted into the Union in 1812. A second constitution was adopted & went into operation in 1845, & the third & present one was formed & adopted in 1852.

LOUISIANA, city, Pike co., Mo., 88 N.E. Jefferson City, 868 W. Situated on the W. bank of Mississippi r., 2 ms. below the entrance to Salt r., & contains several churches and stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 912 inhab.

LOUISIANA, t., Chicot co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,613.

LOUISVILLE, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 253 N.N.W. Albany. 523 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Watered by Grass r., and the St. Lawrence r. bounds it on the N.W. Several islands in the St. Lawrence belong to it. The v. is situated on Grass r., contains a Methodist church & 200 inhab. There are in the t., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,693; 1850, 2,054.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., Westmoreland co., Va., 64 N.E. Richmond, 111 W.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., cap. of Jefferson co., Ga., 53 E. Milledgeville, 634 W. Situated on Rocky Comfort cr., just above its entrance into the Ogeechee. It contains a court-house, jail, a church, an academy, 9 stores, & 250 inhabitants. The state legislature met here from 1835 to 1837; & here the famous *Yazoo Acts* were burned by a sun-glass, Feb. 13th, 1796. The state house has been converted into a court-house.

LOUISVILLE, v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 96.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., Stark co., O., 131 N.E. Columbus, 313 W.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., cap. of Clay co., Ill., 112 S.E. Springfield, 741 W.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., Lincoln co., Mo., 74 N.E. Jefferson City, 882 W.

LOUISVILLE, city, port of entry, & capital of Jefson co., Ky., 54 W. Frankfort, & 596 Washington. Sit. on the S. bank of the Ohio r., at the head of the rapids, 550 m. below Pittsburg & 1,400 above New Orleans, in lat. 38° 3′ N., 8° 45′ W. from Wash. Pop. in 1788, 30; in 1800, 800; in 1810, 1,357; in 1820, 4,012; in 1830, 10,336; in 1840, 21,210; in 1850, 43,194; in 1854, 55,000. It is built on a gentle acclivity about 75 feet above low water mark, & regularly laid out on a slightly undulating plain, with 10 streets running parallel with the river, intersected at right angles with 30 cross streets. It contains a court-house, city hall, jail, a marine hospital, a medical institute, city prison, & hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a Magdalen asylum, 36 churches—4 Baptist, 1 Campbelite Baptist, 1 Bethel, 6 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Jews' synagogue, 8 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, & 4 colored Congregations;—3 banks, aggregate capital, $7,600,000; a gas co., cap. $1,200,000; Mechanic's savings institute, cap. $100,000; 10 insurance companies, 4 markets, a school for the blind endowed by the state, & 24 schools, 6 of which are grammar-schools, and from 40 to 50 private schools. There are water-works being constructed to supply the city with pure and wholesome water, and the streets are well lighted with gas. Louisville is the seat of most of the commercial & manufacturing business of the state and the contiguous territory. There are 300 steamboats constantly engaged, in transportation to & from the city, & numerous flat & keel boats. The import & export trade in 1853, amounted to more than $60,000,000. There are over 600 stores emp. a cap. of over $7,000,000. There are 12 extensive foundries, with machine shops for the manufacture of engines, &c., a brass foundry, a rolling & slitting m., several extensive potteries, 2 large steam bagging-fac., 6 ropewalks, 3 breweries, 2 distilleries, an extensive cotton fac., 1 woollen do., 4 flouring m., a mill for the manuf. of hydraulic cement;—13 printing offices, issuing 6 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 9 weekly, & 4 monthly publications, & a variety of other industrial establishments The Medical Institute of Louisville was organized in 1837, has a commodious & well arranged building with an extensive library, chemical apparatus, &c., an efficient corps of professors, & 350 students. The Asylum for the Blind, established in 1842, embraces a liberal course of instruction in the languages, & also of various handicrafts. The University of Louisville, but in its infancy, is destined to take a high stand among the literary institutions of the West. The law department is already in operation. The Kentucky Historical Society has a large collection of manuscripts & books. The Mercantile Library Association has a library of 4,500 vols. An Agricultural & Horticultural Society has been organized.

The rapids at this place are caused by a bed of limestone extending across the r., over which the waters pass in tortuous channels, for a distance of 2 miles, having a descent of 24 feet; to obviate this bar to navigation, a canal has been constructed, sufficiently capacious to admit the passage of the largest boats. Cost $1,000,000. Louisville is connected with Lexington &

Cincinnati, O., by railroad, & several others are in course of construction to Nashville, Memphis, &c.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., Blount co., Tenn., 158 E. by S. Nashville, 436 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Tennessee r.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., capital of Winston co., Miss., 92 N.E. Jackson, 918 W. Situated on the head waters of Pearl r. It contains 2 churches, a court-house, 2 academies, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., Barbour co., Ala., 18 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 836 W. It contains a few dwellings.

LOUISVILLE, p-v., Chatham t., Kent co., Can W. Situated on the right bank of Thames r., & has 5 stores, a saw m., & 150 inhabs.

LOUISVILLE LANDING, p. v., Louisville, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

LOU-I-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-tong, cap. the most S. dep. of the empire, on the E. side of a peninsula 250 m. S.W. Canton.

LOU-KIANG, a river of E. Tibet, supposed to rise near lat. 37° 30′ N., lon. 96° E., to flow S.S.E., and to be continuous with the Sa-luen, or Thanlweng, between the Burmese & Siamese doms.—II. a town of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dist., 100 m. S.W. Nanking.

LOULÉ, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 8 m. N. Faro, with 5,000 inhabs., an old castle, several convents, & a rich hospital.

LOUND, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,264 ac. Pop. 439.

LOUNDES FERRY, p. o., Williamsburgh, S. C.

LOU-NGAN, a fortified city of China, prov. Sechuen, cap. dep. on the frontier of Tibet.

LOUP, (ST.), several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., on the Seymouse, 16 m. N.W. Lure. Pop. 2,663.—II. dep. Rhone, 12 m. S.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,980.—III. dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Thouë & Cébron, 10 m. N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,644, engaged in woollen weaving.

LOUPPE, (LA), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 21 m. W. Chartres. Pop. 1,149.

LOURCHES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. Bouchain. Pop. 3,340.

LOURDES, *Lorde*, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, arrond. & 6 m. N.N.E. Argelès, on the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 3,340. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, & is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. In the neighborhood are marble & slate quarries. This place was fortified by J. Cæsar, & has extensive Roman remains.

LOURDOUEIX, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. *St. Michely*, dep. Indre, arr. & 15 m. S.W. La Chatre. Pop. 1,169.—II. (*St. Pierre*), dep. Creuse, 17 N. Guéret. Pop. 1,976.

LOURICAL, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S.S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 2,900.

LOURINHA), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N. Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2,400.

LOUROUX-BÉCONNAIS (LE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Angers. Pop. 2,435.

LOUTH, a small co. of Irel., Leinster, having N. Armagh & Carlingford bay, E. the Irish Sea, S. Meath, & W. Meath, & Monaghan. Area, 322 sq. m., or 206,261 ac., of which about 15,500 are uncultivated, & upwards of 5,000 in woods. Inhab. houses 1851, 16,487. Pop. 91,045,—Drogheda inc., 107,657. The N. part of the co. forms the mntnos. peninsula of Carlingford. Surface generally fertile. Agriculture comparatively advanced, except in the mntn. district. Crops raised, the same as in Meath. Estates of medium size. Farms mostly small. Louth co. is divided into 4 baronies & 31 pars., in the diocese of Armagh. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, & Ardee. Louth sends 4 mems. to H. of C., 2 being for the co.—II. a decayed town in the above co., 5¼ m. S.W. Dundalk. Pop. 718.

LOUTH, a munic. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 25 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the East Lincolnshire r. r. Area of pa., 3,620 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,553; do. of the t., 10,467. The town, in a fertile vale, at the E. base of the Wolds, has a splendid Gothic church, with tower & spire 288 feet in height; a district church; R. Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., annual rev. 700*l*. It has a carpet & blanket manuf., soap & paper works, flour mills, & large exports of corn & excellent ale, by a canal joining the Humber. Markets, Wed. & Sat.

LOUTRE ISLAND, p-o., Montgomery co., Mo., 43 E.N.E. Jefferson city, 903 W.

LOUVAIN, (Dutch *Leuven*, Germ. *Lowen*), a city of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond., on the Dyle, 16 m. E.N.E. Brussels. Pop. 25,698. It is enclosed by fortifications 7 m. in circ., & which are now partly converted into planted walks. Principal edifices, a richly decorated town hall, the college, church of St Peter, the citadel, prisons, buildings of the musical acad The famous university of Louvain, founded in 1426, was suppressed in 1835, & replaced by a Catholic college. In the middle ages, Louvain was the seat of extensive woollen & linen manufs., & it still has some woollen factories, manufs. of lace, & cotton twist, dyeing establmts., tanneries, glass factories & distilleries; but its trade is chiefly in beer, reputed to be the best in Belgium. Louvain is connected with Mechlin by a canal, & with Mechlin & Tirlemont by railr. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Dyle.

LOUVECIENNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. Pop. 730. Here are many country residences, including one built by Louis XV. for the Countess du Barry.

LOUVEN, a river of Norway, stift Christiania, after a S.S.E. course of 100 m. enters the Skager-Rack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

LOUVIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond on the Eure, 17 m. S.E. Rouen. Pop. 9,570. It has a fine old church, tribunal of commerce, public library, & theatre. It is one of the chief seats of the French woollen manufacture, & its fine woollen cloth is considered the best in France. It has also manufs. of cotton goods, machinery & soap, with bleaching & dye-works, tanneries, & sugar refineries. It was taken & sacked by Edward III., & again by Henry V. of England.

LOUVIGNÉ, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine.—I. (*du Desert*), arrond. & 10 m. N.N.E. Fougères. Pop. 3,524.—II. (*en Bais*), arr. & 8 m. S.W. Vitré. Pop. 1,633.

LOUVRES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. S.S.E. Luzarches, with 1,000 inhabs., a chateau, & manufs. of lace.

LOUZA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. E.S.E. Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow & ice. Pop. 3,200.

LOVAS BERENY, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 4,104.

LOVAT, a river of Russia, govs. Vitebsk & Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen, 22 m. S. Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 m. It receives the Kunia at Kholm. The Lovat & Düna canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication betw. L. Ladoga & the Gulf of Riga.

LOVELACE, p. o., Wilkes co., N. C.

LOVELACEVILLE, p-o., Ballard co., Ky., 296 W. S.W. Frankfort, 823 W.

LOVELADY, p-o., Caldwell co., N. C., 182 W. Raleigh, 419 W.

LOVELAND, p. o., Clinton co., Pa.

LOVELAND, p. o., Clermont co., O.

LOVELIA, p. o., Monroe co., Iowa.

LOVELL, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 63 W.S.W. Augusta, 578 W. It contains a large pond, the outlet of which unites with the outlet of another pond on its N.W. border, & enters the Saco r. Incorporated in 1800. 8 small ponds on the borders of the t., connected together, have an outlet, which has a curious fall of 40 feet. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 941; 1850, 1,193.

LOVELY MOUNT, p. o., Montgomery co., Va.

LOVENDEGHEM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 5 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,701, extensively employed in linen weaving.

LÖVENICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with 1,600 inhabs., employed in silk, linen, & woollen weaving.

LOVERE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 21 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, on L. Iseo. Pop. 4,000.

LOVERSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Tickhill. Area, 2,132 ac. Pop. 193.

LOVE'S MILLS, p-o., Washington co., Va., 285 W. by S. Richmond.

LOVESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.W. Narberth. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 159.

LOVETSVILLE, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 166 N. Richmond, 46 W.

LOVETTS, p. o., Adams co., O.

LOVETTS GROVE, p. o., Wood co., O.

LOVEVILLE, p-v., New Castle co., Del., 54 N. Dover, 103 W.

LOVINGSTON, p-v., capital of Nelson co., Va., 105 W. by N. Richmond, 157 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, & about 300 inhabs.

LOVINGTON, p-o., Moultrie co., Ill, 61 E. Springfield, 718 W.

LOVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ W.S.W. Castle-Carey. Area, 822 ac. Pop. 280.

LOVTCHA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 38 m. S. Nicopolis. Pop. 3,000.

LOW, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 272.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive series of isls., Pacific O., lat. 20° S., & lon. 140° W., east of the Society isls. & S. the Marquesas, & comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern island. [POLYNESIA.]

LOWDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7½ m. N.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,596.

LOWELL, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Incorporated in 1838. It was formerly called Huntersville. Pop. 1840, 205; 1850, 378.

LOWELL, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 45 N. Montpelier. 568 W. Formerly called Kellyville. Missisque r. rises in a pond on the S. border of the t., by which, & its branches, it is drained. Surface uneven; soil productive. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 431; 1850, 637.

LOWELL, city, & semi-capital of Middlesex co., Mass., 25 m. N.N.W. from Boston, 37 N.E. Worcester, & 444 W. In the rapidity of its growth, & in the extent of its manufactures, it stands pre-eminent; it has attained its present position altogether from the extent of its manufacturing facilities. A tract of 400 acres, constituting the most central part of the present city, was laid out in 1821. It was purchased for $100,000, & the owners were incorporated the following year, under the title of the *Merrimac Manufacturing Company*, & the first mill erected. Pop. 1820, about 200; 1830, 6,477; 1836, 17,330; 1840, 20,796; & in 1850, 33,383; 1854, 40,000. In 1834, Belvidere village was added to it, making a territory of nearly 5 sq. ms., & in 1836 it was incorporated as a city. Lowell lies on the right bank of Merrimac r., at the junction of Concord r., & at the intersection of several lines of r. roads. It was originally known as Pawtucket Falls. The water power is very extensive, & easily available. A canal, 100 ft. wide, 15 feet deep, & 1¼ m. in length, supplies the factories with water, taken from the Concord r. at Pawtucket Falls. The entire descent is 31 feet. The proprietors of the "Locks & Canals Company," acting under a charter granted in 1792, with a capital of $600,000, supplies the water power to the different manufacturing establishments. The *Merrimac Manufacturing Co.*, was chartered in 1822, has a capital stock of $2,000,000; with 5 cotton fac., with 67,965 spindles, & 1,920 looms, employs 1,600 males & 645 females; manufactures 18,000,000 yards of prints & sheetings annually. Connected with this Co. is an extensive print works. The *Hamilton Manufacturing Co.*, chartered in 1825, with a capital stock of $1,200,000, has 3 cotton fac., with 36,228 spindles, & 1,092 looms, employs 875 females, & 360 males; manufactures 10,000,000 yards of prints, flannels, & sheetings annually. It also has an extensive print works. The *Appleton Company* was incorporated in 1828, with a capital of $600,000; has 2 cotton fac., with 17,920 spindles, & 538 looms; employs 480 females, & 120 males; manufactures 6,500,000 yds. sheetings & shirtings annually. The *Lowell Manufacturing Co.* was chartered in 1828, with a capital of $1,300,000; has a cotton fac., 7,142 spindles, 244 looms, & a carpet fac., 3,400 spindles, & 80 looms, the whole employing 500 females, & 225 males; manufacturing 4,940,000 yards rugs, carpeting, & cotton cloth annually. The *Middlesex Manufacturing Co.* was chartered in 1830, with a capital of $1,000,000; has 3 mills, with 13,000 spindles, 45 broadcloth, & 375 cassimere looms, & 3 dye-houses, employing 950 females, & 820 males; manufacturing 950,000 yards of broadcloths & cassimeres annually. The *Suffolk Manufacturing Co.*, chartered in 1830, with a capital of $600,000, has 2 fac., 1,443 spindles, & 444 looms, 400 females & 100 males, employed; manufactures 5,720,000 yards of drillings annually. The *Tremont Mills*, chartered in 1830, has a capital of $600,000, with a cotton fac., containing 12,960 spindles, & 479 looms; employs 450 females, and 115 males, & manufactures 6,760,000 yards of sheetings & shirtings annually. The *Lawrence Manufacturing Company* was chartered in 1830, with a capital of $1,500,000; has 5 factories, with 44,800 spindles, and 1,260 looms; employing 1,200 females, & 200 males, & manufacturing 13,520,000 yards sheeting, shirting, & prints annually. The *Lowell Bleachery*, incorporated 1832, has a capital $140,000, a bleachery & dye-house; employs 20 females, & 230 males; bleaches 1,700,000 lbs. annually. The *Boott Cotton Mills*, incorporated 1835, has a capital of $1,200,000; 4 cotton fac., with 34,374 spindles, & 976 looms; employs 870 females, & 160 males, & manufactures 10,446,000 yds. of sheetings, shirtings, & drillings annually. The *Massachusetts Cotton Mills*, incorporated in 1849, has a capital of $1,800,000; 4 cotton fac., with 45,720 spindles, and 1,460 looms; employing 1,250 females, & 250 males, & manufacturing 24,600,000 yards of sheeting, shirtings, & drillings, annually. The *Prescott Manufacturing Co.*, chartered in 1844, has a capital of $600,000; 2 cotton fac., 16,168 spindles, & 548 looms; employing 450 females, & 90 males, & manufacturing 9,400,000 yards cotton cloths pr. annum. The *Lowell Machine Shop*, incorporated in 1845, with a capital of $500,000, has 2 shops, a smithy, & furnace; employing 600 persons; turns out annually 3,000 tons wrought & cast iron, & can furnish machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 spindles, in three months' time. The above comprehends 45 establishments with aggregate capital of $12,600,000, employing 13,000 persons; average wages of females, clear of board, pr. week, $2; average wages of males (deducting board), pr. week, $6 48. The manufacturing companies have established a hospital for the sick, which is under the superintendence of a skilful physician.

The public buildings are a court-house, city hall, market-house, mechanics' hall, hospital, a city library, containing 5,000 vols., a public high school, 8 grammar schools, & 36 primary schools. The mechanics' hall contains a fine library of 3,300 vols., a reading room, a chemical & philosophical apparatus, & a mineralogical cabinet of several thousand specimens. There are 26 churches,—6 Baptist, 5 Congregational, 2 Christian, 2 Episcopal, 4 Methodist, 1 Pilgrims', 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,100,000; 2 savings' institutions, one of which has a deposit of about $750,000 from 5,000 depositors; a mutual insurance co., 3 powder fac., a paper m., a flouring m., 3 grist m., a saw m., & a variety of other manufacturing establishments;—8 printing offices issuing 1 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 5 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Capital employed in manufactures, $14,464,725; value of manufactured articles, $12,277,977. The city is well supplied with water from the Merrimac forced into a reservoir east of the city, & is distributed throughout the city in iron pipes. It is well lighted with gas. The "New-England Offering," a monthly magazine issued here, is supplied with original communications, mostly from the females employed in the factories; it has attained a high reputation. Lowell was built upon lands originally occupied by the *Wamsit Indians* (now extinct), & received its name in honor of Francis C. Lowell, of Boston, distinguished for his efforts to introduce the cotton manufacture in the United States.

LOWELL, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

LOWELL, p. v., Johnson co., N. C.

LOWELL, p. v., Randolph co., Ga.

LOWELL, p. v., Washington county, O., 96 E.S.E. Columbus, 312 W. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

LOWELL, p. v., La Salle co., Ill.

LOWELL, p. t., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 834.

LOWELL, p. t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 84.

LOWELL, p. o., Henry co., Iowa.

LOWELL, p. t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 214.

LOWELL, p. o., Holt co., Mo.

LOWELLVILLE, p-v., Mahoning co., O., 184 N.E. Columbus, 297 W. It has an extensive furnace for the manufac. of iron, 3 stores, & 350 inhabs.

LOWEN, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the

Neisse, reg. & 37 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railroad thence to Oppeln. Pop. 1,525.

LOWENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 26 m. W.S.W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Bober. Pop. 4,3—. It has woollen, printed linen, and cotton factories, & bleaching works.

LOWENSTEIN, a t. of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 24 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with 1,047 inhabs., some vitriol factories, & a ruined castle.

LOWER, t., Cape May co., N. J. It is the most southern t. in the state, bounded S. by the Atlantic, & W. by Delaware bay. More than half of it is covered with sea-beach & salt marsh; soil of the remainder clay. Drained by Pond, New England, & Cox Hall creeks. Cape May, island & lighthouse, are in the t. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,604.

LOWER ALLEN, t., Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

LOWER AUGUSTA, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 2,019.

LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK, t., Salem co., N.J., 9 S. Salem. Surface level, more than half of which is marsh meadow, extensively embanked; soil on the E. a loop clay & loam, well cultivated. Drained by Hope, Deep, & Muddy creeks, which flow into the Delaware. It has a grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,252; 1850, 1,423.

LOWER BARTLETT, p-o., Coos co., N. H., 74 N. N.E. Concord, 560 W.

LOWER BEAVER, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 960.

LOWER BERNE, p-o., Berne t., Berks co., Pa., 60 E. Harrisburg, 153 W.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, p-t., York co., Pa., 51 S. S.E. Harrisburg, 91 W. Susquehanna r. bounds it on the E., & Muddy cr., a branch of the Susquehanna, on the S.W. & S. It has a woollen fac., a furnace, a forge, a paper fac., a tannery, 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,291; 1850, 1,637.

LOWER CHICHESTER, t., Delaware co., Pa., 20 S.W. Philadelphia. Drained by Hook cr. Surface level; soil loam. It has excellent apple orchards. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., a tannery, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 666; 1850, 422.

LOWER COLUMBIA, p. v., Coos co., N. H.

LOWER DICKINSON, t., Cumberland co., Pa.

LOWER DUBLIN, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. Surface gentle declivities; soil sandy loam. Drained by Pennypack cr. & Saw Mill run, which afford water power. It contains 3 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist church, 5 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,298; 1850, 4,294.

LOWER EVESHAM, v., Evesham t., Burlington co., N. J. It contains 1 Friends meeting-house, 2 stores, & about 75 inhabs.

LOWER GILMANTON, p-o., Gilmanton t., Belknap co., N. H., 18 N. by E. Concord, 499 W.

LOWER LAWRENCE, p. o., Washington county, Ohio.

LOWER LOUTRE, t., Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. 1,307.

LOWER MACUNGY, t., Lehigh co., Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Little Lehigh cr. It has 6 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,156; 1850, 2,852.

LOWER MAHANOY, t., Northumberland co., Pa. It has the Susquehanna r. on its W. border, & Mahantango cr. on its S. border. It has 2 tanneries, 2 potteries a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,199; 1850, 1,474.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, p-t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 55 N.E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Its valleys are fertile; soil red shale. Watered by Deep cr. Authracite coal is found here. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 15 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,465; 1850, 1,595.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, t., Bucks co., Pa., 24 N.E. Philadelphia. It has the Delaware r. on its E. border. Surface rolling; soil clay & sandy loam. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,550; 1850, 1,741.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, p-v., Calvert co., Md., 41 S.W. Annapolis. Pop. 166.

LOWER MERION, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 93 E. Harrisburg, 150 W. It has the Schuylkill r. on its N. E. border. Drained by Mill & Cobb's creeks. Surface rolling; soil a fertile loam. There is in this t. the oldest place of worship in the state, erected by the Friends in 1695. It has 2 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 7 paper fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,327; 1850, 3,517.

LOWER MIDDLETON, b., Swatara t., Dauphin co., Pa. Situated near the junction of Swatara & Susquehanna rivers, & at the union of the Pennsylvania and Union canals. It was incorporated in 1820, & contains 2 churches & 500 inhabs.

LOWER MT. BETHEL, t., Northampton co., Pa. It has the Delaware r. on its E. border. Drained by several small streams. It has 5 tanneries, a powder fac., a flouring m., 8 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,957; 1850, 3,117.

LOWER NAZARETH, t., Northampton co., Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Manookisy cr. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,297.

LOWER NEWPORT, p. o., Washington co., O.

LOWER OXFORD, t., Chester co., Pa., 41 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface gently uneven; soil loam. Watered by branches of Octarara & Elk creeks. (*See Oxford borough.*) It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,222; 1850, 1,341.

LOWER PAXTON, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 6 N.E. Harrisburg. Drained by Beaver & Paxton's creeks, & has the Blue Mountain on its N. border. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,337; 1850, 1,573.

LOWER PEACH TREE, p-o., Wilcox co., Ala., 115 S. Tuscaloosa, 907 W.

LOWER PENNS NECK, N. J. (*See Penns Neck.*)

LOWER PROVIDENCE, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil red shale. Drained by Perkionem & Shippack creeks. It has a tannery, a flouring m., 7 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,413; 1850, 1,961.

LOWER SAGINAW, v., Saginaw co., Mich. Situated on the rt. bank of Saginaw r., 4 m. from Saginaw bay. It has a Rom. Catholic church, 4 stores, 4 steam saw m., & about 250 inhabs.

LOWER SALEM, p-o., Salem t., Washington co., O., 114 E.S.E. Columbus, 302 W.

LOWER SALFORD, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 25 N. W. Philadelphia. Drained by branches of Perkiomen & Shippack crs. Surface rolling; soil red shale and loam. It has a tannery, 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,141; 1850, 1,207.

LOWER SAUCON, p-t., Northampton co., Pa., 99 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 192 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel & calcareous loam. Drained by Lehigh r. & Saucon cr. & its tributaries. Two bridges here cross the Lehigh. It contains the v. of Hellerstown, & has 2 fulling m., a paper fac., a tannery, 2 flouring m., 7 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,710. No returns, 1850.

LOWER SQUANKUM, p. o., Monmouth co., N. J.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil loam. Monongahela & Ohio rivers bound it on the N. Drained by Chartier's cr. & Saw Mill run. Coal abounds on the bank of the r. It contains the v. of Birmingham, & has a tannery, 2 glass fac., 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,373; 1850, 5,930.

LOWER SWATARA, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 5 S.E. Harrisburg. Susquehanna r. bounds it on the S.W. & Swatara cr. on the east. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam & slate. It has 2 flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,258; 1850, 759.

LOWER TOWAMENSING, t., Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,197.

LOWER THREE RUNS, p-o., Barnwell dist., S. C., 128 S. Columbia, 624 W.

LOWER WATERFORD, p-o., Caledonia co., Vt., 53 E.N.E. Montpelier, 543 W.

LOWER WINDSOR, t., York co., Pa. It has the Susquehanna r. on its eastern border. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Contains a tannery, a furnace, a forge, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,687; 1850, 1,923.

LOWERY, p. v., Barnwell dist., S. C.

LOWES (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Selkirk, pa. Ettrick, separated from St. Mary's loch by a narrow neck of land. Length 1 m., breadth ¼ m.

LOWESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 243.

LOWESTOFT, a seaport town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 9 m. S. Yarmouth, & 20 m. E.S.E. Norwich, with which city it is connected by a canal, admitting vessels drawing 10 feet, & at the

terminus of a branch of the Eastern Counties r. r. Area of pa. 1,685 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,781; do. of the town, 6,580. The town, finely situated on a cliff, being the most easterly land of England, has two lighthouses, 119 feet above the sea, & in lat. 52° 29′ 10″ N., lon. 1° 45′ 14″ E. Chief edifices, a Gothic church, the hall, a free school, assembly rooms, small theatre, baths, reading rooms, & good accommodation for sea-bathers. Manufs. of china ware, rope & sail making, boat-building, large mackerel, sole, & herring fisheries, employ the pop. The harbor is defended by 2 forts & a battery. Markets, Wednesdays.

LOWESWATER, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, on a small lake of same name, 6 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Area, 6,478 ac. Pop. 591. The lake, 1 m. in length, is celebrated for its scenery.

LOWEVILLE, p. v., Meriwether co., Ga.,

LOW HAMPTON, p-o., Hampton t., Washington co., N. Y., 78 N.N.E. Albany, 448 W.

LOW HILL, p-t., Lehigh co., Pa., 88 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 181 W. Surface hilly; soil a light gravelly loam. It contains a Lutheran church, a tannery, 5 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 854; 1850, 1,021.

LOWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2¼ m. N.W. Thrapston. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 445.—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.E. Wooler. Area, 12,528 ac. Pop. 1,941.

LOWICZ, a town of Poland, 44 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 7,100. It has cavalry barracks, several monasteries, a Piarist gymnasium, & a normal school. Chief industry, linen weaving & tanning.

LOWISA, or DEGESBY, a fortified seaport town of Finland, læn Kymmenegard, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 m. N.E. Helsingfors. Pop. 2,700.

LOWNDES, county, Ga. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 2,080 sq. ms. Watered by Suwannee & Withlacoochee rivers. Surface level; soil a light sandy loam, very fertile. Capital, Troupsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $356,032; Ind. corn, 253,569 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 80,776; rice, 58,600 pounds; cotton, 2,912 bales; 9 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $2,800; value of manufactured articles, $1,550;—23 churches; 31 sch., 509 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,574; 1850, 8,351.

LOWNDES, county, Ala. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 910 sq. ms. Alabama r. bounds it on the N., by branches of which it is watered. Surface undulating; soil a light sandy loam, fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $689,281; Ind. corn, 933,287 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 163,505; rice, 161,155 lbs.; cotton, 23,872 bales;—3 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $28,000; value of manufactured articles, $32,700;—26 churches; 3 academies, 150 pupils; 18 schools, 466 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,539; 1850, 21,915.

LOWNDES, county, Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 580 sq. ms. Drained by Tombigbee r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Capital, Columbus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $542,456; Ind. corn, 871,864 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 98,418; rice, 5,850 pounds; cotton, 15,127 bales;—17 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 1 iron foundry; 4 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $110,685; value of manufactured articles, $295,797;—24 churches; 7 academies, 667 pupils; 23 schools, 583 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,513; 1850, 19,544.

LOWNDES, p-o., Wayne co., Mo., 269 S.E. Jefferson City, 920 W.

LOWNDESBOROUGH, p-v., Lowndes co., Ala., 118 S.E. by S. Tuscaloosa, 858 W.

LOWNDESVILLE, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 113 W. Columbia, 550 W.

LOW POINT, p. o., Woodford co., Ill.

LOW POINT LANDING, v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 60 m. N. New York. It is situated on the left bank of the Hudson river, on the Hudson river r. r., & contains a church, 2 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

LOW-QUARTER, two tnshps. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, 5 m. W. Ulverston.—II. co. Northumberland, pa. & 2 m. S. Hexham.—*Low-Row* is a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., 13 m. E.N.E. Carlisle.

LOWRANCE'S MILL, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 166 W. Raleigh, 403 W.

LOWRY, p-o., Athens co., O.

LOWRYSVILLE, p-o., Chester co., S. C.

LOWRYTOWN, v., Carbon co., Pa., 115 m. from Harrisburg, contains a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabitants, principally miners.

LOWRYVILLE, p-v., Madison co., Ill.

LOWRYVILLE, p-o., Hardin co., Tenn.

LOW'S CORNER, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

LOWSIDE, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 1618.—*Lowside-Quarter* is a marit. tnshp., co. Cumberland, pa. St. Bees, 4 m. S. Whitehaven. Pop. 362.

LOWTHER, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on a small river of same name, 4¼ m. S. Penrith. Area, 3,520 ac. Pop. 494. Here is Lowther Castle, seat of the Earl of Lonsdale.

LOWTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield, with a station on the York & N. Midland r. r. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 139.

LOWTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 5½ m. S.S.E. Wigan. Area, 1,824 ac. Pop. 2,140.

LOWVILLE, p-t., Lewis co., N. Y., 137 N.W. Albany, 436 W. Surface rolling; soil very fertile, particularly on Black r., which bounds it on the E. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a bank, 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 650 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,047; 1850, 2,377.

LOWVILLE, p-t., Columbia co. Wis. Pop. 323.

LOWYAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 20 m. S.E. Bettiah.

LOXA, a town of Ecuador, S. America, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a fine valley of the Andes, about 7,000 feet above the sea, 75 m. S. Cuença. Lat. 4° S., lon. 79° 24′ W. Pop. stated to amount to 10,000. The finest chinchona bark comes from its vicinity.—II. a town of Spain. [LOJA.]

LOXBEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area, 761 ac. Pop. 129.

LOXHORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5¼ m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 317.

LOXLEY, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 337.—II. a liberty, co. Stafford, pa. and about 2¾ m. S.W. Uttoxeter. The famous Robin Hood is generally said to have been born here.

LOXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset. Area, 1,293 ac. Pop. 209.

LOYALHANNAH, r., Pa., a mill stream entering the Conemaugh r., opposite Saltzburg.

LOYALHANNAH, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. It has the Conemaugh r. on its north eastern border, and is drained centrally by Loyalhannah r. It has a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,130; 1850, 1,258,

LOYALSOCK, r., Pa., rises in Bradford co., & falls into the W. branch of Susquehanna r., 4 ms. below Williamsport.

LOYALSOCK, t., Lycoming co., Pa. It has the Susquehanna river on its south border, Lycoming cr. on its western, & Loyalsock cr. on its eastern; contains the borough of Williamsport, & has a grist m., 3 saw m., a furnace, a forge. Pop. 1840, 1,107; 1850, 1,581.

LOYALTY ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consist of 2 large & 3 small islands,—the 3 largest inhabited.—*Lifu* is the most N. & the largest. North end in lat. 20° 27′ S., lon. 167° E.; 37 m. long, 10 to 20 m. broad; it is of coral formation, & has no harbor. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, & thickly wooded. Pop. about 3,000.—*Mari*, discovered in 1841, is about 20 m. long, & 10 m. broad, & has no anchorage; it is of coral formation, level, & thickly wooded. It is densely populated by a wild race of small stature.

LOYAT, & LOYES, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,062.—II. dep. Ain, 22 m. E. Trevoux. Pop. 1,071.

LOYDSVILLE, p-v., Belmont, co., O., 109 E. Columbus, 284 W.

LOYDSVILLE, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

LOYOLA, a celebrated convent & vill. of Spain, Biscay, 14 m. S.W. St. Sebastian; the former, held to

be the most wealthy & magnificent belonging to the Jesuits, by whom it was built in honor of their founder, St. Ignatius, born in the adjacent village in 1491.

LOY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Anderson co., Tenn., 124 l. Nashville, 200 W.

LOZDZEY, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, 24 m. N.E. Sawalki. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

LOZERE, a dep. of the S. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Languedoc, enclosed by the deps. Cantal, Aveyron, Gard, Ardeche, & A. Loire. Area, 1,973 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 144,705. Surface mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cevennes mountains, & from E. to W. by the mountains of Margeride & Lozère. Altitude of plateau, 2,300 to 3,000 feet; the mountains are snow clad during a great part of the year, which renders the climate severe for its lat. Chief rivers, Tarn, Lot, Truyere, Allier, & Gard. Soil infertile; its corn & wine insufficient for consumption, & a great part of the pop. live on chesnuts & potatoes. Sheep are extensively reared. The minerals of the dep. are lead, silver, copper, antimony, & iron. Chief industry, cotton spinning, the preparation of chesnuts for the market, & mining. Numerous workmen emigrate every year. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Mende, Florac, & Marvejols.—Elev. of *M. Lozere*, in the Cevennes, 4,884 feet.

LU, a market town of Piedmont, div. prov. & 9 m. N.W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,098.

LUANCO, a seaport town of Spain, on a headland of Asturias, in the Bay of Biscay, prov. & 15 miles N. Oviedo. Pop. 2,700.

LUARCA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. W.N.W. Oviedo. Pop. 2,700. It is in a sheltered cove. Harbor defended by batteries.

LUBACZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 40 m. W.N.W. Zolkiev. Pop. 3,000.—*Lubaczow* is a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 3 m. S.E. Vladimir.

LUBAN, a small island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, about 90 m. S.W. Manilla.—II. a market town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S. Minsk.

LUBAR, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 47 m. W.S.W. Jitomer, on the Slutsh. Pop. 3,300.

LUBARTOW, a town of Poland, gov. & 15 m. N.N.E. Lublin, cap. circ., on the Wieprz. Pop. 3,200.

LUBBECKE, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 13 m. W. Minden. Pop. 2,760.

LUBBEN, or LUBIO, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. & 40 m. S.W. Frankfort, on an island formed by the Spree. Pop. 4,370. Chief industry, linen & woollen cloth weaving, brewing, distilling, & manufs. tobacco.

LUBBENAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 44 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on lt. b. of the Spree. Pop. 815. It has a castle. Chief industry, linen and woollen cloth weaving, & distilling.

LUBBENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. 14 m. W. Market-Harborough. Area, 2,490 ac. Pop. 261.

LUBEC, p-t., & port of entry, Washington co., Me., 180 E.N.E. Augusta, 766 W. Situated at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy bay, where is a light-house, on west Quoddy Head. Lat. 44° 49′ 18″ N., lon. 66° 59′ W. from Greenwich. It shows a fixed light elevated 103 feet above the level of the sea, & visible for a distance of 17 nautical miles. There is also a fog bell near the light. It has a good harbor, protected by Grand Menan island. It has a number of bays & entrances, & some rivers. The soil is fertile. It has a tannery, 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,307; 1850, 2,814.

LUBECK, a principality of N. Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, consisting of two detached portions of territory, enclosed by Holstein & Lauenburg, & comprising the town Eutin & some vills. Area, 180 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 32,146.

LUBECK, a famous commercial city of N. Germany, formerly the chief of the Hanse towns, & the cap. of a small republic, on the Trave, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lubeck (Baltic), 36 m. N.E. Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52° 1″ N., lon. 10° 41′ 5″ E. Pop. 1851, 26,000. It has railroad communication with Hamburg & Berlin. Lübeck is enclosed by ramparts & a promenade; it is well built, mostly in antiquated style, & has a cathedral with curious works of art, a castellated town-hall, formerly the place of assembly for the Hanseatic league, an exchange, arsenal, mint, several hospitals, colleges, schools, & other public institutions, a public library of 37,000 vols., a society of useful arts, & an operatic theatre. Its trade, though less important than in the middle ages, is still thriving, especially with the Baltic States. Principal exports, corn, cattle, wool, fish, iron, & timber; imports comprise wines, silks, cottons, hardwares, & other manufactured goods, colonial products, dye stuffs, &c. It has an extensive commission & transit trade, large fairs for wool, cattle, & horses; & manufs. of tobacco, soap, playing cards, paper, linen & cotton stuffs, iron, copper, & brass works. There entered the port of Lübec during the year 1850, 1,153 vessels; aggregate tonnage, 213,060 tons; cleared, 1,154 vessels, 214,815 tons. It communicates with Hamburg by the Trave & Stecknitz canal, with its port Travemunde by steam-boats daily, & also by steam with the northern capitals frequently. In 1806 it was stormed by the French, & it subsequently became a cap. arrond. of the dep. Bouches d'Elbe. Sir G. Knebler & Mosheim were born here.—The territory of Lubeck consists of a tract, near the city, about 20 m. in length, by 3 or m. in breadth, some small detached portions enclosed by Mecklenburg, Holstein, Oldenburg, &c., & the *Verländen*, on the Elbe, the joint sovereignty of which is shared by Hamburg. Total area, 127 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 54,166, mostly Lutherans. Soil fertile. Chief occupation, the rearing of live stock. Government vested in a senate, & a house of burgesses elected by corporate companies. Public rev. 1853, 899,157 marks; expenditure, 1,014,690 do. Public debt, 12,000,000 marks. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Lübec has the 33d vote in *Plenum*; & in the minor council shares the 17th vote with the other free cities. Contingent to the army, 407 men.

LUBEC MILLS, p-o., Washington co., Me.

LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 14 m. N.N.E. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on the Queiss. Pop. 3,520. It is walled; & has woollen cloth weaving, & manufs. of biscuits.

LUBERSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 21 m. N.N.W. Brives. Pop. 1,431.

LUBIN DES JONCHERETS (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Arve, 12 m. W. Dreux. Pop. 1,540.

LUBLAU (Hung. *Lublo*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 15 m. N.E. Kesmark. Pop. 2,190.

LUBLIN, a prov. of Poland, having E. the Russian gov. Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. & N. the provs. Siedlec & Sandomir. Area, 11,975 sq. m. Pop. 1,008,292. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, & Vistula.

LUBLIN (Pol. *Lubelsk*), a city of Poland, cap. gov. & prov., in a marshy tract, on lt. b. of the Bistritza, 95 m. S.E. Warsaw. Pop. (excluding garrison) 16,000, half of whom are Jews. It was formerly fortified, & has a citadel, & ruins of a castle, built by Cassimir the Great. Houses mostly of wood. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the Sobieski palace, cathedral, & synagogue, a Piarist college, diocesan & many other schools, civil & military hospitals, an orphan asylum, theatre, & a benevolent society. It has extensive manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, in which, & in corn & Hungarian wines, it has a considerable trade. Three large fairs, each lasting a month, are held here annually.

LUBLINITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, on the Malz. Pop. 2,150.

LUBNAIG (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, at the N.E. base of Benledi, 5 m. N.N.W. Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine & Voel.

LUBNÜ, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Soula. Pop. 5,500. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, & a pharmaceutic school, founded by Peter the Great. It was once fortified, & withstood a lengthened siege by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LUBOML, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 38 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. Pop. 2,815.

LUBRIN, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. N.E. Almeria. Pop. 4,815. It has several Roman ruins, & extensive mines.

LUBTHEEN, a market town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg Schwerin, 10 m. S.S.W. Hagenow. Pop. 1,500.

LUBZ, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenb. Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elde, 8 m. E.N.E. Parchim. Pop. 1,874. Manufs. of tobacco.

LUC (LE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,805. In its vicinity is an extensive glass & crystal factory.

LUCAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 6¼ m. W

Dublin, with a station on the Great S. & W. r. r. Area, 1,122 ac. Pop. 1,139. The village is beautifully situated on the Liffey.

LUCAS, county, O. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, & contains 420 sq. ms. Surface level; soil sandy & fertile. The Maumee r. forms a part of its southern border, crosses the north eastern part, & enters Lake Erie, & drained by some small streams entering the Maumee r. Capital, Maumee City. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $141,280; wheat, 51,914 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 118,947; oats, 37,427; wool, 20,321 pounds;—7 flouring m., 10 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 2 daily, 2 tri-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $271,700; value of manufac. articles, $771,175;—13 churches; 30 schools, 5,122 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,392; 1850, 12,263. (*See Fulton co.*)

LUCAS, county, Iowa. Situated near the the south border, centrally. Area, 432 sq. ms. Drained by head branches of Chariton r. and several branches of the Des Moines r. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Chariton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $8,085; wheat, 505 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 11,925; oats, [illegible]; wool, 442 pounds. Pop. 1850, 471.

LUCAS, p-o., Richland co., O.

LUCAS, p-o., Henry co., Mo.

LUCASVILLE, p-t., Jefferson t., Scioto co., O., 78 S. Columbus, 412 W.

LUÇAY-LE-MALE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, 20 m. N.N.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,886.

LUCCA (DUCHY OF), a small territory of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45′ & 44° 7′ N., & lon. 10° 12′ & 10° 42′ E., bounded E. & S. by Tuscany, W. by the Gulf of Genoa & duchy Massa; N. by Modena. Area, 435 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 260,745. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, & is considered one of the finest & most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in Oct. 1847. [TUSCANY.]—*Lucca*, the cap. of above duchy, is situated on the Serchio river, & on the Pescia, Lucca, & Pisa r. r., 11 m. N.E. Pisa. Pop. 24,092. It is well built & clean; fortifications laid out in public walks. It has a fine cathedral, partly of the 11th century, & containing valuable paintings & some curious antiquities; several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, an unfinished ducal palace, with some good private palaces, royal lyceum, with a library of 20,000 vols., a seminary for noble ladies, founded by the sister of Napoleon, a small theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre & many public fountains. It is an archbishop's see, has many benevolent institutions, & is one of the most industrious cities in Italy; having manufs. of silk & woollen fabrics & paper, & an active trade in olive oil, &c. Under the Romans, it was a municipium, & often the head-quarters of Julius Cæsar. In 1805, Napoleon erected it into a principality for his sister's husband, Bacciochi. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, & 11 m. N.ward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucca, a favorite summer watering-place.

LUCCA, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, between Alessandria & Castronuovo. Pop. 3,000.

LUCE, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,042.

LUCE, two pas. of Scotland, co. Wigton.—I. (*New*), on the river of the same name, 16 m. W. Newton-Stewart. Pop. 791.—II. (*Old*), a pa. between the above & Luce Bay, containing the vill. of Glenluce. Pop. of pa. 2,841.

LUCE BAY, a broad & deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. Coast of Scotland, co. Wigton, the S. part of which it divides into two peninsulas, terminating in the Mull of Galloway at the W. entrance of the bay, & Burrow Head at the E. Breadth at entrance, 18½ m.; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 m.; length 16½ m. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

LUCE (SAINTE), a small town & comm. on the S. coast of the French W. India isl. Martinique, 13 m. S. E. Fort Royal. Pop. 1,226.

LUCEA, a maritime vill. of Jamaica, W. I., on its N. W. coast, co. Cornwall, 17¼ m. W.S.W. Montegro.

LUCEAU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 21 m. S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,362.

LUCENA, *Elisana*, a city of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.S.E. Cordova.. Pop. 16,552. It has a church, 2 hospitals, & 2 colleges. Principal manufs., linen and woollen cloths & pottery wares. Its neighborhood is famed for fine fruits, especially apricots.—II. prov. & 15 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on riv. Lucena. Pop. 2,903.

LUCENAY, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*les Aix*), dep. Nievre, 25 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,579. —II. (*l' Evêque*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Autun. Pop. 1,221.

LUCENDA, a considerable town of S. Africa, cap. territory Cazembe, on W. affluent of Lake Nyassi, near lat. 11° 25′ S., lon. 31° 35′ E.

LUCERA, *Luceria*, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on a height, 12 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 11,000. It is enclosed by old walls, & has a fine cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace, considered the finest building in Apulia, a *tribunale* appropriated to the public offices, a royal college, & a fine private museum, active trade in cattle & cheese, & 3 annual fairs.

LUCERNE, p-o., Knox co., O.

LUCERNE, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 38 W. Detroit, 542 W.

LUCERNE (LAKE OF), (German *Waldstättersee*, or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cants. Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, & Lucerne. Length 24 m.; breadth ¼ mile to 2 m.; height of surface above the sea 1,380 feet; depth varies from 300 feet near Lucerne to 900 ft. near its E. extremity. Shape cruciform, with prolongation E. ward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into savage sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E., & leaves it at the N.W. end. The city, Lucerne, & towns Kussnacht, Brunnen, & Fluelen are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end, twice a-day in summer.

LUCERNE (German *Luzerne*), a cant. of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cants. Schwytz, Zug, Bern, & Unterwalden. Area, 588 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 132,789, of whom 131,280 were Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Climate temperate; soil generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The cant. comprises the lakes Sempach & Baldegg; those of Lucerne & Zug form part of its E. limits. A small surplus of corn is produced annually; fruits are plentiful, & some wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle rearing and dairy husbandry. Manufs. mostly domestic. Lucerne is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

LUCERNE, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Lucerne, & one of the three seats of the Swiss Diet, on the Reuss, where issuing from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 m. S.S.W. Zurich. Pop. 10,000. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by a wall & watch-towers, & pretty well built. Principal edifices, a cathedral & other fine churches, several convents, town-hall, arsenal, with ancient armor, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, jail, theatre, & several covered bridges, adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, with 14 professors, & established in an old Jesuit convent, has attached to it an admirable public school. In a garden, outside of the city walls, is a monument to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris, 1792; & Lucerne has several other remarkable works of art, with manufs. of silk & cotton fabrics, & carriages, & one of the largest weekly corn-markets in Switzerland.

LUCHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Loir, 7 m. E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,626.

LUCHON, France. [BAGNERES DE LUCHON.]

LÜCHOW, a town of Hanover, landr. & 37 m. S.E. Lüneburg, cap. circ., on the Jetze, an affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 1,343.

LUCIA (ST.), a British W. India island, wind-ward group, lat. of S. extremity 13° 41′ N., lon. 61° W., 30 m. S. Martinique, & 22 m. N. St. Vincent. Area about 300 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 24,538, many of French descent. Surface mostly elevated; in the N. & S. marshy; and both there & in the narrow valleys very unhealthy. The more elveated parts are covered with thick forests, elsewhere cultivation is rapidly extending; & according to a Parliamentary Report, the colony is in every respect improving. The revenue of 1845 was 16,429*l.*, & no debt exists. In 1852, 73,480 cwts. of sugar, besides other produce, were exported to Great Britain. St. Lucia into 9 pas.; chief towns, CASTRIES, the cap., Soufriere, & Vieuxfort. The French held it from

1763 to 1803, & the existing laws relative to property, &c., are French. The Legislature composed of the Lieut.-Governor & a Legislative Council of 12 members, 5 of whom are official. (*Salary of Gov. Gen.* 1,200*l.*)

LUCIGNANO, a town of Cent. Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. N.E. Siena. Pop. 2,880.

LUCINDA FURNACE, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

LUCITO, a market town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, 11 m. W.S.W. Larino. Pop. 3,000.

LUCK, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 170 m. W. N.W Zytomies, on the Sty. Pop. 3,650.

LUCKAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 30 m. S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Berste. Pop. 4,510. It has manufs. of woollens & linens; distilleries, & powder mills.

LUCKENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 23 m. S. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Nuthe, with a station on the Berlin & Anhalt railroad. Pop. 6,300, employed in woollen cloth & linen factories, tanneries, iron works, breweries, & distilleries.

LUCKER, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Bamburgh, with a station on the York & Berwick r. r., 2½ m. S.S.E. Belford.

LUCKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¾ m. W. S.W. Minehead. Area, 4,126. Pop. 512.

LUCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area, 1,625 ac. Pop. 339.

LUCKIPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tiperah, near the mouth of the Brahmaputra, 60 m. S.S.E. Dacca, having manufs. of coarse cotton goods, & remarkable as one of the cheapest towns in India.

LUCKNOW (Hind. *Laksmanavate*), a city of Hindostan, cap. Oude dom., on the Goomty, a tributary of the Ganges, here crossed by two bridges, 174 m. N.W. Benares. Pop. estimated at 200,000. It has an imposing external appearance, & is divided into several quarters, some of which contain noble buildings, though others are close & filthy. In some of its buildings Grecian architecture has been imitated; many of its private palaces are filled with European furniture. Principal edifice the *Imam-barah*, or mausoleum of Asoph-ad-Dowlah, considered by Lord Valentia the finest building he had seen in India. Between the city & the decaying country seat Constantia, is the Delkusha park, with an extensive menagerie; & about 3 m. distant is Baroun, a royal palace in the Grecian style.

LUCKNOWTEE, a town of N. W. Hindostan, in a territory subsid. to the Brit., 13 m. N.E. Kurnaul.

LUCKPUT, LAK'HPAT, or LUCKPOOT BUNDER, a fortified town of W. Hindostan, Cutch, on the Koree or E. branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across, & only 4 feet deep. Pop. 5,000, mostly Hindoo traders. It stands on elevated ground, & has irregular bastioned walls, mounting a heterogeneous collection of cannons.

LUCKY HIT, p-o., Limestone co., Ala.

LUCO & LUCOLI, two vills. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II.—I. on Lake Fucino, 5 m. S. Avezzano. Pop. 1,600.—II. 6 m. W. S. W. Aquila. Pop. 2,500.

LUCON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, arrond. & 17 m. W. Fontenay, in a marshy plain, about 8 m. from the sea, to which it is united by a navigable canal, 10 m. in length. Pop. 4,139. It has a comm. college, linen factories, manufs. of porcelain, & an active export trade.—II. the Spanish name of the Philippine Island. [LUZON.]

LUCTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Leominster. Area, 1,017 ac. Pop. 172.

LUCY-LE-BOIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cant. Avalon. Pop. 1,011.

LUDA, p-o., Washita co., Ark.

LUDAMAR, a state of W. Africa, on the N.E. of the Senegambia, & on the borders of the Saharra. Pop. Mohammedan. Chief town, Benowm.

LUDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. & 25 m. E. S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the E. Lincolnshire railroad, 372 N. Louth. Area, 2,250 acres. Pop. 372.

LUDCHURCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S.E. Narberth, Area, 1,607 ac. Pop. 265.

LUDD, *Lydda* & *Diospolis*, a considerable vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 2 m. N.E. Ramleh, with a large decayed church of St. George. It was ruined by a Mongol tribe in 1271.

LUDDENDEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3¼ m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester & Leeds railroad.

LUDDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. W. N.W. Feversham. Area, 1,438 ac. Pop. 226.

LUDDESDOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area, 1,983 ac. Pop. 285.

LUDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 13 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 3,650 acres. Pop. 1,090.—II. (*in the Brook*), cos. Huntingdon & Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Area, 580 acres. Pop. 130.

LUDE (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Loir, 10 m. E.S.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,250. It has a castle.

LÜDENSHIED, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,810. It has factories of cutlery, brass & iron wares.

LUDFORD, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Hereford & Salop, ½ m. S.E. Ludlow. Area, 1,867 ac. Pop. 312. It has an hospital for 6 poor, founded by Sir J. Charlton in 1672.—II. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Market-Raisen. Area, 3,310. Pop. 762.

LUDGERSHALL, a pa. of Engl. co. Bucks, 6½ m. E.S.E. Bicester. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 514.—II. a pa. & distranchised bor. co. Wilts, 16 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Area, 1,773 ac. Pop. 580.

LUDGVAN, a pa. of Engl. co. Cornwall, 2¾ m. N.E. Penzance. Area, 4,584 ac. Pop. 3,529.

LUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,977 acres. Pop. 982. It has a church of the 15th century.

LÜDINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. S.S.W. Münster. Pop. 1,750.

LUDITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen, on left bank of the Strzela, 56 m. W. Prague. Pop. 1,400.

LUDLOW, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 80 S. Montpelier, 472 W. Surface mountainous; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by Black r. The village is situated on both sides of Black r., & contains a church, an acad., 4 stores, 2 woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the t., 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., an acad., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,363; 1850, 1,619.

LUDLOW, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 82 W. by S. Boston, 373 W. Drained by Chickapee r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1774. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,268; 1850, 1,186.

LUDLOW, p-o., Miami co., O. Pop. 1840, 539; 1850, 1,051.

LUDLOW, p-o., Debois co., Ia.

LUDLOW, p-o., Scott co., Miss.

LUDLOW, par., Northumberland co., N.B. Drained by S.W. br. of Mirimichi r., has a grist m., 4 saw m., a tannery, a woollen factory, a church, & 3 schools. Pop. 1851, 512.

LUDLOW, a parl. & munic. bor., town & pa. of England, Shropshire, at the confl. of the Corve & Teme, here crossed by three bridges, 25 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 280 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 5,376. It is finely situated on an eminence in a fertile district. There are some traces of its ancient walls, erected in reign of Edward I., extensive & magnificent remains of a castle, founded soon after the conquest, & now surrounded by public walks, enclosing the ancient keep, Mortimer's chapel, the noble state apartments of the lords presidents of the marches, with several towers, in one of which Butler wrote part of his Hudibras; a cruciform pa. church, with a grammar school, founded by Edward IV., having two exhibitions to Baliol college, Oxford; & assembly rooms, small theatre, & library. The trade is chiefly retail, & is thriving. Markets Monday (for corn), Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday. It has quarter-sessions. The bor. sends 2 members to H. of C.

LUDLOWVILLE, p-v., Lansing t., Tompkins co., N.Y., 172 W. by S. Albany, 305 W. Situated on Salmon cr., where is a fall of nearly 100 feet. It contains a Methodist & Presbyterian church, 4 stores, 2 flouring m., 1 saw m., 1 oil m., 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery, & about 450 inhabitants.

LUDWIGSBURG, a city & second cap. of Würtemberg, cap. circ., 1 m. W. the Neckar, & 8 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. (excluding garrison) 6,200. Chief edifice its vast palace, one of the largest & finest in Germany, with a gallery of paintings, & spacious gardens. It has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for

poor children, a royal cannon foundry, & manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, & jewellery. Near it is *la Favorite*, a royal summer palace.—*Ludwig's Canal*, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. [ALTMUHL.]

LUDWIGSLUST, a market town of North Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 E. Schwerin, with a station on the Hamburg & Berlin railroad. Pop. 5,256. Its fine palace was, till 1837, the usual residence of the grand duke. It has a tobacco factory.

LUDWIGSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 39 m. N. Baireuth. Pop. 860.

LUDWORTH, a tnship. of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 9 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,578.

LUFFENHAM, two pas of England, co Rutland.—I. (*North*), 5 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area, 1,999 ac. Pop. 442.—II. (*South*), 6¼ m. W.S.W. Stamford. Area, 1,417 ac. Pop. 437. Luffenham has a station on the Midland railroad, 6 m. S.W. Stamford.

LUFFIELD ABBEY, a par. of England, co. Bucks, Area, 510 ac. Pop. 17.

LUFFINCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. S. S.W. Holsworthy. Area, 971 ac. Pop. 96.

LUFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N. W. Yeovil. Area, 292 ac. Pop. 24.

LUGA, a town of Russia, gov. & 85 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the Luga. Pop. 1,800. The Luga, a navigable riv., enters the Gulf of Finland, 75 m. W.S. W. St. Petersburg. Length 150 miles.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, one of the 3 caps. of the cant. Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 16 m. S. Belinzona. Pop. 4,500. It is picturesquely situated, and has two churches, with good paintings, a large theatre, manufs. of silks, leather, & iron goods, and various printing and bookselling establishments, and it is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous grottoes.

LUGANO (LAKE OF), *Lacus Ceresius*, a lake of Switzerland & North Italy, between the lakes Maggiore & Como, & about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length 16 m., average breadth 2 m. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, & wooded mountains, is of great, & in some places unfathomed depths, & discharges its surplus waters by the river Tresa into Lake Maggiore. An active navigation is carried on along its shores.

LUGANSKOE, a market-town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, 16 m. S.E. Bachmut, on the Lugan. It has a cannon foundry, & mines from which the Russian fleet in the Black Sea are supplied with coal.

LUGAR, Scotland, co. Ayr, a small but beautiful affl. of the river Ayr, which it joins near Catrine.

LUGDE, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 27 S.S.E. Minden, on the Emmer. Pop. 3,500. It has paper mills & mineral springs.

LUGG, a river of Engl. & Wales, rises in cos. Radnor and Hereford, joins the Wye near Mordiford, Hereford. Length about 40 m. Its valley has great beauty.

LUGNAQUILLA, a mountain of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6 m. S.E. Donard. Height 3,039 feet.

LUGNY, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. N. Macon. Pop. 1,167.

LUGO, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Lugo, on the Minho, 48 m. E.N.E. Santiago. Pop. 7,269. It is enclosed by walls, & has a large square, surrounded by arcades; a Gothic cathedral of 12th century, & manufs. of Morocco leather & thread stockings. Its mineral baths were famous in the time of the Romans. Pop. of prov. 1849, 419,437.—II. a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 32 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 9,343. It is important as a place of trade, & has a large annual fair from Sept. 1st to 19th.

LUGOS (DEUTSCH & WALLACHISCH), a mkt.-town of S.E. Hungary, cap. dist., on the Theiss, 32 m. E.S.E. Temesvar. Pop. 6,600; pop. of the dist. 1850, 224,462.

LUGUM KLOSTER, Denmark. [LYGKUM KLOSTER.]

LUGWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Hereford, on the Lugg. Area, 2,097 ac. Pop. 670.

LUHATSCHOWITZ, a vill. of Moravia, circ. & 14 m. E.S.E. Hradisch, with sulphur and saline baths, which have lately acquired repute. Pop. 798.

LUING, an isl. of Scotl., co. Argyle, off its W. coast, pa. Kilbrandon, separated from Seil isl., on the N. by a strait about 300 yards in width. Length 7¼ m. Pop. (with pa.), emp'd in slate quarrying. Surface rather low, but picturesque.

LUJAN, or LUXAN, a river of the Plata confederation, S. A., joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 m. N.W. Buenos-Ayres.

LUKA & LUKHOKI, two towns of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) & Chenab rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

LUKE, t., Lucerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 383.

LUKISI, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on the channel of Talanta, 12 m. N.N.E. Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

LUKKEE (NORTHERN and SOUTHERN), two town of Scinde; the former in ruins, & 10 m. S.S.E. Shikarpore; the latter on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

LUKOJANOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 85 m. S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Tescha. Pop. 2,220.

LUKOV, a town of Poland, prov. & 17 m. S. Siedlec. Pop. 3,586, comprising many Jews.

LULEA, a navigable river of North Sweden, læn Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. S.W. Tornea, after a S. course of 200 m.

LULEA, a seaport town of Sweden, læn Pitea, cap. dist, at the mouth of the Lulea-Elf, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 m. W.S.W. Tornea. Pop. 1,140.

LULLEEANA, a vill. of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Lahore.

LULLINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 14 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 51.

LULLINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 6½ m. S. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 2,983 ac. Pop. 679. —II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.E. Frome. Area, 687 ac. Pop. 118.—III. co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Area, 1,162 ac. Pop. 26.

LULLWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.W. Wareham. Pop. 450. Lullworth castle, the seat of the Weld family, is a massive pile, erected in 1588. *Lullworth Cove* is a deep & narrow inlet of the sea, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet water at low tide.—II. (*West*), same co. Pop. 401.

LUMBER, t., Clinton co., Pa. Drained by Sinnemahoning r. & branches. There are in the t. a grist m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1840, 105; 1850, 136.

LUMBER BRIDGE, p-o., Robeson co., Pa.

LUMBER CITY, p-v., Telfair co., Ga., 138 S. by E. Milledgeville, 750 W.

LUMBERLAND, p-t., Sullivan co., N.Y., 129 S.W. Albany, 287 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, timbered with oak & pine. Drained by Mongoup r. & other branches of Delaware r., which runs on its S. W. border. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 39 saw m., 4 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 2,635.

LUMBERPORT, p-v., Harrison co., Va., 261 N.W. Richmond, 221 W.

LUMBER, r., N.C. & S.C., a N.E. branch of Little Pedee r., which it enters on the boundary between Marion & Horry districts.

LUMBERTON, p-v., Burlington co., N. J.

LUMBERTON, p-v., Clinton co., O., 74 S.W. Columbus, 453 W.

LUMBERTON, p-v., capital of Robeson co., N. C., 91 S. by W. Raleigh 379 W. Situated on the E. bank of Lumber r. It contains a court house, jail, & several stores & dwellings.

LUMBERVILLE, p-v., Solebury t., Bucks co., Pa., 117 E. Harrisburg, 179 W. Situated on the W. bank of Delaware r., & contains 2 stores, 1 grist m., and 15 or 16 dwellings. It has considerable trade in lumber.

LUMBIER, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. E.S.E. Pamplona, between the rivers Salazare & Irate. Pop. 2,143.

LUMBRALES & LUMBRERAS, two mkt.-towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 48 m. W.S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 2,492, with some Roman antiquities.—II. prov. & 28 m. S. Logroño. Pop. 1,300.

LUMELLO, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, 10 m. S.E. Mortara. Pop. (with comm.) 2,150.

LUMEZZANE, two contiguous vills. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 8 m. N. Brescia. United pop. 2,715. The valley of Lumez, watered by the Gobia, is celeb. for its fine climate & for its fertility.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a township of England, co. & 4¼ m. N.N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,730, mostly employed in collieries.—II. (*Little*), a township adjoining, & remarkable for its stately castle, originally built in the

reign of Edward I. by the Lumleys, ancestors of the Earl of Scarboro'. Pop. 337.

LUMMEN, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 8 m. W.N.W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,891.

LUMPHANAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 24 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,088. Macbeth is said to have been slain here, at a spot marked by a cairn.

LUMPKIN, county, Ga. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 700 sq. ms. Drained by Etowah & Coosawattee rivers, & their branches. Surface hilly; soil on the streams, very fertile. It contains the richest gold mines in the Atlantic gold region. Capital, Dahlonega. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,274; bad. corn, 242,717 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 42,110; rice, 16,087 pounds; cotton, 14 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—34 churches; 1 acad., 7 pupils; 20 sch., 1,170 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,671; 1850, 8,955.

LUMPKIN, p-v., capital of Stewart co., Ga., 137 S. W. Milledgeville, 795 W. Situated on the S. side of Hannahatchee cr., 16 ms. E. from its entrance into Chattahoochee r. It contains a court house, jail, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 14 stores, & 56 dwellings.

LUNAIRE (ST.), a mkt.-town & comm. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 m. W. St. Malo. Pop. 1,009.

LUNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on a beautiful inlet of the North Sea, 8 m. S.S.W. Montrose. Pop. 279. In its church-yard is a monument erected to Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr.

LUNANAY, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. rajahship, 63 m. E. Ahmedabad.

LUNAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Lodève. Pop. 1,500. Its neighborhood produces famous cheese.—*Lunay* is a vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 6 m. W. Vendome. Pop. 1,600.

LUNCARTY, a vill. of Scotl., co., & 3¼ m. N. Perth, pa. Redgorton, with a station on the Perth & Forfar r. r. Pop. with pa. employed in a linen bleachery, the largest in Britain. The Danes were here defeated by Kenneth III. in 990, by the bravery of Hay, ancestor of the Errol family.

LUND, town of Sweden, len & 14 m. N.E. Malmö. Pop. 4,500. It is the cathedral is an archbishop's see, & its famous university, founded in 1668, had, in 1845, 645 students; a library of 40,000 printed vols., & 1,000 MSS., museums of science & art, an observatory, chemical laboratories, & a botanic garden.

LUND, a par. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. N.W. Beverley. Area, 2,950 ac. Pop. 503.

LUNDIE & FOWLIS-EASTER, a united pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar & Perth, 8 m. W.N.W. Dundee. Area, 5,202 ac. Pop. 750.

LUNDYE, a riv. of Afghanistan, & a principal tributary of the Cabool r., which it joins from the N., 12 m. N.N.E. Peshawer.

LUNDY ISLE, England, co., Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.W. Hartland Point. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 34. It is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side; it has a mansion-house, light-house, & produces excellent barley. Silver and copper have been discovered. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates.

LUNDY'S LANE, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

LUNE, a river of England, rises in the mountains of co. Westmoreland, & flows through the N. of the co. Lancaster, into the Irish Sea, which it enters at Sunderland Point, by a broad estuary. Length 50 m. Chief affl., the Greta. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

LUNEBURG, a town of N.W. Germany, Hanover, cap. late pr., on r. b. of the Ilmenau, & on the Hanover & Hamburg r. r., 68 m. N.N.E. Hanover. Pop. 11,779. It is surrounded by walls, & has a castle, town-hall, military academy for nobles, a gymnasium, & cavalry barracks. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, & soap, & an active transit trade between Hamburg & the interior of Germany. The Landrostei, or dist. of Lüneburg, has an area of 4,356 sq. ms. Pop. 1852, 332,764. -II. (or *Mirlagueash*), a marit. town of Nova Scotia, cap. co., on its S.E. coast, 38 m. S.W. Halifax.

LUNEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 14 m. E.N.E. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Vidourle, & on the canal of Lunel. Pop. 5,797. It has a comm. college, numerous brandy distilleries, & an active trade in Muscat wine & raisins.

LUNEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg., 28 m. N.W. Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. with suburb, *Alt-Lunen*, 5,640. It has manufs. of tobacco & woollen goods.

LUNENBURG, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state, & contains 410 sq. ms. Drained by Meherrin r. & its branches, on the south, & the Nottoway on the north. Surface level; soil fertile along the streams. Capital, Lewiston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $216,971; wheat, 49,960 bush. produced; Ind. corn 240,065; tobacco, 2,284,6[illegible] pounds; wool, 15,689;—7 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 3 tanneries. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $21,870; value of manufac. articles, $59,734;—26 churches; 17 sch., 450 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,050. Pop. 1850, 11,692.

LUNENBURG, p-t., Essex co., Vt., 58 E.N.E. Montpelier, 567 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r., at & above the Fifteen Mile falls. Surface uneven & stony; soil fertile, especially the invales. Drained by Neal's branch, & Cattlow branch, which afford good water power. It has a fulling m., 4 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,130; 1850, 1,123.

LUNENBURG, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 46 N.W. Boston, 428 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Watered by branches of Nashua r. Incorporated in 1728. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,272; 1850, 1,249.

LUNENBURG, C. H., p-v., & capital of Lunenburg co., Va., 78 S.W. Richmond, 197 W. It contains a handsome brick court house, jail, clerk's office, 3 stores, and about 100 inhabitants. (See *Lewiston.*)

LUNENBURG, t., p. v., & capital, Lunenburg co., N. S., 55 W. Halifax, at the head of a good harbor, & has a court-house, an academy, several churches, and 500 inhabs.

LUNENBURGH, county, N. S. Situated in the central S. part of the prov. Area, 1,004 sq. ms. Drained by La Have, Gold, Petite, & Mushamush rivers. Mahone bay forms a spacious harbor, and embosoms about 200 islands; La Hare & Lunenburg harbors, & sevl. others, are among the indentations on its coasts. Surface stony and rough; soil generally fertile. It abounds with fine timber. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Capital, Lunenburgh. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle 9,142; sheep, 11,934; swine, 2,989; horses, 650; wheat, 4,892 bush. produced; rye, 8,078; Indian corn, 402; buckwheat, 1,013; barley, 50,361; oats, 12,421; potatoes, 72,939; peas, 859;—54 grist m., 156 saw m., 19 tanneries, 15 persons emp'd; 2 woollen fac.;—19 churches; 61 schools, 1,820 scholars. Pop. 14,595.

LUNEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on the Vezouze, near its junction with the Meurthe, 15 m. S.E. Nancy. Pop. 12,164. It has a vast palace, long the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland; extensive cavalry barracks, 2 hospitals, a synagogue, & theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth, yarn, & gloves. It is celeb. for the treaty of 1801, betw. the Emperor of Germany & Napoleon.

LUNEY'S CREEK, p-o., Hardy co., Va., 190 N. W. Richmond, 142 W.

LUNGA, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, ¼ m. N. Scarba. The strait between these isls. is remarkable for the violence of its current.

LUNGERN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, near its S. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Sarnen. Pop. 1,400. It is situated near the small lake of Lungern, recently in part drained by a tunnel.

LUNG-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Quang-si, after a tortuous S.E. course of 500 m., joins the Hong-kiang. Chf. cities on its banks, Kin-Yuen, & Lieu-tcheou.

LUNGRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult., dist. & 6 m. S.W. Castro-Villari. Pop. 3,500.

LUNGWITZ (UPPER & LOWER), two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz. United pop. 5,140.

LUNI, *Luna*, a ruined city of N. Italy, at the S.E. extremity of the Sard. dom., about 4 m. S.E. Sarzana. It was of Etruscan origin, & famous for its capture by the Normans. It was finally ruined by the Saracens in 1016, but gave name to the district Lunigiana.—II. a town of Spain, in the Pyrenees, prov. & 28 m. N. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,259.

LUNIGIANA, a small territory of the Duchy of Modena, Italy, betw. the states of Sardinia & Parma.

Pop. 1850, 17,248. It is traversed by the river Marag & its affls.—II. a prov. of the Duchy of Parma. Pop. 1852, 31,478. Chief t., Pontremoli.

LUNZENAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, with paper mills, on the Mülde, 12 m. N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,737.

LUPPITT, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N. Honiton. Area, 4,293 ac. Pop. 761.

LUPSA, a mkt.-town of Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, 27 N.W. Karlsburg, with 3,099 inhabitants, & 5 Greek churches.

LUQUE, *Aglaminor*, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,752.

LURAY, p-v., capital of Page co., Va., 130 N.W. Richmond, 96 W. Situated on Hawksbill cr. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—4 stores, 1 tannery, & 500 inhabitants.

LURAY, v., Union t., Licking co., O., 25 E. Columbus, 368 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 88 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a rich and fertile country.

LURAY, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 57 E. Indianapolis, 538 W.

LURCY, two comms. & market towns of France.—I. (*le Bourg*), dep. Nievre, 25 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 1,200.—II. (*Levy*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Moulins, with 2,940 inhabitants, & manufs. of earthenwares.

LURE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. arrond., on the Ognon, 16 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 3,190. It has a comm. college, & an active trade in leather, iron, corn, & cheese.

LURGAN, t., Franklin co., Pa., 13 N. Chambersburg. Surface a level valley; soil slate. Drained by Conedogwinnit cr. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,143; 1850, 1,228.

LURGAN, a mkt.-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 15 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Belfast & Ulster r. r. Pop. 4,677. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, 3 branch banks, & extensive manufs. of linens & muslins. Market, Friday. It gives title of baron to the Brownlow family, who own the town, & whose castle is adjoining.—II. a pa., co. Cavan, containing the town of VIRGINIA. Area, 11,327 ac. Pop. 6,557.

LURGERSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Petworth. Area, 4,850 ac. Pop. 744.

LURI, a comm. & mkt.-town of Corsica, cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. N. Bastia. Pop. 1,662.

LURISTAN, *Elymais*, a div. of the prov. Irak-Ajemi, W. Persia, comprising the mntnous. Bakhtiyari country. It has no town of consequence.

LURO, a river & small town of European Turkey. The riv. enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 m. The town, 6 miles above.

LURROO, or DURROO, a town of Cashmere, 8 m. S. Islamabad.

LURS, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 6 m. E.N.E. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,236.

LUS, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 25° & 26° N., & lon. 65° 30′ & 67° E., having W. & N. the provs. Mukran & Jhalawan, E. Scinde, & S. the Indian Ocean. Estimated area 5,200 sq. ms. Pop. 60,000. It is mountainous on its frontiers, and fertile only along the banks of the Poorally and its affls. Principal towns, Belah the capital, Sonmeanee, & Lyaree.

LUSATIA, an old division of Germany, with the title of margraviate, now forming the circ. Bautzen, in Saxony, & part of the regs. Potsdam, Frankfurt, and Leignitz, in the kgdm. of Prussia.

LUSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 143.

LUSERNA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 8 m. S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. 1,183.

LUSHBY'S MILLS, p-o., Owen co., Ky.

LUSIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Vonne, 14 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,482. Remarkable as the cradle of the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem & Cyprus during the crusades.

LUSIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aube, 8 m. E.S.E. Troyes. Pop. 1,000. Here, in 1814, terms of peace were offered by the allies & rejected by Napoleon.

LUSK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 8 m. W. Rush. Area, 16,183. Pop. 5,961; of vill. 872.

LUSS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. N.N.W. Dumbarton, on Loch Lomond. Area, 33 sq. m. Pop. 907.

LUSSAC, several comms. & mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,454.—II. (*les Chateaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,581.—III. (*les Eglises*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. N.N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,640.

LUSSIN-PICOLO, & LUSSIN-GRANDE, 2 towns of Illyria, in the island Lussin, dist. Quarnero, off S.E. coast.—I. cap. dist., on a wide bay. Pop. 3,800—II. dist. & 1 m. S.E. L. Piccolo. Pop. 2,460.

LUSTENAU, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, on the Upper Rhine, 7 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. Pop. 2,995.

LUSTLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5¼ m. N. W. Chudleigh. Area, 2,939 ac. Pop. 367.

LÜTENBURG, a town of Denmark, Duchy of Holstein, 58 m. N.E. Glückstadt, on a small riv., 2 m. from the Baltic. Pop. 2,100.

LUTHERSBURG, p-v., Clearfield co., Pa., 145 N.W. Harrisburg, 237 W.

LUTHERVILLE, p-v., Meriwether co., Ga., 108 W. Milledgeville, 727 W.

LUTOMIERSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kalice, on rt. b. of the Ner, 27 m. N.E Sieradz. Pop. 1,600.

LUTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. & 19 m. S.E. Bedford, on the Lea. Area of pa. 15,750 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,787; do. of t. 10,648. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern hills; has a fine Gothic church, a national school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, market house & manufs. of straw hats. In the vicinity is Luton-Hoo Park, formerly seat of the Marquis of Bute.

LUTRY, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,783.

LÜTSCHINE, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, formed by the torrent White Lütschine, which traverses the valley of Lauterbrunnen & the Black Lütschine, which passes Grindelwald. They unite at the hamlet Zweilütschiner, & the riv. falls into the lake of Brienz in the S.W.

LUTTER-AM-BARENBERGE, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy & 23 m. S.S.W. Brunswick, dist. Harz. Pop. 1,064. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV., king of Denmark.

LUTTERBACH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 15 m. N. Altkirch, on an isl. formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1,047.

LUTTERWORTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 14 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Midland Counties r. r. Area of pa. 1,890 ac. Pop. 2,446. The town, on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit, & a portrait of its rector, the reformer Wycliffe, who died here in 1384. Manufs. of hosiery & ribbons employ the population.

LUTTICH, a town of Belgium. [LIEGE.]

LUTTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Huntingdon & Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Area, 1,509 ac. Pop. 199.

LUTTRINGHAUSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 17 m. S.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 980.

LUTZEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 9 m. S.E. Merseburg. Pop. 2,230. It is memorable for the battle of 6th Nov., 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians, & lost his life; & for that of 2d May, 1813, between the French, under Napoleon, & the allied Russian & Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

LUTZK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Styr, 40 m. S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 3,650.

LUXBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Area, 3,740 ac. Pop. 512, employed in extensive iron-works.

LUXEMBOURG (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of Europe, bounded E. & N.E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, & W. by Namur (Belgium). It was annexed to Belgium, but dismembered by the Revolution of 1830, & in 1839 divided between Belgium & the Netherlands.—*Dutch Luxemburg*, or *Luxemburg*, the E. portion, a prov. of the Netherlands, formed a state of the Germanic Confederation belonging to the king of the Netherlands. Area, 990 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 194,619.

LUXEMBOURG, a prov. of Belgium in the S.E., forms the W. part of the old grand duchy. Area, 1,695 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 187,978. It is traversed by

several branches of the Ardenne mntns., is well wooded, & has many marshes. It is divided into the arrondts. Arlon, (the cap.), Neufchateau, & Marche en-Famenne.—*French Luxembourg*, an old div. of France, in the prov. Lorraine, is now compr. in the dep. Moselle.

LUXEMBURG (Germ. *Letzeburg*), a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy Luxemburg, on the Alzette, 17 m. E.S.E. Arlon. Pop., including garrison, 12,000. It stands partly on a rocky height & partly in the plain below, communicating by flights of steps, & zig-zag streets, impassable by carriages; its works have been greatly strengthened of late years. It has an athenæum, public library, & a small museum; cannon foundry & iron forges; & manufs. of linens, leather, & tobacco. It was taken by the French in 1795, & made cap. dep. des Forets.

LUXEUIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saone, 10 m. N.W. Lure, at the foot of the Vosges mntns. Pop. 3,402. Its warm & cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, & it has manufs. of paper, hardware & cutlery.

LUXOR (*El Kasr*, "the palace"), a vill. of Upper Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 1¼ m. S. Carnac, on a portion of the site of anc. Thebes, & having one of the most magnificent anc. temples extant.

LUXULION, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.W. Lostwithiel. Area, 5,354 ac. Pop. 1,439.

LUYNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Tours. Pop. 2,000. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle, formerly fortified, & during the revolution of 1793 called *Roche-sur-Loire*.

LUZA, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, joins the Jug, an affl. of the Dvina. Length 200 miles.

LUZARCHES, & LUZECH, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., arr. Pontoise. Pop. 1,432.—II. dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,610.

LUZ-EN-BARRÈGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 11 m. S.S.E. Argèles. Pop. 2,640. It has a church, formerly a citadel, built by the knights Templars. Manufs. of mixed silk & woollen stuffs, called *barreges*. Near it are the thermal baths of St. Sauveur.

LUZERN, a canton of Switzerland. [LUCERNE.]

LUZERNE, county, Pa. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,427 sq. m. It is very mountainous, but notwithstanding its very rugged surface, it has many beautiful & fertile valleys, & possesses great mineral wealth. It contains within its area the beautiful valley of Wyoming. The Susquehanna riv. passes centrally through the county, & its surface is drained by its numer. branches. Capital, Wilkesbarre. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $654,805; wheat, 165,328 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 290,122; oats, 287,-707; wool, 49,372 pounds; 23 flouring and grist m., 85 saw m., 11 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 14 tanneries, 28 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufs., $2,078,900; value of manuf. articles, $1,690,746;—39 churches; 4 acad., 445 pupils; 185 schools, 6,815 scholars. Pop. 1840, 44,006, including Wyoming; 1850, 56,072.

LUZERNE, p-t., Warren co., N. Y. Situated on the E. side of Hudson r. Surface hilly, excepting near the Hudson. The v., situated on the lt. b. of the r., contains a church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & 250 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 21 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,284; 1850, 1,800.

LUZERNE, t., Fayette co., Pa., 12 m. N.W. Uniontown. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. It lies on the great bend of Monongahela r., which bounds it N. & W. Drained by Dunlap's cr. It has 2 tanneries, 4 flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,715; 1850, 1,899.

LUZERNE, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

LUZON, the most N. & largest of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, mostly betw. lat. 12° 30′ and 18° 45′ N., & lon. 119° 45′ and 124° 15′ E. Estimated area, 56,600 sq. m.; of the Spanish portion, 31,700 sq. m. Pop. 2,364,800. Shape very irregular; shores rocky, & indented by numerous bays, the principal being the bay of Manilla, on its west coast. N. part, granite & recent volcanic rocks, with secondary & tertiary deposits, & coal; S. part almost wholly volcanic. Surface very varied: in a great part mountainous, with some active volcanoes; it is highly picturesque & well wooded. N. of Manila is an extensive & fertile plain, on which rice & tobacco are extensively grown. Other important products, are indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, wax, ebony, rock salt, gold, iron, & copper. The inhabs. consist mostly of Malays, partly independent, & partly subordinate to the Spanish colonists. The wilder parts are inhabited by the Negrillos, a Papuan race of the Archipelago, & in the towns & cultivated districts, some Chinese are settled. Luzon is divided into 18 prov.; chief towns, Manila, the cap. of the Spanish dom. in the E., Cavite, Bidondo, Santa Cruz, and Apari.

LUZY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Chateau-Chinon. Pop. 1,741.

LUZZARA, a mkt.-town of Parma, 4 m. N. Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 11 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 2,700.

LYAREE, a marit. town of Beloochistan, prov. Las, on the Poorally, about 20 m. from the Indian Ocean, & 38 m. S. Belah, & with an insignificant manuf. of salt, & some coasting trade.

LYBRAND, p-o., Alamakee co., Iowa.

LYBSTER, a vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, 11 m. S.W. Wick. Pop. 279, partly employed in the herring fishery. A harbor of refuge has been recently constructed here by Government.

LYCHEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 48 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 1,870.

LYCOMING, county, Pa. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state, & contains 1,080 sq. m. Drained by the W. branch of Susquehanna r. & its tributaries. The surface on the N. is mountainous, with a stony soil; the portion comprising the valley on the west branch, & the subordinate limestone vallies, to the S., & Muncy valley on the E., is exceedingly fertile. A canal passes along the W. branch of Susquehanna r., through the county, connecting with the Pennsylvania canal, at the mouth of the Juniata. Capital, Williamsport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $429,-332; wheat, 285,925 bushels produced; Indian corn, 262,456; oats, 166,548; wool, 35,220 pounds; 25 flouring & grist m., 114 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac.; 21 tanneries, 57 persons emp.; 4 print. offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufs., $717,-459; value of manuf. articles, $975,244;—44 churches; 2 acad., 150 pupils; 157 schools, 5,179 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,649, including Sullivan county; 1850, 26,257.

LYCOMING, t., (p-o. called Newberry,) Lycoming co., Pa. The surface is mountainous; soil, in the vallies, fertile. Drained by Lycoming cr., which flows into the Susquehanna r. It has 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,917; 1850, 1,275.

LYCOMING CREEK, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

LYCURGUS, p-o., Marshall co., Ia.

LYCURGUS, p-o., Alamakee co., Iowa.

LYDBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2½ m. S.E. Bishop's-castle. Area, 7,520 ac. Pop. 564.

LYDD, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Romney, of which cinque port it was formerly a member. Area of pa. 13,503 ac. Pop. 1,865. Accumulations of shingle have destroyed the port, & the town is now a poor vill., 1 mile inland.

LYDDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. Dover. Area, 1,422 ac. Pop. 261.

LYDEN, t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 756.

LYDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a small river of same name, 7 m. N.N.E. Tavistock. The pa. extends over the lonely waste of Dartmoor. The vill. has now fallen into decay.

LYDFORD, 2 pars. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Castle Carey. Area, (*East*,) 706 ac. Pop. 214.—(*West*,) 4½ m. W. Castle Carey. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 855.

LYDHAM, a pa. of Engl. & Wales, cos. Montgomery & Salop, 1½ m. N.E. Bishop's-castle. Area, 3,065 ac. Pop. 186.

LYDIARD, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*Bishop's*), 5 m. W.N.W. Taunton.—II. (*St. Lawrence*), 4 miles N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area, 2,697 ac. Pop. 711.

LYDIATE, a tn-shp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 842.

LYDLINCH, a pa., of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 2,446 ac. Pop. 407.

LYDNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester. Area, 8,072 ac. Pop. 2,577.

LYDOCH (LOCH), Scotl., co. Perth, in the moor of Rannoch, 6 m. E. Kingshouse. Length 7 m.

LYELL'S STORE, p-o., Richmond co., Va.

LYGKUMKLOSTER, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist., 19 m. W. Apenrade. Pop. 1,200.

LYK, or OELK, a town of E. Prussia. [LICK.]

LYKENS, t., (p-o. called Gratz,) Dauphin co., Pa., 26 N. Harrisburg. Surface mntnous.; soil red shale. Drained by branch of Wiconisco and Mahantango creeks. It has a fulling m., 2 tann., 5 flour. m., a grist m., 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,409; 1850, 1,871.

LYKINS, t., Crawford co., O., 8 N. by W. Bucyrus. Drained by Sycamore creek. Pop. 1840, 742; 1850, 1,185.

LYMAN, p-t., York co., Me., 72 S.W. Augusta, 523 W. Drained by branches of the Saco & Kennebunk rivers, the latter of which rises in a pond near its centre. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,478; 1850, 1,376.

LYMAN, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 107 N.N.W. Concord, 533 W. Watered by Burnham's r., a branch of Ammonoosuc riv. Connecticut riv. runs on its W. boundary, & here is a part of the Fifteen Mile falls, which terminate a little below. It has a woollen fac., a bit & augur fac., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,480; 1850, 1,442.

LYMAN CENTRE, p-o., Lyman t., York co., Me., 74 S.W. Augusta, 522 W.

LYMANSVILLE, p-v., Potter co., Pa., 167 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 277 W.

LYME, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 53 N.W. Concord, 498 W. Connecticut r. runs on its W. border, by small branches of which it is watered. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Chartered in 1764. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,785; 1850, 1,617.

LYME, p-t., New London co., Conn., 45 S. by E. Hartford, 338 W. Incorporated in 1667. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., at its mouth, where is a ferry to Saybrook. Near the Sound the surface is level, or moderately hilly, with considerable salt marsh; toward the N. stony & mountainous, where the soil is chiefly adapted to grazing. There are 6 churches in the t.—4 Congregational & 2 Baptist. The v., on the New Haven & New London r. r., is built on a plain, along a street, for a distance of nearly 2 miles. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,856; 1850, 2,668. (*See East Lyme.*)

LYME, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 W. Watertown, 172 N.W. Albany. Surface gently undulating; soil a fertile, sandy, & marly loam. Watered by Chaumont river; bounded by Lake Ontario on the S., in which are several islands belonging to the t. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 5,472; 1850, 2,119. Cape Vincent taken from it since 1840.

LYME, p-t., Huron co., O., 99 N. by E. Columbus, 462 W. The v. is situated on the border of a beautiful prairie, & contains a church, a store, & a number of dwellings. The t. is drained by Pipe creek, & has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,320; 1850, 1,859.

LYME REGIS, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its extremity in the English Channel, 22 m. W. Dorchester, to which a railroad extends from London. Area of pa., 1851, 1,499 ac. Pop. of t. 2,852; do. of parl. bor. 3,516. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic & other chapels, almshouse, old town hall, assembly rooms, custom house, & a harbor consisting of 2 piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Markets, Tuesday & Friday. The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. In 1558, the great engagement with the Spanish Armada took place off Lyme. In 1672, the Dutch fleet was defeated here by the English. In 1669, Cosmo-de-Medici died in the town. Admiral Summers, discoverer of the Bermudas, was born here. An earthquake, accompanied by fissures of the ground, & other extraordinary phenomena, occurred in the vicinity, in 1839. [CHARMOUTH.]

LYMINGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. N. Hythe. Area, 4,594 ac. Pop. 883.

LYMINGTON, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Engl., co. Hampshire, in the New Forest, on a small navigable river of same name, & communicating with a handsome suburb, close to its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. S.W. Southampton, to which the port is subordinate. Area of pa. 2,377 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,182; do. of parl. bor. 5,282. It is beautifully situated on a steep declivity, has many handsome houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers a church subordinate to Boldre, a union workhouse, town hall, theatre, handsome baths, & custom house, establishments for ship building, & salt works. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons, but has little trade. Steamers ply to Portsmouth & the Isle of Wight. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is a polling place for S. division of co., & gives the title of Viscount to the Wallop family.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Cardinal Woolsey was once rector of this pa.

LYMM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Nether-Knutsford. Area,, 4,284 ac. Pop. 3,156. The church is ancient. Oughtrington hall, the seat of the Trafford family, is finely situated. Lymm hall is an ancient moated edifice.

LYMPNE, or LIMNE, *Portus Lemanis*, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. W. Hythe. Area, 2,658 ac. Pop. 552. Streetfall castle, the seat of the archdeacon, occupies the site of an ancient British fortress; a Roman road runs direct to Canterbury.

LYMPSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Axbridge. Area, 1,966 ac. Pop. 540.

LYMPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¾ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 1,107.

LYN, p. v., Elizabeth t., Leeds co., Can. W., 5 W. Brockville. It has 2 stores, a carding & fulling m., & 250 inhabitants.

LYNCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Midhurst. Area, 190 ac. Pop. 70.

LYNCHBURG, p-v., Campbell co., Va., 116 W. by S. Richmond, 191 W. Situated on the S. bank of James r., 20 miles below its passage through the Blue Ridge, & at the junction of the Petersburg & Lynchburg r. r. with the Virginia & Tennessee railroads. In 1793 it contained but 5 houses. Incorporated in 1805. It contains 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Universalist, & 1 Roman Catholic. It has 2 banks, aggregate cap. $600,000; 3 savings banks, 3 printing offices, each issuing a semi-weekly newspaper, 6 warehouses in which about 20,000,000 lbs. of tobacco are annually inspected. It has 128 stores & groceries, 30 tobacco fac., which manufacture from 35 to 40,000 boxes of tobacco annually, a large cotton fac., an iron foundry, 3 large flouring m., 15 classical schools, & in 1850, 8,071 inhab.; 1854, 10,000. Tobacco shipped for the year ending Oct. 1852, 6,856,349 pounds; of leaf and other manufactured tobacco same year, 13,525,120 pounds; aggregate value of, $4,066,900. The James river & Kanawha canal connects this place with Richmond. On it are 5 handsome packet-boats for passengers, & about 40 freight-boats, of from 60 to 100 tons burden. The back country & trade of this place are very extensive. The Lynchburg water works is one of the most interesting undertakings in the United States. An arm of James river, formed by an island 2 miles in length, is crossed by a dam 10 feet high, thence a canal ½ m. in length conveys the water to the pump-house on the river's bank. A double forcing pump, worked by a large breast wheel, impels the water through a pipe 2,000 feet long to a reservoir of the capacity of 400,000 gallons, & at an elevation of 253 feet above the river level, from which the water is distributed in iron pipes throughout the city. The water-power created by the dam is amply sufficient for working a large additional amount of machinery.

LYNCHBURG, p. v., Sumpter co., S. C., on the Manchester & Wilmington r. r.

LYNCHBURG, p-v., Dodson t., Highland co., O., 88 S.W. Columbus, 451 W. Situated on the E. fork of Little Miami r., & contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a carding machine, 2 tanneries, and 150 inhabitants.

LYNCHBURG, p-v., Lincoln co., Tenn., 78 S. Nashville, 701 W. Situated on one of the head branches of Elk r.

LYNCHBURG, p-o., Harris co., Tex.

LYNCHBURGH, p-o., Coosa co., Ala.

LYNCH'S CREEK, p-v., Marion dist., S. C., 151 E. by S. Columbia, 448 W. Contains a church & 125 inhabitants. The stream rises in N. C., & after a course of 120 m., flows into Great Pedee r., in Williamsburg dist., S. C. It is navigable for more than 60 m.

LYNCH'S LAKE, p-o., Williamsburgh dist., S. C.

LYNCHWOOD, p-v., Kershaw dist., S. C., 51 N.E. Columbia, 365 W.

LYNCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, contiguous to Bath, within the parl. boundary of which it is included. Area, 1,845 ac. Pop. 9,974. There is a Roman Catholic college.

LYNDEBOROUGH, p-t., Hillsborough county, N. H., 35 S.S.W. Concord, 461 W. Surface mostly uneven & rough; soil well adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1764. Drained by branches of Souhegan riv. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 968.

LYNDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 89.

LYNDHURST, a pa. & large vill. of Engl., co. Hants, beautifully situated in the centre of the New Forest, 8 m. W.S.W. Southampton. Area, 3,618 ac. Pop. 1,527. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst. In vicin. is the spot where William Rufus was slain by the arrow of Sir W. Tirel.

LYNDON, p-o., Aroostook co., Me.

LYNDON, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 44 N.E. Montpelier, 554 W. Surface undulating; soil very productive. Drained by Pasumsic river, which has two considerable falls, & affords extensive water power. The v. is pleasant, & has considerable trade. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, an oil m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., an acad., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,753; 1850, 1,752.

LYNDON, t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 18 E. Ellicottville, 274 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Ischua and Oil creeks. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 628; 1850, 1,092.

LYNDON, p-v., Whitesides co., Ill., 180 N. Springfield, 855 W.

LYNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Area, 992 ac. Pop. 106. Winiston is buried in its church.

LYNDON CENTRE, p-o., Lyndon t., Caledonia co., Vt., 48 N.E. Montpelier, 556 W. It contains two churches, an academy, several stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

LYNDONVILLE, p-v., Yates t., Orleans co., N. Y. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 flouring m., 1 saw m., 1 furnace, 1 tannery, 60 dwellings, & about 400 inhabitants.

LYNE, a river of Scotland, co. Peebles, rises on the borders of co. Edinburgh, & flows S. for 20 miles, into the Tweed, above Peebles.

LYNE, a pa. of Scotl., co, & 4 m. W.N.W. Peebles, on the Lyne, united with MEGGET, 8 m. distant. Pop. 787.

LYNEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Wootton-Basset. Area, 3,242 ac. Pop. 1,046.

LYNESACK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 7 m. N.E. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 787.

LYNG, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 1,899 ac. Pop. 656.—II. co. Somerset. Area, 1,409 ac. Pop. 393.

LYNGBYE, a market town of Denmark, in the isl. Seeland, 7 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen, with a royal summer palace.

LYNESVILLE, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 54 m. N. Raleigh, 241 W.

LYNN, city, Essex co., Mass., 9 N.E. Boston, 449 W. The ocean washes its S. border, & in the S.E. is excellent salt marsh. Watered by Saugus r. Surface generally level, with rocky hills to the N. It contains 14 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 3 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 3 Universalist,—3 academies; 2 banks, aggregate capital, $300,000; a savings institution, an insurance office, 11 tanneries, 2 last factories, a grist m., 64 boot & shoe fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & a variety of small manufactures. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $681,150; value of manuf. articles, $4,141,850. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of ladies' shoes, & produces over 3,000,000 pairs annually. Pop. 1840, 9,367; 1850, 14,257. (*See Nahant.*)

LYNN, t., Lehigh co., Pa. It has the Blue Mountain on the N.; drained by Maiden cr., a branch of the Schuylkill r., & by Lynn cr., a branch of the Lehigh r. It has a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 10 grist m., 5 saw mills, a powder factory. Pop. 1840, 1,845; 1850, 1,997.

LYNN, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa., 169 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 276 W.

LYNN, t., St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 55.

LYNN, t., Posey co., In. Has a flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 845; 1850, 1,221.

LYNN, p-o., Randolph co., In.

LYNN, p-o., Calumet co., Wis.

LYNN, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. *North*, 1 m. N. Lynn-Regis. Area, 1,205 ac. Pop. 77.—II. *West*, 1 m. W. Lynn-Regis. Area, 1,623 ac. Pop. 1,098.

LYNN CAMP, p-o., Knox co., Ky., 107 S.E. by S. Frankfort, 531 W.

LYNNFIELD, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 20 N. Boston, 460 W. Surface uneven; soil not very productive. Watered by Ipswich r. Pop. 1840, 707; 1850, 1,724.

LYNNFIELD CENTRE, p-o., Essex co., Mass.

LYNNFORD, p-o., Jefferson co., Ky.

LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S-LYNN, a parl. & municipal bor., seaport, & town of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 2 m. from the N. Sea, & 26¾ m. N.E. Ely, on the E. Anglian r. r. Area of bor., including 2 pas., 2,675 ac. Pop. 1851, 19,355. It is divided into several parts by 4 small navigable rivers called fleets, over which are about a dozen bridges; it is defended on the land side by a fosse, strong bastions, & remains of an ancient embattled wall, with fine gate-way. Town well built, & containing many noted old mansions. The mkt.-place is very handsome, & extensive public walks, lined with trees, beautify the E. part of the town. Chief buildings, St. Margaret's church, a stately pile of vast dimensions, founded in 12th century; the beautiful & spacious chapel of St. Nicholas, All-Saints' church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of a convent, an octagonal Ladye chapel tower, a free grammar school, founded in 15th century, endowed with some small exhibitions to Cambridge; a large Lancasterian school, several ancient poors' hospitals, an ancient guildhall & jail, theatre, library, mechanics' institution, handsome custom-house, large market-house, & fort. There are in Lynn, 15 churches,—2 Baptist, 4 Episcopal, 1 Friends', 1 Independent, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. The harbor is capacious, the river being here about 1,000 ft. in breadth, but the approach is seriously obstructed by shifting sands. Spring tides rise 18 ft. The trade of Lynn, which ranked, within the last 50 years, as the 5th commercial port of Engl., is again rapidly increasing. Principal imports, coal, wine from the peninsula, timber, hemp, & other Baltic & Canadian produce. Exports corn & wool. Ship-yards, breweries, iron foundries, cork, rope, & tobacco manufactures, also employ the pop. Steamers ply to Hull. It is a polling-place for W. division of co. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Lynn was remarkable for its fidelity to the royal cause in the reign of John, who presented the town with a large silver cup & sword. It also espoused the side of Charles I.

LYNNVILLE, p-v., Lynn t., Lehigh co., Pa., 83 E. N.E. Harrisburg, 175 W.

LYNNVILLE, p-v., Warwick co., In., 162 S.W. by S. Indianapolis, 700 W. Situated on the head waters of Great Pigeon cr.

LYNNVILLE, p-v., Morgan co., Ill., 41 W. Springfield, 821 W.

LYNNVILLE, p-v., Giles co., Tenn., 60 S. Nashville, 724 W. Situated on Richland cr.

LYNNVILLE, p-v., Jasper co., Iowa.

LYON, t., Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 1,296; 1850, 1,134.

LYON, *Lugdunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Rhône, on the Rhône & Saône, which unite below the city, lat. 45° 45′ 44″ N., lat. 4° 49′ 34″ E. Pop. 1852, 156,159, & including suburbs, 275,000. Altitude 532 feet. A railroad connects Lyon with the Loire at Roanne, & others to Paris & Marseille. It consists of the city proper, mostly on a peninsula, & numerous suburbs; it is the seat of a national court, & of a university academy for the deps. Rhône, Loire, & Aix; it is the residence of many foreign consuls, & has a chamber of commerce, a mint, a national college, seminary & library of 10,000 vols., museum, & botanic garden & the school of design, called *Institution de la Martiniere*. Lyon, the second city of France, in re-

gard to pop. & commercial importance, is regarded as a fortified town, since batteries have been erected on the heights commanding the town & its approaches. Its streets are in general narrow & ill-paved, but the quays & the *Place Bellecour* are lined with hotels and elegant mansions. Among the numerous public buildings, the chf. are the hôtel-de-ville, hôtel-Dieu, church of St. Jean, & the great theatre. The Rhône & Saône are traversed by numerous bridges. Lyon has manufs. of all kinds; those of silks are the most celebrated in the world. It was founded by the proconsul Munatius Planeus, B.C. 43, & became the cap. of Celtic Gaul, or Lyonnaise. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Nero. Severus ruined it, A.D. 197, but it was restored by Constantine. It was the residence of the kings of Burgundy till the end of the 5th century; & was ravaged by the Saracens in the 8th century; afterwards governed by its archbishops, feudatories of the German empire; it was annexed to France in 1312. In 1793 it was taken by the army of the convention after a two months' siege, & was the scene of the most horrid cruelties. Birth-place of Germanicus; the Emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, & Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu, Jacquard, & Camille Jourdan. *Lyonnais*, was an old prov. of France, cap. Lyon, now forming the deps. Rhône & Loire. The *Lyonnaise* (anc. *Gallia Lugdunensis*), was a name given by Augustus to Celtic Gaul, or the country comprised within the Loire, Saône, Marne, & Seine, cap. *Lugdunum;* it was afterwards divided into the 1st, 2d, 3d, & 4th Lyonnaise.

LYON, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Benachastle, & flows through Glenlyon & Fortingal, 28 m. into the Tay at Taymouth castle.

LYONS, p-t., capital of Wayne co., N. Y., 193 W. by N. Albany, 357 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile sandy & calcareous loam. Drained by Clyde r., formed by the junction of Mud. cr. with Canandaigua outlet. The v. is situated on the New York central railroad & the Erie canal, & contains a court-house, jail, clerk's office, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 20 stores, 2 warehouses, 2 flouring m., a saw m., a steam furnace & saw m., 2 tanneries, 2 carriage fac., 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a pottery, 5 flouring m, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,302; 1850, 4,925.

LYONS, p-o., Fulton co., O., 165 N.W. Columbus, 496 W.

LYONS, p-t., Ionia co., Mich., 134 W.N.W. Detroit, 628 W. Situated on both sides of Grand r., at the head of steamboat navigation, 100 m. from its mouth. The river here has a fall, creating a good water power. The v. has 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants. The river is boatable above for flat-bottomed boats. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 497; 1850, 850.

LYONS, p-t., Cook co,, Ill. Pop. 1850, 965.

LYONS, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

LYONS, p-v., Clinton co., Iowa. Situated on the rt. bank of the Mississippi r., & has a Roman Catholic church, a store, and 175 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 453.

LYONS, p-o., Fayette co., Tex.

LYONS (GULF OF). [LION (GULF OF).]

LYONSDALE, p-o., Greig t., Lewis co., N.Y., 122 N.W. Albany, 426 W.

LYON'S FALLS, p-o., Lewis co., N. Y.

LYONSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Kington. Area, 4,658 ac. Pop. 923.

LYON'S HOLLOW, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

LYONS-LA-FORET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. N.E. Andelys. Pop. 1,650.

LYON'S LANDING, p-o., Bladen co., N. C.

LYON'S STORE, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn., 257 E. Nashville, 425 W.

LYONSVILLE, p-v., Cook co., Ill.

LYRA, p-o., Sciota co., O.

LYS, a river of France & Belgium, deps. Pas de Calais & Nord, provs. W. & E. Flanders, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 m. Numerous canals communicate with it, & it has an active navigation.

LYS (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Muret. Pop. 1,223.

LYSANDER, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 144 W. by N. Albany, 364 W. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Drained by Seneca r., which bounds it on the S. The v. contains 2 churches, a store, & 175 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 plough fac., 4 tanneries, a grist m., 16 saw m., 3 machine shops, an academy, 20 schools, Pop. 1840, 4,306; 1850, 5,833.

LYSANDER, t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 559.

LYSKOVA, a town of Russia, gov. & 45 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod. Pop. 4,000. It has a noble residence, & a large annual cattle fair.

LYS-TURNEY, a tything of Engl., co. Hants, pa. Odiham, 4 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Area, 3,679 ac. Pop. 748.

LYTCHELL, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Minster*). Area, 3,344 ac. Pop. 878.—II. (*Matravers*). Area, 3,329 ac. Pop. 878.

LYTHAM, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kirkham, with a sta. on the Preston & Wyre r. r. Area, 15,542 ac. Pop. 2,698. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

LYTHAN'S (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Area, 1,248 ac. Pop. 135.

LYTHE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. N.W. Whitby. Area, 29,130 ac. Pop. 3,292; do. of the t. 1,094. In vicinity is Mulgrave Castle, seat of the Marquis of Normanby.

LYTHONIA, p-v.. De Kalb co., Geo.

LYTLESVILLE, p-v., McLean co., Ill.

M

MAAD, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zemplin, in the Hegyalla mntns., with celebrated vineyards, 5 m. N. W. Tokay. Pop. 5,644.

MAARSEN, & ST. MAARTENSDYKE, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. & 5 m. N.W. Utrecht, with a station on the rail. to Amsterdam.—II. prov. Zeeland, island, & 6 m. W.N.W. Tholen.

MAAS, or MAESE, a riv. of Netherl'ds. [MEUSE.]

MAASLAND, & MAASLIUS, 2 contiguous vills. of the Netherls., prov. S. Holland, 10 m. W. Rotterdam.

MAASTRICHT, Dutch Limburg. [MAESTRICHT.]

MAAT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dis. & 35 m. N.W. Agra.

MABBETTSVILLE, p-v., Dutchess co., N. Y.

MABE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Falmouth. Area, 2,569 ac. Pop. 616.

MABEES, p. o., Jackson co., O.

MABLETHORPE, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St. Mary*), 6¼ m. N.N.E. Alford. Area, 2,221 ac. Pop. 266.—II. (*St. Peter*), a contiguous pa. Area, 1,582 ac. Pop. 64.

MABROOK, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, 200 m. N.E. Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

MABYN, (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. E. N.E. Wadebridge. Area, 4,067 ac. Pop. 772.

MACACU, a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ mountains, & flows S. to the bay of Rio Janeiro.—II. a town on its banks. [SANTO ANTONIO.]

MACAHE a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe river, in the bay of St. Anna, 40 m. N.N.E. Cape Frio.

MACAIRE, (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 9 m. W. La Reole. Pop. 1,540.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupréau. Pop. 2,070.

MACANS, two contiguous vills. of Portugal, Estremadura, M. de Caminha, being 17 m., & M. de Dona Maria, 18 m., N.E. Thomar.

MACAO, a seaport town & settlement of the Portuguese in China, prov. Quang-tong, on a penins. of the island Macao, at the S.W entrance of the Canton riv., 70 m. S.S.E. Canton. Lat. of flag staff, 22° 11′ 4″ N..

lon. 113° 32′ E. Pop. 1850, 29,587, mostly Chinese. The peninsula, 24 m. in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the mainland by a narrow, low, & sandy isthmus. The town stands on declivities around a semicircular harbor facing W. the island Patern, the shore being lined by an embanked parade & a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the colleg. church of St. Joseph, 11 other churches, & the senate house, besides some Chinese temples, & at the end of the town is a mansion where Camoens composed a great part of his *Lusiad*. Six forts defend the harbor N. & W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, & large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. All trade of Macao is *nominally* restricted to Portuguese & Spanish shipping. Educational seminaries are the college of St. Joseph, a royal grammar school, & female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities & others form a senate, but the government is substantially vested in a Chinese mandarin. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese Emperor in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 83 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,200.

MACAPA, a town & fort of Brazil, prov. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. It has a parish church, hospital & town house, & has considerable trade in rice, cotton, cocoa, & timber used for cabinet work. Pop. 4,000.

MACARSCA, a small seaport town of Dalmatia, circ. & 34 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1,800. It is beautifully situated on a small bay, & was formerly the seat of a republic.

MACARTHUR, a river of N. Australia, flows into the G. of Carpentaria on its S.W. side. Its banks are verdant, & openly timbered.—II. a river in the S. of Australia, Victoria, Gippsland, flows from the Australian Alps into L. King, an inlet of the S. Ocean.—III. a river, New South Wales, co. & tributary to the Gloucester.—*Macarthur isles* are off N.E. Australia, near Bird isles.

MACARTHY ISLAND (Native *Jonjan Buro*), an isl. of W. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia river, 127 m. from its mouth. Area, 3 sq. ms. Pop. in 1836, 1,600, mostly liberated Africans, but in part natives of adjacent states.

MACASSAR, or MANKASSER, the chief town of government of same name, & a Dutch settlement of the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula of the island Celebes, lat. 5° 9′ S., lon. 119° 36′ E., 250 ms. from Borneo. It is mostly inhabited by Chinese, and defended by Fort Rotterdam. It was made a free port in 1846, & has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Its territory comprises about 5,000 sq. ms. Pop. 1849, 1,500,000.—The *Strait of Macassar* separates the isls. Borneo & Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 m., & contains the Paternoster, Pulo-Laut, & Pamaroong islands.

MACAU, a comun. & market town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. N. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,526.

MAÇAYO, a marit. t. of Brazil, cap. prov. Alagoas on the Atlantic. Lat. 8° 4′ S., lon. 35° 44′ W. Pop. 5,000. Its harbor is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks.

MACCAGNO-SUPERIORE, & INFERIORE, two vills. of Austrian Italy.—I. deleg. & 24 m. N.W. Como, on rt. b. of the Giona, & on the E. coast of Lago Maggiore.—II. same prov. on opp. side of the riv.

MACCALL'S CREEK, p-o., Franklin co., Miss., 70 S. W. Jackson, 1,080 W.

MACCARTYVILLE, v., Burlington co., N. J., 28 Mt. Holly. Has a large paper m., & about 100 inhabitants.

MACCLELLANDSTOWN, p-v., German t., Fayette co., Pa., 187 W. by S. Harrisburg, 204 W. It has a church, 4 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

MACCLESFIELD, a parl. & munic. bor., & manuf. town of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, on r. r. 17 m. S.S.E. Manchester. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 39,048. It is built on an acclivity; has several handsome streets, a large church, a grammar school, founded in 1502, ann. revenue, 900*l*.; a town hall, and jail for the forest liberty, assembly rooms, theatre, news room, 2 banks, & a spacious mkt. house. It has 27 churches, viz., 3 Baptist, 7 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 6 Independent, 10 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. Extensive manufs. of various silk fabrics, employ about 8,000 hands in 48 mills. About 3,000 persons are also employed in 16 cotton mills. Coal is plentiful, & a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting with Manchester & London. Mkt., Tuesday. The bor. has a commission of the peace, & forest courts of record are held. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., & is also a polling place for N. division of co. It gives the title of Earl to the Parker family. The jurisdiction of the district still called Macclesfield forest, is vested in the Stanley family.

MACCLESFIELD, a township of S. Australia, picturesquely situated on the Angas river, E. of Adelaide.

MACDONOUGH, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 119 W. Albany, 326 W. Surface undulating; soil clay loam. Drained by Bowman's & Genegansette creeks. The v., on the latter cr., contains 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., a paper m., & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 14 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,369; 1850, 1,522.

MACDUFF, a bor. of barony, & seaport town of Scotl., co. & 1 m. E. Banff, with which town it communicates by a fine bridge across the Deveron, & within the parliamentary bounds of which it is included. Pop. 2,228. It has a neat church, town house, jail, & an excellent harbor, the private property of the Earl of Fife. The port is subord. to Banff. Duff house (E. of Fife) is in its vicinity.

MACEDON, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 20 E. Lyons, 192 W. by N. Albany, 356 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Mud cr. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 5 grist m., 10 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,396; 1850, 2,384.

MACEDON, p-o., Mercer co., O.

MACEDON CENTRE, p-o., Macedon t., Wayne co., N. Y., 202 W. by N. Albany, 350 W.

MACEDONIA, p-o., Montgomery co., N. C.

MACEDONIA, p-v., Carroll co., Tenn., 103 m. W. Nashville, 736 W.

MACEDONIA, p-o., Potawatamie co., Iowa.

MACEDONIA, p-o., Tippah co., Miss.

MACEDONIA DEPOT, p-o., Summit co., O.

MACERATA, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., on an eminence, 22 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 16,059. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral & a university, founded in 1824. Under the French, Macerata was the cap. dep. Musone. Pop. of deleg., 1845, 225,615.—II. (*M. Feltria*), a vill., 11. m. N.W. Urbino. Pop. 1,370.

MACGILLICUDDY REEKS, the loftiest mountain range in Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, extending for about 10 m., between, Lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. It takes the name of the Glena-Purple mntn., immediately on Lake Killarney, beyond which the loftier Reeks form a magnificent background. Height of Carrantual, the highest peak, 3,404 feet.

MACHAR (OLD & NEW), two pas. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; the former comprising a part of the city of Aberdeen. Pop. 31,757; the latter, S. of the foregoing. Pop. 1,295. On an isl., is in Bishop's Loch (New Machar), are the remains of an old castle of the bishops of Aberdeen.

MACHECOUL, a comun. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 19 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,762.

MACHEENWARA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, 4 m. S. of Sutlej, & 29 m. E. Loodianah.

MACHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5½ m. W. Newport. Area, 5,166 ac. Pop. 2,219.

MACHERLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 79 m. W. Guntoor.

MACHERRY, ALVAR, or ALWUR, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 27° and 28° N., & lon. 76° & 77° E., mostly enclosed by the territ. Jeypoor, and the upper provs. of the Bengal presid. Area, 3,235 sq. m. Surface hilly and jungly; its rivers are affls. of the Jumna. Principal towns, Alvar, Macherry, Tejarah, Rajghur, & Ghasaulz.

MACHIAS, p-t., port of entry & cap. of Washington co., Me., 151 E. by N. Augusta, 339 N.E. Boston by land, & 300 by water, 775 W. The v. is situated on the left bank of the west branch of Machias r. at the falls, & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches.—1 Baptist and 1 Congregational.—an academy, 3 stores, and several extensive lumber estabs. The r. is navigable for vessels of 250 tons to within 30 rods of the mills. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 24 saw m., 2 tanneries,

an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,381; 1850, 1,590. Tonnage of the dist., 1853, 37,181 tons.

MACHIAS, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 286 W. by S. Albany, 338 W. Surface level; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Ischua cr., & the outlet of Lime lake, which enters Cattaraugus cr. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a saw m., a grist m., a tannery, and about 250 inhabs. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,085; 1850, 1,342.

MACHIAS PORT, p-t. & port of entry, Washington co., Me., 155 E. by N. Augusta, 777 W. It is situated on Machias r., below the junction of the two branches. It has an excellent harbor, protected by Cross Island, at the mouth of the bay, & considerable shipping employed in the lumber trade, & in the fisheries. Incorporated in 1826. It has 8 stores, a grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 834; 1850, 1,266.

MACHINA, a small isl. of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon riv., between the islands Joannes & Caviana. Lat. 0° 5′ S., lon. 49° 40′ W.

MACHINE (LA), a comm. & market t. of France, dep. Nievre, arrond. Decize. Pop. 1,760.

MACHNOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. & 94 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. 4,709. Manufs. leather.

MACHYNLLETH, a contrib. parl. bor., town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. & 32 m. E.N.E. Montgomery, on the navigable Dovey. Area, 1851, 14,861 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,460; do. of parl. bor. 1,673. It has a modern church, town-hall, and mkt.-house, with manufs. of flannels & other coarse woollen fabrics. Mkt., Wed. The bor. unites with Montgomery in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. In 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here.

MACIEOWICE, a town of Poland, prov. & 45 m. S.W. Sieclice, on the Vistula. Pop. 900.

MACKENZIE, a considerable river of Brit. N. A., N.W. territory, rises in the Great Slave Lake, at its W. extremity, flows mostly N.W., & after a course estimated at 900 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths: its W.most being in lat. 68° 49′ N., lon. 135° 37′ W. Principal affls. Mountain River, & that by which it receives the waters of the Great Bear Lake. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope, are on its banks. It was discovered & first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course & its estuary westward.—II. a river of N. Australia, about lat. 23° 36′ S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.—*Mackenzie Isls.* are a group, N. Pacific.—*Point Mackenzie* is a cape in Cook's inlet, Russian America.

MACKENZIE'S CROSS-ROADS, v., Ia. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

MACKEREL CORNER, p-o., Carroll co., N. H.

MACKESVILLE, p-o., Clark co., Miss.

MACKFORD, p-t., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 520.

MACKINAC, (*Michilimackinac,*) county, Michigan. Situated in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Area, 1,800 sq. m. The surface is various as well as the soil. Mackinac (pronounced Mackinaw) strait connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron, & is about 40 m. long, & in its narrowest part 4 m. wide. It includes Mackinac, Bois Blanc, Drummond's & several smaller islands. The extreme elevation of Mackinac island above the lake, is 300 feet. The settlement of it was commenced in 1764. In 1796 it was surrendered to the American government; taken by the British in 1812; but restored by the treaty of Ghent. Capital, Mackinac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $3,035; oats, 770 bush. produced. Value of the products of the fisheries, $65,675, emp. 176 persons; 2 grist m., 16 saw m. Cap. emp. in manuf., $155,200; value of manuf. articles, $158,[illegible];—10 churches; 3 schools, 345 scholars. Pop. 1840, 923; 1850, 2,595.

MACKINAC, p-v., cap. of Mackinac co., Mich., 300 N.N.W. Detroit, 821 W. Situated on the S.E. extremity of an island of the same name, & contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, a school of the American Board of Foreign Missions, a Rom. Catholic missionary school, & a branch of the University of Michigan. Fort Mackinac stands on a rocky eminence, 150 feet immediately above the v., which it commands. The harbor is safe & spacious, capable of accommodating 150 vessels. An immense quantity of trout & white fish are taken, cured, & exported annually; & it is the seat of an extensive fur trade.

MACKINAW, r., Ill., rises in McLean co., & enters the Illinois riv. 3 m. below Pekin. It has rich bottom lands bordering it. It affords water power.

MACKINAW, p-v., Tazewell co., Ill., 64 N. Springfield, 764 W. Situated in a prairie on the S.E. side of Mackinaw cr.

MACKINSTRY'S MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., Md.

MACKSBURGH, p-o., Giles co., Va.

MACK'S PLACE, p-o., St. Clair co., Mich.

MACKSVILLE, p-v., Vigo co., Ia., 75 W. Indianapolis, 615 W. Situated on the national road, 1¼ m. W. the Wabash r.

MACKVILLE, p-v., Randolph co., Ia., 75 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 512 W.

MACKVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Ky., 45 S.S.W. Frankfort, 567 W.

MACKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Derby. Area, 3,400 ac. Pop. 510.

MACLEAY, a navigable river of E. Australia, in the territory N. of New S. Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean, 65 m. N. Port Macquarie. It divides the co. Macquarie & dist. Macleay.—II. a squatting dist. of E. Australia, having S. co. Macquarie, N. Clarence river dist., W. New England, & E. the Pacific. It is watered by the Macleay, Nambucca, & Bellinger rivers. Pop. 466.—An isl. in Moreton Bay, a river of the co. St. Vincent, New S. Wales, & a mntn. range near Darling-downs, have this name.

MACLEOD, a lake & fort of Brit. N. A., W. territory, lat. 55° N., lon. 122° 15′ W.

MACMINNVILLE, p-v., capital of Warren co., Tenn., 75 S.E. Nashville, 624 W. Situated at the termination of the McMinnville & Manchester branch r. r., & on the N. side of Barren Fork, opposite to the junction of Hickory cr., which flow into the Caney Fork of Cumberland r., & contains a court house, several stores, & 550 inhabitants.

MACMURRAY'S STORE, p-o., Maury co., Tenn., 50 S.S.W. Nashville. 727 W.

MACMURTRYTON, p-o., Hardin co., Ky., 87 S.W. Frankfort. 627 W.

MACNAIRY, county, Tenn. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 620 sq. m. Drained by branches of Big Hatchee & Forked Deer rivers. Cap. Purdy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $421,024; Ind. corn, 571,080 bush. produced; oats, 55,332; sweet potatoes, 45,472; tobacco, 9,180 pounds; —32 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons emp.;—44 churches; 58 schools, 2,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,385; 1850, 12,864.

MACNARY'S, p-o., Muhlenburg co., Ky., 187 W.S.W. Frankfort, 729 W.

MACNEAN (UPPER & LOWER), 2 lakes of Ireland, Ulster & Connaught, cos. Fermanagh & Leitrim, about 9 m. S. W. Eniskillen.

MACNIDER, par., Rimouski co., Can. E. Pop. 200.

MACOMB, county, Mich. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. m. The surface in the E. part is level, in the W. rolling or hilly, & somewhat broken; soil generally very fertile, adapted to grain & to grass. St. Clair lake lies on its S.E. border. Drained by Clinton r. & its branches. Organized in 1818. It contains 2 salt springs. Capital, Mount Clemens. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $311,728; wheat, 129,803 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 107,596; oats, 158,145; wool, 101,034 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., 5 iron foundries; 3 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $163,235; value of manufac. articles, $447,155;—15 churches; 93 schs., 4,427 scholars; 12 libraries, 1,602 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,716; 1850, 15,530.

MACOMB, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 188 N.N. W. Albany, 457 W. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Beaver cr., & has Black lake on its western border. It has 4 saw m. & a tannery. Pop. 1850, 1,197.

MACOMB, p-t., Macomb co., Mich., 35 N.E. Detroit, 559 W. Drained by Clinton r. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 952; 1850, 757.

MACOMB, p-v., cap. MacDonough co., Ill., 86 N.W. Springfield, 359 W. Situated in a fertile prairie, 2 m. S. of the Drowning Fork of Crooked cr. It contains a court-house, 4 stores, & 200 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 756.

MACON, county, N. C. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 810 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Tennessee r. The surface is elevated, with broad & fertile vallies. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $211,523; wheat, 3,687 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 225,379; tobacco, 34,710 pounds;—

20 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 woollen fac.; 3 tan-yards; 1 furniture emp. Cap. emp. in manufs., $8,710; value of manufac. articles, $19,129; 9 churches; 2 acad., 97 pupils; 41 schs., 1,250 scholars; 9 libraries, 2,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,869; 1850, 6,389.

MACON, county, Ga. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 355 sq. m. Drained by Flint riv. & its tributaries. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Lanier. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $227,216; Ind. corn, 265,864 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 93,557; rice, 24,890 pounds; cotton, 5,776 bales; 14 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 2 churches; 11 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,345. Pop. 1850, 7,052.

MACON, county, Ill. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 549 sq. m. Drained by the N. fork of Sangamon r. Surface level or slightly undulating; soil generally fertile. Capital, Decatur. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $188,985; wheat, 22,226 bush. produced; Indian corn, 698,220; oats, 90,805; wool, 14,553 pounds; —5 churches; 50 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,039; 1850, 3,988.

MACON, county, Mo. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 828 sq. m. Drained by Chariton & E. Chariton rivers, & the branches of Salt r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Bloomington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $221,423; wheat, 19,181 bush. produced; Indian corn, 420,023; oats, 76,868; wool, 20,976 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 7 churches; 28 schs., 588 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,044. 1850, 6,565.

MACON, county, Tenn. Centrally situated along the N. border of the state. Area, 260 sq. m. Drained on the N. by Big Bow n r. of Kentucky, & on the S. by branches of Cumberland riv. Capital, La Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $89,556; Ind. corn, 392,575 bush. produced; oats, 44,395; sweet potatoes, 16,416; tobacco, 941,265 pounds;—17 churches; 1 acad., 20 pupils; 24 schools, 653 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,648.

MACON, county, Ala. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 970 sq. m. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Tallapoosa r. Capital, Tuskegee. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $87,785; Ind. corn, 905,867 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 295,880; rice, 191,140 pounds; cotton, 2,052 bales;—9 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspapers, and 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufacs., $83,300; value of manuf. articles, $106,090;—28 churches; 28 schools, 1,542 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,247; 1850, 26,898.

MACON, p-o., Powhatan co., Va., 49 W. Richmond, 137 W.

MACON, city, & cap. of Bibb co., Ga., 30 S.W. Milledgeville, 82 W. It is situated chiefly on the W. bank of the Ocmulgee r., at the head of steamboat navigation, & at the junction of the Georgia Central with the Macon & Western r. rs., 191 m. from Savannah. It has a court-house, jail, an elegant market-house, 8 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic; & 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian (coloured) who have separate buildings, although belong to the denominations of the same name respectively,—the Wesleyan Female College, 2 banks, 4 printing offices issuing 4 weekly & 1 monthly publications, 20 stores, a steam flouring m., & 5,720 inhabs. The Wesleyan Female College was founded in 1839, has a president, 9 instructors, 182 alumni, 172 students, & 800 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the Wednesday after second Monday in July. Capital emp. in manufac., $97,395; value of manufac. articles, $411,175. There is a bridge over the Ocmulgee, 389 ft. in length. A great amount of cotton is shipped from this place. Several steamboats are employed on the Ocmulgee, besides tow-boats & pole boats. In 1822 a single cabin occupied the site of the city.

MACON, v., Warren co., O. Pop. 1850, 418.

MACON, p-o., Lenawee co., Mich., 66 S.W. Detroit, 520 W. Watered by the S. branch of Raisin r. It has a fertile soil, well adapted to grain. There are in the t. 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,146; 1850, 1,030.

MACON, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 196 W.S.W. Nashville, 881 W. It contains 3 stores, a female academy, & about 75 inhabs.

MACON, p-v., Marengo co., Ala., 56 S. Tuscaloosa, 868 W.

MACON, p-v., & p-o. of Noxubee co., Miss., 125 N. E. Jackson, 85 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Noxubee riv. It contains a court-house, a print. off. issuing a weekly newspaper, & 200 inhabs.

MACON, *Maîcon*, a town & town of France, cap. dep. Saône-et-Loire, in lat. of the S. ex., 37 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 11,784. It is well built. Chief edifices, the hotel de Ville, cathedral, & old episcopal palace. It has a national college, normal school, & pub. library. Manufs. watches & jewellery. It is comm. of Belgium prov. Hainault. W. Quinay. Pop. 500.

MACON DEPOT, p-o., Warren co., N. C., 67 N.N. E. Raleigh, 221 W.

MACOPIN, p-o., Passaic co., N. J.

MACOSQUIN, a p-v. of Ire., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.W. Coleraine. Area, 17,304 ac. Pop. 3,445.

MACOUPIN, co., Ill., rises in the N. part of Macon co., & enters the Illinois r. 26 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. The soil on its borders is fertile.

MACOUPIN, county, Ill. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 864 sq. ms. Organized in 1829. The surface is slightly undulating, consisting of prairies & timber, the latter mostly along the streams. The soil is generally very fertile. Drained by Macoupin cr. & its branches, & by head branches of Cahokia & Wood creeks. Capital, Carlinville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $497,950; wheat, 77,022 bush., produced; Ind. corn, 1,598,822; oats, 257,161; wool, 32,851 lbs.; 2 flour. & g. m., 10 saw m.; 2 tann., 7 persons emp.;—20 churches; 73 schs., 2,093 scholars; 1 library, 120 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,826; 1850, 12,855.

MACOWAL, a town of British India, Punjab, 40 m. N.E. Loodianah.

MACQUARIE, a co. of New S. Wales, between lat. 31° & 32° S., & lon. 152° & 156° E., having S. the Manning river, separating it from co. Gloucester, & N. Macleay river, dividing it from the dist. Macleay. Area, 2,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,973. It is watered by the Hastings river & its affls. Lakes numerous, but small. With Gloucester & Stanley it returns 1 member to the legislative council.—II. called by natives *Wambool*, a considerable river of E. Australia, is formed by the junction of the Fish & Campbell rivers, cos. Bathurst & Westmoreland, flows N.W. to lat. 30° 45′ S., lon. 147° 10′ E., where it loses itself in marshes, whence issue tributaries to the river Darling. Total course about 280 m. In some places it is deep, broad, and navigable; in others rapid & obstructed by falls; in lat. 32° S.; it is from 20 to 60 yards wide, & 20 feet deep, with a current of 1½ m. an hour.—III. a river of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land,) flows N. through the co. Somerset, & joins Lake river. Affls. the Blackman, Elizabeth, & Isis.—III. (*Harbour*), Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12′ & 42° 30′ S., & lon. 145° 15′ & 145° 35′ E.—(*Island*), S. Pacific. Lat. 54° 50′ S., lon. 159° E. Length N. to S. about 25 m.; breadth 4 m. Surface mntnous., but well wooded, & inhabited only by a few animals.—(*Lake*), E. Australia, New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the lake Reid's Mistake.—(*Mountains*), a range W. of this colony, between the rivs. Lachlan & Morumbidgee.—Macquarie is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.—IV. (*Port*), a harbor of E. Australia, 190 m. N.N.E. Sydney. Lat. 31° 27′ S., lon. 153° 50′ E. Its shores are lofty, well wooded, & fertile, & it receives the Hastings river.—V. New Zealand, is an inlet of Foveaux Strait at the S. extremity of the Middle Isl. Lat. 46° 20′ S., lon. 167° 50′ E.

MACRI, a town & gulf of Asia Minor. [MAKRI.]

MACRIGNY is a vill. of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 m. from Constantinople, where are an extensive iron works, & a model farm.

MACROOM a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 20½ m. W. Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 4,794. It is finely situated, but consists chiefly of cabins, with a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions house, bridewell, & an Anglo-Norman castle, now tastefully restored.

MACTAN, a small isl. of the Philippines, Asiatic Archip., E. Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACUGNAGA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, near the head of the Val d'Anzasca, 19 m. S.W. Domo d'Ossola.

MACULLAH, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]

MACUNGY, p-v., Lehigh co., Pa., 88 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 176 W. The t. now divided into Upper & Lower

Macungy, & are drained by Jordan & Little Lehigh creeks. Surface level; soil calcareous loam, productive & well cultivated.

MACVEYTOWN, p-b., Mifflin co., Pa., 68 N.W. Harrisburg. Situated on the Pa. canal, & on the left bank of the Juniata r., & on the E. dis. of the Pennsylvania r. r., 178 ms. from Philadelphia. It contains 2 churches, 1 Methodist. 1 Presbyterian, a furnace, a foundry, a forge, & 580 inhabitants.

MACWILLIAMSTOWN, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 65 S.E. Harrisburg.

MADAGASCAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, separated from the S.E. coast of Africa by the channel of Mozambique, situated between lat. 11° 57′ (C. Amber) & 25° 38′ (C. St. Mary) S., and lon. 43° 20′ (C. St. Vincent) & 50° 31′ (C. East) E. Length 1,030 m., greatest breadth 350 m. Pop. variously estimated at from 1,600,000 to 4,000,000. Surface flat on the coasts, but in the interior elevated mountains divide the island into numerous well-watered valleys. Climate hot on the coasts, temperate in the interior, but everywhere unfavorable to Europeans. Soil generally very fertile, with rich pasturage & magnificent forests. Chief vegetable productions, medicinal plants, pepper, cotton, indigo, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, manioc. Domestic animals comprise bisons, sheep, swine, dogs, & cats. Silk worms are reared. Honey & wax are procured in great abundance in the woods, which swarm with bees. The mountains supply gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, which last is mined to a considerable extent. Coal is used in smelting, & there is a coal mine near the cap., & another near Diego-Suarez. The inhabitants manuf. iron utensils, & work in gold and silver articles, as chains, necklaces, & ear rings. Carpets are made at Tananarivo, & cotton goods are extensively manufactured. Sugar mills have been lately introduced, & at Mahala 3,000 men are employed in the manuf. of sugar. Trade is conducted chiefly with the Portuguese settlers on the E. coast of Africa. Exports, native produce. Imports, linen, ribbons, glass, and Spanish piastres. The inhabitants consist of Malagashes, Ovas, & other tribes of Papuan, Malay, Arabian, & Kafir origin. The island is divided into 28 provs., each having a chief, subject to one of the Ovas, with the title of king, whose cap., Tananarivo, is near the centre of the isl.; Tamatave is the chief commercial town. Fetichism is the prevailing superstition. European missionaries were protected by one of the late kings, when civilization made considerable progress, but in 1835 Christianity was prohibited, & in 1845 all Europeans were expelled; since that time the native Christians have been cruelly persecuted, & many suffered martyrdom in 1850. This island was known to the Arabs in the 13th century, under the name of Zaledj; it was first called Madagascar by Marco Polo. In 1642, the French settled on it, & called it "Ile Dauphine;" they have since made several attempts to colonize it, but without success.

MADAIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, on lt. bank of the Tigris, occupying a part of the site of anc. Ctesiphon.

MADAPOLLAM, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 43 m. E.N.E. Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. Has manufs. of long cotton cloths.

MADARASZ, a market t. of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, dist. Great Cumania, 12 m. W.S.W. Szegedin. Pop. 7,517.

MADAWASKA, p-t., Aroostook co., Me. Situated along the rt. b. of St. John r. The settlement is on the road following the course of the river, & contains 2 Roman Catholic churches. 4 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,276.

MADAWASKA, t., Temiscouata co., Can. E., on lt. b. of St. John r. Pop. 400.

MADAWASKA, pa., Victoria co., N. B., on both sides of St. John r., at the Great Falls. It has 3 sch. Pop. 1851, 858.

MADBURY, t., Strafford co., N. H. Soil generally productive. Drained by Bellamy r. Bog iron ore is found. Incorporated in 1755. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 489; 1850, 485.

MADDALENA (LA), an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 m. W. Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1,200. It has a small town, with good harbor.

MADDALONI, a city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 15 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 11,700. It has a royal college, & a noble aqueduct, built by Charless III., to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta.

MADDEHJEE, a considerable vill. of Scinde, 28 m. S.E. Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36′ N. lon. 68° 34′ E.

MADDENVILLE, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

MADDERTY, a pa. of Scotland co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 933. Here are the ruins of Inchaffrey abbey, founded A.D. 1,200.

MADDINGTON, pa., Arthabaska co., Can. E. Pop. 500.

MADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area, 3,973 ac. Pop. 398.

MADDOX, p. o., Hanover co., Va.

MADDY (LOCH), a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side the island of N. Uist. It has numerous branches, & central group of islands.

MADEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Arundel. Area, 1,908 ac. Pop. 202.

MADEIRA, or CAYARI, a river of Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni & Mamoré, lat. 10° 25′ S., & lon. 65° W., whence it flows N.E., receiving a vast number of affluents, & joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 58° W. Total course estimated at 1,800 m.

MADEIRA ISLES, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from the S.W. coast of which they are distant 660 m. S.W. They consist of the isls. Madeira & Porto Santo, & the islets called the Desertas, situated between lat. 32° 23′ 15″ & 33° 7′ 50″ N., & lon. 16° 13′ 30″ & 16° 38′ W. The largest island, Madeira, is 31 m. long, & 12 m. broad. Pop. 1850, 108,464. Cap. Funchal. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, which in Pico Ruivo rise to 6,056 feet in elevation. From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form precipices of 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. The only plains are a small portion of the W. coast, & the table land of Paul de Serra in the interior. The roads are very steep, & unfit for carriages. Oxen are the only beasts of draught, & ponies are used in travelling. Climate remarkably equable, & celebrated for its salubrity, on which account numerous visitors, afflicted with disease of the lungs, constantly resort to Madeira. The soil, which on the S. side extends 2¼ m. inland, is well watered, & extremely productive. The vine is the chief article of cultivation, it grows to an elevation of 2,000 feet, but the best wine is produced at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet. Sugar, once extensively cultivated, is now neglected. Coffee is grown of superior quality, & the arrow root is excellent. The orange, banana, & guava, are abundant. Wheat, maize, beans, & barley, are cultivated to a small extent, but quite insufficient for home consumption. The failure of the potato, formerly the chief support of the pop. of the vills. & remote districts, has added to the existing distress, & the condition of the lower orders is that of squalid poverty. Begging is universal. Madeira was settled by the Portuguese in 1431. [FUNCHAL.]

MADELEY, a market town & pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 14 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 2,809 ac. Pop. 8,525. It has an iron bridge across the Severn of 1 arch, 100 feet span; a handsome modern church, a market-house, & in the pa. iron works, manufs. of porcelain, & coal mines. Market, Friday.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, with a station on the London and N.W. r. r. Area, 5,734 ac. Pop. 1,655.

MADHAJRAJPOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. & 24 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

MADINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,763 ac. Pop. 282.

MADION, a Dutch residency of the island Java, on its S. coast, with a town of same name. Pop. of residency 270,000.

MADIRAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 23 m. N.N.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,300.

MADISON, county, N. Y. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state. Area, 582 sq. ms. The middle & southern parts are uneven & hilly; in the N. part it is more level. Drained by the head branches of Chenango, Unadilla, Ostelic, & Toughnioga rivers. Water lime & gypsum are abundant, & marl & bog iron ore are found. Two sulphur springs exist, near the village of Chittenango. The Erie canal, & Utica & Syracuse r. r., pass through the co. Capital, Morrisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,701,463; wheat, 113,257 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 339,-

906; oats, 585,307; wool, 194,222 lbs.; 28 flouring & grist m., 160 saw m., 8 iron foundries, 14 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 24 tanneries, 94 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,065,295; value of manufac articles, $1,963,426;—84 churches; 1 college, 180 students; 6 acad., 857 pupils; 253 schools, 11,527 scholars; 205 libraries, 39,970 vols. Pop. 1840, 40,005; 1850, 43,672.

MADISON, county, Va. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 276 sq. ms. The surface is moderately uneven, & the soil tolerably fertile. Drained by Robertson's r. & other branches of Rapid Ann r. Capital, Madison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $285,461; wheat, 136,684 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 345,448; tobacco, 51,500; wool, 17,201 pounds;—27 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m., 1 woollen fac. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $79,200; value of manufactured articles, $142,141;—15 churches; 20 acad., 386 pupils; 2 libraries, 570 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,147; 1850, 9,331.

MADISON, county, Ga. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 275 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Broad r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It has some mineral springs. Capital, Danielsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $163,464; Ind. corn, 195,421 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 31,365; rice, 1,225 pounds; cotton, 2,219 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,850; value of manufac. articles, $2,700;—12 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 9 sch., 191 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,510; 1850, 5,703.

MADISON, county, Flor. Situated in the central part of the state, extending from Ga. on the N., to the Gulf of Mexico on the S. The surface is rolling & the water is excellent. The soil in the N. & W. parts is fertile; in the middle sandy; & in the S.E. there is considerable superior sugar land. Suwance r. runs on its E. border. & Oscilla r. on its W. border. A great number of small lakes are scattered over it. Capital, Madison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $218,740; rice, 66,650 pounds produced; sugar, 226 hhds.; cotton, 5,024 bales; molasses, 46,320 galls.;—5 flouring & grist mills, 2 saw mills; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $9,750; value of manufactured articles, $18,000;—12 churches; 3 acad., 100 pupils; 6 sch., 140 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,644; 1850, 5,480.

MADISON, county, O. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. Drained by Darby & Deer creeks. The surface is level; soil a clayey loam. Capital, London. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $698,125; wheat, 23,540 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 726,451; oats, 51,627; wool, 120,694 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 5 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $31,256; value of manufac. articles, $65,225;—24 churches; 89 schools, 3,833 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,025; 1850, 10,015.

MADISON, county, Ia. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 430 sq. ms. Drained by White r. & its branches, which afford water power. The surface is level; soil clay loam, with a mixture of sand. There are in this county several mounds. They are 3 miles E. from Anderson, on the S. bank of White r. Capital, Anderson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $348,694; wheat, 107,488 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 895,817; oats, 47,857; wool, 37,775 pounds;—12 flouring m., 4 steam saw m., 6 saw m., 8 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 20 churches; 80 schools, 2,752 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,874; 1850, 12,375.

MADISON, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. ms. The Mississippi r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Cahokia, Silver, & Wood creeks. Surface gently undulating; soil very fertile, especially bordering the Mississippi r. Capital, Edwardsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $480,665; wheat, 88,593 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,153,183; oats, 202,159; wool, 19,878 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—78 churches; 3 libraries, 3,150 vols.; 1 college, 125 students; 3 acad., 209 pupils; 99 sch., 3,574 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,438; 1850, 20,441.

MADISON, county, Iowa. Centrally situated toward the S.W. Area, 396 sq. ms. Drained by Upper, Middle, & South Three rivers, tributaries of the Des Moines r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Winterset. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $13,115; wheat, 842 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 26,250; oats, 387; wool, 1,419 pounds;—1 academy, 25 pupils; 2 sch., 56 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,179.

MADISON, co., Mo. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 640 sq. m. Drained by St. Francis & Whitewater rivers, & their branches. Surface, inclining to the S., quite hilly; on the N., soil fertile. Iron ore of a fine quality, yielding 70 per cent. pure metal, & also lead ore exceedingly pure, is found & extensively quarried. Capital, Fredericktown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $134,184; wheat, 11,439 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 266,62- ; oats, 39,505; wool, 10,102 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.;—4 churches; 1 college, 120 students. Pop. 1840, 3,395; 1850, 6,003.

MADISON, county, Ky. Situated centrally, toward the E. part of the state, & contains 434 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil rich & productive. Kentucky r. runs on its N. Border, by branches of which it is drained. Capital, Richmond. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $797,367; Ind. corn, 1,424,856 bush. produced; oats, 176,400; tobacco, 60,511 pounds; wool, 55,409;—23 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—20 churches; 4 academies, 195 pupils; 29 schools, 1,762 scholars; 4 libraries, 2,942 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,385; 1850, 15,727.

MADISON, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 625 sq. m. Watered by the S. fork of Forked Deer r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $629,786; Ind. corn, 1,045,424 bush produced; oats, 1,242; sweet potatoes, 67,245; tobacco, 34,340 pounds;—35 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 23 persons employed;—59 churches; 2 colleges, 200 students; 31 academ., 842 pupils; 19 schools, 540 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,530; 1850, 21,470.

MADISON, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. m. The surface is moderately hilly, & the soil very fertile. Tennessee r. runs on its S. border. Watered by Branches of Flint r. & other branches of Tennessee r. Capital, Huntsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $642,878; Ind. corn, 1,195,037 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 80,535; rice, 7,710 lbs.; cotton, 20,888 bales;—13 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 cotton fac.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $239,350; value of manufactured articles, $307,925;—43 churches; 32 sch., 930 scholars; 31 libraries, 2,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 25,706; 1850, 26,427.

MADISON, county, Miss. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Big Black r. runs on its N.W. border, & Pearl r. on its S. E. border. Surface gently undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Canton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $617,890; Ind. corn, 785,485 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 175,230; rice, 54,821 pounds; cotton, 14,863 bales;—3 saw m., 1 iron foundry; 1 tannery, 4 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—Cap. emp'd in manufac. $23,450; value of manufactured articles, $23,569;—26 churches; 1 college, 70 students; 7 academies, 233 pupils; 11 schools, 293 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,530; 1850, 18,173.

MADISON, county, Ark. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1000 sq. m. Drained by White r. & its branches. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Capital Huntsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $163,476; Ind. corn, 342,764 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 8,973; cotton, 3 bales; tobacco, 5,845 pounds;— 2 grist m; 3 tanneries, 6 persons employed;—Cap. emp. in manufac., $18,100; value of manufac. articles, $35,500;—15 churches; 12 schools, 410 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,775; 1850, 4,823.

MADISON, parish, La. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. m. Mississippi r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Roundaway & Macon bayous, & Tensas r. Capital, Richmond. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $237,500; Ind. corn, 214,365 bush. produced; cotton 12,771 bales;—5 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $116,350; value of manufactured articles, $69,069;—5 churches; 1 academy, 25 pupils; 3 schools, 98 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,142; 1850, 8,773.

MADISON, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 40 N. Augusta, 635 W. Situated on the E. side of Kennebec r. Soil fertile. Incorporated in 1804. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,701; 1850, 1,769.

MADISON, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 56 S. Hartford, 320 W. It is situated on Long Island sound. Incorporated in 1826. Soil stony & rough, but is made fertile by the use of white fish, as a manure, which are taken off the coast in great numbers, for 3 or 4 months in the year. Ship building is a considerable business here. The v. is situated on one street running parallel to the coast, & at a short distance from it, & contains 2 churches, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist;—& Lees Academy. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,788; 1850, 1,837.

MADISON, p-t., Madison co., N.Y., 95 W. by N. Albany, 365 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by the head waters of Chenango r., & Oriskany cr. It occupies the summit level of the Chenango canal, which passes through the t. The v. is on the Cherry Valley turnpike, & contains 1 Baptist & 1 Universalist church, 2 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the town a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,344; 1850, 2,405.

MADISON, p-v., Chatham t., Morris co., N.J., 58 N. Trenton, 19 W. Newark, & 223 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Rom. Catholic,—an academy, & 400 inhabs. It is on the Morris & Essex r. r.

MADISON, t., Clarion co., Pa. Drained by Red bank cr. & Alleghany r. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., Pop. 1850, 1,365.

MADISON, t., Columbia co., Pa., 10 N. Danville. Surface mostly uneven; soil loam & clay. Drained by Little Fishing & Mahoning creeks. It has 3 tanneries, 9 saw m. Pop. 1850, 712.

MADISON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 579.

MADISON, t., Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,255.

MADISON, t., Perry co., Pa. Drained by Sherman's cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 6 flouring m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,299; 1850, 1,292.

MADISON, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 179 W. Harrisburg, 205 W.

MADISON, C. H., p-v., & capital of Madison co., Va., 97 N.W. Richmond, 98 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 free to all denominations—6 stores, 5 flouring m., 2 tanneries, & 300 inhabitants.

MADISON, p-v., Rockingham co., N. C., 116 N.W. Raleigh, 296 W.

MADISON, p-v., cap. of Morgan co., Ga., 41 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 625 W. It contains a court house, jail, masonic hall, 2 academies—1 male & 1 female, to which a library is attached, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

MADISON, p-v., capital of Madison co., Flor. It contains a court house, a store, & 250 inhabitants.

MADISON, t., Butler co., O. Drained by Great Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,935; 1850, 2,242.

MADISON, to., Clark co., O. It contains the v. of South Charleston. Pop. 1840, 1,115; 1850, 1,409.

MADISON, t., Columbiana co., O. Drained by Little Beaver r. Pop. 1840, 1,474; 1850, 1,406.

MADISON, t., Fairfield co., O. Drained by a branch of Hocking r. Pop. 1840, 1,102; 1850, 1,164.

MADISON, t., Fayette co., O. Drained by Deer cr. Pop. 1840, 765; 1850, 863.

MADISON, t., Franklin co., O. Watered by Alum, Big Walnut, & Black Lick creeks. The surface is rolling. Pop. 1840, 1,810; 1850, 2,480.

MADISON, t., Guernsey co., O. It contains Winchester & Antrim villages. It has 1 college. Pop. 1840, 1,222; 1850, 1,519.

MADISON, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by Eagle c. Pop. 667.

MADISON, t., Highland co., O. Drained by Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 1,916; 1850, 2,174.

MADISON, t., Jackson co., O. Watered by Symmes' cr. Pop. 1840, 724; 1850, 1,515.

MADISON, p-t., Lake co., O., 190 N.E. by N. Columbus, 349 W. Situated on both sides of Grand riv. It contains the v. of Centreville, in which is the p. o. The v. has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, a steam flouring m., a steam saw m., & 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m. Large quantities of iron are manufactured into hollow-ware, mill irons, &c., & exported. Pop. 1840, 2,800; 1850, 2,986.

MADISON, t., Licking co., O. Situated on both sides of Licking r., & of the Ohio canal. Pop. 1840, 1,119; 1850, 1,027.

MADISON, t., Montgomery county, O. Pop. 1840, 1,594; 1850, 1,668.

MADISON, t., Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,070; 1850, 1,047.

MADISON, t., Perry co., O. Drained by Jonathan's cr. It has a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,167; 1850, 988.

MADISON, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by Little Walnut cr. Pop. 1840, 850; 1850, 885.

MADISON, t., Richland co., O. Drained by a branch of Mohiccan r. Pop. 1840, 1,878; 1850, 5,135.

MADISON, t., Sandusky co., O. Drained by Portage r. Pop. 1840, 316; 1850, 389.

MADISON, t., Sciota co., O. Pop. 1840, 830; 1850, 1,367.

MADISON, t., Williams co., O. Pop. 1850, 227.

MADISON, p-v., Livingston co., Mich., 40 S.E. Lansing.

MADISON, t., Lenawee co., Mich. Drained by S. branch of Raisin r. Pop. 1840, 1,067; 1850, 2,404.

MADISON, city, & capital of Jefferson co., Ia., 88 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 560 W. Pop. 1840, 3,798; 1850, 8,012. Pop. of the t. exclusive of the city, 3,193. Situated on the N. shore of the Ohio r., at an elevation which secures it from the highest floods, 93 below Cincinnati, & 50 above Louisville, & at the starting point of the Madison & Indianapolis r. r. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, paved or macadamized. The houses are mostly of brick, neat & elegant. It contains a court house, jail, mkt. house, 13 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Methodist Reformed, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 2 Universalist,—1 branch of the state bank with a handsome edifice, 2 insurance offices, 10 stores, 2 iron foundries, a steam engine fac., a cotton fac., 4 steam flouring m., 2 oil m., a woollen fac., a saw m., a boat yard; 2 printing offices, each issuing a daily and a weekly newspaper. 100,000 hogs have been slaughtered here in a year. In the rear of the city are hills, 250 feet high, which afford a beautiful prospect. Steam boats ply daily to Cincinnati, & also to Louisville.

MADISON, t., Clinton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 694.

MADISON, t., Davis co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 919.

MADISON, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 645.

MADISON, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 463; 1850, 651.

MADISON, t., Putnam co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,071; 1850, 1,199.

MADISON, t., St. Joseph co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 422.

MADISON, t., Tipton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 778.

MADISON, p-v., & capital of Dane co., & of Wisconsin, 90 N.E. Galena, 90 W. Milwaukee, 847 W. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula, between the 3d & 4th lake of the chain called the Four Lakes, on a gentle swell of ground, from which there is a regular descent each way to the water. It is regularly laid out, with a central square of 914 feet on a side, in the centre of which is the state house, a spacious stone edifice, 2 stories high above the basement, with a handsome dome; & can be seen from the distance of 10 miles in every direction. The square contains 14 ac., embellished with the native forest trees. 1 mile west from Capital Hill, in a park of 50 ac., are the buildings of the university of Wisconsin. Madison has a court house jail, 6 churches, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a bank, 40 stores, a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 2 steam planing m., a grist m., a saw m., several manufac. estabs.; & in 1850, 1,525 inhabs., & in 1854, 4,000. It is the centre of the railroad system of Wisconsin, & is surrounded by a rich agricultural region. The university was founded in 1848, & opened on 17th Sept., 1851. The faculty consists of the chancellor, two professors, & a tutor. It has a cabinet, & a library of about 1,200 vols. In June, 1837, the contractor, with 40 men & 5 females, arrived here, having in 11 days cut their way through the wilderness from Milwaukee, & commenced the building of the capital. The growth of the place has been rapid, having chiefly been since the spring of 1841, & its prosperity is substantial. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,871.

MADISON, t., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. the t. 1850, 6—.

MADISON, p-v., Monroe co., Mo., 83 N. Jefferson City, 118 W.

MADISON, t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 1840, 266; 1850, 45—.

MADISON, p-o., Jefferson co., Tex.

MADISONBOROUGH, p-v., Alachua co., Flor.

MADISONBURGH, p-o., Wayne co., O.

MADISON CENTRE, p-o., Madison t., Somerset co., Me., 42 N. Augusta, 638 W.

MADISON CROSS ROADS, p-o., Madison co., Ala., 172 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 723 W.

MADISON MILLS, p-o., Madison co., Va.

MADISON SPRINGS, p-v., Madison co., Ga., 99 N. Milledgeville, 597 W. Here is a spring, strongly impregnated with iron, & efficacious in many complaints. It has a spacious hotel, capable of accommodating 150 or 200 persons.

MADISONVILLE, p-v., Columbia t., Hamilton co., O., 8 N.E. Cincinnati, 120 S.W. by W. Columbus, 492 W. It is situated 6 ms. N. of Ohio river, & contains a church & an academy, both of brick, 5 stores, & 600 inhabs.

MADISONVILLE, p-v., Ralls co., Mo., 96 N.N.E. Jefferson City, 900 W.

MADISONVILLE, p-v., capital of Hopkins co., Ky., 127 W.S.W. Frankfort, 729 W. Situated on elevated land, between Green & Tradewater rivers. It contains a court house, 2 churches—1 Christian & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a seminary, 5 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

MADISONVILLE, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Tenn., 172 E.S.E. Nashville, 540 W. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

MADISONVILLE, p-v., Madison co., Miss., 20 N. N.E. Jackson, 900 W. Situated 2 m. N.W. of Pearl r.

MADISONVILLE, p-v., & seaport, St. Tammany parish, La., 35 N. New Orleans, 1,137 W. Situated on Chefunte river, a little N. of the N. side of Lake Pontchartrain. It contains a Roman Catholic church and about 300 inhabitants.

MADJERYDROOG, a town & strong hill fort of S. India, 62 m. W.N.W. Bangalore. In the town are some magnificent pagodas.

MADJICOSIMA (properly *Meiaxashima*) ISLANDS, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa & the Loo-choo isls. Principal isls., Typinsan, Patching-san, Calayan, & Babuyan. Pop. estimated at 11,—8—. They are all subject to Loo-choo. Some of the isls. are mntnous., & all are highly fertile.

MADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5¾ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area, 5,360 ac. Pop. 927.

MADOE, p. t., Hastings co., Can. W. The v. is 28 m. N. Belleville; has 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., an extensive iron works, & 250 inhabitants.

MADONIAN MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, intend. Palermo, extending for about 16 m. N.W. & S.E. between the rivers Grande & Pollina. They are mostly of limestone formation.

MADOES, or MADOIS (ST.), a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5 m. S.E. Perth, on the Firth of Tay. Pop. 288.

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF), one of the great divisions of British India, comprising the S. portion of Hindostan, between lat. 8° & 20° N., & lon. 73° & 85° E., having N. & N.W. the presids. Bengal, Bombay, & the Nagpoor & Berar doms., & enclosing the territories Mysore & Travancore.

In the centre is a table land consisting of the Balaghaut ceded dists. (Bellary & Cuddapah), with Mysore, &c., bounded by the E. & W. Ghauts, these chains uniting near lat. 11° N., lon. 76° 30′ to 77° E., in the Neilgherry hills, the elevation of one peak of which, Dodabettas, is estimated at 8,760 feet. On every side the country descends from the Ghauts progressively to the sea, but more rapidly on the W. than the E. side, in which latter region, extensive plain tracts stretch along the Coromandel coast. Principal rivers, the Godavery, Kistnah, Pennaar, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, & Coleroon, all flowing to the E. coast; where also are many salt lagoons, the principal being that of Colair. Rice, paddy, wheat, barley, maize, & all the grains common in India, are here raised; other products are sugar cane, cotton, pepper, tobacco, hemp, areca, ginger, & numerous fine fruits, with teak timber from the Ghauts; coir, cocoa nuts, ebony & sandal wood, iron & copper ores, soda, nitre, & diamonds.

DIVISION, AREA, AND POPULATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Area, Sq. m.	Hindoos.	Mahometans.	Total, 1851.
Regulation Districts.				
Rajahmundry	6,050	991,210	20,826	1,012,036
Masulipatam	5,000	497,596	23,070	520,866
Guntoor, included in Palnaud	4,960	534,725	35,358	570,083
Nellore	7,930	894,034	41,656	935,690
Chingleput	3,020	564,575	18,887	583,462
Madras, included in Chingleput	..	..	..	720,000
Arcot, (S. Divis.) included in Cuddalore	7,610	966,998	39,007	1,006,005
Arcot, (N. Divis.) includ. in Conjeveram	5,790	1,413,838	72,035	1,485,873
Bellary	13,056	1,139,216	90,383	1,229,907
Cuddapah	12,970	1,355,804	96,117	1,451,921
Salem, included in Vomundoor and Mulapandy	8,200	1,164,076	71,301	1,195,377
Coimbatore	8,280	1,127,914	25,948	1,153,862
Trichinopoly	3,000	538,054	171,142	709,196
Tanjore, included in Najore	3,900	1,538,191	137,895	1,676,086
Madura, included in Dindigal	10,700	1,593,931	162,860	1,756,791
Tinnivelly	5,700	1,133,648	135,658	1,269,216
Malabar	6,060	1,112,212	402,697	1,514,909
Canara	7,720	947,682	109,251	1,056,333
Non-regulation Districts.				
Ganjam	6,400	921,832	5,098	926,920
Vizagapatam	15,300	1,238,590	15,682	1,254,272
Kurnool	3,243	228,082	45,108	273,190
Total	144,889	19,901,808	1,679,889	22,301,697

Population, 1851.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.		Total Males and Females
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Hindoos	6,919,836	6,424,888	3,274,313	3,282,771	19,901,808
Mahometans and others	439,063	409,154	433,927	417,745	1,679,889
Total	7,358,899	6,834,042	3,688,240	3,700,516	21,581,697

Except in the N. circars, where the zemindary prevails, the land is mostly assessed on the ryotwar system, by which the government collector is in immediate contact with the cultivator, who is ann. assessed according to his crop, or the land he cultivates. [INDIA.] The principal cultivated land is in the dists. Rajahmundry, Coimbatoor, & Tanjore, which last may be called the granary of the presidency. Manufs. of cotton cloths, formerly extensive, are carried on in all the E. dists.; those of Tinnevelly being exported to the W. Indies & America; & the red cloths of Madura, muslins of Chicacole, carpets of Ellore, & silks of Berhampore still maintain some celebrity, though they have long begun to be superseded by British manufs. Iron, saltpetre, & salt are among the principal manufd. products. The foreign trade is mostly monopolized by Madras, the cap. Government is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India, a council of 4 members, & a provisional one to provide for any unexpected vacancy, or to succeed on any retirement, & the secretaries of the political, civil, & military departments. In each of the dists. is a European collector with the chief magisterial power; & provincial courts of appeal are located at Chittoor, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, & Tellicherry; Madras having the supreme court & some special tribunals. Revenue for the year 1851–52, 3,993,997*l*. Expenditure, 3,460,904*l*. The territories of this presid. were nearly all acquired by the British during the latter half of the 18th century.

MADRAS, maritime city of British India, cap. above presid., on the Coromandel coast, lat. of observatory 13° 4′ 1″ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. Pop. of its dist. of 30 sq. m., in 1851, estimated at 720,000 persons, of whom, the city & suburbs, within 2½ m. around Fort George, com-

prise from 300,000 to 400,000. It is badly situated for a commercial cap., on a surf-beaten shore, where rafts (catamarans) are obliged to be used to land passengers & all kinds of merchandise. It stands on level ground; it has no striking appearance from the sea, but it is generally well built & handsome. Fort George, the citadel, is on the beach, surrounded by an esplanade, on the N. side of which is the "black town," partly enclosed by a brick wall, & containing many good native houses, with European warehouses, the custom-house, board of trade, & court-house; on the W. & S. sides of the fort, separated from the town by a river, is Choultry-plain, on which are some extensive suburbs, consisting mostly of detached houses, occupied by Europeans; & here are also the residences of the governor & the Carnatic nabob, St. George's cathedral, & a handsome stone mosque. Other chief buildings are several Episcopal & Armenian churches, an elegant Scotch church, Independent, Wesleyan, & Unitarian chapels, the cenotaph to the Marquis Cornwallis, &c. Madras is the seat of a university, a medical college, Bishop Corrie's grammar schools, various other schools, & several literary associations. At the suburb, St. Thomé, on the shore, about 3 m. S. from the fort, are a Roman Catholic cathedral & some chapels, this being the place where most of the inhabitants of Portuguese descent reside. Madras is the seat of all the chief government offices for the presid., of the supreme court, boards of revenue, admiralty, education, &c.; and though having less foreign trade than the caps. of the other presids., its commerce is still considerable, as it is the chief emporium of the Coromandel coast, & trades direct with Great Britain & the other European countries, the United States, Ceylon, & S.E. Asia. Principal imports are rice & other grains, chiefly from Bengal; cotton piece goods, twist, & metallic wares from Great Britain; raw silk, areca, betel, gold dust, spices, & teak timber from Pegu; spirits & wines, coral beads, horses, drugs, to the total value, in 1851–2, of 1,958,736*l*. Exports of cotton stuffs & wool, indigo, pepper, timber, coffee, & other native produce, amounted in the same year to 3,075,103*l*. The site of the city formed the first territorial acquisition by the British in India, permission to erect a fort here having been obtained in 1639.

MADRE-DE-DIOS ARCHIPELAGO, W. Patagonia, is between lat. 50° & 51° S., & lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland, & from Hanover & Chatham isls. by Concepcion Str., & consists of several mntnous. & rocky isls., little explored.

MADRESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 1,192 ac. Pop. 175.

MADRID, t., Franklin co., Me., 105 N.W. Augusta. Incorporated in 1836. Drained by head branches of Sandy r. Soil fertile, adapted to wheat. It has 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 368; 1850, 404.

MADRID, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 235 N.N. W. Albany, 595 W. Surface gently undulating; soil a rich loam. Drained by Grass river, & several small streams, flowing into the St. Lawrence river, which bounds it on the N.W. Several islands in the St. Lawrence r. belong to it. The post office is in the village of Columbiaville, which see. It has 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 machine shops, 3 iron foundries, 8 grist m., 4 saw m., 27 schs. Pop. 1840, 4,511; 1850, 4,856.

MADRID, a city of S. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Spain, & of the prov. Madrid, near the centre of the peninsula, on lt. b. of the Manzanares, & in the middle of the table land of Castile, 1,995 feet above the sea. Lat. 40° 24′ 57″ N., lon. 3° 41′ 51″ W. Mean temp. of year 58° .2; winter, 43° .1; summer, 76° .4 Fahr. Pop. 1849, 260,000. Madrid is situated in an arid plain, & its provisions have to be brought from a distance; it is subject to extreme changes of temperature. The city is surrounded by a brick wall with 15 gates, the finest of which are those of Alcala, San Vicente, and Toledo. The principal promenades are the *Prado*, near the gate of Alcala, with the fountain of Apollo, & the *Calle d' Alcala*. The largest square is the *Plaza Mayor*. Chief public edifices, the royal palace, with extensive gardens, on lt. b. of the Manzanares, & the summer palace, *Casa real del Campo*, on the opposite side of the river; palace of *Buen-retiro*, founded by Philip IV.; palace of the D. of Alba, museum, & post-office. It has no cathedral nor university, but a college with a faculty of theology; schools of medicine & veterinary surgery; a house of education for orphans of the military, founded in 1835; normal school, school of engineers, military college, conservatories of arts & trades, & of music; a national library of 130,000 vols., and numerous MSS.; an astronomical observatory, botanic gardens, the academy of Spain, founded in 1713; and several other academies, museums, & cabinets; numerous hospitals, & benevolent institutions. Madrid has 4 theatres, but the chief place of resort is the bull ring, an amphitheatre near the Alcala gate, capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The chief industrial establishments are royal manufs. of porcelain & carpets; & manufs. of paper, jewellery, silks, and hats, none of which are important. It was the birth-place of many kings of Spain, & many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nuñez, & the brothers Velasquez. Madrid occupies the site of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoritium*, in the middle ages. Its importance only commenced when made cap. of Spain by Philip II. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, & here Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain.

MADRIDEJOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 5,156. It stands in an extensive plain, & is ancient & well built. Manufs. Serge. Saffron is extensively cultivated in its vicinity.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. N.N.W. Avila. Pop. 2,050. It is memorable as the birth-place of Isabella of Castile.

MAD, r., O., a large eastern branch of the Great Miami r., rises in Logan co., & after a course of 50 ms. falls into the Miami at Dayton. It has a rapid & broken current, & affords extensive water power.

MAD RIVER, t., Champaign co., O. Situated on the head waters of Mad r. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,894; 1850, 1,908.

MAD RIVER, t., Clarke co., O. Situated on the route of Mad river & Lake Erie railroad. Pop. 1840, 1,340; 1850, 1,790.

MAD RIVER, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by Mad river & Miami r. Pop. 1850, 1,464.

MADRON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.W. Penzance. Area, 5,991 ac. Pop. 11,745.

MADROÑERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. E. Caceres. Pop. 1,964. It has no manufs., & its inhabitants emigrate extensively.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S., lon. 113° E. Area est. at 1,330 sq. m. Pop. 280,000. It is inferior in fertility to Java, & barely supports its pop. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, & Pamakasan.

MADURA & DINDIGUL, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the Gulf of Manaar, & landward Travancore, & the dists. Tinnevelly, Coimbatoor, Trichinopoly, & Tanjore. Area, 7,656 sq. m. Pop. 1,756,791. Surface mntnous. in the N. & W., elsewhere level & highly productive. Principal river, the Vegiaur. This dist. comprises the island Ramisseram. Chief exports, piece goods, cotton, rice, & chank shells; imports, betel, oil seeds, & cocoa nuts. Principal towns, Madura, Dindigul, Ramnad, & Shevagunga.—*Madura*, cap. of above dist., is a fortified city, presid. & 270 m. S.W. Madras. It is enclosed by old bastioned stone walls; streets wide & regular, & public edifices magnificent; but its private dwellings are mean. Here are some of the most remarkable Hindoo buildings in India, comprising a large palace, temple, with pyramidal towers, & a celebrated choultry, or inn, 312 feet in length, & with fine columns & grotesque sculptures. The British civil sta. is pleasantly sit. 1½ m. S.W.

MÆANDER, a river, Asia Minor. [MENDERE.]

MÆLAR (LAKE), an extensive lake of E. Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic, for about 70 m., surrounded by the læns Stockholm, Upsal, Westeras, & Nykoping. Breadth 2 to 23 m., & it contains 1,500 islands. It has deep & clear water, & at its E. end receives the river Arboga, by which, & a canal, it is connected S.ward with L. Hjælmar. Its banks are highly picturesque. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a comm. a vill. of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 22 m. S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 2,013.

MAELLAS, & SANTA SUSANA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, on the Matarraña. Pop. 2,945.

MAELSTROM, whirlpool. [Lofoden Isles.]

MAENCLOCHOG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Area, 2,754 ac. Pop. 455.

MAENOR, three pas. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke.—I. *Begar*, 4½ m. W.S.W. Tenby. Pop. 691.—II. *Nevern*, 3½ m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 963.—III. (*Owain*), 4 m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 194.

MAENORDEILO, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandilo-fawr.

MAEN-TWROG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 17 m. W.N.W. Bala. Area, 5,465 ac. Pop. 894, partly employed in slate-quarries. The romantic vale of Festiniog extends into this parish.

MAER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, N.W. Stoke. Area, 2,736 ac. Pop. 515.

MAESCAR, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. & 7¼ m. S.W. Brecon, pa. Devynnock. Pop. 782.

MAESE, or MAAS, a riv. of N. Europe. [Meuse.]

MAESEYCK, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N.E. Hasselt, on lt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 4,000. Birth place of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of painting in oil.

MAES MYNIS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 1 m. S.W. Builth. Area, 4,012 ac. Pop. 234.

MAESTRICHT, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy of Limburg, on lt. b. of the Maese, which separates it from its sub. Wyck, & at the head of a branch r. r. to Cologne, 110 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 31,000. The citadel is built on a mountain, in which remarkable petrifactions are found. It has a handsome town house, & manufs. of cottons, woollens, & paper. It was taken by the French in 1648, 1673, 1748, & 1794. From 1795 till 1814, it was cap. of the French dep. Meuse Inferieure.

MAFRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a celebrated convent, & a royal palace, founded by John V.

MAGADINO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, at the mouth of the Ticino, in L. Maggiore, 5¼ m. S.W. Bellinzona. It is a station for steamers.

MAGADOXO, or MUKDEESHA, a marit. town of E. Africa, cap. a state, & the chief commercial entrepôt between C. Gardafui & the riv. Juba, on the Indian O., in lat. 2° 2′ N., lon. 45° 25′ E. Pop., with suburbs, between 3,000 & 4,000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, & divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs; the other, comprising about 150 stone, & many wooden houses, a mosque, & several minarets, of Arabian architecture. It is extremely filthy & unhealthy. The harbor is formed by a long reef. Exports comprise ivory, gums, & some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt fish, arms, & slaves. The pop. of its kingdom settled on the Haines & Jubb rivers is estimated at 150,000.

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF), divides the continent of S. America, from the isl. Tierra del Fuego; the E. entrance is formed by Cape de la Virgines, on the mainland, & by Cape del Espiritu Santo (Queen Catharine's Foreland), on one of the largest islands composing Tierra del Fuego. Length nearly 300 m., extending between lat. 52° 10′ & 55° S., & lon. 68° 20′ & 75° W. Navigation difficult. Discovered in 1520 by Fernando Magalhaens.

MAGAZINE, t., Yell co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 571.

MAGDALA, a town of Germany, Saxe Weimar, circ. Weimar, on the Madel, 5 m. E.N.E. Blankenhain. Pop. 675.

MAGDALA (Mod. *El Mejdel*, Heb. *Migdal*), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

MAGDALEN (CHANNEL or SOUND), Tierra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magalhaens, lon. 71° W., between Clarence & Dawson isls. Off its S.E. coast is Mount Sarmiento, 7,000 feet in height, & on its W. side is a tolerable harbor.

MAGDALENA, the most N. dep. of New Granada, S. America, having E. Venezuela, & N. the Caribbean sea. Surface mostly level, covered with wood, through which flow the r. Magdalena & its tributs., the Cáuca, St. George & Zenú, & the Atrato enters the Caribbean sea. In the E. is the nearly detached Santa Marta range, whose summits rise to the region of perpetual snow. High valleys & elevated table lands are found in this range. The elevated regions are sparsely inhabited by a few hordes of savages, & some families of the semi-civilized nations of the Motilones. Pop. 1850, 249,321, added to which 3,000 in the territory of Mocoa, & 23,600 savage Indians in the territory of Goajira & the deserts of the interior. It is divided into the provs. of Cartagena (its cap.), Santa Marta, Rio Hacha, Mompox, Sabanilla, Valle de Upar, & the territory of Mocoa; principal city, Cartagena.—II. a river of S. America, & next to the Orinoco, the principal in New Granada, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., & enters the Caribbean sea, lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course estimated at 900 m., for more than half of which it is navigable. Its tributaries from the Eastern Cordillera are the Suazi, Neira, Cabrera, Prado, Fuzagusuga, Bogotá, Carare, Opon, Sogamozo, Surata, & Cesar; from the Central Cordillera, the Plata, the Paez, Soldana, Cuella, Gaali, Samana, & Nare. The Cauca river receives the waters of the Pichichaco, Ovejas, Palo, Amaime, & Vieja, from the Central; & Jamunda & several small streams from the Western Cordillera. Mompox, Honda, & Neira, are on its banks. Its current is very rapid, & its navigation dangerous; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of New Granada & the sea.—III. a river of Bolivia, also called the *Ubahy*, joins the Guapore, lat. 12° 20′ S., lon. 65° W. On it is the mission station Magdalena, 300 m. N. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.—IV. the most S. of the Marquesas islands, Pacific O. It has a harbor on its S. side.—V. an islan l of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.—VI. a bay, Lr. California, in which is the island Sta. Margarita.—VII. a cavern, Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, 3 m. from the cavern of Adelsberg.—*Santa Magdalena* is a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 m. N. W. Valletta.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, Can. E., a group, G. of St. Lawrence, opp. the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs, consisting of Coffin, Saunders, Wolfe, & Amherst isls., inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 1852, 2,202.

MAGDEBURG, a fortified town of Prussia, cap. prov. Saxony, & of a reg., 80 m. W.S.W. Berlin, on lt. b. of the Elbe, on railroads from Berlin, Hamburg, & Dresden. Pop. 1846, including suburbs & garrison, 54,500. Its citadel is built on an island in the river, & it is one of the strongest fortifications in Germany. It is the see of a bishop, & has a fine cathedral of the 12th century; 2 gymnasia, & other schools. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, gloves, lace, porcelain, tobacco. It has an active trade, which is facilitated by steam packets on the Elbe, established 1836. The town is very anc., having been in existence as such in the 8th century. It was at one time a member of the Hanseatic league, & long cap. of an archbishopric, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia. Otho von Guerike, inventor of the air-pump, was born here in 1602. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th & 17th centuries; especially in 1631, when it was sacked by the imperialists & nearly destroyed. The French took it in 1806, & annexed it to the kingdom of Westphalia.

MAGÉ, a town of Brazil, prov. & 16 m. E.N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on river Magé, near its mouth in the bay of Rio.

MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF.) [Magalhaens.]

MAGENTA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 24 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 4,000.

MAGERÖE, an isl. of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the N. Cape, in lat. 71° 10′ N., lon. 25° 50′ E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian & Lappish families.

MAGGERI, or MANGRY, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 22 m. W. Bangalore, with some iron works; iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

MAGGIORE (LAKE), Italy. [Lago Maggiore.]

MAGHERA, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 20 m. S. Coleraine. Area of pa. 24,792 ac. Pop. 14,511; do. of town, 1,123.

MAGHERACLOONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Area, 14,951 ac. Pop. 9,012.

MAGHERACROSS, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Fermanagh & Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Enniskillen. Area, about 10,000 ac. Pop. 5,203.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Area, 18,576 ac. Pop. 7,021. It has a ruined castle & abbey.

MAGHERADROLL, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, containing the town of Ballinahinch. Area, 12,553 ac. Pop. 7,601.

MAGHERAFELT, a mkt.-town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 26 m. S. Coleraine. Area of pa. 8,290 ac. Pop. 7,649; do. of town, 1,560. It has extensive manufs. of linen.

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down & Armagh, on the Laggan, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Lurgan. Area, 8,293 ac. Pop. 5,476, extensively employed in linen manufs. & bleacheries.

MAGHRIBEE, a considerable vill. of Scinde, on a navigable arm of the Indus, in its delta, 42 m. S.S.E. Tattah. Pop. 5,000, who carry on an active trade with Cutch.

MAGHULL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, with a station on the Liverpool & Preston r. r., 4 m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,056.

MAGINDINAO, isl., Philippines. [MINDANAO.]

MAGISTÈRE (LA), a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 m. W.N.W. Moissac. Pop. 1,848.

MAGLASS, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & 5¼ m. S. W. Wexford. Area, 3,528 ac. Pop. 1,112. It has interesting remains of 3 or 4 churches.

MAGLIANO, several vills. & a town of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 20 m. W. Rieti. Pop. 1,380.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., dist. Avezzano. Pop. 1,400.—III. (*Grande*), a town, Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 36 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*di Mondovi*), Piedmont, prov. & 5 m. N.W. Mondovi. Pop. 1,518.

MAGLIE, a city of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. & 19 m. E.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 3,400.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,108—*Magnac-le-Bourg* is a market-town, same dep., 11 m. N.E. St. Yriex. Pop. 1,420.

MAGNÉ, & MAGNI, a market-town & a vill. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sevres, 4 m. W. Niort. Pop. 1,316.—II. dep. Orne, arrond. Domfront. Pop. 2,892.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an isl. off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8′ S., lon. 146° 45′ E. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Chautauque t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 346 W. by S. Albany, 333 W.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Harford co., Md.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Washington co., Va.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Clinch co., Ga.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Stark co., O., 128 N.E. Columbus, 311 W.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Putnam co., Ill., 103 N. Springfield, 796 W.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Crawford co., Ia.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Le Rue co., Ky.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Rock co., Wis. Pop. of t. 630.

MAGNOLIA, p-o., Yazoo co., Miss.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, p-o., Jasper co., Tex.

MAGNUS (BAY OF ST.), a spacious bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, Scotland, between the headland of Eshaness on the N., & that of Sandness on the S. It is 8¼ m. in width at its entrance, expands to 11 m., & runs 7 m. inland. The isl. of Papa-Stour is at its mouth. The bay contains safe & excellent anchorage for the largest fleet.

MAGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Mantes, on the Aubette. Pop. 1,300.

MAGOFFINSVILLE, p-o., San Antonia co., Tex.

MAGOG, p. t., Stanstead co., Can. E. The v. is on the Magog outlet, 80 E. by S. Montreal, 20 from Stanstead. It has a store, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 754.

MAGON, t., Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 469.

MAGOO, or MAKOO, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on an affl. of the Aras, 56 m. N.N.W. Khoi, formerly flourishing. Here is a remarkable cavern, & the river Makoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

MAGOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 6 m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area, 10,514 ac. Pop. 699.

MAGRA, *Macra*, a river of N. Italy, which, after a S. course of 35 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Genoa), 2 m. E. of the Gulf of Spezzia.

MAGSTADT, a market-town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,937.

MAGUELONNE, a lagoon of S. France, dep. Herault, 4 m. S. Montpellier. Length 17 m.

MAGUIRE'S BRIDGE, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on Colebrook river, 7 m. S.E Enniskillen. Pop. 685.

MAGUS MUIR, Scotl., co. Fife. [ST. ANDREWS.]

MAGYAR, a prefix of the names of numerous vills. of Hungary; the principal being Magyar-Ovar, or Altenburg. [ALTENBURG.]

MAHABALIPOOR, & MAHABALIPOORAM, two towns of British India.—I. presid. Bengal, dist. Bahar, on the Sone, 37 m. S.W. Patna.—II. presid., dist. & 35 m. S. Madras, on the Carnatic coast; near which are some remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

MAHABLESHWUR HILLS, a convalescent station of British India, presid. & 80 m. S.E. Bombay, in the ghauts of the Concan. Lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 73° 30′ W. Elevation above the sea about 4,500 feet The vill. here consists of about 70 dwellings, mostly of stone, with a sanatorium, having 8 sets of quarters, a church, prison, & subscription library. It was founded by Sir J. Malcolm in 1828 and is accessible by good roads.

MAHADEO, a famous Hindoo temple of British India, Bengal, S.W. dist., among the Mahadeo Hills, 60 m. S.E. Hoseingabad.

MAHALA, p-o., Adams co., O.

MAHANOY, r., Pa., rises in Schuylkill co., &, after a course of 50 ms., falls into the Susquehanna, 11 ms. below Sunbury.

MAHANOY, p-o., Upper Mahanoy, t., Northumberland co., Pa., 48 N. Harrisburg. 155 W. It contains a store, & 8 or 10 dwellings.

MAHANTANGO, r., rises in Schuylkill co., & falls into the E. side of the Susquehanna r., 18 ms. below Sunbury.

MAHANUDDY, ("the great river"), a considerable river of India, Berar & Bengal doms., after an E. course of 500 m., enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, dist. & S.E. Cuttack. Though fordable so low as Cuttack, from January to June, it is, during the rains there, 2 m. in width, 1 m. across at Sumbhulpoor, and navigable for almost 300 miles from its mouth.

MAHARAJEGUNGE, a t. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 35 m. N.E. Purnath.—*Maharajgunge* is a town, Bundelcund, 32 miles E.S.E. Teary.

MAHASKA, co., Iowa. Situated centrally toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Des Moines r., & North & South Forks of Skunk r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Oskaloosa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $121,642; wheat, 40,092 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 341,150; oats, 30,240; wool, 12,006 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 1 iron foundry, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $35,450; value of manufac. articles, $48,300;—1 church; 21 sch., 805 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,989.

MAHAVILLYGUNGA, the principal riv. of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the isl., flows N. past Kandy, & Bintenne, & enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. Trincomallee. It receives nums. affls., but its navig. is greatly impeded by shoals.

MAHÉ, a town of India, belonging to the French, on the Malabar coast, 38 m. N.N.W. Calicut. Lat. 11° 42′ N., lon. 75° 38′ 16″ E. Area of town & territory 1,445 ac. Pop. 3,200. It is situated beside a river, navigable for vessels of 50 tons; & has a trade in cocoa nuts, pepper, & arrack.

MAHÉ, isl., Indian Ocean. [SEYCHELLES.]

MAHEBOURG, a town of the Mauritius, on its S.E. coast, with a good harbor, opened to foreign shipping in 1826.

MAHEIDPOOR, or MEHIDPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 22 m. N. Oojein. The British defeated the Patan troops here in 1817.

MAHIM, a town of British India, presid. and on the isl. of Bombay. It is populous, and has a Portuguese church, & a Roman Catholic college.—II. a town, presid. Bengal, dist. & 65 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

MAHLBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, in a fertile dist., 2½ m. N.E. Ettenheim. Pop. 1,688.

MAHMUDPOOR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 95 m. N.E Calcutta.

MAHOBA, an ancient ruined town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 32 m. S.W. Bandah; in and about which are some striking architectural remains.

MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of Scinde,

30 m. S.E. Hyderabad, on the Fullalle river, a branch of the Indus, & near the border of the desert. It carries on a thriving trade with Cutch.

MAHOMET, p-o., Champaign co., Ill., 87 E. by N. Springfield, 7 W.

MAHON, cap. town of Minorca. [PORT MAHON.]

MAHON, a town of Persia, prov. and 22 m. E. Kirman.

MAHONA, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 34 miles S.W. Gwalior.

MAHONING, co., O. Situated on the E. border of the state. Area, 422 sq. ms. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Canfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $719,516; wheat, 151,110 bush. produced; ind. corn, 261,019; oats, 285,143; wool, 288,010 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 26 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 15 tanneries, 24 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac $379,046; value of manuf. articles, 536,460;—58 churches; 3 acad., 194 pupils; 164 sch., 5,476 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,712; 1850, 28,785.

MAHONING, r., O. & Pa., rises in Portage co., passes Warren in Trumbull co., O., & joins Beaver r. in Pa., through which it enters the Ohio riv. at Beaver. The Pennsylvania & Ohio canal is constructed along this r. in its lowest part.

MAHONING, t., Carbon co., Pa. Drained by Mahoning creek. Surface mountainous, & abounding in coal. It contains the v. of Lehighton. Pop. 1850, 1,520.

MAHONING, t., Columbia co., Pa. Bounded S. by Susquehanna r. Surface diversified; soil clay and gravel. Drained by Mahoning cr., which flows into Susquehanna r. Pop. 1840, 1,927; 1850, 867.

MAHONING, p-t., Indiana co., Pa., 175 W. by N. Harrisburg, 226 W. Surface hilly; soil clay. Drained by Great & Little Mahoning crs., on the latter of which iron ore is found. It has 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,890. (See E. W. N. & S. *Mahoning.*)

MAHONING, t., Lawrence co., Pa., 16 S.W. Mercer b. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Drained by Mahoning r. Pop. 1850, 1,841.

MAHONING, t., Montour co., extends along the right bank of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1850, 867.

MAHONING, p-o., Stark co., O., 142 N.E. Columbus, 90 W.

MAHOPACK, p-v., Putnam co., N. Y. Situated around the shores of Mahopack lake, a beautiful sheet of water, abounding with fish, & much frequented as a watering place. The v. contains about 250 inhabitants.

MAHOPACK, p-o., Oakland, Mich.

MAHOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on an affluent of the Wurdah, 178 miles N.N.W. Hyderabad.

MAHOWL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 55 miles N.W. Azimghur.

MAHRATTA STATES, comprise most of the principal states of Central Hindostan, viz. the Sattarah, Gwalior, Nagpoor, Indoor, Bandah, Colapoor, Dhar, & Dewar doms., having a united area estimated at 131,450 sq. m. The Mahratta Confederation rose into notice under Sevajee in the middle of the 17th century, & in 18th its possessions extended from the prov. Agra to Cape Comorin; but its power was soon afterwards broken by the British, to whom all the states which composed it are now subsidiary.

MÄHREN, a country of Germany. [MORAVIA.]

MÄHRISCH-NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, on the railroad between Prague and Vienna, circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 3,500.—II. (*M. Trübau*), circ. and 27 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 3,600. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. woollens.

MAIA, a river of Siberia, govs. Okhotsk & Yakutsk, joins the Aldan at Maiskaia, after a N. course of 500 miles.

MAIDA, a small town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 7 m. S.E. Nicastro. Pop. 2,600. Near this the English, under Sir J. Stuart, defeated a greatly superior French force, 4th July 1806.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a pa. of England, cos. Somerset & Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Mere. Area, 4,546 ac. Pop. 704.

MAIDEN CREEK, p-t., Berks co., Pa., 60 E. Harrisburg, 153 W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by the Schuylkill river, & Maiden creek, its tributary. It contains a church, common to Lutherans & Presbyterians, & a Friends' church. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,749; 1850, 1,284.

MAIDENHEAD, a munic. bor. & town of England, co. Berks, pas. Bray & Cookham, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant seven-arched stone bridge, and by a viaduct of the great Western r. r. with a station on the railroad, 26 m. W. London. Pop. 1851, 3,567. It is picturesquely situated, and has a handsome modern chapel, an endowed school, almshouse, and other charities. Market, Wed. Corp. rev. 600*l.*

MAIDEN HOUSE, a par. of England, co. Lincoln. Pop. 6.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area, 2,538 ac. Pop. 921.

MAIDENS, a cluster of rocks off the E. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, in the Irish Sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Larne lighthouse. The 2 highest rocks have each a light house, with fixed white lights. Lat. 54° 55′ 6″ N., lon. 5° 44′ W. Elevation 84 and 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

MAIDEN SPRING, p-o., Tazewell co., Va., 295 W. Richmond, 350 W.

MAIDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 312.

MAIDSTONE, t., Essex co., Vt., 8 N. Guildhall, 54 N.E. Montpelier. Drained by Paul's stream, flowing into Connecticut r., which bounds it on the E. Maidstone lake, 3 ms. long & half a mile wide, has its outlets into Paul's stream. It has a grist m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 271; 1850, 237.

MAIDSTONE, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Rochester, and at the termination of a branch of the S.E. r. r., 10 m. N.E. the station at Paddock wood. Area of pa. 4,632 ac. Pop. 20,501; do. of parl. bor. 20,740. It is beautifully situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent; has many curious old houses, one of the largest and finest ancient pa. churches in England, known as "the pilgrims, chapel," now beautifully restored as a place of worship; a small grammar, & other endowed schools, proprietory, school, numerous almshouses, & large charities; a former palace of the archbishops of Canterbury; well preserved remains of some conventual structure, partly converted into an agricultural school; a town hall & market cross, neat co. hall, large co. jail & house of correction; a co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, extensive barracks, co. assembly & concert rooms, neat theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, several banks. In the immediate vicinity are numerous paper mills, with some of the most productive hop grounds & orchards in England & valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, the town increasing. Market, Thurday. Maidstone the chief place of election for W. Kent, & the bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gives the title of Viscount to the Finch family. It was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII. the first English hops were raised here. In 1648, the town was twice stormed by the parliamentary forces. In the vicinity is The Moat, a seat of the Earl of Romney.

MAIDWELL, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N. Northampton. Area, 1,659 ac. Pop. 280.

MAILAND, a city of Austrian Italy. [MILAN.]

MAILCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 17 m. N. Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

MAILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 9 m. S.S.E. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,015.

MAILLERAYE (LA), a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 13 m. W.N.W. Rouen, with a fine chateau & park on lt. b. of the Seine. Pop. 800.

MAILLEZAIS, a comm. & town of N. France, dep. Vendee, 7 m. S.S.E. Fontenay. Pop. 1,350.

MAI-MA-TCHIN ("Place of Trade"), a vill. of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiachta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepot of the Chinese trade with Russia, 160 m. N.W. Oorga. It is commanded by an adjacent hill fortress, is enclosed by a palisade, regularly laid out, and inhabited by from 1,200 to 1,500 males, no women being allowed here. [For a general view of its commerce, see KIACHTA.]

MAIMUND, a town of W. Afghanistan, 34 m. S.W. Candahar. Lat. 31° 42′ N., lon. 64° 51′ E.

MAIN, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 m.—II. a river of Siberia, which joins the Anadyr after a N. course of 180 m. A town of Persia, prov. Fars; & a fort of British America, dist. *East Main*, at the mouth of the East Main river, in James' Bay, have this name.

MAIN, MAYN, or MAINE, *Moenus*, a navigable r. of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red & White Main in the Fichtelberg mountains, N. Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., past Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, Offenbach, and Frankfürt, & joins the Rhine opposite Mayence. Length 280 m. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 m.) to the Rhine. Chief affls., on lt. Regnitz & Tauberon, & on rt. the Saale.

MAINA, a dist. of Greece, consisting of the S extremity of the Morea, between the gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, composing most part of the gov. Laconia. The inhabs., who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy. The vill. Maina (*Hippdon*), is on the Gulf of Koron, 14 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

MAINA, a town of India, Bhopaul dom., near Ashta.

MAINBERNHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, 15 m. E.S.E Würtzburg. Pop. 1,633.

MAINE, the most north-easterly state of the republic of the United States of America, extends from lat. 43° to 47° 24′ N., & between lon. 6° & 10° E. from Washington, & contains an area of 35,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1790 was 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,995; in 1840, 501,793; & in 1850, 583,088. The state is divided into 15 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each as they stood in 1850:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Aroostook	2,038	12,523	6	12,523	1,928	59
Cumberland ..	12,762	78,939	599	79,538	5,352	644
Franklin	3,487	20,008	19	20,027	2,521	135
Hancock	5,550	34,343	29	34,372	2,271	205
Kennebeck ...	10,162	62,382	139	62,521	5,256	331
Lincoln	12,176	74,603	272	74,875	4,975	526
Oxford	6,712	39,758	5	39,663	4,288	150
Penobscot.....	10,374	63,022	67	63,089	3,983	407
Piscataquis....	2,589	14,732	3	14,735	1,779	61
Somerset.....	5,917	35,567	14	35,581	3,813	155
Waldo	7,631	47,191	39	47,230	4,415	347
Washington ..	5,835	38,683	128	38,811	1,875	310
York.....	10,564	60,062	36	60,098	5,004	352
Totals.....	95,797	581,813	1,356	583,169	46,760	3,682

Androscoggin county was erected from parts of Cumberland & Kennebec counties, & the county of Sagadahoe from Lincoln, in the early part of 1854.

Physical features, &c.—Its shores are indented by deep bays, forming many excellent harbors, & its waters are studded with numerous islands of every variety of form & size, from the rocky islet to those of 150 square miles in extent. Near the coast the surface is level, but it rises on proceeding inland, & most part of the state is hilly, forming in many place a congeries of hills or elevated cones, several of which reach an elevation of 4,000 feet; & Mt. Katahdin rises to the height of 5,335 feet above the level of the sea. In the north-west an elevated ridge forms the water shed, dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Atlantic, a lateral branch of this ridge of still less elevation separates the Kennebec & Penobscot rivers from the St. John.

The climate is healthy, but the winters are long and severe. The principal productions are Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, & grasses. The uncleared lands are of great extent, & furnish an immense amount of pine & other lumber. Marble & lime are extensively exported. On the sea coast large quantities of cod fish are dried & prepared for the market, & the rivers abound in excellent salmon. Ship building is extensively carried on.

There were in this state in 1850, 2,039,596 acres of land improved, & 2,515,797 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of land in farms, $54,861,748; and the value of implements & machinery, $2,284,557. *Live Stock.*—Horses, 41,721; asses & mules, 45; milch cows, 133,556; working oxen, 83,893; other cattle, 125,890; sheep, 451,577; swine, 54,598; value of live stock, $9,705,726.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 296,259 bush.; rye, 102,916; Indian corn, 1,750,056; oats, 2,181,037; barley, 151,731; buckwheat, 104,523; peas and beans, 205,541; potatoes, 3,436,040; value of products of the orchard, $342,865; produce of market gardens, $122,387; pounds of butter made, 9,243,811; of cheese, 2,434,454; maple sugar, 93,542 pounds; molasses, 3,167 gallons; bees wax & honey, 189,618 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 1,364,034; flax, 17,081; silk cocoons, 252; hops, 40,120 pounds; hay, tons of, 755,889; clover seeds, 9,097 bushels; other grass seeds, 9,214; flax seed, 580 bushels; & were made 724 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $513,599; of slaughtered animals, $1,646,773.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—It has been estimated that one-sixth part of the surface of Maine consists of water. There are numerous lakes, the largest and most noted of which are Moosehead, Sebago, Chesuncook, and Umbagog. A part of the waters of the latter extend into New Hampshire. Some of these lakes are justly celebrated for the picturesque beauties of their scenery. A steamboat has been built to ply on the waters of Moosehead lake. The Kennebec & the Penobscot are the two most important streams; the former is navigable to Augusta & the latter to Bangor. Their shores are adorned with villages, & the *intervales* along their margins are the most fertile & best cultivated in the state. The Saco, Androscoggin, and St. Croix rivers enters the Atlantic. St. John, & its confluents the Walloostook, Allagash, & Aroostook drain the northern part of the state. The St. John forms a part of the northern part of the state by the late treaty of Washington, & its waters are open to the free navigation of both nations. The principal bays are Casco, Penobscot, Machias & Passamaquoddy.

Manufactures.—There were in this state in 1850, 13 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $3,347,700, employing 849 males & 3,072 females, producing 33,168,556 yards of sheeting valued at $2,630,616; 45 woollen factories, with a capital of $644,200, employing 388 males & 390 females, manufacturing 2,926,320 yards of cloth, & 1,200 lbs. of yarn, valued at $934,923; 1 establishment, making pig-iron, with a capital of $214,000, employing 71 persons, producing 1,484 tons of pig-iron, &c., valued at $36,616; 25 establishments, with a capital of $150,100, employing 244 persons, & making 3,691 tons of castings, valued at $265,000; 163 flouring & grist m., 752 saw m.; 213 tanneries, with a capital of $732,447, employing 780 persons; value of products, $1,620,636;—45 printing offices, 4 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 48 weekly, & 1 monthly publication; aggregate number of copies published annually, 4,203,064. Capital invested in manufactures, $14,700,452; value of manufactured articles, $24,644,430.

There were Jan. 1854, 11 r. roads in this state; 417 m. completed & in operation, & 90 m. in course of construction. The only canal in the state is the Cumberland & Oxford, 204 m. long, connects navigation from Portland to Sebago, & by a lock in Saco r., navigation is extended to Long Pond, 30 miles farther.

The principal places in this state are Portland, the metropolis, Augusta, the capital, Bangor, Brunswick, Bath, Thomaston, Belfast, Hallowell, Castine, Houlton, & Waterville.

The imports of Maine, in 1852, of domestic produce, amounted to the value of $1,597,204; in foreign vessels, $71,070; of foreign produce in American vessels, $43,902; in foreign vessels, $5,642; total American & foreign produce, $1,717,818. Imports same year in American vessels, $947,926; in foreign vessels, $147,051: total, $1,094,977.

There were, Jan. 1854, 60 banks, with an aggregate cash capital of $5,913,870.

Education, &c.,—Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Waterville College at Waterville, Bangor Theological Seminary at Bangor, & Maine Medical School at Brunswick. These institutions had in 1850, 382 students. There were also 131 academies, 648 pupils; 4,042

schools, 192,815 scholars; 256 libraries, aggregate no. of vols., 129,960; school fund, $104,553. There is an Hospital for the insane at Augusta, and a state reform school in progress of erection at Cape Elizabeth.

The state prison is at Thomaston.

Religious, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 326 Baptist churches, 12 Christian, 180 Congregational, 9 Episcopal, 22 Free, 26 Friends, 199 Methodist, 7 Presbyterian, 12 Roman Catholic, 2 Swedenborgian, 73 Union, 15 Unitarian, 60 Universalist, & 2 other sects, the whole having 945 churches; total value of church property, $1,725,845.

Government, &c.—The government is vested in a governor, senate, & house of representatives, who are elected annually. The senate consists of 31, and the house of representatives of 151 members. Seven counselors are elected by joint ballot of the two branches of the legislature, to advise the governor on all matters pertaining to his legislative duties. The judiciary consists of a supreme judicial court, & the state is divided in 8 judicial districts; 7 justices are appointed by the governor & council, who hold their offices for 7 years, & are re-eligible until they attain the age of 70 years, or otherwise disqualified. Justices of peace & other judicial officers hold office for 7 years. The right of suffrage is possessed by every male citizen of the United States 21 years of age, (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, & Indians not taxed,) who shall have resided in the state for three months next preceding the election.

The first permanent settlement in Maine was made about the year 1630, & in 1652 the inhabitants were placed under jurisdiction, & formed a part of the colony, subsequently the State of Massachusetts. It was styled the District of Maine until the year 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as an independent state. The constitution was formed in 1819, & to this several amendments have been added.

MAINE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, rises near Castle-Island, and flows about 18 m. W.S.W. into Castlemaine harbor, whence it is navigable to the vill. of Castlemaine.

MAINE, an old prov. in the W. of France, the cap. of which was Le Mans, now forming the greater part of the deps. Mayenne & Sarthe, & part of Orne.—II. a river of France, dep. Vendee, rises N.E. Napoleon-Vendee, & joins the Sevre-Nantaise, 2½ m. N.W. Monnieres. Length 31 m., partly navigable.—III. a riv., dep. Maine-et-Loire.

MAINE, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 147 m. W.S.W. Albany, 206 W. Drained by Matlecoke cr. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam. It contains 3 churches.—1 Baptist, 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 stores, a tannery, and about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,843. (*Tabular from Union* 1848.)

MAINE, p-v., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 548.

MAINE, t., Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 581.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of the old prov. Anjou, between lat. 46° 59′ & 47° 45′ N. Area, 2,784 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 515,452. Chief rivers, Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, & Loir. Climate temperate. Surface diversified by hills & plains, may be divided into 3 distinct regions.—I. the valley on both sides of the Loire, which is the richest, & produces flax, hemp, and fruits; II. the regions of plains, almost entirely formed by the arr. Saumur; and III. the Bocage, which is the least fertile and worse cultivated. Minerals comprise slate, granite, marble and flint. Manufs., linens, challets, ginghams, calicoes. Grain, wine, fruits, & cattle, are extensively exported. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Angers, Baugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, & Segré.

MAINESBURG, p-v., Tioga co., Pa., 142 N. Harrisburg, 252 W.

MAINEVILLE, p-v., Columbia co., Pa., contains a furnace & a forge, & 100 inhabitants.

MAINLAND, Scotland. [SHETLAND, ORKNEY.]

MAINS & STRATHMARTINE, united pas. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Dundee. Area about 7,060 ac. Pop. 1,299. Fintry castle & Claverhouse in this pa. were the family seats of Grahame, Viscount Dundee.

MAINSTONE, a pa. of England & North Wales, cos. Salop & Montgomery, 4 m. W.S.W. Bishop's castle. Area, 6,263 ac. Pop. 379.

MAIN STREAM, p-o., Somerset co., Me.

MAINTENON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 19 m. N.N.E. Chartres, at the confl. of the Eure & Voise, and on the railroad to Versailles. Pop. 1,442. It has ruins of the gigantic aequeduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles, and the magnificent chateau in which he espoused Francoise d'Aubigne.

MAINZ, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]

MAISDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 13 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,169.

MAISDY & MAISSY, two towns of India.—I. Berar dom., & 30 m. N. Ellichpoor.—II. British presid. Bengal, dist. Sarum, 52 m. N. Patna.

MAISMORE, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m. N.N.W. Gloucester. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 471.

MAISONS, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*M. sur-Seine*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 19 m. N. Versailles, with remains of a fine chateau, & a sta. on the r. r. from Paris to Havre.—II. (*M. Alfort*), dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux, on the Paris & Lyons r. r. The hamlet of Alfort has a national school of rural economy.

MAITEA, one of the Society isls., Pacific. E. Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Circuit, 8 m.

MAITLAND, p-v., Augusta t., Grenville co., Can. W. Situated on the l. b. of St. Lawrence r., 5 m. from Brockville. It has an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a flouring m., a grist m., a foundry, & 200 inhabs.

MAITLAND, t., Hants co., N. S., on the S. side of Cobequid bay, and has Shubenacadie river on its E. border.

MAITLAND (EAST & WEST), 2 towns of Australia, New South Wales, co. Northumberland, on the Hunter river, at its junction with Walles cr., 14 m. N. N.W. Newcastle. United pop. 1846, 3,313. They have several churches; in E. Maitland are a court-house & jail, in W. Maitland, which is the most thriving place, are numerous large stores, & some good hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return one member to the legislative assembly of the colony. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity.

MAIXENT (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., near the Sevre-Niortaise, 13 m. E.N.E. Niort. Pop. 4,329. It has a comm. college, & manufs. woollens.

MAIZIERES, a comm. & v., France, dep. Meurthe, 14 m. S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1,384.

MAJAMBO, a marit. town of Madagascar, on its N. W. coast, at the head of the bay of Majambo, 70 m. N. E. Bembatooka.

MAJINDA, a t. of Scinde, on the Indus, 40 m. N. W. Hyderabad, with 2,000 inhabs., & an extensive bazaar. Lat. 28° 51′ N., lon. 68° 19′ E.

MAJORCA (Span. *Mallorca*), the central & largest of the Balearic Islands, Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, whence it is distant 110 m. S.E. Area, 1,450 sq. m. Pop. 181,805. Surface uneven, & the Silla de Torillos rises to 5,114 feet above the sea. Climate mild & salubrious. Products consist of olives, wine, brandy, fruits, saffron, flax & hemp, which, with mules, asses, rush & wooden wares, hats, &c., form the principal exports; imports comprise corn from Spain, salt-beef, iron, colonial & hardwares, chiefly from Spain, Engl., France, & N. Europe. Princip. towns, Palma, the cap., Llumayor, Manaçor, & Pollenza.

MAJORI, a marit. t., Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., 6 m. W.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,800.

MAJUMBA, a marit. t. of Africa, Low. Guinea, 100 m. N.W. Loango.

MAJUNGA, a marit. t. of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka bay.

MAKALLAH, or MACULLAH, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S. coast, in a small bay, 300 m. E.N.E. Aden. Lat. 14° 31′ N., lon. 49° 6′ E. Pop. about 4,500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partially enclosed by walls, & has an imposing appearance from the sea, its houses being in a castellated style, & several stories in height. The harbor, sheltered by a point to the S.E., affords good anchorage, & is greatly frequented by coasting vessels. It is the best station on this coast for shipping to obtain supplies of provisions; & it also exports gums, hides, & senna, & has an import trade in coffee, & other native produce, from Arabian ports; cotton cloths, lead, & iron, from Bombay; & sheep, aloes, honey, & slaves from Kosseir & Berberah.

MAKARIEV, 2 towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 46 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. dist., on the Volga. Pop.

2,350. It has a large monastery, & some trade in horses & timber, but its importance has greatly declined.—II. gov. & 110 m. E. Kostroma, cap. dist. Pop. 2,850.

MAKARIKO, a t. of Russia, cap. dist., gov. & 60 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on lt. b. of the Volga.

MAKEE, p-o., Alkamakee co., Iowa.

MAKER, a pa. of Engl., cos. Cornwall & Devon, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Devonport. Area, 3,294 ac. Pop. 2,822. On a height near the v. is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound. The beautiful seat of Mount Edgecumbe is in the parish.

MAKERSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. W. Kelso. Area, 2,854 ac. Pop. 345.

MAKHNOVKA, a t. of Russia, cap. dist., gov. & 95 m. W.S.W. Kiev. Pop. 5,000.

MAKIAN, a small volcanic isl., Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 20′ N., lon. 127° 30′ E. Circ. about 18 m.

MAKINYAT, a straggling v. of Cent. Arabia, 120 m. W.S.W. Muscat, formerly a city of consequence, but ruined by the Wahabees in 1800.

MAKKUM, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. S. Harlingen. Pop. 1,850.

MAKO, a mkt. t. of E. Hungary, co. Csanad, on the Maros, 21 m. E.S.E. Szegedin. Pop. 17,148, among whom are 1,100 Jews. It has a Protestant gymnasium. Wine is extensively made in its vicinity.

MAKOV, or MACHOW, a t. of Poland, prov. & 63 E.N.E. Plock. Pop. 4,000.—II. a t. of Russia, gov. Podolia, 9 m. N. Kamenetz. Pop. 1,420.

MAKOWAR, 2 islands of the Red Sea.—I. off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name, lat. 20° 38′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E.—II. or Emerald Isl., off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E.

MAKOWIEC, a v. of Poland, gov. & 28 m. E.N.E. Warsaw. Here Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

MAKRI, 2 seaport towns of Turkey.—I. Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, on the G. of Makri, 52 m. E.N.E. Rhodes, which city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, & fuel, having a good & well-sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the anc. Telmessus.—II. Rumili, on the Ægean Sea, 75 m. S.W. Adrianople, cap. dist., & a Greek bishop's see, with a harbor defended by a castle. Pop. 3,000.

MAKRONISI, an isl. of Greece, off the E. coast of Attica, 3 m. E. Cape Colonna, 10 m. in length & 2 m. in breadth, but lately uninhabited.

MALA, a riv. of Peru, dep. Lima, enters the Pacific at Porto-Mala, 50 m. S.S.E. Lima.—II. a v. of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 m. S.W. Granada.—III. (*Punta*), a cape of S. America, New Granada, bounding W. entr. of bay of Panama.

MALABAR, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, on the W. coast, mostly between lat. 10° & 12° N., having N. Canara, S. Cochin, & E. Coimbatoor & the Mysore dom. Area, 6,262 sq. m. Pop. 1,140,916. The ghauts here are covered by forests, comprising the finest teak trees. Rice, sugar, cotton, pepper, cardamoms, & ginger, are among the chief products; coarse cotton cloths, to the average amount of 200,000*l.* are exported annually. Princip. towns, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cananore, & Ponany.—The *Malabar Coast* is a name which has been applied to all the W. coast of India, though the Malabar language is spoken only from Cape Comorin to about lat. 12° 30′ N.

MALACCA & NANING, one of the "Straits settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 2° & 3° N., & lon. 102° & 103° E., having landward the territories of Salangore, Rumbowe, Johole, & Johore. Estim. area, 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 58,000, of whom 2,000 to 3,000 are Europeans. Surface undulating, hills densely wooded, valleys swampy, but the climate is reported to be more salubrious than that of any other Brit. settlement in the E. Soil near the coast fertile; the interior is not so, & Nanning is chiefly valuable for its tin mines. Princip. products besides tin, are rice, jaggery, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, cocoa nuts, a few nutmegs & cloves, gums, ivory, gold dust, & poultry. This settlement is under the British Indian Presid. Bengal, & governed by a resident at Malacca, with an assistant at Naning.

MALACCA, the seat of the above dist., is situated on both sides of the Malacca river, near its mouth, 130 m. N.W. Singapore. Pop. 12,120. Princip. edifices, the barracks, court-house, town-house, jail, civil and military hospitals, and the Anglo-Chinese college, founded in 1818. Here are Chinese, Hindoo, Malay, & female schools. The ruins of a famous church erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts occupy several summits around the town. Malacca has some export trade in gold dust, tin, balachang, hides, poultry, pepper, rattans, lace, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenwares, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce; the commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolized by Singapore. The town, said to have been founded in 1252, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, & by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Bencoolen, in Sumatra.—The *Strait of Malacca* is a channel between the Malay peninsula & the isl. Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length 520 m., breadth from 25 m. opposite Naning, to 200 m. at its N. entrance. In it are the Brit. settlements Singapore, Malacca, Penang, the towns Quedah, Delli, Batu Barra, & numerous islands.

MALACZKA, a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 21 m. N.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,353.

MALADETTA (MOUNT). [PYRENEES.]

MALAGA, p-v., Gloucester co., N. J., 55 S.W. Trenton, 166 W. Situated on the head branch of Maurice r., & contains 2 stores, a grist m., a glass fac., which manufactures window glass, & 200 inhabitants.

MALAGA, p-t., Monroe co., O., 110 E. Columbus, 290 W. The v. is situated on elevated ground, & contains a church, 2 stores, & 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,442; 1850, 1,844.

MALAGA (*Malaca*), a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov., on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, 36° 43′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 26′ E. Pop. 65,865. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the base of a mntnous. range, & is commanded by a fine old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, & called the *Gibralfaro*. Streets very narrow, ill paved, & dirty, with high houses built around courts. It has a fine promenade, on which are some of the best houses in the town. Chief public buildings, a splendid cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 pa. churches, 5 hospitals, the opera house, custom-house, legal seminary, & a convict depôt. The old Moorish *darsena*, or dockyard, is used as a store-house. The harbor, formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a light-house, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, & may be entered during any wind. Principal manufs., linen & woollen fabrics, sail cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, & soap; here are also a royal cigar factory, & two large & actively employed iron foundries, in which English processes are employed. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" & "Lagrimas;" other exports are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, & lemons, sent to the United States, & to Great Britain, with lead & iron from neighboring mines. Imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, woollen, silk, & cotton fabrics, & colonial produce. Malaga was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487. It has suffered severely in different epochs from plague, which on one occasion cut off 20,000 of the pop. in 40 days, & in 1803–4, the yellow fever decimated the population. [VELEZ-MALAGA.] Pop. of province, 1849, 438,000.

MALAGON, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,282.

MALAHIDE, t., Elgin co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,050.

MALAHIDE, a vill. & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & 9 m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin & Drogheda r. r. Pop. of pa. 1,337, partly employed in a valuable oyster fishery. The vill., on a bay of the Irish Sea, is handsomely built, & is frequented by bathers. It has a small silk factory, & an anc. castle of the Talbots.

MALAMOCCO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 5 m. S.S.E. Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy isl., separating the lagunes from the Adriatic. Pop. 1,800. Resid. of the Doge in 8th cent.

MALANG, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S.

coast. Pop. 80,000. Chief produce coffee. It has a town of same name.

MALANS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Landquart, 2 m. S.S.E. Mayenfeld. Pop. 1,050.

MALANSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 2,021.

MALASIA, or MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, a name given to the isls. of the Indian Archipelago, chiefly inhabited by the Malay race, & comprising the Sunda isls., Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c. [Asiatic Archipelago.

MALASPINA, the W.most of the Columbretes Islands, Mediterranean. [Columbretes.]

MALATIVO, or MOELETIVO, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 m. N.N.W. Trincomalee, with a small harbor & some salt works.

MALATIYEH, *Malatia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 100 m. N.E. Marash, near the Euphrates. It has about 200 wretched houses, a ruinous castle, the head-quarters of a pasha; some good mosques & caravanseras. It is unhealthy, & from various causes, most of its pop. have now settled at Aspuzi, about 4 m. S.ward.

MALAUCÈNE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. E.N.E. Orange. Pop. 2,214. Chief industry, silk spinning.

MALAUNAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris & Havre r. r. branch to Dieppe, 5¼ m. N. Rouen. Pop. 1,670. It has numerous cotton & paper mills, but was nearly ruined by a hurricane in 1845.

MALAY PENINSULA, the most S. portion of Continental Asia, & of its great S.E. peninsula of Further India, mostly between lat. 1° & 13° N., & lon. 98° & 104° E., connected N.ward to Lower Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, & having E. the Gulf of Siam & China Sea, S. & W. the Strait of Malacca. Malaya proper or Malacca extends from lat. 1° 20′ to 7° N. Estim. area 45,000 sq. m., & pop. about 375,000. The country, as far as lat. 6° N., comprising the states Ligor & Quedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native states—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, Kalantan, Tringanu, & Rumbowe, besides the British territories Malacca, Naning, & prov. Wellesley. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain chain, rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mt. Ophir is estimated to rise to 5,700 feet in elevation. Surface well watered, & fine timber, with bamboos, areca, sago, caoutchouc, & an abundance of valuable resins, gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, are produced, with ivory, horns, & about 34,600 piculs of tin, &, as estimated, 20,000 oz. of gold annually. Rice & other grains are not raised in sufficient quantity for the home demand, & are imported from Bengal & Sumatra. Trade is principally with the British & Dutch settlements in the E., & with Siam, China, & the Malay Archipelago. The pop. consists principally of Siamese & Malays. Principal towns, Malacca, Quedah, Salangore, Johore, Patani, & Pahang. [Asiatic Archipelago.]

MAL BAIE, v. & pa., Saguenay co., Can. E. Situated on the left bank, and on an indentation of St. Lawrence r., 90 m. from Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 11 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., a carding m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 1852, 2,653.

MAL BAY, Gaspé co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 780.

MALBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 miles S.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area, 5,310 ac. Pop. 2,304.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenb.-Schwerin, cap. dist., betw. Lakes Malchin and Cummer, 24 m. E.S.E. Gustrow. Pop. 3,852. Chief industry, weaving & tanning.

MALCHOW, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenb.-Scherwin, cap. dist., on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 m. W.S.W. Waren. Pop. 2,887. It has important manufs. of woollen cloths.

MALCOLM, p-v., Jefferson co., Miss., 70 S.W. Jackson, 1,080 W.

MALDA, or MAULDA, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. & 50 m. S.W. Dinajepore, on the Mahanunda, an affluent of the Ganges. It consists of 3,000 houses, miserably built out of the ruins of Gour, 12 m. distant, & during the rainy season it is nearly insulated.

MALDEGHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 6,114, engaged in tobacco factories, oil mills, breweries, and cotton printing works.

MALDEN, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 5 N. Boston, 445 W. Surface rough & uneven, with considerable salt meadow. The v. is on the Boston & Maine railroad & contains 5 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist, a bank, a tannery, 2 dying establishments, a boot-tree fac., a Brittainic ware fac., 2 boot & shoe fac., &c. A bridge over Mystic r. connects it with Charlestown. The t. was incorporated in 1649 and has a tannery, 4 grist m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,514; 1850, 3,523.

MALDEN, p-v., Saugerties t., Ulster co., N. Y. 112 N. New York, 43 S. by W. Albany, 33 W. Situated on the right bank of Hudson r., & contains a church, 2 stores, & about 150 inhabitants. It has a steamboat landing, from which a large quantity of leather, & of flagging stones, are shipped.

MALDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Ewell, & with a station on the London & S.W. r. r., 1¼ m. N.E. Kingston-on-Thames. Area, 1,272 ac. Pop. 283.

MALDEN BRIDGE, p-v., Chatham t., Columbia co., N. Y., 16 S. by E. Albany, 361 W. Situated on Kinderhook cr., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a flouring m., a cabinet fac., a tannery, & harness fac., & about 250 inhabitants.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, or MALEDIVA (*Thousand Isles*), a chain of Islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45′ S., & 7° 6′ N., & lon. 72° 48′ & 73° 48′ E., about 300 m. S.E. Hindostan, & separated N. from Minicoy & the Laccadives by the 8 & 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, & arranged in 17 round & oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, &c., and produce millet, numerous excellent roots, fruits, & poultry; the smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit, & the inhabitants, during the S.W. monsoon, take cowries, coir, oil, salted fish, rope mats, & tortoise-shell to Sumatra, Balasore, &c., exchanging these articles for rice, sugar, manufactured goods, and tobacco, which they bring back during the N.E. monsoon. Pop. of the whole may amount to 150,000 or 200,000. They are Mohammedans, & live under a sultan, who resides on the island Mohl or Male, & sends an annual tribute to the British gov. in Ceylon.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, an isl. of the Mediterr., off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. S.W. Cape Mannu, 5 miles long, 1 m. broad, low, & rocky.

MALDON, a parl. & munic. bor., river port, & town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 9¼ miles E. Chelmsford. Area, including three pas., 1851, 3,508 ac. Pop. 4,558; do. of parl. bor., 5,888. It occupies an eminence overlooking a marshy tract. It has several ancient churches, a grammar school, founded in 1608, with an exhibition to Christ's college, Cambridge; a large national school, a valuable library bequeathed by Dr. Plume, who also endowed several charities; an ancient town-hall, a jail, large barracks, and a union workhouse, with imports of coal, iron, & timber; exports of fish & agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. Mkt., Thursday. Sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gives title of viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALDONADO, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, S. A., on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 m. E. Monte-Video. Lat. of the isl. Gorriti, which shelters its harbor, 34° 57′ 2″ S., lon. 54° 57′ 35″ W. It is regularly built, and has a large public square, but not much trade.

MALE, or MOHL, the principal isl. of the Maldive group, a little N. of its centre. It is nearly circular, 5 m. round, pretty strongly fortified, & reported to have 2,000 inhabitants, with several mosques, many gardens, & a citadel, the residence of the Maldive sultan. [Maldive Isles.]

MALEBUM, a town of Nepaul, cap. dist., on the Gundnek, 138 m. N.W. Khatmandoo.

MALEKRA, a neat town of the Punjab, S. range of Himalaya, close to the foot of Koe-Kangra.

MALEMORT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,300.

MALENOWITZ, a mkt-town of Moravia, circ. & 12 m. N.N.E. Hradish. Pop. 1,937.

MALESHERBES, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Essonne, 11 miles N.E. Pithiviers. Pop. 1,475. It has the handsome château of Malesherbes.

MALESTROIT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S. Ploermel. Pop. 1,790.

MALEW, a par. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 1851, 5,781. Pop. of t. 2,479.

MALGARAH, MALGHARA, or MIGALGARA, a walled town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj & 33 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,500.

MALGRAT, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,839.

MALGUÉNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,009.

MALHAM, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, 5 m. E.S.E. Settle. Pop. 188. In the vicinity is Malham Cove, a limestone rock, nearly 300 feet in height.

MALICORNE, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N. La Flèche, on lt. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,094.

MALINES, a town of Belgium. [MECHLIN.]

MALIN HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. Lat. 55° 22′ N., lon. 7° 24′ W. On its summit is a signal tower.

MALINOOKA, a market-town of Russia, gov. and 28 miles E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Donetz. Pop. 2,000.

MALLAVILLY, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore dom., 25 m. E. Seringapatam.

MALLEMORT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. & 28 m. E.N.E. Arles. Pop. 2,150.

MALLET CREEK, p-o., Medina co., O., 117 N.E. by N. Columbus, 356 W.

MALLICOLLO, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, in lat. 16° 30′ S., lon. 167° 50′ E., S.E. Espiritu Santo. Estimated area, 600 sq. m. It is low, well watered, & fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.—Another isl., 300 m. N. (properly *Manicollo*), has sometimes erroneously received this name.

MALLING, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 4 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area, 2,765 ac. Pop. 1,741.—II. (*West*), a pa. & market-town, co. Kent, 5½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area of pa. 1,366 ac. Pop. 2,021. It has picturesque remains of a nunnery.—III. (*South*), co. Sussex, on the Ouse, adjoining Lewes. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 750.

MALLORCA, an isl., Mediterr. [MAJORCA.]

MALLORY, t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 332.

MALLORYSVILLE, p-v., Wilkes co., Ga, 91 N.E. Milledgeville, 583 W. It contains an academy, 2 stores, & 5 or 10 dwellings.

MALLOW, a parl. bor., town, watering-place, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 17 m. N.N.W. Cork, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an old bridge of fifteen arches. Area of pa. 8,820 ac. Pop. 9,965; do. of bor. 1851, 4,536. It is picturesquely situated, with many elegant seats in vicinity; has a handsome modern, and the ruins of an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, manor court-house, gaol, union workhouse, barracks, county infirmary, news-rooms, a mineral spring (the hottest in Ireland), & neat pump-room. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. The castle is the seat of the Jephson family, who own the town. In vicinity is the ruined castle of ancient earls of Desmond.

MALLWYD, a pa. of N. Wales, counties Merioneth & Montgomery, 9 m. E.S.E. Dolgelly. Area, 16,450 ac. Pop. 1,201.

MALMAISON, a château in France, dep. Seine, 4½ m. W. Paris, celebrated as having been the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine.

MALMEDY, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 25 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Warge. Pop. 4,090. It has extensive tanneries, & manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, lace, soap, glue, and potash, mineral springs, & near it the ruins of an anc. imperial abbey.

MALMESBURY, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, here crossed by six bridges, 19¼ m. N.N.W. Bath. Area of pa. 1851, 5,332 ac. Pop. 2,443; do. of parl. bor. 6,998. The town, formerly fortified & more extensive, has 3 principal streets, a handsome market cross, built in the time of Henry VII.; several public schools. It was the seat of a famous Saxon nunnery; little now remains, except a portion used as the pa. church, with a tomb reputed to be that of King Athelstan. It has several endowed schools, an alms-house, a union workhouse, & vestiges of ancient fortifications. Its woollen manufs., formerly flourishing, have wholly declined, & the trade is mostly retail. Mkt., Sat. Malmesbury ceased to have corporate jurisdiction by the Munic. Reform Act. It sends 1 member to House of C. It is the birth-place of the historian William of Malmesbury, & the philosopher Hobbes.

MALMISH, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka, 80 m. N. N.E. Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

MALMÖ, a læn of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having N. & E. the læn Christianstad, S. the Baltic, & W. the Sound. Area, 1,781 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 234,207. Surface mostly level, & it is one of the most fertile provs. of the kingdom. More corn is raised than required for home consumption; potatoes, fruit, hemp, hops, & tobacco, are important crops. Cattle form also a principal article of export.

MALMÖ, or MALMŒ, a strongly-fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. læn, on the Sound, 16 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen. Pop. 8,769. It has a citadel, a port, consisting of an artificial inner harbor & an outer roadstead; manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, soap, & carpets.

MALO, a mkt.-town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. circ., on the Torlo. Pop. 3,950. It has a saltpetre factory.

MALO (ST.), a fortified seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on the English Channel, near mouth of the Rance, 40 m. N. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 8,469. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with the mainland; is defended by strong bastioned walls, and a castle. Chief buildings, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, townhall, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, naval arsenal. It has a commodious & secure harbor, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep at spring tides, to which has lately been added a large floating dock. It has extensive rope walks, manufs. of fishing nets & hooks, pulley-blocks, & other marine fittings, snuff, & soap; an active provision trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting trade, & many vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. Birth-place of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, & of Châteaubriand.

MALOI, sev. small towns of Russia.—I. (*Archangelsk*), gov. & 46 m. S.E. Orel. Pop. 1,300.—II. (*M. dieskaja*), Don Cossack country, 230 m. N.E. Tcherkask, on the Medvieditza. Pop. 2,500.—III. (*M. Jaroslavitz*), gov. and 38 m. N. Kaluga, on the Lusha. This last was the scene of a sanguinary engagement between the French & Russians, 4th October, 1812.

MALONE, p-t., capital of Franklin co., N. Y., 214 N. by W. Albany, 529 W. Surface level; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Salmon & Trout rivers. The v. has a picturesque situation, on both sides of Salmon r., crossed by a bridge 80 feet wide, & 65 feet above the surface of the r., & on the Northern rail road. It contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, 6 churches—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, the Franklin Academy, a state arsenal, a cotton fac., with 5,000 sp. & 80 looms, a grist m., a saw m., a pail fac., a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a distillery, 2 axe fac., 2 machine shops, a furnace, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,500 inhabitants. The r. affords extensive water power, & the best of iron ore is found in the vicinity. There are in the t., a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,229; 1850, 4,550.

MALONNO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 42 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,600.

MALOO, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 25 m. W. Sirhind. Lat. 30° 38′ N., lon. 75° 58′ E.

MALOUINES, Atlantic. [FALKLAND ISLANDS.]

MALPARTIDA-DE-CACERES, a market-town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. N.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 2,575.—II. a vill., prov. Badajos. Pop. 1,748.

MALPAS, a mkt.-town and pa. of England, co. & m. S.S.E. Chester. Area of pa. 27,094 ac. Pop. 5,710. Pop. of t. 1,954. The town is pleasantly situated, has a richly-ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII.; a grammar school, Alport's school, & several other charities. Mkts., Monday (principally

for cheese). Malpas gives the title of viscount to the marquis of Cholmondeley, whose residence is in the vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Newport. Area, 988 ac. Pop. 327.

MALPLAQUET, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough & Prince Eugene, over the French in 1709.

MALPOORA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. & 35 m. E.S.E. Kishenagur.

MALSCH, two mkt.-tons of Germany, Baden.—I. circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. E.N.E. Rastadt. Pop. 2,868. —II. circ. Lower Rhine, 14 m. S.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,295.

MALSEN, or MALSESINE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 23 m. N.N.W. Verona, with a small port on the lake of Garda. Pop. 1,700.

MALTA, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 6 m. S.E. Ballston Spa, 29 N. Albany, 409 W. Surface undulating; soil clay, loam, & sand. Saratoga lake lies in the N.E., & Round lake in the S.E. part. Drained by Anthony's Kill, the outlet of Round lake. The v. called Dunning Street, has a store & 15 or 20 dwellings. There are in the t., 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,457; 1850, 1,349.

MALTA, p-t., Morgan co., O., 72 E. by S. Columbus, 331 W. The Muskingum r. forms its eastern boundary. The v. is situated on the right bank of the river, and contains 2 Methodist churches, 6 stores, an iron foundry, a woollen fac., a flouring m., & 528 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,404; 1850, 1,830.

MALTA (*Melita* of), an island of the Mediterranean, dependent on Britain, 62 m. S.S.W. the S. point of Sicily. Length 17 m., greatest breadth 8½ m. Area, 98 sq. m. Pop. 1847, 108,140, & of Gozo, 15,130. Total both islands, 123,270. Cap., Valetta, on N.E. side, in lat. 35° 53′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 31′ 2″ E. Shape nearly oval; coast indented with numerous bays. Surface naturally a bare limestone rock, containing numerous grottoes. Its stone is extensively exported for building, chiefly to the Levant. Soil artificial & mostly imported from Sicily. It is cultivated with great care, & yields abundant crops. Chief products, cotton, wheat, barley, oats, & all the European vegetables. The fruits of Malta, of which the orange & the fig are the principal, may be compared to those of tropical climates for excellence, and the garden flowers are most odoriferous. The honey of Malta is much esteemed, & fish abounds on the coasts, yet the pop. is so dense (more than 7 times that of England in proportion to space) that the produce is not more than 1-3d of that required for consumption. Horses small but active. The climate of Malta resembles that of Africa more than Europe. Mean. temp. in Sept. 75° .5; in Jan. 57° Fahr. Variations of temp. are sudden, & storms frequent; during a N. wind the air is cold & clear, but during the prevalence of the sirocco, in July & August, the heat is insupportable. Frost & snow are unknown; ice is largely imported from Sicily. Manufactures are confined to coarse cottons, cabinet work & jewellery. There belonged to Malta in 1850, 201 vessels, aggregate burden 25,655 tons, manned by 2,158 seamen. In 1849, 3,591 vessels entered the port, viz., merchant ships, 3,251, ships of war including steamers, 340. Malta is the centre of a very extensive packet system. The packets for the Ionian islands, Constantinople, Alexandria & other parts of the Levant touch at Malta. Gov. vested in a gov. & council of 7 persons, appointed by the British crown. (Salary Gov. & Com. in Chief 4,500*l.*) Established religion Roman Catholic, but there are 4,500 protestants. The island was acquired by the English in 1800. [Citta Vecchia, Valetta.]

MALTAVILLE, p-v., Malta t., Saratoga co., N.Y., 30 N. Albany, 401 W. Situated near Round lake, and contains a church, a store, a woollen fac., a grist m., & about 100 inhabitants.

MALTBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Tickhill. Area, 4,517 ac. Pop. 924.—II. *Le Marsh*, co Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Alford. Area, 1,379 ac. Pop. 293.

MALTON (NEW), a parl. bor. & town of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, 18 m. N.N.E. York, with a station on the York & N. Midland railroad. Area of par., 110 ac. Pop. 3,841. Pop. of town, including two parishes, 110 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 7,661. It stands on an eminence, has a large mkt. place, containing the town hall & St Michael's church, national & Lancasterian schools, a theatre, public rooms with library, & remains of a castle of the Lacy, destroyed by Henry II. Porter, malt, corn, & bacon, are largely exported to Hull, &c., by the Navigable Derwent. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. The bor. is a polling place for co., & in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, & with Old Malton, sends two mems. to H. of C. The t. was burnt in the reign of Stephen, & on being rebuilt, took the name of New-Malton.—II. (*Old*), a pa., 1 m. N. of the above, in the parl. boundary of which it is comprised. Area, 3,982 ac. Pop. 1,565.

MALTOWN, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, commanding a pass into the Gwalior dom.

MALUGIN GROVE, p-o., Lee co., Ill.

MALUNKUS, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 1850, 199.

MALVERN, p-v., Caroll co., O., 137 E.N.E. Columbus, 306 W.

MALVERN (GREAT), a pa. & watering place of England, & 8 m. S.S.W. Worcester, on the E. declivity the Malvern Hills. Area of pa. 5,021 ac. Pop. 3,911. The vill., neatly built, has handsome hotels & private houses, good baths, & a fine abbey church, the choir and tower of which were built by Sir R. Bray, the celebrated architect of Henry VII. Of the abbey, founded in 1,083, few vestiges remain. A medicinal spring here attracts many invalids.—II. (*Little*), a pa., county Hereford, 6 m. E.N.E. Ledbury. Area 943 ac. Pop. 88. Here are fine remains of a priory founded in 1171.

MALVERN HILLS, England, separate the county Worcester from Herefordshire & Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 miles in length, N. to S. The Herefordshire beacon, an ancient British fortress, near their centre, is 1,444 feet in elevation.

MALVITTO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. & 16 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari, on the Esaro. Pop. 2,200.

MALWAH (Sanscrit, "a mountainous country"), an old prov. Hindostan, mostly between lat. 22° & 26° N., & lon. 74° & 80° E., enclosed by the provs. Rajpootana, Agra, Allahabad, Candeish, & Gujerat. Its central part is a table land, between its chief rivers the Chumbul in the N., & Nerbuddah in the S., and watered by the Sind & Betwah, affls of the Jumna. It is one of the provs. of India, along with Bahar & Benares, in which opium is extensively raised for exportation, the quantity exported amounting, in 1839, to about 21,000 chests, worth upwards of 2,000,000*l.* This prov. is the principal seat of the Bheel race, & was formerly of the Mahrattas. It is mostly subdivided among the doms. of Gwalior, Indore, & Bhopaul.

MALWAN, or SOONDERDROOG, a town & fortified island of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S Concan, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.N.W. Goa.

MALZEVILLE, & LE MALZIEU, two comms. & vills. of France,—I. dep. Meurthe, on the Meurthe, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 15 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 1,646.—II. dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 25 m. N. Marviejols. Pop. 1,167.

MAMADISH, a town of Russia, gov. & 87 m. E. Kasan, cap. dist., on the Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

MAMAKATING, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 12 E. Monticello, 101 S.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly and mountainous. Drained by Bashe's Kill, along which passes the Delaware & Hudson canal. It has 5 tanneries, 5 grist m., 14 saw m., a distillery, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,418; 1850, 4,107.

MAMANGUAPE, a river of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, enters the Atlantic 25 m. N. Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 m. At its mouth is the town Mamanguape. Pop. 4,000.

MAMARONECK, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y. 23 m. N.E. New York, 143 S. Albany, 248 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam & clay. Drained by Mamaroneck cr., which flows into Long Island sound, which latter bounds it on the S. The v. is situated near the sound, and contains 1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, a salamander safe fac., & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,416; 1850, 928.

MAMBLE, pa. of England, co. & 15 m. N.W. Worcester. Area, 2,658 ac. Pop. 381.

MAMBUCABA, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 78 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4,000.

MAMERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe,

cap. arrond., 24 m. N.N.E. Le Man. Pop. 5,789. It has a fine church, & manufs. of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

MAMET, (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Nimes. Pop. 602.

MAMHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Chudleigh. Area, 1,165 ac. Pop. 252.

MAMHILLAD, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Usk. Area, 1,987 ac. Pop. 297.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty, 7 m. W. Pont-y-pool. Pop. 6,789, employed in coal & iron works.

MAMMOLA, a town of S. Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. & 7½ m. N. Gerace, on the Locano. Pop. 6,099.

MAMMOUTH CAVE, p-o., Edmonson co., Ky. On the road to Nashville, 130 miles from Lexington. It is in the vicinity of the famous Mammouth Cave, of great depth, & has been explored for 8 or ten miles, and is really one of nature's wonders.

MAMOO-KHAIL, a fort of Afghanistan, 60 m. S.E. Cabool, where the British defeated an Afghan force in 1842.

MAMORE, or MARMORE, a river of Bolivia, S. A., formed by the junction of the Rio Grande & Chaparee, after a N. course of 400 miles joins the Bem to form the Madeira.

MAMPANWA, a vill. of borneo, on its W. coast, between Pontiniak & Sambas. Pop. 2,435.

MAMPAWA, a mar. town of the Malay Archipelogo, on the W. coast of the isl. Borneo, in the dist., & on the r. Mampawa. Lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 109° E., & which formerly imported about 500 chests of opium annually for home consumption.

MAM-TOR, a mountain of Engl. [Castleton.]

MAN (ISLE OF), *Mona*, or *Menavia*, an isl. in the Irish Sea, 33 m. W. England & 30 E. Ireland, 16 m. S. Scotland, & 56 m. N. Wales. Lat. of Calf of Man, on which there is a lighthouse, 54° 3′ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Length N.E. to S.W. 30 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Area, 280 sq. m., or 179,200 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 6,811 ac. Pop. 52,387. A mountain range crosses the isl. from S.W. to N.E. Numerous streams water the valleys. Greywacke & Schistose strata prevalent, with limestone, marl. & peat moss. Copper, zinc, & lead ores, are found, with some seams of coal. Soil sandy in some places, but fertile in others. Climate mild, & winter open, though rains & gales of wind are frequent. Mean summer temp. 59°; winter 41° .7; annual mean. 49° .8 Fahr. Snafield rises to 2,000 feet. About 100,000 ac. are in tillage, or cultivable, & 54,000 do. unproductive. Agriculture has improved of late, with the decline of the herring fishery, & a surplus of wheat & barley over the home demand is raised. Flax, oats, potatoes, & clover are the crops next in importance. An excellent small breed of horses is reared; cattle & small sheep are tolerably numerous. Farms range from 10 to 200 acres. Small properties are less numerous than formerly, many having fallen by mortgage into the estates of English & Scotch residents. The herring & other fisheries off the coasts, were, until lately, of considerable importance, & from July to Oct. they are still frequented by Manx, Cornish, Welsh, and Irish boats. The island has limestone, slate, & marble quarries, & some mining operations. The women weave woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics; there are some bleaching works, but few manufacturing establishments. Principal exports, corn, potatoes, eggs, lime, stone, ore, fish, linens, and sailcloth; imports, spirits, wine, colonial products, & manufactured goods. Customs revenue, 1852, 28,077*l*. There is a special tariff applicable to the Isle of Man. This island, originally peopled by the Manx (*Menavia*), a tribe of the Celtic race, was alternately possessed by the Scotch under the Lord of the Isles, & English. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Stanley's & afterwards by the Dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased by the British crown in 1806; and finally in 1826, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of 416,000*l*. Government vested in the British sovereign, or the lieutenant of the crown, a council of the bishops & principal functionaries, & the House of Keys, a body of 24 proprietors of estates, who possess the legislative power. The island has its own laws, & two supreme judges, called deemsters. Common law courts are held in the 6 sheddings into which Man is divided, & appeals lie from their decisions successively to the House of Keys, the governor, & the sovereign in council. The isl. is subdivided into 21 pas. Established religion that of the Church of England, under the bishop of Sodor & Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. Each pa. has its endowed school, in which English is taught as well as the native Manx, a dialect of the Celtic. The island was a great station of the Druids, & contains numerous vestiges of their circles. Principal towns, Castletown, the cap., Peel, Douglas, & Ramsay.—*Man* is also an island, S. Pacific, between New Ireland & New Britain, & stated to be nearly 40 m. in circuit.

MANA, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 126 m. N.W. Cayenne. Length 157 miles. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.

MANAAR (GULF OF), an inlet of the Indian O., between Ceylon & the S. extremity of India, 120 m. in width at entrance, & separated N.ward from Palk's Strait, by the isls. Ramisseram & Manaar, & a reef termed Adam's bridge (which see).—*Manaar Island*, immediately off Ceylon, is 18 m. in length, by 2¼ m. across.

MANACCAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area, 1,843 ac. Pop. 562.

MANACK p-o., Lowndes co., Ala.

MANACOR, a town of the island Majorca, in a fertile plain, 30 m. E. Palma. Pop. 9,642. It is a bishop's see, & has a convent.

MANADA HILL, p-o., Dauphine co., Pa.

MANADO, or MENADO, a Dutch town & settlement Celebes, near its N.E. extremity, lat. 1° 28′ N., lon. 124° 30′ E. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, & has also an export trade in rice & gold-dust.

MANAFON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Llanfair. Area, 6,635 ac. Pop. 766.

MANAFORNO, a town of S. Naples, prov. Abruzso-Ult.—II., dist. & 13 m. S.E. Avezzano, on the S.E. side of L. Fucino. Pop. 2,300.

MANAGUA, a town of Nicaragua, C.A. on the W. shore of the L. of Managua, or Leon, 35 m. S.E. Leon. Pop. 13,000, mostly of European descent.

MANAH, a vill of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, 20 m. S.E. Gangoutri, & an important seat of the trade with Tibet.

MANAHOCKING, p-v., Stafford t., Ocean co., N.J., 61 E. Trenton, 200 W. Situated on a creek of the same name, 4 miles from Little Egg Harbor bay, & contains 3 churches.—1 Baptist 1 Methodist, & 1 Friends—3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & about 200 inhabitants.

MANAIA (improperly *Mangeea*), an island of the Pacific O., Harvey group, lat. 21° 57′ S., lon. 158° 7′ W. It is about 15 m. in circ., & sufficiently elevated to be seen at a distance of 25 m.

MANAKOU, or SYMOND'S HARBOR, a fine harbor of New Zealand, N. island, on its E. coast, 7 m. S. Auckland. Lat. 37° S., lon. 174° 30′ E.

MANALPAN, p-v., Monmouth co., N. J., 26 N.E. Trenton, 192 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,910.

MANAMA, a town of the Persian gulf, at the N. extremity of the island Bahrein.

MANAOS, Brazil. [Barra do Rio-Negro.]

MANAPAR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 40 m. N.E. Dindigul.

MANASQUAN, r., Monmouth co., N. Y., rises in Freehold t., & after a S.E. course of 18 m., enters the Atlantic by Manasquan inlet. The tidewater, 3 miles above its mouth, is crossed by Squan bridge.

MANASQUAN, p-v., Howell t., Monmouth co., N. J., 51 E.S.E. Trenton, 217 W.

MANASSUS STATION, p-o., Prince William co., Va.

MANATEE, p-o., Hillsboro co., Flor.

MANATON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. S. Moreton-Hamstead. Area, 6,393 ac. Pop. 442.

MANAVGHAT, or MENOVGHAT, a market town, Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Manavghat r. (*Melas*), 30 m. N.W. Alaya.

MANAYUNK, p-v., Roxborough t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 7 N.N.W. Philadelphia, 99 E. by S. Harrisburg, 144 W. Situated on the left bank of Schuylkill r., & on Flat Rock canal, a part of the Schuylkill chain. It has an extensive water power, created by the waste water of the canal. It contains 6 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 or 20 stores, 5 cotton fac., 3

woollen fac., 2 paper m., a rolling m., a manufac. of steel, a machine shop, a mill for polishing saws, 2 flouring m., & 6,140 inhabs. Two bridges cross the Schuylkill & the Schuylkill canal & Norristown r. r. pass through the place.

MANBOROUGH, p. o., Amelia co., Va., 46 S.W. Richmond, 165 W.

MANBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 240.

MANCETTER, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 11 m. N. Coventry. Area, 4,120 ac. Pop. 5,346. Rev. of charities, 140*l*. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Manduessedum*.

MANCHA (LA), an old prov. of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the prov. Ciudad-Real. Surface a level plateau, about 2,000 ft. above the sea, bare & uninteresting, but noted for the production of *Val-de-penes*, a light red wine. Its mules, celebrated for their size & strength, are sent to many of the other provs. Towns are few & poor. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes, whose Sancho Panza is a true Manchegan peasant.

MANCHAC, p-v., East Baton Rouge parish, La., 102 N.W. New Orleans, 1,182 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r., & N. side of Manchac Pass, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

MANCHA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. E. Jaen. Pop. 3,956. Manuf. of linens & woollens.

MANCHAUG, p-o., Worcester co., Mass., 43 m. W. Boston, 400 W.

MANCHE, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., on the *Manche* or English channel, formed of part of the old prov. of Normandy; bounded E. by the deps. Calvados & Orne, S. by Mayenne & Ille-et-Vilaine, W. & N., & N.E. by the English channel. Area, 2,617 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 600,882. Principal rivers, the Vire, Tante, Douve, Merderet, & Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Capes la Hogue, point Barfleur, or Raz de Gatteville, & Cape la Hague. Climate temperate, but humid, too cold for the cultivation of the vine. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, flax, hemp, & apples for cider. The horses in this dep. are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent; sheep yield inferior wool. Chief industry, manufs. of iron, copper, & zinc; cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It is divided into the arronds. Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, St Lô, Mortain, & Vologues. Cap. St. Lô.

MANCHESTER, p-t., city & semi-cap., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 21 S.S.E. Concord, 461 W. Merrimac river runs on its W. border, & affords an extensive water power. Massabesic pond, a large body of water, lies on its E. border. The canal around Amoskeag falls, in the Merrimac, is in this t.; these falls have a descent in the course of a mile of about 50 feet. The soil is light & sandy, but fertile on the river. Incorporated in 1751. The city is at the falls, & at the junction of the Concord r. r. with the Manchester and Lawrence, and the New Hampshire r. r. It is built on a plain, on the lt. b. of the Merrimac, & is regularly laid out, & lighted with gas. It contains a city hall, 12 churches,—3 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Rom. Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—2 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $175,000, a savings bank, several extensive manufacturing estabs., a machine shop, paper fac., brass foundry, &c.; 5 print offs., each issuing a daily & 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1840, 3,223; 1850, 13,932; & in 1854, 19,897. The Amoskeag co. has a capital of $2,000,000, has 62,000 spindles, & makes annually 15,000,000 yds. of shirtings & cotton flannels. The State Mills, cap. $1,250,000, has 45,000 spindles, & make yearly 20,000,000 yards of sheetings & shirtings. The Manchester Print Works, cap. $1,200,000, has 25,000 spindles, & make annually about 7,000,000 yds. of (merrimacks) prints, de laines, &c. The above employ 1,175 males & 4,000 females, & there are also 500 men employed in the machine shops. Besides this there are several small estabs. of various kinds of manufs.; & new branches of manufs. are about being established.

MANCHESTER, p-t., & semi-capital of Bennington co., Vt., 35 S.S.W. Montpelier, 42s W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Battenkill riv. & its branches. White marble is found in inexhaustible quantities. The v. is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and handsomely built, chiefly on one street. It contains a court house, jail, a well-endowed academy, called the Burr seminary, a Congregational church, a bank, & a number of stores & mercantile shops. There is another v. N. of this, & in the t. an Episcopal & a Baptist church. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,793; 1850, 1,782.

MANCHESTER, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 23 m. N.E. Boston, 463 W. Situated on Massachusetts Bay. Surface rough & rocky; soil various. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the fisheries. Vessels of 120 tons come to the vill., & vessels of any size find good anchorage in the harbor, which is safe. The vill. is on the Gloucester branch r. r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Universalist,—& about 500 inhabs. There are in the t. 8 chair fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., & 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,355; 1850, 1,685.

MANCHESTER, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 10 m. E. Hartford, 346 W. Situated on Hockanum riv., which affords water power. Surface uneven; soil sandy and gravelly loam. It has several villages. Incorporated in 1823. There are in the t. 6 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., employing 140 persons, & making annually 160,000 yards of cassimeres, satinetts, & Tweeds; 2 cotton fac., 7,800 sp., employing 230 persons, and making yearly 2,200,000 yds. checks & stripes, & cotton warps; 2 silk fac., employing 100 persons, & making 20,000 lbs. of sewing silk annually; a machine shop, a tack fac., a piano factory, 7 paper factories, 2 grist m., 2 powder m., 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,695; 1850, 2,546.

MANCHESTER, v., Poughkeepsie t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Situated on Wappinger's creek, and contains a cotton fac., with 2,200 sp. & 66 looms, employing 100 persons; & about 250 inhabs.

MANCHESTER, v., Kirtland t., Oneida co., N. Y. Situated on Oriskany cr., & contains a church, 3 stores, a cotton fac., a flouring m., a grist m., & about 350 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 8 N. Canandaigua, 202 W. Albany, 348 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam & clay, & fertile. Drained by Canandaigua outlet. It contains a sulphur spring in the E. part of the t. The v. is situated on the outlet of Canandaigua lake, & contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a furnace, a flouring m., a paper m., and about 200 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,912; 1850, 2,940.

MANCHESTER, p-o., Ocean co., N. J.

MANCHESTER, t., Passaic co., N. J., 18 N.W. New York. Organized in 1836. Surface hilly or mntnous.; Drained by Ramapo, Pompton, & Passaic rivers. The vill. is on the Passaic river, opposite to Paterson, with which it is connected by 2 bridges, & contains 2 churches,—1 Reformed Dutch & 1 African,—several manufacturing estabs., & 1,600 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 6 saw m.. Pop. 1840, 3,110; 1850, 2,788.

MANCHESTER, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio, 2 m. below Pittsburg. Pop. 1850, 1,755.

MANCHESTER, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by Great & Little Equinunk creeks. It has 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 284; 1850, 749.

MANCHESTER, p-t., York co., Pa., 18 S. Harrisburg, 96 W. Drained by Codorus & Little Conewago rivers, entering the Susquehanna r. It has 2 tann., a flouring m., 8 grist m., a saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 2,152; 1850, 2,503.

MANCHESTER, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 60 N.W. Annapolis, 70 W. Contains a church & 507 inhabs.

MANCHESTER, p-v., Chesterfield co., Va., 2 m. S. Richmond, 119 W. Pleasantly situated on James r., opposite to Richmond, to which it is united by Mayo's bridge. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—6 grocery stores, 1 cotton seed oil m., a cotton fac. with a cap. of $70,000, 8 tobacco fac., a flouring m., & 1,500 inhabs.

MANCHESTER, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

MANCHESTER, p-v., Sumpter dist., S. C., 25 E. by S. Columbia, situated on elevated ground, 5 m. from the Wateree riv., & on the Wilmington & Manchester r. r., 156 m. from Wilmington. It contains a church, several stores, & 350 inhabs.

MANCHESTER, p-v., Sprigg t., Adams co., O., 114 S. by W. Columbus, 451 W. Situated on the Ohio r.,

& contains 4 stores & about 250 inhabs. First settled in 1791.

MANCHESTER, v., Franklin t., Summit co., O. (*See Nimisilla.*)

MANCHESTER, t., Morgan co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,267; 1850, 1,337.

MANCHESTER, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 55 W. Detroit, 523 W. Drained by N. branch of Raisin r. & Iron cr. Pop. 1850, 1,275.

MANCHESTER, p-t., Dearborn co., Ia., 76 S.E. Indianapolis, 524 W. Pop. 1850, 2,748.

MANCHESTER, p-v., Scott co., Ill., 51 W. by S. Springfield, 881 W.

MANCHESTER, p-v., St. Louis co., Mo., 108 E. Jefferson city, 828 W.

MANCHESTER, p-v., cap. of Clay co., Ky., 119 S. E. Frankfort, 540 W. Situated on the W. side of Goose cr., a tributary of Kentucky riv. It contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Reformed,—4 stores, & about 100 inhabs.

MANCHESTER, p-v., capital of Coffee co., Tenn., 68 m. S.E. Nashville, 652 W. Situated on the head waters of Duck r., & contains a court-house & several dwellings.

MANCHESTER, t., Guysboro co., N. S., has the Gut of Canso on the E., & Chidabucto bay on the S. Soil fertile.

MANCHESTER, a city, parl. & munic bor., & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Salford, the town on the Irwell, across which it communicates by 6 bridges with the adjacent bor., Salford, on the W., & conjointly with which it is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in S. Britain, 32 m. E.N.E. Liverpool, 161 m. N.N. W. London. Area of pa., including the borough Salford, 32,553 ac. Pop. 452,158. Inhabited houses, 53,697. Pop. in 1801, 110,938; in 1841, 353,390; in 1851, 401,321, of whom 316,213 were in the bor. of Manchester, & 85,108 in that of Salford. The town stands in a plain, & consists, with Salford, of a dense mass of buildings, extending about 2 m. from E. to W., by somewhat less from N. to S., and covering about 3,000 acres. The Irk & Medlock rivers join the Irwell close to the town, and with it are extensively made use of to impel machinery. The t. is irregularly laid out, & comprises at least 500 streets. Principal thoroughfares are Market Street, Piccadilly, & the London Road, Oldham & Great Ancoat Streets. Quay, Peter, Bond, & Morley Streets, & the Oxford & Chester roads.

Many of the newer public ways & open spaces are handsome, such as Portland Place, Grosvenor Square, Mosley Street, Ardwick Green, & Salford Crescent; & between the London & Oxford roads is Victoria Park, occupying 140 acres. The exchange, in the mkt. place, is a large semi-circular building, adorned with Doric pillars. The town-hall, of Ionic architecture, contains a noble public room. The corn exchange, royal infirmary, & lunatic asylum, athenæum, royal institution, news room, union club house, natural history society's hall, concert hall, assembly rooms, Salford & Chorlton town halls, asylums for the blind, & for the deaf & dumb, a royal & some other theatres, the barracks, Victoria bridge, & the numerous mills & warehouses, are among the most conspicuous edifices. The collegiate church (now erected into a cathedral) was founded in the 15th century. The see includes nearly all the co. Lancaster; bishop's revenue, 4,500*l.* a-year. Trinity church, at Salford, St. Luke's, Cheetham, & St. George's, Hulme, are the only other churches demanding especial notice. There are 122 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Bible Christian, 32 Episcopal, 1 Friends', 1 Greek church, 19 Independent, 2 Jews' synagogue, 36 Methodist, 1 New church, 8 Presbyterian, 7 Roman Catholic, 4 Unitarian, & 2 isolated congregations. The grammar school, founded in 1520, has a rev. of upwards of 4,500*l.* a-year, & 16 exhibitions of 60*l.* a-year to the universities, 16 scholarships at Brazen-nose college Oxford, others at Cambridge, & additional privileges for its pupils at those seats of learning. Cheetham college, or blue-coat school, has 80 scholars, a library of 25,000 vols., & a museum. Manchester new college, removed from York in 1840, is the principal Unitarian college in England, & is in connection with the university of London. The royal school of medicine, Lancashire independent college, the royal Lancasterian school, which educates 1,400 children, & the Jubilee school for 80 girls, are among the chief public institutions. Scientific establishments are very numerous, & comprise the royal institution, literary & philosophical, statistical, geological, phrenological, architectural, botanical, & natural history societies, mechanics' institutions, a school of design, & the Victoria gallery. Charitable institutions are also numerous: among them are the infirmary, fever, lying-in, eye, & lock hospitals. It has a branch of the bank of England, 5 joint-stock banks, & 5 weekly newspapers. Mkt., Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday. The proximity of an abundance of coal, the improvements introduced into spinning & weaving machinery by Hughes, Arkwright, Hargreaves, & Crompton, & the application of steam power, have raised Manchester to its eminence of monopolizing ⅗ds of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain. Its manufs. are mostly conducted in large mills or factories; of these in 1853, there were in Manchester & Salford—

	No. of Works.	Persons. Employed.	Steam Power
Cotton Spinning	35	5,292	1,520
Cotton weaving	65	7,709	1,030
Cotton spinning and weaving	42	17,358	4,706
Woollen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving	3	280	80
Silk Throwing and Small Ware	50	7,520	580
Flax Spinning	3	1,120	198
Print Works	35	2,985	....
Total	233	42,264	8,135

Woollen fabrics, machinery, hats, paper, ropes, twine, pins, & numerous other goods are made in large quantities; & there are many bleaching & chemical works, & breweries. Annual export valued at 12,000,000*l.* Manchester communicates with Birmingham & London by the Grand Junction (N.W.) railroad, & by other railroads & canals with Liverpool, Bolton, Preston, Rochdale, Sheffield, &c. The munic. bor. is divided into 15 wards, & governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, & 48 councillors. It has courts of quarter-sessions, record, & requests, & a court-baron held every Wednesday three weeks; & independent of Salford, it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Under the Romans, a station termed *Mancunium*, was erected on a part of its site. Among its eminent natives may be noticed the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, the chemists Dalton & Henry, & Sir R. Peel, the father of the late premier.

MANCHESTER BRIDGE, p-o., Dutchess co., N.Y

MANCHESTER CENTRE, p-v., Manchester t., Ontario co., N. Y., 205 W. Albany, 315 W.

MANCHESTER STATION, p-o., Hartford co., Conn.

MANCHOORIA (Chinese *Leao-tong*, *Saghalin*, and *Kirin-oola*), an extensive region of E. Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 39° & 59° N., & lon. 117° & 142° E., having S. Corea & the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia & the Russian gov. Irkutsk, N. the gov. Yakutsk, & E. the Sea of Japan & Gulf of Tartary. Estim. area, 700,000 sq. m. Pop. unascertained, but it has of late greatly augmented by immigration from China. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi mountain chain, & W.ward shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China; the Amoor river traverses its centre. The whole coast is bordered, not far inland, by a mountain chain, probably 5,000 feet in elevation, beyond which the country is wholly unknown to Europeans, but reported to send large quantities of corn, peas, & ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, & live stock. It consists of three provs., Shing-king, Kirin, & Tsistsihar, in the two last of which the pop. are chiefly nomadic; & the government is strictly military, except in Leao-tong, where it is organized as in China. Principal towns, Moukden (Leao-tong), Kirin Oola, Saghalin Oola, Kinchoo, & Fung-whang-ching.

MANCIET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gers, 20 m. S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,800.

MANCOTE (Hind. *Mancota*), a town of the Punjab, 76 m. N. Amritsir.

MANDAL, the most S. bailliage & town of Norway, 23 m. W.S.W. Christiansand, on the Skager-rack,

with a port 17 m. E. the Naze. Pop. 2,250. Pop. of bailiwick 1845, 61,918.

MANDANA, p-v., Skeneateles t., Onondago co., N. Y.

MANDARA, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornou. Surface mountainous; fertile in fruits, & abounds with forests & lakes. The inhabs. are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manuf. iron wares, which they export into Bornou, & have a pretty formidable army of cavalry. Mora is the chief town & residence of the chief.

MANDARIN, p-v., Duvall co., Flor. Situated on the E. side of St. John r. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabs.

MANDAS, a mkt. town of the island Sardinia, div. & 30 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,188.

MANDAVEE, or MANDIVEE, the principal seaport town of Cutch, Hindostan, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 m. S.S.W. Bhooj. Pop. 50,000. (?) It is fortified, has an open roadstead with a creek, & an active trade with Scinde, Malabar, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, & all the W. coast of Africa, as far as Zanguebar, besides a large inland trade. Exports comprise cotton, silk, & other piece goods; imports, bullion, ivory, indigo, dates, cocoa nuts, grain, & timber.

MANDEL, an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 m. S.W. Singapore.

MANDELLO, a market town of Piedmont, deleg. & 14 m. N.E. Como, on the E. shore of the Lake of Lecco, with the palazzo Airoldi. Pop. 2,000.

MANDE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 3 m. E.S.E. Paris, & close to its walls. Pop. 2,900.

MANDEVILLE, v., St. Tammany parish, La. Situated on the N. side of Lake Pontchartrain, & contains a Rom. Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

MANDINGA, or SAN BLAS, a considerable bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 30 N., lon. 79° W.

MANDINGO COUNTRY, W. Africa, Senegambia, is mostly between lat. 10° & 14° N., & lon. 13° & 16° W.; it is enclosed by Bambarra, Kaarta, Fulahdu, traversed by the Joliba, & stated to be subdivided into a petty confederacy of states. Principal town, Kamalia. It is supposed to be the original seat of the Mandingo people, one of the races in Africa most advanced in civilization.

MANDOW, or MANDOO, a ruined city of India, dom. & 35 m. S.W. Indore, & N. the Nerbuddah riv. It was once cap. of the Patan sovereigns of Malwah.

MANDUEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. Nimes, on the railroad to Beaucaire. Pop. 1,519.

MANDURIA, a town of Naples, prov. & 54 m. W. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 5,200.

MANEA, a chpiry. of England, co. Cambridge, pa. Coveney, with a station on a branch of the E. Counties r. r., 54 m. S.S.E. March. Pop. 1,353.

MANERBIO, a town of Austrian Italy, prov. & 18 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 3,232.

MANERDIVY, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 3,300 ac. Pop. 956.

MANEROO, MONEROO, or BRISBANE DOWNS, a dist. of E. Australia, New S. Wales & Victoria, adjacent to the cos. St. Vincent & Murray, extending W. along the Murrumbigee river. Estimated area, 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,916, of European descent. Surface chiefly an undulating plain from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, & traversed by the Australian Alps. Principal rivers, the Murrumbigee, Shoalhaven, and Murray. Soil fertile.

MANETIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. N.N. W. Pilsen, on river of same name. Pop. 1,112.

MANEWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 2,486 ac. Pop. 752.

MANFALOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Minieh, cap. dep., on lt. b. of the Nile, 20 m. N.W. Siout. It is encl'd by walls, & has 2 Coptic churches, woollen manufs., & a public school.

MANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4 W.S.W. Darlington. Area, 3,455 ac. Pop. 435.

MANFOUAH, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 m. N.E. Mecca.

MANFREDONIA, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls strengthen by large round bastions. Its port, sheltered by a mole, & defended by a strong fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 m. N.E. the ancient *Sipontum*.

MANFREDONIA (GULF OF), *Sinus Urias*, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in S. Italy, Naples, prov. Capitanata & Bari, about 15 m. in length, & 30 m. wide at its entrance, S. the Gargauian promont.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Moni Mirim, comm. Itapicuru. Pop. 3,000.

MANGALORE, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 80 m. N.N.W. Cananore. It has a considerable export trade. Pop. 30,000.

MANGARATIBA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. & 53 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

MANGEEA, island, Pacific Ocean. [MANAIA.]

MANGLIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 18 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,680.

MANGOHICK, p-o., King William co., Va.

MANGOTSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloster, 5 m. E.N.E. Bristol, with a station on a branch of the Midland r. r. Area, 2,591 ac. Pop. 3,967.

MANGREVE ISLANDS, Flor.

MANHASSET, p-v., N. Hempstead t., Queen's co., N. Y., 137 S. by E. Albany, 247 W. Situated at the head of Cow Neck, and contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Friends,—an academy, a store, & 100 inhabs.

MANHATTA. (*See New York.*)

MANHATTAN, p-v., Port Lawrence t., Lucas co., O., 137 N. by W. Columbus, 467 W. Situated at the mouth of Maumee r., at the termination of the Wabash & Erie canal, & has 541 inhabs.

MANHATTAN, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 46 W. by S. Indianapolis, 617 W. Situated on the W. side of Eel r., & contains 150 inhabs.

MANHATTANVILLE, v., New York co., N. Y., 8 N. City Hall, New York. Situated on the left bank of Hudson r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—a nunnery, several stores & manuf. estab., & about 500 inhabs. It has a convenient landing & wharf. The New York Lunatic Asylum is situated on elevated ground, half a mile S.

MANHEIM, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 64 W.N.W. Albany, 397 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile clay and calcareous loam. Drained by East Canada cr., flowing into the Mohawk r., which bounds it on the S. It has 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,095; 1850, 1,902.

MANHEIM, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 33 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 123 W. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam & clay. Great Conestoga creek flows on its E., & Little Conestoga cr. on its S.W. boundary. Moravia creek crosses its N.E. corner. It has 3 flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,829; 1850, 2,087.

MANHEIM, p-v., Rapho t., Lancaster co., Pa. Situated on Chiques cr., & contains 2 churches, several stores, glass & iron works, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 778 inhabs.

MANHEIM, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil a sterile white gravel. Schuylkill r. runs through its N.E. part, by tributaries of which it is drained. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., a powder fac. Pop. 1840, 3,441.

MANHEIM, t., York co., Pa., 16 S.W. York. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Hammer cr., a branch of Codorus cr. It has a woollen fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, 11 grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,525; 1850, 1,806.

MANHEIM, Germany. [MANNHEIM.]

MANHEIM CENTRE, p-o., Manheim t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 72 W.N.W. Albany, 394 W.

MANIAGO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 25 m. W.N.W. Udine. Pop. 500.

MANIAS, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 55 m. W. S.W. Brusa, with some remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Pæmanenus*.

MANICA, a town & petty state of S.E. Africa, tributary to the Portuguese, the town 140 m. N.W. Sofala. Principal products of the country are gold dust, ivory, copper, & iron.

MANICE, or KING GEORGE RIVER, a river of E. Africa, falls into the N. side of Delagoa bay, after a S. course, which has been explored upwards for 50 miles.

MANICKPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, on the Ganges, 80 m. S.S.E. Lucknow.

MANICOUAGAN, a river, lake & bay of Can. E., the river bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 m. to Manicouagan bay, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MANIKYALA, a vill. of the Punjab, between the Jhylum & Indus rivs., 145 m. N.W. Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Taxila*.

MANILA, or MANILLA, a fortified city of the Philippines, & the cap. of the Spanish possessions in the East, on the S.W. coast of the island Luzon, at the head of the bay of Manila. Lat. of cathedral, 14° 35′ N., lon. 121° 2′ 4″ E. Pop. of city about 15,000, but inclg. the populous suburbs, upwards of 140,000, of whom less than 5,000 are Europeans. The city-proper, little more than 2 m. in circ. communicates across the navigable river Passig, by a 10-arched bridge, with the important suburb Bidondo, the seat of most part of the trade. Manila has a university, a missionary coll., numerous schools & hospitals, & a large gov. cigar fac. Its vicinity is thickly studded with orchards & plantations of cotton, cocoa, & coffee; & it is the seat of an extensive commerce. Its harbor is impeded by a bar with 13 feet water at low ebb, over which, however, vessels of 600 tons can pass. It exports sugar, hemp, & cordage, tobacco, & cigars, indigo, provisions, coffee, cotton, rice, leather, dye-woods, rum, sapanwood, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, &c. Imports, cotton-fabrics, silks, woollens, haberdashery, drugs, clocks, & jewellery. The city was taken & erected into a colonial cap. by the Spaniards in 1571. [PHILIPPINES.]

MANILLA, p-o., Rush co., Ia., 42 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 548 W.

MANIMAJRA, a town & fort of British India, Punjab territory, at the entrance of the Pinjir valley, elevation 3,910 feet, & 60 m. N.E. Loodianah.

MANIPA, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. About 20 m. in circuit; mntnous, but populous & fertile.

MANISA, MANISSA, or MANIKA, *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. 12,000 (?). It has a citadel on a height, & anc. walls, at the foot of which is the modern town, comprising many mosques, & some Greek & Armenian churches, & synagogues. In anc. times it was celebrated for its magnets.

MANISTEE, p-v., Manistee co., Mich. Situated on the stream of Called, & has a Rom. Catholic church & 200 inhabs.

MANISTEE, county, Mich., a central western co. Area, 535 sq. m. Drained by Manistee r. Surface undulating, sandhills bordering the lake shore. Princip. settlement, Manistee.

MANISTER, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. E. Croom. Pop. 2,946. It has remains of an abbey of the 12th century.

MANITOBA LAKE, Brit. N. A., is in lat. 51° N., lon. 99° W., immediately S.W. of L. Winnepeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin riv. Length 110 m., breadth varies to 25 miles.

MANITONWANING, p-v., on the Great Manitoulin I., L. Huron, Can. W., 220 N.N.W. Toronto. It has an Episcopal missionary church, a store, & 50 inhabs.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Huron; the largest of which has a pop. of 1,500, principally Indians.

MANITOWOC, river, Mich., rises in 2 branches, which unite, & after an entire course of about 50 m., enters Lake Michigan. It is navigable to the foot of the rapids, a distance of 5 m. At its entrance into the lake, a lighthouse was erected in 1839, which shows a *fixed light*, elevated 30 feet above the surface of the lake.

MANITOWOC, county, Wis. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 594 sq. ms. The soil is heavily timbered & fertile, with some swamps. Drained by Manitowoc & Twin rivers. Capital, Manitowoc. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $9,626; wheat, 214 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 287; oats, 5,253; potatoes, 7,297;—14 saw m.; 7 sch., 182 scholars Pop. 1840, 235; 1850, 3,702.

MANITOWOC, p-v., capital of Manitowoc co., Wis., 178 N.E. Madison, 900 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is on Manitowoc r., at its junction with Lake Michigan. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic.—2 steam saw m., & (1854) 2,000 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 756.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS, p. t., Manitowoc co., Wis., 110 N.E. Madison. There is here an extensive water power, which has been made extensively available for the manufacture of lumber & shingles. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church, several stores, & 200 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 969.

MANIVAS-GAL, or the LAKE OF MILETOPOLIS, a lake of Asia Minor, about 10 m. S. the peninsula of Cyzicus, is in a low, flat, grassy tract, & commencing with an affl. of Rhyndacus.

MANJANIK, a ruined city, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Abi-zard river, 60 m. S.E. Shuster.

MANJEE, or MANGEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, at the confl. of the Ganges & Goggra rivers, 44 m. N.W. Patna.

MANKASSER, island, Celebes. [MACASSAR.]

MANKIAM, a small isl., Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo.

MANLIUS, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 10 E. Syracuse, 121 W. by N. Albany, 346 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile clay & sandy loam. Drained by Limestone & Chittenango creeks. The v. is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike, and contains 5 churches, an academy, 7 stores, 2 cotton fac., 3 grist m., 1 fulling m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a carriage fac., a plaster m., & about 1,200 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 cotton fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 academies, 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,509; 1850, 6,298.

MANLIUS, p-t., Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 35; 1850, 82.

MANLIUS CENTRE, p-v., Manlius t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 135 W. by N. Albany, 350 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains 1 church, 3 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

MANLY, p. o., Ashe co., N. C.

MANLYVILLE, p. o., Henry co., Tenn.

MANMOEL, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty. Pop. 9,120.

MANNEDORF, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & on the L. of Zürich, 11 m. S.E. Zürich. Pop. 2,350.

MANNERSDORF, several market towns of Austria. —I. Lower Austria, 20 m. S.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,980, It has a castle & mineral baths.—II. (or *Matterndorf*. Aung. *Kethely*), W. Hungary, circ. & 17 m. S.W. Oedenburg. Pop. 1,100.—III. (or *Menhardorf*, Hung. *Menyhard*), N. Hungary, circ. Zips, 4 m. S. Kesmark. Pop. 1,000, engaged in linen weaving & distilling.

MANNHARTSBERG, a wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 m. W.N.W. Vienna, dividing Lower Austria N. of that river into the circ. above & below the Mannhartsberg.

MANNHEIM, or MANHEIM, a town, W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. L. Rhine, on the Rhine, here joined by the Neckar, both crossed by floating bridges, 34 m. N. Carlsruhe, & with a station on the Main-Neckar r. r., 13 m. N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 21,700. It has been strongly fortified, but its ramparts are now laid out in public walks. Principal edifice, the palace, a huge structure of red sand-stone, built in 1,720. Opposite the new theatre is the house in which Kotzebue was assassinated by the student Sand. Mannheim has Lutheran & R. Catholic churches, with a synagogue, observatory, arsenal, cannon foundry, exchange, orphan asylum, savings' bank, town-hall, a gymnasium, public baths, & a club called "the Harmony." The cheapness of living has attracted hither permanently about 300 English families. Its manufs. were formerly important.

MANNICOLO, or PITT'S ISLAND. [VANIKORO.]

MANNINGFORD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts. —I. (*Abbots*), 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 919 ac. Pop. 119.—II. (*Bruce*), 9¼ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Area, 1,088 ac. Pop. 275.

MANNINGHAM, p-v., Butler co., Ala., 132 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 889 W.

MANNINGHAM, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1 m. N.W. Bradford. Pop 9,604 It has woollen manufactures.

MANNINGTON, t., (*the Maneto of the Indians*), Salem co., N. J., 6 N.E. Salem. Surface level; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Salem river & Mannington cr. It contains 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, & the county poorhouse; a grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,064; 1850, 2,187.

MANNINGTON, p-o., Leon co., Flor.

MANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Aylesham. Area, 545 ac. Pop. 12.

MANNINGTREE, a market town & pa. of England, co. Essex, on the navigable river Stour, & with a station on the E Union r. r., 9½ m. S.S.W. Ipswich, & 8 N.E. Colchester. Area, 115 ac. Pop. 1,176.

MANN'S CHOICE, p. o., Bedford co., Pa.

MANNSVILLE, p-v., Ellisburg t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 136 N.W. Albany, 336 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a carding & fulling m., a tannery, & about 150 inhabitants.

MANNSVILLE, p. o., Taylor co., Ky.

MANNU, a river of the island of Sardinia, which, after a S. course of 40 m., enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 m. N.W. that city.—*Capo Mannu*, Sardinia, is near the centre of its W. coast.

MANNY, p-v., cap. of Sabine parish, La., 160 W. Baton Rouge. Situated on a small branch of Sabine r., & contains a court-house, 2 churches—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, 2 saw m., & 75 inhabitants.

MANOE, a small isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the N. Sea, 10 m. W.S.W. Ribe. Pop. 59 families, engaged in fishing & navigation.

MANON, t., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 595.

MANOPELLO, or MANUPELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 9 m. S.W. Chietti. Pop. 2,400.

MANOR, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 6 S.W. Lancaster, 98 S.E. Harrisburg, 105 W. Surface rolling or hilly; soil calcareous loam. The Conestoga r. forms its S.E. boundary, by branches of which it is drained. It has a woollen fac., 10 flouring m., 10 grist m., 4 saw m., 18 school. Pop. 1840, 4,152; 1850, 3,329.

MANOR, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 2 m. S.W. Peebles, on a river of the same name, & on the Tweed. Pop. 256. Here stood the cottage of David Ritchie, the prototype of Sir W. Scott's "Black Dwarf."

MANORBIER, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 3,493 ac. Pop. 698.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a market town of Irel., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 12 m. E. Sligo. Pop. 1,507. It is picturesquely situated, & has a neat church, & remains of a fine baronial castle.

MANOR HILL, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 83 W. Harrisburg.

MANOR KILL, p. o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

MANOROWEN, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,266 ac. Pop. 182.

MANORVILLE, p. v., Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island r. r. Has about 150 inhabitants.

MANOSQUE, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep., B. Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 4,714. Manufs. sweet wine, silk twist, serge, leather, &c.

MANOWINE, p. o., Ramsay co., Min. Ter.

MANRESA, a town of Spain, on a hill between the Cardoner & Llobregat, prov. & 30 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 18,339. It has a collegiate & 4 pa. churches, an hospital, & orphan asylum, barracks, & an endowed school. Its inhabitants, who are among the most industrious of the peninsula, manuf. cotton & silk fabrics, broad cloths, tapes, ribands, gunpowder, & brandy.

MANS (LE), *Cenomanis*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep., on the Sarthe, here crossed by 3 bridges, 40 m. N.N.E. Angers. Pop. 21,025. It consists of a lower & an upper town, & is partly enclosed by Roman walls. Principal edifices, a fine cathedral, & other churches; town hall, prefecture, theatre, & two hospitals. It has a seminary, museum, communal college, public library, manufs. of coarse linen & woollen fabrics, wax candles, &c. The last struggle between the French republicans & the Vendean forces took place here in 1793.

MANSELL, two pas. of England.—I. (*M. Gamage*), co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 1,323 ac. Pop. 118.—II. (*M. Lacy*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 1,547 ac. Pop. 305.

MANSFELD, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,450.

MANSFIELD, t., Lamoille co., Vt., 20 E. by N. Burlington, 29 N.W. Montpelier. Surface mountainous, containing the highest peaks in the Green mountains, denominated the Chin, 4,359 feet above tidewater, and the Nose, 3,958 feet. There is a little fertile land along Waterbury & Brown's rivers, by which it is drained; but most of it is incapable of cultivation. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 223; 1850, 230.

MANSFIELD, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 29 S.S.W. Boston, 421 W. Surface level; soil light & thin. Drained by branches of Taunton r. Chartered in 1770. A valuable bed of anthracite coal has been found near the Boston & Providence railroad. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., making yarn, batts and cotton warps, 1 manuf. of axletrees, 1 of shoe nails, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,[illegible]; 1850, 1,[illegible].

MANSFIELD, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 24 E. Hartford, 360 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Willimantic r. & Natchaug r. & its branches, which afford water power. It is noted for the production of silk, which commenced here in 1[illegible], & has progressed to the present time. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 5 silk fac., employing 100 persons, and make annually 25,000 lbs. of sewing silk, 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., a pottery, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,276; 1850, 2,517.

MANSFIELD, t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 5 W. Ellicottville, 300 W. by S. Albany, 342 W. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Cattaraugus cr., & tributaries of Alleghany r. It has 2 tanneries, 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 942; 1850, 1,057.

MANSFIELD, t., Burlington co., N. J., 7 N. Mount Holly. Surface level; soil sand, loam, & clay. Drained by Black's, Craft's, & Assiscunk creeks, which flow into Delaware r. The t. contains 2 Friends' meeting-houses & several dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 2,401; 1850, 2,953.

MANSFIELD, p-t., Warren co., N. J., 48 N.N.W. Trenton, 207 W. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam, & fertile. Drained by Musconetcong & Pohatcong creeks. It contains a chalybeate spring, & iron ore is found. The Morris canal winds through the t., between its hills. Pop. 1840, 3,057; 1850, 1,615. [See *Washington*.]

MANSFIELD, p-v., Henry co., Tenn.

MANSFIELD, p-v., Tioga co., Pa., 143 N. by W. Harrisburg, 252 W.

MANSFIELD, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 61 N.W. Richmond, 104 W.

MANSFIELD, p-v., & capital of Richland co., O., 63 N.N.E. Columbus, 378 W. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, & on the Sandusky, Mansfield, & Newark r. r., 56 m. from Sandusky, & contains a court house, jail, a market house, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Disciples, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Seceder, & 1 Union,—a bank, 23 stores, 5 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,557 inhabs.

MANSFIELD, p. o., Parke co., Ia.

MANSFIELD, p. v., Kendal co., Ill.

MANSFIELD, p. v., capital of De Soto parish, La. Situated on Bayou Pierre cr., & has a court house, a Methodist church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

MANSFIELD, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 14 m. N.N.W. Nottingham, on the Midland r. r., & on the borders of Sherwood forest. Area of pa. 9,070 ac. Pop. 10,627; do. of the t., 10,012. Chief buildings, &c., an anc. church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with 2 scholarships at Cambridge; a spacious moot-hall, a theatre, an union workhouse, considerable manufs. of cotton-hosiery, & lace, some iron foundries, & a large trade in malt. Market, Thursday.

MANSFIELD CENTRE, p-o., Mansfield t., Tolland co., Ct., 29 E. Hartford, 363 W.

MANSFIELD DEPOT, Tolland co., Ct.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, in Hudson Bay, British N. A., is about 70 m. in length.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. N. Mansfield. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,972. Remains of a Roman villa were found here.

MANSIGNÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,600.

MANSILLA, several vills. of Spain, the principal being *M. de las Mulas*, prov. & 11 m. S.E. Leon, on the Esla, & having 715 inhabitants.

MANSKER'S CREEK, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn., 13 Nashville, 692 W.

MANSLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Angoulême. Pop. 1,547.

MANSORIA (EL), a small marit. town of Morocco, prov. Fez, 4 m., N.E. Fidallah.

MANSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,323 ac. Pop. 134.

MANSURA, p-o., Avoyelles pa., La., 249 N.W. N. Orleans, 1,293 W.

MANSURAH, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. & dep., on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 54 m. S.W.

Damietta, having 6 mosques, a government cotton factory & a public school. A French garrison was massacred here in 1798.

MANSURIEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, near the confl. of the Euphrates & Tigris, 48 m. N.W. Bassorah.

MANSVILLE, p. o., Perry co., Pa.

MANTELO (CAPE), the S.E. extremity of the isl. Euboea, Greece, lat. 38° 57′ N., lon. 24° 34′ E.

MANTES-SUR-SEINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond. on the Seine, 29 m. W.N.W. Paris, on r. r. to Rouen. Pop. 4,400. It is prettily situated, & adorned with fountains; & has a Gothic church, & remains of former fortifications. Philip Augustus died here in 1223.

MANTHORP, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pa. & 1 m. N.E. Grantham. Pop. 2,344.

MANTI, p. o., San Pete co., Utah.

MANTINEA, a vill. & ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the gov. Mantinea, 9 m. N.E. Tripolitza. It has remains of walls & towers. In its vicinity was fought the battle in which Epaminondas received his death wound, B.C. 363.

MANTON, p. o., Providence co., R. I.

MANTON, Marion co., Ky.

MANTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5¼ m. S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area, 4,630 ac. Pop. 198. —II. co Rutland, with a station on the Stamford & Peterborough r. r., 3 m. S.E. Oakham. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 276.

MANTOTTE, a town of Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island Manaar.

MANTUA, p-t., Portage co., O., 150 N.E. Columbus, 327 W. (Name of p. o. Mantua Centre.) Watered by Cuyahogar. & its branches. Pop. 1840, 1,187; 1850, 1,169.

MANTUA, p. o., Monroe co., Iowa.

MANTUA, p. o., Pickens co., Ala.

MANTUA, p-v., McMinn co., Tenn., 164 E.S.E. Nashville, 564 W.

MANTUA (Ital. *Mantova*), a fortif. city of Austrian Italy, cap. prov., on an isl. in the Mincio, 22 m. S.S.W. Verona. Lat. 45° 9′ 34″ N., lon. 10° 48′ 1″ E. Pop. 26,000, comp. 2,500 Jews. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs & outworks. From its situation, it is extremely unhealthy. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, designed by Giulio Romano, with marble Façade; the *Palazzo Imperiale*, & various private palaces; the *Castello di Corte*, formerly the residence of the Gonzagas; the *Palazzo Vecchio*, in which Napoleon held his court; several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 2 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, public library of 80,000 vols. & 1,000 MSS., & a sculpture gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific & literary institutions, botanic garden, & numerous collections in art & science. Virgil was born at Andes (now Pietole), (?) in its vicinity. Manufs. comprise silk, woollen, & linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, & parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the *Palazzo del Te*, with a fine fresco, by G. Romano. After the conquest of Italy by Charlemagne, Mantua became cap. of a republic, in the 12th century. It then came into the possession of the dukes of Gonzaga, to whom it belonged till it fell to Austria in 1708. It was taken by Napoleon in 1797, & was, till 1814, cap. of the French dep. Mincio. Pop. of prov. 1851, 270,100.

MANUDEN, a pa. of England, co. Hertford. Area, 2,486 ac. Pop. 752.

MANVERS, t., Durham co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,568.

MANVILLE, p. v., Providence co., R. I., on the Providence & Worcester r. r., 12 m. from Providence; has an Episcopal church & 350 inhabitants.

MANWARING'S, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 23 S.E. Indianapolis, 573 W.

MANWAS, a town of India, Bundelcund, 40 m. S.E. Rewah.

MANYTCH, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the gov. Astrakhan, separating it, in part, from the prov. Caucasus, joins the Don on lt., at Manytchkaia, 12 m. below Tcherkask. Length 315 m.

MANZANARES, a river of Spain, N. Castilla, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 m., 12 m. S.S.E. Madrid, which city is on its banks.—II. a river of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course of 40 m.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, in a bleak plain, prov. & 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 8,560. Principal buildings, pa. church, hospital, cavalry barracks, & an old castle. Chief industry, in raising saffron & making Val de Peñas wine, for both of which the neighborhood is famous.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. S.S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,280.

MANZANEDA-DE-TRIBES, a town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. E. Orense, formerly fortified.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. E. Huelva. Pop. 2,038.—II. an isl. of S. Amer., in the Bay of Limon, Isthmus Panama, affording good shelter for small vessels.—*Manzanillo* is a seaport town of Cuba. Pop. 3,200.

MANZAT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,800.

MAON, p. o., Panola co., Miss.

MAON, a small isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the isl. Pago. Length about 5 miles.

MAOUNA, or MASSACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Navigator group, is in lat. 14° 22′ S., lon. 171° W., & where eleven of the companions of La Perouse were massacred (whence its name).

MAPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 1,534 ac. Pop. 210.

MAPILCA, a vill. of Vera Cruz, Mexico, with remains of a ruined city.

MAPIMI, a town of Mexico, 130 m. N.N.E. Durango, with 2,400 inhabitants, & giving name to a large desert tract, the Bolson de Mapimi.

MAPIRA, a considerable river of Bolivia, S. A., rises near Sorata, flows E.ward, & unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

MAPLE, river, Mich., a constituent of Grand r., (which see.)

MAPLE, p. o., Brown co., O.

MAPLE, p. v., Ionia co., Mich., 129 W.N.W. Detroit, 623 W.

MAPLEBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area, 1,136 ac. Pop. 162.

MAPLE BOTTOM, p. o., Iredell co., N.C.

MAPLE CREEK, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

MAPLE CREEK, p. o., Carroll co., Tenn.

MAPLEDERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Basingstoke. Area, 818 ac. Pop. 206.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Reading. Area, 2,878 ac. Pop. 509.

MAPLE FURNACE, p. o., Butler co., Pa.

MAPLE GROVE, p. o., Aroostook co., Me.

MAPLE GROVE, p-o., Butternutts t., Otsego co., N. Y., 90 W. Albany, 340 W.

MAPLE GROVE, p. o., Knox co., O.

MAPLE GROVE, p. o., Barry co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 153.

MAPLE HILL, p. o., Davidson co., N. C.

MAPLE SPRINGS, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

MAPLE SPRINGS, p. o., Red River co., Tex.

MAPLESTEAD, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2¼ m. N.N.W. Halstead. Area, 1,929 ac. Pop. 494.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Area, 1,062 ac. Pop. 367. Its church is one of the 4 remaining celebrated round churches of England, built by the Knights Templars.

MAPLESVILLE, p. v., Bibb co., Ala, 45 N.W. Montgomery, 809 W. Situated on Mulberry cr.; has a Methodist church & 150 inhabitants.

MAPLETON, p. v., Niagara co., N. Y.

MAPLETON, p. v., Stark co., O., 132 N.E. Columbus, 368 W.

MAPLETON, p. v., Waukesha co., Wis., 63 E. Madison.

MAPLETON, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 110 W. Columbia, 558 W.

MAPLETON DEPOT, p. o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

MAPLETOWN, p. v., Monongahala t., Greene co., Pa. Situated on Whitely cr., 165 W. by S. Harrisburg.

MAPLETOWN, p. v. Greene co., Pa.

MAPLEVILLE, p. v., Providence co., R. I.

MAPOCHA, or MAPOCHO, a river of Chili, after a course of 75 m., joins the Maypo, about 35 m. S.W. Santiago, which city is on its banks.

MAPPERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2¼ m. E. S.E. Beaminster. Area, 804 ac. Pop. 85.

MAPPLETON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 1¼ m. N.W. Ashbourn. Area, 778 ac. Pop. 200.—II. co.

York, E. Riding, 13 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 4,279 ac. Pop. 449.

MAPPOWDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. S. W. Sturminster Newton. Area, 1,887 ac. Pop. 290.

MAQUOKETA, p. o., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. of tp. v. 365, & of the t. 336 in 1850.

MAQUON, p-o., Knox co., Ill., 89 N.N.W. Springfield, 512 W.

MAR, an ancient dist. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, between the Don & Dee. [BRAEMAR.

MARACAY, a town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. & 55 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 8,000 (?).

MARACAYBO, a fortified city of Venezuela, S. A., cap. dep. & prov. Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting the Gulf of Maracaybo with the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 41′ N., lon. 71° 40′ W. Pop. 14,000. It is in an arid & sandy tract, & meanly built, but has a deep harbor & some good vessels. An active trade is carried on with the interior; many of the inhabitants being employed in navigating the lake, & others in rearing large herds of cattle. The prov. Maracaybo, surrounding the lake of same name, has a pop. of 42,-872, & consisted of the cantons of Maracaybo, Alta Gracia, Perija, Gibraltar, with Zulia, with chief towns of the same name. Climate healthy but very hot. The lake is nearly 100 m. in length; greatest breadth 70 m. Though it has depth sufficient for the largest ships, these cannot enter it, owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo, by a strait 20 m. in length, & from 5 to 10 m. across, & receives the Zulia, Chama, Perija, Matatan, & other rivs.

MARACAYBO GULF, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded E.ward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of it called El Golfete. Extends N. to S. about 75 m.; breadth 150 miles. It contains several small isls.

MARADOSIA, p. o., Morgan co., Ill.

MARÆOTIS (LAKE), a lagoon of Lower Egypt, S. E. Alexandria; length, 40 m.; breadth, 18 m. It communicates N.ward with Lake Madieh.

MARAGHA, a city of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. S. Tabriz, on a tributary of Lake Urumiah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls & well built; principal structures, a large bazaar, spacious public baths, two bridges of the 11th century, & the tomb of Hulagou, a descendant of Jenghis Khan, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave-temples. Maragha is stated by Kinneir to have a manuf. of glass; but this is probably made in thin plates, the marble from Maragha being highly valued in Persia, nearly transparent, and used for windows to the baths at Tabriz.

MARAGOGIPE, a flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 25 m. S.W. Cachoeira. Pop. 3,000.

MARAIS, a natural division of the dep. Vendée in France, comprising all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. Soil very fertile; but climate unhealthy.

MARAJO, or JOANNES, a large island in the Atlantic, on the N. coast of Brazil, prov. Pará, betw. the estuaries of the Amazon & Para rivers, & extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20′ S., & from. lat. 48° 50′ to 51° 30′ W. Length & breadth about 150 miles each. Soil alluvial; surface partly marshy, & intersected by the navigable rivers Anajaz & Mapua, elsewhere fertile a cultivated. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

MARAKA, or NEW DONGOLA, a considerable town of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 75 m. N. N.W. Old Dongola.

MARAMBAYA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. & 27 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra dos Reis, 26 m. in length; average breadth 1 m.

MARAMEC, r., Mo., rises in Dent & Washington cos., & flowing N.E., it curves to the E. & S.E., and enters the Mississippi r. 20 ms. below St. Louis.

MARAMEC, p-o., Crawford co., Mo., 63 S.W. by W. Jefferson City. 955 W. It is situated at the "Big Spring" of Maramec r. The spring issues 30,000 cubic feet of water per minute; & there is now erected here a saw m., a grist m., with 2 run of stone, a blast furnace & 3 forges, capable of manufacturing 1,000 tons of bar iron per year. The spring has been called the head of the river, but there are two small branches coming in on each side of it, called the Water Fork & the Dry Fork.

MARANHAO, or MARANHAM, a marit. prov. in the N. of Brazil, bounded E. by Piauhy, S. Goyaz, W. Para, & N. the Atlantic. Area estimated at 68,000 sq. m. Pop. 300,000. Surface mountainous in S. Soil well watered & fertile, especially on the coast. Much of it is covered with forests. Chief products, rice, cotton, fruits, gums, & dye-woods. The *island Maranhão* is situated at the mouth of the river of same name, between the bays of S. José & S. Marcos. The *river Maranhão* rises in the Serra Itiquira, flows N.N.E. 300 m., & enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary in lat 2° 30′ S., lon. 44° 30′ W. The city of *Maranhão*, or *St. Luiz*, cap. of the prov., is situated on the W. side of the island Maranhao, in lat. 2° 31′ 7″ S., lon. 44° 1′ W. Pop. 29,000 (?). Chief public edifices, an episcopal palace, college, hospital theatre, & numerous convents of the Franciscan & Carmelite orders. It is the residence of the gov., & has a lyceum, & schools of navigation & commerce. The harbor, which is of easy access for small vessels, is defended by two forts. Chief exports, cotton, rice, sarsaparilla. Chief imports, slaves.

MARANO, several towns of Italy.—I. prov. & 5 m. N.W. Naples, cap. cant. Pop. 6,500.—II. prov. Calab. Cit., 5 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.—III. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 20 m. S.W. Udine, at the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 1,200. Near it is the large old monastery of Meda.

MARAÑON, a river of S. Amer. [AMAZON.]

MARANS, a comm., town, & river-port of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant. on the Sevre-Niortaise, 11 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 3,390. It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons burden, & a brisk trade in corn.

MARASH, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° 3′ & 38° 30′ N., & lon. 36° & 38° 40′ E., enclosed by the pashs. Sivas, Karamania, Adana, Aleppo, and Diarbekir. It is traversed W. to E. by the main chain of Taurus, & bounded E. by the Euphrates.—*Marash* is the cap. above pash., on the Jyhoon, 60 m. N.E. the Gulf of Scanderoon.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Bulgaria, S.E. Shumla.

MARAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. N.N.W. Ambert. Pop. 3,057.

MARATEA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, near the gulf, & 11 m. S.E. the town of Policastro. Pop. 4,500.

MARATHON, county, Wis. Situated in the central northern part of the state. Drained by Wisconsin r., Chippewa r., & by Montreal r. of Lake Superior. Surface much diversified, portions hilly & rough, & abounds in small clear lakes. Capital, Wausau. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,810; Indian corn, 1,510 bush. produced; potatoes, 2,075. Pop. 1850, 508.

MARATHON, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 141 W. Albany, 318 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Tioughnioga r. & its tributaries. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840. 1,063; 1850, 1,149.

MARATHON, p. v., Clermont co., O.

MARATHON, p. t., Lapeer co., Mich. Drained by Flint r. Pop. 1840, 92; 1850, 205.

MARATHON, a hamlet, small river, & plain of Greece, gov. Attica, the hamlet on the river 3 m. from its mouth, & 18 m. N.E. Athens. The river (anc. *Charadrus*), has a S.E. course of 10 m. to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa, the plain bounded S. by Mount Pentelicus, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B. C. 490.

MARATHONISI, a marit. vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite the island Marathonisi, (anc. *Cranæ*), 27 m. S. Mistra. It is a wretched town, on the site of the anc. *Hippocium*. Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

MARATUBA ISLES, a group of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo, resorted to by Sooloo fishing fleets.

MARAVACA (MOUNT), Venezulean Guiana, S. A. is in lat. 3° 40 N., lon. 65° 50′ W., & estimated at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height, by Schomburgk, who found at its foot the *arundinaria*, yielding reeds from 15 to 17 feet in length, without a knot, & spoken of by Humboldt as highly prized by the Indians for blow pipes.

MARAVI, a part of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, a the mouth of the river Maravi.—II. a lake of Africa. [NYASSI.]

MARAZION, or MARKET JEW (*Forum Jovis*), a small seaport & market town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa

St. Hilliary, on Mount's bay, 18 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. It imports coal, iron, & timber for the adjacent mines, & salt for its valuable pilchard fishery.

MARBACH, two towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 15 m. S. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,540. The poet Schiller was born here.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 23 m. S.W. Krems, with mineral baths.

MARBELLA, a walled town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,850. Chief industry, sugar refining, tanning, & fishing.

MARBLE, p. o., Marion co., Ark.

MARBLE CREEK, p. o., Jessamine co., Ky.

MARBLE DALE, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

MARBLE FURNACE, p. o., Adams co., O.

MARBLE HALL, p. o., Hawkins co., Tenn.

MARBLEHEAD, p-t., & port of entry, Essex co., Mass., 18 m. N.E. Boston, 458 W. Sit. at the termination of the Marblehead branch r. r., 4 m. from Salem, & on a rocky point, projecting 3 or 4 ms. into Massachusetts bay. It has a good harbor, easy of access, & has about 100 vessels employed in the fisheries, coasting & foreign trade. It contains 6 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an acad., 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $220,000; 2 insurance companies, with a capital of $100,000; 40 stores, 4 cordage facs., a steam planing & saw m., an horticultural estab., 31 boot and shoe fac., 2 glue fac., an extensive ship yard, & 3,500 inhab., mostly engaged in the manuf. of shoes, and in the business pertaining to the cod fisheries. There are in the town an academy, 33 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,575; 1850, 6,167. Tonnage 1853, 7,071 tons.

MARBLEHEAD, p. o., Ottowa co., O.

MARBLEHEAD, p. o., Gilmer co., Ga.

MARBLE HILL, p-o., Prince Edmond co., Va., 85 W.S.W. Richmond, 175 W.

MARBLE HILL, p. o., Franklin co., Tenn.

MARBLE-ISLAND, Hudson Bay, Brit. N, A., is in lat. 62° 30′ N., lon. 92° W.

MARBLE SPRING, p. o., Cherokee co., N. C.

MARBLETOWN, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 7 S.W. Kingston 64 S.S.W. Albany, 318 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Esopus & Rondout crs. Shawangunk mntn. lies on its S. border. The Delaware & Hudson canal passes through it. It has 2 fulling m. 2 tanneries a flouring m., 6 grist m., 10 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,813; 1850, 3,839.

MARBLE VALLEY, p. o., Coosa co., Ala.

MARBLE WORKS, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

MARBOZ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. & 10 m. N. Bourg. Pop. 2,410.

MARBURG (*Mattium* or *Mattiacum*), a town of H.-Cassel, cap. circ. Upper Hesse, on the Lahn, & on the railroad to Frankfort, 48 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 7,954, including the suburb Weidenhausen, beyond the Lahn. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ancient feudal castle of the Landgraves of Hesse. Principal public edfice, the church of St. Elizabeth, in the pointed Gothic style, built between 1235 & 1283, and containing, with several monuments of the Hesse Landgraves, the tomb of St. Elizabeth, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. Its university, founded in 1527, had, in 1846, 264 students. It has also a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, botanic garden, several hospitals, & manufs. of linen fabrics, stockings, leather, tobacco, & pipes.—II. a town of Austria, Styria, cap. circ., on the Drave, 36 m. S.S.E. Grätz. Pop. 4,500. It has manufs. of leather and rosoglio. Pop. of circ. 1850, 372,296.

MARBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N. N.E. Whitechurch. Area, 3,638 ac. Pop. 758.

MARBURYVILLE, p-v., St. Tammony par., La., 70 N.N.W. New Orleans, 1,172 W.

MARC (ST.), a town of Island and Empire Hayti, on its W. coast, 44 m. N.N.W. Port-au-Prince. It exports coffee, indigo, & cotton.—*St. Marc le Blanc* is a town of France, dep. Ille-et Vilain, 9 m. W. Fougeres.

MARCARIA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 13 m. W.S.W. Mantua, on the Oglio, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 3,000.

MARCELCAVE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saonne, arrond. Amiens. Pop. 1,591.

MARCELLIN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. arrond., near the Isère, 21 m. W.S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,754. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, & has planted walks, a large central square, with a noble fountain, a public library, & active trade.—II. a vill., dep. Loire, 9 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,740.—*San Marcello* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 30 m. N.W. Florence.

MARCELLINE, p. o., Adams co., Ill.

MARCELLON, p. t., Columbia co., Wis. 40 N. Madison, drained by Neenah r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 468.

MARCELLUS, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 141 W. by S. Albany, 343 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Nine Mile cr. The v. is situated on Nine Mile cr., & contains 3 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a woollen fac., 2 paper m., a flouring m., a saw m., & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 5 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m.,—12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,726; 1850, 2,759.

MARCELLUS, t., Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 222.

MARCELLUS, p. o., Washington co., Iowa.

MARCELLUS FALLS, p-v., Marcellus t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 143 W. by S. Albany, 345 W. Situated on Nine Mile cr., 1 mile below the v. of Marcellus. It contains a store, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a saw m., a clock fac., & 150 inhab.

MARCEL (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 16 m. S.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 2,100.—II. dep. Ardeche, 28 m. S. Privas. Pop. 2,220.—III. (*de Felines*), a comm. & vill., dep. Loire, arrond. & 15 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,460.

MARCENAT, a comm, and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Murat. Pop. 2,590.

MARCH, a market town of Engl., co. & 25 m. N.W. Cambridge, on the navigable Nene, pa. Doddington, with a station on the E. Anglian r. r., 15¼ m. N.W. Ely. Pop. 1851, 4,171.—*March-Wet-Fen*, comprises 3,600 ac., & is drained by steam.

MARCH, or MORAVA, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in the Sudetengebirge, flows S. through Moravia, & between Lower Austria & Hungary, and joins the Danube 8 m. W. Presburg. Length 180 m.; it is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 m.—II. "March" of Ancona, Italy. [Ancona.]

MARCHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2¼ m. W. Abingdon. Area, 4,940 ac. Pop. 1,197.

MARCHAND, p. o., Indiana co., Pa.

MARCHE, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Creuse, & parts of Indre & H. Vienne.

MARCHE-EN-FAMÈNE, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. arrond., on the Marchette, 44 m. N. N.W. Arlon. Pop. 1,400.

MARCHEGG, or MARCHECK, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 m. E.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 993. It has a castle & a public library.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain prov. & 29 m. E.S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 13,598. It stands on a height, commanded by an old castle, & has several manufs. of woollen & worsted fabrics. In its neighborhood are well-frequented sulphur baths.

MARCHIENNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,217. Near it is the hamlet Marchiennes-Campagne.—II. (*au Pont*), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Sambre, 2 m. W. Charleroi, & on the railroad to Brussels.

MARCHWIEL, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3¼ m. S.E. Wrexham. Area, 3,316 ac. Pop. 535.

MARCIAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,870.

MARCIANA, a town of Tuscany, in the isl. Elba, 8 m. E. Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1,636. Near it, on the N. coast of the isl., is *M. Marina*, with a harbor. Pop. 1,794.

MARCIANISI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 3 m. S.W. Caserta. Pop. 6,600.

MARCIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. S.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,547. Manufs. damasks.

MARCILLAC, sevl. comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,740.—II. dep. Charente, 15 m. N.W. Angouleme. Pop. 1,470.—III. dep. Gironde, 11 m. N.E. Blaye. Pop. 1,910.—IV. dep. Correze, 12 m. E. Tulle. Pop. 1,790.—V. dep. Lot, 24 m. E. Cahors, & having in its vicinity one of the most beautiful stalactitic caves in France.

MARCILLAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Montluçon. Pop. 1,780.—II. a hamlet, dep. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. Riom.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B Rhin, 8 m. S.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 2,390.

MARCLE, two pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Much*), 5 m. S.S.W. Ledbury. Area, 6,349 ac. Pop. 1,175.—II. (*Little*), a pa., same co., 11 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area, 1,218 ac. Pop. 152.

MARCOING, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. Pop. 1,631.

MARCOLÈS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,590.

MARCON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 18 m. S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 2,014.

MARCOUF (ST.), two islets off the N. coast of France, dep. Manche, in the English channel, 8 m. S. S.E. C. La Hogue, & defending its roadstead. They were taken by the English in 1795, but restored by France at the Peace of Amiens.

MARCOUSSIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.S.E. Versailles. Pop. 1,360.

MARCQ, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 1 m. W. Enghien. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*en Barœul*,) a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. N. Lille. Pop. 3,586.—*Marquette*, a vill. adjacent, had formerly an abbey of celebrity.

MARCROSS, a maritime pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6¼ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,041 ac. Pop. 92. A mass of cliff, estimated at 200,000 tons weight, fell here in 1833.

MARCUMSVILLE, p. o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

MARCUS, p. o., Jackson co., Ga.

MARCUS HOOK, p-v., Lower Chichester t., Delaware co., Pa., 18 S. Philadelphia, 94 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 119 W. Situated on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore r. r., 80 m. from Baltimore, on the rt. b. of the Delaware riv., & contains 1 Baptist and 1 Episcopal church, 3 stores, & 492 inhab.

MARCY, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 6 N. Utica, 98 W.N.W. Albany, 394 W. Surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. Drained by Nine Mile cr., flowing into the Mohawk r., which bounds it on the S. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 saw m. 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,799; 1850, 1,857.

MARCY, p. o., La Grange co., Ia.

MARCY, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

MARDEN, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 4½ m. N. Hereford. Area, 4,048 ac. Pop. 941.—II. co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, with a station on the S.E. railroad, 2 m. W. Staplehurst. Area, 7,607 ac. Pop. 2,296. —III. co. Wilts, 5½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 1,278 ac. Pop. 207.—IV. (*East*), co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.W. Midhurst. Area, 965 ac. Pop. 69.—V. (*North*), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area, 682 ac. Pop. 19.—VI. (*Up*), same co., 7½ m. S.W. Midhurst. Area, 2,928 ac. Pop. 360.

MARDIN, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 57 m. S.E. Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height commanding a magnificent view, several mosques, churches, a large Mohammedan college, & manufs. of linen & cotton stuffs, & leather.

MARS-EN-OTHE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, on the St. Mards, near the forest of Othe, 16 m. S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,680.

MARDISVILLE, p-v., Talladega co., Ala., 111 E. Tuscaloosa, 762 W. Situated on the S. side of Talladega cr. It contains several stores & dwellings.

MAREB, a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara or Tacazze, near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course, estimated at 250 m.—II. (anc. *Saba*), a town of Arabia, 80 m. N.E. Sana, & stated to be enclosed with walls, to comprise 300 houses, & to have some inscriptions, sculptures, & other remains of antiquity. Formerly important.

MARECCHIA, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., rises near the Sasso di Simone, Apennines, flows E.N. E., & after a course of 38 m., enters the Adriatic, 1 m. N. Rimini.

MAREE (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Gairloch, near the W. coast. Length 20 m. It lies in a singularly secluded mountain region, is studded with islands, frequented by roe-deer, & is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into L. Ewe.

MAREHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*le Fen*), 5¼ m. S.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 835.—II. (*on-the-Hill*,) 2 m. S.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 214.

MAREMMA (LA), a marshy region of W. Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, provs. Siena and Grosseto, & extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert and unhealthy, being continuous S.ward with the Campagna di Roma. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, & contains the Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax lagoons of Monte Cerboli, numerous beds of alum & sulphur, & the town of Grosseto.

MARENE, or MARENNE, a small town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, 4 m. N.E. Savigliano. Pop. (including comm.) 2,377.

MARENGO, co., Ala. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 975 square miles. Tombigbee river runs on its W. border, and Black Warrior on its N.W. border. Surface mostly level; soil bordering the streams, very fertile. Capital, Linden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $741,770; Ind. corn, 1,242,460 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 261,050; rice, 14,550 pounds; cotton, 32,295 bales;—19 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $6,600; value of manufactured articles, $17,700;—27 churches; 21 sch., 376 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,264; 1850, 27,831.

MARENGO, p-v., Galen t., Wayne co., N. Y., 179 W. by N. Albany, 355 W.

MARENGO, p. v., Morrow co., O., 40 N. Columbus.

MARENGO, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 100 W. by S. Detroit, 572 W. It has a fertile soil, adapted to grain. It contains 1 store, cap. $3,000; 1 distillery, 1 flouring m., 1 grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. in manufac., $38,500.;—10 schools, 307 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1850, 1,014.

MARENGO, p. o., Crawford co., Ia.

MARENGO, p-v., McHenry co., Ill., 226 N.N.E. Springfield, 778 W. Situated on the S. side of the Kishawaukee r. Pop. 1850, 1,030.

MARENGO, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

MARENGO, p. v., capital of Iowa co., Iowa, 30 W. Iowa City. Situated on the rt. b. of Iowa r., and contains a court-house, several stores, & 386 inhab.

MARENGO, p. o., Laurens dist. S. C.

MARENGO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, near the Bormida, & memorable for the battle of 14th June 1800, between Napoleon & the Austrians, in which the latter were completely defeated.

MARENNES, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arrond., on the Atlantic, 24 m. S. La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. 1,854. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted, & is very insalubrious.

MARESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. N. N.W. Uckfield. Area, 7,750 ac. Pop. 1,805.

MARETZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 12 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,485.

MAREUIL, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Cher, 18 m. S.W. Burges. Pop. 1,600.—II. a mkt. town, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Nontron. Pop. 1,660.—III. dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,500.

MARFLEET, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E. Hull. Area, 2,138 ac. Pop. 193.

MARGALLOWAY, r., N. H., rises in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, and after a short course enters Maine; & from thence, after flowing a distance of about 40 miles, returns into N. H. and enters the Androscoggin river a few miles below Umbagog lake.

MARGAM, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Area, 18,725 ac. Pop. 4,747, employed in iron, copper, & limestone works.

MARGARET (ST.), several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Hoddesdon. Area, 390 ac. Pop. 97.—II. (*S. Elmham*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Halesworth. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 182.—III. same co., 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area, 2,085 ac. Pop. 306.—IV. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 2,582 ac. Pop. 316.

MARGARET (ST.), three pas. of Ireland, Leinster. —I. co. & 4 m. N.E. Wexford. Area, 2,424 ac. Pop. 974.—II. co. Dublin, 3¼ m. S.W. Swords. Area, 2,401 ac. Pop. 401.—III. co. Wexford, 1¾ m. S.E. Broadway. Area, 468 ac. Pop. 90.

MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 3¼ m. N.E. Dover. Area, 1,924 ac. Pop. 763.

MARGARET MARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset 4 m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 525 ac. Pop. 77.

MARGARETTA, t., Erie co., O., 100 N.W. by N. Columbus, 414 W. The v. called *Castalia*, is on the

Mad r. & Lake Erie r. r., 6 m. from Sandusky. It contains a church, a bank, several stores & 250 inhab. There are in the t. a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,101; 1850, 1,537.

MARGARETTA, p-v., Clark co. Ill., 112 E.S.E. Springfield, 672 W.

MARGARETTA FURNACE, p-v., York co., Pa., 36 S.E. Harrisburg, 104 W. The furnace here is capable of producing 1,200 to 1,500 tons annually.

MARGARETTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 2,259 ac. Pop. 517.

MARGARETTSVILLE, p-v., Northampton co. N. C., 150 N.E. by E. Raleigh, 219 W. Situated on the sea board and Roanoke railroad 66 miles from Portsmouth.

MARGARITA, an island, Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N. Cumana, off the coast of S. Amer., lat. 11° N., lon. 64° W. Length 45 m.; breadth from 5 to 20 m. Pop. of prov. 18,305. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. Coast arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, & bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Many poultry & live stock are reared: & the isl. has salt works & an active fishery; its name being derived from that of pearls formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufs. are chiefly of cotton hosiery & hammocks. Principal towns Asuncion, the cap., in its centre, Pampatar, with a pretty good harbor on its S. coast. A considerable contraband trade is carried on with the adjacent coast, & the British & French West Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it & the mainland, is 20 m. across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra.

MARGARITA (SANTA), an island off the W. coast of Lower California, with the Bay of Santa-Madelina, between it & the mainland. Lat. 24° 30′ N., lon. 111° 30 W. Length, N.W. to S.E. 45 m.; greatest breadth 15 m.—II. a town of Sicily, 42 m. N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. Pop. 7,000.

MARGARITI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, 5 m. N. Parga. Pop. 6,000 (?).

MARGATE, a seaport & market town, watering-place, & pa. of England, co. Kent, on the N. Sea, about 3 m. W.N.W. the N. Foreland, 80 m. E.S.E. London, & 15½ m. N.E. Canterbury, with which, & with Ramsgate, about 3 m. S.E. it is connected by branches of the S.E. r. r. Area of pa. 4,572 ac. Pop. 10,099; do. of the t. 9,107. It lies in the hollow, & on the declivities of two chalk hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic & other churches, a national school, well-endowed almshouse, an infirmary, town-hall & market house, assembly rooms, theatre, large public library, with several bazaars,, baths & hotels. The harbor is formed by a curved stone pier, with a light-house, lat. 51° 24′ N., lon. 1° 23′ E. It has 8 to 13 feet at high water, but 17 at low tide. It has a fishery & some trade, & is greatly resorted to by sea-bathers.

MARGERIDE, a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier & Lot, in the deps. Lozere, H. Loire, & Cantal.

MARGHILLAN, a town of independent Turkestan, state & 20 m. S.E. Khokan, enclosed by earthen ramparts, & said to have some good buildings, remains of antiquity, manufs. of gold & silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, & an active trade.

MARGHILL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-ul-Arab, 4 m. N. Bassorah, where is a large depôt for stores belonging to British merchants.

MARGONIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 40 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,990.

MARGUERITE (STE.), a river of Can. E., joins the Saguenay, 14 m. from its mouth in the St. Lawrence estuary.—II. the largest of the Isles Lerins, coast of France. [LERINS.]

MARGUERITTES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 1,910. It has manufs of carpets.

MARHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area, 3,966 ac. Pop. 905.—II. (*Church*), a pa. co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area, 2,720 ac. Pop. 584.

MARHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Peterborough. Area, 1,790 ac. Pop. 172.

MARIA-ANSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Area, 1,963 ac. Pop. 334.

MARIA CREEK, p-o., Knox co., Ia., 111 S.W. Indianapolis, 678 W.

MARIA FORGE, p. o., Talladega co., Ala.

MARIAGER, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. & 14 m. N. Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-fiord. Pop. 500.

MARIA ISLAND, Tasmania, dist. Richmond, is off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 2½ m. from the coast. Lat. 42° 50′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., consisting of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, & having the vill. of Darlington at its N. extremity.

MARIAMPOL, or MARIANPOL, a town of Poland, palat. Augustow, cap. circ., on the Szeupa, 36 m. N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 2,375.

MARIANNA, p-v., cap. of Jackson co., Flor., 77 W.N.W. Tallahassee, 927 W. Situated on the W. side of Chapola r. It contains a court-house, an Episcopal church, several stores & 377 inhab.

MARIANNA, p. o., Davidson co., Tenn.

MARIANNA, p. o., Phillips co., Ark.

MARIANNA, or MARIANA, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 45 m. N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,200. It stands in a small plain, 3,080 feet above the level of the sea, bounded by two heights, crowned by churches, & has a large cathedral, Carmelite & Franciscan convents, a diocesan seminary, & episcopal palace, but little trade.

MARIANNE, or DIEB'S ISLS. [LADRONE ISLS.]

MARIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.S.E. Como. Pop. 4,000.

MARIAPOL, or MARIUPOL, a maritime town of S. Russia, gov. & 143 m. S.E. Iekaterinoslav, on the on the Kalmious, near its mouth in the Sea of Azov. Pop. 3,800, mostly Greeks, & employed in sturgeon fishing & trading in corn.

MARIA (SANTA). [SANTA MARIA.]

MARIA-SCHEIN & MARIA-STEIN, two places of pilgrimage in Europe.—I. in Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, with a church & miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees. —II. in Switzerland, cant. Soleure, 8 m. S.W. Basle, with a Benedictine abbey & image of the Virgin.

MARIAS (LAS TRES, "The Three Maries"), 3 islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Xalisco, Mexico, between lat. 21° & 22° N., & lon. 106° & 106° 30′ W., the middle or largest being 15 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., by 8 m. in breadth. Soil sandy; but few inhabitants. Named Isles de Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

MARIA STEIN, p. o., Mercer co., O.

MARIA-THERESIANOPEL, a town of Central Hungary. [THERESIENSTADT.]

MARIATOWN, v., Dundas co., Can. W. Situated on left bank of St. Lawrence r., at the head of the Williamsburg canal, 21 m. from Prescott. It has 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a tannery, a foundry, an ashery, & 150 inhabitants.

MARIAVILLE, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 103 N.E. Augusta, 685 W. Drained by Union r. & its branches, which afford extensive water power. Incorporated in 1836. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 275; 1850, 374.

MARIAVILLE, p-v., Duanesburgh t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 26 W. Albany.

MARIAZELL, or ZELL, a market town of Styria, circ. Bruck, in a mountainous region, near the limits of Austria, 60 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 900. It is famous for a shrine & notable image of the Virgin, which attracts hither about 100,000 pilgrims annually. Near it are some of the largest iron foundries in Austria. Sulphur & copper works.

MARIBO, a town of Denmark, stift. Falster, near the centre of the island Laaland. Pop. 1,400.

MARICA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 23 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Marica, 3 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

MARICKPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 40 m. S.E. Cuttack.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (SAINTE), a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. E. Audenarde. Pop. 2,000.—*Kis-Maria* is a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Berettyo, 22 m. S.E. Debreczin. Pop. 1,861.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (SAINTE), (Germ. *Mariakirch*), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Liepvrette, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 7,724. It has active manufs. of cotton hosiery, calicoes & printed goods.

MARIEFRED, a town of Sweden, læn & 37 m. N.

E. Nykoping, on a bay of Lake Mælar. Pop. 1,000. Near it is the palace of Gripsholm.

MARIE GALANTE, one of the French W. India islands, S.S.E. Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 m. N. Dominica. Estimated area, 60 sq. m. Pop. 14,882. Surface in the centre hilly, & covered with woods. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, & cocoa. Shores rocky, with no good harbor. Princip. town, Grand-Bourg or Basseterre, on S.W. side. [Guadeloupe.]

MARIENBÄD, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and N.W. Pilsen, in a picturesque valley, frequented for its cold chalybeate & saline baths, which comprise the Kreutzbrunnen, temp. 53½° Fahr. & covered by a rotunda; the Caroline & Ambrosius springs of about 50° Fahr., and some others, with mud baths, & a mansion of Prince Metternich, to whom the village belongs.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,447. It has mineral baths, & manufs. of linen & lace.

MARIENBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 27 m. S.E. Dantzic, on the Nogat, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 6,050. It is enclosed by walls, & has a celebrated castle, built in 1274, & long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice which has been recently restored; a normal school, & manufactures of cotton & woollen cloths.

MARIENBURG (Lettish *Alloksna*), a market town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the lake of same name, 57 m. S.W. Pskov. Pop. 2,000.—II. (Hung. *Fehlvar*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, 10 m. N. Kronstadt. —*Marienbourg* is a small fortified town of Belgium, prov. & 32 m. S.W. Namur. Pop. 600. It was held by the French from 1659 to 1815.

MARIENWERDER, the cap. city of W. Prussia, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 m. S.S.E. Danzig. Pop. 7,660. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, with a steeple 170 feet in height; an old castle, schools of arts & agriculture, & a hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industry, woollen cloth weaving, brewing, & distilling.

MARIE (SAINTE), a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, arrond. & near Olernon, cap. cant. Pop. 3,186.—II. a comm. in the French colony of the island Bourbon, on its N. coast. Pop. 5,527.—III. a town of the French colony in the island Martinique, on its N. E. side. Pop. 4,854.—IV. a vill. of the island Guadeloupe, div. & 8 m. N. Cabesterre.—V. an island off the E. coast of Madagascar, in which the French have an establishment. Lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 49° 45′ E. Length, N. to S., 20 m. breadth 5 m. Pop. 5,000.

MARIES (LES SAINTES), a comm. & town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., in a sandy plain, near the mouth of the Little Rhone, 18 m. S.S. W. Arles. Pop. 545.

MARIESTAD, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, on Lake Wenern, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 2,500. It has a cathedral & a college, with a public library. Pop. of læn 1845, 189,106.

MARIETTA, p-v., Marcellus t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 145 W. by N. Albany, 338 W.

MARIETTA, p-b., East Donegal, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 27 S.E. Harrisburg. Situated on the lt. bank of Susquehanna r., and on Columbia Br. r. r., 95 m. from Philadelphia. It contains 2 churches, a seminary for females, several stores, 2 steam saw m., several extensive manuf. establishments, stores &c., & 2,099 inhabitants.

MARIETTA, city, capital of Cobb co., Ga., 113 N.W. Milledgeville, 676 W. Situated 10 m. W. of Chattahoochee r., on the Western & Atlantic r. r., 312 m. from Savannah. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches.—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian.—2 academies: 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper & 1 monthly publication, several stores, & 1,500 inhabitants. The U. S. District courts are held here.

MARIETTA, city, capital of Washington co., O., 104 E.S.E. Columbus, 300 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Muskingum r., at its entrance into the Ohio r. It is regularly laid out with wide streets, & compactly & neatly built. It has a court-house, jail, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist,—a banking house, a market house, library; 2 academies, 1 for males & 1 for females, a lyceum, & the Marietta Collegiate Institute. The court-house, bank, & collegiate institute are handsome specimens of architecture, and ornamental to the place. The collegiate institute was founded in 1835; has a president, & 6 professors or other instructors, 122 alumni, 60 students, and 7,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The Western Liberal Institute, under the direction of the Universalists, established in 1849, has a principal, 3 professors or teachers, and 100 pupils, and is in a prosperous condition. The city contains 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 20 stores, 2 steam saw m., a steam flouring m., 2 carding machines, 4 tanneries, an iron foundry, a rope walk, & about 3,074 inhabitants. It is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788. It was named in honor of *Marie Antoinette*, the beautiful and unfortunate queen of France. Many curious ancient mounds are found in the vicinity. Pop. of the t. exclusive of the city 4,244.

MARIETTE, p. v., Shelby co., Ia.

MARIETTA, p-v., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. of the t., 1850, 442.

MARIETTA, p. o., Marshall co., Iowa.

MARIETTA, p. v., Itawamba co., Miss.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 34 m. W. Nola. Pop. 3,500.

MARINE MILLS, p. o., St. Croix co., Wis.

MARINE SETTLEMENT, p-v., Madison co., Ill., 90 S. Springfield, 784 W. Situated between the E. & W. forks of Silver cr. The settlement is spread over a rich and beatiful prairie. Pop. 840.

MARIGNANES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a lagoon, 14 m. S.S.W. Aix. Pop. 1,959.

MARIGNANO, or MELEGNANO. a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 11 m. S.E. Milan. Pop. 4,000. It has remains of an ancient castle of the Medici.

MARIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 7 m. W. St. Lô. Pop. 1,506.—II. (*L'Eglise*), a comm. & town, dep. Nievre, 20 m. E.S.E. Clamecy. Pop. 1,820.

MARIGOT (LE), several vills. of the W. Indies.—I. Martinique, on its N.E. coast, & having one of its best ports at the mouth of a small river.—II. St. Martin, on its N. coast, & cap. of its French portion.—III. (*des Roseaux*), St. Lucia, on its W. coast.—IV. Marie Galante.—V. Guadeloupe. [Cabesterre, and Bourg (Grand).]

MARIN, co., Cal. Area, 450 sq. m. Lies between the Pacific ocean on the west, & San Pablo bay and Petaluma cr. on the east, & directly north of the harbor of San Francisco. Iron ore in abundance, gold, silver, & copper also exist; cinnabar, (yielding 60 per cent.,) steatite, asphaltum, limestone, &c. Surface hilly & mountainous with fertile valleys, the one half of which are susceptible of cultivation, the other portion good for grazing. Drained by Corta-Madera, Mission, Petaluma, & Norita creeks, entering by the bay of San Pablo & San Francisco, & American, San Antonio, & San Geronimo creeks enters the Pacific. It has good salmon, trout, sturgeon, & bass fisheries. This county is named from the chief of the tribe Sicatiut. In the years 1815–16, a military expedition proceeded to explore the country north of the bay of San Francisco, & on returning by the Petaluma valley, an engagement ensued with Marin, in which he was made prisoner, and taken to San Francisco, from which he escaped & returned to Petaluma, & again took up arms against the white men. He carried on hostilities, with various success, until he was compelled to take refuge in the Marin isles, situate at the inlet San Rafael, where he defended himself for a time, but in 1821 was again made captive, and taken to San Francisco; when being set at liberty, he retired to the Mission San Rafael, and there died in 1834.—Cap. San Rafael. Land under cultivation, 1852, 1,250 acres;—8,700 head of beef cattle, 1,200 cows, 219 work oxen, 2,500 horses,—4 large steam saw m. Cap. employed in manufac. lumber, $150,000; capital employed in brick making, $100,000. Pop. 1850, 323; 1852, 1,636.

MARIN (LE), a pa. & vill. of the isl. Martinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 m. S.E. Port Royal. Pop. 2,907. Near it is the extinct volcano, Le Marin.—II. a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. S.W. Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 3,244. It has an active pilchard fishery.

MARINDUQUE, an isl. of the E. Archipelago,

Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30′ N., lon. 122° E. Length 40 m; breadth 10 m. It is fertile & cultivated. Principal vills., Roac & Napo.

MARINEO, a town of Sicily, intend., dist. & 11 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.

MARINES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. N.W. Pontoise. Pop. 1,699.

MARINGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. W.N.W. Thiers. Pop. 8,269. It is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. N.W. Leiria. Pop. 1,600. It is celebrated for its manufs. of glass.

MARINILLA, a town of New Granada. S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia, 18 m. E. Medellin. Pop. 5,000. (?)

MARINO, *Bonilla*, a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., with a castle, comarca & 13 m. S.E. Rome, near Lake Albano. Pop. 5,070.

MARINO (SAN), repub. of Italy. [SAN MARINO.]

MARION, co., Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 275 sq. m. Drained by Monongahela r. & branches. Surface hilly, with very fertile vallies. Capital, Fairmont. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $275,448; wheat, 48,469 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 167,071; tobacco, 1,096 pounds; wool, 34,[illegible];—17 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m., 1 iron foundry; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $149,750; value of manufactured articles, $188,950;—21 churches; 34 schools, 720 scholars. Pop. 1850, 10,552.

MARION, district, S. C. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. m. The surface is level, & much of it is marshy. Surface generally fertile. Drained by Great and Little Pedee rivers and their branches. Capital, Marion C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $492,631; Ind. corn, 476,718 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 151,482; rice, 513,825 lbs.; cotton, 8,680 bales;—21 grist m., 20 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—34 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 16 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,932; 1850, 17,407.

MARION, co., Flor., a central eastern co. Area, 3,100 sq. m. Drained by the Ocklawhaba r., entering the St. John r. & the Withlacrochee entering the gulf. Surface level, with many lakes; soil very fertile. Capital, Ocola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $174,703; rice, 21,425 pounds produced; sugar, 508 hhds.; cotton, 701 bales; molasses, 31,625 gal.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—9 churches; 3 schools, 60 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,338.

MARION, co., Ga. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of Flint & Chattahooche rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Tazewell. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $301,540; Ind. corn 333,904 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 81,370; cotton, 7,149 bales;—4 grist m., 3 saw m., 1 woollen fac. Cap. employed in manufacture, $1,660; value of manufactured articles, $7,080;—22 churches; 2 acad., 130 pupils; 16 schools, 466 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,812; 1850, 10,322.

MARION, co., O. Situated a little N. of the middle of the state. Area, 384 sq. m. The surface is mostly an open plain, or table land; soil chiefly very fertile. Drained by Scioto, Little Scioto, & Whetstone or Olentangy rivers. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $457,787; wheat, 32,806 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 559,794; oats, 99,937; wool, 126,595 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $24,750; value of manufactured articles, $46,855;—12 churches; 131 schools, 2,300 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,765; 1850, 12,618.

MARION, county, Ia. Situated in the centre of the state. Area, 360 sq. ms. Drained by W. Fork of White r., Fall cr. & Eagle cr. The surface is level; soil black loam, clay & sand. Capital, Indianapolis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $360,741; wheat, 110,334 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,123,860; oats, 89,318; wool, 51,193 pounds;—28 flouring & grist m.; 41 saw m.; 2 wol. fac.; 3 cotton fac.; 4 tanneries, 7 persons employed; 5 printing offices, 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 7 weekly newspapers pub.;—99 churches; 1 college, 51 students; 13 acad., 531 pupils; 163 schools, 5,156 scholars; 3 libraries, 21,300 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,080; 1850, 24,103.

MARION, county, Ill. Situated S. of the centre of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Organized in 1823. Drained by Kaskaskia r. & its branches, & by Skillet fork of Little Wabash r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $210,430; wheat, 5,813 bush. produce; Ind. corn, 413,335; oats, 71,557; wool, 22,116 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries;—9 churches; 56 schools, 668 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,742; 1850, 6,720.

MARION, county, Iowa, centrally situated. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Des Moines r. & tributaries, & by Skunk r. Surface undulating & hilly; soil extremely fertile. Capital, Knoxville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $85,198; wheat, 17,094 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 219,565; oats, 12,850; wool, 6,064 pounds;—3 grist m., 8 saw m. Cap. employed in manuf., $18,970; value of manufactured articles, $38,-355;—1 church; 8 academies, 240 pupils; 23 schools, 792 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,482.

MARION, county, Mo. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. Drained by South Fabius & North rivers, which flow into the Mississippi r., that runs on its E. border. The surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Palmyra. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $362,407; wheat, 105,841 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 668,653; oats, 65,384; wool, 39,088 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 7 tanneries, 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—23 churches; 9 academies, 277 pupils; 43 schools, 1,436 scholars; 58 libraries, 16,480 vols, Pop. 1840, 9,623; 1850, 12,230.

MARION, county, Ky. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 304 sq. ms. The surface is undulating; the soil generally very fertile. Drained by the Roling fork of Salt r. Cap., Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $525,773; Ind. corn, 1,001,919 bush. produced; oats, 213,319; tobacco, 16,450 pounds; wool, 38,568;—17 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 45 persons employed;—15 churches; 3 academies, 173 pupils; 45 schools, 1,400 scholars; 6 libraries 5,378 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,032; 1850, 11,765.

MARION, county, Tenn. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Drained by Tennessee r. & tributaries. Surface hilly & broken, with very fertile vallies. Capital, Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $247,328; Ind. corn, 468,-294 bush. produced; oats, 56,965; sweet potatoes, 27,930; tobacco, 6,538 pounds;—60 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 6 persons employed;—20 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 34 schools, 1,060 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,070; 1850, 6,314.

MARION, county, Ala. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,050 sq. ms. Drained by Bear cr., a branch of Tennessee r., & Buttahatchie r. & its branches, a tributary of Tombigbee river. Cap., Pikeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $212,117; Ind. corn, 91,495 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 39,648; rice, 7,825 pounds; cotton, 1,552 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $4,600; value of manufactured articles, $16,-800; 3 schools, 63 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,847; 1850, 7,833.

MARION, county, Miss. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,224 sq. ms. Drained by Pearl r., Leaf r., & Black cr., the two last flowing into Pascagoula r. Soil on the margin of the streams fertile. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $203,304; Ind. corn, 130,504 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 62,465; rice, 134,540 pounds; cotton, 1,411 bales;—20 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons employed; cap. emp'd in manufacture, $5,500; value of manufactured articles, $5,500;—6 churches; 6 schools, 132 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,830; 1850, 4,410.

MARION, county, Ark. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. Drained by White r. & its branches. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Yellville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,776; Ind. corn, 144,302 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 5,934; cotton, 1,100 bales; tobacco, 5,071 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $450; value of manufactured articles, $1,500;—6 schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,325; 1850, 2,308.

MARION, county, Oregon. Situated centrally toward the N.W. & extends from the Willamette r. to

the summit of the coast range. Drained by the Willamette & its tributaries. Surface much diversified, rises into a mountainous region on the E. Soil a rich loam, & exceedingly fertile in Willamette valley. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $ 71,811; wheat, 86,165 bush. produced; oats, 24,-172; potatoes, 15,224; wool, 3,095 pounds; 5 flouring m. Cap. employed in manufac. $48,000; value of manufactured articles $285,000; — 3 churches; 2 academies, 113 pupils. Pop. 1850 2,794; 1854, 5,417.

MARION, p-t., Washington co., Me., 170 E.N.E. Augusta, 756 W. Incorporated in 1834. It has on its W. border a large pond, which has its outlet into East Machias r. Pop. 1840, 231; 1850, 207.

MARION, p-v., Hartford co., Ct.

MARION, p-t., Wayne co., N.Y., 201 W. by N. Albany, 358 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil adapted to grain. Drained by a branch of Mud cr. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a steam furnace & machine shop, 2 grist m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the town a tannery, 3 iron founderies, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,903; 1850, 1,839.

MARION, t., Beaver, co., Pa. Drained by Conequenessing cr. Pop. 1850, 494.

MARION, t., Berks, co., Pa. Drained by Tulpehocking cr. Pop. 1850, 1,530.

MARION, t., Centre co., Pa. Drained by a small tributary of Bald Eagle creek. Pop. 1840, 559; 1850, 595.

MARION, p-v., Franklin co., Pa., 51 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 84 W.

MARION, t., Montgomery county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 2,238.

MARION, p-v., capital of Smyth co., Va., 275 W. by S. Richmond, 343 W. Situated on the Middle fork of Holston r. It has a court-house, jail, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MARION, p-v., capital of Twiggs co., Ga., 41 S.S. W. Milledgeville, 689 W. It contains a court-house, jail, & several dwellings.

MARION, p-v., capital, McDowell co., N. C., 112 S. W. Raleigh, 386 W. Situated a little S. of the Catawba r., & contains a court-house, and about 150 inhabitants.

MARION, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Big Auglaize r. Pop. 1840, 315; 1850, 1,046.

MARION, t., Clinton co., O. Drained by branches of the Little Miamie r. Pop 1840, 643; 1850, 995.

MARION, t., Fayette co., O. Drained by Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 879; 1850, 841.

MARION, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by Blanchards r. Pop. 1840, 591; 1850, 904.

MARION, t., Hardin co., O. Drained by Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 177; 1850, 452.

MARION, t., Hocking co., O. Drained by Reeskera branch of Hocking r. Pop. 1840, 940; 1850, 1,746.

MARION, p-t., capital of Marion co., O., 44 N. Columbus, 416 W. Drained by the Little Sciota and branches. The v. situated on the Bellefontain & Indiana r.r., contains an elegant brick court-house, a jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 German, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 20 stores, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a fulling m., a saw m., & 1,311 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tann., a flouring m., 3 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,638; 1850, 2,291.

MARION, t., Morgan co., O. Drained by Wolf cr. Pop. 1840, 1,079; 1850, 1,764.

MARION, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by Beaver cr. Pop. 1840, 1,010; 1850, 1,428.

MARION, t., Pike co., O. Pop. 1850, 900.

MARION, p-v., capital Crittenden co., Ky., 259 W. Frankfort, 791 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 stores, & about 125 inhabitants.

MARION, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 33 S.E. Lansing, 559 W. Drained by Shiawassee and Red Cedar rivers. Pop. 1850, 833.

MARION, p-v., capital of Grant co., Ia., 73 N.N.E. Indianapolis. Situated on Missisinewa r., about 25 m. above its junction with Wabash r. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 13 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 700 inhabitants.

MARION, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,995.

MARION, t., Putnam co., Ia. Has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,030; 1850, 1,320.

MARION, t., Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,595.

MARION, v., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 703.

MARION, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 883.

MARION, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,025.

MARION, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 989.

MARION, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 964; 1850, 786.

MARION, t., Madison co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 966.

MARION, p-v., capital of Williamson co., Ill., 172 S.S.E. Springfield, 823 W. It contains a court-house & several dwellings.

MARION, p. o., Kenosha co., Wis.

MARION, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 446.

MARION, t., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 494.

MARION, p-v., capital of Linn co., Iowa. Situated 4 miles E. of Cedar r. It contains a court-house, 3 stores, a saw m., several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MARION, t., Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 284.

MARION, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 795.

MARION, p-v., Cole co., Mo., 15 N.W. Jefferson City, 951 W. Situated on the right bank of the Missouri, 15 miles above Jefferson City, on a bold rocky shore. It contains a church, several stores, and 650 inhabitants. It has considerable trade, and is increasing.

MARION, p-v., Scott co., Ky., 22 N.E. Frankfort, 530 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Methodist, —a store, & about 75 inhabitants.

MARION, p-v., capital of Perry co., Ala., 58 S. Tuscaloosa, 834 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—Howard College, 2 female academies, one male lyceum, with a preparatory school, 2 printing-offices issuing newspapers, several stores, & 1,544 inhabitants. Howard College, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1841; has a president & five professors, 29 alumni, 88 students, & 2,200 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Thursday in July. The theological department was founded in 1843; has a professor, 13 students, & 1,000 vols. in its library.

MARION, p-v., capital of Lauderdale co., Miss., 110 E. Jackson, 921 W. Situated on the head waters of Okibbeha cr., and contains a court-house & several dwellings.

MARION, p. v., Union pa., La.

MARION, p-v., capital of Crittenden co., Ark., 140 E.N.E. Little Rock, 925 W. Situated 6 m. W. of the Mississippi r.

MARION, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 623.

MARION, t., Drew co., Ark. Pop. 951.

MARION, t., Omcheta co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 859.

MARION, t., White co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 404.

MARION, p. v., capital Angelina co., Tex., 215 E. Austin. Situated on the right bank of the Angelina r., & contains a court-house, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MARION, C. H., p-v., capital of Marion dist., S. C., 146 E. Columbia, 423 W. Situated on the E. side of Catfish cr., a branch of the Great Pedee r., & contains a court-house, jail, several stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants.

MARION, & CROZET, a group of 4 isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 45° 30′ S., lon. 47° 20′ E., & named after the French navigators, their discoverers.

MARION CITY, p-v., Marion co., Mo. Situated on the W. bank of Mississippi river, & may be regarded as the port of Palmyra, the capital of the co. It has a good location, & extends along the Mississippi for a mile & a half. It contains 2 large steam saw mills & 3 other steam mills, & 400 inhabitants. Most of the merchandise of the co. is landed here.

MARION MILLS, p. o., Washington co., Me.

MARIONVILLE, p. o., Forrest co., Pa.

MARIOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 140 m. S.E. Iekaterinoslav, with a port at the mouth of the Kamisus, in the Sea of Azov. Pop. 4,000.

MARIPOSA, co., Cal., in the central eastern part of the state. Area, 25,000 sq. m. Drained by the San Joaquin & tributaries, Merced & Mariposa rivers, & Chowchilla & Fresno creeks. East of the Sierra Nevada there are several small streams known to exist, & the waters of these are absorbed in the Moro lake. The country, except a small portion east of the Sierra Nevada, is an immense valley lying between the coast range on the west & Sierra Nevada on the east. It is composed of an extensive region of rich "Tulare plains," supposed to be of exhaustless fertility when properly drained & brought into cultivation, occupying

both sides of the San Joaquin, extending into the hilly country, and even into the mountain gorges. It has extensive forests of red wood, cedar, & pine, 2 saw m., 6 quartz m. in operation, 60 quartz grinding machines. The extent of gold regions is the extreme width of county, & extending in the Nevada range. Mineral springs & marble exist. The name of the county signifies "*butterfly*." In the month of June, 1807, in one of their yearly excursions to the valley of rushes (valle de los tulares), with a view to hunt elks, a party of Californians pitched their tents on a stream at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and whilst there, myriads of butterflies, of the most gorgeous and variegated colors, clustered on the surrounding trees, attracted their attention, from which circumstance they gave the stream the appellation of Mariposa. Hence the name of the county. Capital, Mariposa. Pop. 1850, 4,379; 1852, 8,969, of whom 4,533 are Indians.

MARIPOSA, p. v., cap. Mariposa co., Cal. Situated in the midst of a prolific gold region, & contains several stores, & from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabs.

MARIPOSA, t., Victoria co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,895.

MARIQUITA, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., 10 m. W. Honda.

MARISSA, p. v., St. Clair co., Ill., 110 S. Springfield.

MARITIMO, *Hiera*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, & included in its intend. Trapani, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length 3½ m.; breadth 2 m.

MARITS, p-o., Morrow co., O., 47 N. Columbus, 406 W.

MARITZA, *Hebrus*, the principal river of Rumili, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which prov. is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of Despoto-dagh, Balkan, flows S.E. & S.S.W., & enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Enos. Length 260 m.

MARJAOW, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 15 m. N. Onore, & conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris*.

MARK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Axbridge. Area, 4,354 ac. Pop. 1,245.

MARKBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.E. Alford. Area, 652 ac. Pop. 115.

MARKDORF, a town of S. Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 11 m. E.N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,476.

MARKEN, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 10 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 733.

MARKET-DEEPING. [DEEPING.] For other places with the prefix Market, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, a mkt. town of Engl., co. & 16½ m. S.S.E. Leicester, pa. Bowden-Magna, on the Welland, here crossed by a stone bridge, & on the London & York r. r. Pop. 2,325. It is remarkably well built, & has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt; a large town-hall, a union work-house, a town estate, yielding, with smaller charities, nearly 700*l.* per annum; & considerable manufs. of carpets & tanneries. Mkt. Tuesday. It gives title of earl to the Sherard family.

MARKETHILL, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6 m. S.E. Armagh. Pop. 1,424. It has a neat court-house & gaol, & a castellated seat of Lord Gosford who owns the town.

MARKET-JEW, England. [MARAZION.]

MARKET-OVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 498.

MARKET-ROSE, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,759 ac. Pop. 465.

MARKET-STREET, a division of the pa. Wymondham, Engl., co. Norfolk. Pop. 1,324.

MARKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7¼ m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area, 2,534 ac. Pop 1,261.

MARKGRÖNINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Ludwigsburg, on the Glems. Pop. 2,759. It has an old castle.

MARKHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Notts.—I. (*East*), 1¼ m. N. Tuxford. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 956.—II. (*West*), 1¼ m. W.N.W. Tuxford. Area, 940 ac. Pop. 186.

MARKHAM, p. t., York co., Can. W., 20 N.E. Toronto. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a flouring m., 3 grist m., a barley m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a foundry, & 650 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 7,726.

MARKHAM STATION, p. o., Fauquier co., Va.

MARKINCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 9 m. S.W. Cupar with a station on the Edinburgh & Perth r. r. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 5,843, mostly linen weavers, of whom 1,315 are in the village. Near it are Balgonie-castle & Balfour-house.

MARKINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4¼ m. S.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 528.

MARKISAN, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

MARKLE, p. o., Huntington co., Ia.

MARKLISSA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 42 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,470.

MARKOVITSHI, a market town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 22 m. S.E. Novo-Bielitza. Pop. 1,650.

MARKOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 145 m. S. Voroniej. Pop. 1,200.

MARKRÄNSTADT, & MARKSUHL, two small towns of Germany.—I. in Saxony, circ. & 7 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 1,030.—II. duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. & 6 m. S.W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,073.

MARKSBOROUGH, p-v., Sussex co., N. J., 73 N. Trenton, 230 W.

MARKSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bath. Area, 1,277 ac. Pop. 310.

MARKSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. W. N.W. Coggleshall. Area, 804 ac. Pop. 40.—*Markstay Junction* is a station on the E. Counties r. r., Engl., between Chelmsford & Colchester.

MARKSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 18.

MARK (ST.), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Area, 351 ac. Pop. 15,234.

MARKT-, a prefix of the names of numerous small towns & vills. of S. Germany; the following being in Bavaria.—I. (*M.-Bibart*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Ehe, 24 m. E.S.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,100.—II. (*Breit*), on the Main, 13 m. S.E. Wurtzburg, with 1,990 inhabs., & Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches. —III. (*Bergel*), circ. Midd. Franconia, 14 m. N.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,400.—IV. (*M.-Steft*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1,310.

MARKSVILLE, p-v., Page co., Va., 120 N.W. Richmond, 106 W.

MARKSVILLE, p-v., capital of Avoyelles parish, La., 255 N.W. by W. New Orleans, 1,218 W. It contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, & 250 inhabitants.

MARLAND-PETER'S, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Torrington. Area, 2,237 ac. Pop. 292.

MARLBORO' DEPÔT, p. o., Cheshire co., N. H., on the Cheshire r. r., 36 m. from Fitchbury, Mass.

MARLBOROUGH, dist., S. C. Situated in the N. E. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. m. Yadkin river runs on its W. border, by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Bennetsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $290,975; Ind. corn, 351,670 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 95,810; rice, 20,854 pounds; cotton, 9,501 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 1 cotton fac. Cap. emp'd in manufac., 56,405; value of manufac. articles, $68,600;—20 churches; 21 sch., 524 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,408; 1850, 10,789.

MARLBOROUGH, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 53 S. W. Concord, 439 W. Surface rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Ashuelot river. Incorporated in 1776. It has 3 wooden ware fac., a pottery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 831; 1850, 887.

MARLBOROUGH, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 130 S. Montpelier, 431 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by the W. branch of West r., by Green r., & Whetstone brook. The outlet of South pond forms the only permanent mill stream. It has a fulling m., a paper fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,027; 1850, 896.

MARLBOROUGH, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 27 W. Boston, 414 W. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Drained by a branch of Concord river, which affords water power. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an edge tool fac., 3 boot & shoe fac., &c. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,101; 1850, 2,941.

MARLBOROUGH, p.t., Hartford co., Ct., 16 S.E. Hartford, 340 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Chartered in 1803. It contains a cotton fac., employing 33 persons, & makes 450,000 yards of cold plaids annually, a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 713; 1850, 832.

MARLBOROUGH, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 20 S. Kingston, 84 S.S.W. Albany, 294 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Bounded by Hudson river on the E., into which flows Old Man's Kill. The v. is situated on the latter, half a mile from the river. It contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, 2 paper m., 2 woollen fac., a clothier's works, 2 grist m., a saw m., 60 dwellings, & about 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., a paper fac., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,523; 1850, 2,406.

MARLBOROUGH, p-o., Monmouth co., N. J., 40 E. Trenton, 206 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,564.

MARLBOROUGH, p. v., Chester co., Pa.

MARLBOROUGH, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil red shale. Drained by Perkiomen and Swamp creeks. Iron ore is found. It has a woollen fac., 34 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 powder fac. Pop. 1840, 1,140; 1850, 1,174.

MARLBOROUGH, p-v., Morgan co., Ga., 54 N.W. Milledgeville, 638 W.

MARLBOROUGH, p-t., Stark co., O., 135 N.E. Columbus, 312 W. Surface rolling; soil fertile. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, various mechanics, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. 1840, 1,671; 1850, 2,133.

MARLBOROUGH, t., Delaware co., O. Drained by the W. branch of Whetstone r. Pop. 1840, 1,182; 1850, 587.

MARLBOROUGH, t., Carleton co., Can. W. Pop. 1851, 2,053.

MARLBOROUGH, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 m. E.N.E. Salisbury, & 10 m. W. Hungerford. Area of munic. bor. 194 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,908. Pop. of parl. bor. 5,135. It has numerous antique houses, with piazzas: an old Norman church, grammar school, founded by Edward VI., & possessing exhibitions to the universities; a guild-hall with assembly-rooms, vestiges of a castle, in which Henry III. held the parliament which enacted the "Statutes of Malbridge." It has manufs. of rope & sacking, & was formerly a great thoroughfare on the Bath road. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gave the title of duke to Queen Anne's celebrated general, & now to the family of Spenser-Churchhill. In the vicinity is Marlborough, or Savernake Forest, 12 m. in circuit, the property of the Earl of Aylesbury, & the only forest in the kingdom belonging to a subject.

MARLBROOK, p. o., Hempstead co., Ark.

MARLDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Totness. Area, 2,327 ac. Pop. 514.

MARLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. & 14 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,884. It has an active trade in corn, & monthly fairs.

MARLENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 12 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,789.

MARLESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Framlington. Area, 1,277 ac. Pop. 428.

MARLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Randolph co., N. C., 56 W. Raleigh, 344 W.

MARLIN BOTTOM, p. o., Pocahontas co., Va.

MARLIN FALLS, p. o., Texas.

MARLINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Norwich. Area, 674 ac. Pop. 225.

MARLOES, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. W.N.W. Milford. Area, 2,478 ac. Pop. 508.

MARLOW, t., Cheshire co., N. H. Drained by Ashuelot river & its branches. Surface level; soil fertile. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., a rake fac., a shoe peg fac., a wooden ware fac., a starch fac., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 708.

MARLOW (GREAT), a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Maidenhead. Area of pa. 6,152 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,485. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,328. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses, a handsome town-hall & church, with some manufs. of silk, lace, & paper. Mkt., Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Great Marlow. Area, 3,346 ac. Pop. 894.

MARLTON, p. o., Burlington co., N. J.

MARLY-LE-ROI, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Versailles, on lt. b. of the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV., & for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles.

MARMANDE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 30 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 5,199. It is nearly surrounded by an esplanade planted with trees, & ornamented with fountains. Principal edifices, the new town-hall, court-house, & comm. college. It has manufs. of linen & woollen cloths, & a small port for steamboats which ply daily to Bordeaux.

MARMANHAC, a comm. & vill. of France, with a chapel cut out of the rock, dep. Cantal, cant. & 7 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,000.

MARMARA, SEA OF, Turkey. [MARMORA.]

MARMARAS, Asia Minor. [MARMORICE.]

MARMIROLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, 5 m. N.W. Mantua, with ruins of a palace built in 1480.

MARMOLEJO, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 23 m. N. W. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,020. It has a ruined castle & mineral baths.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, *Proconessus*, &c., an island of the Turkish dom., in the Sea of Marmora, near its W. extremity. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. It has several vills. Principal products, wine & marble (whence its name).—II. a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 56 m. E.N.E. Smyrna.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, *Propontis*, a sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, between European & Asiatic Turkey. Length, including the Gulf of Izmid on E., 172 m., greatest breadth 55 m. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople, & with the Mediterr. (Archipelago) by that of the Dardanelles. Its name is derived from the island Marmora, near its W. end.

MARMORO, p. t., Hastings co., Can. W. The v. is on the r. Trent, 32 N. Bellville, & contains 4 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., an iron works, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 635.

MARMORICE, or MARMARAS, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Marmorice, 27 m. N. Rhodes, & included under the jurisdiction of that island, to which it furnishes provisions & live stock. It has also an export trade in timber, valonea, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, &c. Near it are some remains of the anc. *Physcus*.—*Cape Marmorice* is at the entrance of the bay, lat. 36° 42′ 40″ N., lon. 28° 20′ E.

MARMOUTIER, (Germ. *Mauermünster*), a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Strasbourg, at the foot of the Vosges mntns. Pop. 2,460. Chief industry, brick-making, potteries and linen bleaching.

MARNE, *Matrona*, a river of France, rises S. of Langres, dep. H. Marne, passes Chamont, Joinville, St. Didier (where it becomes navigable), Châlons, Château-Thierry, Meaux, & joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affls. on the left, Petit & Grand Morin; on the right, Ornain & Ourcq. Length 210 miles.

MARNE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Champagne, between the deps. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Aube, H.-Marne, Meuse, and Ardennes. Area, 3,214 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 373,302. Chief rivers, the Marne, & the Seine. A great part of the dep. is comprised in the dist. formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with Scotch Pines. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the dep.; the best wines are those of Reims & Epernay. Chief minerals are mill-stones. Principal industry, manufs. of woollens & bonnets. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Ste. Menehould, & Vitry-le-Français.

MARNE (HAUTE), a dep. of France in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Champagne, between the deps. Meuse, Marne, Aube, Côte-d'Or, H. Saone, & Vosges. Area, 2,482 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 268,398. Chief rivers, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse & Aube, rises in the dep. It is traversed in the E. & S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhone, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. Grain is raised more than sufficient for consumption. The dep. has some of the most important iron mines

in France. The wine is of good quality, & timber furnishes the principal article of export. Chief industry, mining & forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, & weaving. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Chaumont, Langres, & Vassy.

MARNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4½ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Area, 2,899 ac. Pop. 323.

MARNHULL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 3,751 ac. Pop. 1,481.

MARNOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9 m. S.W. Banff, on the Deveron. Area about 35 sq. m. Pop. 2,994. In it is the vill. Aberchirder.

MAROCCO, or MOROCCO (Arab. *Moghrib-ul-Acsa*, "the extreme west"), ancient *Mauritania*, a country of N.W. Africa, between lat. 28° & 36° N., & lon. 0° 40′ & 11° 40′ W., having E. & S.E. the Desert, N.E. Algeria, W. the Atlantic, & N. the Mediterranean Sea. Area estimated at 220,000 sq. m., (or a little larger than France), & pop. at 8,500,000, of whom about 3,550,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers & Shellocks, 740,000 Bedouins, & 339,500 Jews. Surface mountainous, covered with ramifications of Mount Atlas, but comprising many fine plains & valleys. Princip. rivers, the Mahala, flowing into the Mediterranean; the Sebu, Morbeya, Tensift, & Susa, entering the Atlantic; & the Draha, beyond the Atlas. Climate healthy. Temp. seldom beyond 85° Fahr. Soil in the valleys celebrated in antiquity for its great fertility; & yielding, in some places, three crops of corn in one year; but so little is agriculture understood, that large crops of corn are sometimes suffered to remain unreaped, & at other times many of the inhabitants die of famine. Princip. crops, fine wheat, maize, millet, & barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, the fruits of S. Europe, cork, & henna. Timber for building is not generally abundant, & is imported from Spain. The grass lands are rich, & feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; besides large numbers of sheep, goats, oxen, & mules. Camels & asses are the principal beasts of burden. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, & antimony. The domestic manufs. comprise woollen & cotton fabrics. Leather is made in large quantities in most of the towns; red caps, silk fabrics, good saddlery, carpets, chip-baskets & earthenwares, are among the chief articles manufactured. A trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca & other caravans, & by feluccas coasting along the shores of Barbary; there is also a communication by caravans, with Timbuctoo & other places in Cent. Africa, where the Morocco traders exchange salt, dates, tobacco, cloth, caps, girdles, & daggers, for gold dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, assafœtida, ostrich feathers, & slaves. Exports to Europe, mostly to Leghorn, Marseille, & the Spanish ports, consist of wax, hides, skins, olive oil, gums, wool, dates, honey, indigo, shawls, carpets, &c. Government is more despotic than in most Mohammedan states, the rule of the sovereign being apparently all but unlimited. The empire consists of the kingdoms Morocco, Fez, & the territories Sus, Draha, & Tafillet; & is subdivided into 28 provs. Princip. cities & towns, Morocco, Fez, Mequinez, Rabat, Sallee, Tarudant, Titnan, Tesa, Mogadore, & Tangier, which, with other caps. of provs., are governed by military prefects. The towns are chiefly inhabited by Moors & Jews, which latter conduct the larger mercantile transactions; the Berbers & Shellocks form the bulk of the agricultural pop.; & the Arabs generally lead a wandering life on the plains, living in tents, & subsisting on the produce of their herds & flocks. Arts & science are at a low ebb; though, in most of the cities & towns are Mohammedan colleges, the princip. of which is at Fez. The standing army amounts to about 11,000 men, half of whom are negroes. Navy comprises only a few brigs and smaller vessels.

MAROCCO, (Arab. *Marak'sh*), the cap. city of the empire Marocco, is situated in a fertile plain, near the river Tensift, 125 m. E. Mogadore. Lat. 31° 37′ 20″ N.; lon. 7° 36′ W. Pop. estimated (1844), at 100,000. It is enclosed by a strong turretted wall 30 feet in height, & 6 m. in circ., in the interior of which are many large fields & open spaces strewed with ruins. city is ill built & filthy; most of its houses are constructed of only earth & lime, & those of a more substantial kind, together with its extensive aqueducts, are chiefly in decay. Princip. edifices, the Emperor's palace, separately enclosed by walls, & occupying, with its gardens, a space 3 miles in circ.: numerous mosques, several having much beauty, & one of which has a tower 221 ft. in height; a large bazaar, & an hospital, calculated for 1,500 patients. The city has 11 entrance gates, one of which, like many other public buildings, is richly ornamented with arabesque work. The streets are crossed by numerous arches & walls, & the several quarters are separated in a similar manner: that belonging to the Jews is 1¼ m. in circuit. Outside of the city are extensive cemeteries, & a quarter especially appropriated to lepers. Princip. manufs. are of leather & embroidery, & the chief export trade is in those articles & in salt. Marocco was founded in A.D. 1,073.

MAROILLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. W. Avesnes. Pop. 2,219. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of cheese highly in repute.

MAROLLES LES ARAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. Mamers. Pop. 2,180.

MAROMME, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 3 m. N.W. Rouen, with a station on the railroad to Dieppe. Pop. 2,939.

MARONI, a river of S. Amer. [MAROWYNE.]

MAROOT, a fortified town of India, dom. & 64 m. E. Bhawlpoor. It is a considerable mart for grain, and a garrison station.

MAROS, a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., & joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin, length estimated at 400 m. Affls., the Kukel & Strahl.

MAROS, or MAROSCH, several vills. of Hungary & Transylv.—I. Hungary, co. Honth, on lt. b. of the Danube, 21 m. N.N.W. Pesth.—II. (*M. Ujvar*), Transylv., co. Weissenburg, on the Maros, 25 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, & whence are exported into Hungary annually from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of salt from adjacent mines.—III. (*M. Vasarhely*), a town of Transylvania.

MAROSTICA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of straw hats.

MAROTH-ARANYOS, (Slav. *Morwcze*), a town of Hungary, co. Bars, 13 m. N.E. Neutra. Pop. 1,900.

MAROWN, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Douglas. Pop. 1,364.

MAROWYNE, (called improperly MARONI), a river of South America, which forms the limit between Dutch & French Guiana. Length 400 miles.

MARPLE, p-t., Delaware co., Pa. Drained by Darby & Crum creeks. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 759; 1850, 876.

MARPLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cheshire, pa. & 4¾ m. E.S.E. Stockport, with a station on the railr. thence to Macclesfield. Pop. 3,558.

MARQUESAS, or MENDAÑA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, betw. lat. 8° & 11° S., & lon. 140 W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukaheeva, 70 m. in circuit. Estimated pop. of the group 15,000 to 20,000. Surface mntnous., but in the interior they are fertile, producing pulse, cocoa nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, sugar-cane, & hogs. The inhabs. are stated to be superior in bodily endowments to those of many other island groups in the Pacific, but also less civilized: they exchange live stock & vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, & tobacco. Resolution Bay in Tahuata, & Port Jarvis in Roapoa, are the best harbs. in these islands. Four of these isls. were discovered by Mendana in 1596, some others by Captain Cook in 1774, & 3 by Capt. Ingraham, an American, in 1791. These were called Washington Isls. In 1842 the entire group was taken possession of by the French.

MARQUETTE, county, Mich. Situated centrally on the upper peninsula. Area, 3,900 sq. m. Drained by Escoraba, Ford, Cedar, & Menomonee rivers, of Lake Michigan, & by Ontonagon, Sturgeon, Necomenon, & Corp rivers of Lake Superior. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Cap., Marquette. Pop. 1850, 136.

MARQUETTE, county, Wis. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 864 sq. ms. Drained by Neenah river. Buffalo & Puckawa lakes, expansions of the Neenah r. and Green lake, are beautiful sheets of water. Surface agreeably diversified; soil very fertile. Capital, Marquette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $165,605; wheat, 85,614 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 43,052; oats, 66,197; potatoes, 36,724; —2 grist m., 5 saw m.;—1 church; 6 sch., 298 scholars; 1 library, 40 vols. Pop. 1840, 18; 1850, 8,641.

MARQUETTE, p. t., capital Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 246.

MARQUETTE, p. t., capital of Marquette co., Wis. 48 N. by E. Madison. Situated on the S. side of Neenah r., by which it is drained. Surface level; soil very fertile. Pop. 1850, 246. The v. contains a court-house, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MARQUINA, a small town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 15 m. E. Bilbao. Pop. 1,132.

MARQUISE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. N.N.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,952.

MARR, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,807 ac. Pop. 226.

MARRABONE, p. o., Davidson co., Tenn.

MARRABU, a town of W. Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 120 m. W.S.W. Sego, enclosed by walls, & having some trade in salt.

MARRADI, a vill. of Tuscany, N. the Apennines, prov. & 28 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 1,300.

MARRAH, two towns of Syria.—I. pash. & 28 m. N.N.E. Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.—II. pash. & 43 m. S.E. Aleppo.

MARRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. W.S.W. Richmond. Area, 5,569 ac. Pop. 555.

MARRIOTSVILLE, p-v., Howard co., Md., 53 N.W. Annapolis, 58 W. Situated on the right bank of the Patapsco river, & on the Baltimore and Ohio r. r., & has 150 inhabitants.

MARROS, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. W.S.W. Langharne. Area, 2,574 ac. Pop. 155.

MARROWBONE, p-o., Cumberland co., Ky., 133 S. by W. Frankfort, 646 W.

MARS, p. o., Bibb co., Ala., 24 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 820 W.

MARS, t., Posey co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 734; 1850, 1,319.

MARS (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*d'Egrenne*), dep. Orne, arrond. & 4 m. S.W. Domfront. Pop. 2,400.—II. (*de la Brière*), dep. Sarthe, 5 m. E.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,580.—III. (*d'Outillé*), same dep., arrond. Le Mans. Pop. 2,230.—IV. (*la Jaille*), dep. Loire-Inf., 16 miles S.E. Chateaubriant. Pop. 1,650.—V. (*sous Ballon*), dep. Sarthe, arrond. Le Mans. Pop. 1,640.

MARSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 37 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,300.

MARSAL, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Meurthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Château-Salins, formerly fortified. It was bombarded in 1815.

MARSALA, *Lilybæum*, a fortified seaport city of Sicily, on its W. coast, intend. & 16 m. S.S.W. Trapani. Pop. 20,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, & has a cathedral, several convents & abbeys, a gymnasium, large cavalry barracks, an old castle, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria, to prevent its becoming useful to Corsairs; & the new port, about 1 m. S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels. The princip. importance of Marsala is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century, & in which many English houses are now engaged. The dist. is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which 2-3ds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, & soda, in small quantities.—*Lilybæum* was long the cap. of the Carthaginian dom. in Sicily, but few of its vestiges remain.

MARSBERG (*Ober & Nieder*), or STADTBERGE, 2 contiguous towns of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 33 miles E. Arnsberg. United pop. 3,448.

MARS' BLUFF, p-v., Marion dist., S. C., 122 E. Columbia, 466 W., on the left bank of the Great Pedee r., & on the Wilmington & Manchester r. r., 101 m. from Wilmington.

MARSCIANO, a small town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., delegr. & 14 m. S.W. Perugia. Pop. 2,400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pas. Almondbury & Huddersfield, 7 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Area, 7,111 ac. Pop. 2,665, employed in cotton & woollen manufs.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Colne. Pop. 2,071.—III. (*Little*), a township, same co. & pa., 3¼ m. S.W. Colne. Pop. 3,397.

MARS-DIEP, a strait in Holland, separating the island Texel from the mainland, 2 m. across, & the princip. entrance from the W. into the Zuyder-Zee. The town Helder is on its S. Shore.

MARSEILLAN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. E. Béziers, on the lagoon of Thau, where it has a small haven; near it are salt pans. Pop. 3,534.

MARSEILLE, *Massilia*, a comm. & city of the S. of France, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, & of 3 electoral arronds., 420 m. S.S.E. Paris, around a basin adjoining the Mediterranean, & on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lion. Lat. of observatory (95 feet in elev.) 43° 17′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 22′ 2″ E. Pop. 1852, 141,577. Mean temp. of year 57° .5; winter 45°; summer 74° .2 Fahr. It is composed of an old & a new town, the former on heights, with numerous crooked streets; the latter, which comprises two-thirds of its extent, has wide and straight streets. Marseille has few public buildings of architectural importance, except the hotel de Ville; its lazareto is the largest in the world. The harbor, though the receptacle of the filth of the city, is the most commercial in France, & capable of containing 1,200 vessels; its entrance, which admits only 1 vessel at a time, is defended by 2 hills, surmounted by fort St. Jean & fort St. Nicolas, & the road is defended by the fortified islands, Château d'If, Pomègue, and Ratonneau. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national academy of sciences, letters & arts, an academy of medicine, & many other learned societies; a national college, with a library of 45,000 vols.; a school of hydrography, an astronomical observatory, a botanic garden, many benevolent institutions, several museums, & a mint. There are numerous fountains in the old & new town, but the supply of water has long been very deficient; to remedy this, a canal has recently been cut from the Durance. Marseille has manufs. of all kinds, the chief are soap, chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, olive oil & liqueurs. It has also tanneries, sugar, sulphur, & salt refineries, & manufs. of tobacco. Its commerce in the wines & fruits of the South, cork & anchovies, which has flourished for 24 centuries, extends to all parts of the world. It is the birth-place of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, & the sculptor Puget. Marseille, founded by the Phœnicians in 600 B. C., served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many fine colonies, was long celebrated for the cultiv. of letters & arts, preserved its liberty under the Romans, & often acted as an independent republic. It communicates by railr. with Arles, Avignon, Nismes, & Lyon. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague in 1720.

MARSEILLES, p. t., Wyandot co., O. Drained by Tymochtee cr. Pop. 1850, 538. The v. is prettily situated on the Tymochtee cr., & has 150 inhabs.

MARSEILLES, p-v., Noble co., Ia., 164 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 576 W.

MARSEILLES, p-v., La Salle co., Ill., 141 N.N.E. Springfield, 776 W. Situated on the N. side of Illinois r., at the Grand Rapids, which afford an immense water power. It has several mills, & produces extensively lumber & flour. The Illinois & Michigan canal passes through it.

MARSH, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 61 E. by S. Harrisburg, 139 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 175 inhabitants.

MARSH, two pas. of England.—I. (*Chapel*), co. Lincoln, 7¾ m. N.N.E. Louth. Area, 4,291 ac. Pop. 659.—II. (*Gibbon*), a pa., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Bicester. Area, 2,752 ac. Pop. 944.

MARSH CREEK, p. o., Gibson co., Ia.

MARSHALL, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; soil fertile, adapted to grain & grazing. Drained by Grave cr. & other small streams that flow into the Ohio r., which runs on its W. border. It contains many remains of ancient fortifications. Capital, Elizabethtown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $221,690; wheat, 74,976 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 302,130; wool, 38,144 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $36,300; value of manufac. articles, $75,000; 2 libraries, 710 vols.;—15 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 25 sch., 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,937; 1850, 10,138.

MARSHALL, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 441 sq. ms. The surface is generally level; soil fertile. Drained by Yellow and

Tippecanoe rivers. Capital, Plymouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,183; wheat, 51,435 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 168,080; oats, 28,827; wool, 9,504 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 1 library, 325 vols.;—4 churches; 18 schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,651; 1850, 5,348.

MARSHALL, county, Ill. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 452 sq. ms. The Illinois r. passes centrally through it. Surface mostly level or gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lacon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $165,937; wheat, 104,469 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 392,317; oats, 46,990; wool, 18,586 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 2 libraries, 200 vols.;—5 churches; 20 schools, 800 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,849; 1850, 5,180.

MARSHALL, county, Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 254 sq. ms. Surface level; soil fertile. It has the Tennessee river on its eastern and northern border. Drained by Clark's r. Capital, Benton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,823; Ind. corn, 192,835 bushels produced; oats, 27,454; tobacco, 122,883; wool, 6,519 pounds;—2 grist mills, 2 saw mills; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.;—16 churches; 24 sch., 720 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,269. Taken from Collomey in 1841.

MARSHALL, county, Tenn. Situated S. of the centre of the state. Area, 260 sq. ms. Drained by Duck r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lewisburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $724,569; Ind. corn, 1,291,675 bush. produced; oats, 161,727; sweet potatoes, 49,192; tobacco, 60,757 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—35 churches; 11 acad., 251 pupils; 75 sch., 2,971 scholars. Pop. 1850, 15,616.

MARSHALL, county, Ala. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Tennessee r. passes through it on the N., by small branches of which it is drained, & by Black Warrior on the S. Capital, Warrenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $193,227; Ind. corn, 357,201 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 33,240; rice, 2,681 pounds; cotton, 1,966 bales;—3 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $15,250; value of manufac. articles, $23,680;—11 churches; 20 schools, 429 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,553; 1850, 8,846.

MARSHALL, county, Miss. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 830 sq. ms. Drained by head branches of Tallahatchee & Coldwater rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Holly Springs. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $915,383; Indian corn, 1,236,006 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 216,640; rice, 82,683 pounds; cotton, 32,775 bales;—15 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $69,286; value of manufac. articles, $183,542;—38 churches; 3 colleges, 250 students; 2 acad., 220 pupils; 13 sch., 304 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,526; 1850, 29,689.

MARSHALL, county, Iowa. Centrally situated. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Iowa r., which passes centrally through it. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Amikau. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $8,275; wheat, 213 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 12,410; oats, 210; wool, 601 pounds. Pop. 1850, 338.

MARSHALL, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 12 S.W. Utica, 93 W.N.W. Albany, 379 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Oriskany cr. The Chenango canal passes through it. It has 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 10 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,251; 1850, 2,115.

MARSHALL, p. t., Highland co., O. Drained by Rocky fork of Paint creek. Pop. 1,187. The v. is situated on the line of the Cincinnati, Hillsboro', and Parkersburg r. r.

MARSHALL, p-t., capital of Calhoun co., Mich., 42 S.W. Lansing, 570 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. The v. is pleasantly situated, on the rt. b. of Kalamazoo r., at the confl. of Rice cr., & on the Michigan Central r. r., 108 m. from Detroit. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—14 stores, 2 flouring m., 1 oil m., 2 furnaces, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,763; 1850, 2,822.

MARSHALL, p-v., Bath co., Ky.

MARSHALL, p-v., Marshall co., Ia.

MARSHALL, p-v., cap. Clark co., Ill., 123 E.S.E. Springfield, 661 W. It is pleasantly situated on the national road, & contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1,341.

MARSHALL, p-v., Henry co., Iowa.

MARSHALL, t., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,243.

MARSHALL, p-v., cap. Harrison co., Tex., 275 N. N.E. Austin. Situated at the head of Eight Mile cr. of Sabine r., & contains a court-house, &c., 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—several stores, 2 print. off., each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabs. A university has been incorporated here, & 4 leagues of land donated to it. Pop. 1850, 1,189.

MARSHALL, p-v., cap. of Saline co., Mo., 87 N.W. Jefferson City, 1,001 W. It contains a court-house, a church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabs.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, p-o., Monroe co., Pa.

MARSHALL'S FERRY, p-o., Granger co., Tenn., 232 E. Nashville, 456 W.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 173° 30′ E.

MARSHALLSVILLE, v., Maurice river t., Cumberland co., N. J., 25 m. from Bridgeton. Situated on Tuckahoe r., & contains a large glass-works & about 200 inhabs.

MARSHALLSVILLE, p-v., Macon co., Ga., 70 S.W. Milledgeville, 726 W.

MARSHALLSVILLE, p-v., Baughman t., Wayne co., O., 107 N.E. Columbus, 342 W.

MARSHALLTON, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 73 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 122 W.

MARSHALL TURNPIKE, p-o., Marshall co., Miss.

MARSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Aylesham. Area, 1,819 ac. Pop. 662.

MARSHFIELD, t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1850, 294.

MARSHFIELD, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 15 N.E. Montpelier, 528 W. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Winooski r. The v. contains a church, a store, a grist m., a saw m., & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 6 saw m., & 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,156; 1850, 1,102.

MARSHFIELD, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 31 S.E. Boston, 453 W. It is pleasantly situated on Massachusetts bay, with a tolerable harbor, & some navigation. Drained by North & South rivers. Incorporated in 1640. It contains a cotton fac., 2 machine fac., 6 grist m., 5 saw m., & 11 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,837.

MARSHFIELD, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

MARSHFIELD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 13 m. E. Bristol. Area of pa. 5,845 ac. Pop. 1,648. The town, consisting of one street, nearly 1 m. in length, has a considerable trade in malt.—II. a pa. co. Monmouth, 5 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 526.

MARS HILL, Me., lying nearly on the E. boundary of the United States, is an isolated mountain, with 2 peaks, one 1,506 feet, & the other, 1,363 feet, above the waters of St. John r. It has derived its importance from the fact that the British commissioners fixed on it as the commencement of the highlands described in the treaty of 1783, though far S. of the true highlands.

MARS HILL, t., Washington county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 660.

MARSHLAND, p-o., Richmond co., N. Y.

MARSHS LANDING, p-o., Contra Costa, co., Cal.

MARSHPEE, t., Barnstable co., Mass., 12 S.E. Barnstable, 65 S.E. Boston. This is an ancient Indian settlement, which is still inhabited chiefly by their descendants of a mixed blood. It contains 10,500 acres, or about 16 sq. ms. The land is secured to the Indians in perpetuity, &, excepting so much as each can cultivate, is held by them in common. They have a church, in which has been a succession of preachers, sometimes Indians, from the earliest times. It has the Atlantic on the S., from which several inlets set up. The inhabitants are agriculturists or fishermen, & are a quiet & orderly people. It has 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 309; 1850, 102.

MARSH'S Sta., Edgefield, dist., S. C., on the S. C. r.r., 128 m. from Charleston.

MARSHVILLE, p. v., Wainfleet t., Welland co., Can. W. Situated on the feeder of the Welland canal, & has 2 stores and 75 inhabitants.

MARSHWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.W. Beaminster. Area, 3,326 ac. Pop. 520.

MARSHY HOPE BRIDGE, p-o., Kent co., Del., 34 Dover, 121 W.

MARSICO NUOVO, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 7,400.—*Marsico Vetere*, ancient *Abellinun Marsicum*, is a town, 4 m. E.S.E. Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3,000.

MARSIGLIANA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 19 m. S.E. Grosseto, on the Albegna. Pop. 2,000.

MARSILLARGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, 15 miles E.N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 3,429.

MARSIVAN, or MARSOVAN, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, sanj. & 24 m. W.N.W. Amasia, in wide undulating plain. It is stated to comprise 5,000 houses, of which 1,000 are inhabited by Armenians, & it has many mosques & fountains, & some manufs. of cotton stuffs.

MARSK, two pas. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. W. Richmond. Area, 6,557 ac. Pop. 244.—II. 4¾ m. N.N.E. Guisborough. Pop. 1,430. The church, on a cliff, serves as a seamark.

MARSTAL, a seaport town of Denmark, Duchy Schleswig, on the E. coast of the island Æroe, in the Baltic. Pop. 2,100.

MARSTON, numerous pas of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area, 2,430, ac. Pop. 488.—II. co. & 1¾ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area, 1,212 ac. Pop. 471.—III. (*Bigott*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Frome. Area, 2,258 ac. Pop. 449.—IV. (*Magna*), same co., 4¾ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area, 1,068 ac. Pop. 387.—V. (*On Dove*), co. & 8½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Area, 4,775 ac. Pop. 1,191.—VI. (*Fleet*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury.—VII. (*St. Lawrence*), co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Brackley. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 541.—VIII. (*Long*), co. York, 5¾ m. N.N.E. Tadcaster. Area, 4,281 ac. Pop. 609.—IX. (*North*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Winslow. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 692.—X. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Area, 2,680 ac. Pop. 739.—XI. (*Maisey*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Cricklade. Area, 1,276 ac. Pop. 237.—XII. (*Montpensey*), co. & 15¼ m. W.N.W. Derby. Area, 2,471 ac. Pop. 473.—XIII. (*Moretaine*), co. Beds, 3½ m. N.W. Ampthill. Area, 4,171 ac. Pop. 1,183.—XIV. (*Sicca*), co. Gloucester, 6 m. N. Chipping-Campden. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 332.—XV. (*Trussel*), co. Northampton, 3 miles W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 270.

MARSTON'S MILLS, p-o., Barnstable co., Mass., 70 S.E. Boston, 47 W.

MARSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4½ m. S.W. Ross. Area, 809 ac. Pop. 147.

MARSTRAND, a seaport town of W. Sweden, læn & 20 m. N.W. Gothenburg, on an isl. in the Kattegat. Pop. 1,200. It has a harbor defended by 2 forts, and a bomb-proof castle.

MARSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¾ m. S.W. Ivinghoe, & 2 m. N. the Tring station, London and North Western railroad. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 479.

MARTABAN, a frontier town of the Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the Saluen river, near its mouth, 10 m. N.W. Maulmain. Lat. 16° 32′ N., lon. 97° 35′ E. It stands on a declivity, & is enclosed by a stockade, built of wood. It has several conspicuous temples, & beside the river is a battery of masonry; but Maulmain has succeeded to most of its former commerce.

MARTABAN (GULF OF), an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° & 17° N., & lon. 94° & 98° E., having N. the Burmese dom., E. the British Tenasserim provs. It receives the Irriwadi, Setang, and Saluen rivers; and on its E. coast is the town Amherst.

MARTANO, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Otranto. Pop. 2,500.

MARTEE-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of Scinde, near the Indus, 16 m. S.W. Khyrpoor. It has a brisk trade with Marwar, chiefly in cottons, to the amount of 4,000*l*., and other articles of the value of 6,000*l*., annually.

MARTEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,776.

MARTHA FURNACE, p-o., Centre co., Pa., 101 N. W. Harrisburg, 193 W.

MARTHA FURNACE, p-o., Hardin co., Ill.

MARTHALEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 18 m. N.N.E. Zurich, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,140.

MARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area, 2,644 ac. Pop. 1,125.

MARTHA (SANTA). [SANTA MARIA.]

MARTHA'S MILLS, p-o., Fleming co., Ky., 90 E. Frankfort, 493 W.

MARTHASVILLE, p-v., Warren co., Mo., 73 E. by N. Jefferson City, 873 W.

MARTHASVILLA, p-o., Macon co., Ga., on the branch of the South Western railroad, 42 m. from Macon.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, island, Mass., lies off the S. shore of Mass., S. of Falmouth, & W.N.W. of Nantucket island. It is 21 m. long, & from 2 to 5 ms. broad, & contains 3 towns, Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark; & with several small islands in the vicinity, constitutes Dukes co., which contains 120 sq miles. The capital is Edgartown. The soil is light; cattle & sheep are raised; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. An Indian church was formed here in 1,666. The government of this colony was first independent of the other colonies; in 1664 it was united to New York, & it was finally granted to Massachusetts.

MARTHAS VINEYARD, p-v., Chatham co., N. C., 38 W. Nashville, 326 W.

MARTHON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charent, 14 m. E.S.E. Angoulême. Pop. 624. It has remains of fortifications. Manufs of woollens, iron mines in its vicinity, & 12 annual fairs.

MARTIC, t., Lancaster co., Pa. 10 S. Lancaster. Surface hilly; soil carcareous loam. Drained by Beaver, Muddy, & Peaquea crs., which afford water power. McCreary's ferry, below the mouth of Pecquea cr. crosses the Susquehanna r., which bounds it on the S.W. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 6 flouring m., 6 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop 1840, 2,453; 1850, 3,099.

MARTICVILLE, p-v., Martic t., Lancaster co., Pa., 48 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 122 W. It contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

MARTIGNANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 19 m. E.S.E. Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 1,450.—II. Naples, prov. Otranto, 9 m. S.S.E. Lecce.

MARTINGÉ-BRIAND, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Saumur. Pop. 2,186.—*M. Ferchaud* is a comm. & vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 S.S.W. Vitré. Pop. 3,586.

MARTIGNY, LA VILLE, *Martiniacum*, a town of Switzerland, cant Valais, 17 m. W.S.W. Sion, on rt. b. of the Drance. Pop. 1,000.—*M.-le-Bourg* is a market town, ¼ m. S. of Martigny. Pop. 2,457.

MARTIGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., arr. & 21 m. S.W. Aix, near the Etang de Berre. Pop. 5,412. It has extens. fisheries in the lake, & boat-building.

MARTIN, county, N.C. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. The surface is level, & in part marshy. Roanoake r. runs on its N. E. boundary. Capital, Williamston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $163,705; wheat, 2,860 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 267,477; cotton, 89 bales;—12 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac. $26,450; value of manufactured articles $41,-125;—6 churches; 4 academies, 100 pupils; 25 schools, 900 scholars; 1 library, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,637; 1850, 8,307.

MARTIN, county, Ia. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 340 sq. ms. Drained by the E. fork of White r., the branches of which afford water power. The surface is generally hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Dover Hill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $103,430; wheat, 8,423 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 251,700; oats, 32,650; wool, 14,569 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp.;—6 churches; 16 schools, 320 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,875; 1850, 5,941.

MARTIN, p-t., Allegan co., Mich. Drained by Gun r. Pop. 1840, 116; 1850, 329.

MARTIN, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Horncastle.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Skipton.—III. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbourne. Area, 4,501 ac. Pop. 602.—IV. (*Hussingtree*), co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.W. Droitwich.

Area, 908 ac. Pop. 202.—V. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. Timberland, 9¼ m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Pop. 926.—VI. a pa., of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,955 ac. Pop. 2,087.

MARTINA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 4,000.

MARTINDALE, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 164 W.S.W. Raleigh, 403 W.

MARTINDALE DEPÔT, p. o., Columbia co., N. Y., on the N. Y. & Albany r. r., 35 m. from Albany.

MARTINENGO, a walled town of Austrian Italy, prov. & 10 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,600.

MARTINEZ, p. v., Contra Costa co., Cal., on the left bank of the Carquines strait, between Suison and San Pablos bays, & opposite to Benecia.

MARTINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9½ m. N.E. Ilfracombe. Area, 2,549 ac. Pop. 216.

MARTINIQUE (LA), one of the French W. India isls., in the windward group, between lat. 14° 24′ and 14° 53′ N., & lon. 60° 50′ & 61° 18′ W. Pop. 1850, 121,145. It is mntns. & contains several extinct volcanoes; the numerous small rivers are used to turn sugar-mills. About ¼ of the surface is covered with dense forests. Soil fertile, but only 1-5th of the superficies is cultivated. Chief products, sugar, coffee, and cacao. This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned in 1763; they again occupied it from 1794 to 1809, & it was finally given up to France in 1814. The cap. of the colony is Fort Royal, but St. Pierre is the most populous town & the centre of commerce.

MARTINISEES ISLE, t., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 1850, 220.

MARTINSBERG, (Hung. *Szent Marton*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 12 m. S.E. Raab, with an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Stephen I. of Hungary. Pop. 1,893.

MARTINSBURG, p-t., & capital of Lewis co., N. Y., 134 N.W. Albany, 433 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Martin's cr., which flows into Black r. The v., situated on the post-road from Utica to Ogdensburgh, contains a court-house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, an academy, 6 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., a woollen fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,272; 1850, 2,677.

MARTINSBURG, p-v., Woodberry t., Blair co., Pa., 112 W. Harrisburg, 145 W. Situated on the head waters of Frankstown branch of Juniata r. It contains 3 stores, a furnace, & 442 inhabitants.

MARTINSBURG, p-v., capital of Berkeley co., Va., 21 N.W. Harper's Ferry, 169 N. by W. Richmond, 77 W. It is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., and contains a court-house, jail, county offices, 2 academies, an alms-house, a market, 6 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—12 stores, a furnace, 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 2,190 inhabitants.

MARTINSBURG, p-v., Clay t., Knox co., O., 57 N.N.E. Columbus, 356 W. It contains 2 churches, 7 stores, 2 high schools—1 for males & 1 for females—& 450 inhabitants.

MARTINSBURG, p-v., Washington co., Ia., 13 S. E. Salem, 105 S. Indianapolis, 616 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

MARTINSBURGH, v., Fayette co., O. Pop. 1850, 133.

MARTINSBURGH, p. o., Monroe co., Ky.

MARTINSBURGH, p. v., Pike co., Ill.

MARTINSBURGH, p. o., Ripley co., Mo., on a tributary of Current r., 160 S.E. Jefferson City.

MARTINS CREEK, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 114 N.E. Harrisburg, 207 W. The creek rises at the foot of Blue mountain, & running S.W., enters Delaware r. 26 ms. above Easton. It is not navigable, but affords good water power.

MARTINS CREEK, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C., 154 W.N.W. Columbia, 560 W.

MARTINS CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn.

MARTINS FERRY, O. (*See Martinsville.*)

MARTINS FORK, p. o., Lewis co., Ky.

MARTINS HILL, p. o., Catlin t., Chemung co., N. Y., 207 W. by S. Albany, 291 W.

MARTINS LANDING, p. o., Perry co., Ia.

MARTINS LIME KILNS, p. o., Stokes co., N. C.

MARTINS MILLS, p. o., Buchanan co., Mo.

MARTIN (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 3,711.

MARTIN (ST.), a pa., Island of Guernsey. Pop. 1,968.

MARTIN (ST.), one of the W. India islands, the N. part belonging to the French, & the S. to the Dutch, between Anguilla & St. Bartholomew,. Lat. of Marigot town (French) 18° 4′ N., lon. 63° 10′ W. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. of French portion, 1841, 3,869; do. of Dutch portion, 1847, 2,691. Surface hilly; climate tolerably healthy. It is well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about ¼ part is under culture. Chief products, sugar & rum. Many cattle are reared. The S. part is less fertile & wooded; principal products, sugar, rum, and salt; which is exported to the neighboring islands and to N. America. It was first colonized by the Spaniards, who abandoned it in 1650: it has been repeatedly taken by the English, & most of the white pop. are of English descent.

MARTIN (ST.), one of Scilly islands, off the W. coast of Cornwall. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 214.—II. an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. Madre de Dois. Lat. 50° 40′ S., lon. 75° 26′ W.—*St. Martin's Keys*, Florida, are in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 28° 42′ N., lon. 83° 30′ W.

MARTIN (ST.), several pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Looe. Area, 3,199 ac. Pop. 1,377.—II. same co., 5¾ m. E.S.E. Helstone.—III. co. Salop, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Ellesmere. Area, 5,314, ac. Pop. 2,132, employed in coal-working.—IV. co. Northampton, ¼ m. S.E. Stamford. Area, 2,170 ac. Pop. 1,778. Burghley, house (Marquis of Exeter) is in this parish.

MARTIN (ST.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay, N.E. Scone. Pop. 983, partly employed in manufacturing coarse linens. Here are the remains of several Druidical temples.—II. a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Area, 783 ac. Pop. 306.

MARTIN (ST.), numerous comms. & small towns, &c., of France.—I. (*aux Buneaux*), dep. Seine-Inf., close to the English Channel, arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 1,700.—II. (*d'Auxsigny*), dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Moulon, arrond. Bourges. Pop. 1,760.—III. (*de Béthisy*), dep. Oise, arrond. Senlis. Pop. 1,460.—IV. (*de Curtisols*), dep. Marne, 7 m. E.N.E. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 1,960.—V. (*de Landelle*), dep. Manche, 15 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 2,000.—VI. (*de Queyrières*), dep. H. Alps, on the Durance, 5 m. S.S.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,350.—VII. (*de Ré*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. La Rochelle, on the E coast of the isl. Ré in the Atlantic, having a good port & roadstead, citadel, arsenal, hospital, prison, & 2,107 inhabitants, who trade in wine, spirits, vinegar, & salt.—VIII. (*de Sallen*), dep. Calvados, arrond. Caen. Pop. 1,400.—IX. (*de Seigneaux*), dep. Landes, 20 m. S.W. Dax. Pop. 2,170.—X. (*de Soulan*), dep. Ariège, 6 m. S.E St. Girons. Pop. 1,830.—XI. (*des Traux*), dep. Loire, 17 m. N.W. Roenne. Pop. 2,500.—XII. (*de Tournon*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 34 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,500.—XIII. (*de Valamas*), dep. Ardéche, cap. cant, 17 m. N.W. Privas. Pop. 1,978.—XIV. (*du Mont*), dep Ain, 8 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,726.—XV. (*d' Uriage*), dep. Isère, 7 m. S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,591.—XVI. (*du Vieux Bellême*), dep. Orne, arrond. Mortagne. Pop. 3,012.—XVII. (*en Haut*), dep. Rhône, 14 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,800.—XVIII. (*ès Vignes*), dep. Aube, arr. Troyes, well built, with pleasant suburbs. Pop. 2,864, who manuf. woollen hosiery.—XIX. (*la Sauveté*), dep. Loire, 17 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,500.—XX. (*le Beau*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Cher, arrond. Tours. Pop. 1,345.—XXI. (*en Bresse*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., arrond. Chalons. Pop. 1,814.—XXII. (*de Londres*), dep. Herault, cap. cant., arrond. Montpellier. Pop. 1,143.—XXIII. (*de Volgalques*), dep. Gard, cap. cant., 3 m. N. Alais. Pop. 925.—XXIV. (*Valmeroux*), dep. Cantal, arrond. Mauriac. Pop. 1,540. The *Canal of St. Martin*, dep. Seine, forms a branch of the canal de l'Ourcq, & crosses the N.E portion of Paris.

MARTINSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 3½ m. N. Uppingham. Area, 533 ac. Pop. 7.

MARTINS STORE, p. o., Macon co., Ga.

MARTINSVILLE, p. v., Niagara co., N. Y.

MARTINSVILLE, p-v., Somerset co., N. J., 35 N. by E. Trenton, 206 W.

MARTINSVILLE, p. v., Lancaster co., Pa.

MARTINSVILLE, p-v., capital of Henry co., Va., 194 S.W. Richmond, 269 W. Situated on Smith's r., a branch of Dan r. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a tannery, & 100 inhabs.

MARTINSVILLE, p. v., Belmont co., O., 127 E. by N. Columbus, 267 W., (p. o. called Martin's Ferry). Situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., contains 3 churches, 3 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, p-v., Clinton co., O., 82 S.S.W. Columbus, 455 W. It contains 6 stores, a steam mill, & 200 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, p-v., capital of Morgan co., Ia., 28 S.W. Indianapolis, 599 W. Situated half a m. E. of the E. branch of White r., on the Martinsville branch r. r., & on a beautiful plain. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, p-v., Clarke co., Ill., 127 E.S.E. Springfield, 673 W. Situated on the national road, on the E. side of the N. fork of Embarrass r. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,132.

MARTINTOWN, p. v., Charlottenburg t., Glengarry co., Can. W., 75 W. Montreal. It has a Presbyterian church, 8 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, and 300 inhabitants.

MARTIRANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., cap. cant., 8 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2,106.

MARTIZAY, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Indre, arrond. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,932.

MARTLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Woodbridge. Area, 2,709 ac. Pop. 477.

MARTLETWY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Haverford-W. Area, 3,551 ac. Pop. 829.

MARTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¾ m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area, 5,124 ac. Pop. 1,309.

MARTOCK, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Parret, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area of pa. 7,302 ac. Pop. 3,154.

MARTOLA MARIAM, a town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, on a hill, lat, 10° 51′ N., lon. 37° 48′ E., and having remains of a fine church.

MARTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 544.—II. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 573.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m. N. Stokesley. Area, 3,375 ac. Pop. 426. Captain Cook, the famous navigator, was born here in 1728.—IV. (*With Moxby*), same co. & Riding, 4¾ m. E.S.E. Easingwold. Area, 2,370 ac. Pop. 182.—V. (*Long*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 762.—VI. (*With Grafton*), co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. Alderborough. Area, 1,198 ac. Pop. 472.—VII. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Whitegate, 4¾ m. S.S.W. Northwich. Pop. 641.—VIII. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton, 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 1,225.

MARTON (SZENT), several vills. of Hungary.—I. co. Thurocz, on an affl. of the Waag, 23 m. N. Kremnitz. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, & 6 large annual fairs.—II. co. & 12 miles S.W. Oedenburg.—III. co. & 37 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 2,534.—IV. (or *Martinsberg*), co. & 12 m. S.E. Raab.—V. co. Szaboles, on lt. b. of Theiss, 62 N.E. Debreczin.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 miles M. Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge and arch of Roman construction. Pop. 3,106.

MARTORY (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Garonne, 11 m. E.N.E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,200.

MARTOS-Y-FUENSANTA, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. W.S.W. Jaen. Pop. 11,072. It stands on a steep declivity, surmounted by a ruined castle, & has several churches and an hospital. It is chiefly noted for its mineral waters.

MARTRES, several comms. & mkt.-towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Garonne, 24 m. S.W. Muret. Pop. 1,650.—II. (*de Veyre*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,929.

MARTVILLE, p-v., Sterling t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 175 W. Albany. 358 W. Situated on Sodus cr., & contains a store, a flouring m., a saw m., a distillery, & about 200 inhabitants.

MARVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meuse, 6 miles S.E. Montmedy, with 1,263 inhabs.

MARVAO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 m. N.E. Portalegre, with a citadel & extensive cisterns. Pop. 1,300.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, on the Marvao, 150 m. N.E. Oeiras. Pop. 3,000.

MARVEJOLS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lozère, on right bank of the Coulagnes, 10 miles W. N.W. Mende. Pop. 3,879. It has manufs. of serges.

MARVEL, p. o., Bates co., Mo.

MARVIN, p. o., Chautauque co., N. Y.

MARVIN, p. o., Lawrence co., Pa.

MARWAR, a state of Hindostan. [Jourdoor.]

MARWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.N. W. Barnstaple. Area, 5,396 ac. Pop. 1,054.

MARY, p. o., Pulaski co., Ark.

MARYAMPOL, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on left bank of the Dniester, 11 m N. Stanislawow.

MARY ANN, t., Licking co., O. Drained by Rocky fork of Licking r. Pop. 1840, 866; 1850, 999.

MARYBORO', t., Wellington co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 9,940.

MARYBOROUGH, a bor. & town of Irel., Leinster, cap. Queen's co., on an affl. of the Barrow, with a sta. on the Great S. & W. r. r., 10 m. S.S.W. Portarlington, & 53¾ m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 3,633. Mkts., Thursday.

MARYBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmalie, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, immediately S.W. Fort William. It has a large herring fishery. Two m. distant is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Banquo, progenitor of the royal house of Stuart.

MARYCULTER, a pa. of Scotl,, co. Kincardine, on S. b. of the Dee, 8 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,055. It has a Roman Catholic college for divinity students, the average number of whom is about 40.

MARYKIRK, or ABERLUTHNET, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, S. Fordoun. Area, 7,591 ac. Pop. 2,232, of whom 967 were in the v. Luthermuir.

MARYLAND, one of the central United States, lies between 38° & 39° 44′ N. lat., & between 75° 10′ and 79° 21′ W. lon. It is 196 miles long, and 120 broad, containing 11,000 sq. m. Population in 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 345,824; in 1810, 380,546; in 1820, 407,350; in 1830, 446,913; in 1840, 469,232; and in 1850, 583,035. Maryland is divided into 22 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manuf. estabs. in each in 1850:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Baltimore city.....	23,980	141,171	24,397	2,946	169,054	28	2,430
Baltimore county...	6,085	34,187	3,633	3,772	41,592	1,627	139
Alleghany ...	3,850	21,633	412	11,249	22,769	1,295	156
Anne Arundel	3,712	16,542	4,602	724	32,393	892	24
Calvert	1,006	3,630	1,530	11,510	9,646	885	28
Carroll	3,476	18,667	974	4,270	20,616	936	29
Caroline	1,526	6,099	2,788	2,627	9,692	667	35
Charles.....	1,335	5,665	913	844	16,162	1,208	176
Cecil	3,056	15,472	2,623	2,166	18,939	1,278	72
Dorchester...	2,705	10,788	3,807	9,584	18,877	709	..
Frederick....	6,397	33,314	3,760	5,842	40,987	813	9
Harford	2,977	14,413	2,777	4,282	19,356	1,049	12
Howard*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	1,584	5,616	3,143	2,090	11,386	1,292	170
Montgomery.	1,923	9,435	1,311	5,588	15,860	1,485	76
Prince George's	1,875	8,901	1,139	3,913	21,540	1,983	248
Queen Anne.	1,864	7,040	3,174	808	14,484	730	..
St. Marys....	1,512	6,225	1,631	3,444	13,698	1,318	29
Somerset	3,158	13,338	3,483	975	22,456	1,387	124
Talbot	1,751	7,080	2,597	5,114	13,811	1,051	71
Washington .	5,052	26,929	1,829	4,486	30,848	434	..
Worcester ...	2,884	12,401	3,014	4,134	18,859	793	35
Totals	81,708	418,590	74,077	90,368	583,034	21,860	3,863

* Howard county formed part of Anne Arundel in 1850.

Federal representative population, 546,887.

Physical features, &c.—Eastern Maryland, or that part of the state east of the Chesapeake bay, is mostly level. The country on the west shore to the head of the tides is similar to the eastern shore; the soil of this portion is generally fertile, producing wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, &c. Above the tides the surfaces rises into hills, & the western part attains an elevated region, being crossed by the Alleghany mountains. The western part contains much fine land, adapted both to grain & grazing. Extensive beds of coal & iron ore exist.

There were in this state in 1850, 2,797,905 acres of improved land, and 1,836,445 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $87,178,545; & the value of implements & machinery, $2,468,443. *Live stock,*—horses, 75,684; asses and mules, 5,644; milch cows, 86,859; working oxen, 34,135; other cattle, 98,595; sheep, 177,902; swine, 352,911. Value of live stock, $7,997,634.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 4,494,680 bush.; rye, 226,014. Indian corn, 11,104,631; oats, 1,242,151; barley, 745; buck wheat, 103,671; peas & beans, 12,816; potatoes, 764,939; sweet potatoes, 208,993. Value of products of the orchard, $164,051. Produce of market gardens, $200,869. Pounds of butter made, 3,869,160; of cheese, 3,975; maple sugar, 47,740; molasses, 1,430 gallons; bees' wax & honey, 74,802 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 480,226; flax, 35,686. Silk cocoons, 39; hops, 1,870; tobacco, 21,407,497 pounds; hay, tons of, 157,956; clover seeds, 15,217 bushels; other grass seeds, 2,561; flax seed, 2,446 bushels; & were made 1,451 gallons of wine. Value home-made manufacs., $111,828; of slaughtered animals, $1,954,800.

The Potomac river, which divides the state from Virginia, is 550 miles long, and navigable about 300 miles to Washington City. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth. The great falls are 59 miles above Washington; the perpendicular descent is 76 feet, & the rapids extend for several miles up the river, & form a very picturesque view. The Susquehannah is a large river which enters into the head of Chesapeake bay in this state. It is 1½ miles wide at its mouth, but is navigable only 5 miles, being above that much obstructed by falls & rapids. The Patapsco is a small river, navigable, however, 14 miles to Baltimore for ships. The Patuxent is 110 miles long, & is navigable for 50 miles for vessels of 250 tons. The other rivers are Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, & Pocomoke. The Chesapeake bay, 270 miles long, & from 70 to 20 wide, & by its numerous inlets furnishes many fine harbors, & in season abounds with the choicest water fowl, fish, &c.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 33 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $2,248,600, employing 1,212 males, & 2,035 females; products valued at $2,021,396; 43 woollen factories, with a capital of $258,100, employing 264 males & 106 females; products valued at $319,240; 19 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $1,033,500, employing 1,351 persons, producing 43,641 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $1,048,250; 16 estabs., with a cap. of $350,100, emp. 761 persons, & making 6,244 tons of castings, &c., valued at $685,000; 17 establishments, with a capital of $780,650, employing 568 persons, manufacturing 10,000 tons of wrought iron, valued at $771,431; 392 flouring & grist mills; 130 saw mills; 116 tanneries, with a capital of $628,900, employing 479 persons; value of products, $1,103,139; 59 printing offices; 6 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 54 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, & 2 monthly publications. There were in this state (January 1854) 3 railroads, with 597 miles of road finished, & in operation, and 30 miles in course of construction. The Chesapeake & Ohio canal, 184 m. long, is mostly in this state. Capital invested in manufactures, $14,753,143; value of manufactured articles, $32,477,702.

The principal places in the state are Baltimore, the metropolis; Annapolis, the capital; Havre De Grace, Frederick, Hagerstown, & Cumberland. There were (January 1854) 25 banks, with an aggregate cash capital of $9,558,409. The exports of Maryland in 1852 of domestic produce in American vessels amounted to the value of $4,391,692; in foreign vessels, $2,122,949. Foreign produce in American vessels, $120,129; in foreign vessels, $38,091. Total value, $6,667,861. The imports same year in American vessels amounted to $5,620,114; in foreign vessels, $1,099,872. Total, $6,719,986. Tonnage, 1852, 201,186.

Education, &c.—St. Johns College at Annapolis, St. Marys College at Baltimore, Mount St. Marys College at Emmetsburg, St. James College, Washington co., Washington College at Chestertown, Medical School University of Maryland at Baltimore, & Washington Medical College at Baltimore,—the whole having in 1850, 992 students. There were also 224 academies, 10,667 pupils; 907 schools, 33,254 scholars,—school fund, $54,875; 124 libraries, aggregate number of vols., 125,042. There are 2 institutions for the insane near Baltimore, the one private, the other in part supported by the state.

The state penitentiary is at Baltimore.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 48 Baptist churches, 133 Episcopal, 26 Friends, 22 German Reformed, 3 Jewish, 42 Lutheran, 4 Mennonite, 479 Methodist, 12 Moravian, 57 Presbyterian, 65 Roman Catholic, 6 Tunker, 10 Union, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist,—the whole having 909 churches. Total value of church property, $3,947,884.

Government, &c.—The state is divided into 3 districts, viz.: the eastern, the southern, & north-western. The governor is elected quadrennially by a plurality of the popular vote, from the districts alternately, so that each district is represented in the gubernatorial chair successively. The candidate for governor must have resided in the district which he represents for three years next preceding the election, & five years in the state. The senate consists of 22 members, elected for four years, one half of the number being elected every two years, & the senators must have resided in the county for which they are chosen for one year next preceding the election. The House of Delegates (number not to exceed 80), are elected by the people, and must have resided in the county for which they are chosen for one year next preceding the election. The judges of the court of appeals (4 in number) are elected for a term of 10 years, until seventy years of age; of circuit courts (8 in number), for a term of 10 years. In both cases they must have been a citizen of the state for five years. Every white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year next preceding an election, & for six months in the county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The original charter of Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore in 1632. It was first settled by Catholics in 1634 at St. Marys. In convention, April 28th, 1788, it adopted the constitution of the United States; yeas, 63; nays, 12. The first constitution of the state formed in 1776, which has been amended from time to time, until the adoption of the present one in 1851.

MARYLAND, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 12 N. Cooperstown, 66 W. by N. Albany, 362 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam, fertile in the valleys. Drained by Schenevas cr. The v. contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a distillery, & about 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 17 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,085; 1850, 2,152.

MARYLAND LINE, p-o., Baltimore co., Md., 62 N. Annapolis, 72 W.

MARYLEBONE, or ST. MARYLEBONE, a parl. bor. & pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming the N. W. quarter of the metropolis, having E. the bor. of Finsbury, & S. Westminster, on which side Oxford street forms its boundary. Area of pa. 1,490 ac. Area of parl. bor., which comprises Paddington, &c., 5,310 ac. Pop. 1851, 370,957. The bor. consists mostly of elegant streets, very regularly laid out, and inhabited by many wealthy private families; & it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's & Hyde Parks, the Colisseum, Princess's Theatre, Middlesex hospital, the terminus of the Great Western r. r., & sev. handsome churches, viz., 13 Baptist, 55 Episcopal, 1 Greek, 17 Independents, 1 Jews' synagogue, 16 Methodist, 1 L. Hunting. con., 2 New Church, 2 Mormon, 3 Presbyterian, 6 Roman Catholic, 2 Catholic & Apostolic, 1 Unitarian, and 5 isolated congregations. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 mems. to H. of C.

MARYPORT, a seaport town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Cross-Cannaby, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, connected by r. r., & 26 m. W.S.W. Carlisle, & 12 m. N.N.E. Whitehaven. Pop. 1851, 5,693. It is well built; has yards for ship-building, some manufs. of cotton, & large exports of coal to

Scotland and Ireland. The harbor dries at low water.

MARYPORT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland. Pop. 5,716.

MARYS r. (*Smiths of the trappers, & Humboldt of Frémont. See Humboldt r.*)

MARYS BAY, t., Prince Edward co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,512.

MARY (ST.), co. Stafford. Area, 6,373 ac. Pop. 12,176.

MARY (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 2,242 ac. Pop. 3,208.

MARY (ST.), a pa., same county. Area, 3,457 ac. Pop. 7,874.

MARY (ST.), a pa., same co. Area., 30 ac. Pop. 1,590.

MARY (ST.), a pa., co. Cardigan. Area, 2,517 ac. Pop. 3,041.

MARY (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 1,086.

MARY (ST.), several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. N. New Romney. Area, 2,051 ac. Pop. 119.—II. co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 642.—III. (*Church*), co. Devon, 1½ m. N. Torbay. Area, 2,589 ac. Pop. 2,293.—IV. (*Church*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 727 ac. Pop. 104. The mutton of this pa. is in high repute.—V. (*Hill*), same co., 4 m. N.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,404 ac. Pop. 247.—VI. (*Weston*), co. and adjoining the town of Southampton. *St. Marys Isl.* is a peninsula of Scotland, on the Dee, stewartry and pa. Kirkcudbright; & *St. Mary's Loch* is a fine lake, co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Selkirk. Length 15 m.; breadth 1 m. At its E. end it gives efflux to Yarrow water. [Mary (St.).

MARYS, ST., t., Guysboro' co., N. S. Drained by St. Marys r., with many harbors along the coasts.

MARYS (ST.), the largest of the Scilly isls., off the W. coast of Cornwall, 2½ m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth. Area, 3,560 ac. Pop. 2,627. It has some fertile ravines & a petty town.

MARYSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¼ m. N.N. W. Tavistock. Area, 2,895 ac. Pop. 570.

MARYSVILLE, p-v., Campbell co., Va., 127 S.W. by W. Richmond, 218 W. Sit. on the N. side of Stanton r.

MARYSVILLE, Va. (*See Charlotte C. H.*)

MARYSVILLE, p-v., Union co., O., 41 N.W. Columbus, 431 W. Situated on the W. side of Mill cr., a branch of Little Sciota r. It contains a court house of brick, a jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 3 stores, & 605 inhabitants.

MARYSVILLE, p. v., Paulding co., Ga.

MARYSVILLE, p-v., capital of Blount co., Tenn., 18 S.S.W. Knoxville, 183 E.S.E. Nashville, 523 W. Situated on a branch of Pistol cr., flowing into Little r., a branch of Holston r., & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—& 513 inhabitants. It is the seat of the South-Western Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Presbyterians, founded in 1821, has 2 professors, 24 students, 90 have completed their education, & 6,000 vols. in its libraries.

MARYSVILLE, p. v., Benton co., Iowa.

MARYSVILLE, p. v., Noddoway co., Mo.

MARYSVILLE, p. o. Itawamba co., Miss.

MARYSVILLE, p. o., Robeson co., N. C.

MARYSVILLE, p. v., capital Benton co., Oregon, situated on the left bank of the Willamette r. just below the entrance of Mary's r., 35 S. Salem, & at the head of steamboat navigation above the lower falls of the Willamette. It contains a court house, a Methodist church, & 200 inhabitants.

MARYSVILLE, city, capital of Yuba co., Cal. Situated on the right bank of the Uba, 100 N.N.E. Vallejo & 50 N. Sacramento. It contains a court house, several churches.—Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, & Roman Catholic; a theatre, many extensive stores, mills, &c.: 3 printing offices, each issuing a tri-weekly newspaper: & in 1852 4,500 inhabs. During the rainy season there is a great influx of miners, when the pop. amounts to over 10,000. Steamboats ply below, this place & San Francisco, via Sacramento City.

MARY-TAVY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Tavistock. Area, 4,180 ac. Pop. 1,376.

MARYTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the N. Sea, immediately N. Montrose. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 737.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 24 m. E.N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,400.

MAS-A-FUERA, a rocky isl., Pacific O., belonging to Chili, 110 m. W the isl. Juan Fernandez, & rising to 2,500 feet above the ocean. Lat. 33° 49′ S., lon. 80° 54′ 30″ W. It is about 10 m. in circ., wooded and uninhabited.—*Mas a Tierra* is a name of the island Juan Fernandez.

MASARDIS, p. o., Aroostook co., Me.

MASAYA, a town of Nicaragua, C. A., 42 m. N.W. Nicaragua, cap. dep., at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. Pop. 13,000 (?), wholly Indians.

MASBATÉ, one of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, S. of Luzon, & W. of Samar. Length, E. to W., about 70 m.; average breadth 20 m. Here are the ports Barreras & Catayngan.

MASBOROUGH, a vill. of Engl., with a station on the Midland r. r. [Rotherham.]

MASCAL, or MASCALLY, an island of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast, 42 m. S.S.E. Islamabad. It is thinly peopled & ill-cultivated, its principal products being turtles & oysters.

MASCALI, a seaport town of Sicily, intend. & 18 m. N.N.E. Catania, near the foot of Mount Ætna. Pop. 4,000. It is decaying, while its outports, Giarre and Riposto, are rising in importance; but it has an active fishery, & trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. Mascali has some curious Saracenic and other antiquities.

MASCALUCIA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 5 m. N. Catania, cap. cant., on the E. declivity of Mt. Ætna. Pop. 2,000. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

MASCARA, *Victoria*, a town of Algeria, prov. & 45 m. S.E. Oran. Pop. 2,481 (751 Europeans). It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader: was taken & ruined by the French in 1835; afterwards ceded to Abd-el-Kader, & again occupied in 1841. It gave its name to the W. prov. of Algiers, called also Tlemecen, and now Oran.

MASCARENE ISLS, a collective name of the isls. Bourbon, Mauritius, & Rodriguez, in the Indian O., so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

MASCAT, or MASCATI, Arabia. [Muscat.]

MASCOUTAH, p-t., St. Clair co., Ill., 110 S. Springfield, 819 W. Pop. 378.

MASHAM, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 998.

MASHAM, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Ure, 16 m. S.S.E. Richmond. Area of pa. 22,525 ac. Pop. 2,695; do. of the t. 1,137. It is pleasantly situated, & has manufs. of woollen yarns & flax, & of a kind of soft cheese, in high repute. Mkt., Wednesday.

MASHAPANG, p. o., Tolland co., Conn.

MASHBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 815 ac. Pop. 91.

MASHOW, or MASSAO, a town of S. Africa, Bechuana country, about 115 m. N.E. Lattakoo. Pop. 10,000 (?).

MASI, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 28 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2,220.

MASSILLE, a comm. & small town of France.—I. (*Le M. Agenais*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 7 m. W.N.W. Marmande. Pop. 1,416.—II. (*M. de Azil*), dep. Ariege, 12 m. W.S.W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,590.—*Mas de las Matas* is a town of Spain, prov. Teruel. Pop. 1,809.

MASON, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. ms. Ohio r. bounds it on the N. & W. Drained by Great Kanawha r. & its tributaries, & small creeks flowing into Ohio r. The surface is broken; soil very fertile bordering the rivers. Minerals, iron ores, coal, & salt. Capital, Point Pleasant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $189,025; wheat, 20,545 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 399,050; tobacco, 11,100; wool, 28,607:—7 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., 1 furnace, 4 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manufac., $14,600; value of manufactured articles, $25,050;—12 churches; 31 schools, 1,150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,777; 1850, 7,599.

MASON county, Ky. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 236 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil deep, rich, & highly productive. The Ohio r. bounds it on the N. Drained by North fork of Licking r. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Ind. corn, 978,470 bush. produced; oats, 50,236; tobacco, 2,492,622 lbs.;

wool, 47,140;—37 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m., 2 woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 30 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 2 tri-weekly, 4 weekly newspapers pub.;—35 churches; 7 acad., 417 pupils; 16 sch., 542 scholars; 1 library, 350 vols. Pop. 1840, 15,719; 1850, 18,344.

MASON, county, Mich. Borders on Lake Michigan. Area, 710 sq. ms. Drained by Marquette, and Great & Little Sable rivs. Surface generally level, sand hills bordering the lake; soil fertile. Cap. emp. in manufac., $15,000; value of lumber manufactured, $17,400. Pop. 1850, 93.

MASON, county, Ill. Situated centrally in the W. part of the state. Area, 580 sq. ms. It has Illinois r. on western, & Sangam r. & Salt cr. on the south. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, mostly prairie. Capital, Bath. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $171,199; wheat, 142,474 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 555,610; oats, 70,400; wool, 10,284 pounds;—1 church; 21 schools, 440 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,921.

MASON, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 44 S.S.W. Concord, 450 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, particularly in the W. part. Drained by Souhegan r. & branches of Nashua r. Chartered in 1768, first settled in 1751. It has a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,275; 1850, 1,626. *Mason Village* at the terminus of the Peterboro' & Shirley r. r., 58 m. from Boston, contains the above cotton & woollen fac., & 350 inhabitants.

MASON, t., Lawrence co., O. Drained by Symmes cr. Pop. 1840, 685; 1850, 1,132.

MASON, p-o., Warren co., O., 93 S.W. Columbus, 477 W.

MASON, t., Cass co., Mich. Drained by Christiana cr. Soil fertile, well adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 318; 1850, 570.

MASON, p. v., capital of Ingham co., Mich., 10 S. by E. Lansing, 571 W. Situated on a branch of Sycamore cr., & contains a court house, jail, several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

MASON'S GROVE, p-o., Madison co., Tenn., 149 S. W. Nashville, 834 W.

MASON HALL, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 49 N.W. Raleigh, 283 W.

MASON HALL, p. o., Obion co., Tenn.

MASONIC COLLEGE, v., Marion co., Mo., 134 N. N.W. Jefferson city, 938 W. Situated 12 ms. W. of Palmyra, the capital of the co. The college, founded under the name of Marion college in 1831, as a manual labor institution, with a farm of 5,000 acres attached; the name was changed in 1845 to Masonic College. Including a preparatory department, it has a president, 5 professors or other instructors; 45 students, & 2,300 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in September.

MASONTOWN, p-o., Fayette co., Pa., 190 S.W. Harrisburg, 198 W.

MASON VILLAGE, p-v., Mason t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 44 S.S.W. Concord, 450 W.

MASONVILLE, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 111 S.W. Albany, 313 W. Surface hillly & mountainous. Drained by small branches of Susquehanna & Delaware rivers. The v. contains 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 15 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,420; 1850, 1,550.

MASONVILLE, p-v., Lauderdale co., Ala., 145 N. Tuscaloosa, 770 W.

MASOVIA, the name of a former palat. of Poland, since named the prov. Warsaw.

MASPETH, v., Newton t., Queens co., N.Y. Situated at the head of Newton creek, & contains a Friends M. H., & about 300 inhabitants.

MASSA, a walled town of N. Italy, grand duchy & 53 m. S.S.W. Tuscany. Pop. 14,000.

MASSAC, county, Ill. Situated to the south part of the state, with Ohio r. on its south border. Area, 240 sq. ms. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Metropolis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $62,289; wheat, 4,179 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 146,700; oats, 12,607; wool, 2,994 pounds;—1 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—6 churches; 5 sch., 143 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,092.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the Eastern United States, lies betw. 41° 23′ & 42° 52′ N. lat., & betw. 69° 56′ 73° 30′ W. lon. It is about 190 m. long, with an average breadth of 90 miles, & contains 7,250 sq. ms. Population in 1790 was 388,727; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; in 1840, 737,699; & in 1850, 994,499. It is divided into 14 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each.

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishm'ts.
Barnstable..	6,532	35,153	123	35,276	789	423
Berkshire...	8,638	48,258	1,333	49,591	2,897	387
Bristol	12,134	74,659	1,533	76,192	2,550	562
Dukes.....	771	4,487	53	4,540	265	18
Essex.....	18,878	130,682	618	131,300	2,816	1,538
Franklin....	5,832	30,779	91	30,870	2,535	285
Hampden...	9,083	50,780	503	51,283	2,616	389
Hampshire .	5,905	35,403	329	35,732	2,965	319
Middlesex ..	23,450	160 676	707	161,383	4,345	1,089
Nantucket ..	1,285	8,058	394	8,452	58	60
Norfolk.....	12,545	78,643	249	78,892	2 637	906
Plymouth ...	9,506	55.241	456	55,697	2,447	511
Suffolk	16,567	142.479	2,038	144,517	76	1,989
Worcester ..	21,709	130.152	637	130,789	7,239	1,161
Totals	152,835	985,450	9,064	994,514	34,235	9,637

Physical Features.—This state presents three distinct zones. The first, toward the ocean, is a marine alluvion but little elevated above the sea, it is mostly sandy, & the least fertile & smallest in extent of the three sections. This plain is followed by a fine hilly tract which crosses the state from N. to S., elevated in some places 300 feet above the sea, from these elevations the rivers flow in every direction. The second or middle zone includes part of the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, & is followed by the mountainous but highly fertile county of Berkshire, which comprises the whole western part of the state. Through Berkshire pass two mountain ranges the Taghkanic, on the western border of the state & between the Housatonic & Connecticut rivers, the Green Mountain range here called Hoosick Mountains. Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, is near 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, & Wachusett Mountain in Princeton, is an elevated peak from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Saddle mountain in the Taghkanic range in the N. west corner of the state is 4,000 feet high, & Mount Washington in the same range in the S. west corner of the state, is about 300 feet high. The valleys of the Connecticut are fertile, as are also those of the Housatonic.

There were in this state in 1850, 2,133,436 acres of land improved, & 1,222,576 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms $109,076,347, & the value of implements & machinery $3,209,584. *Live stock*, horses, 42,216; asses & mules, 34; milch cows, 130,099; working oxen, 46,611; other cattle, 83,284; sheep, 188,651; swine, 81,119; value of live stock $9,647,710.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 31,211 bushels; rye, 481,021; Ind. corn, 2,345,490; oats, 1,165,146; barley, 112,385; buckwheat, 105,895; peas & beans, 43,709; potatoes, 3,585,384. Value of products of the orchard $463,995; produce of market gardens, $600,020; pounds of butter made, 8,071,370; of cheese, 7,088,142; maple sugar, 795,525 pounds; molasses, 4,693 gallons; bees wax & honey, 59,508 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 855,136; flax, 1,162; silk cocoons, 7; hops, 121,595 pounds; tobacco, 138,246; hay, tons of, 651,807; clover seeds, 1,002 bushels; other grass seeds, 5,085; flax seed, 72 bushels; and were made, 4,688 gallons of wine. Value of homemade manufactures $205,333; of slaughtered animals, $2,590,924.

The principal rivers are—the Connecticut, a noble stream winding for 50 miles across the state. Housatonic which rises in Berkshire county, & flows through the W. part of the state, & Merrimac, which rises in New Hampshire & has a course of 50 m. in the N.E. part of the state, & enters the ocean below Newburyport. It is navigable for large vessels to Haverhill, 15 miles. Besides these there are Nashua, Concord, Taunton, & Blackstone rivers. Massachusetts has numerous good harbors. There are several im-

portant islands off the S. shore of this state to which they belong. The largest is Nantucket, 15 m. long & 11 broad, & which constitutes a county of its own name. Marthas Vineyard W. of Nantucket is 20 m. long & from 2 to 10 broad, which, with other small islands, constitutes Duke's county. The shores of Massachusetts are diversified by some bold promontories & capacious bays. Of the latter, Massachusetts bay, between Cape Ann on the N., & Cape Cod on the S., is about 40 miles in breadth. Buzzards bay is on the S.W. side of Cape Cod, & is 20 m. long. Cape Ann in the N. part of the state is a rocky promontary 15 m. in length. Cape cod is a peninsula in the S.E. part of the state, extending 75 m. long & from 2 to 20 broad, with a bend in the middle nearly at right angles. The peninsula of *Nahant*, a few miles north of the harbor of Boston, is connected with the mainland by Lynn-beach, two miles long. It has become, on account of its cool breezes & wild sea views, a place of fashionable resort during the summer months.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 229 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $27,-864,720, employing 9,592 males & 20,284 females, produces valued at $21,394,401; 134 woollen factories with a capital of $7,211,942, employing 5,043 males, & 4,013 females, manufacturing 22,850,150 yds of cloth, & 743,550 pounds of yarn, valued at $11,281,514; 6 establishments making pig-iron, with a capital of $463,000, employing 133 persons, producing 12,287 tons of pig iron, valued at $270,123; 68 establishments with a capital of $1,499,050, employing 1,596 persons, & making 32,074 tons of castings, &c., valued at $2,235,635; 6 establishments, with a capital of $610,300, employing 260 persons, manufacturing 6,720 tons of wrought iron, valued at $428,320; 145 flouring & grist mills; 448 saw mills; 246 tanneries; 209 publications, viz., 22 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 11 semi-weekly, 126 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 29 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 7 quarterly, & 3 yearly publications,—64,820,364 copies published annually,—capital invested in manufactures $83,357,642, value of manufactured articles, $151,137,145.

There were, Jan. 1854, 43 railroads, of which 1,283 m. were finished & in operation, & 48 miles in course of construction. The Middlesex canal, 27 miles long, connects Boston with Lowell. The Blackstone, & the Hampshire & Hamden canals are both in disuse.

The principal places in the state are Boston the cap., Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Lexington, Concord, Salem, Newburyport, Lowell, Andover, Plymouth, New Bedford, Taunton, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Northampton Amherst, Greenfield, Williamstown, Pittsfield, & Nantucket. There were in the state in 1853, 137 banks, aggregate capital $43,-270,500.

Commerce, &c.—The exports in 1852, amounted to the value of $16,546,499, of which of domestic produce $9,022,796 was in American vessels, & 5,121,205 in foreign vessels; of foreign produce $1,527,646 was in American vessels, & $874,852 was in foreign vessels. Imports in American vessels to the value of $22,306,-206, in foreign vessels $11,198,583. Total value of imports $33,504,789. Tonnage, 850,280 tons.

Education, &c.—Harvard University at Cambridge; Williams College at Williamstown; Amherst College at Amherst; Holy Cross College at Worcester; Tufts College at Somerville; Theological Seminary at Andover; Divinity School Harvard University at Cambridge; Theological Institution at Newton; Medical School Harvard University at Cambridge; Berkshire Medical School at Pittsfield; & Harvard University Law School at Cambridge. The whole having, in 1850, 1,043 students. There were also 381 academies, 12,774 pupils; 3,079 schools, 176,475 scholars,—school fund 1853, $851,424;—libraries 1,462, aggregate number of vols. 654,015. There is a state Normal School at West Newton; state Lunatic Asylum at Worcester; & a state Reform School at Westboro.

The State Prison is at Charlestown.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 266 Baptist, 30 Christian, 448 Congregational, 54 Episcopal, 7 Free, 39 Friends, 1 Jews synagogue, 1 Lutheran, 262 Methodist, 15 Presbyterian, 41 Roman Catholic, 3 Swedenborgian, 6 Union, 163 Unitarian, 123 Universalists, & 14 other sects, the whole having 1,475 churches, total value of church property $10,296,184.

The government of Mass. consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, senate, & house of representatives. They are elected annually by the people. The governor must have resided 7 years in the state, & own a freehold worth $1000, & declare his belief in the Christian religion. The lieutenant governor, must possess the same qualifications. A council of nine persons, besides the lieutenant governor, are elected annually by the joint ballot of the legislature, & not more than two can be chosen in one congressional district. They rank next to the lieutenant governor. The senate consists of 40 members, who must have resided in the state for 5 years next preceding the election. The house of representatives consists of 299 members, who must reside for last year preceding the election in the town for which he is chosen. The judges & various other officers, as attorney general, &c., are appointed by the governor & council. The judges hold their offices during good behavior. The secretary, treasurer, & receiver general, are appointed annually by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen over 21 years of age (except paupers & persons under guardianship) who has resided in the state one year & in the town or district in which he claims to vote, six months next preceding the election, & shall have paid a tax in the commonwealth within two years, or shall have exemption from taxation, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The Plymouth colony was settled by the Puritans December 1620. In 1628 the settlements of Salem and Charlestown were made, & in 1630 that of Boston. In 1692 these colonies were united under the name of Massachusetts. The American revolution began at Boston, & this state bore a prominent part in that great struggle. In convention this state voted (February 6th, 1788) to adopt the federal constitution; yeas, 187; nays, 168.

MASSACHUSETTS' BAY is comprised between Cape Ann & Cape Cod, length 40 miles, breadth 20 ms.

MASSACIUCCOLI, a small lake & vill. of Central Italy, duchy & 8 m. W. Lucca, the lake 2¼ m. in length, discharging its waters into the Montero.

MASSACK, p-o., McCracken co., Ky.

MASSACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. [Maouna.]

MASSA DUCALE, or MASSI DI CARRARA, an episcopal city of N. Italy, 58 m. S.W. Modena, near the Frigido, 2 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 7,000. Chief edifices, a fine palace, a modern cathedral, & an old castle. It has manufs. of silks, & trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was formerly cap. of the duchy of *Masa-Carrara*, a state in the S.W. of Modena, composed of the duchy of Massa, and the principality Carrara. This small state was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and reunited to Modena on her death in 1829. Pop. of dist. 1850, 56,867.—*Massa Maritima*, or *M.-di-Maremma*, is an episcopal town of Tuscany. prov. & 29 m. S.W. Siena. Pop. 2,840.

MASSAFRA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. & 10 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 6,600.

MASSA LOMBARDA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., prov. & 29 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 4,370.

MASSA-LUBRENSE, a town of Naples, prov. & 9 m. S.W. Castelamare, on the Mediterr. Pop. 6,600.

MASSANUTTEN, p-o., Page co., Va., 138 N.W. Richmond, 106 W. Near it is a beautiful sheet of water on Massanutten mountain, which has an unbroken fall of near 50 feet, below which the water flows in a deep chasm of limestone rock, with banks nearly perpendicular. The fall presents a beautiful spectacle.

MASSAROONEY, or MAZARUNI, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored upwards for about 400 m., though its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids. It flows from near lat. 4° 30′ N., & lon. 60° W., very circuitously through a mntnous. country, & then joins N.E. to the Cuyum, & enters the estuary of the Essequibo.

MASSA SUPERIORE, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. Pop. 2,300.

MASSAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,000.

MASSAY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Cher, 19 m. W.N.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,136.

MASSENNA, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 247 N. N.W. Albany, 524 W. Surface slightly rolling; soil rich loam. Drained by Racket & Grass rivers, flowing into the St. Lawrence r. which bounds it on the N. It

contains a sulphur spring of some celebrity. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a clothier's works, 2 tanneries, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,726; 1850, 2,870.

MASSENNA CENTRE, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

MASSERA, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Oman, in the Arabian sea, lat. 20° 30′ N., lon. 59° E. Length 40 m., average breadth 15 m.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Biella. Pop. of comm. 3,441.

MASSERNE, mountains, sometimes called the Ozark mountains, commence near the junction of the Missouri & Mississippi rivers, in Mo., & extend in a S. W. direction through the states of Missouri & Arkansas, into Texas. This elevation is crossed by the Arkansas & Red rivers. Its highest peak is called Mount Cerne, from which it has derived its name.

MASSEUBE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, 11 m. S.E. Marmande, on the Gers. Pop. 2,010. It has manufs. of blankets & horse-cloths, with an active traffic in mules exported to Spain.

MASSEVAUX (Germ. *Massmünster*), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.E. Belfort. Pop. 2,679.

MASSEY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Kent co., Md.

MASSIAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. St. Flour, on the Alagon. Pop. 2,200.

MASSIE'S CREEK, O., a considerable mill stream, rises in Madison co., & falls into Little Miami r., 4 ms. above Xenia. It has a series of falls for several miles, passing through a chasm 20 or 30 feet wide & 60 feet deep, which presents a highly romantic appearance.

MASSIE'S MILL, p-o., Nelson co., Va.

MASSILLON, p-v., Perry t., Stark co., O., 116 N. E. Columbus, 321 W. Situated on the left bank of the Tuscarawas r., & on the Ohio canal. It contains 7 churches,—1 Disciples, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Evangelical, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—3 banks, aggregate cap. $365,000, 21 stores & forwarding houses, 3 foundries, 3 machine shops, a printing office, a woollen fac., & about 2,000 inhabitants. It is one of the largest wheat marts in Ohio.

MASSILLON, p-v., Allen co., Ia.

MASSILLON, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa.

MASSILLON, p-v., Clinton co., Iowa.

MASSINGHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk. —I. (*Great*), 7 m. N.W. Litcham. Area, 4,112 ac. Pop. 948.—II. (*Little*), 8 m. W.N.W. Litcham. Area, 2,278 ac. Pop. 134.

MASSION, a vill. of Spain, Catalonia, with a station on the railr. between Barcelona & Mataro.

MASSOUAH, or MASSOWAH, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, on a small sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36′ N., lon. 39° 21′ E. Pop. of island estimated at 4,000. An active import trade with the Arabian ports & Bombay is here carried on. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silks, muslins, cotton, wool, glass wares, cutlery, arms, hardwares, elephants' teeth, spices, coral, wines, spirits. The Arab vessels trading hither pay a certain import annually, & European vessels an unfixed amount of duty.

MASSOW, a walled town of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. & 22 m. E.N.E. Stettin. Pop. 2,110.

MASTEN'S CORNER, p-o., Kent co., Del.

MASTERSONSVILLE, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa.

MASTERTON, p-v., Monroe co., O.

MASTRE (LA), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. & 14 m. S.W. Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. 2,432.

MASTUCH, a town of Central Asia, cap. Chitral. Lat. 36° 12′ N., lon. 72° 31′ E. It has some trade with Yarkand & Afghanistan.

MASTURA, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, near the Red Sea, 140 m. S.S.W. Medina.

MAST YARD, p-v., Merrimack co., N. H. Situated on Contoocook r. & on the Merrimack & Connecticut rivers r. r., 7 m. from Concord.

MASULIPATAM, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, & landward the dists. Guntoor and Rajahmundry, and the Hyderabad dom. Area, 4,810 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 332,039. The Kistnah river bounds it S.E., & Lake Colair is in its centre. Principal towns, Masulipatam, Ellore, & Chicacole.—*Masulipatam*, the cap., on the Coromandel coast is 220 m. N.N.E. Madras. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah & the sea. The town, 1½ m. N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz manufs. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods to Calcutta, W. Hindostan, & the Persian Gulf; its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surface beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons.

MATA, a lake of Brazil, prov. and 170 m. S.S.W. Maranham, & giving origin to the river Codo. Length about 20 m.—II. a river of E. Africa, enters the channel of Mozambique, nearly midway between the rivers of Sofala & Sena.

MATAGORDA, bay, Texas, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, 38 m. long, & 15 wide, where it has its greatest breadth.

MATAGORDA, county, Tex. Bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. Drained centrally by Colorado r. Surface mostly level; soil very fertile. Capital, Matagorda. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $169,095; Ind. corn, 103,360 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 39,400; peas & beans 300; cotton, 1,613 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.—3 churches; 2 acad., 80 pupils; 1 library, 1,500 vols. Pop. 1850, 2,124.

MATAGORDA, p-v., capital Matagorda co., Tex., 198 S.E. Austin. Situated on a plain north of Matagorda bay, & on the left bank of Colorado r., 35 m. from the Caballo Pass. It contains a court house, a custom house, 2 churches, an academy, 10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants.

MATALA (CAPE), the most S. headland of Crete & of Europe. Lat. 34° 55′ S., lon. 24° 45′ E.

MATAMISCOUTIS, t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 1850, 54.

MATAMORA, p-o., Hardiman co., Tenn., 173 S.W. Nashville, 849 W.

MATAMORAS, v., Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 123.

MATAMORAS, p-v., Montgomery co., N. C.

MATAMORAS, or MATAMOROS, a river-port town of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, 40 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the gulf consists of two harbors, the Brazo de Santiago & the Boca del Rio, about 9 m. apart, & both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. The town is well built, and has several churches, convents, & schools. Pop. 20,000. Exports consist chiefly of specie, with some hides, wool, and horses; imports, manuf. goods, chiefly from the United Sates & Great Britain. Customs rev. has usually been mortgaged by the government for the payment of the Mexican army.

MATAN, a small isl. of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, immed. E. Zebu, where, in 1520, Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

MATANE, pa., Can. E. Pop. 108.

MATANZAS, a fortified seaport town of Cuba, C.A., next in comm. importance to the Havana, from which it is distant 57 m. E., in a deep bay, on the N. coast of the island. Lat. 23° 0′ 58″ N., lon. 81° 40′ W. Pop. (1845) estimated at 45,795. It is built on a plain on both sides of the San Juan, & on the Matanzas & Isabel, & Colisco railroads. The houses are mostly of stone. It has several churches, a hospital; a theatre, extensive barracks, a cock-pit, &c., & has a well-sheltered harbor partly enclosing the town. It has acquired importance wholly within the present century. Its exports amounted in value to $5,000,000 annually, comprising sugar, molasses, coffee, bullion, cigars; the imports amounted to $2,000,000, chiefly in provisions, timber, & machinery. The bay is spacious, easy of access, & sheltered from winds in all directions but the N.E.

MATAPAN (CAPE), *Tænarium Prom.*, the S.most extremity of the Morea, Greece, & of continental Europe. Lat. 36° 23′ N., lon. 22° 29′ E.

MATAPAS, a town of Guatemala, C.A., 65 m. E.S.E. Guatemala.

MATARAM, a city of Java. [DJOCJOKARTA.]

MATARIEH, two vills. of Lower Egypt.—I. prov. & 20 m. S.E. Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3,000, nearly all engaged in fishing.—II. prov. Ghizeh, on the site of the anc. *On*, or *Heliopolis*, 5 m. N.E. Cairo, & where, on 25th March 1800, the French, under Kleber, totally defeated the Turks.

MATARO, *Illuro*, a maritime city of Spain, prov. & 15½ m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 13,010. It stands on the slope of a hill, & consists of an old & new town, the

latter having 2 fine squares. It has a large pa. church, an hospital, college, & school of navigation, manufs. of leather, cotton, silks, velvets, & ribands, & docks in which ship building is actively carried on. It is connected with Barcelona by a railr. 15¼ m. long, opened 29th October 1848, the first in Spain.

MATCHAPUNGO, Inlet, Northampton co., Va., enters a gulf called Broadwater, from the Atlantic, between Pront's and Hog islands.

MATCHIKHA, a mkt. town, Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 m. E.N.E. Novocksopersk. Pop. 2,200.

MATCHIN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 32 m. N.E. Hirsova. It has 2 forts.

MATCHING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 2,384. Pop. 652.

MATELICA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 23 m. W.S.W. Macerata, on the E. side of the Apennines. Pop. 7,270. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches & convents, & manufs. of course woollen cloths.

MATELLES (LES), a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montpellier.

MATEO (SAN), a small walled town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana.—II. a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. & 50 m. S.S.W. Cumana. Pop. 7,000. [SAO MATHEOS.]

MATERA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., 43 m. E. Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 11,200. It is old & in decay, but has a cathedral, 3 convents, & a royal college.

MATHA, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S.E. St. Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,920.

MATHERN, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2 m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area, 3,281 ac. Pop. 451.

MATHERTON, p-o., Ionia co., Mich.

MATHEWS, county, Va. Situated in the S.E. part of the state on the Chesapeake bay. Area, 68 sq. ms. It consists of a peninsula between Piankatanck and Mobjack bays. Surface level; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Mathews C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $77,413; wheat, 7,640 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 4,940; wool, 4,059 pounds;—2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $10,500; value of manufactured articles, $18,000;—9 churches; 2 libraries, 250 vols.; 20 sch., 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,442; 1850, 6,714.

MATHIEU (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Tardoire, 8 m. S.S.W. Rochechouart. Pop. 2,193.

MATHON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. S.W. Worcester. Area, 3,666 ac. Pop. 824.

MATHRY, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 6,992 ac. Pop. 1,052.

MATHURA, or MUTTRA, a town & place of pilgrimage in British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., on the Jumna, dist. & 30 m. N.W. Agra. It is greatly venerated by Brahmins as the birthplace of Krishna, & consists chiefly of a continued street of temples, ghauts, &c., of some elegance, with several mosques, a fort, & some extensive cantonments.

MATHURIN (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, & on the Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,650.

MATIGNON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 15 m. N.N.W. Dinan. Pop. 1,200.

MATILDA, p. t., Dundas co., Can. W. The v. is on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., 15 m. from Prescott, & on the Point Iroquois canal. It has 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—10 stores, a flouring m., a carding & fulling m., 3 saw m., 3 tanneries, an axe fac., & 175 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 4,198.

MATILDAVILLE, p-o., Parishville t., St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

MATILDAVILLE, p-v., Clarion co., Pa.

MATINA, the principal river of Costa-Rica, C. A., formed by the union of the Chirripo & Barbila, flows E., & enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N., lon. 8° 25′ W. At its mouth is a vill. of same name.

MATINICUS, p-o., Lincoln co., Me. On a cluster of isles off Penobscot Harbor. Pop. 1850, 220. On one of which, called Matinicus Rock, is the light house, in lat. 43° 46′ 24″; lon. 68° 49′ W. from Greenwich. There are 2 lights, *fixed*, elevated 70 feet above the sea, & are visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles. (*See Seguin, and Mt. Desert light.*)

MATIS, t., Rimouski co., Can. E. Pop. 111.

MATLASK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¾ m. S.E. Holt. Area, 472 ac. Pop. 164.

MATLOCK, a watering-place & pa. of Engl., co. & 16 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area of pa. 3,960 ac. Pop. 4,010, partly employed in manufs. of cotton and lead mines. The vill. is neatly built on the slope, & at the bottom of the narrow & singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has an ancient church, num. good hotels & lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, & handsome baths & pump-rooms connected with hot springs, temp. about 68° Fahr. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead mines, caverns, & picturesque woods of Matlock dale.—*Matlock Bath & Bridge*, are stations on the Ambergate & Rowelly branch of N. Midland r. r.

MATO-GROSSO, Brazil. [MATTO-GROSSO.]

MATOUCHIN v., Woodbridge t., Middlesex co., N. J. Situated on the N. Jersey railroad, & has a Presbyterian church, & about 100 inhabitants.

MATOTSHKIN SHAR, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. & W. for 45 m. by 3 m. in breadth, and divides Novaia-Zemlia into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20′ N., lon. 55° to 60° E.

MATOUR, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Macon. Pop. 2,330.

MATSIOV, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 29 m. N. Vladimir. Pop. 3,400.

MATSMAI, a name of the Japanese island Yesso, which see.—II. the cap. city of the island, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32′ N., lon. 140° E. Pop. has been estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon sheltering a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

MATSON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.E. Glo'ster. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 53.

MATTAPOISETT, p-v., Rochester t., Plymouth co., Mass., 60 Boston, 441 W. Situated on an inlet from Buzzard's bay, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, an edge tool fac., & about 450 inhabitants. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery.

MATTAPONY, r., Va., rises in Spottsylvania co., & is formed by the junction of Mat, Ta, Po, & Ny rivers. At the S.E. point of King William co., it unites with Pamunky r. to form York r.

MATAWAMKEAG, p-o., Penobscot co., Me., 130 N.E. Augusta, 725 W.

MATTAWAN, p-v., Van Buren co., Mich.

MATTAWISCONTIS, t., Penobscot co., Me. It has 1 sch., 28 scholars. Pop. 1850, 54.

MATTEAWAN, v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Situated on Fishkill cr., 1½ m. from the landing on Hudson r. It contains the "Highland Gymnasium" a boarding school for boys, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, 2 extensive beverteens, moleskin, & fustian fac., employing 600 persons, 1 iron foundry & machine shop, employing 400 persons, 1 machine card fac., 1 flouring m., and about 1,800 inhabitants. The cr. has here a fall of 40 feet, affording extensive water power, during the whole year.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 9¼ m. S.W. Penrith. Pop. 442.

MATTERHORN, a mountain of the Alps. [CERVIN.]

MATTERSDORF (Hung. *Nagy-Martony*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 10 m. W.N.W. Oedenburg. Pop. 4,092.

MATTERSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 3¼ m. E.SE. Bawtry. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 493.

MATTESON, t., Branch co., Mich., 65 S. Lansing. Drained by Swan cr. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 170; 1850, 475.

MATTHEWS, C. H., p-v., capital of Matthews co., Va., 102 E. by S. Richmond, 187 W. Situated on a small stream entering East river, & contains a court house, an Episcopal church, & 30 dwellings.

MATHEW'S MILLS, p-o., Richland, Ill.

MATTHEW (SAINT), an island of the Mergui Archipelago, Further India, off the W. coast of the isthmus of Kraw, lat. 10° N., lon. 98° E. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous & densely wooded. On its N. side it has a large harbor.

MATTHEW'S STORE, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

MATTHEWSVILLE, p-v., Pocahontas co., Va., 194 W.N.W. Richmond, 221 W.

MATTISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 1,045.

MATTITUCK, p-v., Southold t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 233 S.S.E. Albany, 313 W. It contains a church and about 125 inhabitants.

MATTO, or MATO GROSSO, the W.most & largest prov. of Brazil, is in the centre of S. America, between lat. 7° & 24° S., & lon. 50° & 62° W., having N. and E. the provs. Para, Goyaz, & San Paulo, S. Paraguay, & W. Bolivia & Peru. Area estimated at 426,500 sq. m., & pop. at 180,000. Its centre part is a mountain table land, giving origin to the Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapajos, Xingu, & other large rivers tributary to the Amazon, La Plata, & Araguaya, and covered with dense forests, whence the prov. derives its name. Gold, diamonds, & ipecacuanha, at present constitute almost the sole exports, and are sent down the Madeira and Amazon to the Brazilian ports, in exchange for the few foreign manufs. that are obtained for internal consumption. The prov. is very little explored, & numerous tribes of Indians inhabit it, who are in perpetual hostility with the settlers, & make continual incursions on the cultivated divisions. Principal towns, Cuyaba, the cap., Mato Grosso, & Villa Maria.—*Mato Grosso*, formerly *Villa Bella*, is a city in this prov., 260 m. W.N.W. Cuyaba, on rt. b. of the Guapore, near the frontier of Bolivia. Pop. 1845, 15,000.

MATURA, a small town & fort of Ceylon, near its S. extremity, 26 m. E. Point de Galle.—*Maturatta* is another maritime port, S.E. Kandy.

MATURIN, formerly ORINOCO, the largest of the four deps. of the republic Venezuela, in the E.; cap. Cumana. Pop. 125,000. Climate warm & humid. Surface mostly in vast uncultivated plains, with great herds of cattle. It is divided into the provs. Cumana, Barcelona, Guiana, & Isle Margarita.

MATZDORF, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 6 m. S.W. Kesmark. Pop. 1,060.

MAUBAN, a town of the Philippine island Luzon, Asiatic Archipelago, on its E. coast, S.E. Manila. Pop. 5,000.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. S.W. Rocroi. Pop. 1,312.

MAUBEUGE, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, arrond & 11 m. N. Avesnes. Pop. 3,314. It has a national factory of fire-arms, iron foundries, & manufs. of iron & steel goods.

MAUBOURGUET, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees on the Adour, arrond & 16 m. N. Tarbes. Pop. 2,310.

MAUCH CHUNK, (*Mok-chunk*), p-t. Capital Carbon co., Pa., 92 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 200 W. The t. belongs chiefly to the Lehigh navigation & coal company. Surface mountainous; soil gravel. Drained by Beaver, Mauch Chunk, Nesquiloning & Kettle creeks. & Room run. It contains several villages, connected with the coal business. Mauch Chunk borough is situated on the right bank of Lehigh r., at the confluence of the Mauch Chunk cr. and in a deep and picturesque ravine, between rocky mountains, which rise in some parts precipituously, 800 or 1,000 feet above the stream. It contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, 2 extensive blast furnaces, 2 print. offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 2,557 inhabs. The bor. is 112 m. from Philadelphia *via* Reading r. r. &c., with the exception of 6 m. by stage. About 2,000 of the inhabitants are employed in mining & shipping coal, & there is little agriculteral cultivation in the neighborhood, the provisions being brought from an average distance of 20 miles. An inclined plain 700 ft. long, rising 200 feet, & a r. r., 9 miles long, extends to the great coal mine. About 30 acres have been worked from this single vein, & have produced more than 1,200,000 tons. Here is a village called Coalville, which has an Irish Presbyterian church, and 75 dwellings occupied by miners. Below Mauch Chunk the coal is conveyed by the Lehigh canal. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,193; 1850, 3,727.

MAUCHLINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, with a sta. on the Glasgow & South-western r. r., 9½ m. S.E. Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. Area about 24 sq. ms. Pop. 2,470. Pop. of vill. 1,449. It is neatly built; has a church, several schools, public library, branch bank, manufs. of wooden snuff boxes, & numerous cotton looms. The pa. was long the residence of Burns.

MAUCKPORT, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 141 S. Indianapolis, 635 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, and 150 inhabitants.

MAUGERVILLE, par. Sunbury co., N. B., on left bank of St. Johns r. It has 2 churches, 4 schools. Pop. 1851, 649.

MAUGHANS, (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. N. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,304 ac. Pop. 193.

MAUGHOLD, a pa. of the Isle of Man, including the town of Ramsey. Pop. 4,463.

MAUGUIO, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Herault, on railr. to Nimes, & on the lagoon Mauguio, 7 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth, 6 m. E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,653.

MAULDEN, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 1¼ m. E. Ampthill. Area, 2,574 ac. Pop. 1,457.

MAULDING'S MILLS, p-o., Wayne co., Ill., 147 S. E. Springfield, 766 W.

MAULE, a river of Chili, enters the Pacific, near the vill. La Constitucion, 100 m. N.E. Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 m., for the last few leagues of which it is navigable for small craft. It gives the name to a dep. between those of Concepcion & Colchagua, with an area of 3,990 sq. m., & a pop. of 170,000.

MAULÉON, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Pau. Pop. 1,350.

MAULÉVRIER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine, arr. Beaupreau. Pop. 2,080.

MAULMEIN, MOULMEIN, or MOELMYNE, a seaport town of Further India, cap. a British prov. of the Tenasserim coast, at the mouth of the Saluen river, opposite the Burmese town Martaban, 28 m. N.E. Amherst, lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 97° 37′ E. Pop. was some years ago estimated at 10,000, & during the late Chinese war it was garrisoned by 4,000 men, including an European regiment. It was founded, in 1825, as a frontier military station, but having a good harbor, protected W.ward by the island Balu, it has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, cocoa nuts, & live stock. Imports are mostly European cotton goods & marine stores. Trade principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, & Penang. About 15 ms. distant are some remarkable stalactitic caverns.

MAUMEE, r.,O., rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, & flowing N.E. enters Lake Erie, through Maumee bay. It is 100 ms. long & is formed by the junction of Little St. Joseph's, St. Mary's rivers, & receives Great & Little Auglaize rivers on the south, & Tiffins on the N. It is navigable 18 ms. to Perrysburg; & it furnishes extensive water power throughout its course. The Wabash & Erie canal is constructed along its banks.

MAUMEE, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 93.

MAUMEE CITY, p-v., port of entry & capital Lucas co., O., 124 N.N.W. Columbus, 425 W. Situated on the left bank of Maumee r., at the foot of the rapids, & at the head of navigation. A side cut here connects the Wabash & Erie canal with the r. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—30 stores, 4 flouring m., 1 oil, 2 saw m., a wool carding & cloth dressing establishment, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,757 inhabitants. The water power is inexhaustible; it already gives motion to several flouring mills & factories.

MAUMELLE, p-o., Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 389.

MAUNDVEE & MAUNDWA, two towns of India; the former in presid. & 13 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. S. Concan; the latter on the Nerbudda, & in 1820, stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

MAUNKAIRA, or MUNKERE, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum & Indus rivs., 38 m. S.E. Bukkur. Lat. 31° 23′ N., lon. 71° 30′ E.

MAUNPOOR, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. & 53 m. E. Jeypoor.—*Maunpoorah* is a town, Gwalior dom., S.W. Oojein.

MAUNSA, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 82 m. N.W. Baroda.

MAURE (STE), two comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Manse, 18 m. E.S.E. Chinon. Pop. 2,600.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Redon. Pop. 4,000.

MAURE (STE), one of the Ionian Isls. Pop. 1844, 18,676.

MAURIAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 36 m. W.N.W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,113. It has a fine Gothic church, comm. college, & trade in horses & mules.

MAURICE, r., (*Wahatpenack, of the Indians*), Gloucester co., N. J., flows into Delaware bay. It is navigable for 20 ms. for vessels of 80 or 100 tons.

MAURICE RIVER, t., Cumberland co., N. J., 20 S.E. Bridgeton. Surface level; soil a sandy loam. Drained by Tuckahoe & Tarkill creeks, tributaries of Maurice r., which bounds it on the W. Delaware bay bounds it on the S. It has 7 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 glass fac. Pop. 1840, 2,143; 1850, 2,245.

MAURICE, (ST.), a river of Can. E., rises in Lake Chawgis, lat. 48° 40′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W., flows S.E., & joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 200 m. Affls., the Ribbon & Vermilion rivs. from the W.; Windigo & Crocho from the E. It gives name to a co., & vill. of same name.

MAURICE, (ST.), *Agaunum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on lt. b. of the Rhone, 14 m. S.E. the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,050. It has a council-house, an hospital, & an abbey, founded in the 5th century, & containing many curiosities.—The *Bridge of St. Maurice*, crossing the Rhone here, unites the Cantons Valais & Vaud.—II. Savoy. [Bourg St. Maurice.]

MAURICE, (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France. I. dep. Creuse, arrond. Aubusson. Pop. 2,000.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Riom. Pop. 1,540.—III. dep. Vosges, 15 m. S.E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,023.—IV. (*de Ligueux*), dep. II. Loire, 5 m. N. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,150.—V. (*en Gourgois*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,510.—VI. (*des Noues*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,280.—VII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne. Pop. 1,280.

MAURICETOWN, p-v., Downe t., Cumberland co., N. J., 75 S. by W. Trenton, 187 W. It is situated on Maurice r., 10 or 12 m. from its mouth, and contains a Methodist church, an academy, a store, and 150 inhabitants.

MAURIENNE, a prov. Sardinia, div. Chamberry. Pop. 1848, 64,239.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE, an island in the Indian Ocean, colony of Great Britain. Length 36 m., breadth 29 m. Chief town Port Louis. Lat. of Cooper's island 20° 9′ 7″ S., lon. 57° 31′ 7″ E. Area, 700 sq. m. Pop. 161,920, of whom 10,000 are whites, & the remainder negroes & hill coolies. Coasts abrupt, surrounded by reefs; interior mountainous, and thickly wooded; elevation of Brabant mountain 3,000 ft., & of Peter Botte 2,600 ft. Climate healthy; mean temp. of year (at Port Louis) 78° .7; winter 75°; summer 81° .8 Fahr. The isl. is situated in the hurricane region of the Indian Ocean, & is subject to devastating storms. Surface well watered, & soil in the valleys rather rich, producing wheat, maize, yams, & manioc, but principally sugar, which, since 1848, has, however, greatly failed from an insect attacking the canes. In 1846, 33,651 persons were employed on sugar estates, of whom about 6,000 were cooly emigrants from India; & the crop of sugar in 1847 was estimated at upwards of 65,000 tons. In the year 1846-7, the total exports to Great Britain, the Cape & Australian colonies, British India, & Bourbon, were valued at 1,569,213*l.*; & the imports, consisting of corn & provisions, cordage, British cotton manufs, India piece goods, haberdashery, iron, linens, cattle, silks, wines & spirits, & tobacco, amounted to 1,234,600*l.* In 1842, 108 ships, aggregate burden 28,650 tons, entered Britain from the Mauritius; & 54 do., burden 16,397 tons, cleared out of British ports for the same destination. In 1843, 123 vessels, aggregate burden 12,411 tons, belonged to the colony. The government extends over several groups of isls. Legislature composed of the governor, an executive committee, & a legislative council of 18 members. (*Salary of gov.* 7,000*l.*) Public rev. 1845, 295,-616*l.*, expenditure 217,929*l.* The isl. is subdivided into 19 districts. Principal towns, Port Louis the cap., and Mahebourg. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, but was named in honor of Prince Mauriee, by the Dutch, who took it in 1598. It is the scene of St. Pierre's tale of Paul & Virginia. There is a packet communication monthly between the island & Ceylon.

MAURIUS, p. o., Vigo co., Ia.

MAURON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.N.E. Ploermel. Pop. 3,950.

MAURO, (SAN), a small town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Matera. Pop. 1,100.

MAURS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, 20 miles S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 4,736. Chief industry, curing hams & bacon, & in weaving.

MAUR, (ST.), several comms. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 2 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,251.—II. dep. Seine, arrond. & 11 m. N.E. Sceaux, with a vill., near the canal St. Maur, 4 m. in length, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 m. the navigation of the Marne, near Paris.

MAURUA, or MAUPITI, one of the Society Isls., Pacific Ocean. Circuit about 12 m.

MAURY, county, Tenn. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 570 sq. m. Drained by Duck r. & numerous tributaries. Surface much diversified; soil very fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,318,387; Ind. corn, 2,016,600 bush. produced; oats, 185,170; sweet potatoes, 74,800; tobacco, 167,517 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m.; 10 tanneries, 33 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication;—53 churches; 1 college, 140 students; 28 acad., 1,503 pupils; 34 sch., 930 scholars; 2 libraries, 5,100 vols. Pop. 1840, 28,166; 1850, 29,520.

MAUTERN, two small towns of Austria.—I. Styria, circ. & 20 m. W. Brück, with mineral baths & iron works.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge to Stein, 40 m. W.N.W. Vienna, and where, in 1484, Mathias of Hungary obtained a signal victory over the Austrians. *Mautern-dorf* is a mkt. town, Upper Austria, circ. & 55 m. S.E. Salzburg.

MAUTHHAUSEN, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 m. N.E. Enns.—*Mauthen* is a vill. of Illyria, Carinthia.

MAUTTY, a par. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 1,659 ac. Pop. 65.

MAUVEZIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. Lectoure. Pop. 1,371.

MAUZÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Mignon, 13 m. S.W. Niort. Pop. 1,824.

MAVAIS, p-o., Osage co., Mo., 28 E. Jefferson City, 964 W.

MAVRO (or MAURO), POTAMOS, two rivers of Greece.—I. (*Acheron*), Epirus, rises S.W. Yanina, separates its sanjank from that of Delvino, & enters the Mediterranean, 7 m. E.S.E. Parga, after a tortuous S. W. course of 40 m. From the N. it receives the river, anciently called the *Cocytus;* & both streams were, by the Greek mythologists, reputed to be rivers of hell.—II. the modern name of the Cephissus. [Bœotia.]—*Mavro-Vouno*, or the "black mountain," is a triple-peaked height, Epirus, elev. 1,500 feet.

MAWDESLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, 6 m. W.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 887.

MAWES, (ST.), a disfranchised bor. & petty seaport town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. St. Just, 8 m. S.S.E. Truro.

MAWGAN, two pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. (*in Meneage*), 3¼ m. E.S.E. Helston. Area, 5,273 ac. Pop. 1,010.—II. (*in Pyder*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. St. Columb-Major. Area, 5,628 ac. Pop. 732. Lanherne-house, formerly a seat of the Arundel family, is now a Carmelite nunnery.

MAWNAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S. W. Falmouth. Area, 2,258 ac. Pop. 539.

MAWR, a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Pop. 810.

MAXATAWNY, t., Berks co., Pa., 74 N.E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam and gravel, & highly productive. Drained by Maiden cr. & its tributary, Sacony cr., which afford water power. The v. of Kutztown, in the t., contains 1 Lutheran church, 3 stores, & 100 dwellings. There is another church in the t., common to Presbyterians & Lutherans. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,897; 1850, 1,740.

MAXEN, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden, with a castle & mineral baths. Pop. 665.

MAXENT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Montfort. Pop. 1,890.

MAXEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1¾ m. S. S.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 649. Near the vill. are Lolham Roman bridges, built across the Welland marshes.

MAXEY'S, p. o., Oglethorpe co., Ga. Situated on the Athens branch of the Georgia r. r., 89 miles from Augusta.

MAXFIELD, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 112 N.N.W. Augusta, 707 W. Soil fertile. Watered by Piscata-

quis r. & Seboois stream. It has 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 185; 1850, 186.

MAXIMIN, (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the source of the Argens, 11 ms. W.N.W. Brignoles. Pop. 3,357. It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome church, a school of industry, & manufs. of woollen cloth. Near it are extensive marble quarries.

MAXSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 10¼ m. E. Birmingham. Area, 2,701 ac. Pop. 359. Here are Maxstoke castle, & ruins of a priory.

MAXTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & W. Roxburgh, on the Tweed. Pop. 550.

MAXVILLE, p. v., Washington co., Ky., 40 m. E. Frankfort. It has 4 stores & 329 inhabitants.

MAXWELL, p. o., Delaware co., O.

MAXWELL'S CREEK, p. o., Mariposa co., Cal.

MAXWELTON, t., Pictou co., N. S. Drained by French & Barry's rivers on the N., & St. Mary's r. S. Surface undulating: soil fertile.

MAXWELLTOWN, a bor. of barony of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with which it communicates by 2 bridges. Pop. 3,820, chiefly Irish. The bor. has a town-house, & is governed by a provost.

MAY, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

MAY, an islet of Scotl., at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 m. E.S.E. Fife-ness, 1 m. in length, & formed of Greenstone, having a ruined priory, & a light house, in lat. 56° 11′ N., lon. 2° 33′ W., with a light, 240 ft. above the sea.—II. a small river, co. Perth, tributary to the Earn.—III. a small riv. of Wales, co. Carnarvon.

MAYAGUEZ, a town & port of the isl. Porto-Rico, Antilles, 70 m. S.W. St. Jean-de-Portorico. It was taken, in 1822, by the adventurer Ducoudray, who attempted to estab. an indep. republic.

MAYBERRY, p. o., Lewis co., Mo.

MAYBINTON, p-v., Newberry dist., S. C., 45 W. Columbia, 488 W.

MAYBOLE, a bor. of barony, town, & pa. of Scotl., co. & 7¼ m. S. Ayr, cap. dist. Carrick. Area of pa. 33¾ sq. m. Pop. 1851, 7,615; do. of the t. 3,862. The town contains many good modern mansions, intermixed with various stately antique buildings, including the castle, the ancient seat of the Casilis family, called "kings of Carrick;" manufs. for Glasgow houses employ numerous hands, mostly Irish. The pa. contains the vills. of Culroy & Dunure, has fine scenery, & ruins of Crossraguel abbey; & Colzean castle, seat of Marq. of Alisa.

MAYDOURGHAUT, a town of India, Nizam's dom., above E. ghauts, 140 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

MAYEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 17 m. W. Coblentz, cap. circ., on the Nette. Pop. 4,650. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

MAYENCE, (Germ. *Mainz*, anc. *Moguntiacum*), a strongly-fortified city of W. Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Rhenish Hessen, on lt. b. of the Rhine, near the influx of the Main, & here crossed by a bridge of boats, connecting the city with its fortified suburb Castel, which is traversed by the railr. from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. Lat. (church of St. Etienne, 518 feet above the sea), 49° 59′ 44″ N., lon. 8° 16′ 32″ E. Pop. 31,345, exclusive of garrison of 8,000 Austrian & Prussian troops. Besides its ramparts, it is defended by extensive outworks, comprising a citadel (commanding a splendid view), 6 forts, & a strongly-fortified isl. in the river. It is antiquated & irregularly built. Principal edifices, the cathedral, built between the 10th & 12th centuries, & recently repaired; the old electoral palace, now the custom house; the ho. of the Teutonic order, now the residence of the military governor; the former palace of the Prince-primate Dalberg, now the place of the judicial courts; an arsenal, a new theatre. A literary club-house occupies the site of the house of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, whose statue in bronze, stands close by the site. Has a college, diocesan seminary, schools, of medicine, & veterinary surgery; a public library of 110,000 printed vols., among which are some of the earliest extant specimens of printing; museums of natural history, coins, antiquities, &c.; & though its fortifications greatly interfere with its river trade, it is still the principal trading city in the grand duchy, and next to Cologne, the principal in W. Germany for the supply of Rhenish produce, having a considerable trade in corn, wine, & timber, with manufs. of tobacco, leather, soap, glue, artificial pearls, musical & philosophical instruments, metallic & porcelain wares, carriages, &c., & extensive steam communications. In & around it are various Roman antiquities. It was taken, in 1797, by the French, under whom it was cap. of the dep. Mont-Tonnerre. It was ceded to H.-Darmstadt in 1815.

MAYENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, cap. league of the 10 jurisdictions, near the Rhine, 11 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,200. It is well built, & has a fertile neighborhood.

MAYENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine-et-Perche, between the deps. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Loire-Inf., Ille-et-Vilaine, Manche, & Orne. Area, 2,010 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 374,566. Chief river, the Mayenne. Surface generally flat; soil fertile in the arronds. Lavel and Château-Gontier; sufficient corn is raised for consumption; the vine is cultivated to a small extent, but the wine is of inferior quality; cider & perry are extensively made; lint & hemp are grown, & the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, linen spinning & weaving. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Château-Gontier, Laval, & Mayenne.—II. a town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.E. Lavel. Pop. 7,970. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, & commerce in linens & calicoes. There are iron fouudries in its vicinity.—The *River Mayenne* rises in the W. part of the dep. Orne, flows S. through the deps. Mayenne & Maine-et-Loire, & joins the Loiret on the rt. near Angers. Length 100 m., for the last 45 of which it is navigable.

MAYESVILLE, p. o., Sumter co., S. C.

MAYET, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 16 m. E.N.E. La Fleche. Pop. 1,349.—II. dep. Allier, arrond. La Palisse. Pop., 1,811.

MAYEUX (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 1,530.

MAYFIELD, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 52 N. Augusta, 657 W. Situated on the E. side of Kennebec r., 10 ms. distant from it. Incorporated in 1836. Pop. 1840, 148; 1850, 133.

MAYFIELD, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y., 8 N.E. Johnstown, 58 N.W. Albany, 422 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil sandy and clay loam. Drained by branches of Sacandaga r. The v. contains a church, a store, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,615; 1850, 2,429.

MAYFIELD, p-o., Isle of Wight co., Va., 81 S.E. Richmond, 197 W.

MAYFIELD, p-v., Warren co., Ga., 35 E.N.E. Milledgeville, 636 W. Situated on E. side of the Ogeechee river. It has 50 inhabitants.

MAYFIELD, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 161 N.N.E. Columbus, 349 W. Watered by Chagrine r., on which is situated the v. of Gates' Mills. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 851; 1850, 1,117.

MAYFIELD, p-v., capital of Graves co., Ky., 275 W. S.W. Frankfort, 802 W. Situated on a branch of Mayfield's r. It contains a court-house, jail, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MAYFIELD, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

MAYFIELD, t., De Kalb county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 564.

MAYFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Stafford, 2¼ m. W. S. W. West Ashburn. Area, 3,760 ac. Pop. 1,313. A lead mine has been opened here.—II. co. Sussex, 8¼ m. S. Tunbridge Wells. Area, 13,604 ac. Pop. 3,055. Remains of a palace, said to have been built by St. Dunstan, and long a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, still exist; & here Sir T. Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, lived, and kept open house.

MAY FLOWER, p. o., Olsego, N. Y.

MAY HILL, p. o., Lee co., Ill.

MAYIGUANA, one of the Bahama Isls. Length, 30 m.; breadth 8 m. At its S.E. extremity is the vill. Mogone.—*Mariguana Passage* separates it from Acklin's Isl., 50 m. W.

MAYLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6¼ m. S.E. Maldon. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 203.

MAY (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,065.

MAYNOOTH, a market town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Royal canal, with a station on the Irish Great Western r. r., 15 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 2,[illegible]. It has remains of a castle, formerly chief seat of the Fitzgeralds, a large Roman Catholic chapel and convent, & the royal college of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates about 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. Carton, the demesne of the Duke of Leinster, is in the vicinity.

MAYNUNK, t., Philadelphia co., Pa.

MAYO, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 143 S.W. Richmond, 280 W.

MAYO, a marit. co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the cos. Sligo & Roscommon, S. Galloway, & W. & N. the Atlantic. Area, 2,131 sq. m., or 1,363,882 ac., of which about 800,000 are waste or unimproved mntn. pasture, & 56,976 under water. Inhabited houses, 1851, 46,987. Pop. 274,716. Coast line fringed with cliffs & islets, & indented with innumerable inlets, of which the largest are Killala bay, Broad haven, Blacksod, & Clew bays, & Killery harbor. Surface mostly mntns., but comprising many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Principal lakes, Corrib, Mask, Conn, and Carra. Chief river, the Moy. Soil mostly light, and with the moist climate, better suited to grazing than tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, & potatoes. Breeds of cattle & sheep are generally improved. Estates large. Farms mostly very small, & the tenants are badly off. Fisheries are valuable, and the co. has marble & slate works. Iron ore, though pleantiful, is not wrought, and manufs. of linens, formerly considerable, have greatly declined. The co. is divided into 9 baronies & 68 pas., in the dioceses, of Tuam, Killala, Achonry, and Elphin. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, & Westport. It sends 2 members to H. of C. (both for the co.).—II. a pa. in the above co., containing vill. from which the co. takes its name, 3 m. S.E. Ballagh. Area, 11,848 ac. Pop. 4,179.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is about 18 m. in circ., with a rocky coast & sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port Pinosa.—II. a river of Sonora, Mexico, enters the Gulf of California, 100 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 m.—III. an island, E. Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 m. N. Manado.

MAYOMBA, a town of S. Guinea, 120 m. N.W. Loango, at the mouth of the Mayomba in the Atlantic. It is cap. of the co. Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, & gum.

MAYONING, p-v., Patrick co., Va., 217 W.S.W. Richmond, 292 W. Situated on a branch of N. Mayo river.

MAYORGA, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Cea. Pop. 1,790.

MAYORGA, a group of the Friendly Islands, Pacific, the chief of which is Varao.

MAYOTTA, an isl., Indian Ocean. [Comoro.]

MAYPORT MILLS, p. o., Duval co., Flor.

MAYPU, a river of Chili, dep. Santiago, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Pacific, 40 m. S. Valparaiso. Principal affl. the Melipilla, which joins the Maypel 40 miles E. the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain stream is so impetuous, that it can only be spanned by suspension bridges. In the plain traversed by it, the republican troops, under San Martin, defeated the royalists in the year 1818.

MAYRENA-DEL-ALCOR, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 3,541. It has a castle, & a large horse and cattle fair.

MAYRES, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 12 m. N.W. L'Argentiere. Pop. 2,558.

MAY'S LANDING, p-v., Hamilton t., capital of Atlantic co., N. J., 73 S. Trenton, 183 W. Situated on Great Egg Harbor r., at the head of sloop navigation, 16 miles from the ocean. It is built on both sides of the river, & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 banks, 4 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

MAY'S LICK, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 70 N.E. Frankfort, 473 W. It contains 2 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Christian,—4 stores, & about 400 inhabitants.

MAYSVILLE, p-v., capital of Buckingham co., Va., 79 W. Richmond, 158 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Slate r. It contains a court-house, a church, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants. (*See Buckingham, C. H.*)

MAYSVILLE, p. o., Mercer co., Pa.

MAYSVILLE, p-v., Greenbrier co., Va., 232 W. Richmond, 269 W.

MAYSVILLE, t., Morgan co., O. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,159; 1850, 1,512.

MAYSVILLE, p. o., Jackson co., Ga.

MAYSVILLE, city, Mason co., Ky., 81 N.E. by E. Frankfort, 461 W. It is situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., on a narrow bottom between the river and the hills which rise in its rear. It has 3 streets, running parallel with the river, & 1 crossing them at right angles. It contains a city hall, jail, a hospital, an alms-house, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 seminaries, 2 banks, 4 printing offices issuing 2 tri-weekly & 4 weekly newspapers, 2 steam cotton fac., a bagging fac., a wool carding fac., 2 foundries, 5 rope walks, 2 steam saw m., a steam flouring m., a tannery, 35 other manufacturing estab., over 100 stores of various kinds, & 3,840 inhabitants. It is the largest hemp mart in the Union.

MAYSVILLE, p. v., Madison co., Ala.

MAYSVILLE, p. v., Huntington co., Ia.

MAYSVILLE, p-v., capital of Clay co., Ill., 122 S.E. Springfield, 733 W. Situated on the border of Twelve Mile prairie, near the Little Wabash r. It contains a court-house, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MAYSVILLE, p. v., capital De Kalb co., Mo., 150 N.W. Jefferson City. Situated on a small branch of Grand river, and contains a court house and 200 inhabitants.

MAYSVILLE, p. v., Benton co., Ark.

MAYTOWN, p-v., Donnegal t., Lancaster co., Pa., 30 S.E. by E. Harrisburg, 108 W. Situated 3 miles N.E. of Susquehanna river. It has several stores and 634 inhabitants.

MAYVILLE, p-v., Chautauque t., capital of Chautauque co., N. Y., 344 W. by S. Albany, 339 W. Situated at the N. end of Chautauque lake. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist,—an academy, 18 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 600 inhabitants. A steamboat plies on the lake, 32 miles between this place and Jamestown.

MAYVILLE, p. v., Dodge co., Wis., 50 N.E. Madison. Contains a Baptist church, a flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 furnaces, & 600 inhabitants.

MAZAGAN, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 122 m. N.W. Morocco, at the extremity of a low rocky point. It has some good fortifications, but is now mostly in ruins.

MAZAGONG, a vill. of British India, presid. and on the island Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese.

MAZALTENANGO, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 110 m. W. Guatemala.

MAZAMET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, on lt. b. of the Arnette, 10 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 1846, 6,626. It has extensive woollen, weaving, & cloth fabrics, & cloth fairs.

MAZAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. & 5 m. E. Carpentras. Pop. 2,572.—II. a vill., dep. Ardèche, arrond. Largentiere. Pop. 1,590.

MAZANDERAN, a prov. of N. Persia, mostly between lat 36° & 37° N., and lon. 50° and 54° E., having E. Khorassan, S. Irak-Ajemi, E. Ghilan, & N. the Caspian Sea. Estimated area 10,000 sq. m., and pop. 150,000. The lofty and densely wooded range of the Elburz bound it S.ward, elsewhere the country is flat, swampy, and unhealthy, but fertile, producing cotton, fruits, and rice. Silk is an important product, & with rice and cotton is exchanged to Russian traders for woven fabrics, dry grains, tobacco, and cutlery. Principal towns, Sari, Balfrush, Farahabad and Amol.

MAZARROU, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Murcia, near the Mediterr. Pop. 4,608.

MAZATLAN, a flourishing seaport town of Sonora, Mexico, 210 m. S.S.E. Sinaloa, near the wide Mouth of the River Mazatlan, in the Pacific. Pop. 1,500. It has broad streets and large buildings. About 5 leagues W.ward is Puerto de Mazatlan, now the most frequented port on this coast, but subject in its summer to violent hurricanes. It is the port for the neighboring districts, and imports considerable quantities of American & English manufactured goods.

MAZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 m. S.W. Baugé. Pop. 3,778.

MAZEENA, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 m. S.W. Jelalabad, and near where the British defeated an Afghan force in July 1842.

MAZEIRA, isl., coast of Arabia. [MOSEIRAH.]

MAZÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, on the Lez, 10 m. N. Pamiers. Pop. 2,439.

MAZIÈRE (LA BASSE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 14 m. S.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,690.

MAZO, a town of the Canary island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 4,181. It is one of the most miserable places on the island. Houses of wood.

MAZON, p. v., Grundy co., Ill. Pop. of t. 469.

MAZUFURABAD, a town of the Punjab, at the confl. of the Jhylum, and its great tributary the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baramula pass into Cashmere.

MAZYE, a large vill. of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen valley, 40 m. N. Shawl.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, an old div. of Sicily, now subdivided among the provs. Trapani, Girgenti, and parts of Palermo and Caltannisetta.

MAZARA, *Massara*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S. Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 8,400. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls, & has narrow unpaved, dirty streets. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate house, several convents, an hospital, college, theatre, & carricatore for warehousing corn.

MAZZARINO, a town of Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Caltanisetta, in the Val-di-Noto, with a college, and palace of Prince Butera. Pop. 11,600.

MAZZE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 12 m. S.S.E. Ivera. Pop. of comm. 3,291.

McAFEE, p-o., Mercer co., Ky.

McALEVY'S FORT, p-v., Huntingdon co. Pa.

McALLISTER'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn., 53 N.W. Nashville, 737 W.

McALLISTERVILLE, p-v., Juniata co., Pa. 55 N. W. Harrisburg, 149 W.

McARTHUR, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,674; 1850, 1,376.

McARTHURSTOWN, p-v., capital Vinton co., O., 71 S.E. Columbus, 365 W. Situated on a branch of Raccoon cr. It contains a court-house, 4 stores, a burr-millstone fac., a carding machine, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 424 inhabitants.

McBEEN, p-o., Richmond co., Geo.

McBRIDES MILLS, p-o., Heard co., Geo.

McBRIDESVILLE p-o., Union dist., S. C., 80 N. W. Columbia, 474 W.

McCALLUM'S STORE, p-o., Montgomery co. N. C.

McCLELLAN, co. Tex., centrally situated. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained by Brasos r. & tributaries, cap. Wacco Village.

McCOMB, p. Hancock co., O.

McCONNELSBURG, p-v., Fulton co., Pa, 67 W.S. W. Harrisburg, 95 W. Situated in a pleasant valley, on Big Cove cr. It contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 477 inhabitants.

McCONNELLS GROVE, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill.

McCONNELLSTOWN, p-v., Huntingdon co., Pa.

McCONNELSVILLE, p-o., Vienna t., Oneida co., N. Y., 121 W.N.W. Albany, 391 W.

McCONNELSVILLE, p-v., Morgan t., capital of Morgan co., O., 73 E. by S. Columbus, 330 W. Situated on the left bank of Muskingum r., or at an elevation of from 10 to 30 feet above high water. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—2 high schools, 15 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a foundry, a woollen fac., a fulling m., 2 flouring m., & 2,000 inhabitants.

McCORMICK'S SPRINGS, p-o., Lewis co., Ky.

McCOYSVILLE, p-v., Juniata co., Pa.

McCRACKEN, co. Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 232 sq. m. The Ohio & Tennessee rivers bound it on the N. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Drained by Clark's r., & its branches. Capital, Paducah. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $74,581; Ind. corn, 174,976 bush. produced; oats, 18,383; tobacco, 84,196 pounds; wool, 2,743; 8 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 8 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 15 churches; 4 acad., 190 pupils; 16 schools, 458 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,745; 1850, 6,067.

McCULLOCH'S MILLS, p-o., Juniata co., Pa., 61 N.W. Columbus, 133 W.

McCUNESVILLE, v., Northumberland co., Pa. It has 2 stores & 150 inhabitants.

McCUTCHENVILLE, p-v., Wyandott co., O., 76 N. Columbus, 425 W. It contains 3 churches, 5 stores, about 50 dwellings, & 300 inhabitants.

McCUTCHENVILLE, p-o., Vanderbury co., Ia.

McCUTCHONS, p-o., St Charles pa., La.

McDANIELS, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 61 N.W. Raleigh 296 W.

McDANIELS, p-o., Gallia co., O.

McDONALD, county Mo. Situated in S.W. corner of the state. Area, 475 sq. m. Drained by Honey cr., Sugar cr., & Elk cr., tributaries of the Neosho r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Rutledge. There bush. produced; Ind. corn, 145,659; oats, 7,870; wool, were in 1850, live stock valued at $73,854; wheat, 7,839 4,841 pounds; 5 churches; 10 acad., 218 pupils. Pop. 1850, 2,236.

McDONALD, t., Hardin co., O. Pop. 1840, 285; 1850, 582.

McDONALD, p-v., Wilkinson co., Geo.

McDONALD, p-o., Hardin co., O.

McDONALD, p.v., capital of Barry co., Mo., 200 S. W. Jefferson city, 1,115 W. Situated on the N. side of a small branch of White r.

McDONALD'S MILL, Montgomery co., Va.

McDONALD'S MILLS, p-o., Richmond co., S.C.

McDONOUGH, county Ill. Situated in the W. part of the State. Area, 576 sq. m. Organized in 1829. Watered by Crooked creek & its branches. Much of the surface is prairie; soil very fertile. Cap. Macomb. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $248,612; wheat, 100,102 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 550,768; oats, 76,689; wool, 78,481 pounds; 6 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; 13 churches; 45 schools, 1,879 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,308; 1850, 7,616.

McDONOUGH, p. v., New Castle co.. Del.

McDONOUGH, p-v., capital of Henry co., Ga., 65 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 669 W. Situated between Towelagga & South Ocmulgee rivs. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 8 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

McDOWELL, county, N. C. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. Drained by Catawba r. It has the Blue ridge on its W. boundary, from which the surface slopes easterly. Soil in the valleys very fertile. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $156,758; wheat, 5,600 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 255,262; cotton, 1 bale; tobacco, 4,977 pounds; value of the products of the gold mines, $22,000 annually;—2 grist m., 1 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $88,-275; value of manufactured articles, $37,792;—17 churches; 7 academies, 175 pupils; 30 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,389.

McDOWELL, p. o., Highland co., Va.

McDOWELL'S, p. o., Crawford co., Pa.

McELROY, p. o., Doddridge co., Va.

McEWEN'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Troy t., Richland co., O., 57 N. by E. Columbus, 388 W.

McEWENSVILLE, p-o., Northumberland co., Pa., 75 N. Harrisburg, 185 W.

McFARLANDS, p-v., Lunenburg co., Va., 70 S.W. Richmond, 189 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

McGAHEYSVILLE, p-o., Rockingham co., Va., 116 N.W. Richmond, 131 W.

McGAREY, p. o., Hancock co., Ill.

McGEES, p. o., Polk co., Tex.

McGEE'S BRIDGE, p. o., Yalobusha co., Miss.

McGEE'S STORE, p. o., Jackson co., O.

McGRAWVILLE, p-v., Cortlandville t., Cortland co., N. Y., 142 W. Albany, 318 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 2 printing offices issuing a weekly newspaper, & a Baptist & a Methodist publication, & about 500 inhabitants.

McGREGOR'S LANDING, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

McGUIRE'S STORE, p. o., Floyd co., Ga.

McHARGUE'S MILLS, p. o., Knox co., Ky.

McHENRY, county, Ill. Situated on the N. border of the state. Area, 470 sq. ms. Drained by the N.

branch of Chicago r., the Des Plains & Fox rivers, & their branches. Soil on the E. side of Fox r., clayey; on the W., a fertile sandy loam. Limestone abounds. Capital, Dorr. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $203,855; wheat, 562,269 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 501,248; oats, 270,275; wool, 45,094 pounds;—8 grist m., 7 saw m.; —10 churches; 103 schools, 5,936 scholars; 4 libraries, 1,125 vols. Pop. 1840, 2,578; 1850, 14,978.

McHENRY, p-v., McHenry co., Ill., 223 N.N.E. Springfield, 75 W. Situated on the W. side of Fox r., 12 S. of the N. line of the state. It is surrounded by excellent prairie, groves of timber, & oak openings. Pop. of t. 1,176.

McINDOES FALLS, p-v., Barnet t., Caledonia co., Vt., 46 E. by N. Montpelier, 532 W. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Connecticut r., & on the Connecticut & Passumsic rivers r. r. It contains 2 fac., employg. 30 persons, & making 175 yds. of flanned yearly.

McINTOSH, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. The Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the S.E. The surface is level; soil fertile. The Altamaha r. runs on its S.W. border, & South Newport r. on the N.E. Drained by Sapelo r., & Jones & Doctor's ers. It has several islands on its coast, of which Sapelo, Black Bend, & Wolf are the chief. Capital, Darien. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $74,855; Ind. corn, 34,715 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 53,165; rice, 3,122,919 pounds; cotton, 520 bales; 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $140,150; value of manufactured articles, $172,268;—12 churches; 1 academy, 38 pupils; 4 schools, 82 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,360; 1850, 6,027.

McINTYRE, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 252.

McKAIGS MILLS, p-o., Columbiana co., O., 145 N.E. Columbus, 284 W.

McKAY, p. o., Ashland co., O.

McKAY, p. o., Dallas co., Iowa.

McKEAN, county, Pa. Situated in the N. & toward the W. part of the state. Area, 1,442 sq. ms. Organized in 1804. Drained by Alleghany r. & its branches, & by Sinnemahoning cr., a head branch of the W. branch of the Susquehanna r. The surface is hilly, & abounds with coal, iron, & salt. The soil is adapted to grazing. Capital, Smithport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $65,547; wheat, 1,962 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 10,172; oats, 29,974; wool, 9,657 lbs.;—2 grist m., 38 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $134,300; value of manufactured articles, $107,559;—5 churches; 1 academy, 52 pupils; 46 schools, 920 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,975; 1850, 5,254.

McKEAN, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 9 S. Erie, 265 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 338 W. The surface is hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Walnut cr. & its branches, & by Elk cr. The v. on Elk cr. contains a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,714; 1850, 1,916.

McKEAN, t., Licking co., O. It lies directly N. of Granville, & contains the v. of Fredonia. Pop. 1840, 1,317; 1850, 1,378.

McKEANSBURG, p-v., Brunswick t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 67 N.E. Harrisburg, 177 W. It contains 2 stores & about 35 dwellings.

McKEAN'S OLD STAND, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 175 W. Harrisburg, 201 W.

McKEE'S HALF FALLS, p-o., Union co., Pa., 40 N. Harrisburg, 150 W.

McKEE'S PORT, p-v., Versailles t., Alleghany co., Pa., 190 W. Harrisburg, 212 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, several stores, a steam flouring m., 2 steam saw m., 1 steam woollen fac., & 1,392 inhabitants. There are 10 collieries within a mile of the v., producing about 2 millions of bushels bituminous coal annually.

McKINLEY, p-v., Marengo co., Ala., 97 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 890 W.

McKINNEY, county, Tex. Situated on the S.W. border of the state. Area, 3,500 sq. ms. Drained by branches of the Rio Grande, which flows on its western, & the Nueces on its eastern borders. Surface various; very hilly on the north; soil in the valleys very fertile. Capital, Fort Duncan. Pop. 1854, 2,000.

McKINNEY, p-v., capital Collin co., Tex., 225 E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Trinity r., & contains a court house & 192 inhabitants.

McKINNEYS, p. o., Ritchie co., Va.

McKINSTRY'S MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 66 N.W. Annapolis, 62 W.

McKISSACK'S GROVE, p. o., Fremont co., Iowa.

McLAIN'S MILLS, p-o., Waldo co., Me., 33 E. Augusta, 622 W.

McLEAN, county, Ill. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,132 sq. ms. Much of the surface is prairie, moderately undulating, & interspersed with fine groves of timber; soil dry & fertile. Drained by Mackinaw r., & Kickapoo & Salt crs. Capital, Bloomington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $463,190; wheat, 63,893 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,226,533; oats, 126,159; wool, 43,553 lbs.;—15 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—11 churches; 1 academy, 100 pupils; 26 schools, 800 scholars; 5 libraries, 900 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,565; 1850, 10,163.

McLEAN, p-v., Groton t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 149 W. by S. Albany, 311 W. Situated on Fall cr., which affords extensive water power. It contains 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—5 stores, a flouring m., 4 saw m., an iron foundry & trip-hammer works, a plaster m., a clothier's works, a tannery, & about 350 inhabitants.

McLEAN, t., Shelby co., O. Drained by Laramies cr. Pop. 1840, 513; 1850, 775.

McLEANSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Hamilton co., Ill., 156 S.S.E. Springfield, 776 W. Situated on a head branch of the N. fork of Saline cr., on elevated ground, & contains a court house, jail, & 221 inhabitants.

McLEAN'S STORE, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

McLEANSVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Tenn., 80 E. Nashville, 651 W.

McLEAY, a river of E. Australia, after flowing throgh steep ravines of great depth, joins the Apsley river near lat. 30° 40′ S., lon. 152° E.

McLEMORSVILLE, p-v., Carroll co., Tenn., 107 W. Nashville, 790 W.

McLEOD, LAKE, Brit. N. A. Lat. 55° N., lon. 122° 30′ W., discharges its surplus waters into the Peace river. At its N. extremity is M'Leod fort.—*M'Leod Bay* is a nearly landlocked inlet at the E. extremity of the Great Slave Lake, and with Fort Reliance on its N. side.

McLEOD'S, p-o., Greene co., Miss., 195 S.E. Jackson, 1,073 W.

McMANUS, p-o., Greene co., Miss., 210 S.E. Jackson, 1,042 W.

McMATH'S, p-o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 32 Tuscaloosa, 786 W.

McMEEKIN'S, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 28 N. Columbia, 502 W.

McMILLAN'S p. o., Panola co., Tex.

McMILLEN'S GROVE, p. o., Du Page co., Ill.

McMINN, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 475 sq. ms. Drained by tributaries of Hiwassee r. which bounds it on the S. Surface undulating & hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Athens. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $475,222; Ind. corn, 939,116 bush. produced; oats, 216,154; sweet potatoes, 56,559; tobacco, 10,720 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—37 churches; 3 academies, 145 pupils; 41 schools, 3,851 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,719; 1850, 13,906.

McNAB, p-t., Renfrew co., Can. W. Drained by the Madawaska r. entering Ottawa r. which forms its N. boundary. The vill. has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 1,513.

McNEIL'S FERRY, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

McNUTT, p. v., capital Sun Flower co., Miss. Situated on the Sun Flower r., & contains a court house & a few dwellings.

McPHERSONVILLE, v., dist., S. C. Contains an Episcopal church, & 150 inhabitants.

McRAE'S MILLS, p. o., Montgomery co., N. C.

McRAE'S STORE, p. o., Telfair co., Geo.

McSHERRYSTOWN, p-v., Connewaggo t., Adams co., Pa. Situated on Plumb cr., & contains a Roman Catholic church, an academy, & 206 inhabitants.

MEACO, the cap. city of Japan. [MIAKO.]

MEAD, t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by French cr. & branches. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,697; 1850, 1,810.

MEAD, p. t., Warren co., Pa. Drained by Teonista

entering the Alleghany r. on the north. Pop. 1850, 162.

MEAD, t., Belmont co., O. Situated a little W. of Ohio r. Drained by Pipe creek, which affords water power. Pop. 1850, 1,626.

MEADAY, a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawadi, 40 m. N. Prome. It was destroyed by the retreating Burmese in 1826.

MEADE, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, on Ohio r. Area, 239 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Otter creek, Spring creek, and other small tributaries of the Ohio. Capital, Brandenburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 143,855; Ind. corn, 373,145 bushels produced; oats, 125,183; tobacco, 210,427 pounds; wool, 13,095;—10 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp'd;—9 churches. Pop. 1840, 5,780; 1850, 7,393.

MEADERVILLE, p. v., Macon co., Tenn., 55 N.E. Nashville, 658 W. It contains a church, a store, and 100 inhabitants.

MEADIHA, a mkt. town of Hungary, in the Banat, N. of Orsova. Near it are the baths of Hercules, which were frequented by the Romans.

MEADOW BLUFF, p. o., Greenbier co., Va.

MEADOW BRANCH, p. o., Jackson co., O.

MEADOW CREEK, p. o., Orange co., N. C.

MEADOW CREEK, p. o., Whitby co., Ky.

MEADOW DALE, p. o., Highland co., Va.

MEADOW FARM, p. o., Muskingum co., O.

MEADOW RIVER, p. o., Greenbrier co., Va.

MEADOWS, p. o., Van Buren co., Ark.

MEADOWS OF DAM, p. o., Patrick co., Va.

MEAD'S BASIN, p-o., Passaic co., N. J., 73 N.N. E. Trenton, 244 W.

MEAD'S CREEK, v., Morgar co., O. Contains a Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

MEAD'S CORNERS, p. o., Crawford co., Pa.

MEAD'S MILL, p. o., Wayne co., Mich.

MEADSVILLE, p. o., Jackson co., Ala.

MEADVILLE, p-b., & capital of Crawford co., Pa., 234 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 307 W. Situated on the left bank of French cr. The town plat gradually rises from the river to its centre, where is a handsome public square of 5 acres, on the E. side of which is an elegant court-house. It contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—an academy, a state arsenal, several paper m., an oil m., several other manufactories, 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,578 inhabitants. It is the seat of Alleghany College, which was founded in 1816, & since 1833 has been under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal church. It has a president and 7 professors or other instructors, 166 alumni, 107 students, & 8,200 vols. in its libraries; a portion of the students adopt the manual labor system. *The Western Theological Seminary*, under the direction of the Unitarians, founded in 1844, has 4 professors, 40 students, & 8,000 vols. in its libraries.

MEADVILLE, p-v., Halifax co., Va., 136 S.W. Richmond, 223 W.

MEADVILLE, p. o., Mead co., Ky.

MEADVILLE, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Miss., 80 S.W. Jackson, 1,090 W. Situated on the W. side of Homochitto r., & contains a court-house and a few dwellings.

MEADWAY, p. o., Burke co., Ga.

MEAGHANS, v., Lake co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 130 inhabitants.

MEAGHER, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

MEAHGUNGE, a walled town of India, dom. Oude, 24 m. S.W. Lucknow.

MEAKSIMA, some islets of Japan, W. Kiusiu.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, a mountain of Scotl., co. & 20 m. S.W. Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness, pa. Urquhart. Elevation 2,700 feet.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a hill chain in Labrador, Brit. N. A., the loftiest near its E. coast, between Cape Charles & Sandwich Bay. Estimated height 1,480 feet. They are mostly of mica slate, & wooded to nearly their summits.

MEANA, two vills. of Sardinia.—I. Piedmont, div. & 27 m. W.S.W. Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 1,550.—II. island Sardinia, div. & 50 N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,391.

MEANEE ("fishing place"), a marit. town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., Gujerat peninsula, 75 m. N.W. Joonaghur.—II. a vill., Scinde, on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, 5 m. N. Hyderabad, and where the British troops under Sir C. Napier, defeated a Belooch force, 17th Feb., 1843.

MEANGIS ISLES, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 m. S.E. Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.

MEANSVILLE, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 81 N.W. Columbia, 475 W.

MEARE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Glastonbury. Area, 8,269 ac. Pop. 1,605.

MEARNS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, with a vill., 3 m. S. Paisley. Area of pa. about 11,000 ac. Pop. 3,704; pop. of Newton, an anc. bor. of barony, 629, & of Busby 742. It has an old church, & a castle still entire. *The Mearns* is the popular name for the co. Kincardine.

MEARS (ASHLEY), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3¼ m. W. Willingborough. Area, 1,890 ac. Pop. 489.

MEASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3¼ miles S.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 1,490 ac. Pop. 1,663.

MEATH, a marit. co. of Irel., Leinster, having E. Dublin & the Irish Sea, & on the other sides the cos. Louth, Monaghan, Kavin, King's co., Kildare, and Westmeath. Area, 906 sq. m., or 579,899 ac., nearly the whole of which is cultivated. Inhabited houses, 1851, 23,991. Pop. 140,750. Surface mostly flat, or but slightly undulating. Principal river, the Boyne. Climate comparatively dry & cold. Soil mostly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. Tillage farms cover more than 4-5ths of the co., but agriculture is very backward, and the condition of the numerous small farmers wretched. Estates smaller than in most Irish cos. The co. is divided into 12 baronies, 147 pas. in diocese of same name, founded about 1150, & which extends also over Westmeath, and part of King's co., comprising 224 pas. Chief towns, Trim (the cap.), Kells, & Navan. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest the king of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland.

MEAUX, *Iatinum*, afterwards *Meldi*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 25 m. E.N.E. Paris, on the Marne, and on the railroad to Strasbourg. Pop. 7,782. It is a tribunal of commerce, & has a comm. college, with a library of 13,000 vols., and trade in grain & cheese. It was taken by the English in 1520, after a siege of five months. Bossuet was bishop of Meaux.

MEAVY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area, 3,289 ac. Pop. 294. Near the church are remains of a cross, & an oak tree of extraordinary size.

MEBARREZ (EL), a walled town of Arabia, prov. & 33 m. S. Lahsa. Pop. 10,000 (?).

MECCA, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 180 N.E. Columbus, 314 W. Drained by Mosquito cr. Pop. 1840, 684; 1850, 872.

MECCA, a city of Arabia, cap. of the Hedjaz, & of the dist. Belud-ul-Haram. Lat. 21° 28′ N., lon. 40° 15′ E. Pop. 30,000 (?). It is the residence of a shireef, under the protection of the grand seigneur, and is an open town, defended by 3 citadels; houses of stone. It has several mosques, & a temple, which surrounds the *Kaaba*, a small square edifice, the foundation of which is attributed, by the Mohammedans, to Abraham. On one of its angles is the black stone, the object of veneration to all Mussulmans, who alone are privileged to enter the city, & who are required to make a pilgrimage hither at least once in their lives. At the time of the pilgrimage, Mecca presents the appearance of an immense fair, where are assembled Malays, Tartars, Persians, Arabians, Turks, Africans, Greeks, & Armenians. It has no industry, the only manufs. are of chaplets. Provisions, & even water are imported from a distance. The famous balm of Mecca is brought from the interior of Arabia; & there is also an extensive trade in eastern products. Mecca was the birth-place of Mohammed, & the cradle of the Mussulman creed. It was taken by the Wahabees in 1804 & in 1807, & by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818.

MECHADER, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 m. S. Sena, with a castle, the residence of a governor.

MECHANIC, t., Holmes county, O. Drained by Doughty's fork of Killbuck creek. It has 4 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,403; 1850, 1,647.

MECHANICSBOROUGH, p. v., Lehigh co., Pa., 70 N.E. Harrisburgh.

MECHANICSBURG, p-b., Cumberland co., Pa., 9 E. Carlisle, 6 S. W. Harrisburg, 105 W. Situated on the Cumberland valley r.r., 118 m. from Philadelphia, & contains a church, a tannery, 9 flouring m., 6 saw m., & 882 inhabitants.

MECHANICSBURG, p-v., Giles co., Va., 248 W. Richmond, 358 W.

MECHANICSBURG, p-v., Goshen t., Champaign co., O., 36 W. by N. Columbus, 429 W. Situated near the head of Little Darby cr., & contains 2 churches, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 1 saw m., & 682 inhabitants.

MECHANICSBURG, p-v., Henry co., Ia.

MECHANICSBURG, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 15 E. Springfield, 765 W. Situated in a prairie, near Clear creek.

MECHANICSBURGH, p-v., Macon co., Mo.

MECHANICSBURGH, p-v., Van Buren co., Iowa, 110 S.E. Iowa City.

MECHANICS FALLS, p-v., Minot t., Cumberland co., Me. The v. is 36 m. from Portland, on the Atlantic & St Lawrence railroad, & from it a branch extends to Buckfield. It contains 2 churches, 7 stores, an edge tool fac., a saddlery, & 350 inhabitants.

MECHANICS GROVE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

MECHANICSTOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Mid., 89 N. W. Annapolis, 60 W.

MECHANICSTOWN, p-v., Fox t., Carroll co., O., 135 E.N.E. Columbus.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-v., Rutland co., Vt., 82 S. S.W. Montpelier, 465 W.

MECHANICSVILLE, v., Suffolk co., N. Y., contains a Methodist church & 150 inhabitants.

MECHANICSVILLE, v., Readington t., Hunterdown co., N. J.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-o., Bucks co., Pa., 104 E. Harrisburg, 166 W.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-v., Louisa co., Va., 70 N Richmond, 114 W.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-v., Sumter dist., S.C., 78 E. Columbia, 504 W.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-v., Jasper co., Ga., 45 W. Milledgeville, 652 W. Situated 14 m. E. of the Ocmulgee r.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-v., Cannon co., Tenn., 30 S.E. Nashville, 680 W.

MECHANICSVILLE, p-o., Russell co., Ala.

MECHANICS VILLAGE, v., Jefferson pa., La. Pop. 1850, 493.

MECHANICTOWN, v., Wakill t., Orange co., New York. It contains a store, 2 woollen fac., & about 160 inhabitants.

MECHANICVILLE, p-v., Stillwater t., Saratoga co., N.Y., 19 N. Albany, 389 W. Situated on the W. side Hudson r. & on the Champlain canal & Rensselaer & Saragota railroad. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., a plaster m., & about 600 inhabitants.

MECHINN'S RIVER, p-v., Albemarle co., Va., on the Virginia central r.r. at the river, crossing 107 m. from Richmond. It has an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants.

MECHISSES, t., Washington co., Me., 157 E. by N. Augusta, 743 W. Situated on both sides of E. Machias r. which affords extensive water power. The v. at the falls is at the head of tidewater, & contains various mills, & Washington Academy, which has an edifice 50 by 38 feet, 2 stories high, a library & philosophical apparatus, & a productive fund of $14,000. There are in the t. 1 fulling m., 2 grist m., 14 saw m., 1 academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,395.

MECHLIN (Fr. *Malines*), a city of Belgium, prov. & 14 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. arrond., divided into two portions by the Dyle. Pop. 27,234. It is the central station for the railroads which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral of the 12th century, with a steeple 370 feet in height, & containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens (whose "Adoration of the Magi" is in the church of St. John, here); church of the Recollets, with Vandyke's famous "Crucifixion:" bishop's palace, town hall, arsenal, cannon foundry, Franciscan convent, & the beguinage for 800 widows. Mechlin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, & has a diocesan college, & a Roman Cath. university, opened in 1834; an academy of painting & architecture, & a society of fine arts. It was formerly famous for its lace; at present its chief manufs. are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, & beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, & oil, & it communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons.

MECKENHEIM, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. 1,300.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 m. S.E. Durkheim. Pop. 1,756. —*Meckesheim* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Elsens, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,070.

MECKLENBURG, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 640 sq. ms. Staunton & Dan rivers unite in the W. part of this co., to form the Roanoke r., by which, & its tributaries, it is watered. Meherin r. forms its N. boundary. Surface undulating; soil fertile, especially bordering the Roanoke. Capital, Boydton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $387,842; wheat, 113,016 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 552,466; tobacco, 4,863,184 pounds; wool, 25,655;—8 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 1 furnace, 4 tanneries. Cap. employed in manufacture, $53,400; value of manufactured articles, $191,231;—30 churches; 1 college, 75 students; 6 academies, 164 pupils; 24 schools, 574 scholars; 1 library, 5,050 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,724; 1850, 20,630.

MECKLENBURG, county, N. C. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. Catawba r. runs on its W. border, by branches of which it is watered. Surface undulating; soil very productive. It contains several rich gold mines. Capital, Charlotte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $353,062; wheat, 56,375 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 549,162; cotton, 4,219 bales;—25 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 1 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufacture, $45,950; value of manufactured articles $80,750;—31 churches; 7 academies, 161 pupils; 45 schools, 1,354 scholars; 1 library, 3,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 18,273; 1850, 13,914. (*Union co. taken from it since* 1840.)

MECKLENBURG, a country of N. Germany, divided into two states; I. grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, & II. grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It was formerly part of the circle of Lower Saxony. Soil fertile, pasturage excellent; cattle are extensively reared, & horses are exported for the cavalry. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe, & the dukes still take the title of princes of the Vandals.—*Mecklenburg-Schwerin* is bounded E. by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S.E. & S. by Prussia, S.W. Hanover, W. Denmark & Ratzeburg, N. the Baltic. Area, 4,845 sq. ms. Pop. 1852, 542,763. Cap. Schwerin.—*Mecklenburg-Strelitz* comprises two parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; I. the duchy of Strelitz on the E., cap. Strelitz. Area, 628 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 83,276; & II. the principality of Ratzeburg in the W. Area, 139 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 16,352. Cap., Schönberg.

MECKLENBURGH, p-v., Hector t., Tompkins co., N.Y., 174 W. by S. Albany, 397 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., a clothier's works, a tannery, a pump fac., a glove fac., & 400 inhabitants.

MECKLENBURGH, p-v., Knox co., Tenn., 12 E. by S. Knoxville, 188 E. Nashville, 503 W. Situated on the E. side of Holston r., a little above the junction of French Broad r.

MEC KOLUMAR HILL, p-o., Callevara co., Cal.

MECOSTA, county Mich. In the central part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by the Maskegon r. & branches. It is unorganized.

MÉDARD (ST.), two comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*en Jalle*), dep. Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,600.—II. (*de Gurçon*), dep. Dordogne, 15 m. W.N.W. Bergerac. Pop. 1,520.

MEDARY, p-o., Putnam co., O.

MEDBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Rockingham. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 567.

MEDEAH, *Lamida*, a fortified town of Algeria, prov. & 40 m. S.S.W. Algiers. Previous to 1830, when it was taken by the French, it was the residence of the Bey of Titteri. Pop. 3,741.

MEDEBACH, or MEDEBEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.E. Arnsberg. Pop. 2,330.

MEDELLIM, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 2,000. Hernando

Cortes was born here in 1485. It was sacked by the French in 1809.

MEDELLIN, a city of New Granada, S. A., cap. of the prov. of the same name, dep. Antioquia, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 48 m. S.E. Antioquia. Elev. 5,080 feet. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is situated on the Nechi, an affl. of the Cauca, & is an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable extent of country. Pop. of prov. 1851, 77,494.—II. a river of Vera Cruz, Mexico, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 m. S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

MEDEMBLIK, a marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. N.W. Enkhuysen. Pop. 2,807. It has an active trade in cheese and timber.—*Meeden* is a vill., prov. Groningen, 9 m. N.W. Delfzyl. Pop. 1,174.

MEDFIELD, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 21 S.S.W. Boston, 425 W. Watered by Charles & Stop rivers. Chartered in 1650. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian,—and about 200 inhabitants. One mile E. of the v. is one of the oldest houses in New England, which was known to be standing when most of the town was burned by the Indians in 1676. It is one story high, with a steep roof, & is a curious relic of antiquity. There are in the town 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 838; 1850, 966.

MEDFORD, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 5 N.W. Boston, 445 W. Situated at the head of navigation, on Mystic r. Soil fertile & highly cultivated. It contains many fine country seats. The v. situated on the Boston & Lowell railroad, contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a pottery, a hat fac., a fork fac., & several manufacturing establishments, & has considerable ship-building. Middlesex canal passes through the town, in which are a tann., a grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,478; 1850, 3,749.

MEDFORD, p-t., Burlington co., N. J., 31 S.E. Trenton, 155 W. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 4 stores, & about 700 inhabitants. Pop. of the town 1850, 3,022.

MEDGYES, or MEDIAS, a town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. stuhl, on the Great Kokel, a tributary of the Maros, 37 m. E. Karlsburg. Pop. 5,900. It is enclosed by walls, has Greek, Rom. Catholic, & Calvinistic churches, a Protestant college, & Rom. Cath. high school, & a trade in fine wine, cultivated in its vicinity.

MEDIA, p-b., Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 285.

MEDIA, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. & W. provs. of the modern Persian dom.; viz., Irak-Ajemi, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*.—The Great Median wall, between the Tigris & Euphrates, at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late between lat. 33° 20′ & 34° N., & about lon. 44° E.

MEDICINA, a large mkt.-town of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 15 m. E. Bologna, on the canal of Medicina. Pop. 6,700, mostly agricultural.

MEDICINAL SPRINGS, p-o., Walker co., Ga., 209 N.W. Milledgeville, 630 W.

MEDICINE CREEK, p-o., Livingston co., Mo., 151 N.W. Jefferson City, 1,045 W.

MEDINA, county, O. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. ms. Drained by the head waters of Black & Rocky rivers. The surface is moderately uneven, & the soil clay & gravelly loam, very fertile. Capital, Medina. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $762,758; wheat, 132,446 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 418,027; oats, 215,330; wool, 306,602 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m., 4 iron founderies, 1 woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 18 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $108,382; value of manufactured articles, $247,936;—42 churches; 1 academy, 25 pupils; 182 schools, 9,915 scholars; 3 libraries, 700 vols. Pop. 1840, 18,360; 1850, 24,441.

MEDINA, county, Tex. Situated towards the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq ms. Drained by Medina r. & tributaries of Nucas r. Surface undulating, hilly in the N; soil very fertile. Capital, Castroville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $10,488; Ind. corn, 26,106 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 248; peas & beans, 63;—1 church; 2 schools, 37 scholars. Pop. 1850, 909.

MEDINA, p-v., Ridgeway, t., Orleans co., N. Y., 262 W. by N. Albany, 397 W. Situated on the Erie canal, at the junction of Oak Orchard cr., which is used as a feeder. Incorporated in 1832. It contains 6 churches —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodists, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 stores, 6 warehouses, 3 flouring m., 4 saw m., a tannery, 2 furnaces, a clothier's works, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants.

MEDINA, p-t., & capital of Medina co., O., 117 N. E. by N. Columbus, 351 W. The v. is situated on a commanding eminence, & contains a handsome brick court house, in which the public offices are kept, a jail, 6 churches—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Universalist,—15 stores, 1 printing office, a woollen fac., an axe fac., a furnace, a flouring m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,009 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 896; 1850, 2,011.

MEDINA, p-t., Lenawee co.,, Mich., 81 S. W. Detroit, 510 W. Soil fertile, well adapted to grain. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 760; 1850, 1,600.

MEDINA, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill.

MEDINA, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 602.

MEDINA, p-o., Brown co, Wis.

MEDINA (formerly THE MEDE), a river of Engl., Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes harbor. It is navigable to Newport 4 m. inland.

MEDINA (Arab. *Medinet-el-Nabi*), a fortified city of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 245 m. N. Mecca. Pop. 18,000 (?). Its chief interest is derived from the history of Mohammed, who, driven from Mecca, fled to Medina, A. D. 662, & from this epoch, called the *Hegira*, the Mussulmans reckon dates. Medina was the seat of the Arabian empire, under Mohammed, who died there in 632. Two mosques are especially venerated by Mussulmans; one constructed by Mohammed on his arrival, and the other built over the house in which he died.

MEDINA, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de las Torres*), prov. & 43 m. S.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,370.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. & 28 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,760. It is the birth-place of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, & of the historian Diaz del Castillo.—III. (*de Pomar*), prov. & 38 m. N.N.E. Burgos. Pop. 1,248. It has a good bridge, and some magnificent tombs of the Velasco family.—IV. (*de Rio Seco*), prov. & 25 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affl. of the Douro. Pop. 4,700. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and pottery wares.

MEDINACELI, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. S. Soria, near the Jalon. Pop. 1,500. It has a noble ducal palace, & remains of a Roman arch.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a city of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 10,534. It stands on the brow of a rocky eminence, is enclosed by walls, & has externally an imposing appearance, but it is almost wholly in decay. Princip. edifices, a castle, & several churches & hospitals. It has manufs. of earthenwares.

MEDINET ABU, a vill. of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, & comprising the remains of its chief temples. [THEBES, also the *Handbook for Egypt*, pp. 352–4.]

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, *Arsinoe*, a town of Central Egypt, cap. prov. Fayoum, on the Bahr Yousef, or canal of Joseph, 52 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Estimated pop. 5,000. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, manufs. of woollen stuffs, & a trade in rose-water and nitre.

MEDITERRANEAN, *Mare Internum*, an inland sea, enclosed by Asia on the E., Africa on the S., and Europe on the N., & communicates with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar on the W., situated between lat. 30° 20′ & 43° N., & lon. 6° & 37° 30′ E. Within this space is included the Tyrhennian, Ionian, Adriatic Seas, & the Sea of the Grecian archipelago. The Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov which communicate with it by the strait of the Dardanelles, are considered as separate seas. The principal rivers which flow to the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Arno, & the Tiber in Europe, and the Nile in Africa. The principal islands are Sicily (which divides the Mediterranean into an E. & W. portion), Cyprus, Crete, Malta, & the Ionian islands in the E.,

& Sardinia, Corsica, & the Balearic islands in the W. The most important gulfs are Taranto in Italy, Lepanto in Greece, Syrtis & Cabes in Barbary, in the E. portion; & Valencia in Spain, Lion in France, Genoa in Italy, & Tunis in Africa, in the W. The winds of this sea are very variable; the tides are little felt & very irregular. Fish is abundant in the Mediterranean, especially tunny, anchovies, pilchards, & mackerel, & the finest coral, sponge, & ambergris are procured. The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans were sole masters of its shores; in the middle ages, the Venetians monopolized its commerce, & at present, England, by the possession of Gibraltar, Malta, & the Ionian islands, possesses the greatest influence on its destinies. [Adriatic & Ionian Sea.]

MEDITERRANEAN, is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.

MEDIYAD, a small town of Turkish Diarbekir, in a populous plain, 35 m. S. Sert, on the route to Mosul. It has the residence of a governor.

MEDJERDA, *Bagradas*, a riv. of N. Africa, Algeria & Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, & after a N.E. course of 200 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Tunis), 24 m. N. Tunis.

MEDJIBOJ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 4,000.

MEDLING, a town of Austria. [Modling.]

MEDMENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Great Marlow. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 401.

MEDNOI, an island, belonging to Russia, in Behring Sea, E. of Behring island. Length 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Copper is found on its W. coast.

MEDOC, an old dist. of France, in the N.W. of Guyenne, along the Garonne; fertile in the finest growths of claret wines. It now forms the N.W. part of the dep. Gironde.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. & 2¼ m. N. W. Durham, pa. Lanchester. Pop. 840.

MEDON, p-o., Madison co., Tenn., 146 W.S.W. Nashville, 831 W.

MEDREAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N.N.W. Montfort. Pop. 2,123.

MEDSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Alton. Area, 2,811 ac. Pop. 482.

MEDUSA, p-o., Albany co., N. Y.

MEDVEJII-OSTROVA ("Bear Islands"), two groups of isls. in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma r.

MEDVIEDITZA, a river of Russia, gov. Saratov, & Don-Cossack country, after a S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Don on left, 15 m. below the influx of the Choper. Length 330 m. Many German & other colonies are seated on its banks.

MEDWAY, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 28 S. W. Boston, 418 W. Drained by Charles r., which affords good water power. The v. is at the termination of the Medway branch railroad, 23 m. from Boston, & contains 3 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian,—3 cotton fac., a woollen fac., a bell-foundry, 4 boot & shoe fac., several stores, & about 450 inhabs. The t. was incorporated in 1713, & now has a woollen fac., 9 cotton fac., a tannery, 11 boot & shoe fac., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,043; 1850, 2,778.

MEDWAY, p-v., Greene co., N. Y.

MEDWAY, p-v., Clark co., O.

MEDWAY, v., Liberty co. Ga. Situated on the stage road from Savannah to Darien, & contains a church & several dwellings.

MEDWAY, *Vaga*, a river of England, rises near E. Grinstead, in the S.E. of co. Surrey, flows through the centre of the co. Kent, past Rochester & Chatham, & joins the Thames at Sheerness. It is of considerable depth, navigable to Penshurst, & its scenery is eminently beautiful.

MEDYBEMPS, p-t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1850, 287.

MEDYNSK, a t. of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Medynka. Pop. 2,000. An engagement took place here between the French & the Russians, in 1812.

MEDZIBON, a t. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 35 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 1,310.

MEEK'S HILL, p-o., York dist., S. C., 86 N. Columbia, 437 W.

MEELICK, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. S.E. Eyrecourt. Area, 4,292 ac. Pop. 1,710.—II. a pa., co. Mayo, 3 m. W.S.W. Swineford. Area, 8,062 ac. Pop. 3,915.

MEEME, p-t., Manitoowoc co., Wis. Drained by several small streams, entering Lake Michigan, which bounds it on the E. Pop. 1850, 199.

MEENGANA, a thriving manufac. t. of the Punjab, near the Chenaub r., 20 m. W. Jhung, & where large quantities of white cotton cloths are made for the Afghan market.

MEEN (ST.), a comm. & v. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Montfort. Pop. 1,395. It has the ruins of a fine abbey.

MEER, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4¼ m. E.S.E. Lincoln, within the co. of which city it is included.

MEERANE, a t. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 21 m. W. Chemnitz. Pop. 5,470. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs & bombazines.

MEERAT, or MEERTA, a t. of Hindostan, prov. & 42 m. W.N.W. Ajmeer, on an affl. of the Loony. It was once of consequence, though now in decay. Its chintz manufs. are in repute.

MEERGURH, a t. of W. Hindostan, dom. & 72 m. E.S.E. Bhawlpoor.

MEERHOUT, a comm. & v. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 15 m. S.E. Turnhout. Pop. 3,250.

MEERPOOR, a t. of Scinde, near the Pingaree, a branch of the Indus, 45 m. S. Hyderabad. Pop. 10,000. It commands the route between Hyderabad and Cutch, & formerly yielded, with its territory, an ann. revenue of 50,000*l*. Many vills. of Scinde & Beloochistan have same name.—II. a t., Punjab, 115 m. N.W. Lahore.

MEERSBURG, a t. of Baden, circ. & on the Lake of Constance, 5 m. N.E. Constance. It has a castle and a Dominican convent.

MEERSSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. dist., 4 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,008.—II. a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 3 m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,826.

MEERUT, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., enclosed by the dists. Moradabad, Seharunpoor, Boolundshahur, and Delhi. Area, 2,250 sq. m. —*Meerut*, the cap. of dist., is 35 m. N.E. Delhi, on an affl. of the Ganges. It is enclosed by a brick wall, but is in decay, though it has many remains attesting former magnificence, besides one of the largest British churches in India, a British free school, & extensive barracks, forming an important station for the British troops in the Upper provs. of Bengal presid. The other towns are Sirdhuna & Katouli.

MEESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Herts. 4¼ m. S.E. Barkway. Area, 1,008 ac. Pop. 185.

MEES (LES), a comm. & mkt. t. of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., near lt. b. of the Durance, 14 m. W. S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,085.

MEETH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 2,479 ac. Pop. 333.

MEETING STREET, p-o., Edfield dist., S. C.

MEFENYDD, a tnshp. of Wales, co. Cardigan. Pop. 653.

MEFFERSDORF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia. reg. Leignitz, circ. Lauban. Pop. 716.

MEGALO-KASTRO, cap. of isl. Crete. [Candia.]

MEGALOPOLIS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, 5 m. N. Leondari, with remains of a very perfect & large theatre.

MEGANISI, one of the Ionian islands, Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, N. to S., 6 m., breadth 3 m.

MEGANTIC, county, Can. E., in the S.E. part of the province. Area, 1,465 sq. m. Drained by Chaudiere r., & head branches of St. Francis r. Surface hilly, & some portions rough; soil fertile. Capital, Somerset. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 9,300; sheep, 8,395; swine, 4,792; horses, 1,715; wheat, 22,299 bush. produced; rye, 29,989; Indian corn, 318; buckwheat, 12,497; barley, 17,911; oats, 93,127; potatoes, 161,895; peas, 83,035; tobacco, 1,736 pounds; wool, 19,314;—18 grist m., 35 saw m., 2 tanneries, 5 carding & fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 19 asheries, 2 oatmeal m. Pop. 13,835.

MEGARA, a v., but formerly an important city of Greece, gov. Attica, near the mouth of a small river

which enters the Gulf of Ægina, opposite Salamis, 21 m. W. Athens. Pop. 1,000.

MEGASPELION, a rich convent of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, 5 m. N. Kalavrita. It has connected with it, from 250 to 300 monks, & a miraculous image of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

MEGEN, a town of Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 15 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 600.

MEGEVE, a mkt. t. of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 5 m. S. Sallenche. Pop. of comm. 2,774.

MEGNA, a riv. of Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, rises 40 m. N.W. Dacca, joins the Brahmaputra, to which it gives its own name for the rest of its course.

MEHADIA, a mkt. t. of S. Hungary, Banat, near the Wallachian frontier, 15 m. N. Orsova. Pop. 1,684. The baths of Mehadia, or Hercules baths, near this, were known to the Romans, & are annually frequented by many visitors.

MEHALA-EL-KEBIR, *Cynopolis*, a t. of Lr. Egypt, cap. prov. Garbieh, 45 m. S.W. Damietta.

MEHEDIAH, or MAMMORAH, a fortif. t. of Morocco, prov. & 110 m. W.N.W. Fez, on the Seboo, about 1 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic. Its fortifications were formerly respectable; but it is now in decay, and its pop. is under 400.

MEHERIN, r., Va., rises in Charlotte co., & running E. through several counties, enters N. C., & unites with Nottaway r. to form Chowan r.

MEHELM DEPÔT, p-o., Southampton co., Va.

MEHLSACK, a t. of E. Prussia, reg. & 37 m. S.S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 3,030.

MEHOOPANY, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 160 N.W. Harrisburg, on a stream so called entering the Susquehanna r. It has an Universalist church, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

MEHRAND, or MERANDE, a t. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 48 m. E.S.E. Khoi, 11 m. W. of which are the ruins of the anc. Moranda.

MEHUN, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant. on the Yevre, & with a station on the Orleans & Bourges r. r., 9 m. N.W. Bourges. Pop. 3,274. It has manufs. of woollens.

MEIAPONTE, a town of Brazil, prov. & 65 m. E. Guyaz, on the river Almas. It is the most commercial t. in the prov. Pop. 3,000.

MEIDLING, a v. of Austria, near Vienna, on the S. W. It has mineral springs. Pop. 3,500.

MEIFORD, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery. Area, 12,614 ac. Pop. 1,763.

MEIGLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 12 m. N.W. Dundee, with a station on the Scottish Midland Junction r. r., 21 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 773; of vill. 457. The v. is very ancient. In the churchyard is a monument, said to be the tomb of Vanora or Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. Belmont castle (Lord Wharncliffe), is in the pa., & in the park is a large granite block called Macbeth's stone.

MEIGS, county, O. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, bounded E. by Ohio r. Area, 425 sq. ms. Surface broken hilly; soil a dark sandy loam, some portions clayey. Drained by Shade & Leading creeks. Capital, Chester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $301,494; wheat, 113,091 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 267,494; oats, 70,550; wool, 44,142 pounds; salt, 20,-800 bush. manufactured in 2 establishments with a capital of $4,200;—17 flouring & grist m., 26 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufacture, $22,540; value of manufactured articles, 446,770;—37 churches; 4 academies, 160 pupils; 123 schools, 5,366 scholars; 3 libraries, 417 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,455; 1850, 17,961.

MEIGS, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E part of the state. Area, 215 sq. ms. The Tennessee r. bounds it on the W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Decatur. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $150,-780; Ind. corn, 432,875 bush. produced; oats, 72,022; sweet potatoes, 18,890; tobacco, 17,667 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m. Cap. employed in manufacture, $25,000; value of manufactured articles, $10,-080;—19 churches; 24 schools, 2,145 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,794; 1850, 4,879.

MEIGS, t., Adams co., O. Drained by Brash Creek. Situated a few miles N.E. of West Union. It has a flouring m., 2 grist m., a steam furnace. Pop. 1840, 1,048; 1850, 1,438.

MEIGS, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by several tributaries of Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 1,333; 1850, 1,680.

MEIGS CREEK, p-o., Morgan co., O., 78 E. by S. Columbus, 338 W.

MEIGSVILLE, p. t., Morgan co., O., Drained by Meigs cr., a tributary of Muskingum r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,159; 1850, 1,512.

MEIGSVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Tenn., 82 E. by N. Nashville, 639 W. Situated on W. side of Cumberland r.

MEIKLE-FERRY, a strait of the Dornoch Firth, Scotl., 3 m. W.N.W. Tain, co. Ross. Breadth, 3 m. It is crossed by a rather dangerous ferry, in the line of the Great Northern Road.

MEILEN, or MEYLEN, a v. of Switzerl., cant. & on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 3,000.

MEILHAN, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arr. & 7 m. W. Marmande. Pop. 2,293.—*Meillac* and *Meillant* are 2 vills.—I. in dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 m. S. St. Malo.—II. dep. Cher, 20 m. S.S. E. Bourges.

MEIMUNA, a t. of Afghanistan, Huzareh country, on an affl. of the Oxus, in lat. 35° 50′ N., lon. 64° 38′ E.

MEINAU, a small isl. of S. Baden, circ. Lake, in the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ m. W. Constance, with a vill. a castle, & numerous vineyards, the property of Prince Esterhazy.

MEININGEN, a fortif. town of Cent. Germany, cap. duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on rt. b. of the Werra, 33 m. E.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 6,205. Principal edifice, the palace, the residence of the dukes since 1681, containing collections of paintings & natural curiosities. It has a house of assembly for the duchy, two gymnasia, a normal school, & manufs. of woollens & linens.

MEI-OMID, a consid. vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 35 m. E. Shahrood, at the foot of a mntn. range, & enclosed by walls & gardens.

MEISENHEIM, a t. of W. Germany, cap. a detached principality, belonging to Hesse Homburg, on the Glan, 45 m. S. Coblentz. Pop. 2,300. It has a palace, and a handsome town-hall.

MEISSEN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. N.W. Dresden, on lt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1845, 8,080. It is enclosed by walls, has numer. suburbs, and presents a picturesque appearance with "its castle, Gothic church, & lofty houses, perched high on a rocky eminence," but it is internally gloomy. Its fine cathedral has some monuments of Saxon princes; in its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is now established the famous porcelain factory, producing all the goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufs. of hosiery, leather, colors, and camels' hair brushes; and the convent of Afra, near the town, is the seat of a royal school.

MEJERDA, a river of Tunis. [MEDJERDA.]

MEKLONG, a t. of Siam, at the confl. of the Meklong r., with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 m. S.W. Bang-kok. Pop. estim. at 13,000.

ME-KONG, or MENAM-KONG, one of the princip. rivers of S.E. Asia, rises in Tibet, traverses the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, Laos, & Camboja, & enters the China Sea by numer. mouths, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40′ E. In its lower part it separates into numer. arms, & divides the Anamese & Siamese doms.

MEKRAN, or MUKRAN, the largest prov. of Beloochistan, betw. lat. 25° & 28° N., & lon. 58° & 66° E., having W. the provs. Bushkard & Kohistan, E. those of Sarawan, Jhalawan, & Lus, S. the Indian Ocean, & N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area estimated at 100,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000, mostly pastoral. It is a wild & barbarous region, where the troops of of Alexander the Great suffered severely from drought on their return from India into Persia, though it has been latterly affirmed that the two principal routes through it are not deficient in supplies of water, & they are important as military thoroughfares. It is divided into numerous petty districts, under separate chiefs, some tributary to the khan of Kelet, others to Muscat & Persia.

MEL, or MELO, a mkt. t. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Belluno, cap. dist., on the Piave. Pop. 4,000.—*Melo* is a town of Uruguay, S. A., 200 m. N.E. Monte-Video.

MELASSA, or MELASSO, *Mylasa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 23 m. N.E. Boodroom. It has large anc. remains, & some trade.

MELAY, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles. Pop. 1,982.

MELAZGHERD, a dilapidated t. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 50 m. S.E. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., on the Muradchai (Euphrates).

MELBECKS, a township of England, co. York, N. rid. Riding, pa. Grinton, 12 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,661.

MELBOURNE, p.-t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. The v. is on the left bank of the St. Francis r., & on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r., at the point of junction of the Quebec & Richmond r. r., 90 m. from Quebec, & 75 from Montreal. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a fulling m., a saw m., & 450 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1852, 2,076.

MELBOURNE, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 4,688 ac. Pop. 1,931.—II. co. & 7¼ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area, 3,290 ac. Pop. 2,680, and gives the title of Viscount to the Lamb family.—III. a tnshp., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Thornton, 4¼ m. S. Pocklington. Pop. 535.

MELBOURNE, the cap. t. of the British colony of Victoria, Australia, on the Yarra-yarra, near its mouth in Port Phillip, lat. 37° 48′ 6″ S., lon. 144° 57′ 7″ E. Pop. 1850, 29,000. It was founded in 1837, & now extends for 2 m., with a breadth of 1 m., along the river, which is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons, & about to be crossed here by a stone bridge of 1 arch. Site low, and frequently flooded. Streets regular; houses chiefly of brick, many of the public buildings of stone, and, altogether, it has the aspect of an English country town. It has six churches, several public schools, a court-house, jail, government offices, 2 banks, an insurance office, courts of justice & requests, Port Philip college, a mechanics' institution, theatre, botanic garden, race-course, numerous associations & newspapers, steam flour-mills, iron foundries, horse bazaar, & extensive wool stores. It is a munic. bor., divided into 4 wards, the see of a Protestant bishop, & the chief seat of the trade of Victoria; though large ships arriving at its port are obliged to lie opposite Williamstown, about 4 m. distant. Value of exports from Victoria, mostly from Melbourne & Geelong, in 1849, 737,067*l.*, of which 574,594*l.* stood for wool; imports, 479,831*l.* Melbourne communicates daily by steamers with Geelong on the W. side of the bay, & at stated periods with Sydney, Launceston, & Hobart-town in Tasmania (Van Diemen Land). Around it are many thriving farms & country residences of its more wealthy inhabs. —*Melbourne Island*, Pacific Ocean, forms with Bedford & Monro Isls., a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, & was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837.

MELBURY, several pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Abbas*), 2¼ m. S.S.E. Shaftesbury. Area, 2,276 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*Bubb*), 6¾ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,227 ac. Pop. 157.—III. (*Osmond*), 7¼ m. S.S.W Sherborne. Area, 1,192 ac. Pop. 364.—IV. (*Sampford*), 6¼ m. W.N.W. Cerne. Area, 1,024 ac. Pop. 55.

MELCHBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Beds, 5 m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 2,574 ac. Pop. 290.

MELCHET PARK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 30.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch river, and noted as the birth-place of Arnold of Grüth and Nicholas von der Flue, two of the founders of the Swiss confederation.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,151 ac. Pop. 191.—II. Regis, a pa. of Engl., forming a part of the bor. Weymouth. Area, 1,548 ac. Pop. 5,273. (Weymouth.)

MELDAL, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift. & 35 m. S. W. Trondhjem. Pop. 4,260.

MELDOLA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 7 m. S. Forli. Pop. 4,220.

MELDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Area, 906 ac. Pop. 144.

MELDORF, a market-town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the N. Sea, 53 m. N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 2,000. It has a small harbor.

MELDRETH, a pa. of Engl., Cambridge, 4 m. N.N. E. Royston. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 776.

MELDRUM (OLD), a market-town & pa. of Scotl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area of pa. 7,474 ac. Pop. 2,002; do. of Old Meldrum or Methelnie-town 1,102. It is pretty well built, though irregular, and has a town-hall, church, and Episcopal chapel, with manufs. of cotton.

MELEDA, *Melita*, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 17 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Length 28 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 900. Surface mountainous. Chief products, corn in small quantities, fruits, oil, & some wine. Goats & sheep are pretty numerous. It has several vills. Many commentators think that it was Meleda, and not Malta, at which St. Paul was wrecked.

MELEKHOVSKAIA, a mkt. town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, 23 m. N.E. Tcherkask, on the Don. Pop. 2,000.

MELENDEZ, p.-v., capital, Benton co., Flor.

MELENIK, a town of Europ. Turkey, Macedonia, sanj., & 60 m. S.E. Ghiustendil.

MELENKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. S.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ. Pop. 5,685.

MELFI, *Aquilus*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain, overlooking the plain of Capitanata, 34 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 8,400. It is enclosed by ruined walls, & has an old castle, a cathed., several convents & cisterns. The vicinity is celebrated for its wine.

MELFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 3 m. N. Sudbury. Area, 5,185 ac. Pop. 2,587. The vill. is beautifully situated, & has a handsome Gothic church, a large ancient poors' hospital, revenue 1,066*l.*, & silk manufs.

MELAGAÇO, the most N.most town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 38 m. N.E. Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress, & a trade in hams, for which it has repute.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. & 168 m. S.W. Pará, on W. bank of Lake Anapu. Pop. 4,000.

MELGAR DE FERNAMENTAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. W.N.W. Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,700, chiefly engaged in tanning.

MELGIG, a salt lake or marsh in S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E., & which receives the river Adjedi from the N.W. Length 26 m.; breadth 18 miles.

MELIDEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 5 m. N.E. St. Asaph. Area, 4,722 ac. Pop. 1,209.

MELILLA, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, but belonging to the Spaniards. 40 m. E.N.E. Beni-Botoya. Pop. 3,000. The Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines & cisterns, & is garrisoned by about 900 men.

MELINDA, or MELINDE, a seaport town of E. Africa, cap. a state, N. of Zanzibar, lat. 4° 50′ S., lon. 40° E. It has many ruined churches built by the Portuguese, who possessed it during the 16th & 17th centuries, & a considerable traffic.

MELINDWR, a township of Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadam Fawr. Pop. 1,151.

MELINE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Area, 4,523 ac. Pop. 474.

MELIPILLA, a town of Chili, S. A., dep. & 38 m. S.W. Santiago, on the Maypo.

MELISSEE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Saône, arrond. & 7 m. N.N.E. Lure, on the Ognon. Pop. 2,208.

MELITO, 4 vills. of Naples.—I. Calab. Ult., dist. Reggio. Pop. 1,000.—II. Princip. Ult., dist. Arcano. Pop. 900.—III. Princip. Cit., dist. Vallo.—IV. prov. Naples, dist. Casoria. Pop. 3,000.

MELITOPOL, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 m. N.N.E. Simferopol. Pop. 1,760.

MELK, or MÖLK, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 m. W. St. Polten. Pop. 1,000. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, on the site of the Roman *Namare*, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, & a botanic garden.

MELKSHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, 10½ m. E.S.E. Bath. Area of pa. 12,572 ac. Pop. 6,073; do. of the t. 2,931. The town has a large anc. cruciform church, a union work-house, manufs. of woollens, & in the immediate vicinity, baths & a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate & saline spring, similar to those of Cheltenham.

MELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, rises 20 m. N. Brescia, flows S., & joins the Oglio, 12 m. N.E. Cremona, after a course of 50 m.

MELLARA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 21 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2,323.

MELLAWEE, a mkt. town of Central Egypt, prov. & 26 m. S. Minieh, on lt. b. of the Nile.

MELLE, a market town of Hanover, landr. & 13 m. E.S.E. Osnabrück, on the Else. Pop. 1,437.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 11 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,043.

MELLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arrond., 17 m. E.S.E. Niort. Pop. 2,473. It has beautiful suburbs, & the district is celebrated for a breed of mules, reputed among the best in Europe. In the neighborhood is the sulphureous spring of Fontadan.—*Melles* is a vill., dep. H. Garonne, arrond. St. Gaudens, with lead mines. Pop. 1,143.

MELLENVILLE, p-v., Claverack t., Columbia co., N. Y., 37 S. Albany, 349 W. It contains a church, a store, 2 flouring m., a carpet fac., and about 75 inhabs.

MELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. S. S.W. Kirby-Lonsdale. Area, 23,474 ac. Pop. 2,204. It has a small grammar school.—II. a chapelry, same co., pa. Halsall, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 662.

MELLINGEN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Argau, 1 m. S. Badon, on the Reuss. Pop. 685.

MELLION (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.E. Callington. Area, 2,985 ac. Pop. 324.

MELLIS, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on railroad, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 610.

MELLONS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.W. Newport. Area, 2,574 ac. Pop. 637.

MELLONVILLE, p. v., capital Orange co., Flor. Situated on the S. side of Lake Monroe, on the site of Fort Mellon. It has a court house & a few dwellings.

MELLOON, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawadi, opposite Patanago, & where a treaty was proposed between the British & Burmese in 1825.

MELLOR, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 6 m. E.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 1,777, extensively employed in cotton manufs.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,668.

MELLRICHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Saale, 48 m. N.N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,810.

MELLS, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area, 3,611 ac. Pop. 1,186.

MELMERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5¼ m. N.E. Penrith. Area, 4,496 ac. Pop. 296.

MELMORE, p-v., Eden t., Seneca co., O., 82 N. Columbus, 416 W. Situated on the N. bank of Honey cr.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on rt. b. of the Elbe, 21 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,378. It has an ancient castle & 6 annual fairs. The finest Bohemian wine is grown in its vicinity.

MELNITZY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 17 m. E.S.E. Kowel. Pop. 1,500.

MELOIR DES OUDES (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. St. Malo. Pop. 3,180.

MELON, p. o., Barbour co., Va.

MELORIA, *Manaria*, a small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 m. W. Leghorn. Here the Genoese totally defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement in 1250.

MELOVATKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 33 m. S.E. Kupiansk. Pop. 2,000.

MELPINE, p. o., Muscatine co., Iowa.

MELROSE, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass. It was formerly a part of Malden. Drained by Mystic r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is on the Boston and Maine r. r., 5 m. from Boston, & has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—& 650 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,260.

MELROSE, p-v., Rockingham co., Va.

MELROSE, p-v., Clarke co., Ill., 152 E.S.E. Springfield, 686 W. It contains about 20 dwellings.

MELROSE, p. v., Rush co., Ia.

MELROSE, p. v., Nacogdoches co., Tex.

MELROSE, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,541.

MELROSE, t., Clark co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 672.

MELROSE, a bor. of barony & pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, 11 m. N.N.W. Jedburgh, & with a station on the N. British r. r. Area of pa. 45 sq. m. Pop. 7,365; do. of town 966. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, is noted only for its abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still the noblest ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136, for monks of Cistercian order, rebuilt in the richly-decorated style, between the reigns of Robert Bruce & James IV.; & unroofed & greatly dilapidated at the Reformation. Length from E. to W., 258 feet; breadth of cross aisles, 137 feet. The D. of Buccleugh is proprietor.

MELS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, 1¼ m. S.W. Sargans. Pop. 1,000.

MELSONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Area, 2,669 ac. Pop. 559.

MELSUNGEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. circ. on the Fulda, 13 m. S. Cassel. Pop. 4,020. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth.

MELTHAM, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,758, employed in woollen manufs.

MELTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 1,039. —II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area, 2,485 ac. Pop. 393.—III. (*Little*), same co., 5¼ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area, 671 ac. Pop. 379.—IV. (*Constable*), same co., 5 m. S.S.W. Holt. Area, 2,710 ac. Pop. 106. The magnificent seat of Sir J. Astley is in this pa.—V. (*High*), co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,464 ac. Pop. 105.—VI. (*Ross*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Glandford-Bridge. Area, 1,755 ac. Pop. 159.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 14¼ m. E.N.E. Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, here crossed by 2 stone bridges, & with a station on the Midland r. r. Area of pa. 10,266 ac. Pop. 4,956; do. of the t. 4,391. The town has a fine Gothic church, 2 large free schools, supported by the town estate, ann. rev. 700*l.*; an alms-house founded in 1638; union workhouse, a good library & news-room, excellent hotels, & stabling for upwards of 800 horses, belonging to the members of the famous subscription fox-hunt, which attracts to Melton, during the season, the *elite* of the fashionable sporting world.

MELTONS, p. o., Navarro co., Tex.

MELTONSVILLE, p-v., Anson co., N. C., 160 S.W. by W. Raleigh, 454 W.

MELTONSVILLE, p-v., Marshall co., Ala., 169 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 687 W.

MELUN, *Melodunum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, & on the Paris & Troyes r. r., 27 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 6,750. It is agreeably situated, & has a pa. church with fine stained glass, the clock-tower of an old abbey, ruins of a royal palace of the kings of France, a comm. college, normal school, & public library; with manufs. of woollen cloths & printed linens.

MELVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 11 m. W. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,418 ac. Pop. 242.

MELVILLE, p. o. Suffolk co., N. Y.

MELVILLE, p. o., Orange co., N. C.

MELVILLE, p. o., Chatooga co., Ga.

MELVILLE, an anc. pa. of Scotland. [LASSWADE.]

MELVILLE (BAY), an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin Bay. Lat. 76° N., & between lon. 60° & 64° W.—(*Cape*), a headland, forming the W. boundary of the above bay.—II. E. Australia, in lat. 14° 10′ S., lon. 144° 25′ E.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an isl. off the coast of N. Australia, in lat. 11° 28′ S., lon. 131° E. Length 70 m.; breadth 30 m. Surface low & gently undulating. In 1824, a British settlement was planted at Fort Dundas, near Apsley Strait, but soon afterwards abandoned.—II. the W.most of the Georgian Isls., Brit. N. A., in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N., lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, & where he wintered in 1819–20.—III. S. Pacific, in lat. 17° 35′ S., lon. 142° 41′ W.

MELVIN, p. v., Ballard co., Ky.

MELVIN VILLAGE, p. v., Carroll co., N. H., 49 E. by S. Concord, 530 W.

MELZO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. E.N.E. Milan.

MEMBRILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. E. Ciudad-Real, on the Azuer. Pop. 3,620.

MEMBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. W.N. W. Axminster. Area, 4,089 ac. Pop. 793.

MEMEL, a fortified seaport town of E. Prussia, being the most N. in the kingdom, reg. & 74 m. N.N. E. Königsberg, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Dange,

on the N. end of the Curische-Haff. Lat. of light-house 55° 43′ 7″ N., lon. 21° 6′ 2″ E. Pop. 9,400. It consists of the old, new, & Frederick's towns, with several suburbs. It was enclosed by walls in the time of the Teutonic knights, & has a citadel, Lutheran, Calvinist, & Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, arsenal, exchange, theatre, high schools, a hospital, & manufs. of woollen cloth & soap, with ship-building docks, saw mills, & distilleries. The harbor, 14 feet deep, can accommodate 300 vessels, & a light-house, 128 feet in height, has been erected on the N.E. side of its entrance. Memel is the great entrepot of the country, watered by the Niemen. Exports comprise oak-plank & fir, timber of the first quality, corn, staves, flax, hemp, linseed, oil cake, hides, bones, and wool. Principal imports, colonial produce, cotton stuffs & yarn, cutlery, & English coal. Ship-building is carried on extensively.

MEMMINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Iller, 43 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1845, 6,876. It is encl. by walls, & has a handsome town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, & manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil cloth, copper & ironwares.

MEMPHIS, city, Shelby co., Tenn., 230 W.S.W. Nashville, 915 W. Situated on an elevated bluff on the left bank of the Mississippi r., at the head of ship navigation, immediately below the mouth of Loosahatchie or Wolf rivers, & at the W. termination of the Memphis & Charleston r. r. It is built on the site of Fort Assumption, & on the bluff 30 feet above the river at the highest floods, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains 10 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 academies, 2 banks, 75 stores, a steam flouring m., an extensive cotton fac., an iron foundry, 7 printing offices, together issuing 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly, & 6 weekly newspapers; & in 1850, 8,841 inhabitants; in 1854, about 12,000. Capital employed in manufactures, $278,658; value of manufactured articles, $591,208. The navy yard, on the south border of the city, has lately been established here, and buildings are being put up, and adequate preparations made for ship building, &c. It is the great shipping point for cotton & other produce of Western Tennessee. There is a natural wharf formed of sandstone jutting out from the foot of the bluffs, forming a convenient landing. It is 790 miles by course of river above New Orleans, & 240 below the junction of Mississippi river with the Ohio.

MEMPHIS, p. v., Pickens co., Ala. Pop. of the t. 1850, 156.

MEMPHIS, p. v., St. Clair co., Mich.

MEMPHIS, p. v., Scotland co., Mo., 184 N. Jefferson City, 951 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 183.

MEMPHIS, or MOPH, a ruined city, & the anc. cap. of Egypt, the remains of which exist on the W. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. Cairo.—*Mitrahera* & several other vills. are on its site.

MEMPHREMAGOG (LAKE), (*Mem-plow-bouque of the Indians.*) It is about 30 miles long, & from 2 to 3 miles wide, & lies mostly in Canada, only 7 or 8 miles of the S. end being in Vt. It covers about 15 sq. miles in Vt., & receives Clyde, Barton, & Black rivers. Its waters are discharged through St. Francis r. into Lake St. Peter's, an expansion of St. Lawrence r., 15 miles below the entrance of the Sorelle r. On an island, 2 miles within the Canada line, is found a quarry of *novaculite*, known by the name of "magog oil stone," which is in high repute.

MENA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 48 m. E. Tchernigov, on an affl. of the Desna. Pop. 2,000. It was important in the 10th century.

MENADO, a Dutch colony on the N. end of the Isl. of Celebes. Pop. 1849, 183,000.

MENAGGIO, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 15 m. N.N.E. Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on W. bank of the Lake of Como.

MENAI STRAIT, an arm of the sea in N. Wales, separating the Isle of Anglesea from co. Carnarvon. Length from N.E. to S.W. 14 m.; breadth varies from 200 yards to 2 miles. Shores rocky. It is navigable for vessels of moderate burden. The celebrated suspension bridge across this strait, forming a part of the great line of road between London & Holyhead, was completed by Telford in 1825, at a cost of 211,791*l*. It has 7 stone arches, each 52½ feet span, besides the suspension portion, which is 560 feet in length. Height of roadway above high water 100 feet.—A tubular suspension bridge has been carried over the strait, & forms part of the line of the Chester & Holyhead r. r.

MENALLEN, p-t., Adams co., Pa., 48 S.W. Harrisburg, 89 W. Drained by Conewago cr. & Conococheague cr. Pop. 1840, 2,269; 1850, 1,654.

MENALLEN, t., Fayette co., Pa. Drained by Redstone & Dunlop's creeks. Pop. 1840, 1,377; 1850, 1,411.

ME-NAM, or MEI-NAM ("mother of waters"), one of the large rivers of S. Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yun-nan (China), traverses the centre of Siam, & after a S. course estimated at 800 m., enters the Gulf of Siam by three mouths, the E. of which is navigable for large ships, though all are more or less obstructed by bars.

MENAM-KONG, a riv. of S.E. Asia. [Me-kong.]

MENAN, Petit, or Little Menan island, Me., lies off the harbor of Steuben, in the Atlantic, 3 S.S.E. Gouldsborough harbor. It has a lighthouse, situated in lat. 44° 22′, lon. 67° 49′ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows a white light, elevated 45 feet above the sea, & is visible 11¼ nautical miles. Grand Menan, a large island, lies off Passamaquoddy bay, within the province of New Brunswick. It is about 8 m. in breadth, & 20 m. in length. The western shore throughout its entire length presents a succession of lofty mural precipices, with few & limited beaches, without shelter even for boats, except at Dark Harbor. From the western side the land has a slope to the eastern shore, which has many indentations, although destitute of good harbors. It has extens. & valuable fisheries. (*See Grand Menan.*)

MENANCABOW, or MENANKABAU, a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, & they carry useful arts to a greater perfection than any other people of Sumatra. They are now wholly or partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

MENARD, county, Ill. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 302 sq. miles. Drained by Sangamon r. & its branches. Capital, Petersburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $368,951;—wheat, 69,106 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,280,206; oats, 129,107; wool, 31,752 pounds;—10 flouring m., a grist m., 11 saw m.;—2 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons employed;—13 churches, 2 academies, 65 pupils; 30 schools, 720 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,849.

MENARS-LA-VILLE, a town of France. [Mer.]

MENAS-ALBAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 miles S.S.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,651.

MENASES GAP, p-v., Warren co., Va., 136 N. by W. Richmond, 79 W.

MENASHA, p. v., Winnebago co., Wis., 100 N.E. Madison. Situated on the right bank of the outlet Minnebago lake. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., a pottery, an iron foundry, a brewery, & 1,200 inhabitants.

MENAT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 17 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,020.

MENDANA ISLANDS. [Marquesas.]

MENDAVIA, a market town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,900. Cæsar Borgia was killed in a skirmish, near this t. in 1507.

MENDE, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Lozère, on lt. b. of the Lot, 75 m. N.W. Avignon. Pop. 1846, 4,619. It is situated on the slope of Mont Mimat, enclosed by boulevards, & has a fine cathedral with 2 spires, an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture; a public library, chamber of manufs., & consid. manufacs. of serges & other coarse cloths.

MENDEFI, or MENDEFY, a lofty mntn. of Central Africa, S. of Mandera, near lat. 9° N., lon. 14° 25′ E., & supposed to be volcanic.

MENDELI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 36 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, and defended by a castle.

MENDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 12 m. W. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,300.

MENDERE, two rivers of Asia Minor.—I. (anc. *Mæander*), Anatolia, is formed by two streams, about 50 m. S.W. Afium Kara Hissar, flows generally W.S.W., & enters the Ægean Sea, 32 m. S.S.W. Aiasaluck (Ephesus), after a course of upwards of 200 m. On its banks are the traces of the ancient cities Apamæa, Antiochia ad Mæandrum, & Miletus.—ancient *Simois*), plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., & after a N.N.W. course of about 60 m., past the sites of Troy

& Pergamus, enters the Hellespont at its mouth in conjunction with the Scamander.

MENDHAM, p-t., Morris co., N.J., 56 N. Trenton, 230 W. Surface hilly, & on the N. mountainous: soil clay & calcareous loam. Drained by head waters of the N. branch of Raritan r., & by branches of Whippany r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy for males, a seminary for females, 3 stores, 1 grist m., & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 3 academies, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,378; 1850, 1,723.

MENDHAM, a pa. of England, cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Harleston. Area, 3,144 ac. Pop. 877.

MENDIGORRIA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarre, 16 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,100.

MENDIP HILLS, England, co. Somerset, divide the N. from the central part of the co. Length about 24 m., with elevation of upwards of 1,000 feet; are mostly wild heath or sheep walk, & coal & lead mines are worked here.

MENDLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 16½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 3,944 ac. Pop. 1,442. Annual charities 330*l*. A silver crown of one of the Saxon kings, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here in 17th century.

MENDOCINA, p. o., Trinity co., Cal.

MENDOCINO, county, Cal., a north western, county having the Pacific Ocean for its western boundary. Area, 2,700 sq. ms. Drained by Russian & Eel r. and branches, & several small streams entering the Pacific. Surface mountainous with extensive valleys. In the year 1535 Antonia de Mendozo, first Viceroy of New Spain, appointed by the king, arrived at the city of Mexico, fourteen years after its conquest or surrender; & ordered a survey of the coast of California, when Cape Mendocino was discovered, & so called in honor of the Viceroy. Mendocino, from which the county derives its name, is the patronymic of Mendoza. Capital, Meigsville. There were in 1852, 638 horses; 143 cows; 1,276 beef cattle, 268 work oxen;—3,690 bush. wheat produced; 4,713 barley; 882 oats; 981 Ind. corn;—a steam saw m., & water power grist & saw m. Pop. 416.

MENDOCINO (CAPE), the most W. point of the United States of America, on the Pacific. Lat. 40° 29′ N., lon. 124° 29′ 6″ W.

MENDON, t., Rutland co., Vt., 8 E. Rutland, 47 S. Montpelier. Surface mountainous; soil cold, & adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1804, by the name of Parkerstown. Drained by branches of Otter cr. It has a tannery, 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 545; 1850, 504.

MENDON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 33 S.W. Boston, 406 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil generally fertile. Drained by Mill r. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Friends, and 1 Universalist,—& about 300 inhabitants. It is on a commanding eminence, with a fine prospect to the E. The t. is the oldest, except Lancaster, in the co., having been chartered in 1667. It has 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,524; 1850, 1,300. (*See Blackstone.*)

MENDON, p-t., Monroe co., N.Y., 12 S. Rochester, 210 W. by N. Albany, 356 W. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous & calcareous loam. Drained by Honeoye & Irondequoit creeks. The v., situated on the latter, contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 3 stores, a grist m., & about 250 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,435; 1850, 3,353.

MENDON, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

MENDON, p. v., Mercer co., O., 123 W.N.W. Columbus, 495 W.

MENDON, p-v., Lenawee co., Mich., 75 S.W. Detroit, 515 W.

MENDON, p. v., Madison co., Ia.

MENDON, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 116 W. Springfield, 894 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabs.

MENDON, t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 355.

MENDON CENTRE, p. o., Monroe co., N.Y.

MENDOTA, p. v., capital, Dacotah, Minnesota Ter., 8 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony, 6 above St. Paul. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., at the entrance of St. Peter's r., and directly opposite Fort Snelling. This is an Indian trading port, occupied by the American Fur Company. It has 150 inhabitants.

MENDOZA, a river of La Plata, dep. Mendoza, flows mostly N.ward, and enters Lake Guanacache, after a total course of 200 m.

MENDOZA, a dep. of La Plata, between lat. 32° & 34° 30′ S., & lon. 67° & 50° W., having N. & E. the deps. San Juan & S. Luis, W. the Andes, separating it from Chili, & S. an unsettled region. Estimated pop. from 35,000 to 40,000. Surface mostly level, except W.ward. Principal river, the Mendoza, which enters the Guanacache, on the N. frontier. Soil sandy, & requires irrigation; but fine fruits, & some wheat maize, &c., are raised, which, with mules, wine, & some silver, in the vale of Uspallatu, constitute the chief products.—*Mendoza*, the chief town, is situated in a high plain, near the Andes. Lat. 32° 52′ S., lon. 69° 7′ W. Pop. about 12,000. It is well built, & is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos-Ayres & Chili, with which latter it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallata & Portillo.

MENDRISIO, the most S. town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 6 m. N.W. Como, with 1,716 inhabitants, a college, & Capuchin convent.

MENDYGHAUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Cawnpoor, on the Ganges, 5 m. S. Kanoje.

MENEHOULD (STE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., on the Aisne, at the influx of the Auve, 26 m. E.N.E. Châlons. Pop. 3,068. It was destroyed by fire in 1719, & since regularly built. It has forest board, an agricultural council, a seminary, & manufs. of glass, earthenwares, & leather. It was formerly fortified, & was taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

MENELOS, p. o., Madison co., Ky.

MENETOU-SALON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Cher, 10 m. N.N.E. Bourges, with manufs. of serges, & distilleries. Pop. 2,497.

MENGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Sigmaringen. Pop. 2,044. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufactures of woollen cloth.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, princip. & 12 m. N. Waldeck. Pop. 1,743.

MENENHOIT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Liskeard. Area, 6,997 ac. Pop. 1,944.

MENIN (Flemish *Meenen*), a comm. & fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, & on the French frontier, 7 m. S.W. Coutrai. Pop. 8,052. It has manufs. of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. It was repeatedly taken by the French in the 17th & 18th centuries.

MENJIL, MENJILE, or MENZIL, a vill. of Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemi, & on the Sefid-rood, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. S.S.W. Reshd, having about 60 houses, & an active trade in oil & soap.

MENMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, N.E. Brechin. Area about 15½ sq. m. Pop. 693.

MENETOU-SUR-CHER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arrond. Romarantin, on the rt. b. of the Cher. Pop. 950.

MENNEVRET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vervins. Pop. 2,148.

MENNIGHÜFFEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 10 m. W.S.W. Minden Pop. 1,216.

MENNIKOR, a vill. of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 14 m. W.S.W. Wesenburg. Pop. 2,000, employed in manufs. of tobacco, & linen & cotton stuffs.

MENOMONEE, r., Mich., rises in the country S. of Lake Superior, & runs E. by S. about 100 miles, and enters Green Bay. It forms the S. boundary of the upper peninsula, separating it from Wisconsin.

MENOMONEE, r., Wis., a small mill-stream entering Lake Michigan.

MENOMONEE, t., Waukesha co., Wis. Drained by Menomonee r. Pop. 1840, 59; 1850, 1,340.

MENOMONEE FALLS, p. v., Waukesha co., Wis. Situated at the fall of the Menomonee, 65 E. Madison. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabs.

MENOUF, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. a prov. in the Delta, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Rosetta & Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 m. N.N.W. Cairo. It has indigo-works, a manuf. of mats, & a government school.

MENS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 25 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 1,738.

MENSELINSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg,

cap. dist., on the Ik, an affl. of the Kama, 135 m. N. W Ufa. Pop. 1,420.

MENSHIEH (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, prov. & 9 m. N.N.W. Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, & having nitre works & a large government cotton factory.

MENSTRIE, a vill. of Scotl., cos. Clackmannan & Perth, pas. Alloa & Logie, 3 m. E.N.E. Stirling. Pop. 518. Has manufs. of course woollens.

MENTER, p. v., Sheboygan co., Wis., 90 E. by N. Madison, on Union r.

MENTMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N. W. Ivinghoe. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 356.

MENTONE, the largest town in the princip. of Monaco, N. Italy, beautifully situated on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,000 (more than 2-3ds of the entire pop. of the princip.), all occupied in fishing.

MENTOR, p-t., Lake co., O., 169 N.E. Columbus, 355 W. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie. First settled in 1797. It has 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,245; 1850, 1,571.

MENTRIDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,679.

MENTZ, t., Cayuga co., N.Y., 8 N.N.W. Auburn, 156 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil a fertile gravelly & sandy loam. Watered by Owasco inlet & Seneca r., which bounds it W. & N. The Erie canal passes through its centre, crossing Owasco inlet by a stone aqueduct. Montezuma salt works lie a little N. of the canal, & are connected with it by a side cut. It has 4 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 10 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,215; 1850, 5,239.

MENTZ, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]

MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Hampsthwaite, 14 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 718.

MENZALEH (LAKE), one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. Damietta, separated by a narrow sand bank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by three openings. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 25 m. It receives the Pelusiac & Tanitic branches of the Nile. Its fisheries are extensive. The Menzaleh canal from this lake joins the Nile N. the town Mansurah.—The town *Menzaleh* is on the S. bank of the lake. It has a trade in rice & fish.

MENZELINSK, a town of S. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., 134 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 1,420.

MEOLS (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Ormskirk. Area, 24,541 ac. Pop. 9,319.

MEON, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—(*West*), 6¾ m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 3,728 ac. Pop. 901. —II. (*Stoke*), 4 m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 431.

MEOPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6½ m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area, 4,693 ac. Pop. 1,045.

MEPAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6¼ m. W.N. W. Ely. Area, 1,452 ac. Pop. 559.

MEPPEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., on the Havelter, near its mouth in the Reest, 26 m. S.W. Assen. Pop. 6,070. It has manufs. of sail cloth.

MEPPEN, a town of Hanover, landr. & 44 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. jurisdiction, on the Ems, where joined by the Hase. Pop. 1,951. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen stuffs.

MEPPERSHALL, a pa. of Engl., cos. Beds & Herts, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Shefford. Area, 1,949 ac. Pop. 593.

MEQUINENZA, *Octogessa*, a town & fort of Spain, prov. & 60 m. S.S.E. Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. It is defended by a fortress which was taken by the French in 1810.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Morocco, prov. & 34 m. W.S.W. Fez. Pop. 60,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is large, better built than Morocco, and has a palace considered the finest in Morocco, & often the residence of the Emperor.

MEQUON, t., Washington co., Wis. Drained by Milwaukie r. Pop. 1850, 2,148.

MEQUANEGO, t., Milwaukee co., Wis. Drained by Fishtake or Fox r. Pop. 1840, 172; 1850, 1,094.

MEQUON RIVER, p-o, Washington co., Wis., 97 E. by N. Madison, 819 W.

MER, or MENARS-LA-VILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., with a station on the Orleans & Tours railroad, 11 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 2,098.

MER & SER, two contiguous summits of the Himalaya, in the N. part of the Punjab, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° E., & amongst the loftiest between the Sutlej & Indus rivers, both of nearly same height, & conical form, but presenting the remarkable peculiarity that while one is white with snow, the other is black and uniformly bare.

MERAGA, a town of Algeria, prov. Oran, 5 m. S. Shershell.

MERAN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. & 15 m. N.W. Botzen, on an affl. of the Adige. Pop. 2,500. It has two monasteries, a college, & an English seminary for noble ladies. Near it is the mountain fortress of Tyrol.

MERAPIA, a volcano of Java, dist. Kadoe. It was in violent eruption, Sept. 14th to 17th, 1843.

MERATA, p. o., Jefferson co., Pa.

MERATE, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, with the magnificent palace of Belgioso, deleg. & 18 m. S.E. Como.

MERBIDERY, a town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. Canara, 17 m. N.E. Mangalore, and with various handsome Jain pagodas, its pop. being chiefly of the Jain sect.

MERCADAL, a town of the Balearic islands, Minorca, 13 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 4,000.

MERCARA, or MERKARA, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Koorg, 67 m. W. Seringapatam.

MERCATO-SARACENO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 21 m. S.S.E. Forli. Pop. 4,000.

MERCER, county, N. J. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 260 sq. ms. Delaware r. bounds it on the S.W. The surface is level on the S., hilly on the N.; soil fertile. Drained by Assunpink cr. & its branches, which flow into Delaware r., & by a head branch of Millstone r., which flows into Raritan r. Capital, South Trenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $595,920; wheat, 124,734 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 468,670; oats, 376,123; wool, 17,793 pounds; —14 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac.; 4 tanneries, 28 persons employed;—8 printing offices, 3 daily, 6 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,133,445; value of manufactured articles, $1,786,081;—38 churches; 1 college, 240 students; 31 academies, 1,093 pupils; 58 schools, 3,586 scholars; 9 libraries, 26,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 24,797; 1850, 27,986.

MERCER, county, Pa. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 624 sq. ms. The surface is uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain, but better to grazing. Drained by Shenango cr. & its branches, by Mahoning r., & by Deer, Sandy, & Slippery rock creeks. Capital, Mercer. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $846,511;—wheat, 206,729 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 263,710; oats, 385,976; wool, 213,359 pounds;—28 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 20 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $429,090; value of manufactured articles, $764,915;—61 churches; 2 academies, 75 pupils; 213 schools, 8,615 scholars; 15 libraries, 3,140 vols. Pop. 1840, 32,873, including part of Lawrence; 1850, 33,172.

MERCER, county, Va. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. New River runs on its E. border. Drained by Blue Stone, & East r., and Lick cr., which flow into New r. Capital, Princeton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,755; wheat, 12,284 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 105,246; wool, 12,949 pounds. Cap. employed in manufactures, $1,720; value of manufactured articles, $8,000;—4 churches; 6 academies, 20 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,233; 1850, 4,222.

MERCER, co., O. Situated in the W. part of the State. Area, 576 sq. m. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Drained by St. Marys & Wabash rivers, & their tributaries. Capital, Celina. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,490; wheat, 51,661 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 149,506; oats, 34,918; wool, 11,656 pounds;—2 flouring m., 4 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $13,859; value of manufactured articles, $20,220;—11 churches; 65 schools, 1,335 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,277; 1850, 7,712.

MERCER, co., Ill. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, on the Mississippi r. Area, 550 sq. ms. Drained by Edwards & Pope rivers, and the N. fork of

Hendersons r. In the middle and E. parts are extensive prairies. There are large tracts of timber along the Mississippi r. The surface is undulating, & the soil very fertile. Capital, New Boston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $176,690; wheat, 103,479 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 430,991; oats, 60,159; wool, 19,493 lbs.;—3 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—8 churches; 8 schools, 196 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,352; 1850, 5,246.

MERCER, co., Mo. Situated centrally on the north boundary of the state. Area, 530 sq. ms. Drained by Grand r. & Weldon r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Princeton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $70,972; wheat, 7,311 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 149,555; oats, 26,500; wool, 8,575 pounds; —13 churches; 4 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,691.

MERCER, co., Ky. Centrally situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 240 sq. ms. Kentucky r. bounds it on the east. Drained by the head waters of Salt r. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Harrodsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $627,086; Ind. corn, 1,098,395 bush. produced; oats, 143,990; tobacco, 12,420 pounds; wool, 47,[illegible];—50 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m., 3 cotton fac.; 5 tanneries, 21 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—23 churches; 1 college, 33 students; 9 acad., 344 pupils; 24 schools, 1,523 scholars; 3 libraries, 1,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,353; 1850, 14,067.

MERCER, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 34 N. N. W. Augusta, 627 W. Incorporated in 1804. Soil fertile. Sandy r. runs through its N.W. corner. It has 2 large ponds connected together, on its S. border, on the margin of one of which is a pleasant village. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,432; 1850, 1,186.

MERCER, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by Slippery Rock cr. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a pottery, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,233; 1850, 1,296.

MERCER, p-b., Springfield t., capital of Mercer co., Pa., 57 N. by W. Pittsburg, 234 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 277 W. Situated near Neohannock creek. Incorporated in 1814. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 5 churches—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Seceder, & 1 Union—2 tanneries, a pottery, 4 furnaces; 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,004 inhab.

MERCER, v., Somerset co., Pa., contains a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhab.

MERCER, p-v., Mercer co., O., 119 W.N.W. Columbus, 499 W.

MERCER SALT WORKS, p. o., Mercer co., Va.

MERCERSBURG, p-b., Montgomery t., Franklin co., Pa., 15 S.W. Chambersburg, 62 S.W. Harrisburg, 85 W. Situated on a branch of Conecocheague cr. It contains 6 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Seceders,—6 stores, a saw m., & 1,179 inhabitants. Marshall college, founded in 1835, under the direction of the German Reformed church, has 6 professors or other instructors, & 165 students, & 3,000 vols. in its libraries. The Theological Seminary attached to this institution has a library of over 6,000 volumes. There is also a law department connected with this college. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in August.

MERCER'S MILLS, p. o. Bradford co., Pa.

MERCHANT'S BLUFF, p. v., Darlington district, S. C.

MERCHTEM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.E. Furnes. Pop. 3,320.

MERCIA (*Flavia Cæsariensis*), one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, or octarchy, occupying the centre of England, & comprising all the modern counties between the Thames S.ward, Yorkshire & Lancashire N.ward, the kingdoms East Anglia & Essex E.ward, & Wales on the W. It was the largest & one of the most powerful states of the Saxon confederacy, though the last established, having been founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, king of Wessex, in 827. Its cap. city was Leicester.

MERCŒUR, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,035.

MERCOGLIANO, a small fortified town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 3 m. W. Avellino. Pop. 4,000.

MERCURY BAY, New Zealand, is on the N.E. side of N. Island, in lat 36° 48′ S., lon. 175° 45′ E.

MER-DE-GLACE ("sea of ice"). [MONT BLANC.]

MERDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [MARDIN.]

MERDRIGNAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. E. Loudéac. Pop. 2,730.

MERE, p. o., Macomb co., Mich.

MERE, a market town & pa. of England co. Wilts, 22 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area, of pa. 7,400. Pop. 2,991. The town is poorly built, & not thriving. It has an ancient church, some traces of a castle, a union work-house, & an old market cross, with manufs. of silk & bed-ticking.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Rosthern, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Pop. 583.

MEREDITH, t., Belknap co., N. H., 27 N. Concord. Winnipiseogee lake bounds it on the E., & in the N. part is a large pond connected with it, 2 m. long and 1 wide, where is a vill. Great bay projects into its S. part. Over the outlet of Winnipiseogee lake is a bridge. Here is a v. called *Meredith Bridge*, which is mostly in Gilford, & on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal r. r. It contains an acad., 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a savings' institution, an insurance office; a cotton fac., employing 130 persons, has 3,520 spindles, & makes annually 1,000,000 yards sheetings,—a tannery, a shoe peg fac., 2 saddleries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 800 inhab. There are in the t. 2 extensive cotton fac., which together have 4,200 spindles, a satinet fac., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,351; 1850, 3,521.

MEREDITH, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 6 N. Delhi, 79 W.S.W. Albany, 345 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil fertile. Drained by Oleout cr., which flows into the Susquehanna r., & small streams which flow E. into the W. branch of Delaware r. The v. is situated on elevated ground, & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & about 100 inhab. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,640; 1850, 1,634.

MEREDITH, p. v., Lycoming co., Pa.

MEREDITH CENTRE, p-o., Meredith t., Belknap co., N. H., 3 N. Concord, 515 W.

MEREDITH MILLS, p. o., Fulton co., Ia.

MEREDITH'S TAVERN, p. o., Monongalia co., Va.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, p-v., Meredith t., Belknap co., N. H., 37 N. Concord, 518 W. Situated at the outlet of Winnipiseogee lake, & on the Boston, Concord, & Montreal railroad, & contains a Baptist & a Congregational church, a woollen fac., employing 12 persons, 2 tanneries, a saddlery, and about 350 inhabitants.

MEREDOSIA, p-v., Morgan co., Ill., 53 W. Springfield, 833 W. Situated on the E. side of Illinois river, 6 m. above Naples. It is on elevated ground, with a good landing. It contains several stores, 2 steam m., & about 50 dwellings. It constitutes the port of Jacksonville.

MERE-EGLISE (STE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, arrond. & 9 m. S.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,740.

MERETSH, or MERECZ, a market town of Russia, gov. & 56 m. S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 4,000, comprising about 500 Jews.

MEREVALE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Leicester & Warwick, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Atherstone. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 212.

MEREVILLE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, on the Juine, 37 m. S. Paris, with 1,784 inhabs., a castle & park, one of the finest near the metropolis.

MEREWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W. S.W. Maidstone. Area, 2,374 ac. Pop. 912.

MERGENTHEIM, or MARIENTHAL, a town of Würtemberg, circle. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Tauber, 56 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,381. It is enclosed by ramparts planted with trees, & has an ancient palace, with a library & a chapel.

MERGHEN, a town of Manchooria, 110 m. S.W. Sagalin-Oola.

MERGUI, a maritime town of British India, & the cap. of one of the Tenasserim provs., on an island in the delta of the Mergui river, lat. 12° 26′ N., lon. 98° 35′ E. Estimated pop. 8,000, comprising Burmese,

Siamese, Chinese, & other settlers. It stands on the skirts of a steep hill, & is enclosed by a wooden stockade. Streets wide, but the houses are of fragile materials; it has some small pagodas, & brick bastions, with the military cantonments, hospital, and a few European houses. The harbor is well adapted for small vessels; & some export trade in sapan wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, sea-slug, shark fins, &c., destined for the China market, is here carried on. Climate comparatively healthy. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1824.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, off the Tenasserim coast, between lat. 9° & 13° N., & lon. 97° & 98° 30′ E., forming a part of the British prov. Mergui. Principal islands, Dorne, King's, & St. Matthew's. The prov. Mergui is the most S. on this coast belonging to the British, and had, in 1840, a pop. of 17,770. Principal products are timber & coal.

MERHAMET-ABAD, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. 80 m. S.W. Tabriz, formerly of consequence, & having a fort & palace recently built, and about 1,000 houses, a few belonging to Jews & Armenian christians.

MERIDA, *Emerita Augusta*, a city of Spain, prov. & 30 m. E. Badajoz, on the right bank of the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine Roman bridge of 81 arches, and 2,575 feet in length. Pop. 4,112. It has a huge convent, two churches, two hospitals, & a prison, & is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, including an amphitheatre, a circus, a theatre, baths, & a triumphal arch in good preservation. *Augusta Emerita* was founded, 25 B. C., by Augustus for the settlement of his veteran troops (*emeriti*), & it afterwards became the cap. of Lusitania. It fell into the hands of the Moors 713 A.D., & was finally attached to the kingdom of Castile in 1228.

MERIDA, the cap. city of Yucatan, in lat. 20° 50′ N., lon. 89° 40′ W., 25 m. from the Gulf of Mexico, 386 E. from Mexico. Pop. 40,000. It was founded in 1542, on the site of a city previously ruined by the Spaniards, & is regularly laid out, & well built of stone. It has many good squares, the principal & central one containing the cathedral, a rich edifice of the 16th century, the bishop's residence, & the government house. Of its three convents, two are now in ruins; a remaining portion of the Jesuits' convent now serves for the legislative chambers of the state. Manufactures & trade inconsiderable, but it communicates by a good road with its port Sival.—II. a town of Venezuela, S. America, dep. Zulia, cap. prov., on the Chama, 85 m. N.W. Varinas. Pop. 6,000. Before its destruction by an earthquake, in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela, & is stated to be again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, and college, & some woollen manufs.

MERIDEN, p-v., Sullivan co., N. H., 57 S.W. Concord, 478 W.

MERIDEN, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 16 S. by W. Hartford, 321 W. Surface hilly; soil generally fertile. Watered by Quinnipiac r. The v. ½ m. east of the New Haven & Hartford railroad, and contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 10 stores, an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, 2 fac. of Britannia ware, 2 comb fac., an auger fac., & 800 inhab. The t. has a great variety & amount of manufactures. The Hartford & New Haven railroad passes through it. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 paper fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 2 acad., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,880; 1850, 3,559. (*See W. Meriden*).

MERIDEN, t., Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 1850, 367.

MERIDEN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5¼ ms. W.N.W. Coventry. Area, 3,010 ac. Pop. 965. The Earl of Aylesford has a seat here.

MERIDIAN, p. v., Cayuga co., N. Y.

MERIDIAN, p-v., Mercer co., Ill., 130 N.W. by N. Springfield, 559 W.

MERIDIAN SPRINGS, p-v., Hinds co., Miss., 9 N. by W. Jackson, 1,019 W. Situated at one of the sources of Bogue Chitto creek, a branch of Big Black river.

MERIDIANVILLE, p-v., Madison co., Ala., 165 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 716 W. Situated on the N. side of Flint r. The Meridian line of the U. S. surveys of Northern Alabama, passes through this place.

MERINCHAL & MERINVILLE, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Creuse, 14 m. E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,119.—II. dep. Aude, 12 m. N.E. Carcassone. Pop. 1,625.

MERIONETHSHIRE (Welsh *Meriongydd*), a maritime co. of N. Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, & on other sides the cos. Carnarvon, Denbigh, & Montgomery. Area, 602 sq. ms., or 385,291 ac., of which about 50,000 are arable. Inhabited houses 1851, 8,159. Pop. 38,843. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded & intersected by fine vales. Principal summits Arran-Mowdwy, 2,955 feet, & Cader Idris, 2,914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw & Dyfi, the estuary of which last separates it from the co. Cardigan in the S. Small lakes numerous, & that of Bala, the largest in N. Wales, is in this co. Soil mostly poor, & suited only for pasturage; chief crops, oats & potatoes, with some wheat & barley. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this co. & Montgomeryshire. Farms usually small & held at will. Mineral products are slate & lime at Corwen & Festiniog, with some lead & copper at Barmouth, Toywn, &c. Principal manufactures, coarse flannels, and, in 1847, 219 persons were employed in factories in Dolgelly, Bala, & Towyn. Shipping is important at the harbors of Barmouth & Aberdyfi. The co. is divided into five hundreds & 37 pas., in the diocese of Bangor & Asaph. Chief towns, Harlech the cap., Bala, Dolgelly, Corwen, & Towyn. It sends one member to H. of C.

MERIWETHER, county, Ga. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 525 sq. m. Flint river runs on its E. border, by tributaries of which it is drained on the E., & on the W. by branches of Chattahoochee r. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $472,951; Ind. corn, 594,601 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 116,791; rice, 3,934 pounds; cotton, 12,862 bales;—9 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 3 tanneries;—21 churches; 4 acad., 132 pupils; 12 sch., 360 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,132; 1850, 16,476.

MERIWETHER, p. o., Baldwin co., Ga.

MERKAH, a seaport town of E. Africa, dom. & 42 m. S.W. Magadoxo. Pop. about 3,000. It is stone-built, & was founded by Arab traders.

MERKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 9 m. S.E. Anspach. Pop. 806.

MERKEZ, a vill., castle, & river (the last the ancient *Kersus*) in Syria, 6 m. N. Scanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

MERKLINGEN, 2 vills. of Würtemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 13 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,297.—II. circ. Danube, 15 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 600.

MERKSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area, 580 ac. Pop. 24.

MERLARA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 28 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,500.

MERLEAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. N.W. Loudeac. Pop. 2,826.

MERLERA, the most N. of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. N.W. Corfu. Length 2 m.

MERLERAULT (LE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Argentan. Pop. 1,433, who manuf. linens.

MERMENTAU, r., La., drains the extensive prairies of southwestern Louisiana. After a southerly course of 200 ms., it falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 200 ms. W. of the Mississippi r. The country through which it flows is covered with grass, excepting narrow lines of wood on the r. Live oak is found on its borders. The r. passes through a lake of the same name. It has but 3 feet of water on the bar at its mouth.

MERMAID, p. o. New Castle co., Del.

MEROE (ISLE OF), a wide tract in S. Nubia, between the Nile & its tributary the Atbara. Length 400 ms.; breadth 200 ms. The ruins of the ancient *Meroe* are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 m. N.E. Shendy; & on a part of its site is the modern dilapidated town of same name, with a manuf. of indigo, & some large corn magazines.

MEROM, p-v., Sullivan co., Ia., 103 S.W. by W. Indianapolis. Situated on the E. side of Wabash r. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

MERONA, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

MERRELL, p. o., Greene co., Ga.

MERRICK, p. o., Queen's co., N. Y.

MERRICKVILLE, p-v., Wolford t., Grenville co.,

Can. W. Situated on the Rideau canal, 26 from Perth. It has 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian.—14 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a tannery, & 500 inhabs.

MERRILLSVILLE, p-o., Franklin t., Franklin co. N. Y., 174 N. by W. Albany, 549 W.

MERRILLTOWN, p. o., Travis co., Tex.

MERRILLVILLE, p. o., St. Clair co., Mich.

MERRILLVILLE, p-o., Lake co., Ia.

MERRIMAC, r., N. H., is one of the large rivers of New England. It is formed by the union of Pemigewasset r., which rises near the Notch in the White mountains, with Winnipiseogee r., which proceeds from Winnipiseogee lake. The junction takes place at Sanbornton, 70 ms. below the source of the former, which is the main stream. Its general course is S. by E. until it enters the state of Mass., where it curves to a general course of nearly N.E. & E., until it falls into the Atlantic, a little below Newburyport. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill. By means of the Middlesex canal from Chelmsford to Boston harbor, & canals & locks around the falls, a boat navigation is opened to Concord, N. H. *Bow* canal, a few miles below Concord, completed in 1812, cost $20,000; 6 miles further down, *Hookset* canal cost $15,000, overcoming a fall of 17 ft.; 8 m. below Amoskeag canal, the r., for 9 miles, is converted into the Union canal, overcoming 6 distinct falls; 5 ms. below are *Cromwell's* falls, made passable by a canal. The Union canal, including that of Cromwell's, cost $50,000. 15 ms. below, in Mass., *Wicasee* canal cost $14,000; 3 ms. below is the entrance of the Middlesex canal.

MERRIMAC, co., N. H. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 816 sq. m. Organized in 1823. The surface is uneven, and in the N. parts mountainous; the soil is generally fertile. Drained by Merrimac r. & its branches. Capital, Concord. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,154,182; wheat, 22,126 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 231,610; oats, 122,247; wool, 156,221 pounds;—8 flouring and grist m., 100 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 9 woollen fac., 7 cotton fac.; 17 tanneries, 58 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers & 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. employed in manufactures, $1,257,261; value of manufac. articles, $1,944,542;—79 churches; 21 acad., 1,271 pupils; 301 schools, 9,303 scholars; 6 libraries, 12,200 volumes. Pop. 1840, 36,253; 1850, 40,377.

MERRIMAC, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 29 S. Concord, 452 W. Merrimac river bounds it on the E. Drained by Souhegan r. & its branches, which afford extensive water power. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Incorporated in 1746. It has an extensive fac. of Ingrain & Venetian carpets, employing 47 persons, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,114; 1850, 1,250.

MERRIMAN'S SHOP, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va., 92 W.S.W. Richmond, 182 W.

MERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham 3¾ m. E.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Area, 8,024 ac. Pop. 2,673.

MERRIOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 miles N. Crewkerne. Area, 1,693 ac. Pop. 1,439.

MERRITCH, a considerable town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 72 m. S.E. Sattarah, near the Kistnah, on the bank of which are a handsome ghaut & pagoda; but the town itself has no building of note, except a fort & some small mosques.

MERRITT, p. o., Barry co., Mich.

MERRITT'S BRIDGE, p. o., Lexington district, S. C.

MERRITTSTOWN, p-v., Luzerne t., Fayette co., Pa., 191 W. by S. Harrisburg, 207 W. It is situated on Dulap's cr., and contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

MERRITTSVILLE, p-v., Greenville dist., S. C., 130 N. W. Columbia, 523 W.

MERRITTSVILLE, p-v., Crowland t., Welland co., Can. W. Situated on the Welland canal, 11½ m. from St. Catherines, & has 5 stores, a flouring m., a planing m., & 250 inhabitants.

MERROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. E.N. E. Guildford. Area, 1,608 ac. Pop. 278.

MERROW STATION, p. o., Tolland co., Conn.

MERRYALL, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

MERRY HILL, p-o., Bertie co., N. C., 173 E. by N. Raleigh, 264 W.

MERRYLAND TRACT, v., Frederick co., Md. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 130 inhabitants.

MERRYMEETING BAY, Me., an expansion of Kennebec river, at its junction with Androscoggin river.

MERRYMEETING BAY, N. H., a S.E. branch of Winnipiseogee lake, 1,600 rods long.

MERRY MOUNT, p. o., Warren co., N. C.

MERRYN (ST.), a pa. of England, county Cornwall, 6¾ miles W.N.W. Wadebridge. Area, 3,928 ac. Pop. 591.

MERRY OAKS, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 135 S.W. Frankfort, 656 W.

MERRY OAKS, p. o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

MERSCH, a market town of the Netherlands, grand duchy & 10 miles N. Luxemburg, cap. dist., on the Alzette, there joined by the Mamer. Pop. 2,400.

MERSE, or MARCH, a dist. of Scotl., forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

MERSEA, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*East*), 8 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area, 3,857 ac. Pop. 291.—II. (*West*), a pa. adjoining the above, 8¾ m. S. Colchester. Area, 4,415 ac. Pop. 870. These two pas. form a finely wooded island in the N. Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway, covered at high water. Roman relics have been found here.

MERSEBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg., on left bank of the Saale, & on the Thuringian railroad, 56 m. S.S.E. Madgeburg. Pop. 10,500. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, with a monument to the Emperor Rudolph of Swabia; ducal & episcopal palaces, a military orphan asylum, school of surgery, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, & excellent beer.

MERS-EL-KEBIN (Span. *Mazalquiver*), a strongly-fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, prov. & 3 m. N.W. Oran. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, abandoned by them in 1792, & taken by the French in 1830.

MERSEY, a river of England, rises in the N. of co. Derby, & flows W., mostly between the cos. Chester & Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea, which forms Liverpool harbor. Length 60 m. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

MERSHAM, a pa. of England, county Kent, on the S.E railroad, 3¾ miles S.E. Ashford. Area, 2,675 ac. Pop. 776.

MERSHON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Laurel co., Ky., 86 S.S.E. Frankfort, 555 W.

MERSTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N. E. Reigate, with a station on the London & Brighton railroad, which here passes through a long tunnel N. of Red Hill sta. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 843.

MERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¾ m. E. S.E. Chichester. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 76.

MERTHOR, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Tregoney. Area, 1,726 ac. Pop. 373.

MERTHYR, several pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. & 4 m. W. Carmarthen. Area, 2,218 ac. Pop. 316.—II. co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 1,012.—III. (*Cynog*), co. & 7 m. N.N.W. Brecon. Area, 21,278 ac. Pop. 825.—IV. (*Dovan*), co. Glamorgan, 6¾ m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Area, 1,396 ac. Pop. 152.—IV. (*Mawr*), co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.W. Bridgend. Area, 2,590 ac. Pop. 154.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 22 m. N.N.W. Cardiff, with which it is connected by the Taff-vale railroad, & by canal. Area, 1851, 17,744 ac. Pop. 46,387; of bor., 63,080. The town has sprung up from a mere vill. within the last 80 years. It consists mostly of laborers' dwellings & small shops, with a large modern church, many dissenting chapels & schools, & numerous iron foundries, the material for which is supplied by the extremely rich coal & iron mines of the immediate vicinity; & the produce, mostly shipped at Cardiff, has exceeded 150,000 tons per annum. The Dowlais iron works employ from 4,000 to 5,000 men. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. The bor. is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends 1 member to H. of C., & is a polling-place for the co. In the environs are many handsome residences, & 3 m. from the town, are the ruins of Morlais castle, the seat of the ancient princes of Brecon. The first railroad locomotive ever started, is said to have run at Merthyr in 1804.

MERTOLA, *Julia Myrtilis*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 m. S. Evora. Pop. 3,000.

MERTON, p. t., Waukesha co., Wis. Drained by Oconomowoc cr., & has several beautiful lakes within its borders. Pop. 1850, 966.

MERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wandle, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 1,870. It has many handsome residences, an extremely ancient church, & remains of a priory, founded soon after the conquest. Henry III. held the parliament here.—II. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Walton. Area, 1,362 ac. Pop. 188.—III. co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 3,738 ac. Pop. 790.—IV. co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bicester. Area, 1,999 ac. Pop. 200.

MERTOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, occupying its S. part. Area about 5,550 ac. Pop. 692. It has delightful scenery on the Tweed.

MERU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 15 m. S. Beauvais. Pop. 2,473.

MERUD, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay dist. & 47 m. S.E. Poonah.

MERV, or MERU, *Antiochia Margiana*, a town of independent Turkestan, dom. & 300 m. S. E. Kavia, on the route between Meshed & Bokhara. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by an earthern rampart, & was formerly of importance as the cap. of a Seljuk dynasty, but is now mostly in ruins.—II. a vill. of Tibet, on the Sutleje, above the Himalaya, 30 m. E.N.E. Rampoor.

MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, on left bank of the Lys, 18 m. W Lille. Pop. 3,021. It has considerable manufs. of linen table cloths, & cotton velvet.

MERWINSBURGH, p. v., Monroe co., Pa.

MERXHEIM, a comm. of France, dep. H. Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg & Basle railroad, 11¼ m. S.W. Colmar.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, on right bank of the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 m. W.S.W. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,362. It was nearly burned to the ground during a combat between the French and Prussians in 1814.

MERZIG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S. Treves, cap. circ., on the Saar. Pop. 3,450.

MESAGNE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 27 m. N.W. Lecce. Pop. 6,000.

MESCHEDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 11 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,000.

MESERITSCH, two towns, Moravia.—I. (*Gross*), circ. & 19 m. E. Iglau, on the Oslava. Pop. 3,900.—II. (*Wallachisch*), circ. & 25 m. N.E. Prerau, on the Betschwa. Pop. 1,690.

MESERITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 55 m. W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Obra. Pop. 4,760. It is enclosed by ancient ramparts, & has manufs. of woollen cloth & leather.

MESHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Area, 2,751 ac. Pop. 297.

MESHED, or MUSHED, a city of N.E. Persia, cap. prov. Khorassen, in lat. 36° 17′ 49″ N., lon. 59° 25′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It stands in a fertile plain, is enclosed by strong walls, & has the magnificent mausoleum of the Imam Reza & the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, one of the noblest structures in Persia; but its private buildings are mostly of sun-dried brick & mean, & its colleges are in ruins. It has manufs. of velvets & pelisses, & an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, & Yezd. [MESJID.]

MESJID, or MUSJEED, several towns of Asiatic Turkey, &c.—I. (*M.-Ali*, anc. *Alexandria*), pash. Bagdad, 28 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers & a ditch, & is mostly built of brick. Principal edifice, the tomb of Ali, which continually attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Shiah sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the cap. of Arab & Christian dynasties, until taken by the Saracens in 632.—II. (*M. Hossein*, or *Kerbela*, anc. *Vologesia*), 28 m. N.W. Babylon, in a well-cultivated tract, & containing the mosque & tomb of Hossein, son of Ali, greatly venerated by the Shiahs.

MESKO, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbeker, 20 m. W.S.W. Mardin, & where are some remarkable basaltic columns.

MESMEN LE VIEUX (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 25 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,220.

MESOLONGHI, a small town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Ætolia, on a marshy plain, covered with olive plantations, near the Gulf of Patras, 22 m. W. Lepanto. In the Greek struggle, it was a military post of some importance, withstood remarkable sieges in 1822 & 1826; & near it, in 1823, a large Turkish army was defeated by a small Greek force under Marco Botzaris, who was killed in the action. Lord Byron died here 19th April 1824. It was lately a mere village.

MESOPOTAMIA, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 171 N.E. Columbus, 322 W. Drained by Grand r. Pop. 1840, 832; 1850, 959.

MESOPOTAMIA, an ancient name of the country between the Euphrates & Tigris rivers, Asiatic Turkey, now comprised in the pashs. Diarbekir & Bagdad, & containing the cities Diarbekir, Mardin, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon & Seleucia.

MESORACA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 17 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,400.

MESSA, a walled town of Morocco, prov. Sus, 63 m. S.W. Terodant. Pop. 3,000.

MESSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,536.

MESSENE, *Mavromati*, a vill. & formerly an important city of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 16 m. S.E. Kyparissia. The vill. stands at the foot of Mont Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring" (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra), & on the centre of the site of anc. Messene, the remains of which are extens.

MESSENIA, a gov. of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea, & having landward the govs. Triphylia, Gortynia, & Laconia. Pop. 1852, 98,805.

MESSINA, *Zancle & Messana*, a city & seaport of Sicily, cap. prov. on the strait of Messina, 8 m. N.W. Reggio. Lat. of light-house 38° 11′ 10″ N., lon. 15° 34′ 7″ E. Pop. 83,772. It is built on the W. side of a noble harbor, enclosed by old walls; has wide handsome streets, paved with lava, & lined with white stone houses. Principal structures, a gothic cathedral, erected by the Normans soon after their conquest of Sicily, several other churches & convents, the strong citadel, a noble viceroy's palace, a large hospital, 2 theatres, a town-hall, exchange custom-house, bank, college, lyceum, & public library, with a lazaretto on the E. side the harbor, & broad quays, lined with stately buildings bordering the N. shore. The port, defended by several fortifications, is formed by a long curved tongue of land, projecting N.E. from the mainland, & then bending W.ward in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient Greek name; it is about 4 m. in circ., has deep water throughout, & large vessels can load & unload close to the quays. Trade considerable. Exports comprise oranges & lemons, silk, olive oil, wine and spirits, linseed, salt fish, &c.; imports consist of colonial produce, cotton & woollen fabrics, hardwares, & other manufactured goods. It has active tunny, and other fisheries, & manufs. of damasks & satins. Pop. of prov. 1851, 349,484.—*The Strait of Messina* (*Faro di Messina*), separates Sicily from S. Italy, & unites two basins of the Mediterranean. Length N. to S., 22 m., breadth 10 m. to 2¼ m., at its N. extremity, between the Faro tower, Sicily, & the rock of Scylla. No bottom has been reached in it with 200 fathoms of line. On its shores are the cities Reggio & Messina, opposite which latter is the whirlpool of Charybdis.

MESSINA SPRINGS, p. o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

MESSINES (Flem. *Meesen*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S. Ypres. Pop. 1,500.

MESSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¾ m. S.E. Coggeshall. Area, 2,549 ac. Pop. 791.

MESSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area, 6,130 ac. Pop. 1,374.

MESSIS, or MISIS, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. & 18 m. E. Adana, beside the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*), on the site of the anc. *Mopsuestia*, inhabited mostly by Turkish freebooters.

MESSONGO, p-o., Accomac co., Va., 213 E. Richmond, 182 W.

MESTANZA, a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. & 30 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,670.

MESTCHOVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Kaluga. It has a large hemp fair in July.

MESTRE, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 5 m. N.W. Venice, with a station on railr. to Vicenza, on margin of the lagoon. Pop. 6,000.

MESURADA (CAPE), a headland of Liberia, W. Africa, immediately S. of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19′ 3″

N., lon. 10° 49′ 5″ W.—*Mesurada River*, W. Africa, flows S.W., as estimated, for at least 300 m., & enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

MESURATA, a marit. town of N. Africa, dom. and 112 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra. It is celebrated for its manufs. of carpets.—Cape *Mesurata* (or *Misratah*), near it, is in lat. 32° 25′ N., lon. 15° 10′ E.

META, a river of New Granada, S. A., rises about 40 m. S. Bogota, & joins the Orinoco, after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

METAL, t., Franklin co., Pa. Drained by W. branch of Conococheaque cr. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,113; 1850, 1,221.

METAMORA, p-o., Pike co., Pa.

METAMORA, p-o., Fulton co., O., 160 N.N.W. Columbus, 491 W.

METAMORA, p-t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 350; 1850, 821.

METAMORA, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 62 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 526 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, and 865 inhabitants.

METAMORA, p. v., Woodford co., Ill., 70 N. Springfield. Situated in Holland Grove, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, & 550 inhabitants.

METAPA, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 20 m. S.S.E. Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. Pop. 8,000. There are iron mines in its vicinity.

METAURO, *Metaurus*, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical sta., E. of the Apennines, after an E.N.E. course of 50 m., enters the Adriatic 9 m. S.E. Pesaro. Affl. the Cantiano.

METAXATA, a vill. of the Ionian Island Cephalonia, dist. Livato, 6 m. S.E. Argostoli, near which is a villa, once occupied by Lord Byron.

METCALFE, v., Emily t., Victoria co., Can. W., 15 W. Peterboro, on a tributary of Sturgeon Lake, & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,— 5 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

METCALFE, v., Roxton t., Shefford co., Can. E. Contains 5 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic, —a grist m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

METCALFE, t., Middlesex co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,096.

METEA, p-v., Cass co., Ia., 84 N. Indianapolis, 622 W.

METTEDECONCK, p-o., Ocean co., N. J., 48 E. by S. Trenton, 209 W.

METELEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 33 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,400.

METEREN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E.N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 2,540.

METERNICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 2½ m. W. Coblentz, & the original family seat of the Austrian prince of that name.

METFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Harleston. Area, 2,162 ac. Pop. 651.

METHAMIS, a comm. & vill. of France, in an extensive coal basin, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Carpentras, 15 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 1,020.

METHERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8¾ m. S.E. Lincoln. Area, 4,590 ac. Pop. 1,522.

METHILL, a small bor. of barony, seaport, & *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. W. Leven. Pop. 466.

METHLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the North Midland r. r., 7¾ m. S.S.E. Leeds. Area, 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,926. Methley park is the Seat of Lord Mexborough.

METHLICK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, bounded S. & E. by New Deer. Pop. 1,997.

METHUEN, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 26 N. by W. Boston, 454 W. Situated on the N. side of Merrimac r. Chartered in 1725. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Spicket r., which has a fall of 30 feet, 2 miles above its entrance into the Merrimac, affording extensive water power. The v. at the falls, & on the Lawrence & Manchester r. r., contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—several mills & manufactories, and about 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 7 boot & shoe fac., 2 grist m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,251; 1850, 2,538.

METHVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. W.N.W. Perth. Area about 10,700 ac. Pop. 2,454. Pop. of vill., which is neatly built, 935, mostly cotton weavers. The pa. has fine forest scenery. Here, on the Lynedoch estate, is the grave of "Bessie Bell & Mary Gray," victims of the plague in 1666.

METHWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. S.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 13,192 ac. Pop. 1,669.

METHYE (LAKE), a small lake of Brit. N. A., 180 m. S. Lake Athabasca, & having at its S. extremity Fort Methye, & on N. side a portage. Another Lake Methye is 350 m. S.W.

METIDJAH, a fertile plain in Algeria, extending S. the city of Algiers, between it & the Lesser Atlas. Length, E. to W., 90 m.

METOMEN, p. v., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 720.

METOMPKIN, p. o., Accomac co., Va.

METROPOLI, a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 m. S.W. Candia. Around it are vestiges supposed to be those of the ancient *Gortynia*.—*Metropolis* is a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which are 22 m. S.S.E. Smyrna.

METROPOLIS CITY, p. v., capital of Massac co., Ill., 225 S.S.E. Springfield, 830 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Ohio river. Contains a court-house, a church, several stores, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 427 inhabitants.

METS, p-o., Steuben co., Ia.

METTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Bungay. Area, 1,386 ac. Pop. 382.

METTMANN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 9½ m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Düssel. Pop. 2,625. It has manufs. of woollens, velvets, & silk.

METTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 77.

METUCHIN, p-v., Middlesex co., N. J., 32 N.E. Trenton, 198 W., on the N. Jersey r. r., 27 m. from N. York.

METZ, *Divodurum*, a fortified city of France, cap. dep. Moselle, at the confl. of the Moselle & Seille, & at the head of a branch of the railroad from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 m. E. Paris. Pop. 42,976. Metz is one of the strongest & most important places in France; & its esplanade is one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has a citadel on rt. b. of the Moselle, a Gothic cathedral, with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, school of engineering, primary normal school, a botanic garden, a university academy for the deps. Ardennes & Moselle, & a military hospital. It has important manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, machinery, & musical instruments, & an active trade, being a general entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandise. In the 16th century it was a free imperial city, under the protection of the German Empire.

METZENSIEFEN, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, circ. Abaujvar, formed of two contiguous vills., 18 m. W. Kaschau. United pop. 5,359.

METZINGEN, or MEZINGEN, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,200.

METZOVO, a town of Turkey. [Mezzovo.]

MEUDON, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. W. Paris, with 1,755 inhabitants, a royal palace and park, & a station on the railroad to Versailles.

MEULAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, & on the Paris & Rouen r. r., 8 m. W.N.W. Poissy. Pop. 1,890.

MEULEBEKE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Courtrai. Pop. 9,293.—*Meulebeeck* is a vill., prov. S. Brabant, 1 m. N.W. Brussels.

MEUNG, or MEHUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. bank of the Loire, & on the railr. to Tours, 11 m. W.S.W. Orleans. Pop. 2,648. It has a ruined castle, felt manufs., tanneries, & paper & flour mills.

MEURS, or MÖRS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 17 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, cap. principality, on the Eider. Pop. 2,860. It has Lutheran & Rom. Catholic churches, a normal school, & a town-hall, in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the *Asciburgum* of Tacitus. Under the French, Meurs was the cap. dep. Roer.

MEURSAULT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, 27 m. S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. 1846, 2,201.

MEURTHE, a river of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of St. Dié, passes St. Dié, Lunéville, & Nancy, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 m. N. Nancy. Length 70 miles

MEURTHE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. of Lorraine, between the deps. B. Rhin, Vosges, Meuse, & Moselle, cap. Nancy. Area, 2,165 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 459,423. Chief rivers, the Moselle & its affls., the Meurthe, the Sarre, and the Seille; it is situated entirely in the basin of the Moselle, & covered with low offsets of the Vosges mountains; there are extensive marshes in the N.E. Corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption; wine & timber are exported. Minerals comprise building & lithographic stones, marble, & alabaster; it has vast deposits of turf, & an immense bank of rock-salt, whence issue valuable salt springs. Chief manufs., glass, crystal, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen, & cotton fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Château-Salins, Lunéville, Nancy, Sarrebourg, & Toul.

MEUSE, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Lorraine, between the deps. Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, H.-Marne, Marne, & Ardennes, & bounded N. by Belgium. Area, 2,369 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 328,657. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chiérs, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, & Aire. Climate cold & humid, but healthy; surface in many places stony & arid; soil fertile in the valleys; corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption; fruit is abundant, & wine of good quality. The forests furnish abundance of building timber. Horses are small, but vigorous; cattle & sheep extensively reared. Principal industry, iron forging, glass & paper making. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmedy, & Verdun.

MEUSE (Flemish *Maese*, Dutch *Maas*, ancient *Mosa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, dep. H. Marne, N.E. Langres, traverses the dep. Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazoilles, & re-appears, 4 m. distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, St. Mihiel, & Verdun (where it becomes navigable), Sedan, Mezieres, Charleville, Givet: in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, & Liege; in Holland, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venio, & Goreum; below Goreum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies Bosch and Holland's Diep, forming numerous islands, and enters the N. Sea by 3 principal mouths, the Maas on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, & the Grevelingen on the S. Chief affls. on left, the Bar, Sambre, & Dommel; on right, the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, & Niers; the Waal (a branch of the Rhine), the Linge, Leck, & the Lower Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. [NETHERLANDS.] The Meuse communicates with the Aisne by the canal of Ardennes.

MEUSELBACH, a vill. of Cent. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, with paper mills on the Meuselbach, 6 m. S. Konigsee. Pop. 1,350.

MEUSELWITZ, a market town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 15 m. N.E. Gera. Pop. 1,527.

MEVAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.W. Millford. Area, 21,026 ac. Pop. 5,620.

MEVAGISSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Grampound. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 2,022.

MEWAN (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. W.S.W. St. Austell. Area, 2,632 ac. Pop. 1,239.

MEWE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,650.

MEXBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5¾ m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Area, 2,323 ac. Pop. 1,652. Pop. of the t. 1,506.

MEXICO, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 42 W.N.W. Augusta, 614 W. Situated on the N. side of Androscoggin r., by tributaries of which it is drained, affording good water power. Incorporated in 1818. Soil fertile. It has a tannery. 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 477; 1850, 482.

MEXICO, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 156 W.N.W. Albany, 381 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay, & gravelly loam. Drained by Salmon cr., flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. The v. is situated on Salmon creek, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 1 oil m., 2 tanneries, a clothier's works, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 8 saw., an academy, 40 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,729; 1850, 4,221.

MEXICO, p-v., Juniata co., Pa., 42 W. Harrisburg, 139 W. It has about 250 inhabitants.

MEXICO, p. v., Jefferson co., Ala.

MEXICO, p-o., Tymochtee t., Wyandot co., O., 79 N. Columbus, 424 W.

MEXICO, p. o., Miami co., Indiana.

MEXICO, p-v., capital of Audrain co., Mo., 47 N. Jefferson City, 922 W. Situated on the E. side of Salt river. It contains a court-house and a few dwellings.

MEXICO, or MEJICO (Aztec *Tenochtitlan*), a city, N. America, cap. Repub. of Mexico, & of the State of Mexico. It is beautifully situated in a vast plain, 7,400 ft. above the sea, enclosed by lofty mountains, & covered with broad meadows & lakes; lat. 19° 25′ 45″ N.; lon. 103° 45′ 53″ W. from Greenwich, England. Pop. 170,000. When taken by Cortes, in 1521, Mexico stood on several islands in Lake Tezcuco, & was approached by four great causeways, which extended through the lake, & met in the centre of the city. Owing to the drainage & more rapid evaporation produced by the removal of the forests & other causes, the lake has receded, & the present city, though occupying the same site, is now about 2½ m. W. from its shores. The distant view is therefore very different from that which Cortez has rapturously described; but still continues to strike all travellers with admiration. This admiration is not diminished, but rather increased, by a nearer approach. The city is built, with the utmost regularity, in the form of a square, is enclosed by lofty walls, & consists of a great number of spacious streets, either parallel or at right angles to each other, forming a series of square blocks of massive & uniform structures, & leading to a central square, which covers an area of from 12 to 15 acres, & is lined with public edifices of the most imposing description. The houses are almost all built of hewn stone, in a very pure style of architecture, are three or four stories in height, have flat terraced roofs, & are often not only provided with iron balustrades & gates ornamented with bronze, but covered with porcelain mosaic, of elegant patterns. The streets are well paved, but often badly cleaned, & being neither lighted nor watched, become unsafe for night passengers. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, built on the site of the great *teocalli*, or pyramid temple of the Aztecs, & occupying one entire side of the central square. It is 500 ft. long, by 420 ft. wide, & though not in strict conformity with any order of architecture, is remarkably imposing. The walls are built of unhewn basalt, but the front is covered over with the most laborious carving, while lofty pillars rise up against the wall for the support of its two lofty towers. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description, though the decorations are more remarkable for costliness than for taste. The choir is formed of rare carved woods, & elaborately covered with gilded images; the high altar, raised from the floor, on an elevated platform, exhibits a profusion of candlesticks, crosses, & other ornaments, of solid gold or silver, & is crowned by an image of the Virgin, decked in jewels, estimated at the value of more than two millions of dollars; & all the other parts of the church are a perfect wilderness of columns, statues, shrines, fonts, &c. Another side of the great square is occupied by the national palace, the residence formerly of the viceroys, & now of the president. It stands on the site of the palace of Axayacatl, in which Cortez was lodged by Montezuma; & is a quadrangular pile, of such enormous dimensions, that, besides accommodating the president & his family, it contains the principal government offices, the supreme court, the chamber of deputies, & that of the senate. Both these chambers, the only parts of the interior particularly deserving of notice, are very elegant. In the S.E. corner of the square, opposite the principal front of the cathedral, is the Casa Municipal or townhouse, partly occupied as an exchange. Immediately S. of the national palace, but without the square, is the university, which contains the national museum, & has, in its front, a magnificent modern market. At some distance W. of the square, is the Mineria, or school of mines, which occupies one of the most elegant edifices of the city, & in which lectures on the sciences connected with mining are occasionally given. Attached to it is a tolerably good mineral museum. In addition to the cathedral, Mexico contains from 50 to 60 churches & convents, few of them remarkable for architectural merit, but most of them possessed of considerable riches, & ostentatiously set off by gaudy decorations. One of the most ele-

gant of the churches, is that of San Domingo, a light & airy structure, surmounted by a spire & dome, but somewhat injured in its effect by the proximity of the Inquisition. The antiquities of Mexico might naturally be expected to present objects of the greatest interest, but almost all of these have either perished or been removed from their original sites, & can now only be seen in the fragments collected within the national museum. The other edifices & objects particularly deserving of notice are the convents of St. Francisco, St. Augustine, & La Merced, all of them large & imposing structures, with numerous spires & cupolas, & the last particularly admired for the elegance of its interior; the magnificent aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water, the public fountains, the colossal equestrian statue of Charles IV., in the court-yard of the university; the *acordada*, or public prison, a large & substantial structure; the theatre, of considerable dimensions, but devoid of architectural merit; the Plaza de Toros, a large circular enclosure for bull-fights, with accommodation for about 3,000 spectators; two magnificent *paseos*, or promenades—the one, Passeo Nuevo, to the W. of the city, consisting of a broad avenue, shaded by rows of stately trees, & broken at intervals by fountains—the other, the Paseo de la Viga, on the opposite side of the city, skirting one of the canals leading to the Lake of Chalco, & very tastefully laid out; & the Alameda, a park of 10 or 12 ac., formed into labyrinths by magnificent forest trees; & the great place of public resort, particularly on festivals, when its carriage-ways become thronged by gay equipages, & from 8,000 to 10,000 persons of all classes often crowd its walks. The manufactures, of comparatively limited extent, include gold & silver lace, jewellery, & silversmith's work, woollen cloths, blankets, baizes, cotton goods, hats, soap, liqueurs, carriages, & tobacco; the trade is also very limited, the exports are almost entirely the produce of the mines; while the imports are chiefly manufactured goods from the United States & Europe, & silk goods, especially hosiery, from China. Mexico, originally Tenochtitlan, is said to have been founded in 1325, & occupied, as already stated, several islands of Lake Tezcuco, to which access was given by broad causeways. When first visited by the Spaniards, they were so struck with its magnificence, that their powers of description appear to have been baffled, & their language naturally assumes the form of hyperbole. But they had not long become masters, before their tyranny, & the opposition which it excited, brought all the miseries of war upon the city, & almost all its ancient splendor disappeared. A new city, however, soon arose, under the genius & indomitable perseverance of Cortez; & numerous edifices, vying in magnificence with the most celebrated structures of the old world, rose up, as if by magic, in every quarter. The lowness of the site, compared with the level of the surrounding lake, was a serious obstacle to its prosperity, exposing it not only to pestilential vapors, but to inundations, which caused fearful ravages. The additional evaporation, caused by the removal of the forests, so far remedied the evil, by curtailing the dimensions of the lake; but it was found necessary to adopt a more artificial process, & by means of an immense cut through the solid rock, 12 m. in length, 150 ft. deep, & 300 ft. wide, commenced in 1609, & completed in 1789, the waters of several lakes adjoining, which, from occupying a higher level than Tezcuco, discharged themselves into it, & often raised its level so as to threaten a complete submergence of the city, were diverted into the Panuco, which carries them directly into the Gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO (GULF OF), a large indentation, E. coast, N. America, washing the shores of the United States & Mexico; measuring about 1,000 m. E. to W., & 800 m. N. to S.; estimated area, 800,000 sq. m. It is partly formed by the projection towards each other of the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, nearly in a line between which lies the Island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic, through the Florida Channel, & on its S. with the Caribbean Sea, through the Channel of Yucatan. The gulf is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan, with the Florida reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low, & generally lined with flat sandy isls., not far from the land, and numerous lagoons. There are few harbors; and the rivers which fall into it are obstructed by bars at their mouth, which render them all, except the Mississippi, nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water, entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea, is soon divided into two portions, the one running E., along the coast of Cuba, the other W., in a curved line, through the middle of the gulf, round towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, & the two united form the Gulf Stream (*see* ATLANTIC). The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico is 86° in summer, or 6° higher than that of the ocean in the same parallel. At high tide the Pacific rises several feet above the level of the gulf, & at low water it falls as far below it. (*See Maury's Wind and Current Charts.*)

MEXICO, REPUB. OF,* extends from 15° to 31° 47′ N. lat., over the entire width of the continent of America. Its boundaries are as follows: on the N. the U. S. of America, whose dividing line, according to the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo, & of the treaty concluded at the City of Mexico, Dec. 30th, 1853, between the two nations, begins in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31° 47′ N. lat. crosses the same; thence due west 100 ms.; thence S. to the parallel of 31° 20′ N. lat.; thence along the said parallel of 31° 20′ to the 111th meridian of lon. W. from Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado riv., 20 ms. below the junction of the Gila & Colorado rivs; thence up the middle of the Colorado to the line separating Upper from Lower California; thence W. on said line to a point, one league (about 3 ms.) S. of the port of San Diego on the Pacific Ocean. Bounded on the S. by the Repub. of Guatemala; on the E. the Gulf of Mexico, & part of the sea of the Antilles; & on the W. the Pacific Ocean. The greatest extent or length of the territory, which is from N.E. to S.W., taking it in a direct line from the southern extrem. of the state of Chiapa to a league S. of the port of San Diego, in California, is 750 leagues of 5,000 varas; & the greatest breadth, on the 26th degree, is 424 leagues. The extent of the coasts on the Gulf of Mexico & the sea of the Antilles is 615 leagues, & 1,584 on the Pacific Ocean, & the Gulf of California or Cortes. The extent of the northern frontier is 660 leagues, & the southern 202. The total extent of surface is 115,426½ square leagues.

Mountains.—A large portion of the territory of the Republic being occupied by a part of the immense chain of mountains which traverse the American continent from the country of the Esquimaux, in 65° of N. lat., to the Strait of Magellan, Mexico contains a multitude of lofty eminences, being like all the interior of the country on the great table-land formed by that Cordillera, from 2,206 to more than 3,000 varas above the level of the sea. Above that elevated line, however, rise several colossal mountains, sometimes hiding their lofty heads in the clouds. The principal of these, and their respective elevations above the waters of the ocean, reduced to metres, are as follows:—

Names.	Metres.	States.
Popocatepetl	5,400	Mexico.
Peak of Orizava (Citlaltepetl)	5,295	Vera Cruz.
Yxtaccihuatl	4,786	Mexico.
Cerro de Ajusco	4,153	"
Nevado de Toluca	4,440	"
Cofre de Perote (Nauchampatepetl)	4,089	Vera Cruz.
Volcano of Colima	3,668	Colima.
Cumbre de Zempoatepetl	3,396	Oajaca.
Peak of Quincoo	3,324	Michoacan.
Volcano of Jorullo	1,299	"
" Soconusco	2,400	Chiapas.
Bufa de Zacatecas	2,618	Zacatecas.
Cerro de Veta Grande	2,782	"
Cerro del Mercado	2,415	Durango.
Cumbre de Jesus Maria	2,511	Chihuahua.

There are six volcanoes, viz: Popocatepetl, Pico de Orizava, Colima, Jorullo, Tuxtla & Soconusco.

Islands, Gulfs Bays, & Capes.—The principal islands belonging to the Republic near the coasts, are Cozumel, Cancurn, Mugeras, & Contoy in the sea of the Antilles; Jolbox & Caruren in the Bay of Mexico; Cer-

* *Synoptical View of the Mexican Republic*, compiled from the latest official documents and other authentic information. By MIGUEL M. LEDRO DE TEJADA. Translated by THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq.

vos, Guadelupe, San Bernardo, Santa Margarita, Tres Marias, & Revillagigedo in the Pacific; San Ignacio, Angel del Guardia, Tiburon, Salsipuedes, San Pedro, Tortuga, Lobos, Carmen, Santa Catalina, San José, Espiritu Santo, & Ceralvo in the Gulf of California. There are three Gulfs, that which bears the name of the Republic, formed by some of the waters of the Atlantic, that of California or Cortes, which separates Lower California from the state of Sonora; and that of Tehuantepec on the Pacific Ocean. The only bays which deserve the name are those of Acapulco, & Manzanillo, in the Pacific; those of Santa Marina, La Paz, Algodones, San Felipe de Jesus, Virgenes, Mulagé, Carmen, & Los Muertos, in the Gulf of California; Ascension, & Espiritu Santo, on the eastern coast of Yucatan. The most remarkable capes are those of San Lucas in Lower California; Cavientes, on the coast of the state of Zalisco; & that of Catoche, on the coast of Yucatan, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

Rivers.—Among the great benefits which nature has conferred on the Mexican soil, unfortunately there are not found such deep rivers as exist in other countries, & which, both by the waters they give to the fields, the convenience & facility with which transportation is effected by them, are so useful in producing commerce, and with it the other sources of national wealth. Although there are many small streams on both coasts of the republic, most of them are so insignificant as scarcely to deserve mention; and the only ones which may be noticed as having water sufficient for navigation to a certain degree, although but for small vessels, are the following: *In the Gulf of Mexico.*—The rivers Bravo del Norte, now the boundary between the Republic of Mexico & the United States, rises on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, and flows 548 leagues, till it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The Montezuma, rising in the small lake of San Cristoval, in the valley of Mexico, not far from the capital, & soon uniting with the Panuco in the state of Tamaulipas, empties into the Gulf at Tampico. The Alvarado or Tlalralapan, which empties into the harbor of the former name, is formed by several small streams which unite a short distance from that place. The Goatzacoalcos is formed by two small streams flowing from the northern slope of the Sierra Madre, & afterwards uniting with two other smaller rivers, runs 55 leagues to the port of the same name. The Tabasco or Grijiola has its source near the town of Comit, in the state of Chiapas, & has for its principal tributaries the Usumacinta & San Pedro, flows 132 leagues and flows into the port of Tobasco. *In the Gulf of California or Cortes.*—The Yaque is formed by a stream from the western slope of the Cordillera, runs 137 leagues and empties near the harbor of Guayamas. *In the Pacific Ocean.*—The rivers Santiago or Serura has its rise in the small lake of the latter name, near the city of Toluca, flows west to the lake of Chapala, in the state of Jalisco, & continues its course under the name of Tololotlan or Santiago, to the Pacific, north of the port of San Blas, flowing a distance of 208 leagues. The Mescala flows from the neighborhood of the town of Cuautla-Amilpas to the little port of Zacatula, on the coast of the state of Guerrero. The river Verde rises on the western slope of the Cordillera, near the town of Cuicatlan, in the state of Oajaca, & runs 55 leagues to the coast of that state.

Lakes.—The most remarkable are those of Terminos & Bacalar, in the state of Yucatan; that of Santa Anna, on the boundaries of Vera Cruz & Tabasco; the Superior & Inferior in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, belonging to that of Oajaca; that of Tonalá, in Chiapas; those of Chalco, Tezcuco, Coyuca, Tecpan, Mestilan, Xochisnilco & Leoma in the state of Mexico; those of Yuviraputaro, Cuitzco, & Pátzcuaro, in Michoacan; those of Chapala, Etzalan & Mastilan, in Jalisco; those of Tamiagua, Mandiuga & Carcasonera, in Vera Cruz; those of Chaivel, Caosintero, Movales, San Bernardo & La Madre, in Tamaulipas; those of Tlahualila or Caiman, Del Muerto, Parras, De Sacy, Santa Maria, & Aqua Verde, in Coahuila; those of Palomas, San Diego, Santa Maria, Guzman & Patos, in Chihuahua; & that of Cozotlan, in the territory of Colima.

Of these lakes the largest are those of Camian, which is 178 square leagues; Tamiagua, 102; Terminos, 306; Chapala, 88; San Bernardo, 96; La Madre, 61; Tescuco, 12; Chalco, 64; Parras, 39; & Guzman, 48.

Form of the Land, and the different Climates.—The surface of the Mexican Republic presents a very irregular aspect. The central part, as before remarked, is on the immense plain formed by the Cordillera which traverses its whole extent from N.W. to S.E., from which elevation there is a descent to the coasts, both seas being more or less rapid in different parts, according to the varying declivity of the slope of the Cordillera. This singular configuration of the land, while it offers various obstacles, particularly to the construction of good roads in some parts of the Republic, on the other hand produces great advantages to the inhabitants; for, as the differences of climate in Mexico being much more owing to the greater or less elevation above the level of the sea, than to the distance from the pole towards the equinoctial line, these great elevations give it a benign climate, even in the part of territory which lies under the debilitating influence of the rays of the sun in the torrid zone. To this circumstance it is also owing, that, in Mexico, in certain places under the same parallel of latitude, & at short distances from each other, there is a great difference of temperature, from the coldest to the warmest. The climates of the republic are divided into three great classes, viz., cold, temperate, & hot. The cold climate generally is found on all the table-land of the cordilleras, which occupies about one-third part of the territory; the temperate, in the regions situated on the slopes; & the hot, in the low parts of the coasts. The places where the temperature is cold or temperate, enjoy a highly benignant climate; but such is not the case in the low parts of the coasts, where certain epidemic diseases prevail, as the black vomit & the yellow fever, which, over all the eastern coast, attack persons not co-naturalized with the burning climate; and *faids*, which are intermittent fevers, which are found on both coasts. In all parts of the country within the torrid zone, the changes of the four seasons of the year are perceptible in so small a degree, that the inhabitants can wear the same clothes in the heat of summer as in the depth of winter. In the temperate zone, the fact is somewhat different, as the farther we proceed in it towards the north, the seasons are more marked. The longest day in the year, in the most southern part of the republic, is 15 hours, 10 minutes; & the shortest, 13 hours, 30 minutes. In the most northern part, the longest day is 16 hours, 28 minutes, & the shortest, 12 hours, 19 minutes, all including the duration of the twilight at morning & evening, which is calculated at 2 hours, 24 minutes.

Natural Riches.—As it is not possible to present, in an article of this kind, a scientific or minute description of all the objects of natural history in the three great branches into which it is divided, viz., the animal, vegetable, and mineral, only those of the greatest use will be noticed, to give an idea, although a general one, of the great wealth contained in the soil of the republic. Beginning with the animal kingdom, the quadrupeds serviceable to man for food & other purposes, are so abundant, as the ox, sheep, goat, and swine, that, whether from the sparseness of the population, or the fact, that most of the people do not daily eat animal food, there is, perhaps, no other country in which the prices are so low. In equal quantity, also, are found venison, hares, rabbits, & other wild animals equally esteemed. Among the quadrupeds which are useful to man in other respects, are included the horse & the ass, which are found in excessive abundance in Mexico, as well as that hybrid race, mules, which last are commonly employed in drawing carriages, in labor in the fields & mines, &, in general, for all kinds of work. Of birds which serve as food, there are the turkey, hen, pigeon, goose, quail, chachalaca, crane, grouse, agachona, and many others no less exquisite, as the number of birds of this class in the republic exceeds sixty. Of birds which adorn nature by the beauty of their plumage or the melody of their song, there are, in Mexico, according to Clavigero, more than fifty-seven different species, some of which are common to Europe, & others peculiar to the country. There are several talking-birds, which imitate the human voice, as the parrot & huacamago. With regard to fishes, there is a great abundance and variety, as well in the waters near the Gulf of Mexico, as in those of the Pacific, & in the rivers & lakes. Besides the species in both seas, as the whale, dolphin, sword-fish, shark, manati, manta, sea-wolf, sea-dog, bonito, cod, bream, pargo, pollack, pampano, palo-

meta, ray, chucho, barbet, humpback, ovate, flying-fish, guitavia, caboilla, needle-fish, lobster, sole, turtle, cuttle-fish, & crabs of different sorts, there are some peculiar to the Gulf of Mexico, as the salmonete, congrio, doncella, pegeveye, vombo, besugo, veomijuela, govrion, linterna, denton, lamprea, murena, eel, ray, tonina es medregal, gold-fish, ostion, cason, pege-lagarto, bulcay, & others which are peculiar to the Pacific, as the salmon, alun, cornudo, lenguado, silguero caballa, corbina, vieja, sardines, ojon, herring, bote, & others. In the rivers & lakes, in addition to three or four species of white fish, there are carp, trout, bobo, vobalo, barbos, ovate, corbilas, eels, and others. While speaking of fisheries, we should mention that of pearl-shell on the coast of Yucatan, which is both rich & abundant; and also of pearls, on the coast of Lower California, & in other parts of the Pacific.

With respect to the vegetable kingdom—as the variety of climate permits the growth of every species of plants, it is absolutely useless to give a description of each cultivated, or that may be cultivated, in Mexico. In the elevated parts of the country are produced all the fruits of Europe, & in the low, on the coast, those of the tropics. The fertility of the soil is very extraordinary; for, although in some parts, not in the torrid zone, these tracts are somewhat barren on account of the want of water, in general it may be said, that the soil of Mexico is one of the most fertile in the world, and that the laborer always obtains from it, with the least effort, a rich and abundant reward for his toil. There are some places where the reproduction is truly surprising; & the district of Leon, in the province of Guanajuato, may be mentioned as an example, where, according to the report of the General Direction of Industry, in 1846, 250 fanegas of maize are customarily obtained for one sown; & the same happens in many other parts of the republic. In equal variety & abundance are found all kinds of fruit & garden vegetables, as in the cold & temperate climates are easily cultivated all the trees & plants of Europe; & in the warm the delicious are found, which are peculiar to the intertropical regions. In Mexico, also, are found various trees yielding useful resins & gums, as the Hule, or elastic gum, copal, shellac, liquid amber, and others. There is also a multitude of medicinal plants, as well those which beautify the fields with flowers, among which, according to Clavigero, more than 1,200 are peculiar to the Mexican soil. The country is equally rich in timber; for, in spite of the neglect of the government in planting & preserving trees, there are found, both on the elevated lands & on the coasts, immense forests, abounding in woods of the most exquisite beauty & the greatest solidity. Beside those which serve for building, as the roble, ancino, fresno, pine, sabino, & others, there are also cedar, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, & other equally valuable, proving that in this point, as well as many others, Mexico is the part of the American continent most highly favored by Nature. Dye-woods also abound in some places, as the coasts of Yucatan & Tamaulipas, in the Gulf of Mexico, & those of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guerrero, & Colima, in the Pacific. To the great variety & wealth which the republic possesses in the vegetable kingdom, which offers so brilliant a prospect to agriculture, whenever, abandoning the torpidity which has hitherto existed, she shall give signs of understanding her destiny, by freely opening her deserted fields to all men in the world disposed to enter & fertilize them by industry, to these are to be added the extraordinary mineral wealth which her soil contains. Besides gold & silver, the abundance of which places Mexico in the first rank of those which produce them, there are also copper, mercury, iron, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, alum, cobalt, coal, & some other minerals. Some precious stones are found in the republic, as opal, topaz, turquoise, agate, amethyst, cornelian, & certain green stones resembling emeralds, although very inferior to them. It is asserted that diamonds are found; but, although the Indians found them at the time of the Conquest, it is not now certainly known where they exist. Rock crystal occurs, of which, according to Clavigero, the ancient Mexicans made use. There are diffused over the republic immense strata of different kinds of stone, not only of the common building stones for houses, but also marbles most excellent for their solidity, & jaspers of the richest & most variegated colors.

Roads.—The condition of most of them is not good. Among the first rank of those few deserving the name, are two carriage-roads leading from the capital to the ports of Vera Cruz, constructed about the beginning of the present cent., which, although they might have been regarded at that epoch as works of merit, on account of the obstacles which they had to overcome, are rendered in some parts almost impassable, by the state of neglect to which they have for many years been abandoned. Of the cross-roads existing between the interior towns of Mexico, few owe anything to art, as nothing is to be seen in them except such grading as was necessary to a passage, and here and there a bridge, in places where it was impossible to cross in any other manner. Among the roads of this kind, which have recently received some considerable improvement, are that which crosses from the city of Toluca to Morelia; that part of the carriage-road near the entrance & exit of Zacatecas, on the road from Durango to Mexico; that which leads from that capital to Cuautla, and that from Morelia to Patzcuaro. For some time several states have been convinced of the indispensable importance of roads throughout the republic, to facilitate the progress of wealth; and movements are making for the opening of some, thanks to the efforts of the local authorities of those states, assisted by the general government of the nation. In Oajaca two carriage-roads are already far advanced, one of them from the capital of that state to the port of Huatulco, and the other from the same capital to Tehuacan. A good road is also making from San Luis to Tampico; one from Guadajara to Tepic, & San Blas; and improvements are going on in those leading from the capital of the Republic to Queretaro & the port of Decapulco. From the year 1843, a railroad has been constructing, which according to the contract formed by the empresarios with the government, is to form a line of 29,380 Mexican varas, from the city of Vera Cruz to the town of San Juan; but that work is not yet finished. The work is going on, & trains have run on the part which is completed, viz., from that city to Molino.

Population.—Although there are no certain dates to fix with precision the respective number of the different races into which the entire population of Mexico is divided, according to information and calculations given by some observing persons, who have travelled over a great part of the republic, & made various enquiries on the subject, we may confidently conclude that three-fifths of the inhabitants belong to the indigenous race, and of the remainder, a third part are pure European, and two-thirds mixed European and Indian, in which is found a very small portion of mixed African. This diversity of races composing the population of the Mexican republic, has been, and will be, until one of them shall govern the rest, the principal obstacle to its prosperity & aggrandisement, because society being thus diversified into factions of different origin, education, customs, and even languages, each has its own different tendencies, and they can never be brought to work together in union for one & the same object. The major part of this population dwell in 5,128 cities, towns, & villages, situated on the elevated regions & the slope of the Cordillera, so that, although a scarcity of inhabitants is observable in all parts of the republic, compared with what they are capable of supporting in the vast territory, this scarcity is most observed in the low lands near the coasts, where the population is so small, that some places still remain which have never been trodden by the foot of man. From the investigations made at different times concerning the proportion existing between the numbers of the two sexes, in the population of the Republic, it appears that, although in the states nearest the equator, the number of females exceed, the contrary exists in the northern, so that in the total results there is an excess of males, though small. With regard to the usual proportion of deaths & births, in spite of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient data, it seems certain that the former exceeds the latter by one half per cent., giving an annual increase of 114,000 individuals.

Languages.—All that part of the Mexican population which is of the European race, speak Spanish, which may be called the national language of the republic, as it is used by the preponderant part of the population. Among the Indians composing the remains of the tribes inhabiting the country before the conquest, which were the Taltecas, Chickemecos, Acolhuis,

Comparative State of the Population of the Mexican Republic, divided according to the present States and Territories, extent of Surface in each, number of Inhabitants to a square league, the Capitals, their Population, Latitude and Longitude, and Distances from the Capital by the Roads.

States and Territories.	*Extent in Square Leagues.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1850.	Capital Cities.	No. of Inhabitants in each of these.	North Latitude.	Longitude, East and West from the City of Mexico.	Distance from the Capital, in Mexican leagues.
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Chiapas	2,598	18,679	144,070	San Cristobal.	6,500	16 34 55	6 29 0 E.	289
Chihuahua	13,493	100,250	147,600	Chihuahua.	14,000	28 35 10	6 17 0 W.	333
Coahuila	7,868	56,570	75,340	Saltillo.	19,898	25 25 15	1 31 30 W.	209
Durango	6,744	48,489	162,218	Durango.	22,000	24 2 50	4 53 50 W.	203
Guanajuato	1,755	12,618	713,583	Guanajuato.	48,954	21 0 50	1 49 2 W.	94
Guerrero	4,451	32,002	270,000	Tixtla.	4,500	17 34 0	0 11 0 W.	70
Jalisco	6,758	48,596	774,461	Guadalajara.	63,000	20 41 10	4 15 26 W.	161½
Mexico	2,717	19,535	973,697	Toluca.	12,000	19 11 20	0 31 30 W.	16
Michoacan	3,198	22,993	491,679	Morelia.	25,000	19 42 0	1 46 38 W.	69
Nuevo Leon	2,321	16,687	133,361	Monterey.	13,534	25 40 6	0 49 0 W.	234
Oajaca	4,426	31,822	525,101	Oajaca.	25,000	17 3 17	2 25 56 E.	108½
Puebla	1,811	12,042	580,000	La Puebla.	71,631	19 0 15	1 2 52 E.	28
Queretaro	340	2,444	184,161	Queretaro.	29,702	20 36 39	1 4 55 W.	57
San Luis Potosi	4,101	29,486	368,120	San Luis Potosi.	40,000	22 8 35	1 40 30 W.	114
Sonora	17,172	123,466	139,374	Ures.	7,000	29 12 0	10 38 50 W.	582½
Sinaloa	4,690	35,721	160,000	Culiacan.	12,000	24 48 0	8 15 32 W.	403½
Tabasco	2 171	15,609	63,580	San Juan Bautista.	4,000	17 40 30	6 7 5 E.	239
Tamaulipas	4,219	30,334	100,064	Victoria.	5,500	23 42 30	0 5 0 E.	195
Vera-Cruz	3,838	27,595	264,725	Vera-Cruz.	8,228	19 11 53	2 59 45 E.	93
Yucatan	7,364	52,947	680,948	Merida.	40,000	25 55 15	9 24 45 E.	386½
Zacatecas	4,243	30,507	356,024	Zacatecas.	25,005	22 44 0	3 26 7 W.	130
Federal District	12½	89	200,000	Mexico.	170,000	19 25 57	0 0 0	....
Terr. of Tlaxcala	276	1,984	80,071	Tlaxcala.	3,463	19 20 10	1 2 55 E.	28
" Colima	420	3,019	61,243	Colima.	31,774	19 11 45	4 36 0 W.	149
" Lower California	8,437	60,662	12,000	La Paz.	500	24 6 10	11 1 15 W.	416½
Total	45,426½	834,146	7,661,919					

* The Spanish square league is equal to 1-19 English square mile.

Olmeques, Otomites, Tarascos, Matahuis, Matlatzingues, Nahuatlaques, & Aztecas or Mexicans, preserve some of their primitive languages, as the Azteca, Otomite, Tarasco, Zaproteco, Maya, & others.

Foreign residents in the Republic.—The number of those who took out letters of security from the minister of relations, in this year (1851), was 5,412, and they were of the following nations :—

Spanish	3,047	Swiss	45
French	803	Spanish American	33
English	504	Belgian	16
German	416	Hollanders	22
North American	397		
Italian	129	Total	5,412

It cannot, however, be said that this is the number of foreign residents in the republic, because, although the laws which require the annual renewal of their letters of security are sufficiently severe, it is indubitable that a great part of them do not fulfil this requirement. Calculating their number at 2,000 or 2,300 it follows that not more than 7,700 foreigners now reside in the republic, who are in the proportion of one to one thousand inhabitants.

Agriculture.—This being limited to the production of what is necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants, the portion of the territory cultivated is devoted principally to maize, ferijol, & chile, which constitute in general the only food of the poor class; to wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, beans, garbanza, chicavo or grisante, albenjon, tobacco, indigo, pimento, anise, vanilla, sarsaparilla, vines, olives, flax, fruits, and garden vegetables, bees-wax and silk, may also be considered parts of this branch of wealth, important quantities of which are produced, particularly the latter, in the states of Michoacan, Jalisco, & Guanajuato. With respect to the value of the annual products of Mexico, information is so limited and incomplete, that it is difficult to form an estimate of them. The best statement, as it is the most general, is that found in the Memoir presented in 1817, by the secretary of the consulate of Vera Cruz, Don José M. Quires, which represented the agricultural products of New Spain as then $188,850,128 annually, including $4,997,496 in exports. That sum, in relation to the population, which was that year 5,810,005 persons, gave $24 for each. But this estimate, allowing its exactness at the time, cannot now apply, as there has been a steady though small increase, from that day to this, in agriculture as well as in the other branches of internal wealth in the republic. Taking now in the absence of better data, the present population, and calculating the quantity consumed necessary for their subsistence, at $25 a year for each, equal to half a real per day, it amounts to $191,550,000; and if to this is added the amount of grain for the food of cattle, the timber cut for building and other purposes, cotton, which equals 70,000 to 80,000 quintals, cochineal, which amounts to 35,000 or 40,000 arrobas, flax, silk, wax, and many other raw articles of less importance, the total must now be calculated at not less than $200,000,000 for the agricultural products of the whole republic.

Arts & Trades.—Although the state of the arts is far from prosperous, they have made considerable progress, if we consider the backwardness of the country when emancipated from Spain. Painting, lithography, bookbinding, drawing, sculpture, & engraving on metals, have recently undergone such improvements in Mexico, that they find little to envy among certain nations of Europe. The same may be said of the construction of certain kinds of furniture & carriages, so that the manufacturers of them in Mexico can compete, as well in the quality of the wood as in solidity & elegance, with the best made in the most advanced countries. In plating & jewellery, the Mexican artizans have always displayed much skill, & their work has been appreciated in Europe for its neatness, good taste, & finish. In iron work, brass, & jewellery, great progress has been recently made; & many articles are now made, which a few years ago were absolutely unknown in the country, or could be obtained only from Europe. Very great advances are also daily made in architecture, in ideas of convenience & good taste. In connection with this should be mentioned the cutting & working of all kinds of stone for the construction and adorning of houses. The moulding of wax into figures, representing national costumes, & all sorts of fruit, deserves equal praise. These are highly appreciated by strangers, who have taken numerous collections to Europe to be placed in public & private cabinets. In dyeing, although the art is not perfect, all kinds of dyes are applied to spun & woven cotton, silk, & woollen. In currying, the art of tanning & dressing skins of all kinds, is well known; &, although not with the perfection of other countries, those are prepared which are required in the country, for shoes, saddles, harness, trunks, the dresses worn by some of the country people, & other purposes. Other & minor

branches of art have also made some progress under the system of entire liberty which allows foreigners of all classes to practice what kind they please, & great improvements are observable in shoes & clothing compared with what was known thirty years ago. It is true that most of the good establishments of artizans in Mexico are still under the direction of foreigners, but as all the workmen in them are Mexicans, those manufactories are so many practical schools, forming a nursery of the class of persons so important in every well-organized country, who devote themselves to the arts & useful trades, that yield enjoyments & utility to the community. For the study of the fine arts, besides the instruction in mathematics, drawing, & painting, given in some colleges of the states, & private institutions, there is the academy in the capital, named San Carlos, in honor of its founder Charles III., which sustains a high reputation. In it are 327 pupils devoted to the study of mathematics, drawing, painting, sculpture, & engraving; & it also supports five pupils in Europe, for the purpose of perfecting them in their studies, & to return & make themselves useful to the institution & their country. The academy has recently adopted the practice of giving annual exhibitions of all the works executed by the pupils, & there have been seen the great progress made by them with various works sent by different states of the federation.

Manufactures.—The principal products of Mexican industry are brandy, & sugar made from cane, mezcal, made from the juice of the maguey, oil, wine, & brandy made from grapes, earthen & glass wares, paper and spun and woven cotton, silk and woollen. Sugar is made in mills on all the estates where the cane is cultivated, and which are found chiefly in the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Yucatan, Mexico, Guerrero, Michoacan and Guadalajara; & brandy by stills in most of them. Although the ancient & imperfect system is generally pursued, some improvements have begun to be introduced, of which may be cited the apparatus lately put up on the hacienda of La Puga, near Tepic, that of San Carlos, in the Cañeda of Cuautla, & in Silva, four leagues from San Juan Bautista de Tabasco, for sugar-making & distilling brandy. For the making of oil there are already in the capital forty-nine mills, besides those in Tacubaya, Toluca & Puebla. Not only oil is made in them from olives, which nearly supplies the consumption, but from ajonjote, linseed, rapeseed, colwort, higuerola, almonds, cacahuate, small nuts, and finally from calves' & pigs' feet, &c., to oil wheels & machinery. With respect to grape-wine & brandy, although there were vineyards in several states, they are manufactured only in those of Guanajuato, Coahuila, Lower California, Sonora, & Chihuahua, from the last of which are annually made more than 600 barrels of brandy, 300 of wine, & 200 tierces of raisins. For the manufacture of earthen vessels of all kinds there are establishments in the republic, where they are made with much skill, the best in Mexico, Guanajuato, and Guadalajara. In fine pottery, great improvements have been recently made in Puebla, where the business has been carried on from very remote times, in Salamanca, in the state of Guanajuato & lately in the capital a manufactory excels all the rest. There are four establishments for plain glass in the capital, & the states of Mexico and Puebla, the product of which exceeds the consumption. There are eight paper mills in the Federal District, & the states of Mexico, Puebla & Jalisco, which not only supply the demand for the press, but for other purposes, particularly writing-paper equal to that of other countries. The scarcity of linen rags requires most of the paper to be made of cotton, though some is made of linen, and also of the filaments of the maguey. Although many hand-wheel looms are used in making cotton fabrics, as rebozos, mantas and other ordinary articles, there are 62 large establishments moved by machinery, in the Federal District, and the states of Coahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, & Vera Cruz. Although some pretty fine linens are made in them, they are but few, the chief part being hilazas & mantas, which in 1845 amounted to three millions of pounds of the hilazas & a million pieces of the latter. The manufactory of rebozos in the city of Zamora in the state of Morelia, is worthy of particular notice. For woollen fabrics, besides the numerous shops in which are manufactured ordinary cloths & various common articles, there are seen large establishments in the district & the states of Mexico, Queretaro, Zacatecas and the territory of Hoxcala, in which are made cloths, casimeres, carpets, baize, &c., which compete with those imported, both in quality & in price. In spinning & winding silk, more than sixty hand machines are in the capital, Puebla & Guadalajara, & the products are preferred to the foreign. In the capital is a machine by horse-power, on the French plan, which can spin above 100 lbs. a day. About 40,000 lbs. are estimated to be spun in Mexico annually. The only woven silk yet made are some rebozos & bands. All kinds of fancy trimmings are made in Mexico, as buttons, cords, braids, and many ornaments of cotton, wool, & silk; & the best factory is that of the Hopicio for the poor in the capital, where they are as well made as in Europe. Gold & silver thread of all kinds are made, & bugles, spangles, galloon, cords & belts of silver and gold, & bells of silver & copper. Oil-cloths are made, of qualities & patterns equal to foreign. Many other minor articles are also manufactured, to a considerable amount annually. An establishment for stearine candles has been commenced, under an exclusive privilege. According to the estimates of Señor Quiros in 1817, this branch of products amounted to $16,011,818; they are now, probably, not less than $80,000,000 or $90,000,000.

Mining—Gold & Silver.—The production of these precious metals in the republic has reached a degree of prosperity unknown in former times, & it would be further extended but for the high price of quicksilver, so necessary in their extraction. According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Chambers, it appears that in the 18 months between Jan. 1st, 1848, & June 1st, 1849, the coinage of gold & silver in the mints, excepting that of Hermosilla, where no coining was then performed, was as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Chihuahua	....	$332,238	$332,238
Guadalajara	$21,652	938,890	960,542
Guadalupe and Calvo	....	1,045,185	1,045,185
Guanajuato	861,480	10,661,600	11,523,080
Mexico	125,920	2,430,778	2,556,698
San Luis Potosi	....	2,052,268	2,052,268
Zacatecas	....	7,129,920	7,129,920
Durango	25,057	1,488,369	1,508,026
Culiacan	317,307	929,571	1,246,878
	$1,351,416	$27,003,989	$28,355,405

Adding to this amount nine or ten millions of dollars, for the six or six and a half millions which, according to certain data, annually remain to be coined, & which by permission so fraudulently are exported from the coasts of the Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico, & the total product of the mines in those 18 months, exceeded $38,000,000.

Quicksilver.—According to the statements made by the committee appointed by the Junta de Fomente in1844, it appears that there were there 25 sources or mines of this metal in the states Queretaro, Guerrero, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas & Jalisco; & several others have since been discovered. The annual product of those worked is calculated at 2,000 or 2,500 quintals, a quantity far below what is needed in working the mines of gold & silver which now consume 14,000 quintals annually. The richest of these mines is that of Guadalajara, in San Luis Potosi, which yields above 1,000 quintals a year. *Copper.*—Although many mines of this metal exist, the abundance of those of gold & silver prevent speculators from working them. The most profitable of those worked are those of Chihuahua, now abandoned on account of the frequent invasions of the savages; Santa Clara, in Michocaan; Mazapil in Zacatecas, & that of Zomelehuacan, in Vera Cruz. The richest of these are those of Mazapil, which yield from 4,000 to 6,000 quintals annually. *Iron.*—The principal veins of this metal known are in the states of Mexico, Guerrero, Michoacan, Durango, Jalisco, Oajaca, Puebla, & the territory of Tlaxcala. Forges have been established in different places, as those of San Rafael & Milaflores, near Texcuco & Chalco; that of Guadalupe near Zacualpan;

nat of Santa Maria, in the state of Dojuca; & those of Puebla, Durango & Tlaxcala. As for other mineral products, their value cannot be given for want of data. However, these, added to quicksilver, iron & copper, cannot exceed one million of dollars annually; & this sum, added to the product of gold & silver, makes the total product of the Mexican mines 26,000,000 a year.

Value of Real Estate.—From a report presented to the government by the general tax-office, it appears that the number of country estates in the republic was 13,000 in the year 1848, & their estimated value $720,000,000, while the value of the city estates was $635,000,000. The entire real estate therefore amounted to 1,355,000,000 of dollars.

Foreign Commerce.—The commerce carried on by the republic with other nations on the globe has been limited till now, to receiving those objects of European industry which suffice to satisfy the necessities, luxury or habits of using them, retained by a small part of the inhabitants, giving in exchange a large portion of the gold & silver taken from the mines, & some natural products of the soil; although the want of a regular annual report of the imports & exports, with their value, make it impossible to arrive at precise results. They may be approximately estimated from the exports, which can be most easily ascertained, as they must, in a term of a few years, balance the imports—a fact well known, as otherwise the commerce would be ruinous to one of the parties engaged in it.

The gold & silver exported from all the ports annually, in the prosperous state of the mines, & in view of facts known, may be set down at 21 or 22 millions of dollars; & if to this be added 4 or 5 millions, the approximate value of the exports of cochineal, vanilla, dye-wood, sarsaparilla, jalap, hides, coffee, anise, indigo (sugar on the Pacific), & other minor articles, it results that the entire commerce of the republic amounts to 50 or 52 millions.

Ports of Foreign entry.—(*In the Gulf of Mexico.*)—Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros, Campeche, Sisal, and San Juan Bautista de Tobasco. (*On the Pacific.*)—Acapulco, San Blas, Huatulco, Manzanillo & Mazatlan. (*In the Gulf of California.*)—Guayamas & Altata. The ports for the coasting trade only are the Isle of Carmen, Goatzacoalcos, Alvarado, Tecoluta, Santecomassan, Soto-la-Marina & Tuspan, in the Gulf of Mexico; Tonala on the Pacific; Santa Movia in the Gulf of Tehuantepec; & La Paz in the Gulf of California.

National Mercantile Marine.—This branch of national industry being, in all nations, an unequivocal sign of prosperity or decay, it is not wonderful that it should be far behind in Mexico. From the best evidence, it appears that the entire number of vessels bearing the Mexican flag does not exceed fifty, of which 25 belong to residents of the state of Yucatan. *Money.*—Although in the republic the pesofuerte, or dollar, consisting of eight reals, is the regulator of transactions of all classes, as in other parts of Spanish America; there are also other pieces of silver, gold & copper, of the following values: *Gold.*—The onza, or ounce, $16; the media-onza, or half ounce, $8; the quarta de onza, or quarter of an ounce, $4; the octara, or eighth, $2, & the diez-y-seisava, or sixteenth, $1. *Silver.*—The peso-fuerte, or dollar, 8 reals; the toston, or Medio-peso (half dollar), 4 reals; the peseata, 2 reals; the real sencilla, the medio-real & quarto de real. *Copper.*—There is but one copper coin, worth an eighth of a real, or the sixty-fourth of a dollar. The law of coinage requires gold of 21 carats, & silver of 10 deneros, or penny-weights of 20 grains. To estimate the value of coin, therefore, it is necessary only to know, that pure gold is 24 carats of 4 grains, & pure silver 12 penny-weights of 24 grains.

Weights & Measures.—*Weights.*—The quintal is adopted in the republic generally, & it is divided into 4 arobas, of 24 libros or pounds, 16 ounces & 16 adarmes or drachms. *Measures of length.*—The vara regulates all these, & its length is taken from the Castilian vara of Burgos, according to the model deposited with the Ayuntamiento of Mexico, marked in the year 1721, which is divided into two halves, three-thirds, four-fourths, six-sixths, eight-eighths, thirty-six inches, & forty-eight decios or fingers. Each inch is divided into twelve lines, each finger into nine lines, & each line into twelve puntos, or points. Fifty varas form a measure called cordel, used in measuring land. The Mexican league contains 100 cordeles, or 5,000 varas. 119 33-100 Mexican varas equal 100 metres.

SQUARE MEASURES.

Names	Superficies in square varas.	Names.	Superficies in square varas.
Sitio de gauado mayor.	25,000,000	Quarter of do., or Suerte de tierra	152,352
Ciabero " "	6,250,000	Fenega de sembradura de maiz	50,784
Sitio de gauado menor	11,111,111⅛	Solar para casa, molino o vento	2,500
Ciadero " "	2,777,777 1-9	Legal fundo for towns	1,440,000
Caballeria de tierra	609,408		
Media Caballeria	304,704		

LIQUID MEASURES.

Names.	Superficies in sq. varas.
1 Buey, or 48 surcos	1,296
1 Surco, or 3 navanjas.....	27
1 Navanja, or 8 reales or limones	9
1 Larion, or 18 pajas	1½
1 Paja.....	0 1-16

A paja produces a cuartillo or libra (pound) of water every minute, & consequently fourteen & a half quintals in a natural day.

DRY MEASURES.

NAMES.	Length at the mouth.		Length at the bottom.		Breadth.		Depth.	
	Pulgadas.	Lineas.	Pulg.	Lins.	Pulg	Lins.	Pulg.	Lins.
Cajon	25	11	17	1	14	5	12	9
Media	24	2	18	8	14	2	12	2
Cuartillo	20	4	16	3	11	6	8	10
Media Cuartillo..	16	5	12	6	10	4	6	4
Almud	10	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
Medio Almud ...	7	11	..	..	..	..	5	..
Cuartillo	6	6	..	..	..	..	3	9
Medio Cuartillo..	5	6	..	..	..	..	2	8
Cuarteron	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Octovo.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Diez y ochoavo ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2

The media-fanega, of 24 cuartillos, is the most common measure for buying & selling seeds at wholesale. Four of these measures make a carga, & its dimensions are as follows, by the Vara of Burgos:—

MEDIA-FANEGA OF 24 CUARTILLOS.

	Pulgados.	Lineas.
Length at the mouth.....	24	2
" " bottom.....	18	8
Breadth " "	14	2
Depth	12	2

In these dimensions the thickness of the vessel is not included.

Measures of Weight.—The largest measure for brandy, wine, & other liquors, is the jarva, which contains 18 cuartillos, of 1 pound, or 16 ounces of distilled water at the temperature of its greatest density. Brandy barrels are distinguished into medidos & redoudos. The former contain 262 cuartillos, & the latter 160. The redondo barrel of wine contains 150 cuartillos. Oil is bought & sold at wholesale by weight; but at retail a particular cuartillo is used, containing 17 ounces & 9 drachms of distilled water. For olive oil the same cuartillo is used as for brandy, wines, &c. At the mines the marco is used for gold & silver. The gold marco is divided into 50 castillanos, of 8 tomines of 12 grains. The silver marco has 8 ochoods, of 6 tomines of 12 grains. Assayers, to determine the purity of these two metals, use the same marco. For gold, the castellano is divided into 24 quilates, of 4 granos de ley, each

grano equivalent to 50 in weight. For silver, the marco is divided into 12 dineros of 24 granos de ley, each grano being equivalent to 16 in weight. Lapidaries, for the assay of precious stones, use the quilate, which is the tenth of an ounce. Apothecaries use the libra medicinal, which is divided into 12 common ounces of 8 drachms, of 3 scruples, of 24 granos.

Money in Circulation.—Baron Humboldt calculated, in 1803, the value of the money accumulated in Mexico at 55 or 66 millions of dollars; which sum, compared with the population then existing in New Spain, corresponded in proportion of ten dollars for each inhab. Taking this calculation for a basis, & considering the prosperity in mining from that time to this, there is no hazard in saying that the value of the money now in the republic, notwithstanding the great exportation past & present, amounts to 90 or 100 millions of dollars. Although this sum is doubtless sufficient for all the operations of the interior trade, which is very small, as well in agriculture as in manufactures & commerce, the circumstance of the greater part being confined to a few hands on the one side, & on the other the want of confidence, causes the frequent scarcity of the money in circulation, causing the rare phenomena of a country which produces gold & silver so abundantly paying a higher interest on money than in countries not yielding it.

Form of Government.—The form of government of the Mexican republic, established by the constitution and the act of reform, is the popular representative federal. The following states and territories are integral parts of the federation: the States of Chihuahua, Chiapas, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Mexico, Machoacan, Oajaca, Puebla, Guerrero, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Sinaloa, Tobasco, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, & Yucatan; & the territories of Colima, Tlaxcala, Lower California, & the Federal District. The general government of the federation is divided into three supreme powers: the legislative, executive, & judicial. The legislative power is in the national congress, divided into two chambers of deputies & senators. The chamber of deputies is composed of members elected by the majority of citizens, & even by minorities, keeping for its basis of election the number of the population, so that for every 50,000 inhabitants, or for each fraction not less than 25,000, a deputy is eligible. To be a deputy it is only required to be 25 years of age, in exercise of the rights of a citizen, excepting only the President of the Republic, the members of the supreme court of justice, the secretaries, & the chief officers of the secretaryships, officers of the treasury whose powers extend throughout the republic, governors of states & territories, archbishops, bishops, provisors or vicars-general, circuit judges & commissaries-general of the treasury & war, for the states & territories in which they are employed.

The chamber of deputies is now composed of 144 members, chosen by the states and territories as follows:—

Chihuahua ..	3	San Luis Potosi.....	7	Yucatan	12
Chiapas.....	3	Sonora.....	2	Guerrero ...	5
Coahuila	2	Sinaloa	3	Federal Districts.....	4
Durango	3	Tabasco.....	1	Colima.....	..
Guanajuata..	10	Tamaulipas..	2	Tlaxcala	2
Mexico	19	Vera Cruz...	5	Lower California.....	1
Michoacan ..	10	Jalisco	15		
Oajaca	10	Zacatecas....	7		
Puebla	12	Nuevo Leon.	3	Total	144
Queretaro ...	2				

To fill vacancies which may occur, a number of substitute deputies are chosen, equal to that of principals. This chamber is wholly renewed every two years.

Two senators are elected in every state by the people, two in the federal district, & an equal number with that of the states are chosen in turn by the senate, the supreme court of justice, & the chamber of deputies, which decides the election of such as do not obtain the votes of all three, but have been voted for some of them. The senate, therefore, now consists of 66 members. To supply vacancies, an equal number of substitutes are elected. To be a senator, 30 years of age is required, to be in exercise of the rights of a citizen, & besides to have been president or vice-president of the republic, or secretary of despatch more than 6 months, or governor of a state, or a deputy, or twice a state legislator, or a diplomatic agent more than 5 years, or minister of the supreme court of justice, or a judge or magistrate 6 years, or superior chief of the treasury, or general efectivo. This chamber is one-third renewed every two years. In each chamber a quorum is formed by one more than half of the members. The executive power is, by the constitution, vested in a president and four secretaries, elected by him for the despatch of the four principal branches of the public administration, viz., interior & exterior relations, justice & ecclesiastical affairs, the treasury, & war & marine. To be president, it is required to be a native citizen, 35 years of age, & a resident. The secretaries must be natives. The president is chosen every four years, & cannot be elected till after an interval of 4 years.

Judicial Power.—It resides in a supreme court of justice, in three circuit courts, & those of the district. The supreme court is divided into three halls, comprising in all eleven ministers & a fiscal. Besides, for civil & criminal trials of first instance, there are judges and constitutional alcaldes. To be a judge of the supreme court, it is required to be learned in the law, approved by the legislature of the state, a native citizen, or born in some part of America subject to Spain before 1810, & afterwards separated from her, & 5 years a resident. The ministers of the court & fiscal are perpetual.

State Governments.—The state governments, like the general government, are divided into three powers: the legislative, executive, & judiciary. The first is deposited in a legislature, the second in a governor, & the third in the courts established by the particular constitutions of the states. The interior government of the territories reside in a political chief, dependent on the general government of the nation, of a deputation elected by the inhabitants, & the inferior courts necessary for the administration of justice. For the interior administration, the states are divided into districts, counties, or departments & partidos, which are under the charge of prefects, sub-prefects, appointed by the governors. In all towns of any importance there are ayuntanientos, charged with the police of safety & good order, with jurisdiction over the neighboring villages & estates.

Requisitions of the Constitution and Acts of Reform to become citizens of the Republic, & rights enjoyed by them.—Every Mexican, by birth or naturalization, 21 years of age, with honest means of living, & who has not been condemned by a legal process for any infamous crime, is a citizen of the Mexican United States; and his rights as such can be suspended only by becoming a habitual drunkard or gambler, or a vagabond; or of the religious state, by legal interdiction, in virtue of a process for such crimes by which the right of citizenship is lost; & for refusing, without lawful excuse, to serve in public offices or appointment by the people. Every citizen has a right to vote at the popular election, to petition, to meet for the discussion of public business, to belong to the national guard—all according to law.

Personal securities granted by the Constitution to all the inhabitants of the Republic.—Every inhabitant has a right to write, print, & publish his political ideas, without the necessity of a license, revision, or approbation, anterior to publication, under the restriction & responsibilities of the laws. Also to prompt, complete, and impartial justice from the tribunals of the nation, according to the laws. No person can be condemned in the republic but by laws passed & tribunals established before the act for which he is tried. Consequently, all trial by special commission, & every retractive law, are forbidden. The punishment of infamy inflicted on any person, according to law, cannot pass to another person but that of the delinquent. The punishment of confiscation of property is forever forbidden. No one can be deprived of his property, or disturbed in its possession, use, or enjoyment, without indemnification. No one can be deprived of liberty by a governmental act for a larger time than 28 hours, when he must be placed at the dispositions of the competent judges or tribunals. No authority can apply tortures of any kind to an accused person, whatever be the nature or state of the trial. No person may be detained, unless there be probable evidence or indications of his guilt; & in case he has been arrested on indications, he cannot be kept in prison longer than 60 hours. No person shall be allowed to seize houses, papers, or other articles belonging to an

individual, unless in cases expressly provided for by law, and in form prescribed. No one can be deprived of the right of having a case decided by arbitrators, whatever be the state of the trial in the tribunals. All the tribunals of the federation are under obligation to protect every individual in his constitutional rights against any attacks of the legislative or executive powers, whether of the federation or of the states. Persons belonging to the military or ecclesiastical class, besides the guarantees granted to all inhabitants, have, by the constitution, the privilege of being tried only by the special tribunals, composed of persons of their own classes.

Religion.—According to the 3d article of the constitution, the religion of the Mexican nation *is, and shall perpetually be*, the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman. The nation protects it by wise & just laws, & *prohibits* the exercise of any other.

National Legislation.—It is composed of all the laws & decrees given by the Mexican governments since the independence; of the dispositions of the Spanish government which do not form a code, and are therefore known under the title of *Extravagantes;* of the laws contained in the Newcot & the Newke compilation; of the Recompilation of the Indies; of all the Fueros, from the *fuero-juzgo* to the *fuero-real;* and finally, of the *Partidas*, which, because they have been published with the commentaries of Gregorio Lopez, some suppose them to be a *legar legal*. This part of the Spanish legislation is the only one which was in vigor in everything not opposed to its act of independence & form of government; the dispositions which it contains being the *leyes escluisidas*, without which no *letrado* nor judge was allowed to give a decision founded on the doctrine of interpretations, nor on any other disposition not comprehended in that catalogue, until the administration of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, with regard to the bases of Tacubaya, at which time one of his ministers, in the exercise of the ample powers which he then held, determined that every sentence should always be founded on a law, *canon*, or *doctrine*, with which the jurisprudence of Mexico fell into the chaos of the decretals, & the endless labyrinth of treatises, expositors, & commentators, both of the national and canonical, & Roman law. Besides all these dispositions, which are generally regarded in all the republic, there also the *Expedidas* of the legislatures of the states, which form their legislation.

The clergy have their special legislations for themselves, consisting of the sacred books, the general and provincial councils, the decretals of pontiffs, and the doctrines of the holy fathers. The corporations of regular clergy have their private constitutions.

The army also has its own code, known as the *Ordenanza*, to which are added other explanatory or reformatory dispositions by the same. Besides that general *Ordinaza* of the army, the corps of engineers & artillery have their own particular Ordenanzas. Mining and commerce have also their Ordenanzas, which form their special codes.

The Army.—The whole number of individuals which composes the military class in general, which sustains the supreme government of the republic, may be divided into four great parts, as follows:—1st, the force under arms; 2nd, the generals, chiefs & officers occupied in various other branches of military service; 3rd, the chiefs, officers & troops retired, & on unlimited furloughs; & 4th, persons enjoying military pensions for various causes.

Armed Force.—The number of the force now under arms, including the military colonies, & that part of the national guard which sustains the general government is as follows:—Infantry of the line, 3,632 men; cavalry do., 1,507; active militia, 232; artillery, 658; sappers, 303; military colonies, 1,282; national guard, 1,295; total, 8,909.

The number of chiefs & officers employed in the service of the corps forming the preceding force, is as follows:—In the infantry of the line, 192; cavalry, 66; active militia, 12; artillery 68; sappers, 16; military colonies, 122; national guard, 44; total 520.

Generals, chiefs, & officers of the army in actual service.—Generals of divisions, 2; generals of effective brigades, 25; chiefs & officers of the plana mayor, &c., 32; chiefs & officers employed in the general command is of the states, 151; chiefs & officers of engineers, 25; chiefs & officers of marine, 19; total, 259.

Retired & on Unlimited Furlough.—Retired chiefs & officers, 967; do. with unlimited furloughs, 839; of retired soldiers, 763; total, 2,669.

Military Pensioners.—Widows, orphans, & other pensioners of the military class, is now 1,295.

The National War Marine consists of only one vessel, the brig-schooner Vera Cruz.

Fortresses & Fortified Places.—The fortresses of the republic are three:—the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, that of San Carlos de Perote, & that of San Diego de Acapulco. Although they are constructed with the greatest solidity, the neglected condition in which they have been left for many years, is the principal cause of their being in a ruinous state, particularly the first & last mentioned; so much so, that, according to the report of the minister of war two years ago, a million of dollars would not be sufficient to repair the castle of San Juan de Ulua alone. From his report of the present year it appears that the castle of Acapulco contains 21 pieces of artillery, of various calibre, that of San Carlos de Perote, 16; & that of Ulua 132. The only fortified places are Vera Cruz, & Campeche, whose fortifications consist of a surrounding wall, with a few bulwarks for artillery. The fortification of Campeche is very superior to that of Vera Cruz, on acccount of the superior height & thickness of the walls. According to the above-mentioned report, there are 109 pieces of artillery in Vera Cruz of different calibre, & in Campeche, 158. Some of those pieces, as well as some of those in Acapulco, Perote & Ulua, are dismounted.

National Guard.—Although in some states of the Federation, this institution established by the laws, to give the people the strongest guaranty of their independence & liberty, has not been properly organized, most of them, notwithstanding the obstacles presented by the general state of society, have carried it into practice as far as possible. According to accounts received, although incomplete, of the footing of this part of the armed force of the republic, it may be asserted that it is not less than 50,000 or 60,000 men, which does not seem an exaggerated number, when in the war against the revolted Indians, there have been 16,000 men under arms, & in actual service in the Federal district more than 5,000.

Officers of the General Government.—According to the detailed report of the general direction of rentas, accompanying the report of the minister of the treasury, published July 4th, 1848, the number of all the civil officers & clerks employed at the expense of the treasury, for the service of the offices & other public establishments, including the presidents of the republic, the four secretaries of dispatch, the individuals composing the chambers of congress, diplomatic envoys, consuls, &c., is 2,989. The number of retired officers with & without occupation, jubilados, widows & other pensioners in the civil department, is 958; total, 3,947.

Clergy.—The clerical government is divided among an archbishopric, which is that of Mexico, & eleven bishoprics, viz., those of Puebla, Michoacan, Guadalajara, New Leon, Oajaca, Durango, Yucatan, Chiapas, Sonora, Californias, and the Collegiate of Our Lord of Guadalupe, to which another is to be added in Vera Cruz, with the consent of the Pope. These mitres have 184 prebends. The total number of parishes in the republic is now 1,229, and that of ecclesiastics, 3,223. There are 146 convents of monks, 59 of nuns, & 8 colleges of the Propaganda fide. The monasteries contain 1,139 monks, & the nunneries 1,541 professed nuns, 740 girls, & 879 female servants; & the Propaganda colleges 238 individuals.

Revenues of the Clergy.—The general rents detained to the support of the clergy & of religious worship in the repub., may be divided into four great classes:—1st. Those which belong to the bishops & the canons forming the cabildos of the respective cathedrals; 2d. Those belonging to particular ecclesiastics or chaplains; 3d. Those of the curates and vicars; & 4th. Those of the different religious communities of both sexes. The first of these are principally composed of the taxes generally known by the name of Diezonos & Primiciers (tythes & first fruits), the product of which in former times was very large, as it consisted of the tenth part of all the products harvested in the republic, & the first-born of all the cattle; but this has been lately greatly reduced, as by a law passed on the 27th of October, 1833, it is not obligatory on the agriculturists to pay it. As, however, there are always many persons who, from conscientious motives or other

reasons, continue to pay it, it produces a considerable sum every year. This portion of the clergy likewise receive the income of the monies which have been left by devotees, for the annual performance of functions known by the name of "Anniversaries," in which are expended the annual income of those sums. The Collegiate of Our Lord of Guadalupe has also two lotteries, which are drawn monthly, each with the sum of $13,000, several houses, & other capitals recognized by the government. The private ecclesiastics, or chaplains, are sustained with the product of several chaplaincies, which are certain functions performed with this object, by certain pious persons, and which commonly consist in a capital of $3,000, imposed on some property whose income is enjoyed by the chaplain, & of the alms given them by the faithful, that such & such a number of masses may be given to the objects of their devotion. The income of the curates consists of the taxes of the parish on the stole, which are those received for baptisms, marriages, and interments; those for sponsors, & functions ordered by the faithful to be made in churches; & finally the sales novenas, medals, scapulars, relics of saints, wax and other objects used by parishioners. The income of the monks, besides the money for alms received for masses, functions & interments, performed in their churches, comprises also real estates which belong to them. The nunneries, in like manner, are supported by the incomes of large estates, accumulated in the course of time, with the exception of two or three convents which have no property, & live on the charity of pious persons. Besides the rents above mentioned, which belong to the personal of the clergy, there are others in the cathedrals & parishes, proceeding from certain estates or foundations, made for the purpose of paying the expenses called *Fuboica*, consisting of all articles used in public worship. Although the want of publicity, usually observed in the management of the property & rents of the clergy, make it impossible exactly to fix the value of either, it may be very well calculated approximately, taking for the basis the data known to the public, viz., the total value of the products of agriculture; the annual movement of the population by births, deaths, & marriages; and, finally, the devout practices which still form a custom in the greater part of the inhab. By observing these data attentively, we may assert, without much danger of mistake, that the amount now annually collected by the clergy in the whole republic, from the incomes of tythes, parish taxes, alms, ecclesiastical functions, and the sale of various objects of devotion, amounts to at least eight or ten millions of dollars annually. With regard to the estates belonging to a portion of the clergy, some writers have pretended to fix it at half of all the real estates of the nation, & others at one-third; but much reliance cannot be given to such statements, because they are founded on no certain data. It may, however, be declared, that the amount of income of the clergy from foundations of chaplaincies, & other pious foundations, & rural and urban estates, which in whole or in part belong to the different religious corporations, including the Cofrodias & Archicofrodias (which, although they do not really form a part of the clergy, have for their object their support), rises at the present time to an enormous sum, in spite of the great reduction they are said to have suffered in late years. In the district of Mexico alone, whose estates cannot be estimated at less than 50 millions of dollars, more than half of them belong to the clergy. The product of these being added to the tithes, parish taxes, &c., we may be assured that the whole income of the clergy in the republic amounts to 18 or 20 millions annually.

Annual estimate of the government of the Republic.—According to the reports of the ministers' & other public official docum'ts, the expenses of the govt. in 1849 were:

Estimate of the ministry of war and marine		$6,280,449
" relations		870,004
" justice		426,220
" the treasury	$1,689,154	
Annual payment on the foreign debt ($51,208,250), at 5 per cent.	2,560,412	
Do., on the part of the home debt drawing interest, and which has funds assigned for its payment, not including the credit of the Mineria	1,300,000	
	5,549,566	
	$13,126,239	

Note.—Here are not included the interest of the debt anterior to the independence, which, in its greater part, draws 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, & although the payment is not urgent, increases the total national debt to $600,000 or $700,000 a-year. A law has recently been passed, intended to reduce the payments of this part of the debt to three-fifths of the above sum.

Revenue.—As almost the whole income proceeds from indirect taxes, the amount cannot be ascertained, as they are exposed to changes; it may be set down as follows from the data of past years:

	$		$
Import duties	4,000,000	Mints	100,000
Export "	450,000	National lottery	60,000
Tonnage "	60,000	Stamped paper	150,000
1 per ct. increased imports	140,000	Pawnbrokers	30,000
2 per cent. average.	210,000	Taxes on the assay of silver in the districts and territories, imposed on inheritances, tolls, letters of security, patents of navigation, & other smaller branches.	229,000
International duties.	500,000		
Duties on money at the ports	300,000		
Contingents of the states	1,011,000		
Rent of tobacco	650,000		
Nuipes	20,000		
Post Office	90,000		
Direct taxes of the district and territories	450,000	Total	8,500,000
Alcabala on sales of real estate	50,000		

It is therefore evident by comparing the amount of the receipts & expenses, that, even if there were no deduction in the former, the annual deficit of the public treasury would be about 5 millions of dollars.

The Revenues of the States, like those of the Republic, are composed of certain direct & indirect imposts; the former on persons, estates, & professions, & the latter on articles of consumption & the movement of the products of agriculture, & national & foreign industry, inheritances, the transfer of real estate, & the working of mines in the mineral states. Although these revenues, if well managed, might be sufficient to meet all the expenses of the respective states, the want of plan in the administration, & above all, the want of knowledge of statistics, which are the basis of every regular system of imposts, keep the state treasuries, as well as the national, in a very strict state of distress, & with few exceptions, as Oajaca & Mexico, make the incomes fall short of the expenditures.

National Debt.—The present national debt of Mexico amounts to $133,524,242. It is div. into the exterior & interior debts, as follows:—*Exterior.*—According to the conversion ordered by the government, March 5th, 1846, & admitted by the creditors, this part of the debt was reduced to a single denomination, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from July 1st, 1846, on the capital of $51,208,250. *Interior.*—To the cultivators of tobacco, capital & dues to 1849, $1,019,971.

Public Instruction.—In spite of the efforts made in this department, by the state authorities & the municipalities, to improve & multiply establishments for this part of education in the republic, it is in a very sad condition, as it may be asserted, that at least three-fourths of the inhabitants are still ignorant that there is a thing in the world called a spelling-book. However, great improvements are visible within a few years; since, besides numerous establishments paid by the state governments & municipalities for the poor, there are many in all considerable towns, in which youth of the middle class are not only taught to read, write, & cipher, & Spanish grammar, & Padre Ripalda's catechism by memory; but they also acquire some notions of orthography, logic, ideology, mathematics, book-keeping, geography, universal history, drawing, & languages; notions which, although not sufficient for thorough education, prepare them to enter upon the study of each, or at least not appear entirely ignorant in society. The want of data prevents an accurate statement of the number of pupils; but an approximate idea may be formed from the condition of the capital, in which there are 129 establishments, with 7,151 pupils of both sexes, which is more than 4 per cent. of the population. *Secondary Education.*—The establishments dedicated to this branch consist of the conciliary seminaries, supported and directed by the

clergy; the national colleges in the capital of the republic, supported, in part, by their own funds, and in part by appropriations made by the general government; & the colleges & institutes in the states, supported at the expense of their governments.

Of the first class mentioned, there are ten in the capitals of the bishopries; &, although by the laws of their institution, the principal studies are, Latin, philosophy, canonicals, Roman law, & scholastic & dogmatic theology, & morals, some of them have professorships of natural laws, the law of nations, civil law, & French & English languages. According to the report of the Minister of Justice, there were 289 students in these colleges in Mexico, in Puebla 409, Michoacan 556, Guadalajara 708, Nuevo Leon 120, Oajaca 372, Yucatan 224, Durango 176, Chiapas 170, & in Sonora an unknown number.

Of the second class of colleges, there are 6 in the capital: viz., San Ildefonzo, San Gregorio, San Juan de Letran, the School of Medicine, the College of Mining, & the Military College.

In the two first the following studies are pursued: course of grammar (Spanish, Latin, & French), course of philosophy, viz., ideology, logic, metaphysics, ethics, mathematics & elementary physics, chronology, cosmography, geography & political economy; course of jurisprudence, comprehending natural law, law of nations, public law, principles of legislation, elements of Roman, civil, criminal, & canon law; course of ecclesiastical science, comprehending ecclesiastical history, theological theses, Sacred writings, theology, study of the Fathers, & ecclesiastical discipline; & course of Humanities, embracing the ancient & general history of Mexico, the reading & analysis of ancient & modern classics, critical compositions on the same, & literary compositions on the respective professions of the students, all in conformity with the general plan of studies contained in the law of Aug. 8, 1843. In San Juan de Latran, the same courses are pursued, except that of ecclesiastical science. There are, besides, in the three colleges, professorships of English & drawing; in those of San Juan de Latran & San Gregorio, schools of first letters, & academies of gymnastics; & in that of San Gregorio professorships of Greek & Mexican, and an academy of instrumental and vocal music. In the School of Medicine are courses of physics, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, pathology, clinics, materia medica, surgical operations, obstetrics, legal medicine, and pharmacy. In the Mining College are courses of Spanish, French, English, & German languages, ideology and logic, painting, drawing, mathematics, physics, mechanics applied to mining, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, cosmography, geodesy, geography, botany, & zoology. In the Military College the courses are divided into two classes, military & facultative instruction. The first comprehends the study of the tactics of infantry, cavalry of the line & light artillery, instruction of guerillas in cavalry, general ordenanza of the army & horsemanship; and the second embraces mathematics, topography, analytical mechanics, experimental physics, permanent & field fortification, the attack & defence of places, military reconnoissances, castrametation, principles of artillery, astronomical, political, & historical geography, linear drawing of machines & architecture, & French & English languages. The number of alumni in these six colleges the present year, is as follows: San Juan de Letran 265, San Gregorio 550, San Ildefonso, 184, School of Medicine 162, College of Mines 290, Military College 105. Of the colleges supported by the state governments, there are, in Mexico 1, Puebla, 1, Oajaca 1, & 2 of preparatory studies in Tlaxcala and Tehuantepec; in Vera Cruz 2, Yucatan 2, & a nautical school in Campeche; in Michoacan 1, & 2 of preparatory studies in Patzcuaro & Zamora; in Guanajuato 1, & 2 preparatory studies in Celaya & Acamburo; in Zacatecas 1, Guadalajara 1, San Luis Potosi 1, & Queretaro 1. Besides these, there are several colleges in different parts of the republic, in which nearly the same branches are taught as are required by the plan of Aug. 18, 1843.

Public & Private Libraries.—Of the former there are in the capital 3, viz., that of the Cathedral, containing more than 13,000 books & manuscripts; that of the University, with above 9,000; & that of San Gregorio, with more than 4,000. Besides these, there are several libraries and reading-rooms belonging to private persons, the books in which may be read by the public, on paying subscriptions. In Puebla is also a public library, supported by the government, which has been ranked with the fine library of Bishop Vasquez. Although the number of public libraries is small, it is not so with private ones, containing from 200 to 1,000 volumes; so that it may be said, that in all Spanish America, there is no other country containing so many & so rich collections of books & instruments for the study of the sciences. Among the libraries designed for the use of colleges, that of San Juan de Letran deserves notice. It contains from 11,000 to 12,000 volumes; that of San Ildefonso containing 8,361.

Scientific & Literary Academies.—The Mexican Geographical & Statistical Society is in the capital, as is the Society of Chemists. In Guadalajara is the Society of Sociedad Filvoatrica. Of Literary Societies there are in the capital the Lyceum of Natural History, and the Literary Academy of San Juan de Letran. In Guadalajara the Falange de Estrudo, & in Yucatan the Academy of Science & Literature. There are others also in Queretaro & Morelia.

National Museum.—This is in the university of the capital of the republic, & was established in 1822, and occupies two large saloons & a part of the patio of that edifice. Although it has not received the aid, which in all civilized nations is given to establishments of this kind, & neither of the rooms offer all the conveniences necessary to the proper display of the multitude of objects which it contains, it embraces many various collections of natural history, antiques, & the arts & manufactures. Among the antiques, besides statues, heads, relievos, ornaments, models, & instruments of music & war, found by digging, there are numerous manuscripts in hieroglyphics anterior to the conquest, worthy of the attention & study of antiquaries. Among the objects in the fine arts, the colossal equestrian statue of Charles 4th, deserves particular mention, being highly appreciated by all intelligent travellers who have visited the republic, & reflecting great honor on Mexican sculpture.

Criminal Statistics.—For the want of data the number of criminals annually apprehended in the republic cannot be given, though so important to the state of morals & education. Some idea, however, may be formed from the state of the capital, where, according to the report of the minister of justice in 1849, 21,505 persons of both sexes were taken to the public prisons, of whom 4,944 were set at liberty as innocent, 7,850 were sentenced, 121 sent to their respective quarters, & 8,590 to the ex-acordada, without decisions. Of these 6,017 were for quarrels, 3,023 theft, 2,892 excesses, 3,097 drunkenness, 1,135 vagabonds, 2,167 violating police laws, 726 incontinence, 181 wounding, 241 swindling, 389 suspicion, 121 rape, 140 fugitives, 230 homicide, 27 coiners, 22 pandering, 40 adultery, 511 carrying arms, & three others for smaller crimes. The 3,023 arrested for theft do not show the number of new thieves in the capital, for there is a famous band of robbers, who direct their robberies even from the prisons, on other cities and the highways, whether through defect in the laws, or want of energy in the judges, or the abandonment of the prisons, they escape from them & repeat their crimes.

Chronological Notice of the different Governments which have existed in Mexico since the Conquest to the present time.—When the conquest of the Mexican empire had been completed by Don Fernando Cortes, after the occupation of the capital on the 13th of August, 1721, that celebrated chief devoted himself to the establishment of public administration in the conquered countries, governing them with the title of captain general & governor, which was granted him by Charles V., on the 15th of October, 1522, & confirmed in 1525, with the addition of Adelantado of the southern coast of New Spain. In 1527, the Licentiate Luis Ponce de Leon, arrived in the colony, with the office of resident judge, & resumed beside that of governor, leaving to Cortes that of captain general; but on his death, which happened sixteen days after his arrival, the charge of the government & residence passed to the Licentiate Marcos de Aguilar, who also died in seven months, leaving the royal official treasurer, Alonzo de Estrado, nominated to succeed him. Although he at first took Captain Gonzalo de Sandoval as his associate, he afterwards remained alone with the approbation of the court of Spain, & administered the government until the year 1528, when the first Audiencea arrived

with Nuño de Guzman. This first Audiencêa governed until the year 1531, when the second arrived, presided by Don Sebastian Ramirez de Fuen-Leal, archbishop of Santo Domingo, which had charge of the government until the year 1735, when the vice-royal authority was established in the colony.—First Viceroy. Don Antonio de Mendoza, Count of Tendille, governed from 1535 to 1550.—2. Don Luis de Velasco, gentleman of the house of the Constable of Castille, from 1550 to 1564, when he died.—3. Don Gaston de Peralta, Marquis of Falces, from October 1566, to March 1567. The Audiencêa governed interim during eight months. —4. Don Martin de Enriquez de Almanza, from November 1568, to 1580.—5. Don Lorenzo Xuarez de Mendoza, Count of Coruna, from October 1580, to June 1583, when he died. The Audiencêa governed till Sept. 35th 1584.—6. Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, Archbishop of Mexico, from September 1584, to October 1585.—7. Don Alonzo Manréque de Zúñiga, Marquis of Villa-Manrique, from October 17th, 1585, to Feb. 1590.—8. Don Luis de Velasco (son of the second viceroy), from Feb. 1590, to Nov. 1595.—9. Don Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Count of Monterey, from Nov. 5th, 1595, to Oct. 27th, 1603.—10. Don Juan de Mendoza y Luna, Marquis of Montesclaro, from Oct. 27th 1603, to July 2d, 1607.—11. Don Luis de Velasco (for the second time, when he received the title of Marquis of Salinas), from July 2d, 1607, to June 19th 1611.—12. Don Fray Garcia, of the order of preachers, Archbishop of Mexico, from June 19th, 1611, to Feb. 22d, 1612, when he died. The royal Audiencêa governed eight months.—13. Don Diego Fernandez de Cordova, Marquis of Guadulcâzar, from Oct. 25th, 1612, to March 14th, 1621, when he went to Perie. The royal Audiencêa governed three months.—14. Don Diego Carrillo de Mendeza y Pimental, Marquis of Galves, Count of Priego, from Sept. 21st, 1621, to Nov. 1st, 1624.—15. Don Rodrigo Pachêo y Osorio, Marquis of Cerraloo, from Nov. 3d, 1624, to Sept 16th, 1635.—16. Don Lope Dias de Almendaviz, Marquis of Cadereyta, from Sept. 16th, 1635, to Aug. 28th, 1640.—17. Don Diego Lopez Pacheo Cabrera y Bobadilla, Duke of Escalona & Marquis of Villena, from Aug. 28th, 1640, to June 10th, 1642.—18. Don Juan Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla, from June 10th, 1642, to November 23d, of the same year.—18. Don Garcia Sarmiento de Sotomayor, Count of Salvatierra, Marquis of Sobroso, from November 23d, 1642, to May 13th, 1648.—20. Don Marques de Torres y Rueda, Bishop of Yucatan, from May 13th, 1648, to April 22d, 1649, when he died. The Royal Audiencêa governed fifteen months.—21. Don Luis Euveque de Guzman, Count of Aloa de Liste, from June 28th, 1650, to Aug. 15th, 1653.—22. Don Francisco Fernandez de la Crera, Duke of Albuquerque, from Aug. 15th, 1653, to Sept. 16th, 1660.—23. Don Juan de Seyba y de la Sevda, Marquis of Seyba & of Ludvada, & Count of Baños, from Sept. 16th, 1660, to June 29th, 1664.—24. Don Diego Osovio de Escobar y Slamas, Bishop of Pueblo, from June 29th, 1664, to Oct. 15th of the same year.—25. Don Sebastian de Toledo, Marquis of Manceva, from Oct. 15th, 1664, to Dec. 8th, 1673.—26. Don Pedro Nuño Colonde Portugal y Castro, Duke of Veraguas, Marquis of Jamaica, from Dec. 8th, 1763, to the 8th of the same month & year, when he died.—27. Don Fray Puyo de Revera Enriquez, of the order of St. Augustin, Archbishop of Mexico, from Dec. 13th, 1673, to Nov. 30th, 1680.—28. Don Tomas Antonia Manoique de la Cerda, Marquis of Sugunor, & Count of Panedes, from Nov. 30th, 1680, to Nov. 1686.—29. Don Melchior Portocurrero Sazo de la Lega, Count of Monclova, from Nov. 30th, 1686, to Nov. 20th, 1688.—30. Don Gasper de la Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendozo, Count of Galve, from Nov. 20th, 1688, to Feb. 27th, 1690.—31. Don Juan de Ortega Montuñez, Bishop of Michoacan, from Feb. 27th, to Dec. 18th, 1696. —32. Don José Saomiento y Villadaves, Count of Montezuma & Tula, from Dec. 18th, 1696, to Nov. 4th, 1701. —33. Don Juan de Ortega y Montañez (the second time), from Nov. 4th, 1701, to Nov. 27th, 1702.—34. Don Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Enriquez, Duke of Albuquerque, from Nov. 27th, 1702, to Jan. 15th, 1711. —35. Don Fernando de Alencastre Novoña y Silva, Duke of Linares, from Jan. 15th, 1711, to Aug. 15th, 1716.—36. Don Baltazar de Zuñiga Guzman Lotomayor y Mendoza, Marquis of Valero, from Aug. 16th, 1716, to Oct. 15th, 1722.—37. Don Juan de Acuña, Marquis of Casa Fuerte, Oct. 15th, 1722, to March 17th, 1734, his death.—38. Don Juan Antonio de Vizaron y Aguiazreta, Archbishop of Mexico, March 17th, 1734, to Aug. 17th, 1740.—39. Don Pedro de Castro Figueroa y Salazar, Duke of the Conquest, & Marquis of Gracia Real, Aug. 17th, 1840, to Aug. 22d, 1741, when he died.—The Royal Audiencêa, to Nov., 1742.—40. Don Pedro Cebvian y Agustin, Count of Fuenclara, Nov. 3d, 1742, to July 9th, 1746.—41. Don Juan Francisco de Guemes y Horcacitas, Count of Revilla Gigedo, July 9th, 1746, to Nov. 9th, 1755.—42. Don Augustin de Ahumada y Villalo, Marquis of Amavillas, Nov. 10th, 1755, to Feb. 5th, 1760, his death. The Royal Audiencêa, to April 28th, 1760.—43. Don Francisco de Cajigal de la Vega, April 28th, to Oct. 5th, 1760.—44. Don Joaquin de Mouseovat, Marquis of Coiullas, Oct. 6th, 1760, to Oct. 24th, 1766. —45. Don Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marquis of Croix, Aug. 25th, 1766, to Sept. 22d, 1771.—46. Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, Bailo of the Order of San Juan, Sept. 23d, 1771, to April 9th, 1779, his death. The Royal Ordnancêa, to Aug. 22d, 1779.—47 Don Martin de Mayorga, Aug. 23d, 1779, to April 28th, 1783.—48. Don Matias de Galvez, April 29th, 1783, to Nov. 3d, 1784, when he died. The Royal Audiencêa, to June 16th, 1785. 49—Don Bernard de Galvez, Count of Galvez (son of the preced.), June 17th, 1785, to Nov. 30th, 1786, his death. The royal Audiencêa, to May 8th, 1787.—50. Don Alonzo Nuñez de Haro y Peralta, Archbishop of Mexico, May 8th, to Aug. 16th, 1787.—51. Don Manuel Antonia Florez, Aug. 17th, 1787, to Oct. 16th, 1789.—52. Don Juan Vuinte de Guemes Pacheco de Padilla, Count of Revilla Gigedo, Oct. 17th, 1789, to July 11th, 1794. —53. Don Miguel la Grua Salamanca y Branciforte, July 12th, 1794, to May 31st, 1798.—54. Don Miguel José de Azanza, May 31st, 1798, to April 30th, 1800. —55. Don Felix Berenguer de Marquina, April 30th, 1800, to Jan. 4th, 1803.—56. Don José de Iturrigaray, Jan. 4th, 1803, to Sept. 15th, 1808, when he was deposed by a mob.—57. Don Pedro Garibay, Field-Marshal, Sept. 16th, 1808, to July 19th, 1809.—58. Don Francisco Javies de Lizana y Beaumont, Archbishop of Mexico, Sept. 16th, 1808, to July 19th, 1809. The royal Audiencêa, to Sept. 14th, 1810.—59. Don Francisco Javier de Venegas, Sept. 14th, 1810, to March 4th, 1813. —60. Don Felix Maria Calleja, March 4th, 1813, to Sept. 20, 1816.—61. Don Juan Ruiz de Apodeca, (afterwards Count Venadilo), Sept. 20th, 1816, to July 5th, 1821, his death.—62. Don Francisco Novella, Brigadier of the royal troops, July 5th, 1821, to Sept. 24th, 1821.— 63. Don Juan O'Donagu, who arrived at Vera Cruz, July 21st, 1821, to receive the government as viceroy, but having made a treaty with Don Augustin Iturbide on the 24th of August following, in the city of Cordova, by which he accepted the plan of independence proclaimed by him in Iguala, he did obtain possession of his office, although he made his entry into Mexico on the 26th of September, where he died on the 8th of October following. The capital being occupied the 27th Sept., 1821, by the army under Generalissimo Don Agustin Iturbide, a junta was called of notable persons, who the following day published a solemn act, solemnly declaring the independence of the nation, to be governed according to the basis established in the plan of Iguala & the treaties of Cordova. That important act having been recognized & approved, which placed this ancient colony of Spain among free and sovereign nations, the supreme executive power of the nation, under the different forms of government which it has adopted to the present time, has been successively exercised by the following individuals.

Regency.—The first which bore this name was composed of Generalissimo Iturbide, Juan O'Donaju, Manuel de la Bárcena, Isidro Yañez, & Manuel Velasques de Leon. It governed from Sept. 28th, 1821, to April 11th, 1822, when two of its members were exonerated from the offices by the first general congress. The second, composed of Generalissimo Iturbide, Isidro Yañez, Miguel Valentin, Count de Casa of Henas, & Brigadier Nicolas Bravo, held power from April 11th, to May 18th, 1822, on the night of which Iturbide was proclaimed emperor by a part of the people of the capital.

Empire.—Generalissimo Iturbide proclaimed Emperor under the title of Augustin I., governed from May 19th, 1822, till March 19th, 1823, when he abdicated the crown, in consequence of the revolution which proclaimed the republican government.

Provisionary Government.— While they proceeded to form the new constitution of the republic, the power

was deposited in a junta called the supreme executive power, composed of Generals Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, & Pedro C. Negrete as principals, & Don J. Mariano Michelena, & Don Miguel Dominguez as substitutes. It governed from April 1st, 1823, till Oct. 10th, 1824.

Federal Republic.—General Guadalupe Victoria, as constitutional president, under the constitution sanctioned & published Oct. 4th, 1824, governed from the 10th of that month till April 1st, 1829.—General Vicente Guerrero, president from that time till Dec. 18th, that year, when he took command of the army.—Don José María Bocanegra, president *ad interim*, Dec. 18th to 23d, 1829.—Don Pedro Velez, president of the supreme court of justice, associate of Don Luis Quintanar & Don Lucas Alaman, 23d to 31st Dec., 1829.—Gen. Anastasia Bustamente, as vice-president from Dec. 31st, 1829, to Aug. 14th, 1832, when he retired to take command of the army.—Gen. Melchor Muzquiz, president *ad interim*, Aug. 14th, to Dec. 24th, 1832.—Don Manuel Gomez Pedraza, president from Dec. 24th, 1832, till April 1st, 1833.—Don Valentin Gomez Farias, vice-president from April 1st, to June 17th, 1833.—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, president from June 17th to July 5th, 1833, when he took command of the army.—Don Valentin Gomez Farias, vice-president, July 5th to Oct. 29th, 1833.—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, president, Oct. 27th to Dec. 15th, 1833.—Don Valentin Gomez Farias, vice-president from Dec. 15th, 1833, to April 24th, 1834.—Gen. Santa Anna, president, April 24th, 1834, to Jan. 28th, 1835.—Gen. Miguel Barragan, president *ad interim*, from Jan. 28th, 1835, to Feb. 27th, 1836, when he left the presidency on account of a severe disease, of which he died March 1st, following.—Don José Justo Corro, president *ad interim*, Feb. 27th, 1836, to April 19th, 1837.

Central Republic.—Gen. Anastasio Bustamente, president under the constitution sanctioned & published Jan. 1st, 1837, from April 19th, 1837, to March 18th, 1839, when he took command of the army.—Gen. Santa Anna, president *ad interim*, March 18th, 1839, to July 10th, 1839.—Gen. Nicholas Bravo, president of the council, July 10th to July 17th, 1839.—Gen. Bustamente, president, July 17th, 1839, to Sept. 22d, 1841, when he took command of the army.—Don Javier Echeverria, president *ad interim*, Sept. 22d to Oct. 10th, 1841, when he was deposed by a revolution.

Dictatorship.—Gen. Santa Anna, provisional president, on the bases agreed on at Tacubaya, Oct. 10th, 1841, to Oct. 26th, 1842.—Gen. Nicolas Bravo, substitute president, Oct. 26th, 1842, to March 5th, 1843.—Gen. Santa Anna, provisional president, March 5th to Oct. 4th, 1843.—Gen. Valentin Canalizo, substitute president, Oct. 4th, 1843, to June 4th, 1844.

Central Republic.—Gen. Santa Anna, president under the constitution of June 12th, 1843, June 4th to Sept. 20th, 1844.—Gen. Canalizo, president *ad interim*, Sept. 20th to Dec. 6th, 1844, when he was deposed by a revolution.—Gen. José Joaquin de Herrara, first as president *ad interim*, & then as president, from Dec. 6th, 1844, to Dec. 30th, 1845, when he was deposed by a revolution,—Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arvillaga, president *ad interim*, Jan. 4th to July 29th, 1846, when he took command of the army.—Gen. Nicolas Bravo, president *ad interim*, July 29th to Aug. 4th, 1846, when he was deposed by a revolution.

Federal Republic.—Gen. Mariano Salas, general-in-chief, charged with the executive power, Aug. 5th to Dec. 24th, 1846. By a decree of Aug. 22d, he re-established the constitution of 1824.—Don Valentin G. Farias, vice-president, Dec. 24th, 1846, to March 21st, 1847.—Gen. Santa Anna, president, March 21st to April 2d, 1847.—Gen. Pedro M. Anaya, president *ad interim*, April 2d to May 20th 1847.—Gen. Santa Anna, president, May 20th to Sept. 16th, 1847, when he resigned his office in the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo.—Don Manuel Peña y Peña, as president of the supreme court of justice, Sep. 26th to Nov. 12th, 1847.—Gen. Pedro M. Arraya, president *ad interim*, Nov. 12th, 1847, to Jan. 8th, 1848.—Don Manuel Peña y Peña, as president of the supreme court of justice, Jan. 8th to June 3d, 1848.—Gen. D. J. Joaquin de Herrera, president, June 3d, 1848, to Jan. 1851.—Gen. Mariano Arista, installed president Jan. 8th, 1851.—Senor Don Juan Bautista Cevallos, president *ad interim*, Jan. 6th, 1853.—Gen. Don Manuel Lombardini, president *pro tem.*, Feb. 10th, 1853.

The president *ad interim*, Lombardini, & the secretaries of foreign affairs, of justice, of agriculture, & of war; the commanders of divisions, D. Jose Lopez Uraga, General D. Martin Carrera, & Lieutenant-colonel Manuel Robles, assembled on the 17th of March, in the presence of all the civil, ecclesiastical, & military authorities, & proceeded to the opening of the ballot boxes for president of the republic, in conformity with the articles of the convention of the 6th of February last. The votes of twenty-three states were received, & being counted, showed the following result:—

For Santa Anna—Coahuila, Chiapas, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Oajaca, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Sinlua, Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, the Federal District, & Tlaxcala—18 votes.

For Uraga—Zacatecas, Colima, & Aguascalientes—3 votes.

For Cevallos—Nuevo Leon—1 vote.

For Trias—Chihuahua—1 vote.

Puebla goes for the one who should receive the majority of votes. Santa Anna is thus elected president of the Mexican Republic, & thus proclaimed by the above assembly, & by Lombardini, the president *ad interim*.

MEXICO (STATE OF), situated between lat. 16° 34′ and 21° 7° N.; lon. 102° 37′ & 107° 27′ W.; is bounded N. by Queretaro, N.E. Vera Cruz, E. Puebla, S. & S.W. the Pacific, & W. Michoacan; greatest length, N. to S., 320 m.; greatest breadth, 230 m.; area, 19,535 sq. m. More than two-thirds of the surface are covered by mountains, resting on a plateau which has a height of 6,500 or 7,500 ft. above sea-level. The culminating point, Nevado de Toluca, has an absolute height of 14,566 feet. Pop. 973,697.—The FEDERAL district of Mexico comprehends the N. part of the state, and the immediate environs of the city. Area, 89 sq. m. Pop. 200,000.

MEXIMIEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Trevoux. Pop. 2,065.

MEXLITLAN, a mkt. town of Mexico, state & 100 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico.

MEYAHOON, Burmese dom. [MYAN-AONG.]

MEYENBURG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 73 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 1,607.

MEYENFELD, Switzerland. [MAYENFELD.]

MEYER'S MILLS, p-o., Somerset co., Pa., 151 W. Harrisburg, 168 W.

MEYERSTOWN, p-v., Jackson t., Lebanon co., Pa., 31 E. Harrisburg, 144 W. It contains a Lutheran church, 4 stores, & 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 877.

MEYER'S VILLAGE, v., Northumberland co., Can. W., 35 m. N.W. Belville. Situated on the River Trent, & has with the v. of *Bridgeton*, 2 churches, 7 stores, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

MEYERSVILLE, p. o., De Witt co., Tex.

MEYLLTEYM, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon. Area, 1,519 ac. Pop. 286.

MEYMAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Correze, 9 m. W. Ussel. Pop. 1,845. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

MEYON, an isl. of the E. Archip., between Celebes & Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15′ N., lon. 126° 40′ E.

MEYRINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Hasli valley, 8 m. E. Brienz, on the Aar. Pop. 700. It is in a most picturesque situation. Near it are the baths & fall of Reichenbach.

MEYRUEIS, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Florac, on rt. b. of the Yonte. Pop. 1,378.—*Meissac* is a comm. & vill., dep, Corrèze, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Brives. Pop. 2,540.

MEYZIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Vienne. Pop. 1,200.

MÈZE, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 19 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 4,534. Its harbor accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden.

MEZEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Alpes, arr. & 15 m. S.S.W. Digne, on the Asse. Pop. 985.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 1,207.

MEZEN, a river of N. Russia, govs. Vologda and Archangel, enters Mezen Bay, White Sea, Course N.W. of 400 m. Affls., the Vashka & Peza.

MEZEN, a town of Russia, gov. & 140 m. N.E. Archangel, cap. circ., on the Mezen river, 15 m. from its

mouth in the White Sea. Pop. 1,900. It has a trade in furs & timber.

MEZIERES, a comm. & fortified town of France, cap. dep. Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 7 m. N.E. Rheims. Pop. 1846, 3,847. It is commanded by a strong citadel, & has a fine Gothic church, in which Charles II. espoused Isabella of Austria. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. In 1520, the troops under the chevalier Bayard successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards; and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.—II. (*M.-en-Brenne*), a comm. & town, dep. Indre, 16 m. N.E. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,541.

MEZIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot et Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.W. Nerac, on the Gelize. Pop. 2,051.

MEZIN (MOUNT), France. [CEVENNES.]

MEZINGEN, Würtemberg. [METZINGEN.]

MEZÖ, a prefix of the names of numerous places in Hungary.—I. (*M. Bereny*), a vill., co. & 7 m. N.W. Bekes. Pop. 7,900. It has a Protestant gymnasium. —II. (*M. Hegyes*), a mkt. town, co. Csanad, 33 m. E. Szegedin. Pop. 149. Remarkable for an immense imperial stud, founded by Joseph II., which furnishes to the army in time of peace 1,000 horses annually.—III. (*M. Kövesd*), a royal mkt. town, co. Borsod. Pop. 6,570.

MEZÖ-TUR, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Heves, on the Berettyo, an affl. of the Koros, 57 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 15,736.

MEZZENILE, a vill. of Piedmont, div., prov. & 23 m. N.W. Turin. Pop. of comm. 2,502.

MEZZOJUSO, a town of Sicily, intend. & 18 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

MEZZOVO, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. & 23 m. E.N.E. Janina, in a mntn. chasm on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1,000 houses, with a pop. mostly of Wallachian descent, who weave woollen fabrics, & trade in wine.—II. (*Mount Mezzovo*), Turkey. [PINDUS.]

MGLIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. Pop. 6,800.

MHAR, a town of Brit. India, presid. & 72 m. S.S.E. Bombay, dist. Concan, on a navigable river, about 25 miles from the sea.

MHEYSUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 40 m. S.S.W. Indore, on the Nerbuddah. It is regularly and well built, & has a stone fort, containing a palace and several Hindoo temples, & communicating with the river by one of the finest ranges of ghauts (stairs) in India.

MHOW, a town of India, dom. & 12 m. S. Indore, near the Vindhyan mntns., & important as a military station. Several other unimportant towns have this name.

MHYE, a river of India, which, after a S.W. course of more than 300 m., through the Bombay & Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay, by a mouth 5 miles across.

MIAJADAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Caceres. Pop. 3,290. It has a Moorish castle.

MIAKO, a city of Japan, & its ecclesiastical cap., island Niphon, on the Yeddo-gawa river, 240 m. W.S.W. Yeddo. Lat. 35° 3′ N., lon. 135° 53′ E. Pop. 477,557. It stands in a spacious plain, enclosed by mountains covered with gardens, interspersed with temples and monasteries. The city is stated to be 4 m. in length, 3 m. in breadth, & encircled by a fosse; streets regular, but narrow; houses of fragile materials. On its N. side is a separately fortified quarter, comprising the residence of the *dairi*, or ecclesiastical sovereign of the empire; & on the W. is a strong citadel, the residence of various government officers, & occasionally of the viceroy. Miako is at once the principal seat of learning & literary publication, & the chief manufacturing city of the empire, every kind of Japanese handicraft being here carried on in the highest perfection. It is supposed to be visited once in every four years by Dutch traders, who make extensive purchases of its manufactured goods.

MIALLET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. E. Nontron. Pop. 1,863.

MIAMI, r., O., rises in Hardin co., & after a S.W. course of 100 miles, enters the Ohio in the S.W. corner of the state. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth. Its current is rapid, but it is navigated to a limited extent for 75 miles. Its waters are connected with those of the Auglaize, a S. branch of Maumee r., by a portage of only 5 miles. It receives many important branches, & affords extensive water power.

MIAMI, r., Flor. It is the principal outlet to the *Everglades*, & has but a short course, when it enters Key Biscayune bay, in its progress to the ocean.

MIAMI, county, O. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 410 sq. ms. Watered by Miami r. and its branches. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. The Miami canal passes along the W. bank of Miami river through the co. Capital, Troy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $485,306; wheat, 222,122 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,129,456; oats, 163,987; wool, 71,430 pounds;—23 flouring & grist m., 39 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 25 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly and 5 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $708,865; value of manufactured articles, $934,446;—43 churches; 184 schools, 10,579 scholars; 1 library, 380 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,688; 1850, 24,999.

MIAMI, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 384 sq. ms. The Wabash and Eel rivers pass through the county from E. to W., & Missisinewa river enters the Wabash from the S. They are all navigable for light boats. The surface is mostly level; soil very fertile. The Wabash & Erie canal passes through it. Capital, Peru. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $229,064; wheat, 114,454 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 548,338; oats, 29,569; wool, 17,511 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., a furnace; 4 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 13 churches; 1 acad., 170 pupils; 85 sch., 2,500 scholars; 10 libraries, 1,025 vols. Pop. 1840, 3,048; 1850, 11,304.

MIAMI, t., Clermont co., O. Drained by Little Miami r. & branches. It has a tannery, a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,063; 1850, 2,690.

MIAMI, t., Greene co., O. Drained by Little Miami r. It has 2 flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,238; 1850, 1,865.

MIAMI, t., Hamilton co., O. Situated at the N. bend of the Ohio r., having the Ohio r. on its S. border, and the Wabash on the N.W. Pop. 1840, 2,189; 1850, 1,556.

MIAMI, p-v., Whitewater t., Hamilton co., O., 119 W.S.W. Columbus, 562. Situated on the W. bank of Miami r., 15 m. from its mouth. It contains 3 stores, a flouring m. & saw m., a distillery, & 200 inhabitants. There is a bridge here across the Miami, & a macadamized turnpike to Cincinnati.

MIAMI, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Miami river. Pop. 1850, 1,148.

MIAMI, t., Montgomery co., O. The Miami river passes centrally through it. It has a cotton fac., 8 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,259; 1850, 3,457.

MIAMI, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 669.

MIAMI, p. v., Miami co., Ia.

MIAMI, p.-o., Saline co., Mo., 99 N.W. Jefferson City, 1,004 W. The t. has 2 sch., 34 scholars. Pop. 601.

MIAMI, p. v., capital Dade co., Flor. Situated on Key Biscayune bay, at the entrance of Miami r., & has a court-house, a store, & about 100 inhabitants.

MIAMISBURGH, p-v., Miami t., Montgomery co., O., 78 W. by S. Columbus, 473 W. Situated on the E. bank of Miami r., & on the Miami canal. It contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 17 stores, 3 warehouses, a market-house, 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 1 iron foundry, 1 brass foundry, 2 grist m., 1 steam saw m., 1 brewery, 1 tannery, & about 1,200 inhabitants. A mile S.E. of the v. is one of the largest anc. mounds in the state.

MIAMISVILLE, p. o., Clermont co., O.

MIANA, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Sefid-rood, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches, 80 m. S.E. Tabriz. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. camel's hair fabrics, & trade in horses.

MIANUS, p. o., Fairfield co., Conn.

MIAVA, a mkt. town of N.W. Hungary, co. Neutra, on the Miava, an affl. of the Morava, 48 m. N.N.E. Presburg. Pop. 1845, 9,800, mostly Lutherans. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & bagging, distilling, and a trade in hemp & flax.

MICANOPY, p. v., Alachua co., Flor., 120 E.S.E.

Tallahassee, on the border of a beautiful clear sheet of water.

MICCOSUKEE, p-v., Leon co., Flor., 20 N.E. Tallahassee. Situated on the border of Miccosukee lake.

MICHAEL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7¾ m. S.S.E. Wymondham. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 444.

MICHAEL, a pa. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 1,416.

MICHAEL (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,817 ac. Pop. 1,856.

MICHAEL (ST.), the largest of the Azores islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 37° 44′ N., lon. 25° 40′ W. Length, N. to S., 45 m. Area, 224 sq. m. Pop. 1840, 80,802. Surface mostly mountainous, & the Agoa del Pao, in its centre, rises to 3,060 feet in height. Soil volcanic, & the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs & several lakes. Orange gardens are estimated to comprise 2,100, & vineyards 2,400 acres; & 90,000 boxes of oranges, value 40,000*l.*, are annually exported. Other products are maize, wheat, beans, & wine. Manufs. are confined to druggets & coarse pottery; & articles of clothing are mostly imported from Great Britain. The coast is studded with towns and vills., the principal being Ponta Delgada, Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro-das-Capellas.

MICHAEL (ST.), numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. St. Albans, within the boundaries of which it is partly included. Pop. 1,999.—II. co. Lancaster, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Garstang. Area, 18,184 ac. Pop. 4,680.—III. co. Hants, adjoining, & partly included in the city of Winchester. Pop. 2,149.—IV. (*Bedwardine*), co. & adjoining the city of Worcester, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Pop. 476.—V. (*Carhaise*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Tregony. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 191.—VI. (*Penhevil*), same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Tregony. Area, 1,189 ac. Pop. 201.—VII. (*S. Elmham*), co Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 150.—VIII. (*Church*), co. Somerset, 4¼ m. S. Bridgewater. Area, 50 ac. Pop. 29.—IX. co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 383.

MICHAEL (ST.), a market town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Adige, 9 m. N. Trient, with an abbey founded in 1145.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. S.S.W. Kington. Area, 1,936 ac. Pop. 155.—II. (*Eskley*), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7¾ m. E.S.E. Hay. Area, 4,567 ac. Pop. 412.

MICHAEL'S BAY (ST.), E. coast of Labrador, Brit. N. A., is in lat. 52° 56° N., lon. 55° 30′ W.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (ST.), a venerable granite rock, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England, ¾ m. S. Marazion. Lat. 50° 7′ N., & lon. 5° 28′ 5″ W. It rises in the pyramidal form, partially covered with buildings, surmounted by a chapel founded in the 5th century, & surrounded by the sea at high water. It is the *Ocrium* of Ptolemy, & most probably the *Iktas*, whence in former times tin was shipped from Cornwall. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, & it was a fortified post of importance during the parliamentary war. Pop. of vill. 163.

MICHAELSTONE, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*Vedow*), co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.S.W. Newport. Area, 3,433 ac. Pop. 544.—II. (*Le Pit*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 79 ac. Pop. 87.—III. (*Super Aeon*), same co., 3¼ m. S. Neath. Area, 5,035 ac. Pop. 6,047.—IV. (*Super Ely*), same co., 5 m. W. Cardiff. Area, 299 ac. Pop. 48.

MICHAELSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Camelford. Area, 1,617 ac. Pop. 218.

MICHAELSVILLE, p-v., Harford co., Md., 62 N. by E. Annapolis, 70 W.

MICHEL (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Drôme, 17 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,660.—II. (*en Thiérache*), dep. Aisne, near the source of the Oise, 13 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. including comm. 3,200, partly employed in forges & rolling mills.—III. (*en l'Hermitage*), dep. Vendée, 22 m. W.S.W. Fontenay-le-Comte, with a small port. Pop. 1,741. [MONT ST. MICHEL.]

MICHEL (ST.), a comm. and mkt. town of Savoy, prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. St. Jean de Maurienne, cap. mand., on the Arc. Pop. 1,869.—*San Michele di Mondovi* is a vill., div. Coni, prov. & 3¼ m. E. Mondovi. Pop. of comm. 1,777.

MICHELSBERG, & MICHELSDORF, two market towns of the Austrian empire.—I. in Bohemia, circ., & 30 m. W.N.W. Pilsen. Pop. 898.—II. in Hungary, co. Zips, 2 m. N. Poprad. Pop. 720.

MICHELSTADT, a town of Germany, grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Minding, 2 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,004.

MICHIGAN, a N. Western state of the republic, lies between lat. 41° 42′ & 48° N., & between 82° 25′ & 90° 34′ W. from Greenwich, or 5° 24′ & 13° 33′ W. from Washington. It consists of two peninsulas, and contains 56,243 square miles. Population in 1810, was 4,528; in 1820, 9,448; in 1830, 31,639; in 1840, 212,-276; & in 1850, 397,654. It contains 79 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Allegan	997	5,120	5	5,125	270	36
Barry	1,037	5,033	39	5,072	733	26
Berrien.....	2,126	11,178	239	11,417	690	64
Branch	2,300	12,456	16	12,472	1,442	53
Calhoun	3,433	18,955	207	19,162	1,724	61
Cass	1,914	10,518	389	10,907	950	21
Chippewa.....	187	890	8	898	17	10
Clinton	946	5,100	2	5,102	614	13
Eaton	1,328	7,055	3	7,058	746	48
Genesee.....	2,257	12,003	28	12,031	1,255	33
Hillsdale	2,965	16,153	6	16,159	1,411	45
Houghton	116	707	1	708	18	5
Huron.....	52	210	..	210	18	..
Ingham	1,583	8,606	25	8,631	991	32
Ionia	1,367	7,589	8	7,597	601	17
Jackson	3,540	19,346	85	19,431	2,250	95
Kalamazoo ...	2,387	13,080	99	13,179	1,098	51
Kent	2,251	11,982	34	12,016	949	67
Lapeer	1,286	7,007	22	7,029	628	45
Lenawee	4,892	26,280	92	26,372	2,470	156
Livingston....	2,368	13,481	4	13,485	1,644	40
Macomb.....	2,666	15,501	29	15,530	1,277	65
*Marquette ...	18	136	..	136	..	..
Michilimackinac, & unorganized counties	584	3,561	37	3,598	13	89
Mason.....	12	93	..	93	..	5
*Midland	10	64	1	65	4	..
*Montcalm....	164	891	..	891	26	6
Monroe.....	2,544	14,642	56	14,698	1,277	45
*Newago	92	509	1	510	..	12
Oakland	5,699	31,206	64	31,270	3,446	146
Oceana.....	58	281	19	300	..	2
Ontonagon....	46	383	6	389	..	..
Ottawa	1,129	5,548	39	5,587	278	36
Saganaw	473	2,609	..	2,609	72	14
Sanilac	372	2,112	..	2,112	61	27
St. Clair.....	1,816	10,396	24	10,420	492	68
St. Joseph's...	2,301	12,699	26	12,725	1,379	82
Schoolcraft ...	5	16	..	16	..	..
Shiawassee ...	972	5,230	..	5,230	640	48
*Tuscola	65	291	..	291	18	..
Van Buren ...	1,053	5,786	14	5,800	459	18
Washtenaw ..	5,142	28,336	231	28,567	2,543	154
Wayne	7,063	42,032	724	42,756	1,685	244
Totals	71,616	395,081	2,583	397,654	34,089	1,979

The eight following counties have been organized since 1850, viz.: Cheboygan, Emmett, Grand Traverse, *Marquette, *Midland, *Montcalm, *Newago, & *Tuscola. The other 24 counties are still unorganized, viz.: Alcona, Arenac, Alpena, Antrim, Calcaska, Charlevoix, Clare, Crawford, Delta, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Lake, Manistee, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montmorenci, Oceola, Ogemaw, Otsego, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Roscommon, and Wexford.

Physical Features, &c.—The surface of the lower or southern peninsula is generally level, having few elevations which may be denominated hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the centre of the peninsula. This central region may be regarded as a table land, elevated about 300 feet above the level of the lakes, covered with fine forests of timber, oak plains & prairies. Along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills thrown up by the winds into fantastic forms generally quite barren & naked. The part lying between Lake Huron

& Saginaw bay is low & swampy. No part of the United States is better supplied with fish, aquatic fowl & game.

There were in this state in 1850, 1,929,110 acres of land improved; & 2,454,780 of unimproved in farms; cash value of farms, $51,872,446, & the value of implements & machinery, $2,891,371. *Live Stock*,—horses, 58,506; asses & mules, 70; milch cows, 99,676; working oxen, 55,350; other cattle, 119,471; sheep, 746,435; swine, 205,847; value of live stock, $8,008,734.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 4,925,888 bush.; rye, 105,871; Indian corn, 5,641,420; oats, 2,866,056; barley, 75,249; buckwheat, 472,917; peas & beans, 74,254; potatoes, 2,359,897; sweet potatoes, 1,177; value of products of the orchard, $132,650; produce of market gardens, $14,738; pounds of butter made, 7,065,878; of cheese, 1,011,492; maple sugar, 2,439,794; molasses, 19,823 gallons; bees wax & honey, 359,232; wool, pounds produced, 2,043,283; flax, 7,152; silk cocoons, 108; hops, 10,663 pounds; of tobacco, 1,245; hay, tons of, 404,934; clover seeds, 16,989 bushels; other grass seeds, 9,285; flax seed, 519 bushels; and were made, 1,654 gallons of wine, value of home-made manufactures $340,947; of slaughtered animals $1,328,327.

Of the northern peninsula, Mr Schoolcraft says,—"Portions of it are the mere development of sublime scenery which pertains to that comparatively elevated portion of the continent. Mountains & lakes, plains, rivers, & forests, spread over it with a boldness of outline which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type of North American geography. This division embraces the mineral region. It is of little value for the uses of agriculture. The interior abounds in small lakes. On the shore of Lake Superior are several large bays & good harbors. Recent explorations here have discovered immense deposits of rich copper ore; on the southern shore of Lake Superior is a series of lofty bluffs & isolated rocks, having the appearance of ruins, tottering walls, & caverns. *La Chapelle* or the Arched Rock is a beautiful specimen of this character, as are the Pictured Rocks, &c. There are also several picturesque cascades."

The southern peninsula of Michigan is drained by several large rivers & numerous smaller streams, which, rising in the interior, pass off in easterly, westerly, & northerly directions into the lakes. Raisin & Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie, Rouge river into Detroit Strait, Clinton & Black Rivers into the strait of St Clair, Saginaw river formed by the junction of Titibawasse, Flint & Cass rivers enters Saginaw bay. Thunder bay, Cheboigan river, & some smaller streams fall into Lake Huron. St. Joseph, Grand, Kalamazoo and Maskegon rivers flow into Lake Michigan. Many small lakes of pure water, stocked with fish of fine quality, are found in the interior. This state borders on 4 of the great lakes, viz., Erie, Huron, Michigan, & Superior. The principal rivers of the Upper peninsula, are Ontonagon, Huron, Menomonee, Montreal, St. Mary, Eagle, Cedar, White Fish, Black, Sturgeon, Rapid & Manistie. The principal islands are Drummond, Sugar, St. Joseph, Bois Blanc, Mackinaw, Manitou & Beaver islands, in Lakes Huron & Michigan; Isle Royale & the Apostles, in Lake Superior.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 15 woollen factories, with a capital of $94,000, employing 78 males & 51 females, manufacturing 141;570 yds. of cloth, valued at $90,242; 1 establishment making pig iron, with a capital of $15,000, employing 25 persons, producing 660 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $21,000; 63 establishments with a capital of $195,450 employing 337 persons, & making 2,070 tons of castings, &c., valued at $279,697;—231 flouring & grist m., 477 saw m., 45 tanneries; 57 printing offices, 58 newspapers, 3 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 47 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, & 3 monthly publications. Aggregate number of copies published, 3,247,736. Capital invested in manufactures, $5,764,645; value of manufactured articles, $10,407,285. There were, Jan. 1854, 4 railroads, having 601 miles in operation.

The principal places in the state are Detroit, the metropolis, Monroe, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Adrian, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo, Lansing the capital, St. Josephs, Mackinac, Grand Haven, & Sault St. Marie. There were in 1854, 6 banks & 1 branch, with an aggregate capital of $1,084,718. Exports (1852) in American vessels of domestic produce, to the value of $100,436; in foreign vessels, $81,930; of foreign produce in American vessels, $4,338; in foreign vessels, $8,448. Total value, $145,142. Imports in American vessels, $191,976; foreign vessels, $4,264. Total value, $196,240. Tonnage, 1853, 4,591,284.

Education, &c.—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, St. Phillip's college near Detroit, & the seminary of St. Thomas. The whole having, in 1850, 308 students. There were also 37 academies, 1,619 pupils; 2,714 schools, 110,455 scholars; 417 libraries, aggregate number of vols., 107,943. There is a state normal school at Ypsilanti. An asylum for the blind, deaf and dumb at Kalamazoo, and for the insane at Flint. The state prison is at Jackson.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 66 Baptist churches, 2 Christian, 29 Congregational, 10 Dutch Reformed, 25 Episcopal, 1 Free, 7 Friends, 12 Lutheran, 119 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 72 Presbyterian, 44 Roman Catholic, 3 Union, 7 Universalist, & 1 other sect, the whole having 399 churches. Total value of church property, $723,600.

Government.—The governor is elected by a plurality of votes, & a lieut.-governor is chosen in the same manner. The senators, 32 in number, are chosen for two years. The representatives, 72 in number, are chosen for the same time, & are, with the senators, apportioned among the counties according to the number of white inhabitants. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected for the term of six years. Judges of inferior courts are elected by the people for four years. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided three months in the state, & ten days in the district next preceding an election, has the right of suffrage. The legislature meets bienially at Lansing.

The French built a fort, & made a settlement at Sault St. Marie in 1647, & subsequently at Mackinac. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and France in 1763, this country came into the possession of the English. The post at Detroit was resigned to the United States by the English in 1789. In 1805 this state was erected into a distinct territory, & in 1836 admitted into the Union. The original constitution was formed in 1835, & the present one in 1850.

MICHIGAN, Lake Michigan, Ind. and Wisconsin. One of the five great lakes of North America. It lies between 41° 38′ 58″ & 46° N. lat., & between 84° 41′ & 87° 8′ W. lon. In the northern parts it communicates with Huron by the straits of Michilimackinac or Mackinac, about 4 ms. in width in its narrowest part, & by which & its northern part it separates the two peninsulas of Michigan. Michigan lake is the largest lake that lies wholly within the United States, being 330 miles long, & on an average 60 miles broad, containing 16,981 square miles, or 10,868,000 acres. It has Green bay, a large branch on the N.W.; & on the E. Grand Traverse bay, & Little Traverse bay. It is estimated to be on an average 900 feet deep, & is elevated about 300 feet above tide-water. It has few good harbors. On the W. side are those of Chicago, Milwaukee, & Greenbay. On the E. side are Michigan city, St. Joseph, at the mouth of St. Joseph river, & Grand Haven, near the mouth of Grand river. It is navigated by many large vessels, & several steamboats, which ply from Buffalo to Lake Erie & Chicago, stopping at the intermediate places. It affords great facilities for transportation. The lake has pure & clear water, and abounds with excellent fish. There are several islands in its N. part. It has 23 light-houses & 4 beacons on its islands & coasts. The Illinois and Michigan canal connects the navigable waters of the Illinois r. with Lake Michigan.—(*See Lakes, Commerce of.*)

MICHIGAN CENTRE, p-v., Jackson co., Mich., 72 W. Detroit, 540 W.

MICHIGAN CITY, p-v., Laporte co., Ia., 157 N.N. W. Indianapolis, 666 W. Situated on the Michigan Central r. r., 228 m. from Detroit, & 54 from Chicago, & on the S. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Trail creek. It was laid out in 1835, & is the only harbor in this state. The location is generally healthy, & well situated for trade. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several extensive stores & warehouses, a flouring m., a foundry, a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. It is the N. terminus of the great Michigan road, & also the proposed one of several railroads and

canals. The lighthouse at the mouth of the harbor was built in 1837. It shows a *fixed* light, elevated 60 feet above the level of the lake surface, & is visible for a distance of 12¼ miles.

MICHIELS-GESTEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Dommel, 4¼ m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,675.

MICHIGANTOWN, p-v., Clinton co., Ia., 42 N. by W. Indianapolis, 600 W. Situated on the Michigan road, & has 148 inhabitants.

MICHILIMACKINAC. (*See Mackinac.*)

MICHIPICOTON, a bay of Lake Superior, Can. W., on its N. side, lat. 47° 55′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W. In it is an island of same name, & on its shore Fort Michipicoton, at the mouth of a considerable river.

MICHOACAN, a marit. state of Mexico, between lat. 18° & 21° N., & lon. 100° & 104° W., having S. W. the Pacific, & landward the states Xalisco, Guanaxuato, Queretaro, Mexico, & Guerrero, from which last it is separated S.E. by the Bolsas, which, with its affls., & the Lerma & its tributaries N., form its principal rivers. Area, 3,198 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 491,679. Surface greatly diversified. A branch of the Anahuac mtns. ramifies over its N. & central parts, & in it is the famous volcano of Jorullo. Lakes numerous, & that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. Soil generally fertile. Products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, & tapinzezau, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, & gold, silver, & lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. Manufs. insignificant. The produce is mostly sent by land to Mexico & elsewhere, this state having no seaport. Principal towns, Morelia the capital, Pascuaro, Tlalpuxahua, and Zamora.

MICKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Debenham. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 256.

MICKLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. S.S.E. Leatherhead. Area, 2,849 ac. Pop. 766. Here is Norbury park, celebrated for its walnut trees, which have yielded, in one season, fruit worth 600*l.*

MICKLEOVER, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area, 5,330 ac. Pop. 1,809.

MICKLE ROOE, one of the Shetland Is. Pop. 290.

MICKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Campden. Area, 3,766 ac. Pop. 829. —II. a tnship., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 7½ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 653.

MICRONESIA, an island group of the N. Pacific, lying in 7° N. lat., & 158° 40′ E. lon. These islands contain many interesting remains of ancient buildings, & for the last few years have been much resorted to by the American whale ships. Strong's & Ascension are the principal islands. Bonabe harbor, on the latter island, is much frequented; the exports for the year ending April 1, 1853, was, of yams, 1,018 barrels; 457 pigs; wood, 285 boats load; 425 pounds tortoise shell, 658 mats, 2,300 fowls, 3,650 pigeons, 42,000 cocoa nuts. Imports, muskets, iron pots, knives, powder & shot, calicoes, handkerchiefs, red flannel shirts, tobacco, &c.

MICUIPAMPA, a town of Peru, dep. Libertad, prov. & 25 m. N.N.W. Caxamarca, with silver mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

MIDDELBURG, or MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Zeeland, near the centre of the island Walcheren, 4 m. N.E. Flushing. Pop. 16,000. It is enclosed by a bastioned mound and a ditch, and partly intersected by canals, one of which forms a small harbor; and it has a town house, with statues of the counts of Zealand, an abbey church, Latin school, school of design, public library, agricultural society, manufactories of starch, glass, & paper, salt refineries, saw mills, a cannon foundry, & an active import trade in wine, & export in corn. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Bouches-de-l'Escaut.

MIDDELFART, a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the isl. Fühnen, 26 m. W.N.W. Odense, with 1,600 inhabitants, & a harbor on the Little Belt. Manufs. woollen cloths.

MIDDELHARNIS & MIDDELSTUM, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. S. Holland, in the isl. Overflake. Pop. 2,905.—II. prov. Groningen, cap. dist., 9 m. W.N.W. Appingadam. Pop. 1,620.

MIDDLE, t., Cape May co., N. J. Bounded W. by Delaware bay, & E. by the Atlantic. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Hereford inlet admits the Atlantic into the marshes & lagunes for 4 miles W. Watered by Goshen, Dyer's, Green, & Fishing crs., which flow into Delaware bay. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m. 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,624; 1850, 1,884.

MIDDLE, t., Hendrick co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,999.

MIDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 6,909. Pop. 1,257.—II. (*Quarter*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 5 m. E.S.E. Longtown. Pop. 536.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, 5¼ m. N.W. Ulverstone. Pop. 834.

MIDDLEBIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, N.E. Annan. Area, 12,600 Scots ac. Pop. 2,163.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 35 S. by E. Boston, 433 W. It has several ponds, the outlets of which afford extensive water power, & flow into Taunton r. Incorporated in 1660. It is 15 miles long & 9 wide, being one of the largest townships in the state. It has extensive manufactures. The v. is situated on the Fall river r. r., & contains a church, an academy, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., 3,200 sp., a forge, a furnace, a rolling, slitting & nail m., a straw bonnet fac., 5 boot and shoe fac., 4 grist m., 11 saw m., 2 shovel fac.; an acad., 37 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,085; 1850, 5,336.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, v., Washington co., Pa.

MIDDLEBOURNE, p.v., capital of Tyler co., Va., 307 N.W. Richmond, 275 W. Situated on the E. side of Middle Island creek. It contains a court-house, 4 stores, & about 400 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBOURNE, p-o., Oxford t., Guernsey co., O., 92 E. Columbus, 301 W.

MIDDLE BRANCH, p. o., Stark co., O.

MIDDLEBROOK, p-o., Orange co., Vt.

MIDDLEBROOK, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 129 W. N.W. Richmond, 170 W. Has about 300 inhabs.

MIDDLEBROOK MILLS, p-o., Montgomery co., Maryland.

MIDDLEBURG, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 37 W. Albany, 378 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam & alluvion, very fertile. A pond, or marsh, called *The Vly*, discharges to the N. a mill stream, which flows into Schoharie kill. From the S.E. flows a branch of Catskill cr. The v. is situated on the E. side of Schoharie creek, & contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, a furnace, a clothier's works, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 2 iron foundries, a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 25 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,843; 1850, 2,967.

MIDDLEBURG, p-v., Centre t., Union co., Pa., 77 N. Harrisburg, 182 W. Situated on Middle cr., & contains a Lutheran church & about 250 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBURG, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 78 N.W. Annapolis, 61 W.

MIDDLEBURG, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 134 N. Richmond, 47 W. Contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—8 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBURG, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O. Drained by the E. branch of Rocky river, which affords water power, by Baldwin's creek, & the outlet of a pond called Lake Abraham, near the centre of the t. It contains the v. of Berea, & has a furnace, a flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 399; 1850, 1,490.

MIDDLEBURG, v., Zane t., Logan co., O. Situated between 2 head streams of Big Darby cr., & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Protestant Methodist, & 1 Christian,—3 stores, a steam saw m., & about 300 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBURG, p-t., Shiawassee co., Mich., 25 N. E. Lansing. Drained by Maple riv. Pop. 1850, 132.

MIDDLEBURG, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1,135.

MIDDLEBURG, p-v., Casey co., Ky., 61 S. Frankfort, 575 W.

MIDDLEBURG, p-v., Hardiman co., Tenn., 169 S. W. by W. Nashville, 854 W. It contains 1 church & several dwellings.

MIDDLEBURG, p. v., Boone co., Mo.

MIDDLEBURY, p-t., capital of Addison co., Vt., 33 S.S.E. Burlington, 59 S.W. Montpelier, 481 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Otter cr. The v. is situated at the falls on both sides of Otter cr., & on the Rutland & Burlington r. r., 33 Burlington. It is handsomely built, & contains a court-house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman

Catholic.—an academy & female seminary, a bank, 14 stores, 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most extensive manufacturing places in the state. Here is a marble quarry, on the bank of the creek, which affords some of the finest statuary marble, & is extensively wrought for various purposes. It is the seat of Middlebury College, which was founded in 1800, has a president & 7 professors, or other instructors; has had 877 alumni, of whom 397 have been ministers of the gospel; has 55 students, & 7,054 vols. in its libraries. It has a philosophical and chemical apparatus, & a cabinet of minerals, &c., &c. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. There are in the t. 6 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,151; 1850, 3,517.

MIDDLEBURY, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 52 W.S.W. Hartford, 310 W. Surface hilly & rough; soil a coarse gravelly loam. Drained by branches of Naugatuck r., & by Quassepang pond the outlet of which affords water power, & flows into Housatonic river. Incorporated in 1807. The v. near the centre has 1 Congregational & 1 Methodist church. There are in the t. a tannery, a satinet fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 761; 1850, 763.

MIDDLEBURY, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 247 W. Albany, 365 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile sandy & clay loam. Drained by Allen's cr., & a tributary of Tonawanda cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an acad., 23 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,799.

MIDDLEBURY, t., Tioga co., Pa. Drained by Crooked cr. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,096.

MIDDLEBURY, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon r. Pop. 1840, 1,004; 1850, 1,092.

MIDDLEBURY, p-v., Talmadge t., Summit co., O., 125 N.E. Columbus, 320 W. Situated on both sides of Little Cuyahoga r., which affords good water power. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 7 stores, 2 flouring m., 1 machine shop, 2 wool carding & cloth dressing fac., & about 1,000 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBURY, p-v., Elkhart co., Ia., 162 N. Indianapolis, 593 W. Situated on Little Elkhart r. & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—an acad., 2 stores a flouring m., a saw m., & about 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,135.

MIDDLEBURY, p-v., Mercer co., Mo.

MIDDLEBUSH, p-v., Somerset co., N. J.

MIDDLE CREEK, p-t., Union co., Pa. Drained by Little Mahony cr. Pop. 1840, 562; 1850, 614.

MIDDLE CREEK, p-o., Wake co., N. C.

MIDDLE CREEK, p-o., Monroe co., O., 113 E. Columbus, 302 W.

MIDDLE CREEK MILLS, p-o., Boone co., Ky.

MIDDLE CREEK, p-o., McMinn co., Tenn.

MIDDLE FABIES, p-o., Scotland co., Mo.

MIDDLEFIELD, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 124 W. Boston, 388 W. Surface elevated; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by a branch of Westfield riv. Incorporated in 1783. It has 6 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 satinet fac., a paper fac., a grist m., 7 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,717; 1850, 1,737.

MIDDLEFIELD, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 64 W. Albany, 387 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy calcareous loam. Bounded on the W. by Otsego lake & outlet; on the E. by Cherry Valley cr. It has 3 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 17 saw m., 3 distilleries, an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,319; 1850, 3,131.

MIDDLEFIELD, p-t., Geauga co., O., 169 N.E. Columbus, 328 W. Drained by branches of Cuyahoga & Grand rivers. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 771; 1850, 918.

MIDDLEFIELD CENTRE, p-v., Middlefield t., Otsego co., N. Y., 62 W. Albany, 373 W.

MIDDLEFORD, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 43 S. Dover, 120 W.

MIDDLE FORK, p-o., Clinton co., Ia., 48 N.N.W. Indiannapolis, 606 W.

MIDDLE FORK, p-o., Randolph co., Va.

MIDDLE FORK, p-o., Hocking co., O.

MIDDLE FORK, p-o., Henderson co., Tenn.

MIDDLE FORK, p-t., Macon co., Mo., 92 N. by W. Jefferson City. It has 1 sch., 30 scholars. Pop. 1850, 535.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, p-v., Granville t., Washington co., N. Y., 65 N.N.E. Albany, 435 W. It contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 3 stores, a cotton factory, a grist m., a tannery, & about 250 inhabitants.

MIDDLE GROVE, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

MIDDLE GROVE, p-o., Fulton co., Ill., 53 N.W. Springfield, 813 W.

MIDDLE GROVE, p-o., Monroe co., Mo., 84 N. Jefferson City, 947 W.

MIDDLE HADDAM, p-v., Chatham t., Middlesex co., Ct., 21 S.S.E. Hartford, 333 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., & contains an Episcopal church and 150 inhabitants.

MIDDLEHAM, a small market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Ure, 9 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Area of pa. 2,108 ac. Pop. 966. The t. is picturesquely sit., & has remains of a castle built A.D. 1190, & where, in the 15th century, the Earl of Warwick detained Edward IV. prisoner.—*Middleham moor*, ½ m. S.W., is a noted training ground for racers.—II. (*Bishops*), a pa., co. & 8 m. E.S.E. Durham. Area, 5,940 ac. Pop. 1,434.

MIDDLE HOPE, p-o., Newburgh t., Orange co., N. Y., 88 S. by W. Albany, 290 W.

MIDDLE ISLAND, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 211 S.S.E. Albany, 285 W. It has a Methodist church, a store, & 100 inhabitants.

MIDDLE LANCASTER, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

MIDDLE MILLS, p-o., Chippewa co., Wis.

MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, p-o., Botetourt co., Va., 192 W. Richmond, 242 W.

MIDDLE PAXTON, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 9 N.E. Harrisburg. Surface very mountainous; soil gravelly. Drained by Fishing, Stony, & Clark's crs. It contains a church, a tannery, 3 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,560; 1850, 1,204.

MIDDLEPORT, p-v., Royalton t., Niagara co., N. Y., 285 W. by N. Albany, 400 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—10 stores, 3 warehouses, 2 flouring m., a furnace, 2 tanneries, a clothier's works, & about 500 inhabitants.

MIDDLEPORT, p-v., Schuylkill co., Pa., 71 N.E. Harrisburg, 181 W. It contains 2 stores, & 20 or 30 dwellings, inhabited chiefly by persons connected with the coal mines in the vicinity.

MIDDLEPORT, p. o., Braxton co., Va.

MIDDLEPORT, p-v., Elkhart co., Ia., 157 N. Indianapolis, 608 W.

MIDDLEPORT, p-v., capital Iroquois co., Ill., 192 N.E. Springfield, 694 W.

MIDDLE RIDGE, p. o., Newton co., Ga.

MIDDLE RIVER, p-o., Franklin co., Ga., 120 W., Milledgeville, 606 W.

MIDDLE RIVER, p. o., Allen co., O.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a town, river port & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Stockton with which it is connected by r. r. Area of pa. 2,300 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,893. The town, within the last 20 years, has been built by a joint-stock company as a port for loading colliers. It has a national school, reading rooms and observatory, manufs. of rope & sail cloth, iron works, yards for ship building, a commodious dock, & exports of coal, amounting, in 1839, to 510,000 tons. The port is subordinate to Stockton.

MIDDLESEX, county, Mass. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 888 sq. ms. The surface is uneven; soil various. Drained by Merrimac, Charles, Mystic, Sudbury, Concord, & Nashua rivers. The Middlesex canal passes through the N.E. part. Caps., Concord, Cambridge, & Lowell. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,223,029; rye, 45,756 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 269,908; oats, 80,231; wool, 5,475 pounds;—21 flouring & grist m., 4 powder fac., 3 rolling m., 9 forges, 9 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac., 42 cotton fac.; 36 tanneries, 263 persons emp.; 7 printing offices, 1 daily, 2 tri-weekly, & 7 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Cap. emp. in manufac., $20,473,880; value of manufactured articles, $26,548,932;—206 churches; 2 colleges, 493 students; 38 academies, 1,990 pupils; 497 sch., 26,233 scholars; 219 libraries, 159,910 vols. Pop. 1850, 161,383.

MIDDLESEX, county, Ct. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 342 sq. miles. Drained by Connecticut r., which runs centrally through it, & small tributaries which enter it. The river affords great facilities for navigation, and the small tributaries furnish water power. The surface is uneven; soil generally fertile, particularly bordering the river. Capitals, Middletown & Haddam. There

were in 1850, live stock valued at $484,143; rye, 50,349 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 95,118; oats, 28,510; wool, 23,409 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 40 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac.; 7 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,-406,950; value of manufac. articles, $2,109,560;—65 churches; 1 college, 113 students; 14 academies, 722 pupils; 115 schools, 5,916 scholars; 8 libraries, 14,800 vols. Pop. 1840, 24,879; 1850, 27,216.

MIDDLESEX, county, N. J. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 339 sq. m. The surface on the S.E. is level, on the N. & N.E. it is undulating. The soil is various, from a ligh sand to a strong clay. Drained by Raritan river & its branches, Millstone r. & Rahway r. Raritan bay forms an excellent harbor, communicating directly with the ocean, & with New York, through Staten Island Sound. Capital, New Brunswick. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $592,455; wheat, 78,022 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 438,668; oats, 213,954; wool, 5,587 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 2 paper fac., 1 iron foundry, 2 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac.; 6 tanneries, 40 persons emp.; 5 printing-offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,139,450; value of manufactured articles, $2,162,980;—47 churches; 1 college, 72 students; 4 acad., 120 pupils; 105 sch., 3,496 scholars; 4 libraries, 11,800 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,894; 1850, 28,624.

MIDDLESEX, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 170 sq. ms. It lies between the Rappahannock & Piankatank rivers, with Chesapeake bay on the E. Capital, Urbanna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $96,907; wheat, 30,762 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 134,253; wool, 5,230 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 tannery. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $37,950; value of manufac. articles, $39,-655;—9 churches; 6 academies, 74 pupils; 8 sch., 152 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,892; 1850, 4,394.

MIDDLESEX, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 6 N.E. Montpelier. Surface uneven; soil, particularly along the streams, fertile. Winooski r. bounds it on the S., & passes through a rocky chasm, with perpendicular walls, 80 feet deep, 60 feet wide, & 80 rods long, across which a bridge is thrown. The v. is on the S. line of the t., on Onion r., & contains a church, a store, and several mills & manufactories. There are in the t. a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,279; 1850, 1,365.

MIDDLESEX, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 194 W. Albany, 328 W. Surface slightly hilly; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by West cr. flowing into Canandaigua lake, which bounds it on the W. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 1,385.

MIDDLESEX, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by branches of Alleghany r. & Connequenessing cr. It has a fulling m., 5 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,332; 1850, 2,262.

MIDDLESEX, county, Can. W. Situated in the S. W. part of the province. Area, 1,079 sq. ms. Drained by Thames, Sydenham, & Au-Sable rivers. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, London. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle 34,958; sheep, 51,268; swine, 27,187; horses, 7,996; wheat, 458,506 bush. produced; rye, 10,901; Ind. corn, 43,-837; buckwheat, 13,866; barley, 23,027; oats, 467,-279; potatoes, 126,150; peas, 128,906; tobacco, 150 pounds; wool, 188,653; 17 grist m., 25 saw m. Pop. 39,899.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan co. of England, having N. co. Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), & W. Bucks. Area, 281 sq. m., or 180,168 ac., this being next to Rutland the smallest English co. Inhabited houses 239,226. Pop. 1851, 1,886,576. Surface mostly flat in the S. W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, & the Colne, & Lea, which form respectively its W. & E. boundaries. The Grand Junction canal, & the new river cut, also intersect the co. Grass farms for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens are very extensive, & a large portion of the co. is occupied by villas & pleasure grounds. Property is much subdivided. Average size of farms about 100 ac. Minerals are of no importance, with exception of clay for brick-making. For manufactures, see LONDON, which absorbs nearly all the urban wealth of the co., there being no other towns of importance except Uxbridge & Staines, on the limits of the co. The co. (exclusive of London) comprises 6 hundreds, & about 100 pas., in the dioceses of London, & jurisdiction of the central criminal court. Brentford, the co. town for parl. purposes, Barnet, Hampstead, Highgate, Twickenham, Isleworth, and Hounslow, are in this co. It sends 14 mems. to H. of C., 2 being for the co., & 12 for the metropolitan bors. N. of the Thames.

MIDDLESEX VILLAGE, p-v., Middlesex county, Mass., 23 Boston, 441 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Merrimac r.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, t., Monroe co., Pa. Drained by branches of Delaware r., which flow along its E. border. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,144; 1850, 1,478.

MIDDLETON, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 38 N.N.E. Concord, 519 W. Surface level. Incorporated in 1778. It has a tannery, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 482; 1850, 476.

MIDDLETON, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 22 N. Boston, 462 W. Situated on both sides of Ipswich r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1728. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., an extensive paper fac., 3 boot & shoe fac., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 657; 1850, 832.

MIDDLETON, t., Wood co., O. Pop. 1840, 193; 1850, 331.

MIDDLETON, p-v., Carroll co., Miss., 102 N. Jackson, 987 W.

MIDDLETON, p. t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 320.

MIDDLETON, t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,721.

MIDDLETON, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Manchester & Leeds r. r., & the Rochdale canal, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 11,903 ac. Pop. 16,796; do. of the t. 5,740. The town, which was a small vill. in 1775, has an ancient pa. church, a grammar school, founded in 1572, some other small charities, & extensive manufs. of various cotton & silk fabrics. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity. Mkt., Friday.—Also, numerous pas.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Sudbury. Area, 875 ac. Pop. 170. —II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian r. r., 3 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Area, 3,029 ac. Pop. 932. Near the vill. is Middleton tower, remains of an ancient castle of the Lords of Scales.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 1¼ m. N.W. Pickering. Area, 25,450 ac. Pop. 1,942.—IV. co. Sussex, 5. m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area, 859 ac. Pop. 108.—V. co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Area, 3,540 ac. Pop. 492.—VI. (*With-Fordley*), co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Yoxford. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 620.—VII. (*On-the-Wolds*), co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Beverly. Area, 3,340 ac. Pop. 649.—VIII. (*Cheney*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Banbury. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 1,330.—IX. (*St. George*), co. Durham, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Darlington. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 332.—X. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Hereford, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Leominster. Area, 2,921 ac. Pop. 401. —XI. (*Scriven*), co. Salop, 4¼ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 786 ac. Pop. 104.—XII. (*Stoney*), co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area, 1,834 ac. Pop. 307.—XIII. (*Stoney*), a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hathersage, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Bakewell. Pop. 593. The scenery of Middleton-Dale is in the highest degree wild and romantic.—XIV. (*In Teesdale*), a market town and pa., co. Durham, 9 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle, with a station on the r. r. between Stockton & Darlington. Area of pa. 40,250 ac. Pop. 3,972, mostly employed in lead mines. It is a polling place for S. division of co. In the vicinity are the Falls of the Tees.—XV. (*Tyas*), a pa., county York, North Riding, 5 miles N. E. Richmond. Area, 6,108 ac. Pop. 728.—XVI. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bothwell, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 977.—XVII. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1 m. N. Ilkley. Pop. 186. Here is the ancient seat of the Middleton family.—XVIII. a township, co. Derby. Pop. 1,012.

MIDDLETON, a market town of Irel., Munster, co. & 14 m. E. Cork, on a navigable stream of same name, flowing into Cork harbor. Pop. 4,591. It is neatly built, and its port, about 1 m. nearer Cork harbor, is reached by vessels of about 200 tons. Middleton gives the title of Viscount to the Broderic family.—II. a vill., Ulster, co. & 7 m. S.W. Armagh. Pop. 708.

MIDDLETON ISLS., small isls. in the S. Pacific, one 350 m. E. of Australia, called Sir Charles Middleton's island, S.W. of which is Middleton-shoal.

MIDDLETOWN, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 77 S.S.W. Montpelier, 441 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil a gravelly loam. Drained by Poultney r. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, and a number of neat dwellings. There are in the t. 9 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,057; 1850, 875.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Newport co., R. I., 28 S. by E. Providence. It is the middle of the three townships into which Rhode Island is divided. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Incorporated in 1743. There are in the t. a Christian & an Episcopal church, 2 grist m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 891; 1850, 830.

MIDDLETOWN, city, p-t., port of entry, & semi-capital of Middlesex co., Ct., is pleasantly situated on the rt. b. of Connecticut r., 34 ms. above its mouth, & on the Air line r. r., 14 S. Hartford, 24 N.E. New Haven, 35 N.W. New London, 326 W. Pop. 1820, 2,618, including the t. 6,479; 1830, 2,965, including the t. 6,892; 1840, 3,511, including the t. 7,010; 1850, 4,211, including the t. 8,441. The surface rises gradually from the river, & the principal streets run parallel with it, and are crossed by others running at right angles with them. Main-street, the principal one, is broad, & has many fine houses & stores. The city is well built, chiefly of brick, & in the back parts are many elevated & fine situations, with a commanding view of the river & surrounding country. It is at the head of ship navigation, & vessels which can cross the bar at the mouth of the river, can come up to its wharves, where there is 10 feet of water. It has a daily communication with Hartford & the city of N. York by steamboats. A ferry boat connects the city with Chatham. Its public buildings are a handsome court-house of Grecian architecture, a fine stone custom house, 2 banks, agg. cap. $845,900, besides one for savings, a jail, an almshouse, & 10 churches,—2 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 Universalist, 1 Rom. Catholic, & 1 African,—& 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. It is the seat of the Wesleyan University, under the direction of the Methodists, founded in 1831. It has a president & 7 professors or tutors, 448 alumni, 106 students, & 12,170 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in Aug. The college buildings occupy an elevated position, & command an extensive prospect. The institution has a valuable philosophical apparatus, and is flourishing. The t. was settled in 1636. It rests chiefly on secondary red sandstone. A ridge of granite crosses Connecticut r. a little below, & forms the basis of a range of hills. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a dyeing & printing estab., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., a powder fac., 3 academies, & 35 schools.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Delaware co., N. Y., 79 W.S.W. Albany, 335 W. (*P. O. called Middletown Centre.*) Surface mountainous; soil a sandy loam. Drained by Papacton branch of Delaware r. It has 2 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 7 grist m., 15 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,608; 1850, 3,005.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Wallkill t., Orange co., N.Y., 112 S.S.W. Albany, 77 New York, 285 W. It is situated on the Erie r. r., & contains 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 15 stores, a grist mill, a saw mill, an iron foundry, and 1,000 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, p-t., Monmouth co., N. J., 51 E. N.E. Trenton, 220 W. Surface mostly hilly; soil loam, sand, & clay. Sandy Hook bay extends S. into the t., & is bounded S.W. by the highlands of Navisink, & on the E. by the sand beach forming Sandy Hook, extending 6 m. N. from Shrewsbury inlet. Drained by Swimming and Navisink rivers. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, & 1 Episcopal,—an academy, 3 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 11 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 3,251.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Bucks co., Pa., 20 N.N.E. Philadelphia. Surface rolling; soil clay. Watered by Neshaminy cr., which forms its W. boundary, a tributary of which passes through the t., & Bristol creek. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,124; 1850, 2,223.

MIDDLETOWN, p-b., Swatara t., Dauphin co., Pa., 10 S.E. Harrisburg, 120 W. Situated on the Harrisburg & Lancaster r. r., 96 m. from Phila., & near the junction of Swatara & Susquehanna rivers, where the Pennsylvania & Union canals unite. Incorporated in 1829. It contains 4 churches,—1 Bethel, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 10 stores, 2 blast furnaces, 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., & 900 inhabs. It is one of the most extensive lumber marts in the state. Near Middletown is the "*Emmaus Institute*," devoted to the education of poor orphan children according to the tenets of the Lutheran church.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Delaware co., Pa., 20 W. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Chester cr. runs on its W. boundary, & Ridley cr. on its E. border. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,451; 1850, 1,972.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Drained by Wyalusing cr. & its branches. Surface hilly; soil gravel & clay. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 589; 1850, 1,140.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., New Castle co., Del., 47 N. Dover, 121 W. Situated upon Appoquinimink creek, and contains an Episcopal church and 368 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 8 N.W. by W. Frederick, 83 N.W. Annapolis, 51 W. Situated on Catoctin cr.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Frederick co., Va., 158 N. N.W. Richmond, 87 W. Situated on Meadow run, upon which are several mills. It contains 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, an academy, & 400 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Hyde co., N. C., 219 E. by S. Raleigh, 404 W.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Lemon t., Butler co., O., 30 N. Cincinnati, 90 W.S.W. Columbus, 480 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Miami r. The Miami canal passes through the place. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 16 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., & 1,087 inhabs. There is here a toll bridge across the r.

MIDDLETOWN, v., Oxford t., Guernsey co., O., 14 E. Cambridge, on the National road. Contains 2 churches, 4 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Columbiana co., O. Drained by Little Beaver river. Pop. 1840, 1,601; 1850, 1,570.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Henry co, Ia., 44 E. by N. Indianapolis, 546 W. Situated on the W. side of Fall cr. It has 3 stores & 188 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, p. v., Livingston co., Mich.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Logan co., Ill., 20 N.E. Springfield, 792 W.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,352.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Montgomery co., Mo., 57 N. E. Jefferson City, 899 W.

MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Jefferson co., Ky., 42 W. Frankfort, 584 W. It contains a church and 200 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, p. v., Des Moines co., Iowa.

MIDDLETOWN CENTRE, N. Y. (*See Middletown.*)

MIDDLETOWN POINT, p-v., port of delivery, Middletown t., Monmouth co., N. J., 43 E. by N. Trenton, 209 W. Situated on Middletown cr., 3 ms. from Raritan bay, on an elevated bank, 50 feet above the stream. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a bank, 11 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

MIDDLE VILLAGE, p-v., Queens co., N. Y.

MIDDLEVILLE, p-v., Fairfield t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 82 W.N.W. Albany, 401 W. Situated on both sides of West Canada cr. It contains a church, 3 stores, 2 cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., and about 300 inhabitants.

MIDDLEVILLE, p-v., Sussex co., N. J.

MIDDLEVILLE, p-o., Barry co., Mich., 154 W. by N. Detroit, 619 W.

MIDDLEWAY, p-v., Jefferson co., Va., 162 N. by W. Richmond, 72 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & 500 inhabitants.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 21 m. E. Chester, on the Grand Trunk canal, & 2 m. E. of the Grand Junction r. r. Area of pa. 13,110

ac. Pop. 4,498. The town has some manufs. of silk & cotton, and a large trade in salt, obtained from the celebrated brine springs of the vicinity. Market, Tuesday.

MIDDLE WOODBURY, town, Bedford co., Pa. Drained by Yellow cr. of Raystown branch. Pop. 1850, 1,709.

MIDDLEZOY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.W. Langport. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 737.

MIDGLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4 m. W.N.W. Halifax. Pop. 2,393.

MIDHURST, a parl. bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 11 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Area of pa. 671 ac. Pop. 1,481.; do. of parl. bor. 7,021. The town on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun, is remarkably neat & clean; it has a small stone church. It sends 1 member to H. of C. In its vicinity are the ruins of Cowdry house, a noble mansion, destroyed by fire in 1793.

MIDI (PIC DU). [PYRENEES.]—H. *Dent-du*, Alps. [DENT-DU-MIDI.]

MIDLAND, county, Mich. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, bordering on Saginaw Bay. Area, 650 sq. ms. Drained by Titibawassee r., & Chippewa r., its tributary, which receives Pine r. from the S. Surface level; soil fertile. It has several valuable salt springs. Capital, Midland. Pop. 65.

MIDLAND, t., cap. Midland co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 65.

MIDLAND, p. o., Charlotte co., Va.

MID-LAVANT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Chichester. Area, 350 ac. Pop. 284.

MIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. New Romney. Area, 2,153 ac. Pop. 37.

MIDLOE, a par. of Engl., co. Huntingdon. Area, 850 ac. Pop. 49.

MIDMAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, between the Dee & Don, E. Kincardine O'Neil. Area, 9,780 ac. Pop. 1,166.

MIDNAPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, having E. the Hooghly river, & on the other sides of the dists. Burdwan, Bancoorah (Jungle Mehals), Singhoom, Mohurbunge, & Balasore. Estimated area, 8,260 sq. m., and pop. 1,361,000. Surface hilly in the W., elsewhere mostly level, & traversed by affluents of the Hooghly; the Subunreeka river, forming its S.W. boundary. Products, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, salt, & in the jungly parts, wax, honey, & lac. Some manufs. of cotton cloths, gauzes, metal and shell ornaments, and pottery are conducted in the towns, the chief of which are Midnapoor, Lolghur, Narsingur, Batagur, Jellasore, & Pipley.—*Midnapoor*, the cap. town on the N. bank of the Cassai river, is 72 m. W. S. W. Calcutta. Chief Buildings, the jail, hospital, barracks, and residence of district authorities.

MIDOUZE, a navigable river of France, is formed at Mont-de-Marsan, dep. Landes, by the union of the *Midu* & *Duze*, passes Tartas, and enters the Adour, on the right, below that t. Length 18 m., or comprising the Midou 65 m.

MIDROE, a town of Algeria, prov. Titteri, on the river Faled, 134 m. S.W. Algiers.

MIDVIEW, p. o., Henry co,, Ky.

MIDVILLE, p. o., Burke co., Ga.

MIDWAY, p. o., Craig co., Va.

MIDWAY, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 119 W. Raleigh, 330 W.

MIDWAY, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 72 S.S.W. Columbia, 578 W., on the South Carolina r. r., 72 m. from Charleston.

MIDWAY, p-v., Jones co., Ga., 22 W. Milledgeville, 657 W.

MIDWAY, v., Clark co., O. Pop. 1850, 69.

MIDWAY, p-o., Spencer co., Ia., 172 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 699 W.

MIDWAY, p. v., Fulton co., Ill.

MIDWAY, p-v., Woodford co., Ky., 20 S.E. Frankfort, 542 W. Situated on the Lexington r. r., & contains 3 churches, 3 stores, 3 hemp fac., & about 400 inhabitants.

MIDWAY, p-v., Monroe co., Tenn., 164 E.S.E. Nashville, 544 W.

MIDWAY, p. v., Cooper co., Mo.

MIDWAY, p. v., Hot Springs co., Ark.

MIDWAY, p-v., Barbour co., Ala., 199 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 807 W.

MIDWAY, p-v., Madison co., Miss.

MIDWAY, p. o., St. Landry pa., La.

MIDWAY, p. v., Newton co., Tex.

MIDWAY INN, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va., 85 W.S.W. Richmond, 175 W.

MIECHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Kielce. Pop. 1,500, including many Jews.—H. a small town, prov. & 23 m. N.N.W. Lublin.

MIEDNIKI & MIEDZNA, two small towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 16 m. S.E. Vilna.—H. prov. & 21 m. N.N.W. Siedlec (Poland.)

MIEDZYRZYC, a town of Poland, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Siedlec, on an affluent of the Bug.—H. a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia.

MIELAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Auch. Pop. 1,171.

MIER, p. v., Grant co., Ia.

MIER, p. v., Wabash co., Ill.

MIERES (ST. JUAN DE), a town of Spain, prov. & 9 m. S.E. Oviedo, on the Lena. Pop. 1,819.

MIES, or SILBER-BERGSTADT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. 4,269, mostly employed in extensive lead & silver mines.

MIESCHISTO & MIESZKOW, 2 towns of Prussian Poland.—I. reg. & 40 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 580. —II. reg. & 30 m. N.E. Posen. Pop. 750.

MIFFLIN, county, Pa. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. The surface is uneven & mountainous; but the soil in the valleys is exceedingly fertile. Drained by the Juniata r., along which proceed the Pennsylvania railroad & canal. Capital, Lewistown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $355,556; wheat, 305,994 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 218,896; oats, 191,048; wool, 21,068 pounds;—11 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m., 4 furnaces, 2 forges, 1 iron foundry, 2 woollen fac.; 9 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $129,235; value of manufac. articles, $310,452;—31 churches; 73 sch., 2,190 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,092; 1850, 14,980.

MIFFLIN, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 8 S. Pittsburg. Bounded on the N.E. & S.E. by the Monongahela r. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Thompson's run, Strut's run, and Peters cr., which flow into the Monongahela. The v. contains a Roman Cath. church, 4 flouring mills, 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,654; 1850, 2,693.

MIFFLIN, t., Columbia co., Pa., on the S. bank of Susquehanna r. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,204.

MIFFLIN, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 17 N.W. Carlisle. Surface hilly; soil slaty. The Conedogwinit cr. bounds it on the S., & Blue mountains on the N. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,412; 1850, 1,574.

MIFFLIN, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 23 N.E. Harrisburg. Surface mountainous on the N. & S.; soil red shale. Mahantango mountain bounds it N., & Berry's mntn. S. Watered by Wiconisco cr. It contains a Lutheran church, a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 5 flouring m., a grist m., 8 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,781; 1850, 1,302.

MIFFLIN, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Drained by Larry cr. entering the Susquehanna r. on the S. It has 3 grist m., 18 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,224; 1850, 1,186.

MIFFLIN, t., Franklin co., O. Drained by Big Walnut & Alum creeks. Pop. 1840, 825; 1850, 1,095.

MIFFLIN, t., Pike co., O. Drained by Sunfish cr. Pop. 1840, 666; 1850, 546.

MIFFLIN, p-t., Ashland co., O., 5 E. Mansfield, 72 S. by E. Columbus, 369 W. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. Pop. 1840, 1,800; 1850, 891. (*Town divided, & this portion taken from Richland.*)

MIFFLIN, t., Richland co. Drained by Black Fork of Mohiccan r. Pop. 1,106.

MIFFLIN, t., Wyandotte co., O. Pop. 1850, 570.

MIFFLIN, p-v., Crawford co., Ia.

MIFFLIN, p. v., Iowa co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 640.

MIFFLIN, p-v., Henderson co., Tenn., 133 W.S.W. Nashville, 817 W.

MIFFLINBURG, p-b., Buffalo t., Union co., Pa., 76 N. Harrisburg, 186 W. Situated on the S. side of Buffalo cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Lutheran & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 5 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 potteries, & 783 inhabitants.

MIFFLINTOWN, p-b., capital of Juniata co., Pa.,

45 N.W. Harrisburg, 136 W. Situated on the left bank of Juniata river, & on the Pennsylvania r. r. & canal. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 10 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 485 inhabitants.

MIFFLINVILLE, p-v., Mifflin t., Columbia co., Pa., 103 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 213 W. Situated on the left bank of Susquehanna r., & contains 1 Lutheran & 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, several mills, & about 200 inhabitants.

MIGALGARA, a town of Turkey. [Malgarah.]

MIGLIONICO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basslicata, 9 m. S.W. Matera. Pop. 3,300.

MIGNE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers, on the Auzance. Pop. 1,931.—II. dep. Indre, 13 m. N.E Le Blanco. Pop. 1,149.

MIGUEL, SAN, Azores, &c. [San Miguel.]

MIGUELTURRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 4,515. It has manufs. of leather.

MIHIEL (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep., & on the Meuse, arrond. & 9 m. N.N.W. on Commercy, cap. canton. Pop. 4,875. It was formerly enclosed by walls, & defended by a castle on a neighboring hill. It has several old churches, & manufs. of cotton cloth & yarn.

MIHLA, a vill. of Central Germany, duch Saxe-Weimer, 7 m. N. Eisenach. Pop. 1,294.

MIIAS, a river of Asiatic Russia, govs. Orenb., Perm, & Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Jalutorovsk, after an E.ward course of 300 m. On it is the fort Miiaskoi, 25 m. E. Tcheliabinsk.

MIJARES, a river of Spain, rises N.E. Teruel, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, after an E. course of 65 m.—II. a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. S. Avila. Pop. 767.

MIJAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. S.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,080.

MIJIRITCH, several small towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 79 m. N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has 3 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.—II. gov. Kiev, 28 m. W.N.W. Tcherkasi.—III. gov. Volhynia, 23 m. E.N.E. Rowno.—IV. (Polish *Miedzyrzyc*), Poland, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, with a fine noble residence.

MIKHAILOV, or MICHAILOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 32 m. S.W. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Pronia. Pop. 6,500.

MIKHAILOVKA, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kursk, 10 m. W. Novoi-Oskol, on the Khorok. Pop. 6,000.—II. gov. & 17 m. S.S.E. Jekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 3,600.

MIKHALITZA, Asia Minor. [Muhalitch.]

MIKLOS (ST.), two towns of Hungary.—I. cap. co. Liptau, on the Waag, 34 m. N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,200. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and salt refineries.—II. (*Torok*), co. Heves, near the Theiss, 10 m. E. Szolnok. Pop. 9,101.

MIKOLAJOW, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 m. N.N.E. Stry. Pop. 1,860.

MIKULINCE, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 12 m. S. Tarnopol. Pop. 2,000.

MILAGRO ERGAVIA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S. Pamplona, on rt. b. of the Aragon Pop. 1,800. Near this is the marsh of Peñalen, in which Sancho V., king of Navarra, perished, 1076.

MILAM, county, Tex. Situated centrally. Area, 850 sq. ms. Drained by Little r. entering Brazos r., which forms its eastern boundary. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Cameron. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $150,288; Ind. corn, 38,539 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 8,032; peas & beans, 60. Cap. emp. in manufac., $400; value of manufac. articles, $1,150;—7 sch, 134 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,907.

MILAM, p. v., capital of Sabine co., Tex., 250 N.E. Austin.

MILAN, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 118 N. by E. Concord, 587 W. Surface uneven. Drained by Androscoggin r., & a branch of Upper Ammonoosuc r. Chartered in 1771. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 386; 1850, 493.

MILAN, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 62 S. Albany, 322 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by a branch of Roeliff Jansen's cr. & Sawkill cr. It has a fulling m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,725; 1850, 1,764.

MILAN, v., Cayuga co., N. Y. (*See Locke.*)

MILAN, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 149 N. Harrisburg, 259 W.

MILAN, p-t., Erie co., O., 103 N. Columbus, 396 W. Situated on Huron r. The v. is on the right bank of the r., 8 ms. from Lake Erie, & on a bluff 60 or 70 feet above the r. It occupies the site of an old Indian town. A ship canal is constructed, 3 miles in length, by which, with the improvement of the navigation of the river, vessels can come to the v. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 10 stores, 2 saw m., 1 grist m., 1 oil m., 1 carding machine & fulling m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,531; 1850, 2,697.

MILAN, p-t., Monroe co., Mich, 50 S.W. Detroit, 507 W. Watered by Saline & Macon rivers. Pop. 1840, 363; 1850, 642.

MILAN, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 361.

MILAN, p. v., Ripley co., Ia., 67 S.E. Indianapolis. It contains 2 stores & about 200 inhabitants.

MILAN, p. v., capital Sullivan co., Mo. Situated on the E. fork of Locust cr., & has a court house, a U. S. land office, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

MILAN (Ital. *Milano*, Germ. *Mailand*, anc. *Mediolanum*), a city of Austr. Italy, cap. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in a wide fertile plain, between the Olona & Saveso rivs. Lat. of observatory 45° 28′ 1″ N., lon. 9° 11′ 20″ E. Elevation above the Adriatic 394 feet. Mean temp. of year 55° .2; winter 36°; summer 73° Fahr. Pop. 161,966, including a garrison of 8,000 men & 17,000 strangers. It is the residence of the viceroy, the seat of government, & a bishop's see. Milan is nearly of a circular shape enclosed on three sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts, nearly 8 m. in circumference, & entered by 10 gates. It has 6,000 houses & 79 churches. Chief objects of interest, the cathedral, an imposing Gothic structure of white marble, in a square near the centre of the city. It was begun in 1386, & is still unfinished: it is adorned by upwards of 5,000 statues, & for the delicacy of its carved work, is unrivalled in the world; length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of dome 355 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio, in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned; the refectory of the old Dominican convent, attached to the church of Sta. Maria della Gracia, in which is the famous "last supper" of da Vinci. The palace of the viceroy, the city hall, archbishop's palace, & the mint. Among the many benevolent institutions are an hospital with 2,300 beds, open to the sick poor of all nations, lunatic, orphan, & foundling asylum, deaf & dumb schools, work-houses, & a general loan bank. The finest gate is the *Arco della Pace*, a modern sculptured marble arch, at the end of the Simplon road; near it is the *Piazzi d'Armi*, an open space for the exercise of troops, and extensive barracks; an amphitheatre, and many private palaces. The favorite promenade is the *Corso;* there are 9 theatres, including the famous opera house, *La Scala*. The chief Scientific & educational establishments are the royal academy of arts & sciences, formerly palace of the Brea, with a library of 100,000 vols., valuable MSS., & pictures; an astronomical and magnetical observatory, and botanic garden; the Ambrosian library with 60,000 vols. & 15,000 MSS., the Trivulzio library, 20,000 vols. & 2,000 MSS., four gymnasia, a normal school, school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute which publishes excellent maps. Milan is the largest book mart in Italy; from its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connection by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favorably situated for trade. It is connected by r. r. with Venice. Treviglio, 20 m. E.N.E, and Monza, 9 m. N.E. Its manufs. comprise silks, velvet, ribbons, lace, cotton, carpets, jewellery, glass paper, and porcelain; it has a royal tobacco manufactory. Milan is very ancient, it was founded in 400 B.C., & was inhabited & embellished by many of the Roman emperors. Virgil studied here, & it is the birth-place of many popes & eminent men. It was cap. of a republic in 1056; in the end of the 14th century it was made cap. of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under the dominion of Spain & Austria; was taken by the

French in 1796 & 1800. In 1805 they made it cap. of the kingdom of Italy. It was restored to Austria in 1815. Pop. of prov. 1850, 604,512.

MILANESE, an old division of Italy, cap. Milan. A part of it was ceded by Austria to Sardinia in 1736. The *Austrian Milanese* is now comprised in the gov. Milan.

MILAZZO, *Mylæ*, a strongly-fortified seaport town of Sicily, intend. & 18 m. W. Messina, on the N. coast. Pop. 7,000. It consists of an upper & lower town, both irregularly built, & with many large, but mean edifices; its citadel, & other military works, are, however, so strong by nature & art, that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. It has a convenient harbor, & an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, corn, oil, & the cordial called *rosa-solis*.—*The Gulf of Milazzo*, which extends E. 16 m., has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient & modern times.

MILBACH, p-o., Lebanon co., Pa.

MILBORNE-PORT, a disfranchised bor. & pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Ivel, 2½ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area of pa. 3,277 ac. Pop. 1,746. The town has an ancient guildhall, and brisk manufactures of gloves.

MILBORO' SPRINGS, v., Bath co., Va.

MILBOURN, v., Ballard co., Ky. Contains 2 churches,—1 Christian & Methodist,—2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

MILBOURNE (CHURCHSTONE), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 miles S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,717 ac. Pop. 335.

MILBURGH, p. v., Greenville dist., S. C.

MILDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Hadleigh. Area, 1,3339 ac. Pop. 165.

MILDENHALL, a market town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, with a station on the E. Counties railroad, 9 m. S.S.W. Brandon. Area of pa., 13,710 ac. Pop. 4,374. The town is well-built, & has a handsome church, with a rich carved roof.—II. a pa. co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Marlborough. Area, 4,025 ac. Pop. 430 ac. It has a large endowed Wesleyan school.

MILE-END (ST. MICHAEL), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N. Colchester, within which bor. it is included. Pop. 596.

MILEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.W. East-Dereham. Area, 2,851 ac. Pop. 531.

MILES, t. Centre co., Pa. Drained by Penn's cr. & Rapid run. It has a tannery, 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,198; 1850, 1,306.

MILESBURG, p-v., Centre co., Pa., 87 N.W. Harrisburg, 179 W. Situated on Bald Eagle cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & Methodist,—a foundry, iron works, a forge, an axe fac., mills, & 478 inhabitants.

MILESTOWN, p-v., Bristol t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 104 E. by S. Harrisburg, 144 W. Pleasantly situated on a gentle hill, & contains 2 stores & 200 inhabitants.

MILESTOWN, p. v., St. Mary's co., Md., 45 S. Annapolis. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

MILETO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab, Ult.—II., cap. cant., 47 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,250. It has a cathedral & a bishop's palace.

MILETUS, a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mendere, 30 m. S.S.W. Ainsalouk (Ephesus) comprise an enormous theatre, & ruins of a church.

MILFORD, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 82 N.E. Augusta, 477 W. Situated on the E. side of Penobscot r., opposite to Orono. Drained by Sunkhaze r., which flows into the Penobscot. It has 2 grist m., 24 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 474; 1850, 687.

MILFORD, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 33 S. by W. Concord, 458 W. Situated on both sides of Souhegan r., which affords water power, & bordering which is rich bottom land. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2,000 spindles, 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 plough fac., a saddlery, a grist m., a saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,455; 1850, 2,159.

MILFORD, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 30 S.W. by W. Boston, 440 W. Surface diversified; soil generally fertile. Watered by Charles & Mill rivers. Incorporated in 1780. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, several manufacturing establishments, a printing office issuing a semi-monthly publication & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,773; 1850, 4,819.

MILFORD, p-t., New Haven co., Conn., 45 S.S.W. Hartford, 221 W. Surface level, or slightly uneven; soil productive. Housatonic r. bounds it on the W., & Long Island sound on the S. Drained by Wepawaug r., which affords water power. The harbor is shallow, but admits vessels of 200 tons. Excellent oysters & clams are taken on the coast. Beautiful serpentine marble is found here. The v. is on the New York & New Haven r. r., & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—13 boot & shoe fac., several stores, & about 100 dwellings, many of them neat & handsome. There are in the t. a tannery 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 academies, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,455; 1850, 2,465.

MILFORD, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 15 S. Cooperstown, 77 W. Albany, 365 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil in the valleys, a fertile loam, with some alluvion. Drained by Susquehanna r. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on a plain, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, 2 tanneries, a saw m., a fulling m., & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,095; 1850, 2,227.

MILFORD, p-v., Alexandria t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 39 N.W. Trenton, 196 W. Situated on the left bank of Delaware r. which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It contains 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

MILFORD, t., Bucks co., Pa., 36 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface rolling; soil gravel and clay. Drained by Swamp creek, a branch of Perkiomen creek. It contains the vill. of Charleston, where is a church. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tann., 13 grist m., 7 saw m., 4 potteries. Pop. 1840, 2,193; 1850, 2,527.

MILFORD, t., Juniata co., Pa. Situated on the S. side of Juniata r. Pop. 1840, 1,824; 1850, 1,373.

MILFORD, p-t., capital of Pike co., Pa., 162 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 256 W. The v. is situated on the rt. b. of Delaware r., which is crossed by a fine bridge. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, & 200 inhabs. One mile S.W. of the v. is the falls of the Sawkill; the stream is precipitated over two perpendicular ledges of rock, one of 20 feet & another of 60 feet, into a wild rocky gorge. There are in the t. 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 648; 1850, 850.

MILFORD, t., Somerset co., Pa., 7 S.W. Somerset. Drained by Castleman's r. & its tributaries, & Laurel Hill cr. Iron ore & stone coal are abundantly found. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., a saw m., 2 potteries. Pop. 1840, 1,632; 1850, 2,070.

MILFORD, p-v., & hundred, Kent co., Del., 95 S. Philadelphia, 21 S. by E. Dover, 129 W. The vill. is situated on the N. side of Mispillon cr., which enters Delaware bay, & contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church, an academy, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,356; 1850, 2,530.

MILFORD, p-o., Caroline co., Va.

MILFORD, p-v., Greenville dist., S. C., 119 N.W. by W. Columbia, 491 W.

MILFORD, p-o., Baker co., Ga.

MILFORD, t., Butler co., O. Drained by Four Mile and St. Clair creeks. Pop. 1840, 1,868; 1850, 2,068.

MILFORD, p-v., Miami t., Clermont co., O., 112 S. W. Columbus, 434 W. Situated on the left bank of Little Miami r. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church, 8 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a carding and fulling m., a pottery, a tannery, and 500 inhabs. It is a station on the Little Miami r. r., 14 m. from Cincinnati.

MILFORD, t., Defiance co., O. Drained by tributaries of Maumee r. Pop. 1840, 175; 1850, 645.

MILFORD, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Dry Fork of Vernon r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,158; 1850, 1,349.

MILFORD, v., Union co., O. Pop. 1850, 211.

MILFORD, p-v., Kosciusko co., Ia., 139 N. Indianapolis, 646 W. It contains a church, a store, & about 100 inhabitants.

MILFORD, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 298; 1850, 806.

MILFORD, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill., 168 N.E. Springfield, 694 W.

MILFORD, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 41 N.W. Detroit, 565 W. Drained by Huron r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 880; 1850, 1,470.

MILFORD, p-v., Bracken co., Ky., 54 N.E. Frankfort, 499 W. Situated on a branch of Licking r.

MILFORD, p-t., Jefferson co., Wis. Has 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 728.

MILFORD, p-v., Marysburg, Prince Edward county, Can. W., 40 W. by S. Kingston. Situated on the Black river, & has an Episcopal church, 6 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 250 inhabs.

MILFORD, a parl. bor. & seaport town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford Haven, pa. Stainton, 6 m. E.N.E. St. Anne's Head, & 6 m. W.N.W. Pembroke. Pop. 1851, 2,837. It was founded in 1784, is well-built, has an elegant church, custom house, observatory, market house, quay, with some ship building, trade in ship stores, & exports of stone, coal, & lime. Mail packets ply to Waterford. Reg. shipping 9,470 tons. The bor. unites with Pembroke, Tenby, & Wiston, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—II. a vill., England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the Derwent, here crossed by a handsome bridge, & on the N. Midland railroad, 2 m. S. Belper. Pop. 895, employed in cotton mills & bleach works.—III. a pa., co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Lymington. Area, 5,286 ac. Pop, 1,782.—IV. a tything, co Wilts, pa. Laverstoke, 1¼ m. E. Salisbury. Pop. 587.—V. (*South*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Sherburn, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Pop. 683.

MILFORD CENTRE, p-v., Union t., Union co., O., 32 N.W. Columbus, 425 W. It has 225 inhabitants.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a harbor of England, on a basin or deep inlet of the Atlantic, coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. Lat. of St. Anne's Head, the N. W. extremity of the entrance, & on which are 3 light-houses, with fixed lights, 51° 41′ N., lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W. Length of haven about 15 m., average breadth 2 m. It is completely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole shipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, in any weather; whilst the access is easy, & the egress can be accomplished by aid of the strong ebb, even in head winds. The town, founded in 1790, sit. on N. side of the Haven, consists of 3 parallel streets, with a handome church, market house, custom house, & dock yard. Pop. 2,377.

MILFORD, Mills v., Pr. William co., Va. Contains an Episcopal church & 75 inhabs.

MILFORDTON, p-o., Knox co., O.

MILH (EL) (anc. *Malatha*, Script. *Moladah*), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 18 m. S. Hebron, with large wells, & vestiges of a ruined town, covering an area, of a half sq. m.

MILHAU, or MILLAU, *Œmilianum* a comm. & t. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond., on right bank of the Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop. 1846, 8,138. It has a comm. college, & several manufs. of woollen cloth, silk-twist, chamois leather, & leather gloves. It was one of the strong-holds of the Calvinists during the religious wars, but its ancient castle was demolished by Louis XIII.

MILHAUD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, 4 m. S.W. Nimes, on the railroad to Montpellier. Pop. 1,673.

MILILLI, a town of Sicily, intend. & 13 m. N.N.W. Syracuse, on the Cantara. Pop. 4,200. Close to it are the ruins of the ancient *Hybla*, & the pop. as in ancient times, collect a great quantity of honey in the vicinity.

MILITARY FRONTIER (Germ *Militär Gränze*), is a strip of country extending in a semicircular form, from the Adriatic, through Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary (the Banat), & Transylvania, & constituting the defensive barrier of the Austrian empire, on the Turkish frontier. It is divided into 2 military districts. A great part of its surface is mountainous, traversed by branches of the Carpathian, the Julian, & Dinaric Alps. Area, 18,165 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 1,009,109, mostly Slavonians. The inhabitants are, at the same time, soldiers & cultivators of the soil. The magistrates are officers of different grades, & the proprietors are military fiefs, holding of the state. This system of military government was organized in 1807.

MILITARY GROVE, p-o., Burke co., N. C., 220 W. Raleigh, 440 W.

MILITARY ROAD, p-o., Theresa t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 179 N.W. Albany, 431 W.

MILITARY SPRINGS, p-o., Fayette co., Ala.

MILITELLO, two towns of Sicily, prov. & 21 m. S. W. Cantania. Pop. 3,600.

MILITSCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. N.N.E. Breslau, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2,200.

MILL, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by tributaries of Tuscarawas r. It has a grist m. & 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,225; 1850, 1,510.

MILL, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,537.

MILLAN, p-v., Pike co., Miss.

MILLARD, p-v., Walworth co., Wis.

MILLARD, p-o., Wayne co., N. C.

MILLARD, p-o., Jefferson co., Ia.

MILLARD, p-o., Dubuque co., Iowa.

MILLARD, county, Utah terr., extends from the Wahsatch mountains to the California line, a distance of 430 miles, with a width of 55 miles; equal to 23,500 sq. miles. The Nicolet river passes northwardly through its eastern extremity, & Carson's river its western; Walker's river also enters it on the S.W. border, & runs into Walker's lake. The central portion is one vast unexplored region of mountains and deserts. Capital, Fillmore city. Pop. 1853, 304.

MILLARDSVILLE, p-v., Susquehanna co., Pa., 162 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 270 W.

MILL ARK, p-o., Fulton co., Ia.

MILLAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on right bank of the Tet, 10 m. W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,997.

MILLAU, a town of France. [MILHAU.]

MILLBANK, p-v., Mornington, t., Perth co., Can. W., 60 N.W. Hamilton, on a head branch of Thames r. It has a church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 75 inhabitants.

MILL BAYOU, p-o., Mississippi co., Ark.

MILL BEND, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn.

MILLBROOK, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 2¼ m. W.N.W. Southampton. Area, 3,646 ac. Pop. 6,121, partly employed in a large ship-yard & iron foundry.—II. co. Bedford, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Ampthill. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 500.

MILLBROOK, p-v., Cavan t., Durham co., Can. W. It contains 2 churches, 9 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 360 inhabitants.

MILL BRIDGE, p-t., Washington co., Me. Drained by Narraguagus r. Pop. 1850, 1,170.

MILLBRIDGE, p-o., Pike co., Ga.

MILLBROOK, p-o., Litchfield co., Ct., 31 W. Hartford, 349 W.

MILLBROOK, p-v., Warren co., N. J.

MILLBROOK, p-v., Clinton t., Wayne co., O., 98 N.E. Columbus, 350 W. It contains 2 stores, 30 dwellings, & about 150 inhabs.

MILLBURGH, p-o., Berrian co., Mich.

MILLBURN, p-v., Ballard co., Ky.

MILLBURN, p-v., Lake co., Ill.

MILLBURY, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 43 W.S.W. Boston. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by branches of the Blackstone river. Incorporated in 1813. The v. on the Providence & Worcester r. r., & at the termination of the Milbury branch r. r., contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 7 cotton fac., with 7,250 spindles, a broad cloth fac., 2 fancy cassimere fac., 2 cotton machinery fac., an iron foundry, a hoe fac., an edge tool fac., a paper fac., 3 boot & shoe fac., & about 2,800 inhabs. There are in the t., exclusive of the above, a tannery, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,171; 1850, 3,081.

MILL CREEK, p-o., Huntington co., Pa., 87 Harrisburg, 146 W.

MILL CREEK, hundred, New Castle co., Del. Drained by Red & White Clay creeks. Surface hilly: soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 3,144; 1850, 3,317.

MILL CREEK, t., Erie co., Pa. Drained by Mill & Walnut creeks, & contains the borough of Erie. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,682; 1850, 3,064.

MILL CREEK, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Drained by Mill cr., a branch of Tulpehocken. Pop. 1850, 1,292.

MILL CREEK, t., Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 840.

MILL CREEK, p-o., Berkeley co., Va., 159 N. Richmond, 86 W.
MILL CREEK, p-v., Person co., N. C.
MILL CREEK, t., Coshocton co., O., 93 N.E. Columbus, 348 W. It has a tannery. Pop. 1850, 872.
MILL CREEK, t., Hamilton co., O. Drained by Mill cr. Pop. 1840, 6,249; 1850, 6,287.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Fulton co., O.
MILL CREEK, t., Union co., O. Drained by a branch of Scioto riv. Much of the soil is very fertile. Pop. 1840, 523; 1850, 726.
MILL CREEK, t., Williams co., O. Pop. 1840, 109; 1850, 408.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Kent co., Mich.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Ky.
MILL CREEK, Pulaski co., Ill., 207 S. Springfield, 841 W.
MILL CREEK, v., Lake co., Ill. Contains a Rom. Catholic church & 150 inhabs.
MILL CREEK, t., Clark co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 378.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Union co., Ill.
MILL CREEK, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 542.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Dale co., Ala.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Bowie co., Tex.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Ripley co., Mo.
MILL CREEK, p-o., Sabine pa., La.
MILL CREEK, p-v., Ernestown, Addington co., Can. W., 12 W. Kingston. Situated on a fine stream of the same name, & has 8 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, a pail fac., a stove fac., a churn fac., a plough fac., a woollen fac., & 350 inhabitants.
MILLDALE, p-o., Warren co., Va.
MILLDALE, p.v., Warren co., Miss., 151 W. Jackson, 1,061 W.
MILLDALE, p-o., Defiance co., O., 157 N.W. Columbus, 499 W.
MILL DAM, p-o., Madison co., Mo.
MILLEDGEVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., N. C., 133 W.S.W. Raleigh, 389 W.
MILLEDGEVILLE, city & cap. of Baldwin co., & of the state of Georgia, 89 W.S.W. Augusta, 193 N. Darien, 648 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Oconee river, at the head of steamboat navigation, at the junction of Fishing cr., & at the termination of the Milledgeville & Gordon branch of the Central r. r., 187 m. from Savannah; & a railroad extends to Eatonton, to be continued to a point on the Georgia r. r. Laid out in 1803. Pop. 1840, 2,095; 1850, 2,216; 1854, 3,000. It contains 10 streets parallel with the r., crossed by 10 others at right angles with them. The streets are 100 feet wide, excepting Washington, a central street, which is 120. There are 3 squares made by the omission of a street in each direction, called Statehouse, Governors, & Penitentiary square, each 450 on a side. The state house, in the centre of Statehouse square, three-quarters of a mile from the riv., is a handsome building of Gothic architecture, erected in 1828, & cost $115,000. It contains a fine representatives hall, 60 by 54 feet, ornamented with portraits of Gen. Oglethorpe & La Fayette; & the senate chamber, with those of Washington, Jefferson, & Jackson. It has a governor's house, a state arsenal, a penitentiary, a mkt.-house, an academy, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—40 stores, 4 print. offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers & 2 monthly publications. A toll bridge crosses the Oconee r., here about 550 ft. wide, which cost $20,000. A short distance from Milledgeville, in Medway v., is Oglethorpe College, founded in 1836, & contains a president & 6 professors, or other instructors, 83 alumni, 85 students, & 4,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on Wednesday after the third Monday in July.
MILLEDGEVILLE, p-v., Lincoln co., Ky.
MILLEDGEVILLE, p-v., Carroll co., Ill.
MILLEN, p. o., Burke co., Ga. It is on the Central Georgia r. r., 79 m. from Savannah, & at the point of divergence of the Augusta & Waynesboro' r. r., 51 m. from Augusta.
MILLENS BAY, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.
MILL-EN-ST. HUBERT, a comm. & village of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Grave. Pop. 2,249.
MILLER, county, Mo. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 550 sq. ms. Drained by Osage r. The surface is broken; soil on the streams very fertile. Capital, Tuscumbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $125,729; wheat, 14,724 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 144,994; oats, 34,603; wool, 11,350 pounds; —5 grist m 1 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,282; 1850, 3,854.
MILLER, t., Knox co., O. Drained by branches of Licking r. Soil well adapted to grazing. Settled chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut & Rhode Island.
MILLER, t., Dearborn co., In. Pop. 1850, 1,122.
MILLER, t., Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 666.
MILLE ROCHES, p-v., Cornwall t., Stormont co., Can. E., on the Cornwall canal, 6 m. above Cornwall. It has 4 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., and 220 inhabs.
MILLER'S, p. o., Lawrence co. O.
MILLER'S, p. o., Fayette co., Tex.
MILLERSBURG, v., Berks co., Pa.
MILLERSBURG, p-v., Upper Paxton t., Dauphin co., Pa., 31 N. Harrisburg, 141 W. Situated on the left bank of Susquehanna r., at the confluence of Wiconisco cr. It contains a Lutheran church, 3 stores, & about 400 inhabitants. The Lykens Valley railroad, from the coal mine at Bear Gap, terminates here.
MILLERSBURG, p-v., Hardy t., capital of Holmes co., O., 87 N.E. Columbus, 343 W. Situated on the E. side of Killbuck cr. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Seceder,—13 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a foundry, a grist mill, and about 800 inhabitants.
MILLERSBURG, p-v., Mercer co., Ill. Contains 100 inhabitants.
MILLERSBURG, p-v., Callaway co., Mo., 34 N.E. Jefferson City, 929 W.
MILLERSBURG, p-v., Bourbon co., Ky., 44 E. Frankfort, 499 W. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Reformed, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, 1 flouring m., 2 saw m., & 314 inhabitants.
MILLERSBURG, p-v., Rutherford co., Tenn., 44 S. E. Nashville, 675 W.
MILLERSBURGH, t., Barbour co., Ky. Pop. 1850, 214.
MILLER'S CHAPEL, p. o., Dyer co., Tenn.
MILLER'S CREEK, p. o., Davis co., Utah.
MILLER'S CREEK, p. o., Estill co., Ky.
MILLER'S MILL, p-o., Christian co., Ky.
MILLER'S MILL, p. o., Bath co., Va.
MILLER'S PLACE, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 207 S.S.E. Albany, 257 W. Situated near the Sound shore, & contains an academy, & about 100 inhabs.
MILLERSPORT, p-v., Walnut t., Fairfield co., O., 30 S.E. Columbus, 373 W.
MILLER'S SETTLEMENT, v., Harrison co., Ia. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.
MILLER'S TAVERN, p-v., Essex co., Va., 40 N.E. Richmond, 122 W. It contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabs.
MILLERSTOWN, p-v., Greenwood t., Perry co., Pa., 32 N. W. Harrisburg, 140 W. Situated on lt. b. of the Juniata r., & on the Pennsylvania r. r., 138 m. from Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, 5 stores, & 389 inhabs.
MILLERSTOWN, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 798.
MILLERSTOWN, p-v., Champaign co., O., 55 W. by N. Columbus, 449 W.
MILLERSTOWN, p-v., Grayson co., Ky., 125 S.W. Frankfort, 650 W. It has 50 inhabs.
MILLERSVILLE, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 39 S.E. Harrisburg, 111 W. Situated on the Little Conestoga r., & has 2 churches & 498 inhabs.
MILLERSVILLE, p. o., Barnwell co., S. C.
MILLERSVILLE, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md. Situated near the Severn r. on the Annapolis & Elkridge r. r., 11 m. from Annapolis, & 27 from Baltimore. Contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabs.
MILLERSVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Ia., 7 Indianapolis, 578 W. Pop. 145.
MILLERSVILLE, p. v., Adair co., Ky.
MILLERY, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Rhône, 9 m. S.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,525.
MILLESIMO, a market town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. mand., 5 m.W. Cairo, on right bank of the Bormida. Pop. 1,308. Bonaparte here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796.
MILL FALLS, p. o., Marion co., Va.
MILLFIELD, p-v., Dover t., Athens co., O., 73 S. E. Columbus, 348 W. Situated on Sunday cr., 3 ms. from its entrance into Hockhocking r. It contains a

church, 2 stores, a grist m., & a saw m. Three salt works in the vicinity produce an extensive supply annually.

MILLFORD MILLS, p-o., Prince William co., Va.

MILLFORD SQUARE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

MILL GROVE, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

MILL GROVE, p-o., Cabarrus co., N. C., 148 W. Raleigh, 383 W.

MILL GROVE, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 81 E. Columbia, 501 W.

MILL GROVE, p-o., Cobb co., Ga., 114 N. W. Milledgeville, 685 W.

MILL GROVE, p-o., Morgan co., O., 90 S.E. Columbus, 464 W.

MILL GROVE, p-o., Owen co., Ia., 50 S.W. Indianapolis, 619 W.

MILL GROVE, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 523.

MILL GROVE, p-v., W. Flamboro t., Wentworth co., Can. W. Contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, & 75 inhabs.

MILL HALL, p-b., Clinton co, Pa., 104 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 196 W. Situated on Fishing cr., & contains a Methodist church, a forge, a furnace, 2 stores, & 492 inhabitants.

MILL HAVEN, p-v., Scriven co., Ga., 106 E. by S. Milledgeville, 629 W.

MILLHEIM, p-v., Hains t., Centre co., Pa., 88 N. W. Harrisburg, 180 W. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, & about 50 dwellings.

MILL HILL, p-o., Cabarrus co., N. C., 148 W. Raleigh, 385 W.

MILLHOUSEN, p. v., Decatur co., Ia., 55 S.E. Indianapolis.

MILLHOUSE, a vill of Scotland, co. Forfar, 3 m. N. Dundee, in the manufs. of which town its inhabs. are mostly engaged.

MILLICAN, p. o., Brazos co., Tex.

MILLIFONT, or MELLEFONT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 5 m. W.N.W. Drogheda, with the remains of a celebrated abbey. [TULLYALLEN.]

MILLIKEN'S BEND, p-o., Madison co., La. The set. extends for some distance along the right bank of the Mississippi r., at a turn so called, & has a Roman Catholic church.

MILLINGTON, p-v., East Haddam t., Middlesex, co., Ct., 36 E. by S. Hartford, 350 W.

MILLINGTON, p-o., Somerset co., N. J., 43 N. Trenton, 213 W.

MILLINGTON, p-v., Kent co., Md., 61 E.N.E. Annapolis, 101 W. Situated on the N. side of Chester river.

MILLINGTON, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 103 W.N. W. Richmond, 139 W.

MILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Pocklington. Area. 2,750 ac. Pop. 289.

MILLOM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area, 38,472 ac. Pop. 2,115. Millom Castle, erected in 1335 by Sir J. Huddleston, is now a farm house.

MILL PLAIN, p-v., Fairfield co., Ct., 72 S.W. Hartford, 296 W.

MILL POINT, p-v., Pocahontas co., Va., 210 W.N. W. Richmond, 245 W.

MILL POINT, p. o., Ottawa co., Mich.

MILL POINT, p. o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

MILL PORT, p-v., Veteran t., Chemung co., N. Y., 199 W.S.W. Albany, 292 W. Situated on Catherine's cr., the Chemung canal, & Chemung r. r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, 2 flouring m., 10 saw m., a plaster m., a clothier's works, a sash fac., a tannery, & about 400 inhabitants. The creek has here a succession of falls, in the whole of 100 feet descent.

MILL PORT, p. v., Potter co., Pa., 185 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 296 W.

MILL PORT, p-v., Washington co., Ia., 80 S. Indianapolis, 605 W.

MILL PORT, p-o., Fayette co., Ala., 65 N.W. Tuscaloosa, 867 W.

MILLPORT, a sea-bathing place of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, co. Bute, on the S. side of the island Cumbray, beautifully situated. Pop. 817.

MILL RAY, p. o., Bullock co., Ga.

MILL RIDGE, p. o., St. Francis co., Ark.

MILL RIVER, p-o., Berkshire co., Mass., 133 W. Boston, 354 W.

MILL RIVER, p-o., Henderson co., N. C., 272 W. Raleigh, 502 W.

MILLS, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 275 sq. ms. It has the Missouri riv. on its W. border, & is drained by Baswell & Mosquito creeks. Surface undulating, with sand bluffs above the Missouri r. Capital, Greenwood.

MILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 170 W. Harrisburg, on the left bank of the Monongahela r. Has a church & 333 inhabs.

MILLSBOROUGH, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 49 S. Dover, 143 W.

MILLSBOROUGH SPRINGS, p-o., Bath co., Va., 162 W.N.W. Richmond, 202 W.

MILLS' BRIDGE, p. o., Pike co., Ga.

MILLS' CORNERS, p-o., Broadalbin t., Fulton co., N. Y., 43 N.W. Albany, 411 W.

MILLSFIELD, t., Coos co., N. H. Pop. 1840, 12; 1850, 2.

MILLS' GAP, p. o., Rutherford co., N. C.

MILLS' MILLS, p. o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

MILLS PRAIRIE, p-o., Edwards co., Ill., 150 S.E. Springfield, 730 W.

MILL SPRING, p. o., Jefferson co., Tenn.

MILL SPRING, p. o.. Wayne co., Ky.

MILLSTADT, p. v., St. Clair co., Ill.

MILLSTONE, cr., N. J., rises in Monmouth co., & enters the Raritan in Somerset co. It is a strong & rapid stream. The Delaware & Raritan canal passes, a considerable distance, along this stream.

MILL STONE, p-v., Hillsborough t., Somerset co., N. J., 27 N. Trenton, 201 W. Situated on the Millstone r., & contains a Dutch Reformed church, 4 stores, an academy, & about 250 inhabs.

MILLSTONE, t., Monmouth co., N. J. Pop. 1,165.

MILLSTONE, p. o., Oglethorpe co., Ga.

MILLSTREET, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 20 miles E. Killarney. Pop. 2,162. It has a jail & infantry barracks.

MILLTHORPE, a town of England. [MILNTHORPE].

MILLTOWN, p-v., Calais t., Washington co., Me., 198 E. by N., Augusta, 784 W. Situated on the right bank of St. Croix r., & contains several extensive saw m., 7 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

MILLTOWN, p-v., Kent t., Putnam co., N. Y., 100 S. Albany, 297 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an iron foundry, a clothier's works, and about 200 inhabs.

MILLTOWN, p. v., Chester co., Pa.

MILLTOWN, p. o., Chambers co., Ala.

MILLTOWN, p-v., Crawford co., Ia., 113 S. Indianapolis, 627 W. It has a store, & 150 inhabs.

MILLTOWN, many vills. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. S. Tralee. Pop. 797. In the vicinity is Kilcoleman Abbey.—II. a vill., Leinster, co., & 2 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Pop. 736.

MILLTOWN MALBAY, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Cove of Malby, 18 m. W Ennis. Pop. 1,295.

MILLVIEW, p-v., Fauquier co., V., 103 N. by W. Richmond, 86 W.

MILLVIEW, p. v., Sullivan co., Pa.

MILL VILLAGE, p. o., Sullivan co., N. H.

MILLVILLE, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

MILLVILLE, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

MILLVILLE, p. o., Lafayette co., Ark.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Worcester co., Mass., 43 W. Boston, 408 W. Situated on the right bank of Blackstone r., & on the Providence & Worcester r. r., 20 m. from Providence, & 23 from Worcester. It contains an Episcopal church & several extensive manufacturing estabs.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Shelby t., Orleans co., N. Y., 257 W.N.W. Albany, 397 W. It contains 2 churches, one of them a Friends, an academy, 2 stores, 2 saw m., a tannery, & 75 inhabitants.

MILLVILLE, v., Brunswick t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 4 E. Troy. It contains a store, a flouring m., a saw m., & about 125 inhabs.

MILLVILLE, p-t., Cumberland co., N. J., 67 S. by W. Trenton. Surface level; soil sandy. Drained by Maurice r. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on the E. bank of Maurice r., 20 m. from its mouth. & at the head of navigation. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 extensive glass works, & about 750 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5

grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,771; 1850, 2,332.

MILLVILLE, p-o., Columbia co., Pa., 89 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 199 W.

MILLVILLE, p-v., King George co., Va., 89 N.N. E. Richmond, 86 W.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 101 N.W. Columbia, 486 W.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Ross t., Butler co., O., 108 W. S.W. Columbus, 496 W. Situated on the N. bank of Indian cr. It contains 2 stores, a flouring m., & about 250 inhabs.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Jo Daviess co., Ill. Situated on a branch of Apple r.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Clayton co., Iowa. Situated on the left bank of Turkey cr., 75 N. Iowa City, & has 208 inhabs.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Lincoln co., Tenn., 97 S. Nashville, 732 W.

MILLVILLE, p-v., Butler co., Ala., 154 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 890 W.

MILLVILLE, p. v., Ray co., Mo., 120 W.N.W. Jefferson City.

MILLWEES', p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

MILLWOOD, p-v., Clarke co., Va., 135 N.N.W. Richmond, 66 W. Contains an Episcopal church and 150 inhabs.

MILLWOOD, p-o., Dooly co., Ga., 86 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 733 W.

MILLWOOD, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

MILLWOOD, p. o., Collins co., Tex.

MILLWOOD, t., Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,596; 1850, 1,624.

MILLWOOD, p-o., Knox co., O., 69 N.E. Columbus, 369 W.

MILLWOOD, p-v., Lincoln co., Mo.

MILLWOOD, p-v., Jackson co., Flor.

MILLY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecolle, 15 m. E. Etampes. Pop. 2,078. It is well-built, & has a fine town hall, & Gothic castle. —II. a comm. & vill., dep. Oise, 6 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,078.

MILNATHORT, a market town of Scotland, & 1¾ m. N.N.E. Kinross, pa. Orwell. Pop. 1,695.

MILNER, p-o., Pike co., Ga.

MILNERSVILLE, p-o., Monroe t., Guernsey co., O., 89 E. Columbus, 314 W. Situated in New Birmingham v.

MILNGAVIE, or MILLGUY, a village of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of E. Kilpatrick, 7 ms. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1,622, employed in manufactures of cotton.

MILNTHORPE, or MILLTHORPE, a market town of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Haversham, 7 m. S.S.W. Kendal, with a station on the Preston & Carlisle railroad. Pop. 1,159. It has manufactures of sheeting, & some trade with Lancaster, &c., by coasting vessels, which come up the Kent to within a short distance of the town.

MILO, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 98 N.N.E. Augusta, 695 W. Drained by Piscataquis r., & Pleasant r., and other branches of it. Incorporated in 1823. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a furnace, a saw m., 7 sch. Pop. 1840, 756; 1850, 932.

MILO, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 193 W. Albany, 320 W. It contains the v. of Penn Yan, the capital of the co. Surface undulating; soil gravelly & clay loam, & fertile. Drained by the outlet of Crooked lake, which lies on its W. border. It has 4 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,986; 1850, 4,791.

MILO, p-o., Brown co., Ia.

MILO, p-o., Bureau co., Ill.

MILO, p-o., Bradley co., Ark.

MILO (*Melos*), an island of the Grecian Archip., kingdom of Greece, gov. Syra, lat. 36° 45′ N., lon. 24° 29′ E. Area, 65 sq. m. Pop. 3,800. Surface mountainous, volcanic, & generally sterile. Mount St. Elias in its W. part is 2,480 feet in height. Sulphur, alum, & vitriol are its principal products, & it has many caverns & hot springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbors in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small & unhealthy town of Milo, in ancient times a flourishing city.—*Anti-Milo* is an islet about 6 m. N. W.

MILO CENTRE, p-v., Milo t., Yates co., N. Y., 196 W. Albany, 325 W. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, & about 150 inhabs.

MILOSLAV, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 20 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

MILOSTAVITCHI, a market-town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 10 m. E.N.E. Klimovitchi. Pop. 1,800.

MILROY, p-v., Rush co., Ia., 48 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 546 W.

MILROY, p-v., Mifflin co., Pa.

MILS, p-o., Defiance co., O.

MILSON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.E. Tenbury. Area, 1,025 ac. Pop. 170.

MILSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7¾ m. W. S.W. Feversham. Area, 1,216 ac. Pop. 2,111.

MILSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2¾ m. E.N. E. Amesbury. Area, 2,243 ac. Pop. 133. Addison was born in the parsonage-house of this parish in 1672.

MILTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Main, 31 m. W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 3,050, partly engaged in boat-building, & transit trade by the river. It has a Franciscan convent, & a castle belonging to the Pr. of Leiningen.

MILTON, t., Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. 1840, 469; 1850, 951.

MILTON, p-t., Strafford co., N.H., 47 N.E. Concord, 515 W. Salmon Fall r. runs on its E. border, by branches of which it is watered. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Christian, & 1 Methodist. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 34 persons, 3 tanneries, a fork fac., a hoe fac., a platform scales fac., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,322; 1850, 1,629.

MILTON, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 55 N.W. Montpelier, 528 W. Drained by Lamoille r. Surface moderately uneven; soil sand, clay & loam. At the great falls in the Lamoille, near the v., the r. falls 150 feet in 50 rods. Here are a saw m., a grist m., and a paper m. The v. contains a Congregational & a Methodist church, & several dwellings. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,136; 1850, 2,451.

MILTON, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 7 S. Boston, 435 W. Surface various; soil a productive gravelly loam. Neponset r. runs on its N. border, & affords good water power. Chatered in 1662. The v., called the Mills, is at the head of navigation on Neponset r., & is connected with Dorchester by a bridge. It has 3 churches & several factories. Granite is extensively quarried. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,822; 1850, 2,241.

MILTON, p-v., Litchfield t., Litchfield co., Ct., 36 W. Hartford, 330 W. It is a parish in the N.W. part of the t. of Litchfield. The surface is uneven & rough, & the soil adapted to grazing. Here is a Congregational church.

MILTON, t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 30 N. by W. Albany. It contains the v. of Ballston Spa, the capital of the co. Surface level or gently rolling; soil clay loam & sandy loam. Drained by the Kayaderosseras cr. & its tributaries. It has 6 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., an oil cloth fac., 4 cotton fac., 4 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,166; 1850, 4,220.

MILTON, p-v., Marlboro' t., Ulster co., N. Y., 79 S. by W. Albany, 299 W. Situated half a mile W. of the landing on Hudson river, & contains 4 churches,—2 Friends, 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, a wheelbarrow fac., a coffee mill fac., 2 grist m., & about 450 inhabitants. A freight barge plies between this place & New York.

MILTON, v., Rye t., Westchester co., N. Y. It contains 3 stores & about 200 inhabitants.

MILTON, p-v., Morris co., N. J., 75 N. Trenton, 246 W.

MILTON, p-b., Northumberland co., Pa., 71 N. Harrisburg, 181 W. Situated on the left bank of the West branch of Susquehanna r., built on both sides of Limestone run. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 "Shiloh,"—an acad., several foundries, a flouring m., a pottery, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,549 inhabs. A bridge here crosses the Susquehanna r.

MILTON, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 33 S. Dover, 141 W.

MILTON, p-v., Caswell co., N. C., 74 N.W. Raleigh, 250 W. Situated on the right bank of Dan r., & contains 2 churches, a bank, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabs.

MILTON, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 60 W.N.W. Columbia, 516 W.

MILTON, p-v., capital of Santa Rosa co., Flor., 20 N.E. Pensacola. Situated on the W. side of Blackwater r., and contains the court house and 150 inhabs.

MILTON, t. Ashland co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,432.

MILTON, t., Jackson co., O. Drained by a branch of Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 912; 1850, 1,472.

MILTON, t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1840, 252; 1850, 398.

MILTON, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 157 N.E. Columbus, 316 W. Drained by Mahoning r., which affords water power. It contains the villages of Frederick & Milton. Pop. 1840, 1,277; 1850, 1,123.

MILTON, t., Wayne co., O. Drained by Chippewa creek. Pop. 1840, 1,157; 1850, 1,360.

MILTON, t., Wood co., O. Drained by Portage r. Pop. 1840, 124; 1850, 244.

MILTON, t., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,280; 1850, 1,544.

MILTON, t., Cass co., Mich. Drained by branches of St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 439; 1850, 611.

MILTON, p-t., Wayne co., Ia., 54 E. Indianapolis, 521 W. Pop. 465; do. of the t. 1850, 765.

MILTON, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 64 W. by S. Springfield, 844 W.

MILTON, p-v., Rock co., Wis., 49 S.E. Madison, 814 W. Pop. 1850, 1,032.

MILTON, p-o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

MILTON, p-v., Randolph co., Mo., 80 N.N.W. Jefferson city, 949 W.

MILTON, p-v., Trimble co., Ky., 52 N.W. Frankfort, 561 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., & contains 2 steam m., 2 stores, & 300 inhabs.

MILTON, p-v., Rutherford co., Tenn., 37 S.E. Nashville, 656 W.

MILTON, p-v., Wilkinson co., Ga.

MILTON, p-v., Autauga co., Ala., 98 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 841 W.

MILTON, p-o., La Fayette co., Miss., 178 N.N.W. Jackson, 905 W.

MILTON. p-t., Shefford co., Can. E. Drained by Yemaska r. The v. has an Episcopal church, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, an iron foundry, an axe fac., & 150 inhabitants.

MILTON, p-v., Trafalgar, t., Halton co., Can. W. 36 W. by S. Toronto. It has a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, an iron foundry, a tannery, & 300 inhabs.

MILTON, numerous pas. & cos. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Area, 1,431 ac. Pop. 449. Rev. of endowed school 60*l.* per annum.—II. co. & 3¼ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area, 1,378 ac. Pop. 544.—III. co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Christ's Church. Area, 6,416 ac. Pop. 1,311.—IV. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 915. Rev. of school, endowed by Henry VIII., 200*l.* Milton Abbey is a noble structure occupying the site of monastery built by King Athelstan about 933.—V. (*Abbot*), co. Devon, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Area, 6,617 ac. Pop. 1,242.—VI. (*Bryant*), co. Bedford, 2¼ m. S.E. Woburn. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 376.—VII. (*Damerell*), co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Holsworthy. Area, 4,252 ac. Pop. 734.—VIII. (*Ernest*), co. & 4¼ m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 445.—IX. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Thame. Area, 4,402 ac. Pop. 754.—X. (*Little*), same co., 4¼ m. W.S.W. Tetsworth. Pop. 418.—XI. (*South*), co. Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area, 1,556 ac. Pop. 414.—XII. (*Keynes*), co. Bucks, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,842 ac. Pop. 317. Atterbury, the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1662.—XIII. (*Lilbourne*), co Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Pewsey. Area, 3,502 ac. Pop. 667.—XIV. (*Malzor*), co. & 3¼ m. S.S.W. Northampton. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 627.—XV. (*Podimore*), co. Somerset, 2 m. N.E. Ilchester. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 136.—XVI. a chapelry, co. Oxford, pa. Shepton-under-Whichwood, 4 m. N.N.E. Burford. Pop. 792.—XVII. a hamlet, co. Hants, isl. & pa. Portsea, 3 m. E.N.E. Portsmouth.—XVIII. co. Kent. Area, 399 ac. Pop. 10.

MILTON (NEXT-GRAVESEND), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, immediately E. Gravesend, of which it forms a part. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 9,256.

MILTON MILLS, p-o., Milton t., Strafford co., N. H., 43 N.E. Concord, 524 W.

MILTON PART, Engl. [PETERBOROUGH.]

MILTON PLANTATION, t., Oxford co., Me. Pop. 1850, 166.

MILTON (ROYAL), a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppy & the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Feversham. Area of pa. 2,340 ac. Pop. 2,538. The town is very ancient. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, & numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster fisheries.

MILTONSBURG, p-v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 145.

MILTONVILLE, p-v., Middletown t., Wood co., O., 123 N.N.W. Columbus, 461 W.

MILVERTON, a mkt.-town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, 13¼ m. S.W. Bridgewater. Area of pa. 5,475 ac. Pop. 2,146, formerly a richly-wooded country.—II. (*With Edmonscott*), a pa., co. & 2 m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 1,061.

MILVILLE, p-v., Rusk co., Tex.

MILVILLE, p. v., Darlington t., Durham co., Can. W., 40 N.E. Toronto, & contains 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Presbyterian,—a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 200 inhabitants.

MILWAUKEE, co., Wis. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 239 sq. m. Drained by Milwaukee r., a fine mill stream, & Root r. & Oak cr., all entering Lake Michigan, which bounds it on the E. Surface undulating; soil very productive. Capital, Milwaukee. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $220,056; wheat, 61,147 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 39,299; oats, 125,584; potatoes, 71,950;—5 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 43 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 7 daily, 5 tri-weekly, & 6 weekly newspapers pub.; 32 churches; 24 acad., 1,506 pupils; 71 sch., 4,857 scholars; 2 libraries, 4,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,605; 1850, 31,077.

MILWAUKEE, city, & capital of Milwaukee co., Wis., 83 E. Madison, 805 W. Situated on both sides of the Milwaukee r., near its entrance into Lake Michigan, & at the starting point of the Milwaukee & Mississippi r. r., & of several others, forming an extensive system. In front of the city is a bay or indentation of the lake, extending 6 ms. from the N. to the S., and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth, affording a safe anchorage in all cases, except in strong easterly gales. The harbor is now being improved, & will doubtless become one of the best on the lake. The river affords an extensive water power, capable of giving motion to 200 run of mill-stones. The city is built upon beautiful slopes, descending toward the river from the E. & the W., & the buildings are put up with much taste, the material employed is mostly a cream-colored brick of superior quality, which are manufactured here in large quantities. The city contains a court house, city hall, a U. S. land office, the university institute, Milwaukee female college, 3 academies, 30 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 3 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 6 German Protestants, 5 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, 5 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 orphan asylums, extensive ranges of stores, a bank, several insurance offices; 10 printing offices, issuing 7 daily, 9 weekly or tri-weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Value of manufs. exceeds $2,000,000 annually; tonnage 1853, 10,009 tons. Its exports of agricultural produce, lumber &c., is immense. The city is lighted with gas, & is well supplied with good water. Near the N. line of the city, & at the head of river navigation, a dam has been built, & 5 large flouring mills erected; a woollen fac., an oil m., pail fac., & extensive machine shops. Milwaukee was incorporated in 1846, & divided into 5 wards. Pop. 1838, 700; 1842, 2,700; 1846, 9,655; 1847, 14,061; 1850, 20,061, & in t. 1,351 additional. Pop. 1854, about 30,000. The growth of this city has been most astonishing. In 1834, its site was a mere wilderness; 2 log houses, occupied by hardy pioneers, were the only cleared spots, where is now a large city numbering over 30,000 inhabs. Truly may it be said, under the starry banner of the Republic, the wilderness is made to blossom like the rose.—(*See Lakes, Commerce of.*)

MILWAUKEE, p-v., capital, Clackamus co., Oregon, 36 N.E. Salem, on the right bank of the Willamette, near the head of ship navigation. It has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 250 inhabs.

MILWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. E. S.E. Stone. Area, 2,987 ac. Pop. 591.

MIMMS, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. (*North*), co. Herts, 3 m. S.S.W. Hatfield. Area, 4,925 ac. Pop. 1,128. Rev.

of charities (1832), 78*l*.—II. (*South*), co. Middlesex, 34 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Area, 5,153 ac. Pop. 2,825.

MIN, a considerable river of China, prov. Fo-kien, the greater part of which it drains, rises in the black tea district, & flows generally S.E. into Ho-sien bay, lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights; a good deal of rice is raised on its banks. On it are the cities Kienning, Yen-ping, & Foo-chow, the last being one of the Chinese ports now open to Europeans.

MINA, p-t. Chautauque co., N. Y., 363 W. by S. Albany, 347 W. Surface uneven; soil clay & gravelly loam. It contains a small lake denominated Finley's lake. Drained by French cr. It has a grist m., 5 saw m. a bank, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 871; 1850, 996. The v. contains a bank & 150 inhab.

MINAB, a town & river of S. Persia. [Minau.]

MINAM, or MEENAM, a vill. of Persia, prov. & 80 m. W. Kirman, stated to consist of about 400 grottoes excavated in a mountain, & inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

MINAS-GERAES, a prov. of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 25′ & 23° S., & lon. 40° 37′ & 53° 20′ W., having E. Bahia, S. San Paulo, W. Goyaz, & N. Pernambuco. Area estimated at 253,600 sq. m. Pop. 900,000. It occupies the highest table land in Brazil, & is the most populous of its provinces. It is traversed by the sierras Mantiquiera, Itambe, Frio, and Branca, & watered by the tributaries of the Parana. Climate temperate & healthy. Several portions are very fertile in maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, & cotton. Its mines yield gold, silver, copper, iron, & diamonds. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cheese of the prov. is in high repute. Education has made greater advances in this than in any of the other provs. In 1841, there were 26 Latin, and 181 primary schools, a normal school, & a school of science in Ouro Preto (formerly Villa Rica), its cap.

MINAS-NOVAS, formerly *Bom-Successo das Minas-de-Fanado*, a modern town of Brazil, prov. Minas, Geraes, 230 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto, with an electoral college, a school of primary instruction, & a hospital. Pop. 3,000.

MINAU, or MINAB, a marit. town of S. Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Persian gulf, 35 m. E. Ormuz, at the mouth of the Minau, here 130 yards across. Pop. from 600 to 700, mostly agricultural. The tract immediately around it is so fertile as to be called the "garden of Persia."

MINAVILLE, p-v., Florida t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 37 W.N.W. Albany, 405 W.

MINAYA, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,312.

MINCARLO, one of the Scilly islands, 4 m. W. St. Mary's. Area, 12 ac.

MINCH, a strait of Scotland. [Minsh.]

MINCHINHAMPTON, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, on the Cotswold hills, 4 m. S.E. Stroud, within the parl. bounds of which it is included, near a branch of the Great Western r. r. Area of pa. 4,895 ac. Pop. 4,469. The town is irregularly built, and has manufs. of woollen cloth, recently employing about 1,000 hands.

MINCIO, *Mincius*, a river of N. Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lake Garda, at Peschiera, flows S. & E., & joins the Po, near Governolo, after a course of 38 m. Goito & Mantua are on its banks, from which last city downwards it is navigable for barges.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO, the most S. and one of the largest of the Philippine isls., Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of Samboangan, 6° 54′ N., lon. 122° 8′ E. Estimated area nearly 36,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain; that of the 2 Spanish provs. on its N. side amounted in 1837 to upwards of 74,000. On its S.W. side is the large bay of Illana. Surface in many parts mountainous, & densely wooded with teak and other large trees; in other parts are extensive prairies. Products comprise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco & pepper, exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. Nitre, & volcanic products, are said to be abundant. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays, who have long been notorious for their piracies, live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Zamboangan, Cayagan, Surigao, Tandag, & Catel.—*Mindanao* is a town on the S.W. coast of the above isl., near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay of Illana, & contiguous to which is Selangan, the residence of the sultan of Mindanao. [Philippine Islands.]

MINDELHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Mindel, 30 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,625. It has a castle & several churches.

MINDEN, p-t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 61 W. N.W. Albany, 396 W. Surface diversified; soil argillaceous & calcareous loam, with rich bottom lands on the Mohawk r., which bounds it on the N. Drained by Otsquake cr. The v. contains a Dutch Reformed & a Universalist church. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 13 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,507; 1850, 4,623.

MINDEN, t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 862.

MINDEN, p. v., cap. Clairborne pa., La., 404 N. W. New Orleans, 1,274 W. Contains a court-house, several stores; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 533 inhab.

MINDEN,. p-o., Rusk co., Tex.

MINDEN, a strongly-fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. reg., on left bank of the Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 feet in length, and on the r. r. from Berlin to the Rhine, near the Hanoverian frontier, 60 m. E.N.E. Münster. Pop. 9,800. Its fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815, & it has some new barracks, which, with its cathedral, form its most striking public buildings. It has Lutheran, R. Catholic, & Calvinist churches; several hospitals, schools, & public institutions. Manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, & refined sugar; & a considerable trade on the river between Bremen & Central Germany.

MINDENVILLE, p. v., Montgomery co., N. Y.

MINDORA, p. o., La Cross co., Wis.

MINDORO, a considerable isl. of the Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago, lat. of Pt. Calavite 13° 27′ N., lon. 120° 21′ E., & 20 m. S. Luzon. Estimated area, 4,150 sq. m. Pop. 29,632. Surface mntnous., & viewed from the sea it is picturesque. Chief town, Calapan, on its N. coast.—*Mindoro*, or *Sooloo Sea*, is a section of the E. seas, bounded S. & W. by Borneo, and the Sooloo Archip., N. & E. by Palawan, and the S. Philippines.

MINDTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 44 miles E.N.E. Bishop's-Castle. Area, 908 ac. Pop. 47.

MINE-A-BRETON, v. Washington co., Mo. It has 1 acad., 83 students; 2 schools, 50 scholars. Pop. 994.

MINEHEAD, a seaport, anc. bor., mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area of pa. 4,581 ac. Pop. 1,542. The town, consisting of 3 detached portions, has a commodious harbor, with a herring fishery, coasting & Irish trade.—II. a prom. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 m. S.S.W. Helwick-head.

MINEING, p. o., Morgan co., Mo.

MINE CREEK, p-o., Hempstead co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,185.

MINE KILL FALLS, p. o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

MINE LA MOTTE, p-v., Madison co., Mo., 154 S.E. Jefferson City, 886 W. Situated near the head of the Little St. Francis r., and in its vicinity are mines of lead & other valuable ores.

MINEO, *Menœ*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 8,100.

MINERA, a chapelry of N. Wales, pa. & 3 m. N. W. Wrexham. Pop. 771.

MINERAL HILL, p-o. Sevier co., Ark.

MINERAL POINT, p-v., capital of Iowa co., Wis., 52 W.S.W. Madison, 884 W. Situated on a head branch of Pickatonokee r., & contains a court-house, jail, a U. S. land office, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, and 1,000 inhab. In the vicinity are several smelting furnaces for copper, & several for lead, producing large quantities of the latter metal. The t. is drained by several branches of Pickatonokee river. Pop. 1850, 2,584.

MINERAL SPRING, p. v., Anderson dist., S. C.

MINERAL SPRINGS, p. o., Lowndes co., Ga.

MINERAL SPRINGS, p-o., Columbia co., Flor., 84 m. E. Tallahassee.

MINERAL SPRINGS, p.o., Bexar co., Tex.

MINERBE, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 20 m. S.E. Verona, with 3,000 inhabs., weekly markets, & an annual fair.—II. Pontif. States, deleg. & 11 m. N.E. Bologna, with 2,800 inhabs., and manufs. of linen fabrics.

MINERSVILLE, p-b., Norwegian t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 66 N. E. Harrisburg, 176 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 stores, a flouring m., a steam saw m., a foundry, a car fac., various mechanics shops, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,951 inhabs. It is surrounded by anthracite coal mines.

MINERSVILLE, p-v., McDowell co., N. C., 223 W. Raleigh, 461 W.

MINERSVILLE, v., Alleghany co., Pa., 2 E. Pittsburg. It contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian 1 Welsh,—and is the seat of extensive mining operations.

MINERSVILLE, p. o., Meigs co., O.

MINERVA, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 94 N. Albany, 449 W. Surface hilly, & partly covered with the Adirondack mountains. The valleys have some fertile land. Drained by Hudson r. & its tributaries. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church and 75 inhab. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 455; 1850, 586.

MINERVA, p-v., Paris t., Stark co., O., 139 N. E. by E. Columbus, 303 W. It is on the line of the Sandy & Beaver canal, & has 2 large canal basins. It contains 6 stores, a flouring m., & 350 inhab.

MINERVA, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 75 E.N.E. Frankfort, 475 W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—2 stores and about 200 inhab.

MINERVA, p-v., Houston co., Ga.

MINERVA, p. o., Jasper co., Iowa.

MINERVINO, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. Barletta, 15 m. S.W. Andria. Pop. 7,200.

MINETTO, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

MINETY, a pa. of England, cos. Glo'ster & Wilts, 5½ m. N.E. Malmesbury, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 9½ m. S. Cirencester. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 736.

MINEWITHEN, one of the Scilly Islands.

MINGALA, an island of the Hebrides, near their southern extremity, about 2 miles S.S.W. Pabba. Length 3 miles. Cliffs on the S.W. remarkably lofty. Pop. 116.

MINGAN ISLANDS, a group, Brit. N. A., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. Anticosti.

MINGO FLAT, p. o., Randolph co., Va.

MINGOLSHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 20 miles S.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,840. Near it is a mineral spring, and the ancient castle of Kisslau.

MINGRELIA, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, between Imeretia on the E., Guria on the S., the Black Sea on the W., & the Caucasus on the N. Area, 2,365 sq. m. Pop. 61,000. Surface partly covered with ramifications of the Caucasus mountains. Soil fertile in the valleys. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Greek church, and their prince, a vassal of Russia, resides in the small town of Zubdidi. The country has often been devastated by wars, & many of the pop., who are extremely handsome, are carried into slavery. On the W. coast are the forts of Redout-Kaleh, & Anaklia.

MINHO, the most N. prov. of Portugal, mostly between lat 41° & 42° N., & lon. 8° & 9° E., having E. & S. the provs. Douro, Beira, & Tras-os-Montes, W. the Atlantic, & N. Galicia. Area, 2,044 sq. miles. Pop. 1850, 486,831. Surface mostly mountainous; the Minho bounds it N.; other rivers are the Lima, Cavado, Ave, & Tamega. Soil fertile, & a surplus of corn is raised. The port wines are mostly produced in this prov. Oil & fine hemp are among the chief products; & silk fabrics, linens, porcelain, hardware, & cutlery, are made in the towns. Chief export, wine, to Great Britain, N. Europe, and America; imports comprise iron, steel, woollen stuffs, flax, and salt fish.

MINHO, *Minius*, a river of Spain & Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 miles N.E. Santiago, flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic, near Caminha, 52 m. N. the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 m. Affls., the Sil, Avia, & Tea.

MINIATO (SAN), a town of Tuscany, prov. & 21 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,383. It has a cathedral. It is the original seat of the family of Bonaparte, & birth-place of Francisco Sforzo.—*San Miniatello*, a mkt.-town near Florence, has been celebrated for ages for the manufacture of articles in terra cotta.

MINIEH, a town of Egypt, cap. prov., on lt. b. of the Nile, 136 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It has some earthenware manufs., & a gov. cotton factory.

MININGSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. W. S.W. Spilsby. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 492.

MINISH, an isl. off the W. coast of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, in the Atlantic, 3 m. W. the centre of Kilkerran bay. Length 2 m. Pop. about 500, employed in fisheries.

MINISINK, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 120 S.S.W. Albany, 270 W. Surface hilly on the W., & on the E. is the "drowned lands," through which the Walkill sluggishly flows. It contains a copper mine, which was formerly wrought. It has 2 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 11 grist m., 15 saw m., an academy, 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,093; 1850, 4,972.

MINNESOTA, a north-western territory of the United States of America, lies between lat. 42° 30′ & 49° N., & lon. 91° & 103° 5″ W. Area, 141,839 sq. m. Pop. 1850, whites, 6,038; colored, 39; total, 6,077. This territory was divided in 1850 into 9 counties, which, with their population, number of farms, dwellings, manufacturing establishments, were as follows:

Counties.	Farms.	Dwellings.	Pop.	Manuf. Estab.
Benton	20	71	418	1
Dacotah	..	78	584	..
Itasca	36	23	97	..
Mankahta	4	16	158	..
Pembina	17	188	1,134	..
Ramsay	19	384	2,227	..
Wabashaw	8	55	243	..
Wahnata	5	26	160	..
Washington	48	161	1,056	4
Total			6,077	

Since 1850, two of the above counties have been discontinued, & 11 new ones erected, viz.: Blue Earth, Cass, Chisago, Fillmore, Goodhue, Hennepin, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Pierce, Scott, & Sibley, mostly organized in 1853.

Physical Features.—Minnesota is an elevated tableland, with a surface but little varied, being mostly a rolling prairie, abounding with lakes of pure water, & streams which flow in all directions, excepting towards the west. The soil is a fertile sandy loam, easily cultivated, & well adapted to agricultural purposes. The Mississippi riv. rises centrally in the territory, in Itasca lake, a beautiful sheet of water. The river flows first in an eastern, thence in a southern direction, to the confines of the territory, in its course to the ocean. It is also drained by the Missouri & its numer. tributaries, the Red river of the north, whose waters pass off to Hudson Bay, & the St. Louis entering Lake Superior on the E. border of the territory. Forests of pine and other valuable woods for timber, border the principal streams, & lead & copper ore have been found to some extent, & iron ore on the shore of Lake Superior. There were in the territory in 1850, 5,035 acres of improved land, & 23,846 acres of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $161,948; & the value of implements and machinery, $15,981. *Live Stock.*—Horses, 860; asses & mules, 14; milch cows, 607; working oxen, 655; other cattle, 740; sheep, 80; swine, 734. Value of live stock, $92,859. *Agricultural Products.*—Wheat, 1,401 bush. produced; rye, 125; Ind. corn, 16,725; oats, 30,582; barley, 1,216; buckwheat, 515. Value of the products of market gardens, $150; pounds of butter made, 1,100 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,950; beeswax and honey, 80; tons of hay, 2,019; potatoes, 21,145 bushels; wool, 85 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 200; peas and beans, 10,002. Value of slaughtered animals, $2,480. The common travelling roads and military roads are the only improvements yet constructed. The route of the Great Northern Pacific r. r. has been explored across the terr. *Education.*—The legislature in 1851 incorporated the University of Minnesota at the Falls of St. Anthony, and it was organized in the following October, & the preparatory department

opened in November. It is endowed with 2 tnshps. of land. For the support of common schools, sections 16 & 36 are reserved in each township.

The penitentiary is located at Stillwater.

St. Paul is the capital and principal place in the territory.

Government.—The governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative assembly consists of a Council (of 9 members, elected for 2 years) & a House of Representatives (of 18 members), elected annually. All white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, are legal voters.

The French were the first Europeans to explore the region now comprised in Minnesota, & the Mississippi r. was explored by the Jesuit fathers, even beyond the Falls of St. Anthony, at a very early period. The first American military post was established here in 1819, and called Fort Snelling. This county has formed a part of several territorial governments, the last were Iowa & Wisconsin. It was formed into a territory with its present name (in 1849), which it derives from the original Indian name of St. Peters river.

MINNESOTA, city, p. v., Wabashaw co., Minnesota Territory.

MINNIEHIVE, a small bor. of barony, Scotland, co. & 16¼ m. N.W. Dumfries, pa. Glencairn. Pop. 667. It has an old market-cross.

MINNIGAFF, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, containing an old vill. & part of the town of Newton-Stewart. Area about 150 sq. m., for the most part wildly pastoral. Pop. 2,054.

MINO, t., Mifflin co., Pa. It occupies the valley at the head of W. branch of Kishocoquillas r., & Goslin run. Pop. 1840, 974; 1850, 1,020.

MINORCA, an isl. of the Mediterr., second largest of the Balearic isls., & the most E. belonging to Spain. Lat. of Port Mahon 39° 52′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 21′ E., 22 m. N.E. Majorca. Length, W. to E., 32 m.; average breadth 8 m. Area about 260 sq. m., & pop. 44,000. Coast greatly indented & rocky; surface undulating. Mount Toro is 4,793 feet in height. Soil mostly poor & sandy, with a few fertile arable tracts. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Wine is raised for exportation. Other products are flax, hemp, saffron, capers, & cheese, which with wool, honey, wax, iron, lead, copper, & fine marble, compose the principal exports. Imports consist of wheat, oil, woven fabrics, & other manufactured goods, tobacco and colonial produce, but the island has none of that commercial activity displayed during its occupation by the English during the last century. The island is subdivided into 4 districts. Principal towns, Port Mahon & Ciudadela. It was taken by the English in 1708, & by the French in 1756, but restored to Great Britain in 1763; & finally annexed to Spain at the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

MINORI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., dist. & 7 m. W.S.W. Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

MINOT, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 46 S. W. Augusta, 576 W. The Little Adroscoggin r. on its S. border affords an extensive water power. The village contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist & 2 Methodist,—and several manufacturing estab. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,550; 1850, 1,734. (*See Auburn.*)

MINPOREE, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., cap. dist. Etaweh, in the Doab, 60 m. E. Agra.

MINSH ("Stormy Sea"), the broad strait which separates the isl. of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth about 35 m. A contraction of this Sound, to the S.S.W., is called the *Little Minsh*, & separates the middle portion of the outer Hebrides from the isl. of Skye.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 5 m. N. Nantwich. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 467.—*Minshull-Vernon* is a tnshp., co. Chester, with a station on the London & North-Western railroad, 5 miles N. W. Crewe.

MINSK, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 51° 12′ & 55° 50′ N., & lon. 25° 10′ & 30° 45′ E., enclosed by the govs. Grodno, Vilna, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Tchernigov, Kiev, & Valhynia. Area, 84,467 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,046,400, of whom about 98,000 were Jews, & 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, & for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripet & Dnieper, with their affls. the Beresina, Pechiza, &c.; & it is partially bounded on the S.E. & the W. by the S. Dwina & the Niemen. More corn (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash, & tar, are other important products. Forest very extensive, & next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing & trading in timber. Linen weaving & distilling is pretty actively carried on, & it has iron forges, Russ. leather, glass, & woollen cloth factories. Princip. towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, & Slutzk.—*Minsk*, the cap., is 154 m. E.N.E. Grodno. Pop. 24,000, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some handsome stone edifices; numerous Greek, Greek-United, & R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, a theological seminary, & a large theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth & leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, & a Rom. Catholic bishop, & is mentioned in records of the 11th century.

MINSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¾ m. N.W. Lyndhurst. Area, 12,800 ac. Pop. 1,054.

MINSTER, p-o., Au Glaize co., O., 94 W.N.W. Columbus, 488 W. Situated on the Miami canal and contains a Roman Catholic church and 200 inhab.

MINSTER, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cornwall, 5 m. N. Camelford. Area, 3,222 ac. Pop. 479.—II. co. Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern r. r., 4 m. W. Ramsgate. Area, 6,170 ac. Pop. 1,502. The church is a fine structure, on the site of the famous Saxon nunnery of St. Mildred, founded about 670. In the pa. is Ebbsfleet, the landing-place both of Hengist & Horsa, & of St. Augustine.—III. (*South*), co. Essex, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Burnham. Area, 7,701 ac. Pop. 1,482. —IV. (*Lovell*), co. Oxford, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Witney. Area, 1,938 ac. Pop. 450.—V. (*In Sheppy*), co. Kent, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Sheerness. Area, 11,035 ac. Pop. 11,082. Here are remains of a large Saxon nunnery, destroyed by the Danes, & rebuilt in 1130.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Salop, pa. Westbury, 9 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. 914.

MINSTERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. W. S.W. Glo'ster. Area, 1,938 ac. Pop. 494.

MINTAO, or BATU, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between the equator & lat. 0° 40′ S., lon. 98° E. Length, N. to S., 40 m.; breadth 14 m.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9½ m. N.N.W. Dorset. Area, 2,064 ac. Pop. 396.

MINTING, a pa of Engl., co. & 14 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,543 ac. Pop. 408.

MINTLYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. E.S. E. King's-Lynn. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 44. The church is in ruins.

MINTO, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, with a vill. on the Teviot, 5¼ m. N.E. Hawick. Area of pa. 9 sq. m. Pop. 467. Here is the seat of Lord Minto.

MINTO ISLAND, Pacific, forms with Bedford and Melbourne Isls., a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, & was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23′ S., lon. 136° 32′ W.

MINTONSVILLE, p-v., Gates co., N. C., 106 E.N.-E. Raleigh, 261 W.

MINTONVILLE, p. o., Casey co., Ky.

MINTOW, a town of the isl. Banca, Asiatic Archipelago, near its W. coast.

MINT SPRING, p. o., Augusta co., Va.

MINTY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 775.

MINUCCIANO, a small fortified town of N. Italy, duchy & 27 m. N.N.W. Lucca, cap. of a small dist. enclosed by the Modenese dom. Pop. 2,200.

MINVER (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.W. Wadebridge. Area, 8,683 ac. Pop. 1,225.

MINWERE, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,957 ac. Pop. 94.

MIOS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux, on the rt. b. of the Leyre. Pop. 2,174.

MIÖSEN, the largest lake of Norway, stift Aggershuus, between the amts. Hedemark & Christian. Length, 55 m., greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Lougen river, & discharges its surplus waters S. by the Vermen, into the Glommen.—*Miös-Vand* is a lake in amt. Bradsberg; length 20 m., breadth 1 m.

MIPIBU, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, on Papari, 30 m. S.S.E. Natal. Pop. 2,000.

MIQUELON, two islands off the S. coast of New-

foundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 sq. m. Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4′ N., lon 56° 20′ W., & immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or Langley. United pop. 1,388. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. [Pierre, St.]

MIRA, a river & town of Ecuador, S. Amer., prov. Imbabura; the river rising in the Andes, flows N.W., & enters the Pacific by a delta, near lat. 1° 36′ N., lon. 79° 5′ W. Near its source is the town Mira, 65 m. N.E. Quito.

MIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Atlantic, 24 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000.—II. a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta Morta. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. S.E. Cuença. Pop. 1,598.

MIRABEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 167.—*M. aux Baronnies* is a vill., dep. Drôme, arrond. & 4 m. S.W. Nions. Pop. 1,816.

MIRABELLA, a city of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., 14 m. S.W. Benevento. Pop. 5,800.—II. a vill. of Sicily, dist. Calatagirone. Pop. 3,000.

MIRABELLO, a market town of Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Casale. Pop. 2,240.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 3 m. S. Campobasso. Pop. 2,200.

MIRABILE, p. o., Caldwell co., Mo.

MIRADOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Lectoure. Pop. 1,750.

MIRAFLORES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 1,631.—II. a vill. of the Argentine repub., S. A., dep. & 100 m. S.E. Salta, on the Salado. [Sana.]

MIRAGENIL, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 60 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Genil. Pop. 2,388.

MIRAMBEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 8 m. S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 2,414.

MIRAMICHI, a bay & river of New Brunswick, the bay on its E. coast, lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 65° W., being the estuary of the river which expands into it after a N.E. course of 75 m. The towns Newcastle & Chatham are on the banks of the river, & opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox & Passage islands. This bay & the coast in the vicinity abounds with various species of fish. The whole line of the New Brunswick coast, from Shediac to Escuminac, around the bay of Miramichi, & thence along the shores, from Tabusintac to Shippegan & Miscon, offers the greatest facility for prosecuting either the in-shore, deep-sea, or Labrador cod-fishery. There are numerous harbors, creeks, coves, lagoons, & inlets, on this line of coast, well sheltered, with sufficient water for boats & vessels of every size & description. The beaches are admirable for drying fish, & there is abundance of wood for the construction of stages & "fish flakes." The soil, too, is generally excellent, & owing to the flatness of the coast, the shore is everywhere easy of approach.

MIRAMONT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,636.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. H.-Garonne, arrond. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,676.

MIRANDA, p-v., Rowan co., N. C., 132 W. Raleigh, 369 W.

MIRANDA, several towns of Spain & Portugal.—I. (*do Douro*), Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. comarca on the Douro, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 m. S.E. Braganza. Pop. 4,840.—II. (*del Ebro*), Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Burgos, on the Ebro. It has 2,390 inhabitants, an anc. church, & a custom house on the Castillian frontier.—III. (*do Corvo*), Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,880.—IV. (*de Arga*), Spain, prov. Navarra, 24 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,390.—V. (*del Castanar*), prov. & 40 m. S.S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 1,136.

MIRANDE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arr., 13 m. S.W. Auch, on the Baise. Pop. 2,706. It has remains of old fortifications.

MIRANDELLA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 m. S.W. Braganza. Pop. 1,700.—II. a market town of Brazil, prov. & 170 m. N.N.W. Bahia.

MIRANDOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 16 m. N. Albi, on rt. b. of the Viaur. Pop. 2,059.

MIRANDOLA, a fortified town of N. Italy, duchy Modena, 18 m. N.N.E. Modena. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle, a handsome cathedral, a palace, & a hospital.

MIRANO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 12 m. N.E. Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the canal of Mirano. Pop. 5,500.

MIREBALAIS, an old. divis. of France, now comprised in the dep. Vienne, & named after its chief town Mirebeau.—II. (*Le*), a t. of emp. of Hayti, cap. on the Artibonite, 80 m. N.N.E. Port-au-Prince.

MIREBEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,445.—II. a market town, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant, 13 m. E.N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,220.

MIRECOURT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. arrond., on the Madon, 16 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 5,208. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, & a comm. college, & is noted for manufs. of violins, guitars, barrel-organs, & other musical instruments.

MIREFLEUR, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,324.

MIREMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. S.E. Muret.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. W.N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,588.

MIREPOIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., on the Lers, 14 m. E.S.E. Pamiers. Pop. 3,363. It has a large hospital, a town hall, manufactures of coarse woollens & cottons.

MIRFIELD, pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire r. r., 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Area, 3,890 ac. Pop. 6,966, partly employed in woollen manufs.

MIRGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. & 46 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Khorol. Pop. 5,900.

MIRIBEL, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ain, 12 m. S.E. Trevoux, near rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 1,983.—II. a vill., dep. Isere, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 2,895.

MIRIK (CAPE), a headland of W. Africa, on the Atlantic, in lat. 19° 23′ 14″ N., lon. 16° 20′ 36″ W.

MIRIKSVILLE, p. v., Bristol co., Mass.

MIRIM, a lake of S. A., in neutral territory, betw. Brazil & Uruguay. Lat. 33° S., lon. 53° W. Length 100 m., breadth varies to 20 m. It receives several rivers, & communicates E. with the Atlantic by the Tajim, & N.ward, with the L. dos Patos by the Mirim.

MIRIMANDE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Drôme, 15 m. S. Valence, with 2,346 inhabs., & manufs. of silk, & earthenwares.

MIRITI, a town of Brazil, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Miriti. Pop. of dist. 3,000.

MIROPOLIE, a walled town of Russia, gov. & 59 m. S.W. Kursk, on the Psiol, an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 5,000.

MIROW, a market town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist., 12 m. W.N.W. Neu-Strelitz, with 1,563 inhabitants, two extensive ducal palaces, a church, and manufs. of tobacco & cloths.

MIRZANAGUR, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 55 m. N.E. Calcutta.

MIRZAPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having S. & W. the Rewah territory & Allahabad dist., & elsewhere the dists. Juanpoor, Benares, Ghazipoor, Shahabad. Area, 1,026 sq. m. Pop. 600,000, principally Hindoos. It is traversed by the Ganges & Sone rivers. Chief town, *Mirzapoor*, situated 33 m. W.S.W. Benares. It is large, populous, & similar to Benares both in appearance & position, having numerous handsome European & native residences, temples, & ghauts, & a manuf. of carpets, in repute throughout India; it is also a station for British troops, & the chf. mart for the silk & cotton of the middle provs. of the Bengal presidency.

MISANTLA, a ruined city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 35 m. N.E. Jalapa, on an isolated plateau, near R. Palmas. Its remains comprise a pyramid, streets, ancient walls, & a cemetery.

MISENE, *Misenum*, a promontory of S. Italy, prov. & 9 m. S.W. Naples. Near it are the ruins of the anc. Roman port of Misenum.

MISERDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6 m. N.E. Stroud. Area, 2,434 ac. Pop. 489.

MISHAWAKEE, p-v., St. Joseph co., In., 143 N. Indianapolis, 620 W. Situated on the left bank of St. Joseph's r., & on the N. Indiana r. r., 89 m. from

Chicago, & 158 from Monroe. It contains 4 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist, —6 stores, 2 blast furnaces, 2 cupola furnaces, a forge, a flouring m., a woollen fac., 3 saw m., & about 1,300 inhab.

MISHICOTT, p. v., Manitowoc co., Wis.

MISHKAN, a considerable vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. N.W. Nishapoor.

MISHKIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 58 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, on the Volga. Pop. 1,000.

MISKOLCZ, a town of Hungary, cap. circ. Borsod, 24 m. N.E. Erlau. Pop. 28,000, chiefly Protestants. It has numerous Lutheran, Greek, & Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, Protestant & Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, R. Catholic high school, & a convent. Principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighboring mines.

MISOCCO (Germ. *Maisor-thal*, Ital. *Val Melsolsina*), a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. of the Alps, immediately E. the cant. Ticino, & traversed by the Moesa, on which is the vill. Misocca, with 1,200 inhabitants & a ruined fortress.

MISPILLON, hundred, Kent co., Del. Drained by Mispillon, Motherkill, & Marshy Hop crs. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,069; 1850, 3,200.

MISSAGLIA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 14 m. E.S.E. Como, 19 m. N.N.E. Milan, cap. comm. Pop. 2,100.

MISSAUKEE, co., Mich. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state, & contains 376 sq. ms. Drained by Muskegon r. & its branches. Unorganized.

MISSENDEN, two pas. of Engl., co. Bucks.—I. (*Great*), 4¾ m. N.W. Amersham. Area, 5,731 ac. Pop. 2,097.—II. (*Little*), 2¾ m. W.N.W. Amersham. Area, 3,173 ac. Pop. 1,142.

MISSIONARY STATION, p-o., Floyd co., Ga., 173 N.W. Milledgeville, 674 W. Situated on the Coosa r.

MISSIONES (COUNTRY OF), a region of S. A., in which the Jesuit missionaries founded numerous establishments of converted Indians, previous to the suppression of their order in 1767. The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay, & parts of Brazil & La Plata.

MISSION POINT, p-o., La Salla co., Ill.,

MISSION SAN JOSE, p-v., Contra Costa co., Cal., 30 S. of San Francisco.

MISSISCO, r., Vt., rises in Orleans co., & pursuing a N.E. course, passes into Canada, and after running several ms., returns into Vt., & pursues a S.W. & W. course, until it enters Missisco bay, a branch of Lake Champlain, near the Canda line. The entire course is about 75 m., & is navigable for vessels of 50 tons, 6 miles, to Swanton falls.

MISSISQUOI, co., Can. E. Situated on the S. border of the province. Area, 360 sq. m. Drained by Missisquoi, Yamaska, & Pike rivers. Surface hilly, and inclines to mntns. on the E.; soil fertile. By the Representation act of 1853, the area was divided into 2 ridings—viz., West Riding, co. town, Phillipsburg. Pop. 15,203. East Riding, county town Brome. Pop. 10,010. There were in the county in 1852, neat cattle 16,668; sheep, 16,549; swine, 2,297; horses, 3,076; —wheat, 35,780 bush. produced; rye, 5,981; Ind. corn, 42,394; buckwheat, 8,438; barley, 365; oats, 115,091; potatoes, 66,611; peas, 3,801; tobacco, 474 pounds; wool, 40,205;—8 grist m., 53 saw m., 10 tanneries, 3 carding & fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, 2 axe fac., 2 asheries. Pop. 1851, 13,484.

MISSISSINEWA, r., Ia., rises in the state of Ohio, and running in a N. W. direction, it falls into the Wabash r., a little above Peru. In its upper parts it furnishes good mill sites, & in its lower parts it is navigable for boats of 10 tons, in time of high water.

MISSISSINEWA, t., Darke co., O. Drained by Grenville creek and Wabash r. Pop. 1840, 127; 1850, 378.

MISSISSIPPI, an immense river of the United States, derives importance from its great length; the vast and fertile regions which, with its tributaries, it drains, and the extent to which it is navigable. It rolls a mighty volume of water to the ocean, bearing to its destined market a vast amount of produce of one of the most fertile regions on the globe, & returning to these regions the productions of other portions of the U. S., & of foreign countries, which they need for their convenience and comfort. The most probable derivation of its name is *Missi Sepe*, which, in the Algonquin Indian language, which prevails in its upper parts, means *Great River*. Its extreme source, according to the explorations of Schoolcraft, July 13th, 1832, is Itaska lake, 47° 10′ N. lat., & 95° 54′ W. lon., at an elevation of 1,500 feet, & the distance of 3,160 miles above the Gulf of Mexico. Itaska lake is a beautiful sheet of water, lying among hills surmounted by pines. The outlet of the lake is 10 or 12 feet broad, and from 12 to 18 inches deep. Its course is then northwardly & northeastwardly, & it passes through lakes Irving & Travers, and it then passes eastwardly & southeastwardly, and through some small lakes to Lake Cass. This lake is of considerable extent, & contains a large island, 182 m. below its source, & its surface is elevated 1,330 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Its course is W. to Lake Winnipec, then S.W. through Little Winnipec lake, until it receives Leech lake fork, the outlet of a considerable lake of the same name. The most northern point attained by the river is a few minutes short of 48°; it then pursues a winding course eastwardly, passing through some small lakes, until it attains a southwardly direction. The average descent of the Mississippi, from its source to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, is a fraction over 5 inches per mile. The region about the source of the Mississippi is an elevated table land, abounding in small lakes of pure water, & fed chiefly by springs. The first considerable falls in the river are those of Peckagama, where it descends 20 feet in 300 yards. There is no perpendicular fall, but a rapid which entirely obstructs navigation. The river is compressed to the width of 80 feet, & is precipitated over a rugged bed of sandstone, the rocky channel being inclined at an angle of from 35° to 40°. The surrounding view is wild and picturesque. An island, covered with spruce and cedar, divides the channel nearly in the middle, at the commencement of the fall. The next considerable falls in the river, are those of St. Anthony. The river here has a perpendicular descent of 17 feet, and a formidable rapid above and below. An island, at the brow of the precipice, divides the current into 2 parts, the largest of which passes on the W. side of the isl. The rapid below the chute is filled with large fragments of rock, in the interstices of which some alluvial soil has accumulated, which nourishes a stinted growth of cedars. The rapid above the falls has a descent of about 10 feet in the distance of 300 yards. The rapid below the falls extend half a mile, in which the river descends 15 feet. The entire fall, in three-fourths of a mile, is 65 feet. Without the grandeur of Niagara, these falls are extremely picturesque & beautiful. But during the Spring floods, they become grand as well as beautiful. The width of the Mississippi, for 12 miles above the falls, is half a mile; below, it is contracted to 200 yards. A little below the falls of St. Anthony enters the St. Peter's river, from the W., which is the largest tributary of the Upper Mississippi. For 200 miles above its entrance, it is 100 yards wide, with a great depth of water. About lat. 44° the St. Croix enters the Mississippi from the E., which is said to be navigable for boats 200 ms. About 15 ms. below the entrance of St. Croix r., the Mississippi expands into a beautiful sheet of water, called Lake Pepin, 25 ms. in length. At its termination, the Chippewa river enters the Mississippi, after a course of about 300 ms. In 42° enters the Wisconsin from the E., forming an easy communication with Lake Michigan. Near 40°, on the W. side, the Des Moines enters, 150 yards wide. A few miles above the mouth of this river are rapids, 9 miles in length, forming an impediment to navigation, when the river is low. In 39° the Illinois enters from the E., 400 yards wide, and navigable for boats more than 350 miles. A little below 39° enters the majestic Missouri from the W., which is longer, and discharges more water than the Mississippi; and had it been as early explored, it would probably have been regarded as the parent stream. Its waters are turbid, and changes the appearance of the Mississippi. In 38° the Kaskaskia enters from the E., and is navigable for more than 100 miles, passing through a beautiful country. Between 37° & 36°, 1,040 miles above New Orleans, the "Belle River," or the beautiful Ohio, enters from the E., & is much the largest eastern branch; & the most important tributary of the Mississippi. Between 35° & 34° enters the St. Francis from the W., 200 yards wide, & navigable from 200 to 300 miles. White river enters on the same side, in

about 34°, about 800 miles long. The Arkansas, from the W., enters between 34° & 33°, 618 miles above New Orleans & is 500 yards wide, & 2,000 miles long. The Yazoo enters on the E., side, between 33° & 32°, & is from 200 to 300 yards wide. At 31° the Red river comes in from the W. It is as large, & discharges as much water as the Arkansas, & is navigable for steamboats. Here the Mississippi carries its greatest volume of water, as immediately below this, and at intervals, it divides into several large outlets. From an old bed of the river, which communicates with both the Mississippi & Red rivers, the Atchafalaya discharges a great amount of water into the Gulf of Mexico. A little below Baton Rouge, on the E. side, the Ibberville goes off, & passing through lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, & Borgne, enters the Gulf of Mexico. Between Atchafalaya & New Orleans, pass off Plaquemine & Bayou Lafourche, on the W. side, the former joining the Atchafalaya, & the latter entering the Gulf of Mexico. The average width of the Mississippi, below the Missouri, is about a mile; but the large rivers which enter it greatly increase its depth. Its medial current is about 4 miles an hour. At the head of the Delta, the depth is from 75 to 80 feet; at New Orleans it is 100. At the distance of 105 miles below New Orleans, by the course of the river, but 90 in a direct course, this majestic river enters the Gulf of Mexico, by several mouths, the principal of which are called the Balize, or Northeast Pass, in 29° 08′ 30″ N. lat., & 89° 01′ 24″ W. lon., & the Southwest Pass, in 28° 58′ 30″ N. lat., & 89° 20′ W. lon. Draining a country of over 1,000,000 sq. ms. in extent, it would naturally be expected that its spring floods would be vast; & in consequence of them, it overflows its banks at that season to a great extent. From the sources to the mouth of the Missouri, the flood commences in March, and does not subside before the last of May, at an average height of 15 feet. From the Missouri to the Ohio, it rises 25 feet; & below the Ohio, for a great distance, 50 feet. At every flood it overspreads a country, chiefly on its western side, from 10 to 30 ms. wide, 500 miles from its mouth. This river is extremely winding in its course, and sometimes a bend will occur of 30 miles in extent, in which the distance across the neck will not exceed a mile. This circumstance undoubtedly impedes the current, and thus favors navigation. The mighty volume of water often carries away a large mass of earth, with its trees, from a projecting point, & frequently endanger vessels. Trees also are often bedded in the mud, projecting their tops, producing snags & sawyers, as they are called, dangerous to navigators. The whirls, or eddies, which are produced by the tortuous course of the river & its projecting points, render the navigation to a degree difficult & dangerous. Vessels are often from 5 to 30 days in ascending from the mouth of the river to New Orleans, though with a favorable wind, they will often descend in 12 hours. Before the introduction of steam boats, it required 8 or 10 weeks to go from New Orleans to the Illinois. Boats of 100 tons ascend the river to near the falls of St. Anthony, 2,049 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The use of steamboats has entirely changed the navigation of the Mississippi; & they have nearly superseded all other vessels for ascending the river. Large flat-bottomed boats, denominated arks, which are not designed to return, are extensively used for transportation down the river. The first steamboat on the western waters was built at Pittsburg, in 1811; there were, 1851, 601 steamboats, with an aggregate tonnage of 235,661 tons burden, & employed 14,272 persons. Large ships seldom ascend above Natchez, but Memphis is considered the head of ship navigation, & the United States Government have established a navy yard there. There are no tides in the Mississippi. The basin of the Mississippi embraces about a million of sq. miles, or 640 millions of acres, (which is equal in extent to a square territory, 1,000 miles long & as many broad, & of which it is estimated two-thirds, or 666,666 sq. miles, are good arable land, capable of yielding abundant harvests. If, as in the populous parts of agricultural Europe, it had 110 inhabitants to each mile (or 640 acres) of the two-thirds of good land, the valley would contain 73,333,260 persons; or if filled with a manufacturing or commercial people, to the extent that Britain & Ireland are filled, its population would be nearly 150 millions. Statement of the tonnage, & the value of merchandise sent from & received at seaboard, by the way of the Mississippi river for the year 1851. Downward, 1,292,670 tons; value of products, merchandise, &c., sent, $108,051,708. Value of merchandise sent upward, $38,874,782.

There are three lighthouses at the passes, and one at the head of the South Pass, viz.: the one at the N.E. is a *fixed* light, elevated 78 feet above the surface of the Gulf, & visible 13½ nautical m.; at the South Pass is a *revolving* light on a tower 54 ft. above the sea, & at the S.W. pass is a fixed light elevated 60 ft. above the surface of the Gulf, & visible 12 nautical m.; & one with a *fixed* light at the head of the South Pass, built of iron in 1852,—it shows a fixed light.

EXTENT OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE RIVERS, BAYOUS, &C., CONNECTED WITH THE MISSISSIPPI BY CHANNELS NAVIGABLE FOR STEAMERS—16,674 MILES.

Mississippi and Branches, Bayous, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mississippi proper	2,000	Spring	50
St. Croix	80	Arkansas (nav. at high water 850)	600
St. Peters	120	Canadian	60
Chippeway	70	Neosho	60
Black	60	Yazoo	300
Wisconsin	180	Tallahatchee	300
Rock	250	Yallabusha	130
Iowa	110	Big Sunflower	80
Cedar	60	Little Sunflower	70
Des Moines	250	Big Black	150
Illinois	245	Bayou de Glaze	90
Maremec	60	" Care	140
Kaskaskia	150	" Rouge	40
Big Muddy	5	" La Fourche	60
Obion	60	" Plaquemine	12
Forked Deer	195	" Teche	96
Big Hatchee	75	Grand River	12
St. Francis	300	Bayou Sorrele	12
White	500	" Chien	5
Big Black	60		

Missouri and Branches.

	Miles.		Miles.
Missouri proper (during a part of the year)	1,800	Kansas	150
Yellow stone	300	Osage	275
Platte or Nebraska	40	Grande	90

Ohio and Branches.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ohio proper	1,000	Kentucky	62
Alleghany	200	Salt River	35
Monongahela	60	Green	150
Muskingum	70	Barren	30
Kanawha	65	Wabash	400
Big Sandy	50	Cumberland	400
Scioto	50	Tennessee	720

Red River and Branches, Bayous, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.
Red River proper	1,500	Tensas river	150
Washita	375	Lake Bistenaw	60
Saline	100	Lake Caddo	75
Little Missouri	50	Sulphur Fork	100
Bayou d'Arboune	60	Little river	65
" Bartholomew	150	Kiamichi	40
" Bœuf	150	Boggy	40
" Macon	175	Bayou Pierre	150
" Louis	30	Atchafalaya	360

MISSISSIPPI, river of Ottowa river, Canada W., Frontenac & Lanark counties. The N. branch rises in a chain of lakes, & flows about 30 m., where it is joined by the south branch, & after a short distance expands into the Mississippi lake, from which it takes a course almost due north, & enters the Ottawa just below Lake Chats. Large quantities of lumber are cut in the vicinity and sent through its channel to the Ottawa.

MISSISSIPPI, county, Mo. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 380 sq, ms. The Mississippi r. forms its E. boundary. Surface level, some portions liable to be submerged. Soil exceedingly fertile. Capital Charleston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $98,249; wheat, 3,727 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 354,700; oats, 4,985; wool, 1,050 pounds;—4 churches; 8 schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,128.

MISSISSIPPI, county, Ark. Situated in the N. E. part of the state. Area, 1,080 square miles. It lies between Mississippi r. on the E., & St. Francis r. on the W. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Osceola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $74,981; Ind. corn, 200,250 bush produced; sweet potatoes, 5,117; cotton, 455 bales. Cap. employed in manufacture, $400; value of manufactured articles, $2,250;—4 sch., 55 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,410; 1850, 2,368.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the southern United States, is situated between 30° 10′ & 35° N. lat., & between 88° 30′ & 91° 35′ W. lon. It is 339 miles long from N. to S., & 150 broad, containing 47,151 square miles. Pop. in 1816 was 45,929; in 1820, 75,448; in 1830, 136,806; in 1840, 375,651; & in 1850, 606,555. The state is divided into 59 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufs.Estab.
Adams	900	3,948	258	14,395	18,601	136	15
Amite	660	3,641	3	6,050	9 694	510	1
Attala	1,431	7,571	8	3,412	10,991	1,336	44
Bolivar	95	395	2	2,180	2,577	57	..
Carroll	1,441	8,653	26	9,812	18,491	986	45
Chickasaw	1,647	9,887	2	6,480	16,369	1,167	29
Choctaw	1,405	8,420	4	2,978	11,402	1,132	17
Claiborne	659	3,449	42	11,450	14,941	310	19
Clark	631	3,823	6	1,648	5,477	500	7
Coahoma	260	1,387	2	1,391	2,780	161	..
Copiah	1,148	6,303	11	5,480	11,794	951	21
Covington	348	2,222	2	1,114	3,338	272	5
De Soto	1,644	9,487	2	9,555	19,042	1,257	38
Franklin	447	2,540	14	3,350	5,904	330	5
Green	217	1,379	1	638	2,018	93	..
Hancock	492	2,444	12	1,216	3,672	77	11
Harrison	727	3,378	56	1,441	4,875	84	19
Hinds	1,656	8,690	25	16,625	25,340	852	3
Holmes	995	5,547	4	8,377	13,928	640	21
Issaquena	110	366	7	4,105	4,478	76	..
Itawamba	1,855	11,395	6	2,127	13,528	1,499	16
Jackson	440	2,266	105	825	3,196	212	8
Jasper	674	4,293	4	1,887	6,184	540	9
Jefferson	514	2,634	66	10,493	13,193	239	7
Jones	319	1,887	3	247	2,164	274	..
Kemper	1,249	7,138	1	5,378	12,517	730	1
La Fayette	1,382	8,346	4	5,719	14,069	1,044	49
Lauderdale	1,008	6,052	4	2,661	8,717	922	31
Lawrence	613	3,549	..	2,929	6,478	458	12
Leake	635	3,982	2	1,549	5,533	437	4
Lowndes	1,168	6,523	28	12,993	19,544	725	63
Madison	767	4,328	2	13,843	18,173	552	10
Marion	377	2,215	..	2,195	4,410	322	7
Marshall	2,306	14,271	1	15,417	29,689	1,611	54
Monroe	1,576	9,418	37	11,717	21,172	848	13
Noxubba	545	3,393	..	1,335	4,728	426	..
Newton	586	3,432	1	1,032	4,465	350	..
Noxubee	957	4,976	..	11,323	16,299	676	31
Oktibbeha	744	4,309	18	4,844	9,171	560	13
Panola	891	5,021	3	6,420	11,444	618	..
Perry	265	1,679	10	749	2,438	131	..
Pike	698	4,225	33	3,102	7,360	558	19
Pontotoc	2,001	12,136	8	4,968	17,112	1,248	32
Rankin	698	3,940	11	3,276	7,227	420	5
Scott	422	2,778	1	1,182	3,961	257	14
Sampson	526	3,190	3	1,541	4,734	451	8
Smith	515	3,073	..	998	4,071	425	8
Sun Flower	75	348	..	754	1,102	43	..
Tallahatchee	368	2,096	..	2,547	4,643	282	..
Tippah	2,655	15,807	6	4,928	20,741	1,890	26
Tishemingo	2,201	13,528	1	1,961	15.490	1,247	16
Tunica	73	396	1	917	1,314	41	..
Warren	1,230	5,996	28	12,096	18,120	435	25
Washington	126	546	7	7,836	8,389	109	..
Wayne	281	1,499	..	1,383	2,892	162	..
Wilkinson	736	3,624	30	13,260	16,914	404	18
Winston	866	5,178	10	2,768	7,956	551	18
Yalabusha	1,491	8,652	9	8,597	17,258	872	32
Yazoo	935	4,069	..	10,349	14,418	464	17
Totals	51,681	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	23,960	866

Federal representative population, 482,596.

Physical Features, &c.—The southern part of the state, for about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is mostly a sandy level pine forest, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, & inundated marshes, & a few hills of a moderate elevation. This region is generally healthy, & by cultivation produces cotton, Indian corn, sugar, indigo, &c. As you proceed further north, the country becomes more elevated & agreeably diversified, & the soil is a deep rich mould, producing abundantly cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, peaches, melons, & grapes. The natural growth of timber consists of poplar, hickory, black walnut, sugar maple, cotton wood, magnolia, lime, & sassafras. The country in the north of the state is healthy and productive, & the lands watered by the Yazoo through its whole course in the north-west is very fertile.

There were in this state in 1850, 3,444,358 acres of land improved, & 7,046,061 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $54,738,654; & the value of implements & machinery, $5,762,927. Live stock—horses, 115,469; asses & mules, 54,547; milch cows, 214,231; working oxen, 38,485; other cattle, 436,254; sheep, 304,929; swine, 1,582,734; value of live stock, $19,403,662.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 137,990 bushels; rye, 9,606; Indian corn, 22,446,552; oats, 1,502,288; barley, 228; buckwheat, 1,121; peas & beans, 1,072,757; potatoes, 261,482; sweet potatoes, 4,741,735; rice, 2,719,856 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $50,405; produce of market gardens, $46,250; pounds of butter made, 4,346,234; of cheese, 21,191; sugar, hhds. of, 388; molasses, 18,318 gallons; bees wax & honey, 397,460 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 559,619; cotton, 484,293; flax, 665; silk cocoons, 2; hops, 473; pounds tobacco, 49,960; hay, tons of, 12,504; hemp, 7 tons; clover seeds, 84 bushels; other grass seeds, 533; flax seed, 26 bushels; & were made 407 gallons of wine; value of home made manufactures, $1,164,020; of slaughtered animals, $3,636,582.

The Mississippi river, with its various windings, forms the entire western boundary of the state, and its margin consists of indulated swamps, covered with a large growth of timber. Back of this the surface suddenly rises into what are called bluffs, and behind them the country is a moderately elevated table land with a diversified surface. Cotton is the principal production of the state. The Yazoo is the largest river that has its whole course in the state. It rises in the N.W. part, & after a course of 250 miles, enters the Mississippi. The Pascagoula river, after a course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth it widens into a bay. It is navigable for a considerable distance for small vessels. The Big Black river, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Mississippi just above Grand Gulf. It has a boat navigation of 50 miles. Pearl river rises in the central part of the state, and passing through it to the south, forming in its lower part the boundary between this state & Louisiana, enters Lake Borgne. Its navigation is much impeded by sand bars & obstructions of timber. The Homochitto is a considerable river which enters the Mississippi. Besides these, there are a few other small rivers & creeks. A chain of low sandy islands, 6 or 7 miles from the shore, enclose several bays or sounds, the largest of which are Mississippi Sound, Pascagoula Sound, and Lake Borgne.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 2 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $38,000, employing 19 males & 17 females, producing 171,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $30,500; 8 establishments, with a capital of $100,000, employing 112 persons, and making 924 tons of castings, &c., valued at $117,400; 157 flouring & grist m., 266 saw m., 130 tanneries, 53 printing offices, 56 newspapers, 2 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, & 52 weekly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $1,835,395; value of manufactured articles, $2,962,038. There were, Jan. 1854, 4 railroads in the state, 155 miles completed, & in operation, and 436 in course of construction.

The principal places in the state are Jackson, the capital; Natchez, Grand Gulf, Washington, Vicksburg, Columbus, Aberdeen, & Holly Springs. On the 1st of Jan., 1854, there was 1 bank, with a capital of $240,165. Total tonnage of the state 1853, 2,509,018 tons.

Education, &c.—Oakland College, Claiborne co.; University of Mississippi at Oxford; Mississippi College at Clinton; Jefferson College at Washington; and the college for females at Hernando: the whole having, in 1850, 862 students. There were also 171 acad., 6,628 pupils; 782 schools, 18,746 scholars; 117 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 21,737. School monies to the amount of $300,000 is distributed for the support of common schools throughout the state. There is an institution for the blind, & a lunatic asylum at Jackson.—The state penitentiary is at Jackson.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 385 Baptist churches, 8 Christian, 13 Episcopal, 3 Free, 454 Methodist, 143 Presbyterian, 9 Roman Catholic, and 1 Union, the whole having 1,016 churches. Total value of church property, $755,542.

Government, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for a term of 2 years, & cannot hold the office more than four years out of six, & in case of his death, resignation, or other inability, it is provided that the president of the Senate shall perform the duties of governor until another shall be duly qualified. The senators are elected for four years, one-half of the number being chosen biennially. There cannot be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the whole number of representatives. The representatives are elected biennially, on the first Monday & day following in November, & each county is entitled to one member. The legislature meets biennially at Jackson on the first Monday in January. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and who has resided in the state one year next preceding the election, & four months in the county, city, or town in which he offers his vote, is deemed a qualified voter.

The High Court of Errors & Appeals consists of three judges, elected for a term of six years, one of whom is chosen biennially.

In 1716, the French formed a settlement where the city of Natchez now stands. This colony was afterwards destroyed by the Indians in the vicinity. In 1763 the territory was ceded to Great Britain, In 1817 it was admitted into the Union as an independent state. The original constitution was formed in 1817, & revised in 1832.

MISSISSIPPI, t., Pike co., Mo. Pop. 135.

MISSISSIPPI, t., Deshaco, Ark. Pop. 1850, 683.

MISSISSIPPI, or ENGLISH RIV., Brit. N. A., rises in La Crosse lake, near lat. 55° 30′ N., lon. 108 W., flows very tortuously E.ward through numerous minor lakes, & under the name of the Churchill river, enters Hudson Bay 50 m. W. Cape Churchill, after a total course estimated at 630 m. Its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. It is separated by a portage of only 370 yards from an affluent of the Saskatchewan River. Forts Nelson, Rapid River, &c., are on its banks.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, p-v., capital of Harrison co., Miss., 265 S.S.E. Jackson, 1,143 W. Situated on the Gulf coast. It contains a court-house, several stores, & 250 inhabs. It has a good harbor.

MISSISSIPPI SOUND, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, bordering the S. coast of the state of Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS, p-o., Hinds co., Miss.

MISSIVRI, *Mesambria*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a peninsula in the Black Sea, 17 m. N.E. Bourgas, with a harbor, formerly a princip. sta. of the Byzantine fleets.

MISSOLONGHI, a t. of Greece. [MESOLONGHI.]

MISSON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 3 m. E.N.E. Bawtry. Area, 6,129 ac. Pop. 837.

MISSOURI, a large river in the United States rises in the Rocky mountains, & takes this name after the union of three branches, denominated Jefferson, Gallatin, & Madison, in 45° 10′ N. lat., & 110 W. lon. The spring sources of the Missouri & those of the Columbia, which flows W. to the Pacific, are not more than a mile apart. At the distance of 411 miles from the extreme point of navigation of its head branches, the Missouri passes through the Rocky mountains by what is denominated the Gates, the view of which is exceedingly grand. For a distance of 6 miles, the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1,200 feet. The river is compressed to the width of 150 yards, & rushes impetuously through this great mountain passage. 110 miles below this, & 521 from its source, are the great falls, 2,575 ms. above its entrance into the Mississippi. The river descends 357 feet in 18 miles, by a succession of falls. The greatest fall is 87 feet perpendicular, & the next is 47. The width of the river is here about 350 yards, & these falls, next to Niagara, are probably the grandest in the world. The Yellowstone river, 800 yards wide at its mouth, enters the Missouri from the S.W., 521 miles from its source, & 1,880 miles from its mouth. The Chienne, 400 yards at its mouth, enters it on the S. W., 1,310 miles from its mouth. The White river, 300 yards wide, enters it on the S.W., 1,130 miles from its mouth. The James & the Big Sioux enter it from the N.E. The Platte, 600 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 2,496 miles from its source, & 600 from its mouth, in lat. 41° 4′ N. The Kansas, 233 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 340 miles from its mouth, in lat. 39° 5′, 2,756 miles from its source. Grand river enters it from the N. E. 240 miles from its mouth, & is 190 yards wide. La Mine river enters it from the S. W. Osage river, 397 yards wide, enters it from the S. W., 200 miles from its mouth, 2,963 miles from its source, in lat. 38° 45′. The Gasconade also enters it from the S.W. The Missouri enters the Mississippi 3,096 miles from its source, which added to 1,395 ms., the distance to the Gulf of Mexico, makes its whole length 4,491 miles. Through this vast length there is no substantial obstruction to the navigation, excepting the great falls. Its principal tributaries are each navigable from 100 to 800 miles. Through the greater part of its course the Missouri is a rapid & turbid stream. The fertile land on its margin, & on those of its tributaries, is not very broad, & back of this are prairies of vast extent. The river is half a mile wide at its entrance into the Mississippi, but through the greater part of its course it is much wider. (*See Mississippi r.*)

MISSOURI, one of the Western United States, is situated between 36° & 40° 36′ N. lat., & between 89° & 95° 30′ W. lon. It is 287 miles long & 230 broad, containing 65,037 sq. ms. Pop. in 1810 was 19,833; in 1820, 66,586; in 1830, 140,074; in 1840, 383,702; and in 1850, 682,043. The state is divided into 100 counties in 1850. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms & manufacturing establishments in each:

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Adair	383	2,283	8	51	2,342	326	5
Andrew	1,377	8,757	14	662	9,433	873	33
Atchison	291	1,641	7	30	1,678	188	5
Audrain	498	3,048	1	457	3,506	417	10
Barry	544	3,317	..	150	3,467	389	2
Bates	626	3,520	8	141	3,669	472	..
Benton	789	4,547	8	460	5,015	510	10
Boone	1,924	11,300	13	3,666	14,979	1,376	21
Buchanan	2,030	12,072	1	902	12,975	1,258	89
Butler	265	1,563	..	53	1,616	143	..
Caldwell	358	2,176	4	136	2,316	232	7
Calloway	1,612	9,895	25	3,907	13,827	1,169	33
Camden	360	2,208	..	130	2,338	214	..
Cape Girardeau	2,108	12,203	35	1,674	13,912	1,019	31
Carroll	770	4,812	8	621	5,441	383	15
Cass	933	5,610	2	478	6,090	729	19
Cedar	561	3,278	1	82	3,361	347	7
Chariton	1,096	5,685	51	1,778	7,514	659	24
Clarke	805	5,013	10	504	5,527	425	12
Clay	1,352	7,585	5	2,742	10,332	944	42
Clinton	560	3,346	1	439	3,786	334	..
Cole	984	5,699	18	979	6,696	638	28
Cooper	1,717	9,837	22	3,091	12,950	1,064	79
Crawford	994	6,112	..	285	6,397	715	9
Dade	659	3,971	6	269	4,246	567	13
Dallas	597	3,552	8	88	3,648	361	3
Daviess	784	5,056	1	241	5,298	342	3
De Kalb	338	2,010	..	65	2,075	229	1
Dodge	57	373	..	2	375	49	..
Dunklin	215	1,205	11	13	1,229	76	2
Franklin	1,925	9,542	20	1,459	11,021	1,096	32
Gasconade	950	4,884	..	112	4,996	533	16
Gentry	708	4,195	3	50	4,248	444	..
Green	2,046	11,548	7	1,230	12,785	1,283	50
Grundy	477	2,856	1	149	3,006	255	5
Harrison	387	2,434	..	13	2,447	141	..
Henry	561	3,377	3	672	4,052	385	11
Hickory	364	2,143	1	185	2,329	190	6
Holt	614	3,827	3	127	3,957	305	5
Howard	1,635	9,039	40	4,890	13,969	1,105	35
Jackson	1,719	10,990	41	2,969	14,000	986	78
Jasper	664	4,009	1	213	4,223	408	8
Jefferson	1,119	6,407	9	512	6,928	704	12
Johnson	1,030	6,573	12	879	7,464	750	28
Knox	427	2,626	2	266	2,894	303	7
Laclede	385	2,357	1	140	2,498	233	2
Lafayette	1,459	9,005	70	4,615	13,690	895	67
Lawrence	743	4,608	3	248	4,859	410	5
Lewis	905	5,357	15	1,206	6,578	448	15
Lincoln	1,239	7,389	5	2,027	9,421	849	10
Linn	625	3,679	2	377	4,058	429	..
Livingston	658	3,933	6	308	4,247	457	2
Macon	1,079	6,262	..	303	6,565	711	8
McDonald	371	2,132	21	83	2,236	326	42
Madison	878	5,278	29	696	6,003	515	19
Marion	1,595	9,322	76	2,832	12,230	810	76
Mercer	412	2,671	6	14	2,691	272	3
Miller	592	3,645	..	189	3,834	369	..
Mississippi	443	2,373	4	746	3,123	271	..

COUNTIES.	Deaf & Dumb.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Males.	Females.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Moniteau	901	5,434	4	566	6,004	761	15
Monroe	1,296	8,461	32	2,048	10,541	926	21
Morgan	754	4,192	5	453	4,650	455	12
Montgomery	754	4,449	3	1,037	5,489	697	16
New Madrid	752	4,053	7	1,481	5,541	407	30
Newton	653	4,042	15	241	4,248	293	11
Nodaway	325	2,048	..	70	2,118	241	3
Oregon	252	1,392	22	18	1,432	130	3
Osage	1,082	6,434	..	270	6,704	741	9
Ozark	361	2,270	..	15	2,244	253	5
Perry	1,111	6,395	26	794	7,215	743	35
Pettis	714	4,261	5	884	5,150	500	16
Pike	1,671	10,299	35	3,275	13,609	989	47
Platte	2,490	13,996	51	2,798	16,845	1,651	64
Polk	907	5,804	13	369	6,186	543	6
Pulaski	630	3,885	..	113	3,998	471	3
Putnam	265	1,617	..	19	1,636	202	..
Ralls	777	4,775	8	1,368	6,151	541	13
Randolph	1,157	7,262	21	2,156	9,439	993	47
Ray	1,457	8,833	26	1,514	10,373	833	30
Reynolds	203	1,824	..	25	1,849	145	..
Ripley	445	2,731	13	86	2,830	258	7
Scotland	588	3,631	..	151	3,782	384	6
St. Charles	1,633	9,492	13	1,949	11,454	1,035	33
Ste. Genevieve	531	3,107	1	448	3,556	327	5
St. Francois	704	4,233	51	680	4,964	437	11
St. Genevieve	814	4,636	61	616	5,313	425	16
St Louis	13,430	97,541	1,470	5,967	104,978	1,294	1,409
Saline	950	6,105	19	2,719	8,843	587	8
Schuyler	539	3,240	2	55	3,287	446	5
Scott	500	2,773	16	393	3,182	208	9
Shannon	204	1,190	..	9	1,199	152	..
Shelby	632	3,744	11	498	4,253	397	14
Stoddard	719	4,221	6	50	4,277	418	2
Sullivan	457	2,895	..	88	2,983	317	5
Taney	680	4,274	..	99	4,373	509	..
Texas	394	2,270	..	42	2,312	232	15
Warren	899	4,921	4	935	5,860	744	11
Washington	1,291	7,713	23	1,075	8,811	413	41
Wayne	699	4,152	6	360	4,518	458	2
Wright	541	3,305	..	82	3,387	371	..
Totals	96,840	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	54,458	3,039

Federal representative pop. 647,074.

Bollinger, Dent, Pemiscot, Stone & Vernon counties have been erected since the census of 1850.

Physical Features, &c.—This state presents a great variety of surface & soil. Alluvial or bottom land is found on the margin of the rivers; receding from them the land rises in some places gently, & in others very abruptly, into elevated barrens or rocky ridges. In the interior, bottoms & barrens, naked hills & prairies, heavy forests & streams of water, may often be seen at one view, presenting a diversified & beautiful landscape. The south-east part of the state has a very extensive tract of low, marshy country, abounding in lakes, & liable to inundations. Back of this a hilly country extends as far as the Osage r. This section is rich in minerals. The lead region covers an area of more than 3,000 sq. ms. In St. Francis county is the celebrated "Iron Mountain," elevated 300 feet above is the surrounding plain, and a mile & a half across its summit, & 80 per cent. of its mass pure iron. Five miles distant is the Pilot Knob, 1,000 feet high, & with a base a mile & a half in circumference of the same species of rich ore. Between the Osage & Missouri rivers is a tract of country very fertile, & agreeably diversified with woodland & prairie, & abounding with coal, salt, &c. The country north of the Missouri is emphatically "the garden of the West." There is no part of the world where a greater extent of country can be traversed more easily when in its natural state. The surface is for the most part delightfully undulating & variegated, sometimes rising into picturesque hills, then stretching away into a sea of prairies, occasionally interspersed with shady groves & shining streams.

There were in this state in 1850, 2,938,425 acres of land improved, & 6,794,245 of unimproved land in farms: cash value of farms, $63,225,543, & the value of implements & machinery, $3,981,525; live stock, horses, 225,819; asses & mules, 41,667; milch cows, 220,150; working oxen, 112,168; other cattle, 449,173; sheep, 762,511; swine, 1,702,625; value of live stock, $19,887,580.

Agricultural products, &c.—Wheat, 2,981,652; rye, 44,268; Indian corn, 56,214,537; oats, 5,278,079; barley, 9,681; buckwheat, 23,641; peas & beans, 46,917; potatoes, 939,003; sweet potatoes, 335,505; rice, 700 pounds; value of the product of the orchards, $514,711; produce of market gardens, $99,454; pounds of butter made, 7,544,350; of cheese, 203,572; maple sugar, 178,910; molasses, 5,634 gallons; bees wax and honey, 1,328,972 pounds; wool, 1,827,164 pounds produced; flax, 527,160; silk cocoons, 186; rice, 4,130; tobacco, 17,113,784; hay, 116,925 tons; hemp, 16,028 tons; clover seeds, 619 bushels; other grass seeds, 4,346; flax seed, 18,696; & were made 1,[illegible] gallons of wine. Value of home-made manufactures, $1,674,705; of slaughtered animals, $8,307,100.

The Mississippi winds along the entire eastern boundary of the state for a distance of 400 miles, and receives in its course the waters of the Great Missouri, which indeed deserves to be regarded as the main stream. Through the central & richest part of the state the Missouri rolls its immense volume of water, being navigable for 5 months in the year for steamboats 1,800 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. The La Mine, Osage & Gasconade on the south, & the grand & Chariton on the north side, are navigable tributaries of the Missouri. Maramec r. runs through the mineral district, is a navigable stream, & enters the Mississippi eighteen miles below St. Louis. Salt riv., which is also navigable, enters the Mississippi 85 ms. above the Missouri. The White & St. Francis drain the S.E., & the tributaries of Neosha the S.W. part of the state.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 2 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $102,000, employing 75 males & 80 females, producing articles valued at $142,900; 1 woollen fac., with a capital of $20,000, employing 15 males & 10 females, manufacturing 12,000 yards of cloth, & 6,000 pairs blankets, valued at $56,000; 5 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $619,000, employing 334 persons, and producing 19,250 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $314,600; 6 establishments, with a capital of $187,000, employing 297 persons, & making 5,200 tons of castings, &c., valued at $336,495; 2 establishments, with a capital of $42,100, employing 101 persons, manufacturing 963 tons of wrought iron, valued at $68,700; 75 flouring & grist m., 338 saw m., 219 tanneries; 56 printing offices, 5 daily, 4 tri & semi-weekly, 45 weekly, & 7 monthly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $9,194,999; value of manufactured articles, $24,250,578.

The principal places in this state are St. Louis, Jefferson City, the capital, St. Charles, Palmyra, Columbia, Liberty & Lexington. There were in January, 1854, 1 bank with 5 branches, with a cash capital of $1,215,405. There were 6 railroads in the state; 50 miles of road completed, & 963 in the course of construction. Tonnage 1853, 45,441 tons.—(*For Commerce, see St. Louis its Port.*)

Education, &c.—University of St. Louis, at St. Louis; Missouri University, at Columbia; St. Vincent's College, at Cape Girardeau; Masonic College, in Marion co.; St. Charles College, at St. Charles; Fayette College, at Fayette; Medical Department of St. Louis University, at St. Louis, & Medical Department of Missouri University, at Columbia. The whole having in 1850, 1,009 students. There were also 204 academies, 8,829 pupils; 1,570 schools, 51,754 scholars; 97 lib., aggregate number of volumes, 75,056. School fund, $1,275,657. There is an asylum for the deaf & dumb at Fulton; an institution for the education of the blind at St. Louis, & a lunatic asylum at Fulton.

The penitentiary is at Jefferson city.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 300 Baptist churches, 57 Christian, 11 Episcopal, 13 Free, 1 Jewish, 21 Lutheran, 1 Mennonite, 250 Methodist, 3 Moravian, 125 Presbyterian, 65 Roman Catholic, 11 Union, 2 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, & 19 other sects, the whole having 878 churches. Total value of church property, $1,561,610.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1820. The governor is elected by plurality of the popular vote for four years, but is ineligible for the next succeeding four years. A lieutenant-governor is chosen at the same time, & for the same term, who is president of the senate. Every county is entitled to send one representative, but the whole number can never

exceed 100. The senators (33 in number) are elected every four years, one-half retiring every second year. The elections for senators & representatives are held biennially in August. The legislature meets once in two years, in the month of November, at Jefferson city. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided one year in the state, & three months in the county in which he offers his vote, has the right of suffrage. The judges of the Supreme Court, & the chancellor, are elected every other year, & hold their offices for a term of 6 years, or until 65 years of age.

Missouri was originally a part of Louisiana, which was purchased from France in 1803. It was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1821.

MISSOURI, p-v., Pike co., Ala., 165 S.E., Tuscaloosa, 873 W.

MISSOURI, t., Clark co., Ark. Pop 1850, 472.

MISSOURI, t., Hempstead co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 513.

MISSOURI, t., Wachita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 730.

MISSOURITON, p-v., St. Charles co., Mo., 92 E. by N. Jefferson City, 854 W. Situated on the N. side of the Missouri r.

MISTAKEN POINT, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland, 65 m. S.S.W. St. John.

MISTEK, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 50 m. E. N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,610.

MISTELBACH, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Laya, 27 m. N.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 2,468. It has a college of the Barnabites & an hospital.

MISTERBIANCO, a town of Sicily, intend. & 4 m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 3,000.

MISTERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 1 m. E.S.E. Lutterworth. Area, 3,580 ac. Pop. 589. —II. co. Notts, 4¼ m. N.W. Gainsborough. Area, 5,420 ac. Pop. 1,743.—III. co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.E. Crewkerne. Area, 1,417 ac. Pop. 564.

MISTISSINNY (LAKE), British N. A., is in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. Length N.E. to S.W. 60 m.; greatest breadth 30 m. It contains several large isls. Rupert river flows from it W. into James bay.

MISTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the navig. Stour, 2 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area, 2,115 ac. Pop. 1,516.

MISTRA, a town of Greece, Morea. cap. gov. Lacedæmon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 m. S. Tripolitza. About 6 m. N.E. are the remains of ancient *Sparta*, scattered for above a mile over 5 low hills. Pop. 1,500. Previous to the last war, this was the most populous town in the Morea.

MISTRETTA, a town of Sicily, 67 m. W.S.W. Messina, cap. dist., on the Regitano. Pop. 8,400.

MITAU, or MITTAU, (Lettish *Jelgawa*), a town of Russia, cap. gov. Courland, on the Aa, 26 m. S.W. Riga. Pop. 28,100, about half of German descent. It stands low, exposed to inundations, has a castle formerly an asylum of Louis XVIII., several Greek, Lutheran, & Roman Catholic churches, 3 synagogues, a gymnasium, theatre, school of surgery, observatory, society of Courland literature, various benevolent institutions, a bank, manufs. of linen fabrics, & soap.

MITCHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Wandle, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Area, 2,893 ac. Pop. 4,641.

MITCHEL, county, Iowa. Situated on the north boundary of the state. Area, 432 sq. miles. Drained by Red Cedar river. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

MITCHELDEAN, a market-town & pa. of England, co. & 11 m. W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 680 ac. Pop. 662. It has a curious & ancient church, in which some paintings of the reign of Edward IV. were recently discovered.

MITCHELDEVER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area, 9,340 ac. Pop. 1,082.

MITCHELL, t., Poinsett co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 954.

MITCHELL, p. v., Logan t., Perth co., Can. W. Situated on a branch of Thames r., & contains a church, 6 stores, a grist m., 4 saw m., a tannery, a pottery, an ashery, & 150 inhabitants.

MITCHELLS, p-o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

MITCHELLS, p-o., Walker co., Tex.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, p-o., Indiana co., Pa,, 166 W. by N. Harrisburg, 219 W.

MITCHELLS PEAK, N. C., the culminating point of the Alleghany mountains. Elevation, 6,720 feet above the sea.

MITCHELL'S SALT WORKS, p-v., Jefferson co., O.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a market-town of Irel., Munster, co. & 25 m. N.N.E. Cork. It is finely placed, & has a large square, a handsome church, & a college for decayed persons of superior station, & adjoining it the fine seat of the E. of Kingston.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. S.E. Nobber. Area, 973 ac. Pop. 248.—*Mitchellstown Caves*, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. E.N. E. Mitchellstown, are a large & fine series of stalactitic caverns.

MITCHELLSVILLE, p-v., Robertson co., Tenn., 34 N. Nashville, 685 W.

MITCHELLSVILLE, p-v., Boone co., Ky.

MITCHELMERSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Romsey. Area, 3,983 ac. Pop. 1,202.

MITCHEL-TROY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 360.

MITFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Area, 9,595 ac. Pop. 700.

MITIA, an isl., Pacific Ocean. [AURORA.]

MITLA, a vill. of Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 m. E. Oaxaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan, 5,000 feet above the ocean, with extensive remains of ancient tombs, and other edifices, & in one place distinguished from all other Mexican ruins by columns supporting a roof.

MITRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point 11° 55′ S., lon. 170° 20′ W., was discovered in 1791, & named after one of two remarkable promontories resembling a mitre & steeple.

MITRI, a walled & well-supplied town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, N. of Bhag.

MITROWICZ (Hung. *Demetrovicze*), a market town of the Austrian dominions, Slavonian military frontier, circ. & 24 m. S.S.W. Peterwardein, on lt. bank of the Save. Pop. 5,200. It is the head-quarters of the Peterwardein regiments, & has a Roman Catholic, 3 Greek churches, a high-school, and numerous Roman antiquities.

MITTAU, a town of the Russian dom. [MITAU.]

MITTELWALDE, two towns of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau.—I. on the Neisse, 39 m. S.W. Neisse. Pop. 1,784.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 23 m. E.S. E. Potsdam, on the Notte. Pop. 1,966.

MITTERBURG, a town of Istria. [PISINO.]

MITTERSILL, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 23 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. Pop. 600.

MITTERTEICH, & MITTENWALD, 2 mkt. towns of Bavaria.—I. prov. Upper Franc, E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,553.—II. circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 m. S.S. W. Munich. Pop. 1,720.

MITTIMEE, an oasis of Central Africa, 20 m. N.W. Lake Tchad, with upwards of 50 wells.

MITTINEAQUE, p-o., Hampton co., Mass.

MITTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Lancaster & York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Clitheroe. Area, 18,103 ac. Pop. 3,816.—II. (*Lower*), a chapelry, co. Worcester, pa. & 28 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Pop. 3,012.

MITTUN-KOTE, a town of the Punjab, in its S. extremity, on the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54′ N., lon., 70° 25′ E. Pop. 4,000. It is surrounded by date groves, & well situated for commerce, but is unhealthy.

MITTWEIDA, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 35 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Zschoppau, an affl. of the Mulde. It has extensive manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics. Pop. 1846, 6,237.

MITYLENE, *Lesbos*, an isl. of the Grecian Archip., belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, mostly between lat. 39° & 39° 20′ N., & lon. 25° 50′ & 26° 35′ E. Estim. area 276 sq. ms., & pop. 40,000, nearly half being Greeks. Shape irregular, two bays indent it on the S. side, & it has good harbors & a fertile soil. Interior highly picturesque; a range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, & at their base are many olive grounds & vineyards, but the isl. was greatly devastated during the Greek struggle. Principal products are oil & pine timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton, & pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; & the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castro (or Mitylene), on the E. coast, Molivo, & Culoni. Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus, & Sappho were natives of this island.

MIXERVILLE, p-o., Franklin co., Ia.

MIXTOWN, p-o., Tioga co., Pa.

MIXVILLE, v., Hume t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 267 W. by S. Albany, 349 W. Situated on West Koy cr., which has a succession of falls of 73 feet, affording ex-

tensive water power. It contains a grist m., 2 saw m., & 2 00 inhabitants.

MIXBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 74 m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 402.

MIXCO, a vill. of Guatemala, C. A., 5 m. S.W. Guatemala, at the head of Michacoyat r., & on a hill side, with 4,000 inhabitants (?), & some remains of an anc. city.

MIXTECAPAN, a table-land of Mexico, occupying most part of the state Oaxaca, between the plains of Mexico & La Puebla, & the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation 5,000 feet. In its S. part it is traversed by several broad valleys extending E. and W. On it are the city of Oaxaca, and the ruins of Mitla.

MIYANDAB, a highly-cultivated plain in N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the S.E. side of the Lake Urumiyah.

MIYARISIMA, an isl. of Japan, S.S.E. of Nokisima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MIZEN-HEAD, *Notium Promontorium*, a cape of Irel., Munster, co. Cork. Lat. 51° 27′ N., lon. 9° 60′ W. On it are the ruins of a castle.

MIZQUE, a town of Bolivia, S. A., dep. Cochabamba, 70 m. S.E. of the cap. of dep.

MLAVA, a river of Servia, joins the Danube 13 m. E.N.E. Semendria, after a N. course of 50 m.—II. (or *Mlawa*), a small town of Poland, prov. & 46 m. N.N.E. Plock. Pop. 1,000.

MOA, a cape & isl. of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 m. N.W. Baracoa. The *Sierra de Moa* is a mntn. range, 30 m. W. Baracoa.—II. an isl. of the E. Archipel., lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 128° 5′ E. Length 20 m.

MOATE, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the Grand Canal, 9 m. E.S.E. Athlone. Pop. 2,095.

MOBBERLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 24 m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutsford. Area, 5,138 ac. Pop. 1,275.

MOBILE, bay, Ala. The bay sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, & is 30 miles long, & on an average, 12 ms. broad. It communicates with the Gulf by 2 straits, one on each side of Dauphin island. The strait on the W. side will not admit of vessels drawing more than 5 feet water; that on the E. side, between the island & Mobile Point, has 22 feet water, & the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the bay, near its upper end, which has only 11 feet water. The Mobile Point light-house is on the E. side of the entrance into Mobile bay. Lat. 30° 13′ 48″ N., lon. 88° 00′ 30″ W. Shows a revolving light, elevated 57 feet above the level of the sea, & visible for a distance of 12 nautical miles. Three miles S.W. of Mobile Point, is Sand Island light, lat. 30° 11′ 18″, lon. 88° 02′ W. Shows a *fixed* light, elevated 54 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 12 nautical miles. Within the bay a little south of the city of Mobile, is the Choctaw Point light-house, it shows a *fixed* light, elevated 54 feet above the surface of the bay, & is visible for a distance of 11 nautical miles.

MOBILE, r., Ala, is formed by the junction of the Alabama & Tombigbee rivers, 50 ms. above Mobile city. A few miles below the junction, it divides into several channels. The main western channel is called the Mobile; the main eastern channel, which is the deepest & widest, is called the Tensaw. It is navigable for steamboats by the Tombigbee branch to Aberdeen, Miss., & by the Alabama branch to Wetumpa. The two branches unite in 31° 06′ N. lat., and 11° 05′ W. lon. from W.

MOBILE, county, Ala. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, & contains 2,250 square mile. Tombigbee & Mobile rivers run on its E. border, by small branches of which it is drained on the E.; on the W. it is drained by branches of Pascagoula r. Pascagoula bay lies on its S. border. The surface is undulating near the gulf, & hilly toward the N.; & the soil is light & sandy, covered chiefly with pine forest. Capital, Mobile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $226,876; Ind. corn, 34,500 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,720; rice, 00,402;—2 flouring m., 12 saw m., 2 iron found., 4 printing offices, 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, & 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $522,800; value of manufd. articles, $1,261,450;—20 churches; 8 acad., 718 pupils; 34 schs., 1,774 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,741; 1850, 27,500.

MOBILE, city, port of entry, & capital of Mobile co., Ala, 200 S.W. Montgomery, 217 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 170 E.N.E. New Orleans, 55 W. by N. Pensacola, & 1,013 W. Situated on the W. side of a river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile bay, 30 N. Mobile Point, at the mouth of the bay, & at the commencement of the Mobile & Ohio railroad. Lat. 30° 41′ 26″ N., lon. 88° 01′ 20″ W. from Greenwich, England. Pop. 1830, 3,194; 1840, 12,672; 1850, 20,515; 1854, 25,000. It contains a court-house, jail, market, custom house, city hospital, a United States naval hospital, Barton Academy, 15 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 2 Episcopal, 1 Jews synagogue, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 3 African,—a male & female orphan asylum; 2 banks, aggregate cap. $2,000,000, & several manufacturing establishments, 4 printing offices issuing 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, & 2 weekly newspapers. Mobile is situated on a beautiful & extended plain, elevated 15 feet above the highest tides, open to refreshing breezes from the bay, & commanding a beautiful prospect. It is lighted with gas, & supplied with pure water brought from "the spring" near Spring Hill, a distance of 8 miles, & distributed throughout the city in iron pipes. Vessels drawing more than 8 feet water pass up Spanish r., 6 miles, around a marshy island into Mobile r., & then drop down to the city. It is, next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton mart of the south; 575,104 bales were exported in the year 1852. The exports amount to from 12 to 16 millions of dollars annually. Tonnage of the port 1853, 176,-949. It is defended by Fort Morgan, formerly Fort Bowyer, situated on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, 30 miles below the city. Near Dauphin island is the anchorage for large class vessels, where may be seen at times a fleet of 50 or 60 sail. It was surrendered to the Americans by Spain in 1813, chartered as a town in 1814, incorporated as a city in 1819. It has suffered severely by fire; 170 buildings were burned in 1827, & 600 in 1839. But it has been rebuilt, with additional beauty & convenience. At Spring Hill, 8 miles W. of the City, is Spring Hill College, under direction of the Jesuits, founded in 1830, & has a principal & 20 instructors, 206 students, 250 alumni, & 7,000 vols. in its libraries. At Summerville, 3 m. from Mobile, is the Roman Catholic convent of the Visitation, under the direction of the sisters.

MOB JACK, bay, Va., an arm of the Chesapeake.

MOBLEY POND, p-o., Scriven co., Ga.

MOCARANGA, or MOCARANGUA. [Monomotapa.]

MOCCAS, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 1,163 ac. Pop. 207.

MOCHA, an isl. of Chili, off the coast of Araucania, lat. of S. summit 38° 24′ S., lon. 74° W. Length 8 m. At its N. end is a peak 1,230 feet in height. It is occasionally resorted to by whalers, but the landing is bad, & supplies of wood & water are scarce.

MOCHA, or MOKHA, a fortified seaport town, Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 m. N.N.W. the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20′ N., lon. 43° 12′ 2″ E. Pop. 7,000. It stands on the margin of a sandy plain, between two points of land which enclose a small bay adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet burden. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, & Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, gold-dust; & imports rice, piece goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, & ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha in the way of transit.—*Mocha* is a country S.W. of Abyssinia.

MOCHRUM, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & S.W. Wigton, on Luce Bay. Area, 52¼ sq. m. Pop. 2,345.

MOCHTREF, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. S.W. Newton. Pop. 639.

MÖCKERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 13 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1,550.

MOCKSVILLE, p-v., capital of Davie co., N.C., 141 W. Raleigh, 369 W. Situated on the right bank of Yadkin river, & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian—, an academy, 2 seminaries, 6 stores, & 402 inhabitants.

MOCKWANPOOR, Nepaul. [Muckwanpoor.]

MOCOMOCO, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 20° 31′ S., lon. 101° 10′ E.

MODAIN, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, on the Tigris, & on the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*, with the traces of a palace and other antiquities.

MODBURY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Erme, 11¼ m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Area of pa. 6,258 ac. Pop. 1,858.

MODENA, p- o., Plattekill t., Ulster co., N.Y., 80 S.S.W. Albany, 300 W.

MODENA, *Mutina*, a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. Duchy, on the Æmilian Way, which forms its fine *Strada Maestra*, dividing it into the old & new city, 24 m. W.N.W. Bologna. Pop. 27,430. It is regularly laid out, & has a citadel, with streets bordered by arcades; and its ramparts form pleasant public walks. Principal edifices, the ducal palace, a splendid building, with a picture gallery, fine gardens, and an extensive library, the *Biblioteca Estense*, of which Muratori and Tiraboschi were successively librarians, containing 100,000 vols., & 3,000 MSS.; a cathedral with curious sculptures & a square marble tower, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket (*Secchia rapita*), the cause of feuds between the Modenese & Bolognese, in 1325; a theatre, & public baths. Its university, suppressed 1821, was succeeded by a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics; number of students 1842–43, 195. It has an observatory, rich cabinets of natural history, & a botanic garden. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro, & has manufs. of hempen & woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk manuf., once important, has declined. It fell to the house of Este in 1288. The antiquarian Sigonius was born here in 1520, the anatomist Fallopius in 1523, & the poet Tassoni in 1565. Under the French, it was cap. of the dep. Panaro. Pop. of prov. 1850, 204,491.

MODENA (DUCHY OF) a state of Italy, bounded E. by the States of the Church, S. by the grand duchy of Tuscany & Lucca, S.W. by the Gulf of Genoa, W. by Parma, & N. by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Area (including recent acquisitions), 2,317 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 586,458. Surface partly mountainous, traversed by a portion of the Apennines, highest point Monte Cimone, 6,976 feet. Minerals comprise iron & marble, soil very fertile in the plains; climate temperate and healthy. Chief products, maize, wheat, rich wine, silk & honey. It has many mineral springs. The so-called *Artesian* Wells were used by the Modenese long before they were known in Artois. The duchy has recently acquired additional territory, and now consists of the provs. Modena & Frignano, Reggio & Guastalla, Garfagnana, Lunigiana, Massa & Carrara. [CARRARA.] Military force, 3,500 men, with reserve, 14,656. Public revenue 1851, 3,418,622 francs. Expenses, 8,728,133 francs.

MODER, a river of France, dep. B. Rhin, rises on the E. side of the Vosges mountains, flows S.S.E., and after a course of 30 m., joins the Rhine, 17 m. below Strasbourg.

MODERN, a town of W. Hungary, co. & 16 m. N.E. Presburg. Pop. 5,010. It has a Protestant college, & is the seat of the Lutheran superint. for Hungary on this side of the Danube.

MODEST TOWN, p-v., Accomac co., Va., 228 E. Richmond, 192 W. Situated 2 ms. from tidewater. It contains 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, 1 tannery, & about 50 inhabitants.

MODICA (*Mohac* of the Saracens), a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. W.S.W. Syracuse, cap. co., in the Val di Noto. Pop. 20,000. It exports grain, oil, wine & cheese, mostly to Malta. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ipsica* or *Ispica*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

MODIGLIANA, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Florence, on the Marzeno, N. of the Apennines. Pop. 2,335. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, several churches & convents.

MODLIN, a fortress of Poland, prov. Plock, at the confl. of the Bug & Vistula, 16 m. N.W. Warsaw, erected in 1807, & recently strengthened.

MÖDLING, or MEDLING, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 8 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on railroad to Grätz. Pop. 3,500. It has an old church & comm. hall, manufs. of muslins & woollen cloths.

MODON (*Methone*), a fortified marit. town of Greece, Morea, gov. Pylos, 6 m. S. Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it & the isl. Sapienza, & a few remains of antiquity. Its light-house is in lat. 36° 48′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 42′ 5″ E.

MODREENY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, containing the town Cloughjordan. Area, 12,165 ac. Pop. 5,286.

MODRELL'S POINT, p-o., Coles co., Ill.

MODUGNO, a town of Naples, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 5,000. It has manufs. of woollen & cotton cloths; & tanneries.

MODUM, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Drammen, 25 m. W. Christiania. Pop. 4,500. Near it are important cobalt mines & extensive manufs. of smalts.

MODURLI, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj. & 24 m. S.W. Boli, mostly built of wood.

MOELMYNE, a town, Brit. India. [MAULMAIN.]

MOEL-Y-MOUNT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 4 m. N. Cardigan. Area, 1,142 ac. Pop. 141.

MÖEN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a light-house on S.E. point, lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 12° 36′ 36″ E., separated N.W. from Zeeland by the Ulf-sound, and S. from Falster by the Groen-sound, each where narrowest about 1 m. across. Area, 87 sq. m. Pop. 13,206. Surface mostly level, but its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Moensklint. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is produced. Chief town Steege, with a harbor on the N.W. coast.—II. an isl. of Russia, between the isl. Oesel & the mainland, about 40 m. in length & breadth.

MOERBEKE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Moervaert canal, 14 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,582.

MOERDYK, and MOERGESTEL, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant.—I. on Hollandsdiep, 110 m. N.W. Breda. Pop. 1,054.—II. 18 m. E.S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,164.

MOERES (LES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Dunkerque. Pop. 884. Near it are 2 great marshes, called great & little Moere.

MŒRIS (LAKE), or BIRKET-EL-KEROON, a lake of Central Egypt, prov. Fayoum, & occupying the N. part of its valley in lat. 29° 30′ N., & from lon. 32° 30′ to near 33° E. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. Shores bold on three sides, but on the S. low & sandy. It communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the canal of Joseph, and abounds with fish, the privilege to take which is farmed out by the government.

MOERZEKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3,036.

MOFFAT, a market town, watering-place, and pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Annan, 19 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Area of pa., which is mostly pastoral, 56¾ sq. m. Pop. 2,304; ditto of town 1,413. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley, surrounded by mountains; is extremely clean, well built, and healthy, and has a church, market-house, branch bank, an inn, num. villas, and elegant baths, including a reading and assembly room. The principal mineral spring is saline and sulphurous, resembling that of Harrowgate.—The *Moffat-hills* form a mountain chain between the cos. Dumfries on the S. & Lanark & Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2,685 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde rivers have here their sources.

MOFFAT, p. v., Renfrew co., Can. W., 110 m. from Bytown, on the south bank of Allumeth's lake, Ottawa r. It contains a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, a saw m., a carding m., a tannery, & 200 inhabitants. A large lumbering business is carried on here.

MOFFETT'S STORE, p-o., New Lebanon t., Columbia co., N. Y., 19 S. Albany, 372 W.

MOFFETSVILLE, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 117 W.N.W. Columbia, 549 W.

MOFFITT'S MILLS, p-o. Randolph co., N. C., 67 W. Raleigh, 341 W.

MOGADORE, p-v., Summit co., Ohio, 120 N.E. Columbus. It is noted for its extensive stone-ware factories, & has about 200 inhabs.

MOGADORE, MOGODOR or SUIRA, a fortified city, & the principal seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 125 m. W.S.W. Morocco. Pop. estimated at 17,000, comprising 4,000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren & sandy region, & consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls, & the citadel containing the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is pretty well built, & its white edifices render it handsome as seen from the sea, where it is defended by several strong batteries. It was bombarded by the

French 15th August, 1844. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an isl. off the shore, but is adapted for only small vessels. Exports comprise wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, feathers, gold-dust, wrought iron, hardwares, & cotton goods. It was founded in 1760, on the site of an old Portuguese fort.

MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO, a market town of Austrian Italy, delegy. & 24 m. N. Udine, cap. dist. Moggio, on the Fella.

MOGHILEV, or MOHILEV, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° & 53° 15′ N., & lon. 28° 35′ and 32° 25′ E., enclosed by the govs. Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, and Minsk. Area, 18,785 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 931,500. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivs., the Dnieper, with its tributaries, the Sosja & Drovetz. Climate mild; soil generally fertile, & corn is exported. Live stock are very inferior, but sheep have been latterly much improved. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea. Manufacturing establish. unimportant; its tanneries, distilleries, and soap and potash works are mostly conducted by Jews.—*Moghilev* the cap., is a walled town, on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. Smolensk. Pop. 24,000, many of whom are Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishopries, & has a fine Greek cathedral, built in 1789, & numerous other Greek churches. 1 Lutheran and 5 Roman Catholic churches, numerous synagogues, several Greek and Roman Catholic convents, 2 episcopal seminaries, a town school, various charitable institutions; an extensive export trade to Riga, Königsberg, Danzic, and Odessa, in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, & other agricultural products; and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. It has also well-frequented fairs.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. dist., on the Dniester, 53 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 7,300, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Podolia, that fine fruits & silk are extensively cultivated.

MOGI-DAS-CRUCES, a pop. & industrious town of Brazil, prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. San Paulo. Pop. of dist. 9,000.—*Mogi-Mirim* is a town same prov.

MOGUER, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. E. Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop. 6,592. Its old Franciscan convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus craving charity here, in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. He sailed from the port of Palos near this, on 3d Aug. 1492.

MOGUL EMPIRE (THE), under Baber, &c., existed in Hindostan, principally in the provs. Delhi & Agra, till superseded by British power. [India.]

MOHACS, or MOHACZ (pron. *Mohatsh*), a town of S. Hungary, circ. Baranya, on the W. arm of the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. Funfkirchen. Pop. 10,050. It has a castle, the summer residence of the bishop of Fünfk.; Reformed & Roman Catholic churches, and a college. It is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement & conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On 29th August, 1526, the Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 22,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king Louis II. on the field; but they received a total defeat from the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine at the second battle of Mohacz in 1687.

MOHALITSH, a town, Asia Minor. [Muhalitch.]

MOHAMMEDABAD, numerous vills. of Asia, 3 being in E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to L. Zurah.—I. 12 m. S. Turbat, with vestiges of formerly strong fortifications, & a citadel & lofty tower.—II. 40 m. S. Kakh, with a pop. of 250 families, mostly cattle breeders.—III. a fortified vill. a little S. of Tabas.

MOHAMMERAH, a town on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey & Persia, & which has alternately belonged to either, on the canal between the Shat-ul-Arab (Euphrates) & Lower Karun, about 30 m. S.E. Bassorah, which place it is said to be fast eclipsing in commercial importance.

MOHAWK, r., N.Y., rises in Oneida co., & after a course first S. & then E. by S., 135 ms., it enters the Hudson river at Waterford, 8 or 10 miles above Albany. It has two principal falls, Little Falls of 40 feet, & the Cahoos, of 70 feet perpendicular. Below the Cahoos is a bridge across the river, from which the view of the falls is sublime & beautiful. The Erie canal passes along its banks, as far as Rome, & also the great central railroad of New York. The lands bordering the river are very fertile.

MOHAWK, p-v., German Flats t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 79 W.N.W. Albany. Situated on the S. side of Mohawk r., on the Erie canal, & contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Dutch Reformed,—a bank, 10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 700 inhabs.

MOHAWK, t., Montgomery co., N.Y. It contains the village of Fonda, the capital of the county. Surface hill N.; level & very fertile in the valley of the Mohawk, which river bounds it on the S. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tann., a flouring m., a grist m., 5 saw m.,9 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,112; 1850, 3,095.

MOHAWK VALLEY, p-o., Coshocton co., O.

MOHEGAN, isl., Lincoln co., Me. It has a light-house in lat. 43° 44′ 30″, lon. 69° 18′ W. from Greenwich. It shows a red & white light, revolving & elevated 175 feet above the sea, & visible for a distance of 19 nautical miles. It is 19 m. from Matinicus rock, and 21 from Seguin light. Pop. of isl. in 1850, 103.

MOHICAN, p-t., Ashland co., O., 88 N.E. Columbus, 359 W. Drained by Mohican r. Pop. 1840, 2,046; 1850, 1,774.

MOHILEV, a gov. & town, Russia. [Moghilev.]

MOHILL, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, & Leinster, cos. Leitrim & Longford, 9 m. E.S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area of pa. 30,541 ac. Pop. 17,918; ditto of town (co. Leitrim), 1,626.

MOHILLA, island. [Comoro Islands.]

MOHIM, a large, but ruinous town of British India, presid Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 62 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

MOHON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 3,062.

MOHRIN, a town of Prussia. [Morin.]

MÖHRINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,200—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N. Engen. Pop. 2,146.

MOHRSVILLE, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 62 E. Harrisburg, 155 W.

MOHRUNGEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 62 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., between two lakes. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of wollens cloth & leather. The French conquered the Russians here in 1807.

MOHUNGUR, & MOHUNPOOR, 2 towns of Hindostan, Gwalior dom.; the former 60 m. W.S.W. Jhansi, the latter 44 m. N. Seronje.

MOIDART, a wild & rugged dist. in the S.W. of co. Inverness, Scotl., on an inlet of the Atlantic, of the same name, about 10 m. S.E. the island of Eig. It forms a part of pa. Ardnamurchan.

MOILAH, or MOWILAH, a seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf Akabah. It has a castle, some brick houses, & about 150 huts.—*Moileh* is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayoum to the Little Oasis.

MOINES (ILE AUX), France. [Sept Iles.]

MOIRA, p-t., Franklin co., N. Y., 227 N. by W. Albany, 518 W. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Little Salmon r. The v. contains a free church, a store, & 100 inhabitants. There are in the town, a tannery, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 962; 1850, 1,340.

MOIRA, a small mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 14 m. S.W. Belfast. Pop. 823, employed in manufs. of linens. It gives title of Earl to the Marquis of Hastings.

MOIRANS, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Isere, on the Morge, 16 m. N.E. St. Marcellin. Pop. 2,756. It has Roman remains, paper & corn mills.—II. dep. Jura, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. St. Claude.

MOISDON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 7 m. S. Châteaubriant. Pop. 2,[illegible].

MOISLAINS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Peronne. Pop. 1,801.

MOISSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Tarn, & on railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 14 m. W.N.W. Montauban. Pop. 6,168. It has a comm. college, & a large pa. church, once part of a celebrated abbey.

MOJACAR, *Mongis*, a city of Spain, prov. & 30 m. E.N.E. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,272. It has a ruined castle.

MOJAISK, or MOSHAISK, a town of Russia, gov.

& 63 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Moskwa. Pop. 4,000. It has a strong citadel, a cathedral, & extensive salt magazines. Near it, on 7th Sept., 1812, the celebrated battle of Borodino was fought.

MOJENTE, or MOXENTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. W.S.W. San Felipe, near the Cañoles, an affl. of the Jucar. Pop. 3,170.

MOJGURH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S.E. Bhawlpoor, & having some mosques & a good supply of water.

MOKA, a town of Arabia. [MOCHA.]

MOKRIN, a vill. of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, 42 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 5,264.

MOKSHA, a river of Russia, govs. Penza & Tambov, joins the Oka, 15 m. S.E. Jelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 m. The town of *Mokshansk* is on its banks, 25 m. N.N.W. Penza. Pop. 2,000.

MOLA, a seaport town of Naples, prov. & 13 m. S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8,400. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead with 10 fathoms water.—II. *M. di Gaeta*, anc. *Formiæ*, a town, prov. T. di Lavoro, 3¼ m. N.E. Gaëta. Pop. 1,800. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines, & near it is the tomb of Cicero.

MOLALLA, p-v., Clackamas co., Oregon.

MOLASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area, 1,449 ac. Pop. 346.

MOLD, a parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of N. Wales, cap. co., & 6¾ m. S. Flint, on the Allen. Area, 18,104 ac. Pop. of pa. 1851, 10,893; do. of bor. 3,432. It is surrounded by hills; has some manufs. of cotton, and in the pa. are coal, iron, & lead mines. It unites with Flint, &c., in returning 1 mem. to H. of C.

MOLDAU, a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 m. N. Paragne, after a N. course of 200 m. On its banks are the city Prague, & towns Rosenberg, Krummau, & Budewis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.—II. a town of Hungary, in the Banat. Pop. 2,670.

MOLDAU-TEIN, a town of Bohemia circ. & 17 m. N. Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 3,351.

MOLDAVIA, a river of Austrian Poland & Moldavia, joins the Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy, after a S.E.ward course of 110 miles.

MOLDAVIA, a prov. of European Turkey, in the N. E., bounded E. & N. by the Pruth, which separates it from Russia, S. by Wallachia & the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria; & W. by the Austrian empire. Area estimated at 17,020 sq. m. Pop. 1,254,447, comprising 80,000 Rom. Catholics, 100,000 Gypsies, 70,000 Jews, & 900 Protestants; the rest mostly belong to the Greek church. Cap. Jassy. Chief rivs., the Pruth, which bounds it on the N. & E., Sereth, Birbal, & Bistritz, all flowing S. Surface covered with forests & pasture lands, in which vast numbers of horses & cattle are reared. Soil fertile in grain, fruit, & wine. Climate very hot in summer; roads very bad. It has almost no manufactures. Education is making some progress in the prov. In 1832, there were 506, & in 1838, 936 schools. Moldavia was subjected to the Turkish empire in 1529, but since 1829 it has only been tributary to the Ottoman Porte. The prince, or hospodar, is nominated for seven years. Moldavia is under the sovereignty of Turkey, and the protection of Russia.

MOLDE, a seaport town of Norway, stift Trondhjem, amt. Romsdal, on the bay of Molde, 32 m. S.W. Christiansund, with 1,000 inhabitants, a convenient harbor, & trade in timber, tar, & fish.

MOLDOVA, a vill. of Hungary, Banat, military frontier, 15 m. S.E. Weisskirchen, with some Roman antiquities. Pop. 1,575.

MOLE, a river of Engl., rises in the N. of co. Sussex, & joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Between Dorking & Leatherhead its course is occasionally subterranean. Also a small river of Devonshire.

MOLE (LE), a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, & with the best harbor in the island, and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

MOLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon 6 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 245.

MOLFETTA, *Respa*, a seaport town of Naples, prov. & 16 m. W.N.W. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 15,200. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, & college, a shipbuilding yard, a port, formed by a mole & a natural break-water; and considerable trade in corn, oil, & almonds.

MOLIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. N. Montauban. Pop. 2,570.

MOLIN, or MÖLIN, a town of Denmark, duchy & 19 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg. Pop. 2,750.

MOLINA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 8 m. N. W. Murcia. Pop. 3,975.—II. prov. & 72 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara, on the Gallo. Pop. 3,453. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle. It was sacked by the French in 1810.

MOLINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 14 m. N.E. Benevento. Pop. 2,100.

MOLINE, p-v., Rock Island co., Ill., 135 N.N.W. Springfield, on the left bank of Mississippi r., at the head of Rock Island, where, by artificial means, is produced an immense water power, which is fast being made use of for manufacturing purposes.

MOLINO, p-o., Tippah co., Miss.

MOLINO, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

MOLINO, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

MOLINO DEL REY, p-o., Arkansas co., Ark.

MOLISE, or SANNIO, *Samnium*, a prov. of Naples, having N. the Adriatic Sea, & on other sides, the provs. Abruzzi, Capitanata, Principato-Ult., & T. di Lavoro. Area, 1,785 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 360,549. Surface mostly mntnous.; in the S. it is traversed by the main chain of the Apennines. Much of the surface is in forest and pasturage. Principal products, wheat, maize, millet, wine, fruits, & oil. Brigandage and outrages are said to be frequent here. Chief cities, Campobasso, the cap., Bojano, Trivento, Isernia, Larino, & Termoli.—II. (anc. *Melæ*), a town of this prov. to which it gives name, cap. co., 9½ miles N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 900.

MOLITERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 5,000.

MOLIVO, *Methymna*, a seaport vill. of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, & has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

MÖLK, a town of Austria. [MELK.]

MOLKWERUM, a small maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 2 m. N.E. Stavoren, inhab. by seafaring people, who preserve the anc. costume & usages peculiar to the province.

MOLL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 31 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 4,770.

MOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6¼ m. E. N.E. South-Molton. Area, 6,188 ac. Pop. 602.

MOLLIHORN, p-o., Newberry co., S.C.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry of England, cos. Oxford & Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Pop. 380.—*Great* and *Little Mollington* are tnshps., co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Chester, with a sta. on the r. r. thence to Birkenhead.

MOLLIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 4 m. N. Glarus. Pop. 2,400, who manufac. woollen cloths, iron wares, & *Schabzieger* cheese.

MOLLN, a town of Denmark. [MOLIN.]

MOLLTOWN, p-v., Berks co., Pa., 64 E. Harrisburg, 156 W.

MOLLWITZ, or MOLWITZ, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 25 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 535. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians in 1741.

MOLODETCHNO, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 37 N.W. Minsk, whence Napoleon dated his 29th bulletin, 3d Dec. 1812, after the dispersion of his powerful army.

MOLOGA, a river of Russia, govs. Tver, Novgorod, Jaroslavl, joins the Volga on l., near Mologa, after a N. & E. course of 250 miles.

MOLOGA, a town of Russia, gov. & 68 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. 2,109.

MÖLSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 15 m. S. Merseburg. Pop. 956.

MOLSHEIM, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,360. It has manufs. of hardwares, steel articles, tape, & paper.

MOLSKOI, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific O. Area, 190 sq. m. Pop. 6,000.

MOLTON (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.N.E. South Molton. Area, 14,351 ac. Pop. 1,982. Lord Poltimore has an anc. seat here, on the borders of Exmoor forest; & on the estate a rich copper mine has been opened, in which gold is often found.—II. (*South*), a munic. bor., mkt. town, & pa. co. Devon, on

the small river Mole, 114 m. E.S.E. Barnstable. Area, of pa. 6,264 ac. Pop. 4,482. The town, on an eminence, has a spacious market place, a handsome church, a gram mar school of the 17th century; a blue-coat school, & charities yielding ann. about 440*l.*, with some manufs. of woollens & lace. Corp. revenue, 2,144*l.*

MOLUCCA, or SPICE ISLANDS, a name applied to the isls. of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Celebes & Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Amboyna, the Banda isls. Batchian, Oby, & Waygiou. They are mostly mntnous., volcanic, & very fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, & other spices, sago, as the chief article of nourishment, & fine woods & fruits. Around them are many pearl & trepang fisheries. Pop. consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, & some Europeans, many of the isls. being wholly or partially under the dom. of the Dutch. [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.] —The *Molucca Passage* lies between Gilolo & the N. peninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the isls. Meyon & Tyfore.

MOMBARUZZO, a town of Piedmont, div. & 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,254.

MOMBAZ, a seaport town of E. Africa, Zanguebar coast, belonging to the imam of Muscat, on an island immediately off the shore, lat. 4° 4′ S., lon. 39° 43′ E. It is in a strong position, opposite an excellent harbor, & is large, defended by 2 forts; but it has long been decreasing in importance. It was visited by Vasco de Gama in 1497, held by the Portuguese from 1529 to 1631, & by the English from 1824 to 1826.

MOMENCE, p-o., Will. co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 573.

MOMBELLO, & MOMBERCELLI, two vills. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria.—I. in prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., 13 m. E.N.E. Turin, with 2,361 inhabs. —II. prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Asti. Pop. 2,440.

MOMPOX, or MONPOX, a city of New Granada, S. A., dep. & on the Magdalena, cap. prov., in lat. 9° 14′ 20″ N., lon. 74° 27′ 30″ W. Its pop. is estimated at 10,000. Though in a swampy uncultivated country, it is stated to be well built, and to have ship-building docks.

MONA, a small isl. of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 m. across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The isl. is 7 m. long, & 2 m. broad. N.W. of it is the islet Monito.

MONACHLOGDDEE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 miles S.E. Newport. Area, 6,166 ac. Pop. 502.

MONACO, a small principality of N. Italy, under the protection of Sardinia, which maintains in the cap. a garrison of 300 men, between the divs. Nice & Genoa, and bordering the Mediterranean. Area, 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,800. It has an excellent climate, and is very fertile. Chief products, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. Pasture land excellent. Rev. mostly derived from rents, and a monopoly of corn mills. The prince resides at Paris 6 months, & at Monaco other 6 months, in the year.—*Monaco*, the cap. (*Portus-Monœci*), is sit. on a rocky promontory, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. E.N.E. Nice. Pop. 1,200. Its fortifications were erected by Louis XIV.; the palace, & a fine terrace overlooking the sea, are its principal objects of interest.

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN, N. H., commonly called Grand Monadnock, is situated in Cheshire co., 22 E. Connecticut r., between Jaffrey & Dublin. It extends about 5 ms. from N. to S., & 3 ms. from E. to W. It rises 3,254 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at the distance of 60 ms. in every direction. The summit consists of bald rock, & the prospect from it is extensive & grand. Plumbago or black lead, is found in large quantities on its E. side. There is a mineral spring near its base in Jaffrey.

MONAGAN, p-o., St. Clair co., Mo.

MONAGAY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, containing part of the town of Newcastle. Area, 22,701 ac. Pop. 6,366.

MONAGHAN, an inland co. of Irel., Ulster, having N. Tyrone, E. Armagh, S. Louth & Meath, and W. Cavan & Fermanagh. Area, 511 sq. m., or 327,078 ac., about 20,000 of which are waste. Inhabited houses, 25,078. Pop. 1851, 143,410. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs & small lakes. The N. Blackwater river is on the N. boundary. Climate chill & moist. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes, but both grain & flax are of rather inferior quality. Butter is made in large quantities. The breed of cattle is improved, and goats are generally kept by the cottars. Estates mostly small, & farms unusually so. Limestone is the principal mineral product. Manufs. of linen, formerly very flourishing, have greatly declined. The Ulster canal traverses the co. Monaghan comprises 5 baronies & 19 pas. in the diocese of Clogher. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clones, & Carrickmacross. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., both for the co.—*Monaghan*, a mkt. town, cap. of co., on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, & on the Ulster canal, 68 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,547 ac. Pop. 12,166; pop. of town, 4,130. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds; has a central square, and several narrow diverging streets; with a modern pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a diocesan school, national school, co. infirmary, infantry barracks, & market house. Manufs. of linen, & large linen & hog markets on Monday.

MONAGHAN (N.), t., Peterboro co., Can W. Pop. 1852, 905.

MONAGHAN (SOUTH), t., Northumberland co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,051.

MONALTY, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on a small riv. of same name, 14 m. N.N.W. Navan. Area, 12,678 ac. Pop. 6,279.

MONASTEREVEN, a mkt. town of Irel., Leinster, co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Kildare, on the Barrow, here crossed by 2 bridges, & on a branch of the Grand canal. Pop. 1,097. It has an elegant church, & several docks and storehouses.

MONASTERIO, a town of Spain, prov. & 55 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,804.—II. (*de Rodilla*), a town, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Burgos. Pop. 578.

MONASTIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, 9 m. S.S.E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,070.

MONASTIR, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. and 80 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manuf. woollen & camlet fabrics, & have some marit. trade.—II. (or *Bitolia*), a town of European Turkey, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Tzerna, near the Albanian frontier, 30 m. S.E. Ochrida, and a principal entrepôt for goods passing between E. & W. Turkey. Pop. 15,000 (?).

MONASTYRCHTCHINA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. E.N.E. Moghilev. Pop. 3,000.

MONCADA, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N. Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2,720.

MONCALIERI, a town of Piedmont, div. prov., & 4 m. S. Turin, cap. mand., on the Po. Pop. (including comm.) 8,602. It has a palace, frequently resorted to by the royal family, & containing a fine collection of portraits, and in Oct. one of the largest cattle fairs held in Piedmont.

MONCALVO, a town of Piedmont, div. & 22 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,686. It has manufs. of silk twist & tanneries.

MONÇAO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 28 m. N. Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1,200.

MONÇARAS, or MONSARAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 m. S.W. Elvas. Pop. 1,500.

MONCEAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 14 m. S.S.E. Tulle, near rt. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,780. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

MÖNCH ("the monk"), one of the loftiest Alpine heights in Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 m. N.E. the Jungfrau. Height 13,044 feet.

MONCHES, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

MONCHIQUE, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, 13 m. N.E. Lagos, with some mineral baths. Pop. 2,760.

MONCHIQUE (SERRA DE), a mntn. chain of Portugal, bounding N. the prov. Algarves. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4,079 feet in elevation.

MONCHOBO, or MONKSOBO, a town of Burmah, & which has recently become its cap., on the W. bank of a considerable lake, 27 m. N. Ava. It is the birthplace of Alompra, & during his rule it was also the seat of gov., which has since been alternately transferred to Ava, Sakaing, & Amarapura.

MONCKTON, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 4,629 ac. Pop. 1,545.

MONCLAR, two comms. & small towns of France. —I. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. E.S.E. Montaubon. Pop. 2,187.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. & 9 m. N.W. Villeneuve. Pop. 2,154.

MONCLOVA, p-o., Lucas co., O.

MONCONTOUR, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes du Nord, 12 m. S.S.E. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,709.—II. dep. Vienne, 9 m. S.S.W. Loudun.

MONCORVO, Portugal. [Torre de Moncorvo.]

MONCOUTANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 16 m. N.W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,690.

MONCRABEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. S. Nerac. Pop. 1,144.

MONCRIEFF HILL, Scotland, co. & 2¼ m. S. Perth. Its summit, 756 feet above the sea, commands a splendid view of the river Tay.

MONCRIVELLO & MONCUCCO, two comms. and vills. of Piedmont.—I. div. Novara, prov. & 22 m. W. Vercelli. Pop. 2,244.—II. div. Alessandria, prov. & 18 m. N.N.W. Asti. Pop. 1,611.

MONCTON, pa., Westmoreland co., N. B. Drained by Peticodiac r. It has 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 4 tanneries, a woollen fac., 5 churches, & 10 schools. Pop. 1851, 2,665.

MONDA, *Munda*, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. W. Malaga. Pop. 1845, 8,300.

MONDAY CREEK, t., Perry co., O. Pop. 1840, 986; 1850, 1,124.

MONDEGO, a navig. river of Portugal, prov. Beira, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 m. S.W. Guarda, flows W.S.W., & enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego, close to Figueras. Length 130 m.—II. a navig. river of Brazil, prov. Matto-grosso, separates in part Brazil & Paraguay, & joins the Paraguay on lt., at Fort Miranda. Length 180 m.

MONDEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. E. Madrid. Pop. 2,670.

MONDOLEH, a small but richly-wooded & fertile isl. in the Bay of Amboises, W. Africa.

MONDOLFO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 15 m. S.E. Pesaro. Pop. about 2,000.

MONDOÑEDO, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.N.E. Lugo. Pop. 6,194. It has a cathedral, a seminary, & manufs. of coarse cloths.

MONDOUBLEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 14 m. N.N.W. Vendome. Pop. 1,671.

MONDOVI, a town, Piedmont, div. & 14 m. E.S.E. Coni, cap. prov., near the Ellero. Pop. 15,921. It is divided into 4 parts, the *Piazza*, on a hill enclosed by walls, & having a citadel, & the suburbs at its foot, Carassone, Breo, & Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral, & other churches, a bishop's palace, 4 hospitals, 2 asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk mills, tanneries, iron forges, & manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics. Here, on 22d April, 1796, the French under Napoleon totally defeated the Sardinian troops under Colli. Mondovi was also sacked by Soult in 1799. Pop. of prov. 1848, 148,450.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, & 33 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the road from Bayonne to Vitoria. Pop. 2,500.—II. a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Orange. Pop. 2,320.

MONDRAGONE, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 17 m. S.E. Gaeta. Pop. 2,150.

MONEAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. & dist. Bahar, at the confl. of the Sone & Ganges, 21 m. W. Patna. It has a Mohammedan tomb, and Hindoo antiquities.

MONEDIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. N.W. Perth. Area, about 18 sq. m. Pop. 321.

MONEEK, p-o., Winneshiek co., Iowa.

MONEIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 11 m. W. Pau, on the Baise. Pop. 1,276.

MONEMVASIA, or NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, *Minoa*, a marit. town, Greece, Morea, gov. Lacædemon, on the Ægean Sea, 20 m. N.N.W. C. Malea. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland (whence its name); & it consists of a fortress & an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidaurus Limera*.

MONESTIER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Alpes, 8 m. N.W. Briançon. Pop. 2,797.

MONESTIES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Albs. Pop. 1,500.

MONEWEDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 1,088 ac. Pop. 220.

MONEYASH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 4¾ m. W.S.W. Derby. Pop. 435.

MONEY CREEK, p-o., McLean co., Ill.

MONEY-GALL, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8 m. S.W. Roscrea. Pop. 764. Near it is the fine demesne of Lord Bloomfield.

MONEYMORE, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 30 m. S. Coleraine. Pop. 942.

MONEYMUSK, a pa. of Scotl. [Monymusk.]

MONFALCONE, a fortif. town of Illyria, gov. & 16 m. N.W. Triest, near its Gulf. Pop. 1,360.

MONFIA, an isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 75 m. N.N.E. Quiloa. Lat. 7° 50′ S., lon. 39° 40′ E. It is low & fertile.

MONFLANQUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Villeneuve. Pop. 5,075.

MONFORTE, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 17 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 3,188.—II. (*de Lemus*), prov. & 25 m. S. Lugo. Pop. 1845, 5,180.

MONGATZ, a town of E. Hungary. [Munkacs.]

MONGAUP, p-v., Sullivan co., N. Y.

MONGAUP VALLEY, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

MONGEHAM, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Deal. Area, 874 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deal. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 134.

MONGEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 1¼ m. S. Wallingford. Area, 1,638 ac. Pop. 197.

MONGHIR, MONGHYR, or MUNGGER, a fortified & manufacturing town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 80 m. E. Patna. Lat. 25° 23′ N., lon. 86° 30′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is finely situated on a rocky height, at the bend of the river, occupies a large space, & though irregularly built, has some fine European and other residences, intersected with plantations, besides several temples, & other public buildings, including a highly venerated Mohammedan tomb. It was formerly an important frontier fortress of the British, but its citadel is now in decay; it is, however, still a military station. Here are active native manufs. of guns, other arms & cutlery, carriages, furniture of all kinds, army clothing, &c., & the town has several native schools, & a depôt of the British missionary society.

MONGIBELLO, a name of Mount Etna. [Etna.]

MONGO, a mountain range in W. Africa, on the mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak Mongo-masobah, "God's mountain," being subject to volcanic eruption, and conjectured to have been the "chariot of the gods" of Hanno.

MONGOLIA, a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese empire, mostly between lat. 37° & 50° N., & lon. 88° & 125° E., having E. Manchooria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. & S.W. China & Chinese Turkestan, & N. the Khin-gan, and other mountain chains, dividing it from the Russian gov. Irkutsk. Estimated area 1,400,000 sq. m. Pop. supposed 2 millions. It is mostly a vast desert, its centre part forming the E. half of the Gobi (which see); though here & there this stony & sandy region is interspersed with some productive tracts, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, & where also some wheat, barley, & millet, are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Rivers are mostly affls. of the Amoor, Irkutsk, or Yenesei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oubsa Nor & Ike Aral Nor. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. (See especially *Prichard's* "*Researches on Man*," & the works of *Blumenbach*, *Lawrence*, &c.) They are of the Buddhic religion, & live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him to a much greater amount. Trade almost exclusively with China-proper, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, receiving in return large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, & metallic wares. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks*, or chiefships, & again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, again subdivided into regiments, &c. Chief city, Oorga, which was visited in 1822 by Timkowski, to whose *Journey of the Russian Embassy to Pekin*, to the *Chinese Repository*, vol. i., &c., & to *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.* ii. 340-1, the reader is referred for further particulars.

MONGOQUINONG, p-v., La Grange co., Ia., 176 N. by E. Indianapolis, 564 W.

MONGRANDE, a comm. & town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Biella, 7 m. E.N.E. Ivrea. Pop. 3,724.

MONGUAGON, t., Wayne county, Mich. Surface

gently undulating. It is partly comprised of an island of the same name in the Detroit strait. Pop. 1840, 307; 1850, 984.

MONHEIM, two small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 35 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 1,417. —II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 10 m. S.S.E. Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,312.

MONIFIETH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, with a sta. on the Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen r. r., 10 m. S.S.W. Arbroath. Pop. 4,267.

MONIKIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 7 m. S.E. Forfar. Pop. 1,317. It has an elegant structure raised in honor of Lord Panmure, in 1839.

MONIMAIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 1,102. Here is Melville house, seat of Earl Melville; also the Mount, the site of the residence of the celeb. satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. & V.

MONINGTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Cardigan. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 127.—II. (*On Wye*), a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 1,011 ac. Pop. 97.

MONIRA, p-o., Shelby co., O.

MONISTROL, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 11 m. N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,112.

MONITEAU, co., Mo. Situated centrally. Area, 400 sq. ms. Drained by Morea & Moniteau creeks, branches of the Missouri r., which passes above the N. E. boundary of the co. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, California. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $209,021; wheat, 24,540 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 343,914; oats, 68,615; wool, 21,674 pounds;—3 grist m., 3 saw m.;—9 churches; 26 sch., 780 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,004.

MONITEAU, v., Moniteau co., Mo., 20 N.W. Jefferson City, 956 W. Situated near Moniteau cr., and has a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabs.

MONIVAE, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.N.E. Athelry. Area, 21,932 ac. Pop. 4,810. It has several ruined churches & castles.

MONIVAIRD & STROWAN, a united pa., Scotl., co. Perth, 2 m. W. Creiff & Monzie. Area about 30¼ sq. m. Pop. 790.

MONJPOOR, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 24 m. S.E. Rahdunpoor.

MONK-BRETTON, Engl. [Bretton Monk.]

MONKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 2,208 ac. Pop. 188.

MONKLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Leominster. Area, 1,079 ac. Pop. 179.

MONKLAND, two pas. of Scotl., co. Lanark.—I. (*New*), containing the bor. of Airdree. Pop. 23,201.—II. (*Old*), adjoins the above on the S.W., about 8 m. E. Glasgow, with which it is connected both by canal & r. r. Pop. 27,333. It has many valuable coal and iron works.

MONKLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. W. N.W. Gt. Torrington. Area, 2,177 ac. Pop. 600.

MONKNASH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,584 ac. Pop. 110.

MONK-OKENHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon. Area, 1,488 ac. Pop. 270.

MONK'S CORNERS, p-v., Charleston dist., S.C., 149 S.E. Columbia, 956 W. Situated on Coopers cr., at the S. termination of the Santee canal, & has an Episcopal church & 250 inhabs.

MONKSEATON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 424.

MONKSILVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 1,005 ac. Pop. 311.

MONK'S STORE, p-o., Sampson co., N. C.

MONKSTON, or MONXTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Andover. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 208.

MONKSTOWN, several pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, in Cork harbor, 8 m. E.S.E. Cork. Area, 1,541 ac. Pop. 2,138. Here are the remains of a monastery & a castle.—II. Leinster, co. Dublin, comprising Kingstown, ½ m. W. of which is the hamlet Monkstown. Here are also several vills. & numerous handsome residences on Dublin bay. Pop. of pa. 13,143.—III. co. Meath, 5 m. E.S.E. Navan. Area, 1,870 ac. Pop. 460. —IV. (*or Monksland*), co. Waterford, with the vill. Knockmahon. Area, 2,118 ac. Pop. 1,672.

MONKSWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 170.

MONKTON, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 50 W. by S. Montpelier, 500 W. Surface uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. On the S. border of the t. is a pond a mile long & half a mile wide, the outlet of which flows into Lewis cr., by branches of which it is drained. Iron ore is found in large quantities in the S. part, of a superior quality. A mile N. of the ore bed is found an extensive bed of kaolin, or porcelain clay. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,310; 1850, 1,246.

MONKTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Honiton. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 121.—II. co. Kent, in the I. of Thanet, 10 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area, 2,364 ac. Pop. 388.—III. (*Fearley*), co. Wilts, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Bradford. Area, 1,796 ac. Pop. 359. —IV. (*Moor*), co. & 6 m. W.N.W. York. Area, 4,230 ac. Pop. 421.—V. (*Nun*), co. & 7 m. N.W. York, W. Riding. Area, 1,692 ac. Pop. 358.—VI. (*Tarrant*), co. Dorset, 4 m. E.N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area, 3,219 ac. Pop. 246.—VII. (*West*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.N. E. Taunton. Area, 3,079 ac. Pop. 1,146. It has almshouses founded in 1270.—VIII. (*With Jarrow*), a township, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, 4 m. E. Gateshead. Pop. 3,835. The venerable Bede was born here in 673. —*Fort Monkton*, co. Hants, 2 m. S. Gosport, defends Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth harbor on the W.

MONKTON & PRESTWICK, a united pa., Scotl., co. & 4 m. N.E. Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow & Ayr r. r. Area, 9½ sq. m. Pop. 1,960. The vill. Monkton has a handsome modern, & 2 very ancient dilapidated churches, & the ruins of an hospital for lepers.

MONKTON MILLS, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., on the Balt. & Susquehanna r. r., 22 m. from Baltimore. It has an Episcopal church, several extensive flouring m., & 250 inhabs.

MONK-WEARMOUTH, a pa. of Engl. [Wearmouth, Sunderland.]

MONLEON, comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenees, 23 m. N.E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,327.

MONMORE, the largest bog in the co. Clare, Irel., Munster, extending across the great Clare peninsula, from Dunbeg bay to the Shannon. Area, 9,254 acres.

MONMOUTH, co., N. J. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. ms. The surface is generally level. The whole belongs to the alluvial formation, & consists of clay, mingled with sand, gravel, & in low places vegetable mould. In many parts marl is found, which is extensively & successfully used as a manure. Drained by Navesink, Shrewsbury, Sharks & Toms rivs., & Manisquan cr. From the N., Millstone and South rivers flow to the Raritan, & the W. sends forth the Assunpink, the Crosswick's & the Rancocus to the Delaware. Capital, Freehold. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $957,424; wheat, 152,904 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 841,072; oats, 158,546; wool, 31,543 pounds;—32 flouring & grist m., 20 saw ms., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 14 tanneries, 44 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $478,620; value of manufac. articles, $775,867;—60 churches; 17 acad., 384 pupils; 100 sch., 5,819 scholars; 1 library, 134 vols. Pop. 1840, 32,873, including the present co. of Ocean; 1850, 30,238.

MONMOUTH, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 16 S.W. Augusta, 592 W. Drained by sources of Cobbesseconte r. Incorporated in 1792. It has a pleasant v., in which is an academy. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 flouring m., 4 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,882; 1850, 1,925.

MONMOUTH, p-v., Adams co., Ia., 135 N.E. Indianapolis, 525 W. Situated on the N.E. side of St. Mary's r.

MONMOUTH, p-v., capital of Warren co., Ill., 120 N.W. Springfield, 850 W. Situated in a prairie, a little S. of Henderson r., & contains a court house, 6 stores, a seminary, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabs.

MONMOUTH, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 294.

MONMOUTH, a parl. & munic. bor., market-town & pa. of Engl., cap. co., in a beautiful vale, at the confluence of the navigable Wye & the Monnow, here crossed by handsome bridges, 21 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, & 17 m. S. Hereford, to which a r. r. is in progress, and 115 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 3,420 ac.

Pop. 1851, 5,189; do. of parl. bor. 5,710. It has a pa. church, originally a priory; an ancient priory house, a curious antique chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of James I.; ruins of a royal castle, erected before the Conquest; several banks; manufactures of bar-iron, tin-plates, & paper; & exports of bark & timber. Corp. rev. 812*l*. The bor. joins with Usk & Newport in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. It is also the place of election for the co. In the vicinity is Troy house, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in which are preserved the cradle of Henry V., and the armor he wore at Agincourt. Henry V., & Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, were natives of the town.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a marit. co. of Engl., having N. cos. Brecon & Hereford, E. Gloucester, from which it is separated by the Wye, W. Glamorganshire, & S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 576 sq. ms., or 368,399 ac., of which about 280,000 are cultivated. Inhab. houses, 28,939. Pop. 1851, 157,418. Surface picturesquely varied, with hill & vale, & finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel, it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk, comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, & Romney. Climate very mild in the vales. Estates rather small; average size of farms estimated at about 140 ac. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, & are extensively wrought. The produce of iron in 1840, was estimated at about 200,000 tons. Canals & railroads facilitate access to the mines. The chief manufacture is flannel. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises six hundreds, & 127 parishes in the dioceses of Llandaff & Hereford, & in the Oxford circuit. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, & Usk. The co. sends, including bor., 3 members to H. of C. Under the Romans & Britons it formed part of the ancient Gwent, or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English co. by Henry VIII. No English co. is more celebrated for beautiful scenery, or for the number of its Brit. & Rom. mediæval remains.

MONNAIE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Tours. Pop. 1,550.

MONNIKENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a harbor on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,471.

MONNOW, or MUNNOW, a river of Engl., rises in co. Hereford, near Hay, flows S. & S.E., & joins the Wye near Monmouth.

MONO, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,689.

MONOCACY, r., a tributary of the Potomac, rises in Pa., & after a course of about 55 m. enters the Potomac in Md. It is a good mill stream.

MONOHAN, t., York co., Pa. Surface undulating; soil gravelly, & calcareous loam. Pop. 1840, 770; 1850, 880.

MONOMOTAPA, called also BENOMOTAPA, and MOCARANGUA, a region of E. Africa, stated to be between lat. 15° & 19° S., & lon. 30° & 35° E. It is supposed to comprise various independent states, including Moarunga, Manica, Botonga, Bororo, &c. Principal river, the Zambezi.

MONON, p-o., White co., Ia.

MONONA, p-o., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 332.

MONONGAHELA, r., Pa., rises in Randolph co., Va., at foot of the Laurel mountains, & after a course, in a N. direction of 300 miles, unites with the Alleghany r. at Pittsburg, to form the Ohio r. It is nearly 400 yards wide at its mouth, where it is crossed by a bridge. It is navigable for large boats 60 ms. from its mouth to Brownsville, & for small boats, 200 ms. from its mouth. Its principal tributaries are Cheat r. and Youghiogeny r., which enter it on the E. side.

MONONGAHELA, t., Greene co., Pa., 14 S. E. Waynesburg. Surface rolling; soil loam. Monongahela r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Whitley cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,178; 1850, 1,153.

MONONGAHELA CITY, p-v., Fallowfield t., Washington co., Pa., 189 W. Harrisburg, 216 W. Situated on the left bank of the Monongahela r. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 glass fac., 2 steam saw m., 2 steam carding machines, & 977 inhabs.

MONONGALIA, co., Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 400 square ms. Drained by Monongahela r. & Cheat r., its branch. The surface is broken; soil fertile. Capital, Morgantown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $253,830; wheat, 52,370 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 184,379; tobacco, 3,750 pounds; wool, 29,129;—25 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $231,730; value of manufac. articles, $358,634;—31 churches; 16 acad., 468 pupils; 20 sch., 548 scholars; 1 library, 150 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,368; 1850, 12,387.

MONOPOLI, a seaport town of Naples, prov. & 28 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 14,000. It stands on a height, enclosed by walls, & defended by a fortress, & has a cathedral.

MONONAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. N.W. Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. 7,590.

MONPAZIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, 24 m. E.S.E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,061.

MONPEYROUX-DE-BOSQUET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 8 m. Espalion. Pop. 1,550.

MONPONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 m. S.S.W. Riberac. Pop. 1,328.

MONQUET, p-o., Kosciusko co., Ia.

MONQUHITTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5¾ m. E. Turiff. Pop. 2,295. In it are the vills. Cuminestown & Garmond.

MONREALE, a city of Sicily, intend. & 4 m. S.W. Palermo, with which it communicates by a noble road. Pop. 13,000. It stands on a steep hill, & has a remarkable cathedral, & an export trade in corn, oil, & fruit, raised in its vicinity.

MONROE, co., N. Y. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, & bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Area, 607 sq. ms. Drained by Genesee r., and small streams, flowing into Lake Ontario. The surface is generally level, or slightly undulating; soil a rich and productive mould. The water power furnished by the Genesee at the falls in Rochester, is unsurpassed in the United States. Iron ore, gypsum, & marl, are abundant, & there are several sulphur springs. The Erie canal, the Genesee Valley canal, & the Auburn & Rochester, & the Tonawanda railroad, pass through the co. Capital, Rochester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,845,236; wheat, 1,441,653 bush. produced; Indian corn, 767,021; oats, 449,150; wool, 365,084 pounds;—46 flouring & grist m., 69 saw m., 11 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 13 tanneries, 100 persons emp.; 15 printing offices, 3 daily, 3 tri-weekly, & 10 weekly newspapers, & 2 semi-monthly and 2 monthly publications. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,180,885; value of manufac. articles, $8,488,314;—97 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 18 academies, 1,743 pupils; 247 sch., 21,790 scholars; 246 libraries, aggregate number of vols., 50,562. Pop. 1840, 64,902; 1850, 87,650.

MONROE, co., Pa. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Lehigh r. bounds it on the N.W., & Delaware r. on the E. Drained by branches of Delaware & Lehigh rivers. Surface mntnous; soil fertile. Capital, Stroudsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $236,115; wheat, 14,620 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 101,829; oats, 52,676; wool, 14,616 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 3 iron foundries; 11 tanneries, 84 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in in manufac. $190,000; value of manufactured articles, $492,526;—18 churches; 2 acad., 80 pupils; 97 sch., 3,109 scholars; 1 library, 600 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,879; 1850, 13,270.

MONROE, co., Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. ms. New r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Greenbrier r. The surface is generally elevated over 1,500 feet above tidewater. The Alleghany mountains pass through its E. part. The soil is a rich calcareous loam, adapted to grain, but especially to grazing. Capital, Union. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $387,030; wheat, 51,436 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 250,456; tobacco, 4,017 pounds; wool, 44,282;—5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $51,595; value of manufac. articles, $64,-130;—29 churches; 1 acad., 75 pupils; 26 sch., 498 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,422; 1850, 10,204.

MONROE, co., Geo. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 480 sq. ms. Ocmulgee r. runs on its N. E. border, by branches of which it is drained. Capital,

Forsyth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $665,620; Ind. corn, 724,670 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 166,584; rice, 352 pounds; cotton, 15,012 bales; 2 tanneries, 18 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $56,200; value of manufactured articles, $27,000;—36 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 2 acad., 155 pupils; 30 sch., 750 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,275; 1850, 16,985.

MONROE, co., Flor. Situated in the S. part of the peninsula, having the Florida channel on the S., & the Gulf of Mexico W. It contains the Florida Keys. The interior has been but little explored. It contains a part of the Everglades, an inundated region, covered with pine, & with hammock islands. In the N.W. part is some fertile land. Capital, Key West. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $552; salt, 30,000 bush. manufact'd, in 1 estab. employing a capital of $19,000; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $20,000;—4 churches; 3 acad., 73 pupils; 2 sch., 85 scholars; 3 libraries, 800 vols. Pop. 1840, 688; 1850, 2,645.

MONROE, co., O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 520 sq. ms. The Ohio r. forms its E. boundary. The surface is hilly & rough, with some level & fertile land. Coal is abundant, & iron ore is found. Drained by Little Muskingum r., & Sunfish, Duck, & Wills creeks. Capital, Woodfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $487,592; wheat, 148,351 bush. produced; Indian corn, 617,667; oats, 224,800; wool, 70,696 pounds;—10 flouring & grist ms., 9 saw m., 3 woollen fac; 5 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $49,867; value of manufac. articles, $93,611;—72 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 175 sch., 5,409 scholars; 5 libraries, 415 vols. Pop. 1840, 18,521; 1850, 28,351.

MONROE, co., Mich. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Drained by Raisin r. & bay, Otter, Plum, Sandy, Stony, & Swan creeks. Lake Erie bounds it on the E. Capital, Monroe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $291,971; wheat, 114,600 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 198,818; oats, 111,216; wool, 56,613 pounds;—4 flouring & grist ms., 12 saw m., 1 iron foundry; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $151,600; value of manufac. articles, 201,295;—5 churches; 7 acad., 264 pupils; 87 sch., 3,317 scholars; 16 libraries, 4,182 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,922; 1850, 14,698.

MONROE, co., Ia. Situated a little S.W. of the centre. Area, 420 sq. ms. Drained by the W. fork of White r. & its tributaries, which afford good water power. The surface is generally hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Bloomington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $311,527; wheat, 61,416 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 710,463; oats, 92,385; wool, 40,371 pounds; —18 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 28 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly pub.;—24 churches; 1 college, 150 students; 3 acad., 135 pupils; 63 sch., 2,439 scholars; 3 libraries, 6,000 volumes. Pop. 1840, 10,143; 1850, 11,286.

MONROE, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 468 sq. m. Watered by Horse, Prairie, De Long, & Eagle creeks. The Mississippi r. bounds it on the W. & S.W. There is considerable good land on its E. border. On the W. it is hilly and broken. Capital, Waterloo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $166,231; wheat, 89,856 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 399,250; oats, 58,546; wool, 4,043 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—16 churches; 32 sch., 759 scholars; 1 library, 350 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,481; 1850, 7,679.

MONROE, county, Iowa. Situated centrally on the S. border of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by numerous small streams entering the Des Moines r., which passes along its N.E. corner. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Albia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $72,917; wheat, 17,792 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 200,463; oats, 20,640; wool, 7,394 pounds;—3 grist m., 2 saw m;—2 churches; 13 sch., 266 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,884.

MONROE, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 375 sq. m. The surface is undulating, with one-third prairie; soil fertile. Drained by Salt r. & its branches. Capital, Paris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $427,846; wheat, 43,669 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 793,145; oats, 130,412; wool, 41,102 pounds;—13 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 printing-office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—25 churches; 43 sch., 1,954 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,505; 1850, 16,541.

MONROE, county, Ky. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 243 sq. m. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Drained by Big Barren r. and its branches. Cumberland r. passes through the E. corner. Capital, Tompkinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $192,070; Ind. corn, 384,705 bush. produced; oats, 77,151; tobacco, 392,762 pounds; wool, 15,118;—19 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 6 persons emp.;—15 churches; 26 sch., 879 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,526; 1850, 7,756.

MONROE, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, & contains 750 sq. m. Drained by branches of the Tennessee r. Capital, Madisonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $334,793; Ind. corn, 671,167 bush. produced; oats, 177,519; sweet potatoes, 36,913; tobacco, 14,064 pounds;—27 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 4 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 19 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $104,140; value of manufactured articles, $142,276;—16 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 48 schools, 1,969 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,056; 1850, 11,874.

MONROE, county, Ala. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 980 sq. m. Watered by Alabama r. & its branches, along which is some fertile land. Capital, Monroeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $387,856; Ind. corn, 409,506 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 140,935; rice, 100,031 pounds; cotton, 6,977 bales; 7 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $37,425; value of manuf. articles, $33,550;—26 churches; 2 acad., 25 pupils; 8 sch., 232 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,680; 1850, 12,013.

MONROE, county, Miss. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. Drained by Tombigbee r., & Buttahatchee r., its tributary. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $627,208; Ind. corn, 901,136 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 168,860; rice, 4,436 pounds; cotton, 17,814 bales;—1 grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $36,300;—20 churches; 1 college, 144 students; 10 acad., 309 pupils: 26 sch., 600 scholars; 1 library, 50 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,250; 1850, 21,172.

MONROE, county, Ark. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 1,010 sq. m. Drained by White river & branches. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Lawrenceville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,314; Ind. corn, 70,321 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 6,440; cotton, 588 bales; tobacco, 375 pounds; 4 flouring m.;—2 churches. Pop. 1840, 936; 1850, 2,049.

MONROE, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 54 N.E. Augusta, 649 W. Drained by Marsh r., which flows into the Penobscot. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 8 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,602; 1850, 1,606.

MONROE, t., Washington co., Vt., 15 N.N.E. Montpelier. Drained by branches of Winooski & Lamoille rivers. It contains numerous ponds. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,092; 1850, 1,100.

MONROE, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 120 W. by N. Boston, 407 W. Deerfield r. runs on its E. border. Incorporated in 1822. Soil adapted to grazing, & many fine sheep are raised. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 282; 1850, 254.

MONROE, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 54 S.W. Hartford, 293 W. Surface rough & stony; soil adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1823. The v. at the centre is on elevated ground, & contains 1 Congregational and 1 Episcopal church, & an academy. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,351; 1850, 1,442.

MONROE, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 14 S.E. Goshen, 117 S. by W. Albany, 279 W. Surface broken and hilly, the range of the Highlands passing through it; soil various. Drained by Ramapo r., which flows into the Passaic r., in N. J. Iron ore is found. The v. is situated on Ramapo r., & the New York and Erie r. r. It contains 3 churches,—2 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling

m., a carding machine, & about 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 iron foundries, a grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,914; 1850, 4,280.

MONROE, p-v., Hardiston t., Sussex co., N. J., 80 N. Trenton, 248 W. It contains a store, a mill, and several dwellings.

MONROE, t., Middlesex co., N. J. Surface level; soil sandy. Drained by a branch of Raritan r. It has a paper fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 2,453; 1850, 3,001.

MONROE, t., Armstrong county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 775.

MONROE, p. t., Bedford co., Pa. Drained by tributaries of the Juniata & of Potomac rs. Surface part mountainous, & part fertile vallies. Pop. 1850, 1,196.

MONROE, t., Bradford co., Pa. Drained by Tonawanda cr. It has 4 grist m., 19 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,436.

MONROE, v., Durham t., Bucks co., Pa., 116 E. Harrisburg, 181 W. Situated on the bank of Delaware r., & contains a store & 10 or 12 dwellings.

MONROE, t., Clarion co., Pa. Drained by Clarion r., & has 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,151; 1850, 1,295.

MONROE, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 7 S.E. Carlisle. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Yellow Breeches cr., which affords water power. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 4 flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,570; 1850, 1,772.

MONROE, v., Union t., Fayette co., Pa., 2 m. from the county seat on the National road. It contains 2 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 300 inhabitants. In the vicinity are several extensive mills & salt wells.

MONROE, t., Wyoming co., Pa. Drained by Bowman's cr. It has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 340; 1850, 602.

MONROE, p. v., capital Union co., N. C., 115 W. Raleigh. Situated on a branch of the Great Pedee river, & contains a court-house, jail, & 197 inhabitants.

MONROE, p-v., capital of Walton co., Ga., 61 N.W. by N. Milledgeville, 635 W. Situated on the head of Ocmulgee r. It contains a court house, jail, an acad., 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—11 stores, and 450 inhabitants.

MONROE, t., Adams co., O. Situated on the Ohio r. Pop. 1840, 832; 1850, 1,191.

MONROE, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1850, 924.

MONROE, t., Ashtabula co., O. Drained by Ashtabula r. Pop. 1840, 1,323; 1850, 1,587.

MONROE, t., Butler co., O. Pop. 1840, 202; 1850, 206.

MONROE, p-v., Lemon t., Butler co., O., 95 W.S.W. Columbus, 479 W. It contains 2 brick churches, a seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, & 198 inhabitants.

MONROE, t., Carroll co., O. Drained by One Leg cr. Pop. 1840, 1,060; 1850, 1,117.

MONROE, t., Clermont co., O. Drained by small streams entering the Ohio on the S.W. Pop. 1840, 1,628; 1850, 1,897.

MONROE, t., Coshocton co., O. Situated between Killbuck & Mohiccan creeks. Pop. 1840, 557; 1850, 760.

MONROE, t., Darke co., O. Drained by branches of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 471; 1850, 918.

MONROE, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 940; 1850, 1,076.

MONROE, t., Harrison co., O. Drained by branches of Tuscarora r. Pop. 1840, 1,039; 1850, 1,154.

MONROE, t., Holmes co., O. Drained by Killbuck cr. Pop. 1840, 899; 1850, 966.

MONROE, t., Knox co., O. Schenck's cr. passes through the E. part, & affords water power. Pop. 1840, 1,249; 1850, 1,324.

MONROE, t., Licking co., O. Drained by Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 1,156; 1850, 1,386.

MONROE, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Mad riv. Pop. 1840, 1,203; 1850, 1,435.

MONROE, t., Madison co., O. Drained by Little Darby cr. Pop. 1840, 385; 1850, 403.

MONROE, t., Miami co., O. Situated on the N. side of the national road & between the main & W. branch of Miami r. It has 3 flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,404; 1850, 2,035.

MONROE, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by White Eyes cr. Pop. 1840, 918; 1850, 977.

MONROE, t., Perry co., O. Drained by Sunday cr. Pop. 1840, 999; 1850, 1,429.

MONROE, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by Deer cr. Pop. 1840, 1,346; 1850, 1,637.

MONROE, t., Preble co., O. Drained by Twin cr. Pop. 1840, 1,176; 1850, 1,343.

MONROE, t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1840, 509; 1850, 1,255.

MONROE, t., Richland co., O. Situated on Mohiccan cr. Pop. 1840, 1,624; 1850, 1,719.

MONROE, p-t., city, & capital of Monroe co., Mich., 37 S.S.W. Detroit, 486 W. The city is situated on the river Raisin, 2¼ ms. from its mouth, & at the starting point of the Michigan Southern r. r., 247 from Chicago. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a Roman Catholic seminary for females, 7 storage and forwarding houses, 22 stores, a woollen fac., an iron foundry & edge tool fac., 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., a paper m., a tannery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & a monthly publication, a reading room & library of 1,500 vols., & in 1850, 2,813 inhabs. Pop. of the t. exclusive of city, 837. The court house is an elegant edifice of hewn stone, & cost $35,000. Several of the churches are handsome edifices. The r. affords extensive water power. A canal 100 ft. wide & 12 ft. deep, is constucted from the city to the lake. Steamboats & other vessels continually ply between this place & other ports on the lakes.

MONROE, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 347.

MONROE, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 414.

MONROE, t., Clark co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,561.

MONROE, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 777.

MONROE, t., Howard co. Ia. Pop. 1850, 932.

MONROE, t., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,090.

MONROE, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,246.

MONROE, t., Pike co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,285.

MONROE, t., Pulaski co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 545.

MONROE, t., Putnam co., Ia. Has 3 grist m., 2 saw m., Pop. 1840, 1,341; 1850, 1,255.

MONROE, t., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 735.

MONROE, p. v., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

MONROE, t., Washington co., Ia. It has a flouring m., 7 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,537; 1850, 1,476.

MONROE, t., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 413.

MONROE, p-v., capital of Greene co., Wis., 81 S. Madison, 846 W. Situated on a branch of Pickatonokee r. It contains a court house & 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants. The surface of the t. is undulating, & the soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 1,146.

MONROE, p. o., Jasper co., Iowa.

MONROE, t., Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 254.

MONROE, p-v., Hart co., Ky., 100 S.W. Frankfort, 623 W. Situated on the W. side of Little Barren riv.

MONROE, p-v., Overton co., Tenn., 102 E. by N. Nashville, 602 W. Situated on a small branch of Obies r. It contains several stores & 250 inhabitants.

MONROE, t., Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 652.

MONROE, t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 335.

MONROE, p-o., Morgan co., Ala.

MONROE, p. v., Perry co., Miss.

MONROE, p-v., capital of Washita parish, La., 300 N.W. by N. New Orleans, 1,190 W. Situated on the E. side of Washita r., at the head of steamboat navigation. It has a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, an academy, 4 stores, a Roman Catholic church, & 435 inhabitants.

MONROE CENTRE, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

MONROE CENTRE, p. o., Ashtabula co., O.

MONROE MILLS, p. o., Knox co., O.

MONROETON, p-v., Monroe t., Bradford co., Pa., 130 N. Harrisburg, 240 W.

MONROETON, p-v., Rockingham co., N. C., 100 N.W. Raleigh, 285 W.

MONROEVILLE, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

MONROEVILLE, p-v., Ridgefield t., Huron co., O., 97 N. Columbus, 396 W. Situated on Huron r. It contains 8 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a carding and fulling m., & about 500 inhabitants.

MONROEVILLE, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,239.

MONROEVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Ala., 151 S. Tuscaloosa, 946 W. Situated on a branch of Limestone cr., 12 ms. E. of Alabama r. It has several stores & 275 inhabitants.

MONROE WORKS, p-v., Monroe t., Orange co., N. Y. 156 S. by W. Albany. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found in the vicinity. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a blast furnace, a machine shop, a grist m., & 300 inhabitants.

MONROIG, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,092.

MONROVIA, a sea port, capital Liberia, Africa, on the lt. b. of Mesurado r. & the promontory of Mesurado. It is continually exposed to the sea breezes, causing a most delightful coolness. Lat. 6° 18′ N., lon. 10° 50′ W. Contains the government house, the President's mansion, 5 churches, several schools, & 2,000 inhabs.

MONROVIA, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 68 N.W. Annapolis, 48 W.

MONROVIA, p-v., Morgan co., Ia., 28 S.W. Indianapolis, 594 W.

MONS (Flemish *Bergben*, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Trouille, at the head of the canal to Conde, by which it communicates with the Scheldt, & on a branch of the Belgian railr., which joins the French line of Valenciennes, 34 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 1846, 23,165. Chief buildings, the church of St. Waudru, a remarkable Gothic edifice, & the castle of Mons, with an elevated tower. There are numerous coal mines in its vicinity, at the vills. Jemappes, Frameries, Warquignies, Hornu, & Bossu. This dist. of country is called the *Borinage*, and the miners are called *Borains*.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Var, 19 m. N.E. Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.

MONSANTO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 43 m. S.E. Guarda. Pop. 1,360.—*Moncaras* is a market town, prov. Alemtejo, 25 m. E.S.E. Evora. Pop. 1,365.

MONSEGUR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Dropt, 7 m. N.E. La Reole. Pop. 1,344.

MONSELICE, a walled town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 13 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist., on the canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. Pop. 5,400.

MONSERRAT, a famous monastery of Spain, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Barcelona, on an isolated mountain, 3,300 feet in height, near rt. b. of the Llobregat, and formerly a place of pilgrimage.

MONSEY'S, p. o., & depôt, Rockland co., N. Y.

MONSOL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 18 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,238.

MONSON, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 77 N. by E. Augusta, 672 W. In the W. part is a pond, by the outlet of which, & its tributaries, it is watered, which flows into & through Sebec pond, & enters Piscataquis r. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1822. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 548; 1850, 654.

MONSON, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 75 S.W. by W. Boston, 380 W. Surface various; soil fertile. Drained by Chickopee r. & its branches, which afford water power. The v., at the centre, contains a Congregational church & a flourishing academy. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., employing 100 persons, a cotton fac., 32,000 spindles, a tannery, 2 plough fac., a straw bonnet fac., 2 boot & shoe fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,831.

MONTA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, immediately N.W. Casale. Pop. of comm. 2,850.

MONTABAUR, a town of W. Germany, duchy & 8 m. N. Nassau. Pop. 2,727. It has oil mills, & manufs. of linen & paper.

MONTACUTE, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

MONTACUTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area, 1,485 ac. Pop. 1,042. Fair, 13th May.—*Montaguto* is a market town of Tuscany, prov. & 42 m. E.S.E. Florence.

MONTAGNAC, a comm. & town of S. France, dep. Herault, cap. cant. on lt. b. of the Herault, 21 m. W. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 3,441.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 23 m. S.W. Padua, on the Frassina. Pop. 8,200. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, hats, & leather.

MONTAGUE, p-t. Franklin co., Mass., 85 W. by N. Boston, 526 W. Situated on the E. bank of Connecticut r., across which is a bridge, connecting it with Deerfield. Drained by Sawmill r. Surface uneven; soil varies. In the N.W. part of the town are Turner's falls, in Connecticut r., with a descent of 70 feet, around which is a canal, 3 ms. long. There is an immense dam across the r., in one place 40 feet high; creating an immense water power. Incorporated in 1753. It has 2 tanneries, a piano forte factory, a cutlery fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,255; 1850, 1,518.

MONTAGUE, p-t., Sussex co., N. J., 91 N. Trenton, 258 W. Delaware r. bounds it on the N. W. Surface mountainous on the S. E.; on the S.W. a river alluvion; soil fertile. Drained by Mill brook, Chamber's Mill brook, & Big & Little Flat kills, which flow into the Delaware r. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,025; 1850, 1,010.

MONTAGUE, p-v., Essex co., Va., 68 N.E. Richmond, 130 W. It is a small village, with about 50 inhabitants.

MONTAGUE CANAL, p-v., Montague t., Franklin co., Mass. 88 Boston, 399 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r., at Turner's Falls.

MONTAGUE ISLANDS, several islands in the Pacific Ocean.—I. off E. Australia, lat. 36° 18′ S., lon. 150° 24′ E.—II. Russian America, Prince William Sound, lat. 60° N., lon. 146° 50′ W. Length 50 m.; breadth 8 m.—III. New Hebrides, N. of Sandwich Isl. The Montague and Bristol Islands are in the Antarctic Ocean, in lat. 58° S., lon. 27° W.—*Montague Sound*, N.W. Australia, is in lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 125° 30′ E.

MONTAIGU, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 3 m. W. Diest. Pop. 2,500.—II. a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,330.

MONTAIGUT, two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N. Moissac. Pop. 4,073.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. & 24 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,620.

MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S. Cordova. Pop. 2,794. It was fortified under the Moors.—II. market town, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,902.

MONTALBANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 26 m. S.S.W. Matera. Pop. 2,800.

MONTALBODO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 19 m. W. Ancona. Pop. 4,000.

MONTALCINO, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. Pop. 3,813. It is defended by a castle on an adjacent height, & has a cathedral.

MONTALEGRE, a town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the Amazon, 100 m. W. Almeirim. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—II. a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Trasos-Montes, 15 m. W.S.W. Chaves.

MONT ALTO, p. o., Franklin co., Pa.

MONTALTO, two towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 30 m. N.N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,470.—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 11 m. N.W. Cosenza.

MONTALVAO, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 27 m. N.N.W. Portalegre.

MONTANARO, a town of Piedmont, div. prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. 1841, including commune, 4,400. It has a castle & two schools.

MONTANCHES, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S. Caceres. Pop. 4,800. The bacon cured here, is celebrated.

MONTARGIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., on the Loing, at the junction of the canals Briare & Loing, 38 m. E. Orleans. Pop. 7,272. It has ruins of walls & of an old castle, built by Charles V. of France.

MONT-ASTRUC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.—*Montataire* is a comm. & vill. dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, with important iron, copper, & zinc works. Pop. 2,226.

MONTAUBAN, *Mons Albanus*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. bank of the Tarn, & on r. r. from Bordeaux to Cette, 110 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 16,236. It has a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufs., a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, normal school, and library of 10,000 vols. Montauban, founded in the middle of

the 12th century, was ineffectually besieged by Montluc in 1580, & by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1621.

MONTAUD, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire, arrond. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,863.

MONTAUDIN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. & 17 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,484.

MONTAUK, p. o., Crawford co., Mo.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., 140 E. New York, constitutes the extreme E. end of Long Island. Lat. 41° 04′ 14″, lon. 71° 51′ 06″ west from Greenwich, Engl. It is a high promonotory, against which the waves of the Atlantic continually dash, and, in a storm, with tremendeous violence. Here is a stone light-house, erected by the U. S. government in 1795, at an expense of $22,300. It shows a fixed light, elevated 160 feet above the ocean level, & is visible 18½ nautical miles. This light-house is distant 47 miles from Gay Head light, Mass., and 66 from Fire Island. Near it is a public house, much resorted to in the summer months.

MONTAZZOLI, a small town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 17 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2,100.

MONTBARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, cap. cant., on the Burgundy canal, & on the r. r. from Paris to Lyon, 9 m. N. Semur. Pop. 2,075. It is the birth-place of the naturalists Buffon & Daubenton.

MONTBAZON, *Mons-Basonis*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Indre, 8 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,180.

MONTBELIARD, or MONTBELLIARD, (German *Mümpelgard*) a comm. & town of France, dep. Doubs, 40 m. E.E.N. Besançon, on the Rhone & Rhine junction canal. Pop. 5,294. It has a communal college & public library, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, & muslins.

MONTBERON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Tardoire, 16 m. E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,235.

MONT BLANC, a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe, in lat. 45° 49′ 58″ N., lon. 6° 51′ 54″ E. Elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, 15,810 feet, but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line 8,000 feet above the sea, 34 glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 sq. m. The largest & most complex of these, is the *Mer de Glace*, the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois*, gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 m. above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard, 8th August, 1786.

MONTBLANCH, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N. N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 4,114.

MONTBREHAIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St. Quentin. Pop. 1,865.

MONTBRISON, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Loire, 234 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 5,565. It has a normal school, & public library of 15,000 vols., but no manufs. It communicates by railroad with the Lore, & with the line from Roanne to Lyon. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

MONTBRUN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 33 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,570.

MONTCALM, co., Mich. Situated in the central part of the Lower Peninsula. Area, 576 sq. miles. Drained by Flat & Fish creeks, tributaries of Grand r., & by Pine r. of Saginaw. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Capital, Montcalm. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $6,615; wheat, 3,681 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 4,570; oats, 2,665; wool, 940 lbs.; —1 grist m., 6 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $27,000; value of manufactured articles, $35,000. Pop. 1850, 891.

MONTCALM, p. v., capital Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 135.

MONTCALM, county, Can. E. Centrally situated in the N. Area, 6,090 sq. ms. Drained by Achigan and Lac Quaro rivers. Surface uneven & rocky; soil fertile. Capital, St. Patrick. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 26,258; sheep, 25,155; swine, 10,800; horses, 9,102;—wheat, 164,259 bush. produced; rye, 8,568; Indian corn, 16,284; buckwheat, 39,763; barley, 10,911; oats, 536,642; potatoes, 138,980; peas, 83,349; tobacco, 34,228 pounds; wool, 55,671;—26 grist m., 31 saw m., 3 tanneries, 8 carding & fulling m., 2 oatmeal m., 3 asheries. Pop. 29,690.

MONT CERVIN (Germ. *Matterhorn*). [CERVIN.]

MONTCORNET, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, with manufs. of woollens, tanneries, & brick-works. Pop. 1,743.

MONTCUQ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Lot, 14 m. S.W. Cahors. Pop. 2,260.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a comm. & small fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 m. N.E. Embrun. Pop. 669.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Landes, in a sandy plain on the Midouze, 63 m. S. Bordeaux. Pop. 4,380. It has a comm. college, & mineral warm baths. Manufs. comprise common woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, & leather, & by its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for the wines, brandies, wool, & agricultural produce of the surrounding country.

MONTDIDIER, a market town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 3,724. It has remains of old fortifications, a town hall, a prison, comm. college, & manufs. of coarse cotton cloths and serges.—II. a vill., dep. Meurthe, arrond. Château-Salins.

MONT-DOR, France. [DOR-MONT.]

MONTE-ALCINO, an episcopal city of Tuscany, prov. & 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. Pop. 3,800. It has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832, & a castle.

MONTE ALEGRE, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Albacete, in a narrow valley, over-looked by a ruined Moorish castle. Pop. 3,490.

MONTEBELLO, p. v., Hancock co., Ill. Situated on the lt. bank of the Mississippi.

MONTEBELLO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000. It has 2 castles & several churches.—II. a vill., Piedmont, div. & 23 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, & from a victory over the Austrians near which, Marshall Lannes derived his title of Duke de Montebello.

MONTEBELLUNA a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 13 m. W.N.W. Treviso.

MONTEBELLUNA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 27 m. N.W. Venice.

MONTEBESCARIA, or MONTEBECCARIA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Po, 7 m. S.W. Pavia. Pop. incl. comm., 2,641.

MONTEBOURG, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 2,353. It has a church with a fine steeple.

MONTECALVO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 14 m. E.N.E. Benevento. Pop. 4,900.

MONTECARLO, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,960.

MONTE-CAROTTO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 24 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2,800.

MONTE-CASINO, a celebrated Benedictine abbey of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on a mountain near S. Germano, with a fine library of 19,000 vols.

MONTE-CATINI, a vill. of Tuscany, gov. & 29 m. W. Florence. Pop. 2,600. It has thermal springs, & elegant baths, the most celeb. in Tuscany.

MONTECCHIO, a mkt. town of Modena, on the Enza, 8 m. W. Reggio.—II. (*Maggiore*), a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 7 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,200.

MONTE CENISIO (French *Mont Cenis*), one of the most remarkable summits of the Alps, on the limits of Savoy & Piedmont. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14′ 8″ N., lon. 6° 56′ 11″ E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by the French 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point 6,775 feet above the sea.

MONTE-CERBOLI, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Pisa. Near it are the famous borax-lagoons of the grand duchy.

MONTECH, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 m. W.S.W. Montauban, on an affl. of the Garonne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,712.

MONTECHIARO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 6,600, who manuf. silk stuffs. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796.—II. (*d'Asti*), Piedmont, div. & 27 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,084.

MONTE-CHRISTI, a marit. town of Republic St. Domingo, Hayti, cap. arrond., on its N. coast, 30 m. E. Cape Haytien, near the month of the river Mancenille, & on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte-Christi, whence its name. Pop. 3,000.—II. a town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. & 96 m. N.W. Guayaquil.

MONTE-CHRISTO, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 26 m. S. Elba. Length & breadth about 24 m. each.

MONTECUCCULO, a vill. of N. Italy, dom. & 22 m. S.S.W. Modena, cap. cant., & birth place of Raymond de Montecuccoli.

MONTE-DELLA-SIBILLA, one of the Apennine mountains of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Elevation 7,212 feet.

MONTEFALCO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 14 m. N.N.W. Spoleto. Pop. 3,550.—*Montefalcone* is a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 14 m. N.W. Larino.—II. prov. Capitanata, dist. Bovino. Pop. 3,900; and *Montefalcione* is a vill., Princip.-Ult., dist. & 5 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,700.

MONTE FANO, a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 8 m. N. Macerata. Pop. 3,370.

MONTEFIASCONE, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif., sta., deleg. & 9 m. N.N.W. Viterbo. Pop. 4,809. It stands on a hill, occupying the site of an anc. Etrusean city, of which some remains exist; its cathedral cupola, & several other buildings, are the works of San Michele.

MONTE-FILITRANO, a market town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 15 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 1,200.

MONTEFORTE, two market towns of Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 14 m. E. Verona. Pop. 1,700. —II. Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., cap. cant. 5 m. W.S.W. Avellino. Pop. 3,500.

MONTE-FRIO, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W.N.W. Granada. Pop. 7,500.

MONTEFUSCO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,200. It is a bishop's see, & has some manufs. of woollen stuffs.

MONTE-GIORGIO, a mkt. town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., 20 m. S.W. Fermo. Pop. 3,660.

MONTEGO, a bay, town, & cape, on the N. coast of Jamaica, W.I.; the town, cap. co. Cornwall, 17 m. W. Falmouth. Pop. 4,000.

MONTE-GRANARO, a village of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 6 miles N.W. Fermo. Pop. 4,000.

MONTEGROSSO D'ASTI, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 6 m. S.S.E. Asti. Pop. (with comm.) 2,177.

MONTEHERMOSO, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. N. Caceres. Pop. 2,860.

MONTEITH, or MENTEITH, a picturesque dist. of Scotland, in S.W. of the co. Perth, on the Teith. Length about 24 m.—II. (*Port of*), a pa. in the above dist., 8 m. W. Doune. Area about 32 sq. m., including Lochs Vennachoir & Monteith; the latter lake has a circuit of about 7 m., richly-wooded banks & beautiful isls., on one of which are ruins of a castle of the ancient Earls of Monteith, a branch of the Graham family. Pop. of pa. 1,446.

MONTEITHVILLE, p. o., Stafford co., Va.

MONTEJAQUE, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, 4 m. W. Ronda. Pop. 1,363.

MONTEJICAR, a town of Spain prov. & 27 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop. 2,455.

MONTELEONE, *Hipponium*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. dist., 11 m. E. Tropea. Pop. 2,500. It stands on the slope of a hill, commanded by a fine old castle.—II. a town, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. S. W. Bovino. Pop. 2,500.

MONTELIMAR, *Mons Adhemari*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Drome, 26 m. S. Valence, on the Rhone, & on the railroad from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 1846, 6,366. It is well built on the slope of a hill, crowned by a citadel, & has a comm. college. The vicinity is covered with rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and orchards.

MONTELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. E.S.E. Avellino. Pop. 5,800.

MONTELLANO, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 4,013.

MONTELLO, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

MONTELLS, sta., Baltimore co., Md., on the Westminster Br. r. r., 18 m. from Baltimore.

MONTELOVEZ, a town of Mexico. [Coahuila.]

MONTELUPO, a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. & 12 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1,370.—*Monte Lupone* is a mkt. town of Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 24 m. N.N.E. Macerata. Pop. 3,660.

MONTE MAGGIORE, a mkt. town of Sicily, 29 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 5,860.

MONTE-MARANO, a town and bishop's see of Naples, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 1,800.

MONTE MARCIANO, a mkt. town, Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 10 m. W.N.W. Ancona. Pop. 4,485.

MONTE-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,192.

MONTE-MILETTO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,400.—*Montemiletto*, is a mkt. town, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. E. N.E. Venosa; & a comm., Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata.

MONTEMOR, 2 towns of Portugal.—I. (*O-Novo*), prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. W.N.W. Evora. Pop. 3,000.—II. (*O-Velho*), prov. Beira, on the Mondego, 12 m. W. S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 2,550.

MONTENDRE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S. Jonzac. Pop. 1,941.

MONTENEGRO, a small independent country of European Turkey, between lat 42° 10′ and 42° 55′ N., lon. 18° 41′ and 20° 22′ E., bounded E. by Herzegovina & Austrian Albania (Cattaro) & on the other sides by Turkish Albania. Area estimated at 450 sq. m., & pop. 120,000, mostly belonging to the Greek church, ignorant & superstitious. Surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks with lofty mntn. peaks, some of which are 5,000 or 6,000 feet in elevation, & are generally covered with valuable timber. Climate healthy. Houses of stone, roofed with shingle; there are about 300 villages, but no walled towns; almost every village has its church. Chief products, maize, potatoes, & tobacco; vegetables are extensively exported. The wine of the dist. betw. Lake Scutari & Dalmatia is of good quality. Cattle, sheep, goats, a pigs are abundant; fish, which is plentiful, is exported in a dried state. There are few horses; mules & asses are used for draught; carriages are unknown. The only manufs. are coarse woollens. Chief occupations, agriculture & fishing. The Montenegrins are hardy, robust & brave. The country is divided into 8 deps.; government republican, under the protection of the Czar of Russia. The Vladika is high priest, civil governor, & commander in chief of the army. There is a senate of 12 members. In ancient times this country formed part of *Illyricum*, it was afterwards a district of Servia.

MONTENOTTE, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 26 m. W. Genoa, in the Apennines. Here the French defeated the Austrians 11th April, 1796.

MONTE-PAGANO, a mkt. town of Naples, Abruzzo Ult. I., near the Adriatic, 15 m. E. Teramo.

MONTEPELOSO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, can. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,100.

MONTEPULCIANO, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 26 m. S.W. Arezzo. Pop. 1839, 2,814. It stands on a mntn. enclosed by an embattled wall, & has a fine church, some anc. inscriptions, & a seminary, & it is famous for its wine.

MONTEREALE, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., II., 14 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 5,600.

MONTEREAU (*Candate*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine & Yonne, 16 m. E.S.E. Mélun, on r. r. to Troyes. Pop. 1846, 4,826. It has extensive manufs. of earthenware. Steamers ply hence to Paris.

MONTEREY, co., Cal. Centrally situated on the Pacific coast. Area, 2,900 sq. m. Drained centrally by the river Salinas, & the other portion by the Pagaro, the Aroyos of San Bruito & Nacemiento, & the Carmel river & tributaries, and the smaller streams Alisal and San Franciscito. Aggregate amount of valley land 891 ac. It has the coast range of mountains on its E. border, & an inferior range commences immediately S. of the t. of Monterey, & continues in a S.E. course through the county. Gold & silver have been found in small quantities, & there is a sulphur spring in the Salinas valley. There are some fine orchards & vineyards. The name is composed of the words "Monte" & "rey," and literally means "King of the Forests." Capital, Monterey. There were in 1852: horses, 2,503; mules, 354; cows, 4,370; beef cattle, 50,450; working oxen, 1,139; sheep, 3,355; hogs, 1,524;—wheat, 1,781 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 6,208; oats, 150; potatoes, 23,945; beans, 11,578. Cap. employed in mining, $1,079. Pop. 1850, 1,872; 1852, 2,728.

MONTEREY, t., Berkshire co., Mass. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by head br. of Housatonic r.

It has a cotton fac., a woollen fac., 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 761.

MONTEREY, p. t., Allegan co., Mich. Drained by Rabbit r. Pop. 1850, 238.

MONTEREY, p. o., Davis co., Iowa.

MONTEREY, p. o., Pulaski co., Ia.

MONTEREY, p. o., Red River, Tex.

MONTEREY, city, port of entry, & cap. Monterey co., Cal., 80 S. by E. San Francisco. Situated on the south side of the Bay of Monterey, lat. 36° 36′ 24″, lon. 121° 52′ 25″ W. It has one of the best harbors of Cal. The houses are built on a plain gradually rising as it recedes from the bay. It contains a court-house, a large Roman Catholic church, & 1,092 inhab. The bay is about 16 miles in breadth, and 35 from its southern to its northern extremity.

MONTEREY, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

MONTEREY, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

MONTEREY, p. v., cap. Highland co., Va., 125 N.W. Richmond. Contains a court-house, a seminary, & 250 inhab.

MONTEREY, p. o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

MONTEREY, p. o., Butler co., Ala.

MONTEREY, p. o., Clermont co., O.

MONTEREY, p. o., Owen co., Ky.

MONTEREY, p. o., Calhoun co., Ill.

MONTEREY, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

MONTEREY, p. o., McNairy co., Tenn.

MONTEREY, p. o., Rankin co., Miss.

MONTEREY, a town & cap. of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on the Fernando riv, 180 m. from its mouth, & 234 leagues N. from Mexico, & on the main route from the Rio Grande to Mexico, 115 m. S.E. Coahuila. Pop. 1850, 13,534. Streets well paved, & houses mostly single-storied stone buildings. Near it are gold, silver, & lead mines. It was taken in 1846, by the U. S. army under Gen. Taylor.

MONTEREY LANDING, p. o., Concordia pa., Louisiana.

MONTERONI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 5 m. W.S.W. Lecce. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE-ROSA, an aggregate mountain of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 m. E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont, lat. 45° 56′ 1″ N., lon. 7° 52′ 10″ E. Height of its principal summit, estimated at 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs. On the E., S., and W., its branches are impassable, and its N. limb has been very rarely traversed.

MONTE-ROSSO, two towns of Naples.—I. Sicily, prov. & 27 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,500.—II. prov. Calab. Ult., dist. & 10 m. E.N.E. Monteleone. Pop. 2,200.

MONTE-ROTONDO, the loftiest mntn. of Corsica, 25 m. N.E. Ajaccio. Height 8,763 feet.

MONTE-RUBBIANO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 5 m. S. Fermo. Pop. 2,500.

MONTERRUBIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 78 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,206.

MONTE SAN GIULIANO, or OLD TRAPANI, a town of Sicily, prov. Trapani, on a high mntn. (the anc. *Eryx*), 27 m. N.N.E. Marsala. Pop. 7,500. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, & its churches & convents are mostly in ruins. On the mntn. *Eryx*, once stood a far-famed temple of Venus, of which a few granite pillars remain.

MONTESANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 11 m. S.E. Diano. Pop. 5,000.

MONTE SAN SAVINO, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 12 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. Pop. 4,098. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

MONTE SANTA MARIA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 25 m. N.N.W. Perugia, on a hill close to the Tiber. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE SANT'ANGELO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, 28 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 6,600. It has a castle, & remains of a Roman temple.

MONTE SANTO, a town of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 10 m. E.N.E. Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven for fishing-boats. Pop. 5,818.—II. a vill., deleg. & 15 m. N.E. Spoleto. Pop. 1,500. [Athos.]

MONTE-SARCHIO, a large walled t. of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., 13 m. N.N.W. Avellino. Pop. 4,600.

MONTE-SCAGLIOSO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, prov. & 9 m. S.S.E. Matera. Pop. 6,100.

MONTE-SCUDOLO, a town of the Pontif Sta., 9 m. S.S.E. Rimini, on the Conca. Pop. 1,915.

MONTE-SILVANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Cit., dist. & 4 m. N.W. Pescara. Pop. 1,000.

MONTESQUIEU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, 10 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. 2,000.

MONTESQUIEU-LAURAGAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 28 m. S.S.W. Toulouse, on the Arize. Pop. 1,320.—II. (*M. Volvestre*), same dep., arr. Muret. Pop. 2,395.

MONTESSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles. Pop. 1,706.

MONTEUX, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 11 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 2,545.

MONTE-VAGO, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the Belice, 16 m. N.W. Sciacca. Pop. 3,000.

MONTEVALLO, p-v., Shelby co., Ala., 58 E. Tuscaloosa, 786 W.

MONTEVARCHI, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3,600. It is commanded by a castle on a neighboring height, and has a college, manufs. of silk, twist, woollen stuffs, &c. Here is the museum of the Academy Val d'Ancese, rich in fossil remains.

MONTE-VECCHIO, two vills. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta.—I. deleg. Pesaro, 4 m. N.N.E. Pergola, with 1,700 inhabitants.—II. deleg. & 15 m. S.E. Forli, on the Marechia.—Two hills in Lombardy, deleg. Como, have this name.

MONTEVERDE, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., on the Ofanto, 19 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. 2,000.—*Monte-Verdi* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Pisa.

MONTEVERDE ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean, Caroline islands, in lat. 3° 27′ N., lon. 156° E., & consisting of 30 low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1806.

MONTE-VETTOLINI, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 16 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

MONTEVIDEO, p-v., Elbert co., Ga., 125 N.N.E. Milledgeville, 565 W.

MONTE-VIDEO, a fortified seaport city, & cap. of the republic Uruguay (or Banda Oriental), S. A., on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 m. E.S.E. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53′ 0″ S., lon. 56° 15′ 0″ W. Pop. 15,000. It is pretty regularly built, in the form of an amphitheatre, but is ill-supplied with water, and except a cathedral, a castle, & the governor's residence, it has no buildings of importance. Climate damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, & storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata, & the merchandise exported here amounted to $5,500,000 annually, of which hides amount to over $4,000,000, the remaining goods being beef, butter, hair, feathers, & other animal products, with Chili copper, & Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of American & Brit. cottons, woollens, & hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt & manufactured goods.

MONTE-VISO, one of the Alps. [Viso Mont.]

MONTEZUMA, p-v., Mentz t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 162 W. by N. Albany, 342 W. Situated at the junction of Cayuga & Seneca canal with the Erie canal. It contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores & 600 inhabitants. It contains strong saline springs, from which salt has been manufactured since the earliest settlement of the country. The *Montezuma marshes* extend along the outlet of Cayuga lake, & along the Seneca r., 14 miles, & 2 to 3 m. wide, covered in the summer with grass from 3 to 4 feet high.

MONTEZUMA, p-o., Mercer co., O.

MONTEZUMA, p-v., Parke co., Ia., 72 W. Indianapolis, 644 W. Situated on the right bank of the Wabash r.

MONTEZUMA, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 60 W. by S. Springfield, 840 W. Situated on the W. bank of Illinois r.

MONTEZUMA, p. o., Green co. Wis.

MONTEZUMA, p. v., cap. Powesheik co., Iowa, 50 W. Iowa city. Situated on English r., & contains a court-house and 150 inhab.

MONTEZUMA, p-o., Union co., Ky., 219 W. by S. Frankfort, 760 W.

MONTEZUMA, p-v., McNairy co., Tenn., 155 S.W. Nashville, 840 W.

MONTEZUMA, p-v., capital of Covington co., Ala., 14 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 914 W. Situated on the E. bank of Cahawba r., & contains a court-house and 250 inhabitants.

MONTFORT, p. v., Grant co., Wis.

MONTFAUCON, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Lot, 17 m. N.N.E. Cahors, with 1,729 inhabs.—II. dep. H. Loire, cap. cant. & 20 m. E.N.E. Le Puy, with 1,136 inhabitants.—III. a suburb of Paris, to which the refuse of that city is mostly carried.—*Montferrand* is the name of several comms. in the central deps. of France.

MONTFERRAT, an old marquisate of N. Italy, is now comprised in the provs. of Alessandria, Coni, Turin, Novara, and Genoa (Sard. dom.) Its cap. was Casale.

MONT-FERRAND, a city of France. (CLERMONT FERRAND.)

MONTFERRIER, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ariege, 11 m. S.E. Foix. Pop. 1,894.—II. dep. Hérault, arrond. Montpellier.

MONTFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. & 8 m. W.S.W. Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. 1,752. It had a strong fortress of the 12th century demolished by the French in 1672.

MONTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 2,976 ac. Pop. 496.

MONTFORT, two comms. & towns of France.—I. (*Lamaury*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. W.S.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,628. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a ruined castle. Simon de Montfort, who headed the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born here in 1165.—II. (*sur Meu*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. 1,772. It has manufs. of linen thread, bleach houses, and tanneries.

MONTFRIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, 11 m. E.N.E. Nimes. Pop. 2,321.

MONTGISCARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Villefranche, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1,500.

MONTGOMERY, county, N. Y. Centrally situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 356 sq. m. The surface is mountainous & hilly, terminating in the valley of the Mohawk in the N., which bounds it in that direction. Drained by East Canada, Otsquake, & Schoharie creeks, which flow into the Mohawk. The alluvial flats on the streams are very fertile. Capital, Fonda. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,074,253; wheat, 49,421 bush. produced; Indian corn, 219,648; oats, 935,097; wool, 68,025 lbs.;—29 flouring and grist m., 7 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 1 cott. fac.; 16 tanneries, 43 persons emp'd.; 6 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $451,155; value of manufac. articles, $846,670;—61 churches; 4 acad., 202 pupils; 120 sch., 7,350 scholars; 12 libraries, 18,798 vols. Pop. 1840, 35,818; 1850, 31,992.

MONTGOMERY, county, Pa. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 450 sq. m. The surface is gently uneven; soil fertile, particularly along the valley of the Schuylkill, which runs on its S.W. border. On the Schuylkill are 7 dams, with short canals, which afford extens. water power. Drained by Manatawney, Perkiomen, & Wissahickon creeks, which flow into the Schuylkill, and Pennypack creek, which flows into the Delaware. Capital, Norristown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,568,646; wheat, 309,255 bush. produced; Indian corn, 878,244; oats, 699,824; wool, 14,807 lbs.;—117 flouring & grist m., 40 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac., 11 cott. fac.; 19 tann., 38 persons emp.; 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $3,178,662; value of manuf. articles, $4,737,419;—96 churches; 39 acad., 977 pupils; 184 schools, 9,998 scholars; 12 libraries, 13,819 vols. Pop. 1840, 47,251; 1850, 58,291.

MONTGOMERY, county, Md. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. The surface is moderately uneven; soil fertile, especially along the margins of the streams. The Potomac r. flows along its S.W. boundary, & the Patuxent on its N.E., by branches of which it is drained. Capital, Rockville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $394,678; wheat, 164,168 bush. produced; rye, 5,157; Ind. corn, 366,947; oats, 165,240; potatoes, 49,399; tobacco, 426,995 lbs.; wool, 28,961;—6 flouring m., 25 grist m., 15 saw m., 1 paper fac., 4 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufacs., $137,810; value of manufac. articles, $361,167; 37 churches; 6 acad., 162 pupils, 34 schools, 750 scholars; 5 libraries, 1,259 vols. Pop. 1840, 15,456; 1850, 15,86[illegible].

MONTGOMERY, county, Va. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 420 sq. m. Organized in 1777. The Blue Ridge runs on its E. border. Drained by New r. & its branches, & the head-waters of Bannister r. The surface is broken & [illegible]gh; soil, on the streams, fertile. Capital, Christiansburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; wheat, 51,827 bush. produced; Indian corn, 266,[illegible]16; tobacco, 46,100 lbs.; wool, 21,559;—7 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp. in manuf., $22,827; value of manufac. articles, $46,250;—15 churches; 1 acad., 20 pupils; 13 sch., 550 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,405; 1850, 7,[illegible].

MONTGOMERY, county, N. C. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. m. Drained by Yadkin r. & its branches. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil fertile. Capital, Lawrenceville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $155,632; wheat, 22,336 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 192,191; cotton, 1,456 bales; tobacco, 6,990 lbs.;—value of the products of gold mines, $32,840;—31 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tann., 4 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manuf., $49,250; value of manuf. articles, $59,025;—19 churches; 3 acad., 68 pupils; 34 sch., 1,022 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,780; 1850, 6,872.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ga. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 624 sq. m. It has the Ocmulgee & Aucheehatchee, its tributary, on its S. and S.W. border. Drained by Oconee r. & its branches, & Pendleton cr. Capital, Mount Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,129; Ind. corn, 55,365 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 28,710; rice, 5,770 lbs.; cotton, 292 bales;—4 flouring and grist m.;—13 churches; 12 schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,154.

MONTGOMERY, county, O. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. m. Drained by Miami r. & its branches. The surface is level or slightly rolling; soil generally fertile. Capital, Dayton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $524,404; wheat, 315,769 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,273,932; oats, 198,893; wool, 53,813 lbs.;—27 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m.; 5 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 6 tanneries, 18 persons emp.; 6 print. offices, 4 daily & 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,049,139; value of manuf. articles, $2,002,076;—60 churches; 104 sch., 13,828 scholars; 5 libraries, 3,050. vols. Pop. 1840, 31,938; 1850, 38,218.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ia. Situated N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 504 sq. m. Drained by Sugar, Big, and Little Raccoon creeks. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Crawfordsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $572,604; wheat, 121,988 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,392,404; oats, 99,083; wool, 85,233 lbs.;—24 flouring & grist m., 19 saw m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—48 churches; 1 college, 140 students; 2 acad., 110 pupils; 58 sch., 1,770 scholars; 3 libraries, 6,000 volumes. Pop. 1840, 14,438; 1850, 18,084.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ill. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 544 sq. m. Drained by Shoal cr. & its branches, the head waters of Macoupin cr., & a branch of the S. fork of Sangamon river. The surface is elevated & undulating, consisting of timber & prairie; soil fertile. Capital, Hillsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $232,519; wheat, 21,425 bush. produced; Indian corn, 452,885; oats, 98,412; wool, 18,858;—25 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.;—12 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 58 sch., 1,663 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,490; 1850, 6,276.

MONTGOMERY, county, Mo. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Missouri river runs on its S. border. Drained by Au Cuivre & Loutre creeks. The surface is undulating; soil various. Cap., Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,462; wheat, 21,170 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 344,721; oats, 74,958; wool, 20,696 lbs.;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.;—9 churches; 1 acad., 51 pupils; 25 sch., 692 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,371; 1850, 5,489.

MONTGOMERY, county, Iowa. Situated in the S. W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by Nishnabotna riv. & by Nodaway riv., tributaries of the Missouri. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Meona.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ky. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 275 sq. m. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil in part very fertile. Drained by Red river and its tributaries, a branch of Kentucky river, and by a branch of Licking riv. Capital, Mount Sterling. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Indian corn, 914,863 bush. produced; oats, 97,974; tobacco, 4,410 lbs.; wool, 35,302;—12 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—19 churches; 1 acad., 150 pupils; 18 schools, 1,020 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,382; 1850, 9,903.

MONTGOMERY, county, Tenn. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. m. Drained by Cumberland r. & its branches, particularly Red r., from the N.E. Capital, Clarkesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $621,495; Ind. corn, 1,077,304 bush. produced; oats, 153,179; sweet potatoes, 42,717; tobacco, 3,454,745 lbs.;—10 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., 7 furnaces, 1 woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly pub. Cap. emp. in manufs., $1,037,800; value of manuf. articles, $1,261,370;—28 churches; 1 college, 125 students; 9 acad., 253 pupils; 4 schools, 90 scholars; 1 library, 1,200 vols. Pop. 1850, 21,045.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ala. Situated a little S. E. of the centre of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. The surface is level; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Coosa & Tallapoosa rivers, which run on its N. & W. borders. Capital, Montgomery. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $839,235; Ind. corn, 1,265,645 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 293,488; rice, 156,539 lbs.; cotton, 25,326 bales;—2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 printing offices, 3 daily, 3 tri-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufacs., $111,100; value of manufac. articles, $157,200;—20 churches; 3 acad., 264 pupils; 16 sch., 366 scholars; 2 libraries, 4,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 24,574; 1850, 29,711.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ark. Situated near the centre of the state, & contains 1,050 sq. m. Drained by Washita r. & branches. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Mount Ida. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $85,548; Ind. corn, 85,280 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 6,389; cotton, 39 bales; tobacco, 1,650 lbs.;—4 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufacs., $6,600; value of manuf. articles, $20,150;—5 churches; 5 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,958.

MONTGOMERY, county, Tex. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 1,175 sq. m. Drained by San Jacinto r. & affluents. Surface gently undulating; soil a rich mould, very fertile. Capital, Montgomery. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $131,071; Indian corn, 80,441 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 17,135; peas & beans, 295; cotton, 1,109 bales. Cap. employed in manuf., $6,550; value of manuf. articles, $11,400;—2 churches; 3 acad., 75 pupils. Pop. 1850, 2,384.

MONTGOMERY, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 61 m. N. Montpelier, 568 W. Drained by Trout river, a branch of the Missisque r. & its tributaries. On the riv. is a tract of fertile intervale land, back of which the surface is mountainous & rough. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 4 saw m., & 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 548; 1850, 1,001.

MONTGOMERY, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 108 W. by S. Boston, 372 W. Situated on the N. side of Westfield r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1780. Soil well adapted to grazing. It has a saw m. & 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 740; 1850, 593.

MONTGOMERY, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 95 S.S.W. Albany, 288 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile clay and gravelly loam. Drained by Wallkill riv. The vill. is situated on the E. bank of the Wallkill, & contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 8 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an iron foundry, a tannery, & about 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., an academy, & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,100; 1850, 3,933.

MONTGOMERY, t., Somerset co., N. J., 12 S.W. Somerville. Surface hilly; soil clay, sandy loam, and red shale. Drained by Beden's brook & its tributaries, & Stony brook. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 3saw m., & 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,767.

MONTGOMERY, t., Franklin co., Pa., 16 m. S.W. Chambersburg. Surface level; soil chiefly calcareous loam. Drained by Conecocheague cr. & its tributaries. It has a woollen fac., 3 flouring m., 6 grist m., 14 saw m., 2 potteries, & an academy. Pop. 1850, 3,235.

MONTGOMERY, t., Indiana co., Pa. Drained by W. branch of the Susquehanna r. & Little Mahoning r. Pop. 1850, 751.

MONTGOMERY, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 20 N. Philadelphia. Drained by Wissihickon cr., & the W. branch of the Neshaminy cr., the former of which flows S. to the Schuylkill, the latter E. to the Delaware. Surface level; soil red shale & loam. The v., called Montgomery Square, contains a store, an academy, & 10 or 15 dwellings. There are in the town a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,007; 1850, 971.

MONTGOMERY, t., Ashland co., O. Pop. 1850. 3,192.

MONTGOMERY, t., Franklin co., O. It contains in its western part the city of Columbus, the capital of the state. Its territory is small, but it is wealthy & populous. The surface is gently undulating; soil fertile. Chartered in 1807. Pop. 1840, 1,449; 1850, 1,331.

MONTGOMERY, p-v., Sycamore town, Hamilton co., O., 107 S.W. by W. Columbus, 480 W. Contains about 300 inhabs.

MONTGOMERY, t., Marion co., O. Drained by Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 552; 1850, 643.

MONTGOMERY, t., Richland co., O. Drained by a branch of the Mohiccan cr. Pop. 1840, 2,445.

MONTGOMERY, t., Wood county, O. Drained by Portage r. Pop. 1840, 609; 1850, 922.

MONTGOMERY, t., Gibson county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,248.

MONTGOMERY, p-t., Jennings county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,556.

MONTGOMERY, p-o., Kane co., Ill.

MONTGOMERY, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,429; 1850, 989.

MONTGOMERY, p-o., Sumner co., Tenn., 21 N. Nashville, 682 W.

MONTGOMERY, t., Monroe co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 317.

MONTGOMERY, city, & capital of Montgomery co., Ala, & of the state, 200 N. E. Mobile, 112 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 839 W. Situated on the left bank of Alabama r., on a high bluff, at the western termination of the Montgomery & West Point railroad, 88 m. from West Point. It contains a state-house, court-house, jail, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 seminaries, a bank, 60 stores, a steam flouring m., a steam saw m., 2 extensive iron foundries, a cotton gin factory, 3 very large warehouses, shipping 90,000 bales of cotton annually, 4 printing offices issuing 3 daily, 3 semi-weekly, & 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1850, 8,728; 1854, 10,000. Founded in 1817.

MONTGOMERY, p-v., capital Montgomery co., Tex., 160 E. Austin. Situated on Lake cr., a branch of the San Jacinto r. Has a court-house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 210 inhabs.

MONTGOMERY, a parl.-borough, market town, & pa. of N. Wales, cap. co., on the Severn, 20 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 3,288 ac. Pop. 1851, 1,248; do. of parl. borough, 1,248. It is pleasantly situated near the foot of a high hill, in the vale of Montgomery. Chief buildings, the church, a venerable cruciform pile; the guildhall, co. jail, & house of correction, & remains of a stately Norman castle, in which the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born, in 1583. With the contrib. bors. of Llanidloes, Welshpool, Llanfillyn, Machynlleth, & Newtown, it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity are remains of a British camp, also of Cherbury priory, founded in the reign of John. The last battle between the Welsh & English took place in the vicinity in 1294.

MONTGOMERY CENTRE, p-o., Franklin co., Vt.

MONTGOMERY CROSS ROADS, p-o., Montgomery t., Wood co., O., 103 N.W. Columbus, 448 W.

MONTGOMERY'S FERRY, p-o., Perry co., Pa., 19 N.W. Harrisburg, 134 W. It contains a few dwellings. Here is a ferry across the Susquehanna r.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland co. of N. Wales, having N. the cos. Merioneth & Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, & W. Cardigan. Area, 755 sq. m., or 483,329 ac., about half of which is uncultivated, & not more than 80,000 under tillage. Inhabited houses 1851, 12,350. Pop. 67,335. Surface very mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well

wooded. The mountain Plinlimmon is partly in this county. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, & Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved: the mountains are chiefly in sheep-walks. Breeds of sheep are celebrated both for their wool and mutton. The pure breed of Welsh ponies, or "Merlins," is still preserved in this co. Cattle, butter, cheese, and superior oak timber, are chief products. Average rent of land, 1815, 6s. 5½d. an ac. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, & is the principal mineral wrought. The co. is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel manuf., & agricultural laborers are in winter often employed at the loom. Montgomery is divided into 9 hundreds & 47 parishes, mostly in the dioceses of St. Asaph & North Wales circuit. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, & Llanfyllin. The co. with its bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. During the Saxon era, it formed part of the Welsh principality of Powis, & was named Montgomery after one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTGOMERYVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Pa., 101 E. Harrisburg, 159 W. It contains a Baptist church, 2 stores, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

MONTGUYON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 20 m. S.E. Jonzac. Pop. 1,457.

MONTHALIA, p-o., Panola co., Miss.

MONTHERME, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Meuse, 8 m. N. Mezieres. Pop. 1,658. It has manufs. of glass.

MONTHUREUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Mirecourt, on rt. b. of the Saone. Pop. 1,618.

MONTICELLI, 2 vills. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Gaeta. Pop. 1,400 & 1,000.—II. a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca di Roma, dist. Tivoli.

MONTICELLO, p-t., Aroostook co., Me. Drained by Meduxnekeag r. Pop. 1850, 227.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Sullivan co., N.Y., 116 S.W. Albany, 294 W. Situated in Thompson t., & on the Newburgh & Cochecton turnpike. It contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, 4 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist.—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a bank, 6 stores, a tannery, & 600 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, v., Richfield t., Otsego co., N.Y. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., Guilford co., N. C.

MONTICELLO, p-v., Fairfield dist., S. C., 31 N. Columbia, 499 W. Situated near Broad r., & has an academy & 500 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Jasper county, Ga., 35 W. N. W. Milledgeville, 642 W. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 19 stores, & 450 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Flor., 29 E.N.E. Tallahasse, 925 W. Situated on a ridge 4 mile E. of the Mickasooky lake, & 10 miles S. of the Georgia line. It contains a court-house, several stores, & 328 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of White co., Ia., 73 N. N.W. Indianapolis, 632 W. Situated on the right bank of Tippecanoe r. It has a court-house, 2 churches, 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Piatt co., Ill. Situated on the E. side of Sangamon r., & contains a court-house, & 100 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., Green co., Wis.

MONTICELLO, p-v., Jones co., Iowa, 50 N. E. Iowa City, & contains 252 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Lewis co., Mo., 145 N. by E. Jefferson City, 912 W. Situated on the N.E. side of North Fabius r. It has a court-house & several stores, & 222 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Wayne co., Ky., 110 S. Frankfort, 592 W. Situated on the N. side of Beaver cr., a branch of Cumberland r. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, & 300 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., Pike co., Ala. 169 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 849 W. Situated on a small branch of Pea river.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital of Lawrence co., Miss., 87 S. Jackson, 1,064 W. Situated on the W. side of Pearl river, & contains a court-house, jail, a church, several stores, printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital Drew co., Ark. 8 S. by E. Little Rock. Situated on a beautiful prairie, & contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, an academy, several stores, & 250 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, p-v., Carroll pa., La.

MONTICELLO, p-v., capital Lewis co., Washington ter. Contains a court-house, a Methodist church, & 150 inhabs.

MONTICELLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 14 m. S.E. Como. Pop. 1,650.

MONTIERENDER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the Voire, 8 m. W.S.W. Vassy. Pop. 1,500.—*Montiers-sur-Saulx* is a comm. & mkt. t., dep. Meuse, cap. c., 10 S. Ligny. Pop. 1,294.

MONTIGLIO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, Viv. & 28 m. W N.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 3,042.

MONTIGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Sarlat. Pop. 2,561.

MONTIGNY, numerous comms. & small vills. of France, in the N., N.W., & central deps.—*Mont-le-Roi* is a town, dep. H. Marne, arrond. Langres, formerly fortified. Pop. 1,211.

MONTIJO, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 4,150, mostly employed in woollen & linen weaving.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 13,224. It has manufs. of coarse linen & woollen cloths, oil-mills, & potteries, & was formerly fortified, but its works were destroyed by Ferd. the Catholic in 1508.

MONTIRAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. Albi. Pop. 2,230.

MONTIVILLIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. 3,036. It is situated in a pleasant valley, watered by the Lézarde, & has a comm. college; tanning, linen bleaching, and sugar refining works.

MONTJALEIA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 20 m. N.N.E. Krementchug. Pop. 1,800.

MONTJEAN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, arrond. & 13 m. E. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,470.

MONTJOIE, or MONTSCHAN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 16 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër. Pop. 3,000.

MONTJOIE, a vill. & spa of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. & 1 m. N. St. Girons. Pop. 1,820.

MONTLHERY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.W. Paris, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a tower commanding a good view of Paris, & its environs. It has a fine old town-hall, hospital, & 1,460 inhabitants.

MONTLIEU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. S.E. Jonzac. Pop. 1,929.

MONTLOUIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, 40 m. W.S.W. Perpignan, on a steep rock close to the Tet, in a gorge at the foot of the Pyrenees, with a remarkable square citadel. Pop. 1,080.—II. a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 6¼ m. E. Tours, with a station on the Orleans & Tours r. r.

MONTLUÇON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, on rt. b. of the Cher, close to the canal de Berri, 38 m. W.S.W. Moulins. Pop. 6,105. It is crowned by a ruined castle, has remains of old walls & towers, & manufs. of coarse woollens.

MONTLUEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 24 miles S.E. Trevoux. Pop. 2,866. Manufacs. cloth for the army, packing-cloth, and sewing thread.

MONTMAGNY, county, Can. E., on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence, toward the E. part of the province. Drained by Montmagny riv. & Bous St. Nicolas on the N., and by branches of St. John riv. on the S. Goose, Crane, & St. Margaret islands in the St. Lawrence are attached to it. Cap. Montmagny. Pop. 1852, 11,945.

MONTMAGNY, t. & cap. Montmagny co., Can. E. Pop. 1,221.

MONTMARAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,612. It has manufs. of cutlery & machinery, & trade in coal & agricultural produce.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 m. S.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,520.

MONTMARTRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the new line of fortifications. Pop. 14,234. It is a favorite Sunday resort for the Parisians, & has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, 2 schools, oil-

cloth factories, scagliola works, woollen mills, & gypsum quarries.

MONTMEDY, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 25 m. N. Verdun. Pop. 1,648. It is defended by extensive outworks, & has barracks, military hospital, prison, and manufs. of hosiery & leather.

MONTMEILLAN, or MONTMELIAN, a town of Savoy, cap. mand., on the Isere, 7 m. S.E. Chambery. Pop. (with comm.) 1,325.

MONTMERLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, 9 m. N. Trevoux, on the Saone. Pop. 1,801.

MONTMIRAIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, 22 m. S.W. Epernay. Pop. 2,222. It has manufs. of cutlery, copper & tin wares. A battle was fought here, 17th Feb., 1814, between the French and the allies.

MONTMORENCY, county, Can. E., in the E. part of the province. Drained by Montmorency & St. Anne rivers entering the St. Lawrence riv. on the S. It includes the Isl. of Orleans in the St. Lawrence. Surface mostly hilly and rough; soil fertile. Capital, Château Richer. Pop. 1852, 9,598.

MONTMORENCY, or ENGHIEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,882. It has ruins of an old castle, & manufs. of lace & embroidery. Near it is the Hermitage, a favorite residence of Rousseau.

MONTMORENCY, a riv. of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence, 6 m. N.E. Quebec, after forming a cataract 250 feet in height.

MONTMORILLON a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, 17 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. Pop. 3,658. Principal edifices, a curious octagonal temple built over a sepulchral cave; an ecclesiastical seminary, & a hospital. It has manufs. of biscuits.

MONTODINE, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. E.S.E. Lodi, on the Serio, 2¼ m. above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2,000.

MONTODORISIO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 3 m. W.S.W. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,500.

MONTOIRE, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,500, partly employed in vitriol works, & in cutting turf.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 24 m. W.N.W. Blois. Pop. 2,475. It is commanded by a ruined castle; has cavalry barracks, and manufs. of linen fabrics, wool. hosiery, paper, & leather.

MONTOLIEU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, 10 m. W.N.W. Carcassone. Pop. 1,760. It has an old castle of the 12th century.

MONTONGA, p-o., Drew co., Ark.

MONTORIO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, dist. and 3¼ miles S.E. Larino. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., dist. & 6 m. S.W. Teramo. Pop. 2,300.

MONTORO, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on a height near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 10,732. It has manufs. of linen & woollen cloths, and several potteries.

MONTORO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist., & 11 m. N. Salerno. Pop. 6,200.

MONTOUR, county, Pa. Situated centrally towards the E. part of the state. Area, 210 sq. miles. Drained by Chillisquaque & Mahanouring creeks, entering the Susquehanna r. which passes through the county, & by Big Roaring creek, entering it from the S. Surface uneven; soil in the vallies very fertile. Iron ore abounds & is extensively manufactured. Capital, Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $227,951; wheat, 126,217 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 138,279; oats, 98,156; wool, 14,899 pounds produced; —11 flouring & grist m.; 3 forges; 1 woollen fac., 8 tann., 18 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufactures, $789,924; value of manufactured articles, $918,063; —35 churches; 2 acad., 60 pupils; 76 schools, 3,715 scholars; 5 libraries, 1,300 vols. Pop. 1850, 13,239.

MONTOUR, t., Columbia co., Pa. Has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 809; 1850, 409.

MONTOURS, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

MONTPELIER, p-t., capital of Washington co., & of the state of Vermont. It is situated on the Vermont central railroad. 47 miles from Burlington, & 205 from Boston, & on an alluvial plain of moderate extent, at the junction of the N. & S. branches of Winooski or Onion r., surrounded by elevated hills, some of which rise abruptly—38 E. S. E. Burlington, 60 N. Windsor, 150 N.N.E. Albany, 160 N.N.W. Boston, 97 N.N.W. Concord, N.H., 516 W. Pop. in 1830, 1,792; 1840, 3,725; 1850, 2,310. The surface is uneven; soil very fertile. Drained by Winooski r. & its branches. At the centre is a small village, containing a Methodist church. The principal vill. is situated in the S. W. part of the t., & about 10 ms. N.E. of the geographical centre of the state. It became the capital of the state in 1805. Onion r. & its branches here afford good water power. The t. was chartered in 1780, & first settled in 1786, on the present site of the village. The road through the Green mountains, which passes through this place, encounters no high hills, & constitutes Montpelier a great thoroughfare. The village was incorporated in 1818, & contains a court-house, jail, an academy with a valuable library & philosophical apparatus, 7 churches, — 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 Universalist,—20 stores, 2 banks with an aggregate cap. of $200,000, a piano forte fac., an iron foundry, 2 fulling m., a starch fac., 5 printing offices, each issuing weekly newspapers, & 2,000 inhabs. Among the public buildings is the state house, an elegant granite edifice, 150 feet long; the centre, including the portico, 100 feet deep; & the wing, 72 feet deep. The front in the centre has a fine Doric portico of 6 columns, 6 feet in diameter at the base, & 36 feet high. The edifice is surmounted by a dome, 100 feet high at the top, from the ground. In the interior are convenient state offices, & spacious & elegant rooms for the senate & house of representatives. [*See E. Montpelier.*]

MONTPELIER, p-o., Hanover co., Va., 23 N. Richmond, 112 W.

MONTPELIER, p-v., Richmond co., N. C., 91 S.W. Raleigh, 379 W.

MONTPELIER, p-o., Monroe co., Ga., 17 m. from Macon. Here is the Georgia Episcopal Institute, an institution for imparting to females a thorough collegiate education. It is furnished with accomplished teachers, & is surrounded by the gorgeous & picturesque scenery of the south.

MONTPELIER, p-v., Marengo co., Ala.

MONTPELIER, p-o., Williams co., O.

MONTPELIER, p-v., Blackford co., Ia., 81 N.E. Indianapolis, 552 W. Situated on the south side of Salamanie r.

MONTPELIER, p-v., Adair co., Ky.

MONTPELIER, t., Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 378.

MONTPELLIER, a city of France, cap. dep. Herault, near the Lez, & on the r. r. from Nîmes to Cette, 75 m. W.N.W. Marseille. Pop. 37,774. Mean temp. of year 59°.5; winter 44°,2; summer 76° Fahr. It is finely situated on the slope of a hill commanding extensive views, & has a university, academy for the deps. Herault, Aveyron, Aude, & E. Pyrenées; a tribunal of commerce, a school of engineers, a seminary, with schools of medicine & pharmacy; a national college, normal school, museums of painting and sculpture, library of 30,000, & one of 6,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Its manufs. comprise blankets, cottons, muslins, paper-hangings, corks, & surgical instruments. Among its chief ornaments are the gate & the splendid promenade of Peyrou. It was built in the 10th century out of the ruins of *Maugelonne*. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. Montpellier attracts many strangers by its economical and literary advantages; it was formerly a favorite resort of English invalids.

MONTPENSIER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 10 m. N.N.E. Riom. It gave the title of duke to the youngest son of the ex-king Louis Philippe.

MONT-PERDU, a mntn. of Spain. [PYRENEES.]

MONTPEYROUX, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Herault, 9 m. E.S.E. Lodève. Pop. 1,610.—II. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. Pop. 2,000.

MONTPEZAT, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.N.W. Largentière. Pop. 2,902.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,687.—III. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,099.

MONPONT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 23 m. N.E. Mâcon. Pop. 2,259.

MONTQUHITTER, a pa., Scotl. [MONQUHITTER.]

MONTRA, p-o., Shelby co., O.

MONTREAL, a city and river port of entry, Canada East, and the largest and most populous city and chief seat of commerce of British America. Situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 142 m. in a direct line S.W. Quebec. Lat. 45° 30′ W., lon. 73° 25′ N. Pop. 1810, 27,297; in 1852, 57,716; 1854, 65,000. The site is not so commanding as that of Quebec, but it is in every other respect superior to that city. It is not so crowded, & some even of its older streets are of tolerable width. Notre Dame street, which is the principal seat of the retail trade, is nearly a mile in length, and has many elegant shops. Great St. James street is elegant and spacious, and is occupied principally by the banks & insurance offices. St. Paul street is the chief seat of the wholesale business. Water street, Commissioners' street, & Common street, face on the St. Lawrence the entire length of the city, and exhibit a splendid frontage, principally of cut stone warehouses, which has a very imposing effect. There are other handsome streets and squares, with many beautiful private residences and villas, particularly on Beaver Hall, which is considered the fashionable part of the city. From whatever side the city is approached, the scene is one of much interest; if from the St. Lawrence, the splendid towers of the cathedral, the tall spires of Christ Church, St. Patrick's church, and the elegant front of Bonsecours Market, & the long ranges of cut stone buildings which front the river, form at once a *tout ensemble* which is unequalled.

The most remarkable public edifice is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, opened in 1829. It is superior to any other church in British America; is built in the Gothic style of architecture, is 255¼ feet in length by 134¼ in breadth. It is faced with stone & roofed with tin, and has six towers, of which the three belonging to the main front are 220 feet in height. On the roof is a promenade 76 feet in length by 20 in breadth, elevated 120 feet. The principal window is 64 feet in height & 32 in breadth. The interior is capable of accommodating from 6,000 to 7,000 persons, who may disperse by numerous outlets in five or six minutes. It comprises seven chapels and nine spacious aisles. There are several other Roman Catholic churches, mostly belonging to the order of St. Sulpice, to the members of which Montreal chiefly owed its foundation, and who still hold the seigniory of the island on which it stands. The seminary of St. Sulpice, a large and commodious building adjoining the cathedral, occupies three sides of an oblong area, 132 feet in length by 29 deep, and is surrounded by spacious gardens. A handsome additional building, 110 feet by 45 feet, has been lately erected, at an expense of 10,000*l*. In these establishments, students in most of the higher branches of learning are taught at very moderate charges. The Episcopal cathedral is a handsome edifice, 132 by 80 feet. It was erected in 1804, & will seat 3,000 persons. Trinity Church is a neat cut stone building, erected in 1824; it is 75 by 44 feet, & is handsomely fitted up. St. Georges Church is a neat building, erected in the style of the 13th century. The interior is fitted up in a chaste and elegant manner, & it has an excellent organ. There are four other Episcopal churches, 2 Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) churches, one of which (St. Andrews), is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style of architecture. It is 70 by 65 feet, & will accommodate about 1,000 persons. Two Free churches, 3 Methodist, the most elegant being the Great St. James street church, built in the Florid Gothic style. It is 111 by 73 feet, & will seat 2,500, & cost 12,500*l*. There are also 2 Congregational, 1 American Presbyterian, 1 Secession, 1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Jews' synagogue. The *Sœurs Noires* have an extensive convent, founded in 1659. Its inmates consist of a superior and 60 nuns, whose duties are directed to the education of young girls. The Montreal general hospital, erected in 1821–2 by voluntary subscription, a large & well-built edifice, is said to be one of the best regulated institutions of the kind in America. The court house & prison are substantial buildings, occupying the site of the former college of the Jesuits. The government house, 5 banks, barracks, ordnance office, and 4 market houses, are among the remaining public buildings. In one of the squares is a colossal statue of Nelson, placed on a Doric column, the pedestal of which has bas reliefs representing naval actions. Besides the educational establishments noticed above, Montreal has 4 colleges. M'Gill college is beautifully situated at the base of the mountain. It owes its origin to the late Hon. James M'Gill, who bequeathed the estate of Burnside and 10,000*l*. for its endowment. The Roman Catholic college on College street, St. Marys (Jesuit) college, between Bleury & Alexander streets; the Baptist College, at the west end of Dorchester street. Montreal has a penitentiary, a house of industry, a theatre-royal, water works, a savings' bank, a natural history society, a mechanics' institution, a central auxiliary society for promoting education & industry; Bible & tract, agricultural & horticultural societies, a board of trade, custom house, several public libraries, and an excellent news-room, &c. There is published 3 daily, 7 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 9 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, & 4 monthly publications, and 5 other periodicals. There are in Montreal several fine public squares, viz.: the Champ de Mars, the Place d'Armes, Jacques Cartier square, Dalhousie square, & Richmond square; and there is a rural cemetery recently laid out, called Mt. Royal Cemetery, well worth a visit from the stranger. Montreal is supplied with water from the St. Lawrence, raised by steam power into 3 reservoirs, of the aggregate capacity of about 5 millions of gallons, at a cost of 72,787*l*. The new works derive their supply from the St. Lawrence above the La Chine rapids, & is brought from thence in an aqueduct 5 m. in length to the settling pond, from whence it is forced up by power derived from a portion of its surplus waters into reservoirs, of an aggregate capacity of 20 millions of gallons, elevated 200 feet above the surface of the river; estimated cost, 150,000*l*.

The position of Montreal, at the head of the ship navigation of the St. Lawrence, & near its confluence with the Ottawa, as well as its situation with respect to the city of New York, necessarily makes it one of the greatest emporiums of Canada. The harbor, though not large, is secure, & vessels drawing 15 ft. water may lie close to the shore. Its general depth of water is from 3 to 4¼ fathoms. Its chief disadvantage consists in the rapid St. Mary, about 1 mile below the city wharves, which vessels often find it difficult to stem. To obviate the obstructions in the navigation above Montreal, the Lachine canal, 9 m. long, 20 feet wide, & 5 feet deep, was undertaken in 1821, & completed at an expense of 130,000*l*. The communication with the opposite sides of the river is carried on by several steam & other vessels; & during the summer, a regular steamboat communication is kept up with Quebec. At this season vast rafts of timber come down and pass the city of Quebec; & scows, batteaux of about six tons, & Durham boats, bring to Montreal the produce of Upper Canada. Neither is the trade of Montreal suspended in winter, like that of Quebec. Numerous sledges may be seen coming in from all directions with agricultural produce, frozen carcases of beef & pork, firewood and other articles. Montreal is the centre of the commerce between Canada & the U. States, carried on by Lake Champlain & the Hudson, & not only is it the depôt of all the adjacent country, but most of the business done in Quebec is carried on by branches from the Montreal houses. (See Exports of Canada, page 853.) The imports in 1853 amounted to 3,693,306*l*., and the net amount of duties, 447,089*l*. In the same year, 4,885 vessels entered the port, 491,928 tons burden. The wharves of this city are constructed in a manner unequalled upon this continent. The entire line of which is over two miles in length, & considerable additions, to meet the rapidly increasing trade of the city, will be speedily commmenced. *The Lachine Canal*, with its locks & basins, is another of those Public Works of which the city may well be proud. *The Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad*, commences at Brewsterville, opposite the city, & connects with the lines to New York & Boston, at Rouse's Point, a distance of 49 miles. This road is now completed, & the cars run daily. *The Lachine Railroad* connects the city, by a line of road nine miles in length, with the village of that name. The continuation of this road from Caughnawaga till it connects with the Ogdensburg road at Moers, is now complete, & the whole line is known as "*The Montreal & New York Railroad.*" *The St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad*, connects Montreal with the city of Portland a distance of 292 miles is now complete. A line from Quebec to Melbourne, a distance of 100 miles, is also in course of construction, & will be completed in 1854. *The Grand Trunk Railroad*, to connect Montreal with Kingston, Toronto, &c., is now in course of construc-

tion. The entire length of the road from Trois Pistoles to Sarnia, will be 1,112 miles, & it will probably be completed in 1856. *The Montreal & Bytown Railroad* will pass through a fine district of country, &, is in progress of construction. The length will be about 121 miles, & will be opened in 1856. *The Victoria Bridge.*—This splendid & useful structure, is to cross the St. Lawrence from Point St. Charles to the South shore, a total length of 9,437 feet, or somewhat over a mile & three quarters. It is to be built on the tubular principle, & will have a track for railroad cars in the centre, while on the outside of the tube there will be a balcony on each side, with a foot path for passengers. The bridge will rest on 24 piers & two abutments of limestone masonry, the centre span being 330 feet long, & 60 feet high from summer water level. The iron used in its construction will be the best boiler plate T iron, & the total cost of the work is to be 1,500,000*l.* sterling, or $7,500,000. Formerly this city was the head quarters of the fur trade, but its interest in it has greatly declined. It has establishments for the manufacture of cotton goods, India Rubber, steam engines, railroad cars, axes, &c., cast iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, & tobacco manufactories, several ship building establishments, &c., various articles of hardware, linseed oil, floor cloth, &c., are made in the city. The markets are abundantly supplied with flesh, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. About three-fourths of the population are of French descent, the remainder consisting principally of emigrants from Great Britain. Montreal, originally called Ville Marie, was taken from the French in 1760. The city is divided into 9 wards, & governed by a mayor & common council.

MONTRÉAL is the largest & most fertile island belonging to Canada. It is 32 miles in length, & 10 m. broad; and is considered the garden of the Lower Province. Area, 197 sq. ms. Soil is in most parts excellent, & it produces nearly every kind of grain, fruit & vegetable in perfection. Surface level, with the exception of the Mountain near the city; it is, however, diversified by several gentle ridges, having a tendency from N.E. to S.W., which are designated Coteaux. Mount Royal, or the Mountain, which overlooks the city consists of two distinct hills, between which one of the leading avenues into it passes. There are roads also by which the circuit of either or both mountains can be made, & which, from the very picturesque scenery they present, are beautiful drives. The base of the Mountain is adorned with many elegant villas, and the choicest orchards of Lower Canada are those which are situated around it, the fruit being of the most delicious flavor, & greatest luxuriance of yield. The island is divided into two Ridings, viz., the East Riding, or "*Hochelaga*," & the West Riding, or "*Jacques Cartier*," each of which returns one Member to the Provincial Parliament. It is also divided into ten parishes, viz: *The parish of the City of Montreal*, which comprehends the city proper, the Côtes de la Visitation, St. Joseph, Notre Dame des Neiges, & St. Pierre, together with parts of St. Paul & St. Catherines; the isle of St. Paul, at the mouth of River St. Pierre, & the Isle aux Hérons. Côte des Neiges is a neat thriving village, containing several tanneries & stores, & a chapel. *The Parish of St. Laurent* comprehends Côtes St. Laurent & St. Michel, with part of Notre Dame des Vertus. The handsome village of St. Laurent contains a number of stores, & a large Parish Church. *The parish of Sault au Recollet*, situated on the Back River, or Rivière des Prairies, contains a neat village of the same name, a fine church, & several valuable saw & corn mills. *The parish of St. Geneviève* is situated at the extreme N.W. of the Island, opposite Isle Bizard, & has nothing remarkable to speak of. *The Parish of Lachine* contains the large & thriving village of that name; it is an extensive parish, extending nearly eight miles along the St. Lawrence, & has many excellent farms, orchards & gardens. *The Parish of Pointe Claire*, extends from the Parish of Lachine, along the river, & includes part of Isle Perrot. *The Parish of Longue Pointe* commences at the Eastern boundary of the Parish of Montreal, & extends to that of Pointe aux Trembles, with a depth back to the centre of the Island; there are many rich farms in this parish. *The Parish of Pointe aux Trembles* extends from the last named to the upper end of Isle Thérèse, & includes the whole of the lower part of the island, which fronts the St. Lawrence. The village of the same name is a neat place of 70 or 80 houses, & is much frequented by visitors from the city. *The Parish of Rivière des Prairies*, contains the whole of the Côte St. Joseph, and, as its name implies, fronts on the river of the same name. *The Parish of St. Anne* embraces the whole upper end of the island, & also the upper part of Isle Perrot; it contains the pleasant village of St. Anne, & possesses many good farms and orchards. The city of Montreal sends three, & the remainder of the island two members, to the Provincial Parliament. The county is co-extensive with the island, and had in 1852, neat cattle, 15,613; sheep, 7,676; swine, 8,938; horses, 8,239;—wheat, 121,810 bush. produced; rye, 105; Indian corn, 14,904; buckwheat, 18,805; barley, 32,065; oats, 248,818; potatoes, 310,398; peas, 66,876; tobacco, 18,489 pounds; wool, 19,429;—7 grist m., 1 saw m., 18 tanneries. 2 carding & fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 1 ashery. Pop. 1851, 77,-381; 1854, 85,000.

MONTRÉAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Carcassone. Pop. 2,173. It stands on a height, & has a fine church, & a hospital.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Gers, 29 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,877.

MONTRÉDON, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Tarn, 17 m. E. Albi. Pop. 5,213.

MONTREJEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a marble bridge of 5 arches, 8 m. W. St. Gaudens. Pop. 2,646, employed in the manufs. of knit-hosiery, hats, wax candles, & leather.

MONTRELAIS, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, arrond. & 9 m. E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,460.

MONTRESOR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 9 m. E. Loches. Pop. 731.

MONTREUIL, several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*sur Mer*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, 8 m. from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens branch of the N. r. r., 20 m. S.S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 3,685. It is enclosed by a rampart, divided into an Upper & Lower town, & defended by a strong hill-fortress. It has manufs. of linen cloths.—II. (*M. sous Bois*), dep. Seine, 3¼ m. E. Paris. Pop. 3,587, employed in manufs. of enamelled leather and porcelain.—III. (*M. Bellay*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on a craggy height, near the Thoué, 9 m. S.S.W. Saumur, formerly a place of great strength. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*le Chetif*), a vill., dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 19 m. W.S.W. Mamers. Pop. 1,240.

MONTREUX, a large vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 14 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. of pa. 2,600.

MONTREVAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 780.

MONTREVEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 1,401.

MONTRICHARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 18 m. S.S.W. Blois. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly fortified.

MONTRICOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, 13 m. E. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,585.

MONTRIGAUD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 23 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,560.

MONTROSE, p-b., capital of Susquehanna co., Pa., 175 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 255 W. Situated on elevated ground, near the sources of Wyalusing & Meshoppen creeks, which flow into the Susquehanna r. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Universalist, & 1 African,—an academy, a bank, a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 917 inhabs.

MONTROSE, p-o., Westmoreland co., Va.

MONTROSE, p-v., Summit co., O.

MONTROSE, t., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 52.

MONTROSE, p-v., Lee co., Iowa. It is situated on elevated ground, on a beautiful prairie, & commands a view of the Mississippi river, & of the surrounding country for 20 miles. It is opposite to the Mormon city Nauvoo. This was the site of the "Camp Des Moines," & here are many remains of ancient mounds. Pop. 484; of the t. 1850, 1,723.

MONTROSE, p-v., Smith co., Tenn.

MONTROSE, p-v., Jasper co., Miss.

MONTROSE, depôt p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa. On the Lackawana & Western r. r., 13 m. from Great Bend.

MONTROSE, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 34 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on a

peninsula between Montrose basin & the N. Sea, at the mouth of the S. Esk, across which it communicates with its suburb Inch by a suspension bridge, 432 feet in length, between towers, & erected at a cost of about 25,000*l*. Lat. of lighthouse, 56° 42′ 5″ N., lon. 2° 28′ 0″ W. Pop. of pa. 1851, 15,822; do. of bor. 15,238. It has several good streets, & many handsome modern residences, interspersed with picturesque anc. dwellings, a large collegiate pa. church, various other churches & chapels, a town hall, jail, magnificent lunatic asylum, infirmary, Dorward's house of refuge, an academy, trades' school, custom house, exchange, & news room, all conspicuous buildings; with numer. good public & private schools, a large subscription library, mechanics' institute, museum, antiquarian & other societies, several large bequests for the poor, weekly newspapers, branch banks, some large flax spinning mills, & extensive manufs. of dowlas, duck, sheeting, sail-cloth, bagging, &c., some years ago employing from 3,000 to 4,000 hands. It has also tanneries, breweries, soap, starch, & machine factories. E. the town are the "Links," or downs, forming public grounds extending to the sea. Montrose basin is an expansion of the S. Esk, about 3 miles in circuit, but shallow; the harbor, however, in the Esk, at high water, is accessible for the largest ships, & lined with quays, wet docks, & docks for ship-building, with two lighthouses at its entrance. Principal exports are manuf. goods, salmon, stone, & agricultural produce, to Dundee, Leith, London, & Glasgow; & Montrose is stated to export more corn than any other Scottish port. Imports chiefly Baltic & colonial produce, coal, lime, slate, & iron. The port comprises all the coast from the Tay to Bervie, including Arbroath. Steamers communicate between it & London, Leith, Dundee, & Aberdeen, & it is connected with Edinburgh and Aberdeen by r. r. Markets for grain, Friday. Corp. rev. about 3,000*l*. per ann. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, & Bervie, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Here, in 1296, Baliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. The famous Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612, and the town now gives the title of Duke to his family.

MONTROUGE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. Pop. 1,353. It comprises the asylum Rochefoucault, a small theatre near Mont Parnasse; and has manufs. of spermaceti candles, soap, glue, colors and varnishes, steam & locomotive engines, hydraulic presses, &c. Here is the entrance to the catacombs, extending beneath Paris. The comm. of *Petit-Montrouge* is now enclosed by the fortifications.

MONTSERRAT, a Brit. W. India isl., C. A., Leeward group, midway between Guadeloupe & Nevis, and 27 m. S.W. Antigua. Lat. 16° 45′ N., lon. 62° 20′ W. Area, 47 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 7,800, of whom 6-7ths are blacks. Surface mountainous, rises to 2,500 feet in elevation, & is broken by numerous chasms. Climate comparatively healthy. Soil light & volcanic, and it produces some of the best coffee & sugar in the West Indies. In 1845, 777 hhds. of sugar, 316 puncheons of molasses, & 36 do. of rum were exported, besides cotton, wool, arrow-root, & tamarinds, the total value of exports amounting to 18,925*l*., & of imports to 26,275*l*. In the same year, the vessels entering & clearing out of the colony had an aggregate burden of about 5,200 tons. Total rev. in do. 2,142*l*. Legislature composed of the President, a Legislative Council of 7 members, & a House of Assembly of 12 members. Salaries of Ad. of Gov., 500*l*. The island was discovered & named by Columbus in 1493. Capital, Plymouth, on its S.W. coast.—II. a famous monastery of Spain. [MONSERRAT.]

MONT ST. JEAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONT ST. MICHEL, a picturesque, steep, and fortified rock, off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale bay, 7 m. S.W. Avranches, having a striking resemblance to St. Michael's Mount, off Cornwall, on the opposite side of the English Channel. On its summit is an abbey, founded in the 8th century, clustered around which is an irregular town. Pop. 1,000.

MONTSURS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Mayenne, arrond. and 12 m. E.N.E. Laval, on the Dinard. Pop. 1,405. It has manufatories of linens.

MONT-TENDRE, one of the Jura mntns., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the S.E. side of the Lake of Joux, 15 m. N.W. Lausanne. Height 5,538 feet. Its lower slopes are well wooded.

MONT TERRIBLE, and MONT TONNERE, two former deps. under the French empire, the former partly composed of the N.W. part of the Swiss cant. Bern, with Porentruy for its cap., and named after a mntn. 3 m. S.E. thereof, on which are vestiges of a camp established by J. Cæsar. The latter is now mostly comprised in Rhenish Bavaria; cap. city, Mayence.

MONTUIRI, a town of the Balearic Isls., Majorca, 17 m. E. Palmas. Pop. 2,783.

MONTURESVILLE, p-v., Lycoming co., Pa., 95 N. Harrisburg, 205 W. Situated on the left bank of the W. B. Susquehanna river, and on the Pennsylvania canal. It has 228 inhabitants.

MONTVALE SPRINGS, p-o., Blount co., Tenn.

MONTVILLE, p-t., Waldo county, Me., 26 E.N.E. Augusta, 622 W. Drained by head branches of Sheepscot r. Incorporated in 1807. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,153; 1850, 1,881.

MONTVILLE, t., New London co., Ct., 36 S.E. Hartford, 360 W. Situated about midway between Norwich & New London. Thames river bounds it on the E. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Yantic r., which affords water power. There is a small remnant of the Mohegan Indians remaining, to whose use 2,700 acres of land are secured. They have a small church & school house. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an oil m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,990; 1850, 1,848.

MONTVILLE, v., Moravia t., Cayuga co., N. Y. It has a store, a grist m., & about 50 inhabs.

MONTVILLE, p-v., Pequannock t., Morris co., N. J., 67 N. by E. Trenton, 238 W. Situated in a deep valley, through which the Morris canal passes, by 2 inclined planes. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 15 or 20 dwellings.

MONTVILLE, p-t., Geauga co., O., 180 N.E. by N. Columbus, 339 W. Drained by Cuyahoga r. Pop. 1840, 567; 1850, 702.

MONTVILLE, t., Medina co., O. Drained by Rocky r. Pop. 1840, 914; 1850, 1,077.

MONTVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris & Havre r. r., 8 m. N. Rouen. Pop. 2,200. It was visited by a destructive waterspout in 1845.

MONUMENT, p. v., Sandwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 50 S. Boston, 461 W. Situated on the side of Buzzard's bay, & on the Cape Cod branch railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational & 2 Methodist,—an iron foundry, a cut nail fac., & 350 inhabs.

MONUMENT, p. o., Pike co., Ill.

MONUMENT ISLAND, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

MONXTON, a par. of Engl., co. Berks. Area, 1,141 ac. Pop. 250.

MONYMUSK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 19 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, between the rivers Don and Oyne. Pop. 940, partly engaged in quarrying granite.

MONZA, *Modetia*, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 9¼ m. N.N.E. Milan, with which it is connected by r. r., on the Lambro, here crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. 16,000. It is well laid out, and has an air of venerable antiquity. It was the cap. of the Lombard kingdom of Italy, and has a curious old cathedral, built by the celebrated Queen Theodolinda, in the 6th century, & where her relics, with the iron crown & regalia of Lombardy, are kept; a royal palace, with fine gardens, the usual residence of the Austrian viceroy; the ancient Lombard palace, now a court-house; a theatre, gymnasium, 2 hospitals, and extensive manufs. of coarse cotton stuffs, hats, & leather.

MONZAMBANO, a market town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Mantua. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1800.

MONZIE, or MONIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 3 m. N.E. Crieff. Area about 48 sq. m., mostly amongst the Grampians. Pop. 1,199. It has several ancient remains, including the reputed fort of Fingal, tomb of Ossian, & Monzie castle.

MONZON, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. S.E. Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 2,880.

MOODAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Mymunsingh, 66 miles W.N.W. Dacca.

MOODHILL, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 92 m. N.E. Dharwar.

MOODKEE, a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, about 28 m. S.E. Ferozepoor. Pop. 6,000. Here in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

MOODUS, p-v., East Haddam t., Middlesex co., Ct., 27 S. Hartford, 339 W. Situated on Moodus r., & contains a church, 4 cotton fac. employing 80 persons, & 500 inhabitants.

MOODY'S MILL, p. o., Morgan co., O.

MOOERS, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 18 N. Plattsburg, 198 N. Albany, 573 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil various. Drained by Chazy r., which enters Lake Champlain, & English river, which flows into the St. Lawrence. The v. is on the N. side of Chazy river, on the Northern railroad, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a cloth dressing & carding machine, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 20 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,703; 1850, 3,365.

MOOJABAD, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 30 m. S.W. Jeypoor, with a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

MOOK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 30 m. N.N.W. Venlo. Louis of Nassau was here conquered & killed by the Spaniards in 1574.

MOOLA, or GUNDAVA PASS, Beloochistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Moola, an affl. of the Indus, its centre being in lat. 28° N., lon. 67° E., and its extreme elevation 4,600 feet.—*Moola* is also a town of Asia Minor, 130 miles S. E. Smyrna.

MOOLOOPETTA, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 124 m. N. E. Cape Comorin, and a favorite resort of invalids.

MOOLTAN, (prob. the anc. *Malli*), a city of the Punjab, in its S. part, rating in importance immediately after Lahore and Amritsir, near the Chenab, 50 m. N.W. Bhawlpoor, & 190 m. S.W. Lahore. Estimated pop. 80,000. It is enclosed by a dilapidated brick wall, and defended on its N. side by a strong fortress, containing a palace & fine mosque. Houses of burnt brick, lofty, and flat roofed; streets narrow and gloomy. Here are several handsome Mohammedan tombs, & many Hindoo temples, and around the town are extensive ruins. Bazaars large, and well supplied; and manufs. of silks, cottons, shawls, & brocades, are actively carried on, as are extensive banking transactions; & a few years ago, the city yielded a to the Sikh gov. an ann. rev. of 57,000*l*. It was taken by the British in 1849, and in same year the fort & many houses were destroyed by a flood of the river.

MOON, p-t., Alleghany co., Pa. Ohio r. bounds it on the N.E. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Raveden's, Flaugherty's, & Monture's run. The v. of Middleton is on Ohio r., 10 m. below Pittsburg, opposite to Neville isl. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,281; 1850, 1,582.

MOON, t., Beaver co., Pa. Situated at the "North Bend" of the Ohio r., 20 m. below Pittsburg. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 748; 1850, 916.

MOONCHY, & MOONUK, two towns of India.—I. in the Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 38 m. S.S.E. Aurungabad.—II. in the protected Sikh territory, 117 m. N.W. Delhi.

MOONDER, or MOONDRA, a large vill. of Scinde, 30 m. N. Sehwan, on the route to Larkhana. Lat. 26° 47′ N., lon. 67° 54′ E.

MOONE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a vill 1 m. S.S.W. Timolin. Area, 7,281 ac. Pop. 1,591. It has fine remains of an Anglo-Norman castle & an abbey.

MOONEY, p. o., Jackson co., Ala.

MOONEY, p-o., Phillips co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 335.

MOON'S, p-o., Fayette co., O., 58 S.W. Columbus, 431 W.

MOON'S LAKE, p. o., Coahoma co., Miss.

MOON'S PRAIRIE, p. o., Jefferson co., Ill.

MOON'S RANCH, p. o., Colusi co., Cal.

MOONZIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Area, 1,375 ac. Pop. 198. Here are remains of Carnie castle, a strong fortress of the Crawfords, and Colluthie house, an ancient seat of the Ramseys.

MOOR, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 16 m. N.W. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 1845, 7,000. It has a citadel, a Capuch. monastery, large barracks, several Protestant churches, & a trade in superior wines.

MOORBURG, a vill. of Germany, repub. and 4 m. S. the city of Hamburg. Pop. 1,817.

MOORBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area, 959 ac. Pop. 159.

MOORDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,904.

MOORE, county, N. C. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 740 sq. ms. Drained by Deep & Haw rivers, & the sources of Lumber r. The soil is generally fertile on the margins of streams. Cap. Carthage. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $192,687; wheat, 27,828 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 223,476; cotton, 555 bales; tobacco, 3,500 pounds;—3 grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,750; value of manufactured articles, $12,795; 24 churches; 3 acad., 84 pupils; 31 schools, 1,400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,988; 1850, 9,342.

MOORE, t., Northampton co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil gravel. Drained by the head waters of Hockendoque & Monokissy creeks. Blue mountain forms its N. boundary, in which is an opening, denominated Smith's gap. It has 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,389; 1850, 2,615.

MOORE, p. t., Lambton, Can. W., 220 W. S. W. Toronto. The v. contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 1,258.

MOORE, a pa of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinasloe. Area, 21,013 ac. Pop. 4,608.—II. a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, with a station on the London & N.W. r. r., 3 m. S.W. Warrington.

MOOREFIELD, p-v., capital of Hardy co., Va., 178 N.W. Richmond, 130 W. Situated on the S. branch of Potomac r., at the junction of the S. Fork. It is in one of the richest valleys in Va., & contains a courthouse, jail, 1 church, free to all denominations, a bank, 5 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 carding & fulling m., & 1,400 inhabitants.

MOOREFIELD, p-v., Switzerland co., Ia., 95 S.E. Indianapolis, 546 W.

MOOREFIELD, p-v., Nicholas co., Ky., 58 E. by N. Frankfort, 501 W., on a branch of Licking r. Contains a church, a store, & 50 inhabitants.

MOOREHEAD VILLE, p. o., Erie co., Pa.

MOORE'S, p. o., Bowie co., Tex.

MOORESBORO', p-v., Cleveland co., N. C. Situated on the W. side of Sandy run, 16 m. from Rutherfordton.

MOORESBURG', p-v., Liberty t., Montour co., Pa., 77 N. by E. Harrisburg, 187 W.

MOORESBURGH, p, v., Pulaski co., Ia.

MOORESBURGH, p. v., Hawkins co., Tenn.

MOORE'S CREEK, p-o., N. Hanover co., N. C., 124 S.S.E. Raleigh, 354 W.

MOORE'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Hardeman co., Tenn., 194 S.W. by W. Nashville, 879 W.

MOORE'S FORKS, p. o., Clinton co., N. Y.

MOORE'S HILL, p-v., Dearborn co., Ia., 74 S.E. Indianapolis, 530 W. Pop. 1850, 206.

MOORE'S MILLS, p-o., Jackson co., Va.

MOORE'S ORDINARY, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va.

MOORE'S PRAIRIE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ill., 143 S. S.W. Springfield, 789 W.

MOORE'S SALT WORKS, p-o., Ross t., Jefferson co., O., 133 E. by N. Columbus, 286 W.

MOORE'S STORE, p-o., Caswell co., N. C.

MOORE'S STORE, p-o., Shenandoah co., Va., 158 N.W. Richmond, 125 W.

MOORESTOWN, p-v., Chester t., Burlington co., N. J., 26 S. Trenton, 148 W. Situated near the N. branch of Pensauken creek, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, & about 500 inhabs.

MOORESVILLE, p-v., Orange co., N. C., 75 N.W. Raleigh, 294 W.

MOORESVILLE, p-v., Morgan co., Ia., 16 S.W. Indianapolis, 587 W. Situated on the E. side of White Lick creek. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, & 550 inhabitants

MOORESVILLE, p-v., Marshall co., Tenn., 60 S. by W. Nashville, 718 W.

MOORESVILLE, p.v., Limestone co., Ala., 146 N. by E. Tuscaloosa, 732 W.

MOORESVILLE, p.o., Union pa., La.

MOORE'S VINEYARD, p.o., Bartholomew co., Ia.

MOORGHAUB, a river of Afghanistan and independent Turkestan, rises in the Huzareh territory, flows N.W. into the Khiva dom., & beyond Merv is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 miles. Merochak is the only town of consequence on its banks. — II. a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 70 m. N.E. Shiraz, immediately N. the ruins of *Parsargada*.

MOORLAND, p-o., Morefield t., Wayne co., O., 95 N.E. Columbus, 353 W.

MOORLINCH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6¼ m. E. Bridgewater. Area, 9,252 ac. Pop. 2,439.

MOORLEY, or JESSORE, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, cap. dist. Jessore, 66 m. N.E. Calcutta.—*Moorleydar Serai* is a town, presid. prov., dist. & 40 m. E. Agra.

MOORSAUM, a town of British India, presid. & 29 m. N. Agra.

MOORSEELE, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 miles W. Courtrai. Pop. 4,000.

MOORSHEDABAD, a city of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, of which latter it was formerly the cap., extending along the Ganges for about 8 m., 115 m. N. Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11′ N., lon. 88° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at 165,000. It is meanly built, and its only remarkable edifice is the palace of the nabob, a large white building, in the European style; but many mosques are scattered through the city, & here are the remains of a Mohammedan palace, built out of the ruins of Gour. It is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, & of a British college, founded in 1826, & having an annual revenue of 1,650*l.*; has considerable manufactures of silk and other fabrics. The dist. Moorshedabad, enclosed by Kishenagur, Maldah, Burdwan, Rajeshaye, Bhaugulpoor, & the Ganges, has an area of 1,870 sq. m. Pop. 762,690. Silk, rice, & indigo are its principal products. Principal towns, Jeagunge, & Bogwangola.

MOORSLEDE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ypres. Pop. 6,333.

MOORSLEY, a township of England, co. & 4¼ m. N.E. Dourham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. Pop. 942.—*Moortown* is a station on the Lincolnshire branch of the Midland r. r., 7 m. N. Market-Raisen, & the nearest point to the r. r. from Caistor.

MOORVILLE, p-v., Itawamba co., Miss.

MOORWINSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.N.W. Stratton. Area, 7,956 ac. Pop. 1,094.

MOOSE, r., N. H., rises on the N. side of the White mntns., & enters Androscoggin r. in Shelburne.

MOOSE, r., N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., & flowing across Herkimer & Lewis counties, enters Black riv. a short distance above the High Falls.

MOOSE, a river of Brit. N. A., enters James' Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe, after a N.E.ward course estimated at 250 miles.—(*M. Island*) West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles south-east Great Bahama Islands.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, Me., is 40 m. long, and from 10 to 15 broad, & contains 100,000 acres. It is the source of the E. branch of Kennebec r.

MOOSEHILLOCK, mntn., N. H., 14 E. Haverhill, in the S.E. part of Coventry, so called from the moose, which formerly abounded on it. It has 2 peaks, the southernmost one is 4,032 feet above Connecticut r. at Oxford bridge, & 4,556 above the sea; the N. peak is 4,636 feet above the ocean. Its summit is a bare mass of granite rock, on parts of which snow is found in every month, excepting July.

MOOSE MEADOWS, p-o., Tolland co., Ct.

MOOSE PEAK LIGHTHOUSE, on Mistake Island, S.W. of W. entrance to the Bay of Fundy, Me. Lat. 44° 28′ N., lon. 67° 31′ 9″ W. from Greenwich. It shows a revolving light elevated 65 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles.

MOOSE RIVER, p-o., Somerset co., Me., 113 N. Augusta, 708 W.

MOOSH, or MUSH, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 83 m. S.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. dist., in a fine plain N. the Niphates mountains. Pop. about 700 Mohammedan, and 500 Armenian families. It is built around a conical hill, & has some large and well-supplied bazaars, 7 mosques, & 4 churches, but the town generally has a miserable appearance. It has some trade with Constantinople & Syria, & coarse cotton cloths are manufactured here.

MOOSOP, p-o., Windham co., Ct., 45 E. Hartford, 376 W.

MOOTAPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 41 m. W.S.W. Guntoor.

MOOZ-TAGH, a portion of the mountain circle, bounding the great table-land of E. Asia, on the N.W. of which it lies, between Chinese Turkestan, and the Thian-Chan territory, & Khokan.

MOQUEHNA, a town of Peru, dep. & 93 m. S.E. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the great route W. of the Cordillera. Pop. 10,000.

MORA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,656.—II. prov. & 30 m. W. Tarragona, on rt. bank of the Ebro, with 3,500 inhab., & well-frequented mineral baths.—III. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 5,267. It has a castle. Its sword factory, once celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

MORA, the cap. town of Mandara, Central Africa, founded about 1814, is situated in a basin, enclosed by a semi-circular ridge of mountains. Lat. about 10° 20′ N., lon. 14° 48′ E.

MORADABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., in the Doab, enclosed by Bareily, Alighur, Delhi, Meerut, Seharunpoor, and Kumaon. Area, 2,405 sq. m. Pop. 861,146. Surface alternately undulating & flat, cultivated & waste. Soil mostly sandy. Products rice, wheat, sugar, & numerous fruits. *Moradabad*, the chief town, is on a ridge between the Ramgunga and Ganges, 90 m. N.E. Delhi. Pop. 32,600. It is irregularly and ill built, and it has no public buildings of importance; it is, however, the seat of a thriving trade. W. the town are cantonments for a native regiment.

MORAL, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,146; 1850, 1,192.

MORAL DE CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 4,612.

MORALES DE LAVACCA, p-o., Jackson co., Texas.

MORAN, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 714.

MORANNES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 m. N. Angers. Pop. 1,238.

MORANO, *Muranum*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., 6 m. N.W. Castrovillari. Pop. 8,000. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufs. of silk, cotton, & woollen fabrics.—II. a market t. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Casale, 1¼ m. W. Balzola, on the Po. Pop. 2,204.

MORANT, a river of Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters Morant Bay (Caribbean Sea), 22 m. E.S.E. Kingston. At its mouth is the vill. Morant town.—*Morant Point* is the E. extremity of the isl., in lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 76° 11′ W., & on which a cast-iron lighthouse has been erected.—12 miles W. S. W. is the inlet *Port Morant*.

MORAR, a lake of Scotland, in W. of co. Inverness, 1¼ m. S. Loch Nevis. Length 8 m.

MORAS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Drôme, 25 m. N. Valence,. Pop. 4,229.

MORAT (LAKE OF), (Germ. *Murten See*), a small lake of Switzerland, cants. Friborg & Vaud, 2 m. S.E. the Lake of Neuchatel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length 7 m., breadth 2 m. Banks low, fertile and agreeable. On its E. & S. sides are the towns Morat & Avanches.

MORAT (Germ. *Murtem*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. N.W. Fribourg, on the S. E. bank of the Lake of Morat. Pop. 1,853. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, an hospital, Protestant college, and various other schools, an active transit trade, & some Roman antiquities, whence it is supposd to have been a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*. Immediately S.W. of it, the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 22d June 1476.

MORATA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tajuna. Pop. 2,500.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N. N.W. Murcia, on an affl. of the Segura. Pop. 7,988. It has a large castle.

MORAVA, *Margus*, the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows, joining the

Danube 6 m. N.E. Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the E. & W. Morava, 33 m. W. Nissa, whence the resulting stream has a N. direction, and a course of 115 m., its two heads being additionally each about 130 m. in length. Affls., the Tempesca, Nissava, & Jessava.

MORAVI, a town of E. Africa, a little S. of Nyassi, thence called the Lake of Moravi.

MORAVIA, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 158 W. Albany, 322 W. Surface uneven, with a broad valley, through which flows the Owasco inlet; soil in the vallies fertile. Owasco lake lies on its N.W. border. The vill. contains 1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian church, 5 stores, a cotton fac., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & about 600 inhabitants. The Moravian Institute is located here. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an acad., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,010; 1850, 1,876.

MORAVIA, p-o., Appanoose co., Iowa.

MORAVIA (Germ. *Mähren*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, which, with Austrian Silesia, forming circs. incorporated with it in 1783, lies mostly between lat. 48° 40′ & 50° 20′ N., & lon. 15° 10′ & 19° E., having E. Galicia & Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, & N. Prussian Silesia. Area, 10,239 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 1,799,838. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., & almost surrounded by mountains, having S. & E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian mountains, & N.E. the Sudetic mountains; it belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder & some of its branches rise. Soil very fertile. Climate milder than in most countries in the same lat. Sufficient corn is produced for home consumption. Large quantities of fine flax are raised, & fruits are so plentiful that Moravia is styled the orchard of Austria. Vineyards were formerly so extensive, that in 1803 the government prohibited the appropriation of more land for the vine. Grazing lands are extensive, and live stock of all kinds numerous. Principal mineral products are iron, coal, & clay, for pipe-bowls, &c., with some copper & lead; the gold & silver mines were mostly abandoned in the 15th & 16th centuries. Woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics, & thread, are made on a large scale; other manufs. are of silks, leather, paper, potash, glass, & beet-root sugar. Principal imports, raw produce, as wool, oil, flax, raw cotton, silk, & cattle, with wines & hardwares. Trade is facilitated by means of the railroad to Vienna. Pop. mostly Slavonian, but about 450,000 are estimated to be of German descent, & 30,000 Jews. Government administered by an officer, with direct authority from Vienna, but the marquisate has its own assembly of clergy, nobility, knights, & citizens, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising & distributing the revenue. It is divided into 2 circs., in each of which is a secondary tribunal, with appeal to the high court in Brünn, the cap., next to which Olmutz, Iglau, Znaym, & Troppau (Silesia), are the chief cities. In the 9th century, Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of N. Germany & Hungary. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the French & Austrio-Russian armies.

MORAY, MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, a northern co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. & S.E. by Banffshire, & for 25 m. by the river Spey, S. & W. by Inverness & Nairn shires. Area, 531 sq. m., or 340,000 ac., of which 120,000 ac. are cultivated. Inhabited houses 7,642. Pop. 1851, 38,959. The co. consists of a champaign alluvial and fertile district, on the borders of the Firth, & a mountainous district to the S. & S.W. Primary granite rocks prevail in this latter region, & old red sandstone, limestone, & traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country; a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the Firth, & a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, Spey, Findhorn, & Lossie. Loch-in-dorb, Loch Spynie, & Loch-na-bo, are the chief collections of water. Soil varies from deep loam to light sandy, & is highly cultivated. Climate mild, & comparatively dry (for temp. see Elgin). All the usual agricultural crops are raised; & so fertile is the county, that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." Farms range in extent from 50 to 300 ac. A small cloth manufactory near Elgin, several tanneries & distilleries, are the only manufs. in the co. Chief exports, grain, cattle, & agricultural produce, salmon, & timber, from the ancient forests of Strathspey & Darnaway. The co. contains 2 royal bors., Elgin & Forres, a bor. of barony, Fochabers, and the seaports Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghead, & Findhorn. It is divided into 15 entire pas., & five of which are partially in other contiguous cos. The co. contains numerous antiquities, the chief of which are Elgin cathedral, Pluscarden priory, Kinloss abbey, and various others. It sends, along with Nairnshire, & including bors., 2 members to H. of C. The ancient *Province of Moray* contained, besides the modern co., the co. of Nairn, & part of Inverness & Banffshire. The *Moray Firth* is the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kinnaird Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, co. Caithness, being 75 m. across. The Firth extends S.W. for about 75 miles, Cromarty & Beauly Firths forming branches.

MORBECQUE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 2 miles S. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,975.

MORBEGNO, a mkt.-town of Austrian Italy, prov. Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 m. N.E. Como. Pop. 3,300, engaged in making cheese, for which its neighborhood is reputed.

MORBEYA (Moorish *Umm-er-r'bich*), a riv. of N.W. Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdoms Morocco & Fez, & after a W.N.W. course of 230 miles, enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

MORBIER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Jura, 24 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,087.

MORBIHAN, a marit. dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, having E. the deps. Ille-et-Vilaine & Loire-Inf., S. the Atlantic, S. & W. Finistere, & N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area, 2,640 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 478,171. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the dep. is named. Near the coast are the isls. Groix, Belle-Isle, Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface traversed by ramifications of the mountains of Arree from N. to S., & watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet and Scorff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Lint, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, & honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, & sheep are extensively reared. Minerals comprise iron and lead; chief industry, iron forging & manuf. of linen. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, & Vannes.

MORBORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 2¼ m. N.W. Stilton. Area, 1,174 ac. Pop. 122.

MORCHARD-BISHOP, a pa. of England, county Devon, 6 miles N.W. Crediton. Area, 7,088 ac. Pop. 1,854.

MORCLES (DENT DE), one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cants. Vaud & Valais. Elev. of the Tête Noire, 9,757 ft.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 21 miles S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, has a castle, & manufactures of linens and cottons.

MORCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4¼ m. W. Duddington. Area, 1,343 ac. Pop. 667.

MORDANSVILLE, p-v., Columbia co., Pa.

MORDELLES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles W.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,687.

MORDEN, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Area, 6,574 ac. Pop. 1,018.—II. (*Steeple*), a pa., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area, 3,767 ac. Pop. 888. [MORDON.]

MORDIFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area, 1,478 ac. Pop. 677.

MORDINGTON, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & 4¼ m. N.W. Berwick. Area, 3,523 ac. Pop. 427, partly employed in fisheries. The coast is defended by bold cliffs; & here, amongst other antiquities, are the ruins of Edrington castle.

MORDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 9¼ m. S.S.W. London. Area, 1,422 ac. Pop. 628.

MORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 3,533 ac. Pop. 260.

MOREA (*Peloponnesus*). [GREECE.]

MOREAU, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 30 N. Albany, 421 W. Surface mostly level, with some hills on the E.; soil sand, loam, & clay, & generally fertile. Hudson riv. flows on its N. & E. boundary. It embraces part of Baker's falls, Glen's falls, & the great dam at Fort Edward. It has a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,576; 1850, 1,854.

MOREAU STATION, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

MOREAUVILLE, p-o., Avoyelles pa., La.

MOREBATH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N. N.W. Bampton. Area, 3,449 ac. Pop. 544.

MOREBATTLE, a pa. of Scotland, county Roxburgh, 6 miles S.E. Kelso. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. 997.

MORECAMBE-BAY, (or LANCASTER BAY), an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. Lancaster, between the peninsula of Furness with Walney Isl. on the N.: & the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. Length 16 m., average breadth 10 m. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, & Wyre rivs. A broad arm of this bay is fordable at low water.

MOREFIELD, t., Clark co., O. Drained by Mad r. & Buck cr. Pop. 1840, 1,071; 1850, 1,214.

MOREFIELD, t., Harrison co., O. Drained by Stillwater cr. Pop. 1840, 1,505; 1850, 1,265. Pop. of the v. 44.

MOREFIELD, p-o., Green co., Wis.

MOREHOUSE, parish, La. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained by Bartholomew & Bœuf bayous & Washita r. Surface level, some portions liable to be overflowed; soil exceedingly fertile. Cap. Bastrop. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $131,760; Ind. corn, 119,235 bush. produced; cotton, 3,303 bales,—2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $8,500: value of manufactured articles, $16,300;—1 church: 3 acad., 97 pupils; 5 schools, 105 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,913.

MOREHOUSE, t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 82 m. N.W. Albany. Surface diversified; soil sandy loam. It contains numerous lakes & ponds, giving rise to various streams. The principal business done is in lumbering. Pop. 1840, 169; 1850, 242.

MOREHOUSEVILLE, p-v., Morehouse t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 117 N.W. Albany, 432 W. It has a Roman Catholic church, 15 or 20 dwellings, & 3 saw m., on Canada cr., half a mile N.

MOREISHWAR, a considerable town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, 34 m. S.E. Poonah, & having a remarkably handsome domed edifice.

MORELAND, p-o., Dix t., Chemung co., N. Y., 198 W. by S. Albany, 301 W.

MORELAND, p-t., Lycoming co., Pa., 94 N. Harrisburg, 204 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel. Drained by Little Muncy creek. It abounds with good white pine timber, & has 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 682; 1850, 714.

MORELAND, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 14 N.E. Norristown, 16 N. Philadelphia. Watered by Pennypack cr. & its tributaries. Surface rolling; soil a fertile loam. At Hatboro' v. there is an academy. There are in the t. a paper fac., 2 flouring m., 8 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,162; 1850, 2,348.

MORELAND, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 469; 1850, 492.

MORELAND, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

MORELAND, p-o., Bourbon co., Ky., 32 E. Frankfort, 514 W.

MORELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Totness. Area, 1,427 ac. Pop. 158.

MORELIA, a city & cap. of the state of Michoacan, Mex., 69 leagues W. Mexico, in the valley of the Olid, 6,398 feet above the level of the sea. It is well built, has many handsome houses, several churches, & a fine paseo & Alameda. Pop. 25,000. It enjoys a mild & salubrious climate, although snow occasionally falls in winter.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-plana. Pop. 6,211. It stands on a steep slope, commanded by a fortress, & has some interesting Roman antiquities.

MOREMAN'S RIVER, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 106 W.N.W. Richmond, 142 W. It has 1 store.

MORENA (SIERRA), Spain. [SIERRA MORENA.]

MORENCI, p-o., Lenawee co., Mich., 99 S.W. Detroit, 507 W.

MORESBY, a pa. of England, county Cumberland, 2¾ miles E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area, 2,187 ac. Pop. 1,311.

MORESNET, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 11 miles E.N.E. Liege, with extensive zinc works.

MORESTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Winchester. Area, 1,519 ac. Pop. 197.

MORESTEL, a comm. and market-town of France, dep. Isere, 8 m. N. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,326.

MORESVILLE, p-v., Roxbury t., Delaware co., N. Y., 58 W.S.W. Albany, 359 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, a tannery, & 100 inhabs.

MORET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, near its mouth, & on junction with the Seine, 7 m. W.S.W. Montereau. Pop. 1,672. It is enclosed by decayed walls, entered by 3 gates, & has a ruined castle.

MORETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, with a station on the London & S. W. r. r., 7¼ m. E.S. E. Dorchester. Area, 2,311 ac. Pop. 227.—II. county Essex, 11 m. W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,421 ac. Pop. 544.—III. co. Notts, 2 m. S.E. Southwell. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 131.—IV. (*Corbet*), co. Salop, 4¾ m. S.E. Wem. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 283.—V. (*Maids*), co. & 1 m. N. E. Buckingham. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 573.—VI. (*North*), co. Berks, 3 m. W. Wallingford. Area, 1,103 ac. Pop. 322.—VII. (*Say*), co. Salop, 3 m. W.S.W. Drayton-in-Hales. Area, 4,804 ac. Pop. 701.—VIII. (*South*), co. Berks, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 420.—IX. (*Valence*), co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area, 1,432 ac. Pop. 307.

MORETON BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. Australia, between lat. 27° 30′ S., & lon. 153° E. Length 70 m. It is sheltered sea-ward by Moreton & Stradbroke isls., the former 25 m. in length by 5 in breadth; & it contains numerous other isls., and receives the Brisbane & Logan rivers. It was made a convict settlement in 1849.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 7,656 ac. Pop. 1,858. The town, on an eminence, near the verge of Dartmoor, has a handsome church, the ruins of 2 castles, & in the vicinity, which is strewed around with huge fragments of rocks, are several druidical remains. Worsted spinning partly employs the pop.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. & 26 m. E.N.E. Gloucester. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 1,512. The town, on the ancient Roman Foss-way, & connected by r. r. with Stratford, has some manufs. of linens. Mkt., Tuesday.

MORETON-ON-LUGG, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 885 ac. Pop. 94.

MORETOWN, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 13 S.W. Montpelier, 512 W. Surface mntnous.; soil fertile in the vallies. Drained by Mad r., which flows into Winooski riv., & affords water power. It has 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,128; 1850, 1,335.

MORETTA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Po., 22 m. S.S.W. Turin. Pop. 3,387. It has a church, much visited in pilgrimage.

MORETZ MILL, p-o., Ashe co., N. C.

MOREUIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,219, who manuf. hosiery & paper.

MOREVEE, & MOREWARA, two towns of W. Hindostan; the former, Baroda dom., Gujerat peninsula, 21 m. S. Mallia; the latter, dom. & 21 m. N.W. Rahdunpoor.

MOREZ, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Jura, on the Bienne, 25 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,804. It has manufs. of cotton thread.

MORFIL, or MORVIL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 188.

MORGAN, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. Drained by Cacapon riv. & Sleepy cr., which flow into the Potomac. The surface is broken & rocky; soil in the vallies fertile. Cap. Bath. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $88,228; wheat, 40,584 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 46,247; wool, 8,185 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m. 1 woollen fac. Cap. emp. in manuf., $29,000; value of manuf. articles, $30,200;—11 churches; 22 sch., 645 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,253; 1850, 3,557.

MORGAN, county, Ga. Situated a little N.E. of the

centre of the state. Area, 272 sq. m. Drained by branches of Oconee riv. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Madison. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $327,764; Indian corn, 411,857 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 66,209; cotton, 11,541 bales; 12 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $120,106; value of manufac. articles, $169,075;—19 churches; 2 colleges, 263 students; 9 acad., 489 pupils. Pop. 1840, 9,121; 1850, 10,744.

MORGAN, county, O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. m. Drained by Muskingum r. & its branches, & by Duck cr., which afford extensive water power. Surface uneven; soil rich, based on limestone. There are extensive salt works on the Muskingum. The wells from which the brine is obtained are from 600 to 800 feet deep. Capital, McConnelsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $534,352; wheat, 266,236 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 570,846; oats, 162,818; wool, 135,387 lbs.;—13 estabs., with a capital of $75,000, produce 158,100 bushels of salt annually; 11 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 13 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Capital emp. in manufs., $352,349; value of manufac. articles, $618,002;—72 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 251 sch., 5,905 scholars. Pop. 1840, 20,852; 1850, 28,585.

MORGAN, co., Ia. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 453 sq. ms. Drained by the W. fork of White r. & its branches. The surface is rolling or hilly; soil very fertile. Capital, Martinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $361,250; wheat, 93,850 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,213,153; oats, 92,831; wool, 44,595 pounds;—13 flouring & grist m., 6 saw ms.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—54 churches; 54 sch., 2,090 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,741; 1850, 14,576.

MORGAN, co., Ill. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. Illinois r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Indian, Mauvaiseterre, Apple, & Sandy creeks, which afford water power. The surface is divided into timber & prairie lands; soil fertile & well cultivated. It is destined to be one of the richest agricultural counties in the state. Cap. Jacksonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $795,979; wheat, 91,453 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,693,021; oats, 154,805; wool, 54,643 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 tri-weekly & 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—38 churches; 1 college, 90 students; 4 acad., 404 pupils; 60 sch., 1,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,547; 1850, 16,064.

MORGAN, co., Mo. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 648 sq. m. The surface consists of woodland & prairie; soil on the streams fertile. It contains some minerals. Drained by the S. fork of La Mine r., Moreau cr., & branches of Osage r. Cap. Versailles. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $194,561; wheat, 11,933 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 234,015; oats, 54,272; wool, 18,343 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.;—10 churches; 14 sch., 280 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,407; 1850, 4,650.

MORGAN, co., Ky. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 806 sq. m. Surface hilly; soil fertile in the vallies. Drained by Licking r. & its branches. Capital, West Liberty. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $138,007; Ind. corn, 267,275 bush. produced; oats, 28,705; wool, 16,988 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 4 tanneries;—14 churches; 26 sch., 558 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,603; 1850, 7,620.

MORGAN, co., Tenn. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 640 sq. m. Drained by Emery r. & its branches, which flows into the Tennessee r., and by branches of the S. fork of Cumberland r. The surface is uneven & mountainous, being traversed by the Cumberland mountains. Capital, Montgomery. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $94,675; Ind. corn, 103,522 bush. produced; oats, 18,874; sweet potatoes, 11,016; tobacco, 6,735 pounds;—1 flouring m., 2 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manufac. $3,210; value of manufac. articles, $2,975;—2 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 27 sch., 650 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,660; 1850, 3,430.

MORGAN, co., Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 720 sq. ms. Tennessee r. runs on its N. boundary. Drained by Flint r. & Cotaco cr., and their branches, which flow into the Tennessee r. Surface in parts hilly; soil generally fertile. Capital, Summerville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $309,834; Ind. corn, 464,440 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 43,115; rice, 1,960 pounds; cotton, 4,777 bales;—16 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $3,035; value of manuf. articles, $15,550; —32 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 9 sch., 172 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,841; 1850, 10,125.

MORGAN, t., Orleans co., Vt., 50 N.E. Montpelier, 15 N.N.E. Irasburg. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. Drained by a head branch of Clyde r. Seymour's lake, 4 ms. long & 2 wide, in the central part of the t., discharges its waters to the S. through Echo pond, into Clyde r. Pop. 1840, 422; 1850, 486.

MORGAN, t., Greene co., Pa. Drained by the S. fork of 10 mile cr. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,094; 1850, 1,157.

MORGAN, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 195 N.E. Columbus, 355 W. Watered by Grand r. Pop. 1840, 643; 1850, 888.

MORGAN, t., Butler co. O. Drained by a branch of White Water r. Pop. 1840, 1,726; 1850, 1,706.

MORGAN, t., Gallia co., O. Drained by a small stream entering the Ohio r. Pop. 1840, 744; 1850, 1,128.

MORGAN, t., Knox co., O. Drained by a branch of Licking r. Pop. 1840, 912; 1850, 823.

MORGAN, t., Morgan co., O. Drained by Muskingum r. It contains the v. of McConnelsville, the capital of the co. It has 2 tanneries, a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,518; 1850, 2,308.

MORGAN, t., Scioto co., O. Situated on the W. side of Scioto r. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. The Ohio canal passes through it. Pop. 1840, 265; 1850, 280.

MORGAN, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 580; 1850, 951.

MORGAN, t., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 373.

MORGAN, C. H., p-v., capital of Morgan co., Tenn., 156 E. Nashville, 548 W. Situated on the W. side of Emerys r. It has a court house & several dwellings.

MORGANFIELD, p-v., capital of Union co., Ky., 221 W.S.W. Frankfort, 748 W., 10 ms. S. of Ohio r. It has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 6 stores, & 400 inhabs.

MORGANSBURG, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 108 N. by W. Richmond, 81 W.

MORGAN'S CREEK, p-o., Benton co., Tenn., 99 S. W. Nashville, 783 W.

MORGAN'S CREEK, p-o., Orange co., N. C.

MORGAN'S FORK, p-o., Pike co., O., 74 S. Columbus, 409 W.

MORGAN'S MILLS, p-o., Union co., N.C.

MORGAN'S POINT LIGHT HOUSE, (*See Fisher's Island.*)

MORGAN'S RIDGE, p-o., Marion co., Va.

MORGANSVILLE, p-v., Morgan co., O.

MORGANSVILLE, p-v., Genesee county, N. Y. Situated on Black cr., & contains 2 churches, 4 stores, a flouring m., a plaster fac., & 200 inhabs.

MORGANTOWN, p-v., Caernarvon t., Berks co., Pa., 56 E. Harrisburg, 134 W. It contains 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 German Presbyterian,—2 stores, & 400 inhabs.

MORGANTOWN, p-v., capital of Monongalia co., Va., 295 N.W. Richmond, 218 W. Situated on the E. bank of Monongahela r., at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—a bank, an academy, 8 stores, 2 flouring m., a fulling m., 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 800 inhabs. It is the centre of an extensive manufacturing region.

MORGANTOWN, p-v., Burke co., N. C., 197 W. Raleigh, 427 W. Situated on the S. side of the Catawba r. It has a court house, jail, an Episcopal church, a bank, several stores, & 558 inhabs.

MORGANTOWN, p-v., Morgan co., Ia., 39 S. Indianapolis, 598 W. Situated on the N. side of Big Indian cr. It has 3 stores & 175 inhabs.

MORGANTOWN, p-v., capital of Butler co., Ky., 143 S. by W. Frankfort. Situated on the left bank of Green r. It has a court house, a store, & 110 inhabitants.

MORGANTOWN, p-v., Blount co., Tenn., 178 E. by S. Nashville, 534 W.

MORGANVILLE, p-o., Nottoway co., Va., 55 S.W. Richmond, 175 W.

MORGANSIA, p-v., Point Coupee par., La.

MORGANVILLE, p-o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

MORGARTEN, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cants. Schwytz & Zug, 5 m. N. Schwytz, & where, on 15th November, 1315, 1,500 Swiss defeated an army of 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.

MORGAY, one of the Hebrides Islands, co. Inverness. Pop. 9.

MORGENSTERN, or MORCHENSTERN, a vill. of Bohemia, 26 miles N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,350.

MORGES (Germ. *Morsee*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 m. W. Lausanne. Pop. 2,880. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is the castle of Wufflens, founded in the 10th century.

MORHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. & N.E. Haddington. Pop. 249.

MORHANGE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 24 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,200.

MORIAH, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 115 N. Albany, 486 W. Surface mountainous on the W., where is the Adirondack range, which abounds with iron ore; soil in the valleys a fertile calcareous loam. Lake Champlain bounds it on the E. Drained by Schroon branch of Hudson r. The v., on elevated ground, 3 m. W. of Lake Champlain, contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 4 stores, & about 800 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 20 saw m., an academy, 18 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,595; 1850, 3,065.

MORICE-TOWN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Stoke-Damerel, a N. suburb of Devonport.

MORICHES, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N.Y., 218 S.S.E. Albany, 298 W. It is a scattered settlement, containing a church, 2 mills, & about 150 inhabitants.

MORIN, a fortified town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Königsberg. Pop. 1,280.

MORINGEN, a walled town of Hanover, landr. & 35 m. S.S.W. Hildesheim, cap. dist. Pop. 1,565.

MORINGVILLE, p-v., West Chester co., N. Y.

MORINGVILLE, p-v., Chatham co., N. C., 20 N. Raleigh, 294 W.

MORITZ (ST.), a vill. of Switzerland, with celebrated mineral baths, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 28 m. S.E. Chur.

MORLAAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, 6 m. N.E. Pau. Pop. 1,860.

MORLACCA (Germ. *Vellebith*), a dist. of Austrian Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coast-line, comprising the towns Carlopago & Zeng. Inhabitants the rudest in the Austrian Empire. The *Strait of Morlacca*, 3 m. in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the mainland.

MORLAIX, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Finistere, 34 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. 1846, 8,981. It stands at the foot of 2 hills, & at the junction of 2 small rivers, forming an estuary & commodious harbor for vessels of 400 tons, & has a fortified castle, a large town hall, a public library, & a comm. college.

MORLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 5 m. W.N.W. Appleby. Area, 15,260 ac. Pop. 1,945.

MORLANS GROVE, p-o., Wayne co., Ill.

MORLEY, p-o., Canton t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

MORLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 4½ m. N. N.E. Derby. Area, 3,513 ac. Pop. 1,090, partly employed in collieries.—II. (*St. Botolph*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Wymondham. Pop. 291.—III. (*St. Peters*), same co., 3½ m. S.W. Wymondham. Pop. 147.—IV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, with a sta. on the Leeds & Manchester r. r., 4 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Pop. 4,821, chiefly employed in the woollen manufs. It has a handsome modern church.

MORMOIRON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant, on the Auzon, 7 m. E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,845.

MORMON HILL, p-o., Marshall co., Iowa.

MORMON ISLAND, p-o., Sacramento county, Cal. Situated on the S. fork of American r.

MORNANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 2,440.

MORNINGSIDE, a vill. of Scotland, co. & 2 m. S. Edinburgh, pa. St. Cuthbert's. Pop. 1,795. It has numerous handsome seats & villas, & is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city & co. lunatic asylum.

MORNING SUN, p-v., Israel t., Preble co., O., 111 W. by S. Columbus, 56 W.

MORNING SUN, p-o., Louisa co., Iowa.

MORNING SUN, p-o., Shelby co., Tenn., 297 W.S.W. Nashville, 892 W.

MORNING-THORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 140.

MORNINGTON, a hamlet of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 24 m. E.N.E. Drogheda. Pop. 188. It gives the title of Earl to the Wellesley-Pole family.

MORNINGTON ISLAND, the most N. & largest of the Wellesley islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia, in lat. 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E., mountainous & unexplored.—*Port Mornington* is an inlet of the Red Sea in Nubia, lat. 18° 11′ N.

MORO, p-o., Calhoun co., Ark.

MORO, t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 415.

MOROCCO, empire & city, Africa. [MAROCCO.]

MOROMANNO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Cit., dist. & 13 m. N.W. Castrovillari. Pop. 5,700

MORON DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadeira. Pop. 9,445, partly engaged in the culture & preparation of olive-oil, considered the best in Andalucia.

MORONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 8 m. S.W. Larino. Pop. 3,200.

MOROVSK, a market town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. S.W. Tchernigov, on the Desna. Pop. 2,500.

MOROZZO, a market town of Piedmont, div. & 8 m. E.N.E. Coni, cap. mand., on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. of comm. 1,685.

MORPETH, p. v., Howard t., Kent co., Can. W. Situated on a small stream entering Lake Erie, 192 S. W. Toronto, & 1½ m. from the lake shore. It has 6 stores, a saw m., a pottery, a foundry, & 150 inhabs.

MORPETH, a parl. & munic. bor., town & pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, with a station on the York & Berwick r. r., 15 m. N. Newcastle, here crossed by 3 bridges. Area of pa. 8,177 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,020; do. of parl. bor. 10,012; do. of the township 4,102. It is surrounded by well-wooded hills, & has an elegant town hall, a co. grammar school, founded by Edward VI., annual rev. 220*l.*, subscription library, mechanics' institute, several branch banks, & one of the largest cattle markets in England. It sends one member to H. of C. The town was burnt down by its own inhabitants in 1215, that it might not furnish quarters to King John. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Carlisle.

MORRA, two towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 7 m. S.W. Alba, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. (including comm.) 3,318.—II. Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., dist. & 3 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo-di-Lombardi. Pop. 3,800.

MORRIS, co., N. J. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. Drained by Rockaway & Whippany rivers, which flow into the Passaic, and by head branches of Raritan river. The surface is hilly or mountainous toward the N., but nearly level in the valley of the Passaic to the S.; soil mostly red shale. Iron ore abounds, & is chiefly magnetic. The Morris canal passes through the co. Capital, Morristown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $805,177; wheat, 61,326 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 524,366; oats, 281,381; wool, 41,213 lbs.;—23 flour. & grist m., 3 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 13 tan., 29 persons emp.; 2 weekly newspapers, 1 monthly publication. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,151,137; value of manufactured articles, 1,210,608;—42 churches; 8 acad., 283 pupils; 120 schools, 5,589 scholars; 5 libraries 3,355 vols. Pop. 1840, 25,861; 1850, 30,159.

MORRIS, t., Otsego co., N. Y. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Drained by Butternuts cr. and branches. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., a tannery, 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,155.

MORRIS, t., Morris co., N. J., 28 W. New York. Surface hilly & rolling, with some plains; soil clay, & sandy loam. Passaic r. bounds it on the W. & S., by tributaries of which, & by Whippany r., it is drained. It has 2 paper fac., 5 grist m., 6 saw m., 3 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,013; 1850, 4,992.

MORRIS, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by branches of Clearfield & Mushanon rivers. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church & 130 inhab. Pop. of the t. 1840. 214; 1850, 639.

MORRIS, t., Greene co., Pa. Drained by branches of 10 mile creek and has 4 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,162; 1850, 1,250.

MORRIS, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Drained by Frankston branch of Juniata r. Pop. 1850, 787.

MORRIS, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 133 N. by W. Harrisburg, 247 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel & clay. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 120; 1850, 278.

MORRIS, t., Washington co., Pa. Drained by north Fork of 10 mile creek, & has 5 grist m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,683; 1850, 1,688.

MORRIS, t., Knox co., O. The 3 upper branches of Vernon r. unite in this town, forming a tract of 6,000 acres of fertile dry bottom land. Pop. 1850, 1,028.

MORRIS, p. v., capital Grundy co., Ill., 130 N.E. Springfield. Situated on the rt. bank Illinois river and contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—8 stores, a saw m., and 627 inhab.

MORRISANIA, p-v., West Farms t., Westchester co., N. Y. Situated on the N.E. side, & about 1 mile distant from the Harlem r., & on the New York and Albany r. r., contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 seminaries, 42 stores, several small manufacturing estab., and 3,500 inhabitants. 1¼ m. E. is Port Morris, and to which is a branch r. r. It has a planing and saw m., a bark m., & about 300 inhab. Between Morrisania and the Harlem r. is West Morrisania, which has about 350 inhabitants.

MORRIS' CHURCH, p. o., Campbell co., Va.

MORRISDALE, p. v., Clearfield co., Pa., contains a Roman Catholic church and 130 inhabitants.

MORRIS' HILL, p. o., Allegany co., Va.

MORRIS' HILL, p. o., Bath co., Va.

MORRISON'S BLUFF, p-o., Johnson co., Ark., 101 N.W. Little Rock, 1,169 W.

MORRISON, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

MORRISON'S STONE HOUSE, p. o., Monroe co., Illinois.

MORRISON'S TAN YARD, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 158 W.S.W. Raleigh, 395 W.

MORRISONVILLE, p. o., Clinton co., N. Y.

MORRISTOWN, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 28 N. by W. Montpelier, 544 W. Surface diversified; soil fertile, particularly on Lamoilla river, which affords water power. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,502; 1850, 1,441.

MORRISTOWN, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 199 N.N.W. Albany, 466 W. Situated on the S.E. side of St. Lawrence r. Surface undulating; soil clay loam. It has black lake on its S.E. border. The v. is on the St. Lawrence r., 11 m. above Ogdensburg, & contains two churches, 3 stores, 2 storehouses, a steam grist m., 2 tanneries, & about 225 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,809; 1850, 2,274.

MORRISTOWN, p-v., (*Morris t.*) capital of Morris co., N. J., 53 N. by E. Trenton, on the Morris & Essex railroad, & 224 W. It is situated on an elevated plain, commanding a picturesque view of the surrounding country. The streets are regularly laid out, crossing each other at right angles, with a public square in the centre, ornamented with trees. It contains a handsome court-house of brick, with a jail in the basement, 2 banks, an academy, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—30 stores, 2 paper m., a grist m., an oil m., an iron works; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, several carriage fac., & about 2,500 inhab. The place is supplied with pure spring water by an aqueduct, between 1 & 2 ms. long. It is noted as being the head quarters of the American army on two occasions, during the war of the Revolution.

MORRISTOWN, p-v., Union t., Belmont co., O., 105 E. Columbus, 288 W. Situated on the national road, 9 W. St. Clairsville. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, 2 tanneries, a carding machine & fulling m., & 456 inhab.

MORRISTOWN, p-v., Shelby co., Ia., 26 E. by S. Indianapolis, 552 W. Situated on the E. side of Blue river.

MORRISTOWN, p-v., capital of Henry co., Ill., 141 N.N.W. Springfield, 870 W. Situated 4 miles S. of Green r.

MORRISTOWN, p-v., Grainger co., Tenn., 226 E. Nashville, 458 W. Situated on the stage road from Greenville to Knoxville.

MORRISTOWN, p-v., Cass co., Mo. Situated on a small branch of South Grand r.

MORRISVILLE, p-v., Morristown t., Lamoille co., Vt., 26 N. Montpelier, 542 W.

MORRISVILLE, p-v., Eaton t., capital of Madison co., N. Y., 102 W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike. Incorporated in 1819, & contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist,—an academy, 5 stores; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., and about 1,000 inhab.

MORRISVILLE, p-b., Bucks co., Pa., 125 E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Situated on the rt. bank of Delaware r., opposite to Trenton, & on the Philadelphia r. r., 33 from Philadelphia. By means of sluices, an extensive water power is here produced from the waters of the Delaware. The borough contains several stores, a grist m., a paper m., a saw m., a cotton fac., and 565 inhabitants. Here is a bridge across the Delaware, suspended on 5 arches, supported on piers, 1,100 feet long, & 36 wide.

MORRISVILLE, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 88 N. by W. Richmond, 75 W. It contains 1 Baptist church, 1 store, & about 50 inhab.

MORRISVILLE, p. o., Wake, N. C.

MORRISVILLE, p. o., Hendrick's co., Ia.

MORROW, co., O. Situated centrally toward the north part of the state. Area, 397 sq. m. Drained by Whetstone a tributary of Sciota r., & Vernon, & clear fork of Muskingum r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Mt. Gilead. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $428,339; wheat, 81,925 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 366,679; oats, 173,795; wool, 134,895 pounds;—8 flouring m., 14 saw m., 1 iron foundry; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $80,830; value of manufactured articles, $141,290;—56 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 181 schools, 1,268 scholars. Pop. 1850, 20,280.

MORROW, p. t., Warren county, O. Pop. 1850, 543.

MORS, an isl. of Denmark, Jütland, in the Liimfiord, & forming a part of the amt. Thisted. Length 23 m., breadth 11 m. Pop. 6,000, mostly engaged in agriculture & fishing. Surface level; about 2-3ds of it is fertile & cultivated, the rest marshy. Principal town Nykiobing on its E. shore.

MÖRSBURG, or MEERSBURG, a walled town of Baden, circ. Rhine, cap. dist., on the lake, & 5 m. E. N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1,320.

MÖRSCH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, N. W. Ettlingen. Pop. 1,209.—*Alt Morschen* is a vill. of H. Cassel, 5 m. S.E. Melsungen.

MORSCHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 56 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Zna. Pop. 5,000, partly employed in manufs. of sail-cloth & soap.

MORSE CREEK, p-o., McNairy county, Tenn., 158 S.W. Nashville, 834 W.

MORSEVILLE, p-o., Schoharie co., N. Y., 56 W. Albany, 379 W.

MORSTON, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

MORSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Wells. Area, 3,825 ac. Pop. 149.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 21 m. E. Alençon. Pop. 1846, 4,392. It stands on the summit & side of a steep hill; has remains of old ramparts, a Gothic church with a lofty tower. Manufs. comprise linen cloths for the colonies, packing cloths, calicoes, porcelain, & leather.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., 45 m. S.W. St. Lo. Pop. 1,614. It is romantically placed in a deep narrow ravine, & has manufs. of linens.—III. a comm. & town, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,318.—IV. (*M. sur Gironde*), dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. Saintes. Pop. 1,436.—V. (*M. sur Sèvre*), a comm. & town, dep. Vendee, arr. Napoleon-Vendee, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,404.

MORTARA, a town, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. prov. Lomellina, on the Arbogna, 25 m. N.N.E. Alessandria. Pop. (1838) of comm. 5,316. It is enclosed by walls, & has noble residences, public schools, bar-

racks, & a theatre; but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice fields.

MORTEAU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,500, engaged in linen & cotton weaving.

MORTEFONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arrond. Senlis. In its fine château the treaty of peace between France & the U. S. of America was signed in 1800.

MORTESO, a small isl. of Dalmatia, circ. & 26 m. S.E. Zara, in the Adriatic, immediately off the mainland. It has a vill. & some trade in olives, wine, and rush fabrics.

MORTHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Ilfracombe. Area, 4,621 ac. Pop. 387.

MORTIMER, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Hereford, pa. Aymestry, 5¼ m. N.W. Leominster. A pillar commemorates the victory of 1461.

MORTLACH, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 29 m. W.S.W. Banff. Area about 35,000 ac. Pop. 2,804. It has a venerable pa. church, erected in the 11th century as a cathedral, but the see was afterwards removed to Aberdeen; also fine remains of Auchindune & Balveny castles; the oldest part of which latter is said to be a Pictish tower. Near it Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in 1010.

MORTLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 8 m. W.S.W. London. Area, 1,168 ac. Pop. 3,110. It has an endowed school & almshouses. In the pa. is a station on the London and Richmond railroad.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon isles, lat. 4° 55′ S., lon. 156° 10′ E.

MORTON, p. o., Tazwell co., Ill.

MORTON, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Alfreton. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 656.—II. co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. N. Bourne. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 938.—III. (*Baggott*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 150.—IV. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.W. Norwich. Area, 977 ac. Pop. 145.—V. (*Jeffries*), co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area, 703 ac. Pop. 49.—VI. (*Morrell*), co. Warwick, 3¼ m. N.W. Kingston. Area, 536 ac. Pop. 275.—VII. (*Pinkney*), co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area, 2,242 ac. Pop. 576.—VIII. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. & 1¼ m. W.N.W. Gainsborough. Pop. 682.—IX. (*East*), a township, co. & 6 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Dalton-le-Dale. Pop. 1,387.—X. (*East & West*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bingley. Pop. 1,902.

MORTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham. Area, 498 ac. Pop. 140.

MORTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 15 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area, 12¾ sq. ms. Pop. 2,482. It has the ruins of a strong castle.

MORTON'S STORE, p. o., Alamance co., N. C.

MORTONSVILLE, p-v., Woodford co., Ky., 19 S.E. Frankfort, 541 W. Situated 2 ms. E. of the Kentucky r., contains a Christian church, 4 stores, and 350 inhabitants.

MORTONVILLE, p-v., Orange co., N. Y.

MORTONVILLE, p. o., Chester co., Pa.

MORTREE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, 14 m. N. Alençon. Pop. 1,590.

MORTY ISLE, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo, lat. 2° N., and lon. 128° 30′ E. Length 60 m., average breadth 25 m. Chief product, sago.—The *Strait of Morty*, between it & Gilolo, is 30 m. across.

MORUMBIDGEE, or MURRUMBIGEE, a river of Australia, rises by many heads in & about co. Murray, New S. Wales, in lat. 36° S., lon. 149 E., flows W.ward, & joins the river Murray, lat. 34° 48′ S., lon. 143° E., after a course of at least 1,000 miles, in its upper part through a sterile sandy region, and in its lower part through alluvial flats. The Lachlan joins it from the N., in lat. 34° 20′ S., lon. 143° 57′ E.

MORVAH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall. 6 m. W.N.W. Penzance. Area, 1,226 ac. Pop. 367.

MORVAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.E. Looe. Area, 3,562 ac. Pop. 745.

MORVAN, an old div. of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the deps. Nievre, Cote-d'Or, & Saône-et-Loire. The mountains of Morvan are partly wooded.

MORVEN, t., Morrow co., O. Drained by Whetstone cr. Pop. 1840, 950.

MORVEN, p-v., Anson co., N. C., 141 S.W. Raleigh. 422 W.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula on the coast of the co. of Argyle, between Lochs Suinart & Linnhe. Area, 65,000 ac., almost entirely mountainous, yielding good pasture, and abounding with game. Pop. 1,547. It has the ruins of a strong castle finely situated in the picturesque Loch Aline.—II. a mountain of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron. Elevation 3,000 feet.—III. a mountain, co. Aberdeen, pa. Logie-Coldstone. Elevation 2,700 feet.

MORVIL, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 2,551 ac. Pop. 139.

MORVILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 3 m. W. Bridgenorth. Area, 5,166 ac. Pop. 507.

MORVILLAR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Belfort. Pop. 400.

MORVIN, p. o., Clark co., Ala.

MOSALASK, a town of Russia, gov. & 48 m. W. Kalouga, on the Mojaika. Pop. 1,200.

MOSALEM, p. o., Du Buque co., Iowa.

MOSBACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Elz, 32 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,400. It is enclosed by walls, & has a high school, & manufs. of porcelain & paper.—II. duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. S. Wiesbaden.

MOSBOROUGH, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 7 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,044.

MOSBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 m. N.E. München. Pop. 1,739.

MOSCHENITZA, a maritime vill. of Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 m. S.W. Fiume.

MOSCHIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult I., 11 m. N.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,500.

MOSCHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and S. Posen, circ. Schrimm. Pop. 1,020.

MOSCHISKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 16 m. E. Przemysl. Pop. 2,900.

MOSCOW, t., Somerset co., Me., 58 N. Augusta. It is bounded W. by Kennebec r., by a branch of which it is drained. Incorporated in 1816. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 562; 1850, 577.

MOSCOW, p-v., Leicester t., Livington co., N. Y., 236 W. Albany, 353 W. Situated on elevated ground, 1 m. W. of Genesee flats. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a grist m., & about 400 inhab.

MOSCOW, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

MOSCOW, p-v., Washington t., Clermont co., O., 129 S.W. Columbus, 490 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio r.

MOSCOW, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich., 84 W. S. W. Detroit, 544 W. It has a fertile soil, adapted to grain. Drained by south branch of Kalamazoo r. Pop. 1840, 758; 1850, 942.

MOSCOW, p-v., Rush co., Ia., 54 S.E. Indianapolis, 552 W. Situated on W. side of Flat Rock cr. It has 2 stores & 150 inhab.

MOSCOW, p-v., Muscatine co., Iowa. Situated on Red Cedar r., & contains a church, several stores, and 467 inhab.

MOSCOW, p-v., Hickman co., Ky., 309 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 835 W. Situated on a branch of the Bayou Deshe. It contains 2 stores & about 100 inhab.

MOSCOW, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 194 S.W. by W. Nashville, 879 W. Situated on the N. side of Wolf cr., on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

MOSCOW, p-o., Marion co., Ala, 87 N. W. Tuscaloosa, 858 W.

MOSCOW MILLS, p-o., Morgan co., O.

MOSCOW, a gov. of Cent. Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50′ & 56° 40′ N., & lon. 34° 50′ & 38° 50′ E., enclosed by the govs. Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area, 12,380 sq. ms. Pop. 1850, 1,402,000. Surface an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Kliasma, Protwa, & Moskva, affls. of the Volga & the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle & horse breeding are actively carried on. Manufs. extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton & silken fabrics, carpets, gold & silver wares, paper, &c., employing upwards of 85,000 hands

in 1,150 factories, & at least 120 steam engines. Next to Moscow the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

MOSCOW (Russ. *Moskwa*), a city of Europe, former cap. of Russia, & now of the gov. Moscow, near its centre, on the Moskwa, 397 m. S.E. St. Petersburg, in lat. (Ivan Veliki) 55° 45′ 13″ N., lon. 37° 37′ 54″ E. Pop. 350,000; elev. 781 feet. Mean temp. of year 40°; winter 15°; summer 64° Fahr. It covers a large circular area, & consists of the *Kremlin*, or citadel, surrounded by other quarters, enclosed by walls, beyond which are several suburbs. Since 1812, it has been rebuilt on a regular plan, but it is still mostly of wood. The principal edifices were the Kremlin, the ancient residence of the Czars, & now replaced by a magnificent structure, the new Kremlin, completed in 1850, comprising several palaces, and ornamented with the finest statuary and sculpture; the orphan hospital, bazaar, cathedral, & the church of the Annunciation, in which the sovereigns of Russia are re-crowned; the church of Ivan Veliki, with a belfry 269 feet high. The great bell of Moscow, the largest ever founded, 21 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, & weighing 1,600 tons, long buried under the soil, was raised & placed on a pedestal in 1836. Moscow is the residence of the wealthiest & most anc. noble families, the seat of a section of the senate, of a military governor-general, & of a regency, or council of administration. It has an arsenal, containing arms for 1,000 infantry & 1,000 cavalry, & an immense hall for exercising the troops in bad weather. The university, founded in 1705, had, in 1846, 100 professors, & 1,099 students. Moscow has a large public library, an observatory, botanic garden, & numerous scientific & literary institutions. It is the most industrious city of the empire, & is called the Manchester of Russia; its manufs. comprise cottons, woollens, & silks, in which steam machinery is emp. It has also manufs. of carpets, jewellery, & trinkets. From its central situation and its communication by water with all the principal cities and ports of the empire, its trade is immense. A railroad connects it with St. Petersburg. Moscow, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was sacked by the Moguls in 1233 and 1293. From the middle of the 14th century, it was considered the cap. of Russia. It was taken by the Poles in 1611. In 1703, Peter the Great transferred his residence to St. Petersburg; but Moscow was still regarded by the Russians as the cap. of their empire. It was occupied by the French in 1812; but after the battle of Borodino, the Russian general set it on fire, & thus compelled the French to commence their disastrous retreat.

MOSE, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut, lat. 6° 20′ S., lon. 131° 30′ E., & 20 miles in circuit.

MOSEIRAH, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Muscat. dom., lat. 20° 30′ N., & lon. 58° 30′ E. Length 38¼ m., breadth 15 m. Surface rises to 600 feet above the sea, & its coasts are much broken. It is partially cultivated, & populous.

MOSELEM, p-o., Berks co., Pa.

MOSELEY HALL, p-o., Lenoir co., N. C., 66 W. Raleigh, 294 W.

MOSELEY'S GROVE, p-o., Dallas co., Ala.

MOSELLE, p-o., Jo. Daviess co. Ill.

MOSELLE (Germ. *Mosel*; anc. *Mosella*), a river of N. Europe, rises in the S.E. of the dep. Vosges (France), passes Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz, & Thionville, in France; separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhenish Prussia, waters the duchy of Luxembourg, and passes from Treves to Coblenz, in Rhenish Prussia, where it joins the Rhine on the left. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affls. in France, the Meurthe and Seille on the right, and in the Prussian states, the Sarre on the right, and the Sure, Kyll, and Elz on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 265 m.

MOSELLE, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Lorraine & French Luxembourg, between the deps. Lr. Rhine, Meurthe, & Meuse, bounded N. by Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, & Bavaria. Area, 2,391 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 459,684. Surface partly covered with contreforts of the Ardennes and Vosges mountains. Chief rivers, the Moselle and Sarre. Climate mild in the valley of the Moselle, but cold in the mountain districts. It has mines of iron, coal, and excellent lime, and several salt springs. Forests cover a great part of the surface, and yield excellent building timber. Grain is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wine is of good quality. Chief industry, mining, and manufs. of paper, cloth, and iron and steel goods. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Briey, Metz, Sarreguemines, and Thionville.

MOSELY HALL, p-o., Madison co., Flor.

MOSHAISK, a town of Russia. [MOJAISK.]

MOSKENÆSOE, the S.most of the Lofoden isls., Norway, lat. 67° 50′ N., lon. 12° 5′ E. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m., & immediately S. of which is the current called the Mael-strōm. [LOFODEN.]

MOSKONISI, an isl. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in the G. of Adramyti, 10 m. N.E. Mitylene. Length, N. to S., 4¼ m. It is mntnous., connected by sands with the mainland, & has on its S. side the vill. Mosko, with trade in fruit & cotton.

MOSKVA, a river of Russia, traverses the gov. Moscow, from W. to E., past Moscow, Mojaisk, Borodino, Bronnitzi, & joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskva*, was fought on the Kolotza, an affl. of the Moskva, 7th September, 1812. [BORODINO.]

MOSLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r., 3 m. S. Birmingham.—II. (or *Mossley*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, with a station on Leeds & Manchester r. r., 2 m. from Staleybridge.

MOSQUITIA, or the MOSQUITO TERRITORY, a *psuedo* state of Central America, between lat. 10° 40′ & 16 N., and lon. 83° 15′ & 85° 50′ W., extending from Cape Honduras to the mouth of the river San Juan, having W. the states Honduras & Nicaragua, N. and E. the Caribbean Sea. Area, 23,000 sq. ms. It is mountainous in its interior, elsewhere highly fertile, and abundantly watered. Principal rivers, from N. to S., the Poyais, Wauks, or Segovia, Oswastara, Escondido, or Bluefields, and the San Juan, which forms its S. boundary. Along the coast are many inlets, the principal being Carataska & Pearl Kay lagoons. Products comprise cacao, cotton, sugar, indigo, vanilla, & logwood; & the climate is stated to be decidedly more healthy than that of the West India islands. Principal town, Bluefields, or Blewfields, the cap., with the vills. Soohee, Poyais, & Aguostia, at most of which are Brit. colonists. The Mosquito Indians, the native and almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, never conquered by the Spaniards. During 1846, a considerable immigration of Germans took place at the Bluefields river. Government, a self-styled monarchy, under the protection of Great Britain, & chiefly administered by the British residents. In 1848, the Nicaraguans attacked the Mosquito subjects in San Juan, but they were afterwards defeated by a British force at Sarapiqui, & agreed to retire from the territory, by a treaty with the British, March 7th, 1848.

MOSS, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo.

MOSS, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Smalehnen, on the fiord & 32 m. S. Christiania. Pop. 3,132. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

MOSSAMEDES, a Portuguese colony in S. Africa, with a town & fine harbor, 170 m. S. Benguela, in a healthy climate. It has several forts.

MOSSET, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, 5 m. N.N.W. Prades. Pop. 1,333.

MÖSSINGEN, a mkt. town of Würtemburg, circ. Black Forest, on the Steinbach, 8 m. S.W. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,744.

MÖSSKIRCH, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., 24 m. N. Constance. Pop. 1,636. Here the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, under Kray, 5th May, 1800.—II. a mkt. town of Styria, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Grätz.

MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA, a comm. & vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 18 m. N.E. Biella. Pop. 2,100, engaged in linen & woollen weaving.

MOSS SIDE, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

MOSS SIDE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester. Pop. 943.

MOSSY CREEK, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

MOSSY CREEK, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn., 212 E. Nashville, 472 W.

MOSTAGANEM, a town of Algeria, prov. & 55 m. E.N.E. Oran, with a port in the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,092 (Europeans 2,090).

MOSTAR, a walled city of European Turkey, & the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, in lat. 43° 24′ N., lon. 17° 58′ E. Pop. 7,300, of whom 2,600 are Turks, 3,500 Greeks, 1,440 Roman Catholics, and 300 Gipsies. Mostar is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, & cattle.

MOSTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Area, 958 ac. Pop. 346.

MOSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 904.

MOSTYN, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Whitford, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ m. N.W. Holywell, with a station on the Chester & Holyhead railr. Pop. 2,091. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

MOSUL, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, comprising most part of Turkish Kurdistan, between lat. 35° 30′ & 38° N., & from lon. 42° E.ward, to the border of Persia, having on other sides, the pashs. Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mountainous, especially in the N. & E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affls., the Great and Little Zab, and the Khabur. Besides Mosul, the cap., it comprises the town Arbil (*Arbela*), and the ruined Al-Hadhr.—*Mosul*, or *Moussoul*, the cap. pash., is 215 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris, here 300 feet in width, and crossed by a bridge of boats, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. Pop. from 40,000 to 45,000, & increasing. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle on an artificial island in the river. Streets narrow and irregular; houses of stone or plastered brick. It has many handsome mosques, good khans, coffee-houses, baths & bazaars, 9 or 10 Greek churches, a Dominican convent, a Turkish college, a fine tomb, and handsome new barracks outside of its walls. Its trade, long in decay, is now said to be flourishing. It has some manufs. of cotton cloths, and exports gall nuts and copper to Bagdad in return for Indian goods, which are forwarded hence to Diarbekir, Orfah, Tokat, & Kurdistan; and its merchants carry on a good deal of the trade between Aleppo & Turkish Armenia. Intercourse with Constantinople is as much as possible impeded by the pasha, and the rule of the Sultan is, in fact, little more than nominal. In this neighborhood, on the E. bank of the r., Mr. Layard has discovered many interesting remains of anc. Nineveh.

MOSULLA, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 35 m. W. Resht. Pop. 2,000.

MOSUR, a town of Russian Poland. Mozir.]—*Mozyr* is a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 12 m. S.S.W. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 925.

MOTA DEL CUERVO, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3,712.

MOTAGUA, a river of Guatemala and Honduras, Central America, rises near Quezaltenango, & enters the bay of Honduras, 15 m. W. Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids & cataracts; but it is navig. for boats for the last 100 miles.

MOTALA, a market town of Sweden, læn & 23 m. W.N.W. Linköping, at the influx of the Motala river into L. Wetter. Pop. 2,000. It has a good harbor, & its inhabs. are partly employed in ship-building, & in the manuf. of cutlery.

MOTCOMB, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 4,841 ac. Pop. 1,535.

MOTHER KILL, Del. (*See Murder Kill.*)

MOTHE (LA), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*Fenelon*), dep. Lot, arrond. Gourdon. It is named from the family of the Archbishop of Cambrai, but Fenelon was born at the château Fenelon, dep. Dordogne, cant. Carlux.—II. (*Monravel*), dep. and on the Dordogne, 21 m. W. Bergerac.—III. (*St. Heray*), dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Sevre-Niortaise, 17 m. E.N.E. Niort. Pop. 2,026.

MOTHELL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 2½ m. S. Carrickbeg. Area, 20,740 ac. Pop. 3,726. It has interesting remains of a castle, and of a very ancient abbey.

MOTHERBANK, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of the roadstead of Spithead.

MOTHERWELL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalziel, with a station on the Caledonian r. r., 7 m. N.W. Carluke. Pop. 726. It takes its name from a vill. anciently dedicated to the Virgin.

MOTHVEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. N.E. Llangadock. Pop. 1,075.

MOTIER, p-o., Pendleton co., Ky., 87 N.E. Frankfort, 500 W.

MOTIERS-TRAVERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. W.S.W. Neuchâtel, inhabited by watch & lace makers, & where Rousseau resided when he wrote his *Lettres de la Montagne*.

MOTILLA DEL PELANCAN, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,800.

MOTIR, a small isl. of the Moluccas, Asiatic Archip., S. of Tidor, fertile & well cultivated.

MOTLEY, p-o., Allan co., Ky.

MOTOLA, a walled town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 16 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 2,500.

MOTRICO, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near the Mediter., 20 m. N.E. Bilboa. Pop. 2,500. Its small port is surrounded by wooded hills.

MOTRIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Granada, close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 12,690. Sugar, cotton, silk, & fruits, are cultivated in its fertile vicinity.

MOTSKI, a market town of Russia, gov. & 167 m. S.S.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1,800.

MOTTA, several market towns of Italy.—I. (*dei Friuli*), Austrian Italy, deleg. & 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the Livenza.—II. (*Santa Lucia*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 9 m. N.N.W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,000.

MOTTAFERNO, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, 4 m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTE (LA), numerous comms. & mkt. towns of France, the principal being—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 5 m. N. Loudeac. Pop. 3,206.—II. (*St. Jean*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire, & Arroux, 15 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTE-SERVOLLEX, a vill. of Savoy, div. prov. & 4 m. N.W. Chambery, cap. mand., its comm. having, in 1838, 3,711 inhabs.

MOTT HAVEN, p-v., West Chester co., N. Y., on the left bank of the Harlem river, & on the New York & Albany railroad. Contains an extensive iron foundry for stove castings, & 500 inhabs.

MOTTISFONT, a pa. of Engl., co Hants, 4½ m. N.W. Romsey. Area, 2,739 ac. Pop. 556.

MOTTISTON, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 5 m. S.E. Yarmouth. Area, 1,107 ac. Pop. 143.

MÖTTLING, a small town of Illyria, Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 m. S.S.E. Neustadl. Pop. 1,000.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, hundred Macclesfield, on the Sheffield and Manchester r. r., 10 m. E. Manchester. Area, 23,279 ac. Pop. 23,354; pop. of the tnshp. 3,199. The vill., W. the river Etherton, consists of a long & well-paved street, with houses generally of stone and slated, a grammar, and numerous other schools, & extensive factories. In 1838, 11 cotton & 14 woollen mills in the pa., employed 1,687 hands.—*Mottram St. Andrew* is a tnshp., same co. & hundred, pa. Prestbury. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 389.

MOTT'S CORNERS, p-v., Caroline t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 168 W. Albany, 298 W. It contains a store, a flouring m., 2 saw m., a clothier's works, a tannery, a plaster m., & 250 inhabs.

MOTTVILLE, p-v., Skeneateles t., Onondaga co., N.Y., 149 W. by N. Albany, 343 W. Situated on the outlet of Skeneateles lake, & contains a Universalist church, 2 stores, a flouring m., an iron foundry, a machine shop, & 300 inhabs.

MOTTVILLE, p-t., St Joseph's co., Mich., 154 W.S.W. Detroit, 590 W. Drained by St. Joseph's & Pigeon river. The v. is on the St. Joseph's r., & contains 3 stores & several dwellings. Pop. of the town, 1840, 465; 1850, 611.

MÖTZINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. S.W. Herrenberg. Pop. 1,000.

MOUAB, a t. of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. E.S.E. Sana.

MOUCHAMPS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, on the little Leay, dep. Vendée, 19 m. E.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 2,186.

MOUDANIA, a large straggling vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 m. N.W. Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has weekly steam communication.

MOUDON (Germ. *Milden*, anc. *Minidunum*), a small t. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Broye, 14 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,400.

MOUGHTREY, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery. Area, 5,025 ac. Pop. 519.

MOUKDEN, CHIN-YANG, or FUNG-THIAN, a city of Manchooria, cap. prov. Leao-tong, on an eminence, about 380 m. N.E. Peking. Lat. 41° 56′ N., lon. 123° 20′ E. It was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns, before their conquest of China, & the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now the seat of several superior tribunals, & of a Chinese viceroy of the highest rank.

MOULE (LE), a t. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grande Terre. Pop. 10,021.

MOULIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 26¼ m. N.N.W. Perth. Area, 65,000 ac. Pop. 2,022. It has some anc. remains. [KILLIECRANKIE.]

MOULINETTE, p-v., Cornwall t., Stormont co., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., 43 m. below Prescott. It has 2 stores, a carding & fulling m., a flouring m., a saw m., a foundry, a tannery, & 125 inhabs.

MOULINS (LES), a comm. & v. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. 4,317.

MOULINS, a comm. & t. of France, cap. dep. Allier, on the Allier, & on r. r. from Nevers. Pop. 14,794. It has two large squares adorned with handsome fountains. Principal public buildings, the cathedral (never completed), a modern town-hall, court-house, national college, two large hospitals, an old castle, a small theatre, a public library, picture gallery, public baths, & large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along the river are well-planted walks. It is a bishop's see, & the seat of the tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufacs., and societies of rural economy, natural history & fine arts. It has manufs. of cutlery, silk, woollen, & cotton, with glass polishing works, a brisk trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber, and live stock. It owes its name to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshall Villars, opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.—II. *Moulins Engilbert*, a comm. & t., dep. Nievre, on the Gaza, 30 m. E. Nevers. Pop. 1,542. It has manufs. of hats, earthenware, & leather.

MOULMIEN, Brit. India. [MAULMAIN.]

MOULSEY, two pas. of Engl., co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), 3 m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 765.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. E.N.N. Walton-on-Thames. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 480.

MOULSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Area, 1,429 ac. Pop. 168.

MOULSOE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 239.

MOULTON, t., Au Glaize co., O. Pop. 1840, 263; 1850, 450.

MOULTON, p-v., capital of Lawrence co., Ala., 103 N. Tuscaloosa, 768 W. Situated on the E. side of the Big Nance cr., 20 ms. S. of the Tennessee river. It has a court-house, & several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabs.

MOULTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Holbeach. Area, 13,785 ac. Pop. 2,058.—II. co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.S.E. Norwich, Area, 1,018 ac. Pop. 235.—III. co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 1,511.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area, 3,134 ac. Pop. 486.—V. (*St. Michael*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.S. E. Wymondham. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 235.—VI. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.E. Richmond, with a sta. on the York & Newcastle r. r.

MOULTONBOROUGH, p-t., Carroll co., N.H., 46 N. Concord, 527 W. Situated on the N.W. shore of Winnipiseogee lake. Surface mountainous; soil in parts fertile. Squam lake, 10 ms. long, & 6 broad in its widest part, with many islands, & much romantic scenery, lies between this t. & Holderness. Ossipee & Red Mountains contain elevated summits. At the base of Ossipee mt. is a mineral spring, impregnated with iron & sulphur. In the t. is a spring which furnishes water sufficient for a mill stream, & which has, nearly a mile from its source, a perpendicular fall of 70 feet. Many aboriginal remains are found. Chartered in 1763. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,752; 1850, 1,748.

MOULTONVILLE, p-o., Madison co., Ill.

MOULTRIE, p-o., Columbiana co., O. On the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., 66 m. from Cleveland.

MOULTRIE, county, Ill. Centrally situated. Area, 326 sq. miles. Drained by Kaskaskia r. & tributaries. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital Sullivan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $113,153; wheat, 6,148 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 373,630; oats, 60,040; wool, 15,368;—5 saw m.; 7 churches; 14 schools, 380 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,234.

MOULTRIE, p-o., Spartansburg dist., S. C.

MOUND, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 811.

MOUND BAYOU, p-o., Tensas par., La.

MOUND CITY, p-o., Crittenden co., Ark.

MOUNDVILLE, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

MOUNDVILLE, v., Marshall co., Va. Pop. 1850, 450. (*See Elizabeth.*)

MOUNT, a pa. of S. Wales. [MOEL-Y-MOUNT.]

MOUNTAIN, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop 1850, 566.

MOUNTAIN, t., Montgomery county, Ark. Pop. 1850. 436.

MOUNTAIN, t., Washington county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 909.

MOUNTAIN, t., Dundas co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,764.

MOUNTAIN COVE, p-v., Fayette co., Va., 262 W. Richmond, 299 W. Situated on the right bank of the Great Kanawha river. It is settled by a colony of Spiritualists, who publish a periodical to further their views.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, p-o., Catawba co., N. C., 169 W. by S. Raleigh, 406 W.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, p-o., Anderson co., S. C.

MOUNTAIN FALLS, p-o., Frederick co., Va.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, p-o., Bath co., Va.

MOUNTAIN HOME, p-o., M'Dowell co., N.C.

MOUNTAIN HOME, p-o., Lawrence co., Ala.

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, p-o., Spartansburg dist., S. C., 82 N.W. Columbia, 505 W.

MOUNTAIN SPRING, p-o., Martin co.. Ia.

MOUNTAIN STAND, p-o., Marshall co., Ala.

MOUNTAIN TOP, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 107 W. Columbia, 539 W.

MOUNT AIRY, v., Amwell t., Hunterdon co., N. J. It contains a Presbyterian church & 150 inhabs.

MOUNT AIRY, p-v., Berks co., Pa., 62 E. Harrisburg, 155 W.

MOUNT AIRY, p-o., Carroll co., Md.

MOUNT AIRY, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 145 S.W. by W. Richmond, 232 W. A sulphur spring is found 1½ m. N.E. of the v., which is resorted to for its valuable mineral properties.

MOUNT AIRY, p-v., Surrey co., N.C., 150 W.N.W. Raleigh, 331 W.

MOUNT AIRY, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 113 E.S. E. Nashville, 602 W.

MOUNT AIRY, p-o., Hamilton co. O.

MOUNT AIRY, p-o., Randolph co., Mo., 80 N. by W. Jefferson City, 967 W.

MOUNT ANDREW, p-o., Barbour co., Ala.

MOUNT AUBURN, p-v., Shelby co., Ia.

MOUNT AUBURN, p-o., Christian co., Ill., 22 S.E. Springfield, 772 W.

MOUNT BETHEL, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 123 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 216 W.

MOUNT BETHEL, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C., 50 W.N.W. Columbia, 494 W.

MOUNT BLANCHARD, p-v., Delaware t., Hancock co., O., 76 N.W. Columbus, 447 W.

MOUNT CALVERY, p-o., Davis co., Iowa.

MOUNT CAMBRIA, p-o., Cambria t., Niagara co., N.Y., 283 W. by N. Albany.

MOUNT CARBON, sta. on the Philadelphia and Reading r. r., 92 m. from Philadelphia.

MOUNT CARBON, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

MOUNT CARMEL, p. v., New Haven co., Ct. On the N. H. & Northampton r. r., 8 m. from New Haven.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-o., Northumberland co., Pa.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-o., Halifax co., Va.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-o., Henry co., Ga.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-o., Union t., Clermont co., O., 113 S.W. Columbus, 484 W.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 78 E.S. E. Indianapolis, 508 W. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-v., capital of Wabash co., Ill., 166 S. E. Springfield, 714 W. Situated on elevated ground, on the W. side of Illinois r. It contains a court-house, jail of brick, 3 churches,—1 German Re-

formed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, 3 steam m., an iron foundry, and 935 inhabitants.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-o., Cooper co., Mo., 48 W. by N. Jefferson City, 984 W.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-v., Fleming co., Ky., 96 E. by N. Frankfort, 481 W. Situated on N. side of Fleming cr. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., & 142 inhabitants.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn.

MOUNT CARMEL, p-v., Covington co., Miss., 94 S.S.E. Jackson, 1,044 W. Situated on the E. side of White Sand cr.

MOUNT CARROLL, p-v., capital Carroll co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 462.

MOUNTCHARLES, a mkt. t. of Irel., Ulster, co. & 4 m. W. Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal bay. Pop. 589.

MOUNT CHESTNUT, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

MOUNT CLEMENS, p-v., capital of Macomb co., Mich., 90 E.S.E. Lansing, 18 N.E. Detroit, 542 W. Situated on the N. bank of Clinton river, & contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a tannery, 8 stores, 2 stm. saw m., a large glass fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 540 inhabitants. A steamboat plies between this place & Detroit, & small vessels come here.

MOUNT CLIFTON, p-o., Shenandoah co., Va.

MOUNT CLINTON, v., Hackensack t., Bergen co., N. J.

MOUNT CLINTON, p-o., Rockingham co., V.

MOUNT CLIO, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 76 E. Columbia, 486 W.

MOUNT COMFORT, p-o., Hancock co., Ia.

MOUNT COMFORT, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn., 180 W.S.W. Nashville, 865 W.

MOUNT CRAWFORD, p-v., Rockingham co., Va., 131 N. W. Richmond, 139 W. Situated on North r., & contains a church, free to all denominations, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

MOUNT CROGHAN, p-o., Chesterfield dist., S. C. 113 N.E. Columbia, 444 W.

MOUNT DE SALES, v., Baltimore co., Md., 5 miles from Baltimore. Has a Roman Catholic academy, under the supervision of the Sisters of Visitation of Baltimore.

MOUNT DESERT, Island, Hancock co., Me., 15 ms. long & 12 broad. Situated between Frenchman's & Blue Hill bays. It has a number of excellent harbors. It contains 2 townships, Eden & Mount Desert.

MOUNT DESERT, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 146 E. Augusta, 688 W. Situated in the S.W. part of Mount Desert island, & consists of a peninsula. Soil fertile. It has excellent harbors, & considerable navigation, employed in the coasting trade & the fisheries. Incorporated in 1789, when it contained the whole island. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,887; 1850, 782.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, off the coast of Maine. Lat. 45° 58′ N., lon. 68° 00′ 30″ W. It is a bare rock, the only building is the dwelling of the light-keeper, on the top of which is the tower & lantern. It is 20 m. S.S.E. of Mount Desert Island, 27 from Petit Menan light, & 33 from Martinicas light. The light is elevated 65 feet above the level of the sea, is fixed, & is visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles.

MOUNT EATON, p-v., Paint t., Wayne co., O., 104 N. E. Columbus, 332 W. Contains about 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT EDEN, p-o., Spencer co., Ky., 44 W.S.W. Frankfort, 562 W. Situated on S. side of Big Beech cr., & contains 3 stores & 150 inhabitants.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, Engl., co. Cornwall, is a hilly promontory, with fine seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 3 m. S.W. Plymouth.—II. a mntn. of New Zealand, N. isl., in lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E., & about 10,000 feet above the sea.

MOUNT ELBA, p-o., Bradley co., Ark.

MOUNT ELON, p-o., Darlington dist., S. C., 110 E. Columbia, 472 W.

MOUNT EMINENCE, p-o., Orange co., Va.

MOUNT EMMONS, N. Y., an isolated peak of the Adirondack Mountains, elevated 3,500 feet above the tide water of the Hudson.

MOUNT ENTERPRISE, p-o., Rusk co., Tex.

MOUNT EOLIA, Union co., Ga.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, p-o., Guernsey co., O.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, p-o., Noble co., O.

MOUNT ETNA, p-o., Huntington co., Ia.

MOUNT EVERET, Mass., one of the principal peaks of the Taghkanic range. Lies in the S.W. corner of the state, & rises to an elevation of 2,035 feet above the sea level. The surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque, especially the Bash Bish falls which attract many visitors.

MOUNTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. N.W. Battle. Area, 3,841 ac. Pop. 762.

MOUNT FREEDOM, p-o., Pendleton co., Va.

MOUNT FREEDOM, p-o., Jessamine co., Ky.

MOUNT GALLAGHER, p-v., Lawrens dist., S. C., 89 W.N.W. Columbia, 517 W.

MOUNT GILEAD, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 144 N. Richmond, 45 W. Situated on Kittoctan mountain, presenting an extended & beautiful prospect. It contains a Methodist church, a store, & about 100 inhabitants. There is a large Baptist church in the vicinity.

MOUNT GILEAD, p-o., Montgomery co., N.C., 123 W.S.W. Raleigh, 397 W.

MOUNT GILEAD, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 91 E. N. E. Frankfort, 476 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

MOUNT GILEAD, p-v., capital Morrow co., O., 41 N. Columbus, 400 W. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 5 stores, 3 mills, & 646 inhabs.

MOUNT GILEAD, p-o., Franklin co., Ark.

MOUNT HAWKINS, p-o., Perry co., Ill., 142 S. Springfield, 817 W.

MOUNT HAWLEY, p-o., Peoria co., Ill., 80 N. Springfield, 794 W.

MOUNT HEALTHY, p-v., Springfield t., Hamilton co., O., 118 S. W. by W. Columbus, 502 W.

MOUNT HEALTHY, p-o., Bartholomew county, Ia.

MOUNT HEBRON, p-o., Greene co., Ala., 48 S. W. Tuscaloosa, 866 W.

MOUNT HERON, p-o., Darke co., O.

MOUNT HICKORY, p-o., Chatooga co., Ga.

MOUNT HICKORY, p-o., Chambers co., Ala., 174 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 775 W.

MOUNT HILL, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 99 W. Columbia, 529 W.

MOUNT HILL, p-o., Morgan co., Ala.

MOUNT HILLIARD, p-o., Pike co., Ala.

MOUNT HOLLY, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 79 S. Montpelier, 468 W. Surface elevated & mountainous; soil fertile. Drained by Mill r., a branch of Otter cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., a grist m., a saw m., a plaster fac. Pop. 1840, 1,356; 1850, 1,534.

MOUNT HOLLY, p-v., Northampton t., capital of Burlington co., N. J., 18 S. Trenton, 156 W. Situated on Rancocus cr., at the head of tidewater & of navigation, & at the termination of the Burlington & Mt. Holly r. r., 6 ms. from Burlington. It has 7 streets regularly laid out, & contains a court house, jail, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—1 female acad., a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 9 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a woollen fac., a plaster m., a large paper m., & 2,000 inhabs. A chartered library company was established here as early as 1765. At the period of the revolution it had 200 dwellings.

MOUNT HOLLY, p-v., Warren co., O.

MOUNT HOLLY, p-o., Randolph co., Ia., 97 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 502 W.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, Hadley, Mass., 3 S.E. Northampton. It is 830 feet above the level of the Connecticut r.; & it presents one of the finest views in the country.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, p-o., Henry co., Tenn., 106 W. by N. Nashville, 792 W.

MOUNT HOPE, bay, R. I., is the N.E. part of Narragansett bay, & sets up between Tiverton & Bristol, a short distance, into Mass. Taunton r. flows into the N.E. part of it.

MOUNT HOPE, hill, Bristol, R. I., is situated on the W. shore of Mount Hope bay, & is of a conical form, nearly 300 feet high. The prospect from it is highly beautiful; & it is celebrated as the former residence of Philip, chief of the Narragansets.

MOUNT HOPE, p-t., Orange county, N. Y., 11 W. Goshen, 112 S.S.W. Albany, 276 W. Surface hilly;

soil gravelly loam. Drained by Shawangunk cr. The v. contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,565; 1850, 1,512.

MOUNT HOPE, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 26 E. Harrisburg, 130 W. Contains an Episcopal church, & 150 inhabs.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., Salt Creek t., Holmes co., O. The v. of Middletown, in which it is located, contains 3 stores & 175 inhabs.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., De Kalb co., Ia.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., McLean co., Ill.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., Delaware co., Iowa.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo., 113 W. N.W. Jefferson City, 1,027 W.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., Tyler co., Tex.

MOUNT HOPE, p-o., Lawrence co., Ala., 160 N. Montgomery, 780 W. Situated on Town cr.

MOUNT HOREB, p-o., Nelson co., Va., 113 W. by N. Richmond, 150 W.

MOUNT IDA, p-o., Montgomery co., Ky.

MOUNT IDA, p-v., & capital of Montgomery co., Ark., 75 W. Little Rock. Situated on the S. fork of Washita r., & contains a court house & a few dwellings.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, Orwell t., Vt., 2 S.E. of old fort Ticonderoga. It has no great elevation, but contained important fortifications, celebrated in the early history of the country.

MOUNT ISABEL, p-o., De Soto co., Miss.

MOUNT ISRAEL, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 93 W. N.W. Richmond, 143 W.

MOUNT JACKSON, p-v., Lawrence co., Pa., 239 W. by N. Harrisburg, 277 W. Situated on Hickory cr., 3 ms. W. of Mahoning r., & contains 3 stores, and 300 inhabs. There are several mills on the cr., above & below the v.

MOUNT JACKSON, p-v., Shenandoah co., Va., 146 N.W. Richmond, 117 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, a tannery, & 75 inhabs.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, p-o., Chambers co., Ala., 179 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 774 W.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, p-o., Carroll co., Ia., 68 N. N.W. Indianapolis, 632 W.

MOUNT JORDON, p-o., Jasper co., Tex.

MOUNT JOY, t., Adams co., Pa., 6 S. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil red shale. Rock cr. flows on its W. & Willoways cr. on its E. boundary. It has 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,031; 1850, 1,098.

MOUNT JOY, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 25 S.E. Harrisburg, 123 W. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam, red shale, & gravel. Little Chiques cr. bounds it on the E., & Conewago cr. on the N.W. The v. is on the Harrisburg railroad, & contains several churches, the Mt. Joy institute for males, a seminary for females, & about 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 4 flouring m., 3 grist m. Pop. 1840, 2,375; 1850, 2,626.

MOUNT KINGSTON, p-o., Montgomery co., Ill., 63 S. Springfield, 777 W.

MOUNT KISKO, p-o., Westchester co., N. Y.

MOUNT LANGUM, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill.

MOUNT LAUREL, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 115 S.W. Richmond, 202 W.

MOUNT LAUREL, p-o., Burlington co., N. J.

MOUNT LEBANON, p-o., Spartansburg dist., S. C., 112 N.W. Columbia, 485 W.

MOUNT LEBANON, p-o., Claiborne par., La., 400 N.W. New Orleans, 1,270 W.

MOUNT-LEINSTER, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 7 m. E.N.E. Borris. Elev., 2,610 ft.

MOUNT LEVEL, p-o., Dinwiddie co., Va.

MOUNT LIBERTY, p-v., Liberty t., Knox co., O., 41 N.E. Columbus, 386 W. It contains 2 stores & 12 or 15 dwellings.

MOUNT LIBERTY, p-o., Marion co., Ill.

MOUNT MARCY, N. Y., is situated in Keene t., Essex co., & is the highest peak of the Adirondack mountains, being 5,467 feet above tidewater in Hudson r. There are several other peaks in the vicinity, nearly as high.

MOUNT MEIGS, p-v., Montgomery co., Ala., 125 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 826 W.

MOUNT-MELLICK, a mkt. town of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 m. N. W. Maryborough. Pop. 4,755, employed in cotton & woollen manufs., iron & brass works, & potteries. It has a branch bank, & 2 weekly markets.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 125 W.N.W. Richmond, 144 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, a flouring m., & 10 dwellings.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 36 W. by S. Indianapolis, 607 W. Situated on the National road.

MOUNT-MITCHELL, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, E. Australia, lat. 28° S.; height, 4,100 feet.

MOUNT MORIAH, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C.

MOUNT MORIAH, p-o., Brown co., Ia.

MOUNT MORIAH, p-o., Hempstead co., Ark.

MOUNT MORRIS, p-t., Livingston co., N. Y., 10 S. Genesee, 242 W. Albany, 353 W. Surface varied, having a high table land in the centre; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Genesee r. The v. is half a mile S.E. of Genesee r., & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—20 stores, a furnace, a pottery, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., & about 1,200 inhabs. Power is derived from a dam across the Genesee r., & a raceway over half a mile long. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery, an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,576; 1850, 4,531.

MOUNT MORRIS, p-v., Whately t., Greene co., Pa., 228 W. by S. Harrisburg, 227 W. Situated on the S. side of Dunkard's cr. It is a small v.

MOUNT MORRIS, Ogle co., Ill., 177 N. Springfield, 837 W. Situated on a small tributary of Rock r., and contains an academy, 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., 1,092.

MOUNT MOURNE, p-o., Iredell co., N. C., 146 W. Raleigh, 383 W.

MOUNT NEBO, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

MOUNT NEBO, p-o., Surrey co., N. C.

MOUNT NEBO, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn.

MOUNTNESSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S. Ingatestone. Area, 4,005 ac. Pop. 845.

MOUNT NILES, p-o., St. Clair co., Ala., 90 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 727 W.

MOUNT OF OLIVES, a celeb. hill of Palestine, immediately E. Jerusalem.

MOUNT OLIVE, p-v., St. Marys co., Md.

MOUNT OLIVE, p-o., Clermont co., O.

MOUNT OLIVE, p-o., Izard co., Ark.

MOUNT OLIVE, p-o., Elkhart co., Ia.

MOUNT OLIVE, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill.

MOUNT OLIVE, p-o., Coosa co., Ala.

MOUNT OLIVET, p-o., Bracken co., Ky.

MOUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 1¾ m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area, 407 ac. Pop. 67.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S.W. Narberth. Area, 330 ac. Pop. 32.

MOUNT PALATINE, p-o., Putnam co., Ill.

MOUNT PARTHENON, p-o., Newton co., Ark.

MOUNT PELIA, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn.

MOUNT PERRY, p-o., Perry co., O.

MOUNT PETREA, p-o., De Witt co., Tex.

MOUNT PINSON, p-o., Madison co., Tenn., 146 W. S.W. Nashville, 831 W.

MOUNT PINSON, p-o., Jefferson co., Ala., 68 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 766 W.

MOUNT PINSON, p-o., Jackson co., Ark.

MOUNT PISGAH, p-o., Alexander co., N. C., 168 W. Raleigh, 379 W.

MOUNT PISGAH, p-o., Clermont, O.

MOUNT PISGAH, p-o., La Grange co., Ia.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Westchester co., N. Y., 6 N. White Plains, 125 S. Albany. Surface chiefly hilly; soil fertile & well cultivated. Drained by the Bron r. on the E., & some small streams entering the Hudson. Sleepy Hollow, (*See Irving's Sketch Book.*) Contains a Dutch Reformed church, a grist m., & several dwellings. There are in the t. 5 grist m. Pop. 1840, 7,307; 1850, 3,323. (*See Ossinsing.*)

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Alexandria t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 38 N. by W. Trenton, 195 W. Situated on Hakehokake cr., & contains a church, a store, a grist m., & 75 inhabs.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Adams co., Pa., 17 E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil red shale. A branch of Conewago cr. flows on its E. boundary. Drained by Plum run, & White run, tributaries of Rock cr., and

Swift & Bush runs, which flow into Conewago cr. It has 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,588; 1850, 1,614.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Columbia co., Pa. Drained by Fishing & Little Fishing cr. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 599; 1850, 708.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Washington county, Pa. Drained by N. branch of Chartier's cr., Cross cr., and Raccoon cr. The v. at the centre of the t. has 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,203; 1850, 1,254.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by the head branches of Lackawaxen, Dyberry, and Great Equinunk crs. The v. contains a Rom. Catholic church & 130 inhabitants. There are in the t. 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,359; 1850, 1,551.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 170 W. Harrisburg, 196 W. Surface gently uneven; soil loam & gravel. Drained by Big Sewickly and Jacob's creeks. The borough contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 United Brethren, & 1 Unionist,—2 tanneries, a flouring m., & 534 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1828. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, a flouring m., 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,123; 1850, 3,110.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v., Clearfield co., Pa. Near this v. are the remains of an ancient fortification. It is in the form of a circle, the mound of earth raised from 4 to 5 feet, & overgrown with large trees.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 81 N.W. Annapolis, 49 W.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Spottsylvania co., Va., 64 N. Richmond, 73 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 75 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Talbot co., Ga., 64 N. W. Milledgeville, 646 W.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Cabarras co., N. C., 95 W. by S. Raleigh. Situated on Dutch Buffalo cr., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-t., Jefferson co., O., 131 E. by N. Columbus, 277 W. The v. contains 3 churches, —1 Associate Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Friends, all of brick,—a bank, a market-house, several stores, a printing office, & 700 inhabitants. A large number of mills & manufactories exist in the vicinity, mostly on Short creek, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,676; 1850, 1,847.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v., Hamilton co., O., 10 m. Cincinnati. Has about 750 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Oakland co., Mich., 41 N.W. Detroit, 565 W.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Martin co., Ia., 106 S. S.W. Indianapolis, 653 W. Situated on the W. side of E. fork of White r. It has 3 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, 3 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Union co., Ill., 209 S. Springfield, 819 W.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-t., Racine co., Wis., 106 E.S.E. Madison, 786 W. Situated about 8 miles W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. 1850, 1,086.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., capital of Henry co., Iowa. Situated on the N. side of Big cr. It contains a court-house, of brick, in the centre of a public square, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & a monthly publication, & 758 inhabitants. It is on a high prairie roll, and its situation is healthful & pleasant. It was laid out in 1836.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-t., Lawrence co., Mo., 212 S.W. Jefferson City, 1,123 W. Pop. 1850, 474.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 891.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., capital of Harlan co., Ky., 165 S.E. Frankfort, 473 W. Situated on the N. side of the Clover fork of Cumberland river. It contains a court house, jail, a store, & about 50 inhabs.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Maury co., Tenn., 53 S. S.W. Nashville, 730 W. Contains a church, 2 stores, & 237 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p. o., Carroll co., Ark.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Monroe co., Ala., 156 S. Tuscaloosa, 948 W. Situated on a small stream 3 m. E. of the Alabama r.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Caldwell pa., La.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., capital Titus co., Tex., 275 N.E. Austin. Situated on an elevation between Big Cypress & White Oak bayous, has a court house, several stores, & 130 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v., Brantford t., Brant co., Can. W., 30 W. Hamilton. It has a Presbyterian church, 6 stores, & 200 inhabs.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILLS, p-o., Perry t., Union co., Pa., 61 N. Harrisburg, 164 W.

MOUNT POLK, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

MOUNT PROSPECT, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill.

MOUNT PROSPECT, p-o., Obion co., Tenn.

MOUNT PROSPECT, p-o., Crawford co., Ia., 106 S. by W. Indianapolis, 637 W.

MOUNT PULASKI, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 27 E. Springfield, 787 W. Contains a Universalist church & 100 inhabitants.

MOUNTRATH, a mkt. t. of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co., near the proposed line of the Cork r. r., 14 m. E. N.E. Roscrea. Pop. 3,000. It has a monastery and nunnery, several schools, with manufacs. of cottons & worsteds.

MOUNT ROCK, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa., 22 S.W. Harrisburg, 110 W.

MOUNT ROSE, p. o., Mercer co., N. J.

MOUNT SALEM, p. o., Sussex co., N. J.

MOUNT SALEM, p. o., Kanawha co., Va.

MOUNT SAVAGE, p. v., Alleghany co., Md., on Jenning's run, 10 m. from Cumberland. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—& very extensive iron works, & 700 inhabitants.

MOUNT SAVAGE, p. o., Carter co., Ky.

MOUNT'S-BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme S.W. coast of Engl., co. Cornwall, between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall) respectively terminating in the Land's End & Lizard Point. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

MOUNT SERRENE, p. o., Barbour co., Ala.

MOUNT SEWARD, N. Y., a lofty group of the Adirondack mountains, in the S.E. part of Franklin co., elevated 4,000 feet above the ocean.

MOUNT SIDNEY, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 127 W. N.W. Richmond, 145 W. It contains 1 church, free to all denominations, an academy, 3 stores, a forge, a furnace, a grist m., a paper m., and about 300 inhabs.

MOUNT SINAI, p-o., Suffolk co., N. Y., 205 S.S.E. Albany, 285 W.

MOUNT SOLON, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 139 W.N. W. Richmond, 146 W.

MOUNT-SORREL (properly *Mount Soar-hill*), a mkt. t. of Engl., co. Leicester, par. Rothley & Barrow-on-Soar, on the Soar, here crossed by a bridge, & on a branch of Midland Counties r. r., 7 m. N. Leicester. Pop. 1,597. It stands on the side of a steep hill of red granite.

MOUNT STERLING, p-v., Pleasant t., Madison co., O., 32 W. Columbus, 421 W. Contains 115 inhabs.

MOUNT STERLING, p. v., Switzerland co., Ia., 90 S.E. Indianapolis. It has 75 inhabitants.

MOUNT STERLING, p-v., capital of Brown co., Ill., 77 W. by N. Springfield, 854 W. Situated on a small branch of Crooked creek, & contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, several stores & dwellings, & 556 inhabitants.

MOUNT STERLING, p. o., Crawford co., Wis.

MOUNT STERLING, p. o., Gasconade co., Mo., 35 from Jefferson city.

MOUNT STERLING, p-v., & capital of Montgomery co., Ky., 59 E. Frankfort, 514 W. Situated on a small branch of the S. fork of Licking r., & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed,—the Highland Institute, which has 4 teachers & 150 pupils, a bank, 22 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 533 inhabs.

MOUNT STERLING, p-v., Choctaw co., Ala., 109 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 927 W. Situated on the N. side of Shuckeba c., & has 130 inhabs.

MOUNT ST. HILAIRE, p-v., Rouville co., Can. E., 3 m. from St. Hilaire, & contains a store, 2 woollen fac., a tannery, & 75 inhabs.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH, v., Hamilton co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 130 inhabitants.

MOUNT ST. MARYS, v., Frederick co., Md., 3 m. S. Emmetsburg. Situated on a beautiful eminence, & contains the Mount St. Marys Theological Seminary, which has a superior & 2 professors, a Roman Catholic church, & 250 inhabitants.

MOUNT SUMNER, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

MOUNT SURPRISE, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

MOUNT SYLVAN, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

MOUNT SYLVANIA, p. o., Washington co., Oregon.

MOUNT TABOR, t., Rutland co., Vt., 36 N.E. Bennington. It is a mntnous. t. in the Green mountain range, but has some soil adapted to grazing. Otter cr. rises here. It has 5 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 236; 1850, 308.

MOUNT TABOR, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 76 N.W. Columbia, 452 W.

MOUNT TABOR, p-v., Monroe co., Ia., 45 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 616 W. Situated on the N. side of Bean Blossom cr. It has 2 flouring m., 2 stores, & 85 inhabs.

MOUNT TIRZAH, p-o., Person co., N. C., 44 N.N. W. Raleigh, 260 W.

MOUNT TOM, Mass., a little W. of Connecticut river, near Northampton. It belongs to a range which extends into Connecticut, and terminates near New Haven.

MOUNT ULLA, p. o., Rowan co., N. C.

MOUNT UNION, p-v., Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania r. r., 191 m. from Philadelphia.

MOUNT UNION, p-v., Stark co., O., 138 N.E. Columbus, 304 W.

MOUNT UPTON, p-v., Guilford t., Chenango co., N. Y., 99 W. Albany, 331 W. Situated on the W. side of Unadilla r., & contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 225 inhab.

MOUNT VERNON, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 15 N. W. Augusta, 609 W. There are several large and pleasant ponds in the t. Soil very fertile. Incorporated in 1792. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,475; 1850, 1,479.

MOUNT VERNON, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 32 S.S.W. Concord, 366 W. Drained by a branch of Souhegan r. Surface elevated. Organized from Amherst in 1803. It has a tannery, 2 organ fac., a grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 720; 1850, 722.

MOUNT VERNON, p. o., West Chester co., N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, p-o., Providence co., R. I., 17 W. Providence, 383 W.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 72 E.S. E. Harrisburg, 101 W.

MOUNT VERNON, Va., is on the right bank of the Potomac, 15 miles from Washington. A recent traveller thus describes the spot & his visit: "After a few miles of riding through the forest, with occasional openings & cultivated spots, my friend pointed out a stone sunk in the ground by the road-side, which, he said, marked the beginning of the Mount Vernon estate. Still we rode on for a couple of miles, before the gate & porter's lodge came in sight. After passing the gate, we had still a distance of half a mile before us, & the simple carriage-path led us over a surface much diversified, while the trees were most grand & forest-like. We crossed a brook, passed through a ravine, & felt ourselves so completely in the midst of aboriginal, untouched nature, that the sight of the house & the cluster of surrounding buildings, came like a surprise upon me. The approach to the house is towards the west front. The door from the piazza opened directly into a large room, which we entered. It was no mere habit that lifted the hat from my head, & I stepped lightly, as though upon hallowed ground. . . . The rooms of the house are spacious, & there is something of elegance in their arrangement; yet the whole is marked by great simplicity. All the regard one could wish, seems to have been shown to the sacredness of these public relics, & all things have been kept very nearly as Washington left them. Let every American, & especially every young American, visit this place, & catch something of its spirit. It will make an impression on him which may endure through life. . . . At a short distance from the house, in a retired spot, stands the new family tomb, a plain structure of brick, with a barred iron gate, through which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, side by side, containing the remains of Washington & his consort. The old family tomb, in which he was first placed, is in a more picturesque situation, upon a knoll, in full view of the river; but the present one is more retired, which was reason enough to determine the wishes of a modest man." (*See Smith's Illustrated Hand-Book for Travellers.*)

MOUNT VERNON, p-o., Rowan co., N. C., 132 W. Raleigh, 366 W.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., capital of Montgomery county, Ga., 112 S.E. by S. Milledgeville, 723 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a store, and a few dwellings.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., and capital of Knox co., O., 51 N.E., Columbus, 376 W. Situated on Vernon r., or Owl cr., & on the Sandusky Mansfield & Newark r. r., 92 m. from Sandusky. It contains a fine court-house, jail, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a market, a bank, 33 stores; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 4 fulling m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., & 3,711 inhab.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., Macomb co., Mich., 32 N. Detroit, 554 W.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., capital of Posey co., Ia., 188 S.W. by S. Indianapolis, 749 W. It is situated on a high bank, on a N. bend in the Ohio r., & commands a view of the river for 16 ms. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—15 stores, a steam flouring & saw m., several distilleries, & 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,120.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Ill., 129 S.S.E. Springfield, 794 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—9 stores, and about 200 inhab.

MOUNT VERNON, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., capital Lawrence co., Mo. Situated on Spring creek, & contains a court-house, several stores, & 250 inhab. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,579.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., capital of Rock Castle co., Ky., 75 S.S.E. Frankfort, 563 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, & 250 inhab.

MOUNT VERNON, p-o., Monroe co., Tenn., 170 E.S.E. Nashville, 547 W.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., Mobile co., Ala., 184 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 996 W. Situated 3 m. W. of the Mobile r. It contains an arsenal, Roman Catholic church, and 250 inhab.

MOUNT VERNON, p-v., capital of St. Francis co., Ark. Situated 3 m. west of St. Francis v., & contains a court-house, & a few dwellings.

MOUNT VERNON, p. o., Wabashaw co., Min.

MOUNT VERNON, p. v., Brantford t., Brant co., Can. W., 7 m. from Brantford, & has 5 stores, a grist m., & 200 inhab.

MOUNT VIEW, p. o., Davidson co., Tenn.

MOUNT VIEW, p. o., Benton co., Mo.

MOUNTVILLE, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

MOUNTVILLE, p-v., Loudon county, Va., 139 N. Richmond, 50 W. It contains one store, & about 80 inhab.

MOUNTVILLE, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 74 N.W. Columbia, 512 W.

MOUNTVILLE, p-v., Troup co., Ga., 112 W. Milledgeville, 731 W.

MOUNT VINCO, p. o., Buckingham co., Va.

MOUNT VISION, p-v., Laurens t., Otsego co., N. Y., 79 W. Albany, 362 W. It contains a Methodist church, a grist m., a saw m., a woollen fac., and 100 inhabitants.

MOUNT WARREN, p. o., Weakly co., Tenn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H. (*See White Mts.*)

MOUNT WASHINGTON, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state. The surface is elevated and mountainous, being on the Taghkanic range, the principal summit of which is in this t., and is 2,624 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the soil is adapted to grazing. A branch of Ancram creek rises here. Incorporated in 1779. It has a fulling m., a forge, a grist m., 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 438; 1850, 351.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, p-o., Urbanna t., Steuben co., N. Y., 212 W. by S. Albany, 312 W.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, p. o., Hamilton co., O.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, p. o., Morgan co., Ia.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, p-v., Bullitt co., Ky., 59 W.S.W. Frankfort, 601 W. Situated 2 ms. N.E. of Salt r., on the turnpike from Louisville to Bardstown, 18 miles from each, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, & 700 inhab.

MOUNT WELCOME, p. o., Clay co., Ky.

MOUNT WILLING, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 53 N.W. Raleigh, 287 W.

MOUNT WILLING, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 41

W. Columbia, 527 W. Situated on a branch of Little Saluda r.

MOUNT WILLING, p-v., Lowndes co., Ala., 120 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 869 W. Situated on Cedar cr.

MOUNT WILLING, p. o., E. Feliciana par., La.

MOUNT WOLF, p. o., York co., Pa.

MOUNT YONAH, p-o., Habersham co., Ga., 154 N. Milledgeville, 620 W.

MOUNT ZION, p-o., Lebanon co., Pa., 30 E. Harrisburg, 140 W.

MOUNT ZION, p-o., Campbell co., Va., 118 W. by S. Richmond, 208 W.

MOUNT ZION, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 106 N.W. Columbia, 480 W.

MOUNT ZION, p-v., Hancock co., Ga., 30 N.E. Milledgeville, 654 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, and 250 inhab.

MOUNT ZION, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

MOUNT ZION, p. o., Simpson co., Miss.

MOURA and MOURAO, 2 towns of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, both near the Guadiana.—I. 32 m. S.S.E. Evora, with 4,000 inhabs.—II. 29 m. S.E. Evora. Pop. 2,200.

MOURA, a t. of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Rio Negro, 47 m. W.N.W. Airao.

MOURIÈS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 6 m. S.S.E. St. Rémy. Pop. 1,850.

MOURNE ABBEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.S.E. Mallow. Area, 11,436 ac. Pop. 4,154. It has the ruins of a preceptory of the Knight's Templars.—The *Mourne Mountains*, Ulster, co. Down, extend about 11 m. E. to W. between Newcastle on the Irish Sea & Carlingford Bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2,000 & 3,000 feet above the sea.—The Mourne, a riv. of Ulster, co. Donegal, runs 8 m. N.N.E., & joins the Foyle at Lifford.

MOUROM, a t. of Russia, gov. & 72 m. S.E. Vladimir, on the Oka, with iron mines. Pop. 6,000.

MOUROUX, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. & 2 m. W.N.W. Coulommiers, on the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2,010.

MOURZUK, a city of Africa, cap. of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54′ N., lon. 14° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at 3,500. It is built of brick, cemented with mud, and has a mosque, a garrison for 500 men—Turks, Arabs, & Moors. Its commerce is mostly transferred to Tuarick in Ghaut. The town is surrounded by a rank vegetation, & is very unhealthy. It has a British consul.

MOUSA, one of the Shetland Isl. Pop. 10.

MOUSCRON, or MOESKROON, a village of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near Menin, on the r. r. from Ghent to Lille. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794.

MOUSSOUL. Asiatic Turkey. [Mosul.]

MOUSTIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 16 m. S. Digne, picturesquely situated at the foot of a chain of precipitous rocks, & divided into 2 parts by a deep ravine crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,725.

MOUSWALD, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Area, 8¼ sq. m. Pop. 686. It contains the remains of several border towns.

MOUT, a t. of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Ghieuk (*Calycadnus*), 22 m. N.W. Selefkeh, on the route from Karaman. It is a wretched modern village, on the site of an extensive Greek city, many colonnades of which still exist, as also ruined mosques & baths, to attest its subsequent prosperity under the Turkish Karamanian sovs., in the 14th and 15th centuries. It stands in a most picturesque country, is governed by a pasha, and has a fortress & a mosque.

MOUTAPILLY, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 42 m. S. Guntoor, on the Coromandel coast; has an active coasting trade.

MOUTH OF HIWASSEE, p. o., Meigs co., Tenn., 115 E.S.E. Nashville, at the confluence of the Hiwassee r. with the Tennessee.

MOUTH OF INDIAN, p. o., Monroe co., Va.

MOUTH OF LITTLE RIVER, p. o., Blount co., Tenn.

MOUTH OF POCA, p-o., Putnam co., Va., 329 W.N.W. Richmond, 366 W.

MOUTH, OF SANDY, p-o., Henry co., Tenn., 91 W. by N. Nashville, 769 W.

MOUTH OF SENECA, p. o., Pendleton co., Va.

MOUTH OF WILSON, p-o., Grayson co., Va., 291 W.S.W. Richmond, 356 W.

MOUTH OF YELLOW CREEK, p-o., Jefferson co., O., 149 E. by N. Columbus, 275 W. Here is the station called Yellow creek on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., 97 m. from Cleveland and 3 miles from Wellsville.

MOUTIERS, a t. of Savoy, cap. prov. Tarentaise, on the Isere, 30 m. E.S.E. Chambery. Pop. (with comm.) 2,330. It has hot mineral springs. Birthplace of Pope Innocent V.—II. (*Grandval*), a v. of Switzerland, cant. & 24 m. N. Bern.

MOUVEAUX, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Nord, arr. & 7 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 2,149.

MOUX, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Nievre, 13 m. N.E. Chateau-Chinon. Pop. 1,570.

MOUY, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Oise, 13 m. S. E. Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. 2,232.

MOUZANGAYE, a marit. t. of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. Bembatooka bay.

MOUZAY, a comm. & v. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. & 9 m. W.S.W. Montmedy. Pop. 1,810.

MOUZON, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 m. S.E. Sedan. Pop. 1,855, chiefly emp. in weaving woollen cloth.

MOVILLE, a small mkt. t. & pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Area of pa. 15,950 ac. Pop. 6,016. Pop. of t. 595. It is finely situated, & neatly built. Steamers ply to Londonderry during the summer.—II. (*Upper*), a pa. adjoining the above on the S. Area, 19,031 ac. Pop. 5,069.

MOW, several towns of India. [Mhow.]

MOWAH, a t. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, N. of the Ganges, 37 m. E. Patna.—II. a frontier village & port, dom. & 70 miles N.E. Jeypoor.

MOWEE, or MAUI, one of the Sandwich Isls., Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. Hawaii. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 25 m. Area, 620 sq. m. Pop. 1853, 17,330. Surface mostly rugged, & in some parts rising to 11,000 feet in height; but parts of the E. peninsula are fertile & carefully cultivated. Products comprise wheat, potatoes, sugar-cane, & the finest fruits raised in these islands. Lahaina, its chief vill., has a church, market-house, reading-room, and several schools conducted by Protestant missionaries.

MOWNA KAA & MOWNA ROA, 2 volcanoes of Hawaii. [Sandwich Islands.]

MOWRYTOWN, p-v., White Oak t., Highland co., O., 87 S.W. Columbus, 454 W.

MOXOS, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, mostly between lat. 12° & 18° S., & lon. 61° & 69° W., comprised in the dep. Santa Cruz, & having E. & N. the territories of Brazil & S. Peru. Surface generally level, traversed by the Beni, Mamore, and other large affls. of the Amazon, & highly productive, but only partially explored. It comprises the towns or vills. Exaltacion, Trinidad, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhab. by roving Indians.

MOY, a river of Irel., rising in the co. Sligo, & flowing N. & W. through that co. & Mayo, after a course of about 40 m. enters Killalla bay. It has numerous small affls., & is navigable to near Ballina.—II. a mkt. t. of Ulster, co. Tyrone, 6 m. W.N.W. Armagh. Pop. 857, emp'd in manufs. of linen. The Moy Valley sta., Midland Great W. r. r., is 5¼ m. E. Kinnegad, & 30¼ m. W. Dublin.

MOYA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 30 m. N. Barcelona. Pop. 2,649, mostly employed in making cheese, of high repute.—II. prov. & 42 m. E.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,396.

MOYACOMBE, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, cos. Carlow Wexford, & Wicklow, & containing the vill. Clonegal. Area about 17,434 ac. Pop. 4,933.

MOYAMENSING, district, Philadelphia co., Pa. Adjoins the city proper on the south, and is virtually a part of the city. Incorporated in 1812. It is extensively engaged in manufactures, having in 1850, a cap. invested of $530,400; producing articles to the value of $1,299,200. Pop. 1840, 14,573; 1850, 26,979. (*See Philadelphia.*) Incorporated a part of the city of Philadelphia 1854.

MOY-AND-DALAROSSIE, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness & Nairn, 11 m. S.E. Inverness. Area about 150 sq. m. Pop. 1,018. On N. shore of Loch Moy is Moy Hall (Macintosh).

MOYARTA, or MOYFESTA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, on the peninsula between the Atlantic &

the estuary of the Shannon, 10 m. E.N.E. Loop Head. Area, 15,613 ac. Pop. 8,697.

MOYCULLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 6¼ miles N.W. Galway. Area, 35,824 ac. Pop. 6,429.

MOYENMOUTIER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Ravodot, 6 m. N. St. Diey. Pop. 2,210. —*Moyenneville* is a v., dep. Somme, cap. cant., 4 m. S. W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,100.

MOYENVIC, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Meurthe, 4 m. S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1,321. Near it is the largest salt mine in France.

MOYEUVRE LA GRANDE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Orne, 9 m. S.W. Thionville. Pop. 1,532. It has iron foundries & iron mines.

MOYLGROVE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W. Cardigan. Area, 2,442 ac. Pop. 453.

MOYLOUGH, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 12 m. E. Tuam. Area, 23,386 ac. Pop. 7,248.

MOYOBAMBA, a t. of Peru, dep. Libertad, prov. & 40 m. E. Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba riv. an affl. of the Huallaga. Pop. 5,000.

MOYRUS, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, immediately E. Clifden. Area, 101,510 ac., includ. lakes & mountains. Pop. 11,969.

MOZAMBIQUE, the principal of the Portuguese colonial possessions, on the mainland of Africa; its authority extends along the E. coast line opposite Madagascar, between lat. 10° & 26° S., or from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, & stretching to an uncertain distance inland, & over the doms. Inhamban, Sabia, Sofala, & Querimba. Area of the territory actually under the Portuguese estimated at 59,600 sq. m., and pop. at 300,000. Surface level near the coast, but it is mountainous inland. Principal river, the Zambezi. Products comprise wheat, maize, rice, manioc, sugar, coffee, indigo, numerous drugs, & fine timber, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, hippopotamus' teeth, skins, & oil, ambergris, gold dust, coal, & nitre. The slave trade is still rife in this region, in spite of the measures of the Portuguese authorities. Mozambique is the residence of the Captain-General. Other chief towns are Inhamban, Sofala, Luabo, Quilimane, & Ibo.

MOZAMBIQUE, a fortified marit. city, & the cap. of the Portuguese possessions in E. Africa, on an island at the entrance of Mesaril bay, an inlet of the Mozambique channel, 5½ m. broad, & 6 m. in length, & receiving three small rivers, its entrance being sheltered also by the islands St. George & St Jago, which help to bound its harbor. Mozambique island, in lat. 15° 2 S., lon. 40° 48′ E., is about 1¼ m. in length, low, & of coral formation; on it is the city, capable of being rendered very strong, & containing large barracks, quarters, & storehouses & wharfs, a noble governor's residence, a cathedral, & other fine churches, convents, &c., attesting its former importance; but most of its dwellings are mere huts. Each of the two entrances to its harbor is defended by a fort. It is the see of a bishop, & seat of a civil tribunal, subordinate to those of Goa. Its trade with British India, formerly considerable, has greatly declined.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 12° & 25° S.,& lon. 35° & 49° E., separating Madagascar from the mainland of E. Africa. Length, N. to S., about 1,000 m., breadth 250 m. in its centre, to 600 m. at each outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique & Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi river, & on it are the chief towns of the Mozambique dom., with Mourondaya, Boyana, Bembatooka, Nareenda, and Passandava. In its N. outlet are the Comoro & Querimba island groups.

MOZDOK, a town & fortress of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, cap. circ., on the Terek, 168 m. S.E. Stavropol, on the route into Georgia. Pop. 3,000, of very mixed descent, but chiefly Armenians. It is enclosed by gardens, & regularly built of wood; has Greek, Armenian, & Roman Catholic churches, some distilleries, & colored leather factories.

MOZIR, a town of Russia, gov. & 146 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Pripet. Pop. 3,000.

MRIN, a market town of Russia, gov. & 28 m. S.S. E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1,800.

MROCZEN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 19 m. W.N.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,380.

MSCHIT, a town of Georgia, on the Kur, 10 m. N. W. Teflis, formerly fortified, & still having a fine church, with numerous royal tombs.

MSENO, or MSCHENO, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 13 m. W. Jungbunzlau. Pop. 1,814.

MSTA, a river of Russia, govs. Iver & Novgorod, enters L. Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. & W. course of 250 m., for most part of which it is navigable; & at Voltchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertza, & thus unite the Baltic & L. Ladoga with the Volga & Caspian Sea.

MSTISLAVL, a town of Russia, gov. & 54 m. E.N.E. Moghilev, cap. circ., on the Soj, an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,300. It has a Unitarian & numerous Greek churches, a synagogue, Greek & Roman Catholic monasteries, a Jesuit college, district school for nobles, & trade in hemp & grain.

MTSKHETI, or MESCHITI, a town of Georgia, at the confl. of the Aragvi with the Kur, 10 m. N.N.W. Teflis, & the anc. cap. of the country, with two handsome churches, containing the tombs of the Georgian sovereigns, but otherwise unimportant since it was ruined by Timour.

MTZENSK, a town of Russia. [MZENSK.]

MUCHAMIEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 3,654. The wine of its vicinity is of superior quality.

MUCHELNEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Langport. Area, 1,566 ac. Pop. 340.

MUCHINIPPE, p-o., Logan co., O., 84 N.W. Columbus, 469 W.

MUCH-WENLOCK, a town, Engl. [WENLOCK.]

MUCIDAN, a town of France. [MUSSIDAN.]

MUCK, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, county Argyle, 5 m. S.S.W. Eigg. Length about 2 miles. Pop. 53, employed in cod fisheries.

MUCKAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on Loch Etive, 17 m. W.N.W. Inverary. Pop. 788.

MUCKALUSHY, p-o., Neshoba co., Miss.

MUCKART, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Devon, 4 miles N. E. Dollar. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 685.

MUCKING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N. Gravesend. Area, 2,631 ac. Pop. 239.

MUCKISH, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster co., Donegal, 5 m. S. Dunfanaghy. Its sides are very steep, & the summit 2,190 feet above the sea.

MUCKLESTON, a pa. of England, cos. Salop & Stafford, 4 m. N. E. Market-Drayton. Area, 8,531 ac. Pop. 1,736.

MUCKNO, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster co., Monaghan, containing the town of Castle-Blayney. Area, including L. Muckno, 17,104 ac. Pop. 9,902.

MUCKRANA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 m. N. W. Ajmere, & having some trade in the white marble of its neighborhood.

MUCKROSS, a peninsula of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, between the middle & lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of Abbey, founded in 1440.

MUCKTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S. S.E. Louth. Area, 1,025 ac. Pop. 102.

MUCKWANPOOR, a strong hill-fortress of Nepaul, 18 m. S. Khatmandoo.

MUD BRIDGE, p. o., Cabell co., Va.

MUD CREEK, p-o., Henderson co., N. C.

MUD CREEK, p. o., Eaton co., Mich.

MUD CREEK, p. o., St. Clair co., Ill.

MUD CREEK, p. o., McNairy co., Tenn.

MUDDY CREEK, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by a branch of Slippery rock cr. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,998; 1850, 1,142.

MUDDY CREEK, p. o., Forsyth co., N. C.

MUDDY CREEK, p.-o., Preston co., Va., 275 N.W. Richmond, 197 W.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS, p-o., York co., Pa.

MUDDY FORK, p-o., Cleveland co., N. C., 194 W. by S. Nashville, 439 W.

MUDDY LANE, p-o., MacDonough co., Ill., 98 N. W. Springfield.

MUDDY, r., Ky., rises in Todd & Logan counties, & flowing N., forms the boundary between Butler and Muhlenburg counties, & enters Green r.

MUDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area, 2,035 ac. Pop. 429.

MUD LICK, p-o., Chatham county, N. C., 60 W. Raleigh, 314 W.

MUD SPRING, p. o., Denton co., Texas.

MUD SPRING, p. o., Eldorado co., Cal.

MUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 6 m. N. N. E. London derry. Area, 15,-080 ac. Pop. 4,037.

MÜGELN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 29 m. E.S.E. Leipsig. Pop. 2,265. Near it is a fine castle.

MUGGINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N.W. Derby. Area, 5,324 ac. Pop. 719.

MUGGLESWICK, a chapelry of England, co. Durham. Area, 7,098 ac. Pop. 685.

MUGLITZ (Morav. *Mohelnice*), a town of Moravia, circ. & 19 m. N.W. Olmütz, on right bank of the March. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MUGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. & 5 m. N.N. W. Naples. Pop. 3,000.

MUGRON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., near lt. b. of the Adour, 9 m. W. St. Sever. Pop. 2,450.

MUHALITCH, or MIKHALITCH (improperly *Mohalitz*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 13 m. S. the Sea of Marmora, 37 m. W. Brusa. Pop. 11,000. It exports silk, wool, valonea, & fruits, to Constantinople, & imports foreign goods, chiefly overland from Smyrna, to about 6,000*l.* in value annually.

MÜHLBACH, two market towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 40 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt-on-Oder.—II. Tyrol, circ., Pusterthal, 13 m. W. Brunecken. Pop. 620.

MÜHLBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 53 m. E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3,320. Here Charles V. obtained a victory over the Elector of Saxony in 1547.—II. a vill., reg. & 11 miles S. W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,345.

MÜHLDORF, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 m. E.N.E. München. Pop. 1,590.

MÜHLENBACH, or MULLENBACH (Hung. *Szasz Sebes*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. circ., on the Mühlenbach, 29 m. W. N. W. Hermanstadt. Pop. 4,200. It is enclosed by walls, & has Roman Catholic, Greek-United, & Lutheran churches, manufs. of woollen cloth, & breweries, & around it are numerous vineyards.

MUHLENBURG, co., Ky. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 430 sq. m. Green r. flows on its N.E. boundary, by branches of which it is drained. The surface hilly, & undulating; soil in some portions fertile. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $245,263; Ind. corn, 495,328 bush. produced; oats, 74,020; tobacco, 685,050 pounds; wool, 20,250;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp.; 37 churches; 3 acad., 117 pupils. Pop. 1840, 6,964; 1850, 9,809.

MUHLENBURG, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 112 N.E. Harrisburg, 223 W.

MMHLENBURG, t., Pickaway co., O., 12 N. W. Circleville. It contains the v. of Darbyville. Pop. 1840, 653; 1850, 585.

MÜHLHAUSEN, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Unstrut. Pop. 13,000. It is fortified, & has several Lutheran churches, 3 hospitals, & an orphan asylum; manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, & carpets; dye works, fulling & oil mills, tanneries, breweries & distilleries.—II. E. Prussia, reg. & 49 m. S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,600.—III. (Boh. *Milirzko*), Bohemia, circ. & 15 m. W. N. W. Tabor. Pop. 2,194.—IV. a market town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 12 miles S. W. Bamberg. Pop. 770.

MÜHLHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest on the Danube, 4 m. N.E. Tuttlingen, with 850 inhabitants, 2 castles, & a church, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.—*Mühlingen* is the name of two contiguous vills. of Anhalt-Bernburg.

MÜHLTRUFF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.N.W. Plauen. Pop. 1,702.

MUHR, a river of Germany. [MUR.]

MUHRINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 9 m. S.W. Rotenburg. Pop. 1,080.

MUIDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 1,650, mostly engaged in fishing.—*Muidenberg* is a village 2 miles E. Muiden.

MUILREA, or MULREA, a mountain range of Irel., Connaught co. Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery harbor. Elev. of highest summit, 2,688 feet.

MUIRAVONSIDE (pron. *Moransides*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 5 m. E.S.E. Falkirk. Area, 144 sq. m. Pop. 2,647. It has many elegant mansions, an ancient castle (Almond), & much romantic scenery. The Edinburgh & Glasgow railroad is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

MUIRKIRK, a large vill. & pa. of Scotland, co. & 21 m. E.N.E. Ayr, with which town it communicates by railroad. Area of pa. about 58 sq. m. Pop. 3,423, partly emp'd in extensive iron smelting works. Coal & lime are also wrought here. Cairntable mntn., with two large cairns on its summit, is in this pa. Elevation, 1,650 feet.

MUKALLAH, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]

MUKER, p. o., Washington co., Wis.

MUKER, a chapelry of England, county York, N. Riding, pa. Grinton, 17 miles W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,321.

MUKHMAS (probably the *Michmash* of Script.), a considerable & flourishing v. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 7 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem, surrounded by fig & olive plantations, but without any vestiges of antiquity.

MUKRAN, a prov. of Beloochistan. [MEKRAN.]

MUKTUL, a town of Hindoostan, Nizam's dom., 83 m. S.W. Hyderabad, & an important British military station, though unhealthy for native troops.

MUKWA, p. o., Waupaca co., Wis., 98 N. by E. Madison, on the right bank of Wolf r., immediately above the entrance of Waupaca r., contains a courthouse & a few dwellings.

MUKWANAGO, p. t., Waukesha co., Wis. 59 E. Madison, 806 W. Drained by Fox r. and branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 1,094. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church and 175 inhabitants.

MULA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 6,228. It has manufs. of pottery, & in its neighborhood are warm mineral baths.

MULBARTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,348 ac. Pop. 557.

MULBERRY, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C., 193 W. by N. Raleigh, 383 W.

MULBERRY, p-o., Jackson co., Ga., 164 N. by W. Milledgeville, 645 W.

MULBERRY, p-o., Miami t., Clermont co., O., 108 S.W. Columbus, 480 W.

MULBERRY, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn., 86 S. Nashville, 709 W.

MULBERRY, p-o., Autauga co., Ala., 101 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 862 W.

MULBERRY, t., Franklin co., Ark. It has 2 tanneries, 1 grist m., 1 saw m. Pop. 1850, 534.

MULBERRY, t., Johnson co., Ark. It has 1 powder m., 1 grist m. Pop. 1850, 339.

MULBERRY CORNERS, p. o., Geaqua co., O.

MULBERRY GAP, p-o., Hancock co., Tenn., 242 E. by N. Nashville.

MULBERRY GROVE, p-v., Harris co., Ga., 139 W. by S. Milledgeville, 778 W. Contains a Universalist church & 210 inhab.

MULBERRY GROVE, p-o., Hopkins co., Ky., 206 W.S.W. Frankfort, 748 W.

MULBERRY GROVE, p-v., Bond co., Ill., 82 S. Springfield, 750 W. Contains 84 inhab.

MULBERRY, r., Ala., a N.W. and main branch of Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior r., which it forms by uniting with Locust Fork, on the W. border of Jefferson co.

MULDE, a river of Saxony, Prussia & Anhalt-Dessau, rises in the Erzgebirge, & after a N. course of 130 m., joins the Elbe on l., at Dessau.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups between lat. 3° S. & 12° N., & lon. 160° & 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Piscadores, Marshall, & Mulgrave isls.—*Cape Mulgrave*, Russian Amer., N. of Kotzebue Sound, is a range of hills terminating inland, in a plain intersected by lakes. Lat. 67° 50′ N., lon. 171° 56′ E.

MULHACEN, a mtn of Spain. [SIERRA NEVEDA.]

MÜLHAUSEN, or MULHOUSE, a comm. & important manufacturing town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill., 10 miles N. N. E. Altkirch, & 19 miles N. W. Basle, connected by railroad with Strasbourg, Basle & Thann. Pop. 28,-715. It is divided into an old & new town, the former on an island formed by a division of the river, comprising 2 churches, a synagogue, town hall, comm.

college, & hospital; while the latter, extending along the right bank of the river, has a fine square, in which is the *Palais de l'Industrie*, comprising the exchange & the chamber of commerce. Mulhausen, which, in little more than 40 years, has risen from insignificance to a high rank amongst the industrial towns of France, has very extensive manufs. of printed cottons, muslins, dyed, & printed silks, mixed stuffs, & cotton hosiery, cotton-spinning mills, & fabrics of straw hats, morocco leather, & soap, with tanneries, dye-houses, metal foundries, steam engine & machine making establishments, a manuf. of stained paper, & a fine lithographic establishment. Mulhausen was, in 1798, cap. of a small republic.

MÜLHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 16 m. N. E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 9,760. It has extensive manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton & linen fabrics, cutlery, soap, leather, starch, & tobacco, & iron foundries & ship-building docks.—II. a town, reg. & 4 m. N. E. Cologne, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 5,240, mostly emp'd in manufs. of fine woollen cloths, silk & cotton fabrics, ribbons, leather, tobacco, soap, cutlery, & colors, & in ship-building.

MULHOUSIN, v., Decatur co., Ia. It has a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

MULK, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 62 m. S.W. Angora, with some curious caverns.

MULKAPOOR, a fortified town of India, Nizam's dom., 84 miles W.S.W. Ellichpoor.

MULL, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. Lat. of centre 56° 30′ N., lon. 6° W. Length 30 miles, breath 25 m. Pop., with surrounding islets, 18,118. Coast line deeply indented. Surface rugged, & chiefly moorland; shores very picturesque. Mount Benmore exceeds 3,000 feet in height. Grazing is the chief branch of rural industry. Woods are pretty extensive in the N. It is divided into 3 pas., & is the seat of a presbytery. Principal town, Tobermory—The *Sound of Mull*, 18 m. in length, average breadth 2 m., separates this island from the dist. Morven, & connects Lochs Linnhe & Sunart.

MULLAGH, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, 7 m. E. S.E. Virginia. Area, 12,872 ac. Pop. 6,526.

MULLAGHBRACK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, containing a part of the town of Market-hill. Area, 11,557 ac. Pop. 8,570, extensively employed in manufs. of linens.—*Mullaghmore* is a promontory of Connaught, co. & 13 m. N. Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay. Its proprietor, Lord Palmerston, has built a harbor and a small fishing vill. on its E. side.

MULLANGAR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 88 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

MULLET, a peninsula, of the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, from which it extends both N. & S. almost at right angles.

MULL GROVE, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 188 W. by S. Raleigh, 425 W.

MULLHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. S.W. Freiburg, on railroad to Basle. Pop. 2,592.

MULLICA, t., Atlantic co., N. J. Surface level; soil sandy. It has 3 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,056; 1850, 918.

MULLICA HILL, p-v., Greenwich t., Gloucester co., N. J., 45 S. Trenton, 156 W. Situated on Raccoon cr. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a grist m., a woollen fac., a tannery, & 450 inhabs.

MULLICAS, r., N. J., enters the Atlantic through New Inlet. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons for 20 ms. It forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic counties.

MULLIGAUM, or MALLIAGAUM (Hind. *Maligrama*), a town & strong fort of British India, presid. & 160 m. N.E. Bombay, dist. Candeish, & which surrendered to the British in 1818.

MULLINGAR, p. o., Warren co., Pa.

MULLINGAR, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Westmeath, on the Brosna & the Royal canal (by which it is almost surrounded, and which connects it with both Dublin & the Shannon), 50 m. W.N.W. Dublin, by the Midland Great Western r. r. Area of pa. 22,322 ac. Pop. 9,903; do. of town 1851, 5,516. It is well built, except in suburbs, & has a handsome pa. church, & Roman Catholic cathedral; a convent, 2 large schools, co. infirmary, large infantry barracks, & market house, with important corn & provision markets on Thursday.

MULLIN'S (ST.), a pa. of Irel., cos. Carlow & Waterford, 9 m. S. Burris. Area, 21,202 ac. Pop. 6,769. It contains the vills. Tinnahinch & Ballymurphy.

MULLION, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.E. Helston. Area, 4,786 ac. Pop. 795. In this pa. is Kynan's Cove, a natural grotto.

MULLOYS, p. o., Robertson co., Tenn.

MÜLLROSE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 10 m. S.W. Frankfürt, on the canal of Mülrose, which unites the Oder & Spree. Pop. 1,830.

MULMUR, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 760.

MULROY BAY, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, between Sheephaven Bay & Lough Swilly. Length about 12 m., average breadth 1 m. Its thinly inhab. shores are remarkably beautiful.

MÜLSEN, two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau.—I. (*St. Jacob*), 4 m. E. Zwickau. Pop. 3,149.—II. (*St. Niklas*), 4½ m. E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,025.

MULTIFARNHAM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Area, 4,895 ac. Pop. 1,366. It has the remains of an abbey founded by William Delamore, in 1236, & which continued in possession of the Monks long after the dissolution of the religious houses. It was burnt in the 17th century, but its ruins have been converted into a chapel to a modern monastery in the vicinity.

MULTONA SPRINGS, a watering-place, Attala co., Miss., 13 N. Kosciusko. The waters contain valuable medicinal properties. It has 1 store, an academy, & a few dwellings.

MUMBLES HEAD, Wales, co. Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., & has a light-house 114 feet in height, in lat. 51° 34′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 58′ 10″ W.

MUMBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 839.

MUMFORD, p. o., Monroe co., N. Y.

MUMMASBURG, v., Adams co., Pa.

MUNASSA, a town of W. Hindostan, 97 m. E. Odeypoor, & which, in 1820, was reported to comprise upwards of 1,000 dwellings.

MUNCASTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, including the town of Ravenglass. Area, 5,166 ac. Pop. 623.

MÜNCHBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, & with a sta. on the Neumarkt & Hof railroad, 19 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,260. It is enclosed by walls, & has an hospital, and manufs. of cottons and linens.—II. (or *Müncheburg*), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 21 m. N.W. Frankfürt, on the Oder, between 2 lakes. Pop. 1,580, employed in manufs. of silk stuffs.

MÜNCHEN, a city of Germany. [MUNICH.]

MÜNCHENBERNSDORF, a mkt. town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 8 m. W.S.W. Gera. Pop. 1,833.—*Munchenbuchsee* is a vill. & pa. of Switzerland, cant. & 5 m. N. Bern. Pop. 2,216.

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Jungbunzlau, on the Iser. Pop. 3,000. It has a handsome palace, & manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton, and linen stuffs. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, met here in 1833.

MUNCHINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,428.—*Münchweiler* is a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 18 m. N.E. Deux-Ponts, & a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, also called Villars-le-Moine.

MUNCIETOWN, p-v., capital of Delaware co., Ia., 58 N.E. Indianapolis, 529 W. Situated on the Indianapolis & Belfontaine r. r., & the S. bank of White r., on an elevation of 30 feet above the r. It is laid out in an oblong, 4 principal streets being 60 feet wide, the others 45, crossing each other at right angles. It contains 15 stores, a saw m., with a good water power, a court house, jail, an academy, 5 churches, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,000 inhabitants.

MUNCY, p-b., Muncy Creek t., Lycoming co., Pa., 85 N. Harrisburg, 195 W. Situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., just below the entrance of Muncy cr. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a tannery, a print. office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 901 inhabs.

MUNCY, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 13 N.E. Williamsport. Surface mountainous; soil various. Muncy cr. runs on its E., & Loyalsock cr. on its W. border. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 912; 1850, 978.

MUNCY CREEK, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 13 S.E. Williamsport. Surface hilly; soil clay. Drained by Big & Little Muncy creeks, which flow into the W. branch of Susquehanna r. It has 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,166; 1850, 1,250.

MUNDACA, a market town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. N.E. Bilbao, with a small port. Pop. 1,728.

MUNDATTA, & MUNDAWUL, two towns of India, prov. Malwah; the former, dom. & 50 m. S.E. Indore, on an isl. in the Nerbudda, & having a remarkable pagoda, the latter, 17 m. N.W. Mahidpoor.

MUNDEAH, a town of India, Cutch, on its S. coast, 25 m. E. Mandavee, & reputed to be a place of some trade.

MUNDELSHEIM, a market town of Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S. Heilbronn, on the Neckar, with 1,720 inhabitants, & an ancient castle.

MUNDEN, two pas of Engl., co. Hereford.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.W. Buntingford. Area, 3,352 ac. Pop. 454.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. N.N. Hertford. Area, 2,204 ac. Pop. 620.

MUNDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. & 15 m. W.S.W. Göttingen, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Fulda & Werra rivers, here forming the Weser. Pop. 4,001. It is enclosed by walls, flanked by towers, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, numerous churches, in one of which are some remarkable monuments, manufs. of tobacco and earthenwares.

MÜNDER, a town of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, on the Hamel, 22 m. W.N.W. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,996. It has a gymnasium, an hospital, & extensive salt works.

MUNDERKINGEN, an ancient walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Ehingen, on the Danube. Pop. 2,000.

MUNDESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. N.E. North-Walsham. Area, 674 ac. Pop. 451.

MUNDESSOR, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 75 m. N.W. Oojein. It is enclosed by walls & gateways; & in 1820 it had 3,000 houses.

MUNDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. N.E. Brandon. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 385.

MUNDHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. Bungay. Area, 1,547 ac. Pop. 293.—II. (*North*), a co. of Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Area, 1,882 ac. Pop. 444.

MUNDI, a town of the Punjab, cap. rajahship, in the Jullinder Doab (British territory), near the head of the Beas, 120 m. E. Amritsir, with a massive palace, & a pretty well stocked bazaar.

MUNDLAH, a town & fort of British India, presid. Bengal, Sangur and Nerbudda dist., 135 miles N.E. Nagpoor.

MUNDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Maldon. Area, 4,295 ac. Pop. 287.

MUNDY, p-t., Genesee co., Mich. Drained by branches of Flint r. Pop. 1840, 440; 1850, 786.

MUNERA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,690.

MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances. Pop. 1,500.

MUNFORDSVILLE, p-v., capital of Hart co., Ky., 111 S.W. Frankfort, 635 W. Situated on the N. bank of Green r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 6 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

MUNFORDSVILLE, v., Wheatland t., Monroe co., N. Y. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a brewery, a distillery, & 300 inhabs.

MUNGASHT, a strong fortress of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Jerahi, 70 m. S.E. Shuster, at the foot of the Mungasht mountains, a continuation of the Zagros chain.

MUNGER'S MILL, p-o., Shannon co., Mo., 129 S.S.E. Jefferson City, 903. W.

MUNGHUR, a walled town of W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., with 4,000 inhabitants, & a large annual fair for cattle.

MUNGO (ST.), two pas. of Scotl.—I. (*North, or Inverleigh*), co. Lanark, comprised within the city of Glasgow. Pop. 15,444.—II. co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area about 5,000 ac. Pop. 645. Here is Castlemilk, originally a fortress built by the Bruces, now a modernized residence.

MUNGO PARK, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

MUNGULGHERÉE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 12 m. N.E. Guntoor.

MUNGULHAUT, a considerable town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 18 m. N. Rungpoor, well built, & having some trade in course cotton goods.

MUNGULWARA, a walled town of India, Satarah dom., 50 m. N.N.W. Bejapoor.

MUNICH (Germ. *München*), the cap. city of Bavaria, S. Germany, and of the prov. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 m. W. Vienna, & 35 m. S.E. Augsburg. Lat. (of Frauenkirche, 1,530 ft. above the sea) 48° 8′ 20″ N., lon. 11° 34′ 42″ E. Pop. 1846, 94,830, or, including the suburbs Au, Haidhausen, & Ober Giesing, 113,384. Mean temperature of year 48°.4, winter 32°.5, summer 63°.6 Fahr. It is finely situated in a plain, &, within the present cent., its extent has been doubled by the addition of new quarters & suburbs around the walled city: it has a handsome & lively general appearance. In the old city numerous streets diverge from a central square, the *Haupt-Platz;* in the other quarters are—*Max-Josephs-Platz*, one of the finest squares in Europe, a fine broad line of street extending from N.W. to S.E. On its W. & N. sides are most of its principal structures; these comprise the new *Pinacotheca* & *Glyptothek*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 300,000 engravings. The new royal palace; the cathedral, built 1468, & having two towers 333 feet in height, & a fine monument of the emperor Louis of Bavaria; the churches of the Theatines, Jesuits, St. Louis, All Saints, St. Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, & the Basilica, all richly ornamented with fresco painting & stained glass; Protestant & Greek churches, a synagogue, a fine opera house, & new post office. In one square is an obelisk 100 feet in height, partly formed of cannon taken by the Bavarians, & in another is an equestrian statue by Thorwaldsen of the elector Max. I. Adjacent to the palace is the *Hofgarten*, a space surrounded by arcades, & near this a public park. Among the public establishments are the Leutchenberg gallery, formed by prince Eugene Beauharnois, an academy of arts, with a triennial exhibition, salaried professors and pensioned students, a magnetical & meteorological observatory. The university, removed from Landshut in 1826, had 76 professors & 1,471 students, a library of 240,000 vols., & 400 MSS., & attached to it 2 colleges, & philological & theological schools, a polytechnic, & numerous other schools of art & science. The royal library occupying a stately new building, was said to have, in 1846, 600,000 printed vols., & 18,600 MSS. Here is also the Brazilian collection, made by Spix and Von Martins. All the superior courts, &c., of the Bavarian dom., are seated here. Except some bronze & iron works, silk mills, & sugar refineries, Munich has few mercantile factories of consequence, but its telescopes & mathematical instruments are deservedly famous, & it is greatly resorted to by the admirers & cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers & magazines are printed here. In its neighborhood are numerous taverns & gardens, greatly resorted to by the inhabs. Munich derives its name from having been founded, in 962, on a site belonging to a fraternity of monks (münchen); it was walled by Otho IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

MUNILLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. S.S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,817.

MUNIPOOR, or MUNNEEPOOR, an independent state of Further India, relinquished by the Burmese in 1826. [Cassay.]—II. the cap. town of this dom., in a swampy valley. Lat. 24° 45′ N., lon. 94° E.

MUNKACS, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. circ. Beregh, on the Latoreza, 80 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 3,223. It has a strong hill fortress, now used as a state prison, Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, & manufs. of hosiery & alum. In its vicinity are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of three years.

MUNLOCHY, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of Moray Firth, 13 m. S.W. Cromarty.

MÜNNERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Lauer, 35 m. N.N.E. Würtzberg. Pop. 1,579, mostly employed in rural industry.

MUNNTOWN, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

MUNNSVILLE, p. v., Stockbridge t., Madison co., N.Y. Contains a church, 2 stores, a flouring m., and 350 inhabitants.

MUNNVILLE, p. o., Coshocton co., O.

MÜNSINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 28 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 1,600.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. S.E. Berne, & noted in modern Swiss history as the place of a meeting which effected many popular reforms in 1831.

MUNSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¾ m. W. N.W. Ledbury. Area, 1,228 ac. Pop. 188.

MUNSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. N.N. E. Ludlow. Area, 3,594 ac. Pop. 767.

MUNSON, t., Geauga co., O., 176 N.E. Columbus, 340 W. Drained by Cuyahoga r. It has 5 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,263; 1850, 1,193.

MUNSONVILLE, p. o., Cheshire co., N. H.

MUNSTER, v., Alleghany t., Cambria co., Pa., 133 W. by N. Harrisburg, 177 W. It contains 2 stores, 25 dwellings, & about 150 inhabitants.

MUNSTER, the most S. & largest of the four provs. of Ireland, having N. Connaught, N.E. Leinster, & on other sides St. George's Channel & the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 6,064,579 ac. Pop. 2,396,161. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone & limestone, form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, & Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon river, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lee, and Laune, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmore, Bantry, Dunmanus, & other bays. Lough Deirgeart is on the N. border, & the lakes of Killarney are in this part of Ireland. The prov. is divided into the cos. of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, & Waterford. Before the Norman conquest, it was separated into the kingdoms of N. & S. Munster.

MÜNSTER, a city of Germany, cap. Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, an affl. of the Ems, with which river and the Vechte it communicates by canals, 78 m. N.N.E. Cologne. Pop. 23,900. It is surrounded by walls, entered by 8 gates, & has a Gothic cathedral. In the church of St. Lambert's tower are the iron cages in which John of Leyden & his two accomplices were suspended in 1535, the archiepiscopal palace, now the governor's residence, & the town hall, in which the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648. It has a Roman Catholic theological seminary, veterinary sch., botanic garden, various hospitals, considerable manufs. of woollen stuffs, starch, leather, & beer. Under the French, Münster was the cap. dep. Lippe.

MUNSTER, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,626, who manuf. printed cottons & muslins.

MÜNSTERBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 35 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has breweries, manufs. of plush, & cotton stuffs.

MÜNSTEREIFEL, & MÜNSTER-MAYFELD, two towns of Rhenish Prussia.—I. reg. & 21 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. 1,570.—II. reg. & 8 m. S. W. Coblentz. Pop. 1,650.

MUNSTERTHAL, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the cant. Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the cant. Bern, & where the battle of St. Jacob was fought between the Swiss & the French in 1444, which terminated in the almost entire destruction of the former combatants.

MUNTOK, a fortified sea-port town of the isl. Banca, cap. of a Dutch resid., on the S.W. coast.

MUNZENBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles S.E. Giessen. Near it is a ruined castle of the same name.

MUNZESHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kreich. Pop. 1,145.

MUONIO, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Tornea river, after a S. course of 150 m. At the vill. Muonioniska it forms a cataract 100 feet high.

MUOTTA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. E.S.E. Schwytz, on the Muotta. In Sept. 1799 an engagement took place here between the French, & the Russians under Suwarrow.

MUR, or MUHR, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, & joins the Drave on left, in Hungary, 25 m. E. Warasdin, after a S.E. course of 230 miles.

MUR, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 2,280.—II. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion, with 1,660 inhabitants.

MURAD-CHAI, a river of Asiatic Turkey, & the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 m. S.W. Mount Ararat, flows W.ward, & joins the N. branch, or Frat, about 85 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir. The towns Diadin, Melasghird, Moosh, Khanos, & Paloo, are on its banks, or those of its affls.

MURAFA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 37 m. N. Jampol. Pop. 1,800.

MURANO, an island & town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 1 m. N. Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufs. of mirrors & other glass wares, now decayed. In the 15th century it had a pop. of 30,000, & its glass works have been celebrated since the 11th century.

MURASHKINO, a market town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000, employed in manufs. of leather, soap, & hosiery.

MURASSON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 miles S.S.W. St. Affrique. Pop. 2,631.

MURAT, p. o., Paulding co., O.

MURAT, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Cantal, near the Alagnon, 24 m. N.W. Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. Pop. 2,394, chiefly employed in lace making, weaving coarse woollen cloths, & trading in cattle, horses, and cheese made in the neighboring district.—II. dep. Tarn, 30 m. E. Castres. Pop. 2,800.

MURAU, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 m. W. Judenburg, with extensive iron works. Pop. 1,200.

MURAZZANO, a market town of Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. mand., prov. & 11 m. N.E. Mondovi. Pop. (with comm.) 2,257.

MURCHAKOV, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 35 m. N.N.W. Ispahan.

MURCIA, an old kingdom of Spain in the S.E. on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provs., of Murcia & Albacete, united area, 7,877 sq. m., & pop. 1849, 595,531. Surface traversed by several mountains. Soil ill-watered & infertile, but contains iron mines. Climate hot; the palm & carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, Elche and Lorca.—*Murcia*, the cap. is situated in a rich irrigated tract on the Segura, here crossed by a fine bridge, 28 m. N.N.W. Cartagena. Pop. 43,488. Streets narrow & irregular; houses gaily painted, & adorned with grotesque carvings. It has a richly-decorated cathedral, 10 other churches, a large episcopal palace, several colleges, hospital, custom-house, trade's hall, some public libraries, botanic garden, & a castle. It has been termed the "dullest city in Spain," but it has some trade in silk & in red pepper, with potteries, cloth mills, white lead works, & tanneries. Its government factories of nitre & gunpowder are now almost inactive. It was rebuilt by the Moors from the materials of the Roman *Murgi*: the French took, & sacked it in 1810.

MUR DE BARREZ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 34 m. N.N.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,665.

MURDER KILL, hundred, Kent co., Del. Drained by Choptank r. on the W., and Jones cr. and Murder Kill on the E. Pop. 1840, 4,768; 1850, 5,717.

MURDOCKSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Pa., 230 W. Harrisburg, 255 W.

MURE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 3,333, chiefly employed in manufs. of packing cloth & nails.

MURET, a comm. & town of France dep. H. Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,320, chiefly employed in manufacturing porcelain, tanning leather, & weaving coarse worsted stuffs.

MURFEE'S DEPOT, p. o., Southampton co., Va.

MURFREESBOROUGH, p-v., Hertford co., N. C., 142 E.N.E. Raleigh, 214 W. Situated on the right bank of Meherin r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Lutheran,—2 academies, a seminary, 5 stores, & 750 inhabitants. In the vicinity have been

found many bones, supposed to belong to the mammoth species.

MURFREESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Rutherford co., Tenn., 34 S.E. Nashville, 665 W. Situated on the Nashville & Chattanooga r. r., 32 m. from Nashville, and on a branch of Stone r. It occupies a commanding position; and contains a court house, jail, a market house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a college, 2 academies, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a cotton fac., 612 spindles, and 1,917 inhabitants. *Union College*, founded in 1848, is under the direction of the Baptists. It has a president, 5 instructers, 15 alumni, 111 students, and 900 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the third Wednesday in July. It was formerly the capital of the state. The public buildings, and many of the dwellings, are neatly built of brick. The country around is highly fertile.

MURFREESBORO', p-v. & capital, Pike co., Ark., 109 W.S.W. Little Rock. Situated near the lt. bank of the Little Missouri r., and contains a court house, sev. stores, & 200 inhabitants.

MURG, a riv. of S. Germany, Würtemberg & Baden, to a circ. of which latter it formerly gave name, rises in the Black Forest, & after a N. course of 40 m. joins the Rhine 4 m. N. Rastadt.—II. a riv. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, joins the Thur, 1¼ m. N. Frauenfeld.—III. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 33 m. S. Freyburg on the Rhine. Pop. 1,000.

MURI, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. & 2 m. S. E. Bern, & where Charles X. resided during a part of the French revolutionary period.—II. cant. Aargau, 18 m. S.E. Aarau, with a rich Benedictine abbey, & some silk manufs. Pop. 1,900.

MURIALDO, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, mand. & 4½ m. S.S.W. Millesimo. Pop. 2,500.

MÜRITS LAKE, a lake of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, immed. S. Waren. Length N. to S. 19 m. It communicates on the N. with L.-Flesen.

MURNAU, a market town of Upper Bavaria, 38 m. S.S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,500.

MURO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. N. W. Potenza. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., prov. & 8 m. W. S.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,600.—III. a market town of Spain, prov. Alicante. Pop. 2,786.—IV. a town of the island Majorca, 25 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 2,300.

MUROM, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. E.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 6,500. It comprises a *Kreml* or citadel, & two other quarters, a cathedral of the 16th century, & upwards of 17 other churches, several convents; manufs. of linens, leather, soap, & earthenwares, which last articles, with a considerable quantity of corn, are exported to St. Petersburg.

MUROS, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 30 m. W.S. W. Santiago. Pop. 3,912, engaged in fishing.

MURPHREE'S VALLEY, p. o., Blount co., Ala., 115 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 738 W.

MURPHEY, p-v., capital of Cherokee co., N. C., 367 W. by S. Raleigh, 597 W. Situated at the junction of Hiwassee & Valley rivers. It contains a court house, & other county buildings.

MURPHEYS, p. o., Calaveras co., Cal.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, p. v., capital Jackson co., Ill.

MURPHYSVILLE, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 73 E.N.E. Frankfort, 469 W. It has a church & about 50 inhabs.

MURRAY, county, Ga. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 320 sq. ms. Drained by Oostanaula r. & its branches. Surface mountainous; soil fertile. Capital, Spring Place. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $313,888; Indian corn, 518,745 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 67,391; rice, 5,200 pounds; cotton, 159 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 18 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufac., $38,900; value of manufactured articles, $52,400; 1 library, 200 volumes; 27 churches; 20 sch., 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,695; 1850, 14,433. (*These statistics belong in part to the new county of Whitfield, taken from Murray since* 1850.

MURRAY, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 243 W. by N. Albany, 392 W. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Sandy cr., which flows N.E. into Lake Ontario. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,675; 1850, 2,520.

MURRAY, p-v., Wells co., Ia., 111 N.E. Indianapolis, 553 W.

MURRAY, p. v., capital Calloway co., Ky., 216 W. Frankfort. It contains a court house, jail, a Christian church, 4 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

MURRAY, v., McHenry co., Ill. It contains a Rom. Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

MURRAY, t., Northumberland co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,725.

MURRAY, is the principal river hitherto discovered in Australia, & formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, whence it proceeds very tortuously W.ward through 9 deg. of lon.; and after passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean (Encounter Bay) in lat. 35° 20′ S., lon. 139° E. Affls. the Bayungun, Morumbidgee, with the Lachlan, and probably the Darling. It is navigable in a great part of its extent, & in its lower part is a noble river, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships. — Cos. of New South Wales & West Australia, have this name.

MURRAY'S FERRY, Williamsburgh dist., S.C.

MURRAYSHIRE, Scotland. [MORAY.]

MURRAY SOUND AND HARBOR, are among the Amherst isls., off the S.E. extremity of Corea; and *Murray Isls.*, a group in Torres Strait, lat. 9° 56′ S., lon. 144° 5′ E.

MURRAYSVILLE, p. o., Jackson co., Va.

MURRHARDT, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, & affl. of the Neckar, 24 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,400. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1765.

MURROES, or MUIRHOUSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 5 miles N.E. Dundee. Area, 7 sq. m. Pop. 643.

MURRILL'S SHOP, p-o., Nelson co., Va., 97 W. by N. Richmond, 152 W.

MURRINSVILLE, p-v., Butler co., Pa., 210 W. by N. Harrisburg, 265 W. Situated on a branch of Slippery Rock cr., and contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

MURRYSVILLE, p-v., Franklin t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 181 W. Harrisburg, 207 W. It contains an Associate Reformed church, 2 stores, a grist m., and a woollen fac.

MURS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. S. Angers, on the Lubancy. Pop. 1,700.

MURSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Winslow. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 553.

MURSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1 m. E. Milton. Area, 1,462 ac. Pop. 191.

MURTEN, a town of Switzerland. [MORAT.]

MURTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 3 m. N.W. South Shields. Pop. 481.

MURVIEDRO (*Saguntum*), a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. N.N.E. Valencia, on the Canales, 3 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 7,476. It stands at the foot of a mntn., along which run long lines of walls & towers; & is noted for its Roman antiquities, comprising the remains of a theatre & a circus. Here are also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, & some Moorish cisterns, &c. Saguntum was of Greek foundation; it was taken by Hannibal, B. C. 219, after an arduous siege of 8 months, & its capture led to the second Punic war.

MURVIEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, 3 m. N.W. Bezières. Pop. 1,740.

MURZZUSHCLAG, a vill. of Styria, on the Murz, 24 m. N.E. Brück, with a station on the railroad between Vienna & Cilly, a Franciscan convent, & near it iron works & scythe factories. Pop. 900.

MUSA, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 20 m. N.E. Mocha, & having a garrisoned fort.

MUSBACH, or MUSCHBACH, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. W.N.W. Spires.

MUSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N. E. Colyton. Area, 2,178 ac. Pop. 506.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 3 m. S.W. Haslingden. Pop. 1,228.

MUSCAT, IMAMAT OF, an extensive & powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, & over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian gulf, & that of E. Africa from the equator S. to Cape Delgado. Area & pop. not ascertained. Besides Muscat, the cap., this dom. comprises the towns Rostak, Muttra in Arabia, & Juba, Melinda, Mombas, Magadoxo, Bravah, Quiloa & Lyndy in Africa,

with the isls. Zanzibar, Socotra, &c., and it has an active trade with all the adjacent countries, & with British India. The Imaum has a partriarchal & despotic sway, & the most efficient naval force of any native prince from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan.—*Muscat* or *Maseua* (probably the *Mosca* of Arrian), a fortified maritime city of E. Arabia, cap. above dom., on a peninsula in the Arabian sea, lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 58° 35′ E. Pop. 40,000 (?). It is surrounded by heights all strongly fortified; streets narrow, & houses mostly only one story in height; but it has some good stone buildings erected by the Portuguese, who held it from 1507 to 1648; other edifices, chiefly in a Persian style of architecture, a new aqueduct, &c. The harbor of the city is well sheltered, and has deep water. Muscat is the grand emporium of E. Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian gulf. Imports estimated $4,500,000 in value annually, & consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, assafœtida, gum ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, gum copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia & Africa, most of which are re-exported to India & the East; the returns thence being made in British & India cotton goods, shawls, China manufs. Large quantities of dates, as also wheat, horses, salt, & dried fish, are among the principal exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian gulf. Though the country around it is sterile, a plentiful supply of provisions may generally be obtained at Muscat.

MUSCATINE, county, Iowa. Situated on the eastern border of the state, and on the west bank of the Mississippi r. Area, 440 sq. m. Surface generally level; soil a rich sandy loam. Drained by Red Cedar r. & its branches, and Pine cr., which affords water power, and a good harbor for steamboats at its mouth. Muscatine Slue forms a large & fertile alluvial island, on the borders of the Mississippi r. Capital, Muscatine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $124,470; wheat, 68,246 bush. produced; Indian corn, 341,465; oats, 41,675; wool, 7,078 pounds;—4 grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundry, 1 tannery;—2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $87,250; value of manufactured articles, $436,425; 9 churches; 19 schools, 590 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,942; 1850, 5,731.

MUSCATINE, p-v., capital of Muscatine co., Iowa. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., 35 E. Iowa city, 910 W., 320 above St. Louis. It contains a court house, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—2 academies, 28 stores, 7 manufacturing establishments, a fulling m., a flouring m., 3 saw m., & in 1850, 2,540, & in 1854, 4,500 inhabitants.

MUSCLE RIDGE ISLAND, t., Lincoln co., Me. It has 1 school, 27 scholars. Pop. 51.

MUSCLE SHOALS. (*See Tennessee r.*)

MUSCODA, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

MUSCOGEE, county, Ga. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. ms. Drained by Upotoi cr. & its branches, tributaries of Chattahoochee r., which runs on its W. border. Capital, Columbus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $398,722; Ind. corn, 399,113 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 83,425; rice, 15,556 pounds; cotton, 8,508 bales;—7 flouring m., 12 saw m., 2 iron foundries; 1 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac;—4 printing offices, 1 tri-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $713,217; value of manufactured articles, $738,580; 6 churches; 5 academies, 255 pupils; 3 schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,699; 1850, 18,578.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 2 m. W.S.W. Brough. Area, 4,080 ac. Pop. 175. It has a well-endowed school. It takes its name from the Musgrave family, who came into England with the Conqueror.

MUSH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [Moosh.]

MUSH CREEK, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C., 133 N. W. Columbia, 518 W.

MUSHED, a city of N.E. Persia. [Meshed.]—*Mushed-i-Sir* is a maritime town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 10 m. N. Balfrush, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babol River at its mouth in the Caspian sea.

MUSHULAVILLE, p. o., Noxubee co., Miss.

MUSKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 67 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. principality, on the Niesse. Pop. 2,087. It has a palace of Prince Pukler Muskau, manufactures of woollen cloths & mineral springs.

MUSKEEGO, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis. Drained by Muskeego cr., passing through Muskeego lake, & entering Fox r. Pop. 1840, 130; 1850, 1,111.

MUSKEEGO CENTRE, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis.

MUSKEGAT, island, Mass., a small island between Nantucket & Martha's Vineyard, in the form of a horse-shoe.

MUSKEGON, r., Mich., rises in several lakes, and after a course of 175 miles enters Lake Michigan 14 ms. N. of the entrance of Grand r.

MUSKEGON, p-t., Ottawa co., Mich., 227 W.N.W. Detroit, 708 W. The v. is situated on the south of an extension of the river called Muskegon lake. It contains a store & a few dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1850, 484.

MUSKERRY, a mountainous dist. of Ireland, Munster, in the centre of the co. Cork. Area, about 311,000 ac. Pop. 90,511. It is divided into the baronies of E. & W. Muskerry.

MUSKET, p. o., Navarro co., Tex.

MUSKHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Notts.—I. (*North*) 3 m. N.N.W. Newark. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 877.—II. (*South*), 2½ m. N. Newark. Area, 2,631 ac. Pop. 303.

MUSKINGUM, r., O., one of the largest rivers which runs wholly in the state, is formed by two main branches, Tuscarawas & White Womans rivers, which unite at Coshocton. The Tuscarawas rises in Medina co., near the Cuyahoga r., & a portage betw. them formerly gave name to Portage t. & co. The Muskingum is navigable for large batteaux, 100 ms. to Coshocton. It is obstructed by falls at Zanesville, where is a canal, with a dam & locks, affording a great water power. There is a slack water navigation from Zanesville to Dresden, where a side cut 2½ ms. connects the Muskingum r. with the Ohio canal. The r. enters the Ohio at Marietta, by a mouth 225 yards wide.

MUSKINGUM, county, O. Situated toward the S. E. part of the state. Area, 665 sq. ms. Organized in 1804. Drained by Muskingum r. & its branches, the principal of which is Licking r. Surface hilly; soil very fertile. It abounds with bituminous coal, & has pipe-clay & burr-stone, or cellular quartz, suitable for millstones. There are extensive salt works in the co. The brine is obtained by boring into a stratum of whitish sandstone (called salt rock), at a depth of from 350 to 700 feet. The ancient mounds are numerous. Capital, Zanesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $846,725; wheat, 415,847 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,144,855; oats, 281,748; wool, 194,866 pounds; 6 establishments, with a cap. of $13,000, manufacturing 139,000 bushels of salt annually;—20 flouring & grist m., 19 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 14 tanneries, 41 persons emp., 5 printing offices issuing 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 6 weekly newspapers, and 1 annual publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $976,652; value of manufactured articles, $1,887,386;—105 churches; 1 college, 59 students; 5 academies, 589 pupils; 300 schools, 15,800 scholars; 2 libraries, 4,600 vols. Pop. 1840, 38,749; 1850, 45,049.

MUSKINGUM, p-t., Muskingum co., O., 61 E. Columbus, 346 W. Drained by branches of Licking r., & has Muskingum r. on its E. border. Pop. 1840, 1,252; 1850, 1,509.

MUSO, a small town of New Granada, S. A. dep. Boyaca, prov. & 65 m. W.S.W. Tunja, on an affl. of the Magdalena.

MUSONE, two small rivs. of Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 m. W. Venice, after a S.E. course of 35 m.; one arm of it joining the Brenta canal.—II. Pontif. sta., enters the Adriatic 12 m. S.E. Ancona, after an E. course of 35 m. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., having for its cap. Macerata.

MUSSALA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 8 m. E. Fort St. Joseph.

MUSSELBURGH (*Eskmouth*), a royal & parl. bor. & sea-port town of Scotland, co. & 6 m. E. Edinburgh, pa. Inveresk. Inhabited houses 926. Pop. 7,092. It stands on the Firth of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, is handsomely built, & has three bridges (one supposed to be a Roman structure), connecting with it the suburb of Fisher-row; a curious Tolbooth, built 1590, of materials from the ancient Scottish chapel of Lo-

retto, which stood in the vicinity. It has some manufs. of sail-cloth, hair-cloth, hats, & leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The harbor dries at low water. Edinburgh races are held annually on Musselburgh Links, where is an excellent course. The bor. unites with Leith & Portobello in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. The battle of Pinkie, in which the English defeated the Scotch A.D. 1547, was fought in the immediate vicinity; also that of Prestonpans.

MUSSENDOM, MUSSLEDOM, or MUSANDAM, (CAPE), a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 24′ N., lon. 59° 34′ E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 200 feet above the sea.

MUSSIDAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, 19 m. S.W. Périgueux, on the Isle. Pop. 1,800, chiefly employed in mining & iron works.

MUSSOMELLI, a town of Sicily, prov. dist. & 19 m. W.N.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 9,290.

MUSSY, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*sur-Seine*), dep. Aube, arr. & 10 m. S.S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,720.—II. (*sous-Dun*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, arr. & 14 m. S. Charolles. Pop. 1,580.

MUSTANG, p. o., Lavacca co., Tex.

MUSTAPHABAD, a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, Sikh territory, 25 m. E.S.E. Umballah.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*Palanka*), Rumili, on the Nissava, 20 m. S. E. Nissa. Pop. 2,000.

MUSTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 5¾ miles W.N.W. Grantham. Area, 1,623 ac. Pop. 411. The poet Crabbe died rector of this pa. in 1833.—II. co. York, E. Riding, 9¼ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area, 2,226 ac. Pop. 399.

MUSTUNG, a town of W. India, Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 7 m. N.E. Kelat, on the route to Shawl, and consisting of about 400 houses.

MUTEODU, a town of S. India, Mysore dom., 40 m. W.S.W. Chittledroog.

MUTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties railroad, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Beccles. Area, 1,574 ac. Pop. 435.

MUTHILL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 4 m. S. Crieff. Area about 76 sq. m. Pop. 2,972; do. of vill., which is beautifully situated, & remarkably well built, 1,089. In its vicinity are the fine remains of Drummond castle.

MUTHVEY, three small rivers of Wales, cos. Carmarthen, Cardigan, & Merioneth, the two former trib. to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

MUTOVA, one of the Kurile isls., in the N. Pacific O., belonging to Russia, nearly intermediate between Japan & Kamtchatka. Length 20 m. It has an active volcano, & fertile valleys.

MUTSHEN, or MUTZCHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 22 ms. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,522, partly employed in crystal mines.

MUTSHKOVO, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Tver, 22 m. N. Staritza. Pop. 2,100.

MUTTERSHOLZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Ill., arrond. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,980.

MUTTERSTADT, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., 6 m. S.W. Mannheim. Pop. 2,700.

MUTTON ISLAND, a fortified islet in Galway bay, Irel., Connaught, co. & 1½ m. S. Galway. It has a light-house, with fixed light. Lat 53° 15′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 3′ 26″ W.

MUTTRA, or MATARAH, a populous town of E. Arabia, dom. & 3 m. S.W. Muscat.

MUTUAL, p. o., Champaign co., O.

MUTZIG, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Bruche, 13 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,564, many of whom are employed in a national manufactory of fire-arms.

MUZILLAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 ms. S.E. Vannes, & about 3 m. from the mouth of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,213.

MUZUFFERNUGGER, a populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., cap. dist., 44 ms. S. Seharunpoor. For *Muzuffirabad*, see MAZUFFERBAD. *Muzufferpoor* is a town, prov. Bahar, 35 m. N.N.E. Patna.

MYACONDA, a town & fort of India, Mysore dom., 22 m. W.N.W. Chittledroog.—*Myer*, or *Mykar*, is a large & meanly built town, presid. Bengal, Saugur dist., 40 m. N. Chandah.

MYAN-AONG, a decayed town of the Burmese dom., prom. Pegu, on the W. bank of the Irrawadi, 38 m. S.S.E. Prome.

MYATT, t., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 857.

MYATTE, p. o., Fulton co., Ark.

MYCENÆ, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. & 5 m. N.N.E. Argos, near the vill. Krabata, & with Tiryns, only a few ms. distant, presenting some of the most remarkable Pelasgian remains extant, comprising the whole circuit of the ancient citadel, the treasury of Atreus, & some smaller buildings.

MYCONE, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, among the N. Cyclades, 5 m. S.E. Tinos. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. 6,000, of whom about 5,000 are in the town Myconi, on its W. side. The isl. is of granite formation, & produces only a little corn, but has an active export trade in wine, figs, & hides, and abounds with game. It has several good ports, viz., those of the town Myconi, Onos, Port Palerma on the N., & St. Anne on its S.E. side; & its inhabs. are reputed to be among the best sailors in the Levant.

MYDDFAI, a par. of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 11,914 ac. Pop. 1,069.

MYDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 14 m. N.N.W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,359.

MYDRIM, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Llangharne. Area, 6,905 ac. Pop. 996.

MYERSBURGH, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

MYERSCOUGH, a township of Engl., co. & pa. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Garstang. Pop. 459.

MYERSTOWN, v., Lebanon co., Pa. Situated on the Tulpehocken cr., & on the Union canal. It contains a church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

MYERS' MILLS, p. o., Vermilion co., Ill.

MYERSVILLE, p. v., Frederick co., Md.

MYLAU, or MUHLAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. N.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 2,611.

MYLOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. E. Penryn. Area, 5,002 ac. Pop. 2,203.

MYLOS, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. & 4½ m. S. Argos, near the Lernean Marsh (where Hercules destroyed the hydra), & where in the late Greek struggle D. Ypsilanti, with 600 men, defeated Egyptian troops of double that force.

MYMUNSINGH, a dist. of British India, enclosed by Rungpoor, Dacca, Sylhet, &c., intersected by the Brahmaputra & several of its arms, & bordered N. & N.E. by the Cossyah hills. Area, upwards of 5,000 sq. m. Pop. 1838, 1,624,133. Soil very fertile. Rice, mustard, ghee, sugar, cotton, timber, animal products, & cotton cloths, are the principal articles of trade. The inhabs. are Hindoos & Mussulmen.—*Mymunsingh*, or *Nusserabad*, the chief town, is on the Brahmaputra, rt. bank, 84 m. N.N.W. Dacca. Other towns are Serajgunge, with an extensive river traffic, & Bassetpore, with manufs. of fine fabrics sent in large quantities to Dacca.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddyslwyn, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,519.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Newport. Area, 15,938 ac. Pop. 5,994, mostly employed in collieries.

MYO, a small isl. of the Asiatic Archip., between Celebes & Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10′ N., lon. 126° 40′ E.

MYOO, a river of Aracan, British India, enters the Bay of Bengal about 20 m. W. the mouth of the Aracan river, after a S. course of 110 m., navigable for the last 30, for vessels of between 150 & 200 tons, though its mouth, 3 miles in width, is encumbered by sand-banks.

MYOS HORMOS, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, nearly opposite its bifurcation into the gulfs of Suez & Akabah, & anciently famous as an emporium of the trade between Egypt & India, but now wholly uninhabited.

MYRA, a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, lat 36° 17′ N., lon. 30° 3′ E.

MYROSS, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 1¼ m. E. Castle Townsend. Area, 4,119 ac. Pop. 3,741. It has the vestiges of an abbey.

MYRTLE SPRINGS, p. o., Bowie co., Tex.

MYSLENICE, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Wadowice, cap. dist., on the Baba, an affl. of the Vistula, 18 m. S. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

MYSLOWITZ, a market town of Prussian Silesia.

reg. Oppeln, on the Polish frontier, & with a station on the Breslau & Cracow railroad, 116 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 2,580. Near it are mines of coal & zinc.

MYSOL, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S., lon. 130° E. Length 50 miles, breadth 15 m. It has several vills. & harbors, & exports birds, pearls, shells, & slaves.

MYSORE (Hind. *Maheshasura*), a state of S. India, subsid. to the British, consisting of a table land between lat. 11° 35′ & 15° N., & lon. 74° 45′ & 78° 45′ E. Enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, & bounded E. & W. by the ghauts. Surface generally undulating, & at Bangalore 3,000 feet above the sea. Area, 27,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,500,000. Principal rivers, the Cavery, & others, have all a N.E. or S.E. course. Climate agreeable; temp. from 70° to 84° Fahr. Much of the surface is poor, but in the N. are good pasture lands, & in the W. extensive forests. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains, are raised. The condition of the peasantry is reported to be better than in most parts of India. Iron, granite, & pot-stone, are abundant. Inhabitants mostly Hindoo, but in & about the towns are many Mohammedans. Annual rev. estimated at 800,000*l*. Subsid. to the Anglo-Indian army 400 cavalry, & 4 regiments of infantry are maintained for home service. Chief cities & towns, Seringapatam, the cap., Bangalore, residence of a British commissioner, Mysore, Bednore, Chitteldroog, & Shemocca. Hyder Ali resisted the British power in this part of India from 1780; on the death of his son Tippoo Saib, 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded; the state became subsidiary to the British, & the young heir of the ancient rajahs was restored.—*Mysore*, a town in the above state, is 9 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Under Hyder Ali, & Tippoo, it fell into decay, but it has latterly regained importance, & consists of a well-built native town, a fort, & a good suburb, in which is the British residency.

MYSTIC, p-v., Stonington t., New London co., Ct., 52 S.E. Hartford, 362 W. It is situated on the E. side of Mystic r., & connected by a toll-bridge with Portersville, on the opposite side of the river, & has a bank & 89 inhabitants.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, p-v., Groton t., New London co., Conn., 56 S.E. Hartford, 363 W. Situated on the W. side of Mystic r., in a v. called Porterville, which is connected with Mystic v. on the opposite side of the r. by a toll-bridge. The united villages are on Mystic r., 2 ms. from its mouth, & contain a bank, 10 stores, & about 150 dwellings, & a mariners' church in Portersville, free to all denominations. The r. is navigable for vessels of 400 tons to the bridge. A number of whale ships & coasting vessels are owned here. Several vessels are employed along the coast as *wreckers*, & cruise as far as the West Indies. About 300 men & boys, in both villages, are employed in navigation. Ship-building is carried on at the head of Mystic r.

MYSTIC RIVER, p. o., New London co., Conn.

MYSZNIEC, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 25 ms. N.N.W. Ostrolenka.

MYTICHY, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 14 miles N.E. Moscow, which is hence supplied with water by means of an aqueduct.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, a par. of Engl., co. York, N. R. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 214.

MYWOOLLA, an isl. of the Pacific. [Feejee Isls.]

MZCZONOW, a town of Poland, gov. & 27 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,050.

MZENSK, or MTZENSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 30 miles N.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Mzena. Pop. 6,000. It has a large trade in corn & hemp, & was formerly important as a military post.

N

NAAF, or TEK-NAAF, a river of British India, Aracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, after a S. course of 50 m. It is broad, navigable, & has densely wooded banks.

NAAGHI, a vill. of Afghanistan, 17 m. S.W. Bajour. Lat. 34° 49′ N., lon. 71° 15′ E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the *Aornus* of the historians of Alexander, the capture of which was one of his most extraordinary exploits.

NAALDWYK, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. W.N.W. Rotterdam. Pop. of pa. 3,365.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, p. o., New Castle co., Del.

NAARDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., near the Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,590.

NAAS, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, on a branch of the Grand canal, 9 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 5,526 ac. Pop. 4,863; do. of town, 3,471. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Mayo.

NAAUSAY, p. o., Kendal co., Ill. Pop. 569.

NAB, a navigable river of Bavaria, circs. Upp. Main & Palatine, joins the Danube, 3 m. W. Regensburg, after a S. course of 90 m. Chief affl., the Vils.—The *Nab-light* is a floating-beacon in the English channel, 2 m. off the E. end of the Isle of Wight.

NABAJOA, a river of New Mexico, joins the Colorado river, lat. 37° N., lon. 112° W., after a W.ward course estimated at 250 miles.

NABAL, a marit. town of N. Africa, dom. & 43 ms. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neapolis*.

NABBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palat., on the Nab, 31 m. N. Regensburg. Pop. 1,660.

NABLOUS, NABULUS, or NAPOLOSE, (anc. *Shechem*, *Mabartha*, & *Neapolis*), a city of Palestine, pash. Acre, & anciently the cap. of Samaria, 33 m. N. Jerusalem. It is long & narrow, stretching along a small valley on the N.E. base of Mount Gerizim; streets close, but houses lofty, & well built of stone, with domed roofs. Estimated pop. 8,000, comprising about 500 Greek Christians, & 150 Jews, descendants of the anc. Samaritans, & who occupy the S.W. quarter, where they have a synagogue, with a collection of anc. MSS. Here are several mosques & bazaars, a Greek church, manufs. of superior soap, & cotton fabrics. Damascus, & the Mediterranean ports, receive hence supplies of oil, cotton, & other agricultural products, its vicinity being well cultivated. Near it are various scriptural localities, including Jacob's well, & a holy place of the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim, on which also are the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

NABON, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Persian Gulf, opposite Cape Nabon, 160 m. S.E. Bushire, after a S. course, of 115 miles. On it, near its mouth, is the vill. Nabon, or Nabend.

NACHOD, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. N.E. Königgrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 2,186.

NACKEL, or NAKLO, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. & 18 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 2,138.

NACKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. S. S.E. Canterbury. Area, 906 ac. Pop. 140.

NACOGDOCHES, co., Tex. Situated in E. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. ms. It has the Atoyac r. on its eastern, & the Angelina on its western border, drained by their branches. Surface undulating, well adapted to the growth of cotton, the vine, &c. Capital, Nacogdoches. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $182,812; Ind. corn, 139,110 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 38,260; peas & beans, 1,050; cotton, 835 bales;—8 flouring and grist m., 8 saw m. Capital employed in manufac., $27,515; value of manufactured articles, $31,390;—16 churches; 1 acad., 29 pupils; 12 schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,193.

NACOGDOCHES, p. v., cap. Nacogdoches co., Tex., 250 E.N.E. Austin, 60 W. from the Sabine r. Situated at the head of sev. small streams entering, after a course of 6 miles, the Angelina. It was formerly occupied as a military post by the Spaniards & Mexicans. It contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,000 inhab. The University of Nacogdoches was incorporated in 1845, & donated with 4 leagues of land.

NACOOCHEE, p-o., Habersham co., Ga., 155 N. Milledgeville, 611 W. It contains a store and a dwelling.

NACTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 44 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,883 ac. Pop. 810.

NADAUN, a town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Beas, 84 m. E.N.E. Amritsir. It is celebrated for fine gardens.

NADAUN, a small town of the Punjab, in the Jullunder Doab, 43 m. N.W. Belaspoor, on the S. bank of the Beas, here 350 yards wide, & with a greatly frequented ferry on the route from the British dom. into Cashmere.—Its vicinity is proverbial for beauty and fertility, & near it is the famous Hindoo temple, Jewala Mukí.

NADUDVAR, a market-town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 21 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 6,171.—*Nadwarna* is a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 22 m. S. Stanislowow.

NAEFELS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 4 miles N. Glarus, cap. dist., on the Linth. Pop. 1,900. It is famous for an action fought 8th April, 1388, between 1,300 Swiss & 6,000 Austrian troops, which latter were totally defeated.

NÆRIM, a marit. pa. of Norway, stift Christiansand, amt. & 22 m. S.W. Stavanger, on the N. Sea. Pop. 1,700.

NAFFERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield. Area, 5,130 ac. Pop. 1,517. Rev. of charities 1822, 51*l*.

NAGAMANGALUM, a fortified town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 28 m. N. Seringapatam. Its citadel contains two temples, & a ruined palace.

NAGGAR, a considerable walled town of Afghanistan, in the plain of Banoo, 65 m. S.W. Peshawer, and having a good bazaar.

NAGGREE, or NAGRI-KOTE, a fort & important military station of N. Hindostan, state & 25 m. S.E. Sikkim.

NAGHERY, a town of Brit. India, presid. & 58 m. W.N.W. Madras.

NAGLESVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

NAGOLD, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Nagold, 16 m. W. Tubingen. Pop. 2,397. It has manufs. of woollens.

NAGORBUSSY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, 42 m. N.E. Patna.

NAGORE, several towns of India.—I. British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Birbhoom, of which it was once the cap., 117 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Patna, & seated in the midst of an area 10 miles in diameter, enclosed by a mud rampart & trench.—II. presid. Madras, dist. & 48 m. E. Tanjore, on the Velloor, or Nagore river, a branch of the Cavery, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, & here crossed by a fine 9-arched bridge. It is populous, busy, & well built. Chief edifices, its mosques, and a square tower, 150 feet in height.—III. Rajpootana, cap. dist., dom. and 70 m. N.E. Joudpoor, fortified, having a dense population, & noted for its manufs. of brass and iron wares.

NAGOTAMA, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, 37 m. S.S.E. Bombay, on a river, here crossed by a noble stone bridge, 480 ft. in length, constructed by a Mohammedan prince at a cost of 30,000*l*.

NAGPOOR or BERAR, a territory of Brit. India, between lat. 18° & 23° N., & lon. 78° & 83° E. Area, 76,432 sq. m. Pop. 4,650,000. Its N. part is a high table land, whence the surface slopes S.ward to the plains watered by the rivers Wurdah & Wynegunga. Wheat, maize, peas, cotton, rice, sugar, betel, and tobacco are raised; and a good deal of land has been brought under culture since the British have had the superintendence of the country. A large extent of territory belongs to zemindars, who only pay a quit-rent to the government, of which they are in other respects independent. In the more civilized parts, the rev. is collected under the village-settlement. [India.] Iron is produced in large quantities; marble, talc, and limestone, are important. Many brass, copper, and other metal wares are made in the towns; other manufs. are coarse blanketing, cotton cloths, turbans, & some silk fabrics, which, with raw cotton, grain, lac, & wax, are the chief exports. Principal imports, salt, cocoa nuts, & coral from the coast, European and Chinese goods from Bombay, & rich woven fabrics, bullion, nitre, indigo, sugar candy, & spices, from other parts of India. The country appears to be pretty well governed. Standing army, about 6,000 men. Principal towns, Nagpoor, Chandah, Chamoory, Ryepoor, & Ruttunpoor.

NAGPOOR (*Nagpura*, "the town of serpents") is the cap., prov. Berar, situated 1[illegible] miles E. Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 9′ N., lon. 79° 11′ E. It is about 5 m. in circ., & enclosed by walls, but meanly built. In 1825, it was estimated to have 115,000 inhabitants, & 27,000 houses, but of which only 1,500 were of mason work, the rest being mere mud huts, collected on a swampy site, & interspersed with dense groves. It has, however, a considerable transit trade, with some manufs. of silk & cotton goods, arms, and superior native cutlery, besides two palaces, & outside of its walls some gardens of the rajah, & other wealthy inhabitants.

NAGY (Hung. *Great*, a prefix to the names of several towns, &c., in Hungary & Transylvania.—I. (*N.-Abonyi*, W. Hungary, co. & 49 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 1845, 7,527.—II. (*N.-Ag*, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 15 m. N.N.E. Vajda-Hunyad. The pop. are employed in the adjacent mines, which, on an average of 20 years, yield gold & silver to the value of 20,000 guilders annually.—III. (*N.-Bajom*), co. Szatmar, near Marczali. Pop. 2,054.—IV. (*N.-Banya*, Germ. *Neustadt*), a town of E. Hungary, circ. & 32 m. E.S.E. Szathmar, in a deep valley, near the Transylvanian frontier. Pop. 5,500. It has churches of various sects. & a Roman Catholic college, & is the cap. of one of the principal mining dists. of Hungary, most of its inhabs. being employed in mining industry.—V. (*N.-Bittsa*, co. Trentshin. Pop. 2,980.—VI. (*N.-Bocskó*, co. Marmor, 6 m. N.E. Szigeth. Pop. 2,285.—VII. (*Enyed*, Germ. *Egidstadt*), a mkt.-town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, with 5,445 inhabs., a Protestant college, a museum, cavalry barracks, and public library.—VIII. (*Kallo*, [Kallo Nagy.]—IX. (*Kanisa*), [Kanisa Nagy.]—X. (*Karoly*, a mkt. town, co. Szathmar, 37 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 1845, 12,055.—XI. (*Kata*, co. & 32 m. E.S.E. Pesth, with 4,000 inhabs., a castle, Roman Catholic church, & large cattle markets.—XII. (*Michaly*, Germ. *Gross-Michael*), a market town, county & 29 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. Pop. 1,600.—The *Nagy*, a river, circ. Marmaros, joins the Theiss near Huszth, after a S. course of 50 m.

NAHAN, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, cap. rajahship Sirmore, 46 miles N.W. Seharunpore.—*Nahanpara* is a town of Oude dom., 78 miles N.E. Lucknow.

NAHANT, t., Essex co., Mass., 5 S.E. Lynn hotel, 9 S. Salem, 14 N.E. Boston. It is a peninsula in Massachusetts bay, connected with the main land by a delightful beach, or narrow isthmus of sand, very compact, & is a mile & a half in length, & sufficiently elevated to prevent the waves from flowing over it. The peninsula consists of 2 parts, called Great Nahant and Little Nahant, connected by Bass neck. Little Nahant, the inner portion, contains 42 acres, 17 of which are in good cultivation. Great Nahant, the outer portion, is 2 miles long, and, in some places, half a mile wide, containing 465 acres. The surface is uneven. The shores generally consist of precipitous rocks, rising from 20 to 60 feet above the tide, with a great depth of water below. In some places, however, are beautiful beaches. There is a spacious hotel near the S.E. extremity. There are other boarding-houses in the vicinity, & there are many beautiful cottages, the summer residences of gentlemen of fortune. Nahant is much frequented for health & pleasure. A steamboat plies between this place & Boston, & stages run frequently in the watering season. (*Erected a town from Lynn since* 1850.)

NAHE, a river of W. Germany, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 50 m. in between the territories of Saxe-Coburg, Rhenish Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the S. & E., & parts of Oldenburg and Prussia on the N. & W. It is navigable for 20 miles. Affls., the Glan & Simmer.

NAHR, several rivers of Asiatic Turkey, the principal being N.-el-Kebir, Syria, entering the Mediterranean, 20 m. N. Tripoli, after a W.ward course of 35 m.—The *Nahrawan* was an ancient canal, Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confl. of the Zab, for 450 m. towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards, as is still discernible.

NAHUNTA, p-o., & depôt of Wayne co., N. C., 61 S.E. Raleigh, 271 W. Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon r. r., 95 m. from Wilmington.

NAILA, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, cap. dist., 27 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,610.

NAIL FACTORY, p. o., Gaston co., N. C.

NAILLOUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 18 miles S. Toulouse. Pop. 1,350.

NAILS CREEK, p. o., Franklin co., Ga.

NAILSEA, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, with a sta. on the Great Western r. r., 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area, 2,771 ac. Pop. 2,543. It has large manufs. of crown glass, & extensive coal works.

NAILSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area, 3,806 ac. Pop. 665.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. Glo'ster, pas. Avening and Minchinhampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Minchinhampton. Pop. employed in manufactures of woollens.

NAIN (mod. *Nein*), a hamlet of Palestine, pash. & 24 m. S.E. Acre, now insignificant, but memorable as the place of the miracle recorded in St. Luke.

NAIR, or NEIR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 52 m. S.E. Ellichpoor.

NAIRN, p. o., Sciota co., O.

NAIRN, a royal & contrib. parl. bor., & seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., & on the small river Nairn, at its influx in the Moray firth, 15 m. N. E. Inverness. Area of pa. about 27 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 4,116; pop. of bor. 2,977. Streets mostly narrow, and houses antique. It has a stone bridge across the Nairn, co. hall, with court-house & jail; an academy, large hotel, baths, 3 branch banks, & a harbor for small vessels mostly employed in fisheries. Mkt. Friday. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, & Fortrose, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity is Cawdor castle, which gave title of Thane to Macbeth, and now gives that of Earl to a branch of the Campbell family.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small marit, co. of Scotland, having N. the Moray firth, E. the co. Elgin, S. & W. Inverness-shire. Area, including detached dists. in Elgin, Inverness, & Ross, 215 sq. m., or 137,500 ac., about 70,000 of which are cultivated. Inhab. houses, 2,022. Pop. 9,956. Surface mostly rugged & mountainous, except along the coast. Principal rivers, Nairn & Findhorn. The agriculture of this co. closely resembles that of Morayshire. It has neither mines nor manufs. of importance. It is divided into 6 pas., besides parts of pas. Chief town, Nairn. It is under one sheriff with Elgin, & unites with that co. in send- 1 mem. to H. of C.

NAIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. Bar-le-Duc, on the site of the ancient *Nasium*, & where numerous fine statues, & other Roman antiquities, have been discovered.

NAIZIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S.E. Pontivy. Pop. 2,093.

NAJAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. & 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Aveyron. Pop. 1,363. It has manufs. of serges.

NAJERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Najerilla. Pop. 2,746. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a mntn. range, divided into two parts by the river, & though once the seat of the court of Navarra, is now in decay. It is remarkable in history as the scene of an obstinate battle between the troops of Peter the Cruel, & his brother Henry, 2d April, 1367.

NAJERILLA, a river of Spain, rises in the mntns. W. Almarza, prov. Burgos, & flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 m. below Najera; course 40 miles.

NAKAB-AL-HAJAR, a ruined city of S. Arabia, Hadramaut, in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 47° 35′ E., in a fertile valley, consisting of remains of towers, enclosed by a wall, & supposed by Wellsted to date from a very remote period.

NAKEL, a town of Prussia, reg. & 17 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 2,869.

NAKHCHEVAN, or NAKHSHIVAN ("first place of descent"), a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, cap. prov., near the Aras, 83 m. S.E. Erivan. Pop. in 1830 consisted of 2,000 Mohammedan, & 800 or 900 Armenian families (*Smith & Dwight, p.* 257); but it was mostly ruined during the last Russian & Persian war, and at the above date was in a deplorable condition. It claims, however, the repute of being "the oldest city in the world;" its Armenian name & tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood; & its vicinity is so fertile in fruits, especially grapes, as to deserve the repute of being the region where "Noah began to be a husbandman, & planted a vineyard." (*Gen.* ix. 20.) But it is, however, noted for insalubrity. The prov. Nakhchevan, separated S.ward from Persia by the Aras, has on other sides the provs. Erivan & Karabagh, & comprises also the towns Abbasabad, Mergeri, & Terra Kali.

NAKHITCHEVAN, a town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. S.W. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 10,000. It was founded by an Armenian colony, in 1780, & is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It is built in the oriental style. Principal edifices, several handsome Armenian churches, convents, & a bazaar. It has manufs. of silk and cotton stuffs, soap, & leather, with numerous distilleries, and an extensive trade with Astrakhan, Mozdok, Constantinople, & Circassia, being, with the contiguous town Rostov, a principal entrepôt of the Don, and of the commerce from Tanganrog to the interior of Russia.

NAKHODEH, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S.S.W. Urumiyah, cap. the fertile dist. Solduz, formerly the see of a Christian bishop.

NAKILO, or NACKILOO, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 50 m. W.N.W. Charrack, with a fort & a pearl fishery.

NAKSKOV, a seaport town of Denmark, island Laaland, on a bay of its W. coast, 15 m. N.W. Mariebo. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by walls, & has an active trade in corn.

NAL, a walled town of Beloochistan, on the W. route from Sonmeeanee to Kelat. Lat 27° 35′ N., lon. 65° 59′ E. It is said to be a town of much antiquity, & has a fort, the stronghold of the Bezunja tribe of Beloochistan.

NALCHA, a town of India, Gwalior dom., near Hindia, with remains of some fine edifices.

NALDROOG, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 80 m. W. Beeder.

NALGONDA, or NELGOONDA, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 58 m. E.S.E. Hyderabad.

NALLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendee, 24 miles S.E. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. 1,070.

NALON, a river of N. Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, & after a N.W. course of 62 m. past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Mures.

NAMAHKUN, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

NAMAQUA COUNTRY, the W. & marit. portion of the Hottentot country, S. Africa, the Great Namaqua land being N., & the Little Namaqua territory S. of Orange river.

NAMASKET, r., Mass., unites with Bridgewater r. in Taunton.

NAMBE, v., Santa Anna co., N. Mex.

NAMCOOL, or NAMCULD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 45 m. N.W. Trichinopoly.

NAMEKEGON, r., Wis. (*See St. Croix r.*)

NAMESZTO, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 16 m. N.N.E. Kubin. Pop. 4,688.

NAMIESCHT, a town of Moravia, circ. & 27 m. N. N.E. Znaym, on the Oslava, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, ornamented with 20 statues. Pop. 2,200. It has manufs. of fine woollen cloths & linens. —II. a market town of Moravia, circ. & 8 m. W. Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMOZINE, p-o., Amelia co., Va., 41 S.W. Richmond, 160 W.

NAMSLAU, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 30 m. E. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Weida. Pop. 1846, 4,000. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufs. of linens & woollens; breweries, & considerable cattle fairs.

NAMUR, a strongly-fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov., at the confl. of the Sambre & Meuse, 36 m. S.E. Brussels, with which it is connected by r. r. Pop. 24,362. It has a fine cathedral, churches of St. Loup & Notre Dame, a new town hall, & a public library; its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse & the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, & has manufs. of iron, steel, & bronze articles, foundries, glass-works, & tanneries. It has sustained num. sieges, was taken by Louis XIV. in person in 1692, by the English & Dutch under William III. in 1695, and again by the French armies in 1701 & 1746. Under the

French empire it was cap. dep. Sambre & Meuse. The prov. of Namur is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, & coal. Soil fertile in grain, hemp, & flint. Cattle are extensively reared. It is divided into 2 arronds. Chief towns Namur and Dinant. Area, 1,397 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 268,143.

NANAFALIA, p-o., Marengo co., Ala., 100 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 912 W. Situated on the E. side of Tombigbee r., 1 m. from the bluff and landing.

NANAS, a market town of Central Hungary, circ. Szabolcs, 24 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 7,737.

NANAUPY, p. o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

NANCEMONT, p. o. Cass co., Ill.

NAN-CHANG, a city of China, cap. prov. Kiang-si, on the Kan-kiang river, 285 m. S.W. Nan-king, in lat. 28° 35′ N., lon. 116° E.

NANCOWRY, one of the NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NANCY, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Meurthe, 29 m. S. Metz, on lt. b. of the Meurthe, & on the r. r. from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 38,569. This is one of the finest & best-built towns of France. In the *Place Royale* is the town-hall, bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who embellished the town. The chief buildings are the cathedral, church of Bon Secours, barracks, & hospitals. It is a bishop's see, & has a university academy for the deps. Meurthe, Meuse, & Vosges, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, & library of 26,000 vols.; cabinet of natural history, & a botanic garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, & it has manufs. of cloths & candles. Nancy was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, & he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved, but its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. Birth-place of General Druot.

NANDERE, a town of India, & place of Sikh pilgrimage, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 148 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad. It has a Seik college, which, in 1818, was inhab. by 300 students.

NANDODE, a town of India, Deccan, dom. & 40 m. S.S.E. Baroda.

NANEE, a town in Afghanistan, 10 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, on the route to Kandahar. Elevation 7,502 feet.

NANE WARRIOR, p-o., Winston co., Miss., 104 N.E. Jackson, 966 W.

NANFIO, or ANAPHI, *Membliaros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, S. Cyclades, gov. & 14 m. E. Thera (Santorin). Area, 25 sq. m. Pop. 800. Soil mostly barren, but it produces a little corn, with figs & honey, & has on it a Venetian castle, & the remains of a temple of Apollo Egletes.—*Pulo Nanfi* is a group of rocky islets a little S.E.ward.

NANGAN, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep. on the Kiang, 180 m. N.N.E. Canton.

NANGASAKI, the principal seaport & commercial city of Japan, on the S.W. side of the isl. Kiu-siu, in lat. 32° 44′ 8″ N., lon. 129° 51′ 53″ E. Estimated pop. from 60,000 to 70,000. It stands on a hill slope, & is regularly built & clean. Houses of one story, built of clay & wood, coated with cement, furnished with verandahs & Venetian blinds, & having oiled paper in place of glass. Chief edifices, are the palaces of the governors, & other grandees, the Dutch & Chinese factories, arsenal, sevl. theatres, & upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which with numerous tea-houses, form the favorite public resorts of the pop. The harb. is about 7 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms water. This is the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, & the Dutch & Chinese who resort to it are confined under strict supervision to the strongly fortified and artificial island Desima, off the shore, & only 600 feet in length by 240 feet across. Shops numerous & well-supplied, & here are many breweries for rice-beer. The Dutch imports into Nangasaki, consisting chiefly of sugar, Netherland broadcloths, & cotton goods, sandal & sapan woods, buffalo hides, ivory, cloves, tin, Bengal piece goods, & other manufactured wares, amount in value to $135,000 annually; returns for which are made in camphor, copper, cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, silks.

NANGIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 13 m. W. Provins. Pop. 1,719. It has extensive markets for the supply of Paris with meat, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, & fruit.

NANJEMOY, p-v., Charles county, Md., 88 S. W. Annapolis, 48 W. Situated at the head of the bay of the same name. It contains an Episcopal church several stores & 300 inhab.

NANJEMOY BAY, a small opening on the E. side of the Potomac, at the great bend above Port Tobacco.

NANKA ISLANDS, a group of isles of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the strait of Banca.

NANKIN, p-v., Orange t., Ashland co., O., 83 N. by E. Columbus, 372 W. It contains 2 stores & several dwellings.

NANKIN, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 20 W. Detroit, 534 W. Drained by branches of Rouge r. Pop. 1840, 1,109; 1850, 1,617.

NANKIN, or NAN-KING ("court of the South"), a city, & the ancient cap. of China, cap. prov. Kiang-su, near the Yang-tze-Kiang, about 20 m. from its mouth. Lat. 32° 2′ N., lon. 118° 49′ E. Pop. estim. at 400,000. Its ancient walls can be traced over hill & dale for 35 miles, but Nankin has so greatly declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking by Kublai-khan in the 13th century, that the modern walls are of much less extent, & the city scarcely occupies 1-8th part of the surface enclosed by them, & it is commanded by hills especially on the E., & otherwise ill-calculated for defence. It is divided, as usual in Chinese cities, into a Chinese & a Tartar town, separated by walls & gates. Streets less broad than those of Peking, but handsome, clean, & well-paved. Principal objects of interest are the famous porcelain tower of 9 stories & 200 feet in height, completed in 1432 at a cost, as stated, of about $3,500,000; & the "tomb of kings" (supposed to be of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1328 to 1621), leading to which is a fine-paved road with an avenue of gigantic armed figures. The governor's palace, & an observatory, are worthy of notice. Here are important manufactures of crape, satin of the finest quality, paper, artificial flowers, China or Indian ink, & nankeen, which hence derives its name, but is also made throughout the whole prov. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, & by the great canal which crosses the Yang-tze-kiang, about 50 m. E.ward, it communicates directly with Peking, to which city a good deal of fish is sent hence, among other articles. It is also the place of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provs., of a great military depôt, & the chief seat of literature in the empire.

NAN-LING, a mountain chain in China, lat. 26° N., & between lon. 104° & 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tze-kiang & Kan-kiang rivers, N.-ward from that of the Hong-kiang & its affls. S.ward, & the Quang provs. from those of Kwi-Choo & Hou-nan.

NANNERCK, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint & Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Flint. Area, 2,792 ac. Pop. 331.

NAN-NGANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on Lake Pho-yang, 230 m. S.S.W. Nan-chang.

NAN-NING, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 70 m. N. the Gulf of Tonquin.

NANSEMOND, r., Va., rises in the Dismal swamp, and enters, by a wide estuary, into Hampton roads. It is navigable over 20 miles, to Suffolk, for vessels of 100 tons.

NANSEMOND, co., Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 444 sq. m. Drained by branches of Nansemond r. It contains a part of the Dismal swamp, and from Lake Drummond, in this swamp, there is a navigable feeder, 5 miles long, to the Dismal swamp canal. Much of the soil is fertile. Capital, Suffolk. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $219,375; wheat, 2,976 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 353,842; wool, 8,671 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 1 cotton fac.; 1 printing office, 1 semi-weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $540,000; value of manufac. articles, $152,810;—19 churches; 9 acad., 174 pupils; 22 schools, 298 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,790; 1850, 12,283.

NANTASKET ROAD, Mass., one of the main entrances into Boston harbor, S. of the light-house. It affords good anchorage, with 5 or 6 fathoms of water.

NANTASKET, sta., Mass. On the South Shore r. r., 19 m. from Boston.—*Nantasket Beach* is within a few miles from this station; it is much frequented in the summer season by parties from Boston, for fishing, bathing, &c.

NANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. E.S.E. Milhau. Pop. 3,134.

NANTCWNLLE, a pa. of Wales, co. Cardigan. Area, 4,563 ac. Pop. 783.

NANTENLLEW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 774.

NANTERRE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. St. Denis, on r. r. from Paris to St. Germain. Pop. 2,539. It has manufs. of glue, and chemical products.

NANTES, *Condivicnum*, afterwards *Namnetes*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Loire-Inf., 208 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 1852, 85,869. It has a port on sevl. islands in the Loire, at the confl. of the Erdre and Sevre-Nantaise, & a railroad from Paris. Nantes is remarkable for the regularity of its public squares; the town on rt. b. of the Loire, communicates by 12 bridges with the isls., & the suburb Madelaine on lt. b. It is a bishop's see, & has a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, public library of 30,000 vols., observatory, botanic garden, & a magazine of munitions for the marine. Chief edifice, a cathed., with 2 towers, 170 feet high. Castle of ancient dukes, prefecture, corn exchange, town-hall, & mint. In its environs are many handsome villas. Merchant vessels of 1,000 tons are built on the Loire, & it has numerous manufs. of cottons, muslins, & woollens; cannon foundries, potteries, distilleries, & ship-building yards, & an extensive marit. commerce. The port admits vessels of only 200 tons, larger vessels unload at Paimbœuf. Nantes is the birth-place of Bouguer, the mathematician, & of Fouché. *Condivicnum* was cap. of the Namnetes before the conquest of the Gauls by the Romans. It sustained numerous sieges, & was united to France with the rest of Bretagne. The *edict of Nantes* was proclaimed here by Henry IV. in 1598. The Vendean army attacked it without success in 1793. The *canal* of Nantes connects the Loire & the Vilaine.

NANTEUIL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. S.E. Senlis. Pop. 1,560.

NANTGLYN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 4 m. S.S.W. Denbigh. Area, 5,600 ac. Pop. 346.

NANTICOKE, r., Del. & Md., rises in Sussex co., Del., & flows S.W., & after entering Md., receives Marshy Hope r., which rises in Kent co., Del. The united stream flows into Fishing bay, a branch of Chesapeake bay, by a wide estuary.

NANTICOKE, t., Broome co., N. Y., 14 N. W. Binghamton. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass. Drained by Nanticoke cr., which flows into the Susquehanna r. It has 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 400; 1850, 576.

NANTICOKE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 120 N.E. Harrisburg, 224 W.

NANTICOKE, hundred, Sussex co., Del. Drained by Nanticoke r. & branches. It has 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,978; 1850, 1,546.

NANTICOKE FALLS, Pa., in the Susquehanna r., 8 m. below Wilkesbarre, where it pierces a mntn. in the N. part of Newport t. A dam is erected here for feeding the North Branch canal, which supplies a vast quantity of surplus water, & affords great water power.

NANTICOKE SPRINGS, p-v., Nanticoke town, Broome co., N. Y., 142 W.S.W. Albany, 301 W. Here is a sulphur spring, much resorted to. It contains a hotel for the accommodation of visitors, and several dwellings.

NANTINAN, or NANTENANT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Askeaton. Area, 7,922 ac. Pop. 3,918.

NANTMEL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. E. S.E. Rhayader. Area, 16,387 ac. Pop. 1,415.

NANTUA, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Ain, 17 m. E. Bourg, at the S. side of the Lake of Nantua. Pop. 3,248. Chief industry, cotton & woollen spinning, tanning, & paper making. It has a considerable transit trade between France and Switzerland.

NANTUCKET, island & co., Mass., 10 E. Martha's Vineyard, 30 S. Cape Cod. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, & is 15 ms. long, with an average breadth of 4 ms., area, 50 sq. m. Some of the soil is very productive, but most of it is sandy & sterile. The land is chiefly held in common, and a large number of sheep and cows are fed on the common. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in navigation, & particularly in the whale fishery. The S. part of the island is a plain, elevated not more than 25 ft. above the level of the ocean. On the N. part the land rises in hills about 40 feet high, but one peak is 80 feet high. Nantucket with a few small adjoining islands, constitutes Nantucket co. On the S.E. of the isl. are Nantucket shoals, 50 ms. long & 45 wide, where numerous vessels have been wrecked. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $19,056; Ind. corn, 3,206 bush. produced; oats, 972; wool, 2,970 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., a fulling m., 3 rope fac.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly & 1 tri-weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $617,900; value of manufactured articles, $1,077,448;—9 churches; 17 acad., 356 pupils; 15 schools, 1,230 scholars; 3 libraries, 6,400 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,012; 1850, 8,454.

NANTUCKET, p-v., capital of Nantucket co., Mass., 119 S.S.E. Boston, 500 W. Situated on the N. side of the island, at the bottom of the bay. It has an excellent harbor, which is nearly landlocked, by two projecting points of beach, about a fourth of a mile apart, on one of which, denominated Brant Point, is a light-house. Nearly 2 ms. N. of the harbor is a bar, with nine feet of water. About 150 vessels belong to the port, navigated by about 2,000 men & boys. The v. is compactly built, mostly of wood & brick. It contains 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 2 Methodist, 1 Unitarian & 2 African,—a bank, 2 insurance companies; 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly & 1 tri-weekly newspapers, 2 brass foundries, several machine shops, dyeing estab., 1 rope fac., 10 boot & shoe fac., a marine railway, 6 extensive sperm & whale oil fac., 26 schools, and 8,452 inhab. There is an athenæum, with a library of over 2,000 volumes, & a fine museum, and the Coffin school, founded by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British navy, in 1827, who bequeathed to it a building, and a fund of 2,500 pounds sterling. There is a daily communication with New Bedford, by steamboat via Holmes Hole, & Woods Hole. Tonnage, 1853, 26,240.—*The Nantucket light* is on the north end of the island. The town was built in 1769. It is in lat. 41° 23′ 24″ N., lon. 70° 02′ 24″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows a *fixed* light elevated 70 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles.

NANTUXET, v. Downe t., Cumberland co., N. J. It has a Baptist & a Methodist church, & about 200 inhab.

NANTWICH, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 18¼ m. E.S.E. Chester, on the Birmingham & Liverpool canal, & 5 m. S.W. Crewe. Area of pa. 3,165 ac. Pop. 5,871; do of the t. 5,426. The town is irregularly built, houses mostly old. It has a handsome bridge across the river Weaver, & manufs. of shoes, silk, cottons, & salt. In the reign of Henry VIII., 300 salt works were in operation here, but now only one salt spring is worked.

NANUET, p. o., Rockland co., N. Y.

NAN-YANG, a city of China, prov. & 158 m. N.E. Canton, cap. dep., with battlemented walls.

NAOS, a port of the Canary Isls., on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, & a cape on the S. side of the island Ferro.

NAOURS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 1,918.

NAPA, river, Cal., rises in the Mountains of Mayaemas & flows about 70 miles into San Pablo bay. It is navigable for a distance of 12 miles for vessels of 5 feet draft.

NAPA, co., Cal. Situated on the N. of San Pablo bay. Area, 560 sq. m. Drained by Napa r. flowing south, & the Los Putas flowing east. Surface much diversified. Mt. St. Helen, at the head of the Napa valley, rises to a height of 3,500 feet above the sea. Gold is found in small quantities. There is a mine of quicksilver, 14 m. above Napa city, said to be very rich. Cold & hot springs of highly valuable medicinal qualities. 70 miles north of Napa city, are the Geysers or hot sulphur springs; they are from 1 foot to 9 feet in diameter, constantly in a boiling state, throwing the water to the height of 10 or 15 feet. The fissures in the sides of the mountains emit strong currents of heated gas, with hissing noises similar to the escape of steam from large boilers. The Napa valley is very fertile, & the scenery is beautiful in the extreme; it possesses a very mild climate, & abounds throughout with timbers of all kinds. The county at the extreme north contains the highlands of Mayaemas, famous as

being the encampment of the Napa tribe of Indians; they were very numerous & the terror of the early colonists, but were almost entirely extirpated by the small pox in 1838. Capital, Napa city. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $142,225; wheat, 37,735 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,770; onions, 9,120; barley, 220,812; oats, 14,330; potatoes, 31,247;—acres of land in cultivation, 10,584;—horses, 1,739; mules, 157; cows, 2,048; beef cattle, 2,572; work oxen, 642; sheep, 5,129; hogs, 1,582. Cap. employed in mining, $176,400; 2 acad., 75 pupils Pop. 2,116, of whom 1,328 were domesticated Indians.

NAPA CITY, p. o., cap. Napa co., Cal., 40 N.N.E. San Francisco. Situated on the rt. bank of the Napa r., 12 m. from the head of San Pablo bay. It has a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, & 300 inhabs.

NAPAGEDL, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 2,580.

NAPA-KIANG, the principal seaport town of the Loo-Choo Isls., China Sea, in lat. 26° 12′ 20″ N., lon. 127° 35′ 57″ E., & having a secure harbor.

NAPANEE, p. v., Richmond t., Lenox co., Can W. Situated on right bank of Napanee r., 25 W. Kingston, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal & 2 Methodist,—31 stores, a saw m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a carding m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants.

NAPANOCH, v., Wawarsing t., Ulster co, N. Y. Situated on Rondout cr., half a mile W. of the Delaware & Hudson canal, and contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Methodist.—2 stores, 2 tanneries, an edged tool fac., a grist m., & about 500 inhabitants. The water power at this place is immense, & but little occupied.

NAPASHA, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

NAPEH MEW, a frontier town of Burmah, on the Aeng road from Ava into Arracan, 52 miles S.S.W. Salen.

NAPERVILLE, p-v., capital of Du Page co., Ill., 176 N.N.E. Springfield, 745 W. Situated E. of the W. Fork of Du Page r., and contains a court-house, a jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores: 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a grist m., a saw m., & about 1,200 inhab.

NAPIER, t., Bedford co., Pa. Drained by Rayston branch of Juniata r. Pop. 1840, 2,468; 1850, 2,051.

NAPIERVILLE, county, Canada East. A central southern county. Drained by Montreal r. entering the Richelieu, & several small streams entering the St. Lawrence r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Sherrington. Formed by the new representative act. Pop. 18,541.

NAPIERVILLE, p. v., St. John's co., Can. E. Situated on the Montreal r., 27 m. S. from the city. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, a tannery, & 900 inhabitants.

NAPLES, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 66 S. W. Augusta, 569 W. Incorporated in 1834. Watered by Crooked and Sango rivers, & portions of Long and Brandy ponds. A boatable communication extends from Long pond, Sango r., & Brandy pond to Sebago pond, whence a canal extends to Portland. Pop. 1840, 758; 1850, 1,025.

NAPLES, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 18 S. Canandaigua, 220 W. Albany, 325 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by inlets of Canandaigua & Honeoye lakes. The v. is situated on the inlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 7 stores, a woollen fac., 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 clothier's works, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, a furnace, 2 cabinet fac., and about 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 16 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,345; 1850, 2,376.

NAPLES, p-v., Scott co., Ill., 55 W. Springfield, 834 W. Situated on Illinois r., 2 miles above the mouth of Mauvaiseterre r., & at the W. terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan r. r. It contains several stores, 3 steam mills; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhab. It has an extensive trade, & many steamboat arrivals & departures.

NAPLES (KINGDOM OF), (Italian *Dominii al di qua del Faro*, anc. *Magna Græcia, Campania*), a political & administrative division of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, comprising the whole of the continental portion of the state (cap. Naples). It occupies the southern part of the Italian peninsula, & is situated between lat. 37° 56′ & 42° 55′ N., & lon. 12° 54′ & 18° 33′ E., bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. by the Ionian sea, W. by the Tyrrhenian sea (Mediterranean), & the Strait of Messina, & N. by the Pontif. States. Area, divisions, & pop. as follows: —

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1850.	Cap. Cases.
Naples—prov.	382	822,142	Naples.
T. di Lavoro	2,505	752,412	Caserta.
Molise	1,785	360,549	Campobasso
Abruzzo Citra	1,248	312,399	Chieti.
" Ultra I.	1,242	329,728	Teramo
" " II.	2,530	329,131	Aquila
Principato Ultra	141	383,414	Avellino.
Capitanata	2,925	318,415	Foggia.
Principato Citra	2,371	558,800	Salerno.
Basilicata	4,162	501,222	Potenza
Calabria Citra	2,630	435,811	Cosenza.
" Ultra I.	2,203	319,662	Reggio
" " II.	2,072	381,147	Catanzaro.
Bari (Terra di)	2,368	407,332	Bari.
Otranto (Terra di)	2,883	409,000	Lecce
Total	31,350	6,610,873	

Total population of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies 1850, 8,704,472. [*See* SICILY (ISLAND OF).]

The coasts are high and bold, especially on the W., and greatly indented. Chief capes, Sorrento, Gaeta, Baia, Vaticano, Nau, and Leuca. The principal gulfs are those of Gaeta, Manfredonia, Salerno, Policastro, St. Eufemia, Gioja, Squillace, and Taranto, which surround the two peninsulas of Otranto and Calabria. Surface in general mountainous, but includes extensive valleys, especially the plain of Capitanata and that of Terra di Lavoro (the *Campania felice* of the Romans). The Apennines traverse the country nearly throughout its entire length. In the Abruzzi, where it attains its greatest height, the chain separates into three lateral ranges, which re-unite near Isernia; at Monte Caruso it again divides into two branches, the most elevated of which traverses Calabria. The culminating point of the whole is Monte Corno, 10,154 feet. The chief isolated mountains are the volcano of Vesuvius, & Monte Gargano near the Adriatic. Soil volcanic, well-watered, & extremely fertile. Chief rivers, the Garigliano and Volturno, which flow W. to the Tyrrhenian sea, the Pescara, Biferno, Candelaro, and Ofanto, flowing E. to the Adriatic; the Bradano, Basiento, and Crate, to the Gulf of Taranto; the only large lake is that of Celano or Fucino. On the shores of the Adriatic are many salt lagoons. Climate divided into three regions according to elevation; in the lower region the temperature is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; in the middle region snow occasionally falls, but soon disappears; in the elevated regions of the Abruzzi, cold is sometimes severe and long continued, snow lies on the Monte Corno nine months in the year. Naples is unhealthy in the marshy districts, and during the prevalence of the *sirocco* from July to September, when the heat is excessive. The value of human life is reckoned lower here than in any other country of Europe. The flora has, in addition to the plants common to Italy, several tropical products, including cotton, the sugar cane, pistachio, and dates. The wild boar, porcupine, and game of all kinds abound in the forests, and the coasts have always been celebrated for fish. Domestic animals comprise sheep, goats & pigs: cattle are not numerous; horses are of a small breed, but active; buffaloes pasture in herds in the marshes: sheep are extensively reared in the plains of the Capitanata, & hogs & goats are numerous on the shores of the Adriatic. Agriculture, which is in a very backward state, occupies the greater portion of the pop. The chief crops are wheat, maize, cotton, melons, rice, oil, wine, hemp, lint, tobacco, and fruits. The olive is extensively cultivated in Otranto, Bari, & Calabria. The wines of Naples, which are the best in Italy, are inferior to those of France and Spain, with the exception of the celebrated *Lagrimæ di Cristo*, a red wine grown in vineyards on the flanks of Vesuvius, which belong to the crown. Oranges & lemons are grown in the Capitanata, saffron in Basilicata, the Abruzzi & Calab.-Ult; lint and hemp are generally raised to a considerable extent. Manna is an important product of Calabria, & is monopolized by the government. Silk is an important product, especially in the T. di Lavoro, the Prin-

cipati, & Calabria. The tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries employ many of the inhabitants of the coasts, but the produce is not exported. Manufs. are unimportant, the chief are silks, linens and woollens at Naples, Sora, & Isola, and paper, glass and cutlery to a small extent. Commerce is mostly concentrated in the cap. Chief exports, olive oil, silk, hemp, wool, wine, grain, macaroni, and coral. Imports colonial & manuf. goods, iron and cutlery. Previous to 1837, the 2 kingdoms of Naples & Sicily had each a species of provincial council called *Consulta*, but these have been since united in the *Consulta generale* common to both kingdoms, as all the other political institutions are. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic; convents and nunneries are very numerous. It is calculated that there is one monk for every 250 of the population. Public instruction is entirely in the hands of the priests, and all classes are deplorably ignorant. A constitutional form of government was granted in 1848; and, on procuring liberty of the press, several journals were published, but in the end of 1849, they were entirely suppressed. Public revenue $15,000,000. The army is comprised of 64,237 men; and the naval force, 2 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 2 corvettes, 5 brigs, 1 goelette, & 12 steamers, agg. power, 3,850 horses. [Sicily.]

NAPLES (Ital. *Napoli*, anc. *Neapolis*), a city of Italy, cap. of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, & of the prov. and dist. of Napoli, on the N. side of the bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius, 118 m. S.E. Rome. Lat. of observatory, 40° 51′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 15′ 5′ E. Pop. 1851, 416,475. Mean temp. of year 59° .6; winter 47°.6; summer 73°.1 Fahr. Naples, celebrated for its excellent climate, is beautifully situated at the bottom of the vast and picturesque bay of the same name. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, is surrounded by walls, & defended by fort St. Elmo on the N.W., fort del Carmine, & the Castello-Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and the Castello del Ovo, on a rock projecting into the Mediterranean. Streets narrow & ill-paved, except the Strada di Toledo, which is elegant. The finest promenades are the *Chiaja*, which extends from the Castello del Ovo to the tomb of Virgil, & the Mole. Chief edifices, a gothic cathedral, built on 100 granite columns which belonged to the temple of Apollo; the churches of the holy Apostles, built on the ruins of a temple of Mercury; San Paulo, Filipo Neri, Spiritu Santo, & San Martino; the royal palace, a vast building splendidly ornamented; the old palace used as a record office; the Palazzo degli Studii Publico, which contains the Borbonica library, museum of antiquities, &c. Outside of the walls is a royal residence called the *Capo di Monte*. Naples is the usual residence of the sovereign, seat of an archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom, & has a commercial tribunal, arsenal, and cannon foundry, ship building yards, & a royal marine hospital. Its university, founded in 1224, had in 1841, 1,559 students. It has an episcopal lyceum, medico-chirurgical school, veterinary school, deaf and dumb institution, royal military school, schools of design and music, an observatory, a botanic garden, a mint, several learned societies, five public libraries, one of which, the Borbonica library, has 165,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS., and many public schools; but education is of the lowest kind, & not generally diffused; an exchange, ten theatres, among which the opera San Carlos, is one of the largest in Italy. Three of the minor theatres are devoted to the exhibition of Polincello (*Punch*). The charitable establishments comprise hospitals for the sick, aged, & foundlings, but notwithstanding its streets are infested with mendicants of all ages & both sexes. That portion of the pop. called *Lazzaroni*, live without domiciles, in a state of the most degrading filth, poverty, & wretchedness. The chief manufs. of Naples are maccaroni, silks, embroidery, cloths & flannels, carpets, & chemical products; it has royal type foundries, and iron and glass works. It is the first port of the kingdom; its harbor is formed by a mole which extends from the centre of the city into the bay. Chief exports, agricultural produce. Imports, manuf. goods and colonial produce. Naples was founded by the Greeks, who called it *Parthenope*. Virgil studied here; the city, enlarged by Adrian and Constantine, was sacked by Belisarius in 536; peopled successively under the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Spain. It has often suffered from earthquakes, and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1799, and again in 1805. Joseph Bonaporte was made king of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians in 1814. Naples was the scene of a most disgraceful outrage in May 1848, when it was plundered by the Lazzaroni, and 1,500 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity of Naples, are Vesuvius, Pompeii, & Herculaneum, & the isle of Capri, in its bay. A railroad to Nocera, 21 m. S.E., with a branch to Castellamare, & one to Capua, 19 m. From the latter a branch extends E. 10 miles, to Nola. Pop. of the prov. of Naples 1851, 822,142.

NAPLES (BAY OF), *Cratur Sinus*, a celebrated semi-circular inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Italy, & on the shore of which is the city of same name. It is about 22 m. in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W. to C. Campanella on the S.E., & about 10 m. in breadth; having on its shores, besides the cap. city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Stabiæ, Castel-a-mare, Vico, Sorrento, & Massa; E.ward Vesuvius bounds the prospect, & W.ward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the isles Ischia & Procida at its N., & Capri at its S. side.

NAPO, a river of Ecuador, S. A., rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., & joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 73° 20′ E., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. Affls. the Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the vill. Napotoa, 140 m. S.E. Quito.

NAPOLEON, p-t., capital of Henry co., O., 154 N.W. Columbus, 485 W. The v. is situated on the N. bank of Maumee r., & contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, several stores & 380 inhab. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 615; 1850, 566.

NAPOLEON, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 45 m. S. Lansing, 542 W. Drained by Raisin r., & contains several clear lakes. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,098; 1350, 1,208.

NAPOLEON, p-v., Gallatin co., Ky. It contains a Baptist church, a store, & about 75 inhabs.

NAPOLEON, p-v., Ripley co., Ia., 59 S.E. Indianapolis, 542 W. It contains a Rom. Catholic church, 2 stores, a tannery, & about 200 inhabs.

NAPOLEON, p-v., Desha co., Ark., 148 S.E. Little Rock, 1,087 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi, at the entrance of Arkansas r., & has 239 inhabitants.

NAPOLEON-VENDEE. [Bourbon-Vendee.]

NAPOLEONVILLE, p-v., capital Assumption pa., La. (*Post office called Assumption.*) Situated on the rt. b. of Bayou La Fourche, & contains a Roman Catholic church, several stores, a print. office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabs.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a town of France. [Pontivy.]

NAPOLI, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 308 W. by S. Albany, 341 W. Surface elevated & rolling; soil fertile. Drained by Coldspring cr. It has 2 saw m. & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,145; 1850, 1,233.

NAPOLI, two marit. towns of Greece, Morea.—I. *N. di Romania*, (Nauplia).—II. *N. di Malvasia*. [Monemvasia]. III. *Italy*. [Naples].

NAPPA CITY, Cal. (*See Napa City.*)

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E. Southam. Area, 4,140 ac. Pop. 999.

NARA, a town of Japan, island Niphon, 25 m. N.E. Miako.

NARANJOS, a group of isls. in the Bay of Panama, S. Amer., & another group, Philippine isls., near the S. extremity of Luzon.—*Porto Naranjo* is a harbor on the N. coast of Cuba, 30 m. N.N.E. Holguin.

NARBERTH, a parl. bor., market town, & pa of S. Wales, co. & 11¼ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Area, 6,084 ac. Pop. 2,822. Pop. of bor. 1,392. The town is neatly built; has ruins of a castle, & manufs. of hats. It joins Haverford-west & Fishguard in sending one member to H. of C.

NARBONNE, *Narbo Martius*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aude, 32 m. E. Carcassonne, on the railroad from Bordeaux to Cette. Pop. 10,578. It has a fine gothic cathedral, & numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean, & with the Canal du Midi. Commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated, wine, oil, brandy, & salt. Narbonne is one of the oldest cities of Gaul, it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., & was made the metropolis of S. Gaul, which

the Romans called *G. Narbonensis*. At that time it had a port, which does not now exist.

NARBOROUGH, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 5¼ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area, 2,657 ac. Pop. 1,283.—II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian r. r., 5¼ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area, 3,545 ac. Pop. 375.

NARBOROUGH ISLAND, one of the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

NARCONDAM, a small but conspicuous isl. in the Bay of Bengal, 70 m. E. the N. point of N. Andaman isl., rising conically to 2,500 feet above the sea.

NARDINPETT, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 29 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

NARDO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 8 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, an hospital, & manufs. of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighborhood.

NARE, a river of New Granada, S. A., after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 m. N.N.E. Honda; affls. the Samana & Nus.

NARENTA, a river of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, & enters the *Channel of Narenta*, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length 140 m.—II. town of Bosnia, 27 m. W. Seraievo, and the *Naroma* of the Romans. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, & taken by the Turks in 1479.

NAREW, a river of Russia & Poland, rises in the gov. Grodno, traverses the provs. Bialystok, Augustow, & Plock, & joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 m. N. Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 m. Chief affl. the Bober.

NARFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area, 2,396 ac. Pop. 116.

NARGEN, two isls. of the Russian dom., one in the Gulf of Finland, 12 m. N.W. Revel, 5 m. in length, wooded & having a light-house on N.

NARGHUR, & NARLAH, two towns of India; the former in Malwah, 16 m. N.E. Mundessor; the latter, prov. Orissa, 37 m. E. Bustar.

NARKEETA, p-o., Kemper co., Miss.

NARMATZO, a large vill. of Russia, gov. & 38 m. from Kasan. Pop. 4,500. Here is a palace of Prince Kulautshakov, to whom the vill. partly belongs.

NARNI, *Narnia* or *Nequinum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Spoleto, on a height above the Nera, 45 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 3,200. It has a cathedral, 5 convents, & an aqueduct supplying several fountains.

NARNOUL, a t., Hindostan, dom. & 80 N.E. Jeypoor.

NARO, a town of Sicily, on the Naro, intend. & 12 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 10,000. It has a royal college, an asylum, & some trade in oil, wine, & sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs, & other antiquities.—II. a river (anc. *Hypsa*), rises 16 m. S.W. Caltanisetta, & after a S.W. course of 23 m. enters the Mediterranean 7 m. S.S.W. Girgenti.

NAROV, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripet, 21 m. S.S.E. Mozir. Pop. 1,800.

NAROVA, a river of Russia, rises in lake Peipus, flows between the govs. St. Petersburg & Esthonia, & enters the gulf of Finland at the vill. Narovskaia, after a N. course of 40 m. past Narva, to which town it is navigable from the sea.

NAROVTCHAT, a town of Russia, gov. & 78 m. N.W. Penza, cap. dist. Pop. 2,750.

NARRA, two branches of Indus river, above its delta. The *E. Narra* leaves the main stream at Roree, flows very tortuously S.E.ward past Omercote, & after crossing the Runn of Cutch & the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Koree mouth. The *W. Narra* leaves the Indus 25 m. N.E. Sukkur, & flows into lake Manchar, which again communicates with the main stream. It encloses, with the Indus, a highly fertile tract, and during the rains is preferred to the main channel, for the purpose of navigation.

NARRAGANSET BAY, R. I. This beautiful body of water sets up from the Atlantic, between Point Judith on the W., & Seaconnet rocks on the E., and is 28 m. long, & from 3 to 12 broad. It receives Providence & Pawtucket rivers in its N.W. part, Taunton r. in its N.E. part, & Pawtuxet river on its W. side. It contains a number of beautiful and fertile islands, of which the chief are Rhode Island, Canonicut & Prudence. It is accessible at all seasons, has some fine harbors, & is the best naval station in the United States. There are 6 light-houses on its shores & islands, besides the one on the noted point Judith, on the W. side of entrance. Point Judith light-house is in lat. 41° 21′ 46″ N., lon. 71° 28′ 36″ W. It shows a revolving light, elevated 67 feet above the surface of the sea, & is visible 12¼ nautical miles.

NARRAGANSET, p-o., Washington co., R. I.

NARRAGAUGUS, river and bay, Washington co., Me. The r. enters the bay in its N.W. part, & the bay contains several islands, and has a broad and open entrance.

NARRAGAUGUS, p-v., Washington co., Me., 124 E. Augusta, 706 W.

NARRAGHMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 2 m. N.N.W. Ballytore. Area, 11,270 ac. Pop. 5,895.

NARRAH, a town of Central India, Nagpoor dom., 45 m S.E. Ryepoor.

NARRAH, & NARRINGHUR, two towns of India; the former, in dom. Berar, 97 m. W.S.W. Sumbhulpoor; the latter, in the protected Sikh territory near Umballah.

NARRINGUNGE, a considerable trading town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Dacca-Jelalpore, 10 m. S. E. Dacca. Estimated pop. 15,000, who carry on an active trade in salt, corn, & tobacco. It has numerous indigo factories.

NARROHOTE, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 36 m. E. Baroda.

NARROWS (THE), N. York harbor, lying between Long Island on the E. & Staten Island on the W. This passage is 1 m. in width, & is strongly defended by forts on each side. It forms the entrance from the lower bay into the harbor.

NARROWS, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

NARROWS, p-o., Pike co., Pa.

NARROWS, p-o., Daviess co., Ky.

NARROWS, p-o., Noddoway co., Mo.

NARROWSBURG, p-v., Lumberland t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 141 S.W. Albany, 283 W. Situated on the lt. b. of the Delaware r., & on the New York & Erie r. r., 123 m. from New York.

NARROW VALLEY, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

NARSIPOOR, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 40 m. E. Masulipatam, on the Godavery at the mouth of its W. branch.

NARSINGHAM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 50 m. W.N.W. Cuttack.

NARVA, a fortified river-port town of Russia, gov. & 81 m. W.N.W. St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 m. from its mouth in the gulf of Finland. Pop. 3,000. It consists of an old & a new town; the former, founded in 1123, has wooden houses, town-hall, exchange, & the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. Narva has a salmon fishery. Near it, Charles XII., at the head of 8,000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russians, 30th Nov., 1700.

NARWAR, or NURWUR, a town of Central India, dom. & 45 m. S. Gwalior, on the Sind river, a tributary of the Ganges.—*Narwah* is a small town of Portuguese India, 4 m. from Goa.

NARYM, a river & town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk; the river, on the Chinese frontier, tribut. to the Irtish; the town, 225 m. N.W. Tomsk, on the Obi. Pop. 1,600.

NASBINALS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 16 miles N. W. Marvejols. Pop. 1,300.

NASCA, a maritime town of Peru, dep. Lima, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the river Nasca, 30 m. S. E. Palpa.

NASEBY, a pa. of England, co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area, 3,690 ac. Pop. 848. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in 1645.

NASH, county, N. C. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 640 sq. m. Tar r. runs on its S. border, by branches of which it is drained. Cap. Nashville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $219,874; wheat, 9,028 bush. produced; Indian corn, 324,146; cotton, 345 bales; tobacco, 5,588 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufacs. $17,075; value of manufactured articles, $8,712;—17 churches; 13 acad., 260 pupils; 31 sch., 726 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,047; 1850, 10,057.

NASH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 1¾ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Area, 1,012 ac. Pop. 155.—II. a pa. of Engl.,

co. Monmouth, 34 m. S. E. Newport. Area, 3,563 ac. Pop. 311.

NASH, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 178. Pop. 9

NASHAWENNA, island, Mass. One of the Elizabeth islands. It is inhabited.

NASHAWN, island, Mass. One of the Elizabeth islands, on the S.E. side of Buzzard's bay, 9 m. long & 2 broad.

NASHPORT, p-v., Licking t., Muskingum co., O., 54 Columbus, 351 W. Situated on the Ohio & Erie canal. It contains 2 stores, 3 warehouses, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabs.

NASH'S FORD, p-o., Russell co., Va.

NASH'S STREAM, N. H., a branch of Upper Ammonoosuc r., which it enters from the N.

NASHUA, r., Hillsborough co., N. H., runs partly in Mass., and flows into the Merrimac at Dunstable, N. H.

NASHUA, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 12 N.W. Lowell, 36 S. by E. Concord, 447 W. It is situated on the W. side of Merrimac r. Surface level on the E., & uneven on the W.; soil fertile. Drained by Nashua r. The v. is situated on the lt. b. of Nashua r., at its entrance into the Merrimac, & on the Concord r. r., 43 m. from Boston. It contains an elegant town-house, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, & 1 Wesleyan,—2 academies, the Nashua Academy, the Nashua Literary Institution, a bank, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; the Nashua Manufacturing Co., which has four large brick cotton mills and 37,500 spindles, employs 1,200 persons, & makes annually 13,000,000 yards of sheetings, shirtings, & drillings; a steam forge, an iron foundry, 4 extensive machine shops, an edge tool fac., a brewery, a tannery, a saddlery, a hat fac., a twine fac., a woollen fac. making knitting yarn, a pottery, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,054; 1850, 5,820.

NASHUA, p-t., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 703.

NASHVILLE, p-o., Franklin co., Me.

NASHVILLE, t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., situated on the rt. b. of the Nashua r. at its entrance into the Merrimac, & on the Lowell & Nashua r. r., 43 m. from Boston. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—a bank; the Jackson Manufacturing Co. mills, emp. 400 persons, have 12,000 spindles, & make annually 5,300,000 yards of sheetings & shirtings; 2 silverware fac., an iron foundry, an organ fac., 3 saddleries, a palm-leaf hat fac., & 3,122 inhabitants. (*See Nashua*—of which it formed a part until 1842.)

NASHVILLE, p-o., Hanover t., Chatauque co., N. Y., 310 W. Albany, 358 W.

NASHVILLE, p-v., capital of Nash co., N. C., 44 E. by N. Raleigh, 254 W. Situated on the S. side of Peach Tree cr., a branch of Tar r. It contains a court-house & several dwellings.

NASHVILLE, p-v., Washington t., Holmes co., O., 82 N.E. Columbus, 354 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & about 250 inhabs.

NASHVILLE, p-v., cap. of Brown co., Ia., 54 S. Indianapolis, 599 W. Situated on the N. side of Salt cr. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

NASHVILLE, p-v., capital of Washington co, Ill., 118 S. by E. Springfield, 793 W. Situated on an elevated & beautiful prairie, at the head of Little Crooked cr., & contains a court house, 3 stores, a steam saw m., & about 20 dwellings.

NASHVILLE, p-v., Boone co., Mo., 24 N.W. Jefferson City, 953 W. Situated on the N. side of the Missouri r.

NASHVILLE, city, capital Davidson co., & of the state of Tennessee. Lat. 36° 09′ 33″ N., lon. 86° 49′ 03″ W. from Greenwich, Engl., & 9° 47′ 33″ W. from Washington, 183 W. from Knoxville, 110 N. Huntsville, Ala., 25 S.W. Lexington, Ky., & 648 W. It is prettily situated on the left bank of Cumberland river, 120 from its entrance into the Ohio, at the head of steamboat navigation, & on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, 583 from Savannah, Ga., & 499 Charleston, S. C. Pop. 1830, 5,566; 1840, 6,929; 1850, 10,165; & Nashville South 1,355 additional. In 1854, the pop. had increased to over 15,000. It is built on undulating ground. The suburbs abound with picturesque scenery, enriched with beautiful groves of cedar. The city was originally laid out in lots of one acre each, with a reservation of four acres for public buildings. The boundaries have since been enlarged. It contains a state house, court house, jail, a market house, a lunatic hospital, the state penitentiary, the halls of Nashville university, several academies, 3 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $6,191,500, 9 printing offices issuing 5 daily, 7 weekly, and 2 monthly publications. The churches are mostly large & elegant structures, 15 in number, belonging to the Baptists, Campbellite or Reformed Baptist, Episcopal, Methodists, Presbyterians, & Roman Catholics. The state house is built on a square plot of ground consisting of 4 acres, in the centre of the city, & elevated 197 feet above the river surface. Its architecture is of the Grecian order, with a Doric base supporting on the four sides porticos of the Ionic order. The whole structure is composed of fossillated limestone, hewn from the quarries in the neighborhood of the city. The hall of representatives is 70 by 100 feet, height 42 feet; the senate chamber is an oblong, 35 by 70 feet, & the library 35 by 35 feet. The building is a parallelogram, 140 feet by 270, surrounded by a terrace 17 feet in width, & 6 ft. in height. Nashville university was founded in 1806, has a president, 7 professors, 432 alumni, 75 students, & 10,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in October. The buildings are four in number within the college compani, consisting of 8 acres of ground, tastefully laid out. The mineralogical cabinet has 20,000 specimens; & the apparatus for illustrating the experimental sciences is very complete. The medical department was founded in 1850, has 11 professors & 152 students. Lectures commence on the first Monday in November. Nashville is the centre of a vast railroad system, radiating in all directions. Its commerce is very extensive; the tonnage in 1852, was 4,682 tons, entirely composed of steamboats navigating the Cumberland river, & engaged in the conveyance of passengers, & the traffic of goods & produce.

NASHVILLE, p-v., Lowndes co., Miss., 155 N.E. Jackson, 871 W. Situated on the N.E. side of the Tombigbee r.

NASHVILLE, p. v., Milan co., Tex., 75 N.E. Austin. Situated on the right bank of the Brasos r., just below the entrance of San Leon r. Contains a court house & 300 inhabs. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country.

NASHVILLE, p. o., El Dorado co., Cal.

NASIELSK, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 26 m. N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,260, mostly Jews. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

NASING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4¼ m. N.N. W. Epping. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 824.

NASO, *Agathyrnum*, a town of Sicily, intend. & 44 m. W.S.W. Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. Pop. 4,400. It stands on a hill, is enclosed by walls, & has two churches.

NASONVILLE, p. o., Providence co., R. I.

NASSABERG, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. S. Chrudim, with a castle. Pop. 561.

NASSAGAWEYA, t., Halton co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,237.

NASSAU, r., Florida, runs E. on the S. border of Nassau co., and enters by Nassau inlet into the Atlantic.

NASSAU, county, Flor. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. The surface is level, & in some parts marshy. Amelia Island occupies the whole front of the Atlantic coast. St. Mary's r. runs on its N. border, and Nassau r. on its S. border, by which, & their branches, it is drained. Capital, Nassau C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $71,392; rice, 404,305 pounds produced; sugar, 44 hhds.; cotton, 279 bales; molasses, 4,964 gals.;—3 grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $68,100; value of manufac. articles, $36,780. Pop. 1840, 1,892; 1850, 2,164.

NASSAU, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 12 S. E. Albany, 365 W. Surface uneven; soil gravel & warm loam. Drained by Kinderkook cr. & its tributaries. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, & contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, a grist m., a carriage fac., & about 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 6 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., an iron foundry, 2 plough fac., a paper fac, 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 12 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,236; 1850, 3,261.

NASSAU (DUCHY OF), a state of Germany in the

W., between lat. 49° 58′ & 50° 32′ N., & lon. 7° 30′ & 8° 30′ E., bounded E. by H. Darmstadt, the Prussian dist. Wetzlar, H. Homburg, & the territory of Frankfurt, S. by the Rhine & Main which separate it from H. Darmstadt, W. & N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine; capital Wiesbaden, but Biberich & Wiesbaden are the usual residences of the Duke. Area, 1,751 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 429,000, mostly Protestants. Surface mntnous., traversed in the N. by the Westerwald, & in S. by the Taunus mntns. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage. The rivers belong entirely to the basin of the Rhine; the chief are—the Rhine, Lahn, & Sieg. The duchy produces excellent wine in the district called the *Rheingau*, & in the vineyards of Steinberg, Rudesheim, Hockheim, & especially Johannisberg. Mines of iron, copper, & silver are worked, coal is found in the Westerwald, & the mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, & Ems are in high repute, & extensively exported. The chief means of transport are the navigable rivers Rhine & Lahn, & the railroad from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. In 1806, the states of Nassau were divided into 2 branches, *N. Usingen* & *N. Weilburg*, both of which formed portions of the confederation of the Rhine. The first became extinct in 1816, & was incorporated with the second. It now forms a constitutional monarchy. Annual revenue, 4,000,000 florins. Expenditure, 1853, 4,188,471 florins. Debt, 1850, 16,200,000 florins. Contingent to the federal army, 4,952 men. Entire force of army, 6,285 men.—*Nassau*, cap. of the duchy, is a small town on right bank of the Lahn, 25 m. N. W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,600. The ruined castle of Nassau, on opposite side of the river, gives title to the reigning family.

NASSAU, the cap. town of New Providence, Bahama isls., on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of light-house 25° 5′ 6″ N., lon. 77° 21′ 2″ W. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly & well-built, defended by two forts, & has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, hospital, agricultural society, & a harbour sheltered N.ward by Hogg island, & having two entrances passable by vessels drawing from 13 to 14 feet of water.—*Fort Nassau*, British Guiana, the former cap. of the colony under the Dutch, is on the Berbice river, 45 m. from the sea.—(*Isles*), E. Archipelago. [Poggy Isles.]—(*River*), N. Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 141° 35′ E.

NASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.S.E. Kingscliffe. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 795.

NASSUCK, a large town & place of pilgrimage, Brit. India, presid. & 95 m. N. E. Bombay, dist. Ahmednugger. Pop. in 1820, was estimated at 30,000. Near it are some extensive cave—temples of purely Buddhic character, but the town itself is the centre of Brahminism in the Deccan.

NASTÄTTEN, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist. on the Mühlbach, 19 m. N. W. Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. Pop. 1,557.

NATA, a town of New Granada, C.A., dep. & on the W. side of the isthmus of Panama, 64 miles S. W. Panama.

NATAL, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40′ & 30° 40′ S., & lon. 29° & 31° 10′ E., having S.E. the Indian Ocean, W. the Drakenberg or Kahlamba mountains, separating it from the territory between the Orange & Vaal rivers, recently annexed to the Cape Colony; & N.E. the Buffalo & Tugela rivers, dividing it from the Zooloo country. Estimated area, 18,000 sq. miles. Pop. uncertain. Surface undulating, well watered, & mostly covered with tall grass. Timber in the interior grows only in clumps, but the sea coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Climate most healthy, & the soil is reported to be far more fertile than in the Cape Colony. Cotton & indigo grow wild, & the former has been produced for exportation, of the finest quality. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, & tobacco, are important crops. Superior coal has been found in the interior; building stone is found all over its surface, & iron ore is abundant. Butter, corn, hides, ivory, tallow, tobacco, cotton, & wool, were lately amongst the chief exports. Value of exports in 1851, $15,000. Imports same year, valued at $280,000. The territory, which is a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, is administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by an executive & a legislative council. *Salary of Lt. Gov.*, 500*l*. *Residence, D'Urban.* It is subdivided into the dists. D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Impafune, Upper Tugela, & Umlazyatz, exclusive of a tract in the S., hitherto without an established magistracy. Pietermaritzburg, the cap., is 50 m. inland from *Port Natal*, which is near the centre of the coast line. (Port Natal.)

NATAL (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*), a town of Brazil, cap. prov. Rio. Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Potengi or Grande, in the Atlantic, lat. of its fort 5° 45′ S., lon 35° 15′ W. Pop. 1845, 16,000. It was formerly an important military post, & it has 3 handsome churches, a governor's residence, & a harbor, fitted for vessels below 150 tons burden, with an export trade in superior Brazil wood.—II. (or *Natan*), a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast, lat. 0° 33′ N., lon. 99° 9′ E. Near it are some gold mines, & it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, &c.

NATCHAUG, r., Ct., rises in Union & Woodstock ts., & enters Shetucket r., of which it is the largest branch, on the line of Chaplin & Mansfield.

NATCHEZ, p. v., Martin co., Ia., 86 S.S.W. Indianapolis. It contains a church & about 75 inhabs.

NATCHEZ, city & capital of Adams co., Miss., 100 S.W. Jackson, 1,110 W. It is situated on the left b. of Mississippi r., mostly on a bluff, elevated 150 feet above the level of the river, 155 m. from New Orleans by land, & 301 by the course of the river. It is partly built on the flat along the river margin, & the portion on the bluff is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with streets intersecting each other at right angles, but the site is very uneven. Some of the houses are elegant, but they are mostly of wood, & only one story high. Almost every house has a piazza & a balcony, & many of them have gardens finely ornamented with shrubbery, & stored with fruit. It has a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Bethel for boatmen,—3 banks, the St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, with a principal & 4 teachers, 1 academy, 1 female seminary, an hospital, orphan asylum, masonic hall, theatre, 2 steam oil mills for manufacturing oil from cotton seed, 2 printing offices, each issuing a semi-weekly & weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 4,434 inhabs.; 1854, over 5,000. Three miles from the city is a race-course. The country around contains excellent cotton lands, & this place is a great cotton mart, & has an extensive & an increasing trade.

NATCHITOCHES, parish, La. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 2,200 sq. ms. Red river passes centrally through it, by branches of which it is drained. The surface is level, or gently undulating; soil very fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $375,036; Ind. corn, 394,011 bush. produced; cotton, 15,574 bales; sugar, 4 hhds.; molasses, 1,650 gals.;—4 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $16,200; value of manufac. articles, $22,400; —13 churches; 1 sch., 25 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,350; 1850, 14,228. Cap., Natchitoches.

NATCHITOCHES, (pronounced *Nakitosh*,) p-v., capital of Natchitoches pa., La., 368 N.W. by W. New Orleans, 1,287 W. It is situated on the W. side of Red r., 200 m. above its junction with Mississippi r., at the foot of a bluff. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a convent, 3 academies, 30 stores, 2 printing offices, 2 mills, & 1,261 inhabs. It was settled by the French in 1717. (*See Grand Ecore, its port.*)

NATELY, two pas. of England, co Hants.—I. (*Lower*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 1,004 ac. Pop. 245. The church is a small structure of the reign of Henry I. —II. (*Upper*), 3 m. W.N.W. Odiham. Area, 1,013 ac. Pop. 145.

NATHAN'S CREEK, p. o., Ashe co., N. C.

NATHANSVILLE, p-v., Conecuh co., Ala., 189 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 950 W.

NATHDORA (*Natha devara*, "*the temple of the Deity*"), a town of W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. & about 28 m. N. Odeypoor, on the Banass. It has a Hindoo temple of high sanctity, & an active trade with Gujerat & Scinde.

NATICK, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 17 W.S.W. Boston, 423 W. Incorporated in 1781. Drained by Charles r., & contains numerous fish-ponds. It has 2 villages. The N. village contains 1 Congregational &

1 Methodist church, & about 30 dwellings. The S. village is the oldest, & contains a Unitarian church & 20 dwellings. The Boston & Worcester railr. passes through it. The first Indian church in New England was formed here, by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, the apostle of the Indians, in 1660, & an Indian village was formed, consisting of 2 long streets, on the Boston side of the r., & 1 on the other, with a foot bridge across the r., & the place flourished under a succession of native & English teachers. It is now nearly extinct. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 20 boot & shoe fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,285; 1850, 2,744.

NATICK, p-v., Warwick t., Kent co., R. I., 9 S.S.E. Providence, 399 W. Situated on the N. side of Patuxet r. It contains a church, 6 stores, 6 cotton fac., 30,000 sp., & 1,600 inhabs.

NATION FORD, p-o., York dist., S. C., 81 N. Columbia, 426 W.

NATIVIDAD, a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory Morro Hermoso.—II. a vill. of Mexico near Tezcoco. *Natividade* is a town of Brazil prov. Goyaz, on the river Luiz Antes, 75 miles N. N. W. Arrayas. Pop. 2,000.

NATOLIA, W. of Asia Minor. [ANATOLIA.]

NATRON-LAKES OF EGYPT, are situated in a valley of the Libyan desert called the Natron Valley, about 60 m. W.N.W. Cairo, & consist of 8 pools, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons.

NATTAM, or NUTTOM, a considerable town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 22 miles N. Madura.

NATTORE, *Nathaver*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshave, 49 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has a pretty good native school.

NATTRADACOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 68 m. N.E. Cape Comorin.

NATUNAS, several groups of islands off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China sea. The Great Nanuna island, lat. 4° N., lon. 108° E., is 40 miles in length.

NATUNZ, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 60 miles N.N.E. Ispaham. Fruits are raised in its vicinity.

NATURAL BRIDGE, p-v., Wilna t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 153 N.W. Albany, 452 W. It contains 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian church, a store, a flouring m., a saw m., & about 150 inhabitants. Here is a *natural bridge* over Indian r., 15 feet wide, and 6 feet above the water, which is a curiosity.

NATURAL BRIDGE, p-o., Rockbridge co., Va., 156 W. Richmond. Situated in the S.W. part of the county, near the Natural Bridge, one of the greatest curiosities in the United States. This bridge consists of a stupendous arch of limestone rock, over a chasm 50 feet wide at its base, & 90 feet at top. The height of the bridge above the stream to the top, is 215 feet; its average width is 80 feet; its extreme length at top is 93 feet, & its thickness, from its under to its upper side, is 55 feet. It is covered to the depth of from 4 to 6 feet with clayey earth, with a natural parapet of rocks on the sides, rendered firm by trees & shrubbery. The view from above, to those who dare to take it, is awfully grand; but the best view is obtained from beneath, where the astonished spectator has a full view of this sublime work of nature. Cedar cr., which flows under the bridge, is a small and unimportant stream. The bridge is of important use, as it constitutes a safe & convenient passage across the great chasm, not otherwise passable for some miles above or below.

NATURAL CANAL, N. Y., connects the waters of Oswegatchie & Grass rivers. It is 6 miles long, and from 10 to 20 rods wide, & navigable, at high water, for boats of 10 tons burden.

NATURAL DAM, p-o., Crawford co., Ark., 174 W. N.W. Little Rock, 1,230 W.

NATURAL GROVE, p. o., Williamsburgh dist., S. C.

NAU (CAPE), *Lacinium Promont.*, a headland of S. Italy, forming the E. extremity of the Calabria, 6 m. S.E. Cotrone. Here was anciently a temple of Juno, & here Hannibal is stated to have embarked on leaving Italy, B. C. 202.

NAUDERS, & NAUDERSBERG, two contiguous vills. of the Tyrol, circ. Upper Innthal, on the Swiss frontier, 15 m. N. W. Glurns.

NAUEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 17 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Hamburg & Berlin railroad. Pop. 4,300.

NAUGARD, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 29 m. N.E. Stettin, cap., circ. between two lakes, with 2,800 inhabitants, & an old castle.

NAUGATUCK, r., Ct., rises in Norfolk & Winchester, in the N.W. part of the state, & enters the Housatonic, in Derby, affording in its course abundant water power.

NAUGATUCK, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 53 S.W. Hartford, 317 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Mangotuck r. The v. is principally on the W. side of Naugatuck r., & on the Naugatuck railr., 27 m. from Bridgeport. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a satinet fac., employing 40 persons, make annually 100,000 yards of satinets, 3 establishments making India rubber goods, & employing 175 persons, a cutlery & button fac., employing 85 persons, 3 button fac., an iron foundry, a machine shop, & about 1,200 inhabs. There are in the t. 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,720.

NAUGHTON, a pa of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Hadleigh. Area, 854 ac. Pop. 134.

NAUHEIM, a vill. of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. & 13 m. N.N.W. Hanau, with important saline springs and baths. Pop. 1,424. The springs yield annually 17,000 cwt. of salt.

NAUMBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 17 m. S. S. W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale. Pop. 12,700. It has three suburbs, a castle, a cathedral, & 4 other churches, an hospital, a gymnasium, & manufs. of leather, linen, & woollen stuffs. The Kindersfest, an annual festival, takes place here, in memory of the termination of the Hussite siege, in 1432.—II. Hesse-Cassel, cap. dist. on the Eder, 16 m. W.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,788.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,750. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & potteries.—IV. reg. & 59 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on right bank of the Bober, with 873 inhabitants, mostly engaged in linen weaving. It has a station on the Hanover & Bremen railroad.

NAUMPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 93 m. S.E. Surat.

NAUNDOOR, & NAUNDOORBAR, two towns of British India, presid. Bombay; the former, dist. Poonah, 42 m. S. W. Aurungabad; the latter, dist. Candeish, 87 m. E. N. E. Surat, with tomb of a Mohammedan saint, greatly resorted to by pilgrims.

NAUNHOF, a town of Saxony, reg. & 10 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Paarde. Pop. 1,042.

NAUNTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 3,106 ac. Pop. 568.—II. (*Beauchamp*), co. Worcester, 4½ m. N. N. E. Pershore. Area, 1,025 ac. Pop. 144.

NAUPLIA, or NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 m. S.S.E. Argos. Pop. 6,000 (?). It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, & has two fortresses, one of which, on a precipitous rock, is almost impregnable. Town recently laid out in modern European style, has a good main street, some squares, & the Church where Capo d'Istria was assassinated in 1831. It has a good roadstead, & until 1834, it was in a flourishing condition, as the cap. of the new Greek state, but since that period its importance has declined.

NAUPLIA (GULF OF), *Argolicus Sinus*, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length 30 m., breadth 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small isls., the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria river, on which Argos is situated.

NAUR, a market town and fort of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 30 miles E. Mozdok. Pop. 2,000.

NAUTHPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 42 m. N.N.W. Purneah.

NAUTRILLE, p. o., Bremer co., Iowa.

NAUVOO, p. o., Tioga co., Pa.

NAUVOO, city, Hancock co., Ill., 124 N.W. Springfield, 891 W. It is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi r., which is here about 2 miles wide, and

where is a good steamboat landing. In consequence of a curve in the r., it bounds the place on the N.W. & S. It is 181 m. above the mouth of Illinois r., and the city limits include a space 4 miles long, & 3 wide, at its greatest width, covered with streets of ample width, and crossing each other at right angles. Its buildings, at the end of three years from the time of its establishment by the Mormons, amounted to 1,000, consisting chiefly of whitewashed log cabins, with some frame & brick houses. The Mormons have entirely abandoned it since 1844. The *Nauvoo Temple* is 130 feet long, & 100 feet wide. In the basement was a baptistry or brazen sea, supported on 12 gilded oxen, the model derived from the brazen sea of Solomon. The building was burned in 1848, supposed the act of an incendiary. This place is now occupied by a colony of Icarians, or French communists, under M. Cabat, & has a Roman Catholic church & about 2,000 inhabs.

NAVA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*del Rey*), prov. and 20 m. S.W. Valladolid. It has a fine church, & 4,241 inhabs.—II. (*Hermosa*), prov. & 25 m. S.W. Toledo, with 2,066 inhabs.

NAVALCARNERO, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. W.S.W. Madrid. Pop. 3,375. It has an active trade in the supply of the cap. with provisions.

NAVAL MORAL DE LA MATA, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 3,000.

NAVALVILLAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 67 ms. E.N.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,300.

NAVAN, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., co. Meath, at the confl. of the Boyne & Blackwater, 26 miles N.W. Dublin, to which a r. r. is projected. Area of pa., 3,544 ac. Pop. 6,834; do. of town, 4,987. It has a court house, corn & paper mills, manufs. of sacking, & considerable exports of agricultural produce by the Boyne.

NAVARIN, or NAVARINO, a fortified seaport town of Grecce, Morea, gov. Pylos, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Modon. It consists of about 200 well built stone houses, & 100 wooden habitations. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarin, the anc. *Pylos*. The harbor, sheltered by the island Sphagia, is a noble basin, famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, & in modern times for the victory of the English, French, & Russian fleets over those of the Turks & Egyptians, 20th October, 1827.

NAVARINO, p-o., Onondaga t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 148 W. by N. Albany.

NAVARINO, Wis. (*See Green bay.*)

NAVARRA (Fren. *Navarre*), a prov. of Spain, in the N., bounded E. by Huesca, S.E. by Saragoza, S.W. by Logroño, N.W. by Vascongades (Biscay), & N. by the Mediterranean & France. Area, 2,450 sq. miles. Pop. 1849, 280,000. Cap. Pamplona. Surface mountainous, traversed in the N. by the Pyrenees, which here form several fine valleys, the most celebrated of which are Roncevaux & Bastan. The elevated mntns. are in general rugged & bare; lower down, they are covered with wood, & afford excellent pasturage. The grain & wine produced are insufficient for consumption. Climate severe in the mntns., is mild on the plains of the Ebro. Chief rivers, the Ebro & Bidassoa. The greater portion of the pop. speak the Basque language. Navarra, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., & was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1134. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the 13th century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1512, & united to Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catherine of Navarre, & was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830, the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It retains peculiar privileges, and in the new div. of the country (1833), it retained its anc. boundaries.—*Basse-Navarre* was an ancient division of France, in the old prov. Bearn.—*New Navarre* is a portion of the Mexican Confed., now comprised in the dep. Sonora.

NAVARRE, p. o., Stark co., O. Situated on the lt. b. of Muskingum r.

NAVARRENZ, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, on the Oleron, 20 m. W. Pau. It manufs. coarse linens & woollens.

NAVARRETTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 ms. W. Logroño. Pop. 2,015, employed in brandy distilling & woollen weaving.

NAVARRO, county, Tex. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state. Area, 5,000 sq. ms. It has Trinity on its E., and Brazos on its W. border, by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating: soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Corsicana. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $113,561; Ind. corn, 73,040 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,197; peas & beans, 1,049; cotton, 2 bales; 5 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $8,200; value of manufac. articles, $26,000; —8 schools, 211 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,130.

NAVARRO, p. o., Leon co., Tex.

NAVAS DEL MADROÑO, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. W.N.W. Caceres. Pop. 3,840.

NAVAS DEL MARQUEZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. E.S.E. Avila. Pop. 3,000.

NAVASOTA, r., Tex., rises in the dividing ridge between Trinity and Brazos rivers, and enters the Brazos opposite Washington. It is a beautiful & clear stream. Its entire course is 120 ms.

NAVE, & NAVELLI, two vills. of Italy.—I. in Lombardy, deleg. & 5 ms. N.E. Brescia, with 1,500 inhabs., & some paper & lime works.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 19 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,200.

NAVEMBY, a pa. of Engl., co., & 9 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,057.

NAVER (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Sutherland, near its centre, pa. Farr. Length 6 ms., breadth 1 m. On a small island in the lake are the remains of a Pictish fort.

NAVES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, cant. & 3 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,170.

NAVESINK, or NEVERSINK (HIGHLANDS OF), extend across the N. part of Monmouth co., N.J. They are a famous landmark for mariners entering the port of New York. Adjacent to the ocean they are 300 or 400 feet high, consisting of sandy earth, colored by oxide of iron, & imbedding reddish brown sand & pudding-stone, cemented by iron, resting on banks of oyster shells & other marine relics, blended with clay & sea mud. A small portion of them only is cultivated, but they are generally covered with wood.

NAVE'S STORE, p-o., Livingston co., Mo., 175 N. W. Jefferson City, 1,069 W.

NAVESTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6¼ m. N.E. Romford. Area, 4,329 ac. Pop. 982.

NAVIA, a river of N. Spain, rises in Galicia, prov. Lugo, flows N.N.E. past a vill. of same name, & after a course of 65 m., enters the Bay of Biscay. It has an excellent salmon fishery.—II. a town on this river, about a mile from its mouth, & having 1,600 inhabs., & some Roman antiquities.—III. (*de Suarna*), a small town, prov. & 40 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1,200.

NAVIDAD, r., Tex. Has a course of about 75 m., when it enters Lavacca r., at the head of navigation.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., N.E. of the Friendly isls., in lat. 14° S., & lon. 170 W., the principal being Pola, or Oteewhi, Oatoolah, Tootooillah, & Rose isls. They are mostly lofty, of coralline & volcanic formation, very fertile, & populous. The Dutch & French contest the claim to their discovery. [SAMOAN ISL.]

NAWADA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 20 m. S Bahar.

NAWAURGUNGE, a town of India, Oude dom., 38 m. N.E. Lucknow.

NAWORTH CASTLE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brampton, 11 ms. E.N.E. Carlisle. Pop. 539. The castle, erected by the Dacre family, in the 14th century, on the edge of a precipice inaccessible on three sides, is a seat of the E. of Carlisle, & one of the finest border fortresses still in repair.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, *Naxos*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest & most fertile of the Cyclades, in lat. 37° N., lon. 25° 31′ E. Length 19 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. 1840, 19,912. Surface mntnous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, & cheese. The isl. was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century, it formed, with the neighboring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century. It now forms a gov. of the kingdom of Greece. Chief town, Naxia, anc. *Naxos*, with a port on the N.W. coast; it is the see of a Greek & of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 2,000.—II. a ruined

city of Sicily, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Onobala.

NAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 ms. S.S.E. Pau. Pop. 3,028. It has manufs. of broad cloth, serge, druggets, blankets, & hosiery, & tanneries.

NAYLAND, a mkt. town & Pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the navigable Stour, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area of pa., 941 ac. Pop. 1,153. It has manufactures of silk & soap.

NAYLOR'S STORE, p-o., St. Charles co., Mo.

NAZAIRE, (ST.), several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. a town & seaport, dep. Loire-Inf., close to the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, cap. cant., 30 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 3,771.—II. dep. Var, 6 m. W. Toulon, at the mouth of the Repe. Pop. 1,542.

NAZARETH (Arab. *en-Nasirah*), a small town of Palestine, pash. & 17 ms. S.E. Acre. Estimated pop. 3,000, mostly Christians, but comprising 500 Turks. It stands on a declivity, & is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its princip. edifice is the Latin convent, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation & the birth-place of Christ. The pop. is mostly agricultural, but partly employed in weaving.

NAZARETH, p-v., Upper Nazareth t., Northampton co., Pa., 7 N.W. Easton. It contains a Moravian church, a Sisters' house, a seminary for boys, & 500 inhabs.

NAZARETH, t., Northampton co., Pa. Drained by Manookisy cr. Pop. 1850, 408.

NAZARETH, v., Nelson co., Ky., near Bardstown. Contains a Roman Cath. church, convent, &c.

NAZARETH, a comm. & market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 ms. S.W. Ghent, on railroad to Brussels. Pop. 5,343.—II. a town of Brazil, prov., on lt. b. of the Jaguaripe, 40 ms. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.

NAZE (THE), a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skager-rack. Lat. 57° 57′ N., lon. 7° 2′ E.—II. a headland of Eng., forming the E. extremity of the co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. Harwich.—III. a headland, Senegambia, 36 m. S.E. Cape Verd.

NAZEING, a par. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 3,893 ac. Pop. 757.

NEABSCO MILLS, p. o., Prince William co., Va.

NEAGH (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, prov. Ulster, on S.W. border of co. Antrim. Length 17 m., breadth 10 m. Area, 153 sq. m., or 98,255 ac. Altitude above the sea at low water, 48 ft. Mean depth, 40 feet. Besides minor streams, it receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., & discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann into the Atlantic O. Its isls. are few & small; shores mostly flat & marshy.

NEANT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.E. Ploërmel. Pop. 1,647.

NEAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y. (*See Rockaway.*)

NEATESHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 9¼ m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,905 ac. Pop. 731.

NEATH, *Nidum*, a parl. & munic. bor., riv.-port, mkt. t., & pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.E. Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, here crossed by a bridge. Area, 1,121 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,778; do. of bor. 5,841. The town is poorly built. It has a town hall, a union workhouse, extensive copper & iron foundries, & collieries, the produce of which, as well as the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. The bor. unites with Swansea, &c., in sending one member to House of Commons. It is also a polling place for the co. Near it are the remains of Neath castle and abbey, both erected in the 12th century.—The river *Neath* rises near Ystradvellty, & after a S.S.W. course of 20 m., enters the Bristol channel, 2¼ m. S. Neath, to which it is navigable from the sea for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. In most part of its length it is accompanied by the Neath canal.

NEATSVILLE, p-v., Adair co., Ky., 84 S. by W. Frankfort, 598 W. Contains about 50 inhabs.

NEAVES, t., Darke co., O. Pop. 1840, 645; 1850, 888.

NEBO, p-o., Jefferson co., O.

NEBO, p-o., Hopkins co., Ky., 206 W.S.W. Frankfort, 748 W.

NEBRA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 19 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1,746.

NEBRASKA, ter., as erected by the late act of Congress, is bounded as follows, viz.: N. by the 49th parallel of lat., separating it from the British possessions; S. by the 40th parallel a few miles below the north-west corner of the state of Missouri, E. by the Missouri river, the western line of Missouri & the western line of Minnesota, & W. by the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains. Area, 275,000 sq. ms. Surface of the country from the Missouri river westward to the base of the mountains, is rolling prairie, but little diversified in its aspect save by the intersection of its streams. The soil, for a space varying from 50 to 100 miles W. of the Missouri river & the state line, is nearly identical with that of Iowa & Missouri. The highlands are open prairies, covered with grasses; the river bottom a deep rich loam, shaded by dense forests. From this first district to about the mouth of *L'eau qui Court* (Running Water River), it is one boundless expanse of rolling prairie, so largely intermixed with sand as to be almost unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes. The prairies are, however, carpeted with succulent grasses, affording an inexhaustible supply for herds of cattle & sheep. The third district, extending in a belt of many miles E. & W. of the Mandan village, on the most northern bend of the Missouri river, and southward across the southern boundary of the territory, is a formation of marl & earthy limestone. Soil very productive, especially adapted to wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, & oats. It is in this district that what are called *buttes* by the Canadian French and *cerros* by the Spaniards, are profusely scattered. Here & there the traveller finds surfaces varying in diameter from a hundred feet to a mile, elevated from fifteen to fifty feet above the surrounding surface. They are not hills or knobs, the sides of which are more or less steep, & covered with grass. Their sides are nearly perpendicular, their surfaces flat, & often covered with mountain cherries & other shrubs. They have the appearance of having been suddenly elevated above the surrounding surface by some specific cause. This marl & limestone formation is, in many localities, worked into fantastic or picturesque forms by the action of the elements. In one place, especially, called by the traders *La Mauvaise Terre* (the bad ground), & about thirty miles in diameter, it has assumed a marvellous variety of singular forms. From one point of view it assumes the aspect of an extensive & frowning fortification; from another, the appearance of an oriental city crowned with domes & minarets; and from a third, the appearance of a sterile, broken, and unattractive congregation of incongruous elements. These delusive appearances are produced by distance & the position of the sun. The wrecks of the diluvian period of geology are spread all over this region, and most profusely on that portion north of the Missouri r. Detached masses of rock, some of them hundreds of tons in weight, wholly unconnected with the adjacent geological formations, & evidently allied to those of the northern Rocky Mountain region, dot the whole country. The district lying north of the Missouri riv. & west of Minnesota, is a succession of undulating plains, the soil of which is quite fertile but rather dry. These plains are covered with a thick grassy sward, which sustains innumerable herds of bison, elk, and deer.

The district at the base of the Black Hills, between that range & the Rocky Mountains, includes the valley of the Yellow Stone, of the Maria's river, & a variety of other small valleys, circumvallated by an amphitheatre of mountains & gorgeous mountain scenery. The valley of the Yellow Stone is spacious, fertile, and salubrious. The streams are fringed with trees, from whence the valley expands many miles to the mntns. The traveller can almost imagine himself upon the Danube, for the valley is sprinkled over at long intervals with cyclopean structures of granite closely assimilated in appearance, from a distant view, to the stern & solitary castles with which Europe was covered & guarded during the middle ages. But these structures exceed those of Europe in magnitude & grandeur, & the woods & waters are disposed with a taste and beauty which the highest art must ever toil after in vain. It is encircled by a rich girdle of heights and mountains, the bases & darker sides of which are obscured in shrubs, & the summits tufted with noble forest trees. And here is to be the seat of a populous & powerful community in the far future. The Mis-

souri river was ascended by Lewis & Clarke, in canoes, a distance of 3,000 miles. It has been navigated by steamboats to the foot of the Great Falls, 2,500 miles. From the point where the Nodoway (a Missouri stream) enters it upward, the northern bluffs recede, leaving a broad, open, rolling plain. On the S. bank the highlands skirt the stream closely. Above Council Bluffs, opposite Kanesville, Iowa, the bluffs on both sides recede, & there is little or no timber save only bunches of cotton-wood. From the mouth of Jacques river the river valley continues to become narrower to the base of the mountains. The river valley is the only rich alluvion—the highlands being intermixed with sand largely, & unfit for agriculture except in the third district already described. Down as low as the Mandan village the water is as clear as the Ohio. From thence, onward to its mouth, it is impregnated by its tributaries with marl & sand, & always looks as muddy as if in a freshet. The spring freshet usually occurs about the 1st of June. Except during this freshet, the ascent above Council Bluffs, by boats of 50 tons, is arduous & difficult, & its descent by such boats nearly impossible, on account of the number & shifting character of the bars. There is a difference of 7 degrees in the specific gravity of the waters of the Missouri at the mouth of the Kansas river and the waters of the latter stream. The former has many more tributaries running through marl & quicksand. The average rapidity of the waters of the Missouri is nearly twice that of the Upper Mississippi. The Orinoco only exceeds it in velocity. The Missouri on the 41st parallel is more than 500 feet above the Mississippi on the same line. After leaving the Great Falls, the tributaries of the Missouri are not numerous, & none of them above Council Bluffs are navigable for anything but canoes. The large space intervening between it & the great Platte (or Nebraska) is destitute of streams, & nearly so of springs. Hence the grass on the larger portion of this immense tract becomes withered & stunted very early in the season. Its chief tributaries are the Platte, the Sioux, the Jacques, the L'eau qui Court, the White, the Hart, & the Yellow Stone.

The Platte or Nebraska rises near the 40th degree of latitude, & longitude 106°, in the Rocky Mountains, & flows thence northward & eastward to its outlet, receiving the South Fork in lat. 41°, & lon. 100°. At the junction of the two forks the river is over 5,000 feet in width, & thence onward varies from one to two miles in width. It is so shallow & so capricious, in consequence of its quicksands, that it may be considered as almost useless for purposes of commerce. Were its waters confined to a channel of a thousand feet in width it would be one of the noblest streams in the world; but this may be considered impossible. The valley is from eight to fifteen & twenty miles in width. It is generally a dead flat, elevated only from eighteen to twenty-six inches above the surface of the stream, & the greater portion liable to inundation. It is entirely destitute of timber, but produces a luxuriant growth of the richest grapes.

Of the Sweet Water r., an affl. of the Nebraska, Fremont says, "It is 120 miles long, heading in the *South Pass*. It is a handsome mountain stream, with a well-defined valley, in general sandy, & five miles wide. The immediate river bottom is a good soil, with abundance of soft green grass." Again, of the ascent to the Great South Pass, he says, "The ascent had been so gradual that with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweet Water, a sandy plain, 120 miles long, conducts, by a gradual and regular ascent, to the summit, about 7,000 feet above the sea; & the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters which flow to the Pacific Ocean." Of his ascent to one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, from this pass, he thus speaks: "We were now approaching the loftiest part of the Wind river chain; winding our way up along a ravine, we came unexpectedly in view of a most beautiful lake, set like a gem in the mountains. The sheet of water lay transversely across the direction we had been pursuing; and, descending the steep, rocky ridge, where it was necessary to lead our horses, we followed its banks to the southern extremity. Here a view of the utmost grandeur burst upon our eyes. With nothing between us & the base to lessen the effect of the whole height, a grand bed of snow-capt mountains rose before us, pile upon pile, glowing in the bright light of an August day. Immediately below them lay the lake, between two ridges, each covered with dark pines, which swept down from the main chain to the spot where we stood. Here, where the lake glittered in the open sunlight, its shores of yellow sand & the light foliage of the aspen groves contrasted well with the gloomy pines. Aug. 15th. Reached the peak after five days' exertion. At break of day we set out, having secured strength for the day by a hearty breakfast. We soon had the satisfaction to find ourselves riding along the huge wall which forms the central summits of the chain. There, at last, it rose by our sides, a nearly perpendicular wall of granite, terminating two or three thousand feet above our heads, in a serrated line of broken, jagged cones. Here were three small lakes of a green color, each of perhaps a thousand yards in diameter, and apparently very deep. Having divested ourselves of all unnecessary clothing, & put the mules on a bench, about a hundred feet above the lakes, where there was a patch of good grass, we commenced the ascent of the wall, to reach its highest peak, sitting down when we found the breath beginning to fail. At intervals springs rushed from the rocks; & at 1,800 feet above the lakes, we came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Reached the summit, a narrow crest. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, & fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze, where never flag waved before. The barometer stood at 18,-293, the attached thermometer of 44°, giving 13,570 ft. for the elevation above the Gulf of Mexico. Fields of snow lay far below us, boundless mountains stretched before us. A stillness the most profound, & a terrible solitude, forced themselves constantly on the mind, as the great features of the place."

The Yellow Stone has its sources in the Rocky Mountains, but their exact location has never been explored. It flows north-eastwardly to its mouth. It has been navigated for eighty miles by steamboats, & may be rendered usefully available for other craft two hundred & fifty miles. This valley is the garden spot of Nebraska. It is finely timbered & watered. In the future, commercial intercourse will be carried on between this valley & that of Clarke's branch of the Columbia. Gen. Clarke found a fine wagon road connecting them in 1806, & Major Stephens has recently discovered an open gap through the Rocky Mountains. These two valleys, embracing the sources of the two greatest rivers on the continent, which will bear their products to the two great oceans, surrounded by other smaller but no less rich ones, will be the future Switzerland of America. Vegetation in Iowa is some weeks later than in Missouri. In Eastern Nebraska it is some weeks later than in Iowa, and in the vicinity of the mountains some weeks later still. From the city of St. Louis, travelling either northward or westward, the climate becomes colder about in the same degree—the difference of elevation travelling west being about equivalent in its effects to the difference of latitude travelling north. Snow falls at the foot of the mountains about the 1st September, and at Council Bluffs about the 1st November. Coal has been found in the north-western counties of Missouri, & it is probably may be found in the south-east portion of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA, p-v., Crawford co. Ia., 120 S. Indianapolis. It has about 150 inhabitants.

NECHANITZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 9 m. W.N.W. Koniggrätz. Pop. 1,054.

NECHARA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, prov. & 16 m. S.E. Kelat.

NECHES, riv., Texas, has a course of 220 miles, entering Sabine lake. It has several tributaries, the principal of which are Angelina & Attoyac rivers, & the Ayish bayou. The land bordering these streams is rich, & covered with much excellent timber such as pine, oak, cypress, &c.

NECHE'S SALINE, p-o., Smith co., Tex.

NECKAR, or NECKER, a river of Germany, rises in the mntns. of the Schwarzward (Würtemberg), on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. & W. past Ro-

thenburg, Tubingen, Esslingen, near Stuttgart and Louisburg, to Heilbronn in Würtemberg; & in Baden, past Heidelberg, to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length 210 m. It is shallow & difficult of navigation. Chief affl., the Jaxt, on the right.

NECKAR, a circ. of Würtemburg. Pop. 1852, 501,034.

NECKARAU, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, on an island in the Rhine, near the confl. of the Neckar, 2½ m. S. Mannheim. Pop.. 1,631.

NECKAR-GEMÜND, a town of Baden, circ. Lower-Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,159.—*Neckarrems* is a vill. Würtemberg, 8 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with 813 inhabs., & a ruined castle.

NECKAR-STEINACH, a walled town of the grand duchy of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., 6 m. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,521.

NECKARSULM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,402. It has a castle, & manufs. of leather & tobacco.

NECOR, p-o., Lima co., Iowa.

NECTAIRE (ST), a commune & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. W. Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

NECTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 3,748 ac. Pop. 1,020.

NEDA (S. NICOLAS DE), a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N.N.E. Coruña, near Ferrol. Pop. 2,806. It has iron & copper-works, a glue factory, & a banking establishment for the arsenal of Ferrol.

NEDDAMUNGALUM, a town of British India, prov. Madras, dist. & 22 m. S.W. Tanjore, & having several Hindoo temples.

NEDDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 28 m. E.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,640.

NEDDOCK, cape, York co., Me., it is a rocky barren bluff on the Atlantic coast, inhabited by a few fishermn.

NEDENAES, a dist., of Norway, stift Christiansund, and S.E. the Skager-rack. Area, 4,266 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 53,932. Surface mntnous. Chief river, the Torris-elf; & towns Arendal, Grimstad, & Lillesund.

NEDERBRAKEL, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,807, engaged in brewing & salt-refining.

NEDERLANDEN, *Koningrijk der*, the kingdom of Holland, &c. [NETHERLANDS.]

NEDGING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area, 837 ac. Pop. 183.

NEDRIGAILOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, on the Sula. Pop. 3,800.

NEDJED, a country of Arabia, in the interior, bounded E. by Lahsa, W. by the Hedjaz, N. and S. by deserts. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are very little known. It furnishes dromedaries & horses of an excellent breed. The Wahabees, who had subjugated all the tribes of the Nedjed, were vanquished by the troops of the viceroy of Egypt, but he has not been able to maintain his power in the country.

NEEDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,612.

NEEDHAM, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 12 S.W. Boston, 472 W. Charles r. runs on its S.E. & N. border, which has here a fall of 20 feet, & another fall affording a good water power. At each of the falls is a village, with extensive manufactures of paper, cotton, shoes, &c. The Boston & Worcester railroad passes through the t. Incorporated in 1711. It has a cotton fac., 6 paper fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 4 glue fac., 2 hat fac., 1 fac. cotton belts, 2 paper machine fac., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,488; 1850, 1,944.

NEEDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Harleston. Area, 1,127 ac. Pop. 335.—II. (*Market*), a small mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Suffolk, pa. Barking, with a station on the E. Union railroad, 9 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Pop. 1,353.

NEEDLES (THE), a cluster of 3 pyramidical and pointed rocks in the English Channel, off the extreme W. point of the Isle of Wight, here surmounted by a light-house, in lat. 50° 39′ 9″ N., lon. 1° 34′ W.

NEEDWOOD, an ancient royal forest of England, co. Stafford, disforested in 1801, and allotted for enclosure to the pas. Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, & Yoxhall. It is now mostly cultivated, except in its N. division, which presents some fine remains of forest scenery.

NEEL'S CREEK, p-o., Jefferson co., Ia.

NEELYSVILLE, p-o., Morgan co., O.

NEEMAHEIRA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 20 m. S. Chittore. In 1820 it was estimated to comprise 500 houses.

NEEMBUCU, a small town of Paraguay, & its principal port, in a marshy tract, on the Parana, 100 m. W.S.W. Assumpcion.

NEEMLA, or NIMBA, a town of Afghanistan, 5 m. E. Gundamuck. Here, in 1809, Shah Soojah was defeated & expelled from Cabool by the troops of Futteh Khan.—*Neemra* is a vill of Scinde, 44 m. N. Larkhana.

NEEMUTCH, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 36 m. S.E. Chittoor. It has a good bazaar, N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

NEEN, two pas. of England, co. Salop.—I. (*Savage*), 11 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 3,779 ac. Pop. 448. —II. (*Sollars*), 10 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area, 1,779 ac. Pop. 218.

NEENAH, river, see FOX RIVER.

NEENAH, p-t., Winnebago co., Wis., 98 N.E. Madison. On both sides of the outlet of Lake Winnebago, where is a great water power. The v. contains a Rom. Catholic church, & 360 inhab. Pop. of the town 1,520.

NEENTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6¼ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 116.

NEEPATOOR, a town of Brit. Ind., presid. Madras, dis. S. Arcot, on the Punnair, 86 m. N.W. Pondicherry.

NEER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Roermond. Pop. 1,455.

NEERGOND, a strong hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 35 m. E.N.E. Dharwar.—*Neermul* is a town, Deccan, dom. & 120 m. N. Hyderabad.

NEERSVILLE, p-o., London co., Va., 168 N. Richmond, 52 W.

NEERWINDEN, or NEERWINDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, 2 m. N.W. Landen, memorable for the victory of the Marechal de Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England, 29th July, 1693, & for the defeat of the French under Dumouriez, by the Austrians, 18th March, 1793.

NEFERN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.N.E. Newport. Area, 14,637 ac. Pop. 1,642. The church is a fine antique building.

NEFFSVILLE, p-v., Manheim t., Lancaster co., Pa., 41 S.E. Harrisburg, 115 W. It contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

NEFT, a town of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, on the W. side of the lake Shibka-el-Ludeah, 20 m. S.S.W. Tozer.

NEFYN, a town of Wales. [NEVIN.]

NEGAPATAM, a decayed maritime town of India, presid. Madras, dist. and 48 m. E.S.E. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast. It was formerly the cap. of the Dutch poss. in India, but taken by the British in 1781.

NEGOMBO, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 m. N. Colombo. Its vicinity produces large quantities of rice, with pepper, cocoa nuts, betel, & coffee.

NEGRAIS, an isl. & harbor, Burmese dom., kingdom of Pegu, at the mouth of the Bassain river, an arm of the Irrawadi.—*Cape Negrais*, in lat. 16° 1′ 30″ N., lon. 94° 12′ E., forming the boundary between the Burmese & the British territories in Further India, is the S. extremity of the Burmese dom., & bounds the Gulf of Martaban on the N.W.

NEGREPELISSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 m. E.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,224. It has manufs. of fustians and coarse cotton cloths, but it has never recovered its all but entire destruction by Louis XIII., in consequence of the firm adherence of its inhabitants to Protestantism.

NEGRIL (NORTH & SOUTH), two headlands of Jamaica, 8 m. apart, the latter, in lat. 18° 15′ N., lon. 78° 22′ W., forms the W. extremity of the isl.

NEGRO (RIO), rivs., &c., of America. [RIO NEGRO.]

NEGROO FOOT, p-o., Hanover co., Va.

NEGROPONT (CHANNEL OF), an arm of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between E. Hellas & Eubœa, and consisting of the S.E. portion of the ancient *Euripus*. Length 40 m. Near its entrance it is 7 m. in width, but at its N. extremity, opposite Chalcis, it is only 100 ft. across.—*Negropont* is also an obsolete name of Eubœa & Chalcis, which see.

NEGROS (ISLA DE), one of the Philippine islands, Asiatic Archipelago, between Panay & Zebu. Estimated area, 3,780 sq. m. Pop. 35,622.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty island.

NEH, & NEHAVEND, two towns of Persia; the

former, prov. & 175 m. E.N.E. Yezd; the latter, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S. Hamadan, and where the Arabs obtained a memorable victory over the Persians, A.D. 635.

NEHAMCO, p-o., Russell co., Ala.

NEHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 6 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confl. of the Wohme & Ruhr. Pop. 1,970.

NEHOU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, 6 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,400, chiefly employed in manufacturing coarse earthenwares.

NEHRUNG, a long & narrow strip of land, bordering the Baltic, in E. Prussia, stretching for 60 m. S. from Memel, with an average breadth of 2¼ m., & bounding the Curische-haff on the N.W.—II. a similar strip, between the Frische-haff & the G. of Danzig, Baltic, 35 m. in length.

NEIDENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 24 m. S. Königsberg. Pop. 2,742. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollens & leather.

NEIL DOW, p. o., Cobb co., Ga.

NEILGHERRY, or NEELGHERRY MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of S. India, British presid. Madras, at the junction of the E. & W. ghauts, where they occupy an area of about 700 sq. m., dist. & N.W. Coimbatoor, having S. the remarkable Paulgautcherry Pass. Elevation of highest peak, 8,800 feet, & several others rise to between 5,000 & 6,000 feet. Various affls. of the Coleroon, and some small rivers of the adjacent Malabar dist., rises in this region, which produces European grains and vegetables, and contains many well-cultivated tracts. Among these hills are the stations Ootacamund, Kotagherry, Dimhutty, & Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate. [Mahableshwur Hills.]

NEILL'S CREEK, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

NEILSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. S. Paisley. Area, 36 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 12,233; do. of the t. 2,075. It has extensive cotton works.

NEISSE, two rivers of Germany.—I. Bohemia, Saxony, & Brandenburg, joins the Oder, 21 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, after a N. course of 115 m.—II. Prussian Silesia, also joins the Oder, 15 m. N.W. Oppeln, after a rapid N.E. course of 98 m.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 30 m. S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Neisse. Pop. 16,225. It has a large castle, a palace, a commandant's residence, circ. hall, 7 Roman Catholic & 2 Lutheran churches, convents, extensive barracks, powder mills & arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, a Rom. Catholic college, & an asylum for poor Roman Catholic clergy, printing establishments, manufs. of linen & woollen cloths, & several distilleries.

NEITHORP, a hamlet of England, county Oxford, pa. & adjoining the town. 1¼ miles E. Banbury. Pop. 4,180.

NEIVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, govs. Perm and Tobolsk, after an E. course of 350 m., joins the Tobol 50 m. E. Tumen, which town, & Irbit, are on its banks. —II. a town of S. America. [Neyva.]

NEIVE, or NEZE, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, 4 m. N.E. Alba. Pop. of comn. 2,400.

NEJIN, or NIESHIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. S.S.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Oster. Pop. 16,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, & has a cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, an hospital, a dist. school, & a college founded in 1789; with manufs. of soap, leather, preserves, & liqueurs, in high repute throughout Russia.

NEKAMA, p-o., Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. of t. 910.

NEKHVOROCHTCHA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 32 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel. Pop. 1,570.

NELISEER, or NELISURAM, a small marit. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Malabar, near the coast, 30 m. N.N.W. Cananore.

NELLEMBOOR, an inland town of British India, presid. Bombay, prov. Malabar, 31 m. E. Calicut.

NELLORE, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, mostly between lat. 14° & 16° N., & lon. 79° & 80° E., having N. the dist. Guntoor, W. Cuddapah, S. Arcot, & E. the Bay of Bengal. Area, 12,000 sq. m. Pop. 1837, 846,572. Surface undulating and picturesque. Principal river, the Pennar. Chief crops are dry grains; which, with rice, a fine breed of cattle, sent in large numbers to the hilly dists. W.ward, indigo, salt, firewood, nitre, betel, & tobacco, form the principal products. The dist. is locally famous for its cotton manufs. Chief towns, Nellore, Ongole, and Soondy.—*Nellore*, the cap. dist., is on the Pennar, 134 m. from the Bay of Bengal, & 98 m. N.N.W. Madras. In the last century it was an important fortress: it is at present a busy & populous town, with extensive suburbs, but no remarkable public building. In 1784, many Roman coins, of the 2d century, were discovered here, under the ruins of a Hindoo temple.

NELLYSVILLE, p-o., Morgan co., O.

NELSON, county, Va. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 490 sq. m. The surface is hilly & mountainous; soil, fertile. It is bounded by James r. on the S.E., & by the Blue Ridge on the N.W. Drained by Rockfish, Rock, & Tye rivers. Capital, Lovingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $278,381; wheat, 122,230 bush. produced; Indian corn, 353,432; tobacco, 1,433,739 lbs.; wool, 17,053;—37 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m. Cap. emp. in manuf., $71,650; value of manufactured articles, $99,110;—21 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 20 sch., 347 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,287; 1850, 12,758.

NELSON, county, Ky. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 395 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil, northern portion, exceedingly fertile, light on the S. Drained by Beech Fork & Rolling Fork of Salt river, and their branches. Capital, Bardstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $422,920; Indian corn, 1,079,066 bush. produced; oats, 227,138; wool, 37,328 lbs.;—45 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 furnace, 1 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 26 persons emp.; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—13 churches; 1 college, 165 students; 6 acad., 357 pupils; 4 schools, 118 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,637; 1850, 14,789.

NELSON, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 44 S. W. Concord, 444 W. It occupies the height of land between Connecticut & Merrimac rivers. Surface hilly; soil adapted to grazing. It has several ponds, the outlets of which flow into Ashuelot & Contocook rivers, & afford good water power. Chartered by the name of Packersfield, in 1774. It has a cotton fac., 6,400 sp., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 835; 1850, 750.

NELSON, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 109 W. by N. Albany. Surface elevated & undulating; soil clay & calcareous loam. Drained N. by Chittenango cr., and S. by head branches of Chenango r. The v. contains 2 churches, a store & about 225 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,100; 1850, 1,965.

NELSON, p-o., Tioga co., Pa., 165 N. Harrisburg, 275 W.

NELSON, p-t., Portage co., O., 164 N.E. Columbus, 320 W. Soil fertile, & adapted to grass & to grain. Pop. 1840, 1,398; 1850, 1,383.

NELSON, pa., Northumberland co., N. B. Drained by Barnaby's r., entering Mirrimichi r. on the N.W. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, a woollen fac., 4 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,816.

NELSON, t., Halton co., Can W. Pop. 1852, 4,078.

NELSON (RIVER), British N. A., enters Hudsons Bay on its W. side, near Fort York, after a N.E. course, through a territory to which it gives name.—*Nelson Lake* is an enlargement of Churchill river in the same region.

NELSON, a district of W. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E., having N. the Wellington, W. Sussex, & on other sides Lanark, Goderich, & Wicklow dists.—II. a settlement of New Zealand, in Tasman Bay, middle island. Pop. 1844, 2,915.—(*Cape*), S. Australia, bounds Portland Bay W.ward. Lat. 38° 25′ 54″ S., lon. 141° 28′ E.—(*Channel*), Tasmania, between Van Dieman's Land & King's island, 60 m. across, connects Bass' Strait with the S. ocean.—(*Island*), New S. Shetland, S. Atlantic Ocean, lat. 62° 15′ S., lon. 58° 50′ W.

NELSON FACTORY, v., Nelson t., Cheshire co., N.H., 38 S.W. Concord, 444 W. Situated on Souhegan r. It has a cotton fac. with 640 sp., & several neat dwellings.

NELSON PORT, p-v., Potter co., Pa.

NELSON'S LANDING, p-o., Chippewa co., Wis.

NELSONVILLE, p-v., York t., Athens co., O., 59 S.E. Columbus, 353 W. Situated on the N. side of Hockhocking r. It contains about 250 inhab.

NEMBRO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 5 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches, an hospital, iron-works, a silk-spinning mill, & some trade in whet-stones.

NEMEA, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. & 13 m. S.W.

Corinth, with the remains of a temple of Jupiter, and other antiquities.

NEMETHI-SZATHMAR, Hungary. [SZATHMAR.]

NEMI, a lake & vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 17 m. S.E. Rome, beside the Appian way, & between Albano & Vellettri. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 m. in circ., & surrounded by thick woods, which were in anc. times famous for the worship of Diana. The vill. on its N.E. margin, pop. 1,100, is overlooked by a feudal castle.

NEMIROV, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Bialystok, on the Bug, 23 m. S.E. Drohitshin. Pop. 1838, 3,876.—II. a market town, gov. Podolia, circ. & 12 m. N. W. Bratslav. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jews. It has a college, opened in 1828, & manufs. of linen cloths and leather.

NEMOURS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 19 m. S.E. Fontainbleau. Pop, 3,782. It is surrounded by the canal du Loing, enclosed by walls, and has a fine old castle; manufs. of hats, tanneries, bark, & corn mills, marble-works, brick & lime kilns. Nemours was a seignory given to the house of Orleans by Louis XIV.

NEMPNET, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 289.

NEMZA, a town of Moldavia. [NYAMTZ.]

NENAGH, a market town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, near the Nenagh river, an affl. of the Shannon, 13 m. N.E. Newport. Area of pa. 3,881 ac. Pop. 9,540; pop. of town 1851, 7,235. It is situated in a dist. of great beauty & fertility; is well built, clean, & thriving; has fine remains of a Norman castle, and some ruins of a monastery.

NENE, or NEN, a river of England, rises in W. of co. Northampton, flows N.E., & enters the N. Sea, at the Wash, after a course of 90 m. by a tidal channel, recently formed at a cost of about 200,000*l*. It is navig. for vessels of small draught, & communic. by the Wisbeach canal with the Ouse, & in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of Engl.

NENNDORF, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, in a detached dist., 16 m. N.E. Rinteln, with mineral springs & baths.

NENTHEAD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland. Pop. 1,964.

NENTHORN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 4 m. N.W. Kelso. Area, 5¼ sq. m. Pop. 441.

NEOGRAD (Hung. *Nograd*), a mkt. town of Central Hungary, cap. co., 27 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 1,500. It is commanded by an old castle.

NEOSHO, r., Indian ter., rises in the dividing ridge between the Arkansas & Kansas rivers, runs 240 ms. S.E. & S. through the Osage & Cherokee lands, & enters the Arkansas 3 or 4 ms. S. of Fort Gibson.

NEOSHO, p-v., capital of Newton co., Mo., 175 N. W. Jefferson City. Situated on the Spring cr., a branch of Neosho r., contains a court house, and a few dwellings. Pop. 1850, 980.

NEOSHO, p-v., Dodge co., Wis.

NEOTS' (ST.), a market town & pa. of England, co. & 8 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the line of the Great Northern r. r., and on the E. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Area of pa. 4,750 ac. Pop. 3,157. It has several good streets, & a good retail trade. Market for corn, Thursday.—II. a pa., co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. Liskeard. Area, 13,997 ac. Pop. 1,628.

NEPAUL, *Nepala*, an independent country of Hindostan, comprising the S. slope of the Himalaya mntn. chain, between lat. 26° 30′ & 30° 50′ N., & lon. 80° & 88° E., having W. & S. British India & Oude, E. Sikkim, & N. Tibet. Length, W. to E., 450 m., breadth 100 m. Area estimated at 53,000 sq. m., and pop. at 2,000,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating & densely wooded tract, called the *terriani;* further N.ward the surface consists of a succession of mountains & narrow valleys, in which many affls. of the Goggra, Gunduck, Koose, & other tributaries of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton & sugar cane, are amongst the chief crops, and in the mountain region, they are raised on artificial terraces along the sides of the declivities. Fruits, drugs, dyeing materials, & timber are abundant. Native animals comprise horses & large dogs of superior breeds, shawl-goats, & sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper & iron mines are wrought; lead & zinc are amongst the mineral products. Principal manufs. are of cotton cloths, in which most of the pop. are clad; metallic goods, salt, & nitre. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, fruits & spices, with Tibet; horses & sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bootan & Tibet, & sent into the Bengal territory, in return for Indian and British manufs., & the native products of Hindostan. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere & the Chinese empire passes through Nepaul. Pop. consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin & Buddhists, but chiefly of Hindoo faith & descent. Government vested in the tribe of the Gorkhas, who conquered the country about the middle of the last century. Principal towns, Khatmandoo (or Catmandoo), the cap., Lalita-Patah, Bhatgong, & Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814–16, the Ghorkas ceded to the British all the cos. situated between the Sutleje & the Kali rs., & agreed to evacuate the territory of the rajah of Sikkim. Since that time, peace has been preserved.

NEPAWAN, p-o., Waupaca co., Wis.

NEPEAN, a small island of the Pacific, S. of Norfolk isl., & formerly a penal settlement, but now abandoned.—II. a river, E. Australia, New S. Wales, flows N.W.ward between the cos. Camden & Cumberland, & joins the Warra-gamba to form the Hawkesbury.—*Nepean Bay*, S. Australia, is on the N.E. side of Kangaroo isl., 70 m. S.W. Adelaide; & *Point Nepean* is at the entrance of Port Philip, 40 m. S.S.W. Melbourne.

NEPEAN, t., Carleton co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,800.

NEPERAN, p-o., Westchester co., N. Y.

NEPEUSKUN, p-t., Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 403.

NEPHIN, & NEPHINBEG, two mountains of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo; the former, about 6 m. S.S.W. Crossmolina, height above the sea, 2,646 feet.; the latter, 9 m. N.W. Newport. Height, 2,065 feet.

NEPI, *Nepete*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 18 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on the road to Rome. Pop. 1,790. It is enclosed by Gothic walls, erected on Etruscan foundations. It has an anc. church & town-hall, but most of its public buildings were ruined by the French in 1799.

NEPOMUCK, or NEPOMUK, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Klattau, 55 m. S.W. Prague, famous as the birth-place of St. John of Nepomuck, the patron saint of Bohemia, in 1323 (1330?). Pop. 1,485.

NEPTUNE ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of S. Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 m. N.W. Kangaroo island.

NEPONSET VILLAGE, p-v., Dorchester t., Norfolk co., Mass., 5 S. Boston, 445 W. Situated on the N. side of Neponset r., & on the Old Colony r. r. It contains several mills & manufactories.

NEPONSET, r., Mass., flows into Boston harbor, & is navigable for vessels of 150 tons, 4 ms., to Milton.

NEPTUNE, p-o., Mercer co., O., 112 W.N.W. Columbus, 505 W.

NERA, *Nar*, a river of Italy, Pontif. Sta., passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. It forms fine falls at Marmora, 5 m. above Terni. Length, 60 m.

NERAC, a comm. & town of France, cap. arr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. W.S.W. Agen, on the Bayse. Pop. 3,900. It has a tribunal of commerce, & a fine château, in which Henri IV. held his court, when he was only king of Navarre. It has manufs. of starch, corks, cordage, druggets, & linens.

NERBUDDA, NERBUDDAH, or NURBUDDAH (*Narmada*, "the bestower of pleasure," anc. *Narmadus*), an important river of India, & next to the Indus, the principal one having a W.ward course, rises in Gundwana, near the sources of the Sone, flows through the British doms., & enters the Gulf of Cambay, 28 m. W. Baroach. Total course upwards of 620 m. It is 600 yards across in its upper part, near Jubbalpoor; about double this width at Mundlesir, & sometimes 3 m. in width near Baroach; but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, & cataracts. It separates the Deccan from Hindostan-Proper.

NERCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 721.

NERECHTA, or NERECHTAR, a town of Russia, gov. & 23 m. S.S.W. Kostroma, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Volga. Pop, 2,000. It has manufs. of linen & woollen stuffs.

NERESHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Danube, 30 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,010, who manuf. carpets & leather.

NERESI, the principal town of the isl. of Brazza, Dalmatia, circ. & 12 m. S. Spalato. Pop. 1,556.

NERETO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. 1., cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,110.

NERIAD, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 28 m. N.E. Cambay.—*Neriapettah* is a small town, presid. Madras, dist. & N.E. Coimbatoor, on the river Cavery.

NERIS, *Aqua Neræ*, a comm., small town, & watering-place of France, dep. Allier, 4 m. S.E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,432. It has a curious church, modern bath establishment, hotels & boarding-houses; its warm springs are resorted to from May to October. It was a favorite place of resort under the Romans, & has remains of an amphitheatre, & various other antiquities.

NERJA, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja in the Mediterranean, prov. & 27 m. E. Malaga. Pop. 5,000.

NERO, p-o., Henderson co., Tenn.

NERONDE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,300.—*Neronde*s is a comm. & market town, dep. Cher, with a station on the Bourges & Nevers railroad, 20 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,298.

NERTCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. & 540 m. E. Irkutsk, on the Shilka, principal affl. of the Amoor. Pop. 3,000. It is cap. of a dist. rich in mines of lead & silver, in which many exiles are employed. It has a citadel, & trade in furs.

NERVI, a seaport town of N. Italy, prov. & 5 m. S. E. Genoa. Pop. 4,089. It is agreeably situated on the shore, with a small port on the gulf of Genoa, & has manufs. of silk & woollen fabrics, a brisk coasting trade, & productive fisheries.—The *Nervia* is a small river in the div. Nice near Ventimiglia.

NERVIANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 11 m. N.W. Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 2,500.

NERVION, a river of Spain, Biscay, enters the Bay of Biscay at Portugalete, 9 m. N.W. Bilbao. Affls. the Salcedon & Durango.

NERWINDE, a vill. of Belgium. [NEERWINDEN.]

NESAQUAKE, r., Suffolk co., N. Y., rises in the t. of Smithtown, & flows W. 4 ms., whence it forms 3 ponds in succession affording excellent water power. Thence it flows N. 5 ms. into Long Island sound being navigable that distance for small craft at high tide.

NESAQUAKE, vill., Smithtown, Suffolk co., N. Y. Situated on the E. side of a stream of the same name, & contains a school house, & 10 or 12 dwellings. Here was the residence of "Richard Smith," & the first settlement made on this part of Long Island.

NESCOPECK, mt. Luzerne co., Pa. Situated on the N. side of Nescopeck cr., runs 20 ms. parallel to Wyoming mt., & is about 850 feet high. It is nearly destitute of timber on its summit.

NESCOPECK, cr., rises in Hanover t., Luzerne co., Pa., & flows over 30 ms. W. & N.W. into the Susquehanna r., at Nescopeck v.

NESCOPECK, p-t., Luzurne co., Pa., 98 N.E. Harrisburg, 293 W. Surface uneven, with some good bottom land on the streams. Drained by Big and Little Wapwallopen & Nescopeck creeks. The v. is situated at the entrance of Nescopeck cr. into the Susquehanna riv. It contains several stores, & about 30 dwellings. A bridge 1,256 feet long, crosses the Susquehanna here. There are in the t. 2 flouring m., 6 saw m., a forge. Pop. 1840, 1,370; 1850, 920.

NESHAMINY, r., Pa., rises in Hilltown t., Bucks co., & by a winding course of 35 ms., flows into Delaware r., 3 ms. below Bristol. It is crossed by several fine bridges, & the one nearest its mouth on the road to New York, is a toll & a draw bridge.

NESHANOCK, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Drained by Neshanock & Sheningo rivers. It has a fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 7 grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,068; 1850, 3,045.

NESHKORO, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

NESHOBA, county, Miss. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by Pearl river, & its head branches. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Philadelphia. There were 1850, live stock valued at $146,356; Ind. corn, 153,235 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 55,696; rice, 14,050 lbs.; cotton, 1,422 bales;—5 flouring m., 3 saw m.; 3 tanneries;—6 churches; 2 acad., 73 pupils; 4 schools, 109 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,437; 1850, 4,728.

NESHONOE, p-o., La Cross co., Wis.

NESLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, on the Ingon, 29 m. E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 1,756. Nesle is the name of numerous other comms. of France.—*Nesmy* is a comm. & vill., dep. Vendée, 9 m. S. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,672.

NESMITHS, p-o., Polk co., Oregon.

NESQUEHONING, p-v., Carbon co., Pa.

NESS (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 5,270 ac. Pop. 511.

NESS (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. & 9 m. S.W. Inverness, & forming a portion of the Caledonian canal. Length N.E. to S.W. about 22 ms.; average breadth 1¼ m. It receives the Oich, Tarff, Foyers, & Morriston rivers, & discharges itself into the Moray Firth, by the riv. Ness, 8 m. in length. The country on its banks is highly picturesque.

NESTING, LUNNASTING, & WHALSEY, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising several islands on the E. coast of Mainland. Pop. 2,429.

NESTON (GREAT), a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. N.W. Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Area of pa. 15,296 ac. Pop. 3,578; do of town, 1,524. It is well-built, & frequented by sea-bathers.—[H. (*Little*), a township, same pa., 1 m. S.E. Great Neston. Pop. 511.

NESTOR, p-o., Sangamon co., Ill.

NESTORVILE, p-o., Barboor co., Va.

NESTVED, a town of Denmark, stift & on the isl. Seeland, amt. & 13 m. N.W. Præstoe, & on the Suasaa, near its mouth. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollens, & trade in corn.

NESVISH, NESVIJ, or NIESWIEZ, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. & 58 m. S.W. Minsk, on an affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 4,000. It has a fine palace of the Radzivil family. Its fortifications were levelled by the Swedes in 1706.

NESZOUIL (Hung. *Nezmedy*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 11 m. E. Komorn, on the Danube. Pop. 1,200.

NETHE, or NEETHE, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Great & Little Nethe, which, after a W. course, unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. & navigable course of 5 m., & joins the Ruppel 3 m. S.W. Boom. Under the French the present prov. Antwerp was entitled the dep. Deux-Nethes.

NETHER-AVON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. N. Amesbury. Area, 5,160 ac. Pop. 551.

NETHERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1½ m. S.S.W. Beaminster. Area, 6,225 ac. Pop. 2,066.

NETHERBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, 2½ m. E.N.E. Longtown. Pop. 358.

NETHEREX, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.N. E. Exeter. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 103.

NETHERLAND, p-o., Overton co., Tenn.

NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), or HOLLAND (Dutch *Koningrijk der Nederlanden*, French *Royaume des Pays Bas*), a state of W. Europe, on the German Ocean (cap. Amsterdam), composed of the Netherlands Proper, or the ancient republic of the seven united Provinces, & part of the duchy of Limburg, situated between lat. 50° 43′ & 53° 21′ N., and lon. 3° 24′ & 7° 12′ E., bounded E. by Hanover and Prussia, S. by Belgium & the grand duchy of Luxemburg (the S.E. portion of which is held by the king of the Netherlands), & W. & N. by the German Ocean. Extent & population as follow:—

Provinces.	Area in Geo. M.	Population in 1850.	Persons, 1851.
Brabant (North)	93.305	403,697	408
Gelderland	92.720	385,394	400
Holland (South)	55.275	584,693	460
Holland (North)	45.133	508,096	530
Zeeland	31.683	165,318	155
Utrecht	25.244	153,946	153
Friesland	59.589	255,915	355
Overissel	60.530	224,773	238
Groningen	41.707	195,264	246
Drenthe	48.529	86,735	140
Limburg—Duchy	40.100	210,375	210
	593.905	3,168,906	3,295
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Dec. 31st, 1851	46.000	194,619	Attendance. 361,015
Total	639.915	3,362,625	

Forming the W. extremity of the great plain of N Europe, the territory is perfectly flat, with the exception of a few low hills which traverse the provs. of Gelderland, Overyssel, & Utrecht; a considerable portion of it is formed of alluvium, or rescued by human industry from the sea, below the level of which much of it is situated. From the point of the Helder to the Hoek van Holland, at the mouth of the Maas, 75 miles, the coast is partly protected by natural downs, about 40 feet in height, composed of fine sand upheaved by the sea, & fixed by plantations of sea grass (*arundo arenaria*); on the other parts of the coast, especially in Zeeland, Friesland, & Gelderland, the sea is confined by enormous artificial dykes. The principal gulfs of the German Ocean, on this coast, are the Zuyder Zee, the Lauwer Zee, & the Dollart. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, & Scheldt; on entering the Netherlands, the Rhine separates into two branches, the S.most of which, called the Waal, flows W. 45 m., & joins the Maas near Gorcum; whilst the other, called the Rijn (Rhine), flows N.W. 6 m. to near Westervoort, where it again divides; the New Yssel on right, flowing N. 65 m. to the Zuyder Zee, & the Beneden Rijn on left, flowing W. 30 m. to Wykby-Duurstede. Here the Rhine again separates; the main stream called the Leek, or Lek, after a W. course of 35 m., joins the Maas 7 m. E. Rotterdam, while a branch on right called the Kromme Rijn, flows N.W. to Utrecht; here the Rhine splits for the fourth time, the rt. branch called the Vecht, flowing N. to the Zuyder Zee, & the left, called the Old Rhine, W. past Woerden & Leyden, 35 m. to Katwyk on the German Ocean. [Meuse—Scheldt.] The chief lakes are those of Haarlem (now being drained), & the Y. Marshes are numerous, & some of them, as the Bourtagne and Peel morasses in the E. are very extensive. The isls. form two principal groups; one situated in the estuary of the Scheldt & the Meuse. comprises N. & S. Beveland, Walcheren, Tholen, Schouwen, Over Flakkee, Voorn, Beyerland, Ysselmonde, &c.; the other, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee includes the Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, & Ameland. There are several smaller islands in the Zuyder Zee. Climate less extreme than in N. Germany. Mean temp. of year (at Amsterdam) 49°.8, winter 35°.6, summer 64°.4 Fahr. Snow not very abundant. The canal from Amsterdam to the Helder is frequently frozen for 3 months in the year, & the Zuyder Zee is frequently frozen over. Atmosphere humid, especially in the W. provs. Winds generally strong, & tempests frequent in winter & spring. Prevailing winds N. & N.E.; when W. & N. winds are violent, they cause inundations by accumulating the waters of the sea upon the coasts, or by repelling that of the rivers. The great amount of stagnant water, would render the country uninhabitable but for the strong winds which purify the atmosphere. The soil is argillaceous, has no minerals except a little bog iron, but immense deposits of turf and potters' clay. No stone of any size is to be found in the soil; & though generally speaking, not a wooded country, large trees are by no means rare in Holland. The most fertile provs. are those of the S., & the least so those of the N., a large tract of the formerly barren heath on the E. has been brought under culture by the pauper colony of Frederick's Oord; 3-4ths of the land are in pasture. Corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are rye, buckwheat, barley, & oats; wheat is cultivated chiefly near Utrecht, in Friesland, & Zeeland; vegetables, madder, millet, & horse-radish, in the last 2 provs.; flax is extensively cultivated in the S. provinces; tobacco in Utrecht & Gelderland, & the vine in Luxemburg; potatoes, hemp, rape-seed, chicory, mustard, hops, and beet root, are cultivated generally. The flora resembles that of other European countries situated in the same latitude, but aquatic plants are more varied & extensive. Horticulture has long been a favorite employment of the Dutch, especially at Haarlem, which still exports a considerable number of tulip & other flower roots. Rabbits are very abundant, as well as water-fowl and reptiles in the marshes. Storks are numerous, & almost superstitiously revered in some districts, and means are taken to prevent the destruction & augment the number of these useful birds. The coasts abound in cod, turbot, sole, & other flat fish. The cattle of Holland are much esteemed, & the draught horses are excellent. Dairy work is the chief branch of rural industry; butter & cheese are in great repute, & form objects of extensive commerce. The fisheries formed the origin of prosperity in the Netherlands, & the herrings prepared by the Dutch still maintain their superiority. In 1842, 1,603 boats, manned by 8,280 men, were employed in this fishery. The whale fishery in the sea of Spitzbergen, has been profitably carried on since the 16th century. The manufacturing industry of the country is very active, Holland having long been celebrated for its linens, velvets, & paper; & during the 17th & 18th centuries, its typography enjoyed a well-merited reputation. The absence of coal, & the prevalence of strong winds, have led to the adoption of the wind-mill as a motive power, & it is universally employed in all kinds of work. The chief manufs. are linen of the finest quality, woollens, silks, & velvets, paper, leather, cordage, hats, ribbons, saltpetre, & tobacco. The manuf. of cotton has been recently introduced. There are numerous distilleries of "Geneva" (rather jenever, from the juniper berry, with which the gin is flavored), or "Hollands," & extensive bleach-fields, brick and tile works. Holland presents the appearance of an immense net-work of canals, which form the usual access not only to towns & vills., but even to private mansions. The most important is that of N. Holland, between Amsterdam & the Helder, the finest work of the kind in Europe, 50 m. in length, 125 feet broad at the surface, & 21 feet in depth. By means of this important work, ships bound for Amsterdam avoid the danger & delay of navigating the Zuyder Zee; it is spacious enough to admit 2 frigates abreast. Since not only the surface but the bed of many of the canals is above the level of the land, the drainage of the *polders* or meadows, through which they pass, is an object of great solicitude; it is effected by means of pumps worked by wind mills. In a country where human industry is engaged in a continual struggle with the sea, from the domains of which it has been conquered, the management of dykes, canals, & roads, is a special object of attention on the part of the government. The roads, which are always formed on the dykes & bordered by canals, are excellent. In 1849 lines of railroad were completed from Amsterdam W. to Haarlem & S. to Leyden, the Hague & Rotterdam, & S. & E. by Utrecht to Arnhem. The principal imports consist of colonial products & manuf. goods, corn, wines, cotton, wool, & leather; valued in 1851 at 303,993,224 florins. Chief exports are butter, cheese, dried fish, gin, the manufs. of the country & colonial produce; valued at 242,744,806 florins. With few natural resources, the inhabitants of Holland were driven to commerce as a matter of necessity. At the end of the 16th century, they gained possession of the Molucca islands, & secured a monopoly of the spice trade: at the end of the 17th entury, nearly half of the shipping of Europe belonged to Holland, but in consequence of the wars in which she was at that time engaged, & the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, she soon lost her commercial pre-eminence. Holland took an active share in the wars against Louis XIV. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, & in 1795 formed the Batavian republic; in 1806 it was made the kingdom of Holland, which Napoleon reduced to a dep. of France in 1810. After her incorporation with the French empire, Holland was deprived of all her colonies in the eastern seas. At the establishment of peace in 1814, these colonial possessions were restored, & a period of commercial posperity succeeded. Holland & Belgium were then united into a single kingdom; but this union of two countries, betwixt which no sympathy existed, was broken by the revolt of Belgium in 1830. By the treaty of London, 19th April 1839, Belgium ceded to Holland a portion of Luxemburg & Limburg. The Dutch occupy the country of the ancient Batavi & Frisii; their language is a dialect of the German. Flemish is still spoken in the S. The greater number of the inhabitants are Protestants, viz., 1,834,924; Roman Catholics 1,161,148, Greeks & Armenians 49, Jews 58,518, not connected with any church, 1,369. The Reformed Church (by far the most numerous body, & of which the reigning family are members) is Calvinistic in point of doctrine, & its form of government is Presbyterian. The greatest toleration has always existed in regard to religion. The Roman Catholics are under the bishops of Utrecht. Education is well conducted & very

generally diffused. The teachers are placed under the guardianship of 70 inspectors, who act under an inspector-general, depending on the minister of the interior; they grant licenses for the estab. of schools, & present to the government, 3 times a-year, an account of the state of public instruction. In 1846 there were in Holland 3 universities, at Leyden, Groningen, & Utrecht; 2 athenæums, & 68 latin schools. For elementary instruction, there were 70 district, 2,125 communal, & 630 private schools. The ecclesiastical schools comprised 6 Roman Catholic & 2 Protestant seminaries; 1 Jewish school; there are 3 military, 1 naval, & 1 veterinary school, & numerous academies of the fine arts; 2 institutions for deaf mutes, & one for the blind. The proportion of attendance at school is 1 in 8 of the entire country; while in Drenthe & Overyssel the proportion is 1 in 6. The benevolent institutions comprise numerous hospitals for the sick & infirm, & for orphans; societies of public good, & several pauper colonies. Mendicity is interdicted throughout the kingdom. The people are remarkable for the extreme cleanliness of their streets & dwellings. The government is a constitutional representative monarchy, the title of the sovereign is King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg & Duke of Limburg. The usual residence of the king is at the Hague. The Dutch afford a very remarkable example of industry & perseverance; to a country almost floating on the waters, they have given a firm foundation; without stone, & with comparatively little timber, in their dominions, they have built spacious cities; & though nearly destitute of arable land, their towns have often been granaries for surrounding states. With a territory not much larger than Wales, this people have maintained an army, a fleet, & a commerce, ranking high among the states of Europe. The standing army in 1853 consisted of 1 reg. of grenadiers, 8 reg. of infantry, 4 regs. 2 squadrons of cavalry, 3 bat. of artillery, & a corps of engineers & a bat. of sap. & miners. Navy, 1st July, 1853, consisted of 97 vessels, with 2,000 guns, & 49 gun-boats with 174 guns. Public rev. 1853, 71,685,772 florins, of which amount nearly half is raised by direct taxation & excise duties. Expenditure, 70,085,078 florins. National debt 1,206,493,330 florins. The marine force in actual service on 1st July, 1852, comprised 6,087 men, exclusive of those in the colonies. The merchant marine is comprised of 2,000 vessels, aggregate burden 20,000 lasts. The following table shows the extent & pop. of the colonial possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1849:—

Colonies.	Area in Geo. Miles.	Population in 1849.
ASIA.		
Java, and adjacent islands	2,444.6	9,560,380
Sumatra—W. coast	2,200.6	938,585
" Benkulen	455 6	93,875
" Lampongs	475.0	82,900
" Palembang	2,558.4	272,000
" Indragiri	676.8	50,000
Assahan, Batoe, Bara, Sirda, Delli, &c.	352.8	100,000
Banca	356.0	43,000
Rhio	148.6	30,000
Borneo—Sambas	244.3	46,819
" W. coast	2,561.6	304,076
" S. & E. coast	6,567.8	311 200
Macassar—Celebes	2,149.9	1,569,000
Amboina	478.9	277,508
Menado	1,267.2	183,000
Ternate	1,129.7	97.329
Banda	411.3	155,765
Timor	1,042.6	1,057,800
Lombock	191.5	1,105,000
New Guinea	3,210.0	200,000
Total	28,923.2	16,478,137
AMERICA.		
Guyana	2,812.5	64 270
Curacoa & St. Eustache	17 4	26,311
AFRICA.		
Coast of Guinea	500.0	100,000
Grand Total	32,253.1	16,668,718

The *Netherlands* is a name, which, for several centuries, was applied to the countries now forming the kingdoms of Belgium, & the Netherlands, & part of the N. of France (deps. Nord. & Pas-de-Calais). This country belonged almost entirely to Charles V. United to Franche-Comté, it formed the circle of Burgundy. From this 7 of the N. provs. separated themselves in 1579, & formed the *Republic of Holland*, or the *United Provs.* Part of the low country was conquered by Louis XIV., & called the *French Netherlands*; the rest, first under the dominion of Spain, passed in 1714 to that of Austria, & was called *Spanish Netherlands*, *Austrian Netherlands*, or Belgium.

NETHERTHONG, a tnship. of England, co. York, W. R. Pop. 1,207.

NETHER PROVIDENCE, p-t., Delaware co., Pa., 12 W. Philadelphia, 90 Harrisburg, 124 W. Surface level; soil productive clay. Drained by Ridley cr. on its W., & Crum cr. on its E. boundary, both flowing into the Delaware r. It has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,025; 1850, 1,494.

NETLEY ABBEY, a fine ruin, England, county & 3 miles S. E. Southampton, on E. side of Southampton Water.

NETROLITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 14 m. N.W. Budweis. Pop. 2,312.

NETTLEBED, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 miles W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 1,164 ac. Pop. 754.

NETTLE CARRIER, p-o., Overton co., Tenn.

NETTLECOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6¼ miles N. N. W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 353.

NETTLE CREEK, t., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 596; 1850, 1,112.

NETTLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. N.N. E. Lincoln. Area, 3,270 ac. Pop. 944.

NETTLE LAKE, p-o., Williams co., O.

NETTLESTEAD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 5 m. S.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,441 ac. Pop. 461.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 3¾ m. S. Needham. Area, 1,028 ac. Pop. 81.

NETTLESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 miles W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,521 ac. Pop. 365.

NETTLETON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.S.W. Caistor. Area, 3,570 ac. Pop. 524.—II. co. Wilts, 8 miles W.N.W Chippenham. Area, 1,959 ac. Pop. 565.

NETTUNO, a seaport town of Italy, Pontif, sta., comarca & 31 m. S.S.E. Rome. Pop. 1,800. It is greatly dilapidated, & has little commercial activity, its chief interest being derived from the ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name), & the supposition of its being the site of the ancient *Ceno*, the port of Antium.

NETZSCHKAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 13 m. S. W. Zwickau. Pop. 1,600.

NEU-BISTRITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 32 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 3,660.

NEUBOURG, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,863. It has a pa. church, castle, hospital, manufs. of fustians, coarse cotton cloths, & blankets, with some trade in corn, wood, & iron.

NEU-BRANDENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Lake Tollens, 17 m. N.N.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 6,000. It has a ducal palace, several churches, & manufs. of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons & woollens.

NEUBRÜCK, a town & a vill. of Prussia.—I. (Pol. *Nowymost*), Prussian Poland, reg, & 35 m. N.W. Posen, on the Warta.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Crossen.

NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., & formerly cap. duchy, on the Danube, here crossed by two bridges, 29 m. N.N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 6,352. It has remains of anc. fortifications, a castle containing a theatre & museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church with a fine painting by Rubens, & a royal institute (college of nobles), several superior schools, breweries, & distilleries.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 m. S. E. Landau. Pop. 1,480,, employed in fishing, & trading in timber.—III. (*Neu-Iem-Walde*), a town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. dist., on the Schwarzach, 27 m. N. N. E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,036. [KLOSTER-NEUBURG, KORN-NEUBURG.]

NEUCHATEL, or NEUFCHATEL, a frontier canton of Switzerland, in the N.W., having S.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel, & on other sides France & the cants. Bern & Vaud. Area, 281 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 70,679,

of whom 64,952 are Protestants. The Jura mountains intersect it from S. to N., & the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Pastures occupy most part of the surface. Along the lake are numerous vineyards, & good wines are exported to the adjacent Swiss cantons. Except in wine, kitchen vegetables, & hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption, & corn is imported from the cants. Bern & Basle. Many cattle are reared, & cheese is an export of consequence. From 18,000 to 20,000 hands are more or less employed in watchmaking, in both the urban & rural districts, & from 100,000 to 120,000 watches, of which 35,000 were of gold, were estimated to be annually produced, & sent to all parts of the world. The capital engaged in this manufacture is estimated at $1,930,000. Cotton fabrics for export to Holland, Prussia, Belgium, & Italy; hosiery, cutlery, & metallic wares generally, are other chief manufs. Until 1848 Neuchâtel acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia, but a revolution having then occurred, it is now a democratic member of the Swiss confederation, in which it holds the 21st place. Principal towns are Neuchâtel, Chaux-de-Fonds, Valengin, & Le Locle.

NEUCHATEL (Germ. *Neuenburg*), a town of Switzerland, on the N.W. shore of the Lake Neuchâtel, 25 m. W. Bern. Pop. 5,300. It has an anc. castle, the former residence of the dukes of Neuchâtel, a cathedral, of the 12th century, a town hall, with a public library, an orphan asylum, founded in 1722, several hospitals, a college, & a collection of natural history. It is the chief entrepôt of the cant., & has considerable trade in wine, corn, cattle, watches, lace, cotton stuffs, &c.

NEUCHATEL (LAKE OF), one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W., 18 m. N. the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cants. Neuchâtel, Vaud, Freiburg, & Bern. Length 24 m., average breadth 4 m. Estimated area, 90 sq. m., height above the sea 143 feet, & depth 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, & it discharges its own N. by the Thiel through the Lake of Bienne into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, & on them are the towns Neuchâtel & Yverdun, between which a steamer plies daily.

NEUDAMN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 28 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,430.

NEUDEK, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N. Elnbogen, on the Rohla, with 2 castles. Pop. 2,000.

NEUDENAU, a town of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, on the Jaxt, 7 m. N.E. Wimpfen. Pop. 1,250.

NEUDORF (Hung. *Iglo*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. S. Leutschau. Pop. 5,900. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a town-hall, manufs. of linens, & iron & copper works.—II. Lower Austria, 9 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 2,024.

NEUENBURG, a circle of Oldenburg, Germany. Pop. 1852, 35,232.

NEUENBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, reg. & 11 m. S.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,960.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Enz, 27 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,554.—III. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,120.

NEUENDORF, two vills. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 2 m. N. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,880.—II. duchy Anhalt-Köthen, N.W. Güsten.

NEUENECK, or NEUENEGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. S.W. Bern. Pop. 1,880.

NEUENHAUS, a town of Hanover, landr. & 50 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. dist. Pop. 1,462.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a market t. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. 57 m. S.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,370.—*Neuenrade* is a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 1,360.

NEUENSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kocher, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,421.

NEUENSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, circ., Jaxt, on the Eppach, 31 m. N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,486. Its castle is now used as an hospital.

NEUERBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Treves. Pop. 1,730.

NEUERN (OBER and UNTER), two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Klattau. United pop. 1,250.

NEUFAHRWASSER, a vill. of W. Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, reg. & 4 m. N. Danzig, of which it is the port. It has a light-house, & is defended by a fort.

NEUF-BRISACH, a town of France. [BREISACH.]

NEUFCHATEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Mouzon, close to its junction with the Meuse, 35 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 3,598. It has a communal college, public library, & manufs. of coarse woollens, doe-skins, & cotton-quilts.—II. a town, Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant., 19 m. S.W. Bastogne. Pop. 1,648.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 25 m. N.E. Rouen, on the Béthune. Pop. 2,990. It is famed for its cheese, in which, with butter and flour, it has a considerable trade.

NEUFFEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, in a picturesque valley, 9 m. N.E. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,000.

NEUGEDEIN, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. W. Klattau. Pop. 1,813. It has large woollen stuff manufactories, employing upwards of 6,000 hands.

NEUHAUS, several towns, and market towns, of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. S.S.E. Tabor. Pop. 7,604. It has a handsome palace of Count Czernin, a Jesuit college, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. 1,410.—III. Hanover, landr. & 24 m. N.W. Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. 1,513, employed in ship-building and linen & woollen weaving.

NEUHAUSEL (Hung. *Ersek-Ujvar*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, on the Neutra, co. & 22 miles S. Neutra. Pop. 6,780. It has the ruins of a strong fortress, & manufactories of woollens.

NEUHAUSEN, several market towns and vills. of Würtemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, 5 m. S.S.W. Esslingen. Pop. 2,170.—II. circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, N.W. Urach. Pop. 1,201.—III. same circ., 5 m. E. Tuttlingen. Pop. 1,015.

NEUHOF, several market towns of Central & S. Germany, the principal in Hessen Cassel, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Fulda, with 1,700 inhab.

NEUILLÉ-POINT-PIERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. N. N. W. Tours. Pop. 1,700, chiefly employed in weaving.

NEUILLY, several comms. & towns of France.—I. (*Sur-Seine*), dep. & on right bank of the Seine, here crossed by a noble stone bridge of 5 arches, 1¼ m. from the W. extremity of Paris, and on the road to St. Germains. Pop. 9,451, chiefly employed in manufs. of porcelain and starch, chemical works, and liqueur distilleries. It has a handsome church, fine modern villas, & picturesque well-wooded suburbs. The royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was till lately the favorite summer residence of Louis Philippe, but was destroyed during the revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the right bank of the river, & into the wooded islets that divide the stream.—II. (*St. Front*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, 11 m. N.W. Château Thierry. Pop. 1,802.—III. (*en Thelle*), a comm. & vill., dep. Oise, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Senlis. Pop. 1,300.—IV. (*lès Réal*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,222.—V. (*le Vendin*), dep. & 18 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,571.—VI. (*l'Evêque*), dep. Calvados, 4 m. S.E. Isigny. Pop. 1,213.—VII. dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Langres. Pop. 1,240.

NEUKALDEN, a walled town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 26 m. E. Gustrow, cap. dist., on Lake Comerow, with 2,150 inhab. Manufs. of linens & tobacco pipes.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. & 9 m. E.S.E. Leobschütz. Pop. 1,040.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Grenft, 6 m. S.E. Ziegenhain. Pop. 2,057.

NEUKLOSTER, a vill. of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, princip. & 10 m. E.S.E. Wismar. Pop. 717.

NEULERCHENFIELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1 m. W. Vienna, with an hospital. Pop. 4,700.

NEUMAGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,370.

NEUMARK, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S. E. Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 1,300. It is enclosed by walls, & has

manufs. of woollen cloths & leather.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 34 m. W.S.W. Nowi-Sandec. —III. Bohemia, circ. and 16 miles W.S.W. Klattau. Pop. 1,133.

NEUMARKT, several towns and market towns of Germany. I. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 19 ms. W.N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the railroad to Glogau. Pop. 4,100. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens & linens.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. presid., on the Sulz, 21 m. S. E. Nürnberg. Pop. 3,085. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of silk and tobacco.—III. Upper Austria, circ. Salzache, 13 m. N. E. Salzburg. Pop. 700.—IV. (Illyrian *Terszcsch*), Illyria, circ. & 24 m. N.N.W. Laibach.

NEUMARKT, or MAROS VASARHELY, a fortified town of Transylvania, 77 m. N.W. Kronstadt, on the Maros. Pop. 2,736. It has a strong castle, a Roman Catholic college & seminary, & a Protestant college, with a cabinet of Natural history.

NEUMUNSTER, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., 17 m. S.S.E. Kiel, on the Hamburg railroad. It has manufs. of woollens.

NEUNKIRCHEN, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 38 m. S.E. Treves. Pop. 2,020.—II. Lower Austria, 10 m. S.W. Neustadt, on railway to Glocknitz. Pop. 2,200.

NEUPAKAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,482, mostly employed in extensive cotton stuff factories.

NEURODE, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 46 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 5,300. It has an ancient castle, & manufs. of flannels.

NEUSALZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 48 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 3,370. It was founded by a colony of Moravian brethern (*Herrnhüters*), and has ship-building docks, & manufs. of linen & lace.

NEUSATZ (Hung. *Uj-Videk*), a fortified town of Hungary, cap. dist., with a steam-boat station on left bank of the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 46 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 17,400. It is enclosed by walls, & has numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic, high & Jewish schools, and an active traffic with Turkey, facilitated by its position near the influx of the Theiss, Drave, and Save into the Danube. Pop. of dist. 1850, 218,588.

NEUSE, r., N. C., rises in Person & Orange counties, & after a course of 350 ms., flows into a large estuary, connected with Pamlico sound. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 ms. above Newbern, & for boats about 200 ms.

NEUSIDEL (LAKE OF), (Hung. *Fertö Tava*), a lake of Hungary, near its W. frontier, between the cos. Oedenburg & Weiselburg, 19 m. S.S.W. Presburg. Length 23 m., average breadth, 7 m., depth from 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Vulka river, and the town Rusth is on its W. side, where its banks are well-wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, & here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabnitz by a canal cut by a prince of the Esterhazy family, who resides in its vicinity.

NEUSIEDL-AM-SEE (Hung. *Nezider*), a market t. of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedel, 19 m. S.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,036.

NEUSOHL (Hung. *Beszterecze Banya*), a town of N. Hungary, cap. co. Söhl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bestritza, 80 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 3,600, or with adjoining villages, 12,000, nearly half Protestants. It has an ancient castle, & numerous churches, in one of which is a bell weighing 5 tons, a hospital, Roman Catholic & Lutheran colleges, several superior schools, manufs. of sword-blades & beet-root sugar, a considerable trade in linens & beer, and one of the largest smelting houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council & tribunal. The Herrengrund mines near it yield annually 1,500 cwts. of copper.

NEUSS, *Nova-aesium*, or *Novesium*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 4 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Erft, and on a canal which joins the Rhine. Pop. 8,830. It has numerous manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, and velvets. In 451 it was sacked by Attila; in 1254 it joined the Hanseatic league. In its vicinity numerous urns & Roman medals have been found.

NEUSTADT, numerous towns of Germany, &c.—I. (*Nowemiesto*), Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. N.E. Königratz. Pop. 1,750. It is surrounded by walls, & has numerous churches, & some woollen manufs.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Posen, 27 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Braune. Pop. 2,645. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, & has manufs. of woollen stuffs, linens, & lace, with some trade in Hungarian wines.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 2 m. N. Magdeburg, of which it is considered a suburb. Pop. 6,700.—IV. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 32 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,208.—V. W. Prussia, reg. & 24 m. N.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Rehde. Pop. 2,050.—VI. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on an island formed by an affl. of the Schalm, 17 m. E. Marburg. Pop. 1,792.—VII. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 m. N.N.E. Lubeck, with 2,647 inhabitants, a harbor for small vessels, and some trade in ship-building.—VIII. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elde, 18 miles, S. S. E. Schwerin. Pop. 1,771.—IX. Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., on two small rivers, 18 m. E.S.E. Freiburg. Pop. 1,710.—X. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kocher, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,400.—XI. Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 m. S.W. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,077.—XII. (*Am Rubenberge*), 15 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. dist., on the Leine. Pop. 1,500, engaged in linen weaving, brewing, & ship-building.—XIII. (*am Kulm*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 14 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,000.—XIV. (*an-der-Aisch*), Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. dist., on the Aisch, 20 m. N.N.E. Anspach. Pop. 3,061. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 castles, and manufactories of leather and cotton, and woollen cloths.—XV. (*an der Hardt*), Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on a small affl. of the Rhine, 12 m. N. Landau. Pop. 6,088, employed in manufs. of muskets, paper, woollen cloth, chemical & vinegar factories, and an oil & gunpowder mills.—XVI. (*an der Heide*), duchy Saxe Coburg, princip. and 9 m. N.E. Coburg, cap., dist., with 2,000 inhabitants and a ducal residence.—XVII. (*an der Orla*), grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, circ. & 24 m. S.E. Weimar, cap. circ., on the Orla, an affl. of the Saale. Pop. 4,250. It has a ducal residence, & manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and leather. Pop. of circ. 1853, 47,799.—XVIII. (*an der Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., cap. dist., on the Saale, 40 m. N. E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,450.—XIX. (*an der Waldnab*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 31 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,560.—XX. (*bei Stolpen*), Saxony, circ. & 21 miles E. Dresden, on the Polenz. Pop. 2,122.—XXI. (*Eberswalde*), Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Finnow canal, & on railroad to Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 5,360, employed in manufs. of porcelain, ivory, brass, iron, & steel wares, & woollen & linen fabrics.—XXII. (or *Nagy Banya*), Hungary. [Banya.]—XXIII. Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. 2,846.—XXIV. Moravia, circ. & 13 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, with a station on railroad to Prague. Pop. 4,000.—XXV. a market town of Brunswick, circ. Wolfenbüttel, at the terminus of the Harzburg railroad, 24 m. S. Brunswick. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT, or WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S. Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on railroad to Grāz, on the small river Kerbach, & on the canal of Vienna. Pop. 9,323, exclusive of military. The town is regularly built, surrounded by walls, & entered by four gates: it was formerly the residence of the emperors, & has a cathedral of the 13th century, with two tall towers, and a royal castle, a gymnasium, a Cistercian abbey, with a library of 20,000 vols., & museums; military academy, with models, & instruments, & a library of 8,000 volumes. It has extensive sugar refineries, cotton manufs., & breweries, & paper mills.

NEUSTADTL, sevl. towns of Germany.—I. (Hung. *Kiszneza-Ujhely*), N. Hungary, co. Trentschin, 45 m. N. Kremnitz. Pop. 2,500.—II. Boh. (*Nowemiesto*), Moravia, circ. & 24 m. N. E. Iglau. Pop. 1,814. It has a castle & iron mines.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 40 m. N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,500. Manufs. of woollen cloths.

NEUSTADTL, RUDOLPHSWERTH, or NOVO-MESTO, a town of Illyria, 38 m. S.E. Laybach, on the Gurk. Pop. 1,751.

NEUSTADTL-AN-DER-WAAG (Hungarian, *Vagh-Ujhely*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 33 m. N.N.W. Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 5,500. It has a manuf. of woollen cloth.—*Böhmisch Neustadtl* is a town

of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 12 m. N.N.E. Reichenberg. Pop. 2,496.

NEUSTETTIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 39 m. S.S.E. Köslin, cap. circ. Pop. 4,060.

NEUSTIFT, several market towns of Germany, &c. —I. Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, 11 m. S.S.W. Innsbrück. Pop. 1,470.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. E. Tabor.—III. Styria, circ. & 16 m. S.W. Marburg. Pop. 140.

NEU-STRELITZ, a town of N. Germany, cap. grand duchy Mecklenb.-Strelitz, between lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 m. N.N.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,484. It is the usual residence of the grand duke & court, & has a theatre, college, mint, & other government offices, a public library of 50,000 vols., & a collection of antiquities. Its inhabitants are mostly supported by supplying the government estabs.

NEUTEICH (Pol. *Nitych*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 21 m. S.E. Danzig. Pop. 1,650.

NEUTITSCHEIN, a town of Moravia, circ. & 26 m. E.N.E. Prerau. Pop. 9,000, many of whom are emp'd in woollen weaving & making flannel. Near it is a mineral spring.

NEUTRA, a town of N.W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Neutra, 46 m. E.N.E. Presburg. Pop. 4,090. It has a strong castle & cathedral.

NEUVE-EGLISE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 9 m. S.W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,942.

NEUVEVILLE (Germ. *Neuenstadt*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the N.W. shore of the lake of Bienne, 9 m. S.W. Bienne. Pop. 1,200.

NEUVIC, several comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 13 m. W.S.W. Perigueux. Pop. 2,260.—II. dep. Correze, 12 m. S. Ussel. Pop. 2,800.—III. H. Vienne, 17 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,770.

NEUVILLE, several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,140.—II. dep. Loiret, 13 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,228.—III. dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 2,250. —IV. dep. Rhône, on the Saone, 8 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,600, chiefly employed in cotton & silk mills.—Also numerous vills. in France.

NEUVY, numerous comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,200.—II. (*le Roi*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,628.—IV. (*Sautour*), dep. Yonne, 16 m. N.W. Tonnere. Pop. 1,600.—IV. (*St. Sepulchre*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., & 8½ m. W. La. Châtre. Pop. 2,040.—V. (*Sur Loire*), dep. Nievre, near the Loire, 8 m. N.N.W. Cosne. Pop. 1,350.

NEUWARP, & NEUWEDEL, two small towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Stettin. Pop. 1,800.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 75 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,000.

NEUWIED, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 8 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., & principty., on lt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 6,100. It was founded early in the 18th century, & is well built; principal edifices, the ancient castle of the counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, & extensive gardens. Calvinist, Rom. Cath., Baptist, & various other churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, normal school, several private boarding & educational establishments, a library of 10,000 vols., & a prosperous Moravian estab. It has also a collection of Roman antiquities.

NEVA, an important river or strait of Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, connecting the lake Ladoga with the gulf of Finland. Length 40 m. from Schlusselberg, on the former, to St. Petersburg at the head of the latter, which city it separates from the N. suburbs; breadth 1,500 feet; depth in the channel about 50 ft. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of N. Russia & the sea, though usually frozen up from October to April; it has been found to carry into the gulf 116,000 cubic feet of water in a second. It receives several small, & partially navigable rivers, & is crossed by two movable bridges, one 2,730 feet in length.

NEVADA, county, Cal. Situated on the E. border of the state, & contains 1,750 sq. ms. Drained by Uba river & branches, & by the waters of Beer r. Surface hilly & mountainous. Capital, Nevada City. There were in the county in 1855, horses 1,304; mules, 825; cows, 1,758; beef cattle, 2,268; work oxen, 3,88; hogs, 4,279; barley, 14,300 bush. produced; oats, 307; potatoes, 9,950; acres of land in cultivation, 15,837;—33 quartz mills, employing a cap. $3,385,425. Cap. emp'd in other mining operations, $1,075,650. Pop. 21,365, of whom 3,226 were Indians, and 3,886 Chinese.

NEVADA, p-o., Green co., Wis.

NEVADA (Sierra), Spain. [Sierra Nevada.]

NEVADA CITY, capital Nevada county, Cal., 80 N. E. Sacramento city, between two small branches of the Uba r. It contains a court house, jail, several stores, a circus, a printing office, issuing a tri-weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 2,683 inhabs; in 1854, the pop. had increased to over 5,000.

NEVANS, Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 826.

NEVEL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 54 m. N. Vitebsk, cap. circ., surrounded by lakes. Pop. 4,600, of whom about 1,000 are Jews.

NEVELE, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. W. Ghent. Pop. 3,500.

NEVENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area, 991 ac. Pop. 199.

NEVERN, a pa. of Wales. [Nefern.]

NEVERS, *Noviodunum*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Nievre, on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches, at the confluence of the Nièvre, & at the head of the branch r. r. *du centre*, 35 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 13,751. It is a tribunal of commerce, & has a communal college with a library of 7,000 vols., & a fine cathedral. It has manufs. of iron & steel goods, porcelain, & jewellery. Previous to 1789, it was the capital of the prov. Nivernais. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper works of Imphy, & the foundry of La Chaussade for cables & anchors for the national marine. Near it are the mineral waters of Pouges.

NEVERSINK, river, N. Y., rises in Ulster co., and enters the Delaware r. at Port Jervis. It is a good mill stream.

NEVERSINK, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 99 S.W. Albany, 312 W. Surface hilly & mountainous. Drained by Neversink r. on the S., & by Rondout cr. on the E. It has 8 tanneries, 3 grist m., 16 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,681; 1850, 2,281.

NEVEZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finisterre, 18 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,920.

NEVIANSK (NEW & OLD), two towns of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, 35 m. N. Ekaterinburg.

NEVILLE, p-v., Washington t., Clermont co., O., 126 S.E. Columbus, 486 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., & contains 250 inhabitants.

NEVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 28 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,590.

NEVILLE (PORT), an inlet of Vancouvers I., N. side of Brit. N. A. Lat. 50° 32′ N., lon. 125° W.—*Nevil bay* is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson bay.

NEVIN, p-o., Highland co., O., 82 S.W. Columbus, 449 W.

NEVIN, or NEFYN, a mkt. town & pa. of N. Wales, co. & on the bay of Carnarvon, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,816 ac. Pop. 1854. It has a harbor, but no trade. It joins with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, & Pwllheli, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

NEVIS, a W. India isl., belonging to Great Britain, leeward group, in lat. 17° 10′ N., lon. 62° 40′ W., separated from the S. end of St. Christopher's by a channel 2 m. across. Area about 20 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 10,200. Shape circular; surface rises to a central peak 2,500 feet in elevation. Soil generally fertile, & in 1841, the total produce exported amounted in value to 17,455*l*., sugar standing for 15,527*l*. Total value of imports in ditto, 23,728*l*. The legislature is composed of the administrator of the government, a legislative council, & a house of assembly of 15 members. Salary of administrator, £500. The isl. consists of 5 parishes. Charlestown the cap., is at its S.W. extremity. Public revenue 1845, 4,566*l*.

NEW. For places with this prefix not under-mentioned, see additional names.

NEW-ABBEY, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 7 m. S. Dumfries. Area, 25½ sq. ms. Pop. 1,098. Here are remains of an abbey of 13th century.

NEW ABERDEEN, p-v., Waterloo t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 8½ m. from Galt. It has a store, a saw m., & 125 inhabitants.

NEWAGO, county, Mich. Situated in the W. part of the southern peninsula. Area, 864 sq. ms. Drained

by Marquette, Muskegon, and White rivers. Capital, Newago. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $4,275; wheat, 327 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 7,200; oats, 380; wool, 2 pounds;—1 grist m. Cap. employed in manufac., $24,100; value of manufactured articles, $32,750. Pop. 1850, 510.

NEWAGO, p-o., capital, Newago co., Mich. Situated on the Maskegon r. Has a grist m., several saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

NEWAHY, & NEWARY, two towns of India.—I. dom. & 35 m. S.E. Jeypoor, on an abrupt rock, near the strong fort Nharghur.—II. 16 m. S.E. Dewass.

NEW ALBANY, p-v., Albany t., Bradford co., Pa., 186 N. Harrisburg, 247 W.

NEW ALBANY, v., Green t., Mahoning co., O. It has 1 school & 52 inhabitants. Pop. 1850, 168.

NEW ALBANY, city, & capital of Floyd co., Ia., 121 S. by E. Indianapolis, 600 W. Situated at the southern terminus of the New Albany & Salem r r., & on the right bank of the Ohio r., 2 ms. below the foot of the falls, where the Ohio descends 32 feet in one mile. It is the largest place in the state, & contains a court-house, jail, 9 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Campbellite, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, an insurance company, a seminary for males & females, a lyceum, 4 schools, a theological college, 40 or 50 stores of different kinds, an iron foundry & steam engine fac., a rope fac., a steam grist m., a steam saw m., a hemp bagging fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 8,181 inhabitants; of the t., exclusive of the city, 1,714; 1854, 10,000. It is regularly laid out with streets running parallel with the r. the whole length of the city, intersected by others crossing them at right angles. The streets are generally from 60 to 80 or 100 feet wide. From 10 to 15 steam-boats are built here annually, besides sloops & schooners, to be sold at New Orleans, & there are several extensive ship yards. The place was laid off in 1813.

NEW ALBANY, p-v., Pontotoc co., Miss.

NEW ALBANY, p-v., Linn co., Oregon.

NEW ALBION, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 307 W. by S. Albany, 347 W. Surface elevated & broken; soil fertile. Drained by Cattaraugus cr. & Alleghany r. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,016; 1850, 1,633.

NEW ALEXANDER, p-v., Jefferson co., O., 140 E. Columbus, 272 W. It has 2 stores, 25 dwellings, and about 150 inhabitants.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, p-v., Westmoreland co., Pa., 171 W. Harrisburg, 197 W. Situated on the E. side of Loyalhanna r., & contains 3 stores, & 427 inhabs.

NEW ALSACE, p-v., Dearborn co., Ia., 85 S.E. Indianapolis, & has a Roman Catholic Church and 300 inhabitants.

NEW ALSTEAD, p-v., Alstead t., Cheshire co., N. H., 54 S.W., Concord, 458 W. Situated on S. side of Cold r.

NEW AMSTERDAM, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 140 S. Indianapolis, 637 W. Situated on the E. side of the Ohio r., immediately above the entrance of Indian cr. It has 1 store & 100 inhabitants.

NEW ANTIOCH, p. o., Clinton co., O.

NEWARK, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 57 N.E. Montpelier, 587 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil cold & unproductive. Drained by the head waters of Passumsic r. Pop. 1840, 360; 1850, 434.

NEWARK, t., Tioga co., N. Y., 8 N. Owego, 161 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys; soil gravelly loam. Drained by E. and W. Owego creeks. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a glove fac., 5 grist m., 20 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,616; 1850, 1,983.

NEWARK, p-v., Arcadia t., Wayne co., N. Y., 186 W. by N. Albany, 357 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 12 stores, 2 warehouses, a steam flouring m. and distillery, 2 steam furnaces, 2 carriage fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants.

NEWARK, city, port of entry, and capital of Essex co., N. J., 9 m. W. New York, 49 N.E. Trenton, 215 W. It is in 44° 45′ N. lat., & 74° 10′ & 2° 49′ W. lon. from W. Situated on the W. side of Passaic river, between 4 & 5 miles by the course of the river from its entrance into Newark bay, & on the New Jersey r. r., 9 miles from New York, & 80 from Philadelphia. It is the most populous & flourishing place in the state. Population in 1820, 10,950; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,894; in 1854, 45,000. The Passaic river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons burden. There is a communication almost hourly with the city of New York by railroad. The Morris canal passes through it. The city is regularly laid out with broad and straight streets, with two large & elegant public grounds, bordered with lofty trees, & bounded by the principal avenues. The ground is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the level of the river, & is open & airy. The city is abundantly supplied with pure water from a spring 2 miles distant, in pipes laid by a joint stock company, and seven miles of iron pipes have been laid for the distribution of the water to the inhabitants; and it is well lighted with gas. The city is generally well built, mostly of wood, but a considerable number of brick & stone. The court-house is a large edifice, in a commanding position in the W. part of the city, built of brown freestone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The New Jersey r. r. company have a large and fine building for a depot, which is an ornament to the place. There are 29 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Bethel, 1 Dutch Reformed, 3 Episcopal, 9 Methodist, 8 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist. Several of them exhibit much architectural beauty. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,708,650, & 3 insurance offices. There is an apprentices' library, a circulating library, a mechanics' association for scientific & literary improvement, who have a library & philosophical apparatus, & a mercantile literary association, who support public lectures, several seminaries & high schools. The commerce of Newark is considerable and increasing. A whaling company was incorporated in 1833, who are successfully prosecuting the business. The tonnage of the port in 1853 was 8,470 tons. The manufactures of Newark consist of leather in various styles, carriages, railroad cars, India-rubber goods, machinery, various articles of cast & wrought iron, steel, & brass; jewellery, cutlery, paints, &c., & employing a capital of $4,336,348, and producing articles valued at $10,882,662. There are 4 printing offices issuing 3 daily & 2 weekly newspapers. This town was settled in 1666 by a company from Guilford, Branford, Milford, & New Haven, Conn. It is therefore eminently New England, & Puritanic in its origin. They purchased the territory, including several neighboring towns, of the Indians, for 1300 New England currency, 12 Indian blankets, and 12 guns. They formed a government, & administered it, often disputing the claims of the proprietaries, by holding to an original & superior right derived from purchase from the natives. Robert Treat, Esq., afterwards governor of Connecticut, was chosen the first recorder or town-clerk.

NEWARK, p-v., New Castle co., Del., 59 N. by W. Dover, 99 W. Situated on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore r. r., 40 m. from Philadelphia, & on a branch of Christiana cr. It contains an Episcopal church, a college, & 450 inhabitants. Delaware College was founded in 1833, & endowed by the state with a fund of $100,000. It has a president, 5 professors, 78 alumni, 45 students, and 7,500 vols. in its libraries. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in July.

NEWARK, p-v., Worcester co., Md., 123 S.E. Annapolis, 163 W. Situated in the E. part of the county.

NEWARK, p-v., Wirt co., Va.

NEWARK, p-t., capital of Licking co., O., 33 E.N.E. Columbus, 366 W. Situated at the confluence of 3 principal branches of Licking r., & on the Ohio and Erie canal, & on the Central Ohio r. r., & the Sandusky, Mansfield, & Newark r. r. It has a brick court house, jail, 2 academies, a market house, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 26 stores, 3 newspaper printing offices, issuing 2 semi-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers, a woollen fac., a foundry, 2 grist m., & vill. 3,654 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 5,059.

NEWARK, t., Allegan. co., Mich., 189 W. Detroit. The v. is situated on Kalamazoo r., 2 ms. from its mouth, in Lake Michigan. It has a commodious harbor. Pop. of the t. 1840, 121; 1850, 246.

NEWARK, p. t., Rock co., Wis. Drained by a branch of Pickatonakee r. Pop. 855.

NEWARK, p. o., Kendall co., Ill., 140 N.E. Springfield, near the left bank of Fox r.

NEWARK, p-v., Warrick co., Ia. Situated on the E. side of Big Pigeon cr.

NEWARK, p-v., White co., Tenn., 80 E. Nashville.

NEWARK, p-v., Knox county, Mo., 44 N. Jefferson City, 95° W. Situated on the N.E. side of the S. Fabius r.

NEWARK, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. & 17 m. N.E. Nottingham, on a railroad thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the Great N. railroad, & on the Newark river, a navigable branch of the Trent. Area of pa. 1,889 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,330. It is well-built, has in its centre a spacious market-place, & is approached from the N. by a long raised causeway on numerous arches. A large church, a grammar school founded 1529; annual revenue of this, & other charities, 2,500*l*. The town-hall is a handsome edifice containing corporate offices, courts of law, & a public assembly room. The castle, built by K. Stephen, was dismantled by the parliamentary army, & is now a stately ruin; in it K. John died in 1216. Manufs. of sheetings & other linen goods, with metal foundries, tile factories, & large exports of malt, corn, wool, gypsum, & limestone. Markets, Wednesday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

NEWARK VALLEY, p-v., Newark t., Tioga co., N. Y., 154 W.S.W. Albany, 285 W. Situated on East Owego cr., & contains 4 churches,—2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Universalist,—a high school, a bank, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 400 inhabs.

NEW ASHFORD, t., Berkshire co., Mass., 18 N. Lenox, 130 W. by N. Boston. Incorporated in 1801. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by head branches of Green r. and of Housatonic r. Marble is found here. It has a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 227; 1850, 186.

NEW ATHENS, p-v., Clarion co., Pa.

NEW ATHENS, p-v., Athens t., Harrison co., O., 115 E. by N. Columbus, 291 W. It contains a church, 4 stores, & 331 inhabitants. It is the seat of Franklin college, which was founded in 1825, has a president, & 6 professors or other instructors, 150 alumni, 110 students, & 5,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September.

NEWBALD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. North Cave. Area, 5,450 ac. Pop. 908.

NEW BABYLON, p-o., Paulding co., Ga.

NEW BALTIMORE, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 15 S. Albany, 354 W. Surface broken & hilly; soil a fertile clay & sandy loam. Drained by Dieppe & Haivnakraus creeks, flowing into Hudson r., which bounds it on the E. The v. is situated on the W. side of Hudson river, & contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 4 stores, 2 warehouses, 2 brick yards, & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,306; 1850, 2,381.

NEW BALTIMORE, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 108 N. by W. Richmond, 45 W. It contains 1 Baptist church in the vicinity, an academy, 2 stores, a tannery, and about 150 inhabitants.

NEW BALTIMORE, p-v., Marlboro t., Starke co., O., 158 N.E. Columbus, 315 W.

NEW BANDON, pa., Gloucester co., N. B. Situated on the S. side of the Bay of Chaleurs. Drained by Carraquotte r. It has 2 grist m., 4 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,144.

NEW BARBADOES, t., Bergen co., N. J. Surface mostly level; soil sandy loam & red shale, & well cultivated. Drained by Hackensack r., on the E. & Saddle r. on the W. It contains the village of Hackensack. There are in the t. a tannery, 6 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,104; 1850, 2,265.

NEWBATTLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 1. m. S. Dalkeith. Area about 8 sq. ms. Pop. 2,518. Here is Newbattle Abbey, formerly a monastery, founded in 1140, now the seat of the M. of Lothian. Its park is celebrated for its fine trees.

NEW BAVARIA, p-v., Henry co., O.

NEW BEDFORD, city, port of entry, & semi-capital of Bristol county, Mass., 55 ms. S. of Boston; 28 E. of Newport; 49 S.E. of Providence; 226 E. New York; 434 from Washington; in 41° 38′ 10″ N. lat., & 70° 55′ 16″ E. lon. Pop. in 1830, 7,592; 1840, 12,087; 1850, 16,443; 1851, 18,044; 1854, 20,000. New Bedford was set off from Dartmouth & incorporated as a town in the year 1787; was incorporated as a city in the year 1847. It is delightfully situated on the west side of Acushnet river; directly opposite is the flourishing town of Fairhaven, one mile distant, to which it is connected by a bridge & ferry. The land rises gradually from the river to a considerable height; the approach to it, in sailing up the harbor, is not excelled in beauty by that of any town in the country. It is laid out with much regularity; the streets crossing each other at right angles; much taste is manifested in the construction of its public buildings & dwellings; many of the private dwellings are elegant, and completely embosomed in trees & shrubbery. It contains a city hall, built of granite, 100 feet long, 61 feet wide, & three stories high; a court house built of brick, & a custom house, a handsome granite building; four banks with an aggregate capital of $1,900,000; an institution for savings, with deposits to the amount of $1,200,000; 23 churches, two of which are fine granite buildings,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 4 Orthodox, 5 Christian Baptist, 5 Methodists, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Unitarian, & 1 Seamen's Bethel; 1 academy; 32 public schools, one of which is a high school, a fine large brick building. In these schools are educated at the public expense 3,499 children at an annual cost of $30,000, besides 21 private schools, in which are taught 600 scholars. These schools are of a high order, and justly the pride of the citizens. The fire department is one of the most efficient in New England. There are 33 manufactories of all sorts; the most important of which is, 15 for oil & candles, the product of the whale fishery; one large cotton factory, called the Wamsutta mill, propelled by steam, containing 12,500 spindles, 288 looms, employing 230 hands, & turns out daily 4,800 yards of cotton cloth, which has obtained several medals for its superior quality; one cordage factory, with an invested capital of $75,000, employing 100 hands, & producing annually 1,000 tons of cordage, celebrated for being of the best quality; a large paper hanging manufactory which turns out 400,000 rolls of paper annually; also a rivet factory worked by steam, & two iron foundries; 4 printing offices, issuing 2 daily, 3 weekly, & 1 monthly publication; & 186 mercantile stores. There are two marine railways, one of them capable of taking up large ships. Railroad cars leave three times daily for Boston & Providence, and every afternoon for Fall River & Stonington to connect with steam boats at those places, running to New York. There are two cemeteries, each containing about 8 acres, called the Rural, & Oak Grove; the latter is pleasantly situated & tastefully laid out. The whale fishery is the principal business which is carried on at New Bedford, & has been the means chiefly of building it up to its present importance in population & wealth. As early as 1764, small sloops of 40 to 60 tons burthen, were fitted out to cruise during the summer months, off the capes of Virginia & Hatteras for sperm whales; taking care to return to port before the equinoctical gales commenced; the blubber was brought into port & tried out on shore. Gradually the voyages were extended in larger vessels to the bay of Mexico, & about the West India Islands, thence to the Azores, & Cape de Verd Islands, & coast of Guinea. In 1791 a ship called the Rebecca was fitted out for a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean; this ship was the first *American whaler* that ever entered that Ocean in pursuit of whales; her voyage was successful. From these small beginnings, the whale fishery has steadily increased to its present importance, with the exception of the interruption of the Revolutionary war, & of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, until New Bedford has become the greatest whaling port in the world. Her ships now circumnavigate the globe, & explore every ocean and sea from the Arctic to the Antarctic in pursuit of whales. The number of vessels employed in the whale fishery from the United States at this time, 1852, is 620, their tonnage, 193,990, of which there are belonging to the District of New Bedford, 372 vessels, employing upwards of 10,000 seamen. There was imported into the United States, during the year 1851, of sperm oil, 99,591 bbls.; of right whale oil, 328,483 bbls.; of whalebone, 3,916,500 lbs.: amounting in value to $10,028,089 of which there were imported into the District of New Bedford, of sperm oil, 60,465 bbls.; of right whale oil, 175,460 bbls.; of whalebone, 2,473,500 lbs.; amounting in value to $5,781,118; of which value, about $5,000,000 was brought into the port of New Bedford. The average length of the voyages of the right whale ships are 36 months; sperm whale ships 44 months. New Bedford is the greatest nursery for seamen in the United States; every whaling ship takes

about ten green hands, mostly farmers' sons from the country; upwards of 3,000 seamens' protections are annually granted at the custom house. New Bedford can not only claim the honor of sending the first American whaler into the Pacific ocean (the ship Rebecca); but also of owning the ship Dartmouth, memorable in history for being the ship which brought over from England the *tea*, that was thrown over board in Boston harbor at the commencement of the Revolutionary war; & also of owning the first ship which hoisted the American ensign in London after the close of the Revolutionary war. This ship was called the "Maria," & is still in being, staunch & strong, & is at this time, 1858, on a whaling voyage to the Indian ocean. Her register dates back to 1782, & it is believed she is the oldest ship belonging to the United States.

NEW BEDFORD, p-v., Mahoning t., Lawrence co., Pa., 244 W.N.W. Columbus, 285 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

NEW BEDFORD, p-v., Crawford t., Coshocton co., O., 90 N.E. Columbus, 333 W. Pop. 250.

NEWBERG, p-t., Cass co., Mich., 157 W. by S. Detroit, 605 W. Drained by branches of St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 175; 1850, 388.

NEW BERLIN, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 8 N.E. Norwich, 83 W. Albany, 347 W. Surface undulating; soil moist clay loam. Drained by Unadilla r. The v. is situated on the W. bank of Unadilla r., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a cotton fac., a grist m., a tannery, a rope walk, an oil m., a carding mach., a trip-hammer works, 4 carriage fac., a brewery, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,086; 1850, 2,562.

NEW BERLIN, p-b., capital of Union co., Pa., 69 N. Harrisburg, 179 W. Situated on the N. side of Penn's cr. It contains a court-house, a jail, 3 churches, —2 Lutheran & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, 4 printing offices issuing 5 weekly newspapers, and 741 inhabitants.

NEW BERLIN, p-v., Blair t., Stark co., O., 129 N. E. Columbus, 318 W.

NEW BERLIN, p-v., Milwaukee co., Wis., 91 E. Madison, 818 W.

NEW BERLIN CENTRE, p-o., New Berlin t., Chenango co., N. Y., 102 W. Albany, 343 W.

NEWBERN, p. v., capital Pulaski co., Va., 180 W.S. W. Richmond. It occupies a high & pleasant situation, & has a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian.—5 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

NEWBERN, p-v., port of entry, & capital of Craven co., N. C., is situated on the S.W. bank of the Neuse r., at the junction of the Trent, 30 miles above Pamlico sound, 120 E.S.E. Raleigh, 100 N.N.E. Wilmington, 348 W. Pop. 1830, 3,776; 1840, 3,690; 1850, 4,681; 1854, 4,800. It was long the capital of the state. The Neuse is here a mile & a half, & the Trent three-fourths of a mile wide. It has a court-house, jail, a theatre, a masonic hall, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 academies, 2 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $375,000, 60 stores, 3 grist m., a flouring m., 5 saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. It is pleasantly situated & handsomely built, & more healthy than most places in the state so near the seaboard. It has considerable trade, & exports grain, pork, lumber, & naval stores. A steamboat plies to Elizabeth City, & this connects with the line from Norfolk, Va., to Charleston, S. C.

NEWBERN, p-v., Bartholomew co., Ia., 50 S. by E. Indianapolis, 570 W. Situated on the S. side of Clifty creek. It has three stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

NEWBERN, p-v., Jersey co., Ill., 88 S.W. Springfield, 820 W.

NEWBERN, p-v., Green co., Ala.

NEWBERRY, district, S. C. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Broad r. runs on its E. border, & Saluda r. on its S. border, by branches of which it is watered. Surface undulating; soil very fertile along the margins of the streams. Cap. Newberry. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $803,382; Ind. corn, 664,058 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 79,132; rice, 1,460 pounds; cotton, 19,894 bales; —10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 4 tanneries; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufs., $71,819; value of manufac. articles, $151,145;—32 churches; 20 schools, 1,181 scholars; 1 library, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 18,350; 1850, 20,143.

NEWBERRY, t., York co., Pa. Drained by Conewago & Fishing creeks, entering the Susquehanna on the E. It has 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 5 potteries, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,850; 1850, 2,191.

NEWBERRY, p-v., Lycoming co., Pa., 95 N. Harrisburg, 205 W. Situated on the right bank of Lycoming cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian,—2 flouring m., several stores, and 500 inhabitants.

NEWBERRY, C. H., p-v., capital of Newberry dist., S. C., 47 W.N.W. Columbia, 594 W. Situated on a small branch of Saluda r., & on the Greenville & Columbia r. r. Contains a court-house, several stores, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants.

NEWBERRY, p-t., Geauga co., O., 159 N.W. Columbus, 333 W.

NEWBERRY, p-v., Wayne county, Ky., 110 S. Frankfort, 608 W. Situated on the W. side of Otter creek.

NEWBERRY, p-v., Greene co., Ia. Situated on the E. bank of White r.

NEWBERRY, t., Warrick county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 526.

NEWBERRYTOWN, p-v., York co., Pa., 19 S. Harrisburg, 105 W. Situated on elevated ground, and contains a church & 250 inhabs.

NEW BETHEL, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

NEW BETHEL, p. v., Marion co., Ia., 8 S.E. Indianapolis, 579 W. It contains a Baptist church and about 100 inhabitants.

NEWBIGGIN, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Teesdale, 11¼ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 583.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Woodhorn, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Pop. 717. It has an interesting chapel, & is resorted to for sea-bathing.—III. a pa., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Area, 1,184 ac. Pop. 114.

NEWBLISS, a thriving mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. E.S.E. Clones. Pop. 566.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, p-b., capital of Perry co., Pa., 34 W. by N. Harrisburg, 126 W. It contains a court-house & public offices of brick, a stone jail, 5 stores, 2 churches, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Callaway co., Mo., 11 N. by E. Jefferson City, 928 W.

NEWBOLD, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. (*On-Avon*), co. Warwick, 11¾ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area, 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,178.—II. (*Pacey*), same co., 4¼ m. N.N.W. Kineton. Area, 1,824 ac. Pop. 323.—III. (*Verdon*), co. Leicester, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 712.—IV. (and *Dunstan*), a township, co. Derby, pa. & 1¾ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 2,935.—V. (*Astbury*), a co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 2 m. S.E. Congleton. Pop. 705.

NEWBORN, p-v., Newton co., Ga., 55 N.W. Milledgeville, 654 W.

NEWBORO', p. v., Leeds co., Can. W. Situated on the S. bank of Rideau lake, & at the summit level of the Rideau canal, 40 m. from Kingston. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a flouring m., a tannery, & 350 inhabitants.

NEWBOROUGH (LLAN BEDR), a market town & pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. of pa. 895. The town is anc.—II. pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Peterborough. Area, 4,340 ac. Pop. 698.—III. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Hanbury, 5¾ m. S.S.E. Uttoxeter. Pop. 742.

NEW BOSTON, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 22 S. by W. Concord, 467 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Piscataquoag r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—a fire insurance co., &c. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, an edge tool fac., 4 grist m., 19 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,569; 1850, 1,447.

NEW BOSTON, p-v., Sandisfield t., Berkshire co., Mass., 122 W. by S. Boston, 360 W. It contains an Episcopal church & 175 inhabitants.

NEW BOSTON, p-v., Thompson t., Windham co., Ct., 48 N.E. by E. Hartford, 384 W. Situated on both sides of the Quinnebaug r., & contains a Methodist church, and a cotton factory employing 35 persons,

and manufacturing 445,000 yards of print goods annually.

NEW BOSTON, p. o., Lewis co., N. Y.

NEW BOSTON, v., Sullivan t., Madison co., N. Y. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains 3 stores, a plaster m., & about 150 inhabs.

NEW BOSTON, p. o., Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 229.

NEW BOSTON, p. o., Spencer co., Ia.

NEW BOSTON, p. o., Henry co., Tenn.

NEWBOTTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W. Brackley. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 438.—II. a township, co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. Pop. 2,067.

NEWBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S. Woodbridge. Area, 897 ac. Pop. 221.

NEW BRAINTREE, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 66 W. Boston, 399 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by Ware river, which runs on its N.W. border. Finely watered by springs & brooks. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 752; 1850, 852.

NEW BRAUMFELS, p. v., capital Comal co., Tex., 50 S.W. Austin. Situated on the Guadelupe r. It contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Lutheran and 1 Roman Catholic,—& 1,298 inhabs.

NEW BREMEN, p. t., Lewis co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 1,510.

NEW BREMEN, p-v., German t., Au Glaize co., O., 97 W.N.W. Columbus, 491 W.

NEW BREMEN, p. o., Cook co., Ill.

NEW BRIDGE, p-v., Lumpkin co., Ga., 136 N.N. W. Milledgeville, 630 W. Situated on the N. side of Chestatee r.

NEWBRIDGE, a mkt. town of Irel., Leinster, co. & 2 m. E.N.E. Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. 792. It has large cavalry barracks, & near it the ruins of Great Connell abbey.

NEW BRIDGEVILLE, p-o., York co., Pa., 39 S. Harrisburg, 101 W.

NEW BRIGHTON, p. v., Castleton t., Richmond co., N. Y. Delightfully situated on the N. end of Staten Island, 6 miles from New York, with which it is connected by a steam ferry. It contains a number of elegant dwellings, on ascending ground, & 2 large hotels, much resorted to in the summer, several churches, a young ladies' seminary, & the Sailor's Snug Harbor, 1 m. W. The view of this place from New York, & the view from this place of the city and harbor, is beautiful.

NEW BRIGHTON, p-b., Beaver co., Pa. Situated on the E. bank of Beaver river, 3 miles above its mouth, which affords water power. It contains 6 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Unionist,—a seminary for females, an academy for males, an insurance office, the New Brighton Institute for the promotion of literature & science, 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 flouring m., a saw m., 12 stores, & 1,443 inhabitants. The v. is regularly laid out, with broad streets, crossing each other at right angles, & has many beautiful residences. Two bridges cross the Beaver, one at each end of the v., one to Brighton t., & the other to Fallston b. The Pennsylvania & Ohio canal passes through it.

NEW BRIGHTON, p. o., Farquier co., Va.

NEW BRITAIN, p. t., Hartford co., Ct., 10 S.W. Hartford, 326 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Little r. The v. contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a woollen fac., a fac. for knitting shirts & drawers, 7 brass foundries, 5 iron foundries, a carriage fac., 4 manufactories of hardware, 1 of Japan ware, 1 of silver plated ware, 2 of jewellery, 1 of spoons, 1 of window sash fasteners, &c., & 2,000 inhabs. There are in the t. 5 schools. Pop. 1850, 3,029. (Separated from Berlin in 1849.)

NEW BRITAIN, p-o., New Lebanon t., Columbia co., N. Y., 24 S.E. Albany, 368 W.

NEW BRITAIN, p-t., Bucks co., Pa., 25 N.W. Philadelphia, 96 E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam. Drained by branches of Neshaminy creek. It has 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,304; 1850, 1,313.

NEW BRITAIN, an Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 4° & 6° 30′ S., & lon. 149° & 152° E., E.N. E. of Papua, & consisting mainly of 2 large mountainous, wooded, & populous islands, discovered by Dampier in 1699

NEW BRITAIN, or HUDSON BAY TERRITORY, a vast tract of country lying N. of Canada, the United States, and Vancouver's I. The Atlantic bounding it on the E., the Pacific on the W., & the Arctic Ocean on the N. Area, 2,500,000 sq. ms. Pop. 180,000. Capital, York Fort. In this space is comprehended the great inland sea, known as Hudson Bay, & an immense number of large lakes & rivers W. of it, many of the former upwards of 100 m. in length. Amongst these are the Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Deer Lake, Winnipeg, &c. It also comprises a portion of the Rocky Mountains, & several islands on the W. coast. This country is divided into four large departments or regions:—the N. department, which includes all the establishments in the far N. & frozen regions, comprises the valley of the Mackenzie r., & the country between the sterile region & the Rocky Mountains, N. of Lake Athabasca. The S. department extends on both shores of James Bay, and along the S. shores of Hudson Bay, as far W. as Cape Churchill. It extends inland to the ridge which forms the N. boundary of Canada, & to the Lakes Superior, Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. Along the shores of the lakes it is swampy; but inland it is well wooded. Surface undulating, but not hilly. It produces the fur-bearing animals in great abundance. The Montreal department, including the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa river, & along the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence & Esquimaux Bay; & the Columbia department, which comprehends an immense extent of country to the W. of the Rocky Mountains. Nearly all the rivers in the Hudson Bay territory flow N.; those in the S. parts falling into Hudson's & St. James Bays, & those in the N.W. including the Great Mackenzie river, discharging themselves into the N. Ocean. The country on the E. side of Hudson Bay, forming part of the peninsula of Labrador, is called East Main; that on the S.W. New S. Wales. The latter, which is much better known than the former, abounds in lakes & rivers. The Hudson Bay territory has yet been little explored; but its S. & S.W. parts are known to be well adapted for agriculture. Meantime, it is used by the Hudson Bay Company, in whose possession it is merely as hunting-grounds, from which to obtain supplies of furs for the markets of the world. These are probably upwards of twenty different kinds; the most valuable of which is that of the black fox. The other articles of commerce are oils, dried and salted fish, feathers, quills, & walrus ivory. The Hudson Bay Company was chartered by Charles II., in 1670.

Actual Import into London of Furs and Skins, from September 1, 1850, *to September* 1, 1851—*comprising the entire collection of the Hudson Bay Company, and the entire collection from Canada and the United States, (except shipments made direct from the United States to Germany, and small lots used for home consumption, which cannot be ascertained.)—These entire imports were sold at auction in London, in January, March, & September*, 1851.

Description.	Hudson Bay Company.	Canada and United States, chiefly United States.	Total.
Skins—Beaver	49,635	1,294	50,929
Muskrat	194,502	894,200	1,088,702
Otter	8,916	3,968	12,884
Fisher	6,297	5,016	11,313
Martin	64,357	21,150	85,507
Mink	21,140	210,120	231,260
Lynx	20,338	5,243	25,581
Silver Fox	527	376	903
Cross "	1,980	1,681	3,641
Red "	5,561	34,661	40,222
Grey "	none.	18,450	18,450
White "	899	577	1,476
Kitt "	1,603	none.	1,603
Black Bear	4,826	3,532	8,358
Brown "	1,302	15	1,317
Raccoon	1,808	551,246	553,054
Wolf	9,745	20	9,765
Wolverine	1,423	8	1,431
Wild Cat	340	10,007	10,347

NEWBROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Hexham. Area, 7,270 ac. Pop. 551.

NEW BRUNSWICK, city, capital of Middlesex co., N. J., 29 S.W. New York, 27 N.E. Trenton, 193 W. Pop. 1840, 8,693; 1850, 10,019; 1854, 12,000. Situated on the right bank of the Raritan r., 14 miles above its entrance into Raritan bay at Amboy, & on the New Jersey r. r., 31 miles from New York, *via* Jersey city; & 55 from Philadelphia. It is the capital of Middlesex co., though it lies partly in Somerset co., Albany street forming the dividing line. The streets immediately on the river are narrow, & the ground is low. The streets on the upper bank are wide, & contain many fine buildings. A toll-bridge here crosses the Raritan, & also the viaduct of the New Jersey r. r. Incorporated as a city in 1784. It contains a court house, jail, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 2 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 seminaries for females, 2 banks, aggregate cap. $190,-340, 120 stores, several extensive manuf. establishments, & 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. It is the seat of Rutger's College, founded in 1770 by the name of Queen's College, & changed to Rutger's College in 1825. It is under the patronage of the Reformed Dutch church. Has a president, 7 professors or other instructors, 513 alumni, of whom 77 have been ministers of the gospel, 66 students, & 10,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. A new building, called Van Nest Hall, was added to the college buildings in 1848. The Theological department was formed in 1784, under the title of the *Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church*. It has 3 professors, 34 students, & 7,000 vols. in its libraries; & 179 persons have completed their education. The Delaware & Raritan canal commences here, extending 42 miles to Bordentown, is 75 feet wide & 7 feet deep, admitting the passage of sloops of from 75 to 100 tons burden. The New Jersey railroad passes through the city, forming a part of the chain of railroads from New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Washington.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a British province, E. coast of N. America, lat. 45° to 48° 40′ N., lon. 63° 50′ to 68° W.; bounded W. by the state of Maine; N.W. Lower Canada, from which it is separated by the river Restigouche; N., Bay of Chaleurs; E., Gulf of St. Lawrence & Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; and S., the Bay of Fundy, & part of Nova Scotia. Its coast-line is about 500 m. in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 10 m. in breadth connects the two provinces, and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal. The most remarkable bays & harbors are Bathurst Bay, on the N. coast; Miramichi Bay, on the E. coast; Passamaquoddy Bay, & St. John Harbor, on the S. coast. There are, besides these larger indentations, numerous smaller harbors, particularly on the S. portion of the E. coast. Area, 27,704 sq. m., & is divided into 14 counties. The following table gives the population, inhabited houses, & the acres of cleared land in each:—

Counties.	Pop. in 1851.	Inhabited Houses.	Acres of land cleared.
Albert	6,313	939	38,210
Carleton	11,108	1,432	55,537
Charlotte	19,938	3,183	45,656
Gloucester	11,704	1,619	19,312
Kent	11,410	1,607	35,496
Kings	18,842	2,926	120,923
Northumberland	15,064	2,116	30,221
Queens	10,634	1,557	63,719
Restigouche	4,161	593	8,895
Saint John	38,475	3,885	21,725
Sunbury	5,301	770	15,587
Victoria	5,408	750	26,834
Westmoreland	17,814	2,390	92,892
York	17,628	2,602	69,017
Total	193,809	26,369	643,954

The population of this province is principally composed of British settlers & their descendants. The remnant, of French extraction, are settled around the Bay of Chaleurs. There is still a few of the aborigines left, consisting of the Micmacs, Melicites, & others, amounting in 1851 to 1,116 persons.

Physical Features, &c.—The general surface of the country presents a series of bold undulations, sometimes rising into mountains, or continuous ridges of high land. The latter are seldom of any considerable height; but their precipitous acclivities, sharp outline, & deep ravines, give them an alpine & picturesque character that finely & strikingly contrasts with the rich valleys & sheltered plains which alternate with the more rugged scenery. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence & Northumberland Strait, however, present different & far less pleasing features. There the land, for about 12 m. inland, is low & sandy, covered with trees of a stunted growth, & skirted with extensive marshes, large deep morasses, and long sand beaches. Along the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs & the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gray sandstone & gray clayslate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the S. coast, limestone, graywacke, clayslate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, & granite. Specimens of amethyst, cornelian, jasper, &c., have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful, & iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 sq. m., or above one-third part of the whole area of the province. A large deposit of copper has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiguit riv., & another of plumbago, within one-half m. of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible; the surface of the earth being, for 2 m., coated with it. Gypsum, limestone, freestone, & grindstones abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous; & some sulphurous springs have also been discovered. The climate of New Brunswick is healthy; & the autumn, as in other parts of N. America, is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry & clear, & the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest & most brilliant hues. There were in this province in 1852, 643,954 acres of land cleared. *Live Stock*—Horses, 22,044; neat cattle, 106,-263; milch cows, 50,955; sheep, 168,038; swine, 47,932. *Agricultural Products, &c.*—Wheat, 296,935 bush.; Indian corn, 62,225; oats, 1,411,164; peas and beans, 42,663; barley, 74,300; buckwheat, 689,004; potatoes, 2,792,394; turnips, 539,803; other roots, 47,880; pounds of butter made, 3,050,939; maple sugar, 350,957; hay, 225,093 tons; & there were made 100,975 galls. of malt liquor.

New Brunswick is drained by numerous rivers and small streams, the principal of which is the St. John, navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Fredericton. The next river in importance is the Miramichi, which rises near the W. limits of the territory, whence it flows N. E., & falls into Miramichi Bay, on the E. coast, about lat. 47° 5′ N., lon. 64° 53′ W.; its whole course is upwards of 110 m., it is navigable for nearly 40 m., and admits vessels of 600 or 700 tons. The Restigouche is the next consid. riv.; it forms the N.W. limit of the province, & falls into the head of the Bay of Chaleur, after a course of about 100 m. There are a number of small lakes in New Brunswick, particularly in the northern part, but none of any considerable size. In the S. there are a few somewhat larger, the most important of which are Grand Lake, 20 m. long, by about 5 m. broad; & Washedemoak Lake, about 20 m. long, by 2 m. broad—both lying between St. John and Fredericton.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the province in 1851, 52 woollen factories, emp. 96 persons; 261 grist m., emp. 366 persons; 584 saw m., emp. 4,302 persons; 125 tanneries, emp. 255 persons; 11 foundries, emp. 242 persons; 8 breweries; 52 weaving & carding estab. (5,475 hand looms), emp. 96 persons; 96 of various manuf. estab., emp. 953 persons. Coals raised, 2,482 tons; iron smelted, 810; lime burnt, 35,599 casks; grindstones quarried, 58,849; gypsum, 5,465 tons quarried.

Products.—Cloth, 622,237 yds.; & 100,975 galls. malt liquor. Value of boots & shoes made, 89,367*l.*; leather, 45,165*l.*; chairs, cabinet ware, & wood ware, 33,977*l.*; candles, 19,860*l.*; soap, 18,562*l.*; hats, 6,860*l.*; iron castings, 20,025*l.*

The principal places are St. John, the metropolis, & Fredericton, the capital. There were in 1854 several railroads in course of construction; 5 banks, agg. cap. 337,500*l.*; a savings' institution, and 4 insurance companies.

Commerce, Navigation, &c.—Value of imports for the year 1852, 1,110,601*l.* currency; of exports, 796,330*l.*

There were owned & registered in the province in 1851, 796 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 118,228 tons. There were 118 new vessels registered in 1852, with an agg. tonnage of 60,389 tons. The timber floated down the St. John river in 1852 consisted of, white pine timber, 100,000 tons; hackmatack (larch), 10,000 tons; white pine logs, 50,000,000 feet; spruce logs, 20,000,000 feet; pine boards, 5,000,000 feet; cedar and pine shingles, 15,000 M.; clapboards, 5,000,000 pieces; the whole valued at $1,945,000. The shipping numbered in 1851, 778 sailing vessels, of an agg. burthen of 116,711 tons; & 18 steam vessels, of 1,577 tons.

The great extent of its coast, with its numerous deep bays, coves, & inlets, affords great scope for the pursuit of the fisheries. The principal stations in the Bay of Fundy are Grand Menan, West Isles, St. John harbor, & along the coast to Cumberland bay; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Miramichi, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Caraquet, Richibucto, & Shediac. These, with other maritime pursuits, employ, according to the census of 1851, 1,454 persons; but the vessels emp'd in the deep sea fisheries from the United States greatly exceed in number those belonging to the inhabitants of the province.

Education Establishments, &c.—The University of King's College at Fredericton, the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, the seminary of the Baptist Educational Society at Fredericton, the Madras School of St. John; 12 grammar sch., 506 pupils; 798 parish schools, 18,386 scholars. There is a lunatic asylum & a marine hospital at St. John, & a marine hospital at St. Andrews.

The provincial penitentiary is at St. John.

There were in 1851, 423 places of worship. The Church of England, the Established & Free Church of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, & Roman Catholic churches, are all more or less extensively represented.

The government is administered by a lieutenant-governor, aided by an executive council consisting of eight members; a legislative council of 20 members; and a house of assembly, of 41 representatives of the people. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief & three puisne judges; a court of chancery, one of marriage & divorce, & one for the trial of offences committed at sea; over these 3 last-named courts the lieutenant-governor presides. New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639, & it continued, along with Nova Scotia, to form part of Acadia, or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in New Brunswick emigrated from Scotland to Miramichi in 1764; & in 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia & formed into a province. In 1826, in a season of great drouth, a fire extended over an area of 60,000 sq. m. in the portion of the province around Miramichi bay, destroying the timber, 4 towns, & many large vessels lying in the Miramichi river, & 500 human beings perished in the flames.

NEW BUDA, p. o., Decatur co., Ia.

NEW BUFFALO, p. o., Buffalo t., Perry co., Pa., 19 N. by W. Harrisburg, 129 W. Situated on the Susquehanna r., 5 ms. above the entrance of the Juniata, where is a ferry across the former. It contains a Presbyterian church, & 164 inhabs.

NEW BUFFALO, p. t., Berrien co., Mich., 225 W. by S. Detroit, 678 W. The v. is situated on a point of land between Galien r. & Lake Michigan, & contains 4 stores, a forwarding & commission house, about 60 dwellings, & 400 inhabitants. It forms the termination of a projected railroad from Monroe across the S. part of the peninsula.

NEWBURGH, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 51 N. E. Augusta, 646 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1819. Drained by a branch of Sowadabscook r. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 963; 1850, 1,399.

NEWBURGH, p. t., semi-capital of Orange co., N. Y., 60 N. New York, 84 S. by W. Albany, 286 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil clay & sandy loam. Hudson r. bounds it on the E. The v. is pleasantly situated on the left band of the Hudson & at the N. termination of the Newburgh branch railroad, 82 m. from N. York. Incorporated in 1800. It contains a court-house, jail, 12 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 banks, aggregate capital $866,440, an academy, a high school, a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed church, 150 stores, several freighting establishments, 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; a cotton fac., moved by steam power, has 11,784 spindles, 300 looms, employs 300 persons & makes 3,300,000 yds. of prints annually; it has numerous mechanical & manufacturing establishments, & 8,000 inhabitants. *The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed church* was founded in 1836; has a professor, 11 students, & 3,200 vols. in its libraries. Steamboats ply between Newburgh & New York, besides a number of sloops, trading to different places on the river, & there is a steam ferry to Fishkill, on the opposite side of the river. Washington had his head-quarters here, for a time, during the revolutionary war, & the house is standing in which he & his family resided; & here the American army was disbanded, June 23d, 1783. There are in the t. a cotton fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, a brass foundry, a machine shop, 4 oil cloth fac., 2 piano forte fac., a saw m., a brewery, a powder fac.,—2 academies, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 8,933; 1850, 11,415.

NEWBURGH, p-v., Hopewell t., Cumberland co., Pa., 41 W. by S. Harrisburg, 109 W. It contains a store & 10 or 12 dwellings.

NEWBURGH, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 150 N.E. by N. Columbus, 353 W. Soil fertile. The v. on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., 8 ms. from Cleveland, & is situated on Mill cr., where is a water fall, affording extensive water power. It contains 3 churches, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a cloth dressing works, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,342; 1850, 1,542.

NEWBURGH, p-v., Pittsylvania co., Va., 138 W.S. W. Richmond, 225 W.

NEWBURGH, t., Miami co., O. Drained by West branch of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,302; 1850, 1,690.

NEWBURGH, p-v., Warrick co., Ia., 183 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 717 W. Situated on the N. bank of the Ohio riv. It contains a church, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 500 inhabitants.

NEWBURGH, p. v., Washington co., W.

NEWBURGH, v., Jefferson co., Ky., 63 W. Frankfort, 605 W. It contains a church & about 80 inhabitants.

NEWBURGH, p. v., Lewis co., Tenn., 55 S. W. Nashville. Pop. 1850, 79.

NEWBURGH, p-v., Franklin co., Ala., 170 N.W. Montgomery, 786 W.

NEWBURGH, p. v., Macon co., Mo.

NEWBURGH, p. v., Camden t., Addington co., Can. W. Situated on the right bank of the Napanee r., 23 m. W. Kingston. Has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, a grist m., a fulling m., 5 saw m., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 700 inhabitants.

NEWBURGH, a pa. & seaport town of Scotland, in N. W. of co. Fife, on the Tay, 9 m. S. E. Perth. Area of pa. 1,145 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,986; do. of town, 2,638. The town consists of one long street, with gardens, & has a good harbor for shipping; & 2 branch banks. Coarse linen weaving is largely carried on, & considerable trade in wood, grain, coals, & lime. Steamers ply daily to Perth & Dundee. The town was founded in the 12th century, by the abbots of Lindores, the ruins of which Monastery, founded 1178, are in the vicinity. Mugdrum house is in the pa.; also 2 anc. crosses, called Mugdrum (St. Magreden) & Macduff's crosses.

NEW BURLINGTON, p-v., Clinton co., O., 69 S. W. Columbus, 458 W.

NEW BURLINGTON, p-v., Delaware co., Ia., 66 N.E. Indianapolis, 536 W.

NEWBURN, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Largo. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 375.

NEWBURN, a pa of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area, 11,566 ac. Pop. 4,316; do. of the t. 938.—II. (*Hall*), a tnshp. in the same pa., 3¼ m. S.E. Heddon-on-the-Wall. Pop. 670.

NEWBURY, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 30 W.N.W. Concord, 477 W. Sunapee lake lies on its N.W. border. Surface mountainous & rough; soil hard. Drained by a branch of Warner r., flowing from a pond. Incorporated in 1778, by the name of Fishersfield; received its present name in 1837. It has a

tannery, a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 816; 1850, 738.

NEWBURY, a munic. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of England, co Berks, on the Kennet, here crossed by a stone bridge on the Ken & Avon canal, & on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railroad, 16 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area of pa. 1,722 ac. Pop. 6,574. The town is well-built, & has broad paved streets; a church of the reign of Henry VII., & several well-endowed poors' hospitals; some manufs. of ribbons, & numerous corn-mills, & malt-kilns. It was formerly noted for its manufs. of woollens. The house & factory of its famous clothier, "Jack of Newbury," who liberally aided Henry VIII., & was a great benefactor of the town, are still standing. Two severe actions were fought in the vicinity, in 1643 & 1644. Donnington Castle on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here A.D. 1400. The N. part of the town, Speenhamland, was the ancient *Spina*.

NEWBURY, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 36 S.E. Montpelier, 518 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r., opposite to Haverhill, N. H. Chartered in 1763. It contains fine alluvial land on the r., & particularly a tract of 450 acres included within the Great Oxbow, a remarkable curve in the r. Drained by Wells r. in its N. part, near the mouth of which is a v. with considerable manufactures. Just below this a bridge crosses the Connecticut r., & another in the lower part of the t. leading to Haverhill Corners. The v. is situated on the Connecticut & Passumsic Rivers r. r., and near the Great Oxbow. It contains 2 churches, the Newbury seminary, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, several stores, & a number of handsome dwellings. Newbury seminary is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church. It has a principal & 5 teachers, & 640 students. It has a very respectable library & cabinet of minerals. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a paper fac., an edge tool fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,579; 1850, 2,984.

NEWBURY, t., Essex co., Mass., 31 N. by E. Boston, 17 N. Salem. Situated on the S. side of Merrimac r., opposite to Salisbury, N. H. Soil fertile and well-cultivated. Drained by Parker r., which has a fall of nearly 50 feet, affording good water power, and by Artichoke r. Plum island on the Atlantic shore is partly in this town, & is about 9 ms. long & 1 broad. Dummer Academy, founded in 1756, is in the parish of Byfield, & is richly endowed. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,789; 1850, 4,426.

NEWBURY, t., York co., Pa., 12 N. York. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Conewago cr. forms the S. boundary, & Stony run & Beaver cr. the W. Fishing cr. flows through the N.E. corner. It has 2 tanneries, 3 potteries, 2 flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,850; 1850, 1,936.

NEWBURY, p. t., Geauga co., O., 155 N.E. Columbus. Drained by Geauga & Chagrin rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,209; 1850, 1,253.

NEWBURY, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 145; 1850, 503.

NEWBURYPORT, city, port of entry & one of the 3 capitals of Essex co., Mass., 38 N. by E. Boston, 478 W. Situated on a gentle acclivity, on the Easton r. r., & on the right bank of the Merrimac, 3 miles above its entrance into the Atlantic. It occupies a territory of but little exceeding a square mile. Pop. 1830, 6,388; 1840, 7,161; 1850, 9,572; 1854, 10,500. The streets are wide, intersecting each other at right-angles, & it has a brick court-house, a stone jail, a custom-house of rough granite, with a fine wrought Grecian Doric portico & pilasters on the sides; 12 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 3 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Independent, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 2 high schools & 43 common schools, a lyceum, an alms house, a market-house, 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $510,000, a bank for savings, 3 insurance companies, 5 extensive cotton fac. with over 50,000 spindles moved by steam, & employing 1,450 persons, manufacturing sheetings, shirtings, prints, & drillings, an iron foundry, a steam engine fac., 2 hat fac., 13 boot & shoe fac., various other manufacturing estabs., 3 printing offices issuing 2 daily & 1 semi-weekly newspaper. There are numerous vessels engaged in the cod, mackerel, & whale fisheries, employing over 1,000 persons. The harbor is safe & spacious, difficult of entrance, but well protected by a break-water, built at the expense of the U. S. government in 1839. The light house is on the north end of Plum island, in lat. 42° 48′ 24″ N., lon. 70° 48′ 45″ W. It shows *two fixed* lights elevated 54 feet above the sea, & visible for a distance of 12 nautical miles. A fire in 1811 consumed 250 buildings—covering 16¾ acres of the most valuable part of the place with ruins. Mr. Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, died here, Sept. 30th, 1770, & an appropriate monument has been erected in the church, near where his remains repose.

NEWBY, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Clapham, 7¼ m. N. W. Settle. Pop. 230. Some smaller townships in Engl. have this name.

NEWBY'S BRIDGE, p-o., Perquiman's co., N. C., 199 E. by N. Raleigh, 291 W.

NEW CALEDONIA. [CALEDONIA (NEW).]

NEW CALIFORNIA, p. o., Jackson co., Va.

NEW CALIFORNIA, p. o., Union co., O.

NEW CALIFORNIA, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

NEW CANAAN, p-t., Fairfield co., Conn., 74 S.W. Hartford, 273 W. Surface mountainous & rough; soil gravelly loam. Incorporated in 1801. It has extensive manufactures of shoes & leather. The v. is on elevated ground, overlooking Long Island sound, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,217; 1850, 2,600.

NEW CANANDAIGUA, p-o., Oakland co., Mich.

NEW CANTON, p-v., Buckingham co., Va., 64 W. Richmond, 138 W. Situated on an elevated bank of Slate cr., one-fourth of a mile from James r., of which it commands a beautiful view. It contains 1 Free church, 3 stores, 1 flouring m., 1 tannery, & 200 inhabitants. Four m. W. are the Virginia mills, where large quantities of flour are manufactured.

NEW CANTON, p-v., Hawkins co., Tenn., 264 E. by N. Nashville, 418 W.

NEW CARLISLE, p-v., Bethel t., Clarke co., O., 102 W. Columbus, 426 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—8 stores, an extensive coach fac., & 634 inhabitants.

NEW CARLISLE, p-v., St. Joseph's co., Ia., 166 N. Indianapolis, 652 W. It contains a store & about 100 inhabitants.

NEW CARTHAGE, p-v., Madison parish, La., 284 N.W. New Orleans, 1,075 W.

NEW CASTLE, county, Del. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 456 sq. ms. The surface toward the Delaware r., which bounds it on the E., is low & marshy. Toward the W. & N. it is moderately hilly. The soil is fertile. Drained by Naamans, Brandywine, Red Clay, Christiana, St. George's, Appoquinnimink, Blackbird, & Duck crs. The last runs on its S. border. The railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore passes through it. Another railroad from New Castle, on the Delaware, extends to Frenchtown on the Chesapeake. A ship canal connects the Delaware with the Chesapeake, about 13¾ ms. long, 66 feet wide at top, & 10 feet deep, which cost $2,750,000. Capital, New Castle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $884,648; wheat, 319,012 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,066,377; oats, 483,987; wool, 14,372 lbs.; —24 flouring & grist m., 4 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac., 12 cotton fac., 1 paper fac., 5 print.-off., 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, & 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $2,593,830; value of manufac. articles, $3,945,309;—73 churches; 2 colleges, 144 students; 57 academies, 1,756 pupils; 59 schools, 3,257 scholars; 7 libraries, 9,950 vols. Pop. 1840, 33,120; 1850, 42,780.

NEW CASTLE, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 35 S.E. Augusta, 603 W. Situated between Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers. Incorporated in 1735. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 8 stores, 3 boot & shoe fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 600 inhabitants. Damariscotta r. is navigable for large vessels 15 ms. from the ocean to Damariscotta bridge, where is a v. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,712; 1850, 2,012.

NEW CASTLE, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H. It

consists of an island in Portsmouth harbor, containing 458 acres. Surface rough; soil, where it is accessible, is fertile. Incorporated in 1693. It is connected with Portsmouth by a handsome bridge, & contains an anc. church, & the fortress called Fort Constitution. The light-house is on a ledge of rocks called the *Whale's back*, in lat. 43° 03′ N., lon. 70° 40′ W. There are 2 fixed lights in *one tower*, 10 feet apart, one above the other, elevated 58 feet above the sea, & visible as two lights for a distance of 6 miles; then visible as *one* light for 12 nautical miles. Pop. of t. in 1840, 742; 1850, 891. (*See Portsmouth.*)

NEW CASTLE, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 128 S. Albany, 270 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel, clay, and sandy loam. Drained by Croton & Sawmill rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,529; 1850, 1,800. *Newcastle*, sta., on the N. Y. & Albany r. r., is 40 m. from New York.

NEW CASTLE, p-b., capital Lawrence co., Pa., 234 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 275 W. Situated at the confluence of Shenango & Neshannock creeks. Incorporated in 1825. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a female seminary, 12 stores, a flouring m., 13 saw m., a rolling m., a nail fac., 2 tanneries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,614 inhabitants. It is connected with the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal by the Erie extension canal, which passes by it. Iron ore is found in the vicinity.

NEW CASTLE, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Drained by tributaries of the W. branch of Schuylkill r. Surface hilly, with valuable coal mines. Pop. 1850, 2,140. The v. contains 210 inhabitants.

NEW CASTLE, p-v., capital of New Castle co., Del., 5 S.S.W. Wilmington, 42 N. Dover, 115 W. Situated on the W. bank of Delaware r., 32 S. W. Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, jail, town house, market house, arsenal, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a public library of 4,000 vols., an academy, a bank, 10 stores, & 1,202 inhab. The New Castle & Frenchtown railroad have a large establishment here for the manufacture of steam engines, locomotives, & other things connected with railroads, including an iron & brass foundry, &c., with capital of $110,000. The hundred lies between the Delaware r. & Christiana cr. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 2,737; 1850, 3,088.

NEW CASTLE, p. v., cap. Craig co., Va., 192 W. by Richmond, 232 W. Situated in the fork of Craig's cr. It contains a court-house, Methodist Church, an academy, 3 stores, 1 flouring m., a powder m., an oil m., a carding machine, & 150 inhab.

NEW CASTLE, p-v., Wilkes co., N. C., 157 W. by N. Raleigh, 364 W.

NEW CASTLE, p-t., Coshocton co., O., 7¼ E.N.E. Columbus, 360 W. Drained by Walhonding r. Pop. 1850, 1,229.

NEW CASTLE, p-v., & capital of Henry co., Ia., 47 E. by N. Indianapolis, 534 W. Situated on Blue river, & contains a court-house, jail, 5 churches, an academy, a public library, 6 stores; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 666 inhab.

NEW CASTLE, p. v., Logan co., Ill.

NEW CASTLE, p-v., capital of Henry co., Ky., 25 N.W. Frankfort, 567 W. Situated near Drennon's cr., & contains a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed,—10 stores, a seminary, an academy for females, a tannery, an oil m., & 700 inhab.

NEW CASTLE, p-v., Hardeman co., Tenn., 174 W. S.W. Nashville, 859 W.

NEW CASTLE, p. v., Gentry co., Mo.

NEW CASTLE, p-v., Clarke t., Durham co., Can. W., 47 m. from Toronto, & 1½ from Port Newcastle on Lake Ontario. It contains an Episcopal church, 14 stores, a flouring m., a fulling m., a saw m., 3 tanneries, 2 axe fac., an iron foundry, & 650 inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE, par. Northumberland co., N. B. Situated on left bank of Miramichi r., & contains 2 churches, a grammar school, & 450 inhabitants. There were in the par. 1851, a grist m., 3 saw m., 3 tanneries, 3 churches, 13 schools, & 2,454 inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE, a bor. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, on Port Hunter, 70 m. N.N.E. Sydney. It has valuable coal mines, whence large quantities of coal are annually exported.

NEWCASTLE, two towns & some pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. & 25 m. S.W. Limerick. Pop. 2,917. It has a neat church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an infantry barracks, union workhouse, & a market house. Adjacent is the mansion & demesne of Castle-Courtenay, originally built by the Knights Templars.—II. a seaport town, Ulster, co. Down, 11 m. S.S.W. Downpatrick. Pop. 1,157. It is much frequented as a watering place.—Also several pas.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, comprising part of the town of Newcastle. Area, 5,825 ac. Pop. 4,191.—II. co. Tipperary, 7 m. S. W. Clonmel. Area, 10,855 ac. Pop. 2,293, of whom 253 are in the vill.—III. (*Upper*), Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area, 7,026 ac. Pop. 2,766.—IV. Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.E. Kilmacthomas. Area, 3,961 ac. Pop. 1,337. —V. (*Lower*), Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S.E. Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area, 4,750 ac. Pop. 1,226, of whom 196 are in the vill.—VI. or (*Newcastle-Lyons*), co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area, 4,282 ac. Pop. 1,108.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, *Pons Ælii*, afterwards *Monkchester*, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & riverport of England, cap. co. Northumberland, & a co. of itself, on the N. bank of the Tyne, across which it communicates with Gateshead by a bridge of 9 arches, 53 m. N.E. Carlisle; also with a station on the Great Northumberland railroad, & 16½ m. N. Durham. Area of town & co. 1851, 2,870 ac. Pop. 1,536; of parl. bor. 87,784. It stands mostly on declivities rising steeply from the vicinity of the river, & early in the present century it consisted of little more than a collection of narrow, ill-built, & inconvenient streets; but within the last twenty-five years it has been rendered one of the handsomest towns in England, by the enterprise of Mr Grainger, a builder & native of the town, whose improvements are conjectured to have cost between one & two millions sterling. The public market, occupying nearly 3 acres; the new exchange, with 3 Corinthian fronts, & containing a news room & exhibition rooms of the N. of England Society of Fine Arts; the theatre, new music hall, arcade, a long Corinthian edifice, occupied by banks, public offices, auction rooms, & chambers, are also works by Mr Grainger; & at the head of Grey Street is a column 136 feet in height, supporting a statue of Earl Grey, by Bailey. The Moot hall, or Assize court for the co. Northumberland, in the style of the Temple of Theseus at Athens; the guild hall & old exchange, mansion-house, custom-house, police office, town jail. Pandon Dean bridge, across a deep glen; the public baths, assembly rooms, racket court, & barracks for 1,000 men, are among the principal public edifices. St. Nicholas' church, in the decorated English style, & 220 feet in length, has an elegant steeple 201 feet in height; St. Andrew's & St. John's, are both interesting edifices, & the former has an altar piece by Giordano. All Saints' is a handsome modern Grecian structure, with a spire 202 feet in height; St Thomas' chapel, the Scotch church, the Roman Catholic, & several Methodist chapels, are worthy of notice. The houses of worship in 1851 amounted to 51, viz., 7 Baptist, 11 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independents, 1 Jews synagogue, 15 Methodist, 1 New church, 7 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Unitarian, & 2 Isolated congregations. The wall of Hadrian passed through the site of the town, & several of its remaining towers are employed for halls of corporate trades. The castle, whence the town derives its name, is a superior structure, founded by Robert of Normandy; & in the time of the historian Leland, Newcastle was the most strongly defended town in England. It is now chiefly noted as the principal centre of the English coal trade. Within a radius of 8 m. 50 coal pits are wrought; and in 1853, 2,157,273 tons of coal, & 18,584 tons of coke were shipped coastwise; & 1,054,685 tons of coal, & 79,-233 tons of coke exported to foreign countries, besides the amount sent by railroads. Extensive manufs. of bottle & window glass, steam & other machinery; leather, soap, iron wares, sheet lead, & chemical products, with ship & boat building, rope & sail making, malting, brewing, &c., are carried on; & metal from the Stanhope mines, bricks, tar, & grindstones are among the exports. The port comprises all the navigation of the Tyne, with Seaton sluice & Blyth creeks. It communicates by large steam vessels with Leith, Berwick, Whitby, Scarboro', Hull, & London; by the Great North of England railroad with Darlington & York; North British with Scotland, & by other rail-

roads with Shields & Sunderland. Newcastle is the seat of literary & philosophical, natural history, antiquarian, law, medical, botanical, & other societies, of one of the provincial medical schools in England, a Trinity house, a royal grammar school, numerous other institutions for education, a large infirmary, a dispensary, lying-in-hospital, lunatic asylum, a great variety of endowed charities, quarter & petty sessions, mayor's, sheriff's, conscience, & river courts, & assizes & quarter sessions for Northumberland. It sends 2 members to H. of C.—II. (*Under Lyme*, or *Lyne*), a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa., co. & 15 m. N.N.W. Stafford, & about 4 miles N.E. the Whitmore station of the London & North Western railroad. Area of pa. 554 ac. Pop 1851, 10,290; do of the town 10,569. Houses mostly ancient, but streets paved. It has 2 churches, a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth; alms-houses, & numerous other charities; a guild hall, market house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, union workhouse; extensive manufactures of hats, some silk & cotton factories, & in the vicinity potteries, iron works, & large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk navigation. Markets, Monday & Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the co., & gives the title of Duke to the Pelham-Clinton family. Of the castle built here by the Earl of Chester, in 1180, & whence the town takes its name, but slight traces remain. Near it is Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland—III. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, adjoining Bridgend. Pop. 1,239—IV. (*Little*), a pa., co. Pembroke. 9 m. N. Haverfordwest. Area, 2,712 ac. Pop. 433.—V. (*In Emlyn*), a market town of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Kenworth, delightfully situated on the Teify, 9 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1,049. It has a union workhouse, & ruins of a castle.

NEW CENTRE, p. o., York co., S. C.

NEW CENTREVILLE, p. v., Jennings co., Ia.

NEW CHAMBERSBURG, p. v., Columbiana co., O.

NEW CHESTER, p-v., Strabane t., Adams co., Pa., 31 S. W. Harrisburg. It contains 1 store, & 87 inhabitants.

NEW CHURCH, p-o., Accomac co., Va., 219 E. by N. Richmond, 176 W.

NEWCHURCH, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Romney. Area, 3,122 ac. Pop. 321.—II. co. Monmouth, 5¾ m. W. N. W. Chepstow. Area, 5,434 ac. Pop. 747.—III. Isle of Wight, 4¼ m. E. S.E. Newport. Area, 9,200 ac. Pop. 11,539.—IV. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 5 m. W. Colne, with a station on the E. Lancashire railroad. Pop. 2,697.—V. a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.W. Kington. Area, 1,788 ac. Pop. 153.—VI. S. Wales, co. & 3¼ m. N.W. Carmarthen. Area, 4,894 ac. Pop. 871. Here are traces of a Roman encampment.

NEWCHURCH (in ROSSENDALE), a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 6 m. S. S. W. Burnley. Pop. 16,915, employed in cotton & woollen manufs., coal mines, & quarries. It has an endowed school.—*Newchurch-in-Pendle* is another chapelry in same pa. Pop. 2,697.

NEW CITY, v., Clarkstown t., Rockland co., N.Y. It contains a court-house, a jail, a Dutch Reformed church, a store, a grist m., a saw m., & about 75 inhab.

NEW COLUMBIA, p-v., Union county, Pa., 72 N. Harrisburg, 182 W. Situated on the W. bank of the W. branch of the Susquehanna r. It contains 2 stores, & about 200 inhab.

NEW COLUMBIA, p. v., Newton co., Tex. Situated on the rt. bank of Sabine r.

NEW COLUMBUS, p. v., Huntington t., Luzerne co., Pa., 96 N.E. Harrisburg, W. Situated near Fishing cr. & contains about 100 inhab.

NEW COLUMBUS, p. o., Jackson co., Tenn.

NEWCOMB, t., Essex co., N. Y., 32 S.W. Elizabeth, 92 N. by W. Albany. Surface mntnous., embracing some of the high peaks of the Adirondack mountains. It contains several beautiful lakes, from which flow the head waters of the Hudson. The whole scenery is wild & picturesque. The mountains abound with iron ore of the best quality. It has 2 forges, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 74; 1850, 277.

NEW COMERSTOWN, p-v., Oxford t., Tuscarawas co., O., 93 E.N.E. Columbus, 324 W. It is situated on the N. bank of Tuscarawas r., & on the Ohio & Erie canal.

NEW CONCORD, p-v., Union t., Muskingum co., O., 68 E. Columbus, 325 W. It contains an academy, 3 stores, & 334 inhab. In the vicinity are 3 churches, a fulling m., a carding machine, & a grist m.

NEW CONCORD, p-v., Calloway, co., Ky. It contains a store & about 75 inhabitants.

NEW CORNER, p. o., Delaware co., Ia.

NEW CORWIN, p. v., Highland co., O.

NEW CORYDON p. v., Jay co., Ia. It contains a store & about 100 inhab.

NEW COVENTRY, t., Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 985.

NEW CREEK, p. o., Hampshire co., Va.

NEW CREEK, Depot, p. o., Hampshire co., Va.

NEW-CROSS, a hamlet of England, cos. Kent & Surrey, pa. St. Paul, Deptford, 3 m. S.E. London, & having an important station on the London & Brighton railroad.

NEW CUMBERLAND, p-b., Allen t., Cumberland co., Pa., 4 S.W. Harrisburg, 111 W. Situated on Susquehanna r., at the confluence of Yellow Breeches cr. Incorporated in 1831. It has a church, 4 saw m., and 315 inhab.

NEW CUMBERLAND, p. v., Brooke co., Va., 275 N.W. Richmond.

NEW CUMBERLAND, p-v., Warren t., Tuscarawas co., O., 123 E.N.E. Columbus, 309 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, & on the E. bank of Conoten cr., and contains 3 stores, 20 dwellings, and about 125 inhabitants.

NEW DANVILLE, p. o., Rusk co., Tex.

NEW DERRY, p-v., Westmoreland co., Pa.

NEWDIGATE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.E. Dorking. Area, 4,458 ac. Pop. 614.

NEW DIGGINS, p. o., La Fayette co., Pa.

NEW DIGGINS, p. v., La Fayette co., Wis. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhab. Large quantities of lead ore is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. of the t. 1,742.

NEW DUBLIN, v., Stephenson co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhab.

NEW DUNDEE, p. v., Wilmot t., Waterloo co., Can. W. It has a store, a grist m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

NEW DURHAM, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 33 N.E. Condord, 514 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil moist & well adapted to grazing. It has several ponds, the largest of which, 10 miles in circumference, has an outlet that flows into Merrymeeting bay, Winnipiseogee lake. Incorporated in 1762. It has a tannery, 5 grist m., 4 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 1,049.

NEW DURHAM, p-v., Hudson co., N. J. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Reformed Dutch,—an academy, 2 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

NEW DURHAM, p. o., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. of the t. 1850, 794.

NEW ECHOTA, v., Cass co., Ga., 166 N.W. Milledgeville, 623 W. Situated on the S. side of Oostanaula r., immediately below the juction of the Coosawattee & Conasauga rivers.

NEW EGYPT, p-v., Upper Freehold t., Ocean co., N. J., 18 S.E. Trenton, 179 W. Situated on Crosswick's cr. It contain a Methodist church in the vicinity, 2 stores, a grist and saw m., & about 500 inhabitants.

NEWELL, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

NEWELL CREEK, v., McKean co., Pa. Situated on a small stream of the same name, & has a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

NEWENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¾ m. S. S.W. Tenterden. Area, 1,044 ac. Pop. 172.

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE, p-v., Worcester t., Worcester co., Mass., 38 W. Boston, 404 W.

NEWENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, E.S.E. Daventry. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 583.

NEWENT, a market town & pa. England, co. & 9 miles N. W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 7,803 ac. Pop. 3,306.

NEW ERIN, p. o., Stephenson co., Ill.

NEW FAIRFIELD, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 74 S.W. Hartford, 298 W. Surface hilly & broken. Drained by Rocky r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 927.

NEW FANE, p. o., Fond-du-Lac, co., Wis.

NEW FANE, t., Windham co., Vt., 12 N.W. Brat-

tleboro, 100 S. Montpelier. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by West r. & its branches. The v., at the centre, contains a Congregational church, & an academy. The situation is elevated, & commands one of the most extensive and picturesque prospects in the state. (*See Fayetteville.*) There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 12 saw m., an oil m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,043; 1850, 1,304.

NEW FANE, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 279 W. by N. Albany, 416 W. Surface gently inclines toward Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N.; soil sandy & argillaceous loam. Drained by Eighteen Mile creek. It has 4 tanneries, a plough fac., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,277; 1850, 3,271.

NEW FARMINGTON, p. o., Jackson co., Ia.

NEWFIELD, p-t., York co., Me., 80 S.W. Augusta, 531 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain and to grazing. Incorporated in 1794. Drained by Little Ossipee r. It has an iron foundry, 4 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,351; 1850, 1,418.

NEWFIELD, p-t., Tompkins co., N. Y. 283 W. Albany, 410 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Cayuta cr., and the inlet of Cayuga lake. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a clothier's works, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 20 saw m., 27 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,567; 1850, 3,816.

NEW FLORENCE, p. v., & sta., Westmoreland co., Pa., on the left bank of Connemaugh r., and on the Pennsylvania r. r., 292 m. from Philadelphia and 66 from Pittsburg.

NEW-FOREST, a royal forest & hundred of Engl., occupying most part of the S.W. portion of the co. Hants, W. Southampton-water. Circ. of forest about 50 m. It is divided into bailiwicks, under foresters, wood-wards, & rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red-deer, hogs, semi-wild horses, & excellent timber, especially valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard.

NEWFOUNDLAND, p-v., Morris co., N. J., 93 N. Trenton, 259 W. Here is a Presbyterian church.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island, & one of the British colonies, N. Amer., off S.E. coast of Labrador, mostly between lat 46° 40′ & 51° 37′ N., & lon. 52° 25′ & 59° 15′ W., separated from the mainland by the strait of Belleisle, 12 m. across. Area, 35,913 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 96,506.

POPULATION, &c., OF THE SEVERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	According to Census of 1845.		Religion.						No. of Dwelling House.	No. of Schools.	No. of Sealing Vessels.	No. of Fishing Boats.	Acres of Land in Cultivation.	Average Produce of			Horses.	Cattle.
	Males.	Females.	Episcopalians.	Churches.	Dissenters.	Meeting Houses.	Rom. Catholics.	Chapels.						Potatoes.	Oats and other Grain.	Hay and Fodder.		
														Bushels.	Bush.	Tons.		
St. John's	13,177	12,119	4,226	9	1,985	5	18,985	5	4,110	52	173	775	19,099	48,543	3,436	4,313	771	1,307
Conception Bay	14,899	13,127	8,601	13	7,845	16	11,580	10	4,196	54	235	2,682	4,365	152,588	6,610	2,083	948	1,576
Trinity Bay	4,689	4,112	4,753	12	2,765	8	1,283	2	1,363	22	34	1,389	1,079	29,623	8	478	121	967
Bonavista Bay	3,943	3,284	4,684	11	734	1	1,809	2	1,039	17	26	433	612	25,971	272	260	52	505
Fogo	3,771	2,973	5,017	7	599	2	1,128	3	988	10	20	1,014	412	13,862	14	52	5	276
Ferryland	2,623	1,958	168	1	1	..	4,412	9	780	22	6	804	1,003	28,596	591	904	176	607
Placentia & St. Mary's	3,578	2,895	971	4	47	..	5,455	9	960	11	4	842	2,200	28,759	588	1,573	45	1,618
Burin	2,485	1,873	1,221	1	1,186	3	1,951	2	634	11	..	709	1,047	11,081	20	777	85	889
Fortune Bay	3,109	1,991	4,640	4	68	..	392	..	726	10	..	1,341	229	2,050	3	176	5	360

Shape very irregular, & shores greatly indented. The country in the E. is generally low, W.ward more rugged & mountainous, & especially so in a peninsula which extends from the N. toward Labrador; principal navigable rivers, the Humber & the river of Exploits, which latter rises in lake Bathurst, one of several considerable lakes in the interior. Climate in the winter very severe, the thermometer frequently falling to 30° below the freezing point; in summer there is a brief hot season; the colony is generally healthy. Surface mostly marshy, or covered with a scrubby vegetation, & the soil is ill-suited to agriculture. Kitchen vegetables are accordingly the principal crops raised; pasturage is however plentiful, & the plains abound with vast herds of carriboa deer, which, with the famous Newfoundland breed of dogs, wolves, bears, foxes, & some beavers, constitute the prev. animals. Timber is scarce, the principal resources of the population are in the cod, seal, & salmon fisheries, the chief fishing grounds being off the S. E. coast. The great bank of Newfoundland on this side, is the most extensive submarine plateau yet discovered, being about 600 m. in length, & in some places 200 miles in breadth, with a depth, varying from 25 to 95 fathoms, & a bottom of solid rock. The principal fishing ground is over this bank between lat. 42° & 46° N. In 1851, the exports from Newfoundland comprised 1,017,674 quintals of dried fish, valued at 493,014*l.*; 2,744,910 gals. of oil, valued at 319,977*l.*; 511,630 seal skins, valued at 76,-596*l.*; 4,025 tierces of salmon, valued at 12,024*l.*; 36,-259 barrels of herrings, valued at 18,261*l.* Imports 1851, valued at 943,191*l.*; exports, 959,751*l.* Ships owned in the colony 31st Dec. 1851, 830, agg. 52,078 tons burden; in the year 1851, 38 ships were built with an aggregate tonnage of 1,806 tons. In 1852, there were 281 ships engaged in the seal fishery, manned by 10,558 men. Revenue 1851, 80,395*l.* Expenditures same year, 75,770*l.* Legislature composed of the Lt. Governor, a Legislative council of 8 members, & a House of Assembly of 15 members. (*Salary of Gov. & Com.-in-Chief* 3,000*l.*) The colony has lately been erected into a Protestant see, but most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. St. Johns, the cap., on the S.E. coast, is the only town worthy of notice.

NEWFOUND LAKE, Grafton co., N. H, is 6 ms. long & 2¼ broad—lies in Hebron, Alexandria, Bridgewater, & Bristol, & in the latter town has its outlet, which flows into the Pemigewasset r.

NEW FRANCE, v., Allen co., Ia. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

NEW FRANKFORT, p-v., Scott co., Ia., 81 S. by. E. Indianapolis, 585 W. Contains 223 inhabitants.

NEW FRANKLIN, p-v., Paris t., Stark co., O., 140 N.E. Columbus, 298 W. It contains 28 stores & 150 inhabitants. It is on the line of the Sandy & Beaver canal.

NEW FRANKLIN, p-v., Wayne co., Ill.

NEW FRANKLIN, p. o., Brown co., Wis.

NEW FREEDOM, p. v., York co., Pa.

NEW GARDEN, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 32 S. W. Philadelphia, 74 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 104 W. Surface, level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Red Clay and White Clay creeks. In the centre is a church. It has a tannery, 2 cotton fac., a flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,411; 1850, 1,391.

NEW GARDEN, p-o., Russell co., Va.

NEW GARDEN, p-v., Guilford co., N. C., 93 W. N.W. Raleigh, 319 W.

NEW GARDEN, p-v., Hanover t., Columbiana co., O., 150 N.E. by E. Columbus, 288 W.

NEW GARDEN, p-t., Wayne co., Ia., 78 E. Indianapolis, 507 W. Pop. 1840, 1,890; 1850, 1,609.

NEW GARDEN, p. o., Ray co., Mo.

NEW GASONY, p. v., Jefferson co., Ark. Situated on the left bank of the Arkansas river, and contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

NEW GENEVA, p-v., Springfield t., Fayette co., Pa., 126 W., Harrisburg, 212 W. Situated on the rt. bank of Monongahela r., at the junction of George cr. It contains a church, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a glass fac., & about 400 inhabitants.

NEW GERMANTOWN, p-v., Tewksbury t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 44 N. by W. Trenton, 219 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, & 300 inhabs.

NEW GERMANTOWN, p-v., Toboyne t., Perry co., Pa., 46 W. Harrisburg, 134 W. It contains 2 German churches, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

NEW GILEAD, p-v., Moore co., N. C., 101 S.W. Raleigh, 388 W.

NEW GLARUS, p-v., Green co., Wis., 25 S.W. Madison. Situated on Little Sugar cr. Contains 75 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 311.

NEW GLASGOW, p-v., Amherst co., Va., 119 W. Richmond, 171 W. It has an elevated situation, and contains a free church, an academy, 4 stores, a tannery, & about 150 inhabitants.

NEW GLASGOW, p. v., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 30 N. Montreal. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a tannery, & 125 inhabs.

NEW GLASGOW, p. v., Egerton t., Pictou co., N. S., 95 N.E. Halifax. Situated on an arm of Pictou bay, & contains 2 churches & 250 inhabitants.

NEW GLOCESTER, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 41 S.W. Augusta, 567 W. Drained by Royal's r., which affords water power. Soil fertile, particularly on the streams, where are extensive intervales. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,946; 1850, 1,848.

NEW GOTTINGEN, p. o., Guernsey co., O.

NEW GRAEFENBERG, p. o., Herkimer co., N.Y.

NEW GRANADA, a republic of South America, lying between 3° 35′ S. lat., & 12° 30′ N. lat., & between 65° 50′ 40″ & 83° 5′ W. lon. Area, 394,664 sq. ms. Its N. shores are washed by the Caribbean Sea, on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, & is bounded N.W. by Costa Rica, & on E. by Venezuela & Brazil, and S. by Ecuador.

Table by sections, provinces and territories, showing the number of legislators, and the pop. of 1851.

Position.	Section.	Provinces and Territories.	Senators.	Deputies.	Civilized Population
In the Isthmus of Panama.	Istmo.	Azuero,	1	1	34,643
		Chiriquí,	1	1	17,279
		Panamá,	1	1	52,322
		Veraguas.	1	1	33,864
In the south, between the central cordillera & the Pacific.	Cáuca.	Barbacóas,	1	1	26,519
		Buenaventura,	1	1	31,150
		Cáuca,	1	2	70,748
		Pasto,	1	1	27,620
		Popayan,	1	2	77,105
		Túquerres.	1	1	43,107
In the west, between the Magdalena, the Pacific, & the Gulf of Darien to both seas.	Antióquia.	Antióquia,	1	2	75,053
		Chocó,	1	1	43,649
		Córdoba,	1	3	90,841
		Medellin.	1	2	77,494
In the central part of the Republic, extending east to Venezuela.	Cundinamarca.	Bogotá,	2	4	144,592
		Cundinamarca,	1	2	81,215
		Mariquita,	1	2	86,894
		Neiva,	1	3	103,003
		Tequenthama,	1	1	56,126
		Zipaquirá.	1	2	83,125
In the north-east to Venezuela.	Boyacá.	Casanare,	1	1	18,573
		Tundama,	2	5	152,753
		Tunja,	2	4	133,463
		Vélez.	1	3	109,421
In the north to Venezuela.	Guanentá.	Ocaña,	1	1	23,450
		Pamplona,	1	2	62,990
		Santander,	1	1	21,282
		Socorro,	2	5	157,085
		Soto.	1	1	54,767
On the Atlantic.	Magdalena.	Cartagena,	1	3	103,783
		Mompox,	1	1	30,207
		Riohacha,	1	1	17,247
		Sabanila,	1	1	48,167
		Santamarta,	1	1	36,485
		Valle de Upar,	1	1	14,032
		Territorio Mocoa.	1	1	3,000
			39	65	2,243,054

By the census of 1851, it appears that the number of inhabitants was 2,243,054, not including the savage Indians. The population in 1843 was 1,932,279. According to the census of 1835, it was 1,685,073. Within the last sixteen years it has increased 557,916, not by immigration, because the small number of persons who have come in, hardly equals that of the emigrants. In 1810, when the revolution commenced, there were scarcely 800,000 inhabitants; in 1826 there were 1,500,000. The first twenty-four years of that period were those of the war of independence, in which there was a very great loss of life. It appears that in 1835 the population has doubled. From that epoch to the present, sixteen years, it had increased 33 per cent. or 1½ per cent. every eight years.

The race of men which inhabited New Granada before the fifteenth century, belongs to the American type. The nations on the Atlantic coasts, from Chiriqui on the coast of Veraguas to Goajira, were, without doubt, of the Carib race, which is very similar to the Brasilo-guaramensian, to which belong the nations in the east of New Granada, as far as the eastern cordillera, & the Mocoas, Sebondoyes, Pastuzos, Almagueraños & Patias. Those which inhabited the province of Túquerres belonged to the Ando-Peruvian race. The nations of Chocó, the interior of Antióquia, Cauca, Popayan & Neiva possessed, & still preserve, characteristics more resembling those of the Aztecs than any other race. The Muiscas differed from the rest; and their pusillanimous character most assimilated them to the Ando-Peruvians. Several nations are still found in the savage state, the principal of which are the Mesayas, Caquetás, Choquees, Mocoas, Omaguas, Enaguas, Amarizanos, Guipanabis, Macucúes, Guahibos & Andaquies, in the eastern part of the republic: the Goajiros, Motilones, Guainetas & Cocinas, in the provinces of Rio Hacha, Upar & Santa-Marta; & the Dariens, Cunas & Chocoes, on the banks & affluents of the Atrato & coast of Darien. The other nations are insignificant hordes, or have been reduced to the social state; but some preserve their languages, especially among the Noánamos in Chocó, the Coconucos in Popayan, the Paeses & old Pijaos in Popayan & Neiva, & the Sebondoyes & Mocoas in the territory of Mocoa. The Muiscas & Almaguereños, like the Calamares of Carthagena & Santa Marta, who are reduced to Granadan society, have lost their original languages. The savage Indians in the territory of Mocoa & Canton, of San Martin, Province of Bogotá, are between 70,000 & 75,000 in number, those of Goajira, 18,000, & 20,000 in Upar, Ocaña, Santa Marta & Opon; in Socorro 2,000 & 3,000; in the provinces of Chocó, Antióquia & Mompoz, 5,000 & 6,000; in Darien & the Isthmus, 4,000 & 5,000; & in Casanare, 8,000 & 10,000: total, from 105,000 to 120,000.

In none of the other countries of South America is to be found a more varied physical aspect. This is due to the triple number of Cordilleras & various ramifications formed by the great chain of the Andes in New Granada. The great chain, which, in crossing Bolivia & Peru, divides into three principal branches, when it reaches Ecuador, unites itself into one great mass, which forms basins, or high valleys, which show the crests of two chains, called the Eastern & Western; & in this form it reaches the south of New Granada, in the Province of Tuquerres. The elevation of that province is such, that there is hardly a terrace of the same extent in the world, at an equal altitude. The mass of the Cordilleras retains the same aspect as far as the territory of Pasto, where the two rivers Juanambu & Janacatu form another basin nearly parallel to the Guaitara, leaving in the centre a great mass, which unites the Eastern & Western branches, & in the centre of which is the lofty mountain of the volcano of Pasto. Another high, cold, windy branch of the Cordillera extends from the paramo of Aponte, in the eastern Cordillera, which runs east to west between Juanambu & the river Mayo, & terminates at the confluence of those rivers with the Patia, where all united burst through the western Cordillera, to carry their waters to the Pacific. This is the point at which the Cordillera of the Andes loses, in its western branch, its magnificent aspect & Alpine elevation, & begins to form the variegated valleys of the interior of New Granada. From the Mayo the valley of Patia has its source, between the two Cordilleras to the little heights of Popayan, called the Cuchilla, which meet the two

TABLE OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY RACES AND CASTES, AND SAVAGES.

Analogous Sections.	Common White Race.	American Civilized Races.	Savage Races.	Ethiopian Negro Race.	Quadroons.	Mestizos.	Mulattoes.	Zamboes.	Total.
1st. Isthmus	14,000	8,000	6,000	3,500	1,300	97,658	12,250	1,400	144,108
2d. Cauca	49,000	25,000	..	38,000	14,600	33,049	114,600	2,300	276,249
3d. Antioquia	50,000	7,000	5,000	15,600	4,000	155,037	54,000	1,400	292,037
4th. Cundinamarca	137,790	127,290	10,000	5,100	3,000	252,533	28,000	1,240	564,955
5th. Boyaca	102,210	95,710	10,000	740	200	189,452	3,600	2,300	424,210
6th. Guanenta	67,000	20,000	400	3,500	1,100	204,174	22,500	1,300	319,974
7th. Magdalena	30,000	16,000	3,600	13,300	5,800	46,421	48,200	90,000	253,521
Territory of Goajira	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
" Mocoa	3	2,000	65,000	60	54	673	150	60	68,000
		301,000	120,000		30,054	998,997	283,000	100,000	
Total by races & castes	450,003	421,000		80,000	1,029,051		383,000		2,363,054
	Caucasian.	American.		Ethiop. Negro.	White mixed.		Colored mixed.		

Cordilleras by a ridge from 900 to 1,000 toises above the level of the sea, in 2° 24′ N. lat. The great mass of the Eastern Cordillera has a direction from south to north-east, forming a spur, or great promontory from 1° to 1° 30′ N. lat., between 76° 20′ & 76° 40′ W. lon., where another division of the Cordillera of the Andes has its origin, & the three great branches in New Granada are formed. That point is of great physical importance, as there are situated several lakes, the principal of which is that of Las Papas, which give rise to the rivers Caqueta, Magdalena, Cauca & Guachicono. The Caqueta flows towards the south-east, which direction it keeps until it joins the Amazon, under the name of the Yapura. The head streams of the Magdalena & of the Suása flow north-east, & begin to form the waters of the valley of Neiva. The Cauca flows north on the Corderilla, until it reaches the Sierra Nevada (or snowy range) of the Coconucos, on a high terrace called Paletara; &, its course being impeded, it turns, inclining to the west, to descend to Popayan, & give rise to the valleys of the Cauca. The Guachicono first runs north-west, & then west & south-west, to form the Patia, whose waters fall into the Pacific; while the Magdalena & the Cauca pass through the whole territory of New Granada, from south to north, and unite in the Province of Mompox, to bear their waters to the Caribbean Sea; those of the Caqueta, lost in the Amazon, flow into the Atlantic by the eastern part of the Continent; & those of the Guachicono, united with the Patia, fall into the Pacific. There is scarcely in the world so important a point in physical geography, as the great knot of the cordillera of the Andes, where its eastern chain divides in two, giving origin to the central branch, which separates the valleys of Cauca from those of Neiva & Maraquiti. The Eastern Cordillera follows its direction towards the north-east, to the paramos of Pamplona, the boundary of New Granada & Venezuela, & where another branch separates itself, to form the Sierra Nevada (or snowy region) of Santa Marta, & extends by Perija to the Peninsula of Goajira. The central branch, which begins to separate itself from the eastern in the Papas, completes its separation in the volcano of Purace, & proceeds parallel to the waters of the Cauca & Magdalena, to the end of the valley of the Cauca, where it unites again with the western Cordillera, in north latitude 4° 50′, & where the Cordillera is cut by the basins of the San Jorge, the Cauca, the Atrato & the San Juan, giving all that country a peculiar aspect, & where are found the richest gold mines in New Granada. The branches which run between the Magdalena & the Cauca, are lost at the confluence of those rivers above Mompox. Others extend to the Gulf of Guacuba in Darien, the mouth of the Atrato; & the western branch, depressed, so to speak, by the waters of the Atrato, San Juan, Baudo, & San Miguel, loses its gigantic height, and offers, at different points, an easy passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the most remarkable of these being that of Panama, where a railroad has been constructed from Colon to Panama; as may be done from San Miguel or Cupica; between the Atrato & San Juan, which will be easily made, or between the Atrato and the Baudo; at which points the cordillera of the Andes absolutely loses its type, & is a mere agglomeration of hills, cut through by the waters. In passing through the Isthmus of Darien, & that of Panama, the western cordillera inclines to the north, & parallel to the coast of the Atlantic, extends through the states of Central America. The physical aspect of each range may be said to be preserved in the central & eastern branches, for there are found the snowy regions of Chiles and Cumbal, in the Province of Tuquerres, the volcano of Pasto, whose summit reaches the region of perpetual ice; the paramo* of Sotara, a volcano almost extinct, whose top is covered with snow a portion of the year; the snowy cordillera of Coconucos, which consists of five large mountains, the most western of which is known as the Purace, & contains the volcano of that name, which in 1849 lost its summit & opened a crater 80 or 100 metres in diameter. Proceeding by the central branch, we find the snowy regions of Huila, Tolima & Ruiz. The eastern cordillera, although it rises to the region of perpetual snow in some places, has no snowy regions in the interior, but only at its extremity, in the provinces of Santa Marta & Rio Hacha. The eastern cordillera of New Granada, from the heights of Mocoa above San Miguel & Rio de Oro, to the paramo of Pamplona, is the first element of the great eastern basins of the Caqueta, Guainia & Meta, which join those of the Rio Negro, Amazon & Orinoco. The basin of the Caqueta is surrounded from the southern part, by the branch of the cordillera which descends from the eastern, from the origin of San Miguel until it disappears in the Amazon, between the rivers Napo of the Ecuador & Putumayo of New Granada; by the east the cordillera of Aracuara, & by the north that of Tunahi, which rises in the Andes, & divides the basin of Guainia or Rio Negro. This basin bears these two names, because the Rio Negro is called the Guiania until its confluence with the natural course of the Casiquiare, & is separated from the basin of the Meta by the mountains of the river Guavire, in which the river Inirida has its source, & on the east by the mountains which give rise to the river Atabapo, which flows through only Granadan territory. The basin of the Meta, which is the largest, follows the preceding, and may be considered as a part of the great basin of the Orinoco. In the south, there is not, properly speaking, any basin except that of the Patia, formed by the eastern & western cordilleras, & the branches of the Cuchilla & Berruecos in the north & south. The basin of the Cauca forms two beautiful valleys, from Popayan to Cartago, & is circumscribed by the central & western cordilleras, both which unite, near the fifth degree of north latitude. This agglomeration of mountains possesses very peculiar forms, as it has neither tablelands like those of Tuquerres, Bogotá or Tunja, nor valleys by which the course of cordilleras may be determined. The extent is rather more than two degrees of longitude & three of latitude; which, with the chasms & elevations of the land, give about 18,200 sq. miles, or at least 18,000, in the part comprehending

* It has been found convenient in the translation, to transfer from the original the Spanish word "*paramo*," which is commonly translated *desert*, but, as is used in New Granada, has no exact equivalent in English. It signifies an elevated region, cold, windy, barren and uninhabitable.

the Provinces of Cordoba, Medellan, & Antioquia, which forms the mountainous basin of the Cauca, & in whose heights rise the rivers Samana or Miel, & Nare, tributaries of the Magdalena; the Nechi, & San Jorge, or St. George, tributaries of the Cauca; & the Guacuba, a tributary of the Atrato. On the western part is formed the mountainous basin of the Choco, cut by the San Juan, Baudo & San Miguel, flowing to the Pacific, & the Atrato running into the Atlantic, mingling its waters in the Gulf of Darien, with those of the Napipi & Guacuba. This basin is completely covered with forests of the thickest vegetation, under which are rich mines of gold & platina. The central division of the country, the basin of the Magdalena, is formed by the great eastern & central cordilleras, where they separate in the paramo of Las Papas, until they reach the plains of the Atlantic, in the littoral provinces; this basin comprehends the beautiful valleys of Neiva & Mariquita, & that of the lower Magdalena, all which are bathed by the river of that name & its branches. The rest of the territory between the eastern basin, & that we have described, is a continuation of elevated table-lands in the cordillera, until we reach the borders of Venezuela. The basin of Guanenta, formed by the rivers Suarez & Sogamosa, forms the territory northwest of Bogotá, between the great eastern cordillera, & the branch which springs from it & runs parallel to the Magdalena, & afterwards turns east, to mingle with the mountain of Perija, forming two small basins in the provinces of Ocaña & Upar. The remaining territory of the republic consists of the plains of the Atlantic, between Goajira & the Gulf of Darien; the savannahs of Chiriqui, in the western provinces of the Isthmus & the shores of the Pacific & Atlantic, where several branches of the western cordillera sink in the waters of the two oceans.

The principal rivers are first, Caquetá, rising in the eastern cordilleras, & flowing through the whole territory until its confluence with the Amazon. Its largest branches are the Pescado, the Caguan, & the Apoponi. The Guainia, which is the Upper Rio Negro, & by the caño, or natural channel of Casiquiare, allows internal navigation between the Orinoco & the Amazon, has many branches in the territory of New Granada, but none of importance. The Putumayo, the most S., pours its waters into the Amazon, where it is called the Solimoes, has for its principal affluent the Sotuya. Next, N. of the Guainia, is the beautiful Guaviare, formed of it & the Guayavero; & its chief tributaries are the Inirida, which descends from the mountains of Tunahi, & the Atabapo, from the heights between the Orinoco and the Rio Negro, as an independent group of the chains of the cordilleras which we have described. Next this river is the Meta, which joins the Orinoco, & receives various affluents from the great cordillera, of which we will mention only the Chire, Casanare, & Lipa. The river Vichada is the largest tributary of the Orinoco, not mixing its waters with the Meta or Guaviare. The Magdalena is the stream which has the longest course in the republic; and it has for its tributaries, from the E. cordillera, the Suaza, Rio Neiva, Cabrera, Prado, Fuzagasuga, Bogotá, Carare, Opon, Sogamoso, Surata, & Cesar; & from the central cordillera, the Plata, the Páez, Saldaña, Cuello, Guali, Samaña or Miel, & Nare, which also is called Rio Negro, with others of little importance. The river Cauca receives the waters of the Piendamó, Ovejas, Palo, Amaime, & Vieja, from the central cordillera, & of many small rivers from the western, among which we will name only the Jamundi. The Cauca, in flowing through Antioquia, receives many streams, of which the Porce, Nechi, & San Jorge, are worthy of notice. In the W. part, the Guacubá & Napipi are tributaries of the Atrato & the Sucio, the Bebara, which is in its upper part, & the Quito. The Baudó has no branches, but the San Juan receives the Calima & the Noanamo, with many others of small size. In the Isthmus of Darien & Panama on the S., the longest streams are the San Miguel & Bayano, in the territory of Darien & Panama. The other streams are of small importance on both sides. We will mention only Chagres, on the Atlantic, which has hitherto been of great importance as the line of inter-oceanic communication. The Zinú is the only river remaining to claim attention on the shores of the Atlantic between the Darien & Magdalena. The rivers which water the territory between the bay of Buenaventura & the gulf of Ancon, in the Pacific, deserve to be mentioned, because there is hardly in the world such a series of streams, which for an extent of forty five leagues, alternately unite their waters in the deltas, so as to make a littoral canal, which allows an interior navigation along the whole coast from Buenaventura to Ancon, without the necessity of entering the Pacific more than twice. The Dagua empties into the bay of Buenaventura, as well as the Anchicaya, which unites by an arm with the Raposo, flowing into the Pacific; & passing in that part the gulf of Tortugas, of small extent, we enter the waters of the Cajambre, whose delta is passed to that of Yurmangui. That river is confounded with the Naya, & that with the Micay, which communicates with the Saija, and that with the Timbiqui, which joins the mouths of the Napi & Guapi; & this last, with that of the Iscuandé, which, by two channels, is connected with that of the Tapage, which, by the Sanquianga, facilitates navigation with the deep Patia. From this we pass to the gulf of Tumaco, to enter the northern mouth of the river Mira, & by its delta pass to the gulf of Ancon de Sardinas, south of Cape Manglares.

From the bay of Calabozo, in Goajira, situated in the Gulf of Maracaibo, until passing the peninsula, we find no regular ports. Bahia Honda is the first on the N.-eastern coast of New Granada: & there the conquerors thought of founding a city by the name of St. Mary: but the want of potable water made them abandon their intention. From that bay to Santa Marta there is no other favored by nature, only several roads, among which are Rio Hacha & Dibulla. In the former of the two places mentioned is the port of the province of that name, the city of Rio Hacha, one of those which have the greatest export trade in New Granada. The port of Dibulla is better than that of Rio Hacha. Following the coast towards the W., Santa Marta is a beautiful port, in a deep & well-sheltered bay. The coast, at that point, changes its direction, running to the E. for a distance of twenty nautical miles, to the shores of Cienaga, where is the mouth of the lake of Santa Marta, the largest in New Granada, as its greatest extent from S. to N. is 25 miles, & from E. to W. 11, & is connected by deep channels with lake Pajaral, which contains about seven square miles, & that of Cuatro Bocas, two square m. This beautiful lake is formed by the waters of the Magdalena mingled with those of the Atlantic, & may be considered as within the delta of the Magdalena, as the channels of San Antonio, Renegado, Remolino, & Clarin, are other arms of that river, which empty into that lake, commonly called Cienega. The waters which fall from the snowy region of Santa Marta, come from the east to the lake: & from the mountains which form the chain of the Upar, a ramification of the snowy region, flow other rivers of small importance. Beyond the centre of the delta of the Magdalena is the bay of Sabanilla. Next follows the magnificent port of Carthagena, the best on the coasts watered by the Caribbean Sea in New Granada, & one of the best in all the Atlantic. All the W. coast of the province of Carthagena, has roads & landing places. The most important are the ports of Zapote, in the bay of Zispata, & the gulf of Morrosquillo, on the coast of Tolu. The gulf of Darien contains the ports of Turbo, Guacuba, & Candelaria, &. for small vessels & steamers, those of Quibdó, Napipi, & Murindó. The coast of the Isthmus, from where the delta of the Atrato terminates, to the port of Portobelo, has good roads & harbors all along the shore, which is inhabited only by the savages of Darien, the most important of which is Mandinga. The harbor of Portobelo is excellent, & was the most frequented of all in the two first centuries after the conquest: but in consequence of the difficulty of the land passage to Panama, it has lost its importance. Chagres ruined it, which is only a bad roadstead. Navy Bay will be the principal port of the Isthmus on the Atlantic, in which the port of Aspinwall will become an important city in the commercial world. In the W. part of the coast of New Granada, there is no other port of any importance but the Bocas del Toro, in the bay of Almirante, commonly called the lake of Chiriqui, on the Pacific coast. Alange & Montijo have been made ports of foreign commerce in the provinces of Chiriqui & Veraguas. They are situated in the Archipelago of Montijo or Veraguas. The bay of Panama, in the gulf of the Isthmus N. of the Archipelago of Pearls, is of great extent, & has also good anchorage, especially at the island

of Taboga: but it would be very expensive to construct wharves, necessary on account of the shallowness of the water, which extends to a distance of a mile from the city. On the coast of Chocó are the bay of Cupica & the ports of San Francisco Solano, Palmar, & Charambirá. This bay is succeeded by that of Malaga, which is protected by the island of Palmas, and might easily be brought into connection with Charambirá & Buenaventura. That magnificent bay is the best on the Pacific coast of Columbia, & lies in 3° 38′ N. lat., & 77° 10′ W. lon. I have in another place described the coast & its natural canals, formed by the deltas of the rivers which bathe the shores of the Pacific. There are among them several harbors more or less deep, the principal of which are the Guapí, in 2° 35′ N. lat., & Izcuandé, in 2° 32′, the main entrance to which is by the river Tapaje. Farther S. are the bay of Pasa-caballos, near the mouth of Satinga in lat. 2° 30′ N., & the port of Tumaco, in 1° 38′ N. In the N.-east part of the island of Gorgona is an excellent harbor called Trinidad.

The islands of New Grenada in the Caribbean sea are a cluster eleven in number, in the Saguna of Chiriqui; two small islands in the escudo of Veraguas, forty in the Archipelago of Mulatos, & twenty from Boree to the Gulf of Marasquillo. In the Pacific Ocean is the Archipelago of Pearls (ten in number), in the Gulf of Panama, & in the bay of Panama Taboga three other smaller islands. On the coast of Veragua & Chiriqui is another archipelago (seventeen in number), of which the most important is Coiba. On the coast of Barbacoas is Gorgona & Tumaco; & Las Palmas (three in number), bordering the province of Buenaventura.

In the province of Upar are the lakes of Zapatosa & Adentro, formed by the waters of the river Cesar. The former is about a mile square; & the latter rather more. They are connected by an arm, or by the course of the stream named, & empty into the Magdalena in 9° N. lat., at the bifurcation of that river at the mouth of the Loba, by which it connects itself with the Cauca, that still runs in that latitude parallel with the Magdalena. Between the Cauca & the Nechi are other lakes, the largest of which is that of Caceres in N. lat. 7° 45′, & W. lon. 75° 30′. In the interior are none worthy of notice except that of Tota, in the province of Tunja, which contains about six square miles, & those of Fuquene & Guatavita, in the provinces of Bogotá and Zipaquirá, the former 8 square miles, & the latter less than one, but celebrated as the place into which the Indians threw their treasures at the time of the conquest. On the high table-lands of the Andes there are small lakes which are generally the sources of different rivers; & the most remarkable of them are the Paletara, E.ward of the snowy region of the Coconucos, & those of Las Papas, which give rise to the rivers Cauca & Magdalena, & also to the Mocoa, the principal headstream of the Caquetá, as well as to the Guachicono, which is that of the Patia. These lakes are several, surrounded by high crests, not rising to the region of perpetual snow, & called Paramo de las Papas. On the coast of the Pacific is the lake of Chimbusa, which which is on the Delta of the Patia, & might serve to form a channel which would facilitate navigation from the gulf of Tumaco to the interior of the Patia, to reach the rich neighborhood of Barbacoas. The Cocha is in the cordillera of Pasto, which is considered as the head-stream of the Putumayo: also that of Guayabeno, along which runs the boundary between New Granada & Ecuador, between the Putumayo & the Napo.

Gneiss, granite, porphyry, & basalt, are the primitive rocks of the plutonic formation, which are discovered on our high elevations, & from which the movement of waters has not been able to separate other materials, which geologists call transition. From Tuquerres by Aponte, Las Papas, to Bogota, & at many points in the Central Cordillera, as at Guanacas, Las Moras, & Quindio, are seen rocks of gneiss, micaceous schistus, and specimens of a talcose slate. In the cordilleras of Pasto and Popayan, as in that of Neiva, above Villa Vieja & on the river Cabrera, are found masses of porphyry, trappe, & basalt, on the declivities of the mountains, which are active volcanoes; & those rocks are so disposed as to show that they proceeded from the bottom of the volcano, and were thrown out during an eruption, of which there are no records, & no other indications than the marks left by the catastrophe, in the superposition of various rocks whose bases are basaltic trappes in Puracé, Pasto, Sotará, & Huila. The high table-lands, as those of Tuquerres, Bogota, Tunja, & Pamplona, abound in calcareous & carboniferous soils, sandstone being very common. On those great table-lands is found rock salt; & above all on that of Bogota, in a very extensive region, from Zipaquirá to Cumaral, on the side of the eastern cordillera, which sends its waters to the Meta; & it may be said, that in an E.S.E. direction, going from Zipaquirá, passing by Nemocon, Boitá, Salitre, & Cáqueza, & thence to Cumaral, in San Martin. Those lands must have been submarine, before they were raised to the elevation of 1,360 toises above the level of the sea; & on their side are carboniferous lands, which clearly prove the antiquity of this hemisphere. The valleys of New Granada are covered with alluvions, ancient & modern; & we at the same time meet with tertiary formations at their bases, & in the beds of their rivers, which sometimes are seen to have divided the mountains until they have broken through even the granitic rocks, to bear their waters to the ocean. The climate of New Granada is constant in respective places, in consequence of the intertropical geographical position, geological formation, & the actual state of vegetation. There are no seasons like those of the boreal & austral zones; but those commonly called summer & winter may be denominated the Dry season & the Rainy. The configuration of the land & its geological formations, combined with the influence of the heavenly bodies, and the vegetation of the mountains, valleys, & coasts, determine these seasons in a very distinct manner. In the territories comprehended by the table-lands and valleys which occur between the Eastern & Western Cordilleras, from the southern to the northern boundaries, & in the central part as far as the provinces of Antioquia, Medellín, & Cordova, there are two dry seasons & two rainy ones, the dry commencing at the approximation of the solstices, & the rainy at that of the equinoxes. Each continues about ninety days.

The eastern basins & the low lands of the provinces of the Atlantic only have one dry & one rainy season, each of six months: the rainy commonly at the June solstice, & the dry at that of December. In the Isthmus of Panama are the same dry & rainy seasons: but we may be assured, that the dry season does not begin until twenty days after the December solstice, & ends twenty days before that of July, whence the rainy season is longer than the dry. On all the coast of the Pacific from Cupica to the southern boundary of the republic, as also in the interior of Chocó & Darien, from the south to the north, to Porto Bello, there is no dry season, & it rains all the year: which presents a contrast with the coasts of Peru, where it never rains. The vegetation of New Granada varies with the degrees of heat in the climate, & the geological conformation of the mntns. According to observations made, the limits of trees extend to 11,040 English ft.; that of vegetation to 14,217 ft.; & barren sands from this point to the lowest of perpetual snow 15,557 ft. Magnificent palm-trees are found in New Granada, from the shores of the ocean to the elevation of 8,531 feet above the level of the sea. Cinchonas of different kinds exist in all parts of the country; but that most highly valued for quinine, cinchonine, & quinidine, grows between 8,530 and 9,543 feet above the level of the sea. The Mosses are of various colors, and cover not only the trunks of the trees, but also the rocks, & mingle with the grasses. The country is extremely rich in this class of plants, & to it belongs the beautiful Bambusa, commonly called Guadua. The Encinas are handsome & sightly; & by the side of the Cedrela, make an admirable contrast. The Lichens alternate with phanagamous plants, & grow almost up to the region of perpetual snow. The Caucho, which yields the gum-elastic, is abundant, & of three species. That which grows between 1° & 3° of N. lat. is the best, & may be compared with that of Pará. In the Andes are seen the strawberry, or fragaria vesca of the Alps, willows, bigonias, cypresses, & encinas; while on their acclivities grow the intertropical fruits, as bananas, sugar-cane, & zapote; odoriferous gums & medicinal resins are abundant; & of the balsam commonly called Peruvian, the species Miroxylum & Mutis, the Pubescens, called Tache; & that of Tolú, Miroxylum Toluiferum. Another variety, Popayan, or Popayaniferum, differs from all the others. There are magnificent trees for building-timber & cabinet-work. New Granada has

no sandy wastes nor barren cordilleras. It is rich in minerals. Mines of silver, gold, platina, copper, lead, iron, mercury, & antimony, among other metals; of lime, potash, soda (among which are rich mines of rock-salt), magnesia, & alumine, among the unmetallic alkalies; of silex, feldspar, silicated minerals with a base of glucine, (of which are the valuable emerald mines,) among the silicious & silicated; of native sulphur, fossil coal, bitumen, asphaltum, & fossil resin, among the unmetallic combustibles.

Christopher Columbus discovered terra firma in 1498, &, during his fourth voyage, on the 2d Nov., 1502, found Chagres & the bay of Limones, called also Navy Bay. Different governments have been established throughout the Granadan territory, while Spanish colonies, a vice-royalty was at length formed in 1732, of what are now the Republics of New Granada and Ecuador. In 1810, New Granada separated herself from the Spanish monarchy, & maintained a constant war until 1824, when the Spanish army was conquered by the Republican, of which two-thirds consisted of Colombians. Bolivar, the most distinguished leader of the Spanish-American revolution, was the first proposer of the union of Venezuela & New Granada, in 1818; & when the Congress of Angostura met, early in 1819, the fundamental law was enacted which established Colombia, on the 17th of December of that year. Venezuela separated herself in November, 1829, and Ecuador in May, 1830; & the central part of Colombia instituted itself the republic of New Granada on the 21st of November, 1831. In 1832, the Constitution of the State was sanctioned, under the form of a Democratic Repub. Government, by dividing the supreme power into the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, under a central regimen, but giving to the provinces a municipal corporation, that each section might legislate in its local affairs. The Republic was divided into provinces, these into cantons, & the cantons into paroquial districts. The state recognized no national religion; but has declared that it will pay for the Cath. worship, & protect Granadans in its exercise. The law of Colombia which attributed to itself the law of patronage exercised by Spain, has continued in vigor to the present time. The Republic was first divided into eighteen provinces; & they have since been increased to thirty-five. The Constitution of 1832 was reformed in 1843, without any variation in the form of government. Every man born in the Republic, who can read and write, is a citizen, without distinction of race or class; & also those naturalized & twenty years of age. Naturalization is very easy. A foreigner may apply for it; & in case he is neither a criminal nor a vagabond, it is granted immediately. By a law of 1851, slavery was entirely abolished, by giving liberty to all who remained slaves ou the 1st of January, 1852.

NEW GRENADA, p. o., Fulton co., Pa.

NEW GRETNA, p. o., Burlington co., N. J.

NEW GUILFORD, p-v., Perry t., Coshocton co., O., 67 N.E. Columbus, 356 W.

NEW GUILFORD, p-v., Franklin co., Pa.

NEW HACKENSACK, p-v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 79 S. Albany, 306 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church & 150 inhabitants.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, p-v., Orange t., Carroll co., O., 114 E.N.E. Columbus, 300 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, a warehouse, & 250 inhabitants.

NEWHALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, parish Acton, 4 m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Pop. 891.

NEWHALLHEY, & HALL CARR, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,154.

NEW HAMBURG, p-v., Poughkeepsie t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Situated on the left bank of Hudson r., near the mouth of Wappingers cr., & contains a Presbyterian church & 150 inhabitants. A ferry here crosses to Hampton.

NEW HAMBURG, v., Wilmot t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 22 m. from Galt. It has a Methodist church, 6 stores, 2 woollen fac., an iron foundry, a brewery, and 100 inhabitants.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, is situated between lat. 42° 41′ & 45° 11′ N., & 70° 40′ & 72° 30′ W. lon. It contains 8,030 sq. ms. Pop. in 1790, was 141,885; in 1800, 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,328; in 1840, 284,574; & in 1850, 317,864. It is divided into 10 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each.

Counties.	Dwellings.	Whole inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Belknap	3,436	17,602	29	17,721	2,438	163
Carroll	3,724	20,155	2	20,157	2,805	135
Cheshire	5,302	30,116	28	30,144	2,805	377
Coos	2,114	11,819	4	11,853	1,439	69
Grafton	7,298	42,316	27	42,343	5,063	424
Hillsborough	9,939	57,459	119	57,478	3,675	399
Merrimack	7,400	40,244	93	40,337	3,220	215
Rockingham	9,113	49,067	127	49,194	3,811	984
Strafford	4,764	29,324	50	29,374	1,844	394
Sullivan	3,649	19,334	41	19,375	2,120	141
Total	57,339	317,456	520	317,976	29,229	3,301

Physical features, &c.—This state has only 18 miles of sea coast, & the shore is generally a sandy beach. Portsmouth is the only good harbor in the state. A short distance from the coast the country becomes beautifully diversified by hill & dale, & adorned by several picturesque sheets of water. The White Mountains are situated a little north of the centre of the state, & have become a place of great resort during the summer months; they are usually ascended from the south-west. After climbing the sides of the mountain for some distance the forest trees begin to diminish in height, until at the elevation of about 4,000 feet you come to a region of dwarfish evergreens, which put forth numerous branches & surround the mountain with a formidable hedge a quarter of a mile in thickness. On emerging from this thicket you are above all woods, & at the foot of what is called the bald part of the mountain, which is very steep & consists of a huge pile of naked rocks. After attaining the summit, the traveller is recompensed for his toil & trouble, if the sky be serene, by a most noble & extensive prospect. The other principal mountain peaks are Moose hillock, 4,636 feet high, the Grand Monadnock, 3,254 feet above the level of the sea, & Kearsarge, 2,461 feet high on the west, & the Moose & Ossipee mountains of the east. These mountains, though not a connected range, are regarded as a continuation of the Alleghanies. The notch or gap in the White Mountains is justly regarded as a curiosity. It is on the west side of the mountains near the source of Saco river. It is a deep & narrow defile, in one part only 22 feet wide. The mountain mass appears as if riven quite to its base by some convulsion of nature perpendicularly on one side, & on the other at an angle of forty-five degrees. The road which has been made through this pass is crossed by the river Saco, which rushes rapidly down the sides of the mountain & gives a picturesque effect to the scenery. The *Silver Cascade*, a beautiful sheet of water, is precipitated over three precipices from a height of 200 feet into a basin formed by the hand of nature in the rock beneath. In its fall it presents a diversity of pleasing appearances, & in this whole mountain region nature seems to have sported her wildest fancies. The lakes form another peculiar characteristic of this state; Winnipiseogee is 23 m. long & ten broad at its widest part. Its form is very irregular; its shores exhibit almost every gradation of scenery, & its surface is studded with numerous islands. The waters are very pure, being supplied mostly by springs. Squam lake is 6 miles in length, & about 3 in breadth, & is surrounded by bold & rugged scenery. It embosoms many islands. Ossippe, Sunapee, Connecticut, and Newfound lakes are smaller, but picturesque sheets of water. Another object of curiosity in this state is Bellows Falls in the Connecticut river at Walpole. The descent of the water in the space of 100 rods is 44 feet; there are several pitches one above another, at the highest of which a large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When the water is low the eastern channel is dry, being crossed by a bar of solid rock, & the whole stream falls into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of 16 feet & flows with astonishing force & rapidity. A bridge has been constructed over these falls, & a canal half a mile long, with nine locks, around them on the west side. Amoskeag Falls in the Merrimack consists of three successive pitches falling nearly 50 feet. There are also extensive caverns at Chester. The profile mountain of Franconia

is a singular eminence. It is a regular peak 1,000 feet in height, presenting a bold front of solid rock, a side view of which exhibits a profile of the human face. Granite is plentiful throughout the state, & also marble & limestone. Iron ore, zinc, tin, lead, & copper exist, some of which have been worked to advantage.

There were in this state in 1850, 2,251,488 acres of land improved, & 1,140,926 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $55,245,997, & the value of implements and machinery, $2,314,125. *Live stock*, horses, 34,233; asses & mules, 19; milch cows, 94,277; working oxen, 59,027; other cattle; 114,606; sheep, 384,756; swine 63,487; value of live stock, $8,871,901.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 185,658 bushels; rye, 183,117; Indian corn, 1,573,670; oats, 973,381; barley, 70,256; buckwheat, 65,265; peas & beans, 70,856; potatoes, 4,304,919; value of products of the orchard, $248,563; produce of mkt. gardens, $56,810; pounds of butter made, 6,977,056; of cheese, 3,196,563; maple sugar, 1,294,863; molasses, 9,811 gallons; bees wax & honey, 117,140 pounds; wool, 1,108,476; flax, 7,052; silk cocoons, 4,191; hops, 257,174; tobacco, 50; hay, tons of, 598,854; clover seeds, 829 bushels; other grass seeds, 8,071; flax seed, 189; & were made 344 gallons of wine. Value of home-made manufactures, $393,455; of slaughtered animals, $1,522,873.

The Connecticut river has its source in the highlands, on the north border of the state, & its west branch forms the boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada to within one mile of the 45th degree of north latitude. Its general course is south by west, & dividing New Hampshire & Vermont it passes through the western part of Massachusetts, & the central part of Connecticut, where it enters Long Island Sound. Merrimack river, the Pemigewassit branch, rises near the Notch in the White Mountains, & is joined by the Winnipiseogee, 70 m. below the source of the former. It here takes the name of Merrimack. The Androscoggin, & Saco, rise & have a part of their course in this state.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 43 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $10,974,700, empl'ing 2,915 males & 9,235 females, producing sheetings valued at, $8,861,749; 91 woollen factories, with a capital of $2,547,500, employing 873 males & 1,021 females, manufacturing 9,712,840 yds. of cloth, and 165,200 lbs. of yarn, valued at $2,439,967; 1 establishment with a capital of $4,000, employing 30 persons, producing 200 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $17,200; 26 establishments with a capital of $232,700, employing 374 persons, & making 5,764 tons of castings, &c., valued at $371,710; 2 establishments with a capital of $4,000, employing 6 persons, manufacturing 110 tons of wrought iron valued at $10,400; 178 flouring & grist mills, 80 saw mills, 165 tanneries, with a capital of $441,975, employing 513 persons; 40 printing offices, 2 daily, 36 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, & 2 monthly newspapers. Capital invested in manufactures, $18,242,114; value of manufactured articles, $23,160,503. There were in January, 1854, 15 railroads, with 512 miles of track completed & in operation, & 24 in course of construction. The only canals are those for facilitating the navigation of the Merrimack river.

The principal places in this state are Concord the capital, Manchester, Portsmouth, Dover, Great Falls village, Exeter, Nashua, Hanover, & Gilmanton. There were in the state, Dec. 1853, 35 banks with an aggregate capital of $3,376,000; 16 savings' banks, aggregate cap. $2,132,000. Value of exports 1852, $69,458. Imports, $83,319. Tonnage, 1853, 26,645.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 193 Baptist churches, 24 Christian, 176 Congregational, 11 Episcopal, 2 Free, 15 Friends, 103 Methodist, 13 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 32 Union, 13 Unitarian, 38 Universalist, & 4 other sects, the whole having 626 churches; total value of church property, $1,405,786.

Education, &c.—The literary institutions are the Dartmouth college at Hanover, attached to which is the New Hampshire medical school; the Theological seminaries at Concord, Gilmanton, New Hampton, & Lebanon: the whole in 1850 had 273 students. There were 107 academies, 5,321 pupils; 2,381 schools, 75,643 scholars; 129 libraries, aggregate number of volumes, 85,759. Annual school moneys paid by the state $1,450,000. There is an insane asylum at Concord, & a manual labor reform school founded at Long Pond.

The constitution was formed in 1784, & in 1792 was altered to its present form. The governor is elected annually by the people on the second Tuesday in March. He must have resided in the state for seven years next preceding his election, be thirty five years of age & possess property to the amount of £500, one half of which must be freehold within the state. The council consists of five members chosen by the people, who must have resided in the state for seven years, & possess property to the amount of £500, & be thirty years of age. The Legislature consists of the Senate & House of Representatives, & is denominated the General Court of New Hampshire. The senate consists of twelve members chosen annually by the people, who must be, at least, 30 years of age, have resided in the state for seven years preceding the election, & possess property within the state to the amount of £200. The house of representatives consists of 250 members, elected annually by the people. A member must have resided two years in the state next preceding his election, be thirty five years of age, & possess property to the amount of £100 within the district which he represents, one half of which must be freehold. All judicial officers are nominated & appointed by the governor & council, & hold their offices during good behavior, but are removable by the governor with consent of the council at the representation of both houses of the legislature. No judicial officer can hold office after he is 70 years of age. The secretary & treasurer are elected by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years or over, excepting paupers & persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, has the right of suffrage.

The first settlements made in this state were at Dover & Portsmouth in 1623. In 1641 all its settlements by a voluntary act submitted to Massachusetts, but were made a separate province by an act of Charles II. in 1679. A temporary government was established in 1776 to continue during the war of the revolution. June 21st, 1788, the state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States: Yeas, 57; Nays, 46.

The State Prison is at Concord.

NEW HAMPTON, p-t., Belknap co., N. H., 29 N.W. Concord, 510 W. Pemigewasset r. washes its W. boundary, & across it is a bridge to Bristol. Surface uneven; soil very fertile. Incorporated in 1777. The Concord & Montreal railroad passes through the north part of the t. The v. contains 2 Baptist churches, and the New Hampton theological seminary, under the direction of the Baptists. This institution has a male & a female department. In the male department are 6 professors, & in the female, a principal & 4 teachers. It has about 2,500 vols. in its libraries. There are 4 terms yearly. The Fall term commences on the first Monday in September. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,809; 1850, 1,612.

NEW HAMPTON, p-o., Orange co., N. Y.

NEW HAMPTON, p-v., Lebanon t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 47 N. Trenton, 204 W. Situated on the S. side of Musconetcong cr. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

NEW HANOVER, county, N. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, bounded S.E. by the Atlantic. Area, 995 sq. ms. Drained by the N.E. branch of Cape Fear r. & its tributaries. A large swamp lies in its E. part. Along the Atlantic shore are long, low, & narrow islands, with occasional inlets. Capital, Wilmington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,773; wheat, 37 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 215,488; cotton, 3 bales; 5 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 5 persons employed;—5 printing offices, 3 semi-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $593,250: value of manufactured articles, $1,409,568;—19 churches; 9 academies, 323 pupils; 39 schools, 1,170 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,312; 1850, 17,668.

NEW HANOVER, t., Burlington co., N. J. Drained by Rancocas cr. Pop. 1850, 2,245.

NEW HANOVER, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 74 E. Harrisburg, 150 W. Surface hilly; soil loam and red shale, tolerably productive. Drained by Swamp creek, on which is a small v., with 2 churches. Pop. 1840, 1,419; 1850, 1,635.

NEW HANOVER, a region forming the coast line of Brit. N. Amer., along the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° & 54° N., having N. Russian America, S. Vancouvers Isl., & Queen Charlottes Sound.—II. an isl.,

Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° S., lon. 150° E., & separated by a narrow strait on its N.E. from New Ireland.

NEW HARDS, p. o., Northampton co., Pa.

NEW HARMONY, p. o., Brown co., O.

NEW HARMONY, p-v., Posey co., In., 172 S.W. Indianapolis, 742 W. It was founded in 1814 by a society of Germans, from Swabia, called "Harmonists," who removed from Butler co., Pa., under George Rapp. Their society was founded on a community of goods; but the climate proving unfavorable, they returned to Pa., & settled at Economy, 18 miles below Pittsburgh. (*See Economy, Pa.*) In 1825 Robert Owen purchased the town, with a considerable part of the lands, for the purpose of making an experiment of his system. The v. now contains 8 stores & about 1,000 inhabitants.

NEW HARRISBURG, p-v., Carroll co., O., 130 E.N.E. Columbus, 301 W.

NEW HARRISON, p-v., Darke co., O.

NEW HARTFORD, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 20 W. by N. Hartford, 344 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil a gravelly loam. Drained by Farmington r. The v. on the right bank of Farmington r. contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church, 2 cotton fac., with 6,650 spindles, employ 265 persons, & make 735,000 yards of duck and bagging annually, an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, 2 plough fac., 2 tool fac., & 600 inhabs. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a furnace, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,703; 1850, 2,643.

NEW HARTFORD, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 4 W. Utica, 95 W.N.W. Albany, 384 W. Surface diversified with gently rising hills, and beautiful valleys; soil a rich calcareous loam. Drained by Sodaquada cr., a fine mill stream. The v. is situated on this cr., & contains 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—a female seminary, 6 stores, 3 cotton fac., a grist m., a trip-hammer work, a bleaching and dyeing estab., and about 800 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 5 cotton fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,819; 1850, 4,847.

NEW HARTFORD, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 76 W. by S. Springfield, 856 W.

NEW HARTFORD CENTRE, p-v., New Hartford t., Litchfield co., Ct., 18 W. by N. Hartford, 341 W. It contains a Baptist church & several factories.

NEW HAVEN, county, Ct. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. ms. Long Island sound bounds it on the S. Housatonic r. runs on its S.W. border, & separates it from Fairfield co. The surface is generally uneven. Two mountain ranges terminate at East Rock & West Rock, near New Haven. The soil is various, much of it a light sandy loam, but some of it strong & fertile. Drained by Naugatuck, Quinnipiac, Pomperaug, West, Mill, & Menunkatuck rivers. Capital, New Haven. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $931,401; rye, 112,727 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 225,881; oats, 107,859; wool, 45,986 pounds;—libraries, 19; vols. 58,839;—11 flouring & grist m., 60 saw m., 7 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac., 3 paper fac., 3 cotton fac.; 13 tanneries, 42 persons employed; 10 printing offices, 4 daily, 2 tri-weekly, and 5 weekly newspapers, 1 tri-monthly, 2 quarterly, & 1 three times a year pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,924,931; value of manufac. articles, $8,071,562;—103 churches; 1 college, 540 students; 33 acads., 1,012 pupils; 227 schools, 10,781 scholars. Pop. 1840, 48,619; 1850, 62,166.

NEW HAVEN, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 60 W. Montpelier, 489 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil marl, clay, & loam, & fertile. Drained by Otter creek and branches, which afford good water power. The v. is on the Rutland & Burlington r. r., 26 ms. from Burlington, & contains a Congregational church. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, an axe fac., an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a pottery, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,503; 1850, 1,663.

NEW HAVEN, a city & seaport, capital of New Haven co., & semi-capital of Connecticut, lies round the head of a bay which sets up 4 miles from Long Island sound, & at the junction of the New York & New Haven, the New Haven, Hartford, & Springfield, New Haven & Northampton, New Haven & New London, & the Airline r. r. It is in 41° 18′ 27″ N. lat., and 72° 55′ 24″ W. lon. from Greenwich. It is 36 miles S. by W. from Hartford, 50 W. from New London, 76 N.E. from New York, 134 W.S.W. from Boston, & 300 from W. The population of the city in 1810 was 5,772; in 1820, 7,147; in 1830, 10,180; in 1840, 12,960; in 1850, 20,345; in 1854, 25,000. The city is on a beautiful plain, with a slight inclination toward the water, and skirted in other directions by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which consist of bold rocky eminences, called East & West Rock, which present fronts nearly perpendicular, from 350 to 370 feet high. The tops of these 2 elevations afford beautiful views, not only of the city & the surrounding country, but of Long Island sound, terminated by the island facing in the distance. Two small rivers, West river on the west, & Quinnipiac on the east, bound this plain. The city extends about 3 miles from E. to W., & 2 from S. to N. It is laid out with great regularity, & consists of 2 parts, the old town & the new township. The old town was laid out in the form of a square, half a mile on a side, divided into 9 smaller squares, each 52 rods on a side, separated by streets 4 rods in width. The squares have generally been divided into 4 parts, by streets intersecting them. The central square was reserved for public purposes, & is divided into 2 parts by Temple street. The eastern half of this square is unoccupied by buildings, but ornamented by lofty trees. On the W. side of the square, & fronting toward the E., is the fine row of buildings belonging to Yale College, of very commanding appearance, with handsome trees in front. The whole square, with its fine public buildings, & its lofty & graceful elms, presents an assemblage of beauty unsurpassed by any public ground of any city in the country. The houses of the city are neatly built, and surrounded by court yards & gardens, ornamented by shrubbery & fruit trees. The whole city has a quiet & rural aspect, scarcely elsewhere to be found in so large a place. The new township is regularly laid out and finely built, and has a fine public ground called Wooster square, containing 5 acres. At the N.E. corner of the old town is the public cemetery, containing over 17 acres, intersected by avenues & alleys at right angles with each other, & contains many monuments, & is beautifully ornamented by shrubbery, & deservedly attracts much public attention. The Evergreen cemetery, at the western extremity of the city, is laid out with much taste.

The city contains about 6 square miles; the whole township contains 8; & a small village called Westville, at the foot of West Rock on the W., & about half of the village of Fairhaven on the E., are within the town, but not within the city limits. The harbor of New Haven is safe but shallow, & gradually filling up with mud. It has about 7 feet of water on the bar at low tide, & the common tides rise to 6 feet, & the spring tides about 7 or 8 feet. Long wharf is 3,943 feet in length, but there is a less depth of water at its termination now, than there was in 1765, when it was only 20 rods long. The maritime commerce of New Haven is more extensive than that of any other city in Connecticut, its foreign & coasting trade being both considerable. The sealing business, connected with the China trade, formerly brought considerable wealth into the city. At present its foreign trade is chiefly with the West Indies. The tonnage of the port in 1852 was 20,118. The city contains 25 churches,—3 Baptist, 10 Congregational, 3 Episcopal, 1 Jews' synagogue, 5 Methodist, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a custom house, an almshouse, a jail, a museum, 5 banks, aggregate capital $1,988,623, a savings' institution, various benevolent societies, the Young Men's Institute, & an institution for popular lectures, with one of the best-selected libraries in the Union. The State Hospital, founded in 1832, is about half a mile S.W. from the centre of the city, & has a fine edifice with a colonnade. But the most important public institution in the city is Yale College, one of the oldest & most extensive institutions of the kind in the United States. It was founded in 1701, originally at Killingsworth, removed to Saybrook in 1707, & to New Haven in 1717. There are 4 college halls 100 feet by 40, 4 stories high, containing 32 rooms each for students; & N. of these is another hall devoted to the use of the theological students; there is a chapel, in which is one story appropriated to religious worship, and one to the college library; & two other buildings, called the Athenæum, & the Lyceum, appropriated to recitation & lecture rooms, rooms for the professors, & for the libraries of the literary societies. These are all of brick; & the buildings intermediate between the college halls, have neat cupolas: one of which is after the model of the

Temple of the Winds, fitted up for the use of a splendid telescope. In the rear of these is another range of buildings, consisting of the chemical laboratory; the commons hall in the second story, of which is a spacious apartment devoted to the most splendid mineralogical cabinet in the United States, containing more than 16,000 specimens, many of them rare; and a stone building stuccoed, & containing a splendid collection of paintings by Col. Trumbull and others. A short distance from these are the buildings devoted to the law & medical departments, the latter of which has an anatomical museum & a library. Yale College has more students than any other college in the country. In 1854 it had a president & 25 professors, 1,613 alumni, 446 students, & 53,000 vols. in its libraries, among which are many old & rare, as well as many splendid modern works. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The medical department was estab. in 1813, has 6 professors & 35 students. Lectures commence in Sept. New Haven has many subordinate seminaries, both male & female, of high reputation.

The manufactures of New Haven are numerous and extensive. Consist of machinery, carriages, India rubber goods, various articles of leather, &c., &c. Cap. empl'd in manufac. 1850, $1,151,400; value of manufac. articles, $3,212,254. There were 10 printing offices, issuing 4 daily, 2 tri-weekly, & 5 weekly newspapers, 1 bi-monthly, 2 quarterly, & 1 publication issued 3 times a year. New Haven was first settled in 1638 by a colony under Theophilus Eaton, the first governor, & John Davenport, the first minister, whom Cotton Mather denominated the "Moses & Aaron" of the settlement. In 1665, this colony was united by a royal charter to Connecticut. In 1784, New Haven was chartered as a city. In July, 1799, the city was invaded & plundered by about 3,000 British troops from New York, under Generals Tryon & Garth, after a feeble opposition on the part of the inhabitants.

NEW HAVEN, p-t., Oswego co. N. Y., 10 E. Oswego, 161 W.N.W. Albany, 383 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Catfish cr., flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. The v. is situated on the cr., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & about 200 inhabs. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,738; 1850, 2,015.

NEW HAVEN, p-t., Huron co., O., 82 N. Columbus, 394 W. The v. contains 6 stores, several manufacturing establishments, & about 500 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,270; 1850, 1,398.

NEW HAVEN, p-v., Macomb co., Mich., 25 N.E. Detroit, 549 W.

NEW HAVEN, t., Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 150.

NEW HAVEN, p-v., Allen co., Ia.

NEW HAVEN, p-v., Gallatin co., Ill., 197 S.S.E. Springfield, 765 W. Situated on Little Wabash r., 2 ms. from its mouth, & contains several stores, 1 flouring m., 1 saw m., & about 20 dwellings. Pop. 126.

NEW HAVEN, p-o., Portage co., Wis.

NEW HAVEN, p-v., Nelson county, Ky., 68 S.W. Frankfort, 610 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, & 300 inhabs.

NEWHAVEN, a small seaport & pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English channel, on a branch of the S. coast r. r., 4 m. S.E. Lewis, & E. Brighton. Area of pa. 1,217 ac. Pop. 1,358. The town is neatly built, has a church, a drawbridge across the Ouse, small fort, & a pretty good harbor. Exports agricultural produce; imports coal & foreign timber.—II. a *quoad sacra* pa. & marine vill. of Scotl., 2 m. N. of, & connected with, Edinburgh, by Northern r. r. Pop. 2,103, partly employed in fishing. There is a good stone pier, & a chain pier at Trinity 1/4 mile long. The vill. belongs to the city of Edinburgh; 1 m. W. is Granton, a vill. with a splendid pier & harbor, erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, & frequented by the London steam-packets, & the steamboats on the passage of the Edinburgh, Dundee, & Perth r. r.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, p-v., New Haven t., Addison co., Vt., 54 W.S.W. Montpelier, 486 W.

NEW HEBRON, p-o., Crawford co., Ill.

NEW HILL, p-o., Wake co., N. C.

NEWHILLS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S.W. Old Machar. Area, about 17,000 ac. Pop. 5,325.

NEW HOLLAND, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 49 E. by S. Harrisburg, 123 W. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, & 250 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 2,702.

NEW HOLLAND, p-v., Perry t., Pickaway co., O., 43 S. Columbus, 413 W.

NEW HOLLAND, p-o., Wabash co., Ia.

NEW HOLSTEIN, p-o., Calumet co., Wis.

NEW HOPE, p-b., Solebury t., Bucks co., Pa., 110 E. by N. Harrisburg. Situated on the right bank of the Delaware r., opposite to Lambertsville, N. J. It contains several churches, an academy, 6 stores, 2 cotton fac., 7,000 spindles, 2 flouring m., a saw m., & 1,144 inhabs. Here is a fine covered bridge across the Delaware, 1,050 ft. long, supported on 9 piers. The Delaware canal passes through the borough.

NEW HOPE, p. o., Caroline co., Md.

NEW HOPE, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 130 W.N.W. Richmond, 149 W. It contains a Free church, 3 stores, & about 50 inhabitants.

NEW HOPE, p-v., Iredell co., N. C., 163 W. Raleigh, 374 W. It contains a Methodist church & 30 inhabitants.

NEW HOPE, p-v., Spartansburg dist., S. C. 110 N. W. Columbia, 483 W.

NEW HOPE, p. o., Nelson co., Ky.

NEW HOPE, p-v., Scott t., Brown co., O., 99 S.W. Columbus, 466 W. Situated on the E. bank of White Oak cr., & contains 3 stores, a flouring m., a saw m. in the vicinity, & 106 inhabitants.

NEW HOPE, p. o., Spencer co., Ia.

NEW HOPE, p. o., Wabash co., Ill.

NEW HOPE, p-v., Lincoln co., Mo.

NEW HOPE, p. o., Marshall co., Tenn.

NEW HOPE, p-v., Madison co., Ala., 146 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 713 W.

NEW HOPE, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

NEW HOPE, p. v., Waterloo t. & co., Can. W., on Grand r., 9 m. from Guelph. It has a church, 5 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, and 400 inhabitants.

NEW HOUSE, p. o., York dist., S. C.

NEW HUDSON, t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 14 W. Angelica, 270 W.S.W. Albany. Surface elevated & undulating; soil well adapted to grass. Drained by Black cr. It has 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,502; 1850, 1,433.

NEW HUDSON, p. o., Oakland co., Mich.

NEW HURLEY, p-v., Shawangunk t., Ulster co., N. Y., 83 S.W. Albany, 300 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

NEW IBERIA, p-v., St. Martins par., La., 170 W. New Orleans, 1,289 W. Situated on the right bank of Teche r., slightly elevated, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 306 inhabitants.

NEWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W. Uckfield. Area, 1,966 ac. Pop. 966. Rev. of endowed school, 50*l*.

NEWINGTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 40 E. S.E. Concord, 496 W. Soil sandy & fertile bordering the streams. A bridge 2,600 feet long connects it with Durham. Chartered in 1764. Pop. 1840, 543; 1850, 472.

NEWINGTON, p-v., Wethersfield t., Hartford co., Conn., 6 S. Hartford, 330 W. It is a fine agricultural parish. The v. is on the Hartford & Springfield r. r., 31 ms. from New Haven, contains a Congregational & a Methodist church, an academy, & 650 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON, sevl. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Area, 2,103 ac. Pop. 731. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.—II. (*Next Hythe*), same co., 2¼ m. N.E. Hythe. Area, 3,194 ac. Pop. 499.—III. co. & 9 m. S.E. Oxford. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 454.—IV. (*Bagpath*), co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area, 2,131 ac. Pop. 239.—V. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 419.

NEW INSTITUTE, p. o., Iredell co., N. C.

NEW IPSWICH, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 47 S.S. W. Concord, 447 W. Soil fertile. Drained by Souhegan r. & its branches. Over one of these branches is a fine stone bridge of a single arch, 156 feet long, and 42 feet above the water. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a bank, 2 cotton fac., employing 340 persons, & make annually 2,200,000 yds. of colored cottons & tickings, a saddlery, a hat fac., & 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,578; 1850, 1,877.

NEW JASPER, p. o., Greene co., O.

NEW JERSEY lies between 38° 55′ & 41° 24′ N. lat., and between 73° 59′ and 75° 29′ W. lon. It is 163 miles long and 52 broad, and containing 6,851 sq. miles. Pop. in 1790, was 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,592; in 1820, 277,575; in 1830, 320,779; in 1840, 373,306; & in 1850, 489,555. It is divided into 20 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms and manufacturing establishments in each:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Atlantic	1,584	8,743	217	8,960	327	62
Bergen	2,606	13,060	1,624	14,684	1,128	71
Burlington	7,356	41,094	2,109	43,203	1,638	452
Camden	4,090	23,192	2,230	25,422	731	148
Cape May	1,218	6,186	247	6,433	285	4
Cumberland	3,281	16,059	1,130	17,189	884	190
Essex	10,964	71,616	2,328	73,944	1,745	836
Gloucester	2,600	14,035	620	14,655	954	141
Hudson	2,861	21,319	500	21,819	254	52
Hunterdon	5,167	28,173	808	28,981	2,486	309
Mercer	4,624	25,950	2,036	27,986	1,051	191
Middlesex	4,657	27,255	1,369	28,624	1,523	196
Monmouth	5,155	27,915	2,323	30,238	2,014	377
Morris	5,076	29,131	1,008	30,139	1,843	242
Ocean	1,758	9,892	140	10,032	379	52
Passaic	3,369	21,923	615	22,538	610	247
Salem	3,545	17,392	2,075	19,467	1,313	142
Somerset	3,448	17,950	1,711	19,661	1,550	137
Sussex	3,851	22,648	340	22,988	1,653	184
Warren	3,854	21,976	380	22,356	1,537	341
Total	81,064	465,409	23,810	489,319	23,905	4,374

The northern part of the state is mountainous, being crossed by a branch of the Alleghany ridge, the middle portion is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys, while the southern part is level, sandy, and mostly covered with pines & a scanty growth of shrub oaks. The northern and middle portions of the state have a fertile soil. The Hudson & Delaware rivers flow on the eastern and western sides of this state. The Raritan is navigable 17 miles to New Brunswick, and it enters Raritan bay; the Passaic is navigable for small vessels for about 15 miles, and enters into Newark bay; the Hackensack, navigable 15 miles, also enters Newark bay. Great Egg Harbor river, navigable 20 miles for small craft, passes through a bay of the same name & enters into the Atlantic. The principal bays are Newark and Raritan. Delaware bay is on its south-eastern border. It has two important capes, viz., Cape May on Delaware bay, and Sandy Hook at the entrance of the bay of New York. It contains quarries of good building stone, valuable mines of zinc & of iron, & in the south parts, beds of marl.

There were in the state in 1850, 1,767,991 acres of improved land, & 984,955 of unimproved in farms. Cash value of farms $120,237,511; & the value of implements & machinery $4,425,503. *Live stock*,—horses, 63,955; asses & mules, 4,089; milch cows, 118,736; working oxen, 12,070; other cattle, 80,455; sheep, 160,488; swine, 250,370; value of live stock, $10,679,291.

Agricultural products, &c.,—Wheat, 1,601,190 bush. produced; rye, 1,255,578; Ind. corn, 8,759,704; oats, 3,378,008; barley, 6,492; buckwheat, 878,934; peas & beans, 14,174; potatoes, 3,207,236; sweet potatoes, 508,-615;—value of products of the orchards, $607,278; produce of mkt. gardens, $475,242; lbs. of butter made, 2,487,270; of cheese, 365,756; maple sugar, 2,197; molasses, 954 gals.; bees-wax & honey, 156,694 lbs.; wool, 375,396; flax, 182,965; silk cocoons 23; hops, 2,133; tobacco, 310; hay, 435,950 tons; clover seed, 28,280 bush.; other grass seeds, 63,051; flax seed, 16,525; & were made 1,811 gals. of wine;—value of home-made manufactures, $112,781; of slaughtered animals, $2,638,552.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 29 cotton factories with a capital invested of $1,691,000, employing 739 males and 1,299 females, producing 8,122,589 yds. of sheeting, &c., and 2,000,000 pounds of yarn valued at $1,289,648; 51 woollen factories with a capital invested of $410,650, employing 407 males and 137 females, manufacturing 771,100 yards of cloth, &c., valued at $784,772; 9 establishments making pig iron with a capital invested of $967,000, employing 600 persons, producing 24,031 of pig iron, &c., entire value of products $917,000; 45 establishments with a capital of $596,250, employing 303 persons, & making 10,250 tons of castings, valued at $686,430; 53 establishments with a capital of $1,016,843, employing 593 persons, manufacturing 8,162 tons of wrought iron valued at $629,273; 391 flouring & grist mills; 75 printing offices, 61 newspapers, 8 daily, 50 weekly, and 3 monthly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $22,184,710; value of manufactured articles, $39,134,514. The Delaware & Raritan canal, 42 m. long, & the Morris, 102 m. long, are the canals in this state. There were, Jan. 1, 1854, 11 railroads with an aggregate length of 408 m. in operation, & 29 in course of construction.

The principal places in this state are Trenton, the capital, Princeton, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabethtown, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Hackensack, Morristown, South Amboy, Freehold, Burlington & Camden. There were in the state, Jan. 1854, 38 banks with a paid capital of $5,147,741. The total tonnage of the state, Jan., 1853, amounted to 93,300 tons.

Education, &c.—The College of New Jersey, at Princeton, Rutger's College at New Brunswick, Burlington College at Burlington, the Seminary of the Dutch Reformed church at New Brunswick, Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church at Princeton, & the Law College of New Jersey at Princeton, had in 1850, 470 students; there were also 219 acad., 9,569 pupils; 1,479 schools, 78,205 scholars; 128 libraries, aggregate number of vols., 80,885. Annual amount of moneys appropriated for the support of schools, $272,700. There is a Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

The New Jersey State Prison is located at Trenton.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 108 Baptist churches, 8 Christian, 8 Congregational, 66 Dutch Reformed, 52 Episcopal, 7 Free, 52 Friends, 7 Lutheran, 312 Methodist, 149 Presbyterian, 22 Roman Catholic, 2 Tunker, 5 Union, 2 Unitarian, 3 Universalist, & 10 other sects, the whole having 813 churches; total value of church property, $3,680,936.

The government is vested in a governor, senate, & general assembly. The Senators are elected for 3 years, one-third are chosen annually, and the members of assembly are elected annually. The legislature meet annually on the second Tuesday in January. The governor is chosen for three years, and is ineligible for the same office for the next three years. He must have attained the age of 30 years, and have resided seven years in the state, and been a citizen of the United States for 20 years. Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year, and of the county five months, shall be a legal voter. Judges of the Supreme Court and the chancellor are appointed by the governor and senate for a term of 7 years, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas by the senate & assembly for 5 years.

The first settlement of New Jersey was by the Dutch, about 1614. On the 19th of Dec., 1787, in convention it adopted the constitution of the United States, by a unanimous vote. The first constitution of the state was formed in 1776, & the one now in force in 1844.

NEW JERUSALEM, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 66 E. Harrisburg, 159 W.

NEW KENT, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 225 sq. ms. Surface level; soil light & sandy. Pamunky r. bounds it on the N. E., & Chickahominy r. on the S. & S.W. Capital, New Kent C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $121,828; wheat, 4,315 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 178,813; wool, 5,233 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 1 tannery. Cap. emp. in manufac., $23,-000; value of manufactured articles, $53,552;—10 churches; 12 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,230; 1850, 6,064.

NEW KENT, C. H., p-v., capital of New Kent co., Va., 30 E. Richmond, 147 W. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 stores, & 75 inhabitants. It is 3 ms S. of Pamunky r., & has a healthy situation.

NEW KINGSTON, p-v., Cumberland, co., Pa., 15 W. Harrisburg, near the Cumberland Valley r. r., and has 150 inhabitants.

NEWKIRK'S MILLS, p-o., Bleecker t., Fulton co., N. Y., 59 N.W. Albany, 411 W.

NEW LANCASTER, p-v., Warren co., Ill., 102 N. W. Springfield, 848 W.

NEW LANCASTER, p. o., Tipton co., Ia.

NEWLAND, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Monmouth. Area, 8,797 ac. Pop. 4,574, empl'd in extensive iron & coal mines.—II. (*Side*), a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Stanhope, 5½ m. W. Wolsingham. Pop. 988.

NEWLANDS, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 6 m. N.W. Peebles. Area, about 12,000 ac. Pop. 950. Here are the remains of Drochill castle, built by Morton, regent of Scotland.

NEW LA PORTE, p. o., Sullivan co., Pa.

NEW LEBANON, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 23 S. E. Albany, 368 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, having Taghkannic mountain W., & the Peterborough hills E., & a fertile valley between them. It contains *New Lebanon Springs*, & a large *Shaker Settlement*. New Lebanon v. contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, a bank, a store, & about 75 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,536; 1850, 2,300.

NEW LEBANON, p. v., Mercer co., Pa.

NEW LEBANON, v., Pasquotank co., N. C., 237 E.N.E. Raleigh, 271 W. Situated on the head waters of Pasquotank r., at the S. extremity of the Dismal Swamp canal.

NEW LEBANON, p. v., Montgomery co., O.

NEW LEBANON, p-v., Sullivan co., Ia., 103 S.W. by W. Indianapolis, 670 W.

NEW LEBANON, p. v., De Kalb co., Ill., 155 N. Springfield.

NEW LEBANON CENTRE, p. v., Columbia co., N. Y. Situated 2 miles S. New Lebanon Springs. It contains a church, 10 large dwellings, occupied by the society in common, a school, a woollen factory, a grist mill, 5 saw mills, an iron foundry, 3 machine shops, 20 or 30 shops for various manufactures, & about 600 inhabitants. There are 3 extensive dairies belonging to the society; & nearly 3,000 acres of land, highly cultivated.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, p-v., New Lebanon t., Columbia co., N. Y., 25 S.E. Albany. Situated near the Mass. line, & contains a Baptist church, 4 stores, 2 woollen fac., 25 dwellings, including 5 hotels & boarding-houses, & about 200 inhabitants. Here are warm springs, which have a temperature of 73° of Fahrenheit, useful in rheumatisms, salt-rheums, & cutaneous affections. Two quarts of water contain muriate of lime, 1 grain; muriate of soda, 1¾; sulphate of lime, 1¼; carbonate of lime, ¾; total, 5 grains. Of gases, nitrogen gas, 13 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 8; total, 21 cubic inches. The place & vicinity are celebrated for pure air & delightful scenery. The New York & Albany, & the Western railroads run within a few miles of the springs, connected in the summer months by a line of stages.

NEW LENOX, p. o., Will co., Ill. Pop. 617.

NEW LEXINGTON, p-v., Somerset co., Pa.

NEW LEXINGTON, p-v., Pike t., Perry co., O., 52 E. Columbus, 351 W. Situated on the S.E. bank of Big Rush cr. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

NEW LEXINGTON, p-v., Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 24 N. Tuscaloosa, 826 W. Situated on W. side of North river.

NEW LIBERTY, p-v., Owen co., Ky., 36 N. Frankfort, 543 W. Situated about 3 ms. E. of Eagle cr. It contains 7 stores & 385 inhabitants.

NEW LIBERTY, p. v., Pope co., Ill.

NEW LIGHT, p-o., Wake co., N. C., 25 Raleigh, 279 W.

NEW LIMERICK, t., Aroostook co., Me. Drained by a small branch of St. John r. Pop. 1840, 123; 1850, 160.

NEWLIN, t., Chester co., Pa., 28 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. Drained by the W. branch of Brandywine creek, which affords water power. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 728; 1850, 738.

NEW LISBON, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 90 W. Albany, 345 W. Surface hilly, with broad valleys on the E. & W.; soil sandy loam. Drained by Butternut and Otego creeks. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,909; 1850, 1,773.

NEW LISBON, p. v., Burlington co., N. J.

NEW LISBON, p-v., Centre t., cap. of Columbiana co., O., 150 E.N.E. Columbus, 280 W. Situated on the N. side of the Middle fork of Little Beaver r., & on the Sandy & Beaver canal. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 7 churches,—1 Disciples, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Seceder,—14 stores, 3 printing offices, 2 woollen fac., 2 foundries, 2 flouring m., & about 2,000 inhabitants.

NEW LISBON, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 55 E. Indianapolis, 526 W.

NEW LIVERPOOL, p-v., Levis co., Can. E. Situated on rt. bank of the St. Lawrence, just below the entrance of Chaudiere r., 7 m. from Quebec, & at the commencement of the Quebec & Richmond r. r. It has a church, 5 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

NEW LONDON, county, Ct. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. The surface is hilly; soil fertile, adapted to grazing, & to some kinds of grain. Long Island sound bounds it on the S., on which are a number of excellent harbors. Watered by Thames r., formed by the junction of Shetucket and Yantic rivers, which afford excellent water power. Quinnebaug r. is a principal branch of Shetucket r. Pawcatuck r. bounds it on the S.E., & Connecticut r. on the S.W. Capitals, New London and Norwich. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $807,631; rye, 28,904 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 234,412; oats, 99,323; wool, 80,110 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 60 saw m.; 5 iron foundries; 22 woollen fac., 17 cotton fac.; 13 tanneries, 47 persons employed;—5 printing offices, 2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 4 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $2,667,900; value of manufactured articles, $5,624,978;—102 churches; 38 acad., 1,215 pupils; 237 schools, 10,073 scholars; 2 libraries, 1,250 vols. Pop. 1840, 44,463; 1850, 51,821.

NEW LONDON, p-t., Merrimack co., N.H., 30 N.W. Concord, 484 W. Sunapee lake lies on its S.W. border. A large pond in its W. part discharges its waters into Sunapee lake. Two other ponds form the sources of Blackwater r. & Warner r. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Incorporated in 1779. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a scythe fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,019; 1850, 945.

NEW LONDON, city, port of entry, & semi-capital of New London co., Ct. It is situated on the Thames, 3 miles from its entrance into Long Island sound, & is in 41° 18′ 57″ N. lat., lon. 72° 05′ 04″ W. from Greenwich, & 4° 57′ 44″ from W. It is 44 S.E. from Hartford, 50 E. from New Haven, 55 S.W. from Providence, & 353 from W. The population in 1810 was 3,238; in 1820, 3,330; in 1830, 4,356; in 1840, 5,519; in 1850, 8,991; 1854, 10,000.

It is built on a declivity, which descends to the E. & S. Back of the city the ground rises to a considerable height, & from its summit presents a fine view of the harbor & the surrounding country. The ground being rough, & overspread with granite rocks, rendered it difficult to lay it out with much regularity; but it has lately been much improved by grading, and many tasty houses erected. The county courts are held alternately at this city & at Norwich. It has the usual co. buildings, & a new & elegant custom-house. There are 10 places of public worship,—3 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a public library; 3 banks, aggregate capital, $414,625; a savings' bank, 2 insurance & 1 health insurance office, a grammar school; a seminary for females, 8 public schools; 3 iron foundries, a flouring m., 2 steam saw m., an oakum m.; 3 printing offices, issuing 3 daily & 2 weekly newspapers. It is on the New Haven & New London railroad, connecting with the Norwich & Worcester, & also with the Stonington railroad. Steamboats ply daily to New York. The U. S. Custom-house is a spacious and permanent structure of granite, with flooring upon arches, two stories from basement, & indicating throughout great strength & durability. Fort Trumbull, defending the entrance to the harbor, has been, since 1840, entirely rebuilt, & presents one of the most complete specimens of fortification in the United States, will mount about 80 pieces of heavy ordnance, & will garrison 800 men. The site of Fort Griswold, upon the opposite shore, on Groton heights, the scene of the most bloody massacre of the revolution, when the heroic commander, Colonel Ledyard, was slain with his own sword at the moment

of surrender, and which is now commemorated by a granite monument, 130 feet high, erected under the patronage of the state, presents besides, but mounds of ruins, excepting an attached battery, also rebuilt, about midway adown the declivity to the shore. The natural scenery of New London & vicinity, including that of the banks of the Thames, along its course of 14 miles to the head of tide water at Norwich, & also including those of the miniature rivers, a few miles equi-distant, Mystic on the east, and Niantic on the west, is most beautifully picturesque & romantic, embracing in the prospect the various islands which interlock the harbor. No place upon the coast can be more inviting to the sojourner in quest of health and rational pleasure, to which the commodious summer retreats, favorably located, are eminently conducive. An establishment has just been completed near the light-house. Although the harbor for safety & ease of access at all seasons of the year, is perhaps unequalled on the coast, certainly unrivalled from Newport on the east to New York on the west, yet this great natural advantage, for more than half a century, has been overlooked or but partially available, chiefly owing, no doubt, to the very limited inland communication, & almost only coastwise. A spirit of inaction & ease for a long series of years seemed prevalent, while thrift & rapid increase marked the progress of many towns & cities less favorably situated. For the last twenty years, however, the spirit of enterprise has gradually gained an ascendency, with consequent general industry, thrift, and wealth. The whale fishery during this time has been the principal maritime business, engaging the attention of a great portion of the citizens, & with eminent success. For many years New London has been second only to New Bedford in this really great branch of national enterprise. Tonnage of New London, 42,000. Seamen employed in the various fisheries & coastwise, 2,500. There is a light-house on a projecting point of land which divides the harbor from Long Island sound, 3 miles below the city. The harbor is rarely obstructed at all by ice.

New London was first settled in 1646. The township is the smallest in the state, being only four miles in length, with an average breadth of three-fourths of a mile. In September, 1781, a large portion of the place was burned by the British, under the traitor Benedict Arnold, and Fort Griswold, in Groton, was captured, and a large part of the garrison were put to the sword.

NEW LONDON, p-v., Verona t., Oneida co., N. Y., 117 W.N.W. Albany, 388 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains 6 stores, an extensive boat yard, and 200 inhabitants.

NEW LONDON, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 36 S.W. Philadelphia, 72 S.E. Harrisburg, 95 W. Surface uneven; soil sandy loam. Elk cr. flows on its W. border. Watered by Clay cr. It contains 2 churches, 2 woollen fac., 6 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,553; 1850, 2,042.

NEW LONDON, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 70 N.W. Annapolis, 52 W.

NEW LONDON, p-v., Campbell co., Va., 127 W. by S. Richmond, 202 W. Situated on a branch of Staunton r., & contains 1 Methodist church, an acad., & about 150 inhabs. It is one of the oldest towns in the state. The United States armory, now at Harpers Ferry, was originally located here.

NEW LONDON, p-t., Huron co., O., 96 N. Columbus, 385 W. Drained by Vermilion r. The Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati r. r. passes centrally through it. Pop. 1840, 1,218; 1850, 1,329.

NEW LONDON, p-v., Howard co., Ia. It contains a store, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 100 inhabs.

NEW LONDON, p-v., Henry co., Iowa, 55 S. Iowa city. Situated in the midst of a fertile prairie, & contains 250 inhabs. Pop. of the precinct 1850, 1,358.

NEW LONDON, p-v., capital Ralls co., Mo., 98 N. N.E. Jefferson City, 902 W. Situated on the S. side of Salt r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—& 350 inhabitants.

NEW LYME, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 195 N.E. Columbus, 329 W. Organized in 1813, by the name of Lebanon; received its present name in 1825, in remembrance of Lyme, Ct., whence many of its original inhabs. came. Pop. 1840, 527; 1850, 628.

NEWLYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 24 m. W. N.W. St. Michael. Area, 8,010 ac. Pop. 2,152.

NEW MADISON, p-v., Harrison t., Darke co., O., 100 W. Columbus, 424 W. Situated on a branch of Whitewater r., & has 150 inhabs.

NEW MADRID, co., Mo. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,625 sq. ms. The surface is level, & in parts liable to be annually overflowed. The soil in that part which is sufficiently elevated for cultivation, is very fertile. Capital, New Madrid. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $157,850; wheat, 195 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 586,260; oats, 13,260; wool, 2,419 pounds;—4 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 tannery, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—5 churches; 4 acad., 160 pupils; 20 sch., 332 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,554; 1850, 5,541.

NEW MADRID, p-v., capital of New Madrid co., Mo., 271 S.E. Jefferson City, 911 W. Situated on the N. side of the Mississippi r., at a considerable bend in the r. The bank of the r. is somewhat elevated, but has been undermined. The place was visited by earthquakes in 1811 & 1812. It contains a court house, 10 stores, a Roman Catholic church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabs.

NEW MAHONING, p-o., Carbon co., Pa.

NEW MANCHESTER, p-v., Brooke co., Va., 260 N. Richmond. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., & contains a Methodist & a Presbyterian church, & about 150 inhabs.

NEWMAN'S TOWN, v., Mill creek t., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 233.

NEWMAN'S MILLS, p-o., Indiana co., Pa.

NEWMANSVILLE, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 268 E. Nashville, 430 W.

NEW MARION, p-v., Ripley co., Ia., 73 S.E. Indianapolis, 553 W. It contains 2 stores, a Universalist church, & about 250 inhabs.

NEW MARKET, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 38 S.E. Concord, 488 W. Lamprey r. runs on its N.E. boundary, by a branch of which it is drained. Soil fertile. Incorporated in 1727. The v. is situated on the Boston & Maine railroad, 57 m. from Boston. Contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a savings' bank, a cotton fac., employing 580 persons, makes annually 4,000,000 yards of sheetings; 2 machine shops, employing 95 persons, an iron foundry, & 1,000 inhabs. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,730; 1850, 1,937. (*See South New Market.*)

NEW MARKET, p-v., Piscataway t., Middlesex co., N. J., 36 N.E. Trenton, 203 W. Situated on the E. bank of Cedar cr., & on the N. J. Central r. r., 31 miles from New York. It contains a church, a store, a grist m., & 150 inhabs.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 67 N.W. Annapolis, 49 W. Situated on the N. branch of Bush cr., & a short distance from the sta. called Moravia, on the Balt. & Ohio r. r., 50 m. from Baltimore. It is surrounded with a beautiful country.

NEW MARKET, v., Nelson co., Va. Situated at the influx of the Tye r. into the James r. It contains a tobacco inspection, where an immense amount of tobacco is inspected annually.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Shenandoah co., Va., 139 N. W. Richmond, 112 W. Situated one mile E. of the N. fork of Shenandoah r., near the S.W. border of the co. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 800 inhabs. It has numerous manufactures, & 2 forges, & several mills in the vicinity. The country around abounds with iron ore. On Massanutten mountain, E. of the v., is a beautiful cascade, where the stream, a few yards wide, descends in an unbroken sheet, 50 feet perpendicularly.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Randolph co., N. C., 85 W. Raleigh, 324 W.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 90 W. Columbia, 528 W.

NEW MARKET, p-o., Monroe co., Ga., 45 W. Milledgeville.

NEW MARKET, p-t., Highland co., O., 81 S.W. Columbus, 448 W. Drained by White Oak cr. Pop. 1840, 1,302; 1850, 1,528.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Vigo co., Ia., 82 W. by S. Indianapolis, 654 W. It has a store & about 75 inhabs.

NEW MARKET, v., Harrison co., Ia. Pop. 225.

NEW MARKET, p-o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

NEW MARKET, p-o., Platte co., Mo., 160 N.W. Jefferson City. Situated on a stream entering the Missouri r., & has 200 inhabs.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Marion co., Ky., 65 S.S.W. Frankfort, 587 W. Situated on the N. side of the Rolling Fork of Salt r., & has a Presbyterian church, a store, & 75 inhabs.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Jefferson co., Tenn., 208 E. Nashville, 476 W. Situated on the head waters of Loss cr.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Madison co., Ala., 170 N. Tuscaloosa, 691 W. Situated on Flint r., & contains 250 inhabs.

NEW MARKET, p-v., Whitchurch t., York co., Can. W., 30 N. Toronto. It has 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic.—11 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, a brewery, & 350 inhabs.

NEWMARKET, a market town of Engl., cos. Suffolk & Cambridge, 13 m. E.N.E. Cambridge, & 65¼ N.N.E. London, with which it communicates by the E. counties r. r., & a branch from Chesterford. Area, comprising 2 pas., 570 ac. Pop. both parishes, 3,356, nearly half of whom are trainers, jockeys, stable keepers, & grooms. The town is very well built, having many splendid residences of noble & wealthy patrons of "The Turf," elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey club, numerous hotels, & immense ranges of stabling. The famous races of Newmarket are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 m. in length, belongs to the Jockey Club, & is considered the best in England. The training ground, on a slope S. of the town, is also very fine. Seven race meetings, each lasting three days, are held yearly.

NEWMARKET, a small market town & pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 4¼ m. N.E. St. Asaph. Area, 1,031 ac. Pop. 642.—II. a mkt. town of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on the Dallua, 4 m. N.W. Kanturk. Pop. 1,899.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4¼ m. S.S.E. Clare. Pop. 1,526.

NEW MARLBORO', p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 131 S.W. by W. Boston, 364 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by Konkapot r. & its branches, A pond in the S. part discharges its waters into Blackberry r. in Canaan. Incorporated in 1756. It has a fulling m., 3 paper fac., a tannery, an edge tool fac., 4 grist m., 15 saw m., a powder m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,682; 1850, 1,847.

NEW MARTINSBURGH, p-o., Fayette co., O.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, p-v., capital of Wetzel co., Va. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., at the entrance of Fishing cr., & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, a saw m., & 228 inhabs.

NEW MARYLAND, par., York co., N. B. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 2 churches, & a school. Pop. 311.

NEW MATAMORA, p-o., Washington co., O.

NEW MAYSVILLE, p. v., Putnam co., Ia., 32 W. Indianapolis, 603 W. It contains a store & about 75 inhabitants.

NEW MAYSVILLE, p-o., Pike co., Ill.

NEW MEXICO, a territory of the United States of America, lies between lat. 32° 30′ & 38° 32′ N., and lon. 103° & 116° W. from Greenwich, England. Area, 210,744 sq. ms.

"The department of New Mexico (conformably to the 4th article of the constitution,) on June 17th, 1844, was divided into three districts, which were called the CENTRAL, the NORTH, & the SOUTH-EAST. The whole were divided into seven counties, & these into three municipalities. The pop., according to the statistics which were presented for this purpose, was 99,204. The capital of the department is Santa Fé.

"The Central District is divided into three counties, called Santa Fé, Santa Ana, & San Miguel del Bado. The capital of these three counties, shall be the city of Santa Fe.

"The county of Santa Fe shall comprise all the inhabitants of Santa Fé, San Ildefonso, Poguaque, Nambé, Cuyamanque, Tezuque, Rio Tezuque, Sienega, Sieneguilla, Agua Fria, Galisteo, El Real del Oro, & Tuerto. The county seat is *Santa Fé*. Pop. 12,500.

"The county of Santa Ana shall comprise the inhabs. of Rayada, Cochité, Peña Blanca, Chili, Santo Domingo, Cobero, San Filippe, Jamez, Silla, Santa Ana, Angostura, & Algodones. Pop. 10,500. The county seat is fixed at *Algodones*.

"The county of San Miguel del Bado shall comprise the inhabitants of Pecos, Gusano, Rio de la Vaca, Mula, Extramosa, San José, San Miguel del Bado, Pueblo, Puerticito, Cuesto, Cerrito, Anton Chico, Tecaloté Vegas, & Sepillo. Pop. 18,800. The county seat shall be at *San Miguel*.

"The Northern District is divided into 2 counties, called Rio Arriba and Taos. Capital is *Las Luceros*.

"The county of Rio Arriba comprises the inhabitants of Santo Cruz de la Cañada, Chimayo Cañada, Truchas, Santa Clara, Vegas, Chama, Cuchillo, Abiquiu, Rito Colorado, Ojo Caliente, Ranchitos, Chamita, San Juan, Rio Arriba, Joya, & Embuda. The county seat is *Las Luceros*. Pop. 1,500.

"The county of Taos comprises the inhabitants of Don Fernandez, San Francisco, Arroya Honda, Arroya Seco, Desmontes, Sineguilla, Picuries, Santa Barbara, Zampas, Chamizal Llano, Peñasco, Moro, Huerfano, & Cimmaron. The county seat is *Don Fernandez*. Pop. 14,200.

"The South-Eastern District is divided into two counties, called Valencia and Bernalillo. Capital, *Valencia*.

"The county of Valencia comprises Valencia, San Fernando, Tomé, Socorro, Limitar, Polvaderas, Sabinal, Elames, Casa, Colorado, Cibolleta, Sabino, Parida, Luis Lopoz, Belen, Lunes, Lentes, Zuñi, Acoma, & Rito. County seat, *Valencia*. Pop. 20,000.

"The county of Bernalillo comprises Isletta, Padilla, Pajarito, Ranchos de Atrisco, Atrisco, Palaceres, Albuquerque, Alemeda, Corrales, Sandia, and Bernalillo. County seat, *Bernalillo*. Pop. 8,204."—*Extract translated from the records in the State department at Santa Fé.*

The following table shows the number of dwellings, inhabitants, farms, and manufacturing establishments, according to the census of 1850:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Bernalillo	1,684	7,749	2	7,751	164	..
Rio Ariba	2,413	10,667	1	10,668	472	..
Santa Ana	973	4,644	1	4,645	194	..
Santa Fé	1,561	7,699	14	7,713	713	6
San Miguel	1,731	7,070	4	7,074	177	..
Taos	2,214	9,507	..	9,507	651	13
Valencia	2,877	14,189	..	14,147	1,379	1
Total	13,453	61,525	22	61,547	3,750	20

Socorro & Dona Ana counties erected since census of 1850.

New Mexico is a mountainous country, with an extensive valley in the middle, running from N. to S., & formed by the *Rio del Norte*. The valley is generally about 20 miles wide, & bordered on the E. & W. by mountain chains, continuations of the Rocky Mountains, which have received here different names, as Sierra Blanca, de los Organos, Oscura, on the eastern side, & Sierra de los Grullas, de Acha, de los Mimbres, towards the west. The height of the mountains S. of Santa Fé is from six to eight thousand feet, while near Santa Fé, & in the more northern regions, some snow-covered peaks rise from 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The mountains are principally composed of igneous rocks, as granite, sienite, diorite, basalt, &c. On the higher elevations, excellent pine timber grows; on the lower, cedars, & sometimes oak; in the valley of *Rio del Norte*, mezquite. The main artery of New Mexico is the Rio del Norte. Its head waters were explored in 1807 by Captain Pike, between the 37° & 38° N. lat.; but its highest sources are supposed to be about 2° further N. in the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Arkansas & the Rio Grande (of the Colorado of the west). Following a generally southern direction, it runs through New Mexico, where its principal affl. is the Rio Chamas from the W., & winds its way then in a south-eastern direction along the borders of Chihuahua, Coahuila, & Tamaulipas, to the Gulf of Mexico, in 25° 56′ N. lat. Its tributaries below El Paso, are the Pecos, from the N.; the Conchos, Salado, Alamo, & San Juan, from the S. The whole course of the river, in a straight line, would be near

1,200 miles; but by the meandering of its lower half, it runs at least 2,000 miles from the region of perpetual snows to the almost tropical climate of the Gulf. The elevation of the river above the sea near Albuquerque is about 4,800 feet; at el Paso del Norte, about 3,800; and at Reynosa (between three & four hundred miles from its mouth), about 170 feet. The fall of its water between Albuquerque & el Paso, is from two to three feet in a mile, & below Reynosa one foot in two miles. The fall of the river is seldom used as a motive power, except for some flour mills, which are oftener worked by mules than water. The principal advantage which is at present derived from the river, is for agriculture, by their well-managed system of irrigation. As to its navigation in New Mexico, even canoes could not be used, except perhaps during May or June, when the river is in its highest state from the melting of the snow in the mountains. The river is entirely too shallow, & interrupted by too many sandbars, to promise anything for navigation. On the southern portion of the river, the recent exploration by Captain Sterling, of the United States steamer Major Brown, has proved that steamboats may ascend from the Gulf as far as Laredo, a distance of 700 miles. Although the steamboat used did not draw over two feet of water, yet the explorers of that region express their opinion, that "by spending some $100,000 in a proper improvement of the river above Mier, boats drawing four feet could readily ply between the mouth of the Rio Grande & Laredo."

There were in this territory in 1850, 166,201 acres of land improved, and 124,370 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms $1,653,952, and the value of implements and machinery $77,960. *Live stock*,—horses, 5,079; asses and mules, 8,654; milch cows, 10,635; working oxen, 12,257; other cattle, 10,085; sheep, 377,271; swine, 7,314; value of live stock $1,494,629. *Agricultural products, &c.*—Wheat, 196,516 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 365,411; oats, 5; barley, 5; buckwheat, 100; peas and beans, 15,688; potatoes, 3;—value of products of the orchard, $8,231; produce of the market gardens, $6,679; pounds of butter made, 111; of cheese, 5,848; molasses, 4,236 gallons; bees-wax and honey, 2 pounds; wool, 32,901; hops, 50; tobacco, 8,467; and were made, 2,363 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $6,033; of slaughtered animals, $82,125.

The *soil* in the valley of the Rio del Norte is generally sandy, but by irrigation it produces abundant crops. Though agriculture is carried on in a very primitive way, with the hoe alone, or with a rough plough, made often entirely of wood, without a particle of iron, large quantities of Indian corn and wheat, beans, onions, and red peppers, are raised, and some fruits. The most fertile part of the valley begins below Santa Fé, along the river, and is called "rio abajo," or (the country) down the river. It is not uncommon there to raise two crops within one year. The general dryness of the climate and the aridity of the soil in New Mexico, will always confine agriculture to the valleys of the water-courses, such at least as contain running water throughout the year. But this important defect may be remedied by Artesian wells. On the high table land from Santa Fé south, in a certain depth, layers of clay are found, that may form reservoirs for the sunken water-courses from the eastern & western mountain chain, which by the improved method of boring, or Artesian wells, might be easily made to yield their water to the surface. If experiments to that effect should prove successful, the progress of agriculture in New Mexico would be more rapid, & even many dreaded "Jornadas" might be changed from waterless deserts into cultivated plains. But at present, irrigation from a water-course is the only available means of carrying on agriculture. The irrigation is effected by damming the streams & throwing the water into larger and smaller ditches, (*acequias*), surrounding & intersecting the whole cultivated land. The inhabitants of towns & villages, therefore, locate their lands together, and allot to each one a part of the water at certain periods. These common fields are generally without fences, which are less needed, as the grazing stock is guarded by herdsmen. The finest fields are generally seen on the *haciendas*, or large estates, belonging to the rich property-holders. These haciendas are apparently a remnant of the old feudal system, where large tracts of land, with the appurtenances of Indian inhabitants as serfs, were granted by the Spanish crown to their vassals. The great number of human beings attached to these haciandas were, under the Mexican government, in fact, nothing more than serfs; they received from their masters only food, lodging, & clothing, or perhaps a mere nominal pay, & were therefore kept in constant debt and dependence to their landlords; so that if old custom and natural indolence did not prevail upon them to stay with their hereditary masters, the enforcement of the Mexican laws against debtors was sufficient to continue their servitude.

Besides agriculture, the inhabitants of New Mexico pay a great deal of attention to the *raising of stock*, as horses, mules, cattle, sheep, & goats. Their stock is all rather of a small size, because they care very little for the improvement of the breed; but it increases very fast, & as no feeding in stables is needed in the winter, it gives them very little trouble. There are large tracts of land too distant from the waters-courses to be cultivated, or in too mountainous parts, which afford, nevertheless, excellent pasturage for millions of stock during the whole year; but unfortunately the raising of the stock has been crippled by the invasions of the hostile Indians, who consider themselves secret partners in the business, & ann. take their share away.

A third, much neglected branch of industry in New Mexico, are the mines. A great many now deserted mining places in New Mexico, prove that mining was pursued with greater zeal in the old Spanish times than since, which may be accounted for in various ways, as the want of capital, want of knowledge in mining, but especially the unsettled state of the country and the avarice of its arbitrary rulers. The mntnous. parts of New Mex. are very rich in gold, copper, iron, & silver. Gold seems to be found to a large extent in all the mntns. near Santa Fé, S. of it in a distance of about 100 m., as far as *Gran Quivira*, & north for about 120 miles up to the river Sangre de Cristo. Throughout this whole region, gold dust has been abundantly found by the poorer classes of Mexicans, who occupy themselves with the washing of this metal out of the mountain streams. At present, the old and new *Placer*, near Santa Fé, have attracted most attention, & not only gold washes, but some gold mines too, are worked there. They are the only gold mines worked now in New Mex. Several rich silver mines were, in Spanish times worked at Avo, at Cerrillos, & in the Nambe Mntns., but none at present. Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but principally at las Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquiu, Gaudelupita de Mora, &c. There is but one copper mine worked at present south of the Placers. Iron, though also abundantly found, is entirely overlooked. Coal has been discovered in different localities, as in the Raton mountains, near the vill. of Jemez, S.W. of Santa Fé, & in a place south of the Placers. Gypsum, common and selenite, are found; most extensive layers of it exist in the mntns. near Algodones, on the Rio del Norte, and in the neighborhood of the celebrated "Salinas." It is used as common lime for whitewashing, & the crystalline or selenite instead of window-glass.

Santa Fé is the capital of the territory. There were in 1850, 3 printing offices in the territory, issuing a weekly and a tri-monthly, & a monthly publication. In the same year there were 1 acad., with 40 pupils; 146 Roman Catholic churches. Total amount of church property valued at $188,200.

About 100 miles south-south-east of Santa Fé, on the high table land between the Rio del Norte & Pecos, are some extensive *salt lakes*, or "*salinas*," from which all the salt (*muriate of soda*) used in New Mexico is procured. Large caravans go there every year from Santa Fé, in the dry season, & return with as much as they can transport. They exchange generally one bushel of salt for one of Indian corn, or sell it for one and even two dollars a bushel. Not far from these salinas the ruins of an old city are found, of the fabulous "*la Gran Quivira*." The common report in relation to this place is, that a very large & wealthy city was once here situated, with very rich mines, the produce of which was once or twice a year sent to Spain. At one season, when they were making extraordinary preparations for transporting the precious metals, the Indians attacked them; whereupon the miners buried their treasures, worth 50 millions, & left the city together; but they were all killed except two, who went

to Mexico, giving the particulars of the affair, & soliciting aid to return. But the distance being so great, & the Indians so numerous, nobody would advance, & the thing was dropped. One of the two went to New Orleans, then under the dominion of Spain, raised 500 men, & started by way of the Sabine, but was never heard of afterwards. So far the report. Within the last few years several Americans & Frenchmen have visited the place; and, although they have not found the treasure, they certify at least to the existence of an aqueduct, about 10 ms. in length, to the still standing walls of several churches, the sculptures of the Spanish coat of arms, and to many spacious pits, supposed to be silver mines. It was, no doubt, a Spanish mining town, & it is not unlikely that it was destroyed in 1680, in the general successful insurrection of the Indians in New Mexico against the Spaniards. Dr. Samuel G. Morton, in a late pamphlet, suggests the probability that it was originally an old Indian city, into which the Spaniards, as in several other instances, had intruded themselves, and subsequently abandoned it. Further investigation, it is to be hoped, will clear up this point.

The *climate* of New Mexico is of course very different in the higher, mountainous parts, from the lower valley of the Rio del Norte; but generally taken, it is temperate, constant, & healthy. The summer heat in the valley of the river will sometimes rise to nearly 100° Fahrenheit, but the nights are always cool & pleasant. The winters are long & severe; the higher mountains are always covered with snow, & ice & snow are common in Santa Fé; but Rio del Norte is never frozen with ice thick enough to admit the passage of horses & carriages, as was formerly believed. The sky is generally clear, & the atmosphere dry. Between July & October, rain falls; but the rainy seasons are here not so constant & regular as in the southern states. Disease seems to be very little known, except some inflammations and typhoidal fevers in the winter season.

Of the history of New Mexico we authentically know but little. The Spaniards, it seems, received the first information in regard to it, in 1581, from a party of adventurers, commanded by Capt. Francisco de Levya Bonillo, who, finding the aboriginal inhabitants & the mineral wealth of the country to be similar to those of Mexico, called it New Mexico. In the year 1594, the Count de Monterey, then viceroy of Mexico, sent Juan de Oñate, of Zacatecas, to take formal possession of the country, in the name of Spain, & to establish colonies, missions, & presidios (forts). They found many Indian tribes, which they succeeded in Christianizing in the usual Spanish way, with sword in hand, & made them slaves. The villages of the Christianized Indians were called *Pueblos*, in opposition to the wild & roving tribes that refused such favors. Many towns, of which only ruins exist now, were established at that time; many mines were worked, and the occupation of the country seemed secure, when, in 1680, a general insurrection of all the Indian tribes broke out, and the Spaniards, who were quite unsuspecting & unprepared, were massacred almost to a man. The Governor of New Mexico, Don Antonio de Otermin, after a hard struggle, retreated from Santa Fé, & marched as far south as Paso del Norte, where he & his followers met with some friendly Indians, made a stand, & laid the foundation of the town of that name. The war with the Indians lasted ten years, when the Spaniards reconquered the whole country. Subsequently, several insurrections have taken place, none, however, have been so disastrous as the first, but the deep rancor of the Indian race against the white, has continued to the present time. There has grown up a hatred between the Indians & the Mexicans, never to be subdued but with the extinction of the race.

Santa Fé was taken by Gen. Kearney, Sept. 8, 1846, & the territory was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb., 1848, & the present territorial govt. established in 1850. The legislative assembly consists of a council of 13 members, elected for 2 years, & a house of representatives, of 26 members, elected for one year. Governor appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years. Every free white inhabitant, 21 years of age, & a citizen of the United States, is a legal voter.

The Pueblo Indians live in isolated villages, cultivate the soil, and raise some stock, and are generally poor, frugal, & sober. Their different tribes, of which about 20 yet exist, are reduced to about twenty thousand souls. They speak different Indian dialects; sometimes, too, broken Spanish. All of them seem conversant with the old tradition of *the sacred fire of Montezuma*. The Pecos tribe it seems were the keepers of the sacred Temple, in whose subterranean vaults an eternal fire was kept burning until about 1842, when the last of the tribe left, it is supposed, to retreat to some secure fastness in the mountains, still to perpetuate it. For centuries they have been careful to preserve their sanctuary, believing that Montezuma had kindled this sacred fire, & that he would finally return, if the fire was kept burning by his followers. The religious rites of the Pueblos are a mixture of Catholicism & Indian paganism; the Spanish priests themselves favored this combination, from policy. Their villages are built with great regularity; sometimes they have but one large house, with several stories, each story divided into apartments, in which the whole vill. reside. Instead of doors in front, they use trap-doors on the roofs of their houses, to which they mount up on a ladder, which is drawn up at night for greater security. Their dress consists of moccasins, short breeches, & woollen jacket or blanket; they generally wear their hair long. Bows & arrows & a lance, and sometimes a gun, constitute their weapons. For the regulation of their communities they select a chief, or cacique, & a council, & in war a captain.

The New Mexicans are very similar to the rest of the Spanish race all over Mexico, so often described by travellers. The higher classes conform themselves more to American & European fashions; the men of the lower classes are faithful to their serapes, or colored blankets, & to their wide trousers, ornamented with glittering buttons, & which are split from hip to ancle to display their white cotton drawers. The females of all classes are more than justified in not giving up their coquetish reboso, a small shawl drawn over the head. Both sexes enjoy the cigarrito, or paper cigar, hold their siesta after dinner, & amuse themselves in the evening with monte (a hazard game), or fandangoes. Their dances are very graceful, & generally a combination of quadrille & waltz. The population at the time of the annexation to the United States, consisted of a few Gapuchines (native Spaniards), ½ creoles (native whites of European extraction), ¼ Meztizes (the offspring of whites & Indians), ¼ Pueblo Indians; the males are, generally taken, ill-featured, while the females are often quite handsome. Another striking singularity, is the wide difference in the character of the two sexes. While the men have often been censured for their indolence, mendacity, treachery, & cruelty, the women are active, affectionate, & open-hearted. Though generally not initiated in the art of reading & writing, the females possess, nevertheless, a strong common sense, and a natural sympathy for every suffering being, be it friend or foe; which compensates them, in some degree, for the want of a refined education.

NEW MICHIGAN, p-o., Livingston co., Ill.

NEW MIDDLETON, p-o., Mahoning co., O., 185 N.E. by E. Columbus. Pop. 118.

NEW MIDDLETON, p-o., Randolph co., Ia.

NEW MILFORD, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 51 W.S.W. Hartford, 308 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil generally fertile, being a sandy, gravelly, & clay loam. Drained by Housatonic r. & its branches. The v. is on the left bank of the Housatonic, & on the Housatonic railroad, 35 miles from Bridgeport, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 2 woollen fac., a straw cutter fac., several stores, & 450 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 5 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,974; 1850, 4,058.

NEW MILFORD, p-o., Warwick t., Orange co., N. Y., 120 S. by W. Albany, 264 W.

NEW MILFORD, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 185 N. Harrisburg, 289 W. Surface hilly; soil clay and gravel. Drained by Mitchell's & Salt Lick crs. The v., in the N.E. part of the t., & on the Lackawana and Western r. r., contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, & about 150 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., an oil m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,148; 1850, 1,433.

NEW MILFORD, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 569.

NEWMILL, a vill. of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Keith,

on the Isla, 8 m. S.E. Fochabers. Pop. 449.—II. *Newmills*, or *Torry*, a vill., co. Fife, pa. Torryburn, on the burn, 14 m. E. Culross. Pop. 411.—III. *Newmilns* is a bar. of barony, co. Ayr, pa. Loudoun, on the Irvine, 24 m. E. Galston. Pop. 2,211.

NEW MILLS, p-o., Essex co., Mass.

NEW MILLTOWN, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

NEW MILTON, p-o., Doddridge co., Va.

NEWMOAT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford. Area, 3,101 ac. Pop. 455.

NEW MOSCOW, p-o., Coshocton co., O.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Monroe co., Pa.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, p-v., Jay co., Ia., 97 N.E. Indianapolis, 520 W.

NEWNAN, p-v., capital of Coweta co., Ga., 106 W. by N. Milledgeville, 710 W. Situated on the La Grange r. r., 40 m. from Atlanta, & contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabs.

NEWNANSVILLE, p-v., capital of Alachua co., Flor., 120 E.S.E. Tallahassee, 72 W. St. Augustine. Situated on a plain surrounded with orange groves, & contains a court house, a U. S. land office, several stores, & 250 inhabs.

NEWNHAM, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on the Severn. Area, 2,105 ac. Pop. 1,288. The town was anciently of importance. A sword of state, presented to it by King John, is still preserved.

NEWNHAM, several pas. of England.—I. county Herts, 24 m. N. Baldock. Area, 951 ac. Pop. 159.—II. co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area, 1,293 ac. Pop. 481.—III. co. Hants, 44 m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 1,009 ac. Pop. 360.—IV. (*Courtney*), co. & 5¼ m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area, 2,079 ac. Pop. 358.—V. (*Kings*), co. Warwick, 4 m. W.N.W. Rugby. Area, 1,418 ac. Pop. 119. Here are chalybeate springs.—VI. (*Murren*), co. Oxford, 11 m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames, & 4 m. from the Abingdon road station of the Great W. r. r. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 237.—VII. co. Northampton. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 579.

NEWNTON (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 1,381 ac. Pop. 364.

NEW OHIO, p-o., Colesville t., Broome co., N. Y., 127 W.S.W. Albany, 310 W.

NEW OLDENBURG, v., Franklin co., Ia. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

NEW ORLEANS, city, parish of Orleans, La., is the fourth in population, & the third in commerce, in the United States, & is in 29° 57′ 30″ N. lat., & 90° W. lon. from Greenwich, and 13° 58′ 12″ W. lon. from Washington. It is 105 ms. from the mouth of the river Miss., following its course, but not more than 90 in a direct line; 1,040 below the mouth of the Ohio; 1,230 below the mouth of the Missouri; 1,622 S.W. New York; 1,838 S.W. Boston; 1,396 by post-road from Washington. The population in 1810, was 17,242; in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193; in 1850, 116,375; 1854, 125,000. It is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, which, by a singular bend, causes the city to be on its N.W. side facing the S.E. The city is built on an inclined plane, descending gently from the river towards Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, so that when the Mississippi is full, the streets are three or four feet below the surface of the river. To prevent inundation, an artificial embankment called the *levee*, has been raised at a great expense, extending from Fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, to Baton Rouge, 140 miles above; it is from 10 to 50 feet wide, & from 1 to 10 feet above high-water mark. Directly in front of the city it affords a very pleasant walk. The position of New Orleans as a vast commercial emporium is unrivalled; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, brings to it the products of the great valley of the Mississippi. The length of the city, built along the Mississippi river, is 7¼ miles, and extends towards Lake Pontchartrain, nearly 4 miles from the river. There is probably no city in the United States which possesses more natural advantages than New Orleans, but it has been proved in more than one instance, that nature alone, unaided, is no match for art, & the inhabitants of that city are fully convinced of that fact by the immense losses they have sustained, by the produce of their soil finding new channels of transportation by the numbers of railroads that have been opened throughout the west, & they have just awakened from their lethargy, & struck out a system of internal improvements, which, when completed, will bring back all that she has lost by her apathy & neglect, with a tenfold increase. The houses are principally built of brick, & many of them in the suburbs are surrounded with gardens & ornamented with orange trees & other tropical fruits & shrubbery. The view of the city from the river is beautiful, & entering it, the stranger finds it difficult to believe that he has arrived in an American city. This remark applies especially to the central & lower parts, where the older buildings are ancient & of foreign construction, where the manners, customs, & languages are so various, the population being nearly equally made up of Americans, French, Creoles, & Spaniards. During the business season, extending from the 1st of Nov. until July, the *levee*, in its whole extent, is crowded with vessels of all sizes from every quarter of the globe, with hundreds of large & magnificent steamboats, & numerous flat boats, &c. In 1836, the legislature passed an act dividing the city into municipalities, and in 1852 they were again united into one corporation, & the adjoining city of Lafayette annexed.

The princip. public buildings are the city hall, facing Lafayette square, & the Halls of Courts, fronting Jackson square. The Odd Fellows' Hall, & the large & magnificent custom-house, built of hewn granite. The Charity Hospital, completed in 1834, at an expense, including ground, of $149,571, & is considered one of the noblest institutions of the kind; the main building is 200 feet long & 3 stories high, & is entered from Common-street under a Doric portico. The cupola presents a magnificent view of the city & its environs. The lower story is occupied by the library, the physicians' & surgeons' rooms, a lecture room for the medical college, &c., & the second & third stories are divided into wards for the patients, & rooms for the accommodation of the Sisters of Charity, who devote themselves to an attendance of the indigent sick. It is calculated to contain 800 patients. The grounds around it are handsomely improved, & neatly kept. It is a noble charity, rendered peculiarly necessary by the sickness which often prevails at certain seasons in New Orleans, particularly among strangers, who have a free access at all times, & under circumstances of distress by sickness. The churches are 40 in number, many of which are in the finest style of church architecture.—4 Baptist, 1 Christian, 7 Episcopal, 3 German Lutheran, 6 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, 12 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist, & several others worshipping in halls & rooms of public buildings.

The University of Louisiana was founded in 1849, & occupies a portion of the site of the old state-house. The buildings consist of a central edifice & two detached wings. The main building is occupied by the medical department, & is well provided with all the appliances for such an institution; the other buildings are appropriated to the academic, law, & other departments; there are 4 professors in the academic, 4 in the law department, & 8 in the medical department, & the libraries contain 10,000 volumes. The city provides education under a successful system of public schools (in 1850 there were 75 academies & common schools), which have a large & well-conducted library for the free use of the scholars.

There were in 1850, 15 printing-offices issuing 9 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, & 6 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication.

Several of the markets are large & commodious structures. Poydras street market, 402 feet long & 42 feet wide. The vegetable market is 172 feet long, & cost $25,000. The meat market is built of brick, on the *levee*, & extends from Ann to Main street, is a striking object as the city is approached by water, & cost about $30,000. St. Marys market is in the rusticated Doric style, in the second municipality, built of brick, and plastered to imitate granite, 480 feet long & 42 feet wide, and cost $47,000. Washington market, in the third district, a fine structure. Several cotton presses are among the most imposing structures in the city. The Orleans cotton press is on ground 332 feet long & 308 wide, which is nearly covered with buildings. It contains a centre building, three stories high, surmounted by a cupola, which affords a fine view of the city. The wings are two stories high, & very extensive. It presses on an average 150,000 bales of cotton annually, but its capacity is much greater. There are

other cotton presses. Several of the banks have fine buildings, & some of the hotels are magnificent. Two of these hotels cost $600,000 each. The U. S. branch mint has an edifice 282 ft. long & 108 ft. deep, with two wings 29 by 81 ft., the whole 3 stories high, which cost $182,000. The city is supplied with water raised by powerful steam engines from the Mississippi river into a reservoir constructed on an artificial mound 21 feet high at its base. The reservoir is 250 feet square, built of brick, & plastered with hydraulic cement. It is divided into four compartments, to allow the water to settle before it is distributed over the city in cast iron pipes, which are laid to the aggregate length of 18 miles. The water works belong to the Commercial Bank, & cost $722,004. It is well lighted with gas. A draining company, with a capital of $64,000, has two steam engines for draining the marshes of 35 miles in extent between the city & Lake Pontchartrain. There are in the city a U. S. land office, several public and private banks, having a large capital, & several insurance companies, with commensurate capitals.

The manufacturing establishments of this city are comprised under the head of furnaces, foundries, machine shops, sugar refineries, cotton factories, distilleries, tobacco factories, saw mills, &c. The whole employed a capital in 1850 of $2,962,060, & manufactured articles valued at $4,462,944; since which time the increase has been very rapid, & now (1854) are estimated to have doubled the amounts of 1850.

On the right bank of the river, & opposite to New Orleans, connected by a steam ferry, is Algiers, and adjoining, the suburb of Macdonough, where is the U. S. Marine Hospital, & many pleasant residences. Algiers contains several large machine shops, iron foundries, & ship building establishments.

There are steam & sailing packet lines to all the large seaport cities, sailing weekly. Also, steam packets weekly to Vera Cruz & other ports in the Gulf.

New Orleans is often familiarly called the "Crescent City" from its form; for though the streets are straight, those which follow the river have two turns at large angles, giving it something of this form. The river opposite to the city is half a mile wide, & from 100 to 160 feet deep, & it preserves the same width to near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. On the bar at its mouth it has a depth of from 13½ to 16 feet of water, with a soft muddy bottom. Large & powerful steam tow boats, some of which will tow six vessels, are constantly employed to facilitate the passage of vessels to & from the Gulf. Two canals lead from basins within the city to Lake Pontchartrain. Through these canals the trade of the country on Lakes Pontchartrain & Borgne, & all the coast of the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico as far as Florida, comes to the city, & a considerable fleet of sloops is often seen in the basin. A railroad, 4¼ miles long, connects the city with Lake Pontchartrain. A harbor is formed in the Lake at the termination of the railroad, & a considerable village is there springing up. The facilities are great, and are rapidly improving.

For commercial purposes, New Orleans occupies a very superior and commanding situation. It is the natural *entrepôt* for supplies destined to all parts of the Mississippi valley, as well as the *depôt* for those products of that salubrious region which seek a market seaward. By means of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, an inland trade is opened to her grasp, the magnitude of which has never been equalled. Steamers may leave her wharves & proceed on voyages of several thousand miles without breaking bulk. The Mississippi & its affluents are flanked on either side by extensive territories, unsurpassed, in richness of soil, which readily yield a harvest to the labors of the agriculturist, whether it be of cane, corn, or cotton. These are the principal staples of the valley, & the receipts of each of their products at New Orleans are rapidly increasing. Heretofore, the river has been the only channel depended upon for their transportation. Several lines of railroad are in process of construction now, however, to facilitate the transportation of cotton & sugar, produced at a distance from the river, to market, and thus enlarge the area of production. These bulky products will not bear an extensive land carriage by the old mode, & result in wealth to the producer; but the construction of railroads for their cheap transit to the river even, will not only change the prospects of the interior planters for the better, but will add greatly to the wealth & commerce of New Orleans, which is eminently a place of exchange and distribution. It is the great depôt of the south-western plantations, where cotton & sugar crops are bought & sold while still in the field, or "advanced" upon prospectively if necessary. It has also an extensive trade with Texas, Mexico, & the Gulf ports, as well as a very heavy foreign export trade. She has, besides, a large coasting trade with Atlantic ports, the value of which can only be known generally by its results. Her commercial life may be said to date after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, as, previous to that, her commerce was insignificant; and yet, in this short period of about forty years, she already ranks as the *fourth city* of the world for the magnitude and value of her commerce. The facilities & convenience of transacting business at New Orleans are fully equal to, & in many respects superior to those of any other place. It is the centre of immense exchange operations, and any amount of funds can at all times be obtained at the shortest notice under good letters of credit, & bills negotiated with great readiness and facility on any prominent point in the United States, or any of the commercial cities of Western Europe; & the banking institutions afford all reasonable accommodations to the local wants & trade of the city. Some European cities can show more splendid quays or magnificent docks for the accommodation of shipping, & the landing & loading of cargoes, far exceeding in appearance & durability anything of the kind in New Orleans, but in no way superior in point of actual convenience to the unpretending wharves of the city. As is generally known, the surface of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, including, of course, the site of the city, is considerably below the river in ordinary stages of high-water, & the country is protected from inundation by a raised & solid embankment called the "*Levee*," extending on both sides of the river below, & a great distance above the city. Outside of the levee the bank of the river is called the "Batture," which in many places is increasing from the continual alluvial deposits, while in other places the river has what is called "a falling bank," & the water gradually encroaches on the land. In the former case the levee is advanced as the batture increases, and this has been the case in a large portion of the front of New Orleans, where in some parts the levee has, in the last 25 years, advanced fully 1,000 feet; & the front warehouses now stand for a long extent that distance from the water, affording a splendid space for the vast bulk of produce that is annually landed & shipped. The wharves are constructed outside the levee on massive piles, driven with a heavy iron ram into the mud, and extending over the the river into the water sufficiently deep to admit the heaviest steamboats & ships to lie up against them; heavy sleepers connect the piles at their tops, & on these piles the platform is laid, of thick planking, the edges of which are separated about one inch, to prevent the accumulation of dirt which falls through these interstices into the river flowing below, & in five minutes after the heaviest storm the whole surface is in perfect condition to receive any description of merchandize. These wharves are thus planked back until they join the crown of the levee, in some places 150 to 200 feet, which is made firm and solid by a constant coating of shells, and always kept in good order. One of these wharves presents an unbroken front on the river of 1,500 feet, and others 600 to 800 feet, & in the business season it is usual to see these fronts entirely occupied with steamboats lying bow on, & each with her stage rigged out to the wharf, actively engaged in loading or unloading. The wharves intended for sea-going vessels are detached from each other with an intervening dock, & each wharf accommodates a tier of vessels, which, unlike the steamboats, are moored up and down the river, one outside the other, three, four, & five tiers deep, with a broad common stage communicating with the levee, and extending on the bulwarks of the vessels to the outside one; the timber, plank, & and all the conveniences for this staging, being furnished by the city, who even also supply tarpaulins to protect the goods in case of rain.

The exports, including the foreign & coasting trade, amounted in 1851, to $54,413,963, which are greater than those of any other American city except New York. Its imports were, same year, $12,958,294. The registered licensed & enrolled tonnage in 1853, was

153,184 tons. Its unhealthiness is against it, though this has been often exaggerated, & the same is true of its morals. It is an orderly & peaceable city, & its inhabitants are distinguished for their politeness, hospitality, and kindness to the distressed. There are in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans 9 public cemeteries. New Orleans was founded by the French in 1717. In 1762 it was conveyed to the Spanish, who, in 1800, re-conveyed it to the French, and in 1803 it was included in the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States. On January 8th, 1815, the British under Gen. Packenham made an attack on the city, approaching it through Lake Borgne, but were signally defeated by the Americans under Gen. Jackson. The British loss in killed and wounded was 3,000 men, & Gen. Packenham was killed; the Americans lost only 7 men killed & 6 wounded. In 1718, Benville, at that time governor of the province, selected the present site of New Orleans, but owing to difficulties he had to encounter it was not located until 1722. In 1727 the Jesuits arrived & were located in a tract of land, on a portion of which St. Charles Hotel now stands. In 1763 they were compelled to quit Louisiana by an order from Pope Clement XIII., and all their property confiscated, then estimated to be worth $150,000, which is now worth over 20 millions. In 1769 the first case of yellow fever known, was introduced by a British slaver with a cargo from Africa. In 1778 Le Moniteur, the first newspaper, was published: there are now 12 daylies & as many weekly papers published. In 1810 the first street was paved in New Orleans: at this time such was the state of the streets after a rain, that sleds were used to drag cotton, which paid $1 per bale. In 1834 gas & water were introduced. The present area of the city is not far from 40 sq. ms., double the size of New York. In 1825 the grounds above Canal street and below Esplanade street were principally plantations.

NEW ORKNEY, an island group in the S. Atlantic, forming a part of New S. Shetland, S.E. Cape Horn. Chief islands, Pomona & Melville.

NEW OXFORD, p. v., Berwick t., Adams co., Pa., 33 S. by W. Harrisburg, 85 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

NEW PALESTINE, p. o., Clermont co., O.

NEW PALTZ, p. t., Ulster co., N. Y., 74 S. by W. Albany, 306 W. Surface hilly on the W., covered in part by Shawangunk mountain; soil mostly calcareous loam. Bounded on the E. by Hudson river. Drained by Wallkill r. The v. is situated on the Wallkill, 9 ms. W. of the landing, on the Hudson, & contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, a grist m., a tannery, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,408; 1850, 2,729. (*See Lloyd.*)

NEW PALTZ LANDING, p. v., Lloyd t., Ulster co., N. Y., 73 S. by W. Albany, 309 W. Situated on the right bank of Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie, & contains a church, 4 stores, a grist m., a tannery, & about 200 inhabitants.

NEW PARIS, p. v., Jefferson t., Preble co., O., 106 W. by S. Columbus, 499 W. Situated on the W. bank of Whitewater r., which affords good water power. It contains a church, 4 stores, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., & 400 inhabitants.

NEW PARIS, p. o., Elkhart co., Ia.

NEW PATERSON, v., Stillwater t., Sussex co., N. J. It contains a store, a tannery, 2 saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

NEW PENNINGTON, p. o., Decatur co., Ia.

NEW PETERSBURGH, p. v., Paint t., Highland co., O., 79 S.W. Columbus, 434 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—4 stores, 4 warehouses, & 450 inhabitants.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v., Schuylkill co., Pa. Situated in the mining region.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, p. v., Goshen t., capital of Tuscarawas co., O., 115 E.N.E. Columbus, 313 W. Situated on the E. bank of Tuscarawas r., on a beautiful plain, opposite to the mouth of Sugar cr. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, p-v., Washington co., Ia. 96 S. Indianapolis, 596 W.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, p. v., Pike co., Ill., 72 W. Springfield.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, t., Pictou co., N. S.

NEW PITTSBURG, p. v., Chester t., Wayne co., O., 92 N. E. Columbus, 355 W. It contains 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

NEW PLYMOUTH, p. v., Vinton co., O.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a settlement of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, 150 m. S.S.W. Auckland. Pop. 1844, 1,155.

NEWPORT, co., R. I. It consists of several islands in Narraganset bay, & a portion of the main land. Ar. 136 sq. m. The most important portion of the co. is Rhode Island, 15 miles long, & 24 broad. The surface is gently uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grass. Fossil coal is found. Canonicut, Prudence, & Block islands constitute the chief remaining insular portions of the co. The advantages for navigation are very great, & many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Capital, Newport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $321,042; rye, 3,223 bush. produced: Ind. corn, 156,698; oats, 134,988; wool, 48,565 pounds; —8 flour. & grist m., 5 wool. fac., 9 cotton fac., 4 print. offices 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $638,975; value of manufactured articles, $1,630,060;—36 churches; 3 academies, 55 pupils; 60 schools, 2,951 scholars; 5 libraries, 1,592 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,874; 1850, 20,907.

NEWPORT, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 54 N. E. Augusta, 649 W. It contains a large and beautiful pond, into which several streams empty, & the outlet of which forms the source of Sebasticook r. Soil fertile. It has a tannery, an edge tool fac., a grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,138; 1850, 1,210.

NEWPORT, p-t., capital of Sullivan co., N. H., 30 W. by N. Concord, 474 W. Chartered in 1761. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile, especially on the streams. Drained by Sugar r., the three branches of which unite near the centre, affording good water power, & where the v. is situated. It contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist, —a court house, 2 woollen fac., a sewing silk fac., a scythe fac., 5 rake fac., a hat fac., several stores, a print. office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 800 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,955; 1850, 2,020.

NEWPORT, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 64 N. Montpelier, 580 W. It has Lake Memphremagog on its N.E. border, & extends to the Canada line on the N. Drained by heads branches of Missisque r. It has 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 591; 1850, 748.

NEWPORT, cap. of Newport co., & one of the caps. of the state of Rhode Island, is situated on the S.west side of *Aquidneck* (*signifying Isle of Peace*), or Rhode Island. The harbor is safe, spacious, & has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. Directly in front of the town is a low picturesque island; on this island a small fort was built in 1798 & called Fort Wolcott. On a point projecting northwardly, & about 1 mile distant from the city, is Fort Adams. This fortification, a work of extraordinary magnitude, is defended by three hundred & sixty pieces of ordnance, consisting of cannon, howitzers, & mortars, besides small arms. It will require a garrison of two thousand & four hundred troops to man its works. The town is beautifully situated, being built on a gentle acclivity, which rises gracefully from the water. Its healthful climate, the incomparable luxury of its ocean baths, the loveliness of its scenery, the grandeur of its seaward views, & the romantic interest clustering about its antiquities, have rendered it one of the most prominent & frequented watering places. This ancient town was settled in 1636. It now contains a state house, market house, an almshouse, three academies, the Redwood library, 7 banks, aggregate cap. $680,000; 13 churches,—4 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Moravian, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 extensive cotton fac., 2 woollen fac., an iron foundry, 7 grist m., 3 tanneries, 4 printing offices issuing 2 daily, & 3 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 9,563 inhabitants. Tonnage of the port 1853, 11,947 tons. The Redwood library contains 6,500 volumes, many of them rare old folios; it is beautifully situated, & the style & beautiful proportions are much admired. The retreat for the poor of the town at Coasters' Harbor is a large & handsome building. At the northern extremity of the town, a handsome monument has been erected by the state, to the memory of the

lamented PERRY: it is of a single block of granite twenty-two & a-half feet high. The remains of the hero were removed to this place from Trinidad, in 1826, by a resolution of Congress, as their final resting place on earth. Near the top of the elevation of the town, stands on a large field, a relic of antiquity, usually known as *The Stone Mill*. Its form is circular, & rests on several arches supported by 8 circular columns, about eighteen inches in diameter, & eight feet high; the entire height of the of the superstructure is about thirty feet, its diameter about 15 feet; the top is without a roof, & the interior destitute of fixtures of any description whatever; the distance between the pillars are open, & there are no indications in the stone work that they were ever closed by doors or otherwise. About six ft. from the top are several openings eighteen inches square. The stones of which it is constructed are small, & appear to have been laid in a mortar made of sand & pounded oyster shells. Of its origin there is not even a tradition extant; it is supposed, however, that it was erected soon after the settlement of the state in 1636. A short distance from Newport, in a southerly direction on the sea-shore, is *The Spouting Rock*; the locality of this curiosity is a break in the general outline of the shore, & at the termination of a beautiful little beach. During the existence of gales of wind from the south-east to the south-west, the sea lashes the shore with the greatest fury, & forces the water upward, in this rocky cavern, to the height of forty feet. Among the other numerous attractions are *The Lily Pond*, *The Town Beach*, & the *Purgatory*, or *Lover's Leap*. Not the least attractive spot is the elevation known as *Tammany Hill:* from this eminence, in all directions, may be seen a series of picturesque views. On the east cultivated farms are spread out to the view; on the south a similar beautiful scene, with "Old Ocean" in the distance; at the west the town, the forts Wolcott & Adams, the harbor, enriched with the beautiful islands of Rose & Canonicut, & the distant mainland; and at the north, the picturesque waters of Narraganset Bay, & its variegated shores, studded with villages. The early history of Newport & the isl. is clothed with the deepest interest; its waters during the war of the revolution, bore upon their bosom, alternately, the fleets of England & of France, & it was here that conferences were held between Gen. Washington, Count de Rochembeau, & other distinguished American & French officers, in those days of peril, which ushered into existence this glorious republic. (*See Smith's Illustrated Hand Book of the Eastern States. New York & Canada.*)

NEWPORT, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 86 N.W. Albany, 405 W. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys; soil sandy & calcareous loam. Drained by West Canada cr. The v. is situated on the cr., & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a distillery, an axe fac., a plane fac., & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 woollen factories, 2 cotton factories, a furnace, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a distillery, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,020; 1850, 2,125.

NEWPORT, p-v., Dover t., Cumberland co., N. J., 97 S. by W. Trenton, 190 W. It is called also "Autuxet." Situated on Nautuxet creek, 5 ms. above its mouth. It contains a store & 150 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, t., Luzerne co., Pa., 8 S.W. Wilkesbarre. Nanticoke r. affords great water power. At the falls a dam is constructed, for feeding the N. Branch canal. Anthracite coal & bog iron ore are abundant. It has a tannery, 3 flouring m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,099; 1850, 868.

NEWPORT, p-v., Juniata t., Perry co., Pa., 28 N. W. Harrisburg, 132 W. Situated on the right bank of the Juniata r., & on the Pennsylvania r. r., 133 ms. from Philadelphia. It contains a church, several stores, & 517 inhabitants. It is on the bank of the canal and has considerable business. There is a ferry here across the r.

NEWPORT, v., Bucks co., Pa. Situated on the Neshaminy r., & contains about 100 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, p-v., New Castle co., Del., 49 N. Dover, 108 W. Situated on the left bank of Christiana cr., & on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore r. r., 32 ms. from Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, p-v., Charles co., Md., 83 S.W. Annapolis, 44 W. Situated on a small branch of Allen's Fresh of Wycomico r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 250 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, p-o., Giles co., Va., 222 W. Richmond, 268 W.

NEWPORT, p-v., capital Wakulla co., Flor., 15 S. by E. Tallahasse, on the right bank of St. Mark's r., at the head of navigation, & contains a court house, several stores & warehouses, & 232 inhabitants. It is an extensive cotton mart.

NEWPORT, p-t., Washington co., O., 118 E.S.E. Columbus, 293 W. It has many fine farms with handsome brick dwellings along the Ohio r. The v. is situated on the N. bank of the Ohio r., 14 ms. above Marietta. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,228; 1850, 1,425.

NEWPORT, p-v., Monroe co., Mich., 90 S.E. Lansing. Situated on Swan cr., & has 150 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, v., St. Clair co., Mich., 110 E. Lansing. Situated on the St. Clair strait, at the entrance of Belle r., & has a Roman Catholic church and 150 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, p-v., & capital Vermilion co. Ia., 78 W. Indianapolis, 650 W. Situated on the right bank of the Little Vermilion, 2 miles from its entrance into the Wabash r. It contains a court house, jail, a church, 3 banks, 2 stores, & 328 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, v., Wayne co., Ia. It has about 400 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, p-t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 964.

NEWPORT, p-o., Columbia co., Wis.

NEWPORT, t., Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 301.

NEWPORT, p-v., Franklin co., Mo., 70 E. Jefferson City, 877 W. Situated on high bluffs, 1 m. from the Missouri r., & contains 2 stores & 250 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, p-v., capital of Campbell co., Ky., 86 N.N.E. Frankfort, 493 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., immediately above the entrance of Licking r., & directly opposite to Cincinnati. It contains a court house, jail, market house, 5 churches, an acad., endowed by the state with 6,000 acres of land, a United States arsenal, a cotton fac., a rope walk, a silk fac., 20 stores, & 5,895 inhabitants. It is situated on an elevated plain, commanding a fine view of Cincinnati.

NEWPORT, p-v., Franklin co., Ala., 190 N. by W. Montgomery, on the left bank of the Tennessee r.

NEWPORT, p-o. Green co., Ark.

NEWPORT, p-v., capital of Cocke co., Tenn., 232 E. by S. Nashville, 465 W. Situated on the S. W. side of French Broad r., & contains a court-house, 2 churches—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy a store, & 151 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, No. 1, t., Gaspe co., Can. E. Pop. 348.

NEWPORT, No. 2, t., Gaspe co., Can. E. Pop. 677.

NEWPORT, rivers, Ga. The N. r. is 25 ms. long. navigable to Riceboro, near its source; the S. river is a smaller stream, emptying into St. Catharine's sound.

NEWPORT, p. t., Hants co., N. S., 40 N. Halifax. Drained by Kennetcook & St. Croix rivers. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. The v. is on the left bank of the Kennetcook riv., & has 2 churches & 350 inhabs.

NEWPORT, a parl. & munic. bor., mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the cap., on the navigable Medina r., at the head of its navigation, & here crossed by an old stone bridge, 17 m. S.S.E. Southampton. Area of pa. 80 ac. Pop. 1831, 3,994; do. of parl. bor. 8,047. It is delightfully situated; & has an anc. church (in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carlsbrooke Castle, after her father's execution), a grammar school, founded by James I., & within which Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners concluded the "Treaty of Newport;" an ancient guild-hall & market-house, bor. & co. jail, 2 assembly rooms, a neat theatre, excellent public library, literary and mechanics' institutions, two or three banks, & a manufactory of lace. In the vicinity is the grand military depôt of Parkhurst barracks, now in great part converted into a national model-prison, & opposite to it a large house of industry for the whole island. Quarter sessions are held, also an ancient governor's court, having extensive power over the whole island. Newport sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—II. a parl. & munic. bor., & riv. port town, co. & 24 m. S.S.W. Monmouth, on the Usk, crossed here by an excellent stone bridge.

about 4 m. from its mouth, & on the line of the Monmouth and Cardiff r. r. Area of pa. 3,120 ac. Pop. 1851, 19,323. Chief buildings, the ancient pa. church, erected at various epochs, & the ruined castle built by Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I., remains of a monastery, a union workhouse, several schools & chapels, magnificent new docks & wharves, with yards for shipbuilding, iron foundries, & immense exports of coal, iron, & tin, brought to it by canals, or tram railroads. The port is accessible to very large vessels. The bor. unites with Monmouth & Usk in sending one mem. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the co.—III. a mkt.-town, seaport & pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Irish sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Fishguard. Area, 4,711 ac. Pop. 1,716. The town is a nominal munic. bor. Its bay, of same name, forms an excellent harbor, whence slates & agricultural produce are exported. Chief imports, coal & timber.—IV. a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Strine, 17 m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 567 ac. Pop. 2,906. It has almshouses, a town & market house, branch bank, considerable malt works, & in the vicinity, mines of coal & iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, & Liverpool.—V. a suburb of Launceston, co. Cornwall. Pop. 1,068.—VI. a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the E. counties r. r., 5 m. S. Chesterford. Area, 1,714 ac. Pop. 898.—VII. a marit. vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Forgan.

NEW PORTAGE, p-v., Norton t., Summit co., O., 119 N.E. by N. Columbus, 334 W.

NEWPORT CENTRE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

NEW PORTLAND, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 56 N. N.W. Augusta, 650 W. Soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Seven Mile Brook & its branches, which afford water power. Incorporated in 1808. It has a fulling m., 3 woollen fac., a tannery, a shovel handle fac., 3 edge tool fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,620; 1850, 1,460.

NEW PORTLAND, p-v., Stewart co., Tenn.

NEW PORTLAND, p-o., Ralls co., Mo.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, a market town & pa. of England, co. Buckingham, on the Ouse, crossed here by 2 stone bridges, 4 m. E.N.E. Wolverton. Area of pa. 3,220 ac. Pop. 3,651; do. of the t. 3,312. It has manufactories of lace, employing a large part of the population.

NEWPORT (PRATT), a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Newport river, 8 m. W. N.W. Castlebar. Pop. 1,091. The harbor is spacious & safe.—II. (*Tipp.*), a market town, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 9½ m. N.E. Limerick. Pop. 1,072.

NEW PORTS NEWS, p-o., Warwick co., Va.

NEWPORTSVILLE, p-v., Bristol t., Bucks co., Pa., 116 E. Harrisburg, 158 W. Situated at the head of navigation, on Neshaminy creek, which affords water power. It contains a store, about 15 dwellings, & a bridge across the cr. on stone piers.

NEW POTOSI, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

NEW PRESTON, p-v., Washington t., Litchfield co., Ct., 43 W. by S. Hartford, 320 W. Situated on W. side of E. Aspetuck r. It has 2 churches—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—a factory, & several neat dwellings.

NEW PRINCETON, p-o. Coshocton co., O.

NEW PROSPECT, p-v., Franklin t., Bergen co., N. J., 87 N.E. Trenton, 253 W. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on Hohokus cr., & contains a store, a paper m., 2 grist m., a chair fac. with lathes moved by water power, & a number of dwellings.

NEW PROSPECT, p-v., Spartansburg dist., S. C., 117 N.W. Columbia, 483 W.

NEW PROSPECT, p-o., Milton t., Wayne co., O., 110 N.E. Columbus, 341 W.

NEW PROSPECT, p-o., Orange co., Ia.

NEW PROSPECT, p-v., Greene co., Ala., 57 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 374 W.

NEW PROSPECT, p-o., Winston co., Miss.

NEW PROVIDENCE, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 13 S. W. Newark, 56 N.E. by N. Trenton, 222 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam & red shale. The v. is situated on the E. side of Passaic r., & contains a Methodist and a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, & 200 inhabs. There are in the t., a paper fac., a tannery, a saw m. Pop. 1840, 832; 1850, 1,216.

NEW PROVIDENCE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 46 E. by S. Harrisburg, 121 W.

NEW PROVIDENCE, p-v., Clarke co., Ia., 107 S. by E. Indianapolis, 618 W. It contains a store & about 250 inhabs.

NEW PROVIDENCE, p-v., Montgomery co. Tenn., 47 N.W. Nashville, 732 W.

NEW PROVIDENCE, p-o., Pike co., Ala.

NEW PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Isles. Length 21 m., breadth varies to 7 m. In its interior is Nassau, the seat of the colonial gov.

NEW RETREAT, p-o., Washington co., Ia.,

NEW RICHLAND, p-o., Logan co., O.

NEW RICHMOND, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 246 N. W. by W. Harrisburg.

NEW RICHMOND, p-v., Ohio t., Clermont co., O., 116 S.W. Columbus, 487 W. Situated on Ohio r., just above the mouth of Muddy cr. It contains 2 churches, —1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—10 stores, a steam saw m., a steam grist m., 2 card. machines, & 900 inhabs.

NEW RICHMOND, p-o., Montgomery co., Ia.

NEW, r., Va., rises in N. C., & flowing into Va., after passing through Peters mt., it is called the Great Kanawha r.

NEW, r., N. C., runs into New River inlet, in the Atlantic, 45 W.S.W. Cape Lookout.

NEW, r., Beaufort dist., S. C., runs nearly parallel with Savannah r., & by several mouths enters Tybee sound.

NEW, r., La., rises near the Mississippi r., & flowing between that & Amite r., enters Lake Maurepas.

NEW RIVER, p-o., Columbia co., Flor.

NEW RIVER, p-o., Ascension par., La., 83 W.N. W. New Orleans, 1,200 W.

NEW ROAD, p-o., Sidney t., Delaware co., N. Y., 102 S.W. Albany, 329 W.

NEW ROCHELLE, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 18 N.E. New York, 145 S. Albany, 244 W. Surface undulating or level; soil clay loam. Long Island sound bounds it on the S. The v., on the New York & New Haven r. r., 20 m. from New York, is pleasantly situated at the head of a small bay of Long Island sound, & has a good steamboat landing, from which sloops trade to New York, & steamboats pass daily. It contains a town house, an insurance office, 7 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—1 male & 2 female boarding-schools, 9 stores, a grist m., a bone button fac., a printers' ink fac., a carriage fac., & about 900 inhabs. It has a fine view of Long Island sound. It was settled by Huguenots in 1681, from Rochelle in France. There are in the t. 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,816; 1850, 2,458.

NEW ROCHESTER, p-v., Freedom t., Wood co., O., 108 N.W. Columbus, 453 W.

NEW ROE, p. o., Allen co., Ky.

NEW ROSS, p-v., Montgomery co., Ia., 35 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 606 W.

NEW RUMLEY, p-v., Rumley t., Harrison co., O., 116 E. by N. Columbus, 290 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, a tannery, 2 carding machines, and 200 inhabitants.

NEW RUSSIA, p. o., Essex co., N. Y.

NEWRY, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 64 W. Augusta, 611 W. Drained by Bear river, & another branch of Androscoggin r., which afford good water power. Incorporated in 1805. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 463; 1850, 459.

NEWRY, p-v., Frankstown t., Blair co., Pa., 122 W. Harrisburg, 157 W. Situated on Poplar run, a tributary of the Frankstown branch of Juniata river. It contains a German Reformed and a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 1 distillery, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEWRY, p. v., Jackson co., Ia., 80 S. Indianapolis, 590 W.

NEWRY, a parl. bor., river port town, & pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Down & Armagh, on the Newry Water, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 m. above its fall in Carlingford Bay, & on the Newry canal, which forms a navigation between the bay & Lough Neagh, 34 m. S. W. Belfast. Area of pa. 5,470 ac. Pop. 25,168. Area of parl. bor. 2,543 ac. Pop. of do. 13,227; of town, 1851, 13,556. It is well built, with the exception of some parts of the old town; has 2 handsome churches, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth college, various minor schools, a town hall, 2 jails, large infantry barracks, a union workhouse, assembly rooms, a custom house, & a court

& market house. The port admits large vessels to Warrenpoint, about 4 m. below the town; & the canal, vessels of 600 tons burden. Principal exports, linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, & butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with N. America, the Baltic, & the Levant. Customs' rev., 1846, 41,845*l*. Reg. shipping, 1847, 11,394 tons. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

NEW SALEM, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 73 W.N.W. Boston, 403 W. Miller's r. flows on its N. border. Watered by a branch of this river, & by a branch of Middle r. Surface elevated; soil well adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1753. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,305; 1850, 1,253.

NEW SALEM, p-v., New Scotland t., Albany co., N. Y., 12 W. Albany, 382 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, a tannery, and about 100 inhabitants.

NEW SALEM, p-v., Salem t., Fayette co., Pa., 187 W. by S. Harrisburg, 203 W. It contains 2 stores and about 25 dwellings.

NEW SALEM, p-o., Harrison co., Va., 267 N.W. Richmond, 235 W.

NEW SALEM, p-v., Randolph co., N. C., 81 W. Raleigh, 319 W.

NEW SALEM, p-v., Walnut t., Fairfield co., O., 40 S.E. Columbus, 371 W.

NEW SALEM, p-v., Rush co., Ia., 47 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 541 W. It has a store & 100 inhabs.

NEW SALEM, p. o., Pike co., Ill.

NEW SALEM, p. o., Rusk county, Tex., 230 N.E. Austin.

NEW SALISBURY, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 124 S. Indianapolis, 616 W.

NEW SANTANDER, Mexico. [TAMAULIPAS.]

NEW SCOTLAND, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 9 W. Albany, 379 W. Surface hilly; soil sand, loam, and clay. Drained by Coeyman's cr. & a branch of the Normanskill r. The v. contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,912; 1850, 3,459.

NEW SCOTTSVILLE, p. o., Beaver co., Pa.

NEW SEWICKLY, t., Beaver co., Pa., 5 E. Beaver. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Big Beaver r., which has falls in this t. affording great water power. It has a tannery, a pottery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,740; 1850, 2,131.

NEW SHARON, p. t., Franklin co., Me., 28 N.W. Augusta, 621 W. Soil fertile. Drained by Sandy r., which flows into Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1794. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,829; 1850, 1,732.

NEW SHARON, p. o., Monmouth co., N. J.

NEW SHEFFIELD, p. o., Beaver co., Pa.

NEW SHOREHAM, p-t., Newport co., R. I., 15 S. S.W. Point Judith, 13 N.E. Montauk Point, Long Island. The t. comprises Block Island, 8 miles long, & from 2 to 4 broad. Surface uneven; soil a sandy & gravelly loam. About one-seventh of the surface is covered with ponds. There are no forests, & peat is the only fuel. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. There is a lighthouse on the north end of the island, showing 2 fixed lights, elevated 50 feet above the sea, & visible for a distance of 12 nautical miles. There are in the t. a Baptist church, 4 stores, 3 grist m. moved by wind, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,069; 1850, 1,262.

NEW SIBERIA, a group of isls., Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, in which they are comprised, between lat. 73° 12′ & 76° 20′ N., and lon. 135° 20′ & 150° 20′ E., & consisting of Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liakhow, & some smaller isls. New Siberia, the most E. of these isls., is 75 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth, & presents some curious vegetable & animal fossil remains. It was discovered by Hedenstroem in 1809.

NEW SMYRNA, p. v., Orange co., Flor.

NEW SOMERSET, p. o., Jefferson co., O.

NEWSOM'S DEPOT, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 78 S.S.E. Richmond, 197 W. Situated on the Seaboard & Roanoke r. r., 50 m. from Portsmouth.

NEWSON, p. o., Bibb co., Ga.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archip. & portion of mainland, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 61° to 64° 30′ S., lon. 53° W., & 600 m. S. Tierra del Fuego, & the coast line of which has been explored beyond the Antarctic circle. Principal isls., Livingston, Cornwallis, King George, Clarence, & Elephant isls. This region was discovered by Gheritz in 1598, & afterwards further explored by Cook & Weddell, & its S. part by Biscoe in 1832, & Captain Sir J. Ross in 1842.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a colonial territory belonging to Great Britain, in its widest sense comprising all the E. part of the Australian continent, S. of lat. 26° S., & E. of lon. 141° E., thus including the divisions of Cooksland (Moreton Bay), & Phillipsland, or Victoria; but in a more restricted sense it is limited to the country bordering E.ward on the Pacific O., betw. lat. 30° & 37° 3′ S. (Cape Howe), & extending W.ward from lon. 153° E. to the boundary of the colony of S. Australia. Area, 430,155 sq. ms. Pop. 1851, 187,243, of which 106,000 were males, & 81,014 were females; classed according to religious belief, as follows:—

Church of England....	83,137	Roman Catholics	56,899
Church of Scotland...	18,156	Jews	979
Wesleyan Methodist..	10,008	Mahometan & Pagan..	852
Other Protestants.....	6,472	Other sects.....	740
Total	127,773	Total	59,470

The Blue Mountains, which traverse the colony from N. to S. at from 30 to 50 m. from the ocean, have an average elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, & separate the undulating maritime counties Gloucester, Northumberland, Cumberland, Camden, & St. Vincent, from the region watered by the Macquarrie, Lachlan, Murrumbigee, &c. Principal rivers flowing E.ward are the Hunter, Hawkesbury with its affls., the Nepean, Clwyd, Macdonald, the Shoalhaven, Manning, Hastings, & MacLeay, most of which are navigable for moderate sized vessels for some distance inland. Along the coast are several bays & good harbors, chiefly at the mouths of rivers; the principal of these are Ports Jackson, Hunter, Stephens, & Macquarrie, and Bateman, Jervis, & Botany Bay. Lakes are few & unimportant. Climate rather hot & dry, but equable. Mean ann. temp. of Port Jackson, 66°.8; winter, 55°.5; summer, 74°.2 Fahr. The air is pure & free from malaria & noxious vapors, &, on the whole, very salubrious; but the country suffers frequently from drought, & it is more adapted for pasturage than tillage. Six millions acres of land have been appropriated as private property; &, in 1851, 152,057 acres were officially reported as under cultivation. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, hay, & potatoes, are the principal crops; some tobacco is raised, especially in the N., and the climate & soil are well suited for the vine culture, to which, in 1851, 1,067 acres were appropriated, yielding 95,000 gallons of wine. 1,500,000 bushels of wheat were raised, but this amount is insufficient for home supply, & corn is imported from more S. colonies, besides a large quantity of rice from India. Sheep farming is the principal branch of husbandry, &, in 1851, the live stock in colony consisted of 116,397 horses, 1,375,337 horned cattle, 65,510 pigs, & 7,396,895 sheep; the number of sheep slaughtered was over a quarter of a million, the cattle, 42,231, producing 88,145 cwt. of tallow. The quantity of wool produced was 15,268,473 lbs.; & the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured in the colony was 114,394 yds. The estimated value of live stock exported during the year was £23,645. The land, chiefly in the outlying squatting districts, is let by the government in "runs" of several thousand ac. each, at the rate of 2*l*. 10*s*. per annum, for an extent adapted for the support of each 1,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle. The wool produced is of the best quality. Some coal is raised at Newcastle. The whale fisheries are somewhat important; but other fisheries & mines & manufs. are insignificant. Trade is chiefly with Great Britain, New Zealand, the Mauritius, & other British colonies. Up to 31st May, 1851, the imports of this colony were about equal to its exports, having been in

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1845	£1,233,900	£1,566,000
1846	1,630,500	1,481,500
1847	1,982,000	1,870,000
1848	1,556,500	1,330,400
1849	1,793,400	1,891,300
1850	2,078,300	2,399,600

The consumption and trade per head of population averaging :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1844 to 1847	£6 18s. 0d.	£7 11s 0d.
1847 to 1850	7 8s. 0d.	8 7s. 0d.

The rate of exchange varied from 2½ per cent. premium to 2½ per cent discount.

New South Wales proper, consists at present of 37 cos., 19 of which have been settled for many years, & 16 more newly proclaimed in 1848. Principal towns, Sydney, the cap., Parramatta & Windsor (in co. Cumberland), Maitland, Newcastle, Bathurst, & Goulburn; besides Brisbane-town in Cooksland. Government vested in a governor (salary £5,000) appointed by the crown, an executive council of 4 mems., the chief functionaries in the colony; and a legislative council (at present of 54 mems., 12 nominated by the governor, and 36 elected. The statute laws of England are in force. In each co. are courts of requests; and circuit and session courts are held at Goulburn, Paramatta, Bathurst, Maitland, & Sydney, which last town is the seat of the supreme court. The colony is subdivided into the dioceses of Newcastle and Sydney. Public revenue, 1851, £405,598. [Australia, Sydney, Victoria.]

NEW SPRINGFIELD, p-v., Mahoning co., O., 167 N.E. by E. Columbus, 289 W.

NEW STAND, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

NEW STANTON, p-v., Westmoreland co., Pa.

NEWS, p. o., Calhoun co., Ill.

NEWSTEAD, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 20 N.E. Buffalo, 266 W. Albany, 386 W. Surface undulating; soil clay, & gravelly & calcareous loam. Drained by Ellicott's creek, & tributaries of Tonawanda creek. It has 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, a grist m., a saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,653; 1850, 2,899.

NEWSTEAD, p. o., Christian co., Ky.

NEWSTEAD, a vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, pa. & 1 m. E. Melrose, on the Tweed. Pop. 250. Near it are traces of a Roman camp, & remains of an ecclesiastical edifice of an early date.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Engl., co. and 8¼ m. N.W. Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, memorable as the family residence of the celebrated poet Byron, founded in 1170, as a priory of Black canons, stands on the verge of a small lake, among grounds of great beauty; & having been carefully improved by its present owner, it is perhaps the finest of the antique monastic piles remaining in England. Numerous relics of the poet are carefully preserved here. The abbey was founded by Henry II., and granted to Sir John Byron at the Reformation.

NEW STORE, p-o., Buckingham co., Va., 75 W. Richmond, 165 W.

NEW SUFFOLK. (See Greenport, L. I.)

NEW SWEDEN, p-v., Au Sable t., Clinton co., N. Y., 155 N. Albany, 530 W. Situated on the N. side of Au Sable r., & contains 2 stores, a forge, 5 saw m., & 250 inhabs.

NEWTEE, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, 38 m. N.N.W. Goa.

NEW TIMBER, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. W. N.W. Brighton. Area, 1,693 ac. Pop. 161.

NEWTON, county, Ga. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 460 sq. m. Drained by Yellow & Alcopahatchee rivers, branches of Ocmulgee r., which flows on its S.W. border. Capital, Covington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $280,909; Ind. corn, 463,130 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 104,202; rice, 44 pounds; cotton, 6,938 bales:—7 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 1 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $86,650; value of manufac. articles, $70,866;—30 churches; 1 college, 105 students; 5 academies, 186 pupils; 15 schools, 393 scholars; 3 libraries, 5,000 volumes. Pop. 1840, 11,628; 1850, 13,296.

NEWTON, county, Mo. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 1,150 sq. m. Drained by branches of Neosha r. Capital, Neosho. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,546; wheat, 18,416 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 196,210; oats, 31,318; wool, 7,062 pounds; —6 flouring & grist m., 1 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd;—12 churches; 12 schools, 278 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,790; 1850, 4,268.

NEWTON, county, Miss. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Chickasawha r. Capital, Decatur. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $201,953; Ind. corn, 165,186 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 58,947; rice, 32,330 pounds; cotton, 1,474 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 tannery;—14 churches; 9 sch., 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,527; 1850, 4,465.

NEWTON, county, Ark. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 790 sq. m. Drained principally by Buffalo fork of White r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $57,865; Ind. corn, 94,125 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,531; tobacco, 4,856 pounds;—3 churches; 4 schools, 130 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,758.

NEWTON, county, Tex. Situated on the E. border of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. Drained by branches of Sabine r., which bounds it on the E. Surface hilly on the N., undulating towards the S., & level bordering the Sabine on the E. Capital, Barkville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $64,219; Ind. corn, 34,135 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 19,890; peas & beans, 3,459; cotton, 152 bales;—4 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,400; value of manufactured articles, $7,000;—7 churches; 6 sch., 84 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,689.

NEWTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 30 S.E. Concord, 474 W. It contains a large pond on its N. W. border. Soil fertile. First settled in 1720. Here was formed the first Baptist church in the state. The v. is on the Boston & Maine railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, & 1 Methodist. Pop. of the t. in in 1840, 541; 1850, 685.

NEWTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 7 W. Boston, 433 W. It lies on a bend of Charles r., which bounds it on three sides, & furnishes extensive water power, having two falls, at each of which is a v. Incorporated in 1691. The v. at the Upper Falls contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a nail fac., rolling m. & machine shop, 8 paper fac., & 600 inhabitants. The r. descends 35 feet in half a mile, and, in one place, falls over a ledge of rocks 20 feet high. The v. at the Lower Falls, is 2 miles N.W., lies partly in Needham, & contains 1 Episcopal church, a bank, 5 paper m., & about 50 dwellings. The Boston & Worcester r. r. passes through it. The Newton Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Calvinistic Baptists, was founded in this town in 1826, & has a brick edifice 85 feet long, 49 wide, & 3 stories high, which cost about $10,000; 3 houses for professors, & a mansion-house for boarding the students. It has 4 professors, 33 students, 210 graduates, & 5,500 vols. in its libraries. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 13 paper fac., 2 grist m., an academy, a normal school, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,351; 1850, 5,258.

NEWTON, t., Camden co., N. J., 6 N.E. Woodbury. Surface level; soil sandy. Watered by Cooper's & Newton creeks. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,863; 1850, 1,576.

NEWTON, p-t., capital of Sussex co., N. J., 70 N. Trenton, 238 W. Surface hilly on the N.W. & on the S.E., & level in the centre. Drained by Paulinskill & Pequest ers. The v. is situated on the Paulinskill, has a large public square in the centre, on which stands the court-house, jail, & county offices. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—3 academies & grammar schools, a bank, a lyceum, a public library, 9 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 900 inhabitants. The court house was built in 1765. The Episcopal church has a valuable glebe farm of 100 acres near the v. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 5 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,857; 1850, 3,279.

NEWTON, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 16 W. Carlisle. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Yellow Breeches cr. rises in Big pond on its W. border, & flows through it. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen factories, 3 flouring m., 6 grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,499; 1850, 1,666.

NEWTON, t., Delaware co., Pa., 14 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil loam. Watered by Crum

& Darby creeks. It has a tannery, a saw m. Pop. 1840, 752; 1850, 823.

NEWTON, p-v., & capital Catawba co., N. C., 140 W. Raleigh, 390 W. Situated on the right bank of Catawba r. It contains a court house, jail, a church, an academy, 5 stores, 2 tanneries, 1 fulling m., 2 flouring m., 1 saw m., & 175 inhabs.

NEWTON, p-v., capital Baker co., Ga.

NEWTON, p-o., Kanawha co., Va.

NEWTON, p-o., Marion co., Fla.

NEWTON, p-v., capital Dale co., Ala.

NEWTON, t., Licking co., O. Drained by Licking r. Pop. 1840, 1,247; 1850, 1,364.

NEWTON, t., Miami co., O. Drained by W. branch of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,242; 1850, 1,447.

NEWTON, p-t., Muskingum co., O., 60 E. Columbus, 345 W. Drained by Jonathan's cr. It contains 3 churches, & has 2 or 3 salt works, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,568; 1850, 2,696.

NEWTON, t., Pike co., O. Drained by Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 326; 1850, 461.

NEWTON, t., Trumbull co., O. Drained by Mahoning r. It has 2 woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,456; 1850, 1,678.

NEWTON, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 114 W. Detroit, 579 W. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 235; 1850, 569.

NEWTON, t., Jasper co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 435.

NEWTON, p-v., capital of Jasper co., Ill., 130 S.E. Springfield, 707 W. Situated on the W. Side of Embarrass r., & contains a court house, a Baptist church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1,134.

NEWTON, p-v., Jasper co., Iowa.

NEWTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl. & Wales. —I. co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 984 ac. Pop. 185.—II. co. Lincoln, 2 m. W.N.W. Folkenham. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 220.—III. co. Northampton, 3¾ m. N. N.E. Kettering. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 85.—IV. (*Near Sudbury*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 462.—V. same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Bury. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 443.—VI. co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Guisborough. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 127.—VII. (*Blossomville*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. E. Olney. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 332.—VIII. (*Bromshold*), co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 178.—IX. (*St. Cyres*), co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S. E. Crediton. Area, 4,305 ac. Pop. 1,144.—X. (*Ferrers*), same co., 6¼ m. S.E. Plymouth. Area, 3,191 ac. Pop. 749.—XI. (*Flotman*), co. Norfolk, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,173 ac. Pop. 359.—XII. (*In the Isle*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Wisbeach. Area, 3,056 ac. Pop. 450.—XIII. (*Kyme*), co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N.W. Tadcaster. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 201.—XIV. (*St. Loe*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. W. Bath. Area, 1,578 ac. Pop. 440. Remains of a Roman villa have been discovered here.—XV. (*Long*), co Durham, 4 m. W.S. W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area, 4,544 ac. Pop. 325.—XVI. (*Lonyville*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 1,718 ac. Pop. 595.—XVII. (*North*), co. Wilts, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 342.—XVIII. (*Old*), co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Market-Stow. Area, 2,348 ac. Pop. 792.—XIX. (*On-Ouse*), co. & 8¼ m. N.W. York, N. Riding. Area, 4,590 ac. Pop. 947.—XX. (*St. Petrock*), co. Devon, 7½ m. S. W. Great Torrington. Area, 1,556 ac. Pop. 272.—XXI. (*Purcell*), co. Oxford, 6¼ N.N.E. Bicester. Area, 593 ac. Pop. 117.—XXII. (*Rigny*), co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Area, 2,414 ac. Pop. 304.—XXIII. (*Solney*), co. & 8 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area, 1,280 ac. Pop. 366.—XXIV. (*South*), co. Wilts, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Wilton. Area, 3,370 ac. Pop. 706.—XXV. (*In-the-Thistles*), co. Warwick, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 437.—XXVI. (*By-Toft*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,004 ac. Pop. 71. —XXVII. (*Toney*), co. Wilts, 4 m. E.S.E. Amesbury. Area, 2,365 ac. Pop. 316.—XXVIII. (*Tracey*), co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Bideford. Area, 336 ac. Pop. 143.—XXIX. (*On-Trent*), co, & 10 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 336.—XXX. (*Valence*), co. Hants, 4 m. S. Alton. Area, 2,253 ac. Pop. 355. XXXI. (*Water*), co. Huntingdon, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area, 863 ac. Pop. 133.—XXXII. (*Welsh*), co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,821 ac. Pop. 248.—XXXIII. (*West*), co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 227.—XXXIV. (*On-the-Wolds*), co. Lincoln, 8¼ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 2,060 ac. Pop. 179.—XXXV. (*Wood*), co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Oundle. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 501.—XXXVI. (*North*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Area, 721 ac. Pop. 50.—XXXVII. (*Nottage*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. S.W. Bridgend. Area, 3,877 ac. Pop. 959.—XXXVIII. a township, Engl., co. Chester, pa. & ¾ m. S. Middlewich. Pop. 1,500.—XXXIX. a township, co. Chester, pa. Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, on the Manchester & Sheffield r. r., 5¼ m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 293.—XL. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 2½ m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 10,801, chiefly employed in calico printing, cotton, & silk manufs., and in the immense chemical works of Mr. Muspratt.—XLI. (*Poppleford*), a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. Aylesbear, on the Otter, here crossed by a three-arched iron bridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Sidmouth. Pop. 549.—XLII. (*Potter*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Pop. 1,385.—*Newton Bridge* and *Newton Junction* are stations on the North Western r. r., between Warrington and Liverpool.

NEWTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Mottram. Pop. 7,481.

NEWTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. E. Edinburgh. Area, 1,256 English ac. Pop. 1,780, mostly employed in productive coal mines.—*Newton* is also the name of many small vills., hamlets, &c., in the lowlands of Scotland.

NEWTON-ABBOT (with NEWTON-BUSHELL), a mkt. town of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Woolborough, on the Teign, with a station on the Exeter & Plymouth r. r., 5 m. S.W. Teignmouth. Pop. 1851, 3,147.

NEWTON CENTRE, p-v., Newton t., Middlesex co., Mass., 7 W. Boston, 431 W. It contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—& a theological seminary. (*See Newton.*)

NEWTON CORNERS, p-o., Jefferson co., Wis.

NEWTON DEPOT, p-o., Rockingham co., N. H.

NEWTON FACTORY, p-o., Newton co., Ga.

NEWTON FALLS, p-v., Newton t., Trumbull co., O., 162 N.E. Columbus, 311 W. Situated on the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal, at the junction of the 2 branches of the Mahoning r., which afford good water power. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Disciples, & 1 Methodist,—8 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 2 woollen fac., a paper m., & 1,000 inhabs.

NEWTON GROVE, p-o., Sampson co., N. C.

NEWTON HAMILTON, p-v., Mifflin co., Pa., 50 N.W. Harrisburg. Situated on the left bank of the Juniata r., & contains several stores & 200 inhabs.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a prescrip. borough & market town of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, on the Manchester & Liverpool and Grand Junction railroads, 15 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 3,719. It has engine factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass-works.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS, p-v., Newton t., Middlesex co., Mass., 11 W. Boston, 429 W. Situated on Newton br. r. r., 12 m. from Boston, & mostly on the E. side of Charles r., & has an Episcopal church and 5 paper fac.

NEWTON-SHAW, or NEWTON-OF-SAUCHIE, a thriving vill. of Scotl., co. & pa. Clackmannan, 5 m. N.W. Kincardine. Pop. 798.

NEWTON STEWART, p-o., Orange co., Ia.

NEWTON-STEWART, or NEWTON-DOUGLAS, a burgh of barony, & town of Scotland, co. & 8 m. N. Wigton, pa. Penninghame, chiefly on rt. b. of the Cree, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 2,599. It mostly consists of one street, & has a very elegant Gothic church, endowed & other schools, a town house, market house, subscription library, public reading rooms, a masonic lodge, weavers', horticultural, and agricultural societies; some manufs. of leather, handlooms, and a flourishing trade in wool with Lancashire, and exports of pork for the English markets. Market, Friday.

NEWTONSVILLE, p-o., Clermont co., O.

NEWTONSVILLE, p-o., Attala co., Miss.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a bor. of barony, & pa. of Scotl., co. & opposite Ayr, on the Ayr, & on the firth of Clyde. Pop. of pa. 4,814; do. of the bor. 2,599. It is ill-built, but it has a good pa. church, & a council-hall, with ship-building docks, rope-walks, manufs. of sail cloth & cotton fabrics, & several iron and brass foundries. The harbor has been improved, & a light-house erected on its N. side. Considerable quantities of coals are exported. The constitution of the burgh,

supposed to have been originally granted by Robert Bruce, has many curious peculiarities.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, Newton t., Middlesex co., Mass., 9 W. Boston, 429 W. Situated on the E. side of Charles r. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—2 cotton fac., 8 paper fac., 1 cotton machinery fac., a cut nail fac., & 600 inhabs.

NEWTONVILLE, p-o., Albany co., N. Y.

NEWTONVILLE, p-o., Fayette co., Ala.

NEWTOWN, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 62 S.W. Hartford, 293 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil gravelly loam, & fertile. Drained by Potatuck r., a branch of the Housatonic. The borough is on elevated ground, chiefly on one street, 80 rods long, and contains 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, & 300 inhabs. Sandy Hook, another v., is 1¼ m. N.E., on the Potatuck r., where is a good water power, and various mills & manufactories, & about 50 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 satinet fac., 1 woollen yarn fac., an iron foundry, a screw fac., 2 brass foundries, a machine shop, 10 comb fac., 3 button fac., a hat body fac., 4 tanneries, a cotton fac., a saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,189; 1850, 3,338. The Newtown station on the Housatonic r. r. is 19 miles from Bridgeport.

NEWTOWN, p-t., Queens co., N. Y., 152 S. Albany, 232 W. Surface in some parts hilly; soil sand & clay loam, well cultivated, & particularly adapted to fruit. Bounded N. by the East r. & Long Island sound. Drained by Newtown cr. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a town house, 4 stores, and about 500 inhabs. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 grist m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,054; 1850, 7,208.

NEWTOWN, p-t., Bucks co., Pa., 20 N.E. Philadelphia, 118 E. Harrisburg, 160 W. The surface is level; soil a fertile clay loam, and well cultivated. Drained by Newtown cr., a branch of Neshaminy cr., which affords water power. The borough is on Newtown cr., & contains a Friends M. H. & a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 580 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of the co. A large number of carriages are manufactured here. There are in the t. 2 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,414; 1850, 1,421.

NEWTOWN, t., Luzerne county, Pa. Drained by Gardiner's cr. Pop. 1850, 819.

NEWTOWN, p-v., Worcester co., Md., 126 S.E. Annapolis, 166 W. Situated on the left bank of the Pocomoke r. at Stephens ferry, & has an Episcopal church, 2 stores, & 395 inhabs.

NEWTOWN, p-v., St. Marys co., Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 50 inhabs.

NEWTOWN, p-v., King & Queen co., Va., 38 E.N.E. Richmond, 106 W. Situated 3 ms. N. of Mattapony r. It contains a Campbellite church, a seminary, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, p-v., Anderson t., Hamilton co., O., 119 S.W. by W. Columbus, 490 W. Situated on the E. side of Little Miami r., & contains a church, a steam m., a distillery, & 150 inhabs. There are 4 flouring m. within 2 ms.

NEWTOWN, p-v., Fountain co., Ia., 63 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 634 W. It contains 3 churches, 4 stores, & about 350 inhabs.

NEWTOWN, p-v., Scott county, Ky., 25 E. by N. Frankfort, 518 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a store, & 100 inhabs.

NEWTOWN, p-v., Hinds co., Miss., 10 S. Jackson, 1,020 W.

NEWTOWN, cr., rises in Newtown, Queens co., N. Y., & flows into the E. r., opposite to the city of New York.

NEWTOWN, a parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of N. Wales, co. & 8 m. S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches, & on the Montgomery canal, which connects it with the interior navigation of England. Area, 2,736 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,784. Pop. of bor. 6,371. It is indifferently built; has an ancient church, town-hall, & a flannel-hall, with extensive manufs. of the best flannel, and large flannel markets every alternate Thursday. Newtown is head of a poor-law union. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, & Welshpool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—II. a decayed bor. of the Isle of Wight, pa. Calbourne, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Pop. 95. It has a beautiful modern chapel. Newtown was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II.—III. (*New Newton*), a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.E. Whitchurch. Area, 475 ac. Pop. 262.—IV. (*Kingford*), a pa. co. & 4 m. N.W. Leicester. Area, 3,360 ac. Pop. 483.

NEWTOWN, numerous pas., small towns, & vills. of Irel.—I. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. N. Kells.—II. co. Westmeath, with the town Tyrrell's Pass, and some vills. Area, 10,240 ac. Pop. 3,310.

NEWTOWN ACADEMY, p-o., Monroe co., Ala.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a bor., seaport town, & pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 m. E. Belfast. Area of pa., 14,854 ac. Pop. 13,886; do. of town 1851, 9,551. It is regularly & well built; it has a very ancient church, the ruins of an old castle, & of various monastic buildings, a large endowed school, a spacious town-hall, and infantry barracks. The weaving and embroidery of damask muslins for Glasgow, are carried on to a considerable extent.

NEWTOWN (BARRY), a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, at the confl. of the Cauly with the Slaney, 3 m. S. Clonegal. Area of pa. 8,234 ac. Pop. 3,723; do. of town, 1,437. It is tolerably well built, & has a handsome pa. church.—II. (*Chambers*), a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 1 m. E. Trim. Area, 566 ac. Pop. 298.—III. (*Connellin*), a pa., Ulster, co. Antrim, with a vill. 3 m. N.E. Carrickfergus. Area, 3,466 ac. Pop. 709; of vill. 175.—IV. (*Forbes*), Leinster, co. & 2½ m. N.N.W. Longford. Pop. 478.—V. (*Hamilton*), a mkt. town & pa., Ulster, co. & 9½ m. S.E. Armagh. Area of pa. 12,405 ac. Pop. 7,5[illegible]; do. of town, 1,231.—VI. (*Lennard*), a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.E. Carrick-on-Suir. Area, 5,774 ac. Pop. 1,8[illegible].—VII. (*Mount Kennedy*), a mkt. town, Leinster, co. & 8 m. N.N.W. Wicklow. Pop. 528.

NEWTOWN HAMILTON, p-o., Mifflin co., Pa., 82 N.W. Harrisburg, 140 W,

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADDY, a disfranchised bor., & market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 15 m. N.E. Londonderry, on the Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 2,101. It is regularly built; has a handsome church, a sessions-house, bridewell, union workhouse, distilleries, & a market house, with an increasing trade in wheat & flax. Markets, Monday, Tuesday, & Friday.

NEWTOWN SQUARE, p-v., Delaware co., Pa., 90 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 132 W. It contains a church, a store, & 5 or 6 dwellings.

NEWTOWN STEPHENSBURG, p-v., Frederick co., Va., 154 N.N.W. Richmond, 82 W. It contains a market house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, & 1 common to Lutherans & German Reformed,—2 stores, 3 tanneries, & 800 inhabs.

NEWTOWN-STEWART (formerly *Lislas*), a mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Mourne, 5 m. W. Gorton. Pop. 1,405. Fairs, last Monday every month. Near it are remains of a castle of the 5th century, & various other antiquities, & about 1½ m. S.W. the town is Baron's court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn.

NEW TRENTON, p-v., Whitewater t., Franklin co., Ia., 81 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 516 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, & 250 inhabs.

NEW TRIER, p-v., Cook co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 473 inhabs.

NEW TRIPOLI, p-v., Linn t., Lehigh co., Pa., 86 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 178 W. Situated on a branch of Maiden cr.

NEWTYLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 10 m. N.W. Dundee, with which town, & with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by r. r. Pop. 1,141, of whom 465 are in the village.

NEW UPTON, p-o., Gloucester co., Va.

NEW UTRECHT, p-t., Kings co., N. Y., 7 S. New York, 151 S. by W. Albany, 231 W. Surface slightly hilly on the N., but elsewhere level; soil light sand or loam. It occupies the extreme W. end of Long Island, being separated from Staten Island by the "Narrows." The v. contains 3 churches.—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, and 450 inhabitants. One mile W. on the sea shore is the "Bath House," much resorted to during the summer season as a watering place. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,288; 1850, 2,129.

NEW VERNON, p-o., Mount Hope t., Orange co., N. Y., 105 S.S.W. Albany, 280 W.

NEW VERNON, p-v., Morris co., N. J., 49 N. Trenton, 220 W.

NEW VERNON, p-o., Mercer co., Pa.

NEW VIENNA, p-o., Clinton co., O.

NEW VIENNA, p-o., Dubuque co., Iowa. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 110 inhabs.

NEW VILLAGE, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 198 S.S.E. Albany, 278 W. It has a Methodist church, a store, & several dwellings.

NEW VILLAGE, p-v., Greenwich t., Warren co., N. J., 54 N.N.W. Trenton, 205 W. Situated on the Morris canal, & contains a store, 75 inhabitants and 12 dwellings.

NEWVILLE, p-v., Danube t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 66 W.N.W. Albany, 389 W. It contains a church, a store, a grist m., a tannery, a clothier's works, & about 200 inhabitants.

NEWVILLE, p-b., Newton t., Cumberland co., Pa., 24 S.W. Harrisburg, 113 W. Situated on the Cumberland Valley r r., & on Big Spring cr. Incorporated in 1817. It contains 2 churches,—1 Associate Reformed & 1 Presbyterian,—11 stores, 2 tanneries, and 715 inhabitants.

NEWVILLE, p-o., Sussex co., Va., 46 S.S.E. Richmond, 165 W.

NEWVILLE, p-v., Worthington t., Richland co., O., 74 N.N.E. Columbus, 372 W. Situated on the N. side of Clear fork of Mohiccan cr. It contains a church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 2 carding machines, a fulling m., & 350 inhabitants.

NEWVILLE, p-v., De Kalb co., Ia., 156 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 538 W. Pop. 396.

NEW VINE, p-o., Dubuque co., Iowa.

NEW VINEYARD, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 48 N.W. Augusta, 735 W. Surface uneven; soil generally productive. Drained by a branch of Seven Mile r., & a branch of Sandy r., both tributaries of Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1802. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 927; 1850, 635.

NEW WAKEFIELD, p-v., Washington co., Ala., 164 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 976 W.

NEW WASHINGTON, p. v., Clearfield co., Pa., 165 N.W. Harrisburg, on the lt. bank of the W. branch of Susquehanna r.

NEW WASHINGTON, p. o., Crawford co., O.

NEW WASHINGTON, p-v., Clarke co., Ia., 97 S. by E. Indianapolis, 578 W. It contains 3 churches, an academy, 3 stores, & about 350 inhabitants.

NEW WAY, p. o., Licking co., O.

NEW WESTPHALIA, p. v., Osage county, Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 180 inhabitants.

NEW WESTVILLE, p-o., Preble co., O., 104 W. by S. Columbus, 497 W.

NEW WILMINGTON, p-v., Lackawannock t., Lawrence county, Pa., 241 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 284 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., & 125 inhabitants.

NEW WINCHESTER, p-v., Crawford co., O., 62 N. Columbus, 407 W.

NEW WINCHESTER, p-v., Hendricks co., Ia., 27 W. Indianapolis, 598 W.

NEW WINDSOR, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 86 S. by W. Albany, 288 W. Surface uneven & hilly; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Murderer's cr., flowing into Hudson r., which last bounds it on the E. The v. is situated on the right bank of Hudson r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—a woollen fac., an extensive cotton fac., with 3,000 spindles, which employs 50 persons in the manufacture of cotton yarns, several stores & warehouses, a ship yard, a railroad, & about 350 inhabs. It was the birth-place of De Witt Clinton. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,482; 1850, 2,457.

NEW WINDSOR, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 65 N.W. Annapolis, 66 W.

NEW WOODSTOCK, p-v., Cazenovia t., Madison co., N. Y., 115 W. by N. Albany, 347 W. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., & about 300 inhabitants.

NEW YEAR'S (ISLAND), N. Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 m. N.E. Port Essington. — (*Islands*), S. Atlantic, are in lat. 54° 41′ S., lon. 64° 28′ W., & were so named by Cook.—(*Range*), Central Australia, is a mountain tract, lat. 30° 21′ N., lon. 146° 33½′ E.

NEW YORK, one of the United States of America, situated between 40° 30′ & 45° 01′ N. lat., & between 71° 50′ & 79° 56′ W. lon., & contains an area of 46,000 sq. miles. Population in 1790 was 340,120; in 1800, 586,050; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,812; in 1830, 1,913,508; in 1840, 2,428,921; & in 1850, 3,097,394. It is divided into 60 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Albany	12,747	92,085	1,194	93,279	2,093	393
Alleghany	6,968	37,680	128	37,808	3,173	291
Broome	5,651	30,229	431	30,660	2,497	229
Cattaraugus	6,750	38,848	102	38,950	3,655	299
Cayuga	9,259	54,915	543	55,458	4,228	508
Chautauque	9,074	50,353	140	50,493	5,163	510
Chemung	5,095	28,535	286	28,821	2,170	321
Chenango	7,572	40,047	264	40,311	4,406	561
Columbia	7,029	41,761	1,312	43,073	2,511	208
Cortland	4,580	25,098	42	25,140	2,465	202
Clinton	6,713	39,935	112	40,047	2,095	461
Delaware	7,105	39,633	201	39,834	4,747	433
Dutchess	9,562	57,022	1,970	58,992	3,208	415
Erie	17,104	100,168	825	100,993	4,880	688
Essex	5,321	31,098	50	31,148	1,872	199
Franklin	4,233	25,040	62	25,102	1,647	129
Fulton	3,730	20,069	102	20,171	1,361	238
Genesee	5,014	28,411	77	28,488	2,574	199
Greene	5,745	32,231	895	33,126	2,672	
Hamilton	407	2,186	2	2,188	261	17
Herkimer	6,664	38,041	203	38,244	2,723	277
Jefferson	11,926	67,962	191	68,153	5,490	630
Kings	15,809	134,817	4,065	138,882	363	576
Lewis	4,624	24,522	42	24,564	2,374	67
Livingston	7,172	40,666	209	40,875	2,503	363
Madison	8,198	42,774	298	43,072	3,845	404
Monroe	15,027	86,951	699	87,650	4,113	526
Montgomery	5,358	31,518	474	31,992	1,883	267
New York	37,677	501,732	13,815	515,547	168	3,305
Niagara	7,435	41,950	317	42,276	3,143	336
Orange	9,686	54,681	2,464	57,145	3,426	357
Orleans	5,273	28,393	108	28,501	2,271	232
Otsego	9,087	48,463	175	48,638	4,764	330
Oneida	16,751	98,894	672	99,566	6,292	952
Ontario	7,868	43,319	610	43,929	3,058	205
Onondaga	15,335	85,277	613	85,890	4,595	1,410
Oswego	11,064	61,983	215	62,198	4,497	640
Putnam	2,425	14,600	138	14,138	989	89
Queens	6,230	33,382	3,451	36,833	2,393	89
Rensselaer	10,972	72,344	1,019	73,363	2,930	639
Richmond	2,334	14,471	590	15,061	212	37
Rockland	3,011	16,366	596	16,962	682	144
Saratoga	7,894	45,028	618	45,646	3,465	349
Schenectady	3,195	19,666	388	20,054	1,040	107
Schoharie	5,878	33,070	478	33,548	2,439	243
Seneca	4,541	25,260	181	25,441	1,555	240
St. Lawrence	11,704	68,578	39	68,617	6,124	456
Steuben	11,210	63,400	371	63,771	5,797	576
Suffolk	6,745	34,805	2,117	36,922	2,323	96
Sullivan	4,355	24,988	100	25,088	1,889	360
Tompkins	7,103	38,421	325	38,746	3,193	484
Tioga	4,442	24,683	197	24,880	2,026	354
Ulster	9,735	57,799	1,585	59,384	3,539	441
Warren	2,976	17,153	46	17,199	1,505	128
Washington	8,043	44,400	350	44,750	3,037	270
Wayne	8,074	44,685	268	44,953	3,957	250
Westchester	8,754	56,188	2,075	58,263	2,587	395
Wyoming	5,918	31,917	64	31,981	3,360	299
Yates	3,784	20,425	165	20,590	1,673	165
Total	473,936	3,048,325	49,069	3,097,394	170,621	23,823

Schuyler county was erected in 1854.

Physical Features.—This state is divided into three unequal parts, by two great valleys, viz.,—1st. The valley of the Hudson including the depression in which Lake Champlain is situated, or more properly the valleys of the Hudson & Champlain united; 2d. The valleys of the Mohawk & Oneida lake & Oswego river united. The eastern division is a long narrow belt, extending from New York island to the head of Lake Champlain. Its eastern limits are the borders of Connecticut, Massachusetts & Vermont, with a slope westward to the Hudson, traversed longitudinally by several narrow valleys. This division comprehends the western slope of the Taghkanic mountains, which form the *water-shed* that separates the waters flowing into the Hudson from those which flow into Long Island sound. The north

division of the state is traversed by the Clinton range. There are several subordinate ranges connected with this group. It begins at Little Falls in the valley of the Mohawk, & pursues a N.east course across the country to Tremblean Point, on the west shore of Lake Champlain. There are numerous lofty peaks which formed a remarkable group, & have been styled the Adirondack mountains. Mount Marcy, the highest of the range, attains to an elevation of 5,467 feet above the sea. This ridge presents the *water-shed* of the region dividing the waters of the Hudson, or those which flow south into the Atlantic, from those which flow into the gulf of St. Lawrence. The south division is situated between Lake Ontario & the Mohawk, & the Hudson valleys & Pennsylvania. It rises with a gradual ascent until it reaches its maximum height near the southern boundary of the state. The southeastern part of this division is comprised in three ranges, viz., the Highlands broken through by the Hudson, the Shawangunk, & the Catskill. There were in this state in 1850, 12,408,964 acres of land improved, & 6,719,120 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $554,546,642, & the value of implements & machinery was $22,084,926. *Live-stock*,—horses, 447,914; asses & mules, 963; milch cows, 951,324; working oxen, 178,909; other cattle, 767,406; sheep, 3,458,241; swine, 1,018,252; value of live stock, $78,570,499.

Agricultural Products, &c. — Wheat, 13,121,498 bush.; rye, 4,148,182; Ind. corn, 17,858,400; oats, 26,592,714; peas & beans, 741,546; barley, 3,585,059; buckwheat, 3,183,955; potatoes, 15,368,368; sweet potatoes, 5,629; value of products of the orchard, $1,761,950; produce of market gardens, $912,047; pounds of butter made, 79,766,094; of cheese, 49,741,418; maple sugar, 10,357,484; molasses, 56,539 gals.; bees wax & honey, 1,755,830 pounds; wool, 10,071,301 pounds produced; flax, 940,577; silk cocoons, 1,774; hops, 2,536,299; pounds tobacco, 83,189; hay, 3,728,797 tons; hemp, 4 tons; clover seed, 88,222 bushels; other grass seeds, 96,493; flax seed, 57,963; & were made 9,172 gals. of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $1,280,333; of slaughtered animals, $15,578,888.

The principal rivers are the Hudson, 324 miles long, navigable 156 miles to Troy. The Mohawk, 135 miles long, which enters the Hudson a little above Troy; the Genesee, 125 miles long, which enters Lake Ontario, having at Rochester, 5 miles from its mouth, two falls of 20 & 75 feet. Black river, which rises near the sources of the Hudson, & flows 120 miles into Lake Ontario; the Saranac, 65 miles long, entering Lake Champlain at Plattsburg; the Oswegatchie, 100 miles long, flowing into the St. Lawrence; the Oswego, proceeding 40 miles from Oneida Lake into Lake Ontario; the Au Sable, rising in the Adirondack mountains, & having a course of 75 miles to Lake Champlain. The majestic St. Lawrence forms a part of the northern boundary of the state. The head branches of the Susquehanna, the Alleghany, & the Delaware rise in this state. Besides Lake Ontario & Erie on the N. & Champlain on the E., which are but partly within it, there are wholly within the state, many picturesque sheets of water, viz., Lakes George, Oneida, Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked lake, Canandaigua, & Chautauque. The islands belonging to New York are—Long Island, 120 miles long from W. to E., with an average width of about 15 miles, within whose waters on the E. are Fisher's, Shelter, Robin's & some other islands. Staten island, southwest of the harbor of New York, 18 miles long, & 8 wide. Manhattan Island, on which the city of New York stands, 13½ miles long, & about 1½ wide at an average breadth. Grand Island in Niagara river, 12 miles long, & from 2 to 7 wide, & extending to within a short distance of the falls. The harbor of New York is one of the finest in the United States. On the bar at Sandy Hook it has a depth of from 21 to 27 feet. Sag Harbor on the E. & Brooklyn on the W. end of Long Island, have good harbors; Sackett's harbor has a good natural, & Oswego a good artificial harbor on Lake Ontario. Buffalo & Dunkirk are harbors on Lake Erie.

Manufactures.—There were in the state in 1850, 118 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $5,554,320, employing 3,377 males & 5,499 females, producing 59,582 yds. of sheetings &c., & 5,308,561 pounds of yarn, value l at $5,019,328; 263 woollen factories with a capital invested of $3,044,490, employing 3,300 males & 2,645 females, manufacturing 7,124,300 yds. of cloth &c., valued at $5,447,807; 25 carpet factories, employing a capital of $202,150; 20 establishments making pig iron, with a capital invested of $747,500, employing 934 persons, producing 25,062 tons of pig iron &c., valued at $1,007,572; 526 establishments, with a capital of $4,622,482, employing 5,925 persons, & making 104,588 tons of castings &c., valued at $5,921,980; 60 establishments, with a capital of $1,131,300, employing 1,037 persons, manufacturing 15,668 tons of wrought iron, valued at $1,423,968; 1,442 flouring & grist mills, 4,599 saw mills; 942 tanneries; 550 printing offices; 458 newspapers, viz.: 54 daily, 13 tri weekly, 15 semiweekly, 313 weekly, 13 semi-monthly, 25 monthly, & 3 quarterly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $99,964,405; value of manufactured articles, $237,599,361.

The principal places in the state are New York the metropolis, Albany the capital, Troy, Brooklyn, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Saratoga Springs, Plattsburg, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Lockport, Oswego, and Ithaca. There were, January, 1854, 32 railroads, with 2,345 miles of road finished & in operation, & 564 in course of construction. There is in this state the greatest extent of canal navigation within any state or country on the face of the earth, forming an aggregate of 787 miles. There were Jan., 1854, 312 banks, and 1 branch, with a paid capital of $70,118,000.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 781 Baptist churches, 65 Christian, 215 Congregational, 233 Dutch Reformed, 279 Episcopal, 15 Free, 156 Friends, 1 German Reformed, 9 Jewish, 81 Lutheran, 4 Mennonite, 1,231 Methodist, 3 Moravian, 671 Presbyterian, 176 Roman Catholic, 2 Swedenborgian, 75 Union, 22 Unitarian, 115 Universalist, & 25 other sects, the whole having 4,134 churches; total value of church property $21,134,207.

Education, &c.—Columbia College, New York, Union College at Schenectady, Hamilton College at Clinton, Madison University at Hamilton, Hobart Free college at Geneva, Genesee College at Lima, university of New York at New York, university of Rochester at Rochester, University of Albany at Albany, University of Buffalo at Buffalo, St. John's at Fordham, College of St. Francis Xavier, N. York. The Theological Institute of Episcopal church at New York, Union Theological Seminary at New York, Theological Seminary of Auburn at Auburn, Hamilton Literary & Theological Institute at Hamilton, Rochester Theological Seminary at Rochester, Hartwick Seminary at Hartwick, Theological Seminary Ass. Ref. Church at Newburgh, St. Josephs Theological Seminary at Fordham, Ecclesiastical Seminary at Buffalo, College of Physicians & Surgeons at New York Medical Institute, Geneva College at Lima, Medical Faculty University at New York, Albany Medical College at Albany, Medical Institute of Hobart Free College at Geneva, College of Dental Surgery, New York, and College of Pharmacy, New York. The Law University of Albany at Albany, the state & national Law school at Poughkeepsie. The whole having in 1850, 2,673 students. There were also 886 academies, 49,262 pupils; 11,580 schools, 675,321 scholars; 11,013 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 1,760,820. Capital of Common School Fund, 2,354,330. There is an institution for the instruction of the Deaf & Dumb at New York, an institution for the Blind at New York, a State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, & one also at New York connected with the New York Hospital. & one for paupers of the city of New York on Blackwell's island. An asylum for Idiots near Troy.

There are 3 State prisons, 1 at Sing Sing, 1 at Utica, & 1 at Dannemora, Clinton county. A penitentiary at New York, & houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents at New York & Rochester.

The Governor is elected biennially. He must be 30 years of age, be a native born citizen of the United States, & have resided five years in the state. The Lieutenant Governor is elected in like manner, & must have similar qualifications. He is president of the senate, & in case of disqualification, absence or death of the governor, discharges the duties of that office. The senate consists of 32 members, who are chosen for two years, one half of whom are elected annually. The Assembly consists of 128 members, elected annually.

The Sec'y of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, & Attorney General, are elected biennially, as are the Engineer & Surveyor. The judges hold their offices during a term of eight years, & are elected by the people. Every male white citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided one year in the state, & for four months preceding the election in the county, & 30 days in the district where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage. Persons of color who have resided three years in the state, & who possess a freehold of $250, & have held it one year previous to the election, & paid a tax upon it, are allowed the right of suffrage.

In 1609 Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator serving the Dutch East India Company, discovered Hudson river, & in 1614 some Dutch merchants built a fort where the city of New York now stands. The state passed into the possession of the English in 1644, who governed it down to the revolution, with the exception of a single year. On the 26th of July, 1788, this state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States: Yeas, 30; nays, 25. The first constitution of the state was formed in 1777; the second in 1821; and the third & present in 1846, & went into operation in 1847.

Commerce, &c.—In respect to which New York stands preëminent above all other states of the Union. The value of exports in 1852 amounted to $87,484,456, of which $74,042,581 in value was of domestic produce, & $13,441,875 in value was of foreign produce. The imports same year amounted to the value of $132,329,306, of which the value of $101,476,839 was brought in American vessels, the value of $30,852,517 in foreign vessels. The total tonnage of the state in 1853, 000,000 tons.

NEW YORK, the metropolis of North America, & the second commercial city on the globe, is situated on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson with the E. riv., or Strait of Long Island sound, in lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N., lon. 74° 00′ 41″ W. from Greenwich, & 3° 02′ 45″ E. lon. from the National Observatory, Washington. It is 97 m. N.E. Philadelphia, 216 m. S.W. Boston, 226 N.E. Washington, 773 m. N.E. Charleston, 144 m. S. Albany, 414 m. S. Montreal, 1,622 N.E. New Orleans. Pop. in 1790 was 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 202,589; in 1840, 312,710; in 1845, 371,223; in 1849, 400,000; & in 1850, 515,547; in 1854, with the suburbs, 700,000.

The compact part of the city is situated on the S. end of New York, or Manhattan Island, & separated from Long Island by the East river, or strait of the Sound. The chartered limits of the city embrace the entire island, which is of the same extent with the county. The island extends from the Battery, on the S. point of the island, 13¼ miles to Kingsbridge in its N. part, & has an average breadth of about 2 miles. The greatest breadth is on the line of Eighty-eighth street, where it is about 2¼ miles. It is bounded on the N. by Harlem river or strait, the western part of which, from Kingsbridge to the Hudson r., was named by the Dutch Spuyten Duyvel creek; on the E. by the East river or strait, which separates it from Long Island; on the S. by the harbor, & on the W. by the Hudson river, which separates it from New Jersey. It is connected with the mainland on the N. by four bridges, and the magnificent aqueduct of the Croton Water works; with Long Island by 8 ferries, 5 of which proceed to Brooklyn, & 3 to Williamsburg. Five ferries connect the city with New Jersey, 1 to Jersey City, 3 to Hoboken, & 1 to Fort Lee: & on 2 ferries, boats are constantly plying to Staten Island. Thus the insular situation of New York proves no serious disadvantage. The ferries to Brooklyn are by far the most important, as many persons who do business in New York reside in that city. The river is crossed in from four to six minutes, at the charge of one & a half cents. The harbor is spacious & safe, occupying a wide circuit of 25 miles, everywhere bounded with variegated scenery, villages, & country seats, & embosoms several beautiful islands. It is easy of access, & capable of accommodating the united navies of the world. Besides this, it has an outer harbor, extending from the Narrows to Sandy Hook, consisting of Raritan bay. Sandy Hook, on which is a lighthouse, is 18 m. from the city, & at this point there are 27 feet of water on the bar at high tide, & 21 feet at low tide. Within Sandy Hook there is a good anchorage. The harbor is entered not only from the ocean at Sandy Hook, & through the Narrows, but on the N.E. from Long Island sound, & on the S.W. through the Kills & Staten Island sound. The several islands within the inner harbor, attached to the city, are Governors, Bedlows, & Ellis Islands, on all of which are strong fortifications; & Blackwells, Great Barn, & Randalls Islands, in the East river. Governors Island is 3,200 feet distant from the city at the Battery, & contains 70 acres of ground, on which is situated Fort Columbus, in the form of a star, on the centre of the island, & Castle William, on the N.W. point, which is a round tower 600 feet in circumference, & 60 feet high, with three tiers of guns. There is also a battery on the S. side, commanding the entrance through Buttermilk channel. At the Narrows, on the eastern shore of Long Island, are Fort Hamilton, & Fort Lafayette, the latter of which (formerly called Fort Diamond) is built on a reef of rocks 200 yards from the shore. The Narrows here, about one-third of a mile wide, has on Staten Island, on its W. side, Fort Tompkins & Fort Richmond, which are strong fortifications. The entrance from the Sound on the East river is defended by Fort Schuyler on Throgs neck. On Governors Island are houses for the officers, & barracks, which are occupied by a considerable garrison. After passing the bar at Sandy Hook, the channel to the city has a depth of water of 35 to 50 feet. The average tide at the wharves is from 6 to 7 feet. Steamboats are constantly employed in towing vessels to & from the ocean. The excellence of its harbor, & other great natural advantages, have contributed to make it one of the first commercial cities of the world.

The surface of the island was originally uneven and rough, as is now the case in its northern parts, with occasional low valleys & marshy swamps; but the inequalities of the surface in its southern or most densely peopled portion of the island, has almost entirely disappeared, sloping gently from the ridge on which Broadway is built towards the rivers on either side. The streets were originally laid out according to the surface of the ground, & some of them were crooked, but in later times they have been widened & improved. Many creeks & inlets on the margins of the rivers have also disappeared, & the ledge of rocks which occupied the site of the Battery has long since been buried beneath the made ground which constitutes that beautiful promenade. The water line has been materially altered. A large part of Water, Front & South streets on the East river, & of Greenwich, Washington, & West streets on the Hudson river, in the S. part of the city, occupies ground which has been made by filling in the shores. The most elevated ground on the island is 238 feet above tide water. The city extends over 5 miles along each river.

Broadway, the principal business street, and most fashionable promenade in the city, extends from the Battery on the S., entirely through to the N. bounds of the city, & for the first two miles of its course is entirely straight. After passing Ninth street, it follows the course of the old Bloomingdale road to Kingsbridge, a distance of 14 miles. It is 80 feet wide, & for the first 3 m. built with magnificent stores, hotels & public & private buildings; is well paved, & forms one of the most splendid promenades of which any city can boast. The stores, bazaars, &c., abound with luxuries from every clime, either to please the taste, clothe or bedeck the human form, enrich the mind, please the fancy, or garnish the studio, the dwelling, or the cottage. Pearl street, between Broadway & the East river, is in a crescent form, over a mile long, & formerly the principal seat of the wholesale dry goods trade, but now nearly abandoned by that class of merchants, who have now located themselves in the lower part of Broadway and the streets running west to the Hudson river. It is still the site of an extensive hardware and wholesale shoe trade. Water & Front streets, between Pearl street & the East river, is chiefly occupied by wholesale grocers, commission merchants, & others connected with the shipping business. South street, extending along the margin of the East river, contains the warehouses & offices of the principal shipping merchants. In front of it at all times is seen a dense forest of masts. Wall street extends from Broadway to the East river, & is occupied by banks, insurance offices, newspaper & brokers' offices; & at the head of it stands Trinity Church, built on the west side of Broadway. Wall street contains the Custom House and Merchants' Exchange, & many fine buildings, and is

the centre of the heaviest money transactions in America. The Bowery is a wide & extensive street, E. of Broadway, running N. & S., connected with the Third avenue, which is macadamized, to Harlem, and forms the principal entrance to the city from the N.E. East Broadway, &, parallel to it, Madison, Henry, and Monroe streets, running a little N. of E. & S. of W., are broad & straight streets, & handsomely built. Bleecker, Bond, & other streets towards the N. part of the city, are beautifully built. Fifth avenue, University place, & the streets which cross them at right angles, is the west end of New York, & contains numerous superb buildings, inhabited by the wealthy & fashionable. Canal street, half a mile N. of the City Hall, and now much below the centre of population, is a wide street, occupied extensively by stores, & is the seat of an extensive retail business.

Public Squares, &c.—The Battery, at the S.E. end of the island, is situated at the junction of the Hudson & East rivers. It is in the form of a crescent, & contains about 11 acres of ground, tastefully laid out, and from it is obtained a fine view of the bay, with its islands and the adjacent shores; it is now in process of being enlarged by filling in & extending its entire outer surface. Castle Garden is built on a mole, and connected with the Battery by a bridge. It was originally erected as a fortification, & having become unnecessary for that purpose, was ceded by the United States to the Corporation of the city in 1823. It has been covered by a roof, converting it into an immense room, which is used for exhibitions, &c. The Bowling Green, at the S. termination of Broadway, is an elliptical area 220 feet long & 140 broad, containing a fountain supplied by the Croton Water Works, and is enclosed by an iron railing. It was established before the Revolution, & formerly contained a leaden statue of George III., which was converted into bullets at that period. The Park, called in early times the Commons, is a triangular area of 10¾ acres, lying between Broadway, Chatham, & Chambers streets. It contains the City Hall, the city buildings, the Hall of Records, the old Rotunda, now used by the Croton Water department, & the new court rooms for the city sessions. It has also towards its S. part a fountain, within a basin 100 feet in diameter, the jets of which can be changed to a variety of forms; one of them confines the water to a single stream, which ascends to the height of 70 feet. St. Johns Park, in Hudson street, containing about four acres of ground, is beautifully laid out with walks, shaded with trees, & embellished with a fountain. Washington Square, a mile & a half N. of the City Hall, between Fourth street & Waverley place, contains about ten acres of ground. Two-thirds of this area was the Potters Field until 1827. It is tastefully laid out with walks & shaded with trees, & embellished with a fountain. Union Square, at the N. termination of Broadway, is in an elliptical form, enclosed with a fine iron fence; has a fountain in the centre, with ornamental jets. Tompkins Square, in the N.E. part of the city, is an extensive ground, tastefully laid out with a fountain in its centre. Stuyvesant Square, on both sides of the Second avenue, is neatly laid out, & has two fountains. Grammercy Park, between the Third & Fourth avenues, is small, but very tastefully laid out, & ornamented with trees. Madison Square is prettily laid out, planted with trees & shrubbery, & embellished with a fountain. Bloomingdale & Hamilton Squares are very extensive grounds.

Public Buildings.—The Merchants' Exchange, one of the most substantial buildings, covers the whole space between Wall, William, Exchange and Hanover streets. It is built in the most permanent manner of Quincy granite, & is 200 feet long by 171 to 144 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, & 124 to the top of the dome. The front, on Wall street, has a recessed portico of 18 massive Grecian Ionic columns, 58 feet high, and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter. Besides numerous other rooms for various purposes, the Exchange in the centre is in a circular form, 80 feet in diameter, with four recesses, making the length and breadth each 100 feet, the whole 80 feet high, surmounted with a dome resting in part on eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high, & lighted by a skylight 25o feet in diameter. The Custom House is a fine building, constructed in the Doric order of Grecian architecture. It is built in the most substantial manner of white marble, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, & occupies the site of the old Federal Hall, in the open gallery of which Washington was inaugurated. The building is 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, & 80 feet high. At the S. end, on Wall street, is a portico of eight columns, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter, & 32 feet high, & on the N. end, on Pine street, is a corresponding portico. The great business hall is a circular room, 60 feet in diameter, with recesses & galleries, making it 80 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome supported by 16 Corinthian columns, 30 feet high. The City Hall is beautifully situated in the Park. It is 216 feet long, & 105 wide. The front is ornamented with columns & pilasters of the Ionic, Corinthian, & Composite orders, rising above each other in regular gradations. It is used for offices, reception rooms, &c., the most conspicuous of which are the Governor's room, & the chambers of the Board of Aldermen & the City Council. The Governor's room is appropriated to the Governor of the state when he visits the city, & has been used as a reception-room for other distinguished persons. It is 52 by 20 feet. The walls are hung with a fine collection of portraits, including the governors of the state, the mayors of the city since the Revolution, some of the Dutch governors, & the principal military and naval heroes. The chamber of the Board or Aldermen is 42 by 30 feet, & the president occupies the same chair in which General Washington sat when he presided over the first American Congress, which assembled in New York. The room contains several fine full-length portraits, painted by Trumbull, of which that of Washington is said to be the best in existence. The court-rooms are very neat & conveniently fitted up for the purposes. To the E. of the City Hall is the Hall of Records; it has a lofty portico of four Ionic pillars on each front, & in the rear of it are the City buildings, Rotunda, &c. The Post-office is in the old Dutch Church, a venerable & quaint edifice of the Dutch school. The New State Arsenal is on Fifth avenue, between Sixty-second & Sixty-fifth streets, 4½ m. N. from the City Hall. It is built in the castellated style, surmounted by 8 towers.

Churches.—Consist of 275 edifices,—32 Baptist, 7 Congregational, 18 Dutch Ref., 50 Episcopal, 4 Friends, 15 Jews' synagogues, 6 Lutheran, 40 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 1 New Jerusalem, 50 Presbyterian, of several denominations, 2 Primitive Christian, 25 Roman Catholic, 4 Second Advent, 2 Unitarian, 4 Universalist, and 15 of various sects,—many of the churches are costly & magnificent structures, richly furnished & adorned, & among them all the various styles of architecture, from the simple Friends meeting-house to the gorgeously decorated cathedral, find a representative.

Literary & Educational Institutions, Libraries, &c.—The oldest is Columbia College, chartered by George II. in 1754 by the name of King's College, and confirmed, with alterations, by the legislature of New York in 1784. It has a president and 10 professors, 1,170 alumni, 124 students, & 17,000 volumes in its libraries. The building is situated on a beautiful square, at the head of Park Place, and contains a chapel, lecture room, halls, museum, and an extensive philosophical & chemical apparatus. The funds amount to about $200,000. The commencement is on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in September. There is a flourishing grammar school attached to the institution. The University of the city of New York, in University Place, is a fine edifice of white marble in the Gothic style of architecture. This institution, founded in 1831, has a chancellor & 12 professors (besides 6 professors in its medical department), & in all its departments 737 students, viz., undergraduates, 145, medical 343, grammar school 249. It has a valuable library & philosophical apparatus. The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, corner of Ninth avenue & Twenty-first street, founded in 1819, contains two handsome buildings, & has 6 professors, 74 students, and 11,000 vols. in its libraries. The Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), organized in 1836, has six professors, 104 students, and 16,000 volumes in its library. The Rutger's Female Institute, in Madison street, has a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. The Mechanics' Society Sch., in Crosby street, has a number of teachers & 500 pupils. The College of Physicians & Surgeons, founded in 1807, has a handsome edifice in Crosby street; it has

6 professors, about 220 students, a library of 2,000 vols., & a superior museum of anatomical preparations. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, & continue four months.

The *Free Academy* on Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-third street, is built after the model of town-halls of the Netherlands, at a cost of about $80,000. It owes its existence to the popular vote of the citizens, & is intended to afford additional gratuitous education to the most proficient pupils of the public schools (for to obtain admission to the Free Academy the pupil must have attended the public schools for one year at least). The object designed is to create a corps of competent teachers for the supply of our public schools. It has so far met the expectation of the people, its founders, & is one of the most noble monuments of the Empire City. It has a principal, 14 professors, 8 tutors, & 800 pupils. There are 64 primary schools, & 46 ward & public schools, at which 100,000 children received instruction during the past year. The average attendance through the year is about 50,000.

The New York Society Library, an old institution, founded in 1754, is in the new Bible House, Eighth street, corner of Third avenue, & contains 45,000 vols. Is open on every week day. The Historical Society, at the University, has a valuable library of 12,000 vols., besides a collection of coins, medals, & manuscripts. It has published several volumes of historical collections. The Ethnological Society; the American Geographical & Statistical Society; both of the latter have rooms in the University. The National Academy of Design, instituted in 1826, has purchased the statuary of the Academy of Fine Arts, & exhibits annually a large collection of paintings by living artists. Its exhibitions open on the 15th of April, & close on the 4th of July annually; the same painting is not allowed to be exhibited twice. The Mercantile Library Association was formed in 1820, for the special benefit of merchants' clerks. It occupies the building in Astor Place, & has a library of 25,000 volumes, & a reading-room much frequented. It sustains, in the winter season, an interesting course of literary & scientific lectures. The Apprentices' Library, in Crosby street, contains 12,000 volumes. The American Institute, incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, & manufactures, has a valuable library, reading room, & a collection of models of machinery. It holds an annual fair. The New York Lyceum, founded in 1838, sustains in the winter season an able course of lectures. The *Mechanics' Institute* contains a library of about 2,000 vols., a reading-room, supplied with the reviews, literary & scientific journals, & newsp., a museum of models of machinery, & a valuable chemical & philosophical apparatus. It has established an annual course of lectures, & also two schools, one for each of the sexes. The Astor Library, in La Fayette place, founded by the late John J. Astor, has 80,000 vols. New York Law Institute Library has about 2,000 vols. The Printers' Library and Reading Room, 3 Chambers street, open every evening, 3,000 volumes, and all the principal newspapers. The Merchants' and Clerks' Library. The New York Hospital, handsomely situated in Broadway, has extensive buildings. The Eye Infirmary has four surgeons attached to it. The New York Lunatic Asylum, connected with the New York Hospital, located at Bloomingdale, has a large & fine building, attached to which are forty acres of ground tastefully laid out in gardens, pleasure-grounds, & gravelled walks; it occupies one of the most elevated sites on the island. The Deaf & Dumb Asylum is on Fiftieth street, near the Fourth Avenue, & has a principal & 8 instructors. The institution for the Blind on the Eighth avenue, has about 70 pupils. The Colored Home for the aged & indigent; Home & School of Industry; Home for the Friendless; Home, or female department of the Prison Association; House of Protection; Jeay's Asylum for the widows & orphans; Leake & Watts Orphan house; Lying-in Asylum for destitute females; Magdalene Female Benevolent Association; New York Juvenile Asylum; Orphan Asylum; do. colored; Orphans House of the P. E. church; Protestant Half Orphan Asylum; Asylum for respectable aged, indigent females; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum; Nursery for poor children, &c. There are many religious charitable institutions, which have their centre in New York.

Penal Institutions, &c.—The Hall of Justice occupies the whole space between Centre, Elm, Leonard, and Franklin streets, & is a massy building of the Egyptian order of architecture; it is constructed of granite, & on the E side is entered by a flight of 8 steps, leading through a portico of massy columns; within are the rooms occupied as police courts, &c. The House of Detention is entirely separate from the other portion; it is 142 feet in length, 45 feet wide, & contains 148 cells for prisoners. The City Penitentiary, Alms House, Work-house, & the Pauper Lunatic Asylum are on Blackwell's island, in the East river, about 5 m. from the City Hall.

There are 57 banks in the city of New York, with an aggregate capital of 45¼ millions of dollars, 8 marine insurance companies, & 60 fire insurance companies, with an aggregate cap. of $20,000,000; besides 8 life insurance companies. There are 15 savings' banks, 15 markets, a superb musical hall, 7 theatres, a museum, a circus, & a hippodrome. During the summer there are theatrical performances at Castle Garden.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of New York absorb a large amount of capital. The amount employed in 1850 was $34,232,822, and the value of articles manufactured was $105,218,308. The number of establishments was 3,387, employing 53,703 males, & 29,917 females.

RETURNS OF THE PRODUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—CENSUS OF 1850.

WARDS.	Number of Manufac. Estabs.	Capital Invested.	Hands Emp.	Ann Products.
First	137	$1,013,500	9,707	$3,906,337
Second	851	12,672,995	35,704	31,310,642
Third	9	607,000	660	1,801,700
Fourth	189	1,688,800	2,895	4,885,211
Fifth	83	1,227,562	2,146	4,473,214
Sixth	156	1,125,880	4,040	3,822,191
Seventh	422	3,493,275	5,947	9,641,038
Eighth	233	861,890	2,785	4,080,484
Ninth	189	793,300	2,444	2,883,180
Tenth	96	307,700	1,035	1,678,422
Eleventh	149	2,051,850	4,434	20,056,409
Twelfth	19	341,550	420	520,500
Thirteenth	172	299,110	1,281	2,073,628
Fourteenth	72	965,700	1,560	1,546,927
Fifteenth	93	1,045,550	1,176	1,376,818
Sixteenth	129	3,280,380	2,763	4,368,175
Seventeenth	145	892,400	1,335	2,579,312
Eighteenth	199	1,227,780	2,618	2,920,760
Nineteenth	94	334,600	670	1,293,860
Total	3,387	$34,232,822	83,620	$105,218,308

New York, from its admirable position & its magnificent harbor, possesses facilities for trade unsurpassed by any other city of the American continent, & holds only the second commercial position on the face of the earth, & in the amount of shipping surpasses even London, her great commercial rival. The city presents a line of wharfs & piers of an aggregate length of 10 miles, affording accommodations for the speedy & safe delivery of the cargoes from, or freighting to, the fleets of vessels continually arriving and departing. The harbor, which is hardly ever obstructed by ice for years together, bears upon its bosom the richly-laden vessels of every country & from every clime, & her own unequalled fleets depart stowed to their utmost capacity with the products of an immense extent of territory, teeming with richness, & concentrated to this point by the aid of that powerful agent, steam, here first put in successful operation for purposes of transportation. Railroads from the east, the north, the west, and the south, centre here. The magnificent system of canals, together with the navigable waters of the Hudson, connects New York with the St. Lawrence, Lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron, & Michigan, & by the noble works of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, & Illinois, with the Ohio & the Mississippi, an extent of inland navigation unsurpassed.

The following statement exhibits the registered, the enrolled and licensed, and the total tonnage belonging to the district of New York for the 3 years 1849, 1850, 1851:—1849, registered, 378,976 tons; enrolled and licensed, 417,504; total, 796,491. 1850, registered,

441,336; enrolled and licensed, 394,230; total, 835,-867. 1851, registered, 504,309; enrolled and licensed, 436,884; total, 941,193. Tonnage in 1853, 1,321,674. Total American & foreign, 1,813,255 tons.

Within the period of 26 years the tonnage of this port has trebled. Comparison of the tonnage of New York with that of Boston and the United States at different periods:—1851, New York 931,193 tons; Boston, 342,-934 tons; United States, 3,772,449 tons.

The tonnage of several other of the leading ports was, in 1851, as follows:—

	Tons. 95ths.		Tons. 95ths.
N. Orleans	251,900 14	Waldoboro', Me	103,593 51
Philadelphia	222,428 90	Portland	97,571 70
Baltimore	160,511 64	Barnstable, Mass	72,997 44
New Bedford	134,409 46	San Francisco	58,063 54
Bath, Maine	103,795 91	Charleston, S. C.	31,910 27

In 1851, the tonnage of New York was 272 per cent of that belonging to Boston, and 24.7 per cent of the total of the United States. The tonnage of New York in 1851 also exceeded, by about 10,000 tons, the united tonnage of Boston, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, the cities next in order in the importance of their shipping, with that of Bath, the seventh in the list, added to theirs. The commercial navy of New York employed in the several departments of the coast trade & steam navigation:—1851, coast trade, 426,747 tons; steam navigation, 121,541 tons. The steam tonnage of New York compares as follows with that of several other cities—of the several coasts, inland divisions, &c.—and of the United States in 1851:—

New Orleans	tons 156,654	N. frontier	tons 69,165
New York	121,541	Ohio Basin	67,601
Pittsburg, Pa	47,911	Mississippi Valley	67,957
St. Louis	29,568	Atlantic coast	154,270
Detroit	21,944	Gulf of Mexico	23,244
Philadelphia	20,717	Pacific coast	37,986
Buffalo	19,983		
Baltimore	14,285	Total	583,607

The steam marine of New York is nearly equal to that of the empire of Great Britain with all its dependencies, which amounts to 1,184 boats, of 142,080 tons. The number of passengers carried by the steamboats to and fro on Long Island Sound during the year was 302,397; on the Hudson river the number of passengers was 995,100; & between New York and Philadelphia the human movement by steamboat reached 540,000.

Amount of tonnage entered the port of New York from foreign ports for the year 1851:—Entered, American, 956,879 tons; foreign, 491,889 tons; total, 1,448,768 tons. Cleared—American, 793,229 tons; foreign, 436,853 tons; total, 1,230,082 tons.

The nationality & description of the vessels arriving at New York in the year ending December 31, 1851, were as follows:—American, 2,381; Brit., 966; French, 30; Bremen, 133; Swedish, 48; Austrian, 9; Norwegian, 54; Sicilian, 7; Hamburg, 44; Danish, 24; Russian, 12; Dutch, 28; Belgian, 18; Prussian, 29; New Grenada, 2; Neapolitan, 4; Portuguese, 14; Italian, 27; Spanish, 12; Brazilian, 7; Oldenburg, 9; Sardinian, 8; Venezuelian, 5; Oriental, 2; Lubec, 3; Mechlenburg, 4; Hanoverian, 4; Rostock, 1; Genoese, 1; Peruvian, 1; & Guatemalian, 1; total, 3,888;—of which, 941 were ships, 883 barques, 1,303 brigs, 588 schooners, 166 steamships, & 7 sloops.

The number of vessels of all kinds built in the district of New York, with their measurement, for the year ending 1851, was:—ships, 23; brigs, 1; schooners, 56; sloops & canal boats, 81; steamboats, 47; total, 208; aggregate tonnage, 71,214. Which compared with the ship-building of the whole United States, as follows, in 1851:—New York, 208 vessels, 71,214 tons; United States, 1,357 vessels, 298,203 tons.

Comparison of ship-building of New York in 1851 with that of the other leading ship-building districts and states:—

States.	No.	Tons.	Cities and towns.	No.	Tons.
Maine	254	77,398 49	New York	208	71,214 41
Massachusetts	133	41,323 93	Boston	50	28,140 74
New York	229	76,805 02	Philadelphia	118	20,056 11
Pennsylvania	200	28,623 10	Bath, Maine	40	18,782 05
Maryland	130	18,027 04	Waldoboro, Me	44	17,793 94
			Baltimore	72	15,094 18
			Portland, Me	27	12,309 38

Of the total imports of the colonies in 1769, New York city had 62.85 per cent. Of the total exports of the United States in 1792, New York city had 9.71 per cent, & 25.83 per cent of all the customs was collected at this port. In 1800, she had 14.85 per cent of the exports, and furnished 39.77 per cent of the customs; in 1810, 28.12 per cent of the exports, & 60.56 per cent. of the customs; & in 1821, 34.92 per cent of the imports, 16.90 per cent of the exports, & 36.57 per cent of the customs. In the American vessels clearing from New York in 1851, there were 25,285 men, & allowing for those who sailed from the port more than once the same year, the actual number of the crews of these vessels was not far, probably, from 15,000. About the same number entered & cleared again in the foreign vessels. Taking the whole trade of the city, by water transportation, there cannot be employed therein less than 50,000 salt and "fresh-water sailors."

There are in New York many hotels, of which the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Prescott House, Clarendon, Collamore House, &c., are the most magnificent.

The *Croton Aqueduct* commences at the Croton river, 5 miles from the Hudson, in Westchester county. The *dam* is 250 feet long, 70 feet wide at the bottom, and 7 at the top, & 40 feet high, built of stone & cement. It creates a pond 5 miles long, covering a surface of 400 acres, and containing 500,000,000 gallons of water. From the dam, the aqueduct proceeds; sometimes tunnelling through solid rocks, crossing valleys by embankments, & brooks by culverts, until it reaches Harlem river, a distance of 33 miles. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched over and under, 6 feet 3 inches wide at bottom, 7 feet 8 inches at top of the side walls, & 8 feet 5 inches high; has a descent of 13¼ inches per mile, & will discharge 60,000,000 of gallons every 24 hours. It crosses the Harlem river on a magnificent bridge of stone 1,450 feet long, with 14 piers; 8 of them bearing arches of 80 feet span, & 7 others of 50 feet span, 114 feet above tide-water at the top. The receiving reservoir at Eighty-sixth street, 38 miles from the Croton dam, covers 35 acres, & holds 150,000,000 of gallons. The distributing reservoir, on Murray's Hill, at Fortieth street, covers 4 acres, and is constructed of stone & cement, 45 feet high above the street, & holds 20,000,000 of gallons. Thence the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, laid so deep under ground as to be secure from frost. The whole cost of the work has been about $13,000,000. The water is of the purest kind of river water. There are laid below the distributing reservoir in Fortieth street, more than 200 miles of pipe, from 6 to 36 inches in diameter.

There are not more than four cities in Europe larger than New York, viz., London, Paris, Constantinople, & St. Petersburg.

Manhattan was first discovered and explored by Hendrick Hudson in 1609. Hudson ascended the river which now bears his name as far as the present site of Albany. The ship in which he made the voyage from Holland was of about 80 tons burden, & called the Half Moon. In 1610, a ship was sent by the Amsterdam merchants to trade with Indians for furs, &c. In 1613, a small fort was erected, and four houses were built, under the superintendence of Hendrick Corstiaensen, who explored the bay & the several inlets, creeks, &c. But no permanent settlement seems to have been made until about 1625, on the S. point of the island. After the formation of the Dutch West India Company, they took immediate measures for establishing a permanent colony. Under their fostering care, bonweries, or farms, were soon taken up, a substantial fort erected, & the dwellings of the colonists clustered around it. In 1652, it was incorporated under the name of New Amsterdam, and was governed by two burgomasters, 5 schepens, & a schout or sheriff, and continued in their possession until 1664, when it was taken by the English, & the name changed to New York. In 1673, it was retaken by the Dutch, and called New Orange, but they held possession only one year, when it was again occupied by the English, and continued in their possession until the period of the Revolution. The assessors' valuation of property in the city, in 1688, was about $320,000. In 1689, a congress of the commissioners of the several colonies was held at New York. In 1694, there were sixty ships, twenty-five sloops, & forty boats, belonging to the city. In 1696, Trinity church was built. This building was burned in 1776. In 1725, the first newspaper was published in the state. It was called the

New York Gazette. In 1732, the first stage commenced running, between New York and Boston once a month, occupying fourteen days in the journey. The same distance is now traversed, by steamboat and railroad cars, in nine hours.

In 1749, the New York Society Library was founded. During the two succeeding years the yellow fever prevailed in the city to an alarming extent. In August, 1776, the city fell again into the hands of the British. It had, at this time, a population of 30,000. In Sept. of this year, occurred a disastrous fire, which consumed one-eighth of the houses of the city. During their stay in the city, the British troops destroyed all the churches except the Episcopal, or used them for hospitals, prisoners' barracks, or riding schools. They evacuated the city, & Washington entered it, in Nov., 1783. A large number of the Tory inhabitants left with the British army, and their estates were confiscated. In 1788, the adoption of the new constitution of the United States was celebrated by a grand procession, and in 1789, Washington was inaugurated, as the first President, in the open gallery of the old City Hall, facing Broad street. In December, 1790, the population of the city was about 30,000. Free schools were established in the city, in 1797, though not incorporated till 1805. In 1801, the total valuation of real estate in the city was a little short of $22,000,000. The population of the city in 1800 was 60,000, having doubled in ten years. In 1807, the first successful attempt at steamboat navigation was made on the Hudson, by Fulton & Livingston. In 1810, the population of the city was 96,000, being an increase of 36,000 in ten years. In 1826, the completion of the Erie canal called forth an extraordinary triumphal procession. In December, 1835, occurred the great fire, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly $18,000,000. Severe as was this loss, the failures in consequence were comparatively few. The same year (1835), the citizens voted to construct an aqueduct, from the Croton river to the city. This magnificent enterprise was so far completed in 1842, that water was introduced into the city, on the 14th of October of that year, amid the rejoicings of the inhabs. In July, 1845, another disastrous fire occurred, which destroyed property to the amount of about six millions of dollars. The only important battle on New York island was that of Harlem Heights, on the 16th September, 1776.

NEW YORK, p. v., Montgomery co., Tenn.

NEW YORK, p. o., Sumter co., Ala.

NEW YORK MILLS, p-v., Whitestown t., Oneida co., N. Y., 96 W.N.W. Albany, 392 W. Situated on Sadaquada cr., which affords good water power. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 1,000 inhabitants. There is one of the most extensive cotton factories in the state; it occupies 2 large stone buildings, and has 17,000 spindles, 400 looms, & gives employment to 500 persons.

NEW YORK (of the Pacific), v., Contra Costa co., Cal., on the lt. bank of the Sacramento r., immediately below the entrance of the San Joaquin. Vessels of large size can lie at its wharves.

NEW ZEALAND, a colonial possession of Great Britain, consisting of a chain of 3 islands, with smaller isles in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 34° 12′ & 47° 20′ S., & lon. 166° & 178° 39′ E., about 1,200 m. S.E. Australia. Pop. 1849, 31,967. Estimated pop. of aborigines 110,000 (?). The two principal islands extend from N.E. to S.W. in an irregular elongated shape. Length of both 1,163 m., mean breadth 140 m. Area, 95,000 sq. m., nearly the extent of Great Britain. New Ulster, or North Isl. (pop. 20,197), is separated from New Munster, or Middle Island (pop. 11,710), by Cook Strait; & New Leinster, or Stewart Island, a small island 61 miles in length, & about the same in breadth, is separated from the S. extremity of New Muster by Foveaux Strait. The islands are of trap & volcanic formation, with shales & sandstone. Principal minerals, copper, manganese, & coal. Surface mountainous, a chain of high-peaked snow-clad mountains intersects Middle Island, from N.E. to S.W. There are several extinct, & some active volcanoes. Mount Egmont, an extinct cone, in W.S.W. peninsula of North Island, has an elevation of 8,840 feet. Tongarero, in centre of North Island, is an active volcano, elevation 6,200 feet. Soil on the table lands & valleys, & near the coasts, fertile, & surface well-wooded. Mountains generally bare of woods, but overgrown with ferns & grasses. Temp. ranges from 39° to 74°; mean of year 58°.2 Fahr. Mean ann. rain 36 to 40 inches. Snow rarely falls, heavy rains & high gales are frequent, but there is no rainy season. Prevailing winds S.E. & S.W.; N.E. winds bring rain. There are several inland lakes, & springs & rivers are abundant. Harbors are good & numerous. A flax plant (*phormium tenax*), an edible fern (*pteris esculenta*), the sweet potato, the kauri pine, & various timber trees, are the chf. native vegetable products. Wheat, & other grains, & vegetables introduced by the colonists, are very productive, & grazing grounds afford pasture during all the year. The island affords no indigenous quadrupeds. Birds are numerous, & the bones of a gigantic bird (*Dinornis*) found in the alluvial soil, afford evidence that such an animal existed at no distant period. The natives are a tall, well-made, active, & intelligent race of the Malay family. When the island was visited by Captain Cook in 1769, they were ferocious cannibals, & cannibalism still lingers among them, although in other respects they are docile, inclined to adopt civilized habits, & are found very susceptible of religious instruction. New Zealand had for many years, been the resort of whaling vessels, & was at first colonized in a desultory manner, until in 1840, when it was adopted as a British colony; & emigration, to a considerable extent, has since taken place under a regularly-organized association. In 1844, an insurrection of the natives occurred, under their chief Heki, but since that period they have remained tranquil. The principal British settlements are Auckland, the cap. of New Ulster, the N. province, & New Plymouth, & Wanganui; Wellington (Port Nicholson), the cap. of S. prov. or New Ulster, Nelson (Tasman's Bay), & Otago. In 1840, 100 American whaling vessels visited the island. Principal articles of traffic, flour, wheat, potatoes, timber, & native flax. Govt. vested in a governor-in-chief (*salary* £2,500), a lieutenant-governor of the N. prov. (*salary* £400), and a lieutenant-governor of the S. prov. (*salary* £800), a colonial council, and six members. The colony is a bishop's see, & there were in 1844, 35 missionary establishments on the islands. A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Wellington in 1848.

NEW ZION, p. o., Sumter co., S. C.

NEXÖE, a seaport town of Denwark, stift Zeeland, on the E. coast of the island Bornholm. Pop. 1,400.

NEXON, a market town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 10 m. S. Limoges. Pop. of comm. 2,160.

NEY, p. o., Defiance co., O.

NEY, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

NEYVA, or NEIVA, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Magdalena, at the influx of the Neyva river, 132 m. S.W. Bogota. Its chief trade is in cacao, the Indians also resort to it for knives, mirrors, & trinkets. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1827.—II. a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., 70 miles E. Port-au-Prince, in a plain watered by the river Nevya, which enters Nevya bay on the S. coast, after a course of 75 m. A small river of Portugal has this name.

NGAN-HOEI, or GAN-HWAY, an inland prov., China, betw. lat. 29° & 34° N., & lon. 113° & 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-su, Che-kiang, Kiang-si, Houpe, & Hou-nan. Pop. 1812, 34,168,059. Surface mostly plain, & traversed by the rivs. Yang-tze-kiang, & the Hoai-ho, with its affls. Products comprise the precious metals, copper, salt, green tea from the S. districts, to from 6 to 7 million taels annually, ink 2 million taels, the best varnish, & much raw & wrought produce. Chief city Ngan-khing, 160 m. S.S.W. Nan-king.

NHA-TRANG, or YATRANG, a seaport town of Anam, cap. prov., with a good harbor at a river's mouth, in lat. 12° 19′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E.

NHO, or NOUH, a town of British India, presid., dist. & W.N.W. Agra. It has a manuf. of salt from springs in its vicinity.

NIAGARA, r. & falls, N. Y. & Can. The r., which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, is about 36 ms. long, & flows from S. to N. At its egress from Lake Erie, it is three quarters of a mile wide, & from 40 to 60 feet deep, & flows with a current of about 4 ms. an hour. As it proceeds, the r. widens to 6 or 8 ms., embracing several islands, the principal of which are Grand island, 12 ms. long, and from 2 to 7 ms. wide, well wooded, & reaching to within 1¼ m. of the falls; & Navy island, much smaller, celebrated in the events

of the late Canadian rebellion. *The Falls of Niagara* are about 22 ms. below Lake Erie, & 14 above Lake Ontario, & are one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. When the traveller first arrives at the spot, he stands and gazes, and is lost in admiration. The mighty volume of water which forms the outlet of the great Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, is here precipitated over a precipice 160 feet high, with a roar like that of thunder, which may be heard, in favorable circumstances, to the distance of 15 miles, though, at times, the falls may be nearly approached without perceiving much to indicate a tremendous cataract in the vicinity. In consequence of a bend in the river, the principal weight of water is thrown on the Canadian side, down what is called the horse-shoe fall, which name has become inappropriate, as the edge of the precipice has ceased to be a curve, and forms a moderately acute angle. Near the middle of the fall, Goat island, containing 75 acres, extends to the brow of the precipice, dividing the river into 2 parts; and a small projecting mass of rock at a little distance from it, toward the American shore, again divides the cataract on that side. Goat island, at the lower end, presents a perpendicular mass of rocks, extending from the bottom to the top of the precipice. A bridge has been constructed from the American shore to Bath island, & another connects the latter with Goat island, and a tower is erected on the brow of the Horse-shoe fall, approached from Goat island by a short bridge, on which the spectator seems to stand over the edge of the mighty cataract, and which affords a fine view of this part of it. The distance at the fall from the American shore to Goat island, is 65 rods; across the front of Goat island, is 78 rods; around the Horse-shoe fall, on the Canadian side, 144 rods; directly across the Horse-shoe, 74 rods. The height of the fall near the American shore is 163 feet; near Goat island on the same side, 158 feet; near Goat island on the Canada side, 154 feet. Table rock, a shelving projection on the Canadian side, at the edge of the precipice, is 150 feet high. This place is generally thought to present the finest view of the falls; though if the spectator will visit the tower on the opposite side on Goat island, at sunrise, when the whole cavity is enlightened by the sun, & the gorgeous bow trembles in the rising spray, he cannot elsewhere, the world over, enjoy such an incomparable scene. A covered stairway on the American side descends from the top to the bottom of the precipice. It has been computed that 100 million tons of water are discharged over the precipice every hour. The rapids commence about a mile above the falls, & the water descends 57 feet before it arrives at the cataract. The view from the bridge to Goat island, of the troubled water dashing tumultuously over the rocks, is terrific. While curiosity constitutes an attribute of the human character, these falls will be frequented by admiring & delighted visitors, as one of the grandest exhibitions in nature. A wire suspension bridge spans the river 1¼ m. below the falls. It is 800 feet long, 40 wide, & 200 feet above the surface of the water.

NIAGARA, county, N. Y. Situated on the N.W. border of the state. Area, 484 sq. ms. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N., & Niagara river on the W. The surface rises gradually from the lake shore to the mntn. ridge, from 7 to 12 ms. distant, & between this ridge & the lake is the Ridge road, 3 or 4 ms. N. of the mntn. ridge, consisting of an arched surface, composed of sand & gravel, elevated 130 feet above the surface of the lake. Drained by Tonawanda cr. The southern portion of the county is diversified; soil generally fertile. Capital, Lockport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,088,304; wheat, 917,739 bush. produced; Indian corn, 345,257; oats, 321,283; wool, 168,330 pounds:—13 flouring and grist m., 6 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac.; 7 tanneries, 28 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 1 daily & 4 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufac. $1,196,340; value of manufactured articles, $2,257,167:—60 churches; 2 academies, 128 pupils; 116 schools, 11,061 scholars; 147 libraries, 20,679 vols. Pop. 1840, 31,132; 1850, 42,276.

NIAGARA, t., Niagara co., N. Y., 16 W. Lockport, 298 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil calcareous gravelly loam, underlaid with limestone and gypsum. It is situated on the mountain ridge, & is bounded W. by Niagara r. It contains the eastern part of the great cataract of Niagara. Goat island, & some smaller isls. are within the limits of the t. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a paper fac., a furnace, a grist m., 4 saw m., 2 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,277; 1850, 1,951.

NIAGARA, p.t., and capital Lincoln co., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of the Niagara r., at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 30 m. E. Hamilton. It contains a court-house, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,310 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1842, 2,250.

NIAGARA FALLS, p-v., Niagara t. & co., N. Y., 297 W. by N. Albany, 403 W. Situated on the right bank of Niagara r. at the falls, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 seminaries, 1 for males & 1 for females, several extensive hotels, 9 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a paper m., a woollen fac., a furnace, 2 machine shops, & 1,000 inhabitants. It has railroad communication with Buffalo, with Rochester, Lockport, & Lewiston.

NIANGUA, r., Mo., a tributary of Osage r.

NIANTIC, sta., New London co., Ct., on the Niantic r., & on the New Haven & New London r. r., 47 ms. from New Haven.

NIAS, or **PULO-NIAS**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, & one of the largest skirting the W. coast of Sumatra. Length 70 m., average breadth 16 m. Soil fertile, & it produces large quantities of rice. On its E. coast is a vill. or town of same name.

NIAZEPETROVSK, a market town of Russia, gov. Perm, on the Ufa, 80 m. E.S.E. Krasno-Ufimsk, with extensive iron-works.

NIBBIANO, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy & 8 m. S. Piacenza. Pop. 720.—II. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. E.S.E. Como.

NIBE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, stift amt., & 12 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Limfiord. Pop. 1,200.

NIBLEY (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. & 16 m. S. S.W. Gloucester. Area, 3,345 ac. Pop. 1,133, partly employed in woollen manufs.

NICE (vulg. *Nice*), a city, Asia Minor. [ISNIK.]

NICANDRO (ST.), two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 m. E. Lesina. Pop. 7,800.—II. prov. & 10 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 2,900.

NICARAGUA, a Republic of Central America. It extends from lat. 10° 45′ to 13° 20′ N., at the Bay of Conchagua, on the Pacific ocean, lon. 83° 40′ to 87° 40′ W.; having W. the Pacific Ocean, E. the Caribbean Sea, and part of the so-called Mosquito territory, N. the state of Honduras & San Salvador, & S. Costa Rica. Area about 49,000 sq. m. The Republic is divided into five Departments, each of which has several Judicial Districts, as follows:—

Departments.	Pop.	Districts.
Meridional	20,000	Rivas or Nicaragua.
Oriental	95,000	Acayopa or Choutales, Grenada, Masaga, & Managua.
Occidental	90,000	Leon and Chinandega.
Septentrional of Matagalpa	40,000	Matagalpa.
Septentrional of Segovia	12,000	Segovia.
Total	247,000	

The population here given is the results arrived at, in round numbers, by a census attempted in 1846. It was only partially successful, as the people supposed it preliminary to some military conscription, or new tax. The principal towns of the State, with their estimated population, are as follows:—

Leon (the capital), including Subtiava	25,000	Puebla Nueva	2,900
Chinandega	11,000	Nagorote	1,800
Chinandego Viejo	3,000	Souce	2,500
Realejo	1,000	Managua	12,000
Chichigalpa	2,800	Massaya	15,000
Posultega	900	Grenada	10,000
Telica	1,000	Nicaragua	8,000
Somotillo	2,000	Segovia	8,000
Villa Nueva	1,000	Matagalpa	2,000

It is a singular fact that the females greatly exceed the males in number. In the Department Occidental,

according to the census, the proportions were as *three to two!* The civilized Indians, & those of Spanish & negro stocks crossed with them, constitute the mass of the population. The pure individuals of pure European stock constitute but a small part of the whole, & are more than equalled in number by those of pure negro blood. The entire population may be divided as follows:—Whites, 20,000; negroes, 15,000; Indians, 80,000; mixed, 130,000.—Total, 250,000. Most of these live in towns, many of them going two, four, and six miles daily to labor in the fields, starting before day & returning at night. The plantations, "haciendas," "hattos," "ranchos," & "chacras" are scattered pretty equally over the country, and are reached by paths so obscure as almost wholly to escape the notice of travellers who, passing through what appears to be a continual forest from one town to another, are liable to fall into the error of supposing the country almost wholly uninhabited. Their dwellings are usually of canes, thatched with palm, many of them open at the sides, & with no other floor but the bare earth, the occupation of which is stoutly contested by pigs, calves, fowls, & children. These fragile structures, so equable and mild is the climate, are adequate to such protection as the natives are accustomed to consider necessary. Some of them are more pretending, and have the canes plastered over and whitewashed, with tile roofs and other improvements; and there are a few, belonging to large proprietors, which are exceedingly neat and comfortable, approaching nearer our ideas of habitations for human beings. A large part of the dwellings in the towns are much of the same character; the residences of the better classes, however, are built of adobes, are of one story, and inclose large courts, which are entered under archways often constructed with great beauty. The court-yard has generally a number of shade trees, usually orange, making the corridors, upon which all the rooms open, exceedingly pleasant.

A range of mountains extends along its W. coast, at the distance of a few miles from the sea, attaining no great height until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, where they rise to an elevation of from 5,000 to 11,000 feet. Between this ridge and the lakes of Nicaragua and Leon, the land is moderately level; but along the borders of Honduras and San Salvador, lofty ridges again occur, running in various directions. In the central part of the state is an immense level tract, known as the plain of Nicaragua, comprising within its area, the lake of the same name. There are numerous volcanoes, many of them in an active state, in the republic, all bordering the Pacific coast, & almost entirely isolated, or but slightly connected with the main range; and few of them exceed 5,000 feet in elevation. Nicaragua has a considerable number of rivers; but none, except the San Juan (*which see*), are navigable in a commercial sense, nor otherwise much known; the principal are the Segovia or Escondido, the Lama or Siquia, all flowing E. The lakes are Nicaragua, and Leon or Managua. Veins of silver and copper ores of exceeding richness are found in many parts; but they remain almost all of them either unexplored, or only superficially worked. Gold, also, is said to exist. The climate is healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts, the temperature is more dry and cool than bordering the coasts, where it is hot, and rather approaching to humid. By far the greater portion of Nicaragua consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. Unfortunately, agriculture is at a very low ebb, and but a small portion of this valuable land is made available. The productions are indigo, of which from 800 to 1,000 zeroons are manufactured yearly; sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton, the last of superior quality, and formerly raised in large quantities; Indian corn, rice, beans, & plantains, the staple food of the people, are raised in abundance; wheat, also, is grown in the mountainous and cooler parts of the country. Fruits, of various kinds, are plentiful, including excellent oranges and lemons. One of the principal sources of wealth consists in cattle, of which there are great numbers in all parts, particularly in the districts on the E. side of the lake, where extensive and excellent pasturage is met with. The chief exports of the state are indigo, Nicaragua wood, and hides. The executive has the title of supreme director, with 2 counsellors: a legislative chamber and senate. From the reports of the Minister of Finance, it was estimated that the receipts into the state treasury for the year ending 30th June, 1851, would amount to $122,682, and the expenses to $173,646, leaving a deficit of $50,946. This, added to the standing debt of the state, $523,905, makes a total debt of $574,869. (*See Central America.*)

NICARAGUA (LAKE OF), an extensive sheet of water, republic of Nicaragua, C. A., 90 m. long, N.W. to S.E.; greatest breadth 40 m.; mean, 30 m.; 128 ft. above the Pacific, from which it is separated by a narrow range of volcanic mountains. The river San Juan de Nicaragua flows from its S.E. extremity, & enters the Caribbean Sea, & at its N.W. extremity it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua, or Leon, by the river Penaloya. About 100 yards from the beach, there is generally a depth of about 2 fathoms; in other parts, all the intermediate soundings between 5 and 15 fathoms are found. Water-fowl are abundant, & fish of an excellent quality are taken in large numbers. Alligators, also, of great size, are numerous. It contains some islands & several groups of islets, all of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepet, & Madera, are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2,000 feet in height, & is uninhabited; but Ometepet is occupied by an industrious race of Indians, who raise Indian corn and other vegetables, & possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepet by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed; in form, it is a huge mound of more than 4,000 feet high, covered with cedar wood. The islets are generally conical in shape, and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area; they are covered with verdure, and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground, & crowning their summits is a dense green back ground of plantations, & surrounded by palms, & the papaya, with its great golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. On one of the smaller islands, Pensacolo, numerous relics of antiquity have been recently found, consisting of huge, elaborately-sculptured stones, massive idols, & figures of monstrous animals. The material is, in every case, black basalt, & the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill in workmanship. Steamers now ply on the lake, which forms a link in one of the routes across the great isthmus of Central America.

The river San Juan reaches the ocean by several mouths. The divergence takes place about 20 miles from the sea, forming a low delta, penetrated by numerous canals, or, as they are called on the Lower Mississippi, *bayous*, & lagunas. The principal branch is the Colorado, which carries off at least two-thirds of the water of the river, and which empties into the ocean some ten or fifteen miles to the southward of the port. There is an almost impassable bar at the entrance, which would preclude the ascent of vessels even if the depth of water above permitted of their proceeding after it was passed. The little steamer "Orus," nevertheless, after repeated trials, succeeded in passing it. There is another small channel called the *Tauro*, which reaches the sea midway between the port and the mouth of the Colorado. The branch emptying into the harbor, the one through which the ascending and descending boats pass, carries off only about one-third of the water of the river. It too has a bar at the mouth, i. e., at its point of debouchure into the harbor, upon which, at low tide, there are but three or four feet of water. This passed, the bed of the river is wide & studded with low islands; but excepting in the channel, which is narrow & crooked, the water is very shallow. It has been suggested that the Colorado branch might be dammed, & a greater column of water thrown into the other, or San Juan branch. But the suggestion can only be made by those who are wholly unacquainted with the subject. Allowing it to be possible to build a dam, the stream would probably find a new channel to the sea; or if it took the direction of the harbor, fill it up during the first rainy season with sand, or at once destroy the sandy barriers which now protect & form it. It cannot be made navigable for ships or vessels of any kind, except of the lightest draught, by any practicable system of improvements. The boats used upon the river for carrying freight & passengers are exaggerated canoes, called *bongos*. Some are hollowed from a single tree, but the better varieties are built, with some degree of skill, from the timber of the *cedro*, a very light & durable kind of wood which grows abundantly about the lakes. The largest of these carry

from eight to ten tons, and draw two or three feet of water when loaded. They are long, & rather deep and narrow, & have, when fully manned, from eight to twelve oarsmen, who drive the boat by means of long sweeps & setting-poles. Sails are seldom if ever used, except upon the lake. The masts are unshipped and left at the head of the river in descending, & resumed again in returning. These boats have a small space near the stern called the "*chopa*," covered with a board roof, a thatch of palm leaves, or with hides, which is assigned to the passengers. The rest of the boat is open, & the oarsmen, or as they call themselves *marineros* (sailors), are without protection, & sleep upon their benches at night, covered only with their blankets, & with the gunwale of the boat for a common pillow. The captain, or *patron*, is the steersman, & occupies a narrow deck at the stern, called the *pinota*, upon which he also sleeps, coiling himself up in a knot, if the boat is small & the pinota narrow. The freight, if liable to damage from exposure, is covered with raw hides, which, between sun & rain, soon diffuse an odor very unlike the perfumes which are said to load the breezes of Arabia the Blest. The usual freightage from San Juan to Grenada, a distance of 160 or 170 miles, is from 30 to 50 cents per cwt.; if the articles are bulky it is more. The boatmen are paid from seven to eight dols. the trip, down from Grenada & back, which usually occupies from twenty to thirty days, although with proper management it might be made in less time. Time, however, in these regions is not regarded as of much importance, & everything is done very leisurely.

Columbus coasted along the entire eastern shore of Central America, from Cape Honduras to Nombre de Dios, or Chagres, in 1502, & was probably the first discoverer of the Port of San Juan. In 1529, Captain Diego Machuca, residing in the city of Grenada, on Lake Nicaragua, undertook the exploration of that lake, discovered its outlet, passed down the San Juan to the port at its mouth, & sailed thence to Nombre de Dios. The principal rapids in the stream still bear his name. We are informed by the historian Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdez, who was in Nicaragua in 1529, & was personally acquainted with Machuca, that the latter projected a colony at the mouth of the river, but was interrupted in his design by Robles, commandant at Nombre de Dios, who contemplated the same enterprise. At how early a date the Spanish made establishments at San Juan is not known; but it is a historical fact that early in the seventeenth century a fort existed at San Carlos, which was captured by the English in 1665, but recovered by De Mencos & De Caldas, officers of Spain, in the then Vice Royalty of Guatemala. In consequence of this event a royal decree was issued, command ing that the entrance of the river should be fortified; which order was carried into effect by Don Fernando de Escobeda, who examined the port & river, & built a fort in obedience to his instructions. It is also a historical fact, that at the period of the *rebuilding* of the Fort of San Juan, on the river above, about 1727, a garrison existed here. At that time not less than 12 military stations existed on the river; the first was at San Carlos, at the head of the stream; the second at the mouth of the Rio Savalos; the third, two leagues below the mouth of the Rio Poco Sol; the fourth, the Castle of San Juan; the fifth, the Island of Bartola; sixth, a high bank below the Rapids de los Valos, called "*Diamante*," seventh, at the Rapids of Machuca; eighth, on an island at the mouth of the River San Carlos; ninth, at the mouth of the Rio San Francisco; tenth, at the mouth of the Serapiqui; eleventh, at the point called "Conception," opposite an island of the same name; & twelfth, at the Port of San Juan itself, with an intermediate temporary station called "Rosario."

The commerce of Nicaragua with Europe & the West Indies was always carried on through this port; & we have records of as early a date as 1665, of vessels clearing for the ports of Spain from the city of Grenada. The port of San Juan was made a port of entry by royal order of the King of Spain, dated February 26, 1796. By a royal order of the 27th of March following, regulations were made for promoting the settlement of the country in the neighborhood of that port, among which was one authorizing the introduction, in the ports of Spain, of dye & other woods cut there, or of coffee grown there, free of duty. From this period an augmented military force was kept up at San Juan, & in 1821 additional defences were erected for their protection, as may be seen by the order of the Capt. General of Guatemala, of the date of May 2, 1821. Upon the declaration of independence, the royal troops were expelled by the patriots of Nicaragua, by whom the port was undisputedly occupied until the British seizure in 1848.

NICARAGUA, city, republic of Nicaragua. Situated on the W. shore of the lake, 38 S.E. Granada. Pop. 8,000. It has 2 or 3 churches, but possesses very little trade.

NICARIA, *Icaria*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. W. Samos. Lat. 37° 35′ N., lon. 26° 10′ E. Area, 50 sq. m. Pop. 1,000. Surface mountainous. Principal product, timber. It has only a few vills., & no object of much interest. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus, after his reputed aërial flight (whence its name).

NICASTRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., cap. dist., on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 10,000. It is straggling & mean, but enclosed by walls, outside of which are many olive grounds & orchards. In its castle, Henry, the son of the Emperor Fred. II., was confined. It is an archbishop's see. Near it are some mineral baths. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1638.

NICCOTTOO, p. o., Arkansas co., Ark.

NICE (Ital. *Nizza*, anc. *Nicæa*), a seaport & episcopal city of N. Italy, cap. div., 98 m. S.W. Turin, with an excellent port on the Mediterranean, 4 m. E. of the French frontier. Pop. (including garrison) 33,811. It is situated in a plain, immediately W. & N. an old castle on a height, surrounded by bastioned walls, close & ill-built, but its suburbs are handsome. Chief edifices, a palace, cathedral, convents, & hospitals; a theatre, bath establishments, an English chapel, and a triumphal arch. The port on the E. beyond Monte Albano, is protected by a mole. The beauty of its situation, & the salubrity of its climate attract a great number of strangers. It has manufs. of wine, oil, silk and perfumery, and is a free port. Nice has been often taken by the French, & was, under the Empire, cap. dep. of the Maritime Alps. It is the birth-place of the painter Vanloo, & the astronomer Cassini. Marshal Massena was born in its vicinity. [Nizza & Isnik.] Pop. of prov. 1848, 118,377.

NICETOWN, v., Philadelphia co., Pa. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

NICHOL, t., Wellington co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,150.

NICHOLAS, county, Va. Centrally situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 880 sq. ms. Surface mountainous; soil generally fertile. Drained by Gauley & Elk rivers and their branches. The Great Canawha runs on its S.W. border. Capital, Summersville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $108,723; wheat, 6,209 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 83,273; tobacco, 2,670 pounds; wool, 13,649;—20 flouring and grist m., 5 saw m., 2 tanneries. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,000; value of manufactured articles, $500;—9 churches; 17 schools, 189 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,515; 1850, 3,963.

NICHOLAS, county, Ky. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 222 sq. ms. The surface is mostly level; soil fertile. Drained by Licking river and its branches. Capital, Carlisle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $421,152; Ind. corn, 733,750 bushels produced; oats, 69,834; tobacco, 100,280 pounds; wool, 32,263;—19 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., 3 tanneries, 6 persons employed;—13 churches; 1 academy, 160 pupils; 29 schools, 1,068 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,745; 1850, 10,361.

NICHOLAS, C. H., p-v., capital of Nicholas co., Va., 310 W. by N. Richmond, 322 W.

NICHOLAS, (ST.), on of the Cape Verd islands. Atlantic O., between Santa Lucia & Santiago. Lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 13 m. Surface mntnous. It has a harb. on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor & a Portuguese bishop.—II. an island of England, in Plymouth Sound. [Drake's Island.]

NICHOLAS, (ST.), several pas. of Engl., &c.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Newton-Abbot. Area, 790 acres. Pop. 1,297.—II. Isle of Wight, adjoining Newport. Area, 410 ac. Pop. 265.—III. co. Suffolk, 5½ ms. N. W. Halesworth. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 94.—IV. county Kent, 6 ms. W.S.W. Margate. Area, 3,660 ac. Pop. 604.—V. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 ms. W.S.W. Car-

diff. Area, 2,104 ac. Pop. 414.—VI. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4¼ ms. S.W. Fishguard. Area, 2,141 ac. Pop. 335. Others in London, Bristol, Exeter, &c.

NICHOLAS, (ST.), a harb. on the N.W. side of the isl. Zea, Grecian Archipelago.—(*Channel*), N. side of Cuba, 60 m. in length, by 33 m. in breadth.—(*Harbor*), Can. E., on the N. side of the St. Lawrence estuary, lat. 49° 18′ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.—(*Point*), the N.W. extremity of the isl. Java, on the Str. of Sunda, lat. 5° 52′ S., lon. 106° 2′ E.

NICHOLASTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. E.N.E. Penrice. Area, 731 ac. Pop. 132.

NICHOLASVILLE, p-v., capital of Jessamine co., Ky., 36 S.E. Frankfort, 534 W. Situated on a small branch of Kentucky r. It contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Reformed,—2 academies, 1 for males & 1 for females, 8 stores, 4 bagging fac., & about 700 inhabitants.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrews, 10¼ m. N.N.E. Langtown. Pop. 744.

NICHOLS, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 8 S.W. Owego, 170 W.S.W. Albany, 268 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, with extensive & fertile flats on Susquehanna r., which bounds it on the N. The v. is situated on the S. side of Susquehanna r., & contains a Baptist & a Methodist church, an academy, 6 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, and about 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 8 grist m., 20 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,905.

NICHOLSON, t., Fayette co., Pa. Drained by George's creeks & other small streams, entering the Monongahela r. on the W. Pop. 1853, 1,553.

NICHOLSON, p-t., Wyoming co., Pa., 161 N.E. Harrisburg, 268 W. Tunkannock mountain extends across its N. part. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 658; 1850, 727.

NICHOLSON'S MILLS, p. o., Jefferson co., Tenn.

NICHOLSON'S STORE, p. o., Choctaw co., Ala.

NICHOLSONVILLE, p. o., Putnam co., Ia.

NICHOLSVILLE, p. o., Clermont co., O.

NICHOLVILLE, p-v., Hopkinton t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 213 N.N.W. Albany. Situated on both sides of the E. branch of St. Regis r., & contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, 20 dwellings, and about 125 inhabitants.

NICKELSVILLE, p. o., Scott co., Va.

NICKELL'S MILLS, p-o., Monroe co., Va.

NICKOJACK, creek, Ga., issues from a cave 80 feet wide, 50 feet high, and 1½ m. long. The stream is 60 feet wide at the mouth of the cave.

NICKOLAI, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 58 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,320.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, called by the Malays *Pulo Sambillong* (9 islands), a group of isls. in the Indian O., S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40′ & 9° 30′ N., & lon. 92° 50′ & 94° E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra & Java. In the S. group, Great Nicobar has an area of 1,258 sq. m., & Little Nicobar 86 sq. m. Camorta, Chowry, & the other isls. of the N. group, are all smaller. They are all covered with trees & very fertile, yielding in abundance cocoa-nuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, & bamboos. Animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, & cats. Mean ann. temp. 70° Fahr. The islands are exposed to frequent hurricanes; the rainy season lasts 9 mos., & the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (Dec. to Feb.), renders them most unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. [Andaman, Denmark.]

NICOLA (SAN), 4 vills. of Naples.—I. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. Monteleone. Pop. 1,500.—II. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. Cotrone. Pop. 1,800.—III. Princip.-Ult., dist. Ariano. Pop. 1,300.—IV. T. di Lavoro, dist. Caserta. Pop. 2,500.—*San Nicolo* is a volcanic isl. (one of the Tremiti isls.), Adriatic Sea, which was in a state of activity in 1826.

NICOLAS (SAN), one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group. Lat 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. 6,000. Surface mntnous. The chief town, *San Nicolas*, has 1,400 inhabs., & is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd islands. The inhabs. manuf. cotton stuffs & hosiery.

NICOLAS, or NICOLAAS, (ST.), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 20 miles E. N. E. Ghent. Pop. 20,088. It has a fine town-hall, a church, with good paintings; an hospital, several orphan asylums, a prison, a large market place, tribunal of commerce, Latin & other public schools; manufs. of cotton, woollen, & silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, & tobacco; dye-houses, salt-refineries, breweries, & potteries; a market for flax, & annual fairs.

NICOLAS DU PORT, (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. E.S. E. Nancy, on lt. b. of the Meurthe. Pop. 3,182. It has extensive cotton-spinning, linen, & leather manufs. —II. a comm. & vill., dep. Manche, arr. Avranches. Pop. 1,028.—III. a comm. vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castel-Sarrasin, on left bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,607.—*St. Nicolas* is a headland & vill. of emp. Hayti, on the N.W. side of the island.

NICOLAUS, p. o., Sutter co., Cal.

NICOLET, co., Can. E. Situated centrally along the right bank of the St. Lawrence r. Area, 487 sq. ms. Drained by Nicolet r. & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Nicolet. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 16,515; sheep, 20,041; swine, 5,677; horses, 4,224; wheat, 81,901 bush. produced; rye, 4,129; Indian corn, 6,546; buckwheat, 19,532; barley, 5,067; oats, 267,763; potatoes, 80,425; peas, 16,938; tobacco, 15,578 pounds; wool, 44,424;—13 grist m., 16 saw m., 6 carding & fulling m., 1 ashery. Pop. 1851, 19,657.

NICOLET, p-v., capital Nicolet co., Can. E. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Nicolet r., 84 m. below Montreal. It contains a court house, Nicolet college, a Roman Catholic institution, the Canadian Institute, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic—10 stores, & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 1852, 3,695.

NICOLLET, county, Minnesota. Situated in the S. part of the ter. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. Drained by Crow r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, ———.

NICCOLET, river & lake, Utah Ter. The river rises in the Waysatch mntns., & after a N. & N.W. course of 200 m., enters Niccolet lake, a sheet of water about 30 m. in extent, which has no visible outlet.

NICOLO (SAN), the cap. town of the isl Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. Pop. 4,000. It is a bishop's see, & has a cathedral, built since 1820. [Nicola (San).]

NICOLOSI, a town of Sicily, intend. & 8 m. N.W. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,600.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Asia Minor. [Isnikmid.]

NICONZA, p-o., Miami co., Ia., 108, N. Indianapolis, 601 W.

NICOPOLIS, (Turk. *Nikopol*, anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. Sanj., on the Danube, 56 m. W. Rustchuk. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It was founded by Trajan, & occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, & further defended by a castle. It has some large edifices, mosques, baths, &c., but is generally ill-built, & its trade is not thriving. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund, 28th Sept., 1396.—II. an anc. city of Epirus, the remains of which, consisting of a theatre & an amphitheatre, are visible about 3 m. N. Prevesa.

NICOSIA, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, 14 m. N. E. Castrogiovanni. Pop. 13,000. It has sev. churches & convents, but few manufs., & trade in the cattle & corn of the fertile surrounding dist.—II. the cap. city of Cyprus. [Lefkosia.]

NICOTERA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. II., cap. cant., near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 m. S.W. Tropea. Pop. 3,800. It consists of an upper town, with a castle, & an episcopal palace, & a lower town, chiefly inhab. by fishermen. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

NICOYA, a peninsula, bay, river, & two towns of Costa Rica, C. A., the peninsula in lat. 9° 40′ N., lon. 85° W., bounding W.ward the bay which receives the river; & the two towns respectively, 76 ms. W.N.W., & 96 m. W. Cartago, the latter on the peninsula, with 3,000 inhabs., engaged in weaving, ship-building, and trading in sugar, &c.

NIDAU, or NYDAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 16 ms. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of the lake of Bienne. Pop. 1,228.

NIDD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W. N.W. Knaresborough. Area, 1,016 ac. Pop. 114.

NIDDA, a riv. of Cent. Germany, Hessen & Nassau territories, after a S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Maine at Hoechst, 6 m. W. Frankfurt.—II. a walled town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,871.

NIDGULL, a town of British India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 45 m. E. Chittledroog.

NIDOKI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 49 m. W.N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

NIEBLA, *Ilipa*, a decayed town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Huelva, on the Tinto. Pop. 983. It has a very ancient bridge, a ruined castle, & some other fortifications, & it is the cap. of a co., formerly a principality. Near it are extensive copper mines.

NIED, a riv., France & Rhenish Prussia, formed in dep. Moselle, by the union of two branches, 12 ms. E. N.E. Metz, flows N.N.E., & joins the Sarre, 6 ms. N. W. Sarrelouis. Length 45 m.

NIEDERBRONN, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 26 m. N.W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,707. It is pleasantly situated in a valley of the Vosges mntns., & has well frequented mineral springs, the water of which is collected into two basins covered with a stone pyramid. It has also estabs. for preparing steel & bar-iron, heavy articles of machinery, & large pieces of artillery.

NIEDERINGELHEIM, a mkt. town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish-Hesse, 9 ms. W.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 2,008.

NIEDERLAHNSTEIN, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 33 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, on the Lahn, near its mouth in the Rhine. Pop. 1,927.

NIEDERSTETTEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,509.

NIEDORP, two contiguous vills of the Netherlands, Holland, 9 m. N.E. Alkmaar. United pop. 1,446.

NIEFERN, & NIEHEIM, two small towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Enz, 19 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe, & having 1,279 inhabs.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 18 ms. E.N.E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,473.

NIEHL, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 6 ms. W. N.W. Cleves. Pop. 1,220.

NIEJIN, or NIESHIN, a town, Russia. [NEJIN.]

NIEMECZYN, or NIEMENTCHIN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 15 m. N.N.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

NIEMEGK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 27 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 2,340.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Minsk, flows N.W. through the gov. Grodno, between Vilna & Augustowo, & through E. Prussia, & under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Rass & Gilge mouths, 30 ms. W. Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 400 m. Princip. affls., the Vilia & Szeschuppe. It is always navigable, & is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober & Vistula; & near Tilsit, Napoleon & Alexander of Russia held a memorable interview on its waters in June 1807.

NIEMES, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 18 ms. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 3,336, who manufac. woollen, cotton, & linen stuffs, & paper.

NIEMIROV, a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 25 m. W. Zolkiev. Pop. 1,900.

NIEMOKSTZY, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Vilna, 15 m. W.N.W. Rosienna. Pop. 1,709.

NIEMTSCHITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 11 m. N.E. Wischau. Pop. 1,400.

NIENBURG, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. *Monch.* or *Kloster-Nienburg*, duchy Anhalt-Köthen, cap. dist., on the Saale, here joined by the Boder, and crossed by a bridge, 10 m. N.W Köthen. Pop. 1,900. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle.—II. Hanover, landr. & 30 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. co., Hoya, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge of stone, & joined by the Meerbach, on the Hanover & Bremen railroad. Pop. 4,100. It has manufs. of linen & vinegar, some trade in timber, & a transit trade by the river.—III. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 miles N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,000.

NIEPPES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, 13 m. E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,451, chiefly employed in potash & vinegar works.

NIERS, or NEERS, a river of Rhenish Prussia, & the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 m. joins the Maese, 2 m. W. Gennep.

NIERSTEIN, a market town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Rhine, 9 ms. S.S.E. Mayence. Pop. 2,201. In the vicinity numerous Roman coins have been found.

NIESKY, a vill. & Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 14 m. N.N.W. Görlitz, with a theological seminary, a museum, & manufs. of cotton stuffs. Pop. 640.

NIESUCHATSCHI, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 10 m. N.N.E. Kowel. Pop. 1,500.

NIEUWKERK, a town, Netherlands. [NYKERK.]

NIEUWPOORT, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Leck, 16 miles E. Rotterdam. Pop. 626.

NIEUWPORT, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the N. Sea, on which it has a small port, 19 ms. S. W. Ostend. Pop. 3,393, engaged in ship building, rope-making, & fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend & Bruges. It has been often besieged, & repeatedly taken by the English & French.

NIEUWVELD, a mountain range of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Beaufort, between lat. 32° & 33° S., and upwards of 10,000 feet in elevation.

NIEVRE, a small river of France, dep. Nievre, to which it gives its name, joins the Loire on rt. at Nevers. Course S.ward. Length 25 m.

NIEVRE, a dep. of France, in the centre, formed of the old prov. Nivernais, & part of Orleanais, between the deps. Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Cher, Loiret, & Yonne. Area, 2,691 sq. miles. Pop. 1851, 327,161. Surface mountainous & infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It was watered by the Loire, & its affl. the Allier, which separates it from the deps. Cher & Allier. The Yonne rises in the dep., & the canal of Nivernais connects it with the Loire. Minerals comprise iron, coal & marble. It has several mineral springs. A third part of its surface is covered with wood, which partly supplies Paris with fuel. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption: the wine is of good quality. Fruits & hemp are cultivated. Cattle & sheep are extensively reared. Chief industry in iron & steel works. Linen, porcelain, & jewellery, are manufactured. The dep. is divided into the ar ronds. Château-Chinon, Clamecy, Cosne, & Nevers, its princip. towns.

NIGDEH, *Cadyna*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., on a height, 47 miles N.E. Eregli. Pop. 5,000. It is the residence of a pasha, & has 3 fortresses, some mosques, & a Turkish college, some remarkable excavations, & various antiquities. The plain of Nigdeh extends S.W. from it for about 50 miles.

NIGER, a celebrated river of Western Africa, considered identical with the Joliba or Quorra, rises in the Kong mountains, near lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 9° 45′ W., 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. It flows N.E., & has a general bend E. & S. through Soudan & Guinea, to the Bight of Benin (G. of Guinea), which it enters by a delta, between lat. 4° & 6° N., & lon. 5° & 7 E., after a course loosely estimated at 2,500 m. Almost the whole of its course has been traced by Park and Lander, & 100 m. from its supposed source it has been found navigable for large canoes; in its lower part it is in some places impeded by shoals, though varying from 1 to 5 miles in width, & often deep enough for moderate-sized vessels. Principal mouths, the New Calabar, Bonny, Nun, Forcados, & Benin rivs. Chief tributaries, the Sacatoo & Chadda rivers. The scenery near the Delta of the Niger is of the wildest forest character. The only entrance yet discovered is narrow & very difficult. All attempts to ascend the river have failed, chiefly from the extreme insalubrity of the climate. The last expedition, under Captain Allen, in 1841, consisted of 3 steamers, fitted out by the British gov. at an expense of 65,000*l*.

NIGG, two marit. pas. of Scotl.—I. co. Kincardine, opposite Aberdeen. Area, 3,376 ac. Pop. 1,841.—II. cos. Ross & Cromarty, occupying a peninsula between the firths of Moray & Cromarty, 24 m. N. Cromarty. Area, 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,457. On the coast are traces of a fort of the 12th cent., & some obelisks, with hieroglyphics.

NIGHTS PRAIRIE, p. o., Hamilton co., Ill.

NIGRITIA, or SOUDAN, a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded E. by Kordofan, S. by the parallel of lat. 6° N., W. by Senegambia, & N. by the desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake

Tchad & Lake Fittre, & the N. the course of the Upper Niger. From the meagre accounts of travellers, the greater part of the surface appears to be flat, except in the S., where it is said to be hilly.

NIGUA, a small marit. town of Hayti, on it S. coast. 10 m. S.W. San Domingo, & near the mouth of the r. Nigua, in the Caribb. Sea.

NIJAR-Y-HUEBRO, a t. of Spain, prov. & 13 m. E. N.E. Almeria. Pop. 5,820, who manuf. horsecloths, &c.

NIJNII, or NIJNEI—for places with this prefixed name, not under mentioned, see NISHNII.

NIJNII-NOVGOROD (vulg. *Nijegorod*), a gov. of Central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N., & lon. 41° 40′ & 46° 38′ E., having E. the gov. Kasan S. Tambov, Simbirsk, & Penza, W. Vladimir, & N. Kostroma. Area, 18,636 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,178,200. Surface mostly level: soil very fertile. Principal rivers the Volga, with its affls. the Oka, Betlauga, & Piana. Forests are extensive, the produce of corn considerably exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are cultivated in large quantities, & great numbers of cattle & horses are reared. Manufs. of coarse linens, canvass, cordage, &c., are considerable, as are also the iron works, distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, glass works, &c. Principal exports are corn & flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvass, cordage, iron, timber, potash, & glass. The gov. is subdivided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Nishnii-Novgorod, Balachna, & Arsamas.

NIJNII (or NISHNII) NOVGOROD, NIJEGOROD, or NIGNII, a town of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near the angle formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, 265 m. E.N.E. Moscow. Lat. 56° 19′ 42″ N., lon. 44° 0′ 58″ E. Stationary pop. about 25,000, but at the time of its great fair, from 200,000 to 300,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe & Asia. It consists of an upper & a lower town, the former, or citadel, on a height S. the Volga, is imposing in appearance, & has some good streets, 2 cathedrals, the government offices, several convents, public schools, & churches, with an obelisk, 76 feet in height. The lower town extending, on flat ground, along the Volga, is chiefly built of wood, & communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are some vast iron & stone bazaars, erected by the emperor Alexander, divided into various sections for separate goods, & surrounded by the rivers & a canal. Here is held the largest fair in the world, for 8 weeks from the 1st of July annually (removed to N. Novgorod from Macariev, on the Volga, in 1817), & at which, in 1839, the goods sold were estimated to amount in value to 160,597,000 rubles, or about £30,000,000, (*Schnitzler, &c.*) Of this amount Russian home produce stood for 122,557,000 rubles, manufactured goods from the rest of Europe & colonial produce, 15,935,000 do., & Asiatic produce 23,005,000 do. Nijnii-Novgorod has ecclesiastical & military academies, various other public institutions, & some manufs. of linens & leather. Steamers were established on the Volga to Astrakhan in 1820, & by the Kama to Perm, in 1847.

NIJNY TAGILSK, a town of Russia, in the Ural mountains, gov. & 155 m. E. Perm, chief Zavod of the Demidoff family, is well built, & has hospitals, schools, an observatory, extensive forges, & manufs. of machinery. Pop. 22,000.

NIKISH, or NIKSIKI, a vill. of Montenegro, cap. dist. of same name, 34 m. N.E. Cattaro, on the boundary line between Montenegro & Herzegovina. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

NIKITA, a vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 26 m. S. Simferopol. It has a fine imperial garden, in which exotics are raised.—*Nikitinskaia* is a mkt. town, gov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Orenburg.

NIKITOVKA, two mkt. towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 84 m. W.N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Voronej, 30 m. E.N.E. Valyki. Pop. 1,400.

NIKLAS (ST.), a town, Hungary. [Miklos St.]

NIKOLAIEV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 39 m. N.N.W. Kherson, at the confl. of the Ingul & the Bug, 20 m. above the mouth of the latter, in the estuary of the Dnieper. Pop. (excluding suburbs) 12,000. It was founded in 1790, is enclosed by walls, well built, & is the station of a Russian admiral & fleet. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town hall, admiralty house, with museums & library, schools for pilots, & for the daughters of soldiers, an observatory, hospitals, and docks.

NIKOLAIKEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, on the Lake Spirding, 12 m. E.S.E. Sensburg. Pop. 2,040.

NIKOLSBURG, or MIKULOW, a town of Moravia, circ. & 28 m. S. Brünn. Pop. 8,000, among whom are many Jews. It has a splendid castle, & grounds belonging to Prince Dietrichstein, with a library of 20,000 vols., many valuable MSS., & collections of natural history; a philosophical academy, & several other public schools, & manufactures of woollen cloth, and other stuffs.

NIKOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 194 m. E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Jug. Pop. 1,000.

NIKOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 67 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. Pop. 3,470.

NIKOPOLI, a town of Turkey. [Nicopolis.]

NIKSAR, *Neo-Cæsarea*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 30 m. N.E. Tokat, on the route to Erzeroum. It stands on a gentle eminence at the foot of a more N. range of mntns. surrounded by orchards; it comprises about 600 Turk, 120 Armenian, & 60 Greek houses, & has a citadel containing the chief bazaars & buildings.

NIKULINO, some small places in Russia, gov. Iver, E. Staritza; & Russian Poland, gov. Moghilev, N.E. Babinovitshi.

NILE, p. o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

NILE, *Nilus*, a great river of E. Africa, formed by the union of the *Bahr-el-Abiad* (White river), and the *Bahr-el-Azrek* (Blue river). The first, which is regarded as the true Nile, is supposed to rise on the E. edge of the table-land of E. Africa, about lat. 2° S., lon. 34° E., but its source is unknown. Expeditions sent by the Pacha of Egypt in 1840-2 traced it to lat. 4° 42′ N., in lon. 30° 58′ E. Here the navigation was interrupted by a ledge of rock; it flows generally N., with a width of from 1 to 2 m., & joins the Bahr-el-Azrek at Khartum in Nubia (lat. 15° 37′ N.). The second rises in Abyssinia in lat. 10° 59′ 25″ N., lon. 36° 55′ 39″ E. It flows N. 55 m., when it enters Lake Dembeah on the S.W.; emerging from the lake on the S.E. it flows in the form of a curve first S., then W. & N.W., traversing in its course several mountain chains, & descending by numerous falls into the plains of Nubia, where it passes Sennaar. Its confluence with the Bahr-el-Abiad forms the Nile, which from this point flows N. E., N. & N.W. past Halfay, Shendy, & Berber, to lat. 19° 20′, where it turns to the S.W., forming a wide curve called the great bend. In lat. 18° it again turns N.ward & continues in a northerly direction past Dongola, Girgeh, Siout, & Cairo, to its mouth, near Assouan, & from the junction of its head streams to its delta, its basin is formed by two parallel chains of mntns, which in some places close upon it & form rapids, & in others open up & leave fine plains between them & the river. It forms the first cataract (in ascending) near Essouan, lat. 24° 10′ N.; the 2d being in lat. 21° 52′ 20″ N.; & the 3d in lat. 19° 40′ N. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia, they are less so in Middle Egypt, & absolutely flat in the Delta. From Essouan to the sea, the average fall is 2 inches to a mile, & its mean velocity is about 3 m. an hour. Its length from supposed source, following its bends to the sea, is about 3,000 m. (direct distance 2,300 m.) The delta of the Nile commences in lat. 30° 7′ N., where its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean, over a space of 120 m.; the two principal mouths are the W. or Rosetta branch, & the E. or Damietta branch. The others are the Bourlos and Dibe mouths. The system of the Nile is an anomaly among rivers; in ascending its course no affl. is met with for 1,400 m., the first being the Atbara in Nubia, which joins it on the right, 27 m. S. Berber. It is the only great tropical riv., which by its periodical inundations, fertilizes a country surrounded throughout a great part of its course, by sandy deserts. The waters begin to rise in June, & they subside in September. [Egypt.] From time immemorial the Egyptians have made use of canals for the purpose of extending the inundations. The rise of the Nile appears due to the periodical rains which fall in the tropical regions of Africa from June to September. In Upper Egypt the swelling of the river amounts to about 30 feet, and at Cairo to 24 feet, perpendicular.

NILES, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 10 S.E. Auburn, 169 W. Albany, 329 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & sandy loam. It has Owasco lake on the W., & Skaneateles

lake on the E. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., a distillery, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,234; 1850, 2,053.

NILES, t., Scioto co., O.

NILES, p. o., Trumbull co., O.

NILES, p. t., Berrian co., Mich., 182 W.S.W. Detroit, 627 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. The v. is pleasantly situated on the E. side of St. Josephs r., & on the Michigan Central r. r., 191 m. from Detroit, 91 from Chicago. It contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—9 stores, a branch of the university, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,091 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,420; 1850, 1,600.

NILES, p. t., Delaware co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 924.

NILES, p. o., Cook co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 408.

NILKANTHA, a town of Nepaul, 37 m. N. Khatmandoo, & greatly resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.—*Nilan* is a vill. of Tibet, on an affluent of the Upper Ganges, lat. 31° 6′ N., lon. 78° 59′ E. & 11,127 feet above the sea.

NIMAR, a dist. of India, betwen the Vindhyan and Sautpoora mntn. ranges, & comprising most part of the Indore dom., with portions of the British, Gwalior, Dhar, Dewass, & other territories. Area, 7,000 sq. m. Estimated pop. 250,000. Annual value of exports and imports about 28,000*l* each. Principal towns Mundlesir and Mheysur, on the Nerbudda.

NIMBURG (Boh. *Wiezemilow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on an isl. formed by the Elbe, 16 m. S.S.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,700.

NIMEGUEN, or NIMEGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, cap. dist., on lt. b. of the Waal, here crossed by a flying bridge, 9½ m. S. Arnhem. Pop. 21,182. It has a hilly site, & is irregularly built; public edifices comprise some Roman and Carlovingian defensive works, with a fine old townhouse, & some handsome churches. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, agricultural commission, a branch of the society of public good, & has an extensive manuf. of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue, glue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, & is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794.

NIMES (improperly *Nismes*), *Nemassus*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Gard, on the railroad from Beaucaire to Cette, & at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 m. N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 47,215. The town is small, ill built, & much inferior to its suburbs. It has a gothic cathedral, an old citadel, & a fine promenade. No town in France has so many fine Roman remains: the most remarkable of these are the amphitheatre (*les Arènes*), 437 ft. long, 332 ft. broad, & 70 feet high, the beautiful Corinthian temple called the *Maison-carrée*, which is restored, & the interior serves for a museum of antiquities; & the ruins of a magnificent nymphæum or bath, called *the temple of Diana*; 10 m. N.E. are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct called the *Pont-du-Gard*. It has a chamber of commerce, a university academy for the deps. Gard, Ardèche, Lozere, & Vaucluse; a modernized cathedral, a bishop's palace, & theatre, national college, seminary, normal school, & a library of 30,000 vols. It has important manufs. of silk, cotton & woollen goods, bonnets & shawls, & a trade in grain & medicinal plants. Nimes is a very ancient town, having been subjugated by the Romans, 120 years B. C.; it was successively ravaged by the Franks, Vandals, & Normans. In the 14th century it was ruined by civil & religious wars. It rose from its ashes by the aid of Francis I., but in the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. Nimes is the birth place of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco (*tabacum Nicotiana*) into France.

NIMFI, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, about 28 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, & near which the monument hewn by order of Sesostris, & described by Herodotus, has recently been discovered. It consists of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in bas-relief on the face of a rock.

NIMISHILLEN, t., Stark co., O. Surface level; soil fertile. The natural growth is beech & sugar maple. Watered by Nimishillen creek. Pop. 1840, 1,927; 1850, 2,587.

NIMISILLA, p-v., Franklin t., Summit co., O., 121 N.E. Columbus, 37 W. It contains a Lutheran church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

NIMMON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Delaware co., O., 36 N. Columbus, 4 W.

NIMPTSCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 29 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Lohe. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by walls, & is one of the most ancient towns of Silesia.

NIMROD, p. o., Copiah co., Miss.

NINE CORNERS, p. o., Cayuga co. N. Y.

NINE EAGLES, p. o., Decatur co., Iowa.

NINEHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 14 m. N. Wellington. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 349.

NINE MILE, p. o., Bledsoe co., Tenn.

NINE MILE PRAIRIE, p-o., Perry co., Ill., 156 S. Springfield, 831 W.

NINE POINTS, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

NINETY SIX, p. o. & sta., Abbeville co., S. C., on the Greenville & Columbia railroad, 75 miles from Columbia.

NINEVEH, p-v., Colesville t., Broome co., N. Y., 116 W.S.W. Albany, 310 W. Situated on the W. side of Susquehanna river, and contains a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, & about 150 inhabitants.

NINEVEH, p-o., Warren co., Va., 146 N.N.W. Richmond, 77 W.

NINEVEH, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 854; 1850, 720.

NINEVEH, p-v., Johnson co., Ia., 28 S. Indianapolis, 587 W. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,649.

NINEVEH, p. o., Adair co., Mo.

NINEVEH, a famous city of antiquity, the ruins of which occupy an extensive space, around the vill. Nunia, on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, & 275 m. N.N.W. the ruins of Babylon. At Nimroud, numerous remains of antiquity have been discovered by the excavations of Layard.

NINFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.W. Battle. Area, 2,554 ac. Pop. 570.

NING-HIA, & NING-KOUE, two cities of China, cap. deps.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the Great Wall, 210 m. N.N.E. Lan-Tchou.—II. prov. Ngan-hoei, on an affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang, 75 m. S. Nanking, & having extensive manufs. of paper.

NINGO, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Acera, adjacent to which latter is the village Little Ningo.

NINGOUTA, a considerable town of Manchooria, on an affl. of the Amoor, 145 m. N.E. Kirin-oola, & stated to have been the original seat of the reigning dynasty of China.

NING-PO, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, & one of the 5 ports recently opened to foreign trade, on the Takia, or Ning-po river, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 m. E.S.E. Hang-chow-foo, on a tongue of land at the influx of an affl. into the river, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Lat. 29° 54′ N., lon. 121° 32′ 30″ E. Pop. estimated at between 200,000 & 300,000. The city, 6 m. in circ., enclosed by walls 25 feet in height, & entered by 6 gates, is surrounded by a fine plain covered with vills. & watercourses. It has well-supplied shops, a temple of large size, hexagonal tower, 150 feet high; a missionary hospital, opened in 1845; an active trade in junk-building, & a large manuf. of silks for export to Japan. It has been reported that about 670 junks come to it ann. from Shan-tung & Leao-tong, with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, & silk; 560 from Fo-kien & Hai-nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, & dye-woods; from Canton & the Straits, some vessels; & from the interior about 4,000 small craft yearly; the total imports being estimated at $7,650,000 ann. It exports large quantities of wood and charcoal to Shang-hai, the trade of which port it has crippled, from being by several days nearer to the green tea dists. It was taken by the British, without resistance, in 1841, when was captured a ponderous bell, now in the British Museum.

NINIANS (ST.), (vulg. *St. Ringans*), a pa. of Scotland, co. & 2 m. S. Stirling. Area, 70 sq. m. Pop. 9,851. It contains the vills. St. Ninians & Bannockburn, at which tartans, woollen stuffs, leather, & nails are manuf., & it has several productive coal mines. In this pa. three memorable battles were fought; 1st, on

13th Sept., 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English, whom they totally routed; 2d, the famous battle of Bannockburn; & 3d, June 11th, 1488, in which James III. of Scotland was defeated & killed by his insurgent nobles.

NINOVE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 20 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 4,500. It has a fine abbey & church; breweries and manufactures of linen yarn.

NIO, *Ios*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. & 17 m. S.W. Naxos. Area, 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,700. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. Surface mutnous. & rugged, & not enough corn is raised for home consumption; but some cotton, oil, wine, & honey, are produced. Homer is stated to have died, and been buried here, but of his tomb no vestiges remain. On the W. side of the island is the town Nio, with the best harbor in the Archipelago, & some remains of the ancient *Ios*.

NIONS, a town of France. [NYONS.]

NIORT, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 m. E.N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 16,860. It is agreeably situated on the slopes of two hills, enclosed by well-planted promenades. It has an anc. castle, a Gothic church built by the English; a market hall, 2 hospitals, barracks, a theatre, large public library, public baths, a communal college, athenæum, & botanic garden, with manufs. of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, & confectionery; it is an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde, timber, wool, hides, & cattle.

NIPHON, the principal island of Japan, lat. of S. part. 33° 26′ N., & lon. 135° 36′ E., separated N. by the Strait of Matsmai from the island Jesso, S. by narrow straits from the isls. Kiusiu & Sikokf, & S.W. from Corea by the Strait of Corea, 120 m. across. Shape irregular; length about 850 m., breadth varies to 200 m. Pop. uncertain. Shores steep, & greatly indented by inlets. A mntn. chain traverses the isl. lengthways, its principal peak, Fusi, rising to 12,000 feet in height, but its elevation is mostly moderate, & its slopes are cultivated with care. Niphon contains the principal river of Japan, the sacred lake Fakonea, & several volcanoes. Products comprise wheat, barley, buckwheat, almonds, figs, pepper, ginger, tobacco, cotton, & camphor, with pearls, ambergris, an excellent breed of horses, gold, silver, copper, coal, naphtha, & porcelain clays. It is subdivided into 53 provs.; in it are Yeddo & Miako, the two caps. of Japan, and the seaport towns, Osaki, Fitats, and Foyama.

NIPISSING (LAKE), Can. W., is on the N.E. side of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it & the Ottawa river. Shape irregular; shores bold. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 35 m. It contains many isls., & discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French river, the navigation of which is, however impeded by numerous rapids; but E.ward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little river, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

NIPPENOSE, p-t., Lycoming co., Pa., 96 N. Harrisburg, 206 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. Nippenose cr. runs on its W. boundary, & the N. branch of the Susquehanna r. on its N. border. It has a grist mill, 2 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 319; 1850, 351.

NIRGUA, a town of Venezuela, S. A., prov. Carabobo, 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia.

NIRIS, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 85 m. E. Shiraz, with manufs. of arms, & iron mines.

NISHAPOOR, a city of Persia, prov. Khorassan, & in one of its finest valleys, 40 m. W.S.W. Meshid. Pop. estimated at 8,000. It is enclosed by a rampart & trench, about 2 m. in circuit. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, raised from mines about 40 m. W.N.W. Iron & salt are also products of its district.

NISHNEBATONA, r., Mo., a small r., rises in Iowa & enters the Missouri r. on the N. side, in the N.W. corner of the state of Missouri.

NISHNEDEWITZK, a town of Russia, gov. & 33 m. W.S.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1,900.

NISHNII-DEVITZK, a town of Russia, gov. & 34 m. W.S.W. Voroniej, cap. circ. Pop. 1,900.

NISHNII-LOMOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 63 m. N.W. Penza. Pop. 6,990. It has an annual fair in July, for leather, furs, wax, & drugs.

NISHNII-NOVGOROD. [NIJNII-NOVGOROD.]

NISHOWRA, a large vill. of India, Punjab, 37 m. N.W. Lahore.

NISI, a river of Sicily, intend. Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Alí, after an E. course of 10 m.; on its banks are the vill. Fiume di Nisi, & some productive, though now unwrought mines of copper, lead, alum, silver, & marcasite.—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 7 m. W. Calamata, in an unhealthy neighborhood.

NISIB, or NIZEEB, a vill. of N. Syria, pash. & 63 m. N.E. Aleppo, W. the Euphrates, & where Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish force in 1839.

NISIBIN, or NIZIBIN, a town or vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 90 m. S.E. Diarbekir. It has an anc. triumphal arch, a church of St. James, & some other antiquities.

NISITA, *Nesis*, an isl. of Naples, 3 m. S.E. Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment.

NISKAYUNA, p-t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 4 E. Schenectady, 12 N.W. Albany. Surface moderately hilly, along the Mohawk r., which bounds it on the N., but more level & sandy toward the S. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 693; 1850, 783.

NISMES, a city of S. France. [NIMES.]

NISQUALLY, r., Washington Ter., rises in the Cascade range of mts., and flowing west enters the head of Puget's Sound.

NISQUALLY, v., Lewis co., Wash. Ter. Situated on a plain elevated 200 feet above the waters of Puget's Sound, which line forms a convenient harbor. The v. consists of the buildings of Fort Nisqually, & 8 or 10 log houses.

NISSA, *Naissus*, a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, an affl. of the E. Morava, 130 m. S.E. Belgrade. Pop. 4,000.

NISSAVA, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 m., joins the Morava, 8 m. W. Nissa.

NISSOURI (EAST), t., Oxford co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,210.

NISSOURI (WEST), t., Middlesex co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,832.

NISSUM-FIORD, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jütland, amt. & 15 m. N. Rinkioping, 13 m. in length, by 4 in breadth, & with the vill. S. Nissum on its S. side.

NISTELRODE, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,136.

NITH, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Ayr, & after a S.E. course of about 60 m., past New Cumnock, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Thornhill, & Dumfries, joins Solway Firth, 8 m. S. Dumfries, by an estuary 5 m. in width. Principal affls. the Skaar & Cairn from the W. Its valley, Nithsdale, forms the W. part of co. Dumfries.

NITHBURG, p. v., N. Easthope t., Perth co., Can. W. It has a church, 4 stores, 2 flouring m., an oatmeal m., a saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

NITI-GHAUT, a pass across the Himalaya, between Tibet & the British dist. Kumaon, & in one part, 16,814 feet in elev. The village Niti, on its S. side, is in lat. 30° 47′ N., lon. 79° 56′ E.

NITON, a pa. of the Isl. of Wight, at its S. extremity, 8 m. S. Newport. Area, 1,397 ac. Pop. 684.

NITTANY, p-o., Centre co., Pa., 93 N.W. Harrisburg, 185 W.

NIVE, a river of S. France, dep. B. Pyrenées, rises in the Pyrenees, 10 m. S. St.-Jean-pied-du-Port, after a N.N.W. course of 45 m. past St. Jean & Ustaritz, joins the Adour close to Bayonne.

NIVELLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 25 m. E.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,570.—II. a river rising within the limits of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the abbey of Urdache, & thence flowing N.W. 20 m., through dep. B. Pyrenees into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean-de-Luz, near which the British army, under Wellington, crossed the Nivelle, after carrying the French posts, November, 1813.

NIVELLES (Flem. *Nyvel*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond., 17 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 7,926. It has a fine church, with a colossal statue of Jean-de-Nivelle; manfs. of woollen stuffs, coarse lace, cotton & linen cloths.

NIVERNAIS, an old prov. of France, near its centre, now composing the dep. Nievre, & part of Cher.

The canal of Nivernais, 45 m. in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne & the Seine.

NIVERVILLE, v., Kinderhook t., Columbia co., N. Y., 29 S. Albany. It contains a cotton fac., a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., a store and about 100 inhab.

NIVILLAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 27 m. S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,890.

NIXBURGH, p-v., Coosa co., Ala., 129 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 812 W.

NIXDORF (GROSS), a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 5,090. It has manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, & mineral baths.—*Klein Nixdorf* is an adjacent village.

NIZA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, comarca & 21 m. N.W. Portalegree, near the Tagus. Pop. 2,250.—II. (or *Nitza*), a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, on the bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

NIZAMPATAM, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 30 m. S.S.E. Guntoor, with an active coasting trade.

NIZAM'S DOMINION, India, Deccan, subsid. to the British, occupies nearly the centre of the peninsula of India, between lat. 15° & 21° 10′ N., & lon. 75° & 82° E., having N.E. the Berar dom., & on other sides the Brit. presids. Madras & Bombay, with N.-ward, the Saugur Nerbudda dists. of the Bengal presidency. Estimated area nearly 88,900 sq. m., & pop. about 9,500,000. On the N. it is enclosed by the Sautpoorah mntn. ranges, & S.E.ward by the E. ghauts, & it is traversed by the Godavery & Kistnah rivers, with their affls., all which have more or less an E.ward course. Principal cities, Hyderabad, the cap., Kurnool, Arungabad, & Ellichpoor. The sovereign and court are Mohammedan. The bad financial management in this state has long rendered it one of the worst governed in India.

NIZIER (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*de Fornas*), dep. Loire, 16 m. S. Montbrison. Pop. 1,276.—II. (*d'Azergues*), a mkt. town, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 14 m. W.N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,869.—III. (*de Bouchoux*), dep. Ain, 17 m. S.W. Bourg. Pop. 1,665.

NIZZA, a city of Italy. [NICE.]

NIZZA-MONFERRATO, a town of Piedmont, div. & 17 m. S.W. Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 4,376. It has some industry in silk-spinning, & a brisk trade in wine, raised in its neighborhood.

NJURUNDA, a river of Sweden, læn Hernosand, after an E. course of 170 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 m. S.E. Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village & harbor of Njurunda.

NOAH, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 31 S.E. Indianapolis, 559 W.

NOAILLES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 900.

NOAKOTÉ (*nava cota*, "the new fort"), a town, N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 17 m. N.W. Khatmandoo.

NOALE, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 14 m. N.E. Padua, cap. dist. Pop. 3,300.

NOANAGUR, & NOAPOORA, two towns of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom.; the former in prov. Gujerat, 22 m. S.W. Jooria, enclosed by walls, & having some manufs. of cloth & dye-works; the latter 60 m. E. Surat.

NOANK, p-v., New London co., Ct., 52 S.E. Hartford, 361 W. It has a Baptist church and 150 inhab.

NOBBER, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 12 m. N.N.W. Navan. Area, 10,488 ac. Pop. 3,757; do. of vill. 349.

NOBEND-JAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, N. of Kazeroon.

NOBLE, co., O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 395 sq. m. Drained by Duck creek, a tributary of the Ohio. Surface undulating, partly hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Sarahsville. Taken from Morgan, Monroe, & Guernsey in 1851.

NOBLE, co., Ia. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Surface partly level, partly hilly; soil a rich loam mixed with sand. Drained by Elkhart and Tippecanoe rivers. Capital, Augusta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $182,296; wheat, 69,802 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 206,295; oats, 56,715; wool, 21,525 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp.; a printing office, a weekly newspaper published;—5 churches; 84 sch.s, 1,844 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,752; 1850, 7,946.

NOBLE, t., Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1850, 309.

NOBLE, t., Defiance co., O. Drained by Tiffin's cr. Pop. 1850, 538.

NOBLE, t., Noble co., O. Drained by Buffalo cr. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,502; 1850, 1,702.

NOBLE, t., Rush co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,491; 1850, 1,386.

NOBLE, p-v., cap. of Noble co., Ia., 159 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 578 W. Situated in Augusta v., a little N.E. of Elkhart r. It has 1 store, cap. $5,000; 1 grist m., 1 saw m.; 2 schools, 16 scholars. Pop. 240.

NOBLE, t., Wabash co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 454; 1850, 3,489.

NOBLE, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 743.

NOBLE, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 745.

NOBLE, t., Laporte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 944.

NOBLE, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 595.

NOBLE, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,013.

NOBLE, t., Branch co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 451.

NOBLEBOROUGH, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 32 S.E. Augusta, 600 W. Situated on the E. side of Damariscotta pond & river. The outlet of Damariscotta pond affords water power, where are mills. At the bridge, at the head of navigation on Damariscotta r., is a considerable v., which has several stores. Ship building is extensively carried on, on the r. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 11 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,210; 1850, 1,408.

NOBLE CENTRE, p. o., Branch co., Mich.

NOBLE IRON WORKS, p. o., Noble co., Ia.

NOBLESTOWN, p-v., Fayette t., Alleghany co., Pa., 10 S.W. Pittsburg, 214 W. Harrisburg, 238 W. Sit. on a branch of Chartier's cr., & contains a Scotch Seceders church, 3 stores, a steam grist m., a saw m., & 250 inhab.

NOBLESVILLE, v., New Lisbon t., Otsego co., N. Y., 75 W. Albany. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, a grist m., and about 75 inhabitants.

NOBLESVILLE, p-v., capital of Hamilton co., Ia., 29 N.E. Indianapolis, 574 W. Situated on the E. bank of the W. fork of White r. It contains a courthouse, 3 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores; a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,644 inhabitants. There are in the t. exclusive of the v. 664 inhab.

NOBLEVILLE, p. o., Noble co., O.

NOBRA, a division of Middle Tibet, elevation mostly above 11,000 feet, but populous, well cultivated, and having a fort & vill. in lat. 34° 38′ N., lon. 77° 10′ E.

NOCERA, *Nuceria Camellaria*, a decayed town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 21 m. E. Perugia. Pop. 1,114. In antiquity it was famous for a manuf. of wooden vessels. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded A.D. 402. Near it are some mineral baths.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calab Ult. I., 11 m. N.W. Nicastro. Pop. 2,300.

NOCERA DEI PAGANI, *Nuceria Alfaterna*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the Sarno, 8 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 7,400. It stands at the foot of a hill, overlooked by the citadel & walls of the ancient city, has some monasteries, a hospital, cavalry barracks, several public schools, and manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics.

NOCHAWAY, p. o., Randolph co., Ga.

NOCI, a town of Naples, prov. & 29 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 6,000. It has a large hospital, & an active trade in wine, oil, silk, & corn.

NOCKAMIXON, t., Bucks co., Pa., 14 N., Doylestown, 40 N. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. Delaware riv. runs on its E. border, & has banks composed of high perpendicular rocks of red sandstone, below which are some extensive swamps. Gallows run flows into the Delaware on its N. Boundary. It has 7 potteries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,057; 1850, 2,445.

NOCKHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 539.

NOCTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area, 5,340 ac. Pop. 510.

NODAWAY, r., Mo., rises in Iowa, & after a course of about 200 m., enters the Missouri r. on the E. side, in the N.W. part of the state.

NODAWAY, co., Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 710 sq. m. Surface diversified; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Little Platte & Nodaway rivers, tributaries of the Missouri. Capital, Marysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $79,-

402; wheat, 10,208 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 167,113; oats, 16,485; wool, 7,487 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,118.

NODAWAY, p. o., Page co., Iowa.

NODAWAY, p-t., Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,667.

NODDFA, a tnshp. of Wales, co. Montgomery. Pop. 533.

NOEL (or *Mouli*), an isl. off the S.W. coast of Java. —II. an isl., Pacific, S. of the Sandwich group.

NOELGUNGE, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. Onde, 15 m. W.S.W. Lucknow. It has a manuf. of brass vessels.

NOGAISK, or OBITOCHNEJ, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the Sea of Azov, 65 m. S.S.E. Orikhov. Pop. 3,000, mostly Nogais Tartars.

NOGARO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Midou, 32 m. W.N.W. Auch. Pop. 1,300.

NOGAT, the E. arm of the river Vistula, at its delta in W. Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 m. N. Marienwerder, & after a N.N.E. course of 33 m., enters the Frische-haff by several mouths.

NOGENT, several comms. & towns of France, the principal being—I. (*le Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 3,020.—II. (*le Roi*), dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Dreux, on lt. b. of the Eure. Pop. 1,320.—III. a town, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Langres. Pop. 2,834. It is the centre of brisk manufs. of cutlery.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Eure-et-Loir, 31 m. W.S.W. Chartres, on the Huine. Pop. 5,860. It is built in a curious form, having only 4 streets with a meadow in the centre. It has a comm. college at the foot of a height crowned by the ruins of a huge ancient fortress, which was inhabited by Sully. Nogent was taken by the English in 1428.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 29 m. W.N.W. Troyes, on lt. b. of the Seine, and on the railr. to Montereau. Pop. 3,487. It has considerable trade in timber for the provisioning of Paris, & flour mills. Near it are the ruins of Paraclet, a monastery founded by Abelard in the 12th century. It was taken by the Allies in 1814.—II. *N.-sur-Marne*, a comm. & vill., dep. Seine, 5 m. E. Paris, on rt. b. of the Marne, with manufs. of chemical products, & a steam engine for supplying the water of the Marne to the neighboring cantons. Pop. 2,834.

NOHOVALL, or NOUGHILL, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, cos. Westmeath and Longford, about 4 m. W.N.W. Ballymore. Area, 15,152 ac. Pop. 4,480.—II. (*N.-Daly*), Munster, cos. Cork & Kerry, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Mill street. Area, 17,373 ac. Pop. 3,954. —III. co. Cork, 4 m. E. Kinsale. Area, 2,568 ac. Pop. 1,175, of whom 142 are in the vill.—IV. (*N.-Kerry*), co. Kerry, 2¼ m. W. Castle-Island. Area, 3,204 ac. Pop. 944.—V. co. Clare, about 2 m. N.E. Kilfenora. Area, 4,661 ac. Pop. 450.

NOIRMOUTIERS, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, dep. Vendée, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, length 12 m., greatest breadth 3 m. It has rich saline marshes; soil very fertile, especially in a part which is 14 feet below the level of the sea, & is defended by dykes. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, and by the Vendeans in 1793. This island forms a canton in the arr. Sables, cap. *Noirmoutiers*, on the N.E. coast, with a fortress & a harbor. Pop. 2,338.

NOISY-LE-SEC., a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, on a height, with a station on the Paris & Strasbourg r. r., 5 m. N.N.E. Paris. Pop. 1,170.

NOJA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. & 9 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 5,400.—II. prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Tursi. Pop. 1,350.

NOJOSHING, v., Milwaukee co., Wis., 4 m., S. Milwaukee, and contains a Roman Catholic church, and a monastery and nunnery, and 250 inhabitants.

NOKAY, river, Minn., a small tributary of the Mississippi, entering on its left bank.

NOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area, 794 ac. Pop. 149.

NOLA, a city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 m. E.N.E. Naples, in a wide & fertile plain. Pop. 5,400. It has 16 churches, several convents, 2 hospitals, a royal college and seminary, large cavalry barracks, an old palace, & a large market-place. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, & was the place where Augustus & M. Agrippa died. But it has few remains of antiquity, all its marbles having been used for the construction of modern buildings.

NOLACHUKY, r., N. C. & Tenn., rises on the W. side of the Blue Ridge, in N. C., flowing into Tenn., it enters French Broad r.

NOLAND'S FERRY, p-o., Loudon co., Va., 161 N. Richmond, 42 W. Situated a little above the mouth of Monocacy r.

NOLANSVILLE, p. v., Bell co., Tex.

NOLAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Cuzance, 10 m. W.S.W. Beaune. Pop. 2,104. It has manufs. of hats & leather.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Nievre, 11 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,730.

NOLENSVILLE, p. v., Williamson co., Tenn., 17 S. by E. Nashville, 693 W.

NOLI, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, prov. & 8 m. S.S.W. Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1,975.

NOLIN, r., Ky., a tributary of Green r.

NOLIN, p. o., Hardin co., Ky., 89 S. W. Frankfort, 631 W.

NOLINSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 62 m. S. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Kurchum. Pop. 1,870.

NOLSOE, one of the Færoe isls., E. of Sandoe, 6 m. in length by 2 in breadth, with a village.

NOLTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Area, 1,504 ac. Pop. 245.

NOLYE, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 29 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

NO MAN'S LAND, island, Dukes co., Mass., lies off the S. W. end of Martha's vineyard, 7 S. Gayhead. It consists chiefly of a mass of rocks.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Durango, Mexico, 60 m. E. Durango. Pop. 6,800. Near it are some rich silver mines.—II. a port of New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N.E. Panama.

NOMENY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, here crossed by a 7-arched bridge, 14 m. N. Nancy. Pop. 1,324.

NOMINY GROVE, p. o., Westmoreland county, Va.

NONA, *Ænona*, a decayed town of Dalmatia, circ. & 9 m. N. Zara, in a pestiferous situation, with a small port, & a bishop's see. Pop. 500.

NONANCOURT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 18 m. S. Evreux. Pop. 1,410.

NONANTOLA, a town of N. Italy, duchy & 9 m. N.E. Modena, cap. cant., on the Panaro.

NONCONNER, p. o., Fayette co., Tenn.

NONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., 12 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. 2,538.

NONINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 4,081 ac. Pop. 875.

NONPAREIL, p. o., Knox co., O.

NONTRON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 23 m. N. Périgueux. Pop. 2,561. It has a church, college, and hospital, large hot-blast furnace, & manufs. of cutlery.

NOOAHEVA, or NOUKA-HIVA, the largest of the Marquesas Isles, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group, lat. of W. point, 8° 53′ S., lon. 139° 49′ W. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous, & richly wooded. Pop. 18,000 (?).

NOOKHUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 17 m. W.S.W. Seharunpoor.

NOON, a cape & river of Africa. [Nun.]

NOORABAD ("the abode of light"), a vill. of India, dom. & 13 m. N.N.W. Gwalior, and near which is a garden laid out by the emperor Aurungzebe.—*Noorcondy* is a town, Deccan, 38 m. S.S.W. Bejapoor, with a large stone fort.

NOORDBROEK, & NOORDWOLDE, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen.—I. 13 m. E., & II. 4 m. N. Groningen.

NOORDWYK-BINNEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the Dunes, 7 m. N.W. Leyden. Pop. 2,000.—Near it is *Noordwyk Am-zee*.

NOOTKA-SOUND, an inlet of Brit. Amer., on the W. coast of Vancouver isl., lat. 49° 35′ N., lon. 126° 34′ W., forming an excellent harbor 10 m. across, with deep water, & numerous islets.

NORA, a town of Central Sweden, læn and 18 m. N.N.W. Orebro. Pop. 900.

NORBERG, a mining town of Sweden, læn & 36 m. N.N.W. Westerås.

NORBURY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 518, chiefly employed in cotton & silk weaving, & in coal mines.—II. a pa., co. Derby, 4 m. W.S.W. Ashborne. Area, 2,242 ac. Pop. 475.—II. a pa., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 4,584 ac. Pop. 875.—III. a pa., co. Stafford, 44 m. S.S.W. Eccleshall. Area, 3,313 ac. Pop. 358.

NORCIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 18 m. E. Spoleto. Pop. 3,530. It is situated in a high valley, near the source of the Nera, & has trade in wine, oil, & agricultural produce. It is identical with the anc. *Nursia*, noted by Virgil for the coldness of its climate.

NORD, a dep. of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of the old prov. Flanders, cap. Lille, on the frontiers of Belgium, & between the deps. Pas-de Calais, Somme, & Aisne, on the German Ocean. Area, 2,278 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 1,258,285. Surface generally flat, & watered by numerous streams, among which are the Aa, the Scheldt, & its affls. the Scarpe & Lys, the Deule & Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. Climate cold and humid. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, & bitumen. Soil very fertile, & the best cultivated in France; it is beyond the limit of the cultivation of the vine, but produces, in abundance, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, beet-root, fruits, & vegetables. The horses & cattle are of excellent breeds, and the sheep yield valuable wool. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The dep. Nord is the most industrious in France; it is covered with manufs. of every kind, of which the most celebrated are thread, cambric, linen, lace, and beet-root sugar. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes.

NORDBORG, or NORBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on the island Alsen, 13 m. E.N.E. Apenrade, in Schleswig. Pop. 1,100.

NORDEN, a town of Hanover, landr. & 14 m. N.W. Aurich, cap. dist., near the German Ocean, with which it is united by a canal. Pop. 5,651. It has manufs. of linen, yarn, tobacco, & soap.

NORDENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 48 m. S.E. Königsberg, on a small lake. Pop. 2,350, mostly employed in linen weaving.

NORDER-HAUG, a pa. of Norway, stift and 20 m. N.W. Christiania, with a vill. on the river Beina. Pop. of pa. 5,409.—*Norder* & *Sonder-Oug* are isls. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the N. Sea, W. Pelworm.

NORDERNEY & NORDEROOG, two islands in the N. Sea, the former Hanover, landr. and 20 m. N.W. Aurich, with an area of 4 sq. m. Sea bathing estabs., & a fishing pop. of 620; the latter, Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 5 m. W. Pelworm.

NORDHALBEN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., on the Rodach, 30 m. N. Baireuth. Pop. 1,354, employed in manufs. of cotton stuffs.

NORDHAUSEN, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 38 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Zorge. Pop. 12,950. It is enclosed by old walls, flanked by towers, & it has numerous Lutheran churches, a Rom. Catholic chapel, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. Manufs. comprise woollen & linen cloths, sealing wax, soap, & leather, & it has numerous distilleries & oil mills.

NORDHEIM, or NORTHEIM, several towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality & 12 m. N. Göttingen, on the Ruhme. Pop. 4,033. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of tobacco.—II. or *Kaltene-Nordheim*), Saxe-Weimar, cap. dist., on the Fulda, N.E. Eisenach. Pop. 1,480, employed in linen weaving.

NORDHORN, a town of Hanover, landr. & 44 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. co. Bentheim, on the Vechte. Pop. 1,411.

NORDKÖPING (Swed. *Norrköping*), a town and port of Sweden, len Linkoping, on the Motala, here crossed by several bridges, near its mouth in the Baltic, 85 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 11,440. It has numerous manufs. of brass & hardwares, linen, cotton, & coarse woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, & leather, sugar refineries, oil mills, ship building docks, & a considerable salmon fishery. Its quay is commodious, & admits of vessels coming close to it.

NORDKYN, the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, 45 m. E. of N. Cape. Lat. 71° 5′ N.

NORDLAND, or NORRLAND, a diocese or great division of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° & 70° N., & lon. 12° & 22° E., having S. the stift Trondhjem, N. Finmark, E. Sweden, & W. the Atlantic. Area, comprising the Lofoden islands, 15,950 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 65,512. Shores greatly indented, lakes and rivers numerous, & surface covered with ramifications of the mountain chain which bounds it E.ward. Chief town Bodoe.—II. the N. division of Iceland.

NÖRDLINGEN, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. presid., on the Goldbach, 50 m. S.W. Nürnberg, with a station on the railr. between Donauwerth & Oettingen. Pop. 6,464. It is enclosed by ancient bastioned ramparts, & was formerly a free imperial town; it has a handsome Gothic cathedral, with many curious monuments & paintings, & a tower 345 feet in height, several other churches, a town hall, ornamented with fresco paintings, an orphan asylum, & considerable manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs, carpets, & an extensive trade in feathers, geese, & hogs. In 1634, the Austrians & Bavarians defeated the Swedes & their allies here, & in 1796 the French here defeated the Austrians.

NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 15 m. N.E. the mouth of the Eider. Area, 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,000, comprising many descendants of Brabanters, who settled here about 1652. N. of it is the islet *Nordstrandish-Moor*, formerly a part of this island.

NORE (THE), a part of the estuary of the English river Thames, E. of Sheerness, is thus named. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 m. N.E. Sheerness. Lat. 51° 29′ N., lon. 0° 48′ W.

NORENBERG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 40 m. E. Stettin, on Lake Enzig. Pop. 1,769.

NORFIELD, p. v., Weston t., Fairfield co., Ct., 74 S. W. Hartford, 275 W. It has a Congregational church.

NORFOLK, county, Mass. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 409 sq. ms. The surface is moderately uneven & rocky; soil generally fertile, & highly cultivated. Drained by Neponset & Charles rivers, & their tributaries. A fine granite is found in Quincy, from which quarry a railroad extends to Neponset river, the first railroad built in the United States. Several other railroads pass through the co. Capital, Dedham. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $66,288; rye, 17,423 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 112,132; oats, 14,939; wool, 879 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 50 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac, 37 cotton fac., 6 rope fac., 21 tanneries, a pottery, 13 paper fac. Cap. employed in manufactures, $5,433,300; value of manufactured articles, $13,223,595;—109 churches; 58 academies, 1,350 pupils; 233 schools, 14,086 scholars; 168 libraries, 41,887 vols. Pop. 1840, 53,140; 1850, 78,892.

NORFOLK, county, Va. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 544 sq. miles. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Elizabeth & Pasquotank rivers. It contains the greater part of the Dismal swamp. Hampton roads lie on its N. border. Capital, Norfolk. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $237,565; wheat, 396 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 307,245; wool, 2,634 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 2 iron foundries, a tannery, 6 printing offices, 7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, & 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufacture, $619,140; value of manufactured articles, $1,409,757;—42 churches; 19 academies, 368 pupils; 30 schools, 1,926 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,092; 1850, 33,036.

NORFOLK, p. t., Litchfield co., Ct., 36 W. N. W. Hartford, 344 W. Surface elevated & mountainous; soil gravelly loam. Blackberry r. runs through the t., & has a little W. of the central v., a fall of 30 feet, affording water power, where are some mills. The v. has a neat Congregational church, with a public square in front of it, & 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a forge making wrought iron, a woollen (shawl) fac., 4 tanneries, 5 scythe fac., a grist m., 8 saw m., an acad., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,393; 1850, 1,643.

NORFOLK, p. t., St Lawrence co., N. Y., 234 N.N. W. Albany, 545 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Racket river & its tributaries. The v. is situated on Racket river, & contains 2 churches.—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian.—3 stores, 3 furnaces, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, 2 trip-hammer works, a satinet fac., & about 300 inhabs. There are in the t.

2 falling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,728; 1850, 1,753.

NORFOLK, city, port of entry, Norfolk co., Va., on the rt. bank of Elizabeth r., just below the confluence of its 2 branches, 8 ms. above Hampton roads, & 32 ms. from the ocean, 110 by water, below City point, 106 E. S.E. Richmond, 230 W., 36° 50′ 50″ N. lat., & 76° 18′ 47″ W. lon. Pop. 1830, 9,816; 1840, 10,920; 1850, 14,326; 1854, 16,500. The situation is low, the streets are irregular, & mostly wide, & well-built, with brick & stone buildings. The harbor is safe & spacious, admitting the largest vessels. The entrance to it is over a mile in width, & is defended by forts Monroe & Calhoun. It has a court house, jail, a market house, a custom-house, a marine hospital, a theatre, 3 banks, agg. capital $991,000, a savings' institution, 2 insurance offices, an academy, an orphan asylum, an athenæum, with a respectable library, and, in the vicinity, a marine hospital, & an U. S. navy yard. At the latter is a dry dock, constructed of hewn granite, which cost $974,536. There are 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—4 printing offices issuing 4 daily & 3 tri-weekly newspapers. In the environs of the city is a beautiful cemetery, tastefully laid out & adorned with evergreens, shrubbery, &c. (*See Portsmouth.*) The Dismal swamp canal connects Chesapeake bay with Albemarle sound, & opens an extensive water communication from Norfolk to the south.

NORFOLK, p. v., Mississippi co., Mo.

NORFOLK, a large marit. co. of England, on its E. side, having N. & E. the N. Sea, S. Suffolk, W. the cos. Cambridge & Lincoln, & the Wash. Area, 2,116 sq. m., or 1,354,301 ac., of which about 1,200,000 are grass & arable. Inhabited houses, 93,143. Pop. 1851, 442,714. Coast line low, and but slightly indented. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Great & Little Ouse, Nene, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Climate dry. Soil in a few parts marshy, but mostly a light sandy loam, well suited to turnips and barley, which form the chief crops. This is one of the best farmed & most productive counties in England. Estates of all sizes, farms extensive, & mostly arable. The large stock of sheep & cattle being in great part turnip fed. Parks, woods, & rabbit warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys & geese are reared for the London market. Leases mostly from 7 to 14 years. Marl is the only mineral of consequence. Manufs. of woollen fabrics, silk, & crape, are important at Norwich; stockings, & other woven goods, are produced in some other places. In 1847, 3,393 hands were employed in mills & factories. The Norfolk, & branches of the E. Anglian & E. counties r. r., traverse this co. Norfolk contains 33 hundreds in diocese of Norwich & Norfolk circuit. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, & Thetford. Its E. & W. divisions each send 2 members to H. of C., & 8 members are sent by the above-named bors. Under the Britons, Norfolk formed a part of the territory of the Iceni, & under the Saxons, of the kingdom of E. Anglia. It gives the title of premier, duke, & peer of Engl. to the Howard family, as descendants of the Mowbrays.

NORFOLK, county, Can. W. Situated toward the W. part of the province. Area, 600 sq. ms. Drained by Big, & Otter, & many smaller creeks entering Lake Erie on its S. border. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Simcoe. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 15,502; sheep, 24,434; swine, 13,831; horses, 4,848; wheat, 353,636 bush. produced; rye, 9,205; Ind. corn, 118,517; buckwheat, 51,268; barley, 10,051; oats, 196,300; potatoes, 120,595; peas, 8,162; tobacco, 532 pounds; wool, 58,045; 17 grist m., 97 saw m., 9 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 6 tanneries. Pop. 21,281.

NORFOLK (*Bay*), Tasmania, an inlet on the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, dist. Richmond, 20 m. E. Hobart Town, & nearly land-locked by Forrestier and Tasman peninsulas. It has deep water, & contains several islets.—(*Island*), Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand & New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S., lon. 168° 10′ E., about 1,200 m. E.N.E. Sydney. In its centre is Mount Pitt. The island is well watered & fertile. Climate healthy. It was discovered by Captain Cook, & is appropriated as a penal colony for the most heavily sentenced British convicts.—(*New*), a dist. of Tasmania, having N.E. & S. the dists. Clyde, Richmond, & Hobart Town. Area about 1,500 sq. m. Surface in a great part rocky & barren, but it comprises some fertile tracts along the Jordan, & the Derwent, which is its chief river, & on which are the settlements Hamilton & New Norfolk, 21 m. W.N.W. Hobart Town. A hundred & pa. of the dist. have the same name.—(*Plains*), a dist. of Tasmania, having N. Bass' Strait, E. & S. the dists. Launceston, Campbell-town, & Clyde, & W. an unsettled country. Area, 2,250 sq. m. Surface rugged. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, W. river, & Liffey. Principal towns, Latour & Westbury. On its coast are forts Frederick & Sorell. —*New Norfolk* is a name formerly applied to the coast line of Russian America from Admiralty Bay to Baranov Island; & *Norfolk Sound*, on this coast, is a bay on the W. side of King George III. Archipelago, on which is the Russian town Sitka, or New Archangel.

NORGE, the Norwegian name of Norway.

NORHAM, or NORHAMSHIRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Tweed. Area, 19,849 ac. Pop. 4,289; do. of the t. 1,033. It has fine ruins of a castle, famous in the Border wars, & described in Scott's "Marmion."

NORIC ALPS, that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhætian Alps, about lon. 12° 15′ E., in an E. direction to Vienna & Presburg, & covering, with its ramifications, Styria, Salzburg, S. Austria, & a part of Carinthia, all which provs. were comprised in the anc. *Noricum*.

NORINSK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia.

NORKA, a large vill. of Russia, gov. Saratov. Pop. 4,500, mostly Lutherans.

NORLAND, a township of England, county York, W. Riding, pa. and 2¼ miles S.W. Halifax. Pop. 1,706.

NORLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 5 m. S.S.E. Frodsham. Pop. 698.

NORMAL COLLEGE, p. o., Randolph county, N. C.

NORMANBY, t., Grey county, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 539.

NORMANBY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 514.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Pickering. Area, 2,363 ac. Pop. 198.—III. (*On-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,966 ac. Pop. 149.

NORMANBY, a maritime county of Australia, Victoria, 100 m. W. Port-Philip. Area, 3,125 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 2,267. Chief towns, Portland, Belfast, and Warnambool.

NORMANDA, p. o., Tipton co., Ia.

NORMANDY (French *Normandie*), an old prov. of France in the N.W., the cap. of which was Rouen. It is now divided into the deps. Seine-Inf., Eure, Calvados, Manche, & Orne. This country was taken by the Normans in the 9th cent. William the Conqueror having ascended the throne of England, it belonged to Britain until 1204, when it was united to France by Philip Augustus. It was again taken by the English in 1419, & maintained by them till 1425.

NORMAN ISLES comprise the Channel islands, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., which see. They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to Engl., to which kingdom they have uninterruptedly belonged since the Conquest.

NORMAN'S HILL, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

NORMAN'S KILL, N. Y., rises in Schenectady co., & enters the Hudson in Bethlehem t., 2¼ m. S. Albany. It affords good water power near its mouth.

NORMANTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 2 m. S. Derby. Area, 1,362 ac. Pop. 385.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 179.—III. co. Rutland, 5 m. E.S.E. Oakham. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 35.—IV. co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Wakefield, & connected with York, &c., by the North Midland r. r. Area, 3,974 ac. Pop. 1,238.—V. (*On-Soar*), co. & 11 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 393.—VI. (*South*), co. Derby, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Alfreton. Area, 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,340.—VII. (*On-Trent*), co. Notts, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 388.

NOROY, several comms. & market towns of France, the princip., *N.-le-Bourg*, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Vesoul. Pop. 1,233.

NORRENT-FONTES, a comm. & vill. of France,

dep. Pas-de Calais, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Bethune. Pop. 1,489.

NORRIDGEWOCK, p. t., capital of Somerset co., Me., 32 N. Augusta, 627 W. Situated on both sides of Kennebec r. Surface moderately hilly; soil generally fertile. The v. is pleasantly situated on the N. side of Kennebec r., across which is a fine bridge, connecting it with a v. on the S. side. It contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches, -1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist, (and a Unitarian church on the S. side of r.), an academy for females, several stores, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,865; 1850, 1,848.

NORRIESTOWN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, 8 m. W. N.W. Stirling. Pop. 750.

NORRIS' CREEK, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

NORRIS FORK, p. o., Henry co., Mo.

NORRISTOWN, p. b., Norriton t., capital of Montgomery co., Pa., 91 E. by S. Harrisburg, 154 W., & 16 by railroad from Philadelphia. Situated on the l. b. of Schuylkill r., & on the Phil., Germantown, & Norristown railroad. It contains a court-house, jail, & public offices, of stone, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a seminary for boys, an extensive library, a literary society, with a cabinet of natural history, a bank, 3 extensive cotton fac., a power-loom weaving fac., a rolling m., a nail fac., 3 steam saw m., a water do., a foundry, a locomotive shop, a saw m. for marble, several grist m., an oil m., 4 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 6,024 inhabitants. A bridge across the Schuylkill, resting on stone piers, is 800 feet long, with abutments of 1,050 feet. The streets are handsomely graded, & the sidewalks laid with bricks or flagging-stones. Here is a dam across the Schuylkill, creating an immense water power.

NORRISTOWN, p. v., Carroll co., O., 130 E. N. E. Columbus, 299 W.

NORRISTOWN, p. v., Pope county, Ark., 71 N.W. Little Rock, 1,136 W. Situated on the left bank of Arkansas r., & contains 200 inhabitants.

NORRISVILLE, p. v., Wilcox co., Ala., 103 S. Tuscaloosa, 895 W.

NORRITON, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Surface level; soil red shale, & fertile. Drained by small streams, flowing into Schuylkill r. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., a tannery, 6 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop 1840, 1,411; 1850, 1,594.

NORRITONVILLE, p. v., Montgomery co., Pa., 93 E. Harrisburg, 158 W.

NORRKÖPING, Sweden. [Nordkoping.]

NORRLAND, Norway. [Nordland.]

NORRTLEJE, a seaport town of Sweden, læn & 37 m. N.E. Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. 1,050.

NORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 16 miles N. N. E. Nantes. Pop. 1,566.

NORTH, t., Harrison county, O. Pop. 1840, 1,086. 1850, 1,123.

NORTH, t., Clark co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 589.

NORTH ACTON, p. o., York co., Me.

NORTH ADAMS, p. v., Adams t., Berkshire co., Mass.,,126 W.N.W. Boston, 398 W. Situated on Hoosac r. & on the Troy & Boston railroad. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 5 cotton fac. making annually 3,300,000 yds. of goods, employing 340 persons, & have 429 looms & 15,954 spindles; 3 woollen fac. employing 184 persons, & have 300 looms, & 2,500 spindles; a manuf. of pig iron, making 1,500 tons annually, & employing 85 persons; a tannery, & about 2,000 inhabitants. (*See Adams.*)

NORTH ADAMS, p. o., Adams t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 169 N. W. Albany, 410 W.

NORTH ADAMS, p. o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

NORTH ADRIAN, p. o., Adrian t., Lenawee co., Mich.

NORTH ALBANY, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

NORTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 653.—II. a hamlet, co. Bucks, pa. Eddlesboro', 3 m. N. N.E. Ivinghoe. Pop. 540.

NORTHALLERTON, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. & 30 m. N.N.W. York, W. Riding, with a station on the Great North of Engl. r. r. Area of pa. 13,630 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,238; do. of parl. bor. 4,995. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wiske. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1138.

NORTH ALMOND, p. o., Almond t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 250 W. by S. Albany, 325 W.

NORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1¾ m. W. N.W. Bideford. Area, 4,130 ac. Pop. 3,650.

NORTH AMERICA, v., Northeast t., Dutchess co., N. Y. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & about 100 inhabs.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE, p. o., Houghton co., Mich.

NORTH AMHERST, p. v., Amherst t., Hampshire co., Mass., 88 W. Boston, 388 W. It has a Congregational church, 2 scythe fac., & several stores & dwellings.

NORTHAMPTON, county, Pa. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. The surface is uneven or mountainous; soil highly productive. Delaware r. bounds it on the E. Lehigh river forms its S. W. boundary, & passes through its S.eastern part. Drained by numerous small creeks, flowing into the Delaware & Lehigh rivers, & contains much wild & picturesque scenery. Capital, Easton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $200,462; wheat, 105,147 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 136,668; oats, 46,930; wool, 2,756 pounds;—84 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m., 7 iron foundries, a woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 24 tanneries, 72 persons employed; 8 printing offices, 8 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,730,490; value of manufactured articles, 3,118,867;—46 churches, a college, 65 students; 9 academies, 1,377 pupils; 174 schools, 7,339 scholars; 8 libraries, 20,095 vols. Pop. 1840, including Carbon, 40,996; 1850, 40,235.

NORTHAMPTON, county, Va. Situated on the S. part of the eastern shore, having the Atlantic on the E. & Chesapeake bay on the W. Area, 320 sq. ms. The surface is diversified, & the shore has numerous small creeks, & several islands along the Atlantic. Capital, Eastville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $145,159; wheat, 795 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 364,967; wool, 7,756 pounds;—26 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. employed in manufactures, $7,150; value of manufactured articles, $30,480:—10 churches; 13 schools, 622 scholars. Pop. 1340, 7,715; 1850, 7,498.

NORTHAMPTON, county, N. C. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 546 sq. ms. Ronoake r. runs on its S.W. border, & Meherrin r. on its N.E. border. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Jackson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $284,330; wheat, 19,294 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 657,951; cotton, 1,378 bales; tobacco, 27,100 pounds;—15 grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. employed in manufactures, $1,900; value of manufactured articles, $9,448; 20 churches; 9 academies, 173 pupils; 18 schools, 346 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,369; 1850, 12,335.

NORTHAMPTON, t., Rockingham co., N.H., 50 S. E. by E. Concord, 9 S. by W. Portsmouth. Drained by Little & Winnicut rivers. Incorporated in 1742. It has 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 885; 1850, 822.

NORTHAMPTON, p. t., capital of Hampshire co., Mass., on the W. bank of Connecticut r., 17 N. by W. Springfield, 93 W. Boston, 67 E. Albany. 39 N. Hartford, Ct., 380 W. This beautiful t. was the third settled on Connecticut r. Incorporated in 1654. Surface varied; soil fertile, particularly the intervales along the river. The village is handsomely built, on the right bank of the Connecticut r., & on the Connecticut river railroad, 151 m. from N. York. The public building are a court-house, jail, & 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1, Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—a female seminary, 2 banks, with an aggregate cap. $400,000, an insurance co., 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. The Round Hill School is a celebrated seminary, on the plan of a German gymnasium. A fine bridge, 1,080 feet long, & 26 wide, supported on piers, some of them 40 feet high from the bottom of the river, completed in 1826, connects this place with Hadley. Mount Tom, in this t. & Mount Holyoke on the opposite side of the r., are picturesque elevations, from either of which, may be viewed an extensive & beautiful landscape. A stream passes through

the centre of the t. which affords good water power. There are in the t. 2 fulling., 2 woollen fac. a sewing silk fac., a cotton fac. 3,400 sp., a paper fac., a tannery, a plane fac., a button fac., & iron foundry, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,750; 1850, 5,278.

NORTHAMPTON, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y., 18 N.E. Johnstown, 47 N.W. Albany, 415 W. Surface mostly level; soil sand. & sandy loam. Drained by Sacandaga river & its branches. In the S. part is a marshy tract, which furnishes an extensive range for cattle. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 3 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,526; 1850, 1,701.

NORTHAMPTON, t., Burlington co., N. J. Surface generally level; soil sand. & sandy loam, in the N.W. part fertile. Drained by Rancocus cr. & tributaries of Little Egg Harbor r. It contains Mount Holly v., the capital of the county. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 11 saw m., a pottery, 2 academies, 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 3,026.

NORTHAMPTON, t., Bucks co., Pa., 10 S.E. Doylestown, 20 N. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil a fertile loam. Drained by branches of Neshaminy cr. It has 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,694; 1850, 1,843.

NORTHAMPTON, t., Lehigh co., Pa. It is a small t. which surrounds the borough of Allentown. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Pop. 1840, 293; 1850, 332.

NORTHAMPTON, t., Summit co., O. Drained by by Cuyahoga r. Pop. 1840, 963; 1850, 1,147.

NORTHAMPTON, p-t., Saginaw co., Mich. Drained by the Shawassee r. Pop. 1850, 122.

NORTHAMPTON, t., Carleton co., N. B. Drained by branches of St. John r. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 1 school. Pop. 605.

NORTHAMPTON, a parl. & munic. bor., & town of Engl., cap. co., on the navigable Nen, here crossed by several bridges, & on the Peterborough branch of the London & N.W r. r., 4¼ m. N.E. Blisworth. Pop. of bor. 1851, 26,657. The town, chiefly N. & E. the river, stands on elevated ground, & has, especially viewed from the S., a handsome appearance. It is well built, & has many broad & good thoroughfares, & a spacious mkt. square. All Saint's church, near the centre of the town, is of Grecian style; St. Sepulchre's is one of the 4 remaining round churches, built, as supposed, by the Knights Templars; St. Giles' is of early architecture; & St. Peter's was erected about the time of the Conquest. The whole number of churches is 28,—5 Baptist, 11 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 3 Independent, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Isolated congregation. St. Thomas's poors' hospital, founded in 1450; St. John's hospital, the co. hall, & anc. town hall, containing some good paintings; co. infirmary, and lunatic asylum, a union workhouse, theatre, barracks, endowed grammar school, & various other schools; a dissenting chapel, long the scene of Dr. Doddridge's labors; several anc. chapels, vestiges of a castle, built at the Conquest, & about ½ m. S. the town, one of the most perfect of the funeral crosses erected by Edward I., in honor of his Queen. Northampton is the chief seat of the boot & shoe manuf. in England, the produce being mostly sent to London & other large towns. Leather dressing, saddlery, brass & iron works, and some manufs. of lace & hosiery, also employ the pop. The town has several banks & newspapers. Markets, Monday, Friday, & Saturday. Northampton is the principal place of election for the co., & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Several parliaments have been held in Northampton, which for a brief period was the seat of a university. In 1460, the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians, in the meadows on the Nen, immediately south the town. In 1642, the town was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. In 1675, it was mostly destroyed by fire. Fletcher the dramatist was born here in 1576.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a central co. of England, having N. cos. Rutland & Lincoln, E. Cambridge, Huntingdon, & Bedford, S. Bucks & Oxford, W. Warwick & Leicester. Area, 985 sq. m., or 630,358 ac., about half of which is grass land. Inhab. houses, 43,-942. Pop. 1851, 212,380. Surface finely diversified with gentle hills & vales, richly wooded, & adorned with an unusual number of mansions & parks. Principal rivers, the Nene, Welland, & Ouse. Soil mostly a stiff, productive loam. Climate proverbially healthy. Agriculture pretty well advanced. Wheat and beans are the principal crops, but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle & sheep, and the feeding of cattle, forms, with the dairy, the chief object of husbandry. Many of the pastures are unusually rich. Estates mostly large; farms small. Leases not common. The Grand Junction & Gr. Union canals, & the London & Birmingham, & Northampton & Peterborough railroads, traverse the co. Northamptonshire comprises 20 hundreds, & 306 pas., in the diocese of Peterboro', & Midland circuit. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-Ferrers, Brackley, & Wellingborough. It sends 4 mems. to H. of C. for co., besides 4 for its bors. Under the Britons, this co. was inhabited by the Coritani; under the Saxons, it formed a part of Mercia.

NORTH ANDOVER, p-v., Andover t., Essex co., Mass., 28 N. Boston, 456 W. Situated on Boston and Maine r. r., & on the Essex r. r., 19 m. from Salem. It is near the S. end of Great Pond, which covers 450 acres, the outlet of which, into Merrimac r., affords an extensive water power. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian,—3 woollen facs., making annually 1,500,000 yards of flannels, & employing together 165 persons, & about 400 inhabs.

NORTH ANNVILLE, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Lies between Swatara and Quitopahill creeks. Pop. 1850. 2,119.

NORTH ANSON, p. t., Somerset co., Me., 35 N. by W. Augusta. Drained by Kennebec riv. Pop. 1850, 1,168.

NORTH APPLETON, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

NORTH ARGYLE, p-o., Argyle t., Washington co., N. Y., 50 N.N.E. Albany, 420 W.

NORTH ASHBURNHAM, station, Worcester co., Mass., on the Cheshire r. r., 63 m. from Boston.

NORTH ASHFORD, p-v., Ashford t., Windham co., Ct., 35 E.N.E. Hartford, 371 W. It has 1 Baptist church.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, p-v., Attleborough t., Bristol co., Mass., 38 S. by E. Boston, 412 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—and several factories.

NORTH AUBURN, p. o., Cumberland co., Me.

NORTHAW, a pa. of England, county Herts, 4¼ miles N.N.E. Chipping-Barnet. Area, 3,180 ac. Pop. 545.

NORTH BANGOR, p-v., Bangor t., Penobscot co., Me., 71 E.N.E. Augusta, 667 W.

NORTH BARNSTEAD, p-o., Barnstead t., Belknap co., N. H.

NORTH BARRINGTON, p. o., Strafford co., N. H.

NORTH BARTON, p-o., Tioga co., N. Y.

NORTH BAY, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

NORTH BEAVER, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Surface undulating; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Hickory cr. It has 4 tanneries, a flouring m., 6 grist m., 7 saw m., Pop. 1840, 2,293; 1850, 2,404.

NORTH BECKET, p-v., Becket t., Berkshire co., Mass., 128 Boston, 392 W.

NORTH BELGRADE, p-v., Belgrade t., Kennebec co., Me., 17 N.E. Augusta, 613 W., on the Androscoggin & Kennebec r. r., 70 m. from Portland.

NORTH BELLINGHAM, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

NORTH BELMONT, p-o., Belmont t., Waldo co., Me., 35 E. by N. Augusta, 631 W.

NORTH BEND, p-o., Piatt co., Ill., 78 E. Springfield, 705 W.

NORTH BEND, p. o., Stark co., Ia. Pop. of the t., 1850, 141.

NORTH BEND, p. o., Lawrence co., Tenn.

NORTH BEND, p. o., De Kalb co., Ala.

NORTH BEND MILLS, p. o., Tyler co., Va.

NORTH BENNINGTON, p-v., Bennington t., and co., Vt., 121 S.W. by S. Montpelier, 411 W. Situated on Paran cr., and at the point of junction of the Western Vermont, & the Troy & Bennington r. r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—5 stores, 2 cotton fac., a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 manufactories of steel squares, and 400 inhabitants.

NORTH BENTON, p-o., Mahoning co., O., 147 N.E. by E. Columbus, 300 W.

NORTH BERGEN, p-o., Bergen t., Genesee co., N. Y., 240 W. by N. Albany, 381 Washington.

NORTH BERGEN, t., Hudson co., N. J. Surface various; soil very fertile. It has the Hudson river on its eastern, & the Passaic on its western border. Pop. 1850, 3,578.

NORTH BERNARDSTON, p. v., Franklin co., Mass.

NORTH BERWICK, p-t., York co., Me., 89 S.W. Augusta, 506 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is on the Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth r. r., 34 m. from Portland. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 26 persons, 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,461; 1850, 1,593.

NORTH-BERWICK, Scotl. [Berwick, North.]

NORTH BETHEL, p-o., Oxford co., Me., 55 W. Augusta, 611 W.

NORTH BILLERICA, p. o., Middlesex county, Mass.

NORTH BLACKSTONE, p. o., Worcester co., Mass.

NORTH BLANFORD, p-v., Blanford t., Hampden co., Mass., 114 W. by S. Boston, 374 W. It contains a Methodist church, a woollen fac., employing 37 persons, a paper fac., & 150 inhabs.

NORTH BLENHEIM, p-o., Blenheim t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 47 W. Albany, 375 W.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, p-v., West Bloomfield t., Ontario co., N. Y., 212 W. Albany, 358 W. Situated on Honeoye cr., & contains a church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a clothier's works, a furnace, 2 machine shops, & 200 inhabs.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, p-o., Bloomfield t., Trumbull co., O., 178 N.E. Columbus, 319 W.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, t., Morrow co., O.

NORTH BLUE HILL, p-o., Blue Hill t., Hancock co., Me., 69 E. Augusta, 666 W.

NORTH BOOTHBAY, p-v., Boothbay t., Lincoln co., Me., 35 S.S.E. Augusta, 596 W.

NORTHBOROUGH, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 33 W. Boston, 408 W. Drained by Assabet river, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1766. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian,—several manufacturing estabs., &c. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., 3,250 sp., 6 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,348; 1850, 1,535.

NORTHBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 260.

NORTH BOSTON, p-o., Boston t., Erie co., N. Y., 303 W. Albany, 366 W.

NORTHBOURNE, a pa. of England, co Kent, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Deal. Area, 3,628 ac. Pop. 880.

NORTH BRANCH, p-o., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 26 S. Concord, 456 W.

NORTH BRANCH, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

NORTH BRANCH, p-v., Somerset co., N. J., 35 N. Trenton, 206 W. Situated on the North Branch of Raritan r., & contains a Reformed Dutch church, 2 stores, a tannery, a mill, & about 100 inhabs.

NORTH BRANCH, p. o., Calaveras co., Cal.

NORTH BRANFORD, p-t., New Haven co., Ct. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Farm riv. It has a fulling m., an axe fac., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,016; 1850, 998. (*See Northford.*)

NORTH BRIDGE, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 39 S. W. by W. Boston, 406 W. Drained by Blackstone & Mumford rivers, which afford extensive water power. Soil mostly rocky & rough, with fertile intervales along the streams. Incorporated in 1772. The Providence & Worcester r. r. passes through the t. It contains 4 churches,— 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Friends. It has 6 cotton fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,449; 1850, 2,230.

NORTHBRIDGE CENTRE, p. o., Worcester co., Mass.

NORTH BRIDGETON, p-v., Bridgeton t., Cumberland co., Me., 60 S. W. by W. Augusta, 581 W. Contains an edge tool fac. & 75 inhabs.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 20 S. by E. Boston, 438 W. The surface is level; soil in some parts very fertile. The v. is on the Fall River r. r., 33 m. from Fall River, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, & 1 New Jerusalem,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 academies, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,616; 1850, 3,939.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

NORTH BRIGHTON, p. o., Livingston co., Mich.

NORTH BROADALBIN, p. o., Fulton co., N. Y.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 60 W. Boston, 392 W. Surface elevated; soil fertile. The v. contains 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church, & 550 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 29 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,485; 1850, 1,939.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, p-o., Brookfield t., Madison co., N. Y., 84 W. by N. Albany, 366 W.

NORTH BROWN, t., Vinton co., O. Pop. 1850, 432.

NORTH BROWNSVILLE, p. o., Piscataquis co., Me.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, t., Middlesex co., N. J., Surface undulating; soil fertile. It has the Raritan r. on the N., & South r. on the E. Drained centrally by Lawrence's brook. It contains most of the city of New Brunswick, which see. Pop. 1840, 5,860; 1850, 10,008.

NORTH BUCKSPORT, p-v., Bucksport t., Hancock co., Me., 62 N.E. by E. Augusta, 658 W.

NORTH BUFFALO, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Drained by Buffalo cr. & Glade run, entering Alleghany r., which flows along its E. border. Pop. 1850, 916.

NORTH BUTE, a pa. of Scotland, Buteshire. Pop. 1,025.

NORTH BUTLER, t., Butler co., Pa. Drained by Connequenessing creek and branches. Pop. 1850, 1,433.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, p. v., Lamoille co., Vt.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, p. o., Washington co., N. Y.

NORTH CAMDEN, p-o., Lorain co., O., 111 N.N. E. Columbus, 380 W.

NORTH CAMERON, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

NORTH CANAAN, v., Canaan t., Litchfield co., Ct. Situated on the Housatonic r. r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—2 extensive iron works, making 3,000 tons of pig iron annually, an edge tool fac., a mill, iron fac., a machine shop, a tannery, a hat fac., & 800 inhabs.

NORTH CANNON, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

NORTH CANTON, p-v., Canton t., Hartford co., Ct., 19 N.W. Hartford, 355 W.

NORTH CANYONVILLE, p. o., Umpqua co., Oregon.

NORTH CAPE, the extreme N. point of Europe (exclusive of Spitzbergen), on an isl. off the mainland of Norway, lat. 71° 10′ N., & lon. 25° 50′ E. The name is also applied to headlands in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Georgia, Brazil, and Van Diemen's Land, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA lies between 33° 50′ & 36° 30′ N. lat., & between 75° 45′ & 84° W. lon. from Greenwich, & between 6° 20′ W., and 1° 33′ E. lon. from Washington. Area, 45,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1790, 393,754; in 1800, 478,108; in 1810, 555,500; in 1820, 638,829; in 1830, 738,470; in 1840, 753,419; & in 1850, 868,903. It contains 79 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Alamance..	1,516	7,921	327	3,196	11,444	923	38
Alexander..	827	6,554	103	543	5,220	633	4
Anson.....	1,166	4,653	24	6,832	13,489	675	32
Ashe.....	1,407	8,096	86	595	8,777	1,253	3
Beaufort...	1,663	7,664	903	5,249	13,816	594	73
Bertie.....	1,070	5,335	322	7,194	12,851	542	50
Bladen.....	1,005	5,049	360	4,358	9,767	486	61
Brunswick..	771	3,651	319	3,302	7,272	385	80
Buncombe..	1,942	11,601	107	1,717	13,425	1,105	19
Burke.....	983	5,477	163	2,132	7,772	373	22
Cabarras...	1,296	6,943	120	2,685	9,747	875	44
Caldwell...	926	5,005	109	1,203	6,317	366	8
Camden....	770	3,565	297	2,187	6,049	579	15
Carteret....	972	5,166	150	1,623	6,939	208	19
Caswell....	815	7,076	423	7,770	15,269	707	56
Catawba...	1,237	7,275	18	1,569	8,862	957	2
Chatham...	2,210	12,161	303	5,985	18,449	1,633	48

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments
Cherokee...	1,020	2,939	109	337	3,385	459	5
Chowan....	613	6,493	8	3,673	10,174	344	23
Cleveland..	1,526	8,591	58	1,747	10,396	961	16
Columbus..	777	4,255	151	1,503	5,909	399	5
Craven	1,842	7,220	1,538	5,951	14,709	388	67
Cumberland	2,531	12,447	946	7,217	20,610	959	105
Currituck ..	925	4,599	190	2,447	7,236	501	
Davidson...	2,308	12,137	191	2,992	15,320	1,231	18
Davie.....	1,027	5,612	83	2,171	7,866	404	37
Duplin.....	1,419	7,162	345	6,007	13,514	923	57
Edgecombe.	1,649	8,359	283	8,547	17,189	737	14
Forsyth....	1,739	9,661	154	1,353	11,168	936	80
Franklin...	1,115	5,643	563	5,507	11,713	588	25
Gaston.....	1,072	5,935	26	2,112	8,073	724	10
Gates.....	880	4,159	396	3,871	8,426	490	22
Granville...	2,093	10,294	1,090	9,865	21,249	1,074	55
Greene.....	684	3,259	116	3,244	6,619	372	37
Guilford....	3,048	15,874	694	3,186	19,754	1,668	55
Halifax.....	1,759	5,765	1,870	8,954	16,589	868	4
Haywood...	1,110	6,641	15	418	7,074	653	
Henderson..	931	5,892	37	924	6,853	413	1
Hertford ...	831	3,553	873	3,716	8,142	378	20
Hyde.....	923	4,756	253	2,627	7,636	293	6
Iredell.....	1,834	10,547	30	4,142	14,719	1,096	28
Johnston...	1,704	8,879	184	4,663	13,726	1,002	102
Jones.....	440	2,139	142	2,757	5,038	240	14
Lenoir.....	702	3,567	145	4,116	7,828	362	17
Lincoln....	1,022	5,655	36	2,055	7,746	711	61
McDowall..	860	4,771	213	1,262	6,246	508	29
Macon.....	963	5,734	106	549	6,389	631	18
Martin.....	923	4,617	323	3,367	8,307	510	17
Mecklenberg	1,632	8,285	156	5,473	13,914	1,030	16
Montgomery	902	5,055	44	1,773	6,872	541	14
Moore	1,286	7,196	170	1,976	9,342	716	4
Nash.....	1,248	5,972	629	4,056	10,651	728	24
New Hanover	1,888	8,201	886	8,581	17,668	559	186
Northampton	1,341	5,294	830	6,511	13,335	644	7
Onslow.....	962	5,003	172	3,108	8,283	349	27
Orange.....	2,186	11,330	481	5,244	17,055	1,082	17
Pasquotank.	1,150	4,610	1,235	3,105	8,950	530	11
Perquimans	818	3,630	450	3,252	7,332	505	21
Person.....	1,070	5,503	295	4,893	10,781	684	17
Pitt.....	1,315	6,664	100	6,633	13,397	684	41
Randolph ..	2,512	13,787	405	1,640	15,832	1,173	41
Richmond..	949	4,880	225	4,704	9,818	496	1
Robeson	1,513	7,231	1,230	4,365	12,826	1,112	10
Rockingham	1,693	8,747	419	5,329	14,495	717	43
Rowan.....	1,242	9,900	115	3,854	13,870	1,070	108
Rutherford..	1,856	10,425	220	2,905	13,550	959	28
Sampson....	1,522	8,423	477	5,685	14,585	948	53
Stanly.....	946	5,437	49	1,436	6,922	515	10
Stokes	1,268	7,264	149	1,793	9,206	591	34
Surry.....	2,797	16,159	284	2,000	18,443	1,503	48
Tyrrel.....	636	3,301	130	1,702	5,133	210	41
Union.....	1,422	8,015	51	1,982	10,051	877	9
Wake.....	2,844	14,153	1,303	9,409	24,888	1,410	56
Warren....	905	4,600	444	8,897	13,912	543	20
Washington	670	3,209	240	2,215	5,664	444	24
Watauga...	569	3,242	29	129	3,400	442	1
Wayne	1,576	7,401	665	5,020	13,486	668	69
Wilkes	2,050	10,733	224	1,142	12,099	1,097	9
Yancy	1,322	7,209	50	346	8,205	970	10
Total....	104,906	553,028	27,463	288,548	869,039	56,916	2,523

Indians, 831. Federal representative pop. 753,538.
Madison and Yadkins counties erected since 1850.

Physical Features, &c.—Along the entire coast of this state there is a ridge of sand separated from the main land in some places by narrow, & in other places by broad sounds and bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, Ocracoke inlet being the only one through which vessels pass. Capes Hatteras & Lookout are projecting points in this belt, and off them, particularly the former, is the most dangerous navigation on the coast of the United States. Cape Fear is on an island off the mouth of Cape Fear river. For 60 or 80 miles from the shore the country is level, the streams sluggish, and there are many swamps and marshes. The soil is sandy and poor, excepting on the margins of the streams, where it is frequently very fertile. The natural growth of this region is mostly the pitch-pine. This tree affords tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, which constitute an important part of the exports of the state. In the swamps rice of a fine quality is raised. Back of the flat country & extending to the lower falls of the rivers is a belt of land about 40 miles wide, of a moderately uneven surface; a sandy soil, and of which the pitch-pine is the prevailing natural growth. Above the falls the country is hilly, the streams have a more rapid current, & the country is more fertile, producing wheat, rye, flax, oats, & barley. The western part of the state is an elevated table-land about 1,800 ft. above the level of the sea with some high ranges & very elevated summits. Mitchells Peak in Yancy county, 6,720 feet high, is the culminating point of the Alleghany mountains. Roan Mountain is 6,038 feet and Grandfather Mountain is 5,556 feet high. Throughout the state Indian corn is raised, & in some parts considerable cotton. In the low country, grapes, plums, blackberries & strawberries grow spontaneously, and on the intervales canes grow luxuriantly, the leaves of which continuing green during winter furnish food for cattle. In the elevated country oak, walnut, lime, & cherry trees of a large growth abound. Principal minerals coal, iron, & gold.

There were in this state in 1850, 5,453,975 acres of land improved, and 15,543,008 unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $67,891,766, and the value of implements & machinery, $3,931,532. *Live stock*,—Horses, 148,693; asses & mules, 25,259; milch cows, 221,799; working oxen, 37,309; other cattle, 434,402; sheep, 595,249; swine, 1,812,813; value of live stock, $17,717,647.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 2,130,102 bush.; rye, 229,563; Indian corn, 27,941,051; oats, 4,052,078; barley, 2,735; buckwheat, 16,704; peas and beans, 1,584,252; potatoes, 620,318; sweet potatoes, 5,095,709; rice, 5,465,868 pounds; value of products of the orchards, $34,348; produce of market gardens, $39,462; pounds of butter made, 4,146,290; of cheese, 95,921; maple sugar, 27,932; molasses, 704 gallons; bees-wax and honey, 512,289 pounds produced; wool, 970,738; cotton, 73,845 bales; flax, 593,796 pounds; silk cocoons, 229; hops, 9,246; tobacco, 11,984,786; hay, 145,662 tons; hemp, 39 tons; clover seeds, 576 bushels; other grass seed, 1,275; flax seed, 38,196 bushels; and were made 11,058 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $2,086,522; of slaughtered animals, $5,767,866.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Chowan, 400 miles long, navigable for small vessels 30 m., Roanoke, Pamlico, navigable for 30 miles, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, the largest rivers in the state, 280 miles long with eleven feet of water to Wilmington, the Yadkin which forms a part of the Great Pedee in South Carolina.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 35 cotton factories with a capital invested of $1,327,400, employing 492 males and 1,372 females, producing articles valued at $985,411; 14 cotton factories with a capital of $85,250, employing 53 males & 39 females, manufacturing goods valued at $71,470; 1 establishment with a capital of $16,000, making pig-iron, employing 9 persons, produced iron valued at $3,400; 5 establishments with a capital of $11,500, employing 15 persons & making 172 tons of castings valued at $12,867; 19 establishments with a capital of $103,000, employing 187 persons, manufacturing 850 tons of wrought iron valued at $66,980;—396 flouring & grist m., 346 saw m., 360 tanneries; 45 printing offices, 52 newspapers, 1 tri-weekly, 3 semi-weekly, 41 weekly, 4 semi-monthly, & 1 monthly publication. Capital invested in manufactures, $7,251,165; value of manufactured articles, $9,056,755.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 615 Baptist churches, 29 Christian, 50 Episcopal, 54 Free, 31 Friends, 16 German Reformed, 49 Lutheran, 784 Methodist, 7 Moravian, 151 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, 1 Tunker, 4 Union, the whole having 1,795 churches; total value of church property, $905,553.

Education, &c.—The literary institutions are, the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; Davidson College, in Mecklenburg co.; Wake Forest College, at Forestville; & the University Law School, at Chapel Hill. The whole having in 1850, 513 students. There were also 272 academies, 7,822 pupils; 2,657 schools,

104,095 scholars. Annual amount of school moneys distributed, $128,000. The North Carolina Institution for the deaf & dumb, & the blind, is at Raleigh. A state lunatic asylum is about to be established.

The principal places in the state are Raleigh the capital, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Beaufort & Charlotte. On Jan. 1st, 1854, there were 3 railroads with 249 miles of track finished & in operation, & 223 miles in course of construction. Exports 1852, valued at $576,397. Imports, same year, $300,488. Tonnage of the state 1853, 56,375 tons.

Government, &c.—The constitution of the state was adopted in December 1776, & revised in 1835. The senate & house of commons are elected biennially by the people. The senate consists of 50 members, & the house of commons of 120. The senate is chosen by districts, the number being apportioned by the amount of taxes paid. The members of the house of commons apportioned among the counties according to their population. The governor is chosen for two years by the qualified voters, & is eligible only four years in six. There is an executive council of 7 members chosen biennially by a joint vote of both houses. In case of the death of the governor, his duties devolve upon the speaker of the senate. The judges of the supreme court are chosen by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature, & hold their office during good behavior. The attorney-general is appointed by the legislature for four years. The right of suffrage extends to all free white persons 21 years of age, who have been inhabitants of the state for twelve months previous to an election, but in order to vote for a senator a freeman must possess a freehold of 50 acres of land. The legislature meets biennially at Raleigh on the second Monday of November, & the governor is chosen in August preceding.

The first permanent settlement in this state was on the eastern bank of the Chowan river, about 1660, by emigrants, who, in consequence of religious persecution, fled from Nansemond, Virginia. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention Nov. 27th, 1789. Yeas, 193; nays, 75.

NORTH CARVER, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass., 44 S. S.E. Boston, 442 W.

NORTH CASTINE, p-o., Castine t., Hancock co., Me., 72 E. Augusta, 668 W.

NORTH CASTLE, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 6 N. White Plains, 132 S. Albany, 263 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam & clay. Drained by Byram r. It has a woollen factory, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,058; 1850, 2,189.

NORTH CHAPEL, a pa. of England, county Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Petworth. Area, 3,854 ac. Pop. 864.

NORTH CHARLESTOWN, p-v., Charlestown t., Sullivan co., N. H., 54 W. Concord, 459 W.

NORTH CHATHAM, p-v., Chatham t., Barnstable co., Mass., 98 S.E. Boston, 499 W. Contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

NORTH CHATHAM, p-v., Chatham t., Columbia co., N. Y., 15 S. by E. Albany, 363 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist m., saw m., & about 200 inhabitants.

NORTH CHATHAM, p. o., Clinton co., Pa.

NORTH CHELMSFORD, p-v., Chelmsford t., Middlesex co., Mass., 25 N.W. Boston.

NORTH CHELSEA, p. t., Suffolk co., Mass. Pop. of the t. 1850, 935.

NORTH CHEMUNG, p. o., Chemung co., N. Y.

NORTH CHENANGO, t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by Chenango & Crooked creeks. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 4 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,210; 1850, 825.

NORTH CHESTER, p. v., Windsor co., Vt. Sit. on N. branch of Williams river. Contains a Universalist church, 2 stores, a tannery, 2 grist m., and 150 inhabitants.

NORTH CHESTER, p-o., Chester t., Hampden co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CHESTERVILLE, p. o., Franklin county, Maine.

NORTH CHICHESTER, p-v., Chichester t., Merrimac co., N. H., 11 E. Concord, 492 W.

NORTH CHILI, p-o., Chili t., Monroe co., N. Y., 236 W. by N. Albany, 377 W.

NORTHCHURCH, a pa. of England, county Herts, 14 miles N.W. Berkhampstead. Area, 2,899 ac. Pop. 1,883.

NORTH CLARENCE, p-o., Clarence t., Erie co., N. Y., 275 W. Albany, 395 W.

NORTH CLARENDON, p. v., Rutland co., Vt. On the Rutland & Burlington r. r., 70 miles from Burlington.

NORTH CLARKSON, p. o., Monroe co., N. Y.

NORTH CLAYTON, p. o., Miami co., O.

NORTH CLYMER, p-o., Clymer t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 356 W. Albany, 337 W.

NORTH CODORUS, t., York co., Pa. Drained by Codorus cr. It has 4 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 2,126.

NORTH COHASSET, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

NORTH COHOCTON, p-o., Cohocton t., Steuben co., N. Y., 225 W. by N. Albany.

NORTH COLEBROOK, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

NORTH CONWAY, p-o., Conway t., Carroll co., N. H., 71 N.N.E., Concord, 555 W.

NORTH COPAKE, p. o., Columbia co., N. Y.

NORTH CORNWALL, p. o., Litchfield co., Conn.

NORTH COVE, p-o., McDowell co., N. C., 219 W. Raleigh, 449 W.

NORTH CREEK, p. o., Laurens dist., S. C.

NORTH CREEK, p. o., Phillips co., Ark.

NORTH CUTLER, p. o., Washington co., Me.

NORTH DANSVILLE, t., Livingston co., N. Y. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Canaseraga creek. Pop. 1850, 4,377. (*See Dansville and Sparta.*)

NORTH DANVERS, p-v., Danvers t. Essex co., Mass., 20 N.N.E. Boston, 461 W. On the Essex r. r., 6 m. from Salem.

NORTH DANVILLE, p-o., Caledonia co., Vt., 34 N.E. Montpelier, 547 W.

NORTH DARTMOUTH, p-v., Dartmouth t., Bristol co., Mass., 61 S. Boston, 430 W.

NORTH DIGHTON, p-o., Bristol co., Mass., 37 S. by W. Boston, 424 W.

NORTH DIXMONT, p-o., Dixmont t., Penobscot co., Me., 44 N.E. Augusta, 639 W.

NORTH DORSET, p-v., Dorset t., Bennington co., Vt., 84 S.S.W. Montpelier, 439 W. On the Western Vermont r. r., 61 ms. from Troy, N. Y.

NORTH DOVER, p-o., Dover t., Cuyahoga co., O., 129 N.E. by N. Columbus, 371 W.

NORTH DUANESBURGH, p. o., Schenectady co., N. Y., 25 W. Albany.

NORTH DUNBARTON, p-v., Dunbarton t., Merrimac co., N. H., 7 S. by W. Concord, 477 W.

NORTH EAST, p-t., Dutchess c., N. Y., 53, S.S.E. Albany, 332 W. Surface uneven & rough, containing Taghkannick mntn.; soil generally productive. Drained by Ten Mile cr. & its tributaries. It has several ponds. & contains some lead ore. The v. contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—3 stores, & 150 inhab. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,385; 1850, 1555.

NORTH EAST, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 281 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 358 W. Drained by Sixteen & Twenty Mile creeks. The borough on the Erie & N.E. r. r., 15 m. from Erie. Contains 3 churches, 2 fulling m., a tannery, a paper fac., a distillery, 4 grist m., 9 saw m., & 387 inhabitants. There are in the t. 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,793; 1850, 2,379.

NORTH EAST, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 74 N.E. Annapolis, 84 W. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, r. r., 46 m. from Baltimore. Contains a Methodist church & 338 inhabitants.

NORTH EAST, t., Orange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,027; 1850, 1,206.

NORTH EAST, t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 499.

NORTHEAST CENTRE, p-o., North East town. Dutchess co., N. Y., 56 S.S.E. Albany, 329 W.

NORTH EASTHAM, p. o., Barnstable co., Mass.

NORTH EASTON, p-o., Easton t., Bristol county, Mass.

NORTH EASTON, p-o., Easton t., Washington co., N. Y., 30 N.N.E. Albany, 400 W.

NORTH EAST PASS, or *Balize*, v., Plaquemine par., La. Situated on the S. side of the Pass of the same name, & contains about 30 houses, chiefly occupied by pilots. The light-house is on Franks island, *north* side of the *Pass*. Lat. 29° 08′ 30″ N., lon. 89°

01′ 24″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows a *fixed* light elevated 78 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible for a distance of 13¼ nautical miles.

NORTH EATON, p-o., Eaton t., Lorain co., O., 121 N.N.E. Columbus, 379 W.

NORTH EDGECOMB, p-o., Edgecomb t., Lincoln co., Me., 20 S.S.E. Augusta, 590 W.

NORTH EGREMONT, p-v., Egremont t., Berkshire co., Mass., 142 Boston, 358 W.

NORTH ELBA, p. t., Essex co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 210.

NORTH ELLSWORTH, p-o., Ellsworth t., Hancock co., Me., 85 E. by N. Augusta, 680 W.

NORTHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4¼ m. W. Stockport. Area, 3,716 ac. Pop. 1,359.

NORTH END, p-o., Matthews co., Va., 93 E. Richmond, 178 W.

NORTH ENFIELD, p-o., Enfield t., Grafton co., N. H., 47 N.W. Concord, 490 W.

NORTHERN CIRCARS, a prov. of British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 15° to 20° N. Area, 17,000 sq. m., 1-5th of which is estimated to be in cultivation, 2-5ths pasturage, & the rest woody & barren wastes. Climate hot, with scorching winds, & insalubrious. Prov. divided into 5 circars. Pop. 1822, 2,995,481, all Hindoos; but consisting of 2 distinct nations, the Telinga & Orissa, formerly separated by the Godavery, but now intermixed. The towns & vills. are chiefly of mud, the roads are bad, & the cultivation of the district is in a low state. The prov. was annexed to British India in 1765, by Lord Clive.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES. (*See Philadelphia.*) Pop. 1850, 47,220.

NORTHESK, par., Northumberland county, N. B. Drained by the Great Sevogle river & branches. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 3 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,493.

NORTH EVANS, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

NORTH FAIRFAX, p-o., Fairfax t., Franklin co., Vt., 64 N.W. Montpelier, 542 W.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, p-o., Fairfield t., Somerset co., Me., 28 N. Augusta, 623 W.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, p-o., Huron co., O., 92 N. by E. Columbus, 395 W.

NORTH FAIRHAVEN, p-v., Fairhaven t., Bristol co., Mass., 55 S. Boston, 438 W.

NORTH FALMOUTH, p-v., Falmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 67 S.S.E. Boston, 468 W.

NORTH FARMINGTON, p. o., Oakland county, Mich.

NORTH FAYETTE, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Drained by Monture's and Robison's creeks. Pop. 1850, 1,430.

NORTH FAYETTE, p. o., Kennebec co., Me.

NORTH FERRISBURG, p-o., Ferrisburg t., Addison co., Vt., 60 W. by S. Montpelier, 495 W.

NORTHFIELD, p-t., Washington co., Me., 159 E. N.E. Augusta, 741 W. Incorporated in 1838. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 232; 1850, 246.

NORTHFIELD, t., Merrimac co., N. H., 13 N. by W. Concord, 406 W. Surface uneven; soil in some places fertile. Watered by a branch of Winnipiseogee r., issuing from a pond. Incorporated in 1780. It contains a Methodist church, a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 tann., a grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,413; 1850, 1,332. The Boston, Concord, & Montreal r. r. passes through it.

NORTHFIELD, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 10 S.S. W. Montpelier, 506 W. Drained by Dog r., which affords water power. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. It has a pleasant v. in the centre, on the Vermont Central r. r., and a manufacturing v. a mile and a half S. of it. There are in the t. 16 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 1 tannery, 6 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,013; 1850, 2,922.

NORTHFIELD, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 92 W.N. W. Boston, 412 W. Situated on both sides of Connecticut r., on the N. border of the state. Incorporated in 1673. Soil fertile; bordering the river, are extensive and rich intervales. The v. on the Brattleboro' branch of the Vermont & Massachusetts r. r., is built on an elevated plain, a little back from the r., on the E. side, chiefly on one extended street, parallel with the river, wide, & handsomely shaded, and contains 2 churches an academy, & 600 inhabitants. There in the t. a fulling m., 4 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,673; 1850, 1,772.

NORTHFIELD, p-v., Litchfield t. and co., Ct., 28 W. by S. Hartford, 334 W. Situated in the S.E. part of the t. Incorporated a parish in 1794. Surface rough and stony; soil well adapted to grazing and some kinds of grain. It contains 1 Congregational and 1 Episcopal church, and 600 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, t., Richmond co., N. Y., 3 N. Richmond, 156 S. Albany. Surface various; soil a sandy loam. There are broad marshes on Staten Island sound, and the Kills, by which it is bounded W. & N. It has 8 flouring m., 4 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,745; 1850, 4,020. (*See Richmond.*)

NORTHFIELD, v., Livingston t., Essex co., N. J. It contains a Baptist church and about 75 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, p-t., Summit co., O., 143 N. E. Columbus, 342 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. The Cuyahoga r. and the Ohio canal crosses the S.W. part of the t. A small tributary of the Cuyahoga affords water power. It has a woollen fac., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,031; 1850, 1,474.

NORTHFIELD, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 43 W. Detroit, 536 W. Drained by branches of Huron r. The v. is prettily situated at the outlet of Whitmore's lake, contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,116.

NORTHFIELD, p-v., Boone co., Ia., 20 N.W. Indianapolis, 589 W. It contains a church, a store, and 150 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, p. o., Cook co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,013.

NORTHFIELD, a pa. of England, county Worcester, 5 m. S.E. Hales-Oyer. Area, 5,951 ac. Pop. 2,460.

NORTHFIELD FARMS, p. o., Franklin co., Mass.

NORTH FLAT, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa.

NORTHFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 1¼ m. W. Gravesend. Area, 4,313 ac. Pop. 5,038. It has docks for shipbuilding, & adjoining it is Rosherville, a place of summer resort for Londoners & others.

NORTHFORD, p-v., North Brantford town, New Haven co., Ct., 28 S. by W. Hartford, 312 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian,—3 button fac., a comb fac., a gimlet fac., an axe fac., & 250 inhabitants.

NORTH FORK, p-o., Washington co., Va.

NORTH FORK, p-o., Ashe co., N. C., 214 W. by N. Raleigh, 378 W.

NORTH FORK, t., Gallatin co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 504.

NORTH FORK, t., Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 588.

NORTH FORK, p-o., Vermilion co., Ill., 146 E. by N. Springfield, 673 W.

NORTH FORK, p-o., Mason co., Ky., 85 N.E. by E. Frankfort, 471 W.

NORTH FORK, p-o., Osark co., Mo.

NORTH FORK, p-v., Izard co., Ark. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1850, 378.

NORTH FORTY FOOT BANK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln. Pop. 350.

NORTH FRANFORT, p-o., Frankfort t., Waldo. co., Me., 66 N.E. by E. Augusta, 660 W.

NORTH FRANKLIN, p-o., New London co., Ct.

NORTH FRANKLIN, Franklin t., Delaware co., N. Y., 79 W.S.W. Albany, 349 W.

NORTH FREEMAN, p-o., Freeman t., Franklin co., Me.

NORTH FRYEBURGH, p-o., Fryeburgh t., Oxford co., Me., 71 W.S.W. Augusta, 578 W.

NORTH GAGE, p-o., Deerfield t., Oneida co., N. Y., 92 W.N.W. Albany, 412 W.

NORTH GALWAY, p-o., Galway t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 39 N. by W. Albany, 407 W.

NORTH GARDEN, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 89 W. N.W. Richmond, 139 W.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, p-v., Knox. t. Columbiana co., O., 146 N.E. by E. Columbus, 298 W. It contains 3 stores, about 40 dwellings, & 250 inhabs.

NORTH GOSHEN, p-v., Goshen t., Litchfield co., Ct., 34 W. by N. Hartford, 336 W. Situated on a small branch of Naugatuck r. It has a Congregational church & several dwellings.

NORTH GOWER, p-t., Carleton co., Can. W., 35 m. from Prescott. It has 4 stores, a saw m., a tannery, & 200 inhabs.

NORTH GRANBY, p-v., Granby t., Hartford co., Ct., 20 N.W. Hartford, 356 W. It has a Congregational church & a few dwellings.

NORTH GRANVILLE, p-v., Granville t., Washington co., N. Y., 66 N.N.E. Albany, 436 W. Situated on Paulet r., & contains a church, an academy, a bank, 4 stores, a grist m., & 350 inhabs.

NORTH GREECE, p-o., Monroe co., N. Y.

NORTH GREENFIELD, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

NORTH GREENWICH, p-o., Fairfield co., Ct.

NORTH GREENWICH, p-o., Greenwich t., Washington co., N. Y., 40 N.N.E. Albany, 410 W.

NORTH GROTON, p-o., Grafton co., N. H.

NORTH GUILFORD, p-v., Guilford t., New Haven co., Ct., 28 S. Hartford, 320 W. It contains 2 churches & several neat dwellings.

NORTH GUILFORD, p-o., Chenango co., N. Y.

NORTH HADLEY, p-v., Hadley t., Hampshire co., Mass., 94 W. Boston, 387 W.

NORTH HAMBURGH, p-o., Livingston co., Mich.

NORTH HAMDEN, p-o., Hamden t., Delaware co., N. Y.

NORTH HAMDEN, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

NORTH HAMPTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 50 S.E. Concord, 487 W. It has the Atlantic Ocean on its E. border. The Eastern r. r. passes through it. It has 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 885; 1850, 822.

NORTH HAMPTON, p-v., Clarke co., O., 52 W. Columbus, 445 W. Has 147 inhabs.

NORTH HAMPTON, p-o., Peoria co., Ill., 90 N. Springfield, 804 W.

NORTH HANCOCK, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

NORTH HARPERSFIELD, p-v., Harpersfield t., Delaware co., N. Y., 61 W.S.W. Albany, 370 W.

NORTH HARTFORD, p-o., Hartford t., Oxford co., Me., 32 W. Augusta, 589 W.

NORTH HARTLAND, p-v., Hartland t., Windsor co., Vt., 57 S. by. E. Montpelier, 482 W., on the Vermont Central r. r., 8 m. from Windsor.

NORTH HAVEN, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

NORTH HAVEN, t., Waldo co., Me. Pop. 1805, 806.

NORTH HAVEN, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 30 S.S. W. Hartford, 306 W. Soil, excepting the river bottom land, is light & warm. The intervale is very fertile. Watered by Quinnipiac r., on which is a very extensive salt marsh. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,349; 1850, 1,325.

NORTH HAVEN, v., Hamilton co., O., has 141 inhabs.

NORTH HAVERHILL, p-v., Haverhill t., Grafton co., N. H., 74 Concord, 519 W.

NORTH HAVERSTRAW, p-o., Rockland co.

NORTH HEBRON, p-v., Hebron t., Washington co., N. Y., 60 N.N.E. Albany, 430 W.

NORTH HECTOR, p-v., Hector t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 184 W. by S. Albany, 314 W.

NORTH HEIDLEBURGH, t., Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 844.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, p-t., & capital of Queens co., N. Y., 168 S. Albany, 20 E. New York, 248 W. Surface uneven; soil sand & loam. It is crossed by the ridge which runs E. & W. through Long Island. Harbor Hill, the highest point, is 319 feet above the ocean. Long Island sound bounds it on the N., from which several bays penetrate into the t. Success pond, a handsome sheet of water, lies on its W. border, & is well stored with fish. The v. is situated on the N. side of Hempstead Plains, half a m. N. of the Long Island railroad, & contains a court house, jail, & a few dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 6 grist m., 3 saw m., an acad., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,891; 1850, 4,291.

NORTH HENDERSON, p-o., Mercer co., Ill.

NORTH HERMON, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

NORTH HERO, p-t., & capital of Grand Isle co., Vt., 71 N.W. Montpelier, 544 W. It comprises a considerable island in Lake Champlain, containing 6,272 ac., separated from South Hero, the larger island, by a narrow strait. Surface slightly uneven; soil very fertile. The v. contains a stone court house & jail, & a number of dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 716; 1850, 730.

NORTH-HILD, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S. S. W. Launceston. Area, 6,732 ac. Pop. 1,193.

NORTH HOGAN, p-o., Ripley co., Ia.

NORTH HOLLIS, p-o., Hollis t., York co., Me., 67 S.W. Augusta, 633 W.

NORTH HOOSICK, p-v., Hoosick t., Rensselaer co. N. Y. Situated on Walloomsack cr., & on the Troy & Boston r. r., 27 miles from Troy, & contains a woollen fac., a scythe fac., a store, & 150 inhabs.

NORTH HOPE, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

NORTH HUDSON, p-t., Essex co., N. Y. Drained by Schroon & Boreas rivers. Surface mntnous.; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 561.

NORTH HUNTINGDON, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. Drained by Brush cr. & Long run. Pop. 1840, 1,873; 1850, 2,570.

NORTH HYDEPARK, p-o., Lamoille co., Vt.

NORTHIAM, a pa. of England, county Sussex, 6¼ miles W. N. W. Rye. Area, 3,486 ac. Pop. 1,306.

NORTHILL, a pa. of England, county Beds, 3 miles W. N. W. Biggleswade. Area, 4,210 ac. Pop. 1,364.

NORTH INDUSTRY, p-o., Franklin co., Me.

NORTH INDUSTRY, p-v., Canton t., Stark co., O., 128 N.E. Columbus, 317 W. It contains a store, a saw m., a flouring m., capable of producing from 80 to 100 barrels of flour a day, & 150 inhabitants.

NORTHINGTON, p-v., Cumberland co., N. C., 51 S. by W. Raleigh, 339 W.

NORTHINGTON, a pa. of England, county Hants, 7 miles N. E. Winchester. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 309.

NORTH JACKSON, p-o., Mahoning co., O., 160 N. E. Columbus, 311 W.

NORTH JANESVILLE, p-v., Rock co., Wis.

NORTH JAVA, p-o., Wyoming co., N. Y.

NORTH JAY, p-o., Franklin co., Me.

NORTH KENNEBUNKPORT, p-o., Kennebunkport t., York co., Me., 69 S.W. Augusta, 528 W.

NORTH KILLINGLY, p-v., Killingly t., Windham co., Ct., 51 E. by N. Hartford, 382 W. Situated on the E. side of Quinnebaug r., & contains a Congregational church.

NORTH KINGSTON, t., Washington co., R. I., 21 S. Providence. Situated on the W. side of Narragansett bay. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam. Several small streams afford water power. The v. of Wickford, on a branch of Narraganset bay, has a good harbor, contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Friends,—2 banks, & has considerable navigation, employed in the coasting trade & the fisheries. There are in the t., 20 stores, 4 cotton fac. with 5,300 spindles, 116 looms, making annually 1,400,000 yds. of sheetings, Kentucky jeans, &c., & employ 120 persons, 2 woollen fac. with 40 looms, make 350,000 yds. satinets & kerseys yearly, & employ 56 persons, 8 grist m., an acad., 14 schs. Pop. 1840, 2,909; 1850, 2,971.

NORTH KINGSTON, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill.

NORTH KORTRIGHT, p-o., Kortright t., Delaware co., N. Y., 66 W.S.W. Albany, 365 W.

NORTH LANCASTER, p-v., Lancaster t., Glengary co., C. W. It contains a store, 2 saw m., 2 ashеries, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants.

NORTH LANSING, p-o., Lansing t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 175 W. by S. Albany, 308 W.

NORTH LAWRENCE, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

NORTHLEACH, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 20 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,352. The town, in a hollow of the Cotswold hills, has a handsome church, a grammar school, & some manufs. of woollens.

NORTH LEBANON, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Drained by branches of Swatara cr. Pop. 1850, 2,408.

NORTH LEE, Mass. (*See Lee.*)

NORTH LEEDS, p-v., Leeds t., Kennebec co., Me., 19 W.S.W. Augusta, 598 W., on the Androscoggin r. r., 54 m., from Portland.

NORTH LENOX, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 617.

NORTH LEOMINSTER, p-o., Worcester co., Mass.

NORTH LEVERETT, p-v., Leverett t., Franklin co., Mass., 82 W.N.W. Boston, 399 W. It has 1 Congregational church & some manufactures.

NORTH LEWISBURGH, p-o., Champion co., O.

NORTH LIBERTY, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 224 W. N.W. Harrisburg, 266 W.

NORTH LIBERTY, v., Jessamine co., Ky.

NORTH LIBERTY, p-o., Knox co., O.

NORTH LIBERTY, p-o., St., Joseph co., Ia.

NORTH LIMA, p-v., Beaver t., Mahoning co., O., 172 E.N.E. Columbus, 284 W.

NORTH LIMMINGTON, p-o., York co., Me.

NORTH LINCOLN, p-o., Lincoln t., Penobscot co., Me., 122 N.E. Augusta, 717 W.

NORTH LINKLEAN, p-o., Chenango co., N. Y.

NORTH LITTLETON, p-o., Grafton co., N. H.

NORTH LIVERMORE, p-o., Livermore t., Oxford co., Me., 26 W. by N. Augusta, 602 W.

NORTH LONDONDERRY, p-v., Londonderry t., Rockingham county, N. H., 28 S.S.E. Concord, 460 W. on the Manchester & Lawrence r. r.

NORTH LOVELL, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

NORTH LYMAN, p-o., Lyman t., Grafton co., N. H., 102 N.N.W. Concord, 528 W.

NORTH LYME, p-v., Lyme t., New London co., Ct., 37 S.S.E. Hartford, 340 W. It has a Baptist church.

NORTH MADISON, p-v., Madison t., New Haven co., Ct. Situated on the W. side of Hammonasset riv., & contains a Congregational church.

NORTH MADISON, p-v., Jefferson co., Ia. Situated at the head of the plain, 2 m. from Madison. It contains the principal workshops for the railroads & 673 inhabitants.

NORTH MAHONING, t., Indiana co., Pa. Drained by Little Mahoning r. Pop. 1850, 840.

NORTH MANCHESTER, p-v., Wabash co., Ia., 109 N. by E. Indianapolis, 589 W.

NORTH MANHEIM, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Drained by Schuylkill r. Pop. 3,006.

NORTH MANLIUS, p-o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

NORTH MARLOW, p-o., Marlow t., Cheshire co., N. H., 50 W. by S. Concord, 454 W.

NORTH MARSHALL, p-o., Marshall t., Calhoun co., Mich., 109 W. Detroit, 574 W.

NORTH MARSHFIELD, p-v., Marshfield t., Plymouth co., Mass., 26 S.E. Boston, 450 W. Situated on the S. side of North river, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal.

NORTHMAVEN, or NORTHMAVINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising the N. part of Mainland, & a number of environing islands. Area about 80,000 ac. Pop. 2,534. Rona's Hill is about 2,000 feet in elevation.

NORTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, p-v., Middleborough t., Plymouth co., Mass., 35 S. Boston, 428 W.

NORTH MIDDLESEX, p-o., Middlesex t., Yates co., N. Y., 210 W. Albany, 331 W.

NORTH MIDDLETON, t., Cumberland co., Pa. Surface partly hilly, partly level; soil calcareous loam & slate. Drained by Conadogwinit cr., & its branches. The Blue mountains bound it N., through which are Sterret's & Long's gaps. It has a fulling m., a flouring m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,999; 1850, 2,235.

NORTH MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Bourbon co., Ky., 49 E. Frankfort, 517 W. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 3 stores, & 375 inhabitants.

NORTH MONMOUTH, p-o., Kennebec co., Me.

NORTH MONTPELIER, p-v., Montpelier t., Washington co., Vt., 8 N. Montpelier, 524 W. Situated on a small branch of Winooski r., & has an Universalist church, a woollen fac., a grist m., & 150 inhabitants.

NORTHMOOR, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¼ m. W.S.W. Oxford. Area, 2,037 ac. Pop. 375.

NORTH MORELAND, t., Wyoming co., Pa., 146 N.E. Harrisburg, 251 W. Pop. 1840, 887; 1850, 766.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, p-o., Berkeley co., Va.

NORTH MOUNT PLEASANT, p-o., Marshall co., Miss., 208 N. by E. Jackson, 903 W.

NORTH NEWBURG, p-o., Newburg t., Penobscot co., Me., 52 N.E. Augusta, 647 W.

NORTH NEWBURY, p-o., Newbury t., Geauga co., O., 163 N.E. Columbus, 337 W.

NORTH NEWPORT, p-o., Newport t., Penobscot co., Me., 67 N.N.E. Augusta, 662 W.

NORTH NEW PORTLAND, p-v., New Portland t., Somerset co., Me., 56 N.N.W. Augusta, 650 W. Situated on Seven-Mile brook, & contains a church, 3 woollen fac., 3 edge tool fac., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants.

NORTH NEW SALEM, p-o., New Salem t., Franklin co., Mass., 78 Boston, 408 W.

NORTH NORWAY, p-o., Norway t., Oxford co., Me., 50 W. by S. Augusta, 594 W.

NORTH NORWICH, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 108 W. Albany, 342 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile, especially bordering the Chenango r., which flows through the t. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,172.

NORTH NORWICH, p-o., Norwich t., Huron co., O., 90 N. Columbus, 404 W.

NORTHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln. Area, 30 ac. Pop. 173.

NORTHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex,. Area, 2,193 ac. Pop. 614.

NORTHOP, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 3¼ m. S.S.E. Flint. Area, 12,366 ac. Pop. 3,567, employed in lead & coal mines, & fisheries.

NORTH ORANGE, p-v., Franklin co., Mass., contains a Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

NORTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire railroad, 7 m. N.N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 1,816 ac. Pop. 179.

NORTH ORWELL, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 147 N. N.E. Harrisburg.

NORTHOVER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, ½ m. N. Ilchester. Area, 436 ac. Pop. 89.

NORTHOWRAM, a tnship of England, co. York, W. R. Pop. 15,285.

NORTH OXFORD, p-v., Oxford t., Worcester co., Mass., 51 W. by S. Boston, 391 W.

NORTH PALERMO, p-o., Palermo t., Waldo co., Me., 23 E.N.E. Augusta, 618 W.

NORTH PARIS, p-v., Paris t., Oxford co., Me., 45 W. by S. Augusta, 599 W., on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 55 m. from Portland.

NORTH PARMA, p-o., Monroe co., N. Y.

NORTH PARSONSFIELD, p-o., Parsonsfield t., York co., Me., 85 W.S.W. Augusta, 540 W.

NORTH PENN, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 2,687. (*See Phila.*)

NORTH PENOBSCOT, p-o., Penobscot t., Hancock co., Me., 66 E. by N. Augusta, 662 W.

NORTH PERRY, p-o., Perry t., Lake co., O., 182 N.E. Columbus, 356 W.

NORTH PERRYBURG, p-o., Perryburg t., Cataraugus co., N. Y., 302 W. by S. Albany, 358 W.

NORTH PINE GROVE, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

NORTH PITCHER, p-o., Chenango co., N. Y.

NORTH PITTSTON, p-o., Kennebec co., Me.

NORTH PLAINS, p-o., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 292.

NORTH PLYMPTON, p-o., Plympton t., Plymouth co., Mass., 38 S.S.E. Boston, 439 W.

NORTH POINT, sta., Baltimore co., Md., 3 m. E. Baltimore, on the Phil. Wil. & Balt. r. r., near the N. Point Battle Ground. At the extremity of Patapsco Neck, are the *North Point Light Houses*, built in 1824. Lat. (*north one*) 39° 11′ 48″ E., lon. 76° 27′ 18″ W. They show 2 fixed lights elevated, one 27 feet and the other 35 feet, as channel ranges. These, with the light on Bodkin Point, in lat. 39° 08′, lon. 76° 25′ 06″, elevated 30 feet, & the one on Seven Foot Knoll, built of iron, 60 feet in height, are the principal guides for mariners entering the port of Baltimore.

NORTH POINT, p-o., Pulaski co., Ark.

NORTHPORT, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 50 E. Augusta, 643 W. Situated on the W. side of Penobscot r. and Belfast bay. It contains several ponds. The soil is fertile. It has facilities for navigation, carries on ship building, & has considerable navigation employed in the coasting trade. Pop. 1840, 1,207; 1850, 1,260.

NORTHPORT, p-v., Huntington t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 195 S.S.E. Albany, 275 W. It contains a church, a grist m., & about 20 dwellings.

NORTHPORT, p-v., Noble co., Ia. Situated on the north fork of Elkhart r., & contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

NORTHPORT, p-v., Tuscaloosa co., Ala. Situated on the N.W. side of Black Warrior r., & 1 N.W. Tuscaloosa, 819 W.

NORTHPORT, p-v., Sophiasburg t., Prince Edward co., Can. W. Situated on the S. side of the Bay of Quinte, 60 m. from Kingston, and has a store, 2 tanneries, & 150 inhabitants.

NORTH PORTER, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

NORTH POTSDAM, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

NORTH POWNALL, p-o., Bennington co., Vt.

NORTH POWNALL, p-o., Pownall t., Cumberland co., Me., 45 S.W. Augusta, 566 W.

NORTH PRAIRIE, p-o., Knox co., O.

NORTH PRAIRIE STATION, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

NORTH PRESCOTT, p-o., Hampshire co., Mass.

NORTH PROSPECT, p-o., Prospect t., Waldo co., Me., 36 E.N.E. Augusta, 650 W.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, t., Providence co., R. I. The surface is moderately uneven; soil gravelly, sandy, & calcareous loam, productive in grass, some kinds of grain, vegetables & fruits. Seekonk r. runs on its E. border, & Wanasquatucket river on its W. border. Drained also by Mashasuck r. All these streams afford water power. The v. of Pawtucket, on Seekonk r., is a large manufacturing place, & is partly in Massachusetts, being on the line between the 2 states. (*See Pawtucket.*) The t. was incorporated in 1767, and contains 9 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $338,850, a savings' bank, 13 cotton fac., containing 28,800 spindles, & employing 650 persons, 2 tanneries, 5 iron foundries, 7 machine shops, 2 steam planing mills, 3 carriage fac., an extensive dye house, 5 grist mills;—2 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,207; 1850, 7,680.

NORTH RAISINVILLE, p-o., Raisinville t., Monroe co., Mich., 47 S.W. Detroit, 496 W.

NORTH RAYMOND, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

NORTH READING, p-v., Reading t., Middlesex co., Mass., 15 N. Boston, 455 W. Situated on the Salem & Lowell r. r., 10 ms. from Salem & on the N. side of Ipswich r., contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 2 Universalist, & 600 inhabitants.

NORTH READING, p-o., Reading t., Steuben co., N. Y., 195 W. by S. Albany, 314 W.

NORTH-REPPS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area, 2,731 ac. Pop. 623.

NORTH RHOBOTH, p-o., Bristol co., Mass.

NORTH RIDGE, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y.

NORTH RIDGEVILLE, p-o., Ridgeville t., Lorain co., O., 120 N.N.E. Columbus, 378 W.

NORTH RIDGEWAY, p-o., Ridgeway t., Orleans co., N. Y.

NORTH RIVER, N. Y. (*See Hudson river.*)

NORTH RIVER, Mass., flows in Plymouth co., and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, 18 ms. to Pembroke. It enters Massachussetts bay through an estuary between Marshfield & Scituate.

NORTH RIVER, p-o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

NORTH RIVER MEETING HOUSE, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 183 N.N.W. Richmond, 111 W.

NORTH RIVER MILLS, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 172 N.N.W. Richmond, 100 W.

NORTH ROCHESTER, p.-v., Rochester t., Plymouth co., Mass., 48 S.S.E. Boston, 435 W.

NORTH ROCHESTER, p-o., Lorain co., O., 101 N. N.E. Columbus, 396 W.

NORTH ROME, p-o., Bradford co., Pa.

NORTH ROYALTON, p-o., Royalton t., Cuyahoga co., O., 136 Columbus, 366 W.

NORTH RUSSELL, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

NORTH RUTLAND, p-o., Worcester co., Mass.

NORTH SALEM, p-o., Salem t., Rockingham co., N. H., 45 S.S.E. Concord, 462 W.

NORTH SALEM, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 24 N. White Plains, 113 S. Albany, 281 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil gravelly & clay loam. Drained by Titicus cr., a branch of Croton r., which bounds it on the W. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, a paper m., a grist m., a clothier's works, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,161; 1850, 1,335. The New York & Albany r. r. passes through the W. part.

NORTH SALEM, p-v., Hendricks co., Ia., 30 W. Indianapolis, 601 W.

NORTH SALUDA, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C.

NORTH SANBORNTON, p-o., Belknap co., N. H.

NORTH SANDWICH, p-v., Sandwich t., Carroll co., N. H., 56 N. Concord, 537 W.

NORTH SANDWICH, p-v., Sandwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 60 S. Boston, 453 W., on the Cape Cod Br. r. r., 43 m. from Boston. It contains a Methodist church & several dwellings.

NORTH SANTA FEE, v., Clark co., Mo.

NORTH SCITUATE, p-v., Scituate t., Plymouth co., Mass., 25 S.E. Boston, 456 W.

NORTH SCITUATE, p-v., Scituate t., Providence co., R. I., 16 W. Providence, 392 W.

NORTH SEA, or GERMAN OCEAN (German *Deutsche Meer*, Dutch *Nord Zee*, anc. *Germanicum Mare*), a branch of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland isls.; bounded E. by Norway & Denmark, S. by Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium & France, & W. by the British isls.; length, 700 m., extreme breadth 420 m. On the N.E. it forms a wide arm called the *Skager rack*, 60 m. broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates S.ward with the *Cattegat* or *Kattegat*, a great arm of the N. sea, between Sweden on the E., the Danish isls. on the S., & the peninsula of Jutland on the W. It is narrowest at its N. end, where between Cape Skagen & Marstrand it is only 35 miles across, & widest at the S., where between Randers fiord & Laholmberg it is 100 m. wide. It communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound or Ore Sund, & the Great & Little Belts, & contains the isls. Lessoe, Anholt, & Samsöe, near which latter is the small isl. Kyholm, which, since 1831, has been a great quarantine station for all ships entering the Danish seas. [*Atlantic.—Baltic.*]

NORTH SEARSMONT, p-v., Searsmont t., Waldo co., Me., 39 E. Augusta, 625 W.

NORTH SEARSPORT, p-o., Waldo co., Me.

NORTH SEDGWICK, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

NORTH SEWICKLY, p-t., Beaver co., Pa., 233 W. by N. Harrisburg, 263 W. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Slippery Rock & Conequenessing creeks, which unite in this t., & flow into Beaver river. It has 2 tanneries, 8 grist m., 7 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,992; 1850, 1,018.

NORTH SHAPLEIGH, p-o., York co., Me.

NORTH SHEFFIELD, p-o., Ashtabula co., O.

NORTH SHELDON, p-o., Sheldon t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 267 W. Albany, 365 W.

NORTH SHERBURN, p-o., Rutland co., Vt.

NORTH SHORE, p-o., Castleton t., Richmond co., N. Y., 153 S. by W. Albany, 231 W. Situated in the v. of Factoryville, which see.

NORTH SLIPPERY ROCK, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Drained by Slippery Rock cr. Pop. 1850, 2,254.

NORTH SMITHFIELD, p-v., Bradford co., Pa., 153 N. Harrisburg, 263 W.

NORTH SOMERS, p-o., Somers t., Tolland co., Ct., 25 N.E. Hartford, 361 W.

NORTH SPARTA, p-o., Livingston co., N. Y.

NORTH SPENCER, p-v., Spencer t., Worcester co., Mass., 53 W. Boston, 408 W. It has a Baptist church.

NORTH SPRING, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, p-o., Springfield t., Windsor co., Vt., 74 S. by E. Montpelier, 462 W.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, p-o., Summit co., O.

NORTH STAMFORD, p-v., Stamford t., Fairfield co., Ct., 78 S.W. Hartford, 269 W. Situated on the W. side of Mill r., & contains a Congregational church.

NORTH STAR, p-o., Washington co., Pa.

NORTH STAR, p-o., Darke co., O.

NORTH STARKEY, p-o., Yates co., N. Y.

NORTH STEPHENTOWN, p-o., Stephentown t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 35 S.E. Albany, 380 W.

NORTH STERLING, p-o., Sterling t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 174 W.N.W. Albany, 367 W.

NORTH STOCKHOLM, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

NORTH STONINGTON, p-t., New London co., Ct., 53 N.E. Hartford, 368 W. Surface is uneven; soil gravelly loam, & adapted to grazing. Drained by Pawcatuck r. & its branches, which afford water power. The v. called *Milltown*, on a branch of Pawcatuck riv. contains 2 churches—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—5 stores, & about 30 dwellings. There are 2 other Baptist churches in the t. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schs. Pop. 1840, 2,269; 1850, 1,936.

NORTH STRABANE, t., Washington co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Chartier's cr. and Little Chartier's cr., which unite on the N. boundary. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,207; 1850, 1,210.

NORTH STRAFFORD, p-o., Coos co., N. H.

NORTH STRAFFORD, p-o., Strafford co., N. H.

NORTH STUKELEY, p-v., Stukeley t., Shefford co., Can. E., 66 E. Montreal. It has a Rom. Cath. church, 6 stores, 3 asheries, & 100 inhabitants.

NORTH SUDBURY, p-v., Sudbury t., Middlesex co., Mass., 20 W. by N. Boston, 429 W.

NORTH SWANSEA, p-v., Swansea t., Bristol co., Mass., 51 S. by W. Boston, 409 W.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, p-o., West Chester co., N. Y.

NORTH TEWKSBURY, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

NORTH THETFORD, p-o., Orange co., Vt.

NORTH TOWANDA, p-o., Bradford co., Pa.

NORTH TROY, p-o., Troy t., Orleans co., Vt., 60 N. Montpelier, 576 W.

NORTH TRURO, p-v., Truro t., Barnstable co., Mass., 116 S.E. Boston, 517 W.

NORTH TURNER, p-o., Turner t., Oxford co., Me., 25 W.S.W. Augusta, 591 W.

NORTH TURNER BRIDGE, p-o., Turner t., Oxford co., Me., 21 W.S.W. Augusta, 595 W.

NORTHUMBERLAND, county, Pa. Situated near the centre of the state, on the E. side of Susquehanna r. Area, 457 sq. ms. The surface is mountainous and rocky, excepting along the r., where the soil is fertile. Drained by Susquehanna r., & its main & some minor branches. Capital, Sunbury. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $548,073; wheat, 289,522 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 282,087; oats, 194,676; wool, 26,670 lbs.; 26 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 4 iron foundries; 15 tanneries, 34 persons emp'd.; 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $314,146; value of manufac. articles, $340,211;—52 churches; 27 acad., 927 students; 85 schools, 3,900 scholars; 1 library, 4,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,027; 1850, 23,272.

NORTHUMBERLAND, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state, on Chesapeake bay, which bounds it on the E. Area, 260 sq. ms. It has the mouth of the Potomac r. on the N.E. Drained by small streams which enter the Potomac, and Wicomico r., which flows into the Chesapeake. Capital, Heathsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $134,817; wheat, 53,902 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 221,587; wool, 8,536 pounds;—23 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 3 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manufac., $2,500; value of manufactured articles, $4,300;—11 churches; 14 sch., 279 scholars; 1 library, 700 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,924; 1850, 7,346.

NORTHUMBERLAND, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 107 N. Concord, 568 W. Connecticut r. bounds it on the W., along which is extensive bottom land, very fertile. An abrupt mountain, 1,000 feet in height, lies in the W. part of the t. Drained by Upper Ammonoosuck r. & its branches. Below the entrance of this r. are falls in Connecticut r., where is a bridge, which leads to Guildhall, Vt., & a dam, which affords great water power. At this place is a considerable village, on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 122 m. from Portland. The t. was incorporated in 1799. Pop. 1840, 399; 1850, 429.

NORTHUMBERLAND, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 15 E. Ballston Spa., 38 N. Albany, 408 W. Surface generally level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Hudson r., which flows on its E. border. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,672; 1850, 1,775.

NORTHUMBERLAND, p-b., Northumberland co., Pa., 59 N. Harrisburg, 169 W. Situated at the confluence of the E. & W. branches of Susquehanna r. A bridge across the E. branch connects it with Sunbury. The Shamoken dam across the river here is 9½ feet high above the bottom of the r., & 2,783 feet long, with a chute 64 feet wide, & 650 feet long. The b. contains 5 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Unitarian,—an academy, a market house, town house of brick, a bank, 6 stores, & 1,041 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1828. The Susquehanna & N. & W. branch canals meet here. It has an extensive trade.

NORTHUMBERLAND, county, N. B. Situated in the N.E. part of the province. Area, 4,800 sq. ms. Drained principally by the Miramichi river. Bordering the Gulf of St. Lawrence the surface is low; inland there are extensive rich intervale lands, but much of it rocky & rough. It has valuable fisheries around Miramichi bay. Capital, Miramichi. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 8,868; sheep, 10,602; swine, 3,394; horses, 1,628; wheat, 30,854 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,296; buckwheat, 8,339; barley, 4,824; oats, 140,366; potatoes, 289,436; peas, 3,755;—13 grist m. 18 saw m.; 8 tanneries, 21 persons employed; 3 woollen fac., an iron foundry,—32 churches; 64 schools, 2,016 scholars. Pop. 15,064.

NORTHUMBERLAND, county, Can. W. Situated in the central part of the province. Area, 730 sq. m. Drained by Trent & tributaries on the E. & N., & on the S. by numerous small streams entering Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the S. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Coburg. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 25,898; sheep, 31,355; swine 17,526; horses, 7,193; wheat, 431,421 bush. produced; rye, 30,692; Ind. corn, 51,339; buckwheat, 28,875; barley, 26,484; oats, 300,996; potatoes, 168,904; peas, 166,424; tobacco, 111 pounds; wool, 95,313; 25 grist m., 82 saw m. Pop. 31,229.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most N. co. of England, having N. W. Scotland (cos. Roxburgh & Berwick), N. a detached portion of co. Durham, E. the N. Sea, S. Durham, & W. Cumberland. Area, 1,952 sq. m., or 1,249,299 ac., about 150,000 of which are arable. Inhabited houses, 47,737. Pop. 1851, 303,568. Surface in the W. occupied by the Cheviot mountains, & by wild moorlands, spurs of which stretch E.ward through the co., but are separated by fine valleys, which on the E. coast expand into broad level tracts. Coast line in parts very bold & rugged; in other parts indented by noble estuaries. Chief rivers, the Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blyth, Wansbreck, & Till. Climate variable, mountainous parts chilly & wet. Soil among the Cheviots a gravelly loam, producing the finest short pasture; among the other mountains a black peat, often swampy; & in the centre & E., moist loams or clay. Agriculture fully on a par with the best farming cos. Wheat, oats, beans, barley & turnips all yield the finest crops. Cattle, mostly short-horned, are bred & fed with acknowledged skill. The native Cheviot sheep possesses a deserved celebrity. Estates & farms mostly large. Sheep farms very extensive. Leases of from 7 to 21 years common. Farmsteads & cottages good. The principal mineral is coal, for the export of which, this co. is pre-eminently noted. The pitmen are a well-paid & greatly improved class. Lead & iron are also wrought. Manufs. chiefly confined to Newcastle. The Newcastle & Carlisle, Great N. of England, Newcastle & Berwick, & Caledonian railroads traverse this co., & many small railroads connect the coal pits with the rivers. Northumberland is divided into 6 wards, & 97 pas. in the diocese of Durham, & N. circuit. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tynemouth, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, & Morpeth. The N. & S. divisions of the co. each send 2 mem. to H. of C., & its boroughs (exclusive of Berwick) send 4 mems. Under the Britons Northumberland formed part of the confederacy of the Brigantes: under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the conquest, it was granted to the illustrious family of Percy, to a descendent of whom, through a female branch, it still gives title of Duke.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime co. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, having N. the Hunter r. which separates it from the co. Durham, W. the co. Hunter, S. the Hawkesbury river, separating it from the co. Cumberland, & E. the Ocean. Area, 2,342 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 13,335. Surface mountainous. Coal is a highly important product, & exported from Newcastle, on the Hunter; besides which town, this co. contains Maitland, Singleton, Morpeth, &c. It returns 2 mems. to the New S. Wales legislative assemby, one for the co., & one for its boroughs.

NORTHUMBERLAND (CAPE), S. Australia, is in lat. 38° 3′ 00″ S., lon. 140° 37′ E.—(*Islands*) are off the E. coast of Australia, lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 150° E.—(*Inlet*), Brit. N. A., a bay W. of Cumberland Island, & N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in lat. 65° N., lon. 65° W.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY is the name applied to Brit. Amer., N. & W. of Canada, the great lakes, & Moose rivers.

NORTHWICH, a market town of England, co. & 17¼ m. E.N.E. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, on the riv. Weaver & the Grand Trunk canal, 4 m. from the Hartford station of the London & N. W. railroad. Pop. 1,377. It has a large ancient church, grotesquely decorated, a grammar school, a union workhouse, branch bank, large dock yards for building flats employed in carrying salt, with very extensive manufs. & exports of that article obtained from contiguous mines, & very productive brine springs. The export was estimated in 1840 at 230,000 tons, and the trade is increasing.

NORTHWOLD, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 4 miles E. S. E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 5,232 ac. Pop. 1,097.

NORTHWOOD, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 14 m. W. S. W. West-Cowes. Area, 5,122 ac. Pop. 6,049.

NORTH UNION, p. v., Lincoln co., Me.

NORTH UNION, p. o., Washington co., O.

NORTH UNIONTOWN, p. o., Highland co., O.

NORTH URBANA, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

NORTH UXBRIDGE, p. o., Worcester co., Mass.

NORTH VASSALBOROUGH, p. o., Kennebec co., Me., 18 N. by E. Augusta, 613 W.

NORTH VERNON, p. o., Shiawassee co., Mich.

NORTHVILLE, p-v., New Milford t., Litchfield co., Ct., 47 W. by S. Hartford, 312 W.

NORTHVILLE, p-o., Northampton t., Fulton co., N. Y., 55 N.W. Albany, 424 W.

NORTHVILLE, p-v., Erie co., Pa., 285 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 358 W.

NORTHVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., Mich., 28 W.N.W. Detroit, 534 W. Situated on the W. side of the W. branch of Rouge r., at the junction of the outlet of Walled lake. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a furnace, a cloth-dressing works, & 250 inhabs., & has an extensive water power.

NORTHVILLE, p-v., La Salle co., Ill., 152 N.N.E. Springfield, 781 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 951.

NORTH WAKEFIELD, p-o., Wakefield t., Carroll co., N. H., 50 N.E. Concord.

NORTH WALES, p. o., Montgomery co., Pa. (*See Gwinnedd.*)

NORTH WARDSBOROUGH, p-o., Wardsborough t., Windham co., Vt., 117 S. Montpelier, 444 W.

NORTH WASHINGTON, p. o., Lincoln co., Me.

NORTH WASHINGTON, p-v., Washington t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 189 W. Harrisburg, 214 W. It contains a store & about 12 or 15 dwellings.

NORTH WATERFORD, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

NORTH WAYNE, p. v., Kennebec co., Me., 20 W. Augusta. Contains a church, & one of the most extensive scythe fac. in America; it employs 100 persons, & manufs. 12,000 dozen scythes annually.

NORTH WEARE, p. o., Hillsboro' co., N. H.

NORTH WEST, p. t., Williams co., O. Pop. 1850, 343.

NORTH WEST, t., Orange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 901; 1850, 1,245.

NORTHWEST BRIDGEWATER, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass., 19 S. Boston, 432 W.

NORTH WESTERN, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

NORTH WESTFIELD, p. o., Wyoming county, N. Y.

NORTHWEST FORK, hundred, Sussex co., Del. Drained by Nanticoke cr. & Marshy Hope r. Pop. 1840, 3,187; 1850, 3,200.

NORTH WEST MINE, p. o., Houghton co., Mich.

NORTHWEST RIVER BRIDGE, p-o., Norfolk co., Va., 130 S.E. Richmond, 255 W. Situated on a small stream flowing into Currituck sound.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, p-v., Weymouth t., Norfolk co., Mass., 12 S.S.E. Boston, 452 W.

NORTH WHARTON, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, p-v., White Creek t., Washington co., N. Y., 36 N.E. Albany, 406 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a carriage fac., & about 600 inhabitants.

NORTH WHITEFIELD, p-o., Whitefield t., Lincoln co., Me., 16 S.E. Augusta, 604 W.

NORTH WHITEHALL, p-t., Lehigh co., Pa., 95 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 188 W. Surface level; soil a fertile calcareous loam, well cultivated. Drained by Coply & Jordan creeks, & small tributaries of Lehigh r. It contains 2 churches, & has 5 tanneries, 7 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,324; 1850, 2,955.

NORTH WILNA, p-o., Wilna t., Jefferson county, N. Y.

NORTH WILTON, p-o., Wilton t., Franklin co., Me., 38 W.N.W. Augusta, 616 W.

NORTH WILTON, p. o., Fairfield co., Ct.

NORTH WINDHAM, p-o., Windham t., Cumberland co., Me., 53 S.W. Augusta, 556 W.

NORTH WINDHAM, p-v., Windham t., Windham county, Ct., 36 E. by S. Hartford, 363 W. It contains a Baptist church, 2 cotton fac., and several dwellings.

NORTH WINFIELD, p. o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

NORTH WOBURN, p. o., Middlesex co., Mass.

NORTH WOLFBOROUGH, p-o., Wolfborough t., Carroll co., N. H., 42 N.E. Concord, 523 W.

NORTHWOOD, t., Rockingham co., N. H., 20 E. Concord. It has 6 ponds, some of which give rise to Isinglass & Suncook rivers. Lamprey river also rises in this t. Surface elevated; soil adapted to grazing. First settled in 17—. It has 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,172; 1850, 1,5—.

NORTH WOODBURY, t., Blair co., Pa. Drained by Frankstown branch of Juniata r. Pop. 1850, 1,836.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, p-v., Woodstock t., Windham co., Ct., 42 E.N.E. Hartford, 575 W. Situated on a small branch of Quinnebaug river, and contains 2 Congregational churches & several neat dwellings.

NORTH WRENTHAM, p-v., Wrentham t., Norfolk co., Mass., 23 S. by W. Boston, 125 W., on the Norfolk County r. r.

NORTH YAM HILL, p. o., Yam Hill county, Oregon.

NORTH YARMOUTH, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 10 N. Portland, 40 S.W. Augusta, 555 W. A small r. flows across it, which affords water power. Casco bay bounds it on the S.E., affording facilities for navigation. It has considerable shipping engaged in the coasting trade & the fisheries. It contains 4 churches,—3 Congregational & 1 Baptist,—an academy, 2 fulling m., 5 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 3 potteries, an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,121. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r. passes through the t.

NORTH YARMOUTH CENTRE, p-o., North Yarmouth t., Cumberland co., Me., 48 S.W. Augusta, 557 W.

NORTON, t., Essex co., Vt. Surface hilly; soil said to be fertile. Drained by Coatacook r. It is uninhabited.

NORTON, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 23 S. Boston, 42 W. Incorporated in 1711, having previously belonged to Taunton. Soil fertile. It is drained by Rumford, Cocasset, & Canoe rivers, branches of Taunton river, which afford good water power. It has 2 cotton fac., 3,000 sp., employing 85 persons, & making annually 675,000 yds. of sheetings & print goods; 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,545; 1850, 1,966. It is on the Taunton Br. r. r.

NORTON, p-v., Marlborough t., Delaware co., O., 34 N. Columbus, 418 W. Situated on the W. side of Olentangy or Whetstone r. It contains a church, 3 stores, several mechanics, & 75 inhabs.

NORTON, t., Summit co., O. Drained by Hudson's run & Wolf cr., which afford water power, tributaries of the Tuscarawas r., which crosses its S.E. corner. The Ohio canal crosses it, along the Tuscarawas river. Pop. 1840, 1,479; 1850, 1,346.

NORTON, pa. Kings county, N.B. Drained by the Kennebecasis & Belle Isle rivers. It has 5 grist m., 6 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac, 6 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 1851, 1,433.

NORTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl. & Wales.—I. co. & 4¼ m. N. N. E. Glo'ster. Area, 1,870 ac. Pop. 467.—II. co. Derby, 8¼ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Area, 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,856.—III. co. Durham, 2 m. N. Stockton-on-Tees. Area, 4,614 ac. Pop. 1,725.—IV. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. Baldock. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 399 ac.—V. co. Kent, 3¼ m. W. Faversham. Area. 992 ac. Pop. 99.—VI. co. & 7¼ m. E.S.E. Leicester, Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 172.—VII. co. Northampton. 2¼ m. E. N. E. Daventry. Area, 3,260 ac. Pop. 579.—VIII. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E. N. E. Bury. Area, 2,449 ac. Pop. 927.—IX. co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area, 2,614 ac. Pop. 407.—X. (*By Kemsey*), same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Worcester. Area, 1,811 ac. Pop. 639.—XI. co. York, E. Riding, forming a suburb of New Malton, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Derwent. Area, 2,679 ac. Pop. 2,315.—XII. (*Bavant*), co. Wilts, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area, 2,165 ac. Pop. 274.—XIII. (*Bishops*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 4,240 ac. Pop. 475.—XIV. (*Brize*), co. Oxford, 4¼ m. S.E. Burford. Area, 3,149 ac. Pop. 687.—XV. (*Canes*), co. Stafford, 6 W.S.W. Lichfield. Area, 4,977 ac. Pop. 905.—XVI. (*Canon*), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Weobley. Area, 2,111 ac. Pop. 298.—XVII. (*Disney*), co. & 10 m. S. W. Lincoln. Area. 2,305 ac. Pop. 284.—XVIII. (*East*), co. & 13 m. E. S. E. Leicester. Area, 1,309 ac. Pop.

187.—XIX. (*Fitzwarren*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area, 1,307 ac. Pop. 639.—XX. (*In-Hales*), co. Salop, 3¼ N.N.E. Drayton-in-Hales. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 320.—XXI. (*Under Hambdon*), co. Somerset, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Crewkerne. Area, 642 ac. Pop. 504.—XXII. (*Hook*), co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 1,496.—XXIII. (*Lindsey*), co. & 3¼ m. W. S. W. Warwick. Area, 568 ac. Pop. 166.—XXIV. (*Marleward*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S. Bristol. Area, 1,067 ac. Pop. 113.—XXV. (*Mandeville*), co. Essex, 8¼ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 757 ac. Pop. 135.—XXVI. (*Midsummer*), co. Somerset, 9 m. S. S.W. Bath. Area, 3,922 ac. Pop. 3,799.—XXVII. (*On-the-Moors*), co. Stafford, 4¾ m. N. N. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area, 4,234 ac. Pop. 3,327.—XXVIII. (*St. Philip*), a small market town & pa., co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area, 1,527 ac. Pop. 788.—XXIX. (*Pudding*), co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S.E. Fakenham. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 25.— XXX. (*Subcourse*), co. Norfolk, 13 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,882 ac. Pop. 428.—XXXI. S. Wales, co. Radnor, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Presteign. Area, 3,144 ac. Pop. 294.—XXXII. (*Kings*). [See KING'S NORTON.]

NORTON, a township of England, co. Hereford, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Broomyard. Pop. 588.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Campsail, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Pop. 628.

NORTON CENTRE, p. o., Summit co., O.

NORTON-CHIPPING, a pa. bor., & market town of England, co. & 20 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area, 4,780 ac. Pop. 3,031. The town consists of one large street, with a fine Gothic church, free grammar school, & almshouse. Three m. W. are some curious Druidical remains.

NORTON COLPARLE, a par. of Engl., co. Wilts, Area, 1,001 ac. Pop. 123.

NORTON CUCKNEY, a par. of England, co. Notts. Area, 5,510 ac. Pop. 1,548.

NORTON HILL, p. o., Greene co., N. Y.

NORTON'S MILLS, p. o., Ontario co., N. Y.

NORTON SOUND, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Russian America, between lat. 62° & 65° N., & lon. 161° 167° W. Length and breadth at entrance, 200 miles each. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.

NORTONSVILLE, p. o., Albemarle co., Va., 105 W.N.W. Richmond, 124 W.

NORTONSVILLE, p. o., Ottawa co., Mich.

NORTON-TALGATE, an extra parochial dist. of England, county Middlesex, 1¼ miles N. E. St. Paul's, London.

NORUNGA & NORUNGABAD, two towns of British India; the former, presid. Bengal, prov. & dist. Bahar, 80 m. S.S.W. Patna; the latter, Upper provs., dist. & 5 m. S. E. Mathura.

NORVAL, p. v., Esquesing, t., Halton co., Can. W., 31 W. Toronto. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

NORVELL, p. o., Jackson co., Mich.

NORWALK, r., Ct., a small r., which enters Long Island sound, at Norwalk.

NORWALK, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 68 S.W. Hartford, 269 W. Long Island sound bounds it on the S. Surface uneven; soil very fertile. The v. is situated on the New York & New Haven r. r., 44 m. from New York, & at the junction of the Danbury Br. r. r., on both sides of Norwalk r., over which is a bridge. Vessels drawing six feet of water come up to the bridge. It was chartered as a borough in 1836, & contains 6 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 26 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, an iron foundry, a button fac., a carriage fac. The v. of South Norwalk is 1½ mile S. of the borough, on the W. side of the cr. It constitutes the landing place of the steamboats which ply to New York, & has considerable manufs., particularly of hats. Carpets are made in this town, without spinning or weaving, consisting of felting, and is a neat & durable article. The t. was burned by the British, under Gov. Tryon, on July 17th, 1779. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 potteries, 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,863; 1850, 4,651.

NORWALK, p-t., capital of Huron co., O., 99 N. by E. Columbus, 392 W. The soil is very fertile. The v. has an elevated situation, on the Toledo, Norwalk, & Cleveland r. r., 55 m. from Cleveland, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 R. Cath.,—a Methodist seminary, or high school, a bank, an insurance company, a public library & reading room, a steam paper m. & grist m., 2 printing offices, issuing each a weekly newspaper, & 1,800 inhabs. There are in the t. a paper fac., a tannery, 3 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,613; 1850, 3,153.

NORWAY, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 44 W. by S. Augusta, 588 W. It contains a large pond, which discharges its waters into Little Androscoggin riv. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. The v., which is prettily situated, has 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 350 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1797. There are in the town 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,786; 1850, 1,963.

NORWAY, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 86 W.N.W. Albany, 411 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. Drained by tributaries of West Canada cr. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & 250 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,046; 1850, 1,052.

NORWAY, p. o., La Salle co., Ill.

NORWAY, p. t., Racine co., Wis., 70 E.S.E. Madison. Drained by tributaries of Fox riv. Pop. 1850, 751.

NORWAY, p. o., Miller co., Mo.

NORWAY (KINGDOM OF), (Swed. *Norrige*, German *Norwegen*), a country of N. Europe, united to the crown of Sweden, & forming the N. W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula, cap. Christiania. It extends from Cape Lindesnaes lat 57° 57′ 8″, to the North Cape, lat. 71° 10′ 3″ N., & between lon. 4° 50′ & 31° 15′ E. bounded E. by Sweden & Russian Lapland, W. by the German Ocean, N. by the Arctic Ocean, & S. by the Skager-rack. Length, 1,150 m.; breadth 7 to 260 m. Area & pop. as follows:—

Provinces.	Baillings.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1845.
Aggerhuus, or Christiania	Smaalehnens	1,570	73,622
	Aggerhuus	1,898	109,432
	Hedemarken	9,539	87,118
	Christians	9,441	102,730
	Buskerud	4,798	83,918
	Jarlsberg and Laurwig	858	63,070
	Bradsberg	5,574	72,891
Christiansand	Nedenaes	4,266	53,932
	Mandal	2,046	61,918
	Stavanger	3,814	78,210
Bergen	S. Bergenhuus	6,300	116,989
	N. Bergenhuus	7,533	77,978
	Romsdal	5,948	81,314
Trondhjeim	S Trondhjeim	7,111	89,329
	N. Trondhjeim	8,689	66,570
Tromsöe	Nordlands	15,087	65,512
	Finmarket	27,536	43,938
Total		122,008	1,328,471

The great peninsula of Norway & Sweden, is a continuous mountain mass traversed by valleys. These mountains, the *Scandinavian Alps*, cover more than half the surface of Norway, & extend from N. to S., under the names of the Kiöleng Dovre-Field or Dofrines, Land-Field & Hardanger-Field. The W. & N. parts of the peninsula form a continuous plateau, descending abruptly towards the W.; while, on the other side, the mountains slope gently to the S.E. The measured points are Skageslöestinden, the highest known part of the Hurungen, on the limits of the Sogne & Gul brandsdal, 8,070 feet; Snachattan in the Dovre-Field, 7,549 feet; Lodals Kaaben, in the Sogne-Field, 6,573 feet; Gausta-Field, in Tellemarken, 6,162 feet; Sulitelma, culminating point of the Kiolen, between Nordland & Swedish Lapland, 5,956 feet; Folgefonden glacier, on the border of the stift Bergen, 5,135 feet. Nearly half the surface is under 2,050 feet absolute height. The only plains are those formed by the table-lands between the stifts Aggershuus & Bergen, which extend from 60 to 80 m. in length, & have an elevation

of 3,600 to 4,620 feet. The isolated mountain peaks on these table lands rise far above the snow line. The mountains of Norway contain rich minerals; but, from the difficulty of transport & the want of fuel, mining industry is but little developed. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, and chrome. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly in the Gulf of Christiania; the silver mine of Konsberg is, at present, one of the richest in Europe, & next to the copper mine of Roraas, the most important in the kingdom. The principal valleys are confined to the E. side of the peninsula; the longest is the Osterdal, watered by the Glommen, which with its continuation, the Solö & Oudal, is 215 m. in length. The next in extent and the most fertile, is the Guldbrandsdal, watered by the Laugen. Narrow belts betw. the coasts & the commencement of the plateaux, are the only low lands in Norway; the most extensive of these surrounds the Gulf of Trondhjeim. The W. shores are penetrated by an immense number of gulfs or *fiords*, which occasionally extend deep into the table lands. The chief of these are,—from S. to N., the Bukkefiord, Hardanger, Trondhjeim, Saltens, Ofoden, Porsang & Varang fiords. The most extensive gulf on the S. coast is that of Christiania. Numerous peninsulas separate the fiords; among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nord-Kyn on the N., & Cape Stadt on the W. coast. Some of the fiords form excellent harbors; but the immense number of mountainous isls., & rocky islets which border the coast, render access difficult. The largest of these archipelagoes are the Lofoden islands, separated from the continent by the Vest-fiord; and, further N., the islands of Magerö, Sorö, Ringvalsö, Hvalöe, & Senjen. Between these island groups & the continent, there is a wide passage for coasting vessels. A great part of the E. side of Norway is covered with lakes, which, however, are generally of small extent, many of them are situated at great elevations in the table-land; among these the Bygdinsee, 15 to 20 m. long, is 3,490 feet above the sea. The lakes abound in fish. The river systems of Norway are of the utmost importance in the economy of the country; the smaller streams are emp. in driving the machinery of mines, corn & saw mills, & in floating timber to the larger rivers; these serve also as the chief means of communication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice. The largest rivers are on the E. slope of the plateau, flowing to the Skager-rack; these are the Glommen, Lougen, Fæmund, Laaven, Beina, the Namsen, & Tana. Ships enter the mouths of some of these rivers for 5 or 10 m., but none of them are navigable on account of numerous waterfalls (*fos*), which all of them form; of these the more celebrated are the Sarpenfos on the Glommen, near Fredrikstad, & the Rukaufos, in the dist. Tellemarken, which falls 513 ft. perpendicular. Vöringsfos, in the dist. Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of 870 to 920 feet.

Scandinavia, from its vicinity to the sea, has a remarkably mild climate considering its northern position; the snow line is much higher than in corresponding latitudes in other countries: in lat. 61° it is 5,500 feet; & in lat. 70° 3,500 feet above the sea. In Siberia the cultivation of grain ceases at lat. 60°; while in Norway it extends to lat. 70° N. The mean annual temp. at the level of the sea is, at North Cape, 32°; Trondhjeim (lat. 63° 5′) 40°; Ullensvank in Hardanger-Fiord (at. 60°) 45°; Christiania (lat. 59° 54′) 41° Fahr. The sea never freezes, even at N. Cape, but the shallow water of the Skager-rack is occasionally frozen in winter; about 1-88th part of the surface is covered with perpetual snow, & vast glaciers descend from the S. plateau; the largest of these are the Folgefonden, in Hardanger, lat. 6° °, which descends to 5,100 feet, & the Snaebræn N. of Sogne-Fiord. The year is nearly divided between winter & summer; spring is almost unknown, & the autumn is cold & rigorous; snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. In January & February the temp. is usually from 14° to 18°, & often as low as 2° Fahr. Summer lasts from May to September, during which the temp. is often as high as 108° Fahr. In the month of March the surface is strewed with ashes, earth, or sand, by which means the snow is melted, and from this process, combined with the great heat & the length of the day, 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, & reaping the crops in the interior. The climate of the W. coast, though milder than that of the S. or the interior, is deteriorated by excessive humidity; the W. wind blowing over the Atlantic carries moisture, which is intercepted by the mountains, & precipitated in the form of rain, to the amount of 80 inches annually. While the E. wind brings extreme drought. The vegetation of Norway varies according to climate & position. Among trees, the pine tribe are the most numerous. The fir, which is found in lat. 66° 20′, at an elevation of 4,000 feet; & the pine (*pinus sylvestris*), form vast & valuable forests in Aggerhuus, Christiansand, & Trondhjeim. The forests of fir extend N. to the Polar circle, & those of pine beyond it. The oak forms fine forests in the amts Jarlsberg & Laurvig, & especially in Christiansand. The birch attains its highest northern latitude. Fruit trees are not indigenous in Norway, although the wild apple is common in the lower regions, & the cherry is widely distributed. Flowers are successfully cultivated in the gardens of the S. & W. The principal grain of Norway is barley; the other cerealia are cultivated only in favored spots in the S. Barley attains the highest northern latitude, & the greatest elevation; in lat. 59° 25′, it is grown at a height of 2,838 feet; the extreme limit of its culture is lat. 70°, but there it only ripens at an elevation of 65 to 100 feet; its profitable culture is confined to a narrow belt of coast land, & to the agricultural colonies of Molselv & Barodal, in Nordland. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The potato has of late been extensively cultivated. The rearing of cattle is the chief occupation of the pop. of the mountainous districts, who, like the Swiss, leave the vills. & spend the summer with their flocks & herds in the upper valleys. From the simple habits of the pop., & the excellent climate, the value of life is understood to be higher in Norway than in any other country of Europe. The horses, a small but hardy breed, are extensively exported to Sweden, England, & Scotland. Sheep are of an inferior breed, & yield coarse wool. In the N., the reindeer is the only resource of the Laplander. The most destructive wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, & lynx; these, with the fox & others, are hunted for their skins. The eagle is so destructive to sheep & lambs, that a private company is established for its extirpation. Game of all kinds is abundant, & there are no game-laws. The chief objects of the chase are the deer, elk, reindeer, & hare; the seal, which abounds on all the coasts, the fish-otter; & among birds, the grouse & the caperkailzie. The coast literally swarms with sea-fowl; the wild goose and eider duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, & ducks of various kinds abound on the coasts & in the lakes and rivers. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast, vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are procured. Fishing forms the most important branch of industry. Whales are occasionally taken on the coast of Finmark; salmon abound in the gulfs & rivers; there are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts, & the pearl oyster is found in many of the rivers.

Manufactures, properly so called, scarcely exist in Norway. Brandy distilleries & saw mills are the only extensive branches of industry; next to these are forges & metal foundries, the produce of which is exported in a raw state, except what is used in the manufacture of arms at Konigsberg, and in the manufactures of iron ware and nails. The manufacture of cloth, linen, & cotton, as well as the preparation of skins & leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufs. comprise those of glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, tobacco, & sugar refining. Owing to the difficulty of transport, all the seats of industry, & the only towns, are on the coast, & chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports. In the middle ages, the commerce of Norway consisted exclusively in the exportation of fish, & this is still the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, which was commenced by the Dutch in the 16th century; and, lastly, the produce of the mines & metal forges. The timber exported annually amounts to 200,000 lasts, value 1,655,000 specie dollars. The principal forests are in the interior; the timber is felled in autumn & winter, & is conveyed over the snow to the coast. Holland is now the chief market for Norwegian timber. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important branches of this trade are dried fish & salted herrings. The export of mineral products

is less than might be expected, from the number of mines; the principal are iron, copper, & silver. The chief imports are salt, grain, & colonial produce. Commerce in the interior of the country is greatly impeded for want of means of communication; none of the rivs. are navigable except near their mouths. Good roads exist only between the towns of the S. coast and the principal valleys in Nordland & Finmark; the usual communication is by sea. Among the numerous isls. on the W. coast, there are violent & irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Mal-Ström*, or Moskenæs-Strom, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, at nearly all times, be passed over even by open boats. Regular communications have successively been established between the principal towns of the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest, & steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania, & on the Lakes of Miösen & Tyrifiord. Norway has a national discount bank, established 1817, which has the exclusive right of issuing paper money.

Nearly the whole pop. of the kingdom are Northmans, or *Normans*. The Laplanders & Fins people the entire of the N. portion of the country; those of the mountains, the most numerous, live on the products of their reindeer; and those of the coast, on fishing. The Norwegian, or Norsk, is one of the Teutonic, or German languages, & is nearly allied to the Swedish & Danish. The constitution of Eidsvold, modified by the Storthing, or National Assembly, after its adhesion to the treaty of Kiel, is the fundamental law of the kingdom; its principal conditions are—that Norway is a free, independent, and indivisible state, only united under the same sovereign with Sweden. Lutheranism is the state religion, in which Lutherans are obliged to train their children. Other religionists are tolerated, except Jews & Jesuits, who are excluded. The govt. is a constitutional monarchy; the throne is hereditary in the male line; in case of failure of heirs, the king is elected by the representatives of Sweden & Norway. There are few countries in Europe where elementary instruction is more widely spread than in Norway; every peasant can read, & many can write & cast accounts; the law forbids the marriage of any one who cannot procure a certificate of confirmation, & this is only given to those who can read. Every individual of the age of 20 not confirmed, is liable to be sent to a house of correction to receive the necessary instruction. In all the towns there are elementary schools, & many have Sabbath & private schools. On its separation from Denmark, Norway had only four classical schools; since then nine have been added. Most of the towns have superior burgher schools. The chief seat of learning is the University of Christiania; there is a military school at Christiania, & a school of marine at Frederikshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. There are excellent public libraries, museums, & scientific collections in the different towns. The principal literary productions are periodicals. There are hospitals in all the principal towns & in the provinces. Each commune is bound to maintain its own poor, & mendicity is punished as a crime. The state maintains magazines of reserve for grain, which is supplied to the inhabitants on payment of a fixed amount of interest. In 1851 the army amounted to 23,484 men; & the navy, 2 frigates, 10 smaller vessels, & 5 steamers, having in all 50,000 men. Public revenue 1851–54, estimated at 3,200,000 specie dollars. Since 1836 all direct taxes have been abolished; the public revenue is derived from customs, imports, & state property.

In 1380, Olaf IV., King of Denmark, & heir to the throne of Norway, united the crowns of the two kingdoms, & this union lasted till 1814, when Norway was ceded by the King of Denmark, & annexed to Sweden by the allied powers, at the treaty of Kiel, 14th Jan., 1814. The cession was at first rejected by the Norwegians, but afterwards recognized, & the two crowns of Norway & Sweden were declared united on the 4th Nov., 1814.

NORWEGIAN, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Surface hilly & mountainous. It is an important centre of the coal mines & trade. Drained by Schuylkill r. & its branches. It has a flouring m., 14 saw m., a powder fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,812; 1850, 2,642. (*See Pottsville & E. Norwegian.*)

NORWELL, a par. of England, co. Nottingham. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 957.

NORWICH, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 46 S.S.E. Montpelier, 490 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain, grazing, & fruit. Conn. riv. runs on its E. border, across which is a bridge, connecting it with Hanover, N. H. Drained by Ompompanoosuc r., Bloody brook, & Smalley's brook, which afford water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, & contains a Congregational church, Norwich university, an academy, a number of handsome dwellings, sevl. stores, & about 300 inhabs. The Norwich university, founded in 1834, has a president & 5 professors, 100 alumni, 59 students, & 1,400 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the third Wednesday & Thursday in August. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,218; 1850, 1,978.

NORWICH, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 104 W. Boston, 381 W. Drained by Westfield r., which affords excellent water power. Surface mostly rough & hilly; soil fertile. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 750; 1850, 750.

NORWICH, city, & semi-capital of New London co., Ct., is situated at the head of navigation, on Thames r., in 41° 33′ N. lat., & 72° 7′ W. lon., 13 N. New London, 39 S.E. Hartford, 38 S.W. Providence, R. I., 50 N. E. New Haven, 357 W. Pop. 1830, city, 3,144; total in t. 5,179: 1840, city, 4,200; t., excepting the city, 3,039; total, 7,239; & in 1850, 10,265; 1854, 12,000. It consists of 3 parts—Chelsea Landing, or Norwich City, the Town, and Westville, formerly called Bean Hill. Norwich City, or the Landing, is situated on the point of land between the Shetucket & Yantic rivers, which here unite to form the Thames. The site is singularly romantic, on the steep declivity of a high hill, which causes the streets to rise above each other, like terraces, & the houses in the rear to overlook those in front. The t., 2 m. N.W., is on a pleasant valley, surrounded by hills, which on the E. rise rapidly from the street, & afford commanding situations for dwellings. In the centre of the place is a large triangular public ground, or square, surrounded by houses and stores, on which fronts the principal church. Between the landing & town is a beautiful plain, which furnishes fine situations for elegant residences. In the N.W. part of the city, on the road to Hartford, is Westville, which contains a number of pleasant dwellings & several manufacturing estabs. Within the city are a court house, jail, town hall, 6 banks, aggregate cap. $1,195,275, 2 insurance companies, a savings' bank; 16 churches,—3 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a high school for boys, an academy for females, 110 stores, 4 woollen fac., together employing 175 persons, manufac. broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, satinets, &c.; 4 cotton fac., with an agg. number of 12,500 spindles, emp. 350 persons, & make annually 3,775,000 yards of sheetings, &c., a carpet fac., with 31 looms, & emp. 30 persons; a bleachery & calendering works, emp. 35 persons; an extensive railr. car fac., the Norwich steam mills, 3 iron foundries, a paper fac., 3 machine shops, a piano forte fac., 2 printing offices, issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & a variety of small manfacturing estabs. A cove sets up about a mile from the Thames, over the mouth of which is a bridge. At the head of this cove, the Yantic r. enters it by a singularly romantic cataract, affording a fine site for mills & manufactories. The village around it is called Yanticville, and contains a Methodist church, 7 stores, a paper fac., & a cotton fac., 7,000 sp., emp. 200 persons. In the rocks which form the bed of the cataract will often be found circular perpendicular holes, 5 or 6 ft. deep, evidently formed by a stone or stones whirled round within them by the force of the water. These holes are so regular as to appear like a work of art, & are a curiosity. From a high projecting rock, which overhangs the foot of these falls, the Mohegan Indians formerly plunged to destruction, rather than to fall into the hands of the Narragansets, who were pursuing them. A mile E. of the landing, on the Shetucket, is Greenville, containing a Methodist church, a machine shop, & 2 paper facs. Steamboats ply between Norwich & New York, & a railroad connects it with Worcester, Mass., & thence with Boston, one with New York, *via* New London & New Haven, & one with Hartford, Palmer, Mass., &c.

NORWICH, p-t., & capital of Chenango co., N. Y., 112 W. Albany, 336 W. The surface is hilly, with a wide valley extending through the t., from N. to S., through which Chenango r. flows, & on which are fer-

tile & highly cultivated flats. The elevated parts are adapted to grazing. The v. is beautifully situated on the right bank of Chenango r., & on the Chenango canal, and contains a court house, jail, a bank, 4 churches, — 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—20 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., a tannery, an oil m., a fulling m., a piano forte fac., a coach lace fac., a furnace & machine shop, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., a brewery, an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,145; 1850, 3,615. (*See North Norwich.*)

NORWICH, v., Oyster Bay t., Queens co., N. Y. It contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabs.

NORWICH, p-t., McKean co., Pa., 190 N.W. Harrisburg, 272 W. The v. is situated on Potato creek, & contains a number of dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 184; 1850, 265.

NORWICH, t., Franklin co., O. Situated on the W. side of Scioto r. Pop. 1840, 731; 1850, 1,053.

NORWICH, t., Huron co., O., 15 S. Norwalk, 90 N. E. Columbus. Drained by Huron r. Pop. 1840, 676; 1850, 1,021.

NORWICH, p-v., Union t., Muskingum co., O., 65 E. Columbus, 328 W. Situated on the national road, and contains 2 churches, 6 stores, various mechanic shops, a brewery, a steam m., & 224 inhabs.

NORWICH, t., Oxford co., Can. W. Pop. 1852; 5,239.

NORWICH, a city, parl. bor., & river-port, of England, cap. co. Norfolk, & a co. of itself, on the Yare, or Wensum, here crossed by ten bridges, 18 m. W. Yarmouth, & 100 m. N. N. E. London, communicates by the N. & E. Counties railroad. Area of city & co., 4,325 ac. Pop. 1851, 68,195. The city, about 5 m. in circ., is bordered on the N. & E. by the river; elsewhere it was formerly enclosed by walls, flanked with towers & entered by twelve gates, but these have been mostly removed. On the S. & W. several new quarters have sprung up, & most of the hamlets of its co. now form suburbs continuous with the city. Streets generally very irregular; the market place is spacious. Near the centre of the city is the castle, a massive quadrangular Norman keep, now used for a prison, & surrounded by the remains of three successive lines of walls; the inner enclosure, or "castle precinct," being laid out in public walks. On the castle-hill are the new co. jail; & the co. hall, an edifice in the Tudor style. The cathedral, built between the 11th & 16th centuries, & very handsome, is 411 feet in length, 191 feet in breadth, & surmounted by a spire 315 feet in height, or inferior only to that of Salisbury. Around it are the cloisters, bishop's palace, deanery, & St. Ethelred & Erpingham gates, connecting the cathedral with the city. Norwich has more churches than any other English city, except the metropolis. St. Peter Mancroft is spacious; St. George, Colegate, St. Lawrence, & St. Saviour: several other churches have round towers, & belong apparently to the early Norman era. There are, besides, the Unitarian, an Independent, Baptist, Roman Catholic, two Friends' meeting houses, a synagogue, & many other dissenting places of worship. Many remains exist of old monastic edifices; & St. Andrew's hall, used for corporation & other festivities, & public meetings, was originally a part of a Dominican convent. The Guild-hall, containing a collection of portraits; the new city jail, the corn exchange, public library, theatre, cavalry barracks, & a large workhouse, are among the chief edifices. The great hospital charity, rev. about 7,000*l.* a year, supports many aged persons, & a grammar school. The boys' & girls' hospital, rev. about 4,000*l.*; Doughty's hospital, Norfolk & Norwich general hospital, blind asylum, Norfolk & Norwich literary institution, art-union, & a mechanics' institute, are among the most conspicuous public foundations. Norwich was long famous for its worsted manuf., established by Flemings, who settled in it in the time of Henry I., but this has declined in favor of the W. Riding of Yorkshire; & most of the yarns now wrought up at Norwich, are spun at Bradford, &c. Its principal manufs. are now bandanas, bombazines, shawls, gauzes, crape, silk fabrics of various kinds, mohair, fringe, sacking, & horse-hair fabrics; and, in 1839, there were in the city & vicinity, upwards of 4,000 looms in use, besides silk, worsted, & woollen mills, & one cotton mill. Norwich has also iron & brass foundries; snuff, oil, mustard, & corn mills; breweries & dyeing works. It has a branch of the Bank of England, & several private banks, & a large insurance company. It communicates by a canal with the Lowestoff navigation; & with Ely, Cambridge, & London, by the N. & E. Counties railroad. It returns 2 mems. to H. of C. It is the place of election for the E. division of Norfolk. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Throughout the civil war it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Archbishop Parker, Dr Kay, Dr Samuel Clarke, & Bishop, the translator of Herodotus, were natives of Norwich. The city is the seat of a triennial musical festival.

NORWICHTOWN, p-v., Norwich t., New London co., Ct., 37 S.E. Hartford, 355 W. Situated about 2 m. N. of the Landing, or Norwich City. It contains several streets, not very regularly laid out, 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—on a handsome public square,—several stores, & about 200 dwellings, and several extensive manufs.

NORWICHVILLE, p-v., Oxford co., Can. W., 95 W. Toronto, & contains a Methodist church, 5 stores, an iron foundry, a mill, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. of Norwich 1852, 5,239.

NORWOOD, p. v., Bedford co., Va. Contains an Episcopal church & 175 inhabs.

NORWOOD, p-v., Stanley co., N. C., 158 W.S.W. Raleigh, 395 W.

NORWOOD, p. v., Asphadel t., Peterboro, Can. W., 30 E. Peterboro. It has 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a saw m., a tannery, an ashery, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

NORWOOD, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, 2 m. N. Hounslow. Pop. 2,636. — II. (*Upper & Lower*), two large vills., co. Surrey, pas. Lambeth & Croydon, 6 m. S. London, with a station on the London & Croydon railroad. United pop. 6,046. They have numerous elegant villas, two handsome district churches, a large school of industry for destitute children from the metropolis, modern cemetery, & very beautifully laid out public gardens. The woods & heath of Norwood were long famous as a resort of gypsies.

NOSSA-SENHORA-DO-DESTERRO. [DESTERRO.]

NOSSEN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 19 m. W. Dresden, on the Freiberg-Mulde, with a royal residence. Pop. 2,940, employed in woollen cloth weaving & tanning.

NOSS-HEAD, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, 3¼ m. N.E. Wick. Under it is a vast cavern, & W.ward is a ruined stronghold of the former earls of Caithness. It has a light-house in lat. 58° 28′ 38″ N., lon. 3° 3′ 5″ W., light revolving, elevation 175 feet.

NOSS-ISLAND, one of the Shetland islands, E. Bressay, & separated from it by a narrow & dangerous sound. Circumference about 6 miles. Pop. 21.

NOTASULGA, p. v., Macon co., Ala., 48 from Montgomery. Situated on a stream of the same name, and on the Montgomery & West Point r. r. Contains an Universalist church, a printing office issuing a monthly pub., & 150 inhabs.

NOTGROVE, a pa. of England, county Glo'ster, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 135.

NOTLEY, two pas. of England, county Essex.—I. (*Black*), 1¼ m. S. E. Braintree. Area, 1,936 ac. Pop. 527.—II. (*White*), 9 m. N. N. E. Chelmsford. Area, 2,228 ac. Pop. 515.

NOTO, a city of Sicily, prov. & 16 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 10,770. It is beautifully situated on a hill about 2 m. from the sea. It has several handsome churches & convents, a council-house, hospital, lyceum, & a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, & sulphur, the produce of its neighborhood. About 3 m. W. the town are ruins of an amphitheatre, & of a gymnasium, almost the only remains of ancient *Netum*, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Pop. of the prov. 1851, 257,814.

NOTO (VAL DI), an old division of Sicily, comprising its S.E. portion, & now subdivided among the prov. of Noto, Catania, & Caltanisetta.—A town & a headland of Japan, isl. Niphon, are named *Noto*.

NOTRE DAME, p. v., St. Joseph co., Ia., 135 N. Indianapolis, & about 2 m. from South Bend. Here was established, in 1843, the university of Notre Dame du

Lac, a Roman Catholic institution. It has a novitiate for priests, a manual labor school for boys, & connected with it is an extensive farm. There are in the society 25 professed brothers, 12 novices, and 5 postulants.

NOTRE DAME, numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*de Bondeville*), dep. Seine-Inf., arr. Roun. Pop. 1,918.—II. (*de Cenilly*), dep. Manche, arrond. Coutances. Pop. 2,166.—III. (*de Mont*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Les Sables. Pop. 2,696.—IV. (*de Liesse*), a town, dep. Aisne, arrond. Laon, near left bank of the Souche. Pop. 1,224.

NOTRE DAME BAY, Newfoundland, N.E. coast, is between lat. 49° 30′ & 50° N., & lon. 55° & 56° W., bounded N. by Cape St. John.

NOTTAWA, p-t., St. Joseph's co., Mich., 80 S.W. Lansing. Drained by St. Joseph's & Prairie rivers. Surface level; soil very fertile. It has 2 flouring m., 2 grist m. Pop. 1850, 1,165.

NOTTAWASAGA, a river of Can. W., after a N. course of more than 60 m., enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

NOTTAWASAGA, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,887.

NOTTERÖE, an island of Norway, stift Agershuus, in Christiania-fiord, immediately S. Tonsberg. Length 7 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

NOTTINGHAM, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 25 E. S.E. Concord, 482 W. Surface uneven & broken; soil in many parts fertile. Drained by Little and North rivers. Incorporated in 1722. Iron ore is found. It has a pleasant v. called Nottingham Square, 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,193; 1850, 1,268.

NOTTINGHAM, t., Mercer co., N. J., 17 N.E. Mount Holly. Surface generally level; soil various, from stiff clay to sandy loam. Drained by Assunpink & Crosswick's creeks, & their tributaries. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 7 cotton fac., 5 tanneries, 10 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,109; 1850, 4,495. (*See South Trenton.*)

NOTTINGHAM, t., Washington co., Pa., 13 E. Washington b. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Peter's, Mingo, & Little Mingo creeks. Coal is abundant. It contains Williamsport v. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 flouring mills. Pop. 1840, 983; 1850, 1,008.

NOTTINGHAM, p-v., Prince George's co., Md., 32 S.W. Annapolis, 26 W. Situated on rt. b. of Patuxent r., and has an Episcopal church & 250 inhabs.

NOTTINGHAM, p-t., Harrison co., O. Drained by a tribut. of Tuscarawas r. Pop. 1840, 368; 1850, 1,236.

NOTTINGHAM, p. o., Wells co., Ia.

NOTTINGHAM, p. o., Davis co., Iowa.

NOTTINGHAM, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 523.

NOTTINGHAM, a parl. & munic bor., & manufacturing town of England, cap. co. Nottingham, & a co. of itself, on the Leen, close to its junction with the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, on r. r., 15¼ E. N. E. Derby, & 33¼ m. S. W. Lincoln. Area of bor. & co., 2,610 ac. Pop. 1851, 57,407. It stands at the foot, & on the declivity, of a rocky eminence, crowned by Nottingham castle, a residence of the Duke of Newcastle, & on the site of a previous structure destroyed by fire in 1831. Many of the streets are steep, narrow, & irregular. The town has a large market place, a handsome new exchange, with assembly rooms; co. & town hall, co. & bor. jails, a general hospital, co. lunatic asylum, cavalry & infantry barracks, & small theatre. Several of the churches are handsome. Dissenting chapels, schools, hospitals & other charities are numerous. Nottingham is the great centre of the lace & bobbin-net manuf. in England; besides which, it has silk, cotton, & flax mills; manufs. of hosiery & machinery; large bleaching works, malthouses, breweries, dye works, & wire, pin, iron, & brass factories. It communicates by a canal with the Cossnor iron & coal district. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday. Nottingham sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the S. div. of the co. Several parliaments have been held in it; & from this town Rich. III. marched with his forces to Bosworth field in 1483.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Lincolnshire, & W. Derbyshire. Area, 822 sq. miles, or 526,076 ac., of which about 470,000 are estimated to be in grass, or arable. Inhab. houses 55,019. Pop. 1851, 270,427. Surface, except in the vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, & here & there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest, or Shire-wood. [Sherwood.] Principal rivers, the Trent, & its affls., the Soar & Idle. Climate remarkable for comparative dryness, supposed to be owing to the Derby hills intercepting the moist W. winds. Surface mostly a light sandy, or rich clayey loam. Agriculture pretty well advanced. Estates of all sizes. Farms generally small, & held at will. Limestone and, in the W., coal are abundant. The co. is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery & lace manufs. in England. The co. is traversed by branches of the North Midland, Sheffield & Lincoln, & Great Northern railroads. Nottingham is div. into 6 hunds., & 246 pas., in the diocese of Lincoln & Midland circ. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, E. Bedford, & Mansfield. It sends 10 mems. to H. of C., viz., 2 for the N., & 2 for the S. divisions of co. & 6 for its bors. This co. formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTINGHAM TURNPIKE, p-o., Nottingham t., Rockingham co., N. H., 25 E. S. E. Concord, 496 W.

NOTTING-HILL, England, co. Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, pa. Kensington, on the Western road, 4½ miles from St Paul's, & on the N. side of Holland Park. It comprises a square on elevated ground, numerous detached villas, & some handsome terraces.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. Dorset, pa. Broadway, 2 m. N.W. Weymouth. Pop. 104. It has a sulphur spring, baths, & pump-room.

NOTTLA, p. o., Cherokee co., N. C.

NOTTOWAY, r., Va. & N. C., rises in Prince Edward co., Va., & joins the Meherrin r. in Gates co., N. C., to form Chowan r. It is about 110 m. long.

NOTTOWAY, county, Va. Situated centrally toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 290 sq. ms. Drained by tributaries of the Appomattox r., and by Nottoway r. & its tributaries. Capital, Nottoway C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $182,349; wheat, 71,827 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 216,991; tobacco, 2,109,314; wool, 10,691 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $44,250; value of manufactured articles, $61,206;—13 churches; 1 acad., 16 pupils; 17 schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,719; 1850, 8,437.

NOTTOWAY, C. H., p-v., capital of Nottoway co., Va., 67 S.W. Richmond, 186 W. It is situated on Nottoway r., & contains a court house, jail, clerk's office, a store, several mechanic shops, a flouring mill, & 100 inhabs.

NOTTSVILLE, v., Daviess co., Ky., 13 m., from Owenboro.

NOUAILLE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 9 m. S. W. Aubusson. Pop. 1,440.—*Nouic* is a vill., dep. H. Vienne, arrond. & 7¼ m. S. W. Bellac. Pop. 1,500.

NOUSHERA, several small towns & vills. of the Punjab, Afghanistan, &c., the principal on the Cabool river, 20 m. N. W. Attock, & where the Afghans were routed by Runjeet Singh, in 1823.

NOUVION, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, 24 m. N.E. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,071, chiefly emp'd in manufs. of cotton & linen thread.

NOVA, p. o., Ashland co., O.

NOVAIA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 87 m. W.S.W. Koursk. Pop. 1,000.

NOVARA, *Novaria*, a city of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. div. & prov., on a hill between the Agogna & Terdoppio, 27 m. W. Milan. Pop. with comm. 18,514. It is partly enclosed by ramparts & ditches, defended by a castle, & has a noble cathedral, with a fine baptistery; about ten other churches, 14 convents, a large hospital, 2 colleges, a hall of commerce, & theatre, with manufs. of silk & linen fabrics, hats, & leather. Pop. of prov. 1848, 178,069.

NOVA SCOTIA (French *Acadia*), a British province, forming a peninsula, connected with the mainland by an isthmus only 8 m. broad, having the Bay of Fundy on the one side, & Northumberland Strait on the other. It lies, including Cape Breton I., between lat. 43° 25′ & 46° N., & lon. 59° 45′ & 66° 30′ W., & is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward I., N.E. by the Gut of Canseau, flowing between it & the island of Cape Breton (which forms a

part of the government of Nova Scotia), S. & S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by the Bay of Fundy, & N.W. by New Brunswick. Area, 18,746 sq. ms.

Nova Scotia contained in 1851, eighteen counties, as follow, with the population, inhabited houses, acres of dyked land, and of improved land, and value of real estate, were as follows:—

Counties.	Pop. in 1851	Inhab. houses.	Acres of dyked land.	Acres of improved land.	Value of real estate.
Annapolis	14,286	2,312	2,793	44,512	£454,624
Colchester	15,469	2,351	5,139	66,531	572,318
Cumberland	14,339	2,146	16,170	81,897	590,224
Digby	12,252	1,882	83	17,242	281,173
Guysboro'	10,38	1,614	111	11,409	166,361
Halifax	39,112	5,492	540	23,326	1,393,887
Hants	14,330	2,157	5,292	60,162	585,809
Inverness	16,917	2,413	1,052	81,242	316,787
Kings	14,138	2,263	6,988	66,668	618,166
Lunenburg	16,395	2,761	..	29,396	414,830
Pictou	25,593	3,869	20	103,562	655,619
Queens	7,256	1,116	45	13,905	252,506
Richmond	10,381	1,559	..	16,581	127,096
Shelburne	10,622	1,443	59	16,435	137,490
Sydney	13,467	1,847	..	69,370	278,689
Yarmouth	13,142	2,055	1,720	30,575	286,703
Cape Breton ... Victoria	27,580	4,175	..	63,527	419,041
Total	276,117	41,455	40,012	799,310	£8,050,923

Its S.E. coast is remarkable for the number and capacity of its harbors; there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchant-men, between Halifax and Cape Canseau, a distance of not more than 110 m. The surface of Nova Scotia seldom rises to a height exceeding 600 feet above the level of the sea. A ridge of high land extends through the peninsula in a direction E. to W.; &, with less prominent hills & undulations, gives a pleasing variety to the scenery. The principal rivers of the province are the Annapolis and Shubenecadie; the latter rises in Grand lake, Halifax co., &, after a rapid & circuitous course of over 50 miles, enters Cobequid bay; by means of a canal, this r. forms a navig. communication from Halifax harbor to the Bay of Fundy. It is navigable for some distance. The rise & fall of the tide at the mouth is about 50 feet. The Annapolis, after a course of 75 ms, in which it receives the waters of Moose & Bear rivers, enters Annapolis bay. It is navigable for large vessels 20 m. above Annapolis. At Pictou, the East, West, & Middle rivers, all three navigable for large vessels, enter the harbor. The Avon receives the waters of the St. Croix, Kennetcook, and several others, & empties itself into the Bay of Mines; it is navigable to Windsor. The La Have, Mersey, & Medway; the Shelburne (which forms the fine harbor of that name); the Clyde, one of the most beautiful streams of Nova Scotia; the Tusket & its numerous tributaries; the St. Mary, which, at its embouchure, forms the fine harbor of St. Mary; the Maccau, Nappau, & Gaspereau, the Musquedoboit, Sale, & Jordon; these form but a few of numerous streams of Nova Scotia. The tide rises with astonishing rapidity in the Bay of Mines to the height of 75 feet, while on the S. shore, & in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it does not rise more than 6 ft. There are but few large lakes; the largest is Lake Rosignol, about 30 m. in length; Lake George is another sheet of water of considerable size, & the entire peninsula is dotted over with innumerable small lakes. The mines & minerals of Nova Scotia, though but imperfectly explored, are known to be valuable. Granite, trap, & clay slate rocks predominate. The most abundant variety is the gray granite, which prevails along the shore, & is well adapted for mill-stones. Clay-slate, of fine quality, is of extensive formation in the E. section of the province, & graywacke slate along both shores of Chedabucto bay. Several extensive & beautiful grottoes are to be found on different parts of the coast; & grindstones of superior quality are obtained from a stratum of sandstone, found between the coal & limestone. Coal, & iron in combination with it, abounds in many places. Copper-ore also exists; but the attempts to work it have been hitherto unsuccessful; gypsum is plentiful, & furnishes an active & profitable trade. The soils of Nova Scotia are various: along the S. shore, the granite forms the basis, extending, in many places, 20 m. into the interior. This region is the least fertile; but there are elsewhere extensive alluvial tracts, producing the most abundant crops. Many fine fertile districts, also, are met with on the N. coast, along the banks of rivers & the heads of bays. The climate of Nova Scotia is affected by its almost insular position, & is characterized by a remarkable salubrity. The springs are to low; but the summer heats being for a brief season excessive, vegetation is singularly rapid, & the autumn is delightful. The thermometer ranges from 18° to 70°. It is estimated that about 7,000,000 ac. are still covered with primeval forests. There were in this province in 1851, 40,012 acres of dyked land, & 799,310 ac. of other improved land. *Live stock.*—Horses, 28,789; neat cattle, 150,557; milch cows, 86,856; sheep, 282,180; swine, 51,533.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 297,157 bush. produced; rye, 61,438; Ind. corn, 37,475; oats, 1,384,137; peas & beans, 21,628; barley, 196,097; buckwheat, 170,310; potatoes, 1,986,789; pounds of butter made, 3,613,890; of cheese, 652,069; of maple sugar, 110,441; hay, 237,837 tons made; grass seeds, 3,686 bushels; & were made 89,976 gallons of malt & distilled liquors. Nova Scotia, however, does not yet supply her population with bread, even in good seasons; large importations of fine flour being yearly made from the United States. The apple orchards of the W. counties are very productive. Apples & cider are annually exported, & the domestic supply is cheap and abundant. Cattle & sheep are raised in considerable numbers, & are exported both to New Brunswick and Newfoundland; but the breeds are inferior, & little attention is paid to their improvement. The cod & haddock fisheries are actively prosecuted all along the S. coast. Mackerel & herrings are also taken in great quantities; but the salmon fishing has greatly fallen off, from the erection of grist & saw mills on the streams. The fisheries emp'd, in 1851, 812 vessels, with an agg. of 43,333 tons, manned by 3,681 men, & 5,161 boats, manned by 6,713 men; the catch amounted to 1,669 barrels of salmon, 3,536 of shad, 100,047 of mackerel, 53,200 of herrings, & 543 barrels of alewives; total value of fisheries, £217,220; & there were manuf'd 159,250 barrels of fish-oil, valued at £17,754. Sevl. attempts have been made to prosecute the whale and seal fisheries, but hitherto with no great success. The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited. Coarse cloths, called "homespuns," are made & are generally worn by the farmers, fishermen, &c. There were in this province in 1851, 81 woollen factories, employing 119 persons, & 11,096 hand looms, producing 119,698 yds. of fulled cloth, 790,104 yds. not fulled, & 219,352 yds. flannel; total value, £36,178; 9 iron foundries, employing 138 persons, making castings, &c., to the amount of £8,121;—398 grist m., 1,153 saw m., 237 tanneries, & 10 factories moved by steam power. Cash value of agricultural implements manuf'd, £16,640.

The houses of Nova Scotia are mostly constructed of timber, excepting in Halifax & the larger towns, where some good stone & brick houses are to be seen; yet stone for building abounds in the province—granite of the finest quality on the S. coast, freestone all along the N. shore, & excellent slate in the central region.

The foreign trade of Nova Scotia was very limited previous to 1824; since that period it has extended to the Baltic, Mediterranean, China, Mauritius, E. Indies, the Brazils, & the Havana. The total amount of imports at Halifax & the outports in 1852, was $5,309,894, of which $1,445,043 were from the United States. The exports during the same period, amounted to $3,925,227, of which $941,607 were to the U. S. Of these the principal articles were,—mackerel, valued at $280,145; salmon, $30,030; other fish, dry & pickled, $218,693; skins and furs, $8,165; molasses, $3,625; potatoes, $4,152; sugar, $3,000; cordwood, $33,990; coals, Picton, $151,215; coals, Sidney, $35,983; gypsum, $32,823; freestone & grindstones, $4,500; oil, fish, $43,915. The number of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, were,—72 to Great Britain; 1,757 to British colonies; 11,429 to the United States; other countries, 158. Total tonnage, 383,400 tons.

The population of Nova Scotia is now chiefly composed of the descendants of the English, Irish, & the Scotch. The western & midland counties are principally occupied by the descendants of the loyalists,

mostly of English extraction. The county of Lunenburgh is inhabited by a race sprung from a body of German & Swiss protestants who emigrated from Rotterdam in 1753. There are also several settlements of French Acadians. The Indians are still a distinct people, but there are only a few hundreds of them left in the province.

The religious denominations in 1851 were as follows,—Church of England, 36,452; Baptists, 42,243; Congregationalists, 2,639; Lutherans, 4,087; Methodists, 23,596; Presbyterians, 72,914; Quakers, 188; Roman Catholics, 69,634; Sandemanians, 101; Universalists, 580; & 3,791 of other sects; the whole had in 1851, 567 edifices for worship.

Educational Establishments, &c.—King's College at Windsor, Dalhousie College at Halifax, St. Marys College at Halifax, Acadia College at Wolfville; Free Church College at Halifax, Gorham College at Liverpool, & the Theological Seminary of Acadia College, & Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia,—18 academies, & there were in 1851, 1,096 schools, having an attendance of 31,354 scholars.

The public affairs of the colony are administered by a governor (styled lieutenant-governor), an executive council of 11 members, a legislative council of 21 members, and a house of assembly of 53 members, elected quadrennially, & which has entire control over the provincial revenue (*salary of lieutenant-governor*, £3,000). The laws are dispensed by a court of King's Bench & District Courts, as in Canada. The laws in force are the common & the statute law of England, & the statute law of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was first visited by the Cabots in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans till 1604, when De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, attempted for eight years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor & colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for, & obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, & in 1623 the attempt was made; but the proposed colonists, finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves, thronged by foreign adventurers, did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, & therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I., the Nova Scotia baronets were created, & their patents ratified in parliament; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, & to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent out an armed force, & took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points, and ravaged their settlements, continuing to harass and annoy them till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England.

NOVAWĔSZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 2 m. E. Potsdam. Pop. 3,150, who manuf. woollen & cotton stuffs. It was founded by Bohemian refugees in 1751.

NOVA ZEMBLA (properly NOVAIA ZEMLIA, "new land"), an insular region, in the Arctic ocean, considered to be comprised in Europe, & dependent on the Russ. gov. Archangel, between lat. 70° 30′ & 76° 30′ N., & lon. 52° & 66° E. Length estim. at 470 m., & average breadth at 56 m. It consists of two isls. separated by the channel Matotshkin-shar. Surface on the W. side rises generally to 2,000 feet, and in some places to from 3,200 to 3,500 feet above the sea; but the E. shores are comparatively low, and barren. Black clay-slate & limestone are principal constituent rocks, as in the Ural chain, of which Nova Zembla may be considered an insular continuation. Its coasts are frequented by walrus hunters in summer, but nowhere permanently inhabited. Subterranean stone labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered here.

NOVELDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 8,095, partly engaged in distilling, & in manufs. of lace & confectionery.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, duchy & 16 m. N. W. Modena. Pop. 4,070. It is the cap. of a principality, annexed to Modena in 1737, & has a hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufs. of silk & leather, weekly mkts., & a large ann. fair.

NOVEMIASTO, several towns of Poland.—I. Prussian Poland, reg. & 32 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,400. —II. gov. & 47 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,100, mostly Jews. It has a fine palace & grounds, and a Capuchin monastery.—III. prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Sonna. Pop. 500.—IV. Prussian Poland, reg. & 32 m. S.E. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1,000.—V. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 31 m. N.N.E. Sanok.—VI. (*Kovczyn*), prov. & 39 m. S. Kielce, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,100. [NEUSTADT.]

NOVENTA, two vills. of Austrian Italy.—I deleg. & 18 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,900.—II. (*di Piave*), on the Piave, deleg. and 17 m. N.E. Venice. Pop. 2,000.

NOVÉS, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,450. It has a large pa. church, a hospital, & manufs. of coarse woollen goods.

NOVES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,027. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked by square towers, & has silk-mills.

NOVGOROD, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 57° and 61° N., & lon. 30° & 40° E., having E. the govs. Vologda, & Yaroslavl, S. Tver, W. & N. Pskov, St. Petersburg, & Olonetz. Area estimated at 47,026 sq. m. Pop. 907,100. The surface has a gradual descent toward the N.E. Principal rivers the Volkhof, Msta, Sheksna, Mologda, & Lovat, & it comprises the lakes Bielo-Osero, Voje, & Ilmen. Climate generally severe; soil only partially fertile. Chief crops, rye, oats, and barley. A quantity of hemp & flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the pop. are employed in fishing, & the salt-springs of Staraia-Rouss furnish a sufficient quantity of salt for this gov. & that of Tver. Manufs. unimportant. It has a few copper, glass, tile, leather, & woollen cloth factories. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns, Novgorod, Valdai, & Tikhvin.

NOVGOROD (*Veliki*, or "the great"), a city of Russia, cap. gov., on the Volkhof, near its exit from the Lake Ilmen, & here crossed by a handsome granite bridge of 12 arches, 100 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 16,000 (is said to have amounted to 400,000 in the 15th century, but since 1570, it has fallen to decay). The town is divided into the Torgovaia, or mkt. town, & containing the governor's palace, & most of the shops & warehouses; & the Sophiiskaia. On the opposite bank of the Volkhof, enclosed by an earthen rampart & a ditch, are the Kremlin, or citadel, the cathedral of St. Sophia, & the archbishop's palace, with numerous nunneries & monasteries. It has a few manufs. of sail-cloth, leather, & vinegar, & some trade in corn. During the 12th, 13th, & 14th centuries, Novgorod was a grand commercial entrepôt, and so famous throughout a wide extent of country that a Russian proverb ran, "Who can prevail against the gods & the great Novgorod?"—The *canal of Novgorod*, which joins the Msta & Volkhov rivs., is 5 m. in length, and obviates the navigation of Lake Ilmen. [NIJNI NOVGOROD.]

NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOIE, a town of Russia, gov. & 109 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, and lime, & 3 large annual fairs.

NOVGRAD-VOLYNSKI, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Slutsch, 62 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 4,800.

NOVI, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 25 N.W., Detroit, 447 W. Drained by the W. branch of the Rouge r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,351; 1850, 1,428.

NOVI, three towns of Italy.—I. Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. prov., in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, 14 m. S.E. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 10,278. It has several churches, a college, & hospital, with manufs. of silk thread, & an active trade, it being an entrepôt for goods passing between Genoa & Turin. On the adjoining plain, the French, under Joubert, was defeated in 1799 by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow. Pop. of prov. 1848, 65,013.—II. duchy & 20 m. N. Modena. Pop. 2,500.—III. Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., dist. Campagna, 18 m. S.S.W. Capaccionuovo. Pop. 2,000.

NOVI, a town of Bosnia, sanj. & 40 m. W. N. W.

Banyaluka.—II. a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 m. N.W. Zeng, & the residence of its bishop. Pop. 2,000, who trade in wine, olive oil, & silk.

NOVI-BAZAR, a town of Bosnia, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Morava, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai. Estim. pop. 8,000. It has a castle in its centre, 17 mosques, & some shops, but it is generally wretched & filthy, built of little else than mud, & none of the windows being glazed.

NOVIDVOR, a mkt. town of Poland, prov. & 36 m. N.N.E. Bialystok, with 1,500 inhabs.

NOVIGRAD, a small seaport town of the Hungarian Littorale, on the Morlacca channel, 22 m. S.E. Fiume. Pop. 2,500.—II. (*N. Volynsky*), a town of Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, 62 m. W.N.W. Jitomir, on the Slutsch. Pop. 4,800.

NOVITA, a town of New Granada, dep. Cauca, cap. prov. Choco, 50 miles E. the Pacific, and 130 miles S.W. Antioquia, near a pass of the W. Andes. Pop. 2,000.

NOVO-ARCHANGELSK, Russian Amer. [SITKA.]

NOVOCHECHMINSK, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 95 m. S.E. Kasan. Pop. 1,800.

NOVOCHOPERSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. E.S.E. Voroniej, cap. circ., on the Choper. Pop. 1,800. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, flanked by bastioned towers, & has ship-building docks, & a considerable trade in timber.

NOVODMITRIEVSKÖE, or JELAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 105 m. W.S.W Saratov, at the confl. of the Jelan & Berezovga. Pop. 2,100.

NOVOEVANOVKA, or TCHERNIANKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 82 m. S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1,470.

NOVOFEDOROVKA, or BEZGHINA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 miles S.E. Koursk. Pop. 1,680.

NOVOGRUDEK, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. E. Grodno, cap. circ., on a tributary of the Niemen. Pop. 4,100. It is enclosed by walls, & above the town is an anc. castle.

NOVOIDUBASSARII, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, circ. & 43 m. N.N.W. Tiraspol, on the Dniester. Pop. 2,000.

NOVOI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 92 m. S. E. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Oskol. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches.

NOVOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. & 7 m. W.N.W. Lecce. Pop. 3,100.

NOVOMESTO, a town of Russia, gov. 76 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Iput. Pop. 2,000.

NOVOMIRGOROD, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 155 m. N.N.W. Kherson. Pop. 3,000.

NOVOMOSKOVSK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 18 m. N.E. Jekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Samara. Pop. 7,380.

NOVOPETROVSKOE, a market town of Russia, gov. and 55 miles N.W. Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 1,730.

NOVO REDONDO, a seaport town & fort of the Portuguese possessions of S.W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° 12′ S., lon. 13° 44′ 40″ E. The town is situated on the summit of a rock 150 feet above the sea, in a fertile district. The pop. are all free negroes, except 8 or 10 Europeans.

NOVOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of Russia, gov. & 108 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Desna. Pop. 8,000. It has trade in corn & flax.

NOVORSHEV, a town of Russia, gov. & 68 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Lake Podso. Pop. 2,000, mostly military pensioners.

NOVOSELITZA, a town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 27 m. E.S.E. Chotin. Pop. 3,500.

NOVOSIL, a town of Russia, gov. & 86 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Narutch. Pop. 2,000.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, a town of Russia, cap. of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 m. E.S. E. Jekaterinoslav. Pop. 10,000. The town, founded in 1806, is generally well built, & has a fine cathedral, with numerous other churches, a large market place, a college, with a library of 1,200 volumes, and a circ. school.

NOWAGHUR, two small towns of India, Nagpoor dom., respectively 48 m. S.E., & 47 m. S.W. Ruttunpoor.

NOWIDWOW, a town of Poland, gov. & 16 m. N. W. Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula & the Bug. Pop. 1,500.

NOWSHARRA, a town of Scinde, 70 m. S.E. Roree, on the route thence to Hyderabad.—II. a vill. of the Punjab, 8 m. N. Leia. [NOUSHERA.]

NOWTON, a pa. of Langl., co. Suffolk. Area, 1,493 ac. Pop. 552.

NOXAPATER, p. o., Winston co., Miss.

NOXUBEE, co., Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 680 square miles. Drained by Noxubee river of Tombigbee river and its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Macon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $376,624; Ind. corn., 895,713 bush produced; sweet potatoes, 96,034; rice, 123 pounds; cotton 12,355 bales;—10 flouring and grist m., 8 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $66,235; value of manufactured articles, $42,050;—23 churches; 9 acad., 594 pupils; 30 schools, 894 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,975; 1850, 16,299.

NOYA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 27 m. W. Santiago, at the bottom of an inlet called the *Ria de Noya*, receiving the river Tambre. Pop. 1,600. It has a small ship-building yard, fisheries, & a trade in pilchards.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. E.S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,380.—II. (*Pontivy*), a comm. & mkt. town, same dep., 3 m. E. Pontivy. Pop. 3,320.—(*sur-Vilaine*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 3,307.

NOYEN, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,247.

NOYERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Serin, 10 m. S. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,873. It is prettily situated in a fertile vine-country, enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of serges, coarse flannels, and worsted hosiery.

NOYON, *Noviomagus*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, 42 m. E.N.E. Beauvais, with a station on a branch of the N. r. r., N.E. Creil. Pop. 5,089. It is well built, enclosed with gardens, has a large old cathedral, bishop's palace, a hospital, seminary, several handsome public fountains, manufs. of fine linens, tulle, cotton-hosiery, leather, & a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here 18th July, 1509.

NOYSVILLE, p. o., Cook co., Ill.

NOYSVILLE, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

NOZAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire Inf., 24 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 2,760.

NOZEROY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Poligny, & having an active traffic in leather, boot-soles, & cattle. Pop. 800.

NOZZANO, a market town of Italy, duchy & 4 m. W.S.W. Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2,400.

NUBIA, a country of E. Africa, on the Red Sea, situated between lat. 11° & 24° N., & lon. 28° & 39° E.; bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. Darfur & the Great Desert, & N. by Egypt. Area estimated at 35,000 (?) sq. m., & pop. at 400,000 (?). It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola (lat. 18° N.); and Upper Nubia from Dongola to Abyssinia. Nubia is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave no space for cultivation on its banks, & the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains, & on the islands. A desert of sand & rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied, the Nile here receives its affl. the Atbara, or Tacazze, 165 m. below the junction of the White & Blue rivers; between these rivers are situated the regions of Shendy, Halfay, & Sennaar, which contain vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot & dry, but on the whole healthy; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the 2d cataract (lat. 22° N.) Besides the animals common to Egypt, Nubia has the giraffe, & several species of antelopes & birds which belong to the central plateau of Africa. Agriculture employs most of the pop. on the banks of the Nile & its tributaries, & artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products dhourra, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee & dates. Cattle, sheep, & goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighboring deserts. Manufs. are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior

of Africa & Egypt, in slaves, gold-dust, senna, & ostrich feathers. Suakin on the Red Sea is the only port. The Nubians belong to Arabian & Ethiopian races; the pastoral tribes on the banks of the Tacazze & the Upper Nile speak the Arabic language. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt.

NUBBIN RIDGE, p-o., Hardeman co., Tenn., 179 S.W. by W. Nashville.

NUDDEA, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges, enclosed by the dists. Moorshedabad, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, & the 24 pergunnahs. Area, 3,105 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, estimated at 1,187,000. Soil highly fertile. Total rev. 1840, 124,013*l.* Principal towns Nuddea, the cap., on the Hooghly, 54 m. N.W. Calcutta; & Kishenagur, & Plassey.

NUECES, river Tex., rises in the Guadelupe mts., & pursuing a south-easterly course of 300 miles enters Nueces or Corpus Christi bay. Its principal tributary is the Rio Frio. It is navigable but a short distance, being much encumbered by sand bars.

NUECES, county, Texas. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 5,700 sq. m. Surface slightly undulating; soil fertile bordering the streams. Drained by the Nueces, Agua Dulce, and San Fernando rivers. Capital, Corpus Christi. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,360. Cap. employed in manuf., $2,000; value of manuf. articles, $1,050. Pop. 1850, 698.

NUECES, river, Texas, enters the Laguna del Madre, between the cos. Refugio & San Patricio, 120 m. N. the mouth of the R. Grande del Norte, after a S.E. course of 400 m.

NUEIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Layon, 15 m. S.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,800.

NUEVA (or NEW) SEGOVIA, a small town of Nicaragua, C. A., on the Segovia river, 110 m. N.N.E. Leon.—II. a pretty town, Luzon (*Philippines*), on the Tajo, in the N. part of the island.—III. a name of the Blewfields riv., C. A. [Barquesimeto.]

NUEVAS GRANDES, & NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPE, two ports on the N. coast of the island of Cuba.

NUEVITAS (LAS), a harbor on the N.E. coast of Cuba, 35 m. E. Puerto Principe, of which it is the port. Length about 15 m., by half as much breadth; its entrance is ¾ m. across. Shores low & sandy. On it a few years ago, a vill. was founded, which has since increased in importance.

NUEVO-SANTANDER, a town of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on the riv. Santander, 120 m. N.W. Tampico. It is well-built & populous.

NUEVO-LEON, a dep., Mexico. [Leon-Nuevo.]

NUFFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 7¼ m. W. N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 2,076 ac. Pop. 251.

NU-GAREÏF, a riv. of S. Africa, between the territory of the Cape Colony & the Hottentots, after a N. W. course joins the Gariep or Orange riv., near lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 24° 23′ E. It drains the divs. Graaf Reynet, Colesberg, & Cradock.

NUGGEENA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs, 47 m. N.N.W. Moradabad.

NUGGUR, a strongly-fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 67 m. S. Jeypoor.—II. a town, Bundelcund, 81 m. S.S.W. Chatterpoor.

NUITS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Meuzin, 8 m. N.E. Beaune. Pop. 3,404. It is situated in the midst of a fine wine country, & has manufs. of woollen-cloth, serges, kirschwasser, hats, leather, & vinegar.

NUJIHABAD, and NUJIFGHUR, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provinces; the former, dist. Moradabad, 92 m. N.E. Delhi; the latter, dist. and 20 miles S.E. Cawnpore, on the Ganges.

NULCHITTY, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. & 8 m. N.W. Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges. It is the chief trading mart of its dist., being frequented by numerous Aracanese boats which bring teak, timber, & iron, & take back in return rice, betel leaf, & cocoa-nuts. It has also a contraband trade in opium & salt.

NULDINGAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 74 m. N.N.E. Calcutta.

NULES, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,873.

NULHEGAN, r., Vt., in the N.E. part of the state, enters Connecticut r. in Bloomfield. It is in general a rapid stream.

NULL'S MILLS, p. o., Fayette co., Ia.

NULVI, a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. & 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 2,780.

NUMA, p. v., Parke co., Ia. Situated on the left bank of Wabash r. & on the canal, 11 m. N. of Terre Haute.

NUMBER 1, p. o., Wayne co., O.

NUMBER 2, p. o., Marion co., Flor.

NUMBER 3, p. o., Aroostook co., Me., 154 N.E. Augusta, 749 W.

NUMMUL, a thriving town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 m. E. Kalagh Bagh. Here are indications of excellent coal.

NUN, a cape & riv. of Morocco; the riv. (or *Akassa*) forming a part of its S. boundary, & entering the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 m., 35 m. S.W. Cape Nun, which is in lat. 28° 46′ N., lon. 11° 3′ W.—II. the central branch of the Niger at its delta in the Gulf of Guinea. Total length about 120 m.

NUN, a riv. of Manchooria, E. Asia, after a generally S.ward course of 500 m. joins the Songari, about 20 m. N. Petoone. On its banks are the towns Merghen & Tsitsikar.

NUN-BURNHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. Pocklington. Area, 2,137 ac. Pop. 253.

NUNDA, p. t., Livingston co., N. Y., 20 N. Angelica, 225 W. by S. Albany. Surface undulating; soil a fertile argillaceous loam. Drained by Canaseraga and Cashaqua creeks. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,637; 1850, 3,128.

NUNDA VALLEY, p-v., Nunda t., Livingston co., N. Y., 253 W. by S. Albany, 352 W. Situated on Cashaqua cr. & on the Buffalo & N. Y. City r. r., 67 miles from Buffalo. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 10 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a machine shop, a furnace, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper and 1,200 inhabitants.

NUNDEAL, & NUNDERBAR, two towns of Brit. India; the former presid. Madras, dist. & 73 m. N.N. W. Cuddapah; the latter presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 87 m. E. Surat.

NUNDYDROOG, a strong hill-fort of S. India, dom. Mysore, 31 m. E. Bangalore. It was stormed & taken by the British in 1791.

NUNEATON, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Anker, with a station on the Trent valley r. r., 14 m. N.W. Rugby. Area of pa. 6,112 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,133; do. of t. 1,125. The town, pretty well built, has a gothic church, a grammar school, a free school, & numerous looms employed in ribbon weaving.

NUNEHAM COURTENAY, Engl'd. [Newnham.]

NUNEZ, or KAKUNDY, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40′ N., lon. 14° 40′ W. Its banks are densely wooded, & on them from 70 to 80 m. from the sea are the settlements Walkeria, Cassasez, and Debucko.

NUNIVAK, an island of Russian America, in Behring sea, off capes Avinoff & Vancouver, lat. 60° N., lon. 165° to 167° W.

NUN-KEELING, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. N.N.E. Beverley. Area, 2,220 ac. Pop. 291.

NUNNEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W. S.W. Frome. Area, 2,421 ac. Pop. 1,115.

NUNNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helmsley. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 443.

NUN'S ISLAND, Hebrides, close to Iona.

NUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.S. E. Salisbury. Pop. 276.

NUORO, a town of the isl. Sardinia, div. dist. & 78 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. prefecture. Pop. of comm. 3,671. It has a cathedral, a Jesuits' college, & a brisk trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. of province 1848, 58,882.

NUR, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, on the Bug, 63 m. E.N.E. Warsaw.

NURA, a river of N. Italy, duchy Parma, rises in the Apennines, & after a N.N.E. course of 45 m. joins the Po, 7 m. E. Piacenza, & S.W. Cremona.—*Ponte Nura* is a vill. on this river & the Æmilian way, 6 m. from its mouth.

NÜRNBERG (Eng. *Nuremberg*), a city of Bavaria, cap. circ., Middl. Franconia, on the Pegnitz, which divides the city into 2 parts, connected by numerous bridges, & on the railroad between Augsburg & Leipzig, 97 m. N.N.W. Munchen. Pop. 45,381, mostly Protestants. It is built in a picturesque style, and surrounded by walls & battlements. Among its chief edifices are the *Reichsveste*, an old imperial castle, often occupied by the German emperors of the middle ages; the church of St. Sebald, a Gothic structure, with fine paintings & sculpture; the churches of St. Laurent & St. Giles, & a fine fountain. Nürnberg has a gymnasium, founded by the reformer Melancthon, whose statue is placed on its front; a school of the fine arts, a polytechnic school, commercial academy, and many libraries, museum of natural history, & numerous associations, religious, literary, & artistic. Nürnberg has, from the remotest times, been celebrated for its industry, & for the inventions & zeal of its artizans. The first paper mill in Germany was estab. here in 1390. Here also the first gun carriages were made, & the first railroad in Germany was opened from Nürnberg to Furth in 1836. It is now the great centre of the manufacture of German wooden clocks & toys, which are circulated to all parts of the globe; its other manufs. comprise jewellery, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical & musical instruments, sealing-wax, black lead pencils, lacquered wares, articles in ivory & horn, paper and parchments. In these various manufs. 13,000 people are employed. Its commerce, favored by its position on the canal of the Rhine & Danube, is still considerable. Nürnberg is the birth place of Albert Durer, whose house is still preserved in the principal square. Founded in 905, it was, in 938, the seat of the first German diet. Its inhabitants early embraced the doctrines of the reformation, & in 1532, the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed. Napoleon deprived the city of privileges, & annexed it to Bavaria in 1805.

NURNEY, several pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, 3 m. N.E. Leighlin-Bridge. Area, 2,723 ac. Pop. 905.—II. co. & 4 m. S.W. Kildare. Area, 1,798 ac. Pop. 735.—III. 3 m. N.N.W. Carbery. Area, 2,130 ac. Pop. 651.

NURPUR, a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya mntns., 60 m. N.E. Amritsir. Pop. from 6,000 to 8,000, comprising many Cashmerians empl'd in shawl weaving. It has a stone fort and a good bazaar.

NURRI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. & 8 m. E. Isili. Pop. of comm. 2,154.

NURSINGHUR, a town of India, presid. Bengal, S. W. dists., 38 m. N.E. Saugur.—Also a petty state, prov. Malwa, 50 m. N.E. Oojein.—*Nursingpoor* is a t., presid. Bombay, dist. & 91 m. E.S.E. Poonah.

NURSLING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Romsey. Area, 2,124 ac. Pop. 1,024.

NURSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Gravesend. Area, 510 ac. Pop. 34.

NURTINGEN, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist. on the Neckar, 13 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,982, who manuf. woollen & cotton stuffs.

NUSCO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist., & 6 m. S.W. St. Angelo di Lombardi. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral & convents.

NUSLOCH, a market town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,054.

NUSSDORF, three vills. of the Austrian doms.—I. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 2,000. The Viennese have numerous villas here.—II. (Hung. *Also-Diosi*), W. Hungary, co. & 26 miles N.E. Presburg. Pop. 1,096.—III. (Hung. *Felso-Diosi*), adjacent to the latter. Pop. 1,306. Its inhabitants are employed in lead mines.

NUSSEERABAD, two towns of Brit. India, presid. Bengal.—I. prov. Bengal, cap. dist. Mymunsingh, on the Brahmaputra, 60 m. N. Dacca.—II. Upp. provinces, dist. & 12 m. S.E. Ajmere.—*Nusserpoor* is a town of Scinde, 18 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

NUTBUSH, p-o., Warren co., N. C.

NUTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3¼ m. E.N. E. Reigate. Area, 3,373 ac. Pop. 895.

NUTHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,644 ac. Pop. 685.

NUTHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Area, 3,260 ac. Pop. 727.

NUTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5¼ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,591 ac. Pop. 169.

NUYTS, a headland of S. Australia, in lat. 32° 2 18″ S., longitude 132° 25′ E.—The *Nuyts Archipelago* stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°, & mostly between lon. 133° & 134° E. Princip. island, St. Francis.

NUZUM'S MILLS, p. o., Marion co., Va.

NYACK, p-v., Orangetown t., Rockland co., N. Y., 128 S. by W. Albany, 262 W. Pleasantly situated on the right bank of Hudson r., an expansion of the r. called Tappan Sea. It contains 4 churches, —2 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —several stores; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,000 inhabitants. A steamboat and several sloops ply between this place and New York.

NYACK TURNPIKE, p-o., Clarkstowns t., Rockland co., N. Y., 128 S. by W. Albany, 264 W.

NYAMTZ, NEMZA, or NIATZU, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on a hill, 62 m. N.N.W. Jassy. It has large annual fairs & markets, & a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

NYARPET, a town of British India, presid. & 65 m. N.W. Madras.

NYASSI ("the sea"), a considerable lake of S.E. Africa, supposed to extend between lon. 30° & 35° E., its centre being about lat. 10° S., & apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps, but our knowledge of it is yet very deficient.

NYBORG, a fortified town of Denmark, stift & on the isl. Fühnen, 18 m. E.S.E. Odense, on the Great Belt. Pop. 3,200. It is defended by a strong citadel, & has ship-building docks.

NYEKJÖBING, sev. small seaport towns of Denmark.—I. stift & island Seeland, on the Ise-fiord, 8 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 900.—II. stift & isl. Falster, on the Giddborg Sound, separating it from Laaland. Pop. 1,600.—III. Jütland, stift & 44 m. W. S.W. Aalborg, on the Liin-fiord. Pop. 1,106.

NYIR BATHOR, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 30 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 3,250.

NYIREGHYHAZA, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 29 m. N. Debreczin. Pop. 15,740. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, & Calvinistic churches, & some soda & salt works.

NYKERK, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. Gelderland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 10 m. S.W. Harderwyk. Pop. 3,800.—II. a vill., prov. Friesland. N.E. Dokkum. Pop. 250.

NYKÖPING, a læn or dist. of Sweden, in the E., having S.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, N. the lakes Malar & Hielmar, & elsewhere the læns Orebro, Linkioping, & Stockholm. Area, 2,507 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 118,664. Surface mostly hilly, but interspersed with fertile valleys, & the corn raised is above the demand for home consumption. Mineral products important: comprising iron, copper, lead, & some cobalt, which, with timber & grain, form the chief exports. Chief towns, Nykioping, Strengnaes, & Eskilstuna.

NYKÖPING, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, on an inlet of the Baltic, 53 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 2,912. It is one of the finest towns of the kingdom, & has two castles, several churches & hospitals, with manufs. of brass wares, woollen & cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, & starch, saw-mills, & ship-building docks, & a brisk export trade.

NYLAND, a pa. of England, co. Somerset. Area, 590 ac. Pop. 38.

NYMET-ROWLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Chulmleigh. Area, 595 ac. Pop. 99.

NYMPHENBURG, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 4 m. N.N.W. Munich, with a female asylum, manufac. of porcelain, & a royal summer residence. Pop. 1,119.

NYMPSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Area, 1,472 ac. Pop. 417.

NYMPTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*Bishops*), 3 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Area, 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,325.—II. (*Kings*), 3¼ m. N.W. Chulmleigh. Area, 5,539 ac. Pop. 719.

NYNARCOIL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 17 m. N.W. Ramnad.

NYNEHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co., Somerset. Area, 1,448 ac. Pop. 357.

NYON, *Noviodunum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.W. Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,464. It has tanneries, potteries, & numerous Roman remains.

NYONS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 3,251. It is enclosed by walls, & divided into 3 quarters; it has a citadel, & manufactures of silk & mixed stuffs, earthenware, & leather.

NYSLOTT, NEISHLOT, or SAWOLINNA, a t. of Finland, læn & 80 m. N. Wiborg. Pop. 500.

NYSTED, a small marit. town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Laaland. Pop. 1,000, who carry on active transport trade.

NYSTED, a seaport town of Finland, læn and 38 m. N.W. Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2,000, emp. in woollen cloth & linen manufs.

NYVEL, a town of Belgium. [NIVELLES.]

O

OADBY, a pa., of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 1,196.

OAHOO, one of the Sandwich isls. [WOAHOO.]

OAK, p. o., Williams co., O.

OAKACHIKAMA, p. o., Yallabusha co., Miss., 126 N.N.E. Jackson, 945 W.

OAKALIMETAH, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

OAK BLUFFS, p. o., Greene co., Ark.

OAK BOWERY, p. o., Chambers co., Ala., 166 E. S.E. Tuscaloosa, 773 W.

OAK CREEK, p-t., Milwaukee co., Wis., 93 E. Madison, 795 W. Drained by Oak cr., entering Lake Michigan on its E. border. Pop. 1850, 1,259. The v. is on Oak cr., 1 mile from its entrance into the lake, & has 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

OAKDALE, p. v., Worcester co., Mass., 10 m. from Worcester on Nashua r., & on the Worcester & Nashua railroad.

OAK DALE, p. v., Shelby co., Mo., 94 N. Jefferson City, 951 W.

OAKDALE, p. o., Delaware co., Pa.

OAKDAM, p. o., Vandeburgh co., Ia.

OAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Taunton. Area, 865 ac. Pop. 168.

OAK FIELD, p. o., Elba t., Genesee co., N. Y., 257 W. Albany, 382 W. Pop. 1850, 1,457.

OAKFIELD, p. o., Perry co., O.

OAKFIELD, p. t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 645.

OAKFIELD, p. t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 769.

OAKFIELD, p. o., Franklin co., Mo.

OAK FLAT, p-v., Pendleton co., Va., 161 N. W. Richmond, 161 W., on a tributary of the Potomac, & has 75 inhabitants.

OAKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ miles W.S.W. Bampton. Area, 5,464 ac. Pop. 625.

OAK FOREST, p. o., Cumberland co., Va., 57 W. Richmond, 137 W.

OAK FOREST, p. o., Iredell co., N. C., 152 W. Raleigh, 370 W.

OAK FOREST, p. o., Wayne co., Ky.

OAK FOREST, p. o., Franklin co., Ia.

OAKFUSKY, p. o., Randolph co., Ala., 152 E. Tuscaloosa, 747 W.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Westmoreland co., Va., 82 N. E. Richmond, 93 W. Situated a mile from Mattox cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, & has considerable trade.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Union co., N. C.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Livingston co., Mich., 57 W.N. W. Detroit, 560 W.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Montgomery co., Ia., 55 N.W. Indianapolis, 626 W.

OAK GROVE, p. v., Dodge co., Wis.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Jackson co., Mo., 128 S.E. Jefferson City, 1,054 W.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Christian co., Ky., 218 S. W. Frankfort, 742 W.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Jefferson co., Tenn., 222 E. Nashville, 475 W.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Hempstead co., Ark.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Montgomery co., Ala.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Washington par., La., 80 N. New Orleans, 1,117 W.

OAK GROVE, p. o., Titus co., Tex.

OAK GROVE FURNACE, p. o., Perry co., Pa., 25 N.W. Harrisburg, 113 W. Situated on Sherman's cr., & has an extensive furnace, & 75 inhabitants.

OAKHAM, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 64 W. Boston, 416 W. Surface uneven; soil not very fertile, except bordering the streams. Watered by Five Mile r., a branch of Chickopee r., & Ware r. Chartered in 1762, before which it belonged to Rutland. It has 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,038; 1850, 1,137.

OAKHAM, a market town & pa. of England, cap. co. Rutland, in the rich vale of Catmos, with a station on the E. Midland r. r., 11 m. W.N.W. Stamford. Area of pa. 3,130 ac. Pop. 3,031; do. of the t. 2,800. It is neatly built; has a fine church, a grammar sch. founded in 1584, & endowed with num. exhibitions to the universities, rev. about 3,000*l*. It has a branch bank, and large agricultural markets on Sat. A canal connects it with Melton-Mowbray.

OAKHAMPTON, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Ocke, in the vicinity of Dartmoor-forest, 22 m. W.N.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 12,570 ac. Pop. 641. The town, encl. by hills, is irregularly built, & has ruins of a castle of the Earls of Devon.

OAKHAMPTON (MONK), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area, 1,960 ac. Pop. 259.

OAK HILL, p. v., Cumberland co., Me., 56 S.W. Augusta, 539 W., on the Kennebec & Portland r.r., 23 m. from Portland.

OAK HILL, p. v., Durham t., Greene co., N. Y., 34 S. W. Albany, 361 W. Situated on Catskill cr., & contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a grist m., a tannery, a furnace, & about 200 inhabitants.

OAK HILL, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 64 S.E. Harrisburg, 94 W. Situated on an elevation 2 miles from Octorara cr., & has 250 inhabitants. There are several iron works in the vicinity. (*See Little Britain.*)

OAK HILL, p. o., Fauquier co., Va., 119 N. by W. Richmond, 62 W.

OAK HILL, p. o., Granville co., N. C., 71 N. Raleigh, 256 W.

OAK HILL, p. o., Newton co., Ga., 72 N. W. Milledgeville, 659 W.

OAK HILL, p. o., Franklin co., Ala.

OAK HILL, p. v., Madison t., Jackson co., O., 80 S.S.E. Columbus, 391 W. It contains 2 stores & 12 or 15 dwellings.

OAK HILL, p. o., De Kalb co., Ia.

OAK HILL, p. o. Hardin co., Ky.

OAK HILL, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

OAK HILL, p. o., Jefferson co., Wis.

OAK HILL, p. o., Overton co., Tenn.

OAK HILL, p. o., Panola co., Miss.

OAKINGHAM, England. [WOAKINGHAM.]

OAKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. N.N. W. Cambridge, with a station on the r. r. to Wisbech. Area, 1,757 ac. Pop. 694.

OAKLAND, county, Mich. Situated in the E. part of the peninsula. Area, 900 sq. ms. Drained by Clinton r. & its branches, & by the head branches of Huron, Flint, Rouge, & Shiawassee rivers. The surface is rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Pontiac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $923,619; wheat, 586,346 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 488,813; oats, 278,382; wool, 293,981;—28 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m.; 12 iron foundries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub., Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $325,-015; value of manufactured articles, $747,294;—33 churches; 1 academy, 50 pupils; 243 schools, 10,451 scholars; 25 libraries, 6,641 vols. Pop. 1840, 23,646; 1850, 31,270.

OAKLAND, p. v., Portage t., Livingston co., N. Y., 254 W. by S. Albany, 357 W. Situated on Cashaqua cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a grist m., a saw m, a tannery, a clothier's works, & 250 inhabitants.

OAKLAND, t., Venango co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 837.
OAKLAND, sta., Chester co., Pa., 28 m. from Philadelphia, on the Phil. & Columbia r.r.
OAKLAND, p. o., Morgan co., Va., 170 N. by W. Richmond, 98 W.
OAKLAND, p. o., Chatham co., N. C.
OAKLAND, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C.
OAKLAND, p. o., Clinton co., O., 77 S. W. Columbus, 450 W.
OAKLAND, v., Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1850, 133.
OAKLAND, p. o., Spencer co., Ia.
OAKLAND, p. t., Oakland co., Mich., 58 Detroit. Drained by Paint cr. & a branch of Stony cr. Pop. 1840, 918; 1850, 978.
OAKLAND, p. v., Christian co., Ky., 180 S. W. Frankfort.
OAKLAND, p. o., Coles co., Ill., 97 E.S.E. Springfield, 682 W.
OAKLAND, p. o., Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 806.
OAKLAND, p. o., Dubuque co., Iowa.
OAKLAND, p. o., Laclede co., Mo. Situated on the W. bank of Osage Fork of Gasconade r.
OAKLAND, p. o., St Francis co., Ark.
OAKLAND, p. v., Fayette co., Tenn., 195 S. W. Nashville, 880 W.
OAKLAND, p. o., Lauderdale co., Ala.
OAKLAND, p. o., Yallabusha co., Miss., 139 N. by E. Jackson, 884 W.
OAKLAND, p. o., Lavacca co., Tex.
OAKLAND, p. o., Umpqua co., Oregon.
OAKLAND, p. t., Brant co., Can. W., 31 S.W. Hamilton. The v. has a Method. church, 3 stores, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a fulling m., and a tannery, and 200 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 840.
OAKLAND COLLEGE, p. v., Claiborne co., Miss., 87 S. W. Jackson, 1,097 W. The college is situated near Rodney, 25 m. N. N. E. Natchez, was founded under the patronage of the Presbyterians in 1830; has a president & 5 professors or other instructors, 125 alumni, 70 students, including a primary department, & 5,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the first Thursday in April.
OAKLAND GROVE, p. o., Prairie co., Ark.
OAKLAND MILLS, p. o., Juniata co., Pa., 50 N. W. Harrisburg, 144 W.
OAK LAWN, p. o., Baker co., Ga., 138 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 795 W.
OAK LAWN, p. o., Nelson co., Va.
OAK LAWN, p. o., Cabarras co., N. C.
OAK LEVEL, p. o., Henry co., Va., 196 W.S.W. Richmond, 271 W.
OAK LEVEL, p. o., Benton co., Ala.
OAKLEY, p. o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 120 S. W. Richmond, 218 W.
OAKLEY, p. o., Macon co., Ill.
OAKLEY, p. o. Lewis co., Mo.
OAKLEY, p. o., Overton co., Tenn.
OAKLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 3¼ m. N.W. Bedford. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 457.—II. co. Bucks, 12 m. W. Aylesbury. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 425.—III. co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Eye. Area, 1,288 ac. Pop. 336.—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 6 m., E.S.E. Manningtree. Area, 3,049 ac. Pop. 1,177. Fair, 25th April.—V. co. Northampton, 5 m. N. Kettering. Area, 2,810 ac. Pop. 197.—VI. (*Little*), co. Essex, 4 m. W. S.W. Harwich. Area, 1,119 ac. Pop. 293.—VII. co. Northampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area, 724 ac. Pop. 128. [CHURCH OAKLEY.]
OAK ORCHARD, p. v., Ridgeway t., Orleans co., N. Y., 259 W. by N. Albany, 403 W.
OAK ORCHARD, p. o., Frederick co., Md.
OAKOVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 10 m. E.N. E. Cheadle. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 67.
OAK POINT, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.
OAK RIDGE, p. o., Guilford co., N. C., 104 W. N. W. Raleigh, 289 W.
OAKS CORNERS, p. o., Phelps t., Ontario co., N. Y., 181 W. Albany, 346 W.
OAKSEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5¼ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area, 1,802 ac. Pop. 487.
OAK SPRINGS, p. o., Tuolume co., Cal.
OAKSVILLE, p. v., Otsego t., Otsego co., N. Y., 73 W. Albany, 362 W. Situated on Oak cr., & contains a church, 2 stores, a cotton fac., & about 250 inhabitants.
OAKTHORPE, a hamlet of England, cos. Leicester & Derby, pas. Nether-Seal & Church-Gresley, 3 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la Zouch. Pop. with Donisthorpe, 632. It has a fine new church.
OAKTOWN, v., Christian co., Ky. It contains 2 stores, & about 75 inhabitants.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Appomattox co., Va., 102 W. Richmond, 188 W. It contains a store & 2 or 3 dwellings.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Cumberland co., Pa.
OAKVILLE, p. v., St. Mary's co., Md. Contains an Episcopal church & 125 inhabitants.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Union co., N. C., 182 W. S. W. Raleigh, 420 W.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Lexington dist., S. C., 13 S.W. Columbia, 519 W.
OAKVILLE, p. v., London t., Monroe co., Mich. Situated on Stony cr., & has 150 inhabitants.
OAKVILLE, p. v., St. Louis co., Mo.
OAKVILLE, p. o., Madison co., Tenn.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Lawrence co., Ala., 112 N. Tuscaloosa, 759 W.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Union co., Ark.
OAKVILLE, p. v., Trafalgar t., Halton co., Can. W., on the Lake shore at the entrance of Sixteen Mile cr. It has 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Free, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a store, 2 iron foundries, & 1,300 inhabitants.
OAK WOOD, p.o., Weakly co., Tenn.
OAK WOODS, p. o., Grant co., Ia.
OAK WOODS, p., Fleming co., Ky.
OARE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 10¼ m. W. Minehead. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 57.—II. co. Kent, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area, 686 ac. Pop. 195.
OASIS, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.
OASIS, a word meaning a fertile tract surrounded by a desert, but applied especially to those in the Lybian desert, under the Egyptian dom.; the Great Oasis being 120 m. W. Thebes; the Western Oasis 40 m. further W.; & the Lesser Oasis 100 m. S.W. Fayoum. They were used as places of exile under the Romans.
OATHLAW (formerly *Finhaven*), a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Forfar, near the confl. of the Lemno with the S. Esk. Area, 3,870 ac. Pop. 424. In the vicinity are remains of a large Roman camp.
OATLAND, p. o., Loudon co., Va., 148 N. Richmond, 41 W. It contains a flouring m., capable of producing 40 barrels of flour daily, a plaster m., 2 carding machines, an oil m., a saw m., all on Goose cr., a branch of the Potomac. A bridge crosses the cr., of 120 feet span.
OATLANDS, a dist. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's land), enclosed by the dists. Campbell-town, Clyde, Richmond, & Oyster-bay. Area, 900 sq. m. Chief towns Oatlands, 40 miles N. Hobart Town & Jerichc.
OAXACA, a state of Mexico, in its S. part, mostly between lat. 15° 45′ & 18° 20′ N., and lon. 94° & 98° 30′ W., having S. the Pacific, and on the other sides La Puebla, Vera Cruz and Tabasco, with eastward the dep. Soconusco of the state Guatamala (Cen. America). Area, 32,650 sq. m., or 4,426 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 525,101. Its N. part is traversed by the great cordillera extending eastward from the table-land of Mexico; principal rivers the Rio Verde & Tehuantepec. Soil highly fertile; products comprise wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, silk, & the precious metals. Chief cities, Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, & Guichicovi.—*Oaxaca* the cap., on the Rio Verde, 108 leagues S.S.E. Mexico. Pop. 25,000. It is one of the handsomest cities of Mexico; principal edifices the bishop's palace, cathedral, two colleges, numerous convents, & the city hall. It has manufs. of chocolate, soap, and perfumery, & an active trade in sugar & cochineal.
OBAN, a parl. bor. and sea-port town of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Oban-bay, 20 m. N.W. Inverary. Pop. 1851, 1,742. It stands in a secluded but picturesque situation, and is a handsome thriving town; the harbor is excellent, & the bay has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms water. It has manufs. of silk, and straw hats, & exports pig-iron, whiskey, wool, fish, kelp, & slates. Steamers ply to Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, Inverness, Liverpool, and the Western isls. The bor. unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, & Inverary in sending 1 mem to H. of C. 3 m. N. the town stand the ruins of the royal palace of Dunstaffnage, & to the N.W. is Dunolly castle.
O'BANON'S, sta., Jefferson co., Ky., 15 from Louisville, on the Louisville & Frankfort r.r.

OBDORSK, the most N. station in the gov. Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Obe, near its mouth, lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 67° 20′ E.

OBE, OBI, or OB, one of the great rivs. of Siberia, govs. Tomsk or Tobolsk; its basin, estimated to comprise 1,357,000 sq. m., is situated between that of the Yenisei & the Ural mntns. It rises by two principal sources in the Little Altai, near lat. 51° N., lon. 89° E., flows tortuously N.W. to Samarova, and thence generally N. in a double channel to the Gulf of Obe, which it enters near lat. 67° N., lon. 72° E., after a total course of 2,000 m. Tributaries, the Irtish with the Tobol & Ishim, the Tom, & the Tchulim.—*The Gulf of Obe* is the wide estuary of the above river, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 67¼° & 72½° N., & lon. 72° & 77° E. It receives the Obe at its S.E. extremity, & on its E. it has an arm called Tazovsk bay.

O-BÉCSE, or RÁCZ-BECZE, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Theiss, 26 m. N.N.E. Peterwardein. Pop. 1845, 9,400. It has a Roman Catholic & a Greek church, & trade in grain.

OBER (UPPER), a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany: for those not found below, see second word, as *Ober-Glogua*. [Glogua.]

OBERALP, a pass & small lake of Switzerland, cant. Uri, at its S.W. extremity, near the sources of the Rhone, Aar, & Reuss rivers.

OBER-DRAUBURG, a market town of Illyria, circ. & 42 m. W. Villach, on lt. bank of the Drave, with the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 3,000.

OBERGESTELEN & OBERWALD, the 2 highest vills. in the valley of the Rhone, Upper Valais, Switzerland; the former 4,360 feet above the sea, & a place of some traffic as the depôt of the cheese transported from the Bernese Oberland.

OBERHAUSEN, two vills., Baden.—I. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Ettenheim. Pop. 1,838.—II. circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. S. Mannheim. Pop. 1,186.

OBERHOLFABRUN, a mkt. tn. of Lower Austria, 23 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,688.

OBER-KAUFUNGEN, a market town of Hesse Cassel, circ. & 7 m. E.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 2,161.

OBERKIRCH, an old walled town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Reuch, 7 m. N.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,200. It has paper-mills, and iron forges.

OBERLAND (THE), Switzerland, comprises all the cant. Bern, S. of the L. Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden & Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen.

OBERLIN, p. v., Russia t., Lorain co., O., 110 N.N. E. Columbus, 379 W. Situated on the Toledo, Norwalk, & Cleveland r.r., 33 m. from Cleveland. It is the seat of Oberlin College, which embraces a male & a female department, both on the manual labor system. It was founded in 1833, & has a president & 10 professors or other instructors, 12 alumni, 65 students, & 5,000 vols. in its libraries. The theological department was founded in 1835, has 3 professors, 22 students, & 300 vols. in its libraries. A religious periodical, called the Oberlin Evangelist, is published here semi-monthly. The v. is built on a plain, & has besides the college buildings, four in number, a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabitants.

OBERMORLEN, a vill. of H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 16 m. S. Giessen. Pop. 1,728.

OBERNAI, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Schelestadt. Pop. 4,823. It has a communal college, & active manufs. of plain & printed calicoes. In its vicinity is an enclosure known as the Pagans' camp.

OBERNBERG, a market town of Upper Austria, circ., Inn, 44 m. W. Linz, on the Inn. Pop. 1,740.

OBERNBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 35 m. W.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,773.

OBERNDORF, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 43 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,654. Its anc. Augustine abbey is now used for a gun factory & cannon foundry.

OBERNKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., on the Aue, 9 m. E. Minden. Pop. 1,862.

OBERNZELL, a village of Bavaria. [Hafnerzell.]

OBERPAHLEN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Livonia, 52 m. E.N.E. Parnau, with a strong castle, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Holstein.

OBERRIED, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, in its E. part, 4 m. S. Altstetten. Pop. 3,890.—*Oberrieden* is a vill., cant. Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 762.

OBERSITZKO, or OBERZYKO, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. & 28 m. N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

OBERSTDORF, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Iller, 29 m. E.S.E. Lindau. Pop. 1,910, employed in iron mining & forging.

OBERSTEIN, a town of N. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, pricip. & 6 m. E.N.E. Birkenfeld. Pop. 2,261. —*Oberstenfeld* is a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,432.

OBERWESEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 19 miles S.S.E. Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,300.

OBERWINTER, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 m. S.S.E. Bonn. Pop. 960.

OBIDOS, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, E. Peniche, & 45 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a citadel, & extensive remains of a Roman aqueduct. An engagement between the English and French, took place under its walls in 1808.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the lt. bank of the Amazon, at the head of its tide-water, & where it is narrowed in the Str. of Pauxis to about 1½ m. across. Lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 55° 18′ W. It is regularly built, & has some trade in cotton and cocoa. Pop. includ. dist. 1842, 6,000.

OBIES, r., Tenn., rises in Morgan co., Tenn., in Cumberland mountains, & flowing N. & W., & receiving Wolf r. from Ky., it enters Cumberland r. in the W. part of Overton co.

OBION, r., Tenn., rises by 2 principal branches in Carroll & Henry counties, & pursues a W. & S. W. course of 90 miles; enters the Mississippi opposite Bearfields Point.

OBION, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 735 sq. ms. The Mississippi r. flows on its W. border. Drained by Obion & Redfoot rivers & their branches. Surface undulating, but low bordering the Mississippi, & liable to be overflowed; soil fertile. Capital, Troy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $239,128; Ind. corn, 445,420 bush. produced; oats, 15,824; sweet potatoes, 17,304; tobacco, 139,305 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery. Cap. employed in manufactures, $14,250; value of manufactured articles, $11,500;—6 churches; 6 academies, 129 pupils; 2 schools, 50 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,814; 1850, 7,633.

OBION, p. o., Hickman co., Ky.

OBISPO, p. o., San Luis, Obispo co., Cal.

OBISPO, a small river of the isthmus of Darien, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

OBITOCHNEJ, a town of S. Russia. [Nogaisk.]

OBLIGADO, a vill. of La Plata, on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres. The combined British & French fleets bombarded it, & silenced its batteries, 28th Nov. 1846.

OBLONG, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

OBLONG, p. o., Crawford co., Ill.

OBNOBBY, t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 394.

OBOJAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 32 miles S. Koursk, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Obojanka and Psiol. Pop. 5,500. It was founded in 1650, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Crim Tartars, & has several churches, schools, & charitable institutions, with a brisk trade in cattle.

OBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1¾ m. E.N E. Sherborne. Area, 593 ac. Pop. 140.

OBORNIK, or OBERNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 18 m. N.N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 1,550, one fourth part Jews.

OBRA, a river of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, rises near Kosmin, & after a W. & N.W. course, through marshes & many small lakes, joins the Warta, a little W. Schwerin. Length 130 miles.

OBRAJILLO, a town of Peru, dep. & 50 m. N.E. Lima, in the mountains. It consists of about 100 ground-floor cottages, enclosed by gardens.

O'BRIEN, county, Iowa. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by trib-

utaries of the Missouri r. Surface high & undulating; soil fertile. (*Unorganized.*)

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. S.S.W. Kilaloe. Area, 11,425 ac. Pop. 4,226, of whom 435 are in the vill., which stands on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. It has a good quay.—The *O'Brien isls.*, New South Shetland, S. Atlantic O., are in lat. 61° 32′ S., lon. 55° 22′ W.

OBUKHOV, a market town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. S.S.E. Kiev. Pop. 2,000.

OBVA, or OBVINSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 57 m. N.W. Perm, on an affl. of the Kama. Pop. 3,000.

OBY, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of Gilolo, in lat. 1° 30′ S., lon. 127° 50′ E. Length, W. to E., 40 m., breadth 15 m. The Dutch have a fort at its W. end, off which is the isl. Little Oby.

OBY, a pa. of Engl., co., Norfolk. Pop. 73.

OCALA, p. v., capital, Marion co., Fla., 160 S.S.E. Tallahassee. Situated on a plain a few miles west of the Ocklockwaha r., & has a court-house, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 243 inhabitants.

OCANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Toledo. Pop. 4,789. It is enclosed by ruined walls, & in decay. Principal edifices, 4 pa. churches, an hospital, cavalry barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction. Manufs. are of coarse woollens & linens, soap & leather. Here, on 19th Nov., 1809, the Spanish troops under Areizaga were totally defeated by the French under Marshal Mortier.—II. a vill., prov. & 31 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Magdalena, 60 m. N.W. Pamplona. Pop. 5,000. It exports goods by the riv. Canaverales.

OCCHIOBELLO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 13 m. S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. Pop. 3,200.—*Occimano* is a vill. of Piedmont, div. and 12 m. N. N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Grana. Pop. with comm. 2,014.

OCCOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Eye, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area, 1,479 ac. Pop. 620.

OCCOQUAN, p. v., Prince William co., Va., 96 N. Richmond, 23 W. Situated on a river of the same name, which here, in the distance of 1¼ miles, has a descent of 72 feet. It contains a large cotton fac., an extensive flouring m., several stores & about 250 inhabitants.

OCCUPACIA, p. o., Essex co., Va., 45 N. E. Richmond.

OCEAN, county, N. J. Situated in the E part of the state along the sea-coast. Area, 510 sq. ms. Drained by Tours r., & Cedar, Manahocking & Westecunk cr. Surface level; soil light sand & loam intermixed. Cap. Bergen Iron Works. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $144,912; wheat, 12,063 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 108,447; oats, 8,151; wool, 6,385 pounds;—5 grist m., a cotton fac., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $288,350; value of manufac. articles, $188,677;—22 churches; 41 sch., 2,189 scholars; 1 library, 800 vols. Pop. 1850, 10,032.

OCEAN, t., Monmouth co., N. J. has the Atlantic on the E., Shrewsbury inlet on the N., & Whale inlet on the S. Drained by Great Pond, Little & Long Pond creeks. It contains the v. of Long Branch. Pop. 1850, 3,768.

OCEANA, co., Mich. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, bordering on Lake Michigan. Area, 780 sq. ms. Drained by Maskegon & White rivers & several small streams entering the lake. Surface undulating, with ridges of sand-dunes bordering the lake shore. Capital, Lackeminto. Value of lumber manufactured $15,500. Pop. 1850, 300.

OCEANIA, a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising W. Oceania, or Malasia [Asiatic Archipelago], Central Oceania, or Australia [Australia], and E. Oceania, or Polynesia [Polynesia].

OCEAN PORT, p-o., Monmouth co., N. J.

OCEOLA, county, Iowa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 430 sq. ms. Drained by Little Sioux r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. (*Unorganized.*)

OCEOLA, p-v., Crawford co., O., 68 N. Columbus, 412 W.

OCEOLA, p-o., Tioga co., Pa.

OCEOLA, t., Livingston co., Mich. Drained by Shiawassee r. Pop. 1840, 504; 1850, 960.

OCEOLA, p-o., Stark co., Ill.

OCEOLA, p-t., Fond du Lac, Wis. Drained by head branches of Milwaukee r. Pop. 1850, 230.

OCEOLA, p-o., Clark co., Iowa.

OCEOLA, p-o., Cherokee co., Ala.

OCEOLA, p-v., capital of Mississippi co., Ark., 130 E.N.E. Little Rock. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., & contains a court house, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

OCEOLA CENTRE, p-v., Livingston co., Mich., 38 E. Lansing, 57 W.N.W. Detroit, 560 W.

OCHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. W.S.W. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 2,000, mostly emp'd in iron & copper mines.

OCHESSE, p-v., Calhoun co., Flor. Situated on the right bank of Appalachicola river, & has 125 inhabitants.

OCHILL HILLS, a range of mntns. of Scotl., co. Perth, commencing about 2 m. from the river Forth, near Stirling, & extending N.N.E. to the firth of Tay. Length about 24 m., average breadth about 12 m. Their S.E. side is very steep, & the highest summit, Benecleugh, 2,300 feet in height, is at the S.W. end. Most of the range affords excellent sheep pasturage. The Ochils are formed of greenstone & basalt, & intersect the coal formations on the S., & the old red sandstone on the N.E. They contain silver, copper, & iron ores.

OCHILTREE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9½ m. E. Ayr, on the Lugar. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,787; do. of vill. 650, who weave cotton, & manuf. reaping hooks & snuff boxes. It has 2 ann. fairs.

OCHRIDA (LAKE OF), *Lychnidus Lacus*, the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45′ E. Length, N. to S., 18 m., extreme breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by lofty mntns., & is highly picturesque.

OCHRIDA, *Lychnidus*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. pash., on the N. bank of Lake Ochrida. 100 m. N. Yanina. Pop. 1,000. It is a Greek bishop's see.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 11 m. S.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 2,250.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rottum, 8 m. E.S.E. Biberach. Pop. 1,350. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

OCHTA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 1 m. E. St. Petersburgh, on the Neva. Pop. 3,000, mostly emp'd in the dock-yards of St. Petersburgh, & in powder m. & imperial cannon foundries.

OCHTRUP, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. N.W. Münster, on the Vechte. Pop. 1,000.

OCK, a river of Engl., co. Berks, after an E. course of 20 m., joins the Thames, near Abingdon.

OCKBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4¾ m. E. Derby. Area, 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,763.

OCKE, or OKE, a small river of Engl., co. Devon, flows into the Torridge near Hatherleigh.

OCKER, or OKER, a river of Germany, Brunswick, Hanover, & Prussian Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Wolfenbüttel & Brunswick, & joins the Aller, 10 m. W. Gifhorn. Length 60 m. The vill. Ocker, on the river, 4 m. N.W. Harzburg, pop. 424, has copper & bullion refining works.

OCKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Guilford. Area, 2,340 ac. Pop. 649.

OCKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5¾ m. S.W Dorking. Area, 4,286 ac. Pop. 641.

OCKLOCKONY, p-o., Thomas co., Ga. Situated on a river of the same name, which rises in this county, & passes through Florida, & enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OCKMULGEE, r., Ga. It constitutes the W. & main branch of Altamaha r., rises in Gwinnett & De Kalb counties & flows in a S.S.E. direction 200 ms. to its junction with Oconee r. on the S. border of Montgomery co., where they together form the Altamaha. It is navigable for steamboats to Macon.

OCKMULGEE, p-v., Perry co., Ala.

OCLASEER, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 5 m. S. Baroach, on the Nerbudda.

OCLE-PITCHARD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. E.N. E. Hereford. Area, 1,507 ac. Pop. 221.

OCMULGEEVILLE, p-v., Telfair co., Ga., 148 S. Milledgeville, 759 W. Situated 3 ms. S. of Ocmulgee

river, & 14 above the junction of the Oconee & Ocmulgee.

OCNOMONOCK, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,216.

OCOA, p-o., Polk co., Tenn.

OCOLA. (*See Ocala.*)

OCONA, & OCOPA, two towns of Peru.—I. in dep. & 90 m. W. Arequipa, on the Pacific.—II. dep. & 43 m. N.N.E. Huancabelica.

OCONA LUFTY, p-o., Haywood co., N. C.

OCONEE, r., Ga., rises N.E. of the Ocmulgee r., & flows in a S.S.E. direction until it unites with the Ocmulgee, 280 ms. below Milledgeville. Steamboats navigate it to Milledgeville.

OCONEE, p-o., Washington co., Ga.

OCONEE STATION, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C.

OCONTO, p-o., Oconto co., Wis.

OCOSINGO, a ruined city of Chiapas, Mexico, 65 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, with remains, described in *Stephens's Central America.*

OCRACOKE, p-v., Hyde co., N. C. Situated on the S.W. side of the beach at Ocracoke Inlet. It contains about 20 dwellings.

OCRAKOKE INLET, N. C., is the pass from the Atlantic ocean into Pamlico sound. On each side of the passage are dangerous shoals, & on the bar is 14 feet water at low tide.

OCTARARO, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

OCTEVILLE, several comms. of France.—I. dep. Manche, cap. cant., 1 m. S.W. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,503.—II. dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N. Havre. Pop. 1,923.

OCZAKOW, a town of Russia. [Otshakov.]

ODALENGO (GRANDE & PICCOLO), 2 contig. vills. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & W. Casale. United pop. 1,963.

ODCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area, 1,276 ac. Pop. 713.

ODDINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Area, 869 ac. Pop. 185.

ODDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 545.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Bicester. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop 126.

ODD-RODE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Congleton. Pop. 1,518.

ODDVILLE, p-o., Harrison co., Ky.

ODELL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 538.

ODELL TOWN, v., St. John's co., Can. E., 40 m. S. of Montreal. It has a Rom. Catholic church, a store, & 150 inhabs.

ODEMES, a town of Asia Minor. [Demish.]

ODEMIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 58 m. S.W. Beja, on the Odemira, thence navig. to the sea. Pop. 2,000. The Odemira rises in the Sierra de Monchique, & after a W. course of 25 m., falls into the Atlantic, 5 m. below Villa-Nova.

ODEN, t., Chicot co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,173.

ODENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 17 m. W.S.W. Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1,100, who manuf. velvets, paper, & leather.

ODENSE, a town of Denmark, cap. stift, & of the isl. Fühnen, on a small river near its mouth, in Odense fiord, & on the Odense canal, 89 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 10,300. Odense is a handsome town, & is considered the oldest in Denmark, having been founded by Odin, B. C. 70. It is the residence of the governor of Fühnen, & has 3 churches, a small royal castle, a cathedral school, & an hospital, with manufs. of woollens & iron wares.

ODENSHOLM, an islet at the entrance of the G. of Finland, 28 m. S.W. Revel, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 18′ 45″ N., lon. 23° 25′ 25″ E.

ODENWALD, a mountain region of W. Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, extending for 45 m. N. to S., between the Neckar and Main rivers, & rising in the Katzenbuckel to 2,300 ft. above the sea. On it are many remains of Roman forts. The *Bergstrasse* ("mountain road"), on which are the towns Langen, Darmstadt, & Bensheim, borders it on the W.

ODER, a large riv. of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dom., rises in the Carpathian mntns., near Olmutz, flows N., & afterwards N.W. through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, & Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner Haff (lake), and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine in the middle, & the Peene on the W. Length to Stettin, 445 m., for most part of which it is navigable. Barges of from 40 to 50 tons ascend it from the Baltic to Breslau. It is of great commercial importance. Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netz, the Bober, Neisse, & Ihna. It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Finow canal, with the Spree by Frederick William's canal at Mulrose, & with the Vistula by a canal from Nakel on the Netz to Bromberg.—II. a riv. of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, rises in the Harz, and after an E. course of 30 m. joins the Leine near Nordheim, the chief town on its banks.

ODERAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 19 m. S.S.W. Troppau, on the Oder. Pop. 2,896.

ODERBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 54 m. N.E. Potsdam, on the Oder. Pop. 2,500.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. & 20 m. N.W. Teschen, on the Oder, with 840 inhabs., a castle, & an hospital.

ODERNHEIM, or GAU-ODERNHEIM, a fortified town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Saltze, 4 m. N.E. Alzey. Pop. 1,698.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 22 m. N. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,192.

ODERZO, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. dist., deleg. & 15 m. E.N.E. Treviso. Pop. 4,700, who manuf. hats & liqueurs, & trade in wine.

ODESSA, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 121.

ODESSA, a celebrated seaport city of S. Russia, gov. & 91 m. W. Kherson, on a fine bay of the Black Sea. Lat. (of cathedral) 46° 28′ 9″ N., lon. 30° 44′ 5″ E. Pop. 75,900, or, including garrison, 78,000. It was defended by a wall & ditch, which still remain, but its fortress, built by Suwarrow in 1793, is now used as a quarantine establishment. The city, with its 2 populous suburbs, has 24 streets, mostly macadamized, but partly paved with granite; all the houses are built of stone. Including the cathedral of St. Nicholas, it has 22 churches, 16 barracks, 30 bridges (16 stone, & 14 wooden). Among its chief buildings is the bazaar, called "le petit Palais Royal." It has handsome hotels, bath establishments, & a theatre. The college Richelieu, founded, 1817, had, in 1846, 32 teachers, & 191 students. Among its other educational establishments are a school for noble ladies, schools of navigation & commerce, & an ecclesiastical seminary, with cabinets of natural history. It has open boulevards, a botanic garden of celebrity, & several other public gardens. Its port is formed by two moles, bordered by a quay, on which a bronze statue of the Duc de Richelieu is erected, in gratitude for his services in improving the city. Odessa was founded in 1792. It affords a remarkable example of commercial prosperity. In 1802, its pop. was only 9,000. It was made a free port in 1817. In 1837, its pop. had increased to 53,803; & in 1846, it amounted to 70,877. It is still rapidly increasing; 90 new houses, & 20 great magazines, were built in 1846, & in that year, 1,938 vessels entered its port. Its chief trade is in the export of Russian products, & the import of foreign goods. Value of exports, 1852, $19,880,000; imports, same year, $8,185,000. It has two steam navigation companies: one for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, & the Dneiper; & the other for Constantinople & the ports of the Danube.

ODEYPOOR, a state of W. Hindostan, subsid. to the British, its centre near lat. 24° N., lon. 74° E., enclosed by the Joudpoor, Kotah, and Gwalior, doms. Estimated area 11,780 sq. ms., & pop. 300,000 (?). Surface hilly, & well watered. Products comprise sugar, indigo, tobacco, rice, wheat, timber, iron, copper, lead, & sulphur. In prosperity & power this state is, however, inferior to Jeypoor & Joudpoor. Pop. very mixed, comprising many Rajpoots, Jauts, & Bheels. Principal cities, Odeypoor & Chittoor.—*Odeypoor*, the cap., in a hollow surrounded by rugged hills, 145 m. S.W. Ajmere, & N.E. Ahmedabad, has externally a noble appearance, its marble buildings skirting a lake, from which it is protected by an embankment, & it has extensive manufs. of toys, images, & carvings in stone & marble.—II. a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. Ceded dists., 86 m. N.W. Sumbhulpoor.—III. a town of the Gwalior dom., 27 E. Seronge.

ODIHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl, co. Hants, near the S.W. r. r., 22 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Area, 7,287 ac. Pop. 2,811. The town, situated on the side of a chalk down, is pretty well built; it has an almshouse, and other charities, some remains of a royal

palace & park, &, in the vicinity, the ruins of a castle in which David I., king of Scotland, was confined for 11 years, after his capture at Neville's Cross. Pop. partly employed in worsted spinning & silk winding. Markets, Friday. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1468.

ODOJEV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Upa. Pop. 3,000. It has a considerable trade in corn & flax.

O'DORNEY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N. Tralee. Area, 7,227 ac. Pop. 3,142.

ODOWARA, a marit. town of Japan, island Niphon, on the E. coast, 40 m. S.W. Yeddo, stated to contain 1,000 houses.

ODRINKA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 18 m. S.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,800.

ODRZYPOL, or ODRZIWOL, a town of Poland, palat. Sandomir, 16 m. N.E. Opoczno. Pop. 700.

ODSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2¼ m. S. Salisbury. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 181.

ODUM CREEK, p-o., Mason co., Ala.

Œ, for names commencing thus, & not found below, see O, as *Orebro*. [ÖREBRO.]

OEDELEM, a pa. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Bruges. Pop. 3,500.

OEDENBURG (Hung. *Sopron*, anc. *Sempronium*), a town of W. Hungary, cap. dist., near Lake Neusiedl, 37 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a station on the Raab branch of the Vienna & Cilly r. r. Pop. 12,216, chiefly of German descent. Of its ancient fortifications only a huge watch tower, the loftiest in Hungary, remains. It has several fine Roman Catholic churches, a Calvinist church, Dominican & Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic & Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, a riding sch., military academy, & theatre, with manufs. of cotton & woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, & refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered in and near the town. Pop. of dist., 1850, 1,782,-658.

OEDENRODE (ST.), a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, 11 m. S. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 900. It has large markets for cattle.

OEDERAN, a town of Saxony, circ. & 32 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,586, chiefly occupied in woollen & cotton weaving.

OEHRINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Ohr, 14 m. E.N.E. Heilbronn, with 3,150 inhabitants, a palace, the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a lyceum, and manufs. of cottons & carpets.

OEIRAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 9 m. W.S.W. Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, & of the small river Oeiras. Pop. 3,360.—II. a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Piauhy, on an affl. of the Parnaiba, near lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop., with dist., 5,000.—III. a vill. of Brazil, prov. & about 140 m. W. S.W. Para.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, Baltic. [OLAND.]

OELDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. E.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,760.

OELK, a town of E. Prussia. [LICK.]

OELS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 16 m. E. N.E. Breslau, cap. circ., & of a mediatised principality, belonging to the D. of Brunswick, on the Oels. Pop. 6,010. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ducal castle, with a library & museums, Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollens, linens, & paper.—II. a mkt.-town of Moravia, circ. & 24 m. N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,750.

OELSNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on rt. b. of the Elster, 6 m. S.E. Plauen. Pop. 4,187. It has manufs. of woollens, cottons, & leather.

OENCA, p-o., Jefferson co., Wis.

OENO ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, 90 m. N. Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1′ S., lon. 130° 41′ W.

OESEL (Esth. *Kurre-Saar*), an island of Russia, gov. Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40′ and 58° 14′ N., & lon. 21° 40′ & 23° E. Area about 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 40,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors, & a few Swedes. Surface generally level & well watered; soil tolerably fertile. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, & peas, &c., sufficient for home consumption, are produced. Rearing cattle, horses, & sheep, & fishing, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The seal fisheries are of some importance. Principal town, Arensburg, on the S.E. coast.

OESTERREICK, a country, Europe. [AUSTRIA.]

OESTERSUND, a town of Sweden, cap. of læn, 112 W.S.W. Hernösand, on Lake Storsiön. Pop. 1,500. Pop. of læn 1845, 49,077.

OESTRICH, a mkt. town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 11 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,751.

OESTRINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 8 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 2,267.

OETA (MOUNT), Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Phthiotis, is 9 m. W. Thermopylæ, & consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra & Anilos, 7,061 feet above the sea, & commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Eubœa, & Thessaly.

OETTING, a town of Bavaria. [ALT-OETTING.]

OETTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., & principality, on the Wernitz, & on r. r., 25 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 3,270. It has 2 palaces of the princes Oettingen-Spielberg, & manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs.

OFANTO, *Anfidus*, a river of Naples, rises in the prov. Princip. Ult., dist. St. Angelo dei Lombardi, 6 m. E. Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., separating the provs. Basilicata & Bari from Capitanata, & enters the Adriatic 4 m. N.W. Barletta. Length 75 m. On its rt. b., near its mouth, was the scene of the famous battle of *Cannæ*, in which the troops of Hannibal totally defeated the Romans.

OFEN, or BUDA, Hungary. [BUDA & ALT-OFEN.]

OFFAGNA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Ancona, near the Musone. Pop. 1,500.

OFFA'S DYKE, an entrenchment traceable through the English & Welsh cos. Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, & Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, to separate Engl. from the Welsh principalities.

OFFCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area, 2,273 ac. Pop. 333.

OFFENBACH, a town of H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on lt. b. of the Main, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 4 m. S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 9,684. It has a castle, the residence of the princes Isenburg-Birstein, sevl. Lutheran churches, schools, & cabinets of natural history. It is the chief manufacturing town of the duchy, having manufs. of hosiery, cotton fabrics, carpets, & other woollen fabrics, carriages, pipes, musical instruments, & jewellery.

OFFENBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, & with a station on the Basle & Mannheim railroad, 17 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,705. It is enclosed by walls, & has a gymnasium, a Franciscan convent, hospital, theatre, & a brisk transit trade.—II. a vill., Transylvania, on the Aranyos, with adjacent gold, silver, & antimony mines.

OFFENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area, 1,215 ac. Pop. 400.

OFFERLANE, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co., 3¼ m. W.S.W. Mountrath. Area, 48,927 ac. Pop. 10,491. Here are the ruins of 3 baronial castles.

OFFHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8¼ m. S.W. Rochester. Area, 704 ac. Pop. 372.

OFFIDA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 8 m. N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,200.

OFFINGEN, or MARKT-OFFINGEN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 9 m. N.N.E. Nordlingen. Pop. 689.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, N.W. Biberach.

OFFLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Herts, 3 m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Area, 5,160 ac. Pop. 1,208.—II. (*High*), co. Stafford, 3¼ m. S.W. Eccleshall. Area, 2,727 ac. Pop. 786.

OFFORD, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Hunts. I. (*Cluny*), 5 m. N.N.E. St. Neot's. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (*Darcy*), 4½ m. N.N.E. St. Neot's. Area. 1,827 ac. Pop. 419.

OFFRANVILLE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 4 m. S. Dieppe. Pop. 1,610.

OFFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Needham. Area, 1,561 ac. Pop. 410.

OFFWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Honiton. Area, 2,206 ac. Pop. 389.

OGALLA, p-o., Chippewa co., Wis.

OGBOURN, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*St. Andrew*), 2 m. N. Marlborough. Area, 5,348 ac. Pop.

493.—II. (*St. George*), 3¼ m. N. Marlborough. Area, 3,585 ac. Pop. 593.

OGDEN, t., Monroe co., N. Y., 10 W. Rochester, 227 W. by N. Albany. Surface generally level; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by branches of Salmon & Rush creeks. The Erie canal passes through it. It has a tannery, a furnace, a plough fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,404; 1850, 2,598.

OGDEN, t., Lenawee co., Mich. Drained by Bear cr. Pop. 1840, 286; 1850, 579.

OGDEN, p-v., Henry co., Ia., 40 E. by N. Indianapolis, 535 W., on the Indiana Central r. r.

OGDEN, p-v., New Madrid co., Mo., 248 S.E. Jefferson City, 888 W. Situated on a dry & fertile ridge near Lake St. Mary.

OGDENSBURG, p-v., & port of entry, Oswegatchie t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 210 N.N.W. Albany, 477 W. Situated on the E. side of St. Lawrence r., at the mouth of Oswegatchie r., & at the western termination of the Northern railroad. Incorporated in 1817, & contains 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $110,000, an insurance office, 80 stores & groceries, 2 flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., a clothier's works, a tannery, a pottery, 3 iron foundries, a brewery, a distillery, 2 machine shops, 3 printing office, issuing a daily & 2 weekly newspapers, & 4,000 inhabitants. Tonnage, 1853, 3,042 tons. It is at the lower termination of sloop navigation, but steamboats go to the rapids, 40 ms. below, & thence pass by Ogdensburg to the various places on Lake Ontario. A steam-ferry-boat crosses from this place to Prescott, in Canada, a distance of 1¼ m.

OGDENSBURG, v., Hardiston t., Sussex co., N. J. contains about 100 inhabitants.

OGECHEE, r., Ga., rises 7 ms. N.W. of Greensboro' in Greene co., & after a course of over 200 ms., flows into Ossabaw sound, 17 ms. S. of Savannah. It is navigable for boats of 30 tons to Louisville, in Jefferson co., & for sloops, 30 or 40 ms. from its mouth.

OGEECHEE, p-o., Scriven co., Ga.

OGEMAW, county Mich. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, & contains 576 square miles. Drained principally by Rifle r. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. (*Unorganized.*)

OGGERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. N.N.W. Spires, with 1,645 inhabitants, Rom. Catholic & Lutheran churches, & a castle.

OGGIONO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. E. Como, on the bank of a small lake. Pop. 2,500.

OGHOA, Pacific Ocean. [Friendly Islands.]

OGLE, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by Rock r. and its branches. Surface undulating, some portions swampy; soil very fertile. Capital, Oregon City. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $335,991; wheat, 289,323 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 480,758; oats, 198,833; wool, 34,194 lbs.—6 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub., —6 churches; 1 acad., 70 pupils; 2 libraries, 600 vols.; 74 schools, 2,065 scholars, Pop. 1840, 3,497; 1850, 10,020.

OGLE, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

OGLE, p-o., Ogle co., Ill.

OGLETHORPE, county, Ga. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 490 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Broad r., which runs on its N.E. border, & by Oconee r. on the S.W. Surface varied; soil fertile. Capital, Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $302,293; Ind. corn, 445,575 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 76,407; cotton, 12,249 bales;—a grist m., 6 saw m., 2 tanneries, 15 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $31,100; value of manufac. articles, $58,700;—23 churches; 4 acad., 212 pupils; 13 sch., 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,868; 1850, 12,259.

OGLETHORPE, p-v., Macon co., Ga. Situated on the right bank of Flint r., & on the S. Western r. r., 50 m. from Macon, & 75 from Milledgeville. It is shipping port for a rich cotton-growing region. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—several stores, & 2,000 inhabitants.

OGLIASTRO, a vill. of Sicily, intend. & 12 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,800.

OGLIO, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Rhætian Alps, flows through the Lake Iseo, & after a course of 130 m., joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 m. S.W. Mantua. During winter it floods the surrounding country, & the depth of the channel exceeds 20 ft.

OGMORE, a river of S. Wales, rising in the centre of co. Glamorgan, flows S.S.W. into the Bristol Channel. Chief affl., the Ewenny.

OGONNELLOE, or O'GONILLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. N.W. Killaloe. Area, 9,926 ac., including part of Lough Derry. Pop. 3,162.

OGUNQUIT, p-o., York co., Me., 82 S.W. Augusta, 510 W.

OGURAPOORA, *Agurapura*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 75 m. N.N.W. Cuttack.

OGWELL, two pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*East*), 1½ m. S.W. Newton-Abbot. Area, 1,249 ac. Pop. 316. —II. (*West*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Newton-Abbot. Area, 683 ac. Pop. 51.

OHANES, a market town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Almeria, in the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,346.

OHARA'S, v., Randolph co., Ill. It has a Roman Catholic church, & 100 inhabitants.

OHETEROA, an isl., Pacific O., 280 m. S.W. Tahiti. Lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 150° 13′ W.

OHIO, a large river of the United States. This r., if we take into view its length, the richness & populousness, present & prospective, of the vast country which it drains, & the extent of its navigation, is second only to the Mississippi. It is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany from the N. and the Monongahela from the S. at Pittsburg, in the W. part of Pennsylvania, lat. 40° 32′ N. & lon. 80° 2′ W., at the height of 1,138 feet above tide water in the Atlantic. It proceeds in a direction W.S.W., dividing the states of Virginia and Kentucky on the S. from Ohio, Indiana, & Illinois on the N., & enters the Mississippi in lat. 37° N. & lon. 88° 58′ W. Its length from Pittsburg to its mouth by the course of the river, is 948 miles; but the distance in a direct course, is only 614 miles. It has a descent, in its whole course, of 395 feet, making an average descent of not quite 5 inches in a mile. The width of the Ohio varies from 400 to 1,400 yards; its average width is 534 yards, opposite to Cincinnati, which is about equidistant from Pittsburg, to its confluence with the Mississippi where it is about 900 yards wide. The great valley drained by this river contains over 218,000 sq. ms., & a population of over 5,000,000, which is rapidly increasing. There are no considerable falls in this river excepting at Louisville, Ky., where it descends 22½ feet in 2 miles. These falls have been obviated by a canal around them, which admits of the passage of the largest steamboats; but boats ascend & descend these rapids, when the water is high. The current of the Ohio when low does not exceed 2 miles an hour, when at a mean height three miles, & when higher & rising four or five miles. The highest water occurs in December, March, May, & June; and the lowest in August, September, & October. The average difference between high & low water is 40 feet; its extreme range on record 64 feet (at Cincinnati). During 8 or 10 weeks in the winter, the navigation is obstructed by floating ice. Of the two confluents which form the Ohio, the Alleghany is the most important, being navigable for boats 260 miles to Olean, N. Y., & will hereafter, by means of the Genesee Valley canal, terminating at this place, & extending to the Erie canal, form an important communication between the city of New York, & the West. The principal tributaries of the Ohio on the N. are the Beaver, Muskingum, Scioto, the two Miamis, Whitewater, & Wabash; those on the S. are the Kanawha, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, & Tennessee. Some of these are navigable at high water to a great extent, by boats and steamboats. The Tennessee is navigable by boats for 1,000 miles; the Cumberland is navigable for steamboats to Nashville, & for keel-boats 300 miles further; the Wabash is navigable for 200 miles; Green river, 200 miles; Kentucky, 150; Great Kanawha, 64 miles, to the salt works. The Ohio, with its tributaries, has 5,000 miles of navigable waters.

OHIO, one of the United States, lies betw. lat. 38° 30′ & 42° N., & between lon. 80° 35′ & 84° 47′ W. It is 210 m. long from north to south, & 200 m. broad. Area, 39,964 sq. m. Pop. in 1790 was 3,000; in 1800, 45,365; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,434; in 1830, 937,637; in 1840, 1,519,467; & in 1850, 1,980,408. It is divided into 87 counties. The following table gives

the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each :—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estab.
Adams	3,205	18,828	55	18,883	1,509	26
Allen	2,070	12,082	27	12,109	1,146	51
Ashland	4,123	23,810	3	23,813	2,235	71
Ashtabula	5,306	28,724	43	28,767	2,243	251
Athens	3,121	18,109	106	18,215	1,372	60
Auglaize	2,020	11,251	87	11,338	1,373	30
Belmont	5,823	33,822	778	34,600	2,552	185
Brown	4,838	26,469	863	27,332	1,843	92
Butler	5,315	30,422	367	30,789	2,262	269
Carroll	3,068	17,633	52	17,685	1,926	41
Champaign	3,437	19,288	494	19,782	1,677	93
Clark	3,753	21,855	323	22,178	1,398	156
Clermont	5,437	30,043	412	30,455	2,098	178
Clinton	3,245	18,240	598	18,838	1,366	83
Columbiana	5,834	33,439	182	33,621	2,338	180
Coshocton	4,325	25,630	44	25,674	2,736	158
Crawford	3,070	18,167	10	18,177	1,210	8
Cuyahoga	8,289	47,740	359	48,099	2,228	162
Darke	3,476	20,028	248	20,276	2,151	10
Defiance	1,237	6,947	19	6,966	296	31
Delaware	3,751	21,682	135	21,817	1,855	95
Erie	3,362	18,366	202	18,568	1,021	73
Fairfield	5,207	29,984	280	30,264	2,383	162
Fayette	2,155	12,435	291	12,726	1,007	29
Franklin	6,701	41,302	1,607	42,909	2,666	241
Fulton	1,355	7,780	1	7,781	826	32
Gallia	2,975	15,865	1,198	17,063	1,190	9
Geauga	3,240	17,820	7	17,827	1,906	36
Greene	3,760	21,292	654	21,946	1,626	132
Guernsey	5,079	30,270	168	30,438	2,209	78
Hamilton	21,021	153,244	3,600	156,844	2,602	1,463
Hancock	2,824	16,725	26	16,751	1,636	35
Hardin	1,402	8,237	14	8,251	783	26
Harrison	3,526	19,870	287	20,157	1,668	74
Henry	610	3,434	..	3,434	307	15
Highland	4,477	24,885	896	25,781	2,323	151
Hocking	2,367	14,002	117	14,119	1,180	15
Holmes	3,436	20,447	5	20,452	2,171	122
Huron	4,619	26,164	39	26,203	2,414	256
Jackson	2,120	12,328	391	12,719	1,164	14
Jefferson	5,191	28,468	665	29,133	1,838	381
Knox	4,853	28,810	62	28,872	2,268	117
Lake	2,700	14,616	38	14,654	1,449	250
Lawrence	2,553	14,920	326	15,246	254	29
Licking	6,639	38,718	128	38,846	3,313	332
Logan	3,243	18,626	536	19,162	1,626	88
Lorain	4,674	25,822	264	26,086	2,430	64
Lucas	2,225	12,224	139	12,363	683	101
Madison	1,742	9,937	78	10,115	774	46
Mahoning	4,298	23,645	90	23,735	2,052	105
Marion	2,158	12,597	21	12,618	919	14
Medina	4,430	24,406	35	24,441	2,461	77
Meigs	3,136	17,919	52	17,971	1,149	57
Mercer	1,312	7,313	399	7,712	675	9
Miami	4,391	24,397	602	24,999	1,882	177
Monroe	4,892	28,282	69	28,351	2,637	43
Montgomery	6,527	37,969	249	38,218	2,068	224
Morgan	4,886	28,495	90	28,585	2,126	95
Morrow	3,652	20,262	18	20,280	1,552	51
Muskingum	7,757	44,418	631	45,049	2,680	358
Ottawa	613	3,307	1	3,308	227	11
Paulding	307	1,765	1	1,766	77	4
Perry	3,587	20,746	29	20,775	1,314	25
Pickaway	3,600	20,594	412	21,006	1,261	71
Pike	1,935	10,335	618	10,953	731	28
Portage	4,512	24,361	58	24,419	2,264	127
Preble	3,749	21,659	77	21,736	1,799	109
Putnam	1,246	7,210	11	7,221	603	11
Richland	5,205	30,812	67	30,879	2,522	118
Ross	5,575	30,168	1,906	32,074	1,435	141
Sandusky	2,437	14,258	47	14,305	1,391	57
Scioto	3,086	18,217	211	18,428	751	73
Seneca	4,645	26,953	151	27,104	2,582	199
Shelby	2,405	13,551	407	13,958	1,363	28
Stark	6,778	39,719	159	39,878	3,177	294
Summit	4,885	27,364	121	27,485	2,329	292
Trumbull	5,429	30,425	65	30,490	2,753	133
Tuscarawas	5,441	31,672	89	31,761	2,250	159
Union	2,059	12,076	128	12,204	1,255	16
Van Wert	786	4,746	47	4,793	317	13
Vinton	1,569	9,240	107	9,353	806	24
Warren	4,494	24,958	602	25,560	1,985	231
Washington	4,906	29,150	390	29,540	1,776	108
Wayne	5,742	32,953	28	32,981	2,904	380
Williams	1,390	8,018	..	8,018	651	29
Wood	1,542	9,139	18	9,157	704	21
Wyandott	1,964	11,145	49	11,194	928	37
Total	336,098	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329	143,887	10,550

Physical Features, &c. The land in the interior of the state, & bordering on Lake Erie, is generally level, & in some places marshy. From one-quarter to one-third of the state, comprehending the eastern & south-eastern parts, bordering on the Ohio river, is generally hilly & broken, but in no part mountainous. On the margin of the Ohio river, & several of its tributaries, are alluvial lands of great fertility. The valleys of the Scioto & the Great & Little Miami are the most extensive sections of level, rich, & fertile lands in the state. At the head of the Muskingum river are prairies of considerable extent, some of which are wet, though generally dry & fertile. The height of land which divides the waters which fall into the Ohio from those which fall into Lake Erie is the most marshy of any in the state, while the land on the margin of the rivers is generally dry. Wheat may be regarded as the staple production of the state, though Indian corn & other grains are largely cultivated. It is rich in mineral wealth, iron, coal, limestone, marble, & superior building stone, grind-stones, &c. There are many valuable salt springs.

There were in this state in 1850, 9,851,493 acres of land improved, & 8,146,000 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $358,758,603; & the value of implements & machinery, $12,750,585. *Live stock*, —horses, 463,397; asses & mules, 3,423; milch cows, 544,499; working oxen, 65,381; other cattle, 749,067; sheep, 3,942,929; swine, 1,964,770. Value of live stock, $44,121,741.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 14,487,351 bush.; rye, 425,918; Ind. corn, 59,078,695; oats, 13,472,742; barley, 354,358; buckwheat, 638,060; peas & beans, 60,168; potatoes, 5,057,769; sweet potatoes, 187,991. Value of products of the orchard, $695,921; of market gardens, $214,004. Pounds of butter made, 34,449,879; of cheese, 20,819,542; maple sugar, 4,588,209; molasses, 197,308 gallons; bees-wax and honey, 804,275 pounds; wool produced, 10,196,371; flax, 449,932; silk cocoons, 1,552; hops, 63,731; tobacco, 10,454,449; hay, tons of, 1,433,142; hemp, 150; clover seeds, 103,197 bushels; other grass seeds, 37,310; flax seed, 188,880; & were made, 48,207 gallons of wine. Value of home-made manufactures, $1,712,196; of slaughtered animals, $7,439,243.

Rivers, &c.—The Ohio river, which gives name to the state, washes its entire southern border. This river is 1,004 ms. long from Pittsburg to its mouth, by its various windings, though it is only 614 in a direct line. Its current is gentle, with no falls, excepting at Louisville, Kentucky, where there is a descent of 22½ feet in 2 miles, which is obviated by a canal. For about half the year it is navigable for steamboats of a large class through its whole course. The Muskingum, the largest river which flows entirely in this state, is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, & enters the Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable for boats 100 miles. The Scioto, the second river in magnitude, flowing entirely within the state, is about 200 miles long, & enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. Its largest branch is the Whetstone, or Olentangy, which joins it immediately above Columbus. It is navigable for boats 130 miles. The Great Miami, a rapid river in the western part of the state, is 100 miles long, & enters the Ohio in the S.W. corner of the state. The Little Miami has a course of 70 miles, & enters the Ohio 7 miles above Cincinnati. The Maumee, 100 miles long, rises in Indiana, runs through the north-west part of the state, & enters Lake Erie at Maumee bay. It is navigable for steamboats to Perrysburg, 18 miles from the lake, & above the rapids is boatable for a considerable distance. The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the state, & after a course of about 80 miles, enters Sandusky bay, & thence into Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga rises in the north part of the state, & after a curved course of 60 miles, enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. It has a number of falls, which furnish valuable mill seats. Besides these there are Huron, Vermilion, Black, Grand, & Ashtabula rivers, which enter Lake Erie.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 8 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $297,000, employing 132 males & 269 females, producing 280,000 yards of sheetings, &c., and 443,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $304,700; 130 woollen factories, with a cap. of $870,220, employing 903 males & 298 females, manufacturing 1,374,087 yards of cloth, & 65,000 pounds

of yarn, valued at $1,111,027; 35 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $1,503,000, employing 2,415 persons, producing 52,658 tons of pig iron, &c., & the entire value of products, $1,255,850; 183 establishments, with a capital of $2,063,650, employing 2,758 persons, & making 37,399 tons of iron castings, &c., valued at $3,069,350; 11 establishments, with a capital of $620,800, employing 708 persons, manufacturing 14,416 tons of wrought iron, valued at $1,076,192; 1,082 flouring & grist m.; 1,730 saw m.; 243 printing-off., 302 n. papers, 28 daily, 6 tri-weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 222 weekly, 7 semi-monthly, 20 monthly, & 1 yearly publication. Cap. invested in manufactures, $28,612,136; value of manufactured articles, $61,915,036.

Educational Establishments, &c.—The Univ. of Ohio at Athens, the Miami Univ. at Oxford, Franklin Coll. at New Athens, the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Kenyon Coll. at Gambier, Granville Coll. at Granville, Marietta Coll. at Marietta, Oberlin Coll. at Oberlin, St. Xavier at Cincinnati, Ohio Wesleyan Univ. at Delaware, Wittenberg Coll. at Springfield, Willoughby Univ. at Willoughby, Lane Theolog. Sem. at Cincinnati. There are also theological departs. at Kenyon, Western Reserve at Hudson, Granville at Granville, Oberlin at Oberlin, Wittenberg at Springfield, & a seminary of the Associate Reformed Church at Oxford, Western Reserve Med. Coll. at Cleveland, Med. Coll. of Ohio at Cincinnati, Med. Coll. (Homœopathic) at Cleveland, Starling Med. Coll. at Columbus, and Cincinnati Law College at Cincinnati. The whole having in 1850 3,621 students. There were also 206 acads., 5,052 pupils; 11,661 schs., 484,153 schol.; 352 libraries, agg. number of vols. 186,826. School fund, $304,474. There is an institution for the instruction of the deaf & dumb, an institution for the blind, an insane asylum at Columbus, & also in course of construction 2 other asylums for the insane, one near Cleveland & the other near Dayton.

The state prison is at Columbus.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 551 Baptist churches, 90 Christian, 100 Congregational, 5 Dutch Reformed, 79 Episcopal, 13 Free, 94 Friends, 71 German Reformed, 3 Jewish synagogues, 260 Lutheran, 10 Mennonite, 1,529 Methodist, 160 Moravian, 663 Presbyterian, 130 Roman Catholic, 2 Swedenborgian, 14 Tunker, 48 Union, 1 Unitarian, 53 Universalist, and 60 other sects, the whole having 3,936 churches. Total value of church property, $5,793,099.

The principal places are Cincinnati, the metropolis; Columbus, the capital; Cleveland, Sandusky, Dayton, Springfield, Zanesville, Marietta, & Portsmouth. There were in February 1854, 68 banks, with a paid capital of $8,718,366; in January 1854, 46 railroads, of which 2,367 miles of track were finished & in operation, and 1,578 in course of construction. Tonnage of the state 1853, 25,632 tons. (*See Lakes—Commerce of*).

The governor is elected by the people for two years. The senators are chosen biennially, & are apportioned according to the number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age. The number can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of the representatives. The representatives are apportioned among the counties according to the number of inhabs. over 21 years of age, & there never can be more than 72, nor less than 36. The judges of the supreme court & other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the legislature for the term of seven years. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all white male citizens over 21 years of age, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, & who have paid or been assessed with a state or county tax.

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made in 1788 at Marietta. In 1802 Ohio was admitted into the Union.

OHIO, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 140 sq. ms. The Ohio r., bounds it on the W. Drained by Wheeling creek & other small streams flowing into the Ohio r. The surface is hilly & broken; soil fertile, particularly the alluvial bottoms on the Ohio r. Capital, Wheeling. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $194,662; wheat, 57,709 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 214,020; wool, 98,590 pounds;—9 flouring and grist m., 3 saw m., 4 iron foundries, a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 4 printing offices, 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufac., $1,184,111; value of manufac. articles, $2,401,434;—15 churches; 7 acad., 400 pupils; 33 sch., 3,529 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,357; 1850, 18,006.

OHIO, county, Ia. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio river. Drained mostly by Langhevy cr., and by several small streams entering the Ohio r., which flows along its eastern border. Area, 100 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Rising Sun. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $85,213; wheat, 45,479 bush. produced; Indian corn, 269,085; oats, 9,718; wool, 5,801 pounds;—2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—15 churches; 1 academy, 100 pupils; 26 schools, 2,022 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,308.

OHIO, county, Ky. Centrally situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 484 sq. ms. Green riv. runs on its S. border. Drained by Rough cr. & its branches, & Panther creek, branches of Green r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Hartford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $272,107; Ind. corn, 521,128 bush. produced; oats, 18,780; tobacco, 1,543,692 lbs.; wool, 22,555;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 13 persons emp.;—23 churches; 43 sch., 899 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,592; 1850, 9,749.

OHIO, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 108 N.W. Albany, 423 W. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grass. Drained by West Canada cr. & its branches. It has 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 692; 1850, 1,051.

OHIO, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 11 N.W. Pittsburg. Surface hilly; soil loam & alluvion. Ohio r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Great & Little Sewickly creeks, & Jones & Hawser's runs. It has 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 acad., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,631; 1850, 2,329.

OHIO, t., Beaver co., Pa., 10 S.W. Beaver. Surface rolling; soil loam & rich alluvion. Watered by Little Beaver cr. flowing into Ohio r., at its S.W. angle. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,273; 1850, 1,660.

OHIO, t., Clermont co., O. Drained by 9 mile & 10 mile creeks entering the Ohio r., which flows along its S.W. border. Pop. 1840, 2,895; 1850, 4,479.

OHIO, t., Gallia co., O. The Ohio r. runs on its E. & S. border. Pop. 1840, 424; 1850, 504.

OHIO, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by small streams entering the Ohio r. on its E. border. Pop. 1840, 908; 1850, 1,444.

OHIO, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 779.

OHIO, t., Spencer co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,930.

OHIO, t., Warwick co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 690; 1850, 1,448.

OHIO, p-v., Andrew co., Mo.

OHIO CITY, Brooklyn t., Cuyahoga county O., 145 N.N.E. Columbus, 360 W. Situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga r., opposite to Cleveland. The ground on which it stands is uneven, and presents many fine situations, which overlook the lake, the city of Cleveland, & surrounding country. It has an elegant Episcopal, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, & other churches, a considerable number of fine stores & 2 furnaces, an extensive iron foundry, several machine shops, & 3,500 inhabitants. A bridge crosses the Cuyahoga a little above the place, & a floating bridge & ferry connect it with Cleveland; & also the viaduct of the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati r. r.

OHIO CITY, p-v., Mississippi co., Mo., 202 S.E. Jefferson City. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., opposite the entrance of the Ohio r. It is on ground elevated above the floods of the river, and bids fair to become a large & important place.

OHIO FARM, p-o., Kendall co., Ill.

OHIO GROVE, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill.

OHIOPYLE FALLS, Pa., is a cataract in the Youghiogeny r., at the head of boat navigation, where it passes Laurel Hill, 60 ms. above its junction with the Monongahela. The river has a perpendicular fall of about 20 feet, & a total descent of 60 feet in the space of a mile.

OHIOVILLE, p-v., Ohio t., Beaver co., Pa., 243 W. by N. Harrisburg, 269 W. It contains 2 stores & 175 inhabitants.

OHIVAOA, the largest of the Mendana isls., Marquesas, Pacific O., 40 m. in circumference.

OHLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 17 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railroad to Vienna, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 4,800. It has a royal palace, & manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, vinegar, & tobacco. Its fortifications were demolished in 1741.

OHLS TOWN, p-v., Trumbull co., O., 150 N. by E. Columbus.

OHRDRUFF, a fortified town of Germany, duchy

Saxe-Coburg, principality, & 8 m. S. Gotha, cap. dist. Pop. 4,311. It has a palace, a lyceum, & manufs. of l. en & woollen stuffs, & porcelain, & trade in timber & cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges & mines.

OHRE, a river of Germany, Prussian Saxony, and Brunswick, joins the Elbe, 13 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 m.—The *Ohrn*, Wurtemberg, is an affl. of the Kocher.

OICH (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, between Lochs Ness & Lochy, & forming the summit level of the Caledonian canal. Length N.E. to S.W., 6 m., average breadth 1 m. It receives the Glengarry river, & empties itself into Loch Ness by the river Oich. At the mouth of the Glengarry stand the ruins of an old castle, and near it the present mansion of Invergarry, resid. of the late Macdonald of Glengarry.

OIGNON, or OGNON, a riv. of E. France, between the deps. H. Saône & Doubs, joins the Saône, 9 m. N. Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 m., through a picturesque country.

OIKELL, a river of Scotland, rises in the pa. Assynt, co. Sutherland, & traversing two small lakes, flows mostly E.ward into the firth of Dornoch, after a circuitous course of 32 m. Principal affls. the Casley, Shin, and the Carron, The upper part of its course is interrupted by a series of wild cataracts, but the lower is navigable by boats from the sea to Rose hall.

OIL, t., Perry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 533.

OIL, creek, Pa., enters Alleghany r., 8 miles E. Franklin. On its bank, near the boundary between Venango & Crawford counties, is a spring on the surface of which floats an oil, which has valuable medicinal properties, from which the cr. derives its name.

OIL CREEK, p-t., Crawford co., Pa., 227 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 308 W. Drained by Oil cr. & its branches. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church. Pop. of the t. 1840, 738; 1850, 811.

OIL MILLS, p-o., Clark co., Ky.

OIL MILLS VILLAGE, p-v., Hillsborough co., N. H., on the Merrimac & Connecticut rivers r. r., 11 m. from Manchester.

OIL TROUGH, p-o., Independence co., Ark.

OIN, a small town of the Punjab, on the Cashmere frontier, and on the Jhylum, lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 73° 50′ E.

OIRA, a town of S. Italy, Naples. [ORIA.]

OIRSCHOT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 13 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,997.

OISE, *Isara*, a river of France, rises by 2 streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, & the other near Rocroy in Ardennes (France). It flows S.W. past Guise, La Fère, Chauny (where it becomes navigable), Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoise, & joins the Seine on right above Conflans, length 135 m. Affls. on lt. the Ain, on rt. the Therain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, & Somme.

OISE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provs. Ile-de-France & Picardie, between the deps. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Eure, Seine-Inf. & Somme. Area, 2,280 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 403,857. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Seine, & is watered by the Oise, & its affl. the Ain & Therain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the dep. Eure, & the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally flat; soil fertile, & contains turf & marble. Agriculture is in a very advanced state, & grain is cultivated more than required for consumption. Wine is made of inferior quality, cider & beer are extensively used. The dep. contains several large forests, the largest being that of Compeigne. Cattle & sheep are numerous, & Paris is hence supplied with veal known as the veal of Pontoise. The principal manufs. are woollen goods, carpets, linens, calicoes, and lace. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Beauvais, Clermont, Compeigne, and Senlis.

OISSEAU, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. & 4 m. N. Mayenne. Pop. 3,870.

OISSEL-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris & Havre r. r., 8 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 3,149.

OISY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. E.S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,159.

OJALAVA, or OYOLAVA, one of the Navigators islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2′ 40″ S., lon. 171° 22′ W., & for fertility & beauty stated to be comparable to Tahiti.

OJEN, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 28 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 1,800. Its vicinity is highly picturesque.—*Ojijares* is the name of two contiguous villa., prov. & S.W. Granada, on the Genil.

OKA, v., St. Clair co., Ill., has a Roman Catholic church, & 125 inhabitants.

OKA, an important river of Central Russia, rises in the gov. & about 40 m. S.W. Orel, flows through the govs. Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimir, and Nijnii-Novgorod, & joins the Volga at Nijnii-Novgorod, after a course of 650 m. Its basin is estimated to comprise 127,000 sq. m. of the richest part of the Russian dom. It receives the Upa, Jizdra, Moskva, Zna, and Kliazma rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course; & at Tula it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska canal.—II. a riv. of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, joins the Angara at Bratsk. Course N. 500 m. Principal affl., the Ija.

OKAHUMKA, p-o., Marion co., Flor.

OKAMUNDEL, a dist. of W. Hindostan, forming the W. part of the peninsula of Gujerat.

OKANDA, & OKASAKI, two towns of Japan, isl. Niphon; the former, 50 m. E.N.E. Yeddo; the latter on a river near the Gulf of Ovari, 132 m. S.W. Yeddo, & stated to have a citadel & 1,800 houses.

OKAPILCO, p-o., Lowndes co., Ga.

OKAUCHEE, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

OKAW, p-o., Washington co., Ill.

OKEBURN, a pa. of England. [OGBOURN.]

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,633 ac. Pop. 643.

OKEHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon. Area, 9,552 ac. Pop. 2,165.

OKENDON, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 6 m. E.S.E. Romford. Area, 1,698 ac. Pop. 338.—II. (*South*), 6¼ m. W.N.W. Gravesend. Area, 2,709 ac. Pop. 1,021.

OKEOVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 61.

OKHOLM, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with a small harbor on the N. Sea, 5 m. N.W. Bredsted.

OKHOTA, a river of Siberia, dist. Okhotsk, after a S.ward course of about 200 m. from the Stannovoi mntns., enters the Gulf of Okhotsk, at Okhotsk. It is navigable only for boats.

OKHOTSK, a prov. of E. Siberia, extending along the W. coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 57° & 66° N., & lon. 133° 30′ & 166° E., having E. Kamtchatka & the Tchuktchi country, & W. & N. the gov. Yakutsk. Length W. to E. 1,100 m., average breadth 150 m. It is traversed throughout by the Stanovoi mountains, & has only some short rivers, the chief being the Okhota. Climate severe; rein-deer & dogs are the only domestic animals. Principal products are furs & timber.—*Okhotsk*, the cap., is a marit. town on a surf-beaten & shingly beach bordering the Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 20′ N., lon. 143° 14′ E. Pop. 800, formerly 2,000. It is now a wretched place, constructed of wood, but has a government house, admiralty hospital, & large storehouses, it being the principal station of the Russo-American company, & the chief entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamtchatka and N.W. America.

OKHOTSK (SEA OF), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° & 60° N., & lon. 137° and 155° E., having E. Kamtchatka, W. & N. the isl. Saghalin, & Eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amoor, & many smaller rivers, & at its N.E. end are the gulfs of Ijighinsk & Penjinsk. It contains few isls., & its navigation is generally safe, but its N. shores are frozen up from November to April.

OKHRIDA, a town of Albania. [OCHRIDA.]

OKI, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Niphon, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 133° E. Length 14 m., by 5 m. in breadth.—*Okiben* is an isl. in Behring Sea, lat. 64° 55′ N., lon. 173° 20′ E.

OKKUDDO, county, Mich. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state, & contains 576 sq. m. Drained by head waters of Au Sable & Cheboygan rivers. It is unorganized.

OKNA, several small towns of European Turkey, &c.—I. Moldavia, on the Tatros, 30 m. N.N.W. Adjud.—II. Gt. Wallachia, N.E. Kimpina.—III. (*O-Mare*), Little Wallachia, 5 m. S.W. Rimnik, with 2,000 inhabs. & 5 churches.

OKO-LO-NA, p-v., Chickasaw co., Miss.

OKOSIR, a small uninhabited isl. of Japan, W. of Jesso, lat. 42° 4′ N., lon. 139° 24′ E.

OKTIBBEHA, county, Miss. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 610 sq. ms. Oktibbeha r. crosses its N.E. corner, & Runaway cr., its S.W. corner. Capital, Starksville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $311,270; Ind. corn, 389,796 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 66,490; rice, 7,189 pounds; cotton, 5,479 bales;—3 grist m., 3 saw m., 3 tanneries, 16 persons empl'd. Cap. employed in manufactures, $21,300; value of manufactured articles, $21,438;—21 churches; 26 schools, 522 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,276; 1850, 9,171.

OLAMON, p-v., Greenbush t., Penobscot co., Me., 98 N.E. Augusta, 693 W. Situated on the Olemon r., at its entrance into the Penobscot *r.*

OLAND, or OELAND, an island of Sweden, near its S.E. extremity, læn Kalmar, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Length 85 m., average breadth 7 m. Area, 608 sq. m. Pop. 31,000. W. shore low, E. hilly; except a small portion of land around the coast, is principally appropriated to pasturage. Fishing & navigation form the chief occupation of its inhabitants. Forests rather extensive. About 300 hands are employed in an alum mine, the most important in Scandinavia, & the produce of which is estimated to be worth $50,000 annually. Principal towns, Borgholm, the cap., on its E. side.—*Little Oland* is an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, between the mainland & the isl. Fohr.

OLARGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, 11 m. N.E. St. Pons, on the Saur. Pop. 1,298.

OLAVE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. and adjoining the city of York, N. Riding. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 2,970.

OLBERNHAU, a mkt. town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 22 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,503.

OLBERSDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 22 m. N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 700. It is enclosed by walls & has a palace.

OLCOTT, p-v., New Fane t., Niagara co., N. Y., 284 W. by N. Albany, 414 W. Situated on south shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile cr., & contains a church, 6 stores, a forwarding house, & about 400 inhabitants. It has a good harbor. Salmon trout are taken in great numbers near this place.

OLD, or WOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Wellinborough. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 449.

OLDBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1¼ m. W. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 1,185 ac. Pop. 56.

OLD BRIDGE, p-v., North Berwick t., Middlesex co., N. J., 34 N.E. Trenton, 200 W. Situated at the head of navigation on South r., a branch of the Raritan, & on the Camden & Amboy r. r., 40 m. from New York. It contains a church, 2 stores, several manufactories, & 75 inhabitants.

OLDBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Halesowen. Area, 808 ac. Pop. 131.—II. *Oldbury*, a town of Engl., co. Worcester. Pop. 1851, 5,114.—III. (*On the Hill*), co. Glo'ster, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Tetbury. Area, 1,342 oc. Pop. 485.—*Oldbury-on-Severn* is a chapelry, co. Glo'ster, pa. & 2¼ m. W.N.W. Thornbury. Pop. 894.

OLDCASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 7 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 58.

OLDCASTLE, or CLOTYNGE, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 12 m. W.N.W. Kells. Area of pa. 7,908 ac. Pop. 5,079; do. of town, 1,508. It has extensive corn mills in the vicinity & the largest yarn trade in the county.

OLD CEDAR SPRINGS, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C.

OLD CHURCH, p-o., Hanover co., Va., 15 N. Richmond, 129 W.

OLD CODORUS, t., York co., Pa., 10 S.W. York. Surface rolling; soil gravelly & indifferent. Drained by Codorus cr. & its branches. It has a tannery, 5 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1131.

OLDCOTT, a tnshp. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 2 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 1,295.

OLD COURT HOUSE, p-o., Bryan co., Ga.

OLDEBOORN, & OLDEBROEK, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,630.—II. prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.E. Elburg. Pop. 3,770.

OLD-ECRICOK, a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar river, lat. 6° 40′ N., lon. 8° 10′ E.

OLDEHOVE, and OLDEMARK, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. & 10 m. N.W. Groningen.—II. prov. Overyssel, N.E. Kuinder.

OLDENBURG, a state of Germany, in the N.W., with the title of grand duchy, composed of 3 separate portions: 1st, the duchy of Oldenburg, which forms 8-9ths of the territory. It is surrounded by Hanover on the E., S., & W., & bounded N. by the North Sea, cap. Oldenburg; 2d, the principality of Lübeck, or Eutin, enclosed in the duchy of Holstein (Denmark); & 3d, the principality of Birkenfeld, between Rhenish Prussia & H.-Homburg, cap. Birkenfeld. Area, 2,421 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 281,923. Oldenburg lies in the basin of the North Sea, & is entirely flat. Chief rivs., the Weser, the lt. bank of which belongs to the duchy from Bremen to the sea; the Hunte, Haase, & Jahde. Lübeck is also flat, & borders on the Baltic, but Birkenfeld forms an inclined plain between the chain of the Idarwald & the course of the Nahe, which waters its S. frontier; its highest point is 2,300 feet in elevation. Climate resembles that of the Netherlands. Soil in general fertile, but in several places are extensive sand-dunes & marshes. Corn raised insufficient for consumption. Pasturage excellent, horses, cattle, and sheep, extensively reared. Manufs. confined to linen weaving, and coarse woollens. Revenue (est.) 1854, 891,000 thalers; expenses, 979,000 thalers; public debt, 1,600,000 thalers.—*Oldenburg*, the capital, is situated at the confl. of the Hunte with the Haaren, which here forms a small port, 80 m. W.S.W. Hamburg. Pop. 7,829. It is the residence of the grand duke, & has a gymnasium, a military and a normal school, & a library of 15,000 vols. Chief edifices, the castle of the grand duke, palace of the princes, & the church of St. Lambert. Pop. of circ. 1852, 39,453.

OLDENBURGH, p-o., Franklin co., Ia.

OLDENBURGH, p-o., Smith co., Tex.

OLDENDORF, a town of Central Germany, in a detached part of the Hesse-Castle territory, on lt. b. of the Weser, 26 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,363.

OLDENSWORTH, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 6 m. S.W. Husum. A convention was concluded here between Peter the Great & Frederick IV. of Denmark in 1713.

OLDENZAAL, a t., Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Delden. Pop. 2,882.

OLDESLOE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 24 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 3,000. Near it are saline baths, & royal salt works, producing ann. 7,000 tons of salt.

OLD FARM, p-o., Lawrence co., Ill.

OLDFIELD FORK OF ELK, p-o., Pocahontas co., Va.

OLD FIELD POINT, a head land of Long Island Sound, where there is a light house, built in 1823. It shows a fixed light elevated 67 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles.

OLD FORGE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

OLD FORT, p-o., Centre co., Pa., 77 N.W. Harrisburg, 169 W.

OLD FORT, p-o., McDowell co., N. C., 232 W. Raleigh, 462 W.

OLD FRANKLIN, p-v., Howard co., Mo.

OLD FURNACE, p-o., Gaston co., N. C.

OLDHAM, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 160 sq. ms. The Ohio r. runs on its N.W. border. Drained by the head branches of Floyd's Fork of Salt r., Harrod's cr., & other small creeks which flow into the Ohio r. Capital, La Grange. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $224,620; Ind. corn, 510,960 bush. produced; oats, 74,965; tobacco, 36,620 pounds; wool, 18,905;—15 flouring and grist m., 2 saw m.; a tannery, 3 persons emp.;—18 churches; 1 college, 72 students; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 17 schools, 380 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,380; 1850, 7,629.

OLDHAM, a parl. bor., & manuf. town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, on Manchester & Leeds r. r., 7 m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. of bor. 1851; 72,357. It is built on an eminence; has a handsome modern Gothic church, Roman Catholic chapel, an elegant town hall, news room, market house, several banks, a mechanics' institute, & among its numerous schools, a blue coat school, endowed by the late Mr. Henshaw, hat manufacturer, with 70,000*l*. Oldham, although but a small hamlet in 1760, is now the principal seat of the hat manuf. in England, & has also large manufs.

of fustians, velveteens, cords, calicoes, & silks. The number of cotton mills within the pa. in 1838 was 200. In the vicinity are extensive & excellent collieries, furnishing the principal supply of Manchester, to which city there is a canal. Market, Saturday. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

OLDHAM'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Westmoreland co., Va.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a marit. pa. of Scotl., cos. Haddington & Berwick, 7 m. S.S.E. Dunbar. Pop. 692, of whom 138 are in the vill., partly employed in coal mines. It has 2 annual cattle fairs.

OLD HICKORY, p-o., Botetourt co., Va.

OLD HICKORY, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 163 N. Harrisburg, 272 W.

OLD HICKORY, p-o., Wayne co., O., 104 N.E. Columbus, 347 W.

OLD HICKORY, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn.

OLD HICKORY, p-o., Simpson co., Miss.

OLDISLEBUN, a vill. of Saxe Weimar, cap. dist., on the Unstrut, 24 miles N.N.W. Weimar. Pop. 1,896.

OLDLAND, a chapelry of England, co. Gloster, pa. Bitton, 5¼ m. E. Bristol. Pop. 5,877.

OLD MAN'S, v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y. Situated around the head of Old Man's harbor, & contains about 125 inhabitants.

OLD MINES, v. (*Summit Hill*), Schuylkill co., Pa., has a Roman Catholic church, & 120 inhabitants.

OLD MINES, p-v., Washington co., Mo., 112 S.E. Jefferson City, 872 W., on a branch of Mineral creek. Has a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

OLD MISSION, p-o., Winnishiek co., Iowa.

OLDNEY ISLAND & BAY, Scotland, co. & off the W. coast of Sutherland, pa. Assynt, flanking the S. side of the entrance to Loch Assynt. The isl. 1 m. in length, lies about ¼ m. from the coast.

OLD POINT COMFORT, p-v., Elizabeth City co., Va., 97 E.S.E. Richmond, 212 W. It is called also Fortress Monroe, & constitutes the N. point at the entrance of James r., 3 miles distant from Willoughby point, the S. entrance. The fort is on the point, a mile from Fort Calhoun, on the Rip Raps, which two forts command the entrance of the r. The beach is much resorted to in the summer for sea-bathing, & has a commodious hotel near the fort. The light house is on the north side of the entrance to Hampton Roads. Lat. 37° 00′ N., lon. 76° 18′ 06″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows a *fixed white* light elevated 40 feet.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. of its centre peak (1,190 feet in height), 13° 21′ N., lon. 81° 22′ W. Shape oval; breadth 2¼ m., length 4¼ m. S. to N., where it is separated by a narrow channel from the island Santa Catalina. Pop. 1845, 342, who speak mostly English. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, & about 30,000 lbs. of cotton, with tortoise-shell & hides, are exported annually. On its N. side is the vill. Isabel, with the chief anchorage. This island was a noted station in the times of the buccaneers.

OLD RIPLEY, p-o., Bond co., Ill.

OLD RIVER, t., Chicot co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 867.

OLD SALEM, v., Washington co., Tenn., 276 E. Nashville, 478 W. Situated on Little Limestone cr., 11 ms. S.W. Jonesboro'.

OLD TOWN, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 80 N.E. Augusta, 675 W. Situated on the W. side of Penobscot r., & contains a part of Marthas island, in the r. The v. at the terminus of the Bangor & Piscataquis r. r., contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Universalist,—several extensive mills, & lumbering establishments, & 1,000 inhabitants. This t. contains a settlement of the Penobscot Indians, on an island situated in the Penobscot r., commonly called Indian Old Town. The remnant of this tribe consists of about 95 families & 360 individuals. They receive a considerable annuity from the state, for lands which they have sold. They have a small Roman Catholic church, & a considerable number of small dwellings for themselves. The island is fertile, & they cultivate corn & vegetables. Many shad are taken here in the spring of the year. There are in the t. a grist m., 35 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,342; 1850, 3,087. (*See Bangor.*)

OLD TOWN, p-v., Alleghany co., Md., 191 N.W. Annapolis, 124 W. Situated on the left bank of the Potomac r., 14 ms. below Cumberland, & on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, 166 ms. from Baltimore *via* Baltimore & Ohio r. r.

OLD TOWN, p-v., Stokes co., N. C., 115 W.N.W. Raleigh, 326 W.

OLD TOWN, p-o., Greenup co., Ky., 137 E. by N. Frankfort, 431 W. Situated on Old Town cr. at its entrance into Little Sandy r.

OLD TOWN, p-v., Claiborne co., Tenn., 224 E. by N. Nashville, 496 W.

OLD TOWN, p-o., Coffee co., Ala.

OLD TOWN, p-v., Philip's co., Ark. Situated W. of the Mississippi r. There are many curious remains in the vicinity.

OLD WASHINGTON, p-v., Washington co., Ala., 130 W. by S. Montgomery.

OLEAN, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 293 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil sandy loam. Drained by Alleghany r. The v. is situated on on the north side of Alleghany r., at the termination of the Genesee Valley canal, & on the New York & Erie r. r., 404 m. from New York. It contains 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, & 600 inhabitants. Lumber is exported to a large amount down Alleghany r. to the Ohio. There are in the t. a grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 638; 1850, 899.

OLEAN, p-o., Ripley co., Ia.,

OLEANDER, p-o., Morgan co., Ala., 128 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 719 W.

OLEERA, a town of British India, Scinde, 6 m. N. Khyerpoor, on the route from Shikarpoor.

OLEGGIO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 10 m. N. Novara. Pop. 1838, with comm., 7,420.—*Oleggio Castello*, a comm. in the same prov., has 805 inhabitants.

OLEKMA, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, after a N. course of nearly 400 m., joins the Lena opposite the vill. Olekminsk.

OLENA, p-o., Huron co., O.

OLENA, p-o., Henderson co., Ill., 112 N.W. Springfield, 858 W. Pop. 47.

OLENEK, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, enters the Arctic O. 110 m. W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 m. At its mouth is the vill Ust-Olensk, & on it Mikhailova.

OLENII, a headland, W. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Obe, lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 73° 30′ E.

OLENTANGY, p-o., Crawford co., O.

OLERON (ISLE OF), *Uliarus*, an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inf., opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 43° 11′ N., & lon. 1° 20′ W. Shape oval; length 20 m., breadth 5 m., circ. 40 m., having at its N.W. extremity the light-house of Chassiron, which marks the entrance to the Strait of Antioche, dividing it from the island Ré. Pop. 16,908. On its S.E. side is the cap. t. Château d'Oleron. [OLORON.]

OLESA, *Rubricata*, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2,634. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

OLESKO, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 27 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,250. It is the birth-place of King John Sobieski.

OLETTA, a vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Bastia.—*Olette* is a comm. & vill. of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Tet, 9 m. W.S.W. Prades, with sulphur springs. Pop. 1,069.

OLETZKO, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 41 m. S.S.E. Gumbinnen, on L. Oletzko. Pop. 2,950.

OLEVANO, several towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., comarca & 29 m. E. Rome. Pop. 3,500. It is situated on a rocky hill, amidst fine scenery. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, & the ruins of an imperial villa.—II. Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 15 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 1,900.—III. a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, 4 m. S.S.W. Mortara. Pop. of comm. 1,165.

OLEVSK, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 100 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,500.

OLEY, p-t., Berks co., Pa., 62 E. Harrisburg, 155 W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam, highly cultivated. Watered by the head branches of Manatawny & Manookisy creeks. It contains 2 churches,—1 German Presbyterian & 1 Lutheran. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, an extensive forge, 6 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 oil m. Pop. 1840, 1,877; 1850, 1,799.

OLGOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia,

110 m. E.S.E. Kaminiecz, cap. dist., on the Savranka, with potash works & distilleries. Pop. 1,700.

OLIAROS, Grecian Archip. [ANTIPAROS.]

OLIENA, a vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. & 5 m. S.E. Nuoro. Pop. 2,874.

OLIETE, a town of Spain, prov. & 44 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,012.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, two rivers of S. Africa, Cape colony.—I. (or *Elephant's River*), dist. Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic O. in lat. 31° 38′ S., lon. 18° 12′ W. Length probably 150 m. Its mouth is greatly clogged by rocks. Chief affls., the Great Doorn & Hantam.—II. dist. George, tributary to the Gauritz, which it joins after a W. course of 157 miles.

OLINDA, p-o., Pike co., Ill.

OLINDA, p-o., Fayette co., Ala.

OLINDA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, & formerly its cap., 4 m. N. Recife. Pop. 8,000. It is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, & has many white & massive buildings, with a cathedral & several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, & botanic garden; a school of law, with a public library, instituted 1830, & a Jesuit college. [RECIFE.]

OLIO, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

OLIO, p. o., Stoddard co., Mo.

OLITE, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 27 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,748. It has vestiges of old walls, an old royal palace, & two annual fairs.

OLITTA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 50 m. W.S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,000.

OLIUTORSK, a vill. of Kamtchakta, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Oliutorsk river, in Oliutorsk bay, which is bounded E. by Cape Oliutorsk in lat. 59° 57′ N., lon. 170° 19′ E.

OLIVA, *Ad Statuas*, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. N.E. Alicante, on a hill side, 6½ m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,615. It has an hospital, an ancient palace, & manufs. of hempen & linen cloths.—II. (*O. de Jerez*), prov. & 30 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 4,098.—III. a town of the island Lanzarote (Canaries). Pop. 2,132.

OLIVA, a vill. of W. Prussia, reg. circ., & 5 m. N.W. Danzig. Pop. 1,765. A peace between the Swedes & Poles was concluded here in 1660.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 1,946.

OLIVE, p. t., Ulster co., N. Y., 72 S.S.W. Albany, 226 W. Surface generally uneven, & on the W. mountainous; soil gravel & clay loam. Drained by Esopus cr. It has a woollen factory, 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,023; 1850, 2,710.

OLIVE, t., Meigs co., O. Drained by Shade river & its branches. It has a tannery & 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 743; 1850, 924.

OLIVE, p. t., Noble co., O., 96 E. by S. Columbus, 310 W. Drained by a branch of Muskingum r. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 4 tanneries, a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,652; 1850, 2,013.

OLIVE, p. o., Marion co., Ia.

OLIVE, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Drained by Stony cr. Pop. 1850, 228.

OLIVE, t., Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 85.

OLIVE, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 337.

OLIVE, t., St. Joseph's co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 851.

OLIVE BRANCH, p. o., Clermont co., O.

OLIVE BRANCH, p. o., Holt co., Mo.

OLIVE BRANCH, p. o., De Soto co., Miss.

OLIVE BRIDGE, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

OLIVE GROVE, p. o., Decatur co., Ga., 241 S.S. W. Milledgeville, 888 W.

OLIVE HILL, p. o., Person co., N. C.

OLIVE HILL, p. o., Carter co., Ky., 116 E. Frankfort, 444 W.

OLIVEIRA, two vills., Portugal, prov. Beira.—I. (*do Bairro*), 10 m. S.E. Aveiro. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*do Conde*), 16 m. S.W. Viseu, with 2,500 inhabitants, & a Latin school.

OLIVENZA, or OLIVENCA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. S.S.W. Badajoz, on lt. b. of the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 7,587. It stands in a fertile plain, & has a brisk trade in wines, oil, & corn. From the treaty of its cession to Spain by Portugal in 1801, Godoy acquired his title of "Prince of the Peace." It was taken by the French in 1811.

OLIVENZA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 130 m. S.S.W. Bahia, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1,500.

OLIVER, t. Mifflin co., Pa. Drained by Juniata r. It has 3 grist m., 10 saw m., an extensive iron works. Pop. 1840, 1,907; 1850, 1,668.

OLIVER, t., Perry co., Pa. Drained by Juniata r., which passes centrally through it. Pop. 1840, 796; 1850, 870.

OLIVER'S, p. o., Anderson co., Tenn., 162 E. Nashville, 527 W.

OLIVER'S PRAIRIE, p., Newton co., Mo.

OLIVESBURG, p. v., Milton t., Richland co., O., 73 N. by E. Columbus, 374 W. Situated on the E. side of Whetstone r. It has 2 stores, a grist m., & 125 inhabitants.

OLIVET, p. o., Armstrong co., Pa.

OLIVET, p. o., Eaton co., Mich.

OLIVET, p. o., Russell co., Ala.

OLIVET, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans, on the Loiret. Pop. 1,179. It has paper mills, & a brisk trade in wine.

OLIVETO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip.-Cit., dist. & 6½ m. E.N.E. Campagna. Pop. 3,700.—II. prov. Basilicata, dist. & 25 m. W.S.W. Matera. Pop. 960.

OLKHON, the principal island in the Lake Baikal, Siberia, gov. & 140 m. N.W. Irkutsk. Length, N. to S., 45 m., breadth 15 m.

OLKOVATKA & OLKOVKA, two mkt. towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 59 m. E.N.E. Kharkov. Pop. 1,900. —II. gov. & 130 m. S.S.W. Saratov.

OLKUSZ, a town of Poland, cap. obwod., 23 m. W.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,360.

OLLAP, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific. Lat. 7° 37′ 17″ N., lon. 149° 30′ E.

OLLERIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,662. It has 2 pa. churches; manufs. of linens & brandy distilleries.

OLLERTON, a market town of England, co. Notts, pa. Edwinstone, 19 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Pop. 937.

OLLIERGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Dore, 10 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 2,000.

OLLIOULES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the *Vaux d'Ollioules*. Pop. 1,920, partly emp. in cultivating olives, whence its name.

OLM (*Nieder & Ober*), two contig. vills. of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 7 m. S.S.W. Mayence. United pop. 2,350.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. S. Valladolid, enclosed by ruined walls, & in decay, with brandy distilleries. Pop. 1,855.

OLMETO, or OLOMETO, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,010.

OLMSTEAD, p. t., Cuyahoga co., O. It was formerly called Lenox. Drained by Rocky r. Surface diversified; soil fertile. The v. near the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati r. r., 15 miles from Cleveland, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Universalist,—several stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 659; 1850, 1,216.

OLMUTZ (Moravian *Holomauc*), a strongly-fortified city of Moravia, & formerly its cap., now cap. circ., on the March, & on railroad from Breslau to Vienna, 40 m. N.E. Brünn. Pop. in 1845 (excluding garrison) 12,560. Its fortifications are very extensive, & the city is well built. Principal edifices, a fine Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, Wenceslaus III. of Bohemia, & several other handsome churches, the archbishop's palace, deanery, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, several hospitals & orphan asylum, and a large conventual establishment. Its university, founded in 1581, & restored in 1827, has a library of 50,000 vols. & 700 (?) MSS., & in 1842 was attended by 559 students. Here are also a college, diocesan school, academy for nobles, military, & various other schools, manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics, earthenwares, leather, & vinegar, & a transit trade in cattle. Olmutz was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, & besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years from 1794. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria, in his second flight from Vienna, & here he abdicated on 2d Dec. 1848. Pop. of circle 1850, 925,310.

OLNEY, p. o., Philadelphia co., Pa.

OLNEY, p. o., Montgomery co., Md.

OLNEY, p. v., capital of Richland co., Ill. Situated on the E. side of Little Wabash river. Contains a court-

house, a Baptist church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

OLNEY, p. o., Pickens co., Ala.

OLNEY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, here crossed by a four-arched bridge, 10 m. W.N.W. Bedford, & with a station on a branch of the London & N.W. railroad. Area of pa. 3,140 ac. Pop. 2,720. The town is delightfully situated & well built: it has a large Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Silk weaving, with manufs. of hosiery & lace, employ the pop. Market, Monday. The poet Cowper long resided at Weston, in the vicinity.

OLNEYVILLE, p. v., Providence co., R. I.

OLONA, a riv. of Lombardy, enters canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a dep. of the Kingdom of Italy.

OLONETZ, a gov. of N. Russia, between lat. 60° & 64° 30′ N., & lon. 29° & 41° 30′ E., having N. Archangel, S. Vologda, & W. Finland. Area estimated at 51,078 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 263,100. Surface in the N. & W. marshy, & covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Schuia, Suna, & Svir. It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega & Vigo. Agriculture is so much neglected, that in 1833, only 280,000 quarters of corn, chiefly barley & rye, were produced, a quantity only half sufficient for home consumption. Hemp & flax are raised, but not for exportation, & the extensive forests form the principal source of wealth derived from the land. Pasturage is not abundant, & few cattle or horses are reared. Iron, copper, silver, marble, & granite, are found, but are little turned to advantage, & except a royal cannon foundry, & a few tanneries & forges, no manufacturing establishments exist here. Raw produce is exported to St. Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salt, spirits, & colonial and manufacturing goods, are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches, but some remain Pagans. The government is subdivided into 7 dists. Principal towns are Petrozavodsk, Olonetz, & Kargopol.—*Olonetz*, the cap., is situated at the confl. of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Lagoda, 110 m. N.E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 3,000, exclusive of its suburbs. It has 8 churches, a custom house, & various public magazines.

OLONNE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vendée, near the Atlantic, 3 m. N. Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port, & 1,900 inhabitants.—*Olonzac* is a comm. & town, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the canal du Midi, 15 m. W.N.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,347.

OLORON *Iluro*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. B. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.W. Pau, at the confl. of the Aspe & Ossau. Pop. 1846, 5,456. It is a tribunal of commerce, & has trade in wool, horses, & timber for the marine.

OLOT, a town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. 12,070. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, & has several good squares & streets, 2 pa. churches, cavalry barracks, & an hospital, with active manufs. of cotton goods & woollen caps, tanneries, soap factories, & paper mills. Near it are numerous caverns & extinct volcanic craters, 14 distinct cones being found close to the town, the largest 1 m. in circ. & 445 ft. in depth. A destructive earthquake occurred here in 1421.

OLPAR (Hind. *Ulupara*), a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 7 m. N. Surat.

OLPE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 28 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,950.

OLRICK, or OLRIG, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, E.N.E. Thurso, comprising the vill. of Castletown. Area, 154 sq. m. Pop. 1,873.

OLSENE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the r. r. to Tournay, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,100.

OLSHANA, two mkt. towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 15 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, with 2,000 inhabitants, and some well-frequented fairs.—II. gov. & 89 m. S.S.E. Kiev.—*Olshansk* is a mkt. town, gov. & 68 m. S.S.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1,700.

OLSZANY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 18 m. S. Oshmiana. Pop. 1,800.

OLTEN, a small but flourishing town of Switzerland, cant. & 20 m. E.N.E. Soleure, on the Aar, & at the junction of routes from Basle, Zurich, Lucerne, and Neuchatel. Pop. 1,500.

OLUSTEE, p. o., Columbia co., Flor.

OLUSTEE CREEK, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

OLVA, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.E. Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1,611.

OLVENSTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 4 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,100.

OLVERA, *Ilipa*, a town of Spain, prov. & 67 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 6,116, chiefly engaged in preparing olive oil, & in linen weaving.

OLVESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 24 m. S.W. Thornbury. Area, 4,787 ac. Pop. 1,633.

OLVIOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 137 m. N.W. Kherson, cap. dist., on the Bug. Pop. 2,600. It has a strong citadel.

OLYMPIA, p. v., port of entry, capital Lewis co., & of the territory of Washington. Situated on the right bank of Tenalquit estuary of Puget sound, 2,500 m. W. from Washington city. It contains the territorial capital, several stores, grist & saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a very fertile & extensive agricultural region, & having lately been made the capital of the territory, bids fair to increase with much rapidity.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, p. o., Bath co., Ky., 7 S.E. Onwaysville. The waters of these springs contain a variety of ingredients, such as salt, black & red sulphur, chalybeate of iron, &c.

OLYMPUS, p. o., Overton co., Tenn.

OLYMPUS (MOUNT), an isolated peak of Washington Ter., lat. 47° 50′ N., lon. 123° 15′ W. Estimated height, 8,000 feet above the sea.

OLYMPUS (MOUNT), a mntn. range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia, its summit, famed by Homer & other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 m. N. Larissa, in lat. 40° 4′ 32″ N., lon. 22° 25′ E. Estimated height, 9,745 feet.—II. Asia Minor, Anatolia, 8 m. S.W. Brusa.

OM, a riv. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, after a S. W. course of 330 m., joins the Irtish at Omsk.

OMAGH, a market town of Irel., Ulster, cap. co. Tyrone, 27 m. S. Londonderry. Pop. 2,947. It is on a steep declivity, & mostly well-built & clean. It has the remains of an old castle, which gave name to the town, an elegant county court house, of Grecian architecture, co. jail, barracks, workhouse, fever hospital, with a flourishing linen, corn, & general trade. Markets weekly. Fairs first Tuesday of every month, & it is the seat of the courts of assize for the county. The town was destroyed by fire in 1689, and again in 1743.

OMAN, a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf & Arabian Sea, or Sea of Oman, & forming the central part of the Muscat dom. It is "a desert thickly studded with oases," having among its mountains many fertile valleys, though only a small proportion of its extent is cultivable. Chief towns, Rostak, Muscat, & Bireimah.

OMAR, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

OMAR, v., Villenova t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 187 N. W. Albany, 437 W. Situated on the W. branch of Connewango cr., & contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., & 150 inhabitants.

OMATE, a volcanic summit of the Andes, S. Peru, dep. & 50 m. S.E. Arequipa.

OMBAY, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 125° E. Length E. to W., 50 m., greatest breadth 30 m.

OMBERSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. W. Droitwich. Area, 6,962 ac. Pop. 2,364.

OMBLIE, a pa. of Norway, stift Christiansand, 23 m. N.W. Arendal.—*Omboe* is an island in Bukke-fiord, amt. & 20 m. N.E. Stavanger.

OMBRONE, *Umbro*, a river of Italy, Tuscany, rises in the Apennines, 10 m. E. Sienna, flows S. past Grosseto, & 10 m. below that town enters the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 m. Chief affl., the Orcia, rising near Radicofani.

OMEGA, p. o., Pike co., O., 64 S. Columbus, 411 W.

OMEGNA, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., at the N. extremity of Lake Orta. Pop. (with comm) 1,459.

OMER (ST.), a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., 22 m. S.E. Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fossée, & on the r. r. from Arras & Lille to Calais. Pop. 18,424. It is surrounded by irregular fortifications, & defended by fort Notre Dame. It is a tribunal of commerce,

& has a comm. college, & a library of 20,000 vols., a cathedral of the 14th cent., with the tomb of its founder St. Omer; & manufs. of coarse woollens, pipes, & paper. St. Omer was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. During the first revolution, it was called *Morin la Montagne*. Birth-place of the abbé Segur. Near it are extensive marshes, whence great quantities of turf are extracted.

OMERKOTE, a town of Scinde, in the Indian desert, 90 m. E. Hyderabad, with a fort formerly containing treasures of the Ameers of Scinde, who took it from the rajah of Joudpoor in 1813. It is the birth-place of the emperor Akbar.

OMERKUNTUC (Hind. *Amara-Cantaca*), a famous place of Hindo pilgrimage, centre of Deccan, India, dom. Berar, 28 m. N.W. Ruttunpoor.

OMETA, a town of British India, prov. Gujerat, 20 m. E. Cambay.

OMETEPÉ, a volcanic island of Central America, state & in the Lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length 20 m., breadth 7 to 8 m. It consists of two granitic mountains, one rising to 5,252 feet above the Atlantic, & both densely wooded. On it are the two vills. Ometepe & Muyagalpa, with a pop. of 1,700, & numerous ancient sepulchres.

OMEY, or UMMA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, including the town of Clifden. Area, 20,836 ac. Pop. 7,953.

OMMANNEY (CAPE), Russian America, is the S. point of King Geo. III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound. Lat. 56° 10′ N., lon. 134° 34′ W.

OMMEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., on the Vecht, 14 m. E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,066.

OMOA, a marit. vill. of Honduras, C. A., on the bay of Honduras, 15 m. E. the mouth of the river Motagua. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador, are received at this port. Climate unhealthy. Pop. chiefly mulattoes.

OMOE, an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt, 4 m. S.W. Seeland. Length 5 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 200.

OMOLON, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Kolyma, 80 m. S.W. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

OMPOMPANOOSUC, r., Vt., rises in the N.W. part of Vershire t., & enters Connecticut r., in the N. E. part of Norwich. It is about 20 miles long, & affords good water power.

OMRAH, a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Bundelcund, dom. of Jaloun, 26 m. E. Ditteah.

OMRO, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

OMSK, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, formerly cap. of a gov., now divided between those of Tobolsk & Tomsk, in a sandy treeless plain, on the Irtish, at the confl. of the Om. Lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E. Pop. 11,340, many being European exiles. It has a military school, founded by the emperor Alexander, for 250 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirghiz and Mongol languages, drawing, & geography; a Cossack school, a hospital, manufs. of military clothing, and some handsome public buildings. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk, but it has latterly superseded that city as the virtual cap. of W. Siberia, & the seat of gov. "for the gradual subjugation of the Kirghiz."

OMUN, a town of Guinea, cap. a territory on an isl. in the Old Calabar or Cross riv. Lat. 6° 9′ N., lon. 8° 15′ E. Estimated pop. 5,000.

ONAIL, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, Gwalior dom., 18 m. N.N.W. Oojein.

ONALEGO, one of the Marquesas isls., Pacific O.

ONANCOCK, p. v., Accomac co., Va., 185 E. by N. Richmond, 205 W. Situated on the E. shore of Chesapeake bay, at the entrance of Onancock inlet, 8 S.W. by W. Drummondtown.

OÑATE, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 30 m. E.S.E. Bilbao. Pop. 4,236. It has a fine town hall, 3 pa. churches, an hospital, university, & college. Iron is wrought in the neighboring mountains, & within the town are iron foundries, nail factories, and gun manufs.

ONDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4,517. It has manufs. of earthenware & tiles.

ONDARROA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 miles N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,173.

O'NEAL'S MILLS, p. o., Troup co., Ga.

ONECHO, p. o., Montgomery co., Tenn., 30 N. W. Nashville, 714 W.

ONECHOW, or ONIHOW, one of the Sandwich isls., in the Pacific, S.W. Atooi, in lat. 21° 52′ N., lon. 160° W., & famous for its yams, fruit, & mats.

ONECO, p. v., Stephenson co., Ill., 222 N. Springfield, 842 W. Pop. of the t., 1850, 882.

ONECOTE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. E.S.E. Leek. Pop. 427. A copper mine was formerly wrought here.

ONEGA, a river of Russia, govs. Olonetz & Archangel, rises in the lake Latcha, & after a N. course of 250 m., enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Affls., the Voloshka, Mosha, & Kena. Numerous falls render it innavigable, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea.

ONEGA (LAKE), a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 m. N.E., in the centre of the gov. Olonetz, mostly between lat. 60° 52′ & 62° 53′ N., & lon. 34° 15′ & 36° 12′ E. Length 140 m., breadth 30 to 45 m. Area loosely estimated at 3,400 sq. ms. It receives 10 rivers, the principal being the Vodla, & discharges itself at its S.W. extremity by the Svir into Lake Ladoga. Shores generally rocky, & present several deep bays & gulfs, & in it are numerous isls., especially near its N. extremity. Many shoals render its navigation dangerous, although it is less subject to storms than Lake Ladoga.

ONEGA, a town of Russia, gov. & 85 m. S.W. Archangel, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Onega river, in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. 1,800.

ONEGA (GULF OF), the most S. portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50′ & 65° N., lon. 34° 30′ & 38° E. Length & greatest breadth about 90 m. It receives the rivs. Onega, Kemi, &c. At its mouth is the isl. Solovitzki.

ONEGLIA, a town of Sardinia, div. & 41 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Impero. Pop. of comm. 5,500. It has remains of fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1792, some decaying churches & convents, a college, & a small port. Andrea Doria, the celeb. Genoese admiral, was born here. Pop. of prov. 1848, 60,072.

ONEHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. W. N.W. Stowmarket. Area, 898 ac. Pop. 432. Here is a large house of industry.

ONEIDA LAKE, N. Y. It is 22 miles long & from 4 to 6 broad. It receives Wood, Oneida, & Chittenango creeks. It abounds with fine fish.

ONEIDA, cr., N. Y., rises in Madison co., & flows into Oneida lake. It is navigable 3 ms. to Oneida Castle v. It affords good water power, & is employed as a feeder to the Erie canal.

ONEIDA, r., N. Y., forms the outlet of Oneida lake. After running W. in a circuitous course, it unites with Seneca r. to form Oswego r.

ONEIDA, county, N. Y. Situated N. E. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,101 sq. ms. The surface is diversified by gentle hills & well-cultivated valleys; soil very productive. Drained by Black & Mohawk rivers, & their tributaries, & by Oriskany, Sadaquada, Fish, Wood, & Oneida creeks. It contains potters' clay, iron ore, gypsum, water limestone, peat, & marl. The Erie canal, with the Chenango canal, & the Central railroad, pass through it. Capitals, Utica, Rome, & Whitesboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,620,199; wheat, 76,805 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 645,359; oats, 834,728; wool, 283,122;—39 flouring & grist m., 210 saw m., 18 iron foundries, 19 woollen fac., 15 cotton fac.; 46 tanneries, 249 persons employed; 15 printing offices 4 daily, 13 weekly newspapers, 2 semi-monthly & 1 monthly publications. Cap. employed in manufactures, $4,447,145; value of manufac. articles, $8,058,366;—150 churches; 1 college, 150 students; 31 academies, 1,865 pupils; 385 schools, 23,318 scholars; 356 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 59,896. Pop. 1840, 85,310; 1850, 99,566.

ONEIDA, p. t., Eaton co., Mich., 130 W. by N. Detroit, 600 W. Drained by branches of Grand r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 265; 1850, 492.

ONEIDA, p. o., Brown co., Wis.

ONEIDA, t., Haldimand co., Can. W.. Pop. 1852, 2,817.

ONEIDA CASTLE, p. v., Vernon t., Oneida co., N.

Y., 113 W. N. W. Albany, 366 W. Situated on both sides of Oneida cr. Incorporated in 1841. It contains 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

ONEIDA DEPÓT, p. o., Verona t., Madison co., N. Y. Situated on the Central railroad, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

ONEIDA LAKE, p. o., Lenox t., Madison co., N. Y. 123 W. N. W. Albany, 372 W.

ONEIDA MILLS, p. o., Carroll co., O.

ONEIDA VALLEY, p. o., Madison co., N. Y.

ONEKOTAN, one of the Kurile isls., off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka, between the Pacific Ocean & Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 49° 24′ N., lon. 155° E. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. Near it are three extinct volcanoes.

ONELEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Northampton, pa. Barley, 7 m. N.N.W. Daventry. Pop. 640.

ONEONTA, p. t., Otsego co., N. Y., 20 S. Cooperstown, 79 W. Albany, 349 W. Surface somewhat broken, with fertile flats along the streams. Drained by Susquehanna r. & its branches. The v. is situated on Susquehanna r., & contains 3 churches, 10 stores, a woollen fac., an iron foundry, a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., a distillery, & about 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 4 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,936; 1850, 1,902.

ONGAR (CHIPPING) a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Roding, here crossed by a three-arched bridge, 10¼ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 480 ac. Pop. 870. The town, pretty well built, has a mkt. house, union workhouse, & some vestiges of a castle. Mkt., Saturday.—*High Ongar* is a pa. 1¼ m. E.N.E. the above. Area, 4,510 ac. Pop. 1,147.

ONGOLE, a town of Brit. India, presid. & 170 m. N. Madras, cap. a subdivision of the dist. Nellore, irregularly & meanly built, but having a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake.

ONIBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4¼ m. N.W. Ludlow. Area, 1,992 ac. Pop. 362.

ONIKSZTI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 65 m. N.N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,650.

ONIL, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,690. It has manufs. of woollens.

ONION, r. Vt., rises by several small streams in Cabot, & flows S. & S. W. to Montpelier, where it receives a large branch, & thence flows northwesterly, until it enters Lake Champlain, 5 m. N. of Burlington v. From Montpelier, it passes the Green Mountain range, which towers precipitously on each side, with barely sufficient space on its margin at some places for the road which forms the only easy passage through these mountains. This r. has falls, which afford good water power. The narrow valley through which this river passes, subjects it, at times, to great & sudden rises.

ONION RIVER, p. o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

ONIS, or ONSA, an isl. of Spain, at the entrance of the bay of Pontevedra, lat. 42° 20′ 00″ N., lon. 8° 55′ W. Length 2 m., breadth 1 m. Surface uneven; shores steep, and it has several harbors defended by batteries.

ONNAING, a town of France, dep. Nord, 4 m. N. E. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,420. Chicory is extensively grown in its vicinity, its cultivation in France having been first attempted here.

ONO, the largest of a group of the Friendly Isls., Pacific O., lat. 18° 55° S., lon. 178° 25′ W.

ONOD, a market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajo, an affl. of the Theiss, 46 m. N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 2,840. It is memorable for a sanguinary battle with the Tartars in 1241, & a gathering of Rakotzi insurgents in 1707.

ONON, a river of Mongolia & Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.W. course of 380 m., joins the Ingoda, 40 m. W. Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor.

ONONDAGA, county, N. Y. Centrally situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 711 sq. ms. The surface is level on the N., & moderately hilly S. The soil is a fertile calcareous loam. It contains Oneida, Skaneateles & Otisco lakes, & has Oneida lake on its N. E. border. Drained by Oneida & Seneca rivers, which unite & form Oswego r. The brine springs of this co. are owned by the state, & yield a large revenue. The Erie canal passes through the co., & the Oswego canal extends from Syracuse to Lake Ontario. The Central railroad passes through it, & the Syracuse & Oswego extends from the former to the latter place. Capital, Syracuse. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,086,058; wheat, 427,385 bush produced; Ind. corn, 782,220; oats, 891,341; wool, 345,880; salt, 1,031,900 barrels manufactured in 192 establishments, employing an aggregate capital of $813,950;—46 flouring & grist m., 110 saw m., 11 iron foundries, 10 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 31 tanneries, 98 persons employed; 18 printing offices, 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly, & 12 weekly newspapers, & 1 semi-monthly & 3 monthly publications. Cap. employed in manuf., $3,342,375; value of manufactured articles, $6,567,220;—104 churches; 18 academies, 1,483 pupils; 276 schools, 20,847 scholars; 273 libraries, 42,446 vols. Pop. 1840, 97,911; 1850, 85,891.

ONONDAGA, p. t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 5 S. Syracuse, 133 W. by N Albany, 346 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Onondaga cr. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 2 stores, and about 40 inhabs. There are in the town an academy, 35 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,658; 1850, 5,694.

ONONDAGA, p. t., Ingham co., Mich., 15 S. Lansing, 96 W. by N. Detroit, 582 W. Drained by Grand r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 819.

ONONDAGA, p. o., Marshall co., Ia., 122 N. Indianapolis, 641 W.

ONONDAGA CASTLE, p. o., Onondaga county, N. Y.

ONONDAGA LAKE, N. Y., situated in the N. part of Onondaga co., is 8 ms. long, & from 2 to 4 broad, & is famous for the salt springs on its borders, though its own waters are fresh.

ONONDAGA VALLEY, p. v., Onondaga t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 4 S. Syracuse, 131 W. by N. Albany, 344 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 3 stores, a flouring m., a plaster m., & about 800 inhabitants. Three miles S. are the remnant of the tribe of Onondaga Indians, consisting of about 350 souls.

ONOVILLE, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

ONRUST, a small isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the Netherlands gov. ship-building yard.

ONSLOW, county, N. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 620 sq. ms. The surface is low & level. Drained by New r. & its branches. Capital, Onslow C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $153,279; wheat, 523 bush produced; Ind. corn, 233,283; cotton, 53 bales;—20 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m. Cap. employed in manufactures, $166,400; value of manufactured articles, $238,750;—22 churches; 1 academy, 45 pupils; 12 schools, 565 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,527; 1850, 8,283.

ONSLOW, p-v., capital of Onslow co., N. C., 145 S. E. Raleigh, 372 W. Situated on the E. side of New r. It contains a court house & a few dwellings.

ONSLOW, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 805.

ONSLOW, t. & v., Colchester co., N. S., 51 m. N.N. E. Halifax. Drained by Cheganois, North, & Salmon rivers entering the bay of Mines. It has a fertile soil & valuable coal mines.

ONSLOW BAY, N. C., a name given to a portion of the Atlantic, between Cape Fear & Cape Lookout, where the shore has a considerable curve inward, along which, at a distance from it of from 1 to 2 m., stretches a chain of narrow, long & low islands, with shallow inlets between them.

ONTARIO, a lake of New York & Canada, easternmost & smallest in extent of the five great lakes of N. America. It is between 43° 10′ & 44° N. lat., & between 76° & 80° W. lon. It receives Niagara river, the great outlet of the upper lakes, in its S.W. part, & has its outlet by St. Lawrence river in its N.E. part, in which, immediately below the lake, is the cluster denominated the "Thousand Islands." Its shape approaches to a long & narrow ellipse, being 190 miles long, and 55 wide in its widest part, and about 480 miles in circumference. It is in some places over 600 feet deep, so that its bottom is considerably below the level of the Atlantic. Its surface is 330 feet below the level of lake Erie, & 134½ feet above tide water. In every part it has sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. It has many good harbors, & is rarely frozen excepting in shallow parts near the shore. The

principal rivers which enter it from the S. side are the Genesee, Oswego, & Black rivers, & a large number of creeks. The bay of Quinte is a long and irregular body of water on its E. part, which receives a considerable river, the outlet of several small lakes, & Burlington bay is in its W. part. Both these bays are in Canada. It has several important places on its shores, the principal of which are Kingston, Toronto and Coburg in Canada, & Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Port Genesee or Charlotte, in the United States. It is subject to violent storms & heavy swells. It is connected with the Erie canal by the Oswego canal, and from thence the Erie canal forms a navigable communication with the Hudson river, a distance of 209 miles; and much of the trade of New York for the west passes through it & through the Welland canal, which is 28 miles long, with 27 locks, and admits the passage of the largest vessels which navigate the lakes. This canal commences at Sherbroke, near the mouth of Grand river, on Lake Erie, & terminates at Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 9 m. W. of Niagara village. Its entrance being a considerable distance W. of the outlet of Lake Erie, it is open earlier than the Erie canal at Buffalo, where the ice often accumulates in the spring. The Rideau canal forms a navigable communication with the Ottawa river, 126 miles. It has 15 light houses on the American shore, & 13 on the Canadian side. (*See Lakes, commerce of.*)

ONTARIO, county, N. Y. Situated centrally in the W. part of the state. Area, 617 sq. ms. The surface is various; the soil is generally a fertile loam. It has Canandaigua lake in the centre, Seneca lake on the E., & Canadice, Honeoye, & Hemlock lakes on the W. The outlet of Canandaigua lake flows into Seneca r. The lakes further W. discharge their waters into Genesee r. Iron ore, gypsum, & marl, are found abundantly. It contains a spring, which emits carburetted hydrogen, or inflammable gas, and some sulphur springs. There Erie canal touches its N. border, & the Central railroad passes through it. Capital, Canandaigua. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,529,572; wheat, 929,342 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 520,917; oats, 421,666; wool, 462,955 pounds;—33 flouring & grist m., 90 saw m.; 9 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 16 persons employed; 5 print. offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $719,865; value of manufactured articles, $1,883,180; —76 churches; 1 college, 141 students; 12 acad., 800 pupils; 205 schools, 12,482 scholars; 203 libraries, 36,368 vols. Pop. 1840, 43,501; 1850, 43,929.

ONTARIO, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 22 W. Lyons, 205 W. by N. Albany, 362 W. Surface level; soil gravelly & sandy loam. Drained by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. It has a tannery, a grist m., 11 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,889; 1850, 2,246.

ONTARIO, p-v., Richland co., O., 60 N. by E. Columbus, 385 W.

ONTARIO, p-v., La Grange co., Ia., 140 N. Indianapolis. Situated on Pigeon river, & contains 2 stores & about 350 inhabitants..

ONTARIO, p-o., Knox co., Ill.

ONTARIO, county, Can. W. Situated in the central part of the province. Area, 851 sq. ms. Drained by several streams entering Lake Simcoe on the N.W., & Duffins Rouge & others entering Lake Ontario on the S. Surface undulating; soil generally fertile. Capital, Whitby. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 26,175; sheep, 32,701; swine, 21,577; horses, 7,788; 669,758 bush. produced; rye, 5,778; Indian corn, 23,398; buckwheat, 4,964; barley, 14,060; oats, 591,540; potatoes, 155,530; peas, 57,517; tobacco, 105 pounds; wool, 96,126; 34 grist m., 79 saw m. Pop. 29,571.

ONTENIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 11 m. S.W. San Felipe, on rt. b. of the Clariano. Pop. 9,508. It has several pa. churches, decayed convents, hospital, & college, & a residence of the Duke of Almodovar, with active manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

ONTONAGON, r., Mich., rises in the Porcupine mntns. by four principal branches, after the union of which it pursues a course of 15 miles, & enters Lake Superior. It is a rapid stream, being much broken by falls. In its bed a mass of native copper was discovered, weighing at least 6,000 lbs., & now in the National Institute at Washington.

ONTONAGON, county, Mich. Situated in the extreme N.W. corner of the state. Area, 2,320 sq. ms. Drained by Ontonagon, Presque Isle, Black, Montreal, Fire steel, Flint, & Iron rivers, all entering Lake Superior, which bounds it on the N. Surface various; rich in iron & copper ores. Capital, Ontonagon. Pop. 1850, 389.

ONTONAGON, p-o., capital Ontonagon co., Mich., 270 m. from Sault St. Marie. Situated on the bank of Ontonagon r., at its entrance in lake Superior. It contains a court house, several stores, & 100 inhabitants. Copper of remarkable purity is found in the immediate vicinity, which is extensively mined and exported.

ONTWA, t., Cass co., Mich. Drained by Christiana creek. Pop. 1840, 543; 1850, 781.

ONWARD, p-o., Cass co., Ia.

ONWARD, p-o., Stewart co., Tenn., 88 W.N.W. Nashville, 769 W.

OO, a vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 4 m. W. Bagnères-de-Luchon, singularly situated at the foot of the Port, or Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenees, 9,848 ft. above the sea. Near it is a cascade 853 ft. high. Pop. 430, many of whom are employed as guides.

OOCH, a fortified town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 35 S.W. Bhawlpoor, near the junction of the Chenab & Sutleje. Pop. 20,000. It consists of 3 distinct quarters, each enclosed by a brick wall, has an active trade, & is the resort of Mohammedan devotees.

OOCHINADROOG, *Ujayinidurga*, a strong hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Dharwar, 15 m. E. Hurryghur.

OODANA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, 18 m. E. Gundava, on the route to Shikarpoor. Seven m. E. of this place are the ruins of Old Oodana.

OODEENUGGUR, a collection of ruins in the Punjab, on the Jhylum (*Hydaspes*), near Julalpoor, conjectured by Burnes to mark the site of Nicæa, founded by Alexander after his victory over Porus.

OODEEPOOR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 100 m. N.E. Surat, & reported to comprise 1,000 houses.—II. dom. & 150 m. S. Gwalior; in 1834, yielding, with dist., an annual gov. revenue of 3,500*l.* [ODEYPOOR.]

OOJEIN (Hind. *Ujjayini*, the *Ozenæ* of Ptolemy,) a fortified city of Central Hindostan, 254 m. S.W. Gwalio, & the former cap. of its dom. Lat. 23° 11′ N., lon. 75° 51′ E. Its walls are about 6 m. in circ., the area being for the most part closely built on, though the public ways are stated to be airy, paved, & clean. Principal edifices, several mosques, & mausoleums, Scindia's palace, & some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nundi. The city has an active trade; imports being fine white cloths, turbans, & dyed goods, with assafœtida from Scinde, & European & Chinese produce from Surat; exports, cotton, coarse cloths, Malwa opium, & diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples & palaces; & 1 m. N. extensive remains of a more anc. city have been discovered.

OOLA, or ULLA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, with a sta. on the Limerick & Waterford r. r., 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area, 6,859 ac. Pop. 3,377, of whom 398 are in the village.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on Overflakkee island. Pop. 1,260.

OOMNAK, one of the Fox isls., N. Pacific, S.W. Oonalaska, 50 m. long, 12 m. broad, & having a volcano which ejects hot water.

OON, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 15 m. N. Rahdunpoor, chiefly inhabited by Coolies.

OONALASKA (or OONALASHKA), and OONIMAK, two of the largest of the Fox isls., N. Pacific, lat. of Port Illuluck, in the former, 53° 52′ N., lon. 166° 32′ W. Length 75 m., breadth varies to 20 m. Surface mountainous, & rising to the volcano Makonchinsk in its centre. The island is thinly peopled, but capable of supplying ships with all necessaries, except wood.—*Oonimak* is in length 65 m., breadth 25 m. Surface mountainous and rugged, with three active volcanoes, the principal rising to 8,083 ft. above the sea.

OONERPOOR, a large vill. of Scinde, 20 m. N. Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

OONGA, an island of Russian America, off the S. extremity of the peninsula Aliaska, lat. 55° 30′ N., lon. 160° to 161° W. Length 25 m.

OONIARA, a walled town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, 8 m. S.W. Rampoora.

OORCHA, *Acripaya*, an ancient town of Hindostan, prov. Bundelcund, on the Betwa, 8 m. S. Jhansi.

OORDEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,100.

OORMIAH, a town of N. Persia. [URUMIYAH.]

OORUN, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, 25 m. S.E. Banda.

OOSCAT, a town of Asia Minor. [YUZGHAT.]

OOSCOTTA, a town of India, Mysore dom., 18 m. N.E. Bangalore. In vicinity is a hill-fort.

OOSIMA, a small, but populous isl. of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon.—II. a town of Japan, Niphon, on its E. coast.

OOSOOLA, p-o., Somerset co., Me.

OOSOOR, a town of India, Mysore dom., 15 m. S. Bangalore.

OOSTBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, isl. Cadsand, 5 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,428.

OOST-EECLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 1,862. [EECLOO.]

OOSTENAULA, r. Tenn. & Ga., rises in Tennessee, and flowing S., it unites with the Etowah r. to form the Coosa r. It is the northernmost stream E. of the Mississippi which flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

OOSTERHOUT, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Breda. Pop. 7,799, including 282 military. It has manufs. of tiles & pottery, & a Latin school.

OOSTERZEELE, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,850.

OOT, two vills. of Beloochistan, 28 m. N. Lyaree, on the route thence to Belah.

OOTACAMUND, a principal sanatory station of British India, presid. Madras, in the Neilgherry hills, nearly in the centre of the Mysore table-land, 52 m. E. N.E. Calicut, elev. 7,400 feet, and having an European climate.

OOTCHALOGA, p-o., Cass co., Ga.

OOTEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. E. Courtrai. Pop. 2,398.

OOTMARSUM, a small frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Almelo. Pop. 1,474.

OOTRADROOG (*Uttara durga* the "northern fort"), a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 48 m. N.E. Seringapatam.

OOTRIVALOOR, *Uttaravelur*, a town of British India, presid. & 47 m. S.W. Madras.

OOTUL, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, 30 m. S.E. Belah. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by corn & cotton fields, & good pasturage.

OPALENITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 23 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,345.

OPALICA, p-o., Walker co., Ga.

OPALIN, a market town of Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. Pop. 1,600.

OPARO, or RAPA, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27° 38′ S., lon. 144 3′ W.

OPATOW, a town of Poland, palat. & 20 m. N.W. Sandomir, cap. circ., on the Opatovka, an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 2,360.

OPBRAKEL, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. E.S.E. Audenarde. Pop. 2,300.

OPELIKA, p-v., Russell co., Ala., 171 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 784 W., on the Montgomery & West Point r. r., 64 m. from Montgomery, has 250 inhabs.

OPELOUSAS, p-v., capital of St. Landry par., La., 217 W.N.W. New Orleans, 1,242 W. Near the head of Vermilion r. It is surrounded by a level & pleasant country. It contains Franklin College, founded in 1839. It has a president, 3 professors, or other instructors, & 70 students. The commencement is on the 1st of Nov. It has a court house, an U. S. land office, 2 banks, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian, & 1 Rom. Catholic.—12 stores, 2 printing offices, issuing a daily & semi-weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabs.

OPEN POND, p-o., Henry co., Ala.

OPENSHAW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2¼ m. E.S.E. Manchester. Pop. 3,759.

OPHIR, p-o., La Salle co., Ill.

OPHIR, p-o., Mariposa co., Cal.

OPHIR (MOUNT), an isolated mountain of the Malay peninsula, dom. Johole, in lat. 0° 5′ N., lon. 103° E., 45 m. E.N.E. Malacca, having a triple peak, estimated to rise to 5,628 feet above the sea. Its centre is of gray granite. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.—II. a mntn., Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 m. N.W. Padang. Lat. 0°, lon. 100° E. Estimated height 13,842 feet.

OPHIRVILLE, p-o., Placer co., Cal.

OPI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., 15 m. S.E. Lake Fucino. Pop. 1,800.

OPLADEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 15 m. S.E. Dusseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 1,190, emp. in manufs. of woollen cloth & cutlery.

OPOCHNIA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 26 m. N. Poltava, with 3,000 inhabitants.

OPOCZNO, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, cap. circ., at the confl. of two rivs., 37 m. W. Radom. Pop. 4,110, amongst whom are many Jews. It has manufactures of linens.—II. (or *Opotschna*), a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & N.E. Koniggratz, with a castle and 1,500 inhabitants.

OPOLE, a town of Poland, prov. & 28 m. W.S.W. Lublin, on an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 1,910, empl'd in weaving linen & woollen cloths.

OPORTO, p-o., St. Joseph co., Mich., 135 W.S.W. Detroit, 583 W.

OPORTO, or PORTO, the second city of Portugal in rank & commercial importance, cap. prov. on rt. b. of the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth, & 175 m. N.E. Lisbon. Lat. (of fort St. J. de Foz) 41° 8′ 54″ N., lon. 8° 37′ 9″ W. Pop. with suburbs, 1850, 99,690. The city proper extends over hill & dale for 1 m. along the bank of the river, & is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, beyond which some quarters extend. It is well built, generally clean for a Portuguese city, & improving. It has good squares & open spaces, in which are some of its principal public buildings. The most conspicuous of the latter are the general hospital, town-hall with some spacious apartments, a large and fine cathedral, 80 other churches, one of which was founded in 599, the episcopal palace, many handsome belfries, the English factory, new exchange, mint, barracks, Italian opera-house, & a handsome new suspension bridge. Many of its dwellings have gardens attached, & its public fountains, like most of its older public edifices, are ornamented with arabesque carvings. It had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its siege by the troops of Don Pedro in 1832, & others have been appropriated to secular purposes. It is the seat of a medical college, & other superior schools, and has a foundling hospital, a public library & gallery of paintings, commercial association, several clubs, banks, insurance offices, and a steam navigation company. Many silk factories are established in & around the city, which has also some manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap, ship-building yards, & iron foundries. Oporto being the chief manufacturing city in Portugal, upwards of 20 English mercantile firms are established here, who have large warehouses along the bank of the river, & by whom most part of the foreign trade is conducted. It is accessible from the sea for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, & the Douro is navigable for river craft to 100 m. above the city. The trade in wine is monopolized by the Douro Wine Company; the total export of port wines in 1845, amounted to 30,789 pipes; of which 21,872 were sent to Great Britain & the Channel isls., 3,465 ditto to Brazil, & 2,671 ditto to the United States. Other exports are bullion, corn, fruits, wool, oils, provisions, salt, cabinet work, sumach, leather, & cork. Imports consist of woven fabrics, cod-fish, hemp, flax, metals, hides, wood, coals, drugs, &c. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, & antimony, but they are at present little, if at all, wrought. Good roads connect Oporto with Braga & Viana. Pop. of province 1850, 368,913.

OPOTSHKA, a town of Russia, gov. & 79 m. S. Pskov, cap. circ., on an isl. formed by the Velikaja. Pop. 2,265.

OPPA, a river forming a part of the boundary between Prussian & Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 8 m. S.W. Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 60 m.

OPPELN (Slav. *Oppolie*), a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg. & circ., on the Oder, 51 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 7,600. It is enclosed by walls, & has a strong castle on an isl. formed by the riv., an old Gothic cathedral, several other Roman Catholic & Protestant churches, a synagogue, royal salt magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, num. schools, &

manufactures of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware.

OPPENAU, a town of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 11 m. E.N.E. Offenburg. Pop. 2,100. It is enclosed by walls, & has a brisk trade in timber.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the grand duchy H. Darmstadt, province Rhenish Hesse, cap. co., on the Rhine, 11 m. S.S.E. Mayence. Pop. 2,360. It was formerly an imperial free town, of some importance, & it has several very fine churches, that of St. Sebastian being one of the most anc. in Germany, a synagogue, a hospital, & the anc. castle of Lankskron.

OPPENHEIM, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y., 64 N.W. Albany, 402 W. Surface partly hilly; soil various. East Canada cr. bounds it on the W. Drained by several streams, which flow into Mohawk r. It has 3 tanneries, 16 saw m., 13 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,169; 1850, 2,315.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. & 10 m. E.S.E. Palmi, cap. cant., & the seat of a bishoprick. Pop. 2,000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, & 2 large monasteries.—II. (*Opinum*), prov. Basilicata, 13 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,400.—*Oppidolo* is the cap. town of the isl. Pantellaria.

OPS, t., Victoria co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,512.

OPSLO, an old town of Norway, now forming an E. suburb of Christiania.

OPUS, a petty town of Dalmatia, circ. & 67 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Narenta. Pop. 800. Its fortifications no longer exist.—II. an ancient town of Greece, the traces of which are near the channel of Talanta, 25 m. S.E. Thermopylæ.

OQUAWKA, p-v., capital of Henderson co., Ill., 138 N.W. Springfield, 868 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi r., & contains a court house, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 553 inhabs.

ORADOUR, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*St. Genest*), dep. H. Vienne, 8 m. N. Bellac. Pop. 1,338.—II. (*Sur Glane*), 15 m. N. E. Rochechouart. Pop. 1,740.—III. (*Sur Vayres*), 6 m. S. Rochechouart, cap. cant. Pop. 3,350.

ORAGEUSE, & ORAISON, two isls. of the Pacific, near New Ireland.

ORAI, a small town of Hindostan, prov. Agra, 14 m. S.E. Jaloun.

ORAISON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 20 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 1,890.

ORAKH, a pretty town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, 7 m. W. from its confl. with the Danube, opposite Hirchova.

ORAMEL, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

ORAN, p-v., Pompey t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 119 W. by N. Albany, 348 W. It contains a church, a store, & about 125 inhabitants.

ORAN, p-o., Kosciusko co., Ia.

ORAN, a fortified town of Algeria, cap. of its W. prov., 210 m. W.S.W. Algiers, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 13,218, of whom 6,971 are Europeans. It is sit. at the foot of a hill called peak St. Croie, at the mouth of a small stream in a climate extremely hot, but healthy; its harbor is very bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir, 3 m. distant, is the best in Algeria, & admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, ruined by an earthquake in 1790, & abandoned in 1792. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished, & surrounded by strong fortifications. Of these only the citadel was left erect after an earthquake. It was taken by the French in 1830, & occupied by them in 1831.

ORANGE, county, Vt. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. ms. The N. W. part is mountainous, lying on the E. range of the Green mountains. Soil fertile. The rocks in the N. & central part are chiefly granite. A range of argillaceous slate extends through the W. part. Large quantities of sulphuret of iron are found in Strafford, & some lead ore in Thetford. Connecticut river bounds it on the E. Drained by Ompompanoosuc & Waits rivers, & by branches of White river. Capital, Chelsea. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $645,412; wheat, 58,515 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 70,306; oats, 169,587; wool, 81,947 pounds; 30 grist m., 109 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 11 tanneries, 17 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. Capital employed in manufactures, $171,045; value of manufactured articles, $219,165;—64 churches; 10 academies, 806 pupils; 275 schools, 9,212 scholars; 8 libraries, 3,300 vols. Pop. 1840, 27,873; 1850, 27,296.

ORANGE, county, N. Y. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. miles. A part of it is mountainous, having Shawangunk mountains in the W., & the Highlands in the S. E. The remainder consists of gentle hills, & pleasant & fertile valleys. The soil is productive, & particularly adapted to grazing. It is celebrated for its fine dairies, & Orange county butter is universally known & highly valued in the New York market. Drained by Delaware r. & its tributaries in the W., Wallkill in the centre, & Hudson r. bounds it on the E. The Delaware & Hudson canal crosses its W. part, & the New York & Erie railroad passes through it, with a branch to Newburgh. Capitals, Goshen & Newburgh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,953,092; wheat, 46,527 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 491,074; oats, 390,834; wool, 47,438 pounds; —49 flouring & grist m., 100 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac., 8 cotton fac.; 18 tanneries, 119 persons employed; 7 printing offices, 2 semi-weekly & 6 weekly newspapers, & 1 quarterly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $1,607,900; value of manufactured articles, $2,865,896;—69 churches; 1 college, 220 students; 24 academies, 1,095 pupils; 175 schools, 9,370 scholars; 46 libraries, 41,921 vols. Pop. 1840, 50,739; 1850, 57,145.

ORANGE, county, Va. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 380 sq. miles. Rapid r. runs on its N. border. Drained by branches of North Anna & Rivanna rivers. The surface is hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Orange C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $232,508; wheat, 121,825 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 267,140; tobacco, 174,700 pounds; wool, 21,509;—23 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m., a woollen fac. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $57,645; value of manufac. articles, $114,770; 9 churches; 15 schools, 253 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,125; 1850, 10,067.

ORANGE, county, N. C. Centrally situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 730 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Neuse & Haw rivers. Surface undulating; soil a sandy loam. Capital, Hillsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $338,912; wheat, 93,338 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 459,088; cotton, 2,305 bales; tobacco, 194,275 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 13 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufactures, $37,460; value of manufactured articles, $63,645; — 29 churches; 10 academies, 350 pupils; 53 schools, 4,220 scholars; 3 libraries, 13,093 vols. Pop. 1840, 24,356; 1850, 17,055.

ORANGE, county, Flor. Situated on the Atlantic coast. Area, 2,900 sq. ms. Drained principally by St. Johns r., & in part by Indian r. & Mosquito r., entering lagoons, which extend along the sea coast. Surface level, with extensive savannahs; soil generally fertile. Capital, Mellonville, or Enterprise. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $27,020; rice, 100 pounds produced; sugar, 279 hhds.; cotton, 34 bales; molasses, 12,690 gals.;—1 school, 33 scholars. Pop. 1850, 466.

ORANGE, county, Ia. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. ms. Drained by Lost r., & Lick & Patoka creeks, which afford good water power. The surface in the northern part is undulating, southern hilly; soil very fertile. The road from New Albany to Vincennes is located through the co. Capital, Paoli. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $233,932; wheat, 46,941 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 484,165; oats, 96,849; wool, 33,761 pounds; —14 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 5 tanneries, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—25 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 52 schools, 1,300 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,602; 1850, 10,809.

ORANGE, t., Grafton co., N. H., 40 N.W. Concord. The surface is uneven; soil generally productive. It has a pond in the S. W. part, the outlet of which flows into Smith's riv. On the borders of this pond is found a yellow paint. Ochre is also found, & exported in large quantities. Chartered in 1769, by the name of Cardigan, which is now the name of a mountain in its S. E. part. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a pottery, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 463; 1850, 451.

ORANGE, p. t., Orange co., Vt., 14 S.E. Montpelier, 527 W. Surface uneven: soil on the margin of streams fertile, on the heights sterile. The rocks are

chiefly granite, in which are found beautiful specimens of white mica, several inches square. Drained by Jail branch of Onion r., & by head branches of Wait's r. It has 2 potteries, 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 984; 1850, 1,097.

ORANGE, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 87 W. Boston, 41 W., on the Vermont & Massachusetts railroad. Surface uneven & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Miller's r., which affords good water power. Incorporated in 1783. It has a cotton batting fac., a foundry, a hat fac., a brush fac., a plough fac., 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,501; 1850, 1,701.

ORANGE, t., New Haven co., Ct., 4 S. W. New Haven. Organized in 1822, from New Haven & Milford. The v., formerly called West Haven, is a neat & quiet place, & contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church. There is a Congregational church in the parish formerly called North Milford. Some silver & copper ore has been obtained here. Drained by Wopewang r. It has 2 woollen yarn fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,329; 1850, 1,476.

ORANGE, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y., 201 W. by S. Albany, 318 W. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Drained by Mead's cr. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,824; 1850, 2,055.

ORANGE, p. t., Essex co., N. J., 44 N. W. Newark, 53 N. E. Trenton, 219 W. Surface mountainous or rolling; soil red shale, generally well cultivated. Drained by Second river & branches of Rahway r. The v. extends 2 or 3 miles along the turnpike road, & the Morris & Essex railroad. It contains 4 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—a bank, 10 stores, 2 saw m., & about 1,000 inhabitants. Near it is a chalybeate spring, much resorted to. The v. of South Orange is 5 ms. W. Newark, & contains a Presbyterian church, a store, a paper factory, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the town, a tannery, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,261; 1850, 4,385.

ORANGE, p. o., Luzerne co., Pa.

ORANGE, t., Columbia co., Pa. Drained by Fishing cr. Surface mountainous with fertile valleys. Pop. 1840, 833; 1850, 1,077.

ORANGE, C. H., p. v., capital of Orange co., Va., 84 N. W. Richmond, 94 W. Situated at the foot of S. W. mountain. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, —a female academy, 11 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants.

ORANGE, p. v., Cherokee co., Ga., 129 N. W. Milledgeville, 660 W.

ORANGE, t., Ashland co., O. Drained by Lake fork of Mohecan r. Pop. 1850, 1,822.

ORANGE, t., Carroll co., O. Drained by Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 1,528; 1850, 1,577.

ORANGE, t., Cuyahoga co., O. The E. branch of Chagrin r. crosses its S. E. corner, where is Chagrin falls, where the water falls over a rock 28 feet perpendicularly, affording good water power, where is a thriving v. which has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,113; 1850, 1,063.

ORANGE, t., Delaware co., O. Drained by Olentangey r. & Alum cr. Pop. 1840, 789; 1850, 1,150.

ORANGE, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by Ottaway cr. Pop. 1840, 314; 1850, 704.

ORANGE, p. o., Austintown t., Mahoning co., O., 169 N. E. Columbus, 298 W.

ORANGE, t., Meigs co., O. Drained by Shade cr. Pop. 1840, 830; 1850, 948.

ORANGE, t., Shelby co., O. Drained by Miami r. Pop. 1840, 783; 1850, 922.

ORANGE, p. o., Branch co., Mich., 116 W.S.W. Detroit, 567 W.

ORANGE, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 378.

ORANGE, p. t., Fayette co., Ia., 49 E. by S. Indianapolis, 535 W. Pop. 1840, 1,187; 1850, 1,129.

ORANGE, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 242; 1850, 607.

ORANGE, t., Rush county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,499; 1850, 1,672.

ORANGE, p. o., Benton co., Mo.

ORANGE, or GARIEP, a riv. of S. Africa, Hottentot country, is supposed to rise in the mountain chain bounding on the W. the settlement of Port Natal, flows W. & enters the Atlantic near lat. 28° 38′ S., lon. 16° 28′ E. Near its mouth it has been found 450 yards across in October. Its banks abound with ebony, mimosa, & willow trees, & around it rich copper ores are said to exist; but the country between it and the Cape Colony is an unreclaimable desert. Chief affl. the Vaal. See United Orange River Free State.

ORANGE, *Arausio*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Aigues, 12 m. N. Avignon. Pop. 5,786. Streets narrow, crooked, & ill-paved; but it has some good squares adorned with fountains, several pa. churches, a Protestant church, communal college, and hospital, with manufs. of handkerchiefs, colored linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge, & silk twist. Its chief glory, however, is its Roman antiquities, the principal being a splendid triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, & height, having 3 arched passages, the central & largest of which is 28½ ft. high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, & profusely ornamented with sculptured groups, &c. There are remains, also, of a theatre, & other Roman buildings. Orange was long the cap. of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the thrones of Holland and Nassau. The king of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town & territory were ceded to Louis XIV. at the peace of Utrecht.

ORANGEBURG, dist., S. C. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,475 sq. ms. Congaree r. runs on its E. border, & South Edisto r. on its S. border. Drained by North Edisto river & its branches. Surface level on the S., undulating on the N. Soil fertile. Capital, Orangeburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $547,714; Ind. corn, 614,419 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 189,915; rice, 1,029, 379 pounds; cotton, 10,024 bales;—67 flouring & grist m., 37 saw m. Cap. employed in manufactures, $58,450; value of manufactured articles, $67,130;—71 churches; 7 acad., 92 pupils; 42 schools, 1,120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,519; 1850, 23,582.

ORANGEBURG, C. H., p. v., capital of Orangeburg dist., S. C., 43 S. by E. Columbia. Situated on the E. bank of North Edisto r., & on the Columbia branch railroad, 79 ms. from Charleston. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, 2 carriage fac., a steam saw m., & 600 inhabitants.

ORANGEBURG, p. v., Mason co., Ky., 75 N. E. Frankfort. It contains a church, a store, & about 75 inhabitants.

ORANGE HILL, p. o., Washington co., Flor.

ORANGE LAKE, p. o., Marion co., Flor.

ORANGE PORT, p. o., Niagara co., N. Y.

ORANGE SPRINGS, p. o., Marion co., Flor.

ORANGE SPRINGS, p. v., Orange co., Va., 76 N. W. Richmond, 98 W.

ORANGETOWN, t., Rockland co., N. Y., 123 S. Albany. Surface hilly; soil clay, blended with red shale. Hudson r. flows on its E. border. Drained by Hackensack r. It contains the v. of Piermont, on the right bank of the Hudson r., where the New York & Erie railroad commences. It has 2 woollen fac., a furnace, a piano forte fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,771; 1850, 4,769.

ORANGEVILLE, p. t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 257 W. Albany, 369 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by Tonawanda cr. & its tributaries. It has 2 tanneries, a cotton fac., 7 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,949; 1850, 1,438.

ORANGEVILLE, p. v., Orange t., Columbia co., Pa., 5 N. Bloomsburg, 81 N. by E. Harrisburg, 191 W. Situated on Fishing cr., & contains 2 stores & 200 inhabitants.

ORANGEVILLE, v., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 364.

ORANGEVILLE, p. o., Trumbull co., O., 194 N.E. Columbus, 300 W.

ORANGEVILLE, p. o., Orange co., Ia.

ORANGO, the largest & S.most of the Bissagos isls. of W. Africa, lat. 11° 10′ N., lon. 16° W. Length E. to W. 25 m., breadth 10 m.

ORANIEMBAUM, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist., 8 m. E.S.E. Dessau. Pop. 2,010. It has a handsome palace, with parks & orange groves (whence its name). Manufs. of tobacco & woollen cloth, & several breweries.—II. a town of Russia, gov. & 19 m. W. St. Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Gulf of Cronstadt, with 1,400 inhabitants, a large imperial palace, & a marine hospital.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Russia, gov. & 90 m. S.S.E. Riazan, cap. dist., with 3,080 inhabitants, some remains of fortifications, & a considerable trade in corn. —II. a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 26 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 2,990. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

ORANMORE, a town & pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 5 m. E. Galway, at the head of Oranmore bay. Area, including loughs, 19,335 ac. Pop. 7,952; do. of town, 842. It has a handsome pa. church, a large Rom. Catholic chapel, a castle of the 15th century, & a considerable traffic in turf, sea manure, & fish.

ORANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides. [COLONSAY.]

ORATOV, a market town of Russia, gov. & 93 m. S.S.W. Kiev. Pop. 1,500.

ORAVICZA (Hung. *Nemet-Oravicza*), a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Krasso, 53 m. S.S.E. Temesvar, with silver, iron, & copper mines. Pop. 3,793.

ORB, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Orb, 42 m. N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 4,469. It has mineral springs & salt mines, yielding 30,000 cwt. of salt annually.

ORB, or ORBE, a river of France, dep. Herault, rises near Roumières, on the boundary of dep. Aveyron, flows S. past Bezières, where it is crossed by the canal du Midi, & 7 m. below enters the Mediter. after a course of 60 m.

ORBANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotl., E. of the N. peninsula of Barra. Length ¾ m.

ORBASSANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. S.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,661.

ORBE, *Urbigenum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the river Orbe, here crossed by two single-arched bridges, 5 m. S.W. Yverdun. Pop. 2,000. It has the remains of an ancient castle, stormed & taken by the Swiss in 1475, & which, in the middle ages, was a residence of the Burgundian kings.

ORBEC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 m. S.E. Lisieux. Pop. 2,910. It has manufs. of *mousselines de laine*, fine cashmeres, tapes, & cotton umbrellas.

OBBEY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Rhine, 14 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 5,656. It has active manufs. of printed cotton & muslin goods, fine earthenware & glass.

ORBISONIA, p. v., Huntingdon co., Pa., 81 W. Harrisburg, 125 W. It contains 2 iron furnaces, a forge, & 150 inhabitants.

ORBITELLO, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a promontory, & near the Lake of Orbitello, cap. podest., 49 m. S.E. Piombino. Pop. 2,500. It has a commodious port for small vessels, defended by several batteries.—The *Lake of Orbitello*, about 5 m. in length by 3 m. in width, communicates S.W. by a narrow outlet with the Mediterranean, & abounds with fish.

ORBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Spilsby. Area, 2,088 ac. Pop. 405.

ORCADES, anc. name of the Orkney Islands.

ORCE, a town of Spain, prov. & 80 m. E.N.E. Grenada, near the source of the Orce, an affl. of the Guadalquivir, & having 2,310 inhabs., a garrisoned fort, & military magazines.

ORCHARD, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 219.—II. (*West*), same co., 5¼ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 617 ac. Pop. 121.—III. (*Portman*), co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Area, 635 ac. Pop. 49.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¾ m. N. Frome. Area, 715 ac. Pop. 32.

ORCHESTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*St. George*), 6 m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area, 2,363 ac. Pop. 228. The ancient church was restored in 1833.—II. (*St. Mary*), 13 m. E.S.E. Westbury. Area, 1,737 ac. Pop. 175.

ORCHIES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 3,285. It is enclosed by a wall & fosse, and has manufs. of cotton fabrics, coarse earthenware, & soap.

ORCHILLA, or URCHILLA, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 m. N.W. Tortuga. Length about 8 m.; surface low; soil arid, except on two elevated capes.

ORCHOMENUS, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, the remains of which are on the W. shore of the Lake Topolias, 7 m. N.E. Lebadea.

ORCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S. E. Leghorn. Pop. 1,650.

ORCIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Drac, 14 m. N.E. Gap. Pop. 1,510.

ORCOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 8 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area, 2,403 ac. Pop. 631.

ORCUTT CREEK, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

ORDESALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 1½ m. S. East-Retford. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 1,342.

ORDIQUHILL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, 7 m. S. Portsoy. Area, 5,500 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 644.

ORD-OF-CAITHNESS, a stupendous granitic mntn. on the N.E. coast of Scotl., between Caithness & Sutherland, 1,200 ft. in height, & crossed by the high road into Caithness.

ORD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland. Pop. 914.

ORDUÑA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 22 m. N. W. Vittoria, in a fine mountain valley, on the Nervion. Pop. 3,400. It is enclosed by Moorish walls, flanked by towers, & has an hospital, a custom-house for dues on goods entering Castile, & an extensive trade with Bilbao.

ORE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. Hastings. Area, 2,149 ac. Pop. 1,745.

ORÉBRO, or ŒREBRO, a læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° & 60° N., & lon. 14° & 16° E., enclosed by the læns Westeras, Nykoping, Linkoping, Mariestad, Carlstad, & Fahlun. Area, 3,256 sq. ms. Pop. 1845, 131,722. Surface undulating, and it contains many small lakes. On its S.E. side is L. Hielmar. Products comprise rye, barley, oats, potatoes, iron, copper, & various other minerals. Cherries are almost the only fruits permitted by the climate to ripen. Iron & timber are the chief exports. Princip. towns, Orebro, Nora, Linde, & Askersund.—*Orebro*, the cap., is situated at the W. extremity of L. Hielmar, 104 m. W. Stockholm. Pop. 1838, 4,317. It is built of timber, houses painted deep red, streets wide & paved. Its ancient castle is surrounded by handsome promenades. In the principal church is a monument to Englehardt, & here is also the small house which was occupied by Gustavus Vasa at his election to the throne in 1523. Other buildings are the town-hall, house of assembly, and an hospital; and it has manufactures of woollens, wax-cloths, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

ORECHOV, or ORIKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, cap. circ., on the Kouskaja, an affl. of the Dnieper, 73 m. S.S.E. Ekaterinoslav, with 1,600 inhabs., & several annual fairs.

OREENO, a town of Hindostan, Bundlecund, 23 m. N.E. Ditteah.

OREFIELD, p. o., Lehigh co., Pa.

OREGON, territory, United States of America, bordering the Pacific coast, lies between the parallels of 42° & 46° 10′ N. lat., & W. of the Rocky mountains. Area, 210,000 sq. ms. The following table gives the number of dwellings inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufac. establishments in each in 1850.

Counties	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishm'ts.
Benton	149	810	4	814	110	1
Clackamas	368	1,836	23	1,859	150	13
Clatsop	91	458	4	462	24	2
Linn	172	994	..	994	138	6
Marion	502	2,740	9	2,749	293	11
Polk	190	1,046	5	1,051	129	2
Washington	418	2,643	8	2,651	146	5
Yam Hill	243	1,511	1	1,512	142	4
Totals	2,133	12,038	54	12,092	1,102	44

Physical Features, &c.—Much of this territory is mountainous, but it abounds in fertile valleys. It forms 3 sections, separated from each other by nearly parallel ridges, & following the general direction of the coast line. These several sections have each distinct characteristics of soil, productions, & climate. The division extending from the Pacific coast to the Cascade range, has a genial climate throughout the year. The valley

of the Willamette is exceedingly fertile, the intervales & prairies form the best of farming lands, and the uplands afford good pasturage, & abound with valuable timber; & there is much fertile land bordering the Shasti & Umpqua rivers. The division between the Cascade range & the Blue mntns. has generally a light sandy soil, but with many valleys of rich alluvion; altogether said to be a fine grazing region. The portion lying west of the Rocky Mountains & E. of the Blue mntns., in extent full one half of the territory, is mostly a rocky & rough country, with some few narrow valleys of great fertility. In the southern portion of the territory gold has been extensively found.

Counties in the Territory of Oregon, the time of their organization, their population in 1853, *chief towns, & seats of justice.*

Counties.	When Organized.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Seats of Justice.
Clackamas ...	1845	3,286	Milwaukie.	Oregon City.
Clatsop	1845	1,200*	Astoria.	Lexington
Columbia....	1854	400*	Milton.	St. Helens.
			Rainer.	
Couse	1854	600*	Crescent City.	....
Benton	1848	1,551	Jennyopolis.	Corvallis.
Douglass.....	1852	1,050	Canyonville.	Winchester.
Jackson.....	1852	6,000*	Dardenele.	Jacksonville.
Killamook....	1854	200*	....	Killamook.
Lane.....	1851	2,241	Eugene City.	Eugene City.
Linn	1848	3,761	Burlington.	Ya-ke-nah.
			Syracuse.	
Marion	1845	5,417	Buteville.	Salem.
			Champoag.	
			Fairfield.	
			Parkersville.	
			Sublimity.	
			Santiam City.	
Polk	1845	2,194	Cincinnati.	Dallas.
			Independence.	
Umpqua.....	1852	471	Scottsburgh.	Elkton.
			Gardiner.	
			Umpqua City.	
Washington..	1845	3,808	Linn City.	Hillsboro'.
			Oswego.	
			Portland.	
Yam Hill....	1845	2,345	Dayton.	Lafayette.
			Willamette.	

* New counties since census of 1853; population estimated.

There were in Oregon & Washington territories in 1850, 132,857 acres of land improved, & 299,951 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms $2,849,170, & the value of implements & machinery $183,423. *Live Stock*,—Horses, 8,056; asses & mules 420; milch cows, 9,427; working oxen, 8,114; other cattle, 24,188; sheep, 15,382; swine, 30,235. Value of live stock, $1,876,189.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 211,943 bushels; rye, 106; Indian corn, 2,918; oats, 61,214; peas & beans, 6,566; potatoes, 91,326; value of products of the orchard, $1,271; produce of market gardens, $90,241; pounds of butter made, 211,464, of cheese, 36,980; molasses, 24 gallons; wool, 29,686 pounds produced; flax, 640; tobacco, 325; hay, tons of, 378; clover & other grass seeds, 26 bush. Value of slaughtered animals $164,530.

The educational establishments returned by the census in 1850, comprised 29 academies with 842 pupils, & 3 schools having 80 scholars. There were in the territory in 1850, 1 Baptist church, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 5 Roman Catholic, the whole having 9 churches. Total value of church property, $76,520.

The Columbia forms its north boundary for a distance of 300 miles, & the E. part is almost entirely drained by the South branch, called Saptin or Lewis r. & its tributaries; a very small portion only in S.E. corner is drained by the head sources of the Rio Colorado, here called Green r.; & also by the Bear river of Great Salt Lake; Umatillah, John Days, & Willamette rivers enter the Columbia r. on the S.; & the Shastl or Rogue, Umpqua, Sequatchie, Yaquina, Kilamook, & several small streams enter the Pacific on the W.

The principal places are Salem, the capital, Portland, at the head of navigation, Oregon City, and Astoria. The principal articles of export are lumber & agricultural produce. Tonnage, 1853, 1,063 tons. There were in the ter. 1850, 37 saw m. employed in the manufacture of lumber. The fisheries of Oregon are important & valuable. The rivers abound with salmon, especially the Columbia & the Willamette, which are taken in large quantities below the fall. The hunting & trapping of the fur bearing animals has given employment to a great number of persons, & the rivers & coasts abound with wild fowls.

The governor is appointed by the President of the United States for four years. The Legislative Assembly is composed of a council of 9 members, elected for three years, & a house of representatives of 18 members elected annually. The elective franchise is enjoyed by every free white male inhabitant twenty-one years of age, & a citizen of the United States.

On the 7th of May, 1792, Captain Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, of Boston, discovered & entered the Columbia river; to which he gave the name of his vessel. He was the first person that established the fact of the existence of this great river, & this gives to the United States the right of discovery. In 1804-5, Captains Lewis & Clark, under the direction of the government of the United States, explored the country from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia; and spent the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. This exploration of the River Columbia, the first ever made, constitutes another ground of the claim of the United States to the country. In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company, at St. Louis, established a trading post beyond the Rocky Mountains, on the head-waters of Lewis river, the first ever formed on any of the waters of the Columbia. In 1810, the Pacific Fur Company, under John Jacob Astor, of New York, was formed; & in 1811, they founded Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, as the principal trading post, & proceeded to establish others in the interior. A little later in the same year, the North West Company sent a detachment to form establishments on the Columbia; but when they arrived at the mouth of the river, they found the post occupied. In consequence of the exposure of Astoria by the war of 1813, the post was sold out to the North West Company. At the close of the war, Astoria was restored, by order of the British government, to its original founders, agreeably to the first article of the Treaty of Ghent; but Britain still persisted in claiming this territory, S. to the 42d degree of lat., until 1845. In 1821, the Hudson Bay & North West Company, who had previously been rivals, were united, & since that time have greatly extended their establishments in the region of Oregon. It was held in joint occupancy until the treaty of 1845, when Britain gave up all claims S. of the 49th parallel of N. lat. It was organized with a territorial government in 1848. The portion now the territory of Washington was set off by an act of Congress, March, 1853.

OREGON, county, Mo. Situated on the S. border of the state. Area, 1,600 sq. ms. Drained principally by Eleven Points r. Surface undulating, with a gentle slope to the S; soil fertile. Capital, Thomasville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $35,080; wheat, 2,257 bush produced; Ind. corn, 69,201; oats, 5,512; wool, 2,019;—2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp'd —4 churches; 5 schools, 86 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,432.

OREGON, p. o., Stockton t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 333 W. by S. Albany, 334 W.

OREGON, p. o., Lancaster co., Penn.

OREGON, t., Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 361.

OREGON, p. o., Jefferson co., Ala.

OREGON, t., Lucas co., O. Pop. 1850, 436.

OREGON, p. o., Warren co., O.

OREGON, t., Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 205.

OREGON, v., Mercer co., Ky., 25 S. Frankfort. Situated on the Kentucky r. at the head of slack water navigation.

OREGON, p. o., Clark co., Ia.

OREGON, p. v., & cap. Ogle co., Ill., 160 N. Springfield. Situated on the right bank of Rock r., & contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 540 inhabitants.

OREGON, t., Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 747.

OREGON, p. t., Dane co., Wis., 10 S. Madison. Drained by Sugar cr. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 628.

OREGON, p. o., Holt co., Mo.

OREGON, p. o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

OREGON CITY, p. v., & capital Clackamas co.,

Oregon. Situated on the right bank of the Willamette river, 24 miles from its entrance into the Columbia. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy for females, an U. S. land office, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 697 inhabitants.

OREGONIA, p. o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

OREGRUND, a small but strongly-fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn & 70 m. N.E. Stockholm, with a harb. in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 680.

ORE HILL, p. o., Litchfield co., Ct.

OREL, p. o., Irwin co., Ga.

OREL, ORLOV, or ARJOL, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 51° 50′ & 54° N., & lon. 33° & 39° E., enclosed by the govs. Kaluga, Tula, Voroniej, Koursk, Tchernigov, & Smolensk. Area, 18,253 sq. ms. Pop. 1846, 1,502,900. Surface undulating. Rivers are affls. of the Dnieper, Don, & Volga. Soil very fertile, & agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Forests extensive. Principal products, after corn and flour, are hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber, & cattle, with iron, copper, mill-stones, nitre, & large quantities of turf. Manufacturing establishments here, comprising steel works, tanneries, sugar refineries, distilleries, &c. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Chief town, Orel, Mzensk, Bolkhov, Jeletz, Livny, & Karatshev.—*Orel*, the cap., is situated on the Oka, here joined by the Orlyk, 168 m. N.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1846, 33,000. It is mostly built of wood, enclosed by a palisade, & defended by an anc. citadel; & it has numerous churches, several convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, college, & various other schools & institutions. It is in a most favorable position for commerce, being connected by rivers & canals with the Baltic, Black, & Caspian Seas; & it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between N. & S. Russia. It exports much rural produce to Moscow & to St. Petersburg, & has manufs. of cotton, woollen-cloth, & linen stuffs, with tanneries, distilleries, tallow-houses, rope-walks, &c., & several important annual fairs. It was nearly destroyed by fire, 7th June, 1848.

ORELLANA LA VIEJA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 63 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,990.—*Orellana la Sierra*, is a vill. 3 m. S.E.ward.

ORELLANA, a name of the river Amazon.

ORENBURG, a gov. of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia, between lat. 47° 10′ & 56° 25′ N., & lon. 48° 20′ & 65° E., having S. & S.E. the Caspian Sea, & Kirghiz territory, & from N.E. round to W., the govs. Tobolsk, Perm, Viatka, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Astrakhan. Area estimated at 143,926 sq. ms. Pop. 1846, 1,948,500, including the Cossacks of the Ural. Surface mostly mountainous, its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural, but both in the E. and the S. are extensive desert steppes. Principal rivers, the Ural, Bielaya, & Samara in Europe, & in Asia several affls. of the Tobol. Salt lakes are numerous in the steppes. Forests extensive. Agriculture is very backward; & the principal wealth of the pop. consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, &c., herds often comprising from 200 to 2,000 horses, & from 500 to 4,000 head of horned cattle. Caviar, made from fish taken in the Ural & other rivers, is an important article of trade. Mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, & some sulphur, vitriol, &c. Trade principally with Asia, whence, in 1833, 14 caravans, with 2,550 camel-loads of merchandise entered the gov., & to which 13 do., comprising 4,770 camels, and 260 horses departed. The trade with European Russia is mostly in salt, & other mineral produce. Pop. very diversified, & comprises Greek, Armenian, & Lutheran Christians, Buddhists, & many Mohammedans. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Principal cities, &c., Ufa, the cap., Orenburg, & Troitsk.

ORENBURG, a fortified city of European Russia, cap. dist., in above gov., on the Ural, in lat. 51° 48′ N., lon. 55° 12′ E. Pop. 6,000, excluding a garrison of 9,000 men. It is well built and paved. Principal edifices, 2 cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, the custom house, gov. offices, barracks, & house of correction. It has a museum, & a Mohammedan school; & on the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar, the place of an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold & silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India; & exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, &c.

ORENSE (*Aquæ calidæ Ciliorum*), a town of Spain, cap. prov. Orense, on the Minho, 46 m. S.S.W. Lugo. Pop. 5,022. It is gloomy & ill-built, but has a large cathedral, & other churches, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, & highly reputed thermal springs, with manufs. of chocolate, & a trade in hams, both in high repute throughout Spain. Pop. of prov. 1849, 380,000.

ORFAH, *Edessa*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 78 m. S.W. Diarbekir. Estimated pop. 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It stands on both declivities of a valley, is substantially built, & flourishing, having numerous handsome mosques, several Greek & Armenian churches, & bazaars, brisk manufs. of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, & morocco leather, considerable commerce in British manufs., obtained by way of Aleppo, a large trade in corn, raised in its vicinity, & sent to N. Syria, and a transit trade between that country and Mesopotamia.

ORFORD, p. t., Grafton co., N. H., 60 N. N. W. Concord, 505 W. It lies on the E. side of Connecticut r. The extensive intervales on Connecticut river are very fertile. It has several ponds. Drained by small streams which flow into Connecticut r., & by the head waters of Baker's river, which flows into Merrimac r. It furnishes extensively a good limestone, & especially a fine kind of soapstone, which is wrought & exported. The v. is on an extended street. A bridge across Connecticut r. connects the t. with Fairlee, Vt. There is a station on the Conn. & Passumsic rivers railroad, 287 miles from N. Y. There are in the town 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 saw m., a pottery, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,707; 1850, 1,406.

ORFORD, a decayed bor., market town, & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, at the confl. of the Alde & Ore, near their mouth in the N. Sea, 18 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,000 ac. Pop. 1,106. It has a large anc. church, an old town-hall, assembly room, & fine remains of a Norman castle, with some fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. Market, Monday. The bor. is still governed by a mayor, &c., &, until disfranchised by the Reform Act, sent 2 mems. to H. of C. In the vicinity are Sudbourne-hall, & 2 light-houses, well known as "Orford-ness lights." Lat. 52° 4′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 34′ 2″ E., & 83 feet above the sea.

ORFORDVILLE, p. v., Orford t., Grafton co., N. H., 62 N.N.W. Concord, 507 W.

ORGAN CHURCH, p. o., Rowan co., N. C.

ORGAOS, a mountain cordillera of Brazil, which extends from E. to S.W. in the provs. Rio-de-Janeiro, S. Paulo, & Sta. Catharina.—The *Serra dos Orgaos* (Organ mountains), is a part of the chain, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, so called from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point 3,800 feet.

ORGARSWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. N.E. New Romney. Area, 392 ac. Pop. 6.

ORGAZ, *Althæa*, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. S. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,760. It has a castle, an hospital, & manufs. of cloth & leather.

ORGELET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near the source of the Vélouze, 10 m. S.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,826.

ORGEVAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,640.

ORGIANO, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 12 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,000.

ORGON, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. du-Rhône, cap. cant., near lt. b. of the Durance, 21 m. E N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,907.

ORGOSOLO, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Nuovo. Pop. 2,000.

ORIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,670, partly employed in weaving counterpanes & blankets.

ORIA, or URITANA, a town of Naples prov. Otranto, dist., & 22 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on a hill between 2 small lakes. Pop. 4,300. It has a cathedral, several convents, & an hospital.

ORIENT, p. t., Aroostook county, Me., ,222 N. E. Augusta, 817 W. Drained by a small stream entering Grand lake on its E. border. Pop. 1840, 68; 1850, 205.

ORIENT, p. v., Southold t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 252 S.S.E. Albany, 332 W. Delightfully situated at the

head of Oyster Pond harbor, & contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—several stores, & about 500 inhabitants. This place was formerly called "Oyster Ponds."

ORIENT, L., a town of France. [LORIENT.]

ORIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on the Thon, 7 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. 1,457.—II. (*St. Benoît*), 8 m. E. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,192.

ORIHUA, one of the SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ORIHUELA, a city of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.W. Alicante on the Segura. Pop. 17,452. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a tract termed from its fertility "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral, & ten other churches, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, public granary, & cavalry barracks. It has an university college, with 16 professors, & manufs. of linens & hats, tanneries, corn & oil mills.

ORIKHOVA, or TRAJANOPOLIS, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, 18 m. N.W. Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

ORILLA, p-t., Simcoe co., Can. W., 85 N. Toronto. The v. is situated on a bay of Lake Couchicony, & has four churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a grist m., 4 saw m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 718.

ORINOCO, one of the principal rivs. of S. America, ranking in size & importance immediately after the Amazon & Plata, N. of which former its basin lies. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, Venezuelan Guiana, winds successively W., N. & E., through the centre of the Venezulean territory, & enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 40′ N., & lon. 61° W. Total course estimated at 1,600 m., for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin 252,000 sq. ms. It receives numerous large affls., principal the Meta & Apure, each having a navigable stream of 500 m., the Guaviara, & Caroni. By the Cassiquiare, it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro & Amazon; & in the upper part of its course are several large cataracts & long rapids. At 200 leagues from the ocean, its breadth is about 3 m., & at city of Bolivar, between 250 & 300 m. from its mouths, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 m. across, & when lowest, 65 fathoms deep. About 100 m. from the ocean, it separates into a delta of numerous mouths. It rises gradually from March to Sept., yearly, usually from 60 to 70 feet, but in one narrow place to 120 feet. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which like its waters abound with animal life.

ORINOCO (DEPARTMENT OF), one of the great divs. of the republic of Venezuela, consisting mainly of Columbian Guiana, & bounded N. by the river Orinoco. Estimated pop. 185,000. Chief towns, Varinas, Angostura, & San Fernando de Apure.

ORIO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 6 m. W. S.W. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Oria, in the Bay of Biscay.—II. a vill. Lombardy, deleg. Crema, 12 m. S.S.E. Lodi.—*Oriolo* (anc. *Forum Claudii*), is a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca, & 26 m. N.W. Rome, near Lake Bracciano. Pop. 1,168. And a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Roseto. Pop. 2,900.

ORION, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

ORION, t., Oakland co., Mich., 35 N. by W. Detroit, 558 W. It contains several small lakes. Drained by Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 769; 1850, 1,119.

ORION, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 527.

ORION, p. o., Henry co., Ill.

ORION, p. o. Richland co., Wis.

ORION, p. o., Ashley co., Ark.

ORISKANY CREEK, N. Y., rises in Madison co., & enters the Mohawk river at Oriskany village, Oneida co. It is a valuable mill stream.

ORISKANY, p. v., Whitestown t., Oneida co., N. Y., 89 N. W. Albany, 397 W. Situated on Oriskany cr., & contains 2 churches, 2 extensive broad cloth & cassimere manufactories, 4 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

ORISKANY FALLS, p. v., Augusta t., Oneida co., N. Y. Situated on both sides of Oriskany cr., which here has a fall of about 30 feet. It is on the line of the Chenango canal, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—several stores, a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a distillery, a carding mach., & 600 inhabitants.

ORISSA, a prov. of Hindostan, between lat. 18° and 23° N., & lon. 84° & 87° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal, W. Gundwanah; & now wholly included in the Brit. presids. Bengal & Madras. Orissa Proper forming the dist. Cuttack. Much of it remains wholly wild, & peopled by the least advanced people in India.

ORISTANO, or ORISTAGNI, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. prov., on the Oristano, 3 m. from its mouth, 55 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 10,000. It is sit. in a marshy plain, enclosed by lofty walls, & has a handsome cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, & Piarist college. Its port at the riv. mouth, is large & secure, protected by a mole; & near it are a large tower, & 2 corn-warehouses. Exports comprise large quantities of corn; also salt, salt-fish, & the much esteemed wine of Vernaccia. Pop. of dist. 1848, 78,189.—The *Gulf of Oristano*, between Capes Frasca & San Marco, is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, & receives the r. Oristano, or Tirsi, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 m.

ORIZABA, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

ORIZABA, a town of Vera Cruz, Mex., 70 m. W.S.W. of the city of Vera Cruz, & 25 m. S. the volcanic Peak of Orizaba (elevation 17,374 feet), in a highly-fertile & richly-wooded valley. It has manufs. of coarse cloths, & a large government tobacco factory. Pop. 15,000 (?).

ORJIBA, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.E. Granada, on the Guadalfeo. Pop. 3,220, employed in manufs. of earthenware, & in linen weaving.

ORJITZA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. 86 m. W.N. W. Poltava. Pop. 1,450.

ORKHEI, or ORGIEV, a town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 25 m. N. Kishenau.

ORKHON, a river of Mongolia, joins the Selenga, a few m. S.W. Kiachta, after a N.E. course of nearly 380 m. Chief affl., the Khara. Its banks are fertile, and skirted by grassy plains.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, *Orcades*, an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 47′ & 59° 20′ N., & lon. 2° 4′ & 3° 23′ W., separated from the co. Caithness by Pentland Firth. Aggregate area 600 sq. m., or 384,000 ac., of which about 84,000 are under culture. Inhabited houses, 6,181. Pop. 30,507, of whom 16,141 are in Mainland, & 14,366 in the N. & S. Isles. There are 29 islands, the principal are Pomona, or Mainland, S. Ronaldshay, Hoy, Flotta, Græmsay, Eday, Ronsay, Sanda, Shapinshay, Stronsay, & Westray. Shores bold, interior generally, undulating. The hill of Hoy rises to 1,600 feet above the sea. Climate mild. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chill & moist. Mean temp. of year 46° .2, summer 54°, winter 39° .7 Fahr. Annual rain, 29 inches. Agriculture very backward. Oats, barley, potatoes, & turnips are chief crops. Most of the land is nominally freehold, but burdened with very heavy payments to the crown, or the Earl of Zeatland. Farms mostly small, averaging 10 or 11 acres. A small breed of cattle is reared, & about 50,000 sheep pasture in the hills and common moors. Rabbits & poultry are numerous Hunting for wild birds & eggs, & fishing, partly employ the population, & about 100,000 lobsters are shipped annually for the London market. Manufs. of kelp and linens have declined. Plaiting from rye straw, and some distilling, are the principal manufs. Exports of all produce amounted in 1833 to 60,000*l.* These islands were examined by Agricola A.D. 84. In the middle ages they belonged to Norway, but in 1468 were annexed to the Scottish crown, & formed an earldom. Chief town, Kirkwall, which was formerly the cap. of a bishopric.

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, the most N. co. of Scotland, comprising the islands of same names. Area, 1,545 sq. m. or 988,873 ac. Inhabited houses, 11,334. Pop. 1851, 62,533. Annual value of land 57,786*l.* Annual value of assessed property, 1842, 16,449*l.* The co. is divided into 42 pas. Chief towns Kirkwall & Lerwick. It sends 1 member to H. of C.

ORKUB, or PREKOP, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Morava, 19 m. S.W. Nissa.

ORLAMÜNDE, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 m. S.W. Kahla. Pop. 1,154.

ORLAND, p. t., Hancock co., Me., 61 E. by N. Augusta, 657 W. Situated on the E. side of Penobscot river, opposite to Wetmore's island. It contains several large ponds. Soil fertile, & it possesses great

facilities for navigation. Incorporated in 1800. It has 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,381; 1850, 1,579.

ORLAND, p. v., Steuben co., Ia., 190 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 562 W.

ORLAND, p. t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 504.

ORLEAN, p. o., Fauquier co., Va., 114 N. by W. Richmond, 65 W.

ORLEANS, county, Vt. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. ms. Lake Memphremagog lies partly in its N. part. Drained by Barton, Black & Clyde rivers, which flow into Lake Memphremagog, & by the head branches of Missisque & Lamoille rivers. The surface is level or moderately uneven; soil fertile & easily tilled. In its E. part are many ponds. It lies between the E. & W. range of the Green mountains. Capital, Irasburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $974,258; wheat, 52,822 bush produced; Ind. corn, 176,586; oats, 205,457; wool, 248,715 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 53 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $64,450; value of manufactured articles, $119,036;—26 churches; 3 academies, 195 pupils; 133 schools, 4,722 scholars; 7 libraries, 970 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,634; 1850, 15,707.

ORLEANS, county, N. Y. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 372 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario. The surface is level or gently undulating, with the exception of the Mountain Ridge, which extends across it from E. to W. The soil is loam or gravel, with an intermixture of clay and sand, & is fertile. Drained by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, & other creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario. It contains some sulphur & brine springs. The Erie canal passes centrally through it from E. to W. Capital, Albion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $925,324; wheat, 854,676 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 421,126; oats, 190,078; wool, 199,228;—17 flouring & grist m., 53 saw m., 5 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 54 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $571,075; value of manufac. articles, $1,669,432;—45 churches; 6 academies, 517 pupils; 140 schools, 7,817 scholars; 141 libraries, 16,199 volumes. Pop. 1840, 25,127; 1850, 28,501.

ORLEANS, parish, La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 160 sq. m. The surface is level & marshy, & too low for profitable cultivation, excepting on the margins of the streams. Sugar, cotton, rice & Indian corn, together with an abundance of garden vegetables, & oranges, figs, & peaches, are its chief productions. Capital, N. Orleans. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $366,628; Ind. corn, 32,180 bush. produced; sugar, 1,495 hhds.; molasses, 52,505 gals.;—1 steam flouring m., 3 saw m., 6 iron foundries; 15 printing-offices, 9 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 6 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,962,060; value of manufac. articles, $4,462,944;—39 churches; 3 colleges, 335 students; 40 acad., 2,833 pupils; 29 sch., 7,817 scholars. Pop. 1840, 102,193; 1850, 119,461.

ORLEANS, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 95 S.E. Boston, 496 W. It extends across the narrow part of Cape Cod. Surface moderately uneven; soil generally sandy. Pleasant bay sets up from the ocean on the E. side of the cape, & contains several islands belonging to this t. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. The inhabs. are extensively employed in the fisheries and the manufacture of salt. It has 4 grist m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,974; 1850, 1,848.

ORLEANS, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 N. Watertown, 172 N.N.W. Albany. Surface gently undulating; soil a fertile clay & loam, underlaid by limestone. Drained by Chaumont & Perch rivers. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,001; 1850, 3,265.

ORLEANS, p-v., Phelps t., Ontario co., N. Y., 190 W. Albany, 355 W. Situated on Flint cr., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a plaster m., a tannery, a clothier's works, & 300 inhabs.

ORLEANS, t., Orleans co., Vt. Surface hilly on the W.; soil mostly a rich loam. Drained by Barton & Black rivers. The v. is at the falls on Black r., & contains a Congregational church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a carding machine, a tannery, a starch fac., & about 200 inhabitants.

ORLEANS, p-o., Alleghany co., Md.

ORLEANS, p-v., Orange co., Ia., 86 S. by W. Indianapolis, 625 W. It contains 3 churches, 3 stores, a carding machine, 2 tanneries, & about 350 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,402.

ORLEANS, t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 491.

ORLEANS, p. o., Morgan co., Ill.

ORLEANS, p. o., Polk co., Mo.

ORLEANS (ISLE OF), Can. E., is in the St. Lawrence river, E. Quebec, & 20 m. in length S.W. to N.E., by 6 miles in greatest breadth. Soil fertile, and well wooded; at its W. end are numerous country houses. Pop. 1852, 4,419.

ORLEANS a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Loiret, on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 58 ms. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 41,507. It is very ancient, & has many fine squares, but is in general ill built. Chief edifices, the cathedral, or church of St. Croix, one of the finest in France; & the town hall, an edifice of the 15th century. It has an university academy for the deps. Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, & Indre-et-Loire, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 25,000 vols., museums of natural history, a botanic garden, & a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufs. of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar, & saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, & it has an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, & vinegar of its district. Orleans was built on the ruins of the ancient *Genabum*. Taken & destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurelianum* in honor of the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was cap. of the first kingdom of Burgundy, & since the time of Philip le Valois, it gave the title of Duke to a member of the royal family. In 1428, Orleans was besieged for 6 months by the English, & delivered by the heroism of Joan of Arc, who hence was called "the Maid of Orleans." In 1567 it was taken & pillaged by the Calvinists. Eleven councils have been held here. It is the birth-place of Robert, king of France, of Pothier, & of the Physician Petit.—The *forest of Orleans*, extending N. & N.E. of the town, is one of the largest in France.—The *canal of Orleans* connects the Loire by means of the canal of Loing, with the Seine. The valley of Orleans was devasted by an inundation of the Loire in 1846.—*Orleannais*, an old prov. of France, had for cap. Orleans; it now forms the greater parts of the deps. Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, & Loir-et-Cher.

ORLEANS FOUR CORNERS, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

ORLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashford. Area, 1,825 ac. Pop. 334.

ORLETON, a pa. of Engl., co., Hereford, 5 m. N. Leominster. Area, 2,603 ac. Pop. 618.

ORLINGBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Wellingborough. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 330.

ORLOV, a name of the Russian gov. OREL.

ORLOV, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 28 m. W.S.W. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Viatka, here joined by the Pleskikha. Pop. 3,600.—II. gov. & 19 m. E.N.E. Voroniej, on the Usman. Pop. 3,500. It was founded in the 17th century.—*Orlovka* is a market town, gov. Tchernigov, 32 m. S.W. Novgorod-Severskoi. Pop. 1,560.

ORMEA, a town of Piedmont, div. Cuneo, prov. and 18 m. S. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 4,750. It is enclosed by old walls, & has manufs. of linen & hempen cloths. It was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1630.

ORME'S-HEAD (GREAT), a peninsular headland of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 m. N.N.W. Conway, & forming the W. side of the inlet called Orme's Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's-Head. On each of these headlands is a lighthouse. Lat. of Great Orme's-Head, 53° 20′ N., lon. 3° 51′ 2″ W.

ORME'S STORE, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 125 E. S.E. Nashville, 584 W.

ORMISTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Tyne, 2¼ m. S. Tranent. Area, 3,245 ac., partly rugged. Pop. 811, of whom 335 are in the vill. It has an old cross, occupying the site of an ancient Rom. Cath. chapel, & near the centre of the pa. is Ormiston hall (E. of Hopetoun.)

ORMSA ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow

Sound, & about 14 m. in circ. A light house stands on its W. coast.

ORMSBY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, N. Riding, 8 m. W.N.W. Guisborough. Area, 8,948 ac. Pop. 1,174.—II. (*St. Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Pop. 707.—III. (*St. Michael*), same co., 1½ m. W. Great Ormsby. Pop. 294.—IV. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Louth. Area, 1,707 ac. Pop. 131.—V. (*South*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 2,877 ac. Pop. 261.

ORMSIDE (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 1½ m. S.S.E. Appleby. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 198.

ORMSKIRK, a market town & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, near the Leeds & Liverpool canal, & with a station on the E. Lancashire r. r., 13 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Area of pa. 30,832 ac. Pop. 1851, 16,490; do. of the t. 5,548. The town is well built, has a town-hall, a large church, a grammar school, almshouses, & other charities, annual rev. about 400*l.*; manufs. of cottons, silks, & hats, & in the vicinity large collieries.

ORMUZ, or HORMUZ, *Ozyris* & *Organa*, an isl. in the Persian Gulf, on its N. side, near its entrance, 45 m. due N. Cape Mussendom (Arabia), & now belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, who is stated to rent it of the Shah of Persia. Lat. 27° 5′ N., lon. 56° 29′ E. It is a mere barren rock about 12 m. in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporiums in the east. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mntns. being of variegated colors from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, & copper, which first named mineral yields a considerable revenue to the Imaum. On its N. side is a town with a good harbor, & a garrisoned fort, which formerly comprised 4,000 houses & 40,000 inhabitants, but is now in total decay. Ormuz was captured in 1507, by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British & Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depot for the produce of India, China, &c., was transferred to Gombroon.

ORNAIN, a river of France, rises near Neuville, (dep. H. Marne), flows N.W. past Ligny & Bar-le-Duc, & joins the Saulx on rt. b. Length 65 m.

ORNANS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Doubs, 10 m. S.E. Besançon, cap. cant., on the Loue. Pop. 3,089. It has a large trade in Gruyère cheeses made in its vicinity.

ORNAVASSO, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., 12 m. S.E. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1,852.

ORNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy, between the deps. Calvados, Manche, Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure-et-Loir, & Eure. Area, 2,497 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 439,884. Surface agreeably diversified with ranges of low hills, presents along the river courses rich pasture land; a considerable part of it is sandy & sterile. Chief rivers the Orne, Touques, Rille, Eure, Sarthe, & Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black lead, & granite. Climate too cold for the vine, but hemp, apples & pears are abundant. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the dep., & cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls & eggs are important objects of commerce. Manufs. comprise pins, needles, linens, cottons, & lace. The department is divided into the arronds. Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, & Mortagne.

ORNE, *Olina*, a small river of France, rises near Secz (dep. Orne), flows past Argentan, Ecouché, & Caen, where it becomes navigable, & enters the English Channel. Length 70 miles.

ORNEVILLE, p. t., Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. of the t. 1850, 424.

ORO, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,027.

ORONO, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 75 N.E. Augusta, 670 W. Situated on the W. side of Penobscot river, opposite to the great falls. Soil fertile, adapted to wheat. Watered by Pushaw r., which issues from Pushaw pond, a large body of water in its W. part. Marsh island in Penobscot r., containing 5,000 acres, belongs in part to this t. It possesses great water power, & has numerous saw m. Incorporated in 1806. The Bangor & Piscataquis r. r. passes through the t., & has a station at Upper Stillwater, 9 m. from Bangor. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,521; 1850, 2,785.

ORONO, p. v., Clarke t., Durham co., Can. W., 52 E. Toronto. It has 3 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a fulling m., a flouring m., 2 saw m., 3 tanneries, a foundry, & 500 inhabitants.

ORONOCO, p. o., Amherst co., Va.

ORONOKO, t., Berrien co., Mich. Drained by St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 635; 1850, 750.

ORONSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S. the isl. Colonsay, & having on it some fine remains of an ancient priory.

ORONTES (Arab. *El Asy*, "the rebellious"), a river of N. Syria, pashs. Damascus & Aleppo, rises in Anti-libanus, flows N. through Lake Kadez or Homs, & to near Antakia (*Antioch*), where it suddenly turns W.S.W., & soon enters the Mediterranean, 40 m. N. Latakia, after an innavigable course of 240 miles.

OROPESA, a city of S. Amer. [COCHABAMBA.]

OROPESA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 65 m. N. E. Caceres, with a fine old castle belonging to the Duke of Frias.—II. prov. & 13 m. N. E. Castellon de la Plana, on the Mediterranean.

OROPO, *Oropus*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, on the Asopo, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 m. E. Thebes, with remains of ancient fortifications.

OROSEI, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. & 18 m. E.N.E. Nuovo, near the mouth of the river Orosei. Its port is almost useless, & its marshy site renders it very unhealthy. Pop. 1,703.

OROSHAZA, a large vill. of E. Hungary, co., & 27 m. S. W. Bekes, in a fertile region. Pop. 9,581.

OROTAVA, a t. of the Canary islands, on N. coast of Teneriffe, below the Peak. Pop. 1845, 8,315. It has several churches & convents, the governor's residence, mole, & citadel. Its harbor is bad, but it has an active trade in wine, & extensive fisheries.

ORPHANO, a marit. vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the gulf of Orphano, 50 m. E. Salonica. It has a fortress, & its vicinity is fertile. The *Gulf of Orphano* is also called Gulf of Contessa. [CONTESSA.]

ORPHIR, a marit. pa. of Scotland, Orkney isls., dist. Pomona, comprising a part of Mainland, & the small isl. Kava. Pop. 1,157. Here are ruins of ecclesiastical edifices, barrows, & tumuli.

ORPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S. W. Dartford. Area, 3,477 ac. Pop. 1,205.

ORRELL, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railroad, pa. & 2½ m. W. Wigan. Pop. 2,762.

ORRERY & KILMORE, a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, in its N. part. Area, 69,346 ac. Pop. 34,134. It gives the title of earl to the Boyle family, earls of Cork.

ORRIN, a riv. of Scotland, rises in the S. E. of co. Ross, flows mostly E. & joins the Conan below Brabancastle in Urray, after a course of 27 m.

ORRIN GLEN, p. o., Delaware co., Iowa.

ORRINGTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 70 N.E. Augusta, 666 W. Penobscot r. bounds it on the W. Soil fertile, adapted to wheat. The v. is pleasantly situated on Penobscot r., which affords facilities for navigation. A small stream flows across it into the Penobscot, & affords water power. There are in the t. a fulling m., a flouring m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,580; 1850, 1,852.

ORRSTOWN, p-o., Franklin co., Pa., 39 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 106 W.

ORRSVILLE, p-v., Pine t., Armstrong co., Pa., 192 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 246 W.

ORRSVILLE, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga., 101 N.W. Milledgeville, 649 W.

ORRVILLE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N. C. 170 W.S.W. Raleigh, 409 W.

ORRVILLE, p. o., Wayne co., O.

ORRVILLE, p. o., Dallas co., Ala.

ORSARA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. & 5 m. N.W. Bovino. Pop. 4,200.

ORSETT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 4,134 ac. Pop. 1,592.

ORSHA, a town of Russia, gov. & 44 m. N. Moghilev, cap. dist., on the Dnieper, here joined by the Orshitza. Pop. 2,000.

ORSK, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. & 155 m. E.S.E. Orenburg, on the river Ural. Pop. 1,280. Is is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is abundantly obtained in its vicinity.

ORSOVA (NEW), a frontier town of Little Wallachia, on an island in the Danube, 4 miles above the "Iron-gate," & 36 miles E. Moldova, on the borders

of Hungary. It is a station for steam-packets, & for travellers on the Danube to cross to or from Servia, & re-embark after a land journey to avoid the innavigable part of the river.—*Old Orsova* is a vill. of Hungary, 3 m. S. W. New Orsova, on left bank of the Danube. Pop. 990.

ORSOY, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. N. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,625.

ORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 461.

ORT, a market town of Lower Austria, 16 m. E.S.E. Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 1,400.

ORTA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Cusius*, Piedmont, div. Novara, is 7 m. W. of the lake Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 8 m., breadth 1¼ m. It is highly picturesque, & on its E. side is the vill, Orta, cap. mand., with 1,140 inhabitants including comm.—*Orta* is also a market town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Foggia. Pop. 1,500.

ORTE, a decayed town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 15 m. E. Viterbo, on rt. b. of the Tiber. Pop. 2,339.

ORTEGAL (CAPE), a headland of Spain, in the N. of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45′ N., lon. 7° 56′ W.

ORTELSBURG (Pol. *Seytusz*), a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 82 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ., beside a lake, & having a castle & 1,520 inhabitants. Several engagements took place here between the French & Russians in 1807.

ORTENBERG, a town & vill. of Germany.—I. grand duchy, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper-Hesse, on the Nidder, 24 N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,097.—II. grand duchy, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. Pop. 981.—*Ortenburg* is a market town of Lower Bavaria, 10 miles W. Passau, with an old castle. Pop. 1,000.

ORTHEZ, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. arrond., on the Gave de Pau, crossed here by an old bridge, 24 m. N. W. Pau. Pop. 5,073. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, copper & iron wire, copper wares, & leather, with a brisk trade in Bayonne hams, goose-feathers & cattle. Near this town on 27th Feb. 1814, the French under Soult were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington.

ORTLER, or ORTELER, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, & of the Austrian Empire, Rhætian Alps, about 10 m. S. Glurns. Elevation 12,821 feet.

ORTON, or OVERTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 8¼ m. S.S.W. Appleby. Area of pa. 24,430 ac. Pop. 1,456. The town is irregularly built; near it is a copper mine.

ORTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 5 m. W. S. W. Carlisle. Area, 4,277 ac. Pop. 519.—II. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Leicester, 7 m. W. Market-Bosworth. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 330.—III. (*Longueville*), co. Hunts, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Stilton. Area, 2,400 ac. Pop. 224.—IV. (*Waterville*), same co., 4¼ m. N. Stilton. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 302.

ORTONA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., dist. & 8 m. N. Lanciano, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, where it has a small port. Pop. 6,900. It has a cathedral, & a considerable trade in wine.

ORTONVILLE, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

ORTRAND, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 76 m. E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,820.

ORURO, a town of Bolivia, cap. dep., 100 m. N. W. Sucré, with 5,000 inhabitants, & many churches & convents. The dep. Oruro, enclosed by those of Potosi, Paz. & Lamar, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. 80,000.

ORUST, an island of Sweden, stift & 28 m. N. W. Gottenburg, in the Kattegat. Length 14 m., breadth 10 m. Surface level, & pop. employed in raising hops, rearing cattle, & fishing.

ORVIETO (*Herbanum, Urbs Vetus*), a city of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., cap. deleg., at the junction of the Paglia & Chiana, affls. of the Tiber, 60 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 6,210. It stands on a scarped rock, & has a fine cathedral, rich in works of art, archbishop's & papal residences, a remarkable well, & Etruscan remains. Pop. of deleg. 1843, 26,141.

ORWELL, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 79 S.W. Montpelier, 463 W. It is bounded W. by Lake Champlain, & lies opposite to Ticonderoga, N. Y., & contains Mt. Independence, celebrated in the revolutionary war. Drained by East cr. & Lenonfair r., which afford water power. The surface in a portion of the S. part is broken & hilly, but generally level, & very fertile. It is one of the best farming towns in the state. Chartered in 1763, but not settled until 1783. It has a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,504; 1850, 1,470.

ORWELL, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 148 W.N.W. Albany, 393 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Salmon r. & its tributaries. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 808; 1850, 1,106.

ORWELL, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 146 N. Harrisburg, 256 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Watered by Wysox cr. & its tributaries. Near the centre of the t. is a neat v. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,037; 1850, 1,241.

ORWELL, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 185 N.E. Columbus, 325 W. Drained by Grand r. Organized in 1826. It has 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 459; 1850, 825.

ORWELL, a river of England, co. Suffolk, rises near Felsham, flows generally S.E.ward past Stowmarket, Needham, & Ipswich, & joins the Stour at Harwich, the harbor of which town is formed by their united estuary. The site of the old town Orwell, at its mouth, is now covered by the sea.—II. a pa., co. Cambridge, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Royston. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 662.

ORWELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, 11 m. S. Perth, with vill. of Milnathort. Area, 21 sq. m. Pop. 2,569. Here are ruins of Burleigh Castle.

ORWIGSBURG, p-borough Schuylkill county, Pa., 62 N.E. Harrisburg, 172 W. Situated near a small cr. which flows into the Schuylkill r. It stands on a rising ground, in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, capable of cultivation to the top. It contains a court house & public offices of brick, a jail, an academy, a Lutheran church, a saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 909 inhabitants.

OSAGE, r., Mo., rises in the Indian territory, & flows into the state of Mo., & after a winding course, falls into the Missouri r., 133 miles above the Mississippi. It is 397 yards wide at its mouth, & navigable for steamboats 200 miles. It has much fertile land on its borders.

OSAGE, county, Mo. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 860 sq. m. Drained by Gasconade r., flowing into the Missouri river, which bounds it on the N. Osage river bounds it on the N. W. Surface mostly hilly; soil bordering the streams fertile. Capital, Linn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $181,752; wheat, 26,229 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 301,383; oats, 43,410; wool, 13,244 pounds; —1 tannery, 3 persons emp.;—3 churches; 7 schools, 208 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,704.

OSAGE, p. o., Fremont co., Iowa.

OSAGE, p-o., Crawford co., Mo., 87 S.E. Jefferson City, 911 W.

OSAGE, t., Benton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,454.

OSAGE, p. t., Carroll county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 719.

OSAGE MILLS, p-o., Benton co., Ark.

OSAKA, or SAKAE, a seaport, & one of the 5 great imperial towns of Japan, island Niphon, on its S.W. coast, 33 m. from Minako, of which it is the port. It has a strong citadel, & an extensive trade.

OSANIPPA, p. o., Chambers co., Ala.

OSBALDESTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4¼ miles W. N. W. Blackburn. Pop. 289.

OSBALDWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2¼ miles E. York. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 372.

OSBORN, sta., Greene co., O., on the Mad r. & Lake Erie r. r., 10 m. E. Dayton.

OSBORN, p. o., Rock co., Wis.

OSBORNE, the marine residence of the Queen of Great Britain, Isle of Wight, near its N. coast, 1¼ m. from W. Cowes, & the estate comprising 1,500 ac.—*Osborne Islands* are a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N. W. coast of Australia.

OSBORN HOLLOW, p-o., Chenango t., Broome co., N. Y., 130 W.S.W. Albany, 306 W.

OSBORN'S BRIDGE, p-o., Northampton t., Fulton co., N. Y., 58 N.W. Albany, 421 W.

OSBORN'S FORD, p-o., Scott co., Va., 350 W. by N. Richmond, 419 W.

OSBOURNBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N. Folkingham. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 654.

OSCARSTAD, or ARVIKA, a town of Sweden, læn

& 40 m. N.W. Carlstad. It was founded in 1811, & named in honor of the son of Bernadotte.

OSCEOLA, county, Mich. Central towards the N. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained principally by Muskegon r., by a S. branch of Manistee in the N.W., & by heads of Chippewa at the S.E. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam & fertile. (*Unorganized.*)

OSCEOLA, p-v., capital of St. Clair co., Mo., 132 W. Jefferson City, 1,065 W. Situated on the right bank of Osage r. It contains a court-house, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

OSCEOLA, p. t., Lewis co., N. Y. Drained by Salmon river on the S., & Deer on the N. Pop. 1850, 412.

OSCH, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc.

OSCHATZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 31 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 5,360. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloth & yarn.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 19 m. W.S.W. Madgeburg, with a station on the railroad to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Bode. Pop. 3,850. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle, & some manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSCHIRI, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 29 m. E.N.E. Sassari, cap. mand., on the Selena. Pop. 1,993.

OSCHITZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 8 m. N.W. Reichenberg. Pop. 950.

OSCODA, county, Mich. Situated toward the N.E. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained centrally by Sable r., & in the N.E. by Thunder bay. Surface undulating; soil a dry sandy loam, very fertile. (*Unorganized.*)

OSELICHA, p. o., Chambers co., Ala.

OSERO, or LOSSINI (*Apsorus*), an isl. of Illyria, circ. Trieste, off the S.W. side of the isl. Cherso. Length 17 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 3,000. Surface rugged & arid. Wine is the principal product. Chief towns, Lossini (or Lussin), Grande, & Piccolo.

OSERO, a marit. town of Illyria, on the W. side of the island Cherso, in the Adriatic, opposite the island Osero, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine cathedral.

OSGATHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la- Zouch. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 346. It has a well-endowed school, & an alms-house for the widows of clergy.

OSGODBY, with KIKKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 474.

OSGOODE, p. t., Carleton co., Can. W. The v. has 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—9 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 asheries, & 200 inhabitants. The Rideau river forms the W. boundary of the town, & it is drained by Petite Nation r. Pop. 1852, 3,050.

OSHAWA, p. v., Whitby, Ontario co., Can. W., 33 N. E. Toronto, a short distance from the lake shore, & has a good harbor. It has 5 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—14 stores, 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a brewery, & 1,250 inhabitants.

OSHANKUTA, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

OSH KOSH, p. v., capital Winnebago co., Wis., 118 N.E. Madison, 965 W. Situated on the left bank of Neenah r., at its entrance into Lake Winnebago. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,400 inhabitants.

OSHTOMA, t., Kalamazoo r., Mich. Surface level, almost entirely prairies. Pop. 1850, 587.

OSILO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. & 6 m. E. Sassari. Pop. 2,000.

OSIMA, a small island of Japan, 40 m. W. Matsmai, on the island Yesso.

OSIMO, *Auximum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., on a hill near the Musone, deleg. & 9 m. S. Ancona. Pop. 13,430. It has a cathedral, & a brisk trade in corn & silk.

OSKALOOSA, p. v., capital Mahaska co., Iowa, 65 S.W. Iowa city. Situated on the dividing ridge betw. Des Moines & Skunk rivers. It contains a court house, jail, 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian Baptist, 1 Friends, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—17 stores, a fulling m., a flouring m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 625 inhabitants.

OSKOL (NOVOI & STAROI), two towns of Russia, gov. Koursk. —I. cap. dist., on the Oskol, an affl. of the Donetz, 92 m. S.E. Koursk.—II. on a hill, 70 m. E. S.E. Koursk.

OSMA, *Oxoma*, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S. W. Soria, on the Ucera. Pop. 617. It has a fine cathedral, & some Roman antiquities.—II. (anc. *Osmaus*), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis, after a N. course of 100 m.

OSMAN, a town of India Punjab, between the Indus & Jhylum rivers. Lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 72° 52′ E.

OSMAN-BAZAR, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 32 m. W. Shumla.

OSMANJIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 54 m. W. N. W. Amasia, on the Kizil Irmak, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, at the foot of a rock on which is a ruined fortress, & unhealthy from its low situation & bad water.

OSMASTON, two pas. of England, co. Derby.—I. 2½ m. S. E. Ashborne. Area, 1,254 ac. Pop. 366.—II. 2½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area, 1,254 ac. Pop. 125.

OSMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. S. S.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,307 ac. Pop. 485.

OSMOTHERLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. E. N. E. North-Allerton. Area, 7,220 ac. Pop. 1,253; do. of town 935.

OSNABRUCK, t., Stormont co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,700.

OSNABURG (Germ. *Osnabrück*), a town of Hanover, cap. landr., on the Hase, an affl. of the Ems, 74 m. W.S.W. Hanover. Pop. 11,751. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 5 gates, & consists of an old & new town. Principal edifices, the old palace, town hall, in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, court-house, cathedral, several Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches, & 2 gymnasia, a Lutheran orphan asylum, numerous hospitals, & a workhouse. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, chicory, soap, paper, & leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen fabrics & cattle, is favored by its position on the high route between Bremen & the Lower Rhine. Pop. of Landr. v. 1852, 261,965.

OSNABURGH, p-t., Stark co., O., 129 N.E. Columbus, 308 W. Surface rolling & hilly, with a growth of oak timber. The v. contains a church, 3 stores, 2 tanneries, 3 distilleries, & 400 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,333; 1850, 2,225.

OSNABURGH ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 54′ 0″ S., lon. 138° 59′ 34″ W. It is 14 m. in length, & well wooded.

OSOLO, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 471.

OSORNO, a volcano, river, lake, & ruined town of Chili, prov. Valdivia. The volcano is near the Patagonian frontier. Elevation 7,550 feet. The river rises in the large lake at its foot, flows N.W., & enters the Pacific 34 m. S. W. Valdivia, having the ruins on its bank.

OSORNO MAYOR, a vill. of Spain, Leon, prov. & 32 m. N. Palencia.

OSPREY, t., Gray co., Can. W. Pop. 486.

OSPRINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. W.S. W. Faversham. Area, 2,798 ac. Pop. 1,111. Here are the ruins of an hospital, founded by Henry III.

OSSA (mod. *Kissovo*), a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, & bounding with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the reputed vale of Tempe.—II. a river of W. Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 m.—III. a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, on the E. side of the isl. Gilolo, with the vill. Ossa on its S. coast.

OSSA, a town of Russia, gov. & 58 m. S.W. Perm, cap. dist., on the Kama, here joined by the Osanka. Pop. about 2,000.

OSSABAW ISLAND & SOUND, Bryan co., Ga. Situated at the mouth of Ogechee r. The island is low & sandy, & 10 ms. long; and the sound is an inlet between this island & Warren island, constituting a broad estuary.

OSSAIA ("the bones"), a frontier vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, 3 m. S. Cortona, & N. the Lake of Perugia (*Thrasymene*). From the number of human remains found here, it is supposed to be the site of the famous battle between the Romans and Carthaginians under Hannibal, B.C. 217.

OSSAWA, p-o., Clinton co., Mich.

OSSETT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 3½ m. W. Wakefield. Pop. 6,266.

OSSI, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 4 m. S.S.E. Sassari. Pop. with comm., 2,297.

OSSIAN, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 244 W. by S. Albany, 334 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile argillaceous loam. Drained by Canaseraga cr. and its branches. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a saw m., a tannery, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 938; 1850, 1,283.

OSSIAN, p. o., Wills co., Ia.

OSSIAN, p. o., Winnishieck co., Iowa.

OSSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.E. Tuxford. Area, 2,265 ac. Pop. 235.

OSSINSING, t., Westchester co., N. Y. Drained by Sleepy Hollow cr. & another small stream entering the Hudson on its west boundary. It was formerly a part of Mount Pleasant t. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 4,939. (*See Sing Sing.*)

OSSIPEE, lake & river, Strafford co., N. H., covers about 7,000 acres, in an oval form, & without islands. Its waters are pure, & are discharged through Ossipee r., passing through several ponds into Saco r., Me.

OSSIPEE, mountains, Strafford co., N. H., extend about 8 ms. toward the E., a little N. of the north part of Winnipiseogee lake, & reaching within 4 ms. of Ossipee lake.

OSSIPEE, p-t., cap. of Carroll co., N. H., 52 N.N.E. Concord, 533 W. Ossipee lake lies partly in its N.E., & Ossipee mountain in its N.W. part. Bear Camp r. passes through it into Ossipee lake. It has several ponds. Incorporated in 1785. The v. is situated on the W. side of Ossipee lake, & contains a court house & several dwellings. Pop. 1850, 2,123.

OSSOLE, a prov. of Sardinia. Pop. 1848, 36,331.

OSSOREE, *Asuri*, a large vill. of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 23 m. W.N.W. Nundydroog. Near it is a noble reservoir, connected with the town by an avenue of trees.

OSSORY, an old principality & a diocese of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, & Queen's & King's cos. Since 1833, the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic see has had its seat at Kilkenny.—*Upper Ossory* was formerly a barony in Queen's co.

OSSUN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 10 m. S. W. Tarbes. Pop. 3,004. Near it a famous battle with the Saracens took place in the 8th century.

OSTASHKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 104 m. W. N.W. Tver, cap. dist., on lake Salig. Pop. 8,990. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are handsome stone structures, & comprise sevl. churches & hospitals, & an extensive bazaar. It has large salt and spirit magazines, malt houses, tanneries, soap works, & ship-building docks.

OSTEND, p. v., Washington co., O., 115 E. by S. Columbus. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., & has 75 inhabitants.

OSTEND, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

OSTENDE, a fortified seaport town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the North Sea, 60 m. N. of the North Foreland (Kent). Lat. 51° 14′ 1″ N., lon. 2° 55′ 5″ E. Pop. 14,506. It is regularly and neatly built, & its houses are painted of different colors. Principal edifices, the citadel, & a good bathing-house, it being a watering-pl. sometimes resorted to by the Belgian court. It has a large inner harbor, which is however not always accessible; some sugar & salt refineries, sailcloth, soap, & other factories, ropewalks, building docks, active cod & herring fisheries, & a large trade in agricultural produce. It has regular steam communication with London & Dover, & is connected with Antwerp by the great Belgian railroad, & with Bruges by the Ostende & Bruges canal.

OSTER, a town of Russia, gov. & 44 m. S.S.W. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna, here joined by the Oster. Pop. 2,000.

OSTERBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 47 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,285.

OSTERBY, a small town of Sweden, læn & 29 m. N.N.E. Upsal. It has forges & smelting houses for the iron from the famous adjacent mine of Dannemora.

OSTERFELD, & OSTERHOFEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 970.—II. Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. E.N.E. Landau. Pop. 592.

OSTERODE, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality Grubenhagen, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 m. S.S.E. Hanover. Pop. 5,197. It is enclosed by walls, & has several churches & hospitals, a gymnasium, & a castle now used as a royal granary for the supply of corn to the miners of the Harz. It has active manufs. of woollen & cotton goods, with others of table linens & long cloths, tobacco, soap, white lead, & metallic & wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries, & tanneries.—II. a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 75 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on lake Drewenz. Pop. 2,610, engaged in woollen weaving.

OSTER-RISOER, a seaport town of Norway, stift & 60 m. N. E. Christiansand, amt. Nedenaes, on a peninsula in the Kattegat. Pop. 1,700. It has an export trade in timber & iron.

OSTERVILLE, p-v., Barnstable t. & co., Mass., 72 S.S.E. Boston, 477 W. Situated on the E. side of Oyster bay, & contains a Baptist and Congregational church & several dwellings.

OSTERWICK, a frontier town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 42 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 3,350.

OSTHAMMER, a small seaport town of Sweden, læn & 65 m. N. Stockholm. Pop. 1,000.

OSTHEIM, several villages of Germany.—I. (*Gross* or *Great*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 5 m. S.W. Aschaffenburg, with 2,100 inhabitants, chiefly empl'd in cattle rearing.—II. (*Klein*, or *Little*), same circ., on the Main, 4 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg.—III. (*O-vor-der-Rhön*), a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality, & 37 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, enclosed with walls, & having a college, hospital, & 2,600 inhabitants.

OSTHOFEN, a market town of the grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.W. Worms. Pop. 2,750.

OSTIA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 m. W.S.W. Rome. Chief edifice a castle founded in the 15th century. The anc. city 1½ m. distant, was, in former times, the chief port of Rome, but was wholly destroyed in the middle ages. From its site many sculptures have been recovered.

OSTIANO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & Mantua, 8 m. N.W. Canneto. Pop. 3,400.

OSTIGLIA, *Hostilia*, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3,000.

OSTRA, or OSTRAWA, a town of Moravia, circ. & 6 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on an isl. formed by the March. Pop. 2,430. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

OSTRAU, or MORAVSKA-OSTRAWA, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Ostrawitza, 30 m. N.E. Weisskirchen. Pop. 1,690, mostly weavers.

OSTRINA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 30 m. E.N.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,700.

OSTRITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Neiss, 10 m. N.E. Zittau. Pop. 1,476, partly empl'd in woollen weaving.

OSTROG (meaning a palisaded fort), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Gorin, 100 m. W. Jitomir. Pop. 6,400, of whom many are Jews. It is divided into an old & a new town, & has an anc. castle.

OSTROGOISK, or OSTRAGASCHESK, a town of Russia, gov. & 59 m. S. Voroniej, cap. dist., on the Sosna. Pop. 4,400. It has large magazines, & extensive horse & cattle fairs.

OSTROGOTHIA (Germ. *Ostergotland*), an old prov. of Sweden, now the læn Linköping.

OSTROK, a remarkable convent of Montenegro, 22 m. N.E. Cattaro, near the borders of Herzegovina. It is built in a spacious cavern, on the side of a cliff, which rises 400 ft. above it, & is the great stronghold & chief powder magazine of the Montenegrins. In 1768 it was defended by 30 men against 30,000 Turks.

OSTROLENKA, a town of Poland, prov. & 86 m. N.E. Plock, on the Narew, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. 1,850. Near it an engagement took place between the Poles & Russians in 1831.

OSTROPOL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 59 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,920.

OSTROV, a town of Russia, gov. & 35 m. S. Pskov, cap. dist. on an island formed by the Velikaja, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1,500. It is en-

closed by walls, & mostly built of wood, but has a palace & cathedral of the 14th century.—II. Poland, prov. & 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, with 2,700 inhabitants, an ancient palace, & some manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSTROVIZZA, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. & 25 m. E.S.E. Zara.—II. or *Ostrovitza*, a market town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Unna, 60 m. W.S.W. Banyaluka.

OSTROVNO, a market town of Russia, gov. & 90 m. N.N.W. Mogbilev, on the S. Dwina. Pop. 2,000, mostly Jews. Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1812.

OSTROWIEC, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Kamienna, 10 m. N. Opatow. Pop. 2,060.

OSTROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 67 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 4,510. It has several Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches, & some manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSTRUMJA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 53 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., on a steep hill, 24 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. 6,000. It is a bishop's see, & has numerous churches & convents. In its vicinity olives & almonds are principal articles of cultivation.

OSUNA, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. E. Sevilla. Pop. 1845, 17,556. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned with a castle; it is surrounded by good public walks, & has 4 hospitals, & 2 sets of barracks; it had formerly a university in considerable repute, & it is important as a military post. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, rush wares, & capers.

OSVEJA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 98 m. N. W. Vitebsk, on the lake Osveja. Pop. 1,899.

OSWALD (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Chester. Area, 6,794 ac. Pop. 8,759.

OSWALD (ST.), a pa. of Engl., county Durham. Area, 11,429 ac. Pop. 10,868.

OSWALDKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3¼ miles S. Helmsley. Area, 3,573 ac. Pop. 428.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Blackbourn. Pop. 7,654, employed in manufs. of cotton.

OSWAYO, p-t., Potter co., Pa. Drained by Oswayo cr. Pop. 1850, 244.

OSWEGATCHIE, r., N. Y., rises in Herkimer co., & pursues a circuitous course, in a N.W. direction, until it enters the St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburg. It is about 120 ms. long.

OSWEGATCHIE, t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 16 W. Canton, 200 N.N.W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil clay loam. Black lake lies partly in this t., & discharges its waters into Oswegatchie r. The St. Lawrence r. bounds it on the N.W. It contains the v. of Ogdensburg. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 iron furnaces, 2 machine shops, a piano fac., a plane fac., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,719; 1850, 7,756.

OSWEGO, r., N. Y., is formed by the junction of Seneca & Oneida rivers. Seneca r. forms a common outlet of Seneca, Cayuga, Crooked, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skaneateles, & Cross lakes. Oneida r. forms the outlet of Oneida lake. After the junction, Oswego r. pursues a N.W. course, 24 ms., until it enters Lake Ontario at Oswego v. The r., for some distance, forms the Oswego canal, the falls being overcome by a succession of locks. It affords extensive water power. At its mouth is the commodious harbor of Oswego, which has been much improved by artificial structures. The light-house at the entrance is in lat. 43° 28′ N., 76° 30′ W., was built in 1837, & shows a fixed light, elevated 59 feet above the surface of the lake, visible for a distance of 12¼ nautical miles.

OSWEGO, county, N. Y. Situated in the N. part of the state, on Lake Ontario. Area, 923 sq. ms. Drained by Oswego r., Salmon r., & numerous small streams, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N.W. Oneida lake lies on its S.E. border. Surface level, or gently undulating; the soil is well adapted to grain & to grazing. The Syracuse & Oswego railroad passes through it. Capitals, Oswego & Pulaski. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,196,493; wheat, 41,739 bush. produced; Indian corn, 396,605; oats, 337,714; wool, 102,968 pounds;—45 flouring and grist m., 135 saw m., 6 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 27 tanneries, 151 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 2 daily & 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $2,092,495; value of manufactured articles, $5,755,355; 72 churches; 13 acad., 1,078 pupils; 361 schools, 14,711 scholars; 167 libraries, 30,965 vols. Pop. 1840, 43,619; 1850, 62,198.

OSWEGO, city, port of entry, & semi-capital of Oswego co., N. Y. It lies on both sides of Oswego r., at its entrance into Lake Ontario, & at the N. termination of the Syracuse & Oswego r. r., & of the Oswego canal, in the towns of Oswego & Scriba, 160 W.N.W. Albany, 373 W. It is regularly & handsomely laid out with streets 100 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The portions on each side of the river are connected by a bridge, 700 ft. long, which cost $6,000. It has a court house, a custom house, city hall, market house, 3 banks with an aggregate capital of $359,481, an insurance company, an incorporated academy, & a flourishing female seminary; 12 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Evangelical, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist. The harbor, one of the best on the lakes, is formed by a pier, or mole, built by the U. S. government. This pier is 1,215 feet in length, with an entrance 250 feet wide. On the end of the W. pier is a light-house, & there is another on the hill, on the E. side of the r., near the fort. The water within the pier has a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, & the harbor is spacious & safe. There are owned at this place several steamboats & 70 schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons; canal boats, 17,600 tons. The canal boats are generally built in a very substantial manner, with decks, capable of being towed through the lake. A considerable portion of the trade between New York & the west passes through Oswego & the Welland canal, in Canada, around the Falls of Niagara. The salt from Salina, destined to the west, mostly passes this way. The tonnage of Oswego in 1853 was 32,213 tons. Oswego possesses great manufacturing facilities. A feeder dam, 7¼ feet high, three-fourths of a mile above the village, furnishes an abundance of surplus water, which is taken from the canal, with a fall of 19 feet, on the E. side of the r. A canal has also been constructed on the W. side, 62 feet wide & 7 feet deep, at a cost of $75,000, which has a fall at the village of 19 feet. Various manufacturing estabs. now exist, & many more might be accommodated. The city contains 95 mercantile stores, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., 16 flouring m., with 83 run of stones, & capable of making 7,575 barrels of flour per day, 2 grist m., 4 grain elevators, 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, a last fac., a starch fac., & 4 printing offices issuing 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 12,205; 1854, 15,000. Daily lines of steamboats, for the conveyance of passengers, ply betw. Oswego & Lewiston, Sacketts Harbor, & Ogdensburgh, & Kingston, Canada, stopping at the intermediate places. On the E. side of the r., near the lake, a tract of land has been ceded to the United States, on which is situated Fort Oswego, for the defence of the harbor, which occupies the site of an old fort of the same name, celebrated in the colonial wars, & which was given up by the British treaty of 1794. The town, with the fort, fell into the hands of the British during the late war; but they were expelled from it, 12 hours afterward, with loss.

The surface of Oswego t. is mostly level; soil sandy loam, of medium quality. Watered by Oswego r. Drained by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Pop. (exclusive of the city) 2,445.

OSWEGO, p-v., Kosciusko co., Ia., 133 N. Indianapolis, 603 W. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and 137 inhabitants.

OSWEGO, p-v., Kendall co., Ill., 171 N.N.E. Springfield, 760 W. Situated on the left bank of Fox r., & contains 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the v. 1,539.

OSWEGO FALLS, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

OSWEGO VILLAGE, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

OSWESTRY, a municipal bor., market town, & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Chester r. r., 20¼ m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 15,703 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,796; do. of the t. 4,817. The town, formerly enclosed by walls, has a venerable & picturesque church, an ancient grammar school, a national school, several considerable charities, a town hall, prison, theatre, some remains of a strong castle erected in the reign of Stephen on the site of an earlier structure, & small manufs. of flannel. Market Wed. Is a polling place for N. division of co. Its name is

derived from that of Oswald, the christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642.

OSWICHEE, p. o., Russell co., Ala.

OSWIECIN, Austrian Poland. [Arschwitz.]

OSYTH-ST.-CHICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 11 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area, 9,671 ac. Pop. 1,696.

OTAGO, a colonial settlement of New Zealand, on Otago Bay, S.E. side of Middle Isle, or New Munster, 320 m. S.W. Port Nicholson, established 1848, and composed chiefly of Scotchmen. The soil of the plains is very fertile. The pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops can be raised. Dunedin, the town, is rapidly on the increase; during the years 1848–9, 32 vessels, aggregate burden 1,739 tons, entered, & 39 vessels, aggregate burden 5,310 tons, left Port Chalmers. [New Zealand.]

OTAHA, one of the Society Isls., Pacific Ocean, N. of Ulietea.

OTAHEITE, largest of Society Isls. [Tahiti.]

OTAKI, a market town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dneister, 3 miles S. Mohilev. Pop. 1,570.

OTAVALO, a town of Columbia, Ecuador, 40 m. N. N.E. Quito, & reported to be populous & flourishing, & to have manufs. of cotton & woollen stuffs.

OTEGO, cr., N. Y., rises in Burlington, Otsego co., & empties into the E. branch of Susquehanna r. It affords good water power.

OTEGO, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 22 S.W. Cooperstown, 86 W. Albany, 340 W. Surface partly hilly, with extensive flats along the Susquehanna r.; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Otsdawa cr. & Susquehanna r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, a tannery, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,919; 1850, 1,792.

OTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3¼ m. N. Sevenoaks. Area, 2,852 ac. Pop. 837.

OTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area, 947 ac. Pop. 357.

OTHERY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N. W. Langport. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 704.

OTHRYS (MOUNT), a mntn. chain forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 39° N., & between lon. 21½° & 23° E., & connected W.ward with the Pindus chain. Height varies from 4,500 to 5,700 feet, and it consists mostly of limestone with much iron ore intermixed.

OTIS, p-t., Hancock co., Me. It contains several large ponds, the outlets of which flow into Bluehill bay, & one which discharges its waters into Penobscot r. Pop. 1840, 88; 1850, 124.

OTIS, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 15 S.E. Lenox, 119 W. Boston, 368 W. Surface uneven & broken, and difficult of tillage; the soil is well adapted to grazing. Drained by head branches of Farmington & Westfield rivers. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, an iron works, manufacturing bar iron, & employing 75 persons, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,177; 1850, 1,224.

OTISCO, lake, N. Y., lies in the W. part of Onondaga co., is 5 miles long & 2 wide, & discharges its waters by Nine Mile cr. into Onondaga lake. The outlet affords water power.

OTISCO, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 15 S. Syracuse, 138 W. by N. Albany, 335 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Otisco lake lies on its W. border. Drained by Nine Mile cr., the outlet of the lake. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,906; 1850, 1,804.

OTISCO, p-t., Ionia co., Mich., 46 N.W. Lansing. Drained by Flat cr. Pop. 1840, 212; 1850, 1,018.

OTISFIELD, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 71 S.S.W. Augusta, 578 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Crooked r., which flows into Sebago pond or lake. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,307; 1850, 1,171.

OTISVILLE, p-o., Mount Hope t., Orange co., N.Y., 110 S.S.W. Albany, 275 W.

OTLEY, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 9¾ m. N.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 22,799 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,385; do. of the t. 4,522. The town is beautifully situated in the vale of the Wharfe, here crossed by a bridge; it is well built, has a spacious church, a small grammar school, a mechanics' institute, & in the parish are several woollen & worsted mills. Market, Friday.

OTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. Woodbridge. Area, 2,157 ac. Pop. 616.

OTONABEE, p. t. (p. o. called Keene), Peterboro' co., Can. W. Drained by the Otonabee riv. entering Rice lake, which bounds it on the S. Pop. 1852, 3,872.

OTOQOE, a small isl. of S. America, in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean.

OTRANTO, *Hydruntum*, a seaport town of Naples, cap. prov., on the Str. of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta (Albania), 23 m. S.E. Lecce. Pop. 4,500. Its castle, the citadel of the town, is rendered famous by the romance of Horace Walpole, & it has an ancient cathedral, an archbishop's palace, & some Roman antiquities. In 1480, it was sacked by the Turks. Under Napoleon, it gave the title of Duke to Fouché.—The prov. *Otranto*, of which Lecce is the capital, comprises the "heel of the Italian boot," with an area of 2,883 sq. m.; pop. 1851, 409,000, & the cities Taranto, Brindisi, Gallipoli, &c.—*Cape Otranto*, lat. 40° 8′ N., lon. 18° 29′ E., is on the *Strait of Otranto*, a channel 44 m. across, & which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean sea.

OTRAR, a town of independ. Turkestan, khanat Khokan, on the Sihon, 93 m. N.W. Tunkat.

OTRICOLI, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontiff. Sta., deleg. & 25 m. S.S.W. Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Pop. 800. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Ocriculum*, the first Umbrian city which voluntarily submitted to Rome. In its vicinity, Dec. 1798, the French, under Macdonald, completely routed a Neapolitan army under Mack.

OTSDAWA, p-v., Otego t., Otsego co., N. Y., 86 W. Albany, 344 W. It has a store, a tannery, a fulling m., 2 saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

OTSEGO, lake, N. Y., situated in the N. part of Otsego co., & is 9 miles long, & from 1 to 2 broad. The water is clear, & it is stored with a variety of excellent fish. Its outlet is the source of Susquehanna r.; & at its departure from the lake is the vill. of Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, county, N. Y. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 892 sq. ms. The surface is elevated, hilly, & in some parts mountainous, with fertile valleys. The soil is various, but generally productive. It contains Otsego & Canaderaga or Schuyler's lakes, both flowing into the Susquehanna river. Drained by Susquehanna r., & Cherry Valley, Butternut, & Otego creeks. Unadilla r. bounds it on the W. In Burlington, the stones scattered over the surface consist extensively of marine petrifactions. Capital, Cooperstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,148,130; wheat, 76,652 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 290,608; oats, 921,989; wool, 325,598;—24 flouring & grist m., 210 saw m., 12 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac., 8 cotton fac.; 26 tanneries, 99 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $676,285; value of manufactured articles, $1,110,014;—113 churches; 1 college, 66 pupils; 9 acad., 340 pupils; 326 sch., 14,515 scholars; 314 libraries, 45,407 vols. Pop. 1840, 49,628; 1850, 48,638.

OTSEGO, t., Otsego co., N. Y., 66 W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil clay & gravelly & sandy loam. Otsego lake lies on the E. border, & Canaderaga lake on the N.W. The outlet of the latter is Oak creek, which affords good water power. It has 2 cotton fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, 6 grist m., 10 saw m., 2 academies, 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,120; 1850, 3,901.

OTSEGO, p-o., Muskingum co., O., 73 E. Columbus, 337 W.

OTSEGO, p-t., Allegan co., Mich., 149 W. by N. Detroit, 614 W. The v. is situated on Kalamazoo r., which has a fall of 8 feet, & affords good water power, & contains several stores & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 480; 1850, 818.

OTSEGO, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 541.

OTSEGO, p-o., Lake co., Ill., 250 N.N.E. Springfield, 756 W.

OTSEGO, p. t., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 412.

OTSEGO, p. o., Ray co., Mo.

OTSELIC, cr., N. Y., rises in Madison co., and flowing through parts of Chenango, Cortland, and Broome counties, enters Toughnioga r. It affords good water power.

OTSELIC, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 15 N.W. Norwich, 86 W. by S. Albany, 344 W. Surface hilly, & somewhat broken; soil clay loam, and heavily timbered. Drained by Otselic cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 cape fac., a grist m., 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,621; 1850, 1,800.

OTSHAKOV, or OCZAKOW (Lat. *Axiacum*), a seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper, 40 m. E.N.E. Odessa. Pop. 3,420. Until 1788, it belonged to Turkey, and was strongly fortified. It has still a citadel, & is a quarantine station, but its trade has greatly diminished since the foundation of Odessa.

OTSQUAGA, p. o., Montgomery co., N. Y.

OTSQUAGA, cr., N. Y., rises in the S. part of Herkimer co., & enters the Mohawk r. in Montgomery county.

OTTAJANO, *Octavianum*, a town of Naples, dist. Castellamare, at the N.E. foot of Mount Vesuvius, 12 m. E. Naples, cap. cant. Pop. 14,000.

OTTAKRING, or OTTOKRIN, a vill. of Lower Austria, with numerous public gardens, 3 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 3,690.

OTTAWA, t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Blanchard's fork of Auglaize river. Pop. 1840, 690; 1850, 1,166.

OTTAWA, t., Ottawa co., Mich. Drained by Grand r. Pop. 1850, 430.

OTTAWA, p-v., capital of La Salle co., Ill., 133 N.N.E. Springfield, 778 W. Situated on both sides of Illinois r., at the junction of Fox r. The river here is deep, & there is a convenient steamboat landing; but the rapids for the distance of 8 or 9 miles below require high water for the approach of steamboats. It was founded in 1830, & contains a court house, 10 stores, a bank, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 650 inhabs. It possesses an extensive water power.

OTTAWA, p. o., Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 793.

OTTAWA, or GRAND RIVER, a considerable r. of Canada, rises in lat. 48° 30′ N., lon. 80° W., flows E.S.E.ward, dividing Upper & Lower Canada, & enters St. Lawrence r., passing through the Lake of the Mountains, about 20 m. W. Montreal, after a total course of at least 600 m. It traverses several small lakes, & is connected with L. Ontario by the Rideau canal. The navigation has been much improved of late years; slides & dams have been constructed at various places to facilitate the passage of lumber down the river; & obstructions removed. Its principal tributaries on the right bank are the Mississippi, Rideau, Petite Nation, & Madawaska; on the lt. bank, Riviere du Moine, & aux Lievre. The lumber trade on this r. is immense. (*See Big Town.*)

OTTAWA, county, Can. E. Situated in the N.W. part of the province. Area, 35,100 sq. ms. Drained by the Gatineau, Lievre, & Petite Nation rivers, all entering the Ottawa on the S. Surface rocky & rough, heavily timbered; soil generally fertile. Capital, Aylmer. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 14,913; sheep, 13,083; swine, 7,486; horses, 3,731; —wheat, 54,037 bush. produced; rye, 5,031; Indian corn, 16,344; buckwheat, 4,208; barley, 2,752; oats, 195,520; potatoes, 198,000; peas, 24,510; tobacco, 1,173 pounds; wool, 30,169;—16 grist m., 22 saw m., 4 tanneries, 1 carding & fulling m., 1 woollen fac., 1 axe fac., 43 asheries. Pop. 13,038.

OTTAWA CITY, p. v., Ottawa co., O.

OTTAWA LAKE, p. o., Monroe co., Mich.

OTTENHEIM, two mkt. towns of Germany—I. Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Linz, with 1,250 inhabitants, a fine castle, & some alum mines.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N. W. Lahr, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,340.

OTTENSEN, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 2 m. W. Altona, with 1,500 inhabitants, & many summer residences of Altona & Hamburg merchants. In its churchyard are the tombs of the poet Klopstock, & of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, who died here after the battle of Jena.

OTTENSTEIN, two market towns of Germany.—I. duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 5 m. S.W. Rodenwerder. Pop. 1,200, partly engaged in linen weaving.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 30 m. W.N. W. Münster. Pop. 940.

OTTER, Peaks of, Va., are the summits of the Blue Ridge, & the highest land in the state. The N. peak is 4,200 feet above the plain, & 5,307 above the level of the sea. They are situated between Bedford & Botetourt counties, 10 W. by N. Lynchburg. The most S. or conical peak is much visited by tourists, for the exceedingly picturesque views from its summit.

OTTER, a r. of England, rises in the E. part of co. Devon, flows S.S.W. past Ottery St. Mary, & enters the Engl. channel near Otterton. Total length 24 m. —II. a r. of Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine near Neuportzheim.

OTTERBACH, two contig. vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Otter, S. Landau. United population 2,176.

OTTERBERG, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., 33 m. N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,500. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & Calvinist churches, manufactures of woollen cloth & leather, & trade in cattle.

OTTERBOURNE, a pa. of England, county Hants, 4¼ miles S.S.W. Winchester. Area, 1,598 ac. Pop. 596.

OTTER BRIDGE, p-o., Bedford co., Pa., 134 W. Harrisburg, 209 W.

OTTER BRIDGE, p. o., Bedford co., Va.

OTTERBURN, a township of England, county Northumberland, pa. Elsdon, 20 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Pop. 412. Otterburn Tower is an interesting ancient mansion. About ½ m. from the vill. is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase in 1388.

OTTER, cr., Vt., the longest stream which runs wholly in the state, rises in the S.E. part of Rutland co., flows in a general course of N. by W. until it enters Lake Champlain. It is 90 miles in length, & is navigable for the largest lake vessels 6 m. to Vergennes. From Middlebury to Pittsford, 25 miles, it is boatable. It has falls at Middlebury, Weybridge, & Vergennes, affording extensive water power.

OTTER CREEK, p. o., Addison co., Vt.

OTTER CREEK, t., Ripley county, Ia. Pop. 185[illegible] 741.

OTTER CREEK, p-t., Vigo co., Ia., 81 W. by S. Indianapolis, 653 W. Pop. 1850, 789.

OTTER CREEK, p-o., Jersey co., Ill., 80 S.W. Springfield, 830 W.

OTTER CREEK, p. t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 242.

OTTER CREEK, p. o., Jackson co., Mich.

OTTER DALE, p. o., Chesterfield co., Va.

OTTERDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 12 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,434 ac. Pop. 181. Otterden place is a brick structure, said to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII.

OTTERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6¾ m. S. Taunton. Area, 2,387 ac. Pop. 461.

OTTERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6½ m. N. N.E. Camelford. Area, 3,262 ac. Pop. 198.

OTTERHAMPTON, a pa. of England, county Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,117 ac. Pop. 210.

OTTERINGTON, two pas. of England, co. York N. Riding.—I. (*North*), 3 m. S. Northallerton. Area 3,625 ac. Pop. 667.—II. (*South*), a pa., same co. and Riding, 4¼ m. S.E. Northallerton. Area, 1,414 ac. Pop. 412.

OTTERNDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. & 28 m. N.W. Stade, cap. dist. Pop. 1,864.

OTTERSBERG, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, 15 m. E.N.E. Bremen. Pop. 1,056.

OTTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. W. S.W. Sidmouth. Area, 3,479 ac. Pop. 1,231.

OTTER VILLAGE, p-v., Ripley co., Ia., 67 S.E. Indianapolis.

OTTERVILLE, p. o., Orange co., N. Y.

OTTERVILLE, p. o., Cooper co., Mo.

OTTERVILLE, p. v., Norwich t., Oxford co., Can. W., 100 W. Toronto. It has an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

OTTERY (ST. MARY), a market town, hundred, & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Otter, 12 m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 9,942 ac. Pop. 4,421; do. of the t. 2,534. The town, irregularly built, has a fine anc. church, a small grammar school, founded by Henry VIII.; &, among other antiquities, remains of the mansion of Sir W. Raleigh. Manufs. of silk & of ropes, partly employ the population. Market on Tuesday. It is the birth-place of the poet Coleridge.

OTTIGLIO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria,

province & 9 miles S.W. Casale, cap. mand. Pop. 1,757.

OTTMACHAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 37 miles W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 2,740.

OTTO, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 10 N.W. Ellicottville, 306 W. by S. Albany, 348 W. Surface elevated & broken; soil gravelly & clay loam. Cattaraugus cr. bounds it on the N., by which, and its tributaries, it is drained. The v. contains a Universalist church & about 100 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,183; 1850, 2,267.

OTTO, p. o., Fulton co., Ill.

OTTOBEUREN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., 40 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,430.

OTTOBINE, p. o., Rockingham co., Va.

OTTOBINE, p-o., Rockbridge co., Va., 144 W. Richmond, 144 W.

OTTOKEE, p. o., Fulton co., O.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. [TURKEY.]

OTTOWA, county, O. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, bounded by Lake Erie on the N. Area, 350 sq. ms. Drained by Portage & Toussaint rivers. Sandusky bay lies on its S.E. border. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Port Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,619; wheat, 23,288 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 55,584; oats, 12,968; wool, 19,326 pounds;—a grist m., 5 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $28,200; value of manufac. articles, $42,-175;—5 churches; 26 schools, 1,296 scholars; 1 library, 95 vols. Pop. 1840, 2,248; 1850, 3,308.

OTTOWA, county, Mich. Situated in the W. part of the state, & has Lake Michigan on its W. border. Area, 830 sq. m. The surface is rolling, with sand bluffs on the lake shore; soil fertile. Drained by Grand river & its tributaries, Black & Maskegon rivs. Capital, Grand Haven. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $32,071; wheat, 3,814 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 23,995; oats, 5,169; wool, 1,164;—2 grist m., 35 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $150,300; value of manufactured articles, $326,350;—4 churches; 21 sch., 515 scholars; 6 libraries, 695 vols. Pop. 1840, 208; 1850, 5,587.

OTTOWA, p-t., Ottowa co., O., 132 N. Columbus, 450 W. Pop. 1850, 430.

OTTRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 15 m. E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 4,320 ac. Pop. 663.

OTTSVILLE, p-v., Nockamixon t., Bucks co., Pa., 112 E. Harrisburg, 174 W. It contains a store and 6 or 8 dwellings.

OTTUMWA, p. v., capital Wapello co., Iowa, 66 S. W. Iowa City. Situated on the left bank of Des Moines river, & has a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

OTTWEILER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 33 m. S.E. Treves, cap. circ. Pop. 2,260.

OTUMBA, a vill. of the state & 35 m. N.E. Mexico. It was formerly a place of much importance, & said to have had a population of 50,000, but it is now almost entirely in ruins.

OTWAY (CAPE), a headland of S. Australia, 70 m. S.W. Port-Phillip, on which is a light-house.—(*Port*), a good harbor of W. Patagonia, lat. 46° 49′ 5″ S., lon. 75° 18′ 2″ W.—*Otway water* is a considerable inland sea of Tierra del Fuego.

OUACHITA CITY, p. v., Union pa., La., 175 N. Baton Rouge, near Bayou D'Arbonne, & has an Episcopal church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

OUAINE, or OUANNE, a river & market town of France, dep. Yonne. The river, after a W. course of 45 m., joins the Loing near Montargis, dep. Loiret. The town is at its source, 12 m. S.S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,233.

OUALAN, an island in the Pacific O., Carolines. Mont Crozet, 2,156 feet in height, is in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 163° 30′ E. Length about 10 m., by 7 in breadth. Estimated population under 1,000.

OUBSA-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, Khalkas territory, lat. 49° 30′ N., lon. 92° E. Length 75 m., breadth 25 m. It receives many small rivers, and yields large sturgeons.

OUCHE, *Osca*, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. & S.E. past Dijon, & joins the Saône near St. Jean de Losne. Length 50 m. The canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

OUCHI, YUN-PIN, or FOU-HOA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist, 230 miles N.E. Kashgar. It has an imperial mint, was formerly very populous & flourishing.

OUCHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Dniester, 23 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 2,000.

OUCHY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. Lausanne, of which it is the port.

OUCQUES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep, Loir-et-Cher, 16 m. N. Blois. Pop. 1,362.

OUDABAD, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. & 38 m. S.E. Nakhchevan. Pop. 6,000 (?).

OUDANULLA, a small town of Bait. India, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, a little S. Rajmahal, & where Cossim Ali Khan erected extensive military works, forced by the British in 1764.

OUDE (Hind. *Ayodhya*), a prov. & kingdom of Hindostan, subsid. to the British, between lat. 25° 30′ and 29° N., & lon. 80° & 82° 30′ E., having N. Napaul, & elsewhere enclosed by the Bengal territory. Estimated area, 24,000 sq. m., & pop. 5,000,000, a superior race in Hindostan, tall & robust, with considerable mental energy. Surface a wide & fertile plain, yielding wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, opium, & others of the richest crops in India. Principal rivers, the Goggra, Goomty, & Sye, all affls. of the Ganges, which forms its S. frontier. Total revenue estimated at nearly 2,000,000*l.* annually. Subsidy to the Anglo-Indian army, 10,000 men. Chief cities, Lucknow, the cap., Oude, & Sultanpoor. Oude has been subsidiary to the British since 1765.—*Oude*, formerly cap. above state, extends for some distance along the S. bank of the Goggra, here crossed by an English iron bridge, 77 m. E. Lucknow. It is large, & greatly venerated by Hindoos, but much of it is in ruins, & all its chief edifices are Mohammedan.

OUDENARDE, a town, Belgium. [AUDENARDE.]

OUDENBOSCH, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W. Breda. Pop. 2,640.

OUDERKERKE, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. in S. Holland, 6 m. E. Rotterdam, with 1,440 inhabs.—II. pa. Ouderamstel, N. Holland, 3 m. S. Amsterdam, with a Jewish cemetery.

OUDEWATER, a town of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Yssel, 18 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,000. Arminius (Hermensen) was born here in 1560.

OUDGHIR, *Udayaghiri*, a vill. & port of India, Deccan, dom. Hyderabad, 43 m. N.N.W. Beeder.

OUDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on rt. b. of the Loire, 14 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,600.—II. a river, rising in dep. Mayenne, & flowing S. to join the Mayenne, 10 m. below Segré. Length 40 miles.

OUDSHOORN, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,691.

OUEN (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 2,458.

OUEN (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*de la Royarié*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. N.W. Fougerès. Pop. 2,076.—II. (*des Toits*), dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 1,750.—III. (*l'Aumone*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 2 m. S. Pontoise. Pop. 1,500. Near it is the ruined abbey of Maubuisson.—IV. (*Sur Seine*), 4 m. N. Paris, on rt. b. of the Seine, with a château, where Louis XVIII. signed the "declaration of St. Ouen," 2d May, 1814.

OUESSANT ISLAND, France. [USHANT.]

OUFA, a river & town of Russia. [UFA.]

OUGHTER (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Area, 3,335 ac. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

OUGHTERARD, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. Pop. 718. In the vicinity are good marble quarries of large extent.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Kildare, 5 m. N.E. Naas. Area, 2,920 ac. Pop. 460.

OUGHTERSIDE & ALLERBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland. Pop. 662.

OUGLITCH, a town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. W.S.W Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 8,000. It was

formerly much more important; it still has fortifications, 30 churches, & several schools.

OUKESIMA, an isl., Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 106° 20′ E., & 25 m. in circuit.

OU-KIANG, a considerable riv. of China, prov. Kwi choo & Se-tchuen, joins the Yank-tze-kiang, after a N. course of 500 miles.

OULAN-KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, near the Chinese frontier, 120 m. N.N.W. Peking.—*Ou-lan-Obo* is a mntn., Mongolia, Khalkas country, which rises out of a plain 200 m. S.E. Ourga.

OULEANT, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

OULIASSOUTAI, a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Ouliassoutai river, near lat. 47° 35′ N., lon. 96° E. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general, & the place of a Tartar garrison.

OULLINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, with a station on the Lyon & St. Etienne r. r., 3¼ m. S. Lyon, with 2,020 inhabs., engaged in the manuf. of muslin goods & glass.

OULTON, two pas. of Engl. I. co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Aylsham. Area, 1,849 ac. Pop. 384.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,997 ac. Pop. 742.—III. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Its beautiful church is a cathedral in miniature. Dr. R. Bentley was born here in 1661. Pop. 1,771.

OULX, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 12 m. S.W. Susa, cap. mand., on the Dora, near its source in the Alps. Pop. 1,392. Vineyards and orchards are numerous in its vicinity.

OUMAN, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. & 110 m. S.S.W. Kiev, on river Ouman. Pop. 6,800.

OUMNAK, & OUNALASKA, two of the Fox isls., N. Pacific Ocean. [OOMNAK and OONALASKA.]

OUND, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Poonah, with a handsome Hindoo temple.

OUNDLE, a mnkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Nen, here crossed by two good bridges, 16 m. W.S.W. Peterborough, and with a station on a branch of the London and North Western Railroad. Area of pa. 5,300 ac. Pop. 3,108; do. of the t. 2,689. The town, nearly environed by the Nen, is very neatly built; has a fine spacious church, in the early Engl. style; 2 anc. grammar schools, & poor's hospitals, yielding, with other charities, about 900*l.* per ann.; a union workhouse, branch bank, & good mkt. houses.

OURAL MOUNTAINS and RIVER. [URAL.]

OURALSK, two towns of Russia. [URALSK.]

OURCE, a river of France, deps. H. Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 m., joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

OURCQ, a river of France, rises in the dep. Aisne, and after a S.W. course of 30 m., joins the Marne near Lizy.—The *canal d'Ourcq*, which supplies Paris with water, branches from the Ourcq at Senlis, and terminates in the basin de la Villette, N.E. of Paris. Total length, 58¼ m.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. comarca, on a hill, 15 m. S.E. Leiria.. Pop. 3,720. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.—II. a small town of Brazil, prov. Para, 55 m. E. Belem.

OURGA, or OORGA, a city of Mongolia, cap. the Khalkas country, on the Tula, a tributary of the Orkhon, and on the grand route from Kiachta to Peking, 160 m. S.S.E. Kiachta. Pop. many years ago estimated at 7,000, of whom a fifth are priests. It has a large open space, surrounded with temples. Merchants' quarters are larger than that at Kiachta, but its buildings are mostly of wood, and many of its inhabitants dwell in tents. It is shut in on the S. by the lofty mountain Khan-oola, which tends to render its climate cold and damp. Even kitchen vegetables are reported to be brought to it from Kiachta. It has a college of Mongolian priests, and is the seat of the *koutouktou*, or deified lama of the Mongols.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, on a height, 30 m. S.W. Beja. Pop. 2,300. In the plain of Ourique, on its N. side, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139.

OUROE, an island of Denmark, in the Iise-fiord, an inlet of Seeland, 29 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m.

OURO PRETO (formerly *Villa Rica*), a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Minas Geraes. It is situated on several hills, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, 200 m. N.N. W. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 8,000. It is the residence of the governor of the prov., and seat of the prov. assembly, & has several churches, a governor's palace, mint, and theatre, a college, or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy & anatomy, a public library & botanic garden, & an agricultural normal school, founded in 1840. It is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with Rio de Janeiro. It was founded in 1699, & called Villa Rica from the rich gold mines in its vicinity; it was erected into a city in 1822, when its original name, Ouro Preto, was restored. Its gold mines, though nearly exhausted, are still worked by English companies; before their decline it had 30,000 inhabitants.

OURTHE, a river of Belgium, provs. Luxemburg & Liege, joins the Maese at Liege, after a N. course of 80 m. for the last 55 of which it is navigable. Affls. the Ourt and Ambleve.

OURVILLE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 10 m. N.W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,290.

OURYS, p. o., Hamilton co., O.

OUSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Area, 6,000 ac. Pop. 295.

OUSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Newmarket. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 384.

OUSE, several rivers of Engl.—I. co. York, is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, near Boroughbridge, in the N.W. part of the co., flows tortuously S.E. past York, Selby, & Goole, and about 8 m. E. the latter town, unites with the Trent to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course about 60 m., for the last 45 of which, or to York, it is navigable for large vessels: and for barges as far as Linton. Principal affls., the Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and Derwent from the N.—II. (*Great*), rises near Brackley, and flows very tortuously through the cos. Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 m., for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Below St. Ives it has been diverted from its old course past Ely by the New Bedford canal, a straight cut 20 m. in length. Chief affls., the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S.—III. *Little Ouse*, or Brandon river, joins it from Suffolk at the junction of the Stoke, New Bedford canal, and the Wisbeach canal, which connects it with the Nen.—IV. a small river, co. Sussex, enters the Engl. Channel near Seaford.

OUSE, or GRAND RIVER, Can. W., rises in Wellington co., & has a tortuous S.E. course: its basin lying E. that of the Thames, & enters Lake Erie at Sherbrooke. Total course at least 130 m., for the last 30 of which it is navigable. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland canal, which commences at its mouth.

OUSEBURN, two pas. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Great*), 4¼ m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 629.—II. (*Little*), 5 m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area, 4,066 ac. Pop. 566.

OUSSOUR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Salem, on the Mysore frontier, 20 m. N.W. Rycotta.

OUST, a river of France, deps. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a S.E. course of 70 m. In most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between Nantes and Brest.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Ariege, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,621.

OUSTIOUJNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 195 m. E. Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. 3,000.

OUSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,460 ac. Pop. 178.

OUST SYSOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 380 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Sysole. Pop. 3,500.

OUTAGAMIE, co., Wis. Situated centrally toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 648 sq. ms. Drained by Neenah, Wolf & Duck rivers. Surface mostly hilly; soil very fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Appleton.

OU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 130 m. W.N.W. Canton.

OUTEIRO, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 7 m. S.E. Braganza, with a strong Moorish castle, and 1,600 inhabitants.

OUTERBY, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6¼ m. N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 555.

OUTLET, p. o., Lake co., Ia.

OUTRAGH, or OUTRATH, three pas. of Irel.—I.

Connaught, co. Leitrim, including the town of Balinamore. Area, 21,690 ac. Pop. 9,255.—II. Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.N.E. Cahir. Area, 1,548 ac. Pop. 554.—III. Leinster, co. & 2 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 599.

OUTREFURENS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, ¼ m. E. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,339, employed in refining steel, manufacturing window-glass, & raising coal.

OUTWELL, a pa., Engl., cos. Cambridge & Norfolk, 5 m. S. E. Wisbeach. Area, 3,018 ac. Pop. 1,448.

OUZOUER, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal *O. le Marché*, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,246.

OVADA, a market town of Piedmont, div. & 20 m. S. Alessandria, cap. mand., of the Orbe. Pop. of comm. 6,177. It was formerly fortified.

OVAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Ovar, at the head of its estuary, 15 m. N. Aveiro. Pop. 5,000. It has a considerable fishery.

OVARI (BAY OF), an inlet on the S. side of the island Niphon, Japan. Length 25 m., greatest breadth 20 m. Nagoya, the principal town on its shores, is the cap. prov. Ovari.

OVELGOENNE, a circle of Oldenburg. Pop. 1852, 29,748.

OVENDEN, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1¼ m. N.W. Halifax. Pop. 12,738, partly employed in manufs. of woollens.

OVENS RIVER, S.E. Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lat. 34° 48′ S., lon. 146° 15′ E., where it is of less size than the Hume river, but of equal velocity.

OVER, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. E. Chester. Area, 7,469 ac. Pop. 2,926; do. of township, 3,167.

OVER, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9¼ m. N.W. Cambridge. Area, 3,700 ac. Pop. 1,256.

OVERALLS, p. o., Warren co., Va.

OVERBURY, a pa. of Eng., co. Gloster, 5¼ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 3,820 ac. Pop. 956.

OVERFIELD, p. o., Barbour co., Va.

OVERFLAKKEE, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, between two arms of the Rhine (or Maas), the Haring-vliet and Flakkee, at their entrance into the N. Sea. Length 25 m., breadth 7 m.

OVERMAN'S FERRY, p. o., Muscatine co., Iowa.

OVERSCHIE, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,440.

OVERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co., & 5 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 226.

OVERSTOWEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. 7½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 3,560 ac. Pop. 568.

OVERSTRAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Cromer. Area, 598 ac. Pop. 260.

OVERTON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 530 sq. ms. Drained by Obies r. & its branches, & by Roaring cr. Surface undulating; soil fertile, especially along the streams. Capital, Monroe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $349,360; Indian corn, 622,485 bushels produced; oats, 63,824; sweet potatoes, 36,791; tobacco, 63,752 lbs.; —15 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp. Capital emp. in manuf. $5,350; value of manufactured articles, $11,600;—28 churches; 41 schools, 1,723 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,279; 1850, 11,211.

OVERTON, v., Claiborne parish, La., 406 N.W. New Orleans, 1,276 W. Situated on the E. side of Dorcheat bayou. It contains 75 inhabitants.

OVERTON, several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Hants, 3¼ m. E.N.E Whitchurch. Area, 6,572 ac. Pop. 1,550.—II. co. and 5 m. N. W. York, N. Riding. Area, 5,163 ac. Pop. 699.—III. co. Wilts, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Area, 8,030 ac. Pop. 1,025.—IV. N. Wales, co. Flint, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Ellesmere. Pop. 1,662.

OVERTON, a bor. and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 15 m. S. Chester. Area, 4,398 ac. Pop. 1,479. It is pretty well built on a rising ground, and has a venerable church, surrounded by yew trees of great size. The bor. unites with Flint, &c., in sending one member to House of Commons. It is also a polling place for the county.

OVERYSSEL, a prov. of the Netherlands, E. the Zuyder Zee, and enclosed landward by the provs. Gelderland, W. Friesland, Drenthe, and Hanover and Rhenish Prussia. Area, 1,286 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 224,-778. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands, but along the Yssel is some fertile soil, producing rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle rearing, and digging turf, are the principal branches of industry. Manufs. of linen and cotton twist and fabrics, wicker wares, mats, and iron goods are carried on, but the exports consist mainly in rural produce. It is divided into the 6 dists. of Almelo, Delden Ommen, Raalte, Hasselt, and Steenwik.

OVID, p-t., & semi-capital of Seneca co., N. Y., 189 W. Albany, 323 W. Situated between Cayuga lake on the E., & Seneca lake on the W. Surface elevated in the middle, & declines toward each lake; soil fertile. Drained by several fine mill streams, which flow into the lakes. The v. is situated at an equal distance from the two lakes, & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, 8 stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 iron foundries, a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,721; 1850, 2,248.

OVID, p-v., Jefferson t., Franklin co., O., 17 E. by N. Columbus, 388 W.

OVID, p-t., Branch co., Mich. Drained by Cold Water creek. Pop. 1840, 369; 1850, 710.

OVID, t., Clinton co., Mich. Drained by Maple r. Pop. 1850, 172.

OVID, p-v., Madison co., Ia., 36 N.E. Indianapolis, 554 W.

OVID, p-o., Lee co., Ill.

OVIDIOPOL (Turk *Hadjider*), a fortified seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite Akerman, and 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Pop. 1,400. It has a custom house and a lazaretto, it being a station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

OVIEDO, a city of Spain, in the N.W., cap. prov., near the confl. of the Ovia & Nora rivers, 61 m. N.N.W. Leon, and 57 m. E. the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 10,560. Chief edifices, the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university building, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, with 400 to 500 students, and a library of 10,000 vols., a normal school, and 4 primary schools. It has a theatre, a fortress of 10th century, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts, one of which has 41 arches. Oviedo has manufs. of arms, hats, and leather. It was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Pop. of prov. in 1849, 510,000.

OVIGLIO, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,200.

OVING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 971 ac. Pop. 442.—II. Sussex, 2¼ m. E. Chichester. Area, 2,946 ac. Pop. 876. It has a charity for the maintenance of three widows.

OVINGDEAN, a pa. of Engl, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area, 1,618 ac. Pop. 149.

OVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 11 m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area, 15,740 ac. Pop. 3,962, partly employed in coal mines.

OVINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Area, 705 ac. Pop. 152.—II. co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Walton. Area, 1,497 ac. Pop. 314.—III. co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. New Alresford. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 163.

OVOCA, or AVOCA, a river of Ireland, Leinster co. Wicklow, formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, after a S.E. course of 6 m. enters the Irish Sea near Arklow, the chief town on its banks. Its vale is highly celebrated for picturesque beauty.

OVRUTSH, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Marinna, 82 m. N. Jitomir. Pop. 2,500.

OWASCO, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 3 m. S.E. Auburn, 162 W. Albany, 334 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile loam. Owasco lake lies on its S.W. border. Drained by small streams which flow into the lake. The v. contains 2 churches, a store, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,319; 1850, 1,254.

OWASCO LAKE, Cayuga co., N. Y., is 12 m. long, & about 1 m. wide. Its waters are pure, & abound

with trout & other fish. Its banks present much picturesque beauty.

OWASCO OUTLET, N. Y., flows from Owasco Lake 2 ms. S. Auburn, & empties into Seneca r., in the t. of Mentz. It affords extensive water power.

OWASCUS, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

OWASSO, p-t., Shiawassee co., Mich., 82 N.W. Detroit, 585 W. The v. is situated on Shiawassee r., & contains a store & a number of dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1843, 234; 1850, 392.

OWEGO, creek, N. Y., rises in Cortland & Tompkins counties, & enters the Susquehanna r. at Owego v. It passes several pleasant villages, & affords extensive water power.

OWEGO, p-t., capital of Tioga co., N. Y., 161 W.S.W. Albany, 275 W. Surface hilly, with extensive flats along the Susquehanna r. Drained by Owego cr. and Susquehanna r. The v. is situated on the N. side of the Susquehanna r. It was incorporated in 1827, & contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, an academy, a bank, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 50 stores, a steam furnace & machine shop, a woollen fac., a flouring m., 4 saw m., an axe fac., a plaster m., a tannery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 8 grist m., 30 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,340; 1850, 7,159.

OWEN, county, Ia. Situated a little S. W. of the centre of the state. Area, 396 sq. ms. The surface is gently undulating; soil fertile. Drained by the W. fork of White r. & its tributaries, & Mill cr., a branch of Eel r., which afford extensive water power, in the vicinity of which is iron ore. Capital, Spencer. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $298,914; wheat 60,327 bush. produced; Indian corn, 764,029; oats, 58,789; wool, 39,541 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.;—20 churches; 43 sch., 1,153 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,359; 1850, 12,106.

OWEN, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 290 sq. ms. Kentucky r. runs on its S. W. border. Drained by Eagle cr. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Owenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $302,383; Ind. corn, 632,870 bush. produced; oats, 46,680; tobacco, 746,871 pounds; wool, 28,375;—12 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp'd;—20 churches; 15 acad., 390 pupils; 20 sch., 585 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,282; 1850, 10,444.

OWEN, p-o., Wabash co., Ia.

OWEN, t., Clark co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 680.

OWEN, t., Clinton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 634.

OWEN, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,257.

OWEN, t., Warwick co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 728.

OWEN, t., Dallas co., Ark, Pop. 1850, 366.

OWEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart.

OWENS, river, Cal., rises on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in lat. 37° 40′, & follows nearly a S. direction a valley, enters Owens lake in lat. 36° 40′.

OWENSBORO', p-v., capital of Daviess co., Ky., 166 W.S.W. Frankfort, 693 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r. at the Yellow Banks. It contains a court house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 10 stores, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,215 inhabitants.

OWENSBURGH, p-o., Greene co., Ia.

OWEN SOUND, an arm of Georgian bay, Can. W. (*See Sydenham.*)

OWENSVILLE, p-v., Somers t., Westchester co., N. Y., 115 S. Albany, 283 W. Situated on Croton r., & contains a store, a paper m., a grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

OWENSVILLE, p-o., Stonelick t., Clermont co., O., 100 S.W. Columbus, 471 W.

OWENSVILLE, p-v., Gibson co., Ia., 152 S.W. Indianapolis, 722 W. It contains 2 stores, & about 225 inhabitants.

OWENSVILLE, p-v., Sampson co., N. C., 84 S.S.E. Raleigh, 336 W.

OWENSVILLE, p-v., Saline co., Ark., 33 S.W. Little Rock, 1,098 W.

OWENSVILLE, vill., Ameliasburg, t., Prince Edwards co., Can. W., 10 m. S. Belville. It has a store, a carding machine, and 100 inhabitants.

OWENTON, p-v., & capital Owen co., Ky., 28 N. Frankfort, 551 W. It contains a court house, 3 churches, 5 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

OWER-MOIGNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area, 3,271 ac. Pop. 400.

OWERSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 5,525 ac. Pop. 448.

OWHYHEE, r., Utah & Oregon ters., rises in Utah & pursues a W., then a N., & finally a N.E. course, enters Snake r. in lat. 43° 40′ N.

OWING'S LANE, sta., Baltimore co., Md., on the Westminster br. r. r., 20 m. from Baltimore.

OWING'S MILLS, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 42 N. Annapolis, 52 W. Situated on the Westminster branch of the Balt. & Susquehanna r. r., 24 m. from Baltimore. Here are several extensive mills, an Episcopal church, & 400 inhabitants.

OWINGSVILLE, p-v., capital of Bath co., Ky., 73 E. Frankfort, 499 W. Situated a little W. of Slate cr., a branch of Licking r. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 5 stores, & 300 inhabs.

OWLA, *Aula*, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., 16 m. N. W. Bareily, on the S.W. of the Nawaul nullah. In the environs are various ruins of palaces and mosques.

OWLPEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. E. Dursley. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 82.

OWL PRAIRIE, p-o., Daviess co., Ia., 90 S.W. Indianapolis, 657 W. The Prairie bearing this name is a rich tract of land composed of about 2,000 acres.

OWMBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 249.

OWRA, a town of India, prov. Malwah, on the Chumbul, 75 m. S.S.W. Kotah.

OWRAM (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous tnshps. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax, and included in its parl. bor. Pop. of N. Owram 13,352; of S. Owram, 6,478.

OWSLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Winchester. Area, 5,331 ac. Pop. 861.

OWSLEY, county, Ky., in the eastern part of the state. Area, 255 sq. ms. Surface hilly & broken; soil in the valleys fertile. Drained by Kentucky r., & branches. Bituminous coal abounds. Capital, Booneville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $74,414; Indian corn, 164,021 bush. produced; oats, 8,843; tobacco, 3,130 lbs.; wool, 8,002;—1 printing office, 1 tri-weekly & 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—6 churches; 10 acad., 200 pupils. Pop. 1850, 3,744.

OWSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Area, 5,350 ac. Pop. 2,613.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Area, 2,926. Pop. 417.

OWTHORNE, a marit. pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the N. sea, 16 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area, 4,430 ac. Pop. 462. The sea has made great inroads here, and covers a submarine forest.

OWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 7¼ m. S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 137.

OWYHEE, one of the Sandwich Isles. [HAWAII.]

OXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 2,518 ac. Pop. 293.

OXBOW, p-v., Antwerp t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 176 N.W. Albany, 445 W. Situated on Oswegatchie r., & has a church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a pocket furnace, & 200 inhabs.

OXBOW, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa.

OXBOW, p-o., Putnam co., Ill.

OXCOMB, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Area, 1,021 ac. Pop. 34.

OXENDEN (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. and 15¼ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 222.—*Little Oxenden* is a locality 2 m. S.W. Market-Harborough.

OXENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester. 1¾ m. N.W. Newent. Area, 1,887 ac. Pop, 288.

OXENHOPE, a hamlet of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 miles W.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 2,923, mostly employed in worsted weaving.

OXENTON, a pa. of Engl. co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 139.

OXENWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 1,695 ac. Pop. 190.

OXFORD, county, Me. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,600 sq. ms. It contains a number of lakes in the N. part, connected together, which flow into Umbagog lake, & thence into Androscoggin r., by

which & its branches, & by Saco r., it is drained. The surface is generally rough, & in some parts mountainous; but much of the soil is fertile. Capital, Paris. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $995,380; wheat, 40,225 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 227,439; oats, 146,266; wool, 156,353 lbs.;—19 flouring & grist m., 46 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac., 1 cotton fac., 12 tanneries, 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap, emp'd in manufac., $343,982; value of manufac. articles, $601,292;—67 churches; 9 acad., 928 pupils; 293 schools, 13,051 scholars; 13 libraries, 1,782 vols. Pop. 1840, 38,351; 1850, 39,763.

OXFORD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 50 S.W. Augusta, 582 W. Soil much of it fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Little Androscoggin r. It has a considerable pond in the S. part, which flows into the r. It has a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,254; 1850, 1,233. The sta. on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r. is 40 m. from Portland.

OXFORD, p-t., Grafton co., N. H. Pop. 1,406.

OXFORD, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 52 W. Boston, 394 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by French r., a branch of Quinnebaug r., which affords extensive water power, & on which are numerous manufactories. The v. on one extended street, running N. & S., contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Universalist,—several extensive manufacturing establishments, a bank, & 600 inhabitants. Many of its early settlers were French Huguenots, from near Rochelle, in France. It has 3 woollen fac., 4 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,742; 1850, 2,380.

OXFORD, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 55 S.W. Hartford, 309 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Housatonic r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Naugatuck r. & a branch which affords water power. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational and 1 Episcopal. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,626; 1850, 1,564.

OXFORD, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 10 S. Norwich, 109 W. Albany, 328 W. Surface rolling; soil fertile & well cultivated. Watered by Chenango r., along which passes Chenango canal. The v. is pleasantly situated on both sides of Chenango r. Incorporated in 1808, & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist, —an academy, 21 stores, 2 forwarding houses, a grist m., a plaster m., an iron foundry, a tannery, a plough fac., a machine shop, 4 carriage fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,300 inhabitants. There are in the t., 5 fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,179; 1850, 3,227.

OXFORD, t., Warren co., N. J. Surface broken & mountainous, with fertile valleys. Delaware r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Pequest cr. It contains Belvidere v., the capital of the co., & several other villages, & has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 12 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,853; 1850, 1,718.

OXFORD, t., Adams co., Pa., 30 S. Harrisburg. Drained by Connewago cr. The v. is on the turnpike, 2 m. E. of Connewago cr., & has 116 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 931.

OXFORD, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 41 S.W. Philadelphia, 69 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 98 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 186 inhabitants.

OXFORD, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. Bounded S.E. by Delaware r. Surface a gentle declivity; soil sandy loam. Drained by Tacony cr., which affords water power, & Sissisocksink cr. It contains an insane asylum, established by the society of Friends, and a United States arsenal. (*See Frankford.*) There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., a tannery, a pottery, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,582; 1850, 2,276.

OXFORD, p-v., port of entry, Talbot co., Md., 30 S. E. Annapolis. Situated on the left bank of Treadhaven cr., & contains a church, & 200 inhabitants. Tonnage of the dist. 1853, 13,056 tons.

OXFORD, p-o., Ritchie co., Va.

OXFORD, p-v., capital of Granville co., N. C., 45 N. Raleigh, 256 W. Situated on the W. side of Fishing cr., 6 ms. N. Tar r. It contains a court house, jail, market house, hospital, 2 academies, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—& 1,978 inhabitants.

OXFORD, p-o., Newton co., Ga.

OXFORD, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

OXFORD, p-t., Butler co., O., 105 W.S.W. Columbus, 502 W. The land belongs in fee simple to the Miami University, which is located in the t. The land was given by the Congress of the United States, & now yields an income of over $4,500 annually, and is constantly increasing. The University was founded in 1809, & contains a president & 5 professors or other instructors, has 342 alumni, of whom 102 have been ministers of the gospel, has 66 students, & 8,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the second Thursday in August. The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed church was founded in 1839, has a professor, 12 students, & 1,500 vols. in its libraries. Pop. of vill. 1,111; of town, 3,139.

OXFORD, t., Coshocton co., O. Drained by Tuscarawas r. Pop. 1840, 760; 1850, 1,112.

OXFORD, t., Delaware co., O. Drained by a branch of Olentangy, r. Pop. 1840, 774; 1850, 828.

OXFORD, t., Erie co., O. Drained by Huron r. & Pipe cr. Pop. 1840, 736; 1850, 984.

OXFORD, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 2,252; 1850, 2,209.

OXFORD, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by Tuscarawas r. Pop. 1840, 826; 1850, 1,436.

OXFORD, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 42 N.W. Detroit, 565 W. Drained by Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 574; 1850, 1,019.

OXFORD, p. v., & capital Benton co., Ia., 85 N.W. Indianapolis. It contains a court house and a few dwellings.

OXFORD, p-v., Henry co., Ill., 122 N.N.W. Springfield, 851 W.

OXFORD, p. o., Scott co., Ky.

OXFORD, p. v., McMinn co., Tenn.

OXFORD, p-v., & capital of La Fayette co., Miss., 160 N.N.E. Jackson, 911 W. It contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 650 inhabitants.

OXFORD, co., Can. W. Situated toward the W. part of the province. Area, 710 sq. ms. Drained by Thames r. on the W., the Nith on the E., & Otter creek on the S. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Woodstock. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 31,725; sheep, 45,808; swine, 27,908; horses, 7,959; wheat, 611,251 bush. produced; rye, 3,700; Ind. corn, 69,301; buckwheat, 9,278; barley, 18,125; oats, 541,175; potatoes, 89,852; peas, 135,201; tobacco, 508 pounds; wool, 119,441;—13 grist m., 52 saw m., 6 carding & fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 4 iron foundries, 9 tanneries, 2 oatmeal m., 2 asheries. Pop. 32,638.

OXFORD, p. t., Grenville co., Can. W. (p. o. called Kemptville.) Drained by the Rideau riv. and branches. Pop. 4,496.

OXFORD, p. v., W. Oxford t., Oxford co., Can. W., 15 E. London, on the Thames river. It has 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, an iron foundry, & 300 inhabitants.

OXFORD E. t., Oxford co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,210.—*Oxford N.* Pop. 1,378.—*Oxford W.* Pop. 1,894.

OXFORD, a city, parl. bor., & the seat of one of the principal univer. of England, cap. co. Oxford, between the junction of the Isis & Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 55 m. W.N.W. London, on the Great Western R. R. & branch. Lat. 51° 45′ 55″ N., lon. 1° 15′ 29″ W. Area of parl. bor. 2,930 ac. Pop. 1851, 27,843. It stands in an undulating amphitheatre, surrounded by wooded meadows, and encompassed on the W., S. & E. by hills, but opens towards the N. into a campaign country, and presents a magnificent appearance, with its numerous spires and domes, that of the Radcliffe library being the most conspicuous. The High street, proceeding from E. to W., & entered by a handsome stone bridge over the Cherwell, is one of the noblest thoroughfares in Europe. In it are Magdalen, All Souls, Queens, & University colleges, and the university church. At right angles with this street is another line upwards of 1 m. in length. In this are Christ-church college and the townhall, & its N. part is very broad, and ornamented with rows of elms. Parallel to High street, is Broad street, in which are Baliol, Trinity, & Exeter colleges, the Ashmolean museum, Clarendon rooms, Seldonian theatre, & near it the Academical schools, with the Bodleian library & Picture gallery. Several of the streets are lined with substantial private residences, & a new and handsome suburb has been built within the last 25 years. The

cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christ-church college, and on the site of a priory founded in the 8th century, is an edifice of different styles, between the 12th and 16th centuries, with a spire 146 ft. in height. Its see comprises the co. Oxford & the archdeaconries of Berks & Bucks. St. Mary's church, used for academical services, has a spire of 180 ft. in height, and is a fine structure, though disfigured by a heavy porch. Carfax, or St. Martin's, is the corporation church. St. Peter's in the E. is the oldest existing church in Oxford (supposed about the 9th century); its older parts are Saxon, and it has a crypt of the same architecture. St. Mary Magdalen is a handsome church in the decorated style. St. John's, All Saints' & St. Giles also deserve notice. In the city are also 10 other benefices. Besides the colleges, several of which, as Christ-church, New College, All Souls, Magdalen, and Queen's, boast of imposing architecture & rich internal ornament: other principal buildings are the town and co. halls, music hall, city bridewell, sessions house, and co. jail, a Gothic embattled structure on the site of the ancient castle, the market houses, Radcliffe infirmary, house of industry for 11 pas., many almshouses, and in 1851, 32 churches,—4 Baptists, 19 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independent, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 4 Methodist, 1 New Church, & one Roman Catholic. Oxford has large diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, several banks, and it had formerly many flourishing hotels, & was a centre of a good deal of stage coach traffic. It is chiefly supported by its university, but it has some transit trade in coals and corn, facilitated by wharfs and quays on the Isis. It is governed, exclusive of the university, by a mayor, 9 Aldermen & 30 councillors, and is the seat of quarter & petty sessions, a mayor's court, and court of hustings, and of assizes, & monthly courts for the co. It sends 2 members to H. of C. for the town, & 2 members for the university. It is the place of election for members for the co. Mkts., Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs, 4 times ann., & races are held during August in Port Meadow, W. of the city.—The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD consists of 19 colleges and 5 halls, as follows:—*University college*, reputed to have been founded in 872, revived in 1249: *Baliol*, founded between 1263 and 1268, and of which Wickliffe was once master; *Merton*, founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274; *Exeter*, founded 1314; *Oriel*, a handsome and richly-ornamented edifice, dating from 1326; *Queen's*, founded 1340, and the buildings of which are among the finest in the city; *New College*, 1386, with the most gorgeous and elegant chapel in the university; *Lincoln*, founded 1427; *All Souls*, 1437, with a noble hall, and a library of 40,000 vols.; *Magdalen*, 1456, at the entrance of the city from London, with much fine Gothic architecture, and a hall that has been the banqueting-room of many English sovereigns; *Brazen Nose*, founded 1509; *Corpus Christi*, 1516; *Christ-church*, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and with by far the most extensive buildings and grounds belonging to any of the colleges, a W. front, 382 ft. in length, a tower, containing the "Great Tom," a bell, weighing 17,000 lbs.; magnificent hall, picture gallery, library, &c.; *Trinity*, founded 1554; *St. John's*, 1557, with handsome buildings in the N. part of the city; *Jesus*, founded 1571; *Wadham*, 1613; *Pembroke*, 1620; *Worcester college*, 1714; and St. Mary's, New Inn, St. Alban, Magdalen, and St. Edmund's halls, which two last are unendowed academical houses. Total Mems. (1848) 6,020. The university is governed by its own statutes, administered by a chancellor, a resident vice-chancellor, who is a magistrate for Oxford, and the cos. of Oxford & Berks, two proctors, and some subordinate officers. The corporate business is conducted by the house of congregation, composed of the resident doctors, heads, and professors of colleges, and the house of convocation, comprising all those whose names remain on the books of the university, whether resident or not. Public professorships are of royal or private endowment; and in all there are 28 professors and readers, some of whom lecture in the "schools," new buildings for which have been lately constructed. The fellowships and scholarships are chiefly reserved for parties who, by birth or interest, rather than learning, acquire a title to them; but at Baliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Wadham colleges, they have been thrown open to competition. Most of the colleges have exhibitions, with stipends from public bodies elsewhere, and at Christ church is a body of *servitors* similar to the sizars of Cambridge. The Bodleian library, connected with the university, comprises 220,000 vols., & 20,000 MSS., and is entitled to a copy of all new works published in the United Kingdom. There are besides about 23 other libraries. Total revs. of the university estimated at £257,420. University college claims to have been founded by Alfred. It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. In the civil war the members of its university sided with the king, and they have generally, to the present day, espoused high church and tory principles. The university has sent 2 mem. to House of Commons since the time of Edward I.

OXFORD DEPÔT, p. o., Orange co., N. Y., 62 m. from New York, on the New York & Erie r. r.

OXFORD FURNACE, p-v., Oxford t., Warren co., N. J., 52 N. by W. Trenton. 210 W. Situated on a branch of Pequest cr., near the E. line of the t. The village has a grist m., a store, & about 75 inhabitants. A furnace was erected here nearly 100 years since. It now yields about 500 tons of pig iron annually. The ore is found in the form of a black magnetic oxide, in great abundance, & of the finest quality. It yields about 60 per cent. of a remarkably tough iron.

OXFORD MEETING HOUSE, v., Oxford t., Warren co., N. J., 2 m. from Belvidere. Contains a Presbyterian church, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, and about 50 inhabitants.

OXFORD MILLS, p. o., Grenville co., Can. W.

OXFORDSHIRE, a central co. of Engl., having E. the co. Bucks, N. Warwick & Northampton, W. Gloucestershire, and S. Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames. Shape extremely irregular. Area, 739 sq. m., or 472,887 ac., of which upwards of 400,000 are under cultivation. Inhab. houses, 54,198. Pop. 1851, 170,439. Surface mostly level, or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly, or thin, & on a limestone subsoil. Principal rivers, the Thames, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affls. of the Thames. Parts of the co. are well wooded. Tillage farms prevail, but agriculture is not conspicuously advanced. Barley, wheat & turnips are the main crops. Dairy produce of excellent qual. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern range. Estates & farms mostly small; leases of 7 to 14 years common. Minerals of no importance. Manufs. of lace, gloves & blankets at Witney, &c., exist on a small scale. The Oxford canal, 91 m. in length, traverses the co. from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry canal, & through it with the Mersey, Severn & Trent, & a branch of the Great Western Railroad extends in the same direction. The co. is divided into 14 hundreds, & 203 pas., mostly in diocese & circ. of Oxford. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock & Henley. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C., & 6 are sent by its boroughs & univer. The aboriginal inhabs. of this co., the Dobuni, are said to have welcomed their Roman conquerors, & always to have lived contentedly under them. Roman remains are numerous in the county.

OXFORD VALLEY, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

OXHEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. and 20 m. W.S.W. Hertford, pas. Watford and Cashiobury. Pop. 744.

OXHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Kineton. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 319.

OXIA, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length 4 m., breadth 1½ m.

OXLEY'S TABLE-LAND, Central Australia, an elevated and verdant region, lat. 30° S., lon. 145° 43′ E.

OXNA, one of the Shetland isls., Scotland, pa. Tingwall, 4 m. S. W. Scalloway, 9 m. in circ. Pop. 21.

OXNAM (formerly *Oxenhame*), a pa. of Scot., co. Roxburgh, adjoining Jedburgh. Area, 23 sq. miles, mostly mutnous. Pop. 668, with remains of old forts.

OXNEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. E. Aylesham. Area, 644 ac. Pop. 57.

OXNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. N.E. Dover. Area, 313 ac. Pop. 24.

OXOMERIA, a marit. town on the W. shore of the isl. of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2,000.

OXTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2½ m. E.N.E. Godstone. Area, 3,627 ac. Pop. 1,964.

OXTON, a vill. of Scotl. [Channel Kirk.]

OXTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. W.S.W. Southwell. Area, 3,580 ac. Pop. 850.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Woodchurch, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Great Neston. Pop. 2,007.

OXUS, AMOO, or JIHOON, one of the great rivers of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, rises in a lake in the table land of Pamir, in lat. 37° 27′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E., and 15,600 feet above the sea, flows mostly N.W.ward through the doms. of Khooloom, Bokhara, and Khiva, and enters the sea of Aral on its S. side by numerous mouths. Lat. 43° N., & lon. 58° to 59° E. Total course estimated at 1,300 m. It receives some considerable affls., and the towns Budukshan, Huzrut-imam, Tirmez, Charjooee, & Hesarasp are on its banks, but for the most part it traverses a sandy and unproductive region. It formed the N. limit of the doms. of Cyrus & Alexander.

OXWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area, 719 ac. Pop. 70.

OXWICH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Area, 1,602 ac. Pop. 369.

OYAPOK, a riv. of S. America, separating French Guyana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 m. across, 70 m. S.E. Cayenne, after a N.E. course of 180 m., for the last 30 of which it is navigable. On it, 25 miles from the sea, is the village Oyapok or St. Louis.

OYARZUN, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 7 m. S.E. St. Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain near the river Oyarzun. Pop. 3,238.

OYE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. N.N.W. St. Omer. Pop. 1,640.—II. a comm., dep. Saone-et-Loire. Pop. 1,140.

OYLEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. E. Wotton-under-Edge. Area, 1,114 ac. Pop. 88.

OYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, dist. Garioch, 6 m. N. Monymusk. Area, about 11,000 ac. Pop. 919. Here are two Druidic temples, one of them of a great extent.

OYONNAX, a comm., & market town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Nantua. Pop. 2,368. It has extensive manufactures of horn and wooden articles.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., sets up from Long Island sound, & is connected with Oyster Bay harbor & Cold Spring harbor. It abounds with wild fowl, & shell & scale fish.

OYSTER BAY, p-t., Queens co., N. Y., 182 S. by E. Albany, 262 W. It is a large t., extending across Long Island from N. to S. Surface on the N. hilly; soil loam; on the S. it is level & sandy. On the N. is a bay of the same name in Long Island sound. On the S. is Great South Bay, which sets up from the Atlantic. The v. is pleasantly situated at the head of Oyster bay, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, 1 grist m., & about 500 inhabitants. Several sloops & a steamboat ply to New York. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 8 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,865; 1850, 6,900.

OYSTER BAY, Tasmania, is on the W. coast of Van Diemen's Land, lat. 42° 40′ S., lon. 148° 2′ E., and gives name to a district of that colony.—*Oyster Harbor*, S. W. Australia, is an inlet of King George's Sound, 3 m. N.E. Albany, Swan river colony.—(*Island*), British India, prov. and at the mouth of the Aracan.—II. an island of Ireland, Connaught, co., and 4 m. W.N.W. Sligo, in Sligo Bay, 1½ furlong from the nearest part of the Mainland. It has a beacon and two light houses off Sligo port.

OYSTER BAY SOUTH, v., Oyster Bay t., Queens co., N. Y., 179 S. by E. Albany, 259 W.

OYSTER CREEK, p. o., Brazoria co., Tex. Situated near a small stream bearing the same name, which flows parallel with Brazos river, & enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OYSTERMOUTH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.S.W. Swansea, with which it is connected by railroad. Area, 5,194 ac. Pop. 1,938.

OYSTER POND, v., Southold t., Suffolk co., N. Y. (*See Orient.*)

OZAN, t., Hempstead co., Ark. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,403; 1850, 1,547.

OZARK, county, Mo. Situated in the southern border of the state. Area, 1,500 sq. ms. Surface hilly; with considerable fertile land bordering the streams. Drained by the N. fork of White r. Capital, Rock Bridge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $69,884; wheat, 5,090 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 115,670; oats, 6,280; wool, 4,218 pounds. Pop. 1850, 2,294.

OZARK, p-v., Greene co., Mo., 172 S.S.W. Jefferson City, 1,089 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 569.

OZARK, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Ark., 121 N. W. Little Rock, 1,186 W. Situated on the N. side of Arkansas r., & contains a court house, several stores, & 84 inhabitants.

OZARK, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss., 170 N.E. Jackson.

OZARK-REGION is a part of the great table-land extending through the S. part of Missouri, N. part of Arkansas, and into Indian Ter., where it spreads out into a vast plain, in portions scantily timbered, but mostly covered with herbage, affording sustenance to immense herds of Buffaloes.

OZAUKEE, p. v., Washington co., Wis., 85 E. by N. Madison. Situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the entrance of Sauk r. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic, —several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

OZIERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. prov., 29 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 7,890. It occupies the slopes of several hills and the bottom of a narrow valley, and has a church, 3 convents, and a Jesuit college and hospital. Pop. of prov., 1848, 24,456.

OZORA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio, an affl. of the Danube, 30 m. S. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3,406.

OZORKOV, a town of Poland, gov. and 76 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 5,060.

P

PA, two towns of China.—I. prov. Se-chuen, cap. dist., near lat. 31° 50′ N., lon. 106° 50′ E.—II. (*Pa Choo*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 50 m. S. Peking.—*Pa*, or *Ba-thang*, is a town, E. Tibet, on the Upper Yang-tse-kiang, near lat. 29° N., lon. 99° E.

PABBA, three islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (or *Pabbay*), pa. & at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, 3¼ m. N. Bernera. Length 2¼ m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 25. It has a peak 1,000 feet in height.—II. 6¼ m. S. Barra, divided from Sandera by Pabba Sound. Length & breadth about 1¼ m. Pop. 10.—III. in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. Pop. 14.

PACAJAZ, or PACAYA, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the estuary S. of the isl. Marajo, & W. Oeiras, after a N. course of 150 m.

PACAJES, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 100 m. S.S.E. La Paz, cap. prov., on the affl. of the Desaguadero.—The *Sierra de Pacajes* connecting the Cordilleras of the Andes, rises to 15,100 feet.

PACARAIMA (SIERRA), a low mountain chain of S. Amer., extending for about 200 m. from W. to E., in lat. 4° N., & between lon. 60° & 63° W., separating the basins of the Caroni & Massarooney from that of the Rio Branco, & British & Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.—*Mount Pacaraima* is also an isolated mountain of Brazil, beside the Parima river, lat. 3° 38′ N., lon. 63° 8′ W.

PACAUDIÈRE (LA), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,970.

PACÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4½ m. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,604.

PACECO, a town of Sicily, intend. & 4 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. canton. Pop. 2,000.

PACENTRO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 4 m. E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,540.

PACE'S, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 124 S.W. Frankfort, 660 W.

PACHACAMA, a vill. of Peru, dep. & 18 m. S.E. Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the Isls. of Pachacama.

PACHECO, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S.E. Murcia. Pop. 4,953.

PACHETE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, 9 m. N.E. Rogoonatpoor.

PACHINO, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. & 12 m. S. Nota, 4 m. N.W. C. Passaro cane. *Pachynum*, whence the name of the town. Pop. 2,000. It has a fort & a tunny fishery.

PACHITTA, p. o., Early co., Ga., 166 S.W. Milledgeville, 823 W.

PACHUCA, a town of Mexico, and 50 m. N.N.E. Mexico, on the route to Tampico. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are silver mines, which were formerly of high importance.—The *Pachacacat*, a river of Peru, dep. Cuzco, rises in lake Pachucaca, Andes, & joins the Apurimac, after a N. course estimated at 130 m.

PACIFIC, county, Washington Ter., in the S.E. part of the territory. Area, 1,600 sq. ms. It has the Pacific on the W., Columbia r. on the S., & Chickalees r. on the N. Surface hilly. The bold headland of Cape Disappointment is on the S.W. Capital, Pacific City. Pop. 2,500.

PACIFIC, p. o., Franklin co., N. C.

PACIFIC CITY, p. v., capital Pacific co., Washington Ter., on the right bank of the Columbia river, near its entrance into the Pacific Ocean.

PACIFIC OCEAN, a vast watery expanse extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle, through 127° of lat., & between America on the E., & Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia on the W. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 m. across; it narrows especially toward the N., where it communicates with the Arctic Ocean by Behring Strait; & including the Indian Ocean, it contains upwards of 70 millions of sq. m., or more than all the dry land on the globe. Its coast line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets; on the Asiatic side it is very irregular; & the Celebes, China, & Yellow seas, with the seas of Japan, Okhotsk, & Kamtschatka are inlets of this Ocean. It is studded with a great number of island groups, the principal of which, proceeding from W. to E., are the Ladrones, Carolines, Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, New Hebrides, Feejee, Friendly, Society, Low, Marquesas, Sandwich, and Galapagos Islands, & New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands, reefs, & sandbanks. The great equatorial current of this ocean originates in the *Antarctic drift current*, which flows N. along the shores of S. America, & then W. through the Pacific, where it occupies the entire space between the tropics. Strong land currents sweep round the shores of E. Australia & Japan. The N.E. trade-wind prevails uninterruptedly between lat. 5° & 23° N.; the S.E. trade-wind commonly blows from the equator to lat. 26° S., betw. them is the region of calms, extending over 5°, and varying in position according to the season. Greatest equatorial temp. of Pacific 88°.5 Fahr. In lat. 56° 26′ the temp. of the sea throughout its depth is 39°.5 Fahr. This ocean became first known to Europeans in 1513; it received its name from Magalhaens, who sailed across it in 1521. In the 18th century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, La Perouse, &c. In the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzroy, D'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Ross. [For navigation routes, see *Maury's Wind and Current Charts.*] Its most important traffic, in which the American mercantile marine stands preëminent, is the whaling business. The *Polynesian*, printed in the Sandwich Islands, gives the following report of the whaling business of 1852:—

The number of whale ships that have visited the islands is 275, & the total amount of oil & bone in the same is 17,247 barrels sperm oil, 421,585 barrels whale oil, & 5,357,737 lbs. of bone. The average catchings during the season have been 1,244 barrels whale oil, & 15,815 lbs. bone to each ship. The amount of oil which had been sent home between the 6th November and December 1st, was 148,523 barrels sperm, 3,048,817 barrels whale, & 2,602,918 lbs. bone, all of which was shipped on 15 vessels, 7 of which cleared for New Bedford, two for New York, three for New London, one for Warren, one for Stonington, & one for Falmouth. Estimating the value of the 275 ships which have touched at the Islands this season, together with their outfits at $40,000 each, we find the total value of the fleet to be $11,000,000; 543,280 gallons of sperm oil, at 80 cents per gallon, is $434,624; 13,279,597 gallons of whale oil at 50 cents per gallon is $6,639,944 50; 5,357,737 lbs. bone at 25 cents per lb. is $1,339,444 25. Total value of vessels and cargo, $19,414,016 84. The number of seamen aboard these 275 ships is probably six or eight thousand. The national character of these ships is as follows: American, 258; French, 10; Bremen, 4; English, Chilean, & Hawaiian, each one. The above facts show the value & business only of that portion of the Pacific whaling fleet which has visited the Sandwich Isls. during the last few months. There are over 15,000 American seamen, & 650 ships, at present engaged in the Pacific fisheries, from which it will be seen that our countrymen have almost a monopoly of the trade. Not more than about one half of the whale oil produced by them finds a market in the United States. Nearly all the other half is exported to the Baltic & North Seas, & is principally consumed in the States of Germany.

PACKINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Ash*), co. Leicester & Derby, 1¼ m. S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 1,294.—II. (*Great*), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Area, 2,451 ac. Pop. 301.—III. (*Little*), same co., 3¼ m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 143.

PACK'S FERRY, p-o., Monroe co., Va.

PACKSVILLE, p. o., Sumpter dist., S. C.

PACKWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 1,655 acres. Pop. 305.

PACOLET, r., N. & S. C., rises in the Blue Ridge in N. C., & enters Broad r., in Union dist., S. C., at Pinkneyville.

PACOLETT MILLS, p. o., Union dist., S. C.

PACORA, a river of the isthmus Panama, New Grenada, unites with the Indio to form a considerable river which enters the Pacific E. of Panama, & is navig. for large ships to Sambaja some distance from the ocean, & for canoes to the town Pacora.

PACTOLUS, p-o., Pitt co., N. C., 114 E. Raleigh, 300 W.

PACTOLUS, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Hermus 50 m. E. Smyrna, & was anciently famous for the gold found in its sands.

PACY-SUR-EURE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Eure, which here becomes navigable, 10 m. E. Evreux. Pop. 1,460.

PADANG, a Dutch settlement of Sumatra, on its W. coast, Menankabowe territory, 1 m. from the sea, in lat. 0° 48′ S., lon. 100° 20′ E. Opposite the coast here are the rocky groups named the Padang islands.—*Padang Mew* is a town, Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, W. b., 10 m. S.W. Prome.

PADBURY, a pa. of England, co. & 2¾ m. S.S.E. Buckingham. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 660.

PADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3¼ m. W.N.W. St. Paul's. Area, 1,120 ac., for the most part laid out in streets. Pop. 25,173. It contains one of the newest & most elegant quarters of the metropolis, Oxford, Cambridge, and Sussex squares, Westbourne terrace, an important canal, & the terminus of the Great Western railroad.

PADDLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Folkestone. Area, 349 ac. Pop. 50.

PADDOCK'S GROVE, p-o., Madison co., Ill., 67 S. Springfield, 801 W.

PADDY MILLS, p. o., Shenandoah co., Va.

PADDYTOWN, v., Hampshire co., Va., 213 N.N.W. Richmond, 141 W. Situated on the Potomac r.

PADERBORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 41 m. S. Minden, cap. circ., on the railroad from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. 8,729. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected by Charlemagne, who resided here some time, & has a gymnasium and an ecclesiastical seminary. In the middle ages it formed part of the Hanseatic league.

PADFIELD, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 10 m. N.N.W. Chapel-in-the-Frith. Pop. 2,051.

PADIHAM, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Burnley. Pop. 4,509.

PADILLA, a vill., Tamaulipas, Mexico, 12 m. W.N.

W. New Santander. Iturbide, ex-emperor of Mexico, was shot here 19th July, 1824.

PADRIA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Sassari, 20 m. S.E. Alghero. Pop. with comm. 1,850.

PADRON, *Iria Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 19 m. S.S.W. Santiago, on the Sar. Pop. 6,090. It has a fine collegiate church, & was a bishop's see previously to Santiago. Being the place where, according to monkish tradition, the body of St. James landed itself, it is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

PADSTOW (corrupted from *Patuck-Stowe*), a seaport, market town, & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St. George's Channel, 29 m. N.N.E. Falmouth. Area of pa. 3,864 ac. Pop. 2,224. The town is in a rich vale, sheltered by rocky hills, has narrow streets, & many ancient houses, a church of an antique structure, containing monuments of the Prideaux family, a custom house, with imports of iron, coal, & exports of tin, slates, & vast quantities of sand which accumulates in the harbor, & is used for manure. The harbor, which affords the only good shelter on the dangerous coast between the Land's-End & Hartland Pt., has 13 to 18 feet at spring ebbs, but the access is difficult. Market, Saturday. The town is governed by a portreeve. The learned Dr. Prideaux was born here in 1648.

PADUA, p. o., McLean co., Ill.

PADUA (Ital. *Padova*, anc. *Patavium*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in the Lomb.-Venetian kingdom, cap. prov., gov. & 22 m. W. Venice, on the Bacchiglione, & on the railr. between Milan & Venice. Pop. 60,000. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls & fosses, & has seven gates. Chief objects of interest, the vast & curious place called *Prato-della-Valle*, where the fair is held, & which contains an isl., encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, with a monument to Petrarch, church of St. Antoine, richly decorated, the palace *del Bo*, or of the university, & many private palaces, a university, with a botanic garden, a gymnasium, & an ecclesiastical seminary, an observatory, cabinet of natural history, & a library of 100,000 vols. The celebrated university of Padua, founded in 13th century, had, in former times, students from every part of Europe, & their number frequently amounted to 18,000; among these were Tasso & Columbus. Padua is the birth-place of Titus Livius, & of the traveller Belzoni. It has manufs. of silks & ribbons, and its manuf. of cloth was formerly extensive. Padua, anciently the most important town of Venetia, was sacked by Alaric & by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. Under the French it was cap. of the dep. of the Brenta. Pop. of prov. 1850, 312,765.

PADUCAH, p-v., capital of McCracken co., Ky., 284 W.S.W. Frankfort, 816 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., immediately below the entrance of the Tennessee river. It contains a court house, 7 churches, 2 seminaries, 1 for males & 1 for females, 2 banks, an insurance company, 4 hotels, an United States marine hospital, 3 ship yards and railways, a foundry, 2 steam tanneries, 3 steam saw m., a flouring m., a planing machine, a distillery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 50 stores, & in 1850, 2,428; & 1854, 3,500 inhabitants. It is the shipping point for immense quantities of tobacco, corn, pork, & lumber.

PADUL, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. S.S.W. Granada, on S. of the Sierra-Nevada. Pop. 2,700.

PADULA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 54 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 8,000.—II. a mkt. town, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., 11 m. W. Teramo.

PADULI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., cap. cant., dist., & 11 m. W. Ariano. Pop. 2,900.—II. Calab. Cit., dist. Rossano. Pop. 1,800.

PADWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area, 1,175 ac. Pop. 284.

PÆJJÆNE (LAKE), Finland, is situated mostly in the prov. Nyland, between lat. 61° & 62° 27′ N., and lon. 25° & 25° 50′ E.; 90 m. in length, & 20 m. in greatest breadth.

PAESANA, a comm. & mkt. town of Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. & 13 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo, on rt. b. of the Po. Pop. 6,118.

PAGANICO, several small towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 5 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 2,100.—II. same prov., 11 m. N.N.W. Aquila.—III. Tuscany, prov. & 28 m. S. Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 1,600.—*Pagano* is a vill. of Austrian Italy, dom. Venice, deleg. & 19 miles W.N.W. Treviso. Pop. 1,200.

PAGE, county, Va. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 180 sq. ms. The Blue Ridge forms its E. boundary. Drained by the S. fork of Shenandoah r. The surface is generally hilly; soil mostly fertile. Capital, Luray. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $226,602; wheat, 128,430 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 137,602; tobacco, 1,194 pounds; wool, 12,907;—16 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 2 furnaces, 5 forges, 5 tanneries. Cap. emp. in manuf., $92,300; value of manufac. articles, $175,477;—11 churches; 2 academies, 35 pupils; 23 schools, 463 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,194; 1850, 7,600.

PAGE, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. ms. Drained by Elkhorn r. & tributaries. Surface rolling; soil fertile. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $18,783; wheat, 1,998 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 28,270; oats, 1,936; wool, 2,190 pounds. Pop. 1850, 551.

PAGE'S CORNERS, p. o., Herkimer co., N. Y.

PAGESVILLE, p-v., Newberry dist., S. C., 49 W. N.W. Columbia, 514 W.

PAGEVILLE, p. o., Barren co., Ky.

PAGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Area, 4,376 ac. Pop. 1,022. A marshy inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbor for vessels of 40 tons.

PAGHAM MEW, a ruined town of Further India, Burmese dom., prov. Ava, on the Irrawadi, 110 m. S. W. Amarapura. Its former importance is attested by numerous mouldering temples.

PAGLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Rochford. Area, 1,828 ac. Pop. 491.

PAGLIA, a river of Central Italy, rises in the prov. Siena, Tuscany, & after a S.E. course of 30 m., joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PAGLIETA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,400.

PAGNY-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Nancy, on r. r. to Metz. Pop. 1,019.

PAGO, an island of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the Croatian mainland by the Morlacca channel, from 2 to 3 m. across. Shape very irregular; length 37 m., breadth 6 m. Area, 106 sq. m. Pop. 5,000. Near its centre is the lake or inlet Zascha. Surface arid, but it exports considerable quantities of wine & salt. Inhabs mostly of Sclavonic descent.—II. the chief town of this isl., on L. Zascha, near the E. Coast. Pop. 3,798.—III. a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., 12 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 2,200.

PAHANG, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its E. coast, mostly between lat. 2° & 4° N., and lon. 103° & 104° E. Estimated pop. 40,000, mostly Malays & Chinese. Products comprise gold to about 300 lbs., & tin 1,000 piculs annually, most of which latter is exported to Singapore. Imports thence and from Malacca consist in opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, iron wares, & agricultural implements. Principal towns, Pahang, Kuantan, & Undowe.—*Pahang*, the cap., is on both sides of a broad & shallow river, which divides the Malay & Chinese quarters, about 5 m. from its mouth. Lat. 3° 34′ N., lon. 103° 24′ E. It is a wretched place, & a fortified palace (so called) is its only building of consequence.

PAHAQUARRY, t., Warren co., N. J., 15 N. Belvidere. It lies between Blue mntn. & Delaware river, which bounds it W. & S.W. The surface is mntnous., excepting a narrow strip along the river, which is fertile bottom land. The Delaware Water Gap, where the r. passes Blue mountain, is on its S.W. boundary. A road has been cut out of the mountain through the Gap, without which it was nearly impassable on the Jersey side. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m. a saw m. Pop. 1840, 370; 1850, 460.

PAHARPOOR, a considerable town of Afghanistan, dist. Damaun, near the Indus, 22 m. N. Dera Ismael Khan, & scarcely less in size.—II. a village, Punjab, 24 m. S. Leia.

PAILTON, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Monks-Kirby, 5 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Pop. 636.

PAIMBŒUF, a comm. & town of France, cap. arr., dep. Loire-Inf., 21 m. W. Nantes, on lt. b. of the Loire, near its mouth. Pop. 3,473. It has a comm. college, a school of hydrography, & a well-frequented harbor,

at which large ships unload. It has building yards for large vessels & steam packets.

PAIMOGO, a market town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N.N.W. Huelva, on the route to Sevilla. Pop. 2,310.

PAIMPOL, a comm. & marit. town of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St. Brieuc, cap. cant., on the English channel. Pop. 1,724.

PAIMPONT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.W. Montford. Pop. 3,479.

PAINCOURTVILLE, p-v., Assumption par., La., 81 W. New Orleans, 1,218 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 350 inhabitants.

PAINE'S HOLLOW, p-o., German Flats t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 74 W.N.W. Albany, 385 W.

PAINE'S POINT, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

PAINESVILLE, p. o., Chittenden co., Vt.

PAINESVILLE, p-v., Amelia co., Va., 49 S.W. Richmond, 166 W. It contains 1 Baptist church and about 60 inhabitants. In the vicinity are 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, & a cotton fac.

PAINESVILLE, p-t., capital of Lake co., O., 30 E. Cleveland, 179 N.E. Columbus, 349 W. It is bounded by Lake Erie on the N. Drained by Grand r. It contains within its boundaries the small villages called cities of Fairport & Richmond, at the mouth of the r. The v. is situated near the centre, on a high bank of Grand r., & contains a court house, jail, 6 churches, —2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a banking house for the bank of Geauga, 25 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a furnace, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhab. Fairport, 2 ms. N., may be regarded as its port, where is a good harbor, & which is connected with Painesville by a railroad. There are in the t. a tannery, a furnace, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,580; 1850, 3,128.

PAINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. E. Totness. Area, 5,092 ac. Pop. 2,746.

PAINSHAW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham. Area, 1,066 ac. Pop. 2,120.

PAINSWICK, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. S.S.E. Glo'ster. Area of pa. 5,815 ac. Pop. 3,464. The town, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the ancient Roman camp of *Kimsbury*, is irregularly built; it has a spacious church, an endowed school, & manufs. of woollen cloths.

PAINT, t., Somerset co., Pa. Has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 487; 1850, 878.

PAINT, t., Clarion co., Pa. It has a furnace, 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 491; 1850, 610.

PAINT, t., Fayette co., O. It contains the village of Bloomingburg. Soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by Paint cr. It has a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,210; 1850, 1,253.

PAINT, t., Highland co., O. Drained by Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 2,560; 1850, 2,678.

PAINT, t., Holmes county, O. Drained by a branch of Sugar creek. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,361; 1850, 1,618.

PAINT, t., Ross co., O. Drained on the W. & S. by Paint creek, & in the middle by Buckskin cr. Pop. 1840, 1,380; 1850, 1,749.

PAINT, t., Wayne co., O., 95 N.E. Columbus. It contains the villages of Mount Eaton & West Lebanon. It has 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,610; 1850, 1,627.

PAINT, t., Calhoun co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 812.

PAINT, cr., a W. branch of Scioto r., rises in Madison co. & enters the Scioto, 5 miles below Chillicothe. It is about 60 ms. long.

PAINT CREEK, p-o., Kanawha co., Va.

PAINT CREEK, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 36 W. Detroit, 511 W.

PAINTED POST, t., Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1840, 1,674; 1850, 4,372. (*Name changed in* 1852 *to Corning, which see.*)

PAINTED POST, p-v., Erwin t., Steuben co., N. Y., 212 W. by S. Albany, 286 W. Situated at the junction of Conhocton & Tioga rivers, which here form Chemung r., & on the Erie r. r., 302 m. from New York. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 8 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a plaster m., a tannery, and 550 inhabitants. The falls in the river here afford great water power. It is on the site of an ancient Indian burying ground, & derives its name from a painted post erected by them in memory of a distinguished chief. Three miles north is a mineral spring of some celebrity.

PAINTERS CREEK, p. o., Darke co., O.

PAINTERSVILLE, p. v., Greene co., O., 55 W.S.W. Columbus. Contains a Universalist church and 120 inhabitants.

PAINT LICK, p. o., Garrard co., Ky., 62 S.S.E. Frankfort, 550 W.

PAINT ROCK, p. o., Allamakee co., Iowa.

PAINT ROCK, p. o., Cocke co., Tenn.

PAINTVILLE, p. v., capital Johnson co., Ky., 140 E. from Frankfort, 750 W. Situated on Paint creek, a branch of Sandy r., & contains a court house, 5 stores, several manufacturing establishments, and 150 inhabitants.

PAISLEY, a parl. & munic. bor., manuf. town and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on both sides of the White Cart, here crossed by 3 bridges, & on the Glasgow & Ayr r. r., 7 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 16,153 ac. Pop. 60,487. Area of parl. bor., including part of two pas., 3,520 ac. Pop. 47,952; do. of town, 31,752. It is partly situated on an eminence, is well built, & plentifully supplied with water. It has numerous churches & chapels, of which the old collegiate abbey church is the most striking; 2 theological seminaries, a grammar school, a philosophical institution, with a museum, a handsome town hall, a jail & bridewell, barracks, a poor house, infirmary, & public subscription library. The port of Paisley is properly at Renfrew ferry, 3 miles below the town, where the Cart joins the Clyde, but the Cart is navigable to Paisley for vessels of 80 tons. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal passes the town. Principal manufs. are those of silk & other shawls, silks, muslins, cotton thread, & ornamental or fancy goods. Paisley has been long famous for the delicacy & beauty of its manufactures. There are besides several iron & brass foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap works, & extensive bleach fields. Markets, Thursday. County sheriff's courts are held here. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. In the vicinity of the town, coal, ironstone, fire & potter's clay, are raised. The celebrated Professor Wilson, the American ornithologist, Alex. Wilson, & Robt. Tannahill, the poet, were born here. The town occupies the site of the Roman sta. *Vandurist.*

PAKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N. E. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

PAKEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Area, 771 ac. Pop. 718, chiefly employed in fisheries.

PAKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. N.E. St. Edmund's-Bury. Area, 3,696 ac. Pop. 1,134.

PAKENHAM, p-t., Lanark co., Can. W., 36 W. Bytown. Drained by the Mississippi r. of Ottawa. The v. has 2 Presbyterian churches, 6 stores, a fulling m., a flouring m., a saw m. a tannery, 2 axe fac., and 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1852, 1,868.

PAK-NAM, a town of Siam, on the Menam, about 4 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 20 m. S.E. Bang-kok, & stated to extend for 2 m. along the bank of the river.

PAKOSK, a small town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, reg. & 23 m. S. Bromberg. Pop. 900.

PAK-PATTAN, a town of the Punjab, near a greatly-frequented ferry over the Ravee, & 95 m. S.W. Lahore. Here, it is conjectured, the colossal altars were erected by Alexander the Great to mark the E. boundary of his conquests.

PAKRACZ, a market town of Slavonia, co. & 23 m. W.N.W. Poschega, on an affl. of the Save. Pop. 1,120. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PAKROJANTY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 119 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,650.

PAKS, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 62 m. S. Buda, on the Danube. Pop. 8,700. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches.

PAKWAUKEE, p. v., Marquette co., Wis.

PAKWEYOWA LAKE, Chippewa co., Wis., an expansion Chippewa r. near its source.

PALACHY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 miles S.E. Coimbatoor. Here, in 1800, were dug up many coins of Augustus and Tiberius.

PALACIOS (LOS), a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 1,885.

PALÆA, & PALÆO, are Greek terms signifying old, & applied to numerous sites and places in the east. —*Palæa Achaia* is the name of the remains of the anc. *Dyme*, Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, 18 m. S.W. Patras, on the S. side of its gulf.—*Palæocastro*, the remains of 2 ancient towns in Acarnania, near Ætos, & in Phocis. —The *Gulf of Palæocastro* is an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.—*Palæopolis*, the remains of the ancient *Elis*, Morea, 8½ m. E.S.E. Gastuni.—II. the remains of the anc. *Gythium*, Maina, N. Marathonisi, & comprising a theatre & some Roman baths.—*Palæovouni* is a modern name of Mt. Helicon.

PALAFURGEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. E. S.E. Gerona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,731.

PALAGONIA, a market town of Sicily, intend. and 20 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 4,000.

PALAIS (LE), a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant.; on the N. side of the isl. Belleisle. Pop. 1,790. It has a small port, defended by a citadel, & an active trade in salt & fish.—II. a comm. & town, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., near the Bidouze, 25 m. S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,619.

PALAISEAU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 1,716.

PALAMCOTTA, two towns of British India, presid. Madras.—I. dist. Tinnevelly, 45 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin.—II. dist. S. Arcot, 47 m. S.S.W. Pondicherry.

PALAMOS, a fortified marit. town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Gerona. Pop. 2,000.

PALAMOW, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 88 m. W.N.W. Ranghur.

PALANCIA, a river of Spain, Valencia, rises about 4 m. W. Bexis, flows past Xerica & Segorba, & after a S.E. course of 45 m., enters the Mediterranean 4 m. E. Murviedro. Its waters serve, by means of canals, to irrigate several thousand acres of land, otherwise almost incapable of cultivation.

PALANK (New, German, & Old), 3 contiguous vills. of S. Hungary, co. & 12 m. S.W. Bacs, on lt. b. of the Danube, with Roman Catholic & Greek churches. United pop. 6,697.

PALANTONG, a town of Further India, Cassay, 50 m. S.E. Munnipoor.

PALAPETTY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 52 m. W.S.W. Trichinopoly.

PALATINATE, (Germ. *Pfalz*), an old division of Germany, consisting of—I. Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine. Chief towns, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Simmern, & Deux Ponts.—II. Upper Palatinate, in the N. of Bavaria. Pop. 1852, 468,479. The whole of the upper, & part of the lower portion is now incorporated with Bavaria, the remainder is divided among the states of Rhenish Prussia, Baden, & Hesse-Darmstadt.

PALATINE, p-t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 56 W.N. W. Albany, 390 W. Surface hilly. On the N. side of the Mohawk is the promontory called "Anthony's Nose." Soil generally fertile. Drained by Garoga creek flowing into the Mohawk, which bounds it on the S. The v. contains a Lutheran church, a store, a grist m., a saw m., a plaster m., a lead pipe fac., & about 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,823; 1850, 2,856.

PALATINE, p. o., Marion co., Va.

PALATINE, p. t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 617.

PALATINE BRIDGE, p-v., Palatine t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 51 W.N.W. Albany, 394 W. Situated on the N. side of Mohawk r., opposite the v. of Canajoharie, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains a church, 3 stores, & 200 inhabs. Here is a fine quarry of building stone.

PALAUR, a river of S. Hindostan, rises in Mysore, flows through the dists. Arcot & Chingleput (Madras presid.), & enters the Indian Ocean 42 m. S.W. Madras, after a course of 190 m. It separates the dists. N. & S. Arcot.

PALAWAN, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo & the Philippine islands, & lat. 8° 37′ & 11° 30′ N., & lon. 117° & 120° E., separating the China & Sooloo seas, & having S. the Balabac passage. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 260 m., average breadth 30 m. Surface mountainous in the interior, its coasts flat, but has been little explored. Cowries, gold, ebony, & other fine woods, are among its products.

PALAZZO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 17 miles E.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,700.

PALAZZO-ADRIANO, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. and 12 miles S.S.E. Corleone. Pop. 5,000.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. & 13 m. N.W. Noto. Pop. 8,600. Near it are extensive remains of the ancient *Acræ*.

PALAZZUOLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, on the Oglio, 5 miles N.W. Chiari. Pop. 3,000.

PAL DE CHALANÇON (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.W. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,467.—*St. Paul de Mons* is a comm. and vill., same dep., 10 miles N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,881.

PALEMBANG, a town of Sumatra, cap. state, in its E. part, extending for about 3 miles along both sides of the river Moosee, here 200 yards across, 50 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Pop. 25,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, & partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace, enclosed by a brick wall, & some good dwellings of Arab & Chinese merchants, & its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. An active trade is carried on here with Java, Malacca, Penang, & Rhio. Coal was discovered near it in 1848. Pop. of the district 1849, 272,000.

PALENA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 21 miles S.S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,000.

PALENCIA, *Palentia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. & 114 m. N.W. Madrid, on the Carrion, affl. of the Pisuerga. Pop. 10,490. It is surrounded by an old wall, is a bishop's see, & has a fine Gothic cathedral, & manufs. of woollens & leather.

PALENVILLE, p. o., Greene co., N. Y., 54 S.W. Albany, 360 W.

PALENQUE, a vill. of Chiapas, Mexico, 100 m. E.N. E. Ciudad-Real, formerly a place of some traffic; about 7 miles S.W. of which are some of the most extensive & magnificent ruins in Central America. The principal of these, called the "Palace," is 220 feet in length by 180 feet in breadth, with numerous sculptures, &c., treated of in *Stephens' Central America*.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, prov. Palencia, on the Orlanza, 26 miles S.W. Burgos. Pop. 1,562.

PALERMO, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 19 E.N.E. Augusta, 614 W. It contains a large pond, with which 3 smaller ones are connected, & the outlet forms a head branch of Sheepscot r. Surface undulating; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1804. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,534; 1850, 1,659.

PALERMO, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 15 S.E. Oswego, 157 W.N.W. Albany, 380 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Catfish cr. It has a tannery, 11 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,928; 1850, 2,053.

PALERMO, p-v., Trafalgar t., Halton, 32 W. Toronto, on Twelve Mile cr. It has 2 Methodist churches, 3 stores, 2 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

PALERMO, *Panormus*, a fortif. city, cap. of the isl. of Sicily, with a port on the N. side of the isl., in a rich valley. Lat. of light-house 38° 8′ 2″ N., lon. 13° 22′ 2″ E. Pop. 180,000. It is regarded as the second cap. of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, & enclosed by an old wall. Next the sea is the strong fort of Castellamare. The city is ornamented by numerous fountains, & has many handsome edifices, among which are a cathedral of the 10th century, with a modern cupola; the magnificent church of St. Peter; a royal palace, in the Norman & Saracen style; & an observatory. The port is enclosed by a mole 1,300 feet in length, terminated by a lighthouse & a battery, a second interior port is reserved for the marine. Palermo is the residence of the military commandant of the island, & has an arsenal & ship-building yards. Its university, founded 1394, has a library of 40,000 volumes, and in 1841, 735 students. Here are a botanic garden, and numerous learned societies. Chief benevolent institutions, a royal hospital, & a foundling hospital. Manufs. comprise cotton goods, straw hats, silk gloves, chemical products, & paper, & it has an extensive export & import trade. Founded by the Phœnicians, Palermo became the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in

Sicily. It was taken by the Romans 250 B. C., it was afterwards capital of the Saracen states in the island. The Normans took it in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "Sicilian vespers." The court of Naples resided here from 1806 to 1815. Pop. of the prov. Palermo in 1850, 514,517.

PALESTINE, p-v., Greenbrier co., Va.

PALESTINE, p. o., Morgan co., Ga., 49 N.W. Milledgeville, 653 W.

PALESTINE, v., Unity t., Columbiana co., O. It has a school & 55 scholars. Pop. 88.

PALESTINE, p-v., Darby t., Pickaway co., O., 29 S. Columbus, 422 W. Situated on Deer cr., & contains 2 stores & 100 inhabitants.

PALESTINE, p-v., Kosciusko co., Ia., 119 N. Indianapolis, 610 W.

PALESTINE, p-v., capital of Crawford co., Ill., 155 S.E. Springfield, 689 W. Situated 3 miles from Wabash r., on the borders of Lamotte prairie. It contains a court-house an U. S. land office, 2 churches, 8 stores, various mechanic shops, & about 500 inhabs.

PALESTINE, v., Lee co., Ill. Situated in Palestine Grove, & has a Roman Catholic church & 120 inhabs.

PALESTINE, t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 617.

PALESTINE, v., Cooper co., Mo., 42 W.N.W. Jefferson City, 974 W.

PALESTINE, p-v., Hickman co., Tenn., 68 S.W. Nashville, 745 W.

PALESTINE, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

PALESTINE, p-o., Adams co., Miss., 110 S.W. Jackson, 1,120 W.

PALESTINE, p-o., Washington par., La., 65 N. New Orleans, 1,132 W.

PALESTINE, p-v., capital Anderson co., Tex., 165 N.E. Austin. Situated on a plain between the Trinity & Nueces rivers, & contains a court-house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 212 inhabitants.

PALESTINE, or the HOLY LAND (*Philistia, Judæa*, a country of S.W., Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, & forming the modern pashs. Acre & Gaza, & the S. part of the pash. Damascus, extending between lat. 30° 40′ & 33° 32′ N., & lon. 33° 35′ & 35° 48′ E., having N. the pash. Tripoli, W. the Mediterranean, & S. & S.E. the Arabian desert. Length from Mount Hermon in the N. to Kadesh-Barnea in the S., 190 miles; average breadth 75 miles. Area, 11,000 sq. miles, or about double that of Wales. It is traversed from N. to S. by the chain of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus. Mount Hermon, the highest summit, has an elevation of 10,000 feet, Jebel Mousa or Sinai is 7,893 feet, the Mount of Olives near the site of Jerusalem, has an elevation of 2,536 feet, while the lake of Tiberias has a depression of 328 feet below the level of the sea, & the valley of the Dead Sea the remarkable depression of 1,312 feet (*Symonds*). The country generally is of trap formation with volcanic rocks in several localities, as in the valley of the Dead Sea. An oolitic limestone & indurated chalk rock prevails, in which are numerous caverns W. of the Jordan, and is common in the locality of Jerusalem. Soil rich and fertile in the valleys & sides of the mountains; but as the climate requires irrigation, & careful culture is wanting, the land is comparatively desolate & barren. Principal river the Jordan, which traverses the land from N. to S.; its tributary the Jarmuth; the Kishon which flows into the Mediterranean: the Belus or Nahr Khardanus, & a few smaller streams. Lakes Meron or Huleh, Gennesareth (Tiberias), & the Dead Sea are mentioned under separate heads. Climate in the dry season very fine, with bright sky & no rain. Gentle rains, with W. winds, commence in October, & fall regularly in November & December. Rain continues at intervals more or less till March, after which none falls all the harvest, which is in May and June, or the summer which succeeds afterwards. Winter frosts slight, except in high positions, where snow occasionally falls; heat of summer in the low valleys is very great, but not oppressive in other situations. [See temp. of JERUSALEM.] In the fifth century, the country was divided ecclesiastically into the first, second, & third Palestine; 1st, comprising Judea, cap. Cæsarea or Kisariah; 2d, Samaria, cap. Scythopolis or Bethshean, Galilee, &c.; & the third the countries E. & S. the Dead Sea, cap. Petra, over all which sees, Jerusalem was subsequently erected into a patriarchate. The ancient divisions among the tribes of Israel, & Pashaliks, are as follows:

	Tribes	Ant. Divisions.	Modern Pash. &c.
West of the Jordan.	Asher, Naphthali, Zebulon	Galilee	Akka
	Issachar, Manasseh, Ephraim	Samaria	Akka and Damascus
	Benjamin, Judah, Dan, Simeon	Judea	Gaza and Damascus.
E. of Do.	Manasseh	Gaulonitis, Batanea, Galaaditis, Perea	Damascus
	Gad		
	Reuben		

[For Historical events see JERUSALEM & SYRIA.

PALESTRINA, *Prænste*, an episcopal city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 22 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,629. Its walls present successively the architecture of the Pelasgic era, & the Roman periods. The modern town is built on the site of the temple of Fortune erected by Sylla. It has some interesting churches, an old palace of the Barberini family, & a castle, once the chief stronghold of the Colonna, to whom the town belonged. [PELE-TRINA.]

PALGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Eye. Area, 1,474 ac. Pop. 740.

PALHANPOOR, a fortified town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., 84 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad. Pop. 30,000 (?). It is an important frontier town.

PALIANO, a fortified town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, 7 m. N. W. Anagni. Pop. 3,688. It is enclosed by strong walls, & accessible only on one side.

PALIGHAUT, or PAULGAUTCHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the Ponany, 68 m. S.E. Calicut, in a remarkable breach in the mountains of S. Hindostan termed the Paulgautcherry Pass.

PALINURO (CAPE), a headland of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 15 m. W. Policastro.

PALISADES, are a lofty range of precipitous rocks along the W. bank of the Hudson r., extending for the distance of 20 miles. They are, in some places, from 300 to 500 feet high, almost perpendicular, & present one of the grand features of the picturesque scenery bordering this river.

PALISSE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 27 m. S. E. Moulins. Pop. 1,701.

PALK'S STRAIT is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the mainland of Hindostan, in lat. 10° N., lon. 80° E., & where narrowest 40 m. across. It is bounded S.ward by the isl. Ramisseram, & the shoal called Adam's bridge; & in it some important pearl & chank fisheries are carried on.

PALLANZA, a town of Piedmont, Sardinia, div. Novara, cap. prov., on a tongue of land in lake Maggiore, 5 m. E. Gravellona. Pop. (with comm.) 2,044. Pop. of prov. 1848, 64,030.

PALLAS-KENRY, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Pop. 783. Fair 15th August. Co. petty sessions are held here.

PALLICE, or PALLAS, a hamlet of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 1¼ m. S. E. Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here in 1731.

PALLEE, a large commercial town of Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S. S. E. Joudpoor, on an affl. of the Loony river. It is a great entrepôt for Malwa opium in its transit to Bombay, &c., & it has a considerable import trade in chintz & European manufs.

PALLIA, a town of British India, Scinde, 84 m. S. E. Hyderabad.

PALLICOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 28 m. W. Arcot. It has a large Hindoo temple.

FALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9¼ m. E. S. E. North Walsham. Area, 935 ac. Pop. 467.

PALLISER ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., Low. Archip. lat. 15° S., lon. 145° W.—*Cape Palliser* is the S. extremity of New Zealand, North island. Lat. 41° 38′ S., & lon. 175° 21′ E.

PALL MALL, p. o., Fentress co., Tenn., 120 E. Nashville, 592 W.

PALMA, one of the Canary isls., Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 45 N., lon. 17° 50′ W. Estimated area, 333 sq. ms. Pop. 33,089. It is remarkable for its great elevation as contrasted with its small extent; several of its peaks are upwards of 7,000 feet in height. The coasts & most of the valleys are highly fertile, & the isl. is well wooded. Principal products, wine, fruits, honey, wax, silk, & sugar. Some taffetas & other fabrics are made; but fishing is a much more general occupation. Principal towns, Santa Cruz on the East, & Tazacorte on the West coast.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, near its S. W. coast, intend. & 13 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in almonds, dried fruits, soda, wine, & sulphur.—II. a town, Naples, prov. T. di Livoro, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Nola. Pop. 6,000.—III. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 7 m. N. W. Alcacer do Sal.—Also a small town of New Granada, & a river & Cape of Cuba.

PALMA, a fortified town of the Balearic isls., cap. of the isl. Majorca, & of the prov. Baleares, with a fine harbor in the bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast. Pop. 49,514. It is the residence of the Captain-General of Majorca, & has a fine Gothic cathedral, a governor's palace & town-house, & manufactures of silks & woollens. In its vicinity is a vast palace formerly occupied by the inquisition.

PALMA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 26 m. N. E. Huelva. Pop. 3,630.—II. (*P. del Rio*), prov. & 30 m. S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, & at its confl. with the Xenil. Pop. 5,528.—III. (*P.-Nuova*), Austrian Italy, a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. & 12 m. S. S.E. Udine, on the Roja. Pop. 2,500.

PALMARIA, an islet of N. Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promotory of Porto-Vevere, 1 m. long, celebrated for its fine black marble with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezzia on S. W.

PALMAS (LAS), the cap. town of the Great Canary isl., on its E. coast. Pop. 17,382. Its port called Luz, has an active trade.—II. (*Cape*), a low promontory of N. Guinea in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 22′ 1″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 2″ W.—III. a small isl. of S. America, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Buenaventura in the bay of Choco, Pacific, & discovered by Pizarro in 1527.—IV. (*Gulf of*), Sardinia, is on its S. W. coast between this isl. & Santa Antioca.—(*Point*), Yucatan, on its W. coast near Sisal.—*Palmas* is a river of Zanquebar, E. Africa, & a harbor of Ecuador, S. A., under the equator.

PALME (LAGOON OF), France, dep. Aude, 14 m. S. Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by only a narrow isl., & united with it by the straits of Jongrausse & Frauqui. Length N. to S., about 2¼ m., breadth about 2 m. On the W. bank is the village of Palme.

PALMELLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremad., 18 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,700. It has several churches, an hospital, & a latin school.

PALMER, p. t., Hampden co., Mass, 81 W. Boston, 391 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile, particularly along the streams. Drained by Ware & Swift rivers, which afford water power. The village, at the centre, contains a Congregational church, & 12 or 15 dwellings. In the S. W. part of the town is a manufacturing v., at the junction of Ware & Swift rivers to form Chicopee r., which contains a Baptist church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the town a satinet fac., employing 27 persons, a hat factory, a carriage trimming fac., an iron foundry, 2 cotton fac., 33,060 sp.; 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,139; 1850, 3,974.

PALMER DEPOT, p. v., Palmer t., Hampden, Mass., 77 W. Boston, 378 W. On the Western railroad & at the junction with the Willimantic & Palmer railroad. It is in the E. part of the t., & contains a a satinet fac., an iron foundry, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, several manufacturing establishments, & 1,200 inhabitants.

PALMERS p. o., Polk co., Tex.

PALMER'S SPRINGS, p. o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 102 S. W. Richmond, 218 W.

PALMER'S STORE, p. o., Weakly co., Tenn.

PALMER'S TAVERN, p. o., Prince George's co., Md., 50 S. W. Annapolis, 10 W.

PALMERSTON ISLAND, Pacific O., is in lat. 18° 4′ S., lon. 163° 10′ W.—*Cape Palmerston* is a headland, E. Australia, lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 149° 30′ E.

PALMERSTOWN, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, adjoining Phœnix Park. Area of pa. 1,517 ac. Pop. of ditto, 1,411; of vill. 201. It gives the title of viscount to the Temple family.

PALMERTOWN, mts., N. Y., is a range commencing in the N. W. part of Washington co., & extending in a southerly direction between Lake Champlain & Lake George, through a part of Warren & Saratoga cos. Their highest summits are from 1,000 to 1,200 ft.

PALMETTO, p. o., Laurens dist, S. C.

PALMETTO, p. o., Coweta co., Ga.

PALMETTO, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

PALMI, a royal city of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 21 m. N. N. E. Reggio. Pop. 6,200. It has a port on the gulf of Gioja, & an active trade.

PALMOLI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 13 miles S.S.W. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,500.

PALMYRA, p. t., Somerset co., Me., 49 N. N. E. Augusta, 644 W. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Sebasticook r., which affords good water power. It has a saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,500; 1850, 1,625.

PALMYRA, p. t., Wayne co., N. Y., 195 W. by N. Albany, 352 W. Surface slightly uneven; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Mud cr., which affords some water power. The v. is situated on the Erie canal, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 40 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a steam grist m., a furnace, 2 carriage fac., various mechanic shops, and 2,000 inhabitants. The main street is over a mile long, touching the canal at both ends, & finely ornamented with trees. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 8 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,549; 1850, 3,893.

PALMYRA, p. o., Burlington co., N. J.

PALMYRA, p. v.,, Londonderry t., Lebanon co., Pa., 14 E. Harrisburg, 124 W. It contains 3 stores, & 286 inhabitants.

PALMYRA, Pike co., Pa. Drained by branches of Laxawaxen creek. It has 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 300; 1850, 447.

PALMYRA, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by Laxawaxen cr. It has 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 427; 1850, 2,015.

PALMYRA, p. v., capital of Fluvanna co., Va., 62 W.N.W. Richmond, 136 W. Situated on Rivanna r., 14 miles from its entrance into James r. It contains a court-house, jail, a Methodist church, a store, a flouring m., a saw m., a woollen fac., & 100 inhabitants. A handsome bridge here crosses Rivanna r.

PALMYRA, p. v., Halifax co., N. C., 115 N. E. Raleigh, 239 W. Situated on the W. side of Roanoke r.

PALMYRA, p-v., Lee co., Ga., 128 S.W. Milledgeville, 785 W.

PALMYRA, p-t., Portage co., O., 152 N.E. Columbus, 310 W. Drained by the W. branch of Mahoning r. Pop. 1840, 1,359; 1850, 1,098.

PALMYRA, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 75 S.W. Detroit, 493 W. Watered by Raisin r. & Bear cr. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Raisin r., which affords extensive water power, & it contains 2 stores, a flouring m., & a saw m. There are in the t. a flouring m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 828; 1850, 1,098.

PALMYRA, p. t., Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 982.

PALMYRA, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 588.

PALMYRA, p-v., Harrison co., Ia., 116 S. Indianapolis, 620 W.

PALMYRA, p. o., Simpson co., Ky.

PALMYRA, v., Trimble co., Ky., 55 N.W. Frankfort. It has a store & 15 or 20 dwellings.

PALMYRA, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

PALMYRA, p-v., capital of Marion co., Mo., 111 N. N.W. Jefferson City, 925 W. Situated 8 ms. from the Missouri r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, an U. S. land office, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,270. Marion college is 12 ms. W., & the Lower college 6 ms. S. Both are manual labor institutions.

PALMYRA, p-v., Montgomery co., Tenn., 37 N.W. Nashville, 744 W.

PALMYRA, p. o., Warren co., Miss.
PALMYRA, p. o., Utah co., Utah Ter.
PALMYRA (the *Tadmor* of Scripture), a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian desert, pash. & 120 m. N.E. Damascus. Lat. 34° 18′ N., lon. 38° 13′ E. Its remains, which probably cover a surface of 3 sq. miles, are situated near the E. declivity of a mountain range, & consist of a great number of columns, portions of a temple of the sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 220 sq. yds., & which had 390 columns, 60 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, & numerous sepulchres on the sides & summits of the adjacent heights, most of which edifices appear to have been constructed during the three first centuries of the Christian era. The *Palmyra Islands* are a small group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 50′ N., lon. 162° 28′ W.
PALMYRAS POINT, a headland of British India, presid. & in the bay of Bengal, dist. Cuttack, near the mouth of the riv. Brahmny, 57 m. S. E. Balasore. All ships for Calcutta, endeavor to make this point, off which they are met by pilots.
PALO, p. o., Fayette co., Ala.
PALO, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.
PALO, a city of Naples, prov. & 11 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 5,500.—II. a market town, prov. Princip. Cit., 9 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 2,600.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Highland co., Va.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Onslow co., N. C.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Jasper co., Ga.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Hamilton co., Ill.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Louisa co., Iowa.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Lawrence co., Tenn.
PALO ALTO, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.
PALOMAR (SAN ANDRES DE), a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. N. N. E. Barcelona. Pop. 4,350. It has manufactures of lace.
PALOMBARA, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., communera di Roma, 8 m. N. Tivoli. Pop. 2,694.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 11 m. S. W. Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.
PALONA, p. o., Greenville dist., S. C.
PALOONSHAH, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 150 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad, & seated in a fine valley, but now in decay.
PALOS, p. o., Miami co., Ia.
PALOS, p. o., Cook co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 336.
PALOS, a town on the W. coast of the island Celebes, cap. of a dist. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, & to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.—III. (*Port of*), Spain. Murcia. —*Cape Palos* is the E. extremity of Murcia, in the Mediterranean, 18 m. E. Cartagena.
PALOTA, a market town of Hungary, co. & 13 m. N.E. Veszprim. Pop. 4,994. It was ravaged by the Turks in 1663.
PALPA, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, near the Gundaek, 58 m. W. Gorkha.—II. a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. Lima, prov. & 60 m. S.E. Ica, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth in the Pacific.
PALTE (LAKE), a remarkable lake of E. Tibet, 30 m. S.W. Lassa, & which is nearly circular, 40 m. in diameter, & containing a large central island, in which is a Tibetan temple.
PALU, or PALOO, a t. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 55 m. N. Diarbekir, on the Murad Chai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 1,000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian, & 600 Mohammedan, the former employed in cotton weaving, dyeing, tanning, & other manufs., the latter in agriculture.
PALUAU, two comm. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 20. W.N.W. Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 1,980.—II. dep. Vendee, 12 m. N.W. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. 555.
PALUD (LA), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 13 m. N. N. W. Orange, on railroad from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 2,356.
PALUZZA, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 33 m. N. W. Udine. Pop. 1,800.
PALYAD, an inland town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., 64 m. W.S.W. Cambay.
PAMAKASSAN & PAMANUKAN, two towns of the Dutch East Indies.—I. on the S. coast of the island Madura, residence of a native prince.—II. on the N. coast of Java, 70 m. E. Batavia.
PAMBER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N. W. Basingstoke. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 644.
PAMBU, a small town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river St. Francisco, 50 m. E. S. E. Santa Maria. It has an electoral college, instituted 1843.
PAMELIA, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 4 N. Watertown, 168 N.W. Albany. Surface generally level; soil fertile & well cultivated. Drained by Perch r. & Black r., which run on its S. border. It has a fulling m., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,194; 1850, 2,528.
PAMELIA FOUR CORNERS, p.v., Pamelia t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 172 N.W. Albany, 424 W. It contains a Methodist church & 100 inhabitants.
PAMIERS, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Ariege, 10 m. N. Foix, on rt. bank of the Ariege. Pop. 1846, 5,920. It has a comm. college & was formerly cap. of the comté Foix.
PÁMIR, an extensive table land of Central Asia, its highest point called by the natives the "roof of the world," in lat. 37° 27′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E., is 15,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo Koosh mountains, & here is Lake Sir-i-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus riv. Here is found the Pamir sheep or rass.
PAMLICO, r., N. C., is that part of Tar river below Washington, Beaufort co. It is a broad estuary 40 ms. long, & from 1 to 8 broad, which enters Pamlico sound, & has a depth of water sufficient for any vessels which navigate the sound. It has a lighthouse on S. side of entrance.
PAMLICO SOUND, N. C., is a shallow body of water 80 ms. long, & from 8 to 30 ms. wide. It is separated from the ocean by long sandy isls., scarcely 1 m. wide, covered with bushes, the outer point of one of which is Cape Hatteras. The principal entrance to it is Ocracoke inlet. It is connected with Albemarle sound in its N. part. The land around it is low, and in some places marshy. It receives Tar and Neuse rivers. It has a lighthouse, and seven light-vessels, three with fog-bells attached.
PAMPARATO, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 10 m. S. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Casotto. Pop. 1838, with comm. 2,565.
PAMPAS, t., De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,038.
PAMPAS are the vast plains of S. America, extending from Patagonia, over 27° of lat., & 1,620,000 sq. m., comprising all the central part of the Argentine republic, & traversed by the Pilcomayo, Vermejo, Salado, & other tributaries of the Paraguay & Parana rivers besides the Colorado, and other rivers in the S., all having a S. E. direction. The N. part of these plains is rich in tropical palms, & other vegetable products, the central part is grassy ground, almost destitute of trees, the S. portion swampy & barren ground, covered with shingle.—II. (*del Sacramento*), consist of the E. & little explored territory of Peru, watered by the Ucayale & its affls., covered with forests, & of the highest fertility.—The *Pampa Grande*, Bolivia, is a level sandy desert between Arequipa & the ocean, 2,000 feet above the sea, & destitute of water or vegetation.
PAMPATAR, a marit. vill. of Venezuela, S. A., on the S. side of the island Margarita, fortified, & having a pretty good harbor.
PAMPELONNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap., cant., on the Viaur, 14 m. N. N. E. Alby. Pop. 2,025.
PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain. [PAMPLONA.]
PAMPISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ miles W.N.W. Linton. Area, 1,500 acres. Pop. 359.
PAMPLONA, *Pampelo*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Navarra, on the Agra, affl. of the Aragon, 195 m. N.N.E. Madrid, & 20 m. from the French frontier. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine promenade & public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an anc. cathedral, palaces of the Viceroy & of the bishop, a Latin college, & several other schools. Manufs. comprise paper, leather, & coarse woollens, & it has an active commerce with France in wool & silk, & a celebrated annual fair in June. It was taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne in 778. In 860 it was made cap of Navarra, of which Count Garcias took the title of king. The French took it in 1808, & held it till 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.
PAMPLONA, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Zulia river, 200 m. N. E. Bogota. Pop. 3,200. It is well built. Principal edifices, its churches and convents, one of which

latter is very richly decorated. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

PAMPROUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 14 m. N.N.E. Melle. Pop. 1,350.

PAMPUR, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a bridge of several arches, 5 m. W. Serinagur, and comprising between 300 and 400 houses, a bazaar, & 2 Mohammedan shrines. Near it a good deal of fine saffron is raised.

PAMUNKY, r., Va., is formed by the union of North & South Anna rivers, between Hanover and Caroline counties, & unites with Mattapony r. betw. New Kent & King William counties, to form York river.

PANAGUR, an ancient town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, W. ceded dists., 11 m. N. Gurrah, & having several temples.

PANAMA, p-v., Harmony t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 345 W. by S. Albany, 324 W. Contains a Methodist church & 125 inhabitants.

PANAMA, p. o., Defiance co., O.

PANAMA, a fortfied seaport city of New Granada, C. A., cap. prov., on the Gulf and S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 56′ N., lon. 79° 31′ 2″ W. It stands upon a peninsular tongue of land, across which its streets extend from sea to sea. Pop. with suburbs, about 6,000. The town is cleaner than Spanish American towns generally. It has a beautiful cathedral, various convents, a nunnery, Jesuits' college, and a large edifice, also intended for a college, but which has not been finished. Its harbor is protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. Provisions are plentiful, and the city has some trade in S. American produce, especially gold dust, pearls, shells, hides and coffee, which are exported to the United States and Europe, chiefly by way of Aspinwall, on the opposite coast. It is on the route to California, and a station for the mails between Great Britain, Peru and Chili.

PANAMA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, New Granada, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° & 9° N., and lon. 78° & 80° 25′ W. Length and breadth at entrance about 120 m. each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of St. Miguel. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl islands (Archipelago de las Perlas), so named from an important pearl fishery. Pearl shells and pearls are fished in the Gulf of Panama and the Archipelago of Montijo, annually to the value of about $100,000. On its shores are the city Panama, and the towns Nata and Parita.

PANAMA, or DARIEN (ISTH. OF), connects N. (or rather Central) and S. America, and is comprised in the republic New Granada, sec., Isthmus, forming a province between lat. 9° & 10° N., and lon. 77° 30′ and 81° W., having N. the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Darien, and S. the Gulf of Panama. Length, W. to E., about 200 m., average breadth 40 m., but in lon. 79° it is narrowed to less than 30 m. Surface undulating, the hill chains which extend through the isthmus, uniting the mountain systems of Central and S. Amer., are near Panama, not more than 260 feet above the level of the Pacific. A great quantity of rain falls; in the months of July, August and September it rains incessantly. Soil very fertile; products comprise fine timber, in great variety, fruits, rice, maize, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, caoutchouc, vanilla, dyes, drugs, hides, limestone. On its N. coast are Aspinwall (Colon.), Puerto-Bello and Chagres; on its S. side is Panama. A connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has been proposed at different points of Central America; viz., at Tehuantepec, at Chiquimula, at Nicaragua, & at the narrowest part, where a railroad has been constructed between Aspinwall and Panama. (*See Central America.*)

PANAON, one of the Philippine islands of East Archipelago, in the Surigao passage, between the islands Leyte and Mindanao. Length, 18 m.

PANARAGA, a town in the S. part of the island Java, S.E. Surakarta.

PANARIA (*Hycesia* & *Thermisia*), one of the Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 5 m. N.E. Lipari. It is about 7 m. in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port. Pop. 200. It has several remains of antiquity.

PANARO, *Scultenna*, a river of N. Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, & flows N. between the duchy of Modena and the Pontif. States. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the canal of Modena joins it to the Secchia; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 m. N.W. Ferrara. Length, 75 m. Under the French, it gave name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the duchy of Modena.

PANAROOCAN, a town of Java, 85 m. E.S.E. Surabaya.

PANAY, or PANY, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines. Lat. 10° 24′ N., lon. 122° 6′ E. Estimated area, 4,560 sq. m. It is fertile, but is stated to be unhealthy, & is thinly cultivated. On it are the Spanish settlements Ilolo & Antigua. [PHILIPPINES.]

PANBRIDE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. S. W. Arbroath. Area, 5,400 ac. Pop. 1,372, of whom 134 are in the vill. In the N.E. of the pa. is the mansion of the Earl of Panmure, and near it are remains of an ancient feudal castle.

PANCALIERI, a vill. of the Sard. Sta., Piedmont, div. & 18 m. S. Turin, prov. Tinerolo, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. with comm. 2,838.

PANCOASTBURGH, p. o., Fayette co., O.

PANCORVO, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Burgos, in a mountain defile, at the entrance of which was a fortress which the French occupied from 1808 to 1813, and demolished in 1823. Pop. 1,217.

PANCRAS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of the metropolis, and extending N.ward so as to include a portion of the town of Highgate, with the suburbs, Camden Town Kentish Town, Somers Town, &c. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 1851, 166,956. Its "old" church, lately rebuilt, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the most ancient Christian temples in Britain, and in the cemetery surrounding it are many interesting tombs. The new church in the New Road is an elegant structure, with attached vestries, supported by caryatides. In this pa. are an University-College, Hall, and Hospital, the small-pox and fever hospitals, a beautiful Scottish church with two towers, King's Cross, a portion of the Regent's Park & canal, & the termini of the London and N.western, and the Great Northern railroads. [SEE LONDON.]

PANCRASSWEEK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Holsworthy. Area, 3,782 ac. Pop. 460.

PANCSOVA, a fortified market town of S. Hungary, Banat, head quarters of a German regiment, with a steam-packet station on the Danube, 62 m. S.S.W. Temeswar. Pop. 1845, 11,710. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

PANDORA, p. o., Johnson co., Tenn.

PANEAS, or BANIAS, *Cæsarea Philippi*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. & 45 m. W.S.W. Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. It comprises about 150 houses, and has on its N.side a well-built bridge, the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern (the *Panium* of Josephus), and some traces of a temple erected by Herod in honor of Augustus.

PANFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 1,475 ac. Pop. 275.

PANGANSANE, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. E. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 5° S., lon. 122° 30′ E. Length, N. to S., 60 m., average breadth 16 m. It is well wooded, and populous.

PANGBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Reading. Area, 1,925 ac. Pop. 800.

PANGOUTARAN, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Sooloo group, lat. 6° 15′ N., lon. 120° 40′ E. Length, 10 m., breadth, 4 m. It is of coral formation, & abounds with cocoa palms & live stock.

PANIANY, a town of British India. [PONANY.]

PANIPUT (Hind. *Panipata*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., cap. div. of the dist. Delhi, 55 m. N.N.W. Delhi. It is 4 m. in circ., enclosed by a decayed wall, has a remarkable Mohammedan shrine, and had formerly a considerable trade.

PANISSIÈRE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Loire, 13 m. N.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,160.

PANJAB, or PENJAB, a territ. of India. [PUNJAB].

PANJANG, or PULO PANJANG, an island off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 9° 18′ N., lon. 103° 36′ E., 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 4 m. in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the island Junk Ceylon, from which it is 12 m. E.ward. Some islets, S. Madura, N. Papua, & E. Borneo, have the same name.

PANJIM, or NEW GOA, a town of Portuguese Hindostan, 5 m. W. Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the Portuguese viceroy, & many of the princip. Europeans in the settlement.

PANNAH, or PUNNAH, a town of British India, in the Bundelcund table land, 110 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is large, has numerous temples, and is known for its diamond mines, probably the *Panassa* of Ptolemy, and which, in the time of the Emperor Akbar (about A.D. 1600), yielded an annual revenue estimated at £80,000.

PANNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2¼ m. S.E. Harrowgate, with a station on the Leeds & Thirsk railroad. Area, 4,520 ac. Pop. 1,376.

PANNANICH, a vill. and celebrated mineral spa of Scotland, co. & 39 m. W. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dee. Its waters strongly resemble the German Seltzer waters, and are numerously frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation several houses have been erected by the proprietor.

PANOLA, county, Miss. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. ms. Drained by Tallahatchie and Cold Water rivers. Capital, Panola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $390,122; Ind. corn, 451,909 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 74,583; rice, 15,889 pounds; cotton, 8,918 bales:—5 grist m., a tannery, a printing office, a weekly newspaper pub.:—20 churches; 18 schools, 439 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,657; 1850, 11,444.

PANOLA, county, Tex. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 895 sq. ms. Drained by Sabine riv. & tributaries. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Carthage. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $128,226; Ind. corn, 108,870 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 35,405; peas & beans, 7,197; cotton, 887 bales;—4 schools, 79 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,871.

PANOLA, p-v., capital of Panola co., Miss., 161 N. Jackson, 939 W. Situated on the S. side of Tallahatchee r. It contains a court house, an academy, sevl. stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

PANORMOS, a marit. town on the N.E. shore of Tinos, Grecian Archip., and with the best harbor in that island. Pop. 2,500.

PANTALEO (SAN), an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 m. N. Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Motya*.

II. a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand. div. & 11 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm., 1,344.

PANTAR, an island of the Asiatic Archip., separat. on the E. from Ombay by the Str. of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblem by the Str. of Alloo. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 124° E. Length N. to S., 30 m., breadth 15 m.

PANTEAGUE, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Usk. Area, 3,454 ac. Pop. 2,349.

PANTEGO, p-o., Beaufort co., N. C., 156 E. by S. Raleigh, 342 W.

PANTELLARIA, *Cossyra*, an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, prov. & dist. Girgenti, 60 m. from the S.W. coast of Sicily, and 100 m. E. Kalybia (Tunis), its chief town being in lat 36° 51′ 15″ N., lon. 11° 54′ 29″ E. Shape oval, circuit about 30 m. Pop. 5,000. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, &c., and it produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but not enough corn for its own consumption, and its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town Oppidolo, "a large, but poor place, of a miserable aspect, and loaded, rather than decorated, with a huge pa. church, several chapels, an I a Capuchin establishment." It has also a large castle, some batteries, and a convenient port for small vessels, with some export trade in wine, oil, cotton, orchill, & raisins.

PANTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.N.W. Braintree. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 299. Pantfield Hall is a fine ancient structure.

PANTHER, p. o., Polk co., Ark.

PANTHER CREEK, p-o., Surry co., N. C., 125 W. N.W. Raleigh, 356 W.

PANTHER CREEK, v., Daviess co., Ky. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 110 inhabitants.

PANTHER CREEK, p. o., Cass co., Ill., 40 W.S.W. Springfield, 820 W.

PANTHER CREEK, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

PANTHER GAP, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va., 179 W. Richmond, 212 W.

PANTHER FORK, p. o., Greenville dist., S. C.

PANTHER SPRINGS, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn., 220 E. Nashville, 464 W.

PANTHERSVILLE, p. o., De Kalb co., Ga., 87 N. W. Milledgeville, 682 W.

PANTIN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant. 2 m. N.E. Paris, near the canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. 2,341.

PANTON, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 71 W.S.W. Montpelier, 494 W. The surface is level. Watered by a small branch of Otter Creek river. Lake Champlain bounds it on the W. Chartered in 1764, but not settled until after the revolutionary war. There are in the t. an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 679; 1850, 559.

PANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E Wragby. Area, 1,966 ac. Pop. 182.

PANUCO, a town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the Montezuma, or Panuco river, 50 m. from its mouth, near Tamaulipas. It had formerly a trade in fustic, but this has declined. On the banks of its river some curious Mexican antiquities have been discovered.

PANWELL, or PAUNWELLY, a town of British India, presid. and 21 m. E. Bombay, on a river which flows into its harbor, with an active trade.

PANXWORTH, a par. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Pop. 184.

PAN YAN, p. o., Racine co., Wis.

PAO, numerous towns of China, the principal being —I. (*P.-Khing*) prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 27° N., lon. 111° 12′ E.—II. (*P.-Ning*), prov. Se-chuen, cap. dep. lat. 31° 32′ N., lon. 106° E.—III. (*P.-Ting*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 95 m. S.W. Peking. It is second in its prov. after the cap., and is the seat of the prov. viceroy.

PAOLA, *Patycs*, a city of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. dist. & cant., on a height near the sea, 13 miles W.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 5,000. It is defended seaward by a fortress and 2 towers; has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, manufs. of woollen cloths & silks, and earthenware.

PAOLI, p-v., Fredypin t., Chester co., Pa., 78 E.S E. Harrisburg, 128 W. Situated 16 ms. W. by N. from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania r. r. Two ms. S.W. of this place is the battle ground where General Wayne was defeated by a superior British force under Gen. Grey, Sept. 20th, 1777, when many Americans were shot down after they had surrendered. A suitable monument has been erected on the spot to their memory, & the adjoining field is appropriated to a military parade ground.

PAOLI, p-v., capital of Orange co., Ia., 94 S. by W. Indianapolis, 625 W. Situated on Lick cr., & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 6 stores, an oil m., a cotton fac, 2 flouring m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a fulling m., & 461 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,023.

PAOLO DELOANDA (SAN), a town of W. Africa. [Paul de Loanda, St.]

PAOU, or TACANOVA, the principal island of the Feejee Archipelago, Pacific O., lat. 17° S., lon. 179° E. It is stated to be 130 m. in circ., populous and densely wooded. Sandal wood is one of its chief products.

PAPA, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 26 m. N.W. Veszprim, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Marczal Pop. 1845, 16,409. It has a castle and grounds belonging to Prince Esterhazy; Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches; two synagogues, several convents and hospitals, a gymnasium, and school for the poor, with manufs. of paper, glass & stonewares.

PAPAKUNK, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

PAPA-STOUR, one of the Shetland isls., Scotland, par. Walls, on the S. side of the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. Length, 2½ m. Pop. 359, mostly fishermen. Another small island in Shetland bears the name of Papa.

PAPA-STRONSAY, & PAPA-WESTRAY, two isls. of the Orkney group, Scotland.—I. pa. & N.E. Stronsay, about 3 m. in circ., flat, & fertile. Pop. 28. Here are several remains of old ecclesiastical edifices.—II. pa. Westray, 1½ m. E. Akerness. Length 3¼ m. Pop. 371, mostly agricultural.

PAPAGAYO, a gulf and volcano of Nicaragua, C. America, S.W. the lake of Nicaragua, the gulf an inlet of the Pacific O., and the volcano on its N.E. shore. It is also the name of the most S. point of Lanzarote,

Canary islands.—*The Papayayos* are an island group off the E. coast of Brazil, immediately E. Cape Frio.

PAPAL STATES, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

PAPANDAYANG, a volcano of Java, 87 m. S.E. Batavia. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it, Aug. 11th and 12th, 1772.

PAPANTLA, a vill. of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 125 m. S.S.E. Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red pepper, and vanilla.

PAPASQUIERO, a town of Durango, Mexico, 50 miles W.N.W. Durango, on the Culican. Pop. about 3,800.

PAPAW, t., De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 653.

PAPCASTLE & GOAT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Bride-Kirk, united to Cockermouth by a stone bridge over the Derwent. Pop. 632.

PAPENBURG, a town of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, in a marshy tract, 21 m. S.S.E. Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. Pop. 3,620. It has shipbuilding docks, and manufs. of tobacco, chicory, and linen fabrics.

PAPENDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Waal, 1 m. N.E. Dort. Pop. 1,856.

PAPER MILLS, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

PAPER MILL VILLAGE, p-v., Cheshire co., N. H., 57 S.W. Concord, 454 W.

PAPERTOWN, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa.

PAPERVILLE, p-v., Sullivan co., Tenn., 309 E. Nashville, 384 W. Situated on a branch of Holston river.

PAPHOS, an ancient city of Cyprus. [BAFFA.]

PAPIETÉ, a vill., Society islands, on the N.W. coast of Tahiti.

PAPINSVILLE, p. o., Bates co., Miss.

PAPLEWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area, 5,250 ac. Pop. 307.

PAPOUL, (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,295.

PAPOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 47 m. N. W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,520.

PAPOZZA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, dist. and 5 m. S.S.W. Adria, on the Po. Pop. 2,400.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 37 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 2,160. It has a fine castle of the counts Pappenheim.

PAPS OF JURA, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the isl. Jura, Hebrides. Benanoir, the most lofty, rises to 2,470 feet above the sea.—The *Paps of Matane* are 2 mntns., Lower Canada, co. Rimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 42′ N., lon. 67° 30′ W.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, an extensive isl. of the E. Archipelago, beyond Ceram and Gilolo, and comprised in the great division Australasia, between the equator & lat. 10° S., & lon. 130° & 150° E., separated S.ward by Torres Strait from the N. point of Australia, and having W. the Arafura Sea. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. It is wholly unknown, even its coasts having been only partially explored by Europeans. It has a remarkably irregular shape, its W. end especially being indented by large and deep bays, and some large rivers forming estuaries. The most striking geographical feature consists of a backbone of lofty mnts., extending throughout its length. Three remarkable table-top'd elevations rise 20,000 feet above the sea level, & are snow-capped; and most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. Many of the finest productions of the Archipelago, comprising birds of paradise, pearls, gold, fine woods, resins, bamboos, tortoise shell, massoi, & other odoriferous barks, mother of pearl shell, &c. Some new species of marsupial animals have been discovered, and it is rich in birds of various kinds. The inhabitants are partly Malays, and partly a negro race, which extends into Australia, and has been termed the "Papuan negro." Several vills. have been remarked along the coasts, with large houses capable of containing several hundred people, and at Utamata, on the S.W. side of the isl., the Dutch established a fort in 1828, but abandoned it 10 years after, and established one on the N. coast at Port Humboldt in 1852.

PAPUDO BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Chili, dep. Aconcagua, 45 m. N.E. Valparaiso. Some export trade is carried on here.

PAPWORTH, two pas. of Engl., cos. Cambridge & Hunts.—I. (*St. Agnes*), 4¼ m. N.N.W. Caxton. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 151.—II. (*St. Everard*), 3 m. N.N.W. Caxton. Area, 1,091 ac. Pop. 126.

PARÁ ("father of waters"), the name originally applied to the river Amazon, S. America, but now employed to designate its S. arm, which receives the Tocantins river, is 40 m. across at its entrance, and has on its E. side the city Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the *bore* is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moons, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

PARÁ, a vast marit. prov. of Brazil, in the N., nominally comprising nearly all the Brazilian territory watered by the Amazon, Rio Negro, and their tributaries, and extending N. from lat. 9° S., & W. from lon. 45° W. Estim. area, 1,102,500 sq. m., & pop. 205,000, of whom 10,000 are supposed to be Indians. Most part of this region remains unexplored, and covered with dense primeval forests. Valuable products are in immense variety; at present, the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cocoa, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, & Brazil nuts. The principal manufs. are of shoes, and other articles made from Indian rubber. Pará, or Belem, is the only city of importance in all this region; in the interior are some scattered vills., mostly on tributaries of the Amazon, not along the main stream, the traveller on which will scarcely see 50 houses in 300 miles.

PARÁ, or BELEM, a seaport city of Brazil, cap. prov., 70 m. from the Atlantic, lat. of fort St. Pedro 1° 28′ S., lon. 48° 30′ 5″ W. Pop. estim. at 10,000, mostly of European descent. It stands on elevated ground, on S. shore of the bay of Guajuara, on rt. b. of the Pará, or Tocantins, and has a fine appearance from the river. Chief edifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, several other churches, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a Jesuits' college; a prison, and an unfinished theatre. Vessels of large draft can lie near the city, and the cocoa, caoutchouc, isinglass, rice, & drugs, exported from Brazil are chiefly from Pará. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, and the N. American, and other Brazilian ports.—The *river Pará*, bounding the isl. Marajo S.ward, extends between lon. 48° 10′ & 50° 40′ W., receives the Tocantins and Annapu from the S., and is connected N.W.-ward with the Amazon.

PARABIAGO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 13 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Otranto, 9 m. E. Gallipoli.

PARACATU, a river and city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. The river joins the San Francisco, near lat. 16° 20′ S., after an E. course of 220 m. On it, near its head, is the city of Paracatu, having a Latin school, & mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

PARACELS, a group of islets and reefs of the China sea, mostly betw. lat. 16° & 17° N., lon. 112° & 113° 30′ E., 150 m. E. of Cochin-China.

PARACLET, a hamlet of France, dep. Aube, arr. & 2½ m. E.S.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abelard in the 12th century, & of which Heloise was abbess for 32 years. The remains of Abelard were deposited in it in 1142. The tomb of both, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

PARACLIFTA, p-v., capital of Sevier co., Ark., 142 S.W. by W. Little Rock, 1,207 W. Situated on N. side of Little r., a branch of Red r. It contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, & 144 inhabitants.

PARACOMBE, a pa. of Engl. co. Devon, 10 m. N.N.E. Barnstable. Area, 4,563 ac. Pop. 460.

PARADAS, a comm. and town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Sevilla, deriving its name from the anc. castle of Paradas, belonging to the dukes of Arcos. Pop. 4,396.

PARADE (LA), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. & 19 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,121.

PARADISE, t., Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 428.

PARADISE, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 52 W. Philadelphia, 46 E.S.E. Harrisburg. The v. is on the Pennsyl-

vania r. r. It contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 225 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,828.

PARADISE, v., Adams co., Pa. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 200 inhabitants.

PARADISE, t., York co., Pa. Drained by the Little Conewago r. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 6 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,117; 1850, 2,354.

PARADISE, p. o., Rockingham co., Va.

PARADISE, p. o., Mecklenburg co., Ky.

PARADISE, p-v., Coles co., Ill., 81 E. Springfield, 70 W. Situated near the head of Little Wabash river.

PARADISE FURNACE, p. o. Huntingdon county, Pa.

PARADISE GROVE, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

PARADISE VALLEY, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

PARADOMIN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 10 m. S. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

PARADOX LAKE, N. Y., lies in Schroon t., Essex co., 4 miles long, & from half a mile to 1 mile wide. There are many small lakes in the vicinity.

PARAGUAÇU, a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 260 m., enters the bay of Todos-os-Santos, 35 m. W.N.W. San Salvador. Chief affluent, the Jacuhype.

PARAGUANA, a peninsula of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Zulia, prov. and 22 m. N. W. Coro, extending into the Caribbean sea, in lat. 12° N., long. 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 m. each. Surface mutinous, in the centre, whence it slopes gradually to the coasts. It has no town of importance.—The *Paraguaa river*, dep. Orinoco, tributary to the Caroni, has a N. course of 220 m. On it is the town Barcelonetta.

PARAGUAY, a large river of S America, and one of the principal uniting to form the Plata: rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guapore, Tapajos, & Xingu, tributs. of the Amazon, & in lat. 14° S., lon. betw. 55° & 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between the territories of Bolivia and the Argentine repub. on the W., and those of Brazil & Paraguay E.ward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20′ S., it unites with the Parana, the name of which river it afterwards assumes. Total course 1,600 m., throughout nearly all which, from the sea upwards to the influx of the Jauru, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the rivers Porrudas & Taguari, from the W. the Sipotuba, Jauru, Galdan, Pilcomayo, & Vermejo; and betw. lat. 17° & 19° S., it traverses a wide region of swamps, which during the rains form a great inland sea.

PARAGUAY, a republic or consulship of South America, extends from lat. 21° to 27° 20′ S., and lon. 54° to 58° 40′ W. The space thus enclosed forms a very compact territory, nearly in the shape of a parallelogram, about 430 m. long, N. to S., with an average breadth of about 200 m., & contains an area of about 86,000 sq. m. Pop. 300,000. Capital, Asuncion. The name Paraguay at one time was used in a very extensive sense, so as to include the whole of the immense regions of S. America, between lat. 16° S., and the Strait of Magellan, & between Chili & Peru on the W., & Brazil on the E., now confined to the republic properly so called. On the N. the limits of this state with Brazil are not definitely settled, but in other directions it has the advantage of great natural boundaries; the Parana on the E. & S., & its tributary the Paraguay on the W. The whole surface thus belongs to the basins of these two rivers, a mountain range of considerable elevation, stretching between them N. to S., so as to form their water-shed, & send the drainage in opposite directions, but nearly in equal portions. The distance of the water-shed from the river scarcely anywhere exceeds 100 m., & hence the tributaries by which the drainage is conveyed are more remarkable for their number than their magnitude. By far the largest is the Tibiquari, which, owing to an E. bend in the water-shed, has its course considerably prolonged, & being augmented by several large affluents from the N., becomes a noble stream before it reaches the Paraguay. The surface is mountainous in the centre, and also in the N.E., where a ramification, known by the name of the Sierra-de-Maracay, or Cordillera-de-Maracura, breaks off from the central chain, & proceeding E. to the banks of the Parana, interrupts the navigation of that river, & forms one of the most remarkable cataracts in the world. The river, which above the rapids is 12,500 feet wide, begins to force its way through a deep, narrow gorge, & becoming suddenly contracted to 150 ft., pours down its immense flood with tremendous fury, & a noise which is heard at the distance of 18 m. From the mountain region the surface rapidly descends, first presenting a finely diversified succession of lower heights, & then spreading out into rich alluvial plains, which not unfrequently, in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams, are converted into swamps. The climate, though tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface, but concurs with the natural fertility of the soil in producing a vegetation of almost unequalled luxuriance & grandeur. In the forests are found at least sixty varieties of timber, admirably adapted for all purposes, in which elasticity, durability, or buoyancy is required; dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, vegetable oils, & fruits in almost endless variety. Many of the hills are literally covered with the yerba-maté (*Ilex Paraguensis*), used as a substitute for the tea of China, & the principal beverage of one-half of the inhabitants of S. America. The large plains are roamed over by immense herds of cattle, which, though scarcely required for food in a country otherwise so richly provided, yield valuable articles of commerce, viz., hides, tallow, hair, horns, bones, &c.; & on all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted, however primitive & imperfect, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, maize, & in short the greater part of the most valuable products, both of the tropical & the temperate zones, are raised in profusion. The population bears no proportion to its capabilities, which, if fully developed, would probably furnish a larger amount of human subsistence than any other tract of equal extent on the surface of the globe. Unfortunately, various political causes have seriously interfered with its advancing prosperity. In the contest with the mother-country, its isolated position gave it decided advantage, & almost at once, by a single effort, it succeeded in emancipating itself from the Spanish yoke; but it was only to fall under one still more galling. Dr. Francia, who commenced his political career in 1811, as secretary to the revolutionary junta, having been elected consul, exchanged the name for that of dictator in 1814, & thenceforward, till his death in 1840, at the advanced age of 84, retained it with a firm grasp, both in name & in reality. His tyranny, justly regarded as one of the most remarkable political phenomena of modern times, was maintained by a system of espionage so rigorous, & at the same time so widely spread, as to bring fear & distress into every household: & by a strict prohibition of all intercourse with other nations. The thraldom ended with the dictator's life, & a popular form of government was immediately established, by the election of two consuls to serve for two years. This form of government, notwithstanding its obvious defects, has hitherto been well administered, & not only has the restriction on foreign intercourse been removed, but the country has been declared free & open both to foreigners & commerce. The benefits of this liberal arrangement have, however, been in a great measure frustrated by the selfish policy of the government of Buenos Ayres; which, taking undue advantage of its commands of the outlet of the La Plata, has hitherto been too successful in crippling the trade, not only of Paraguay, but of the extensive regions beyond it: but in October, 1852, in accordance with a decree of the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, dated August 31, the navigation of the Rio-de-la-Plata, the Parana, and Uruguay, were opened to all foreign vessels under 120 tons register.

PARAHIBA, or PARAHYBA, two rivers of Brazil.—I. prov. Parahiba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat. 7° 8′ S., lon. 34° 45′ W., after an E.ward course of upwards of 270 m. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. b., is the city Parahiba.—II. (*do Sul*, or the Southern Parahiba), prov. San Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at San Joao de Praya, lat. 21° 40′ S., lon. 40° 45′ W., after an E. course of 500 m. Chief affls., the Pombal, Muriahe, & Parahbuno, with which last it forms all the N. boundary of the prov. Rio.

PARAHIBA, a small prov. of N. Brazil, mostly betw. lat. 6° 30′ & 7° 30′ S., & lon. 34° 40′ & 38° 40′ W., having E. the Atlantic O., and inland the provs. Rio Grande de Norte, & Pernambuco. Area, 19,769 sq. m.

Pop. 260,000. Surface mostly elevated. Principal rivers, the Parahiba & Mangaruape. Chief products, cotton & sugar, with Brazil-wood, drugs, & timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. Principal towns, Parahiba, Alhandra, & San Miguel.—*Parahiba*, a maritime city, cap. prov., & the centre of its trade, on rt. b. of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 m. N.N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. (1845, includ. dist.) 15,000. It consists of a lower & an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a fine government warehouse. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal, & treasury, which last is built in an imposing style. Trade chiefly in sugar, cotton, & Brazil-wood. Near the city are some coffee plantations.—II. (*do Sul*), a town of the prov. and 40 m. N. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 2,000. It was made head of an electoral college in 1840.

PARAHITINGA, a town, Brazil, prov. and 140 m. N.E. San Paulo, on lt. b. of the Parahiba. Pop. 4,000.

PARAMA D'ASSUAY, a pass across the Andes, Ecuador, between lat 0° & 2° S. Elev. 15,528 feet.

PARAMARIBO, the cap. town of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 5° 49′ N., lon. 55° 22′ W. Estimated pop. 20,000, mostly blacks. It is regularly and well built; streets unpaved, but ornamented with rows of tamarind & orange trees; & it has Lutheran, Calvinistic, R. Catholic, & English churches, Portuguese & German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N of the town, is the residence of the governor. In an hospital for lepers, on rt. b. of the Coppename, 450 patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. The Kwatta canal, begun 1846, is the first public work executed by free laborers.

PARAMAS, v., Franklin t., Bergen co., N. J. It contains a Dutch Reformed church & about 200 inhabitants.

PARAMATTA, a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Paramatta river, 13 m. W.N.W. Sydney, with which it communicates daily by steamboats. Pop. 1846, 4,454. It consists mostly of a single street, at one end of which is the summer residence of the governor of the colony, with extensive grounds. It is the seat of the factory for females convicts, and it has also several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, hospitals, & an observatory. Steamers & coaches ply daily between it & Sydney.—The *Paramatta river* enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 12 m.

PARAMU, a river of S. America; tributary to the Orinoco, and which was partially traced by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1839.

PARAMYTHIA, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, cap. dist., 30 m. S.W. Yanina. Pop. 5,000 It consists of an upper and a lower town, has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks, and remains of ancient walls. It is a Greek bishop's see.

PARANÁ, a large river of S. America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Minas Geraes, between lat. 22° & 23° S., & lon. 45° & 46° W., near the sources of the rivers Doce and San Francisco, and less than 120 m. from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a S.W. direction, bounding the state Paraguay on the E. & S., and separating it with the Brazil. prov. Matto Grosso from San Paulo, and the Plata des. Missiones & Corrientes. Near Corrientes, lat. 27° 25′ S., it joins the Paraguay river, and confers its own name on the united stream. Thenceforward its course is generally S.ward to within 50 m. N. Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay river to form the estuary of the Plata. Total course is at least 2,000 m. In its upper part it receives numerous large affls., as the Paranahyba, Tiete, Pardo, Parnapanema, & Curitiba; but owing to falls, it is navigable only to the isl. Apipe, 100 m. above its junction with the Paraguay. It contains numerous fertile isls. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Quarto from the W. Few towns border it in its upper part. In the territory of the Plata Confed., Candelaria, Itu, Itata, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, & Santa Fé, are on its banks. It is also a name of the Rio Negro (Brazil), which see.—For Paraná town, see BAJADA DE SANTA FE.

PARANAGUA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, cap. comarca, on a bay of same name in the Atlantic, 170 ms. S.W. Santos. Pop. 7,000. It is mostly built of stone; its former Jesuits' college is now converted into public offices. Its port is excellent, and fitted for vessels of 400 tons.

PARANAHIBA, or PARANAHYBA, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, joins the Corumba to form the Parana, 180 ms. S. Villa-Boa, after a W.ward course of about 500 miles. On it near its source is the town of Paranahiba.—*Paranapanema* & *Paranan* are other considerable rivers of Brazil, provs. San Paulo & Goyaz, respectively tributaries to the Parana & Tocantins.

PARAN CITY, p. o., Marion co., Iowa.

PARATI, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, & 135 m. E.N.E. San Paulo, on the W. coast of the bay of Angra. Pop. 1845, 10,000. It is small, regularly built, & has several churches & a grammar school. It has an extensive commerce, and numerous distilleries.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., in a rich valley, arrond. & 7 m. W. Charolles. Pop. 2,802.

PARCÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. N.W. La Flèche, on lt. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 2,315.

PARCEL CANOL, a tnshp. of Wales, co. Cardigan. Pop. 617.

PARCHER'S CORNERS, p. o., Fulton co., O.

PARCHIM, or PARCHEN, a town of Germany, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, cap. circ., on the Elde, 21 ms. S. E. Schwerin. Pop. 6,489. It is enclosed by walls, subdivided into an old & new town, & has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, chicory, straw hats, & tobacco.

PARCHWITZ, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. circ., & 10 miles N.E. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1,315, who manuf. woollen cloth.

PARCIPANY, v., Hanover t., Morris co., N. J., 7 m. N. Morristown. Contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, 2 grist m., & 200 inhabitants.

PARCZOW, a town of Poland, prov. & 46 ms. S.E. Siedlec. Pop. 2,830.

PARDEEVILLE, p. v., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 81.

PARDOUX (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 4 ms. S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,520.—II. dep. Deux-Sevres, 5 ms. S.W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,720.

PARDUBITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. on the Elbe, 61 m. E. Prague, & on the Northern States r. r. Pop. (with suburbs), 2,546. It has iron & copper forges, & paper mills. Pop. of the circle 1850, 677,800.

PARECHIA (*Paros*), the cap. town of the isl. of Paros, Grecian Archip., on the W. side of the isl. It contains numerous fragments of the ancient city, and about 4 m. E. are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

PAREDES DE NAVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 ms. N.W. Palencia, in a marsh near the canal of Campos. Pop. 4,662. It has 4 pa. churches, a hospital, & manufs. of coarse hempen cloths.

PAREDON, an isl. of the W. Indies, in the old Bahama channel, N. Cuba. Lat. 22° 25′ N., lon. 78° 8′ W. Length 10 ms. by 2 ms. in breadth. On its N. side is tolerable anchorage.

PAREENUGGUR, a ruined city of W. Hindostan, the remains of which near Veerawow, a town on the peninsula Parkur, Runn of Cutch, extend over a space of 2 miles.

PARENZO, a fortified seaport town of Istria, on its W. coast, 10 m. N. Rovigno. Pop. 2,190.

PARGA, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, on a steep rocky height opposite the isl. Paxo, 35 ms. W.N.W. Arta. Pop. 4,000. Its native inhabitants between 1814 & 1816, vigorously and successfully resisted Ali Pasha of Yanina, then lived for three years under British protection, and wholly abandoned the town when restored to the Sultan in 1819.

PARHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5¼ ms. N.N.E. Arundel. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 53. The church has a very ancient leaden front.—II. co. Suffolk, 14 miles N.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,212 ac. Pop. 532.

PARHAMA, par. of Engl., co. Sussex. Area, 1,264 ac. Pop. 55.

PARHAM'S LANDING, p. o., Catahoola par., La.

PARHAM'S STORE, p. o., Sussex co., Va., 45 S.S. E. Richmond.

PARIA, (GULF OF), Venezuela, S. A., is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the isl. of Trinidad and the mainland, & lat. 10° & 10° 40′ N., lon. 62° W. Length 100 m. Its S. entrance, called the "serpent's mouth," is 9 miles across; its N., or the "dragon's mouth," is 18 ms. in width, & contains several isls. It receives several arms of the Orinoco, & on its shores are the towns Port of Spain, & Porto Nuevo.

PARIDSONG, or PHARI, a vill. of Bootan, on the frontier of Tibet, 30 m. N.N.W. Tassisudon.

PARIGNE L'EVEQUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 3,450.

PARIME (SIERRA), a mntn. system of S. Amer., enclosed by the great bend of the Orinoco river, between lat. 3° & 8° N., & lon. 58° & 68° W., & connected E. with the Sierra Pacaraima. Its principal summit, Mount Maravaca, is supposed to rise to 10,500 feet in height. In these mountains rise the Orinoco, Caura, Paragua.—The *Parima* river, Brazil, is a principal head stream of the Rio-Branco.

PARINACOCHAS, (LAKE OF), Peru, dep. Ayacucho, S.W. Pausa, surrounded by high mountains, is 20 m. in length N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa, & is stated to be 10,000 feet above the sea. It gives name to a prov. S. the Grand cordillera of the Andes.

PARIS, p-t., capital of Oxford co., Me., 39 W. by S. Augusta, 593 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Little Androscoggin r., which affords water power. It contains a pleasant v., which has a court house, jail, an academy, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 600 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1793. There are in the t. a woollen fac. employing 34 persons, making annually 80,000 yds. of cassimeres; a plough fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,454; 1850, 2,882.

PARIS, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 8 S. Utica, 36 W.N.W. Albany, 378 W. Surface elev. & undulating; soil sandy & calcareous loam, generally well cultivated. Drained by Sadaquada cr., which affords good water power. The v., called Paris Hill, is situated on elevated ground, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian.—a cotton fac. with 2,000 spindles, emp. 74 persons, & manufacturing annually 370,000 yards of sheetings; 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 machine shops, 5 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,844; 1850, 4,283.

PARIS, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 232 W. Harrisburg, 257 W.

PARIS, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 129 N. by W. Richmond 59 W. It contains 1 church, free to all denominations, 3 stores, & about 25 dwellings.

PARIS, p. v., Coweta co., Ga.

PARIS, t., Portage co., O. Situated in the E. part of the co. Drained by the W. branch of Mahoning r. Pop. 1840, 936; 1850, 1,018.

PARIS, t., Stark co., O. Surface rolling & hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Sandy cr., which affords water power. Pop. 1840, 2,474; 1850, 2,740.

PARIS, p-v., Stark t. & co., O., 135 N.E. Columbus, 502 W. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, an air furnace, a tannery, & about 300 inhabitants.

PARIS, t., Union co., O. It contains the v. of Marysville, the co. seat. Drained by Mill cr., a branch of Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 789; 1850, 1,587.

PARIS, p. t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 521.

PARIS, p-v., Jennings co., Ia., 77 S. S. E. Indianapolis, 578 W. Situated near the S. fork of Muscatatuck creek, & contains a church, 4 stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

PARIS, p-v., capital of Edgar co., Ill., 114 E. Springfield, 665 W. Situated on the borders of a rich prairie, & contains a brick court-house., 9 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

PARIS, p-t., Kenosha co., Wis. Pop. 956.

PARIS, p-o., Linn co., Iowa.

PARIS, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Mo., 71 N. Jefferson City. Situated on S. side of Middle fork of Salt r. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 6 stores, & about 400 inhabitants.

PARIS, p-v., capital of Bourbon co., Ky., 36 E. Frankfort, 507 W. Situated on the S. fork of Licking r. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Reformed,—an academy, several schools, a bank, 13 stores, a flouring m., a fulling m., a saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 784 inhabitants.

PARIS, p-v., capital of Henry co., Tenn., 98 W. Nashville, 784 W. Situate l on the S. side of a branch of Little Sandy r., which flows into Tennessee r. It contains a court house, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

PARIS, p-v., La Fayette co., Miss.

PARIS, p-v., capital Lamar co., Tex.

PARIS, p-v., Brantford t., Brant co., Can. W., on the right bank of Grand r., 26 W. Hamilton. It has 5 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian;—28 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., an iron foundry, a machine shop, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants.

PARIS (anc. *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, and, after London, the largest & most populous city in Europe; lat. (observatory), 48° 50′ 12″ N., lon. 79° 23′ 02″ E. from the national observatory, Washington, & lon. 2° 20′ 30″ E. from London. Pop. 1851, 1,021,539. Situated 193 feet above the level of the sea, on both sides & on two islands of the Seine, 111 m. from its mouth. It has recently, & at the expense of about $100,000,000, been surrounded with fortifications, consisting of a wall 33 feet in height, bastioned & terraced, lined with a fosse about 20 feet deep, & embracing both banks of the Seine, with a continuous enclosure, & of outworks composed of 14 detached forts. These fortifications take in much of the suburbs, & even of the surrounding country; but the proper limits of the town are traced by an interior wall, erected at a much earlier date, for fiscal purposes. In this wall are 50 gates or barriers, which form the proper entrances of Paris, & at which the *octroi*, or duties on goods brought into it, are levied. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Among others may be specified the Barriere de Neuilly, consisting of two pavilions, & having in front the splendid triumphal arch De l'Etoile; the Barrières de Vincennes, de St. Martin, de Fontainbleau, de Reuilly, de Chartres, & de Passy. Outside the barriers & their connecting wall is a large zone, finely planted, which nearly makes the circuit of the town, & forms an excellent, though not very much frequented promenade. It receives the name of Outer Boulevards, to distinguish them from the Inner Boulevards, which form a similar internal zone, consisting, in their finest parts, of a magnificent central thoroughfare, bounded on either side with a double row of trees, under which a broad & elevated pathway has been formed, & lined by elegant shops & mansions, the whole forming a scene of animated gaiety & splendor, which no other capital in Europe can equal.

The Seine traverses the city in a W.N.W. direction, & has a medium breadth of about 450 feet, nearly one-third less than that of the Thames at London. It is shallow, & navigable only by barges & small steamers. Its quays are built of solid masonry, & form large terraces, with a roadway in the centre, & a footpath on either side, generally planted. They extend about 11 m., & in addition to the splendid walks which they afford, serve the important purpose of protecting the lower parts of the city from inundations, from which, previously to these erections, it often suffered. The number of bridges is 27, all of stone, with the exception of 7 suspension bridges, 3 of a combination of stone & iron, & 1 of wood. The most deserving of notice are the Pont d'Austerlitz, or Pont du Jardin des Plantes, 400 feet long by 37 feet broad, with stone piers, & five arches of cast iron; the Pont Neuf, an ancient bridge, the longest of all, centrally situated, & forming one of the principal thoroughfares; the Pont des Arts, a light & elegant iron bridge of 9 arches, resting on stone piers; the Pont de la Concorde, or Pont de Louis XVI., adorned with 12 colossal statues of white marble; and the Pont de Jena, a remarkably handsome structure, consisting of 5 elliptical arches, & decorated with a cornice imitated from the temple of Mars at Rome, & garlands of oak & laurel.

The houses are almost all built of white calcareous stone. Their general height is from five to six stories, arranged as distinct tenements, & reached by a common stair, as still usual in the cities & large towns of

Scotland. Very frequently, however, the stair is not entered immediately from the street, but is preceded by a *porte cocher* or carriage entrance leading into a court, round the sides of which the houses rise in lofty piles; but of course the more spacious mansions are separate tenements.

Streets & Squares.—The streets in several of the newer parts of the town are straight, wide, airy, & excellently paved, both in the centre for carriages, & on the sides for foot passengers; but, as a general rule, the streets are irregular in the extreme, cutting each other, not in parallel lines, but at all kinds of angles, & many of them, even in leading thoroughfares, so narrow, that carriages have difficulty in passing, & persons on foot often run considerable risk of bodily injury. The best streets after the Inner Boulevards, which have been already mentioned, are the Rue de Rivoli, on the N. bank of the Seine, the Rue de la Paix, continued across the Place de Vendôme, & thereafter by the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue Royale, the Rue du Chaussé d'Antin, & the Rue des Pyramides. The squares are neither large nor numerous. By far the finest, both from its position & its buildings & monuments, is the Place de Concorde. It is situated between the gardens of the Tuileries on the E., & the still larger, if not finer gardens of the Champs Elysées on the W.; opens S. on the Pont Louis XVI., which leads directly to the Chamber of Deputies, & N. on the Rue Royale, terminated by the beautiful colonnade of the Madelaine; & is adorned with various monuments, of which the most conspicuous is an obelisk transported from Luxor in Egypt. The only other squares deserving of nôtice are the Place Vendôme, an irregular octagon, lined by lofty edifices of uniform appearance, the centre occupied by a lofty column modelled on that of Trajan at Rome, & covered with bass-reliefs cast from 1,200 pieces of cannon taken in war; the Place de la Bastile, occupying the site of the notorious prison of that name; the Place du Chatelet, with a fountain in its centre, consisting of a circular basin 20 feet in diameter, with columns 58 feet high, divided by bands of bronze gilt, inscribed with Napoleon's principal victories; & the Place du Carrousel, between the Tuileries & the Louvre, & containing a triumphal arch 45 feet high by 60 feet long & 20 feet broad, designed after the arch of Septimius Severus at Rome, consisting of a central, & two smaller lateral arches, the entablature supported by eight columns of red marble, over each of which is a statue, while a low attic above the entablature is crowned with a triumphal car, occupied by a female figure, & drawn by four bronze horses, the whole forming one of the finest monuments of which Paris can boast.

Public Buildings.—The public edifices & other objects of interest are so very numerous, that an enumeration of the most remarkable is almost all that can be here attempted.

Churches.—Of these the most celebrated is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, situated on one of the islands of the Seine, called the Isle de la Cité. It is a vast cruciform structure, with a lofty W. front, flanked by two massive square towers. Three ample portals, composed of a series of retiring arches, covered with figures, lead into the interior, which consists of a nave with double aisles & transepts, & terminates in an octagon. The whole length of the church is 390 feet, width of transept 144 feet, height of vaulting 102 feet, height of towers 204 feet, width of W. front 128 feet. The whole building, with exception of some comparatively modern alterations, is an early & pure style of pointed architecture, sufficiently provided, but by no means overloaded with ornaments, remarkable for their high degree of finish & delicacy. The church of La Madelaine is a modern structure of singular magnificence. It stands on an elevated platform fronting the N. end of the Rue Rivoli. Its style is purely Grecian. A colonnade of 52 isolated Corinthian pillars goes completely round it; & on the walls opposite to the spaces betw. the pillars, is a row of niches filled with colossal statues of saints. The pediment at the S. end, said to be the largest sculptured pediment in existence, exhibits an immense alto-relievo by Lemaire, covered with figures, many of them of gigantic dimensions. The interior consists of a vast unbroken nave, lined with rich marbles, and lighted from above by four circular apertures in a richly-gilded ceiling, supported by majestic Corinthian columns. The edifice is surpassingly gorgeous, but has none of the solemn majesty which should characterize a church. The church of St. Geneviève, once better known by the heathenish name of Pantheon, when it was intended to make it the final resting-place of such gods and demigods as France could furnish, stands on the S. side of the Seine, near the Jardin des Plantes, & makes a conspicuous appearance, with its large dome, 282 feet in height. It is nearly in the form of a Greek cross, 288 feet long by 252 feet broad, & is entered by a portico of 22 fluted Corinthian columns 60 feet in height, & 6 in diameter, supporting a triangular pediment of vast dimensions. The other churches most deserving of notice are those of St. Denis du St. Sacrement; St. Etienne du Mont, remarkable for its square tower & circular turret, a little detached from it, and interesting as the burial-place of Pascal; St. Eustache, after Notre Dame the largest church in Paris; St. Germain l'Auxerrois, with nothing so remarkable as its belfry, from which the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was first tolled; St. Louis, St. Germain des Prés, St. Gervais, with a chapel regarded as the most beautiful in Paris; St. Laurent, St. Marguerite, St. Medard, St. Merri, St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, Nôtre Dame de Lorette, a beautiful modern church of small dimensions; St. Paul & St. Louis, on an elevated platform, approached by a flight of steps, with a magnificent front, fine colonnade, and a lofty dome; St. Pierre du Gros Caillou, St. Roch, the burial-place of Corneille, & the church of the court during the time of Louis Philippe; St. Severus, with a tower terminating in a singular pyramidal roof; St. Thomas d'Aquin; Du Val de Grace, less remarkable for external than for internal beauty, with a dome, heavy without, but so finely painted within, as to be considered one of the finest frescoes in France; St. Vincent de Paule, a splendid modern church, finely situated on an eminence; the church of the Sorbonne, so called from having belonged to the celebrated school of that name, containing the finely-sculptured tomb of the Cardinal de Richelieu; & St. Sulpice, a handsome edifice, commenced in the 17th, but not finished till the middle of the 18th century. The Protestants have several churches, of which the best are those of the Oratoire, & Visitation, formerly belonging to the Roman Catholics, but both ceded by Government to the French Calvinists. There are also two English Episcopal chapels, one of them a modern Gothic edifice, for the use of the embassy; a Greek chapel, which the Russian embassy attend, and two synagogues.

Palaces.—The Tuileries, so called from the tile-works which originally occupied its site, continued for centuries to be the chief Parisian residence of the sovereigns, till France ceased to possess them. It was commenced by Catherine de Medicis in 1564, was enlarged by Henry IV., & was brought nearly to its present form by Louis XIV. The extreme length of its façade is 1,008 ft., & its breadth 108 ft. Owing to the irregular manner in which it has been built, it is difficult to class it under any particular style of architecture; but the effect, more from the great length & varied outline, than from any excellence of detail, is very imposing. The principal front looks W. through the garden to the Place de la Concorde, & consists of a central façade, with columns on the first, second, & third stories, respectively of Ionic, Corinthian, & Composite orders, & of two pavilions. The flower-garden, immediately in front, is railed off, & intended to be private; but the rest of the garden or park, laid out in alleys & finely-planted groves, with sheets of water, & numerous groups of statues, is one of the principal holiday resorts of the citizens. East of the Tuileries, & mainly separated from it by Place & Rue du Carrousel, stands the Louvre, which was originally built to be, and still continues to be called a palace, though it has long ceased to be a state residence, & forms the great national repository of works of art. It forms the four sides of a square, & presents four external fronts. The principal entrance is by the E. front, which, taken as a whole, ranks as one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. A striking feature in it is its grand colonnade, composed of twenty-eight coupled Corinthian columns, with a wide gallery behind. The S. front, facing the Seine, bears a considerable resemblance to the E., & almost vies with it in splendor. The W. & N. fronts are comparatively plain. The interior, with its contents, will be more appropriately noticed along with the museums. Not far from the Tuileries and

Louvre stands the Palais-Royal, which is entered from the Rue St. Honore by a Doric arcade & gateway. It forms a court, the N. side of which contains the principal building, while the E. & W. sides consist of two wings, projecting towards the street; behind which, again, is the "Gallerie d'Orleans," a wide & lofty arcade, paved with marble & roofed with glass, & lined on either side with a range of elegant shops. Immediately N. is the garden of the Palais-Royal, forming a rectangle of 700 ft. long, N. to S., by 300 ft. broad. It is partly laid out as a flower-garden, & partly planted with rows of lime-trees. All around the garden are buildings of uniform architecture, standing on arcades, which form a broad gallery; while the first floor is laid out in shops, which are among the most elegant in Paris. The second floor used to be much occupied in a less reputable manner, by gambling & similar infamous establishments; but the most of them have been rooted out, & their place supplied by restaurant & coffee-shops. No space of equal dimensions is so much frequented as the Palais Royal, & nowhere can a stranger get a readier glimpse of all the phases of Parisian life. Much further to the W., at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, stands the Elysee Bourbon, which has many interesting associations connected with it, & the name of which has recently been rendered familiar from the occupation of it by Louis Napoleon. It does not possess much architectural merit. The Luxembourg, on the S. side of the Seine, was built by Marie de Medicis, on the model of the Pitti palace at Florence. It is a fine structure, remarkable alike for its solidity & the beauty of its proportions; & was the place of meeting of the Chamber of Peers, while that body existed.

Government & Municipal Buildings.—The Chamber of Deputies or Corps Legislatif is held in the Palais Bourbon, so called from having been originally erected by a duchess-dowager of Bourbon, & afterwards occupied by the house of Condé, a branch of that family. Its principal front looking N. towards the Seine, is adorned by a magnificent portico of twelve Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment with an allegorical bass-relief, & is approached by a flight of twenty-steps. Immediately behind is the chamber itself, a semi-circular hall, ornamented with twenty-four Ionic columns of white marble, & fitted up in crimson cloth & gold. The Palais de Justice, where the principal courts of justice are held, is an immense pile of building, situated on the W. part of the Ile de la Cité. The principal halls are those of the Court of Cassation, formerly the High Chamber of the parliament, & the Court of Assizes. The Hotel de Ville, situated in the Place de Grève, notorious for the murders committed in it during the revolution, forms an immense quadrangle, with four splendid façades. The ornaments of the principal front are richly sculptured. Over the central porch is a brazen equestrian bass-relief of Henry IV., & in the wall a series of niches filled with statues of the most distinguished Parisian magistrates. The interior court, approached by a flight of steps, is surrounded by an arcade & portico, with Ionic columns; the Grand Salle or the Salle du Fronde, occupying the whole length of the central portion of the building, is very magnificent. The Admiralty [Hotel de la Marine], forming the N.E. side of the Place de la Concorde, is a beautiful structure; which, under its original name of Garde Meuble de la Couronne, was the place where the crown jewels were kept, & previous to the revolution, contained an immense number of valuable & curious objects. The Mint [Hotel des Monnaies] fronts the Quai Conti, on the S. side of the Seine, & contains an immense collection of coins & medals; the ground plan includes eight courts, with ranges of buildings in which all the operations connected with coining are carried on. The Post office [Hotel des Postes], to the E. of the Palais-Royal, has a handsome front; but the whole building, though well arranged, does not possess much architectural merit. The Exchange [La Bourse] in the Rue Vivienne, is a beautiful modern structure, only completed in 1826; it is in the form of a parallelogram, 212 ft. by 126 ft., surrounded by a range of sixty-six columns, supporting an entablature & masked attic, & forming a covered gallery, which is approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole of the W. front. The Salle de la Bourse, where business is transacted, is a large apartment, of the Doric order, surrounded by arcades. The deeply-coved ceiling is divided into sixteen compartments, covered with fine monochrome drawings, which have the effect of bass-reliefs. The Tribunal de Commerce, & other courts more immediately connected with trade & commerce, are located in this building. The Treasury [Hotel des Finances] is an immense building, in the Rue de Rivoli. The Register office [Hotel des Archives Royaume] occupies the former palace of the Prince de Soubize, & is more interesting from the value of its records, extending over a period of 1,200 years, than remarkable for the merits of its architecture. In connection with the records of the Kingdom, may be mentioned its printing establishment [Imprimerie Royale], occupying the buildings of the Palais Cardinal; so-called from having originally belonged to the Cardinal de Rohan. It is one of the largest & best-regulated establishments of the kind in Europe, & possesses so complete an assortment of types, that it has printed the Lord's Prayer in 150 languages.

Museums, Libraries, &c.—At the head of these stands the magnificent collection of the Louvre, the buildings of which have already been described. It forms one of the chief attractions of the capital, & consists of various galleries, to each of which a slight reference must be made. The Museum of Paintings of the Italian, Flemish, & French Schools [Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Italiennes, Flamandes, et Française] contains above 1,400 pictures; & though justly deprived of many of the master-pieces, which had been brought to it from all parts of Europe, is still one of the finest galleries in existence. In addition to it there is another Gallerie Française, containing modern French pictures, among which that of the Ports of France are conspicuous; & a large & excellent Spanish gallery. The Salle de Bijoux contains curious & valuable cups, vases, porcelain, jewellery, cameos, agates, & many remarkable articles of vertù, belonging chiefly to the middle ages. Adjoining is the Salle des Sept Cheminées, containing copies of some of Raphael's finest frescoes, in the Vatican. The Greek Museum [Musée Grec] is particularly rich in Etrurian & Grecian vases, & in articles obtained from Herculaneum & Pompeii. The Egyptian Museum is enriched with the fruits of the French researches in Egypt, &, in regard to all that relates to domestic life in its minuter details, is not surpassed by any other collection. The collection Standish—so called from an Englishman of that name who bequeathed it to Louis Philippe—contains some good original paintings, & a library of rare books; among others, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, valued at £5,000. From the ante-room of this collection, a small staircase leads to the Naval Museum [Musée de la Marines], which contains beautiful models of vessels of all classes, both finished & in every stage of construction; models, also, of the principal naval ports of France; & a museum of Indian arms & ornaments, from the Pacific & N. America. The Musée des Desines contains about 1,300 drawings, including numerous specimens of the great masters of all schools. The Musée des Antiques, entered from the vestibule at the bottom of the grand staircase, occupies a series of apartments on the ground floor, and forms a remarkable & interesting collection of about 1,100 articles, consisting of statues, busts, vases, &c. The Musee de la Sculpture Moderne contains the best specimens of sculpture & statuary which the modern French school has been able to furnish, but is poor in those of foreign artists. The Musée du Luxembourg, contained in the palace of that name, is appropriated to the finest works of living French artists, purchased by Government. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, together with the Jardin des Plantes or Botanical Garden, in which it stands, is at once one of the most attractive & instructive places of resort in Paris. The museum, properly so called, is rich in the collections of Cuvier & other distinguished names, & possesses, besides excellent specimens in all the branches of natural science, a good menagerie. The Musée d'Artillerie occupies five galleries; one containing suits of ancient armor, and the other four arms, instruments, machines, & models of those used by the artillery service. The Conservatoire des Artes et Metiers, occupying the very extensive buildings which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Martin des Champs, contains a most valuable & interesting collection of machines, models, drawings, &c., relating to almost all branches of industry. The most important library is the Bibliothèque Royale, Imperiale, or Nationale (for it has borne all these names by turns), occupying a vast building, almost devoid of ornament, but containing one of the largest & most valuable col-

lections in existence: the books & pamphlets amounting in number to about 1,000,000; the MSS., many of them of extreme rarity & interest, to 80,000; and the maps & plans to 300,000. In addition to these, there is a collection of engravings, contained in 80,000 vols. or portfolios, with 1,400,000 plates; a gallery of ancient sculpture, in which the most remarkable object is the Egyptian zodiac of Denderah; & a cabinet of antiquities, consisting chiefly of coins & medals, to the number of 100,000, many of them rare, & some unique. The other more important libraries are those of the Arsenal, 200,000 vols. & 6,300 MSS.; St. Geneviève, 250,000 vols. & 3,000 MSS.; Mazarine, at the Institute, 200,000 vols. & 3,700 MSS.; De la Ville, 55,000 vols.; De l'Institute, 100,000 vols.; De l'Université, 50,000 vols.; du Conseil de l'Etat, 80,000 vols.; De l'École de Medicine, 30,000 vols.; De Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 30,000 vols.; & libraries of greater or less extent, attached to almost all the public institutions, & government, judicial, & municipal offices.

Educational Establishments.—The University of Paris, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, & long one of the most celebrated in Europe, was suppressed at the revolution, & an entirely new system of public education adopted. At the head of this system is placed the University of France, which, properly speaking, is only a board of education, consisting of a council of nine members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, as grand master, & having under it twenty-two inspectors-general of studies. The most extensive school of Paris is the Academy, consisting of five faculties—sciences, with ten ordinary and eight supplementary professorships; letters, with twelve ordinary & seven supplementary; theology, with six ordinary & five supplementary; law, with seventeen ordinary & eight supplementary; & medicine, with twenty-six ordinary. After the Academy come the College Royal de France, with twenty-seven professors; the college attached to the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, with fifteen; the colleges de Louis le Grand, Henri IV., Bourbon, St. Louis, & Charlemagne, attended each by about 1,000 pupils; the Ecole Polytechnique, established in the buildings of the old College de Navarre, a celebrated institution, in which the greatest mathematicians which France has produced have been teachers, & not a few of them have been formed; the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, for the education of engineers, directors of manufactories, builders, &c.; the Ecole Normale, for training professors of a higher grade, & several Ecoles Normales Elementaires, for ordinary male & female teachers; Ecole des Ponts et Chaussée, consisting of about 100 pupils, taken from the Ecole Polytechnique, to be instructed in all the branches of civil engineering; Ecole des Mines, kept in the magnificent Hotel de Vendôme, with a full complement of professors in every branch relating to mining operations, & a most valuable mineral museum, which fills fifteen rooms, and contains the geological collection of the Paris Museum, formed by Cuvier & Brogniart; Ecole des Chartes, in which palæography, or the art of deciphering and studying ancient MSS. is taught; Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes [School of Living Oriental Languages], with seven professors; Ecole de Pharmacie, with ten professors, & the sole power of licensing apothecaries, who cannot practice till examined here; École Gratuite de Dessin, de Mathematique, et de Sculpture d'Ornament, a kind of mechanics' institute; Ecole Speciale et Gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunse Personnes, in which young women, intended for the arts or similar professions, have the means of studying figures, landscapes, flowers, &c.; Palais & Ecole des Beaux Arts, in which gratuitous lectures on all subjects connected with the arts are given, by twenty-one professors; Ecole Veterinaire, a celebrated establishment, not in Paris, but at Alfort, in its vicinity; Conservatoire de Musique et de Declamation, for the instruction of both sexes in music, singing, &c., by a numerous body of the first professors, male & female; and numerous primary schools, superior and infant schools, &c.

Benevolent Institutions.—The civil hospitals of Paris are divided into three classes—general hospitals special hospitals, & hospices or almshouses. The general hospitals are the Hotel Dieu, the most ancient of all the Parisian hospitals, situated partly on the S. side of the Ile de Cité, & partly on the S. side of the river, here crossed by a covered bridge, & forming a very extensive & admirably-managed infirmary, which, on an average, annually receives about 11,000 patients; Hopital de la Pitié, with 600 beds, & an average of above 10,000 patients; Hopital de la Charité, with 530 beds, & 8,000 patients; & the Hopitals Necker, Cochin, & Beaujon. The chief special hospitals are those of St. Louis for cutaneous diseases; Hopital du Midi and Hopital de Loureine, both for syphilitic complaints; Hopital de la Maternité, Hopital des Enfans Malades, & Hopital des Cliniques. The hospices are the Bicêtre or Hospice de la Vieillessee, for old men; & the Salpetrière or Hospice de la Vieillessee, for old women; two similar Hospices des Incurables; & the Hospice des Enfans Trouvés [Foundling hospital], a large establishment, in which the abuses notorious in regard to foundling hospitals, notwithstanding some attempts here made to remedy them, continue almost unabated. In addition to the above classified hospitals, are numerous establishments of a benevolent nature, well deserving of notice. The most celebrated of these is the Hotel des Invalides, or asylum for old soldiers, a magnificent establishment, capable of receiving 5,000 pensioners. Its gilded dome makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris, & it is also one of the largest & most magnificent, presenting a noble front in three projecting masses, 612 ft. long, & four stories high. Among other benevolent institutions are the lunatic asylum [Maison Royal de Charenton]; two blind asylums, the deaf & dumb institute [Institution Royale des Sourds Muets], & a great variety of societies, both public & private, for distributing food and clothing, & reclaiming those who have gone astray.

Prisons & Correctional Establishments.—The former are nine in number, & several of them have acquired a dreadful notoriety from the deeds perpetrated in them during the fury of the great revolution. The principal are La Force, containing 1,200 separate cells, & distinguished by its classification of prisoners & excellent sanitary regulations; St. Pelagie, recently converted partly into a political prison, & partly into a kind of hulks for convicts whose punishment is of short duration; St. Lazare, a general female prison, which has generally an average of about 1,000, and receives annually about 10,000 prisoners; Depôt des Condamnés for criminals condemned to the hulks or to death, & remarkable for being at once light, airy, and healthy, & yet one of the strongest places of custody ever erected; & the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, with very much the air of a feudal castle. The prisons to which the most mournful interest attaches, are the Palais du Temple, from which Louis XVI. was led forth to the scaffold; the Conciergerie, from which Marie Antoinette was led forth to the same fate; & the Abbaye, the most gloomy of all the Parisian dungeons, and, during the reign of terror, a perfect den of horrors.

Places of Resort and Amusement.—Of the former, several have already been incidentally mentioned, and the only one which seems to call for more special notice, is the most celebrated of all—the Champs Elysées. It stretches W. from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Etoile for about 1¼ ms., gradually widening out from 373 yards to 700 yards. It consists of a central road, lined with trees, & with wide walks and open spaces on each side, crowded, particularly on holidays, with all grades of Parisian society, & presenting one of the gayest & liveliest scenes which can well be imagined. The public fêtes all take place here; and, even on the most ordinary occasions, all kinds of attractions are to be found in the shape of shows, musical bands, panoramas, circuses, &c. The theatres of Paris & its immediate suburbs afford accommodation for 30,000 persons; & the passion for such amusements is so strong & general, that the attendance is usually full. The most important are the Academie Royale de Musique or French Opera, capable of containing about 2,000 persons; the Italian Opera, the Opera Comique, the Theatre Française, the Odeon, the Theatre de la Gaieté, for vaudevilles & melodramas; Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, Theatre du Vaudeville, Theatre des Varietés, Theatre du Palais Royal, Theatre Porte St. Martin, Theatre de l'Ambigu Comique, Theatre du Pantheon, remarkable as occupying one of the earliest churches of Paris; and the Cirque Olympique. Numerous other places of amusement are always open, many of a more rational, but not

a few also of a questionable kind. A place of resort, though certainly not of amusement, furnishing one of the most interesting & impressive sights of the capital, is the celebrated cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

Societies—Literary, Scientific, &c.—At the head of these stands the Institute de France, which has acquired such celebrity, that the most distinguished European philosophers covet the honor of being admitted to it as foreign associates. It consists of 224 ordinary members, all of whom receive a salary of about $500; 42 free academicians, without salary; 33 associates, & 220 correspondents; & is divided into five sections or academies—the Academie Française, specially devoted to the French language; the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, for general literature, learned languages, and antiquities; the Academie des Sciences, subdivided into 11 sections, embracing the different branches of physics, mathematics, natural history, medicine, rural economy, &c.; the Academie des Beaux Arts, for painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, & music; & the Academie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, for history, moral science, jurisprudence, political economy, & statistics. The Institute overshadows most of the other societies, many of which, however, have distinguished themselves, & are well known under the names of the Antiquarian, Philomathic, Natural History, Geographical, Statistical, Philotechnic, Asiatic, Anatomical, Medical, & Agricultural Societies, &c.

Among the many eminent persons which Paris has produced, may be mentioned the great Condé, Prince Eugène of Savoy, Rousseau the poet, Thou the historian, Moliere, Boileau, Voltaire, Rollin, d'Alembert, the painters Lebrun & David, the geographer d'Anville, Lavoisier, Madame Roland & Madame de Staël.

Manufactures & Trade.—The Government possesses only two properly manufacturing establishments—that known by the name of the Gobelins, celebrated for its tapestry & carpets, made, however, not for sale, but the supply of the palaces, & for presents; & that of tobacco, which the Government holds as a monopoly, & carries on in a vast establishment on the S. side of the Seine, producing about a fifth of all the snuff used in the kingdom, & yielding an annual profit estimated at $14,000,000. In the other branches, which are free, the most important manufactures are articles of Jewellery & precious metals; ebony & ivory, trinkets, fine hardware, paper-hangings, saddlery, & other articles in leather; cabinet-work, carriages, various articles of dress, silk & woollen tissues, particularly shawls and carpets; lace, embroidery, artificial flowers, combs, machines, mathematical & optical instruments, types, books, engravings, refined sugar, chemical products, &c. The value of all the industrial products of Paris, in 1847, was, after a very careful investigation, estimated at $292,725,670. In 1848, during the turmoil of the last revolution, they fell to less than one-half of what they were before. The value of the exports, composed almost entirely of the above articles of manufacture, was declared at the custom-house of Paris, to amount in value in 1850, to $11,095,945. The estimated revenue of the city for 1852, was $9,303,630; & the expenditure, $9,703,630.

People.—The inhabitants of Paris have long considered themselves at the head of European civilization; & if such an eminence can be gained by mere external polish, they perhaps deserve it. In matters of dress & fashion, the lead is conceded to them by a kind of unanimous consent; & though their manners have suffered considerably by the stormy periods through which they have passed, their native politeness has not been lost; & none succeed better, not only in practicing the agreeable arts of life, but even in observing the outward decencies of society. Beneath this pleasing surface, however, a strong & polluted current is perpetually running; & there is no part of the world where the more substantial virtues are more rare, & where so much dissoluteness exists within such narrow limits.

History.—The origin of Paris is involved in obscurity, but the account to which most credit appears to be given, is, that a wandering tribe having settled upon the banks of the Seine, built huts upon the Ile de la Cité, to which they retired with their flocks & herds when any of the neighboring tribes made incursions upon them, which they were otherwise unable to resist. To this natural stronghold they gave the name of Lutetia, supposed to be derived from the Celtic *lutun lezi*, meaning Dwelling of the Waters; while they themselves, for some reason not well explained, took the name of Parisii. When Julius Cæsar conquered Gaul, he accordingly here found a tribe of Parisii, with a capital called Lutetia, connected with the shore by two bridges. They defended themselves bravely, but were overcome; & Cæsar, after rebuilding the town, which had been nearly destroyed, surrounded it with walls, & further defended it by erecting two forts at the extremity of the bridges. The Gallic were exchanged for Roman divinities; civilization made rapid progress, & in the course of the 500 years of the Roman dominion, Lutetia rose to be a place of considerable importance, & became the capital of N. Gaul. In the beginning of the 5th century it suffered much from the northern hordes, & ultimately fell into the hands of the Franks, headed by Clovis, who, having embraced Christianity, made it his residence in 508. Under his descendants it became the capital, first of a kingdom of same name, & then of the kingdom of Neustria. In 987 a new dynasty was established in the person of Hugo Capet, from whose reign downwards, Paris has continued to be the residence of the kings of France. In the latter part of the 12th century, Philip Augustus mounted the throne, & built the castle of the Louvre & several churches, paved the streets, & enclosed a large part of the buildings with walls, flanked with towers. The various schools which had existed separately, became united under the common name of University, which now began to occupy a prominent place among the literary establishments of Europe. Under Charles V. new walls & ditches were erected, with the view more especially of guarding against the inroads of the English, who made frequent incursions into the faubourgs. The fortifications failed to produce the desired effect; for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI., the English made themselves masters of the city, & were not dislodged from it for sixteen years. In 1437 & 1438, under Charles VII., Paris was ravaged by pestilence and famine, & such was the desolation, that wolves appeared in herds, & prowled about the streets. Under Louis XI. a course of prosperity again commenced. The area of the city extended over 1,414 ac., & its population amounted to 300,000 souls. In 1470 the first printing-presses were introduced, & the post-office was established. Francis I. demolished the old castle of the Louvre, & commenced a new palace on its site, rebuilt several churches, opened better communications between the different districts, & made so many improvements that the whole city assumed a new aspect. But the Reformation having commenced, and counted numerous converts in all parts of the kingdom, bigotry & intolerance in alarm began to do their work, & the fires of persecution were lighted up. Paris, in consequence, became the theatre of many bloody deeds, crowned at length, in 1572, during the reign of Charles IX., by the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. During these transactions the city could not prosper; & though some new edifices were commenced, among others the palace of the Tuileries, it was not till the wars of religion ceased at least to be openly carried on, that the work of embellishment in good earnest again commenced. The Hotel de Ville was begun, the Pont Neuf finished, great additions made to the Tuileries, & many new streets & quays built. The works begun were completed, and many others undertaken during the reign of Louis XIII. & XIV.; the latter of whom, notwithstanding his lavish expenditure at Versailles, was able to rival all that his predecessors had done for the embellishment of Paris. Louis XV. had contributed his share of improvements, & Louis XVI. was proceeding in a better spirit, in the same cause, when the Revolution commenced, & with it the work of demolition, carried on to such an extent that some of the finest edifices of the city were converted into ruins, & many of the most venerable monuments of art completely destroyed. A stop was put to this barbarism, first by the Directory, & afterwards by Bonaparte, by whom, in particular, many works, distinguished alike by utility & splendor, were undertaken & completed. During the restoration of the Bourbons, the work of embellishment did not proceed with much rapidity; but from 1830, when Louis Philippe was called to the throne, to 1848, when the revolutionary spirit once more gained the ascendant,

& drove him into exile, Paris made wonderful advances, both in magnificence & general prosperity. Since then it has been her lot more than once to see bloody battles waged, & hear the thunder of artillery roaring in her streets.

PARISH, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 22 E. Oswego, 147 W.N.W. Albany, 376 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Salmon cr. & its tributaries. The v. contains a church, a store, a grist m., & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,543; 1850, 1,799.

PARISHVILLE, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 15 E. Canton, 221 N. W. by N. Albany, 595 W. The surface is hilly S., rolling on the N.; soil a warm sandy loam. Watered by St. Regis, Racket, Grass, & Oswegatchie rivers. The town is 40 ms. long. The v. is situated on St. Regis r., & contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 2 clothier's works, a furnace, a tannery, & about 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a furnace, a forge, a plough fac., a grist m., 5 saw m., a distil., 8 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,250; 1850, 2,132.

PARISVILLE, p-o., Paris t., Portage co., O., 150 N. E. Columbus, 313 W.

PARITA, a maritime town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Isthmus, on the gulf of Parita, an inlet of the gulf of Panama, 100 m. S.W. Panama.

PARITCHI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 108 m. S. E. Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 1,600.

PARK, t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 331; 1850, 805.

PARKANY, a mkt. town of Hungary, on the Danube, co. & immediately opposite Gran. Pop. 1,374. Here, in 1683, the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists & Poles.

PARKE, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. miles. Surface slightly undulating; soil a dark sandy loam. Wabash r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Big & Little Raccoon & Sugar creeks. Capital, Rockville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $432,684; wheat, 101,720 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,195,656; oats, 80,165; wool, 60,743 pounds;—17 saw m.; 13 tanneries, 24 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches; 2 acad., 45 pupils; 34 sch., 1,650 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,499; 1850, 14,968.

PARKER, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 769.

PARKERSBURG, p-v., Montgomery co., Ia., 44 W. N.W. Indianapolis, 615 W. It contains a store, & about 75 inhabitants.

PARKERSBURG, p-v., Richland co., Ill., 140 S. E. Springfield, 740 W.

PARKERSBURG, p-v., capital Wood co., Va., 335 N. W. by W. Richmond, 303 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, & at the S. termination of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, & opposite the E. termination of Cincinnati, Hillsboro & Parkersburg railroad. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 steam flouring m., 2 steam saw m., several other manufacturing establishments, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newsp. Pop. 1840, 1,218; 1850, 2,500.

PARKERSBURGH, p-o., Jasper co., Iowa.

PARKERSBURGH, p-o., Yell co., Ark.

PARKER'S HEAD, p. o., Lincoln co., Me.

PARKER'S SETTLEMENT, p-o., Posey co., Ia.

PARKER'S STORE, p-o., Franklin co., Ga.

PARKERSVILLE, p. o., Chester co., Pa., 79 E. S. E. Harrisburg.

PARKERSVILLE, p-o., St. Tammany par., La.

PARKERSVILLE, p. o., Marion co., Oregon.

PARKESBURGH, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

PARKGATE, a tnshp. of England, co. & 12 m. N. W. Chester, pa. Neston, on the Dee, here crossed by a ferry to Flint. It has a quay, whence packets sail to Ireland, & many good residences for the accommodation of sea-bathers.

PARK HALL, p-o., St Mary's co., Md.

PARKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.W. Bideford. Area, 5,808 ac. Pop. 951.

PARK HEAD, p-o., Washington co. Md.

PARKHEAD, a vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. & 2½ m. S.S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 1,150. The Glasgow waterworks are in its immediate vicinity.

PARK HILL, v., and missionary station, Cherokee Nation, Indian ter. Situated a little N. of Arkansas r.

PARKISON, p-o., Beaver co., Pa.

PARKMAN, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 71 N. by E. Augusta, 666 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by a head branch of Piscataquis r. Incorporated in 1822. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,243.

PARKMAN, p-t., Geauga co., O., 162 N. E. Columbus, 321 W. Situated on head waters of Grand river. Drained by a branch of Cuyahoga r., which affords good water power. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—an academy, several stores, & 350 inhabitants. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,181; 1850, 1,383.

PARK-QUARTER, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. & 4 m. W. Stanhope. Pop. 991.

PARK'S, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 108 W. Columbia, 570 W.

PARK'S, p-v., Scott co., Ark. Pop. 277.

PARK'S BARR, p-o., Yuba co., Cal.

PARK'S BRIDGE, p-o., Morgan co., Ga., 36 N. Milledgeville, 612 W.

PARK'S CORNERS, p-o., Boone co., Ill.

PARK'S MILLS, p-o., Franklin co., O.

PARK'S STORE, p-o., Cabarras co., N. C.

PARK'S STORE, p-o., Jackson co., Ala.

PARKSVILLE, p-v., Sullivan co., N. Y., 116 S.W. Albany, 308 W.

PARKTON, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

PARKUR, a dist. of W. Hindostan, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch, lat. 24° 20′ N., lon. 70° 52′ E., & containing the towns Veerawow & Nuggur, each ruled by a Rajpoot chief.

PARKUTA, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, Bulti, 22 m. E.S.E. Iskardo.

PARKVILLE, p-o., Noxubee co., Miss.

PARKVILLE, p. o., Park co., Ia.

PARKVILLE, p-v., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 309.

PARLEY (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Wimborne-Minster. Area, 3,407 ac. Pop. 286.

PARMA, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 10 N.W. Rochester, 231 W. by N. Albany, 380 W. The surface is generally level; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Salmon & Little Salmon creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario. The v. is situated on the Ridge road, & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,652; 1850, 2,947.

PARMA, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 6 S. Cleveland, 137 N. E. Columbus, 367 W. Surface chiefly level; soil a fertile loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by a branch of Cuyahoga r. It has a grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 963; 1850, 1,329.

PARMA, p-v., Shelby co., Ia.

PARMA, t., Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 525; 1850, 1,081.

PARMA (DUCHY OF), a state of N. Italy, mostly between lat. 44° 19′ 30″ & 45° 7′ 45″ N., & lon. 9° 23′ & 10° 40′ E., having N. Austrian Italy, E. the Modenese dom., W. Piedmont, S. the Apennines, which separate it from the Genoese territory & Tuscan Lunigiana. Area, 2,274 sq. m. It is divided into 5 provinces of administration, as follows:—

Provinces.	Area in hectares.	Pop. in 1852.	Capitals.
Parma	151,457	143,898	Parma.
Borgo San Donnino	155,234 88	142,540	San Donnino.
Plaisance	161,139 58	133,973	Placenza.
Val di Taro	107,500 34	50,952	Borgo Taro.
Lunigiana	44,735 11	31,478	Pontremoli.
Total	620,066 91	502,842	

Surface slopes to the N., where the Po forms the boundary, & receives from the S. the Trebbia, Nura, Taro, & Parma, which last joins the Po, after a N.N. E. course of 65 m. In the plain country the soil is fertile, irrigated by many canals, & produces maize, wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, & silk. Rice is raised in the dist. Guastalla, & near Parma. In the hilly region little corn is grown; forests & pasture grounds are extensive, & chestnuts, & cheese from the milk of goats & ewes, are principal articles of food. About 12,300 quintals of salt are made annually. Silk fabrics in the larger towns, iron wares, glass, earthenware, paper, straw hats, & gunpowder are the principal manufs.

Armed force about 8,597 men, mostly infantry. The sum left in the treasury of the state on the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, 17th Dec., 1847, was sufficient to discharge the public debt, which, in 1850, amounted to 12,000,000 francs. Under the French, this territory formed most part of the dep. Taro.

PARMA, city, & cap. of the duchy, & residence of the duke, is situated on the Parma, an affl. of the Po, 72 m. S.E. Milan, lat. 44° 48′ 15″ N., lon. 10° 20′ 8″ E. Pop. 40,536; do. of dist. 1852, 143,898. The city is of a circular form; surrounded by walls, & entered by 8 gates, & has a glacis forming a public promenade. Chief public edifices, a cathedral with valuable paintings, the ducal palace with a library of 90,000 vols., an academy of the fine arts, museum of antiquities, botanic garden, & public library of 34,000 vols. The university of Parma was suppressed in 1831, but it has a school of 4 faculties, attended by about 400 students. Parma has numerous scientific establishments, civil & military hospitals, and a school for deaf mutes, established in 1837.

PARMA CENTRE, p-v. Parma t., Monroe co., N. Y., 234 W. by N. Albany, 383 W. Contains 4 churches, —2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

PARNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre, 22 m. S.E. Blanc. Pop. 1,510.

PARNAHIBA, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 47° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provs. Piauhy & Maranham, & enters the Atlantic by several mouths, about lat. 2° 50′ S., lon. 41° 35′ W. Total course estimated at 750 m. It drains the whole prov. Piauhy, its chief affls. from the S. & E. being the Urussuhy, Goranguéia, Piauhy, Poty & Piracuruca; from the W. it receives the Balsas. Parnahiba near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks.

PARNAHIBA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, on the E. bank of the Parnahiba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton & leather. Pop. of dist. 10,000. —II. *Parnahiba* is a town, prov., & 43 m. W. San Paulo, on the river Tiete.

PARNASSUS, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 133 W.N.W. Richmond, 152 W.

PARNASSUS, p-o., Wilcox co., Ala.

PARNASSUS (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Greece, gov. Phocis, its culminating point in lat. 38° 35′ 57″ N., lon. 22° 27′ 36″ E., 8,068 feet above the sea. Between this & an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian fountain, and on the S. declivity of the mountain is the Corycian cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length by nearly 200 in width. The summit of Parnassus commands a magnificent view, comprising nearly all Hellas, the Corinthian gulf, & the N. part of the Morea.

PARNDON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Epping. Area, 2,211 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (*Little*), 1¼ m. N.N.E. Great Parndon. Area, 584 ac. Pop. 62.

PARNELLAH (Hind. *Parnalagya*), a town of S. India, Sattarah dom., 32 m. W. Merritch, with the strong fortress Powanghur.

PARNES (MOUNT), (mod. *Nozia*), the loftiest mountain in Attica, Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Bœotia, 16 m. N. Athens. Height 1,415 feet.

PARO, a town of Bootan, India, 12 m. S.W. Tassisudon. It is partially fortified, & has manufactures of images & arms.

PAROLAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 44 m. E.N.E. Gaulnah.

PAROPAMISAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan & E. Persia, cover an extent of 350 m. in length E. to W., by 200 m. N. to S., separate the deserts of Yezd and Turkestan, & are connected E.ward with the Hindoo Koosh, & W.ward with the Elburz mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. In the E. they are rugged & broken by narrow valleys: they nowhere reach to the limit of perpetual snow. W.ward the valleys are wider, & the hills lower. They are inhabited by Eimauks, Huzaurehs, & other tribes, whose chief resources is in their flocks & herds.

PAROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. W. Naxos, with which, & many smaller islands, it forms the gov. Naxos & Paros. Lat. of Mount St. Elias 37° 0′ N., lon. 25° 11′ E. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Surface fertile. Products, corn, wine, oil, cotton, & marble, the last of the finest quality, & of which the finest ancient statues were made. The quarries are about 4 m. E. the chief town Parechia. Port Naussa, on the N. side, is one of the best harbors in the Archipelago.—14 m. W. is the islet *Antiparos*.

PAROVAN, p-o., Iron co., Utah.

PARR, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 3 m. W.S.W. Newton in Makerfield. Pop. 4,875.

PARRAINDER, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam' dom., 210 m. W.N.W. Hyderabad.

PARRAS, a petty town of the Mexican confed., in the Bolson de Mapimi, 32 m. N.E. Mapimi.

PARRET, a river of W. Engl., rises near Beaminster, co. Dorset, flows N. & N.W. through co. Somerset, & after a winding & sluggish course of about 40 m., enters Bridgewater bay. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

PARRISH, p-o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

PARRIZADE, p-o., Wayne co., Va.

PARROTSVILLE, p-v., Cocke co., Tenn., 237 E. Nashville, 460 W.

PARRSBOROUGH, t., Kings co., N. S., on the N. side of Mines basin. Drained by several small streams. Surface broken & hilly; soil fertile. The v. is on the neck of land between the bay & Mines basin, and has communication by packets with Windsor.

PARRY (CAPE), Brit. N. Amer., is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 69° N., lon. 123° 35′ W., & terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.—II. W. coast of Greenland, near the N. extremity of Baffin Bay. Lat 77° 6′ N., lon. 71° 23′ W.—III. E. coast of Greenland, lat. 72° 22′ N., lon. 22° 2′ W.—The *Parry Islands* are the N. cluster of the Bouin isls., Pacific ocean. Lat. 27° 44′ 55″ N., lon. 142° E. (*See Port Lloyd.*)

PARRYS, p-o., Panola co., Tex.

PARRYSVILLE, p-v., Carbon co., Pa., 90 E. N. E. Harrisburg, 199 W. Situated on the left bank of the Lehigh r.

PARSIPPANY, p-v., Hanover t., Morris co. N. J., 60 N. Trenton, 231 W. Situated on Parsippany r., & contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, an academy, 2 stores, 2 grist m., & about 20 dwellings.

PARSONAGE, p-o., Williamsburgh dist., S. C.

PARSON DROVE, a chapelry of England, county Cambridge, pa. Leverington, 4 m. W. Wisbeach. Pop. 828.

PARSONSFIELD, p-t., York co., Me., 86 W. S. W. Augusta, 538 W. Surface hilly & rough: soil generally productive. In its E. part is a large pond, the outlet of which flows into Ossipee river, by which it is watered. There are in the town a fulling m., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,442; 1850, 2,322.

PARSON'S MILLS, p-o., Guilford co., N. C.

PARSONSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 4 m. E.S.E. Dunleer. Area, 524 ac. Pop. 237 —II. a town of Ireland. [Birr.

PARTANNA, a mkt. town of Sicily, prov. & 19 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 8,000.

PARTENICO, a city of Sicily, intend., dist. and 14 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 11,000. Exports wine and oil, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

PARTHENAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux Sevres, cap. arrond., on the Thoue, 24 m. N.N.E. Niort. Pop. 3,569. It has an hospital & town hall: also manufs. of cloth & leather.

PARTICK, a beautiful vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, p. Govan, on the Kelvin, near its confl. with the Clyde, 2 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. 2,747. It is a fashionable summer resort for residents of Glasgow, & has extensive flour mills & granaries.

PARTLOWS, p-o., Spottsylvania county, Va., 92 N. Richmond, 83 W.

PARTNERSHIP, p-o., Charles co., Md.

PARTNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Area, 912 ac. Pop. 489.

PARTON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, N.W. Crossmichael. Area about 28 sq. miles. Pop. 731, of whom 40 are in the vill. Here are several Druidic antiquities.—II. a tnship. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Moresby, on the Irish Sea, on which it has a small quay & harbor, 1¾ m. N. Whitehaven. Pop. 778.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, p-o., Hancock t., Delaware co., N. Y., 116 S. W. Albany, 298 W.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, New Brunswick, is in

St. John harbor, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy. The lighthouse is in lat. 45° 14′ 20″ N., lon. 65° 03′ 50″ W. It shows a fixed light.

PARTRISHOW, a chapelry of Wales, co. Brecon. Area, 1,481 ac. Pop. 75.

PARU, a river of Brazil, tributary to the Amazon, which it joins in the prov., & 280 m. W. Para, after a S.E. course of 350 m.

PARURO, a town of S. Peru, dep. & 18 m. S.S.W. Cuzco, cap. prov., on the Apurimac.

PARVICH, or PARVICHIO, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Quarnero, between the islands Veglia & Arbe. 7 m. S.W. Zeng. Length 4 m.

PARWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 5¼ m. N. Ashborne. Area, 3,247 ac. Pop. 493.

PARYS, a mountain of Wales, co. & on the N. side of the isl. Anglesey, pa. & S. the town of Almwych, which owes all its prosperity to the copper mines of the mountain. These were, in modern times, first wrought in 1762, & from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, yielding 3,000 tons of metal, were formerly obtained, but the mines are now less productive, and from the absence of coal, nearly all the ore is sent elsewhere to be smelted.

PAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Quilienne, 16 m. S.W. Arras. Pop. 888.

PASAGES, a town & port of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 3 m. E. St. Sebastian, in a deep & land-locked haven, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 895. It has 2 pa. churches, a hospital, & a school of navigation. Its once excellent port has been much injured by deposits, but it is still one of the best harbors on the rock-bound coast of N. Spain.

PASAY, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 140 m. E.S.E. Acheen. It has a good harbor, & provisions are to be had in plenty.

PASCAGOULA, r., Miss., is formed by the union of Chickasawhay & Leaf rivers, & after a course of 200 miles S. falls into Pascagoula sound of the Gulf Mexico. It is navigable for 50 miles, for vessels drawing 6 feet water, & 150 miles for boats.

PASCAGOULA, sound, Miss. & Ala. Situated off the mouth of Pascagoula r., in the Gulf of Mexico from which it is separated by low, narrow islands. It is about 55 miles long, with an average breadth of 8 miles.

PASCAGOULA, p-v., Jackson co., Miss. Situated on the E. side of Pascagoula r., at its entrance into Pascagoula bay.

PASCHENDAELE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6½ m. N.E. Ypres. Pop. 3,000.

PASCO, p-o., Dallas co., Mo.

PASCO, the principal mining town of Peru, dep. Junin, 130 m. N.E. Lima, at the head of two ravines, & 11,000 feet above the sea. Pop. varies at different periods from 4,000 to perhaps 12,000. It is built of sun-dried bricks. The ground broken up for mining occupies a space ½ m. in length by ½ m. in breadth, quite honeycombed with shafts, most of which are now filled with water. From 1825 to 1836, 2,190,555 marks of silver were reduced at its foundry. All its ores are ferruginous. Though coal exists in the vicinity, turf, dung, and timber, are mostly employed for smelting.—The *Cerro*, or mntn. knot of Pasco & Huanuco, unites two branches of the Andes. Summit 16,000 feet in elevation.

PASCOAG, p-o., Providence co., R. I. Contains a bank, & 250 inhabitants.

PASCUARO, PASQUARO, or PATZQUARO, a town of Michoacan, Mexico, 28 m. S.W. Morelia, on the E. bank of the Lake of Pascuaro. Pop. 6,000, partly employed in adjacent copper mines.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Artois, Picardie, and Flanders, on the English Channel (Pas-de-Calais), between the deps. Nord & Somme. Area, 2,624 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 692,994. Surface traversed S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills which separate the basin of the N. Sea from that of the Channel, & gives rise to numerous rivers; the chief of which are the Scarpe & Lys, affls. of the Scheldt, the Aa, which flows to the N. Sea, between the deps. Pas-de-Calais & Nord, & the Canche, flowing to the English Channel; these are all navig., & connected by canals. The dep. has several excellent harbors, the chief of which are Calais & Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by the Great Northern railroad & its branches. Soil rich in coal & turf, is remarkable for the facility with which water is found by means of artesian wells. It is marshy in some parts, but generally fertile in wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, & oleaginous plants. Manuf. industry very active in producing beet-root sugar, linen & linen thread, cotton, lace, common woollens, paper, pottery-ware, & leather. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Arras, Bethune, Boulogne, St. Pol, Montreuil, & St. Omer.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, or STRAIT OF DOVER, the strait which separates Engl. from France. [Dover.]

PASEWALK, or PASSEWALK, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 25 m. W.N.W. Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 5,620. It is enclosed by walls, & has woollen cloth & leather factories.

PASHAWN, p. o., La Grange co., Ia.

PASIJAN, two of the smaller Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, between the isls. Leyte & Zebu.

PASITANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., on the Gulf of Salerno, 6 m. W. Amalfi. Pop. 4,000.

PASKACK, p-v., Washington t., Bergen co., N. J., 88 N.N.E. Trenton, 254 W. Situated on the W. side of Hackensack r.

PASMAN, an island of Dalmatia, circ. & 6 m. S. Zara, in the Adriatic. Length 15 m., breadth 3½ m. Surface mountainous. Principal products, oil & wine. On it are several villages.

PASO DEL NORTE, a *presidio*, or small town of Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Rio Grande, near lat. 29° 45′ N., lon. 104° 16′ W. Pop. 2,000.

PASQUOTANK, r., N.C., rises in the Dismal Swamp, & runs S. E. into Ablemarle sound. It is connected with Elizabeth river by a canal, which forms a communication between Hampton roads & Albemarle sound. This canal is 23 miles long, 6½ feet deep, 46 feet wide, & at intervals of a quarter of a m., 60 feet wide, for turn-out stations. It has a navigable feeder of 5 miles from Lake Drummond, & is an important channel of communication between Norfolk & the South.

PASQUOTANK, county, N. C. Situated in the N. E. part of the state. Area, 300 sq. ms. The surface is level, & in some parts marshy. The soil which is capable of cultivation, is generally fertile. Pasquotank r. runs on its N.E. border. Capital, Elizabeth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $181,034; wheat, 19,436 bush. produced; Indian corn, 624,575;—a grist m., a saw m.; a tannery, 5 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $41,500; value of manufac. articles $64,900;—14 churches; 5 acad., 185 pupils; 16 schools, 640 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,514; 1850, 8,950.

PASSADUMKEAG, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 100 N. E. Augusta, 695 W. Situated on the E. side of Penobscot r. Soil fertile, well adapted to grain. Drained by Passadumkeag r. & Coldstream, its tributary, both flowing from ponds, & after their junction, passing into the Penobscot. The v. is situated at the junction of the Passadumkeag r. with the Penobscot. It has a tannery. Pop. 1840, 394; 1850, 295.

PASSAGE, two small seaport towns of Irel., Munster.—I. co. & 6 m. E.S.E. Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. Pop. 624. It is irregularly built on a rocky height, & has a pier and a block-house.—II. (*West*), co. & 7¼ m. E.S.E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. 1,721. It has sevl. churches, a quay, dockyard, & many bathing-houses, & is the port of Cork for all large shipping. It is a seat of petty sessions. A vill. & hamlet, co. Cork, have the same name.

PASSAGE ISLANDS, two groups of the E. Archip., one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat. 2° 30′ N., the other between Celebes & Sangir.—*Passage Island* is a name of the W. India isl. Culebra.—*Passage Fort*, Jamaica, is on Hunt bay, 6 m. E. Spanish-town.

PASSAIC, r., N. J., rises in Mendham, Morris co., & though flowing through a mountainous country, is generally a winding & sluggish stream, though it has some falls which afford good mill seats, particularly the great falls at Paterson, where it has a perpendicular descent of 50 feet, & a total fall of 70 feet, & is about 60 feet wide, affording an immense water power. It finally enters Newark bay. It is navigable for sloops to Acquackanonck, 12 ms. Its whole length is about 70 ms.

PASSAIC county, N. J. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 180 sq. m. Drained by Passaic r

& its tributaries. The surface is uneven; soil generally fertile. Capital, Paterson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $255,717; wheat, 8,096 bush. produced; ind. corn, 140,213; oats, 41,446; wool, 5,229 lbs.; 16 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac., 10 cotton fac., 4 paper fac.; 3 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $2,993,580; value of manufac. articles, $4,213,629.—28 churches; 28 academies, 960 pupils; 81 sch., 1,157 scholars; 1 library, 800 volumes. Pop. 1840, 16,754; 1850, 22,538.

PASSAIC VALLEY, p-o., Morris co., N. J.

PASSAMAQUODDY, bay, lies partly in Maine, & partly in the province of New Brunswick. Its entrance is about 6 ms. wide from N. to S., & its length is about 12 ms. Campobello island divides the entrance into 2 passages. It also contains Deer island. The bay is well sheltered, has everywhere a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, & is never closed by ice. Its waters abound with mackerel, cod, herring, & other fish. The tide varies from 25 to 36 feet. The boundary of the United States passes on the W. side of Campobello island, into the St. Croix r., which enters the N. W. part of this bay.

PASSARO (CAPE), *Pachynum Promont.*, the S.E., extremity of Sicily, intend. & 26 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Immed. N.E. of it is the barren isl. Passaro, with a fort, in lat. 36° 41′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 9′ E.

PASSAROWITZ, or POSHAROVITZ, a small town or vill. of Servia, & a judicial cap. of its E. division, dist. & 13 m. E.S.E. Semendria. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here between the Imperialists & the Turks, 21st July, 1718.

PASSAU, *Batava Castra*, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Danube, at the confl. of the Inn and Danube, 92 m. E.N.E. Munchen. Pop. 10,211. It is situated in a picturesque defile, & separated into 3 parts by the rivers which traverse it, & is defended by 2 fortresses & 8 forts. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of St. Paul, & the old abbey of St. Nicholas. It has manufs. of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany.

PASS CHRISTIAN, p-v., Harrison co., Miss. Situated on the E. side of the entrance into the Bay of St. Louis, of the Gulf of Mexico. It has an Episcopal church, & 700 inhabitants. The light house is in lat. 30° 18′ 55″ N., lon. 89° 14′ W., & shows a fixed light elevated 30 feet above the sea.

PASSENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 8 m. S.E. Towcester. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 969. It has an entrenchment, supposed to have been raised by Edward the Elder, to defend the passage of the Ouse against the Danes.

PASSENHEIM, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 21 m. E.N.E. Hohenstein. Pop. 1,275.

PASSERIANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 13 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 3,000. Near it is a handsome villa, in which Bonaparte resided during the preliminaries of the peace of Campo Formio.

PASSIGNANO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 14 m. N.W. Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the lake of Perugia, or Thrasymene. Near it was fought the famous battle of Thrasymene, B.C. 217.

PASSO CABALLO, Texas, is the entrance to Matagorda bay, 30 m. S.W. the mouth of the Brazos.

PASSO DEL NORTE, Mexico. [PASO DEL NORTE.]

PASSUMPSIC, r., Vt., has its source in a pond in the town of Westmore, & pursues a S. course until it enters the Connecticut r., after a course of 34 miles. It has several falls, particularly in the S. part of Lyndon, where it descends 65 feet in the distance of 30 rods, producing a great water power.

PASSUMPSIC, p-v., Caledonia co., Vt., 41 E. Montpelier. 542 W.

PASSY, a market town of France, dep. Seine, & one of the W. suburbs of Paris, is enclosed within the new fortifications. 7 m. S.S.W. St. Denis. Pop. 1846, 5,625. It has an earthen-ware manuf., shot mill, and sugar refinery.

PASSYUNK, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. Surface level; soil alluvion & loam. It includes the W. part of the tongue of land between the Delaware & Schuylkill rivers, below the city of Philadelphia. League island in the Delaware r., belongs to it. It is covered with gardens & meadows. The bank of the Schuylkill, which bounds it on the W., is high & steep, and along it is a pleasant drive. Pop. 1840, 1,504; 1850, 1,597. *See Philadelphia.*

PASTAÇA, a riv. of Ecuador, S. A., rises in Andes, & after a S.E. course of 400 m., joins the Amazon, 25 m. W. the influx of the Ucayali.

PASTO, a town of New Granada, S. A., in the table-land of the Andes, 140 m. N.N.E. Quito. Pop. 7,000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, in a site 8,577 feet above the ocean, & surrounded by woods & hogs, in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

PASTON, two pas. of Engl.—1, co. Norfolk, 34 m. N.E. North Walsham. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 203.—11, co. Northampton, 24 m. N. Peterborough. Area, 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,058.

PASTOS-BONS, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, 292 m. S.S.W. St. Luiz, between the Parnahiba and Itapicuru.

PASTRANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. S.E. Guadalajara, in a valley on the Arlas. Pop. 3,021. It has manufs. of silks & paper.

PASURUAN, or PASUROOAN, a town of Java, near its N.E. coast, 30 m. S.S.E. Surabaya.

PATA, an isl. of the E. Archipelago, immediately S. Sooloo, lat. 5° 48′ N., lon. 121° 11′ E.—II. a town on the N. coast of the isl. of Luzon, Philippines.

PATA, a mkt. town of Central Hungary, co. Hevesh, 6 m. W.N.W. Gyöngyös. Pop. 2,580.

PATAGONIA, an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of S. America, from lat. 38° 45′ S., and having N. the territories of La Plata & Chili. It has been little explored. The W. coast is greatly indented & bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3,000 & 6,000 feet in height. Surface in the E., a series of five terraces, extending over 700 m., composed of tertiary sandstone, with marine shells; clay-earth & gravel: arid & sterile; the W. coast is subject to excessive rains, & it is only along the Rio Negro, on its N. border, that wheat, maize, pulses, &c., are cultivated. Guanacoes, pumas, foxes, and great numbers of mice, are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawks, an ibis, & a few others, are among the scanty number of birds. The Indians, who are thinly scattered over this region, are remarkable for their gigantic stature; they lead a wandering life, and subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, & fish. Patagonia was discovered by Magalhaens in 1519, & more recently explored by Captains Fitzroy & King of the British navy.

PATAK (SAROS-NAGY), a market town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, circ. & 20 m. N.E. Tokay. Pop. 5,088.

PATANAGO, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, 75 m. N. Prome. N. of the town are famous wells reported to yield annually 80 millions lbs of asphaltum.

PATANY, or PATANI, the S.most prov. of Siam Further India, its principal town, of same name, being on the riv. Patany, in lat. 7° N., lon. 101° 35′ E.—*Cap. Patany* is a headland, N.E. the town, at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

PATAPSCO, r., Md., rises in Baltimore co., & enters Chesapeake bay, by a broad estuary, between North point & Bodkin's point, on each of which are light-houses. It is navigable to Fell's point, in Baltimore, 14 m., for vessels drawing 18 feet of water. In its course, it affords extensive water power.

PATARA, a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 m. S. the ruins of Xanthus, & 27 m. S.S.E. Makri, comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, & ruins of large churches.

PATASKALA, p-o., Licking co., O.

PATAY, a mkt. town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Orleans. Pop. 1,429. Here, in 1429, the French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English under Talbot.

PATAZ, a town of Peru, dep. of Libertad, & 80 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, cap. prov., near the Marañon.

PATCHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Brighton. Area, 4,380 ac. Pop. 499.

PATCH GROVE, p-t., Grant co., Wis., 110 W. Madison, 942 W. The v. contains an Universalist church & 350 inhabitants.

PATCHIN, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

PATCHING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4¼ m. E. Arundel. Area, 1,748 ac. Pop. 271.

PATCHIN'S MILLS, p-v., Wayland t., Steuben co., N. Y., 228 W. by S. Albany, 323 W. Situated on Canaseraga cr., & has a church, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 100 inhabs.

PATCHOGUE, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 60 E. New York, 204 S.S.E. Albany, 284 W. It is situated on the S. side of Long Island, & contains 3 churches,—2 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a grist m., a paper m., 2 cotton fac., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, & about 500 inhabitants. It is near Great South bay, & is much resorted to for fishing & fowling. A settlement, called Blue Point, extends S. to the bay.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a mkt. town of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Nidd, pa. & 10 m. W.S.W. Ripon. It is pretty well built, has a subord. church, & branch bank. Market, Saturday.

PATER, or PEMBROKE-DOCK, a suburban town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Milford-Haven, pa. St. Mary's, 1 m. N.W. Pembroke, within the parl. and municipal boundaries of which it is included. A government dock-yard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 60 acres, & in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. It has an arsenal, & is protected by a fort & jetty. The town is neatly built, and is lighted with gas, has a large mkt. house, & carries on a thriving trade with Ireland & N. America.

PATERNA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Ribiera*), prov. & 23 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,436.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. & N.E. Huelva. Pop. 1,678.

PATERNE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 2,148.

PATERNÒ, *Hybla Major*, a city of Sicily, intend. & 10 m. N.W. Catania, cap. cant., at the foot of Mt. Etna. Pop. 10,800. It has hot chalybeate springs, & a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, & timber.

PATERNO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Citra, 5 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.—II. prov. Princip.-Ult., 12 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,700.

PATERNOSTERS (GREAT & LITTLE), two dangerous rocks in the channel between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, & the island of Jersey.—The *Little Paternosters*, or *Balabalagan isls.*, are a group in the Strait of Macassar, lat. 2° S., lon. 117° 28′ E.

PATERSON, p-v., capital of Passaic co., N. J., is situated on the Passaic r., near the great falls, & 4 ms. from tidewater, & on the New York & Erie rail road, 17 m. miles from New York, & 443 from Dunkirk. It is 13 N. Newark, 75 N.E. by N. Trenton, 214 W. Pop. 1840, 7,596; 1850, 11,334; 1854, 15,000. It was formed by a society, under the auspices of Alexander Hamilton; incorporated in 1791, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the establishment of manufactures. The plans of the company were broad, & after heavy expenditures, through the many obstacles with which manufactures had then to struggle, the objects of the company, in a great measure failed, & were abandoned. But their successors took up the work, & have carried it forward to distinguished success. By a dam in the r. 4½ feet high, & a canal round the falls, a vast water power is afforded, & a great manufacturing village has grown up. It has a court house & jail, & many spacious manufactories, built chiefly of stone. There are 14 churches,—2 Baptist, 3 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Independent, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Col'd congregation,—an academy, a bank, 20 cotton fac., a woollen fac., 2 dyeing & print. estab., several extensive machine shops, 2 paper factories, a variety of small manufac. estab.; capital emp. in manuf., $2,151,750; value of manufac. articles, $3,350,000;—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newsp. There is a philosophical society of young men, who have a respectable library, & a mechanics' society for the advancement of science & the mechanic arts, with a library & philosophical apparatus. The Morris canal, which passes near the v. & the railroad to Jersey City, give it an easy access to the city of New York. The falls of the Passaic, at this place, by their picturesque beauties, attract many visitors. The river has a perpendicular fall of 72 feet, & when the water is high, the fall has a very picturesque appearance.

PATERSON, a river of Australia, New South Wales, co. Durham, joins the Hunter river, about 20 m. from the sea. Chief affl., the Allya river, below the influx of which the vill. Paterson stands on its W. bank.—*Cape Paterson*, Australia, is a headland, about midway between Port-Philip & Wilson promontory, on the S. coast.

PATGONG, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 45 m. N.N.W. Rungpoor.

PATH-HEAD, a town of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Dysart, forming E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2,946. It is regularly built, & has a handsome church, endowed, & other schools, & thriving manufs. of tykes & checks. On a lofty precipice near it, stands the old castle of Ravenscraig, formerly the seat of the family of St. Clair. —II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Crichton, 4¼ m. S.E. Dalkeith. Pop. 843, partly colliers.—III., a vill., co. Ayr, pa. New Cumnock. Pop. 325.

PATIVILCA, a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. Lima, at the mouth of the Barranca in the Pacific Ocean, 30 m. N.N.W. Huacho. It has some remains of edifices built by the Incas.

PATMOS, p-o., Mahoning co., O.

PATMOS, or PATIMO, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 m. S. Samos. Lat. 37° 17′ N., lon. 26° 35′ E. Pop. 4,000, all Greeks, & mostly seafaring people. It is a bare, irregularly shaped mass of rock, 28 m. in circ., & having on its E. side a deep indentation which forms a secure harbor. This island is famous as the place to which St. John was banished by Domitian, & where he wrote the book of Revelations.

PATNA, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, having N. the Ganges, W. the Sone, separating it from Shahabad, & on other sides the dist. Bahar. Area, 1,898 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Besides Patna, the chief towns are Phatuka, Phoolwaree, & Dinapore. —*Patna*, the cap., is situated on the S. bank of the Ganges, 32 m. N.N.W. Bahar. Lat. 25° 37′ N., lon. 85° 15′ E. Pop. 284,132. The city-proper is enclosed by Hindoo fortifications, & it has a striking external appearance, many handsome flat-roofed & balustraded residences being intermixed with broad ghauts, num. Hindoo temples, & remains of Mussulman splendor. Internally, there is found to be but one wide street, & many of the houses are merely of earth with tiled roofs; but E. of the city are suburbs with good storehouses, & a Mohammedan palace, with large gardens; and W.ward is Bankipoor, the European quarter, with a military depôt. Patna has a small citadel, a British college, & Portuguese Roman Catholic church, well-supplied markets, and a large trade in rice, wheat, opium, nitre, indigo, and sugar, and it is the seat of one of the six superior courts for the presids. Bengal & Agra.

PATNA, a vill. & *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., co. and 9 m. S.E. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 630; of vill. 236. Its church, meeting house, manse, & school, are all modern edifices.

PATNEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 184.

PATOKA, r., Ia., rises in Orange co., & pursues a westerly course of 100 miles, until it enters Wabash r., two miles below the mouth of White r.

PATOKA, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 937.

PATOKA, p-t., Gibson co., Ia., 138 S.W. Indianapolis, 708 W. Drained by Patoka cr. Pop. 1840, 2,343; 1850, 3,385.

PATON, p-o., Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

PATONES, a vill. of Spain, in a mountain defile, prov. Soria, 78 m. N.N.E. Madrid. In the 8th cent., this was a place of refuge for the Christians.

PATOS (LAKE), Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Rio Grande (or Jacuy), near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length about 140 miles, breadth 40 m. It receives several small rivers, & the surplus waters of L. Mirim. Shores generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, & at its S. end the city Rio Grande do Sul.

PATRAS, *Patræ*, a fortified seaport town of Greece, & the principal seat of its foreign trade, Morea, cap. gov. Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 m. S.W. Lepanto. Lat. of castle, on the site of the ancient Acropolis, 38° 14′ 57″ N., lon. 21° 44′ E. Pop. 8,000. The anc. *Patræ* stood on the declivity of Mount Voidhia. The modern town occupies a portion of the low & unhealthy plain between that hill & the sea. It is regularly built & improving; houses mostly only one story in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St. Andrew, & greatly resorted to by devotees. A ruined Roman aqueduct is one of

the few relics of antiquity in Patras. Principal trade is in currants of the best quality, large quantities of which are raised all along the N. shore of the Morea. At this town, in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea.

PATRAS (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, between the Morea & W. Hellas, Greece. Length 22 m., greatest breadth 13 m. It receives the Fidari (anc. *Evenus*), & the Kamenitza rs., & at its E. end leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

PATREE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 48 miles W.N.W. Ahmedabad, near the Runn of Cutch, and formerly of considerable military strength.

PATRICK, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 541 sq. ms. Drained by branches of Smith's, S. Mayo, & Little Dan rivers. The Blue Ridge runs on its N.W. boundary. Capital, Taylorsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $186,719; wheat, 12,755 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 248,868; tobacco, 429,699 pounds; wool, 8,523;—2 flouring & grist m., a saw m. Capital employed in manufac., $81,250; value of manufactured articles, $119,370;—13 churches; 35 sch., 826 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,030; 1850, 9,609.

PATRICK, C. H., p-v., capital of Patrick co., Va., 226 W.S.W. Richmond. 391 W. (*See Taylorsville, Patrick co., Va.*)

PATRICK, a pa. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 2,925.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, a pa. of England, county Kent, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,637 ac. Pop. 264.

PATRICKTOWN, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 15 E. Augusta, 611 W. Drained by head branches of Sheepscot & Damariscotta rivers. It contains a large pond in its W. part, which flows to the Sheepscot r. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1840, 506; 1850, 522.

PATRINGTON, a market town & pa. of England, county York, E. Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area of pa. 4,494 ac. Pop. 1,827.

PATRIOT, p-v., Switzerland co., Ia., 105 S.E Indianapolis, 536 W. Situated on Ohio r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Universalist.—and 250 inhabitants.

PATRIOT, p-v., Perry t., Gallia co., O., 97 S.S.E. Columbus, 381 W. It was formerly called Greenville, & contains several stores, & 40 or 50 dwellings.

PATRISHOW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.N.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 71.

PATSCHKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 44 miles W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 3,500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

PATSHULL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 112.

PATTA, a seaport town of E. Africa, Muscat dom., Zanguebar coast, on an island at the mouth of a river in lat. 2° 9′ S., lon. 40° 50′ E. It was formerly of much greater importance, & held by the Portuguese during most part of the 16th & 17th centuries. At present it is a mere vill.

PATTENSEN, a town, 7 m. S. Hanover. Pop. 1,653.—II. a vill., landr. & 12 m. N.W. Lüneburg.

PATTEN'S HOME, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C.

PATTEN'S MILLS, p-o., Fort Ann t., Washington co., N. Y., 59 N. Albany, 431 W.

PATTERDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. Barton, 7 m. N.N.E. Ambleside. Pop. 686. It has an inn for tourists.

PATTERSON, p-t., Putnam co., N. Y., 92 S. Albany, 295 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. Drained by Croton r. The v. is situated on Croton r., & on the Harlem r. r., 63 from New York. & contains 3 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Episcopal. —an academy, 2 stores, a grist m., & about 250 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,249; 1850, 1,371.

PATTERSON, p-v., Juniata co., Pa., contains a Roman Catholic church & 200 inhabs.

PATTERSON, t., Darke co., O. Pop. 319.

PATTERSON, p-o., Thompson t., Delaware co., O., 40 N. Columbus, 424 W.

PATTERSON, p-v., Wayne co., Mo., 176 E.S.E. Jefferson City, 864 W.

PATTERSONS BLUFF, p-o., Johnson co., Ark.

PATTERSONS DEPOT, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

PATTERSON'S MILLS, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 223 W. Harrisburg, 252 W.

PATTERSON'S STORE, p-o., Allamance co., N. C., 59 N.W. Raleigh, 310 W.

PATTERSONVILLE, p-v., St. Mary's par., La.

PATTESHULL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wolverhampton. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 117.

PATTESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 320 ac. Pop. 15.

PATTI, a marit. city of Sicily, intend. Messina, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, N. coast of the island, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Milazzo. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by dilapidated walls, & has a Norman castle, now the residence of its bishop, a cathedral, a manuf. of earthenware, & a profitable fishery.—The *Gulf of Patti* is a semicircular bay, 20 miles across, between the promont. of Milazzo & Cape Calava; & on a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the anc. *Tyndaris*.

PATTIALAH, a large town of N.W. Hindostan, cap. of a Sikh rajahship, 125 m. N.N.W. Delhi, enclosed by a mud wall, & having a citadel with the residence of its rajah.

PATTILLOS, p-o., Jefferson co., Tex.

PATTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Salop and Stafford, 6 m. W. Wolverhampton. Area, 4,042 ac. Pop. 1,033.

PATTISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Towcester. Area, 2,460 ac. Pop. 775.

PATTISWICK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Great Coggeshall. Area, 1,229 ac. Pop. 354.

PATTON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 1850, 470.

PATTON, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 881.

PATTON, t., Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 473; 1850, 453.

PATTONSBURG, p-v., Bottetourt co., Va., 166 W. Richmond, 213 W. Situated on the N. side of James r., opposite to Buchanan, with which it is connected by a bridge. The 2 places, which are in fact one v., contain a church, free to all denominations, 8 stores, 2 tobacco fac., a cordage fac., an iron foundry, a grist m., 2 saw m., 50 dwellings, & about 360 inhabs.

PATTONSBURGH, p-o., Daviess co., Mo.

PATTONSVILLE, p-o., Scott co., Va.

PATTONSVILLE, p-o, Hocking co., O.

PATTONVILLE, p-o., Bedford co., Pa.

PATUN, two vills. of India.—I. Nepaul, 3 m. S. Khatmandoo.—II. Rajpootana, dom. & 11 m. N.E. Kotah, on the N. bank of the Chumbul.

PATURAGES, a comm. & market town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Mons. Pop. 6,198. It has steam engine factories, & coal mines in its vicinity.

PATUXENT, r., Md., rises in the N. part of Montgomery & Anne Arundel counties, & flowing S.E. 40 m., it turns to the S. & flows 50 miles, nearly parallel with Chesapeake bay, until it enters a large estuary on the W. side of that bay. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, 50 ms. to Nottingham.

PATUXENT, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md., 25 N. W. Annapolis, 28 W.

PATZAU, or PACZOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. E.N.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,621.

PATZIZIA, & PATZUM, two towns of Central America, state Guatemala, having respectively 6,300 & 8,000 inhabitants.

PAU, *Patum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. B. Pyrenees, 56 m. E.S.E. Bayonne, on rt. b. of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elevation. Pop. 1846, 13,143. It has a university academy for the deps. B. Pyrenees, Landes, & H. Pyrenees; a tribunal of commerce, & a national college, with a library of 14,000 vols. It has manufactures of linens, & trade in hams & Jurançon wine. Pau was cap. of the old prov. Béarn. Henri IV. was born in its ancient royal castle. It is also the birth-place of Gaston de Foix, & of Gen. Bernadotte, afterwards king of Sweden. Pau is picturesquely and beautifully situated, & has excellent promenades. It is a favorite place of residence for English families.—*Gave de Pau.* [GAVE.]

PAUCARTAMBO, a river and town of Peru, the town, cap. prov., dep. & 60 m. E.N.E. Cuzco, on the

river, which has a N.ward course, though it is doubtful whether it is an affluent of the Apurimac or of the Purus.

PAUGHUR, & PAUGHTOOR, two towns of India, the former in dom. & 132 m. N.E. Mysore, the latter, Nizam's dom., 97 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad.

PAUILLAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 26 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,830. It has a good port, & a trade in wine.

PAUK-PUTTUN, Punjab. [PAK-PATTAN.]

PAUL, or PAGHALL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Humber, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 10,364 ac. Pop. 884.

PAUL (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S. Penzance. Area, 3,433 ac. Pop. 5,408.

PAUL (ST.), a town of the island Bourbon, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.W. St. Denis. Pop. of comm. 1841, 16,262, of whom 11,540 were slaves. This was the first French establishment on the island.—*St. Paul*, a city of Brazil. [SAO-PAULO.]

PAUL (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Barcelonnetta. Pop. 1,704.—II. (*de Fenouillet*), dep. Pyrenees-Or., cap. cant., on the Agly, 10 m. N.N.E. Prades. Pop. 1,928.—III. (*de Jarrat*), dep. Ariège, 4 m. S.E. Foix. Pop. 1,353.—IV. (*du Bois*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 miles W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 995.—V. (*en Jarret*), dep. Loire, 10 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 4,356.—VI. (*la Roche*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. E.S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,686.—VII. (*Trois Chateaux*), dep. Drôme, 14 m. S. Montelimart. Pop. 2,183.

PAUL (ST.), an island at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles N.E. the N. extremity of Cape Breton.—II. an island in Behring sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 690° E.—III. an island in the S. of the Indian Ocean, lat. 38° 43′ S., lon. 77° 38′ E.

PAUL (ST.), a river of Liberia, W. Africa, after a S.W.ward course of probably 300 m., enters the Atlantic, N. Monrovia.—*St. Pauls Bay*, Malta, N. coast, 6½ m. N.W. La Valetta, is where St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

PAUL DE LOANDA (ST.), a considerable seaport town or city, & capital of the Portuguese dom. in W. Africa, Lower Guinea, lat. 8° 48′ 1″ S., lon. 13° 13′ E. It is defended seaward by 3 forts, & has a large and secure harbor, sheltered by the island Loanda. Its better portion is built of brick, & roofed with red or blue tiles; only the governor's palace, & government buildings, have glass windows. It was, in the 17th century, celebrated for its fine churches & monasteries, now in ruins. Along the shore are built the hovels of the black pop. Its market is well supplied with provisions, & it has an export trade in slaves and ivory.

PAULDING, county, Ga. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. ms. Drained by head branches of Tallapoosa r., & by tributaries of Etowah r. Capital, Van Wert. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $195,973; Ind. corn, 256,019 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,378; rice, 1,065 pounds; cotton, 1,439 bales;—12 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,750; value of manuf. articles, $10,400;—15 churches; 13 sch., 324 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,556; 1850, 7,039.

PAULDING, county, O. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. miles. The surface is level; soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Maumee & Auglaize rivers. Capital, Charloe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $18,418; wheat, 10,704 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 41,699; oats, 4,509; wool, 721 pounds;—a grist m., 3 saw m., a tannery. Capital employed in manufactures, $8,500; value of manufactured articles, $7,850. Pop. 1840, 1,004; 1850, 1,766.

PAULDING, p-o., Paulding co., O.

PAULDING, p-v., capital of Jasper co., Miss., 109 E. S. E. Jackson, 987 W. Situated on a plain near the head waters of Leaf r. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 8 stores, 2 grist mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 335 inhabitants.

PAULERSPURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Area, 2,961 ac. Pop. 1,162.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 35 m. W.N.W. Trichoor. —The *Paulghautcherry-Pass*, in which it stands, is a remarkable opening in the W. Ghauts, 20 miles in width, and forming an open communication between the Central & W. districts of the Madras presidency.

PAULHAGUET, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, 9 m. S.E. Brioude, on rt. b. of the Senouire. Pop. 1,309.

PAULIEN (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, 6 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,449.

PAULINA, v., Hancock t., Delaware co., N. Y. Situated on a small creek, 2 miles N. of Delaware r. It contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., a stave machine, & 150 inhabitants.

PAULINA, p-o., Warren co., N. J.

PAULINSKILL, r., N. J., rises in Sussex co., & flowing S.W. on the border of Warren co., enters Delaware r. in the S. W. corner of Warren county.

PAULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. Area, 1,056 ac. Pop. 2,104.

PAUMBUN (PASS or CHANNEL OF), a strait 1¼ m. across, separating the island of Ramisseram from the mainland of India, 140 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. It is passable by cutters, & it is reported that comparatively little expense would render it so for ships of large burden.

PAUNGULL, a town & hill fort of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 80 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad.

PAUNTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.E. Newent. Area, 1,967 ac. Pop. 256.

PAUSA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 24 m. W.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 2,425.—II. a town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov. Parinacocha.

PAVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 5¼ m. N.W. Bedford. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 556.

PAVIA, *Ticinum*, afterwards *Papiæ*, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. prov. Pavia, gov. & 19 m. S. Milan, on lt. bank of the Ticino. Pop. with suburbs 28,169. It is surrounded with walls, & has numerous public edifices, the chief of which are its old castle, ancient residence of the Lombard kings, the celebrated university founded by Charlemagne at the end of the 8th century, & recently restored, & in which Spallanzani & Volta were professors; it had in 1842, 57 professors & 1,484 students; a library of 50,000 vols., & a botanic garden. Pavia has a royal gymnasuim, a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, & trade in silk, rice, wine, & Parmesan cheese. In 1525, Francis I., king of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, & by the French in 1796. Pop. of prov. 1850, 171,622.

PAVILION, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 243 W. Albany, 361 W. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Drained by Allen's creek. The v. is situated on Allen's creek. & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, a clothier's works, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,640.

PAVILION, p-t., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 138 W. Detroit, 600 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Watered by the Sandy lakes, & by branches of St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 283; 1850, 495.

PAVILLI, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on railroad 10 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 3,008. It has manufactures of linens & paper.

PAVILLION, p-o., Kendall co., Ill.

PAVILLION CENTRE, p-o., Genesee co., N. Y.

PAVLOGRAD, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. E.N. E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,000. It is chiefly built of wood, & has several churches, & a dist. school.

PAVLOVKA, a market t. of Russia, gov. Koursk, 8 m. W.S.W. Obojan. Pop. 1,680.

PAVLOVO, a town of Russia, gov. Nijii-Novgorod. 10 m. S. Gorbatov, on the Oka. Pop. 8,000. It has factories of cutlery & iron goods.

PAVLOVSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 20 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, on an affl. of the Neva. Pop. 2,540. It has a magnificent imperial palace, with extensive grounds, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military & civil hospitals.—II. gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Voroniej, cap. dist., on the Don. Pop. 2,000. It is defended by a citadel, & has an active trade.

PAVLOVSKAJA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kherson, 35 m. E.N.E. Olviopol. Pop. 1,800.—II. gov. & 17 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,600.—*P. Krepost*, gov. Caucasia, is a fort on an affl. of the Terek, 18 m. S.E. Georgievsk.

PAWCATUCK, r., R. I., formed by the junction of Wood & Charles rivers in Washington co., & its lower part forms the dividing line between R. I. & Ct., and enters the Atlantic. Its constituents, Wood & Charles rivers, afford extensive water power.

PAWCATUCK, v., Washington, R. I., [Westerly.]

PAWEEA, a town of Guinea, on the route from the coast to Dahomey. It is a collection of low square huts, enclosed by a thick wall, & has been estimated to contain 16,000 inhabitants (?).

PAWLET, r., Vt., rises in the N. part of Bennington co., passes through the town which gives its name & flows into N. Y., & enters Wood cr., a little before its entrance into Lake Champlain. It affords good water power.

PAWLET, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 87 S. S. W. Montpelier, 431 W. Surface uneven; soil warm & fertile, easily cultivated. Drained by Pawlet r. & Indian stream, which flows from a spring with sufficient water to turn a mill. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal,—an academy, & 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 5 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,748; 1850, 1,843.

PAWLETT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¾ m. N. Bridgewater. Area, 3,566 ac. Pop. 536.

PAWLINGS, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 20 E. Poughkeepsie, 89 S. Albany, 298 W. It is somewhat hilly, with an extensive valley from N. to S; soil moderately fertile. Croton r. has its source in this t. The v. contains a church, a bank, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the town a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,571; 1850, 1,720.

PAW PAW, p-o., Morgan co., Va.

PAW PAW, p-v., capital of Van Buren co., Mich., 159 W. Detroit, 623 W. Situated on the head branch of Pawpaw r. It contains a court-house, a church, 3 stores, a flouring m., & a saw m. It is pleasantly situated, & is flourishing.

PAW PAW GROVE, p., Lee co., Ill., 165 N. Springfield, 792 W.

PAWTUCKET, r., R. I., rises in Worcester co., Mass., with the name of Blackstone r. It enters R. I. in the N. E. part of the state, & has falls of 50 feet, 4 miles from its mouth, which afford very extensive water power. It enters Providence r. just below Providence. The Providence & Worcester railroad passes along the valley of this river.

PAWTUCKET, t., Bristol co., Mass., 36 S. Boston, 4 N. Providence. Situated on the E. side of Pawtucket river. Organized in 1828. It contains part of the v. of Pawtucket, which see. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,184; 1850, 3,753.

PAWTUCKET, p-v., North Providence, t., R. I., 4 N. Providence, 404 W. It is situated on both sides of Pawtucket r., & on the Boston & Providence, & the P. & Worcester railroads. It is partly in N. Providence, R. I., & partly in Pawtucket t., Mass. It is a large & flourishing manufacturing v. It contains 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic on the R. I. side, 1 Congregational, & 1 Freewill Baptist on the Mass. side,—3 banks, a savings' bank, 30 stores, 9 cotton fac., with 22,000 spindles, & employing 500 persons, a dye-house, 2 steam planing mills, 2 machine shops, 2 iron foundries, 3 reed and harness fac., a carriage fac., a saddlery, a hat fac., & several other manufacturing establishments, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 10,000 inhabitants.

PAWTUCKET FALLS, Mass., in Merrimac river. (*See Lowell, Mass.*)

PAWTUXET, river, R. I., rises by 2 principal branches, Flat r. & S. W. branch, & flowing E., receives the N.W. branch from Providence co., & enters Providence r. 5 m. below Providence, forming for some distance the boundary between Providence & Kent cos. It affords great water power, & has on it many mills & manufactories, particularly of cotton.

PAWTUXET, p-v., & port of entry, Warwick t., Kent co., R. I., 5 S. Providence, 405 W. Situated on both sides of Pawtuxet r., & lies partly in Cranston t. The great water power here has been abundantly improved, & its cotton & other manufactories are extensive. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a bank, an academy, 3 cotton & 2 woollen fac., several grist m., 150 dwellings, & about 1,200 inhabitants. It has a safe & convenient harbor. The parts of the v. are connected by a bridge across the river.

PAWTUXET, p-o., Wakulla co., Flor.

PAXINOS, p-o., Northumberland co., Pa.

PAXO, the smallest of the 7 principal Ionian Isls., 10 m. S. Corfu, & S.W. the coast of Acarnania, 5 miles long N. to S., & 2 m. broad. Pop. 5,017. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil of the finest quality. It has its own courts of law, civil & military establishments, & in conjunction with Ithaca & Cerigo, sends 4 members to the legislative assembly. On its E. side is the cap. vill. Gavo.—*Anti-Paxo*, 1¼ m. S.E., is an islet 2 m. in length W. to E.

PAXTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 50 W. Boston, 405 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil fertile & well cultivated. It occupies the height of land between Connecticut & Merrimac rivers. The v. at the centre contains a Congregational church & a few dwellings. Pop. 1840, 670; 1850, 820.

PAXTON, t., Ross co., O. Drained by Paint creek. Pop. 1840, 1,226; 1850, 930.

PAXTON, two contiguous pas. of England, county Huntingdon.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ miles N.N.E. St. Neot's. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. E.N.E. St. Neot's. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 224.

PAY DOWN, p-o., Osage co., Mo.

PAYERNE (German *Peterlingen*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 25 miles N.N.E. Lausanne, on the Broye. Pop. 2,723. It is very ancient, & has ruins of an abbey founded by Queen Bertha, A. D. 691.

PAYHEMBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 2,698 ac. Pop. 544.

PAYNES DEPOT, p-o., Scott co., Ky.

PAYNESVILLE, p-o., Lysander t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 151 W. by N. Albany, 368 W.

PAYNESVILLE, p-v., Pike co., Mo., 92 N.E. Jefferson City, 880 W.

PAYNEVILLE, p-v., Sumter county, Ala., 78 S. W. Tuscaloosa, 896 W. Situated on the N. side of Sucarnochie creek, 30 miles above its entrance into the Tombigbee r.

PAYNTERSVILLE, p-o., Jackson co., Ia.

PAYSON, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 92 W. Springfield, 872 W. Pop. of the town 1850, 1,494.

PAYSON, p-o., Utah co., Utah.

PAYTA, a town of Peru, with a fine harbor in the Bay of Payta, Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 5′ 5″ N., lon. 81° 8′ 5″ W. Pop. 2,000.

PE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Gave de Pau, 15 m. S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 2,984.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. B. Pyrenees, 10 m. S.S.W. Bayonne. Pop. 2,972.

PEA, r., Ala., is one of the principal constituent branches of Choctawhatchie r., which it enters near the S. border of the state.

PEACE DALE, p-v., Washington co., R. I.

PEACE RIVER, a large river of British N. America rises by two principal heads, flows at first N., and after receiving Finlay's branch, breaks through the rocky mntns. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and under the name of the Slave river, it enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° N., lon. 113° 30′ W. Total course estimated at 800 m. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabaska, & gives name to a wide ter. betw. 55° 40′ & 60° N., & lon. 112° & 115° W.

PEACHAM, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 36 E. by N. Montpelier, 538 W. Surface gently undulating; soil generally fertile, & well cultivated. Onion River pond, covering 300 acres, in the W. part of the t., gives rise to one of the head branches of Winooski r. Two streams, which flow into Stevens' branch, afford water power, A bog meadow in the E. part contains an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl. Limestone is also found. The v. contains a Congregational church & a flourishing academy. There are in the town a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,443; 1850, 1,377.

PEACH BOTTOM, p-t., York co., Pa., 26 S. E. York, 62 S.E. Harrisburg, 81 W. Surface level; soil gravel & slate. Drained by Fishing creek & Neel's Hole run, branches of Muddy creek, which forms its N. boundary. The p-v. is on Susquehanna r. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., 5 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,074; 1850, 1,409.

PEACH BOTTOM, p-o., Grayson co., Va.

PEACH CREEK, p-o., Panola co., Miss.
PEACH GROVE, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.
PEACH ISLAND, Canada W., is in the S.W. part of Lake St. Clair.—*Peach Creek*, Texas, is an affl. of the river St. Bernard, districts Colorado and Matagorda.
PEACH ORCHARD, p-o., Lawrence co., Ky.
PEACH TREE, p-o., Cherokee co., N. C.
PEACH TREE GROVE, p-o., Nash co., N. C.
PEAGE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isère, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienne. Pop. 1,530.
PEAK, or HIGH PEAK, a wild & mountainous district. of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. Derby. It abounds in lead & in extraordinary caverns in the limestone rocks. [Castleton.]—The *Peak Forest* is an extra-parochial liberty in the above district, 3 m. N.W. Tideswell. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 596, chiefly employed in limestone quarries.
PEAKIRK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¼ m. S.E. Market Deeping, and with a station on the Great Northern & E. Lincolnshire R.R., N. Peterborough. Area, 630 ac. Pop. 223.
PEAKSVILLE, p-o., Bedford co., Va.
PEALER'S, p-o., Columbia co., Pa., 93 N. N. E. Harrisburg, 204 W.
PEA PACK, p-o., Somerset co., N. J., 45 N. Trenton, 220 W.
PEA PATCH, island. Situated in Delaware r., & contains Fort Delaware, erected during the late war, now nearly in ruins.
PEAR GROVE, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va.
PEA RIDGE, p-o., Union dist., S. C.
PEA RIDGE, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn.
PEA RIDGE, p-o., Benton co., Ark.
PEA RIVER, p-o., Pike co., Ala., 181 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 861 W.
PEARL CREEK, p-o., Wyoming co., N. Y.
PEARLINGTON, p-v., Hancock county, Miss., 191 S. by E. Jackson, 1,141 W. Situated on the E. side of Pearl r.
PEARL (ISL.), Newfoundland, is in the Bay of Isls., on its W. coast.—(*Islands*), New Granada, C. A., in the Bay of Panama, 60 m. S.E. Panama, consist of the isls. del Rey, San Jose, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets, and owe their name to a pearl fishery carried on there.—(*Lagoon*), Mosquitia, 30 m. N. Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. in length by 12 m. in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.
PEARL PRAIRIE, p-o., Pike co., Ill.
PEARL, r., Miss. & La., rises, by several branches, near the centre of Mississippi, & running S. it joins, by several mouths, the Rigolets, which forms a communication between lakes Pontchartrain & Borgne. From lat. 31° N., it forms the dividing line between Ala & La. The navigation is obstructed by sand-bars, shallows, & rafts of timber. Some efforts have been made to improve it, It is navigable for small craft to Jackson, the capital of the state.
PEARL RIVER, p-o., Copiah co., Miss.
PEARL RIVER ISLAND, p-o., St. Tammany par., La.
PEARL VALLEY, p-o., Nashoba co., Miss.
PEASE, t., Belmont co., O. Surface hilly; soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Indian Wheeling cr., which affords water power. The national road passes through it. Pop. 1840, 2,471; 1850, 3,515.
PEASEMORE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3¾ m. S.S.W. East Ilsley. Area, 2,048 ac. Pop. 369.
PEASENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Saxmundham. Area, 1,995 ac. Pop. 820.
PEASLEYVILLE, p-o., Clinton co., N. Y.
PEASMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Rye. Area, 3,718 ac. Pop. 898.
PEATLAW, a mountain of Scot. co., & 2 m. N.W. Selkirk. Height, 1,964 ft.
PEATLING, 2 pas. of Eng., co. Leicester.—I. (*Magna*), 6 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 301.—II. (*Parva*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 215.
PEA VINE, p-o., Walker co., Ga.
PEBMARSH, a pa. of Eng., co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Halstead. Area, 2,023 ac. Pop. 683, partly employed in manufs. of silk.
PEBWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Area, 3,050 ac. Pop. 737.
PECAN GROVE, p-o., Carroll pa., La.
PECAN POINT, p-o., Mississippi co., Ark.
PECCIOLI, a mkt. town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 20 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 2,200
PECETTO-TORINESE, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 4 miles S.E. Turin. Pop. of comm. 2,114.
PECHLARN (GREAT & LITTLE), two contiguous petty towns of Lower Austria, 19 W. St. Polten. United pop. 1,148.
PECHOR, a considerable town of India, and 24 m. S.E. Gwalior.
PECHTCHANOE, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 24 m. S.E. Perejaslav. Pop. 1,650.
PECKELSHEIM, or PEKELSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 50 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 1,670.
PECKHAM, a vill. of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, forming a suburb of the metropolis, about 3 m. S.S.E. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 12,563. It has numerous handsome residences. Nunhead cemetery adjoins Peckham, Rye, or common.—II. (*East*), a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5¾ m. E.N.E. Tunbridge. Area, 3,358 ac. Pop. 2,254.—III. (*West*), a pa., same co., 5 m. N.E. Tunbridge. Area, 1,583 ac. Pop. 545.
PECKLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¾ m N.N.E. Hinckley. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 399.
PECKSBURG, p-o., Hendricks co., Ia.
PECK'S RUN, p-o., Barbour co., Va.
PECKSVILLE, p-o., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 106 S. Albany, 269 W.
PECONIC, river and bay of N. Y. The bay is 4 m. wide, & 14 long, lying between the points formed near the eastward of Long Island, & W. of Shelter Island. The r. is a small mill stream entering the bay on the West.
PECOPSIN, t., Chester county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 591.
PECQ (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. St. Germain, 7 m. N.N.E. Versailles, on lt. b. of the Seine, & on railroad from Paris to St. Germain. The army of the allies crossed the Seine at Le Pecq, 1st July, 1815.
PECSVAR, a mkt. town of S. Hungary, 10 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2,694.
PEDDA BALAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 20 m. N. Bangalore, with a large fort, & upwards of 2,000 houses, enclosed by a hedge & mud wall.
PEDDAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 26 m. E.N.E. Rajahmunday. It is well built, and near it are numerous ruined fortifications. The English totally defeated the French here in 1758.
PEDEE (GREAT), r., N. C. & S. C., rises chiefly in Wilkes co., N. C., where it bears for a great distance, the name of Yadkin river. After it enters S. C., it is called the Great Pedee r., & it flows in a southerly direction until uniting with Waccamaw r., it enters and forms Winyaw bay, a little below Georgetown, & communicates with the Atlantic 12 ms. below Georgetown. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons for 200 miles. —*Little Pedee* r., S. C., rises in N. C., & enters Great Pedee r., 32 ms. above its mouth.
PEDEE, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 135 S.W. Raleigh, 409 W.
PEDEE, p. o., Cedar co., Iowa.
PEDENSVILLE, p-v., Chester dist., S. C.
PEDERNEIRA, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. W.N.W. Alcobaza, on bay of Pederneira, which receives the Alcoa, but is shallow and inaccessible except for fishing boats. Pop. 2,000. Near it is the sanctuary of Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, greatly frequented by pilgrims.
PEDIR, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, 50 m. S.E. Acheen.
PEDLAR'S HILL, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 44 W. Raleigh.
PEDLER'S MILLS, p. o., Amherst co., Va.
PEDMORE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area, 1,474 ac. Pop. 318.
PEDRAZA, a town of Venezuela, S. Amer., prov. & 38 m. W. Varinas. Pop. 3,100, who trade in cacao, tobacco & maize.
PEDRO, a prefix to the names of 2 towns of Spain. —I. (*P. Bernardo*), prov. & 30 m. S.S.W. Avila. Pop. 2,120.—II. (*P. Munoz*), prov. & 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,958. [San Pedro.]

PEDROCHES, *Sdlia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Cordova. Pop. 1,444. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

PEDROGAO-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca, & 27 m. N. E. Thomar, on the Zezere, here crossed by an extraordinary high bridge. Pop. 2,020.

PEDROLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.W. Zaragoza, near the canal of Aragon. Pop. 1,627.

PEDROÑERAS (LAS), a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,260.

PEDROSO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Logroño. Pop. 1,097.—*El Pedroso* is a town, prov. & 32 m. N.E. Sevilla, with flourishing iron works wrought by English machinery.

PEEBLES, t., Alleghany co., Pa.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Tweed, here crossed by a good bridge, & joined by the Eddleston, 21 m. S. Edinburgh. Area of pa., 18,210 ac. Pop. 2,673; do. of town, 1,982. The Eddleston divides it into an old & a new town, the latter having many substantial buildings. Peebles has a handsome pa. church, remains of various eccles. & other edifices, a town house, jail, a well-attended grammar school, scientific association, reading-room, subscription-library, manufs. of plaiding and coarse woollens, stocking, cambrics and leather, breweries and corn mills, and it is a depôt for the goods of the surrounding country. Market, Tuesday. Near it are the remains of Neidpath castle.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the co. Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, and S. Dumfries. Area, 354 sq. m., or 226,488 ac., about 1-3d arable and 2-5ths under grass. Inhabited houses, 1,796. Pop. 1851, 10,738. Much of the surface is in mountain, moor and bog, but well wooded. The Broadlaw rises to 2,741 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries, and Clydesdale & Medwin. Industry almost wholly pastoral, and large numbers of Cheviot and Leicester sheep, with cattle, are reared for annual exportation into England. Estates & farms large. Coal is raised in the N.W., & a few manufs. of woollens are carried on. The co. is subdivided into 16 pas. Peebles, the cap., is its only town of importance. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Tweeddale gives the title of marquis to the Hay family.

PEEKSKILL, p-v., Cortland t., Westchester co., N. Y., 46 N. New York, 106 S. Albany, 269 W. Situated on the E. side of Hudson r., & on the Hudson River r. r., 43 m. from New York. It contains 10 churches, —1 Baptist, 2 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 2 Friends,—a bank, an academy, 30 stores, 6 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,000 inhabitants. A steamboat & several sloops ply between this place & New York.

PEEL, county, Can. W. Situated centrally. Area, 458 sq. ms. Drained by Credit & Etobecoke rivers. Surface undulating on the S., hilly on the N.; soil light & sandy bordering Lake Ontario, but a short distance inland highly fertile. Cap. Brampton. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 20,104; sheep, 28,971; swine, 19,991; horses, 6,396; wheat, 598,975 bush. produced; rye, 2,602; Ind. corn, 7,091; buckwheat, 4,857; barley, 35,252; oats, 409,716; potatoes, 156,884; peas, 131,452; wool, 89,969 pounds; — 20 grist m., 35 saw m. Pop. 24,816.

PEEL, t. Wellington co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,155.

PEEL, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, in an inlet on its W. coast, and 10 m. N.W. Douglas. Pop. 2,342, mostly employed in fisheries. It is very irregularly built, has a harbor admitting small vessels, and on a rocky islet remains of a fine feudal castle, and ruins of a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

PEEL, a district of W. Australia, having N.W. & S. the dists. Minto, Wicklow & Hay, & E. an unsettled country.—II. a marit. settlement, W. Australia, dist. Murray, on a point of land 30 m. S. the mouth of Swan river, & at the entrance of Peel inlet, a lagoon, 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and which receives the Murray river.

PEEL, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, occupying about 70 sq. m. between the Maas & the Aa rivers.—*Adamawa*, the largest of the Benin isls., Pacific Ocean, in the group with Byron bay, a considerable inlet at its N.E. extremity.—*Plains*, E. Australia, are large patches perfectly clear of trees, N. of the Darling Downs, lat. 28° S., lon. 152° E., & have an average elevation of 1,800 feet.—*Peel Plains* are also a tract of W. Australia, Peel district.

PEELED OAK, p-o., Bath co., Ky., 71 E. Frankfort, 525 W.

PEEL RIVER, E. Australia, identical with the upp. course of the Nammoy, rises near lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 151° 15′ E., & flows mostly N.N.Westward, at first through a rocky & mntnous., & afterwards through a plain, country. Chief affls., the Conadilly & Yorke rivers. After long rains, its depth, near lat 30° S., is from 12 to 15 feet, after which it is said to lose itself in marshes.—II. British N. America rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 129° W., flows mostly N.W.ward in the E. valleys of the rocky mntns., and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with Rat river. Gneiss, sienite, limestone and sandstone are the chief formations. In the country through which it flows, alum and bovey coal are met with on its banks, and many furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it to Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie.

PEEL TREE, p. o., Harrison co., Va.

PEENE, a navigable river of N. Germany, rises in the duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows N.E. & E. into the Prussian dom., and enters the Little Haff. Total course, 70 m. Affls., the Tollense and Trebel.—*Peenemünde* is a vill. of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, near the Baltic, 6 m. N. Wolgast. Pop. 409.

PEE PEE, t., Pike co., O. Drained by Peepee r., a branch of Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 919; 1850, 1,321.

PEER, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 14 m. N.N.E. Hasselt. Pop. 1,412.

PEER PUNJAB, a town of Scinde, 48 m. N.Schwan, 3 m. W. of the right bank of the Indus.

PEERY'S STORE, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.

PEGALAXAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,516.

PEGAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 14 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, cap. dist. on the White Elster. Pop. 3,533.

PEGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper & Lower Franconia, flows S. & W., and joins the Rednitz, to form the Regnitz at Fürth. Total course 60 m.—II. a walled t. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, on the Pregnitz, near its source, 13 m. S.S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 792.

PEGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 5,565. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & basket-work. The neighborhood is irrigated & highly productive.

PEGU, a decayed city on the Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the Pegu river, a tributary of the Irrawadi, at its delta, 58 m. N.E. Rangoon. It is said to have had formerly 150,000 inhabitants, but was lately reduced to 2 streets, one leading to the great temple of Shoe-madoo, the most remarkable edifice in the empire. This temple, raised upon two successive terraces, the lower 1,390 feet square, consists of an eight-sided pagoda, each side 162 feet in length, and tapering to 360 feet in height, surrounded by spires, ornaments and bells, & surmounted by a golden rod & pennant. Around it are various miniature edifices of the same character. Pegu has several other temples, but now mostly in ruins, & nearly all the site of the anc. city is under water, owing to neglect, though Zangnomang, on the opposite bank of the river, is said to be a prosperous town.—The prov. *Pegu*, formerly one of the most flourishing kingdoms in Further India, & comprising all the delta of the Irrawadi, with the towns Rangoon, Bassain, Henzada, &c., was conquered by the Burmese in 1757. Pop. 1852, 100,000.

PEI-HO ("white river"), China, prov. Chi-li, rises near the great wall, flows S., passing E. of Peking, 70 m. S. of which it receives several tributaries, & enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, lat. 38° 33′ N. It is navigable for boats to 20 m. from Peking.

PEILAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,335, mostly Moravians, and employed in woollen & linen weaving.

PEINE, a town of Hanover, landr. & 17 m. N.E. Hildesheim, on railroad to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Fuse. Pop. 2,991. It is enclosed by walls.

PEINGREE, a town of the Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 25 miles S.S.W. Prome.

PEIPUS (LAKE), (Russ. *Tchoudskoi-Ozero*), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52′ & 59° N., & lon.

26° 55′ & 27° 55′ E., is surrounded by the govs. Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length 80 m., greatest breadth 32 m. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, & other rivs., & on its N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep & easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries mostly supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

PEIRCEVILLE, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

PEIRSON, t., Vigo co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 642.

PEISERN or PYZDRY, a frontier town of Poland, prov. & 34 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,100, of whom about one fourth are Jews. It has several hospitals, & some manufs. of linens and leather.

PEISKRETSCHAM, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 38 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,400. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, and potteries.

PEITAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., 20 m. N. Amedabad.

PEITZ, or PEIZ. a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 35 m. S. Frankfurt, Pop. 2,670.

PEKALONGAN, a dist. & town of Java, on the N. side of the isl., lat. 6° 55′ S., lon. 109° 40′ E., on river of same name. Pop. of residency 224,000.

PEKATONICA, r., Wis. & Ill., rises in Iowa co., Wis., & flows S. & E. into Rock river in Ill., 6 miles below its N. boundary. It receives Sugar cr., a considerable branch, from the N. It is navigable for flatboats to Mineral Point, Wis.

PEKEL-AA, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, on the Pekel-aa, & respectively 3 & 6 m. S.W. Winschoten. Pop. of the 1st, or *Old P.*, 3,843; and 2d, or *New P.*, 3,850.

PEKIN, p-o., Lewiston t., Niagara co., N. Y., 289 W. by N. Albany.

PEKIN, p-o., Brown t., Carroll co., O., 138 S.W. Columbus, 304 W.

PEKIN, p. o., Jessamine co., Ky.

PEKIN, p-o., Washington co., Ia.

PEKIN, p-v., capital Tazewell co., Ill., 62 N. Springfield, 779 W. Situated on the E. side of Illinois r., 10 m. below Peoria. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian,—15 stores, 3 forwarding & commission houses, a steam flouring m., a steam saw m., 2 distilleries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants.

PEKIN, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn., 67 E. by N. Nashville, 627 W.

PEKING, or PEKIN (Chinese, *Pih-king*, "the northern capital"), the cap. city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese empire, cap. prov. Chil-i, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho, & its affl. the Hoen-ho, 100 m. N.W. the mouth of the former river in the Yellow sea, and 50 m. S. the great wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory, 39° 54′ 13″ N., lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E. Mean annual temperature, 54° .8; winter, 26° .7; summer, 81° .1, Fahr. Pop. has been estimated (probably much too highly) at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, & together entered by 16 gates, & occupying an area of from 25 to 28 sq. m., though much of this space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one story in height. The S., or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, & residence of the majority of the pop., is intersected throughout by 4 wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, & are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other, are large arches; but except these, and a temple to the god of agriculture, there would seem to be no edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, & the city is unpaved & undrained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city, consists of three separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; but it contains 5 of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The 2d enclosure (*Hwang-Ching*, "the august city"), is 6 m. in circuit, & entered by 4 large, & several smaller, gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal, & seminary; the college & buildings of the Russian embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of ancestors, and of Peace, the latter having attached to it an institution for Buddhic lamas; the national college of China, and the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 m. in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public & private palaces of the emperor & empress, & has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mntn. Outside of both cities are open suburbs; and Peking has, besides its numerous temples & pagodas, a fine mosque, a Greek church & convent, & a Roman Catholic chapel. About 10 m. W.N.W. is an imperial park, covering at least 12 sq. m., & containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of state. Peking has a large printing & bookselling trade, & manufs. of colored glass, idols, & other articles; but its inhabs. chiefly depend for subsistence on employment connected with the court. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within 20 m., and communicates with the grand canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed.

PEKINI, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the S. bank of the Scombi, near its mouth in the Adriatic sea, 23 m. N.N.W. Berat.

PELAGO, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 13 m. E. Florence. Pop., with vicinity, 5,000, who manuf. some woollen fabrics. In this comm. is the sanctuary of Valombrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany.—*Pelagosa* is a desert isl. in the Adriatic sea, about midway between the promontory of Gargano, Naples and Dalmatia.

PELDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area, 2,186 ac. Pop. 502.

PELESTRINA, an island & town of N. Italy, gov. & deleg. Venice, the isl. extending along the shore of the Adriatic, from the Porto-di-Malamocco to the Porto-di-Chioggia, 7¼ m. in length, & having at its N. extremity Fort San Pietro, & at its S. end the town of Pelestrina, with 4,000 inhabitants, 10 m. S. Venice.

PELEW ISLANDS, Pacific O. [CAROLINE ISLS.]

PELHAM, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 37 S. by E. Concord, 32 S.W. Portsmouth. Soil, particularly bordering the streams, fertile. Drained by Beaver r. Chartered in 1742. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,003; 1850, 1,071.

PELHAM, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 81 W. Boston, 391 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil productive. Drained by Swift & Fort rivers, which afford water power. Originally settled from the N. of Ireland. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 983.

PELHAM, t., Westchester co., N. Y., 10 S. White Plains, 140 S. Albany. Surface generally level; soil clay & sandy loam, mostly well cultivated. City, Hart's, & Hunter's islands in the sound, belong to it. Pop. 1840, 789; 1850, 577.

PELHAM, p-v., Grundy co., Tenn., 85 S.S.E. Nashville, 651 W.

PELHAM, several pas. of England, co. Herts—I. (*Brent*), 5 m. E.N.E. Buntingford. Area, 1,601 ac. Pop. 298.—II. (*Furneaux*), 13 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area, 2,535 ac. Pop. 688.—III. (*Stocking*), 6 m. N.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 628 ac. Pop. 138.

PELHAM'S LANDS, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln. Area, 740 ac. Pop. 115.

PELING, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Length 50 m., breadth varies to 20 m.—II. an isl., Yellow sea, off the W. coast of Corea. Lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 125° E.

PELISSANNE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 15 m. W.N.W. Aix. Pop. 2,112. It has a brisk trade in olive-oil.

PELLA, p. o., Marion co., Iowa.

PELLA, a ruined town of Macedonia; the birth-place of Alexander the Great, and the remains of which are traceable 6 m. S.E. Yenidje-Vardar.

PELLEGRINO (SAN), a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. N. Bergamo. Pop. 1,300. It has mineral baths and manufs. of cloth.

PELLEGRUE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,857.

PELLERIN (LE), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., with a small port on the Loire, 9 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 1,729.

PELOPONNESUS is the anc. name of the MOREA.

PELOTAS, a town of Brazil prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 20 m. N.W. Rio-Grande. Pop. 2,419.

PELSALL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa.

Wolverhampton, with a station on the S. Staffordshire r. r., 7 m. S.W. Lichfield. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 1,026.

PELTON, a tushp. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.N.W. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street. Pop. 1,207.

PELTONVILLE, p-o., Pultney t., Steuben co., N. Y., 205 W. by S. Albany, 321 W.

PELYMSK, or PELYMSK, a small town of Siberia, gov. and 180 m. N.W. Tobolsk, on the Pelym.

PELUSIUM, a city of anc. Egypt, the remains of which, consisting of "mounds, and a few broken columns," are near the Mediterranean coast, E. Lake Menzaleh.—The *Pelusiac*, or most E. arm of the Nile, at its delta, enters the sea at Tineh, after a N.E. course of 120 miles.

PELVEREH, *Pers.*, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 45 m. S.W. Malatiyah, it is still, as in antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

PELVOUR, a mntn. of France, between the deps. H. Alpes and Isere, lat. 44° 53′ 56″ N., lon. 6° 24′ 16″ E.; height, 13,442 feet.

PELWORM, an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the N. Sea, 5 m. W.N. Nordstrand. Area, 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,000. Soil fertile. It was the highest portion of the former island Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634.

PELYNT, or PLINT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Looe. Area, 4,683 ac. Pop. 799.

PEMADUMCOOK, lake, Penobscot co., Me., is a large body of water of a very irregular form, receiving the waters of a large number of lakes, to the N.E. of which, the largest is Chesuncook lake. Its outlet flows into Penobscot r. It has much fine land & good timber on its borders.

PEMAQUID, p-o., Bremen t., Lincoln co., Me., 46 S.S.E. Augusta, 614 W.

PEMAQUID POINT, a headland of Maine. The light house is in 43° 48′ N. lat., 69° 29′ 30″ W. lon., & shows a fixed light elevated 75 feet above the sea. It is on the S.W. of the entrance to Bristol bay.

PEMBA, an isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 30 m. N. the isl. Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point, 4° 54′ S., lon. 39° 53′ E. Length 35 m. It produces excellent timber, & plentiful supplies for shipping.—II. a country, river, and town, Congo, W. Africa, lat. of town, 5° S., lon. 14° 30′ E.

PEMBERTON, p-v., Burlington co., N. J., 22 S. Trenton, 162 W. Situated on the N. branch of Rancocus cr., & contains 3 churches, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a turning m., 2 carriage fac., a cupola furnace, & 550 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,866.

PEMBERTON, p. v., Goochland co., Va. Contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 250 inhabitants.

PEMBERTON, a tushp. of Engl. co. Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire r. r., pa. & 2 m. W. Wigan. Pop 5,252.

PEMBINA, county, Minnesota Ter. Situated on the N. boundary. Area, 45,000 sq. ms. It extends from the Mississippi r. on its E. boundary, to the White Earth & Missouri rivers on the W. Drained centrally by Red river of the north. Surface much diversified; soil in the vicinity of Pembina, fertile. Capital, Pembina. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

PEMBINA, p. v., & cap. Pembina co., Min. Ter., 335 N.W. St. Paul. Situated on the left bank of the Red river of the north, & at the division line between the United States & the British Possessions. It contains a Roman Catholic church, several stores and trading houses, & 1,000 inhabitants, mostly of half-breeds, Canadian voyageurs, &c. This place was originally settled by Lord Selkirk, & has long been occupied as a station of the Hudson Bay Company in hunting & trapping operations.

PEMBINA, a river, Brit. N. America, joins the Athabasca, 40 m. N.E. Fort Assiniboine.

PEMBRAY, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area. 26,735 ac. Pop. 3,310.

PEMBRIDGE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 m. N.N.W. Weobley. Area of pa., 7,077 ac. Pop. 1,319.

PEMBROKE, p-t., Washington co., Me., 180 E.N.E. Augusta, 766 W. Drained by a small stream proceeding from a pond in Charlotte, on the N., which flows into Cobscook bay on its S. border. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,050; 1850, 1,712.

PEMBROKE, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H. 5 S.E. Concord, 480 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Suncook r. runs on its S. E. border, & affords water power. Merrimac r. bounds it on the W. Chartered in 1727. The v. lies on a street 3 ms. long, parallel with Merrimac r., & contains a town house & an academy. There are in the t. a fulling m., a glass fac. employing 31 persons; a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,336; 1850, 1,753.

PEMBROKE, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 26 S. E. Boston, 445 W. Drained by North r. & its branches, which afford water power, & flows into Scituate harb. It has several ponds in its S. part. The v., at the centre, contains a Unitarian church, & there is a Friends church in the N. part. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,258; 1850, 1,388.

PEMBROKE, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 262 W. Albany, 387 W. Surface generally level; soil clay and gravelly loam. Drained by Tonawanda cr. & its tributaries. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,970, 1850, 2,279.

PEMBROKE, p-o., Giles co., Va., 230 W. Richmond, 276 W.

PEMBROKE, p-v., Christian co., Ky., 197 S.W. Frankfort, 721 W.

PEMBROKE, p.-t. Renfrew co., Canada W., 86 m. N.W. By-Town on S. side of Allumette lake, Ottawa river. The vill. contains 3 churches,—1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, a carding machine, a saw mill, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of town 1852, 633.

PEMBROKE, a parl. & munic. bor., & seaport town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on a creek of Milford-Haven, 210 m. W. London. Area of bor. 1,079 ac. Pop., including Pater, 1851, 10,107. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remains; but it has now a village-like appearance. On a rocky eminence in the vicinity stand the remains of a castle of unusual strength and grandeur, founded in the 11th century, & dismantled, after a brave royalist resistance, in 1649. Pembroke is accessible by vessels of 200 tons; but the shipping trade is mostly carried on at Pater, 1 m. N.W., and the place of its dock-yard. The bor. unites with Tenby, Milford, & Wiston, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the co., & gives the title of Earl to the Herbert family. Henry VII. was born here in 1457.

PEMBROKE, a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), comprising its S.E. part, E. of Storm bay and Kangaroo river. Chief towns, Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell.

PEMBROKE, CAPE is on the S. coast of Southampton isl., Hudson Bay.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a marit. co., & the most W. of South Wales, having W. & N. the Irish sea, N.E. & E. the cos. Cardigan and Camarthen, & S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 628 sq. m., or 401,691 ac., of which about 140,000 are arable. Inhab. houses, 1851, 19,136. Pop. 94,140. Surface in the N.E. mntnous., elsewhere undulating. Coast line bold & deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St. Bride's, & Milford-Haven. Principal rivers, the Teify, and E. & W. Cleddy. Climate mild, but rainy. Soil generally fertile, even on the higher hills. Principal crops, wheat, barley, & oats. Butter, cheese, & a fine breed of black cattle are extensively exported. Estates & farms mostly rather small. Leases common. Anthracite coal, lime, slate, & marl, are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. Manufs. unimportant. The fisheries are valuable. Pembroke comprises 7 hundreds, and 148 pas., in the diocese of St. David's & S.W. circuit. Chief towns, Haverford-West, St. David's, Pembroke, & Tenby. The co. sends, bors. included, 3 members to H. of C.

PEMBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 34 m. S.E. Tunbridge. Area, 3,481 ac. Pop. 1,114.

PEMIGEWASSET, r., N. H., the principal constituent stream of the Merrimac river, rises in Franconia t. & the ungranted land in the vicinity. Its principal branches unite on the N. border of Woodstock, & it retains its name until by the union of Winnipisogee river, in Franklin town, it becomes the Merrimac river.

PEMISCOTT, county, Mo. Situated in the S.E. Area, 310 sq. ms. Drained by Whitewater r. The Mississippi r. bounds it on the E., & the Pemiscott Lake occupies about 75 sq. ms. of its surface, which is

low, & in some places marshy. Capital, Pemiscott. Pop. 1854, 1,500.

PEÑAFIEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. E.S.E. Valladolid, near the confl. of the Douro & Duranton. Pop. 3,161. It has manufs. of coarse worsted stuffs & leather.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 26 m. S.E. Braga. Pop. 2,300.

PEÑAFLOR, a market town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. E.N.E Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. It has some Roman antiquities.—*Penalba* is a mkt. town. prov. & 42 m. S.E. Zaragoza.

PENAGUILA-Y-ARES, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N. Alicante. Pop. 1,280, who manuf. woollen yarn for the fabrics of Alcoy.—*Penalby* is a vill., prov. Huesca, 18 m. N.W. Mequinenza, near which the troops of Philip V. were defeated 15th August, 1710.

PENALLY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 1½ m. S.W. Tenby. Area, 2,832 ac. Pop. 394.

PENALTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1¾ m. S.S.E. Monmouth. Area, 2,284 ac. Pop. 467.

PENAMACOR, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, comarca & 28 m. N.E. Castello-Branco. It is walled, & defended by a strong castle. Pop. 2,506.

PENANG, PINANG, or PRINCE OF WALES ISL., an island belonging to Great Britain, in the Strait of Malacca, Further India, 2 m. from prov. Wellesley, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. of flagstaff 5° 25′ N., lon. 100° 19′ E. Length 16 m., breadth 11 m. Area, 160 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 43,143, mostly Malays, Chinese, & Chulias. Surface densely wooded, & highly picturesque; mountainous in the N. Greatest elevation 2,800 feet, elsewhere level or undulating. Climate very healthy. Temp. from 76° to 90°. It is well adapted to raising spices, which are largely exported. Cocoa nuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, & ginger, are other principal products, & tin ore is found at the base of the mountains. Trade principally one of transit betw. Great Britain and British India, and the countries of the Asiatic Archipelago. The cap., George Town, is at its N.E. extremity, with a good & spacious harbor. The island is a residency under the British Indian presid. Bengal.

PENANTIPODE ISLAND, Pacific. [ANTIPODES.]

PEÑARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 4,140. It has manufs. of coarse woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco leather, and shoes—II. (*de Duero*), a market town, prov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Burgos. Pop. 694.—*Penarroya* is a mkt. town, prov. Zaragoza, 22 m. S.E. Alcaniz. Pop. 1,650.

PENARTH, two pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 1,507 ac. Pop. 105. II. 7¼ m. W.S.W. Swansea, with a headland on the Bristol Channel. Pop. 372. Its old church and town are now partly buried in sand.

PEÑAS (GULF OF), S. America, on the W. coast of Patagonia, between the Peninsula of Tres Montes and Wellington Isls. Lat. 47° 30′ S., lon. 75° W. Length and breadth about 70 m. each. In it are the Guaianeco Islands.

PEÑAS-DE S. PEDRO, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Albacete. Pop. 9,876. It has a castle, & is the residence of a military governor. Trade chiefly in the timber of its vicinity.

PENATANGORE, p-v., Kincardine t., Bruce co., Can. W., on the E. shore of Lake Huron, 130 N.W. Toronto. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—9 stores, 2 saw m., a brewery, & 150 inhabs.

PENATAQUIT, p. v., Suffolk co., N. Y.,

PENBOYR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 6,876 ac. Pop. 1,271.

PENBREY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidwelley. Pop. 2,850.

PENBRYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 7¼ m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Area, 8,347 ac. Pop. 1,659.

PENBUALT, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Llangammarch, 8 m. N.E. Bualt. Pop. 542.

PENCADER, hundred, New Castle co., Del. Surface undulating; soil a clayey loam, moderately fertile. Area, 29,250 ac. Pop. 1850, 2,614.

PENCAITLAND, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Haddington, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches. Area, 3,800 ac. Scotch. Pop. 1,175, of whom 91 are in the vill. P.-Wester, and 48 in P.-Easter, which are separated by the river. Near P.-Wester is Winton house, an old embattled edifice.

PENCARREG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles W.S.W. Lampeter. Area, 10,392 ac. Pop. 1,123.

PENCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. W. S.W. Bromyard. Area, 3,955 ac. Pop. 359.

PENCOYD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5¼ m. W. N.W. Ross. Area, 879 ac. Pop. 239.

PENDARVIS' STORE, p. o., Wayne co., Ga.

PENDENEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 6¾ m. W.N.W. Merthyr-Tydvil. Area, 12,765 ac. Pop. 1,777.

PENDENNIS CASTLE. Engl., co. Cornwall, is on the S. side of the entrance of Falmouth harbor, on a height 300 ft. above the sea. It was founded by Henry VIII., & has been enlarged & strengthened.

PENDERRY, a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Pop. 1,205.

PENDEULWYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. E.N.E. Cowbridge. Area, 3,504 ac. Pop. 363.

PENDLEBURY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 2,750.

PENDLE-HILL, Engl., co. Lancaster, 2 m. from Clitheroe. Height above the sea 1,800 feet.

PENDLETON, county, Va. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 999 sq. ms. It is an elev. table-land, between 2 ridges of the Alleghany mntns. The S. branch of Potomac r. flows through it from S. W. to N.E. The surface is mountainous & rough; soil sterile. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $292,062; wheat, 44,137 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 109,838; wool, 26,107 pounds; —20 flouring & grist m., 40 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $44,535; value of manufac. articles, $92,-992;—12 churches; 16 academies, 225 pupils. Pop. 1840, 6,940; 1850, 5,795.

PENDLETON, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 300 sq. ms. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Licking river and its branches. Capital Falmouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $179,502; Ind. corn, 429,855 bush. produced; oats, 44,207; tobacco, 253,827 pounds; wool, 20,166;—8 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; a tannery, 5 persons emp.;—14 churches; an academy, 70 pupils; 15 schools, 380 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,455; 1850, 6,774.

PENDLETON, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 7 S.W. Lockport, 284 W. by N. Albany, 406 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Tonawanda cr. bounds it on the S. The v. is situated on the Erie canal, & contains a Baptist & a Rom. Catholic church, 5 stores, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the town a saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,098; 1850, 2,166.

PENDLETON, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 136 W. N.W. Columbia, 531 W. Situated on a branch of Savannah r., 1 m. from the district line. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —2 academies, 7 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabitants.

PENDLETON, p-o., Putnam co., O., 110 N.W. Columbus, 475 W.

PENDLETON, p-v., Madison co., Ia., 31 N.E. Indianapolis, 558 W. It is situated at the falls of Fall cr., & on the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine r. r., and contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—various mechanic shops, 7 stores, 2 mills, & 389 inhabitants.

PENDLETON, p. o., Sabine co., Tex.

PENDLETON, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire r. r., 2¼ m. W.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 14,224, employed in manufs. of cotton & silk, & in collieries.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 1,308.

PENDLETON HILL, p. o., New London county, Conn.

PENDLETON CENTRE, p. o., Niagara co., N. Y.

PENDOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S. W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 1,163 ac. Pop. 302.

PENDOMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S. S.W. Yeovil. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 78.

PENDYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Laugharne. Area, 1,578 ac. Pop. 181.

PENEDO, a flourishing city of Brazil, prov. & 55 m.

S.W. Alagoas, on the San Francisco. Pop. of dist. 14,000, mostly Indians.

PENEGOS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Machynlleth. Area, 8,085 ac. Pop. 928.

PENELLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Dueca, 15 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,460.

PENETANGUISHENE, p-v., Tay & Tiny ts., Simcoe co., Can. W. Situated on an indentation of Georgian bay, & at the N. termination of Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron r. r., 96 N. Toronto. It contains 2 churches, —1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic, —4 stores and 250 inhabitants.

PENFIELD, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 8 E. Rochester, 222 W. by N. Albany, 371 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy & gravelly loam, with a portion of clay on the S. Drained by Irondiquoit cr. The v. is situated on Irondiquoit cr., & contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy called the Penfield Lyceum, 3 stores, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., a carding machine, a fulling m., a saw m., a stave fac., a tannery, & 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a plough fac., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,842; 1850, 3,185.

PENFIELD, p-v., Greene co., Ga., 51 N. Milledgeville, 61o W. It is the seat of Mercer University under the direction of the Baptists. Founded in 1838, & has a president, 6 professors, 121 students, & 5,000 vols. in its libraries. Commencement the last Wednesday in July. The Mercer Theological Seminary has 2 professors, & 2,200 vols. in its library.

PENFIELD, p-v., Lorain co., O., 14 S. Elyria, 106 N.N.E. Columbus, 365 W. Drained by the main branch of Black river. The v. contains an Episcopal church & 200 inhabitants. Pop. 1840, 405; 1850, 672.

PENFIELD, p-o., Hamilton co., Ia.

PENFIELD, p-v., Kane co., Ill., 162 N.N.E. Springfield, 771 W. Situated on the right bank of Fox r., & has about 250 inhab.

PENFIELD, t., Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 377; 1850, 598.

PENFIELD, par., Charlotte co., N. B. Drained by Lepreau, New, Pocologan, & Etang rivers. Settled principally by Friends. It had in 1851, 14 saw m., 2 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 1,213.

PENGE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Battersea. Pop. 270. Almshouses, for decayed watermen, have been recently erected here.

PENHOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5¼ m. E. Caerleon. Area, 1,784 ac. Pop. 279.

PENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Battle. Area, 1,462 ac. Pop. 120.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. W. Obidos, on the Atlantic & the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. Pop. 2,600. It is strong both by nature & art. It has a small port & an active fishery.

PENICUICK, or PENNYCUICK, a burgh of barony & pa. of Scotl., co. & 10 m. S. Edinburgh, on the N. Esk. Area of pa. about 20,000 ac. Scotch. Pop. 3,003, do. of burgh 907. It is neatly built, has a fine church of Grecian architecture, a subscription library, a gunpowder factory, & extensive paper mills, on the N. Esk. The pa. contains the vills. Nine-mile-burn, Kirkhill, & Howgate. Penicuick house, the seat of Sir G. Clerk, Bart., is an interesting structure.

PENIG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 33 miles S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 3,956.

PENINSULA, p-o., Boston t., Summit co., O., 136 N.E. Columbus, 345 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, at the Cuyahoga aqueduct, 23 m. S. of Cleveland.

PENINSULA, p-o., Ontonagon co., Mich.

PENINSULA, an abbreviation for the Iberian, or Pyrennean Peninsula. [SPAIN.]

PENISCOLA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 38 miles N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1,391. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, & connected with the mainland only by a narrow strip of sand.

PENJAB, the "five rivers," India. [PUNJAB.]

PENJINSK, a small town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk, an inlet of the sea of Okhotsk.

PENKAU, or PENKUM, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 17 m. W. Stettin. Pop. 1,500.

PENKETH, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 3¼ m. W. Warrington. Pop. 679.

PENKHULL, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 7,947.

PENKRIDGE, a town & pa. of Engl., co. & 6 miles S. Stafford, on the Penk, an affl. of the Trent, & near the Grand Junction railr. Area of pa. 19,605 ac. Pop. 3,316. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*, & has a large church, formerly collegiate.

PENLLECH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1o m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 2,187 ac. Pop. 279.

PENLLINE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Area, 1,784 ac. Pop. 338.

PENMACHNO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S. Llanwrst. Area, 11,208 ac. Pop. 1,251, partly employed in slate quarries. Rev. of charities 1833, about 120*l*. Fairs, 23d Aug. & 21st Sept.

PENMAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6¼ m. S.W. Castellelwchwr. Area, 1,538 ac. Pop. 114.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a mountain of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the vicinity of Aberconway. Elevation, 1,400 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications.

PENMAIN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddy's-Lwyn, 12 miles N.W. Newport. Pop. 2,379.

PENMARCH, a comm. & marit. vill. of W. France, dep. Finistere, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 m. S.W. Quimper. Pop. 1,727.

PENMARK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Area, 3,395 ac. Pop. 495.

PENMON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Area, 7,180 ac. Pop. 226.

PENMOREA, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. W. Tremadoc. Area, 10,157 ac. Pop. 1,109.

PENMYNYDD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. W. Beaumaris. Area, 3,153 ac. Pop. 566.

PENN, district, Philadelphia co., Pa. Situated N.W. of the city of Philadelphia, with which it was incorporated in 1854. Schuylkill r. bounds it on the W. The surface is generally level; soil a productive clay & loam, well cultivated. Drained on the N.W. by Falls run, which affords water power. It is the seat of the Girard college, for which the late Stephen Girard bequeathed $2,000,000. The principal edifice is of white marble, & is 218 feet long & 160 wide, including the platforms which support the columns, and 97 feet high. There are 34 columns, of fine Grecian architecture, of the Corinthian order, around the building, 55 feet high, & 6 feet diameter at the base. The building is incombustible. Pop. 1840, 3,342; 1850, 8,939.

PENN, t., Berks co., Pa. Drained by Tulpehocken cr., & contains the vill. of Bemville. There are in the t. 3 grist & 3 saw m. Pop. 1,476.

PENN, t., Chester county, Pa., 36 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by tributaries of Elk & White Clay creeks. It contains the v. of Jennersville. Pop. 1840, 663; 1850, 738.

PENN, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Drained by W. branch of Susquehanna r. Has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 336; 1850, 528.

PENN, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa. Drained by Little Chicusahuga cr. Pop. 1850, 1,909.

PENN, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Drained by Muncey creek. It has 8 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 354; 1850, 578.

PENN, t., Perry co., Pa. Situated on the W. bank of the Susquehannah r. Drained by Sherman's creek. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 839; 1850, 1,109.

PENN, t., Union co., Pa., on the right bank of Susquehanna river. Pop. 1840, 2,280; 1850, 2,736.

PENN, t., Morgan co., O. Has Muskingum r. on its east border. Drained by Wolf cr. Pop. 1840, 1,119; 1850, 1,370.

PENN, t., Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 415; 1850, 698.

PENN, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 810.

PENN, t., St. Joseph's county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 3,034.

PENN, t., Johnson county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 386.

PENN, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.W. Beaconsfield. Area, 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,254.—II. co. Stafford, 2 m. S.S.W. Wolverhampton. Area, 3,986 ac. Pop. 1,160.

PENNA-DI-BILLI, a small city of Italy, Pontif Sta., dist. & 20 m. W.N.W. Urbino, near rt. b. of the Marecchia. Pop. 1,370.

PENNAL, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. W.S.W. Machynlleth. Area, 7,461 ac. Pop. 606.

PENNANT, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. S.E. Bala. Area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 749.

PENNAR, a river of India, presid. Madras, rises in Mysore, & after an E. course through the dists. Bellary, Cuddapah, & Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 m. N. Madras. Length 270 m.

PENNARD, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4 m. S.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 2,829 ac. Pop. 675.—II. (*West*), 3¼ miles W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area, 3,063 ac. Pop. 874.

PENNARD, a par. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 2,292 ac. Pop. 348.

PENNAUTIER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, 3 m. N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,214.

PENNE, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on a declivity near the Lot, 6 m. E.S.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 4,555 (of whom only 600 in the town).—II. dep. Tarn, on lt. b. of the Aveyron, 15 m. N.W. Gaillac. Pop. 2,201.

PENNELVILLE, p-o., Oswego co., N. Y.

PENNEYS, p-o., Randolph co., Mo.

PENNFIELD, p-o., Davidson co., N. C.

PENNFIELD, p-o., Calhoun co., Md.

PENNFIELD, p-o., Clearfield co., Pa.

PENN FOREST, t., Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 415.

PENN HAVEN, v., Carbon co., Pa.

PENNIGENT, a mntn. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Horton, 7 m. N. Settle. Elev. 2,270 ft.

PENNINGHAME, a pa. of Scotl., co. Wigton, comprising the town of Newton-Stewart. Area about 52 sq. m. Pop. 4,155, with ruins of several ecclesiastical edifices, & of Castle-Stewart.

PENNINGTON, p-v., Hopewell t., Mercer co., N. J., 8 N. Trenton, 177 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 seminaries, & about 400 inhabitants. The Pennington seminary for males is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, it has a choice library, a cabinet of minerals, & a philosophical & chemical apparatus. The seminary for females is a good brick edifice, and the academy has a fund of $4,000; the interest is appropriated by the bequest of the donor, to the education of indigent pupils.

PENNINGTON, t., Bradley co., Ark. Pop, 1,216.

PENNINGTON, a pa of Engl., co. Lancaster, 2 ms. W.S.W. Ulverstone. Area, 2,767 ac. Pop. 489.—II. a township, same co., pa. Leigh, 12 m. W. Manchester. Pop. 4,573, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

PENNINGTONVILLE, p-o., Chester co., Pa.

PENNISTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Don, with a station on the Manchester & Sheffield r. r., 6¼ miles W.S.W. Barnsley. Area, 21,580 ac. Pop. 6,302, partly employed in woollen & cotton manufs.

PENN LINE, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 256 N.W. Harrisburg, 322 W.

PENN RUN, p-o., Indiana co., Pa., 161 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 213 W.

PENNSBOROUGH, p-o., Ritchie co., Va., 295 W. N.W. Richmond, 263 W.

PENNSBOROUGH, p-o., Irvin co., Ga.

PENNSBURGH, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

PENNSBURY, t., Chester co., Pa., 23 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface gently sloping; soil calcareous loam. Brandywine creek runs on its E. boundary, and receives from it Pocopsen creek, & other small tributaries. Pop. 1840, 933; 1850, 761.

PENNS CREEK, p-o., Union co., Pa.

PENNS GROVE, p-v., Salem co., N. J. SituatedI on the E. shore of the Delaware, & contains 150 inhabitants.

PENNS GROVE, p-o., Delaware co., Pa., 97 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 127 W.

PENNS NECK, LOWER, t., Salem co., N. J., 5 N. W. Salem. Delaware river bounds it on the W. & S. W. Surface level; soil clay & sandy loam, with some marsh meadow. It contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian church. Salem river bounds it on the S.E., and is connected with the Delaware river by a canal, 2 m. long. Pop. 1840, 1,219; 1850, 1,429.

PENNS NECK, UPPER, t., Salem county, N. J. Surface level; soil a light sandy loam. It has 1 Friends & 2 Methodist churches. Pop. 1840, 1,854; 1850, 2,422.

PENNS SQUARE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

PENNS STORE, p-o., Patrick co., Va., 210 W.S.W. Richmond, 285 W.

PENNSVILLE, p-o., Fayette co., Pa.

PENNSVILLE, v., Wrightstown, t., Bucks co., Pa., 25 N. Philadelphia, 111 E. Harrisburg, 160 W. It contains a store & about 12 dwellings.

PENNSVILLE, p-v., Penn t., Morgan co., O., 77 E. by S. Columbus, 331 W. It contains 1 Friends church, 2 stores, about 20 dwellings, and 100 inhabs.

PENNSVILLE, p-o., Jay co., Ia.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the central United States, lies between 39° 43′ & 42° N. lat., & between 74° & 80° 40′ W. lon. It is 307 miles long and 160 broad, containing 47,000 square miles. Population in 1790 was 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,049,313; in 1830, 1,347,672; in 1840, 1,724,033; & in 1850, 2,311,786. It is divided into 63 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

Counties.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Adams	4,386	25,426	555	25,981	1,902	124
Alleghany	22,551	134,859	3,431	138,290	3,729	1,290
Armstrong	5,052	29,431	129	29,560	1,612	93
Beaver	4,364	26,444	245	26,689	1,841	186
Bedford	3,896	22,637	415	23,052	1,875	117
Berks	12,931	76,579	550	77,129	4,780	1,286
Blair	3,718	21,517	260	21,777	826	130
Bradford	7,391	42,634	197	42,831	5,096	562
Bucks	9,757	54,369	1,722	56,091	4,707	636
Butler	5,254	30,262	84	30,346	2,945	148
Cambria	2,898	17,645	128	17,773	1,089	126
Carbon	2,544	15,656	30	15,686	246	158
Centre	3,936	23,112	243	23,355	1,043	171
Chester	11,580	61,215	5,223	66,438	4,835	1,086
Clarion	4,008	23,448	117	23,565	1,726	246
Clearfield	2,157	12,482	104	12,586	2,317	122
Clinton	1,930	11,055	152	11,207	638	149
Columbia	2,924	17,607	103	17,710	1,179	291
Crawford	6,592	37,750	99	37,849	4,070	248
Cumberland	6,021	33,370	957	34,327	1,842	258
Dauphin	6,033	34,476	1,278	35,754	1,956	253
Delaware	4,118	23,122	1,557	24,679	1,376	299
Elk	643	3,529	2	3,531	254	50
Erie	6,825	38,593	149	38,742	3,334	255
Fayette	6,597	37,443	1,669	39,112	2,139	232
Franklin	6,690	37,956	1,948	39,904	2,247	455
Fulton	1,333	7,474	93	7,567	531	49
Green	3,777	21,660	476	22,136	1,789	95
Huntingdon	4,298	24,451	335	24,786	1,445	193
Indiana	4,644	26,916	254	27,170	2,496	75
Jefferson	2,253	13,424	94	13,518	1,170	222
Juniata	2,168	12,898	131	13,029	832	58
Lancaster	17,138	95,330	3,614	98,944	5,629	1,146
Lawrence	3,687	20,947	132	21,079	1,606	49
Lebanon	4,452	25,985	86	26,071	1,449	146
Lehigh	5,589	32,431	48	32,479	2,074	270
Luzerne	9,587	55,699	373	56,072	1,936	175
Lycoming	4,586	25,890	367	26,257	1,561	232
Mercer	5,402	32,884	291	33,172	2,989	150
Mifflin	2,591	14,570	410	14,980	787	102
Monroe	2,155	13,170	100	13,270	904	76
Montgomery	10,022	57,434	857	58,291	4,456	697
Montour	2,289	13,155	84	13,239	738	89
McKean	953	5,218	36	5,254	246	40
Northampton	6,836	40,099	136	40,235	2,102	424
Northumberland	4,062	23,180	92	23,272	1,748	153
Perry	3,412	19,953	135	20,088	1,456	232
Philadelphia	61,278	389,001	19,761	408,762	1,530	4,589
Pike	964	5,692	189	5,881	370	40
Potter	1,135	6,042	6	6,048	668	55
Schuylkill	10,671	60,305	408	60,713	1,247	954
Somerset	3,969	24,317	99	24,416	1,613	88
Sullivan	660	3,683	11	3,694	425	26
Susquehanna	5,203	28,528	160	28,688	3,909	322
Tioga	4,222	23,889	98	23,987	2,183	225
Union	4,455	25,982	101	26,083	1,597	160
Venango	3,065	18,270	40	18,310	1,730	72
Warren	2,489	13,593	78	13,671	1,207	216
Washington	8,045	43,380	1,559	44,939	3,572	247
Wayne	3,719	21,841	49	21,890	1,336	200
Westmoreland	8,350	51,280	446	51,726	4,013	586
Wyoming	1,834	10,650	5	10,655	895	59
York	9,927	56,325	1,125	57,450	3,734	533
Total.	346,216	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786	127,577	22,036

The Alleghany mountains cross the state from S.W. to N.E., & there are many smaller ranges on each side of the principal ridge & parallel to it. The south-eastern & north-western parts of the state are either level or moderately hilly. The soil is generally fertile, & much of it is of a superior quality; the best land on the south-east is on both sides of the Susquehanna. Between the head waters of the Alleghany and Lake Erie the soil is very fertile. The anthracite coal region is immense. The Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill & Lyken's Valley coal-field extends from the Lehigh river across the head waters of the Schuylkill, & is 65 miles in length, with an average breadth of 5 miles. The Lackawanna coal-field extends from Carbondale on the Lackawannock, to 10 miles below Wilkesbarre on the Susquehanna. The Shamokin field has been less explored. Iron ore exists in nearly every county, & in the vicinity of Pittsburg vast quantities are manufactured. Beds of copper & lead exist, & quarries of marble & building stone abound. There are in the south part valuable mineral springs.

There were in the state in 1850, 8,628,619 acres of improved & 6,294,728 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $407,876,099; & the value of implements and machinery, $14,722,541. *Live stock.*—Horses, 350,398; asses & mules, 2,259; milch cows, 530,224; working oxen, 61,527; other cattle, 562,195; sheep, 1,822,387; swine, 1,040,366; value of live stock, $41,500,053.

Agricultural Products.—Wheat, 15,367,691 bushels; rye, 4,805,160; Indian corn, 19,835,214; oats, 21,538,156; barley, 165,584; buckwheat, 2,193,692; peas & beans, 55,231; potatoes, 5,980,732; sweet potatoes, 52,172. Value of products of the orchard, $723,389; produce of market gardens, $688,714. Pounds of butter made, 39,878,418; of cheese, 2,505,034; maple sugar, 2,326,525; molasses, 50,652 gallons; bees' wax & honey, 839,509 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 4,481,570; flax, 530,307; silk cocoons, 285; hops, 22,088; tobacco, 912,651 pounds; hay, tons of, 1,842,970; hemp, 44 tons; clover seeds, 125,030 bushels; other grass seeds, 53,913; flax seed, 41,728 bushels; & were made, 25,590 gallons of wine. Value of home-made manufactures, $749,132; of slaughtered animals, $8,219,848.

The Delaware river washes the entire eastern border of the state, & is navigable for ships to Philadelphia. The Lehigh, after a course of 75 miles, enters it at Easton. The Schuylkill, 130 miles long, unites with it 6 miles below Philadelphia. The Susquehanna is a large river, which rises in New York, flows south through this state, & enters the Chesapeake bay in Maryland. It is much obstructed by falls and rapids. The Juniata rises among the Alleghany mountains, &, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Susquehanna 11 miles above Harrisburg. The Alleghany river, 400 miles long, from the north, & the Monongahela, 300 miles long, unite at Pittsburg, & form the Ohio. The Youghiogeny is a small river which flows into the Monongahela.

Manufactures.—There were in the state in 1850, 136 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $4,671,015, employing 4,283 males, & 4,374 females, producing 59,532,000 yards of sheeting, &c.; 5,308,561 pounds of yarn, valued at $5,812,126; 254 woollen factories, with a capital invested of $1,776,268, employing 1,747 males, & 753 females, manufacturing articles valued at $2,703,409; 178 establishments making pig iron, with a capital invested of $8,357,525, employing 9,264 persons, producing 322,752 tons pig iron, &c., valued at $6,170,625; 320 establishments, with a capital of $3,422,924, employing 4,783 persons, & making 57,810 tons of castings, &c., valued at $5,354,881; 131 establishments, with a capital of $7,620,066, employing 6,771 persons, manufacturing 182,506 tons of wrought iron, valued at $8,902,907; 2,380 flouring & grist mills, 2,936 saw mills, 1,540 tanneries; 103 printing offices, 328 newspapers, 25 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 275 weekly, 8 semi-monthly, 12 monthly, and 2 quarterly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $91,463,210; value of manufactured articles, $154,944,698.

The principal places in the state are Philadelphia, the metropolis; Harrisburg, the capital; Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford, Pittsburg, Washington, Erie, York, Gettysburg, Hollidaysburg, Norristown, & Easton. There were, Jan. 1, 1854, 64 railroads in the state, of which 1,464 miles were finished & in operation, & 987 in course of construction. There were in 1853, 61 banks & 5 branches, with a paid capital of $19,765,864. The exports of domestic produce amounted to the value of $5,522,449; and of foreign produce, $306,122. Total value of imports, $14,785,917. Tonnage 1853, 320,635 tons.

Education, &c.—The educational establishments are the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Dickinson College at Carlisle, Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Alleghany College, Meadville, Washington College at Washington, Pennsylvania Coll. at Gettysburg, Lafayette College at Easton, Franklin & Marshall Coll. at Lancaster, University of Lewisburg at Lewisburg, & Villanova College in Delaware county; seminary of the Lutheran Church at Gettysburg, theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Western theological seminary at Alleghany, theological school at Canonsburg, theological seminary at Pittsburg, Western theological school at Meadville, theological seminary at Philadelphia, theological seminary of St. C. Boromeo at Philadelphia, & St. Michael's theological seminary at Pittsburg; Medical Department University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Medical Department Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia, Philadelphia College of Medicine at Philadelphia, Philadelphia Dental College at Philadelphia, & Dickinson College Law School at Carlisle,—the whole having in 1850, 3,286 students. There were also 524 academies, 23,751 pupils; 9,061 schools, 413,706 scholars. There were 393 libraries, with an aggregate number of 363,400 volumes. The Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind is at Philadelphia, & also for deaf & dumb. A lunatic asylum is being built at Harrisburg.

The eastern penitentiary is at Philadelphia, and the western at Pittsburg, & there is a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents at Philadelphia.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 320 Baptist churches, 21 Christian, 9 Congregational, 7 Dutch Reformed, 136 Episcopal, 25 Free, 142 Friends, 209 German Reformed, 7 Jewish, 498 Lutheran, 92 Mennonite, 889 Methodist, 84 Moravian, 775 Presbyterian, 139 Roman Catholic, 3 Swedenborgian, 15 Tunker, 81 Union, 4 Unitarian, 21 Universalist, & 89 other sects, the whole having 3,566 churches. Total value of church property, $11,586,115.

Government, &c.—The governor is chosen by the people for 3 years, but cannot hold office more than 6 years in 9. He must be 30 years of age, & have resided in the state for 7 years. The senate consists of 33 members, elected by the people for 3 years, one-third being chosen annually. A member must be 25 years of age, & have resided 4 years in the state, & the last year in the district in which he is chosen. The house of representatives consists of 100 members, elected annually by the people. A member must be 21 years of age, have resided in the state 3 years next preceding his election, & the last year in the district for which he is chosen. All judicial officers are elected by the people. The judges of the supreme court hold their offices for 15 years. Those of the court of common pleas hold theirs for 10 years; & the associate judges of the court of common pleas hold theirs for 5 years. The secretary of state is appointed by the governor, & holds office during his pleasure. The treasurer is elected annually by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year next preceding an election, & ten days in the district where he offers his vote, & has paid a state or county tax, enjoys the right of suffrage. The legislature meets ann. at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in January.

This state was first settled by Swedes and Finns. William Penn obtained a grant of it in 1681. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention Dec. 13th, 1787; yeas, 46; nays, 23. The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1776, the second in 1790, & the third & present one in 1838, & which was amended by giving the elections of the judiciary to the people in 1850.

PENN YAN, p-v., Milo, t., capital of Yates co., N. Y., 192 W. Albany, 329 W. Situated on the Canandaigua & Elmira railroad, & an outlet of Crooked lake, which affords water power. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 banks with an aggregate capital of $106,700, 25 stores,

2 warehouses, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., an augur factory, a furnace, a clothier's works, a tannery, a boat yd., 3 carriage factories, a plough factory, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. The Crooked Lake canal, 8 m. long, passes through the place, & through Seneca lake connects it with the Erie canal.

PENNY'S FERRY, Henry co., Ill.

PENOBSCOT, r., the largest river of Maine, consists of two main branches. The larger or western branch rises in the highlands, in the western part of Maine, & which divide it from Canada, & not far from the head waters of the Chuadiere river, which flows into the St. Lawrence. After a considerable course to the E. it falls into Chesumcook lake, whence passing S.E., & through Pemadumcook & other lakes, it unites with the eastern branch. This branch, called the Seboois, rises in some small lakes near the head waters of the Aroostook r., & flows nearly S. to the junction, 54 m. above Bangor. After the junction, the river proceeds in a S.E. direction until it receives Mattawamkeag river, from the N.E., which is its principal tributary on the E. side. Its direction is then S.S.W., until it receives the Piscatiquis, its chief western tributary; it then holds a direction S. by W. to its entrance into Penobscot bay. Its upper portions have many falls & rapids, furnishing many excellent mill sites. It is about 275 miles long from its source to the ocean. It is navigable 50 miles from the ocean, to Bangor, for vessels of a large size, & for boats to a considerable distance above that. The tide rises at Bangor more than 20 feet, to which the same causes in a measure contribute, which produce such an enormous tide in the Bay of Fundy—the wedge-like form of the bay, & the current produced by the return of the gulf stream. There is a number of islands in the river above Bangor, the principal of which is Oldtown, the residence of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, who own all the islands in the river as far as the forks, several miles above Mattawamkeag river, several of which are considerable, & fertile. They have a considerable annuity, secured to them by the state. There are sev. flourishing towns on the Penobscot bay & river. On the E. side are Castine, Bucksport, & Orrington. On the W. side are Thomaston, Camden, Belfast, Prospect, Frankfort, Hamden, Bangor, & Orono. The Penobscot bay is a fine body of water, & extends from the ocean, at Owls Head, to Belfast bay, about 20 miles. Across the mouth of the bay, from Owls Head to Burnt Coat island, is about 30 miles. It embosoms a number of fine islands, the principal of which are Deer isl., Fox islands, Isle of Haut, Long island, & some others. From a hill back of Camden, & from other points, the view of this bay, with its islands & numerous vessels, is exceedingly beautiful. The bay and river contain many fine harbors, the principal of which are Castine, Belfast, Bucksport, & Bangor; & has on its headlands & islands 5 light houses. Tonnage of the Collection dist. 1853, 45,724 tons, & including Belfast & Bangor, 136,372 tons.

PENOBSCOT, county, Me. Situated in the N. part of the state, & is of great extent, though but a small portion of it is settled. Area, 2,500 sq. m. Drained in its upper parts by the head branches of Aroostook & the W. branch of Penobscot rivers, & has numerous lakes. In its lower & settled parts are Penobscot r., & its branches, Mattawamkeag, Sebec, & Kanduskeag rs. The surface is undulating, with some mountains in its N. part; soil generally fertile. Capital, Bangor. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $783,024; wheat, 28,819 bushels produced; Indian corn, 119,584; oats, 310,184; wool, 105,977 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 188 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac., 8 tanneries; 5 printing-offices, 2 daily & 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $1,385,625; value of manufactured articles, $4,075,310, principally lumber;—72 churches; 1 college, 38 students; 13 academies, 646 pupils; 415 schools, 21,107 scholars; 20 libraries, 15,844 vols. Pop. 1840, 45,705; 1850, 63,089.

PENOBSCOT, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 8 N. by E. Castine, 78 E. by N. Augusta, 674 W. Situated on the E. side of Penobscot r. An arm of Penobscot bay sets up from the S.W., & affords facilities for navigation. A large pond lies partly in its N.E. part. It has good water power, & exports lumber. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,474; 1850, 1,556.

PENOLA, p-o., Sumpter co., Ala.

PENOMPING, a town of Siam, prov. & 130 m. S. Camboja, on the Me-kong, & stated to have considerable traffic.

PEÑON DE VELEZ, a fortified maritime town belonging to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 miles S.E. Ceuta. It was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1664. It is strongly defended by heavy batteries, and has a bomb-proof magazine, ample store houses, and a state prison.

PENORA, p-o , Guthrie co., Iowa.

PENPONT, a pa. of Scotl., co., & 15 miles N.N.W. Dumfries, on the Skarr. Area, 16,418 ac. Scotch. Pop. 1,411, of whom 492 are in the vill. Here are numerous antiquities, including the remains of an ancient Roman fort.

PENRHOS, two pas. of N. Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 555 ac. Pop. 112. —II. (*Lligwy*), co. Anglesey, 4 m. E.N.E. Llanerchymedd. Area, 2,894 ac. Pop. 553.

PENRHYDD, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Cardigan. Area, 3,081 ac. Pop. 421.

PENRHYN, ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., lat. 9° 2′ S., lon. 157° 35′ W. They are densely wooded & populous.

PENRHYN (PORT), a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Llandegai, at the mouth of the Ogwen in Menai Strait. It has a good quay for vessels of 300 tons, & large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2,000 men. Penrhyn castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

PENRHYS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11¼ miles W.S.W. Swansea. Area, 2,248 ac. Pop. 398. Penrhys castle, a handsome modern seat, stands partly on the ruins of a feudal fortress.

PENRITH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, with a station on the Lancaster & Carlisle r. r., 5 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa., which includes a part of Inglewood forest, 7,664 ac. Pop. 7,387; do. of the t. 6,668, partly emp. in linen weaving, & manuf. of checks, fancy goods, &c. The t., in a beautiful vale of the Eamont & Lowther, is neatly built, & has a large church, in the cemetery of which is a monument of high antiquity, known as "the giant's grave;" a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a co. courthouse, & house of correction, union workhouse, an assembly room, museum, subscription library, & the remains of a castle, built during the wars of the Roses, & destroyed by order of the Commonwealth. Its vicinity is rich in striking scenery & ancient remains, comprising Brougham & Edin halls, Dacre castle, and various British antiquities.

PENROSE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 2,695 ac. Pop. 353.

PENRYN, including Falmouth, a parl. & munic. bor. & mkt. town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. St. Gluvias, at the head of Falmouth harbor, & adjoining Falmouth on the N. W. Pop. of borough, including Falmouth (1851), 13,656. Pop. of Penryn only, 3,959. It is built on a declivity, has a large plain church, town-hall, jail & market-house, a custom-house, and considerable exports of granite. Market, Wednesday. The bor. joins with Falmouth in sending two members to H. of C.

PENSACOLA, bay, Flor., sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, about 11 ms. from the gulf, & is divided into 3 parts. The W. arm, called Escambia bay, is 11 m. long & 4 broad, & receives Escambia r. from the N. The middle arm is called Yellow Water bay, of about the size of Escambia, & receives Yellow Water river, through several mouths. Black Water bay 7 m. long & 2 broad, is attached to the N.W. end of Yellow Water bay, is full of islands, & receives Black Water r. & Cedar cr. East bay is 7 m. long, where it tapers to a small r., near St. Rosa's sound. This admits frigates of the largest class, & is entirely sheltered from all winds. Its entrance, between Fort Barancas and the W. end of St. Rosa island, is about three fourths of a mile wide, & is well defended. This harbor has 22 ft. water on the bar at low tide, is completely land-locked, & is the best on the Gulf of Mexico. The light house is on the S. side of the entrance in lat. 30° 20′ 48′ N., lon. 87° 17′ W., shows a *revolving* light elevated 75 ft. above the level of the sea, & visible for a distance of 13¾ nautical miles.

PENSACOLA, city, port of entry, & capital of Escambia co., Flor., 242 W. Tallahassee, 1,050 W. Situated on Pensacola bay, 10 m. from its entrance into the G. of Mexico, on a dry sandy plain, 40 or 50 ft. above the level of the water. The streets are wide, crossing each other at right angles. It has 2 public squares, each 300 by 300 feet. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—a mkt. house, custom house, & public store, 2 printing offices issuing a semi-weekly & a weekly newspaper, & 2,164 inhabs. A wharf extends 5 or 600 feet into the bay. The U.S. navy yard is 8 m. from the city, & 5 from the entrance of the harbor, & covers nearly 80 acres of ground enclosed by a high brick wall. It contains houses for the officers, & a naval store & other buildings adapted to the convenience of the establishment. The grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner. Tonnage 1853, 2,318 tons.

PENSACOLA, p-o., Leake co., Miss.

PENSAX, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Lindridge, 6 m. S.W. Bewdley. Pop. 541.

PENSCELLWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Wincanton. Area, 1,101 ac. Pop. 431.

PENSFORD (ST. THOMAS), a pa. & small mkt. town of England, co. Somerset, 24 m. N.N.E. Somerton. Area, 740 ac. Pop. 360.

PENSHAW, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. W.S.W. Sunderland. Pop. 1,912. It has limestone and freestone quarries.

PENSHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, with a station on the S.E. railroad, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Area, 4,526 ac. Pop. 1,628. Fair, 1st July.—*Penshurst-place*, the seat of Lord De Lisle, a descendant of the Sydney family, is a fine old quadrangular mansion, the birth-place of Sir Philip & Algernon Sydney. Penhurst was a residence of the Saxon kings of Kent. It gives the title of baron to Viscount Strangford.

PENSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area, 753 ac. Pop. 11.

PENSTON, a vill. & barony of Scotland, co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Haddington, with 233 inhabitants, mostly colliers. It has a school and several benefit societies. The barony belongs to descendants of the Baliol family, in whose possession it has been for about 5½ centuries.

PENSTROWED, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 miles W. Newtown. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 110.

PENTECOST ISLAND, two isls. of the Pacific O. —I. Cumberland isls., off E. Australia, lat. 20° 23′ 10″ S., lon. 148° 59′ 30″ E.—II. or *Whitsunday Island*, New Hebrides, lat. 15° 59′ S., lon. 168° 19′ E.—*Pentecost river*, Can. E., is an affl. of the St. Lawrence.

PENTELICUS (MOUNT), Greece, Attica, 10 m. N.W. Athens, rises to 3,500 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, and which are still worked.

PENTENISIA, a group of islets in the gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 m. N.W. Ægina.

PENTERRY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Chepstow. Area, 479 ac. Pop. 34.

PENTIMA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult.—II. dist. & 5 m. N.W. Sulmona. Pop. 1,900.

PENTLAND-FIRTH, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney isls., and connecting the Atlantic & German Oceans. Length E. to W. 17 m., breadth from 6 to 8 m. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of 3 to 9 miles an hour, which, at the change of tides, is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies & whirlpools. The *Pentland Skerries* comprise two islets, and some contiguous rocks: the larger, about 4½ N. Duncansby head, has a light-house with a higher & a lower light, the former 170 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 41′ N., & lon. 2° 55′ W.; the latter 140 feet in height, & 100 feet N.N.E. the former. Upwards of 4,000 loaded vessels, aggregate tonnage, 664,000 tons, annually pass through the Firth, exclusive of ships of war and vessels in ballast.

PENTLAND-HILLS, a range in Scotl., cos. Peebles, Lanark & Edinburgh, extending for about 14 m. N.E. to within 4 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Highest summit E. Carnethy hill, in the centre of the range, 1,878 feet above the sea. They are composed chiefly of porphyry & greenstone; the sides and valleys are under cultivation and the remainder pasture.

PENTLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¼ m. E. Clare. Area, 1,847 ac. Pop. 389.

PENTNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area, 2,[illegible] ac. Pop. 624.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Andover. Area, 1,944 ac. Pop. 210.

PENTREATH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Beaumaris. Area, 4,913 ac. Pop. 966.

PENTRESS, p-o., Montgomery co., Va.

PENTREVOELAS, a pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh. Area, 8,144 ac. Pop. 561.

PENTRICH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Area, 3,889 ac. Pop. 3,557.

PENTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Cranborne. Area, 1,764 ac. Pop. 256.

PENTROBIN, a tnship of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. & 5 m. W.S.W. Hawarden. Pop. 340.

PENTYRCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, with a station on the Taff Vale railroad, 6 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Area, 3,975 ac. Pop. 1,589.

PENVENAN, a comm. and marit. village of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, near the English channel, 3 m. N. W. Tréguier. Pop. 2,913.

PENWORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Preston. Area, 11,317 ac. Pop. 5,722, do. of the t. 1,487, partly employed in cotton manufactures.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Ragland. Area, 614 ac. Pop. 42.

PENZA, or PENSA, a gov. of Russia, mostly betw. lat. 53° & 55° N., & lon. 42° 30′ & 46° 30′ E., enclosed by the govs. Nijnii-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratov, & Tambov. Area, 14,662 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,087,200. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Moksha, Sura, & their affls. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, hogs & horses are reared. Forests very extensive. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur & vitriol. Manufs. embrace coarse linens & woollen stuffs; and there are besides soap, glass, beet-root, sugar & leather factories, & iron foundries. The gov. is subdivided into 10 districts. Principal towns, Penza, Nijnii-Lomov & Saransk.—*Penza*, the cap. is situated 130 m. N.N.W. Saratov, on the Sura, at its confl. with the Penza. Pop. 19,780. It has a large cathedral & 12 other churches, a gymnasium & extensive government offices, & manufactures of leather & soap.

PENZANCE, a munic. bor., seaport, & the most westerly town in England, co. Cornwall, pa. Madron, on Mount's bay, 9 m. E.N.E. Land's End, & 65 m. W.S.W. Launceston. Lat. of light-house on pier, 50° 7′ N.; lon. 5° 28′ W. Pop. 1851, 9,124. It is situated in a district noted for its fertility, fine scenery, and singularly mild, though moist, climate. Mean annual temp. 51° 7′; summer, 60° 9′, winter, 44° 2′; annual rain 35 inches. It is pretty well built, has a spacious church, a small grammar school, national school, and school of industry, a new guildhall & market-house, a jail, union workhouse, public library, the hall & valuable museum of the Cornwall geological society, handsome baths & good boarding houses for the accommodation of the numerous invalids and residents attracted thither by the climate. Principal exports tin & copper ore, the produce of the neighboring mines, agricultural produce & pilchards. Imports, timber, iron & hemp. The harbor, with a pier about 800 feet in length, having at its end a light-house, is accessible by vessels of moderate burden, & extensive improvements are projected. It is a polling place for W. Cornwall. Sir H. Davy was born in the pa. in 1778. In the vicinity are St. Michael's Mount & several druidical remains.

PENZING, a handsome vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas & manufs. of silk fabrics. Pop. 4,135.

PENZLIN, a frontier t. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality & 43 m. E.S.E. Gustrow, on a small lake. Pop. 2,093. It has a castle.

PEOLA MILLS, p-o., Madison co., Va.

PEOLI, p-o., Tuscarawas co., O.

PEOPLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pershore. Area, 1,474 ac. Pop. 266

PEOPLESVILLE, p-o., Carter co., Tenn.

PEORIA, lake, Ill., is an expansion of the Illinois r., commencing at Peoria v., extending about 20 m. in a N.E. direction. It is much wider than the r. & has very little current. The water is clear with a gravelly bottom. It is divided into 2 parts by the Narrows, and

abounds with various kinds of fish, which are abundantly taken with the seine.

PEORIA, county, Ill. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 622 sq. m. Organized in 1825. The surface is gently rolling; soil very fertile. Illinois river runs on its E. boundary. Drained by Spoon riv., & Copperas, Kickapoo, & Senatchwine creeks. Capital, Peoria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $384,528; wheat, 185,157 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,013,289; oats, 188,718; wool, 40,225 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 periodical pub.—19 churches; 1 college, 30 students; 78 sch., 3,260 scholars; 1 library, 3,800 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,153; 1850, 17,547.

PEORIA, p-o., Wyoming co., N. Y., 238 W. Albany, 356 W.

PEORIA, p-v., Franklin co., Ia.

PEORIA, city, capital of Peoria co., Ill., 70 N. Springfield, 784 W. Situated on the W. bank of Illinois r. at the outlet of Peoria lake. The first bank of the r. gradually rises from 6 to 12 feet above high water mark, & extends back a quarter of a mile from the r. to the second bank, which rises 5 or 6 feet above the first bank. The second bank extends back to the bluffs, which are from 60 to 100 feet high, by a steep ascent, and present from their top an extensive & beautiful prospect. Peoria was incorporated in 1844 & div. into 6 wards, & now contains a court house, jail, 2 acad., a seminary for females, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Swedenborgian,—20 warehouses, 45 stores, a bank, 4 flouring mills, 2 steam saw m., 3 iron founderies, 2 steam distilleries, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and in 1853, 7,500 inhabitants. There is a bridge across the Illinois r. 2,500 feet in length, with a draw for the passage of steamboats. Immediately below the bridge the river contracts to a width of about 600 feet.

PEORIAVILLE, p. o., Peoria co., Ill.

PEOVER (SUPERIOR), a chapelry of England, co. Chester, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 580.—*Little & Nether Peover* are contiguous chapelries and townships.

PEPACTON, r. (*See Delaware r.*)

PEPACTON, p. o., Colchester t., Delaware co., N. Y., 93 W.S.W. Albany, 321 W.

PEPENAAD, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, on the Malabar coast, 15 m. S. Calicut.

PEPOKATING, p-o., Sussex co., N. J.

PEPER-HARROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. W. Godalming. Area, 1,454 ac. Pop. 129.

PEPPERELL, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 38 N.W. Boston, 434 W. Nashua r. runs on its E. boundary. Drained by Nisitissit r. Surface level along the river, but back of it uneven. Soil fertile. The v. at the centre contains 1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian church, & a private insane asylum. There are in the t. 3 paper fac., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,571; 1850, 1,754.

PEPPER'S FERRY, p-o., Pulaski co., Va.

PEQUANNOCK, cr., N. J., rises in Sussex co., in the Walkill & Wawayanda mountains, & flows S.E. & S. 27 miles, & enters Passaic r. Below Pompton v. it is called Pompton r. Its current is rapid, & it affords good water power.

PEQUANNOCK, t., Morris co., N. J., 10 N. Morristown. Surface hilly & mountainous, with the exception of a very fertile strip along the margin of Pompton r.; soil loam & clay. Bounded N.E. by Pequannock cr. & E. by Pompton r. Drained by a branch of Rockaway r. Iron ore abounds in the N.W., & sulphate of iron is found in Copperas mountain. Green pond is 3 m. long & half a mile wide, & is surrounded by picturesque scenery, & abounds with fish. It contains the villages of Pompton, Montville, & Powerville. Morris canal passes through its S. part. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 6 tanneries, 2 forges employing 24 persons, 6 grist m., 9 saw m., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,190; 1850, 4,126.

PEQUANNOCK, r., Ct., a small stream which enters the N. part of Bridgeport harbor.

PEQUAWKETT, r., N. H., commonly called Pegwacket r., enters Saco r. in Conway.

PEQUENI, a river of New Granada, C. A., in the isthmus of Panama, tribut. to the Chagres river. On its banks some gold mines are wrought.

PEQUEST, cr., N. J., rises by 2 branches, which unite in Independence t., Warren co., & flowing 30 m., it enters Delaware r. at Belvidere v. It is a large & rapid stream, & affords extensive water power.

PEQUOT, p-o., Calumet co., Wis., 114 N.E. Madison, 962 W.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the "Golden Horn," across which it is connected with the Fanar (city proper), by a bridge of boats erected in 1837. It stands on the summit of the hill above Galata & Tophané, is 2 m. in length, chiefly inhabited by Franks, & comprises the residences of the British, Austrian, Prussian, & Russian ambassadors, with a Greek & 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, & a monastery of dervishes.

PERAK, a state of the Malay penins., extending along its W. coast, between lat. 3° 40′ & 5° N., having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, & W. the Strait of Malacca. Estim. pop. 35,000, comprising some Chinese, Arabs, &c. Principal products about 8,500 piculs of tin annually, rice & rattans. Its cap., Perak, is a small town on river of same name.

PERALEDA DE LA MATA, a town of Spain, near the Tagus, prov. & 58 m. E.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 2 800, employed in weaving coarse woollen cloths.

PERALTA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Arga, 31 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,348.

PERASTO, a marit. town of Dalmatia, circ. & 6 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto, at the foot of a castle-crowned mntn. Pop. 1,800.

PERAY (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, 9 m. S. Tournon. Pop. 2,720.

PERCÉ, p. t. & capital Gaspe co., Can. E., 500 E. Quebec, on Gulf of St. Lawrence, and has the noted headland Cape D'Espoir. Pop. of t. 2,160. The v. is on the point of land formed by Mal Bay & Cape cove, and contains a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores & 350 inhabs.

PERCH, r., N. Y., rises in Orleans t., Jefferson co., and flows S. W. into Black River bay, at Dexter v.

PERCHE, an ancient divis. of France, in the old prov. Maine, now divided among the deps. Orne, Eure-et-Loire & Eure.

PERCH RIVER, p-o., Brownville t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 175 N.W. Albany, 427 W.

PERCY, p. t. Northumberland co., Canada W., 22 N.W. Trent Port. Drained by Trent r., & branches. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, a flouring m., a carding m., a saw m., and 350 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 2,605.

PERCY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 miles S.S.W. St. Lô. Pop. 3,215.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group off the East coast of Australia, Northumberland isls., lat. 21° 31′ S., lon. 150° 18′ E. The largest is 12 m. in circ., and rises to upwards of 1,000 feet in elevation.

PERCY'S CREEK, p-o., Wilkinson co., Miss.

PERDIDO, r., Ala. & Flor., rises in Baldwin co., Ala., & flowing southerly 40 m., enters a narrow and shallow bay, which sets up from the Gulf of Mexico.

PERDJANSK, a new seaport town of S. Russia, on the sea of Azov, between Taganrog & Mariupol. Pop., a few years since, 2,500, partly Greek & Italian mchts. It is handsome, reported to have a better harbor than Taganrog, & being near the German colonies on the Moloschna, it has a rapidy-increasing trade in wheat & merino wool.

PERDU (MONT). [PYRENEES.]

PEREJASLAV, a town of Russia, gov. & 140 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Trubesh & Alta, near the Dnieper. Pop. 7,000. It was formerly fortified, and has nums. churches, & a trade cattle, horses, corn & raisins.

PEREKOP, or OR-KAPI, *Taphros*, or *Taphræ*, a t. & fortress of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, cap. dist., on the isthmus, 86 m. N.N.W. Simferopol. Pop. 900, mostly employés & Jews. The fortress, E. of the town, contains a palace, barracks, a mosque, & a Greek church, & is said to be healthy. It was taken from the Turks in 1736.

PEREKOP (GULF OF), an inlet of the sea of Azov, on the N.W. side of the Crimea. Shores very much indented. Length 70 m.—The *Isthmus of Perekop*, which separates it from the Gulf of Sivache, & connects the Crimea with the mainland of S. Russia, is

20 m. long and 15 m. across. Surface level, & on it are many salt lakes.

PEREMYSCHL, a town of Russia, gov. & 19 m. S. Kaluga, cap. dist., on the Oka. Pop. 2,300, who manufacture sail cloth & trade in timber.

PEREPANAAD, or PARUPANADA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 12 m. S.S.E. Calicut, on the N. bank of a river by which it exports teak timber.

PERESLAV-ZALIESKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. dist., on L. Pleshtchesvo. Pop. 3,625. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of linen stuffs.

PERGAMINO, a town or village of La Plata, S. A., dep. & 155 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres.

PERGAMUS, Asia Minor. [Bergama. Troy.]

PERGE, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna, in a beautiful position between two hills, & having extensive remains of a theatre of the stadium, & a large palace. About 10 m. distant are the remains, as supposed, of *Isionda*, consisting of Cyclopean walls, a stadium, & many ruined edifices.

PERGINE, or PERGEN, a mkt. town of the Tyrol, circ. & 7 m. E. Trient. Pop. 3,056. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth; & in its vicinity an extensive iron mine is wrought.

PERGOLA, a town, Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 16 m. S.E. Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 2,409, mostly engaged in tanning & weaving.

PERIAPATAM, a decayed town of India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 42 m. W. Seringapatam. Much sandal wood is produced in its vicinity.—II. a large village, presid. dist., & W. Madras, with a Roman Catholic church, & the place of a great Roman Catholic festival annually in June.

PERIERS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, 8 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 2,880.

PERIGORD, an old divis. of France, Guienne, of which the city Perigueux was the cap. It now forms the dep. Dordogne, & part of Gironde.

PERIGUEUX, *Vesuna*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Dordogne, on rt. b. of the Isle, 41 m. S.E. Angouleme. Pop. 10,933. It is composed of the old town, & le Puy St. Front, which, till 1240, was a separate town. Chief edifices, a cathedral of the 4th century, the church of St. Front, & a modern townhall. It has a comm. college, a primary normal school, & a library of 16,000 vols. Manufs. of cutlery & nails, woollen spinning & tanning. Trade in wood, iron, paper & liqueurs. It was cap. of the old dist. *Perigord*, & has numerous Romain remains. Perigueux was several times taken and retaken by the English & French in the 13th, 14th & 15th centuries.

PERIJA, a small town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Zulia, prov. & 82 m. S.W. Maracaybo, on the Perija river, 25 m. from its mouth in the L. of Maracaybo.

PERIM, an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea, lat. of S. point, 12° 38′ N., lon. 43° 23′ E. Length 5 m. It is a bare, bleak rock, on which turtles are taken by the Arabs of the coast, for the sake of their shells.—II. an island in the Gulf of Kambay, Hindostan, 10 m. S. S.E. Gogeh.

PERIN'S MILLS, p-o., Miami t., Clermont co., O., 109 S.W. Columbus, 480 W.

PERKINS, t., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 1850, 84.

PERKINS, t., Erie co., O., 15 N. W. Norwalk, 115 N. Columbus, 419 W. Drained by Pipe creek. Pop. 1840, 839; 1850, 1,207.

PERKINS CREEK, p-o., Bollinger co., Mo.

PERKINS GROVE, p-o., Bureau co., Ill.

PERKINSVILLE, p-v., Wethersfield t., Windsor co., Vt., 71 S. Montpelier, 465 W. It contains a broadcloth fac., with several other mechanical establishments. It contains an academy & about 200 inhabitants.

PERKINSVILLE, p-v., Burke co., N. C., 270 W. Raleigh, 425 W.

PERKINSVILLE, p-o., Madison co., Ia.

PERKIOMEN, r., Pa., rises at the foot of South mountain, in Upper Milford t., & flowing S. about 30 m., enters Schuylkill r. 6 miles above Norristown. It receives a number of tributaries, which, with the main river, afford good water power.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE, p-v., Montgomery co., Pa. Situated on a fine mill stream of the same name, & contains an Episcopal church, several stores, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. of Perkiomen, 1,622.

PERLAK, (Slav. *Prlok*), a market town of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 13 m. E.N.E. Warasdin. Pop. 2,570.

PERLAS (ISLAS DE), Gulf of Panama. [Pearl Islands.]

PERLEBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 69 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Pop. 5,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & chicory, breweries & distilleries.

PERM, a gov. of Russian dom., mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural mntns. into two unequal portions, between lat. 55° 40′ & 62° N., & lon. 53° 10′ & 65° E., enclosed by the govs. Vologda, Viatka, Orenburg, & Tobolsk. Estim. area, 129,051 sq. ms. Pop. 1846, 1,687,709. Its European, or W. portion, is traversed by the Kama, & several of its affls.; its E. divis. by affls. of the Tobol. More than 3-4ths of the surface are covered by dense forests; the climate is very severe; & beyond lat. 60° N., the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines are stated to employ 100,000 hands, & produce large quantities of gold, platina, & copper, with about 98,000 tons of iron, & 120,000 tons of salt annually. Perm is divided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Perm, Kungur, & Krasnoufimsk, in Europe, & Ekaterineburg, Kamishlov, Alapaevsk, & Shadrinsk, in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive & flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the 13th century.—*Perm*, the cap., is situated on the Kama, 240 m. E.S.E. Viatka. Pop. about 10,000. It is chiefly built of wood, but is the see of an archbishop, & has several churches & hospitals, with a large mkt. place, & numerous forges; its inhabs. trading chiefly in metallic produce, & in tea & other Chinese imports by way of Kiachta.

PERMACOIL, a town & hill-fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 20 m. N.N.W. Pondicherry.

PERNAGOA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 260 m. S.W. Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Paranauba, or Pernagoa. Pop. 4,000.

PERNAMBUCO, a prov. of Brazil, consisting of a long & narrow strip of territory, stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° & 14° 35′ S., & lon. 34° 50′ & 47° 20′ W., separated by several continuous mountain chains from the provs. Goyaz, Piauhy, Ceara, & Paraiba on the W. & N., & by the Rio Francisco S. from Bahia & Sergipe. Its coast line, watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, & Unna rivers, has S. the prov. Alagoas. Area, probably 100,000 sq. ms., & pop. 320,000. It has many rich sugar & cotton plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, & gems. Princip. cities & towns, Recife, its cap., Olinda, St. Antonio, & Formozo.

PERNAMBUCO, a name under which is commonly designated the two towns of Recife & Olinda, Brazil. [Olinda. Recife.]

PERNAU (Russ. *Pernov*), a fortified seaport town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 m. N.N.E. Riga. Pop. 9,000. It is defended by a strong citadel, & comprises an old & a new town, & 2 suburbs; with Lutheran, Esthonian, & Russian churches; grammar and other schools. Owing to a bar at the mouth of the river, large vessels require to load & unload in the roadstead.

PERNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. & 4 m. S. Carpentras, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Rhone. Pop. 3,613.

PERONNE, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Somme, 21 miles S.W. Cambrai, on the Somme. Pop. 3,860. It has manufs. of mixed cloths.

PEROSA, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 8 ms. N.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 2,800.

PEROS BANHOS, a group of 27 islands, Chagos Archipelago, Indian O., lat 5° 14′ N., lon. 77° E.

PEROTE, p-o., Ashland co., O.

PEROTE, p-o., Pike co., Ala.

PEROTE, a mkt. town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 88 m. W.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 2,500. Near it is a lofty mountain of same name.

PERQUIMANS, county, N. C. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 175 sq. ms. Little r. bounds it on the N.E. Drained by Perquimans r., both of which flow into Albemarle sound, which bounds it on the S. Capital, Hertford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $176,266; wheat, 45,943 bushels pro-

duced; Indian corn, 418,355; cotton, 2 bales;—2 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp'd. in manuf., $15,835; value of manufactured articles, $19,650;—14 churches; 3 acad., 105 pupils; 15 sch., 375 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,346; 1850, 7,332.

PERPIGNAN, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pyrenees-Orient, on rt. b. of the Tet, 34 miles S. Narbonne. Pop. 18,264. It is situated in a fertile region. Chief edifices, the citadel, cathedral, & military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, a primary normal school, school of design, a library of 14,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Manufs. comprise woollens, paper, hats, & it has an extensive commerce in the wines of the country; wool, silk, iron, & corks. Philip the Bold died here in 1285. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, & by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793.

PERRAINDA, or PARAINDA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on the E. b. of the Seena, 60 m. N.W. Nauldroog.

PERRAN (ARWOTHAL), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Penryn. Area, 1,796 ac. Pop. 1,634.—II. (*Uthnoe*), a pa., same co., 1¼ m. S.E. Marazion. Area, 1,182 ac. Pop. 1,229.

PERRANZABULOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 m. N.W. Truro. Area, 11,340 ac. Pop. 3,114. Its church, an interesting structure, was buried by shifting sands many centuries ago, and only exhumed in 1835. The pa. has large tin and copper mines.

PERRINE, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 224 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 277 W.

PERRIN'S MILLS, v., Clermont co., O., contains a Roman Catholic church, & 175 inhabs.

PERRINTON, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 209 W. Albany, 370 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Irondiquoit cr. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,513; 1850, 2,891.

PERRINVILLE, p-v., Monmouth co., N. J., 24 E. Trenton, 190 W.

PERRIVALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3 m. S. S.E. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area, 626 ac. Pop. 32.

PERROS-GUIREC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 37 m. N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,555.

PERROTT, two pas. of Engl.—I (*North*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. E. Crewkerne. Area, 1,248 ac. Pop. 399. —II. (*South*), co. Dorset, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Area, 1,451 ac. Pop. 374. Several Roman relics have been found here.

PERRY, county, Pa. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. The surface is mountainous & rough; soil exceedingly fertile. The Susquehanna bounds it on the E. Drained by Juniata r. Buffalo & Sherman's cr. The Pennsylvania r. r., & also the canal, passes through the county. There is a warm medicinal spring on Sherman's cr. 11 N. Carlisle, which discharges 90 gallons of water in a minute, useful in cutaneous & other disorders. Capital, Bloomfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $344,973; wheat, 190,697 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 155,271; oats, 144,142; wool, 24,469 lbs.;—43 flouring & grist m., 120 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac., 25 tanneries, 83 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. empl'd in manufactures, $336,992; value of manufactured articles, $845,360;—49 churches; 1 acad., 25 pupils; 112 sch., 6,373 scholars; 6 libraries, 900 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,096; 1850, 20,088.

PERRY, county, O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. The surface is hilly; soil fertile. Drained by small tributaries of Hockhocking & Muskingum rivs. Capital, Somerset. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $382,105; wheat, 160,043 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 428,913; oats, 101,591; wool, 104,526 pounds;—5 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $44,652; value of manufac. articles, $111,205;—61 churches; 1 college, 11 students; 1 academy, 100 pupils; 1 library, 6,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,344; 1850, 20,775.

PERRY, county, Ia. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. The surface is hilly; soil generally fertile. The Ohio r. runs on its S.E., S., & S.W. border. Drained by Anderson's, Deer, Bear, & Oil creeks. Capital, Rome. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $94,927; wheat, 3,848 bushels produced; Indian corn, 232,835; oats, 33,475; wool, 10,581 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—8 churches; 16 schools, 476 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,655; 1850, 7,268.

PERRY, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. The surface is level, having one-third prairie; soil moderately fertile. Drained by Big Beaucoup & Little Muddy creeks, & St. Mary's r. Capital, Pinkneyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $177,078; wheat, 6,605 bush. produced; Indian corn, 363,300; oats, 66,363; wool, 15,988 pounds;—3 flouring and grist m., a saw m. a tannery;—5 churches; 13 sch., 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,222; 1850, 5,278.

PERRY, county, Mo. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. The surface is various; soil on the bottoms very fertile. The Mississippi r. runs on its N. E. boundary. Drained by several fine mill streams. Capital, Perrysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $173,340; wheat, 65,395 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 349,280; oats, 42,916; wool, 11,731 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp'd;—14 churches; 2 acad., 95 pupils; 12 sch., 360 scholars; 1 library, 4,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,760; 1850, 7,215.

PERRY, county, Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 760 sq. m. Drained by the North & Middle forks of Kentucky river & their branches. Laurel mountain runs on its N. border. Surface mostly mountainous, with extensive & fertile valleys. Capital Hazard. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $86,557; Indian corn, 124,296 bush. produced; oats, 4,758; tobacco, 2,669 pounds; wool, 11,288;—10 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.;—7 churches. Pop. 1840, 3,089; 1850, 3,092.

PERRY, county, Tenn. Centrally situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. m. Drained by Tennessee r., & small streams which flow into it, & by Buffalo r. & its branches, a tributary of Duck cr. Capital, Perrysburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $178,599; Ind. corn, 395,535 bush. produced; oats, 23,484; sweet potatoes, 16,051; tobacco, 940 lbs.;—10 grist m., a saw m., a furnace; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac., $38,137; value of manufactured articles, $43,600;—21 churches; 23 schools, 685 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,419; 1850, 5,821.

PERRY, county, Ala. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 936 sq. m. Drained by Catawba r. & its branches, and by branches of Black Warrior r. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $677,485; Ind. corn, 934,116 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 184,616; rice, 160 pounds; cotton, 24,524 bales;—6 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $33,750; value of manufactured articles, $43,530;—20 churches; 1 college, 115 students; 6 academies, 548 pupils; 26 schools, 714 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,086; 1850, 22,285.

PERRY, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,044 sq. m. Drained by Leaf r. & its branches, & by Black cr. & its branches, tributaries of Pascagoula r. The surface is somewhat broken; soil not very fertile, covered with pine timber. Capital, Augusta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $151,769; Ind. corn, 58,360 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,980; rice, 88,000 pounds; cotton, 388 bales;—6 churches. Pop. 1840, 1,889; 1850, 2,438.

PERRY, county, Ark. Centrally situated. Area, 930 sq. m. It has the Arkansas r. on its N.E. border. Drained by Fourche la Fêve & Pettite Jean rivers. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, Perryville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $32,507; Ind. corn, 31,770 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 2,233; tobacco, 1,100 pounds;—a grist m., 2 saw m. Capital employed in manufac., $3,500; value of manuf. articles, $1,680; 2 schools, 45 scholars. Pop. 1850, 978.

PERRY, p-t., Washington co., Me., 5 N.W. Eastport, 191, E.N.E. Augusta, 777 W. Situated on the W. side of St. Croix r. Incorporated in 1818. It has Passamaquoddy bay on the E., & Cobscook bay on the S., & has considerable navigation employed in the lumber trade & the fisheries. It is connected with Eastport by a bridge. It contains the remains of the

Passamaquoddy Indians, who have a small v. containing a Rom. Catholic church & about 20 small dwellings. There are in the t. a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,008; 1850, 1,324.

PERRY, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 248 W. Albany, 360 W. The surface is undulating; soil sandy & clay loam. Silver lake lies partly in this t., by the outlet of which it is watered. The v. is situated on the outlet of Silver lake, & was incorporated in 1830. Contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—15 stores, 2 printing offices, 4 flouring m., 2 saw m., an oil m., 2 clothier's works, 2 furnaces, a tannery, & 1,200 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 furnaces, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,082; 1850, 2,882.

PERRY, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Watered by Allegheny r. & its branch, Clarion r. Iron ore is found. It has 2 fulling m., 5 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,122; 1850, 799.

PERRY, t., Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,320.

PERRY, t., Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,394.

PERRY, t., Green co., Pa. Pop. 1,090.

PERRY, t., Fayette co., Pa. Drained by Youghiogeny r. It has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,350; 1850, 1,272.

PERRY, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil gravel & loam. Watered by Little Sandy Lick cr. & Mahoning cr. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,076; 1850, 1,738.

PERRY, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 528.

PERRY, t., Montour co., Pa. Pop. 853.

PERRY, t., Union co., Pa. Drained by West Mahantango cr. It has 2 fulling m., 5 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,254; 1850, 1,341.

PERRY, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 216 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 305 W.

PERRY, p-v., capital of Houston co., Ga., 59 S.W. Milledgeville, 715 W. Situated on the N. bank of Indian cr., about midway betw. Flint & Ocmulgee rivers. It contains a court house, jail, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 8 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

PERRY, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Big Auglaize r. Pop. 1840, 561; 1850, 923.

PERRY, t., Ashland co., O. Drained by Muddy fork of Mohecan r. Pop. 1850, 1,788.

PERRY, t., Brown co., O. It contains the villages of Cedarsville & Fayetteville. Drained by East fork of Little Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,869; 1850, 2,781.

PERRY, t., Carroll co., O. It contains Perrysville v. Drained by One Leg cr. Pop. 1840, 1,344; 1850, 1,277.

PERRY, t., Columbiana co., O. It contains the v. of Salem. Drained by Little Beaver r. Pop. 1840, 1,530; 1850, 2,371.

PERRY, t., Coshocton co., O. It contains Claysville & Guilford vills. Drained by Wakatomica cr. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,339; 1850, 1,340.

PERRY, t., Fayette co., O. Drained by Paint cr. Pop. 1850, 1,088.

PERRY, t., Franklin co., O. Drained by Olentangy & Sciota rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,037; 1850, 1,169.

PERRY, t., Gallia co., O. Watered by Raccoon & Symmes' creeks. Soil fertile. It contains Patriot v. Pop. 1840, 972; 1850, 1,208.

PERRY, t., Hocking co., O. Drained by Salt creek. Pop. 1850, 1,217.

PERRY, p-t., Lake co., O., 182 N.E. Columbus, 356 W. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 1840, 1,339; 1850, 1,131.

PERRY, t., Lawrence co., O. It contains iron ore & stone coal. Drained by Ice cr., entering the Ohio on N.E. Pop. 1840, 663; 1850, 924.

PERRY, t., Licking co., O. It contains the v. of Elizabethtown. Drained by Rocky branch of Licking r. Pop. 1840, 994; 1850, 1,254.

PERRY, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Rush cr. It contains the v. of East Liberty. Pop. 1840, 1,014; 1850, 1,407.

PERRY, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by Wolf cr. Pop. 1840, 1,881; 1850, 1,906.

PERRY, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by Little Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 982; 1850, 1,369.

PERRY, t., Morrow co., O. Drained by Vernon r. Pop. 1850, 1,150.

PERRY, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by Salt cr. of Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 1,061; 1850, 1,038.

PERRY, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by Deer cr. Pop. 1840, 1,277; 1850, 1,120.

PERRY, t., Pike co., O. Drained by branches of Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 558; 1850, 653.

PERRY, t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Auglaize r. Pop. 1840, 266; 1850, 262.

PERRY, t., Richland co., O. Drained by Vernon r. Pop. 1840, 1,558; 1850, 924.

PERRY, t., Shelby co., O. Drained by Miami riv. Pop. 1840, 861; 1850, 899.

PERRY, t., Stark co., O. Drained by Tuscarawas riv., & contains the v. of Massillon. Pop. 1840, 2,209; 1850, 4,667.

PERRY, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,381; 1850, 1,366.

PERRY, t., Wood co., O. Drained by Portage riv. Pop. 1840, 550; 1850, 888.

PERRY, p. o., Shiawassee co., Mich.

PERRY, p-t., Allen co., Ia., 143 N.E. Indianapolis, 566 W. Pop. 1840, 293; 1850, 842.

PERRY, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 483; 1850, 691.

PERRY, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 603.

PERRY, t., Delaware co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,091.

PERRY, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,457.

PERRY, t., Marion co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,510; 1850, 1,802.

PERRY, t., Martin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,517.

PERRY, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 593; 1850, 1,176.

PERRY, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,008.

PERRY, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 464; 1850, 1,104.

PERRY, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 807; 1850, 1,036.

PERRY, t., Vandeburgh co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 693.

PERRY, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,744; 1850, 868.

PERRY, t., Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 313.

PERRY, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 66 W. Springfield, 846 W. It is a pleasant v., containing 2 stores & a number of dwellings. It is surrounded by a fine country, diversified with timber & prairie. Pop. 402.

PERRY, p-v., capital of Perry co., Ky., 151 S.E. by E. Frankfort. Situated on the E. side of Kentucky r. It contains a court house & 150 inhabitants.

PERRY, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 676.

PERRY, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 420.

PERRY, t., Johnson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 603.

PERRY-BARR, a hamlet of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Handsworth, with a station on the London & North Western r. r., 3¼ miles N.W. Birmingham. Pop. 933. It has a beautiful modern church.

PERRY CENTRE, p-v., Perry t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 245 W. Albany, 362 W.

PERRYMANSVILLE, p-v., Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore r. r., 27 m. E. Baltimore. Contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—several stores, & 350 inhabitants.

PERRYOPOLIS, p-v., Washington t., Fayette co., Pa., 192 W. by S. Harrisburg, 217 W. Situated on the Youghiogeny r. It contains a church, 3 stores, a glass fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 400 inhabitants.

PERRY'S BRIDGE, p-v., La Fayette par., La., 218 W. New Orleans. Situated on W. side of Vermilion r., 24 ms. above its entrance into Vermilion bay.

PERRYSBURG, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 306 W. by S. Albany, 358 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly & clay loam. Drained by small streams running into Cattaraugus cr. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,901; 1850, 1,861.

PERRYSBURG, p-v., capital of Wood co., O., 122 N.N.W. Columbus, 454 W. Situated on the left bank & at the head of steamboat navigation on Maumee r., 18 m. from the light house on the lake shore. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—20 stores of different kinds, numerous mechanic shops, 2 steam saw m., a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,199 inhabitants. It has 1,000 ft. of wharf, 3 large warehouses, & a shipyard. It was laid out in 1817, & enlarged in 1835. There are in the t. exclusive of the v. 1,779 inhabitants.

PERRYSBURG, p-v., Miami co., Ia., 101 N. Indianapolis, 610 W.

PERRY'S CORNER, p. o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

PERRY'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 52 W. Columbia, 516 W.

PERRY'S MILLS, p-v., Champlain t., Clinton co., N. Y., 193 N. Albany, 568 W. Situated on Chazy r., 1 m. S. of the Canada line. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a cloth dressing & carding machine, & 100 inhabitants.

PERRY'S MILLS, p-o., Tatnall co., Ga., 144 S.E. Milledgeville, 755 W.

PERRYSVILLE, p-v., S. Kingston t., Washington co., R. I., 41 S. Providence, 389 W. It contains a church & several dwellings.

PERRYSVILLE, p-v., Ross t., Alleghany co., Pa., 8 N. Pittsburg, 208 W. Harrisburg, 234 W. It contains a store & about 75 inhabitants.

PERRYSVILLE, v., Juniata co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Juniata r., at the entrance of Tuscarora cr. (*See Port Royal.*) Pop. 1850, 279.

PERRYSVILLE, p-t., Vermilion co., Ia., 81 W. Indianapolis, 652 W. The v. is situated on the W. side of the Wabash r., & contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a steam m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 300 inhabitants. Pop. of town 1840, 420; 1850, 742.

PERRYTON, p-v., Perry t., Licking co., O., 61 N. E. Columbus, 358 W. Situated in Elizabethtown v., which contains a church, a store, & 75 inhabitants.

PERRYTON, p-o., Mercer co., Ill.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., Fenner t., Madison co., N. Y., 115 W. by N. Albany, 358 W. It contains a church, a store, a flouring m., a tannery, and 250 inhabitants.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., Bethlehem t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 10 N. Flemington, 36 N.W. Trenton, 196 W. Situated at the S.E. foot of Musconetcong mntn.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 65 N.E. Annapolis, 75 W.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., Green t., Ashland co., O., 78 N.N.E. Columbus, 368 W. Situated on the Black Fork of Mohiccan cr., & contains 2 stores & several mechanic shops.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., capital of Perry co., Mo., 214 E.S.E. Jefferson City, 868 W. Situated on Saline cr., 10 miles W. of the Mississippi r. It contains a court-house, jail, a Roman Catholic church, & 177 inhabitants.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., Boyle co., Ky., 41 S. Frankfort, 565 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Cumberland Presbyterian & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., capital Decatur co., Tenn., 95 W.S.W. Nashville, 779 W. Situated on the W. side of Tennessee r. It contains a court-house & several stores & dwellings.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., Perry co., Ala.

PERRYVILLE, p-v., capital of Perry co., Ark., 53 W.N.W. Little Rock, 1,110 W. Situated on the N. side of La Fève r., a branch of Arkansas r. It contains a court-house & a few dwellings.

PERSAIM, a town, Burmese dom. [BASSEIN.]

PERSANTE, a river of Prussian Pomerania, rises near the vill. Persanzig, & after a N.W. course of 70 m., enters the Baltic at Colberg. It is navigable for the last 18 m. of its course.

PERSEPOLIS, *Istakhar & Takhti Jemshid*, the anc. cap. of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, prov. Fars, on an affl. of the Bundemir river, from 25 to 30 m. N.E. Shiraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface; & on a terraced platform, 1,450 feet in length, & from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, & bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander. The walls are covered with inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, & numerous tombs are cut in the adjacent mountains.

PERSERIN, a town, Europ. Turkey. [PRISREND.]

PERSHORE, a mkt. town of Engl., co. & 8¼ m. S.E. Worcester, on the navigable Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Area of its two pas. 12,910 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,886; do. of the t. 2,717, partly engaged in manuf. of hosiery. Town well built, has a large cruciform church, originally a part of an abbey, of which some other remains still exist. Mkts., Tuesday. It is a polling place for E. div. of co., & the head of a poor-law union.

PERSIA, t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 302 W. Albany, 354 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile clay & gravelly loam. Drained by tributaries of Cattaraugus cr. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 892; 1850, 1,955.

PERSIA (IRAN), a country of W. Asia, comprising, in its widest acceptation, the region between the Caspian Sea & the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus & Indus to Kurdistan & the Persian Gulf. Its boundaries have undergone many changes, but it is now politically divided into Western Persia, or doms. of the Persian Shah, whose cap. is Tehraun, & Eastern Persia or Cabool. Persia Proper lies between lat. 26° & 40° N., & lon. 44° & 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. the Russian gov. Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the desert of Kharesm (Khiva), E. Afghanistan & Beloochistan, & S. the Arabian Sea & Persian Gulf. Area loosely estimated at 450,000 sq. miles. Pop. probably 8,000,000.

The following are the great divisions of the country:—

Modern names.	Ancient names.	Chief towns.
Azerbijan.	Media Atropatene.	Tabrees.
Irak Ajemi.	Media Magna.	Tehraun.
Ardelan.	Elymais.	Sennah.
Luristan.	Syro-Media.	
Khuzistan.	Susiana.	Shuster.
Fars.	Persis.	Shiraz.
Laristan.	Mesambria.	Lar.
Kerman.	Karmania.	Kerman.
Ghilan.	Co. of Gelæ.	Reshd.
Mazanderan.	Co. of Japyri.	Balfroosh.
Astrabad.	Hyrcania.	Astrabad.
Khorasan.	Aria.	Nishapoor.
Yezd.	Artacene.	Yezd.

Its central part (Irak-Ajemi, & the greater portion of Fars) is a table land. Average height from 2,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea, but traversed by mntn. ranges rising to upwards of 7,000 to 8,000 feet, & bounded N.ward by the Elburz chain, prolonged from Azerbijan E.ward to the Paropamisan mountains in Afghanistan, & S.ward by another chain stretching from Koordistan E.ward to the mountains of W. Beloochistan. This table land contains in its W. part many irrigated and fertile tracts, but nearly all the E. part of Persia is a wide & irreclaimable salt desert, forming a portion of that sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic throughout the Sahara of Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, & Mongolia, to the mountains on the N frontier of the Chinese empire. S. of the table land also, in the provs. bordering on the Persian Gulf, the country is mostly parched up & barren, & the heats of summer are almost insupportable. The absence of sufficient water is one of the great disadvantages suffered in Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Sefidrood & Gurgan, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karun, Jerahi, &c., affls. of the Tigris & Shatul-Arab, in Khuzistan, & the Bundemir in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, & by far the greater portion of the country is arid & unproductive. Azerbijan & the Caspian provs. must, however, be excluded from this general description. N. of the Elburz mountains the country is covered with dense forests of oak, elm, beech, &c., interspersed with fine pastures, & numerous orchards & vineyards. The climate of these provs. is very similar to that of Europe, the grains common in which continent, with rice, are plentifully raised. Besides grain, the principal products of Persia are cotton, tobacco, silk, gallnuts, madder, yellow berries, opium, gum-ammoniac, assafœtida, & other drugs; wool, wine, rose water, saffron, dates, & other fruits. Copper mines have been wrought in some of the N. provs., & lead mines in Fars & Kerman. Near Nishapoor are some famous mines of turquoise, a gem peculiar to Persia. Rock salt is abundant in most parts of the country, & salt is also procured from the waters of the lakes Urumiyah & Bakhtegan. Coal, iron, naphtha, & garnets, are other chief mineral products. Domestic animals include most species common in Europe, & the camel, wild ass, & argali sheep, with some formidable predatory tribes, are native in Persia. The breeds of horses are very superior, sheep are every where abundant, & with cattle they compose the principal wealth of the wandering tribes of Moguls, Toorks, Uzbeks, & Kurds, who dwell in all the outlying provs. of the kingdom. Principal manufs. are of silk fabrics,

of all kinds; in the chief cities, shawls, of goat's hair, especially in Kerman, carpets, felts, cotton cloths, cutlery & arms, glass, pottery, leather, & saddlery. Commerce extensive, notwithstanding the absence of any roads but mule tracks. It is chiefly with the adjacent countries, with Russia by way of the Caspian, & with British India & England by way of the Persian Gulf. Exports consist of the native products already enumerated, with copper wares, saffron, specie, skins, and sabres, & they are roughly estimated to amount in all to 3,500,000*l.* in annual value. Imports from India are indigo, chintzes, muslins, calicoes, gold & silver brocades, gums, china ware, sugar, shawls, & metals; from Turkey, European goods & specie; from Russia, iron, broadcloth, calicoes, gold lace, & numerous manufactured goods, tea, quicksilver, & furs; from England, woollen & cotton fabrics, shawls, jewellery, arms, cutlery, watches, & metallic wares in general. A large proportion of the British cottons imported at Trebizond on the Black Sea is intended for the Persian mkts. Principal ports of Persia are Bushire & Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf; & Enzelli, Balfrush, & Asterabad, on the Caspian Sea. Government despotic. The *shah* is assisted by a grand vizier, who exercises control over the military & foreign departments, & by a lord high treasurer, who superintends the revenue & home arrangements. Each prov., or important dist. of a prov., is governed by a *beglerbey*, usually a prince of the blood, or a nobleman of high rank, who appoints *hakims* over the subordinate dists. Each town & vill. has its magistrates, who are generally chosen by the people. Ann. revenue of the shah, chiefly derived from land & capitation taxes, custom duties, tribute from wandering races, &c., has been estimated at from 1,500,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.* The pop. is very mixed. The Parsees, who appear to preserve more fully than the rest a purity of descent from the ancient Persians, are now nearly confined to the city Yezd, & some towns in Kerman, where they still retain fire-worship. The pop. of the towns & settled dists. generally is a race descended from Persians, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Arabs, & all the other nations who have at different periods held sway in the country. They are Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, rejecting the authority of the three first caliphs, on which & other accounts, there is between them & the Turks, Arabs, Bokharese, & most other Mussulmen, a perpetual feud. The Persians are a handsome, active, & generally warlike people. Complexion varying from fair to dark olive, with quick, lively imagination, & agreeable address, versatile & pliable, but insincere, & immoral in their habits. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S.; Turkmans, Moghuls, Uzbeks, in the E. & N.E.; & Kurds in the W. They live in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds & on plunder; & they furnish most part of the armed force, which is very variable in amount, but has been estim. lately at 80,000 men.

PERSIAN GULF, an arm of the Indian Ocean, betw. Arabia & Persia. Lat. 24° to 30° N., lon. 48° to 56° 30′ E. Length, 550 m., breadth varies to 220 m. At its N.W. extremity it receives the Shat-ul-Arab, formed by the union of the Euphrates & Tigris rivers, and the Karun. It communicates E.ward with the Arabian Sea by a strait 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kisham, Ormuz, Bushcab, and Karak, off its N. or Persian coast, & the E. India Company's & Barein isls., on its Arabian side, around which last named an extensive pearl fishery exists. Shores almost everywhere arid and sterile. On them are the cities Bassorah & Bashire, and the towns Congoon, Nackiloo, Gombroon, Zabarah, El Khatiff, and Grane.

PERSIE, a chapel dist. of Scotland, co. Perth, comprising the Highland dist. of Bendochy, & some other dists. Pop. about 1,000.

PERSIFER, p.o., Knox co., Ill.

PERSIMMON CREEK, p-o., Cherokee co., N. C.

PERSON, co., N. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. Drained by branches of Dan r., & by head branches of Neuse r. Capital, Roxboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $206,930; wheat, 49,802 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 259,072; cotton, 18 bales: tobacco, 1,562,119 pounds; —6 grist m., a saw m.; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp'd. Capital employed in manufactures, $43,355; value of manufactured articles, $53,040;—18 churches. Pop. 1840, 9,790: 1850, 10,781.

PERTENHALL, a pa. of Engl. co. & 11 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area, 1,895 ac. Pop. 405.

PERTH, p.t., Fulton co., N. Y., 46 N. W. Albany, 419 W. Surface is rolling; soil clay loam. Drained by Chuctenunda cr. It has a tannery, 3 glove fac., a grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 767; 1850, 1,140.

PERTH, co., Can. W. Situated toward the W. part of the prov. Area, 695 sq. m. Drained by the head sources of Thames r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Stratford. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 17,791; sheep, 14,376; swine, 11,446; horses, 1,869; wheat, 204,523 bush. produced; rye, 1,083; Ind. corn, 2,222; buckwheat, 151; barley, 9,819; oats, 213,253; potatoes, 60,115; peas, 37,155; wool, 29,991 pounds; 9 grist m., 15 saw m. Pop. 15,545.

PERTH, p.-v., cap. Lanark co., Can. W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Tay at the head of navigation, 47 m. N.W. Brockville. It contains a court house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—23 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, 4 iron foundries, 2 breweries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 2,000 inhabitants.

PERTH, par., Victoria co., N. B. Drained by Tobique river. It had in 1851, a saw m. and 2 schools. Pop. 627.

PERTH, a city, royal, parl. and munic. bor. manuf. town, seat of a presbytery & synod, & formerly the metropolis of Scotland, cap. co., in a plain on the rt. b. of the Tay, here crossed by a noble bridge of 9 arches, 880 feet in length, 33 m. N.N.W Edinburgh, lat. 56° 23′ 50″ N., lon. 3° 26′ 20″ W. Pop. of royal burgh, 1851, 14,681; do. of parl. bor. 23,835. It is partially enclosed by richly-wooded hills, well & substantially built, and has altogether a wealthy and elegant appearance. On its N. and S. sides are two spacious parks called *Inches*. Principal public edifices, the church of St. John, supposed to have been originally erected in the 5th century, with a square tower 155 feet in height, & divided into 3 distinct places of worship, numerous other churches and chapels, the public reserveir, co. buildings, central model prison for Scotland, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, large barracks, the Marshall monument appropriated to the public, with a library of 6,000 vols., the museum of the Perth literary and antiquarian society, the town-hall, king James VI. hospital. Perth has an educational seminary, an elegant structure, a grammer school, an academy, and several other endowed schools, 4 weekly newspapers, 2 local & 4 branch banks, & a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden, & extensive works have been undertaken for forming a new habor and wet-dock. The general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen railroads, an elegant building, is situated in the W. suburbs; and the Dundee r. r. crosses the Tay by a wooden bridge. Principal manufs. are those of colored cotton stuffs, ginghams, shawls, &c., and here are flax-spinning mills, bleach fields, several distilleries, breweries, corn-mills, & iron founderies, rope-walks tanneries, & dye-works. The glove trade has declined. Ship building is an extensive & increasing employment, & the salmon fisheries in the Tay are very valuable, about 225 tons of fish being sent to London annually. Other principal exports, manuf. goods, corn and potatoes. It has 2 weekly markets, & 5 annual fairs. Races take place in the N. Inch park. The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. About 2 m. N. of the city is Scone, long a royal residence: the palace, rebuilt by its owner, Earl Mansfield, is now an elegant modern mansion. Perth was an important station under the Romans, at the meeting of the three great highways, and it has some remains which have been attributed to Agricola, with various ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. It was also frequently resorted to by the Scottish kings, & was the scene of many historical events. Its vicinity is amongst the most fertile tracts in Scotland.

PERTH, a dist. of W. Australia, intersected by lat. 32° S., lon. 116° E., having W. the Indian O., & on the other sides the dists. Twiss, York, & Murray. It is watered by the Swan river, which has, 10 m. from its mouth, the town Perth, the cap. of the colony.

PERTH AMBOY, city, & port of entry, Middlesex co., N. J., 46 N.E. Trenton, 212 W. Situated at the

head of Raritan bay, at the confluence of Raritan r. with Arthur-kill, or Staten Island sound. The harbor is spacious & safe, easy of access, with 12 feet of water in the estuary, & from 24 to 26 in the main channel. It was laid out in 1698, & an effort was early made to constitute it the capital of the province. Its present city charter was given in 1784. It contains 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy for females, a lock fac., a pottery, a fire brick fac., & 1,865 inhabitants. The collection district includes all the E. part of New Jersey S. of Elizabethtown, excepting the district of Little Egg Harbor. Tonnage 1853, 23,685 tons. It is a pleasant place of summer resort from New York.

PERTHES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Marne, 16 miles N. W. Vassay. Pop. 725.—*Perthois* was an old dist. of France, cap. Vitry-le Français. It now forms parts of the deps. Marne and Haute Marne.

PERTHSHIRE, a large & important co. of Scotland, occupying its centre, having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Inverness, W. Argyle, S. Dumbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, & Kinross, E. Fife, Forfar, & the Firth of Tay. Excluding a detached dist. on the firth of Forth, it is of a compact circular form; length & breadth about 60 m. each. Area, 2,835 sq. m., or 1,814,063 ac., of which upwards of a million ac. are arable or pasture. Inhabited houses 22,528. Pop. 1851, 138,660. Surface extremely diversified; this co. comprises both a highland & a lowland region. The Grampians extend through it in a N.E. direction, and are composed of granite and primary slate. Principal mntns. are Benlawers 3,945 feet, Ben-More 3,944 feet in height, & and many of the other principal summits in Scotland in the dists. Athol, Breadalbane, Strathearn, Strathmore, and Stormont. The S. & lower part of the co. is composed of old red sandstone, intersected by the Ochil and Sidlaw hills, which are of greenstone. The principal lochs are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, & Ericht. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay, & its affls., the Earn, &c., except its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan & Devon. The cars of Gowrie on the Tay is a deep alluvial clay, and amongst the most productive land in Britain; the soil in the mntn. districts, is mostly light, & chiefly adapted for pasturage, sheep & cattle breeding being extensively followed. Agriculture has, however, greatly improved, & considerable quantities of wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, & fruits, are raised for exportation. Farms vary in size from 50 to 500 ac. A large part of the co. has within the last century been planted with woods. Some coal is raised in the S.E., limestone, sandstone, marble, & slate are generally abundant, & lead is found in some places. Manufs., except at Perth, are not very flourishing; the principal are of linen, cotton, woollen stuffs, leather, & paper. Railroads traverse the E. part of co., & communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, & Dundee, N. to Aberdeen. Perthshire is subdivided into 79 pas. Principal towns, Perth, Crieff, & Dumblane. It sends, including bors., 2 members to H. of C.

PERTUIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, near the Durance, 38 m. E.S.E. Avignon. Pop. 3,722.—*Pertius Brétun & Pertuis d' Antioche* are straits which separate the island Ré from the W. mainland of France, dep. Charente-Inf., & from the island Oleron.

PERTWOOD (UPPER), a pa. of Engl., Wilts., 2 m. N.W. Hindon. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 29.

PERU, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 40 W. by N. Augusta, 612 W. Androscoggin r. runs on its N. boundary, by tributaries of which, issuing from ponds it is watered. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1821. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,002; 1850, 1,109.

PERU, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 100 S.S.W. Montpelier, 439 W. The surface is mountainous, lying on the Green mountain range. It has 2 ponds, one of 60 & one of 40 acres. Drained by head branches of West r. Incorporated in 1761. First settled in 1773. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 578; 1850, 567.

PERU, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 118 W. Boston, 388 W. Surface mountainous, being on the Green mountain range; soil, hard & stony, adapted to grazing. It contains a Congregational church. Pop. 1840, 576; 1850, 519.

PERU, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 10 S. Plattsburg, 153 N. Albany, 528 W. Surface level or undulating on the E., & hilly on the W; soil a fertile sandy & clay loam. Drained by Little Au Sable r. flowing into Lake Champlain, & on which is a convenient landing, & where are a few dwellings. The principal v. is on both sides of Little Au Sable r., 4 miles W. of the lake, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian.—6 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the town a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 furnaces, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 15 schs. Pop. 1840, 3,134; 1850, 3,640.

PERU, p-o., Haywood co., N. C.

PERU, p-t., Huron co., O., 93 N. Columbus, 398 W. The v. is situated on the E. branch of Huron r. It contains a church, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., & 300 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a highly-cultivated country. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,000; 1850, 1,632.

PERU, t., Morrow co., O. Drained by Walnut cr. Pop. 1840, 737; 1850, 876.

PERU, p-v., capital of Miami co., Ia., 90 N. Indianapolis, 592 W. Situated on the right bank of Wabash r., & on the Wabash & Erie canal. It contains a courthouse, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—13 stores, a bank, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,266 inhabitants. Pop. of town 1,980.

PERU, p-v., La Salle co., Ill. Situated on the rt. bank of the Illinois r., & at the head of navigation, & just below the termination of the Illinois & Michigan canal, 105 m. from Springfield. It is on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad, & the Great Central railroad of Illinois. Its trade is very extensive. It has 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Rom. Cath.,—a bank, a large machine shop, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabitants.

PERU, a republic of S. America, between lat. 3° 25′ & 21° 48′ S., & lon. 68° & 81° 20′ W., having N. the Ecuador republic, E. the territories of Brazil & Bolivia, S. Bolivia, & W. the Pacific Ocean. Area, 520,000 sq. miles. It is divided into 11 departments & 2 littoral provinces; subdivided into 62 provinces, which are again divided into 625 districts, comprehending 32 cities, 74 villages, and 1,558 Pueblos.

	Prov. Pop.	Depart. Pop.
Amazonas, (cap. Chachapoyas.)		
Chachapoyas	27,728	
Maynas	15,346	43,074
Libertad, (cap. Trujillo.)		
Jaen	8,560	
Pataz	29,394	
Lambayeque	24,682	
Cajamarca	46,122	
Chiclayo	26,123	
Trujillo	8,221	
Chota	62,597	
Guamachuco	60,854	266,553
Ancash, (cap. Huaraz.)		
Huailas	84,676	
Conchucos	54,751	
Huari	48,579	
Cajatambo	24,799	
Santa	6,340	219,145
Junin, (cap. Cerro de Pasco.)		
Pasco	70,411	
Guanuco	26,799	
Huamalies	32,027	
Jauja	93,712	222,949
Lima, (cap. Lima.)		
Chancay	25,600	
Lima (100,000)	125,000	
Canta	16,384	
Huarochiri	14,400	
Cañete	17,653	
Yauyos	15,264	
Ica	41,500	250,801
Puno, (cap. Puno.)		
Huancane	56,765	
Chucuito	75,957	
Lampa	76,468	
Azangara	54,333	
Carabaya	22,138	285,661

	Prov. Pop.	Depart. Pop.
Ayacucho, (cap. Ayacucho, or Huamanga.)		
Huamanga	29,617	
Andahuaylas	19,184	
Cangallo	20,027	
Huanta	26,358	
Lucanas	17,401	
Parinacochas	19,334	132,921
Cuzco, (cap. Cuzco.)		
Cuzco	41,152	
Abancay	21,912	
Anta	31,300	
Aimaraes	18,228	
Calca	16,223	
Canas	37,605	
Canchis	36,400	
Chumbivilcas	23,250	
Cotabambas	23,241	
Paruro	17,732	
Paucartambo	17,026	
Quispicanchi	20,700	
Urubamba	34,949	349,718
Guancavelica, (cap. Guancavelica.)		
Guancavelica	17,318	
Angaraes	20,300	
Tayacaja	27,151	
Castro-Vireyna	15,348	70,117
Arequipa, (cap. Arequipa.)		
Arequipa	63,816	
Camana	14,419	
Caillioma	23,443	
Condesuyos	21,170	
Union	17,659	140,507
Moquegua, (cap. Tacna.)		
Tacna	18,642	
Moquegua	32,380	
Tarapacá	10,410	61,432
Piura, littoral prov.		76,332
Callao, " "		8,453
Total pop.		2,127,662

The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses Peru from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three regions—the central or *Montana*, which has an average elevation of 12,000 feet above the ocean; the eastern, forming a part of the great central plain of S. America; and the W. or *Valles* between the mnns. & the Pacific, & which has an average breadth of 60 or 70 m. The Andes and their branches are estimated to occupy 200,000 sq. m. of the surface, and one peak, the Nevado de Chuquibamba rises to 21,000 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Maranon, Huallaga, & Ucayale with the Apurimac, all having a N.ward course, & tribs. to the Amazon, which waters most part of the N. frontier. About half of the lake Titicaca is comprised in Peru. The whole coast region is arid & destitute of timber; and only the Pina river in this division is at all navigable. Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W. of the Andes, but fogs and dews are frequent. Climate on the coast sultry & unhealthy, but higher up mild & salubrious. On the E. slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. Soil in the valleys of the upland region highly fertile, & here the grains of Europe are successfully raised. Extensive pastures also exist in this region, where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimated, and multiply with amazing rapidity. The vast plains E. of the mountains have been but imperfectly explored; they appear to be in great part covered with dense forests. In the hotter portions of the country, sugar, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa, and fine fruits, with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, vanilla, & other drugs, & valuable timber, are principal products. Peru has long been famous for its mineral wealth. Besides the precious metals, it produces iron, copper, tin, coal, & nitrate of soda. The Sierra, between the two ridges of the Andes, is rich in mines; and Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The llama, alpaca, guanaco, & vicuna are natives of the country, & the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are, however, mostly employed for travelling. Coarse cotton & woollen cloths and leather goods are pretty generally made, with fine cloaks and blanketing, at Tarma; iron wares at Caxamarca; gold & silver articles, & jewellery, at Lima, Arequipa, & Cuzco: but in general manuf. goods are imported from the U. States & Europe, in return for raw produce. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; though since the independence of Peru, a trade has been carried on with the Brazilian dists. on the Amazon by way of the Huallaga, down which cotton, gums, resins, sarsaparilla, and wax are exported. The Chincha & Lopez isls., off the coast of Peru, contain immense deposits of guano. These isls. have been estimated as containing 46,632,000 tons of this material, which produces a large ann. rev. to the Repub. The maritime trade is chiefly with the ports on the W. side of America, but that with the United States & Europe is considerable; the exports consisting of bullion, bark, chinchilla skins, cotton, copper ore, vicuna, alpaca, & sheep's wool, hides and sugar. The total value of imports from the United States, Great Britain, France, & other countries, amount to about $2,000,000 annually. The exports of guano in 1852, amounted 220,500 tons, 22,000 of which went to the United States, and the remainder to England & France. Principal comm. ports are Callao, Islay, Payta, Lambeyeque, Huanchaco, & Arica. These are ports of entry for foreign commerce, but there are others open to the coasting trade and for exportation of the produce of the country; these are, Tumbez, Pacasmayo, Casma, Huarho, Pisco, Chala, Ylo, & Iquique, & also the harbors of Sechura, Santa, Samano, Huarmez, Supe, Echeneque, Chancay, Ancon, Cerro Azul, Chincа, Caucato, Nasca, Quilca, Cocotea, Morro de Sama, & Pisagua. Callao, the port of Lima, is the only one of unlimited deposit. The constitution is framed on the basis of that of the United States of America. The legislative body consists of a senate, & a chamber of deputies, one of the latter chosen for every 20,000 inhabitants by electoral colleges composed of one elector for every vill. of 200 inhabitants. The executive government is vested in a president, popularly chosen for six years, and assisted by a council of state (instituted 1845) chosen by the legislature. Each dep. has a prefect, & a junta composed of two members from each of its provs. In every prov. is a sub-prefect; in each of its dists. a justice of peace, & in each town, or Indian commune, a mayor. Every vill. entitled to name an elector of deputies, has a municipal body. With a few exceptions every Peruvian enjoys the rights of citizenship. Lima has a university, and other colleges. Lancasterian & other schools are pretty general in the towns. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but other religions are tolerated. Public debt 1853, $50,500,000. Annual revenue, $9,450,000; expenses, $8,856,500. Peru was conquered from the dynasty of the Incas, by the troops of Pizarro in 1532, from which time it remained one of the most important foreign possessions of Spain, until it acquired independence in 1821.

PERUGIA, *Perusia*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., 10 m. E. of the lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 18,500. It is enclosed by walls. Public buildings comprise a large cathedral, with several fine paintings, & a library of rare MSS., upwards of 100 other churches, & 50 monastic establishments, all more or less decorated with fine works of art; a majestic city hall, an exchange, now disused, but gorgeously decorated with frescoes; an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well-endowed university, founded in 1320, with museums of antiquities & minerals, & a botanic garden, a college, public library, hospital, & lunatic asylum, 2 theatres, a ball-court, & bull-ring, a splendidly-sculptured fountain, & two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia has little commercial industry beyond a few soap-works, distilleries of brandy & liqueurs, & trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, & other provisions; but its fairs in August & November, for cattle & merchandise, are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, & numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society & abundant works of art.. Pop. of deleg. 1843, 210,316.—The *Lake of Perugia* (Ital. *Trasimeno*), 10 m. W. Perugia, is situated in a basin, enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is a fine sheet of water, about 30 m. in circ., surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, & olive plantations, & it contains three islands.

PERU MILLS, p-o., Juniata co., Pa.

PERUVILLE, p-v., Groton t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 165 W. by S. Albany, 300 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & about 200 inhabitants.

PERUWELS, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., near the French frontier, 16 m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 7,465, engaged in brewing, lime burning, & some linen manufs.

PERWUTTUM, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 83 m. S.E. Hyderabad. It has some remarkable pagodas.

PESARO, *Pisaurum*, a fortified town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 19 m. N.E. Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. about 12,000. It is adorned with a fountain & statue of Pope Urban VIII., & has a cathedral & numerous other churches, a legate's palace, a valuable public library, several convents, two hospitals, a foundling asylum, & theatre.

PESCADORES, isls., China sea. [PHENG-HOU.]

PESCARA, a river of S. Italy. [ATERNO.]

PESCARA, *Aternum*, a fortif. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., at the mouth of the Aterno, in the Adriatic, 8 m. N.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,400.

PESCHE, and PESCHICI, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 4 m. E.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Capitanata, 11 m. W. Viesti. Pop. 1,500.

PESCHIERA, *Piscaria*, a fortified town of Lombardy, deleg. & 21 m. N.N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio, here crossed by a fine bridge, at its issue from the Lago di Garda. Pop. 1,500. It has a small, but strong citadel, 2 pa. churches, a convent, hospital, arsenal, & a small port, with a trade on the lake, & an active fishery, especially of eels, for which it was anciently famed. It was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 30th May, 1848.

PESCIA, a town of Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 30 m. W.N.W. Florence, on the Pescia, Luca, Pisa railroad. Pop. 4,686. It is situated among olive groves & mulberry plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and three convents, a large hospital, a citadel, and important manufs. of paper, woollen cloth, & silk twist.

PESCINA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., 11 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, on the E. side of the lake Fucino. Pop. 3,000. It has a fine cathedral.

PESCO, several towns of Naples.—I. (*P.-Costanzo*),

prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. & 18 m. S.E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,500.—II. (*La Mazza*), prov. Principato-Ult., dist. & 15 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. 1,900.—III. (*Pajano*), prov. Basilicata, dist. & 17 m. S.W. Melfi. Pop. 4,000. —IV. (*Solido*), prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 3 m. N.E. Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2,500.

PESEI, a comm. of the Sardinian dom., prov. Tarentaise, 16 m. E.N.E. Montiers. Pop. 1,700. Here are the largest lead mines in Savoy, which, late in the 18th century, yielded annually 40,000 cwt. of lead, & 4,000 marcs of silver, but are now less productive.

PESHAWER, or PESHAWUR ("the advanced post"), a prov. & frontier city of Afghanistan, but now forming a part of the Punjab dom., 12 m. E. of the Khyber Pass, & 40 m. W. Attock. Pop. about 50,000. It was taken & ruined by Runjeet Singh during the present century, & has never yet recovered prosperity, much of it still remaining in ruins. Its only remarkable edifices, besides its desecrated mosques, are a magnificent caravanserai, now the residence of the Sikh governor, & a Sikh fort on the site of its ancient citadel. It is, however, well paved, & furnished with water, has a fertile neighborhood, & is in so good a position for commerce, that under a settled government it bids fair speedily to resume importance. The prov., 35 m. long, and 50 m. broad, watered by the Indus, Cabool, & Bara rivers, is extremely fertile, producing, by the aid of irrigation & a high temperature, two crops in the year, consisting of wheat, barley, pulse, and the finest rice in the world. It was formerly very populous, but has suffered great devastation from the Sikhs. Annual revenue, one million of rupees, or 100,000*l*.

PESMES, or PEMES, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. S. Gray. Pop. 1,769. It has iron works.

PESTH, a royal free city of Hungary, on lt. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, & by a noble suspension bridge, 136 m. E.S.E. Vienna, on the r. r. from Vienna to Szolnok. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 1846, 54,000. It is situated on level ground, is about 7 m. in circ., newly & regularly laid out, & generally handsome, except the old town. Principal edifices, the new theatre, national casino, county hall, *Neugebaude*, a vast structure, used as an artillery depôt, grenadier barracks, Jesuits' & several other convents, Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, & other churches; several synagogues & hospitals. The venerable anc. structures of the Hungarian cap. are all in Buda, & Pesth is the "new city," boasting most of its modern conveniences, as good hotels, coffee houses, & handsome private residences. The university, the only one in Hungary, has 49 professors, & a library of 60,000 vols. In 1846, it was attended by 1,000 students. The observatory is situated on the Blocksberg in Buda. Here are also a botanic garden, veterinary hospital, a national museum, with a library rich in Hungarian MSS. & valuable collections of coins, minerals, fossils, & antiquities, an Hungarian acad. of sciences, Rom. Catholic, Lutheran, & normal schools, an English conventual, & various charitable institutions. Pesth has some silk, woollen, leather, oil, & tobacco factories, & dye-works, but its principal manuf. is that of meerschaum pipe bowls, brought to it in a rough state from Constantinople. Immediately around the city is the *Rahosfeld*, a wide plain, on which the Hungarian diets were held for many centuries. Pesth is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Transacincum*. The old town was enclosed by walls in the 13th century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Buda and Pesth suffered severely from an inundation of the river in March, 1838. Pesth is a station for steam-packets, & is connected by railroad with Szolnok, 56 m. E.S.E., & with Waitzen, 22 m. N.ward. [BUDA.]

PETALIDHA, a small isl. off the W. coast of Crete. —The *Petalies* are a group of isls. in the Channel of Eubœa, near its S. extremity.

PETALUMA, p-o., Sonoma co., Cal.

PETAWLA, p-o., Randolph co., Ga.

PE-CHE-LE, prov. & Gulf of China. [CHI-LI.]

PETCHENEGUE, or PETSHENEG, a tn. of Russia, gov. & 30 m. E. Kharkov, on rt. bank of the Severnoi-Donets. Pop. 7,000.

PETCHORA, a river of European Russia, govs. Perm, Vologda, & Archangel, rises in the Ural mntns., flows N.W. through govs. Vologda & Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. between 53° & 54° E. Total course probably 900 m. Princip. affls., the Ijma from the S., & Usa from the E.

PETEN, a lake & isl. of Guatemala, C. A., 190 m. N. Guatemala. The lake is about 65 m. in circ., & 30 fathoms in depth. It contains several isls., the principal, or Peten, steep, lofty, & formerly the central seat of the Itzax Indians.

PETER (ST.), several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 2 m. N. Ramsgate. Area, 3,312 ac. Pop. 2,975. It has a fine old church & much-frequented public gardens. —II. co. Hants, adjoining the city of Winchester, within which it is included. Pop. 648.—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Bungay. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 97.

PETER (ST.), two pas. of Scotland, co. Orkney.—I. comprising a part of Ronaldshay isl., besides Burray & Hund isls. Pop. 2,405.—II. comprising a part of Stronsay island. Pop. 550.

PETER (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 2,497.

PETER (ST.), a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen. Area, 5,155 ac. Pop. 10,524.

PETER (ST.), a vill. of Styria, near Judenburg, having a famous manuf. of scythes, of which 55,000 are annually sent over Germany & Russia.—II. a market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajo, 8 m. N.N.W. Miskolcz. Pop. 3,325.

PETER (ST.), a lake of Upper & Lower Canada, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° & 46° 8′ N., lon. 73° W. Length 35 m., greatest breadth 10 m. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis, from the S.E. At its S. end are many islands, & the town Sorel.—II. an isl., Asiatic Archipelago, 35 m. W. Point Api, Borneo. *St. Peter's Harbor* is an inlet, N. coast of Prince Edward Island, Brit. N. A.

PETER & PAUL (STS.), the cap. vill. of Kamtchatka. [PETROPAULOVSK.]

PETERBOROUGH, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 41 S. W. Concord, 447 W. Surface uneven; soil, fertile, & excellent on the streams. Drained by Contoocook r. & its branches, which afford good water power. Chartered in 1738. It has 2 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac.; 8,580 sp., employing 259 persons; a shoe peg fac., an iron foundry, a machine shop, a lead pipe fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 7 saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,163; 1850, 2,222.

PETERBOROUGH, p-v., Smithfield t., Madison co., N. Y., 108 W. by N. Albany, 361 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Free, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & about 450 inhabitants.

PETERBOROUGH, co., Can. W. Situated centrally. Area, 1,005 sq. m. The Otonabee r. drains Pigeon, Shemong, & Trout lakes, it enters Rice lake, on the south border of the county, & passing through it forms Trent r. There are several small streams passing into the lakes & river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Peterborough. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 13,676; sheep, 18,069; swine, 10,824; horses, 2,876; wheat, 253,510 bush. produced; Indian corn, 5,141; buckwheat, 1,030; barley, 3,215; oats, 291,316; potatoes, 92,751; peas, 63,420; wool, 62,041 pounds;—13 grist m., 25 saw m. Pop. 15,237.

PETERBOROUGH, p. v., capital Peterborough co., Can. W., 30 N. Coburg. Situated on the right bank of the Ontonabee r. Contains a court house, 6 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—28 stores, 3 woollen fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 3 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 breweries, a planing m., & 2,191 inhabitants.

PETERBOROUGH, a city, parl. bor., pa. & episcopal see of England, co. & 37 m. N.E. Northampton, with which it is connected by r. r., on the navigable Nene, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Area of pa. 1,430 ac. Pop. 5,920. Area of city liberty, 51,430 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 8,672. The cathedral, originally the church of an abbey, founded in the 8th or 9th century, & at the Dissolution esteemed one of the most splendid religious houses in the kingdom, is surrounded by old & interesting monastic edifices, & is a noble edifice of the 12th & 13th centuries. Extreme length, 471 feet. It contains the tomb of Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII. The parish church has an altar piece by Sir R. K. Porter, & a beautiful monument by Flaxman. The grammar school has 5 scholarships, & a fellowship

to St. John's college, Cambridge. The town hall, mkt. house, infirmary, union workhouse, jail, house of correction, & a small theatre, are the other chief edifices. Annual revenue of charities exceed £6000. Corn & malt are exported by the Nene. Market, Saturday. The city is under the jurisdiction of the dean & chapter, is a polling place for the N. div. of the co., & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The see, founded by Henry VIII., extends over cos. Northampton, Leicester, & Rutland, & comprised, in 1835, 305 benefices. Dr. Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743. In the vicinity is Milton Park, seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, to whose family the city gives title of Viscount.

PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable precipitous rock in the isl. of Mauritius, lat. 20° 12′ S., lon. 57° 37′ E., & 2,600 feet in height.

PETER-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11 m. W. Hereford. Area, 5,089 ac. Pop. 750.

PETERCULTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on the N. bank of the Dee. Area about 9,690 ac., partly moor and heath lands. Pop. 1,551. Here are remains of a Druidical temple, & a Roman camp.

PETER DU BOIS (ST.), a pa., Island of Guernsey. Pop. 1,152.

PETERHEAD, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. & 27 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen, on the point of a flat rocky promontory, projecting into the North Sea, lat. 57° 30′ 1″ N., & lon. 1° 46′ 0″ W. Area of pa. about 9,000 ac. Pop. 9,429; do. of parl. bor. 7,295; do. of town, 4,819. It is regularly & well built; houses mostly of red granite. Principal public edifices, the pa. church, town house, & a handsome granite cross. It has a scientific association, news room, a valuable museum, 2 public libraries, & 4 branch banks. Its harbor, since the completion of the recent improvements, has been rendered one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. A light-house, on the opposite corner of the bay, marks the entrance to the port. Some rope-making & ship-building are carried on. The products of the extensive & valuable fisheries form a considerable portion of the exports, which also comprise large quantities of corn, butter, & granite. Imports consist of timber, lime, bone-manure, wool, groceries, flour, salt, & iron. Markets, Friday. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintore, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Near the town are several picturesque ruined fortresses.

PETERHOF, an imperial residence of Russia, gov. & 14 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, commanding noble views of the capital, Cronstadt, & the sea.

PETER-LE-PORT (ST.), the cap. town of the isl. Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat. 49° 27′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 32′ W. Pop. of pa. & town 1851, 17,070. Its lower part has narrow streets, & very lofty houses; its upper quarter, Hauteville, is well built & handsome. Principal buildings, the government house, court house, town hospital, assembly rooms, theatre, & a very excellent fish mkt. The harbor is enclosed by piers, & defended by Fort George & Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5,000 men; & the town is the residence of military & civil governors, both appointed by the crown.

PETERS, t., Franklin co., Pa., 12 S. W. Chambersburg. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by the W. branch of Conecocheague cr. It has some iron works, a noted sulphur spring, & a curious cave. It has 4 tanneries, 3 flouring m., a grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,929; 1850, 2,310.

PETERS, t., Washington co., Pa., 11 N.E. Washington b. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Chartier's & Peters' creeks. It contains Findlaysville v. Pop. 1840, 1,024; 1850, 924.

PETERSBURG, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 26 E. Albany, 332 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, with a fertile valley extending through it; soil loam on slate & limestone. Drained by Little Hoosick cr. It has 2 tanneries, a manuf. of linens, a grist m., 4 saw m., an oil m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,901; 1850, 1,908.

PETERSBURG, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 196; 1850, 264.

PETERSBURG, city, port of entry, Dinwiddie co., Va., on the S. bank of Appomattox r., 12 m. above its entrance into James r., at City Point, in 37° 13′ 54″ N. lat., & 77° 20′ W. lon., 23 S. by E. Richmond, 140 W. Pop. 1830, 8,322; 1840, 11,136; 1850, 14,603; 1854, 16,000. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons, & the falls immediately above it afford an extensive water power. A canal is cut round these falls for the purpose of navigation. In its immediate vicinity are the village of Blandford, in Prince George co., & of Pocahontas, in Chesterfield co. It has a court-house, jail, masonic hall, 3 banks, agg. capital, $1,170,000, & an insurance office, 10 churches, — Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, & 2 African,—several academies, &c. Manufac. is carried on here in its various branches on an extensive scale, particularly in cotton & tobacco; there are also several machine shops & foundries doing an extensive business. There are 2 printing offices, together issuing 2 daily & 1 weekly newspaper. The city is lighted with gas, well paved, & has an abundant supply of pure water, brought from never-failing springs in the neighborhood. The great southern chain of railroads passes through it, & adds to its importance. It is one of the handsomest & most commercial towns in the state, & exports largely tobacco & flour. The tonnage in 1853, was 2,201 tons. In July, 1815, a disastrous fire destroyed 400 buildings, & property estimated at $2,000,000. It has been rebuilt in an improved form, with three-story brick buildings.

PETERSBURG, p-v., Elbert co., Ga., 96 N.E. Milledgeville, 552 W. Situated at the confl. of Savannah & Broad rivers. It is a considerable v., but less flourishing than formerly.

PETERSBURG, p-v., Springfield t., Mahoning co., O., 181 E.N.E. Columbus, 275 W. It contains 187 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, p-v., capital of Pike co., Ia., 138 S. W. Indianapolis, 677 W. Situated a little S. of White r. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, 7 stores, and 450 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, p-v., capital of Menard co., Ill., 21 N.W. Springfield, 801 W. Situated on the W. side of Sangamon river, & contains a court-house, 6 stores, a steam saw m. and grist m., and 714 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, p-v., Boone co., Ky., 91 N. Frankfort, 516 W. Contains 2 churches, a flouring m., a tobacco factory, & 420 inhabs.

PETERSBURG, p-v., Lincoln co., Tenn., 72 S. Nashville, 718 W.

PETERSBURG, p. v., Wilmot t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 6 m. from Berlin. It has a tannery, a store, & 80 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG (ST.), a gov. of European Russia, mostly between lat. 58° & 60° 30′ N., & lon. 27° 30′ & 33° 30′ E., having N. the Gulf of Finland & Lake Ladoga, with parts of the govs. Wiborg & Olonetz, E. the gov. Novgorod, S. Pskov, & W. Lake Peipus & the riv. Narova, separating it from the govs. Livonia & Esthonia (Revel). Area, including lakes, 20,591 sq. m. Pop. 1846, including the cap. 900,000. Surface mostly level, soil thin, climate damp & cold, and 2-3ds of the gov. are covered with woods & marshes. Principal rivs., the Pliusa & Luga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland, the Volkhov, Siasi, Svir, entering the Lake Ladoga, & the Neva, uniting the lake & gulf, and on which is the cap. city. Rye, barley, oats, & some wheat, hemp, & flax, are cultivated, but the climate is unfavorable for corn, & the quantity produced is far below the consumption. Around the cap. are many market gardens, kept by German colonists. Timber deals & masts form chief articles of export. Some building stone & lime are obtained, & in the cap. all kinds of manufs. are carried on. Pop. mostly Russians, but comprises many foreigners, most of whom are Lutherans. The gov. is divided into 9 cires. or dists. After St. Petersburg, chief towns are Schlusselberg, Luga, Jamburg, Cronstadt, & Zarskoe-Selo.

PETERSBURG (ST.), the modern cap. city of the Russian empire, cap. gov.; founded by Peter the Great in 1703, at the influx of the Neva into the Gulf of Finland, 20 m. E. Cronstadt. Lat. of observatory 59° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 30° 19′ 0″ E. Pop. 1852, 478,437. Mean temp. of year 39°.6; winter 15°.6; summer 61°.7 Fahr. It stands chiefly on the S. bank of the Neva, but partly on some islands formed by the divergence of the river here into several branches; 9 of its 12 quarters are on the mainland. Being situated on a flat & marshy soil, it is difficult of drainage, & subject to destructive inundations. Great part of the houses are constructed of wood. Its noble public buildings,

the breadth of its principal thoroughfares, & its large squares, render it one of the finest cities in Europe. The principal channel of the Neva is bordered by granite quays, & on the side of the mainland it is lined by a succession of magnificent structures, including the new cathedral of St. Isaac, the admiralty, the site of the winter palace (which was destroyed by fire in 1837), adjacent to which are the Hermitage, a palace, long the residence of Catharine II., & which comprises the court, theatre, a fine picture gallery, valuable library, & a rich museum. In the same quarter are the marble palace, city hall, senate, & several ministerial offices, the bank, post office, grand bazaar, hotel *de l'état major*, & the cathedral of our Lady of Kasan, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Close to the quay is the fine bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great on a huge block of granite, opposite which is a long bridge leading to an isl. having the exchange, also one of the fine public edifices. The citadel, on a small island in the Neva, contains the mint, & the cathedral of St. Peter & St. Paul, in which are the tombs of the Russian sovereigns. On an adjacent island are some outworks, & the house in which Peter the Great lived while constructing the original town. Other chief structures are the Anitchkoff & Taurida palaces, the hotel of the acad. of arts, barracks, arsenals, cannon foundry, Mikhailov palace, the vast convent of Smolnoi, numerous hospitals, & the column erected to the emperor Alexander, a granite monolith, 84 feet in height. The S. part of the city is intersected by the Fontanka & other canals, lined by fine quays. Some years ago the city was said to have 156 bridges, of which 12 were of cast iron, 31 of granite, & several suspension bridges. The 5 across the Neva, & its principal branches, are erected on boats, & annually removed before the river is frozen, which is the case for 5 months in the year. The inundations of the Neva often cause great disasters; in that of 1824, 15,000 lives were lost. The university founded in 1819, had, in 1846, 69 professors & 700 students, and here are a medical chirurgical academy of high reputation, military & theological schools, an oriental institution, school of commerce & navigation, two colleges, high & other schools for both sexes, an imperial library, with 420,000 vols. and 7,000 MSS., an academy of sciences, founded by Peter the Great, & having valuable museums, an astronomical & meteorological observatory, the imperial Russian academy, a Kalmuck institution, a geographical society, a botanic garden, & associations & public institutions of all descriptions. Manufs. of all kinds are carried on, & here are imperial gunpowder, tapestry, & porcelain factories, a cannon foundry, & near the city the extensive glass works of Osiersk. Next to London & Hamburg, it has the most important foreign trade of any city in Europe. It receives merchandise from all parts of the Russian empire & central Asia, by means of navigable rivers & canals, & one of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcases of cattle, sheep, and hogs, fish, fowls, eggs, & butter, frozen into solid masses. Chief exports, tallow, flax, hemp, iron, copper, corn, timber, potash, canvas, & coarse linens, oils, furs, hides, & tar; imports colonial produce, cotton, and woollen goods, dye stuffs, wines, silks, woollens, hardwares, salt, tin, lead, coal, linens, &c.

PETERSBURG FOUR CORNERS, p-v., Petersburg t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 31 E. Albany, 337 W. It contains a Methodist church & a few dwellings.

PETERSBURGH, p-v., Cape May co., N. J.

PETERSBURGH, v., Adams co., Pa. It contains a church, an academy, & 356 inhabitants.

PETERSBURGH, v., Lancaster co., Pa.

PETERSBURGH, p-v., Penn. t., Perry co., Pa., 10 N. Harrisburg, 217 W. Situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna r. Here is an extensive iron works, & 680 inhabitants.

PETERSBURGH, v., Somerset co., Pa. It has about 200 inhabitants.

PETERSBURGH, p-v., Lavacca co., Tex.

PETERS CREEK, p-o., Stokes co., N. C.

PETERS CREEK, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 143 S.W. Frankfort, 664 W.

PETERSDORF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2,016.

PETERSFIELD, a parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of England, co. Hants, 17 m. N.N.E. Portsmouth, on the old London & Portsmouth road. Area of pa. 1,788 ac. Pop. 1851, 1,905; do. of bor. 5,550. It has a large church, an endowed school, a union workhouse, branch bank, & an equestrian bronze statue of William III. in its market place. Markets, Saturday. The town has a titular mayor, & sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects, 1847, 380. It is a polling place for N. division of co.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 7 m. N.N.E. Minden, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Weser. Pop. 2,110.

PETERSHAM, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 64 W. by N. Boston, 462 W. Surface elevated and moderately uneven; soil fertile. Watered by Swift river, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1754. It contains 3 churches,—2 Congregational & 1 Baptist. The v. occupies a commanding situation, & lies on a street 3 miles long There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,775; 1850, 1,527.

PETERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 10 m. W. S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 660 ac. Pop. 653.

PETERSTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 13 m. E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,510. It has medicinal springs & baths.

PETERSTONE, two pas. of Engl., co. Monmouth. 6 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area, 3,234 ac. Pop. 151.—II. (*Super Ely*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. E. N.E. Cowbridge. Area, 2,010 ac. Pop. 222.

PETERSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area, 1,544 ac. Pop. 276.

PETERSTOWN, p-v., Monroe co., Va., 247 W. Richmond, 293 W. Situated on Rich cr., 2 m. above its entrance into New r. The cr. here affords water power, & has some mills and manufactories located on it.

PETERS VALLEY, v., Sandiston t., Sussex co., N. J. Contains a Methodist church and about 100 inhabitants.

PETERSVILLE, p-v., Northampton co., Pa., 105 E. N.E. Harrisburg, 198 W.

PETERSVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 89 N.W. Annapolis, 57 W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—a store, & 250 inhabs.

PETERSWALDAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 32 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,050.

PETERSWALDE, a frontier vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 2,200, with manufs. of bugles & beads.

PETERWARDEIN (Hung. *Petervar*), the cap. town of Slavonia, & the strongest fortress on the Danube, on a scarped rock, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which town it is connected by a bridge of boats, defended by a strong *tete du pont*, 44 m. N. W. Belgrade. Pop. with suburbs (exclusive of a garrison of 3,000 men) 4,033. It is the residence of the general commandant of the Slavonian military frontier, & of several subordinate military authorities, has sev. churches & schools, & barracks for 10,000 men. It derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first crusade. Here in 1716 the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

PETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area, 3,235 ac. Pop. 630.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2 m. S. Padstow. Area, 1,215 ac. Pop. 235.

PETHERTON, two pas. & market towns of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*North*), 2¾ m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area, 10,336 ac. Pop. 3,845.—II. (*South*), 4¼ m. N.N. W. Crewkerne. Area, 3,311 ac. Pop. 2,606. It has a fine church.

PETHERWIN, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*North*), co. Devon, 4¼ m. N. W. Launceston. Area, 8,157 ac. Pop. 942.—II. (*South*), co. Cornwall, 2¼ miles S.W Launceston. Area, 5,064 ac. Pop. 974.

PETERSVILLE, pa., Queen's co., N. B. Drained by Nenepis & head branches of Oromocto r. It had in 1851, 3 churches, 3 grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1,545.

PETIONVILLE, a town of empire & Isl. of Hayti, recently founded, 8 m. E. Port-au-Prince.

PETIT-CANAL, a town of the isl. Guadeloupe, 12 m. N.W. Moule, on the E. coast of gov. Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 7,600, of whom 6,900 are slaves.

PETITE JEAN, p. o., Yell co., ———.

PETITE-NATION, p. t., Ottawa co., Can. E., on the

left bank of Ottawa r., & drained by Petite-Nation r. Pop. of t. or seign., 3,356. The v. is on the left bank of the Ottawa, 45 m. below Bytown, & has a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

PETITE-PIERRE (LA), a comm., town & fort of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., in the Vosges mntns., 8 m. N.N.W. Saverne. Pop. 1,249.

PETITE-SAGUENAY, Tadousac co., Can. E. Pop. 150.

PETIT GULF, Mississippi r. (See Rodney.)

PETIT MENAN, island, Washington co., Me., lies in the Atlantic Ocean, off a point of the same name, in Steuben t.

PETLAUD, & PETLAWAD, two towns of India. —I. presid. Bombay, dist. & 20 miles S.E. Kaira.—II. Gwalior dom., 60 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

PETOONE, a town of Manchooria, on the Songari, 130 m. N.N.W. Kirin-Oola. It is a place of exile for Chinese offenders, & garrisoned by Tartar troops.

PETORCA, a small town of Chili, dep. & 50 m. N. N.W. Aconcagua.

PETRA, p-o., Saline co., Mo.

PETRA (the *Sela* & *Jokthеel* of Scripture), a ruined city of Arabia Petræa, in the Wady Mousa. Latitude about 30° 15′ N., lon. 35° 35′ E. Its edifices hewn in the solid rock, & other striking objects, are described by Laborde, & various other travellers.

PETRA, a town of the island Majorca, 23 m. E. Palmas. Pop. 2,640.

PETRALIA (SOTANA & SOPRANA), two contig. towns of Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. & 18 m. S. Cefalu. Pop. of 1st, 6,500, & of 2d, 4,700.

PETREL, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 24 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,557, chiefly engaged in distilling brandy & soap-boiling.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 9 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

PETRIKAU, or PIOTRKOW, a town of Poland, prov. & 76 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, cap. co., on the Strada. Pop. 2,300. It has a castle, formerly a residence of the Polish kings.

PETRIKOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripet, 29 m. W.N.W. Mozir. Pop. 1,700.—*Petrikovka* is a market town, gov. & 133 m. N.N.E. Kherson. Pop. 1,550.

PETRINIA, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Kulpa, 29 m. S.S.E. Agram. Pop. 4,964. It is headquarters of a detachment of the frontier guard.

PETROCKSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 4,000 ac. Pop. 574.

PETRONEL, *Carnuntum*, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,102. Numerous Roman antiquities have been here discovered.

PETROPAULOVSKI, or PETROPAULSHAFEN, the cap. town of Kamtchatka, on its E. coast, on the N. side of the Bay of Avatcha, in lat. 53° 0′ 27″ N., lon. 158° 40′ 12″ E. Its port is small, & it has less than 1,000 inhabitants, but it is the principal Russian military station in this remote province.—II. a fortified town of Siberia, gov. & 250 m. S.S.E. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. It has an active trade by caravans with Bokhara & Khiva.

PETROVITCH, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 30 m. N.W. Seres, near the Radovitz, an affl. of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall, flanked with towers, & comprises 1,200 houses, chiefly inhabited by Turks, who carry on an active trade in tobacco, raised in the vicinity.

PETROVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 87 m. S.E. Voroniej. Pop. about 1,500.

PETROVSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 68 m. N.N.W. Saratov, cap. dist., on the Medvieditza. Pop. 7,000. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697, & has a citadel, an anc. & ruined fortress, & trade in corn. —II. gov. & 52 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl. Pop. 2,000.

PETROVSKAIA, two market towns & forts of Russia.—I. (or *Buturlinovka*), gov. Voroniej, 30 m. E. S.E. Bobrov. Pop. 1,700.—II. gov. Voroniej, 55 m. W.N.W. Kortajak.

PETROVSKOI-POCROMETZ, a market town of Russia, gov. Voroneij, 15 m. N.W. Valoniki. Pop. 1,500.—*Petrovskoi* is the name of petty places, govs. Viatka & Moscow, & *P. Ostrov* is an isl. in the Neva, near St. Petersburg, where Peter the Great had a residence.

PETROX (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 3 m. S.W. Pembroke. Area, 967 ac. Pop. 56.

PETROZAVODSK, a fortified town of Russia, cap. gov. Olonetz, on the Lake Onega, 185 m. N.E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 5,000. It has 2 spacious docks for large vessels, a very extensive imperial cannon foundry, powder mills, & manufs. of silks.

PETSH, or IPEK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 75 m. E.N.E. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Bistritza, or White Drin, which divides it into two parts, & turns numerous mills. Pop. upwards of 12,000, mostly Turks, who have here 16 mosques. Arms are extensively made in the town.

PETT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Winchelsea. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 564.

PETTAU (Slav. *Ptuj*), a town of Styria, circ. & 14 m. S.E. Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1,000. It has several convents. On a height above the town is the castle of Ober-Pettau.

PETTAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Needham. Area, 794 ac. Pop. 255.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Hesket-in-the-Forest, 8¼ m. N.W. Penrith. Pop. 582.

TIGOEPET, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Donegal & Fermanaugh, on the Termon, near its mouth in Lough Erne, 13 m. S.E. Donegal. Pop. 616. It stands amidst wooded hills, & is a station for the numerous pilgrims who resort to Lough Derg.

PETTINAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5¼ m. E. Lanark. Pop. 428, of whom 80 are in the vill.

PETTINENGO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Biella. Pop. of comm. 2,365.

PETTIS, county, Mo. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by La Mine r. & its branches. It has extensive prairies, with timber on the streams; soil very fertile. Cap., Georgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $277,122; wheat, 20,000 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 519,434; oats, 89,915; wool, 25,516 pounds;—5 flouring m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.;—15 churches; 21 sch., 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,930; 1850, 5,150.

PETTIS, t., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,953.

PETTISTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. N. E. Ipswich. Area, 1,767 ac. Pop. 297.

PETTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Ellesmere. Area, 822 ac. Pop. 98.

PETTORANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., dist. & 5 m. S.S.E. Sulmona. Pop. 3,100.—II. a market town, prov. Molise, dist. Isernia, 19 m. W. Campobasso. Pop. 1,200.

PETTY, or PETTIE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., chiefly in co. Inverness, along Moray Firth. Area about 5,100 ac., mostly well cultivated. Pop. 1,784. Here are remains of sev. Druid circs., & ruins of a baronial castle of the 17th century. In the pa. is the vill. Campbelltown.

PETTYCUR, a harbor of Scotland, co. Fife, on the E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 m. S. Kinghorn, and immediately opposite Leith.

PETTYS, p-o., Lawrence co., Ill.

PETWORTH, a market town & pa. of England, co. Sussex, 13 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Area of pa. 5,982 ac. Pop. 3,439; do. of the t. 2,427. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, has a neat church, containing tombs of the Percy family, anc. lords of the manor, sev. schools, & liberally-endowed almshouses, sessions and market house, & a county house of correction, & bank. In the vicinity is the splendid seat of Colonel Wyndham.

PETZKA, or PECZKA, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, 51 m. E.S.E. Szegedin. Pop. 13,441. It consists of two separate places, Ratz and Magyar Petzka.

PEVENSEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S. E. Hailsham, & with a station on the South Coast r. r., 10 m. W.S.W. Hastings. Area, 4,586 ac. Pop. 412. Here are ruins of a castle.

PEVERAGNO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov., & 5 m. S.E. Cuneo, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 6,080.

PEWAUKEE, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis. The v. is at the foot of Pewaukee lake, & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—2 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, & 200 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1840, 222; 1850, 1,196.

PEWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 20 m. N. Salisbury. Area, 4,791 ac. Pop. 1,921.

PEWSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. Area, 1,347 ac. Pop. 460.

PEYRAT, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Vienne, 23 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 2,640.—II. same dep., 2 m. N.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,230.—III. dep. Creuse, 10 m. N.E. Aubusson. Pop. 1,640.

PEYREHORADE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, on the Gave-de-Pau, 38 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,848.

PEYRELEVADE & PEYREMALE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Correze, near the Vienne, arrond. Ussel.—II. dep. Gard., arrond. Alais.—*Pyrestortes* is a vill., dep. E. Pyrenees, 4 m. N.W. Perpignan. The French here defeated a Spanish force 17th September, 1793.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,309.—*P. de Mer*, same dep., is a comm. & vill., 8 m. S.S.W. Narbonne. Pop. 801.

PEYRINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 12 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 3,015.

PEYRUIS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., near the Durance, 16 m. W.S.W. Digne. Pop. 873.—*Peyrus* is a vill., dep. Drôme, 10 m. E. Valence. Pop. 975.

PEYRUSSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. N.N.N. Villefranche. Pop. 1,000.

PEYSTER, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 8° 5′ S., lon. 178° E., & named after its American discoverer in 1819.

PEYTONA, p-v., Boone co., Va.

PEYTONSBURG, p-v., Pittsylvania co., Va., 145 W. S.W. Richmond, 232 W.

PEYTON'S CREEK, p. o., Smith co., Va.

PEYTONSVILLE, p-v., Williamson co., Tenn., 27 S. Nashville, 693 W.

PEYTUN, a town of India, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 30 m. S. Aurungabad, & formerly noted for its embroidered silk fabrics.

PEZENAS, *Picinæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, 25 m. S.W. Montpellier, near rt. b. of the Herault. Pop. 1846, 7,217. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of chemical products.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 27 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 790.

PFAFFENHEIM, a mkt. town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 7 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,012.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a market town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Moder, 12 m. N.E. Severne. Pop. 1,426.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a small town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Ilm, 28 m. N. Munchen. Pop. 1,912. —II. a vill., circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Lauterach, 11 m. S.W. Amberg. Pop. 580.

PFÄFFIKON, or PFEFFIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. E. Zurich, on N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. Pop. 3,000.

PFALZDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 44 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,910.—*Pfalzel* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 3 m. N. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,050.

PFARRKIRCH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, 26 m. W.S.W. Passau. Pop. 1,572.—*Pfarrweissàch* is a market town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 19 m. N. W. Bamberg.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish-Hesse, cap. co., 4 m. W.N.W. Worms. Pop. 2,031.

PFEFFERS, a watering place of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, in a deep gorge, 5 m. S.E. Sargans. The waters having a temp. of 98° Fahr., are administered in two buildings adapted to receive from 200 to 300 persons, & reached by a rude stair, formed of trees, & of steps cut in the perpendicular rock. On an adjacent height is a Benedict monastery, founded in 1713, and suppressed in 1838. A new hotel was built in 1836.

PFORING, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on lt. of the Danube, 13 m. E.N.E. Ingolstadt. Pop. 790. It has remains of a Roman fort at the commencement of the Teufelsmauer "devil's wall," a line of masonry extending hence for 150 m.

PFORTEN, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenberg, reg. & 40 m. S.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 325. It has the remains of a fine old castle.

PFORZHEIM, *Porta Herciniæ*, an ancient city of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Enz & Nagold, 16 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 7,200. The city proper is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, & a fine church, with old grand ducal vaults. It is the principal manufacturing town of the grand duchy, having manufactures of jewellery, employing 900 hands, & of woollen cloth, leather, and chemical products, with copper & iron forges, trade in timber, oil, wine, & 12 annual cattle fairs.

PFREIMT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, between the Nahe & the Pfreimt, 16 m. E.N.E. Amberg. Pop. 1,592. It has a Franciscan establishment, a high school, & a manufacture of mirrors.

PFULLENDORF, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on Lake Ilmen. 20 m. N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,700.

PFULLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Eschatz, 3 m. S.E. Reutlingen. Pop. 4,017, mostly employed in paper mills & brush facs., & in the cultivation of fruit & wine. Pfaff was born here in 1651.

PFUNGSTADT, a market town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, 5 miles S. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,050.

PHALASARNA, a ruined city of Crete, near the W. end of the isl., its chief remains being walls and towers, on an acropolis close to the shore.

PHALSBOURG, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Muerthe, at the foot of the Vosges mntns., 49 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,012. It is fortified, & was besieged by the allies in 1814-15.

PHARISBURG, p-v., Union co., O., 49 N.W. Columbus, 439 W.

PHAROS, a peninsula, & anciently an island of Lr. Egypt, on which stood a famous light-house. It forms the site of the modern city Alexandria.

PHARRS MILLS, p. o., Moore co., N. C.

PHARSALIA, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 127 W. Albany, 336 W. Surface hilly; soil argillaceous loam. Drained by Geneganslette cr. & Ostelic r. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., a rope & twine fac., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,213; 1850, 1,185.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly. [SATALGE.]

PHASIS (Mod. *Rhion*), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, & which was anciently considered the boundary between Europe & Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Imeritia, & after a W. course enters the Black sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 m. N. Batum. The European pheasant (*gallus phasianus*), derives its name from having been originally imported from the banks of this river, & it still frequents an island at its mouth.

PHATUKA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 10 m. S.E. Patna, on the S. side of the Poompoor r. Pop. 12,000 (?), who manuf. cotton cloths, and carry on an active trade.

PHEASANT BRANCH, p-o., Dane co., Wis.

PHEASANT ISLAND, in the Bidassoa r., between France & Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded, Sept. 7th, 1659.

PHELPS, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 15 E. Canandaigua, 185 W. Albany, 350 W. Surface undulating; soil clay loam, & fertile. Drained by Canandaigua outlet & Flint cr. Gypsum abounds in this vicinity. It has 3 fulling m., a tannery, an axe factory, 8 flouring m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., a brewery, a distillery, an academy, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,563; 1850, 5,542.

PHELPS, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 190 N.E. Columbus, 324 W. It is a flourishing agricultural t. Drained by Rock & Musquito creeks, which afford water power.

PHELPSTOWN, p-t., Ingham co., Mich., 71 W. Detroit, 574 W. Pop. 1840, 121; 1850, 393.

PHENG-HOU, PESCADORES, or the FISHER'S ISLANDS, an island group in the channel of Fo-kien, China sea, between the island Formosa & the mainland. The largest has a tolerable harbor, & is stated to be garrisoned by Chinese troops.

PHENIX, p. o., Kent co., R. I.

PHENIX, t., Oswego co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 872.

PHIALA, a small lake of Palestine, pa. Damascus, 10 m. E.N.E. Banias. It is 1 m. in circ., surrounded by wooded hills, & supposed to be the source of a subterranean affl. of the Jordan.

PHIGALEIA, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia; its remains, on a precipitous height, 16 m. N.E. Kyparissia, consists of walls, towers, & a citadel,

presenting one of the most ancient & curious specimens of Grecian military architecture. Within its walls is a part of the vill. Paulizza; 4 m. E. are the ruins of a famous temple of Apollo.

PHILADELPHIA, county, Pa. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 120 sq. m. The surface is gently undulating; soil productive. Delaware r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Schuylkill river, and Pe'ppessing, Pennypack, Frankford, Darby, and other creeks. These streams, especially the Schuylkill, afford good water power. Capital, Philadelphia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $579,780; wheat, 121,204 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 294,891; oats, 117,024; wool, 1,579 pounds;—26 flouring & grist m., 19 saw m., 14 iron founderies, 10 woollen fac., 103 cotton fac.; 16 tanneries, 129 persons employed; 41 printing offices, 11 daily, 38 weekly newspapers, and 5 semi-monthly, 7 monthly, 1 quarterly, and 1 annual publication. Cap. employed in manufac., $31,400,444; value of manufac. articles, $61,869,871;—245 churches; 6 colleges, 1,782 students; 111 acad., 5,593 pupils; 240 sch., 40,806 scholars; 67 libraries, 150,285 vols. Pop. 1840, 258,037; 1850, 408,762.

PHILADELPHIA, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 16 m. N.E. Watertown, 172 N.W. Albany, 432 W. The surface is rolling; soil clay and sandy loam. Drained by Indian r. & its tributaries. The vill. is situated on Indian r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Friends,—a store, a grist m., a saw m., and about 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a furnace, a grist m., 6 saw m., & 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,888; 1850, 1,915.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, & the second city in the United States of America in population & in manufactures, is in lat. 39° 56′ 39″ N., & lon. 75° 9′ 54′ W.; 107 miles from Washington, & 87 from New York. Pop. in 1800, was 70,287; in 1810, 96,287; in 1820, 119,325; in 1830, 167,325; in 1840, 228,691; in 1850, 340,045; & in 1854, 400,000. It is situated betw. the Delaware & Schuylkill rivers, 5 m. above their junction, & extends from the one to the other. The rivers bounding it lie about 2 m. apart in the narrowest place. The city is 100 m. distant from the ocean by the course of the Delaware. Its principal harbor is on the east, or Delaware river side, where ships come up, & its foreign commerce centres. Philadelphia has an extensive foreign & a still greater domestic trade, by means of railroads & canals, it possesses facilities for communication with a great extent of country. The city is built upon a plain rising gradually from the Delaware on the E., & the Schuylkill on the W., to the height of about 65 ft. above the surface of the rivers at highest water. The portion most densely built upon has an outline of about 10 miles, & extends along the Delaware r. 5 miles. Philadelphia is laid out with great regularity: the streets, with but few exceptions, crossing each other at right angles. High street extending from river to river, and Broad street which extends S. & North from Penn square, are very wide & spacious thoroughfares; the other streets are many of them neat and cleanly kept. The public buildings are generally tasty, & well-built edifices, & the private residences have a neat & cheerful appearance. It was surveyed & laid out in 1682 by Thos. Holmes; the ground selected was claimed by three Swedes by the name of Swenson, who held a title to it, obtained of the Dutch governor of N. Y. in 1664. This claim was purchased by Penn.

Public Buildings.—The Custom house, built of white marble, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens; the Pennsylvania Bank; the Mint of the United States, an Ionic structure, furnished with the most complete apparatus for coinage in its various branches; the Exchange, ornamented with Corinthian columns, & comprising a spacious hall & newsroom, the post-office, &c.; the Girard Bank; Girard College; Masonic Hall, &c., are the most remarkable for architectural proportions & beauty of exterior; but the most interesting, from its venerable appearance & historical associations, is the *Old State House* or *Independence Hall*. It fronts on Chestnut street, having Independence square in the rear. It was finished in 1734. The wings extending from it to Fifth & Sixth streets are modern. In 1744 most of the woodwork of the old steeple was taken down, being much decayed, leaving only a small belfry to cover the town-clock. The bell for the first steeple was imported from England in 1752, but was broken by accident when first put up. A new one was cast in Philadelphia, under the direction of Isaac Norris, the Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, who caused to be inscribed on it the remarkable passage from Leviticus, xxv. 10, as if prophetic of its future use. "*Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.*" Accordingly its joyous tones first proclaimed to assembled thousands, on the 4th of July, 1776, the completion of that charter, which marks the brightest page in the history of mankind. The chamber in which this instrument was signed, is on the first floor at the eastern end of the old building, & now presents the same appearance that it did at that time. The U. S. Navy Yard in the south part of the city occupies an area of 12 acres, & is supplied with all the modern appointments for ship building. Attached to it is a sectional Dry Dock.

Churches, Hospitals, &c.—There are in the city 225 churches, many of them fine specimens of architecture. The benevolent & charitable institutions are very numerous. One of the oldest & most respectable is Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1751. Its buildings are on the space bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce, & Pine streets. Between the street & the building is a colossal statue, in bronze, of William Penn. The Hospital contains a fine anatomical museum, & a medical library of about 10,000 vols. The *Insane Asylum*, a branch of the Hospital, is about two miles west of the Schuylkill. The United States Marine Hospital, or Naval Asylum, is an elegant building on the east bank of the Schuylkill below South street. It is intended for invalid seamen. The Almshouse is on the west side of the Schuylkill river. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is at the corner of Broad & Pine streets. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is in Race street, near Schuylkill Third street. Besides these there may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for Indigent Widows & single Women, Wills' Hospital for the Lame & Blind, the City Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Preston Retreat, the Magdalen Asylum, Colored Orphan Asylum, St. John's Orphan Asylum, Christ Church Hospital, Friends Almshouse, Blockley Almshouse, Friends Lunatic Asylum, four dispensaries, &c.

Colleges, Libraries, &c.—The University of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest & most considerable, having been founded as a charity school in 1751; it was made a college in 1755, & a university in 1779. It has three departments, the academical, collegiate, & medical. Here instruction is given in the usual branches taught in other colleges & universities, & the usual degrees are conferred. It has a president & 7 professors, 5,142 alumni, 88 students, & 5,000 volumes in its libraries, & possesses one of the most extensive anatomical museums in the Union, a cabinet of natural history, & an excellent chemical & philosophical apparatus. Its buildings are in Ninth street, between Chestnut and Market streets. The Medical Department of the University has 7 professors, 450 students, & 5,316 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. The *Girard College for Orphans*, endowed by the late Stephen Girard with $2,000,000, was commenced on the 4th July, 1833, & forms a great central temple, & there are two buildings on each side, for the accommodations of the teachers and pupils, & others for cooking & washing purposes. The buildings were completed in 1847, & went into operation Jan. 1st, 1848. Number of pupils in 1854, 325. *Jefferson Medical College* was founded in 1824, & has seven professors, 514 students, & 2,026 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. Its hall is in Tenth, between Walnut & Chestnut streets. The medical department of Pennsylvania College was founded in 1849, & has 7 professors, & 150 students. Lectures commence on the 11th October, annually. The buildings are in Filbert street, above Fifth street. The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, established in 1846. The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded in 1849. The Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, chartered in 1850. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established in 1821, &c., &c.

The public schools of Philadelphia are numerous. At the head of these stands the High school. There is also a Normal school which has a principal & ten professors. There are about 260 schools furnishing the means of a good common school education to over 6,000 scholars.

Among the scientific & literary institutions is the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1753, principally through the exertions of Dr. Franklin. Its hall is in south Fifth street below Chestnut. It has a library of 15,000 volumes of rare books, & a collection of minerals, fossils, & anc. relics. The Franklin Institute was incorporated in 1824 for the promotion of manufs. & the arts. It holds an ann. fair, & possesses a lib. of about 6,000 vols., & an extensive reading room. The Academy of Natural Sciences has a spacious building in Broad street, a library of 14,000 volumes, and a rich cabinet of subjects pertaining to the natural sciences. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was founded in 1805, & its Hall in Chestnut street contains several valuable paintings. There is also an Artist Fund Society. The Philadelphia Library, founded in 1731 by the influence of Doctor Franklin, has 35,000 volumes. To this has been added the Loganian Library, of 11,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library, established in 1822, has a collection of 15,000 volumes. The Athenæum incorporated in 1815, contains the papers and periodicals of the day, & several thousand volumes. The Apprentices' Library, established in 1819, consists of about 14,000 volumes, open for the youth of either sex. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has published largely the Historical collections of the state. The Friends Library in Race street has about 3,000 vols., & there are several other libraries in the city.

There are in this city 15 banks, several savings' institutions, many insurance companies, &c.

The Philadelphia Museum, founded by Mr. Peale in 1784, is one of the best in the country. Many large & elegant hotels, of which the Girard house and the La Pierre house, are the most extensive. Among the places of amusement are the Walnut street Theatre, Chestnut street Theatre, and also the Arch street, and the Musical Fund Hall, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. There are also some fine public parks planted with trees and embellished with fountains, and walks for promenade. The city is lighted with gas & supplied with abundance of market houses.

The Fairmount Water Works are situated on the left bank of the Schuylkill, two miles from the centre of the city. The process by which the city is supplied with water is by means of a dam thrown across the Schuylkill. The water power thus created acts on six large wheels, which keep in operation six forcing pumps to raise the water from the pool of the dam 92 feet to the six reservoirs on the summit of the hill. These reservoirs, which are 100 feet above the tide level, are capable of containing 22 millions of gallons. From the reservoirs the waters are distributed throughout the city in iron pipes, the aggregate length of which is about 110 miles. On the summit & slopes of the hill, neat gravel walks & staircases are arranged, and at the base of the precipice, in spaces not occupied by machinery, a garden has been laid out, tastefully decorated with flowers, shrubbery, statues, and fountains. From the summit a magnificent prospect is enjoyed of the city, the Schuylkill, and the romantic scenery of its valley. The Spring Garden and Northern Liberties Water Works are about a mile above Fairmount. Completed in 1845, at a cost of $159,074. The reservoir near the Girard College is capable of holding 9,800,000 gallons, and is elevated 115 feet above the surface of the Delaware at low water. The *Laurel Hill Cemetery*, on the banks of the Schuylkill, is 4 miles north of the city. Here nature seems to have lavished every variety of the picturesque and beautiful; on this secluded spot, the grounds are laid out with serpentine gravelled walks, and the whole is shaded by ancient forest & ornamental trees. At the entrance is a fine colonnade, and just within the gate is an admirable group of statuary, by Thom, representing Sir Walter Scott conversing with Old Mortality. There are several others, *viz.:* Odd Fellows Cemetery, Monument Cemetery, Glenwood Cemetery, Woodland, &c., all of which are tastefully laid out and adorned.

Manufactures.—This branch of the industry of Philadelphia is very important both as regards value and extent. The vicinity abounds with water power of great magnitude, & coal is obtained at an easy & cheap rate, so that steam can be applied as a motive power to a great advantage over other places, & which has been made extensively available. Machinery, locomotives, hardware, sugar refining, cordage, & a variety of wares are produced here.

A statement showing the capital invested in manufacturing, the number of hands employed, and the value of the annual product of this branch of industry, in the city and county of Philadelphia during the year ending June 30, 1850.

District producing articles to the value of $500.	Capital invested.	Hands emp'd.		Value of ann. products.
		Males.	Fem.	
Philadelphia City	13,207,695	17,020	9,046	26,309,265
Northern Liberties	3,922,251	4,463	1,181	7,073,023
Spring Garden	2,913,445	4,326	854	5,376,781
Kensington	3,755,711	6,723	1,890	10,083,904
Southwark	2,171,065	2,089	167	3,734,730
Moyamensing	530,364	1,970	288	1,299,201
Townships, &c.	7,237,380	6,705	2,377	10,237,308
Total	33,737,911	59,106		64,114,112

Coal Trade, Commerce, &c.—The coal trade during the year 1853, amounted in value to over $16,000,000, & the quantity brought to market about 6,000,000 tons. The commerce of Philadelphia is rapidly on the increase, amounting in value the same year to $14,500,000, & employing a tonnage of 252,451 tons. There are a line of first class steam-ships, & four lines of sailing vessels, plying between this port & Liverpool; 2 steamships to Charleston, S. C.; 1 to Richmond, Va., *via* Norfolk & Petersburg; 1 to Boston; 1 to Hartford; 2 to New York; & 1 to Baltimore. These vessels are substantial & well-built, & most of them constructed in this city. The total number of steam-ships, ships, barks, brigs, schooners, barges, &c., entering the port during the past year, was about 30,000.

The following railroads centre here:—The Camden & Amboy; Philadelphia & Trenton, connecting with the New Jersey; the Camden & Atlantic; Philadelphia & Germantown; Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville; the Great Central railroad of Pennsylvania with its extensive connections; Philadelphia & Westchester; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, &c. The Schuylkill navigation canal, 108 miles long, extends to Port Carbon; and the Chesapeake & Delaware canal, 14 miles long, extending from the Delaware river at Delaware city to Back creek, Maryland. These great arteries of traffic contribute much to the trade of Philadelphia.

The city as consolidated by the act of Jan. 1854, embraces a territory 23¼ m. long and 5¼ average breadth, co-extensive with the county. It is divided into 24 wards, and is governed by a Mayor, elected for two years, a select council of 24 members for the same period, and a common council of 72 members, elected annually.

There are now published in Philadelphia 79 newspapers and periodicals, viz., 13 daily, 44 weekly, 12 monthly, and 10 bi-monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly publications. The first public journal published in Philadelphia was "The American Weekly Mercury," established in 1719, by Andrew Bradford. It was printed on a half sheet quarto paper. A number is preserved in the Philadelphia Library. In 1723, Samuel Keimer established the second paper. It was entitled "The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences." This paper subsequently fell into the hands of Benjamin Franklin, under whose management it rapidly rose in public favor. It continued for a long series of years one of the principal papers of the day. The first daily newspaper published in the United States, was "The Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser." It was first issued weekly in 1771, and became, in 1784, a daily paper. The Packet eventually passed into the hands of Mr. Zachariah Poulson, by whom it was continued under the name of "The American Daily Advertiser." In 1840, it merged into the present North American.

Philadelphia was first surveyed & regulated in 1682. It had previously been in possession of the Swedes, some of whom came into the country, bordering on Delaware bay, as early as 1627. It was named after a city in Asia Minor, & the plan is said to have been suggested by that of ancient Babylon, & according to the original design of William Penn, its original founder & proprietor, was designed to have equalled that anc. capital in extent; but the idea was soon abandoned, & the charter of 1701 restricted it to the boundaries of the late city proper. Penn's country residence was at

Pennsburg Manor, above Bristol, in which was a large Hall of Audience, where he held treaties with the Indians; & the oak arm chair in which he sat, is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital. The first Congress assembled in Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774, & adopted a declaration of rights; in July 4th, 1776, the declaration of independence; in the autumn of 1776, retired to Baltimore; Sept. 26th, 1777, the city fell into the hands of the British, who occupied it until the 18th of June following. May 17th, 1787, a convention met here, & in Sept. 17th, following, agreed on a constitution for the United States; when it became the seat of Government of the United States until 1800. In 1838, and also in 1844, the peace of the city was disturbed by riots. In 1854, the city & the surrounding districts were incorporated under one charter.

PHILADELPHIA, p-o., Darlington co., S. C.

PHILADELPHIA, p-v., Hancock co., Ia., 15 E. Indianapolis, 556 W.

PHILADELPHIA, p-v., Van Buren co., Iowa. Situated on Des Moines river, at the mouth of Lick cr.

PHILADELPHIA, p-v., Monroe co., Tenn., 160 E.S.E. Nashville, 533 W.

PHILADELPHIA, p-v., Marion co., Mo.

PHILADELPHIA, p-v., cap. of Neshoba co., Miss., 83 E.N.E. Jackson, 931 W. Situated on the E. side of Kentokey creek, a branch of Pearl riv. It contains a court house & several dwellings.

PHILADELPHIA, Asia Minor. [Ala-Shehr.]

PHILADELPHUS, p-v., Robeson co., N. C., 106 S. by W. Raleigh, 394 W.

PHILÆ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 m. S.S.W. Assouan. Length only 400 yds., but it contains some of the finest Egyptian remains extant, comprising 4 temples, a long colonnade, several obelisks, &c., with a Roman triumphal arch, and other antiquities.

PHILANTHROPY, p-o., Reiley t., Butler co., O., 120 W.S.W. Columbus, 508 W.

PHILATES, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. & 25 m. S.E. Delvino. Pop. 4,000 (?).

PHILBERT (ST.), 2 comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Grandlieu*), dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,285.—II. (*de Bouaine*), dep. Vendée, 20 m. N. Napoleonville. Pop. 1,880.

PHILIP AND JACOB (ST.), co. Gloster (?). Area, 310 ac. Pop. 24,961.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant., on a height in the forest of Ardennes. Pop. 1,311. Near it are iron works, & stone quarries.—II. a fortified town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, on the G. of Stora, 35 m. W. Bona, recently founded by the French. It was nearly destroyed by fire in October, 1849. Pop. 3,740.

PHILIPPI, a ruined town of European Turkey, Macedonia, its site 10 m. S.E. Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place, in which the troops of Octavius & Antony defeated those of Brutus & Cassius, & put an end to the republican government of Rome.

PHILIPPINE, a fortified vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, 6¼ m. W. Axel. Pop. 423.

PHILIPPOPOLIS (Turk. *Filibe*), a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 86 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, on a precipitous island in the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by several bridges. Before 1818, when it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, it had 30,000 inhabitants, 20 mosques, & numerous Greek & Armenian churches, with flourishing manufs. of woollen, silk & cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, &c., and a considerable transit trade. It still has some manufacturing industry & commerce.

PHILIPPSBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 16 m. N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,800.

PHILIPS, county, Ark. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Mississippi riv. bounds it on the E.. Drained by St. Francis river & several small streams. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Helena. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $207,396; Ind. corn, 231,889 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 20,895; cotton, 5,165 bales; tobacco, 4,500 pounds; —2 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., a tannery, 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. employed in manufac., $17,100; value of manufac. articles, $36,150;—4 churches; 6 acad., 95 pupils. Pop. 1840, 3,547; 1850 6,935.

PHILIPSBURG, p-v., Rush t., Centre co., Pa., 119 N.W. Harrisburg, 211 W. Situated on Moshannon cr., 20 m. from its confluence with the W. branch of Susquehanna river, to which it is navigable. It is a neat vill., containing an Episcopal church, several stores, a steam grist m., a forge, a nail & screw fact., and 2[illegible] inhabitants.

PHILIPSBURG, p-v., Wells t., Jefferson co., O., 137 E. by N. Columbus, 262 W. Situated on Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg, Va. It has an extensive mercantile warehouse.

PHILIP'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 20′ S., lon. 144° 5′ W.

PHILIPSPORT, p-v., Mamakating t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 92 S.W. Albany, 287 W. Situated on the Delaware & Hudson canal, & contains a Methodist church, a store, a grist m., & about 100 inhabitants.

PHILIPSTAD, a small town of Sweden, cap. an iron mining dist., 35 m. N.E. Carlstad. Pop. 800.

PHILIPSTOWN, p-v., White co., Ill., 160 S.E. Springfield, 742 W.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market town, formerly a parl. bor. & assize town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Grand canal, 9 m. E.N.E. Tullamore, with 1,4[illegible] inhabitants. Principal public edifices, an old castle, once the residence of King Philip, of Spain, now used as barracks; 2 schools, a sessions house & a jail.—II. a pa. co. Louth, 4 m. N.W. Ardee. Area 3,[illegible] ac. Pop. 1,669.—III. (*Nugent*), a pa. 4 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. Area, 1,036 ac. Pop. 401.

PHILIPSVILLE, p-v., Amity t., Alleghany co., N. Y. Situated on Genesee riv., on the line of the N. York & Erie railroad, & contains 1 church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., and 250 inhabitants.

PHILISBURG, a vill. of the W. Indies, cap. the Dutch portion of the island St. Martin. Pop. 2,[illegible].

PHILLACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.S.W. Redruth. Area, 3,237 ac. Pop. 4,[illegible]. It has a smelting house & large exports of copper, some of the richest copper mines in England being in its vicinity.

PHILLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Tregoney. Area, 2,310 ac. Pop. 456.

PHILLIP (PORT), Australia. [Port Phillip, Victoria.]—(*Phillip Id.*), Australia, is opposite the mouth of Western Port, 40 m. S.E. Port Phillip. Length 16 m.—III. (*Phillips' Islands*), Pacific Ocean, Carolines, lat. 8° 6′ N., lon. 141° E.

PHILLIPPA, p-v., capital Barbour co., Va., 175 N. W. Richmond. Situated on the left bank of E. fork of Monongahela r., & contains a court-house, an academy, mills, & 250 inhabitants.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, a large & important group in the Asiatic Archipelago, forming its N. div., and next to Cuba, the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, chiefly between lat. 5° 32′ & 19° 38′ N., & lon. 117° & 127° E., having N. & E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China sea, & S. the seas of Sooloo & Celebes. There are at least 1,200 islands great & small. Principal islands, Luzon, Mindanao, & Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Marindique, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, & many of less size. Total area estimated at 120,000 sq. m. The Spanish dominion is stated to extend over only 52,148 sq. m. Pop. 1[illegible], 3,515,878, consisting of Europeans, native whites, the Papuan negro race, & independent tribes, Malay Indians, half castes & Chinese. The islands are of volcanic formation, & contain a chain of active volcanoes. Earthquakes also are of frequent occurrence. The group is within the range of the monsoons, & violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts, at other seasons dry. The high temperature & abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegetation; so that they are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial, & probably European produce. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee & cotton are raised; & sago, cocoa nuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, & timber for ship building are among the products. Buffaloes & most of the domestic animals common in Europe are reared. There are no predaceous quadrupeds; the cayman is found in the rivers. Pearls, pearl oyster shell, the sea slug, edible birds' nests, & sapan wood, are important articles of export hence to China. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the females, & straw hats, segar cases & earthenwares are

made; but the chief manufacture is that of "government Manilla" segars, which occupies 2,000 hands at a royal factory in Manilla. The wretched colonial policy of Old Spain excluded all foreign ships & Chinese settlers from these islands, & the trade with the Spanish dom. in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship! But such restrictions have vanished since the revolution, & the colony is now making commensurate progress towards prosperity. In 1842, 149 ships, aggregate burden 46,869 tons, entered, & 162 do., burden 50,226 cleared, at the different ports. Imports amounted in value to 900,080*l.*, one third from England, & more than another third from China, the U. S. & British India. Exports amounted in value to 974,160*l.*, chiefly sent to England, Spain, the U. S., China & Australia. Manilla (which see) is the principal seat of the trade, and also the seat of the government, it being the residence of the captain-general. In each of the larger islands is a lieutenant-governor; & each of the 30 provs., governed by an alcalde, is divided into pueblos, or communes. The Roman Catholic religion has been extensively diffused among the Malay pop. Public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports & imports, the tobacco monopoly, & a capitation tax, which, in 1837, was paid by 1,305,142 adults, of whom 901,924 belonged to the island Luzon. Armed force amounts to about 7,000 men, 1-10th Spaniards, & the rest Malays. These islands were discovered by Magalhaens in 1521, and settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

PHILLIPS, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 55 N.W. Augusta, 636 W. Drained by Sandy r., which flows into Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1812. The v. contains a town-hall, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Union,—a high school, 8 stores, a fulling m., a flouring m., 3 saw m., a tannery, & 300 inhabitants. Pop. 1840, 1,312; 1850, 1,673.

PHILLIPSBURG, v., Wallkill t., Orange co., N. Y., 109 S. by W. Albany, 282 W. It contains a store, 2 woollen fac., a wool carding machine, a grist m., a distillery, & 75 inhabitants.

PHILLIPSBURG, v., Greenwich t., Warren co., N. J. Situated on the left bank of the Delaware r., & at the western termination of the Morris canal. It contains about 175 inhabitants. An elegant & costly bridge here spans the Delaware.

PHILLIPSBURG, b., New Sewickely t., Beaver co., Pa. Situated 2 m. from Beaver b., on the S. side of the Ohio r., opposite the entrance of Beaver r. It contains a church, a store, a woollen fac. & 473 inhabs. Steamboat building is extensively carried on. A bridge connects it with Bridgewater, on the opposite side of Beaver r.

PHILLIPSBURG, p. v. & port of entry, St. Armand seign., Missisquoi co, Canada E., situated on E. side of Missisquoi bay of Lake Champlain, 22 m. from St. John's. I thas 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist, —4 stores, an insurance co., an iron foundry, & 250 inhabitants.

PHILLIP'S CREEK, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

PHILLIPSTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 65 N. W. by W. Boston, 414 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. Chartered in 1786, by the name of Gerry; changed to Phillipston in 1812. It has a large pond in its E. part. Pop. 1840, 919; 1850, 809.

PHILLIPSTOWN, t., Putnam co., N. Y., 14 W. Carmel, 96 S. Albany. Surface mountainous, containing some of the most elevated peaks of the Highlands. Cold Spring v. is situated on the E. bank of Hudson r., nearly opposite to West Point. Hudson riv. runs on its W. boundary. Iron ore abounds in the vicinity. There are in the town a fulling m., a paper fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 4 saw m., an extensive iron foundry, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,814; 1850, 5,063. (*See Cold Spring.*)

PHILLIPSVILLE, v., Granby t., Oswego co., N. Y. Situated on the W. side of Oswego r., & contains 2 stores, 2 saw m., & 175 inhabitants. The river has a descent here of 20 feet, creating a great water power.

PHILLIPSVILLE, p-v., Erie co., Pa.

PHILLIPSVILLE, p. v., Bastard t., Leeds co., Can. W., contains a store, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 100 inhabitants.

PHILLIPSVILLE, p-v., Weakly co., Tenn.

PHILLS' CREEK, p-o., Jersey co., Ill.

PHILO, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

PHILOMATH, p-v., Union co., Ia., 69 E. by S. Indianapolis, 508 W.

PHILOMATH, p-o., Oglethorpe co., Ga.

PHILOMONT, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 12 S. Leesville, 141 N. Richmond, 48 W. It contains a store & 6 or 8 dwellings.

PHILOPOLIS, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

PHING, a prefixed name of cities, China. [PING.]

PHIPPSBURG, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 44 S. Augusta, 584 W. Situated at the mouth of Kennebec r., on a peninsula between Kennebec r. on the E., & New Meadow bay on the W. It has the Atlantic on the S. Sequin & Pond islands, on each of which is a light-house, belong to the t. Cape Small Point is at its S. extremity. It has considerable navigation, employed chiefly in the fisheries. Ship building is a considerable business. It has a grist m., 30 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,657; 1850, 1,805.

PHIPP'S MILLS, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 215 W.N. W. Harrisburg, 273 W.

PHOCÆA, *Fouges*, a seaport town or vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fouges, 30 m. N.W. Smyrna. It is stated to have a citadel & 4,000 inhabitants.—*Old Phocæa* is a village 4½ m. S.W.-ward.

PHŒNICIA, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

PHŒNIX, p-t., Schrœppel t., Oswego co., N. Y., 148 W.N.W. Albany, 365 W. Situated on the E. side of Oswego r., on the Oswego canal, & contains 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, a flouring m., 6 saw m., & about 300 inhabitants.

PHŒNIX, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa.

PHŒNIX, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 77 W. Columbia, 541 W.

PHŒNIXVILLE, p-o., Windham co., Ct.

PHŒNIXVILLE, p-v., Schuylkill t., Chester co., Pa., 79 E. S. E. Harrisburg, 156 W. Situated on the left bank of Schuylkill r., & on the Reading railroad. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Mennonist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, 2 rolling m., a nail fac., producing 2,000 tons of nails annually, 1 cotton fac., 2,000 sp., and about 2,670 inhabitants.

PHOOLERA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 83 m. E.S.E. Bhawlpoor, with a decayed fort & a good bazaar.

PHUKOK, an island in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. coast, lat. 10° N., lon. 104° E., length 34 miles, greatest breadth 16 miles. Surface elevated and wooded.

PHULWAREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Patna, & stated to comprise 1,700 houses, many occupied by Mohammedans of rank and education.

PHU-YEN, a town of Anam, Cochin-China, cap. prov., on the Phu-yen riv., 60 m. S. Quinhon.

PHYLÆ, a fortress of Greece, famous in its anc. history, and the remains of which occupy a strong position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 m. N.N.W. Athens.

PIACENZA, *Placentia*, a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. prov. Piacenza, 36 m. W.N.W. Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Lat. 45° 2′ 44″ N., lon. 9° 41′ 48″ E. Pop. 29,837. It is enclosed by ramparts, used for public walks, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, & entered by 5 gates. It presents, however, "a forlorn & deserted aspect," with its narrow, irregular streets, & dark, half-decaying brick houses. It has one fine square, in which are the magnificent town-hall, and two equestrian statues of two dukes of Parma; an old ducal palace, now much dilapidated; a Gothic cathedral, with some fine frescoes & pictures; several other churches, a large hospital, orphan asylums, & numerous other charitable institutions; a college, with 3 faculties; an episcopal seminary, gov. pawn bank, a small theatre & public library; manufs. of woollen stuffs & serges, fustians, stockings & hats, a small trade with the surrounding district, & a large fair in April. Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, & Laurentius Valla, were natives of Piacenza; & in its vicinity Hannibal defeated the Romans, B.C. 219. Pop. of prov. 1852, 133,973.

PIADENA, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. E. Cremona, cap. dist. Pop. 1,200.

PIAGGINE, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., dist., & 10 m. N.E. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,400.

PIANA-DEI-GRECI, a town of Sicily, intend., dist. & 10 m. S.W. Palermo. Pop. 5,000.

PIANELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., 6 m. W.N.W. Chieti. Pop. 4,300.

PIANO DI SORRENTO, Naples. [SORRENTO.]

PIANOSA, *Planasia*, an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. of the W. Cape of Elba. Surface considerably elevated & productive. Length 3½ m., breadth 2½ m. The island was left in the power of Napoleon, after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba. An agricultural colony was established on it in 1835.—II. an island in the Adriatic sea, belonging to Naples, prov. Capitanata, 14 m. N. E. the Tremiti islands. Length 1½ m.

PIASA, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill.

PIASINA, a lake & river of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk; the lake lat. 70° N., lon. 92° 30′ E., is 80 m. in length N. to S., 35 m. in breadth, & 90 m. E. the Gulf of Yenisei; the river flowing from it enters the Arctic O., near lat. 73° 45′ N., lon. 90° E., after a N. course of 250 miles.

PIASKI, a town, Poland, gov. & 14 m. S.E. Lublin, on an affl. of the Wieprz. Pop. 950.—*Piatki* is a market town, gov. Volhynia, 21 m. S.W. Jitomir.

PIATT, county, Ill. Situated a little N. of E. of the centre of the state. Area, 370 sq. ms. Drained by Sangamon r. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $95,188; wheat, 5,759 bush. produced; Indian corn, 430,655; oats, 29,115; wool, 5,769 pounds;—2 churches; 7 schools, 300 scholars; 1 library, 75 vols. Pop. 1850, 1,696.

PIAUHI, or PIAUHY, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Piauh, after a N. course of 300 m., joins the Caninde on right, 70 m. N.W. Oeiras.

PIAUHI, or PIAUHY, a small prov. of Brazil, betw. lat. 2° 42′ & 11° 20′ S., & lon. 40° 30′ & 47° W., having E. the provs. Ceara, Parahiba, & Pernambuco, from which it is separated by mountain chains, S. Goyaz, W. Maranham, & N. the Atlantic, the river Parnahiba intervening, to which all its rivs. are tributary. Area, 60,300 sq. m. Pop. 80,000. Surface mostly plain, with a slope N.W.ward, & chiefly in extensive & rich pastarages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Manioc, millet, rice, sugar & cotton are among the cultivated products. Timber is scarce, but jalap, ipecacuanha, & cinchona, are procurable, & here are some silver, iron & lead mines. A recent official report gives a deplorable account of the state of some parts of this prov. Chief towns, Oeiras & Parnahiba.

PIAVE, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lienz, flows at first S.W. past Pieve-di-Cadore & Belluno, to the vill. of Vas, whence its course is S.E. to the Adriatic, which it enters at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 22 m. E.N.E. Venice. Length 125 m. Under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Belluno was the cap. *Piazzola* is a market town, deleg. & 11 m. N.N.W. Padua, near the Brenta, noted for the vast palace of the Contarini family.

PIAZZA, a city of Sicily, prov. & 17 m. E.S.E Caltanisetta, cap. dist. Pop. 16,200. It has a cathedral, several other churches, 4 convents, a college & hospital, with some manufs. of woollen cloth & caps, & a brisk trade in corn, oil, fruits & other agricul. produce.

PICA, a vill. & small river of Peru, dep. Arequipa, near the Pavillion de Pica, a headland on the Pacific Ocean, 50 m. S. Iquique.

PICARDY (French *Picardie*), an old province of France, in the N., having N.W. & W. the English channel, & landward the provs. Artois, Flanders, Champagne, Ile-de-France, & Normandy. It is now subdivided among the deps. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais & Yonne.

PICAYUNE, p-o., Henderson co., Ill.

PICERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 8 m. W. Potenza. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of silk & woollen goods.

PICHINCHA, a volcano of S. A., Ecuador, in the W. Cordillera of the Andes, 11 m. W.N.W. Quito, 15,922 feet in elevation, its upper 200 feet being always covered with snow.—*Pichincha* is a volcano, Peru, immediately N. Arequipa, and which rises to nearly the limit of perpetual snow in that portion of the Andes.

PICINISCO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 15 m. E.S.E. Sora. Pop. 2,700.

PICKAWAY, co., O. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 470 sq. m. The surface is generally level; soil very fertile, yielding 40 to 45 bushels of wheat, & 65 of Indian corn, to the acre. Drained by Scioto r. & its tributaries, Darby, Deer, & Little Walnut creeks. Capital, Circleville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $953,345; wheat, 144,377 bush produced; Indian corn, 2,672,303; oats, 55,424; wool, 72,983 pounds;—6 flouring ms., 2 saw ms., an iron foundry, 3 woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 20 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $102,215; value of manufac. articles, $272,352; 47 churches; 115 schools, 8,625 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,725; 1850, 21,006.

PICKAWAY, t., Pickaway co., O. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,572; 1850, 1,425.

PICKAWAY PLAINS, p-o., Monroe co., Va.

PICKENHAM, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3 m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 289.—II. (*South*), 4 m. S.S.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 189.

PICKENS, district, S. C. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. ms. The surface is hilly & mountainous. Drained by Seneca r. & its branches, a tributary of Tugaloo r. Capital, Pickens C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $416,998; Ind. corn, 634,011 bush. produced; sweet potatoes 102,886; rice, 28,044 pounds; cotton, 1,357 bales; wool, 19,427 pounds;—2 grist m., 7 saw m., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $27,923; value of manufac. articles, $41,192;—56 churches; 1 academy, 15 pupils; 16 schools, 755 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,256; 1850, 16,904.

PICKENS, county, Ala. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. ms. Drained by Tombigbee river & its branches, the chief of which is Sipsey or New r. Capital, Carrollton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $605,650; Ind. corn, 868,705 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 157,537; rice, 32,614 pounds; cotton, 12,305 bales;—3 flouring ms., 11 saw ms., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. empl'd in manuf., $40,700; value of manuf. articles, $62,250;—44 churches; 7 academies, 336 pupils; 34 schools, 718 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,118; 1850, 21,512.

PICKENS, C. H., p-v., capital of Pickens dist., S. C., 130 N. W. by W. Columbia. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

PICKENS MILLS, p-o., Marengo co., Ala., 52 S. Tuscaloosa, 864 W.

PICKENSVILLE, p-v., Pickens dist., S.C., 120 W. N.W. Columbia, 515 W. It contains an academy & 300 inhabitants.

PICKENSVILLE, p-v., Pickens co., Ala., 53 W. Tuscaloosa, 861 W. Situated on the E. side of the Tombigbee r., & contains a church, 10 stores, & 276 inhabitants.

PICKERELTOWN, p-o., Logan co., O.

PICKERING, island, Hancock co., Me.

PICKERING, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 78 E. S. E. Harrisburg, 135 W.

PICKERING, t., Ontario co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 6,737.

PICKERING, a market t. & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the York & North Midland r. r., 18 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Area of pa. 31,785 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,161; do. of the t. 2,511. The town, picturesquely situated, is antiquely built, & has a fine old church, an endowed school, a union workhouse, & the ruins of a castle in which Richard II. was confined prior to his removal to Pomfret. Mkt., Monday. The manor of Pickering comprises several manors under the duchy of Lancaster.—II. a pa. of Upper Canada, dist. Home, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario.

PICKERINGTON, p-v., Violet t., Fairfield co., O., 17 E.S.E. Columbus, 288 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 35 dwellings, & 840 inhabitants.

PICKET'S CORNERS, p-o., Cass co., Mich.

PICKHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Thirsk. Area, 5,006 ac. Pop. 777.

PICKWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. S. S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 172.

PICKWORTH, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 9¼ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area, 3,680 ac. Pop. 157.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 1¾ m. W. Folkingham. Area, 1,473 ac. Pop. 261.

PICO, one of the Azores isls., Atlantic, its volcanic peak 7,615 feet in height, in lat. 38° 28′ N., lon. 28° 25′ W. Area, 254 sq. miles. Pop. 36,000. Surface covered with lava; the culture of the vine & fishing are the chief branches of industry, & provisions are mostly imported from Fayal. Principal towns Lagos, Magdalena, & San Rocco.

PICOLATA, p-v., St. John's co., Flor. Situated on the right bank of St. John's river.

PICQUIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, on lt. b. of the Somme, & on the Amiens r. r., 8 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,540.

PICTOU, county, Nova Scotia, N.E. part of province. Area, 945 sq. m. Surface everywhere diversified by hill & dale, seldom approaching to the altitude of mountains, & nowhere presenting any very extended plains. Drained by Barrys & French rivers flowing into the Mervigomish; the East, Middle, & West rivs. entering the harbor of Pictou, & Big & Little rivers discharging themselves into the Cariboo, & west of these are the Toney & John. Capital, Pictou. In 1851, there was mined in this county 59,574 chaldrons of coal, & 12,303 casks of lime were burnt, 48,000 bricks were made, & 363 tons of grindstones quarried. There were neat cattle, 18,920; sheep, 29,920; swine, 8,224; horses, 4,561; wheat, 88,186 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 413; buckwheat, 13,151; barley, 22,103; oats, 283,796; potatoes, 157,603; peas, 4,622;—40 grist m., 93 saw m.; 20 tanneries, 35 persons employed; 1 iron foundry, 13 woollen fac;—32 churches; 102 sch., 3,525 scholars. Pop. 25,593.

PICTOU, p-v., capital Prince Edward co., Can. W. Situated on the bank of the bay of Quinte, 40 m. from Kingston. It has a court house, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—25 stores, a steam m., an iron foundry, a tannery, a brewery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,600 inhabs.

PICTOU, p-v., port of entry, & capital Pictou co., N. S., at the head of Pictou harbor, 3 m. from the sea, & 95 N.E. Halifax. It contains a court house, an academy, a library, a grammar school, several churches, stores, &c., & 1,800 inhabs.

PIDAVRO, a marit. vill. of Greece. [Epidaurus.]

PIDDINGHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S. E. Lewes. Area, 2,658 ac. Pop. 253.

PIDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.E. Bicester. Area, 2,322 ac. Pop. 420.—II. co. & 5 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 1,056.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,264 ac. Pop. 390.

PIDDLE (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. & 7¼ m. E. S.E. Worcester. Area, 810 ac. Pop. 149.

PIDDLETOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. E. N.E. Dorchester. Area, 7,653 ac. Pop. 1,297.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 4,487 ac. Pop. 800.

PIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.N.E. St. Ives. Area, 3,739 ac. Pop. 583.

PIEDIMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. dist., 20 m. N.N.E. Caserta. Pop. 5,600. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, & has a royal palace, & manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, caps, & paper.—II. (*di San Germano*), a town, same prov., dist. & 16 m. S.S.E. of Sora, with 1,500 inhabs., several churches, & a large annual fair.

PIDJAN, two towns of Chinese Turkestan.—I. 40 m. E. Turfan.—II. 50 m. W. Aksu. The ruins of Old Pidjan are 140 m. E.N.E. Kashgar.

PIEDMONT, p-o., Nelson co., Va.

PIEDMONT, p-v., Harris co., Ga., 135 W. S. W. Milledgeville, 768 W.

PIEDMONT (PRINCIPALITY OF), Ital. *Piemonte*, N. Italy, the metropolitan & central portion of the Sardinian States, of which it now forms the divisions Turin, Coni (Cuneo), Alessandria, Aosta, & Novara. [Sardinia.] On the N.W. & S. the region is enclosed by the Alps & the Apennines, & consists of the upper valley of the Po, by which river & its affls. the Tanaro, Bormida, Clusone, Dora, Sesia, &c., it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, & of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, & large herds of cattle are reared, as in the adjacent Milanese territory. A surplus of corn over home consumption is produced, and supplies the territory bordering on the Mediterranean as far as Toulon. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, & fruits are principal crops; wines are of inferior quality, & oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is among the best in Italy. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, & small quantities of the precious metals. Principal manufs. are silk fabrics & organzine, hosiery, woollen & linen goods, brandy & liqueurs, glass, and iron wares. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 20,000 Vaudois Protestants in the Alpine valleys. After Turin, the cap. of the Sardinian dom., the chief cities are Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, Vercelli, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mount Cenis, St. Bernard, & the Col de Tenda, cross the Alps into Piedmont.

PIEDMONT STATION, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

PIEDRABUENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. W.N.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,308. It has manufs. of hats.

PIEDRAHITA, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. W. N.W. Avila. Pop. 847. It has remains of anc. walls & fortifications.—*Piedravales* is a town, prov. & 23 m. S. Avila. Pop. 732.

PIEDRAS, a town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Orinoco, 65 m. W.S.W. Angostura, on the Orinoco.—II. a headland, Gulf of Mexico, & 65 m. N.W. Vera Cruz.—III. a headland, La Plata, & estuary, dep. & 90 miles S.E Buenos Ayres.

PIELIS, or PIELISJOEROI, a lake of Finland, læn & 60 m. E.N.E. Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55′ & 63° 35′ N., & lon. 29° & 30° 20′ E. Length 56 m., greatest breadth 16 m. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into Lake Orivesi. On its E. side is the vill. Pielis.

PIENZA, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. S. W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3,000. It has a college, & a diocesan seminary, & was erected into a municipality & a bishop's see by Pope Pius II., a native of the town.

PIERCE, co., Wis. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Drained by several small streams entering the Mississippi on the S. Surface hilly & broken; soil fertile. Cap. Prescott. Pop. 1854, 450.

PIERCE, county, Minnesota. Situated in the S. E. Area, 2,000 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of the Minnesota & Mississippi rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Nishnetona. Pop. 1854, 300.

PIERCE, county, Washington Terr. Situated in the N. E. Area, 2,500 sq. m. Drained by several small streams entering Puget Sound on the W. Surface hilly, mountainous on the extreme E., being crossed by the Cascade range of mountains. Capital, Fort Nisqually. Pop. 1854, 520.

PIERMONT, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 65 N. N. W. Concord, 510 W. Connecticut river bounds it on the W., on which are extensive & highly fertile intervales. Drained by Eastman's brook, flowing from 2 ponds in its E. part, & which affords water power. Indian brook crosses its S. W. corner. First settled in 1770. Pop. 1840, 1,057; 1850, 948.

PIERMONT, p-v., Orangetown t., Rockland co., N. Y., 24 N. New York, 135 S. by W. Albany, 258 W. Situated on the W. side of Hudson river, on Sparkkill cr., which affords water power. It contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 5 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., & about 1,000 inhabitants. The New York & Erie railroad commences at this point, & the Palisades here terminate in an abrupt hill.

PIERPONT, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 8 E. Canton, 202 N.N.W. Albany, 486 W. Surface is diversified; soil various, It is 40 miles long from N. to S. Drained by Oswegatchie & Grass rivers. Racket r. crosses its N. E. corner. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,430; 1850, 1,459.

PIERPONT, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 213 N.E. Columbus, 330 W. Pop. 999.

PIERPONT MANOR, p-v., Jefferson county, N. Y. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

PIERPONT PLACE, p-o., De Witt co., Tex.

PIERRE-BUFFIERE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Briance, 10 m. S.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,012. The celebrated surgeon Dupuytren was born here.

PIERREFITTE, several comms. & vills. of France, the principal in dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16

m. N.W. Commerey. Pop. 646.—*Pierrefond* is a comm. & market town, dep. Oise, arrond. & 8 m. S.E. Compiegne, with 1,510 inhabitants, & a ruined feudal fortress.

PIERREFORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 19 m. E.S.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,275.

PIERRELATTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drome, 8 m. S. Montelimart, on railroad to Lyon. Pop. 3,430.

PIERRE-PERTUIS, a naturally excavated passage in the Juran mntns., Switzld., cant. & 19 m. N.W. Bern, on the road betw. Bienne & Porentruy, 40 feet in height, & from 10 to 12 feet in breadth, & in which is a Roman inscription.

PIERRE (ST.), an isl. of N. A., off the S. coast of Newfoundland. Surface rocky, vegetation scanty. It forms with Miquelon isls. immediately N.W. a colony belonging to France. [MIQUELON.]—*St. Pierre*, a small town on its S. E. side, is the capital of the colony.

PIERRE (ST.), the cap. town of the isl. of Martinique, W. I., on its W. coast, 12 m. N.W. Port Royal. Pop. 20,424. It is the largest town of the French W. Indies, and the chief entrepôt of those islands. It is divided into two quarters by a rivulet, over which are some handsome bridges. It has numerous public buildings & schools, a handsome theatre & a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The empress Josephine was born here in 1763.

PIERRE (ST.), Guernsey. [PETER-LE-PORT, ST.]

PIERRE (ST.), numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*d'Allevard*), dep. Isère, 17 miles N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,964.—II. (*de Cormeilles*), dep. Eure, near the Calonne, 10 m. S.W. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,111.—III. (*de Maillé*), dep. Vienne, on the Gartempe, arrond. Montmorillon. Pop. 2,161.—IV. (*de Plesguen*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. S.S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 2,084. —V. (*de Quilbignon*), dep. Finistère, 2 miles W. Brest. Pop. 3,214.—VI. (*des Eglises*), dep. Vienne, arrond. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,408.—VII. (*des Landes*), dep. Mayenne, arrond. Laval. Pop. 1,900.—VIII. (*de Trevisi*), dep. Tarn, 18 m. N.E. Castres. Pop. 1,580.—IX. (*d'Oleron*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant, & on the isl. Oléron, 17 m. S.S.W. La Rochelle, having a small port, & 4,770 inhabs.—X. (*du Champ*), dep. H. Loire, near the Lambron, 14 m. N. Le Puy. Pop. 1,700.—XI. (*du Chemin*), dep. Vendée, 17 m. N.N.E. Fontenay. Pop. 1,842.—XII. (*d'Eglise*), dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Cherbourg, having a castle, hospital, & 2,300 inhabs.—XIII. (*Eynac*), dep. H. Loire, near the Sumene, 7 m. E. Le Puy. Pop. 1,700.—XIV. (*la Cour*), dep. Mayenne, 20 m. E.S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,057.—XV. (*le Moutier*), dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on railroad to Clermont, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. Pop. 1,710.—XVI. (*les Calais*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, & a suburb of Calais, with a station on the railroad du Nord. Pop. 8,943.—XVII. (*sur Dives*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Dives, 19 m. S.E. Caen. Pop. 1,728. XVIII. (*Louvieres*), dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris, Havre, & Rouen railroad, 21 m. S.S.E. Rouen.

PIERRE (ST.), a par. of England, co. Monmouth. Area, 591 ac. Pop. 65.

PIERRE (ST.), a town of the isl. of Bourbon, Indian Ocean, arrond. & 34 m. S. St. Denis. Pop. 14,135.—II. an isl., Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar, & dependent upon the British colony Mauritius.—III. an isl. in the Lake of Bienne, Switzerland, cant. Bern, & celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the cap. vill. of the Brit. colonial territory of Natal, S. Africa, cap. div., 50 m. N.W. Port Natal.

PIETOLE, a vill. & fort of Lombardy, deleg. & 2 m. S.E. Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1,000. It is the anc. *Andes*, birth-place of Virgil.

PIETRA, a prefix to the names of small towns of Italy.—I. Sard. Sta. div. & on the gulf of Genoa, prov. & 8 m. N.N.E. Albenga, cap. mand. Pop. 1838, with comm., 2,056.—II. (*P.-Abbondante*), Naples, prov. Molise, 14 m. N.E. Isernia. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*P.-Camela*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 12 m. S.S.W. Teramo. Pop. 1,000.—IV. (*Catella*), prov. Molise, 14 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*de Fusi*), province Princip. Ultra, 14 m. N.E. Montefusco. Pop. 4,300. —VI. (*di Monte-Corvino*), prov. Capitanata, 4 m. S.S.E. Castelnuovo. Pop. 2,200.

PIETRAFESA, & PIETRAGALLA, two market towns of Naples, prov. Basilicata.—I. 12 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,400.—II. 8 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.—*Pietraleina* is a market town, prov. Princip. Ultra, 13 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. 2,400.

PIETRAMALA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Florence, at the foot of Monte di Fo, in the Apennines. Near it are 2 remarkable disengagements of gas, one of which is perpetually burning.—II. a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., near the coast S. of Ajello.—*Pietra Molara* is a mkt. town, prov. T. di Lavoro, at the foot of a mntn., 11 m. N. Capua. Pop. 1,600.

PIETRA PERTOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 16 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRAPERZIA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 5 m. S.E. Caltanisetta, cap. cant. Pop. 5,300, who trade in corn, almonds & Pistachios. Near it are some sulphur mines.—*Pietra-rsola*, a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 7 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte, derives its name from the red marble quarried in its vicinity.

PIETRA (SANTA), a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, in an unhealthy station near the Mediterranean, 15 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRA (STORNINA), a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 7 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 2,000. —*Pietro Vairano* is a mkt. town, prov. T. di Lavoro, 16 m. N. Capua. Pop. 2,500.

PIETRO MONCORVINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 17 m. S.W. Severo. Pop. 3,000.

PIEUX (LES), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.W. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,641.

PIEVE, numerous small towns & vill. of N. & Cent. Italy.—I. Sardinian dom., div. Nice, prov. & 13 m. N.W. Oneglia, cap. mand., on the Arosia. Pop., with comm., 3,098.—II. (*del Cairo*), div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand, near the Po, 14 m. S.S.E. Mortara. Pop. 2,855.—III. (*di Cadore*), [CADORE.]—IV. (*d'Olmi*), Lombardy, deleg. & 6 m. S.E. Cremona, cap. dist. Pop. 2,600.—V. (*Santo-Stefano*), a mkt. t. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 16 m. N.E. Arezzo, on the Tiber, near its source. Pop. 3,000.

PIFFARDIANA, p-o., Livingston co., N. Y.

PIG, r., Va., rises in the Blue ridge, & falls into Roanoke river, after a course of 35 m.

PIGEON, t., Vandenburgh co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,352; 1850, 5,305.

PIGEON t., Warrick co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 715.

PIGEON CREEK, p-o., Ralls co., Mo., 104 N.N.E. Jefferson City, 919 W.

PIGEON FORGE, p-o., Sevier co., Tenn.

PIGEON GROVE, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

PIGEON HILL, p. v., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 7 E. Phillipsburg, contains a store & 75 inhab.

PIGEON ISLANDS, Grecian Archipelago, are 4 m. S.E. Milo.

PIGEON RIVER, p-o., Haywood co., N. C., 284 W. Raleigh, 514 W.

PIGEON ROOST, t., Prairie co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 307.

PIGEON ROOST, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

PIGEON RUN, p-o., Campbell co., Va., 133 W.S.W. Richmond, 211 W.

PIGLESTHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, ¾ m. W.S.W. Ivinghoe. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 522.

PIGNA, a mkt. town of Sardinia, prov. San Remo, 27 m. N.E. Nice. Pop. of comm. 2,770.

PIGNANS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Var, 10 m. S.E. Brignolles. Pop. 2,166. It has copper works & paper mills.

PIKE, county, Pa. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 580 sq. m. Delaware r. bounds it on the N.E. & S.E. The surface is mountainous and broken; soil generally second rate, excepting along the Delaware r., where it is fertile. Watered by Lackawaxen r., along which passes the Delaware & Hudson canal. Several creeks which flow into the Delaware afford water power. The lumber business forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. Capital, Milford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $114,781; wheat, 3,546 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 38,6[illegible]; oats, 16,374; wool, 3,519 pounds;—4 grist m., 40 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 14 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp. in manufac., $94,020; value of manufactured articles, $115,609;—5 churches; 30 schools, 955 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,832; 1850, 5,881.

PIKE, county, Ga. Situated a little W. of the centre of the state. Area, 470 sq. m. Drained by Anhau r.

a branch of Flint r., which bounds it on the W. Cap., Zebulon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $340,982; Ind. corn, 418,990 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 85,558; rice, 2,620 pounds; cotton, 8,062 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 12 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $66,520; value of manufactured articles, $97,200;—28 churches; 4 acads., 184 pupils; 12 schools, 354 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,176; 1850, 14,306.

PIKE, county, O. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 421 sq. m. Scioto river passes centrally through it from N. to S. The surface is various; soil very fertile. Capital, Chillicothe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $219,969; wheat, 16,725 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 797,655; oats, 67,788; wool, 23,475 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 13 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufac., $77,000; value of manufactured articles, $247,488;—47 churches; 57 schools, 1,478 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,626; 1850, 10,953.

PIKE, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 337 sq. m. The surface is gently rolling; soil, western part a dark sandy loam, E. sandy. White r. runs on its N. boundary, & is navigable. Drained by Paska r. & Flat cr. Capital, Petersburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $184,263; wheat, 15,128 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 407,231; oats, 27,394; wool, 16,991 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed;—14 churches; 11 schools, 375 scholars; 1 library, 213 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,760; 1850, 7,720.

PIKE, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 762 sq. m. The Illinois r. bounds it on the E., & the Mississippi on the S.W. Drained by creeks which flow into these rivers, & which afford water power. Snycartee slough passes along the Mississippi in this co. There is a salt spring on McKee's cr., 20 feet in diameter. Capital, Pittsfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $385,278; wheat, 194,051 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,375,045; oats, 130,267; wool, 38,450 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; a tannery, 4 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—16 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils; 97 schools, 3,241 scholars; 6 libraries, 750 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,728; 1850, 18,819.

PIKE, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. The Mississippi river bounds it on the N.E. Salt r. runs through its N.E. part into the Mississippi. Drained on the S. by a branch of Cuivre r. Capital, Bowling Green. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $424,892; wheat, 106,241 bush. produced; Indian corn, 748,540; oats, 85,060; wool, 44,405 pounds;—17 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 13 persons employed; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspapers published;—31 churches: 3 academies, 110 pupils; 56 schools, 2,730 scholars; 1 library, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,646; 1850, 13,609.

PIKE, county, Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Cumberland mountain bounds it on the S.E. Drained by the W. fork of Big Sandy r. Capital, Pikeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $113,955; Ind. corn, 198,764 bush. produced; oats, 18,501; tobacco, 4,401 pounds; wool, 12,058;—50 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 1 tannery;—10 churches; 6 schools, 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,567; 1850, 5,365.

PIKE, county, Ala. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. m. Pea r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Conecuh r. & its branches. Cap., Troy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $467,848; Ind. corn, 531,192 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 151,657; rice, 72,310; cotton, 8,679 bales;—2 flouring m., 2 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $8,250; value of manufactured articles, $12,360;—28 churches; 4 academies, 195 pupils; 24 schools, 492 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,108; 1850, 15,920.

PIKE, county, Miss. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 864 sq. m. Drained by Bogue Chitto r. & its branches, & by Tangipaho r., which flows into Lake Pontchartrain. Capital, Holmesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $289,463; Ind. corn, 245,751 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 64,040; rice, 290,550 pounds; cotton, 4,128 bales;—6 grist m., 7 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 8 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufac., $39,700; value of manufactured articles, $91,580;—20 churches; 35 schools, 458 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,151; 1850, 7,360.

PIKE, county, Ark. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 709 sq. m. Drained by branches of Little Missouri r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Cap., Murfreesboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $46,473; Ind. corn, 58,826 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,878; cotton, 301 bales; tobacco, 1,385 lbs.;—a grist m., a saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $4,200; value of manufactured articles, $2,900;—5 churches; 6 schs., 214 scholars. Pop. 1840, 969; 1850, 1,861.

PIKE, p. o., Washington co., Me.

PIKE, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 20 N. Angelica, 257 W. by S. Albany, 350 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile mould. Drained by East Koy & West Koy creeks. The v. is situated on West Koy creek, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an oil m., a furnace, 2 tanneries, 2 clothier's works, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,176; 1850, 2,003.

PIKE, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface uneven; soil gravel, not fertile, & indifferently cultivated. Drained by the sources of Manatawny cr., which afford water power. It has an Episcopal church, & one common to Lutherans and Presbyterians. Pop. 1840, 790; 1850, 883.

PIKE, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 158 N. Harrisburg, 268 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Wyalusing cr. & its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,518; 1850, 1,747.

PIKE, t., Clearfield co., Pa. It has 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 676; 1850, 1,249.

PIKE, t., Potter co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 139; 1850, 200.

PIKE, t., Brown co., O. Drained by White Oak cr. & a branch of the E. fork of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 792; 1850, 1,022.

PIKE, t., Clarke co., O. It contains Northampton v. Drained by Honey creek. Pop. 1840, 1,436; 1850, 1,462.

PIKE, t., Coshocton co., O. It contains West Carlisle v. Drained by Wakatomica cr. Pop. 1840, 1,115; 1850, 1,081.

PIKE, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1850, 485.

PIKE, t., Knox co., O. It contains Amity v. Drained by Schenks cr. Pop. 1840, 1,248; 1850, 1,720.

PIKE, t., Madison co., O. Drained by Little Darby cr. Pop. 1840, 529; 1850, 423.

PIKE, p-t., Perry co., O. Drained by a small branch of Muskingum river. It has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring mills, a grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,668; 1850, 2,147.

PIKE, t., Stark co., O. Drained by Nimishilem cr. Pop. 1840, 1,409; 1850, 1,447.

PIKE, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 786.

PIKE, t., Marion co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,928.

PIKE, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 555.

PIKE, t., Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,053.

PIKE, p-t., Muscatine county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 265.

PIKE CREEK, p-o., Ripley co., Mo.

PIKE MILLS, p-o., Potter co., Pa.

PIKE POND, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

PIKE RIVER, p. v. Missisquoi co., Can. E., 18 m. from St. John's. It has 4 stores & 100 inhab.

PIKE RUN, p-t., Washington co., Pa., 18 S.E. Washington b., 194 W. Harrisburg, 210 W. Drained by Pike run, & Little Pike run, which flow into Monongahela r. At their junction with the r., is Greenfield v. The national road runs on its E. border, on which are Centreville & Bealsville villages. Pop. 1840, 2,187; 1850, divided into E. & W. Pike Run, which see.

PIKESVILLE, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 8 N.W. Baltimore, 38 N. Annapolis, 48 W. Situated on the E. side of Patapsco r. It contains a United States arsenal, a Roman Catholic church, an academy, & 250 inhabs.

PIKETON, p-v., capital of Pike co., O., 19 S. Chillicothe, 64 S. Columbus, 398 W. Situated on the E. side of Sciota r. It contains a court house, jail, 6 stores, a tannery, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 690 inhabs.

PIKETON, p-v., Marion co., Ia., 9 N.W. Indianapolis, 580 W.

PIKETON, p-o., Stoddard co., Mo.

PIKETON, p-v., capital of Pike co., Ky., 173 E.S.E. Frankfort, 448 W. Situated on the W. fork of Sandy r. It contains a court house, 9 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

PIKE TOWNSHIP, p-o., Pike t., Berks co., Pa., 68 E. Harrisburg, 161 W.

PIKE VALLEY, p-o., Potter co., Pa.

PIKEVILLE, p-v., capital of Bledsoe co., Tenn., 112 E.S.E. Nashville, 588 W. Situated on the west side of Sequatchee r., in a deep valley between the Cumberland & Waldens mountains. It contains a court house, jail, 2 academies, 1 church free to all denominations, masonic hall, 6 stores, and 250 inhab.

PIKEVILLE, p-v., capital of Marion co., Ala., 68 N.N.W. Tuscaloosa, 389 W. Situated 3 m. E. of the Buttahatchee r., & contains a court house & a few dwellings.

PIKEVILLE, p-v., Chickasaw co., Miss.

PILAHATCHEE, p-o., Rankine co., Miss.

PILAO-ARCADO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river San Francisco. Lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop. 5,000.

PILAR, a town of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, on lt. b. of the river, & 50 m. W. the city of Parahiba. Pop. 3,400.—*Cape de Los Pilares* is the N.W. extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

PILAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,411.—II. one of the Sooloo islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Basilan.

PILATE (MOUNT), a branch of the Alps, between the Swiss cants. Lucerne & Unterwalden, its principal peak, the Tomlishorn, 5 m. S.W. Lucerne, & 6,998 ft. above the sea.—II. a mntn. of France, in the Cevennes chain between the deps. Rhone & Loire, 3,517 feet in height.

PILATKA, p-v., cap. Putnam co., Flor. Situated on the W. side of St. John's r.

PILCHER, p-o., Belmont co., O., 126 E. Columbus, 293 W.

PILCOMAYO, or ARAGUA-GUAZI, a river of S. America, Bolivia, & La Plata, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E. through the *Llanos*, & joins the Paraguay, nearly opposite Asuncion, by two arms, enclosing a marshy island, 150 m. in length. Total course estim. at 1,000 m. Chief affls., the Pilaya & Paspaya. It is navigable for boats from the Paraguay to Chuquisaca, the only city on its banks, but shallow for the remainder of its course.

PILES GROVE, t., Salem co., N. J., 10 N.E. Salem. Surface level; soil stiff clay & deep loam, & well cultiv. Drained by Salem cr., which affords water power. It contains 4 churches,—1 Friends, & 3 Methodist,—2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,477: 1850, 2,962.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. E.N.E. Tabor. Pop. 3,200, who manufac. woollens.

PILHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 132.

PILICA, or PILITZA, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, on the Pilica, an affl. of the Vistula, 33 m. N.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

PILKINGTON, t., Wellington co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,990.

PILLAR (CAPE), the most S.E. headland of Tasman's peninsula, Van Diemen's Land. Lat 43° 12′ S., lon. 148° 7′ E.

PILLAR POINT, p-o., Brownville t., Jefferson co., N. Y.

PILLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.S.E. Callington. Area, 2,478 ac. Pop. 393.

PILLAU, a marit. town of E. Prussia, at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 m. W. Königsberg, of which it is of Elbing & Braunsberg, it is the port. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 38′ 47″ N., lon. 19° 54′ 00″ E. Pop. 2,700 (excl. suburbs). The inlet to the Haff not having more than 12 feet water, vessels of large burden here unload or lighten cargo, and it has consequently a thriving trade.

PILLERTON, two pas. of England, co Warwick.—I. (*Hersey*), 3 m. W.S.W. Kington. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 227.—II. (*Priors*), 7½ m. S.E. Stratford. Area, 1,469 ac. Pop. 163.

PILLIBHEET, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 30 m. N.E. Bareily, cap. a collectorate, on an affl. of the Ganges, with a fine mosque, and trade in rice.

PILLING, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 6 m. W.N.W. Garstang. Pop. 1,281.

PILLITH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, m. S.W. Knighton. Area, 1,827 ac. Pop. 92.

PILLKALLEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 1,666.—*Pillenkoi* is a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. N.E. Bidschow. Pop. 966.

PILLOW, p-o., Dauphin co., Pa.

PILLOWVILLE, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn.

PILLTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4 m. E. Carrick on-Suir. Pop. 761. It is clean and neat. Adjoining is seat of the Earl of Beborough, lord of the manor.

PILNITZ, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Meissen, on lt. b. of the Elbe, 6 m. S.E. Dresden. It has a royal park and château, where, on 25th Aug., 1791, was concluded the convention of European powers to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France.

PILOT, p-o., Vermilion co., Ill.

PILOT GROVE, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

PILOT GROVE, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

PILOT GROVE, p-o., Cooper co., Mo., 62 W. by N. Jefferson City, 976 W.

PILOT GROVE, Grayson co., Tex.

PILOT HILL, p-o., cap. Fulton co., Ark.

PILOT HILL, p-o., Mason co., Ill.

PILOT ISLAND, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is between the Arabian coast and the isl. Perim.

PILOT KNOB, p-o., Todd co., Ky.

PILOT KNOB, p-o., Crawford co., Ill.

PILOT KNOB, p-o., Madison co., Mo.

PILSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Beaminister. Area, 648 ac. Pop. 95.

PILSEN (NEU), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun, a tributary of the Elbe, 52 m. W.S.W. Prague. Pop. 9,788. It is one of the best built & most important commercial towns in the kingdom, & has a fine Gothic church, a town hall, a gymnasium, theatre, military & other schools, flourishing manufs. of woollen goods, morocco leather, iron & horn wares, & alum, a large annual fair, and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria. Pop. of circle 1856, 629,374.—II. (*Alt*), a market town, circ. & 5 m. S.E. of the foregoing. Pop. 931.

PILSNO, a town of Austr. Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. E. Tarnow, on the Wisloka. Pop. 1,560.

PILTEN, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, cap. dist., on the Windau, 92 m. W.N.W. Mitau, with a fortress built in 1229 by Waldemar II. of Denmark. Pop. 600.

PILTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area, 332 ac. Pop. 56.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 5,523 ac. Pop. 1,159.—III. co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Barnstable. Area, 1,861 ac. Pop. 1,813.—IV. co. Northampton, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Oundle. Area, 1,473 ac. Pop. 146.

PIMLICO, a suburb of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, & comprised in the liberty of Westminster, immediately W. St. James' Park, 2½ m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. It comprises many elegant streets & squares, with Buckingham Palace and gardens, & occupies all the suburban dist., between Westminster & Chelsea.

PIMPERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area, 4,510 ac. Pop. 517.

PINA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,790.—*Pina de Campos* is a town, prov., & 14 m. N.N.E. Palencia. Pop. 950.

PINASCA, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 7 m. N.W. Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 1838, 2,737.

PINCHBECK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Area, 11,640 ac. Pop. 3,[illegible]2.

PINCHECO, p-o., Ohio co., Ky.

PINCKNEY, t., Lewis co., N. Y., 16 N.W. Martinsburg, 156 N.W. Albany. Surface level; soil a fertile sandy & clay loam. Drained by Deer r. & Sandy cr. It has 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,07: 1850, 1,208.

PINCKNEY, p-v., Rutherford co., N. C., 226 W. by S. Raleigh, 457 W.

PINCKNEY, p-o., Livingston co., Mich., 54 W. by N. Detroit, 547 W.

PINCKNEY, p-v., Warren co., Mo., 61 E.N.E. Jefferson City, 885 W. Situated on the N. side of Missouri r. Pop. of the t. 424.

PINCKNEY, p-v., Williamson co., Tenn., 28 S. Nash-

ville, 705 W. Situated on the W. side of Harpeth r., a branch of Cumberland r.

PINCKNEYVILLE, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 79 N. W. Columbus, 449 W. Situated on the W. side of Broad r.

PINCKNEYVILLE, p-v., Gwinnett co., Ga., 96 N. W. Milledgeville, 667 W. Situated a little S.E. of Chattahoochee r.

PINCKNEYVILLE, p-v., cap. of Perry co., Ill., 134 S. Springfield, 839 W. Situated on the W. side of Big Beaucoup creek, at the head of Four Mile prairie, and contains a court house, 5 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

PINCKNEYVILLE, p-v., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

PINCZOW, a town of Poland, prov. & 24 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on the Nidda. Pop. 4,300, comprising many Jews. Here, in 1702, the Poles were defeated by the Swedes.

PIN-DADUN-KHAN, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 110 m. N.W. Lahore. Pop. 6,000. Houses mostly built of earth, in cedar frame work. It is a depôt for salt, about 40,000 tons of which are annually raised from adjacent mines, yielding to the gov. a revenue of 160,000*l* a-year.

PINDERTOWN, p-v., Lee co., Ga., 118 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 775 W. Situated on the W. side of Flint r.

PINDUS, a mountain chain of European Turkey, between Albania & Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. Mount Mezzova, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8,950 feet.

PINE, p-o., Vienna t., Oneida co., N. Y., 117 W.N. W. Albany, 387 W.

PINE, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 11 N. Pittsburg. Surface hilly, soil loam. Drained by branches of Alleghany r. It has 2 fulling m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,770; 1850, 2,109.

PINE, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Bounded W. by Alleghany river, by branches of which it is drained. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,227; 1850, 2,288.

PINE, t., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 702.

PINE, t., Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,367.

PINE, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 942.

PINE APPLE, p-o., Wilcox co., Ala.

PINE BLUFF, p-o., Calaway co., Ky.

PINE BLUFF, p-o., Dane co., Wis.

PINE BLUFF, p-o., Pulaski co., Mo., 82 S. Jefferson City, 973 W.

PINE BLUFF, p-o., Copiah co., Miss., 48 S.S.W. Jackson, 1,064 W.

PINE BLUFF, p-v., capital of Jefferson co., Ark., 28 S.S.E. Little Rock, 1,113 W. Situated on the S. side of Arkansas r., on the first high land ascending the river. Pop. 1850, 460. It contains a court house, an academy, a Methodist church, 7 stores, a saw m., a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabitants.

PINE BLUFFS, p-o., Red River co., Tex.

PINEBOROUGH, p-o., Marion co., Flor.

PINE BROOK, p-v., Hanover t., Morris co., N. J., 63 N. Trenton, 234 W.

PINE BUSH, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

PINE, cr., Pa., rises in Potter co., & flows into the W. branch of Susquehanna r. It is navigable to the line of Potter co., 60 m. A vast quantity of lumber passes down it annually.

PINE CREEK, v., Alleghany co., Pa. Contains a Roman Catholic church, & 200 inhabs.

PINE CREEK, t., Clinton co., Pa. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 572; 1850, 774.

PINE CREEK, t., Jefferson co., Pa. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 628; 1850, 778.

PINE CREEK, p-o., Tioga co., Pa., 157 N. by W. Harrisburg, 271 W.

PINE CREEK, p-o., Gilmer co., Va.

PINE CREEK, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich.

PINE CREEK, p-o., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 924.

PINE FLAT, p-o., Bossier pa., La.

PINEGA, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina, 12 m. E.S.E. Kholmogori, after a tortuous N.W. course of 290 m.—II. a town, gov. and 93 m. E.S.E. Archangel, cap. dist., on the Pinega. Pop. 1,500.

PINE GROVE, p-o., Tyrone t., Steuben co., N. Y., 198 W. by S. Albany, 306 W.

PINE GROVE, p-t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 43 N.E. Harrisburg, 153 W. Surface mountainous. Drained by Swatara cr., along which runs a navigable feeder of the Union canal. A dam across the creek, in a gorge of Blue mountain, forms a pond, covering 7 or 800 acres, & which sets up 6 miles. Along this pond is a tow-path, & 4 m. beyond it, a canal to Pine Grove v.; & along Swatara creek a railroad extends 3½ m. further into the coal region. The v., situated on Swatara cr., has several streets, 6 stores, about 90 dwellings, & 646 inhabs. It contains a spacious basin for canal boats. There are in the t. 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,605; 1850, 1,967.

PINE GROVE, t., Warren co., Pa. Drained by Connewango cr. The v. is situated on the right bank of the stream, 7 m. above Warren. It has an extensive grist m., 4 saw m., & 1,527 inhabitants.

PINE GROVE, t., Venango co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 593; 1850, 690.

PINE GROVE, p-o., Wetzel co., Va., 328 N.W. Richmond, 296 W.

PINE GROVE, p-o., Springfield t., Gallia co., O., 79 S.S.E. Columbus, 369 W.

PINE GROVE, p-o., Clark co., Ky.

PINE GROVE, p-o., St. Tammany pa., La., 51 N. New Orleans, 1,153 W.

PINE GROVE, p-o., Franklin co., Miss.

PINE GROVE, p-v., Vaughn t., York co., Can. W. Situated on the Humber river. It has an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., an oatmeal m., a tannery, a brewery, a glove fac. & 150 inhabitants. (P-o. called Vaughn).

PINE GROVE MILLS, p-o., Centre co., Pa., 90 N. W. Harrisburg, 181 W.

PINE HILL, p.o., Washington co., R. I., 22 Providence, 386 W.

PINE HILL, v., Elba t., Genesee co., N. Y. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a tannery, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabs.

PINE HILL, p-o., Shandaken t., Ulster co., N. Y., 75 S.W. Albany, 349 W.

PINE HILL, p-o., York co., Pa.

PINE HILL, p-o., Talbot co., Ga., 130 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 782 W.

PINE HILL, p-o., Wilcox co., Ala., 102 S. Tuscaloosa, 894 W.

PINE HILL, p-o., Washita pa., La.

PINE HILL, p-o., Rusk co., Tex.

PINE ISLAND, p-o., Jefferson co., Tex.

PINE ISLAND, Carribb. Sea. [Islados Pinos.]

PINE LAKE, p-o., Oakland co., Mich.

PINE LAND, p-o., Meigs co., Tenn.

PINE LEVEL, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 141 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 852 W.

PINE LICK, p-o., Clarke co., Ia., 94 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 594 W.

PINE LOG, p-o., Cass co., Ga., 156 N.W. Milledgeville, 647 W.

PINE MEADOW, p-o., Litchfield co., Con.

PINE ORCHARD. (*See Catskill Mts.*)

PINE PLAIN, p-o., Allegan co., Mich.

PINE PLAINS, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 25 N.E. Poughkeepsie, 62 S. Albany, 327 W. Surface hilly on the E. & W., with a fertile intervening plain; soil sandy & gravelly loam. It has several ponds, from one of which flows Wappinger's creek. Drained also by Chicomico creek, a tributary of Roeliff Jansen's creek. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 6 stores, and about 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 5 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,334; 1850, 1,416.

PINE PLAINS, p-o., Ocean co., N. J.

PINE RIDGE, p-o., Decatur co., Ga.

PINE RIVER, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

PINEROLO, a comm. and town of Sardinian dom., Piedmont, div. & 21 m. S.W. Turin, cap. prov. on the Clusone. Pop. 13,401. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, enclosed by walls, and mostly ill built, but it has a noble square, a fine cathedral, & three other churches, 8 convents, a large hospital, barracks, manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, & leather. Pop. of prov. 1848, 133,-233.

PINER'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Kenton co., Ky.

PINE RUN, p-o., Geneese co., Mich.

PINES (ISLE OF), New Hebrides group, Pacific O.

Lat. 22° 58′ S., lon. 167° 25′ E.—42 m. in circumference, well wooded, & inhabited by a fierce & savage people. (ISLA DE PINOS.)

PINE'S BRIDGE, p-o., Yorktown t., Westchester co., N. Y., 123 S. Albany, 265 W.

PINE STREET, p-o., Elk co., Pa., 159 N.W. Harrisburg, 242 W.

PINE TOWN, p-o., Cherokee co., Tex.

PINE TREE, p-o., Upshur co., Tex.

PINETUCKY, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

PINE VALLEY, p-o., Chemung co., N. Y.

PINE VALLEY, p-o., Warren co., Pa.

PINE VALLEY, p. o., Yallabusha co., Miss.

PINE VIEW, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

PINEVILLE, p-o., Gloucester co., N. J.

PINEVILLE, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 7 E. by S. Doylestown, 108 E. Harrisburg, 163 W. It contains about 6 dwellings.

PINEVILLE, p-o., Mecklenburgh co., N. C.

PINEVILLE, p-v., Charleston dist., S. C., 130 S.E. Columbia, 518 W. Situated on the S. side of the Santee r. It contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants.

PINEVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Ga.

PINEVILLE, p-o., Hocking co., O.

PINEVILLE, p-v., Marengo co., Ala., 110 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 922 W. Situated near the S. line of the co., a little E. of Tombigbee r.

PINEVILLE, p-o., McDonald co., Mo.

PINEVILLE, p-o., Smith co., Miss.

PINEVILLE, p-o., Bossier pa., La.

PINE WOODS, p-o., Madison co., Ill.

PINEY, t., Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 910.

PINEY, p-o., Johnson co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 290.

PINEY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 11 m. N.E. Troyes. Pop 1,550, partly employed in cordage and paper manufs.

PINEY CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Md.

PINEY FORK, t., Lawrence county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 438.

PINEY GROVE, p-o., Sampson co., N. C.

PINEY GROVE, p-o., Hardeman co., Tenn.

PINEY HEAD, p-o., Appling co., Ga.

PING, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.—I. (*P. Hoi*), prov. Quang-tong, on Harlem Bay, 85 m. E.N.E. Macao—II. (*Liang*), prov. Kan-su, cap. dep., lat 35° 34′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E.—III. (*Lo*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Canton riv., 180 m. W.N.W. Canton.—IV. (*Yang*), prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Puen-ho, 135 m. S.W. Tai-Yuen, the cap. prov., to which it is reported to be equal in extent and prosperity.—V. (*Yuen*), prov. Kwi-tchou, cap. dep. Lat. 26° 37′ N., lon. 105° 40′ E. Fine tea is raised in its vicinity.

PINGREE GROVE, p-v., Kane co., Ill. It contains an Universalist church, & 150 inhabs.

PINGREEVILLE, v., Littleton t., Grafton co., N. H., 89 N.W. Concord, 550 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 8 m. N.W. Almeida. Pop. 2,300. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, & a new town hall.—*Pinheiro de Beinposta* is a mkt. town, prov. Beira, 40 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 1,200.

PINHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. N.E. Exeter. Area, 1,735 ac. Pop. 527.

PIN HOOK, p-o., Fleming co., Ky.

PIN HOOK, p-o., Lawrence co., Ia.

PINK, t., Wayne co., Pa.

PINKAFELD, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Pinka, 20 m. W. Güns. Pop. 4,000, who manuf. some coarse woollens. Here is a noble residence, with zoological gardens.

PINKHAM'S GRANT, t., Coos co., N. H., 92 N. Concord, 578 W. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 39.

PINK HILL, p-o., Lenoir co., N. C.

PINK HILL, p-o., Marshall co., Miss.

PINKNEY, t., Calhoun co., Mich.

PINNE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 29 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

PINNEBERG, a small town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. co., 11 m. N.W. Hamburg, on the Pinau, a small affl. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,100.

PINNELLVILLE, p-o., Jones co., Miss.

PINNER, a pa. of Engl., co., Middlesex, 2¼ m. N.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,310, with a station on the North Western railroad, about 1 m. from the village.

PINNOCK, a pa. of Engl., co., Cornwall. Area, 3,487 ac. Pop. 627.

PIN OAK, p. o., Du Buque co., Iowa.

PINOS PUENTE, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.W. Granada. Pop. 2,605.

PINSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 143 m. S.S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the Pripet, here joined by the Pina. Pop. 5,300. It has manufs. of leather, and a transit trade.

PINTLALA, r., Ala., rises in Montgomery co., and running on the E. border of the co., enters Alabama r., on its S. side.

PINTLALA, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 125 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 852 W. Situated on Pintlala cr., on the W. border of the co.

PINTLER'S CORNERS, p-o., Ottawa co., Mich.

PINTUCKY, p-o., Hancock co., Miss.

PINXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Alfreton Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 934. Large coal mines exist in this pa.

PINY, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

PINYAREE, a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the ocean by the Sir Mouth, 15 m. N.W. that of Koree.

PINY GREEN, p-o., Onslow co., N. C.

PIOLENC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. N.W. Orange. Pop. 1,900.

PIOMBINO, a marit. town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, cap. principality, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island Elba, & 12 m. W. Follonica. Pop. 1,300. It has a castle, a palace, & a small harbor, & near it are salt works, & traces of the ancient *Populonia*. From 1805 to 1815 its principality, which formerly comprised the isl. Elba, &c., belonged to Baccicocchi, the brother-in-law of Napoleon.—The *Channel of Piombino*, betw. the town and Elba, is 6 m. across.

PIONEER GROVE, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 419.

PIONEER, p-o., Williams co., O.

PIONEER, p-o., Greene co., Ill.

PIONEER MILLS, p-o., Cabarrus co., N. C., 155 W. by S. Raleigh, 392 W.

PIONNAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuze, 23 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,426.

PIONSAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 29 m. N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,630.

PIOVE-DI-SACCO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Padua, cap. dist. on the Brenta canal, 17 m. S.W. Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. Pop. with dist. 1845, 5,400.

PIPE, a pa. of Engl. co. & 3 m. N. Hereford. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 180.

PIPE CREEK, p-o., Madison co., Ia., 41 N.E. Indianapolis, 563 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,512.

PIKE CREEK, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 504.

PIPERNO, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. sta., on the Amaseno, deleg. & 15 m. S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 3,700.

PIPERS GAP, p-o., Carroll co., Va.

PIPERSVILLE, p-o., Bucks co., Pa.

PIPE STEM, p-o., Mercer co., Va.

PIPE STONE, p-o., Berrian co., Mich.

PIPLY, or PIPLEY, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist, & 27 m. S. Cuttack.—II. dist. Midnapoor, 93 m. S.W. Calcutta, & formerly a thriving mart of European commerce.

PIPRIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 3,150.

PIQUA, p-v. Miami co., O., 73 W. Columbus, 467 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Miami r., on the line of the Miami canal Its streets are spacious & regularly laid out. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a market, 16 stores, 4 saw m., 2 grist m., 3 printing offices issuing a semi-weekly, 2 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication, & 3,277 inhabitants. The waste water of the canal affords water power.

PIQUEA, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 54 S.E. Harrisburg, 129 W.

PIRACRUCA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Piauhi, 85 m. S. Parnahiba. Pop. 2,000, who trade in cotton and manioc.

PIRÆUS, Greece, Attica, is the port of Athens, & 5 m. S.W. that city, with which it communicates by a macadamized road. The modern town, wholly built

since 1834, is on an isthmus connecting with the mainland a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. It contained in 1845 about 1,000 houses, with a custom house, lazaretto, & a new quay. On its N.W. side is its principal port (the anc. Aphrodisium), and on the S.E. side of the peninsula are two other harbors.

PIRAHI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 52 m. W.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of river Pirahi, an affl. of the Parahiba. Pop. 3,000.

PIRANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 20 m. S.E. Mariana. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

PIRANO, a seaport town of Istria, on the Gulf, & 13 m. S.W. Triest. Pop. 6,250. It has a convenient harbor, a citadel, Gothic cathedral, and an export trade in salt, wine, oil, & olives.

PIRAINO, *Pyrgenium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on the N. coast, 6 m. W.N.W Patti. Pop. 3,900, who export oil, wine, & corn.

PIRARA, a vill. of British Guiana, S. A., at the E. end of Lake Amucu, & on the watershed between the basins of the Amazon & Essequibo.

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, Chinese Sea, lat, 21° N., lon. 108° 10′ E.

PIRATINIM, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, on lt. b. of river Piratinim, 75 m. W.N.W. Rio Grande. Pop. 3,673.

PIRBRIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. N.N.W. Guilford. Area, 4,579 ac., mostly wild heath land. Pop. 637.

PIRFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Guilford. Area, 1,868 ac. Pop. 365.

PIRIATIN, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. dist. on the Udai, 26 m. N.W. Lubny. Pop. 2,790.

PIRITU, a marit. town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, prov. and 22 miles S.W. Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Piritu islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

PIRMASENS, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., in the Vosges, 13 m. E.S.E. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 5,596. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has R. Catholic and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, high school, and manufs. of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, & glasswares.

PIRNA, a fortified town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Dresden, on lt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 5,901. Its citadel is now used as an hospital. It has manufs. of earthenware, tobacco, cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. Above the town is the old castle Sonnenstein, now a lunatic asylum. Here Frederick the Great obtained a signal triumph over the Saxons in 1756.

PIRNITZ, a town of Moravia circ. & 7 m. S.E. Iglau. Pop. 3,470. It has an anc. castle, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs.

PIR-JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the confl. of the Ghara (Sutleje) and Chenab, 40 m. S. Mooltan. It has a good bazaar, and a fine Mohammedan tomb: extensive ruins exist in its vicinity.

PIRTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. N.W. Hitchin. Area, 2,560 ac. Pop. 897—II. co. Oxford, 4 m. S. Tetsworth. Area, 5,140 ac. Pop. 692.—III. co. Worcester, 4 m. W.N.W. Pershore. Area, 1,669 ac. Pop. 238.

PISA, a walled city of Tuscany, cap. prov., in a marshy but fertile plain, on the Arno, 7 m. from its mouth, & 12 m. N.N.E. Leghorn, on the Leopolda r. r., which extends to Florence. Lat. 43° 43′ 11″ N. lon. 10° 23′ 58″ E. Pop. 22,000. It is about 5 m. in circ., irregularly laid out, but its streets are wide, and it has many noble edifices. The Arno, within the city, is bordered by fine quays, lined on either side by a majestic thoroughfare (*Lungo l'Arno*), and crossed by 4 bridges, one of which, built of marble, is among the finest in Europe. In one of its squares are the famous *Campanile*, or leaning tower, 178 feet in height, 50 feet in diameter, & the topmost story over-hanging the base about 13 feet; and the celebrated cemetery of *Camposanto*, adorned by sepulchral monuments, & containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy land in the 12th century, & formerly used for a mausoleum; the baptistry, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral—all of which are striking marble edifices. The cathedral contains some magnificent bronze doors, numerous fine columns, brought from Greece, & a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano, the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. Most of the numerous churches are richly adorned with works of art. Other principal edifices are the town hall, a grand-ducal palace, the palace of the acad. of fine arts, extensive buildings of the university, the city hall, custom house, prisons, hospitals, the theatre, & an aqueduct, 4 m. in length, which brings water from Asciano. Its old citidel, the *Galera*, is now used as a house of correction. The anc. university of Pisa is still the great centre of education in Tuscany, and has an extensive library, museums of natural history, astronomical observatory, & a botanic garden. Pisa has a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, & many other public schools, & some manufs. of soap, glass, & vitrol. 3 m. S. of Pisa are the dairy farms of the Grand Duke, where 1,500 cows and 200 camels are kept. 3½ m. N. are the *Bagna di Pisa*, medicinal baths, frequented in summer by many visitors. Pisa was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and from the 10th to the 14th century it was the cap. of an enterprising republic, & is the birthplace of Galileo. It was taken by the French in 1799. Pop. of prov. 1852, 227,719.

PISANG, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, one in the Gilolo Passage, the other belonging to the Banda islands.

PISANIA, a vill. & British factory of W. Africa, on the Gambia, 200 m. from its mouth.

PISCATAQUA (*Pi'-scat-a-qaw*), r., N. H., rises in Wakefield t., & running S.S.E. about 40 m. falls into the Atlantic below Portsmouth, where it forms one of the best harbors in the U. States. Through its whole course it constitutes the boundary between N. H. and Me. From its source to Berwick lower falls it is called Salmon Falls r.; thence to its junction with Cocheco r., Newichawannoc; & thence to the ocean, Piscataqua. Through Great Bay, which enters it on the S., it receives Lamprey, Exeter, & several other streams from the S. & W. It is navigable with its tributaries, for sloops to South Berwick, Dover, New Market, Durham, & Exeter. Great Bay unites with the Piscataqua at Hilton's point, 5 m. above Portsmouth, & is in some places 4 m. wide. The tide flows up the r. at Portsmouth with a strong current, which prevents the harb. from being much obstructed by ice.

PISCATAQUIS, r., Me., a large western branch of Penobscot r., which rises in the elevated land between Penobscot & Kennebec rivers, & flowing E. about 65 m., enters the Penobscot 25 m. below the junction of Mattawamkeag r.

PISCATAQUIS (*Pi'-scat-a-quis*), county, Me. Situated in the N. part of the state, extending to the Canada line, contains a great amount of territory, most of which is a wilderness, the S. part only being settled. It contains a great number of lakes, the principal of which are Moose Head, on its W. border, Chesuncook, & Pemadumcook. Drained by the Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sebec, & Pleasant rivers, which afford extensive water power. It contains Katahdin mntn., & some other less elev. summits. Organized in 1838. It has much good land in the neighborhood of Piscataquis r. Capital, Dover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $305,434; wheat, 14,646 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 48,925; oats, 171,220; wool, 54,334 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., an iron foundry, 3 woollen fac., 8 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $357,940; value of manufac. articles, $205,248;—25 churches; 3 academies, 303 pupils; 103 schools, 4,061 scholars; 1 library, 700 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,138; 1850, 14,735.

PISCATAQUOG, r., N. H., a branch of the Merrimac r., which it enters at a v. of its own name, on its W. side.

PISCATAQUOG, v., Hillsboro' co., N. H., on the rt. b. of the Merrimac r., which is here crossed by a bridge. It has an academy, a church, & 300 inhabitants.

PISCATAWAY (*Pi'-scat-a-way*), t., Middlesex co., N. J., 5 N. New Brunswick. Watered by Amherst & Cedar brooks, tributaries of Green brook. The surface is level; soil loam, clay & red shale, & generally well cultivated. The v. of the same name occupies the site of an Indian village, & contains an Episcopal church, a store, & about 100 inhabitants, & was formerly the half-shire t. of Middlesex & Somerset cos. There are in the t. 7 stores, 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Seventh-Day Baptist, & 1 Episcopal,—5 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,828; 1850, 2,975.

PISCATAWAY, p-v., Prince George's co., Md., 56 S.W. Annapolis, 16 W. Situated on Piscataway r., a

branch of Potomac r., & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 250 inhabitants.

PISCIANO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 26 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,230.

PISCIOTTA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., dist. & 9 m. S. Il Valla, on the Mediterranean, with 2,300 inhabs., trade in fruit, wine, & oil, & an active fishery.

PISCO, a marit. town of Peru, dep. & 130 m. S.S. E. Lima, near the mouth of the Pisco riv. in the Pacific Ocean.

PISCOLA, p. o., Lowndes co., Ga.

PISCOPI, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 21 m. N. W. Rhodes.—II. a marit. vill. of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 m. E. Baffa.

PISECO, lake, Arietta t., Hamilton co., N. Y., is 6 m. long, & 2 wide, abounding with excellent trout. Its outlet forms the W. branch of Sacondaga r., a tributary of Hudson r.

PISECO, v., Arietta t., Hamilton co., N. Y., situated at the N. end of Piseco lake. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a machine shop, & about 100 inhabitants.

PISEK, or PISECA, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Prachin, on the Watawa, 24 m. W.S.W. Tabor. Pop. 5,446. It is well-built, & has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military academy, some woollen cloth and nitre fac., and a brisk transit trade.

PISFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. N. Northampton. Area, 2,700 ac. Pop. 545.

PISGAH, p. o., Butler co., O.

PISGAH, p-o., Cole co., Mo., 33 W.N.W. Jefferson City, 969 W.

PISHILL, a pa., England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N. W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 785 ac. Pop. 192.

PISHON'S FERRY, p. o., Kennebec co., Me.

PISINO (Germ. *Mitterburg*), a town of Illyria, cap. circ. Istria, in its centre, 34 m. S. E. Triest. Pop. 1,615. It has trade in corn, fruit, & wine.

PISOGNE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 23 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, at the N. E. extremity of L. Iseo. Pop. 1,410.

PISSEVACHE, a famous waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Sallenche river, near its confl. with the Rhone, 4 m. N. W. Martigny. Total height 280 feet, & its final leap is 120 feet.

PISTICCI, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 19 m. S. Matera, with 6,200 inhabs., 3 churches, a large convent, 2 hospitals, & some manufs. of woollen cloths.

PISTILL, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Area, 3,949 ac. Pop. 477.

PISTOJA, *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Florence, on left bank of the Ombrone, & on the Maria Antonia railroad. Pop. 12,387. It is enclosed by ramparts & bastions, defended by a strong citadel, & well-built, having wide streets, lined by antique houses. Principal public building, a cathedral, & several other interesting churches, an episcopal palace, several convents, & a fine old town hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, & a theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, iron-wire, & bars, some trade in cattle, raw silk, & straw hats. Pistoja claims the invention & first manufacture of pistols, & it has still considerable manufs. of fire-arms, fine cutlery, & surgical instruments.

PISTOL CREEK, p-o., Wilkes co., Ga., 94 N.E. Milledgeville, 566 W.

PISUERGA, a river of Spain, Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian mntns., flows mostly S. S. W., & joins the Douro, 10 m. below Valladolid, besides which city, Herrara, & Torquemada, are on its banks. Length 140 m., in a part of which the canal of Castile accompanies it on the W. Affls., the Arlanzon & Esquera from the E., & Carrion from the N. W.

PITCAIRN, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 30 S. Canton, 171 N.N.W. Albany, 470 W. Surface gently uneven; soil clay loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by the S.W. branch of Oswegatchie r. It has a tannery, 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 396; 1850, 503.

PITCAIRN, two vills. of Scotland, co. Perth.—I. pa. & 1 m. S. Dunning, with 319 inhabitants,—II. pa. Redgorton, 4 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the Almond, with 279 inhabitants, flour & spinning mills, & a large bleach field.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 25° 3′ 6″ S., lon. 130° 8′ 00″ W., about 7 miles in circumference, elevated in the centre, with a peak at each extremity, greatest height, 1,040 feet; of volcanic origin. Soil fertile, but porous, & rather defective in water; well wooded, & climate healthful; thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahr. Prevailing winds S. W. & E. S. E., but it is beyond the limits of the regular trade winds. It is surrounded by rocky shores & has only one accessible landing place at Bounty Bay. The cocoa nut, plantain, banana, and bread-fruit trees flourish, hibiscus, or cloth tree, banyan tree, orange, & others; & the potato, sweet potato, yams, water melons, pumpkin, taro, sugar cane, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, tea-plant, & maize, are cultivated. The island contained no indigenous quadrupeds, but goats, hogs, & poultry, have been imported. In 1790, this island was resorted to by the mutineers of the Bounty, consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, & 12 women. In consequence of various discords & massacres, at the end of 10 years, there remained only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, & 19 children, their offspring. Under the superintendence of this man the children were educated & trained up to habits of industry & morality. In 1825, Captain Beechey found a most interesting & intelligent colony of 66 persons. In 1831, by the somewhat imprudent sanction of the British government, the colony, numbering 87 persons, was transferred to Tahiti. After remaining 5 months there, & losing 12 of their number by death, the colony, at their own solicitation, were again reinstated in their native island. In 1849, the pop. amounted to 75 males, & 74 females, in all 149; of these, 3 were Englishmen, 1 a native Tahitian woman, the only remaining female of the original migration, & the remainder were natives of the island. They live chiefly on yams, potatoes, and other vegetables, which they raise by their own labor. Annually a chief magistrate & assistant are elected by the votes of the community. They have a church, schools, & comfortable cottages forming a village. The average number of ships which annually visit the island has been for some years about 10, chiefly American whalers, to whom provisions are supplied, in exchange for clothing, &c. The islanders speak & read the English language, are of an active robust frame of body, dark complexion, with pleasing countenances, & hospitable & engaging dispositions. From the remains of burial grounds, the island would appear to have been occupied by inhabitants at a period antecedent to the visit of the mutineers of the Bounty. It was seen by Carteret in 1767, & named by him after one of his officers.

PITCHER, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 16 W. Norwich, 127 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil argillaceous loam. Drained by Ostelic r. The v. is situated on Ostelic cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, a clothier's works, & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,562; 1850, 1,403.

PITCHER SPRINGS, p-v., Pitcher t., Chenango co., N. Y., 126 W. Albany, 332 W. It contains a church, a store, an academy, about 30 dwellings, & 2 or 3 sulphur springs of some celebrity.

PITCHCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 1¼ m. S. W. Painswick. Area, 217 acres. Pop. 145.

PITCHCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. N. N. W. Aylesbury. Area, 924 ac. Pop. 59.

PITCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,645 ac. Pop. 164.

PITCH LANDING, p-v., Hertford co., N. C., 165 E.N.E. Raleigh, 237 W. Situated on the W. side of Piney cr., a branch of Wickocon cr., which flows into Chowan r.

PITCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Kettering. Area, 3,980 ac. Pop. 610.

PITCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¼ m. S. W. Bruton. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 411.

PITEA, a river of N. Sweden, læns Umea & Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Pitea, after a S. E. course of 180 miles.

PITEA, the most N. & largest læn or prov. of Sweden, between lat. 65° S. & 67° 8′ N., & lon. 15° 15′ & 20° 10′ E., having S. the læn Umea, W. & N. the Kiolen mntns., separating it from the Norwegian provs. Nord-

land & Finmark, E. Russian Lapland, & the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 32,950 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 50,590. The Lainio & Tornea rivers form its boundary on the side of Russia; other rivers are the Lulea & Pitea, & it contains numerous lakes. After Pitea, its principal vills. Lulea, Nid-Kalix, Jochmock, Quickjock, & Gellimara. Its N. part is called Pitea-Lappmark.

PITEA, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. læn, on the Pitea, near its mouth in the G. of Bothnia, 110 m. N.N.E. Umea. Pop. 1,400. It has a convenient harbor & several ship-building docks.

PITHIVIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, 28 m. N. E. Orleans. Pop. 3,893. It has manufs. of almond-cakes, & other confectionery, & a trade in saffron, silk, & honey.

PITIC, a town of Sonora, Mexico, on the Sonora, 95 m. S. W. Arispe, & an entrepot for goods imported through Guayamas, on the Gulf of California.

PITIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 29 m. E.S.E. Grosetto. Pop. 2,000.

PITLESSIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Cults, 4 m. S.S.W. Cupar, on the road to Kinghorn. Pop. 490.

PITMAN, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

PITMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Taunton. Area, 5,120 ac. Pop. 1,607.

PITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Somerton. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 454.

PITRE, an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, French W. Indies, south Point-a-Pitre.—*Pitres* is a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N. N. E. Louviers. Pop. 1,026.

PITSCHEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. Pop. 1,950. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.

PITSEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Area, 2,167 ac. Pop. 246.

PITSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton. Area, 7,200 ac. Pop. 633.

PITSLIGO, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3½ m. W.S.W. Kinnaird-head. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,801.—*New Pitsligo* is a vill., pa. Tyrie, 10 m. S. W. Fraserburgh, with 1,363 inhabitants, mostly weavers, farmers, crofters, & laborers.

PITSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Hertford. Area, 2,836 ac. Pop. 545.

PITT, county, N. C. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. Neuse r. runs on its S.E. border. Drained by Tar r. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $245,192; wheat, 9,697 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 458,478; cotton, 171 bales; tobacco, 102 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $46,775; value of manufac. articles, $64,563;—13 churches; 2 academies, 56 pupils; 31 schools, 1,035 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,806; 1850, 13,397.

PITT, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Alleghany r. bounds it on the N., & Monongahela r. on the S. & W. The city of Pittsburg lies on its N.W. boundary. It contains the villages of East Liberty & Lawrenceville. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal is abundant. It has 5 tanneries, a saw m. Pop. 1850, 2,035.

PITT, t., Wyandott co., O. Drained by Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 424; 1850, 886.

PITTENWEEM, a royal, parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 24 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1851, 1,473; do. of parl. bor. 1,450. It is old & decayed. Its harbor is small; & fishing, & fish-curing, are nearly the only occupations carried on. The bor. unites with St. Andrew's, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, & Kilrenny, in sending 1 mem. to the H. of C. Adjoining the t. are remains of a monastery.

PITTHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Bruges. Pop. of comm. 5,400.

PITTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 3½ m. E.N. E. Durham, with a station on the Durham & Sunderland railroad. Area, 6,727 ac. Pop. 6,241; do. of the town 2,530.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Brit. N. A., is mostly between lat. 53° & 54° N., lon. 130 W. Pitt's isl., the largest of the group, is about 75 m. in length, N.W. to S.E.—Several other isls., Pacific, have this name.—*Pitt's Strait*, Asiatic Archipelago, is between the islands Salawatty & Battanta, off the N. W. end of Papua.

PITTSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Chatham co., N. C., 34 W. by S. Raleigh, 322 W. Situated on Robinson's cr. It contains a court house, jail, 1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist church, an acad., & about 300 inhabs.

PITTSBORO' p. v., Hendricks co., Ia., 19 N.W. Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, city, port of entry, & capital of Alleghany co., Pa., is situated at the confl. of the Alleghany & Monongahela rivers, where they form the Ohio, which is here a quarter of a mile wide. It is in 40° 32′ N. lat., & 80° 2′ W. lon., 353 via Pennsylvania r. r. from Philadelphia, 247 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 226 Washington, D. C., & 2,044 above New Orleans by the course of the river. Pop. 1810, 4,768; in 1820, 7,248; in 1830, 12,568; in 1840, 21,115; in 1850, 46,601; in 1854, the city & immediate vicinity estimated at 110,000. It was originally laid out on the N.E. bank of the Monongahela, after the model of Philadelphia, with streets running parallel with the rivers, & others crossing them at right angles. The streets on the Alleghany are laid out on a similar plan, & hence a short distance from the Alleghany the old & new streets meet in oblique directions. The Alleghany river is spanned by 3 bridges, which, with several steam ferries, connect the city with the suburbs. The Pennsylvania canal crosses the riv. by an aqueduct, & there is a suspension bridge over the Monongahela.

The site of Pittsburg is a natural amphitheatre; the rivers flow in channels from 450 to 465 feet below the summits of the neighboring hills, which abound in bituminous coal, easily mined, & affords to the place the vast manufacturing facilities for which it is famed. Along the base of these hills, & some distance up their declivity, the city is built, & on every side the eye rests upon a scene of rich & varied landscape.

Among the public buildings of Pittsburg, the court-house is conspicuous. It is a handsome building of Grecian Doric architecture, 165 feet long & 100 feet deep, & the height of the dome 148 ft. from the ground. The Roman Catholic cathedral on Grant's Hill is also a a noble edifice, & many of the other churches are in the best style of ecclesiastical building. It has 46 churches,—4 Associate Reformed, 4 Baptist, 1 Disciples, 1 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Jews' synagogue, 1 Independent, 2 Lutheran, 12 Methodist, 1 New Jerusalem, 9 Presbyterian, 3 Roman Catholic, & 1 Unitarian. It contains, besides, 4 large banking houses, several insurance offices, 3 market houses, a well-furnished museum, a theatre, numerous large & splendid hotels, railroad depôts, &c.

The means of education provided in the city are ample. In 1850 there were 36 public schools, & 10 others were being built; teachers, 71—males 19, and females 52; scholars, 5,144—males 2,583, & females 2,561; cost of instruction, $17,506, of which $2,804 was was from the State school fund, & the remainder raised by taxation. These schools are conducted under the general law. There are also other acads., seminaries, grammar schools, &c., chiefly private establishments, at which large numbers of children are educated.

As a manufacturing city, Pittsburg is second in the state only to Philadelphia. In 1850 it had 13 rolling mills, with a capital of $5,000,000, employing 2,500 hands, consuming 60,000 tons of pig metal, & producing annually bar iron & nails to the value of $4,000,000; 30 large foundries, with an agg. capital of $2,000,000, & 2,500 hands, using 20,000 tons of pig iron, & yielding articles valued at $2,000,000 annually; 2 establishments for manufacturing locks, latches, coffee mills, scales, & other iron casting, employing 500 hands & a capital of $250,000, using 1,200 tons metal, & producing annually to the value of $3,000,000; 5 large cotton factories—capital $1,500,000, hands 1,500, cotton consumed 15,000 bales, & products valued at upward of $1,500,000 annually; 8 flint-glass manufactories—cap. $300,000, hands 500, & producing various articles of glass, in the manufacture of which 150 tons lead & 200 tons pearl ash are used, to the value of $400,000 ann.; 7 phial furnaces & 11 window-glass factories—capital $250,000, hands 600, & annual products $600,000; 1 soda-ash factory, employing 75 hands, & producing annually 1,500 tons; 1 copper smelting house, producing 600 tons refined copper annually, valued at $380 per ton; 1 rolling mill, producing annually 300 tons sheathing & brazier's copper; 5 white lead factories—capital $150,000, hands 60, & producing 150,000 kegs annually, worth $200,000. There are also a number of manufactories of the smaller sizes of iron, several extensive manufactories of axes, hatchets, spring-steel,

steel springs, axles, anvils, vices, mills, cross-cut and other saws, gun barrels, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, cut tacks, brads, &c. The products of the manufactures in the aggregate are valued at betw. $50,000,000 & $60,000,000 annually. There are consumed about 12,000,000 bushels of coal annually, worth $600,000, & an equal quantity is exported from the city, giving employment constantly to 4,000 hands.

As a trading mart, Pittsburg has many advantages. At the junction of two great rivers, & at the head of the Ohio, it has water communication with the whole valley drained by the Mississippi & its tributaries. With the Atlantic sea-board it has connection by means of the Pennsylvania canal & railroad, over which an immense transit & internal commerce is carried on, & it is also connected by canal with Lake Erie. Westward long lines of railroad bring it in communication with Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. It is well suited for the river commerce. The "Orleans," the first steamer that plied on the western waters, was built here in 1811, since which period the commerce of the city has steadily increased. In 1850 there were owned in Pittsburg 43,476 tons of shipping, of which 44,571 tons were navigated by steam. In 1851 its steam marine amounted to 47,911 tons. This is employed on the rivers in transporting passengers & goods to the various ports. Eighteen steamers & 4 schooners (3,238 tons) were built in 1850. Tonnage 1853, 79,361 tons. The retail trade of the city is also on a vast scale. Pittsburg has also a large wholesale trade, & many western merchants make up their stocks at this point, instead of travelling to the great cities of the sea-board.

Pittsburg is divided into 9 wards, & governed by a mayor, aldermen, & common council; its police is excellent, & crime & destitution less frequent than in most other large places. The streets, stores, & dwellings are lighted with gas, which is manufactured from bituminous coal, & water is supplied from the Alleghany river by means of machinery, & distributed through iron pipes.

Old Fort Du Quesne, so celebrated in the French & colonial wars, formerly occupied the site on which the city now stands. At the close of the revolutionary war it was still but an insignificant village. In 1784, the ground, which belonged to the heirs of Penn, was laid out into town lots, & two years later the village contained about 100 dwellings. It was constituted the capital of Alleghany county in 1791. In 1796, its population amounted to 1,395.

The periodical press of Pittsburg consists of 9 daily newspapers, 2 tri-weekly, 14 weekly, 5 semi-monthly, & 1 monthly publications.

Alleghany City, the principal suburb (*see p.* 38), enjoys the same facilities for manufactures, commerce, & internal trade as Pittsburg, & is occupied chiefly in the same pursuits. It has 20 churches, several of them large & elegant structures. The city has a considerable commercial & manufacturing interest. Hardware & cutlery, iron work of all kinds, machinery, cotton goods, & numerous other valuable manufactures are produced. It is divided into 4 wards, & is governed by a mayor & common council.—*Birmingham* borough is another important suburb. It is on the S. side of the Monongahela, about 1 m. distant from the centre of Pittsburg. It has considerable manufactures of iron, glass, pottery, &c., & a population of 3,742. A bridge & a ferry connect it with the city.—*South Pittsburg*, adjoining it on the W., has 1,883 inhabitants, and *East Birmingham* has 1,694 inhabs.—*Manchester*, on the W. of Alleghany City, has 1,775.—*Lawrenceville*, on the Alleghany, above Pittsburg, 1,746, & Sharpsburg, higher up on the opposite side the river, 1,229 inhabitants.

PITTSBURG, p-v., Johnson co., Ark., 91 N.W. Little Rock, 750 W. Situated on the N. bank of Arkansas r. It contains 2 stores & 15 or 20 houses. Pop. of the t. 1850, 650.

PITTSBURG, p-t., Coos co., N. H. Situated in the N.E. extremity of the state. It contains Connecticut lake, & several head branches of Connecticut r. Pop. 1850, 425.

PITTSBURGH, p. o., Henry co., Ga.

PITTSBURGH, p. o., Darke co., O.

PITTSBURGH, p-v., Carroll co., Ia., 68 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 626 W. Situated on the right bank of the Wabash r., & at the feeder dam of the canal. It contains 2 stores, a woollen fac. a foundry, several mills, & about 336 inhabitants.

PITTSBURGH, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

PITTSBURGH, p., o., Hickory co., Mo.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 43 N. Augusta, 638 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Watered by a branch of Sebastiscook r. Incorporated in 1819. Pop. 1840, 951; 1850, 1,166.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 15 N.E. Concord, 436 W. Surface various; soil fertile. Catamount mountain is in its S.E. part, on which is a considerable pond. Drained by Suncook river, which affords water power. The v. contains an academy, a bank, a scythe fac., & a number of neat dwellings. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 5 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 academies, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,719; 1850, 1,828.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 70 S.S.W. Montpelier, 464 W. Surface mountainous & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Tweed r., which flows into White river. Chartered in 1781. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 615; 1850, 512.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 131 W. Boston, 376 W. The surface is moderately uneven: soil a fertile loam. Drained by branches of Housatonic riv., which afford good water power. The railroad from Boston to Albany passes through it. Agriculture has been greatly improved here. The v. near the centre, on the Western r. r., is one of the largest and best built in the county. The houses are generally of wood, neatly painted white, & ornamented with shrubbery. It lies chiefly on two streets crossing each other at right angles, & has a central square of 4 acres, ornamented by a lofty elm tree in the middle, the remains of the original forest. It contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy for males and 1 for females, a bank, 54 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 10 saw m., 18 manufactories of various kinds, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabitants. The Berkshire Medical Institution, located here, was founded in 1823, has 5 professors, 103 students, 856 graduates, & has 3,000 vols. in its libraries. The lectures commence on the first Thursday in Sept. It is connected with Williams College, at Williamstown. Pop. of the t. 1840, 3,747; 1850, 5,872.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 18 W. Cooperstown, 95 W. Albany, 352 W. The surface is hilly, with fertile valleys; soil sandy loam. Drained by Unadilla r. & its tributaries. It has a fulling m., a cotton fac., a grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,395; 1850, 1,591.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Warren co., Pa. Pop. of the t. 756.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Lorain co., O., 106 N.N.E. Columbus, 375 W. Pop. 1840, 704; 1850, 1,088.

PITTSFIELD, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 35 W. Detroit, 522 W. Pop. 1840, 1,151; 1850, 1,232.

PITTSFIELD, p-v., capital of Pike co., Ill., 70 W. S.W. Springfield, 850 W. Situated on elevated ground, midway between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. It contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—5 stores, various mechanic shops, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 637 inhabitants.

PITTSFORD, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 70 S.W. Montpelier, 464 W. The surface is moderately uneven: soil loam with some sand and clay, and fertile, particularly on the streams. Drained by Otter creek, and Furnace r., with its branches, a tributary of Otter cr., which afford water power. Iron ore, a coarse-grained and slightly flexible marble, and oxide of manganese, are found here. The v., near the centre, contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, and 1 Methodist,—a library with 1,600 volumes, 3 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 woollen fac., 2 furnaces, 2 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,927; 1850, 2,026.

PITTSFORD, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 6 E. Rochester, 213 W. by N. Albany, 362 W. The surface is undulating; soil calcareous and argillaceous loam. Drained by Irondiquoit cr. and its tributaries. The v. is situated on the Erie canal, and the central railroad passes through it. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist,—4 stores, 2 forwarding houses, and about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery a flouring m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,983; 1850, 2,061.

PITTSFORD, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich, 89 W.S.W. Detroit, 521 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 641; 1850, 1,223.

PITTSGROVE, p-t., Salem co., N. J., 16 E. Salem. The surface is partly undulating and partly level: soil chiefly sandy or gravelly loam. Drained by branches of Maurice run, and by head waters of Salem and Oldman's creeks. It has several villages, and contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist church, a woollen fac., 5 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,390; 1850, 1,151.

PITTS' POINT, Bullitt co., Ky.

PITTSTON, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 7 S. by E. Augusta, 595 W. Situated on the E. side of Kennebec river. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by small tributaries of Kennebec r., which afford water power. Incorporated in 1779. Lumber is exported to a considerable extent. It has 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,460; 1850, 2,823.

PITTSTON, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by Lackawannock cr., entering the E. branch of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 1840, 1,110; 1850, 4,049.

PITTSTON FERRY, p-v., Pittston t., Luzerne co., Pa., 136 N.E. Harrisburg, 240 W. Situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna, & contains a Roman Catholic church, & 1,200 inhabitants, principally miners.

PITTSTOWN, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 12 N.E. Troy, 25 N.E. Albany, 393 W. Surface uneven; soil clay, gravel and loam. Drained by Tomhannock cr. and Hoosic r., which bounds it on the N. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist,—2 stores and about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 12 saw m., an oil m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,784; 1850, 3,732.

PITTSTOWN, p-v., Alexander t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 33 N.N.W. Trenton, 193 W. Situated on a tributary of the S. branch of Raritan r. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., and 150 inhabitants.

PITTSTOWN, v., Bullitt co., Ky.

PITTSYLVANIA, co., Va. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 891 sq. m. Staunton r. runs on its N. border, by branches of which, and by Dan r., and Banister r., it is watered. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Competition. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $437,148; wheat, 123,934 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 653,815; tobacco, 4,700,757 pounds; wool, 23,854:—25 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m.;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $168,810; value of manufactured articles, $327,409;—50 churches; 5 acad., 142 pupils; 34 schools, 667 scholars; 2 libraries, 1,575 vols. Pop. 1840, 26,398; 1850, 28,796.

PITTSYLVANIA, C. H., p-v., capital of Pittsylvania co., Va., 162 W.S.W. Richmond, 245 W. This place is called also Competition, and is situated on a branch of Banister r. It contains a court house, jail, 1 Methodist church, 3 stores, 125 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants.

PIURA, a town of Peru, dep. Libertad, cap. prov., on the Piura, 120 m. N.N.W. Lambayeque.—The river *Piura* enters the Pacific after a W. course of about 120 miles.

PIVNICZNA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Sandec, on the Poprad, 13 m. S. Nowi-Sandec. Pop. 2,156.

PIXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area, 655 ac. Pop. 76.

PIZZIGHETTONE, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. W.N.W. Cremona, on the navigable river Adda. Pop., including the suburb of Gerra, on the rt. b. of the river, 4,000. It is enclosed by an old wall, with bastions, & a deep fosse, & entered by two gates.

PIZZO, a city of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. and 5 m. N.N.E. Montelcone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, with 5,700 inhabitants. Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was taken prisoner & shot here in October, 1815.

PIZZOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. & 6 m. N.N.W. Aquila, on a mntn. in the E. Apennines, & having 3 churches, a large monastery, & 3,200 inhabitants.

PLABENNEC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,555.

PLACANICA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., dist. & 16 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 2,000.

PLACENCIA, or PLASENCIA, *Dobogria Placentia*, a city of Spain, prov. Caceres, on the Gertes, here crossed by 3 bridges, 44 m. N.W. Almaraz. Pop. 6,800. It is enclosed by old walls & semicircular towers, with a ruined citadel on the N. It has many substantial edifices, a fine Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art; numerous other churches, convents, & an episcopal palace; manufs. of hats, leather, woollen, linen, & hempen stuffs, & an aqueduct on 80 arches, by which it is supplied with water.—II. a town, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 23 m. W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,665, who manuf. fire-arms, swords, cutlery, and bronze work.—III. (*de Xalon*), prov. & 21 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Xalon. It has a large fair for horses & mules in September.

PLACENTIA, a town of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Placentia bay, 70 m. S.W. St. John.—*Placentia bay* is a deep inlet on the S. coast of the isl., 75 m. in length, & nearly 60 m. in breadth at its entrance betw. Capes St. Marie & Chapeau-rouge.

PLACER, county, Cal., a central eastern co. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Drained by the Middle & N. forks of American r. Bigler & Mountain lakes are in this co. It is a rich mining district. Capital, Auburn. The races & flume on N. fork of American r., & on Bear, & N. & Middle forks, & of the Main stream, cost an aggregate of $1,380,315. There were in 1852, 640 horses, 344 mules, 329 cows, 494 beef cattle, 464 work oxen, 1,261 hogs; 14,290 bush. of barley produced; oats, 610; wheat, 86; potatoes, 150; 679 acres of land in cultivation. Pop. 10,784, of whom 730 were Indians, & 3,019 Chinese.

PLACERVILLE, p. v., El Dorado co., Cal., 50 E. by N. Sacramento City. Situated on the south branch of American r., and is a large, and one of the oldest mining towns. It has 2 churches; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and in it and the vicinity 5,623 inhabitants.

PLADDA, a low rocky isl. of Scotl., in the firth of Clyde, off the S. end of the island Arran, with a lighthouse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 5° 7′ W., having two fixed lights, 77 & 130 feet above the sea.

PLAIN, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C., 95 W.N.W. Columbia, 514 W.

PLAIN, t., Franklin co., O. Situated in the N.E. corner of the co., and has a level surface. Pop. 1840, 1,264; 1850, 1,561.

PLAIN, t., Stark co., O. Drained by Nimishillen cr. Pop. 1840, 1,838; 1850, 2,211.

PLAIN, p-t., Wayne co., O., 92 N.E. Columbus, 349 W. It contains several villages. Drained by Killbuck cr. Pop. 1840, 2,134; 1850, 2,375.

PLAIN, t., Wood co., O. Pop. 1840, 273; 1850, 492.

PLAIN, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 868.

PLAINE, a river of France, dep. Vosges, joins the Meurthe at Raon l'Etape, after a W. course of 15 m.—II. a vill., dep. Vosges, arrond. & 13 m. N.E. St. Diey. Pop. 1,935.

PLAINE-HAUTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,052.—*Plainfaing* is a comm. & vill., dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, arrond. St. Diey. Pop. 3,788.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 62 N.W. Concord, 478 W. Connecticut r. bounds it on the W., along which are excellent tracts of intervale. Quechee falls, in Connecticut r., are opposite this town, and a bridge crosses the river. Hart's Island, in Connecticut r., containing 19 acres, is in this t. It contains "Union Academy," founded in 1813, by the bequest of $40,000, which is designed to aid young men in a preparation for the gospel ministry, and is flourishing; 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,552; 1850, 1,392.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 9 E. by S. Montpelier, 525 W. The surface is uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Winooski r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist,—2 stores, a tannery, and 200 inhabs. It contains a mineral spring of some note. There are in the town a fulling m., a clover m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 880; 1850, 808.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 115 W. Boston, 402 W. Surface mountainous and rough; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by the head branches of Westfield r., which afford water power. North pond, a mile long and half a mile wide, in its

N. part, has its outlet into Deerfield r. The v., at the centre, contains a congregational church, a woollen fac., and 250 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1840, 910; 1850, 814.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 45 E. Hartford, 372 W. Bounded on the W. by Quinnebaug r. Drained by Moosup r., which affords good water power. Surface level; soil a sandy loam. It contains 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 1 Friends, and 1 Methodist. The v., at the centre, is on elevated ground, mostly on one extended street, and contains a Congregational church, and an old and flourishing academy, founded in 1783; 2 cotton fac., 5,300 spindles, emp. 120 persons, a bobbinet and spool fac., a machine shop, & 800 inhab. The Norwich & Worcester railroad passes through the t., a little W. of the v. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 5 cotton fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,383; 1850, 2,732.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 15 N.W. Cooperstown, 84 W. Albany, 373 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy and calcareous loam, and very fertile. Drained by Unadilla r. and its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,450; 1850, 1,450.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 39 N.E. Trenton, 206 W. The v. is situated on Green brook, and contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Friends, (1 Orthodox and 1 Hicksite,) 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, several mills and manufactories, an insurance company, a ladies' library, an apprentices' library; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,447.

PLAINFIELD, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.

PLAINFIELD, t., Northampton co., Pa. Blue mountain crosses its N. part, otherwise it is level; soil gravel. Drained by the E. branch of Bushkill creek. It has 2 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 3 grist m., a saw m.. Pop. 1840, 1,501; 1850, 1,753.

PLAINFIELD, p-v., Coshocton co., O., 81 N. E. Columbus, 329 W. Situated on Wills cr., and contains a store and about 100 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, t., Kent county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 559.

PLAINFIELD, p-o., Livingston co., Mich., 71 W. N.W. Detroit, 557 W.

PLAINFIELD, p-t., Hendricks co., Ia., 15 W.S.W. Indianapolis, 586 W. Pop. 1850, 251.

PLAINFIELD, p-v., Will co., Ill., 173 N.E. Springfield, 750 W. It has a Baptist & a Methodist church, 2 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., & 300 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,093.

PLAIN GROVE, p. o., Lawrence co., Pa.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, a table-land immediately S.W. the city of Quebec, Can. E. Here Generals Wolfe & Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British & French forces, were killed in the action, 18th Sept., 1759.

PLAINSBOROUGH, p-v., Middlesex co., N. J. It contains a store, a grist m., and about 100 inhabs.

PLAINS OF DURA, p-o., Sumpter co., Ga., 113 S. W. Milledgeville, 769 W.

PLAIN VIEW, p. v., King & Queen co., Va.

PLAIN VIEW, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

PLAINSVILLE, p-o., Exeter t., Luzerne co., Pa., 119 N.E. Harrisburg, 227 W.

PLAINVILLE, p-o., Farmington t., Hartford co., Ct., 13 W. by S. Hartford, 326 W.

PLAINVILLE, p-v., Lysander t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 155 W. by N. Albany, 360 W. It contains a church, a store, & about 30 dwellings.

PLAINVILLE, p-o., Hamilton co., O., 117 W.S.W. Columbus, 489 W.

PLAINWELL, p-o., Allegan co., Mich., 145 W. by N. Detroit, 769 W.

PLAISANCE, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Larros, lt. b., 26 m. W. Auch. Pop. 1,791. —II., a vill., dep. Aveyron, arrond. St. Affrique. Pop. 1,757.

PLAISTOW, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 37 S.E. Concord, 465 W. Soil fertile, being a dark loam mixed with clay & gravel. Chartered in 1749. Pop. 1840, 626; 1850, 748.

PLAITFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 11 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area, 1,178 ac. Pop. 330.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, on the Mies. Pop., including suburb, 3,939, mostly employed in woollen cloth weaving, & in alum & vitriol works.

PLANCHER BAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H.-Saone, arrond. & 10 m. E.N.E. Lure. Pop. 1,288. —*Plancher les Mines* is a vill., same dep., arrond. Lure. Pop. 1,480, employed in cotton spinning & in the manuf. of jewellery.

PLANCOET, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Côtes-du Nord, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Dinan. Pop. 767. —*Plancy* is a mkt. town, dep. Aube, 8 m. W. Arcis, on the Aube. Pop. 1,132.

PLANITZ, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. E. Klattau, on the Bratawa. Pop. 1,600. —II., a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 3 m. S.S.W. Zwickau.

PLANK ROAD, p-o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

PLANK ROAD, p.o., Wayne co., Mich.

PLANO, p-o., Collin co., Tex.

PLANTAGANET, p-v., N. Plantaganet t., Prescott co., Can. W. It has an Episcopal & a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 100 inhabitants.

PLANTAGANET (N.), t., Prescott co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,202.

PLANTAGANET (S.), t., Prescott co., Can. W. Pop. 643.

PLANTERS, p-t., Philips co., Ark. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. of the t. 1850, 687.

PLANTERS, p-o., Attala co., Miss., 80 N.E. Jackson, 975 W.

PLANTER'S HALL, p-o., Breckenridge co., Ky., 122 W.S.W. Frankfort, 664 W.

PLANTER'S HILL, p-o., Jennings co., Ia.

PLANTER'S STAND, p-o., Madison co., Ga.

PLANTERSVILLE, p-v., Perry co., Ala., 77 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 824 W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Universalist,—& 250 inhabs.

PLAQUEMINE, bayou, an outlet of the Mississippi r., 8 miles below the mouth of the Iberville, 117 miles above New Orleans, 96 below the efflux of Atchafalaya outlet, into which it at length enters. The waters of the Mississippi only flow into it when that river approaches its extreme height. In time of high water it is navigable for vessels & steamboats.

PLAQUEMINE, parish, La. Situated in the extreme south-eastern part of the state, & includes the delta of the Mississippi. Area, 1,000 sq. m. The surface is low; the most elevated parts is not more than 10 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The arable soil, which is extremely productive, is confined almost entirely to the margin of the r. Cap., Plaquemine, C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $190,488; Ind. corn, 149,090 bush. produced; cotton, 60 bales; sugar, 16,835 hhds.; molasses, 589,130 gals.;—2 churches; 6 acad., 83 pupils; 7 schools, 280 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,060; 1850, 7,390.

PLAQUEMINE, p-v., cap. of Iberville par., La., 112 W.N.W., New Orleans, 20 S. Baton Rouge, 1,192 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Miss. r., & on the S. side of Plaquemine bayou, at its efflux from the riv. It contains a court house, 2 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic—a seminary, 15 stores, and 1,000 inhabs.

PLAQUEMINE BRULEE, p-o., St. Landry co., La.

PLASKI, a vill. of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, circ. & 30 m. S.S.W. Carlstadt. Pop. 1,164. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spain. [PLACENCIA.]

PLASSEY, a vill. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, 88 m. N. Calcutta, & memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23d, 1757, by the troops under Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroy.—*Plassia* is a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, on the Sutleje, 43 m. E.N.E. Loodianah.

PLATA (LA). (See ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.)

PLATA (RIO DE LA), or the PLATE RIVER, one of the great rivers, or rather a great estuary of S. Amer., Argentine republic, formed by the junction of the Parana & Uruguay rivers, in lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30′ W., its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, & San Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the Plata, Paraguay, & Uruguay territories, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 m. in length N.W. to S.E., & where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, is 170 m. across (between Maldonado and Cape St. Antonia); its centre being about lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 56° W. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 m. from its mouth. The total length of the

Plata & the Paraguay has been estimated at nearly 2,500 m.; & from the ocean to the isl. Apipe in the Paraná, at least 1,250 m., there is a continuous & safe navigation for vessels of 300 tons. The Aguapehy, an affl. of the Paraguay near lat. 15° 40′ S., lon. 59° 20′ W., is separated only by a portage of 3 m. from the Alegre, a tributary of the Guapore, & were a canal to be made to connect the two streams, a complete system of internal navigation throughout nearly all S. America would exist.

PLATA (LA), a town of New Granada, S. A., prov. & 62 m. S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affl. of the Magdalena. It stands in a highly fertile valley, & is stated to be well built.—*Plata* is an isl., Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 m. S.W. Cape San Lorenzo.

PLATÆA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, its remains on the W. slope of Mount Cithæron, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, consisting of walls & parts of a citadel. Near it, B.C. 479, the Greeks under Pausanias totally defeated & nearly annihilated the grand Persian army under Mardonius, who was killed in the action.

PLATAMONA (*Heraclea*), a marit. town of Europ. Turkey, Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 m. N. the mouth of the Salympria. Pop. 1,500. It has some remains of antiquity, a citadel on a rock, & a Turkish cemetery.

PLATANA, a small marit. town of Asia Minor, pa. & 7 m. W. Trebizond, with a roadstead which is the winter anchorage of large ships trading to that port. It has a fine old Byzantine church, & about 160 houses, mostly enclosed within gardens.

PLATANI (*Camicus*), a riv. of Sicily, intends. Palermo & Girgenti, enters the Mediterr. 18 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, after a S.W. course of 60 m., mostly through a cultivated plain.

PLATE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 37 m. N.E. Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. 1,740. It has two castles, some manufs. of woollen cloth, & a trade in timber.—II. a vill., grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 m. S.S.E. Schwerin.

PLATEA, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

PLATEL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 12 m. W.N.W. Telsh. Pop. 1,500.

PLATO, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

PLATO, p-v., Amherst t., Lorain co., O., 123 N.N.E. Columbus, 381 W. It contains an Universalist church & 175 inhabitants.

PLATO, p-o. Iroquois co., Ill.

PLATO, a vill. of New Granada, S. A. dep. Magdalena, 12 m. S.S.E. Tenerife. Pop. 2,000.

PLATTE, r., Indian ter., one of the large tributaries of the Missouri, rises by 2 branches in the Rocky mountains, which unite 400 miles from their source, & after an easterly course in the whole of about 1,600 m., joins the Missouri 700 m. from the Mississippi. Its principal tributaries are the Elkhorn, entering it near its mouth, & the Loup fork, 90 m. above. It is from 1 to 3 m. broad, & so shallow, that, excepting in floods, it can be forded in almost any place. It is full of isls., covered with cotton-wood, willows, & shrubs, and the shifting sands in its bed, together with the rapidity of the current, effectually prevent navigation.

PLATTE, r., Little, enters the Missouri from the N., 249 m. from the Mississippi.

PLATTE, county, Mo. Situated in the N.W. part of the State. Area, 420 sq. m. The Missour riv. runs on its W. & S. boundary. Watered by Little Platte r. Capital, Platte city. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $687,480; wheat, 129,067 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,844,287; oats, 127,392; wool, 59,786 lbs.;—10 flouring and grist m., 18 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published; 15 churches; 4 acad., 200 pupils; 55 schools, 1,784 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,913; 1850, 16,845.

PLATTE, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 881.

PLATTE CITY, p-v., cap. of Platte co. Mo. Situated on the W. side of Little Platte riv. It contains a court house, 2 churches, & 496 inhabitants.

PLATTEKILL, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 20 S Kingston, 85 S.S.W. Albany, 295 W. Surface undulating & hilly; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Old Man's Kill, and by tributaries of Wallkill riv. The vill. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants. There are in the t., 2 grist m., a saw m., and 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,125; 1850, 1,998.

PLATTEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. N. Elnbogen, in the Erzebirge, with iron mines in operation. Pop. 1,800.

PLATTEN SEE, a lake of Hungary. [BALATON.]

PLATTE RIVER, p-o., Buchanan co., Mo.

PLATTEVILLE, p-v., Grant co., Wis., 70 W.S.W. Madison, 910 W. Situated near the Rauntree branch of Little Platte river, and contains several churches, an academy, 5 stores, 2 smelting furnaces, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,171.

PLATTLING, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge of 900 ft. in length, 16 m. S.E. Straubing. Pop. 2,019.

PLATTSBURG, p-t., port of entry, capital of Clinton co., N. Y., 163 N. Albany, 538 W. Surface is level on the E., hilly and broken on the W.; soil various, chiefly clay or sandy loam. Drained by Saranac river. The v. is situated on both sides of Saranac r., at its entrance into Cumberland bay, an indentation of Lake Champlain, and at the southern termination of the Plattsburg & Montreal railroad, 62 m. from Montreal. Incorporated in 1815. It contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, lyceum, an academy, 30 stores, a flouring m., a grist m., 2 cotton fac., 3 woollen fac., 2 saw m., 2 marble m., 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, a machine shop, 2 iron foundries, a plough fac.; 3 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly publication, and 3,500 inhabitants. Tonnage of port 1853, 8,742. The Saranac has here a succession of falls, about 40 feet total descent, which affords extensive water power. It contains a United States military post a little S. of the v. Here a brave defence was made against 14,000 of the best British troops, under Sir George Prevost, September 11, 1814, and at the same time the British fleet was captured by Commodore McDonough, in the bay before the v. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 5 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 25 saw m., 2 academies, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,416; 1850, 5,618.

PLATTSBURG, p-v., capital of Clinton co., Mo., 180 W.N.W. Jefferson City, 1,902 W. Situated on the W. side of Smith's fork of Little Platte r. It contains a court-house, jail, 5 stores, and about 300 inhabit.

PLATTVILLE, p. o., Kendall co., Ill.

PLATZ, two market towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. and 22 miles E.N.E. Budweis. Pop. 1,323.—II. circ. and 14 m. N.W. Saatz, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1,323.

PLAU, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality Güstrow, on Lake Plau, 37 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 2,625.

PLAUEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on lt. b. of the White Elster, 61 m. S.W. Leipzig, with a station on the Saxon-Bavarian railroad. Pop. 10,628. It is enclosed by walls, & has several churches and hospitals, a royal castle, & a gymnasium, manufactures of linen & cotton goods, & a small pearl fishery in the river.

PLAUZAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, 11 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,296.

PLAYDEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N. Rye. Area, 1,308 ac. Pop. 314.

PLAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. E. N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,219 ac. Pop. 260.

PLAZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 6 m. W.S.W. Montignac. Pop. 1,690.

PLEASANT, t., Warran co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 190; 1850, 240.

PLEASANT, t. Brown co., O. It contains Georgetown v., the capital of the co. Drained by Straight & White Oak creeks. Pop. 1840, 1,970; 1850, 2,074.

PLEASANT, t., Clark co., O. Drained by Buck cr. Pop. 1840, 1,091; 1850, 1,349.

PLEASANT, t., Fairfield co., O. Drained by Hocking river. Pop. 1840, 2,030; 1850, 2,011.

PLEASANT, t., Franklin co., O. Drained by Big and Little Darby creeks, which afford water power. Pop. 1840, 807; 1850, 1,071.

PLEASANT, t., Hancock county, O. Drained by Portage cr. Pop. 1840, 252; 1850, 522.

PLEASANT, t., Hardin co., O. Drained by Sciota river. Pop. 1840, 569; 1850, 2,124.

PLEASANT, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon river. It contains Gambier v., in which Kenyon college is situated. Pop. 1840, 888; 1850, 909.

PLEASANT, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Miami river. Pop. 806.

PLEASANT, t., Madison co., O. Drained by Deer creek. Pop. 1840, 956; 1850, 1,184.
PLEASANT, p. t., Marion co., O. Drained by Scioto river. Pop. 1,198.
PLEASANT, p-t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Cranberry creek. Pop. 1840, 328; 1850, 714.
PLEASANT, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 974; 1850, 1,592.
PLEASANT, t., Van Wert co., O. Drained by W. branch Au Glaise r. Pop. 1840, 192; 1850, 619.
PLEASANT, p-o., Kent co., Mich.
PLEASANT, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 658.
PLEASANT, t. Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 420; 1850, 1,082.
PLEASANT, t., Johnson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,270.
PLEASANT, t., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 632.
PLEASANT, t., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 311.
PLEASANT, t., Steuben co., O. Pop. 1840, 356; 1850, 734.
PLEASANT, p-t., Switzerland co., Ia., 82 S.E. Indianapolis, 549 W. Pop. 1840, 1,662; 1850, 2,211.
PLEASANT, t., Wabash co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 531; 1850, 1,312.
PLEASANT, t., Claiborne co., Tenn.
PLEASANT BROOK, p-o., Otsego co., N.Y.
PLEASANT CREEK, p-o., Taylor co., Va.
PLEASANT DALE, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.
PLEASANT EXCHANGE, p-o., Henderson co., Tenn., 108 W.S.W. Nashville, 792 W.
PLEASANT FLAT, p-o., Mason co., Va., 358 W.N.W. Richmond, 372 W.
PLEASANT GAP, p-o., Centre co., Pa.
PLEASANT GAP, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va.
PLEASANT GAP, p-o., Cherokee co., Ala.
PLEASANT GAP, p-o., Bates co., Mo., 133 S.W. Jefferson City, 1,062 W.
PLEASANT GREEN, p-o., Cooper co., Mo.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-v., Washington t., Morris co., N. S., 40 N. Trenton, 215 W. Situated on Schooley's Mountain. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, & a number of dwellings.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 60 E. by S. Harrisburg, 89 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Alleghany co., Md.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Lunenburg co., Va., 88 S.W. Richmond, 190 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Alamance co., N.C.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Orange co., N.C., 64 N.W. Raleigh, 296 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Greenville dist., S.C., 116 W.N.W. Columbia, 489 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Effingham co., Ga.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Clermont co., O.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Jasper co., Ia.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Ohio co., Ky., 156 W. S.W. Frankfort, 698 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Kenosha co., Wis.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Maury co., Tenn., 66 S. S.W. Nashville, 726 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, t., Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 802.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Pickens co., Ala., 28 W. Tuscaloosa, 846 W.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Madison co., Miss.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., De Soto par., La.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Jefferson co., Tex.
PLEASANT GROVE, p-o., Utah co., Utah Ter.
PLEASANT GROVE MILLS, p-o., Fleming co., Ky.
PLEASANT HALL, p-o., Franklin co., Pa.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Washington co., Pa.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Newcastle co., Del., 54 N. Dover, 117 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Fayette co., Va., 264 W. by S. Richmond, 302 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Northampton co., N. C., 101 N.E. Raleigh, 108 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Lancaster dist., S.C., 61 N. N.E. Columbia, 445 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Talbot co., Ga., 92 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 714 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Miami co., O., 84 W. Columbus, 476 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Henderson co., Ky.
PLEASANT HLL, p-t., Mercer co., Ky. Pop. 1850, 342.
PLEASANT HILL, p-v., Montgomery co., Ia., 5 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 629 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Pike co., Ill., 83 W.S.W. Springfield, 864 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Van Buren, Iowa.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Cass co., Mo., 135 W. Jefferson City, 1,061 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Dallas co., Ala., 106 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 867 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Franklin co., Ark., 136 W.N.W. Little Rock, 1,198 W.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., De Soto co., Miss.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., De Soto par., La.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Hopkins co., Tex.
PLEASANT HILL, p-o., Benton co., Oregon.
PLEASANT HILL, Lane co., Oregon.
PLEASANT HOPE, p-o., Polk co., Mo.
PLEASANT LAKE, N.Y., situated in Lake Pleasant t., Hamilton co., is 3 m. long, & from 1 to 1½ wide, & abounds with fish of various kinds.
PLEASANT LAKE, p-o., Steuben co., Ia.
PLEASANT LANE, p-o., Edgefield dist., S.C.
PLEASANT LEVEL, p-o., Lee co., Ga.
PLEASANT MILLS, p-o., Galloway t., Atlantic co., N.J., 67 S. Trenton, 177 W. It contains 2 stores, a cotton fac., 3,000 sps., a glass fac., a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.
PLEASANT MILLS, p-v., Adams co., Ia., has 71 inhabitants.
PLEASANT MOUNT, p-o., Wayne co., Pa., 179 N. E. Harrisburg, 273 W. Pop. 188.
PLEASANT MOUNT, p-o., Harrison co., O.
PLEASANT MOUNT, p-o., Miller co., Mo.
PLEASANT MOUNT, p-o., Panola co., Miss.
PLEASANT OAKS, p-o., Brunswick co., Va.
PLEASANT OAKS, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N.C.
PLEASANTON, p-o., Athens co., O.
PLEASANTON, p-o., Itawamba co., Miss.
PLEASANT PARK, p-o., Carroll co., Mo., 112 N. W. Jefferson City, 1,000 W.
PLEASANT PLAIN, p-o., Clermont co., O.
PLEASANT PLAIN, p-o., Jefferson co., Iowa.
PLEASANT PLAINS, p-o., Clinton t., Dutchess co., N.Y., 67 S. Albany, 312 W.
PLEASANT PLAINS, p-o., Cumberland co., N.C.
PLEASANT PLAINS, p-o., Sangamon co., Ill.
PLEASANT PLAINS, Lincoln co., Tenn.
PLEASANT PLAINS, p-o., Scott co., Mo., 240 S. E. Jefferson City, 880 W.
PLEASANT PLAINS, p-o., Independence co., Ark.
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, p-o., Racine co., Wis., 106 E.S.E. Madison, 773 W.
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, p-o., Greene co., Mo., 187 S.S.W. Jefferson City, 1,052 W.
PLEASANT RETREAT, p-o., Lumpkin co., Ga.
PLEASANT RETREAT, p-o., Scotland co., Mo.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Princess Ann co., Va.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Hamilton co., O., 112 W S.W. Columbus, 485 W.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Greene co., Ala., 42 S. W. Tuscaloosa, 860 W.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Bracken co., Ky., 66 N. E., Frankfort, 496 W.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Greene co., Ia.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Rock Island co., Ill.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Lee co., Io.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Hot Springs co., Ark.
PLEASANT RIDGE, p-o., Tippah co., Miss.
PLEASANT RUN, p-o., Hamilton co., O.
PLEASANT RUN, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,342.
PLEASANT RUN, p-o., Dallas co., Tex.
PLEASANT SHADE, p-o., Perry co., Ill.
PLEASANT SHADE, p.o., Smith co., Ten., E. by N. Nashville, 643 W.
PLEASANT SITE, p-o., Franklin co., Ala.
PLEASANT SPRING, p-o., Howard co., Ia.
PLEASANT SPRING, p-o., Kemper co., Miss.
PLEASANT SPRINGS, Lexington co., S. C.
PLEASANT UNITY, p-v., Unity t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 164 W. Harrisburg, 199 W. Situated on the S. side of Big Sewickly cr., & contains 3 stores & about 25 dwellings.
PLEASANT VALE, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.
PLEASANT VALE, p-v., Pike co., Ill., 90 W.S.W. Springfield, 873 W.
PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Chittenden co., Vt.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-v., Litchfield co., Ct, 22 W. Hartford, 346 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-t., Dutchess co., N.Y., 7 N.E. Poughkeepsie, 79 S. Albany, 306 W. Surface diversified; soil clay, sandy and gravelly loam, and well cultivated. Drained by Wappinger's cr. The v. is situated on the creek, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a cotton fac., with 3,000 sp. & 75 power looms, & employs 95 persons, an extensive woollen fac., a saw m., & 650 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,219; 1850, 2,228.

PLEASANT VALLEY, v., Whitestown, Oneida co., N.Y., 1 mile S. of Oriskany, & contains 2 large woollen fac. & about 150 inhabitants.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Sussex co., N.J.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-v., Springfield t., Bucks co., Pa., 103 E. Harrisburg, 182 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Fairfax co., Va., 131 N. by E. Richmond, 31 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Lancaster dist., S.C., 94 N.N.E. Columbia, 412 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Murray co., Ga., 191 N.W. Milledgeville, 599 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, v., Madison co., O. Pop. 1850, 168.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Morgan co., O.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Livingston co., Mich.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-t., Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 766.

PLEASANT VALLEY, t., Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 257.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p.v., Scott co., Iowa, contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Wright co., Mo.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p.o., Yell co., Ark.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Wayne co., Tenn., 119 S.W. Nashville, 796 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, p-o., Washington co., Ala., 156 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 968 W.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILLS, p-o., Nicholas co., Ky.

PLEASANT VIEW, p-o., Juniata co. Pa.

PLEASANT VIEW, p-o., Jackson co., Va.

PLEASANT VIEW, p-o., Darlington dist., S.C., 95 E.N.E. Columbia, 467 W.

PLEASANT VIEW, p.o., Shelby co., Ia.

PLEASANT VIEW, p-o., Schuyler co., Ill.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-v., Mount Pleasant t., Westchester co., N.Y., 122 S. Albany, 264 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & about 75 inhabitants.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 105 E. Harrisburg, 163 W.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-o., Harford co., Md.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-v., Rockingham co., N.C., 112 N.W. Raleigh, 300 W.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-v., Pleasant t., Fairfield co., O., 39 S.E. Columbus, 375 W. It contains a store, 20 dwellings, & about 100 inhabitants.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-o., Fulton co., Ill.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-o., Marion co., Iowa.

PLEASANTVILLE, p-v., Hickman co., Tenn., 73 W.S.W. Nashville, 757 W.

PLEASANT WOODS, p-o., Delaware co., Ia.

PLEASELEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Chesterfield. Area, 3,750 ac. Pop. 654, partly employed in the cotton manufs.

PLEASINGTON, a township of England, county Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. W.S.W. Blackburn, with a station on the East Lancashire railroad. Pop. 428.

PLEASANTON, p-o., Athens co., O.

PLEASUREVILLE, p-v., Henry co., Ky., 19 N. W. Frankfort, 561 W. It contains a church, 4 stores & 100 inhabitants.

PLEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal., 18 m. N.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,516.

PLECHATEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,331.

PLEDELLIAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 14 m. W. Dinan. Pop. 2,024.

PLEDRAN, a comm, & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 3,774.

PLEIDESHEIM, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. W.N.W. Marbach. Pop. 1,464.

PLEINE-FOUGÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E.S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 3,017.

PLEISNITZ, a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 2,102, partly employed in iron works.

PLEISSE, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipzig, after a N. course of 50 m.

PLÉLAN, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 20 m. W.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,283.—II. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Dinan. Pop. 1,022.

PLELO, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,025.

PLEMET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. E. Loudeac. Pop. 2,920.

PLEMONSTALL, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N. E. Chester. Area, 3,131 ac. Pop. 877.

PLEMY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.N.E. Loudeac. Pop. 3,100.

PLENCIA, a small seaport town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 14 m. N.W. Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation, & some docks for building small vessels. Pop. 1,193.

PLENITUDE, p-o., Anderson co., Tex.

PLES, or PLIOSS, a town of Russia, gov. & 30 m. S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga, with manufs. of woollen cloths. Pop. 1,750.

PLESCHEN, or PLESZEW, a town of Prussia, reg. & 54 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ., with manufs. of woollens & tobacco. Pop. 5,086.

PLESHEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.N. W. Chelmsford. Area, 726 ac. Pop. 351.

PLESSALA & PLESSE, two market towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Loudeac. Pop. 3,521.—II. dep. Loire-Inf., 13 m. N. Savenay Pop. 2,406.

PLESSE (Pol. *Pszczyna*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 68 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., & of a principality belonging to the prince of Anhalt-Köthen. Pop. 3,414. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth, oil cloth, & leather.

PLESSIS, p-v., Alexandria t., Jefferson co., N.Y., 189 N.W. Albany, 441 W. It contains a church, a store, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & about 100 inhabitants.

PLESTCHIEIVO, or KLESTCHINO-OZERO, a small lake of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.W. Vladimir, near the head of an affluent of the Volga, & interesting as the place where Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length 5 m., breadth 4 m.

PLESTIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. Lannion. Pop. 1,066.

PLESZEW, a town of Prussian Poland. [PLESCHEN.]

PLETTENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, on the Else. Pop. 1,675.—*Plettenberg Bay*, Cape Colony, S. Africa, dist. George Town. Lat. 34° S., lon. 23° 20′ E. It is bounded S.W. by Seal Cape, and has undulating shores.

PLEUMARTIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. S.E. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,272.

PLEUMEUR, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Lannion, each with about 2,500 inhabitants.—*Pleurtuit* is a comm. and vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.W. St. Malo. Pop. 6,398.

PLEYBEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. Quimper. Pop. 4,640.

PLEYBERCHRIST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. S.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,166.

PLEYSTEIN, a town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Leuchentenberg. Pop. 1,068.

PLIEGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 3,004.

PLIENINGEN, a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersch, 5 miles S.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,267.

PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. Montgomery & Cardigan, 12 m. from W. Cardigan Bay, & 11 m. W.N.W. Llanidloes. Elevation 2,463 feet. The rivers Severn & Wye have their sources in this mountain.

PLINY, p-o., Putnam co., Va.

PLINY, p-o., Greenville dist., S.C.

PLOAGHE, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. prov., & 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 3,079.

PLOCHINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. E.S.E. Esslingen. Pop. 1,759.

PLOCK, a city of Poland, cap. prov., on the Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by walls, & consists of an old & a new town. Principal buildings, a cathedral of the 16th century, a bishop's palace, theatre, & various government offices. It has also Piarist & other colleges, & a seminary; manufactures of leather & skins, & an active transit trade.

PLOCKTON, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W coast., pa. Lochalsh. Pop. 502.

PLOEMEUR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W. Lorient. Pop. 6,993.

PLOEN, or PLÖN, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. amt., on a narrow isthmus below the great & little Plöen lakes, 17 m. S.E. Kiel. Pop. with suburbs 2,700. It has a fine Gothic castle.—The *lake of Plöen*, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 m. in length, & 4 in breadth; the little Plöen lake is in the N. portion separated by the narrow isthmus, on which Plöen is situated.

PLOERDUT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,908.

PLOERMEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., 25 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,824, principally employed in weaving linen & mixed fabrics. It has a communal college.

PLOEUC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S. St. Brue. Pop. 5,343.

PLOEZAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 11 m. N.N.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,107.

PLOGOFF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 1,507.

PLOMB DE CANTAL, a mountain, France. [Cantal.]

PLOMBIÈRES, a comm., town, & watering-place of France, dep. Vosges, on the Angronne, 14 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 1,830. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manufactures of cutlery.—II. a market town, dep. Côte-d'Or, on r. r. to Lyon, 3 m. W.N.W. Dijon. Pop. 1,273.

PLÖN, a town & lake of Holstein. [Ploen.]

PLONE, a river of Prussia, provs. Brandenburg & Pomerania, joins the Haff at Damm, 4 m. E. Stettin, after a N. course of 40 m.

PLONSK, or PLASK, a town of Poland, prov. & 30 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Plonna. Pop. 3,700, mostly Jews. It has a fine Carmelite church.

PLOU, a prefix of the names of numerous communes & vills. in Brittany, France, the principal being —I. (*Plouard*), cap. cant., 8 m. S. Lannion. Pop. 5,245.—II. (*Plouasne*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. S. Dinan. Pop. 3,016.—III. (*Plouay*), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Lorient. Pop. 4,047.—IV. (*Plouhazlanec*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 1 m. N.N.E. Paimpol. Pop. 3,506.—V. (*Plonbezré*), 2 m. S. Lannion. Pop. 3,346.—VI. (*Ploudalmezeau*), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.W. Brest. Pop. 3,209.—VII. (*Ploudaniel*), 14 m. N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,506.—VIII. (*Plouenan*), dep. Finistère, 7 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,198.—IX. (*Plouer*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. N.E. Dinan. Pop. 4,721.—X. (*Plouescat*), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,314.—XI. (*Plouzec*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,074.—XII. (*Plougastel-Daoulas*), dep. Finistère, 6 m. E. Brest, near its harbor. Pop. 5,731.—XIII. (*Plougaznou*), near the English channel, 8 m. N.N.E. Morlaix. Pop. 3,817.—XIV. (*Plougonvlin*), arrond. Brest, near the coast. Pop. 1,472.—XV. (*Plougouven*), 7 m. S.E. Morlaix. Pop. 4,634.—XVI. (*Plougourvé*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Guingamp. Pop. 3,591.—XVII. (*Plouguenast*), cap. cant., 16 m. S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 3,622.—XVIII. (*Plouguerneau*), dep. Finistere, arrond. Brest. Pop. 5,311.—XIX. (*Plouguernével*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Guingamp. Pop. 3,452.—XX. (*Plouha*), cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,818.—XXI. (*Plouider*), dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest. Pop. 3,108.—XXII. (*Plouigneau*), 6 m. E. Morlaix. Pop. 4,830.—XXIII. (*Plounoquer*), dep. Finistère, 9 m. W.N.W. Brest. Pop. 1,818.—XXIV. (*Plourin*), dep. Finistère, 4 m. S.S.E. Morlaix. Pop. 3,070.—XXV. (*Plouvorn*), 9 m. W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,549, who trade in farm horses, reputed the best in the dep.—XXVI. (*Plouzané*), 5 m. W. Brest. Pop. 2,500.

PLOVER, p-o., Portage co., Wis.

PLOVEST, a town of Wallachia, 32 m. N. Bucharest. Pop. 3,000. It has a great wool fair.

PLOWDEN'S MILLS, p-o., Sumpter dist., S.C., 66 E.S.E. Columbia, 502 W.

PLUCKEMIN, p-v., Bedminster t., Somerset co., N.J., 37 N. Trenton, 212 W. It contains 2 stores, an academy, a Methodist church, & about 200 inhabitants. This was a noted place in the war of the Revolution.

PLUCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, with a station on the South Eastern railroad, 5 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Area, 3,047 ac. Pop. 795.

PLUDENZ, a town of the Tyrol. [Bludenz.]

PLÜDERHAUSEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Remo, 4 m. W. Lorch, with 1,495 inhabitants, & an ancient castle.

PLUM, p-o., Cook co., Ill.

PLUM, p-t., Venango co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,174; 1850, 835.

PLUMB, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 14 E. Pittsburg. Bounded N. by Alleghany r. Surface hilly; soil loam. Watered by Plumb & Turtle creeks, & Thompson's run. Pop. 1840, 1,953; 1850, 1,241.

PLUM BAYOU, p-o., Jefferson co., Tex.

PLUM BAYOU, t., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 756.

PLUMBLAND, a pa. of England, county Cumberland, 6 m. N. Cockermouth. Area, 2,970 ac. Pop. 800.

PLUMB BROOK, p-o., Macomb co., Mich., 25 N.N.E. Detroit, 550 W.

PLUMB CREEK, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Has a fulling m., a tannery, 7 grist m., 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,216; 1850, 2,220.

PLUMB CREEK, p-o., Clinton co., Mo.

PLUMB CREEK, p-o., Caldwell co., Tex.

PLUMB GROVE, p-o., Fayette co., Tex.

PLUMB HILL, p-o., Washington co., Ill.

PLUME (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Agen. Pop. 1,707.—*Plumelec* is a comm. & vill., dep. Morbihan, 13 m. S.W. Ploermel. Pop. 2,732.

PLUMELIAU, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S. Pontivy. Pop. 4,200.

PLUMER, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 223 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 297 W.

PLUM GROVE, p-o., Blount co., Ten.

PLUM ISLAND, Southold t., Suffolk co., N. Y. Situated 1 mile E. of Oyster Pond point, Long Island, from which it is separated by Plum Island Gut. It is 3 m. long & 1 wide. The light house on its W. end is in lat. 41° 10′ 24″ N., lon. 72° 12′ 24″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows a revolving light elevated 63 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 12¼ nautical miles.

PLUMMER'S MILL, p-o., Fleming co., Ky.

PLUMPTON, several pas. of England.—I. county Northampton, 6 m. W. Towcester. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 50.—II. county Sussex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Lewes. Area, 2,423 ac. Pop. 383.—III. (*Wood*), a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 4½ m. N.W. Preston, & with a station on the Preston & Carlisle r. r., 13 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 1,574.

PLUMPTON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Spofforth, 2½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Pop. 229.

PLUM RIVER, Jo Daviess co., Ill.

PLUMSTEAD, t., Ocean co., N. J., Pop. 1850, 1,613.

PLUMSTEAD, t., Bucks co., Pa., 30 N. Philadelphia, 106 E. Harrisburg, 168 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. Drained by Tohickon & Neshaminy crs. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,873; 1850, 2,300.

PLUMSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. county Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. Holt. Area, 1,272 ac. Pop. 299.—II. county Kent, 10 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, London. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 2,816.—III. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Norwich. Area, 1,402 ac. Pop. 359.—IV. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,395 ac. Pop. 309.

PLUMSTEAD, a vill. of S. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., S. Cape Town, & the salubrity of which renders it a favorite residence of the colonists. It has several schools, chapels, &c.

PLUMSTEADVILLE, p-v., Plumstead t., Bucks co., Pa. Has 250 inhabitants.

PLUMTREE, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,460 ac. Pop. 597.

PLUNERET, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. E.S.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,150.

PLUNGAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilno, 13 m. W. Telsh. Pop. about 1,550.

PLUNGAR, a pa. of England, county Leicester, 10 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 272.

PLUNGE CREEK, p-o., Clay co., Ia.

PLUNKET'S CREEK, t., Lycoming co., Pa. It has 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 277; 1850, 189.

PLUSCARDINE PRIORY, an ancient ruin of a Cistercian priory, Scotland, in a beautiful valley of same name, pa. & 5 m. S.W. of Elgin.

PLUVIGNER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. N.W. Vannes. Pop. 1,202.

PLYMOUTH, county, Mass. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. It is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts bay. The soil generally is moderately productive, but there is considerable fertile land. Watered by North r. & branches of Taunton r. Iron ore abounds, & is extensively wrought. Cap., Plymouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $509,106; rye, 17,143 bush. produced; Indian corn, 105,243; oats, 26,809; wool, 13,642 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 100 saw m., 18 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 6 cotton fac.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,397,395; value of manufac. articles, $6,713,906;—112 churches; 11 acad., 468 pupils; 276 sch., 10,781 scholars; 185 libraries, 32,912 vols. Pop. 1840, 47,373; 1850, 55,697.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 59 N.E. Augusta, 654 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Watered by a branch of Sebasticook r. Incorporated in 1826. Pop. 1840, 843; 1850, 925.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., semi-capital of Grafton co., N. H., 40 N. Concord, 521 W. Surface chiefly uneven & mountainous; soil tolerably fertile, particularly so along the streams. Pemigewasset r. runs on its E. border. Watered by Baker's r. The v. contains a court house, Congregational church, an academy, & a number of neat dwellings. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 potteries, an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,281; 1850, 1,290.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 73 S. Montpelier, 475 W. Surface mountainous & broken; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Black r., & branches of Queechee r. Limestone & steatite or soapstone are extensively found here. There are two considerable caves, which, when first discovered, contained numerous stalactites. There are in the t. a furnace & foundry, emp. 100 hands, a trip hammer works, 3 grist m., 13 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,417; 1850, 1,226.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., port of entry & capital of Plymouth co., Mass., 37 S.E. Boston, 447 W. The soil near the coast is generally fertile; the rest is barren, & still remains a forest, mostly pine, with some oak. The t. is of great extent, & contains a large number of ponds. The village is pleasantly situated around Plymouth bay, & at the southern term. of the Old Colony railroad, & is well built, chiefly of wood. It contains a court house, jail, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—2 academies, 2 banks; aggregate cap. $200,000; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newsp.; an insurance company, Pilgrim Hall, & 5,000 inhabs. Tonnage of port 1853, 11,458 tons. The light house is on Garnet Point, north side of entrance to harbor, lat. 42° 0′ 12″ N., lon. 70° 55′ 42″ W. Shows a fixed light elevated 90 feet above the sea, & visible 14½ nautical m. The harbor is spacious, but shallow, & about 45 vessels are employed in the cod & mackerel fisheries, & others are employed in the West India & European trade. This is the oldest t. in New England, & was settled on December 22d, 1620, by 101 emigrants, who fled from religious persecution in England, first to Holland, & then to New England. The rock on which they landed was conveyed in 1774 to the centre of the t. The anniversary of the landing is celebrated annually; & for the accommodation of the Pilgrim Society, Pilgrim Hall, a neat building, has been erected. There are in the t. 4 cotton fac., 1 of which makes cotton duck, 2 cotton batting & 1 warps, 3 cordage fac., an iron foundry, an anchor shop, 4 grist m., a saw m., 2 academies, 57 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,281; 1850, 6,024.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 23 W. Hartford, 339 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Naugatuc r., which affords good water power. The v. at the centre, contains 2 Congregational & 1 Episcopal church, several stores & mechanic shops, & about 30 dwellings. This t. is celebrated for its manufacture of clocks. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., an iron foundry, 2 brass clock fac., a cutlery, 2 lock fac., 1 hoe fac., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,205; 1850, 2,568.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 7 N.W. Norwich, 120 W. Albany, 344 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile argillaceous loam. Drained by Canasawacta cr. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 14 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,625; 1850, 1,551.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 124 N.E. Harrisburg, 228 W. Surface generally mountainous; soil in the valley of Wyoming very fertile. The Susquehanna r. bounds it on the S. Drained by Harvey's & Toby's creeks. It has 5 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,765; 1850, 1,473.

PLYMOUTH, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 14 N.N.W. Philadelphia. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. It abounds with limestone & marble. It is inhabited chiefly by Friends, who have a church near its E. boundary, where are about 15 dwellings & a female boarding school. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,417; 1850, 1,383.

PLYMOUTH, p-v., capital of Washington co., N. C., 162 E. Raleigh, 286 W. Situated on the S. side of Roanoke r., 8 miles from its entrance into Albemarle sound. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcopal church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 951 inhabs.

PLYMOUTH, t., Ashtabula co., O. Drained by Ashtabula cr. Pop. 1840, 705; 1850, 753.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Richland co., O., 77 N.N.E. Columbus, 389 W. Drained by Black fork of Mohickon cr. Pop. 1840, 1,934; 1850, 1,663.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 25 S.W. Detroit, 529 W. Drained by head branches of west branch of Rouge r. The v. is situated on the W. branch of Rouge r., & contains a Presbyterian church, 6 stores, & 300 inhabs. There are in the t. 6 flouring m., 5 saw m., a pottery, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,163; 1850, 2,431.

PLYMOUTH, p-v., capital of Marshall co., Ia., 115 N. Indianapolis, 634 W. Situated on the north side of Yellow r., & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 350 inhabs.

PLYMOUTH, p-v., Hancock co., Ill., 92 W.N.W. Springfield, 870 W.

PLYMOUTH, p-v., Lowndes co., Miss., 147 N.E. Jackson, 890 W.

PLYMOUTH, p-t., Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 581.

PLYMOUTH, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & naval station in England, co. Devon, hundred Roborough, on the E. side of a peninsula, between the rivers Plym & Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, 37 m. S.W. Exeter, communicates by railroad with that city. Lat. of Mount Wise, 50° 22′ N., lon. 4° 10′ 2″ W. Pop. of bor., which comprises the suburb Stonehouse on the W. & the pa. Stoke Damerel, 1851, 52,221. The town of Plymouth stands on uneven ground, & is irregularly laid out, but the buildings have a substantial appearance. Between it and the Sound is the Hoe, a fine open space, surmounting a cliff, & on which is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence, & extensive barracks; in this direction some new & handsome streets have been laid out. Principal edifices in the town are the royal hotel, & theatre, athenæum, public library, royal union baths, Freemason's hall, exchange, new market place, guildhall, with the jail, several hospitals, & barracks. St. Andrew's church is large, & has a square embattled tower, & here are three other pa. churches. The structures connected with the naval establishments are outside of the town. The dockyard is at Devonport (which see), & is in most respects similar to that of Portsmouth, with the advantage of its various buildings being more substantially constructed of stone, and its docks, and roofings of the most solid character; it has, however, a less extent than that of Portsmouth. In it is an observatory commanding a very noble view.

The naval & royal military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling office at Devil's (or Duval's) point, the gun wharf, & the military prison, are all fine stone edifices. Plymouth harbor is double, consisting of the Hamoaze, or mouth of the Tamar opposite Devonport, adapted for the largest ships of war; & the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, immediately E. Plymouth, and on which are the vills. Oreston, Hoo, Turnchapel, with various wet & dry docks, now chiefly appropriated to merchant-shipping. Plymouth has a large trade with London, Bristol, Newcastle, Newport; it imports a good deal of W. India colonial produce, & timber from the Baltic & N. America, & it has manufs. of sail cloth, refined sugar, glass, soap & starch, a large distillery, & extensive pilchard & other fisheries. Its institutions comprise a grammar & other schools, the natural history society of Devon & Cornwall, public medical, law, & theological libraries, & a mechanics' institute, & charities to about 2,300*l.* a year. It has a branch of the bank of England, & several other banks. Mkts. Monday, Thursday & Saturday. It sends two members to H. of C. Among its distinguished natives was the famous Sir F. Drake.—*Plymouth Sound* is an inlet of the English channel, between the cos. of Devon & Cornwall. Length 3 m., breadth 4 m. At its N.E. & N.W. extremities the Plym & Tamar rivers enter it, forming respectively the harbors opposite Plymouth and Devonport. On its E. side is Bovisand bay & on its W. are Cawsand bay & Mount Edgecumbe. Shores abrupt. It contains several islands, the principal being Mount Batten, with a fortification immediately opposite the Hoe of Plymouth. The sound has been been formed into an excellent naval harbor by the *Plymouth Breakwater*, a granite & marble structure built across its entrance, 1,700 yards in length, 16 do. in width at top, with a light-house on its W. extremity.

PLYMOUTH HOLLOW, p-v., Plymouth t., Litchfield co., Ct., 25 W. Hartford, 337 W. It contains a cotton fac., 2 clock fac., & a number of dwellings.

PLYMOUTH MEETING, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

PLYMPTON, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 41 S.E. Boston, 439 W. Watered by a branch of Taunton r. Incorporated in 1707. It contains 1 Congregational & 1 Universalist church. Pop. 1840, 834; 1850, 927.

PLYMPTON (MAURICE or EARL'S), a decayed bor., market town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E. of Plymouth. Area of pa. 170 ac. Pop. 933. The t. is old & irregular; it has a very ancient guild-hall containing a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a native of Plympton, painted by himself; an endowed school, & the ruins of a castle. Market, Saturday. It is a stannary town, & a municipal borough by prescription.

PLYMPTON (ST. MARY), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, ¼ m. N. Earl's Plympton, with a station on the S. Devon r. r., 5 m. E. Plymouth. Area, 9,983 ac. Pop. 2,815.—(*Earl's*), same co. Area, 373 ac. Pop. 833.

PLYMSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Area, 3,650 ac. Pop. 3,302.

PLYMTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Collumpton. Area, 2,185 ac. Pop. 468.

PO (*Padus* & *Eridanus*), the largest river of Italy, in its N. portion, irrigating with its affls. the entire plain of Piedmont & Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 7° 10 E., flows at first N.E.ward to Turin, where it makes a curve E.S.E. for about 45 m., then turns N.ward to receive the waters of the Oglio, & thence flows mostly E.ward with a very tortuous course to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat. 44° 48′ & 45° 1′ N., the principal surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Tolla, di Goro, & di Volano. Total estimated length 340 m., of which about 280 m. are navigable for large barges & river steamers. Principal affls. on left, the Chisone, Sesia, Ticino, Olona, Adda, Oglio, & Mincio; & on right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighboring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits, & carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its ordinary width averages 1,900 feet; its depth varies, according to the season, from 13 to 36 feet. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer, rapid & turbulent. Its rapid stream, num. islands, & the many sand banks in its lower part, greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilizing the country, & it abounds in sturgeons, salmon, & other fish.

POAST TOWN, p-o., Butler co., O.

POBOLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,758.

POCAHONTAS, county, Va. Situated a little N. W. of the centre of the state. Area, 710 sq. m. The Alleghany mountains run on its S.E. border. Drained by Greenbrier r. The surface is elevated & very much broken; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Huntersville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $231,155; wheat, 11,806 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 51,349; wool, 24,422 pounds. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $6,600; value of manufac. articles, $6,439; —7 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 10 sch., 200 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,922; 1850, 3,598.

POCAHONTAS, p-o., Somerset co., Pa.

POCAHONTAS, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Ark., 152 N.N.E. Little Rock, 1,009 W. Situated on the W. side of Big Black r., and contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, an academy, 4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 189 inhabs.

POCAHONTAS, p-v., Bond county, Ill. Pop. 126.

POCASSET, p-v., Barnstable co., Mass., 63 S. E. Boston, 464 W.

POCKET, p-o., Moore co., N. C., 51 S. W. Raleigh, 339 W.

POCOMOKE, bay & riv., Md. The river rises in Cypress swamp, on the line between Del. & Md., & proceeds in a southwesterly direction, about 70 miles, to Pocomoke bay, a branch of Chesapeake bay. The r. is navigable for vessels to Snowhill.

POCONA, t., Monroe county, Pa. Pop. 1840, 973 1850, 925.

POCOTALIGO, r., Va., Kanawha co., flows S. W. about 60 miles into the Great Kanawha river, about 40 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for boats, in high water, 20 or 30 miles. Bituminous coal & iron ore are found near its borders.

POCOTALIGO, p-v., Kanawha co., Va., 321 W. N. Richmond, 358 W. Situated on Pocotaligo river, and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—and 250 inhabitants.

POCOTALIGO, p-v., Beaufort dist., S. C., 125 S. Columbia, 614 W. Situated on the S. W. side of Combahee river, has an Episcopal church & 200 inhabitants.

POCKLINGTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 13 m. E.S.E. York, in the E. Riding of co. Area of pa. 4,668 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,761; do. of the t. 2,546. The town has 2 bor. banks & a grammar school. Market, Saturday. It has a station on the York and North Midland r. r., 6 m. N.W. Market Weighton.

POCZINKA, a town of Russia, gov. & 116 m. S.S. E. Nijnii-Novgorod. Pop. 6,340.

PODENSAC, a commune & village of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Garonne, & on r. r. to Cette, 16 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,677.

PODENZANO, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, near the Nura, 7 m. S. Piazenza, with 2 churches, a monastery, hospital, & 2,400 inhabs.

PODGORITZA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 38 m. N. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Montenegrin frontier. Pop. 6,000, nearly all Mohammedans. A few m. N. are remains of the anc. *Diocleæ*, consisting of ruined temples, columns, & a bed of an aqueduct about 12 m. in length.

PODGORZE, a small town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, separated by the Vistula, from Cracow, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1,997.

PODIARD, two market towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. & 5 m. N.N.W. Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 1,817.—II. circ. Bidschow, 3 m. S.W. Gitschin. Pop. 394.

PODIEBRAD, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the rt. b. of the Elbe, 4 m. S.E. Nimburg, on r. r. to Prague. Pop. 3,050.

PO DI PRIMARO, a river of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., delegs. Ferrara & Ravenna, being a continuance of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, thence runs N.N.E. 65 m., & afterwards E.S.E. for 24 m. as far as Traghetto, where it assumes this name: its lower course is nearly E.S.E past Argenta, & after an entire course of 120 m. it enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Primaro, 13 m. N.E. Ravenna.

PODOLIA, or PODOLSK, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 47° 30′ & 49° 45′ N., & lon. 26°

25′ & 29° 48′ E., having W. Galicia, & elsewhere enclosed by the govs. Volhynia, Kiev, Kherson, & Bessarabia. Area, 16,443 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,703,000, mostly Poles. Surface generally level. Principal rivs. the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, & the Bug. Soil fertile, & a surplus of corn is raised over home consumption; hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, & various fruits are grown; & vineyards & mulberry plantations are increasing. Cattle rearing is important, & many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia & Germany; hogs, poultry, & bees are also numerous; & the fisheries in the Dniester are of some consequence. Mineral products comprise nitre, lime, & alabaster. Manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, & potash are carried on, and here are many distilleries. Trade mostly in the hands of the Jews. The gov. is divided into 12 districts. Princip. towns, Kaminietz, Mohilev, & Szarogrod.

PODOLSK, or PODOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 1,300.

PODOR, a vill. & fort of W. Africa, Senegambia, built by the French in 1748, on the Senegal, lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 15° W. The fort is abandoned.

PODOROSK, a market town of Russia, gov. Grodno, 12 m. S.S.E. Volkovisk. Pop. 1,600.

POEL, an island, N. Germany, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, Gulf of Lubeck, Baltic, circ. & 4 m. N. Wismar. Length & breadth about 5 m. each.

POESTENKILL, river, N. Y., rises in Rensselaer co., & flows W. into Hudson river, at Troy, & affords an extensive water power.

POESTENKILL, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 13 E. Albany, 38 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Poesten Kill. The v. contains a Lutheran & a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 2 fac., a grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the town 1850, 2,092.

POGAR, a market town of Russia, gov. & 119 m. N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 3,000, who trade in flax.

POGGIO-REALE, a town of Sicily, intend. & 32 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 3,200.

POGGY ISLES (NORTH & SOUTH), two contig. isls. of the Malay Archip., & 60 m. S.W. Sumatra. Surface irregular & densely wooded.

POGIR, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 18 m. N.W. Vilkomirz. Pop. 1,500.

POGITELI, a singularly-picturesque & strongly-fortified vill. of Herzegovina, on lt. b. of the Narenta, 16 m. S.S.W. Mostar.

POGLAND, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

POGOST, three mkt. towns of Russia, gov. Minsk. —I. 28 m. E.N.E. Igumen.—II. 15 m. N.E. Pinsk.—III. 13 m. S.S.E. Slutsk.

POINDEXTER, p-o., Marion co., Ga.

POINDEXTER'S STORE, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 59 N. W. Richmond, 138 W.

POINSETT, county, Ark. Situated in the N. E. part of the state. Area, 1,350 sq. miles. The St. Francis r. bounds it on the E. Drained by a branch of St. Francis r., St. Francis Bayou, & Laguille r. Capital, Bolivar. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $88,-319; Ind. corn, 98,746 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 7,308; cotton, 279 bales; tobacco, 2,580 pounds:—1 tannery, 2 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $1,000; value of manufactured articles, $1,100;—5 churches, 10 schools, 229 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,320: 1850, 2,308.

POINT, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 746; 1850, 876.

POINT-A-LA-HACHE, p-o., Plaquemine par., La.

POINT-A-PITRE (LA), a town of the French W. India island Guadeloupe, cap. arrond. Grande Terre, on the Little Cul-de-Sac, 18 m. N.E. Basse-terre. Pop. 12,103. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

POINT CEDAR, p-o., Hot Springs co., Ark.

POINT COMMERCE, p-o., Greene co., Ia. Situated at the junction of Eel cr. & White r., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a steam m., and 500 inhabs.

POINT COUPEE, parish, La. Situated S. E. of the centre of the state, between the Mississippi on the N. E., & the Atchafalaya on the W. Area, 576 sq. m. It has False river, probably a former bed of the Mississippi, in its E. part. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Capital, Point Coupee. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $210,831; Ind. corn, 199,790 bush. produced; cotton, 1,622 bales; sugar, 8,560 hhds; molasses, 321,546 gals;—a saw m.; 2 churches; 1 college, 1,600 students; 8 schools, 160 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,898; 1850, 11,339.

POINT COUPEE, p-v., capital of Point Coupee pa., La., 140 W.N.W. New Orleans, 1,174 W. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite St. Francisville, & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants. Here commences the levee or embankment along the river, which extends nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly of French descent.

POINT-DE-GALLE, a fortified seaport town of Ceylon, cap. its S. prov. on a peninsula of its S. coast, 70 m. S.E. Colombo, lat. 6° 1′ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. It has a good harbor, is healthy, & is well supplied with provisions.

POINT DOUGLASS, p-v., Washington co., Min. ter., 15 S. E. St Paul, at the juntion of the St. Croix r. with the Mississippi.

POINT AU TREMBLES (*en haut*), p. v., Montreal co., Can. E. Situated on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., 9 m. below Montreal. It has 2 churches,—1 French Protestant & 1 Roman Catholic,—a seminary, 2 stores, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of parish 1852, 1,299.

POINT AU TREMBLES (*en bas*), p. v., Nouvelle seign., Port Neuf co., Can. E. Situated on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., 21 m. above Quebec. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a convent, 6 stores, a ship yard, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,077.

POINTE-DU-LAC, St. Maurice co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,602.

POINTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 183.

POINT ISABEL, p-o., Clermont co., O.

POINT ISABEL, p-v., port of entry, Cameron co., Tex., 290 S. Austin. Situated near the S. end of the Laguna del Madre, 15 m. W. of the Rio Grande. It is a depôt for naval stores, &c. Tonnage of port 1853, 694 tons.

POINT ISABELLE, p-o., Wapello co., Iowa.

POINT JEFFERSON, p-o., Morehouse par., La.

POINT MAGRE, p-o., Avoyelles co., pa., La.

POINT-MALCOLM, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E., and where Mr. Eyre, coasting W.ward in 1841, observed the first symptoms of productive soil.

POINT MEERS, p-o., Johnson co., Ark.

POINT MONTEREY, p-o., Cass co., Tex.

POINT OF ROCKS, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 92 N.W. Annapolis, 60 W.

POINT-PALMYRA, a headland & small town of British India, presid. & in the Bay of Bengal, 99 m. S. W. the mouth of the Hooghly river, lat. 20° 41′ N., lon. 87° 9′ E.

POINT-PEDRO, the N. extremity of Ceylon, lat. 9° 46′ N., lon. 80° 20′ E.

POINT PENINSULA, p-o., Brownsville t., Jefferson co., N. Y.

POINT PETER, p-o., Oglethorpe co., Ga.

POINT PETER, p-o., Searcy co., Ark.

POINT PLEASANT, p-o., Ocean co., N. J., 53 E. Trenton, 219 W.

POINT PLEASANT, p-v., Tinicum t., Bucks co., Pa., 119 E. Harrisburg, 181 W. Situated on Delaware r., & contains a store & about 10 or 12 dwellings.

POINT PLEASANT, p-v., capital of Mason co., Va., 370 W.N.W. Richmond, 361 W. Situated on the E. side of Ohio r., at the mouth of Great Kanawha river. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, a steam flouring m. & saw m., & about 300 inhabitants.

POINT PLEASANT, p-v., Monroe t., Clermont co., O., 120 S. W. Columbus, 495 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio r., & contains 2 stores & 180 inhabs.

POINT PLEASANT, p-o., New Madrid co., Mo.

POINT PLEASANT, p-o., Upshur county, Tex.

POINT PRAIRIE, p-o., Franklin co., Ark., 130 W. N.W. Little Rock, 1,195 W.

POINT REPUBLIC, p-o., La Salle co., Ill., 116 N. N.E. Springfield, 799 W.

POINT-ROMANIA, the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 1° 22′ N., lon. 104° 16′ E.

POINT SMITH, p-o., Franklin co., Ala.

POINT ST. IGNACE, v., Mackinaw co., Mich. It contains a Roman Catholic church and 100 inhabs.

POINT WORTHINGTON, p-o., Washington co., Miss.

POIRÉ, a comm. & market town of W. France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 3,543.

POIRINO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 14 m. S.E. Turin Pop. with comm. 5,695.

POISSY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, on lt. b. of the Seine, & on r. r. to Rouen, 17 m. from Paris. Pop. 2,735. It has a house of correction, & the principal cattle market for the supply of Paris.

POITIERS, *Limonum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Vienne, on the Clain, & on the r. r. to Bordeaux, 64 m. S.S.W. Tours, 125 from Orleans. Pop. 23,509. It is enclosed by old walls, & has several old churches, a castle, university, academy, sev. schools, hospitals, a public library of 25,000 vols., theatre, botanic garden, manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats, &c., some trade in corn, wool, & wine, weekly markets, & 3 annual fairs. Poitiers, anciently the cap. of the *Pictones*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, & was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal & most unexpected victory, gained Sept. 9th, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured & brought to England John, king of France.

POITOU, an old prov. of France, the cap. of which was Poitiers. It is now subdivided among the Charente deps. Vendée, Deux-Sevres, H. Vienne, and Creuse.

POIX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. W.N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 2,057.—II. a comm., dep. Somme, 15 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 1,056.

POKAGON, t., Cass co., Mich. The v. is on the Michigan central railroad, & has a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabitants. The town is mostly prairie land, & has a settlement of 300 Indians. Pop. 1840, 516; 1850, 994.

POKE BAYOU, p-o., Independence co., Ark.

POKE RUN, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 185 W. Harrisburg, 210 W.

POKROV, a town of Russia, gov. & 52 m. W.S.W. Vladimar, near the Kliasma. Pop. 1,500.

POKROVSKAJA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 4 m. S.E. Saratov, on the Volga, with 1,500 inhabs., & large magazines, each containing from 100,000 to 110,000 poods of salt, stored here from the works on Lake Elton.

POLIGNAC, a comm. & town of France dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., on the Ternoise, 19 m. W.N.W. Arras. Pop. 3,374. It has two ruined castles, a communal college, & mineral baths.

POLA, two towns of Spain, prov. Oviedo.—I. de Lena, 13 m. S.S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 1,228.—II. *P. de Siero*, 12 m. S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 1,542.

POLA, *Pietas Julia*, a decayed marit. town of Illyria, near the S. extremity of the peninsula Istria, 19 m. S. S.E. Rovigno. Pop. 924. It is enclosed by Venetian walls of the 15th century, & has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, some convents, & one of the best harbors on the Adriatic. It was an important city under the Romans, & its former magnificence is attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, & other remains.

POLAND, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 51 S. W. Augusta, 574 W. Bounded N. by Little Androscoggin r., issuing from a large pond on its W. border. Incorporated in 1795. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Its streams afford water power. It contains a small v. of Shakers, who possess 600 acres of finely-cultivated land. There are in the t. a grist m., a saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,360; 1850, 2,660.

POLAND, t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 22 S.E. Mayville, 317 W. by S. Albany. Surface hilly; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Connewango cr. & Chautauque outlet. It has 7 tanneries, a grist m., 15 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,087; 1850, 1,174.

POLAND, p-v., Russia t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 89 N. W. Albany, 406 W. Situated on West Canada cr., & contains a Baptist church, a store, 2 cotton fac., a flouring m., 2 trip-hammer works & edge tool fac., & about 250 inhabitants.

POLAND, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 73 N. E. Columbus, 284 W. Drained by Mahoning r., which affords water power. Pop. 1840, 1,583; 1850, 2,126.

POLAND, p-o., Clay co., Ia.

POLAND (KINGDOM OF), a country of Europe, annexed to Russia, of which it forms the W. portion, comprised between lat. 50° 4′ & 55° 6′ N., & lon. 17° 40′ & 24° 18′ E., bounded E. & N.E. by the Russian govs. Vilna, Grodno, & Volhynia, from which it is partly separated by the Bug & Niemen rivers, S. by Galicia & Cracow, W. by Prussian Silesia & Posen, & N. by E. & W. Prussia. Cap., Warsaw. It is divided into 6 govs. Area & pop. as follows:—

Governments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1846.
Warsaw	14,274	1,531,485
Radom	9,397	927,302
Lublin	11,975	1,018,701
Plock	6,448	547,435
Augustowo	7,266	622,195
City of Warsaw		163,597
Total	49,290	4,810,735

Of the above 4,255,241 were Christians, 554,984 were Jews, 274 Mahometans, & 236 Bohemians. Surface a vast plain, with a mean elevation of 300 to 500 feet above the Baltic, except in the S., where offsets of the Carpathian mountains rise to 1,000 feet. It is well watered, & covered with extensive forests. Chief rivs. the Narew, Niemen, Vistula, Bug, & Warta. There are many small lakes & marshes in the N.E. districts. Climate extreme. Summer very hot, mean temp. 90°; winter excessively cold, temp. 10° below zero. The soil is snow-clad & frozen for five months in the year. Soil sandy loam, resting mostly on granite; generally fertile. Agriculture has recently been much improved, & corn is exported. The chief crop for home consumption is rye. Buck-wheat, barley, & oats, are also cultivated. The grain called Danzig white wheat is grown in the S. provs. Building-timber, hemp, flax, & tobacco, are important products. The cattle & sheep are of inferior breeds. Chief mineral products, bog iron, copper, lead, zinc, & coal. The celebrated saltmines of ancient Poland are in Galicia. Nearly all the commerce is in the hands of the Jews, who form almost an eighth part of the pop. The imports in 1850 amounted to 10,161,991 roubles; the exports, same year, 5,249,804 roubles. Commerce of the interior, 6,602,681 silver roubles. In the 15th century Poland extended from Russia in the E. to Germany on the W., & from the Baltic on the N. to Turkey on the S. Its area was larger than that of France, & its population is supposed to have amounted to 15,000,000. It was then divided into *Great Poland*, *Little Poland*, & *Lithuania*, which was incorporated with it in 1386. At the dismemberment of Poland in 1773, the three neighboring powers, Russia, Prussia, & Austria, appropriated nearly one-third of the territory. Russia & Prussia, on the second partition in 1793, seized about half of the remaining portion, & the third partition in 1795, put an end to the republic. The last king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, died at St. Petersburg in 1793. In 1807, Napoleon united a great part of ancient Poland under the name of the *Grand Duchy of Warsaw*; this continued till 1815, when the kingdom of Poland was formed of the greater part of the former grand duchy. This state, of which the emperor of Russia was king, had a constitution, a separate army, & the use of the national language. It lasted till 1830, when a revolution took place, which terminated in 1831 by the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians, & the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, Poland was declared an integral part of the Russian empire. A fresh attempt to restore its independence was made at Cracow in 1846, which ended in the subjugation of this last remnant of ancient Poland, and its annexation to Austria. [GALICIA POSEN.]

POLAND CENTRE, p-o., Poland t., Chautauque co., N. Y.

POLAND CENTRE, p-o., Mahoning co., O.

POLANGEN, a frontier market town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, 42 m. W. Telsh, with 1,500 inhabitants, mostly Jews, & a custom-house. In 1831, the Poles were here defeated by the Russians.

POLANIEC, or POLANCEC, a town of Poland, prov. & 28 m. S.W. Sandomir. Pop. 1,818.

POLAR REGIONS, the zones included within the arctic & antarctic circles. The north polar regions

have obtained an interest from the several attempts to find a passage through, either from the N.E. or the N. W., & the water communication between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans has been placed beyond a doubt by the passage of parties over the ice from vessels in the spring of 1853. The nearest approach to the North Pole was by Captain Parry, who reached lat. 82° 45′ N., lon. 19° 25′ E. Captain Cook penetrated to the S. Pole as far as lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 39° E.; & to lat. 71° 10′ S., in lon. 110° W. Sir James Ross penetrated to lat. 78° 10′ S., in lon. 170° E., & discovered Victoria Land. (*See Arctic Regions & Antarctic Continent.*)

POLCH, a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. W.S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,700.

POL-DE-LEON (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on a height near the English Channel, 10 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 6,655. It has a cathedral, with remarkable tombs, a church, with a steeple nearly 400 feet in height, a town hall, and an episcopal palace.

POLFBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. E.S.E. Oundle. Area, 2,730 ac. Pop. 472.

POLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley r. r., 4 m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Area, 6,310 ac. Pop. 2,104.

POLIANI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 19 m. S.E. Minsk. Pop. 1,500.

POLICASTRO, a marit. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 m. S. Diano. Pop. 7,000. It is a bishop's see, & has a Gothic cathedral & an active fishery.—II. a town, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. & 18 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 4,200.

POLICZKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 28 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. with suburbs, 3,626.

POLIGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, & near the Loire, 2 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 2,134. Near it are the ruins of a celeb. castle.

POLIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. & 26 m. E. S.E. Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 4,500.

POLIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 5,661. It has a comm. college, manufs. of hosiery, earthen-ware, glue, saltpetre, & leather.

POLILLO, one of the Philippine islands, Asiatic Archipelago, E. Luzon. Length 30 m., breadth 20 m. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Malolo. The vill. Polillo is on its W. side.

POLING, or POOLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Little Hampton. Area, 923 ac. Pop. 192, & near it are traces of a Roman bath.

POLISTINA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. & 13 m. E.N.E. Palmi. Pop. 4,000.

POLITZ, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 9 m. N. Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 2,320.—II. Bohemia, circ. & 28 m. N.E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,399.

POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. & 17 m. S.W. Cefalu. Pop. 4,000.

POLK, county, Geo. Situated in the north-western part of the state. Area, 440 sq. ms. Drained by Tallapoosa r., & by branches of Coosa r. Surface undulating; soil a light sandy loam. Capital, Cedartown. Pop. 2,200.

POLK, county, Iowa. Centrally situated. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained centrally by Des Moines r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,086; wheat, 13,455 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 211,677; oats, 11,139; wool, 9,054 pounds;—3 grist m., 7 saw m., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp'd in manufacture, $19,100; value of manufac. articles, $130,000;—1 church; 16 schools, 346 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,515.

POLK, county, Mo. Situated S.W. of the centre of state. Area, 760 sq m. Drained by Pomme de Terre, & Sac & Niangua rivers, which afford water power. Capital, Bolivar. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $222,818; wheat, 14,360 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 308,000; oats, 104,925; wool, 17,173 pounds;—2 tanneries, 5 persons employed;—11 churches; 22 schools, 864 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,449; 1850, 6,186.

POLK, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 330 sq. m. Hiwassee r. runs on its N. boundary, by branches of which it is drained. The surface is mountainous. Capital, Bentonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,562; Ind. corn, 299,917 bush. produced; oats, 51,572; sweet potatoes, 21,235; tobacco, 29,266 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., a saw m., a tannery. Cap. employed in manufac., $16,000; value of manufactured articles, $26,548;—19 churches; 1 acad., 65 pupils; 33 schools, 700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,570; 1850, 6,388.

POLK, co., Ark. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,110 sq. m. Drained by Washita r. and branches of Red r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Dallas. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $49,815; Ind. corn, 43,305 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 5,388; cotton, 22 bales; tobacco, 1,910 pounds; —a grist m., a saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $600; value of manufactured articles, 3,700;—2 acad., 28 pupils; 6 schools, 89 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,263.

POLK, county, Tex. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Drained centrally by Trinity r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Livingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $110,386; Ind. corn, 60,065 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 13,881; peas & beans, 450; cotton, 582 bales; —3 schools, 60 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,348.

POLK, t., Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 712.

POLK, p. o., Venango co., Pa.

POLK, p. o., Union co., Ga.

POLK, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 431.

POLK, p. o., Monroe co., Ala.

POLK, t., Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 601.

POLK, t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 429.

POLK, t., Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 732.

POLK, p. o., Ashland co., O.

POLK, t., Crawford co., O. Drained by Sandusky river. Pop. 1850, 1,318.

POLK CITY, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

POLK RUN, p. o., Clark co., Ia.

POLKSVILLE, p. o., Hall co., Ga.

POLKTON, p. t., Ottowa co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 268.

POLKVILLE, p. o., Warren co., N. J.

POLKVILLE, p. o., Columbia co., Pa.

POLKVILLE, p. o., Cleveland co., N. C.

POLKVILLE, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

POLKVILLE, p. o., Smith co., Miss.

POLKWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 20 m. N. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,800.

POLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., in the Val-di-Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 m. N.N.W. Sala. Pop. 5,000. It has some industry in throwing silk & weaving coarse woollen cloths & caps.

POLLARD'S MILLS, p. o., Greenup co., Ky.

POLLENZA, *Pollentia*, a town of the island Majorca, on its N. side, 28 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 6,402. It stands about 2 m. W. the bay of Pollenza, & has a handsome church, a Jesuits' college, & active manufs. of fine black woollen cloth. The bay, large & secure, is formed by 2 narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called the Capes Formentor & del Pinar.

POLLINGTON, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2¾ m. S.W. Snaith. Pop. 495.

POLLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 20 m. E.S.E. Köslin. Pop. 1,390.

POLLOCK, formerly a pa., Scotl. [EASTWOOD.]

POLLOCK'S, p-o., Randolph co., Ill., 131 S. Springfield, 841 W.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a bor. of barony & town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood, on the White Cart, here crossed by a stone bridge of 2 arches, 2¼ m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1851, 6,086. It comprises sevl. streets, & has a neat church, a town hall, & branch bank. Weaving silks & cottons by hand & power looms, cotton spinning & bleaching, calico printing, & fancy dyeing are carried on to a considerable extent. The Pollock & Govan r. r. connects the coal fields 3 m. S. of Glasgow with that city.

POLLOCKSVILLE, p-v., Jones co., N. C.

POLLOPOLS I., N. Y., a mass of rock in the Hudson r. just above the *Highlands*.

POLMONT, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, with a station on the Edinburgh & Glasgow r. r., 4 m. E. Falkirk. Area about 7¼ sq. m., mostly very fertile. Pop. 3,764. It gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton.

POLNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 33 m. S.S.E. Czaslau. Pop. 4,916, partly employed in woollen weaving, & in large iron mines.

POLO, an island of the Philippines, E. Archipelago, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° N., lon. 122° 20′ E.

POLOCHIC, a river of Guatemala, C. A., dep. Vera Paz, rises in the dist. Coban, flows mostly E.S.E., and after a course of about 120 m., enters the Golfo Dulce, whence it is navig. to the vill. Pelawan. In one place it is crossed by a curious suspension bridge.

POLONKA, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 18 m. E.N.E. Slonim. Pop. 1,580.

POLONOÉ, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 51 m. W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,730.

POLOTSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 60 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, at the confl. of the Dvina and the Polota. Pop. 9,000. It has a kremlin, or citadel, numerous ancient churches & monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a dist. school for nobles. It was taken by the Russians from the Poles in 1579, & again in 1655.

POLPERRO, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Llanisiloes, 94 m. S.S.W. Liskeard. Pop. 913.

POLSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area, 3,402 ac. Pop. 943.

POLTAVA, or PULTAWA, a govt. of S. Russia, between lat. 48° 25′ & 51° 6′ N., & lon. 30° 45′ & 36° 40′ E., enclosed by the govs. Tchernigov., Koursk, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, & Kiev, from which last two the Dneiper separates it on the W. Area, 19,040 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,783,800. Surface a level plain, with only a few hills on the banks of the Dnieper, of which river the Sula, Psiol, & Vorskia, are the affls. Soil excellent, & with the surrounding govs. it may be called the granary of Russia. Corn is cultivated for exportation. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, & fruits, are also raised. Live stock are reared in large numbers, & honey & silk are important products. Manufs. have latterly made some progress, & linen, woollen, & cotton fabrics, leather, & candles, are made.—*Poltava*, the cap., is situated on the Vorskla, 70 m. W.S.W. Kharkov. Pop. 16,000. It stands on an eminence, & is regularly built, though chiefly of wood; it is enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former ramparts. It has a cathedral, a college, convent, & three large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who here, on the 27th June, 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles XII., then obliged to escape into Turkey.

POLTEN (ST.), a fortified town of Lower Austria, circ. above the Wienerwald, on the Trasen, 35 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 5,800. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, diocesan & high female seminaries, a theatre, several hospitals, & manufs. of cotton goods, paper, glass, & earthen-ware.

POLTIMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Exeter. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 281.

POLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Dover. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 27.

POLWORTH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 4 m. S. W. Dunse. Area, 3,052 ac., mostly hilly. Pop. 331. In it is Marchmont house, the seat of Sir Hugh H. Campbell, bart., proprietor of parish.

POLYCANDRO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Naxos, 16 m. E. Milo. Area, 20 sq. m. Pop. 200. Surface rugged, but it yields sufficient corn, &c., for home consumption. On it is a village of the same name.

POLYNESIA ("many islands") includes the multitude of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, and comprehends a belt chiefly within 30° on each side of the equator, & from lon. 135° E. to 135° W. Including New Zealand, the boundary extends S. of the equator to lat. 47° S. The islands are distributed into numerous groups, & these groups, of an elongated form, have a general direction from N.W. to S.E., & are composed of one or more larger islands, & numer. smaller ones. The principal groups to the N. of the equator, are the Pelew, Ladrone, or Mariane, Caroline, Radack, Marshall, Gilbert, & Sandwich islands. S. of the equator are New Ireland, New Hebrides, New Britain, Feejee, Friendly, Navigator's, Solomon's, Society, Mendana or Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Cook's, Austral, & other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter & Pitcairn islands. With the exception of Hawaii, the largest island of Polynesia, the most considerable of the others range from 20 to 60 & 100 m. in circumference, while many do not exceed a mile or two in length. These islands are all, more or less, of coral formation; the low Archipelago, Society islands, Marshall, & Carolines, presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs & lagoons. The Friendly, New Hebrides, Solomon's, & Sandwich islands present fringed reefs, & have active volcanoes; summits of mountains varying from 2,000 to 13,000 feet. In the lower coral islands the elevations do not exceed 500 ft. In the atoll coral isls., Darwin has supposed that a depression of surface is taking place, & that the volcanic isls. are either stationary or rising. From the great predominance of ocean, the temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate, the climate delightful & salubrious. Mean annual temp. of Sandwich isls. 77°; temp. of Society isls. 70° to 80°, & rarely 90°, Fahr. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. & S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder storms & water spouts are common. Hurricanes are rare, & earthquakes slight & not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade winds, & a regular but not excessive supply of moisture, are favorable to a luxuriant vegetation. Soil in the valleys & in the river courses a rich volcanic mould: on the mountains less fertile. Both vegetable & animal productions are limited as to number of species. In the islands of the middle & eastern divisions not more than 500 species of plants are found. This number increases towards the W. & N.W. The bread-fruit, peculiar to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, & cotton-plant, paper-mulberry, & a species of chestnut, are indigenous. Other trees & plants of tropical climates have been introduced & flourish; & arrow-root, sweet potatoes, the common potatoe, & maize, are now reared abundantly. There are several timber trees, especially sandal-wood, a few spices, & ornamental flowers, which, however, have little odor or decided color. The islands were all remarkably deficient in animals, thus indicating their isolated & comparatively recent origin. Hogs, dogs, & rats were the only quadrupeds; snakes or other reptiles are confined to Navigators' group; vampire bats are found in some of the isls. Land birds are not numerous, owls, parroquets, pigeons, & some passerinæ forming the most remarkable; wild ducks, & other water fowls are more plentiful. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, & fish are plentiful on the coasts. Several species of whales, the cachalot or sperm whale, Cape whale, hump back, & black fish are peculiar to the seas of the Pacific, & their capture has been the chief inducement for ships visiting these regions. Oxen have been introduced from New S. Wales, and thrive well; & horses from S. America. The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, & intelligent people. There are two distinct races, one apparently of Malay origin, by far the most numerous & intellectual, & spread over all central & eastern Polynesia, & speaking one common language, though varying in dialects. The other a negro or Papuan race, with negro features & color, & crisped mop-like hair, growing in separate tufts, speaking a distinct language, & exhibiting an intellect of an inferior grade, probably the first settlers of the islands, & now confined to the W. part of Polynesia, & inhabiting partly or wholly New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon isls., New Caledonia, New Hebrides, & part of the Ladrone isls. In some of the isls., there is a partial intermixture of the two races, & in others an apparent Caucasian intermixture, indicated by the ample beard & prominence of the features. Some of the western isls., as the Ladrones, were discovered by Magalhaens in 1521, the Marquesas by Mendaña in 1595, but it was not till 1767 that Wallis, & subsequently Cook, explored & described the leading islands of this region. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle in the islands, & after many discouragements, at last have succeeded in promoting Christianity & civilization in some of the principal islands; though cannibalism & savage ferocity still prevail in the majority. In 1844, there were 45 American & British missionary stations in Polynesia, the principal being in the Sandwich islands, Tahiti, & Society isls., Friendly isls., Feejee isls., New Hebrides, & Hervey isls. The pop. of these islands varies continually from wars, migrations, & occasional pestilence. Tahiti & some others when first discovered, were conjectured to be greatly more populous than at present, but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. Probably the pop. of the whole of Polynesia does not exceed 1 million or 1 million & a half. [For further information, see the individual groups & islands.]

POLZIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 31 m. S. W. Köslin, on the Wipperbach. Pop. 3,030. It has a castle, mineral baths, & manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, & tobacco.

POMABAMBA, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 70 m. S. E. Sucré (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., but of little importance.

POMARIA, p-v., Newbury dist., S. C., 32 W.N.W. Columbia, 507 W. On the Greenville and Columbia railroad.

POMARICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 11 m. S.S.E. Matera. Pop. 4,900.

POMBA BAY, one of the finest harbors on the E. coast of Africa, 150 m. N. Mozambique, 9 m. in length by 6 m. across, with sufficient depth for the largest ships.

POMBA (VILLA DA), a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on left bank of the Pomba, 60 m. E.S.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 12,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, on the Pianco, prov. & 250 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. 4,000.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a hill near the Sora, 20 m. N.E. Leiria. Pop. 5,000. It has 3 churches, a provincial asylum, manufs. of hats, & large weekly markets.

POMERANCE, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 m. S. Volterra, & near the famous borax lagoons. Pop. 2,000.

POMERANIA (Germ. *Pommern*), a marit. prov. of Prussia, mostly N. of lat. 53° N., & stretching along the Baltic, from lon. 12° 30′ to 18° E., having landward the provs. W. Prussia & Brandenburg, & Mecklenburg. Area, 12,204 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 1,197,701, chiefly Protestants. Surface level, & in many parts marshy; principal rivers, the Oder, Persante, & Stolpe. Coasts low, sandy, defended by dikes, & bordered by numerous inlets. The island Rügen is comprised in the prov. Soil not very fertile. Principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, & tobacco. Agriculture & the rearing of cattle & poultry, ship-building, manufs. of linen & woollen stuffs, iron & glass wares, tanning, brewing, & distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon & sturgeon fisheries are very productive, & smoked geese are important articles of trade. The prov. consists of the regs. Stettin, Stralsund, & Köslin.

POMEROON, the most N. river of Brit. Guiana, S. A., enters the Atlantic 40 m. N. W. the estuary of the Essequibo. The tract on the coast around its mouth is of the highest fertility, & an acre has been known to yield 6,000 lbs. of sugar, or 20,000 lbs. of farinaceous food in a year.

POMEROY, p-v., capital Meigs co., O., 101 S.E. Columbus, 340 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., and between it and the bluff. It contains a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, 2 foundries and machine shops, a rolling m., 2 tans.; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,638 inhabs., principally engaged in the coal mines in the immediate neighborhood. A branch railroad connects it with the Cincinnati, Hillsboro, and Parkersburg railroad.

POMEROY, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, county Tyrone, 9 m. N.W. Dungannon. Area of pa., 15,950 ac. Pop. 8,527; of vill. 491.

POMFRET, t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 12 N.E. Mayville, 315 W. Albany. Lake Erie bounds it on the N. Surface hilly; soil a fertile argillaceous, gravelly, and sandy loam. Drained by Cassadaga cr., flowing S. into Alleghany r., and small streams flowing N. into Lake Erie. It contains the village of Dunkirk, where is the western terminus of the New York & Erie railroad; & the Lake Shore railroad passes through it. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 5 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, 5 grist m., 15 saw m., an oil m., an academy, 27 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,566; 1850, 4,483.

POMFRET, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 49 S., Montpelier, 490 W. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Queechee r. passes through its S.E., and White r. through its N.W. corner, by small branches of which it is drained. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,774; 1850, 1,546.

POMFRET, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 41 E. Hartford, 377 W. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil deep, strong, and fertile, adapted to grazing. Quinnebaug r. runs on its E. border, by branches of which it is drained. It contains 5 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Friends,—3 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,868; 1850, 1,848.

POMFRET, v., Charles co., Md., contains 75 inhabitants.

POMFRET, a town of England. [PONTEFRACT.]

POMFRET LANDING, p-o., Pomfret t., Windham co., Ct., 43 E. Hartford, 376 W.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, a town of Naples, dist. Casoria, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Naples, with 2 handsome churches, a large monastery, an hospital, & 5,900 inhabitants.

POMME DE TERRE, r., Mo., rises in Greene co. & flows N. into the Osage r.

POMME DE TERRE, p-o., Jasper co., Mo., 172 S. W. Jefferson City, 1,121 W.

POMONA, p. o., St. Charles co., Mo.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney islands, & nearly in their centre, immediately N. the sheltered harbor of Scalpa-flow, formed between it & Hoy, & S. Ronaldshay. Shape very irregular, & it is divided by bays into two principal portions; the W. & largest, length 16 m., the E. part 9 m. in length, breadth varying to 7¼ m. Total area, 150 sq. m. Inhabited houses, 3,281. Pop. 16,141. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but has several good harbors, & that of Stromness is the best in N. Scotland. Surface hilly; summit elev. 1,600 feet, forming the highest land of Orkney. The land is mostly in heath & moors, but interspersed with several tracts of fertile soil, with some fresh water lakes, as those of Stannis, Orphir, & Birsay. Many sheep & hogs are reared. The isl. is subdiv. into 13 pas., & the only towns in Orkney, Kirkwall & Stromness, are respectively on its E. & S. W. coasts. [ORKNEY ISLANDS.]

POMONKEY, p-o., Charles co., Md., 67 S.W. Annapolis, 27 W.

POMORZANY, a small town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 49 m. E.S.E. Lemberg, with Greek & Roman Catholic churches.

POMPADOUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 20 m. N.W. Tulle, with a national stud, & a chateau & park given by Louis XV. to Mad. de. l'Etoile, & whence she took the title of Marquise de Pompadour.

POMPANOOSUC, p. o., Windsor co., Vt.

POMPEII, an ancient town of S. Italy, 13 m. S.E. of Naples, with which it is connected by railroad, & at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, by an eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was buried with cinders, scoriæ, & lava, & so remained until it was rediscovered in 1755. About 2-5ths of the town have since been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, six of which are already exposed, & had numerous streets paved with lava, low terraced houses of one story, with shops, & shop-signs still plainly visible, several mansions of a superior order, a chalcidicum, or market-place, two theatres, temples, baths, &c. Many of the smaller objects, statues, urns, utensils, & manuscripts, have been deposited in the Museo Borbonico of Naples, & the palace at Portici. A French hotel was estab. at Pompeii in 1849.

POMPEY, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 14 m. S.E. Syracuse, 125 W. by N. Albany, 337 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile sandy and clay loam. Drained by limestone cr. and Tougbnioga r. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 28 schools. Pop. 1849, 4,371; 1850, 4,006.

POMPEY CENTRE, p-o., Pompey t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 113 W. by N. Albany, 347 W.

POMPEY HILL, v., Pompey t., Onondaga co., N. Y. It is on elevated ground, & contains 2 churches, an academy, 5 stores, & 450 inhabitants.

POMPIANI, a market town of Russian Poland, Vilna, 13 m. N. Poneviej. Pop. 1,500.

POMPTON, r., N. J., is formed by the junction of Pequannock, Ringwood, and Ramapo rivers, & dividing Passaic from Morris co., it flows 8 m. into the Passaic. The Morris canal crosses it 2 miles above its mouth, in a wooden aqueduct, 236 feet long, on 9 stone piers.

POMPTON, p-t., Passaic co., N. J., 23 N.W. Hackensack. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil clay & loam. Drained by Ringwood r. It has several ponds. Iron ore is found. The v. contains a Dutch Reformed

church, 3 stores, an academy, a furnace, 2 grist m., & 130 inhabitants. There are in the t. 8 forges, a furnace, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,437; 1850, 1,720.

POMPTON PLAINS, p-v., Pequannock t., Morris co., N. J., 84 N.E. Trenton, 250 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church an academy, a store, 4 grist m., a furnace, & about 150 inhabitants.

PONANY, a commercial town & seaport of British India, dist. Malabar, at the mouth of the Ponany river, 38 m. E. Calicut. Its pop. is mostly of Arab descent, & it has numerous mosques. It was formerly the seat of an extensive trade, & it still exports teak, cocoa-nuts, iron, & rice.—The *Ponany river* traverses the Paulghautcherry Pass, to within 15 m. of which it is navigable in the rainy season. Total course E. to W. 100 m.

PONCE, a comm. town of Porto Rico, W. Indies.

POND CREEK, p. o., Greene co., Mo.

POND CREEK MILLS, p. o., Knox co., Ia.

POND EDDY, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

PONDERS END, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties railroad, 3 m. S. Waltham.

POND FORK, p. o., Jackson co., Ga.

POND HILL, p. o., Gibson co., Tenn.

PONDICHERRY, a maritime town, & the cap. of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 88 m. S.S.W. Madras. Lat. 11° 55′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E. It stands on a sandy plain, & is divided by a canal into a European & a native town, the former of which is regularly laid out & well built, the houses being flat-roofed & stuccoed. It is enclosed by planted Boulevards, & in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, &c. It has new bazaars, an European college, Indian school, botanic garden, & the high court for the French possessions in Asia. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a light-house erected in 1836. Its dist. comprises 69,000 ac., of which, a few years ago, 26,200 were under culture. Pop. 81,616. It is watered by the small river Gingy, & contains 92 villages.

POND RIVER MILLS, p. o., Muhlenburgh co., Kentucky.

POND RUN, p. o., Greenup co., Ky.

POND SETTLEMENT, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

POND SPRING, Walker co., Ga.

PONDTOWN, p-o., Sumpter co., Ga., 102 S.W. Milledgeville, 758 W.

PONEDELY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 53 m. N.N.E. Wilkomirz. Pop. 1,620.

PONEVIESCH, or PONEVIEJ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 84 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 3,580, including many Jews. It has a Piarist college.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, prov. & 47 m. W. Leon, at the confl. of the Sil & Boeza. Pop. 2,520. It has a ruined castle & some hospitals.

PONG, or BONG, the most N. prov. of the Burmese dom., between lat. 26° & 27° N., & lon. 96° & 99° E., having E. China, N. Thibet, & W. Upper Assam. Chief town, Moonkhoom.

PONGA, a marit. town of Lower Siam on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, N. the island Junkceylon. Lat. 8° 8′ N., lon. 98° 17′ E. Though recently founded, it has many thousand inhabs., mostly Malays & Chinese.

PONGAS, or PONGO, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° N., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongas islands.

PON-HOU, or PESCADORES. [Pheng-hou.]

PONOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. N. Mirgorod. Pop. 1,510.

PONS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., on the Seugne, 12 m. S.S.E. Saintes. Pop. 2,725. It consists of an old & a new town, & has an old castle, 2 churches, & an active trade in wines & brandy.—II. a town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N. E. Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 740. It has brandy distilleries, & 6 annual fairs.—*Pons* (St.), is a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arrond., 56 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. 3,780. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & hosiery, & extensive stone quarries in its vicinity.

PONSONBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4 m. S. E. Egremont. Area, 2,265 ac. Pop. 190.

PONT ("Bridge"), a prefix to the names of nums. comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*P. à Mousson*) a comm. & vill. dep. Meurthe, arr. 15 m. N. N. W. Nancy, on the Moselle. Pop. 6,874. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of earthenware.—II. (*P. Audemer*), a comm. & town, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., 37 m. N.W. Evreux, on the Rille, which here becomes navigable. It has celebrated manufs. of leather. Pop. 6,559.—III. (*P. Aven*), a comm. & market town, dep. Finistère, with a port on the small river Aven, 9 m. W. Quimperlé. Pop. 864.—IV. (*P. Chateau*), a comm. & market town, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,516.—V. (*P. Croix*), a comm. & market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Quimper, on the Goyen. Pop. 1,416.—VI. (*P. d' Ain*), a comm. & town, dep. Ain. cap. cant., 11 m. S. E. Bourg, on the Ain, with a fortress formerly the residence of the princes of Savoy. Pop. 1,284.—VII. (*P. de Beauvoisin*), a comm. & town, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 11 m. E.S.E. La Tour-du-Pin, on the Guiers, which divides the town into 2 portions, the largest of which is in Sardinia. Pop. of French portion, 1,949. The Sardinian portion is cap. mand. Pop. 1,388.—VIII. (*P. de Camares.*) [Camares].—IX. (*P. du Gard*). [Gard.] —X. (*P. de L'Arche*), a comm. & town, dep. Eure, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Louviers, on left bank of the Seine, here crossed by an old bridge of 22 arches, & on railroad to Rouen. Pop. 1,687.—XI. (*P. de Vaux*), a comm. & town, dep. Ain, 20 m. N. W. Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 2,896. It is the birth-place of Gen. Joubert, & has manufs. of earthenware.—XII. (*P. de Veyle*), a comm. & town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1,321.—XIII. (*P. du Château*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E.N.E. Clermont, on the Allier. Pop. 3,621.—XIV. (*P. en Royans*), a comm. & market town, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 6 m. S. St. Marcelin. Pop. 1,266.—XV. (*P. Saverger*), a comm. & market town, dep. Marne, 12 m. E. N.E. Reims. Pop. 1,519.—XVI. (*P. Gibaud*), a comm. & town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. S.W. Riom. Pop. 937. Near it are lead mines.—XVII. (*P. l'Abbe*), a comm. & market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. S. W. Quimper. Pop. 3,235.—XVIII. (*P. le Roi*, or *P. sur Seine*), a comm. & town, dep. Aube, 4 m. E.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine, on railroad to Troyes. Pop. 890.—XIX. (*P. l'Evêque*), a comm. & town, dep. Calvados, 25 m. E. N. E. Caen, on the Touques. Pop. 1,911.—XX. (*P. St. Esprit*), a comm. & town, dep. Gard, 20 m. N.N.E. Uzès, on right bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, built in the 13th century. Pop. 4,164. It has a citadel built by Louis XIII. & an active commerce.—XXI. (*P. St. Vincent*), a comm. & market town, dep. Meurthe, 7 m. S. W. Nancy, on the Meuse. Pop. 862.—XXII. (*P. Scraff*), a comm, & market town, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. N.N. W. Lorient, on right bank of the Scroff. Pop. 1,590. —XXIII. (*Ponts-de-Cé*), a comm. & small town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 3 m. S.S.E. Angers. Pop. 2,300.—XXIV. (*P. sur Yonne*), a comm. & town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Sens, on left bank of the Yonne, & on Paris & Lyon railroad. Pop. 1,810. —XXV. (*P. Valain*), a comm. & market town, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. E. N. E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,000. Under its walls the English were defeated by Duguesclin in 1369.

PONTA, p. o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

PONTAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.E. Pau. Pop. 3,039, partly employed in woollen weaving.—*Pont-a-Celles* is a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, with a station on the Brussels & Namur railroad, N.W. Charleroi.

PONTA DELGADA, the largest town, though not the cap., of the Azorés islands. Lat. of S.E. cliff, 42° 46′ N., lon. 64° 37′ E.

PONTA DE PEDRAS, Brazil, prov. Para, is a projecting point, on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors & chambers. Near it is the village Airao, with 500 inhabitants.

PONTAILLIER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on an island of the Saône, 17 m. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,200. In the middle ages it was a residence of the Carlovingian kings.

PONTARLIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 27 m. S.E. Besançon, at the entrance of a mntn. pass into Switzerland. Pop. 4,503. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of leather and paper.

PONTCHARRA, a comm, and vill. of France, dep. Isere, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 1,760. Near it is a ruined castle, birth-place of the Chevalier Bayard.

PONTCHARTRAIN, lake, La., 40 m. long and 25

m. broad—communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne, through the Rigolets, on the E., and with New Orleans on the S., through St. John's bayou and a canal. It is 16 or 18 feet deep in its deepest parts, but near the shore not more than 9 feet. It receives several considerable rivers on its N. side, the largest of which are Tangipaha and Tchefuncte. It has 5 lighthouses on its coasts, and one at the Manchac pass, between Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

PONT DE BRAUD, v., St. Martin's par., La. Contains a Roman Catholic church and 75 inhabitants.

PONTE, two mkt. towns of N. Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. & 25 m. N. Turin, prov. Ivrea, cap. mand. at the confl. of the Orca & Saone. Pop. with comm. 4,138.—II. Lombardy, prov. Valtellina, deleg. & 6 m. E. Sondrio.—*Ponte-a-Rignano* is a village of Tuscany, prov. & 11 m. E.S.E. Florence.

PONTEBA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 31 m. N. Udine. Pop. 1,700.

PONTECORVO, *Fregellæ*, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 20 m. S.E. Frosinone, in a detached territory surrounded by Naples, on lt. b. of the Garigliano. Pop. 5,200. It has a castle & a cathedral. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo.

PONTE-CURONE, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 5 m. N.E. Tortona, on the Curone. Pop. of comm. 1838, 2,180.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, 13 m. N.W. Braga. Pop. 2,000.

PONTEDERA, a town of Tuscany, on the Leopolda railroad, prov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Era, at its confl. with the Arno. Pop. 3,400, who manuf. cotton fabrics.

PONTE DE SORA, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sora, 16 m. S.E. Abrantes. Pop. 1,500.—*P. Lagoscuro* is a mkt. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 3 m. N. Ferrara, on the Po-di-Maestro. Pop. 2,146.

PONTEFRACT (vulg. *Pomfret*), a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, wapent. Osgoldcross, on the Aire, and with a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire railroad, 21 m. S.S.W. York. Area of pa. 4,598 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,675. Area of bor. 1,860 ac. Pop. 11,515. It is well built, with open streets. Principal edifices, the town hall, with a jail & court house, the market cross, pa. church, dating from the time of Henry I.; a Roman Catholic & other dissenting chapels; a grammar school, which has the right to send candidates for Lady E. Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's college, Oxford; several other schools, & almhouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, & where Rivers, Grey, & Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now the ruins, & its precincts are partly converted into garden ground. Annual revenue of charities, 480*l*. The town has several public libraries and news-rooms. Trade chiefly in corn, malt, filtering stones, & garden produce, the last sent to York, and many large towns of the co. Mkt. Saturday, and fortnightly for cattle. Pontefract sends two members to House of Commons.

PONTEFRACT PARK, a pa. of Engl., York, (W. R.) Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 84.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 4 m. N. Ferrar, with a free port, & extensive transport trade on the Po. Pop. 2,140.

PONTELAND, a pa., Engl., co. Northumberland, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Area, 10,073 ac. Pop. 1,137.

PONTELANDOLFO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 19 m. S. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000.

PONTELUNGO, a mkt. town of Lombardy. deleg. & 6 m. N.N.E. Pavia.—The *canal of Pontelungo* connects Bovolenta with the Brenta.

PONTESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. 7 m. S.W. Shrewsbury, Area, 10,667 ac. Pop. 3,363.

PONTE-STURA, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. W.S.W. Cassale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. 1,841.

PONTEVEDRA, *Pons-Vetus*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Pontevedra, on the Lerey, near its mouth, in the Bay of Pontevedra, & 13 m. N.N.E. Vigo. Pop. 4,549. It is surrounded by walls, & has manufacs. of woollen cloth, cotton velvet, muslins, hats, and leather. The port is commodious for small vessels, and has a brisk coasting trade, with an extensive pilchard fishery. Pop. of prov. 1849, 420,000.

PONTEVICO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. 5,000.

PONTFAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Area, 695 ac. Pop. 41.

PONTIAC, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

PONTIAC, p. o., Huron co., O.

PONTIAC, p-t., capital of Oakland co., Mich., 25 N.W. Detroit, 549 W. The v. is situated on Clinton r. It contains a court-house, jail, a branch of the University, 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank 15 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., a fulling m., an iron foundry; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,681 inhabitants. A railroad connects it with Detroit. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,904; 1850, 2,820.

PONTIAC, p-v., capital of Livingston co., Ill., 110 N.N.E. Springfield, 737 W. It contains a court-house, jail, and several dwellings. Pop. 27.

PONTIANAK, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coat of Borneo, in a marshy tract on lt. b. of the river Capuas, near its mouth, lat. 0° 3′ S., lon. 109° 20′ E. Pop. of town & dist. 1832, 19,115, of whom 10,000 were Malays, & 2,000 Chinese. It has a fort, & exports diamonds, pepper, gold dust, & edible birds' nests. It was settled by the Dutch in 1823.

PONTICELLI, a vill. of Naples, prov. & 4 m. E. of Naples, with 4,700 inhabs., chiefly employed in cultivating vegetables for the supply of the cap. In its neighborhood are several handsome villas.

PONTICO, p. o., Cayuga co., N. Y.

PONTIFICAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH (Ital. *Stati Pontificii*), a country of Italy, comprising the central part of the peninsula, between lat. 41° 12′ & 44° 59′ N., & lon. 10° 50′ & 13° 55′ E.; bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. & S.E. by the kingdom of Naples, W. by the Mediterranean, Tuscany, & Modena, & N. by the kingdom of Lombardy & Venice, cap. Rome. In 1832 the state was divided into 20 provs. The cap. & its dist. is called the *Comarca*; the 6 *legations* were governed each by a cardinal, & the 13 *delegations* by a prelate. Area and pop. as follows:

Legations and Delegations	Sq. m.	Pop. 1843.
Roma and its comarca	850	310,233
LEGATIONS.		
Bologna	1,429	348,652
Ferrara	1,069	218,786
Forli	1,190	202,315
Ravenna	903	168,413
Urbino and Pesaro	1,689	237,966
Velletri	234	57,517
DELEGATIONS.		
Ancona	643	166,114
Macerata and Camerino	1,429	264,030
Fermo and Ascoli	1,036	188,333
Perugia	1,752	210,316
Spoleto and Rieti	1,365	188,471
Viterbo and Civita Vecchia	1,845	144,988
Orvieto	648	26,141
Frosinone	1,323	141,930
Benevento	89	23,910
Total	17,494	2,898,115*

* Excluding about 10,000 Jews, the population is only approximate. In 1819 it was estimated at 2,592,329; 1835, 2,732,436; and 1838, 2,771,336. The city of Rome, in 1852, contained 175,838 inhabitants.

The territory, S. of the principal chain of the Apennines, is watered by the Tiber & its affluents the Chiana, Topino, Nera, and Teverone, which flow S.W. to the Mediterranean. N. of the Apennines, it is watered by the Lamone, Savio, Marecchia, Metauro, Esino, Musone, Potenza, Chienti, and Tronto, small torrents from the Apennines; & the N. frontier is traversed by the chief branch of the Po: all tributaries to the Adriatic. The principal lakes are those of Perugia, Bolsena, Albano, and Bracciano; and the marshes of Comacchio, and Pontine marshes. The territory is traversed longitudinally by the chain of the Apennines, of which the highest point, within its limits, is Monte Velino, 8,210 feet. In the N., it comprises part of the great plain of the Po, & in the S.W the undulating plain called the

Campagna di Roma, terminating in the Pontine marshes, noted for insalubrity. The climate varies greatly in different quarters. In the legations, situated on the N. of the Apennines, opposite the snow-clad Alps, the winter is severe, while in the S. the climate is very mild, except in the mountain districts; and the region of the Campagna of Rome would be a blooming garden, but for the fatal effects of the miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the few scattered towns near its borders. The mean temp. of the year at Rome is 60° 4; warmest month 76°; coldest month 45° Fahr. The soil is generally fertile, but neglected; it is calculated that only one-third of the superfices is under cultivation; much of the surface affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared; great numbers of hogs roam in the forests of the Apennines. Agriculture is conducted in a very slovenly manner, and the implements are of the rudest kind. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, & tobacco; oats, barley, and rye are grown in the N. legations; in the extreme S. sugar, indigo, & cotton, are cultivated to a small extent, and cork trees are numerous. The wines are of inferior quality. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. There are in the states mines of iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, & other volcanic products, but they are all nearly unproductive, except the sulphur mines near Rimini. Salt is made in the lagoons Ostia, Comacchio, & Cervia, to the amount of more than 84,000,000 pounds annually. The fisheries are mostly conducted by the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Naples. Manuf. industry is confined to the large cities and for home consumption; it comprises silks, leather, gloves, paper, musical strings, iron & glass wares, a few cotton goods at Rome, crape & sausages at Bologna, cordage, soap, cream of tartar, & glue. Comm. limited, and conducted chiefly with the Mediterranean states. In the Pontif. sta. there were, in 1847, 9 archbishopries, 52 bishopries, 13 abbacies, 1,824 monasteries, & 612 convents. Secular clergy were estimated at 35,000, monks 10,000, nuns 8,000. Education is conducted in universities, colleges, seminaries, & elementary schools. The seats of the seven universities are Bologna, the most ancient & celebrated in Italy, Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Camerino, Urbino, & Macerata, the last 4 founded in 1824; in 1841 these were attended in all by 2,400 students. The proportion of students in the state schools was only 1 in 50. No general provision is made for the education of the lower orders, and the instruction imparted is very inferior in quality. The government was, till recently, an absolute elective monarchy; the Pope, chosen by the college of cardinals from their own body, was at the same time the head of the universal Romish church, & a temporal sovereign. Previous to the 7th century, the popes were only bishops of Rome; the basis of their temporal power was laid by the successive donations of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the emperor Henry III., but was consolidated only in the 16th cent. At the French revolution of 1790, the popes lost their possession of Avignon & Venaissin, & in 1797 their domain was further diminished by the legations ceded to the Cisalpine republic. In 1808, Napoleon divided the other states betw. the kgdm. of Italy & the French empire, but in 1814, all these territories were restored to the Pope, except Avignon. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, consisting of 99 deputies popularly elected, but the revolution of 1848, which commenced by the assassination of Count Rossi, 15th November, has overturned these arrangements. At present (1850) there is no settled government, the pope is absent from his dominions, & affairs in Rome are conducted partly by cardinal legates, and partly by the French military authorities. The papal forces were governed by a board, whose head was a prelate; in Jan., 1853, they comprised 21,059 men, including the Swiss guard. Value of imports, 1851, 10,598,261 scudi; of exports same year, 9,733,464 scudi. Public revenue derived from taxes on land & provisions, customs, & lotteries, amounted in 1853, to 11,346,311 Roman scudi; expenditure, 12,487,412 scudi; deficit, 1,141,101 scudi. The interest of the public debt, in 1851, amounted to 4,300,000 Roman scudi.

PONTINE MARSHES, *Paludi Pontine*, a vast marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N. to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 m. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples. From the time of the Roman republic great efforts have been made to drain this tract, but its drainage is not yet completed. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential.

PONTISBRIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. W.N.W. Colchester. Area, 1,146 ac. Pop. 452.

PONTIVY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Blavet, 30 m. N.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 4,585, chiefly employed in manufacturing Brittany cloths, leather & iron tools, & in agricultural produce. It was cap. of the anc. duchy of Rohan, & for some time bore the name of Napoleonville.

PONTOISE, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Oise, & 18 m. E. Paris, on rt. b. of the Oisne, on the Northern r. r. Pop. 4,503. It has manufs. of chemical products. Many of the kings of France resided here. It was taken by the English in 1419 & in 1437.

PONTON, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N. Colsterworth. Area, 2,930 ac. Pop. 680.—II. (*Little*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area, 1,490 ac. Pop. 180.

PONTOOSAC, p. o., Hancock co., Ill.

PONTOTOC, county, Miss. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. Drained by Tallahatchee r. and its branches, & by branches of the W. fork of Tombigbee r. Capital, Pontotoc. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $529,069; Ind. corn 667,012 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 116,371; rice, 32,131 pounds; cotton, 9,017 bales;—2 grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $27,215; value of manufactured articles, $61,205;—47 churches; 3 acad., 90 pupils; 22 schools, 578 scholars; 1 library, 700 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,491; 1850, 17,112.

PONTOTOC, p. v., Fulton co., Ky.

PONTOTOC, p-v., capital of Pontotoc co., Miss., 175 N.N.E. Jackson, 888 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a United State land office, and about 500 inhabs.

PONTREMOLI, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 m. N.W. Carrara. Pop. 4,000. It is divided into an upper & lower town; the former is enclosed by massive fortifications, & defended by an old castle; the latter is modern, & adorned by many handsome mansions. It has a cathedral & considerable industry in weaving silks and linens.

PONTYPOOL, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Trevethin, 8 m. N.N.W. Newport, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 1851, 3,708, employed in large coal & iron works. It is picturesquely situated, but irregularly built.

PONZA, the chief of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 29 m. S.W. Terracina. Lat. 40° 53′ N., lon. 12° 57′ 5″ E. Length, N. to S., 4 m. by about ¾ m. in breadth. It has a commodious & well-defended harbor, governor's house, several store houses. Pop. 1,500, engaged in fisheries & salt works. The other islands are uninhabited. *Ponzone* is a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 10 m. S. Acqui. Pop of comm. 3,177.

POOL (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Kingsbridge. Area, 2,289 ac. Pop. 486.

POOLAJEE, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus and the Bolan Pass. Lat. 29° 3′ N., lon. 68° 30′ E.

POOLE, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, & a county of itself, in the co. Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole harbor, 6¼ m. S. Wimborne, & with a station on the London & S.W. r. r., 18 m. E. Dorchester. Area of town, co. & pa., 700 ac. Pop. 6,718. Area of parl. bor. 6,040 ac. Pop. 9,255. Its newer streets & houses are respectable; the older parts of the town are mean. Principal buildings the church, a modern structure, a chapel of ease, & some dissenting chapels, the guildhall with the jail, the exchange, custom-house, public library & union workhouse. The town-peninsula is mostly bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 feet water can anchor; & the town has an extensive & increasing commerce with the Brit. Amer. colonies, a coasting trade, & exports of corn to London, & of about 120,000 tons of Purbeck clay to the Staffordshire

potteries. Markets, Monday & Thursday. Poole returns two members to H. of C.—*Poole harbor* is an inlet in the English channel 6 m. in length, 4 m. in greatest breadth, & having S. the Isle of Purbeck. At its entrance, ¼ mile across, is a shifting sand bar with only 15 feet water at high tide; near this are some extensive beds of oysters. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbor.

POOLE-EWE, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, disjoined from Garioch pa. in 1833; length 20 m., breadth 12 m. Pop. 2,529.

POOLE-KEYNES, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. N.E. Malmsbury. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 192.

POOLESVILLE, p. v., Montgomery co., Md., 73 W.N.W. Annapolis, 33 W.

POOLKE, a ruined town of Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, on the Helmund, lat. 30° 45′ N., lon. 62° 20′ E., its remains covering an area of 16 sq. m.

POOLOROON, & POOLOWAY, two of the Banda islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Banda.

POOLS MILLS, p. o., Jones co., Miss.

POOLSVILLE, p-v., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 107 N.W. Columbia, 480 W.

POOLSVILLE, p-v., Warren co., Ia., 83 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 641 W.

POOLVILLE, p-v., Hamilton t., Madison co., N. Y., 95 W. by N. Albany, 355 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a leather fac., and about 250 inhabs.

POONAH, a district of British India, presid. Bombay, enclosed by the dists. Ahmednuggur & S. Concan, with S. & E. the Sattarah & Nizam's doms. Area, 8,281 sq. m. Pop. 550,000. Surface mntnous. but interspersed with well-watered valleys, and the climate is more suitable to Europeans than in most parts of India. Besides Poonah the cap., it comprises the towns Paidgaon, Seroor, &c.—*Poonah*, cap. above dist., on a tributary of the Beemah, 75 m. S.E. Bombay. Pop. from 80,000 to 90,000, but its garrison comprises about 15,000 more. It stands about 2,000 feet above the sea, is an agreeable place & rising in importance; streets clean and uniform, & roads in vicinity much improved. The Peishwa's palace, environed by a large unfinished fort, was mostly destroyed by fire in 1827, but a part remains and now serves for a prison. Here are also other native palaces, a Hindoo college, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the various gov. offices: the cantonments, where 127 infantry regiments are generally quartered, are on an elevated site westward. East of the city is a cave temple of Siva.

POORA, a town of W. Beloochistan, in the desert, 110 m. E.N.E. Bunpoor, with 2,000 inhabitants, whose chief wealth is in dates.

POORALLY, a river of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, enters Sonmeanee bay, Indian Ocean, 50 m. N.E. Kurrachee, after a S.ward course of about 100 m. The towns Belah & Lyaree are on its banks.

POORBUNDER, a marit. town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., on the S.W. coast of the Gujerat peninsula. Lat. 21° 39′ N., lon. 69° 48′ E. It is large & populous, & is the commercial emporium of the Gujerat peninsula.

POOREE, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 49 m. S. Cuttack, resorted to for seabathing by inhabs. of Calcutta, but mostly noted for its great temple of Juggernauth.

POOR FORK, p-o., Harlan co., Ky.

POOR HILL, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

POORSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.E. Bridport. Area, 4,078 ac. Pop. 1,044.

POORTON (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Beaminster. Area, 664 ac. Pop. 109.

POORUNDER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 20 m. S.S.E. Poonah.

POORUNPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 48 miles E.N.E. Bareily.

POOSHKOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist., and 4 m. W. Ajmere. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POOTE (LA), a comm. & market town of France, dep. and 24 m. E.N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 3,352.

POOTO, or POO-TEON-CHAN, a small rocky isl. off the extremity of Chusan, China sea. It has numerous temples & monasteries of Buddhist priests, many very richly ornamented, & good causeways are carried over all parts of its surface.

POPA, an isl. of the Malay Archip., 100 m. S.E. Gilolo, 50 m. in circumference.

POPANO, p-o., Whitley co., Ia.

POPAYAN, a city of New Grenada, S. A., cap. sec. Cauca, in a fertile plain near the Cauca river, and 6,000 feet above the ocean; lat., 2° 28′ 38″ N., lon. 76° 36′ W. Pop. 20,000. It is regularly laid out & well built; has a cathedral, numerous public edifices formerly conventual, a mint, and two bridges across an affl. of the Cauca. Its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and negroes. It had formerly a large trade in the precious metals, but its commerce is now principally in rural produce. It was founded in 1537, & the first city built by Europeans in this region of America.

POPE, county, Ill. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 374 sq. ms. Ohio r. runs on its E. & S. border. Drained by Big Bay, Lusk's, Great Pierre, & Rock crs. The surface is level; soil sandy loam, and fertile. Capital, Golconda. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $85,448; wheat, 2,352 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 223,592; oats, 10,958; wool, 2,937 pounds; 29 churches; 15 sch., 570 scholars; 2 libraries, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,094; 1850, 3,975.

POPE, county, Ark. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 750 sq. m. The Arkansas r. flows along a part of its south border, & passes through its S.W. corner. Drained by its branches. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Dover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,031; Ind. corn, 202,830 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,586; cotton, 1,056 bales; tobacco, 3,780 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $32,600; value of manufac. articles, $36,-900;—11 churches; 11 sch., 326 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,850; 1850, 4,710.

POPE CREEK, p-o., Mercer co., Ill., 140 N.N.W. Springfield, 870 W.

POPEDOM, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

POPERINGHE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on a canal near the French frontier, 6 m. W.S.W. Ypres. Pop. 1842, 10,461. Principal edifice a handsome town hall. It has manufs. of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

POPE'S CORNERS, p-o., Saratoga co., N. J.

POPE'S MILLS, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

POPE'S MILLS, p-o., Mercer co., Ill.

POPE'S STORE, p-o., Southampton co., Va.

POPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 7¼ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,387 ac. Pop. 104.

POPLAR, p-o., Crawford co., O., 75 N. Columbus, 419 W.

POPLAR, p-o., Orangeburgh dist., S. C.

POPLAR, a suburban pa. of the metropolis of Engl., co. Middlesex, with a station on the London & Blackwall r. r., 4 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 20,342. It comprises the E. & W. India docks, has numerous places of worship, schools and charities, alms-houses for the widows of servants of the East India Company, & yards for ship-building. [BLACKWALL, ISLE OF DOGS.]

POPLAR BLUFF, p-o., Butler co., Mo.

POPLAR BRANCH, p-o., Currituck co., N. C., 242 E.N.E. Raleigh, 290 W.

POPLAR CORNER, p-o., Madison co., Tenn.

POPLAR CREEK, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

POPLAR FLAT, p-o., Lewis co., Ky., 97 E.N.E. Frankfort, 476 W.

POPLAR GROVE, p-o., Iredell co., N. C., 154 W. Raleigh, 391 W.

POPLAR GROVE, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C., 53 W.N.W. Columbia, 491 W.

POPLAR GROVE, v., Boone co., Ill. Contains a Universalist church & 250 inhabs.

POPLAR GROVE, p-o., Owen co., Ky., 42 N. Frankfort, 537 W.

POPLAR GROVE, p-o., Gibson co., Tenn., 144 W. Nashville, 827 W.

POPLAR HILL, p-o., Giles co., Va., 234 W. by S. Richmond, 294 W.

POPLAR HILL, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 151 S.W. Raleigh, 420 W.

POPLAR HILL, p-o., Vigo co., Ia.

POPLAR HILL, p-o., Casey co., Ky.

POPLAR MOUNT, p-o., Greenville co., Va., 63 S.

Richmond, 182 W. Situated on the S. side of Nottaway r.

POPLAR NECK, p-o., Nelson co., Ky.

POPLAR PLAINS, p-v., Fleming co., Ky., 96 E. by N. Frankfort, 426 W. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a tannery, a woollen fac., an oil mill, and 200 inhabs.

POPLAR RIDGE, p-o., Venice t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 168 W. Albany, 324 W.

POPLAR RIDGE, p-o., Darke co., O.

POPLAR RIDGE, p-v., Maury co., Tenn. Contains a Universalist church & 200 inhabs.

POPLAR SPRING, p-o., Marshall co. Va.

POPLAR SPRING, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 35 N. Columbia, 472 W.

POPLAR SPRING, p-o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

POPLAR SPRINGS, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md., 57 N.W. Annapolis, 62 W.

POPLAR SPRINGS, p-o., Howard co., Md.

POPLAR SPRINGS, p-o., Hall co., Ga.

POPLIN, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 29 S.E. Concord, 477 W. Surface gently uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Exeter r. Incorporated in 1764. Pop. 1840, 429; 1850, 509.

POPO, a dist. of Guinea nominally included in the territory of Dahomey, with two coast towns or vills., Great & Little Popo.—*Great Popo* is sit. between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 m. W. Whydah. Lat. 6° 16′ N., lon. 1° 54′ E. Pop. 5,000, including many Spaniards & Portuguese. It has some manufs. of cotton goods & earthenwares, but is chiefly noted for its traffic in slaves.—The *Popo Isles*, Asiatic Archip., are between Gilolo & Papua, lat. 1° 15′ S., lon. 129° 45′ E. The largest island, Popo, is 50 m. in circ., and produces sago, cocoa-nuts, and salt.

POPOCATEPETL, (*Mex.*, the smoking mountain), an active volcano of La Puebla, Mexico, 35 m. S.W. La Puebla City. It is a truncated cone rising to 17,720 ft. above the sea. Princip. constituent porphyritic obsidian. Forests cover the base, but at 12,698 feet in height vegetation ceases, & beyond this its slope is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

POPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult.—II. dist. & 8 m. N.N.W. Sulmona, on the Pescara, with two handsome churches. Pop. 3,200.

POPPELAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 14 m. N.W. Oppeln, on the Prinitza. Pop. 2,265.—*Poppelsdorf*, a vill., Rhenish Prussia, 1 m. S. W. Bonn, & having the botanic garden, museum, & laboratory of its university, with porcelain & carpet factories. Pop. 1,180.

POPPENHAUSEN, & POPPENLAUER, two vills. of Bavaria.—I. circ. Lower Franconia, 6 m. N. W. Schweinfurt, with 1,179 inhabs.—II. on an affl. of the Saale, 4 m. E.S.E. Münnerstadt. Pop. 1,249.

POPPI, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 26 miles E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of comm. 5,654. It has a handsome palace, formerly of the Guidi family, a celebrated abbey, Augustine convent, three churches, an hospital, public library, & theatre, with many handsome private houses.

POPPLETON (NETHER), a pa of England, co., & 4 m. N. N. W. York, with a station on the E. & W. York railroad. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 344.

POPRAD, a river of N. Hungary, co. Zips, an affl. of the Dunajec, length 35 m.; on it is the town of Poprad. [Deutschendorf.]

POQUANOC BRIDGE, p-o., New London co., Ct.

POQUETANOCK, p-v., Preston t., New London co., Ct., 43 S.E. Hartford, 361 W. Situated at the head of a cove, 2 ms. from Thames r. It has an Episcopal church, over the line, in Ledyard, 4 stores, and about 35 dwellings. Ship timber is exported. Sloops come, at high water, within half a m. of the v. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in seafaring business.

POQUONOCK, p-v., Windsor t., Hartford co., Ct., 10 N. Hartford, 346 W. Situated on the S. side of Farmington r., & contains a Baptist church, several manufactories & dwellings.

PORA, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° & 2° 30′ S., & lon. 98° 30′ & 100° E.; the most S. or Se-Pora is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in greatest breadth; & N. Pora or Se-Bereo, 60 m. in length by 30 m. across.

PORAMUSHIR, one of the Kurile islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 30 m. S. Kamtchatka. Length N. to S. 70 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface hilly & bare of timber. It exports large numbers of fox, otter, & wolf skins.

PORCA, a marit. town of S. India, dom. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 70 miles N.W. Trivanderum. Lat. 8° 16′ N., lon. 76° 24′ E. It is populous and inhabited by many Mohammedan, Hindoo, and Christian merchants. Here the Dutch had formerly a factory.

PORCHESTER, a vill. of England. [Portchester.]

PORCHOV, a town of Russia. [Porkhov.]

PORCO, a mntn. knot of the Bolivian Andes, S.A., in lat. 19° 45′ S., lon. 65 30′ W. Height 16,000 feet. From this mountain the Incas derived a large amount of silver, & here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, 20 m. S. W. Potosi.

PORCUNA (*Obulco*), a town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. W.N.W. Jaen. Pop. 5,272. It has a palace belonging to the order of Calatrava, & manufs. of woollen-cloth, serges, & soap.

PORDENONE, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 28 m. W.S.W. Udine. Pop. 5,000. It has an active trade in wine & corn.

PORDIC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, 5 m. N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,594.

PORE, a town of New Granada, S. Amer., dep. Boyaca, on an affl. of the Meta, 114 m. N. E. Bogota.

PORENTRUY (Germ. *Brantrut*), a town, Switzerland, cant. & 38 m. N. W. Bern, near the French frontier. Pop. 2,500. It has tanneries, breweries, & a manuf. of woollen cloth. In 1793-4 it was cap. of the French dep. Mont Terrible, & was afterwards comprised in the dep. H. Rhin.

PORETCHIE, or PORIETCHIÉ, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. N.N.W. Smolensk. Pop. 2,000.

PORETTA, a vill. of N. Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. & 30 m. S. Bologna. Pop. 2,500. It has well-frequented sulphur baths.

PORETZK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 15 m. S.E. Vladimar. Pop. 1,550.

PORINGLAND, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 5¼ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 541.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 64. United area 1,740 ac.

PORKA, an island of Russia, in Lake Peipus, well wooded, & having several villages.

PORKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 43 m. E.S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Shelon, a tributary of Lake Ilmen. Pop. 3,040. It has a castle.

PORLEZZA, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 16 m. N. Como, at the N. extremity of lake Lugano. Pop. 1,000.

PORLOCK, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 5¼ m. W. Minehead. Area of pa. 6,019 ac. Pop. 854, partly employed in fisheries. The town very small, has a harbor & some imports of coal & lime.

PORNIC, a small marit. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on the bay of Bourgneuf, 26 m. W.S. W. Nantes. Pop. 1,324. It is frequented for its chalybeate springs & for sea-bathing.

PORO, or PULO SEPORA (island of good fortune), an island of the Malay Archip., off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, N.W. the Poggy islands. It is about 40 m. in length N.W. to S.E., by 15 m. in average breadth, & densely wooded.

POROMUSCHIR, the most N. of the Kurile isls., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, & off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka. Lat. 50° 50′ 0″ N., lon. 155° 26′ E. Surface mountainous, & abounding with wild animals.

POROS, *Sphœria*, a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf, & 7 m. S. the isl. of Egina. Its chief town, Poros, is celebrated as the scene of conferences, which settled the new Greek monarchy in 1828.

PORPOISE, cape, York co., Me., forms the harbor of Kennebunk.

PORQUEROLLES, one of the Hyères isls., France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean. Length 5 m.

PORQUIER (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. W.S.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,437.

PORRERA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,321.—*Porreras* is a town, Majorca, 21 m. E.S.E. Palmas.

PORSGRUND, a town of Norway, stift & 91 m. N.E. Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skager-rack. Pop. 1,750.

PORT, a prefix of the names of numerous towns & marit. stations in all parts of the globe. For those not under-mentioned, see their addit. titles.

PORT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 1,419.

PORTACHUELO DI TUCTO, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, Peru, between Tarma & Lima, & 15,760 feet in elevation.

PORTADOWN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 10 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Bann, & on the Ulster r. r. Pop. 2,505. In its vicinity are many handsome villas & substantial farm houses. It has weekly markets, 15 annual fairs, manufs. of linen and cotton goods, a large distillery, and a brisk trade in corn.

PORTAFERRY, a seaport & market town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. Pop. 2,107. It has 14 annual fairs.

PORTAGE, r., O., rises in the S.W. corner of Wood co., & enters Lake Erie at Port Clinton. It affords good water power, & drains the Black swamp, an unhealthy region, but which, if suitably drained, which is said to be easy, would make a very fertile country.

PORTAGE, county, O. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 640 sq. m. Drained by Portage r. & branches of Mahoning r. The surface is gently uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal passes through the co. Cap., Ravenna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $834,964; wheat, 137,147 bush. produced; Indian corn, 264,171; oats, 162,823; wool, 295,069 pounds;—12 flouring m., 18 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 30 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $208,925; value of manufac. articles, $470,350;—60 churches; 3 acad., 106 pupils; 317 sch., 11,024 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,965; 1850, 24,419.

PORTAGE, co., Wis. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 1,620 sq. m. It is level in the S., mountainous in the N. Watered by Wisconsin r. & its branches. Capital, Plover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $750; wheat, 100 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 75; oats, 3,400; potatoes, 1,300. Pop. 1840, 1,623; 1850, 1,250.

PORTAGE, t., Livingston co., N. Y., 18 N. Angelica, 247 W. by S. Albany. Surface elevated and rolling; soil fertile, particularly along the Genesee r., which flows along its west boundary. The Genesee Valley canal passes through it. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,721; 1850, 2,478. (*See Genesee Falls t.*)

PORTAGE, p-o., Cambria co., Pa.

PORTAGE, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by a branch of Portage r. Pop. 1840, 676; 1850, 614.

PORTAGE, t., Ottawa co., O. Lies betw. Sandusky bay & L. Erie. Pop. 1840, 347; 1850, 626.

PORTAGE, t., Summit co., O. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain. It contains a former portage between Cuyahoga & Tuscarawas rivers, which passed through this t., & Coventry, S. of it. Akron v., the capital of the co., lies in its S.E. part. Pop. 1840, 718; 1850, 1,160.

PORTAGE, p-t., Wood co., O., 111 N.N.W. Columbus, 467 W. Situated on the S. side of Maumee r. Drained by Portage r. The v. is situated on the N. Bank of Portage r., which affords water power. It was laid out in 1836, & contains 2 stores, various mechanic shops, & a number of dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 199; 1850, 403.

PORTAGE, p-t., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 147 W. by S. Detroit, 611 W. Pop. 1840, 446; 1850, 726.

PORTAGE, t., St. Joseph's co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,073.

PORTAGE CITY, p-v., capital Columbia co., Wis., 40 N. Madison. Situated on the right bank of the Wisconsin r., & at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a court house, 2 churches, a steam saw m., a tannery, an iron foundry, 10 stores, & 2,000 inhabs.

PORTAGE DES SIOUX, p-v., St. Charles co., Mo., 122 E.N.E. Jefferson City, 831 W. Situated on W. side of the Mississippi r., 5 m. below the mouth of Illinois r. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & 400 inhabs., chiefly of French descent.

PORTAGE DU FORT, p. v., Litchfield t., Pontiac co., Can. E., on the left bank of Ottawa r., 61 m. above Bytown. It has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, 5 lumbering establishments, & 250 inhabitants.

PORTAGE ENTRY, p-o., Houghton co., Mich.

PORTAGE LAKE, p-o., Jackson co., Mich.

PORTAGEVILLE, p-v., Genesee Falls t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 262 W. by S. Albany, 357 W. Situated on the left bank of Genesee r., on the line of the Genesee Valley canal, & contains 5 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—10 stores, a grist m., 5 saw m., 2 sash fac., a tannery, a clothier's works, 100 dwellings, & about 800 inhabs. The canal here crosses the r. in an aqueduct. The falls & scenery in the vicinity are in a high degree picturesque.

PORTALAGRE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 49 m. N.N.E. Evora. Pop. 5,800. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, college, & manufs. of druggets. Pop. of dist. 1850, 80,612.

PORT ALBERT, p. v., Ashfield t., Huron co., Can. W., on E. shore of Lake Huron, 10 m. N. Goderich. It has a store & a few dwellings.

PORT ALLEGHANY, p-v., McKean co., Pa., 192 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 275 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Alleghany r.

PORT ALLEN, p-o., Louisa co., Iowa.

PORT ALLEN, or POW OF ERROL, a harbor of Scotland, co. Perth, on N. bank of the Firth of Tay, 1¼ m. S. Errol.

PORT ALEXANDER, a harbor of S.W. Africa, Benguela, on the Atlantic, 40 m. N. Great Fish Bay.

PORT ANTONIO, a seaport vill. of Jamaica, West Indies, co. Surrey, on the N. coast, 25 m. N.W. Point Morant.

PORTARLINGTON, a parl. munic. bor., & town of Irel., Leinster, King's & Queen's cos., on the Barrow, here crossed by two bridges, 40 miles W.S.W. Dublin, & with a station on the Great S. & W. r. r., 10½ m. N.N.E. Maryborough. Area of parl. bor. 915 ac. Pop. 3,106. It is one of the best built & cleanest country towns in Ireld., with two handsome churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, excellent schools, & a handsome market house, & small manufs. of leather, tobacco, soap, & candles. It sends 1 member to H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family, proprietors of the borough.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, (*Port-Republican*), the cap. city, and principal seaport of the empire of Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the bay of Gonaives. Lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 72° 18′ W. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is partially fortified, irregularly built, and chiefly of wood. Principal edifice, the palace of the state which has some architectural excellence, the church, arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, & courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, & climate unhealthy. Harbor safe, except during the hurricane months, from August to November. Markets pretty well supplied. It is the seat of the superior courts of Hayti, and of most part of its foreign trade. In 1841, 145 ships, aggregate burden, 22,580 tons, entered its ports with cargoes to the reg. value of 275,424*l*.

PORT BAIL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, with a small port on the English Channel, 15 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,066.

PORT BANNATYNE, a beautiful marit. village of Scotl., co. & on the island Bute, at the head of Kames Bay, 1¾ m. N.N.W. Rothesay. Pop. 300. It is neatly built, & is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. About 1 m. W. stands the old baronial mansion, Kames Castle.

PORT BARTON, v., Corning t., Steuben co., N. Y., Situated on the left bank of the Chemung r., & at the head of the feeder of the Chemung canal, & opposite the v. of Corning. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, & about 500 inhabs.

PORT BEAUFORT, a harbor of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. & 50 m. S.E. Zwellendam, at the mouth of the Breede river in St. Sebastian's Bay.

PORT BLANCHARD, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

PORT BOWEN, Brit. N. America, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13′ N., lon. 88° 54′ W. Here the Hecla & Fury remained from September to July 1824–5, during which period the mean temp. was 4°.33 Fahr., the lowest temp. on 26th Jan. being minus 38°, & the highest, 13th July, 45°.42.

PORT BURWELL, p-v., Bayham t., Elgin county, Can. W., 137 W. by S. Toronto. Situated on the N.

side of Lake Erie, at the N. of Otter cr. Contains an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a tannery, a saw m., & 600 inhabitants.

PORTBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area, 3,849 ac. Pop. 648.

PORT BYRON, p-v., Mentz t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 178 W. by N. Albany, 341 W. Situated on the Erie canal. Incorporated in 1837, & contains 3 churches, 10 stores, a flouring m., with 12 run of stones, 4 saw m., a clothier's works, 2 tanneries, & about 1,000 inhabs.

PORT BYRON, p-v., Rock Island co., Ill., 160 N. N.W. Springfield, 890 W. Situated on the E. side of Mississippi r.

PORT CADDO, p-v., Harrison co., Tex., 275 E. Austin, near the W. end of Lake Caddo, & is the shipping port for cotton & other staples by the way of Red river.

PORT CARBON, bor., Branch t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 65 N.E. Harrisburg, 175 W. It has been created by the coal trade. In 1829, it contained a single house surrounded by forest. In 1830 it contained 100 dwellings, & 912 inhabs. It is situated at the junction of Mill cr. with Schuylkill r., at the head of canal navigation, & though its growth has been less rapid than at first, it is still a place of much business. It contains 2 churches,—1 Welsh Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 2,142 inhabs.

PORT CASTRIES, St. Lucia. [CASTRIES.]

PORT CAVALLO, p-o., Calhoun co., Tex.

PORT CHARLOTTE, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Kilchoman, in the island Islay, on the W. coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-Point. Pop. about 400.

PORT CHESTER, p-v., Rye t., Westchester county, N. Y., 136 S. Albany, 255 W. Situated on the New York & New Haven railroad, & on the W. side of Byram r. Incorporated in 1833, & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 boarding schools, 1 for boys & 1 for young ladies, 20 stores, a dyewood m., an iron foundry, a hat fac., 2 carriage fac., 100 dwellings, & about 1,000 inhabs. Several sloops & schooners are owned here.

PORTCHESTER, a pa. & vill. of Engl., co. Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth harbor, with a station on a branch of the London & S.W. r. r., 3¼ m. N.N. W. Portsmouth. Area of pa. 2,949 ac. Pop. 729. It was the anc. *Cær Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest, & has a conspicuous castle, with a large square keep, which has been used as a place of detention for French prisoners.

PORT CLARENCE, a marit. vill. of Engl., co. Durham, near Stockton, & with a station on the Stockton & Hartlepool r. r.

PORT CLATSOP, p-o., Clatsop co., Oregon.

PORT CLINTON, p-v., Brunswick t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 69 N.E. Harrisburg, 167 W. Situated at the confluence of Little Schuylkill with Schyulkill r., above the Water Gap, in Blue mountain. A railroad extends 23 miles to Tuscarora & Mauch Chunk mountain coalfields, & the Schuylkill canal passes through the place. It therefore shares largely in the coal trade.

PORT CLINTON, p-v., capital of Ottawa co., O., 120 N. Columbus, 428 W. Situated on the S. side of Portage r., at its mouth. Laid out in 1827, with spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. It has a good harbor, with a lighthouse at its entrance. It contains a court house, jail, several stores, a steam saw m., a grist m., various mechanic shops, & about 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 249.

PORT CLINTON, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

PORT COLBORNE, p-v., Humberstone t., Welland co., Can. W., 108 S. Toronto, 20 W. Buffalo, N. Y. Situated on the N. shore of Lake, at the commencement of the Welland canal. Contains 6 stores & 250 inhabitants.

PORT COLDEN, v., Morris co., N. J. Contains an Episcopal church & 210 inhabs.

PORT CONWAY, p-v., King Georges co., Va., 84 N.N.E. Richmond, 78 W.

PORT CRANE, p-o., Broome co., N. Y.

PORT CREDIT, p. v., Toronto t., Peel co., Can. W., on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, at the entrance of Credit r., & has 3 stores & 250 inhabitants.

PORTCROS, one of the Hyères islands, France, dep. Var, 5 m. E. Porquerolles. Length 2¼ m., breadth 1 m. It is defended by several forts.

PORT CURTIS, a harbor on the E. coast of Australia, lat. 24° S., lon. 151° 30′ E., & named from its discoverer, Sir R. Curtis, in 1802.

PORT DALHOUSIE, p-v., Grantham t., Lincoln co., Can. W., 36 E. Hamilton. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie, & at the outlet of the Welland canal. It contains an Episcopal church, 4 stores, an extensive flouring m., several towers for loading and unloading merchandise, & 500 inhabitants.

PORT DAVEY, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), a land-locked harbor, stretching 12 m. inland, on the S. W. coast. Lat. 43° 18′ S., lon. 146° E.

PORT-DE-PAIX (LE), a marit. town of the empire & Isl. of Hayti, on its N. coast, 55 m. W. Cape Haytien.

PORT DEPOSIT, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 68 N.E. Annapolis, 78 W. Situated on the E. side of Susquehanna river, at the lower falls, 5 m. above Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the r., & contains a Methodist church, a bank, & 1,008 inhabs.

PORT DOUGLASS, v., Chesterfield t., Essex co., N. Y.

PORT DOVER, p-v., Woodhouse t., Norfolk co., Can. W., 37 S.W. Hamilton. Contains 5 stores, a foundry, a steam tannery, & 700 inhabs.

PORT DUNDAS, a village & suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, about 1 m. W. of that city, at the end of the Forth & Clyde canal. It has large warehouses.

PORT D'URBAN, a marit. vill. of Natal, S. Africa, on the N. side of the inlet Port Natal, 50 m. E. Pietermaritzburg.

PORT EASY, a fishing vill. of Scotland., co. Banff, pa. Rathven, E. Port Gordon. Pop. 420.—*Port Edgar* is a small harb. on the Firth of Forth, co. Linlithgow, pa. Dalmeny, 3 m. W. Queensferry.

PORTEL, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 20 m. E.S.E. Evora. Pop. 2,000.

PORT ELGIN, p. v., Edwardsburgh t., Grenville co., Can W., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., & on the Gallops canal, 9 m. below Prescott. It has 2 churches, –1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

PORT ELIZABETH, p-v., Maurice River t., Cumberland co., N. J., 73 S.S.W. Trenton, 184 W. Situated on Manamuskin creek, near its entrance into Maurice river, 14 m. from Delaware bay. It contains 3 churches, –1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 4 stores, a glass fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m. in the vicinity, & 800 inhabitants. Vessels of 120 tons come to the place, & wood & lumber are extensively exported.

PORT ELIZABETH, a seaport town of S. Africa, Cape Colony, with an excellent harbor, dist. & 18 m. S.E. Uitenhage, of which it is the port, on the W. side of Algoa Bay. Pop. 3,000, nearly all of English descent. It has a pier projecting 350 feet into the sea, an arsenal, constructed at a cost of 12,000*l.*, & a fine monument to Lady Donkin. It is a free port, & the most frequented along the S. coast of the colony.

PORT ELLEN, or PORT ELINOR, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on the S.E. coast of the island Islay, pa. & 8 m. S.S.E. Bowmore, with 200 houses, a distillery, a quay, & a lighthouse.

PORTENDIC, a French trading station on the W. coast of Africa, Sahara, 160 m. N. Fort Louis. In 1834, its trade in gum, &c., conducted by other than French merchants, became completely ruined by the maintenance of a strict blockade by the French, & the loss to British subjects settled there has been estimated at 70,000*l.*

PORTER, county, Ia. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 415 sq. m. Lake Michigan bounds it on the N. The land bordering the lake is elevated & barren; but level & more fertile S. Drained by Calumic r. & Coffee & Salt creeks. On Kankakee r., which runs on its S. border, the land is marshy. Cap., Valparaiso. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,351; wheat, 70,252 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 205,855; oats, 76,143; wool, 26,842 pounds:—5 flouring & grist m., a saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp.; a printing office, a weekly newspaper published:—6 churches: 49 schools, 1,418 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,162; 1850, 5,234.

PORTER, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 86 S.W. Augusta, 543 W. Ossipee river bounds it on the S., & N. H. on the W. Incorporated in 1807. Pop. 1840, 1,133; 1850, 1,208.

PORTER, t., Niagara co., N. Y., 16 N.W. Lockport, 7 N. Lewiston, 300 W. Albany. Surface level: soil sandy & argillaceous loam. Drained by Tuscarora cr., flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Niagara river bounds it on the W. In the extreme N.W. part of the t., at the mouth of the river, stands old Fort Niagara, & directly opposite, on the Canada side, is Fort George. It contains Youngstown v. There are in the t. 2 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,177; 1850, 2,455.

PORTER, t., Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1,907.

PORTER, t., Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 968.

PORTER, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 879; 1850, 1,050.

PORTER, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 977; 1850, 728.

PORTER, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 768.

PORTER, p-t., Delaware co., O. Drained by Walnut cr. Pop. 1840, 678; 1850, 1,087.

PORTER, t., Sciota co., O. Drained by Little Sciota r., entering the Ohio r. on its S. boundary. Pop. 1840, 1,015; 1850, 1,674.

PORTER, p-t., Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 443.

PORTER, t., Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 556; 1850, 1,259.

PORTER, t., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 768.

PORTER, t., Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 497.

PORTERFIELD, p o., Venango co., Pa., 206 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 278 W.

PORTER RIDGE, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

PORTER'S, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 53 N.N.W. Annapolis, 63 W.

PORTER'S CORNERS, p-o., Greenfield t., Saratoga, co., N. Y., 43 N.N.W. Albany, 413 W.

PORTER'S X ROADS, p-o., Porter co., Ia.

PORTER'S FALLS, p-o., Wetzel co., Va.

PORTER'S PRECINCT, p-v., Albemarle co., Va. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabs.

PORTERSVILLE, p-v., Montville t., New London co., Ct., 55 S.E. Hartford, 361 W.

PORTERSVILLE, p-v., Muddy Creek t., Butler co., Pa., 218 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 260 W. It has a store & 240 inhabitants.

PORTERSVILLE, p-o., Perry co., O.

PORTERSVILLE, p-v., Dubois co., Ia., 124 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 664 W. Situated on the S. bank of the E. fork of White r.

PORTERSVILLE, p-v., Tipton co., Tenn., 214 W.S.W. Nashville, 894 W.

PORT ESSINGTON, a bay of N. Australia, on the E. side of Coburg Peninsula. On its W. side 17 m. from its entrance, in lat. 11° 22′ 3″ S., lon. 132° 10′ 7″ E., is the British settlement of Victoria, founded in 1839. In 1843, the settlement consisted of a wooden hospital & a few cottages, occupied by a captain, surgeon, & 37 men. Shores of the bay low & destitute of vegetation. Climate unhealthy. Thermometer in Aug. 100° Fahr., at noon. It appears to be worthless as a colony.

PORTERVILLE, p-o., De Kalb co., Ala.

PORT GIBSON, p-v., Manchester t., Ontario co., N. Y., 189 W. Albany, 337 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains a Methodist church, 4 stores, a warehouse, & 200 inhabs.

PORT GIBSON, p-o., Gibson co., Ia.

PORT GIBSON, p-v., capital of Claiborne co., Miss., 45 N. Natchez, 72 S.W. Jackson, 1,082 W. Situated on Pierre Bayou, 30 m. above its entrance into Mississippi r. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,047 inhabs.

PORT GLASGOW, p-o., Huron t., Wayne co., N. Y., 186 W.N.W. Albany, 366 W.

PORT GLASGOW, a parl. & munic. bor., river-port town & pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the lt. b. of the Clyde, and on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley r. r., 3 m. E. Greenock, & 16 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 844 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,017, do. of parl. bor. 6,986, of town 6,986. It is neat, & substantially built. It has endowed & other schools, public libraries, several branch banks, two large harbors, with good quays, & the largest graving dock in Scotland. Ship building is extensively carried on, & here are important manufac. of sail cloth, coarse linens, & ropes, with some sugar refineries & flax mills. The town was founded (before the deepening of the Clyde) by the Glasgow magistrates in 1668, to be the seaport of Glasgow, & its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but the inhabitants have of late carried on commerce on their own account, and they now own a large portion of the shipping. It is the chief port on the Clyde for imports of N. American timber. Market, Friday. The bor. unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, & Kilmarnock, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

PORTGLENONE, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Antrim, on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 7 m. S.S.E. Kilrea. Pop. 990.

PORT GORDON, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 4 m., E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey, with 457 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the coasting trade.—*Port Gower* is a fishing vill., on the E. coast of co. Sutherland, 3 m. W.S.W. Helmsdale. Pop. 236.

PORT (or HARBOR) GRACE, a small marit. town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 25 m. N.W. St. John.

PORTH (CERI), a pa. & seaport of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 1,131 ac. Pop. 146.—H. (*Einion*), a pa., same co., 3 m. S.S.W. Penrhys. Pop. 364. Here is a large oyster fishery.

PORT HENRY, p-v., Moriah t., Essex co., N. Y. 118 N. Albany, 489 W. Situated on the W. side of Lake Champlain, & has a good steamboat landing. It contains a church, a seminary, 3 stores, & about 250 inhabitants. An iron company, incorporated in 1840, have 2 blast furnaces, cupola furnace, & a machine shop. Excellent iron ore is found abundantly in the vicinity.

PORT HERMAN, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

PORT HOMER, p-v., Jefferson co., O.

PORT HOOD, p. v. & capital Inverness co., N. S., on W. side of Cape Breton isl., & on a good harbor, 175 N.E. Halifax, contains a court house, 2 churches, & 500 inhabitants.

PORT HOPE, p. v., port of entry, & capital Durham co., Can. W., on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 112 from Kingston, 65 Toronto. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—35 stores, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 2 iron foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 carding m., a machine shop, a brewery, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants.

PORT HOPE, p-t., Columbia co., Wis., 48 N. Madison. The v. is at the head of navigation, on the Neenah r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—& 250 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 413.

PORT HOWE, a landing place on E. coast of San Salvador, Bahama islands, supposed to be that where Columbus first set foot in the new world, 12th October 1692.

PORT HUDSON, p-v., E. Feliciana pa., La., 146 N. W. New Orleans, 1,080 W.

PORT HUNTER, an inlet of New South Wales, between cos. Gloucester & Northumberland, 75 m. N.N. E. Sydney. Lat. 32° 55′ S., lon. 151° 48′ E. It extends 5 m. inland, receives the Hunter river at its W. extremity, & has the town Newcastle on the S. side of its entrance.

PORT HURON, p-t., St. Clair co., Mich., 59 N.E. Detroit, 583 W. The v. is situated at the confluence of Black r. & St. Clair r., 2 miles from Lake Huron, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—12 stores, a steam saw m., a steam flouring m., a tannery, a printing office, which issues a weekly newspaper, & 1,584 inhabitants. Its business is considerable, particularly in lumber. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,113; 1850, 2,302.

PORTICI, a town of Naples, 4 m. S.E. Naples, of which it is a suburb, on the Bay of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 4,900. It is beautifully situated, & has a large royal palace, adorned with pictures & frescoes from the walls of Pompeii, a museum of antique statues, bronzes, arms, & furniture, taken from the buried cities, & a magnificent park & garden. It has also several other fine residences, a large church, a monastery, & riband manuf. A fine square fronts the harbor, which is defended by a mole; & it has an active fishery & brisk coasting trade.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. S.E. Valladolid, on a height commanded by a ruined castle. Pop. 1,467.

PORTIMAO, a town of Portugal. [VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMAO.

PORTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6¾ m. W. S.W. Dorchester. Area, 4,540 ac. Pop. 767.

PORTISHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area, 2,288 ac. Pop. 1,084. The vill. is sheltered by a headland on the W., & is frequented as a watering place. It has a large floating pier, or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

PORT JACKSON, p-v., Florida t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 33 W.N.W. Albany, 400 W. Situated on the S. side of Mohawk r., on the Erie canal, & contains a church, 5 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

PORT JACKSON, an inlet of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, its entrance being between 2 lofty cliffs, the N. & S. heads, on the latter of which is a lighthouse, 345 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 51′ 32″ S., lon. 151° 18′ E. It extends 15 m. inland, has numerous creeks & bays, & forms one of the finest harbors known, with dry dock & naval station. The city Sydney is on its side.

PORT JEFFERSON, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 202 S.S.E. Albany, 282 W. Situated at the head of Drowned Meadow harbor, & contains a Methodist church & 300 inhabitants, employed chiefly in ship building & navigation.

PORT JEFFERSON, v., Shelby co., O. Pop. 1850, 286.

PORT JERVIS, p-v., Deerpark t., Orange co., N. Y., 117 S.S.W. Albany, 264 W. Situated on the lt. bank of the Delaware r., on the New York & Erie railroad, & on the Delaware & Hudson canal. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, a grist m., and 450 inhabs.

PORT KENDALL, p-o., Essex co., N. Y.

PORT KENNEDY, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

PORT KENT, p-v., Chesterfield t., Essex co., N. Y., 12 S. Plattsburg, 151 N. by E. Albany, 526 W. Situated on the W. side of Lake Champlain, & contains a church, 3 stores, 2 warehouses, & 250 inhabs. A steam ferry-boat runs between this place & Burlington, Vt.

PORT KIDDER, v., Seneca co., N. Y. Situated on the W. shore of Cayuga lake, & contains several mills & 150 inhabitants.

PORT KNOCKIE, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 2 m. W.N.W. Cullen. Pop. 725. —*Port Lethen* & *Port Logan* are maritime vills.; the former in co. Kincardine, pa. Banchory-Devenick, 6¾ m. N.N.E. Stonehaven, with 265 inhabs.; the latter in co. Wigton, at the head of Portnessock bay, pa. Kirkmaiden, & 11 m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Pop. 223.

PORTLAND, city, port of entry, & cap. Cumberland, co., Me., is situated on a peninsula, at W. extremity of Casco bay, 60 m. S. S. W. Augusta. It is 105 m. from Boston, *via* the Eastern railroad, & 111 *via* Boston & Maine, & 294 from Montreal, *via* the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, and the Kennebec & Portland, & the Androscoggin & Kennebec, connecting it with Augusta & with Waterville. Lat. (Mount Joy), 43° 39′ 52″ N., & lon. 70° 13′ 34″ W. from Greenwich, & 7° 49′ 14″ E. from Washington. Pop. 1800, 3,677; in 1810, 7,169; in 1820, 11,581; in 1830, 12,601; in 1840, 15,318; in 1850, 20,815; & in 1854, 25,000. The peninsula projects eastwardly into the bay about 3 m., and has an average width of three-fourths of a mile, forming throughout its entire length an elevated ridge, which, inland, rises into considerable hills, presenting a very beautiful appearance. The city is regularly laid out, & handsomely built, particularly its more modern portions, which are noted for their elegant buildings, & is lighted with gas, & well supplied with water. The main street occupies the ridge of the peninsula, extending from hill to hill. Many of the streets are planted with elms & other shade trees. The principal public building consist of the Exchange, which is an elegant structure, with handsome colonnade & dome, containing the post-office, custom-house, & United States court rooms; the City Hall, built of brick; the old Custom-house, of granite; jail, etc.; 24 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Free Will Baptist, 1 Bethel, 5 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 2 Unitarian, and 2 Universalist. There are 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,150,000, an insurance office, an extensive establishment making locomotives and railroad cars, employing 175 persons; 3 iron foundries, 3 brass foundries, 6 machine shops, 3 edge tool fac., a chain cable fac., an extensive sperm oil fac., 2 plane fac., 2 piano forte fac., 2 tanneries, 6 lumber yards, 5 ship building establishments, 295 stores of various kinds, & many manufactures of small wares; 10 printing offices, issuing 2 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 9 weekly, & 1 semi monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manuf. in 1850, $761,850; value of manuf. articles, $2,153,290. Much attention is given to education in the public schools. These consist of a classical school for boys, a high school for girls, 4 grammar schools, & the primary schools. There are also numerous private schools and an academy. The Athenæum, incorporated in 1827, has a library of over 6,000 volumes. The Natural History Society has a valuable collection of minerals, specimens, etc. The cap. of the city is chiefly emp'd in commerce, coasting trade, the fisheries, & inland trade. The natural advantages of this city for trade & commerce have been well improved by its enterprising citizens. The harbor is capacious & safe, & among the best in the United States. It is protected by islands from the violence of storms, is seldom obstructed by ice, has a good entrance, & is defended by forts Preble & Scammel, the former garrisoned by U. S. artillery. At the E. extremity of the city is a tower, 70 feet high, erected for the purpose of observing vessels at sea, & furnished with signals. The harbor is connected by the Cumberland & Oxford canal, 20½ miles long, with Sebago pond, & thence with Long pond, etc. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, or, as it is now called in Canada, the Grand Trunk railroad, was commenced in 1844, & is now complete to Montreal. Through this avenue pass a large proportion of the products of the north & west for shipment to Europe & elsewhere. The foreign commerce of the city is chiefly with the West Indies & Europe. Its chief exports are lumber, ice, fish, provisions, etc. The coasting trade is principally with Boston, & during the summer a steamboat plies daily to that city. Tonnage 1853, 104,350 tons. Portland was formerly a port of Falmouth, & 130 houses, constituting two-thirds of the village, was burnt by the British in October 1775. It was incorporated under its present name in 1786, & received a city charter in 1832. It was formerly the capital of the state.

PORTLAND, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 15 S. Hartford, 327 W. Taken from Chatham in 1841. Connecticut r. bounds it on the W. The v. is on the lt. bank of the Connecticut r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist.—several stores, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 extensive quarries of freestone, employing 500 persons, & yielding an immense quantity of material for building purposes, immediately on the bank of the river, so that it is easily exported. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,836.

PORTLAND, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 7 S. Mayesville, 332 W. by S. Albany, 352 W. Lake Erie bounds it on the N. Surface hilly, soil argillaceous & sandy loam. Its streams, which are small, flow into Lake Erie. It has a good harbor. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., a brewery, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,136; 1850, 1,905.

PORTLAND, t., Erie co., O. Situated on the S. shore of Sandusky bay, & contains Sandusky City. Pop. 1840, 1,433; 1850, 5,087.

PORTLAND, p-t., Ionia co., Mich., 123 W.N.W. Detroit, 617 W. Pop. 1840, 511; 1850, 763.

PORTLAND, p-v., Fountain co., Ia., 74 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 645 W Situated on Wabash r. It contains a church, 5 stores, various mechanic shops, and about 200 inhabs.

PORTLAND, p-v., capital of Jay co., Ia. (p-o. called Jay, C. H.), 95 N.E. Indianapolis, W. Situated on the N. bank of Salamonie r., & contains a court house, a church, 2 stores, & about 300 inhabs.

PORTLAND, p-v., Whitesides co., Ill., 177 N. by W. Springfield, 860 W.

PORTLAND, p-v., Van Buren co., Iowa.

PORTLAND, p-v. Callaway co., Mo., 31 E.N.E. Jefferson City, 915 W.

PORTLAND, p-v., Jefferson co., Ky., 52 W. Frankfort, 598 W. Situated on Ohio r., immediately below Louisville, and has a Roman Catholic church & 450 inhabs.

PORTLAND, p-v., Dallas county, Ala., 94 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 869 W. Situated on S. side of Alabama river.

PORTLAND, p-v., Washington co., Oregon, 48 N. by E. Salem. Situated on the left bank of the Willamette, near its entrance into the Columbia. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—the territorial penitentiary, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. in 1850, 1,821. & in 1854, 3,000.

PORTLAND, p-v., Bastard t., Leeds co., Can. E., on S.E. shore of Rideau lake, 50 m. from Kingston. It has 2 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

PORTLAND, par., St. John co., N. B., on the left bank of St. John r., adjoins the city of St. John. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., a foundry, 5 churches, 18 schools. Pop. 8,423.

PORTLAND, a tnshp. of Australia, Victoria, on Portland bay, about 170 m. W.S.W. Melbourne, & a place of active & increasing trade.—*Portland bay* is a wide inlet, its centre in lat. 38° 25′ S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson, & containing Lady Julia Percy island.

PORTLAND (CHANNEL), off W. coast of N. A., stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., & separates Russian & British America.—*Islands*, a small group, Pacific, W. New Hanover, & so named by Carteret in 1767.—*Point*, the S. extremity of Jamaica, & termination of Portland Ridge & peninsula. Off it, on the E., are Portland Keys.

PORTLAND ISLE OF, a peninsula & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, insular only at certain times of the tide, & extending into the English Channel, 4¼ m. in length, N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesil bank, a narrow ridge of shingle, 10½ m. in length, & terminating on the S. by *Portland-hill*, a rocky promontory, with two light-houses 198 feet above the sea, in lat. 50° 31′ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. Area of pa. 3,555 ac. Pop. 5,195. It has excellent stone quarries, & several ancient remains, with a castle built by Henry VIII. It forms the W. side of Weymouth harbor, & gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity is *Portland-race*, a dangerous part of the channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity.

PORTLAND MILLS, Park co., Ia.

PORTLAND MILLS, p-o., Putnam co., Ia., 51 W. Indianapolis, 623 W.

PORTLANDVILLE, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y. Situated on the Susquehanna r., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., & 175 inhabs.

PORT LA VACA, p-o., Calhoun co., Tex.

PORTLAW, a town of Irel., Munster, co. & 9 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on an affl. of the Suir. Pop. 3,647, mostly employed in extensive & flourishing cotton factories. W. of the town is the Marquis of Waterford's splendid demesne of Curraghmore.

PORT LAWRENCE, t., Lucas co., O., lies on the left bank of Maumee r. Drained by Ottawa r. Pop. 1850, 3,963.

PORTLEMOUTH (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area, 2,143 ac. Pop. 461.

PORT LEON, p-v., Leon co., Flor., 22 S. Tallahassee. Situated on the E. side of Wakulla r. It contains 150 buildings, principally warehouses.

PORT LESCHENAULT, an inlet of W. Australia, dist. Wellington, forming a backwater of the Indian O., 15 m. in length, 1 m. across. The settlement Australind is on its E. side.

PORT LEYDEN, p. o., Lewis co., N. Y.

PORT LINCOLN, a settlement of S. Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 45′ S., lon. 135° 50′ E. It has a good roadstead & harbor, but the country around it being barren, it was in 1845 inhabited by only about 30 families.

PORT LLOYD, a harbor of the Bonin islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 27° 5′ 36″ N., 142° 11′ 30″ E. lon. Com. Perry, of the United States Navy, visited these islands in 1853, & explored Peel's island, left some animals, & distributed garden seeds to the few settlers found there, & also purchased at Port Lloyd, a suitable spot for the erection of wharves, coal sheds, &c., in anticipation of making a depôt for the vessels of the United States cruising in this part of the Pacific.

PORT LOUIS, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, 2½ m. S. Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. Pop. 2,571. It is defended by a citadel on a neighboring rock, & has an arsenal. The port, of size & depth sufficient for frigates, is frequented by a considerable number of merchant ships. The fishery & trade in pilchards form the chief occupation of the poorer classes. It was founded by Louis XIII. in 1635.

PORT LOUIS, the cap. town of the isl. Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side, lat. 20° 9′ 6″ S., lon. 57° 28′ 41″ E. Pop. 35,000. It has a citadel, completed in 1843; good barracks, a new bazaar, a theatre, public library, & botanic garden; ¾ m. distant is an hospital on a projecting rock. The town & harbor are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult, & during the hurricane months it is unsafe. —II. a maritime town of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, dist. Grand Terre, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 m. N. Point-a-Pitre. Pop., with vicinity, 4,688. It is well built, & has a small harbor defended by forts.

PORT LOUISA, p-o., Louisa co., Iowa.

PORT MACQUARRIE, an inlet of E. Australia, at the mouth of Hastings river, N. of New South Wales, lat. of entrance, 31° 25′ S., lon. 152° 57′ E.

PORTMAHOLMACK, a vill. & small seaport of Scotl., cos. Ross & Cromarty, pa. Tarbet, on a peninsula S. side of the Dornoch firth, 14 m. N.N.E. Cromarty. Pop. 479, mostly employed in fishing.—*Port Mary bay* is a creek, stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Rerwick, 6 m. E.S.E. of the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay, where Mary, queen of Scots, embarked in her flight to England.

PORT MAHON, *Portus Magonis*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. of the isl. Minorca, Balearic isls., on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52′ 32″ N., lon. 4° 20′ 59″ E. Pop. 13,102. It is the residence of the military governor & of the bishop of Minorca. Its port is one of the best & most commodious on the Mediterranean. Mahon was taken by the English in 1708, & by the Spaniards and French in 1756. Restored to England in 1763, it was again taken by the French & Spaniards in 1782; it was captured once more by the English in 1798, but ceded at the peace of 1802.

PORT MAITLAND, p-v., Duane & Sherbrooke ts., Can. W. Situated on Grand r., at the locks of the r. navigation, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist,—a mill, 3 stores, & 130 inhabitants.

PORT MARIA, a seaport vill. of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 m. E. St. Ann's.

PORTMARNOCK, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, with a station on the Dublin & Drogheda r. r., 8½ m. N.N.E. Dublin. Area, 2,084 ac. Pop. 631.

PORT MERCER, p-o., Mercer co., N. J.

PORTMOAK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kinross, between Loch Leven & Fifeshire. Area, 6,404 ac. Scotch, mostly mntnous. Pop. 1,550. Here are the remains of an old & curious priory.

PORT MULGRAVE, a harbor on the E. side of Admiralty bay, Russian America, lat. 59° 33′ N., lon. 149° 43′ W.

PORTNAHAVEN, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, at the S.W. extremity of the isl. Islay, pa. Kilchoman, 20 m. S.W. Port Askaig. Pop. 1,271. Opposite the vill. is a small island, with a light-house 150 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 41′ N., & lon. 6° 29′ W.

PORT NATAL, an inlet of Natal, E. Africa, lat. of cape at entrance, 29° 53′ S., lon. 31° 2′ E. On the coast between it & the Cape colony are the 1st, 2d, & 3d Points of Natal, about 80 m. apart.—*Port D'Urban*, on N. shore of this inlet, is the port of the British colony of Natal, 50 miles S.E. Varitzburg. Exports chiefly in butter, hides, ivory, tallow, wool, & natural curiosities, &c.

PORT NELSON, p-v., Nelson t., Halton co., Can. W., 32 m. S.W. Toronto. Situated on N. shore of Lake Ontario, & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Free,—3 stores, 3 saw m., & 300 inhabs.

PORTNEUF, county, Can. E. Situated toward the N.E. part of prov. Area, 10,440 sq. m. Drained by Batiscan, St. Anne, & Jaques Cartier rivers, entering the St. Lawrence, which bounds it on the S. Surface undulating near the river, & hilly on the North. Cap., Cap Sante. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 14,518; sheep, 14,077; swine, 5,489; horses, 3,685; wheat, 41,320 bush. produced; rye, 8,570; Ind. corn, 748; buckwheat, 11,227; barley, 1,933; oats, 287,136; potatoes, 159,061; peas, 14,204; tobacco, 5,008 pounds; wool, 35,491;—15 grist m., 26 saw m., 2 tanneries, 10 carding & fulling m., a pottery, 2 paper m., 2 asheries. Pop. 19,951.

PORTNEUF, p-v., Portneuf co., Can. E., 36 above Quebec. Situated at the junction of Portneuf railroad with the St. Lawrence. It has an Episcopal church, 2 paper factories, a grist m., a saw m., & 350 inhabitants.

PORT NICHOLSON, a harbor of New Zealand, in Cook's Straits, Southern extremity of N. island, with Wellington on its W. side.

PORT NORRIS, v., Cumberland co., N. J.

PORTO, a dist. of Portugal. Pop. 1850, 368,913. (*See* OPORTO.)

PORTO, a prefix to the names of several places in Brazil.—I. (*P.-Alegre*), a city, cap. prov., S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 160 m. N.N.E. Rio Grande, at the N. end of the lake of Patos. Pop. with suburbs 12,000. It was founded in 1743 by a colony from the Azores. It has an hospital & several schools. Its trade was flourishing till 1835, when it was interrupted by the disturbed state of the country.—II. a small marit. town, prov. Bahia, 120 m. S.S.W. Porto Seguro. Pop. 1,000. —III. a town in the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 190 m. W. Natal. Pop. 4,000.—IV. (*P.-Bello*), a small town, prov. Santa Catharina, lat. 27° 8′ S., lon. 53° 24′ E. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*P.-Calvo*, formerly *Bom-Successo*), a town in the prov. & 50 m. N.E. Alagoas. Pop. of district 8,000, engaged in agriculture & the manuf. of sugar.—VI. (*P.-das-Caixas*), a town in the prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldeia, affl. of the Macaqu, 37 m. S. Macaqu. It is an entrepôt for the sugar & coffee of the district.—VII. (*P.-das-Pedras*), a town in the prov. & 47 m. N.E. Alagoas, on lt. b. of the Manguape. Pop. 3,000.—VIII. (*P.-de-Moz*), a marit. town, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Zingu, at its confl. with the Amazon, 40 m. S.W. Gurupa. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—IX. (*P.-Feliz*), a town in prov. & 50 m. W.N.W. San Paulo, on lt. b. of the Tiete. Pop. of dist. 10,000.—X. (*P.-Seguro*), a marit. town, prov. Esp. Santo, cap. comarca, lat. 16° 26′ 9″ S., lon. 38° 58′ W., on lt. b. of the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals & schools. Its town house was formerly a Jesuits' college, & its church is one of the oldest in Brazil. Its port, comprising the vills. Pontinha, Marcos, & Pacato, is defended by a fort. Its trade is chiefly with Bahia & Rio.

PORTO, *Portus Trajanus*, a ruined city & port of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 14 m. S.W. Rome, on the Tiber. Here are the basins formed by Claudius and Trajan, with remains of moles, magazines, & building docks, & traces of the anc. city. It was finally abandoned in the 9th century.

PORTO ATACAMES, a harbor of Ecuador, S. A., on the Pacific, 100 m. N.W. Quito.

PORTOBELLO, a *quoad sacra* pa., parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & fashionable summer resort, Scotl., co. Edinburgh, pa. Duddingston, in a plain on the S. bank of the Firth of Forth, with a station on the North British r. r., 3 m. E. Edinburgh. Pop. of parl. bor. & town 1851, 3,497. It has an excellent suite of hot & cold salt-water baths, assembly rooms, a branch bank, & brick-works, potteries, & glass, soap, lead, & mustard factories. The bor. unites with Leith & Musselburgh in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. The bor. was founded in 1762, & is governed by a provost & two bailies.—II. a marit. town of New Grenada. [PUERTO-BELLO.]

PORTO BUFFOLE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the W. bank of the Livenza.

PORTO D'ANZO, *Antium*, a seaport vill. of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. Velletri, on the Mediterranean, 33 m. S.S.E. Rome. Its anc. port is enclosed by two fine moles, constructed by Nero, E. of which is a modern port formed in the 17th century, but both are now choked with sand. On the acropolis of the Volscian city is a residence of Prince Borghese, to whom the vill. belongs; & various remains of antiquity, the principal being a large palace of Nero, in the ruins of which the famous Apollo Belvidere & Borghese Gladiator were discovered.

PORTO-ERCOLE, *Herculis Portus*, a petty town of Tuscany, prov. & 26 m. S. Grosseto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mt. Argentaro.

PORTO-FERRAJO, the cap. town of Elba, Tuscany, on the N. side of the isl. Elba. Pop. 4,426. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land, enclosing a fine harbor, 210 feet above the sea, enclosed within fortifications, & defended by several batteries. It is well built, & has a government house, two large churches, a seminary, town hall, barracks, & military hospital, with a few unimportant manufs., & a large export trade in iron from mines in its vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon from May, 1814, till Feb., 1815.

PORTO FINO, a seaport town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. & 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on a promontory in the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 1,338.

PORTOGRUARO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 27 m. S.W. Udine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Lemene & Righena. Pop. 5,000.

PORTO LAGO, a small town of W. Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone river, 50 m. E.N.E. Free-town.

PORTOLE, an inland town of Istria, gov. & 20 m. S.S.E. Triest. Pop. 2,300.

PORTO LONGONE, a port & small tn. of the Ionian isl. Paxo, on its N.W. side.—II. a town of the island Elba, Mediterranean, on its E. side, 5 m. S.E. Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1,700.

PORTO MAGGIORE, a maritime vill. of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Ferrara, on the Adriatic, 4 m. E. Commachio. Pop. 2,800.

PORTO-MAURIZIO, a tn. of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Nice, cap. mand., on the Mediterranean, prov. & 2 m. W.S.W. Oneglia. Pop. with comm. 6,481, who trade in oil.

PORTO NOVO, a maritime town of India, belonging to the French, on the Carnatic coast, 30 m. S. Pondicherry, & N. Tranquebar. It was formerly of considerable importance, but ruined in 1782 by Hyder Ali, whose army was in the same year defeated near it, by the troops under Sir Eyre Coote.

PORT ONTARIO, p-v., port of entry, Kirkland t., Oswego co., N. Y., 170 W.N.W. Albany, 392 W. Situated on Salmon r., at its entrance into the E. end of Lake Ontario. It contains a church, a store, 3 forwarding houses, & about 300 inhabitants. It has a good harbor, protected by a pier, built by the government of the U. S.

PORT OLIVER, v., Allen co., Ky. Situated on Barren r., & contains a store and 15 or 20 dwellings.

PORTO PRAYA, the cap. town of the Cape Verd islands, on the S.E. coast of the island Santiago. It stands on a height, & has some good public buildings, but it is filthy, & its markets are ill supplied. Trade chiefly in salt, orchill, & slaves, the traffic in which last is carried on to a great extent, & here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for slavers.

PORTORE, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 m. S.E. Fiume.

PORTO RECANATI, a small fishing town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata, at the mouth of the Potenza, 4 m. S.W. Loreto. Pop. 3,052. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Potentia*.

PORTO RICO (Span. *Puerto Rico*), one of the Spanish W. India islands, between Hayti & the Virgin isls., lat. 17° 56′ to 18° 32′ N., lon. 65° 40′ to 67° 20′ W., having S. the Caribbean Sea, & N. the Atlantic Ocean. Length E. to W. 110 m., breadth 40 m. Area, 3,750 sq. m. Pop. 288,000, comprising 50,000 slaves. Surface generally undulating, & very fertile. A mntn. range extends E. to W. through the island, & from their sides descend many small rivers, some of which are navigable for several leagues from the sea. Coasts indented by numerous good harbors. In 1840 about 1-15th of the surface was under culture: 14,[illegible] acres were appropriated to the sugar cane, 30,670 do. to plantations, 40,000 do. to maize & rice, & 16,992 to coffee; & in the same year 414,600 cwts. of muscovado sugar, 1,597,760 gallons of molasses, 12,165 puncheons of rum, & 250,000 cwts. of coffee, were produced. Indigo, cotton of short fibre, good tobacco, hides, cattle, dye-wood, & timber, are the other chief products. The work on the farms is effected by both free & slave labor, & the slaves are much better treated & protected than in most other colonies. Gold, copper, iron, lead, & coal, are met with, but no mines have until very recently been wrought; & only a small quantity of salt has been procured. Manufs. are wholly insignificant. The value of exports in 1851–52 amounted to $5,761,174, of which 42¾ per cent. to United States, 5½ to Foreign W. Indies, 9¾ to Spain, 21¾ to Great Britain, 6¼ to British North America, 7⅛ to Germany, 1¼ to Austria, 3 to Sardinia, 1¼ to France, ⅜ to Cuba & Jamaica. Total value of imports amounted to $6,078,870, of which 10¼ per cent. was from the United States, 32¼ from West Indies,

chiefly from St. Thomas, 21¼ from Spain, 12¾ from S. America, mostly in cocoa, 4¼ from Great Britain, 4¼ from British North America, 4 from Cuba, & 1¼ from Germany, Sardinia, & France. The number of vessels entered inward was 1,324, measuring 160,586 tons, of which 42 per cent. was American, 22¼ Spanish, 21¼ British. Customs revenue, $1,069,418; against $1,189,001 in 1850. Porto Rico is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia, & is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into 7 deps. Principal towns, San Juan de Porto Rico, Mayaguas, Ponce, & Guayama. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

PORTO RICO (SAN JUAN DE), the principal city & seaport of the above isl., on a small isl. off its N. coast. Lat. 18° 29′ 0″ N., lon. 66° 7′ 2″ W. Pop. 12,000. It is strongly fortified, regularly laid out, well drained, and altogether one of the best and healthiest towns in the W. Indies. Principal edifices, the bishop's palace & seminary, the royal military hospital, old government house, a large cathedral, custom-house, town-house with a fine hall, a handsome theatre, arsenal, & jail; & the town is the seat of the government & superior courts of the island, & of a society of arts, & numerous schools. The harbor, on its W. side, is defended by the Moro castle and other forts.

PORTO SAL REY, a town of Boa Vista, Cape Verd isls., on its W. coast.

PORTO SANTO, one of the Madeira isls., Atlantic Ocean, 26 m. N.E. Madeira. Length 8 m.; breadth 3 m. Pop. 6,000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, parched & destitute of timber; principal products, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, & fruits.

PORT OF SPAIN, the chief town of the island of Trinida, British W. Indies, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony riv., Fort St. David being in lat. 10° 38′ 7″ N., lon. 61° 32′ W. Pop. 11,693. It is one of the handsomest towns in the W. Indies, being built wholly of stone or brick, & having wide thoroughfares. Protestant & Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian & Methodist chapels, a good harbor, and an active trade, especially with Venezuela and New Granada. Near it are St. James's barracks, built in one of the most pestilential spots in the island.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a fortified town of the isl. Corsica, cap. cant., on an inlet of its E. coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Bonifacio. Pop. 2,015. It has the best port in the isl., but it is so unhealthy, owing to adjacent salt-marshes, that its inhabs. mostly leave it during the summer months.

PORTO-VENERE, a town & port of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. and 44 m. S.E. Genoa, on a marble rock, at the S. extremity of the promontory forming the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezzia, & separated only by a narrow channel from the island Palmaria. Pop. of comm. 2,294. It has a small port defended by a battery, & an active anchovy fishery.

PORT-PATRICK, a seaport town, burgh of bar., & pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on the Irish Channel, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Stranraer. Area of pa. about 16 sq. m. Pop. 1,963; do. of town, 1,038. Town enclosed by hills, in a semicircular form, is regular & well built; derives its present importance from being the nearest port to Ireland. Its harbor, protected by two piers, has a light-house, & two government steam-packets ply between it and Donaghadee. Port-Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" for Ireland. It has no manufs., but many of its inhabitants are engaged in the cod-fishery.

PORT PENN, p-v., Newcastle co., Del., 39 N. Dover, 134 W. Situated on the W. side of Delaware r., opposite to Reedy island, and contains 273 inhabs.

PORT PERRY, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

PORT PERRY, p-o., Perry co., Mo.

PORT PERRY, p-v., Reach t., Ontario co., Can. W. Situated at the head of Lake Scugog, & has a Methodist church, 4 stores, 2 saw m., & 150 inhabs.

PORT PHILLIP, a bay of the S. coast of Australia. Lat. of Point Nepean at its entrance 38° 18′ S., lon. 144° 42′ 7″ E. Length & breadth about 35 m. each; entrance nearly 2 m. across, & it is capable of receiving all the navies of civilized nations. A light-house has been erected 2 m. within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town Geelong; & on its N. side it receives the Yarra-yarra riv., on the banks of which is the town Melbourne, cap. the colony Victoria, to which Port Phillip, until lately, gave name. [Victoria.]

PORT PLATE, a seaport town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on the N. coast, 12 m. N.W. Santiago.

PORT PROVIDENCE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

PORT RAFFLES, Australia. [Raffles Bay.]

PORTREE a marit. vill. and pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, the pa. comprising the E. part of the island of Skye, & the isls. Rasay, Rona, & Fladda. Area about 41,900 ac. Pop. 3,557, of whom 510 are in the vill., which stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is cap. of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has a neat church, a jail, a branch bank, a good harbor, and exports of cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

PORT REPUBLIC, p-v., Atlantic co., N.J., 81 S. Trenton, 191 W. Situated on Nacote creek, a branch of Little Egg Harbor, & contains a Methodist church & about 150 inhabs.

PORT REPUBLIC, p-v., Calvert co., Md., 51 S. by W. Annapolis, 81 W.

PORT REPUBLIC, p-v., Rockingham co., Va., 121 N.W. Richmond, 140 W.

PORT REPUBLICAN. [*See* Port-au-Prince.]

PORT RICHMOND, p-v., Richmond co., N. Y. Situated on the N. shore of Staten Island, 9 m. from New York, to which steamboats ply several times daily. It contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, 2 ship yards, & 600 inhabitants. Near by is the Richmond granite quarry.

PORT RICHMOND, p-v., Philadelphia co., Pa., 2 m. N.E. Philadelphia. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic. It is situated at the termination of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, & is the shipping point of the immense quantity of coal exported from Philadelphia. Incorporated with & formed a part of the city of Philadelphia in 1854.

PORT ROBINSON, p-v., Thorold t., Welland co., Can. W., 12 St. Catharine. Situated on the Welland canal, & contains a flouring m., a plaster m., a saw m., an ashery, 2 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

PORT ROWAN, p-v., Walsingham t., Norfolk co., Can. W., 120 m. Toronto. Situated on the N. shore of Lake Erie, & has a Baptist church, 5 stores, a steam saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

PORT ROYAL, p-v., Juniata co., Pa., 46 W. Harrisburg, 134 W.

PORT ROYAL, p-v., Caroline co., Va., 84 N. Richmond, 78 W. It contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, & 470 inhabitants.

PORT ROYAL, p-v., Henry co., Ky. Sit. 1 m. from the Kentucky r., & has 2 stores & about 100 inhabs.

PORT ROYAL, p-v., Montgomery co., Tenn., 43 N. W. Nashville, 725 W.

PORT ROYAL, p-v., Walsingham t., Norfolk co., Can. W., 125 Toronto. Contains a Baptist church, 3 stores, saw m., & a shingle factory, & 250 inhabitants.

PORT ROYAL, a fortified town of Jamaica, Brit. W. Indies, co. Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land, which bounds Kingston harbor on the S., 3 m. S.W. Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles 17° 56′ 0″ N., lon. 76° 51′ W. It has a royal naval dock-yard, naval hospital, & barracks.

PORTRUSH, a small seaport town of Ireland, Ulster. co. Antrim, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, near the Skerry islands, and 5 m. N. Coleraine. Pop. 630. It is neatly built, & is resorted to for sea-bathing; it has a well-protected harbor, and is frequented by the steamers plying between the N. coast of Ireland, & the Clyde & Mersey.

PORT RYERSE, p-v., Woodhouse t., Norfolk c., Canada W. Situated on the shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Ryerse cr., & has a Baptist church, a flouring m., a grist m., and 175 inhabitants.

PORT-SAINTE-MARIA, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 11 m. W.N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,818. It has a small port, & manufs. of leather.

PORT SARNIA, p-v. & cap., Lambton co., Can. W., on the lt. b. of the St. Clair strait, 62 m. W. London, & 79 N. Detroit, Mich., at the termination of the Great W. r. r., in Sarnia town. It has 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free,—a grammar school, a tannery, a woollen fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 11 stores, a marine railroad, & 850 inhabitants.

PORTSDOWN HILL, Engl., co. of Hants, extends

along the coast for 7 m. E. and W. opposite the islands Portsea and Hayling, and the harbors of Langston and Portsmouth: height 600 ft. It is an open down, commanding fine views.

PORTSEA, a pa. & town of Engl., co. Hants, the pa. comprising most part of the island Portsea, with an area of 6,501 ac. Pop. 61,767. The town facing Portsmouth harbor, on the W. side of the isl. immediately N. Portsmouth, is regularly fortified on the E., entered by two noble gates, & comprises some good, with many inferior, thoroughfares, 3 chapels of ease, numerous dissenting places of worship, the engineering depôt for the S.W. of Engl., & Portsmouth dockyard, which occupies more than one-third of the space within the walls. Portsea pa. church is at Kingston, 1½ m. distant. —*Portsea-Island* lies between Portsmouth & Langston harbors, separated at its N. extremity from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by a bridge & by the S. coast & S.W. railroads. Length and breadth 4 m. each. Pop. 53,259. Surface level & generally very fertile; shores marshy from N.W. round to E. All its S.W. half is occupied by the towns Portsmouth & Portsea with their suburbs, besides which it contains the hamlets Fratton, Milton, Copnor, Kingston, & Hilsea, —the last in the pa. of Wymering, the rest in that of Portsea.

PORT-SEATON, a thriving vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Prestonpans. Pop. 270, employed in oil-cake factories, salt-works, & a fishery.

PORT SHELDON, v., Ottawa co., Mich., 200 W.N. W. Detroit, 681 W. Situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Pigeon cr.

PORTSKEWETT, a pa, of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area, 1,779 ac. Pop. 187.

PORTSLADE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area, 2,006 ac. Pop. 733.

PORTSMOUTH, p-t., & port of entry in Rockingham co., in N. H., is situated in 43° 5′ N. lat., & 70° 45′ W. lon. from Greenwich, & 6° 23° E. lon. from Washington. It is 14 m. E.N.E. from Exeter, 24 N. from Newburyport, 45 E.S.E. from Concord, 54 S.S.W. from Portland, 54 N. from Boston, & 493 from W. The population in 1810 was 6,934; in 1820, 7,327; in 1830, 8,082; in 1840, 7,887; in 1850, 9,738. It is the only seaport in the state, situated on a peninsula on the S. side of the Piscataqua river, 3 m. from the ocean. The situation is pleasant & healthy, the land rising gradually from the harbor. It is well built, & many of the houses are elegant. It has a fine harbor, with 40 feet of water in the channel at low tide, & is protected by its islands & headlands from storms. The Piscataqua, opposite the t., is from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide; & the tide, which here rises 10 feet, flows with so rapid a current as to keep the harbor free from ice. The main channel is on the E. side of Great island, or Newcastle, & is defended by Fort Constitution, on Great island, & Fort McClary, in Kittery, opposite. There are also Fort Sullivan and Fort Washington on two other islands, which are not garrisoned in time of peace. There is also an entrance on the S. side of Great island, called Little Harbor, but the water is shallow. There is a light house on Great island. This island contains 458 acres, and constitutes the t. of Newcastle, & it is connected to Portsmouth by a bridge erected in 1821. Portsmouth is also connected to Kittery by 2 bridges, one of which is 1,750, & the other 480 feet in length. On Continental or Navy I., within the bounds of Maine, & opposite to Portsmouth, is the navy yard belonging to the United States, which has every convenience for the construction of vessels of the largest class. The t. is supplied from a fountain 3 miles distant, with pure water, brought by a conduit, which was laid by a company formed in 1799, & distributed through the principal streets. Among the public buildings are 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $453,000, a fire insurance company, a savings' bank, a court house, 2 market houses, an academy, an athenæum, & an almshouse. The Episcopal church is a spacious and elegant brick edifice, from the cupola of which there is a fine view of the town, the r., the islands, & the surrounding country. The athenæum, a very flourishing institution, was incorporated in 1817, and has a library of more than 5,000 volumes, besides cabinets of minerals & of natural history. Ship building & other manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent. The cod & other fisheries are actively prosecuted, & Portsmouth has considerable foreign & coasting trade. The tonnage of the port in 1853 was 26,645 tons. There were 150 stores, 2 steam cotton fac., with 26,192 spindles, and employing 210 persons, 2 iron foundries, a brass & a copper foundry, a carriage fac., a cordage fac., 2 ship yards, 2 tanneries, 3 harness fac., 4 boot & shoe fac., a piano fac., 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers pub. This town was first settled in 1623, & was incorporated by charter in 1633. It suffered less than most other places from the attacks of the savages in early times. Surrounded on three sides by water, the neck which connects it with the main land was defended by a stockaded fence, by means of which savage aggression was easily resisted. This place has been at different times severely visited by fires. In December, 1802, 102 buildings were burned; in December, 1806, 14 buildings, including St. John's Episcopal church, were destroyed; in December, 1813, a more desolating fire swept over 15 acres, destroying 397 buildings, of which 100 were dwelling-houses. The parts which were burned in these fires have generally been rebuilt with brick, in an improved form.

PORTSMOUTH, p-t., Newport co., R. I., 7 N.W. Newport, 24 S.E. Providence, 417 W., occupying the N. part of the island of Rhode Island. Surface moderately elevated; soil a fertile gravelly & argillaceous loam, adapted to grass and to grain. Being surrounded by water on three sides, it enjoys great facilities for navigation, & its fisheries are valuable. Its vessels are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. Coal & plumbago are found, & some salt is manufactured. Several adjoining islands are attached to this t., the largest of which is Prudence, 6 miles long, and three-fourths of a mile wide, the soil of which is excellent. Portsmouth is connected with Tiverton by a bridge, & with Bristol by a ferry. There are in the t. 2 churches, a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,706; 1850, 1,833.

PORTSMOUTH, p. o., Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 882.

PORTSMOUTH, p-v., capital of Sciota co., O., 90 S. Columbus, 424 W. Situated on the E. bank of Sciota r., at its entrance into Ohio r., & at the termination of the Ohio canal, & of the Sciota & Hocking r. r. It contains a court house, market house, jail, 5 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, a steam saw m. & grist m., a flouring m., a rolling & slitting m., a nail fac., 2 foundries, a carding machine, 3 printing offices issuing 2 daily & 2 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 4,011 inhabitants. As a place of business, its situation is commanding. Iron ore, mineral coal, and fine building stone, are found abundantly in the vicinity. It has become the great mart of the iron region of Ohio, since the completion of the railroad to the mines.

PORTSMOUTH, p-v., port of entry, with Norfolk, & capital of Norfolk co., Va., 105 E.S.E. Richmond, 213 W. Situated on the W. side of Elizabeth r., at its mouth, opposite to Norfolk, 1 mile distant, & has one of the best harbors in the United States. Ships of the largest class come to its wharves. It contains a court house, jail, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 for colored congregation,—a branch of the bank of Virginia, a masonic hall, a theatre, a military academy, 3 printing offices issuing 3 daily, 1 tri-weekly, and 1 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 8,122 inhabs.; in 1854, 10,000. An United States navy yard, dry dock, and naval hospital, are located at Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth. By means of the Seaboard & Roanoke r. r., & continuations, a daily line of communication is formed with Charleston, S. C., & with Washington *via* Petersburg, Richmond, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, p-v., Carteret co., N. C. Situated on the N. end of Core bank, near Ocracoke inlet. Pop. 1850, 510, chiefly employed as fishermen and pilots.

PORTSMOUTH, a parl. & munic. bor., fortified seaport town, pa. & the principal naval station of England, co. Hants, hund. Portsdown, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea island, & at the entrance to its famous harbor, 22 m. S.E. Southampton, 95 m. S.W. London on the

Brighton & S. coast railroad, besides which, it is reached by a branch of the London & S.W. railroad. Lat. of observatory 50° 48′ 0″ N., lon. 1° 16′ W. Area of pa. 172 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,329; do. of bor. 72,096. The town, which is the most perfect fortress in Great Britain, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, planted with elms, surrounded by trenches and out-works, and entered by 4 carriage ways. It has a good main street, & much of the town is well built & improving, though many of its by-streets are of a very inferior character, & its houses & public buildings are nearly all of brick. On its W. side is an insular quarter termed the "Point," bounding its commercial port, and a seat of very active traffic in time of war: in this quarter, facing the mouth of the harbor, some very extensive additions have been recently made to the fortifications between the "Platform" and the "Round Tower." Principal buildings within the walls are the pa. church with a cupola & vane 120 feet in height, garrison, gov. house, town hall & jail, new mkt. house, marine & other extensive barracks, the buildings of the philosophical society, new alms-house, Green-row ball-rooms, the theatre, work-house, & some large breweries. It has 44 churches—11 Baptist, 2 Bible Christians, 1 Brethren, 12 Episcopal, 6 Independent, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 7 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 1 isolated congregation. The town of Portsea forms it N. suburb, separated from it by the mill-dam creek, but enclosed within an additional line of fortification connected with those of Portsmouth. [Portsea.] Within this town is the naval dock-yard, containing basins, wet & dry docks, large warehouses, anchor forges, iron & copper mills, rope-houses, & every department necessary in the construction & outfit of ships of war. In the dock-yard are also the royal naval college, a chapel, & the residence of the port admiral; the area added to it on the N.E. is intended partly for the formation of building docks for war-steamers; upwards of 2,000 workmen are employed in this yard. Between the dock-yard & the town of Portsmouth is the gun-wharf or arsenal, containing an armory with 20,000 stand of small arms, extensive artillery and ammunition depôts, & good quays bordering on the harbor. E. of the town ramparts and out-works, are Southsea common & the suburb of Southsea, now frequented in summer as a watering place; on the shore facing Spithead & the Isle of Wight are Southsea castle, and further E.ward Cumberland and some other forts, which, with Blockhouse & Monckton forts on the mainland S.W., protect Spithead & the approach to the harbor. Besides Portsea & Southsea, the large suburb of Landport, which extends almost to the centre of Portsea island, is included in the bor., on the extreme limits of which are the barracks of Tipner & Hilsea. Haslar hospital & the victualling department at Gosport, are dependencies of this port. Public institutions comprise a free grammar school, St. Paul's academy, a mechanics' institution, savings' bank, general hospital, female penitentiary. Portsmouth communicates with Chiches- & London by a large canal, with Gosport by a floating bridge across the mouth of the harbor, by steam-packets with Ryde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, & Dublin. Principal imports, coal, cattle, & sheep from W. Engl., corn & provisions from Ireland, & timber & wines from the continent. Market, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Polling place for S. division of co.—*Portsmouth Harbor* is an inlet of the Engl. Channel, W. of Portsea island, about 4 m. in length by 5 or 6 m. in greatest breadth. At its entrance it is only 220 yards across, but within it the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. A new basin for steamboats was completed in 1848. It contains several small islands, & on its shores, besides the town & establishments of Portsmouth and Portsea, are Gosport, Fareham, and Portchester.

PORTSOY, a burgh of barony & seaport town of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Fordyce, on the W. side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 m. E. Cullen. Pop. 1851, 2,062. It has a small harbor & a brisk trade in corn, salted herrings, flax, & woollen stuffs.

PORT STANLEY, p-v. & port of entry, Southwold & Yarmouth ts., Elgin co., Can. W., on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the entrance of Kettle creek, 26 S. London. It has 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—10 stores, 2 woollen fac., 3 flouring m., & 250 inhabitants.

PORT STEPHENS, an island of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, 18 m. N.E. Port Hunter. Lat. of Barcinee point 32° 40′ 7″ S., lon. 152° 4′ 2″ E. It extends 15 m. inland; breadth 5 m. It receives the Karuah river, & on its N. bank is Carrington, the cap. county.

PORT-STEWART, a maritime town of Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. N.N.W. Coleraine. Pop. 603. It is frequented as a watering-place.

PORT ST. PÈRE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 17 m. S.E. Paimbœuf. Pop. 1,826.

PORT SULLIVAN, p. o., Milan co., Tex.

PORT-SUR-SAONE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., on the Saone, 7 m. N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,881.

PORTSWOOD, tything, co. Hants. Pop. 1,207.

PORT TOBACCO, p-v., capital of Charles co., Md., 72 S.W. Annapolis, 32 W. Situated at the head of a bay which sets up from Potomac r., into which a small river empties. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcopal church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabs.

PORT TOWNSEND, Thurston co., Washington Ter.

PORTUDAL, a marit. vill. of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 m. S.E. Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, & gold dust.

PORTUGAL, *Lusitania*, a country of S.W. Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, and situated between lat. 36° 57′ & 42° 8′ N., & lon. 6° 15′ & 9° 32′ W., bounded E. & N. by Spain, S. & W. by the Atlantic ocean. Cap., Lisbon. Length, N. to S., 368 m.; breadth 80 to 140 m. Area & population as follows:—

Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Pop. in 1850.	Districts.	Arrond.	Pop. of Dist. in 1850.
Alemtejo ...	10,024	285,231	Bega.	419	121,333
			Portalegre.	200	80,612
			Evora.	219	83,286
Algrave....	2,151	141,027	Faro.	180	141,027
Beira (Upp. & Lower)	5,893	631,416	Visen.	108	298,917
			Guarda.	178	193,632
			Castello Branco.	207	138,867
Doura.....	3,872	868,702	Porto.	91	368,913
			Aveiro.	122	242,991
			Coimbra.	111	256,798
Estremadura	7,256	748,461	Leira.	110	138,414
			Santarem.	194	154,830
			Lisbon.	303	455,217
Minho.....	2,044	486,831	Vianna.	80	187,191
			Braga.	91	299,640
Tras os Montes.....	4,028	309,331	Braganza.	199	125,437
			Villa Real.	138	183,894
Total.....	35,268	3,471,199	17	2,950	3,471,199

Entire Pop. of Portugal and Colonies, 6,163,258.

The surface has a general inclination from N.E. to S. W. It is traversed by several mountain ranges, chiefly prolongations of the Spanish mountains.—I. the Serra Estrella, a continuation of the Serra de Gata, highest point 7,524 feet in elevation.—II. the Serra de Montchique, a continuation of the Sierra Morena. N. & S. of these extend fine plains, watered by the Minho, the Douro, Tagus, & Guadiana, which enter the country from Spain, & with the Mondego & the Sadao, rising in Portugal, all flow W. to the Atlantic Ocean. The largest plain is that of Alemtejo, S. of the Tagus. There are no lakes in Portugal, but several salt marshes. The coast line, 500 m. in extent, presents along its shores, many fine harbors. The climate, in general healthy, is especially so in the elevated coast regions, & on the plateaux of the interior; the exceptions are the vicinity of the salt marshes, & parts of the banks of the Tagus & Mondego. Mean temp. of year at Coimbra 62°; Lisbon 61°.3 Fahr. Rain is very abundant on the W. coast; the greatest amount falls between Oct. & April. Snow is very rare in the S. provs., but falls heavily on the mountains of the N. provs.; it lies permanently on Mount Gaviari (prov. Minho), 7,865 feet in elevation. Earthquakes occur frequently in the S., & in the vicinity of Lisbon. The soil is naturally rich, & the country picturesque. Husbandry is conducted in the most slovenly manner,

& there are few passable roads. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, & hemp, are cultivated in the elevated tracts, rice in the lowlands, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, & almonds, in the Central & S. provs., & at the S. extremity, the American aloe, the date, & other tropical plants. The cultivation of the vine is the most important branch of industry, & the produce of the vineyards, watered by the upper Douro, termed *port*, is the staple export. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chestnut in the centre, & the sea pine, kermes & cork in the S. The olive oil is of inferior quality. Mules & asses are the chief beasts of burden, oxen are used for draught in the provs. Cattle & sheep are reared in considerable numbers, but the wool is not of fine quality. Goats & hogs are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers & on the coasts. Iron, marble, & salt, are the chief mineral products; the mines of tin, lead, & antimony, are not worked. There are numerous salt marshes on the coast, & 200 mineral springs are enumerated. The manufs. are very limited, chiefly arms & porcelain, at Lisbon, woollens at Portalegre & Fundao, cotton spinning at Thomar, jewellery & trinkets at Lisbon & Oporto, glass at Marinha-Grande, paper at Alemquer, silks at Braganza & at Campo-Grande, near Lisbon. The trade of the country is mostly conducted by the English and other foreigners. The government of Portugal is a constitutional monarchy; the religion of the state is Roman Catholic, but Jews are tolerated. The church is governed by a patriarch, 3 archbishops, & 14 bishops. The inquisition was abolished in 1821, & its enormous revenues have been applied to state purposes. Educational establishments are very defective, with the exception of the capital, which contains extensive libraries, an observatory, & several literary & scientific institutions. Portugal, which forms the greater part of the ancient *Lusitania*, was successively conquered by the Romans in the 2d century B. C., by the Visigoths in the 6th century, by the Arabs in 712 & 715, & afterwards by the Christians of Spain. In 1139, Alphonse Henriquez, son of Henry of Burgundy, having gained a victory over the Moors at Ourique, was proclaimed the first king of Portugal. In 1348, one half of the pop. died of the plague. The dynasty of Burgundy governed the country till 1580. About this period the country rose to the highest point of political and commercial splendor. The Portuguese discovered the greater part of the W. & S. coasts of Africa, and the maritime route to India, & founded numerous colonies; they also took possession of Brazil, & retained it till 1826, when it finally separated itself. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to 1833, the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, & the existing constitution was established. The once flourishing & vast colonies of the Portuguese are now reduced to the following territories:—

Islands.	Area in Geo. Miles.	Communes.	Pop. in 1850.
Madeira and Porto Santo	15,75	9	108,464
Eastern Azores	19,12	9	97,330
Central	19,12	8	69,387
Western	15,75	7	68,391
	69,74	33	343,572
Africa.			
Cape Verd Islands	77,62	8	86,738
Coast of Guinea, Bissao, &c.	1,687,50	2	4,270
St. Thomas, Princes, &c.	21,36	2	12,753
Angola, Benguela, & depen.	9,552,5	3	589,127
Mozambique & depen.	13,509,00	5	300,000
	24,838,98	20	992,888
Asia.			
Goa, Salato, Bardez, &c., (new conquests.)	68,6	7	383,788
Town of Damao	7	1	33,159
Town of Diu	1	1	10,765
	73,08	9	407,712
Oceania and China.			
Macao	0,56	1	29,587
Isls. of Timor, Solor, &c.	16,302,05	1	918,300
	1,633,06	2	947,887

Army 1853, peace estab. 28,814 men on the continent & 8,295 in the colonies. The navy is composed of 6 frigates, 7 corvettes, 9 brigs, & 21 small vessels—whole force 59 vessels, 6 of which are steamers, 717 guns. Annual revenue, $12,000,000; expenditure, $15,075,000. National debt $82,800,000.

PORTUGALETE, a town & river port of Spain, prov. Biscay, 7 m. N.N.W. Bilbao, on the Nervion, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,200. It has several batteries for the defence of the port, which belongs to Bilbao, sea-borne vessels not being able to go higher up the river.

PORTUGUESA, a river of Venezuela, S. A., after a S.S.E. course of at least 200 m., joins the Apure at San Fernando. Principal affls. are the Cojeda, Guanarito, & Guanaparo.

PORTUMNA, a market town of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 17 m. E.S.E. Loughrea. Pop. 1,643. It has a beautiful pa. church, & a brisk retail trade. Immediately south of the town is the noble demesne of Portumna castle, the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

PORT UNION, p-o., Butler co., O.

PORT VALLAIS, *Portus Vallesiæ*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on a flat, formed by deposits of the Rhone, 1½ m. from the Lake of Geneva, though in the time of the Romans it stood on the margin of the lake. Near it the Helvetians, under Divico, defeated the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, B. C. 107.

PORT VENDRES, *Portus Veneris*, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, on the Mediterranean, with a harbor, formed by a projecting tongue of land, 17 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 1,305. Its port, protected by several forts & redoubts on adjacent heights, is deep enough for frigates, & the only place between Marseilles & Spain adapted for a harbor of refuge.

PORTVILLE, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 24 E. Ellicottville, 296 Albany. Surface broken; soil sandy loam. Drained by Alleghany r. & its branches. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 11 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 462; 1850, 747.

PORT WASHINGTON, p-v., Salem t., Tuscarawas co., O., 99 E.N.E. Columbus, 318 W. Pleasantly situated on the Ohio canal, adjoining the Tuscarawas r. It contains 2 or 3 stores, 4 warehouses, various mechanic shops, & 200 inhabitants. A fine bridge here crosses the Tuscarawas r.

PORT WILLIAM, p-o., Clinton co., O.

PORT WILLIAM, p-o., Franklin co., Mo.

PORT WILLIAM, a thriving vill. & seaport of Scotl., co. & 9 m. S.W. Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce bay. Pop. 634, who trade in agricultural produce. It has a convenient harbor.

POSADAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. W.S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,736.

POSCEDA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Orlyava, 16 m. E.N.E. Neu-Grasdiska. Pop. 6,850, who cultivate wine, tobacco, & silk. It was taken from the Turks in 1787. Pop. of dist. 1850, 67,574.

POSCHEGON, or POSCHECHONJE, a town of Russia, gov. & 69 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. dist. Pop. 3,030. It has extensive salt magazines.

POSCHIAVO (Germ. *Puschlav*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 m. S.W. Bormio (Valtellina). It has Roman Catholic & Protestant churches, & an active transit trade across Mount Bernina.—The *Lake of Poschiavo*, immediately S.E., is 3 m. long, & 1½ m. broad.

POSEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), or PRUSSIAN POLAND, a prov. of Prussia, mostly between lat 51° 30′ & 53° 30′ N., & lon. 15° 30′ & 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, S. Silesia, W. Brandenburg, & N. Prussia. Area, 11,401 square miles. Pop. 1849, 1,352,014, mostly Poles, of whom 412,000 are Lutherans, 860,000 Roman Catholics, & 80,000 Jews. Surface mostly level, & in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Vistula, Netze, Warta, & Prosna, which last forms the E. frontier. It contains numerous small lakes. Climate healthy, but cold. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture & cattle rearing. Flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, & nitre, are among the principal products. Principal manufac. goods are woollen cloth, leather, and brandy. It comprises the two regs. of Posen & Bromberg.

POSEY, t., Fayette co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,113; 1850, 1,184.

POSEY, t., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 940.

POSEY, t., Harrison co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,374.

POSEY, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 735; 1850, 870.

POSEY, t., Switzerland co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,103; 1850, 2,395.

POSEY, t., Washington co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,591; 1850, 1,877.

POSEY, p. o., Madison co., Ky.

POSEY, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 420 sq. m. Ohio r. runs on its S. border, & Wabash r. on its W. border. Drained by Big & Flat creeks. The surface is undulating; soil a rich sandy loam. Capital, Mount Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $248,181; wheat, 21,245 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 895,794; oats, 30,209; wool, 17,667 pounds;—6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—18 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 40 schools, 1,000 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 9,683; 1850, 12,549.

POSEY, t., Clay co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,218.

POSEN, a fortified city of Prussia, cap. Grand Duchy Posen, on the Warta & Lowna, & at the termination of the railroad from Stettin, 100 m. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 32,000, exclusive of 4,496 military. It is walled & entered by 4 gates, & has a citadel on an adjacent height. Its new fortifications were begun in 1828. It has a cathedral, 23 Roman Catholic & 2 Protestant churches, & manufs. of tobacco & leather. Posen was cap. of ancient Poland. In 1807. it was cap. dep. in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

POSEYVILLE, p. v., Robb t., Posey co., Ia., Indianapolis. It contains 3 stores & about 100 inhabitants.

POSILIPPO (vulg. *Pausilippo*), a hill of S. Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples, on the W., & through which a tunnel, the "Grotto of Posilippo," 2,316 feet in length, 22 do. in breadth, 89 do. in height, & of very remote antiquity, forms a part of the road from Naples to Puzzuoli.

PÖSING, a town of N. W. Hungary, co. & 12 m. N. E. Presburg, on an affl. of the Danube. Pop. 4,950. It has celebrated mineral baths.

POSLINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Clare. Area, 2,438 ac. Pop. 371.

POSSAGNO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 23 m. N. W. Treviso, with 2,500 inhabitants, engaged in weaving woollen cloths, in which it has an active trade. It is the birth-place of Canova, & has a temple in imitation of the Parthenon, containing models of his works.

PÖSSNECK, a walled town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality & 11 m. E.N.E Saalfeld, on an affl. of the Orla. Pop. 3,668, who manuf. woollen cloth, leather, & porcelain.

POST CREEK, p. o., Chemung co., N. Y.

POSTELBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 miles N. N. E. Saatz, on left bank of the Eger. Pop. 988.

POSTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., 27 m. S. E. Salerno. Pop. 3,700. It has an old castle, & manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

POSTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m., N.N. W. Hythe. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 175.

POST MILL VILLAGE, p-v., Orange co., Vt., 38 S. by E. Montpelier, 503 W.

POST OAK, p. o., Iredell co., N. C.

POST OAK, p. o., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. of the t. 1850, 908.

POST OAK, p. o., Yalobushy co., Miss.

POST OAK SPRINGS, p-o., Roane co., Tenn., 136 E. by S. Nashville, 545 W.

POSTVILLE, p-v., Russia t., Herkimer, co., N. Y., 98 N.W. Albany, 413 W. It contains a store, 2 saw m., a tannery, & about 100 inhabitants.

POSTVILLE, p-v., capital of Logan co., Ill., 39 N.E. Springfield. Situated on the N. side of Salt cr., a branch of Sangamon r., & contains a court-house, 3 stores, & several dwellings.

POSTVILLE, p. o., Allemakee co., Iowa.

POSTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,426 ac. Pop. 275.

POTATOE CREEK, p. o., Ashe co., N. C.

POTAWATOMIE, county, Iowa. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 976 sq. m. Drained by Nishnabotna r. & other small streams entering the Missouri river on its west border. Capital, Kanesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $17,730; wheat, 9,117 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 31,955; oats, 350; wool, 435 lbs.;—4 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. employed in manufac. $8,700; value of manufactured articles, $23,100. Pop. 1850, 7,828.

POTEAU, r., Ark., rises in Scott co., & running N., chiefly in the Indian ter., enters Arkansas r. at Fort Smith.

POTECASI, p-o., Northampton co., N. C., 155 N.E. Raleigh, 224 W.

POTENZA, a fortified town of Naples, cap. prov. Basilicata, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 m. E.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 8,900 It has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 6 convents, a royal college, episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals, manufs. of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, & earthenware.—II. a small river of the Pontif. Sta,, rises in Monte Pennino, deleg. Perugia, flows E.N.E. about 50 m., & enters the Adriatic at Porto Recanati 2½ m. E.S.E. Loreto.

POTHÉRIE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. N. Condé. Pop. 1,754.

POTI, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, on the S. bank of the Rion (anc. *Phasis*), near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, & has an export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, & skins. It was finally ceded to Russia, in 1829.

POTI, or PUTI, a mercantile town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 120 m. N. Oeiras, on lt. b. of the Parnahiba, at the confl. of the river Poti.

POTOMAC, r., Md. & Va., rises in 2 branches, the N. & the S. in & near the Alleghany mntns., & forms, through nearly its whole course, the boundary between Virginia & Maryland. It is 550 miles long, & enters Chesapeake bay between Point Lookout & Smith's point, by a mouth 10 miles wide. At Alexandria it is 1 mile & a quarter wide, 290 miles from the ocean. It is navigable for ships of the line to the navy-yard in Washington, 300 miles from the sea, & 3 miles below the head of tide water. Above this it is obstructed by numerous falls & rapids. Little falls are 3 miles above Washington, with a descent of 37 ft., around which is a canal, 2½ miles long with 3 locks. Great falls are 8½ miles above this, & descend perpendicularly 76 feet, around which is a canal of 5 locks. Six miles above are Senaca falls with a descent of 10 feet. Shenandoah falls, 60 miles above, are at the passage of the river through the Blue Ridge. Houre's falls are 5 miles above. Canals have been constructed around all these falls. From the mouth of Savage river, which enters the Potomac at Westport, to Cumberland, 31 miles, the fall is 445 feet; from Cumberland to the Shenandoah falls, 130 miles, the fall is 490 feet; at the Shenandoah the fall is 43 feet in 5½ miles; from the Shenandoah to Great falls, 40 miles, 39 feet; & thence to tidewater 12 miles, 143 feet. The whole descent from the mouth of Savage river to tidewater, 219 miles, is 1,160 feet. The principal places on the E. side of the river are Georgetown, Washington, Port Tobacco, and Leonard Town; on the W. side, Harper's Ferry and Alexandria. Its principal tributary is the Shenandoah, 200 miles long, & navigable 100 miles, which enters it on the S. side from Virginia, immediately before its passage through the Blue Ridge. This passage is a great curiosity. Of it Mr. Jefferson says, "the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is, perhaps, one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction, they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder" (referring to a possible event of former time) "& pass off to the sea." His whole description is sublime and beautiful, of a scene which he pronounces "worth a voyage across the Atlantic" to behold. The Potomac is 42 feet deep at it mouth, 30 at St. George's island, and 18 feet at Swan's point, & thence to Alexandria. It has near its entrance into the Chesapeake, 2 light houses, and 2 light vessels, each of the latter have fog bells attached.

POTOSI, p-v., Grant co., Wis., 80 S.W. Madison. Situated at the head of a river 2 miles from the Mississippi r., & has a Roman Catholic church, several stores, & 600 inhab., principally engaged in lead mining.

POTOSI, p-v., capital of Washington co., Mo., 111 E.S.E. Jefferson City, 879 W. Situated in the centre of one of the richest mineral regions in the United States, abounding with lead, iron, & copper ores. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 4 churches, —1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—& about 500 inhabitants.

POTOSI, a dep. of Bolivia, having W. Peru, & on other sides the deps. Oruro, Chuquisaca, & Tarija. Estimated area, 31,800 sq. m., and pop. 250,000. Surface mutnous., & frequently rising above the limit of vegetation. It contains the richest silver mines in S. America. It is divided into provs. Chayanta, Chichas, & Porco. Chief city—*Potosi*, situated on the N. declivity of the Cerro de Potosi, 70 m. S.W. Chuquisaca. Elevation, 13,330 feet. Pop. 30,000; early in the 17th century, it is believed to have had from 100,000, to 150,000 inhabitants. It stands on uneven ground, & has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the gov. house, town house, jail, treasury, & other public offices, with some religious edifices, & an obelisk erected in 1825, in honor of Bolivar. Houses generally of stone or brick. The vicinity is barren & cheerless, & all articles of merchandise are dear. At its mint, in 1840, gold to the value of 46,066*l.*, & silver to 520,101*l.*, were coined.—The *Cerro de Potosi* is 18 m. in circumf., with an elev. of 16,152 feet, & is rich in metallic ores.

POTSCHAEV (NOVOI), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 9 miles S. W. Kremenetz. Pop. 1,800.

POTSCHINKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 120 m. S. S. E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Rudnia. Pop. 4,000. It has a large depot for military horses.

POTSDAM, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 212 N.N. W. Albany, 496 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam, & very productive. Drained by Racket and Grass rivers. The v. is situated on Racket r., at the falls, & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 R. Catholic, & 1 Universalist. The St. Lawrence acads. with 2 four-story edifices, a bank, 10 stores, a satinet fac., a grist m., a saw m., 2 clothiers' works, an oil m., 3 machine shops, a furnace, a trip-hammer works & forge; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspapers, & 1,000 inhabitants. The Northern Railroad passes through the t. 5 m. N. from the village. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 12 saw m., 26 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,473; 1850, 5,349.

POTSDAM, a city of Prussia, cap. reg., & the 2d royal residence, at the confl. of the Ruthe with the Havel, & on the Berlin & Magdeburg railroad, 17 m. S.W. Berlin. Pop. 38,000. It is one of the finest & most regularly built towns in Germany. It consists of an old & a new town (separated by the Havel canal), & several suburbs; partly walled, & entered by 5 land, & 4 water, gates. It has many fine buildings, ornamented with statuary, & many elegant squares, in one of which is a marble oblelisk, 76 feet high, with the names of the rulers of Prussia. Chief building, the royal castle & council house, the garrison church, and theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, & an institution for the education of orphans of the military. In 1846, its garrison had 9,424 men. It has a large manuf. of fire arms, sugar refinery, & cotton & silk manufs. It is the birth-place of Alex. von Humboldt. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of *Sans-souci*, the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, a splendid building in a fine park, and the *Pfaueninsel*, an island in the Havel, with a summer house, a menagerie, palm house, & flower gardens.

POTSGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. S.S.E. Woburn. Area, 1,385 ac. Pop. 262.

POTTENDORF, a market town of Lower Austria, 20 m. S. Vienna, with manufs. of cotton. Pop. 2,846.

POTTENSTEIN, or BODENSTEIN, a market town of Lower Austria, 22 m. S. W. Vienna. Pop. 700.

POTTER, county, Pa. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 1,106 sq. miles. Drained by head branches of Alleghany r., Tioga r., & Genesee r., and of the W. branch of the Susquehanna r., & Pine, Kettle, Sinnemahoning, & Driftwood creeks. The surface is elevated; soil loam. Coal & iron are found. Capital, Coudersport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $158,778; wheat, 13,359 bush produced; Ind corn, 18,562; oats, 50,814; wool, 22,048 pounds;—3 grist m.; 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 1 library, 60 vols. Cap. employed in manufac., $240,628; value of manufactured articles, $134,513; a church; 1 acad., 20 pupils; 58 schools, 1,020 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,371; 1850, 6,048.

POTTER, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 201 W. Albany, 326 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, & fertile. Drained by Flint cr. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a furnace, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,245; 1850, 2,194.

POTTER, t., Centre co., Pa., 10 S.E., Bellefonte, 71 N.W. Harrisburg, 170 W. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Sinking cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,787; 1850, 2,216.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 miles E.S.E. Lincoln. Area, 4,150 ac. Pop. 458.

POTTERIES (THE), several towns & villages of Engl., co. Stafford, have this name, where china and stoneware manufs. are carried on; comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Etruria, & Fenton Cobridge, included in bor. of Stoke.

POTTERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Devizes. Area, 4,956 ac. Pop. 1,778.

POTTERNEWTON, a township of England, county York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Pop. 1,241.

POTTER'S CREEK, p. o., Ocean co., N. J.

POTTER'S HILL, p. o., Washington co., R. I.

POTTER'S HILL, p. o., Rensselaer co., N. Y.

POTTER'S BANK, v., Centre co., Pa. Situated on Sinking cr., 12 m. from Belfontaine. It contains a woollen fac., a flouring m., a store, & 75 inhabitants.

POTTER'S HOLLOW, v., Rensselaerville t., Albany co., N. Y. It contains a Friends church, 2 stores, and about 125 inhabitants.

POTTER'S MILLS, p-v., Potter t., Centre co., Pa., 73 N.W. Harrisburg, 165 W.

POTTERSPURY, a pa. of England, county Nor-Northampton, 5¼ m. S.E. Towcester. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 1,734.

POTTERSVILLE, p. o., Cheshire co., N. H.

POTTERSVILLE, p-o., Chester t., Warren co., N. Y., 87 N. by W. Albany, 462 W.

POTTERSVILLE, p-v., on the line of Readington & Tewksbury ts., Hunterdon co., N. J., 48 N.N.W. Trenton, 222 W. It contains a store & a few dwellings.

POTTERSVILLE, p-o., Mahoney co., O., 143 E.N. E. Columbus, 299 W.

POTTERVILLE, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

POTTERVILLE, p.o., De Kalb co., Ala.

POTTIESVILLE, p-v., Louisa co., Va., 47 N.N.W. Richmond, 89 W.

POTTON, t., Missisqoui co., Can. E. Adjoins the state of Vermont on the S., has Lake Memphramagog on the E., & is drained by the Missisqoui river. Pop. 1853, 1,707. The v. is a port of entry, 2 miles from the provin. line, & contains 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 150 inhabs.

POTTON, a pa. & small market town of England, county and 11 m. E. Bedford. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 1,922.

POTTS' CREEK, p. o., Alleghany co., Va.

POTTS' GROVE, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Schuylkill r. bounds it on the S. Surface hilly; soil red shale Watered by Manatawny cr. & Sprogel's run. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,361; 1850, 1,689.

POTTS' MILLS, p. o., Jessamine co., Ky.

POTTSTOWN, p-b., Potts Grove t., Montgomery co., Pa., 37 N. Philadelphia, 71 E. Harrisburg, 164 W Situated near Schuylkill r., at the junction of Manatawny cr. It is chiefly on one street, & the houses, of stone, brick, & wood, are neatly built. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,664 inhabitants. The Schuylkill canal and the Reading railroad pass through the place.

POTTSVILLE, p-b., Norwegian t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 99 N.W. Philadelphia, 62 E. Harrisburg, 172 W.

Situated at the termination of the Schuylkill canal, & on the Pottsville, Reading & Philadelphia railroad. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist, —an academy, a town hall, 2 banks, a furnace, a forge & rolling m., a large foundry, a steam engine fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m.; 6 printing offices, issuing 5 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. Pop. 1840, 4,375; 1850, 7,515. In 1824 there were but 5 houses on the spot. Mount Carbon, a suburb and part of the place, contains about 30 dwellings, several large warehouses, and a fine range of stores, 3 stories high. The immense coal trade has given to this place its rapid growth.

POTTSVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Iowa.

POUANCÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 33 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,375, mostly employed in forges, blast-furnaces, and iron mines.

POUCH CREEK, p. o., Campbell co., Tenn.

POUGHILL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 11 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Area, 1,663 ac. Pop. 350. Ann. rev. of charities 1,000*l*.—II. co. Cornwall, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Stratton. Area, 1,947 ac. Pop. 404.

POUGHKEEPSIE, p-t., capital of Dutchess co., N. Y., 71 S. Albany, 299 W. Surface undulating, & in some places rough; soil sand, clay, & loam, underlaid by limestone. Drained by Wappinger's & Fall creeks. The village was incorporated in 1801, & is built on the left bank of the Hudson r., on one of the most picturesque situations along the river. It is mostly built upon a plain, elevated 200 feet above the waters of the Hudson; the houses are substantial, & the streets are extensively shaded with trees. It contains a court house, the National Law school, jail, a collegiate school, Dutchess academy, 2 female seminaries, a lyceum, 2 markets, 4 banks, agg. capital $684,000, a savings' institution, a fire ins. co., a co. poor-house, 17 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, 3 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 4 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & a colored congregation, —90 stores of various kinds, 2 extensive cotton fac., together having 3,900 sp., emp. 300 persons, & make ann. 1,200,000 yds. of print. goods; 2 carpet fac., an extensive pin fac., 2 piano fac., a plane fac., a plough fac., 2 furnaces & foundries, making pig iron & castings, 2 brass foundries, 3 machine shops, 10 carriage fac., &c., &c., 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 10,000 inhabitants. The Hudson River r. r. passes through it. The convention met here in 1788, which adopted the constitution of the United States. There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, a brewery, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 potteries, 3 academies, 30 schools. Pop. 1840, 10,006; 1850, 13,-944.

POUGHKEEPSIE, p-v., Allen co., Ia., 126 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 534 W.

POUGHQUAG, p-o., Beekman t., Dutchess co., N. Y.

POUGUES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, with mineral baths, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., between hills, 7 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 1,178.

POUILLON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 3,163. Near it is a thermal spring.

POUILLY, several comms. & towns of France.—I. (*sur-Loire*), dep. Nievre, on the Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*sur-Charlieu*), dep. Loire, 7 m. N. Roanne, on the Loire. Pop. 1,534.—III. (*en Montagne*), dep. Côte-d'-Or, cap. cant., 21 m. N.W. Beaune. Pop. 1,200.

POUINIPETE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Carolines, & the largest of the Seniavine group. Lat. 6° 52′ N., lon. 158° 24′ E. It is about 50 m. in circumf., partly basaltic, surrounded by a coral reef, & rises in its centre to 2,860 feet in height. Surface fertile. Pop. about 2,000, of the Papuan race.

POULAINES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre, 21 m. N.W. Issoudun. Pop. 2,000.

POULDERGAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 10 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 2,000.

POULIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre, on the Suir, an affl. of the Creuse, 4 m. N. Le Blanc. Pop. 2,048.

POULLAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 15 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 2,997.

POULLAOUEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. N.W. Carhaix. Pop. 3,680, chiefly employed in lead mines & refineries. Two mines, in the transition strata, are rich in galena, & yield annually 450 tons of metallic lead, & 1,540 lbs. of silver.

POULSHOT, a pa., of Engl., co. Wilts, 3¾ m. S.W. Devizes. Area, 1,589 ac. Pop. 335.

POULTNEY, r., Vt., rises in Tinmouth & flows W. into East Bay, in Lake Champlain. It affords good water power. It is about 25 m. long, & for some distance forms the boundary between Vt. & N. Y.

POULTNEY, t., Rutland co., Vt., 60 S.W. Montpelier, 46 N. Bennington. Surface diversified; soil warm & fertile. Drained by Poultney r. The v., near the centre, contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Baptist,—a bank, several stores, a female academy, & about 50 dwellings. There is another v. in the W. part of the t. which contains a Methodist church, a store, & a number of handsome dwellings. There are in the t. several fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,880; 1850, 2,329.

POULTNEY, t., Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1840, 1,784; 1850, 1,815.

POULTNEY, p. o., Delaware co., Iowa.

POULTON, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Lancaster, on the Wyre & Preston r. r. Area of pa. 20,666 ac. Pop. 7,690.—II. a pa., county Glo'ster, 4¾ m. N. Cricklade. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 408.—III. a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Walazey. Pop. 3,044.—IV. (*le Sand*), a chapelry, co. and pa. Lancaster, with a station on the Morecambe branch of the North Western r. r. Pop. 700.—V. a tnshp., same co., pa. Warrington. Pop. 708.—VI. a pa., co. Kent. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 28.

POUND, p. o., Russell co., Va.

POUNDING BRANCH, p-o., Montgomery county, N. C.

POUNDRIDGE, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 15 N. E. White Plains, 121 S. Albany, 274 W. Surface hilly & stony; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Mechanus cr., which affords water power. The v. contains 3 churches, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,407; 1850, 1,486.

POUNDSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area, 4,814 ac. Pop. 651.

POURÇAIN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. S. Moulins, cap. cant. Pop. 3,390.

POURRIERÈS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. W.N.W. St. Maximin. Pop. 1,820.

POUSSAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, 13 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,931.

POU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 34° 54′ N., lon. 110° 5′ E.

POUTIVL, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk. Pop. 9,000.

POUTROYE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,630.

POUZAUGES, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,131.

POUZIN (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 miles E. Privas. Pop. 1,153.

POVENETZ, or POVIENETZ, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circ, on the N. bank of L. Onega, 70 m. N. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,530. It has trade with St. Petersburg in fish & tar.

POVERTY HILL, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 87 W. by S. Columbia, 581 W.

POW, numerous sluggish streams in Scotland, the principal being the Pow of Cummertrees, co. Dumfries, traversing the W. side of the Howe of Annandale, through pas. Dalton, Ruthwell, and Cummertrees, to the Solway Firth, 3 m. W. of the Annan estuary.

POWAICKUN, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

POWDERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Exeter. Area, 1,947 ac. Pop. 294.

POWDER SPRING GAP, p. o., Granger county, Tenn.

POWDER SPRINGS, p-o., Cobb co., Ga., 112 N. W. Milledgeville, 690.

POWELS, r., Va., rises in Powels mountain, Va., & passing into Tennessee, unites with Clinch r., 38 N. E. Knoxville. It is navigable for boats for nearly 100 miles.

POWELLS MOUNTAIN, p-o., Lee co., Va., 378 W. by S. Richmond, 446 W.

POWELL'S POINT, p-o., Currituck co., N. C., 257 E.N.E. Raleigh, 305 W.

POWELL'S TAVERN, p-o., Goochland co., Va., 14 W.N.W. Richmond, 131 W.

POWELLTON, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 91 S.S. W. Richmond, 207 W.

POWELLTON, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

POWELTON, p-v., Richmond co., N. C., 118 S.W. Raleigh, 382 W.

POWELTON, p-v., Hancock co., Ga., 36 N.E. Milledgeville, 626 W. Situated on Great Ogeechee r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

POWERSCOURT, or STAGONIL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W.S.W. Bray. Area, 18,238 ac. Pop. 3,070. It gives the title of viscount to the Wingfield family, whose superb seat adjoins the v. Near it is a waterfall.

POWERVILLE, v., Pequannock t., Morris co., N. J., 10 N.E. Morristown, 64 N. Trenton, 235 W. It contains 2 stores, a forge, a grist m., a saw m., and about 15 dwellings.

POWERVILLE, p-v., Bracken co., Ky., 61 N.E. Frankfort, 489 W. It has about 50 inhabitants.

POWESHEIK, county, Iowa. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by N. fork of Iowa r. & by Skunk r., Beaver & Prairie ers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Montezuma. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $15,897; wheat, 3,011 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 26,455; oats, 1,845; wool, 1,253. Pop. 1850, 615.

POWHATAN, county, Va. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 300 sq. m. James r. runs on its N. border, & Appommatox r. on its S. border. Capital, Scottsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $198,312; wheat, 115,437 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 215,155; tobacco, 1,000,490 pounds; wool, 14,671;—19 churches; 17 academies, 305 pupils. Pop. 1840, 7,924; 1850, 8,178.

POWHATAN, p. v., Lawrence co., Ark., 110 N.E. Little Rock. Situated on the right bank of Black r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, & 119 inhabitants.

POWHATAN, C. H., p. v., capital Powhatan co., Va.

POWHATAN POINT, p-o., Mead t., Belmont co., O., 138 E. Columbus, 275 W.

POWHATAN, p. o., Union co., N. C.

POWICK, a par. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. S.W. Worcester. Area, 5,194 ac. Pop. 1,834.

POWIS, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales. It gives the title of earl to the Clive family, whose seat, Powis castle, is 1 mile from Welshpool.

POWL'S VALLEY, p. o., Dauphin co., Pa.

POWNAL, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 18 N. E. Portland, 42 S.W. Augusta, 563 W. Incorporated in 1808. It is a small t., irregular in its form. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,210; 1850, 1,074.

POWNAL, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 126 S. by W. Montpelier, 398 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Hoosic r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1760. A small v. at the centre contains a Baptist church. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,613; 1850, 1,742.

POWNAL FEE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow. Pop. 1,907.

POWNEE, a fortified town of India, Berar dom., 36 miles S. E. Nagpoor, and taken by the British in 1818.

POWOW, r., N. H., rises in Kingston & falls into Merrimac r., between Salisbury & Amesbury, Mass., where, by a fall of 100 feet in 50 rods, it affords extensive water power.

POXIM, a town of Brazil, prov. and 25 miles S. S.W. Alagoas, on right bank of the Poxim. Pop. 3,000.

POXWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. N. Weymouth Bay. Area, 887 ac. Pop. 89.

POYAIS, a riv. & dist. of Mosquitia, C. A., with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 85° 10′ W.

PO-YANG, a large lake of China, prov. Kiang-si, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50′ to 30° N., lon. 115° to 116° 40′ E. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth 40 m. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward into the Yang-tze-kiang.

POYNETT, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

POYNINGS, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Brighton. Area, 1,643 ac. Pop. 261.

POYNTON, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, with a station on the Manchester & Macclesfield r. r., 6 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 854.

POYSDORF, a mkt. town of L. Austria, 26 m. N.N. E. Kornenburg. Pop. 2,500.

POY SIPPI, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

POZA DE LA SAL, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos. Pop. 2,670.—II. prov. Valladolid, 5 m. N.E. Medina-del-Campo.

POZOBLANCO, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. N. E. Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6,748. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & dye-works.

POZZO DI GOTO, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, 7 m. S. Milazzo. Pop. 3,500. Near it are the ruins of anc. *Tyndaris*.

POZOHONDO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. S. Albacete. Pop. 2,820.

POZZOLO FORMIGARO, a town of Sard. dom., div., & 28 m. N.W. Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3,721.

POZZO MAGGIORE, a vill. of the island Sardinia, 21 m. E.S.E. Alghero. Pop. of comm. 2,566.

POZZUOLI, Naples. [Puzzuoli.]

PRACHELITZ, or PRACHATITZ, a town, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on an affl. of the Banitz, 22 m. S. S.W. Pisek. Pop. 2,470. It has a castle.

PRACHIN, a circ. in the S. W. part of Bohemia, named after the petty town & ruined castle of Prachno, adjac. to Horazdiowitz. Ch. town, Pisek.

PRADELLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap cant. 19 m. S. Le Puy. Pop. 1,500.

PRADES, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. arrond. & cant. on the Tet, 24 m. W.S. W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,680. It has a very handsome church, an asylum, seminary, & manufs. of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, and paper.

PRADO, a market town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 3 m. N. W. Braga. Pop. 7,000 *c.* It has a thriving salmon and trout fishery, a manuf. of earthern wares, and monthly fairs.—II. a town, Brazil, prov. Espiritu-Santo, dist and 70 m. S. Porto Seguro, at the mouth of the river Jucuruca.—III. (*El*), a mkt.-town, Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. W. Toledo. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*del Rey*), prov. Cadiz. Pop. 2,000.

PRÆSTOE, a small marit. town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Præstoe bay, Baltic, 13 m. E.S.E. Nyestad. Chief exports corn & lime.

PRAGA, a town of Poland, gov. & opposite Warsaw, from which it is parted by the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 4,000. In 1656, the Poles were defeated here by Gustavus of Sweden, & on the 29th Nov., 1830, the Grand Duke Constantine was forced to retreat hence with his forces, at the commencement of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

PRAGUE (Germ. *Prag*, anc. *Praga*), a city of Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Bohemia, near its centre, on the Moldau, & on the Northern States r. r., 102 m. N.N.W. Vienna, & 53 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Lat. of observatory 50° 5′ 19″ N., lon. 14° 25′ 22″ E. Pop. 68,695, exclusive of a garrison of 5,320 men: elevation above the sea 531 feet. Mean temp. of year 50°; winter 31°.9, summer 68°, Fahr. It stands in a basin-shaped valley surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 12 m. in circumference, & is enclosed by fortifications. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge 1,855 feet long, ornamented with groups of statuary, & having a lofty tower at each end, built in the 15th century; & at the S. end of the Kleinseite crossed by a modern chain bridge, which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." On right bank of the river is the Alstadt (old town), with the Judenstadt (Jews' quarter), & the Neustadt (new town); & on left bank the Hradschin & the Kleinseite; the vill. of Wissehrad, on the right, and that of Smichow, on the left bank, are included in its bounds. Prague, peculiar in its architecture, & from its numerous domes, spires, & turrets, has quite an oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, & the Hradschin; the Alstadt is gloomy, & the Judenstadt filthy. Principal buildings:—I. In the

Alstadt, the Theinkirche, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the town-house with a remarkable clock, the royal library, observatory, and many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, the church of St. Gallas, in which Huss preached.—II. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue.—III. In the Neustadt, the new town-house, the military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—IV. In the Kleinseite, the church of St. Nicholas, church of St. Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—V. In the Hradschin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure. The cathedral church of St. Vitus, a richly-decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 cwt., and those of many Bohemian kings.—VI. In Wissehrad, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the royal armory. In the vill. Smichow is the noble botanic garden. Prague has many learned and scientific societies; the university founded by Chas. IV. in 1348 is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany; in 1842 it had 71 prof. & 2,741 students. Prague has 3 gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries, and many public hospitals. Manufs. comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, and woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railroads, which connect it with Olmütz and Vienna on the E. and S., and with Pilsen on the S.W. Prague was taken by the French in 1741 and by the Prussians in 1744; it was bombarded, and was the scene of atrocious cruelties, on 16th June, 1848. It is the birth-place of Jerome of Prague. Pop. of circle 1850, 602,725.

PRAIRIE, county, Ark. Centrally situated. Area, 1,050 sq. m. It has White r. on its eastern boundary. Drained by bayous Meter & Des Arc. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Brownsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $64,699; Ind. corn, 54,905 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 6,519; cotton, 246 bales;—3 churches; 1 academy, 20 pupils; 5 schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,097.

PRAIRIE, t., Franklin co., O. Surface mostly level, with a considerable prairie near its centre. Drained by Darby cr. The national road passes through it. Organized in 1819. Pop. 1840, 606; 1850, 1,043.

PRAIRIE, t., Holmes co., O. Drained by Kilbuck cr. Pop. 1840, 1,249; 1850, 1,451.

PRAIRIE, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,724; 1850, 1,340.

PRAIRIE, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 987.

PRAIRIE, t., Tipton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 722.

PRAIRIE, p. o., Henry co., Ill.

PRAIRIE, t., Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 936.

PRAIRIE, p. o., Lewis co., Mo.

PRAIRIE, t., Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,764.

PRAIRIE, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 369.

PRAIRIE, t., Franklin co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 502.

PRAIRIE, t., Madison co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 836.

PRAIRIE, t., Prairie co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 696.

PRAIRIE, t., Washington co., Ark. It has 2 tanneries, 3 distilleries. Cap. in manufac., $4,275;—4 schools, 93 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,182; 1850, 1,830.

PRAIRIE BIRD, p. o., Shelby co., Ill.

PRAIRIE BLUFF, p-o., Wilcox co., Ala., 85 S. Tuscaloosa, 877 W.

PRAIRIE CREEK, p-t., Vigo co., Ia., 88 W.S.W. Indianapolis, 659 W. Pop. 1850, 875.

PRAIRIE CREEK, p. o., Logan co., Ill.

PRAIRIE CREEK, p. o., Yell co., Ark.

PRAIRIE CREEK, p. o., Dallas co., Tex.

PRAIRIE DEPÔT, p. o., Wood co., O.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, p-v., capital of Crawford co., Wis., 125 W. Madison, 957 W. Situated on the E. bank of Mississippi r., 3 m. above the mouth of Wisconsin r., 300 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 600 above St. Louis. The prairie is 10 m. long & 3 wide. The v. contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, —1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,— an academy, 9 stores, 150 dwellings, & 1,500 inhabitants. Numerous mounds of all shapes & sizes are to be found in the vicinity. The richest copper mines, & large masses of pure copper are found here. Fort Crawford, a United States military post, is situated immediately S. of the v. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,407.

PRAIRIE DU LONG, p-v., St. Clair co., Ill., 116 S. by W. Springfield, 826 W. It has 2 Roman Catholic churches & 672 inhabitants. The creek from which it is named flows into Kaskaskia r.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, p-v., Randolph co., Ill., 14 N.W. Kaskaskia, 137 S. by W. Springfield, 848 W. It is an old French settlement, on the E. side of the Mississippi r., on the American bottom, which contained 14 families in 1766, & now has about 250 inhabitants. It has a Roman Catholic church, & the inhabs. retain much of their original habits & manners.

PRAIRIE DU SAUK, p-v., Sauk co., Wis. Situated on the N. side of Wisconsin r., & contains 168 inhabs. Pop. of t. 806.

PRAIRIE FARM, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill.

PRAIRIE FIELD, p-o., Rock Island co., Ill.

PRAIRIE FORK, p-o., Montgomery co., Mo.

PRAIRIE GROVE, p-o., Clark co., Iowa.

PRAIRIE HILL, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala., 121 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 864 W.

PRAIRIE LA PORTE, v., Clayton co., Iowa. Situated on the W. side of Mississippi r., a few m. above the mouth of Turkey cr.

PRAIRIE LEA, p-o., Caldwell co., Tex.

PRAIRIE MER ROUGE, p-o., Morehouse par., La.

PRAIRIE MOUNT, p-o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

PRAIRIE PLAINS, p-o., Grimes co., Tex.

PRAIRIE POINT, p-o., Noxubee co., Miss., 137 N. N.E. Jackson, 873 W.

PRAIRIE RIDGE, p-o., White co., Ia.

PRAIRIE RIVER, p-o., Branch co., Mich., 122 S.S. W. Detroit, 575 W. The r. which gives name to it is 40 or 50 m. long, & flows into St. Joseph r.

PRAIRIE RONDE, p-t., Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 623; 1850, 690.

PRAIRIETON, p-v., Prairie t., Vigo co., Ia., 80 W. S.W. Indianapolis, 651 W. Situated on the S. side of Prairie cr., which flows into Wabash r. It has 2 stores & about 100 inhabitants.

PRARIETON, p-v., Lawrence co., Ill., 147 S.E. Springfield, 709 W.

PRARIEVILLE, p-v., Clinton co., Ia., 52 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 610 W. It has 100 inhabitants.

PRAIRIEVILLE, p-t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 555.

PRAIRIEVILLE, p-v., Pike co., Mo.

PRALLSVILLE, p-v., Amwell t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 20 N.N.W. Trenton, 177 W. Situated on the E. side of Delaware r., & contains a store, a grist m. on Wickhechecoke cr., & 10 or dwellings.

PRASZKA, or PRAUSKA, a town of Poland, prov. and 50 miles S.S.E. Kalicz, on the Prosna. Pop. 2,000.

PRATO, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 11 m. N.W. Florence, on the Bisenzio, & on the Maria Antonia r. r. Pop. 1,207. It is enclosed by walls & ditches, has a noble square, a cathedral of marble, with a six-storied tower, hospitals, & asylums, the Cicognini college, an ancient prætorian palace, now a prison, two workhouses, a theatre, manufs. of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk thread, hats, & soap, with tanneries, & extensive copper works for smelting and manufacturing the metal found in the district, which has also some good marble quarries.—*Prato Vecchio*, is a vill. 24 m. E. Florence, on the Arno, enclosed by walls. Pop. 3,500. It is connected with Florence by railroad.

PRATOLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., 2½ m. N.W. Sulmona. Pop. 3,700.

PRATS-DE-MOLLO, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Tech, 14 m. S.W. Ceret. Pop. 1,555. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, & has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, & blankets. In its neighborhood at La Preste, are hot sulphur baths, hotels, and lodging-houses.

PRATT, p-o., Shelby co., O., 74 W.N.W. Columbus, 468 W.

PRATTSBURG, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 209 W. by S. Albany, 315 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Conhocton r. The v. contains 2 churches, —1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & about 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,455; 1850, 2,786.

PRATTSBURG, p-v., Orange co., N. C., 34 N.W. Raleigh, 294 W.

PRATTSBURG, p-v., Talbot co., Ga., 80 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 736 W.

PRATTSBURGH, p-o., Ripley co., Ia.

PRATTS HOLLOW, p-o., Eaton t., Madison co., N. Y., 106 W. by N. Albany, 363 W.

PRATTSVILLE, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 38 W. Catskill, 54 S.W. Albany, 360 W. Surface mountainous; soil fertile on Schoharie cr., which flows through the t. The upland is adapted to grazing. The v. is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Schoharie cr., & contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 2 Methodist,—an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, an oil cloth fac., 3 tanneries, producing 110,000 sides of sole leather annually, a woollen fac., 2 furnaces, 2 machine shops, & about 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,613; 1850, 1,989.

PRATTSVILLE, p-o., Athens co., O.

PRATTSVILLE, p-o., Vinton co., O.

PRATTSVILLE, p-v., Autauga co., Ala. Situated 3 m. W. of the Alabama r., & contains 3 churches, a cotton fac., an iron foundry & machine shop, & 672 inhabitants.

PRAULE-POINT, a headland of Engl., forming the extreme S. point of co. Devon, & projecting on the Engl. Channel, 4 m. W.N.W. Start point, & E. Bolthead.

PRAUSNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 18 m. W.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,450.

PRAVADI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 28 m. S.E. Shumla, on the river Pravadi, which enters the Black sea at Varna. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1829.

PRAVIA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. N. W. Oviedo, on the Nalon, which is navigable to it from the sea. Pop. 1,153.

PRAYSSAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. W.N.W. Cahors. Pop. 2,000.

PRAYSSAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,808.

PREANGER, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. Pop. 700,000. Chief products coffee & indigo.

PREBLE, county, O. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 422 sq. m. The surface is level or gently rolling; soil very fertile. Drained by Franklin, Four Mile, and St. Clair creeks. Capital, Eaton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $582,-830; wheat, 228,435 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,175,-391; oats, 181,926; wool, 72,121 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m., 4 woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 18 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $221,150; value of manufac. articles, $495,173;—51 churches; 104 schools, 3,120 scholars; 10 libraries, 1,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,482; 1850, 21,736.

PREBLE, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 131 W. Albany, 324 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous gravel & argillaceous loam, & very productive. Drained by Tioughnioga r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—& about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen factory, a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,247; 1850, 1,312.

PREBLE, t., Pike co., O. Drained by Pee Pee cr. Pop. 1840, 513; 1850, 914.

PREBLE, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 164; 1850, 547.

PRECHEUR (LE), a market town & pa. of the isl. Martinique, W. Indies, on its W. coast, 4½ m. N.W. St. Pierre. Pop. 3,403.

PRECINCT, p-o., Boone co., Ill.

PRECIGNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 12 miles W.N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,266.

PREDRICKTOWN, p-v., Upper Penn's Creek t., Salem co., N. J., 55 S. Trenton, 166 W. Situated on Oldman's cr., & contains 1 Friends church, 2 stores, & about 30 dwellings.

PREEMPTION, p-o., Mercer co., Ill.

PREEN-CHURCH, a pa. of England, county Salop, 10 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 101.

PREES, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 14 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 14,461 ac. Pop. 3,196.

PREESALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & pa. Lancaster. Pop. 828.

PREEZ, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on a small lake, 8 m. S.S.E. Kiel. Pop. 4,750. It has a seminary for noble ladies, a female orphan asylum, & a library.

PREGEL, a river of E. Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap & Pissa, flows W., & enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity, after a course of 120 miles, for the last 45 of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Deima from the N., & Alle from the South.

PREMERY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,115. It has iron foundries & manufs. of machinery.

PREMIA, a station on the Barcelona & Mataro r. r., Spain.

PREMITI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. & 55 m. E.S.E. Valona, on the Vevyssa. Each house is separately enclosed by a high defensive wall, & here is also a Turkish citadel.

PREMNAY, a pa. of Scotl., co., & 24 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 793.

PRENDERGAST, a pa. of S. Wales, county Pembroke, adjoining Haverford, on the Cleddy. Area, 1,104 ac. Pop. 1,473.

PRENTISS VALE, p-o., M'Kean co., Pa.

PRENY, or PRENN, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Memel, 27 m. E.N.E. Mariampol. Pop. 2,500.

PRENZLAW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 71 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, cap. circ., Ucker-Mark, on the Ucker. Pop. 11,600. It has a Calvinist & 3 Lutheran churches, schools, hospitals, a valuable public library; manufs. of linens, woollens, & tobacco; breweries, tanneries, & trade in corn & cattle. In 1806, 20,000 Prussian troops, escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered here to the French.

PREPARIS ISLES, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman isls. and Cape Negrais. Lat. 14° 50′ N., lon. 95° 25′ E. Two are named the Cow & Calf.

PRERAU, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on the Betschwa, 13½ m. S.E. Olmütz, on the Olmütz & Trubau r. r. Pop. 3,400.

PRESBA, a small town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 16 m. S.E. Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presba, which is 7 m. in length, & 3 m. in breadth.

PRESBURG (Hung. *Posony*, anc. *Posonium*), a town & the legislative capital of Hungary, cap. dist., on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 44½ m. E.S. E. Vienna, with which city, & with Pesth, it communicates by railroad. Pop. 38,000, excluding garrison & strangers. Principal structures, a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1811, but memorable as the scene of the appeal made, in 1741, by Maria Theresa to the Hungarian states; the hall of the diet, Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary are crowned, the county hall, German theatre, barracks, & archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy, & a Calvinist college, both with good libraries; a Roman Catholic high college & seminary, a college for poor students, & several hospitals, one supported by the Jews, who are numerous here, & have many charitable institutions. Principal manufactures, silk & woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, & leather. It has a large transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines. The treaty, giving Venice to the French, & Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805. Pop. of dist. 1850, 1,612,203.

PRESCOT, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 8 m. E.N.E. Liverpool. Area of pa. 36,554 ac. Pop. 1851, 46,527; do. of the t. 7,393, employed in watchmaking, cotton & flax mills, potteries, & collieries.

PRESCOTT, t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1840, 793; 1850,

PRESCOTT, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 16 N.E. Northampton, 77 W. Boston, 395 W. Surface hilly & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Watered by branches of Swift r., a principal constituent of Chicopee r. Pop. 1840, 780; 1850, 737.

PRESCOTT, p-o., cap. Pierce co., Wis. Situated at the junction of the Mississippi & St. Croix rivers. Contains a court house, several warehouses, and 100 inhabitants.

PRESCOTT, co., Can. W. Situated on the eastern part of the province. Area, 475 sq. m. The Ottawo river forms its N. boundary. Drained by several small streams flowing into it. Surface mostly level; soil

cold & wet; when properly drained, fertile. Capital, L'Original. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 7,165; sheep, 5,798; swine, 4,333; horses, 2,410; wheat, 44,891 bush. produced; rye, 1,401; Ind. corn, 24,663; buckwheat, 4,553; barley, 2,110; oats, 123,580; potatoes, 90,491; peas, 14,067; tobacco, 1,158 pounds; wool, 20,481;—5 grist m., 18 saw m. Pop. 10,487.

PRESCOTT, p-v., & capital Grenville co., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Ogdensburg, N. Y., 130 miles from Montreal, & 72 Kingston, at the commencement of the By Town and Prescott r. r. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—31 stores, a grist m., a tannery, a machine shop, an iron foundry, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants.

PRESERVATION HARBOR, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of the Middle island. Lat. 46° S., lon. 166° 30′ E.

PRESHUTE, a pa. of England, county Wilts, 1¼ m. S.W. Marlborough. Area, 5,351 ac. Pop. 1,227.

PRESIDENT, p-o., Vermilion co., Ia.

PRESIDENT FURNACE, p-o., Venango co., Pa.

PRESNOGORKOVSKAIA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Omsk, on the Upper Tobol, 145 m. W. Petropaulovsk, & forming a post of the military line of Ishim.—*Presnovskaia*, is another fort of the same line, 80 m. W. Petropaulovsk.

PRESQUE ISLE, county, Mich. Situated in the N. E. part of the peninsula, & contains 720 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Lake Huron, into which its streams flow. It is unorganized.

PRESQUE ISLE, p-o., Aroostook co., Me.

PRESSATH, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, near the Forest of Pressath, 20 m. S.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,756. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of linen & earthenware.

PRESTBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 34 m. E.N.E. Chester, & with a station on the Manchester & Macclesfield r. r., 2 m. N. Macclesfield. Area, 63,125 ac. Pop. 59,265, chiefly employed in cotton & silk mills.—II. co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Area, 3,022 ac. Pop. 1,314.

PRESTEIGN, a parl. bor., market town, & pa. of England & Wales, cos. Hereford & Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Area, 11,126 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,207; do. of bor. 1,617. The town, pleasantly situated & neatly built, has an endowed school, a county sessions house, jail & house of correction, and at its N. end, a circular mound laid out in beautiful public walks, and surmounted by a pavilion. Malting is extensively carried on. Market, Saturday. It unites with Radnor in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

PRESTON, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 501 sq. m. The surface is mntnous & rough; soil in some parts very fertile. Drained by Cheat r., the principal constituent of Monongahela r. Capital, Kingwood. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $279,619; wheat, 36,769 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 144,276; tobacco, 820 pounds; wool, 43,970; —a woollen fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp. in manufac., $12,600; value of manufactured articles, $12,700;—28 churches; 2 acad., 70 pupils; 42 schools, 840 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,866; 1850, 11,708.

PRESTON, p-t., New London co., Ct., 45 S.E. Hartford, 363 W. Surface uneven & rocky; soil gravelly loam, & pretty fertile. Thames & Quinnebaug rivers bound it on the W. & N.W. It has 2 villages—1 in the E. part, called Preston City, which contains a Congregational & a Baptist church, several stores, & about 35 dwellings. Poquetannuck, the other v., is in the S. part, & lies partly in Ledyard, & contains about 40 dwellings, situated at the head of a cove, which sets up from Thames r. Amos' pond lies a little S. of Preston City, the outlet of which forms Poquetannuck r. First settled in 1686. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,727; 1850, 1,842.

PRESTON, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 118 W. by S. Albany, 342 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Chenango r. It has 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,117; 1850, 1,082.

PRESTON, p-t., Wayne co., Pa., 184 N.E. Harrisburg, 280 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel & loam, well timbered with white & yellow pine, hemlock & chestnut. It has 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 534; 1850, 875.

PRESTON, p-o., Crosby t., Hamilton co., O., 122 W.S.W. Columbus, 510 W. Situated in New Haven vill.

PRESTON, v., Carroll co., Ky., 35 N.N.W. Frankfort. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., below the entrance of Kentucky r. It contains a store & about 100 inhabitants.

PRESTON, p-o., Yallabusha co., Miss., 129 N. by E. Jackson, 974 W.

PRESTON, t., Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,270.

PRESTON, p-o., Wharton co., Tex.

PRESTON, p-o., Pulaski co., Ark.

PRESTON, p-o., Grayson co., Tex.

PRESTON, p-v., Waterloo co., & t., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of Grand r., 28 m. N. W. Hamilton. It contains 2 churches,—1 Free & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, a pottery, 5 distilleries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,300 inhabs.

PRESTON, t., Halifax co., N. S. Drained by the Musquedoboit r.

PRESTON, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Amounderness, on the N. bank of the Ribble, 21 m. S.S.E. Lancaster, & 30 m. N.N.E. Liverpool, on railroad. Area, 15,659 ac. Pop. 1851, 72,136; do. of bor. 69,542. The town has a broad main street, & a large market place, & is well built, drained, & lighted, & near it are good public walks. Public edifices, the court house, exchange, town hall, assembly rooms, theatre, & county jail, the custom-house, almshouses, house of recovery, & county infirmary, & 27 places of worship, viz.: 3 Baptist, 10 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 5 Methodist, 1 Lady Huntindon's conn., 1 New Church, 4 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Isolated congregation. Preston has a grammar school, blue coat, national, & many other schools; a provident society, workhouse, savings' bank, & 3 public libraries; & it is the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, which has a library of 2,500 vols., & a good museum; also of an agricultural society. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in linen & cotton weaving & cotton spinning; and in 1838, there were in the bor. 35 cotton mills, besides 6 flax mills, iron works, tanneries, & fishery in the Ribble, &c. It communicates by the Lancaster canal, & by r. r. with Wyre, on Morecambe bay, & with Bolton and Manchester. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday. Every 20th year a jubilee, called "Preston guild," is held for a month, from the last week in August. Preston sends 2 members to House of Commons. It is supposed to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the ancient *Rerigonium*, on the Ribble, about 11 m. distant; & it derived its original name of "Priest's-town," from its religious houses, some traces of which remain.

PRESTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Malcombe-Regis. Area, 2,679 ac. Pop. 711.—II. co. Glo'ster, near Cirencester. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 218.—III. same co. Area, 884 ac. Pop. 80.—IV. co. Kent, near Faversham. Area, 1,547 ac. Pop. 1,135.—V. same co., 6¼ m. E. Canterbury. Area, 1,478 ac. Pop. 542.—VI. co. Sussex, near Brighton. Area, 1,286 ac. Pop. 906.—VII. co. Rutland, hund. Martinsley. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 328.—VIII. co. Somerset, adjacent to Yeovil. Area, 790 ac. Pop. 329.—IX. co. Suffolk, 15 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,931 ac. Pop. 386.—X. co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 6,170 ac. Pop. 1,038.—XI. (*Bagott*), co. Warwick, near Henley. Area, 1,302 ac. Pop. 219.—XII. (*Bisset*), co. & 3¼ m. S. Bucks. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 554.—XIII. (*Capes*), co. Northampton, 5 m. S. Daventry. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 363. Annual rev. of charities, 52*l*.—XIV. (*Deanery*), co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 65.—XV. (*East*), co. Sussex, 15 m. W. Brighton. Area, 609 ac. Pop. 310.—XVI. (*Gubbals*), co. Salop, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 2,281 ac.—Pop. 393.—XVII.—(*Long*), co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S. Settle. Area, 13,212 ac. Pop. 1,341.—XVIII. (*On Stour*), co. Glo'ster, hund. Deerhurst. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 421.—XIX. (*On the Wild Moors*), co. Salop, 3 m. N. Wellington. Area, 1,057 ac. Pop. 235. Income of hospitals, 1,589*l*. per ann.—XX. (*On Wye*), co. & 8¼ m. W. Hereford. Area, 1,379 ac. Pop. 249.—XXI. (*Quarter*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. St. Bees. Pop. 5,102.—XXII. county Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth. Pop. 983.—XXIII.

(*On-the-Hill*), co. Chester, pa. Runcorn. Pop. 594.—XXIV. (*Steepleton*), county Dorset. Area, 773 ac. Pop. 44.

PRESTON, a decayed vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Prestonpans, 8 m. E. Edinburgh.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Cramston, 5 m. E.S.E. Dalkeith.—*Preston Cape* is a headland of N.W. Australia, Ivitt's Land.—*Preston river*, W. Australia, dist. Wellington, after a N.W. course, enters Leschenault bay, S.W. Australind.

PRESTONBURG, p-v., capital of Floyd co., Ky., 120 E.S.E. Frankfort, 461 W. Situated on the W. fork of Sandy r. It contains a court house, an academy, 8 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

PRESTON HOLLOW, p-v., Rensselaerville t., Albany co., N. Y., 38 W. by S. Albany, 365 W. It contains a church, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a tannery, & about 250 inhabitants.

PRESTONKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5¼ m. E. N.E. Haddington. Area, 6,270 ac. Pop. 1,894. It has an old castle, formerly the property of the Earl of Bothwell.

PRESTONPANS, a burgh of barony, seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the firth of Forth, 8¼ m. E. Edinburgh. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 2,123; do. of the town, 1,640. It is straggling & ill built, but formerly was of some commercial importance. Its port, Morrison's haven, is ¼ m. W. the town. Near it was fought the battle between the royalist army & the Pretender's in 1745.

PRESTONVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., Ky.

PRESTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, comprising the town of Oldham. Area, 21,625 ac. Pop. 94,470; do. of the t. 4,096.

PRESTWOULD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E. N. E. Loughborough. Area, 4,720 ac. Pop. 965.

PRETSH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. N. E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,850.

PRETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 45 E. N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,636.

PREUILLY, a comm. & town of France, dep, Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. S.W. Loches. Pop. 2,068.

PREVESA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Epirus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 m. S. W. Arta. Pop. about 4,000. It is defended by a few forts, meanly built, partly out of the ruins of Nicopolis, 3 m. N.ward.—The *Bay of Prevesa* between the sea and the Gulf of Arta, is about 4 m. in length.

PREWITT'S KNOB, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 119 S. W. Frankfort, 642 W.

PREZ-EN-PAIL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. & 21 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 3,495. It has a large market for cattle.

PRIAMAN, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 20 m. N. Padang.

PRIBYLOV ISLANDS, a group in Behring sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., & consisting of the islands St. Paul & St. George, with several islets. They were discovered by the Rusisan navigator Pribylov in 1786, since which time, 3 millions of sea-bear skins are reported to have been taken on them, besides otter and seal skins.

PRICE, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

PRICE, t., Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 391; 1850, 340.

PRICE, t., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 42.

PRICEBURGH, p-o., Monroe co., Pa.

PRICETOWN, p-v., Ruscomb Manor t., Berks co., Pa., 62 E. by N. Harrisburg, 155 W. It contains a store, a tannery, & 25 or 30 dwellings.

PRICETOWN, p-o., Highland co., O.

PRICEVILLE, p-v., Price t., Wayne co., Pa., 199 N.E. Harrisburg, 295 W.

PRICEVILLE, p-v., Artemisia t., Grey co., Can. W., 65 N. W. Toronto, & has a Methodist church, a store, an ashery, & 75 inhabitants.

PRIDDY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N. W. Wells. Area, 1,361 ac. Pop. 254. *Priddy's Hard* is an islet in Portsmouth harbor, off the N. side of Gosport, & on which is a powder magazine.

PRIDES CHURCH, p-o., Amelia co., Va.

PRIDROISK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, 19 m. W.N.W. Drissa. Pop. 1,500.

PRIEBUS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 57 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop 1,062. It has manufs. of woollen & linen cloths.

PRIEGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. S.E. Cordova, in the Sierra di Algarrinejo. Pop. 13,464. It has 14 public fountains, an old castle, & Roman and Moorish remains. Manufs. woollens & silks.—II. a town, prov. & 24 N.N.W. Cuenca. Pop. 1,230.

PRIEPOL, a town European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. & 50 m. W.N.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2,000.

PRIESTHOLM, an islet of N. Wales, co. & off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, pa. Penmon, about 1 m. from the shore. It is frequented by numerous sea-birds, & has some rabbit warrens.

PRIGGS, p-o., Jackson t., Montgomery co., O., 12 S.W. Dayton, 182 W. by S. Columbus, 475 W.

PRILLAMANS, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 203 W.S.W. Richmond, 278 W.

PRILUKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kiew, 20 m. S. Mashnovka. Pop. 1,550.

PRILUKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 123 m. N. W. Poltava, cap. circ. Pop. 3,250.

PRIMROSE, p-v., Dane co., Wis., 22 S.W. Madison. Contains 2 Baptist churches & 250 inhabitants.

PRIMROSE, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

PRINCE, county, Prince Edward Island, on the N. W. end. Area, 747 sq. m., 69,608 acres of which are arable. Its streams are very small. There are 2 large bays on the N.E. & 2 in the S.W., all of which are excellent harbors of refuge. Surface mostly even; soil very fertile. Capital, Princetown. There were in this county in 1848, horses, 3,395; neat cattle, 14,170; sheep, 27,843; swine, 5,956; wheat, 59,749 bush. produced; barley, 13,586; oats, 173,176; potatoes, 223,676;—32 grist m., 41 saw m., 4 carding m.;—29 churches, 53 schools. Pop. 15,142.

PRINCE ALBERT, p-v., Reach t., Ontario co., Can. W. Situated on W. side of Scugog lake, 46 N.E. Toronto. It has a Methodist church, 8 stores, 2 steam saw m., a tannery, & 350 inhabitants.

PRINCE CHARLES ISLAND, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30′ N., lon. 11° E.

PRINCE EDWARD, co., Va. Situated centrally, toward the S. part of the state. Area, 375 sq. m. Appomattox r. runs on its N. border, by branches of which it is drained. The soil is fertile & well-cultivated. It contains Hampden Sidney College, which was founded in 1783—has a president & 4 professors or other instructors, 65 students, & has 8,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in September. A preparatory acad. is connected with the institution. Cap., Prince Edward C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $190,092; wheat, 75,762 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 214,350; tobacco, 2,571,850 lbs.; wool, 16,189;—9 flouring & grist m., a saw m., an iron foundry; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $184,350; value of manufac. articles, $301,920;—24 churches; 2 colls., 75 students; 6 acads., 117 pupils; 24 schs., 406 scholars; 4 libraries, 11,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,069; 1850, 11,857.

PRINCE EDWARD, C. H., p-v., cap. of Prince Edward co., Va., 77 W.S.W. Richmond, 167 W.

PRINCE EDWARD, p-o., Gilmer co., Ga., 165 N. W. Milledgeville, 645 W.

PRINCE EDWARD, county, Can. W. Centrally situated. Area, 334 sq. miles. It is very irregularly shaped, indented with numerous bays, & nearly surrounded by the waters of Lake Ontario & the Bay of Quinté. Drained by several small mill streams. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Picton. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 17,155; sheep, 30,255; swine, 10,320; horses, 7,040; wheat, 192,408 bush. produced; rye, 60,769; Indian corn, 107,367; buckwheat, 111,855; barley, 40,668; oats, 176,620; potatoes, 71,536; peas, 257,609; tobacco, 263 pounds; wool, 92,492;—20 grist m., 34 saw m., 11 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 iron foundries, 4 tanneries, 6 asheries. Pop. 18,887.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, one of the British colonies of N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, mostly between lat. 46° & 47° N., & lon. 62° & 64° 30′ W., separated S. & W. from Nova Scotia & New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. Area, 2,134 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 62,678, nearly half of whom were Roman Catholics, & mostly Highland Scotch, Irish, & Acadian French settlers. There were in 1848, 109 churches, & 182 school houses. Surface generally level or undulating, & well watered. Shores indented by numerous inlets. The island is entirely composed of carboniferous sandstone, & coal is abundant. Cli-

mate milder than in the surrounding British colonies. Soil fertile. The quantity of arable land under cultivation in the year 1848 was 215,389 acres; and the whole quantity of land occupied was as follows: Held in fee simple by occupants, 280,649 ac.; under lease, 330,293 ac.; by written demise, 31,312 ac.; by verbal agreement, 38,786 ac.; and by squatters, 65,434 ac. The *crops* of the same year, consisted of—wheat, 219,787 bushels; barley, 75,521 bushels; oats, 746,383 bushels; potatoes, 731,575 bushels; turnips, 153,933 bushels; clover-seed, 14,900 pounds; & hay, 45,128 tons. The *live-stock* was as follows: Horses, 12,845; neat cattle, 49,310; sheep, 92,875; & hogs, 19,683. The *industrial establishments* were embraced under the following branches: 13 breweries & distilleries, 116 grist mills, 27 carding mills, 139 saw mills, & 246 threshing machines. The *commerce* of the island, in 1851, is exhibited in the following abstract: Exports, including 89 vessels, 15,721 tons, at $16 per ton; 1,497,629 feet, & 6,316 pieces, boards & deals; shingles, 220,772 M.; oats, 365,695 bushels; cattle, 363 heads; dried fish, 7,687 quintals; pickled fish, 3,624 barrels; oysters, 4,377 bushels; & a variety of other products, as timber, scantling, knees, etc.; total value, $607,389. Imports, estimated in value at $1,083,260. The exports include the value of vessels sold to Great Britain & Newfoundland, amounting to $251,536; in 1850, 14,391 tons, valued at $16 per ton. The total value of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, *imported* in 1851, was $77,858, the whole of which, except to the value of $3,200, were carried in British bottoms. The articles *exported* to the United States, in 1851, were as follows: Barley, 17,929 bushels; boards & planks, 12,000 feet; iron, 60 cwt.; cattle, 9 head; firewood, 20 cords; dry fish, 650 quintals; pickled fish, 1,786 barrels; hard wood, 74 tons; horses, 3; hackmatack knees, 2,215; oats, 222,109 bushels; potatoes, 45,942 bushels; turnips, 3,090 bushels; & wool, 1,700 pounds. The value, with other articles not enumerated, amounted together to $119,236. On the 31st December, 1851, the vessels owned & registered numbered 323, of the burden of 31,410 tons. Prince Edward Island has valuable fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, & in the Strait. The revenue, expenditures, & public debt of the Colony, in 1851, were as follows: *Revenue*, £22,538 14*s.* 9½*d.* *Expenditures*, £24,173 10*s.* 11½*d.*, showing a surplus of expenditures amounting to £1,634 16*s.* 2*d.* The *public debt* amounted, in the same year, to £17,938 17*s.* 4½*d.* Legislature composed of the Lt. Governor, a Legislative council of 12 members, & a House of Asssembly of 24 members. (*Salary of Lt. Governor*, 1,000*l.* Charlottetown is the cap. Principals vills. are George Town, St. David's, & Dartmouth.

PRINCE FREDERICK HARBOR, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E. Coasts steep, & it is full of islets.—*Prince Frederick Sound*, Russian America, is in lat. 57° 6′ N., lon. 133° 48′ W.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, p-v., capital of Calvert co., Md., 46 S. by W. Annapolis, 76 W. Situated on Parker's cr., which flows into Chesapeake bay. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcopal & a Methodist church, several stores, & 500 inhabitants.

PRINCE GEORGE'S, county, Md. Situated in the W. part of the state, adjoining the District of Columbia. Area, 492 sq. m. The surface is uneven; soil fertile. Patuxent r. runs on its E. border, & Potomac r. on a part of its W. border. Capital, Upper Marlboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $492,650; wheat, 231,687 bush. produced; rye, 18,491; Ind. corn, 693,120; oats, 67,286; potatoes, 47,458; wool, 43,409; —2 flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., a furnace, a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufac., $428,370; value of manufac. articles, $414,859;—31 churches; 5 academies, 149 pupils; 31 schools, 815 scholars; 3 libraries, 215 vols. Pop. 1840, 19,539; 1850, 21,549.

PRINCE GEORGE, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 305 sq. m. Appomattox r. runs on its N.W., & James r. on its N.E. border. Drained by Blackwater r. Capital, Prince George C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $150,841; wheat, 81,042 bush. produced; Indian corn, 261,510; tobacco, 16,550 pounds; wool, 4,314. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,500; value of manufactured articles, $22,276;—14 churches; 11 schools, 198 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,175; 1850, 7,596.

PRINCE GEORGE, C. H., p-v., capital of Prince George co., Va., 28 S.S.E. Richmond, 147 W.

PRINCE HENRY (or LOSTANGE) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 43′ S., lon. 141° 42′ W.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, Brit. N. A., is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5′ N., lon. 90° W.

PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO, Russian America, is mostly between lat 54° 25′ & 56° 30′ N., & lon. 132° & 134° W., 40 m. N. Queen Charlotte island.—(*Cape*), the W. extremity of N. America, on Behring sea, lat. 66° N., & lon. 167° 59′ W. On its S. side the coast is bold, on the N. low & swampy.—(*Island*), Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 16′ 30″ S., lon. 147° 22′ W., and called also Dean, or, Oanna isl.—II. an isl. Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java & Sumatra, lat. 6° 30′ S., lon. 105° 12′ E. On it is a town named Samadang.—(*Islands*), a group, Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N. E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.—*Prince of Wales Island*, Brit. India, is named PENANG.

PRINCE REGENT BAY, W. coast of Greenland, is in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.—(*Inlet*), Brit. N. A., betw. lat. 72° & 74° N., lon. 88° & 95° W., leads from Barrow Strait into Boothia Gulf, & was discovered in 1819.—(*River*), N. W. Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 15° 17 S., lon. 124° 50′ E.

PRINCE RUPERT BAY, Brit. W. Indies, is on the N. W. coast of the island Dominica, bounded N.ward by Prince Rupert's Head, & has the town Portsmouth on its E. coast.

PRINCES BAY, N. Y. Situated on the S.E. side of Staten Island, celebrated for its fine oysters. It furnishes a safe anchorage in a N.E. storm.

PRINCES ISLAND, an island belonging to Portugal, in the bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S. S.W. Fernando Po. Length, N. to S., 10 m., breadth 5 m. Surface mountainous, & in the centre it rises to 3,000 feet in height. Good crops of coffee and provisions are raised; but not many years ago the principal trade of the inhabitants was said to be in slaves. Chief fort and harbor St. Antonio, on its E. coast.

PRINCES' ISLANDS (THE), (Greek *Daimonnisoi*), Sea of Marmora, 13 m. S. Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consist of 9 islands, the largest being Prinkipos & Chalki. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys, in which corn, fruits, & wine, are raised, & cattle are reared for consumption in the Turkish capital. Numerous visitors resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery, & agreeable climate.

PRINCESS ANN, county, Va. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 374 sq. m. The surface is level, though somewhat elevated. The Atlantic ocean bounds it on the E., & Chesapeake bay on the N. Back bay, a branch of Currituck sound, sets up in its S. part. Drained by North r. & the E. branch of Elizabeth r. Capital, Princess Ann C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $278,908; wheat, 2,529 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 347,141; tobacco, 15 pounds; wool, 12,115; —4 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $9,475; value of manufac. articles, $23,350; —17 churches; 21 schools, 819 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,285; 1850, 7,669.

PRINCESS ANN, C. H., p-v., capital of Princess Ann co., Va., 132 S.E. Richmond, 256 W. It contains a court house, 2 Methodist churches, a store, and 150 inhabitants.

PRINCESS ANN, p-v., capital of Somerset co., Md., 110 S.S.E. Annapolis, 150 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Manokin r., near the head of tidewater. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. The public buildings are of brick, & the private dwellings are of brick or of wood, neatly painted. Washington academy is in the vicinity.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, N. E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 14° 29′ S., lon. 144° E., & has a breadth of 30 m. Over its head is a level-topped hill, named by Captain Cook, Jones' Table Land.

PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOR, W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet, is a bay of King George's Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is the town Albany.—The *Princess Royal Islands*, Brit. N.

Amer., are in the Pacific Ocean, North Vancouver Island.

PRINCETON, p-t., Washington co., Me., 219 N.E. Augusta, 805 W. Schoodic lake & its outlet bounds it on the N.W. & N. A pond in its S. part gives rise to East Machias r. Pop. 1850, 280.

PRINCETON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 16 N. by W. Worcester, 47 W. by N. Boston, 417 W. It contains Wachusett mountain, an isolated summit, which is 3,000 feet high, & 1,900 feet above the surrounding country, & it presents a grand view from its top. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Nashua r. & Wave r. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,347; 1850, 1,318.

PRINCETON, t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 8 W. Schenectady, 19 N.W. Albany, 589 W. Surface hilly; soil clay, sand, & loam. Drained by Norman's Kill. It has 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,031.

PRINCETON, p-b., Mercer co., N. J., 11 N.E. Trenton, 177 W. It is pleasantly situated, & neatly built, chiefly on one extended street, & contains 4 churches,—2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 African,—a bank, 2 printing offices issuing a weekly & 2 monthly publications, & 3,021 inhabitants, exclusive of those connected with the literary institutions. The Delaware & Raritan canal runs within 1 mile of the b., & also the New Jersey railroad. It derives its greatest importance from the College of New Jersey, established here. It was founded in 1746 at Elizabethtown, removed to Princeton in 1757: has a president & 16 professors or other instructors, 3,236 alumni, of whom 596 have been ministers of the gospel, 225 students, & 17,800 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wed. in June. Its buildings are neat, convenient, & spacious. The Princeton Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church is located in the western part of the borough. It was founded in 1812, has 5 professors, 153 students, 1,626 educated, & 11,000 vols. in its libraries. Its buildings are neat & extensive.

PRINCETON, p-o., Lawrence co., Pa.

PRINCETON, p-v., Mercer co., Va.

PRINCETON, p-o., Jackson co., Ala.

PRINCETON, p-v., Liberty t., Butler co., O., 102 W.S.W. Columbus, 486 W.

PRINCETON, p-v., capital of Gibson co., Ia., 142 S.W. Indianapolis, 712 W. Situated 4 m. S. of Patoka cr., which is navigable 3 months in the year. It contains a spacious court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Covenanter, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 seminaries, 1 for males & 1 for females, 12 stores, 2 print. offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 806 inhabs.

PRINCETON, p-v., capital of Bureau co., Ill., 135 N. Springfield, 808 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 175 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1833. Pop. of t. 778.

PRINCETON, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

PRINCETON, p-v., Scott co., Iowa. Situated on the W. side of Mississippi r.

PRINCETON, p-v., capital of Caldwell co., Ky., 225 W.S.W. Frankfort, 757 W. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 10 stores, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 1,200 inhabitants. Cumberland College, under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians, was organized in 1825. It is located about a mile from the village, & consists of 2 brick edifices & a dwelling for the president. It has a president, 2 professors, a tutor, and about 60 students, a library of several hundred volumes, & a philosophical apparatus.

PRINCETON, p-v., capital of Washington co., Miss., 119 N.W. Jackson, 1,154 W. Situated on the E. side of Mississippi r. It contains a court house, 8 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, p-o., Mercer co., Mo.

PRINCETON, p-v., capital Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,163.

PRINCETON, p-v., Blenheim t., Oxford co., Can. W., 11 E. Woodstock, & has a store, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants.

PRINCETOWN, p-o., Schenectady co., N. Y.

PRINCETOWN, a marit. town of Prince Edward Island, cap. Prince co., on the N. coast, 35 m. N. W. Charlotte Town.

PRINCEVILLE, p-v., Peoria co., Ill., 92 N. Springfield, 806 W.

PRINCE WILLIAM, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 370 sq. m. It has the Potomac on the E. Drained by Occoquan r. Surface hilly; soil moderately fertile. Cap., Brentsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $196,497; wheat, 57,728 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 161,248; tobacco, 795 pounds; wool, 25,978: 12 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac. Cap. employed in manufac., $144,880; value of manufactured articles, $142,296;—13 churches; 15 schools, 316 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,144; 1850, 8,129.

PRINCE WILLIAM, p-o., Carroll co., Ia., 56 N.N. W. Indianapolis, 614 W.

PRINCE WILLIAM, par., York co., N. B., on the right bank of St. John's riv., had in 1851, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., a woollen fac., 2 churches, 6 schools. Pop. 1,060.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, Russian Amer., is on its S. coast, between lat. 60° & 61° 20′ N., & lon. 146° & 148° W. It contains numerous islands, but is without a good harbor. *Prince William Island* is in the Feejee group, Pacific Ocean, & *Prince William Henry*, or *Matthias*, also in the Pacific, is an island N. W. of New Hanover, in lat. 1° 28′ S., lon. 149° E., 60 m. in circ., mountainous & wooded.

PRINCIPATO (CITRA & ULTRA), two contiguous provs. of the kingdom of Naples, the former extending along the Mediterranean, the latter inland, & together enclosed landward by the provs. Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Molise, Capitanata, & Basilicata. United area, 2,412 sq. m., & pop. 1851, 942,223. Surface mountainous, especially in P. Ultra.; the Volturno & Sele rivers, & their affls., water numerous fertile valleys, and the vegetation of both provs. is most luxuriant. Rearing live stock is an important branch of industry. Chief cities Salerno, Nocera, Sarno, Amalfi, & Diano, in P. Citra; & Avellino, Atribaldo, Ariano, Frigento, St. Angelo, and Lacedogna, in P. Ultra.

PRINCIPIO, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

PRINCIPOS, one of the PRINCES' ISLANDS.

PRIOCCA, a vill., N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, prov. Alba, 28 m. S. E. Turin. Pop. of comm. 1,933. —*Priola* is a comm. & vill., prov. & 14 m. S.S.E. Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1,515.

PRIOR, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county Kerry, 7¼ miles S. W. Cahirciveen. Area, 11,798 ac. Pop. 3,323.

PRIOR'S LEE, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. & 3 m. W.N.W. Shiffnal. Pop. 2,470.

PRIPET, a river of Russian Poland, chiefly in the gov. Minsk, after a N. & E. course of 350 m., joins the Dnieper, on the W., 43 m. N. Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

PRIPRI, a town of Siam, on a small river, 80 m. S. W. Bankok.

PRISREND, or PERSERIN, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., on the Rieka, 4 m. from its confl. with the Drin, & 80 m. E. Scutari. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000. It is the see of Greek and Roman Catholic bishops, & has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, large manufs. of fire arms, & an active trade with adjacent towns.

PRISTEN, a market town of Russia, gov. Kharkhov, 9 m. S. Kupiansk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1,500.

PRISTINA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 42 m. N.N.W. Uskup. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, towers, and palisades, and is said to contain handsome mosques, large bazaars, & some baths. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

PRISTON, a pa of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S. W. Bath. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 308.

PRITTLEWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S. E. Chelmsford. Area, 11,293 ac. Pop. 2,462.

PRITZERBE, a town of Prussia, prov. & 8 m. N. W. Brandenburg, on the Havel. Pop. 1,005.

PRITZWALK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 65 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Domnitz. Pop. 3,900.

PRIVAS, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Ardèche, 26 m. S. W. Valence. Pop. 3,293. It has manufactures of blankets and coarse woollen goods.

PRIVAT (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Correze, 17 m. E.S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,150.—II. (*d'Allier*), dep. H. Loire, near the Allier, 10 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,450.

PRIVATEER, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 70 E. Columbia, 505 W.

PRIVETT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Petersfield. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 281.

PRIVITZ, or PRIVIDIA, a town of N. Hungary, co. & 40 m. N.E. Neutra, with a Piarist college, & a trade in corn. Pop. 4,730.

PRIZIAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 20 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,060.

PROBUS, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall. Area, 8,113 ac. Pop. 1,547.

PROBY ISLAND, Pacific O., Friendly Islands.

PROCIDA, *Prochyta*, an island at the N.W. extremits of the Bay of Naples, S. Italy, N. E. Ischia, and separated from the mainland by a channel 1¼ m. across, Lat. 40° 45′ 50″ N., lon. 14° E. Length 3 m., breadth 1¼ m. It has on its S. E. side a bay, on which is the chief town of same name, having a royal palace, occasionally resorted to by the court, 8 churches, a convent, & orphan asylum, with an active fishery, & a brisk coasting trade.

PROCTOR, p-v., Wetzel co., Va.

PROCTOR, p-o., Allegan co., Mich.

PROCTOR, p-v., Ousley co., Ky., 75 S.E. by E. Frankfort. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, p-o., Chesterfield co., Va.

PROCTORSVILLE, p-v., Windsor co., Vt., 73 E. Montpelier, 468 W. Contains a bank, several small manufac. establishments, & 350 inhabitants.

PROCTORSVILLE, p-v., Crawford co., Ia., 109 S. by W. Indianapolis, 631 W. Situated on the W. side of Great Blue r.

PRODANO, *Prote*, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off the W. coast of the Morea, Greece, 12 m. N. W. Navarin. Length 2 m.; breadth 1 m.

PROME, or PRI, a town of Burmese dom., on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, here 1 m. across, 240 m. N.N. W. Rangoon. Lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 95° 5′ E. It is 1½ m. in circ., & enclosed by a brick wall, stockade, and ditch, outside of which are some extensive suburbs, & immediately S.ward several steep hills crowned with pagodas. Around it are many gardens & rice grounds.

PROMPTON, p-v., Wayne co., Pa., 169 N.E. Harrisburg, 260 W. Situated on the Lackawaxen cr., & contains a Universalist church, a store, 25 dwellings, & 303 inhabitants.

PRONSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 31 m. S. Riasan, cap. dist., on the Pronia. Pop. (including suburbs) 6,700, chiefly agricultural. The town proper, founded in the 12th century, & mostly built of wood, has 8 churches.

PROPHETSTOWN, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill.

PROPHIA, a market town of Brazil, prov. & 85 m. N.N.E. Sergipe, on the riv. San. Francisco.

PROPOISK, a market town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. S. E. Moghilev. Pop. 1,800.

PROPONTIS (SEA OF). [MARMORA.]

PROSKUROV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 53 m. N. Kamenietz.

PROSNA, a river of Europe, which, after a N. course of 100 m. between Silesia & Poland, joins the Warta, 38 m. S. E. Posen.

PROSPECT, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 53 E. by N. Augusta, 649 W. Situated on the W. side of Penobscot r., at its entrance into Penobscot Bay. It has a fertile soil, & great commercial advantages. Incorporated in 1794. It has 15 stores, a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,467.

PROSPECT, p-t., New Haven co., Conn., 54 S. Hartford, 320 W. Organized in 1827 from Cheshire and Waterbury. Surface elevated, hilly, mountainous, & stony; soil adapted to grazing. It contains a Congregational & a Methodist church. Pop. 1840, 548; 1850, 666.

PROSPECT, p-o., Remsen t., Oneida co., N. Y., 103 W.N.W. Albany, 408 W.

PROSPECT, p-v., Muddy Creek t., Butler co., Pa., 212 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 254 W. It contains a store & 8 or 10 dwellings. Pop. 1850, 254.

PROSPECT, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va., 80 W.S.W. Richmond, 170 W.

PROSPECT, p-o., Radnor t., Marion co., O., 37 N. Columbus, 421 W. Pop. 1850, 848.

PROSPECT, p-o., Giles co., Tenn., 97 S. by W Nashville, 746 W.

PROSPECT, p. o., Burleson co., Texas.

PROSPECT FERRY, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

PROSPECT GROVE, p. o., Scotland co., Mo.

PROSPECT HALL, p-o., Bladen co., N. C., 82 S. Raleigh, 370 W.

PROSPECT HARBOR, p-o., Prospect t., Hancock co., Me., 119 E. Augusta, 701 W.

PROSPECT HILL, p-o., Pittstown t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 24 N.E. Albany, 394 W.

PROSPECT HILL, p-o., Fairfax co., Va., 131 N. by E. Richmond, 12 W.

PROSPECT HILL, p-o., Caswell co., N. C., 60 N. W. Raleigh, 372 W.

PROSPECT HILL, Waukesha co., Wis.

PROSPECT HILL, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

PROSPECT HILL, p. o., Ray co., Mo.

PROSPECT LAKE, p. o., Van Buren co., Mich.

PROSPERITY, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

PROSPERITY, p-o., Moore co., N. C., 68 S.W. Raleigh, 356 W.

PROSPERITY, p. o., Newberry dist., S. C.

PROSSNITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 13 m. S. W. Olmutz, on the Rumza. Pop. 8,000, of whom 1,500 are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, has manuf. of woollen cloth, cashmeres, linen, & cotton stuffs, extensive distilleries & breweries.

PROTON, t., Grey co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 450.

PROTOPOPOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, on the Donetz, 17 m. W.N.W. Izium. Pop. 1,700.

PROVENÇAL ISL., Mediterranean, is off the S. coast of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 33° 47′ E.

PROVENCE, an old prov. of France, in the S.E., the cap. of which was Aix, now forming the deps. B.-du-Rhône, Var, B. Alpes, & the E. part of Vaucluse. The country which the Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the Narbonnaise. In the 9th century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy, or Provence, afterwards called Arles. [BURGUNDY.]

PROVIDENCE, county, R. I. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 380 sq. m. The surface is uneven & rough; soil gravelly & calcareous loam. Drained by Pawtucket, Providence or Narraganset, Wanasquatucket, Mashasuck, & Pawtuxet rivers, and their branches. Several of these afford extensive water power. The agriculture of the co. is respectable, but its manufactures are very extensive, & more important, & its commercial advantages are great. Capital, Providence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $575,886; rye, 10,242 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 157,070; oats, 8,853; wool, 18,700 lbs.;—13 flouring m., 5 iron foundries, 18 woollen fac., 98 cotton fac; 4 tanneries, 22 persons emp.; 11 printing offices, 3 daily, 2 semi-weekly, & 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $8,870,089; value of manufactured articles, $15,219,326;—101 churches; 1 college, 150 students; 20 academies, 829 pupils; 203 schools, 13,370 scholars; 67 libraries, 90,657 vols. Pop. 1840, 58,073; 1850, 87,526.

PROVIDENCE, city, the principal port of entry, & semi-capital of Rhode Island. Situated in 41° 49′ 22″ N. lat., & 71° 24′ 48″ W. long. from Greenwich; and 1° 23′ 24″ East lon. from Washington. It is 30 miles N. of Newport; 42 miles S.S.W. from Boston; 70 m. E. of Hartford; 173 miles E. of New York, & 396 from Washington. Population in 1820, 11,767; in 1830, 16,832; in 1840, 23,171; in 1850, 41,513; 1854, 50,000. In point of population & wealth Providence is the 2d city in New England. Its present limits contain about 9 square miles. The compact portion of the city is built on both sides of the Providence river, over which are constructed two broad & substantial wooden bridges, above which the river expands into a broad and beautiful cove. On the E. side are three principal streets, running nearly parallel to the river & cove; viz., Water street, Main street, & Benefit street. On the W. side are two principal streets; viz., Westminster & Weybosset streets. The two parts of the city are connected by Market st., including Weybosset Bridge, & are well lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, including Brown University, the Athenæum, the State House & public offices, are on the E. side of the river. The population and business on the two sides are nearly equal. The public buildings of interest are the State House, of brick; the several edifices of Brown University, of brick & stone; the Athenæum, of stone;

the Friends Yearly Boarding School, a spacious edifice of brick; six spacious Grammar Schools; & one High School, of brick; the State prison & county jail, in one; the "Dexter Asylum" for the poor, situated in the E. suburbs of the city, large & liberally endowed; the "Butler Hospital" for the Insane, in the same vicinity, and attached to which are spacious grounds; the institution is liberally endowed.

There are 35 church edifices, viz.,—10 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 6 Methodists, 1 New Jerusalem, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Seaman's Bethel, 1 Second Advent, 3 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist. Several of these present fine specimens of architecture, & add much to the beauty of the city. The buildings of Brown University occupy a beautiful & commanding situation on Prospect street, at the head of College street, on the E. side of the river. They are four in number, besides the mansion of the president. Of these, University Hall & Hope College are occupied by the students, & are large buildings 4 stories high; of the other two, one is called Manning Hall, & is used as the Chapel & as the University library. The other, which is named Rhode Island Hall, is devoted to the uses of the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Science. It contains two commodious Lecture rooms, & a valuable cabinet. The university has a president, professors, & instructors, 1,784 alumni, 243 students in the several classes, & 31,000 volumes in its various libraries. The college library of itself contains 20,000 well-selected volumes. The apparatus for the natural sciences is extensive & complete, & the standard of instruction in all the depart. of the institution is high. The commencement is on the first Wednesday of Sept. By the charter the president and a majority of the trustees are Baptists, though other denominations are also required to be represented in its Boards. The university was founded in 1764, & has conferred great benefit on the State of Rhode Island, & upon all New England. Adjacent to the Halls of the University, directly to the north, is the Cabinet of the R. I. Historical Society. It is a chaste & commodious edifice, erected in 1844 for preserving the memorials of the history of the state. The Athenæum possesses a well-selected library of nearly 15,000 volumes, to which large & substantial additions are annually made. The Arcade on the west side, though not strictly a public building, deserves to be mentioned as one of the finest of its kind in the United States. It extends from Westminster street to Weybosset, 225 feet, is three stories high, has 82 shops, or ware rooms, & is devoted chiefly to the dry goods retail trade. It is built of massive dressed granite, with two imposing Doric porticoes, one fronting on either street. There are in Providence 26 banks with an aggregate capital of $10,419,690; a savings' bank; 3 insurance companies, with a capital of $390,000, besides several mutual insurance companies without specified capital.

The manufactures of Providence are extensive, & in 1850 employed a cap. of $3,026,364, & manuf. articles to the value of $5,534,901. There are in the city four bleaching & calendering establishments, bleaching 18 tons of cotton cloth per day, including printing cloths, & employing 500 hands. There are printed each week, 13,000 pieces of cloth, or 390,000 yds., employing 500 hands. There are four cotton mills of 34,000 spindles, which make 58,000 yds. of cloth per week, employing 730 hands. Two woollen mills manufacture 375,000 yards of satinets and jeans, consuming 126,000 pounds of wool annually—employing 120 hands. There are two screw factories, that manufacture annually 700 tons of iron, employing 475 hands. Fourteen furnaces, consuming 5,000 tons of pig-iron for machinery, turn out 14,000 parlor, cooking, & counting-room stoves, & 550 ploughs, employ 272 hands. There are three steam-engine establishments, for building steam-engines, employing 240 hands. One rolling-mill employs 275 hands, makes 30 tons railroad iron, & three tons of wire, per day from pigs and blooms. One edge tool, nut & washer factory, manufactures annually 31,200 dozen plane irons, 100 tons hinges, 300 tons bolts, 200 nuts, 100 tons pick-axes & other forges—95 hands. One factory, for manufacturing shoe-ties, corset-lacings & braid, employs 37 hands, & consumes 1,200 pounds of cotton per week. Four planing machines plane 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually; make 75,000 boxes for goods, cradles, & sofas, & 100,000 sash-lights—employ 400 hands. Eight engraving shops for engraving copper rolls for printing cloths—80 hands. Three butt-hinge factories employ 50 hands, and manufacture annually 100,000 dozen hinges. There are in this city five brass foundries, & seventeen tin & sheet iron shops; 16,000 weaver's reeds are manufactured from steel wire; 1,200 men are employed in making cotton & woollen machinery; 500 house carpenters, & 350 stone & brick masons, here find employment. There are 65 steam engines in operation. There is paid annually for labor in the manufacture of *jewellery* over $100,000.

Providence possesses great commercial facilities, which have been well improved. The harbor, at the head of Narraganset Bay, 33 miles from the ocean, is spacious, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. Somewhat more than 100 vessels belong to the port. The registered tonnage in 1853, was 16,361 tons. Two lines of packets ply regularly to New York; two to Albany; one to Philadelphia; & one to Baltimore. A railroad 41 miles long extends from Providence to Boston, with which it is connected during the season of navigation, being 10 months in the year, with a daily line of steam-boats to New York. A railroad extends also from Providence to Stonington, 48 miles, connected also with a line of boats to New York. A third railroad to Worcester, 43 miles, & the Providence, Hartford, & Fishkill, connects the city directly with the trade & travel of the West. In addition to these lines a daily steam boat runs down the Bay to Fall River, and another to Newport. Few cities in the Union possess happier facilities than this, for intercourse with the sea-board and the interior.

Providence was first settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions, and who adopted in his new establishment the principles of universal toleration. It was incorporated as a town in 1649. It suffered considerably in the Indian war of 1675. In September 23, 1815, a southeasterly storm drove an unusual tide into the harbor, raising the water 12 feet higher than the usual spring tides, spreading devastation & ruin along the wharves, destroying the bridge, demolishing one church, overturning houses & stores, & doing immense damage to the shipping. The total loss was estimated at over a million of dollars. In 1831, Providence was chartered as a city, & is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, & twenty-four common councilmen.

PROVIDENCE, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 15 N.W. Balston Spa, 41 N.N.W. Albany, 409 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & loam. Watered by Sacandaga r. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 15 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,507; 1850, 1,458.

PROVIDENCE, p-t., Luzerne co., Pa., 146 N.E. Harrisburg, 250 W. Lackawannock cr. & Roaring brook, afford extensive water power. Anthracite coal is abundant, & easily mined. The surface is a valley between two mountain ranges. The v. contains a Methodist & a Universalist church,—& 466 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 flouring m., 8 saw m., Pop. 1840, 1,169; 1850, 4,467.

PROVIDENCE, p-v., Halifax co., Va., 120 N. Richmond, 207 W.

PROVIDENCE, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 173 W.S.W. Raleigh, 412 W.

PROVIDENCE, p. o., Sumter dist., S. C.

PROVIDENCE, p. o., Sumter co., Ga.

PROVIDENCE, p-v., Lucas co., O., 140 N.N.W. Columbus, 471 W. Pop. 130; do. of the t. 1850, 467.

PROVIDENCE, p-v., Bureau co., Ill., 114 N. Springfield, 819 W.

PROVIDENCE, p-v., Hopkins co., Ky., 214 W.S.W. Frankfort, 755 W.

PROVIDENCE, p. o., Wilson co., Tenn.

PROVIDENCE, p-v., Pickens co., Ala., 71 W. Tuscaloosa, 873 W. It contains 2 stores & about 100 inhabitants.

PROVIDENCE, p. o., Carroll co., Miss.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar.—II. (or *Old Providence*), Caribbean Sea, 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. 13° 21′ N., lon. 81° 22′ W. Length 10 m., breadth 4 m. It is fertile but uninhabited. Providence is the name of a cape, Patagonia, of islands N.W. Mysory, E. Archipelago, & of a lake & fort, British N. A.; & *Providence Channel* separates several of the Bahama islands. [New Providence.]

PROVIDENCE HILL, p. o., Tyler co., Tex.

PROVINCETOWN, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 123 Boston, 524 W. Situated on the extreme N.W. point of Cape Cod. The surface consists of beaches, sand-hills, 8 shallow ponds, & a number of swamps. The harbor within the curve of the cape is easy of access, spacious & safe, with a sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. The v. is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, & the cod & mackerel fisheries employ about 1,000 men & boys. The houses are built mostly on one street 2 m. long, following the course of the beach. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—2 acad., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,122; 1850, 3,157. The soil is a loose sand. Salt is extens. manufac., & there are many windmills to raise the water into vats for evaporation. Good water is obtained at a moderate depth, a little distance from the shore.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Penang, (Prince of Wales' Island). It consists of a strip of country 35 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth. Area, 140 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 64,801, mostly Malays. Surface undulating. Climate healthy. Principal products, rice, pepper, sugar, & cocoa-nuts, with poultry & cattle, which it supplies to Penang. It is under the Bengal presidency, & governed by an assistant to the British resident in Penang.

PROVINS, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 29 m. E. Melun. Pop. 5,798. It is enclosed by high walls, & has a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, & trade in grain & wool. In its vicinity roses are extensively cultivated for medicine & perfumery. In the middle ages, Provins was rich from its commerce & manufs.

PROVISO, p-o., Cook co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 482.

PROVO CITY, p. v., cap. Utah co., Utah Ter., 98 N. by E. Fillmore city. Situated on the E. side of Utah lake, & contains a court house, a Mormon meeting house, & 350 inhabitants.

PRUDHOE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Ovingham, with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., 7 m. E.S.E. Corebridge.

PRÜM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 33 m. N. N.W. Treves. Pop. 2,250. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pepin, & in which the emperor Lothaire died in A.D. 853.

PRUNTYTOWN, p-v., capital Taylor co., Va., 267 N.W. Richmond, 205 W. Situated on Tygart's Valley r., & contains a court house, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 3 stores, a tannery, 20 dwellings, & about 125 inhabitants.

PRUNE HILL, p. o., Montgomery co., Ala.

PRUNTYS, p. o., Patrick co., Va.

PRUSA, a city of Asia Minor. [BRUSA.]

PRUSSIA (KINGDOM OF), or THE PRUSSIAN STATES (Germ. *Königreich von Preussen*), a government of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 12′ & 55° 53′ N., & lon. 6° & 22° 50′ E., cap. Berlin. Divisions, area, & pop. as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Area in Geo. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Pop. in 1852.
Prussia (East)	706,34	1,461,580	
Prussia (West)	471,69	1,025,713	
Posnania	536,51	1,352,014	
Pomerania	574,33	1,197,701	
Silesia	741,74	3,061,593	
Brandenburg	734,14	2,129,022	16,935,420
Saxony	460,63	1,781,297	
Westphalia	367,96	1,464,921	
Rhenish Provinces	487,14	2,811,172	
Hohenzollern (Hechingen	5,56	20,471	
Hohenzollern (Sigmaringen	15,80	41,141	
Total	5,101,78	16,346,625	16,935,420

Prussia is composed of two distinct, & very unequal portions, separated by the territories of Brunswick, Hesse, Waldeck, Lippe, & Nassau. The E.most and largest portion, or Prussia E. of the Weser, is bounded E. by Russia, S. by Austria, Saxony, & Electoral Hesse, W. by Brunswick, Hanover, & Mecklenburg, & N. by the Baltic Sea. The W. portion, or RHENISH PRUSSIA (*Rhein Preussen*), is bounded E. by H.-Darmstadt, Nassau, Electoral Hesse, Waldeck, Brunswick, Lippe, & part of Hanover; S. by France, Rhenish Bavaria, & parts of Oldenburg & Hamburg; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium & Luxemburg; & N. by Hanover. Besides these great portions, Prussia possesses some small dists in the duchies of Saxony & the princips. of Hesse. The distance between the E. & W. extremities of Prussia, is 715 m.; the E. portion is 550 m. long, E. to W., & 185 to 435 m. broad, N. to S., & the W. portion 250 m. in length, N. to S., & 45 to 120 m. in breadth, E. to W.

The surface of Prussia is in general flat, except in the W. (prov. Saxony), where it is traversed by parts of the Harz mntns. & the Thüringerwald, & in the S. between Silesia & Bohemia, by the Riesen Gebirge, or Giant mntns. The E. provs. belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers are, the Memel, or Niemen, the Pregel, Vistula & Oder, with its affluent the Warta. The W. provs. belong to the basin of the North Sea, & are watered by the Elbe, & its affluents the Saale, Havel, & Spree, the Weser, Ems, & Rhine, with its affluents the Moselle & Lippe. The canal of Bromberg connects the Vistula with the Warta, the canal of Finow unites the Oder with the Havel, an affluent of the Elbe; & the canal of Frederick William connects the Oder with the Spree. The Rhine, which is here navigable for large vessels, & is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, separates Rhenish Prussia into two nearly equal parts, each of which has an elevated table-land & a low plain; the chief part of the table-land lies N. of the Moselle, on lt. b. of the Rhine, & is called the Eifel & the Hohe Veen, 1,600 feet in elevation. This region is of Basaltic formation, intermixed with tracts of lava; it presents evident traces of volcanic action. On the rt. b. of the Rhine, the table-land forms the elevated ridge of the Taunus, mean elevation about 2,000 feet, culminating point the Feldberg 2,850 feet; this table-land extends N. between the rivers Lahn & Sieg, where it is called the Westerwald, mean elevation 1,600 feet. The coasts of the Baltic are covered with extensive lagoons, the principal of which are the Curische-Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, the Frische-Haff at the mouths of the Vistula & Pregel, & the Stettiner-Haff at the mouth of the Oder. The E. provs. are remarkable for the great number of lakes they contain; of these, Lake Spirding has an area of 20 sq. m., & Lake Mauer is nearly as large. The islands of Prussia are Rügen, Usedom, & Wollin, in the Baltic. The climate of Prussia, generally temperate & salubrious, is humid & cold in the N., but in Rhenish Prussia it is warm enough for the production of excellent wine. Mean temp. of year in E. Prussia (Prussia proper), lat. 50° 30′, at an elevation of 40 feet, 43°; Central Prussia, lat. 52° 30′, elevation 210 feet, 48°; Rhenish Prussia, lat. 51°, elevation 250 feet, 49°.5 Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain, in the W. provs., 20 inches, decreasing towards the E. Prevailing winds W. & cold, often severe. The soil is fertile in many places, & grain is produced in sufficient quantity for the dense population, & is even exported to a considerable extent. The most fertile dists. occur along the course of the Niemen & Vistula, on lt. b. of the Oder, & on the Elbe, where the vicinity of Magdeburg is so fertile that it is called the granary of Berlin. The most barren region is the Tucheler Heide, in the prov. W. Prussia, 50 m. long & 25 m. broad, which is covered with sand, interspersed with stunted shrubs. The cap. is situated in an extensive sandy plain, which is interspersed with fertile tracts, & covered in some places with fine forests. Agriculture, which forms the chief source of national wealth, is carefully conducted; the principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, & tobacco; fruit is not widely cultivated. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Prussia, on the banks of the Moselle & Rhine, & to a small extent in detached districts of Central & E. Prussia. The pasturage is excellent; sheep, cattle, & horses, of improved breeds, are extensively reared; & wool is an important product. Goats are numerous in the mountain dists. of Silesia & Saxony; swine in Pomerania, Saxony, and Westphalia, which last is celebrated for its hams; wild boars, stags, fallow deer, hares, & rabbits, are plentiful, as are wolves & foxes; bears are seldom met with. The lynx, beaver, badger, otter, weasel, & marten, are common, but the ermine is rare. Wild geese are extremely numerous. Bees are extensively reared, & the breeding of the silk worm has recently assumed importance. Mines of iron, copper, & lead, are worked

in the provs. of Rhenish Prussia & Westphalia, & in the Harz mountains; the mountains are well wooded, & contain marble & some of the precious stones. Amber (a government monopoly) is found on the shores of the Baltic. The manufactures of Prussia are very extensive, and have recently become important; the chief branches are linens, in all the provs.; woollen cloths, & cottons, in Rhenish Prussia, at Barmen, Crefeld, & Elberfeld, silk stuffs, iron founding, carriage building, saddlery, chemical products, sugar refining, & brewing. The porcelain of Saxony, called Dresden china, is much esteemed. Commerce is very active in Prussia, & has been greatly developed by the establishment of the commercial customs union (Zollverein), by the many navigable rivers, excellent roads, and canals; & by railroads, which extend from the capital in all directions [BERLIN], connected with which, are 5 great lines of telegraph extending to the chief points of the frontier. The chief exports are the productions of the soil & the manufs. of the country. Imports colonial produce, cotton, silk, tobacco, printed calicoes, silks, &c. The pop. of Prussia comprise two principal races,—I. the Germans, who form the majority,—and II. the Slavonians in the grand duchy of Posen, in Prussia proper, & in a part of Upper Silesia. The government is a hereditary monarchy; the authority of the king is absolute, but modified by provincial estates, & further by a constitution, granted 1847. Calvinism is the religion of the royal family, & of the majority of the people, but all sects are tolerated. Of the pop. (1846), 9,855,583 were Protestants; 6,046,292 Roman Catholics; 1,977 Greek church; 14,531 Menonites, & 214,867 Jews. Public instruction is more developed in Prussia than in any other country of Europe; except Saxony, it possesses the celebrated universities of Berlin, Halle, & Bonn, besides those of Breslau, Griefswalde, & Königsberg; & numerous literary & learned societies. The system of education established by the government, is of a thoroughly practical nature, and is considered the most complete and efficient in Europe. The different classes of schools are—I. the elementary school, at which the great majority of the people receive their education.—II. the city school, which is always attached to a gymnasium.—III. the gymnasium, in which Latin & Greek are taught. In most of the small towns are normal schools for the training of teachers. The universities are all under the control of the government. In 1843, there were in all 25,597 schools in Prussia, of which 23,646 were elementary schools. Attendance at school is compulsory. In the middle of the 13th cent., the Teutonic knights subjugated E. Prussia, & converted the people to Christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525; his family augmented these possessions; & Frederick, one of his descendants, obtained the title of King in 1701; he acquired the principality of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. By the treaty of Utrecht, William I. obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelders, he acquired the duchy of Limburg, & took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. Frederick II. (the Great), conquered Silesia, which was abandoned by Austria in 1742; this king & his successor took part in the dismemberment of Poland, & thus acquired the grand duchy of Posen. By the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine & the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna restored all these estates, except a part of Poland, & at the same time granted to Prussia a part of Saxony, & the duchy of the Lower Rhine.

Military service for 3 years is imperative on all the male pop., who subsequently form the *landwehr*, the 1st battalion of which is composed of men from 25 to 32, & the 2d, men from 32 to 39 years of age. The *landsturm* comprises all others capable of bearing arms between the ages of 17 & 50. In 1853, the standing army was 225,550; the landwehr, 1st bat. 174,616, 2d bat. 175,196 men. The navy consists of 51 vessels, carrying 188 guns, & in time of war 3,120 men. Public revenue 1853, 99,568,776 thalers; expenses same year, 103,029,671 thalers; debt 1853, 220,276,491 thalers.

PRUSSIA (EAST), or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a prov. of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper. It long belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, was created duke, under the sovereignty of Poland, in 1525; afterwards it gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia, in which it now forms the regencies of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. Pop. 1849, 1,461,550.

PRUSSIA (WESTERN), or ROYAL PRUSSIA, a prov. of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper, in which it forms the 2 regs. of Danzig & Marienwerder. It formerly belonged to Poland, when Danzig was its capital. Pop. 1849, 1,025,713.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a prov. of Prussia, formed by the union of East & West Prussia, cap Königsberg. It is div. into the regs. Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Danzig, & Marienwerder.

PRUSSIA (RHENISH), a prov. of Prussia, in the W., cap. Cologne. It was formed by the union of the 2 provs. of Cleve-Berg and Lower Rhine. Pop. 1849, 2,811,172, mostly Roman Catholics.

PRUSZANY, or PRUSHANZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 79 m. S.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 2,120.

PRUTH, a riv. of E. Europe, rises in the Carpathian mntns., flows at first E., through Galicia & the Bukovina, & afterwards S.S.E. between Moldavia and Bessarabia, and at Reni, 75 m. from the Black sea, joins the Danube, of which it is the last great affl. on the left. Total course 360 m. Affls. numerous, but none considerable.

PRYOR'S VALE, p. o., Amherst co., Va.

PRZASZNIC, a town of Poland, prov. & 59 m. N.E. Plock, cap. co., on the Wegierka. Pop. 3,500.

PRZELAUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 11 m. N.W. Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,700.

PRZEMYSL, or PREMISLIA, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the San, 51 m. W. Lemberg. Pop. 4,000, of whom 2,464 are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, & has ruins of a castle, Rom. Catholic & Greek-United churches, a Benedictine monastery, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufs. of linens and leather.

PRZESTITS, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. N. Klauttau, on the Bradawka. Pop. 1,623.

PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 22 m. E. Rzeszow. Pop. 2,950.

PRZIBRAM, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 21 m. S.S.W. Beraun. Pop. 4,100. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen cloth, potash works, & rich silver and lead mines.—*Przischowitz* is a vill., circ. and 28 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,910.

PRZYSUCHA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Radomka, 24 m. W.S.W. Radom. Pop. 3,000.

PSILIORITI (MOUNT), *Ida*, the most lofty mntn. of Crete, near its centre, & 7,674 feet high.

PSIOL, a river of Russia, govs. Koursk, Kharkov, & Poltava, after a S.S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Dnieper, 10 m. E.S.E. Krementchug.

PSKOV, a gov. of Russia, betw. lat. 56° & 58° N., & lon. 27° 15′ and 32° E., enclosed by the govs. St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. Area, 17,150 sq. m. Pop. 791,000. Surface mostly flat. Rivers numerous, but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the lake of Pskov, connected with that of Peipus. Marshes numerous. Soil infertile, but more corn is grown than is required for the consumption of the pop. Forests extensive. Cattle are not extensively reared, & manufs. are unimportant. The gov. is subdivided into 8 dists. Principal towns, Pskov, the cap., Toropetz, & Veliki-Luki.—*Pskov*, or *Pleskov*, the cap., on the Velikaja, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, is 162 m. S.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 9,000, but is said to have been formerly 60,000. It is partly built of stone, and comprises the kremlin, or citadel, the middle town & the great town, all enclosed by earthen ramparts. Principal buildings, the archbishop's residence & the consistory, cathedral, a Lutheran and 60 Greek churches, several convents, & several schools. It has manufs. of leather, a considerable export trade, & an annual fair, at which large quantities of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, books, jewellery, &c., are sold. This t. is mentioned in Russian history as early as A.D. 903.

PSKOV (LAKE OF), Russia, betw. the govs. Pskov & St. Petersburg, is a S. limb of Lake Peipus, 22 m. in length; greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Velikaja river on the S.E.

PTTISH, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 8 m. S.S.W. Dubno. Pop. about 1,500.

PUBLIC SQUARE, p-o., Greene co., Ga., 58 N. Milledgeville, 590 W.

PUBLOW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W. Bath. Area, 1,335 ac. Pop. 310.

PUCCULOE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Dacca-Jelalpoor, 37 m. N.W. Dacca.

PUCHÓ, a market town of N. Hungary, co. & 19 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1,948.

PUCKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Area, 610 ac. Pop. 231.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 2,428 ac. Pop. 931.

PUCKETAS, p.o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

PUDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 11 m. N.N W. Bedford. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 612.—II. co. Devon, 4½ m. N. Crediton, with a station on the Great Western railroad. Area, 1,361 ac. Pop. 215.

PUDDLESTONE-WITH-WHITE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4½ m. E. Leominster. Area, 1,743 ac. Pop. 316.

PUDLEIN, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 9 m. N.N.E. Kesmark. Pop. 2,300. It has an anc. castle, Rom. Catholic & Piarist colleges, & near it is a chapel often resorted to in pilgrimage.

PUDOSH, or PUDOGA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 65 m. E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,500.

PUDSEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3 m. S.S.E Calverley. Pop. 11,603, chiefly employed in the manufs. of woollens. It has a mechanics' institute, & branch bank.

PUDUCOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 57 m. N.E. Madura. It is regularly and well built, & has a hindoo palace, having been the cap. of an independent rajahship.

PUDWITZ (Pol. *Powiedzisko*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 16 m. N.E.E. Posen. Pop. 1,900.

PUEBLA, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

PUEBLA, p. o., Brown co., O.

PUEBLA DE ACUMA, t., Valencia co., New Mex. Pop. 1850, 384.

PUEBLA DE LAGUNA, t., Valencia co., New Mex. Pop. 1850, 748.

PUEBLA DE LOS SENTOS, t., Valencia co., New Mex. Pop. 1850, 225.

PUEBLA DE ZUNI, t., Valencia co., New Mex. Pop. 1850, 1,294.

PUEBLA (LA), a state of the Mexican Confed., betw. lat. 18° 20′ & 21° 30′ N., & lon. 97° & 99° 15′ W., borders for a short distance the Gulf coast, and having landward, the states of Guerrero, Mexico, Vera Cruz, & Oaxaca. Area, 1,814 sq. leagues or 18,440 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 581,000. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table land, & within it is Popocatepetl mntn. The Nasca riv. traverses it nearly throughout. The soil is fertile, producing Indian corn, cotton, and sugar. It has mines where silver is wrought; and valuable quarries of marble. It contains the towns La Puebla, Cholula, Tlascala, Tehuacan, and Tuspan. —*La Puebla*, the capital, is situated on a declivity, 28 leagues E.S.E. Mexico. Pop. 71,631. It is regularly built & well paved; houses of stone, and many with iron balconies and painted fronts. It has a vast number of richly-decorated religious edifices, an episcopal & 2 other colleges, manufs. of glass, earthenwares, & soap. See Mexico.

PUEBLA (LA), or POBLAT, a small town of Majorca, on a height, 27 m. N.E. Palmas. Pop 3,012.

PUEBLA (LA), numerous small towns of Spain.—I. (*P. d'Alcocer*), at the foot of the sierra d'Alcocer, prov. & 87 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,612.—II. (*P. de Almuradiel*), prov. & 50 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 1,985.—III. (*P. de Arenoso*), prov. & 31 m N.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,158.—IV. (*P. de Arganzon*), prov. Alava, 9 m. N.E. Miranda. Near this the battle of Vittoria commenced in 1813—V. (*P. de Cazalla*), prov. & 35 m. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,882—VI. (*P. de Don Fadrique*), prov. & 77 m. N.E. Granada, at the foot of Mt. Calar. Pop. 6,555. It has 4 pa. churches, manufs. of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.—VII. (*P. de Guzman*), prov. & 30 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 3,855.—VIII. (*P. de la Calzada*), prov. & 16 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,160.—IX. (*P. de la Reyna*), prov. & 40 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,200—X. (*P. del Dean*), prov. Coruña, 29 m. S.W. Santiago. Pop. 1,840.—XI. (*P. de los Infantes*), prov. Sevilla, 19 m. N.W. Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities. —XII. (*P. de Montalvan*), prov. & 17 m. W. Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 4,333. It has a picturesque castle, & a palace of the dukes of Uceda.—XIII. (*P. de Sanabria*), prov. & 53 m. N.W. Zamora. Pop. 849.—XIV. (*P. de Sancho Perez*), prov. & 36 m. S E. Badajos. Pop, 1,892. —XV. (*P. Nueva*), prov. Toledo, 7 m. S. Talavera. Pop. 2,400.—XVI. (*P. de Hijar*). [Hijar.]

PUEBLA VIEJO ("old town"), a maritime town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6 m. S.E. Tampico, on lake Tampico. Pop. 1,500, who export large quantities of salted prawns to the interior. The town is meanly built; its harbor is shallow, & it has now little foreign trade.

PUENTA GORDA, a settlement of Caribs, British Honduras, 150 m. S. Balize.

PUENTE ("a bridge"), numerous petty towns of Spain.—I. (*P. del Arzobispo*), prov. Toledo, near the Tagus, 18 m. S.W. Talavera. Pop. 979.—II. (*P. del Congosto*), prov. and 43 m. W. Avila, on the Tormes. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*P de Eume*), prov. & 13 m. E Coruña, on the Eume, here crossed by a long ancient bridge. Pop. 2,170.—IV. (*P. Genil*), prov. & 27 m. S. Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. 1845, 6,408, engaged in woollen weaving, & in oil & earthenware factories.—V. (*P. la Reyna*), Navarro, prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 3,700—*Puentes de Garcia Rodriquez* is a town, prov. & 24 m. E.N.E. Coruña. Pop. 1,496.

PUERCO, river, New Mexico, rises in the Sierra Madre, or Rocky Mountain range, in 36° 15′ N. lat., & flows a S. by E. course, after a distance of 500 m. enters the Rio Grande at lat. 29° 20′. It is a rapid stream, & the country in the upper part of its course is said to contain gold mines of extraordinary richness.

PUERS, a market town of Belgium, prov. and 12. m. S.S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 4,000.

PUERTO, "a port," a prefix to the names of many places in Spain.—I. (*P. de Santa Maria*), a city in the prov. & 7 m. N.E. Cadiz, on rt. b. of the Guadalete, near its mouth in the bay of Cadiz. Pop. 1845, 17,930. The town is uninteresting. It is the principal place for the export of the wines of Xerez, 7 m. N.E. Many extensive English & French wine merchants are estab. here. It supplies Cadiz with water.—II. (*P. Real*), a seaport town of the same prov. on the bay, & 6 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. 3,871. It has manufs. of leather.—III. (*P. Llano*), a town in the prov. & 21 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real, Pop. 2,812, who manuf. lace.—IV. (*P. Marin*), a town in the prov., & 12 m. S.W. Lugo on the Minho, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. Pop. 553.

PUERTO BELLO, a seaport town of New Granada, S. A., dep. & 40 m. N.N.W. Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mntns. & unhealthy, but the excellence of its harbor (whence its name) rendered it formerly of high commercial importance. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739, at which time it was strongly fortified. It has now greatly declined.

PUERTO CABELLO, a seaport town of Venezuela, S. A., prov. Caracas, in the Gulf of Triste, 20 m. N.W. Valencia, of which it is the port. The town stands on an isl. connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is unhealthy, but has a good harbor, & was formerly the seat of a considerable trade.

PUERTO-DE-LA-MAR. [Cobija.]

PUERTO PRINCIPE (SANTA MARIA DE), an inl. city of Cuba, cap. its central dep., 36 m. W.S.W. its port, Las Nuevitas, on the N. coast, between the rivulets Timima & Jatibonico. Climate hot & humid. Pop. of its jurisdiction 1845, 32,996 whites; 6,165 free blacks; and 9,851 slaves, half of whom were on sugar & coffee estates.

PUERTO VIEJO, a town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. & 85 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

PUFFIN ISLAND, a rocky islet of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, in St. Finnan's bay, 3 m. S.E. Breahead, Valentia island.

PUGETS SOUND. [*See* Fuca (Straits of).]

PUGH'S HILL, p. o., Franklin co., N. C.

PUGHTOWN, p-v., Coventry t., Chester co., Pa., 68 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 146 W. Situated on French cr. It contains a store & about 15 dwellings.

PUGLIA, a region of S. Italy. [Apulia.]—II. a riv., which joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PUGMAN, or PEMGHAN, a town and fort of Afghanistan, 13 m. W. Cabool, on affl. of Cabool river.

PUGSLEY'S DEPOT, p. o., Tompkins co., N. Y.

PUICELEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, 11 m. N.W. Gaillac. Pop. 2,153.

PUIG, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,050.

PUIGCERDA, a fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. N.W. Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Pop. 1,824. It is the residence of a military governor, & has manufs. of woollens.

PUISEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. E. Pithiviers. Pop. 1,876.—*Puisaye* is a comm. and vill., dep. Herault, 9 m. W.N.W. Beziers. Pop. 1,745.

PUJOLS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 13 m. N.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,570.

PUKANTZ (Hung. *Bukabanya*), a mining town of N. Hungary, co. Honth, 9 m. S.W. Schemnitz. Pop. 2,350.

PULA, a comm. & marit. town of Sardinia, div. & 15 m. S.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,235.

PULASKI, county, Va. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. New r. bounds it partly on the E., & drains it on the S. Surface in part mountainous; soil fertile. Capital, Newbern. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $211,091; wheat, 35,284 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 175,510; wool, 20,502 lbs.;—5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., 1 iron foundry. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $39,980; value of manufac. articles, $30,962;—9 churches; 12 schools, 292 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,739; 1850, 5,118.

PULASKI, county, Ga. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 680 sq. m. Drained by Ocmulgee r. & its branches, & by branches of Oconee r. Capital, Hawkinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $254,384; Ind. corn, 229,815 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 66,976; cotton, 5,591 bales;—2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $4,500; value of manufactured articles, $2,318;—13 churches; 6 schools, 127 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,389; 1850, 6,627.

PULASKI, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Tippecanoe r. & its branches. Capital, Winamac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $61,591; wheat, 27,593 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 95,915; oats, 15,050; wool, 3,839 pounds;—1 church; 6 schools, 161 scholars; 1 library, 134 vols. Pop. 1840, 561; 1850, 2,595.

PULASKI, county, Ill. Situated in the extreme S. part of the state. Area, 154 sq. m. Drained by Cash r., entering the Ohio r., which bounds it on the S.E. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Caledonia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $38,543; wheat, 4,305 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 87,145; oats, 10,526; wool, 1,474 pounds;—5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons employed;—13 churches; 6 schools, 149 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,265.

PULASKI, county, Mo. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 1,332 sq. m. Drained by the head waters of Gasconade r., & by branches of Osage r. The surface is hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Waynesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $144,563; wheat, 11,352 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 246,430; oats, 32,838; wool, 11,894 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., a saw m., a tannery;—5 schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,529; 1850, 3,998.

PULASKI, county, Ky. Situated on the S. toward the E. part of the state. Area, 451 sq. m. Cumberland r. runs on its S. border, by branches of which it is drained. Rockcastle cr. runs on its S.E. border. Capital, Somerset. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $359,252; Ind. corn, 558,862 bush. produced; oats, 125,092; tobacco, 6,888 pounds; wool, 34,876;—4 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—35 churches; 68 schools, 1,220 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,620; 1850, 14,195.

PULASKI, county, Ark. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Drained by Arkansas r. & its branches. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, Little Rock. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $117,654; Ind. corn, 191,085 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,127; cotton, 478 bales; tobacco, 590 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $27,450; value of manufactured articles, $53,500;—6 churches; 4 academies, 195 pupils; 11 schools, 247 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,350; 1850, 5,657.

PULASKI, v., Richland t., semi-capital of Oswego co., N. Y., 155 W.N.W. Albany, 385 W. Situated on Salmon r., 3 m. from Lake Ontario. Incorporated in 1832. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 8 stores, a woollen fac., a paper m., 2 grist m., 10 saw m., a trip-hammer works, a furnace, a carriage fac., 2 tanneries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 700 inhabitants. There is an extensive water power available at this place, & much of it is still unimproved.

PULASKI, p-t., Lawrence co., Pa., 248 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 283 W., on the Erie Extension canal. Pop. 1850, 1,721.

PULASKI, p-t., Williams co., O., 176 N.W. Columbus, 509 W. Pop. 1850, 760.

PULASKI, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 89 W. by S. Detroit, 501 W. Drained by the S. branch of Kalamazoo r. It contains several ponds & a mineral spring. Pop. 1840, 394; 1850, 760.

PULASKI, p. o., Pulaski co., Ia.

PULASKI, p-v., Hancock co., Ill., 85 W.N.W. Springfield, 863 W.

PULASKI, p. o., Davis co., Iowa.

PULASKI, p-v., capital of Giles co., Tenn., 74 S. by W. Nashville, 734 W. Situated on the E. side of Richland cr., a branch of Elk r. It contains a court house, 2 churches, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,137 inhabitants.

PULASKI, p. o., Scott co., Miss.

PULASKI, p. o., Panola co., Tex.

PULASKIVILLE, p-v., Morrow co., O., 52 N.E. Columbus, 393 W.

PULAWY, a town of Poland, gov. & 30 m. N.W. Lublin, on rt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,000.

PULBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the anc. Roman road, Stone street, 8 m. N.N.W. Arundel. Area, 6,398 ac. Pop. 1,825.

PULFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Chester, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester r. r. Area, 2,567 ac. Pop. 335. Two m. distant is Eaton hall (Marquis of Westminster.)

PULHAM, a town of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.W. Harleston, in the two pas. St. Mary & St. Magdalen, the united area of which is 5,955 ac. Pop. 2,832.—II. (*East*), pa., co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 323.

PULICAT (Hind. *Paliacatta*), a marit. town of India, formerly belonging to the Dutch, 20 m. N. Madras, at the S. entrance of the Pulicat lake, an inlet of the sea, 35 m. in length, 12 m. in breadth, bounded seaward by a long narrow island.

PULLOXHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 1¾ m. S.W. Silsoe. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 688.

PULLY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud. cap. circ., 1 m. E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,000.

PULO, "an island," the prefixed name of many isls. of the Asiatic Archipelago, some of the principal being.—I (*P. Baniack*), off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 50′ E.—II. (*P. Brasse*), off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 m. W.N.W. Acheen. Circum. 10 m.—III. (*P. Canton*), China sea, off the coast of Anam, lat. 15° 20′ N., lon. 109° E.—IV. (*P. Cicer de Mer*), China sea, 60 m. S. Cape Padaran, Cochin-China, & yielding many edible birds' nests.—V. (*P. Condore*), a cluster of isls., China sea, 120 m. E. Point Camboja, the principal isl., 12 m. in length, having a vill. & good anchorage.—VI. (*P. Dattoo*), off the W. coast of Borneo, lat. 0° 7′ N., lon. 108° 37′ E.—VII. (*P. Dammer*), off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumf. about 30 m.—VIII. (*P. Labuan*), off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 50 m. N. Borneo, & lately taken possession of by the Engl.—IX. (*P. Lanaisi*), W. coast of the Malay peninsula at the mouth of the r. Quedah. Pop. 3,000.—X. (*P. Laut*), off the S.E. extremity of the isl. Borneo. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 35 m.—*Little Pulo Laut* is a group 55 m. S.W.ward.—XI. (*P. Nancy*), off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. Acheen.—XII. (*P. Ohy* or *Uhi*, China sea, 20 m. S. Point Camboja. [Penang.] For others not here mentioned, refer to additional names.

PULO ANAPHI, an islet, Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. S.E. Santorin.

PULO LONTAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, off the S.W. coast of Lr. Siam, lat. 7° 45′ N., lon. 99° E.

PULO PENANG, Prince of Wales island. [Penang.]

PULSNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 16 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,986. The Emperor Alexander of Russia & the King of Prussia had a conference here in 1813.

PULTNEY, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 15 N.E. Bath, 213 W. by S. Albany, 316 W. Surface generally level; soil clay & calcareous loam. Bounded E. by the W. branch of Crooked Lake, into which its streams flow.

It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,784; 1850, 1,815.

PULTNEY, t., Belmont co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,747; 1850, 2,254.

PULTNEYVILLE, p-v., Williamson t., Wayne co., N. Y., 204 W. by N. Albany, 368 W. Situated on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, where is a convenient landing for steamboats and vessels. It contains a Baptist church, 5 stores, 2 warehouses, 2 saw m., a tannery, & about 350 inhabitants.

PULTOWA, a town and gov. Poland. [Poltava.]

PULTUSK, or PULTOWSK, a town of Poland, prov. & 60 m. E.N.E. Plock, cap. co., on an island formed by the Narew. Pop. 4,500. It is well built, & has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, & a synagogue, with a brisk trade in corn. Here, in 1703, Charles XII. conquered the Saxons, & on the 26th December, 1806, the French gained a victory over the Russians.

PULVERBATCH-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 4,260 ac. Pop. 543.

PULVER'S CORNER, p-o., Pine Plains t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 58 S. Albany, 331 W.

PUMPKIN, p. o., Southampton co., Va.

PUMPKIN PILE, p. o., Paulding co., Ga.

PUMPKINTOWN, p-v., Pickens dist., S. C., 135 W.N.W. Columbia, 530 W.

PUMPKINTOWN, p. o., Randolph co., Ga.

PUMPKIN VINE, p-o., Paulding co., Ga., 127 W. N.W. Milledgeville, 670 W.

PUNA, an island off the W. coast of Ecuador, S. A., dep. & 40 m. S.W. Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 10 miles. Surface well wooded. On its N. side is the vill. Puna, with a tolerable harbor.

PUNCH, a small town of the Punjab, in lat. 33° 51′ N., lon. 73° 53° E., near the frontier of Cashmere, where crossed by the Punch pass 8,500 feet in elevation.

PUNCHEON, p. o., Allen co., Ky.

PUNCHESTON, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,725 ac. Pop. 245.

PUNCKNOLL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 467.

PUNDERPOOR (Hind. *Puny-ad-hara-pura*), a town of India, dom. & 80 m. E. Sattarah, on the Beemah. It is regularly & well built, & has several palaces. Pop. 25,000 (?).

PUNGANOOR, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 60 m. N.W. Arcot.

PUNGO CREEK, p-o., Beaufort dist., S. C.

PUNGO RIDGE, p. o., Princess Ann, Va.

PUNGOTEAGUE, p-v., Accomac co., Va., 181 E. by N. Richmond, 209 W. It contains 1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist church, a store, a grist m., 20 dwellings, & about 125 inhabitants.

PUNHETE, a market town & military post of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Tagus, at the head of its navigation, 9 m. W.N.W. Abrantes. Pop. 1,100. It exports raisins & other fruits.

PUNITZ (Pol. *Powiec*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 44 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,620, partly employed in linen weaving & in brewing.

PUNJAB, an extensive territory of N.W. Hindostan, embracing the country watered by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly and the Sutleje the most easterly. The outline of the dist. is angular, the apex being at the point where the Indus & the Punjnud meet, in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E. The N. is an elevated region, formed by the Bolor, Tibet, & W. Himalaya mntns., & from whence issue six rivers, which flow S.wards through a level & low lying region. The rivers are the Indus, Jhylum, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, & Sutleje. Length from N.E. to S. W., from Nobra in Ladakh to the confluence of the Indus & Punjnud, about 600 m. Breadth from Rampur to Derbend, 350 m. Pop. estimated at 4,740,000, consisting of Sikhs, Cashmerians, & Afghans. The N. part of the state is a range of mountains, with elevation from 20,000 to 27,000 feet. The W. range, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is of granite & primary rocks. The Rupshu Spiti & adjacent part of Ladakh, are of secondary strata, with organic remains; the E. Cashmerian are volcanic & basaltic, with limestones. S. of lat. 34°, the country rapidly slopes to the alluvial plain of the Punjab, which extends for several hundred miles without any considerable eminence except the salt ranges at the base of the Himalaya, which contain immense beds of rock-salt, as also alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, & gypsum. The great plain is divided by the intersections of its rivers into 5 *doabs*. The soil in general is sandy & barren, but with many fertile spots intermixed, & there are abundant means of irrigation. Summer temp. of the plains excessively hot & dry; winter cool, & not unfrequently frost. Temp. at Lahore in June, in the shade, 112° Fahr. The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of E. India. The sugarcane, palm, orange, & other fruit trees flourish, & all kinds of grain crops are raised, as also opium, indigo, tobacco. Camels, buffaloes, horses, are reared in the extensive pasture lands, but rural industry is by no means generally practiced. Silk & cotton fabrics are manuf. in the towns, as also carpets, shawls, & warlike arms. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from eastern India & carried westward; bullion, silk, drugs, & dyes being received in return. The population is of a mixed kind. In the N. are Tibetan Mongolians, & the remains of former Afghan conquerors are scattered over the whole country; the great majority of the people are Punjab Jats, descendants of Hindoo Rajpoot Jats; the Khalsa Sikh population may amount to 500,000. Their religion, originally supposed to have been a pure deism, is now a modification of Hindooism; they have no castes, & the military profession is open to all. Their morals are depraved and sensual. In person the Sikhs resemble the Hindoos, but are of more robust & active habits than the natives of Middle India, and they excel in warlike enterprise. The Sikh government, a military despotism, extended over the whole of the Punjab, Kashmir, Ladakh, and Bulh, Peshawer W. of the Indus, & the Derajat as far S. as the frontier of Scinde. The revenue was formerly estimated at about 2½ millions ster. annually. Runjeet Singh had an army of 75,000 men. Principal towns, Lahore the cap., Amritzir, Serinagur, Mooltan, Peshawer, Jullinder, Jelalpoor. The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. At the beginning of the 10th century, it was overrun by Mahommed of Ghuznee "the destroyer;" subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1526 by Baber the Mogul conqueror. Under the late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended; on his death in 1839 and the subsequent massacres of his nearest heirs, the country became the scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British territories E. of the Sutleje by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845, led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sabraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Shere Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated & dispersed at Goojerat, 21st February, 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions in India.

PUNJGOOR, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Dustee, 74 m, N.N.E. Kedje. It is the cap. of an independent and very fertile district, comprising about a dozen vills., & yielding an annual rev. of about 2,000*l*.

PUNJNUD, a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara & Chenab rivers, which unites with the Indus near Mittun-Kote after a S.W. course of about 60 m. At Ooch it is ½ m. in width at its lowest period, with a depth of from 15 to 20 ft.

PUNNAH, or PANNAH, a rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Alahabad, subsidiary to the British, and having an area of 688 sq. m. Pop. 67,500. It pays to the Bengal government a tribute of 11,000 rupees annually, & maintains a force of 200 cavalry and 700 infantry. It contains the famous diamond mines of Pannah.

PUNNAIR, a river of S. India, rises in Mysore, traverses the British dists., Salem & S. Arcot, & enters the sea at Cuddalore, 93 m. S.S.W. Madras, after an E.ward course of 220 m. The towns Ryacotta and Kistnaghur are on its banks.

PUNO, a dep. of Peru, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 69° & 72 W., having E. Bolivia, & on other sides the deps. Cuzco and Arequipa. Estimated area, 21,540 sq. m. Pop. 285,661. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, comprises the greater part of the Lake Titicaca, & was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. Cattle, potatoes, & barley, are chief products. Chief towns, Puno, Chucuito, Asangaro, and Lampa.—II. a city of

S. Peru, cap. dep. & prov., in the bay of Tuno, W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 130 m. E.N.E. Arequipa, & 12,870 feet above the sea. Pop. 8,000. It is built mostly of stone, and has a cathedral and a high school.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, a marit. town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. & 70 m. E. Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria. It stands on a fine elevated plain, and has risen into importance wholly within the present century.

PUNTAS ARENAS, the principal port of Costa Rica, C. A., on the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a good harbor, & a rapidly increasing trade, as it communicates by an excellent road with a great part of the interior. In 1845, it exported 50,000 quintals of coffee.

PUNUKKA, or POONAKA, a town & the second cap. of Bootan, N. Hindostan, in the great chain of the Himalaya, 17 m. N.E. Tassisudon. It is a miserable place: the winter residence of the Deb-Rajah is its only building of consequence.

PUNXUTAWNEY, p-v., Young t., Jefferson co., Pa., 183 N.W. Harrisburg, 236 W. Situated in a fork of Mahoning creek. It contains a store & 250 inhabitants.

PURACÉ, a vill. of New Granada, S. A., 12 m. E.S.E. Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed.

PURATIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 103 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., with 1,600 inhabitants.

PURBECK (ISLE OF), a peninsular district of Engl., co. Dorset, between the river Frome, entering Poole harbor N., & the English Channel on the S.; terminating in St. Alban's head. Length 10 m., breadth about 7 m. It has excellent quarries of stone, slate, & marble. Corfe castle is in this district.

PURCELLS STORE, p-o., Loudon co., Va., 163 N. Richmond, 44 W.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.N. E. Almeira, on rt. b. of the Almanzor. Pop. 1,596.

PURDY, p-v., capital of McNairy co., Tenn., 148 S. W. Nashville, 824 W. Situated on a head branch of Hatchy r. Contains a court house, a Methodist church, & 40g inhabitants.

PURDY CREEK, p-o., Hornellsville t., Steuben co., N. Y., 247 W. by S. Albany, 315 W.

PURDY ISLAND, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago.—*Purdy Isls.*, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Admiralty group.

PURDY'S STATION, p. o., Westchester county, N.Y.

PURFLEET, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Essex, pa. W. Thurrock, picturesquely situated on an eminence beside the Thames, 15 m. E. London. Pop. 704. It has a small pier for steamers, & a large government bomb-proof powder magazine.

PURGITSVILLE, Hampshire co., Va.

PURIFICACION, a town, New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 72 m. S.W. Bogota. —II. a town of Colima, Mexico, 95 m. W.N.W. Colima.

PURITON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area, 1,632 ac. Pop. 451.

PURKASSA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, on the Taptee, 84 m. E.N.E. Surat. It is now in decay, but numerous ruined temples attest its former importance.

PURLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Malon. Area, 5,578 ac. Pop. 1,184.

PURLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. N.W. Reading. Area, 877 ac. Pop. 220.

PURMEREND, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., on the N. Holland canal, 10 m. N. Amsterdam. Pop. 3,372. It has large markets for cattle & cheese.

PURNEAH, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, having N. Nepaul & Sikkim, & on other sides the dists. Rungpoor, Dinagepoor, Rajeshaye, Bhaugulpoor, & Tirhoot. Area, 7,460 sq. m. Pop. 1,362,165. Surface hilly in the N., elsewhere mostly level; the Ganges bounds it S.W.ward. Principal products, rice, oil-seeds, indigo, cattle, & timber, floated down to Calcutta.—II. a town & cap., above dist., 230 m. N.W. Calcutta. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is said to occupy 9 sq. m., being rather an assemblage of villages than a compact town. A good deal of indigo is raised in its vicinity.

PURRUAH, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. & 45 m. S.S.W. Dinagepoor, with extensive ruins of mosques, & other buildings.—II. dist. Burdwan, 32 m. N.N.W. Calcutta, with a noble mosque & a lofty tower.

PURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 4¼ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Area, 7,378 ac. Pop. 2,057.

PURUS, or CUCHIVARA, a river of S. America, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon, which it joins in lat. 4° S., lon. 64° W. Its sources are unknown, & it traverses the least known part of the American continent. Its course is N.E., & at its junction with the Amazon, it is scarcely inferior in size to that river.

PURVIS, p-o., Rockland t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 169 S.W. Albany, 314 W.

PUSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4½ m. E. Great Farringdon. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 152.

PUSEYVILLE, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

PUSHETA, t., Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,008.

PUSHMATAHA, p. o., Choctaw co., Ala.

PUSIANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. E. Como, on the Lake of Pusiano, which is about 3 m. long by 1 m. in breadth, 160 feet deep & 840 feet above the Adriatic.

PÜSPOKY (Germ. *Bischdorf*), a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 6 m. S.E. Presburg, with R. Catholic & Reformed churches. Pop. 1,218.

PUSTERTHAL, a dist. in the E. part of the Tyrol, watered by head streams of the Drave & Adige. Chief town Brunecken.

PUST-OZERSK (Samoyede *Yongorie*), the most N. town of the Samoyede country, in European Russia, gov. Archangel, on the Petchora, near its mouth in the N. Ocean. Pop. 600, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

PUTBUS, a market town of Prussia, in the island Rugen, 5 m. S.E. Bergen. Pop. 1,340. It has sea baths, & near it is a castle.

PUTEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 11 m. W. Paris, on lt. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles r. r. Pop. 3,625.

PUTEOLI, a town of Naples. [PUZZUOLI.]

PUTFORD, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*East*), 8¼ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area, 2,380 ac. Pop. 194.—II. (*West*), 9 m. W. Great Torrington. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 424.

PUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 9,000

PUTLAM, a marit. vill. of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 74 m. N. Colombo. An extensive manuf. of bay salt is here carried on.

PUTIVL, or PUTYVL, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 W.S.W. of Koursk, cap. dist. on the Sem. Pop. 9,000. It is well built, and though mostly of wood, it has some good public edifices, nearly 20 churches, 2 extensive charitable institutions, vitriol factories, brick kilns, and a brisk trade in the rural produce of the vicinity.

PUTLEY a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Ledbury. Area, 589 ac. Pop. 182.

PUTNAM, county, N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 216 sq. m. Hudson r. bounds it on the W. The surface is mountainous; soil productive in the E. part, if well cultivated. Magnetic iron ore, iron pyrites, & plumbago, abound. Drained by head branches of Croton r. Capital, Carmel. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $536,623; wheat, 3,869 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 132,876; oats, 79,535; wool, 13,388 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., a woollen fac.; 4 tanneries, 14 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $365,445; value of manufactured articles, $1,005,051;—20 churches; 7 academies. 180 pupils; 85 schools, 3,017 scholars; 65 libraries, 7,928 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,825; 1850, 14,138.

PUTNAM, county, Ga. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 340 sq. m. Bounded E. by Oconee r., by branches of which it is drained. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Eatonton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $324,132; Ind. corn, 392,821 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 63,689; cotton, 8,621 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., a cotton fac.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $121,010; value of manufactured articles, $129,978;—12 churches; 3 academies. 134 pupils; 8 schools, 197 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,260; 1850, 10,794.

PUTNAM, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 315 sq. m. Drained by the Kanawha r. & tributaries. Surface hilly & broken; soil generally fertile. Capital, Winfield. There were in 1850,

live stock valued at $95,786; wheat, 14,373 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 249,040; tobacco, 37,122 pounds; wool, 10,468;—6 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $32,775; value of manufactured articles, $54,112;—13 churches; 3 acad., 80 pupils; 4 schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,335.

PUTNAM, county, Flor. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of St. Johns r., which flows along its E. boundary. Surface level; soil very productive. Capital, Pilatka. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $24,240; sugar, 74 hhds. produced; cotton, 32 bales; molasses, 7,030 gals. Pop. 1850, 687.

PUTNAM, county, O. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 376 sq. m. Drained by Auglaize r. & its tributaries. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Kalida. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $114,690; wheat, 68,853 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 189,165; oats, 31,723; wool, 15,123 pounds;—2 grist m., 7 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $17,875; value of manufactured articles, $43,450; —11 churches; 68 schools, 3,063 scholars; 4 libraries, 615 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,189; 1850, 7,221.

PUTNAM, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 486 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil a black loam. Drained by Walnut Fork of Eel r., & Big Racoon & Deer creeks. Capital, Greencastle. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $518,696; wheat, 82,965 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,313,209; oats, 81,423; wool, 85,837 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 9 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—62 churches; 1 college, 200 students; 90 schools, 4,311 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,842; 1850, 18,615.

PUTNAM, county, Ill. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 325 sq. m. The surface is undulating, & consists of prairie & forest; soil very fertile. Drained by Illinois r. & its branches, & by head branches of Spoon r. Capital, Hennepin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,795; wheat, 88,771 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 279,260; oats, 29,671; wool, 10,774 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.;—8 churches; 2 acad., 110 pupils; 23 schools, 880 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,131; 1850, 3,924.

PUTNAM, county, Mo. Situated on the N. border of the state. Area, 318 sq. m. Drained by Chanton r. & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Putnamville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $18,787; wheat, 680 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 40,940; oats, 2,020; wool, 2,203 pounds;—10 schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,636.

PUTNAM, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 36 N. Sandy Hill, 90 N. by E. Albany. Surface mountainous, & mostly unfit for cultivation. Crossed by Palmertown range, some peaks of which are 1,500 feet high. It has Lake Champlain on the E. & Lake George on the W. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 784; 1850, 753.

PUTNAM, p-t., Muskingum co., O., 55 E. Columbus, 340 W. Situated on the right bank of Muskingum r., opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge, & on the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville r.r. Contains a bank & an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,071; 1850, 1,383.

PUTNAM, t., Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 597; 1850, 977.

PUTNAM VALLEY, t., Putnam co., N. Y., 9 W. Carmel, 100 S. Albany. Surface mountainous, being covered with the Highlands, with a broad & fertile valley, extending from N. to S. There are 7 small lakes or ponds in the t. Drained by Peekskill cr., the outlet of Redfire lake. Iron ore is extensively found. It has a bank, a fulling m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,659; 1850, 1,626.

PUTNAMVILLE, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 42 W. Indianapolis, 613 W. Situated on the national road, & contains 4 stores, a grist m., a tannery, and about 300 inhabitants.

PUTNAMVILLE, p-o., Putnam co., Mo.

PUTNEY, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 111 S. Montpelier, 432 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r. The surface is uneven, excepting near the streams, where are extensive and fertile intervales. Sacket's brook has a fall of 75 feet in 80 rods, & affords extensive water power. There are several other mill streams. The v., situated 1 mile west of the Connecticut, & on the Vermont Valley r. r., contains a Congregational church, several stores, & about 60 dwellings. There is also a Baptist church in the t. Chartered by N. H. in 1753, & re-chartered under N. Y. in 1766. First settled in 1754. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,382; 1850, 1,425.

PUTNEY, a pa. and vill. of Engl., co. Surrey on the Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, and with a station on the London and Richmond railroad, 6¼ m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area of pa. 2,280 ac. Pop. 4,684. The vill., large and well built, has many good residences, a conspicuous church, and various inns facing the river; rowing and sailing matches are here often held. Steamers ply constantly between it and London. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and principal agent of Henry VIII. in the spoliation of the monasteries, and Gibbon, the historian, were natives of Putney.

PUTNEYVILLE, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa.

PUTRID SEA, Russia. [Sivach Gulf.]

PUTTEE, a town of the Punjab, 12 m. W. of the Beas, and 38 m. S.E. of Lahore. Pop. about 5,000. It is well built, and has a government stud.

PUTTELANGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, 9 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,032.

PUTTEN, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, formed by the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam.—II. a vill., prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Harderwyk. Pop. 3,233.—*Puttershoek* is a vill., prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. Dort. Pop. 1,476.

PUTTENHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Tring. Area, 690 ac. Pop. 142.—II. co. Surrey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Guildford. Area, 1,896 ac. Pop. 385.

PUTTLITZ, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 9 m. N.W. Pritzwalk. Pop. 1,520.

PUTTSVILLE, p-o., Essex co., N. Y.

PUTTUN SOMNAUTH, Hindostan [Somnauth.]

PUTUMAYO, or IÇA, a riv. of Ecuador, S. A., rises by many heads near Pasto, flows generally E., and joins the Amazon at Içа, 70 m. E.N.E. Olivenza. Total course 700 m.

PUTZALO, a small island of Finland, in the N. part of Lake Ladoga. Near a harbor on its E. side are some curious caverns.

PUTZIG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 26 m. N.N.W. Danzig, on the Gulf of Danzig Pop. 2,180. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and several iron forges. —The *Bay of Putzig* is the W. arm of the Gulf of Danzig, and separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length of bay S.E. to N.W. 20 miles.

PUXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N. Axbridge. Area, 613 ac. Pop. 151.

PUY (Le), a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. H. Loire, 68 m. S.W. Lyon, near lt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 13,552. It is built on the S. slope of Mount Anis, crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille, and has on its highest point a picturesque gothic cathedral. The remains of Du Guesclin were deposited in the church of St. Laurent. It has a national college, a normal school, a library of 8,000 vols., and some manufs. of lace. It was cap. of the old dist. of Velay, & is the birth-place of Cardinal Polignac.—II. (*P. Guillaume*), a comm. and market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N.N.W. Thiers. Pop. 1,673.—III. (*P. la Roque*), a comm. & market town, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,341.—IV. (*P. l'Evêque*), a comm. and town, dep. Lot, 15 m. N.W. Cahors, on r. b. of the Lot. Pop. 1,125.

PUYCERDA, a town of Spain. [Puigcerda.]

PUY-DE-DOME, a mntn. of France, near the centre of the dep. to which it gives name. Height above the sea 4,806 ft. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group of mntns. covering about 80 sq. m., and attached S.-ward by a series of basaltic peaks or *puys* to the great mass of Mont-Dor. It is almost bare of trees, but has good pasturage on its sides, and corn land as its base. Its geology has been fully described in Scroop's work on the Auvergne.

PUY-DE-DOME, a dep. of France, in the S.E., formed of part of the old prov. Auvergne, and surrounded by the deps. Loire, H. Loire, Cantal Correze, Creuze, and Allier. Area, 2,253 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 596,897. Cap. Clermont-Ferrand. Surface mntnous., and contains a great number of *puys* or peaks, the

chief of which are the Mont Dor, and the Puy-de-Dôme. These mntns. are of volcanic origin, and contain numerous extinct craters, the lava, formerly emitted from which, is used for building and paving. Between the mntns. extend rich valleys, and that of Limagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier and its affl. the Dore. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, and marble. There are numerous mineral springs in the dep., the most celebrated of which is that of Mont-Dor. Soil rich in the valleys, and produces grain more than requisite for the pop., lint, hemp, wine, and fruits; chestnuts are in some cantons the principal food of the inhabitants. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and the cheese of the dep. is in repute. The principal manufs. are linens, woollens, and paper. Many of the pop. of the sterile dists. emigrate every year. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Ambert, Clermont, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers.

PUYLAURENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, 13 m. S.E. Lavaur. Pop. 1,959. It was formerly fortified by the Protestants, but dismantled by Louis XIII.

PUYMIROL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 3 m. E. Agen. Pop. 1,635. It has ruins of a fortress, formerly an important stronghold.

PUZZUOLI, *Puteoli*, an episcopal town of Naples, on the Gulf of, and 7 m. S.W., Naples. Pop. 8,400. In ancient times it was an important city: its environs were crowned with villas of the wealthy Romans. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is extensively obtained, and the celebrated grotto del Cane. Its vicinity is interesting to geologists.

PWLLHELI, a parl. and munic. bor. and small seaport town of N. Wales, on Cardigan bay, co. and 19 m. S.S.W. Carnarvon, pa. Denis. Pop. 1851 2,709. It it is well built, & has an union workhouse, a branch bank, a good harbor for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea-bathers. The port is subordinate to Beaumaris. The bor. was incorporated by Edward the Black Prince. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, and Nevin, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co., and 5 m. W. Pembroke. Area, 3,016 ac. Pop. 214.

PYECOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N. Brighton. Area, 2,249 ac. Pop. 300.

PYKED-STANE, or HELL'S CLEUGH, a mntn. of Scotl., co. Peebles, pa. Kirkurd, elev. 2,100 feet.

PYLE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 991.

PYLE-RUDBAR, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, in a pass of the Elburz mntns., 35 m. S.W. Reshd.

PYLESVILLE, p-o., Harford co., Md.

PYLLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,055 ac. Pop. 184.

PYLSTAART, or SOLA, an island of the Pacific ocean, S.S.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 22° 0′ S., lon. 176° 4′ W.

PYMATUNING, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by Shenango r. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,793; 1850, 2,161.

PYNACKER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. E. Delft. Pop. 1,298.

PYRAMID LAKE, Utah territory, on E. flank of the Sierra Nevada. Surface elevated 4,890 feet above the sea. Lat. 40° N. Discovered by Fremont in 1844. It is 35 m. long; about central N. & S., & near the E. shore is a huge mass of rock rising in the form of a pyramid, from which Fremont named the sheet of water. It receives the waters of Salmon Trout r. from the S. & Mud lake from the N., but has no outlet.

PYRAMUS, a riv. of Asia Minor. [JYHOON.]

PYRENEES, *Pyrenæi Montes*, an extensive mntn. chain of Europe, forming the limit between France and Spain, and extending in a direction S.S.E. to N.N.W., from Cape Creux, on the Mediterranean, in the E. to near Fuenterrabia on the W., a distance of 270 m., with a breadth of from 50 to 100 m.; they are joined on the W. by the Cantabrian mntns., which may be considered a prolongation of the chain. Next to the Alps, the Pyrenees are in general the highest mntns. of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a curved line with the main altitude of 7,990 ft. The slope is much more gentle on the N. than on the S. side. On the N. side they send off numerous off-sets which cover parts of the French deps.; & the descent is more gradual at the W. than at the E. extremity. The primary formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone, which form a continuous band, stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks, which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clay-slate, grauwacke, and blue limestone. The oolite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain. Snow lies deep in the mountains during a great part of the year, and is perpetual on the higher points. The elevation of the snow line is 8,000 ft. From the Marbore to Maladetta, the summits are covered with broad bands of ice, yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Corn grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at the vill. of Lescar (Lower Pyrenees) at an elevation of 3,280 ft., and the pine tree grows at 10,870 ft. above the sea. The bear is found in the high desert regions near the snow line, and the lynx ascends to 8,500 feet. The principal summits are *Pic Nethou* (Maladetta), 11,168 ft.; *Mont Perdu*, 10,950 ft.; the *Vignemale*, 10,820 ft.; *Pic du Midi*, 9,540 ft.; and *Le Canigou*, 9,137 ft. The principal passes of the Pyrenees are from E. to W. *Port de Oo*, 9,843 ft.; *the Breche de Roland*, 9,500 ft.; *Estaula*, 8,402 ft.; *Tourmalet*, 7,143 ft.; *Gavarnie*, 7,654 ft., above the level of the sea; there are about 50 in all, of which the following are fit for carriages:—I. The Col de Pertus, between Perpignan and Jonquera, passable at all seasons.—II. The pass of Puymorien, between the valley of Segre and that of the Ariège.—III. The Port de Confranc, between Zaragoza and Pau.—IV. The Port of Roncevaux, between Pamplona and St. Jean.—V. The pass of the Bidassao, between Vittoria and Bayonne. The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenees, are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N. and the Llobregat, and numerous affls. of the Ebro flowing S. The Pyrenees contain iron-ores: copper, and argentiferous lead-ore were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. Several of the streams are auriferous, but no gold or silver mines are worked. The valley of Cardona contains a remarkable deposit of rock-salt, one of the beds measuring 390 by 750 feet. The Pyrenees give their names to 3 deps. of France.—I. *Basses* (or lower) *Pyrenées*, a frontier prov. formed of part of the old prov. Bearn, bounded E. by the dep. H. Pyrenees, S. by the Pyrenees, W. by the Bay of Biscay, on which are the ports of Bayonne and St. Jean-de-Luz, and N. by the deps. Landes and Gers. Area, 2,928 sq. miles. Pop. 1851, 446,997. Cap., Pau. Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes; one-sixth part is occupied by fine forests, and the rest is fertile. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, the chief of which are the Gave-de-Pau, Gave d'Oleron and the Nive. Minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are well frequented, and the salt from the springs of Salies is in repute. Among vegetable products are the oak, gall-nut, lint, and wine; and among animals, the bear, isard, a species of chamois. Manufs. unimportant: the chief are iron-forging, manufs. of linen and paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Bayonne, Mauleon, Oloron, Orthes, and Pau.—II. *Hautes* (or upper) *Pyrenées*, a frontier dep S.E. of the former, composed of part of the old prov Gascogne, having E. the dep. H. Garonne and N. Gers. Area, 1,800 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 250,934. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees, enclosing the fine valleys of Adour, Campan, Barréges, Cauterets, and Azun. The Adour, and its affls., the Arros and Gave-de-Pau, rise in the dep.: the soil contains numerous minerals, but only marble is quarried. The mineral springs of Bagneres, Barréges, and Cautertes are much frequented. Soil fertile in the valleys, but grain is insufficient for the wants of the population. Wine is abundant, and of good quality. Cattle are extensively reared: horses are excellent, and the sheep are protected from the wolves by the powerful dogs of the Pyrenees. The chief manufs. are those of woollen stuffs, called Barreges. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Argeles, Bagneres, and Tarbes.—III. *Pyrenées Orientales*, is separated from the former by the dep. Ariège, and bounded E. by the Mediterranean, N. by the dep. Aude, and comprised in the old prov. Roussillon and part of Languedoc. Area, 1,593 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 181,955. The Pyrenees

in the S. separate the dep. from Spain, and connect it with their centreforts; the highest point in the dep. is Canigou, 9,137 ft. Chief rivers the Tet, Gly, and Aude, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, the Ariége, affl. of the Garonne, and the Segre, affl. of the Ebro. On the coast are the marshes of Leucate and St. Nazaire, and the ports Collioure, Port Vendres, Bagnols, and Nouvelle. The soil contains iron, antimony, fine marble, and mineral springs. Climate cold in the mntns., but sufficiently mild in the valleys for the culture of the pomegranate and the mulberry. The orange grows here on espaliers. The wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Manufs. are unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Ceret, Perpignan, and Prades. The *Australian Pyrenees* is a name given to a range in the colony of Victoria, between the Austrian Alps & Grampians, their principal summits being Mts. Cole, Byng, and Campbell.

PYRGO, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Elis, 17 m. S.S.E. Gastuni, near the coast. It has a good bazaar, & some export trade in rural produce, & imports of European manufactured goods.

PYRITZ, a town of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. & 24 m. S.E. Stettin, cap. circ. Pop. 4,650. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. Near it is the Ottobrun spring, so called from Otto, bishop of Bamberg, who here christened the first Pomeranian converts in 1124.

PYRMONT, p-o., Montgomery co., O.

PYRMONT, a town of Central Germany, Waldeck-Pyrmont, cap. the detached principality Pyrmont, in a valley, 34 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,205. It has mineral baths.

PYTCHLEY, a par. of England, co. Northampton. Area, 2,833 ac. Pop. 606.

PYWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ miles W.S.W. Holsworthy. Area, 5,021 ac. Pop. 663.

PYZDRY, or PEISERN, a town of Poland, prov. & 33 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3,100.

Q*

QUA, a mountain of Guinea, E. of the Cameroons estuary, 64 m. N.W. the peak of Cameroon. Lat. 5° 12′ N., lon. 8° 50′ E. Height 5,000 feet. On its S.W. side, the Qua river descends to join the Cameroons.

QUACO, a marit. vill. & headland of Brit. N. A., on the S. coast of New Brunswick, 25 miles E.N.E. St. John. The light house is on a small ridge off Quaco Head, lat. 45° 19′ 33″ N., lon. 65° 31′ W. Light eclipsed twice in a minute.

QUADRA & VANCOUVER ISL. [VANCOUVER.]

QUADRELLE, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 6 m. E.N.E. Nola. Pop. 1,500.

QUADRING, a pa. of Engl., co Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Area, 4,210 ac. Pop. 993.

QUAENANGER FIORD, Norway, Finmark, is 30 m. S.W. Altengaard.

QUAINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6½ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 5,368 ac. Pop. 945.

QUAKENBRÜCK, a town of Hanover, landr., principality, & 29 m. N. Osnabrück. Pop. 2,191.

QUAKER BOTTOM, p-o., Lawrence co., O., 123 S. by E. Columbus, 400 W.

QUAKER HILL, p-o., Pawlings t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 92 S. Albany, 304 W.

QUAKER SPRINGS, p-o., Saratoga t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 32 N. Albany, 402 W.

QUAKER SPRINGS, v., Columbia co., Ga., 103 E. N.E. Milledgeville, 582 W. This settlement was formed by the Friends in 1750, who fled, alarmed by the murders of the Cherokees. It contains a number of dwellings.

QUAKER STREET, p-o., Duanesburg t., Schenectady co., N. Y.

QUAKERTOWN, p-v., Kingwood t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 31 N.W. Trenton, 191 W. It is called also Fairview, & contains 1 Friends church, 2 stores, & 15 or 20 dwellings.

QUAKERTOWN, p-v., Richland t., Bucks co., Pa., 37 N.N.W. Philadelphia, 101 E. Harrisburg, 174 W. It is neatly built on a single street, & contains a Friends church & a Methodist church, a store, and 242 inhabs.

QUALLATOWN, p-v., Haywood co., N. C., 326 W. Raleigh, 556 W.

QUALQUI, a small town of Chile, S. A., dep. & 20 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, on the Biobio.

QUANG, a prefixed name of numerous provs. of E. Asia.—*Q.-Binh*, *Q.-Ai*, & *Q.-Nan*, are provs. of the empire Anam, Cochin-China.

QUANG-PING, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 240 m. S.S.W. Peking. It has numerous temples.—II. a city of third rank, prov. Kwi-choo, 80 m. E.N.E. Kwi-yang.

QUANG-SI, one of the S. provs. of China, betw. lat. 22° & 26° N., & lon. 105° & 112° 30′ E., having S.W. Tonquin, & other sides the provs. Quang-tong, How-nan, Kwi-tchou, & Yun-nan. Pop. 1825, 7,313,895. Surface mostly mntnous., densely wooded, and uncultivated, & it is one of the least peopled of the Chinese provs. Nearly all its rivers join the Choo-kiang, which has an E. course, & ultimately becomes the Canton river. Principal products, cassia, grain, metals, & gems. Chief city, Khing-yuen.—II. a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 75 m. S.E. Yun-nan.

QUANG-TONG, the most S. prov. of China, betw. lat. 20° & 25° 30′ N., & lon. 108° & 117° E., having landward the provs. Quang-si, Hou-nan, Kiang-si, and Fo-kien, & E. & S. the China Sea, & Gulf of Tonquin, which are separated by its peninsula of Houitchou, stretching towards Hai-nan. Pop. 1825, 19,174,030. Surface very varied. Soil generally fertile; & it has excellent water communication. Next to rice, its principal products are sugar, inferior green tea, cassia, betel nut, iron, cheap silks, cottons, & grass cloths, glass, stone, & lacquered wares, with a great variety or other goods made in Canton, the cap., & chief seat of the trade.

QUANO, a marit. town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island Niphon, 56 m. E. Miako.—*Quanto* is one of the 5 divisions of Niphon.

QUANTICO, p-v., Somerset co., Md., 93 S.E. Annapolis, 133 W.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a range in Engl., co. Somerset, extending from the Bristol channel, near Watchet, S.E. to between Bridgewater & Taunton. Greatest height 1,428 feet.

QUANTOCKSHEAD, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 11 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 2,582 ac. Pop. 281.—II. (*West*), 12 miles W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,491 ac. Pop. 250.

QUARANTE, a mkt. town & comm. of France, dep. Herault, 13 m. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,266.

QUAREGNON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4 m. W.S.W. Mons, with coal mines. Pop. 2,300.

QUARFF, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., Shetland, comprising part of Mainland, with Burra, Papa, House & Halvery isls., off its W. coast. Pop. 790.

QUARITZ, a mkt. town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,790.

QUARLES FARM, a par. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 20.

QUARLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Area, 1,683 ac. Pop. 179.

QUARNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 529.

QUARNERO (GULF OF), Adriatic Sea, between Istria & the Hungarian Littorale, is 15 m. in length & breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands Cherso & Veglia, & communicates with the Adriatic by 3 channels. It is exposed to violent winds.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Leek. Pop. 709.

QUARRÉ-LES-TOMBES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. S.S.E. Avallon. Pop. 2,323.

QUARRELTON, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, 1 m. S. Johnstone. Pop. 271. It has a profitable coal seam, 15 feet thick.

* For names not found under Q, see C or K.

QUARRENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¾ miles N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 61.

QUARRI, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 96 m. E. Sacatoo. Pop. 6,000 (?). It is enclosed by an earth rampart.

QUARRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 264.—H. a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Pop. 1,063.

QUARRYVILLE, p-o., Tolland co., Ct.

QUARRYVILLE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

QUARTO, a riv. of the Argentine Republic, S. A., dep. Cordova, flows S.E.ward, & loses itself in a marsh, after a course of at least 280 m.

QUARTO, a town of Sardinia, div., prov., & 4 m. E. N.E. Cagliari, in an unhealthy salt-marsh of its own name. Pop. of comm. 5,748.—*Quartuccio* is a vill. 1 m. N. Quarto. Pop. 1,801.

QUARTSBURGH, p-o., Mariposa co., Cal.

QUASQUETON, p-o., Buchanan co., Iowa. It is situated on the left bank of the Watsipinican river, & contains about 75 inhabitants.

QUATFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,813 ac. Pop. 692.

QUATRE BRAS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 3 m. S.S.E. Genappe, & 10 m. from the vill of Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, & Namur to Nivelles (whence its name). On 16th June, 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the French & the English, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

QUATRETONDA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 8 m. E.N.E. San Felipe.

QUATT, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 2,674 ac. Pop. 356.

QUAY, p-o., Claiborne par., La., 367 N.W. New Orleans, 1,237 W.

QUAY (ST.), a comm. & marit. vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,383.

QUEBEC, county, Can. E. Situated toward the E. part of the province. Area, 16,040 sq. m. Drained by the Jaques Cartier, St. Anne, & St. Charles rivs. Surface hilly; soil bordering the stream fertile and well cultivated. Capital, Quebec. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 7,737; sheep, 4,105; swine, 3,758; horses, 3,359; wheat, 15,926 bush. produced; rye, 738; Indian corn, 291; buckwheat, 610; barley, 1,802; oats, 159,606; potatoes, 207,934; peas, 7,181; tobacco, 430 pounds; wool, 11,199; 7 grist m., 27 saw m., 2 tanneries, 7 carding and fulling m., 1 pottery. Pop. 61,526.

QUEBEC, city, seaport, & capital of the Canadas, & of the British possessions in N. America. Situated on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence, at the point where it is joined by the St. Charles, about 340 m. from the sea. Lat. 46° 49′ 12″ N., lon. 71° 15′ 45″ W. Pop. in 1830, 27,562; in 1852, 42,000; & in 1854, 45,000. The Quebec & Richmond r. r. connects it with the Grand Trunk r. r., distance to Montreal, 169 m., to Portland, Me., 317 m.

It is built on the extremity of a ridge terminating in the angle formed by the junction of the two rivers, in the point called Cape Diamond, which here rises to the height of about 340 feet above the St. Lawrence. The cape is surmounted by the citadel, & the city extends from it principally in a N.E. direction, down to the waters' edge. The old town, which lies wholly without the walls, partly at the foot of Cape Diamond, & around to the St. Charles, has narrow, & in parts, steep streets. The ascent from the lower to the upper portion of the city which crosses the line of the fortifications, is by a winding street & by a flight of steps; the streets in this section, though narrow, are generally clean, and well-paved or Macadamized. The public buildings & most of the houses are built of stone. Quebec is very strongly fortified, & has been called the Gibraltar of America. The citadel, on the highest point of Cape Diamond, embraces an area within the fortifications, of over 40 acres, & is formidable alike from its position & its works, constructed on a gigantic scale, & on the most approved principle. The line of the fortifications stretches nearly across the peninsula on the W., and runs along a ridge between the upper & lower parts of the city. It is intersected by 5 gates, & has an inner circuit of about 2¼ m. Beyond the ramparts on the W. are the extensive suburbs of St. Roch, St. John, & St. Louis. Durham Terrace commands a picturesque view, having the lower part of the city in the foreground, & the shores & waters of the St. Lawrence extending far in the distance. The Public Garden on Des Carrieres st., contains an elegant monument erected to the memory of Wolfe & Montcalm. It is 65 ft. high, & its design is very chaste & beautiful. The Place d'Armes, in which the government offices, the Episcopal cathedral, & the court house are situated. The Esplanade, railed off from, & situated between D'Auteuil street & the Ramparts, afford delightful views of the surrounding scenery.

Public Buildings, &c.—The Parliament House (destroyed by fire, 1853), was an elegant pile of buildings, forming three sides of a square, now about being rebuilt in a much improved style. The Court-house & City Hall are substantial stone edifices, St. Louis st., upper town. The Marine Hospital, a fine stone building, will accommodate 400 patients. The Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, 2½ m. from the city, is an extensive building, enclosed in a park of 200 acres. The Quebec Musical Hall, recently erected, is a substantial & well-built edifice, fitted for musical entertainments, &c. The Quebec Exchange, the Canadian Institute, the Literary & Historical Society, the Quebec Library Association, the Advocates' Library, &c., are among the most noted & interesting institutions of Quebec.

There are 174 streets in the city & suburbs, the principal of which are the following:—St. John street, the principal seat of the retail trade; St. Louis street, occupied by lawyers' offices & private dwellings, is handsome & well-built; D'Auteuil street, facing the Esplanade in the upper town, & in the lower town, St. Peter street, in which most of the banks, insurance companies, & merchants' offices are situated. There are also many other fine streets, & the appearance of the city has been much improved since the great fire of 1845, when nearly 2,000 buildings were destroyed, which have been replaced by others of a superior description. The streets are lighted with gas, & the city is well supplied with water from the St. Charles river.

The Roman Catholic cathedral is a large & commodious building, but with no great pretensions to beauty of architecture. The interior is handsomely fitted up, & has several fine paintings; the church will seat 4,000 persons. It has a fine choir & a good organ. The Episcopal cathedral is a handsome edifice, 135 by 75 feet. It was erected in 1804, & will seat between 3,000 & 4,000 persons. Trinity church is a neat stone building, erected in 1824; it is handsomely fitted up. St. Andrew, Presbyterian church, is 95 by 48 feet, & will accommodate about 1,200 persons. There were in 1852,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 1 Free Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 5 Roman Catholic churches. Quebec has 2 banks, and several bank agencies, 2 savings' banks, a reading room, & 9 newspapers are published.

There are 3 nunneries, one of which, the Hotel Dieu, is a very valuable hospital; the nuns acting as nurses to the sick in these establishments, & as instructresses of young females. There are numerous religious & benevolent institutions, an exchange, a board of trade, a literary & historical society, a mechanics' institute, &c. Among the establishments for educational purposes, the first place is due to the university of Quebec; it has a principal, & professors of theology, rhetoric, & mathematics, with five regents for the Latin & Greek classes. Here is also a grammar school, a classical academy, a national school, & many French & English private schools, & an institution for the advancement of learning within the province.

Though not a manufacturing town, Quebec has various distilleries, breweries, with tobacco, soap & candle works, and numbers of fine ships have been launched from its yards. The markets are well stocked with most sorts of produce, except good fish, which is scarce & dear. The climate, though on the whole good & healthy, is extremely hot in summer & cold in winter. The majority of the population is of French extraction, & the French language is mostly spoken in the best circles, & the Roman Catholic religion predominates.

Vessels of the largest burden come up to the wharfs of Quebec. Its harbor or basin between the city and the island of Orleans is of great extent, having in general about 28 fathoms water, the tide rising from 16 to 18 ft. at neaps, & from 25 to 30 ft. at spring tides.

There are extensive flats between the lower part of the city, & the St. Charles, where wet docks might be advantageously constructed. The commerce of the city is very extensive. It engrosses almost the entire trade of the province. Quebec has a regular intercourse, by means of steamers, with Montreal & other ports higher up the St. Lawrence, and with Halifax & other ports on the Atlantic.

Comparative statement of the number of vessels which arrived at Quebec from the sea, & the number of passengers for the years 1850, 1851 1852, & 1853.

1850,	1,079	vessels,	434,294	tons,	32,292 passengers.
1851,	1,185	"	505,034	"	41,899 "
1852,	1,055	"	454,102	"	39,592 "
1853,	1,193	"	536,034	"	36,113 "

Value of imports in 1851, 642,804*l.*; of exports, 1,593,662; amount of duties collected 92,840*l.*

Quebec was taken from the French in 1759. A British army, under Gen. Wolfe, having effected a landing near the city, attacked & defeated the French army under Montcalm, on the heights of Abraham, to the W. of the city. Wolfe fell in the moment of victory, and Moncalm, who was also mortally wounded in the action, expired soon after. The French, panic-struck by the loss of the battle, & the death of their commander-in-chief, surrendered the city before even a single battery had been opened against it. A monument was erected in 1827, in the gardens of the chateau, inscribed to the "Immortal memory of Wolfe & Montcalm." The city is divided into six wards, & is governed by a mayor & 19 councillors, elected by house-holders paying an annual rent of $45, or owning real estate valued at $20.

QUECHEE, r., Vt. (*the Ottâ Quechee of the Indians*), rises in Sherburne, & after a course of 35 m., enters the Connecticut r., in Hartland, about 2 m. above Quechee falls. It receives a number of tributaries, & affords an extensive water power.

QUECHEE VILLAGE, p-v., Hartford t., Windsor co., Vt., 57 S. Montpelier, 487 W. Situated around the falls in Quechee r., 5 m. above its mouth. It contains a church, 2 stores, & a number of mills and manufactories.

QUEDA, or QUEDAH (pron *Keddah*), a state of Malay peninsula, chiefly between lat. 5° 40′ & 7° N., & 99° 40′ to 101′ E., having W. the Strait of Malacca, & on other sides the states Ligor, Patany, Perak, &c. Area, about 4,500 sq. m.; estimated pop. 21,000, its inhabitants having greatly diminished since it was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. It comprises numerous grassy plains, & is well wooded. Products comprise tin, gold, rice, rattans, dammar, tortoise shells, hides, & skins; & formerly large quantities of cattle & poultry were exported to Penang, which isl., with prov. Wellesley, was ceded to the British by the chief of Quedah. The cap. town, Quedah, is on the mouth of a river in lat. 6° 6′ S., lon. 100° 20′ E.; and about 15 m. further S.ward is Quedah peak, 5,000 feet in height.

QUEDGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area, 1,453 ac. Pop. 401.

QUEDLINBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 31 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Aschersleben, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale. Pop. 13,410. It is enclosed by turreted walls, & its ancient castle was formerly the residence of the abbesses of Quedlinburg. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, distilleries, & sugar refineries, & a brisk trade in cattle & hogs, reared in the vicinity. Klopstock was born here 2d July, 1724, & Karl Ritter, 7th August, 1779.

QUEEN ANN, p-v., Prince George's co., Md., 14 S.W. Annapolis, 26 W. Situated on the W. side of Patuxent r.

QUEEN ANNE, county, Md. Situated in the E. part of the state, on the E. shore of Chesapeake bay. Area, 403 sq. m. Kent island, in Chesapeake bay, belongs to it. Chester r. runs on its N.W. border, and Tuckahoe cr. on its E. border. Capital, Centreville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $339,092; wheat, 173,003 bush. produced; rye, 9,614; Ind. corn, 697,159; oats, 59,885; potatoes, 20,959; wool, 28,730 lbs.;—8 grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 print. offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $42,060; value of manufactured articles, $122,226;—23 churches; 30 schools, 729 scholars; 1 library, 350 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,633; 1850, 14,484.

QUEENBOROUGH, a decayed bor. & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, near its mouth, 2 miles S. Sheerness. Area of pa. 500 ac. Pop. 772, mostly employed in oyster, shrimp, & lobster fisheries. It is neatly built, and has an anc. church, & a guildhall, Market disused.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, an isl. & numerous islets of Brit. N. A., in the Pacific O., mostly between lat. 52° & 54° N., & lon. 131° & 133° W. 50 m. from the mainland. Length of principal isl. 165 m., breadth varies to 60 m. Coasts low; surface inland mntnous., & wooded.—*Queen Charlotte Islands*, S. Pacific, are a group between the Malicollo & Solomon isls.; & an isl., lat. 19° 17′ S., lon. 138° 42′ W.—*Queen Charlotte Sound* is the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver isl. from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 55′ N., lon. 131° 2′ W.

QUEENS, county, N. Y. Situated toward the W. part of Long Island, having Long Island sound & the East r. on the N., & the Atlantic ocean on the S. Area, 396 sq. m. The soil is a loam on the N., & a light sand on the S. part. When well cultivated, the soil is productive. The shore is deeply indented by bays & inlets, & several small streams flow into the sound, & into the ocean. There is a light-house on Sand's point, on Long Island sound. Capital, North Hempstead. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $851,576; wheat, 124, 494 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 403,705; oats, 273,760; wool, 25,830 pounds;—36 flouring and grist m., 4 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp'd; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $304,000; value of manuf. articles, $669,480;—60 churches; 1 college, 34 students; 5 academies, 349 pupils; 77 schools, 5,064 scholars; 66 libraries, 23,408 vols. Pop. 1840, 30,324; 1850, 36,833.

QUEENS, county, Nova Scotia. Situated in the S. W. part of the province. Area, 910 sq. m. Drained by Broad, Mersey, & Port Medway rivers. It has several extensive lakes, & its shores are indented by several fine bays. Surface rocky & rough, with fertile lands bordering the streams. Capital, Liverpool. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 3,231; sheep, 5,540; swine, 933; horses, 295; wheat, 816 bush. produced; rye, 1,761; Indian corn, 378; buckwheat, 1,886; barley, 4,052; oats, 10,870; potatoes, 31,496; peas, 682;—6 grist m., 66 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 22 persons employed; 1 woollen fac.; 24 churches; 37 schools, 1,069 scholars. Pop. 7,256.

QUEENS, county, Price Edward Island. Occupies the central portion of the island. Area, 756 sq. miles, 106,103 acres of which are arable. It is deeply indented by Hillsboro bay. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile. Capital, Charlottetown. There were in this county in 1848, horses, 6,324; neat cattle, 23,040; sheep, 43,276; swine, 8,246; wheat, 114,856 bush. produced; barley, 34,737; oats, 385, 259; potatoes, 348,-481; 57 grist m., 57 saw m., 14 carding m., 52 churches, 87 schools, Pop. 32,111.

QUEENS, county, N. B. Situated centrally towards the S. part of the province. Area, 1,470 sq. m. It lies on both sides of the St. John r., & is drained on the E. by two important tributaries of that r., viz., the Washadourock, which, in the lower part of its course, forms a narrow lake; and by Salmon r., entering Grand lake, a beautiful sheet of water, 30 m. long, & from 3 to 9 broad, and which is connected with the St. John by a deep narrow channel called the Gemsec. Drained on the S. W. by the Nerepis r., & several small affluents of the St. John. Bordering the St. John are extensive fertile intervales. Capital, Gagetown. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 10,612; sheep, 16,040; swine, 3,028; horses, 1,514; wheat, 7,222 bush. produced; Indian corn, 8,507; buckwheat, 89,475; barley, 328; oats, 97,359; potatoes, 168,656; peas, 2,771;—28 grist m., 24 saw m., 8 tanneries, 10 persons employed; 6 woollen fac.,—40 churches; 54 schools, 1,180 scholars. Pop. 10,634.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain of Scotland, co. & 14 m. N. Dumfries, pa. Closeburn, 2,140 feet above the sea. It formerly gave title of Earl, Marquis, & Duke, to the Douglas family.

QUEENSBOROUGH, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 113 W.N.W. Columbia, 529 W.

QUEENSBURY, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 57 N. Albany, 429 W. Surface undulating & hilly on the W.; soil sand & productive loam. Drained by Wood cr. on the N., & Hudson r. on the S. It contains the v. of

Glen's Falls, & has a fulling m., a tannery, a furnace, a grist m., a saw m., a powder fac., an acad., 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,798; 1850, 2,597.

QUEENSBURY, par., York co., N. B., on the left bank of St. Johns r. Had in 1851, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 tanneries, a woollen fac., 4 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1,570.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. King's co., E. Kildare, S. Kilkenny, & W. Tipperary. Area, 664 sq. m., or 424,854 ac., of which 342,422 are arable, 69,289 uncultivated, & 11,630 in plantations. Inhabited houses 25,438. Pop. 1851, 111,623. Surface mostly flat, rising in the N.W. into the Slieibloom mountains. Principal rivers, the Barrow & Nore. Soil fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. Agriculture has improved, dairy & other stock plentiful. Estates mostly large. Coal, iron, copper, & manganese, marl & fuller's earth, are met with. Here are some manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, but the principal exports are farm produce, & cattle to Dublin & England. The Grand canal & Great South & Western railroad pass through the co. It is subdivided into 11 baronies & 53 pas. Principal towns, Maryborough, Mountmellic, & Mountrath. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

QUEENSDALE, p.v., Robeson co., N. C., 110 S.S.W. Raleigh, 406 W.

QUEENSFERRY (SOUTH), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles W.N.W. Edinburg. Pop. of pa. & town 1851, 729; do. of parl. bor. 1,195. It has now little trade, & is dependent on the ferry established here across the Forth, yet this belongs not to the burgh, but to the little village Newhall, immediately E. of the town, & within the parl. boundary. Principal edifices the pa. church & town hall. Excepting a soap factory & brewery, there are no manufs. The harbor is formed by two piers, enclosing a pentagonal basin. The bor. unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, & Stirling, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. On its W. side stands Hopetoun-house, the mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun.—II. (*North*), on the opposite side of the firth, here 2 miles across, co. Fife, pa. Dunfermline. Pop. 461. The principal ferry business across the Forth is now carried on betw. Newhaven, & Burntisland, & Kirkcaldy.

QUEEN'S FORELAND, an island of Brit. N. A. Lat. 69° 30′ N., lon. 65° W.

QUEENSTON, p. v., port of entry, Niagara t., Lincoln co., Can. W. Situated on the left bank of the Niagara r., 50 E. Hamilton, & 7 below the falls of Niagara. It contains 2 stores, a tannery, & 400 inhabitants.

QUEENSTOWN, p-v., Queen Anne co., Md., 26 E. Annapolis, 66 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Chester bay, contains a Roman Catholic church and 250 inhabitants.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, now name of Cove of Cork.

QUEENSVILLE, p. o., Jennings co., Ia.

QUEICH, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 m., joins the Rhine near Geimersheim.—II. Two rivers of Scotland, co. Kinross.

QUEIMADA ISLANDS, 2 islets of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, off the coast, 40 m. S.W. Santos.

QUEINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5¼ m. N. N.E. Chipping-Campden. Area, 4,800 ac. Pop. 666.

QUEISS, a river of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, after a N. course of 65 m. joins the Bober 6 miles W. Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg & Lauban.

QUEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,792, partly employed in distilling brandy, in which it has an active trade.

QUELAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, 8 miles N.W. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 2,000.

QUELPAERT, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 m. S. Corea. Lat. of Beaufort Island 33° 9′ 7″ N., lon. 126° 56′ 5″ E. Length 45 m., breadth varies to 12 m. Elevation of highest peak 6,544 feet—well-wooded, but soil light, of volcanic formation, and necessaries of life scantily raised. A good many cattle are reared. The isl. is subordinate to the Corean government, & is used as a penal settlement.—*Quelpaert* is a royal palace of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 7 m. N.W. Lisbon.

QUELUZ, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. S.S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

QUEMADA, a ruined city of Zacatecas, Mexico, where are some massive remains, covering about six acres.

QUEMAHONING, t., Somerset co., Pa., 11 N.E. Somerset. Surface hilly; soil light gravel. Stony cr. bounds it on the E. Drained by McConaughey run & Quemahoning cr., Higgins' cr., & Will's cr. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 264; 1850, 478.

QUEMINES, an islet off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistere, 17 m. W. Brest. *Quemenes* is a comm. & vill., 8 m. N. Quimper. Pop. 1,266.

QUEND, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. N.N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,750.

QUENDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 64 miles N.N.E. Bishops-Stortford, and 2 miles from Elsenham station, on the Eastern Counties r. r. Area, 643 ac. Pop. 199.

QUENIBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. N.E. Leicester. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 336.

QUENNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Fairford. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 369.

QUENSTADT, a vill. of Prussia, reg. Magdeburg, 3 m. N.N.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,195.

QUENTIN (ST.), *Augusta Veromanduorum*, a comm. & manufacturing town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Somme, on the canal of St. Quentin, & at the terminus of the r. r. from Creil, 24 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 23,218. It has a noble cathedral, town-hall, court-house, hospitals, public library of 14,000 vols., chamber of manufs., theatre, & concert hall, with extensive manufs. of striped & spotted muslins, lace & cotton yarn, table linens, leather, soap, & sulphuric acid. The canal of St. Quentin is 58 m. in length, & forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, & the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards 10th Aug., 1557.—II. a mkt. town, dep. Gard, cant. & near Uzes. Pop. 1,994.

QUEQUAY, a river of Uruguay, S. A., after a westward course of 160 m., joins the Uruguay river, 26 m. N. Concepcion de la China. Principal affl. the Quebracho.

QUERASCO, a town of Piedmont. (CHERASCO.)

QUERCUS GROVE, p-v., Switzerland co., Ia., 102 S.E. Indianapolis, 538 W.

QUERCY, an old dist. of France, comprised in Guienne, the cap. of which was Cahors. It now forms most part of the dep. Lot, & a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

QUERETARO, a state of Mexico, enclosed by the states of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanaxuato, San Luis Potosi, & Vera Cruz. Area, 340 sq. leagues, or 7,500 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 184,161. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land, & the mountain Calpulalpan rises to upwards of 8,000 feet in height. Products maize and cotton, with most European grains & fruits; & it has mines of silver, copper, lead, & iron, with manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, pottery, & iron wares. Chief towns, Queretaro & Cadereita.—*Queretaro*, the cap., above dep., is in a fine valley, 57 leagues N.W. Mexico. Lat. 20° 35′ 39″ N., lon. 100° 10′ 15″ W. Pop. 1850, 29,702. It is well built, & supplied with water by a fine aqueduct 10 m. in length. Principal buildings are mostly of a religious character, & comprise a large convent, & a Franciscan monastery, with extensive gardens. Queretaro has the appearance of a busy manufacturing city; it possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens, for army clothing, &c., in some of which from 10 to 30 looms are employed. The wool used in the factories is brought chiefly from San Luis Potosi & Zacatecas. (SEE MEXICO.)

QUERFURT, or QUERNFURT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 18 m. W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Quern, an affl. of the Saale. Pop. 3,650. It is enclosed by walls, & has an anc. castle.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 10° 30′ & 11° 30′ S., in lon. 40° 30′ E., comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are all low, and formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E.ward. The principal are Aswaruela, Ibo, on which are a town and fort, Matemmo, Fayno, and Querimba, the most S. of the group, with some scattered houses & a church.

QUERNMOOR, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 579.

QUERO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Toledo.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. Belluno, on the Piave, 7 m. S. Feltre.—III. a small river of Cen. Amer., state Honduras.

QUERQUEVILLE, a comm., vill., & fort of France, dep. Manche, on its N. coast, 4 m. N.W. Cherbourg. Pop. of comm. 918.

QUERRIEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. E.N.E. Quimperlé. Pop. 3,103.

QUERZOLA, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy & 15 m. W. S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,400. Near it are some petroleum springs.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cazorla, prov. & 40 m. E. Jaen. Pop. 4,503.

QUESALTENANGO, C. Amer. [QUEZALTENANGO.]

QUESNOY (LE), a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., between the Ecaillon & the Ronelle, 9 m. S.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,106. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, & manufs. of iron wares, cotton thread, and leather.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Lille, on the Deule. Pop. 1,837. It has manufs. of bolts, screws, & chain work.

QUESSOY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 8 m. S.E. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,810.

QUESTEMBERT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. E.S.E. Vannes. Pop. 1,020.

QUETHIOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. E. Liskeard. Area, 4,531 ac. Pop. 777.

QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan. [SHAWL.]

QUETTEHOU, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., near the English Channel, 9 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,810.

QUEVEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. N.W. Lorient. Pop. 1,700.

QUEVILLY (GRAND), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. Rouen. Pop. 1,585.—II. (*Q. le Petit*), a comm. & village, same cant. Pop. 2,544.

QUEYRAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. N. Lesparre. Pop. 1,990.

QUEZALTENANGO, a city of Guatemala, C. A., 115 m. W.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. of same name. Pop. 14,000, who manuf. cotton & woollen fabrics, & carry on an active trade. It is handsomely built, well paved, & has a richly-decorated cathedral, several other churches, & a noble city hall. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities, & remarkable volcanic appearances.

QUIA COUNTRY, a territory of W. Africa, immediately E. the peninsula Sierra Leone, between the Rokell & Casamanza rivers, & comprising about 1,300 sq. m. of rich alluvial land, which yields large crops of rice, maize, & yams.

QUIBDO, a town of S. America. [CITARA.]

QUIBERON, a peninsula of Brittany, France, dep. Morbihan, S.S.E. Lorient & N.N.E. Belleisle. Lat. 47° 26′ 30″ N., lon. 2° 4′ 15″ W., 7 m. in length, N. to S., by 2 m. in width, & united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penthievre. Surface sandy & bare, & it is remarkable chiefly as having been the last resort, in the revolutionary period of 1795, of about 7,000 royalists, who were surrounded, & after an obstinate resistance, obliged to surrender to the republican troops under general Hoche. The town of Quiberon, at its extreme S. end, has a small port, & 3,013 inhabitants, mostly engaged in fishing.

QUIBO, an island of New Granada, S. A., sec. Isthmo, prov. Veragua, in the Pacific, at the entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 25′ N., lon. 81° 54′ W. Length & breadth 20 m. each.

QUIÇAMAO, a market town of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, 24 m. S.W. Campos. Pop. 2,500.

QUICATLAN, a town of Oaxaca, Mexico, 44 m. N. Oaxaca.—*Quicara* is an island, Pacific Ocean, 8 m. S. Quibo island.

QUICHÉ (SANTA CRUZ DEL), a ruined city of Guatemala, Central America, E.N.E. of Quezaltenango, the principal remaining structure of which is described in *Stephens' Central America*. Near it is a vill. of same name.

QUIDDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ miles E.N.E. East Harling. Area, 1,126 ac. Pop. 109.

QUIEPPE, an island and fort of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. S.S.W. Bahia, at the entrance of the bay of Camamu.

QUIERZY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on left bank of the Oise, 20 m. W. Laon. It was formerly an important city, and had a palace of the Carlovingian kings, where Charles Martel died, and where Charlemagne and his successor held numerous councils.

QUIET DELL, p. o., Harrison co., Va.

QUIEVRAIN, a market town of Belgium, prov. Hanaut, on the French frontier, 12 m. W.S.W. Mons, at the junction of the Belgian & French railroad. Pop. 2,000.

QUI-FOO, a town of Anam. [PHU-YEN.]

QUILIMANE, a marit. town of E. Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on left bank of the Quilimane river, the N. branch of the Zambezi, 15 miles from its mouth, 12 miles from the sea. Lat. 17° 51′ 8″ S., lon. 37° 1′ E. In 1842, besides a company of soldiers, its free population amounted to 130, 12 of whom were Europeans. It is stated to be most unhealthy; principal edifices, the fort, a church, & some brick houses. It has a trade in gold & ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves, & it is said that a few years ago no less than 5,000 slaves were annually exported to Rio Janeiro from this mart. Coal of good quality is reported to be plentiful at Quilimane, but it is at present unwrought.

QUILLANSVILLE, p-v., Scott co., Va., 351 W. by N. Richmond, 419 W.

QUI-LIN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in lat. 25° 13′ 12″ N., lon. 110° 15′ E., & reported to be fortified after an ancient European style, but greatly inferior to most of the Chinese provincial cities.

QUILOA, or KEELWA, a town of E. Africa, Zanguebar, on an island off the coast, 6 m. in length, and between which & the mainland is a secure harbor. Lat. of fort 8° 57′ S., lon. 39° 34′ 2″ E.; climate very unhealthy. The fort, which is strong & enclosed by a moat, is the residence of a governor under the Imam of Muscat. It was held by the Portuguese for a short period early in the 16th century, previous to which it was an important town; it is now a mere vill., but its former extent is indicated by numerous ruins.

QUILON, a seaport town of S. India, Travancore dom., on the Malabar coast, 37 m. N.N.W. Trivanderum, with an active export trade in pepper, cotton, cardamoms, &c. It has several Roman Catholic churches, & an anc. temple of Siva.

QUILLAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, 13 m. S. Limoux. Pop. 2,152.

QUILLEBŒUF, a comm., town, & river-port of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Seine, at commencement of its estuary, with a lighthouse, 7 m. N. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,447. Opposite Quillebœuf, the navigation of the Seine is impeded, & there is a pilot station & salvage depôt here, with a staff of about 110 pilots.

QUILLOTA, a town of Chili, S. A., prov., and 50 m. N.W. Santiago, on the Aconcagua, 20 m. from the Pacific, in a plain bounded S.W. by a peak, which is a conspicuous sea-mark from the harbor of Valparaiso. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is reported to be 3 leagues in circuit, and has a main street upwards of a league in length. Houses of sun-dried brick, only one story in height. To almost every one is attached a vineyard, but the inhabitants are ignorant of the art of making wine.

QUIMPER or QUIMPER-CORENTIN, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Finistère, on the Odet, 10 m. from the Atlantic, and 32 m. S.S.E. Brest. Pop. 9,639. It is divided into an old and new town, the former, on the river-side, is fortified, and has quays flanked by ancient houses, the latter extends over some gentle eminences, the whole being overlooked by precipitous and wooded heights. Public buildings, a town-hall, hospital, and barrack. It has a comm. college, a seminary, public library of 7,000 vols., theatre, and baths. Chief industry, manufs. of hats and porcelain, ship-building, and a trade in wheat, wax, linen, & hempen fabrics, butter, horses, and pilchards, of which last it has an extensive fishery. Its port is small, and not accessible to vessels of more than 150 tons burden.

QUIMPERLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant. at the confl. of the Ellé and Issole, which here form a small port for vessels of 50 tons, 27 m. E.S.E. Quimper. Pop. 3,981.

QUIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster co., & 5 m. E. Clare. Area, 9,585 ac. Pop. 3,634, of whom 173 are in the vill., where are remains of an abbey.—*Quince* or *Squince*

is a small island off the S.W. coast of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, about 5 furlongs S.W. the entrance to Glandore harbor. It has good pasturage.

QUINCETTO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 8 m. N.W. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 1,490.

QUINCY, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 8 S. by E. Boston, 449 W. Surface diversified; soil fertile & well cultivated. It contains large tracts of salt meadow. The v. of Quincy on the Old Colony r. r., is built on an elevated plain, & contains 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 550 inhabitants. Three miles back from the bay is an elevated range, in some parts rising over 600 feet above the sea, containing an inexhaustable supply of excellent granite, which is extensively exported. A railroad extends from the quarry, 3 miles, to tidewater on Neponset r. constructed in 1826, & was the first work of the kind in the United States. First settled in 1625. Separated from Braintree & chartered in 1792. Some vessels are owned here, employed chiefly in the fisheries. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 8 academies, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,486; 1850, 5,017.

QUINCY, Chautauque co., N. Y. (*See Ripley.*)

QUINCY, p-t., Franklin co., Pa., 57 S.W. Harrisburg, 83 W. It has 2 tanneries, 6 flouring m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,503; 1850, 2,826.

QUINCY, p-v., capital of Gadsden co., Flor., 23 N. W. Tallahassee, 873 W. Situated on the W. side of Attapulgus cr. Laid out in 1825, & contains a court-house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—& 700 inhabitants.

QUINCY, p-v., Miami t., Logan co., O., 68 N.W. Columbus, 462 W. Contains a Methodist & a Universalist church, & 373 inhabitants.

QUINCY, p-t., Branch co., Mich., 104 W.S.W. Detroit, 552 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 498; 1850, 1,111.

QUINCY, city, capital of Adams co., Ill., 104 W. Springfield, 884 W. Situated on a bluff, on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 125 miles above the mouth of Illinois r., by water, & at the W. termination of the Northern railroad of Illinois. It contains a court-house, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a United States land office, a bank, an academy, several machine shops, iron foundries, flouring m., saw m., &c., moved by steam power; 5 printing offices, issuing a daily, 4 weekly, & 1 monthly publication. Pop. 1850, 3,902; 1854, 8,000. The court-house stands on a fine public square. There are about 500 steamboat arrivals annually; & pork is annually exported in large quantities. The land in the vicinity is very fertile, rich rolling prairies interspersed with groves of timber, producing large crops of wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, &c.

QUINCY, p-v., Gibson co., Tenn., 144 W. Nashville, 827 W.

QUINCY, p-v., Monroe co., Miss., 181 N.E. Jackson, 212 W.

QUINCY, p. o., Hickory co., Mo.

QUINCY, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

QUINCY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 4 m. S. Meaux. Pop. 2,040.

QUINCY POINT, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

QUINDIU, a portion of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, New Granada, S. A., separating the basins of the Magdalena & Cauca rivers. In it is a volcano about 100 m. W.S.W. Bogota; near which is the dangerous pass of Quindiu, between Cartago & Ibagua; elevation of its summit 11,500 feet.

QUINEBAUG, p. o., Windham co., Ct.

QUINGEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., on the Loue, 11 m. S.W. Besançon. Pop. 1,000. Near it is a curious stalactitic grotto.

QUINHON, a town & fine harbor of Anam, the town a cap. prov. on a river entering the harbor, about 10 m. further E. Lat. 13° 44′ N., lon. 109° 11′ E.

QUINILUBAN ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, between Panay & Palawan, lat. 11° 40′ N., lon. 120° 47′ E.

QUINNEBAUG, r., Ct., rises in Mashapaug pond, in Union, Ct., & passes into Brimfield, Mass., where it receives a considerable branch, whence it proceeds S.E. until it re-enters Ct. Its course is then S. 30 miles, until it unites with the Shetucket, 3 miles above Norwich city. It has falls which afford great water power.

QUINNIPIAC, r., Ct., rises in Farmington, and pursues a southerly course, 30 m., when it enters New Haven harbor, where a long bridge crosses it.

QUINN'S MILLS, p. o., Clinton co., O.

QUINTAMA, p. v., Brazoria co., Tex.

QUINTANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,200.

QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 17 m. W. Belmonte. Pop. 5,274, who manuf. blankets & other woollen goods, & trade in merino sheep at large weekly markets. *Quintanar del Rey* is a mkt. town, prov. & 50 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,440.

QUINTIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Gouet, 2 m. S.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 3,814. It has a large castle, mineral springs, & manufs. of fine linens & cambrics.

QUINTO, a river of Argentine Repub., S. A., dep. San Luis & Cordova, after a S.E. course of 250 m., loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 65° W.—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 4 m. N.E. Verona, with 1,500 inhabs., and the sanctuary of Sta. Maria della Stella.—III. a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.E. Zaragoza, on the Ebro. Pop. 1,373. It is frequented for its mineral baths.

QUINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster. Area, 4,500 ac. Pop. 587.

QUINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 133.

QUINZANO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 12 m. S.S.W. Brescia. Pop. 3,200.

QUI-PHU, or QUI-FOO, Anam. [PHU-YEN.]

QUIRIGUA, a ruined city of Guatemala, C. A., on the Motagua river, & with sculptured idols & monumental remains similar to those of Copan. Near it is a small hamlet of same name.

QUIRIQUINA, a small isl. of Chili, S. A., dep. & 10 m. N. Concepcion, at the entrance of its bay.

QUIROS ISLS., a group of. [HERVEY ISLANDS.]

QUIRPON, an isl. off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, Brit. N. A., at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, lat. 51° 40′ N., lon. 55° 16′ W.

QUISSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, on the Vidourle, 19 miles W.N.W. Nimes. Pop. 1,560.

QUISTELLO, a vill. of Lombardy, 14 m. S.E. Mantua. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1734.

QUITMAN, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

QUITMAN, p-v., capital of Clark co., Miss., 140 E. by S. Jackson, 951 W. Situated on the E. side of Chickasawha r. It contains a court-house, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

QUITMAN, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

QUITMAN, p. o., Wood co., Tex.

QUITO, p. o., Talbot co., Ga.

QUITO, p. o., Polk co., Ark.

QUITO, the cap. city of the republic Ecuador, S. A., in a ravine E. of the volcano Pichincha, 150 m. N.N.E. Guayaquil; elevation 9,543 feet. Lat. 0° 13′ 27″ S., lon. 78° 50′ W. Pop. est. at 50,000. It is well built, & has several handsome squares, in one of which are the cathedral, town-hall, palaces of the archbishop & President of the republic, & a fine bronze fountain. The ex-Jesuits' college contains a public library & halls, now appropriated to the university. Other principal structures are the churches and convents, a workhouse, orphan asylum, & large hospital. Quito has manufs. of coarse cotton & woollen goods, lace, hosiery, jewellery, & confectionery, & a large trade in corn & other agricultural produce; which with some of its manufactured goods are sent by way of Guayaquil into Central America, in return for indigo, iron, & steel, & to Peru in return for brandy, wine, oil, & the precious metals. Imports comprise all kinds of European manufactured goods, & those of the finest quality find a ready sale, many inhabitants of this city being wealthy. The markets are well supplied with provisions, & large quantities of cheese are made in the vicinity. Eleven snow-capped mntns. are in view from Quito, & about 10 m. N.E.ward is a plain chosen in 1736 by the French & Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian.

QUITTA, a Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 87 m. E.N.E. Accra. Pop. 5,000 (?). It has been recommended to establish a British fort near it in order

to check the slave trade, which is carried on without the cognizance of the Danish authorities.

QUIVER, p. o., Mason co., Ill.

QUIVOX (ST.), a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the river, & 3 m. N.E. the town of Ayr. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 7,147. It stands on a coal field, in which three mines are wrought; & it contains the vills. Whitelets, Contat, & Wallace-town, suburbs of Ayr, & some excellent sandstone quarries.

QUIZAMA, a dist. of Lower Guinea, S. W. Africa, between the rivers Coanza & Longa. Surface mountainous. Products, wax, honey, & salt.

QUOGUE, p-v., Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 235 S.S.E. Albany, 315 W. Situated on the S. side of Long Island, & contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a number of scattered dwellings. It is much resorted to in the summer for sea air and the abundance of game in the vicinity.

QUOIN (GREAT & LITTLE), two rocky islets in the entrance of the Persian gulf, 12 m. N.E. Cape Mussendom.—*Quoin* is also the name of islands off the N. E. coast of Australia, & the E. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land).

QUONOCHONTAUG, p. o., Washington co., R. I.

QUORNDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Sileby sta., on the Leeds branch of the Midland cos. railr. Pop. 1,811.

QUORRA, a river of Africa. [NIGER.]

R

RAAB, *Arabo*, a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, circ. Grätz, flows N.E., traverses the W. part of Hungary, & enters the Danube near Raab. Length 180 miles.

RAAB, or NAGY-GYÖR, *Arabona*, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 87 m. W.N.W. Buda, on the Raab, at its confluence with an arm of the Danube. Pop. 18,000. It was formerly fortified, & has a cathedral, & several other churches, a royal academy, gymnasium, & has manufs. of tobacco, & an extensive trade. It is a steam-packet station. In June 1809, the French conquered the Austrians under its walls.

RAALTE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. of comm. 5,005.—*Raamsdonk* is a vill., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N. E. Breda.

RAASAY, one of the Hebrides, Scotl. [RASAY.]

RABAGH (EL), a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, 110 m. N.N.W. Mecca, on the route to Medina, near the Red Sea, & where pilgrims to Mecca perform ablutions.

RABASTENS, two comms. & towns of S.W. France. —I. dep. H. Pyrenees, arrond. & 12 m. N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,582. It suffered greatly during the religious wars.—II. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. W.S.W. Albi, on the Tarn. Pop. 3,420.

RABATT, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom Fez, on the south side of the Bu-Regreb at its mouth, immediately opposite Sallee, 20 m. S.S.W. Mehediah. Pop. 27,000, of whom 7,000 are Jews. It has pretty strong walls & batteries, a citadel, numerous mosques & minarets, stone mausoleums, & well supplied markets. The water near it is deep enough for a frigate to come almost close to its walls. It has manufs. of superior carpets, an export trade in wool & corn, & considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards & gardens, beyond which on the S.E. are the conspicuous tower Sma-Hassan, & the remains of *Sala* or Shella, a frontier Roman station.

RABBA, a large & populous town of Central Africa, Nigritia, on the Niger, lat. 9° 15′ N., lon. 5° 26′ E. It has a large trade in slaves, ivory, & goods of both native & foreign manufacture.

RABBA, a collection of ruins in Syria, pash. Damascus, E. the Dead Sea, & 9 m. N. Kerek. Here are the remains of a temple, several Corinthian columns, &c., considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Areopolis* of the Greeks, & the Ar of Moab mentioned in Scripture. (Numb. xxi. 28. Isaiah xv. 1.)—*Rabbath Ammon* (anc. Philadelphia) is represented by the vill. Amman, 25 m. E.N.E. the Dead Sea.

RABBIT CREEK, p-o., Rush co., Tex.

RABBIT ISLANDS, a small group in the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

RABBITSVILLE, p-o., Logan co., Ky.

RABBIT TOWN, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

RABENAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 7 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 701.—*Rabenstein*, a town of Bohemia, circ. Pilsen. Pop. 513.

RABIL, a town of the isl. Boavista, Cape Verd Isls., on its W. side, 4 m. E. Porto Sal Rey. Pop. 1,043. It stands on a terrace 45 feet above the sea, on a height above which are the hamlets Moradinha & Estacia de Baixo.

RABUN, county, Ga. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 330 sq. m. The Blue Ridge passes along its E. border. Drained by Turoree & Chatuga rivers & their branches, which unite in the S. point of the county to form Tugaloo r. It is an elevated table land. Capital, Clayton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $74,010; Ind. corn, 64,699 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 9,868;—13 churches; 1 acad., 65 pupils; 14 schools, 644 scholars; 2 libraries, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,912; 1850, 2,448.

RABY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Staindrop, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnard Castle. Pop. 284. The magnificent baronial castle of Raby covers an acre of ground; it was one of the earliest seats of the Neville family, & in its great hall, 90 feet in length, 700 knights, all retainers of that powerful family, are said to have been feasted at one time. It has belonged to the family of Vane since the reign of Charles I., & is now the seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

RACAVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including the town of Broughshane. Area, 17,563 ac. Pop. 5,356.

RACCA, a town on the Euphrates. [RAKKA:]

RACCANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 7½ S. W. Rovigo. Pop. 1,600.

RACCONIGI, or RACONIGI, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Maira, 21 m. S. Turin. Pop. of comm. 10,102. It has a royal park & chateau, & manufs. of silk fabrics & twist, & woollen cloths.

RACCOON, p-o., Preston co., Va.

RACCOON, t., Gallia co., O., 94 S.E. Columbus. Organized in 1806. Watered by Raccoon cr. It has 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,610; 1850, 1,473.

RACCOON, p-o., Marion co., Ill.

RACCOON, p-o., Laurel co., Ky.

RACCOON FORD, p-o., Culpepper co., Va., 98 N. N.W. Richmond, 89 W. Situated on the bank of Rapid Ann r., 15 m. above its entrance into the Rappahannock.

RACCOON, island, p-o., Gallia co., O.

RACCOON, t., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 871; 1850, 1,023.

RACCOON VALLEY, p-o., Knox co., Tenn.

RACE, at the E. end of Long Island sound, between Connecticut shore & Long Island. A reef of deeply sunken rocks, when the tide, which is here rapid, is flowing, gives an agitated appearance to the water.

RACE, a name applied to a heavy-running sea.—The *Race of Alderney* is chiefly in the Strait between the isl. Alderney & Cape la Hogue, France, but the tide often sets up the Channel furiously on both the N. & S. sides of Alderney.—The *Race of Portland* on the English coast nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland bill.—*Race Point*, headlands of Massachusetts, & S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

RACHOVA, or ARACHOVA, a large vill. of Greece, gov. Beotia, 10 m. E.S.E. Salona, on the slope of Parnassus, celebrated for the excellence of its wine & the longevity of its inhabitants. Near it is the Corycian cave.

RACINE, county, Wis. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 340 sq. m. Lake Michigan lies on its E. border. Drained by Des Plaines, Fox, Pike, and Root rivers. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Racine. There were in 1850, live stock

valued at $246,614; wheat, 218,149 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 78,847; oats, 175,665; potatoes, 58,279; —6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication; —18 churches; 5 academies, 205 pupils; 74 schools, 3,756 scholars; 1 library, 1,700 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,920; 1850, 14,973.

RACINE, p-o., Meigs co., O.

RACINE, city, capital of Racine co., Wis., 112 E. by S. Madison, 78° W. Situated at the mouth of Root r., on Lake Michigan, & at the commencement of the Racine, Janesville, & Mississippi r. r. The city is built upon a plain elevated 30 feet above the surface of the lake, & has one of the best harbors on the west shore. It contains a court house, jail, 14 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Freewill Baptist, 1 German Evangelical, 1 German Lutheran, 3 Lutheran, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—Racine College, an Episcopal institution, with a fine brick edifice, a high school, a bank, 126 stores, a steam flouring m., several machine shops, furnaces, &c., 3 extensive ship-building establishments, 5 printing offices issuing 4 weekly & 1 monthly publications. Pop. 1850, 5,107; & in 1854, 7,000; of the t., exclusive of the city, 780.

RACKENFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area, 3,938 ac. Pop. 473.

RACKET, r., N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., & flows in a northerly direction through St. Lawrence co., & falls into the St. Lawrence at the N. boundary of the state, opposite to the island of Cornwall, in Canada. It originates in numerous lakes & ponds, & is 145 m. long.

RACKET RIVER, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

RACKHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 281.

RACTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N. W. Chichester. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 96.

RACZ, or BECSE, a market town of Hungary, co. & 43 m. E.N.E. Baes, with Roman Catholic & Greek churches, on rt. b. of the Theiss. Pop. 1845, 11,132.

RACZ-KEVE, a market town of Hungary, co. & 22 m. S.S.W. Pesth, on an island of same name in the Danube. Pop. 4,200.—*Racz-Keve* isl. is 28 m. long & 1 to 2 m. broad; its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

RACZKI, a town of Poland, gov. & 12 m. N.N.W. Augustow.

RADACK, a group of isls. in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 7° to 12° N., lon. 170° to 175° E.

RADAUTZ, a market town of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, 19 m. S.W. Sereth. Pop. 1,900.

RADBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. W. Derby. Area, 2,034 ac. Pop. 220.

RADCLIFFE, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Bury. Area, 2,468 ac. Pop. 6,293, partly employed in cotton manufs. & in coal mines. Pop. of the t. 5,002.

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE, is a station on the E. Lancashire railr., between Manchester & Bury.

RADCLIVE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 387.

RADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 1,505 ac. Pop. 120.

RADE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 25 m. E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,092, who manufacture & steel wares, & woollen & cotton cloths.

RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 9 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Roeder. Pop. 2,311. It has important manufs. of ribbons & gloves.—*Radeberg* is a town in the circ., & 11 m. N. Dresden, on the Roeder. Pop. 2,071.

RADFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 1½ m. W.N. W. Nottingham. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 12,637. It has an union work-house, & a station on the Peterborough & Leicester railr., 2½ m. W. Nottingham.—II. (*Semele*), a pa., co. & 4 m. E. Warwick. Area, 2,093 ac. Pop. 494.

RADFORDSVILLE, p-o., Perry co., Ala.

RADICENA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 11 m. E. Palmi. Pop. 2,700.

RADICOFANI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. & 36 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the slope of a volcanic mntn. of same name. Pop. 2,300.

RADICONDOLI, a vill. of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, in the maremma, 13 m. S.E. Volterra, with a castle & 2,000 inhabitants.

RADIPOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N. W. Melcombe Regis. Area, 1,538 ac. Pop. 609.

RADKERSBURG, a town of Styria, circ. & 37 m. S. E. Gratz, on an isl. in the Mahr. Pop. 2,400.

RADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. N.E. Abingdon. Area, 2,924 ac. Pop. 556.

RADMANSDORF, or RADOLIZA, a town of Illyria, circ. & 26 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save, with 600 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollens and muslins.

RADNAGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. W.N.W. High Wycombe. Area, 1,542 ac. Pop. 472.

RADNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. N.E. Pilsen. Pop. 2,218.

RADNOR, t., Delaware co., Pa., 18 N.W. Philadelphia. Watered by Darby cr. It contains an ane. Welch church & an Episcopal church, & 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,334.

RADNOR, p-t., Delaware co., O., 32 N. Columbus, 416 W. It is principally settled by emigrants from Wales, from whence it derives its name. Pop. 1840, 1,174; 1850, 1,204.

RADNOR, (NEW), a parl. bor., mkt. town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 13 m. N.N.E. Brecknock. Area, 3,342 ac. Pop. 481; do. of parl. bor., which has an area of about 30 m. in circ., 6,653; do. of t. 2,345. The t. consists chiefly of one irregularly built street. Mkt., Saturday. The bor. with Presteign, Knighton, Cefn Llys, Knucklas, & Rhayader, sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

RADNOR (OLD), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. New Radnor. Area, 10,069 ac. Pop. 1,263.

RADNORSHIRE, a co. of S. Wales, having N. cos. Montgomery & Salop, E. Hereford, S. Brecknock, and W. Cardigan. Area, 425 sq. m., or 272,128 ac., of which more than one-half is said to be moorland and bog. Inhab. houses 1851, 4,614. Pop. 24,716. Surface, except in the S.E., bleak & mountainous. Principal rivers the Wye, Arrow, Lugg, & Ython. Tillage mostly confined to the fertile and comparatively level S.E. districts. Sheep, of the small hardy breed, and cattle are the staple product of the co.; woods numerous: estates rather large: farms in the low grounds from 20 to 200 ac. Leases not usual. Encroachments, *i. e.*, illegal enclosures of the wastes of the co., have been extensively effected. Radnor comprises 6 hunds. & 52 pas., in diocese of St. David's, and S.E. circuit. Chief towns Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. The co. sends, including the bor., 2 members to H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to the Bouverie family.

RADOCH KOVITSCHI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 24 m. N.W. Minsk. Pop. 1,550.

RADOLFSZELL, a walled town of Baden, circ. lake on the Unter-see, 17 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,22 —*Radolin* is a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. Bromberg m. S.E. Schonlanke. Pop. 627.

KADOM, a town of Poland, cap. Woiwode, on e Radomka, 57 m. S. Warsaw. Pop. 5,700. It is th ce of a Roman Catholic bishop, & has Roman C lic churches, & Piarist & Lutheran colleges.—*Rado* is a town, prov. & 78 m. S.E. Kalisz, on railroad Varsaw. Pop. 1,516.

RADOMYSL, several towns of E. Europe, Russia, gov. and 59 m. W.N.W. Kiev, cap. ci on the Tetcrev. Pop. 3,200.—II. Russ. Poland, gov Illyria, 20 m. N.W. Dubno. Pop. 2,000.—III. A Poland. Galicia, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Tarnow. Pop. 50.

RADOVITZ, a town of European Tu Macedonia, sanj. & 50 m. S.W. Ghiustendil, o & on the river, an affl. of the Kara-su (ane. *Strymon*), as a trade in great route from Rumili into Albania. corn and wine.

RADSTADT, a town of Upper A circ. and 35 m. S.E. Salzburg, on the Enns. Pop. 1,7 m. N.W.

RADSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sa railroad con- Frome. Area, 1,095 ac. Pop. 1, nects it with Mitford. thampton. 2½ m.

RADSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. N. Brackley. Area, 810 ac. Pop. t. town of Hun-

RADWÁN (Hun. *Radvany*), W. Neusohl. Pop. gary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 2, 2,000. It has manufs. of wo Warwick, 3 m. S.E.

RADWAY, a pa. of Engl 344. Kineton. Area, 1,530 ac. o. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W

RADWELL, a pa. of Eng 88. Baldock. Area, 748 ac. gland, co. Essex. 4½ m.

RADWINTER, a pa. 92 ac. Pop. 916. N.N.W. Thaxted. Area

RADZIVILOV, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 115 m. W.N.W. Kamenetz.

RADZYN, a town of Poland, prov. & 30 m. S.S.E. Siedlec, cap. co. Pop. 2,000.

RAFFLES BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Coburg peninsula, N. Australia, 13 m. E. port Essington. A British settlement named Port Raffles, established here in 1827, was abandoned in 1829.

RAFFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, 2 m. S.E. Forres. Pop. 1020, of whom 67 are in the vill. Here are the superb mansion of Altyre, the resid. of Sir W. C. Gordon, & Burgie castle, a structure of the 17th cent.

RAFZ, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, 2½ m. N. Eglisau. Pop. 1,150.

RAGDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. W. Melton Mowbray. Area, 1,980 ac. Pop. 114.

RAGENDORF, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 11 m. N.N.W. Wieselburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3,300.

RAGGED, mntns., N. H., is a precipitous range about 10 m. long, between Merrimac & Grafton counties, in some parts nearly 2,000 feet high.

RAGGED ISLAND, t., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 17.

RAGGLESVILLE, p-o., Daviess co., Ia.

RAGHIB, a vill. of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 12 m. N.E. Ras Makallah. It has an anc. mosque.

RAGHLEY, or AUGHLEY, a penins. & fishing vill. of Ireland, Connaught, on its N.W. coast, co. and 9 m. N.W. Sligo. Pop. of vill. 170. Surface of peninsula desolate, & often encroached on by the sea. Here are the ruins of Artarmon castle.

RAGHOOGHUR, two towns of Central Hindostan, the principal being cap. of a large dist., dom. & 133 m. S.S.W. Gwalior.

RAGIAN, or RHUGIAN, a township of Persia, prov. Fars, 3 m. W. Behehan.

RAGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 4,083 ac. Pop. 880. About 1 m. from the vill. are the ruins of Ragland castle, the ancient seat of the Somerset family.

RAGNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Nott. Pop. 219.

RAGNIT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 30 m. N. Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,850.

RAGOV, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. N.N.W. Vilkomir. Pop. 1,520.

RAGUHN, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 8 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 1,589.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, co. & 3 m. W. Modica, on the W. bank of the river Ragusa. Pop. 17,000. Its inhabitants are industrious, and have manufs. of woollens & silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, & cheese. Near it stood the anc. *Hybla Hercæa*. The *river Ragusa*, after a S.ward course of 25 m., enters the Mediterranean 12 m. S.S.W. Modica.

RAGUSA (Slav. *Dubrovnik*, Turk. *Paprovnik*), a seaport city of Dalmatia, cap. circ., on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 38 m. W.N.W. Cattaro. Lat. of mole fort, 42° 39′ 9″ N., lon. 18° 7′ 0″ E. Pop. 6,000. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round towers, & has a most imposing appearance; houses chiefly in the Italian style. It has a cathedral, with fine works of art; a large Gothic custom house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, guard-house, with a curious belfry; barracks for 1,200 troops, a lyceum, theatre, & various other public schools, a lazaretto, port, immediately S. the city, is fitted only for small vessels; but the harbor of Gravasa N. the peninsula, will receive vessels of the line; both are defended by forts. Its trade, once important, has greatly declined. It is visited periodically by earthquakes, and suffered severely from one of 1667, by which a fifth part of the population lost their lives. Manufactures of silks, leather, rosoglio, which with oil, anchovies, & the wines of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. Ragusa, founded about the middle of the 7th century, continued to be a republic under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was erected by Napoleon into a duchy for Marshal Marmont.—*Ragusa Vecchia*, a vill. on the Adriatic, 7 m. S.E. was the anc. Epidaurus, destroyed by the Croats in 656. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

RAHABEH, a castle, Asiatic Turkey, pashalic Bagdad, on W. bank of the Euphrates, between Rakkah & Anah, near the site of an ancient city conjectured to have been the Rehoboth of Genesis x. 11.

RAHAD, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 67 m. N. Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 260 m.

RAHAN, or RAGHAN, two pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, with the vill. Ballymagooley. Area, 10,083 ac. Pop. 4,061.—II. Leinster, King's co., on the Grand canal, 5 m. W. Tullamore. Area, 14,985 ac. Pop. 4,311. It has numerous ruined ecclesiastical edifices.

RAHDEN, a mkt. town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. N.W. Minden, cap. circ., on the Au. Pop. 1,200.

RAHDUNPOOR, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 136 m. N.W. Baroda, cap. rajahship, in a wide plain close to the Runn. Lat. 23° 52′ N., lon. 71° 38′ E. It is enclosed by a brick wall with towers, & in 1820 comprised 4,000 houses.

RAHEIA, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 14 m. S.E. Jaloun.

RAHENY, or RATHENY, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co, & 4 m. N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, & with a station on the Dublin & Drogheda railroad. Pop. of its vill. 295.

RAHMANIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Bahari, cap. dist., 25 m. S.S.E. Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. It was taken by the English from the French in 1801.

RAHO, a vill. of Hungary, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Szigeth. Pop. 2,407.

RAHOON, a vill. & pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. & containing a part of the town Galway. Area of pa. 15,168 ac. Pop. 14,433.

RAHOON, or RHAN, a town of the Punjab, British India, between the Sutleje & Beas, 13 m. N.E. Loodianah. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

RAHOURY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 18 m. N. Ahmednuggur.

RAHOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 55 m. E.S.E. Widin, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2,000.

RAHWAY, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 9 S.W. Newark, 39 N.E. Trenton, 205 W. The surface is level; soil red shale, & well cultivated. Drained by Rahway r. & its tributaries. The v. is partly in Woodbridge t., Middlesex co., & partly in Rahway t., Essex co., on both sides of Rahway r., at the head of tide, 5 m. from its mouth. The v. is in 4 detached parts, & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends (1 Orthodox & 1 Hicksite), 1 Methodist, & 1 African,—the Athenian Academy, with a building 68 feet long and 36 wide, 2 stories high, the Rahway Female Institute, a bank & insurance office, 30 stores, a large saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 2,500 inhabitants. The r. r. from Jersey City to Philadelphia passes through the place. There are in the t. a paper fac., a tannery, 14 flouring m., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,000; 1850, 3,306.

RAI. For names of Indian towns thus commencing, & not here inserted, see Ry.

RAIATEA (the *Ulitea* of Cook), one of the Society isls., Pacific O., 130 m. N.W. Tahiti. Circ. about 40 m.; surface mountainous, abundantly watered & covered with vegetation. It has many good anchorages, sheltered by a coral reef, that encloses this & the neighboring island Fula. Principal products, arrow root & cocoa-nuts. Here is a missionary station.

RAIBONE'S CREEK, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C., 78 W.N.W. Columbia.

RAICHOR, or RAICHOOR, a town of India, Nizam's dom., cap. a dist., between the Kistnah & Toombuddry rivers, 110 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 12′ N., lon. 77° 25′ E. It is large, irregularly built, & has the strongest fort in this part of India.

RAIDAH, a seaport town of Arabia, cap. a small territory, on its S.E. coast, lat. 15° N., lon. 50° 30′ E. Pop. 700. Principal exports, frankincense, aloes, ambergris, & shark fins.

RAIDROOG, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 31 m. S. Bellary.

RAI-KOKE, or RACH-KOKE, one of the Kurile isls., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, & near the centre of the group. Length & breadth about 15 m. each. Surface rocky & mntnous., & it contains an active volcano.

RAIL ROADS. An account of these will be found under the states in which they are located. (*See also article United States of America.*)

RAIN, t., Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1,184 (*).

RAIN, or RHAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 23 m. N. Augsburg. Pop. 1,952. Before it the Austrian general Tilly was mortally wounded in 1632.

RAINBOW, p. o., Hartford co., Conn.

RAINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1¼ m. W. Braintree. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 355.

RAINER, p. o., Washington co., Oregon.

RAINESBURG, p-v., Bedford co., Pa., 113 W. Harrisburg, 129 W. It contains 2 stores & about 25 dwellings.

RAINE'S STORE, p-o., Twiggs co., Ga., 35 S. Milledgeville, 683 W.

RAINE'S TAVERN, p-o., Cumberland co., Va., 65 W. Richmond, 155 W.

RAINFORD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 5¼ m. N.N.E. Prescot, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire r.r. Pop. 2,333.

RAINHAM, t., Haldimand co., Can W. Pop. 1852, 1,628.

RAINHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Chatham. Area, 3,865 ac. Pop. 1,155.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,635 ac. Pop. 128.—III. (*South*), same co., 11 m. N. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 1,040 acres. Pop. 155.—IV. (*West*), same co., 4 m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 391.—V. co. Essex. Area, 3,312 ac. Pop. 868.

RAINHILL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2¼ m. E.S.E. Prescot, with a station on the Manchester r. r., 9 m. N.E. Liverpool. Pop. 1,522.

RAINOW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Macclesfield. Pop. 1,605.

RAINSBORO', p-v., Paint t., Highland co., O., 77 S.W. Columbus, 432 W.

RAINSCLIFF, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 967.

RAINSVILLE, p-v., Warren co., Ia., 90 N.W. Indianapolis, 351 W. Contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

RAINTON, two tnshps. of Engl., co. Durham.—I. (*East*), pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,695.—II. (*West*), same co. & pa., 4¼ m. N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,509.

RAINY LAKE, N. A., 160 m. W. Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between the United States & British territories, & has on its S. side a fort of the American fur company. It discharges its surplus waters W.ward into the Lake of the Woods, by *Rainy river*, 100 m. in length, & having banks covered with pine forests.

RAISEN MARKET, a pa. & mkt. town of Engl., co. & 14 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 2,110. Mkt., Thursday.—II. (*Middle*), a pa., same co., 1¼ m. W. Market-Raisen. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 948.—III. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2¼ m. W. Market-Raisen. Area, 2,72 ac. Pop. 275.

RAISIN, r., Mich., rises in Wheatland t., Hillsdale co., & after a winding course of 130 m., it enters Lake Erie, 2¼ m. below Monroe. The distance from its source to its mouth, in a direct line, is about 60 m. It has high banks, a rapid current, & affords very extensive water power. Its name was derived from the numerous grape vines which formerly lined its banks.

RAISIN, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich. Drained by Raisin river. Soil fertile, & well adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 1,117; 1850, 1,267.

RAISINVILLE, t., Monroe co., Mich. It has a fertile soil, adapted to grain. Drained by Raisin r. Pop. 1840, 683; 1850, 967.

RAISMES, a town of France, dep. Nord, with a station on the N. railr., 3 m. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,433. It has coal mines & iron works.

RAISSEEN, a decayed town & hill fort of India, Gwalior dom., cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. Bhopaul.

RAITHBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, 12 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 204.—II. 2 m. S.W. Louth. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 168.

RAIVA, a town of Poland, on the Rawka, gov. & 46 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,800. It was formerly a strong fortress, & has an ancient castle.

RAJAGRIHA, a town of Brit. India, presid Bengal, prov., dist., & 16 m. S. Bahar, on the lofty site of an old fortress. It is a place of pilgrimage, where 50,000 Hindoos sometimes assemble.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a marit dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and on the other sides the dists. Ellore & Vizagapatam, & the Nizam's dom. Area, 4,699 sq. m. Pop. 1847, 578,529. The Godavery has its delta in this dist.; the interior is mountainous, & the only territory near the Coromandel coast producing teak. Other products are sugar, cotton, tobacco, & bay salt; piece goods are extensively manufactured. Princip. towns, Rajahmundry, Coringa, and Samalcotta.—*Rajahmundry*, the cap. dist., is on the Godavery, about 42 m. from its mouth, & 73 m. N.E. Masulipatam. It stands on a height, & has a fort & a terraced bazaar, with numerous mosques, & other indications of Mohammedan ascendency.

RAJAKERA, a town of Cent. Hindostan, Bhurtpoor dom., 24 m. S. Agra.

RAJAMAHAL, RAJEMAHAL, or RAJMUHAL ("the royal residence"), a city of Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, on the Ganges, 65 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It consists of a long street of stone & mud houses, with about a dozen mkt. places. A trade is carried on with the people of the Rajamahal hills, an adjacent & densely-wooded region S.W. of the town.

RAJANGUR (Hind., *Rajanagra*), a town of Brit. India, presid Bengal, on the Ganges, dist. & 23 m. W. S.W. Dacca.—II. a vill. presid. Madras, dist. & 11 m. N.N.W. Rajahmundry.

RAJAWUR, a town of the Punjab, British India, cap. rajahship, on the Chenab, 120 m. N. Lahore, mostly built of earth, & unhealthy from adjacent rice grounds.

RAJECZ, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Trentschin, on an affl. of the Waag, 34 m. N.W. Neusohl. Pop. 3,004. It has manufs. of leather.

RAJESHAHYE, a dist. of British India, presid. & in the centre of the prov. Bengal, having S. the main stream of the Ganges, and on other sides the dists. Purneah, Dinagepoor, Rungpoor, & Mymunsingh. Area, 2,812 sq. m. Pop. 950,000. Surface in the W. hilly & jungly; elsewhere level, and mosty cultivated. The grain raised is often insufficient for home demand. Indigo & silk goods are staple manufs. Chief towns, Bauleah, and Hurrial.

RAJGHUR, several towns of India.—I. a fortified town, dom., & 175 m. S.W. Gwalior.—II. Bundelcund, cap. dist., on the Cane, 100 m. S.E. Jhansi.—III Gurhwal, 45 m. N.E. Umbalah.

RAJOO, a town of Central India, Berar dom., on the Mahanuddy, 27 m. S. Ryepoor. It has numerous pagodas, & a large annual festival.

RAJPEPLA, a decayed town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 55 m. S.S.E. Baroda.

RAJPOOTANA, a prov. of India. [AJMERE.]

RAKITUA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kurk, on an affl. of the Psiol, 16 m. N. Kotinysk. Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Pskov, 19 m. N.E. Ostrov.

RAKKA, *Nicephorium*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. same name, on the Euphrates, 92 m. S.E. Bir. It has some remains of antiquity.

RAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on two small rivers, 30 m. W. Prague. Pop. 2,646.

RAKOV, a town of Poland, pr. & 34 m. W. Sandomir, on the Czarna. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine church & a large paper mill.—II. a market town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. W.N.W. Minsk.

RAKWITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 24 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,700.

RALDONE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 8 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. 2,000.

RALEIGH, county, N. C. Situated centrally in the W. part of the state. Area, 580 sq. m. Drained by New r. & tributaries. Surface mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys, & the hill sides furnish good grazing lands. Capital, Beckley. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $49,625; wheat, 2,893 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 49,511; wool, 4,929 pounds. Pop. 1,765.

RALEIGH city, Wake co., N. C., & capital of the state, is pleasantly situated on the Gaston & Raleigh r. r., six miles W. of Neuse r., 27 N.W. Smithfield, the nearest ordinary point of navigation, 123 N.W. Newbern, 60 N. Fayetteville, 164 S.S.W. Richmond, Va., 288 W.—35° 47′ N. lat. & 78° 48′ W. lon. It has an elevated & pleasant situation in a healthy country, & is laid out with great regularity. In the centre of the place is Union square, containing 10 acres, from which extend 4 streets, dividing it into 4 quarters. In

the centres of these quarters are 4 other squares, of 4 acres each. The 4 largest streets are 99 feet wide, and the others 66. The state house is a superb granite edifice, 166 feet long, 90 feet wide, & surrounded by massive granite columns, 5½ feet in diameter, & 30 ft. high. It is after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. It has a splendid dome, & extensive legislative and other apartments, & cost $500,000. The other public buildings are a court house, jail, the North Carolina Institution for the instruction of the deaf & dumb, a lunatic asylum, governor's house, secretary of state's office, a theatre, a market, 2 banks, agg. capital $425,000; 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—50 stores, 9 printing offices, issuing 4 semi-weekly & 6 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 4,518; 1854, 5,500. The former state house, containing a beautiful marble statue of Washington, by Canova, was burned in 1831. It has railroad communication with Wilmington, & also with Richmond, Va., & the North Carolina railroad, when completed, will pass through it.

RALEIGH, p. v., Rush co., Ia.

RALEIGH, p. v., capital Saline co., Ill., 150 S.S.E. Springfield. Situated on Saline creek, & has a court-house & 150 inhabitants.

RALEIGH, p. v., Union co., Ky. Situated on the lt b. of the Ohio r., & contains a store & 30 inhabs.

RALEIGH, p-v., capital of Shelby co., Tenn., 220 W.S.W. Nashville, 905 W. Situated on the N. side of Wolf r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

RALEIGH, p-v., capital of Smith co., Miss., 87 E.S.E. Jackson, 992 W. Situated on a branch of Leaf r. It contains a court house and about 50 inhabs.

RALEIGH, C. H., p. o., Raleigh co., Va.

RALEIGH, t., Kent co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,460.

RALICK ISLS. [Mulgrave Archipelago.]

RALLS, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 470 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Salt r. & its branches. Capital, New London. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $227,261; wheat, 61,427 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 495,435; oats, 49,603; wool, 29,388 lbs.;—a saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp'd;—15 churches; 41 schools, 1,428 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,670; 1850, 6,141.

RALLY HILL, p. o., Maury co., Tenn.

RALSTON, p-v., Lycoming co., Pa., 115 N. Harrisburg, 225 W., on the Williamsport & Elmira r. r. It contains a furnace, a rolling m., a nail fac., a saw m., & about 300 inhabitants.

RAMA & MARA, towns, Ontario co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,403.

RAMAH, or ER-RAM, a vill. of Palestine, 5 m. N. Jerusalem.

RAMAPO, r., N. Y., rises in Orange co., & flows in a southerly direction through a part of Rockland co., into New Jersey, where it empties into the Passaic riv. It affords good water power.

RAMAPO, t., Rockland co., N. Y., 8 W. New City v., 142 S. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil productive in the valleys. Drained by Ramapo and Saddle rivers, branches of the Passaic. The New York & Erie r. r. passes through the town. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,222; 1850, 3,197.

RAMAPO WORKS, p-v., Ramapo t., Rockland co., N. Y., 113 S. by W. Albany, 265 W. Situated on Ramapo r., which affords water power. It contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Methodist,—a store, a saw m., a grist m., a cotton fac., an iron foundry, a rolling m., a nail fac., a file fac., a screw fac., & about 400 inhabs., chiefly engaged in the manufac. estabs.

RAMBERT (ST.), two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Montbrison, on the Lyon & Lyon r. r., & near a station on railroad to St. Etienne. Pop. 2,465.—II. dep. Ain, cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,989.

RAMBERVILLERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on the Mortagne, 16 m. N.E. Epinal. It has manufs. of linen & cotton thread, a castle, earthenwares, iron works, & paper mills. It is on the W. bank of the Meurthe.

RAMBLA, near the site of Acci, a Roman city of Spain, prov. & 14 m. S.E. Cordova. It has been the Rehoboth of Scripture. Ancient city's several convents.

RAHAD, a river of Abyssinia, rises x. 11. of the isl. Tenand Nubia,

RAMBODDE, a sanitarium in the central prov. of Ceylon, 34 m. from Kandy, at an elev. of 3,320 feet. It is situated in a healthy position, amidst the most beautiful scenery. A regimental hospital is established, & cottages have been built for the accommodation of visitors.

RAMBOUILLET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. dep., 17 m. S.W. Versailles, on the railroad from Paris to Chartres. Pop. 2,657. It has a fine château, formerly a royal residence, in which Francis I. died in 1547. It was occupied by Charles X. on his way to Cherburg, in July 1830. The first merinos imported into France were at its model farm, established by Louis XVI.

RAME, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Devonport. Area, 1,231 ac. Pop. 741.—The Rame head is a promont. bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on W., lat. 50° 19′ N., lon. 4° 13′ W.

RAMELTON, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, pa. Aughinish, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 6 m. S.W. Rathmullen. Pop. 1,428.

RAMER, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala.

RAMERUPT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aube, 7 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 573.

RAMESES, p-o., Darlington co., S. C.

RAMETTA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 8 m. W. Messina. Pop. 263. It is surrounded by walls.

RAMGHUR, a large dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, comprising all the S. part of the prov. Bahar, between lat. 22° & 25° N., & lon. 83° & 87° E. Area estimated at 22,500 sq. m. Several towns of British India, presid. Bengal.

RAMGHUR, cap. above dist. on the Dummodah, 200 m. N.W. Calcutta, & S. of the route to Benares.—II. a town, Upper provinces, S. Almorah.

RAMGUNGA, a riv. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., after a W. & S. course of 250 m. joins the Ganges in dom. Oude, 5 m. N.E. Kanoje. Moradabad is on its banks.

RAM-HORMUZ, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 82 m. S.E. Shuster, on the route thence to Shiraz, and on an affl. of the Jerahi.

RAMILLIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 19 m. S.S.E. Louvain. Here the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French, 23d May, 1706.

RAMIREZ, a wooded isl. in the lake of Tamiagua, Vera Cruz, Mexico, S.W. Tampico.

RAMISSERAM, an isl. in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan, lat. 9° 18′ N., lon. 79° 22′ E. Estimated length 11 m., average breadth 6 m. Surface low, sandy, & jungly. It has a remarkable temple much resorted to in pilgrimage, & is the scene of many Hindoo fables, & a noted point in Hindoo astronomy. Chief port, Paumbum, on its W. side. Until 1480, it was connected with the mainland by a neck of land, the vestiges of which render the channel innavigable except for small vessels.

RAMLEH, a town of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 22 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. Pop. about 3,000. It stands on a slope facing the E., & has many well-built stone houses, several mosques, some vaulted cisterns, one of the largest Latin convents in Palestine, & a Saracenic tower commanding a fine view. Its vicinity is covered with gardens and olive plantations.

RAMNAD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, on the Vayah riv., 125 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. It has a fort, a palace, and a Protestant church.

RAMNAGUR, or RAMNAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, dist. & 5 m. S. E. Benares, with some remarkable Hindoo sculptures.—II. a town of the Punjab on an affl. of the Chenab, 90 m. N.E. Lahore. It has lately been much enlarged & improved, & has two castles.—*Ramnuggur* is a walled town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 62 m. N.W. Lahore, where the Sikh army was defeated by the British, October, 1848.

RAMOAN, or RATHMOAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, at its N.E. extremity, co. Antrim, & comprising the town of Ballycastle, with Kenbane headland, & the mountain Knocklayd. Area, 12,066 ac. Pop. 3,110.

RAMPISHAM, a pa. of England, co., Dorset, 5½ m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Area, 2,030 ac. Pop. 412.

RAMPOOR, several towns of India.—I. presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Moradabad, on the Kosila,

40 m. N.W. Bareiley, & 105 m. E. Delhi. It is large & populous, enclosed by a bamboo hedge, & has two palaces, & a fine mosque & mausoleum.—II. Gurhwal, cap. dist. Bussahir, on S. bank of the Sutleje, 50 m. E.N.E. Belaspoor. It is a favorite place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and has some commercial importance. Houses built in squares around court-yards, & roofed with slate, but being built in the cavity of a glittering rock, it is one of the hottest places in N. India.—III. a town, dom. & 112 m. E. Odeypoor.

RAMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 6¼ m. E.S.E. East Retford. Area, 2,155 ac. Pop. 455.—II. co. and 6¼ miles N.N.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,312 ac. Pop. 231.

RAMREE, an isl. of British India, Aracan, N.E. Cheduba. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 16 m. It gives name to province, & on it is the town Yembia. [Aracan.]

RAMSAY, or RAMSEY, a seaport & market town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsay riv., in a bay of same name, 13 m. N.N.E. Douglas. Pop. 2,701. It is irregularly built, but has wide, well-paved streets, a stone bridge of 3 arches, a chapel, court-house, in which deemster & high-baliff courts are held, several good hotels, and a pier, with a large herring fishery, & exports of provisions, which are cheaper here than in any other part of the island. The vicinity is fertile, picturesque, & adorned with handsome residences.

RAMSAYSBURG, p-v., Knowlton t., Warren co., N. J., 61 N. by W. Trenton, 216 W. Situated on the E. bank of Delaware r., & contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 10 or 12 dwellings.

RAMSAYVILLE, p. v., Ramsay t., Lanark co., Can. W. Situated on left bank of Mississippi r. of Ottawa river, 35 W. of Bytown. It has a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., a carding m., a tannery, a planing m., & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of t. of Ramsay 1852, 3,256.

RAMSBOROUGH, p-v., Guildford co., N. C., 95 W. N. W. Raleigh, 290 W.

RAMSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 30 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area, 9,742 ac. Pop. 2,696.

RAMSDON, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Bellhouse*), 3 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area, 2,685 ac. Pop. 465.—II. (*Crange*), a pa., same co., 2¼ m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area, 1,453 ac. Pop. 252.

RAMSEY, a mkt. t. & pa. of England, co. & 10 m. N.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa. which extends into co. Cambridge, 16,196 ac. Pop. 4,645; do. of t. 2,641. The t. stands at the base of a hill on the margin of the fens, & has an ancient church, two endowed schools, and some remains of an abbey founded in 869. The lake, Ramseymere, is in the vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 3 m. W.S.W. Harwich. Area, 6,693 ac. Pop. 657. *Ramsey Isle* is an islet off the coast of S. Wales, county Pembroke, at the N. point of St. Bride's bay, 3 m. W. St. David's, length 2 m.

RAMSEYTOWN, p-o., Yancy co., N. C.

RAMSGATE, a seaport town, watering place, & pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 m. E.S.E. London, & 15 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area of pa. 355 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,838. The town, built on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the intervale, or *gate*, between them, is for the most part showily built, well paved, lighted, and of late years sufficiently supplied with water. It has a modern Gothic church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Jews, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, market & custom houses, a bank, barracks, assembly rooms, baths, bazaars, and other adjuncts of a place of summer resort. Its harbor, the largest artificial haven in England, begun by Smeaton in 1750, & completed by Rennie, is formed by two stone piers projecting from 1,500 to 2,000 feet into the sea, encloses an inner basin, & is bordered by wet and dry docks, store-houses; vessels of 300 tons burden enter it at ordinary tides; a light-house stands at its entrance, & it is guarded by batteries. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, & has some coasting trade, fisheries, & imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Its cliffs command a fine view over the Downs roadstead.

RAMSHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 2,107 ac. Pop. 203.

RAMSTADT (UPPER & LOWER), two contiguous vills. of the grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Modau, 5 m. S.E. Darmstadt. United pop. 2,600.

RAMSYDE, a chapelry of England, co Lancaster, pa. Furness, 8 m. S.S.W. Ulverston, with a station on the Whitehaven & Furness r. r. Pop. 561.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich islands, Pacific Ocean, W. Mowee. Length 20 m., breadth 10 miles. It is mntuous., fertile, & pretty thickly inhabited.

RANALEBURG, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 174 S. W. Raleigh, 413 W.

RANBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Wragby. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 115.

RANCAGUA, an old prov. of Chili S. A., now subdivided between the provs. Aconcagua and Colchagua, & having for its cap. Rancagua or Triana. [Triana.]

RANCE, two rivs. of France.—I. deps. Ille-et-Vilaine, & Cotes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 m., enters the English channel at St. Malo. It is navigable for small vessels from the sea to Dinan, near which begins the canal of Ille & Rance, connecting it with the river Vilaine.—II. dep. Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn; 25 miles.

RANCOCUS, cr., N. J., rises in Monmouth co., and flows northwestwardly into Delaware r.

RANCOCUS, p-o., Burlington co., N. J.

RANÇON, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, on the Gartempe, 6 miles E. Bellac. Pop. 2,025.

RAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. W. West Wragby. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 148.

RANDALLSTOWN, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 40 N. Annapolis, 50 W.

RANDALLSVILLE, p-v., Robeson co., N. C., 85 S. S. W. Raleigh, 373 W. Situated on a branch of Lumber r. In the vicinity is Floral College, an institution for young ladies, & has 3 teachers & about 60 pupils. The v. has a church & about 250 inhabs.

RANDALSTOWN, a market town & formerly parl. bor. of Ireland, Ulster, 2½ m. N. Lough Neath, co. & 5 m. W.N.W. Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh. Pop. 588. Town neat, has a good market house with assembly room, a church, meeting house, barracks, & some calico weaving. Adjoining it is the fine domain of Shane's castle, the seat of Earl O'Neill. It is connected by a branch railroad with Belfast & Ballimena. Linen market first Wednesday in each month.

RANDANS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a wooded height, 21 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,497.

RANDAZZO, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., at the N.W. foot of Mt. Etna. Pop. 3,300.

RANDERATH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 700.

RANDERS, a town of Denmark, Jutland, 22 m. N. N.W. Aarhuus, with a port at the mouth of the Gudenaa in the Cattegat. Pop. 7,100. It has ship-building docks & manufs. of gloves.

RANDERSACKER, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 3 m. S.E. Würzburg, with 1,320 inhabs.

RANDOLPH, county, Va. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 1700 sq. m. It is constituted of several parallel ridges of mountains with fertile intervening valleys. Drained by the head waters of the Monongahela, & some of the remote sources of the Kanawha river. Capital, Beverly. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $219,457; wheat, 11,740 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 87,4[illegible]; tobacco, 1,844 pounds; wool, 18,395;—10 churches; 16 schools, 389 scholars [illegible] 6,203; [illegible]5,243.

RANDOLPH, county, [illegible] E. of the centre of the state. Area [illegible] by Deep cr. & its branches, & [illegible] in r. The surface is diversified; [illegible] Asheboro'. There were in [illegible] 946; wheat, 8[illegible] bush. [illegible] 086; cotton, 3[illegible] flouring & grist [illegible] tanneries, 14 per[illegible] weekly newspap[illegible] $279,395; valu[illegible] churches; 2 a[illegible] 1 library, 50 v[illegible]

RANDOLP[illegible] W. part o[illegible]

river runs on its W. border, & receives Petawlah cr. Drained also by branches of Flint r. Organized in 1828. Capital, Cuthbert. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $448,690; Ind. corn, 454,533 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 151,132; rice, 7,425 pounds; cotton, 10,533 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., a woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp'd. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $71,350; value of manuf. articles, $55,600;—44 churches; 1 college, 80 students; 25 schools, 635 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,76; 1850, 12,868.

RANDOLPH, county, Ia. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. Drained by the W. fork of White river, & by Missisinewa r. & their branches. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Organized in 1818. Capital, Winchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $320,622; wheat, 67,048 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 526,197; oats, 75,-290; wool, 50,125 pounds;—a saw m.; 7 tanneries, 13 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.,—32 churches. Pop. 1840, 10,684; 1850, 14,725.

RANDOLPH, county, Ill. Situated in the S. W. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Drained by Kaskaskia r. & its branches, & St. Mary, Horse, & smaller creeks, all of which flow into the Mississippi, which bound it on the S. W. The surface & the soil are various. It is the oldest county in the state, excepting St. Clair. Capital, Kaskaskia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $268,869; wheat, 60,914 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 443,491; oats, 125,130; wool, 17,751 pounds;—12 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—24 churches; 50 schools, 1,414 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,944; 1850, 14,079.

RANDOLPH, county, Mo. Situated N. of the centre of the state. Area, 450 square m. Drained by the E. fork of Chariton r., & by Silver cr., which flow into the Missouri. The surface is level; soil fertile. Capital, Huntsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $390,925; wheat, 35,483 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 668,195; oats, 109,830; wool, 38,309 pounds;—9 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 13 persons employed;—14 churches; 1 academy, 24 pupils; 21 schools, 607 scholars; 3 libraries, 420 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,198; 1850, 9,439.

RANDOLPH, county, Ala. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 875 sq. m. Drained by Tallapoosa r., and Little Tallapoosa r., and their branches. Capital, M'Donald. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $272,805; Ind. corn, 319,183 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 60,930; rice, 7,185 pounds; cotton, 1,986 bales. Cap. employed in manuf., $7,360; value of manufac. articles, $30,339;—40 churches; 60 schools, 1,829 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,973; 1850, 11,581.

RANDOLPH, county, Ark. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 820 sq. m. Drained by Big Black r. & branches. Surface mostly level, hilly in the N.W.; soil fertile. Capital, Pocahontas. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $119,538; Ind. corn, 176,-669 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 6,856; cotton, 1 bale; tobacco, 22,73[illegible] pounds;—a saw m.; a tannery, 5 persons employed. Capital employed in manufactures, $12,000; value of manufactured articles, $11,-400;—2 churches; 8 schools, 157 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,196; 1850, 3,275.

RANDOLPH, p-t., Coös co., N. H., 99 N. Concord, 582 W. Situated immediately N. of the White mountains. Chartered in 1772. Drained by the S. branch of Ammonoosuc r., & by a head branch of Israel's r. It contains some good soil. Pop. 1840, 115; 1850, 113.

RANDOLPH, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 23 S. Montpelier, 498 W. Surface elevated, & not much broken; soil fertile, & well cultivated. Drained by the second & third branches of White r., which afford water power. The v. occupies a high and commanding situation, and contains a Congregational & an Universalist church, a flourishing academy, several stores, and a considerable number of handsome dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen factory, 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,678; 1850, 2,666.

RANDOLPH, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 16 S. Boston, 444 W. Surface undulating; soil strong & productive. Drained by Mantiquot r., which affords water power. A considerable pond lies on its N.W. border. Incorporated from Braintree in 1793. The v., on the Fall River r. r., contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, sev. stores, 22 boot & shoe fac., & 450 inhabs. There are in the t. 44 boot and shoe factories, a grist mill, 4 saw mills, an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,213; 1850, 4,741.

RANDOLPH, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 313 W. by S. Albany, 336 W. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Allegbany river and its tributaries. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a grist m., & several saw m., on Little Connewango cr., & about 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw mills, an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,283; 1850, 1,606.

RANDOLPH, t., Morris co., N. J., 7 N.W. Morristown. Surface mountainous, Schooley's mountain occupying its N. part, & Trowbridge mountain crossing the S. part. Drained by Den's branch of Rockaway r. & the sources of Black r. It contains a mine of magnetic iron ore, of an excellent quality, which is extensively wrought. Has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, a grist mill, 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,801; 1850, 2,632.

RANDOLPH, p. t., Crawford co., Pa., 12 E. Meadville. It has 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,040; 1850, 1,260.

RANDOLPH, t., Montgomery co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,774; 1850, 1,883.

RANDOLPH, p-t., Portage co., O., 139 N.E. Columbus, 315 W. Pop. 1840, 1,649; 1850, 1,732.

RANDOLPH, p-v., Randolph co., Ia., 88 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 499 W.

RANDOLPH, Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 991; 1850, 1,105.

RANDOLPH, p-t., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 616.

RANDOLPH, p. o., Barren co., Ky.

RANDOLPH, p-v., Tipton co., Tenn., 201 W.S.W. Nashville, 884 W.

RANDOLPH, p-o., Clay co., Mo.

RANDOLPH, p-o., Bibb co., Ala., 52 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 819 W.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va.

RANDOLPH'S CENTRE, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

RANDOLPH'S GROVE, p. v., McLean co., Ill., 76 N.E. Springfield, 751 W. Pop. of t. 1,176.

RANDWICK, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 959.

RANDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Acle. Pop. 342.

RANEEPOOR, a manufacturing town of Scinde, 45 miles S.W. Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving. It is irregularly built, but clean, healthy, and agreeable,—qualities unusual in towns of Scinde.

RANELAGH, a suburb of the Irish metropolis, 1½ m. S.S.E. Dublin castle. It is well built, & gives the title of viscount to the Jones family.

RANES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. & 11 m. S.W. Argentan. Pop. 2,529.

RANEYSBURG, p-o., Washington co., Ill.

RANGAMATTY, a decayed town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, cap. a subdivision of the dist. Rungpoor, near the Brahmaputra, 53 m. E.N.E. Rungpoor.

RANGE, t., Madison co., O. It contains Midway v. Pop. 1840, 820; 1850, 988.

RANGELEY, p-o., Franklin co., Me.

RANGENDINGEN, a vill. of S. Germany, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 4 m. N.W. Hechingen. Pop. 1,700.

RANGOON, the principal commercial town of the Burmese dom., on the E. branch of the Irrawadi at its delta, about 25 miles from the sea, & 58 miles S.S.W. Pegu. Lat. 16° 47′ N., lon. 96° 10′ E. Pop. 20,000. It extends on a dead flat along the river, consisting of several parallel streets lined with reed huts, a few European houses being the only substantial buildings. Ships of 1,200 tons burden can reach the town, which has a considerable trade with Hindostan, Penang, exporting teak, catechu, lac, wax, ivory, raw cotton, bullion, gems, ponies, and importing British and Indian cotton piece-goods, British woollens, & other manufs., with metals, gunpowder, opium, tobacco, sugar, & spirits; exports and imports loosely estimated each to amount to 300,000*l.* annually. About 2 m. N.-

ward is an abrupt hill, surmounted by the celebrated Shoe Dagon temple, 338 feet in height, & one of the principal religious edifices in the empire.

RANKIN, county, Miss. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. Pearl r. bounds it on the W., by branches of which it is drained. The surface is covered extensively by a pine forest. Capital, Brandon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $221,902; Indian corn, 217,673 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 68,206; rice, 66,105 pounds; cotton, 2,676 bales;—a grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital employed in manufactures, $23,150; value of manufactured articles, $18,100;—15 churches; 1 college, 65 students; 12 academies, 349 pupils. Pop. 1840, 4,631; 1850, 7,227.

RANKWEIL, a market town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, 3 m. N.E. Feldkirch.

RANNOCH (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, E. Rannoch moor, & 16 m. W.S.W. Blair-Athol. Length 9 m., breadth 2 m. It is enclosed by high mountains, & contains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affl. of the Tay. The vills. George's town, & Kinloch-Rannoch, are at either extremity.

RANSART, & RANSBEEK, two vills. of Belgium. —I. prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.N.E. Charleroi.—II. Prov. S. Brabant, near Vilvorde.—*Ranst* is a market town, prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Antwerp.

RANSOM, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 797.

RANSOM, p-o., Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 549.

RANSOM'S BRIDGE, p-o., Nash co., N. C., 56 E. Raleigh, 282 W.

RANSOMVILLE, p-o., Porter t., Niagara co., N. Y., 290 W. by N. Albany, 416 W.

RANTAMPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 70 m. E.S.E. Jeypoor, with one of the strongest hill-forts in India.

RANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. W. Stafford. Area, 2,670 ac. Pop. 330.

RANTOWLES, p-o., Colleton dist., S. C.

RAON L'ETAPE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on the Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. St. Diey. Pop. 3,217.

RAPALLO, a seaport town of the Sardinian dom., div. & 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. with comm. 9,933. It is rendered extremely picturesque by its churches & a lofty belfry; houses mostly built on arcades. In its collegiate church are some good paintings & curious inscriptions. The increase of the town has in the present century been very rapid; it has a thriving trade in olive oil, and a manufacture of lace.

RAPHAEL (ST.), a marit. vill. of S.E. France, dep. Var, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Frejus. Pop. 958.

RAPHOE, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 12 N.W. Lancaster. Great Chiques creek bounds it on the E. & S.E., & Little Chiques on the W., uniting at the S.W. angle of the t. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam, gravel & sand. It has 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 8 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,557; 1850, 3,160.

RAPHOE, an episcopal market town, pa. & barony of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Lifford. Pop. of town 1,362; of pa. 5,694. Town well built; consists chiefly of a market-place & 3 other streets, with a plain cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, free school endowed with 11,000 ac. of land, & a public library. Mkt., weekly. The diocese comprises 35 pas. in co. Donegal; & Raphoe is also the head of a Rom. Catholic diocese. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Columb of Iona.

RAPHTI, a harbor of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 m. E.S.E. Athens. Length & breadth about 2 m. It is believed to have been the ancient *Panormus*, & on its N.W. shore are the supposed ruins of *Prasiæ*.

RAPID ANN, r., Va., rises in the Blue Ridge, in Madison co., & joins the Rappahannock 10 m. above Fredericsburg.

RAPID ANN, p-v., Madison co., Va., 104 N.W. Richmond, 105 W. It contains a Baptist & a Free church, & about 50 inhabs.

RAPIDES, parish, La. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by Red r. and its branches, & by Bœuf & Crocodile bayous. The soil is fertile on the streams, but much of it is a sterile pine forest. Some part of it is liable to inundation when the rivers are high. Capital, Alexandria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $327,805; Ind. corn, 357,480 bush. produced; cotton, 4,222 bales; sugar, 4,613 hhds.; molasses, 438,170 gals.;—4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $42,000; value of manufac. articles, $42,000;—10 churches; 2 acad., 70 pupils; 28 sch., 950 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,132; 1850, 16,561.

RAPIDS, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y.

RAPIDS, p-o., Portage co., O., 157 N.E. Columbus, 320 W.

RAPIDS, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill.

RAPIDS, p-o., Boone co., Iowa.

RAPLOCH, a vill. of Scotl., co. & pa. Stirling, ¾ m. from Stirling bridge, & immediately S.W. Stirling castle. Pop. 317.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 1¼ m. S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,200.—*Rapone* is a market town, 10 m. S.W. Melfi. Pop. 1,900.

RAPPAHANNOCK, r., Va., rises in the Blue Ridge, & flowing a S.E. course 130 m. enters Chesapeake bay by a large estuary, 25 m. S. of the mouth of the Potomac r. It has 4 fathoms of water to Hobbs' Hole, & is navigable for vessels requiring 10 feet of water 110 m. to Fredericksburg.

RAPPAHANNOCK, county, Va. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 250 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Rappahannock r. Cap., Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $343,910; wheat, 157,699 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 281,216; tobacco, 2,785 pounds; wool, 24,948; 15 flouring & grist m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $83,965; value of manufac. articles, $123,664;—11 churches; 2 acad., 30 pupils; 15 sch., 437 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,257; 1850, 9,782.

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 79 N. by E. Richmond, 73 W.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, 8 m. W. Utznach, on the lake of Zurich, here crossed by a rude wooden bridge, ¾ m. in length. Pop. 1,500. It is picturesque, & has a castle.

RAPP'S BARRENS, p-o., Fulton co., Ark.

RAPRI, a large town of Siam, on the Meklong, 40 m. W. Bang-kok.

RAPTEE, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Ganges in the dist. Goruckpoor, after a S.E. course of 270 m.

RARAKA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 6′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 37′ 40″ W. Length 15 m. Its people have been partially civilized by missionaries.

RARATONGA ISLAND. [COOK ISLANDS.]

RARDEN, p-o., Sciota co., O.

RARITAN, r., N. J., is formed of 2 branches, which unite in Somerset co., & enters Raritan bay at Amboy. Sloops of 80 tons ascend the r. 17 miles to Brunswick, with 8 feet of water. Steamboats run daily from New Brunswick to New York.

RARITAN, t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 20 N. Trenton. Drained by branches of Raritan r. It has a tannery, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,510; 1850, 3,070.

RARITAN, t., Monmouth co., N. J. Pop. 4,198.

RARITAN, p-o., Somerset co., N. Y.

RARITAN BAY, N. J., lies between Sandy Hook on the S.E., Staten Island on the N., & Monmouth co. on the S. It terminates at Amboy on the W., to which it has 2½ fathoms of water.

RAS ("a headland"), the prefix of the names of numerous capes in Africa & W. Asia.—*Ras-el-Had* is the E. extremity of Arabia, lat. 22° 32′ N., lon. 59° 56′ E.—*Ras Baghashu*, a rocky cape, S.E. Arabia, 300 feet in height, lat. 14° 49′ 10″ N., lon. 50° 9′ 30″ E.—*Ras Berenice*, or *Cape Nose*, a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 m. N.E. the ruins of Berenice.

RASASNA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 54 m. N.N.E. Mogilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1,600.

RASAY, or RAASAY ISLAND, an island of the inner Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, pa. Portree, between Skye & the Mainland, 1 m. N.E. Skye. Length 12 m., breadth 2 m. Area, 28 sq. m. Pop. 540. Surface mountainous & picturesque in the S., level in the N., & well wooded. Here are the ruins of the old castle of Brochel.—II. (or *Black Water*), a riv. of

Scotl., co. Ross, rises on the E. side of Dirry-more, & flows S.E. & joins the Conan.

RASCHAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 18 m. S.E. Grunhain. Pop. 2,278.

RASCHISCHTSCH, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 13 m. N.N.W. Luck. Pop. about 1,500.

RAS-EL-KHYMA, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian gulf, S.E. El-Khatiff. It was formerly notorious as a resort for pirates.—*El-Rass* is a t. of Arabia, Nedjed, 230 m. W.N.W. El-Derayeh, and E.N.E. Medina.

RASGRAD, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 33 m. S.E. Rustchuk, on the route from Shumla.

RASHARKIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, county Antrim, 6 m. N. Portglenone. Area, 19,337 ac. Pop. 7,507.

RASKELF, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Easingwold, with a station on the York, Newcastle, & Berwick railroad, 4 m. N.N.W. York. Pop. 477.

RAS MOHAMMED, the S. point of the peninsula of Sinai, Red sea, at the divergence of the gulfs of Suez & Akabah. Lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 34° 15′ E.

RAS MUSSENDOM, Cape. [MUSSENDOM.]

RASSEGU, one of the Kurile islands, Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, near the centre of the group. Length & breadth about 20 m. each. Surface mountainous. Shores rocky, & interspersed with sandy bays. Products, good timber, & large quantities of beaver, seal, & other skins.

RASSEIN, a lake of European Turkey, N. Bulgaria, between the Danube & the Black sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, W. to E., 27 m., breadth 5 to 20 m.

RASSOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Danube, at its great N. bend, 40 m. W. Kustenje, on the Black sea. Between it and Kustenje extend the remains of a fortified barrier constructed by the emperor Trajan.

RASSUPNAJA, or RASSYPNAJA, a fort of Russia, gov. & 66 m. W.S.W. Orenburg.

RASTADT, a strongly-fortified town of Baden, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsrühe, near rt. b. of the Rhine, and on railroad from Mannheim to Basle. Pop. 6,300. In 1714, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France & Austria; & in 1798-99, a conference was held here between the two same powers, at the conclusion of which two plenipotentiaries of France were assassinated. Its fortifications were commenced in 1841. —*Rastede* is a vill. of N.W. Germany, grand duchy, principality, & 8 m. N. Oldenburg. Pop. 909.

RASTENBERG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. & 14 m. N.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,012.

RASTENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 54 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Guber. Pop. 4,340.

RASTRICK, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 3 m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,917, chiefly employed in woollen manufactures.

RASZKOV, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 60 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,540.

RATASS, or RATHASS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, comprising a part of the town of Tralee. Area, 2,365 ac. Pop. 2,838.

RATBY, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area, 5,410 ac. Pop. 1,241.

RATCLIFFE, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Stepney, 2¼ m. E.S.E. St. Paul's. Pop. 11,874. It has an elegant church.—II. (*On-Soar*), a pa., county & 8¼ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 146.—III. (*On-Trent*), a pa., same county, 5 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 1,273.—IV. (*On-the-Wreak*), a pa., co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 128.

RATCLIFF'S, p-o., Tyler co., Tex.

RATCLIFFSBURG, p-o., Vinton co., O.

RATH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Corrofin. Area, 8,489 ac. Pop. 2,647.—II. a vill., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Frankford.

RATHANGAN, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 5 m. N.N.W. Kildare, on the Blackwood river, and a branch of the Grand canal. Area of pa. 11,530 ac. Pop. 2,991; do. of town, 1,083. Principal buildings, a church, R. Catholic chapel, quakers' meeting house, barracks, & some large flour mills on the Barrow.

RATHASPECK, three pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. (or *Rathasbuck*), chiefly in Queen's co., 5 m. S.S.W. Athy. Area, 8,218 ac. Pop. 4,133.—II. co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Rathowen. Area, 7,664 ac. Pop. 2,135.—III. co. & 3 m. S.S.W. Wexford. Area, 2,804 ac. Pop. 737.

RATHBOURNEY, & RATHBRAN, two pas. of Ireland; the former in Munster, co. Clare, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ballyvaughan, with 9,633 ac., & 1,000 inhabs.; the latter, co. Wicklow, containing the town Stratford-on-Slaney.

RATHBUN, p-o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

RATHBUNVILLE, p-o., Addison t., Steuben co., N. Y., 233 W. by S. Albany, 298 W.

RATHCAVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, containing the town Broughshane. Area, 17,563 ac. Pop. 5,356.

RATHCLARIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county Cork, 4¼ m. S.E. Bandon. Area, 5,901 ac. Pop. 2,907.

RATHCLINE, a pa. & barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, the pa. containing the town Lanesboro'. Area of pa. 12,883 ac. Pop. 2,792.

RATHCONNEL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, county Westmeath, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Mullingar. Area, 15,699 ac. Pop. 3,605.—*Rathconnel bog*, on the N. side of the Grand canal, has an area of 2,505 ac.

RATHCONRATH, a vill., pa., & barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, the vill. 8¼ m. W. Mullingar. Area of pa. 8,745 ac. Pop. 3,378. Here are numerous antiquities, & the residence of the D'Alton family.

RATHCOOLE, three pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. & 3¼ m. N.E. Kilkenny. Area, 3,672 ac. Pop. 1,283.—II. co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area, 4,705 ac. Pop. 1,527.—III. Munster, county Tipperary, 2 miles N.W. Fethard. Area, 5,904 ac. Pop. 1,677.

RATHCOONAY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county and 4 miles E.N.E. Cork. Area, 5,152 ac. Pop. 3,376.

RATHCORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Royal canal, & comprising the town ENFIELD. Area, 12,804 ac. Pop. 3,546.

RATHCORMACK, a market town & pa. of Ireland, & formerly a parl. bor., Munster, co. & 15 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the N. bank of the river Bride. Area of pa. 13,995 ac. Pop. 4,000; do. of town, 1,321. Town neat, & with beautiful environs.—II. (or *Rathgormuck*), a pa. of Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.W. Carrick-on-Suir. Area, 17,965 ac. Pop. 2,498.

RATHDOWN CASTLE, a ruin on the E. coast of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2 m. S. Bray-head.—*Rathdown* is the name of two contiguous baronies.

RATHDOWNEY, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 6¼ m. S.S.E. Borris-in-Ossory. Area of pa. 17,116 ac., including much bog. Pop. 6,756; do. of town, 1,414. It has petty sessions, & 7 annual fairs.

RATHDRUM, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, county and 8 m. W.S.W. Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Area of pa. 5,798 ac. Pop. 2,905; do. of town, 1,232.

RATHEN, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the N. sea, S.S.E. Fraserburgh. Area about 6,310 ac. Pop. 2,368. Here are remains of two old baronial castles, & 2 fishing villages.

RATHENOW, or RATHENAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 34 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, on the Hard. Pop. 5,350. It comprises a new and an old town, the latter enclosed by walls; it has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics, gloves, leather, & optical instruments; and a statue erected to commemorate the victory of Frederick-William over the Swedes in 1675.

RATHFARNHAM, a large vill. & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 3 m. S. Dublin. Area of pa. 2,782 ac. Pop. 4,469. It comprises numerous handsome residences & demesnes, a neat church, & Rathfarnham castle, the property of the Marquis of Ely, now converted into a dairy.

RATHFRILAND, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. E.N.E. Newry. Pop. 2,183, chiefly employed in linen weaving.—*Rathgar* is a vill. of Leinster, co. and 2 m. S. Dublin, and having numerous villas, muslin, calico, & print works, and limestone quarries.

RATHGRAFF, or RATHGARVE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Castle-Pollard. Area, 6,024 ac. Pop. 3,606.

RATHKEALE, a market town & pa. of Ireland,

Munster, co. & 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. Area of pa. 12,095 ac. Pop. 8,293, including many descendants of German Protestants, termed "palatines," established here by the Southwell family, whose seat, Castle Matress, is immediately S. Rathkeale. Pop. of town, 4,291. The town, which ranks as the second in the co., is prosperous, & has many good houses.

RATHKENNAN, & RATHKENNY, 2 pas. of Irel. —I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. W.S.W. Holycross. Area, 787 ac. Pop. 277.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 5 m. N.W. Slane. Area, 5,496 ac. Pop. 2,177.

RATHLIN, RACHLIN, or RAGHERY, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, forming a pa. of co. Antrim, in the N. channel, 3 m. N.W. Fairhead. Lat. of church, 55° 17′ 6″ N., lon. 6° 11′ W. Area, 3,398 ac. Pop. 1,010. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is of basaltic formation. Amongst its antiquities is a ruined castle, which, in 1306, afforded a refuge to Robert Bruce.—*Rathlin O'Birne* is a group of islets off Teelen-head, Ulster, at the N. side of the entrance to Donegal bay.

RATHMELTON, a town of Ireland. [Ramelton.]

RATHMINES, a suburb of Dublin, on its S. side, 1½ m. S. Dublin castle. Pop. 2,429. It has a modern residence on the site of a battle field, where the republicans totally defeated the forces of the Marquis of Ormonde in 1649.

RATHMOLYON, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Summerhill. Area, 9,783 ac. Pop. 2,953, of whom 176 are in the vill.

RATHMORE, several pas. of Irel., prov. Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, 3¼ m. N. Tullow. Area, 815 ac. Pop. 323.—II. co. Kildare, 4½ m. E.N.E. Naas. Area, 7,756 ac. Pop. 1,495.—III. co. Meath, 4 m. N.N.E. Athboy. Area, 5,345 ac. Pop. 1,780.—A bog, Munster, co. Kerry, with an area of 1,371 ac., has the same name.

RATHMULLEN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, bordering Dundrum bay, & containing the town Killough. Area, 3,359 ac. Pop. 2,503.

RATHNEW, a marit. pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising a part of the town of Wicklow. Area, 8,641 ac. Pop. 3,754, of whom 118 are in the village Rathnew.

RATHO, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8 m. S.W. Edinburgh, on the Union canal, & with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow r. r. Area about 5,800 ac. Pop. 1,718, of whom 689 are in the neat & well-built v.

RATHOWEN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the route from Dublin to Sligo, 12 m. N.N. W. Mullingar, with 550 inhabitants, a church, school, court house, & two annual fairs.

RATHREAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Longford, 4 m. S. Edgeworthstown. Area, 4,023 ac. Pop. 1,123.—II. Connaught, co. Mayo, 3¼ m. N.W. Killala. Area, 4,164 ac. Pop. 1,664.

RATHRONAN, two pas. of Irel., Munster.—I. co. Limerick, with the vill. Athea. Area, 18,117 ac. Pop. 3,245.—II. co. Tipperary, 3 m. N. Clonmel. Area, 2,641 ac. Pop. 1,112.

RATHSALLAH, & RATHSARAN, two pas. of Irel., Leinster.—I. co. Wicklow. Area, 1,776 ac. Pop. 226. —II. Queen's co., 2 m. W. Rathdowney. Area, 2,291 ac. Pop. 965.

RATHVEN, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, on Moray Firth, 10 m. N. Keith. Area estimated at 27,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 7,518.

RATHVILLY, a vill., pa., & barony of Irel., Leinster, co. & 10 m. E.N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 9,212 ac. Pop. 3,493; do. of vill. 449.

RATIBOR, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 44 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Oder, & on rail r. from Breslau to Vienna. Pop. 7,810. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, & leather. It gives its name to a principality, of which it is the capital.

RATINGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 6 N.E. Düsseldorf, with 3,900 inhabs., mostly employed in cotton spinning.

RATISBON (Germ. *Regensburg*, anc. *Reginum*), a town of Bavaria, 67 m. N.N.E. Munich, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite the confl. of the Regen, & at the head of a r. r. to Nürnberg, cap. circ. Regen. Pop. 23,000, including 2,671 military. Mean temp. of year, 47°.5; winter, 31°.7; summer, 64°.3 Fahr. It is walled, and entered by 6 gates. Chief edifices, a cathedral, built 1375; a fine town house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1662 to 1806; the old episcopal palace, in which is a monument to Kepler, & a fine stone bridge over the Danube, 1,100 feet long. It has a steam-packet station, a considerable commerce on the Danube, & manufs. of porcelain, tobacco, leather, & steel goods. Regensburg was long the cap. of Bavaria, & afterwards a free imperial city till 1806. The Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants in 1524. Near it, in 1809, Napoleon was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. A Roman wall extended from *Reginum* to *Colonia Agrippina* (Cologne).

RATLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E. Kineton. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 471.

RATLINGHOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N. N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area, 5,559 ac. Pop. 272.

RATMANOFF ISLAND, one of the Diomede isls., Behring Sea, lat. 65° 51′ N., lon. 169° 03′ W.

RATNAPOORA, "the city of gems," a town of Ceylon, on a river navigable for boats, 45 m. S.E. Colombo. It has barracks, & has been found more healthy for British troops than any other station in Ceylon, except Point de Galle.

RATNO, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 30 m. N.N.W. Kovel. Pop. 1,800.

RATOATH, a vill., pa., & formerly parl. bor. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 9,331 ac. Pop. 1,597; do. of vill. 543.

RATONEAU, a fortified island off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, N. the isl. Pomegue, & 2 m. W.S.W. Marseilles, the roadstead of which city it defends. Length 2 m., breadth ¼ m.

RATTENBERG, a walled town of the Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, on rt. b. of the Inn, 28 m. E.N.E. Innsbrück. Pop. 1,050. It has a ruined castle & copper mines in its vicinity.

RATTERY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Totness. Area, 2,823 ac. Pop. 413.

RATTLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¾ m. W. Market-Stow. Area, 3,254 ac. Pop. 1,201.

RATTLESNAKE, p-o., White co., Ill.

RATTOO, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Listowel. Area, 8,230 ac. Pop. 3,860.

RATTRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3¼ m. N. N.W. Cupar-Angus. Pop. 2,336, of whom 447 are in Old Rattray, & 518 in New Rattray, mostly employed in flax mills, & in weaving coarse linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers.—*Rattray Head* is a dangerous promontory of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E. Kinnaird's Head.

RATZ-BÖSZÖRMENY, a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Bihar, cap. dist. of the Haiducks, 11 m. W.N.W. Grosswardein. Pop. 17,000.—*Ratz-Almas* is a vill., co Stuhlweissenburg, near Adony. Pop. 2,190.

RATZEBUHR, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 51 m. S.S.E. Köslin, with 1,590 inhabs., partly employed in woollen cloth weaving.

RATZEBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, 12 m. S.E. Lübeck, on a small island of the lake of Ratzeburg. Pop. 3,088. Although the seat of administration of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, the northern quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which possesses the cathedral. The *lake of Ratzeburg* is 6 m. long & 1½ m. broad; its surplus wafers are carried by the Wakenitz, a navigable river, to the Trave; the *principality of Ratzeburg* has an area of 130 sq. m., & a pop. of 14,896.

RAUCEBY, two pas. of England, co., Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Area, 3,460 ac. Pop. 277.—II. (*South*), 2¼ m. W. Sleaford. Area, 2,430 ac. Pop. 367.

RAUCOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Mezieres, with 1,505 inhabitants, engaged in ironworks.

RAUDKANI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 138 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

RAUDNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, cap. principality, on the Elbe, 9 m. S.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 3,200. It has a fine castle.

RAUDTEN, or RAUDEN, a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 43 m. N.W. Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1,225.

RAUENSTEIN, two vills. of Central Germany.—I. Duchy Saxe-Meningen, 3 m. N.E. Schalkau, with an ancient castle & a porcelain factory.—II. Saxony, circ Leipzig, in the Erzgebirge.

RAUMO, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, lan & 55 m. N.W. Abo. Pop. 1,700. It has an export trade in timber.

RAUNDES, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 3,680 ac. Pop. 1,870.

RAURIS, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. & 40 m. S. Salzburg, on an affl. of the Salza. Pop. 1,610, partly employed in gold & silver mines.

RAUSCHA, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin & Glogau r. r., 16 m. N.W. Bunzlau. Pop. 1,054.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. circ., on the Wohra, 9 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,528.

RAVANUSA, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. & 21 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,400. It has a trade in oil, almonds, & pistachio nuts.

RAVEE (Hind. *Iraotee*, anc. *Hydaotes*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumba, lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 76° E., flows S.W. & joins the Chenab, 35 m. N. Mooltan. Estimated length 370 m.; course tortuous, & banks steep. The city Lahore, & towns Chumba, Meanee, & Chowchuck, are on its banks.

RAVELEY, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon. —I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. S.W. Ramsey. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 326.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S.W. Ramsey. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 61.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 11 m. E.N.E. Salerno. Pop. 1,400.

RAVEN CREEK, p-o., Harrison co., Ky.

RAVENDALE, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), 8¼ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 135.—II. (*West*), 6¾ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Pop. 59. There is no church.

RAVENGLASS, a small market town & seaport of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Muncaster, 42 m. S.S.W. Carlisle, with a station on the Whitehaven & Furness r. r. It is well built, & has a good harbor & valuable oyster fisheries. Market, Saturday.

RAVENINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10¼ m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area, 2,415 ac. Pop. 284.

RAVENNA, p-t., capital of Portage co., O., 140 N. E. Columbus, 319 W. Drained by a head branch of Beaver cr., which flows ultimately to the Gulf of Mexico, & by a branch of Cuyahoga r., which flows into Lake Erie, both of which afford water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, near the branch of the Cuyahoga r., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg r. r., and contains an elegant court house, of stone, a jail, a female seminary, 4 churches, a bank, 10 stores, & 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and in 1850, 2,240 inhabs.; in 1854, 3,500. The streets cross each other at right angles, & the court house stands on a public square. The Pennsylvania & Ohio canal passes through the S. part of the v., & affords water power, & great facilities for business.

RAVENNA, p-o., Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 77.

RAVENNA, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. of one of the N. legations & of the Romagna, in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 m. from its port on the Adriatic, & 16 m. N.E. Forli. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls about 3 m. in circuit, & entered by 5 handsome gates; & it is richer in antiquities of the early middle-ages than any other Italian city, having been the residence of the Emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, & the cap. of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, & the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, & the Lombards. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, has fine paintings by Guido, & remarkable antiquities. The other churches, the baptistery, the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, & Valentinian III., are all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, comm. hall, a rich library with 40,000 vols., the museum, acad. of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning-tower, fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, & the tomb of Dante. About 1 m. N. the city is the tomb of Theodoric, now the church of Santa Maria Rotondo; a pillar, also outside of the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, & the victory of Louis XII. of France & the Duke of Ferrara over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards in 1512. Ravenna has some manufs. of silks, & a trade in wine & agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting it with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 m. a fine forest which supplied a great deal of timber for ship-building in the time of the ancient Romans, under whom Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic. The legation of Ravenna comprises 903 sq. m. Pop. 1843, 168,413.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Schussen, 22 m. E.N.E. Constance. Pop. 4,439. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, & sealing wax, & a considerable transit trade.

RAVENSDEN, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 371.

RAVENSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Rotherham, & 13 m. E. of the North Midland r. r. Area, 1,170. Pop. 180.

RAVEN'S NEST, p-o., Washington co., Va.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 5 m. N.W. Grave, with 812 inhabitants, an old fort, & a Latin school.

RAVENSTHORPE, a pa. of England, county, and 9 miles N. N. W. Northampton. Area, 2,871 ac. Pop. 691.

RAVENSTONE, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Derby and Leicester, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 396.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. W. S. W. Olney. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 446.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 4 m. S. W. Kirkby-Stephen. Area, 18,450 ac. Pop. 939.

RAVENSWOOD, v., Newtown t., Queens co., N. Y. Situated on the East r., opposite to Blackwell's island. It contains an Episcopal church & 450 inhabs. Steamboats from New York stop here several times daily.

RAVENSWOOD, p-v., Jackson co., Va., 367 W.N. W. Richmond, 339 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., & contains a church, a store, a steam saw m., & about 100 inhabs.

RAVENSWORTH, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 320.

RAVENSWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Kirby-Ravensworth, 4½ m. N. N. W. Richmond. Pop. 332. It gives the title of baron to the Liddel family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

RAVIERES, a comm & mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, 13 m. S. E. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,226.

RAWA, a town of Poland, gov. & 45 m. S. W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Rawka. Pop. 2,000. It was formerly fortified.—II. a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 32 m. N. N. W. Lemberg.

RAWAK, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the N. side of the island Waygiou. Lat. 0° 1′ 14″ S., lon. 131° E.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Snaith, & with a station on the Lancaster & Yorkshire railroad. W. Goole. Pop. 1,552.—II. (*Nether*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 4 m. E.N.E. Poulton. Pop. 791.—III. (*Upper*), a township, same co. & pa., 6¼ m. E. N. E. Poulton. Pop. 697.

RAWDEN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guisely, 6 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,567, employed in wo ollen manufs.

RAWDON, t., Hants co., N. S. Drained by Hebert and Keunetcook rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

RAWDON, p-t., Hastings co., Can. W., 65 N. W. Kingston. Drained by Crow & Rawdon creeks, branches of Trent river. Pop. 1852, 3,097. The v. is on Rawdon cr., & has 7 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 300 inhabitants.

RAWDON, p-t., Montcalm co., Can. E., 42 N. Montreal. Drained by River lac Quaro. Pop. 1852, 2,279. The v. is on the left bank of the Quaro, and has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., and 350 inhabitants.

RAWIL-PINDE, a large fortified town of the Punjab, 47 m. E.S.E. Attock. It consists of flat-roofed earthern houses, with a palace built by Shah Soojah, a bazaar, & a brisk transit trade.

RAWITSCH or RAWICZ, a walled town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 55 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1846, 8,790. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, leather, tobacco, & salt.

RAWLEY'S SPRINGS, a watering place, Rockingham co., Va. Situated 12 m. N.W. of Harrisonburg, on Dry r. There are accommodations for from 60 to 100 persons in the summer season.

RAWLINGSBURG, p-v., Rockingham co., N. C., 103 N.W. Raleigh, 268 W.

RAWLINGSVILLE, p-v., De Kalb co., Ala., 153 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 664 W.

RAWLINSVILLE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

RAWMARSH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. N. E. Rotherham. Area, 2,448 ac. Pop. 2,533.

RAWRETH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2¼ m. N.W. Rayleigh. Area, 2,377 ac. Pop. 416.

RAWSON, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

RAWSONVILLE, v., Broadalbin t., Fulton co., N. Y. Situated on Fonda's Bush creek, and contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a furnace, a paper m., 2 tanneries, & about 400 inhabs.

RAWSONVILLE, p-o., Lorain co., O.

RAWSONVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., Mich., 36 W. Detroit, 522 W.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a chapelry of England, county Lancaster, near Hastingdon, with a station on the Rosendale branch of the East Lancashire railroad.

RAY, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 570 sq. m. Drained by Crooked r. & Fishing cr., which flow into the Missouri, which bounds it on the S. Capital, Richmond. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $332,242; wheat, 48,003 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 655,020; oats, 138,641; wool, 27,277 pounds;—3 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—8 churches; 1 acad., 123 pupils; 20 sch., 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,553; 1850, 10,373.

RAY, p-t., Macomb co., Mich., 37 N.E. Detroit, 562 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 805; 1850, 1,232.

RAY, t., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,231.

RAY, t., Morgan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,153.

RAY CENTRE, p-o., Macomb co., Mich.

RAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area, 2,335 ac. Pop. 555.

RAYDR, a pa. of Wales. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 417.

RAYGERN, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 8 m. S. Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 786.

RAYGROD, a town of Poland, gov. & 14 m. S.W. Augustow, on Lake Raygrod. Pop. 1,950. An engagement between the Poles & the Russians took place here on the 28th May, 1831.

RAYGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Dinangepoor. Though modern, it is ill built; but is a place of much bustle, & is said to comprise 1,000 dwellings.

RAYLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. Area, 2,873 ac. Pop. 1,463.

RAYMERTOWN, p-o., Pittstown t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 21 N.E. Albany, 389 W.

RAYMOCHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, bordering Lough Swilly, & containing the vill. Manor-Couyngham. Area, 15,286 ac. Pop. 5,733.

RAYMOND, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 58 S.W. Augusta, 561 W. Sebago pond lies on its S.W. border. There is another large pond on its S.E. part, & a considerable pond in its N.W. part, both of which have outlets entering Sebago pond. Incorporated in 1803. It has a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,032; 1850, 1,142.

RAYMOND, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 24 E.S.E. Concord, 472 W. Drained by Lamprey r. and its branches. Incorporated in 1765. Surface undulating; soil along the margin of streams fertile. It has 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 989; 1850, 1,256.

RAYMOND, p-t., Racine co., Wis. Pop. 1,021.

RAYMOND, p-v., capital of Hinds co., Miss., 18 W. Jackson, 1,028 W. Situated on a small branch of Pearl r., & contains a court house, several neat dwellings, & about 400 inhabs.

RAYMOND'S, p-o., Union co., O., 66 N.W. Columbus, 456 W.

RAYMOND TERRACE, a town of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Hunter river, near the confl. of the William, 20 m. from Newcastle. Pop. 263.

RAYMONDSVILLE, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y. 246 N.N.W. Albany, 516 W.

RAYMUNTUDONY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 44 m. S. W. Dunfanaghy. Area, 12,163 ac. Pop. 2,238.

RAYNE, a par. of England, co. Essex. Area, 1,676 ac. Pop. 388.

RAYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Urie, 8 m. N. W. Inverury. Area, about 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,550. In the vicinity of the vill. are a supposed Roman road, & Druidic antiquities.

RAYNHAM, t., Bristol co., Mass. First settled in 1650, chartered in 1731, having before been a part of Taunton. Surface level; soil light. Drained by Taunton r. on its S. border, which affords water power. The first forge in America was erected in this t. in 1652, & iron is now manufactured. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Baptist.—5 grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840 1,329; 1850, 1,541.

RAYNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.W. Purfleet. Area, 2,060 ac. Pop. 777.

RAYNORTOWN, v., Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y. Situated near Hempstead bay, & contains a Presbyterian church, 2 grist m., a saw m., and about 200 inhabs.

RAY'S FORK, p. o., Scott co., Ky.

RAY'S HILL, p-o., Bedford co., Pa., 86 W. Harrisburg, 112 W.

RAYSVILLE, p. o., Columbia co., Ga.

RAYSVILLE, p. o., Henry co., Ia.

RAYTOWN, p-v., Taliaferro co., Ga., 61 N.E. Milledgeville, 612 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

RAYVILLE, p. o., Lawrence co., Miss.

RAYWICK, p-v., Marion co., Ky., 69 S.S.W. Frankfort, 591 W. Situated on the Rolling fork of Salt r., & contains a Roman Catholic church and 80 inhabitants.

RAZ (LE), a headland of France, Brittany, dep. Finistère, on the Atlantic, opposite the island Sein, 25 m. S.S.W. Brest. Lat. of lighthouse, 259 feet above the sea, 48° 2′ N., lon., 4° 44′ W.

RAZO, one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, S.E. Branco. It is barren & uninhabited.

RÉ, an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on the N. from the dep. Vendee by the strait called *Pertuis Breton*, & on S. from the Ile d'Oleron by that of *Pertuis d'Antioche*. Length 18 m., breadth 4 m. It has valuable salines, & its vines are excellent. The Ile de Ré forms two cants. of the arrond. Rochelle, of which towns the chief are Ars & St. Martin. The best ports are St. Martin, Ars, & La Flotte. It was ineffectually attacked by the English in 1627.

REACH, t., Ontario co., Can W. Pop. 1852, 3,897.

READFIELD, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 12 W. Augusta, 604 W. A large pond in the S. part lies partly in Winthrop, & it has a considerable pond in its W. part, both of which flow through other ponds into Cobbesseconte r., & through that into the Kennebec r. It is a fine farming town, with a fertile soil. The "Maine Wesleyan Seminary," incorporated in 1822, is located here. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,037; 1850, 1,985.

READFIELD DEPÔT, p-o., Kennebec co., Me.

READING, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 61 S. Montpelier, 478 W. Surface elevated, uneven & mountainous; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Quechee & Black rivers, & by Mill r. It has 4 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,336; 1850, 1,171.

READING, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 12 N. Boston, 452 W. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Ipswich r. Incorporated in 1644. The v., on the Salem & Lowell r. r., contains a Baptist and a Congregational church, several stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 boot & shoe fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,193; 1850, 3,108.

READING, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 15 N.W. Bridgeport, 79 S.W. Hartford, 284 W. Surface diversified with hills & valleys; soil generally fertile. Drained by Saugatuck & Norwalk rivers. The v., on the Norwalk r., & on the Danbury branch r. r., contains a Baptist church, a comb fac., a screw fac., an iron foundry, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants. Joel Barlow, LL.D., was born here in 1755. There are in the t. a

tannery, 5 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,674; 1850, 1,754.

READING, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 21 E. Bath, 194 W. by S. Albany, 305 W. Surface elevated & rolling; soil clay & calcareous loam. Seneca lake bounds it on the E., into which a few small streams flow, by which it is drained. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a furnace, 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,541; 1850, 1,434.

READING, t., Adams co., Pa., 13 N. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil red shale & slate. Drained by Conewago cr. & Muddy run, a branch of Bermudian cr. It contains the v. of Berlin, on Conewago cr. Pop. 1840, 1,026; 1850, 1,252.

READING, city, capital of Berks co., Pa., 58 N.W. of Philadelphia, 52 E. Harrisburg, 145 W. Situated on the left bank of Schuylkill river, 1 mile below the mouth of Tulpehocken cr., on the Philadelphia and Reading r. r. Laid out in 1748, by Thomas & Richard Penn, proprietaries & governors of the province. Incorporated in 1783. The streets are spacious and straight, crossing each other at right angles. There is a square in the centre, on which stands a splendid court-house, 200 feet long by 220 deep, & cost $59,-000. There are also public offices, a jail, a bank, an academy, 3 public libraries, 1 in German, a female seminary, 11 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Friends, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & 3 African,—6 foundries & machine shops, a steam cotton fac., a steam saw m., 2 flouring m., 3 tanneries, a pottery, a rolling m., capable of making 3,500 tons of bar iron, & 1,500 tons of nails annually. The fires are exclusively of anthracite coal. White wines of an excellent quality are made to the amount of 100 barrels annually. Hats are extensively manufactured for the southern & western markets. Nine weekly newspapers are issued, 4 of them in German, one of which last has been published for fifty years, with a large circulation. Two fine covered bridges cross the Schuylkill, here 600 feet wide, one of which cost $60,000. The Schuylkill and Union canal meet here, & the Philadelphia & Reading r. r. passes through the place. It is abundantly supplied with spring water in pipes. Iron ore & limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1840, 8,410; 1850, 15,-743; 1854, 18,000.

READING, p-v., Sycamore t., Hamilton co., O., 9 N. Cincinnati, 105 S.W. by W. Columbus, 489 W. Situated 1 m. W. of the Miami canal, at Reading Locks, & contains a Rom. Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

READING, t., Perry co., O. It contains Somerset v., the capital of the co., & New Reading and Perry villages. Pop. 1850, 3,948.

READING, p-t., Hillsdale county, Mich., 108 W.S. W. Detroit, 544 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Little St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 331; 1850, 956.

READING, p-o., Livingston co., Ill.

READING, a parl., munic. bor., & market town of England, cap. co. Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, & on the Great Western railroad, 38 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. 1851, 21,456. It has spacious main streets, well paved & lighted, and many handsome residences, several bridges across different branches of the Kennet, 21 churches,—3 Baptist, 7 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 3 Independent, 4 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Cath., & 1 isolated congregation,—a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VII., of which Dr Valpy was formerly master, a blue coat school, founded 1646 for 47 boys, rev. about 1,000*l.* per annum; a national school, almshouses, & other charities, rev. near 3,000*l.* per annum; a co. hospital, and spacious co. jail and house of correction, a town hall, small bor. jail, originally a priory, excellent library & news room, a museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a small theatre, baths, & some remains of a magnificent abbey, founded by Henry I., a part of the close of which contains the Forbery, a beautiful public walk. Reading has some manufs. of silks & velvets, large flour mills and breweries, iron foundries, & very extensive exports of corn, malt, timber, wool, cheese, &c., by the Thames, & by the Kennet & Avon canal, which connects it with Bristol. Market, Wednesday & Saturday. It is also connected with Guilford, Dorking, & Regiate, by a branch of the S.E. railroad. It is head of a poor-law union, a polling place for the co., & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Parliaments were held here in the 13th & 15th centuries. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READING CENTRE, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

READING RIDGE, p-v., Reading t., Fairfield co., Ct., 66 S.W. Hartford, 284 W. Situated in the E. part of the t., & contains an Episcopal church & a number of dwellings.

READING TOWN HOUSE, p-v., Reading t., Fairfield co., Ct., 68 S.W. Hartford, 286 W. Situated near the centre of the town, & contains a town house, 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—& 250 inhabitants.

READINGTON, p-t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 8 N.E. Flemington. Surface hilly, excepting in the S.E., where it is level; soil red shale, clay, & loam. Drained by Rockaway cr. & its branches, & by the S. branch of Raritan river. It contains White House and Potterstown vills. It has 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,373; 1850, 2,836.

READSVILLE, v., Berne t., Albany co., N. Y. Contains 2 churches, a store, & 100 inhabs.

READYVILLE, p-v., Rutherford co., Tenn., 47 S.E. Nashville, 652 W. Situated on a branch of Cumberland r.

REAGAN'S BLUFF, p-o., Monroe co., Ark.

REALEJO, a seaport town of Nicaragua, Central Amer., on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N. W. Leon, with which city it communicates by a good road. Pop. 2,000 (?). The harbor is capacious & safe, and vessels can come to within 1 m. from the town, which is straggling, and backed by a forest. Exports mahogany, cedar, & other timber, raw sugar, cotton to Costa Rica, about 1,000 tons of Brazil wood to the U. S. & Great Britain, & 1,000 bales of indigo annually, but its trade is reported to be declining.

REALMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Albi. Pop. 2,238.

REALVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garrone, 8 m. N.N.E. Montauban, on the Aveyron. Pop. 3,029.—*Reauville* is a vill. dep. Drôme, arrond. Montelimar, with 1,114 inhabitants, a ruined castle, and chalk pits.

REAMSTOWN, p-v., Cocalico t., Lancaster co., Pa., 42 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 131 W. It contains several stores & 250 inhabitants.

REARSBY, a pa. of England, co., & 7½ m. N.N.E. Leicester, with a station on the Peterborough and Leicester railroad. Area, 1,890 ac. Pop. 500.

REAVILLE, p-v., Hunterdon co., N. J.

REAY, a marit. pa. of Scotland, cos. Caithness and Sutherland, 9 m. W.S.W Thurso. Pop. 2,506.—"*Lord Reay's Country*" comprising the pas. Durness, Tongue, Eddrachillis, in the N. W. of Sutherland, is a wild tract of 800 sq. m.

REBAIS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. N. E. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,793. It was formerly fortified, & had a military school, suppressed in 1793,

REBERSBURG, p-v., Miles t., Centre co., Pa., 93 N.W. Harrisburg, 184 W. It contains a store & about 20 dwellings.

RECANATI, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata, on the Musone, 4 m. S. W. Loreto. Pop. 4,500. It has a cathedral, a town-hall rich in works of art, & an aqueduct by which water is supplied to Loreto. In the middle ages it was an important military post.

RECCO, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div., prov. & 11 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 1838, 4,557, who export oil and fruits, & build small vessels.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Ource, 14 m. E.S.E. Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,067.

RECHERCHE ARCHIPELAGO, off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° & 35° S., lon. 122° E.—*Recherche bay* is near the S. extremity of Tasmania (Van Diemen's land); and *Recherche isl.* in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 40′ 3″ S., lon. 166° 45′ E.

RECHICOURT, *le Château*, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Meurthe, arrond. & 11 m. S. W. Sarrebourg, on railroad from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 1,000.

RECHNITZ, a market town of W. Hungary, county Eisenburg, 8 m. S. W. Güns. Pop. 5,000. It has a noble residence, with a library & picture gallery.

RECIFE (erroneously called Pernambuco), a city of

Brazil, cap. prov. Pernambuco, on the Atlantic, lat. 8° 3′ 6″ N., lon. 34° 51′ 7″ W. It consists of 3 distinct quarters.—I. the town of S.-Pedro-Gonçalves, on a sandy peninsula.—II. the vill. of S. Sacramento, on the isl. Santo-Antonio between the rivs. Biberibe and Capibaribe, and connected with the continent by 2 bridges.—III. the vill. of Sacramento or Boa-vista. Pop. 1845, 12,000 free & 6,000 slaves. In 1810 it was only 5,391. The port is defended by 4 forts, and the harbor is protected by an extensive reef of rocks, it is only fit for vessels drawing less than 12 feet water. The chief buildings are the Governor's palace, the episcopal palace, & the new hospital; it has two Latin & sev. other schools. It is unprovided with potable water, but in 1842, the first stone of an aqueduct was laid to convey water from the Rio Prata, a distance of 5 miles. It has considerable trade with European ports. Chief exports cotton, sugar, & dye-wood. Pop. of dist. of Recife 38,000. Olinda, 4 m. N. of Recife, was formerly cap. of the prov. Pernambuco.

RECIGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Principe Citra, on a height, 20 m. E. Campagna.

RECKEM, or RECKHEIM, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 5 m. N.N.E. Maestricht, near the Maese. Pop. 1,100.—II. a frontier vill., prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 5 m. S.W. Courtrai.

RECKENDORF, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 8 m. N.N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,154.

RECKLESSTOWN, p-v., Chesterfield t., Burlington co., N. J., 10 S. Trenton, 171 W. It contains a store & about 12 dwellings.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 31 m. S.W. Münster, cap. circ., & principality. Pop. 3,010.

RECOARO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 19 m. N. W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are bottled & exported in large quantities.

RECOVERY, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 1840, 298; 1850, 596.

RECRUIT, p-o., Allen co., Ia.

RECTORS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Fauquier co., Va., 130 N. by W. Richmond, 51 W.

RECTORTOWN, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 122 N. by W. Richmond, 59 W. Situated 1 m. S.E. of Goose cr., and contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, 3 flouring m., a saw m., a carding machine, and 100 inhabs.

RECULET, the loftiest point of the Jura mntns. in France, dep. Ain, 10 m. W.N.W. Geneva.

RECULVER, a maritime pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. N. N. E. Canterbury. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 286. The Reculver cliff is a noted sea mark.

REDANG, an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. the Malay peninsula. Lat. 5° 50′ N., lon. 103° E.

RED BANK, p-v., Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co., N. J., 46 E. Trenton. Situated on the S. bank of Neversink r., & contains 5 stores & about 100 dwellings. A steamboat runs between it & New York in the summer season; & many persons resort here for sea air, fishing, & rural sports, & find accommodation in the houses of the respectable farmers. A bridge 300 feet long crosses the river at this place. The settlement of the North American Phalaux is near the village.

RED BANK, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,980.

RED BANK, p-t., Clarion co., Pa., 190 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 256 W. Surface rolling; soil loam. Drained by Red Bank, Mahoning & Beaver creeks. Alum is found in the t., in which are 5 grist m., 8 saw m., a pottery, 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,078; 1850, 1,225.

RED BANK, p-o., Colleton dist., S. C., 88 Columbia, 594 W.

RED BANK, p-o., Lawrence co., Ark.

RED BANK FURNACE, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa.

RED BANKS, p-o., Marshall co., Miss.

RED BEACH, p-o., Washington co., Me.

REDBERT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W.N.W. Tenby. Area, 305 ac. Pop. 137.

RED BIRD, p-o., Dallas co., Ark.

RED BLUFF, p-o., Wythe co., Va., 255 W. by S. Richmond, 323 W.

RED BLUFF, p-o., Marion dist., S. C.

RED BOILING SPRINGS, p-o., Macon co., Tenn.

REDBOURN, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 15 m. W. Hertford. Area, 4,515 ac. Pop. 2,085.—II. co. Lincoln, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Glandford-Bridge. Area, 3,919 ac. Pop. 354.—*Redbridge* is a vill., co. & 3 m. N.W. Southampton, on the Anton, & with a station on the Dorchester line of the South Western railroad.

RED BRIDGE, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

RED BUD, p-o., Randolph co., Ill.

RED BUD, p-o., Ozark co., Mo.

REDCAR, a watering place of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Maske, 6 m. N. Guisborough, with a station on the Stockton & Darlington railroad. Pop. 859. The coast here is rocky, but bordered by fine sands and the vill. has numerous good lodging houses.

RED CLAY, p-o., Murray co., Ga.

RED CREEK, p-o., Wayne co., N. Y.

REDDING, Ct. (See *Reading*.

REDDING, p-v., Jackson co., Ia., 35 S. Indianapolis, 591 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,325.

REDDING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Polmont, 2¼ miles E. S. E. Falkirk. Pop. 694, mostly colliers.

REDDISH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4½ m. S. Manchester. Pop. 1,218.

REDDITCH, a large vill. of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. Tardebigg 12 m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Pop. 3,314, mostly employed in the manuf. of needles, for which this is the chief seat in England. Upwards of 70,000,000 are said to be made weekly, & the trade is generally prosperous. The vill. is situated in a fine district, and is remarkably well built. It has episcopal & Rom. Catholic chapels, & 2 branch banks. In the vicinity is Hewell, a beautiful seat of the Clive family.

REDENÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Quimperlé. Pop. 1,289.

REDENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ miles E.N.E. Harleston. Area, 3,714 ac. Pop. 1,795.

RED FALLS, p-o., Greene co., N. Y.

REDFIELD, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 139 W.N.W. Albany, 402 W. Surface undulating; soil moist loam. Drained by Salmon r. & its tributaries. It has a paper fac., a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 507; 1850, 752.

REDFORD, p-v., Saranac t., Clinton co., N. Y., 185 N. Albany, 560 W. Situated on the N. Side of Saranac r., & contains a church, 3 stores, an extensive glass fac., & about 500 inhabs. Iron ore is found in the vicinity.

REDFORD, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 13 N.W. Detroit, 537 W. Drained by the N. branch of Rouge r. & Powers cr. The v. is situated on the W. bank of Rouge r., which affords water power, & contains a store, a flouring m., 2 saw m., & a number of dwellings. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,108; 1850, 1,645.

RED FORK, p-t., Desha co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 556.

REDGORTON, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. & 3¼ m. N.N.W. Perth. Area, 12 sq. m. Pop. 2,047.

REDGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W. N. W. Eye. Area, 3,353 ac. Pop. 1,382.

REDGWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 755.

RED HILL, a summit in Moultonborough t., Grafton co., N. H., is situated a little N. of Winnipisseogee lake, & commands an extensive & fine view of that romantic region.

RED HILL, p-o., Kershaw dist., S. C., 49 N.E. Columbia, 488 W.

RED HILL, p-o., Murray co., Ga., 198 N.W. Milledgeville, 623 W.

RED HILL, p-o., Hardin co., Ky.

RED HILL, p-o., Granger co., Tenn., 218 E. Nashville, 488 W.

RED HILL, p-o., Marshall co., Ala., 120 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 718 W.

RED HILL, p-o., Wayne co., Miss.

RED HOOK, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 22 N. Poughkeepsie, 49 S. Albany, 321 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & loam. Hudson river bounds it on the W. A few small streams flow into the Hudson. It has 2 landings, called Lower Red Hook & Upper Red Hook. *Lower Red Hook* v. is situated 3 m. E. of the landing, & contains 3 churches.—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist.—4 stores, & about 350 inhabitants. *Upper Red Hook* v. is 4 m. S.S.E. of the upper landing, & contains a Dutch Reformed church, an academy, 3 stores, & about 300 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,829; 1850, 3,264.

RED HOUSE, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 102 W.S.W. Richmond, 193 W.

RED HOUSE SHOALS, p-o., Mason co., Va., 377 W.N.W. Richmond, 374 W.

REDINHA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, in a plain, 3 m. N. N. E. Pombal. Pop. 2,000.

REDISHAM (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Halesworth. Area, 733 ac. Pop. 152.

RED JACKET, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

RED LAKE, p-o., Minnesota co., Min. Ter.

RED LAND, p-o., Cobb co., Ga.

RED LAND, p-o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

RED LAND, p-o., Bossier par., La.

REDLINCH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. and 19 m. S.S.E. Bruton. Pop. 69.

REDLINFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Eye. Area, 1,075 ac. Pop. 251.

RED LION, p-v., & hundred, New Castle co., Del., 35 N. Dover, 122 W. The v. is situated on Red Lion cr., which derives its name from the principal tavern. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,401; 1850, 1,153.

RED LION, p-o., Clear Creek t., Warren co., O., 90 S.W. Columbus, 474 W. It contains a store, several mechanic shops, & about 75 inhabs.

REDMAN, p-o., Jackson co., Ala.

REDMARLEY-D'ABILOT, a pa. of Glos'ter. Area, 3,778 ac. Pop. 1,192.

RED-MARSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 4 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area, 3,513 ac. Pop. 332.

REDMILE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 12 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 527.

RED MILLS, p-o., Carmel t., Putnam co., N. Y., 107 S. Albany, 289 W.

RED MOUND, p-o., Henderson co., Tenn., 114 W. S.W. Nashville, 799 W.

RED MOUNTAIN, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 39 N. W. Raleigh, 265 W.

REDNERSVILLE, p. v., Ameliasburg t., Prince Edward co. Can. W., on the Bay of Quinte, 5 S. Belville, & has 2 stores, a tannery, and 175 inhabitants.

REDNESS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Whitgift, 5 m. S.S.E. Howden. Pop. 633.

REDNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, after a N. course of 50 m., past Weissenburg & Roth, joins the Pegnitz at Fürth, to form the Regnitz. Affls., the Rezat from the W. and Roth from the E. It communicates with the Altmühl by the canal of the Main and Danube. [ALTMUHL].

RED OAK, p-o., Ellis co., Tex.

RED OAK, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 101 E.N.E. Milledgeville, 589 W.

RED OAK, p-o., Navarro co., Tex.

RED OAK GROVE, p-o., Burlington co., N. J.

RED OAK GROVE, p-o., Barnwell dist., S. C.

RED OAK GROVE, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 112 S. W. Richmond, 210 W.

REDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond. on the rt. b. of the Vilaine, on which it has a port for vessels of 200 tons, 38 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,454. It has manufs. of serge, docks for building small vessels, and an active trade in timber and iron, by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

REDONDA, two islets of the Brit. West Indies.—I. between Nevis and Montserrat.—II. off the N. extremity of Grenada.

REDONDELA, a town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redondela, in Bay of Vigo, on which it has a port, 7 m. N.E. Vigo. Pop. 2,790.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. E. Evora, with 3,000 inhabitants.—*Novo-Redondo* is a Portuguese fort, Lower Guinea, on the Atlantic, 65 m. N.N.E. Benguela.

REDOUT KALÉ, a fort of the Russian dom., Transcaucasia, in a marshy position, at the mouth of the Kalé, or Kalla, in the Black Sea, 20 m. N. Porti.

RED PLAINS, p-o., Surry co., N. C., 128 W.N.W. Raleigh, 336 W.

RED PLAINS, p-o., Yadkin co., N. C.

RED, r., La. & Ark., & is the first large r. which enters the Mississippi 341 above its mouth, & rises at about lat. 34° N. in the *Llana Estacada* or Great Staked Plain. It is formed by several head branches, & receives several tributaries, the largest of which are Blue r. & False Washita. A greater part of its course is through rich prairies of a red soil, which colors the water of the r., & hence the origin of its name. Its shores are covered with grass, & abound with grapevines, which produce an excellent fruit. About 100 m. above Natchitoches commences what is denominated the *Raft*, which consists of a swampy expansion of the r. to the width of 20 or 30 ms., & has a length of 60 or 70 m. The r. divides into a great number of channels, many of which are shallow, & these channels have been obstructed by fallen trees, brought down by floods from its upper parts. At a great expense, this raft has been so far removed by the U. S. government, that steamboats pass through it. Boats sometimes pass the raft by leaving the r. above it, in a channel which flows out of it into some neighboring lake, and following the outlet of this lake, until it joins the r. below the raft. This raft has been a serious obstruction, as the r. would otherwise be navigable for steamboats 400 m., & the lands on its borders are highly fertile, & desirable for cultivation for a great distance above the raft. Below the raft, & 4 m. above Natchitoches, the whole volume of the r. is again united, but very soon divides into many channels, & fills an immense number of bayous & lakes, that lie parallel to it. In its lower parts, the main channel of the r. is narrower than above the raft.

RED RIVER, of the North, rises in a small lake, Minnesota. Lat. 47° N., flows a short distance south & west, & finally turns north, & passes into the Hudson Bay ter., & finally enters Lake Winnepeg, after a course of about 400 m.

RED RIVER, co., Tex. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 310 sq. m. Drained by Sulphur Fork, & several small tributaries of Red river, which forms its north boundary. Surface rolling; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Clarksville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $134,013; Ind. corn, 95,510 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 7,333; cotton, 579 bales; a grist m., a saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $34,800; value of manufac. articles, $28,300;—2 churches; 4 acad., 257 pupils; 1 library, 280 vols. Pop. 1850, 3,906.

RED RIVER, p-o., Robertson co., Tenn., 36 N. Nashville, 718 W.

RED RIVER IRON WORKS, p-v., Estell co., Ky., 74 S.E. Frankfort, 529 W. Situated on S. side of Red r., & contains 75 inhabs.

RED RIVER LANDING, p-o., Point Coupee par., La., near the mouth of Red river.

RED ROCK, p-o., Marion co., Iowa.

RED ROCK, p-o., Ramsey co., Minnesota.

RED ROCK, p-o., Upshur co., Tex.

REDRUTH, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 9 m. W.N.W. Falmouth. Area, 3,907 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,571; do. of the t. 7,095; extensively employed in the rich copper & tin mines of the vicinity, the ore of which is transported by r. rds. connecting with the Fal, and with St. Ives' bay. The town, though anc., is pretty well built. It has two churches, a modern grammar school, union workhouse, elegant clock tower, reading room, branch bank, and a small theatre. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall railr.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, an inland sea between Africa and Asia (Arabia), lat. 12° 40′ to 30° N., lon. 32° 30′ to 43° 30′ E. Length N.W. to S.E. upwards of 1,400 m.; breadth varies to nearly 200 miles. At its S. extremity it communicates with the Indian Ocean by the strait Bab-el-Mandeb. In its N. part it bifurcates into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, which enclose the peninsula of Sinai. Depth varies, average about 100 fathoms. It abounds with islands & coral reefs, and is supposed by some to have derived its name from the large quantities of red coral and pink-colored fuci which it yields; while it is more probably derived from the anc. *Idumæ*, "sea of Edom," or "red sea." The country almost everywhere around it is mntnous. The S.E. monsoon blows constantly for 8 months of the year, and during the remainder, the N.W. monsoon. From Oct. to May, when S. winds prevail, the water rises in the N. part of the sea, which then attains an elev. much higher than the Mediterranean. The navigation is difficult owing to sudden changes of wind and heavy gales. Principal ports are Mocha, Hodeida, Loheia, Jiddah, and Yembo on the Arabian side, and Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massowah on the Egyptian, Nubian, & Danakil coasts. The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea, and after the destruction of the Persian empire, it resumed importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the

passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It has again recovered some of its anc. consequence, as part of the direct route between Europe and India. [Aden, Bab-el-Mandeb. Suez, Isthmus of.]

RED SHOALS, p-o., Stokes co., N. C., 135 W.N.W. Raleigh, 323 W.

RED SPRING, p-o., Polk co., Tenn.

RED SPRINGS, p-o., Robeson co., N. C.

REDSTONE, t., Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,159; 1850, 1,287.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-v., Monroe co., Va., 249 W. Richmond, 286 W. Situated on Indian cr., 40 m. S.W. of White Sulphur Springs. It flows from a rock into a quadrangular reservoir, composed of 4 slabs of white marble, the lower edges of which rest upon the rock from which the water flows. The reservoir is 6 feet long, 5 wide, and 4½ deep, and a red substance covers the bottom & the lower part of the sides, giving to the water a red tinge. The water is clear & cool, has a temperature of 54° of Fahr., & is charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, & several neutral salts. It is on a triangular plain, surrounded by mountains, and is covered by an octagon building, the second story of which is used as a chapel. There are two large hotels, & 8 rows of cabins of 2 rooms each, for the accommodation of families. The hotels are well kept.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-v., Hardin co., Tenn.

RED SWEET SPRINGS, p-o., Alleghany co., Va.

RED WING, p-o., Wabash co., Minnesota.

REDWITZ, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 23 m. E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,580.

REDWOOD, p-v., Alexandria t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 188 N.W. Albany, 440 W. Situated at the head of Butterfield lake, & contains a Rom. Catholic church, 2 stores, a large glass fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., & 200 inhabs.

REDWOOD, p-o., Grainger co., Tenn.

REDWOOD, p-o., San Francisco co., Cal.

REE (LOUGH), a lake of Irel., near its centre, between Leinster and Connaught, and formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough, 15 m. in length, N. to S., by 8 m. in greatest breadth, having W. the co. Roscommon, and E. cos. Longford & Westmeath. Outline very irregular. Estimated area, 42 sq. m.: height above the sea in summer, 122 feet; in winter, 129 feet; greatest depth, 75 feet. It contains many islets, & receives the river Inny from the E. No towns are on its shores, & the chief traffic on it is between Lanesborough and Athlone, on the Shannon, near its S. extremity.

RED BLUFF, p-o., De Soto par., La.

REED, t., Seneca co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,214; 1850, 1,494.

REED, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3½ miles S. Royston. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 277.

REED, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ miles S.S.W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 247.

REED CREEK, p-o., Randolph co., N. C.

REEDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Acle, & with a station on the Eastern Co.'s Railroad, 11¼ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 3,328 ac. Pop. 771.

REED ISLAND, p-o., Pulaski co., Va.

REEDNESS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. R. pa. Whitgift. Pop. 663.

REEDSBOROUGH, t., Bennington co., Vt., 12 S.E. Bennington, 18 S.W. Brattleboro'. Surface mountainous, being in the Green mountain range, & much of it is unfit for cultivation. Drained by Deerfield r. & a considerable branch, which afford water power. The turnpike from Bennington to Brattleboro', across the mountain, passes through its N. part. Pop. 1840, 767; 1850, 857.

REEDSBURG, p-o., Plain t., Wayne co., O., 85 N. N.E. Columbus, 355 W.

REEDSBURG, p-o., Sauk co., Wis.

REED'S CORNERS, p-o., Canandaigua t., Ontario co., N. Y.

REED'S CREEK, p-o., Lawrence co., Ark., 110 N. E. Little Rock, 1,027 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 567.

REED'S FERRY, p-o., Hillsborough co., N. H.

REED'S GROVE, p-o., Will co., Ill.

REED'S LANDING, p-o., Wabashaw co., Minnesota.

REEDS MILLS, p-o., Vinton co., O., 77 S.S.E. Columbus, 373 W.

REEDS SETTLEMENT, v., Gasconade co., Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

REED'S SETTLEMENT, p-o., Panola co., Tex.

REEDSVILLE, p-v., Mifflin co., Pa., 45 N.W. Harrisburg. Situated on the Kishicoquillas creek, & contains about 100 inhabs.

REEDTOWN, p-o., Reed t., Seneca co., O., 86 N. Columbus, 408 W.

REEDY BRANCH, p-o., Moore co., N. C.

REEDY CREEK, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga.

REEDY CREEK, p-o., Marion dist., S. C.

REEDY RIFFLE, p-o., Wirt co., Va.

REEDYVILLE, p-o., Wirt co., Va.

REEDYVILLE, p-o., Cameron co., Tex.

REEL FOOT, p-o., Harrison co., Tex.

REEL FOOT, p-o., Obion co., Tenn.

REELSVILLE, p-o., Putnam co., Ia.

REEM'S CREEK, p. o., Buncombe co., N. C.

REEPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co., & 5 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln r. r. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 868.—II. a pa. and market town, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area, 570 ac. Pop. 409. Market, Saturday, chiefly for malt. Fair, 29th June.

REES, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 41 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 3,342. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

REES CORNER, p. o., Kent co., Md.

REESE'S MILL, p. o., Boone co., Ia.

REE'S STATION, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

REETH, a market town of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Grinton, 8 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. of tnshp. 1,344, employed in lead mines and manufs. of stockings. It has two endowed schools.

REETZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on the Ihna, 42 m. E.S.E. Stettin. Pop. 2,400. —II. a vill., reg. Potsdam, 9 m. W.S.W. Belzig.

REEVE, t., Davis co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,000.

REEVESBY ISLAND, S. Australia, Spencer's Gulf, is 20 m. N.E. Port Lincoln. Length N. to S. 4 m.

REFORM, p-o., Effingham co., Ga., 128 E.S.E. Milledgeville, 677 W.

REFORM, p-o., Pickens co., Ala.

REFUGIO, county, Tex. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,650 sq. m. Drained by San Antonio & Mission rivers, entering the Gulf of Mexico on the S. Surface level; soil a deep loam & fertile. Capital, Refugio. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $42,890; Ind. corn, 6,240 bush. produced:—1 church: 1 school, 18 scholars. Pop. 1850, 228.

REFUGIO, p. v., capital Refugio co., Tex., 145 S. Austin. Situated on Mission r., & has a court house & a few dwellings.

REGALBUTO, a town of Sicily, intend. & 25 m. W.N.W. Catania. Pop. 6,200. It is the seat of a royal college—*Regalmuto* is a town, intend. & 10 m. N.E. Girgenti.

REGAN, a small fortified town of Persia, prov. Kirman, near the Belooch frontier, lat. 28° 50′ N., lon. 59° 8′ E.

REGEN, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmer-Wald, flows generally W. & S., & enters the Danube on rt. at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Regensburg, length 68 m.—II. a market town of Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Regen, 32 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,220.—*Regenstauf* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. dist., on the Regen, 8 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,570.

REGENSPERG & REGENSTORF, two contiguous vills. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. N.W. Zurich.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, prov. Leao-tong, which divides the Gulf of Peche-le from the Yellow Sea. Lat. 39° N., lon. 122° E. Length at least 50 m.

REGENWALDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 42 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ. on the Rega. Pop. 2,130.

REGGIO (*Rhegium Julii*), the most S. city and seaport of Italy, Naples, cap. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 8 m. S.E. Messina, on the E. side of its strait. Pop. 7,300. It is fortified, well supplied with water, & surrounded by a fine country. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, hospital, foundling asylum, theatre, a civil & criminal court, manufs. of silks, gloves, hosiery, & articles from the thread of the shell-fish *pinna maritima*, an annual fair, lasting from 1st to 15th September, and an export trade in wine, oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its

vicinity. In ancient times this was one of the most renowned cities of Magna Græcia, & was celebrated for its wines. It is the birth-place of Agathocles, the philosophers Hippias and Hipparchus, of several poets and sculptors. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

REGGIO (*Regium Lepidi*), a fortified city of N. Italy, duchy, & 14 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. dist., on the Æmilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo & navigable canal of Tassone. Pop. of district 1850, 161,646, of city, 17,000. It is well built and handsome; streets bordered with arcades. It has a cathedral with numerous convents, a citadel, city hall, theatre, college, public library with 30,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, manufactures of silks, hempen fabrics, horn, wooden, and ivory articles, a trade in cattle & agricultural produce, and a fair during the entire month of May. It is the birth-place of Ariosto and of Correggio. Under Napoleon, it gave the title of duke to Marshal Oudinot.—*Reggiolo* is a vill. of N. Italy, duchy, and 6 m. E. Guastalla.

REGIS, a small town of Saxony, circ. & 18 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Pleisse. Pop. 623.

REGLA, a fortified suburb of Havana, Cuba, on the opposite side of its bay. It is well built, has large gov. warehouses, & a spacious hospital; it is the principal seat of the Havana slave trade.

REGNIERS MILLS, p-o., Aurelius t., Washington co., O., 106 E.S.E. Columbus, 307 W.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, formed by the union of the Rednitz & Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N. past Forchheim, Erlangen, and Bamberg, & joins the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg, after a navigable course of 35 m. Chief affl. the Aish from the W.

REGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. E.S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,392, partly engaged in cotton weaving, and in quarrying marble.

REGOA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Douro, 3 m. N. Lamego. It is increasing in importance, & has large wine stores, it being the place of an annual fair for the purchase of port wines.

REGUINY & REGUISHEIM, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. in dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W.N.W. Ploermel, with 1,135 inhabitants.—II. dep. H. Rhin, on the Ill, arron. Colmar. Pop. 2,201.

REHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [ORFAH.]

REHAU, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist. on the Grünebach, 17 m. N.W. Eger. Pop. 1,600.

REHBURG, a town of Hanover, landr. & 22 m. W.N.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,325.—*Rehden* is a town of W. Prussia, 24 m. S. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,300.

REHME, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 5 m. S.W. Minden, on the Weser with a station on the Berlin & Cologne railroad. Pop. 1,590.

REHNA, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, dist. Wismar, 17 m. E.S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 2,579.

REHOBOTH, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 40 S. by W. Boston, 413 W. The situation is pleasant, & the soil adapted to tillage. Drained by Palmer's river, which affords water power. It contains 5 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Reformed Methodist, & 1 Christian. There are in the t. 2 cotton fac., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,169; 1850, 2,104.

REHOBOTH, p-v., Lunenburg co., Va., 85 S.W. Richmond, 204 W.

REHOBOTH, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 80 W. Columbia, 558 W.

REHOBOTH, p-v., Wilkes co., Ga., 88 N.E. Milledgeville, 576 W.

REHOBOTH, p-v., Perry co., O., 51 E. by S. Columbus, 353 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 tobacco warehouses, a carding machine, & 300 inhabitants.

REHOBOTH, p. o., Wilcox co., Ala.

REHOBOTH VILLAGE, p-v., Rehoboth t., Bristol co., Mass., 44 S. by W. Boston, 409 W. Situated near the centre of the t., & has a Congregational church, a cotton batting fac., & 250 inhabitants.

REHOBOTHVILLE, p-v., Morgan co., Ga., 66 N.N. W. Milledgeville, 623 W.

REHRERSBURG, p-v., Tulpehocken t., Berks co., Pa., 55 E. Harrisburg, 165 W. It contains a Presbyterian & a Lutheran church, 3 stores, & 50 dwellings.

REICHELSHEIM, two market towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, pro. Starkenburg, 14 m. S.E. Darmstadt, at the foot of a height, surmounted by the castle of Reichenberg. Pop. 1,210.—II. duchy Nassau, cap. a detached dist. on the Horlof, 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 751; do. of circle, 1,574.

REICHENAU, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. (Bohem. *Saukeniczky*), Bohemia circ. and 19 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an affl. of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 3,900. It has a fine castle, manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 7 m. E. Zittau. Pop. 3,663, mostly employed in manufs. of linen and ribbons.

REICHENAU, a hamlet of Switzerland, Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine (Worder & Hinter Rhine), 6 m. W.S.W. Chur, having a château formerly used for a school, in which Louis Philippe, then Duke de Chartres, found an asylum as an usher in 1793.—II. An island of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lake, in the Untersee, 3¼ N.W. Constance. Length 3 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 1,460. Surface fertile, and on it is a benedictine abbey, in the church of which the emperor Charles the Fat was buried in 888.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meyringen. It descends nearly 2,000 feet in a succession of falls, near the last of which are baths & a large hotel.

REICHENBACH, several towns and vill. of Germany.—I. Saxony, cir. Zwickau, 11 m. N.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 6,699. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton & linen stuffs.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Peilau. Pop. 5,310. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has several Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, cotton stuffs, canvas, & gloves.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 7 m. W. Roding. Pop. 1,358.

REICHENBURG, or LIBERK, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 58 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 13,500. It has 2 castles, several churches, a royal and a normal school, a new theatre, and a large brewery, with important manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and yarn, and numerous dyeing houses in its vicinity.

REICHENHALL, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Saal, 8 m. S.W. Salzburg. Pop. 2,660. In its vicinity are salt works, which furnish annually 240,000 cwt. of salt. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

REICHENSACHSEN, a vill. of Hesse Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Sunter, 4 m. S.W. Eschwege. Pop. 1,689.

REICHENSTEIN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 48 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,000. —II. (*Unter*), Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wotawa, 21 m. S.S.E. Klatau.

REICHSHOFEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rin, arrond., & 14 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,626.

REICHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 45 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,900. It has a fine castle and Capuchin convent. In 1818 it was erected into a duchy for the son of Napoleon (and nephew of the Emperor Francis of Austria), who was born in 1811, & died in 1832.

REIDEN, or REYDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, 7 m. N.W. Sursee. Pop. 1,490.

REIDSBURG, p-v., Clarion co., Pa., 187 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 264 W.

REIDSVILLE, p-o., Bern t., Albany co., N. Y., 18 W. Albany, 372 W.

REIDSVILLE, p-v., Rockingham co., N. C., 108 N. W. Raleigh, 277 W.

REIDSVILLE, p-v., capital of Tatnall co., Ga., 162 S.E. Milledgeville, 773 W. Situated on the W. side of the Great Ohoopee river, & contains a court house, a store, & about 30 inhabitants.

REIGATE, a parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 6 m. E. Dorking, 21 m. S.S.W. London, & about 1¼ m. from the Redhill station, on the London & Brighton, & S.E. railr. Area of pa. 6,008 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,927; do. of parl. bor. 4,927. It is situated on a rock of white sand, in the beautiful district of Holmsdale, & is remarkably neat & clean, having an unusual number of handsome residences, a church, containing a library and many costly monuments, a small grammar school, a large national do., town hall, market house, clock-tower, and some groundworks of a castle, including a cave in which the

barons are said to have met & arranged the articles of *Magna Charta*. At the S. end of the town, on the site of an old priory, is the elegant mansion of Earl Somers. Fuller's earth, and fine sand used in the manuf. of glass, are articles of commerce. Market, Tuesday. The town is the head of a poor law union, and is governed by a manor bailiff. It sends 1 member to H. of C.

REIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area, 1,818 ac. Pop. 247.

REIGNAC, several vills. and comms. of France.—I. dep. Charente, arrond. and 3 m. S.S.W. Barbezieux. Pop. 1,272.—II. dep. Gironde, arrond. Blaye. Pop. 2,021.—III. dep Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 m. S.E. Tours.—*Reignier* is a vill. of Sard. dom., Savoy, cap. mand., near the Arve, 7 m. S.E. Geneva. Pop. with comm. 1,709.

REIKIAVIK, the cap. town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 64° 8′ 40″ N., lon. 21° 50′ W. Pop. 900. It is a bishop's see, the seat of the Icelandic society, & has an observatory & library.

REILEY, p-o., Butler co., O., 111 W.S.W. Columbus, 508 W. Pop. of t. 1,716.

REILLANE, a comm. and small town of France dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,379.—*Reillo* is a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Cuença, with a ruined castle & a noble residence.

REIMS, or RHEIMS, *Durocortorum*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Marne, 25 m. N.W. Châlons, on the Vesle, and on the canal of the Aisne and Marne, 14 m. from Epernay. Pop. 42,481. The streets are wide & straight, but the houses have little elevation. The town is ornamented with numerous fountains, & many fine edifices, among which is the magnificent cathedral, the church of St. Remy, the hotel de ville, and the old gate of Mars, closed since 1545. It has num. manufs. of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, merinos, and confections, & trade in the excellent wine of its vicinity. It is the birth-place of Colbert, Gobelin, & Linguet. Clovis was baptized at Reims A. D. 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon, & Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the middle ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793, it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here.

REINACH, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 12 m. S.S.E. Aarau. Pop. 2,600. It has corn warehouses, and cotton printing works.—II. cant. & 5 m. S. Basle.

REINDEER, p. o., Noddoway co., Mo.

REINERZ (Boh. *Durnikv*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 58 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 2,360. It has manufs. of woollens and linens. In its vicinity are several springs, which attract many visitors.

REINHOLDSVILLE, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 41 E. S.E. Harrisburg, 139 W.

REISEN (Pol. *Rydzyna*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 44 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,340. It has a castle, & manufs. of linens.

REISTERTOWN, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 17 N. W. Baltimore, 46 N. Annapolis, 56 W. Situated a few m. E. of the Patapsco r., & contains about 200 inhabs.

RELFE, p. o., Pulaski co., Mo.

RELF'S BLUFF, p. o., Drew co., Ark.

RELLEU, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Alicante, with a ruined castle. Pop. 2,435.

REMAGEN, Rhenish Prussia. [RHEINMAGEN].

REMALARD, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Huine, 13 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,845.

REMBANG, a Dutch residency of the isl. Java. Pop. 460,000. Cap. Rembang, a marit. town on the N. coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

REMDA, a small town of Germany, duchy and 16 m. S.S.W. Weimar, on the Rinne. Pop. 935.

REMEDIOS, a town of New Granada, S. A., see Cundinamarca, prov. and 83 m. N.E. Antioquia.—II. a small town of Cuba. A fort & Cape of Cen. America, and a church near Mexico, have the same name, and adjacent to the last are the reputed remains of the palace of Montezuma.

REMENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 8 m. W.N.W. Maidenhead. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 486.

REMICH, a town of the Netherlands, prov. & 11 m. S.E. Luxembourg, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,85.

REMIGOLY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 75 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

REMINGTON, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

REMIRE, an island group, of French Guiana, 4 m. E. from Cayenne. A vill. of same name is on the opposite mainland.

REMIREMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Moselle, 13 m. S.E. Epinal. Pop. 1846, 4,623. It has a fine abbey, originally founded about A.D. 620, a comm. college, public library, & manufs. of cotton goods, velvet, and iron wares.

REMLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 11 m. W. Wurtzburg, with two noble residences. Pop. 1,088.

REMO (SAN), a marit. vill. of N. Italy, Sard. dom. div. Nice, cap. prov., on the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Oneglia. Pop. with comm. 9,854. It is well built, & has a small harbor, where coasting vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish. Pop. of prov. 1848, 64,541.

REMOULINS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gard, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 1,370. Here commences the Roman aqueduct, anciently carried across the river by the famous Pont-de-Gard, 1 m. W.N.W. the town.

REMPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. S. Nottingham. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 389.

REMSCHEID, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 11,902. It has extensive manufs. of all kinds of iron wares, which are sent to Russia & America.

REMSEN, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 18 N. Utica, 100 W.N.W. Albany, 405 W. Surface hilly; soil moderately good. Drained by Black r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & about 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,638; 1850, 2,407.

REMUSAT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Nions. Pop. 681.

REMY (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouche-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 3,123. It is enclosed by ramparts, now formed into boulevards. Chief industry, woollen weaving and silk throwing. About 1 m. distant are remains of the anc. *Glanum*, comprising a fine Corinthian monument, & an arch.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 4,030.

RENAC & RENAGE, two comm. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Redon, with 1,358 inhabitants.—II. dep. Isere, arrond. & 14 m. N.N.E. St. Marcellin. Pop. 1,494.—*Renaison* is a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Loire, 7 m. W. Roanne. Pop. 1,973.

RENAIX, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 1842, 12,590. It has a ruined castle. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, & chicory, with breweries, dye works, & a large trade in linens.

RENAN (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Brest. Pop. 1,027.

RENAULT, p. o., Monroe co., Ill.

RENAYLE'S BASIN, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y.

RENCHEN, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rench, 9 m. N.N.E. Offenburg, with a station on the Basle & Mannheim railroad. Pop. 2,573. On 28th June 1796, Moreau here defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia.

RENDCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 5 m. N. Cirencester. Area, 2,532 ac. Pop. 264.

RENDE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,550.—*Rendinara* is a vill., prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 14 m. S. Avezzano.

RENDEZVOUS ISLAND is off the S.W. coast of Borneo, N.W. Point Sambar. Lat. 2° 40′ S.

RENDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Area, 1,721 ac. Pop. 453.

RENDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Area, 2,020 ac. Pop. 359.

RENDSBURG, a strongly-fortified town of Denmark, prov. Holstein, cap. amt. on an isl. in the Eyder, at the commencement of the Kiel canal, and with a station on the Kiel & Altona railroad, 18 m. W. Kiel. Pop. 10,400. It has extensive fortifications, & is divided into an old & a new town, well & regularly built. Principal public edifices, the church of St. Mary, arsenal, military

provision depôt, & large barracks; it has garrison and numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, work-houses, manufs. of stockings, earthenware, & tobacco, & a brisk trade in timber. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1627, by the Swedes in 1648, and by the Prussians and Confederate troops in 1848.

RENFREW, county, Can. W. Situated in the N.E. part of the Province, bordering on the Ottawa river. Area, 1,133 sq. m. Drained by Madawaska & Mississippi rivers, flowing into the Ottawa r. There are also many small lakes in the co. Surface hilly & rough, with much fertile land. Cap., M'Nab. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 7,748; sheep, 6,609; swine, 4,254; horses, 1,232; wheat, 64,141 bush. produced; rye, 979; Ind. corn, 3,185; buckwheat, 759; barley, 2,601; oats, 129,188; potatoes, 130,377; peas, 15,069; wool, 17,519 pounds;—7 grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 9,415.

RENFREW, a royal, parl. & munic. bor., and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on lt. b. of the Clyde, 3 m. N.E. Paisley, & 5 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 3,776 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,898; do. of parl. borough, 2,977; do. of town, 2,722. It is small, well lighted and paved. Principal edifices, the pa. church, town hall, and jail. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786; and, in 1835, a commodious quay was built on the river opposite the town. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving silk & muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, & in a bleachfield, starch manuf., distillery, & a considerable dairy establishment. Market, Saturday. The bor. unites with Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, & Kilmarnock, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

RENFREWSHIRE (formerly *Strathgryfe*), a small maritime co. of Scotland, having N. & W. the riv. & firth of Clyde, S. Ayrshire, & E. Lanarkshire. Area, 234 sq. m., or 150,000 ac., of which about 100,000 are arable. Inhabited houses, 10,760. Pop. 1851, 161,091. Surface mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill & moor. Principal rivers, the White-Cart, Black-Cart, & Gryfe. Estates considerably subdivided; farms of medium size. Coal, limestone, & freestone, abound. Manufs. important, chiefly of cotton stuffs & shawls at Paisley, Pollockshaws, Neilston, &c. The county is subdivided into 30 pas. Principal towns, Renfrew, the cap., Paisley, Greenock, & Port-Glasgow. The county sends, including the bors., 3 members to H. of C. In the 12th century, this co. was the seat of the Stewart or Stuart family, so called from their office of Stewards of Scotland, and afterwards possessors of the crown.

RENHOLD, a pa. of England, co. & 3¼ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,165 ac. Pop. 484.

RENI, a mkt. town of Russia, prov. Bessarabia, at the confl. of the Pruth & Danube, 106 m. S.S.W. Kishenau. Pop. 6,000.

RENICK MILLS, p. o., La Fayette co., Mo.

RENINGELST, & RENINGHE, two mkt. towns of Belgium, W. Flanders.—I. 5 m. S.W.—II. 8 m. N.W. Ypres.—*Renkum* is a vill., Netherlands, 7 m. W. Arnhem.

RENNEL ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, S. the Solomon isls., is in lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 160° 30′ E.

RENNES, *Condate*, a city of France, cap. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 220 m. W. Paris, & 61 m. N.W. Nantes, on the Vilaine & on the Ille, which joins it in the vicinity. Pop. 28,987. It consists of an upper & a lower town; the former destroyed by fire in 1720, is rebuilt on a regular plan. It has a cathedral, university academy for the deps. Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, & Loire-Inf., a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law & medicine, a national college, & a prov. normal school, with a library of 30,000 vols. It has a tribunal of commerce, & an extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, & linen goods. Du Guesclin, Sainte Foix, Ginguené, & Lanjuinais, were born here. The Duke of Lancaster besieged it unsuccessfully in 1357. Henri II. held a parliament here in 1555.

RENO, a river of Italy, in the N. part of the Pontif. Sta., legations of Bologna & Ferrara, rises in the Apennines of Tuscany, & after a N. course of about 75 m. past Poretta, Vergato & Cento, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 14 m. S. Ferrara. It is navigable only for about 25 m. in winter. A canal from it traverses the city of Bologna.

RENROCK, p. o., Morgan co., O.

RENSSELAER, county, N. Y. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 626 sq. m. Organized in 1791. It is bounded by Hudson r. on the W. The surface is hilly, interspersed with extensive & fertile valleys. Drained by Hoosic r., Poestenkill, & Wynantskill, all flowing into Hudson r., & affording water power. The Albany & West Stockbridge railroad commences at Greenbush v., & a branch of it is extending to Troy, to connect with railroads to Schenectady & Saratoga. Capital, Troy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,524,503; wheat, 14,562 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 469,877; oats, 762,734; wool, 256,509 lbs.;—30 flouring & grist m., 8 iron foundries, 13 woollen fac., 13 cotton fac.; 16 tanneries, 131 persons emp.; 4 print. offices, 3 daily & four weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,060,905; value of manufactured articles, $10,005,962;—63 churches; 44 acad., 2,428 pupils; 200 schools, 13,267 scholars; 148 libraries, 23,576 volumes. Pop. 1840, 60,259; 1850, 73,363.

RENSSELAER, v., Sand Lake t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 17 S.E. Troy. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a glass fac., & several saw m. in the vicinity.

RENSSELAER, p-v., capital of Jasper co., Ia., 95 N.W. Indianapolis. Situated on Iroquois r., & contains a court house & 150 inhabitants.

RENSSELAER FALLS, p. o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

RENSSELAERVILLE, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 26 W. Albany, 369 W. Surface hilly, & portions of the Catskill mountains extend into it; soil sandy loam, & generally very fertile. Drained by Catskill & Foxes creeks. The v. is situated on Foxes cr., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, 3 grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works & carding machine, a furnace, a machine shop, a tannery, & about 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 9 tanneries, 3 grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,705; 1850, 3,629.

RENTON, two vills. of Scotl.—I. co. & 2 m. N. Dumbarton, pa. Cardross, on the Leven. Pop. 1851, 2,398, actively engaged in calico & bleaching establishments. It was founded in 1782, has various schools, & a large subscription library.—II. co. Berwick, pa. Coldingham, on the Eye.

RENTY, & RENWEZ, two comms. & mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.S.W. St. Omer, & where Henri II. defeated the Spaniards in 1554.—II. dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,650.

RENWICK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9½ m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area, 4,220 ac. Pop. 316.

REOLE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., on the left bank of the Garonne, & on r. r. to Cette, 30 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 3,054. It has a communal college, & manufs. of hats, leather, & cutlery.

REPENTIGNEY, p. v., L'Assumption co., Can. E., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 17 m. below Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, 3 grist m., & 900 inhabitants.

REPKI, a market town of Russia, gov. & 26 m. N. N.W. Tchernigov. Pop. about 2,000.

REPPEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 12 m. E. Frankfürt. Pop. 3,200.

REPPS, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. 4¼ m. N. N.E. Acle. Area, 1,229 ac. Pop. 330.—II. (*South*), 4¾ m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area, 2,081 ac. Pop. 899.

REPS, a market town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. Stuhl, on the Rossbach, 19 m. S.S.W. Udvarhely. Pop. 2,200. It has saline springs.

REPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area, 6,440 ac. Pop. 2,232. It has a handsome church, & an endowed grammar school, originally a priory founded soon after the Conquest. Repton is supposed to be the Roman *Repandunum*.

REPUBLIC, p. o., Surry co., N. C.

REPUBLIC, p-v., Scipio t., Seneca co., O., 80 N. Columbus. Situated on the Mad river railroad, & contains 4 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 2 Universalist,—13 stores, a machine shop, a woollen fac., & about 600 inhabitants.

REPUBLIC, p. o., Walker co., Ala.

REPUBLICAN, p-o., German t., Darke co., O., 91 W. Columbus, 417 W.

REPUBLICAN, t., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,588.

REPUBLICAN, p-o., Columbia co., Ga., 73 E.N.E. Milledgeville, 612 W.

REPUBLICAN, p. o., Coles co., Ill.

REPUBLICAN FORK, a river of Kansas Territory, one of the constituents of the Kansas, after an E. course of 400 m.

REPUBLICAN GROVE, p-o., Halifax co., Va., 140 S.W. Richmond, 227 W.

REPUBLICAN GROVE, p. o., De Kalb co., Tenn.

REPUBLICAN MILLS, p. o., Fairfax co., Va.

REPULSE BAY, Brit. N. America, is on the S. side of Melville peninsula, lat. 66° N., lon. 86° to 87° W. —II. E. Australia, lat. 20° 36′ S., lon. 148° 40′ E. At its mouth are Repulse islands.

REQUENA, *Loretum*, a town of Spain, on the Oliana, prov. & 64 m. S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 11,020. It is pleasantly situated, & has 2 Gothic churches, a college, convents, manufs. of silk, & ruins of the ancient town *Kequesa*.

REQUISTA, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 21 m. S. Rhodes. Pop. 4,185.

RERRICK, or RERWICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland, stewartry, & 5 m. E.S.E. Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth. Area about 32 sq. m. Pop. 1,725. In it are the villages Auchencairn, Dundrennan, and Port Mary.

RERYMORE, a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, Queen's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Mountmellick. Area, 13,943 ac. Pop. 2,916. Its S. part comprises a part of the Slievebhloom mountains. Highest point 1,676 feet.

RESACA, p. o., Murray co., Ga.

RESCOBIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Forfar. Area, 12 sq. m. Pop. 711. Rescobie loch is an expansion of Lunan water.

RESERVE, p. o., St. Joseph's co., Mich.

RESERVE, p. o., Miami co., Ia.

RESERVE, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,443; 1850, 1,160.

RESHITZA, or REJITZA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 43 m. N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,779.

RESHT, or RESHD, a town of Persia, cap. prov. Ghilan, between two small rivers, 16 m. S.E. its port Enzelli, on the Caspian Sea. Though in a very unhealthy situation, it is stated to be well-built, flourishing, & peopled by at least 50,000 persons. It imports large quantities of Russian manufactured goods for consumption in Ghilan, & exports silk, fruits & gall nuts.—*Reshtabad* is a vill. on the Sefid-rood, 15 miles E.ward.

RESINA, a market town of Naples, prov. & 6 m. S. E. Naples. Pop. 8,900. It is situated at the W. foot of Mt. Vesuvius, & built over the ruins of Herculaneum. It has 2 churches, an Augustine convent, many villas, & some remains of antiquity.

RESINAR, or ROSSINAR (Germ. *Städterdorf*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxonland, on the Stobes, co. & 8 m. S.W. Hermannstadt. Pop. 6,056. It is the see of a Greek-Wallachian bishop.

RESOLIS, a pa. of Scotland. [KIRKMICHAEL.]

RESOLUTION ISLAND, British N. America, is at the entrance of Hudson Strait, lat. 61° 30′ N., lon. 65° W. Length & breadth nearly 40 m. each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.—II. an isl., Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 17° 22′ S., lon. 141° 35′ W.—*Resolution Bay* is on the W. side of Santa Christina, Marquesas islands; & *Port Resolution*, in Tanna island, New Hebrides.

RESSANT, a town of Morocco, E. Mt. Atlas, & in the vicinity of the town Tafilet.

RESSONS (SUR MATS), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Compeigne. Pop. 1,014.—*Restigny* is a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 7 m. N. Chinon. Pop. 1,979.

RESTALRIG, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 1¼ E.N.E. Edinburgh, pa. South Leith, where anciently stood the pa. church, part of which is now converted into a place of worship. Pop. 92.

RESTIGOUCHE, county, N. B. Situated on the N. border of the province. Area, 1,650 sq. m. Drained by the Upsalquitch & numerous small streams entering the Restigouche r. on its N. boundary. Surface much of it mountainous, with fertile valleys. Capital, Dalhousie. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 2,072; sheep, 3,026; swine, 1,055; horses, 527; wheat, 6,426 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 3; buckwheat, 57; barley, 2,773; oats, 46,517; potatoes, 36,131; peas, 1,134;—3 grist m., 6 saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp.;—6 churches; 12 schools, 644 scholars. Pop. 4,161.

RESTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 4 m. S.E. Louth. Area, 703 ac. Pop. 47.—II. (*South*), 5¼ m. N.N.W. Alford. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 186.—III. a station on the North British railroad, Scotland, 11¼ m. N.W. Berwick.

RESTORATION ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Australia, lat. 12° 57′ 30″ S., lon. 145° 27′ E., is a granitic rock, first visited by Captain Bligh in the Bounty in 1789.

RESTORMEL CASTLE, Engl. [LOSTWITHIEL.]

RESULTANA, a market town of Sicily, intend. & 14 m. N. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2,500.

RETFORD (EAST), a parl. & munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Engl., co. Notts, on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, connecting it with the suburb of W. Retford, 18 m. N.N.W. Newark, & with a station on the Hull, Sheffield, & Manchester r. road. Area of pa. 130 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,943; do. of parl. bor. 46,054. It is well built, & has a handsome Gothic church; a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., annual rev. 500*l*.; a poor's hospital, union workhouse, town hall, news room, two branch banks, & a small theatre. Market, for hops chiefly, Saturday. The bor., which sends 2 mems. to H. of C., was convicted of gross bribery in 1826, when the franchise was extended to the whole hund. of Bassetlaw.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., ½ m. W. East Retford. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 653. Rev. of endowed hospital and other charities, 1,190*l*.

RETHEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Aisne, 23 m. S. W. Mezieres. Pop. 5,707. It was formerly fortified, & has a comm. college, & exten. manufs. of merinos & cashmeres. Its trade is facilitated by the canal of Ardennes.

RETHY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 7 m. S. E. Turnhout. Pop. of pa. 2,300.

RETIMO (*Rithymna*), a seaport town of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 m. W. Candia. Pop. 3,000, mostly Turks. Its bazaars, streets, & fort have wholly a Turkish appearance. Its harbor is now very shallow, & in 1841 only 34 vessels, aggregate burden 1,199 tons, entered the port.

RETINA, p. o., Hopkins co., Tex.

RETOURNAC, a market town of France, dep. H. Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux, on lt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 3,772.

RETREAT, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 189 W.S.W. Richmond, 264 W.

RETREAT, p. o., Grimes co., Tex.

RETSCHITZA (Pol. *Rzeczyca*), a town of Russia, gov. & 158 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. Pop. 2,500.

RETTENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4¼ m. N.. N.W. Rayleigh. Area, 3,932 ac. Pop. 817.

RETZ, an old dist. of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the dep. Loire-Inferieure.

RETZ, a walled town of Lower Austria, 43 m. N.E. Vienna, near the borders of Moravia. Pop. 2,777. It was formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

REUGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. N.E. Tours. Pop. 1,217.

REUILLY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, arrond. & 10 m. N.E. Issoudun, on r. r. to Bourges. Pop. 2,201.

REULMARE (*Nagy Aranyos*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Lower Weissenburg, on a small river, 12 m. N. N.W. Abrudbanya. Pop. about 3,000.

REUNION (ILE DE LA), a name given to the isl. Bourbon in 1793, & resumed since the French revolution of 1848.

REUS, a manf. town of Spain, prov. & 9 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 25,043. It consists of an older portion, founded in the 12th century, & a new and regularly built quarter which rose up about the end of the last century, on the settlement there of some enterprising English merchants. It has good inns & coffee-houses, numerous churches, hospitals, barracks, a theatre, manufs. of silk, cotton, & linen fabrics, & twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, &c. A canal connects it with its port Salon, 5 m. distant.

REUSCH (ALT & NEU), two contiguous market

towns of Moravia, circ. & 15 & 18 m. S. Iglau. United pop. 1,510. The former has an abbey.

REUSS, two principalities of Central Germany, between lat. 50° 28′ & 51° 3′ N., & lon. 11° 28′ & 12° 20′ E., enclosed by Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, & the Saxon duchies Coburg, Gotha, & Weimar, which last separates the territ. into two unequal portions. United area, 592 sq. m. Pop. 112,175, nearly all Lutherans. Surface mostly hilly; principal rivers the Elster in N. & Saale in S. Cattle & sheep rearing, & the weaving of woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics form the principal occupations.—*Reuss Greitz* belongs to the older branch of the reigning family, & is the E. part of the territ.; area, 144 sq. m.; pop. 35,159; cap. Greitz on the Elster; public rev. $58,000 yearly.—*Reuss Schleitz*, the patrimony of the younger branch, consists of the dists. Schleitz, Lobenstein, & Ebersdorf in the S., & of Gera N. of Weimar. Area, 448 sq. m. Pop. 77,016. Principal towns Schleitz, Lobenstein, Saalburg, & Gera. Public rev. $113,000 annually. Each of the princips. had, till 1848, a vote in the German confederation.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, cant. Uri, nearly the whole of which it drains; rises on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, & enters the S. extremity of the lake of Lucerne after a N. course of 30 m., during which it descends 4,500 feet.

REUTIGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 4 m. S. Thun. Pop. 1,200.

REUTLINGEN, a fortified town of Würtemberg, cap. circ., Black forest, on the Eschatz, 20 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. 11,131. It is enclosed by old walls, has several churches, one with a tower 320 ft. high, a town hall, a well-endowed hospital, an orphan asylum, manufs. of leather, lace, net, paper, clocks, & watches. It was the first town in Swabia which embraced the Reformation.

REVEL, or REVAL (Esth. *Tallina*, Russ. *Kolyvan*), a strongly-fortified sea-port town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on a small bay on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg. Lat. of cathed., 59° 26′ 6″ N., lon. 24° 45′ 2″ E. Pop. 18,000. The city-proper, encl. by anc. bastioned walls, & defended by a strong castle, on a height, is irregularly built & small; but the suburbs extend for some distance along the shore. Principal edifices, a small imperial palace, the admiralty, a town hall, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & Greek churches, a theatre, club houses, collegiate episcopal seminary, &c. It has numerous schools, & 3 or 4 public libraries; & it is much resorted to as a watering-place, having good warm baths. The harbor has been materially improved, & its roadstead is well sheltered by isls. Large quantities of corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, & other Baltic goods, are exported, in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, dye-stuffs, cotton yarn, & other manufactured goods, with herrings, from Holland and Norway. The town & castle were founded by Valdemar II., king of Denmark, in 1218, & afterwards sold to the Teutonic knights. The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710. It was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic league for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 29 m. E.S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 3,299. It has manufs. of linens, leather, cotton thread, and hosiery & dye-works.

REVELLO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 20 m. N.N.W. Coni, cap. mand., on a hill near the head of the Po. Pop. of comm. 5,210.

REVELSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. S. S.E. Earl's-Plympton. Area, 1,478 ac. Pop. 510.

REVERE, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po.

REVESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area, 4,660 ac. Pop. 693.

REVIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Bar-le-Duc, between the Ornain & the canal of Revigny, which unites that river with the Chee. Pop. 1,140.

REVILEE, p. o., Scott co., Ark.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, an island of Russ. America, between lat. 55° & 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length 50 m., breadth 25 m.—II. a rocky island-group, Pacific O., 260 m. S. California, lat. 19° N., lon. 110° W., & consisting of the island Socorro, with some islets.

REVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, 13 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,900.

REVIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 m. E. Rocroy. Pop. 2,493.

REWAH, a state of Hindostan, comprising a part of Bogilcund, mostly between lat. 24° & 42° 30′ N., & lon. 81° & 82° E., enclosed by the territory of the Bengal presid., to which it is subsidiary. Area, 10,310 sq. m. Surface a table land, much of which is cultivated. Principal rivers, the Sone & Tonse, tribs. of the Ganges. Principal towns, Rewah & Bandoogoor.—*Rewah*, the cap., is 70 m. S.W. Allahabad, with a large stone fort, & extensive suburbs.

REWARY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 47 m. S.W. Delhi.

REWE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 289.

REXFORD FLATS, p-o., Clifton Park t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 21 N.W. Albany, 389 W.

REYDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 20 m. N. W. Lucerne, on the Wigger. Pop. 1,500.

REYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Area, 2,727 ac. Pop. 337.

REYES (LOS), two towns of S. America.—I. New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. & 100 m. S.E. Santa Martha. Near it are silver, lead, & copper mines.—II. (*San Sebastian de los*), Venezuela, prov. & 50 m. S.S. W. Caracas.

REYMERSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Area, 1,599 ac. Pop. 340.

REYNAGH, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., comprising the town of Banagher. Area, 8,827 ac. Pop. 5,106. Here are the ruins of several old baronial castles & ecclesiastical edifices.

REYNOLDS, p. o., Licking co., O.

REYNOLDS, county, Mo. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 710 sq. m. Drained by Big Black river & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lesterville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $54,226; wheat, 2,882 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 75,925; oats, 7,551; wool, 2,793 pounds;—2 churches; 8 schools, 465 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,849.

REYNOLDSBURG, p-v., Truro t., Franklin co., O., 11 E. Columbus, 382 W. Situated on the E. bank of Black Lick cr., which affords good water power. Organized in 1831, & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

REYNOLDSBURG, v., Humphrey's co., Tenn., 69 W. Nashville, 753 W. Situated on the E. side of the Tennessee r. It contains 8 stores & 200 inhabitants.

REYNOLDSTON, two pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 12 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Area, 1,047 acres. Pop. 315. Here is a large cavern, & the Druidical remain called Arthur's stone.—II. co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.W. Tenby. Area, 525 ac. Pop. 100.

REYNOLDSVILLE, p-v., Hector t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 178 W. by S. Albany, 311 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, a saw m., a tannery, & about 200 inhabitants.

REYNOLDSVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Pa.

REYNOLDSVILLE, p. o., Harrison co., Va.

REYNOLDSVILLE, p. o., Houston co., Ga.

REYNOSA, p. o., Laurens co., S. C.

REYNOSA, a mntn. range of Spain, extends from the Cantabrian mntns. to near Burgos.—II. a town, prov. & 36 m. S.S.W. Santander. Pop. 1,541.

REZAT, two small streams of Bavaria, affls. of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat, or Middle Franconia.

REZÉ, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., near lt. b. of the Loire, 1 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 5,277.

REZENDE, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. & 92 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, with an electoral college. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

RHAGES, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. Teheran.

RHAYADAR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 279.

RHAYADER, or RHAYDR, a parl. bor. & market town of S. Wales, co. Radnor, pa. Nantmel, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. W.N.W. New Radnor. Area, 188 ac. Pop. 829; do. of bor. 1,007. It has a handsome town-hall, chapel, & small grammar school, with some manufactures of flannel & coarse gray cloth. Market, Wednesday. It joins with Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, & Presteign, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

RHEA, county, Tenn. Situated toward the S.E.

part of the state. Area, 440 sq. miles. Drained by branches of Tennessee r., which bounds it on the E. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $118,924; Ind. corn, 231,124 bush. produced; oats, 41,777; sweet potatoes, 13,624; tobacco, 3,755 pounds; —3 tanneries, 5 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $500; value of manufactured articles, $3,700; —7 churches; 2 acad., 90 pupils; 6 schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,985; 1850, 4,415.

RHEATOWN, p-v., Greene co., Tenn., 268 E. Nashville, 427 W. Sil. a few m. N. of the Nolichucky r.

RHEDA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, cap. principality, on the Elms. Pop. 2,320.

RHEEDE, and RHEENEN, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Guelderland, 6 miles E.N.E. Arnhem.—II. prov. Utrecht, on the Rhine, 15 m. W. Arnhem.

RHEIDT, or RHEYDT, a town of Rhenish Pruss., reg. Dusseldorf, 10 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. 1,420, employed in manufactures of silks & velvets.

RHEIMS, a city of France. [Reims.]

RHEIN, a river of Europe. [Rhine.]

RHEIN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 51 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. Pop. 1,370.

RHEINAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine, 4 m. S. Schauffhausen, on an island, on which there is a rich Benedictine abbey, with a library, & a fine church.

RHEINBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,700.

RHEINBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. N.W. Dusseldorf, circ. Gledern, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,400. It was strongly fortified until 1703, and has sustained numerous sieges.

RHEINE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. N.N.W. Münster, cap. princip. Rhein-Wolbeck, on the Ems. Pop. 2,400. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, & leather.

RHEINECK, or RHEINEGG, a small town of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, on the Rhine, near its entrance into the L. of Constance. Pop. 1,400.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Basle, on the Rhine, here forming several rapids. Pop. 1,400. Near it is the ruined castle of Stein, on an island in the river.—The *Rheingöls* is a ruined fortress of Rhenish Prussia, on an island in the Rhine, near St. Goar, founded in 1245, & dismantled in 1795.

RHEINGAU, a valley in the S. of Nassau, between the Rhine & Mount Taunus, chief town Elfield. The district is celebrated for its rich vineyards.

RHEINMAGEN, or REMAGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 26 m. N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,500.

RHEINSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 48 m. N. Potsdam, on Lake Rhin. Pop. 2,168. It has a royal castle, with a vast park. Here Frederick the Great spent his youth.

RHEINZABERN, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Erlbach, 9 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 1,985.

RHENEN, or RHEENEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, cap. cant., on left bank of the Rhine, 9 miles E. Wyk-by-Duurstede. Pop. 3,044. It has a Gothic church, and an active trade in tobacco.

RHENISH BAVARIA, or PALATINATE. [Bavaria.]

RHENISH HESSE, H. Darmstadt. [Hesse.]

RHENISH PRUSSIA, Germany. [Prussia.]

RHIGOS, a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Pop. 1,047.

RHIN, a river of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, joins the Havel, 26 miles N.N.W. Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, through numerous small lakes. [Rhine.]

RHIN (HAUT, or UPPER RHINE), a frontier dep. of France in the N.E., formed of the old prov. of Upper Alsace, cap. Colmar, bounded E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden, S. by Switzerland and the dep. Doubs, W. by the Vosges mountains, and the deps. H. Saône and Vosges, and N. by Bas Rhin. Area, 1,502 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 494,147. One-third of the surface is covered with forests, it has rich mines of iron, lead, silver, asphalte, granite, & coal, & numerous mineral springs; it is fertile in grain, & produces excellent wine, beet-root, tobacco, madder, linseed, & hemp. It has numerous manufactures, among which printed cottons & silks of Mulhausen are celebrated. The dep. is traversed S. to N. by the Ill, a tributary of the Rhine, by the canal of the Rhine & Rhone, & by the railroad from Strasbourg to Basle.—*Bas Rhin (Lower Rhine)*, is a dep. contiguous to the former on the N. Area, 1,635 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 567,444. It is situated between the Vosges mountains on the W. and the Rhine on the E., which separates it from Baden, and which here receives the Ill, Moder, & Lauter; the last separates it on the N. from Rhenish Bavaria. The soil is rich in mines of iron & coal, is well cultivated, & fertile in corn, wine, tobacco, beet-root, linseed, & hemp. One-third of its surface is covered with forests. It has numerous & various flourishing manufactures, & its commerce is facilitated by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and several other canals, & by the Strasbourg and Basle railroad. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Strasbourg, Saverne, Schelestadt, & Weissembourg.

RHINAU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 13 m. N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,438.

RHINE (German *Rhein*, anc. *Rhenus*), an important & celebrated river of Europe, is formed in Switzerland, by the union of two small streams, the *Hinter & Vorder Rhein*; the first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, & the second rises on the N. side of Mt. St. Gothard, at a height of 7,650 feet; these meet at Reichenau in the cant. Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Mayenfield, & enters the lake of Constance on the S.E. near Rheineck; at Stein it quits the lake at its W. extremity, flows W. past Schaffhausen, and Laufenburg, separating Switzerland from Bavaria. At Basle, where the Upper Rhine terminates with an elevation of 755 feet & a breadth of 550 feet, it turns to the N., & flows past Breisach and Strasbourg, Speyer, & Mannheim, where its bed is 300 feet above the sea, between the territories of Baden on the E., & France & Rhenish Bavaria on the W. From Worms to Mayence, it traverses the Hesse territories. At Mayence it receives the Main, & flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N.W., passing Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, & Düsseldorf (near which it attains its greatest breadth, 2,300 ft.), Wesel & Emmerich, where its course is again westerly, till entering the Netherlands it reaches the N. sea by several branches, having a delta larger than that of any other European river. [Netherlands.] The principal affls. of the Rhine are on right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Ruhr, Lippe; & on left, the Thur, Aar, Ille, & Moselle. From Chur to Basle, the Rhine is only partially navigable, on account of the rapidity of its current, the numerous rocks which impede it, & its waterfalls, the greatest of which is at Laufen near Schaffhausen, where it falls 80 feet. From Basle to the sea, the navigation for steamers & large barges is continuous. In the Netherlands it is connected by canals with its sev. branches & with the sea. The great N. canal unites it to the Meuse & the Néthe, affls. of the Scheldt; & the canal of the Rhône & Rhine in France connects it with the Rhône by the Saône. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main, & the Altmuhl & Ludwigs canal. The direct distance of the Rhine from its source to its mouth is 360 miles; following its windings it is about 600 miles, and its basin comprises an area of 65,280 sq. m. The Rhine gives name to 3 circles of Baden, to a prov. of Hesse Darmstadt, a prov. of Bavaria, 2 deps. of France, & a prov. of Prussia. *Rhine Confederation.* [Germany.]

RHINE (LOWER & UPPER), two old circs. of Germany.—I. on lt. bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in H. Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria & Rhenish Prussia.—II. on rt. bank of the Rhine, enclosed by the circs. Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Lower & Upper Saxony, & Franconia, now mostly included in the doms. of H. Darmstadt & Electoral Hesse. The grand duchy of the Lower Rhine is a name sometimes applied to the provs. of Prussia W. of the Weser, forming the provs. of Westphalia & Rhenish Prussia.

RHINEBECK, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 55 S. Albany, 315 W. Surface mostly level on the W., rolling on the E. The flats near the centre are easily cultivated, & very productive. Hudson r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Landtman's cr. The v. is pleasantly situated 2 miles from the landing on Hudson r. Incorporated in 1826, & contains 3 churches, an academy, 12 stores, an iron foundry, a paper m., a grist m. on Landtman's cr., 2 printing offices, each issuing a

weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a paper fac., a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,659; 1850, 2,816.

RHINEBECK LANDING, v., Rhinebeck t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Situated on the E. side of Hudson r., where steamboats land & receive passengers several times daily, & a steamboat with freight barges plies to New York. It contains 2 stores & about 30 dwellings.

RHINNS, RHYNS, or RINNS of GALLOWAY, *Chersonesum Novantum*, a peninsula of the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigton, mostly separated from the rest of the county by Loch Ryan & Luce bay, but connected in its centre by a low isthmus 7 miles across. Length N.N.W. to S.S.E. 28 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 5 m. Area, 116 sq. m. It terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway, & comprises 5 pas., a part of Inch, & the towns or vills. Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, Stoneykirk, Kirkcolm, & Stranraer.

RHINOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 39 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Rhin, near its junction with the Havel. Pop. 525.

RHIO, a town & Dutch settlement in the Malay Archipelago, on S.W. coast of the island Bintang, in the Strait of Malacca, 45 m. S.E. Singapore. It was originally obtained by the Dutch in 1785, & after many vicissitudes was re-purchased by them in 1818, with the island of Bintang. Pop. 30,000, mostly Chinese & Malays. Most part of the gambeer imported into Singapore is shipped from Rhio.

RHIW, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m. W. S.W. Pwllheli. Area, 1,653 ac. Pop. 376.

RHO, or RO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 8 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

RHOADS POINT, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

RHODA, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immediately opposite Cairo, 2 m. in length. It contains the Pacha's gardens, in which the teak and other timber trees are acclimated, pleasure-grounds open to the public, a powder magazine, & the famous ancient Nilometer.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, & the smallest state in the Union, being about 49 miles long & 29 broad, containing 1,200 sq. miles, of which 130 is included in Narragansett bay. Pop. in 1790, was 58,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,-931; in 1820, 83,059; in 1830, 97,212; in 1840, 108,-830; & in 1850, 147,545. It is divided into 5 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Bristol	1,167	8,203	311	8,514	209	87
Kent	2,625	14,839	229	15,068	684	90
Newport	2,936	19,225	782	20,007	1,027	68
Providence	12,760	85,708	1,818	87,526	2,162	804
Washington	2,891	15,000	530	16,430	1,308	95
Total	22,379	143,875	3,670	147,545	5,385	1,144

Physical Features, &c.—This state on the N. & W. is hilly & broken, but becomes gradually level towards the sea. The islands in Narragansett bay are distinguished by their pleasing & diversified scenery & fertile soil. The climate is healthy, particularly on the islands, where the sea breezes have the effect not only of mitigating the heat in summer, but moderating the cold in winter, & rendering the climate truly delightful. The rivers, though not large, furnish many fine mill seats, which are extensively used for manufacturing purposes. The principal are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, & Wood rivers. Narragansett bay is a fine body of water, & contains a number of beautiful & fertile islands. Among them is Rhode Island, which gives name to the state. Iron ore & anthracite coal are found to some extent; marble, limestone, freestone, and other building stone.

There were in this state in 1850, 356,487 acres of land improved, & 197,451 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms $17,070,892, & the value of implements & machinery $497,201. *Live Stock.*—Horses, 6,168; milch cows, 28,698; working oxen, 8,189; other cattle, 9,375; sheep, 44,296; swine, 19,-509; value of live stock, $1,532,637.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 49 bushels; rye, 26,409; Ind. corn, 539,201; oats, 215,232; barley, 18,-875; buckwheat, 1,245; peas & beans, 6,846; potatoes, 651,029; value of products of the orchard, $63,994; produce of market gardens, $98,298; pounds of butter made, 995,670; of cheese, 316,508; maple sugar, 28 pounds; molasses, 4 gallons; bees wax & honey, 6,347 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 129,692; flax, 85; hops, 277; hay, tons of, 74,818; clover seeds, 1,-328 bushels; other grass seeds, 3,708 bushels; and were made 1,013 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $26,495; of slaughtered animals, $667,-486.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 158 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $6,675,-000, employing 4,959 males & 5,916 females, producing 96,725,612 yards of sheetings, &c., and 1,902,980 pounds of thread and yarn, valued at $6,447,120; 45 woollen factories, with a capital of $1,013,000, employing 987 males & 771 females, manufacturing 8,612,400 yards of cloth & 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $2,-381,825; 20 establishments, with a capital of $428,800, employing 800 persons, & making 8,558 tons of castings, &c., valued at $728,705; 1 establishment, with a capital of $208,000, employing 220 persons, manufacturing 2,650 tons of wrought iron, valued at $222,400; 29 flouring & grist m., 51 saw m., 8 tanneries, 20 printing offices, 5 daily, 2 semi-weekly, & 12 weekly publications. Cap. invested in manufs., $12,923,176; value of manufactured articles, $20,000,000.

The principal places in the state are Providence, city, & one of the capitals; Newport, one of the capitals, & Pawtucket. There were in Sept., 1853, 77 banks in the state, with a paid cap. of $15,917,429. There were built, & in operation Jan. 1854, 70 miles of railroads, and 25 miles in course of construction. Tonnage 1853, 41,156 tons; value of exports, $179,175; imports, $201,680.

Education, &c.—Brown University at Providence had, in 1850, 150 students. There were also 46 acad., 1,601 pupils; 416 schools, 23,130 scholars; 96 libraries, aggreg. number of vols., 104,342. There is a hospital for the insane at Providence, & provision is annually made for the education of the deaf & dumb at Hartford, Ct.

The State prison is at Providence, & also a State Reform school.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 106 Baptist churches, 8 Christian, 21 Congregational, 26 Episcopal, 2 Free, 18 Friends, 1 Jewish, 23 Methodist, 7 Rom. Catholic, 2 Swedenborgian, 4 Union, 4 Unitarian, 4 Universalist, & 2 other sects, the whole having 228 churches. Total value of church property, $1,254,400.

The government consists of a governor, a senate, & house of representatives. The governor & lieutenant-governor are appointed annually by the people. The Senate consists of the lieutenant-governor & one member from each town or city in the state. The House of Representatives consists of 69 members, and cannot exceed 72. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court & such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall from time to time establish. Every person who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year, & in the county six months in which he offers his vote, is a legal voter under the following regulations:—1st. All citizens, native or naturalized, without regard to color, who are possessed of a freehold of $134, or renting for $7 per annum. 2d. All native citizens, without regard to color, who either pay a property tax of one dollar or a voluntary registry tax of one dollar. A residence at any garrison or naval station in the state does not give a legal residence.

Rhode Island was first settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was the last of the old 13 states that adopted the constitution of the United States, which it did in May 20th, 1790, by a majority of two votes.

RHODEN, a town of Central Germany, Princip. Waldeck, 24 m. W.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,839.

RHODE RIVER, p. o., Anne Arundel co., Md.

RHODES, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 53′ & 36° 28′ N., & lon. 27° 40′ & 28° 12′ E. Length 46 miles, greatest breadth 18 miles. Area,

120 sq. miles. Pop. estimated at 30,000, of whom about 8,000 are Turks, 3,000 Jews, & the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. It is traversed by a mountain chain, covered with forests, which have long supplied good timber for ship-building. Its valleys are well watered, & of high fertility. Principal exports—wax, honey, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, cantara bark, onions, & manufactured silk: in addition to which, sponge, timber, shoes, & red-leather are among its products. Principal imports—colonial produce, American cotton, German woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt-fish, cordage, glass, and earthenwares, hardware & cutlery, & French fancy articles, principally by way of Smyrna & Syra, and coals direct from England, for the supply of the Mediterranean steam-packets, & horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets, & corn, from the opposite coast of Asia Minor. Rhodes is governed by a pasha, immediately subordinate to the capitan pasha, and whose jurisdiction extends over the Turkish Sporades, & the naval station Marmorice.

RHODES, a strongly-fortified city & seaport of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the island Rhodes, at its N.E. extremity, 13 m. S.E. the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. of mole 36° 26′ 9″ N., lon. 28° 13′ E. Pop. about 15,000, of whom 8,000 are Turks, & 3,000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls, built by the knights of St. John, & on the land side it is strengthened by ravelins & a moat. On the N.E. side two piers project to enclose a harbor, having in its centre from 16 to 18 feet water, & on its N. side is another port of nearly equal depth. The city has 9 large, & 24 small mosques, a Jews' quarter, & several synagogues, the ancient hospital of the knights, now used as a barrack, an armory, & upwards of 10,000 houses, many of which are untenanted. Outside of the walls, on the N., are the pasha's palace, the dockyard, & a Roman Catholic quarter, with a chapel and school. S. of the city are the Greek suburbs, with about 3,000 inhabs., and 9 or 10 churches. On the adjacent heights are many scattered villas. Rhodes has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library of 1,000 volumes, various Turkish & Greek schools, & some brisk manufs. of red leather, & shoes for exportation. It is the residence of a Greek consul, & French vice-consul, & several vice-consular agents. In antiquity it was one of the celebrated of Greek cities, & it boasted of the famous brazen Colossus—one of the seven wonders of the world—which stood at the entrance of its harbor. After the destruction of its republic, it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, & the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; which last held it from 1308 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solymon the Magnificent.

RHODES (INNER & OUTER), two divisions of the Swiss cant. Appenzell.

RHODEZ, a town of France. [Rodez.]

RHODOGEIDIO, a chapelry of Wales, co. Anglesey. Pop. 329.

RHODOPE, a mountain. [Despoto-Dagh.]

RHOE, or ROOE (MICKLE), one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, near the head of St. Magnus Bay. Length about 2½ m. by 2 m. broad. Pop. 214.—*Little Rhoe* is an islet in its vicinity, with 11 inhabitants.

RHONE, a dep. of France, in the S.E., formed of the old prov. Lyonnais, cap. Lyon, bounded E. by the Rhone & Saône, & the deps. Ain & Isere, S. & W. by the dep. Loire, & N. by Saône-et-Loire. Area, 1,047 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 574,745. It is partly covered by the mountains which unite the Vosges & the Cevennes, & contains the summits Mont d'Or & Pilat. Soil rich in mines of copper, iron, & coal. It produces excellent wine, the most esteemed of which is that of Côte-Rotie, Condrieux, & Beaujolais. The goat milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. This is one of the most industrious deps. of France. The silks of Lyon are sent to all parts of the world, & an immense quantity of muslins are manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton & linen spinning and weaving, hat making, glass & paper making. The railroad from Lyon to St. Etienne was one of the first constructed in France. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Lyon & Villefranche.

RHONE (BOUCHES DU). [Bouches-du-Rhone.]

RHONE, *Rhodanus*, an important river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, on the W. of Mount St. Gothard, between mountains Furka and Grimsel, at an elevation of 5,500 feet, flows S.W. past Brieg & Sion to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N.W., & enters the lake of Geneva near its S.E. extremity. At Geneva, it leaves the S.W. part of the lake. It enters France through the Jura mountains, & flows S. past Seyssel, where it becomes navigable: its course is now tortuously W. to Lyon, where it receives the Saône, & it then flows nearly due S. past St. Genis, where its bed is 640 feet above the sea, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the Ile de la Camargue, & enters the Gulf of Lion, Mediterranean. Principal affls., on right, the Ain, Saône, Adeche, & Gard, on left, the Isere, Drome, & Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, & consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône & the canal du Centre; the canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne & Seine, & that of the Rhone & Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance from source to mouth 285 m., following windings 645 m., extent of basin 30,000 sq. m. The Rhone formerly disappeared at a place called the *Perte du Rhone*, on the frontier of France, but the rock which covered it has been removed.

RHÖN-GEBIRGE, a mountain chain of Central Germany, N.W. Bavaria, & Hesse-Cassel, separates the basins of the rivers Fulda & Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

RHOS, several pas. of Wales.—I. (*Colyn*), N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.S.E. Holyhead. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (*Du*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6½ m. S.E. Aberystwith. Area, 1,307 ac. Pop. 123.—III. (*Glyddwarr*), S. Wales, co. & 6 m. W.N.W. Pembroke. Area, 2,536 ac. Pop. 291.—IV. (*Market*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3¼ m. N.E. Milford. Pop. 472.—V. (*Peirio*), N. Wales, co. Anglesey 3¼ m. S.W. Amlwch. Area, 369 ac. Pop. 29.—VI. (*Sili*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 16 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 367.

RHOTAS, or ROTAS-GHUR, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 110 m. S.E. Patna, with some Hindoo temples, & many Mohammedan remains.

RHUABON, a par. of Wales, co. Denbigh. Area, 14,364 ac. Pop. 11,507.

RHUDD-DRE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 325.

RHUDDLAN, or RHYDDLAN, a contrib. parl. bor. & pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, 3 m. N.N.W. St. Asaph. Area, 5,670 ac. Pop. 1831, 3,049; pop. of bor. 1,472. It has few remains of its ancient importance, except the ruins of a noble castle, built by Edward I., who made the town a bor., & held in it the parliament of 1283. It unites with Flint, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

RHULEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6½ m. E. S.E. Builth. Area, 756 ac. Pop. 114.

RHUTHYN, a parl. bor., N. Wales. [Ruthin.]

RHYD (Y-BREW), a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 8 m. W. Brecon. Pop. 356.—II. (*Y-Boithan*), a hamlet, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwys-Llan, W. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,412.

RHYL, a chapelry of N. Wales, county Flint, pa. Rhuddlan, 5 m. N.N.W. St. Asaph, at the mouth of the Clwyd. Pop. 974. It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. Conway, and steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead usually touch here.

RHYND, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5½ m. S.W. Perth, immediately S. the Tay. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 338.

RHYNDACUS (mod. *Elrenos*), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises about 40 m. S.W. Kutaiah, flows mostly N.W., and after having traversed the lake Abulliont, on its W. side, enters the Sea of Marmora, 20 m. W. Moudania. Total course about 150 m. On it are the towns Mohimul & Ulubad, near which last it receives the Macestus (mod. *Susugherli-su*), and probably the waters of the lake of Maniyas, or Miletopoli.

RHYNDWY CLYDACHA, a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Pop. 1,578.

RHYNIE & ESSIE, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, E. Cabrach. Area, 5 square miles. Pop. 1,017.

RIAILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 24 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,892.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 52 m. S.S.E. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Rāsa. Pop. 3,000.

RIANS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 20 miles N.W. Brignolle. Pop. 2,659.

RIARDO, a market town of Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, on a hill, 11 m. N.N.W. Capua. Pop. 1,800.

RIATOVO, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 50 m. W.N.W. Rossiena. Pop. 1,530.

RIAUJO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Coruña, on the bay of Arosa, 27 miles S.W. Santiago. Pop. 1,790.

RIAZA, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. E.N.E. Segovia, on the small river Riaza. Pop. 3,736.

RIAZAN, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 53° & 55° 35′ N., & lon. 38° & 41° 20′ E., enclosed by the govs. Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov, & Tula. Area, 16,227 sq. miles. Pop. 1,365,900. Surface generally level. Principal river, the Oka, which divides it into two unequal & widely differing portions, the S.ward & larger fertile and healthy, the N.ward low, marshy, & mostly uncultivated. Chief products, hops, tobacco, garden produce, rye, & fruits. Pasture lands extensive, and the graziers of the Ukraine bring hither large herds to feed; the gov. has a superior breed of horses. Manufs. are of glass and hardwares, woollens, cotton, & linen stuffs, & cordage. It has numerous distilleries. Principal exports, corn, cattle, honey, lead, iron, & timber. The gov. is subdivided into 12 dists. Principal towns, Riazan, Zaraisk, & Kasimov.—*Riazan*, the cap., is situated on the Trubesh, a tributary of the Oka, 110 m. S.E. Moscow. Pop. 9,000. It has greatly increased in size & importance within the last 50 years, & consists of 2 distinct portions; first a fortress, enclosed by an earthen rampart & having the cathedrals, episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Riazan, & the consistory; & the town proper, with numerous churches, gov. offices, convents, a seminary, with a public library, hospital, college, to which a society of arts was attached in 1820; school of drawing & architecture, founded in 1824; & some other schools and charities.—*Old Riazan*, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a vill. about 30 m. S.E.ward.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. S.W. Orense, on right bank of the Avia. Pop. 2,211. It has a celebrated monthly fair.—*Ribadeo* is a town in the prov. & 19 m. N.N.E. Lugo, at the mouth of the Eo, in the bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,789.

RIBBESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, ½ m. S. Bewdley. Area, 4,430 ac. Pop. 3,435.

RIBBLE, a river of England, rises in the dist. Craven, in the W. part of the co. York, flows S. & W. through the central part of the co. Lancaster, & joins the Irish sea 15 m. W. Preston, by an estuary 7 miles across. Principal affl., the Calder, in Lancashire, from the S.E.

RIBCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 7½ miles E.N.E. Preston. Area, 8,150 ac. Pop. 3,888; do. of the t. 1,650. Here are Roman Catholic & Independent chapels, & 7 daily schools.

RIBE, or RIPEN, a town of Denmark, N. Jutland, cap. stift & amt., near the N. sea, 29 miles W.N.W. Hadersleben. Pop. 2,600. It is the residence of a bishop, & has a cathedral built at the beginning of the 12th century.

RIBEAUVILLÉ (Germ. *Rappoltsweiler*), a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg railroad, 5¾ m. S.S.W. Schelestadt. Pop. 6,525. It has manufs. of calicoes.—*Ribecourt* is a village, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Compeigne, on railroad to Creil. Pop. 582.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town on the E. coast of th island St. Michael, Azores, 15 m. N.E. Ponte Delgada. Pop. 3,000.

RIBEMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., near the Oise, 17 m. N.N.W. Laon. Pop. 2,430. It has manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics. Condorcet was born here in 1743.

RIBERA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 22 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, on the Calatabellota. Pop. 4,800.

RIBERAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arrond., near left bank of the Dronne, 18 m. W.N.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,416.

RIBIERES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Buech, 26 m. S.S.W. Gap. Pop. 1,397.

RIBLEH (the *Riblah* of Scripture), a village of Syria, pashalic Damascus, on the Orontes, S.S.W Homs.

RIBLET'S, p-o., Richland co., O., 63 N.N.E. Columbus, 388 W.

RIBNITZ, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy & 34 m. N.N.E. Gustrow, at the mouth of the Recknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 2,684. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

RIBSTONE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Spofforth, on the Nidd, 4 miles N.N.W. Wetherby. Pop. 246. At Ribstone hall, the famous Ribstone pippin was first cultivated.

RIBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 2,749 ac. Pop. 247.

RICCALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. N. Selby. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 690.

RICCARTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, of which the vill. is a suburb. Pop. 4,583, engaged in woollen and cotton weaving, & in coal mines, brick works, &c.

RICCIA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 5,800. It has a collegiate & many other churches, & near it are some sulphur springs.

RICE, p. t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Olean cr. It has a tannery, 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 906.

RICE, t., Sandusky co., O. Pop. 1840, 385; 1850, 486.

RICE, county, Minnesota. Situated on the S. border. Area, 1,865 sq. m. Drained by Red Cedar and Iowa rivers. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Wabashaw. Pop. 1854, 380.

RICEBOROUGH, p-v., Liberty co., Ga., 32 S.S.W. Savannah, 194 S. E. Milledgeville, 696 W. Situated on Newport river. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, & 100 inhabitants. Sloops come up to the town 20 m. from the ocean.

RICE CITY, p-v., Coventry t., Kent co., R. I., 19 W. by S. Providence, 381 W. It contains a Baptist church.

RICE CREEK, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich., 112 W. Detroit, 577 W.

RICE DEPÓT, p-o., Prince Edward co., Va.

RICE LAKE, Can. W., is 20 m. in length, by 3 m. in average breadth, receives from the N. the surplus waters of several lakes, & pours its own by the Trent into Quinté bay, Lake Ontario.

RICE'S LANDING, p-o., Greene co., Pa., 200 W. by S. Harrisburg, 218 W.

RICE'S STORE, p-o., Westmoreland co., Va., 70 N. E. Richmond, 129 W.

RICEVILLE, p-v., Monmouth co., N. J.

RICEVILLE, p-o., Crawford co., Pa.

RICEVILLE, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va.

RICEVILLE, p-o., Hancock co., Miss.

RICEVILLE, p. v., S. Plantagenet t., Prescott co., Can. W., on Pettit Nation r., 45 from Bytown, has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

RICEYS (LES), three contiguous comms. & vills. of France, forming together a town, in the dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Laignes, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 7½ m. S. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 3,519, engaged in distilling, tanning, & a trade in wine of superior quality.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE, a pa., England, cos. Hereford & Salop, 7 m. N. Leominster. Area, 4,871 ac. Pop. 657.

RICHARDSON, p-o., Vermilion co., Ill.

RICHARDSON'S, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, p-o., Union co., N. C., 167 S.W. Raleigh, 436 W.

RICHARDSON'S RIVER, Brit. N. A., enter Back's inlet, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 54′ N., lon. 115° 56′ west.

RICHARDSONVILLE, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 75 W. Columbia, 539 W.

RICHARDSVILLE, p-o., Jefferson co., Pa.

RICHARDSVILLE, p-v., Culpepper co., Va., 79 N. N. W. Richmond, 70 W.

RICHBOROUGH, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 114 E. Harrisburg, 156 W.

RICHBOROUGH, a decayed vill., Engl., co., Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. N.N.W. Sandwich, with vestiges of a castle on site of the Roman station *Rhutupium*. It was ruined by the Danes in 1010.

RICHBURG, p-v., Wirt t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 282 W. by S. Albany, 315 W. It contains a church, an academy, & 100 inhabitants.

RICH CREEK, p-o., Logan co., Va.

RICHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, adjacent to Tours, & having the remains of the castle Plessis le-Tours, where the gloomy Louis XI. spent the latter part of his life.

RICHE, an island, Pacific Ocean, off the E. end of Papua, lat. 8° 2′ S., lon. 147° 57′ E.

RICHELIEU, p. o., Logan co., Ky.

RICHELIEU, co., Can. E. Situated in the central part of the province. Area, 373 sq. m. Drained by Sorel river, entering the St. Lawrence on its N. border. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, Sorel. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 16,425; sheep, 22,551; swine, 7,857; horses, 6,002; wheat, 124,931 bush. produced; rye, 7,735; Ind. corn, 10,412; buckwheat, 51,745; barley, 4,628; oats, 194,287; potatoes, 53,910; peas, 68,539; tobacco, 18,328 pounds; wool, 39,813;—14 grist m., 4 saw m., 3 tanneries, 3 carding & fulling m., an iron foundry. Pop. 25,686.

RICHELIEU, SOREL, ST. JOHN, or CHAMBLY, a river of Can. E., leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, & after a N. course, estimated at 75 m., enters the river St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. It is broader & more rapid in the former than in the latter part of its course. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chambly, besides which vill., St. John, Sorel, &c., are on its banks. *Richelieu islands* are in Lake St. Peter.

RICHELIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Chinon. Pop. 2,467. It was formerly important, & is the birth-place of Cardinel de Richelieu.

RICHFIELD, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 13 N. W. Cooperstown, 72 W. Albany, 376 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil a fertile sandy and calcareous loam. Canaderaga lake lies on its E. boundary, into which several small streams flow. It has a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,680; 1850, 1,592.

RICHFIELD, p-o., Juniata co., Pa., 65 N.W. Harrisburg, 159 W. Pop. 1850, 134.

RICHFIELD, t., Henry county, O. Pop. 1840, 83; 1850, 136.

RICHFIELD, t., Huron co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,599; 1850, 1,944.

RICHFIELD, t., Lucas co., O. Pop. 1850, 399.

RICHFIELD, p-t., Summit co., O., 134 N.E. Columbus, 347 W. The surface is elevated, & moderately uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing, & well cultivated. There is a vill. at the centre, containing a Congregational church, a store, various mechanics, & about 20 dwellings. Three-fourths of a mile W. is another v., containing 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist, & 20 dwellings. There are in the t. an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,108; 1850, 1,268.

RICHFIELD, p-t., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 193; 1850, 482.

RICHFIELD, p-t., Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 820.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, v., Richfield t., Otsego co., N. Y. Situated near the head of Canaderaga lake, & contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist, — 3 stores, a grist m., and 250 inhabitants. Here is a celebrated sulphur spring.

RICHFORD, p-t., Franklin co., Vt. 66 N. by W. Montpelier, 567 W. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Missisque r. & its branches. Along the streams is good arable land. Chartered in 1780. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 914; 1850, 1,074.

RICHFORD, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 144 W. S. W. Albany, 295 W. Surface uneven, with fertile valleys. Drained by East & West Owego creeks, which afford water power. The v. is situated on E. Owego cr., and contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian, —3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 939; 1850, 1,208.

RICH FORK, p-o., Davidson co., N. C., 109 W. Raleigh, 330 W.

RICH HILL, t., Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,384; 1850, 2,135.

RICH HILL, p-o., Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,424; 1850, 1,495.

RICH HILL, p-o., Maury co., Tenn.

RICH-HILL, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 4 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the road to Belfast. Pop. 752. It has some linen trade, & a station on the Belfast & Armagh railroad.

RICHIBUCTO, p. v., capital Kent co., N. B. Situated on the Richibucto harbor, which forms below the town a wide sea harbor & extends a tide water stream for 20 miles above. It contains a court house, a grammar school, 4 churches, -1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 1,000 inhabitants. There were in the parish in 1851, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 5 tanneries, 2 woollen fac., 6 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 3,066.

RICHLAND, county, Wis. Situated centrally toward the N. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Bear cr., Pine r., Eagle & Knapp's creeks, tributary of the Wisconsin r., which bounds it on the S. Surface diversified with hills & dales; soil very fertile. The *natural bridge*, under which flows Pine r., is a picturesque object. Capital, Richland Centre. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $20,188; wheat, 1,683 bush. produced; Indian corn, 11,095; oats, 2,515; potatoes, 1,956;—3 saw m.; 3 schools, 85 scholars. Pop. 1850, 903.

RICHLAND, district, S. C. Situated in the centre of the state. Area, 485 sq. m. The Wateree river bounds it on the E., and the Congaree on the S. W., & they form a junction at the S. E. angle of the dist. The soil is very fertile Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $454,594; Ind. corn, 433,998 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 94,364; rice, 87,970 pounds; cotton, 11,365 bales;—18 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m., an iron foundry; 5 printing offices, 3 daily, 2 tri-weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $157,920; value of manuf. articles, $349,954;—22 churches; 3 colleges, 245 students; 25 acad., 650 pupils; 16 schools, 185 scholars; 5 libraries, 30,764 volumes. Pop. 1840, 16,397; 1850, 20,243.

RICHLAND, county, O. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 465 sq. m. The surface is rolling & hilly in its S. & S. E. parts; soil very fertile, well adapted to grain. Drained by branches of the Mohiccan cr. & of the Olentangy r. It produces wheat abundantly, and fine horses & neat cattle. Capital, Mansfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $693,593; wheat, 347,487 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 495,253; oats, 301,858; wool, 194,573 pounds;—21 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m., an iron foundry, 8 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 30 persons employed; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manuf., $255,642; value of manufactured articles, $418,540;—71 churches; 216 schools, 15,397 scholars, 6 libraries, 1,150 vols. Pop. 1840, 44,532; 1850, 30,879.

RICHLAND, county, Ill. Situated centrally toward the S.E. Area, 315 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of the Wabash river. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Olney. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $46,297; wheat, 5,836 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 113,205; oats, 25,848; wool, 4,655 pounds;—a saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons employed; a printing office, a weekly newspaper pub.;—4 churches; 12 schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,012.

RICHLAND, p-t., semi-capital of Oswego co., N.Y., 155 W. N. W. Albany, 385 W. It contains a part of the county buildings in the v. of Pulaski. Surface diversified; soil moist clay loam. Drained by Salmon r. and some small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the W. There are in the town 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a furnace, 3 grist m., 3 saw saw m., a rope & twine fac., a distillery, an academy, 37 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,050; 1850, 4,079.

RICHLAND, t., Bucks co., Pa., 37 N. W. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil clay. Drained by Tohickon cr. & its branches. In the S. W. angle of the t. is the v. of Quakertown, which contains a Friends church & 40 or 50 dwellings. The are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 3 potteries. Pop. 1840, 1,781; 1850, 1,734.

RICHLAND, t., Cambria co., Pa. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,038; 1850, 1,278.

RICHLAND, t., Venango co., Pa. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,385; 1850, 1,008.

RICHLAND, p-o., Tazewell co., Va., 314 W. Richmond, 369 W.

RICHLAND, p-v., Stewart co., Ga., 127 S.W. Milledgeville, 783 W.

RICHLAND, t., Allen co., O. Pop. 1850, 989.

RICHLAND, t., Belmont co., O. Surface rolling; soil very fertile. It contains the v. of St. Clairsville, the county seat. The national road passes through it from E. to W. It began to be settled several years before the admission of Ohio to the Union as a state. Pop. 1840, 3,748; 1850, 4,376.

RICHLAND, t., Clinton co., O. It contains the villages of Cedarville, Sabina, & Claysville. There are in the t. 2 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,385; 1850, 1,975.

RICHLAND, t., Darke co., O. Pop. 1840, 577; 1850, 798.

RICHLAND, t., Defiance co., O. Pop. 1850, 702.

RICHLAND, t., Fairfield co., O. It contains the v. of Rushville. Pop. 1840, 1,992; 1850, 1,776.

RICHLAND, t., Guernsey co., O., 95 E. by N. Columbus. It contains Senecaville, Uniontown, & Point Pleasant vills. Pop. 1840, 1,777; 1850, 1,438.

RICHLAND, t., Holmes co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,092; 1850, 1,349.

RICHLAND, t., Logan co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,169.

RICHLAND, t., Marion co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,147; 1850, 1,229.

RICHLAND, p-v., Richland co., O., 82 N. by E. Columbus, 389 W.

RICHLAND, t., Vinton co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,193.

RICHLAND, t., Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1850, 615.

RICHLAND, p-t., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 135 W. Detroit, 600 W. It consists of a large and beautiful prairie, called Gull prairie. Pop. 1840, 518; 1850, 795.

RICHLAND, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 653.

RICHLAND, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,048; 1850, 1,725.

RICHLAND, t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 597.

RICHLAND, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 878.

RICHLAND, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,483.

RICHLAND, t., Jay co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 349.

RICHLAND, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 805.

RICHLAND, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 362; 1850, 1,176.

RICHLAND, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 966.

RICHLAND, p-t., Rush co., Ia., 51 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 545 W. Pop. 1850, 1,214.

RICHLAND, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 141; 1850, 393.

RICHLAND, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 378.

RICHLAND, t., Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 414.

RICHLAND, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 10 N. Springfield, 790 W.

RICHLAND, p-v., Keokuck co., Iowa, 40 m. S.S.W. Iowa City. Contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & 239 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,004.

RICHLAND, p-o., Greene co., Mo.

RICHLAND, p-v., Giles co., Tenn., 69 S. Nashville, 719 W.

RICHLAND, p-v., Holmes co., Miss.

RICHLAND, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 560.

RICHLAND, p-t., Jefferson co., Ark., 70 S.E. Little Rock, 1,124 W. It has 4 grist m. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

RICHLAND, t., Madison county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 736.

RICHLAND, t., Phillips co., Ark. It has 3 grist m. Pop. 1850, 851.

RICHLAND, t., Washington co., Ark. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 489.

RICHLAND CENTRE, v., capital Richland co., Wis. Situated on Pine r., & contains a court house, a store, & 250 inhabitants.

RICHLAND CENTRE, p-o., De Kalb co.,

RICHLAND CITY, p-v., Richland co., Wis. Situated on the right bank of Wisconsin r., & contains several stores & 250 inhabitants.

RICHLAND CROSSINGS, p-o., Navarro co., Tex.

RICHLAND GROVE, p-o., Mercer co., Ill.

RICHLANDS, p-o., Onslow co., N. C., 128 S.E. Raleigh, 358 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, & 8 inhabitants.

RICHLANDTOWN, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 105 E. Harrisburg, 178 W.

RICHMOND, county, N. Y. Situated in the S. part of the state, & contains the whole of Staten Island. Area, 63 sq. m., & is divided into 4 townships. The surface is broken & hilly. Richmond hill, the highest point, is 307 feet above the level of the ocean. It contains much good land, & valuable fisheries on its coast. It contains several beds of hematic iron ore, & other minerals. It has strong fortifications at the Narrows. Steamboats run to New York, from different points in the county, many times daily. Capital, Richmond. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $81,215; wheat, 15,388 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 46,195; oats, 22,856; —2 grist m., a dyeing establishment; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufac., $261,100; value of manufactured articles, $848,180;—24 churches; 21 academies, 510 pupils; 19 schools, 1,401 scholars; 18 libraries, 5,835 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,965; 1850, 15,061.

RICHMOND, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 200 sq. m. Rappahannock r. bounds it on the S.W. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Warsaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $125,006; wheat, 42,404 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 185,800; tobacco, 3,741 pounds; wool, 6,458;—a saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,300; value of manuf. articles, $13,315;—9 churches; 12 schs., 220 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,965; 1850, 6,448.

RICHMOND, co., N. C. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Great Pedee r. runs on its S.W. border, & Lumber r. on its E. border. Drained by branches of Little Pedee r. Capital, Rockingham. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $180,-621; wheat, 14,808 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 225,-017; cotton, 3,810 bales; tobacco, 500 pounds. Cap. emp. in manufac., $60,000; value of manufac. articles, $37,000;—17 churches; 1 acad., 25 pupils; 27 sch., 903 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,909; 1850, 9,818.

RICHMOND, co., Ga. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 384 sq. m. Savannah r. runs on its N.E. border, & Brier cr. on its S.W., by branches of which it is watered. The railroad from Augusta to Decatur crosses its N. part. Capital, Augusta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $201,340; Ind. corn, 297,780 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 51,045; rice, 9,413 pounds; cotton, 1,087 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 19 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a tannery, 4 persons employed; 5 printing offices, 2 daily, 3 tri-weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $775,600; value of manufac. articles, $1,020,651;—14 churches;—1 college, 150 students; 4 acad., 415 pupils; 18 sch., 720 scholars; 1 library, 2,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,932; 1850, 16,246.

RICHMOND, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 15 S. by W. Augusta, 585 W. Situated on the W. side of Kennebec r. A mill stream passes through it to the S., and enters the Kennebec at Merrymeeting bay. Incorporated in 1823. It has some navigation, & vessels are built here. It has a grist m., a saw m., an edge tool fac., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,604; 1850, 2,056.

RICHMOND, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 61 S.W. Concord, 424 W. Situated on the S. border of the state. Surface mostly level; soil moderately fertile. Drained by branches of Ashuelot r. A pond in its S. part flows into Milliers r. Chartered in 1752. It has a tannery, an axe fac., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,165; 1850, 1,228.

RICHMOND, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 13 S.E. Burlington, 27 W.N.W. Montpelier, 513 W. Onion r. runs on its N. border. Huntington r. runs through it. These streams afford water power. Surface uneven, with extensive & fertile flats along the streams. At the centre is a church with 16 sides, with a neat steeple rising from the centre, & which is occupied by several denominations. The stage road from Burlington to Montpelier passes along the N. side of Onion r. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,054; 1850, 1,453.

RICHMOND, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 142 W. Boston, 369 W. It occupies a fertile valley, 3 m. wide, with mountains on the E. & W. Soil fertile & well cultivated. Drained by a branch of Housatonic r. It has a furnace, producing 3,000 tons of pig iron annually, a tannery, 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,097; 1850, 907.

RICHMOND, t., Washington co., R. I., 30 S.W. Providence. Surface uneven; soil a gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. Wood r. runs on its W. bor-

der, & Charles r. on the S., several branches of which afford good water power. Stonington railroad passes through the S.E. corner of the t. It has 2 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 6 cotton fac., with 12,000 spindles, and employ 275 persons, a grist m., a furnace, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,361; 1850, 1,784.

RICHMOND, t., Ontario co., N. Y., 14 W. Canandaigua, 209 W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Honeoye lake lies partly in the S. part. Drained by its outlet N. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a furnace, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,967; 1850, 1,852.

RICHMOND, p-v., capital of Richmond co., N. Y., 159 S. by W. Albany, 237 W. Pleasantly situated near the centre of Staten Island, & contains a court house & jail, 2 churches, 1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian, 3 stores, & about 350 inhabs.

RICHMOND, t., Berks co., Pa. The surface is level: soil calcareous loam & gravel, fertile & well cultivated. It contains 2 churches, common to Lutherans & Presbyterians. Drained by Moslem creek, which affords water power. Iron ore is found on the border of Maiden creek t., adjoining. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,997; 1850, 2,056.

RICHMOND, t., Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,360.

RICHMOND, t., Crawford co., Pa. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 771; 1850, 1,139.

RICHMOND, p-v., Lower Mount Bethel t., Northampton co., Pa., 119 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 212 W. Situated on a small stream, 2 m. W. of Delaware r. It contains 2 stores, 2 tanneries, & about 25 dwellings.

RICHMOND, t., Tioga co., Pa. It has 6 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 742; 1850, 1,231.

RICHMOND, t., Philadelphia co., Pa., on the right bank of the Delaware, 2 m. from the centre of Philadelphia city, & now (1854) forms a part of the city by the late act of consolidation. It is the depôt for which the immense quantities of coal is shipped, brought from the mines in vicinity of Pottsville, by the Reading railroad. Pop. 1850, 5,750; in 1854, over 10,000.

RICHMOND, city & port of entry, & capital of Henrico co., & of the state of Virginia, is situated on James r., at the falls, at the head of tide water, & is in 37° 30′ N. lat., & 77° 31′ W. lon. from Greenwich, & 0° 27′ W. lon. from W. It is 23 miles N. from Petersburgh: & 117 S. by W. from W. The population in 1800 was 5,737; in 1810, 9,785; in 1820, 12,067; in 1830, 16,060; in 1840, 20,153; in 1850, 27,570; and in 1854, 30,000. It is beautifully located on the W. side of the r., between 50 & 60 m. above City Point, & 150 m. above the mouth of the r. It is directly opposite to Manchester, to which it is connected by 2 bridges. The situation is healthy & highly picturesque. Shockoe & Richmond hills stand opposite to each other, & Shockoe creek, an active stream, passes between them; & the city is spread over these hills, & along the margin of the creek. The elevations present many picturesque views of the city, of James r., & of the surrounding country. The city is regularly laid out, the streets generally crossing each other at right angles, & well lighted with gas. It covers an area of about three and a half sq. m., which is well built mostly with brick houses, & many have gardens planted with shrubbery attached. In the western division of the city, on an elevated plain, denominated Shockoe Hill, stands the capitol. It has a very commanding situation, in the centre of a public square, of an oblong form, containing about 8 acres, ornamented with shrubbery & laid with gravelled walks. It is a spacious & elegant building, surrounded on 3 sides by a lofty portico of the Ionic order. In the centre of a spacious hall, in the middle of the building, stands a marble statue of Washington. Near it is a marble bust of Lafayette. There is here an elegant monument to the memory of Washington in course of construction. The city hall is situated on Broad street, fronting Capitol Square: it is decorated at each end by 4 Doric columns. On the eastern part of the square is the governor's house. The county court house is situated about 1 mile from the capitol. The state penitentiary is in the W. suburbs; it is 300 feet long & 110 broad, in the form of a hollow square. In the N. suburbs is the almshouse, a spacious building, surrounded by extensive grounds. The medical department of Hampden Sydney College has a fine building of the Egyptian style of architecture. St. Vincent's college, under the control of the Catholic clergy, is situated about a mile E. of the city. Richmond college, 1 m. W. of the city, has 6 professors & 100 students. There are also a county & city jail, an orphan asylum, a theatre, a museum, 5 banks, aggregate cap. $2,114,—, 3 insurance companies, & 3 savings' banks, 2 markets, an armory, a masonic hall, several academies, & a Free Lancasterian school for the use of the poor. There are 23 churches,—4 Baptist, 1 Campbellite, 4 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Jews' synagogues, 1 Lutheran, 4 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & 1 African. The city is supplied by water, which is elevated by water power & 2 forcing pumps, into 3 reservoirs, containing 1,000,000 gallons each, from which it is distributed over the city. Richmond is well situated for commerce. Four lines of railroad here connect, viz., Richmond, Fred'burg & Potomac, Richmond & Petersburg, the Central railroad of Va., & the Danville railroad: & here terminates the James river and Kanawha canal. Vessels drawing 10 feet of water come to Rockets, about a mile below the centre of the city; & those drawing 15 feet, to Warwick, 3 miles below the city. The falls in James r. are obviated by the canal, & above them it is navigable for boats 220 m. Regular lines of packets connect the city with New York & other places, & it is connected by steamboats to Norfolk. The principal articles of exportation are wheat, flour, & tobacco. The exports amount to about $3,000,000 annually. The tonnage of the port in 1853, was 11,460 tons.

The manufactures of Richmond are also extensive. The falls of the James river afford a water power of unlimited extent. There are here very extensive flouring mills, furnaces, forges, machine shops, nail factories, rolling mills, 4 cotton fac., a paper fac., 40 tobacco factories, &c., employing a capital in 1850 of $1,000,000, & making articles valued at $2,000,000 annually; 14 printing offices, issuing 7 daily, 2 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 4 monthly, & 1 quarterly publications. Richmond was founded by an act of the legislature of the state in 1742; & the seat of government was removed from Williamsburg to this place in 1780. In 1787, it contained about 300 houses. The canal around the falls of James r., which has added so much to the commercial advantages of Richmond, was completed in 1794. December 26th, 1811, the theatre of Richmond took fire, during an exhibition, when 600 persons were present, of whom 66 white persons and 6 people of color lost their lives. Among the former was George William Smith, Esq., the governor of the state. To commemorate this sad event, an Episcopal, denominated the Monumental Church, has been erected on the spot. It is an octangular building, two sides projecting & forming wings; & it has a monument in front.

RICHMOND, t., Ashtabula co., O. Pop. 1840, 384; 1850, 706.

RICHMOND, t., Huron co., O. Pop. 1850, 609.

RICHMOND, p-v., Salem t., Jefferson co., O., 11 W. Steubenville, 134 E. by N. Columbus, 273 W. It contains a large brick church, 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabs.

RICHMOND, p-t., Macomb co., Mich. Drained by Belle r., & by the E. fork of Clinton branch of Red r., & by head branches of South r., which 2 last flow into Lake St. Clair. Pop. 1840, 602; 1850, 1,600.

RICHMOND, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 68 E. Indianapolis, 503 W., on the Indian Central r. r., & on the left bank of the E. fork of Whitewater r., & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, several mills and factories, & in 1850, 1,443 inhabs., & in 1854, 2,000.

RICHMOND, p-v., McHenry co., Ill., 210 N. Springfield. Pop. of t. 1,078.

RICHMOND, p-t., Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 744.

RICHMOND, p-o., Washington co., Iowa.

RICHMOND, p-v., capital of Ray co., Mo., 142 W. N.W. Jefferson City, 1,045 W. Situated on the S. side of Elkhorn cr., & contains a court house, jail, & 500 inhabs.

RICHMOND, p-v., cap. of Madison co., Ky., 48 S.E. Frankfort, 546 W. Situated on a small branch of Kentucky r. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 seminaries for females, a public lib., 20 stores, a branch of the bank of Kentucky, a rope factory, 2 newspaper printing offices, & 411 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, t., Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 238.

RICHMOND, p-v., Bedford co., Tenn., 70 S. Nashville, 694 W.

RICHMOND, t., Izard co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 334.

RICHMOND, p-v., Dallas co., Ala., 104 S. Tuscaloosa, 879 W.

RICHMOND, p-o., Itawamba co., Miss.

RICHMOND, p-v., capital of Madison par., La., 200 N.W. New Orleans. Situated on the W. side of the Roundaway Bayou, at its junction with Brushy Bayou, 10 m. W. of the Mississippi river. It contains a court house, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 stores, & 450 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, p. v., capital Fort Bend co., Tex., 135 E.S.E. Austin. Situated on the rt. bank of the Brazos r., & contains a court house & 323 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, county, N. S. Area, 700 sq. m. Comprises the S.W. part of Cape Breton Island. Surface hilly; soil moderately fertile. It abounds with good harbors, & its inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fisheries. Capital, Arichat. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 2,952; sheep, 8,987; swine, 873; horses, 715; wheat, 837 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 5; buckwheat, 4; barley, 3,153; oats, 33,119; potatoes, 21,033; peas, 87;—10 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac.;—12 churches; 1 academy; 31 schools, 764 scholars. Pop. 10,381.

RICHMOND 1st., p. o., Goubourn t., Carlton co., Can. W., on the Goderich r., 21 S.W. Bytown. It has 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, a fulling m., 2 tanneries, & 450 inhabitants.

RICHMOND 2d., v., Bayham t., Elgin co., Can. W. Situated on the right bank of Otter cr., 68 S.W. Hamilton. It has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist,—2 stores, a grist m., 5 saw m., a tannery, & 275 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, p. v., Shipton t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E., on the right bank of the St. Francis r., & on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic railroad, at the junction of the Quebec & Richmond railroad, 72 m. from Montreal. A bridge crosses the St. Francis & connects with Melbourn. It has a Roman Catholic Church, 3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a foundry, an ashery, & 500 inhabs.

RICHMOND, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Swale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 42 m. N.W. York, with which it is connected by the Great North of England railroad, & a short branch. Area of pa. 2,341 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,106. Pop. of parl. bor. 4,969. It is picturesquely situated on a bold eminence, half-encircled by the Swale, irregularly, but well built. Chief buildings, the fine old church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an excellent free grammar school, ann. rev. 300*l.*; a large hotel, & imposing ruins of a castle, built, together with the town, at the conquest, by Alan, Earl of Bretagne. It covers 6 acres, & has a keep about 100 feet in height. It now belongs to the Duke of Richmond, on whose ancestors it was conferred by Charles II. Near it are also fine remains of a monastery. Richmond has a scientific society, mechanics' institute, and banking company, with large markets for corn on Saturday. An ecclesiastical & a civil court, for the extensive dists. of Richmondshire, are held here. The bor. sends 2 members to H. of C. It is a polling place for the N. Riding, & the head of a poor-law union.

RICHMOND, a town & pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the rt. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 4 arches, 10 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London, with which it is connected by a branch of the South-Western r. r. Area of pa. 1,230 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,255; do. of the t. 9,065. Much of the town is inferiorly & irregularly built; but on the sides & summit of a ridge facing the river are many handsome villas, & several superior hotels, resorted to in summer by numerous visitors from the metropolis; & here also Richmond commands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity of London, & has beauties which have earned for it the designation of the *English Tivoli*. In its church are the tombs of the poet Thomson & the tragedian Kean. It has a national school, several amply endowed sets of almshouses (ann. revenue, with other charities, about 2,400*l.*), a very handsome Wesleyan college, & some remains of a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VII., who named the place after his paternal earldom in Yorkshire, & who, as well as Queen Elizabeth, died here. Richmond park, adjoining the town on the S., is 8 m. in circuit, well wooded, stocked with deer, & open to the public.

RICHMOND, a dist. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), separated W. from the dists. New Norfolk & Hobart town by the Derwent river & estuary, & having N. those of Oatlands & Oyster bay, & on other sides Storm bay and the Ocean. Area, 1,050 sq. m. Shores very irregular. It comprises Forestier's & Tasman's peninsulas, & Marion island, with Ralph, Frederick-Henry, Norfolk, & Marion bays, & Pittwater. Surface mostly mountainous.—*Richmond*, its principal settlement, is on the coal river, 11 m. N.E. Hobarton. It has a court house, jail, & some inns. Other settlements are Sorell, Brighton, & Bagdad.—II. a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 39 m. N.W. Sydney. Pop. 746. It is rapidly increasing; has a neat church, many ornamental cottages, & good land in its vicinity.—*Richmond River*, E. Australia, enters the Pacific O., about 60 m. S. Moreton bay, & is navig. for small vessels for 70 m. from its mouth. Its valley is said to be well-suited for the culture of wheat.

RICHMOND CENTRE, p. o., Ashtabula co., O.

RICHMOND CITY, v., Lake co., O., 177 N.E. Columbus, 351 W. Situated on the W. side of Grand r., 1¼ m. from its entrance into Lake Erie. It has several stores & warehouses, a steam m., & a ship yard. It is at the head of navigation on the r., & steamboats & vessels come to its wharves. It divides the business of the region with Fairport, nearly opposite, on the E. side of the r., & Painsville in the vicinity.

RICHMOND CORNER, p. o., Lincoln co., Me.

RICHMOND DALE, p-o., Richmond t., Ross co., O., 51 S. Columbus, 392 W.

RICHMOND FACTORY, p-o., Richmond co., Ga., 102 E. Milledgeville.

RICHMOND HILL, p. o., Surry co., N. C.

RICHMOND HILL, p-v., Markham and Vaughan towns, York co., Can. W., 16 N. Toronto, & has a Presbyterian church, 8 stores, a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., & 350 inhabitants.

RICHMOND MILLS, p. o., Ontario co., N. Y.

RICHMOND VALLEY, p-o., Westfield t., Richmond co., N. Y., 167 S. Albany, 245 W.

RICHMONDVILLE, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 47 W. Albany, 381 W. Drained by Cobuskill cr. Surface hilly; soil fertile. It contains 3 stores, a clothier's works & carding machine, & about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., an iron foundry, 3 tanneries, 17 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,666.

RICHMONDVILLE, v., Ross co., O. Pop. 1850, 286.

RICH PATCH, p. o., Alleghany co., Va.

RICH SQUARE, p-o., Northampton co., N. C., 124 N.E. Raleigh, 227 W.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Prussia, reg. & 12 m. S. W. Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. 1,379.

RICHTENSWEIL, or RICHTERSWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. S.E. Zürich, on the S. shore of its lake. Pop. 3,080.

RICHTOWN, v., Cook co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhabitants.

RICH VALLEY, p-o., Wythe co., Va.

RICH VALLEY, p-o., Bedford co., Tenn., 64 S. Nashville, 687 W.

RICHVIEW, p. o., Washington co., Ill.

RICHVIEW, p-v., Toronto Gore, Peel co., Can. W., 15 N.W. Toronto, & has a store & 75 inhabitants.

RICHVILLE, p-v., De Kalb t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 187 N.W. Albany, 456 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Universalist,—a store, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & about 150 inhabitants.

RICH WOOD, p-o., Union co., O., 57 N.W. Columbus, 447 W.

RICHWOOD, t., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 343.

RICHWOODS, p. o., Washington co., Me.

RICHWOODS, p. o., Washington co., Mo. Pop. of the t. 1850, 829.

RICH WOODS, p-o., Izard co., Ark., 120 N. Little Rock, 1,076 W.

RICKINGHALL, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Inferior*), 13½ m. N.E. Bury St. Edmund's. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 460.—II. (*Superior*), a pa., same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Area, 1,857 ac. Pop. 734.

RICKLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7 m. N. Stortford. Area, 1,331 ac. Pop. 509.

RICKMANSWORTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Herts, on the Colne & the Grand Junction canal,

10 m. S.W. St. Albans. Area of pa. 9,937 ac. Pop. 4,851, employed in manufs. of silk & straw plait, paper & flour mills. It is neat & clean.

RICKOE'S BLUFF, p. o., Gadsden co., Flor.

RICKREAL, p. o., Polk co., Oregon.

RIELA (*Vad-briga*), a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, 15 m. N.E. Calatayud. Pop. 1,303.

RIDDERKERK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the isl. Ysselmond, cap. cant., 6 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 4,277.

RIDDICKSVILLE, p. o., Hertford co., N. C.

RIDDLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Harling. Area, 1,157 ac. Pop. 141.

RIDEAU RIVER, & CANAL, Can. W., connects Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa river, immediately below Chaudiere falls. The canal is partly formed by the Cataraqui river which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau.

RIDGE, or RIGDE ROAD, N. Y., is an elevated alluvial way, consisting of beach sand & gravel stones, 6 or 8 rods wide, extending from the Genesee r. near Rochester, to the Niagara r. near Lewiston, on which is an excellent road, from 6 to 10 m. S. of the shore of Lake Ontario. It is supposed to have formerly been the shore of the Lake.

RIDGE, p-o., Mount Morris t., Livingston co., N. Y., 246 W. Albany, 357 W.

RIDGE, p-o., St. Marys co., Md., 110 S. Annapolis, 87 W.

RIDGE, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 40 W. Columbia, 538 W.

RIDGE, p. o., Coshocton co., O.

RIDGE, t., Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1850, 400.

RIDGE, t., Wyandott co., O. Pop. 1850, 501.

RIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Area, 3,607 ac. Pop. 366.

RIDGEBURY, p-v., Ridgefield t., Fairfield co., Ct., 74 S.W. Hartford, 287 W. Situated in the N. part of Ridgefield, & contains a Congregational church & 150 inhabitants.

RIDGEBURY, p-v., Minisink t., Orange co., N. Y., 113 S. by W. Albany, 279 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, an acad., 3 stores, & about 180 inhabs.

RIDGEBURY, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 18 N.W. Towanda. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Bentley & South creeks, which flow into Tioga r., in N. Y. Pop. 1850, 1,616.

RIDGE FARM, p-o., Vermilion co., Ill.

RIDGEFIELD, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 31 W. by N. New Haven, 81 S.W. Hartford, 281 W. Surface elevated, commanding a fine view of Long Island sound, which is 14 m. distant, & the adjacent country; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Saugatuck & Norwalk rivers, which afford water power, & an E. branch of Croton r. The v. is pleasantly situated on a street 1 m. long, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, several stores, an extensive carriage fac., a cabinet furniture fac., & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a furnace, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,474; 1850, 2,237.

RIDGE HALL, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

RIDGE GROVE, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

RIDGELAND, p-o., Henry co., O.

RIDGELEY, p-o., Madison co., Ill.

RIDGELY, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

RIDGEMONT, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2¾ m. N. E. Woburn, with a station on a branch of the London & N.W. r. r. Area, 2,248 ac. Pop. 999.

RIDGE POST, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn.

RIDGE PRAIRIE, p-o., Saline co., Mo.

RIDGE SPRING, p-o., Pitt co., N. C.

RIDGEVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., Md.

RIDGEVILLE, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 203 N.N. W. Richmond, 131 W.

RIDGEVILLE, p-v., Colleton dist., S. C., on the South Carolina r. r., 33 miles from Charleston.

RIDGEVILLE, p-v., Warren co., O., 79 S.W. Columbus, 465 W.

RIDGEVILLE, v., Henry co., O. Pop. 1850, 148.

RIDGEVILLE, t., Lorain co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,212.

RIDGEVILLE, p-o., Randolph co., Ia.

RIDGEVILLE, p-o., Cook co., Ill., 177 N.E. Springfield. Contains a Roman Catholic church and 444 inhabitants.

RIDGEVILLE, v., Madison co., Ill. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

RIDGEVILLE, p-v., Butler co., Ala., 128 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 824 W.

RIDGEVILLE CORNERS, p-o., Henry co., O.

RIDGEWAY, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 262 W. by N. Albany, 400 W. Surface chiefly level; soil fertile. Drained by Oak Orchard cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 flouring m., 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 3 furnaces, a distillery, an academy, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,554; 1850, 4,591.

RIDGEWAY, t., Elk county, Pa. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Drained by Toby's & Kersey's creeks, & Clarion r., & their tributaries. It has a grist m., 10 saw m., & 7 schools.

RIDGEWAY, p-v., capital Elk co. Situated on Clarion r., & contains a court-house, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 7 saw m., and 241 inhabs.

RIDGEWAY, p-o., Henry co., Va.

RIDGEWAY, p-o., Warren co., N. C., 57 N.E. Raleigh, 231 W.

RIDGEWAY, p-o., Fairfield co., S. C.

RIDGEWAY, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

RIDGEWAY, p-v., Lenawee co., Mich., 61 S.W. Detroit, 513 W. It contains a store & a steam saw m. Pop. of the t. 1850, 633.

RIDGEWAY, p-v., Iowa co., Wis., 35 W. Madison, 882 W. Pop. of t. 704.

RIDGEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 1,717 ac. Pop. 808.

RIDGEWOOD, p-o., Fairfield co., S. C.

RIDGLEY, p-o., Platte co., Mo.

RIDLEY, t., Delaware co., Pa. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,075; 1850, 1,390.

RIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area, 814 ac. Pop. 91.

RIDLEYVILLE, p-o., Gadsden co., Flo.

RIDLINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area, 635 ac. Pop. 256. —II. co. Rutland, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Uppingham. Area, 2,027 ac. Pop. 316.

RIDOTTS, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 652.

RIDWARE, two pas. of England, co. Stafford.—I. (*Hanch*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Rudgeley. Area, 2,475 ac. Pop. 523.—II. (*Pipe*), 3¼ m. E. Rudgeley. Area, 861 ac. Pop. 90.

RIED, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Inn, 25 m. S. Passau. Pop. 2,600. It has manufs. of linens & woollens, & a brisk transit trade.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. & on the Danube, cap. dist., 28 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,779.

RIEGEL, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, & on the Mannheim & Basle r. r., 11 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,841.

RIEGELSVILLE, p-o., Bucks co., Pa.

RIEHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. N.E. Basle. Pop. 1,100.

RIENECK, or RHEINECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 25 m. N.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,542.

RIENZI, p-v., Tishemingo co., Miss., 233 N.E. Jackson, 838 W.

RIESA, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Jahna, at its junction with the Elbe, & on Dresden r. r., 12 m. N.W. Meissen. Pop. 2,267.

RIESENBURG (Pol. *Prabuthen*), a walled town of W. Prussia, reg. & 11 m. E. Marienwerder. Pop. 3,100. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

RIESENGEBIRGE ("Giant Mountains"), a mntn. range separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous E.ward with the Sudeten-gebirge, & W. with the Erz-gebirge. Length N.W. to S.E. 50 m. Principal height, the Schneekoppe, is 5,275 ft. in elevation. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

RIESI, a mkt. t. of Sicily, intend. and 14 m. S. Caltanisetta. Pop. 6,000. Near it are some sulphur mines.

RIETBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2,060. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle.

RIETCHKI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 10 m. N.N.E. Vileika. Pop. 1,800.

RIETI (*Reate*), a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., on the Velino, 42 m. N.N.E. Rome. Pop. 10,920. It was erected into a bishopric in the 5th century, & its principal edifices are ecclesiastical. Pop. of del. 1843, 67,018.

RIEUMES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep H. Garonne, 10 m. W.S.W. Muret. Pop. 1,801.

RIEUPEYROUX, a comm. & mkt. town of France,

dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,709.

RIEUX, several comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,661.—II. a mkt. town, dep. Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 36 m. E. Vannes. Pop. 2,794.—III. a vill., dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 1,888.

RIEZ (*Albiæ*), a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 20 m. S.S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,617. Under the Romans, it had the rank of a colony; it has some remains of antiquity, & was the seat of councils in A.D. 439 & 1285.

RIFLE POINT, p-o., Concordia pa., La.

RIGA, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 241 W. by N. Albany, 382 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Black cr. The Western r. r. passes through the t. It has 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 7 furnaces, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,984; 1850, 2,159.

RIGA, p-o., Lucas county, O., 152 N.W. Columbus, 483 W.

RIGA, p-o., Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. of the t. 1850, 208.

RIGA, an important fortified city, and the second commercial port of European Russia, cap. of Livonia, on the Dūna, here crossed in summer by a temporary bridge of boats, 2,400 feet in length, about 7 m. from its mouth, & 25 m. N.E. Mitau. Lat. 56° 57′ N., lon. 24° 6′ 5″ E. Pop. including garrison, 71,228. The town-proper is enclosed, except on the river side, by a double line of fortifications, & has narrow though clean streets; the suburbs are more regularly laid out, but built chiefly of wood. Principal structures, the cathedral, rebuilt in 1547, church of St. Peter, with a tower 440 feet in height, the castle, with a chancery & residence of the general & civil governors; hall of the provinc. states, town-house, exchange, arsenal, and a magnificent column, with a colossal bronze statue of victory, erected in 1817. It has several colleges, a school of navigation, & various other schools, a public library, with 15,000 vols., & numerous scarce MSS., a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, & a society of Lithuanian literature. In 1835 it had 25 manufs. of cotton cloth, & rugs, sugar refineries, tobacco factories, & breweries. Some quays stretch for 1 m. along the river, but the inner harbor does not admit vessels drawing more than 12 to 15 feet water, & ships of larger burden load & unload at Bolder-aa, a small port outside of the bar, at the mouth of the Dūna, where is the custom-house. Its principal merchants are of German descent. Corn used to be the principal article of export, but it is now superseded by flax & flax seed, besides which hemp & linseed, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, & feathers, are chief exports. It was founded A.D. 1200, & was one of the chief Hanseatic towns.

RIGAUD, p-v., seign. Vaudreuil co., Can. E. Situated on S. shore of the Lake of the Two Mountains (of Ottawa river), 40 m. W. Montreal, just below the entrance of Riviere la Graisse, & contains the College of Rigaud, a Roman Catholic institution, with four professors, a seminary for females, a Rom. Catholic church, 6 stores, a fulling m., a grist m., an iron foundry, a tannery, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 3,260.

RIGGS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn., 31 S. Nashville, 694 W.

RIGHI CULM, a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. W. Schwytz, between the lakes of Zug & Lucerne, 5,905 feet above the sea. It commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, & on its E. side a chapel, resorted to by numerous pilgrims.

RIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. W.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,666.

RIGNANO, several vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 3 m. S. San Marco in Lamia. Pop. 2,000. —II. Pontif. Sta., deleg. Civita-Vecchia, 22 m. N. Rome. —III. Tuscany, prov. & 11 m. E.S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3,500.

RIGNY LE FERON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aube, 21 m. W.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,246.

RIGOLATO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 38 m. N.N.W. Udine, at foot of the Carnic Alps.—*Rigutino* is a vill. of Tuscany, S.E. Arezzo.

RIGSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Alford. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 120.

RIGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Overblow, 6 m. E.N.E. Otley. Pop. 463. Rigton-Craig is a lofty rocky eminence commanding a fine view of Wharfdale.

RIHURSI, a town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore.

RIJANOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 91 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,600.

RILEY, t., Butler co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,716.

RILEY, t., Putnam co., O. Pop. 1840, 658; 1850, 849.

RILEY, t., Sandusky co., O. Pop. 1840, 426; 1850, 682.

RILEY, p-t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 191.

RILEY, t., St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 114; 1850, 311.

RILEY, p-o., Vigo co., Ia., 83 W.S.W. Indianapolis, 654 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,004.

RILEY, p-o., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 445.

RILEY CENTRE, p-o., Sandusky co., O.

RILEYVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., Pa., 191 N.E. Harrisburg, 285 W.

RILLE, a river of France, deps. Orne & Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on left after a N. course of 75 m. It is navigable for barges, in the last 8 m., from Pont Audemer.

RILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4¼ m. E.N.E. New Malton, on the Whitby & Scarboro' branch of N. Midland railroad. Area, 4,842 ac. Pop. 1,228.

RILSK, a town of Russia. [RYLSK.]

RILU, a small town of the E. Punjab, 108 m. N.E. Lahore, with a fort & a neat bazaar.

RIMAC, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific at Callao, 4 m. W. Lima, past which city it flows. Total course about 75 m.

RIMCHANY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 72 m. N.N.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

RIMERSBURG, p-o., Clarion co., Pa.

RIMINGTON, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Gisburn, 12¼ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 607.

RIMINI (*Ariminum*), a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 28 m. E.S.E. Forlì, on the Marecchia, 2 m. from its mouth in the Adriatic, & at the junction of the Flaminian & Æmilian ways. Pop. 9,539, but including its vicinity, 27,000. It is enclosed by walls, & well built; principal edifices, a cathedral & other churches, with good paintings, town-hall, government palace in the principal square, in which is a statue of Pope Paul V., theatre, Gambalunga palace, with a library of 30,000 vols. open to the public, a decaying castle of the Malatesta, & several remains of antiquity, including a triumphal arch, & a bridge over the Marecchia, both built under Augustus, & portions of an amphitheatre. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by numerous fishing vessels, & it has an active trade in fish, manufs. of silk, glass, & earthenwares. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in A.D. 359.

RIMITARA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. the Society islands. Lat. 22° 37 S., lon. 115° 30° W.

RIMMON, *Rummon*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, on a steep conical height, 13 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.—The Rimmon of Zebulon (modern *Rummaneh*) is a vill., pash. Acre, 6 m. N. Nazereth.

RIMNIK, two towns of Wallachia.—I. on the Rimnik, 75 m. N. E. Bucharest, & where the Austrians & Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Turks in 1789. —II. on the Aluta, 100 m. N. W. Bucharest, & 48 m. N. Slatina.

RIMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, on a height, 16 m. W. Foix. Pop. 2,246.

RIMOUSKI, county, Can. E. Situated in the E. part of the province. Area, 8,200 sq. m. Drained by Matane, Rimouski, & numerous smaller streams entering the St. Lawrence on the N.W., & the Matapediac & others on the S.E. entering the Restigouche r. Surface mountainous (Mt. Logan attains an elevation of 3,768 feet above the sea); soil, in the narrow valleys where cultivated, exceedingly fertile. Capital, Rimouski. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 14,558; sheep, 27,230; swine, 8,282; horses, 4,485; wheat, 78,803 bush. produced; rye, 56,300; Ind. corn, 3; buckwheat, 157; barley, 80,571; oats, 79,421; potatoes, 194,905; peas, 39,105; tobacco, 1,810 pounds; wool, 48,375;—21 grist m., 59 saw m., 3 tanneries, 8 carding & fulling m., a barley m., 2 asheries. Pop. 26,382.

RIMOUSKI, p-v., seign. & capital, Rimouski co., Can. E. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 180 below Quebec, at the entrance of Rimouski r. It has a court house, a Roman Catholic church, an academy, a seminary for females, 12 stores, a grist m., 11 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 300 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 3,653.

RIMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 298.

RINCURRAN, or RINCORAN, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Kinsale. Area, 5,417 ac. Pop. 3,566.

RINDGE, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 67 S.S.W. Concord, 43.5 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil productive. It is on the ridge dividing the waters of Connecticut & Merrimac rivers, & contains 13 ponds. Of these, 3 flow into Miller's r., which flows into Connecticut r., & 3 into Contoocook r., which flows into the Merrimac. Iron ore is found here, & a paint resembling Spanish brown. Incorporated in 1768. It has a tannery, 5 wooden ware fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,161; 1850, 1,274.

RINGAGONACH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S. S. E. Dungarvan. Area, 3,246 ac. Pop. 2,591.

RINGEBO, a pa. of Norway, stift. & 115 m. N.N. W. Christiania, on the Lougen. Pop. 3,100.

RINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S. W. Beccles. Area, 1,666 ac. Pop. 287.

RINGGOLD, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 520 sq. m. Drained by One Hundred & Two river, & a branch of Elkhorn creek. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Cadwallader. Pop. 1854, 450.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 665.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Washington co., Md.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Walker co., Ga.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Cherokee co., Ala.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Morgan co., O.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Cook co., Ill.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Platte co., Mo.

RINGGOLD, p-o., Bienville pa., La.

RINGKIÖBING, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jütland, stift. & 56 m. N. W. Ribe, cap. amt., on the E. side of Rinkiöbing-fiord. Pop. 1,200. It has manufs. of tobacco, leather, & lacquered wares—*Ringkiöbing-fiord* is a lagoon, 28 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 9 m., & separated from the N. sea by a strip of land 1 m. across.

RINGLAND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 381.

RINGMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¼ m. E. N.E. Lewes. Area, 5,626 ac. Pop. 1,374.

RINGMORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S. Modbury. Area, 1,128 ac. Pop. 337.

RINGOES, p-v., Amwell t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 19 N.W. Trenton, 176 W. Situated at the foot of Rock mountain, & contains a Presbyterian church, an acad., 3 stores, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., a grist m., and about 40 dwellings.

RINGROVE, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 miles S. Kinsale. Area, 9,240 ac. Pop. 5,455. Here are the ruins of Ringrove castle, which gives the title of Baron to Lord Kinsale.

RINGSEND, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ m. E. Dublin castle. It adjoins Irishtown, & forms one of the lowest quarters of the Irish metropolis, but it has a good bridge across the Dodder, & various wet & other docks.

RINGSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Needham. Area, 2,116 ac. Pop. 371.

RINGS MILLS, p-o., Belmont co., O.

RINGSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. county Northampton, on the London & N. W. railroad, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Area, 1,981 ac. Pop. 727. —II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W. Burnham Westgate. Area, 2,814 ac. Pop. 512.—III. (*Little*), same county, 10 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Contains 1 farm house.

RINGSTED, a t. of Denmark, stift. & isl. Seeland, amt. Soröe, 36 m. W. S. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,200. It is very ancient, & was of considerable importance in the 12th & 13th centuries.

RINGVILLE, p-o., Hampshire co., Mass.

RINGWOLD, pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. S.S. W. Deal. Area, 1,719 ac. Pop. 729.

RINGWOOD, p-o., Halifax co., N. C.

RINGWOOD, p-o., McHenry co., Ill.

RINGWOOD, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 18 m. W. S. W. Southampton, on the Dorchester branch of the S. W. railroad, on the Avon, & on the W. border of the New Forest. Area of pa., 8,050 ac. Pop. 3,928, partly employed in manufacs. of woollens and hosiery, & in brewing ale for export. The town is ane.

RINKENIS, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the N. side of Flensburg fiord, 9 m. N. E. Flensburg. Pop. of pa. 1,200.

RINOSA, p-o., Iroquois co., Ill.

RINTELN, a fortified town of H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. circ., Schaumburg, on the Weser, here joined by the Exter & crossed by a bridge of boats, 10 m. S. E. Minden. Pop. 3,161.

RIO, p-o., Coweta co., Ga.

RIO, p-o., Columbia co., Wis.

RIO, p-o., Vermilion co., Ill.

RIO (RIVER), for names with this prefix not found below, see the following word.

RIO is a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*R. Bonito*), prov. & 28 m. E. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 8,000.—II. (*R. de Contas*), a small town, prov. & 230 m. S.S.W. Bahia, near the head of the river Contas, or Jussiape, which flows E. 220 m. to the Atlantic Ocean; near its mouth is the vill. of Contas.—III. (*R. Pardo*), a town of the prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the river Pardo, near its junction with the Jacuhi, 80 m. W. Parto Alegre. Pop. of dis. 10,445.—IV. (*R. Vermelho*), a market town, prov. Minas-Geraes, 80 m. E.N.E. Serro, on the Barreiro, an affl. of the Vermelho. Pop. 4,000.

RIO ARIBA, county, New Mexico. Situated in the northern part of the territory. Area, 2,200 sq. m. Drained by the Rio Del Norte. Surface a greater part mountainous; soil fertile when irrigated. Capital, La Canilla. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $268,128; wheat, 31,163 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 56,483; peas & beans, 4,001; wool, 15,070 pounds;—14 churches. Pop. 1850, 10,668.

RIOBAMBA (NUEVO), a town of Ecuador, S. A., 84 m. N. E. Guayaquil, & 9 m. from the ruins of Old Riobamba, which is at the foot of Chimborazo, & was destroyed by an earthquake 1797.

RIO BRANCO, or PARIMA, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, rises near the source of the Orinoco, lat. 3° N., lon. 64° W.; runs at first E. to its junction with the Takutu, & thence flows mostly S. S. W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as its principal affluent by several mouths, 70 m. S. E. Barcellos. Total course 700 m. Principal tributaries, the Itacutu or Takutu, Macajahi, & Catremani. In lat. 1° 45′ N., its navigation is impeded by a series of falls & rapids, formed by ledges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these throughout 7 m. is estimated at 60 feet, and at the largest—the Caruwanma—canoes must be unloaded. Its water are opaque & whitish (whence its name). On it are fort St. Joaquin, & the towns Carmo and Santa Maria Nova.—The upper part of the river San Miguel, Brazil, has the same name.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. [RIO GRANDE.]

RIO CHELLY, New Mexico, a tributary of the Grand r. of Colorado.

RIO COLORADO. [COLORADO RIVER.]

RIO COLORADO CHEQUITO, New Mexico, rises in about lat. 34° 30′, lon. 168° W., & flows through a very mountainous region, a course of about 400 m., & enters the Rio Colorado at about 35° N. lat.

RIO DAS MORTES, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, joins the Araguay; course N. & E. 500 m.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the metropolitan prov. of Brazil, between lat. 21° 25′ & 23° 20′ S., & lon. 40° 53° & 44° 40′ W., having E. & S. the Atlantic, and landward the provs. San Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Espiritu-Santo. Estimated area, 16,960 sq. m. Pop. exclusive of the cap. 550,000. Surface low along the coast, but the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ mntns., and their ramifications. Principal river, the Paraiba, which forms a part of the N. frontier. Soil extremely fertile; products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, & fine woods. Capital, Nitheroi. After Rio, the principal towns are Villa-do-Cabo, Cantagallo, St. Joao-de-Praia, & Lorena.

RIO-DE-JANERIO, the capital of the Empire of Brazil, and the most important commercial city of South America, is situated on an elevated tongue of land, on the W. side of a vast bay. Lat. of fort Vilagagnan, 22° 54′ 7″ S., lon. 43° 9′ W. Pop. 170,000, comprising Brazilians 60,000, foreigners 25,000, slaves 85,000. Mean temp. of year 78° .7; winter 68° .5; summer 79°, Fahr. Its port, which is large & deep, is defended by a castle. Rio consists of an old and a new town, the latter of which dates from 1808, & is separated from the former by an open space called the Campo do Honra; it extends on uneven ground, along the side of the bay. Streets generally straight but narrow & ill-paved. Many of the houses are built of granite, & it has handsome squares & monuments. Its general aspect is that of an European city, but it is unfortunately so placed as to be deprived of the benefit of the land breeze, by a range of mountains, & is exposed to suffocating heat, relieved only by the sea breeze in the middle of the day. The city is supplied with water by means of a magnificent aqueduct, which traverses a deep valley 7 miles in length, & has numerous public fountains. The environs of Rio are celebrated for picturesque beauty, and are provided with excellent promenades. The churches, of which there are upwards of 50, have no external elegance, but are mostly richly decorated in the interior. The chief public edifices are the Imperial palace, a plain brick building, the old palace on the shore, used for public offices, the naval & military arsenal, greatly extended in 1843, & a vast public hospital, erec. in 1841. Its educational establishments are the Imperial college of Don Pedro II., the college of St. José, schools of medicine & surgery, military & naval academy, & many public schools. The national library has 80,000 printed vols., & valuable MSS. Rio is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, & the seat of an electoral college, which had, in 1844, 256 electors; it has many scientific establishments, a museum of natural history rich in ornithology & mineralogy, a magnificent alcala or theatre, & a fine public botanic garden. From its position, Rio is naturally the great mart of Brazil, & especially of the provs. Mines Geraes, St. Paul & Goyaz, & its advantages are such as to fit it for concentrating the commerce of the globe. Its imports comprise the products of every country; its chief exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rum, building timber, leather, tallow, gold, diamonds, topazes, ameythysts, & aquamarine. From official documents it appears that in 1843, there were in Rio 4,734 mercantile houses, of which 328 were were French, 95 English, 7 Belgian, & the rest Portuguese.—*The bay or inlet of Rio*, 17 m. in length, and 11 m. in extreme with, forms one of the noblest harbors in the world. Its entrance, 2 m. S. of the city, is 1½ m. wide between fort Sta. Cruz on the E. & a fort on the sugar loaf rock on the W. The bay contains many small isls., the largest of which is Ilha do Governador, 6 m. in length.

RIO DE LA PASION, a river of Guatemala and Mexico rises in the Lake Lacandon, flows W., & in 72 m. N. W. Coban (Guatemala), having been joined by the rivers Santa, Isabel, Matapuece, & Sacapulas, acquires the name of Usumasinta (which see). During the rains it is often half a league across.

RIO DE LA PLATA, S. America. [Plata River.]

RIO DE LAS CASAS GRANDAS, a river of Chihuahua, Mexico, after a N. course of 100 m. enters the Lake Guzman. On it, toward its source, is the ruined Azteck town called Las Casas Grandas.

RIO (DEL) HACHA, a marit. town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Magdalena, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Hacha, in the Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha.

RIO DEL REY, a large shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra, Guinea, E. the Old Calabar riv., & opposite the isl. Fernando Po. It receives several creeks, and is skirted by populous villages.

RIO DULCE, the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, Honduras, C. A., enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 88° 45′ 20″ W., after a winding course of 23 m., during which it expands into El Golfete, or the Little Gulf, 9 miles in length by 2 miles across. At its mouth is a bar with less than 6 feet water. Banks skirted by abrupt wooded heights, rising to 300 feet in height. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the Gulf from the W.

RIO FRIO, p-o., Scott co., Va.

RIO GRANDE, p-o., Gallia co., O.

RIO GRANDE, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, rises in Futa Jallon, near Laby, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 11° W., flows W. & enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 m. across, between the Nuñez & Casamanza rivers. On it are the towns Kade, Jeba, and Bissao, and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos islands. The whole country between it and the Nuñez is supposed to be a collection of islands divided by its branches, many of which remain unexplored. Its banks are densely wooded, & studded with immense ant hills, the country watered by it is populous, & produces gold ivory, wax, hides, & horses.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Bolivia, S. A., rises by several heads near Cochabamba, flows E. & N., separating the deps. Cochabamba & Santa Cruz from those of Oruro & Sucré, &c., & near lat. 15° 10′ S., receives the Chapare, after which it is called the Mamore. Affls. the Chaolani, Piray, & Yapacani.

RIO GRANDE, a river, New Granada, sec. Isthmo, rises N. W. Panama, about 2 m. from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It receives several streams, is navigable for the last 5 miles of its course, & admits the entrance of large vessels at high water. Its head is near the Obispo, an affl. of the Cruces.

RIO GRANDE, a river, Mexico, Queretaro, Guanaxuato, Mechoacan, and Xalisco, enters the Pacific at San Blas, after a N. W. course of 400 miles across the Anahuac table land. It is greatly interrupted by cataracts, and is very rapid. Affls. the Lerma, &c. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Mosquitia, C. A., enters the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N. Pearl Key lagoon, and is said to be navigable for boats for 200 m.

RIO GRANDE, a name of the river Motagua.

RIO GRANDE CITY, p-o., Starr co., Tex.

RIO GRANDE (or RIO BRAVO) DEL NORTE, a river of N. Amer., rises in the mountainous region, lat. 38° 10′ N., lon. 110° W., near the head waters of the Arkansas and the Colorado of the West. Following a generally southern direction, it passes through New Mexico, where its principal affluent is the Rio Chamas from the west, and winds its way in a south direction, dividing in its course, below 31° 45′ N. lat., the United States from the Mexican Republic, to the Gulf of Mexico, into which it enters in 25° 55′ N. lat. Its tributaries below New Mexico are, from the N., the Rio Pecos, and from the S. W., the Conchos, Salado, Alamo, and San Juan. The length of the river in a straight line is about 1,200 miles, but from the meanderings of its lower course, it runs at least 2,000 miles from the region of eternal snows to the almost tropical climate of the Gulf. The elevation of the river above the sea at Albuquerque is about 4,800 feet; at El Paso about 3,800 feet; and at Reynosa, about 300 or 400 miles above its mouth, not more that 170 feet. The fall of the water between Albuquerque & El Paso is from two to three feet in a mile, and below El Paso about one foot in two miles. The fall of the river is seldom used as a motive power, except for some flour mills, which are oftener worked by mules than by water. The principal advantage at present derived from the stream is for agriculture, by a well-managed system of irrigation. As to its navigation in New Mexico, it is doubtful if even canoes could be used, except, perhaps, during May or June, when the river is in its highest stage, from the melting of the snows in the mountains. It is entirely too shallow, & interrupted by too many sand bars, to promise anything for navigation. On the southern portions of the river steamboats may ascend from the Gulf as far as Laredo, a distance of about 700 miles.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 4° 2′ & 7° 18′ S., & lon. 35° and 38° 40′ W., having N. & E. the Atlantic, W. the provs. Ceara, & S. Parahiba. Area, 31,230 sq. m. Pop. 110,000. Its name is derived from a river which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. Other rivers are the Serido & Appody. Surface level near the coast, uneven inland. Products the best Brazil wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, & large numbers of cattle. Besides Natal, the cap., it contains the towns Villa Flo, Arez, Anacu, Portalegre, Villa Nova de Princeza, & Villa Nova do Principe. During five years the number of slaves has risen in this prov. from 5,000 to 15,000.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, on a low peninsula at the S. ex-

tremity of Lake Patos, with a light house in lat. 32° 7′ 00″ S., lon. 52° 8′ 00″ W. Pop. 3,590, or including dist., 12,000. From its low situation it is subjected to inundation. It has a considerable trade on the lake, in which 300 or 400 small vessels are engaged, and exports dried beef, tallow, flax, & hides in large quantities.

RIO HACHA, a town of New Granada, S. A., 200 m. E.N.E. Carthagena, with a small port at the mouth of the Hacha in the Caribbean sea.

RIO HONDA & RIO HONDO, a small river forming the N. limit of British Honduras.

RIO MAYOR, a market town of Portugal, Estremadura, at the E. foot of Mount Junto, 43 m. E.N.E. Lisbon.

RIO NEGRO, or PARANA, a river of Colombia & Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon, on the N. side, and under the name of the Guainia, rises in New Granada, near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally E.S.E., enters the prov. Para, and joins the Amazon. Lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 59° W. Total course has been estimated at 1,000 m. Principal affls., the Ubaupes, Cababuri, Padaviri, & Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1¼ m. in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 m., & opposite Barcellos, 15 m. across. It contains numerous islands, and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare. [Cassiquiare.]

RIO NEGRO (or SAUCES), a river of S. America, forming the boundary between the Argentine Republic & Patagonia. It appears to rise in a lake at the foot of the Chilian Andes, and after an E. course of 600 or 700 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4′ S., lon. 62° 50′ W., 90 m. S.W. the mouth of the river Colorado. At its mouth it is 2 m. across, but at Carmen, 16 m. inland, its breadth is less than 300 yards, & 4 m. higher it becomes wholly unfit to be navigated by the smallest merchant vessels. Its bed abounds with shoals & isls., course rapid, and 44 m. from its mouth is a dangerous bar. Soil of its banks, in the lower part of its course, is fertile, & around Carmen wheat & barley are raised, & many sheep & excellent horses are reared: near its head also there is reported to be a country abounding in fine timber, but the intermediate region is frequently sterile. The predatory Indians of the Rio Negro receive yerba, tobacco, wool, and spirits, at Carmen, in exchange for woollen ponchos, horse rugs, bolas, lassos, & skins, which with horses, sheep, salt, & ostrich feathers, form exports from that settlement. —II. a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay riv., 80 m. N. Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 m. Principal affl., the Yic.—III. a river of the Argentine Republic, dep. Salta, tributary to the Vermejo.—IV. a town, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. Antioquia, 20 m. E.S.E. Medellin.

RIO SAN JUAN, New Mexico, rises in about lat. 36° 50′, lon. 107° W., flows in an easterly direction about 350 m. through an exceedingly mountainous region, & enters the Grand r. of Colorado.

RIO TESSUQUE, v., Santa Fe co., New Mex., contains a Roman Catholic chapel & 300 inhabitants, mostly Indians.

RIO TINTO, a river of Spain, prov. Huelva, rises near Aracena, & flows S. to the Mediterranean, which it enters in the Bay of Huelva. Length 60 m. Near its mouth is the port of Palos, whence Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.—II. a river of Mosquitia, C. A., after a N. course of 120 m., enters the sea E. Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54′ N., lon. 84° 55′ W.

RIOJA (LA), a dep. of the Argentine Republic, S. A., between lat. 27° 50′ & 31° S., and extending from lon. 66° 20′ westward to the Andes, & on other sides having the deps. Catamarca, Cordova, and San Juan. Estimated pop. 19,000. Its central parts consists of two valleys, enclosed by mountain chains extending N. and S. Products copper and silver. Wheat is raised, and wine & brandy exported, but its remote inland situation places many obstacles in the way of its trade. Principal towns, Rioja, Chilecito, & Guandacol.—*Rioja*, the cap. town, is situated in a wide plain, 118 m. S.S.W. Catamarca. Lat. 29° S., lon. 67° 50′ W. Pop. from 3,000 to 4,000.—*La Rioja*, Spain, is a region comprising most part of the prov. Logroño & part of Soria. It is not a political division, and is named from the Oja, an affl. of the Ebro.

RIOLS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, arrond. St. Pons. Pop. 2,121.

RIOM, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on a hill, 8 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 9,588. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt & lava, from the quarries of Voivic. It has a communal college, a library of 10,000 vols., & manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics, brandy & leather. It is the birth-place of Gregory of Tours, and of Anne Dubourg. —II. (*Riom-ès-Montagnes*), a comm. and market town, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 16 m. E.N.E. Maurriac. Pop. 2,370.

RION, or RIONI, river. [Phasis.]

RIONERO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Melfi. Pop. 9,600, who manuf. wooden tobacco boxes, & trade in oil & wine. It has a collegiate & several other churches.—II. a mkt. town, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Isernia. Pop. 1,400.

RIONS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, on rt. b. of the Garonne, 15 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,169. It has some remains of ancient fortifications.—*Rion* is a comm. & vill., dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. St. Sever. Pop. 1,587.

RIOPAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. S.W. Albacete, at the foot of the Sta. Calar. Pop. 964, mostly employed in mining.

RIOU, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, 7 m. S. Marseilles.—*St. Riou*, is an islet of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, S. E. the island Brehat.

RIOZ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H.-Saône, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,027.

RIPA, a prefixed name of several market towns of Italy.—I. (*R. Teatina*), Naples, prov. Molise, 12 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,200.—II. (*R. Candida*), prov. Basilicata, 6 m. S.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,000.—III. (*R. di Chieti*), prov. Abruzzo Citra, 3 m. E. Chieti.—IV. (*R.-Fratta*), a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 6 m. N. Pisa, with a fine feudal fortress.

RIPAGLIA, or RIPAILLE, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Chablais, 20 m. E.N.E. Geneva, on the S. shore of its lake, with a farm house, formerly a convent, to which Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, subsequently Pope Felix V., retired after his renunciation of both the dignities he had held.

RIPALIMOSANO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 2 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,890.

RIPATRANSONE, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta. on a hill, deleg. and 12 m. S.S.E. Fermo. Pop. 5,120.

RIPE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Hailsham. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 383.

RIPLEY, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. The surface is generally level; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Laugherty & Graham's creeks, which flow into the Ohio. Capital, Versailles. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $271,997; wheat, 39,587 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 464,904; oats, 89,826; wool, 34,322 pounds;—22 saw m.; 8 tanneries, 15 persons emp., 1 printing-off., 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 37 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 91 schools, 3,572 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,392; 1850, 14,820.

RIPLEY, county, Mo. Situated toward the S. E. part of the state. Area, 1,080 sq. m. The surface is hilly; soil fertile on the streams. Drained by Big Black, Current, & Eleven Point rivers. Capital, Van Buren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $69,-403; wheat, 2,808 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 115,241; oats, 8,603; wool, 3,000 lbs.;—6 saw m.;—5 churches; 2 academies, 75 pupils; 1 school, 20 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,856; 1850, 2,830.

RIPLEY, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 30 N.E. Norridgewock, 66 N. by E. Augusta, 661 W. Soil fertile; well adapted to grain. It has a pond which forms the source of Sebasticook r. Incorporated in 1816, & has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 591; 1850, 641.

RIPLEY, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 10 W. Mayville, 350 W. by S. Albany, 358 W. Surface hilly; soil mostly clay loam, mixed with sand, & fertile. Drained by Twenty Mile creek, flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N. It is the westernmost town in the state. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a tannery, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,197; 1850, 1,732.

RIPLEY, p. v., capital Jackson co., Va. (p. o. called Jackson C. H.), 336 W.N.W. Richmond, 335 W. Situated on Great Mill cr., & contains a court house, 2

stores, & about 175 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 253.

RIPLEY, p-v., Union t., Brown co., O., 115 S.W. Columbus, 474 W. Situated on the N. side of Ohio r., immediately below the mouth of Red Oak cr., 56 m. above Cincinnati. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy & female seminary, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 12 stores, an iron foundry, an engine fac., 2 steam saw m., a steam woollen fac., 2 carding machines, 2 tanneries, a steamboat yard, & 1,200 inhabitants.

RIPLEY, t., Holmes co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,269; 1850, 1,330.

RIPLEY, t., Huron co., O. Pop. 1840, 805; 1850, 1,230.

RIPLEY, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 950; 1850, 1,250.

RIPLEY, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,922; 1850, 1,908.

RIPLEY, p-v., Brown co., Ill., 55 W. by N. Springfield, on Crooked cr., & has 232 inhabitants.

RIPLEY, p-v., capital of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 175 W. Nashville, 857 W. Situated on Cane cr., a branch of Big Hatchee r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, & 250 inhabitants.

RIPLEY, p-v., capital of Tippah co., Miss., 207 N. N.E. Jackson, 864 W. It contains a court house, jail, a church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

RIPLEY, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Nidd, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough, & with a station on the Leeds & Thirsk railroad, 3 m. from Harrogate. Area, 6,836 ac. Pop. 1,286. Town small, but neatly built; it has a venerable church, an endowed school, & a fine antique castle, seat of the Ingilby family.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, pa. Send, 6 m. N.E. Guilford, with a a vill. on the old Portsmouth road. Pop. 860.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Pop. 2,515, chiefly engaged in coal and iron works.

RIPLEY'S, p-o., Tyler co., Va., 300 N.W. Richmond, 268 W.

RIPLEYVILLE, p-o., Ripley t., Huron co., O., 89 N. by E. Columbus, 388 W.

RIPOLL, a town, Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 3,000. Its Benedictine convent contains many curious tombs.

RIPON, a city, parl. & municipal borough & pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ure, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, 23 m. W.N.W. York, & with a sta. on the Leeds & Thirsk branch of the North British railroad, 10 m. S.W. Thirsk. Area of pa. 55,786 ac. Pop. 1831, 15,103; do. of parl. bor. 6,080. The town, pleasantly situated, is handsomely, though irregularly built. Its spacious market place has in its centre a lofty obelisk. The cathedral, built in the 14th & 15th centuries, is esteemed one of the best proportioned churches in England. Length 266 feet; length of transepts, 132 feet. Here are an episcopal palace, elegant modern Gothic pa. church, a free grammar school, large national endowed blue-coat schools, several anc. poor's hospitals & money charities, a very handsome town hall, with assembly rooms; a council house, jail, & house of correction, public rooms, with a library; a mechanics' institute, & several branch banks, with some manufs. of flax, a manuf. of saddle-trees, & large markets for wool, corn, & butter. Market, Thursday. Ripon sends 2 members to H. of C. The new diocese of Ripon was founded in 1836, & comprises most of the W. Riding of co. York, formerly in dioceses of York & Chester, & a part of the N. Riding. The minster, now a cathedral, was founded before 661, when the celebrated St. Wilfred was abbot. In 1405, Henry IV. held his court at Ripon. Bishop Porteus was born here in 1751. In the vicinity is Fountaines abbey, & Newby hall (Earl de Grey).

RIPOSTO, a mod. town of Sicily, on its E. coast, 10 m. S.W. Taormina. Pop. 3,000. It has risen wholly within the present century, and has a harbor protected by a fort.

RIPPINGALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5. m. N. Bourne. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 661.

RIPPLE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Upton-on-Seven. Area, 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,097.—II. co. Kent, 2½ m. S.W. Deal. Area, 1,134 ac. Pop. 223.

RIPPON, p. o., Jefferson co., Va.

RIPPONDEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 5 m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. employed in manufs. of coarse woollens.

RIPTON, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 51 S.W. Montpelier, 489 W. Surface mountainous & broken. Drained by Middlebury r., which affords water power, & along which is fertile land. Pop. 1840, 357; 1850, 567.

RIPTON, two pas. of England, co. Huntington.—I. (*Abbot's*), 4 m. N. Huntingdon. Area, 5,400 ac. Pop. 344.—II. (*King's*), 3¼ m. N.E. Huntingdon. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 259.

RIQUEWIHR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, 6 m. N.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,836.

RIQUIER (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,513. In the middle ages it had a celebrated Benedictine abbey.—*R.-es-Plaine*, is a comm. & vill., de. Seine-Inf., 3 m. S.S.W. St. Valery.

RIS, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,512.

RISANO, a vill. of Dalmatia, circ. & 7 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro. Pop. 1,100.

RISBOROUGH (MONKS), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 1,064.—II. (*Princes*), a market town and pa., same county, 7 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 4,710 ac. Pop. 2,317.

RISBY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Bury-St.-Edmonds. Area, 2,801 ac. Pop. 431.

RISCA, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area, 1,877 ac. Pop. 2,044. Here are large iron works.

RISCLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Mirande. Pop. 716.

RISDON, p-o., Seneca co., O., 93 N. Columbus, 438 W. Pop. 27.

RISDON, p-v., St. Clair co., Ill., 121 S. Springfield, 831 W.

RISE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 2,012 ac. Pop. 197.

RISEHOLME, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 102.

RISELEY, a pa. of England, co. & 9 m. N. Bedford. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 949.

RISHANGLES, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Area, 718 ac. Pop. 279.

RISHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 800.

RISHWORTH, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,540.

RISING FAWN, p-o., Dade co., Ga., 252 N. W. Milledgeville, 640 W.

RISING SUN, p-v., Philadelphia co., Pa., 101 E.S. E. Harrisburg, 141 W. Situated on the Germantown road, 3 m. from Philadelphia, & contains 4 stores and 350 inhabitants.

RISING SUN, p-o., Cecil co., Md., 82 N.E. Annapolis, 92 W.

RISING SUN, p-v., capital Ohio co., Ia., 95 S.E. Indianapolis, 526 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., & contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, a seminary, 15 stores, a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a flouring m., 2 steam saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,674 inhabitants.

RISING SUN, p-o., Montgomery co., Ill.

RISSINGTON, three pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster.—I. (*Great*), 16 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 493.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. South Stow-on-the-World. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 279.—III. (*Wick*), 2¼ m. S. Stow-on-the-World. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 219.

RISTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Market-Downham. Area, 330 ac. Pop. 40.—II. (*Long*), co. York, E. Riding, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 3,490 ac. Pop. 400.

RITCHIE, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 450 sq. m. Drained by branches of Little Kanawha r. Surface hilly; soil fertile along the margins of streams. Capital, Harrisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $86,374; wheat, 5,989 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 101,884; tobacco, 4,295 pounds; wool, 15,207;—a grist m., 2 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $4,000; value of manufactured articles, $8,315;—5 churches; 18 schools, 376 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,448. (*Taken from Harrison, Lewis, & Wood*, 1843.)

RITCHIE, C. H., p. o., capital Ritchie co., Va.
RITCHIESTON, t., Ohio co., Va.
RITCHIEVILLE, p-v., Dinwiddie co., Va., 41 S. Richmond, 140 W.
RITTERSVILLE, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa., 91 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 184 W.
RITZEBUTTEL, a free town of N.W. Germany, territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the N. sea, 2 m. S. Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,745. It is well built, & has a light-house, quarantine & bathing establishments.
RIUDOMS, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,247. It has a celebrated fair in August.
RIVA, or REIF, a town of the Tyrol, circ. & 10 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, a fine church, resorted to in pilgrimage, & some monasteries. Its port is frequented by a considerable number of vessels. Its fisheries are productive, & its vicinity furnishes in abundance, olives, oranges, & lemons. II.—a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 8 m. S. Lugano, & on S. extremity of its lake. Pop. 1,000.
RIVA, several vills., &c., of N. Italy, Sardinian dom. —I. Piedmont, div. Novara, on the Sesia, 16 m. W.N.W. Varallo.—II. (*di Chieri*), div., prov., & 10 m. E.S.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. with comm. 2,697.—III. (*di Mazzano*), div. and 20 m. E. Alessandria, on an affl. of the Po. Pop. 2,062.—IV. a vill. at the N. extremity of the L. of Como.
RIVA-DE-SELLA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. E.N.E. Oviedo, on the Sella, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay.
RIVAFREDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. S.S.E. Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1,485.
RIVALTA, several vills. of N. Italy—I. Lombardy, deleg. & 5 m. W.N.W. Mantua, near the Mincio.—II. (*di Acqui*), Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Acqui, cap. mand., on the Bormida. Pop. with comm. 1,885.—III. (*di Torino*), div. prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Turin. Pop. 1,774.—*Rivera* is a vill., cap. mand., 20 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. with comm. 1,624.
RIVAROLO, a town, of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 19 m. N. Turin., cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po. Pop. 1838, with comm. 3,032.
RIVE-DE-GIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap, cant., on the Gier, an affl. of the Rhône, at the head of the canal of Givors, and on the St. Etienne and Lyon railroad, 12¼ miles N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 11,694. It has extensive manufs. of glass-ware, steel, hardwares, steam-engine factories. Near it are silk-mills, distilleries, and extensive coal fields.
RIVENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2¼ miles N.N.E. Witham. Area, 3,589 ac. Pop. 728.
RIVER, p-o., Clarion co., Pa., 204 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 270 W.
RIVER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Dover. Area, 1,181 ac. Pop. 487.
RIVER DAVID, p. v., Yannasku co., Can. E., on David r., a tributary of the Yamaska, 6 m. from Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 3 tanneries, 3 mills, & 150 inhabitants.
RIVER ECORCES, v., Wayne co., Mich. Situated on a small stream of same name, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabitants.
RIVER GREEN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland. Area, 480 ac. Pop. 34.
RIVER HEAD, p-t., capital of Suffolk co., N. Y., 226 S.S.E. Albany, 306 W. (Post-office called Suffolk C. H.) Surface mostly level, with a broken range of sand cliffs on Long Island sound, which bounds it on the N.; soil chiefly a sandy loam. Drained by Peconic r., flowing E. into Little Peconic bay. The v. is situated at the head of navigation on Peconic r., & just S. of the Long Island r. r., 74 m. from New York, & contains a county hall, a surrogate's & co. clerk's office, 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Swedenborgian. The courts have sat here for more than half a century. It also has an academy, a number of stores of various kinds, various mechanic shops, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,449; 1850, 2,540.
RIVERHEAD, a liberty of England, co. Kent, pa. & 2 m. N.W. Sevenoaks. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 1,728. Near it is the seat of the Marquis Camden.
RIVER HILL, p. o., White co., Tenn.
RIVER RANGE, v., Wayne co., Mich. Situated on a stream of same name, & has a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabitants.
RIVER ROAD FORKS, p-o., Mt. Morris t., Livingston co., N. Y., 247 W. Albany, 358 W.
RIVER'S BRIDGE, p. o., Barnwell dist., S. C.
RIVER SIDE, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.
RIVER SIDE, p. o., Cumberland co., N. C.
RIVER STYX, p-o., Guilford t., Medina co., O., 125 N.E. Columbus, 346 W.
RIVER TOWN, p-v., Campbell co., Ga., 108 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 705 W.
RIVES, p-v., Richland co., O., 79 N.N.E. Columbus, 380 W.
RIVES, t., Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 518.
RIVES & RIVESALTES, two comms. & market towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,270, who manuf. linens, paper, steel, & hardwares.—II. dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Perpignan. Pop. 3,702.
RIVESVILLE, p-v., Marion co., Va., 282 N.W. Richmond, 215 W.
RIVIERA DI GENOA, a name given to two portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, in the midst of which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called Riviera de Levante, and the W. part Riviera de Ponente.—*Riviere* is a dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino. Chief town Osogna.
RIVIÈRE DU LOUP, (*en haut*), p. v. & seig. Maskinonge co., Can. E., near the left bank of the St. Lawrence r., on the Riv. du Loup, 58 m. below Montreal, & has a Roman Catholic church, 11 stores, 5 tanneries, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of seig. 1852, 3,048.
RIVIÈRE DU LOUP (*en bas*), p. v. & seig. & cap. of Temiscouata co., Can. E., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., at the entrance of Riv. du Loup, 114 m. below Quebec. It has a court house, a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a saw m., & 300 inhabitants. Pop. of seig. 970, & of the portion in Kamouraska 1,021.
RIVIÈRE OUELLE, p. v. & seig. Kamouraska co., Can. E., situated on the rt. bank of the St. Lawrence r., at the entrance of Riv. Ouelle, 88 m. below Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, a nunnery, 6 stores, & 250 inhab. Pop. of seig. in 1852, 3,505.
RIVIÈRE PILOTE, a comm. & market town on the S. coast of Martinique. Pop. 3,841.—*Rivière Salée* is a comm. & mkt. town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. Pop. 2,371.—II. the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.
RIVINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.E. Chorley. Area, 2,630 acres. Pop. 471. It has a free grammar school, annual rev. 300*l*.
RIVOLI, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. mand., S. the Dora-Ripaira, div. prov. & 8 m. W. Turin, with which it communicates by a continuous avenue. Pop. with comm. 5,195. It has a palace, numerous villas, & a fine botanic garden, with manufs. of silks and woollen fabrics.—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 12 m. N.W. Verona, on the Adige. Here the French defeated the Austrians, 14th Jan. 1797, on which occasion Massena received the title of Duke of Rivoli.—*Rivolta* is a vill., Lombardy, deleg. Lodi, near the Adda, 15 m. E. Milan.
RIX, p. o., Ionia co., Mich.
RIXEYVILLE, p-v., Culpepper co., Va., 107 N.N.W. Richmond, 67 W.
RIXHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg & Basle Railroad, 3½ m. E. Mülhausen. Pop. 2,984.
RIX'S MILLS, p. o., Muskingum co., O.
RIXTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 5½ m. E.N.E. Warrington. Pop. 756.
RIZAH, or RIZEH, a marit. vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. E. Trebizond, with bazaar, & a manuf. of fine hempen fabrics.
RJEV, or RSHEV, a town of Russia, g.w. & 74 m. S.W. Tver, cap. dist., on the Volga, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 9,000. It has numerous churches, salt & corn magazines, large exports of corn, and two great annual fairs. It was formerly governed by its own princes.
ROA, a town of Spain prov. & 49 m. S.S.W. Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2,000. It has remains of a palace in which Ximenes died in 1517.
ROACH, t., Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,007.
ROADE, two pas. of England—I. co. & 5½ m. S.S.E.

Northampton, with a station on the North Western r. r. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 695.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Frome. Area, 928 ac. Pop. 790. Fair Monday after 29th Aug.

ROAD HALL, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa., 83 N. Harrisburg, 193 W.

ROADSTOWN, p-v., Cumberland co., N. J., 68 S. by W. Trenton, 179 W.

ROADVILLE, p-v., Charleston dist., S. C., 110 S.E. Columbia, 548 W.

ROADVILLE, p. o., Anderson co., Tex.

ROAG (LOCH), a large & intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth. It contains Bernera, & several small islands.

ROANE, county, Tenn. Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by Tennessee & Clinch rivers & their branches. Soil fertile. Capital, Kingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $321,579; Ind. corn, 595,296 bush. produced; oats, 137,440; sweet potatoes, 37,149; tobacco, 15,121 pounds;—2 grist m., a saw m., a furnace, a cotton fac.; 8 tanneries, 17 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $154,650; value of manufactured articles, $61,328;—37 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 45 schools, 4,182 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,948; 1850, 12,185.

ROAN MOUNTAIN, p. o., Carter co., Tenn.

ROANNE, *Rodumna*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Loire, 52 m. N.W. Lyon. on lt. b. of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 11,870. It has a chamber of arts & manufs. & a comm. college. Situated at the terminus of the railroad from St. Etienne & Lyon, & at the head of the canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, & has manufs. of cottons, muslins, paper, and jewellery. A great part of it was destroyed by an inundation in 1846.

ROANOKE, r., Va. & N. C., is formed by the junction of Staunton & Dan rivers, near the S. boundary of Va., & flows into the head of Albemarle sound. It is navigable to the great falls at Halifax, 75 m., for vessels of 45 tons. A canal round the falls opens the navigation for batteaux, to the junction of Staunton & Dan rivers, both of which are navigable some distance for boats of 5 tons.

ROANOKE, county, Va. Situated S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 370 sq. m. It is on the W. side of the Blue Ridge. Drained by Roanoke r. & branches. Soil very fertile. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $215,705; wheat, 104,134 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 235,760; tobacco, 362,682 pounds; wool, 13,289;—2 grist m. Cap. employed in manufac., $31,000; value of manufactured articles, $74,000;—12 churches; 2 academies, 137 pupils; 9 sch., 185 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,499; 1850, 8,447.

ROANOKE, p-v., Stafford t., Genesee co., N. Y. Situated on Allen's cr., & contains 2 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a plaster m., a furnace, and about 150 inhabitants.

ROANOKE, p-o., Huntington co., Ia.

ROANOKE, p-v., Randolph co., Mo., 75 N.N.W. Jefferson City, 972 W.

ROANOKE, p-v., Randolph co., Ala., 176 E. Tuscaloosa, 765 W.

ROANOKE BRIDGE, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 89 S. W. Richmond, 180 W. It contains a store & a mill.

ROAN'S CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn.

ROAPOA, one of the Marquesas, or Mendana islands, Pacific, 5 m. W. Santa Christiana. Length 10 m. Surface rises to upwards of 2,500 feet, and in it are many fertile valleys. On its W. side is the excellent anchorage, Port Jarvis.

ROARING CREEK, t., Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 519.

ROARING CREEK, p-o., Montour co., Pa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,991.

ROARING CREEK, p-o., Randolph co., Va.

ROARING SPRING, p-o., Trigg co., Ky.

ROARING WATER BAY, Ireland, Munster, county Cork, extends inland for 9 m. behind Cape Clear.

ROASIO, a market town and comm. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 18 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. 2,547.

ROATAN, a British West India island. [RUATAN.]

ROATH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Cardiff. Area, 3,500 ac. Pop. 394.

ROBB, t., Posey co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,098; 1850, 1,376.

ROBBEN ISLAND, an island off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay, lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 18° 22′ E. It is used as a penal station.

ROBBINSTON, p-t., Washington co., Me., 193 E.N. E. Augusta, 779 W. Situated on the Schoodic or St. Croix r., opposite to St. Andrews, N. Brunswick. It has great facilities for navigation, & considerable trade in lumber. Incorporated in 1811. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 822; 1850, 1,028.

ROBBIO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. mand., div. and 11 m. S.W. Novara. Pop. with comm. 3,350.

ROBE, a river of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, rises near Clare, & after a W.ward course of 26 m. enters Lough Mask, 2 m. W. Ballinrobe.

ROBECCO, a market town of Lombardy, cap. dist., on the Oglio, 7 m. N. Cremona.

ROBECQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 5 m. N.W. Bethune. Pop. 1,434.

ROBEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 N.W. Hollymont. Area, 10,907. Pop. 3,544.

RÖBEL, a town of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, duchy & 34 m. S.E. Güstrow, on the Lake Müritz. Pop. 3,210. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, distilleries, breweries, and 4 annual fairs.

ROBERT ISLANDS, Pacific O. [MARQUESAS.]

ROBERT (LE), a town on the E. coast of the island Martinique, W. Indies. Pop. 4,444.

ROBERTON, a pa. of Scotland. cos. Selkirk & Roxburgh, 6 m. W. Hawick. Pop. 670. Here are remains of several Roman camps.

ROBERT'S CORNERS, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

ROBERTSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 300 sq. m. Drained by branches of Red r. & by Sycamore cr., which bounds it on the S. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $474,020; Ind. corn, 858,615 bushels produced; oats, 115,304; sweet potatoes, 36,655; tobacco, 1,445,670 pounds;—5 grist m., 9 saw m., a furnace; 7 tanneries, 16 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $43,175; value of manufactured articles, $91,360. Pop. 1840, 13,801; 1850, 16,145.

ROBERTSON, county, Tex. Centrally situated near the E. border. Area, 945 sq. m. Drained by Little Brazos & Navasota rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $109,046; Ind. corn, 41,395 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 6,865; peas & beans, 576; cotton, 429 bales;—4 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 2 schools, 45 scholars. Pop. 1850, 934.

ROBERTSON'S STORE, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn., 100 S. Nashville, 729 W.

ROBERTSTOWN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or, *Castle Robert*), Munster, co. Limerick, 4½ m. W. Askeaton. Area, 5,906 ac. Pop. 2,314.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. W. Drumconrath.

ROBERTSVILLE, p-v., Beaufort dist., S. C., 137 S. Columbia, 643 W. Situated on Black cr., a branch of Savannah r.

ROBERTSVILLE, p-v., Anderson co., Tenn., 166 E. Nashville, 523 W.

ROBERTSVILLE, p-o., Panola co., Miss.

ROBESON, county, N. C. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 700 sq. m. Drained by Lumber r. & by head branches of Little Pedee r. Cap., Lumberton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $311,432; wheat, 1,562 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 327,257; cotton, 2,299 bales;—2 saw m., a woollen fac.; 7 tanneries, 16 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufactures, $14,800; value of manufactured articles, $32,523;—17 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 2 acad., 70 pupils; 61 schools., 1,415 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,370; 1850, 12,826.

ROBESON, p-t., Berks co., Pa. Bounded on the N.E. by Schuylkill r. Drained by Alleghany & Hay creeks, which flow into the Schuylkill river. Surface hilly; soil gravelly & sterile. It contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Lutheran church. It has 3 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,016; 1850, 2,404.

ROBESON, p-o., Brunswick co., N. C.

ROBESTON (WEST), a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,100 ac. Pop. 140.

ROBILANTE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 7 m. S.S.W. Coni. Pop. 2,278.

ROBINA, p-o., Panola co., Miss.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY a fine inlet of the N. Sea,

E. coast of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitney, with a fishing vill.

ROBINS NEST, p-v., Peoria co., Ill., 84 N. Springfield, 798 W. Jubilee College, an Episcopal institution, is at this place.

ROBINSON, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 6 N.W. Petersburg. The Ohio r. bounds it on the N. Surface hilly; soil loam. Chartier's cr. is on the S.E. boundary, and Montour's run on the W. boundary. It has a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 5 grist m., a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,694; 1850, 1,917.

ROBINSON, t., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 980; 1850, 843.

ROBINSON, t., Posey co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,004; 1850, 1,619.

ROBINSON, p-v., capital Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 294.

ROBINSON, t., Green co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,157.

ROBINSON CREEK, p-o., Pike co., Ky.

ROBINSON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 111 E.S.E. Nashville, 596 W.

ROBINSON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Benton co., Ark.

ROBINSON'S MILLS, p-o., Menard co., Ill.

ROBINSON'S SPRING, p-o., Antauga co., Ala.

ROBINSON'S STORE, p-o., Harford co., Md., 64 N. Annapolis, 74 W.

ROBINSON'S STORE, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

ROBISON'S, p-o., Darke co., O.

ROBISONVILLE, p-o., Bedford co., Pa.

ROBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Great Torrington. Area, 3,114 ac. Pop. 518.

ROB ROY, p-v., Fountain co., Ia., 69 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 640 W.

ROB ROY, p-o., Jefferson co., Ark.

ROCALBENGA, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 18 m. E.N.E. Grosseto, on the Albenga. Pop. 3,500.

ROCAMADOUR, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. E.N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,482.

ROCAS, an island of the Atlantic, 125 m. N.E. Cape St. Roque, Brazil. Lat. 3° 55′ S., & lon. 33° 43′ W.

ROCCA, numerous small towns & villages of Italy & Sicily.—I. Sicily, intend. & 10 m. W. Messina.—II. (*R.-Bianca*), duchy Parma, & 16 m. N.N.W. Parma. Pop. 1,800.—III. (*R.-Bigliera*), Sard. dom., div. prov. & 23 m. N. Nice. Pop. (with comm.) 1,862.—IV. (*R.-Bruna*), Piedmont, div. prov. & 13 m. W.N.W. Coni. Pop. 2,615.—V. (*R.-Casale*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 5 m. N.N.W. Sulmona.—VI.—(*R.-Contrada*), Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 28 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2,000.—VII. (*R.-d'Arnfisa*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Montelcone. Pop. 4,000.—VIII. (*d'Arazzo*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. & 20 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Tanaro. Pop. 1,703.—IX. (*de Baldi*), Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 4 m. N.W. Mondovi. Pop. 2,290.—X. (*d'Aspide*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Campagna. Pop. 4,000.—XI. (*di Corio*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. prov. & 18 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 2,692.—XII. (*di Neto*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 13 m. N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 3,000.—XIII. (*di Papa*), a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca, & 15 m. S.E. Rome, on the site of the anc. Fabia. Pop. 2,100. It belongs to the Colonna family.—XIV. (*R.-Forte*), a vill. Piedmont, div. Coni, 7 m. S.W. Mondovi. Pop. 2,984.—XV. (*Grimalda*), div. & 18 m. S. Alessandria. Pop. 2,140.—XVI. (*Guglielma*), Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Fondi. It has a collegiate & a fine Carmelite church.—XVII. (*Imperiale*), prov. Calab. Citra, beside the Gulf of Taranto, 7 m. N. Roseto. Pop. 2,000.—XVIII. (*Mandolfi*), prov. Molise, 6 m. W. Bojano. Pop. 3,400.—XIX. (*Monfini*), prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Caserta, with numerous churches, & 3,000 inhabitants. XX. (*Piemonte*), prov. Princip. Citra, 7 m. N.N.W. Salerno.—XXI. (*Palomba*), Sicily, intend. & 27 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,400.—XXII. (*San Felice*), kingdom Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 2 m. N. St. Angelo-dei-Lombardi. Near it is the Lake Amsanctus of Virgil.—XXIII. (*R.-Secca*), prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. S. Sora. Pop. 2,300. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices, and is the residence of the bishop of Aquino.—XXIV. (*R.-Verano*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. & 29 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. with comm., 1,790.—XXV. (*R.-Vione*), div. prov. & 6 m. S.W. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 2,674.—*Rocca Partida* is the most W. of the Revilla-gigedo islands, N. Pacific.

ROCCELLA, two market towns of Sicily.—I. intend. & 37 m. S.W. Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna.—II. intend. Palermo, 8 m. W.S.W. Cefalu, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.

ROCCELLA (LA), a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ultra I., on the Mediterranean, 9 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 4,000.

ROCCHETTA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, 18 m. N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. 4,500.

ROCESTER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove, over which an elegant stone bridge is built, & with a station on the Churnet Valley branch of the N. Stafford railroad, 4 m. N. Uttoxeter. Area, 2,105 ac. Pop. 1,185.

ROCHDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Area, 58,620 ac. Pop. 98,913.

ROCHDALE, a parl. bor. & manuf. town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Roche tributary of the Irwell, & on the Manchester & Leeds r. r., 11 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 58,620 ac. Pop. 84,718; do. of parl. borough, 1851, 29,195. It is pretty well built, has 23 churches,—3 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Independent, 12 various divisions of Methodists, one Roman Catholic, and 2 Unitarian,—the anc. pa. church is on a steep eminence; has numerous schools, a town hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, literary society, and important manufs. of flannels, baizes, kerseys, coarse calicoes, and fustians, hats, and machinery. There are in the pa. 56 woollen m. & 95 cotton do., employing 10,000 hands. Coal is plentiful, & commerce is facilitated by the Rochdale canal, connected W.ward with the Bridgewater canal & E.ward with the Calder navigation. Markets, Monday & Saturday. The bor. is under the jurisdiction of the co. magistrates. It is head of a poor-law union, & a polling place for the S. division of co. Sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Rochdale gives title of baron to the Byron family, who long held the manor.

ROCHE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.S.E. Columb-Major. Area, 6,440 ac. Pop. 1,583.—II. a pa. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-W. Area, 4,603 ac. Pop. 763.

ROCHE (LA), a prefix to names of numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*Beaucourt.*) dep. Dordogne, 13 m. W.S.W. Nontron. Pop. 1,088.—II. (*Chalais*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. W.S.W. Riberac, on railroad from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1,030.—III. (*de Glun*), dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 2,103.—IV. (*en Brenil*), dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. Semur. Pop. 2,499.—V. (*Guyon*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. bank of the Seine, 8 m. N.N.W. Mantes. Pop. 867. It has an old castle.—VI. (*l'Abeille*), dep. H. Vienne, 6 m. N.N.E. St. Yrieix. Pop. 1,367.

ROCHECHOUART, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. arrond., on the affl. of the Vienne, 29 m. W. Limoges. Pop. 1,693. It has ironworks & manufs. of glass.—*Rochecorbon* is a vill. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. E. Tours. Pop. 1,722.

ROCHEFORT, a comm. & marit. town of France, near its W. coast, dep. Charente-Inf., 18 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 m. from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 56′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 57′ 7″ W. Pop. 15,941. Rochefort is fortified, & forms the 3d military port of France. It is situated in a marshy dist., surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, & has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, one library of 14,000 and another of 10,000 volumes, a botanic garden, & a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison for 1,000 convicts, and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessels of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal, one of the largest in France, has immense magazines, cannon foundries & ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis IV. commenced its extension in 1666.—II. a comm. and vill. dep. Jura, on the railr. from Mülhausen to Dijon, 4 m. N.E. Dole.—III. (*R. Samson*), a comm. and market town, dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 1,073.—IV. (*R. Sur Loire*), a comm. & town, dep. Maine-et-Loir, 6 m. S.W. Angers. 1,039.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Belgium, prov. & 27 m. S. E. Namur. Pop. 1,300. It has an old castle, & marble quarries in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. S.W. Neuchatel.

ROCHEFOUCAULD (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on the Tardoneère, 13 m. N.E.

Angoulême, and at the foot of a height crowned by the château in which La Rochefoucauld was born in 1613. Pop. 2,660.

ROCHELLE (LA), a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, cap. dep. Charente-Inf., on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes & Bordeaux; lat. of tower, 46° 9′ 24″ N., lon. 1° 9′ 16″ W. Pop. 14,136. It is entered by 7 gates; streets mostly bordered by arcades; principal edifices, the cathedral, town hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, & a good bathing establishment. A new inner harbor opens from an outer port capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands Ré & Oleron. La Rochelle is a bishop's see, & the cap. of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, schools of navigation & drawing, a public library of 20,000 vols., a botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, manufs. of glass & earthen-wares, & cotton twist, sugar refineries, building docks, & an extensive trade in wines, brandies, & colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants, but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628. It is the birth-place of Reaumur, born here in 1683.

ROCHEMAURE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, near rt. b. of the Rhone, 12 m. S.E. Privas. Pop. 1,473.

ROCHEPORT, p-v., Boone co., Mo., 49 N.W. Jefferson City, 954 W. Situated on the N. bank of Missouri r., & contains about 100 inhabitants.

ROCHE-POSAY (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 m. E.S.E. Chatellerault, with 1,416 inhabitants, & mineral baths.

ROCHESTER, p-t., & semi-capital of Strafford co., N. H., 46 E. Concord, 505 W. Salmon Falls r., which bounds it on the N.E., & Cocheco r. which drains it, afford water power. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Incorporated in 1722. The v. is on the Cocheco railroad, & contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Friends, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 4 woollen fac., with 4,700 spindles, employing 180 persons, several stores, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,431; 1850, 3,006.

ROCHESTER, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 43 S.W. Montpelier, 482 W. Surface mountainous & broken; soil much of it fertile. Drained by White r. & a branch, which afford water power. Chartered in 1780. The v., at the centre, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of White r., & contains a Congregational & a Universalist church, & some mills. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,396; 1850, 1,493.

ROCHESTER, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 54 S.S.E. Boston, 441 W. Buzzards bay bounds it on the S. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. In some parts it is rocky & unfit for cultivation, & in places very fertile. Drained by Mattapoiset & Sipican rivs. The principal v. is called *Mattapoiset*, situated on an inlet from Buzzard's bay, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Friends, & 1 Universalist,—various mechanic shops, & about 100 dwellings. The princip. business is ship-building & the whale fishery. It has a good harbor, & the largest whale ships come to its wharves. Salt is extensively manufactured here. There are in the t. a forge, an anchor fac., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 42 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,864; 1850, 3,808.

ROCHESTER, city, port of entry, & cap. Monroe county, N. Y., is situated on both sides of Genesee river, 7 m. S. from its entrance into lake Ontario, and on the New York Central railroad, 252 miles W. of Albany, & 68 m. E. by N. from Buffalo. Lat. 43° 08′ 17″ N., lon. 77° 51′ W. from Greenwich. Pop. 1820, 1,502; 1830, 9,269; 1840, 20,191; 1850, 36,403; & in 1854, 40,000. It contains an area of 4,324 acres, & was incorporated as a village in 1817, & as a city in 1834. The city is laid out with general regularity, having wide & handsome streets, many of which are planted with shade trees. Its site is somewhat uneven, & rests upon a bed of limestone but a few feet below the surface, which is extensively quarried, & much used for building & other purposes. In summer, at low water in the river, the mass of this limestone is exposed, exhibiting for a long distance a solid base of rock. The area occupied by dwellings is very large for the population, the houses for the most part being separate dwellings. The E. & W. parts of the city are connected by 5 bridges. The principal street, called Main street, on the E. side, & Buffalo street, on the W. side, is a very long, broad, & handsome avenue, passing over the central bridge. The stores, & houses generally, are noted for their neat appearance. Brick and stone are the principal building materials within the limits of the fire districts. Several large parks are reserved as public grounds, of which the principal is Washington Square. The Court-house, on Buffalo street, is a large & elegant structure, with handsome granite portico, containing the county & city offices. The Arcade is a handsome marble building, containing the post-office, & is a hall of great resort, with numerous business offices. The Western House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, a state institution, is a very extensive establishment, about 1¼ m. N. of the centre of the city; the building is a very large edifice of brick, presenting an imposing appearance, & is surrounded by work grounds & farm of several acres. The University of Rochester, established in 1850, has 8 professors, 109 students, & 10,000 volumes in its library. Commencement, 2d Wednesday in July. The Rochester Theological Seminary (Baptist) also established here in 1851–52, 2 professors, 20 students, & 3,000 vols. in library. The Athenæum, a popular institution, has a good library of 5,000 volumes, & annual courses of lectures. There are 5 banks, aggregate capital $930,000, 2 savings' banks, a mutual insurance co., 50 churches,—6 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Covenanters, 5 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Lutheran, 10 Methodist, 10 Presbyterian, 6 Roman Catholic, 3 Universalist, 1 Unitarian, & several others,—a mechanics' literary association, a young men's association, &c.; there are 15 printing offices issuing 3 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 9 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, & 2 monthly publications. The city government is vested in a mayor, recorder, & common council, all of whom are elected annually, & the city is divided into 9 wards, is well paved, & lighted by gas. Water is abundant from wells. The principal city market is a commodious structure, on the W. bank of the r. The city almshouse is in the S. suburbs.

The rapid growth and prosperity of the city have resulted from the natural advantages of great water-power here afforded by the Genesee river. Within the city limits the r. has a total descent of 268 feet, in which are 3 successive perpendicular falls of 96, 20, & 105 feet, & 2 rapids. The first great falls of 96 feet are a little N. of the centre of the city, & before the diversion of the stream above for mechanical purposes, they afforded at high water a very grand appearance. Below the first cataract the r. flows broad & deep for 1½ m. to the second, where it has a perpendicular fall of 20 feet, & thence pursues a noisy & rapid course for about 25 rods to the third & last fall, by which it descends 105 feet. Through the entire distance from the upper to the lower fall it flows through a narrow ravine, over 100 feet deep. The depression of the stream commences considerably above the first falls, & in ½ m. has a fall of 12 feet, easily used for manufacturing purposes. On each side of the river canals have been extensively constructed for the mills. Another power of considerable amount is created by the feeder for the Erie canal, which comes from the r. nearly 2 m. above. The immense water-power is used by various mills & factories, but chiefly by flouring-mills, which are the principal business establishments of the city. In 1850 there were 22 mills, with 100 runs of stone, nearly all of which were employed on flour. An approximate estimate of the amount of flour manufactured annually is 600,000 barrels, or 3,000,000 bushels. To the amount shipped should be added the amount consumed by 40,000 inhabitants, and the large population of the suburbs & vicinity. Other manufactures are extensively prosecuted. There are several iron furnaces, casting principally stoves & agricultural implements, 16 machine shops, 2 plough fac., 5 gun & pistol fac., 2 auger fac., an extensive edge tool fac., 2 brass foundries, a scale fac., a woollen fac., 8 tanneries, 5 breweries, 10 saw m., a plane fac., 4 piano fac., 4 paper fac., a cordage fac., several large boat-yards, last factories, cabinet furniture, &c. Capital employed in manufactures, 1850, $2,564,800; value of manufactured articles, $6,436,086.

Rochester enjoys good facilities for transportation of its imports & exports. The Erie Canal, giving it connection with the E. & W., here crosses the Genesee r. by an aqueduct, 804 feet long, resting upon 11 arches,

erected at a cost of $80,000. The Genesee Valley Canal, completed to Dansville, 52 m., affords access to the interior. Though the r. is boatable above the city to Mount Morris, 45 m., it is little used for that purpose. The lines of railroads here centering are, the Central railroad, Rochester & Syracuse railroad, Buffalo & Rochester railroad, Rochester & Lockport & Niagara Falls r. r., & Rochester & Lake Ontario railroads. The Genesee Valley r. r. is in course of construction.

Rochester is the port of entry for Genesee collection district. The river is navigable for steamboats, &c., from Lake Ontario to the landing 2¼ miles below the centre of the city. A line of steamboats from Oswego to Lewistown arrive and depart daily, and a line from Canada tri-weekly. The total tonnage of Genesee district, 1853, was 1,327 tons, all of which was "enrolled & licensed," permanent, & employed in the coasting trade. Mt. Hope Cemetery, in the S. suburbs, is an extensive enclosure of the most beautiful grounds, improved by art, & in which are many tasteful monuments, tablets, &c.

In 1812 there were only 2 wooden frame buildings on the spot, each consisting of a single room; & when, a few years before, a proposal was made in the state legislature to build here a bridge across the Genesee, it was strongly opposed, & a member declared, that it was "a God-forsaken place, inhabited by muskrats, & visited only by straggling trappers."

ROCHESTER, t., Ulster co., N. Y., 16 S.W. Kingston, 74 S. by W. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil clay & loam. Drained by Rondout cr. & its tributaries. Shawangunk mountain occupies a part of the t. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 7 grist m., 10 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,674; 1850, 3,174.

ROCHESTER, p-b., Beaver co., Pa. Situated on the E. bank of the Beaver r., at its junction with the Ohio r. Contains several mills & manufacturing establishments, & 428 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 993.

ROCHESTER, t., Lorain co., O. Pop. 1840, 487; 1850, 896.

ROCHESTER, p-v., Salem t., Warren co., O., 9 S. E. Lebanon, 75 S.W. Columbus. Situated half a m. S. of Little Miami r., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and 250 inhabs.

ROCHESTER, p-o., Avon t., Oakland co., Mich., 128 N.W. Detroit, 551 W. Situated near the junction of Paint cr. with Clinton r., both of which streams afford water power. It contains 5 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., an iron foundry, a tannery, & 350 inhabs.

ROCHESTER, p-v., capital of Fulton co., Ia., 95 N. Indianapolis, 616 W. Situated a little S. of Tippecanoe r. It contains a court house, jail, a church, several stores, & 350 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,401.

ROCHESTER, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 10 E. Springfield, 772 W. Situated at the junction of the N. & S. forks of Sangamon r. It contains a steam m. & other mills, & 250 inhabs.

ROCHESTER, t., Cedar county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,015.

ROCHESTER, p-t., Racine co., Wis., 87 E.S.E. Madison, 796 W. The v. is situated a little E. of Fox r., on the S. side of a branch of that r. near its mouth. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—a foundry, 3 mills, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,672.

ROCHESTER, p-v., Butler co., Ky.

ROCHESTER, p-v., Adair co., Mo. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,613.

ROCHESTER, p-v., Jackson co., La.

ROCHESTER, a city, parl. & munic. bor., & river port of England, co. Kent, 28 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, London, & 7 m. S.E. Gravesend, with which it is connected by r. r. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 14,938. It is finely situated on a bend of the Medway, here crossed by a noble bridge of 11 arches, erected in the reign of king John; & with Chatham on the E., & Stroud on the W., it picturesquely surrounds Chatham harbor. Its long, narrow, & winding main street contains many antique houses. The cathedral, mostly constructed by Gundulph, the first bishop after the Conquest, presents in its recently repaired interior one of the finest specimens of Norman & early English architecture; length 383 feet. The pa. church of St. Nicholas is also very ancient. The grammar school, founded in 1542, is supported by the dean & chapter, & has 6 exhibitions to the universities. Revenue of free mathematical school, 650*l.* per annum. Principal charities: St. Catherine's hospital for poor women, founded in 1315; Watt's hospital for the nightly entertainment of 6 poor travellers; Hayward's house of industry. The town hall is a handsome brick edifice, built in 1687. Here are also a custom house, theatre, assembly room, baths, two modern forts, several remains of ancient walls, gateways, & monastic structures, & on a rock rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle, built by bishop Gundulph. The trade of the city is comprised with that of Chatham. Coal is extensively imported for the supply of the interior of the co., & hops are exported. Vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Market, Friday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The bishopric is, next to Canterbury, the most anc. in England, having been founded by St. Augustine in 604, but it is also the smallest.

ROCHESTER DEPOT, p-o., Lorain co., O.

ROCHESTER MILLS, p-o., Wabash co., Ill.

ROCHESTOWN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Tipperary, 3 m. E.S.E. Cahir. Area, 1,063 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (or *Bally Williams*), co. Limerick, 2 m. N.N.W. Six-mile-Bridge. Area, 1,165 ac. Pop. 273. —III. a hamlet, Leinster, co. Dublin, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Dundrum.

ROCHETTA (DEL TANARO), a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 9 m. E.S.E. Asti. Pop. with comm. 3,028.

ROCHFORD, a market town & pa. of England, co. Essex, 15¼ m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 1,855 ac. Pop. 1,704. The town, indifferently built, has a large anc. church, & an union workhouse. Mkt., Thursday. —II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2¼ m. E. Tenbury. Area, 1,379 ac. Pop. 251.

ROCHLITZ, two towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, 16 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,104, employed in manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs. It has a royal castle on a height above the town.—II. Bohemia, circ. & 34 m. N. Bidschow. Pop. 2,067.

ROCK, r., Wis. & Ill. Its principal head is in a region of lakes & swamps, towards Fox r. of Green bay, its course S. & then S.W. Another head is Catfish, a stream in Wis., that connects the "*Four lakes*," the head waters of which commence in a swamp, a few m. S. of Fort Winnebago. After Rock r. enters Illinois, it receives several considerable tributaries, & it enters the Mississippi 3 m. below Rock Island. Much of the country through which it passes in Ill. consists of prairie, with some timber land. Its channel is generally lime & sandstone rock, & it has several rapids which injure the navigation at low water. It has much fertile land on its borders.

ROCK, cr., Dist. Columbia, separates Georgetown from Washington city, & enters the Potomac r. Two bridges cross it near its mouth.

ROCK, co., Wis. Situated in the S. part of the ter., Area, 720 sq. m. The surface is level, with much prairie; soil fertile. Drained by Rock r. and its tributaries. Cap., Janesville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $515,980; wheat, 784,278 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 300,143; oats, 487,880; potatoes, 102,383;—9 saw m.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—52 churches; 1 college, 55 students: 2 acad., 194 pupils; 100 sch., 4,826 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,701; 1850, 20,750.

ROCK, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass.

ROCK, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

ROCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Bewdley. Area, 7,754 ac. Pop. 1,435.—II. a chapelry & township, co. Northumberland, pa. Embleton. Pop. 291.

ROCKAWAY, p-v., Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y., 168 S. Albany, 248 W. Situated on Rockaway bay, near the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, a grist m., & 250 inhabs.

ROCKAWAY, p-v., Morris co., N. J., 8 N. Morristown, 61 N. Trenton, 234 W. Situated on both sides of Rockaway r. It contains a Presbyterian & a Dutch Reformed church, 4 stores, a rolling m., 2 forges, a grist m., a saw m., & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 3,139.

ROCKAWAY, beach, Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y. It is a peninsula, situated between Jamaica bay & the Atlantic Ocean. The v., near Rockaway, contains a Methodist church & about 25 dwellings. One m.

W. of the v. is the *Marine Pavilion & Rock Hall*, fine boarding houses. The former is delightfully situated near the beach, & is one of the most fashionable watering places in the vicinity of New York.

ROCKBEARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W. Ottery-St.-Mary. Area, 2,375 ac. Pop. 477.

ROCK BLUFF, p-o., Clinch co., Ga.

ROCK BOTTOM, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass., 27 N. W. Boston, 420 W.

ROCKBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.W. Fordingbridge. Area, 3,798 ac. Pop. 515.

ROCK BRIDGE, co., Va. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 680 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, with very fertile valleys, & valuable mineral springs. Drained by North r. & its branches, a tributary of James r. It derives its name from the celebrated natural bridge over Cedar cr., for a description of which see Cedar creek. Capital, Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $436,149; wheat, 198,553 bush. produced; Indian corn, 372,705; tobacco, 78,298 pounds; wool, 30,469;—16 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., an iron foundry; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $195,540; value of manufac. articles, $307,842;—18 churches; 2 colleges, 186 students; 12 acad., 314 pupils; 18 sch., 430 scholars; 2 libraries, 3,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,284; 1850, 16,045.

ROCK BRIDGE, p-v., Gwinnett co., Ga., 87 N.W. Milledgeville, 661 W.

ROCKBRIDGE, p-o., Greene co., Ill.

ROCKBRIDGE, p-o., capital Ozark co., Mo., 130 S. Jefferson City. Contains a court house and several dwellings.

ROCK CAMP, p-o., Braxton co., Va.

ROCKCASTLE, co., Ky. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 194 sq. m. Drained by branches of Dick's & Rockcastle rivers. The surface is hilly in the Northeastern part, & level on the W.; soil fertile. Capital, Mount Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $93,726; Ind. corn, 177,974 bush. produced; oats, 28,853; tobacco, 5,543 pounds; wool, 10,226; 3 tanneries, 20 persons employed;—14 churches; 17 sch., 425 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,409; 1850, 4,697.

ROCK CASTLE, p-v., Patrick co., Va., 230 W.S.W. Richmond, 305 W.

ROCK CASTLE, p-o., Trigg co., Ky., 236 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 763 W. Situated on the E. side of Cumberland river, & contains 50 inhabs.

ROCK CITY, p-o., Milan t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 59 S. Albany, 310 W.

ROCK CITY MILLS, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

ROCKCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, with a station on the Caledonian r. r., 4¼ m. N.W. Carlisle. Area, 3,880 ac. Pop. 824.

ROCK COMFORT, cr., Ga., rises W. of Warrenton, & runs S. into Ogeechee r., just below Louisville, and affords water power.

ROCK CREEK, rises in Montgomery co., Md., and after a course of 18 m. enters the Potomac r. at Georgetown, D. C. It is a valuable mill stream, & contains in its vicinity many beautiful mansions.

ROCK CREEK, v., Montgomery co., Md. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabs.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Somerset co., Md.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 67 N.W. Raleigh, 300 W.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Franklin co., Ala.

ROCK CREEK, v., (Morgan p-o.,) Ashtabula co., O. Situated at the junction of Rock cr. with Grand r., and contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 5 stores, a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., & 400 inhabs.

ROCK CREEK p-t., Bartholomew county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 685; 1850, 819.

ROCK CREEK, t., Carroll co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,302.

ROCK CREEK, t., Wells co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 599.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Ill.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Lewis co., Ky., 125 E.N.E. Frankfort, 450 W.

ROCK CREEK, p-o., Yell co., Ark.

ROCKDALE, p-o., Chenango co., N. Y.

ROCKDALE, p-t., Crawford co., Pa., 246 N.W. Harrisburg, 319 W. Drained by Venango r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—& 250 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1840, 767; 1850, 1,086.

ROCKDALE, p-o., Scott co., Ky.

ROCKDALE, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, capco., on the Alsenz, 13 m. N. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,783. It has R. Catholic & Lutheran churches.

ROCKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,993 ac. Pop. 291.

ROCKFORD, p-v., capital of Surry co., N. C., 145 W. by N. Raleigh, 351 W. Situated on the N. side of Yadkin r., & contains a court house, jail, several stores, & 639 inhabs.

ROCKFORD, p-v., Jackson co., Ia., 60 S. Indianapolis, 586 W.

ROCKFORD, p-v., capital of Winnebago co., Ill., 203 N. Springfield, 804 W. Situated at the rapids, on Rock r., where is an immense water power, & on the Galena & Chicago Union r. r. It is on a high & beautiful prairie, on the W. side of the r. Steamboats come to this place, & a ferry here crosses the river. It contains a court house, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabs. Pop. of t. 2,093.

ROCKFORD, p-v., capital Coosa co., Ala., 120 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 803 W. Contains a court house, a store, & 250 inhabs.

ROCK GROVE, p-t., Stephenson co., Ill., 230 N. Springfield, 834 W. Pop. 1850, 727.

ROCK GROVE, p-o., Richmond co., N. C.

ROCK HALL, p-v., Kent co., Md., 68 N.E. Annapolis, 108 W.

ROCKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Thornbury. Area, 1,206 ac. Pop. 235.

ROCK HAVEN, p-o., Mead co., Ky. Situated at "the Narrows," & on the left bank of the Ohio r. It contains 2 stores, & about 100 inhabs.

ROCK HILL, t., Bucks co., Pa., 111 E. Harrisburg, 173 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. Drained by branches of Tohicken cr. & Perkiomen cr. Pop. 1840, 2,448.

ROCK HILL, p-o., York co., S. C.

ROCK HILL, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

ROCK HILL, p-o., St. Louis co., Mo.

ROCKHOLD'S, p-o., Whitley co., Ky., 118 S.S.E. Frankfort, 550 W.

ROCKHOLDS, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

ROCK HOUSE, p-o., Hocking co., O.

ROCK HOUSE, p-o., Sumner co., Tenn.

ROCKHOUSE PRAIRIE, p-o., Buchanan co., Mo.

ROCKINGHAM, county, N. H. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 695 sq. miles. The surface is uneven; soil fertile & well cultivated. Great Bay is a large body of water in its N.E. part, & connected with Piscataqua r., which bounds it on the N.E. Massabesic Pond is a large sheet of water in its W. part. Drained by Lamprey, Exeter, Beaver, & Spiggot rivers. Capital, Portsmouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $916,494; wheat, 4,115 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 201,359; oats, 62,407; wool, 44,475 pounds; —35 flouring & grist m., 3 iron foundries, 9 woollen fac., 6 cotton fac., 19 tanneries, 64 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 1 daily & 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $2,228,443; value of manufac. articles, $3,883,268;—101 churches; 31 academies, 1,037 pupils; 264 sch., 10,905 scholars; 57 libraries, 26,761 vols. Pop. 1840, 45,771; 1850, 49,194.

ROCKINGHAM, county, Va. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 833 sq. m. Drained by Shenandoah r. & its branches. The surface is hilly; soil, on the streams, very fertile. Capital, Harrisonburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $729,708; wheat, 608,350 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 448,585; tobacco, 1,800 pounds; wool, 46,013;—41 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $321,595; value of manufac. articles, $620,795;—30 churches; 97 schools, 1,970 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,344; 1850, 20,294.

ROCKINGHAM, county, N. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 475 sq. m. The surface is elevated. Drained by the head branches of Haw and Dan rivers. Capital, Wentworth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $227,104; wheat, 44,156 bush. produced; Ind. corn 377,604; tobacco, 908,729 pounds;—a grist m., 5 saw m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp. Cap. employed in manuf., $120,523; value of manufactured articles, $149,569—18 churches; 2 acad., 45 pupils; 24 sch., 1,015 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,432; 1850, 14,495.

ROCKINGHAM, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 93 S. Montpelier, 459 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut river. Surface uneven; soil generally productive & well cultivated. Drained by Williams' and Saxton's rivers, which afford water power, & flow into Connecticut river. It contains Bellows falls, in Connecticut river. (See Bellows Falls v.) In 1785, a bridge was erected over the Connecticut, which, until 1796, was the only bridge over that river. Near the falls a great variety of minerals are found. There are 3 villa. in the t.—one at the centre, one at Bellows falls, & one in the S. part, on Saxton's river—each of which contains a church, several manufacturing establishments, &c. There are in the t. 7 fulling m., 4 woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, a soap stone quarry, 5 grist m., 7 saw m., 17 schools, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1840, 2,330; 1850, 2,887.

ROCKINGHAM, p-v., capital of Richmond co., N. C., 135 S.W. Raleigh, 409 W. Situated on Hitchcock's cr., 5 m. E. of Pedee r., & contains a court-house, jail, & 200 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, p-o., Scott co, Iowa.

ROCKINGHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 22 m. N.N.E. Northampton, in Rockingham forest. Area of pa. 880 ac. Pop. 261. Mkt., Thursday. Here are the remains of a castle, within the court of which is the mansion of Lord Sondes. The forest, formerly of great extent, is now enclosed.

ROCK ISLAND. Situated in the Mississippi r., at the foot of Rock r. rapids, & is 5¼ miles long, and three-fourths of a mile wide. The sides are of perpendicular rock, 20 feet above the highest floods. Fort Armstrong is situated on the lower extremity of the island.

ROCK ISLAND, county, Ill. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 366 sq. m. The Mississippi river runs on its W. boundary. Drained by Rock r. The surface is various. The soil is fertile, & along the Mississippi is a rich alluvion. Capital, Rock Island City. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $136,247; wheat, 83,076 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 215,255; oats, 31,041; wool, 8,865 pounds;—2 saw m., a tannery, a printing office, a weekly newspaper pub.;—4 churches; 2 sch., 189 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,616; 1850, 6,957.

ROCK ISLAND, city, p-v., capital of Rock Island co., Ill., 150 Springfield, 879 W. It has been laid out on an extensive scale, at the junction of Rock r. & the Mississippi, & at the W. termination of the Chicago and Rock Island r. r. It has been in contemplation to cut a canal from the Mississippi, above the rapids, to Rock r., by which an immense water power would be gained. It contains a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 15 stores, several manufac. establishments, and 1,200 inhabs.

ROCK ISLAND, p-o., Warren co., Tenn., 88 S.E. Nashville, 611 W.

ROCK ISLAND, p-o., Austin co., Tex.

ROCK ISLAND, elevation 20 feet above the highest flood.—*Rock rapids* are opposite the village.

ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, in the Mississippi, commence at Rock Island, just above the mouth of Rock r., & extend 15 miles up the river, with a descent in that distance of 21 feet 10 inches. In various places ledges of rocks extend across the river, and, at low water, are a great obstruction to navigation. But, by means of dams, the channel of the rivers has been made narrower, & the navigation much improved.

ROCKLAND, county, N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 172 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Hudson r. The surface is hilly & mountainous, & much broken; soil fertile. It contains some valuable minerals, particularly magnetic iron ore, & variegated marble. The New York & Erie r. r. commences at Piermont, & crosses the co. Capital, New City v., in Clarkstown t. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $239,209; wheat, 6,439 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 73,628; oats, 39,844; wool, 1,876 pounds;—21 flouring & grist m., 2 iron foundries, a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,081,000; value of manufactured articles, $2,080,216;—35 churches; 13 acad., 207 pup.; 38 sch., 2,745 scholars; 36 libraries, 8,330 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,975; 1850, 16,962.

ROCKLAND, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 45 S. by W. Augusta, on W. side of Penobscot bay. The v., formerly called E. Thomaston, contains several churches, 2 banks, aggregate cap. $150,000; an insurance office, 10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, an iron foundry, 19 lime-burning establishments, & 2,500 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 5,052.

ROCKLAND, p-t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 102 S.W. Albany, 321 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grass. Drained by Big Beaver Kill & its tributaries. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 11 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 826; 1850, 1,175.

ROCKLAND, t., Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,369.

ROCKLAND, t., Bucks co., Pa. Surface hilly and broken. Drained by Maxatawny & Saccony creeks. It has a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,649; 1850, 1,369.

ROCKLAND, p-t., Venango co., Pa., 212 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 284 W. It has 2 fulling m., 5 grist m. 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,178; 1850, 1,409.

ROCKLAND, several pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. 6 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 484. II. (*All Saints*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Pop. 375.—III. (*St. Andrew*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Pop. 115.—IV. (*St. Peter*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 447.

ROCKLAND LAKE, p-v., Clarkstown t., Rockland co., N. Y. Rockland lake is a body of pure water, 3 m. in circumference. It is elevated about 200 ft. above the level of the Hudson r., & forms the chief source of Hackensack r. The lake abounds with fish, but is chiefly valuable for its ice, & from it the city of New York has been chiefly supplied with that article.

ROCKLAND MILLS, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 129 W.N.W. Richmond, 148 W.

ROCKLIFF, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland. Area, 6,572 ac. Pop. 941.

ROCK MILLS, p-o., Rappahannock co., Va.

ROCK MILLS, p-o., Anderson dist., S. C., 171 W. N.W. Columbia, 440 W.

ROCK MILLS, p-o., Hancock co., Ga., 39 N.E. Milledgeville, 640 W.

ROCK MILLS, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

ROCK MOUNTAIN, De Kalb co., Ga. A high, solitary peak, 2,226 feet above the stream, which winds around its base. It is about 7 miles in circumference.

ROCK POINT, p-o., Independence co., Ark.

ROCKPORT, p-o., Waldo co., Me.

ROCKPORT, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 32 N.E. Boston, 464 W. Situated on the N. part of Cape Ann. Surface rocky & uneven; soil, where improved, fertile. The v., at Sandy bay, contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a manufactory of cotton duck, employing 100 persons, & turns out 1,300,000 yards annually; a cordage fac., several stores, & 600 inhabitants. There are in the town 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,650; 1850, 3,274.

ROCKPORT, p-o., Carbon co., Pa.

ROCKPORT, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 132 N.E. Columbus, 367 W. Bounded N. by Lake Erie. Drained by Rocky r. It contains the v. of Granger, at the mouth of the r., which was laid out in 1815. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,235; 1850, 1,441.

ROCKPORT, p-v., capital of Spencer co., Ia., 162 S. S.W. Indianapolis, 689 W. Situated on the N.W. bank of Ohio r., on a high bluff, & contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, a tannery, a ship-yard, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 450 inhabitants.

ROCKPORT, p-v., Pike co., Ill.

ROCKPORT, p-o., Hot Springs co., Ark., 46 W.S. W. Little Rock, 1,111 W. Situated on the E. side of Washita r.

ROCK PRAIRIE, p-o., Rock co., Wis.

ROCK PRAIRIE, p-o., Dade co., Mo.

ROCK QUARRY, p-o., Pope co., Ill.

ROCK RIFF, p-o., Delaware co., N. Y.

ROCK RIVER, p-o., Fond du Lac. co., Wis.

ROCKROE, t., Monroe co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 312.

ROCK RUN, p-o., Harford co., Md., 67 N. Annapolis, 77 W.

ROCK RUN, p. o., Stephenson co., Ill., 229 N. Springfield, 827 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,037.

ROCKSBURGH, p-o., Warren co., N. J.

ROCKSFORD, p-o., Tuscarawas co., O.

ROCK SPRINGS, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

ROCK SPRING, p-o., Orange co., N. C.

ROCK SPRING, p-o., Walker co., Ga.

ROCK SPRING, v., St. Clair co., Ill., 18 E. St. Louis, 95 S. Springfield, 801 W. Its name is derived from a series of springs, issuing from ledges of rocks, at the place. It has an elevated, healthy, and pleasant situation.

ROCK STREAM, p-o., Starkey t., Yates co., N. Y., 198 W. Albany, 313 W.

ROCKTON, p-v., Herkimer co., N. Y. Situated on both sides of the Mohawk river, & on the New York Central r. r. Surrounded by picturesque scenery, and contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 30 stores & groceries, a woollen fac., 3 paper m., 3 flouring m., 2 plaster m., a trip-hammer works, 4 furnaces, a machine shop, a brewery, a fulling m., and 3,500 inhabitants. The river here has a fall of 42 feet in half a mile, affording great water power. The Erie canal has a feeder, which crosses the river in a fine aqueduct, 214 feet long & 16 wide, with walls 14 feet high, upheld by one arch of 70 feet span, & two others of 50 feet each. The canal passed the brow of a mntn. here, which reached to the border of the r., by expensive digging & embankment. In widening the canal, more ample room is obtained by occuping a part of the bed of the r., between an island & the S. bank. The v. was formerly called Little Falls.

ROCKTON, p-o., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,010.

ROCKTON, p-v., Beverley t., Wentworth co., Can. W., 15 W. Hamilton, & has 2 stores, in the vicinity several steam saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

ROCK VALE, p-o., Grant co., Wis.

ROCK VALLEY, p-o., Hampden co., Mass.

ROCK VALLEY, p-o., Marshall co., Va.

ROCK VALLEY, p-o., Rock co., Wis.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Norfolk co., Mass., 26 S. Boston, 420 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-o., Washington co., R. I.

ROCKVILLE, p-o., Tolland co., Ct.

ROCKVILLE, p-o., Belfast t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 269 W. by S. Albany, 331 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 58 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 133 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., capital of Montgomery co., Md., 56 W. Annapolis, 16 W. Situated on the head waters of Watts branch of Potomac r., and contains a court house, jail, county offices, 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Rom. Catholic,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabs.

ROCKVILLE, p-o., Hanover co., Va.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Rowan co., N. C., 133 W. Raleigh, 370 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-o., Lexington dist., S. C.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Putnam co., Ga., 32 N. Milledgeville, 638 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Adams co., O., 112 S. by W. Columbus, 446 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., capital of Parke co., Ia., 64 W. Indianapolis, 636 W. It contains a court house, jail, 10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 726 inhabs.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Will co., Ill., 162 N.N.E. Springfield, 716 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 514.

ROCKVILLE, p-o., Delaware co., Iowa.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Tenn., 164 E.S.E. Nashville, 537 W.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Jefferson co., Ala.

ROCKVILLE, p-v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 40 S. W. Montreal, has 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian and 1 Rom. Cath.,—3 stores, a saw m., a pail fac., & 300 inhab.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, p-o., Queens co., N. Y.

ROCKWELL, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C.

ROCKWELL, p-o., Bond co., Ill., 65 S. Springfield, on E. side of W. fork of Shoal creek, & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a printing office issuing a monthly & a quarterly publication, and has about 350 inhabs.

ROCKY BAYOU, p-o., Izard co., Ark. Pop. of the t. 1850, 606.

ROCKY BRANCH, p-o., Greenup co., Ky.

ROCKY COMFORT, p-v., Sevier co., Ark.

ROCKY CREEK, p-o., Iredell co., N. C.

ROCKY CREEK, p-o., Pike co., Miss.

ROCKY FORD, p-o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

ROCKY GAP, p-o., Tazewell co., Va.

ROCKY GLEN. (*See Glenham, N. Y.*)

ROCKY HILL, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 7 S. Hartford, 333 W. It lies on the W. side of Connecticut r. Surface hilly; soil a gravelly loam. The v. occupies an elevated position on the right bank of the Connecticut, & has 2 churches,—1 Congregational and 1 Methodist,—& has a good landing place. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,042.

ROCKY HILL, p-v., Montgomery t., Somerset co., N. J., 12 S.W. Somerville, 14 N. by E. Trenton, 185 W. Situated on Millstone r., & contains 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a woollen fac., & 150 inhabs.

ROCKY HILL, p-o., Fayette co., Va.

ROCKY HILL, p-o., Jackson co., O., 77 S. by E. Columbus, 381 W.

ROCKY HILL, p-o., Barren county, Ky., 129 S.W. Frankfort., 652 W.

ROCKY MILLS, p-o., Lavacca co., Tex.

ROCKY MOUNT, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Va., 179 W. by S. Richmond, 254 W. Situated on a tributary of Roanoke r., and contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, a tannery, an extensive iron furnace in the vicinity, & about 200 inhabs.

ROCKY MOUNT, p-v., Edgecombe co., N. C., 56 E. Raleigh, 242 W.

ROCKY MOUNT, p-o., Fairfield co., S. C.

ROCKY MOUNT, p-v., Meriwether co., Ga., 102 W. Milledgeville, 721 W.

ROCKY MOUNT, p-o., Miller county, Mo., 50 S.W. Jefferson City, 985 W.

ROCKY MOUNT, p-o., Kemper co., Miss., 115 E. N.E. Jackson, 912 W.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, on the St. John or Peace riv. Lat. 56° N., lon. 120° W.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain system of N. America, forming a continuation of the great range which stretches northward through Mexico, and the southern portion of the United States, under the successive names of Sierra Madre, Mimbre, Grulles, & Verde, & commences to be called by the name of Rocky Mountains at about 42° N., and continues through the United States & British possessions, until it reaches the Arctic Ocean. In lat. 43° 10′ N., & lon. 11° 13′ W., it rises to a height of 13,568 feet, to which elevation the name of Fremonts Peak has been given, & at this point it throws off a spur called the Wind River Mountains which, passing in an easterly and then e in a northerly direction, is lost in the gentle undulations of the Black Hills, a little below the junction of the Missouri & Yellow Stone rivers. Between lat. 52° & 53° N., Mount Hooker rises to a height of 15,700 feet, & Mount Brown to a height of 15,900 feet. To the north of 53° N., the range begins to lower rapidly, & at 55° N., does not exceed 4,000 feet. Ultimately the average height does not exceed 2,000 feet. Beyond 53° N., the Rocky Mountains cease to have the character of a continuous ridge, but form a series of isolated groups, separated from each other by considerable depressions. The E. slope, which is at first very precipitous, terminates suddenly on the edge of a very extensive and elevated plateau; the W. slope forms a series of narrow longitudinal valleys, separated by ridges of comparatively moderate height, till, at a considerable distance to the W., another mountain mass begins to rise, forming the range which stretches continuously along the coast from Cape St. Lucas, at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Lower California, to Mount St. Elias, & has received the names of the Sierra Nevada, the coast range of California, & the Cascade mountains of Oregon, &c. This range contains numerous evidences of past volcanic agency, & has several active volcanoes; but the Rocky Mountains furnish comparatively few specimens of past volcanic motion, & none now in action, with the exception of a few remarkable fissures and hot springs in the desert region of Utah, & also near the sources of the Yellow Stone, on the eastern flank of the main mass. It consists chiefly of metamorphic masses of granite, gneiss, & mica schist. They are also, in general, scantily provided with vegetation, but

occasionally magnificent forests occur, & in several of the less elevated districts toward the S. extremity of the range, the mica schist & gneiss are covered with many species of Artemisia, especially *Tridentata*, *asters*, & *cactuses*. The waters of the Rocky Mountains belong to three basins. The northernmost one on the E. slope receives its supplies chiefly by the Mackenzie, which flows N. to the Arctic Ocean, & by the Saskatchawan, & many other streams which flow E. to Hudson Bay; & on its W. slope the waters of Colville river flowing into the Arctic Sea. The second & most extensive basin is the Atlantic which receives its supplies partly through the N. American lakes, & partly by the Mississippi, & a smaller portion of the Rio Grande, entering the Gulf of Mexico. The third basin is the Pacific, to which Simpsons, Frasers, the Columbia with its many tributaries, & at the S. the Great Salt Lake, & the Rio Colorado, & the Sacramento, & San Joaquin. The Rocky Mountains have been but imperfectly explored; the culminating point is supposed to be in about 31° N. lat., rising some 18,000 ft. above the sea.

The lowest depressions in the U. S. are: 1st, in the neighborhood of El Paso, not far from lat. 32° N., about 5,000 ft. above the sea level; 2d, at about 35° N. lat., at the sources of the Canadian on the east, & Zuni Valley on the west; the exact altitude not at present known, but supposed to be one of the lowest; 3d, the Sangre de Christo Pass, 8,800 feet above the sea; fourth, the South Pass, elevated 7,490 feet, & its approaches very gentle; fifth, Lewis & Clarks Pass, near the head sources of the Missouri, & at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above the sea. These constitute the lowest depressions in the territory belonging to the United States. In the British Possessions, at about lat. 52° 30′, is McGillavrays Pass, or the Athabasca Portage, which has an elevation of 7,300 feet, & has long been used by the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, as the principal pass into the basin of the Columbia, from the east. The depressions within the United States territory, will be thoroughly examined by the several exploring parties now in the field, to determine the practicability of a route to connect the Atlantic & Pacific shores of the Republic, by means of the electric flash & the road of iron.

* "The United States, in reference to its geography, may be divided into three grand, well-defined divisions, each possessing characteristics peculiar to itself. They may be termed generally the *Eastern*, *Middle & Western* divisions. The first lies between the crest of the great Alleghany ridge & the Atlantic; the second extends from the former to the commencement of the great American desert, at the base of the Rocky Mountains; the third, is the intermediate territory from the last to the Pacific Ocean. With the *first & second* of these divisions most of us are personally familiar. There are some strong points of resemblance between them. They have a nearly uniform climate upon similar parallels. They are sufficiently watered from rains, & wooded for agricultural purposes. They are both penetrated by navigable rivers. The surface or topographical features of both are favorable to the easy construction of railroads & ordinary highways. In these particulars, these divisions are in fact so homogeneous in their leading aspects, that, contrasted with the third, they may be regarded as one. The *third* grand division presents a most striking contrast to the two already described. Perhaps its most remarkable characteristic is its great general elevation above the level of the sea, as it is to this elevation that many of its other peculiarities are due. This feature must be thoroughly studied & understood, in order to form a correct idea of the character of the country on the several routes, & the difficulties in the way of the construction of a railroad. The Mississippi river, in connection with its main affluent, the Missouri, is the dividing line between two great *planes*, one descending to its *left* bank from the summit of the Alleghanies, the other to its right, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The uniform & gradual descent of different portions of this great river is very remarkable. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Grand Falls of the Missouri, a distance of 4,000 miles, there is no obstacle to the running of light-draught steamboats at all seasons of the year, when the river is unobstructed by ice. From the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, a distance of about 1,200 miles, the fall is 275 feet, or nearly 2 3 10 inches to the mile. From the mouth of the Ohio to the Grand Falls of the Missouri, & to the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, the descent of the two rivers is nearly uniform; that of the Missouri being the greatest by about one inch in the mile. From the Falls of St. Anthony to the junction with the Missouri, the descent is about 125 feet in a distance of 700 miles, or at the rate of 6⅔ inches to the mile. From the Grand Falls to its mouth, the descent of the Missouri is about 1,900 feet in 2,600 miles, or at the rate of 7 3-10 inches to the mile. Governor Stephens estimates the elevation of the river, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, at 2,000 feet above the sea, & at the Grand Falls 2,300 ft. As the distance between these points is about 700 m., the descent of this portion of the river is only about one-half as great as it is near its mouth. At the Grand Falls of the Missouri, the river descends over a series of cascades 368 feet, in the course of 18 miles. Above the Falls, the inclination of the river does not appear to increase very rapidly, as it is navigable for canoes for five hundred miles, & to a point within 38 miles of the waters of *Clarks* Fork of the Columbia. This was the route pursued by Lewis & Clark, on their way to the Pacific. At this point their expedition left the river; the elevation does not probably exceed 3,168 ft. From thence to the source, in a distance of about 25 miles, the rise is probably not less than 3,000 ft. The uniform inclination of this great river throughout its whole course, constitutes one of the most remarkable facts in the topographical features of the North American continent. As before stated, the Mississippi and Missouri rivers mark the boundary of two great *planes*, reaching to them from the summits of the mountain ranges on either side. A striking contrast presented by these planes, is in their *dip* or inclination to the point of their intersection, & their geological structure. While there is a great difference in the elevation of their upper angles, there is still greater difference in the inclination of the rivers which traverse them. The rock forming the Alleghany ranges being chiefly limestone, the rivers that fall from them have cut for themselves deep channels, far below the general surface of the country. They consequently have a gentle flow, with sufficient water to render them navigable for a great portion of the year. The main tributary entering the Mississippi from the East is the Ohio. The descent of this river from Pittsburg to its mouth, a distance of 975 miles, is 424 feet, or at the rate of 4 32-100 inches to the mile. Following up the Allegheny to *Olean*, in the State of New York, the head of steam navigation, a distance of 250 miles, we find the descent rapidly increasing. The elevation of this point is 1,403 feet above the sea, or 704 feet above Pittsburg, showing a fall of two feet eight inches to the mile. In fifty miles more we reach the sources of the river, in the town of Friendship, in this State, 1,678 feet above the sea, & 2,450 miles from the Gulf. If we examine the Tennessee & Cumberland rivers, which, with the Ohio, drain the greater part of the western slope of the Alleghany range, we find them possessing the same general characteristics as the Ohio. The Tennessee river at Chattanooga, 600 miles from its mouth, is 351 feet above the Ohio, showing a fall of about 7 inches to the mile. Above Chattanooga, the ascent increases rapidly; & upon entering the State of Virginia, about 300 miles from Chattanooga, an elevation of about 1,000 feet is obtained. From the State line to its source, the ascent is about 1,550 feet, in about 125 miles. The Cumberland, lying within the circle described by the Tennessee, has less descent; the fall from Nashville to its mouth being only 104 ft., in a distance of 240 miles, or at a rate of 5 1-5 inches per mile. The inclination of the head waters of the Cumberland river does not differ much from those of the Tennessee. I have been particular to give you the inclination of the rivers draining the western slope of the Alleghanies, or the great *eastern* plane of the Mississippi, that you may better appreciate the consequences that result from the greater slope of the corresponding plane upon its western side. The slight descent of the Ohio, Tennessee, & Cumberland rivers, give them gentle currents & deep channels, peculiarly adapting them as avenues of commerce. On the other hand, in ascending the table-lands which fall towards

* Poor's paper, read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, 1853.

the *right* bank of the Mississippi & Missouri, we find that the rivers which traverse them have an inclination nearly *ten* times greater than those which enter the former upon the left. For the purposes of this paper, the comparison will be confined to the Arkansas and Platte, as these define *two* routes for the proposed road, & constitute, from their positions & general directions, appropriate contrasts to the Ohio, Cumberland, & Tennessee, & also afford the best illustration of some of the peculiarities of the great western plane they water. The Arkansas river, entering the Mississippi only about seven hundred miles above its mouth, within what may be termed the great *delta* of the Mississippi, & at an elevation of about 150 feet above the sea, the lower portion of it presents some of the characteristics of its recipient. It has a steamboat navigation to *Fort Smith*, about 500 miles, by the course of the river. In this distance the descent is probably 250 feet. In longitude 97° west from Greenwich it probably reaches about the same altitude as the *Platte* river at its mouth in longitude 96°. At these respective points the two rivers present similar characteristics, having rapid currents over wide sandy bottoms with low banks, & are entirely unfitted for any commercial purposes. Their respective elevations above the sea are about 1,000 feet. As we ascend the great *plane*, the two rivers maintain nearly the same altitude, showing a remarkable uniformity in the general surface of the country. From the mouth of the Platte to Fort Laramie the distance is about 575 miles, and the descent of the river 3,550 feet, showing a rate of fall of about six feet to the mile, or *sixteen* times greater than the Ohio. From Fort Laramie, to the South Pass, the descent is at the rate of 10¼ feet to the mile, in 185 miles; the crest of the Rocky Mountains at this point being 7,490 feet above the sea. The descent of the *head* waters of the Platte are nearly five times greater than that of the head waters of the Ohio. The rate of the fall of the *Arkansas* very nearly corresponds to that of the Platte. From the great Bend of this in longitude 98 west from Greenwich to Bent's Fort, which, like Fort Laramie, lies at the base of the mountains, the descent of the river is 2,300 feet in 311 m., or at a rate of 7¼ feet to the mile. From Bent's Fort to the summit of the *Sangre de Christo* Pass, the descent is 4,942 feet in 121 miles, which is at the rate of 40 feet to the mile. Bent's Fort is 3,858 feet above the sea, & the summit of the Sangre de Christo Pass, is 8,800 feet according to Capt. Gunnison. The fall of the upper portion of the Arkansas is more than twenty times greater than that of the Alleghany. Another great river possessing characteristics very similar to the above, though having a different direction & outlet, is the Rio del Norte. All three take their rise in the same great elevated *Plateau*, the Platte and Arkansas draining its Northern and Eastern, and the Del Norte its Southern & South Western slopes. The descent of the upper part of this river is much greater, probably, than either of the former. From San Felipe, in latitude 35° 30′, to a point near the Mexican boundary, the river falls at the rate of four feet per m., San Felipe is 5,158 feet above the sea, Santa Fe, 6,846. San Felipe is more than 300 miles south from the source of the river in the famous *Coochatoopee* Pass, the water from the southern slope of which falls into the Del Norte, at the rate of twenty feet to the mile, which is only one-half of the descent of the Huerfano from Bent's Fort to the Sangre de Christo Pass, and which Fremont & Heap describe as a very level route, we have 11,158 feet as the elevation of the Coochatoopee Pass, which is only 76 feet higher than the measurement of Gunnison makes it; viz. 11,082 feet. It must be borne in mind that the elevations I have given are not those of mountain *summits*, but of the lowest depression between them, such as are followed by the water courses, & have been selected on account of their great depression & favorable features as the great routes of travel to the Pacific. The general elevation of the neighboring planes is much greater, while upon all sides of these *passes* tower mountains covered with perpetual snow. The foregoing remarks have been descriptive of the *Eastern & Southern* slopes of the great Rocky Mountain Range. Upon reaching the summit of the plane or plateau, from which these mountains rise, we find it extends with very little depression, except where it is intersected by the waters of the Colorado & Columbia, to the Sierra Nevada on the Pacific. The great uniform elevation of the territory embraced within these mountain ranges, is one of the most distinguishing features in the topography of this Continent, & one of the most remarkable of the globe. Nearly every portion of it is thickly studded by ranges of mountains, some of which vie in elevation with those that enclose them. If possible, the country is still more barren than that already described. Throughout, is the same absence of water & wood. The sands drink up the feeble streams as they descend from the snowy hills. Nothing can be cultivated except by irrigation, which is confined to the narrow bottoms of the water courses. All else presents the desolation of the desert in all its hideousness. From North to South, this desert extends from an unknown distance below the Mexican boundary nearly to the British Possessions, & probably covers the larger portions of Oregon & Washington territories. Its breadth embraces about 22 degrees of longitude & measures from 900 to 1,100 miles. Its general elevation is about 4,500 feet, while throughout its whole extent rise mountains from 10,000 to 15,000 feet high. Within it is the desert of the Great Salt Lake, which is elevated 4,200 feet above the sea, & which has a system of mountains & rivers peculiar to itself. The first grand consequence that results from the great elevation of so large a portion of our continent, is the absence of *rain*. Its height above the sea would largely reduce the quantity, were there no other causes which influence the same result. Either side of the great plateau is flanked by the ranges of the Rocky & Sierra Nevada Mountains, which, intercepting the moisture borne into the interior from the sea, precipitate it upon their lofty summits. This fact explains the cause of the immense masses of snow which collect in the mountain gorges, particularly of the Sierra Nevada. Upon crossing these mountains into the great desert, the snow which accumulates in such immense bodies upon the western slopes, disappears. The same fact is noticed upon the Rocky Mountains, although their influence is not so striking as that of Sierra Nevada, from the greater elevation of their base, distance from the sea & the drier atmosphere by which they are surrounded. Upon their eastern slopes only a small amount of moisture falls. This is collected upon the lofty mountains, whose heights are sufficient, by the changes of temperature which they cause, to disturb the ordinary equilibrium of the atmosphere, & condense upon their summits the moisture held by it. This great elevated plateau, which embraces the Eastern & Southern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, extending from 250 to 300 miles from their base, presents all the characteristics of a true desert. On the East, the boundary of this desert may be described by a line drawn from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to the great bend of the Arkansas near the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 38°, with longitude 99°. The line thence extends very nearly South, inclining a little to the west after entering Texas, and inclining to the east again on approaching the Rio Grande, & leaving a wide belt of desert country east of the river, to its mouth. Within the limits of this desert is the great Llano Estacado of Texas, an elevated & treeless plain. In latitude 31° 30′ Bartlett's Expedition crossed it, & for seventy m. from the Choncho to the Pecos, found no water. In latitude 32° 30′ its width is more than double the above. Between the Pecos & the Rio Grande, a distance of about 200 miles, is a high barren plain, portions of it being 5,000 feet above the sea. One of the most remarkable features of portions of this great desert, particularly that of the Great Salt Lake Basin, is the aspect of *newness* which it presents. Rain is the grand disintegrator of the earth's surface. Where it does not fall, the lapse of ages produces no perceptible change in the aspect of nature; consequently portions of the great American Desert present the same appearance they did ten thousand years ago. It seems not to have been disturbed since the warring forces of nature laid down their arms. This warfare would appear to have ended but yesterday. The yawning chasms, the blackened hills, the angular & jagged masses of rock piled up in endless confusion, the heaps of scoria glistening as if it ran from the furnace of yesterday, the vast plains unenlivened by a single specimen of organic or animal life, all bear witness of the external action of those terrific agency, which now quietly repose in the bowels of the earth. Over the scene of their war-

fare, through the agencies of milder forces, no veil has been thrown. It remains, & always will remain, intelligible alike to the lettered and unlearned, a record of a great crisis in the earth's history. Throughout this desert, wherever running water is found, its sources are always in lofty mountains. These streams constitute the oasis of the desert, & are oftentimes separated by *jornadas*, or sandy plains without water, all the way from 10 to 100 miles in extent. In the winter, which is the rainy season, these are crossed by mule trains with comparative safety, as portions of them abound in grass. In the summer or dry season, they are nearly impassable both for man or beast. Such is not an overdrawn picture of the physical characteristics of a territory embracing nearly one-half of the breadth of the North American Continent, & over which must be the route of most, if not all, the proposed Railroads to the Pacific. I have been particular not only to describe it with sufficient distinctness for the object I have in view; but, to contrast its peculiarities with those portions of the country with which we are all familiar. In this manner only, can a correct idea be formed of the magnitude & difficulties in the way of construction of a Pacific railroad."

ROCKY NARROWS, p-o., Monroe co., O., 127 E. Columbus, 280 W.

ROCKY PLAINS, p-o., Newton co., Ga.

ROCKY POINT, p-o., Scott co., Va.

ROCKY POINT, p-o., Attala co., Miss.

ROCKY POINT MILLS, p-o., Botetourt co., Va.

ROCKY RIDGE, p-o., Anderson co., S. C.

ROCKY RIVER, p-o., Warren co., Tenn.

ROCKY RUN, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

ROCKY RUN, p-o., Columbia co., Wis.

ROCKY SPRING, p-o., Grainger co., Tenn., 229 E. Nashville, 453 W.

ROCKY SPRING, p-o., Jackson co., Ala., 188 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 645 W.

ROCKY SPRING, p-o., Claiborne par., Miss., 45 N. W. Jackson, 1,055 W.

ROCKY WELL, p-o., Lexington dist., S. C.

ROCROY, a comm. & frontier fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., in the forest of Ardennes, 15 m. N.W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,164. It has a military hospital & a custom house. The Duke of Enghein, afterwards "the Grande Condé," here defeated the Spaniards in 1643.

RODA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 38 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Ter.—II. prov. & 56 m. S. Cuença. Pop. 2,400.

RODA, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circ. Eisenberg, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Jena. Pop. 2,357.

RODACH, a town of Saxe-Coburg, princip. & 10 m. W.N.W. Coburg, cap. dist., on the Rodach, with a ducal hunting seat. Pop. 1,572.

RODAH, or RODDA, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 8 m. N.N.W. Sana, & a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens & vineyards, & is governed by an Ameer, who occupies its citadel. [RHODA.]

RODAUK, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, about 120 m. S.E. Leh, & having an active trade in shawl wool, & salt from adjacent lakes.

RODBORNE CHENEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Swindon. Area, 2,728 ac. Pop. 600.

RODBOROUGH, a chapelry & tything of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.W. Stroud. Area, 1,310 ac. Pop. 2,208 employed in woollen manufs.

RODBYE, or RODBY, a marit. town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the isl. Laaland, 7 m. S.S.W. Marieboe, with 1,200 inhabitants, & a harbor sheltered by the Hillekreg islands.

RODDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Frome. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 268.

RODE (NORTH), two tnshps. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.NE. Congleton, with a station on the North Stafford r. r., 4½ m. S.W. Macclesfield. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 287.—II. (*Old*), same co., pa. Ashbury. Area, 3,692 ac. Pop. 1,853.

RODELHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Nidda, 4 m. W.N.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,588.

RODEMACK, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Moselle, 8 m. N.N.E. Thionville. Pop. 1,087.

RODEWALD, a vill. of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 11 m. N. Neustadt-am-Rübenbenge. Pop. 1,600.

RODEZ, or RHODEZ, a town of France, cap. dep. Aveyron, 85 m. N.W. Montpelier, on rt. b. of the Aveyron. Pop. 8,801. It has a national college, with a library of 16,000 vols., a Gothic cathedral, & trade in wool & cheese. It is the ancient *Segodunum*.

RODI, a marit. town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the N. coast of the Garganian promontory, Adriatic Sea. Pop. 3,200.—*Rodigo* is a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 7 m. N.W. Mantua.

RODING, a river of England, co. Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows mostly S.S.W. past Chipping Ongar, & between Epping & Hainault forests, & near Barking joins the Thames, whence it is navigable to Ilford.

RODING, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 1,190, partly engaged in a pearl fishery.—*Rodingen* is a vill., Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.E. Aachen.

RODINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area, 1,615 ac. Pop. 494.

RODMAN, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 11 S. Watertown, 168 N.W. Albany, 408 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile sandy and clay loam. Drained by Sandy cr. The v. is situated on Sandy cr., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 carding & fulling m., a tannery, and about 200 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,702; 1850, 1,784.

RODMARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6 m. W. S.W. Cirencester. Area, 4,010 ac. Pop. 416.

RODMELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Lewes. Area, 1,924 ac. Pop. 323.

RODMERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. S.S. E. Sittingbourne. Area, 1,231 ac. Pop. 328.

RODNA, or RADNA (Germ. *Roden*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, circ. & 26 m. N.E. Bistritz. Pop. 2,000, mostly emp. in gold, silver, & iron mines.

RODNEY, p-o., Gallia co., O.

RODNEY, p-v., Jefferson co., Miss., 92 S.W. Jackson, 1,192 W. Situated on the E. side of Mississippi r. It contains 8 stores, & about 500 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 210.

RODOLPHIL, p-o., Amelia co., Va., 52 S.W. Richmond, 169 W.

RODOSTO, or RHODOSTO (Turk. *Tekir-Dagh*, anc. *Bisanthe*, & *Rhædestum*), a fortified marit. town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 60 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, & the great route W. from Constantinople. It has large caravanserais, khans, & public baths, with 5 Greek & 2 Armenian churches, but it has latterly declined in importance. It partly supplies the Turkish capital with fish.

RODRIGUES, an island of the Indian Ocean, 330 m. E.N.E. the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 4′ S., lon. 63° 25′ E. Length 12 m., breadth 3 to 6 m. Surface mostly mountainous, but it has about 9,000 ac. of cultivable land, producing rice & maize, which, with turtles & some other products, are exported in small quantities to the Mauritius. Pop. 250.

RŒDOE, an isl. off the coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 40′ N., lon. 13° 10′ E.—*Roedskioer* is a small island in the Gulf of Finland.

ROER, or RUHR, a river of W. Germany and the Netherlands, after a N. course through Rhenish Prussia, past Duren & Juliers, turns N.W., enters Dutch Limburg, & joins the Maese on right at Roermond. Total course 90 m. It is subject to extensive inundations, feeds many mill-canals, & has valuable fisheries. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., cap. Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROERMOND, or RÛREMONDE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. arrond. on the Maese, at the influx of the Roer, 27 m. N.E. Maestritcht. Pop. 5,937. Its fortifications were dismantled under Joseph II., but it is still the residence of a military commandant. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, & vinegar, & a considerable general & transit trade.

ROESFIELD, p-o., Catahoula par., La.

ROESKILDE, a town of Denmark, island & stift Seeland, with a port, amt. & 19 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railroad, at the head of an inlet of the Iise-fiord. Pop. 3,400. It was the residence of the Danish kings in the middle ages, & has a royal castle, a cathedral, the oldest, finest, & most celebrated in Denmark, with tombs of many of its kings.

RŒULX, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 8 m. E.N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,701.

ROFRANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 13 m. S.S.W. Diano. Pop. 2,100.

ROGART, a pa. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.N. W. Dornoch. Area about 93 sq. m., mostly mountain & heath. Pop. 1,535. Here are numerous Pictish & Scandinavian antiquities.

ROGASEN, or ROGOZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 24 m. N. Posen, on a large lake, & on the Wetna. Pop. 4,430. It has manufs. of linens, woollens, & leather.

ROGATCHEV, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. S.S.W. Moghilev, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Drutch & the Dnieper. Pop. 2,500.

ROGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area, 4,873 ac. Pop. 1,117.

ROGERS' BRIDGE, p-o., Spartanburgh dist., S. C.

ROGERS FARM, p-o., McLean co., Ill.

ROGERS STORE, p-o., Wake co., N. C., 16 Raleigh, 288 W.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Bassalleg, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Newport. Pop. 1,249.

ROGERSVILLE, p-o., Greene co., Pa.

ROGERSVILLE, p-o., Halifax co., Va.

ROGERSVILLE, p-o., Tuscarawas co., O.

ROGERSVILLE, p-o., Henry co., Ia.

ROGERSVILLE, p-o., Madison co., Ky.

ROGERSVILLE, p-v., Lauderdale co., Ala., 131 N. Tuscaloosa, 756 W.

ROGERSVILLE, p-v., capital of Hawkins co., Tenn., 246 E. by N. Nashville, 436 W. Situated a little N. of Holston r., & contains a court house, jail, several stores, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabs.

ROGGWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 27 m. N.E. Bern.

ROGIET, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 6¼ m. W.S. W. Chepstow. Area, 2,905 ac. Pop. 60.

ROGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 1,900.—II. a town at the N. extremity of Corsica, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Bastia. Pop. 1,525.

ROGONAUTPOOR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Jungle-Mehals, 130 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Benares.

ROHAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Ouse, 28 m. N. Vannes. Pop. 501.

ROHAN, an old division of France in Bretagne, with the title of duchy, now comprised in the dep. Morbihan.—*Rohan-Rohan*, or *Frontenay*, is a comm. and vill., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 6 m. S.W. Niort. Pop. 2,198.

ROHATYN, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 15 m. W.S.W. Brzezany, with 2,726 inhabs., a castle, & Roman Catholic & Greek united churches.

ROHILCUND, a region of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., between lat. 28° & 29° N., & lon. 78° & 80° E.; watered by the Ganges, Ramgunga, &c., & now subdivided among the dists. Bareily and Moradabad. It is named from the Rohillas, an agricultural Afghan tribe, who emigrated to it in the 18th century.

ROHRERSVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Md.

ROHRERSBURG, p-v., Columbia co., Pa., 93 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 204 W.

ROHRSDORF, three vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1,500.—II. Saxony, circ. & 13 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,908, who manuf. linen & tape.—III. circ. Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,175.

ROISEL & ROISSY, two comms. & vills. of France. —I. in dep. Somme, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Peronne, with 1,591 inhabs.—II. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. W. Pontoise. Pop. 965.

ROITZSCH, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 19 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,300.

ROJALES, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. S. W. Alicante, on the Seguro.

ROJANKA, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 37 m. E.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

ROJANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 6 m. N.W. Sulmona, with 1,600 inhabs., & an ancient aqueduct.

ROJESTVENKA, a mkt. tn. of Russia, gov. Koursk, 12 m. W. Staroi-Oskol. Pop. about 1,500.

ROJESTVENKOE, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Simbirsk, 32 m. E.S.E. Stavropol. Pop. about 1,500.—*Rojestveno* is a mkt. town, gov. & 49 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,500.

ROJEV, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. W. Kiev. Pop. 1,500.

ROKEBY, p-o., Morgan co., O., 74 E. by S. Columbus, 337 W.

ROKEBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, 2 m. S.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Area, 1,114 ac. Pop. 189. Here are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II. The romantic scenery of Rokeby has been described by Sir W. Scott.

ROKELLE, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course, estimated at 250 m., joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

ROKITZAN (Boh. *Rokiczny*), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. E. Pilsen, on the Kladawa. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & iron works.

ROLAND, p-o., Muscogee co., Ga.

ROLAND, p-o., White co., Ill.

ROLESVILLE, p-v., Wake co., N. C., 21 N.N.E. Raleigh, 279 W. Situated 3 m. N.E. of Neuse r., & contains 150 inhabs.

ROLLE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the Lake of Geneva, 16 m. S.W. Lausanne. Pop. 600.

ROLLEBOISE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Mantes, on lt. b. of the Seine, with a tunnel under the Rouen r. r.

ROLLEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. & 5 m. S. Courtrai. Pop. 1,500.

ROLLERSVILLE, p-v., Sandusky co., O., 42 N. Columbus, 437 W.

ROLLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N. E. Acle. Area, 1,653 ac. Pop. 554.

ROLLESTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 4 m. W.S.W. Newark. Area, 2,705 ac. Pop. 585.—II. co. Stafford, 3 m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 3,647 ac. Pop. 918.

ROLLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5¼ m. W. N.W. Amesbury. Area, 836 ac. Pop. 46.

ROLLIN, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 79 S.W. Detroit, 519 W. Soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by Tiffin's creek. The village is situated on Bean creek, which affords water power. Pop. 1840, 581; 1850, 1,080.

ROLLINSFORD, t., Strafford co., N. H. It has the Salmon Fall r. for its E. boundary, & contains a bank, several manufacturing establishments, and in 1850, a population of 1,862. (*See Somersworth*).

ROLLING FORK, p-o., Nelson co., Ky., 77 S.W. Frankfort, 599 W.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, p-o., Marion co., Ark.

ROLLIN'S STORE, p-o., Moore co., N. C.

ROLLOUG, a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Louven, 54 m. W. Christiania. Pop. of pa. 4,000.

ROLLRIGHT, two pas. of Engl., co. Oxford.—I. (*Great*), 2¾ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 445. Rev. of charities 80*l.* per annum.—II. (*Little*), 2¼ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 30.

ROLVENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.S. W. Tenterden. Area, 5,622 ac. Pop. 1,483. It has an endowed school; rev. of charities 130*l.*

ROM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Deux Sevres, on the Dive, 13 m. E.N.E. Melle. Pop. 1,738.

ROMA, p-v., Starr co., Tex., 290 S. by W. Austin, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, & contains several stores & 350 inhabs.

ROMA, a city of Italy. [ROME.]

ROMA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, 50 m. N.E. Timor, 40 m. in circuit.

ROMAGNA, a prov. of Central Italy, & one of the earliest possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic, between the N. Legations & the March of Ancona, & now forming the Pontif. delegs. of Ravenna & Forli.

ROMAGNANO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. province & 18 m. N. W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. Pop. with comm. 2,510.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 20 m. E. Campagna.

ROMAGNAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 1,990.—*Romagnieu* is a comm. & vill., dep. Isère, arrond. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,961.

ROMAGNESE, a vill. of N. Italy, div. Genoa, prov. & 6 m. N.N.W. Bobbio. Pop. 1,822.

ROMAIN (ST.), num. comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. H.-Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,473.—II. dep. Charente, arr. Barbezieux. Pop. 1,129.—III. dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,666. IV. (*de Bondi*), dep. Charente-Inf., 10 m. W.S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,582.—V. (*de Popey*), dep. Rhône, 6 m. S.E. Tarare. Pop. 1,552.—VI. (*d'Urfé*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,309.—VII. (*en Jarrêt*), dep. Loire, 12 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,169. —*Romainville* is a vill., dep. Seine, near the N.E. extremity of Paris, 4 m. S.E. St. Denis, with a fine chateau & park, & a wood greatly resorted to by inhabitants of Paris. Pop. 5,046.

ROMALD-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 18 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Area, 53,776 ac. Pop. 2,599.

ROMAN, a town of Moldavia, at the confl. of the Moldava & Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy. It is a Greek bishop's see, & has some Roman antiquities.

ROMANCE, p-o., Bad Axe co., Wis.

ROMANCHE, a small river of France, dep. H.-Alpes, joins the Drac, near Vezille, after a W. course of 40 m.

ROMANO, a fortified town of Lombardy, deleg. & 13 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,000. It has an old castle, a college, & several churches.—II. a vill., Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. & 5 m. S. Sorea. Pop. with comm. 2,304.

ROMANO KEY, or CAYO ROMANO, an isl. off the N. coast of Cuba, lat. about 22° N., lon. 78° W., 60 m. in length by 8 m. across, & divided into two parts by a narrow channel.

ROMANOV, a walled town of Russia, gov. & 24 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ. on the Volga. Pop. 2,000. It manufs. silk & linen fabrics.

ROMANOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 90 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,570.

ROMANS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Isère, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Peage, 10 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. 7,288. It is enclosed by old walls, & entered by 5 gates. It has a comm. college, silk & woollen manufactures, tanneries, & an active trade.

ROMANSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co.-Devon, 34 miles S.S.E. South Molton. Area, 2,491 ac. Pop. 246.

ROMANZOV, several islands of the Pacific Ocean, Low & Mulgrave Archipelagos.—II. a bay of Yesso, Japan.—III. a headland, Russian America.

ROMBLON, one of the smaller Philippine isls.. Pacific Ocean, E. Tablas.

ROME, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 20 N.N.W. Augusta, 613 W. It has a large pond on its N. border, another on the E., & a third on its S. border. All these have their outlet into the Kennebec in Waterville. Incorporated in 1804. The soil is adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 987; 1850, 830.

ROME, t., Franklin co., Mass. Pop. 1850, 659.

ROME, p-t., and semi-capital of Oneida co., N. Y., 107 N.W. Albany, 391 W. Surface chiefly level, or gently undulating; soil a fertile clay & sandy loam. Drained by Mohawk r., on which is excellent land, & Wood cr., which flows into Oneida lake. These two streams were connected by a small canal, before the construction of the Erie canal, which was bought out when the latter was made. The v. is on the right bank of Mohawk r., & on the Central railroad, at the eastern termination of the Rome & Cape Vincent railr. It was incorporated in 1819, & contains a court house, 8 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Welsh church,—an academy, a female seminary; 3 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $310,000; an insurance co., an U. S. arsenal, with magazine & workshops,—40 stores, a cotton fac., a flouring m., a saw m., a brewery, a blast furnace, a machine shop; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 3,000 inhabs. The Black r. canal here unites with the Erie canal. This was the site of old Fort Stanwyx, built in 1758, & rebuilt in the revolutionary war, & called Fort Schuyler. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 potteries, 2 acad., 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,680; 1850, 7,918.

ROME, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 142 N. Harrisburg, 252 W. The v. is situated on Wysox cr., containing sulphur springs of some celebrity; & there are in the t. 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 817; 1850, 1,208.

ROME, t., Crawford co., Pa. Has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 757; 1850, 940.

ROME, p-v., capital of Floyd co., Ga., 161 N.W. Milledgeville, 672 W. Situated on the point formed by the junction of the Etowah & Oostanaula rivers, and at the W. termination of the Rome branch r. r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabs.

ROME, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 190 N.E. Columbus, 330 W. It was formerly called Richfield. Pop. 1840, 765; 1850, 744.

ROME, t., Athens co., O. Pop. 1840, 866; 1850, 1,809.

ROME, t., Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,128; 1850; 1,134.

ROME, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 70 S.W. Detroit, 510 W. Drained by head branches of Beaver cr. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. The vill. contains a Methodist & a Universalist church, 2 stores, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,128; 1850, 1,525.

ROME, p-v., capital of Perry co., Ia., 143 S. by W. Indianapolis, 653 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio r. It contains a fine brick court house, a stone jail, 3 churches, a bank, 2 stores, & 250 inhabs.

ROME, p-o., Jefferson co., Ill.

ROME, p-v., Peoria co., Ill., 85 N. Springfield, 799 W. Situated on the W. side of Peoria lake, here 1 m. wide, & contains 150 inhabs.

ROME, p-o., Jefferson co., Wis.

ROME, p-v., Henry co., Iowa.

ROME, t., Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 584.

ROME, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

ROME, p-v., Smith co., Tenn., 45 N.E. Nashville, 639 W. Situated on the S. side of Tennessee r. It contains 2 stores & several dwellings.

ROME (Ital. *Roma*), a city of Italy, cap. of the Pontif. Sta., & formerly the metropolis of the greater part of the world known to the ancients, is situated on the Tiber, 17 m. N.E. its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of St. Peter's 41° 54′ 6″ N., lon. 12° 27′ 14″ E.; elev. of site above the sea, St. Peter's 95 feet, the Roman college 193 feet. Pop. 1852, 175,838. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, & is separated by the Tiber into 2 unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *Rioni* (regions or districts); of these 12 are in Rome proper, or the space on the E. or lt. b. of the river, & only 2 on the W. or rt. b., called the Leonine city, or Trastavere, containing the Vatican & the Castle of St. Angelo. Its walls are 15 m. in circumference, & are pierced for 18 gates, 6 of which are built up,—the finest are the Porta del Popolo on the N., & the Porta San Giovanni on the S. of the city. Little more than one-third of the space within the walls is inhabited, most of the space S. of the capitol being used as gardens & vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius*, a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, & Pincian hills. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 m. It is navigable only for small provision boats; after heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 feet, & inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course the Tiber forms an island, called S. Bartolomeo, 900 feet long & 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by two bridges; besides which, the only others are the Ponto Sisto & the Ponto S. Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the castle of St. Angelo, the citadel of Rome, which serves for a state prison & a house of correction. The 3 principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, a large square at its N. extremity; the central of these the Corso, extends in a direct line S.S.E. for about a mile. There are in all 568 streets, 275 lanes, & 148 squares, of all dimensions; most of these are ornamented with richly sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 150. These are supplied with excellent water by 3 aqueducts; the finest is called Aqua Vergina,—the others are Aqua Felice & Aqua Paola. Notwithstanding its architectural & artistical riches, modern Rome has a sad & desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, dirty, & unpaved; in those the finest palaces & the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Near the Capitoline Mount is the *Ghetto*, a Jews'

quarter, a crowded, filthy space, enclosed by walls, the 2 gates of which are under charge of the police. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, especially in summer, from the effects of malaria; but from the mildness of its winter climate, it is a favorite resort for invalids. The mean temp. of the year is 50°.4; winter 46°.7; summer 74°.2 Fahr. Frost seldom lasts over the night, & snow falls on an average 14 days in the year, but, in the severe season of 1812, the ponds were frozen over for several days.

Rome has 364 churches, most of which are remarkable for their architecture & their decorations; of these the cathedral of St. Peter's is the largest & most sumptuous in Christendom. It was begun under Pope Julius II. in 1506, on the site of an old church of same name; it was planned & commenced by Bramante, but altered & carried on by Raphael, & Michael Angelo Buonarroti. It was dedicated 18th November, 1626. Length of the cathedral 607 feet, width 396 ft., height to top of cross 448 feet. The church occupies the place of Nero's Circus, & is erected on the spot where St. Peter was martyred. It occupied a period of 176 years in building, & required 350 years to perfect it. It cost $48,000,000; covers 8 acres. & is kept in repair at a cost of $30,000 per annum. The church of St. John Lateran, in which the Popes were crowned, is the mother church of Rome, & contains the gorgeous Corsini chapel. The church of St. Peter in Vincoli is regarded as the most ancient church in Rome. The Vatican, adjoining St. Peter's, is the largest palace in Europe, but irregular in its plan & not remarkable for its architecture; it is said to contain 4,422 halls, chapels, & other apartments; it became the permanent residence of the Popes after their return from Avignon in 1377. Its galleries & halls, & the Sistine chapel, decorated by Raphael & Michael Angelo, contain the most choice paintings & statues, including the portion of those carried off by the French, which were restored in 1815. Two of its vast galleries contain the famous lib. of the Vatican, which is estim. to comprise 100,000 print. books, & 25,000 MSS., of which 2,300 are oriental. One of its museums contains the Apollo Belvidere, and the Laocoon. The superb palace of the Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, long the usual summer residence of the Pope, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to this is the palace called the *Dataria Apostolica*, whence the pontif. bulls were issued. In the square of the Quirinal is the palace of the Consulta, seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Salviati contains the archives of Rome. In the Campidoglio, or modern capitol, forming 3 sides of a square, are the palace of the senator of Rome, that of the conservatori, the Capitoline museum, rich in objects of art & antiquities, and the university; between these is placed the famous bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius. There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces; the finest of these are the Barberini palace, the Doria palace, remakable for its extent & its gallery of paintings, the Colonna palace for its gardens, the Rospigliosi & Farnese palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture, the palace of Prince Canino for its Etruscan museum. The palaces called *Villas*, though mostly within the limits of the city, are situated amidst orange & citron groves, they are ornamented with fountains and statues; the most magnificent of these is the V. Borghese, on the Pincian hill, outside of the Porta del Popolo; the Villa Medici, formerly celebrated for its Venus, now a school of design for young French artists, & that of prince Ludovisi. Of the many scientific and literary establishments, the university of Rome has the first rank as one of the principal in Italy, and one of the oldest in Europe. In 1841, it was attended by 680 students. The chief of the others are the Roman college founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities; the college of the Propaganda, in which natives of India, Abyssinia, Armenia, & Greece are instructed, and to which a celebrated printing establishment is attached. There are English, Irish, Scotch, & 17 other colleges. In the institution of the *Ripa Grande* 1,000 children are instructed in arts & trades; and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, & architecture. The principal academies are, that called *d'Arcadia*, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe, the academy of natural history, with an observatory, & the academies of theology, archæology, the Tiberina, & others. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense in the convent of Minerva, with 120,000 vols., the Angelica library with 84,820 printed vols., and 2,945 MSS. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous and valuable private collections. Rome has at present 8 theatres, the finest of which is that of Apollo on the Tiber, near the bridge of St. Angelo; a deaf-dumb institution, and numerous hospitals and benevolent institutions, orphan hospitals, and houses of industry, the chief of which are the hospitals of the Holy Trinity, St. Louis & St. Michael;—in that of St. Sisto 300 poor are clothed and fed. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of virtú, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, & other visitors; its few manufs. are confined to woollen & silk fabrics, hats, gloves, parchment, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewellery and trinkets. Many of the pop. are occupied in attendance on the ecclesiastical courts. In 1846, there were in Rome 32 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1,738 secular clergy, 2,488 regular clergy, and 1,743 nuns. The noble remains of ancient Rome comprise the Pontus Ælius, now the bridge of St. Angelo, the Cloaca Maxima, a great subterranean tunnel still in good repair, the aqueducts already mentioned, the pantheon, the circus of Romulus, and the circus Maximus, the coliseum, remains of the theatre of Marcellus, the baths of Agrippa, those of Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, &c.; the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Septimus Severus; the columns of Antoninus and Trajan, Egyptian obelisks, the Roman forum, now called Campo Vaccino. Rome was founded about 753 years B.C. In the 2 centuries preceding the Christian era, its dominion extended over all the countries of the Mediterranean, its territories were further extended by the first emperors, but in the fifth century, the barbarians of the N. and E. deprived it of several provs. The city was taken by Alaric in 410, & by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the Popes by Pepin & Charlemagne in the 8th century, and then became cap. of the States of the church. From 1809 till 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Rome in the French empire. In 1848, an insurrection broke out after the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, 15th November; the Pope fled in disguise on the 24th. A republican form of government was attempted in 1849, when, on the 8th February, the national assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power, but this was overturned by the intervention of a French force; the Pope returned on the 12th April, 1850.

ROME DE TARN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on lt. bank of the Tarn, 25 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,171.

ROMEN, or ROMNU, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Sula, here joined by the Romen. Pop. 2,300. A fair is held here yearly, from 15th to 31st May, at which goods to the amount of nearly 2 millions of rubles are sometimes sold, and 8,000 persons attend as buyers, for whose accommodation there is not a single hotel, nor respectable lodgings.

ROMENAY, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. E. S. E. Tournus. Pop. 3,267.

ROMEO, p-v., Washington t., Macomb co., Mich., 70 N. Detroit, 510 W. Pleasantly situated 1 m. from the N. branch of Clinton r. It contains an academy, 4 stores, an iron foundry, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants.

ROMEO, p-o., McHenry co., Ill.

ROMEO, p-v., Greene co., Tenn., 250 E. Nashville, 436 W.

ROMERSTADT (Morav. *Rzimarzow*), a town of Moravia, circ., & 24 m. N. Olmütz. Pop. 1,800.

ROMFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railroad, 14 m. E.N.E. St. Paul's, London. Area of pa. 9,173 ac. Pop. 5,868; do. of the t., 3,791. The town has an ancient church, a national school, almshouses, an union workhouse, town-hall, jail, market house, and large cavalry barracks. Markets, Tuesday & Wednesday.

ROMHILD, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Mei-

ningen, cap. dist., 13 m. S.S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 1,583. It has a castle and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, & leather.

ROMILLY, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Andelle*), dep. Eure, 9 m. N.W. Les Andelys. Pop. 1,118. It has important copper and brass works.—II. (*sur Seine*), dep. Aube, cap. cant., on lt. bank of the Seine, and on railroad from Montereau, 10 m. E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 3,831. It has a fine chateau, with some manufs. of cotton hosiery and cordage. Near it is the abbey of Selleries, in which Voltaire was first buried, till removed to Paris in 1791.

ROMILLY, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. & 3 m. E. N. E. Stockport. Pop. 1,364.

ROMINE'S MILLS, p-v., Harrison co., Va., 243 N.W. Richmond, 231 W.

ROMMEDAL, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Hedemark. Pop. of pa. 2,780.

ROMNEY, p-v., capital of Hampshire co., Va., 188 N.N.W. Richmond, 116 W. Situated on the E. side of the S. branch of Potomac r., & contains a court house, a branch of the Bank of the Valley, several stores, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, & 400 inhabitants.

ROMNEY, p-o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

ROMNEY (NEW), a cinque port, decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English channel, 22 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area of pa. 2,919 ac. Pop. 1,053, mostly employed in grazing cattle on Romney marsh. The town has a town hall, market house, a spacious church, partly of Norman architecture; and it is the head of a poor-law union. Its harbor was long ago destroyed by an eruption of the sea. Market, Thursday. It is a prescriptive munic. bor., and a polling-place for the E. division of the co.—*Romney-Marsh* is a level tract of about 24,000 ac. of rich sheep pasture, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation. Romney gives the title of Earl to the Marsham family.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Kent, 2 m. W. New Romney. Area, 2,535. Pop. 180.

ROMOE, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of the duchy Schleswig, 4 miles N. E. the island Sylt. Length 8 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 1,500, occupied in fishing, navigation, agriculture, and the manufacture of lace. It has two harbors and several villages.

ROMONT, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. S. W. Fribourg, on the Glan. Pop. 1,300.

ROMORANTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arrond., on the Saudre, at the confl. of the Morantin, 25 m. S. E. Blois. Pop. 6,806. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, cards, tape, and leather, and trade in printed cottons and wood. It was formerly the cap. of Sologne, & has an old castle, and a spacious prison. It was taken by the Black Prince in 1356; and here, in 1650, the chancellor l'Hôpital issued the famous ediet of Romorantin, preventing the inquisition in France.

ROMROD, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 27 m. E.N.E. Giessen, with a castle & 1,689 inhabitants.

ROMSDAL, a dist. of Norway, extending from the Sneehaten W. & N. W. to the Atlantic. Area 5,948 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 81,314. Surface mountainous, and it comprises the Romsdals-horn, the course of the Romsdals-elv, & the Romsdal-fiord, an inlet of the sea, 60 m. in length, and on an arm of which is the vill. Romsdal. Chief town, Molde.

ROMSEY, or RUMSEY, a munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. & 8 m. N. N. W. Southampton, with which it is connected by the Andover canal, and by a branch of the South Western railroad. Area of pa., 7,652 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,664; do. of the bor. 2,080. The town has a venerable cruciform church, originally part of a nunnery, founded by Edward the Elder, but the present structure is a Norman edifice; a charity school, almshouses, branch bank, & large markets for corn, &c., on Saturday. It is the head of a poor-law union, & a co. polling place. Adjoining the town is Broadlands (Viscount Palmerston).

ROMSOE, an islet of Demark, in the Great Belt, 3 m. N. E. Fuhnen.

ROMULUS, p-t. Seneca co., N. Y., 183 W. Albany, 329 W. Surface moderately elevated in the centre, & declines toward Cayuga lake, which bounds it on the E., & towards Seneca lake, which bounds it on the W.; soil fertile, adapted to wheat. The vill. contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 saw m. & 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,235; 1850, 2,050.

ROMULUS, p-t., Wayne co., Mich., 36 S.W. Detroit, 516 W. Pop. 1840, 464; 1850, 621.

ROMULUS, p-o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 12 W. Tuscaloosa, 830 W.

ROMULUS CENTRE, p-o., Seneca co., N.Y.

RONA, several islands of the Hebrides, Scotland.—I. co. Inverness, 1 m. N. Raasay. Pop. 165. Length, 5 m., breadth 1 m. Soil poor, and it is chiefly appropriated to rearing a few cattle. II. Outer Hebrides, 1 m. S. North Uist. Pop. 5. Length 2 m. Surface rocky, but by culture much improved for grazing.—III. in the Atlantic, 40 m. N. Lewis. Lat. 59° 10′ N., lon. 5° 51′ W. It is rarely visited.

RONALD, p-t., Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 452.

RONALD CENTRE, p-o., Ionia co., Mich.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH), an island and pa. of the Orkneys, Scotland, and the most N. of that group, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Taftness, in Sanday. Area about 4 sq. m. Pop. 526. A beacon on its southern promontory is in lat. 59° 20′ N., & lon. 2° 26′ W.—II. (*South*), is, excepting Pentland Skerries, the most S. island of the group, 6 m. N. N. E. Duncansby head. Length 8 m. Area, about 18 sq. m. Pop. (including Burray island) 3,194. Surface mostly low & level, and well cultivated. St. Margaret's Hope, on the N. coast, has a safe and convenient harbor.

RONCAL, a valley of Spain, Navarre, drained by the Esca, and having a vill. 37 m. E. Pamplona.

RONCESVALLES (French *Roncevaux*), a frontier vill. of Spain, Navarre, prov. & 22 m. N. E. Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Here it is traditionally said that the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778; and the subject is celebrated in many Spanish romances.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 11 m. S. S. E. Viterbo, on the lake of Vico. Pop. 4,600, engaged in paper mills, & thriving iron works, where Elba iron is wrought.

RONCO, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, & Pontif. Sta., after a N.N.E. course of 50 m., enters the Adriatic sea, 5 m. E. Ravenna.

RONCO, sev. vills. of N. Italy, the principal being I. gov. Venice, deleg. and 14 m. S. E. Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*R.-Biellese*), Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. of comm. 1,345. —III. (*in Canavese*), div. Turin, prov. & 17 m. W. Ivrea. Pop. 1,954.—*Ronco* is also a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, near the source of the Ticino river.

RONCQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,140. The French here conquered the Austrians in 1794.

RONDA, a city of Spain, prov. Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, a prolongation of the Sierra Nevada, 42 m. N. Gibraltar. Pop. 15,943. It occupies precipitous heights, on the Guadiaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 feet above the river, are three bridges, one having a single arch 110 feet in span. The old city, encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, also on a contracted space, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has one of the finest bull-rings in Spain, a celebrated breeding stud, and a theatre. Churches numerous, & highly decorated. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, flannel, leather, silk stuffs, numerous watermills, an active trade, and a fair on the 20th May, which is frequented by a large concourse of people, often including English merchants from Gibraltar. It is renowned for its salubrity & the longevity of its inhabitants. In the 14th century it was the cap. of the Moorish chief Abu-Melik.

RONDE, p-o., Lafayette co., Ark.

RONDISSONE, or RONDIZZONE, a market town of Piedmont, div. prov. & 18 m. N.E. Turin, near the Dora-Baltea. Pop. of comm. 1,933.

RONDOUT, creek, N. Y., rises in Sullivan co., and flows into Hudson r. in Ulster co., near the vill. of Rondout. It receives the Wallkill & other tributaries, & affords water power. The Delaware & Hudson canal passes along the valley of this cr. At the junction of Rondout creek & Hudson r. is a lighthouse, on which is a *fixed* light elevated 35 feet above tide water, & visible for a distance of 10¼ miles.

RONDOUT, p-v., Kingston t., Ulster co., N.Y., 59 S. Albany, 314 W. Situated on the N. side of Rondout

cr., 1 m. from its entrance into Hudson riv. & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic.—a female seminary, a bank, 30 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 3 freighting establishments, a tobacco fac., a grist m., 4 boat yards, 2 dry docks, & 2,000 inhabitants. It is a depôt of the Lackawanna coal of the Delaware and Hudson canal company. Several steamboats, freight-barges, & sloops are owned here, & are mostly engaged in the transportation of coal.

RONKONKAMA POND, N. Y. Situated near the centre of Long Island, & is about 1 m. in diameter; water very transparent, & abounds with fish. It is surrounded by pine & other timber, & has a romantic & pleasant appearance.

RÖNNE, a seaport town of Denmark, stift Seeland, on the W. coast of the island Bornholm, in the Baltic, of which it is the cap. Pop. 4,500. Its port is defended by batteries, & it has a town hall, grammar school, & hospital, ship-building docks, manufs. of woollen cloth & tobacco.

RONNEBURG, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. dist., 4 m. E.S.E. Gera. Pop. 5,001. It is well built, & has a ducal palace. Manufs. of woollen cloth, porcelain, earthenware, & leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

RONNEBY, a market town of Sweden, læn & 12 m. N.W. Carlskrona, on the Ronneby-Aa, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 1,600. It has a custom-house, sugar-refining, tanning, soap, & dyeing establishments. Near it is a well-frequented spa.

RONSAY, & EGLISHAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the islands Ronsay, Englishay, Weir, & Enhallow, & two holms in small pasture islands. Pop. 1,294.

RONSBERG, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 23 m. W.N.W. Klattau, with 1,928 inhabitants, & manufs. of linen, woollen, & paper.

RONSDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 3 miles S.E. Elberfeld. Pop. 3,690. It has manufs. of silk, linen, & cotton goods.

ROOKS CREEK, p-o., Livingston co., Ill.

ROOK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is betwen Papua & New Britain. Lat. 5° 29′ S.; lon. 147° 46′ E.

ROOSDOWN, a par. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 200 ac. Pop. 10.

ROOSEBEKE, two vills. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders.—I. (*Oost*), cap. cant., on the Lys, 8 m. N.N. E. Courtrai.—II. (*West*, or *Roshecq*), 14 m. N.W. Courtrai, & where the French defeated the Flemings in 1382.

ROOSS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 12 m. E. Hull. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 599.

ROOT, p-t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 43 W. by N. Albany, 402 W. Surface partly hilly, soil fertile loam, on slate and lime. Drained by small branches of Mohawk riv. which runs on its N. border. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., & 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,979; 1850, 2,736.

ROOT, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,099.

ROOT, p-v., Allen co., Ia.

ROOT CREEK, p-o., Milwaukee co., Wis.

ROOTHING, numerous pas. of England, co. Essex. I. (*Abbots*), 6 m. N. N. E. Chipping-Ongar. Area, 1,602 ac. Pop. 216.—II. (*Aythorp*), 5¼ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area, 1,394 ac. Pop. 276.—III. (*Beauchamp*), 9 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,311 ac. Pop. 250.—IV. (*Berners*), 7¼ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 100.—V. (*High*), 4¼ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area, 1,803 acres. Pop. 489.—VI. (*Leaden*), 6¼ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area, 907 ac. Pop. 204.—VII. (*Margaret*), 8 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,222 ac. Pop. 274.—VIII. (*White*), 7 m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 426.

ROOTSTOWN, p-t., Portage co., O., 144 N.E. Columbus, 320 W. It is a fine farming t., lying directly S. of Ravenna. Pop. 1840, 1,112; 1850, 1,308.

ROPESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W.N.W. Folkingham. Area, 3,740 ac. Pop. 777.

ROPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. New Alresford. Area, 4,595 ac. Pop. 818.

ROPSHA, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 25 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, circ. Oranienbaum, with an imperial palace, in which Peter the Great died, 1725.

ROQUE (LA), a headland of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Seine estuary, 7 m. N.N.W. Pont-Audemer.—II. (*R.-Timbaut*), a comm. & vill., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,293.

ROQUEBROU (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cere, 12 m. W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,375.

ROQUEBRUNE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, 5 m. W. Frejus. Pop. 1,998.—*La Roquebrussane* is a comm. & market town, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 1,411.

ROQUECOR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 m. N. N. W. Moissac. Pop. 1,275.—*Roquecourbe* is a market town, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Agout, 19 m. S.S.E. Albi. Pop. 1,613. It has a Protestant church, & woollen manufs.

ROQUFORT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Douze, 13 m. N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,721. It has manufs. of earthenwares.—II. a comm. & market town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Limoux. Pop. 796.

ROQUEMAURE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., near the Rhône, 25 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 2,896.

ROQUES (LOS), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.

ROQUETAS, a maritime vill. of Spain, prov. & 11 m. S.W. Almeria, on the Bay of Almeria, with salt works. Pop. 2,072.

ROQUEVAIRE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. B. du Rhône, cap. cant., on the Huveanne, 11 m. E.N.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,534. It has manufs. of soap, olive oil, & silk.

RÖRAAS, a mining town of Norway, stift & 67 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on an affluent of the Glommen, near its source. Pop. 3,000. It yields annually a great amount of copper ore. From its position, on a table land, from 6,000 to 7,000 feet in height, its climate is all but perpetual winter; but it has several benevolent institutions & public schools.

RORAIMA, a mountain of British Guiana, lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 61° 10′ W., & estimated to be 5,290 feet above the sea. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the basins of the Orinoco, Amazon, & Essequibo, and which form on its sides magnificent falls, from 1,400 to 1,500 feet in height.

RORBACH, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,208.

ROREE, or LOHUREE, a town of Scinde, on left b. of the Indus, 20 m. S.S.E. Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 42′ N., lon. 68° 53′ E. Pop. about 8,000. It occupies a declivity, & is outwardly good looking; houses lofty & flat roofed, and here are mosques, a large seari or inn, & some bazaars; but the streets are narrow, & the town is filthy. The inhabitants manufacture coarse paper, leather, silks, & cotton fabrics; & work in gold, silver, & jewellery.

ROROTONGA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Cook's islands, lat. of N. extremity 21° 15′ 5″ S., lon. 159° 18′ W. Surface elevated, & cultivated with care. The inhabitants have mostly, if not wholly, been converted to Christianity.

RORSCHACH, a town, & the principal corn mart of E. Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. N.E. St. Gall, with a harbor on the Lake of Constance.

ROSA (MONTE), Alps. [Monte Rosa.]

ROSA (SANTA), a town of New Granada, S. A., sec. Cundinamarca, prov. & 40 m. E. Antioquia, across the Andes. It has rich gold mines.—II. a town of Coahuila, Mexico, 32 m. N. Coahuila. Pop. 4,000 (?). There are silver mines in its vicinity.—III. a town of Chili, 40 m. N.N.E. Santiago.—*Santa Rosa*, island off the coast of California, 35 m. S.W. Santa Barbara.

ROSA MORADA, a town of Sinaloa, Mexico, S.E. Culiacan. Pop. 4,000. Around it, coffee, citrou, and Indigo, grow wild.

ROSARIO, a small island of the Arzobispo group, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5′ S., lon. 141° W.—II. a town of La Plata, S. A., dep. & 190 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, on the W. bank of the Parana.—III. a river, Sinaloa, Mexico.

ROSARIO DE CUCUTA, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Boyaca, on the river Zulia. Pop. 5,000. It is the depôt for the produce of the surrounding countries.

ROSARNO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. I., 6 m. N.E. Gioja. Pop. 1,500.

ROSAS (*Rhoda*), a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.E. Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of

Ross. Pop. 2,650. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French in 1808.

ROSATE, a market town of N. Italy, Lombardy, delog. & 18 m. N.W. Pavia.

ROSBERCON, or ROSLEBERCON, a vill. & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the W. side of the Barrow, opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb. Area, 1,705 ac. Pop. 1,538. It has extensive stores & quays, Cloomb distillery, & picturesque remains of a monastery.

ROSCARBERY, a town of Ireland. [Ross.]

ROSCHITZ, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Balka, 20 m. N.W. Kornenburg. Pop. 1,267.

ROSCOBIE, a pa. of Scotland. [Rascobie.]

ROSCOE, p-v., Coshocton co., O., 84 Columbus, 338 W. Situated on the Ohio canal & Muskingum riv. opposite to Coshocton, at the confluence of the Walhonding & Tuscarawas river to form the Muskingum. It has good water power, & contains 8 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., an iron foundry, a boat yard, about 60 dwellings, & 400 inhabitants. A fine bridge crosses the two rivers, just above their confluence.

ROSCOE, p-o., Todd co., Ky.

ROSCOE, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill., 216 N. Springfield, 817 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,050.

ROSCOE, p-v., Henry co., Mo., 120 W. by S. Jefferson City, 1,076 W.

ROSCOFF, a comm. & maritime vill. of France, dep. Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, opposite the isl. Bas, 15 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 1,303. Here Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked to espouse the French dauphin in 1558.

ROSCOMMON, an inland co. of Ireland, Connaught, separated by the river Shannon, on the E., from the cos. Longford & Westmeath (Leinster), & by its affl. the Suck on the W., from Galway & Mayo, & having N. the cos. Sligo, and Leitrim. Area, 969 sq. m., or 607,697 ac., of which 440,522 do. are arable, & 130,500 uncultivated. Pop. 1851, 174,492. Surface mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., flat in the E. Soil generally very fertile, & the pastures are fine. Bogs comprise 100,000 acres. Tillage has of late been extended. Near the towns, land lets at from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per acre; elsewhere the average is less than 20*s.* Oats & potatoes are the chief crops; wheat is now raised to some extent. Cattle & sheep are of good breeds. Coal & iron have been wrought, but never to advantage. The linen manuf. has declined. The co. is divided into nine baronies. Principal towns, Roscommon, Boyle, Castlereagh, Strokestown, & a part of Athlone. It sends 2 members to H. of C.—II. market town, pa., & formerly parl. bor., cap. above co., with a station on the Dublin & Mullingar railroad, 17 m. N.N. W. Athlone. Area of pa. 9,819 ac. Pop. 8,191; do. of town 3,439. Town, on a hill slope, is poorly built; principal edifices, the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, new court-house, jail, & co. infirmary, with remains of a castle & a fine abbey of the 13th century. Manufs. of coarse woollens, flannel, shoes, & earthenwares; & the town has an increasing corn trade. Mkt., Saturday. It gives the title of earl to the Dillon family.

ROSCREA, a market town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 m. W. Borris-in-Ossory. Area of pa. 4,829 ac. Pop. 9,647; of t. 7,275. It is finely situated, enclosed by mountains, but irregularly and ill built. Principal edifices, the church, which formed a part of an abbey, founded in the 7th century; several chapels, barrack, court and market house, bridewell, fever hospital, & work-house. It has a curious ancient pillar & other antiquities. Trade in corn extensive; brewing, distilling, tanning, & a manuf. of coarse woollens. Markets, Monday & Thursday.

ROSE, p-t., Wayne co., N.Y., 7 N. Lyons, 179 W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam. Drained by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 7 saw m., & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,038; 1850, 2,264.

ROSE, t., Jefferson co., Pa. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 grist m., & 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 559.

ROSE, p-t., Carroll co., O., 128 E.N.E. Columbus, 30 W. Pop. 1840, 1,593; 1850, 1,587.

ROSE, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 49 N.W. Detroit, 171 W. Pop. 1840, 415; 1850, 886.

ROSE-ASH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.S. E. South Molton. Area, 5,982 ac. Pop. 587.

ROSE (SANTE), a maritime town of Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies, on its N. coast, 10 miles S.W. Port Louis. Pop. 4,156.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, on E. coast, 31 m. S.E. St. Denis. Pop. 1,575.

ROSEAU, the principal town of the island Dominica Brit. W. Indies, on its W. coast, lat. 15° 18′ 4″ N., lon. 61° 24′ 7″ W. Pop. 5,000. It has an arsenal and an excellent harbor.

ROSE BANK, p. v., Brantford t., Brant co., Can. W., 22 W. Hamilton, contains a church, a store, a woollen fac., & 100 inhabitants.

ROSEBOOM, p-o., Otsego co., N. Y., 59 W. Albany, 384 W.

ROSEBORGUGH, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C.

ROSEBURG, p-v., Perry co., Pa., 38 W. Harrisburg, 116 W.

ROSE CREEK, p-o., McNairy co., Tenn., 158 S.W. Nashville, 834 W.

ROSEDALE, p-v., Madison co., O., 20 W. Columbus, 425 W.

ROSEDALE, p-o., Kennebec co., Me.

ROSEDALE (WEST), a chapelry & township of England, co. York, N. Riding. Area, 7,900 ac. Pop. 201. The chapel is part of a priory, founded in the time of Richard I.

ROSE GROVE, p-o., Appomattox co., Va.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing vill. & burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Pitsligo, on the Moray Frith, 4 m. W. Fraserburg. Pop. 750.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Seneca co., N. Y.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Lee co., Va., 17 E. of Cumberland Gap, 402 W. by S. Richmond, 479 W.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Mecklenburgh co., N. C.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Laurel co., Ky.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Jasper co., Ill.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Mahaska co., Iowa.

ROSE HILL, v., Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 39.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Amitie co., Miss., 112 S. Jackson, 1,112 W.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Robertson co., Tenn.

ROSE HILL, p-o., Harris co., Tex.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahamas. E. New Providence.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, Navigators isls., lat. 14° 32′ 47″ S., lon. 169° W.

ROSE LAND, p-o., Cambria co., Pa., 126 W. by N. Harrisburg, 208 W.

ROSELAND, p-o., Nelson co., Va., 114 W. by N Richmond, 166 W.

ROSELAND, p-o., Collin co., Tex.

ROSELL, a market town of Spain, prov. & 43 miles N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,425.—*Rosello* is a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 24 m. S. Lanciano.

ROSEMARKIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising the town of Fortrose. Area about 15 sq. miles. Pop. 1,776.

ROSEMARY ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, W. Australia, lat. 20° 28′ 15″ S., lon. 116° 30′ E.

ROSE MILLS, p-o., Amherst co., Va., 114 W. Richmond, 156 W.

ROSENALLIS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick. Area, 41,119 ac., partly mountainous. Pop. 8,505, of whom 239 are in the vill. Rosenallis.

ROSENAU (Hung. *Rosnyabanya*), a town of N. Hungary, co. & 15 m. N.E. Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 6,998. It is the see of a bishop, & has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic & Lutheran colleges, high schools, & manufs. of woollen cloth & linen, stoneware, leather, & paper.—II. (Hung. *Resnyo*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon land, on an affluent of the Aluta, 7 m. S.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 4,510. It has a strong castle, & Roman Catholic & Greek churches.—III. a vill., Lower Austria, 5 m. W. Zwettel, with a noble residence & fine grounds.—IV. duchy Saxe Coburg, 5 m. N.E. Coburg, with a summer residence of the duke.

ROSENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 25 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., at the source of the Stober. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of leather, linen & woollen cloth, &c.—II. (Pol. *Nowe*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 17 miles E. Marienwerder, cap. circ. Pop. 2,388.—III. (Hung. *Rozsdorf*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag & Revueza, 28 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 2,532. It has Piarist & Roman Catholic colleges.—IV. a town of

Bohemia, circ. and 22 miles S.S.W. Budweis. Pop. 1,223.

ROSENDALE, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 65 S. by W. Albany, 315 W. The vill. is situated on Rondout cr., & on the line of the Delaware & Hudson canal. It contains a Dutch Reformed church & a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, 2 hydraulic cement m., & 400 inhabs. Here is found & manufactured a large quantity of hydraulic cement. Two miles below, near the high falls of the Rondout, is a mineral spring, which possesses valuable properties. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,418.

ROSENDALE, p-t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 714.

ROSENEATH, a peninsulated pa. of Scotland, in the extreme W. of co. Dumbarton, between lochs Gare and Long, N.W. Greenock 2½ miles W. Helensburgh. Area, 6,140 ac. Pop. 1,044.

ROSENFELD, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. N.E. Rottweil. Pop. 1,302.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Inn & Mangfall, 32 m. S.E. Munich. Pop. 2,240. It has extensive salt-works & mineral baths.

ROSENTHAL, several market towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 23 m. N.N.W. Pisek.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist. 12 miles N.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,597.—III. Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 572.

ROSE POINT, p-o., Lawrence co., Pa.

ROSETO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, 11 m. W. Troja. Pop. 4,000.—II. prov. Calab. Citra, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 800.

ROSE TREE, p-o., Delaware co., Pa.

ROSETTA (Arab. *Rashid*), a seaport town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., on the W. arm of the Nile, at its delta, 40 m. N.E. Alexandria. Previously to the opening of the Mahmoudieh canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, it had, 25,000 inhabitants; pop. now only about 4,000. It has still a thriving general trade, & some manufs. of sail-cloth, leather, & iron goods for the dock-yards of Alexandria. The town is pleasantly situated & neatly built; it is in repute for salubrity, & attracts many summer visitors. It was founded in 870, near the site of the anc. *Bolbitinum;* & here was discovered the famous "Rosetta stone," now in the British museum. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, & beseiged by the English in 1807.

ROSE VILLE, p-v., Bush Creek t., Muskingum co., O., 65 E. Columbus, 349 W. Situated on the S. fork of Jonathan's cr., & contains 2 stores, a saw m., a grist m., 25 dwellings, & about 150 inhabs.

ROSEVILLE, p-o., Macomb co., Mich., 7 W. Detroit, 531 W.

ROSEVILLE, p-v., Parke co., Ia., 74 W. Indianapolis, 646 W. Situated on the S. side of Big Raccoon cr.

ROSEVILLE, p-o., Warren co., Ill.

ROSEVILLE, p-o. Franklin co., Ark. Pop. of the vill. 1850, 25.

ROSHEIM, a comm. & walled town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges Mntns., 14 m. S.W. Strasburg. Pop. 3,656. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

ROSICLARE, p-o., Hardin co., Ill.

ROSIERES, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,750.—II. (*aux Salines*), a town in the dep. Meurthe, 9 m. S.E. Nancy, on left bank of the Meurthe, & on the railroad to Strasbourg. Pop. 2,091. It had lately one of the best studs in France.—III. a town in the dep. Somme, cap. cant., 18 miles E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,496.—*Les Rosiers* is a comm. & market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the rt. bank of the Loire, & on the Nantes & Tours railroad, 18 m. S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,080.

ROSIGNANO, a market town N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 16 m. N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. with comm. 2,310.

ROSLAU, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Roslau, 4 m. N. Dessau. Pop. 1,600.

ROSLAVL, or ROSLOVL, a town of Russia, gov. & 69 m. S.S.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,965.

ROSLEA, or ROYSLEA, a vill of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Finn, 4 m. N.N.E. Clones, with 414 inhabitants & 12 annual fairs.

ROSLESTON, a pa. of England, co. & 15 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area, 1,197 ac. Pop. 379.

ROSLIN, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

ROSLIN, a quoad sacra pa. & small vill. of Scotland, co. & 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, near the N. Esk, & having ruins of a castle destroyed by the English in 1544, with the celebrated Roslin chapel, built in 1445, and containing the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney and Roslin.

ROSLYN, p-v., Queens co., N. Y. It contains a Methodist church & 75 inhabs.

ROSLYN, p-o., Montgomery co., Md.

ROSMANINAL, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 65 m. S.S.E. Guarda, near the Tagus & the Spanish frontier.

ROSNAU, or ROZNOW, a market town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Betschwa, 20 m. E.S.E. Weisskirchen. Pop. 2,275.

ROSNY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. W. Mantes, on lt. bank of the Seine, and on r. r. from Paris to Rouen. Pop. 674. Near it is the fine château in which Sully, minister of Henri IV., was born.—*Rosny* is a comm. & vill., dep. Seine, cant. Montreuil, with one of the detached forts near Paris.

ROSS county, O. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. The S. part is hilly, but tolerably fertile; the N. part is level, & very fertile. Drained by Sciota river and its branches, which afford extensive water power. It exports grain & cattle to a large amount. Capital, Chillicothe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $805,862; wheat, 141,131 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,840,443; oats, 80,926; wool, 61,964 lbs.; 17 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac., 15 tanneries, 34 persons emp., 4 printing offices, 2 daily & 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $814,377; value of manufactured articles, $1,211,769;—72 churches; 8 acad., 365 pupils; 154 schools, 7,324 scholars; 1 library, 150 vols. Pop. 1840, 27,460; 1850, 32,074.

ROSS, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 709.

ROSS, t., Monroe co., Pa. Drained by Aquinchicola cr. Pop. 1840, 987; 1850, 1,373.

ROSS, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 4 N. Pittsburg. Surface hilly, soil loam. Drained by Pine creek and its branches. It has the Alleghany river on the S.E., and Ohio river on the S.W. border, and central on the S. the borough of Alleghany. Pop. 1840, 1,675; 1850, 1,442.

ROSS, p-t., Butler co., O., 110 W.S.W. Columbus, 498 W. Pop. 1840, 1,526; 1850, 1,648.

ROSS, t., Greene co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,337; 1850, 1,367.

ROSS, t., Jefferson co., O. Surface hilly. Drained by Big Yellow cr., along which are 5 several salt works in operation. It contains also much stone coal, & some iron ore. Pop. 1840, 929; 1850, 1,144.

ROSS, t., Kalamazoo county, Mich. Pop. 1840, 386; 1850, 680.

ROSS, t., Clinton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,075.

ROSS, t., Lake co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 747.

ROSS, p-o., Anderson co., Tenn., 82 E. Nashville, 521 W.

ROSS, a market town, & pa. of England, co. & 12 m. S.S. Hereford. Area of pa. 3,118 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,017; do. of the t. 2,674. The town, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence above the Wye, has steep and narrow, but clean streets, many good houses, and a church in which was buried the benevolent Kyrle, Pope's celebrated "Man of Ross," who died in 1724, and whose portrait is still preserved in his house, now an inn. Here are several hospitals and money charities, one of which is a munificent endowment; an union workhouse, market-house, branch bank, mechanics' institute, &c. Market, Thursday. It is a polling-place for co. The cider of the vicinity is in high repute.

ROSS, numerous localities in Ireland.—I. the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, Munster, 2 m. S. Killarney. Area, 100 ac. On it are the remains of a strong castle.—II. a bog, Leinster, Queen's co., 3 miles W.N.W. Maryboro'. Area, 3,007 ac.—III. a pa. Connaught, co. Galway, 12¼ m. N.W. Oughterard. Area, 59,651 ac. Pop. 4,804. Surface mountainous; & the "Devil's Mountain" rises to 2,131 feet in height. The pa. comprises parts of Loughs Mask & Corrib.—IV. a harbor, co. Mayo, on the E. side of Broadhaven. A bar., co. Galway, a vill., co. Clare, a small lake, &c., have the same name.

ROSS, or ROSSCARBERY, a market town, pa., & episcopal see of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, the town on an eminence near its shallow harbor, 7 m. W.S.W. Clonakilty. Area, 15,350 ac. Pop. 8,839; do. of the town, 1,350. It is indifferently built; it has a cathedral, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, market, and court houses, corn stores, & the ruins of a monastery on an adjacent rocky height. The see, comprising 32 pas. in the same co., is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

ROSS (NEW), a parl. & munic. bor., river, port, town, & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the lt. bank of the Barrow, across which it communicates with its suburb, Rosbercon, by a wooden bridge 510 ft. in length, 13 m. N.N.E. Waterford, & 17 m. W.S.W. Enniscorthy. Area of pa. 4,922 ac. Pop. 9,131. Area of parl. bor. 230 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,778. It is mostly well built, and enclosed by old walls; has a quay 650 yards in length, which vessels of 600 tons can reach at high tides. Principal edifices, the churches & chapels, monastic estab., an infirmary and various hospitals; several market houses, the sessions house, barracks, jail, custom house, & some traces of an ancient abbey. Trade extensive, & increasing. Exports corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, & bacon. Chief imports, fish from Newfoundland, & timber from the Baltic. It sends 1 member to H. of C. It gives the title of earl to the Parsons family.

ROSS & CROMARTY, a co. extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Minsh on the West, and Moray Firth on the East, and including in detached portions, Cromarty & the isles Skye, Lewis, &c., in the Hebrides, its main land portion having N. Sutherland, and S. Inverness-shire. Area, 3,151 sq. m. or 2,016,375 ac. Pop. including Cromarty, Lewis, &c., 1851, 82,797; inhabited h., 15,941. Cromarty, Beauly, and Dornoch firths indent it on the E., & Lochs Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Alsh on the W. Granite & primary schists form the N. & middle parts of the co. The sea coasts, & a considerable way inland, are composed of old red sandstone. Mean ann. temp. 46°. Climate on the W. coast is moist, & subject to heavy rains, but drier & colder in the E. It is in the centre of a wild region of mountains, moors, & lakes, traversed by the Conon, Orin, Beauly, & other small rivers, along which are extensive tracts of fertile soil. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years; in some parts much good wheat is raised, & many plantations of trees have been made; but the greater part of the co. is appropriated to sheep and cattle farming. Estates and farms mostly large, but several are of little value. No manufs. of importance are carried on; few mines or quarries are wrought; and the pop. is in general very poor. The co. is subdivided into 33 pas. Principal towns, Dingwall, Tain, & Cromarty. It sends 1 member to H. of C. [CROMARTY.]

ROSSA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 35 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. about 1,500.

ROSSANA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 8 m S.S.W. Saluzzo. Pop. with comm. 2,079.

ROSSANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, on a hill near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. W.N.W. Cariati. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, & is the see of an archbishop. It is the birth-place of Popes John VII. and XVII.

ROSSBACH, several vills. of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Elnbogen. Pop. 2,954.—II. H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Rossbach, at the foot of the Taunus Mountain, 13 m. N. Frankfurt. Pop. 230.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseberg, 17 m. S. Halle. Here on the 5th November, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

ROSSBERG, a mntn. of Switzerland. [GOLDEAU.]

ROSSBURG, p-v., Decatur co., Ia.

ROSSCOMMON, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 76 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 100 W.

ROSS' CORNER, p-o., York co., Me., 85 S.S.W. Augusta, 527 W.

ROSSDROIT, & ROSSDUFF, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. W.S.W. Enniscorthy. Area, 8,166 ac. Pop. 2,258—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2¾ m. N.W. Dunmore. Area, 197 ac. Pop. 111.

ROSSEAU, p-o., Morgan co., O., 79 E. by S. Columbus, 338 W.

ROSSEL, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 52 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,900. It has a college & manufs. of linens & woollens.

ROSS' FERRY, p-o., Livingston co., N. Y.

ROSS GROVE, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill.

ROSSIE, p. t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 25 S.W. Canton, 183 N.W. Albany, 452 W. Surface undulating, & some broken; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Oswegatchie r., which here has a curve, called the Ox bow, & by Indian r. Iron and lead ore are found in great abundance. The v. is situated on Indian r., near the head of Black lake, & contains a Methodist church, the lead mines, 6 stores, a furnace, a forge, a grist m., a saw m., an iron foundry & machine shop, & about 800 inhabs. The lead mines appear to be inexhaustible, & furnish metal of the purest kind. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,553; 1850, 1,471.

ROSSIENA, (Pol. *Rossienie*), a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Dubissa. Pop. 5,779. It is the see of the Roman Catholic bishop of Samogitia, and has several churches and a Piarist college.

ROSSIGNOL LAKE, Nova Scotia, Queen's co. 30 S.S.E. Annapolis, is about 11 m. in length. From it flows the Mersey river, at the mouth of which is the vill. Rossignol, or Liverpool.

ROSSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Bawtry. Area, 3,009. Pop. 402.

ROSSINVER, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Sligo & Leitrim, & comprising the vill. Kinlough. Area, 48,843 ac. Pop. 28,130.

ROSSKEEN, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 12 m. N.E. Dingwell. Pop. 3,699.

ROSSLA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. co., 10 m. W. Sangershausen. Pop. 1,660.

ROSSLAND, p-o., Monroe co., Pa.

ROSSLAND, p-o., Dickinson co., Tenn.

ROSSLEBEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 25 m. W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut, with 1,815 inhabitants, & a public school.

ROSSMERE, or ROSSMIRE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, comprising a part of the town of Kilmacthomas. Area, 8,161 ac. Pop. 2,866.

ROSSORY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising a part of the town of Enniskillen. Area, 7,654 ac. Pop. 3,846.

ROSSTOWN, p-o., Shelby co., Tenn.

ROSSVILLE, p-v., Westfield t., Richmond co., N. Y., 163 S. Albany, 241 W. Situated on Staten Island sound, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, 2 carriage fac., & 750 inhabs. Steamboats from New York land here daily in passing, & a ferry crosses to the Jersey shore, called the *Old Blazing Star Ferry*.

ROSSVILLE, p-v., York co., Pa., 24 S. Harrisburg, 103 W.

ROSSVILLE, p-v., Baltimore co., Md.

ROSSVILLE, p-o., Chester co., S. C.

ROSSVILLE, p-v., Walker co., Ga., 221 N.W. Milledgeville, 615 W. Situated about 300 yards S. of the Tennessee line. Formerly a missionary station in the Cherokee nation.

ROSSVILLE, p-v., Butler co., O., 102 W.S.W. Columbus, 490 W. Situated on the right bank of Miami r., opposite Hamilton, & contains several churches, stores, & manufacturing establishments, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,457 inhabs.

ROSSVILLE, v., Miami co., O. Pop. 1850, 114.

ROSSVILLE, p-v., Clinton co., Ia., 164 N. by W. Indianapolis, 548 W. Pop. 1850, 160.

ROSSWEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Mulde, 5 m. W.N.W. Nossen. Pop. 4,972, who manuf. woollen & other stuffs.

ROSTAK, an island town of S. Arabia, dom. & 68 m. W. Muscat, & stated to be large & well built.

ROSTARZEWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 35 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 674.

ROSTHERN, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Nether Knutsford. Area, 19,096 ac. Pop. 4,190.

ROSTOCK, a commercial city & seaport of W. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 m. from its mouth, in the Baltic, & at the termination of a branch of the Hamburg & Berlin railroads, 44 m. N.E. Schwerin. Pop. 20,266. It is enclosed by ancient walls, & consists of an old, a middle, & a new town, with several suburbs. Principal edifices, a palace, fre-

quently the residence of the grand dukes, numerous churches, several hospitals, a town hall, & theatre. In one of the principal squares is a statue of Blucher, a native of Rostock. It has an university founded in 1419, with a library of 85,000 volumes, theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, botanic garden, & various scientific collections. Here are also a society of natural history, and other associations, and a commercial institute. It has numerous manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, chicory, with extensive breweries, distilleries, vinegar, color, & chemical factories, & sugar refineries. Trade, extensive; exports principally consist of superior red wheat, barley, peas, rape-seed, oats, wool, rags, oil-cake, rape-oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions. Imports consist of colonial produce, wines, and manufactured goods. In 1845, 231 vessels & 32 lighters belonged to the port. The depth of the water in the river is from 8 to 9 feet, and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnmünde, its outport. Rostock is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1323. It was long one of the Hanse towns, and retained until lately some exclusive privileges.

ROSTOV, two towns of Russia.—I. (*Dmitria-Rostofskago*), gov. and 225 m. E.S.E. Ekaterianoslav, on rt. b. of the Don, 22 m. above its mouth, in the Sea of Azov. Pop. 8,000. It is well built, & defended by a strong fortress, the residence of the commandant. It has numerous depôts of provisions for the army, the fortress of the Caucasus, and the E. coast of the Black Sea, and is a principal enterpôt for the trade of the vast countries traversed by the Don; it has a large annual fair. —II. gov. & 37 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on Lake Nero. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & is the see of a Greek archbishop. Principal edifices, an ancient cathedral with numerous tombs of its archbishops, several convents, episcopal palaces, & a seminary. It has various manufs. of linen, vitriol, & colors, & an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons; and at it goods to the amount of 8,500,000 rubles are sometimes sold. This town is mentioned in history as early as A. D. 991.

ROST RAVER, p-t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 191 Harrisburg, 217 W. It is bounded by the Youghiogheny r. on the E., & Monongahela r. on the W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 9 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,880; 1850, 2,087.

ROSTRENEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-de-Nord, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 1,168.

ROSTREVOR, a small marit. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 m. E.S.E. Newry, with which it is connected by railroad. Stationary pop. 683. Its position is highly beautiful; it is resorted to by many visitors in summer; and it has some trade in coals and fish, with 7 annual fairs.

ROSWELL, p-v., Cobb co., Georgia, 100 N.W. Milledgeville, 1 m. N. Chattahoochee r. Contains 2 cotton fac., together have 9,000 spindles, & employ 500 persons, a woollen fac., a flouring m., & 1,000 inhabs.

ROTA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 6 m. N.N.W. Cadiz. Pop. 7,987. It has a castle and a small harbor for coasting vessels. Chief industry, agriculture and fishing.

ROTAS, a large fort of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 104 m. N.N.W. Lahore, but lately stated to be in an inefficient state of defence.

ROTASGUR, a town & fort of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, on the Sone, 110 m. S.W. Patna.

ROTGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 10 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1,560, who manuf. cassimeres.

ROTH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rednitz, 15 m. S. Nürnberg. Pop. 2,436. It has a castle, a high school, & manufs. of cutlery, gold & silver lace, & glass.

ROTHBURY, a market town & pa. of England, county Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 miles W. S.W. Alnwick. Area of pa. 3,479 ac. Pop. 2,545; do. of township, 881. It is picturesquely situated in a deep glen, and has a very ancient church, with curious font; & an old tower now forming part of the parsonage.

ROTHENBURG, or ROTENBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. circ. & dist., on the Fulda, 24 m. S.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 3,650. It consists of an old & a new town, connected by a bridge, & has the castle of the Landgrave of Hesse, & several educational sstablishments.—II. Hanover, landr. Stade, princip. & 15 m. N.E. Verden, cap. dist., on the Wümme. Pop. 1,500. It has a considerable transit trade between Hamburg & Bremen.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 23 m. N.N.W. Merseburg, with 1,130 inhabs., employed in copper & other mines & nitre works.—IV. a vill. of Switz., cant., & 3 m. N. W. Lucerne.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist. on the Tauber, 31 m. S.S.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 5,231. It has a high school, & manufactures of woollen cloth. It was formerly a free city of the empire. [ROTTENBURG.]

ROTHENFELS, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 6 miles E.S.E. Rastadt. Pop. 1,357.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 17 miles W.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 908.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, or RODENKIRCHEN, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. and 5 m. N.E. Ovelgönne, cap. dist., on the Weser. Pop. 2,100.

ROTHENTHURM, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Schwytz. Near it is Morgarten, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, 15th Nov. 1315.—II. a pass between Transylvania & Wallachia, 17 m. S.S.E. Hermannstadt, & deriving its name from a conspicuous red tower, amongst "white washed modern fortifications."

ROTHER, a small river of England, co. Sussex, enters the English channel at Rye, the harbor of which town it forms.—II. a rivulet, co. Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

ROTHERBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 766 ac. Pop. 130.

ROTHERFIELD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Wadhurst. Area, 14,733 ac. Pop. 3,531.—II. (*Greys*), co. Oxford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,518.—III. (*Peppard*), same county, 3 m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 2,158 ac. Pop. 406.

ROTHERHAM, a manuf. town, pa. & township of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the right bank of the Don, across which it communicates by a 5 arched bridge with its suburb Masborough, & on the N. Midland railroad, 6 m. N.E. Sheffield. Area of pa. 12,640 ac. Pop. 1851, 16,730; do. of the t. 6,325. The streets are narrow & irregular. It has a fine church with a lofty spire, erected & made collegiate by Archbishop Rotherham in the reign of Edward IV., various other churches, many chapels of dissenters, a court house, market house, & public library, a college of the Independents, grammar school, with exhibitions to the universities, other endowed schools, alms-houses, a workhouse, & on its old bridge is an ancient chapel now used for a prison. Rotherham has manufs. of all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, bridge works; & the material of Southwark & Sunderland bridges were cast here. It has also manufs. of starch, rope, twine, glass, & soap, large breweries, and flax mills,—its industry & trade being facilitated by abundant supplies of coal in the vicinity, & the navigation of the Don. Market for corn & cattle, Monday. It is governed by a body of the inhabitants, and has weekly & midsummer sessions. Near it is Wentworth castle, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

ROTHERHITHE, or REDRIFF, a pa. of England, forming a S.E. suburb of the metropolis, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 2¼ m. S.E. St. Paul's, London. Area, 690 ac. Pop. 13,917. It lies between Bermondsey & Deptford; consists mostly of inferior streets, and of dock-yards for the shipbuilding, &c., in which, & in ship chandlery, its pop. is chiefly employed. Here is the S. entrance to the Thames tunnel.

ROTHERSTHORPE, a pa. of England, county and 4 miles S.W. Northampton. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 244.

ROTHERWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5 m. E. N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 1,924 ac. Pop. 454.

ROTHERWOOD, p-v., Carroll co., Ga., 119 W. by N. Milledgeville, 726 W.

ROTHERWOOD, p-o., Watauga co., N. C.

ROTHES, a pa. of Scotl., county & 9 m. S.S.E. Elgen, near the Spey. Pop. 2,022, of whom 946 inhabs.

are in the vill. In the vicinity is Rothes castle, the anc. seat of the Leslie family.

ROTHESAY, a royal bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. county Bute, at the head of a beautiful bay on the E. side of the island, 30 m. W. Glasgow. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. 7,351; do. of town, 7,104. It is considerately built, & being protected by hills on the E. side, & having a mild soft atmosphere, is much resorted to by sea bathers & invalids. Principal public edifices, two churches & numerous chapels, a castle of the 14th century, excellent schools, county & town-halls, & custom & excise offices. It has 6 public libraries, reading-rooms, banks, & several insurance companies, large cotton mills, some ship-building docks, & important herring, salmon, haddock, whiting, & sole fisheries. Market, Wednesday. It is the seat of county sheriff & commissary courts. John, Earl of Bute, the favorite of George III., & Mathew Stewart, the mathematician, were born here.

ROTHIEMAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, 6 m. N.N. E. Huntley. Pop. 1,413. Here are a Druid temple, and Rothiemay house, a seat of Earl of Fife.

ROTHLEY, a pa. of England, county Leicester, 1¼ m. S. Mount Sorrell. Area, 5,480 ac. Pop. 2,047.

ROTHSVILLE, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

ROTHWASSER, a vill. of Moravia, circ. & 35 m. N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 2,433.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, 10 miles N.N.E. Landskron. Pop. 2,964.

ROTHWELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area, 4,430 ac. Pop. 2,391, partly employed in a manuf. of silk plush for hats. It has a church under which is an immense charnel house, full of bones of unknown antiquity, an old market house, now disused, & a poor's hospital, rev. 460*l*.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Caister. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 265.—III. co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Area, 8,715 ac. Pop. 7,541, do. of the t. 3,052, employed in woollen manufactures & coal mines.

ROTONDA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 19 miles S.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,400.—*Rotondella* is a vill. adjacent.—*Monte Rotondo* is the most lofty mountain of Corsica, in its centre, 8,760 feet in height.

ROTTEE, an island, Malay Archip. [ROTTI.]

ROTTENBURG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black forest, on the Neckar, 12 m. W. Reutlingen. Pop. 6,000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, & has manufs. of leather & paper.

ROTTENMANN, a town of Styria, on an affl. of the Enns, 6 m. S.W. Lietsch. Pop. 757, engaged in mines yielding a large amount of iron & steel.

ROTTERDAM, p-t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 22 W. N.W. Albany. 390 W. Surface rolling; soil a productive sandy loam & alluvion. Mohawk r. bounds it on the N.E., & receives from it small streams. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,284; 1850, 2,446.

ROTTERDAM, an important commercial city of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, at the confl. of the Rotte, with the rt. b. of the Meuse, or Maas, & on railroad 40 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55′ 3″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. Pop. 1850, 88,812. Mean temp. of year 51°; winter 36° .9; summer 65°, Fahr. The city is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is parallel with the Maas. The *Boompjes* is a handsome long quay along the river; the houses are substantial & well built, & the city has a remarkably clean and striking appearance. The Hoog Straat (High Street) is built on the dam which embanks the Maas, & separates the old from the outer or new t.; the principal streets are intersected by canals, which are lined with trees, & crossed by drawbridges. The public edifices are the cathedral church of St. Lawrence, built 1450, with a magnificent organ, & the tombs of Admirals de Witte, Kortenaar, & Van Brakel; the exchange, with a library, & a collection of philosophical instruments, custom house, new stadthouse, or town hall, the palace of justice, & the admiralty & dock yard. Rotterdam has numerous charitable institutions, the central prison of the Netherlands, & many superior schools. Erasmus was born here in 1467; the house of his birth is still preserved, & there is a bronze statue of the reformer in the market place. There are more English residents at Rotterdam than in any other town in the Netherlands, & for their accommodation there are three places of worship; one belonging to the Church of England, another to the Scottish Establishment, & a third under the pastorship of an Independent. Rotterdam is more favorably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit the largest E. & W. India vessels; a ship canal has been cut across the isle of Voorn; & it communicates by canals with Delf & the Hague, by railroad with the Hague & Amsterdam, & with Germany by steamers on the Rhine. Since 1830 its commerce has increased more rapidly than that of any other town in the Netherlands; in 1851, 2,127 vessels, aggregate burden 449,196 tons, entered its ports, & 2,095 vessels, 466,952 tons burden, cleared.

ROTTI, an island of the Malay archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40′ S., lon. 123° E. Length 50 miles, breadth 20 miles. Surface mountainous. Products, rice, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, cotton, & ebony. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. extremity of which is the vill. Rangong, with a harbor perfectly secure.

ROTTINGDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area, 3,639 ac. Pop. 1,084.

ROTTNEST (RAT-NEST) ISLAND, W. Australia, co. Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan river. Lat. 31° 57′ S., lon. 115° 25′ E. Length W. to E. 10 m., breadth varies to 4 m.

ROTTUM, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, in the N. Sea, 4 m. S.W. Borkum. Pop. 1,726, mostly engaged in fishing.

ROTTWEIL, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on a height beside the Neckar, 14 miles S. Sulz. Pop. 3,710. It is enclosed by walls, & built in an antique style, & has a gymnasium, hospital, an exchange, schools, & a considerable trade in linen, flax, corn, cattle, & horses.

ROTUMA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 177° 30′ E. Circumference 18 m. Surface mountainous; soil volcanic, & in many parts carefully cultivated, the inhabitants appearing to be more advanced in social arts than those of most other parts of Polynesia.

RÖTZ, or RETZA, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 43 m. N.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle & a Dominic. convent.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., on the Schwarzach, 30 m. N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,253.

ROUANS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire Inf. 10 m. S.E. Paimbœuf. Pop. 4,490.

ROUBAIX, a comm. & flourishing manufacturing town of France, dep. Nord., cap. cant., on the canal of Roubaix, & on the Northern railroad, 6 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 22,142. It has a chamber of manufactures, and is one of the most industrious & thriving towns in France. It is abundantly supplied with water by Artesian wells. Its manufs. comprise woollen & cotton fabrics, furniture-cloth, carpets, & twist. Roubaix has also many dye-works & tanneries. Its work-people are in better circumstances than those of most other manufacturing towns in the country.

ROUBIDOUX, p-o., Texas co., Mo.

ROUBION, a river of France, dep. Drôme, joins the Rhone at Montelimart, after a W. course of 30 miles.

ROUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 2,085 ac. Pop. 140.

ROUEN, *Rotomagus*, a city of France, cap. dep. Seine-Inf., on rt. bank of the Seine, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with its suburb St. Sever, and by a new iron bridge, 68 m. N. W. Paris, & 44 m. E.S.E. Havre. Pop. 91,046. The old streets are generally narrow, & the houses built of wood; but the new part of the city, especially near the quay, is very handsome, & it has many public fountains. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a splendid monument of Gothic architecture, containing many fine sculptures, & the tomb of Richard I. of England, the vast church of St. Ouen, with a lofty octagnal tower, the palace of justice, the Gothic belfry, & the town hall. The other chief buildings are an exchange, archbishop's palace, mint, custom house, & 2 theatres. It is the see of an archbishop, & the seat of a national court; it has a university academy for the dep. Seine-Inf. & Eure, a seminary, faculty of theology, secondary school of medicine, national college, & a primary normal school, with a library of 32,000 volumes. Rouen has a chamber of commerce, & is one of the most industrious & commercial cities of France; it is especially celebrated for the

spinning & dyeing of woollen & cotton stuffs, & the manuf. of printed cottons, broad cloths, & velvets. Its confectionery is renowned. It is the birth place of Corneille & of Fontenelle. William the Conqueror died here in 1087. It was taken by Henry V. of England in 1418. Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen by the English in 1431, & a statue of the heroine has been erected on the spot.

ROUEZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. N.W. Lemans. Pop. 2,371.

ROUFFACH, a comm. & walled town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg & Basle railroad, 9 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 3,782. It stands around a height, on which is the castle of Isenbourg, a residence of several of the Merovingian kings. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

ROUGÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,272.

ROUGEMONT, p-v., St. Cesaire par., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. W. Situated at the foot of mountains, 12 E. Chambly, & has a church, a store, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a brewery, & 125 inhabitants.

ROUGEMONT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 22 m. N.E. Besançon. Pop. 1,372.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Saane, 28 m. E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,100.

ROUGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area, 2,627 ac. Pop. 374.—II. co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,079.—*Rough-Lee* is a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3¼ m. W. Colne. Pop. 782.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Stokes co., N. C.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Fayette co., Ga.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Anderson co., Ky.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Warren co., Tenn.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Monroe co., Ark.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Chambers co., Ala.

ROUGH & READY, p-o., Nevada co., Cal.

ROUGH & READY MILLS, p-o., Henry co., Va.

ROUGH CREEK, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 107 S.W. Richmond, 194 W.

ROUGH CREEK, p-o., Grayson co., Ky.

ROUGHLEE-BOOTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley. Pop. 719.

ROUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. S.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 166.—II. co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 412.

ROUGNAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 7 m. E.N.E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,228.

ROUILLAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,654.—*Rouillé* is a comm. & vill., dep. Vienne, 17 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,537.

ROUJAN, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Beziers, with coal mines. Pop. 1,627.

ROULERS (Flem. *Rousselaer*), a town, Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Lys, 11 m. N.W. Courtrai. Pop. 1842, 10,277. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of linens.

ROULETTE, p-t., Potter co., Pa., 179 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 289 W. Pop. 222.

ROULSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11¼ m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 133.

ROUMELIA, Turkey in Europe. [RUMELI.]

ROUNCTON (WEST), a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Yarm. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 216.

ROUND BOTTOM, p-o., Izard co., Ark.

ROUND BOTTOM, p-o., Wayne co., Va.

ROUND GROVE, p-o., Carroll co., Mo., 137 N.W. Jefferson City, 1,031 W.

ROUND GROVE, t., Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,107.

ROUNDHAY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Berwick-in-Elmet, 3 m. N.E. Leeds. Pop. 510. It has a picturesque church & alms-houses, & consists almost entirely of handsome mansions with gardens & spacious grounds.

ROUND HEAD, p-t., Hardin co., O., 89 N.W. Columbus, 476 W. Drained by the head waters of Scioto r. Pop. 1850, 665, & the v. 135.

ROUND HILL, p-v., Greenwich t., Fairfield co., Ct., 85 S.W. Hartford, 261 W. It contains a church, an academy, & several dwellings.

ROUND HILL, p-o., Lumpkin co., Ga.

ROUND HILL, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 34 N.W. Raleigh, 270 W.

ROUND HILL, p-o., Cooper co., Mo., 40 W.N.W. Jefferson City, 976 W.

ROUND HILL, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

ROUND LAKE, lies in Lake Pleasant t., Hamilton co., N. Y., & flows, by an outlet half a mile long, into Lake Pleasant.

ROUND POND, p-o., Lincoln co., Me.

ROUND POND, p-o., Wayne co., Miss.

ROUND PRAIRIE, p-o., Dallas co., Mo.

ROUND TOP, p-o., Fayette co., Tex.

ROUNSVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

ROUPHIA, *Alpheus*, a river of Greece, Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Ladon, and Dogana rivers, drains the whole table-land of Arcadia, & enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea near Cape Katacolo. Total course from the head of the Carbonaro upwards of 100 m.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 5¼ m. S. the headland of Skea in Westray. Length from E. to W. 4 m., breadth 3 m. Shores on the W. rocky & precipitous, elsewhere low & sloping; & on its S. side is a tolerable inn. With Eglishay, Weir, & Enhallow isls. it forms a pa. Pop. 1,215.

ROUSE'S POINT, p-v., Champlain t., Clinton co., N. Y., 185 N. Albany, 560 W. Situated on the Northern railroad, & the Champlain St. Lawrence railroad at their junction with the Vermont Central railroad, & on the W. side of Lake Champlain, & has a steamboat landing about half a mile S. of Canada line. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—3 stores, & about 200 inhabs. A little N. of the v. the United States built, shortly after the war of 1812, a strong fortification in the form of a round tower, pierced for several tiers of guns, & at a cost of over $400,000, which was found to be within the Canada line, & abandoned. It is nearly in ruins, but is now within the United States, by the terms of the Ashburton treaty. The site is highly favorable for a fortification, which will command the entrance to Lake Champlain.

ROUSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Woodstock. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 134.

ROUSSES (LES), a comm. & frontier vill. of France, dep. & the most lofty in the Jura, 20 m. N. Geneva, with a custom-house & manufs. of watches. Pop. 1,545.

ROUSSILLON, an old prov. of S. France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees. Perpignan was its cap., as it is of the modern dep. Pyrenees Orientales (E. Pyrenees), with which Roussillon is nearly identical. —II. a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Vienne. Pop. 1,594.

ROUTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 2,382 ac. Pop. 172.

ROUTH'S POINT, p-o., Concordia par., La.

ROUTOT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Eure, 10 m. E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,101.

ROUVILLE, county, Can. E. Area, 429 sq. m. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Yamaski & Sorel rivers. Capital, St. Hilaire. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 18,728; sheep, 24,713; swine, 9,626; horses, 8,330; wheat, 156,062 bushels produced; rye, 3,648; Ind. corn, 23,480; buckwheat, 11,127; barley, 11,771; oats, 263,246; potatoes, 84,233; peas, 67,290; tobacco, 17,627 pounds; wool, 57,973; —8 grist m., 12 saw m., 8 tanneries, 3 carding & fulling m., a woollen fac., an axe fac., an ashery. Pop. 1851, 27,031. Ter. reduced according to representation act, 1853. Pop. 16,338.

ROUVRAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'or, 12 m. W.S.W. Semur. Pop. 1,165.

ROUY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Nievre, 17 m. E. Nevers, with 1,447 inhabitants.

ROVATO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. W.N.W. Brescia.

ROVER, p-o., Bedford co., Tenn.

ROVERBELLA & ROVERCHIIARA, two market towns of Lombardy.—I deleg. & 8 m. N. Mantua.—II. deleg. & 16 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige.—*Rovere* is a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 15 m. S.E. Aquila.

ROVEREDO (Germ. *Rovereith*), a town of the Tyrol,

on the frontiers of Austrian Italy, cap. circ., on the Lens, near its junction with the Adige, 18 m. S.W. Trent. Pop. 8,000. It is well built, & commanded by a strong castle. It has a gymnasium, an English conventual establishment, & a seminary, with a public library, silk mills, & manufs. of leather & tobacco.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. the Alps, on the Mo-sa, 5 m. E.N.E. Bellinzona.

ROVIGNO, or TREVIGNO, a seaport town of Illyria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 m. S.S.W. Trieste. It is situated on a rocky promontory, on the Adriatic, & has two harbors, ship-building yards for vessels of 300 tons, manufs. of sail cloth, an extensive tunny fishery, & trade in wine & olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, & two hospitals.

ROVIGO, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. prov., on the Adigetto, here crossed by 4 stone bridges, 38 m. S.W. Venice. Pop. 9,600. Its walls, in part destroyed, are pierced by 6 gateways, & it has a castle, numerous churches, convents, & charitable institutions, 2 theatres, an academy of arts, & a commission of works for the Polesine district, of which it is the cap. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria. Its trade is unimportant, but it has a large fair in Oct. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to General Savary. Pop. of prov. 1850, 153,783.

ROVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, near the Moselle, 15 m. S.S.E. Nancy. It has a model farm established in 1822.

ROW, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on Loch Gare, a branch of the Clyde, and comprising Helensburgh. Area about 6¼ sq. m. Pop. 4,372, of whom 226 are in the hamlet of Row. Here are remains of several old baronial castles, & some stone quarries. [Helensburgh.]

ROWAN, co., N. C. Centrally situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. m. Drained by Yadkin r. The soil is fertile. Capital, Salisbury. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $319,357; wheat, 86,613 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 540,637; cotton, 854 bales; tobacco, 40 pounds; value of the products of gold mines, $76,600;—28 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 7 tanneries, 11 persons emp., 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $190,585; value of manufac. articles, $339,349;—32 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils; 48 sch., 2,362 scholars; 3 libraries, 402 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,109; 1850, 13,870.

ROWANDIZ, a fortified town of Turkish Kurdistan, pash. & 75 m. N.E. Mosul, cap. beylik, on an affl. of the Greater Zab. It comprises from 1,000 to 1,300 houses, with a crowded pop., & is encircled everywhere, except on the river side, with a wall flanked by round towers, besides which it has a castle, the residence of its bey. The Rowandiz river flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 miles distant. The peak of Rowandiz, Kendilan chain, is 30 m. E.N. E.ward.

ROWANTEE, p-o., Dinwiddie co., Va.

ROWBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area, 954 ac. Pop. 318.

ROWDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Devizes. Area, 2,665 ac. Pop. 1,128.

ROWDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W. East Harling. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 85.

ROWE, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 22 W. by N. Greenfield, 130 W.N.W. Boston. Surface elevated & uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Pelham brook, a branch of Deerfield r. The v. at the centre, contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian. The t. was incorporated in 1785, and has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1850, 659.

ROWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 12.

ROWENA, p-o., Russell co., Ky.

ROWENSKO, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,564.

ROWER, a vill. & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 4 m. N. New Ross. Area of pa. 10,758 ac. Pop. 3,776.

ROWESVILLE, p-v., Bedford county, Tenn., 68 S. Nashville, 691 W.

ROWINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area, 3,424 ac. Pop. 934.

ROWLANDSVILLE, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 73 N.E. Annapolis, 83 W.

ROWLANDSVILLE, p-o., Stanley co., N. C.

ROWLETT, t., Potter co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 222.

ROWLEY, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 30 N. by E. Boston, 470 W. Soil fertile. Drained by Rowley r., which affords water power, & has a harbor at its mouth for small vessels. Plum island, off its coast, belongs to this t. There is a large amount of salt meadow. The v., at the centre, contains 2 churches & about 35 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,293; 1850, 1,075.

ROWLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, East Riding, 4 m. E. South Cave. Area, 6,450 ac. Pop. 425.—II. (*Regis*), co. Stafford, 3 m. S.E. Du Ley. Area, 3,670 ac. Pop. 14,249.

ROWLSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford. Area, 1,678 ac. Pop. 125.

ROWNER, a pa. & vill. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. S. Fareham. Area, 1,191 ac. Pop. 130.

ROWNO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., near several lakes, 115 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 9,240.

ROWS p-o., Ashland co., O., 89 N.E. Columbus, 358 W.

ROWSLEY (GREAT), a chapelry & tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 3½ m. S.E. Bakewell. Pop. 243. It has a station on the Midland Junction r. r.

ROWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¾ m. N.E. Sleaford. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 228.

ROWZAH, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., N.W. Aurungabad, near the caves of Ellora, & having fine remains of Mohammedan & other edifices, includ. the tomb of Aurungzebe.

ROXAN, p-o., Woodford co., Ill.

ROXANA, p-o., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 353.

ROXBORO', t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 7¼ N.W. Philadelphia. Surface hilly and rough; soil clay and loam. Manyunk in 1840 was included in this t., since separated from it, (*which see*.) Pop. 1840, 5,797; 1850, 2,660.

ROXBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Person co., N. C., 54 N.N.W. Raleigh, 250 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

ROXBURGH, a pa. of Scotl., co. same name. Pop. 1,141.

ROXBURGH, a co. of New S. Wales, enclosed by the cos. Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, & Bathurst. Area, 1,520 sq. m. Pop. 2,353. Surface mntnous., but interspersed with fertile tracts. Rivers are affls. of the Macquarrie. Chief towns Kelso & Rydal. With the co. Wellington it sends 1 mem. to the legislative assembly.

ROXBURGHSHIRE (*Teviotdale, &c.*), an inland & frontier co. of Scotland, having E. & S. the English cos. Northumberland & Cumberland, N. co. Berwick, & W. the cos. Dumfries & Selkirk; on the N.W. it touches the co. Edinburgh. Area, 720 sq. m., or 460,-988 ac., of which 200,000 are arable. Inhabited houses, 7,255. Pop. 1851, 51,642. Surface hilly in the S. and W., elsewhere mostly a tolerably fertile plain. Principal rivers the Teviot, which intersects it throughout, & the Tweed in the N. Agriculture has greatly improved within the present century, & large quantities of wheat & green crops are raised. On the hills great numbers of Cheviot sheep are fed. Estates & farms mostly large. Coal, lime, marl, & freestone are chief mineral products. Principal manufs. are of woollens Its N. part is intersected by the N. British r. r. and branches. The co. is subdivided into 31 pas. Principal towns Jedburgh, the cap., Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Under the Romans it formed a part of Valentia, & afterwards it was a part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

ROXBURY, p-o., Oxford co., Me. Pop. of the t. 1850, 246.

ROXBURY, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 49 S.W. Concord, 439 W. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Ashuelot river. Incorporated in 1812. Pop. 1840, 284; 1850, 230.

ROXBURY, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 16 S. by W. Montpelier, 500 W. Drained by head branches of Dog riv., which flows into Onion riv., & by head branches of White river, which flows into Connecticut river. The surface is uneven; soil fertile. Chartered in 1781. Dog river affords water power. Pop. 1840, 227; 1850, 957.

ROXBURY, city, Norfolk co., Mass., 2 S. Boston,

438 W. A great part of the surface is rocky, and is much diversified. The houses are neatly built, & most of them are surrounded with shrubbery, tastefully arranged, & altogether present a very pleasing appearance. Incorporated a town in 1630, a city in 1846. It is joined to Boston by a neck of land, which constitutes a broad avenue, & may be regarded as a continuation of Washington-street, Boston. Roxbury contains a city hall, an athenæum with a library of 4,000 vols., 15 churches,—3 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 4 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 18,364 inhabs., & in 1854, 23,000. Roxbury is extensively engaged in manufactures, consisting of India rubber goods, white lead, morocco dressing, patent leather, fringes, hats & caps, & the various branches of iron manufactures, &c., to the value of about $10,000,000 annually. There are in the vicinity, 6 horticultural establishments, & also the *Forest Hills Cemetery*, a remarkable picturesque tract of about 70 acres, which has been artistically improved and regulated. (*See Boston and West Roxbury.*)

ROXBURY, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 53 W.S.W. Hartford, 314 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, with some sandy loam. Shepaug river, a tributary of the Housatonic, runs through the town from N. to S., in its W. part. It contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church, a comb fac., 2 iron founderies, a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., & 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 971; 1850, 1,114.

ROXBURY, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y. Surface mountainous; soil sandy loam. Drained by Papacton, branch of Delaware river. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 18 saw m., & 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,013; 1850, 2,853.

ROXBURY, t., Morris co., N. J., 14 N. W. Morristown. Schooley's mountain fills the greater portion of its area. On its summit Budd's pond, 2 m. long and 1 broad, which has its outlet into the S. branch of Raritan r. Black r. runs on its E. border. The soil is clay loam, with a mixture of calcareous loam. It has 2 fulling m., a woolen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a pottery, & 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,231; 1850, 2,269.

ROXBURY, p-v., Lurgan t., Franklin co., Pa., 47 W. by S. Harrisburg, 103 W. Situated on Conedogwinnet cr., on the E. side of Blue mountain.

ROXBURY, t., Washington co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,086; 1850, 1,092.

ROXBURY, p-o., Dane co., Wis.

ROXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 4,784 ac. Pop. 330.

ROXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Downham Market. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 45.

ROXO, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

ROXOBEL, p-o., Bertie co., N. C.

ROXONNA, t., Easton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 353.

ROXTON, a pa. of Engl., pa. & 7¼ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 622.

ROXTON FALLS, p-v., Roxton t., Shefford co., Can. E., on Black r., 6 m. from Acton Vale, which is on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r., & has 3 stores, a grist m., a tannery, 2 asheries, & 75 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1,226.

ROXWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4½ m. W.N. W. Chelmsford. Area, 4,755 ac. Pop. 915.

ROY, a small river of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmanivaig, rises 5 m. E. of the S. end of Loch Oich, flows S.W.ward, & joins the Spean after a course of 16 m. It traverses the vale of Glenroy, famous for its "parallel roads."

ROYAL, t., White co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 224.

ROYAL CENTRE, p-o., Cass co., Ia.

ROYAL OAK, p-o., Talbot co., Md., 53 E. by S. Annapolis, 93 W.

ROYAL OAK, p-t., Oakland co. Mich., 14 N. Detroit, 538 W. Drained by Red r. The vill. contains a store & a steam saw m. The Detroit & Pontiac railr. passes through it. Pop. of t. 1840, 860; 1850, 1,092.

ROYAL OAKS, p-o., Cumberland co., Va.

ROYALSTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 74 W. Boston, 416 W. Surface uneven; soil productive. Drained by Miller's r., which, with its branches, affords good water power. Incorporated in 1765. There are in the t. 7 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., and 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,667; 1850, 1,546.

ROYALTON, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 33 S. Montpelier, 488 W. Surface broken and mountainous; soil fertile, particularly along White riv., by which, and its branches, it is watered. The vill. is pleasantly situated on the bank of White river, & on the Vermont Central railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a number of stores, & 550 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, and 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,917; 1850, 1,850.

ROYALTON, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 8 E. Lockport, 271 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Tonawanda cr., which bounds it on the S. It contains the vill. of Gasport, on the Erie canal, where are some inflammable springs. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., & 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,549; 1850, 4,024.

ROYALTON, t., Cuyahoga co., O., 126 N.E. Columbus. Situated in the S. part of the co. Pop. 1840, 1,051; 1850, 1,253.

ROYALTON, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1850, 570.

ROYALTON, p-v., Amanda t., Fairfield co., O., 40 S.E. Columbus, 385 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 180 inhabitants.

ROYALTON, p-v., Boone co., Ia., 14 N.W. Indianapolis, 585 W.

ROYAN, a comm. & maritime town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,961. It has a small harbor defended by a fort, pilchard & other fisheries, & bathing establishments.—*Royaumont* is a vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Pontoise, with a cotton factory established in an abbey founded by Louis IX.

ROYBON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 22 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,688, partly engaged in steel works.

ROYDON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Harlow, & with a station on the Eastern Cos. r. r., 3 m. E. Broxbourne. Area, 2,995 ac. Pop. 902. —II. co. Norfolk, 1¾ m. W. Diss. Area, 1,329 ac. Pop. 588.—III. same co., 2¾ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 1,351 ac. Pop. 190.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 592.

ROYE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Arve, 23 m. E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 3,764. It has manufs. of beet-root sugar & woollen hosiery. It was formerly fortified, & has sustained 11 sieges.—*Royere* is a comm. & vill., dep. Creuse, 23 m. S. Gueret. Pop. 2,541.

ROZENBURG, a fertile island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Length 6 m., breadth 1½ m.

ROYER'S FORD, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa.

ROYTON, p-o., Delaware co., Ia.

ROZELL'S FERRY, p-o., Mecklenburgh co., N. C.

ROZOY, or ROSAY, several comms. & small towns of France.—I. (*en Brie*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Melun. Pop. 1,513. It is enclosed by walls, & planted with trees.—II. (*sur Serre*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,695.

ROYSTON, a market town & pa. of England, cos. Cambridge & Herts, 13 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 320 ac. Pop. 2,061. The town, situated among chalk downs, is built of brick; it has a venerable church, originally part of a priory; an union workhouse, and market-house, under which a curious ancient cave has been discovered. Market (for corn & malt), Wednesday.—II. a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Barnsley, & with a station on a branch of the N. Midland r. r., 16¼ m. N.N.W. Rotherham. Area, 12,708 ac. Pop. 4,045. It has an endowed school & other charities.

ROYTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4¼ m. S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 6,974, employed in cotton manufs. Coal is raised in the vicinity.

RSHEV-WOLODIMIROV, a town of Russia, gov. & 74 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 15,197. It is very ancient, & has 12 churches, almshouses, salt & corn magazines.

RUABON, a town of N. Wales. [Rhuabon.]

RUAD, *Aradus*, a small fortified island off the coast of Syria, S.W. Tortosa.

RUAN, several pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. (*Langhorne*), 2¼ m. S.W. Tregoney. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (*Major*), 8 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 173.—III. (*Minor*), 9 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area, 658 ac. Pop. 288.

RUARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6¼ m. N. W. Newnham. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 1,033.

RUARK, p-o., Lawrence co., Ill., 171 S.E. Springfield, 709 W.

RUATAN, or ROATAN, an island in the bay of Honduras, belonging to the British (one of the Bay Islands), off the N. coast of C. A., lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 86° 19′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 4,000 (?). Surface moderately elevated, well wooded, but in the W. consisting of grassy plains; shores abound with turtles & fish. Near its S. extremity is a good harbor, with batteries erected by the English before abandoning the island.

RUBIANA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 18 m. E. Susa. Pop. of comm. 3,179.

RUBICON, p-t., Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 827.

RUBICON (Ital. *Il Rubicone*), a riv. of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscany, between Monuts Tifli & Sarsina, & flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 m. N.W. Rimini. Length 20 m. On crossing this celebrated stream with his army, Cæsar commenced the civil war which overturned the Roman republic.

RUBIELOS, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 miles S. E. Teruel. Pop. 2,476, who manufacture woollens.

RUBIERA, a town of N. Italy, duchy, & 7 m. W. N. W. Modena, on the Secchia, here crossed by a Roman bridge.

RUBIESZOW, or HRUBIESZOW, a town of Poland, gov. & 68 miles S. E. Lublin, cap. county, on an island formed by the Hulzwa, affl. of the Bug. Pop. 1,700.

RUBINSK, or RYBINSK, a large town of Russia, gov. & 52 m. N. W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on rt. bank of the Volga, opposite the confl. of the Sheksna. Pop. 30,000. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. Principal edifices are a fine exchange, two cathedrals, numerous other churches & chapels, a large conventual building, a covered exercising ground, an arsenal, the courts of justice, several extensive bazaars, & noble residences, a theatre, orphan & other asylums, several hospitals, almshouses, a house of correction, & various schools. It has breweries, distilleries, salt works, oil and other mills, soap & candle factories, potteries, &c. The chief article of commerce is corn, sent to St. Petersburg, Riga, Danzic, Konigsberg, &c. Two large annual fairs are held here. Twenty thousand barges arrive annually with goods to the value of 250 million rubles. It was destroyed by fire in 1806.

RUBLEVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 56 m. W.S.W. Kharkov, on the Merlo. Pop. 1,500.

RUBTSERA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, on the Oskol, 10 m. E. Izium. Pop. 1,500.

RUCKERS, Repose p-o., Bath co., Va.

RUCKERSVILLE, p-v., Greene co., Va.

RUCKERSVILLE, p-v., Elbert co., Ga., 118 N.N.E. Milledgeville, 561 W. Situated on Van's cr., and contains a Baptist church, an academy, 6 stores, & several dwellings.

RUCKERSVILLE, p-v., Tippah co., Miss.

RUCKERVILLE, p-o., Clark co., Ky.

RUCKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S. E. Ashford. Area, 3,445 ac. Pop. 402.

RUCKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S. S.E. Louth. Area, 713 ac. Pop. 30.

RUCKMANSVILLE, p-o., Highland co., Va., 173 W.N.W. Richmond, 193 W.

RUDBAR, or ROODBAR, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, near the strong defile of same name, 35 m. S. Resht, on the Sefid-Rood, by which it exports a good deal of oil, olives, and soap to Asiatic Russia.—II. a village and dist. of Russian Transcaucasia, province Shirvan.

RUDBAXTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N. Haverford-West. Area, 4,142 ac. Pop. 669.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Stokesley. Area, 7,386 ac. Pop. 1,119.

RUDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. S. Nottingham. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 2,181.

RUDDLE'S MILLS, p-v., Bourbon co., Ky., 42 E. Frankfort, 513 W. Situated on Kingston cr., contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 111 inhabitants.

RUDDRY, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 2,639 ac. Pop. 342.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 24 m. S. Leignitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1,200. There are copper & arsenic mines in its vicinity.

RUDERSWYL, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. E.N.E. Bern, on the Emme. Pop. 2,256.

RÜDESHEIM, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on rt. bank of the Rhine, in the Rheingau, opposite Bingen, 15 m. S. W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,500. The wine of Rudesheim, especially that called *Rudesheim Berg*, is nearly equal in quality to Johannisberg. There are 4 ancient feudal castles in the vicinity. Pop. of circ. 1852, 38,176.

RUDES MILLS, p-o., Lewis co., Va.

RUDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4¾ m. S.E. Newent. Area, 1,204 ac. Pop. 232.

RUDGELEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. & 8 m. E.S.E. Stafford, on the S.W. bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk canal, & on the Trent valley branch of the London & N. W. railroad. Area of pa. 3,411 ac. Pop. 4,188. The town, in a vale bounded W. by Cannock chase, is well built, & has an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, annual rev. 350*l*., almshouses, and other charities, manufs. of felt & hats, chemical works, iron forges, & near it some extensive collieries. Market, Tuesday. Pop. 3,054.

RUDGWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W. N. W. Horsham. Area, 5,830 ac. Pop. 1,031.

RUDHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk. - I. (*East*), 6¾ m. W. S. W. Fakenham. Area, 4,231 ac. Pop. 999.—II. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area, 2,835 ac. Pop. 487.

RUDKIÖBING a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Langeland, 9 m. S.E. Svenborg. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, & has some shipbuilding docks.

RUDNIA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 76 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on the Berezina. Pop. 1,600.

RUDNIKI, a market town of Russia, gov. & 15 m. S. Vilna, on the Merechanka. Pop. 1,550.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 18 m. S. Weimar. Pop. 5,743. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle, the usual residence of the prince; a library of 40,000 vols., a gymnasium, a cathedral, & picture gallery. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & porcelain. Pop. of seign. 1852, 54,228.

RUDOMIN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 7 m. S.E. Vilna, with 1,550 inhabitants.

RUDSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W. Bridlington. Area, 5,060 ac. Pop. 599.

RUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., with a station on the Paris & Boulougne railroad, 14 m. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,124.—II. a river, dep. Cantal, joins the Dordogne, near Bort, after a N. W. course of 25 m.—III. a vill., Switzerland, cant. & 20 m. S. W. Fribourg.—The *Rueda*, a river of Spain, Estremadura, joins the Guadiana, near Medellin, after a S. W. course of 40 miles.

RUEDA, two small towns of Spain.—I. (*del Almirante*), prov. & 15 m. E.S.E. Leon, on the Esla.—II. (*de Medina*), prov. & 25 m. S. W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,501. It has a large trade in wine, raised in its vicinity.

RUEIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont Valerien, near the Seine, 5 m. W. Paris, on the railroad to St. Germains. Pop. 3,937. Here is the château of Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine.—*Ruelle* is a vill., dep. Charente, 5 m. N. E. Angoulême, with a large cannon foundry. Pop. 1,508.

RUFFEC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on railroad from Tours to Bordeaux, cap. arrond., 26 m. N. Angoulême. Pop. 2,734. It has an active trade in cheese, truffles, corn, & chestnuts, & 12 annual fairs. Several councils have been held here.—*Ruffey* is a village, in dep. Jura, arrond. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,452.

RUFFIAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.S.E. Ploermel. Pop. 1,721.—*Ruffigné* is a vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arrond. & 5 m. N. W. Chateaubriant.

RUFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Ormskirk, with a station on the E. Lancashire railroad. Area, 3,102 ac. Pop. 861.

RUFFORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. W. York, Ainsty. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 276.

RUFISQUE, a maritime town of W. Africa, a little

E. Cape Verd, and stated to have an active trade with the adjacent fort Goree.

RUGBY, a market town and pa. in centre of Engl., co. Warwick, on the London & N. W. railroad, at the divergence of the Trent valley branch & S. terminus of the Midland railroad, & terminus of a branch of the Gt. W. railroad, 80 m. N.N.W. London, 29 m. E.S.E. Birmingham, & 43 m. S. S. E. Derby. Area of pa. 2,190 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,866; do. of the t. 6,317. The town, on an eminence S. of the Avon, consists partly of brick, & partly of old timber dwellings. It has some vestiges of a castle built in the reign of Stephen, an anc. church, & a celebrated public school, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This was rebuilt in 1808 in the Tudor style, & consists mostly of a fine quadrangle with cloisters, an elegant detached chapel; it has about 300 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing about 5,000*l.* per annum, 14 valuable exhibitions to the universities, & a dependent almshouse. The town has little trade beyond that caused by railroad traffic & supply of the school. Market, Saturday.

RÜGEN, an isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, of which it forms a circ., separated from the mainland only by a strait from ¼ m. to 2 m. broad. Lat. of lighthouse at its N. extremity 53° 41′ 12″ N., lon. 13° 31′ 27″ E. Area, 361 sq. m. Pop. 35,000. Coasts abrupt, & deeply indented with arms of the sea. Soil very fertile, & large quantities of corn & cattle are exported to Stralsund The isl. is well wooded. Fisheries are important. Rügen has no good harbor, but it is a favorite resort for sea bathing. Cap., Bergen. Amongst its antiqs. are mounds termed the Hunnergräber, or tombs of the Huns. The isl., formerly belonging to Sweden, was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

RÜGENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 19 m. N. N. E. Köslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 4,250. It has a castle, two hospitals, & sea-bathing establishments, with manufs. of linen, woollen & sail cloths, distilleries, & docks for building coasting vessels. Its port is small.

RUGGLES, p-t., Ashland co., O., 91 N. by E. Columbus, 380 W. Situated in the S.E. corner of the co., & has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,245; 1850, 1,084.

RUGLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant. on the Rille, 24 m. S. W. Evreux. Pop. 1,661. It has manufs. of pins & needles.

RUHLA, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. S. S. E. Eisenach. Pop. 3,500, on the Ruhe, which separates it into 2 parts, the E. of which belongs to Saxe Coburg, & has 2,120 of the above pop. It has manufs. of iron & steel wares.

RUHLAND, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, on the Elster, 18 m. W. N. W. Hoyerswerda. Pop. 1,430.

RUHR, a river of Prussian Westphalia, after a very tortuous W. course of nearly 130 m. past Arnsberg, Neheim, & Hattingen, joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 m. S. Wesel. [ROER.]

RUHRORT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 16 m. N. Dusseldorf, on railroad to Minden, and at the confl. of the Ruhr with the Rhine. Pop. 3,352. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, steam-ship building docks, & a transit trade.

RUILLÉ, numerous comms. & vills. of France, the principal *R.-sur-Loir*, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S. S. W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,455.

RUINES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Cantal, 6 m. E.S.E. St. Flour. Pop. 944.

RUISHTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2¼ m. E. N. E. Taunton. Area, 1,003 ac. Pop. 453.

RUISLIP, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3¼ m. N.E. Uxbridge. Area, 6,260 ac. Pop. 1,392. The vill. has an ancient & picturesque church.

RUJANA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 68 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

RUKONI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 8 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

RULSK, or RYLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 63 m. W.S.W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Sem, here joined by the Ryls. Pop. 7,000. It has 12 churches, a dist. school, & two annual fairs.

RUM, a mountainous island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Small Islands, 16 m. N.N.W. Ardnamurchan Point. Length 8 m., breadth 7 m. Area, 22,000 ac. Pop. 162. Elevation of Ben-More, 2,300 feet. Soil moorland, & unprofitable.

RUM, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on left bank of the Raab, 10 m. S.S.W. Sarvar.

RUMA, p-o., Randolph co., Ill.

RUMA, a town of Civil Slavonia, co. Syrmia, on an affl. of the Save, 35 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 6,170. It has Roman Catholic & Greek churches.

RUMBOLDSWYKE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area, 645 ac. Pop. 318.

RUMBOWE, an inland state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 2° 49′ N., lon. 102° 30′ E., enclosed by Naning, Johole, Salangore. Area, nearly 400 sq. m. Estimated pop. 9,000.

RUMBURG, or RAUNEBURG, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 42 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau, cap. a principality belonging to the Princes Leichtenstein. Pop. 4,900. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen, linen, damask, & cotton fabrics, & pipe-sticks.

RUMBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area, 1,468 ac. Pop. 432.

RUMFORD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 52 W.N.W. Augusta, 614 W. Situated on the N.W. side of Androscoggin river, by which, and its branches, it is drained, & which afford good water power. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1800. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,444; 1850, 1,375.

RUMFORD CENTRE, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

RUMFORD POINT, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

RUMILI, or ROUMELIA, *Thracia*, the metropolitan prov. of the Turkish Empire, at the S. E. extremity of Europe, between lat. 40° & 43° N., & lon. 20° 40′ & 29° E., divided from Asia-Minor on the S.E. by the sea of Marmora, & the straits of the Bosphorus & Dardanelles, having W. Macedonia, N. the Balkan separating it from Bulgaria, S. the Ægean, & E. the Black Sea. Area, 28,009 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 2,700,000. Two mntn. chains, offsets from the Balkan, traverse its surface from N.W. to S. E., bounding the basin of the Maritza, which river drains most part of its centre; these chains terminate in the peninsulas of Gallipoli & Constantinople. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Viza, Kirk-kilissia, Tchirmen, Gallipoli, & besides the towns of those names, it comprises Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopoli, Tartar-Bazardjik, Kasanlik, Selimnia, Eski-saghra, Demotica, & Enos.

RUMILI-HISSAR (or the *Castle of Europe*), a fortress of European Turkey, on the Bosphorus, 6 m. N.E. Constantinople, immediately opposite Anatoli-Hissar, or the *Castle of Asia*, & founded by Mohammed II. in 1451. The Rumili-Kawak is a fort 5 miles further N. ward.

RUME, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 5 m. S.W. Tournay, on the French frontier. Pop. 2,000.

RUMEGIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,730.

RUMIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aube, 14 m. S.W. Rocroy. Pop. 766. The astronomer La Caille was born here in 1713.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy. prov. Genevese, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Rhone, 9 m W. S. W. Anecy. Pop. of comm. 4,118.—II. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,818.—*Ruminghem* is a comm. & vill., dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. St. Omer. Pop. 1,110.

RUMLEY, t., Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1840, 1,039; 1850, 1,088.

RUMMELSBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 35 m. E.S.E. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Stiednitz. Pop. 3,120.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK, p-o., Wysox t., Bradford co., Pa., 143 Harrisburg, 253 W. The cr. rises in Orwell & flows into the Susquehanna.

RUMNEY, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 47 N. by W, Concord, 525 W. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. Drained by Baker's r. & its branches. First settled in 1765. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a hoe fac., a grist m., 8 saw m., and 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850, 1,109.

RUMNEY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.E. Cardiff. Area, 3,375 ac. Pop. 308.

RUMSEY, p-v., Muhlenburg co., Ky., 82 W.S.W. Frankfort, 714 W. Situated on Green river, & contains an Union church, 5 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a carding machine, & 300 inhabs.

RUMSEY, a town of England. [ROMSEY.]

RUMSZISZKI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, on the Niemen, 14 m. E.S.E. Kovno. Pop. 1,600.

RUMWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Deane, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Bolton. Pop. 1,386.

RUNCORN a town & pa. of England, co. & 13 m. N. E. Chester, near the head of the Mersey estuary, & with a station on a branch of the London & N. W. railroad. Area of pa. 18,906 ac. Pop. 1851, 15,047; de. of the t. 8,049. The town has docks, valuable stone quarries in the vicinity, & considerable trade arising from its position at the termini of the Bridgewater, Trent & Mersey, & Mersey & Irwell canals. It is also frequented for sea-bathing.

RUNCTON, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3¼ m. S.S.E. Lynn-Regis. Area, 2,239 ac. Pop. 282.—II. (*South*), 4 m. N.N.E. Market Downham. Area, 831 ac. Pop. 152.

RUNDELLS, p-o., Crawford co., Pa.

RUNGHEN, a vill. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on lake Wirzero, 29 m. S.W. Dorpat. Birthplace of Catharine I., wife of Peter the Great.

RUNGPOOR, a dist of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, in N.E. part, having N. Sikkim & Bootan, E. Assam, & elsewhere the dists. Mymunsingh, Rajeshaye, Dinagepoor, & Purneah. Area, 4,112 sq. m. Pop. 1,214,300. Principal rivers, the Brahmapootra, Teesta, & their affls. Staple products comprise indigo, tobacco, wheat, bamboos, cocoa-nuts, silk, & cotton goods, & here are many carpet factories, & upwards of 450 indigo factories. Also two towns of British India.—I. cap. of the above dist., 125 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. Many years ago composed of several distinct villages with about 3,000 houses.—II. the cap. town of Upper Assam, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 94° 30′ E., on the Dikho river, enclosed by walls, & having a palace & several mosques.

RUNHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. Wymondham. Area, 884 ac. Pop. 239.

RUNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. W. S.W. Caistor. Area, 1,715 ac. Pop. 359.

RUNN, a remarkable tract of India. [CUTCH.]

RUNNIE-KA-KOTE, a large fort of Scinde, near the Indus, 45 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

RUNNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area, 323 ac. Pop. 93.

RUNNYMEDE, a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, England, co. Surrey, pa. & W. of the town of Egham, & memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant Magna Charta.

RUNSWICK, a hamlet of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6¼ m. N.W. Whitby, on the margin of the N. sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay, capable of admitting some hundred sail of the line, & calculated to be made a harbor of refuge. Pop. chiefly fishermen.

RUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W. N.W. Cromer. Area, 1,448 ac. Pop. 485.

RUNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N. W. Rayleigh. Area, 2,059 ac. Pop. 334.

ROUTI, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 11 m. N.N.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

RUPEL, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Nethe & Dyle at Rumpst, has a N.E. course of 6 m., & joins the Scheldt, 8 miles S.W. Antwerp.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 m. S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,600, employed in bleaching, tanning, & a transit trade.

RUPERT, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 94 S.W. Montpelier, 424 W. Surface mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Pawlet river & a branch of Battenkill, which afford water power. Pop. 1840, 1,086; 1850, 1,101.

RUPERT RIVER, Brit. N. A., enters James' bay, Hudson sea, near its S. extremity, after a W. course of 250 m.

RUPPIN (NEW & OLD), two contiguous towns of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam.—I. cap. circ., on the W. side of lake Ruppin, 39 miles N.W. Berlin. Pop. 9,941. It has a castle, a large & fine church, a council hall, a gymnasium, hospital, prison, barracks, & manufs. of woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, tobacco, & chicory. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Ruppin canal between the Havel & the Rhine.—II. circ. & 2 m. N.E. New Ruppin, with 1,736 inhabitants, mostly employed in fishing.

RUPUNUNY, or RIPUNUNY, a river of British Guiana, & the principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 m. from the coast, in lat. 3° N., lon. 58° 12′ W., after a N. course of 250 m. It forms several falls over granite ledges; its waters are turbid, & the vegetation on its banks is far less luxuriant than that on the Essequibo.

RURAL, p-o., Clermont co., O.

RURAL, p-o., Jasper co., Me.

RURAL HALL, p-o., Forsyth co., N. C.

RURAL HILL, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

RURAL HILL, p-o., Conecah co., Ala.

RURAL HILL, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 16 E. Nashville, 668 W.

RURAL RETREAT, p-o., Wythe co., Va., 257 W. by S. Richmond, 325 W.

RURAL VALE, p-o., Whitfield co., Ga.

RURAL VALE, p-o., La Peer co., Mich.

RURAL VALLEY, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa., 190 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 224 W.

RUREE, a town of Scinde, on the route between Luckput & Hyderabad, with a magnificent mosque, & about 1,000 inhabitants.

RUREMOND, a town, Netherlands. [ROERMOND.]

RURIC ISLES, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Palliser islands, between lat. 15° 10′ & 15° 30′ S., lon. about 151°E. They are wooded, surrounded by coral reefs, & were discovered by Kotzebue in 1816.

RUS, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Jaen, with remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1,917.

RUSA, a town of Russia, gov. & 56 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Moskwa. Pop. 2,500. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has a large salt magazine, & two annual fairs.

RUSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5¼ miles E.N.E. Reading. Area, 1,249 ac. Pop. 239.

RUSCUMB MANOR, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface very hilly; soil indifferent in quality & cultivation. Maiden cr. runs on its N. & N.W. border. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,189.

RUSH, county, Ia. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 410 sq. m. Organized in 1821. The surface is gently rolling; soil fertile. Drained by Big & Little Blue rivers, & by Big & Little Flat Rock crs., which afford water power. Capital, Rushville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $350,349; wheat, 133,473 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,685,994; oats, 64,203; wool, 69,531 pounds;—18 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—63 churches; 3 academies, 155 pupils; 55 schools, 1,355 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,454; 1850; 16,445.

RUSH, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 12 S. Rochester, 218 W. by N. Albany, 363 W. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Drained by Honeoye cr., flowing into the Genesee r., which bounds it on the W. The v. is situated on Honeoye cr., & contains a church, 2 stores, a flouring m., a carding machine, a saw m., & about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,929; 1850, 2,015.

RUSH, t., Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 317; 1850, 371.

RUSH, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 20 N.E. Harrisburg. Surface very mountainous; soil sterile. Pop. 1840, 247; 1850, 325.

RUSH, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Surface hilly & mountainous. Pop. 1840, 1,028; 1850, 1,178.

RUSH, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 370; 1850, 670.

RUSH, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa. Drained by Wyalusing cr., & Lake & Deer Lick crs. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. It has 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,039; 1850, 1,159.

RUSH, t., Carroll co., O. Pop. 1850, 893.

RUSH, t., Champaign co., O. Organized in 1829. It contains the villages of Woodstock & Louisburg. Pop. 1840, 1,226; 1850, 1,409.

RUSH, p-t., Tuscarawas co., O., 108 E.N.E. Columbus, 307 W. Pop. 1840, 1,293; 1850, 1,372.

RUSH, p. o., Shiawassee co., Mich.

RUSH, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

RUSH, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 557.

RUSH, a seaport & market town of Ireland, Lein-

ster, co. Dublin, pa. Lusk, on a headland projecting into the Irish sea, & with a station on the Dublin & Drogheda r. r., 14 N.E. Dublin. Pop. 1,603. It consists of a main street extending for about 1 m. inland, & of a suburb; & it has a small harbor with a pier & coast-guard station. Chief exports, potatoes.

RUSHALL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. W. Harleston. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 267.—II. co. Stafford, with a station on the N. Stafford railroad, 1¾ m. N.E. Walsall. Area, 1,924 ac. Pop. 1,946.—III. co. Wilts, 3¾ miles S.W. Pusey. Area, 2,164 ac. Pop. 262.

RUSHAWAY, p. o.. Menard co., Ill.

RUSH BOTTOM, p. o., Holt co., Mo.

RUSHBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. St.-Edmund's-Bury. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 184.

RUSHBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. W. S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 4,132 ac. Pop. 495.

RUSH CREEK, t., Fairfield co., O. It has the villages of Bremen & Geneva. Pop. 1850, 1,218.

RUSH CREEK, p. o., Union co., O.

RUSH CREEK, t., Logan co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,077; 1850, 1,458.

RUSHDEN, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area, 1,486 ac. Pop. 321.—II. co. Northampton 1¼ miles S. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,460.

RUSHEN, a par. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 3,256.

RUSHFORD, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 272 W. by S. Albany, 331 W. Surface undulating; soil clay loam & gravelly mould. Drained by Cold cr. The v. contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—8 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & about 700 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,512; 1850, 1,816.

RUSHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E.S.E. Thetford. Area, 4,250 ac. Pop. 217.

RUSH ISLAND, v., Caddo co., La. Pop. 1850, 434.

RUSH LAKE, p. o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

RUSHOLME, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester. Pop. 3,679.

RUSHMERE, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 2½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,142 ac. Pop. 678.—II. 5 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Area, 759 ac. Pop. 116.

RUSHOCK, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Area, 1,218 ac. Pop. 214.

RUSH RIVER, p. o., St. Croix co., Wis.

RUSHTON, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.W. Kettering. Area, 2,960 ac. Pop. 429.—II. (*Turrant*), co. Dorset, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 134.

RUSH TOWER, p. o., Jefferson co., Mo.

RUSH TOWN, p. o., Northumberland co., Pa.

RUSHULME, a tnship. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 2½ m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,868.

RUSHVILLE, p-v., Ontario co., N. Y., 205 W. Albany, 331 W. Situated on West r., partly in Gorham t., Ontario co., & partly in Potter t., Yates co. It contains 1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian church,—an academy, 8 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 furnaces, & 500 inhabitants.

RUSHVILLE, p. o., Yates co., N. Y.

RUSHVILLE, p-v., Rush t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 150 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 269 W. It contains a church & about 50 inhabitants.

RUSHVILLE, p-v., Richland t., Fairfield co., O., 39 S.E. Columbus, 366 W. It contains 250 inhabitants, & several mills in the vicinity.

RUSHVILLE, p-v., capital of Rush co., Ia., 40 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 538 W. Situated on Big Flat Rock cr. & on the Rushville & Shelbyville r. r. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, a seminary, 13 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 742 inhabitants. Pop. of t. exclusive of the v. 2,340.

RUSHVILLE, p-v., capital of Schuyler co., Ill., 60 Springfield, 838 W. It is situated at the S. end of a beautiful prairie, & contains a court house of brick, a jail, 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Campbellite,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,609.

RUSHYLVANIA, p-o., Logan co., O., 78 N.W. Columbus, 452 W.

RUSK, county, Tex. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 825 sq. m. It has the Sabine river on its N. border. Drained by the Aloyac & Angelina rivers, & branches of the Sabine r. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Henderson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $290,544; Ind. corn, 280,353 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 66,078; peas & beans, 21,183; cotton, 2,659 bales;—2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp., 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $24,650; value of manufac. articles, $74,024;—6 churches; 2 academies, 80 pupils; 5 schools, 117 scholars. Pop. 1850, 8,148.

RUSK, p. o., Surry co., N. C.

RUSK, p. o., Haywood co., Tenn.

RUSK, p. v., capital Cherokee co., Tex., 200 N.E. Austin. Situated on Compagne cr., & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 355 inhabitants.

RUSKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3¼ miles E.N.E. Sleaford. Area, 4,750 acres. Pop. 1,027.

RUSKOI, or KESHAN, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 25 m. N. Gallipoli. It is enclosed by a wall, & said to contain 1,000 houses.

RUSPER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Horsham. Area, 3,126 ac. Pop. 533.

RUSS, a market town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinen, near the mouth of the Niemen, in the Curische-Haff, 26 m. N.W. Tilsit. Pop. 2,159.

RUSSA (STAROI), a town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. S. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Polista. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, & has 17 churches, a convent, tanneries, distilleries, & salt-works, producing annually about 150,000 puds of salt.

RUSSELL, county, Va. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,370 sq. m. Drained by Clinch r., & head branches of the W. fork of Sandy r. The surface consists of mountain ranges & valleys, and is much of it rocky & rough. Capital, Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $389,202; wheat, 25,604 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 378,919; tobacco, 7,577 pounds; wool, 43,911;—2 grist m., a saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $20,325; value of manufac. articles, $22,906;—14 churches; 4 academies, 80 pupils; 25 schools, 517 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,878; 1850, 11,919.

RUSSELL, county, Ky. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 185 sq. m. Surface hilly & broken; soil sterile, except the bottom lands along the river, which are exceedingly fertile. Drained by Cumberland r. & its branches. Capital, Jamestown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $147,692; Ind. corn, 316,165 bush. prod.; oats, 51,416; tobacco, 40,757 lbs.; wool, 12,133;—a saw m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 5 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—12 churches; 27 schools, 863 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,238; 1850, 5,349.

RUSSELL, county, Ala. Situated in the E. part of the state, S. of the middle. Area, 865 sq. m. The Chattahoochee r. runs on its E. border, by branches of which it is drained. Capital, McDonald. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $590,425; Ind. corn, 683,164 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 181,651; rice, 119,150 pounds; cotton, 21,088 bales. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $7,400; value of manufactured articles, $9,000;—26 churches; 2 academies, 163 pupils; 25 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,513; 1850, 19,548.

RUSSELL, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 108 W. by S. Boston, 372 W. Drained by Westfield r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1792. It contains a church common to Congregationalists & Methodists, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 955; 1850, 521.

RUSSELL, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 192 N.N.W. Albany, 476 W. Surface uneven; soil sandy and clay loam. Drained by West Canada cr. The v. contains a Methodist church, an arsenal, an axe fac., & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a furnace, 5 saw mills, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,378; 1850, 1,808.

RUSSELL, p-t., Geauga co., O., 154 N.E. Columbus, 340 W. Pop. 1840, 742; 1850, 1,083.

RUSSELL, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has a tannery, 6 grist m., 7 saw mills, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,503; 1850, 1,386.

RUSSELL, county, Can. W. Situated in the N.E. part of the province. Area, 429 sq. m. Drained by Petite Nation r. entering the Ottawa river, which borders the county on the N. Surface undulating; soil cold & wet, but properly drained & productive. Cap. Clarence. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 1,742; sheep, 1,329; swine, 734; horses, 358;—wheat, 9,814 bush. produced; rye, 22; Ind. corn, 1,858; buckwheat, 289; barley, 100; oats, 19,111; potatoes, 17,145; peas, 2,579; wool, 3,557 pounds;—2 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 2,870.

RUSSELHEIM, a market town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main, 13 m. W.S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,422.

RUSSELL HILL, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa., 160 N.E. Harrisburg, 265 W.

RUSSELL PLACE, p-o., Kershaw dist., S. C., 62 N.E. Columbia, 474 W.

RUSSELL'S CORNERS, p-o., Sauk co., Wis.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, p-o., Tyler co., Va.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, p-o., Parke co., Ala.

RUSSELL'S PLACE, p-o,, Lawrence co., O.

RUSSELLSVILLE, p-v., cap. of Franklin co., Ala., 111 N. by W. Tuscaloosa, 799 W. Situated on Cedar cr., a branch of Bear creek, which flows into Tennessee river, & contains a court house.

RUSSELLTOWN, p. t., Chateauguay co., Can. E., 50 S. by W. Montreal, & has 3 churches.—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist.—6 stores, 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, a foundry, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,068.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 65 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 102 W.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Ga.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., Byrd t., Brown co., O., 103 S.S.W. Columbus, 459 W.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., Putnam co., Ia., 50 W. Indianapolis, 621 W. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., Lawrence co., Ill., 170 S.E. Springfield, 698 W. Situated on Wabash r., in the N.E. corner of the co.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., capital of Logan co., Ky., 172 S.W. Frankfort, 656 W. Situated between Green & Cumberland rivers, 35 miles from each. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Union,—an academy, 20 stores, an oil mill, a carding machine, 1 newspaper printing office, & 1,272 inhabs.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-v., Jefferson co., Tenn.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-o., Pope co., Ark.

RUSSELLVILLE, p-o., Cole co., Mo.

RUSSELSBURGH, p-v., Warren co., O.

RUSSIA, p-t., Herkimer co., N.Y., 16 N. Herkimer, 93 N.W. Albany, 405 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil sandy loam & clay. Drained by West Canada cr. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the town 3 fulling mill, a cotton factory, 4 tanneries, 4 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,295; 1850, 2,349.

RUSSIA, t., Lorain co., O. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,302; 1850, 2,061.

RUSSIA (EMPIRE OF), is the largest state in the world, extending in Europe, Asia, & America, between lat. 47° 30′ & 78° 20′ N., lon. 18° E. to 190° W. Its surface is estimated to comprise 1-30th of the whole superficies of the globe, 1-7th of its land, & more than double the extent of Europe; but it is thinly peopled, the proportion being about one-half of the relative pop. of the globe. The cap. of the whole is St. Petersburg.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA—THEIR AREA AND POPULATION IN 1859.

Governments.	Area in geo. sq. m.	Pop. 1859
GREAT RUSSIA.		
1. Moscow	9,456.48	1,402,000
2. Smolensk	16,360.16	1,194,000
3. Pskov	12,988.32	791,000
4. Tver	19,632.32	1,354,000
5. Novgorod	35,516.80	926,000
6. Olonetz	44,675.20	268,000
7. Archangel and Nova Zembla, and islands Vargatz and Kalgonev	262,042.08	258,000
8. Vologda	111,505 44	839,000
9. Jaroslav	10,591.52	1,028,000
10. Kostroma	23,718 88	1,076,000
11. Vladimir	13,833.60	1,271,000
12. Nijnei-Novgorod	14,073.60	1,202,000
13. Tambov	19,293.60	1,786,000
14. Voronej	19,408.80	1,691,000
15. Koursk	13,133 76	1,714,000
16. Orel	13,784.96	1,533,000
17. Kaluga	9,205.76	1,026,500
18. Tula	8,906.40	1,251,500
19. Riazan	12,280.84	1,393,000
LITTLE RUSSIA.		
20. Kiev	14,667.20	1,638,000
21. Czernigov	16,046.08	1,459,000
22. Poltawa	14,389.76	1,819,500
23. Kharkov	15,807.20	1,497,000
SOUTH RUSSIA.		
24. Taurida	19,391.84	584,000
25. Cherson	21,376.32	859,000
S. Russia, continued.		
26. Ekaterinoslav, with Taganrog, town and district	19,357.12	887,500
Tchernomorski Cossacks	11,121.00	124,100
Bessarabia	13,768.16	808,000
Don Cossacks	47,230.72	718,000
W. RUSSIA.		
27. Podolsk	12,418.88	1,737,000
28. Volhynia	20,806.56	1,474,000
29. Minsk	20,036.80	1,067,000
30. Mobilev	14,200.64	950,000
31. Vitepsk	19,002.08	805,000
32. Wilna	12,325.28	898,000
33. Grodno	11,112.48	925,000
34. Kowno	12,164.80	952,000
BALTIC PROVINCES.		
35. Courland	7,955.84	564,000
36. Livoni, with the islands of Orel and Moon	13,696,00	830,000
37. Esthonia	6,040.32	317,000
38. St. Petersburg	15,664.96	991,000
GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.		
1. Nyland	3,341.76	
2. Abo - Biornburg, with the island of Aland	7,716.32	
3. Tawastehuus	5,740.32	
4. Viborg	12,347.84	
5. Quopio	13,044.48	
Grand Duchy of Finland, continued.		
6. St. Michael	6,891.20	Total pop. of Finland, 1,539,000
7. Wasa, with isls. Walgrund, &c.	12,413 28	
8. Uleaborg	48,041.28	
KINGDOM OF KASAN.		
1. Perm	97,459.52	1,670,000
2. Viatka	40,120.32	1,696,000
3. Kasan	18,102.08	1,370,000
4. Simbirsk	21,103.04	1,345,090
5. Penza	11,076.16	1,199,000
KINGDOM OF ASTRAKHAN.		
1. Saratov	56,569.12	1,753,000
2. Astrakhan	45,897.28	220,000
3. Orenburg, with the Ural Cossacks	108,693.12	1,087,000
4. Caucasus, exclusive of the Tchernomorski Cossacks since 1847, named gov. of Stavropol	31,405.92	402,300
KINGDOM OF POLAND.		
1. Radom	7,271.2	927,302
2. Lublin	8,777.76	1,018,502
3. Warsaw	19,092.64	1,530,486
4. Plock	5,109.52	547,456
5. Augustowo	5,467.04	622,195
City of Warsaw		163,597

SUMMARY.

1. Great Russia	670,427.52	22,004,000	4. West Russia	122,067.52	8,813,000	7. Kasan	87,861.12	7,190,000
2. Little Russia	60,910.24	6,413,500	5. Baltic Provinces	43,357.12	2,702,000	8. Astrakhan	242,565.44	4,432,300
3. South Russia	132,245.76	3,980,000	6. Finland	110,136.48	1,539,000	9. Poland	37,300.16	4,810,735

Total area of European Russia.....1,606,871 geo. sq. m.....Pop. 62,088,000.

*** By Ukase, Dec. 18, 1850, part of govs. Orenburg, Saratov, and Simbirsk were formed into the gov. of Samara. Area, 39,008 geo. square miles.

The Russian empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country, comprising Slavonians, Lettons, Germans, Caucasians, Jews, Walachians, Greeks, Persians, Indians, Samoyedes, Tartars, Tunguses, & Turks. The population according to origin is thus estimated: Russians (of Great Russia), 33,000,000; do. (Little Russia), 11,200,000; do. (White Russia), 3,600,000; Lithanians and Poles, 7,000,000; Finns & Lettons, 3,300,000; Tartars & Mohametans, 2,400,000; Germans, 600,000; Greeks & Armenians, 2,000,000; Jews, 1,500,000; races of the Oural, 600,000. The established religion of the empire is that of the Greek church, which is estimated to comprise 49,000,000 of the pop. Roman Catholic 7,300,000, Protestants 3,500,000, Mohametans 2,400,000, Jews 1,500,000, Armenians 1,000,000, Idolaters 600,000. It is usual to treat of the empire as divided into European, Asiatic, & American Russia, although these divisions are not officially recognized, & several of the govs., as Perm & Orenburg, are partly in Europe & partly in Asia. The relative area & population of the empire, according to the latest estimate, is given in the following table:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

	Area in geo. sq. m.	Pop. 1850.
European Russia	1,606,871	62,088,000
Asiatic Russia		
Siberia	3,609,292	2,937,000
Kirghiz steppes	293,566	....
Transcaucasian provinces	60,924	2,648,000
Russian American	435,957	61,000
Total	6,006,610	67,734,000

European Russia extends from the N. slope of the Caucasus mountains, lat. 40° 20′, to Lapland, lat. 70° 16′ N.; & including the kingdom of Poland, from lon. 18° to the W. slope of the Ural mountains, gov. Perm, lon. 60° 45′ E. It is bound E. by Siberia & the Caspian Sea, S. by Asiatic Russia, the Black Sea, and the Ottoman & Austrian empires, W. by Moldavia, Austria, Prussia, the Baltic, & Sweden, and N. by the Arctic Ocean. The surface of Russia may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural mountains on the E., the Caucasus on the S., & partly by the Carpathians on the W.; it opens to the Caspian Sea on the S. E. & the level countries of N. Germany on the W.; throughout its vast extent, it does not contain a single mountain; the highest point between the Baltic & the Black Sea near Kremenetz, is 1,328 feet in height; the Baltic provinces have a mean elevation of 1,000 feet above the Baltic. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai hills, the average height of which is 800 to 900 feet, & the summit 1,100 feet above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe; these form the great N. & S. basins, the water-shed between which is not marked by mountains, but by slightly undulating ground; the *Baltic* receives the Tornea, Kemi, Ulea, Kumo, Neva, Narva, Duna, Niemen, & Vistula; the *Arctic Ocean* receives the Paswig, Kola, Petchora, and, by the White Sea, the Vigo, Onega, Dwina, Mezen; the *Black Sea* receives the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, & Kuban; the *Caspian Sea*, the Oural, Volga, Kuma, & Terek. In the N. of Russia, there are num. & exten. lakes; the chf. are lake *Ladoga*, the largest in Europe: lake *Onega*, in the gov. Olonetz; lakes *Saïma*, *Payama*, & *Kolgis* in Finland; *Peipus*, between the govs. Revel, Riga, Pskov, & Petersburg; *Ilmen* in the gov. Novgorod, *Enara* in in Lapland. The smaller lakes *Bielo*, in Novgorod, *Koubinshoe* or *Koubensk* in Vologda, are important for the internal navigation of the empire. The most valuable of the salt lakes is *Elton* in Saratov. Among the numerous islands belonging to the empire, the chief are the group of Novaia Zemlia (new land), in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Russia, Kalgouf, & Weigatz islands. Geological phenomena, confirmed by history & tradition, warrant the conclusion that a great portion of Central Russia was under the sea at a very recent period. The soil comprises every variety, much of which is unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the *tundras* extending from lat. 64° N. to the N. coast, is a swamp in summer, and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it only produces moss. S.W. of this, the country for a space of 150,000 sq. m., is covered with forests of pine, larch, & birch. The isthmus of Finland, between the White Sea and the gulfs of Finland & Bothnia, a space occupying 500 miles in length, & 400 in breadth, is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks & sand hills; while in the S.E. an immense desert, called a steppe, extends between the Ural & the Volga, estimated to contain 330,000 sq. m.; a portion of it affords tolerable pastures. W. of lon. 46°, a series of salt lakes occupy a hollow space, which probably once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of climate; in winter the thermometer is generally 15° and sometimes 35° below zero, while in summer the heat is upwards of 100° Fahr. From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate; the plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. The whole of the N. coast from lat. 66° on the White Sea, S.E. to lat. 62° N., lon. 59° E., has a temp. below the freezing point, and the surface is constantly frozen. Between this frozen space & lat. 58° N., the mean temperature varies from 32° to 40°; at St. Petersburg, which is within this space, the thermometer in December & January sinks to 22° below zero, while in summer it rises to 85° or 90°. S. of lat. 58°, the mean temperature is between 40° & 55°; the winters are short & severe, summers long & hot. In the interior, S.S.E. & S. winds prevail, while W. & N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. Rain is most abundant in the Baltic provinces, where the average annual fall is 15 to 20 in. The amount & frequency decreases in proceeding from W. to E., & during the long summer of the S. provs., rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter,—the average number of days in the year on which falls at St. Petersburg, is 70.

Russia produces all the plants common to the best countries of Europe. Corn is raised more than necessary for consumption, and is extensively exported, although agriculture is in its rudest state. Rye is the chief crop, and is very widely raised; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67°, and oats to lat. 62° N.; wheat is grown chiefly in the Ukraine. The countries of central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, are the most fertile in the empire; and its middle portion, comprising the govs. of Nijnii-Novgorod, Penza, Kasan, & Simbirsk, is called the granary of Russia. Hemp and flax are extensively raised, chiefly on the Upper Volga; tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine; excellent grapes are grown in the Crimea, and on the lower course of the Don & Volga, and the manuf. of wine from them has been recently much improved. The forests yield valuable produce, & building timber, tar, pitch, & potash, are widely exported. Black cattle & sheep are extensively reared; tallow & hides are exported in great quantities; sheep-skins form the dress of many of the peasantry, but the wool is of inferior quality. The horses of the S. & central provs. are large, in the N. they are small; those of the Cossack tribes are capable of enduring great fatigue. Camels are kept in large herds by the nomadic tribes in the steppes. The bison is found near the sources of the Narew; the reindeer is confined to the region N. of lat. 66° N.; the elk, wild hog, deer, & hare, are found in the forests of the N.; and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercailzie is found in the N., and the pelican in the S., on the shores of the Black & Caspian Seas; geese & ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plenty in the rivers, especially in the Volga & the Ural, & in the White Sea, & the Sea of Azov. In the Arctic Ocean on the shores of Novaia Zemlia, the whale & seal are fished. The E. part of Russia is rich in minerals; the two govs. of Orenburg & Perm, & especially the latter, have numerous mines of gold, platinum, and copper; silver does not occur in European Russia; iron abounds in the S. provs. In the mining dists. of the Ural, the pop. is flourishing & industrious; the utmost activity is manifested—forests have been cleared, marshes drained, & the gorges of mountains have been filled with artificial lakes, water being the chief moving power. The mining es-

tablishments, whether imperial or private, resemble the manufacturing towns of Europe, and the manufs. of damasked steel equals that of Sheffield or Birmingham. Salt is extensively made in the govs. Perm & Viatka, and in the W., S. of Lake Ilmen. Lignite and brown coal occur in S. Russia, in the Crimea, & on the W. of the Ural mountains; the coal field on the Donetz is estimated at 160 m. long, & several feet deep. Coal beds of immense extent were discovered in the gov. Moscow in 1844. Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufactures in Russia has been most rapid. In 1812, there were only 2,332 factories and 119,093 workmen in the empire; in 1828, the number of factories was 5,244, and of workmen 255,414; and in 1839, they were 6,855 factories with 412,931 workmen: they are still rapidly on the increase, and the improvements of their products have been commensurate with their progress. The gov. of Moscow is the centre of manufacturing industry, and next to it are the govs. Vladimir, Tula, Nijnii-Novgorod, Tambov, Kaluga, & Olonetz. The staple manufs. are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap and candles, besides which the manufs. of glass, paper, porcelain, arms, jewellery, and morocco leather, rival those of the best products of Europe. Most of the articles used by the peasantry are made in the villages, one of which is usually devoted to a single branch of industry. In the kingdom of Poland, the chief manufs. are of woollens, linens, leather, and fur goods. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers, and its vast and excellent system of canals, by means of which not only do the Baltic & the White Sea communicate with the Caspian and the Black Sea, but the great lakes and the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. There are two great public companies, one instituted 1823, for establishing steam-packets on the Volga, the Kama, and the Caspian Sea; and the other, established 1824, for the steam navigation of the great rivers of the interior, the Black Sea, and the Baltic. The American commercial Company, created 1797, has establishments in Russian America, & at Moscow, Kazan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, & Kamtschatka. The only railroad yet completed is that from Warsaw, by Czenstochau & Cracow, joining the great Austrian & German lines at Kosel; and the great line from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce; & the chief seaports are St. Petersburg, with Kronstadt, Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian, & Odessa on the Black Sea. The principal exports are tallow, hides, hemp, flax, iron, copper, linseed, building timber, wax, potash, train oil, skins, furs, and morocco leather. Imports, wine, cotton, silk, fine woollens, dyeing materials, tea, sugar, coffee, & other colonial produce, & machinery. In Russia, all power emanates from the emperor or czar, who is head of the church, & whose authority is absolute; all rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class, they have great political power, & possess nearly all the land of the country. European Russia is divided into 50 govs. & 12 provs. besides the country of the Don Cossacks, a kind of military repub., the grand duchy of Finland, the kingdom of Poland, & several countries in the Caucasus, Siberia, &c.; some of which are actually, & others only nominally, dependent on Russia. The educational establishments are dependent on the government, & are placed under a minister of public instruction; they consist of district schools, parish, theological, & special schools, which in all amount to about 4,856. In 1844 there were 73 gymnasia with 19,453 pupils; but besides these there are numerous military & theological academies & seminaries, & great progress in education has been made within the last half century; however, it is estimated that only 1 in 143 of the pop. are under instruction, while in Prussian Saxony, the proportion is 1 in 6. In Poland there were in 1844 only 10 gymnasia with 4,001 pupils. The university of Warsaw has been suppressed. The grand army of Russia in 1853 was composed of 699,000 men, with 1,468 cannon & 126,000 irregular troops, with 224 pieces of artillery. The navy is composed of 60 vessels of the line, 37 frigates, 70 corvettes, brigs, &c., & 40 steamers.—(*Almanach de Gotha.*)

The *Fremden Blatt* gives the following statement as a reliable and trustworthy view of the actual state and effective condition of the Russian navy:—"The entire marine of Russia is collected at two stations, those of the Baltic and of the Black Sea. Of these, that of the Baltic Sea is divided into three sections, and that of the Black Sea into two. But this does not include the various gun boats & small craft. Each division of the fleet consists usually of one three-decker, eight two-deckers, six frigates, one corvette, & five smaller vessels. Thus the Baltic fleet would number 27 vessels of the line, including three three-deckers, 18 frigates, & 15 corvettes, brigs, & smaller vessels, besides a considerable number of steamers. That of the Black Sea, on the other hand, will account to 18 vessels of the line, & among them 3 three-deckers, besides 12 frigates, 10 corvettes, & several steamers. Hence the Russian marine amounts in all to 45 vessels of the line, 30 frigates, 5 corvettes, & 20 brigs, besides the very considerable force of steamers & gun boats which the Russian inspiration places at 400 or 500 vessels. The aggregate of the Russian crews is given at 50,600 men, of whom 30,800 belong to the Baltic, & 19,800 to the Black Sea fleet. The grand Russian three-deckers are the Russia, of 130 guns; the Twelve Apostles, of 120 guns; the Three Saints, of 120; and the Warsaw, of 120. Admiral Prince Menschikoff is at the head of the naval staff; the Grand Duke Constantine is High Admiral of the Russian fleets; Von Kalsakoff & Von Ricord are also admirals.

*THE BALTIC FLEET.

Sailing Ships of the Line.

	Guns.
2 Ships of 120 Guns each	240
2 Do. of 112 "	224
8 Do. of 84 "	672
18 Do. of 74 "	1,332
30 Ships. Guns,	2,468

Of the above, 18 or 20 ships are in fair condition, the rest are mere hulks.

Sailing Frigates.

9 of various numbers of guns, in all..... 448

Sailing Brigs and Corvettes.

8 of 20 guns each..... 160

Besides a few steamers.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

Sailing Ships of the Line.

	Guns.
5 Ships of 120 Guns each	600
12 Do. of 84 "	1,008
17 Ships. Guns,	1,608

Sailing Frigates.

7 of various rates..... 348

Sailing Corvettes and Brigs.

7 of various rates..... 140

Besides a few steamers.

EFFECTIVE FORCE IN THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

	Baltic.	Black Sea.	Total
Ships of the Line	20	15	35
Frigates	3	6	9
Brigs, &c.	6	6	12
Steamers	8	8	16
General Total	37	35	72

Note.—The aggregate of the Russian crews is estimated by the Russians at..... 50,600

Of whom belong to the Baltic..... 30,800

And to the Black Sea..... 19,800

50,600

* British account.

Revenue from customs in 1851, 30,529,927 rubles; total revenue, $75,348,000; public debt, $483,000,000. The total commercial operations of Russia, which, on the average, have amounted to $132,472,000 yearly, for the triennial period of 1850–51 & 52, of which $65,424,000 were for importations, & $67,048,000 for exportations, the United States represents about 3 millions, or little more than 2 per cent., of which $1,584,666 42 were for importations to Russia, & $1,482,666 44 for exportations from that country. The following articles appear in the direct commerce of the United States with Russia:—

EXPORTATIONS TO RUSSIA.	Value.
Raw cotton	$3,466,666 44
Tobacco	183,333 22
Raw sugar	166,666 44
Dyewoods	154,000 00
Coffee	55,333 22

IMPORTATIONS FROM RUSSIA.	
Cordages	296,000 00
Sail-cloths and others	19,333 22
Flax and hemp-thread	210,333 22
Iron	184,666 44
Hog bristles	144,000 00
Hemp	137,333 22

	Exports. Roubles d'Arg.	Imports. Roubles d'Arg.
Exports and imports in 1851 on the European frontier of the empire	79,221,377	78,038,315
The kingdom of Poland	4,852,226	9,015,372
The frontiers of Asia	11,140,293	15,741,836
Finland	2,180,561	942,089
Total	97,394,457	103,737,612

NAVIGATION 1851.

	Vessels.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Ports of the Baltic	..	3,790	3,781
" White Sea	..	721	658
" Black Sea	..	2,585	2,598
" Caspian Sea	..	227	305
Total	..	7,323	7,342

The tonnage of the vessels arriving amounted to 579,396 lastes, and of the departures, 576,289 lastes.

Great Russia is the N. and middle portion of the empire in Europe, formerly called Muscovy.—*White Russia*, a portion of Lithuania.—*Black Russia*, the W. part of do.—*New Russia*, a region in the S., comprising the territories of the Cossacks.—*Little Russia*, in the S.W.—*Red Russia*, now forms a part of Austrian & Russian Poland (Galicia & Poland). For the govs. into which these now are div., see table.

The countries, provinces, & states annexed to Russia from Sweden, Poland, Turkey, Persia, &c., are as follows:—St. Petersburg, founded by Peter the Great, when Russia conquered Sweden, 1703; Cronstadt town, founded 1702, harbor built 1710; Finland, Principality of (population in 1846, 1,411,952), 1809; the Åland islands (pop. 15,000), 1809; Poland (part annexed to Russia, pop. in 1847, 4,857,700), first dismembered in 1772, & secondly in 1793, & thirdly in 1795, and next in 1801 and 1832; Poland, part of, near Bessarabia and Galicia, in 1792, 1793, 1795; country north from the Crimea, 1774; the Crimea, 1783; country between the Sea of Azoff & Caspian Sea, & north & east from Independent Circassia, 1783; Mingrelia, on Black Sea (pop. 61,000), 1803; Odessa (pop. in 1845, 70,577), country seized in 1789, & town founded 1792; Ganja, south from Georgia, 1803; Imeretia annexed, 1804; Sheki, east from Georgia, 1805; Shirvan, east from Sheki, on Caspian Sea, 1805; Talish, next Persia, and along part of shore of Caspian Sea, 1813; Bessarabia, 1812; Georgia, 1814; Erivan, Nakshivan, Talish, Karabagh, east from Kars & next to Persia, 1828; Akhalzikh (Akhaltsikhe), south from Mingrelia, 1829; country between the mouths of the Danube, 1829; country between Circassia and the Crimea, 1829; Akultzikh; south from Imeretia, 1829, 1828; the forts on the eastern Black Sea in Independent Circassia, at various periods.

RUSSIA IN ASIA embraces Siberia, or the whole of N. Asia, E. of the principal crest of the Ural mntns. [SIBERIA]; & the region of the Caucasus, comprising all the countries situated between the Black & the Caspian Seas, forming a great general government, the cap. of which is Tiflis. It is subdivided into 12 provs., & includes several regions which are only nominally subject to Russia, besides many countries which do not recognize the authority of, & are consequently at war with, that power. [CASPIAN, CAUCASUS, DAGHESTAN, GEORGIA.]

RUSSIAN AMERICA, comprises the whole of the continent of N.W. Am., W. of lon. 141° W., & a strip on the coast extending S. to lat. 55° N., bounded on the E. by British America, S. & W. by the Pacific Ocean, & N. by the Arctic Ocean, & the following island groups: Prince of Wales island, Duke of York Archipelago, George III. Archipelago, the Kodiak islands, & the Aleutian islands. The principal settlement is *New Archangel*, a small town with 1,000 inhabitants, on the island Sitka, the largest of the group of George III., which is called Baranov by the Russians, & was named George III. by Vancouver. It is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian Amer., & has fortifications, magazines, and governor's residence, all built of wood. The ordinary squadron stationed on its coasts is 2 frigates & 2 corvettes. The Russian American Company, incorporated 1799, for fishing and hunting fur-bearing animals, whose chief establishments are here, have 50 ships of all sizes engaged in the collection & conveyance of peltry.

RUSSIAN POLAND comprises, besides the kingdom of Poland as established in 1815, the govs. Vilna, Courland, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia, and the prov. Bialystok, formerly composing Lithuania, Samogitia, & the Ukraine.

RUSSIAN TARTARY comprises the E. part of Europe, & the W. of Asiatic Russia, & forms the govs. Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Pensa, Saratov, Orenburg, & Astrakhan.

RUSSIAVILLE, p-v., Clinton co., Ia.

RUST or RUSTH, a town of W. Hungary, co. & 10 m. N.N.E. Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 1,199 It has a brisk trade in wine.

RUSTCHUK, or ROUSTCHOUK, a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on a steep bank of the Danube, 55 m. E. Nicopolis. Pop. 30,000. It is the residence of a bey; has a citadel, numerous small mosques, & some trade; but it is a wretched place, & has not "a single good bazaar or café, or a single respectable edifice of any description."

RUSTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. E. Little Hampton. Area, 1,287 ac. Pop. 342.

RUSTON, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area, 2,494 ac. Pop. 845.—II. (*Parva*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Great Driffield. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 185.—III. (*Seo*), co. Norfolk, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 471 ac. Pop. 118.

RUSWARP, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. & 1¼ m. S.W. Whitby, with a station on the Whitby branch of the York & North Midland r. r. Pop. 2,163.

RUTERSVILLE, p-v., Fayette co., Tex., 78 E.S.E. Austin. Situated on the N. side & 5 miles distant from the Colorado r., on elevated ground. It is the seat of Rutersville college, established in 1840, under the direction of the Methodists. It has 2 professors, and several other instructors. Pop. of the v. 550.

RUTE, *Arialdunum*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 miles S.S.E. Lucena. Pop. 7,840, mostly engaged in agriculture.

RÜTHEN, or RUDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. E.N.E. Arensberg. Pop. 1,950.

RUTHERFORD, county, N. C. Situated in the S. W. part of the state. Area, 860 sq. m. The soil is various; some of it very fertile, & some of it thin and sterile. Drained by head branches of Broad r. Cap. Rutherfordton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $207,618; wheat, 29,384 bushels produced; Indian corn, 472,385; cotton, 188 bales; tobacco, 8,162 lbs.;—value of products of gold mines, $15,000;—7 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 10 persons emp'd; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. employed in manufactures, $65,000; value of manuf. articles, 65,044;—46 churches; 2 academies, 75 pupils; 81 schools, 4,800 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,202; 1850, 13,550.

RUTHERFORD, county, Tenn. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Drained by Stone's river, & numerous branches flowing into Cumberland river. The soil is very fertile. Capital, Murfreesboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $826,862; Indian corn, 1,667,320 bushels produced; oats, 181,461; sweet potatoes, 83,123; tobacco, 169,047 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; a cotton factory; 6 tanneries, 16 persons employed; a printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufactures, $40,670; value of manufactured articles, $95,295;—54 churches; 1 college, 120 students: 14 academies, 599 pupils; 51 schools, 1,673 scholars. Pop. 1840, 24,280; 1850, 29,122.

RUTHERFORD, t., Martin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 602.

RUTHERFORD, p-o., Switzerland co., Ia.

RUTHERFORDTON, p-v., capital of Rutherford co., N. C., 216 W. by S. Raleigh, 453 W. Situated on a branch of Broad river, & contains a court house, jail, an academy, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 484 inhabitants.

RUTHER GLEN, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 37 N. Richmond, 97 W.

RUTHERGLEN (pron. *Ruglen*), a parl. & munic. bor. & pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 3 m. S.E. Glasgow, & on railroad. Pop. of pa. 1851, 7,954; do. of parl. bor. 6,514. It is very anc., & was formerly of importance. Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the 12th century; at present it consists chiefly of one well-paved street; but, except the pa. church & town hall, it has no public edifices. Its former considerable trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, & the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins for Glasgow manufs., and in print and dye-works. The bor. unites with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, & Renfrew, in sending one member to H. of C.

RUTHIN, or RHUTHYN (the *red fortress*), a parl. & munic. bor., market town, & pa. of North Wales, co. & 7 m. S.E. Denbigh, on the Clwyd, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of pa. 1851, 1,333; do. of parl. bor. 3,373. It has an ancient church, formerly collegiate, & an excellent grammar school, with six exhibitions to the university, a hospital for decayed house-keepers, a handsome co. hall & jail, town-hall, race-course, & beautiful remains of a castle, presented by Edward I. to the family of its present owners. Markets, Monday & Saturday. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the co. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, & Wrexham in sending one member to H. of C. It gives title of baroness to Lady Grey de Ruthin.

RUTHVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. W. Forfar, on the Isla. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 503.

RUTHWELL, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, with a vill. & station on the Glasgow & Carlisle r. r., 9¼ m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Area of pa. about 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,032, of whom 162 are in the vill. It also contains the vill. Clarencefield, Comlogan castle, & a curious Runic monument.

RUTIGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. W.N.W. Conversano. It is enclosed by walls & ditches, & has a collegiate church. Pop. 5,000.

RUTLAM, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 48 m. W.N.W. Oojein.

RUTLAND, county, Vt. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 958 sq. m. Drained by Otter creek, Black, White, Quechee, & Pawlet rivers. The surface is in the E. parts mountainous, adapted to grazing, but it has much good land on Otter creek. Many fine cattle & sheep are raised. Iron ore & marble are extensively found. Capital, Rutland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,543,936; wheat, 25,874 bushels produced; Indian corn, 258,831; oats, 188,706; wool, 623,199 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 5 iron foundries, 11 woollen factories, 2 cotton factories; 18 tanneries, 45 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspaper published. Capital employed in manufactures, $828,975; value of manuf. articles, $1,284,756;—1 college, 170 students; 17 academies, 1,020 pupils; 360 schools, 9,395 scholars; 61 churches; 21 libraries, 9,203 vols. Pop. 1850, 33,059.

RUTLAND, p-t., capital of Rutland co., Vt., 62 S. W. Montpelier, 456 W. The surface is uneven, soil various, from a strong loam to a light sand, but generally fertile. Drained by Otter creek & its branches, which afford water power, & by a branch of Castleton r. The principal v. has an elevated situation, & contains a court house, jail, a bank, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 100 dwellings, many of them handsome. It is on the Rutland & Burlington railroad, at the junction of Rutland & Washington railroad, & the Western Vermont railroad. In the W. part of the t. is another v., containing a Congregational church and about 30 dwellings. The Baptists & Methodists also have churches. Chartered in 1761. There are in the t. a woollen fac., an extensive machine shop, a paper factory, a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,708; 1850, 3,715.

RUTLAND, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 55 W. by N. Boston, 412 W. Surface elevated and uneven, soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Ware river, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1722. The central v. contains a handsome Congregational church, a town house, & several handsome dwellings. There are in the town 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,260; 1850, 1,223.

RUTLAND, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 158 N.W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Sandy creek & Black r. The remains of Indian fortifications are found here. It has 2 fulling mills, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,090; 1850, 2,265.

RUTLAND, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 151 N. Harrisburg, 261 W. Surface hilly, soil gravelly loam. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 692; 1850, 1,003.

RUTLAND, p-t., Meigs co., O., 92 S.E. Columbus, 347 W. Pop. 1840, 1,410; 1850, 1,748.

RUTLAND, t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 177.

RUTLAND, t., Kane co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 848.

RUTLAND, p-o., Harrison co., Ky.

RUTLAND, p. t., Dane county, Wis. Pop. 1850, 759.

RUTLAND ISLAND, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is immediately E. North Arran.—II. an isl. in the Bay of Bengal, S. Great Andaman island.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest co. of England, enclosed by cos. Leicester, Lincoln, & Northampton, & bounded S.E. by the river Welland. Area, 150 sq. m., or 95,805 ac., of which 90,000 are in grass, or arable. Inhabited houses, 1851, 4,588. Pop. 22,983. Surface undulating & finely diversified with parks. Its W. part is chiefly under grass, the rest in tillage. It comprises 5 hunds. & 41 pas., in the diocese of Peterborough, & Midland circuit. Chief towns, Oakham & Uppingham. It sends 2 members to H. of C. It gives the title of Duke to the Manners family.

RUTLEDGE, v., Conewango t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y. Contains a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, a saw m., and 250 inhabitants.

RUTLEDGE, p-v., capital of Granger co., Tenn., 216 E. Nashville, 466 W. It contains a court house, jail, & 250 inhabitants.

RUTLEDGE, p-v., capital McDonald co., Mo., 185 S.W. Jefferson City. Situated on Elk creek, & has a court house & several dwellings.

RUTNAGHERRY two towns of India.—I. presid. & 140 m. S. Bombay, dist. Concan, on the Malabar coast. —II. Mysore, 58 m. S.E. Chittledroog.—*Ruttungur* is a town of N.W. Hindostan, 25 m. E.S.E. Odeypoor.

RUTTENPOOR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. Berar dom., cap. the fertile dist. Chotecsghur, 210 m. E.N.E. Nagpoor, & with many vestiges of former importance. —II. dom. & 40 m. S. Baroda.

RUURLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.E. Zutphen, near the marsh of Ruurlo. Pop. of pa. 2,532.

RUVO, a walled town of Naples, prov. and 21 m. W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, some convents, & a diocesan seminary.

RUYSBROECK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, with a station on the Paris & Brussels railroad, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Brussels.—*Ruysdale* is a market town, prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S.S.E. Bruges, cap. cant., & having some cotton manufs. & large breweries. Pop. of cant. 6,000.

RUYTON (OF-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS), a pa. of England, co., Salop, 9 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 4,698 ac. Pop. 1,165. Rev. of endowed school 300*l*.

RYAN, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

RYAN (LOCH), a bay of Scotland, in its S.W. part, commences at the entrance of the firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, & projects 10 m. S.S.E., partly between cos. Ayr and Wigton, but chiefly into the interior of the latter. Average breadth about 2 m. It forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

RYAN'S MILLS, p-o., Washington co., Ky.

RYAN'S STORE, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

RYAN'S WELL, p-o., Itawamba co., Miss.

RYARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,551 ac. Pop. 449.

RYBINSK, a town of Russia. [RUBINSK.]

RYBNIK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Rudka. Pop. 2,730. It has manufs. of tobacco & leather.

RYBURGH, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 3¾ m. S.E. Fakenham. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 596.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area, 740 ac. Pop. 199. Ryburgh has a station on the Dereham & Fakenham branch of the Eastern Counties railroad.

RYDAL, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Grasmere, on the leven, 2 m. N.W. Ambleside.

Pop. 343. It is celebrated for its small but beautiful lake, & was the residence of the late poet Wordsworth, whose picturesque dwelling commands a prospect of great splendor. Rydal hall, the seat of Lady de Fleming, is in a park presenting fine forest scenery.

RYDE, a maritime town & watering place of Engl., on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, pa. Newchurch, 5 m. S.W. Portsmouth, from which its white villas, interspersed with foliage, give it a beautiful appearance. Pop. 1851, 7,147. It is built on an acclivity rising from the sea. It has a handsome main street, several fine modern terraces, & num. elegant detached residences, a highly-ornamented mod. Gothic church, a theatre, assembly rooms, & a wooden pier extending 750 yards into the sea, at which the numer. steamers bet. Southampton & Portsmouth land passengers at all states of the tide. The environs abound in delightful scenery.

RYDROOG, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 26 m. S. Bellary. Its port, on an abrupt rock, 1,200 feet in height, contains a ruined palace and some Hindoo temples; other temples, especially one of Krishna, exist in the t., which is of considerable extent.

RYE, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 6¼ S. Portsmouth, 42 S.E. Concord, 479 W. The Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the S.E., for the distance of 6 miles. The surface has considerable sandy beach & salt meadow, which yields large quantities of grass. It has a harbor which admits small vessels, & from which the fisheries are carried on. Chartered in 1719. It has 5 grist m., 3 saw m, an acad, 6 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,295.

RYE, p-t., Westchester co., N.Y., 27 E.N.E. New York, 146 S. Albany, 251 W. Surface uneven and stony; soil clay loam. Drained by Byram river, and other small streams flowing into Long Island sound. The v., situated on the New York & New Haven railroad, & about 1 mile N. of the sound, contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, several stores, an iron foundry, a plough fac., & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 academies, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,803; 1850, 2,584.

RYE, t., Perry co., Pa. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 451; 1850, 696.

RYE, a parl. & munic. bor. cinque-port, town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 m. from its mouth, in the English Channel, & on the line of the Hastings & Dover railroad, 10 m. W.N.W. Hastings, & 62¾ m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 2,313 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,592. Pop. of parl. bor. 8,541. It is built on a rock on the edge of an extensive marsh. Houses mostly old, but respectable. Chief structures are the remains of its ancient walls & gates, a large cruciform church of Norman & early English architecture, grammar school, town-hall, & market-house, a castle built by William de Ipres in the 12th century, & now faced with a battery, & used as a jail, a public library, & small theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbor is formed by a new canal admitting vessels of 200 tons. Exports, wool, corn, timber, bark, & hops. Imports coal & manuf. goods. Customs rev. 2,093*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Reg. shipping 4,234 tons. Market, Wed. It is head of a poor-law union. The bor., now includ. Winchelsea, sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

RYEBAUGH (*Rai Bagh*, the "Rajah's garden"), a town of S. India, dom. & 85 m. S.S.E Sattarah, cap. dist., near the Kistnah.

RYE COVE, p-o., Scott co., Va.

RYEGATE, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 43 E. by S. Montpelier, 529 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut r. Drained by Wells r., which affords water power. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted chiefly to grazing, but producing grain. There are several ponds which discharge their waters into Connecticut r. At Canoe falls, in Connecticut r., against the middle of the t., is a dam across the r., which affords extensive water power. Chartered in 1763. First settled in 1774, by emigrants from Scotland, from whom most of the inhabitants have descended. It contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Associate Reformed church. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,223; 1850, 1,606. The Connecticut and Passumsic Rivers r. r. passes through it.

RYEGATE, a town of Engl. [RIEGATE.]

RYEGHUR, two towns of British India.—I. presid. & 65 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, with a strong fort, taken by the British in 1818.—II. presid. Bengal, prov. Gundwana, 50 m. N.W. Sumbhulpoor.

RYEPOOR, a town of Central India, Berar dom., 150 miles E. Nagpoor. At the end of the last century it was reported to have 3,000 huts, & a stone fort, but we have no report of its present condition.

RYERSON'S STATION, p-o., Greene co., Pa., 231 W. by S. Harrisburg, 247 W.

RYE VALLEY, p-o., Smyth co., Va., 280 W. by S. Richmond, 346 W.

RYHALL, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10¼ m., N.N.E. Oakham. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 1,075.

RYLAND'S DEPÓT, p-o., Greenville co., Va.

RYLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 62 m. W.S.W. Koursk, on the Sem. Pop. 7,000. It has numerous churches, & two large annual fairs.

RYMANOV, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 15 m. W. Sanok.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,003 ac. Pop. 216.

RYMENHAM, & RYMPS, two vills. of Belgium; the former prov. Antwerp, 5 m. E.S.E. Mechlin; the latter prov. Limbourg, 6 m. N.E. Tongres.

RYP & RYSBERGEN, two vills. of the Netherlands; the former in N. Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam; prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. S.W. Breda.

RYPIN, a town of Poland, prov. & 39 m. N.N.W. Plock, on an affl. of the Drewenz. Pop. 2,080. It was formerly strongly fortified, & has comb, leather, & woollen cloth factories.

RYSSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 23 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,700.

RYSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 1,199 ac. Pop. 40.

RYSWICK, or RYSWYK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.E. the Hague. Pop. 2,324. The famous peace concluded here in 1697 between France on the one part, & Germany & England, Spain and Holland on the other, is commemorated by a pyramidal monument.

RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Selby. Area, 3,554 ac. Pop. 368.

RYTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, S. of the Tyne, on the Newcastle & Carlisle railroad, 6 m. E. Newcastle. Area, 5,581 ac. Pop. 2,757. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, 13 daily schools, & national schools. Scenery around is beautifully picturesque. Coal & iron are found here, & the pa. has large iron works.—II. co. Salop, 3¼ m. S.E. Shiffnall. Area, 1,442 ac. Pop. 204. —III. (*On-Dunsmoor*), co. and 9¼ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 522, partly employed in ribbon manufs.—IV. (*Woodside*), a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Ryton, 8 m. W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,133, emp. in collieries.

RZESZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Wislok, 43 m. E. Tarnov. Pop. 4,494, half of whom are Jews. It is well built, & has a gymnasium, a castle, & manufac. of woollen cloth & linens.

S*

SAADEH, a town of Arabia. [SADA.]

SAAL, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 6 m. E.S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,068. Near it are mineral springs, & a church resorted to in pilgrimage.

SAALBURG, a town of Germany, princip. Reuss, lordship & 30 m. S.W. Gera, cap. on the Saale. Pop. 1,207.

SAALE, three rivers of Germany.—I. (*Frankische Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, joins the Main at Gemünden, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—II. *Sachsische*, or *Thuringische Saale*, rises in Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. S.W. Hof, flows very tortuously N. through the Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, &c., & joins the Elbe, 18 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Total course 212 m., navigable for

* For names not inserted under S, see the letters C and Z.

large vessels from the Elbe to Halle.—III. (*Salzburger Saale*, or *Saale*), Upper Austria & Bavaria, flows N.W. past Lofer & Reichenhall, & joins the Salza 4 m. N.W. Salzburg. Total course 70 m.

SAALFELD, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. princip., on lt. b. of the Saale, 41 m. E. Meiningen. Pop. 4,369. It has an old castle, with manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chicory, potash, vinegar, gunpowder, & leather, & a considerable cattle trade. Near it are some iron mines. Here Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated & killed by the French in 1806.—*Alt-Saalfeld* is a vill. immediately on the opposite side of the Saale.—*Saalfelden* is a mkt. town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 28 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,222.

SAALFELD, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 71 m. S. W. Königsberg, on the Maringsee. Pop. 2,000.

SAANE (Fr. *Sarine*), a river of Switzerland, cants. Bern & Freiburg, after a N. course of 65 m., joins the Aar, 10 m. W.N.W. Bern. It is navigable from the Aar to Freiburg for boats.

SAANEN (Fr. *Gessenay*), a mkt. town of Switzerland, cant. & 32 m. S.W. Bern, cap. dist. on the Upper Saane. It is celebrated for Gruyere cheese. Pop. of pa. 3,300.

SAAR (Bohem. *Zdiar*), a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Iglau. Pop. 2,962.—II. a river of France & Prussia. [SARRE.]

SAARBRÜCK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 40 m. S.S.E. Treves, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Saar, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting it with its suburb St. Johann. Pop. 8,624. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen cloth.

SAARBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 11 m. S.S.W. Treves, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Saar, at the influx of the Leuk. Pop. 2,060.

SAARDAM, a town of Holland. [ZAANDAM.]

SAAR-LOUIS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, reg. & 30 m. S.S.E. Treves, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Sarre. Pop. 4,380. It was founded by Louis XIV., was strongly fortified by Vauban. It belonged to France till 1815, & forms an important border fortress. It has manufs. of arms, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Birth-place of Marshal Ney.

SAARN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. N.N.E. Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,320.

SAAR-UNION BONQUENOM, or SAARE-WERDEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 18 m. N.W. Saverne, on the Sarre. Pop. 4,257.

SAARWELLINGEN, a mkt. town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 29 m. S.S.E. Treves. Pop. 1,457.

SAATZ (Boh. *Zatecz*), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Eger, here crossed by a handsome iron chain suspension bridge, 43 m. W.N.W. Prague. Pop. 4,990. It is enclosed by walls, & has a collegiate church, a capuchin monastery, & a gymnasium, with a trade in wines & hops.

SABA, one of the Dutch W. India islands, 18 m. N. W. St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency. Area, 15 sq. m. Pop. 1847, 1,617. It is inaccessible except on its S. side.

SABADELL, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. N. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 4,720. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, & paper.

SABANJAH, a town & small lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia. The town (anc. *Sophon*), 20 m. E. Ismid, is "a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses & 2 mosques." On its E. side is the lake, an oval basin, about 6 m. in length, & 3 or 4 m. in breadth.

SABARA, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. comarca, on rt. b. of the Rio-Velhas, 2,300 feet above the sea, 40 miles N.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,000. The town of Sabara received the title of "most faithful" in 1832, & was elevated to the rank of a city in 1843.

SABATHOO, a small town of N.W. India, 30 m. S. S.E. Belaspoor, on the Sutleje, & formerly a station for a Gorkha battalion.

SABATUS, p-o., Lincoln co., Me., 35 S. Augusta, 578 W.

SABBATH DAY POINT, N. Y., W. shore of Lake George. It derives its name from being the landing-place (on a Sabbath) of a party of English soldiers, during the French war, & who were entirely exterminated by the Indians.

SABBATH REST, p. o., Blair co., Pa.

SABBIONETTA, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 18 m. S.W. Mantua. Pop. with dist. 7,000. It has a castle, & was the cap. of a principality given by Napoleon to his sister Pauline, in 1806.

SABBOE, a petty town of Norway, stift & 27 m. S. E. Trondhjem, on the E. shore of *Salhaasen*, a lake 20 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, & which discharges its waters by the Nid, N.W. into Trondhjem fiord, at Trondhjem.

SABERMUTTY, a river of W. Hindostan, rises in the Odeypoor dom., flows S.W. into the Bombay presid., past Ahmednuggur & Ahmedabad, & enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 m. W. Cambay. Total course 200 m.

SABILLISVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 95 N. W. Annapolis, 66 W.

SABINA, p-v., Richland t., Clinton co., O., 62 S.W. Columbus, 435 W. It contains 2 stores & 150 inhabitants.

SABINA, an old prov. of the Pontif. Sta., Central Italy, now comprised in the comarca di Roma, & delegs. Rieti & Spoleto.

SABINAS, a river of Coahuila & Nuevo Leon, Mexico, joins the Rio Grande del Norte. On it is the vill. Sabinas.

SABINE, r., Texas, rises in Texas in lat. 33° 10′ N., & flows southwardly & forms the boundary between Louisiana & Texas. It is 300 m. long, & in low stages of the water, it has but 4 feet of water on the bar at its mouth. It enters & passes through Sabine lake, 30 m. long, & from 1 to 7 or 8 m. wide, before it enters the Gulf of Mexico; but in leaving the lake it contracts to a width but little greater than it had when it entered it.

SABINE, parish, La. Situated on the W. border of the state. Area, 1,260 sq. m. It has the Sabine river along its entire W. boundary, & drained by its numerous affluents. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, Manny. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $154,632; Indian corn, 89,514 bush. produced; cotton, 1,107 bales; sugar, 1 hhd.; molasses, 531 galls.; —a saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $5,800; valued of manufactured articles, $9,500; — 16 churches; 33 schools, 1,051 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,515.

SABINE, county, Tex. Situated in the eastern border. Area, 760 sq. m. It has the Sabine r. on the E., & is drained by the Palo Gacho & several other small streams entering it, & Bear cr. on the W., entering Ayish bayou. Surface gently undulating, mostly covered by a heavy growth of timber; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Milan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $102,295; Ind. corn, 61,619 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 19,920; peas & beans, 3,287; cotton, 752 bales;—4 saw m.; a tannery, 3 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $10,400; value of manufactured articles, $20,380;—4 churches; 5 schools, 92 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,498.

SABINE CITY, p. v., Jefferson co., Tex., 330 E. by S. Austin. Situated on the W. side of Sabine pass, & contains a custom house, several stores and dwellings.

SABINE TOWN, p. v., Sabine co., Tex., 385 E.N.E. Austin, on the rt. b. of the Sabine r. immediately below the entrance of Palo Gacho cr., & has 150 inhabitants.

SABINSVILLE, p. v., Tioga co., Pa.

SABIONCELLO, a mutnous. peninsula of Dalmatia, circ. & 25 m. N.W. Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic to between the isls. Curzola & Lesina. Length 43 m., average breadth 4 m.

SABIOTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,652.

SABLE (CAPE), Flor., the most south-western projection of the mainland of the state, lat. 25° 16′ N., lon. 81° 14′ W. It is the site of Fort Poinsett.

SABLE, or AU SABLE, r. (*See Au Sable rivers, Great & Little.*)

SABLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confl. with the Erve, & here crossed by a bridge of black marble, 27 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 4,301, who manuf. gloves, & trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

SABLE ISLAND, a small isl. of the Atlantic Ocean, is 90 m. S.E. Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 59′ N., lon. 59° 47′ W.—*Cape Sable Island* is off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SABLES D'OLONNE (LES), a comm., town, and seaport of France, cap. arrond., on the Bay of Biscay, 21 m. S.W. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. 5,686. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula, & partly on an elevated rock, with a port for vessels under 150 tons, and an active pilchard fishery.—*Sablonville* is a vill. of France, a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

SABOUGLY, p. v., Yalobusha co., Miss.

SABRAO, or ADENARA, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, in lat. 8° 17′ S., lon. 123° E., N. of Solor & W. of Lomblem, & separated W. from Flores by the Strait of Flores. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 18 m.

SABRES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2,524.

SABRIDGEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 10¼ m. E.N.E. Hertford, with a station on the N. and E. counties r. r., 28¼ m. N.E. London. Area, 6,606 ac. Pop. 2,574.

SABRINA, a volcanic island of the Azores, which in 1810 was thrown up to the height of 400 feet above the sea, near St. Michael, but which has been wholly submerged.

SABULA, p. t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 168.

SABYNINA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 16 m. N.N.E. Bielgorod. Pop. 1,000.

SABZAWAR, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 65 m. W. Nishapoor. It is 2¼ m. in circ., populous, & has a citadel & a good bazaar. Its vicinity consists of open downs, bare of wood, but said to produce quantities of corn.

SACANDAGA, r., N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., having its source in Oseco, Round, & Pleasant lakes, & some smaller lakes. Flowing in a winding easterly direction, it empties into Hudson r., in Hadley t., Saratoga co., opposite Luzerne v.

SACAPULAS, a mkt. town of Guatemala, C. A., 110 m. N.W. of the city of Guatemala.

SACARAPPA, p. v., Westbrook t., Cumberland co., Me., 56 S.W. Augusta, 545 W. Situated on the York & Cumberland r. r., 7 m. from Portland, & on the Presumpscot r., which here gives motive power to an extensive cotton mill, several saw mills, & other manufacturing establishments.

SACATECOLUCA, a town of San Salvador, C. A., 28 m. S.E. San Salvador, on the low coast of the Pacific, at the foot of a volcano of same name, remarkable for its grottoes & hot springs. Pop. 5,000.

SACATEPEC, a town of Guatemala, Central Amer., cap. a dep. stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. Guatemala. Pop. 3,000.

SACCATOO, or SAKATU, a large & populous town of Central Africa, Houssa, on an affl. of the Kworra, in lat. 13° N., lon. 6° E. It is enclosed by lofty walls, & entered by 12 gates. In its centre is a large square, with a royal residence, & it has sev. mosques, manufs. of blue cloth, & trade with the countries, from Ashantee to Tripoli, from which latter it receives raw silk, glass wares, & perfumery. Here the traveller Clapperton died 13th April, 1827; he was buried at the vill. Jungari, distant 5 m. S.E.

SACCO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 6 m. W. Diano. Pop. 1,800.—II. a river, Pontif. Sta., after a S.W. course of 40 m. joins the Garigliano, 4 m. S. Frosinone.

SACEDON, *Thermida*, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.E. Guadalaxara, near the Tagus. Pop. 2,875. It has a royal palace, barracks, & saline baths, frequented from June to September.

SACHEM (GRAND), mountain, N. Y., called also New Beacon mt., half a mile S. of the highest point of the Highlands, & is 1,685 feet above tidewater in the Hudson. Its summit presents a beautiful prospect.

SACHEM'S HEAD, v., Guilford t., New Haven co., Conn., 3¼ S.W. of Guilford borough. It is a noted watering-place on Long Island sound.

SACHSA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 48 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. 1,708.

SACHSEN, Germany. [SAXE—SAXONY.]

SACHSENBERG, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, 11 m. S.S.W. Corbach. Pop. 1,000.

SACHSENBURG, a mkt. town of the Austrian empire, Illyria, circ. & 27 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave, defended by 3 castles. In the vicinity are numerous Roman antiquities.

SACHSENHAGEN & SACHSENHAUSEN, 2 towns of Germany.—I. Hesse Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 15 m. N.E. Rinteln. Pop. 1,680.—II. principality & 3 m. N.W. Waldeck. Pop. 946.

SACHSLEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the E. bank of the Lake of Sarnen, 2 m. S.E. Sarnen. In its pa. church is buried the canonized Swiss hero Nickolas von der Flue.

SACILE, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. deleg. & 38 m. N.N.E. Venice, cap. dist., on the Livenza, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4,600.

SACKER, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Sangur, & Nerbudda terr., 34 m. W.S.W. Jubbulpoor.

SACKETT'S, p-o., Macomb co., Mich., 24 N. by E. Detroit, 548 W.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, p-v., Houndsfield t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 174 N.W. Albany, 415 W. Situated on Black River bay, near the foot of Lake Ontario, 12 m. from the lake. It is one of the most secure and best harbors on the lake, & was a great naval station during the war of 1812-15. Incorporated in 1814, & contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—a banking house, 24 stores, 4 forwarding houses, a ship-yard & rope walk, 3 saw m., 2 furnaces, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a plaster m., a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants. *Madison Barracks*, erected by the United States in 1814, are on the borders of the vill. A great water power is created here by a canal brought from the Black r., near Watertown, a distance of 12 m. Tonnage in 1853, 7,156.

SACKVILLE, pa., Westmoreland co., N. B., on the N. side of Cumberland basin. It had in 1851, 3 grist m., 23 saw m., 4 tanneries, 3 woollen fac., 8 churches, 12 schools. Pop. 3,078. At v. of Sackville is the Wesleyan Academy, under the direction of the Methodists: has a principal & 4 professors or teachers.

SACO, r., N. H. & Me., rises in the White mntns., N. H., within a few rods of the source of Ammonoosuc r., flowing W. to Connecticut r., & flows E. through the celeb. *Notch*, with a rapid & foaming current, & frequent cascades. It enters Maine in Fryburg, & pursues a winding course, in a S.E. direction, until it enters the Atlantic, betw. Saco & Biddeford. It has 4 principal falls in Maine, of 70, 20, 30, & 42 feet respectively, which afford in the aggregate an immense water power. Pine timber is extensive cut on its borders, furnishing supplies for numerous saw mills.

SACO, p-t. & port of entry, York co., Me., 15 S. W. Portland, 65 S.S.W. Augusta, 100 N.N.E. Boston, 530 W. Situated on the E. side of Saco r. It has fine intervale land on the r. Drained by 5 small streams flowing from a fen or bog. The v. is situated at the falls, 3¼ m. from the sea, & where is a descent of 42 feet, creating a great water power. It contains 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 2 banks, a savings' bank, an insurance office, 80 stores, 4 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, the York Mills, an extensive cotton fac., with 25,000 spindles, & makes annually 1,000,000 yds. of colored and white cottons, an edge tool fac., 2 flouring m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 3,500 inhabitants. There is an extensive cemetery, laid out on the plan of the Mount Auburn near Boston. Just below the falls is a fine basin, where vessels take in their cargoes. On the sea shore are two beaches together, 3 miles in length, from which is a fine view of the ocean, and where can be obtained a pleasant drive over a hard sand, when the tide is off. There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,408; 1850, 5,798. The Eastern r. r. passes through it.

SACOMB, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Ware. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 313.

SACRAMENTO, river & valley, California. The Sacramento valley extends from 40° 30′ N., to the south 180 miles; comprising within its limits the country from the foot of the Californian Range on the E. to the Coast Range on the W.; its form is that of an oval, the greatest width being at Sacramento City, where it is 50 m. broad. The whole of this extent is an inclined prairie of alluvial, rising about 4 feet to the mile, the upper part being 900 feet above the level of the sea; this is divided into two distinct terraces throughout its length, called the upper & lower prairies. The low undulating hills which form the upper prai-

rie, project into the lower prairie to various distances, & give its boundary an irregular outline; the height of this upper prairie above the lower is about 60 feet, the slope varying, & in some instances is quite steep. Through this valley the Sacramento flows, inclining to the E., from which side it receives its principal tributaries; the largest among these is the Rio de las Plumas, or Feather river, which has several mountain streams running into it, the Yuba, Bear, & Deer. The Feather River joins the Sacramento 15 m. above Sacramento City, & 90 m. from the bay of San Francisco; it is 100 m. in length; its course, after reaching the Sacramento valley, is nearly S., & 50 m. from its mouth dwindles into a mountain stream, taking its rise in the northern part of the Californian range; during the dry season, it is fordable at its mouth, but there are many quicksands, which render it dangerous; the banks are 20 or 30 ft. above the usual level, but, like the Sacramento, it overflows during the season of rains. The American fork joins the Sacramento at Sacramento City, & at its junction is but little more than 100 feet wide, rapid, and shallow; the banks are high and capacious enough to accommodate a large body of water. The tide is felt up as high as the junction, where it rises 2 or 3 ft., but no counter-current is produced. The upper prairie at the head of the Sacramento valley is between 200 & 300 feet above the level of the river, and inclines like the lower prairie to the S.; its width does not exceed 5 m., which is about the average as the valley is descended. Its undulating hills consist of a clayey & sandy loam, gravel, & pebbles, while the soil of the lower prairie is rich alluvial. The southern part of the prairie on the W. side of the river is covered with oaks, which likwise grow on the upper prairie, and as they approach the mountains, become more dense & are intermingled with other forest trees. Nearly in the centre of the lower prairie, between the Sacramento & Feather rivers, stand the Bute hills, which rise to the height of 1,794 feet above the plain, & in diameter some 10 miles. The base is nearly on a level with the upper prairie, & the deposit around them resembles that already described. At the time of floods, the waters of the Sacramento reach their foot, & vast numbers of game seek them for safety. They are of volcanic formation. On the lower prairie are here & there small lakes or ponds, some of which are supplied by streams & others are stagnant. These are surrounded by a thick underwood interwoven with vines, & being sunk many feet below the surface, render it difficult to obtain the water. There are occasional deep & dry gulches, which are filled by watercourses during the rainy season. Towards the latter part of the dry season (September & October), the lower prairie becomes rent in many places by the continued drought.

The valley of San Joaquin is 140 m. in length & 50 miles in width. Its features, as has already been remarked, are different from those of the Sacramento, its terraces not being so well defined, nor are they of the same character. The lower prairie is almost entirely wanting, yet it has two distinct elevations: the difference in level of these divisions averages 40 feet, though in places the rise is almost imperceptible. The soil of the lowest corresponds to that of the upper prairie of the Sacramento, that of the higher terrace is much better. The river San Joaquin passes down the middle of this valley, & from the Californian Range on the E. receives all its tributaries, there being no streams flowing into it from the W. The Chintache & Tule lakes, which unite & occupy a basin of some 70 m. in length by 8 in width, act as a reservoir to this river, receiving the small mountain streams which flow from the Californian Range & the most southern end of this valley. When these lakes rise they connect with the San Joaquin & discharge the surplus water through its channel; the altitude of these lakes above the sea is 1,000 feet, making the fall of the riv. in its descent through the valley equivalent to 7 feet to a mile.

In consequence of the San Joaquin having no lower prairie to overflow, it has cut itself a deeper channel than the Sacramento, & at low water its banks are some 20 or 30 feet higher than those of that river. During the dry season it derives its waters from the W. slope of Sierra Nevada, through the channels of the forks of the San Joaquin, all of which converge & form the main branch in lat. 36° 50′ N., & 119° 25′ W. lon., & by its other tributaries, viz., the Mariposa, Tuolumnes, & Stanislaus rivers; the Cosumnes and Mokelumne enter the slough near its junction with the Sacramento. The slope toward the west from the Californian Range is gradual & easy of ascent, approaching the valley by undulating hills, capable of cultivation, & well covered with timber. The numb. streams enable a large portion of this side to be irrigated. The eastern side of the coast range is destitute of these advantages, & a short time after the rains, suffer all the effects of drought & excessive heat, being deprived even of the winds from the ocean, which may be occasionally enjoyed by the opposite or eastern side, & is consequently comparatively barren & useless. Time has had little effect upon its rocks, which have undergone but little decomposition. The trees on the W. side of the valley are a hardy species of oak, and are very sparsely scattered over the prairie; the ground is almost entirely bare of grasses, & vegetation is only perceived around the pools. This valley is principally valuable for its timber, & the cultivation of the grape, which succeeds better than the cereals. The streams afford positions for water-mills; & as such, will be found useful for the timber. The land above the outlet of Chintache Lake is good soil, and covered with extensive groves of timber, the natural grasses are more abundant & the drought less severe; the streams which flow from the head of the valley discharge themselves into the lakes, but they are much smaller than those emptying into the San Joaquin; as the Californian Range does not here reach the snow line, this will account for the decrease of water in the lakes during the drought, for the supply at that season does not replace the evaporation. Both lakes are surrounded by extensive sloughs, the earth being a rich alluvial deposit from the surrounding mountains, is covered with the tule, which here grows to a large size. This basin is looked upon as one of the most fertile upland districts of California; & quantities of game & animals resort to it for sustenance; its climate is suitable for all the productions of both the temperate & the torrid zones.

The valley of San Juan is situated at the S. of the Bay of San Francisco; it is but small in extent when compared to the other two; but in soil, climate & productions, it exceeds them both; it lies between the hills before spoken of & the Coast Range, being 60 m. in length, extending beyond the Mission of San Juan, and from 15 to 20 m. in width; it is apparently a level plain, but ascends gradually towards the S.; the prairie or plain extends to the foot of the high hills on the E., but on the W. it has undulating hills.

SACRAMENTO, county, Cal. Centrally situated. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained by the American Fork on the N., & the Cosumnes & Mokelumne rivers on the S., all tributaries of the Sacramento, which forms its W. boundary. Surface level on W., & hilly along the extreme eastern part; soil exceedingly fertile. Value of live stock 1852, $1,335,698; of agricultural products, $737,643; horses, 3,729; mules, 1,190; cows, 3,945; beef cattle, 3,718; work oxen, 2,057; sheep, 3,017; hogs, 4,617; wheat, 14,290 bush. produced; barley, 157,071; Indian corn, 1,247; oats, 10,760; potatoes, 28,204; large quantities of garden vegetables. Capital invested in quartz mining, $124,165; in placer mining, $89,803; other mining operations, $169,850. Pop. 12,589, of which 195 were negroes, 80 mulattoes, 62 Indians, & 804 Chinese.

SACRAMENTO, p. o., Marquette co., Wis.

SACRAMENTO CITY, capital Sacramento co., & of the state of California. Situated on the left bank of the river Sacramento, immediately below the junction of the American Fork, 120 m. from the Ocean, & is accessible at all seasons for steamboats of the largest class. It is built on a plain, protected from inundation by a levee, & is surrounded by a highly fertile region. The streets running E. & W. are designated by the letters of the alphabet, & those N. & S. by the numerals. It contains the state house, court house, churches for Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, & Roman Catholics; an acad., several private banking & forwarding houses, a theatre, several hotels, 400 store houses, an extensive machine shop, iron foundries, steam saw mills, & manufactories of small wares of various kinds, 5 printing offices issuing 4 daily & 3 weekly newspapers, &, 1854, 12,000 inhabitants. The first house was built in 1845, since

which time it has increased with the most astonishing rapidity, notwithstanding the great destruction of property from being inundated, & by two fires destroying at each time nearly one-half of the buildings. Gold was first discovered in California at Sutter's Mill, on the American Fork, 50 miles E. from Sacramento, & this section still forms the richest diggings, & draws its supplies of provisions, &c., mostly from Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO (COLONIA DEL), is a small seaport town of Uruguay, on the estuary of the Plata, S. Amer., nearly opposite Buenos Ayres.

SACRIFICIOS, a small isl. of the Gulf of Mexico, 3 m. E. Vera Cruz, & sheltering a good anchorage for shipping.

SACTON, p-o., Clark co., Ill.

SADA, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 145 m. N. Sana. Principal edifices, a large castle & a fine mosque. —II. a town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. E. Coruña, on the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 1,912.

SADAO, a river of Portugal. [SALDAO.]

SADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.W. Market Harborough. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 262.

SADDLE, r., N. J., rises in N. Y., a few miles above its S. boundary, & flows 18 m. to its entrance into Passaic r., 1 mile above Acquackanock. It has a rapid course, & affords extensive water power.

SADDLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 791.

SADDLEBACK, mt., Franklin co., Me., a few miles north-west of Phillips t., & is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

SADDLEBACK, a mntn. in Cumberland, Engl., 4½ m. N.E. Keswick. Elev. 2,787 feet. A mntn. of the U. S., Massachusetts, & an isl. in Hudson Strait, Brit. N. A., have the same name.

SADDLE ISLAND, several islets of the China Sea. —*Saddlehead* is the N. extremity of Achil island, W. Ireland; & *Saddle Peak*, a mountain, Great Andaman Island, Bay of Bengal.

SADDLE RIVER, p-t., Bergen co., N. J., 8 N.W. Hackensack. It has Saddle r. on its E. & Passaic r. on its W. boundary. Surface level; soil red shale & loam, & is fertile. It has 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 828; 1850, 823.

SADDLES CREEK, p-o., Anderson co., S. C.

SADDLEWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rochdale, 11 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, between which place & Staley bridge it has a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire r. r. Pop. 1,779, extensively employed in manufs. of woollens. It is a wild tract, extending over an area of 7 m. in length & 5 m. in breadth, and intersected by the Huddersfield canal.

SADDUKEEN, an island of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, W. Asia, N. of Zeylah.

SADO, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. Niphon. Estimated area 720 sq. m. It is fertile, populous, and produces gold.

SADRAS, a marit. town of India, dist. Chingleput, near the mouth of the Palaur, 40 m. S.S.W. Madras. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, & was of commercial importance, but has decayed.

SADREE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 50 m. S.E. Odeypoor.

SADSBURY, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 37 N.W. Philadelphia, 59 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 129 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. Drained by Octarara cr. on the W., & Black run & the W. branch of Brandywine r. on the E. Sadsburyville is the name of the p-o. & village, where there are a store & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., a flouring m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,292; 1850, 2,767.

SADSBURY, t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by French & Crooked creeks. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1850, 982.

SADSBURY, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 16 S.W. Lancaster. Surface hilly & rolling; soil calcareous loam & clay. Octarara creek flows on its E. boundary, and affords water power. It has 4 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,993; 1850, 1,529.

SADSBURYVILLE, *see* SADSBURY, Chester co., Pa.

SÆBYE, or SÄBYE, a small seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, on the Kattegat, off the island Lessoe. Pop. 800.

SAEFVAR-AN, a river of Sweden, læn Umea, after a S.E. course of 100 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 m. E. Umea.

SAEGERSTOWN, p-v., Crawford co., Pa., 240 N. W. Harrisburg, 313 W.

SAEGERSVILLE, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa., 91 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 184 W.

SAELICES, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. W.S.W. Cuenca, on the Jiguela. Pop. 2,010.

SAENS (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Arques, 18 m. N.N.E. Rouen. Pop. 1,816.

SÆTER, or SÆTHER, a town of N. Sweden, læn & 18 m. S.S.E. Fahlun. Pop. 572. Near it are important iron mines.

SAFED, a town of Palestine, pash. Acre, 12 m. N. N.W. Tabaria. It was lately a thriving town of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a Gothic castle, but it was wholly ruined by an earthquake, January 1st, 1837, which destroyed 5,000 of its population.

SAFE HARBOR, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa. Situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna r., at the entrance of Conestoga cr., & contains a mill & about 100 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1850, 893.

SAFFAGI, an island, Red Sea. [JAFFATINE ISLS.]

SAFFELAERE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. of pa. 2,650.

SAFFI, AZAFFI, or ASFI, *Sofia*, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, prov. & 107 m. N.W. of Morocco. Pop. 12,000, including about 3,000 Jews. It is situated in a sterile ravine, enclosed by massive walls, & it has a palace, & near it a small fort. Its roadstead is safe only in summer. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, & was formerly an emporium for the trade with Europe, but it declined with the rise of Mogadore.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, a munic. bor., market town, & pa. of England, co. Essex, 24 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford, & 2 m. from the Newport station of the N. & E. counties r. r. Area of bor. & pa. 7,416 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,911. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, on which is the church, a conspicuous & handsome edifice, containing a fine altar-piece. Town neat, & has a spacious market-place, a good town hall, a grammar school, with an exhibition to Queen's College, Cambridge, numerous charities, some commerce in malt, barley, & cattle, & an extensive retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name. Lord Braybrook's seat, Audley End, is immediately W. the town. Corp. revenue 1848, 671*l.*; expenditure 619*l.* Market, Saturday. It is a polling-place for the co., & the head of a poor-law union, extending over 105 sq. m. Near it are the remains of a castle.

SAGADAHOCK, *see* KENNEBEC.

SAGALASSUS, Asia Minor. [BOODROOM.]

SAGALIN OOLA & SAGLIEN. [SAGHALIN.]

SAGAN, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. princip., reg. and 48 m. N.W. Leignitz, on right bank of the Bober, & on railroad from Berlin to Glogau. Pop. 6,696. It is enclosed by double walls, & has a castle, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic & Lutheran schools, 3 hospitals, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, printed cottons, sealing wax, & glass wares; trade in corn & cattle. The Prussians were defeated here by the Russians in 1759.—*Sagard* is a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the isl. Rügen, reg. & 23 m. N.E. Stralsund, with 653 inhabitants & a medicinal Spa.

SAGE'S HILL, p-o., Graves co., Ky.

SAGE'S FERRY, p-o., Jackson co., Ia., 83 S. Indianapolis, 600 W.

SAGEVILLE, p. o., Hamilton co., N. Y.

SAGEVILLE, p. o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

SAGHALIN, SAGALIN, or TARRAKAI, a long & narrow island off the East coast of Asia, between lat. 46° & 54° 30′ N., & lon. 141° 50′ & 144° E., separated from the mainland by the Gulfs of Tartary & Saghalin, & S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Perouse; its N. part belonging to the Chinese, & the S. to the Japanese. Estim. area, 47,500 sq. m. Surface in the S. mountainous, in the N. level & sandy, but its interior is little known. Its inhabitants subsist mostly by fishing.—*Saghalin River*. [AMOUR.]

SAGHALIN-OOLA, a t. of Manchooria, generally considered its cap., on the Amour, lat. 50° N., lon. 127° E. It is stated to be rich & populous, & to have

a large trade in furs, but it has not been visited by Europeans.

SAG HARBOR, p-v., & port of entry, East and Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 100 E. New York, 260 S.S.E. Albany, 340 W. Situated on an arm of Gardiner's bay, & has a safe & commodious harbor. Incorporated in 1803. It contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, 30 stores, a large steam cotton fac., an oil cloth fac., a clock fac., a brass foundry, a steam flouring m., 3 ship-yards, 2 printing offices issuing a semi-weekly and a weekly newspaper, & 3,000 inhabitants. There are 41 ships employed in the whaling business, & 6 or 8 sloops in the coasting trade. Salt is made to a considerable amount by the evaporation of sea water. Tonnage, 1853, 12,718.

SAGH IPOLY, a market town of Hungary, co. Honth, on the Ipoly, 32 m. S. S. W. Altsohl. Pop. 1,350.—II. a vill. in the co., & 8 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 3,683.

SAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 33 m. S.E. Teary.

SAGINAW, bay, Mich., a branch of Lake Huron, 60 m. long, & 30 wide, containing a number of isls., the largest of which are Shawangunk & Charity isls., near the centre. It is navigable for vessels of any burden.

SAGINAW, r., Mich., is one of the largest rivers in the Peninsula. It is formed by the union of Cass r. from the E., Flint & Shawassee from the S., & Tittibawassee from the N.W. The length of Saginaw from Flint r., where it commences, is 25 m., in a direct line to its mouth, but some of its branches have four times that length. Its course is N.E. to its entrance into Saginaw bay. It has a depth of from 25 to 30 feet, but a sand bar at its mouth has not ordinarily a depth of water upon it of more than 5 or 6 feet, though an E. wind frequently raises it 3 feet above its usual level.

SAGINAW, county, Mich. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,031 sq. m. Drained by Saginaw r. & its tributaries. Saginaw bay lies on its N.E. border. The surface is level or undulating; soil a dark, rich, sandy loam, on a substratum of clay. Pine timber covers one third of the co., on the E. & S. E. In the N.W. part, on the bay, limestone & gypsum are found. Capital, Saginaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $21,037; wheat, 4,420 bushels produced: Ind. corn, 13,935; oats, 4,225; wool, 2,406 pounds;—a grist m., 8 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $75,665; value of manufactured articles, $75,250;—2 churches: 3 libraries, 528 volumes. Pop. 1840, 892; 1850, 2,669.

SAGINAW, city, & capital of Saginaw co., Mich., 97 N. by W. Detroit, 621 W. The v. is situated on an elevation 30 feet above, & on the left bank of Saginaw r., 23 miles from its mouth. It contains a deputy collector's office, a court house, a Congregational church, 9 stores, 2 warehouses, 4 steam saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 917 inhabitants. Several steamboats belong to the place. It has great natural advantages, & is likely to become a place of importance.

SAGO, p. o., Lewis co., Va.

SAGOAREMA, a maritime vill. Brazil, prov. & 45 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagoarema,

SAGONE, p. o., Dupage co., Ill.

SAGRES, a small fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 m. S. E. Cape St. Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by the celebrated Prince Henriquez of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

SAGUENAY, a large river of Can. E., & one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters, 120 m. N.E. Quebec, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 69° 38′ W., & into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St. John. Total course, 100 m. It flows between precipitous heights, & in its upper part forms numerous cataracts, & is frequently from 2 m. to 3 m. across. In its lower part it is less wide, but very deep; & large ships ascend it, more than 60 m., to load with deals & timber from the few settlements along its banks.

SAGUENAY, county, Can. E. Situated in the N. E. part of the province. Area, 75,000 sq. m. Drained by Rivière du Gouffre, Murray Bay r., Black r., and numerous small streams entering the S. Lawrence on its S.E. border. Surface mntnous.; with narrow, fertile valleys. Capital, Baie St. Paul. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle 15,951; sheep, 20,268; swine, 6,013; horses, 3,568; wheat, 70,000 bush. prod.; rye, 41,690. buckwheat, 1,317; barley, 54,[illegible]; oats, 70,658; potatoes, 101,667; peas, 30,708; tobacco, 6,319 pounds; wool, 48,445;—32 grist m., 45 saw m., 3 tanneries, 8 carding & fulling m., an ashery. Pop. 1851, 20,758. Ter. reduced under the new representation act of 1853. Pop. 13,041.

SAGUNY, a market town of Russia, gov. Voroniej, 20 m. W.N.W. Pavlovsk. Pop. 1,[illegible].

SAGUR, British India. [Saugor Nerbudda.]

SAG VILLAGE, v., Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 6 S. Sag Harbor. Situated near the ocean, & contains a Methodist church & 140 inhabs.

SAGY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, arrond. Loubans. Pop. 2,649.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. E.S.E. Leon, with 2,312 inhabitants, the remains of a castle & other fortifications, & a famous Benedictine abbey, in which are the tombs of Alphonso VI. & his five wives. It has many mills, & manufs. of woollens and linens.

SAHAM-TONY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. W. Watton. Area, 4,048 ac. Pop. 1,295.

SAHARA, or the GREAT DESERT (Arab. *Zahra*), a vast region of N. Africa, extending between lat. 16° & 33° N., & lon. 17° W. & 28° 10′ E. Bounded E. by Egypt & Nubia, S. by Senegambia & Nigritia, W. by the Atlantic, & N. by Barbary. It consists of an elevated table land, covered with large blocks of stone, hard baked earth, gravel, & loose sand; & in many places it is encrusted with salt. It is the greatest desert on the globe, but numerous oases & habitable spots are scattered over its surface, the largest of which are Gadames & Tuat. It is traversed in many directions by caravan routes; travellers on which undergo the most intense sufferings from thirst, & from exposure to the *simoom*, or hot dry wind from the S. & E., which usually lasts 10 or 12 hours; during its continuance the air is impregnated with fine sand, & the sun is barely perceptible. Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of 5, 10, or 20 years, & many places of the desert bear evidence of its action even for a much longer period. The heat is excessive during the summer, but in winter the evenings are cool, & during night frequently cold. Palm trees grow on the borders of the Sahara, & the chief products of its oases are dates & gums.

SAHARUNPOOR, India. [Seharunpoor.]

SAI, a large town of Senegambia, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, between Sego & Yamina.

SAIANSK, a fortified post of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenesie, 70 m. S. Abakansk. About 90 miles farther S. are the Saiansk mountains, forming a part of the frontier between the Russian and Chinese empires.

SAID, is the name of Upper Egypt, & in the time of the historian Abulfeda, was applied to all Egypt S. of Old Cairo, but the N. half of this region is now called Vostani.

SAIDA, or SAYDA, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 17 m. S.S.E. Freiberg. Pop. 1,165.

SAIDA, *Sidon*, a maritime town of Syria, pash. Acre, on the N. side of a steep promontory, extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 33° 34′ N., lon. 35° 21′ E., 18 m. S. Beyrout. Pop. 6,000, principally Mohammedans & Greeks. It is badly laid out, but it contains many good houses, several large inns, & well-supplied bazaars, & its vicinity abound with orchards & plantations. It is defended by a castle, built in the time of the crusades, & its peninsular site is shut off from the mainland by walls kept in repair. Its harbour was in the 16th century, rendered unfit for any but small vessels, & its commerce has declined commensurately with the rise of Beyrout: yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, oil, & gall nuts. The original city of Sidon, some traces of which are supposed to exist about 2 m. inland, was a city of the highest antiquity, & is called the "great Zidon" in Joshua, & is mentioned by Homer. It was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre, but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

SAIGHTON, or SAUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township of England, co. & 4 m. S.E. Chester, pa. St. Oswald. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 313.

SAI-GON, a city & river port of Assam, Further India, cap. & chief commercial emporium of its S. prov. Tsiampa, on the r. of Sai-gon, 35 m. from the China Sea, lat. 10° 47′ N., lon. 106° 45′ E. Pop. has been estimated at 180,000, including many Chinese. It consists of two towns, connected by a straggling suburb; Pingeh, with the citadel, is on the W. side of the Sai-gon; the commercial town on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats. It is regularly built, & intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone & brick-work. Houses mostly of earth, of one story, & thatched with palm leaves. The citadel, fortified in an European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, & the governor's residence. Sai-gon has a naval yard & arsenal, where some good junks have been built, a royal palace, & large rice magazines. It communicates with the Menam-kong (Camboja) by a canal, 23 m. in length, & has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam & China. Markets are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, & the environs are fertile & carefully cultivated.

SAIHUR, a town & strong fortress of Hindostan, dom. & about 68 m. from Jeypoor.

SAIL CREEK, p-o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

SAILIM, or SACERAM, a town of Chinese Turkestan, prov. Khoten. Pop. 2,000.

SAILLINS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 21 m. S. E. Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. 1,943, employed in silk throwing and spinning.

SAILOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 35 m. N.N.E. Aurungabad.

SAILOR'S REST, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn., 60 N.W. Nashville, 744 W.

SAIMA (LAKE), the largest lake of Finland, læn & 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, its centre being about lat 61° 20′ N., lon. 28 E. Shape very irregular; length, N. to S., 45 m., greatest breadth 30 m. It contains many islands, is connected N.ward with numerous other lakes, & discharges its surplus waters on the S. E. by the Woxen, into Lake Ladoga.

SAINGHIN, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille.—I. (*en Melantois*). Pop. 1,646.—II. (*en Weppes*). Pop. 2,019.

SAIN-KALEH (improperly *Sienkullah*), a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatu, 92 m. S.S.E. Tabriz, at the foot of an artificial mound of high antiquity, crowned by a strong modern fort.

SAINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep Aisne, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Laon. Pop. 1,793.—II. a comm., dep. Somme, 5 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 845.

SAINSK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 50 miles S. W. Menzelinsk, on the Sai. Pop. 1,500.

SAINT AGATHE, pa., Megantic co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 522.

SAINT AGNES, pa., Saugenay co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 522.

SAINT AIME, p. v. & pa. of Richelieu co., Can. E. on the left bank of Sorel r., 51 m. N.E. Montreal, & has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 2 tanneries, and 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 4,310.

SAINT ALBANS, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 50 N.N. E. Augusta, 645 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by a branch of Sebasticook r., issuing from a pond, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1813. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., an edge tool fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,564; 1850, 1,792.

SAINT ALBANS, p-t., capital of Franklin co., Vt., 26 N. Burlington, 63 N.W. by N. Montpelier, 537 W. It is bounded W. by Lake Champlain. Surface uneven; soil a fertile loam. The v. is situated 3 m. E. of the lake, on elevated ground, & on the Vermont Central r. r., 23 m. from Rouses Point, & 261 Boston. Contains a court house & jail, on a handsome public square, 6 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist.—2 academies, a seminary, a bank, 22 stores, 12 manufactories, 6 mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & a monthly publication, & 3,000 inhabitants. It has a good landing place on St. Alban's bay, with a wharf & several storehouses. The business of the place is extensive, with a fertile back country. It has 2 tanneries, 4 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,702; 1850, 3,567.

SAINT ALBANS, t., Licking co., O., 12 W. Newark. Situated on Raccoon fork of Licking r. It contains the p-v. of Alexandria. Pop. 1840, 1,315; 1850, 1,770.

SAINT ALBANS, p-v., Hancock co., Ill., 99 W.N. W. Springfield, 877 W.

SAINT ALBANS BAY, p. o., Franklin co., Vt., 23 N. Burlington, on an indentation of Lake Champlain. It has a bank, several stores, & 175 inhabs.

SAINT ALEXANDER, pa., Temiscouta co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 913.

SAINT ALEXANDRE, pa., Ibberville co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,203.

SAINT ALEXIS, pa., Leinster co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,433.

SAINT ALNAE, pa., Montmorency co., Canada E. Pop. 967.

SAINT ALPHONSE, v. Opelousas pa., La.

SAINT ALPHONSE, pa., Leinster co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,127.

SAINT AMBROISE DE KILDARE, v., Joliét co., Can. E., near the right bank of L'Assomption r., and has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT AMBROSE, pa., Quebec co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,575.

SAINT AMIE, pa., Richelieu co., Canada E. Pop. 4,310.

SAINT AMIET, pa., Huntingdon co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,566.

SAINT ANDRÉ, p. v., Kamouraski co., Can. E., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 101 m. below Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 7 stores, 2 mills, and 300 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 2,458.

SAINT ANDRÉ, pa., Argenteuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,326.

SAINT ANDREWS, p-o., Montgomery t., Orange co., N. Y., 94 S. by W. Albany, 296 W.

SAINT ANDREWS, bay & sound, situated on the S. coast of Florida. Its arms extend 30 miles into the country. It is easy of access, & has 18 feet of water on the bar, & good anchorage within, sheltered from all winds. The main body of the bay extends 12 m. N., with an average breadth of from 2 to 5 m. One mile from the sea beach, an arm extends 20 miles parallel with the coast. Ten miles from the sea another arm extends E. for 30 m., from 1 to 10 m. wide. The bay has some fertile settlements on its borders.

SAINT ANDREWS, p. v. & capital, Charlotte co., N. B. Situated on a small promontory at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy bay, & contains a courthouse, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a grammar school, 40 stores, extensive ship-building estabs., & 2,500 inhabs. There were in the pa. in 1851, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 2 tanneries, a foundry, a woollen fac., 7 churches, 18 schools. Pop. 3,910.

SAINT ANDREWS, t., Sydney co., N. S. Drained by Pompket & South rivers. It is a good agricultural town.

SAINT ANDREWS, p. v., Argenteuil co., Can. E., on the left bank of the river of the North, just above its entrance into the Ottawa. It has 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—8 stores, a fulling m., 4 carriage factories, & 1,103 inhabitants.

SAINT ANDREWS BAY, p. o., Washington co., Florida.

SAINT ANICEL, v., Huntingdon co., Can. E., on the right bank of St. Francis, S. of St. Lawrence r., 68 m. above Montreal, & has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

SAINT ANNE, pa., Montreal co., Can. E. Pop. 915.

SAINT ANNE, pa., Champlain co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,481.

SAINT ANNE, pa., Terre Bonne co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,623.

SAINT ANNE DES PLAINS, v., Terre Bonne co., Can. E., on the River Mascouche, 26 m. N. Montreal, & has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 150 inhab. Pop. of pa. 1,623.

SAINT ANNE, pa., Kamouraski co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 3,074.

SAINT ANNE DE LA PERADE, p. v., Champlain co., Can. E., on the left bank of St. Anne r., 57

m. above Quebec, & has a Roman Catholic church, 7 stores, a saw mill, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants.

SAINT ANNE DE LA POCATIERE, p. v., Kamouraski co., Can. E., on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 75 m. below Quebec, & has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., and 550 inhab. Pop. of pa. 1852, 3,072.

SAINT ANNE DE TAMACHICHE, p. v., Maskinonge co., Can. E., on left bank of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the De Tamachiche r., 75 m. below Montreal, & has a Roman Catholic church, 9 stores, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 4,123.

SAINT ANNE DU NORD, v. & pa., Montmorenci co., Can. E., 18 m. below Quebec, on the left bank of the Saint Lawrence. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 3 saw mills, & 300 inhabitants.

SAINT ANNES, p. v., Nelson t., Halton co., Can. W., Contains a store, a saw m., a fulling mill, & 200 inhabitants.

SAINT ANNS, p. v., (*Bout de L'Isle,*) Montreal co., Can. E., 24 m. from Montreal, and has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a grist m., a tannery, and 250 inhabitants.

SAINT ANSELME, p. v., Bellechasse co., Can. E., 18 m. from Quebec, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, 2 stores, an iron foundry, a woollen & cotton factory, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 3,022.

SAINT ANTHANAISE, pa., Ibberville co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 3,970.

SAINT ANTHONY FALLS, p. v., Ramsay co., Minnesota, 9 N.W. Saint Pauls. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at the *Falls of St. Anthony*, where there is a perpendicular descent of water, 16 feet; with rapids above, creating in the distance of 1 mile 60 feet fall, which furnishes an inexhaustible water power. This place is at the head of steamboat navigation, below the falls; but from about a mile above the falls there is a reach of about 150 m., navigable when the river is full. It contains an hotel, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, 4 saw m., & about 1,500 inhabs.

SAINT ANTOINE, v. & pa. Vercheres co., Can. E., 35 miles N.E. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1,784.

SAINT ANTOINE DE TILLY, p. v. & pa., Lotbinière co., Can. E., 24 m. S.W. from Quebec, on the rt. bk. of the St. Lawrence. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, 3 stores, 2 grist m., a saw mill, and 250 inhabs. Pop. of pa. 3,191.

SAINT ARMAND, p. t., Essex co., N. Y., 125 N. Albany. Drained by Saranac r. Surface mountainous, with some small & fertile valleys. Pop. 1850, 210.

SAINT ARMAND (*East*), pa., Missisquoi co., Can. E. Pop. 1,557.

SAINT ARMAND (*West*), pa., Missisquoi co., Can. E. Pop. 1,557.

SAINT ARSENE, pa., Temiscouta co., Canada E. Pop. 1,166.

SAINT AUBERT, p. o., Callaway co., Mo.

SAINT AUGUSTIN DE MONTREAL, vill., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 27 m. W. by N. Montreal. Has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT AUGUSTIN DE QUEBEC, v. & pa., Port Neuf co., Can. E., 14 m. W. from Quebec. Has a Rom. Catholic church, 4 stores, a m., & 200 inhab. Pop. of pa. 1852, 1,748.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, city, port of entry, & capital of St. Johns co., Flor., 200 E. by S. Tallahassee, 880 W. It is situated 2 miles back from the Atlantic shore, on the S. point of a peninsula, connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, protected from the swell of the ocean by Anastasia island, not sufficiently high to obstruct the sea breezes or a view of the ocean. The site of the city, though scarcely 12 feet higher than the level of the ocean, is healthy and pleasant, which makes it a favorite resort of invalids from the N. Snow is almost unknown, & frost is felt only one or two months in the year, & in some seasons it is not perceived at all. In the summer the sea breezes temper the heat, & the land breezes render the evenings cool & pleasant. It is in the form of a parallelogram, fronting E. on Matanzas sound, forming a harbor sufficient to contain a large fleet in safety. A bar at the mouth of the harbor has not more than 9 ft. of water at low tide, within which it is 18 or 20 feet. The city is one mile long, & three fourths of a mile wide. The principal streets cross each other at right angles, & are narrow, & some of the streets are very crooked. The houses are generally built of stone, two stories high. A fine large square opens from the Matanzas into the E. part of the place, on the W. side of which stands the court house, which contains the public offices. On the N. side is situate a splendid Rom. Catholic church. On the S. side is Trinity church, a neat Gothic structure. In front of the harbor is a neat market place, & the intervals around the square are filled up with dwelling houses & shade groves. Fort Marion stands at the N. end of the town, & completely commands the harbor. The city contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—an U. S. land office, 20 dry goods & groceries, various mechanic shops, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,834 inhabitants. In the S. part of the t., fronting the Matanzas, are extensive barracks. A regular packet runs to Charleston.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 85 N. N.W. Springfield, 831 W. Contains a Rom. Catholic church & 150 inhabs.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, pa., Two Mountains co., Can, E. Pop. 1852, 2,299.

SAINT BARILE, pa., Port Neuf co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 715.

SAINT BARNABE, pa., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,413.

SAINT BARNABÉ, v. & seig., St. Maurice co., Can. E., 6 m. N. of Lake St. Peter. The v. has a small church, 2 m., & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 1,499.

SAINT BARTHELEMI, p. v. & pa., Berthier co., Can. E., 56 miles N.E. Montreal. Contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, a m., & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,291.

SAINT BASIL, pa., Victoria co., N. B. Had, in 1851, 2 saw m., a church, 3 schools. Pop. 1,057.

SAINT BENOIT, p. v., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 36 m. W. by N. Montreal. Contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 150 inhab. Pop. of pa. 1852, 2,663.

SAINT BERNARD, parish, La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, directly S.E. of New Orleans. Area, 550 sq. m. It has Lake Borgne on the N.E., &, for some distance below New Orleans, includes both banks of the Mississippi. The Gulf of Mexico bounds it on the E. The surface is level, & the soil, where not too wet for cultivation, is very fertile, producing sugar, rice, & cotton. Capital, Terre au Boeufs. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $[illegible]; Ind. corn, 12,756 bush. produced; sugar, 4,367 hhds.; molasses, 173,000 gals.:—1 church; 3 schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,237; 1850, 3,892.

SAINT BERNARD, pa., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,448.

SAINT BERNARD, v., Harrison co., Ia. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

SAINT BRIDGET, p. v., Rouville co., Can. E., 40 m. E. Montreal. Contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT BRUNO, pa., Chambly co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,164.

SAINT CASIMÉRE, v. & pa., Port Neuf co., Can. E. Has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, a m., & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1,093.

SAINT CATHARINE'S, island, Liberty co., Ga., lies between St. Catharine's sound, on the N., and Sapel's sound, on the S., & is 10 miles long & 5 broad. It lies off the mouth of Newport r.

SAINT CATHARINES (*East*), p. v. & pa., Port Neuf co., Can. E., 16 m. W. Quebec. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, a store, & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1,789.

SAINT CATHERINES, city, port of entry, Lincoln co., Can. W., 35 m. E.S.E. Hamilton, 12 W. Niagara, & 41 by water S. Toronto, situated on the r. r. & on the Welland canal. It contains 6 churches,—2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, 50 stores, 2 flouring m., a saw m., a planing m., a woollen factory, tanneries, a brewery, & 5,000 inhabitants.

SAINT CELESTIN, pa., Nicolet co., Can. E. Pop. 468.

SAINT CESAIRE, p. v. & pa., Rouville co., Can. E., 33 m. E. Montreal. The v. is situated on lt. b. of Yamaska

r., & has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 4,369.

SAINT CHARLES, county, Mo. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 470 sq. m. The Mississippi r. bounds it on the N.E., & the Missouri r. on the S.E. Cuivre river runs on its N. boundary. The surface is various; the level bottoms & prairies are very fertile. Iron ore & coal are found. Capital, St. Charles. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $359,839; wheat, 122,902 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 658,001; oats, 114,658; wool, 21,028 lbs.;—2 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—24 churches; 1 college, 61 students; 8 academies, 200 pupils; 28 schools, 788 scholars; 3 libraries, 1,700 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,911; 1850, 11,454.

SAINT CHARLES, parish, La. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 285 sq. m. The Mississippi r. passes through it. Lake Pontchartrain bounds it on the N.E. It has Lake Allemande on the W., & Lake Washa on the S. Bayou des Allemandes washes its S.E. border. Surface level; soil extremely fertile. Capital, St. Charles C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $187,760; Ind. corn, 178,980 bushels produced; sugar, 10,206 hhds.; molasses, 531,300 gals. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $5,000; value of manufac. articles, $15,875;—1 church; 2 schools, 55 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,700; 1850, 5,120.

SAINT CHARLES, p. v., Johnson co., N. C.

SAINT CHARLES, p. o., Butler co., O.

SAINT CHARLES, p-v., Kane co., Ill., 189 N.N.E. Springfield, 760 W. Situated on a branch of the Galena & Chicago Union r. r., 37 m. from Chicago, & on the right bank of Fox r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, mills, & manufactories, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the precinct, 1850, 2,132.

SAINT CHARLES, p-v., capital of St. Charles co., Mo., 20 N.W. St. Louis, 110 E. Jefferson City, 828 W. It has an elevated & handsome situation, on the N. bank of the Missouri r., & is the first elevated land on the r. above its mouth. The shore is here rocky, and the alluvial land commences at the lower end of the town. It has 5 streets parallel with the r., & is about 1¼ mile long. It contains a court house, jail, of stone, market house, of brick, 4 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—a nunnery, 10 stores, 2 steam mills, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabs. St. Charles College, under the direction of the Methodists, is located here. It was founded in 1839, has a president & 3 professors, 17 alumni, 20 students, & 900 vols. in its libraries. Commencement on the second Thursday in August. There is a ferry across the Missouri r., & it constitutes the great crossing place between St. Louis & the N. & W. parts of the state. There are in the t. 1 college, 104 students, 2 academies, 57 students. Pop. 2,818.

SAINT CHARLES, p. o., Arkansas co., Ark.

SAINT CHARLES C. H., St. Charles pa., La., 27 m. above New Orleans. Here is the court house and scattered settlement extending for miles along the left bank of the Mississippi r.

SAINT CHARLES, pa., Dorchester co., Can. E. Pop. 2,309.

SAINT CHARLES, pa., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,624.

SAINT CHARLES, pa., Joliette co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,570.

SAINT CHARLES, p. v. & pa., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E., 36 m. E. Montreal. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SAINT CHARLES (DE QUEBEC), p. vill., Bellechasse co., Can. E., 15 m. S.E. Quebec, on R. Boyer, & has a Rom. Catholic church, 3 stores, 3 saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT CLAIR, lake, Mich., is situated between Lake Huron & Lake Erie, & is 24 m. long, 30 wide, 90 in circumference, & 20 feet deep. Its banks are alluvial, elevated 20 feet above the water, & have a slightly uneven surface. It receives Clinton r., from Mich., & the Thames & others, from Canada.

SAINT CLAIR, r., or strait, Mich., connects Lake Huron with Lake St. Clair, & discharges the waters of the great upper lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron. It flows in a southerly direction, & enters Lake St. Clair in its N.E. part, by 6 channels, the N. one of which, on the Michigan side, is the only one navigated in ascending & descending the r. It has few islands, excepting those formed by its outlets. It receives several tributaries from Mich., the principal of which are Black r., Pine r., & Belle r.; but no rivs. flow into it on the E. side. It has several flourishing villages on its banks. It is 40 m. long, half a mile wide, & on an average 50 feet deep, with a current of 3 m. an hour, & an entire descent of about 13 feet. Its waters are clear & transparent, the navigation easy, & the scenery various & beautiful.

SAINT CLAIR, county, Mich. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 930 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. St. Clair strait bounds it on the E. Drained by Black, Pine, & Belle rivers. Capital, St. Clair. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $109,671; wheat, 20,391 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 42,742; oats, 61,833; wool, 17,597 pounds;—2 grist m., 3 saw m., an iron foundry, a woollen fac., 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $316,590; value of manufac. articles, $465,000;—13 churches; 2 acad., 95 pupils; 54 sch., 3062 scholars; 9 libraries, 1,272 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,606; 1850, 10,420.

SAINT CLAIR, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 648 sq. miles. The surface is undulating, & portions hilly; soil various, some of it very fertile. The Mississippi r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Kaskaskia r. & its tributaries, and by Cahokia & Prairie du Port creeks. Capital, Belleville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $526,623; wheat, 224,049 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,102,563; oats, 263,197; wool, 20,895 pounds;—15 flouring and grist m., 10 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers published;—15 churches; 1 college, 79 students; 1 library, 1,400 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,631; 1850, 20,180.

SAINT CLAIR, county, Mo. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 828 sq. m. Drained by Osage r. & its branches. Capital, Osceola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $136,451; wheat, 13,208 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 126,615; oats, 56,285; wool, 9,139 pounds;—2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—4 churches; 1 acad., 80 pupils; 5 schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,556.

SAINT CLAIR, county, Ala. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 840 sq. m. The Coosa r. flows on its E. & S.E. border. Wills cr. bounds it on the N.E. Drained by Canoe, Shoal, and Broken Arrow creeks. Capital, Asheville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $208,849; Ind. corn, 283,377 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 38,054; rice, 5,796 pounds; cotton, 1,434 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.;—26 churches; 12 schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,638; 1850, 6,829.

SAINT CLAIR, p-t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 2,016.

SAINT CLAIR, t., Bedford co., Pa., 113 W. Harrisburg, 139 W. Surface consists of hills and valleys; soil clay & loam. Drained by Dunmys cr. The v. has 333 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,488; 1850, 1,945.

SAINT CLAIR, t., Butler co., O. Situated on the W. side of Great Miami r. It contains the v. of Rossville, on the r., directly opposite to Hamilton. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,174; 1850, 2,602.

SAINT CLAIR, p-t., Columbiana co., O., 11 S.E. N. Lisbon. Drained by Little Beaver river. It contains several villages. The Sandy & Beaver canal passes through it. Pop. 1840, 1,739; 1850, 1,361.

SAINT CLAIR, p-t., capital of St. Clair co., Mich., 48 N.E. Detroit, 572 W. Bounded E. by St. Clair strait. Drained by St. Clair & Pine rivers. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. The v. is situated on the S. side of Pine river, at its entrance into St. Clair strait, on the site of old fort St. Clair. It contains a court-house, jail, & an Episcopal church, several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 900 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 413; 1850, 1,729.

SAINT CLAIR, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn.

SAINT CLAIRE, pa., Etchemin co., Can. E. Pop. 2,464.

SAINT CLAIRSVILLE, p-v., Bedford co., Pa.

SAINT CLAIRSVILLE, p-v., capital of Belmont

co., O., 116 E. Columbus, 277 W. Situated on the national road. The situation is elevated & commanding. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, county offices, 6 churches, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Union,—a seminary for females, a market house, a bank, 28 stores, 3 printing offices, & 1,025 inhabitants.

SAINT CLEMENT, pa., Beauharnois co., Canada E. Pop. 1852, 4,086.

SAINT CLEMENTS BAY, p-o., St. Marys co., Md., 81 S. Annapolis, 58 W.

SAINT CLET, par., Vaudreuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1,257.

SAINT CLOUD, p-o., Heard co., Ga.

SAINT CLOUD, p-o., E. Feliciana par., La.

SAINT COLUMBAN, pa., Two Mountains co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 888.

SAINT CONSTANT, v., Huntingdon co., Can. E., 15 m. S. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT CONSTANT, pa., Laprairie co., Canada E. Pop. 1852, 2,697.

SAINT CROIX, r., Me., constitutes the boundary between the United States & New Brunswick. It rises in Grand lake, & pursues a S.E. course to Passamaquoddy bay. Grand lake is connected with Cheputnetecook lake. The r. leaves the latter lake 54¼ miles from its mouth, at an elevation of 382¼ feet above tide-water. It has several sets of falls of considerable height, which afford great water power. It is navigable 12 miles for large vessels to Calais, where it is crossed by a bridge. Immediately above the entrance of Schoodic r., 20¼ m. from its mouth, it has an elevation of 166 feet above tide-water.

SAINT CROIX, lake & r., Wis. The r. rises in the dividing ridge between Lake Superior & Mississippi river, & flowing southwardly, receives many tributaries, & enters St. Croix lake, a long & narrow body of water, & passing through it, it becomes contracted again to the dimensions of a r., immediately before it enters the Mississippi, some distance below the Falls of St. Anthony.

SAINT CROIX, county, Wis. Situated on the S. W. border of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained by Apple r. & Willow r. entering the St. Croix, which forms its W. boundary, & by branches of Red Cedar r. on the E. Surface undulating & hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Hudson. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $560; wheat, 115 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,100; oats, 700; potatoes, 1,350; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 1 acad., 19 pupils; Pop. 1840, 809; 1850, 624.

SAINT CROIX, v., St. Croix co., Wis. Situated near the head of St. Croix lake.

SAINT CROIX, pa., Lotbiniere co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,188.

SAINT CROIX, p. v. & seigniory, Lotbiniere co., Can. E., on the right bank of St. Lawrence r., 33 miles W.S.W. Quebec. Has 2 m. & 150 inhabitants. Pop. of seigniory, 1,852.

SAINT CUTHBERT, v. & seig., Berthier co., Can. E., 53 m. N.E. Montreal, 7 from Berthier, & has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of seig. 2,767.

SAINT CYPRIAN, pa., St. Johns co., Can. E. Pop. 4,495.

SAINT CYRILLE, v. & pa., L'Islet co., Can. E. Pop. of pa. 1,852.

SAINT DARNAISE, par., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 2,789.

SAINT DAVID, par., Charlotte co., N. B. Had in 1851 5 saw m., a tannery, 2 woollen fac., 4 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1,681.

SAINT DAVID, v. & pa., Yamaska co., Can. E., 36 m. S.W. Three Rivers, & contains a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 3,159.

SAINT DAVIDS, v., Lincoln co., Can. W., 53 E.S. E. Hamilton, 3 from Queenston. Contains 2 stores, a brewery, a potash fac., & 200 inhabs.

SAINT DENIS (DE MONTREAL,) p. v. & pa., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E., 36 N.E. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a fulling m., several potteries, & 200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 826.

SAINT DENIS (DE QUEBEC), p. v. & par., Kamouraski co., Can. E., 84 N.E. Quebec. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence river, & has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a flouring m., & 200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 2,206.

SAINT DOMINIQUE, par., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,998.

SAINT DUNSTAN, par., Quebec co., Can. E. Pop. 391.

SAINT EDMOND, par., Quebec co., Can. E. Pop. 481.

SAINT EDWARD, p-v., Napierville co., Can E., 24 S. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a grist & saw m., & 175 inhabitants.

SAINT EDWARD, pa., St. Johns co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 3,644.

SAINT ELIZABETH, p-v. & par., Berthier co., Can. E., 45 N.E. Montreal. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, 2 stores, a mill, & 200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,432.

SAINT ELOI, par., Temiscouta co., Can. E. Pop. 116.

SAINT ELSEUR, par., Beauce co., Can E. Pop. 2,365.

SAINT ESPRIT, v. & pa., St. Maurice co., Can. E., 48 N. Montreal. Situated on St. Esprit r., & contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a grist m., & 100 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,980.

SAINT ETIENNE, par., St. Maurice co., Can. E. Pop. 912.

SAINT EUSTACHE, p-v., seigniory of Riv. du Chene, Argenteuil co., Can. E., 21 N. Montreal, & contains a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, a steam mill, 2 grist m., & 250 inhabs. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 4,149.

SAINT FABIEN, par., Rimouski co., Can. E. Pop. 988.

SAINT FAMILLE, par., Montmorency co., Can. E. Pop. 850.

SAINT FAMILLE (D'ORLEANS), v. & pa., Isl. of Orleans, 18 E. Quebec. Has a Roman Catholic church, 3 saw m., & 200 inhabs.

SAINT FELIX (DE VALOIS), p. v. & par., Berthier co., Can. E. The v. contains a Roman Catholic church, 5 stores, an iron foundry, 2 mills, & 250 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1852, 2,200.

SAINT FELIX, par., Joliette co., Can. E. Pop. 2,680.

SAINT FEREOL, v. & par., Montmorenci co., Can. E., 31 N.E. Quebec, & 6 m. from the St. Lawrence r. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, a store, a grist m., & 110 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,450.

SAINT FERROL, par., Montmorency co., Can. E. Pop. 687.

SAINT FIDELE, par., Saugenay co., Can. E. Pop. 600.

SAINT FIELD, p-o., Muskingum co., O., 66 E. Columbus, 339 W.

SAINT FLAVIE, v. & par., Kamouraski co., Can. E., 110 m. below Quebec. Situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence r., & has 2 stores & 75 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 1,634, including St. Joseph.

SAINT FLAVIN, par., Lotbiniere co., Can. E. Pop. 568.

SAINT FOYE, par., Quebec co., Can. E. Pop. 2,477.

SAINT FRANCIS, r., Mo. & Ark., rises in Saint Francis co., Mo., & flowing S., enters Ark., & receives White Water r., a large branch which rises in Mo., and flows nearly parallel to it, & enters the Mississippi in Phillips co. It is navigable in high water nearly 200 miles. It passes through many lakes and swamps, yet its waters are remarkably clear, and abound with fine fish.

SAINT FRANCIS, county, Mo. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 425 sq. m. The surface is hilly; soil fertile. Drained by St. Francis, Big, & Establishment rivers. Iron ore is found. Capital, Farmington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $119,956; wheat, 14,741 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 226,759; oats, 32,191; wool, 8,955 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 10 persons emp.;—7 churches; 11 schools, 277 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,211; 1850, 4,964.

SAINT FRANCIS, county, Ark. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 865 sq. m. St. Francis river runs on its E. border, & Cache r. its W. Drained by bayous Sanguille & De Nues. Capital, Mt. Vernon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $134,270; Ind. corn, 181,442 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 18,795; cotton, 1,540 bales; tobacco, 1,380 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.; 5 churches; 1 acad., 45

pupils; 12 sch., 305 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,499; 1850, 4,479.

SAINT FRANCIS, t., Phillips co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,276.

SAINT FRANCIS, p-v., St. Francis co., Ark., 110 E. by N. Little Rock.

SAINT FRANCIS, par., Victoria co., N. B. Had in 1851 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a church. Pop. 732.

SAINT FRANCIS, par., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 2,874.

SAINT FRANCIS (DE SALES), par., Montreal co., Can. E. Pop. 983.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, p-v., Lawrence co., Ill., 178 S.E. Springfield, 698 W. Situated on the right bank of the Wabash r. Has a Roman Catholic church & 120 inhabs.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, p-v., Clarke co., Mo., 177 N. Jefferson City, 964 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Des Moines r.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, p-v., capital of West Feliciana par., La., 136 N.W. New Orleans, 36 Baton Rouge, 1,170 W. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, on a bluff, one mile from the river, & 176 m. above New Orleans by the course of the river. By the Bayou Sarah it communicates with the Mississippi, & is a noted stopping place for descending boats, & great quantities of corn are shipped from it. A weekly newspaper is issued here. It contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—20 stores, & 1,200 inhabitants.

SAINT FRANCOIS (D'ORLEANS), v. & par., I. of Orleans, 24 E.N.E. Quebec. Has a grist m., 3 saw m., & 100 inhabs. Pop. of par. 524.

SAINT FRANCOIS (DU SAC), v. & seign., Nicolet co., Can. E., 120 N.E. Montreal. Has a Roman Cath. church, 5 stores, & 150 inhabs. Pop. of seign. 4,585, 300 of whom are Indians.

SAINT FRANCOIS (RIVIERE DU SUD), v. & par., Bellechasse co., Can. E., 29 E. Quebec. Has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 100 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,724.

SAINT GABRIEL, par., Berthier co., Can. E. Pop. 1,933.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, county, Mo. Situated in the E. towards the S. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. The Mississippi r. runs on its N.W. boundary. The surface is rolling & broken; soil, on the bottoms, very fertile, upland, but moderately so. Drained by Au Vase & Establishment rivers, & Coldwater creek. Capital, St. Genevieve. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $105,450; wheat, 30,183 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 195,214; oats, 34,413; wool, 4,333 lbs.; —5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—8 churches; 4 acad., 145 pupils; 4 sch., 260 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,148; 1850, 5,313.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, p-v., capital of St. Genevieve county, Mo., 61 S. by E. St. Louis, 190 E.S.E. Jefferson City, 844 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi, about one mile from the r. It is built on Gabouri creek, a small stream, which is sometimes boatable. It contains a Roman Catholic church, an academy, some neat French houses, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Below the vill. is a prairie of 6,000 acres of great fertility, fenced, & cultivated in common. The inhabitants are chiefly of French descent. The v. has an extensive trade in lead. There are in the t. 1 acad., 40 students. Pop. 1,607.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, par., Montreal co., Can. E. Pop. 983.

SAINT GENEVIEVE (DE BATISCAN), p-v. & par., Champlain co., Can. E. Situated on the Batiscan riv., & has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, 2 mills, and 150 inhabs. Pop. of par. 2,072.

SAINT GEORGE, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 48 S.E. Augusta, 625 W. Situated on a peninsula formed by the Atlantic ocean on the E. & S., & Muscongus bay on the W. It possesses great facilities for navigation, & has considerable shipping employed in the lumber & coasting trade, & in the fisheries. Vessels are built here. Incorporated in 1803. It has a grist m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,094; 1850, 2,217.

SAINT GEORGE, t., Chittenden co., Vt., 8 S.E. Burlington, 28 W. by N. Montpelier. It is a small t. Surface uneven; soil loam, clay, & gravel. Chartered in 1763. Pop. 1840, 121; 1850, 127.

ST. GEORGE, p. v., Charlotte co., N. B., on the right bank of the Magaguadavic r., at the falls (5 in succession, aggregate fall 100 feet), and contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—several extensive grist & saw m., & 600 inhabitants. There were in the pa. in 1850, 2 grist m., 13 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac., 8 schs., 16 churches. Pop. 2,943.

SAINT GEORGE, p. v., S. Dumfries t., Brant co., Can. W., 22 W. Hamilton. It has 4 stores, a flouring m., & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT GEORGE, par., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 1,394.

SAINT GEORGES, p. hundred, New Castle co., Del., 31 N. Dover, 126 W. Drained by Appoquinimink, Augustus, Silver & St. George's creeks flowing into Delaware bay, & by Back & Bohemia creeks entering Elk river. The v. of St. Georgesville has 197 inhabitants. There are in the h. 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,127; 1850, 2,509.

ST. GEORGES, p. v., Colleton dist., S. C. Situated on a branch of Edisto r., & on the South Carolina r. r., 47 m. from Charleston. Contains an Episcopal church, several stores, & 175 inhabitants.

SAINT GERMAIN, par., Rimouski co., Can. E. Pop. 3,652.

SAINT GERTRUDE, v., Nicolet co., Can. E., 90 E. N.E. Montreal. Has a Roman Catholic church, 2 mills, & 75 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 605.

SAINT GERVAS, p. v. & par., Bellechasse co., Can. E., 24 m. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 7 stores, a saw m., & 1,800 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 3,133.

SAINT GILES, p-v. & par., Lotbiniere co., Can. E. It has 2 stores & 800 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,060.

SAINT GREGOIRE (DE MOUNOIR), v. & par., seign. of Ste. Marie de Mounoir Rouville co., Can. E., 34 m. E. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 2,000 inhabitants.

SAINT GREGOIRE (LE GRAND), p. v. & par., Nicolet co., Can. E. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 2,800 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,449.

SAINT GREGORIE, pa., Ibberville co., Can. E. Pop. 275.

SAINT GUILLAUME (D'UPTON), v. & par., Upton t., St. Maurice co., Can. E., 42 Three Rivers. Has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., & 2,000 inhabitants.

SAINT HELEN, p. o., Cedar co., Mo.

SAINT HELEN, p. o., Washington co., Oregon.

SAINT HELENA, par., La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, & bordering on Miss. Area, 510 sq. miles. Amite r. runs on its W. border. Drained by Ticfah r. & its branches. The soil is very light and sandy, except bordering the streams, where it is fertile, & generally covered with pine timber. Capital, Greensburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,402; Ind. corn, 109,751 bush. produced; cotton, 1,284 bales;—10 grist m., 6 saw m.; a tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. employed in manufac., $17,575; value of manufactured articles, 20,491—14 churches; 14 schools, 355 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,526; 1850, 4,561.

SAINT HELENA, p-v., Saint Helena par., La., 85 N. New Orleans, 1,157 W. Situated on the W. side of Ticfah r.

SAINT HELENE, v. & par., Rimouski co., Can. E., 103 m. E. Quebec. It has 3 stores, a saw m., & 250 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,069.

SAINT HENRI, par., Dorchester co., Can. E.

SAINT HENRI (DE MASCOUCHE), v. & par., L. Assomption co., Can. E., 24 m. N. Montreal. It has 1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, & 2,600 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,031.

SAINT HENRI (DE QUEBEC), p-v., Dorchester co., Can. E., 12 m. Quebec. It has 3 stores & 2,650 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,069.

SAINT HENRYS, p. o., Mercer co., O.

SAINT HERMANS, v., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 36 m. N.W. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT HERNES, par., Argenteuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1,731.

SAINT HILAIRE, p. v. & par., Rouville co., Can. E., 20 m. E. Montreal. It has a Rom. Catholic church, 2 stores, a grist m., a tannery, & 1,000 inhabitants.

SAINT HILIARE, par., Rouville co., Can. E. Pop. 1,529.

SAINT HUGHES, par., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 299.

SAINT HYACINTHE, co., Can. E. Centrally situated. Area, 477 sq. m. Drained by the Sorel river on the W. & the Yamaska on the E. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile; capital, St. Hyacinthe. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 20,402; sheep, 25,685; swine, 10,351; horses 7,887; wheat, 167,784 bushels produced; rye, 312; Indian corn, 19,559; buckwheat, 12,831; barley, 12,230; oats, 232,773; potatoes, 59,215; peas, 68,781; tobacco, 27,268; wool, 53,585 lbs.; —8 grist m., 14 saw m., 12 tanneries, 6 carding & fulling m., 3 iron foundries, an axe factory, 4 asheries. Pop. 1851, 30,623. Ter. reduced by representation act of 1853. Pop. 17,344.

SAINT HYACINTHE, p. t. & cap., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E., 30 m. E. of Montreal, on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r. It contains a court house, a college, with 12 professors & 200 students, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Congregational Nunnery and school for young ladies, a jail & a theatre, a Roman Catholic church, 25 stores, 2 tanneries, an axe fac., & 3,000 inhabitants.

SAINT IGNACE, pa., Vaudreuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,143.

SAINT ILLA, p. o., Ware co., Ga.

SAINT INIGOES, p-v., St. Mary's co., Md., 105 S. Annapolis, 82 W. Situated on a small r. of the same name, which enters St. Mary's r., a short distance from the Potomac.

SAINT IRENE, p. v. & par., Saguenay co., Can. E. Situated on the left shore of the River St. Lawrence, 70 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 811 inhabitants.

SAINT ISADORE, par., Etchim co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,163.

SAINT ISIDORE, pa., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,133.

SAINT ISIDORE (DE MONTREAL), p. v., Huntingdon co., Can. E., 24 m. S.W. Montreal. It has a Rom. Catholic church, 3 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

SAINT ISIDORE (DE QUEBEC), p. v., Dorchester co., Can. E., 21 m. S.E. Quebec. It has a R. Catholic church, 2 stores, & 750 inhabitants.

SAINT JACOB, p. o., Madison co., Ill.

SAINT JACQUES (DE L'ACHIGAN), p. v. & par., Montcalm co., Can. E., 36 m. N. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, a convent, 9 stores, & 8,000 inhabs. Pop. of par. 4,759.

SAINT JACQUES (LE MINEUR), v., Huntingdon co., Can. E., 21 m. S.E. Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabs.

SAINT JANVIER, par., Terre Bonne par., Can. E. Pop. 1,514.

SAINT JANVIER, v., Terre Bonne co., Can. E., 28 m. N. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT JAMES, par., La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, a little west of New Orleans. Area, 250 sq. m. Amite r. bounds it on the N. & the Mississippi on the S. It contains Jefferson College, at Bringiers. Capital, Bringiers. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $206,380; Ind. corn, 334,480 bush. produced; sugar, 21,670 hhds.; molasses, 926,438 gals.;—2 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $57,900; value of manufactured articles, $37,400;—2 churches; 1 acad., 148 pupils; 8 schools, 238 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,548; 1850, 11,098.

SAINT JAMES, par., N. B. Situated along the lt. bank of the St. Croix r., & had in 1851, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a woollen fac., 5 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 1,756.

SAINT JAQUES, pa., La Prairie co., Can. E. Pop. 1952, 1,951.

SAINT JEAN, pa., Chambly co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 4,798.

SAINT JEAN (*Chrysostom*), pa., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Pop. 1,618.

SAINT JEAN, par., Kamouraski co., Can. E. Pop. 3,496.

SAINT JEAN BAPTIST, pa., Rouville co., Can. E. Pop. 2,182.

SAINT JEAN CHRYSOSTOM (DE MONTREAL), p. v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 40 m. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, a tannery, & 400 inhabitants.

SAINT JEAN CHRYSOSTOME (DE QUEBEC), a p. v., Dorchester co., Can. E., 10¼ m. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 250 inhabs. Pop. of par. 2,869.

SAINT JEAN (DE ORLEANS), p. v. & par., Montmorency co., & on the Island of Orleans, 21 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 1,200 inhabitants. Pop. of par. 1852, 1,284.

SAINT JEAN DESCHAILLONS, p. v., seign., Lotbiniere co., Can. E., & on the right bank of the riv St. Lawrence, 56 m. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 1,500 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1852, 1757.

SAINT JEAN PORT JOLI, p. v. & par., L'Islet co., Can. E., on the right bank of the river St. Lawrence, 59 m. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., & 3,300 inhabs.

SAINT JEROME, par., Terre Bonne co., Can. E. Pop. 5,431.

SAINT JEROME, S. par., Two Mountains co., Can. E. Pop. 200.

SAINT JEROME, p. v., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 36 m. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 7 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SAINT JOACHIM, v. & par., Montmorency co., Can. E., on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence, 10 m. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a carding m., a grist m., a saw m., & 800 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,068.

SAINT JOHN, p-o., Hertford co., N. C., 162 E. by N. Raleigh, 291 W.

SAINT JOHN, p. t., Lake co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 469.

SAINT JOHN, p. o., Dodge co., Mo.

SAINT JOHN, county, N. B. Extends along the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy for 70 miles, its average breadth being 8 miles. The coast line is almost entirely composed of barren rocks; but, owing to its vicinity to the city of St. John, much of the land in the valleys & less elevated parts have been carefully cultivated, producing good crops, especially of potatoes & other garden vegetables. Its coast line is indented with numerous small bays, & the St. John crosses the county & forms a good harbor. Capital, St. John. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle 3,738; sheep, 3,747; swine, 1,550; horses, 1,219; wheat, 249 bush. produced; Indian corn, 168; buckwheat, 9,758; barley, 510; oats, 30,961; potatoes, 105,695; peas, 255;—14 grist m., 51 saw m.; 17 tanneries, 56 persons employed; 6 iron foundries;—40 churches; 108 schools, 1,992 scholars. Pop. 38,475.

SAINT JOHN, county, Can. E. Situated toward the S.W. part of the province, bordering on New York. Area, 350 sq. m. Drained by several small streams entering Richelieu r., on its E. border. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, St. Jean. Formed from Huntingdon co. by the representation act of 1853. Pop. 15,226.

SAINT JOHN, city & seaport of the province of New Brunswick. Situated on a rocky peninsula, on the left bank of the river St. John, at its entrance into the Bay of Fundy. Lat. of lighthouse on Partridge I., at the entrance of the harbor, 45° 14′ 06″ N., lon. 66° 3′ 30″ W. from Greenwich, Eng. Pop. 1840, 20,716; 1852, 22,745; 1854, 25,000. It is built on rugged & uneven ground; the streets are regularly laid out, & some are very steep, especially those leading from the lower to the upper parts of the city; a projecting rock divides the lower portion, called respectively the upper & lower coves, and in the former the warehouses & public wharves are built, furnishing extensive accommodations for shipping. The principal edifices are of brick or stone, & consist of a city hall, 16 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian (1 of which belongs to the Scotch Presbyterians, 1 to the New Brunswick presbytery, & of the Reformed church of Irel.), & 2 R. Cath. The provincial lunatic asylum, a provincial penitentiary, a marine hospital, &c. It has 2 banks, aggregate cap. $250,000, a savings' bank, 3 insurance offices, a Madras school, a public grammar school, a society library, a mechanics' institute, a chamber of commerce, &c. The city is divided into 7 wards, & governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, & 7 councillors; is lighted with gas, & well supplied with water by a joint stock company. A suspension bridge connects the suburb of Carlton, on the right bank of the river, which contains 3 churches.—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian.—& 2,000 inhabitants. The har-

bor of St. John is commodious, safe, & never obstructed by ice. On Partridge island is a battery & lighthouse; & on a shoal, dry at low water, is a lighted beacon. The commerce of St. John is extensive, the exports amounting in value, in 1852, to £714,860; of imports, same year, £1,063,554. There were registered, same year, at St. John, 78 new vessels, of an aggregate burden of 39,033 tons. The fisheries within the harbor are valuable; the take yearly amounts to about 15,000 barrels of herrings, 3,000 of salmon, & 2,000 of shad, besides supplying the markets of the city with a variety of other kinds of fish. The city was founded by the loyalists, who left the United States at the close of the war of the revolution, & has suffered severely by fires at different periods, especially in 1837, when 115 houses & stores were consumed. The r. St. John, at its entrance into the harbor, passes through a fissure in the solid rock, exhibiting every appearance of having been occasioned by some convulsion of nature. The great mass of water is forced through a channel only 450 feet wide, rushes downwards with great velocity, forming the falls, which are simply a sluice on a grand scale. "The ordinary tides rise below the falls 26 feet; above the falls their common elevation is only about 18 inches; therefore the fall outwards is 24 feet 6 inches. The entrance of the river at the gorge is too narrow to admit the sea or the flood tide to flow in freely, &, therefore, there is the singular occurrence of a fall inwards at high water, & a fall outwards at low water." The falls are level, or it is still water, at about three and a half hours on the *flood* & about two & a half on the *ebb*, so that they are passable four times in twenty-four hours, about ten or fifteen minutes at each time. No other rule can be given, as much depends on the floods in the river St. John, & the time of high water or full sea, which is often hastened by high southerly winds. For a few days in the spring of the year, the height of water in the river St. John renders the passage of the falls extremely difficult.

SAINT JOHN BAPTIST, par., La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, a little W. of New Orleans. Area, 260 sq. m. The Mississippi r. passes through it, & Lake Pontchartrain lies on its N.E. border. The only land capable of cultivation is on the margin of the streams, & is very fertile. It produces cotton & sugar. Capital, Bonnet Carre. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $205,450; Ind. corn, 188,390 bush. produced; sugar, 11,935 hhds.; molasses, 638,230 gals.;—2 saw m. Cap. employed in manufac., $31,200; value of manufactured articles, $77,450;—1 church; 9 schools, 452 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,776; 1850, 7,317.

SAINT JOHNS, r., Me., rises by several branches in Somerset co. Its head waters approach near to those of the Chaudiere, in Canada, & the Penobscot, in Me., & by a broad sweep it passes through the N. part of Maine, & below the entrance of St. Francis r. it forms the N. boundary of Maine until it crosses the United States boundary into New Brunswick, in about lat. 47° N., where it pursues a S. & S.E. course until it enters the Bay of Fundy. The Aroostook, a large tributary, rises in the N. part of Penobscot co., & crossing Aroostook county enters it in New Brunswick. The St. Johns is navigable for sloops of 50 tons 80 miles from its mouth; and, with the exception of 2 short portages, nearly to its source, a distance of 350 m. The free navigation of this river, by the treaty of Washington, will benefit both the State of Maine & New Brunswick.

SAINT JOHNS, r., Flor. This r., or sound, rises in an immense marsh, elevated but little above the level of the ocean, & flows northwardly nearly parallel with the ocean, until it turns suddenly to the E. & flows into the Atlantic. It receives in the upper part of its course the Ocklawaha, a large branch, previous to which it passes through Lake George. Its whole course is about 250 m. It often spreads from 3 to 5 m. in width, though in other places it is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. Vessels requiring 8 feet water enter Lake George & Dunns Lake, 150 m. from its mouth. At its entrance, it has 12 feet of water on the bar, & it is here only 1 m. wide. The light-house on the S. side of the r. at its entrance, is in lat. 30° 20′ 30″ N. lon. 81° 33′ W. from Greenwich, Engl. Built in 1829, shows a fixed white light elevated 65 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 12¼ nautical miles. Tonnage of the port 1852, 417.

SAINT JOHNS, county, Flor. Situated on the Atlantic border. Area, 972 sq. m. Drained by St. Johns & North rivers, & Matanzas sound. It produces cotton, Indian corn, & sugar cane; & of fruits, oranges, citron, & lemons. It has much fertile land, & some incapable of cultivation. Live oak is extensively found bordering the St. Johns river. Capital, St. Augustine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $29,800; rice, 426 pounds produced; sugar, 290 hhds.; molasses, 6,325 gals.;—a saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $6,310; value of manufac. articles, $16,450;—4 churches; 3 acad., 160 pupils; 1 school, 50 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,694; 1850, 2,525.

SAINT JOHNS, p-v., Welland co., Can. W. It has 2 stores, a woollen fac., a plough fac., a number of mills, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT JOHNS, p-o., Au Glaize co., O., 95 N. W. Columbus, 480 W.

SAINT JOHNS, a t., seaport, & capital of the isl. & British colony Newfoundland, North America, near the extremity of the most E. of the numerous peninsulas which project from the E. portion of the island; lat. 47° 33′ 6″ N.; lon. 52° 43′ W. (B); on an acclivity, & consisting chiefly of one street about 1 m. in length, rather irregularly built, but containing many good shops & stores; the former mostly of stone. The houses in this part of the town are small, & built of brick; but in the upper parts they are of wood. Pop. 1850, 19,000; in 1852, 21,000 (resident), 6,000 fishermen. The town, however, has, upon the whole, been much improved since the fire of 1846, both as regards the style of building, & the width & regularity of the streets. It is well supplied with water & gas, the former brought from a pond on an adjoining eminence, called Signal Hill. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are, the government-house, a large plain structure; house of assembly, a handsome building of granite; a lunatic asylum, hospital, & the market & custom houses, the upper story of the former used as a court-room. There are nine places of worship,—3 Episcopalian, 1 Established Church of Scotland, 1 Free Church, 1 Methodist, 1 U. Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic. The educational institutions comprise two schools in connection with the Church of England, one in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, & two in connection with the R. Catholic church. There are several societies, religious & benevolent, a mechanics' institute, with museum, library, & reading-room attached; & an agricultural society, a brewery, distillery, flour mill and foundry, a botanic garden, marine promenade, & three cemeteries. The trade of St. Johns consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen, most of whom are Roman Catholics, with clothing, provisions, & fishing & hunting gear. The harbor of St. Johns is excellent, although narrow at the entrance; the channel, from point to point, being only 360 fathoms wide. The tide rises 5 feet, neap-tides 3½ feet, but very irregularly, being much influenced by the winds. The narrows leading to the harbor are protected by a battery. During the spring season, the harbor is thronged with merchant vessels from London, Liverpool, Poole, and Greenock, laden with dry goods, & salt for curing, &c.; from Hamburg and Copenhagen with biscuits, butter, pork, glassware, earthernware, & hosiery; from the U. States with butter, pork, beef, & flour; from Spain & Portugal with salt, wines, & preserves; and from Barbadoes, & some of the other West India isls., with sugar, molasses, & rum. The export fish trade commences early in August, when, & for some weeks previously, numbers of Spanish vessels arrive, bringing cargoes of sugar & molasses, the proceeds of which they invest in cod-fish. Besides its fisheries, St. John's is extensively engaged in sealing; from 150 to 200 schooners & brigs, varying from 70 to 120 tons, muster in the harbor in the months of February & March, preparatory to proceeding to the sealing ground. The town is overrun with dogs, which make a great noise during the night; but are useful, although of vicious tempers, being employed in dragging catamarans loaded with wood. St. Johns was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846.

SAINT JOHNS, or DORCHESTER, p-t., Chambly co., Can. E., 27 m. S.E. Montreal, on the Champlain & St. Lawrence railroad. It contains 5 churches,—2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Rom. Catholic,—26 stores, a tannery, a foundry, a weekly newspaper, and 2,500 inhabitants.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 7 E. Danville, 37 N.E. Montpelier, 546 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Passumpsic r. & its tributaries. Chartered in 1786. First settled in 1788. The v. at the centre is on the Connecticut & Passumpsic rivers r. r., 61 m. from White river junction, and has 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants. There are in the town 3 falling m., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 7 saw m., a blast furnace, a machine shop, 'Fairbanks' extensive balance factory, 2 potteries, an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,887; 1850, 2,758.

SAINT JOHNSBURY CENTRE, p-v., St. Johnsbury t., Caledonia co., Vt., 40 N.E. Montpelier, 549 W.—(*See above.*)

SAINT JOHNSBURY EAST, p-v., St. Johnsbury t., Caledonia co., Vt., 41 N.E. Montpelier, 550 W., contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an oil m., a tannery, and 150 inhabitants.

SAINT JOHNSBURY PLAIN, p. v., St. Johnsbury t., Caledonia co., Vt., 35 N.E. Montpelier. Situated on the right bank of the Passumpsic r., & contains a church, an academy, 2 stores, & in the vicinity of several extensive manufacturing establishments.

SAINT JOHNSVILLE, p-t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 61 N.W. Albany, 394 W. Surface undulating or hilly; soil fertile. Drained by East Canada & Zimmerman's creeks flowing into the Mohawk r., which bounds it on the S. The v. is situated on the left bank of the Mohawk r., & contains a church, 2 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a sash fac., a forge & furnace, a carding machine, a fulling m., & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,923; 1850, 1,627.

SAINT JOSEPH, v., capital Calhoun co., Flor., 80 S.W. Tallahassee. Situated on the E. shore of St. Joseph's Bay. It contains a court-house, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT JOSEPH, p-t., Williams co., O., 180 N.W. Columbus, 524 W. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 192; 1850, 589.

SAINT JOSEPH, p. v., Allen co., Ia., 120 N. E. Indianapolis. Situated on St. Joseph's r. of the Maumee, & has several stores, & 450 inhabitants.

SAINT JOSEPH, p-t., Berrien co., Mich., 195 W. by S. Detroit, 652 W. Drained by St. Joseph & Pawpaw rivers, which unite in the town. Lake Michigan bounds it on the W. The v. is situated on the S. side of St. Joseph river, at its entrance into the lake. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic, —12 stores, 4 large forwarding & commission houses, a bank, 2 steam saw m., & 1,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most important ports on the W. side of the peninsula. A pier has been constructed, 2,000 feet of wharf built, & vessels drawing 6½ feet of water can enter the harbor. A bridge across the St. Joseph river here, cost $15,000. There in the town 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 489; 1850, 1,250.

SAINT JOSEPH, p. v., Buchanan co., Mo., 160 N. W. Jefferson City. Situated on the left bank of Missouri r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—20 stores, & 1,200 inhabs.

SAINT JOSEPH, p. v., capital Tensas par., La., 115 N. Baton Rouge. It has a court-house, a store, & a few dwellings.

SAINT JOSEPH, par., Beauce co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 2,565.

SAINT JOSEPH, par., Dorchester co., Can. E. Pop. 1,535.

SAINT JOSEPH DE MASKINONGE, or MASKINONGE, v., St. Maurice co., Can. E., on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence, 60 m. N. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 10 stores, several mills, & 450 inhabitants.

SAINT JOSEPHS, bay, Flor., lies within Cape St. Blas, a long & crooked peninsula. The bay is 20 m. long, & from 7 to 8 wide, with a broad entrance from the N.W., near Cape False, affording 17 feet of water on the bar. A middle ground occupies much of the space between Cape False & the peninsula, having from 9 to 11 feet of water. There is a channel on the S.E. side of the entrance close to the peninsula, nearly equal in depth to the N.W. passage. The water becomes more shoal 4 miles from the S.E. end of the bay. There is a picturesque island, 2 miles from the S.E. end, covered with live oak, cedar, & palms. The N.E. shore is intersected by ponds & lagoons.

SAINT JOSEPHS, r. of the Maumee, Mich., rises, by several branches, in the central part of Hillsdale co., & flows a southwesterly course, across a corner of Ohio into Indiana, & joins the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, forming Maumee r. It affords much water power.

SAINT JOSEPHS, r. of Lake Michigan, rises in the N.E. part of Hillsdale co., & flows E., & after a broad southerly bend, in which it enters Indiana, it proceeds N.W. until it enters Lake Michigan. In length and volume of water it is the second river in the state, being 250 miles long, but in a direct line not more than 150 miles. It is navigable for keel boats 130 miles, to Lockport. At its mouth is a good harbor, and, by a pier, is sufficient for any number of vessels required by the lake navigation. There is a sand bar at its mouth, which has 6 feet of water. The light-house is on the right bank at its entrance into Lake Michigan. It receives many tributaries, & affords much water power. Its intervales are very fertile, in some places, heavily timbered.

SAINT JOSEPHS, island, Mich. Situated in the straits of St. Mary, between George's island on the N. W. & Drummond's island on the S.E. It is 20 miles long & 8 broad, at its medial breadth, dividing the passage into two parts. The S.W. passage is called Muddy lake, & the United States boundary passes through it. On its S. extremity are the remains of an old British fort.

SAINT JOSEPHS county, Mich. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 528 sq. m. Organized in 1829. Drained by St. Joseph's river & its branches, Prairie, Portage, Rocky, & Pigeon rivers. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Centreville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $345,945; wheat, 265,011 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 431,327; oats, 114,308; wool, 68,137 pounds;—12 flouring and grist m., 21 saw m.; 4 iron foundries, a woollen fac., 6 distilleries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $270,655; value of manufactured articles, $447,892;—14 churches; 103 schools, 4,338 scholars; 16 libraries, 4,338 volumes. Pop. 1840, 768; 1850, 12,725.

SAINT JOSEPHS, county, Ia. Situated in the N. part of the state, bordering on Mich. Area, 468 sq. m. Drained by St. Josephs r. & Kankakee r., which, with other streams, afford water power. The surface is level, with many fine prairies & timber land in the south. The soil is fertile. Capital, South Bend. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $246,054; wheat, 161,956 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 346,841; oats, 109,516; wool, 31,167 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 13 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—17 churches; 2 acad., 60 pupils; 47 schools, 1,353 scholars; 1 library, 275 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,425; 1850, 10,954.

SAINT JOSEPHS, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

SAINT JOSEPHS, p. o., Champaign co., Ill.

SAINT JUDE, p. o. & par., Richelieu par., Can. E. Pop. 1851, 1,650.

SAINT JULIA, pa., Vercheres co., Can. E. Pop. 1,270.

SAINT JULIAN, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.

SAINT JULIENNE, pa., Vaudreiul co., Can. East. Pop. 765.

SAINT LANDRE, par., La. Situated towards the south west part of the state, and contains 2,000 square miles. The surface is mostly level, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The Atchafalaya Bayou bounds it on the east, and Bayou Nez Pique on the west. Drained by Mermentau, Teche, & Vermilion rivers. Capital, Opelousas. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $825,680; Ind. corn, 372,180 bush. produced; cotton, 3,920 bales; sugar, 5,951 hhds.; molasses, 317,970 gals.; 50 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 20 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 1 daily & 1 semi-weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $56,000; value of manufac. articles, $82,202; 6 churches; 1 college, 50 students; 6 acad., 204 pupils; 32 schs., 900 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,233; 1850, 22,253.

SAINT LANDRE, v. (*See Opelousas.*)

SAINT LAURENT, p-v., Montreal co., Can E., 6 m. distant from the city of Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,623.

SAINT LAURENT (D'ORLEANS), p. v. & pa., Montmorency co., Can. E., & on the Isl. of Orleans, 15 m. N. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, 4 saw m., & 900 inhabitants.

SAINT LAWRENCE, r., U. S. & Canada, forms the outlets of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie & Ontario, & after a course of more than 2,000 miles, flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It forms the boundary, with the middle of the lakes through which it passes, between the United States & Canada, until it arrives at the 45th degree of N. lat. It has different names in different parts of its course. From its mouth to Lake Ontario it is called the St. Lawrence; between Lakes Ontario & Erie, Niagara r.; between Lakes Erie & St. Clair, Detroit r.; between Lakes St. Clair & Huron, St. Clair r.; & between Lakes Huron & Superior, St. Marys r. It is navigable for ships of the line 400 miles, to Quebec; & for ships of 600 tons to Montreal. The distance from Montreal to Lake Ontario is nearly 200 miles. From Quebec to Montreal, it has an average breadth of 2 miles. At its mouth, the Gulf, from Cape Rosier to Mingau settlement, in Labrador, is 105 miles in length. The elevation from tide-water to Lake Ontario (exceeding two hundred feet) is overcome by seven canals of various lengths, from 12 miles to one mile (but in the aggregate only forty-one miles of canal), having locks two hundred feet in length between the gates, & forty-five feet in width, with an excavated trunk, from one hundred to one hundred & forty wide on the water surface, and a depth of ten feet water. From Lake Ontario to Lake Erie an elevation of three hundred and thirty feet is surmounted by a canal twenty-eight miles in length, with about thirty cut stone locks one hundred and fifty feet long, by twenty-six & a half feet wide, designed for propellers & sail craft. These locks will pass a craft of about five hundred tons burden, while those on the St. Lawrence have a capacity double this amount. The total cost of this navigation may be set down at $12,000,000. The St. Lawrence canal was designed for paddle-steamers, which are required as tugs, or to ascend against the current; but from the magnitude of the rapids & their regular inclination, the aid of the locks is not required in descending the river. At some of the rapids there are obstacles preventing the descent of deeply-laden craft, but the government are about to give the main channel in all the rapids a depth of ten feet water, when the whole descending trade by steam will keep the river, leaving the canals to the ascending craft.

SAINT LAWRENCE, county, N. Y. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 2,717 sq. m. The surface is diversified by gentle swells, broad valleys & extended tracts of level country. In the S. E. part it is hilly & mountainous. The soil is generally productive. The St. Lawrence river runs on its N. W. border for a distance of 75 miles. Drained by St. Regis, Racket, Grass, Oswegatchie, & Indian rivs., & their tributaries. Black lake is an expansion of Indian r., 20 m. long & 2 wide. There are other small lakes. In the town of Canton, a natural canal, 6 miles long & from 30 to 80 yards wide, connects Oswegatchie & grass rivers, & is boatable. Lead ore is extensively found in the vicinity of Rossie v. Iron ore is extensively found—some of it magnetic. Marble is abundant. The Northern railroad passes through the county in an easterly direction from Ogdensburg. Cap., Canton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,144,176; wheat, 289,956 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 244,690; oats, 353,993; wool, 287,900 lbs.;—27 flouring & grist m., 9 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac; 24 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $1,141,370; value of manufactured articles, $1,782,617;—94 churches; 18 academies, 972 pupils; 436 schools, 23,050 scholars; 437 libraries, 43,672 vols. Pop. 1840, 56,706; 1850, 68,617.

SAINT LAWRENCE, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

SAINT LAWRENCE, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 46 W. Raleigh, 334 W.

SAINT LEGER, p-o., Osark co., Mo.

SAINT LEON, p-o., Dearborn co., Ia.

SAINT LEON (LE GRAND), p-v., St. Maurice co., Can. E., on the River du Loup. It has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are excellent mineral springs here.

SAINT LEONARD, par., Victoria co., N. B. Had in 1851, a grist mill, a saw mill, 4 schools. Pop. 837.

SAINT LEONARDS, p-v., Calvert co., Md., 56 S. Annapolis, 86 W. Situated between Chesapeake bay & Patuxent r. It contains about 25 dwelling.

SAINT LIN, p-v., & pa., L'Assumption co., Can. E., 24 m. N.E. Montreal. The v. has a Rom. Catholic church, 7 stores, & 1,500 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,959.

SAINT LOUIS, r., Minnesota Ter., after a course of about 200 miles, flows into Fond du Lac, the W. end of Lake Superior. It is much obstructed by falls and rapids.

SAINT LOUIS, county, Mo. Situated on the E. border of the state. Area, 550 sq. m. The Mississippi r. runs on its E. boundary, & the Missouri r. on the N. W. The surface is undulating; soil generally very fertile. Maramec r. runs partly on its S. border and partly within it. Capital, St. Louis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $394,856; wheat, 98,430 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 668,210; oats, 138,837; wool, 13,245 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 17 printing offices, 7 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, & 12 weekly newspapers, & 6 monthly publications, —58 churches; 1 college, 250 students; 63 academies, 3,992 pupils; 55 schools, 2,514 scholars; 10 libraries, 37,900 volumes. Pop. 1840, 35,979; 1850, 104,978.

SAINT LOUIS, city, Mo., capital. St. Louis county is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, in lat. 38° 37′ 28″ N., & lon. 90° 15′ 16″ W. from Greenwich, & is one of the largest & most flourishing cities in the great valley of the Mississippi. It is 1,200 miles above New Orleans, & 1,350 miles above the mouth of the river. About 180 miles south of the city, the Ohio comes in to the Great Father of Waters, from its eastern sources in the Alleghanies, after a course of 1,000 miles, while a short distance above its mouth, the Cumberland & the Tennessee pour their streams into La Belle Riviere. To the northward, 17 miles, the mighty Missouri pours out its turbid stream into the Mississippi, & the waters flow down to the very front of the city, before the clear waters of the Mississippi yield themselves to the embraces of the great rivers of the West, coming down from the snows of the Rocky Mountains 2,000 miles away. At a distance of 33 miles to the northward, the Illinois—now connected with the lakes by the Illinois & Michigan canal—comes in from the north east, & is navigated by St. Louis boats as far as the junction of the canal & river at La Salle, 290 miles from St. Louis. Boats start from St. Louis regularly for the following points on the different rivers, and nothing shows more forcibly the immense inland navigation of which St. Louis is the great centre. From St. Louis to St. Anthony's falls on the Upper Mississippi, almost due north, a distance of 771 miles; from St. Louis to New Orleans, due south, 1,200 miles; from St. Louis to St. Joseph on the Missouri, 485 miles, (while every spring the fur-traders send steamboats up as far as the mouth of the Yellow Stone, a distance of 1,500 miles)—from St. Louis to La Salle, 290 miles; from St. Louis to Pittsburg, 1,100 miles, thus making 3,846 miles of direct steamboat navigation, centering at St. Louis. The amount of this navigation may be seen, when it is stated that the steamboat *arrivals* alone, for the year ending December 28th, 1853, were 3,307, and their aggregate tonnage 835,937 tons. St. Louis is the centre of a great railroad system, radiating to all parts of the Union. The system, as at present planned, may be stated as follows: The Pacific Road with its branches. This road runs from St. Louis to the Maramec river, the main line then crosses the divide between the Maramec & the Missouri to Jefferson city, the capital of the state; thence leaving the river, it runs directly to the mouth of the Kansas river, to be extended to the Pacific, through the great chain of the Rocky Mountains. This road is 311.60 miles in length; will be finished to Jefferson city the coming winter, & to Kansas in 1856.

The south-west branch of the Pacific railroad, leaves the main road at Franklin on the borders of St. Louis county, & then runs south-westwardly, crosses the Gasconade river, & then follows the divide between the waters of the Osage & Gasconade, to the south-west corner of the state, ready to be projected thence to the Pacific by any southern pass that may be discovered, whether that be Coocha Tope, or any other. The road most nearly finished is the Ohio and Missis-

sippi railroad, connecting the St. Louis with Cincinnati, & the different roads radiating from that point. This road is 340 miles in length & will be completed by 1855, at a cost of about $10,000,000. It has the broad six-foot gauge, as has also the Atlantic & Mississippi, which connects St. Louis with Terre Haute, and the great lines of the Indiana & Ohio railroad, & their eastern connections. This road was put under contract in the spring of 1854, & will be finished in 1856. The Chicago & Mississippi railroad, connecting the cities of Alton & Chicago, is completed. This road runs two lines of packets, between St. Louis & Alton, thus connecting St. Louis with Chicago. Two companies are authorized to build roads between Alton & St. Louis. The Belleville road connects St. Louis with the thriving & busy town of Belleville, the county of St. Clair, Ill., & is about 20 miles in length. This town is a place of considerable importance as a manufacturing town, & bids fair to grow to a large size, as it affords great facilities as a manufacturing suburb of St. Louis, being underlaid by a fine bed of coal. It is proposed to extend this road to the Ohio river at Paducah, connecting with the roads to Mobile & New Orleans. To the northward direct, the North Missouri railroad is in process of construction, is completed to St. Charles on the Missouri river, & will be to the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad by 1856, and to the state line in 1857. From the state line, a company has been chartered to carry the road onward through Iowa, to the Falls of St. Anthony, & the Red River of the north. To the southward, the St. Louis & Iron mountain railroad is under construction, to the Iron Mountain & Pilot Knob, those wonderful upheavals of the furnaces of the pre-Adamite world. This road will be completed in 1856, as far as the Iron mountain. Thence it will be extended by the way of the Chalk Bluffs, through Arkansas to the New Orleans roads at Fulton. Another extension connects this road with the Tennessee & Kentucky roads at some point on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio.

This chain of railroads, the North Missouri & its extensions, with the Iron mountain road & its extensions, will form the Great Mississippi Valley railroad, connecting the far south & the far north, thus binding in still closer union these extremes of the valley. Heretofore the commerce of St. Louis has been exclusively carried on her rivers, as r. r. cannot compete with water navigation in the carriage of heavy freights. Passengers & very valuable goods will take the *quickest* route, while freights will take the *cheapest*, & it is evident that nothing that we know of as yet, can compete in cheapness with water carriage, especially for long distances.

St. Louis is now the second city of the great valley in the amount of its commerce; it will soon be the first, for it will be found that the great centre of the internal commerce of a country, will be the great city of the country. The prospect is, that St. Louis will be the great centre of mining & manufacturing interests in a few years. No state more abounds with minerals than Missouri. The south-eastern part of the state is completely a mineral region, abounding in ores of lead, copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, nickel, coal, & other minerals. Lead abounds all through the southern parts of the state, & is found on the head waters of the Gasconade & the Osage rivers. Beds of the finest coal are found in different parts of the state. On the Osage river, coal, limestone, and iron are found close together, & overlying each other. On the Pacific road near the Osage, a cannel coal is found in inexhaustible quantities, some of the seams are thirty feet thick. On the south-west branch of this road, the lead, iron, & copper regions are reached in about fifty m., & are now worked. With the junction of the Pacific road & the south west branch at Franklin, the lead, copper, iron, & coal, will be brought with a total transportation of only 110 miles, 30 for the metals & 80 for the coal. The North Missouri also passes over fine fields of coal, which will be called into use as soon as the road is built. The Iron mountain r. r. strikes the mineral region at the distance of 30 miles from the city, & from that point until it comes out on the borders of Arkansas, it passes through a tract exceedingly rich in mineral treasures.

The iron at the Iron Mountain has been estimated at 210,000,000 tons above the surface. This hill seems to be a solid mass of iron ore, 600 feet high. Near this road, soapstone, kaolin, & pottery clay of the finest quality, are found. Coal is found in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis. The mineral region of this state is not a barren territory, but is covered with heavy timber, and is capable of cultivation up to the very mouth of the pits. On the head waters of the Maramec & Gasconade yellow pine is found in large quantities, but generally the timber is oak. With such natural advantages, requiring only capital, skill, and energy to develop them, St. Louis will soon become a great centre of manufacturing interest, and she will soon be as much noted for her furnaces, forges, foundries, as she is now for her cotton trade. Some few facts may give an idea how the manufactures of this city advance. Ten years ago there were but 3 foundries in the city; in 1854, there are more than 20 busily and profitably engaged, in turning out steam engines, machinery, &c. One establishment engaged in the building of locomotives for the Pacific, Ohio, & Mississippi roads, employs 150 men. One stove foundry made 8,000 stoves in 1850. The St. Louis Rolling Mill, in the upper part of the city, was erected in 1850. The mill is 256 feet long, and 130 wide. Thirty-nine furnaces are in operation, subdivided as follows: 11 boiler, 2 scrap, 1 lump, 3 bar mills, 2 billet, 2 slab, 2 sheet, 1 dandy, 1 annealing, 1 nail-plate, 2 railroad chairs, & 1 spike and rivet machine. The main supplies of iron from this mill are derived from the Iron Mountain, & its weekly products average 120 tons of finished iron, in the shape of bar iron, boiler plate, sheets, nails, railroad & boat spikes, rivets, & railroad chairs. It employs 314 hands & 39 wagons & carts, & consumes 1,500 bushels of coal daily. There are several large furniture manufs., producing large quantities of work, one of which turns out 250 bedsteads, 50 tables, & 100 bureaus per week. A soap & star candle factory on Park Avenue, W. of 7th street, turns out annually, 1,020,000 lbs. of star candles, 1,200,000 of tallow, 4,500,000 of soap, 240,000 gals. of lard oil; aggregate value, $500,000. St. Louis is celebrated for its saddlery & harness manufactories. In 1846, one house employed 25 hands & produced $40,000 worth of goods. In 1846, the sales were $60,000; in 1847, $100,000. In 1853, the products were $175,000. Connected with this manufactory, is a tree factory, in which Grimsly's patent dragoon saddle-trees, & all kinds of Spanish saddle-trees covered with raw hide, are made. This factory turns out $25,000 of work per annum, & employs 20 hands. There are several other large establishments, & the business is increasing every year. About 450 hands are engaged in this business, & the annual product is estimated at $1,000,000. There are several large planing mills, doing a large & profitable business, one of which employs from 65 to 70 men constantly. The St. Louis Shot Tower is 175 feet high, and does so heavy a business as to defy competition. The company manuf. 16 sizes patent shot, 6 sizes buck shot, & different sized bullets for the Indian trade and other uses, & also supply the trade with small bar lead. This establishment consumes 5,000,000 lbs. of lead, of the value of $300,000, & employs 30 hands. The machinery is propelled by steam, & the lead is raised by steam power. One house produces 600 boxes of starch per week, & its annual product is $300,000, & the business is increasing. The largest sugar refinery in the West, is on Main and Lewis streets & the river. The principal building fronts 240 feet on Lewis street, by 80 feet deep, & is 6 stories high; the Boiler, Engine, & Retort house is 45 feet front by 240 feet deep, & an additional refinery building, 60 feet front by 130 feet deep, 6 stories high. The new retort house is 48 feet front by 130 deep. On the block south of the refinery, is a row of fire-proof warehouses for their own use, fronting 200 feet on Lewis street, by 125 feet deep, and 4 stories high. Two squares distant, on the west side of Main street, is the cooper's shop, a stone building 200 feet front by 90 feet deep, & 2 stories high, with a cellar under the whole building; the stave yard is 90 by 250 feet. The consumption of raw sugar is 20,000 tons, or 40,000,000 lbs., worth, when manuf., $2,500,000. The refinery employs 300 hands, the cooper shop 100 hands, who make casks, &c., for refined sugar, syrups, & molasses. The coal is obtained from their own coal banks, owned by the concern, in the Illinois bluffs, about 7 miles from the city, which distance it is hauled in waggons. The whole number of men employed in this establishment cannot be less than 500, besides the me-

chanics employed in building and enlarging the works. The capacity of their works is now equal to the consumption of 30,000 tons, or 60,000,000 lbs. of raw sugar annually. A great object of attraction at this place is the Artesian well which the Messrs. Belchers are digging to supply their works with pure water. This has penetrated through 2,200 feet of rock. It was commenced with a cistern 15 ft. deep, thence to the depth of 80 feet, the well is 16 inches in diameter; the next 380 feet is 9 inches diameter, and the remainder 3¼ inches diameter. The work is driven by a steam engine, & is worked most of the time day & night. The first 1,500 ft. were through solid limestone, since then it has passed through sandstone, clay, & limestone. An abundant supply of water was obtained at a depth of 1,700 ft., but the water contains sulphur and salt. They expect to strike clear & sweet water at a depth of 2,500 feet. The cotton factory employs 110 hands & runs 1,000 spindles, mostly making cotton yarns. The proprietors intend putting in looms to weave one-half their yarns into brown sheeting. One lead-pipe & sheet-lead fac. manuf. 2,800,000 lbs. of lead. There are other large establishments engaged in making carriages, saws, braces & bits, wooden & willow ware, brushes, and the other different articles. The Pacific railroad is manufacturing its own cars, & a car factory is now proposed by capitalists, to prepare cars for the different roads now in progress. There are 36 breweries in the city, producing about 216,000 barrels, valued at $1,050,000. There are seven different Omnibus lines, having over 100 omnibuses, and requiring 426 head of horses & mules, & employing 150 men, & a capital of $140,000. The number of bricks made in 1854, was 36,000,000. Very many large & fine buildings were erected, & in all parts of the city the demand for buildings & houses of all descriptions is far ahead of the supply.

The steamboat tonnage of this city will appear from the following tables. For the year ending June 30, 1853, the following cities stood entered on the books of the Custom House as follows:

	1850.	1851.	1853.
St. Louis	24,995	34,065	45,441
Cincinnati	16,906	14,187	10,191
Nashville	3,776	3,587	3,414
Louisville	14,820	12,937	14,166

thus showing an increase at the rate of 10,000 tons per year. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1853, the sugar landed at St. Louis, was 50,774 hhds., 13,993 bbls., 46,257 boxes & bags; molasses 54,933 bbls. & hhds. For this article, St. Louis is the great central supply mart. By the government returns, all the sugar shipped from New Orleans for 1852, was 50,793 hhds., & 6,584 bbls., while St. Louis imported 50,774 hhds., & 13,993 bbls. The whole imports of coffee into the United States in 1853, were 199,089,823 pounds, & of this St. Louis imported 16,714,720, or about one-twelfth. To show the business of the year, we give the receipts of certain articles, with increase & decrease as follows:

	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tobacco, hhds	14,053	10,102		3,957
" boxes	12,386	10,538		1,858
Hemp, bls	49,122	63,350	14,228	..
Lead, pigs	409,314	442,218	32,904	..
Flour, bbls	131,333	200,203	68,870	..
Wheat, bush	1,591,886	2,077,427	485,541	..
Corn, sacks	344,720	459,192	114,472	..
Oats "	323,081	464,062	140,981	..
Barley and malt	47,264	62,885	15,621	..
Pork, bbls. & tcs	66,306	78,354	12,048	..
Lard, " "	42,515	35,168	....	7,347
" kegs, &c	11,815	16,889	5,074	..
Whiskey, bbls	46,446	51,207	4,761	..
Hides	97,148	101,440	4,292	..
Bagging, pcs	3,680	2,326	....	1,324
Bale rope, coils	42,121	58,437	16,316	..

Flour manufactured at St. Louis in 1851, 408,099 bbls.; 1852, 383,184 bbls.; 1853, 457,076 bbls.; to this must be added receipts by wagons from country mills, 80,220 barrels., making the sum total of the flour manuf. and brought to St. Louis, 737,499 barrels. Foreign goods imported in St. Louis, for the year ending Dec. 31,

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Goods, &c	$873,672 89	$1,039,473 00	$1,436,981 40
Duties	239,318 68	290,168 85	457,645 44

Lumber received, 34,412,451 ft.; shingles, 30,462,007; laths, 6,947,000; cedar posts, 22,748; logs purchased, 29,636,808 ft.; lumber made therefrom, 23,095,545 feet; laths, 7,974,500; plank road stuff received, 1,278,336 ft.; showing a total consumption of sawed lumber of 60,786,322 ft.; wood landed & measured at the wharf, 44,280½ cords. The steamboat arrivals for

	1851.	1852.	1853.
	2,612	3,174	3,307
Tonnage	638,892	681,252	835,397

The city government is vested in a mayor and subordinate officers, and a common council. The mayor is elected annually. The council consists of a Board of Aldermen, elected for two years, & a Board of Delegates elected annually. The recorder, who exercises the judicial function, under the ordinances of the city, is elected every two years. The remaining elective offices, are Auditor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Water Works, & Superintendent of Work House. The population in 1820, was 4,123; 1830, 6,694; 1840, 16,649; 1850, 74,439; 1852, 94,000; 1854, 114,650. The assessed value of the real estate was in 1840, $8,682,506.00; 1846, $15,055,720.99; 1850, $29,676,649.24; 1853, $39,397,186.33. The city is supplied with water, by reservoirs filled from water pumped up from the river by steam pumps, & these reservoirs are now so much improved & enlarged as to hold 900,000 cubic ft., 7,000,000 gallons of water. The works are now being enlarged, as the supply is hardly equal to the demand. The pipe through which it is distributed through the city, is over 30 m. in length, & is continually extending. There are 33 m. of street paving, or macadamizing, & 100 miles of sidewalk. The paved wharf is one mile in length. There are now building about thirteen miles of sewers. The gas is supplied by a company, which has laid 34½ miles of pipe, & supplies 1,107 street public lamps. The Fire Department has 796 enrolled members, distributed among ten companies. There are 14 volunteer military corps, comprising dragoons, artillery, riflemen, & infantry, organized into a battalion, & a regiment. There are six parks, only one of which is improved. St. Louis, containing 30 acres; Exchange Square, 7 acres; Washington Square, 6¾ ac.; Carr Square, 2½ ac. There is a spacious city hospital, completed in 1847, & one established by the Sisters of Charity, a Juvenile Reform School, a Home for the Friendless, an Asylum for the Blind, an United States Marine Hospital, & other charitable institutions.

Bellefontaine Cemetery, about five miles north of the city, contains 221 acres. The Roman Catholic Cemetery contains 130 acres; this is not yet fully laid out. Besides these are the Wesleyan Cemetery, & others.

The debt of the city is nominally $2,700,000, but a large proportion of this has been contracted by her subscription to railroads. The corporate property owned by the city is estimated at $1,845,304, by the Board of Assessors. The works for the improvement of the harbor have succeeded in confining the whole body of water of the river between Bloody Island, & the St. Louis shore, a distance of nearly five miles, and have cost the city $250,000. Congress, by the acts of 13th June, 1812, & 26th January, 1831, gave to inhabitants for the use of schools, all the vacant lands in the village, & the common fields. These lands are now forming quite a large fund, which is applied to the support of common schools. One-tenth of the proceeds of the lands sold by the city in the commons, also, is applied to this fund, in addition to which an additional tax is levied upon the property in the city. The value of the lands belonging to the schools is estimated at $500,000, & produces an annual income of $14,000, while the amount raised by taxation is $28,000, making the total income of the School Board $42,000. There are now 13 school buildings, & a High School is now building. The number of scholars the past year was 3,881. Besides these, there are numerous private schools, which are very successful.

There are several very large & fine churches scattered through different parts of the city, & occupied by the different denominations. They number about 50. There are two Medical Colleges, a Mercantile Library Hall, costing $115,000, three theatres, ten market houses, & a large court house, which, when finished, will cost $500,000.

The growth of St. Louis is substantial, & progressing with a rapidity that will, in a few years, make it the great city of the Valley of the West. It has enjoyed no extraneous helps, has no banking facilities, as there is but one bank, with a capital used in the city of only $300,000, & all that it has done has been from its own resources. Of the energy & determination of the citizens may be judged, when in the spring of 1854, they voted to raise $1,200,000 for the Pacific Railroad, by direct taxation, payable in four years, or $300,000 per annum, when the city & county had already given their bonds for $2,000,000. The vote was six to one.

St. Louis was first settled by Pierre Ligueste Laclede, & his associates, under a grant from the Governor General of Louisiana, to the Louisiana Fur Company, dated in 1762. On the 15th February, 1764, he established the post of St. Louis, which, although not the first settlement in the state of Missouri, has become the most important. St. Geneva, which had been established some ten years before, had become the depôt of a considerable trade in furs & lead, but Laclede preferred to be nearer the mouth of the Missouri, upon which river the heaviest fur trade was conducted. In 1778, Laclede, then on a voyage to New Orleans, died near the mouth of the Arkansas. This post was established in the same year, with the treaties by which France ceded to Great Britain, all the country east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, & to Spain all west of that river. Prior to that time the French had several settlements in what is now Illinois, such as Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Peoria, &c.; but such was the love of the people for their own ruler, that most of the settlers moved into Missouri, & established the different villages in the neighborhood. In the French documents of that day, St. Louis is spoken of as St. Louis of the Illinois. In 1765, St. Ange, commandant at Fort Chartres in Illinois, surrendered that post under the treaty & removed to St. Louis, where he was obeyed as the governor, although he possessed no legal authority. This power he exercised as the judge and notary of the infant colony until 1770, when Don Pedro Piernas, took possession for his majesty, the King of Spain, to whom the country belonged by virtue of the treaty of 1762. He was succeeded in 1775, by Francisco Cruzat, & he by Fernando de Leyba, in 1778, and he again by Cruzat, in 1770. Next came Manuel Perez, Don Lemon Trudeau, & Delault Delapus, who surrendered the country to the United States, on the 20th December, 1803. The year 1780, is called "*L'Annee du grand coup*," or year of the great attack, on account of an attack made upon the post by the English and Indians, but which was repulsed by the villagers. In the year 1785, there was a great flood, which has been equalled only by its successors of the years 1844, & 1851, & which overflowed the American bottom, and which gave to that year the name of "*L'Annee des Grandes Eaux*." The year 1788 was called "*L'Annee des Air Brulans*," on account of the arrival of ten barges from New Orleans. The honey-bee crossed the river in 1792. In 1799, the thermometer sank to 32 degrees below zero, & was called "*L'Annee de Grand Hiver*,"—& in 1801, on account of the disease, was called "*L'Annee de la Picotte*."

The United States took possession in 1803, and a district government was established in 1804, under the title of the District of Louisiana, the territory south being the territory of Orleans. The governor and judge were authorized to make laws. General Harrison, then governor of the north-west territory, or Indiana, the power was exercised by him. In 1805, the district became a territory, & James Wilkinson, the Governor, & Return J. Meigs, & John B. C. Lucas, judges of the Superior court, constituted the Legislature of the territory. On the 6th of March, 1821, Missouri was admitted into the Union, & the terms of the act of admission were accepted on the 4th July, by the people assembled in convention at St. Louis.

At the time of the first settlement of the place, a line of bluff bank, of the height of about forty feet, ran along the river bank. A little back from this was a gentle rise, & then 100 yards back was another rise, to the general level of the plateau, or plain, upon which most of the present city is built. The present Fourth street was about 100 yards from the edge of this plateau. The present Main street, or La Rue Principale, as the French called it, ran on the edge of the first level: the second street, or La Rue d'Elize, or Church street, ran at the foot of the last rise, while the third, or Rue des Granges, ran just on the edge of the plateau. These were the three main streets of the old village, & were each about 264 feet wide, while the cross streets were 324 feet wide, & the blocks were 300 French feet, or 320 English feet square. The streets of the American part of the city are laid out with greater width, varying from 50 to 100 feet in width. To the south of the old town, lay the commons belonging to the village, while to the west & north-west, on the prairie, lay the common fields of the village,—strips of one or two arpens front by forty in depth,—so called because they were surrounded by one common fence. Part of these commons, five miles from the court house, the city has lately divided into lots & sold at prices ranging from $6 to $55 per front foot, while the whole of the St. Louis, or nearest common field, has long since been cut up into lots and sold out.

The city was first incorporated in 1809, & included the common field & the common. In 1822, the charter of incorporation narrowed the limits to a mile in length on the river, & running back to 7th street, a distance of about half a mile, enclosing an area of 385 acres. In 1841, the limits were extended on account of the increasing population, running from Rocky Branch to the arsenal, a distance of nearly five miles, & westwardly about a mile, the area being 2,630. It is expected that the area will again be enlarged this coming winter, so to embrace the whole of what were the old commons & common fields, containing an area of about 20,000 acres.

SAINT LOUIS, pa., Kamouraska co., Can. E. Pop. 2,326.

SAINT LOUIS (DE GONZAQUE), p-v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 40 m. S.W. Montreal. It contains 3 churches,—1 Free, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a woollen fac., a pail fac., a saw m., & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 3,845.

SAINT LOUISVILLE, p-o., Licking co., O.

SAINT LUC, v. & pa., Chambly co., Can. E., 6 m. S. St. Johns. It contains a Roman Catholic church and 800 inhabitants.

SAINT LUCE, p-v., Rimouski co., Can. E., 72 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, & 2,000 inhabitants.

SAINT LUCIE, county, Flor., on the Atlantic border. Area, 3,000 sq m. Kissimmee river entering Lake Oakee-cho-bee, on the S.W., & St. Lucie river on the E. Surface level, continuously covered with savannas, some of which are submerged for the most part of the year. Soil, where sufficiently elevated for cultivation, very fertile. There were produced in 1850, 4,676 pounds of rice. Pop. 139. Capital, St. Lucie.

SAINT LUCIE, v. & cap., St. Lucie county, Flor. Situated on a small river of the same name, entering St. Lucie Sound. It has a store & a few dwellings.

SAINT LUKE, p-o., Dallas co., Mo.

SAINT MALACHI, pa., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Pop. 3,268.

SAINT MARC, p-v. & pa., Verchéres co., Can. E. 31 m. E. Montreal. The vill. has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, 2 grist m., a tannery, & 350 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1,240.

SAINT MARIE, p-v., Jasper co., Ill., 139 m. S. E. Springfield, 716 W. Situated on the rt. bank of Embarrass r., & has a Roman Catholic church & 420 inhabitants.

SAINT MARIE (DE LA BEAUCE), vill. & pa., Dorchester co., Can. E., 30 m. S. Quebec. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a carding m., & 3,100 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 3,268.

SAINT MARIE (DE MONNOIR), p-v. & pa., Rouville co., Can. E., 26 m. E. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 10 stores, a grist m., 6 tanneries, and 700 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 4,028.

SAINT MARK, p-o., Green co., Mo.

SAINT MARKS, r., Flor., a small riv. which unites with Wakully r. at St. Marks, to form Appalachee r. It rises in a small pond 19 m. N. E. from its junction with the Wakully. Boats requiring 4 feet water ascend to its source. The light-house is on the E. side of the harbor, was built in 1829, in lat. 30° 04 N., lon. 84° 11′ W. It shows a fixed light, elevated 73 feet above the surface of the Gulf, & is visible for a distance of 13½ nautical m.

SAINT MARKS, p-v., & port of entry, Wakulla

co., Flor., 20 S. Tallahassee, 816 W. It is situated on St. Marks r., near the junction of Wakulla r., which form Appalachee r., & constitutes the port of Tallahassee, with which it is connected by a railroad. It promises to be a place of considerable business. Below St. Marks the navigation is very crooked and impeded by oyster bars. Congress, in 1829, appropriated a sum of money to improve the navigation. St. Marks is 6 m. above the entrance of the river, which has 8 feet of water to this place. Tonnage 1852, 118.

SAINT MARTHI, pa., Vaudreuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1,466.

SAINT MARTIN, p-v. & pa., Laval co., Can. E., Isle Jesus, 12 m. N.W. Montreal. The village has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic.—3 stores, & 375 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 3,550.

SAINT MARTIN, pa., Montreal co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 3,764.

SAINT MARTINE (*Beauharnois*), p-v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 24 m. S. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, a carding m., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 3,899.

SAINT MARTINS, r. Md., crosses the N. E. part of Worcester co. & enters Sinepuxent bay, in the Atlantic, opposite to Fenwick's island.

SAINT MARTIN'S, parish, La. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 850 sq. m. The Atchafalaya bayou runs on its N. E. border. Drained by Teche r. In its S. E. part it is liable to submersion. It contains Chetimaches lake & Grand island in its S. E. part. It has some prairie & some arable soil on the banks of the streams, which is very fertile. It produces cotton, Indian corn, rice & indigo, & peaches & figs. Cattle are raised. Capital, St. Martinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $397,121; Ind. corn, 517,401 bush. produced; cotton, 4,073 bales; sugar, 4,188 hhds.; molasses, 237,160 gals;—2 saw m., 2 printing offices 2 weekly newspapers published,—4 churches: 1 academy, 28 pupils; 12 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,674; 1850, 11,761.

SAINT MARTIN'S, p-v., Worcester co., Md., 131 S.E. Annapolis, 171 W.

SAINT MARTIN'S, par., St. Johns co., N. B., on the N. shore of the Bay of Fundy, & contains the v. of Quaco. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 15 saw m., a tannery, 4 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 1,980.

SAINT MARTINSVILLE, p-v., and capital St. Mary's par., La., 178 W. New Orleans, 1,281 W. Situated on both sides of Bayou Teche, at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 652 inhabitants.

SAINT MARYS, r., Ga. & Flor., rises in a swamp in the S. part of Ware co., Ga., & flowing S. for some distance, it suddenly turns N., & after a considerable distance, it takes an easterly course, until it falls into the Atlantic. Its length is 105 m. It has a depth of water, on the bar at its mouth, of 13½ feet at low tide, & 19½ feet at ordinary high tide. It forms the best harbor from the boundary of Ga. to Florida point. It is susceptible of defence. This river was formerly the boundary of the United States. The light house is on the side of its entrance, & on Amelia Island. Lat. 30° 42′ N., lon. 81° 56′ 30″ W. Built in 1838, shows a *revolving white* light, elevated 104 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 16¼ nautical miles.

SAINT MARYS, river, O. & Ia., rises in Mercer co., O., & flows N.W., & unites with St. Joseph's r., at Fort Wayne, to form Maumee r.

SAINT MARYS, strait, Mich., forms the outlet of Lake Superior, & connects it with Lake Huron. It leaves Lake Superior in its S. E. part, & pursues a S. E. course for 60 m., & enters Lake Huron by three passages—the E., middle, & W. straits. It has four large islands, Sugar, Sailors' Encampment, Lime Kiln, St. Joseph's islands, & Drummond island at its mouth, besides some smaller ones. The usual ship channel is up the W. strait, & the navigation is difficult, & requires an experienced pilot. Its general width is three-fourths of a mile, & the current 1½ mile an hour. It is navigable above & below the rapids, which are 15 m. from Lake Superior, for large vessels. The rapids are three-fourths of a mile long, & have a fall of 22 ft. 10 inches. The entire fall of the river from Lake Superior to its mouth, is 44 feet 8 inches. A ship canal is in progress of construction around the falls. Large quantities of whitefish, trout, & other fish are taken in this r., & extensively exported.

SAINT MARYS, county, Md. Situated in the S. W. part of the state, between the Potomac & Patuxent rivers. Area, 315 square miles. Several short rivers, with broad estuaries, flow into the Potomac river The largest of these is the Wicomico r., which forms its western boundary for some distance. Capital, Leonardtown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $281,263; wheat, 156,369 bush. produced; rye, 486; Ind. corn, 378,461, oats, 83,590; potatoes, 19,447; tobacco, 1,763,882 pounds; wool, 19,774 pounds;—9 grist m., a saw m., a cotton fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $38,500; value of manufac. articles, $68,312;—21 churches; 1 college, 55 students; 7 academies, 115 pupils; 24 schs., 494 scholars; 2 libraries, 2,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,224; 1850, 13,698.

SAINT MARY'S, parish, La. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 870 sq. m. The surface is level, & the soil fertile, where it is not too wet for cultivation. Drained by Bayou Teche, & by several streams entering Atchofalayacote, Blanche, & Vermilion bays on the S.W. Chetimaches lake lies on its N.E. border. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $324,150; Ind. corn, 305,290 bush. produced; cotton, 84 bales; sugar, 24,765 hhds.; molasses, 897,660 gals;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; —6 churches: 1 academy, 15 pupils; 4 schools, 98 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,950; 1850, 13,697.

SAINT MARYS, v., Gaston co., N. C. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

SAINT MARYS, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 64 m. S. E. Harrisburg, 139 W.

SAINT MARYS, p-o., Wood co., Ga.

SAINT MARYS, p-v., & port of entry, Camden co., Ga., 293 S.S.E Milledgeville, 802 W. Situated on St. Mary's r., 7 m. from its mouth. It has a safe harbor, & vessels requiring 21 feet of water come to its wharves. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian. —an academy, several stores, & 600 inhabitants. Tonnage 1852, 663.

SAINT MARYS, p-v., capital, Auglaize co., O., 105 W.N.W. Columbus, 498 W. The v. is situated on the E. bank of St. Mary's r., at the head of boat navigation, & contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 873 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,515; 1850, 1,567.

SAINT MARYS, p-o., Vigo co., Ia.

SAINT MARYS, Adams county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 611.

SAINT MARYS, par., York co., N. B. Drained by Nashwack r. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 1,875.

SAINT MARYS, p-o., Hancock co., Ill., 95 W. N. W. Springfield, 873 W.

SAINT MARYS, p-o., Lafayette co., Wis.

SAINT MARYS, p-o., Linn co., Iowa.

SAINT MARYS, p-v., Bruce co., Can. W., 25 m. N. London. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist,—11 stores, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 asheries, & 800 inhabitants.

SAINT MARYS LANDING, p-v., St. Genevieve co., Mo., 202 E.S.E. Jefferson City, 856 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r.

SAINT MARYTOWN, v., Elk co., Pa. Contains a Roman Catholic church.

SAINT MATHEWS, p-o., Orangeburg district, S. C.

SAINT MATHEWS, p-o., Jefferson co., Ky.

SAINT MATTHIAS, p-v. & pa., Rouville co., Can. E., 21 m. E. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of parish 1,767.

SAINT MAURICE, p-o., Winn par., La.

SAINT MAURICE, county, Can. E. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the province. Area, 7,300 sq. m. Drained by St. Maurice river and River du Loup, both of which enter Lake St. Peter on its South border. Surface mountainous on the N., bordering the St. Lawrence, undulating, & soil fertile. Cap., Three Rivers. There were in this county in 1852 neat cattle, 16,992; sheep, 20,070; swine, 7,508; horses, 5,575; wheat, 80,711 bushels produced; rye, 7,320; Indian corn, 5,154; buckwheat, 37,363; barley, 10,691; oats, 525,543; potatoes, 59,397; peas, 36,265; tobacco, 19,022 pounds; wool, 44,666;—12 grist m., 28 saw m., 2

tanneries, 2 carding & fulling m., 2 iron foundries. Pop. 1851, 27,562. Ter. reduced by the representation act of 1853. Pop. 14,147.

SAINT MAURICE, p-v., St. Maurice co., Can. E., 84 m. N. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 4 saw m., & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 800.

SAINT MAURICE, pa., Champlain co., Can. E. Pop. 1,643.

SAINT MICHAELS, r., Talbot co., Md., flows 10 m. S., & approaches Tread Haven bay, & then turns to the N. W., & after a course of about 6 m. enters Chesapeake bay by a broad estuary, opposite the S. part of Kent island.

SAINT MICHAEL'S, p-v., Talbot co., Md., 57 E. Annapolis, 97 W. Situated on the W. side of St. Michael's r., & has 2 churches,— 1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, several stores, and 863 inhabitants.

SAINT MICHAELS, v., Robertson co., Tenn. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 50 inhabitants.

SAINT MICHAELS, v., St. James par., La., 60 m. above N. Orleans. It has a Roman Catholic church, a nunnery, & 250 inhabitants.

SAINT MICHEL, p-v. & pa., Dorchester co., Can. E., 15 m. S.E. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 11 stores, 3 saw m., a carding m., & 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,654.

SAINT MICHEL, pa., Yamaska co., Can. E. Pop. 2,569.

SAINT MONIQUE, v., Nicolet co., Can. E., 94 m. W. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SAINT NICHOLAS, p. v., Lotbiniere co., Can. E., on the River St. Lawrence, 10 m. S.E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,749.

SAINT NORBERT, p. v., Berthier co., Can. E., 54 m. N. E. Montreal. Has a store, several mills, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 875.

SAINT OMER, p-v., Decatur co., Ia., 37 S. E. Indianapolis, 560 W. Situated on the N. side of Flat Rock cr., which affords water power. It contains a church, a store, & 336 inhabitants.

SAINT OMER, p-o., Coles co., Ill.

SAINT OURS, p. v. & pa., Richelieu co., Can. E., 36 m. N.E Montreal. The vill. has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 2 grist m., & 3,000 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 3,890.

SAINT PARIS, p-v., Johnston t., Champaign co., O., 57 W. by N. Columbus, 451 W.

SAINT PASCHAL, p. v., & pa., Kamouraska co., Can. E., 94 m E. Quebec. The vill. has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, a carding m., a saw m., & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,977.

SAINT PATRICK, par., Charlotte county, N. B. Drained by Degdequash r., entering the head of Passamaquoddy bay. It had in 1851, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., a woollen fac., 7 churches, 15 schools. Pop. 2,263.

SAINT PAU, pa., Maskinonge co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 767.

SAINT PAUL, city, & capital Ramsey co. & of the territory of Minnesota. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 2,040 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, & 725 above St. Louis, & below the falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 44° 52′ N., & lon. 93° 04′ 54″ W. from Greenwich. It is built on a plain elevated 56 feet above the Mississippi r., which here flows in an easterly course, & the city is surrounded by a highly-fertile region. This place is of but recent growth, having in 1842 but a single trading house, & increased but slowly until it became the capital of the new-made territory, since which time it has progressed with almost unexampled rapidity. It contains the government house, a court-house, 10 churches,—Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, & Roman Catholic,—an academy, a steam-flouring m., 2 steam saw m., an iron foundry, machine shop, a plough fac., & several small manufacturing establishments; 2 printing offices, each issuing a tri-weekly newspaper; and it is the great mart of the N.western fur trade. Pop. 1850, 1,135, & in 1854, it had increased to about 5,000. St. Paul being the head of steam navigation on Mississippi, will make an important point for all time to come, & steam-boats arrive & depart daily, bringing large numbers of emigrants, & great quantities of stores, merchandise, &c., & in returning freighted with the products of agricultural skill & of the forest.

SAINT PAUL, v. & pa., Joliette co., Can. E., 42 m. N.E. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 1,300 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2,217.

SAINT PAULS, v., Ralls co., Mo. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT PAULS BAY, p. v. & pa., Saguenay co., Can. E., 60 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 7 stores, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., a carding m., & 250 inhab. Pop. of pa. 3,000

SAINT PETERS, Rice co., Minnesota.

SAINT PHILLIP, v., Laprairie co., Can. E., 15 m. S. Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, & 100 inhab. Pop. of pa. 2,480.

SAINT PHILOMONE, pa., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,971.

SAINT PIE, p. v., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E., 39 m. E. Montreal. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a woollen factory, a grist m., & 650 inhab. Pop. of pa. 4,856.

SAINT PIERRE, (DE ORLEANS), p. v., Montmorency co., on the I. of Orleans, 44 m. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, a store, a grist m., a carding m., 4 saw m., & 847 inhabitants.

SAINT PIERRE, pa., Bellechasse co., Can. E. Pop. 1,461.

SAINT PIERRE, pa., Nicolet co., Canada E. Pop. 2,675.

SAINT PIERRE (LES BEQUETS) p. v., Lotbiniere co., Can. E., on the R. St. Lawrence, 60 m. E. Quebec. It has a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, a woollen factory, a fulling m., & 800 inhabitants.

SAINT PIERRE (RIVIÈRE DU SUD), v. & pa., L'Islet co., Can. E., 41 m. E. Quebec. The v. has a R. Catholic church, 2 stores, and 350 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1,500.

SAINT POLYCARP, p. v., Vaudrueil co., Canada E., situated on the River de L'Isle, 54 m. N. E. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 850 inhab. Pop. of pa. 1852, 4,141.

SAINT PROSPER, pa., Champlain co., Can. E. Pop. 781.

SAINT RAPHAEL, pa., Bellechasse co., Canada E. Pop. 836.

SAINT RAPHAELS, p. v., Glengary co., Can. W., 20 m. N. Cornwall. It has a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabitants.

SAINT RAYMOND, p. v. & pa., Port Neuf co., Can. E., 39 m. W. Quebec. The vill. has a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 800 inhab. Pop. of pa. 1,701.

SAINT REGIS, pa., Huntingdon co., Can. E. Pop. 1,069.

SAINT REMI, p. v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 24 m. S.W. Montreal. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal & 2 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, 2 tanneries, & 275 inhab. Pop. of pa. 3,737.

SAINT ROCH, pa., L'Assomption co., Canada E. Pop. 2,802.

SAINT ROCH, pa., Quebec co., Can. E. Pop. 3,706.

SAINT ROCH (DES DULNETS), p. v. & pa., L'Islet co., Can. E., on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 2,500 inhab. Pop. of pa. 2,930.

SAINT ROSALIE, pa., St. Hyacinthe co., Canada E. Pop. 1,899.

SAINT ROSE, v., La Fayette co., Wis.

SAINT ROSE, p. v., Laval co., Can. E., on the Isle Jesus, 16 m. N. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, & 350 inhab. Pop. of pa. 2,974.

SAINT SILVESTER, par., Megastic co., Can. E. Pop. 3,733.

SAINT SCHOLASTIQUE, p. v., Two Mountains co., Can. E., 36 m. N.W. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, a convent, 3 stores, a tannery, & 670 inhab. Pop. of pa. 4,763.

SAINT SIMON, par., St. Hyacinthe co., Can. E. Pop. 178.

SAINT SIMON, par., Rimouski co., Can. E. Pop. 1,661.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, p-v., Washington co., Ala., 149 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 961 W. Situated on the rt. bank of Tombigbee r., 120 miles above Mobile, at the head of schooner navigation. It has a considerable number of houses, built chiefly of stone, but wears the aspect of decay. It contains a U. S. land office, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT STEPHENS, p-v., Charlotte co., N. B. Situated on the left bank of the St. Croix river, at the

head of tide water, & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, —several stores, and extensive lumbering establishments. There were in the par. 1851, 3 grist m., 31 saw m., employing 1,192 persons, 10 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 2,868.

SAINT STANISLAS, p-v. & par., Champlain co., Can. E., on the riv. Batiscan, 72 m. S.W. Quebec. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, several mills, & 1,200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 2,032.

SAINT SULPICE, p. v., L'Assomption co., Can. E., on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence, 24 m. N. Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 800 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,012.

SAINT TAMMANY, parish, La. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. miles. Lake Pontchartrain bounds it on the S. Drained by Chifuncte r. Pearl r. runs on its E. border, & Tangipola r. on its W. border. The surface is undulating, some parts hilly; soil a light sandy loam, extensively covered with pine. Capital, Covington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $106,343; Ind. corn, 17,849 bush. produced; cotton, 41 bales; sugar, 20 hhds; molasses, 600 gals;—18 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $444,044; value of manufac. articles, $221,735;—14 churches; 8 academies, 170 pupils; 22 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,598; 1850, 6,364.

SAINT TAMMANY, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 97 S. W. Richmond, 213 W.

SAINT THERESE (DE BLAINVILLE), p. v. and seign., Terre Bonne co., Can. E., 18 m. N. Montreal. The v. has 2 churches,—1 Free & 1 Roman Catholic,—a college, 140 students; 4 stores, several mills, & 2,500 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,028.

SAINT THOMAS, p-t., Franklin co., Pa., 7 W. by S. Chambersburg, 53 S.W. Harrisburg, 98 W. The surface is rolling; soil slate with some calcareous loam. Drained by Back cr. & its tributaries. The vill. contains 2 churches, common to several denominations, 3 stores, and 600 inhabitants. There are in the town a saw mill and a furnace. Pop. 1840, 1,725: 1850, 1,957.

SAINT THOMAS, par., Bellechasse co., Can. E. Pop. 2,991.

SAINT THOMAS, par., Mississquoi co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,086.

SAINT THOMAS, par., Joliette co., Can. E. Pop. 2,019.

SAINT THOMAS, p. v., Elgin co., Can. W., 149 m. S.W. Toronto. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 2 Methodist,—18 stores, a woollen factory, a brewery, 2 foundries, a tannery, and 1,050 inhabitants.

SAINT THOMAS (DE QUEBEC), p. v. & par., Montmorency co., Can. E., on the right bank of the river St. Lawrence, 35 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a Rom. Catholic church, 20 stores, a flouring m., an axe fac., & inhabitants.

SAINT THOMAS (DE MONTREAL), a v. & par., Berthier co., Can. E., 42 m. N.E. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 1,400 inhabs.

SAINT TIMOTHE, par., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Pop. 4,231.

SAINT TIMOTHY, p. v., Beauharnois co., Can. E., 36 m. S.W. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

SAINT URBAIN, par., Beauharnois co., Can. E. Pop. 2,038.

SAINT URBAIN, par., Saguenay co., Can. E. Pop. 729.

SAINT URSULE, v., St. Maurice co., Can. E., 63 m. N.E. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 150 inhabitants.

SAINT URSULE, par., Muskinonge co., Can. E. Pop. 2,048.

SAINT VALENTINE, p. v., St. Johns co., Can. E., 35 m. S. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., & 200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 3,239.

SAINT VALLIER, v. & par., Bellechasse co., Can. E., 20 m. E. Quebec. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 8 stores, a carding m., a saw m., & 200 inhabs. Pop. of par. 1,915.

SAINT VICTOIRE, par., Richelieu co., Can. E.

SAINT VINCENT (DE PAUL), p. v. & par., Laval co., Can. E., 11 m. N. Montreal, on the Isle Jesus. It has a Roman Catholic church, a convent, 2 stores, & 350 inhabs. Pop. of par. 2,385.

SAINT WENDELLS, p-o., Posey co., Ia.

SAINT ZEPHERIN, v. & par., Nicolet co., Can. E., 9 m. S. La Baie du Febine. It has a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 313 inhabitants.

SAINT ZOLIGNE, par., Vaudreuil co., Can. E. Pop. 1,633.

SAINTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. W. N. W. Chipping-Campden. Area, 1,336 ac. Pop. 138.

SAINTES, *Mediolanum*, a town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Charente-Inf., 38 m. S. E. La Rochelle, on the left bank of the Charente. Pop. 7,969. Its streets are narrow & crooked, & it is ill-built, but has a fine cathedral, & a comm. college, with a library of 25,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, & an extensive trade in brandy, made in its vicinity, & called Cognac. It has several Roman remains, comprising a triumphal arch, & the ruins of an amphitheatre & a circus. It was cap. of the old prov. Saintogne. St. Louis defeated the English here in 1242.

SAINTES (LES), some small islands of the French W. Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 5 sq. m. Pop. 1,100. Products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, & poultry. Amongst them is one of the best roadsteads in the W. Indies. They were discovered by Columbus, 4th November, 1495.

SAINTFIELD, or TULLAGHNANOEVE, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. S.S. E. Belfast. Area of pa. 13,334 ac. Pop. 6,247; do. of town 909. It has a thriving trade in linens, calicoes, corduroys, & other fabrics.

SAINTOGNE, an old prov. of France, in the W. of which the cap. was Saintes; it now forms the greater portion of the dep. Charente-Inf., & parts of those of Charente & Deux-Sevres.

SAIREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in Bundlecund, 27 m. N.W. Bandah.

SAIS, a ruined city of Egypt, the remains of which are in the Delta, on E. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 20 m. W. Mehala-el-Kebir.

SAISSAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, 14 m. N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,761.

SAITTÆ (mod. *Sides-kaleh*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which, N. W. Ala-Shehr (Philadelphia), consist of tombs & temples.

SAIYADAWALA, a walled town of the Punjab, near right bank of the Ravee, N.E. Chouchuck. It has a strong earthern fort.

SAJO, a river of N. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 m. N. W. Dobsina, flows mostly S. E., & joins the Hernad at Onod. Length 80 miles.

SAJTENY, a vill. of E. Hungary, on the Maros, 22 m. W.S.W. Arad. Pop. 4,532.

SAK a large & populous Tartar vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 12 m. E.S.E. Eupatoria. Near it is the Lake of Sak, which during summer is much frequented for its mud baths.

SAKAII, one of the 5 principal cities of Japan, isl. Niphon, on the Gulf of Osaka, 40 m. S. W. Miako. It has extensive copper & iron works.

SAKAING, a town of Burmah, & lately its cap., on the N. side of the Irrawadi, opposite Ava.

SAKARIA, or SAKARIYAH, *Sangarius*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises S. of Angora, & after a rapid N.E. & N. course, estimated at 230 m., enters the Black sea 90 m. E.N.E. Constantinople.

SAKAYT, or SEKKET, a large mining v. of Egypt in the S. E., having the remains of a temple with Greek inscription. A few miles N.E.ward are the ancient, & now abandoned, emerald mines of Jeb-el-Zabara.

SAKKA, the principal commercial emporium of Enarea, a country S. of Abyssinia, & stated to be on the river Gibbi, near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.

SAKKARA, a vill. of Egypt, on lt. bank of the Nile, 12 m. S. Gizeh, remarkable for its pyramids.

SAKMARA, a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural mountains, flows mostly S., & joins the Ural, 18 m. W. Orenburg. Length 350 miles.

SAL, or SEL, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N. N. W. Boavista. Length 15 m., breadth 9 m. Pop. 600. —*Sal Rey* is another island of the same group. Length 22 m., breadth 18 m. Pop. 3,300.

SAL, a river of Russia, Don Cossack country, joins

the Don near Novo-Tcherkask, after a W. course of 250 miles.

SALA, a town of Central Sweden, len & 21 m. North Westeras. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity are some productive silver mines.

SALA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, cap. dist., in the Val di Diano, 3 m. N.E. Diano. Pop. 6,000. —*Sala di Giosi* is a market town, same prov., 4 m. W.N. W. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,500.

SALADE, p-o., Bell co., Tex.

SALADO, several considerable rivs. of S. Amer.—I. Argentine Republic, dep. Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, a plain interspersed with numerous small lakes, & enters the estuary of the Plata, 25 m. S.S.E. Buenos Ayres, after a generally E. course of 400 m.—II. deps. Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, & Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S. E., & joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. Total course 1,000 m. In its upper part it is called the Pasage & Valbuena. On it are the towns Miraflores, Pitos, Santa Fé, & Espiritu Santo.—III. Bolivia, enters the Pacific O., after a W. course of 70 m.—*Salado bay*, Chili, dep. Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific, S. Copiapo.

SALAGNAC, a town of France. [GRAND-BOURG.]

SALAHIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkieh, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 m. N. E. Belbeis. Pop. 6,000, mostly Arabs. It is surrounded by palm trees, & has a large mosque. It was taken by the French in 1798 & again in 1800.

SALAHIVAH, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 m. S.E. Rahabah. Near it the Tigris steamer of the Euphrates expedition in 1835, was destroyed by a hurricane.

SALAMA, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 65 m. N. Guatemala. Pop. 5,000.

SALAMANCA (*Salmanticæ*), a city of Spain, cap. prov., extending up rocky heights on right bank of the Tormes, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of 27 arches on Roman foundations, 45 miles N.E. Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 12,870: do. of prov. in 1849, 240,000. Great part of the city within the walls is in ruins, and its streets are mostly narrow, steep, crooked, & dirty; but it has some fine large residences, venerable edifices in all styles of architecture, the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, & serving for a bull-ring, accommodating 16,000 to 20,000 spectators, & several open spaces adorned with fountains. It has a florid Gothic cathedral of the 16th century, with a richly-decorated interior, 25 other churches, and a foundling asylum. Salamanca is the Oxford of Spain, & previously to the French occupation in 1812, it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the French. Since then the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university (which in the 15th century had 12,000 students). But it has still 4 major colleges, founded in the 15th century, & occupying fine buildings, besides other colleges; & the university is now said to have 600 students & a library of 25,000 vols. Here are also an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary & Irish mission school, & manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, & glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the English, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmont & Clusel, 22d July, 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 m. S.E. of the city.

SALAMANCA, a town of Guanaxuato, Mexico, 20 m. S. of the city of Guanaxuato, in a plain 5,500 feet above the sea.—II. a long & narrow island of New Granada, sec. & off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 m. S.W. Santa Martha.—III. (*de Bacalar*), a seaport t. of Yucatan. [BACALAR.]

SALAMIS (obsolete *Koluri*), an island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 m. W. Athens. Area, 30 sq. m. Pop. 5,000. Shape very irregular; surface mountainous, wooded in some parts, and on the coast small quantities of cotton, wine, & olives are raised. It has several vills. & convents. In the channel between it & the mainland, the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, B. C. 480. Solon & Euripides were natives of Salamis.

SALAMONIA, p-o., Jay co., Ia.

SALANDRA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S.E. Tricarico. Pop. 1,900. The *Salandrella*, a contiguous river, flows S.E. & enters the Gulf of Taranto, 6 m. S.W. the Basiento. Course 50 m.

SALANGA, a point & island off the W. coast of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. & 80 m. N.W. Guayaquil.—II. a name of the island JUNKSYLON.

SALANGORE, a petty state of Malay peninsula, stretching for about 120 miles along its W. side, lat. 2° 30′ to 4° N., lon. between 101° & 102° E., having N. Perak & S. Rumbowe. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Products comprise dammer wood, oil, & rattans.—The cap. town *Salangore* is on a river near the sea, has a fort & a shallow harbor.

SALANKEMENT, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, on lt. bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein. Here in 1691, the first decisive check was given to the progress of the Turks in Europe, by the defeat of their army under Kiuperli.

SALANTY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 26 miles W.N.W. Telsh. Pop. about 1,200.

SALARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 1,530.—*Salus* is a town in the prov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Lerida. Pop. 992.

SALAS-Y-GOMEZ, a small island of the Pacific O., lat. 26° 28′ S., lon. 105° 26′ W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1793.

SALAT, a river of S. France, dep. Ariège, rises in the Pyrenees, & after a N.N.W. course of 62 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable, joins the Garonne a little below St. Martory.

SALATY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, on the Micha, 37 miles S.E. Mitau. Pop. 1,000.

SALAWATTY, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Papua, lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length 35 m., breadth 25 m. It produces sago of excellent quality.

SALAYER, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Celebes, lat. 6° S., lon. 120° 30′ E. Length 40 m. by 8 m. in average breadth. Products cotton & millet.

SALAZAR DE LAS PALMAS, a small town of New Granada, S. A., sec. Boyaca, prov. & 40 m. N. Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier.

SALBRIS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Saudre & on railroad to Bourges, 14 m. N. Vierzon. Pop. 1,676.

SALCITO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on the Trigno, 14 m. N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Sidmouth. Area, 2,605 ac. Pop. 476.

SALDAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. N.N. W. Palencia, on the Carrion, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches. Pop. 1,015. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs & earthenwares.

SALDANHA BAY, S. Africa, Cape Colony & dist., 60 m. N.N.W. Cape Town. Length N. to S. 15 m.; entrance 3 m. in breadth. At all seasons it affords good anchorage; & on its W. side is a station of the Dutch E. I. Company.

SALDAO, or SADAO, a river of Portugal, provs. Alemtejo & Estremadura, rises in the Sierra Monchique, 19 m. S. Ourique, flows N. & N.W. past Albalade & Alcacer do Sal, & enters the bay of Setubal, 9 m. E.S.E. Setubal. Length 110 m., for the last 40 of which it is navigable.

SALDINSK (NIJNI & VERKHNIJ), two contiguous market towns of European Russia, gov. Perm, on an affl. of the Tura, 15 m. S.S.E. Verkhotura. United pop. 2,000, mostly employed in mining, & in iron works.

SALE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. & 2 m. S.S.W. Ashton-on-Mersey. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,720.—*Sale Moor* is a station, 2¼ m. N.E. Altringham, on the Manchester r. r.

SALEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. N. Alford. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 248.

SALE DI TORTONA, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., 6 m. N.N.W. Tortona. Pop. of comm. 5,094.

SALEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.W. Battle. Area, 6,481 ac. Pop. 2,191.

SALEM, county, N. J. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 320 sq. m. Organized in 1763. Bounded S.W. & N.W. by Delaware bay & river. The surface is level; soil, in the N. & W. parts, clay & loam mixed with sand, & fertile. In the S.E. part, the soil

is sandy & gravelly, & less fertile. It has extensive beds of marl. Drained by Oldman's, Salem, Alloway's, & Stow ers. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 503,674; wheat, 173,871 bush. produced: ind. corn, 825,622; oats, 226,918; wool, 18,822 lbs.:—15 flouring and grist m., 12 saw m., an iron foundry, a woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 19 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac. $346,799; value of manufactured articles, 637,742:—41 churches; 2 acad., 135 pupils; 79 schools, 3,263 scholars; 7 libraries, 3,150 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,024; 1850, 19,467.

SALEM, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 52 N.N.W. Augusta, 642 W. Drained by a branch of Seven Mile brook. Soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1823. Pop. 1840, 561; 1850, 454.

SALEM, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 37 S.S.E. Concord, 458 W., on the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, 7 m. from Lawrence. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. It has a pond in the W., & another in the S.E. part. Drained by Spiggot riv. & its branches, which afford water power. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 5 grist m., 3 saw m, & 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,408; 1850, 1,555.

SALEM, t., Orleans co., Vt., 62 N.N.E. Montpelier, 578 W. Surface level; soil fertile. South bay of Lake Memphremagog lies on its N.W. border. Drained by Clyde river. Pop. 1840, 299; 1850, 455.

SALEM, (*the Naumkeag of the Indians*), city, port of entry, & one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern railroad, 14 N.N.E. from Boston, & 454 N.E. W. The pop. in 1810, was 12,613; 1820, 12,731; in 1830, 13,886; in 1840, 15,082; in 1850, 20,264; 1854, 23,000.

It is chiefly built on a tongue of land formed by two inlets from the sea, called North & South rivers; over the former are two bridges, (one of which is crossed by the railroad,) connecting it with Beverly. The harbor has good anchorage ground, but vessels drawing more than 12 or 14 feet of water must be partially unloaded before they can come to its wharves. The situation of Salem is low, but pleasant & healthy. The newer portions is well built, & many of the residences are tasteful & elegant. The compact part of the city is about 2 m. in extent and nearly a mile in width. The streets are irregular, having been originally laid out without much regard to symmetry & beauty. In the northern part of the town there is an elegant public square or common, containing about 10 acres, surrounded by a handsome public walk, ornamented with rows of trees. An aqueduct supplies the city with spring water. Salem was long the second town in New England in wealth, commerce, & population; and it was early distinguished for its East India trade, by which it was greatly enriched; but this branch of commerce, though still carried on, is less extensive than formerly. On a peninsula below the town are Fort Pickering & Fort Lee; and on Baker's island there is a light-house, situated in lat. 42° 32′ 12″ N., lon. 70° 39′ 30″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows *two fixed lights*, one elevated 70 feet, & the other 81 feet above the level of the sea, and are both visible for a distance of 13 nautical miles. The city contains a court-house, a city hall, a custom-house, a market-house, an Atheneum, a Lyceum, the Essex institute, 19 churches,—3 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Friends, 2 Methodists, 1 Roman Catholic, 4 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—7 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $1,750,000, a savings' bank, 3 insurance companies, an extensive cotton fac. with 31,000 spindles, employing 750 persons, & makes annually 5,000,000 yards of sheeting, 2 patent cordage facs., a dyeing establishment, an iron foundry, 2 brass founderies, 41 tanneries, 11 boot and shoe facs., &c., &c., 6 printing offices issuing 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers. Among the public institutions is a society formed of those who, as captains or supercargoes, have doubled the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, formed in 1801, for the relief, when necessary, of the families of its members, & for advancing the knowledge necessary for the East India trade. It has a museum, consisting of curiosities collected from all parts of the world; to it strangers have free access when introduced by a member. Next to Plymouth, Salem is the oldest place in the state, having been settled in 1628. Incorporated a city in 1836. The territory, which originally included Danvers, Beverly, & Marblehead, was purchased of the Plymouth colony by a company in England, & was settled by a colony under John Endicott, as agent, & John Winthrop was its first governor, appointed by the company in England. This colony so increased that in a few years Boston, Charlestown, & Dorchester, were settled by emigrants from it. In 1692, the celebrated delusion denominated "the Salem witheraft" prevailed, & 19 persons were hanged as witches, in this & some neighboring towns, including Charlestown & Boston. The first trial was of a person living in what is now Danvers, & the house is still standing in Salem in which the trials were held, & the place of execution is now denominated "gallows hill," from which now peaceful spot the most delightful view of the city is obtained. At length this severity was condemned, & the occasion of it was pronounced a delusion. These colonists undoubtedly erred exceedingly, but their error belonged to the age. The English laws at the time recognized witchcraft as a capital offence, & these laws were sanctioned by such men as the learned & upright judge, Sir Matthew Hale.

Salem was distinguished as the early supporter of the American Revolution. On the closing of the port of Boston, the general court was removed to this place, & General Gage hoped that the inhabitants would be conciliated by the prospect of increasing prosperity. But by an unanimous vote in a public town meeting they gave him to understand that they disdained to flourish on the ruin of Boston, & they offered resistance to an attempt to seize some military stores before the battle of Lexington. During the revolutionary war Salem was distinguished for the number, boldness, & success of its privateers, amounting to 60 vessels, manned by 4,000 men.

SALEM, p-t., New London co., Ct., 30 S. E. Hartford, 354 W. It was taken chiefly from Colchester, & incorporated in 1819. Soil generally fertile. Drained by a stream which flows into Connecticut r. in Lyme. Gardner's lake lies on its N. E. border. It contains 4 churches—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Baptist,—a tannery, 2 piano fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 811; 1850, 764.

SALEM, t., Windham county, Conn. Pop. 1850, 1,025.

SALEM, p-t., and semi-capital of Washington co., N. Y., 56 N.N.E. Albany, 416 W. Surface undulating & hilly; soil sandy & clay loam, well cultivated. Drained by Black & White creeks, branches of Battenkill river. The v. is pleasantly situated in a valley, on White cr., & on the Rutland & Washington railroad. It contains a court-house, jail, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Associate Reformed church, Washington academy, 5 stores, a grist m., a furnace, a machine shop; a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 700 inhabitants. The great northern turnpike from Lansingburg, one of the best roads in the country, passes through it, & it is a great thoroughfare. There are in the town a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,855; 1850, 2,904.

SALEM, v., Portland t., Chautauque co., N. Y. It contains a church, a store, a grist m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants, & about 30 dwellings.

SALEM, p-t., & capital of Salem co., N. J., 64 S. Trenton, 175 W. Surface level; soil a fertile sandy loam. Drained by Salem cr. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on Salem cr., 3¼ miles from its entrance into Delaware bay, & contains a fine brick court-house, with fire-proof brick county offices adjacent, a stone jail, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Friends) 1 Orthodox & 1 Hicksite), 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 African Methodist,—a market-house, a bank, 2 academies, a pottery, 2 libraries, 26 stores, a steam grist m., a horse m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabitants. A steamboat runs daily to Delaware city & Newcastle, & connects with one from Philadelphia. Vessels of 50 tons come up to the v., but a bar at the mouth of the creek has but 8 feet water. There is a draw bridge over the cr. This was the first place settled in West Jersey, having been founded in 1675. There are in the town 2 tanneries, a pottery. Pop. 1840, 2,007; 1850, 3,052.

SALEM, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by several small streams entering the Susquehanna r., which bounds it on the S. & E. It has a saw m., 3 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,009; 1850, 1,130.

SALEM, p-t., Mercer co., Pa., 241 W.N.W. Harris-

burg, 296 W. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Drained by Little Shenango & crooked creeks, which unite in its W. part, & flow into Big Shenango cr. It has a flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,980; 1850, 2,266.

SALEM, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by Waullenpaack cr. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 849; 1850, 1,454.

SALEM, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. It has Loyalhana r. on the E. Drained by Beaver Dam r. Pop. 1840, 1,892; 1850, 2,364.

SALEM, p-v., capital of Roanoke co., Va., 178 W. Richmond, 246 W. Situated on Roanoke r., which has been made navigable to this place by canals, sluices, &c., & on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, 60 miles from Lynchburg. It contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 6 stores, & 450 inhabitants.

SALEM, p-v., cap. Forsyth co., N. C., 109 W. by N. Raleigh, 320 W. It is a neat Moravian v., situated on a small branch of Yadkin r., built mostly on a single street, 1½ m. long, shaded with trees. The houses are chiefly of brick. It contains a court-house, a church, a Moravian female academy of celebrity, which has 4 brick buildings, 4 stories high, situated on a fine public square, a branch of Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington, a cotton fac., a paper fac., a printing office, 4 stores, & 1,000 inhabitants.

SALEM, p-v., Sumter dist., S. C., 91 E. Columbia, 507 W. Situated on the E. side of Black r.

SALEM, p-v., Clarke co., Ga., 58 N. by W. Milledgeville, 615 W. It contains a Methodist church, an academy, 2 stores, a tannery, & 323 inhabitants.

SALEM, t., Auglaize co., O. Drained by Big Auglaize r. Pop. 1850, 476.

SALEM, t., Champaign co., O. Drained by Mad r. It has 2 flouring m. Pop. 1840, 1,402; 1850, 1,634.

SALEM, p-t., Columbiana co., O., 167 E.N.E. Columbus, 289 W. Drained by Little Beaver r. It contains the villages of Washingtonville & Franklin Sq. Pop. 1840, 1,999; 1850, 1,960.

SALEM, v., Perry t., Columbiana co., O. On the Ohio & Pa. r. r., 69 m. from Pittsburg, & 118 from Crestline. It contains 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a classical academy, 24 stores, a bank, 2 woollen factories, 3 foundries, a grist m., 2 machine shops, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,300 inhabitants.

SALEM, t., Highland co., O. Drained by a branch of White Oak cr. Pop. 1850, 813.

SALEM, t., Jefferson co., O. Drained by Cross cr. It contains several villages, & has 2 tanneries, a grist m. Pop. 1840, 2,044; 1850, 2,191.

SALEM, t., Meigs co., O. Drained by Leading and Raccoon crs. Pop. 1840, 940; 1850, 1,415.

SALEM, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by Sun Fish cr. Pop. 1840, 900; 1850, 1,652.

SALEM, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by Salt cr. Pop. 1840, 1,002; 1850, 1,111.

SALEM, t., Ottawa co., O. Drained by Portage r. Pop. 1840, 104; 1850, 187.

SALEM, t., Shelby co., O. Drained by Miami r. It has a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,158; 1850, 1,496.

SALEM, t., Tuscarawas county, O. Drained by Tuscarawas r., has 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,121; 1850, 1,853.

SALEM, t., Warren co., O. Drained by Little Miami and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 2,958; 1850, 3,525.

SALEM, t., Washington county, O. Drained by Duck cr. & Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 881; 1850, 1,246.

SALEM, t., Wyandot co., O. Drained by Tyemoette cr. Pop. 1850, 738.

SALEM, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 54 S.E. Lansing. Drained by the West branch of Rouge r. Pop. 1840, 1,364; 1850, 1,343.

SALEM, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 190; 1850, 550.

SALEM, p-v., capital of Washington co., Ia., 93 S. Indianapolis, 604 W. Situated on the head waters of Blue r., & on the New Albany & Salem r. r., 35 m. from New Albany & 240 from Michigan City, & contains a court house, jail, market house, a county seminary, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, an academy, 15 stores, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., a grist m., an oil m., all moved by steam, & various other mills & manufactures; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants.

SALEM, p-v., capital of Marion co., Ill., 108 S.S.E. Springfield, 760 W. Situated on the border of the Grand prairie, & contains a court house, jail, & about 40 dwellings.

SALEM, p-t., Kenosha co., Wis., 90 E. Madison, 775 W. Drained by Fox r. Pop. 1,223.

SALEM, p-v., Henry co., Iowa. Situated on a beautiful prairie, & contains a Friends church, several stores, various mechanic shops, & 1,000 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1839. Settled by a society of Friends, who originated from Salem, N. J., built up Salem, O., then Salem, Ia., & lastly founded Salem, Iowa, in 1844. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,418.

SALEM, p-v., capital of Livingston co., Ky., 249 W. S.W. Frankfort, 781 W. Situated between the Ohio & Cumberland rivers, & contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

SALEM, p-v., Franklin co., Tenn., 104 S.S.E. Nashville, 674 W.

SALEM, p-v., Russell co., Ala., 180 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 775 W.

SALEM, p-v., Tippah co., Miss., 208 N.N.E. Jackson, 882 W.

SALEM, p-v., Newton co., Tex.

SALEM, p-v., & capital of Marion county & of the territory of Oregon. Situated on the rt. bank of the Willamette r., & contains the territorial capital, a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 2 Methodist,—several stores, 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile.

SALEM, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having S.W. & W. the Cavery river, separating it from Coimbatoor, N. the Mysore dom., & on other sides the dists. Arcot & Trichinopoly. Area. 6,518 sq. m. Pop. 1837, 905,190. Surface upland; in 1836 upwards of ¼ of the land was under culture, & 661,500 acres more fitted for cultivation. Maize, rice, cotton, teak, sandal, glue, tamarinds, turmuric, oil seeds, iron, and cotton cloths form staple commodities, & the last are exported to the W. Indies & America.—*Salem*, the chief t. and resid. of the British authorities, is 114 m. E.S.E. Seringapatam. It has a trade in cotton cloths and nitre.

SALEMBRIA, a river of Thessaly. [SALYMPRIA.]

SALEM CENTRE, p-v., North Salem t., Westchester co., N. Y., 115 S. Albany, 279 W.

SALEM CENTRE, p-o., Steuben co., Ia.

SALEM CHURCH, p-v., Randolph co., N. C., 121 W. Raleigh, 389 W.

SALEM CROSS ROADS, p-o., Portland t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 330 W. by S. Albany, 352 W.

SALEM CROSS ROADS, p-b., Salem t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 180 W. Harrisburg, 205 W. Situated on W. side of Beaver Dam creek, & contains 204 inhabs.

SALEMI, *Halycia*, a town of Sicily, intend. Trapani, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Mazzara. Pop. 11,000. It is finely situated, enclosed by walls, & has sev. churches, but no trade.

SALEMOW, a town of India, dom. & 70 miles E. Bhopaul.

SALEM FAUQUIER, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 115 N. by W. Richmond, 59 W. It contains a church, common to several denominations, an acad., 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

SALEN, a town of Burmah, Further India, on the W. side of the Irrawadi, 55 m. N.W. Patanago.

SALERNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Braque & Bresque, 11 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,287.

SALERNO, *Salernum*, a seaport city of Naples, cap. prov. Princip. Citra, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 m. E.S.E. Naples. Pop. 11,000. The anc. city stood on a height, & amongst its remains is a ruined citadel; the modern city close to the sea, is ill built, but has a fine esplanade, several Gothic edifices, including the intendency, theatre, & a cathedral, bishop's palace, hospitals, a lyceum, & an university, which in the middle ages, had a famous school of medicine. —The *Gulf of Salerno* (ancient Paestanus Sinus), is an inlet of the Mediterranean, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth 36 m. It receives the river Sale, & on its shores are Salerno, the town Amalfi, & the remains of Paestum.

SALERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal,

cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 15 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,243.

SALETTO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 21 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,040.

SALFORD, a parl. & munic bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Salford, immediately W. Manchester, with which city it communicates by 6 bridges across the Irwell. Area of town, 1,220 acres. Pop. 63,423; do. of bor. 85,108. Its chief characteristics have been noticed in conjunction with those of Manchester, with which it unites to form the most populous place in England after the metropolis, & the chief seat of the British cotton manufacture. In 1838, of the steam machinery employed in the manufs. of the two bors., that in Salford was estimated to amount to 2,000 horse power, or 1-5th of the whole. The bor. has but recently received municipal rank; it is the seat of county quarter sessions, & other courts. It sends 1 member to H. of C.

SALFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 1,670 acres. Pop. 372.—II. co. Bedford, 4 m. N.N.W. Woburn. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 309.—III. *Priors*, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Alcester. Area, 4,730 ac. Pop. 862. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery & boarding school.

SALFORDVILLE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 85 E. Harrisburg, 170 W.

SALGADO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the San Francisco, lat. 15° 20′ S. Pop. 4,000.

SALGHIR, or SALGIR, the principal river of the Crimea, rises at the foot of Mount Eila, 12 m. S.E. Simferopol, flows successively N.W. & N.E., & enters the Gulf of Sivach (Putrid sea) 40 m. N.N.W. Kaffa, after a course of 100 m.

SALHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E. N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,060 ac. Pop. 691.

SALIAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. Talish, on an island in the Kur, 15 m. above its mouth in the Caspian sea.

SALIANAH, a town of N. Hindostan, cap. a rajahsp. betw. Oude & Nepaul, 120 miles N. Lucknow.

SALIBABO, or TULOUR ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 4° N., and between lon. 126° & 127° E., midway between Gilolo & Mindanao. They are well cultivated & populous.

SALICETTO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, on the Bormida, 18 m. E.N.E. Mondovi. Pop. of comm. 1,674.

SALIES, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. B. Pyrenées, on an affl. of the Gave d'Oléron. Pop. 3,673. It is noted for its springs of brine.—II. dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., near the Salat, 12 m. E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 883.

SALIGNAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 34 m. E.S.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,286.—II. a comm. & v., dep. Gironde, 15 m. N. N. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 986.

SALIKI SERAI, a considerable town of the Punjab, near the E. bank of the Indus, 40 m. N.E. Attock, on the route into Cashmere.

SALINA, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 133 W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Onondaga creek, & other streams, flowing into Onondaga lake. It contains the most celebrated salt springs in the state. Pop. 1840, 11,013; 1850, 2,142. The portion forming the village of Salina was incorporated in the city of Syracuse in 1849.

SALINA, p-v., Jefferson co., Ky., 65 W. Frankfort, 665 W.

SALINA, or SALINI, *Didyme*, one of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, N.W. Lipari. Length 5 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. 4,000. It is volcanic.

SALINAS DE AÑANA, a market town of Spain, prov. Alava, 10 m. N.E. Vittoria. Pop. 1,078.

SALINE, r., Ill., is formed by the junction of N., S., & middle forks, near Equality, & enters the Ohio 12 m. below Shawneetown. It is a navig. stream, & contains several extensive salt works on its borders.

SALINE, cr., Mo., a small stream which enters the Mississippi r., near the S.E. corner of St. Genevieve co. Salt springs are numerous on its banks, & salt has been manufactured here.

SALINE, r., La., rises in Claiborne parish, & flowing S.W. 50 m., falls into Black Lake r., 8 m. N.E. Natchitoches.

SALINE, r., Ark., rises 20 S.W. Little Rock, &, after a southerly course of 50 m., falls into Wachita r.

SALINE, county, Ill. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 378 sq. m. Drained by S. & middle forks of Saline r., a tributary of the Ohio. Surface gently undulating, mostly level; soil a sandy loam. Capital, Raleigh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $111,420; wheat, 4,799 bush. produced: Ind. corn, 341,900; oats, 26,858; wool, 7,558 pounds:—3 saw m., a tannery:—12 churches; 15 schools, 410 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,538. (Taken from Gallatin county since 1840.)

SALINE, county, Mo. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 820 sq. m. The surface is undulating, containing timber & prairie; soil very fertile. The Missouri flows on its N. & E. boundary. Drained by La Mine r. Capital, Marshall. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $273,227; wheat, 42,146 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 539,030; oats, 65,347; wool, 20,583 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.:—11 churches; 1 academy, 60 students; 32 schools, 1,057 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,258; 1850, 8,843.

SALINE, county, Ark. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 930 sq. m. Saline r. forms a part of its west boundary, by branches of which it is drained. Surface level on the S., hilly on the N.; soil fertile. Capital, Benton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $139,596; Ind. corn, 186,305 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 14,190; cotton, 1,287 bales; tobacco, 2,240 pounds;—a grist m., a saw m.; 4 tanneries, 6 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac., $6,500; value of manufactured articles, $12,250;—21 churches; 20 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,061; 1850, 3,903.

SALINE, t., Jefferson co., O. Drained by Yellow cr., & has important salt works. Pop. 1840, 963; 1850, 1,090.

SALINE, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 40 W. Detroit, 517 W. Drained by Raisin r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,390; 1850, 1,631.

SALINE, p-o., Ralls co., Mo., 98 N.E. Jefferson City, 529 W.

SALINE, t., Saint Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 837.

SALINE, t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 335.

SALINE, p-t., Sevier co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 400.

SALINE, p-o., Bienville par., La.

SALINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,792, of whom 358 are in the neat & respectable village.

SALINE MILLS, p-o., Natchitoches par., La.

SALINE MINES, p-o., Gallatin co., Ill.

SALINES, a maritime vill. of Cyprus, on the Gulf of Salines, E. coast of island, 3 m. S. Larnica, with a citadel, bazaar, & salt works.

SALINEVILLE, p-v., Columbiana co., O., 141 N.E. Columbus, 283 W. Situated on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, 86 m. from Cleveland, and has 236 inhabitants.

SALING (GREAT), a pa. of England, county Essex, 5¼ miles W.N.W. Braintree. Area, 1,651 ac. Pop. 336.

SALINO, a river of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., dist. Città di Penne, rises near Bacucco, & after an E. course of 32 m. enters the Adriatic, 5 m. N.W. Pescara.

SALINS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, on the Furieuse, here crossed by 4 bridges, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.W. Besançon. Pop. 6,337. It is enclosed by walls, defended by two forts, & has a communal college, extensive salt magazines, iron-works, soda factories, & tanneries. The brine-springs of its vicinity yield large quantities of salt. Salins was nearly destroyed by fire in 1825, and rebuilt by national subscription.

SALIQUOY, p-o., Cass co., Ga.

SALIS, & SALISBURG, two vills. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the river Salis, which flows into the Gulf of Riga, after a course of 90 m.

SALISBURY, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 16 N.N.W. Concord, 491 W. Surface various. Kearsarge mountain lies in its W. part; soil fertile. Merrimac river bounds it on the E. Drained by Blackwater r. Chartered in 1768. In the S. part of the town is a pleasant v., containing 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—& an academy; & about 1½ m. N.W. is another small v., which contains a Baptist church. This town was the birthplace of the late Daniel Webster. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an acad., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,329; 1850, 1,228.

SALISBURY, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 69 S.W. Montpelier, 484 W. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Otter creek bounds it on the W. Drained by Middlebury r. Lake Dunmore is 4 m. long, & from one half to three-fourths of a mile wide, the outlet of which affords good water power. Chartered in 1761. There is a small manufacturing v. at the outlet of the lake which has a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a forge making bar iron, a grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 942; 1850, 1,027.

SALISBURY, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 42 N.N.E. Boston, 477 W. It has the Merrimac r. on the S., and Powow riv. on the W. Surface uneven, excepting on the sea coast, where there is an extensive beach, and some salt marsh; soil generally fertile. There are 3 villages—one opposite to Newburyport, one at the junction of Powow & Merrimac rivers, which contains 3 churches,—2 Congregational & 1 Christian,—a bank, & 350 inhabitants; & one on Powow r., called Mills v., where is an extensive woollen fac., with 7,500 spindles, employing 400 persons, & makes annually 1,200,000 yards of flannels, &c., a tannery, & several other manufacturing establishments. There are in the t. 6 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,739; 1850, 3,100. The Eastern r. r. passes through it.

SALISBURY, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 53 W. Hartford, 337 W. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. The Housatonic river runs on its E. border, & between this town & Canaan has a perpendicular fall of 60 feet, affording great water power. Drained by Salmon r. There are several ponds in the town, 2 connected together toward the N.W., 1 toward the N., & Furnace pond toward the S., the outlets of which afford water power. The v. at the centre contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church, several factories & dwellings. Furnace v., at the outlet of Furnace pond, contains a Methodist church & a number of neat dwellings, & is a place of considerable business. In the W. part of the t., near the New York line, is a valuable bed of iron ore, from which an immense quantity of iron of the best quality is made annually. First settled in 1720. Incorporated in 1741. There are in the t. a satinet fac., employing 10 persons: the Salisbury iron co. manufs. guns, scythes, pig iron, &c., & emp. 65 persons: 2 iron foundries, 2 establishments making 1,500 tons pig iron yearly, 3 do. making bar iron, a car axle fac., a machine shop, a hoe fac., 2 cutlery fac., a tool fac., a scythe fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,561: 1850, 3,103. (*See Falls Village and Canaan.*)

SALISBURY, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 73 W.N.W. Albany, 413 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, with some broad valleys; soil sandy & clay loam. Drained by East Canada creek, & tributaries of West Canada creek. The v. at the centre is on Spruce cr., & contains a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 30 or 40 dwellings.—*Salisbury Centre* lies 7 m. N. by E. Little falls, & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 250 inhabs. An extensive bed of magnetic iron ore has been found 3 miles N. of this place. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 11 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,859; 1850, 2,035.

SALISBURY, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 16 E. Lancaster, 51 Harrisburg, 121 W. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Picquea cr., which affords water power. The v. contains 8 or 10 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,959; 1850, 3,640.

SALISBURY, t., Lehigh co., Pa. It has the Lehigh r. on its N. border, & is drained by Little Lehigh riv. It has 3 flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,438; 1850, 1,884.

SALISBURY, p. v., Somerset co., Pa. (p. o. called Elk Lick), situated on the right bank of the Little Youghiogheny r., & contains a church & 150 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, p-v., Somerset co., Md., 95 S.S.E. Annapolis, 135 W. Situated on the E. side of Wicomica river, & contains 2 stores & about 250 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, p-v., capital of Rowan co., N. C., 118 W. Raleigh, 375 W. Situated on a branch of Yadkin r. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcopal church, a bank, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabitants. Here is an ancient stone wall, laid in cement, & plastered on both sides, from 12 to 14 feet high, 22 inches thick, which reaches to within a foot of the surface, & the length of what has been discovered is about 500 feet. A similar wall has been discovered 6 m. from the first, 4 or 5 feet high, & 7 inches thick. Their origin can only be a matter of conjecture.

SALISBURY, p. t., Meigs co., O., 93 S.W. Columbus, 346 W. Ohio river bounds it on the S. It contains a church & salt works, which produce about 500 barrels per week. It has extensive beds of bituminous coal. The surface has a southern declivity: soil very fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,569; 1850, 4,559.

SALISBURY, p. o., Green co., Ia.

SALISBURY, t., Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,426.

SALISBURY, p-v., Sangamon co., Ill., 10 N.W. Springfield, 790 W. Situated on a small branch of Sangamon r.

SALISBURY, pa., Westmoreland co., N. B. Drained by the Petticodiac & Wasnademook rivers. It had in 1851, 8 grist m., 8 saw m., a tannery, 3 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1,504.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a city, & parl. & munic. bor. of England, cap. co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by 3 bridges, 21 m. W. Winchester, & 96 m. W.S.W. London, on the S.W. railroad. Pop. of bor. comprising with the city, parts of the pas. Fisherton-Anger, & Milford, 1851, 11,657. It stands in a fertile plain, partially enclosed by walls, regularly built, & drained by running brooks, which flow down most of its streets, & it has a respectable & venerable appearance. In its centre is a spacious market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library and news-room, & the butter-cross, an edifice apparently of the time of Edward III. The cathedral is a splendid structure, in the "close," a green area of nearly 2 sq. m., shut off from the rest of the city by a lofty wall. It was finished in 1238, wholly in the early English style, & is in the form of a double cross; length 474 feet, width of larger transepts 210 feet, height of spire 404 feet. It has a fine altar-piece of the Resurrection, executed with some other subjects, in stained glass, & it contains many ancient & some curious monuments. Its W. front is richly adorned, & many parts of its exterior are ornamented with statues. Attached to it are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, &c.; & in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery house, and residences of the canons & other dignitaries. The see comprises the cos. Wilts and Dorset. Besides 3 pa. churches, here are chapels of Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Swedenborgians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a grammar school, co. jail in Fisherton-Anger, theatre, assembly & concert rooms, & a co. infirmary. Charities amount to nearly 5,000*l.* annually. Woollen & cutlery manufs. have long declined, & the city has now little trade except in agricultural produce, & the retail supply of its inhabitants. It communicates by a branch of the S. Western r. r. with Southampton 20 m. distant. It is the seat of co. assizes, & spring quarter & petty sessions, & a court-leet for the manor. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. Races in August. The city sends 2 members to H. of C. It is the place of election for the S. division of the co. It rose on the removal of the see from Old Sarum 2 m N.ward in 1217; & parliaments were occasionally held in it in the 13th & 14th centuries.

SALISBURY CENTRE, p. v., Herkimer co., N. Y., 75 N.W. Albany, 405 W. (*See Salisbury.*)

SALISBURY ISLAND, Hudson Strait, Brit. N. A., is in lat. 63° 27′ N., lon. 76° 40′ W.

SALISBURY MILLS, sta., on branch of Eastern r. r., 41 m. from Boston. (*See Mills vill.*)

SALISBURY MILLS, p-v., Blooming Grove t., Orange co., N. Y., 93 S. by W. Albany, 287 W. It contains 3 stores, a paper m., a grist m., a saw m., a plaster m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an elevated undulating tract of open downs, co. Wilts, extending both N. & S. of that city, but the term is now generally held to apply mainly to that portion between Salisbury & Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill chains of S. & Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep walks. On it, about 6 m. N. Salisbury, is Stonehenge (which see); & many traces of British & Roman camps are scattered over its surface.

SALKELD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumber-

land, on the river Eden, here crossed by a curious bridge, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirk-Oswald. Area, 3,724 ac. Pop. 497. It has beautiful scenery.

SALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area, 1,802 ac. Pop. 252.

SALLANCHES, or SALLENCHES, a town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Arve, 42 m. N.E. Chambery. Pop. 2,085. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, & totally so on Good Friday, 1840. The fall of the Sallenche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 m. S. Martigny.

SALLEE, or SLA, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, kingdom, & 106 m. W. Fez, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, opposite Rabatt. Lat. 34° 2′ N., lon. 6° 46′ W. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 14,000. It stands on a low sandy point, enclosed by walls, & having a long battery guarding the entrance to the river. It has a manuf. of fine carpets, and an export trade in wool. It was formerly noted both for piracy & commercial activity; at present it is in decay.

SALLES, numerous comms. and vills. of France, chiefly in the S. & W. deps.—I. (*Curan*), dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Milhau. Pop. 2,489.—II. (*la Source*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.W. Rodez, with 1,102 inhabs., a castle, & a stalactitic cavern.—III. (*sur l'Hers,*) dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. W. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,189.

SALLIER, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, 78 E.N.E. Damaun.

SALLINS, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, with a station on the Great S. & W. r. r., 7¼ m. N.E. Newbridge. Pop. 392.

SALM (ALT), a town of Belgium, prov. & 31 m. S.E. Liege, formerly cap. of the Comté of Salmen-Ardennes, now comprised in the prov. Liege, on the Salm, an affl. of the Ambleve. Pop. 2,600.

SALMAGUNDI, p. o., Washita pa., La.

SALMON, r., Conn., rises in the S. part of Tolland co., & flows into Connecticut r., in E. Haddam. It has falls which afford good water power, & is navigable a short distance from its mouth.

SALMON, river, N. Y., rises in Lewis co., & flows through Oswego co. into Mexico bay, which sets up from Lake Ontario. It has a pretty good harbor at its mouth, & is boatable in high water, 14 m., to the falls in Orwell. At these falls the r. has a perpendicular descent of 107 feet, being 250 feet wide at high water, & half that at low water. The rocky strata consist of slate & granite, or gneiss, & the height of banks above is from 80 to 90 feet, & below the falls 200 feet of perpendicular rock. The water is very deep at the foot of the fall, and salmon trout & other fish are here taken.

SALMONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Area, 991 ac. Pop. 110.

SALMON CREEK, p. o., Monroe co., N. Y.

SALMON FALLS, r., N. H., the name of the Piscataqua r. above the great falls in Berwick.

SALMON FALLS, p. o., Strafford co., N. H.

SALMON FALLS, p. o., El Dorado co., Cal.

SALMON RIVER, p. o., Albion t., Oswego co., New York.

SALMÜNSTER, or SAALMÜNSTER, a walled t. of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Hanau, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Salza & Kinzig, 24 m. S.W. Fulda. Pop. 1,500. It has a Francis. monastery.

SALO, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Lago di Garda, deleg. & 14 m. E.N.E. Brescia. Pop. 5,600. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, & has a cathedral & 8 other churches.—II. a pass in the Pyrenees, between Conflans in France, & Izabare in Spain.

SALOBREÑA, a small town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. S.S.E. Granada, near the mouth of the Motril, in the Mediterranean, with 1,450 inhabitants & a Moorish castle.

SALOMON ISLANDS, Pacific O. [SOLOMON ISLS.]

SALON, *Salo*, or *Salonum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near the canal of Craponne, 28 m. N.N.W. Marseilles. Pop. 4,290. It has several squares with fountains, a handsome town hall, & manufs. of silk twist, hats, & soap, & a brisk general trade.

SALONA, p-v., Clinton co., Pa., 65 N.W. Harrisburg. It contains a furnace & 150 inhabitants.

SALONA, a ruined city of Dalmatia, circ. & 3 m. N.N.E. Spalato, on the E. side of the bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic. It was greatly enlarged and fortified by Diocletian, a native of Salona, but destroyed by the Avars in 639.—II. (*Amphissa*), a town of Greece, Hellas, cap. gov. Phocis, 84 m. W.N.W. Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian gulf, & at the S. foot of Mount Parnassus. Pop. 4,000. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel.

SALONIA, p-v., Greene co., Ky., 75 S.W. Frankfort, contains 2 stores & about 100 inhabitants.

SALONICA, or SALONIKI, *Thessalonica*, a large seaport city, & next to the cap., the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj. at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 40° 38′ 8″ N., lon. 22° 57′ 22″ E. Pop. estimated at from 70,000 to 75,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 5,000 Turks, & the remainder Greeks & Franks. It has externally an imposing appearance, standing on a hill slope, enclosed by whitewashed or painted walls, 5 m. in circuit, its numerous minarets & domes interspersed with gardens of cypress, & commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are Cyclopean, & one of its gates was built in honor of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples; one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of 5 Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. Bazaars extensive, & well supplied, & here are some flourishing silk-drawing factories. During the prevalence of Napoleon's continental system, Salonica was an important depôt for English goods. It has still a large trade in British produce. Exports consist of wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, tobacco, and staves. This city was the residence of Cicero during a part of his exile: it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian.

SALONICA (GULF OF), *Thermæus Sinus*, an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsula of Chalcidice & Cassandras. Length 70 m., breadth at entrance 30 m. It receives the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), Indje-Kara-Su, & Vardar rivs.

SALOP, a co. of Engl. [SHROPSHIRE.]

SALORINO, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 51 m. W. Caceres, near the Salor. Pop. 1,918.

SALPEE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 21 m. N.E. Sattarah.

SALPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 145.

SALSETTE, an island of British India, presid. Bombay, immediately N. Bombay isl., with which it is connected by a narrow causeway. Length 18 m., average breadth 13 m. Pop. upwards of 50,000, including many of Portuguese descent.

SALSO, *Himera Meridionale*, the largest river of Sicily, rising in the Madonian mntns., intend. Palermo, flowing S., & entering the Mediterranean at Alicata, after a course of 70 m.

SALT, & ENSON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. N. E. Stafford, pa. St. Mary Lichfield. Pop. 580.

SALTA, the most N. dep. of La Plata, extending N. of lat. 26° S., & between lon. 62° & 68° W., having S. the deps. Catamarcha & Tucuman, E. the Gran-Chaco, W. and N. Bolivia. Area about 70,000 sq. m. Pop. loosely estimated at 55,000. Surface very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado & Upper Vermejo, on the banks of which rice, maize, tropical fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, & indigo are raised. Along the Vermejo cochineal is collected, & cocoa is produced. The *yerba-maté*, or Paraguay tea, grows wild. In this dep. are the silver mines of San Antonio & Acay.—*Salta*, the cap. town, is situated on an affl. of the Salado, 180 m. N. Tucuman. Lat. 24° 15′ S., lon. 64° 50′ W. Pop. from 8,000 to 9,000. It is regularly built, and has numerous religious edifices, & a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; & has an active trade in wine, salt, hides, & mules. It occasionally suffers injury from inundations.

SALTASH, a decayed bor., mkt town, & chapelry of England, co. Cornwall, on a steep acclivity on the W. bank of the Tamar, 3¼ m. N.W. Devonport. Area, 228 ac. Pop. 1,541, mostly engaged in fishing & seafaring pursuits. It has also a trade in malt & beer, & is famous for its biscuits.

SALTBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8¼ m. N.E. Melton Mowbray. Area, 2,680 ac. Pop. 296.

SALTCOATS, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Ayr, pas. Ardrossan & Stevenston, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1851, 4,338. It is mostly ill built, but it has a neat Gothic pa. church, a handsome town house, free & other schools, a subscription library, reading rooms, large ship-building docks, and rope walks. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, & silks for Glasgow houses. In has also salt-works, & exports coal to Ireland.

SALTCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8¼ m. S. W. Colchester. Area, 255 ac. Pop. 189.

SALT CREEK, Ia., a tributary of the E. fork of White r.

SALT CREEK, t., Hocking co., O. A branch of Scioto Salt cr. runs through it. Pop. 1840, 821 : 1850, 1,094.

SALT CREEK, t., Holmes co., O. Drained by a branch of Killbuck creek. Pop. 1840, 1,739 : 1850, 1,699.

SALT CREEK, t., Marion co., O. Pop. 1840, 607 : 1850,

SALT CREEK, t., Muskingum co., O., 65 E. Columbus, 340 W. Drained by Salt cr. of Muskingum river. Pop. 1850, 1,215.

SALT CREEK, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by Salt cr. of Scioto r. It has a fulling m., 4 tanneries, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,814 ; 1850, 1,846.

SALT CREEK, t., Wayne co., O. Drained by a branch of Killbuck cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,401 ; 1850, 1,669.

SALT CREEK, t., Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 774.

SALT CREEK, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,105.

SALT CREEK, t., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 807.

SALT CREEK, t., Monroe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 406.

SALT CREEK, p. o., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 726.

SALT CREEK, p. o., Polk co., Oregon.

SALT CREEK, p. o., Tooele, Utah.

SALTEE ISLANDS, two small islands & a group of rocks off the coast of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford; the larger of the two isls. lies about 15 m. E. Hookhead, and extends 1 m. S.S.W. A vessel, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3¼ m. W.S.W. this island.

SALTENS-ELF, a river of Norway, dist. Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 m. enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord, in lat. 67° 12′ N.

SALTERFORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Barnoldwick, 8 m. W.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 573.

SALTERSFORD, or JENKIN CHAPEL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, with a station on the Midland r. r., 2 m. W. Cromford.

SALTERSVILLE, p. o., Hudson co., N. J.

SALTFLEETBY, several pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), 8¼ m. E.N.E. Louth. Area, 2,205 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (*Middle*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area, 1,169 ac. Pop. 200.—III. (*West*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area, 2,093 ac. Pop. 251.

SALTFLEET-HAVEN. [SEDBROOKE.]

SALTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 5 m. W.N.W. Bath. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 417.

SALT HILL, a hamlet of England, co. Bucks, pas. Farnham Royal & Upton, 3¼ m. N. Windsor, &, until lately, noted as the place to which the Eton boys made the triennial "montem" procession, abolished in 1847.

SALTHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen, & W.N.W. Malmö (Sweden). Length 5 m. It is often covered by the sea, and is not permanently inhabited.

SALTHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 25 m. N. N.W. Norwich. Area, 1,614 ac. Pop. 322.

SALTIKOVA-DEWITZA, a town of Russia, gov. & 28 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov, on the Desna. Pop. 1,000.

SALTILLO, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss.

SALTILLO, p. o., Jasper co., Ia.

SALTILLO, p. o., Morgan co., Ky.

SALTILLO, p. o., Hardin co., Tenn.

SALTILLO, a town of Coahuila, Mexico, 110 m. S. Coahuila, & 200 leagues from Mexico, on the riv. Tigre. Pop. 10,000. It is regularly laid out, & in the centre has a public square adorned with a fountain; has manufs. of woollen blankets & ponchos. An annual fair is held which lasts 8 days. At Buena Vista, 6 m. distant, Feb., 1847, the Mexican president, Santa Anna, with 20,000 troops, was routed by 5,000 U. S. troops under Gen. Taylor.

SALT ISLAND, one of the British W. India isls., Virgin group, S.E. Tortola.—Salt Key, some isls., Bahamas, & off the N. coast of Cuba.

SALTKETCHER BRIDGE, p. o., Colleton dist., S. C. The bridge crosses the Combahee.

SALT LAKE (GREAT), *Timpanogos* of the Spaniards, *Bonneville* of the trappers; the great absorbent of the waters of the Californian basin, Utah Terr. Lat. of the princip. isl. 41° 10′ 42″ N., lon. 112° 21′ 05″ W. The water is very salt, & its shores are incrusted with salt, so that it may be gathered in large quantities. It is about 75 m. in length & 30 broad. Bear r. enters it at the N., & several smaller streams on its eastern side, rising in the Timpanagos mnts. From the S. it receives the surplus waters of Utah L. through the Jordan r. It is around the S. end & E. side that the Mormons have their principal settlements. The soil in this vicinity is very fertile, & being easily irrigated from the mountain rivulets, produces large crops.

SALT LAKE CITY, capital of Utah Terr., Great Salt Lake co., Utah. It lies due west from, & 2,077 distant from New York, 20 E. of the Great Salt Lake, on Jordan r., the outlet of L. Utah, & contains the territorial capitol, a tabernacle, or place of worship, 150 feet in length & 60 in width, built in the Gothic style, a social hall, 5 large stores, a few elegant dwellings, & at present, 1854, 8,000 inhabitants. The building materials consist of adobes (sun-burnt brick & stone). The lumber consists of pine & fir of good quality. The settlements extend 30 m. N. & 150 S. of the city. There is a sufficient number of good saw m., & there are 3 flouring m. within 6 m. of the city. The land is very productive, affording wheat of the best quality; all the coarser grains flourish; so, too, vegetables exceed anything that can be produced within the temperate zones. The air is pure, & the mountain streams & lake produce an abundance of excellent fish.

SALT LICK, p-t., Fayette co., Pa. Drained by Indian cr. It has a fulling m., 4 grist m., 15 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,911 : 1850, 879.

SALT LICK, t., Perry co., O. Drained by a branch of Licking r. Pop. 1840, 1,243 : 1850, 1,747.

SALT LICK FALLS, p. o., Preston co., Va.

SALTNEY a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, pa. Hawarden, with a station on the Chester & Shrewsbury r. r., 2¼ m. S.S.W. Chester. Pop. 874

SALTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Pickering. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 379.—II (or *Saltoun*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington 14 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Area, 8 sq. m. Pop. 697. The vill. W. Salton, on the Tyne, has a population of 190. Here are Salton Hall, the residence of the Fletcher family, and Hermandston, anciently the property of the St Clairs. Bishop Burnet was once rector of this parish.

SALTPETRE, p. o., Washington co., O.

SALT POINT, p-o., Pleasant Valley t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 74 S. Albany, 311 W.

SALT POINT, p. o., St. Genevieve co., Mo.

SALT, r., Mo., rises in Iowa, & flows S., inclining E., to the border of Ralls co., when it pursues a very winding course N.E., & then turns S.E. until it joins the Mississippi, 85 m. above the Missouri. It is navigable to some extent.

SALT, r., Ky., rises in Mercer co., & flowing N. into Anderson co., it turns W. & enters the Ohio at West Point, between Jefferson & Hardin cos., 20 miles below Louisville. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, & boatable 150 m. Fifteen m. from its mouth it receives on the S. side a branch nearly as large as itself, called the Rolling Fork, which last, receives in Nelson co. a large branch called Beechy Fork. All these branches of Salt r., though diverging widely, rise near each other. These streams water some of the most fertile portions of the state.

SALT RIVER, p-o., Audrain co., Mo., 58 N. by E. Jefferson City, 930 W.

SALT RIVER, t., Knox county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 611.

SALT RIVER, t., Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 692.

SALT ROCK, t., Marion co., O. Drained by Broken Sword cr. Pop. 1850, 347.

SALTSBURG, p-v., Conemaugh t., Indiana co., Pa., 179 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 205 W. Situated on the E. bank of Conemaugh r., & contains a Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 13 saw m., and 623 inhabs. There are many salt works in the vicinity.

SALT SPRING, t., Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,134.

SALT SPRING, p. o., Campbell co., Ga.

SALT SPRING, p. o., Bienville pa., La.

SALT SPRINGVILLE, p-o., Canajoharie t., Otsego co., N. Y., 63 W. Albany, 381 W.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Monroe co., Va., 232 W. Richmond, 269 W. The estate on which these springs are located contains a church free to all denominations & 100 inhabs. Here are ample accommodations for visitors. The springs possess valuable mineral properties.

SALTVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Va., 288 W. by S. Richmond, 356 W. Situated near the N. fork of Holston r. There are 2 valuable salt wells here: the salt manufactured from the water is of the first quality, & gives employment to 100 persons. The only fossil salt yet discovered in the Union is found at this place. The v. contains 2 grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabs.

SALTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N. Hythe. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 609. Saltwood castle, a noble structure of the reign of Richard II., is partly in ruins.

SALUBRIA, p-o., Dix t., Chemung co., N. Y., 191 W.S.W. Albany, 302 W. (*See Jefferson.*)

SALUBRITY, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C.

SALUDA, r., S. C. (*See Congaree.*)

SALUDA, p. o., Middlesex co., Va.

SALUDA, p. o., Edgefield dist., S. C.

SALUDA, p. o., Coweta co., Ga.

SALUDA, p-t., Jefferson co., Ia., 100 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 572 W. Pop. 1840, 1,285; 1850, 1,335.

SALUDA MILLS, p. o., Newberry dist., S. C.

SALUEN, or THAN-LWENG, a large river of Further India, rises in Tibet, flows S. through the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, & between the Burmese dom. on the W., & the Laos, Siamese, & British territory (Tenasserim provs.) on the E., & enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns, Martaban & Maulmain. Its course has been little explored, but it is known to be a noble stream flowing through a richly-wooded country, & generally navigable to a considerable distance from the sea.

SALUGGIA, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Vercelli. Pop. 3,991.

SALUNGA, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

SALURIA, p. o., Calhoun co., Tex.

SALURN or SALORNO, market town of the Tyrol, circ., & 19 m. S.SW. Botzen, on the Upper Adige, with an old castle. Pop. 1,100.

SALUZZO (French *Saluces*), a city of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. prov. on an affl. of the Po, 17 m. N.W. Coni. Pop. of comm. 14,426. It consists of an upper & walled town, on a height crowned by a magnificent castle, now used as a prison, & a lower, open town, with a handsome cathedral. It has manufs. of silk, leather, hats, & hardwares. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Stura. Pop. of prov. 1848, 153,942.

SALUZZOLA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 32 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., on the Elvo. Pop. of comm. 2,161.

SALVADOR (SAN), Amer., &c. [SAN SALVADOR.]

SALVAGES, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira islands, about lat. 39° N., lon. 16° W. The Great Piton yields a large quantity of orchill.—*Salvage Island*, Falkland group, S. Amer., is in lat. 51° 1′ S., lon. 61° 6′ W.

SALVAGNAC, two comms. & towns of France.—I. a market town, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Alby. Pop. 1,828.—II. (*Cajarc*), dep. Aveyron, 12 miles N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,440.

SALVALEON, *Interamni*, a town of Spain, prov., & 20 m. S.S.E. Badajos, on the Erja. Pop. 2,540.

SALVATIERRA (DE MAGOS), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near left bank of the Tagus, 31 m, N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,000. In its royal residence the Marquis de Loulé was assassinated Feb. 1824.—II. (*do Extremo*), a town, prov. Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 m. E. Castello-Branco.

SALVATIERRA, two small towns of Spain.—I. prov. Pontevedra, 20 m. S.E. Vigo, on the right bank of the Minho, which separates it from Portugal.—II. prov. Vascongadas (Biscay), 15 m E. Vittoria, fortified & well-built. Pop. 1,593.—III. (*de los Baros*), prov. & 23 m. S.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,555.

SALVETAT (LA), two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Agout, N. the Cevennes, and 8 m. N. St. Pons. Pop. 4,009.—II. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 18 m. S.W. Rodez. Pop. 3,128.—*Salviac* is a comm. & vill. dep. Lot, cap. cant., 9 m. S. W. Gourdon. Pop. 1,189.

SALVINA, v., Mercer co., Ky. Contains 154 inhabs.

SALVISA, p-v., Mercer co., Ky., 21 S. Frankfort, 563 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a woollen fac., & 154 inhabitants.

SALWARP, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. N.N.W. Worcester, intersected by a canal which runs parallel with the river Salwarp, from Droitwich to the Severn. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 446.

SALYMPRIA or SALEMBRIA, *Peneus*, the principal river of Thessaly, European Turkey, rises at the N.W. extremity of that province, nearly the whole of which it drains, flows S. & E. and enters the Gulf of Salonica, 13 m. N.W. Cape Kissovo. Total course 110 m., for about half of which it is navigable. Principal affl., the Phanaria, Satalgé, and Saranta-Poros.

SALZA, or SALZACH, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 miles W. the Gross-Glockner, flows E. through the centre of the circ. Salzburg to St. Johann, where it turns N. and joins the Inn, six m. N.E. Burghausen. Total course, 130 m., for the last 80 of which, to Hallein, it is navigable.

SALZA (GROSS), a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,563.

SALZBRUNN (NEW, LOWER AND UPPER), three contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Breslau, with 2,767 inhab., two churches, and mineral baths.

SALZBURG, *Juvavia*, a city of Upper Austria, cap. prov., situated on both sides of the Salzach, here crossed by a bridge 370 feet long, 72 m. E.S.E. Munich. Pop. 11,300; do. of circle 1850, 146,007. It is situated in the most picturesque spot in Germany, is surrounded by walls, entered by 8 gates, and consists of the town proper, and 3 suburbs. The most conspicuous object is the castle of Hohensalzburg, perched on a steep rock, formerly the residence of the prince bishops, now used as a prison and barracks. On opposite side of the river is the Mönchberg, surrounded by a Capuchin convent. It has a cathedral of the 17th century, built in the style of the Vatican; the church of St. Peter contains the tomb of Haydn, who, as well as Mozart, was a native of Salzburg. The house in which the latter was born is still preserved. Salzburg has a lyceum, with a library of 36,000 volumes, a botanic garden and zoological museum, a gymnasium, & an Ursuline female school. St. Peter's convent has a library of 40,000 volumes, & a collection of coins. Here are a military and 3 civil hospitals, and a theatre. Chief manufs. leather, iron wire, tobacco, & starch. Pop. of prov. 1850, 146,007.

SALZDERHELDEN, a market town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, princip. Grubenhagen, on the Leine, 2 m. S.E. Eimbeck. Pop. 1,200.

SALZDETTFURTH, a vill. of Hanover, landrost, & 7 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Lamme.

SALZGITTER, a vill. of Hanover, landrost & 20 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,500. In the vicinity are valuable salt mines.

SALZKAMMERGUT, a district of Upper Austria, comprising the S.W. part of the circ. Traun, on the borders of Styria. Area, 336 sq. m. Pop. 16,000. Surface almost wholly mountainous, and soil unprofitable; but valuable salt mines are wrought here on account of the government.

SALZKOTTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 45 m. S.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,830.

SALZUFLEN, a town of Germany, Lippe Detmold, at the confluence of the Salze and Werre, 11 m. N.W. Detmold, with salt works. Pop. 1,364.

SALZUNGEN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, circ. Unterland, cap. bailiwick, on the Werra, 19 m. N.N.W. Meiningen. Pop. 3,077. It has important salt-works, manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, & leather. & 5 annual fairs.

SALZWEDEL, or SALTWEDEL, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Jetzel. Pop. 7,819. It is enclosed by walls, & has a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics.

SAMADANG, a town of Java, on the route from Buitenzorg to Sheribon, 125 m. S.E. Batavia.

SAMAEIL, a town of Arabia, Oman dom. & 45 m. W. Muscat.

SAMAKOV, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 30 m. S.S.E. Sophia. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by substantial walls, & has extensive works for the production of heavy iron goods.

SAMALOOD, or SAMELOOD, a town of Egypt, province Benisouef, on left bank of the Nile, 15 m. N. Minieh.

SAMANA, a peninsula & bay, Repub. S. Domingo, Hayti. The peninsula extends from the E. to W. 32 m.; is at its greatest breadth 11 m. across. Lat. of Cape Samana 19° 18′ N., lon. 69° 8′ W. Sugar-Loaf Hill, its highest elevation, is 1,936 feet above the sea. It is connected with the mainland by a narrow sand beach, & was formerly an island. The bay, on the S. side of the cape & peninsula, is 8 miles broad, & a depth inland of 40 m. It forms one of the best harbors in the W. Indies, & is one of the free ports of the republic; & the v., on the N. side, contains a custom-house, 2 churches, 1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic, —& 1,721 inhabitants.—II. a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.

SAMANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, province Delhi, 35 m. S.W. Umballah.

SAMANTHA, p. o., Highland co., O.

SAMAR, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, S.E. Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait, 20 miles across. Length 150 miles; greatest breadth 80 miles. Area, 5,470 sq. m. Pop. 99,635. Soil highly fertile; principal products are rice, wheat, pepper, honey, wax, fine fruits, especially figs, & timber of various kinds.

SAMARA, two rivs. of Russia.—I. joins the Dnieper in gov. & 4 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, after a W. course of 150 m.—II. goes. Orenburg & Simbirsk, after a W. course of 280 miles, joins the Volga at Samara. Affl., the Tok & Kinil.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on a height at the confluence of Samara with the Volga. Pop. 11,012. It was founded in 1591, & formerly enclosed by a ditch and ramparts. It has a cathedral, several other churches, & an extensive trade in cattle & sheep, salt fish, caviar, skins, leather, & tallow.

SAMARANG, a fortified seaport town of Java, cap. prov. on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang river, 210 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Lat. of flag-staff 6° 57′ S., lon. 110° 27′ E. Pop. 20,000 (?), including many Chinese. It is pretty well built, & has a large church, town-hall, military school, hospital, theatre, & observatory. Its harbor is not good, & the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses, & owes its importance solely to the careful cultivation of the adjacent country, which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, & rice. Samarang is the residence of a Dutch governor, & the seat of one of the 3 principal law-courts in Java. Pop. of residency 550,000.

SAMAROAND, a city of independent Turkestan, dom. and 120 m. E. Bokhara, on the Zer-afshan. Lat. 39° 50′ N., lon. 68° 50′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It has greatly declined in importance; the area within its walls is mostly occupied with gardens; and of 40 colleges it formerly had, only 3 are said to remain perfect, one of which has great beauty. This city is, however, regarded with great veneration in Central Asia; and it possesses the tomb of Timour, under whom it was the cap. of one of the largest empires ever known, & the centre of Asiatic learning and extensive commerce. It has also several bazaars & large khans, many elegant, though decayed public edifices; and it is still an entrepôt for some caravan trade. Its temperate climate, abundance of fruit & water, and the beauty of its vicinity, have caused it to be generally eulogized as a residence by Asiatic poets.

SAMARIA, an ancient prov. of Palestine, between the river Jordan & the Mediterranean, having N. Galilee, & S. Judea. It comprised the towns Sebaste, Neapolis, Ginaea, Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa & Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, king of Israel, about 925 B.C., was the cap. of the ten tribes. After the destruction by Judas Hyrcanus, it was rebuilt by Herod, & called Sebaste, which see.—II. a vill. of Crete, near Sfakia.

SAMAROVA, a town of Siberia, gov. & 170 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, between the Ob & Irtish.

SAMARRAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the height below the left bank of the Tigris, and consisting of about 200 houses, nearly enclosed by strong walls. It has two handsome Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Shiah or Persian sect, & visited annually by at least 10,000 Mohammedan pilgrims. About 1 m. N. are a curious spiral tower 164 feet in height, the remains of a college built of fine bricks, & traces of a palace. The whole neighborhood is covered with ruins. The town yields the pasha an annual revenue of 660*l*.

SAMASSI, a comm. & vill. of Sardinia, div. & 22 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,805.

SAMATAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, on the Save, 1 m. N.E. Lombez. Pop. 1,224.

SAMAVA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 85 m. S.E. Lamlum.

SAMBAS, a state, river, & town of the island Borneo; the town, cap. & state, on left bank of the river, about 40 miles from its mouth, on the W. coast, 90 m. N. Pontiana. Lat. 1° 50′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E. Pop. 9,400, of whom 5,600 are Malays. At the mouth of the river is the Chinese vill. Pamangkat.

SAMBATIKILA, a walled town of W. Africa, Mandingo country, near lat. 10° N., lon., 6° 50′ W.

SAMBER, SAMBHARA, or SACAMBHARI, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 44 miles N. N. E. Ajmeer. On its N. E. side is a large salt lake.

SAMBILAN, or SAMBILANG, a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, lat. 4° 5′ N., lon. 100° 35′ E.

SAMBOANGAN, a Spanish settlement in the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S. W. extremity of the island Mindanao, lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 122° 10′ E.

SAMBOR, two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. cap. circ., on the Dniester, 40 m. S. W. Lemberg. Pop. 6,600. It has a tribunal, mining intendency, and gymnasium, with manufs. of linens, 16 oilmills, and extensive salt works.—II. *Stary Sambor*, is a town on the Dniester, 10 m. S. W. the foregoing, with 2,950 inhabitants.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Coughton, 3¾ miles N. N.W. Alcester. Pop. 562.

SAMBRE, *Sabis*, a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French dep. Aisne, S. W. Avesnes, flows E.N.E. between the basins of the Scheldt & Oise, & through the Belgian prov. Hainaut & Namur, & joins the Meuse at Namur. Total course 100 m. Affls. the Helpe, Heure, and Orneau. It is navigable for the greater part of its course for barges. In Belgium, the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Scheldt, & the canal of the Sambre France, connects it with the canal of St. Quentin. Under the French, Sambre-et-Meuse was a dep., watered by those rivers, & now forming the prov. Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg.

SAMBUCA, a vill. of Central Italy, Tuscany, 27 m. N.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,500.

SAMER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,687. It has remains of an abbey of the 7th century.

SAMFORD, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex, 3¾ miles N. N. E. Thaxted. Area, 2,224 ac. Pop. 906.—II. (*Little*), same co., 3¼ m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 471.—III. (*Courtfield*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S. W. Wellington. Area, 1,144 ac. Pop. 415.—IV. (*Brett*), same co., 7 m. N. W. Bridgewater. Area, 932 ac. Pop. 246.—V. (*Courtenay*), co. Devon, 5 m. N. E. Okehampton. Area, 7,302 ac. Pop. 1,084.—VI. (*Peverell*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 855.—VII. (*Speke*), same co., 4 m. E. S.E. Tavistock. Area, 1,721 ac. Pop. [illegible].

SAMGAUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 20 m. N.W. Nellore.

SAMGORODOCK, a market town of Russia, gov. & 95 m. S. W. Kiev. Pop. 1,000.

SAMHOUD, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. & 15 m. S.E. Girgeh.

SAMI, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Bambarra, on the Joliba, 22 m. W.S.W. Sego.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry of England, co. Lan-

caster, pa. Blackburn, 3 m. E. Preston. Area, 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,435.

SAMMINIATO, or SAN MINIATO, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 21 miles W. S. W. Florence. Pop. 3,500.

SAMMON'S POINT, p. o., Iroquois co., Ill.

SAMMONSVILLE, p-o., Fulton co., N. Y.

SAMOAN (or NAVIGATOR'S) ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., between lat. 13° 30′ & 14° 30′ S., & lon. 168° & 173° W., comprising 8 small islands, estimated to have an area of 2,650 sq. m., with a pop. of upwards of 50,000. Soil rich, & surface densely wooded. Products comprise cocoa-nut oil, arrow root, caoutchouc, castor-bean, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, & plentiful supplies of vegetables, &c., for shipping. The inhabitants are stated to be superior in bodily & mental endowments to those of many other parts of Polynesia, & to seek for articles of utility rather than trinkets, in their traffic.

SAMOCHVALOVITSHI, a market town of Russia gov. & 10 m. S. Minsk. Pop. 1,000.

SAMOCZIN, Prussian Poland. [SAMOTSCHAU.]

SAMOENS, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 7 m. E.S.E. Fanninges, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,911. It has 6 important annual fairs for cattle.

SAMOGITIA, an old prov. of Poland, now forming most part of the Russian gov. Vilna.

SAMOS, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala-Nuova, 42 m. S.W. Smyrna. Length E. to W. 27 m., breadth varies to 10 m. Estimated area, 165 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Two ranges of rocky limestone mountains traverse the isl., their slopes partly covered with pine-woods, vineyards, & olive groves. The valleys are fertile, & this is one of the most productive islands of the Archipelago, exporting a good deal of corn, & excellent muscadine wines. Mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead silver & emery. Principal towns, Vathi, on its N. side, with a good harbor, & Khora, the cap., near the S. coast, on a portion of the site of the ancient Samos. The island had in antiquity a famous temple of Juno, of which few, if any, vestiges remain. It was the native country of Pythagoras, & the sculptor Theodorus. The Samiotes were among the first to join the late Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the island against the Turks. In the Little Boghaz, a narrow strait between Samos & the mainland, the fleet & army of Xerxes were defeated the same day that his troops in Greece, under Mardonius, were dispersed & destroyed at Platæa, B. C. 479.—II. an ancient city of Cephalonia, on the bay of Samos, an inlet of its E. coast, now a vill., cap. dist., around which are various remains of antiquity.

SAMOTHRAKI, or SAMOTHRACE (Turk. *Semendrek*), an island belonging to European Turkey, in the Ægean sea, 14 m. N. N. W. Imbros. Area, 30 sq. m. Pop. 1,500, a poor & hardy race. Surface mountainous, & rises to 5,248 feet above the sea. Principal products, corn, oil, honey, wax, goat-skins, & leather. On its N. side are the ruins of the ancient town of Samothrace.—*Samothraki* is one of the smaller Ionian islands, 5 m. W. Corfu.

SAMOTSCHAU (Pol. *Samoczin*, or *Szumazin*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 38 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,960, who manuf. woollens.

SAMOYEDE COUNTRY comprises all the N. parts of Russia & Siberia, between the White sea, & lon. 110° E., with the great estuaries of the Petchora, Obe, and Yenisei. Its inhabitants are mostly wandering tribes.

SAMOZERO (LAKE), a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 40 m. W. N. W. Petrosavodsk, about 20 m. in length, from W. to E., & 8 m. in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried S. & E. by the river Shuya into Lake Onega.

SAMPER DE CALANDA, a town of Spain, prov. Teruel, 44 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,720.

SAMPEYRE, a market town of the Sardinian sta., N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 15 m. W. S. W. Saluzzo, capital mand., on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 4,985.

SAMPSON, p. o., Darke co., O.

SAMPSON, county, N. C. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. Drained by Black river & its branches. Surface level, soil sandy. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $283,795; wheat, 2,167 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 426,805; cotton, 213 bales; tobacco, 100 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m. Capital employed in manufactures, $89,300; value of manufactured articles, $52,980;—25 churches; 2 academies, 70 pupils; 59 schools, 3,317 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,157; 1850, 14,585.

SAMPSON (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3¼ miles S. E. Losthwithiel. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 335.

SAMPSON (ST.), a pa., island of Guernsey. Pop. 2,006.

SAMPSONDALE, v., Haverstraw t., Rockland county, N. Y. It contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, 3 stores, an iron ware factory, a rolling and slitting mill, a chemical works, and 150 inhabitants.

SAMPTOWN, v., Piscataway t., Middlesex county, N. J., 8 N. New Brunswick. Situated on Cedar cr., a branch of Raritan r. It contains a Baptist church, a store, & 100 inhabs.

SAM'S CREEK, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 62 N.W. Annapolis, 63 W.

SAMSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland & Jutland. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 5 m. Area, 40 sq. m. Pop. 5,550. Surface undulating & fertile.

SAMSON, the largest village of Hungary, next to Csaba, county Bihar, 8 miles N. E. Debreczin. Pop. 22,247.

SAMSONVILLE, p-v., Ulster co., N. Y.

SAMSOUN, SAMSOON, or SAMSUN, *Amisus*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, lat, 41° 18′ N., lon. 36° 22′ E. Pop. wholly Turkish, & comprises about 450 families; in the neighborhood is a vill. with 150 families of Christians. Bazaars, though small, are well supplied with goods, & the town is a busy entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, & agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence in large quantities to Constantinople; & it is a station for the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Co.'s packets, plying between this city & Trebizond.

SAMTER, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 20 m. N. W. Posen, cap. circ., on railroad to Stettin. Pop. 2,480. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

SAMULCOTTAH, a town & fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 29 m. E.N.E. Rajahmundry, having two singular Hindoo temples.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., & joins the Vistula, 4 m. N.E. Sandomir. Total course 250 m. Affls. the Wislok, Lubaczov, & Tanev.—II. a river of Styria, after an E. & S. course of 50 m., joins the Save, 11 m. S. Cilly.

SAN (*Tanis*), a ruined town, Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 m. S.S.W. Menzaleh.

SAN, SANTA, &c. (*Saint*), prefixes to numerous places, which are arranged below under the heads, America, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, & Italy.

SAN, numerous towns, &c., of AMERICA, with this prefix.

SAN ANDERS, p-o., Milan co., Tex.

SAN ANTONIA (DE BEXAR), cap. Bexar co., Tex., 90 S. by W. Austin. Situated near the head sources, & on both sides of the San Antonia river, & is one of the most ancient towns in North America. It is built mostly of stone, the houses one story in height, with terraced roofs. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic,—a convent, an academy, an arsenal, several stores, & 3,488 inhabitants. It contained, previous to the Texian revolution, a population of 8,000 souls. In its vicinity stands the ruins of the ALAMO; it was an oblong enclosure with walls about 10 feet high, & 3 feet thick, covering about an acre of ground; it has been styled the Thermopylæ of Texas, in commemoration of the heroic defence of TRAVIS & his brave comrades.

SAN ANTONIO, a town of Venezuela, dep. & on an affluent of the Apure, prov. & 110 m. E. Varinas.—II. (*de Laguna*), Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on the Huallaga, near its junction with the Amazon.—III. (*de los Cues*), a town of Oaxaca, 70 m. N. Oaxaca, & having some Aztec remains.—*Antonio*, a river of Texas, which, after a S.E. course of nearly 200 m., enters the bay of Espiritu Santo, 25 m. N. E. Refugio. In its latter part it is navigable, & the towns Bexar & Goliad are on its banks.—(*Sta Barbara*), a small town, Chili, dep.

& 135 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, on an island in the Biobio, near the Andes.—II. a town, Venezuela, dep. & on S. bank of the Orinoco, opposite the influx of the Ventuari.—A strait of the Pacific O., 15 m. across, between the mainland & the island Santa Cruz, 120 m. S.E. Monterey.—(*San Bartholome*), a vill. of New Granada, dep. Magdalena, & on the river at the influx of the San Bartholome, 60 m. S.E. Remedios.—II. a vill. & fort Durango, Mexico, 215 m. N. Durango.—Also, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific O., lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 168° 52′ E.—(*Bernardo*), a group of islets, New Granada, near the entrance of the Gulf of Morrosquillo, & off the Point of San Bernardo, 50 m. S. Cartagena.—(*Blas*), a seaport town, Xalisco, Mexico, on the Pacific, 35 m. W.S.W. Tepic. Its harbor is bad. Pop. formerly large, now 3,000, & its trade chiefly transferred to Mazatlan.—*Point San Blas*, New Granada, is a headland on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panamá, 48 m. E. Puerto Bello.—(*Sta. Cruz-de-la-Sierra*), the most E. & largest dep. of Bolivia, extending between lat. 15° & 21° S., & lon. 58° & 65° W., having E. Brazil, & on other sides the deps. Beni, Cochabamba, & Tarija. Surface mostly level or undulating, drained by the Ubahy, Rio Grande, or Guapey, & covered with unexplored forests. Prod. comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton honey, & indigo, & it is supposed to be rich in minerals; but civilized settlements are scantily sprinkled over its surface. Principal towns, San Lorenzo de Frontera, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Juan Bautista, & Concepcion. The town Santa Cruz is a decayed place near the cap. San Lorenzo.

SAN AUGUSTINE, county, Tex. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 530 sq. m. Drained by Ayish bayou, & by Atoyac bayou on the W. Surface undulating, mostly covered with wood; soil very fertile, large portion included in the tract known as the "Red Lands." Capital, San Augustine. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $131,539; Ind. corn, 115,284 bush. prod.; sweet potatoes, 32,400; peas and beans, 6,338; cotton, 1,020 bales;—a saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Capital employed in manufacture, $13,895; value of manufactured articles, $21,275;—6 churches; 2 academies, 80 pupils; 9 schools, 198 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,648.

SAN AUGUSTINE, city, capital San Augustine co., Tex., 360 E. Austin. Situated on the Ayish bayou, a branch of the Neches r., 27 m. from Gaines Ferry, on the Sabine. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabs. It is very healthy, being built on the rolling lands, & is one of the most beautiful towns of Texas. The University of San Augustine, incorporated Jan. 5th, 1837, has a president, 2 professors in the male department, & 3 instructors in the female department. Session commences on the third Monday in June. The Wesleyan college, with a male & female department, has a president & 4 instructors. Session commences on the first Monday in March.

SAN BERNANDINO, p. o., Los Angelos county, Cal.

SAN CHRISTOBAL, town & capital of the state of Chiapas, Mexico, 289 leagues S. E. Mexico. Pop. 6,500.

SAN COSME, p-o., Rusk co., Tex.

SAN DIEGO, bay, San Diego co., Cal. It is the shape of a crescent, & is 5 m. in length, & 1 in breadth, & is, next to San Francisco, the best harbor in California. Lat. of Point Loma (where the government propose to place a light, on a tower 25 feet in height, and which will be visible 31 statute miles), is 32° 40′ 13″ and lon. W. from Greenwich, Engl., 117° 12′ 22″. "Vessels in sight of the coast, & approaching San Diego from the N., will observe an opening in the hills, & the appearance of an inland bay. This is *False Port*, & must be avoided. Immediately N. of False Port, commences a table land about 450 feet high, & extending southwardly 6 or 7 m. The extremity of this table land, forming a very steep bluff 300 feet in height, is called Point Loma, & forms the entrance to the harbor of San Diego. Those bound from the S.-ward will first sight the group of high, rocky islets, called *Los Coronados*. From thence to Point Loma, the course is N. ¼ E., & the distance 15 nautical miles. On a clear day Los Coronados will serve as a landmark, & guide vessels coming from any direction. Steer right through the kelp, giving Point Loma a berth of half a mile, & in a few minutes you will open Ballast Point, a low beach of shingle stones forming a natural breakwater. Then round up gradually, until you bring Ballast Point in range with the easternmost house on the Plaza, & be careful not to open more of the village, otherwise you will be too far to the E., & in danger of getting aground on Tuninga shoal. The breakers show its position. You can carry 4 fathoms within a ship's length of the point. Keep on the above range; &, when up with Ballast Point, steer direct for the Plaza, & anchor where you please. Inside of the breakwater, & about 250 yards true N. of its extremity, is a shoal spot with 12 feet water at low tide. The shoals on the starboard hand are plain in sight, except at very high water. Beyond the Plaza, the shoals are easily distinguished. The channel, however, is buoyed. From the Plaza to New town, four miles distant, you can carry 6 fathoms of water. A mile beyond New Town the bay becomes shoal. There is no water nearer than San Diego, 4 miles from the Plaza. It is obtained from San Diego river."

SAN DIEGO (*St. James*), county, Cal., is the southermost county in the state, & contains 11,000 sq. m. It has the Pacific Ocean on its western boundary, & the Colorado river on its eastern boundary. It is crossed from north to south by the Sierra Nevada. Drained on the western slope by the San Mateo, S. Margarita, De la Martires, San Luis, and San Diego rivers or streams, the eastern slope, which comprehends one-half of the surface of the county, is entirely devoid of streams, except in the rainy season, & then they disappear immediately on cessation of the rains. There were in 1852, 1,767 horses, 262 mules, 904 cows, 3,164 beef cattle, 563 oxen, 1,580 sheep;—wheat, 1,056 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,205; barley, 1,221; potatoes, 52 acres in cultivation. Pop. 1852, 2,932.

SAN DIEGO, p-v., capital San Diego co., Cal., 500 m. S.E. San Francisco, 18 m. north from the Mexican boundary line. It is situated on a plain four miles from the anchorage of the Plaza. It contains a Roman Catholic church built of *adobes*, several stores, & 800 inhabitants. The harbor was discovered, & named by Sebastian Viscayno, in 1603; & in 1768 two expeditions were fitted out, one by land & the other by water. The first division reached the place on the 14th of May, & the second on the 1st of July, 1769, & on the 16th of July, the land was taken possession of, and the Mission of San Diego was established under the direction of Father Janipero Serra, this being the first civilized settlement founded in Upper California. San Diego presents an arid appearance, but it possesses, nevertheless, a pleasant & luxuriant climate, with a clear blue sky, enhanced by a most magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean. There are no building materials or timber in the vicinity, but the water is the best that is known on the county. It abounds in copper mines, whilst it produces the best of olives & Indian pears, & although its vineyards have not increased in number, yet the fruit they bear is certainly the very best that California yields.

SAN ELAZARIO, p-o., El Paso co., Tex. Situated on the lt. b. of the Rio Grande.

SAN FELIPE, p-v., cap., Austin co., Tex., 120 E.S.E. Austin. Situated on the rt. b. of the Brazos river. It had prior to the revolution, 600 inhabitants; it was burnt by the retreating Texan army; since that time it has been rebuilt, & now contains a court house & 1,000 inhabitants.

SAN FELIPE, a town of Venezuela, dep. Caracas, 60 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 7,000. It was originally settled by Canary islanders; its vicinity is very productive of cocoa, coffee, maize, & rice.—II. a fort, Honduras, C. A., on the Golfo Dulce, lat. 15° 38′ N., lon. 89° 1′ 45″ W.—III. a town, Guanaxuato, Mexico, 40 m. N. Guanaxuato.—IV. (*Felipe-de-Aconcagua*), a t., Chili, cap. dep. Aconcagua, in a fine valley, about 15 miles from the Andes, 40 m. N. Santiago. Pop. recently estimated from 12,000 to 13,000. It is regularly built, & has handome public walks, a central square, in which are the chief public buildings; houses of one story, & mostly furnished with gardens. Near it are copper mines.

SAN FERNANDO, a small town of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, 30 m. N. the Orinoco, & on one of its affls.—II. a town, Chili, cap. dep. Colchajua, 80 m. S. Santiago.—III. *de Apure*), Venezuela, dep. & on

rt. bank of the Apure, at the influx of the Portuguesa, 70 m. S. Calabozo. Pop. 6,000.—Several vills. Mexico, vills. & forts in New Granada, & C. A., &c., have this name.—The *Serra de San Fernando*, or *Doirados*, S. A., separates the Brazilian prov. Matto-Grosso from the Bolivian territory of the Chiquitos, lat. 18° S., lon. 59° to 60° W.

SAN FRANCISCO, (BAY OF), Cal., one of the best harbors of the Pacific ocean. The entrance is very remarkable, bold, & rocky; a mile wide & 4 m. in length, with deep water & no obstructions. It then expands into an extensive bay, in which lie several islands; that of San Angelo is the largest & highest, & covered with vegetation to its very top. The next in size are Yerba Buena & Alcantras. The bay of San Francisco is 36 m. in length by an average of six in width; a large portion of its southern, eastern, & northern shores are bordered by extensive & wide mud-flats, preventing the landing, at low water, of even a boat; so much so that the eastern shore may be said to be inaccessible for a distance of 30 m.; and this impediment prevents it from ever becoming useful, except by the construction of extensive artificial works. On the N. it is bounded by the Straits of San Pablo, which divide it from the bay of that name. The bay of San Pablo is nearly circular, about 10 m. in diameter, the largest segment of which is a mud-flat, with but a few feet of water over it. On the E. side lies the channel, with a sufficient depth of water for large vessels, leading to the Straits of Karquines, at the mouth of the Sacramento river. On the western side of the bay of San Francisco, from the Straits of San Pablo, for a distance of 15 m., the country is broken & mountainous, & the shores rocky & indented by small bays. These obstructions reduce this extensive bay very much in size, & it becomes still more so when the safety & convenience of vessels is taken into consideration; indeed, with the deep water, cross tides, & exposed situations, there are but 2 safe anchorages, viz.: San Fransisco and Sausalito. The Bay of San Francisco has been celebrated, from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, & is justly entitled to that character, even under the seaman's view of a mere harbor. But when all the accessary advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country; mildness & salubrity of climate; connection with the great interior valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin; its vast mineral & other resources are all taken into account, with its geographical position on the line of communication with Asia, it rises into an importance far above that of a mere harbor, & deserves a particular notice in any account of maritime California. Its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that of Southern Italy; settlements upon it for more than half a century attest its healthiness; bold shores & mountains give it grandeur; the extent & fertility of its dependent country give it great resources for agriculture, commerce, and population.

Sausalito, or Whaler's Harbor, is on the N. side of the entrance, under Table Hill, which protects vessels from the prevailing westerly winds. This anchorage is the principal resort of whalers. Here they can obtain wood & water, & refit. The water in the summer is obtained from small springs. From Yerba Buena, the distance to the mouth of the bay of San Pablo is 10 m., the course N. by W. passing to the right of San Angelos Isl., & to the left of Molate. The points San Pedro & San Pablo, which form the mouth of the bay, are 2 m. asunder. The channel to the Strait of Karquines is on the E. side of the bay of San Pablo. It has 4¼ fathoms water, & is a mile wide. The Strait of Karquines, through which the river Sacramento discharges its waters, runs nearly E. & W. for the distance of 8 m., & at its narrowest point is half a m. wide, with very deep water—from 12 to 17 fathoms. The banks on both sides are high, & composed of sandstone. The Napa creek empties into the straits from the north, about a m. from the bay of San Pablo. Passing through Karquines Straits, the bay of Suisun is entered. It extends 11 m. to the N.E., & is 2 m. wide. Suisun creek flows into it on the W., & on the E. it receives the waters of the Sacramento & its tributaries. The channels through the Delta of the Sacramento are narrow, & pass into each other, forming islands. These cover an area of 25 sq. m., which is entirely overgrown with Tula (Scirpus lacustris). The true channel of the river lies through the S. branch, its direction being due E. It has sufficient water for vessels not drawing over 12 feet. Eleven m. from Suisun bay, the course of the river changes to the N. for 2 m. At this point the left-hand channel must be taken, as it is the one leading to the Sacramento proper, the right one leading to Marsh's Landing & the San Joaquin. In proceeding up the Sacramento, the river gradually changes its course to the N., with several considerable bends; and at the low stage of water is navigable as far as Sacramento city a distance of 50 m. above where its deltas discharge into Suisun bay, &, by the water communication, 125 m. from San Francisco. Three & a half miles above the American Fork, sand-banks are encountered. These intercept the navigation during the dry season, & are met with as far as the mouth of the Feather r. Above the Feather riv., the Sacramento changes its character, becoming very tortuous, but is navig. for steamboats to Butler city, 234 m. above San Francisco. During the ann. freshets, these rivs. would afford good opportunities for the transportion of timber from the upper country, where it is found of large dimensions, & in great abundance. The branch leading to the mouth of the San Joaquin is 10 m. long, & is navigable for vessels to that place. The San Joaquin can be ascended by steamboats 189 miles above San Francisco. In the season of the rains, the country for several miles around its mouth is overflowed, & when not under water, is a large marsh. The bay of San Francisco is well adapted for a naval depôt, or a place for our whalers to recruit at. Its possession insures us the command of the Northern Pacific, & the protection of our large and extended interests there.

SAN FRANCISCO, river, N. Mexico, is formed by 2 principal branches, and flows south into it, just above the confluence of that stream with the Gila river.

SAN FRANCISCO, county, Cal. It is formed of the entire peninsula formed by the bay of San Francisco & the Pacific Ocean, & contains 190 sq. m. The Sierra Morena, or Brown Mountains, commence at a point about 10 m. S. of the city, & extend along the coast, rising over two thousand feet above the sea, and unite with the range in Santa Clara co. This range protects the valley from the coast winds. Soil rich & productive. The only stream of note is the San Francisquitta creek, dividing this county from Santa Clara. Capital, San Francisco. There were in 1852, beef cattle, 3,419; cows, 1,342; working oxen, 246; horses, 2,215; mules, 577; wheat, 5,300 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 1,360; barley, 18,450; oats, 3,900; potatoes, 10,050; other produce, 5,150. Acres of land in cultivation, 1,297. Capital employed for other pursuits out of the limits of the city, $761,500. Estimated amount of taxable property, $20,000,000. Amount of property assessed, $17,794,711. Pop. 36,151; white males, 30,-, 156; mulattoes, males 103, females 38; negroes, males 270, females 53. Indians domesticated, males 96, females 63; foreign residents, males 16,537, females 2,766.

SAN FRANCISCO, city & capital of San Francisco co., Cal., is situated on the eastern slope of the ridge dividing the bay of San Francisco from the Pacific O. Lat. 37° 47′ 35″, lon. 122° 26′ 15″. Pop. by the state census 1852, 34,776 (5,154 females, 29,166 males); 1854, estim. at 50,000. The entrance from the Ocean is through the Golden Gate, a narrow strait about a mile in width, with rocky walls on each side, & 4 miles in length, where it opens into the magnificent Bay of San Francisco. The city is built on the sandy slope, descending from the hills to the waters of the bay, & spreads out in all directions. Central Wharf extends 2,300 feet into the bay. The streets are laid out with regularity, some parallel with the shore, & rising one behind another in a succession of terraces; crossing these, a series of streets extend from the water over & between the hills, excavated in some instances to the depth of 10 feet. The houses first built were mostly of wood, but since the great conflagrations of 1849 and 1852, brick, stone, & iron have been extensively employed in the construction of buildings. The public buildings are a city hall, court house, a custom house, a branch of the mint of the U. S., an exchange, a city hospital, 20 places of worship, belonging to Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, &c. Pure water is brought from the mountain lake, 3 m. distant, and distributed through the city in iron pipes, & gas is

absent being introduced to light the city. Here is concentrated an immense capital employed in the purchase of gold dust & private banking.

As the mines of California, & the shipments of gold dust are the principal features of attraction, we first enter upon that field, & annex the amounts which have been sent forward for the year 1850, which amounts to $29,441,583. This statement is a sufficient answer to the too often expressed opinion that the mines were becoming exhausted, & that California must prove a failure by-and-bye. For the two past seasons the summer months have produced the greatest amount of gold, the wet diggings being worked then to a greater extent than the dry. This accounts for the fact that the shipment in the month of August exceeded that of any other month in the year. Fixing the amount of gold exported, & which was regularly shipped & entered, for the period named above, at $30,000,000, in round figures, & add to it an estimate of $12,000,000, as having gone forward in private hands, & $6,000,000 retained for circulation, & the aggregate shows the enormous sum of $48,000,000; an amount exceeding one-third the total *of all the products of the United States* exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, & nearly one-third the am'nt of imports; $12,000,000 more than the exports of the State of New York or Louisiana; $35,000,000 more than Alabama; $38,000,000 more than South Carolina; $40,000,000 more than Massachusetts or Maryland; $41,000,000 more than Georgia; & $43,000,000 more than Pennsylvania. And while viewing this statement, it will at the same time be borne in mind that the States which show the largest amount of exports, are those which possess the advantage of having ports sit. on the sea-board, & which do the carrying trade of States more remotely located.

The amount shipped in 1851, amounted to $34,492,634; in 1852, $45,801,322; & in 1853, $49,672,210. From the same source of information, the custom house books, we have compiled the following receipts of bullion, at this port, for the year 1850, $1,722,600; the largest proportion of this amount of bullion has been received from the Atlantic States, though a no inconsiderable amount has found its way from the old world —sent hither from both localities, for the reason that in no country in the world does an investment of money pay as well. Securities are ample, & the losses small, in comparison with the flood of disasters which sweep over other localities. Individuals may be ruined by fire in an hour, but the money loaned at from 3 to 10 per cent. *per month* interest, generally comes in but for a small proportion of the loss. As connected with the subject of currency, we will here take occasion to say that in no other section of the globe, are the generality of bankers more careful, judicious, & business-like, than in San Francisco. The rapid changes which are noted every day, necessarily compels them to watch the course of events with a careful regard for their own interests; & the exceptions to the general classification for integrity & business capacity, are but few. The principal business is done by 15 banking houses, but in addition there are other smaller operators, whom it would not perhaps be proper to classify amongst the leading bankers of the city, their transactions being mainly confined to the purchase & sale of gold dust, & do not do a legitimate banking business.

The steam marine of San Francisco is composed of 15 large steam-ships, running to Panama, Realejo, Punta Arenas, & other ports, & several to the Columbia river, Oregon. There are employed in the river trade 50 large class steam-boats, & 270 craft of various kinds, the entire tonnage amounting in 1853 to 97,699 tons.

AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERING (COASTWISE) PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 28TH, 1852.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Steamers	57	46,046	Brigs	64	11,221
Ships	139	119,055	Schooners	26	2,783
Barks	58	17,686			
Total				344	196,781

AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERING FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Steamers	69	72,441	Brigs	64	11,233
Ships	28	16,275	Schooners	53	6,666
Barks	38	10,279			
Total				252	116,994

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERING FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Steamers	1	389	Brigs	112	19,782
Ships	93	52,382	Schooners	60	6,892
Barks	141	51,844			
Total				407	131,289

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Tons.
American vessels entering coastwise	344	196,781
American vessels entering from foreign ports	252	116,944
Foreign vessels entering from foreign ports	407	131,289
Total entered from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28, 1852	1,003	445,014

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARING COASTWISE.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Steamers	90	57,758	Brigs	92	15,416
Ships	22	18,739	Schooners	453	29,424
Barks	48	12,170			
Total				705	133,507

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Steamers	66	68,541	Brigs	64	11,625
Ships	141	112,135	Schooners	46	5,505
Barks	74	21,868			
Total				391	219,644

FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Steamers	2	778	Brigs	107	18,477
Ships	93	51,428	Schooners	59	6,728
Barks	134	52,577			
Total				405	129,988

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Tons.
American vessels clearing coastwise	705	133,507
American vessels clearing for foreign ports	391	219,644
Foreign vessels clearing for foreign ports	405	129,988
Total cleared from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28, 1852	1,501	483,139

PASSENGERS ARRIVING AND CLEARING BY SEA AT SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 28TH, 1852.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Arriving	57,316	5,223	1,651	64,190
Leaving	22,554	390	2	22,946
Excess of arrivals				41,244

Subjoined is a statement of the number of vessels which have sailed from the United States for California, each month since the discovery of gold to the 1st Dec. 1852:—

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	..	83	82	26	14
February	..	64	83	11	20
March	..	53	109	18	24
April	..	21	69	8	15
May	..	23	38	4	28
June	..	34	32	5	28
July	..	42	25	6	15
August	..	50	26	4	27
September	..	40	23	4	31
October	3	74	37	10	34
November	6	105	41	14	26
December	11	89	21	11	..
Total	20	678	586	121	262

San Francisco was incorporated a city in 1846, & is divided into 8 wards, & is governed by a mayor & 8 aldermen, & 8 assistant aldermen, & has an efficient police. The place where the city now stands was first called Yerba Buena Cove; & there was a v. here which consisted of a few adobe houses, & it bore the name of Yerba Buena until March, 1847. "This great metropolis of the western seas, built upon more hills than Rome was, &, unlike her, built almost in a "day," contains a pop. of 50,000, who, attracted by the sparkling of gold, have come hither from every quarter of the habitable globe. From the sunny climes of Spain & Italy, from the fairy lands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow & ice in Norway & Russia, from the corn & vine lands of pleasant France, from the British isles & colonies, from the green South America, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the Sun & Moon, & from the golden islands of the Pacific, have they come in myriads to California. In the streets the fair European jostles with the swarthy Kanaka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Mussulman says his daily prayers, as he passes the churches of the Christian, the calculating German drives hard bargains with the volatile Frenchman, & the stiff-made Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed Chinaman. Such an *omnium gatherum* of humanity was never before witnessed in

the world's history. The golden charm has spoken the "open sesame" to the brazen gates & lofty walls that have heretofore enclosed a nation of millions, and the whole world has sent her representatives in great convention to a little spot that a few years since was known only as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels who were on the Pacific coast. No man can accurately calculate the result of this union, but its effects must be grand & lasting. The southron of Europe will return to his home, the fur-clad northerner will again visit the cold land of his childhood, the light-limbed oriental will go back to his fairy land, the long-tailed child of the sun will enter again his noble wall, the bearded Turk will once more listen to the *muezzim* as it is sounded from the minarets, & the unsophisticated children of the sea will return to their flowery islands. But all will carry back with them a knowledge of the English language, an idea of the American institutions & liberties, a portion of the energy and ardor of the great Anglo-Saxon race, & an understanding of the blessed principles of Him whose precepts will yet spread peace among the nations, & make the "wilderness bud & blossom as the rose tree."

SAN FRANCISCO, a port, W. coast of Lower California, lat. 30° 45′ N., lon. 113° 40′ W.—II. (*Francesco*), a vill., Peru, 55 m. S.W. Panos, on the Ucayale.—III. (*de la Montana*), a town, New Granada, dep. & on the Isthmus, prov. Veragua, N. E. Santiago. Pop. 5,344.

SAN FRANSQUITA, creek, San Fransquita co., Cal., rises in the Sierra Morena, flows eastwardly and enters San Francisco Bay. Small quantities of gold have been found in its bed.

SAN GABRIEL, p. o., Williamson co., Tex., 33 N. Austin, on the San Gabriel r.

SAN JACINTO, r., Tex., rises by several streams in Grimes & Walker cos., & flowing from the San Jacinto, then, in a course of 35 m., it enters Galveston bay. Its waters are very pure; the lands bordering furnish considerable quantities of pine timber.

SAN JACINTO, p-o., Jennings co. Ia.

SAN JACINTO, p-o., Harris co., Tex.

SAN JOAQUIN, r. (*See Sacramento riv. and valley.*)

SAN JOAQUIN, county, Cal. Centrally situated, & contains 1,400 sq. m. Drained by Calaveras r. It has the Mokelumnes on its northern, & the Stanislaus on its southern boundary. The San Joaquin passes through a portion of the south part of the county, and the west channel forms its western boundary. Surface mostly level, soil extremely fertile. The "Tule" plains are extensively used for grazing, & support large herds of cattle. Mining carried on only on the extreme east part of the county. Capital, Stockton. There were in 1852, beef cattle, 5,447; sheep, 1,712; swine, 2,195; horses, 3,403; working oxen, 2,417; mules, 108;—wheat, 5,145 bushels produced; Indian corn, 1,245; barley, 101,589; oats, 1,625; potatoes, 1,410; tons of hay, 6,443; acres cultivated, 3,890. Capital employed in manufactures, $2,896,000. Pop. 1852, 5,029: white males, 3,582, females, 987; blacks, males, 60, females, 21; domesticated male Indians, 168, females, 211; foreign residents, males, 650; do. females, 211.

SAN JOSE, p-v., cap., Santa Clara co., Cal., & formerly the cap. of the state, 50 m. S.E. San Francisco, situated in the Santa Clara valley, near the head of navgation for small vessels, and is the centre of one of the richest agricultural regions of California. It is an old *pueblo* or town, & was long occupied before the present settlement of the country, as a mission. Its pop. is about 2,000.

SAN JOSÉ, city, capital of the republic of Costa Rica, C. A., 15 m. W.N.W. Cartago. Pop. 18,000. It has grown up since the independence of this region, & has no buildings of note; but it has succeeded to the importance & commercial activity of Cartago, the former cap. *state*.

SAN JOSÉ, one of the Pearl islands, in the Gulf of Panama, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, 8 m. S. W. the island del Rey.—II. an island in the Rio Negro, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil & Venezuela.—III. a town Brazil, prov. Pará, on the Rio Negro, 30 m. S. this island. Pop. 800.—IV. an island in the G. of California, 100 m. S.E. Loreto. Length 25 m.—V. an island, Texas, 18 m. S. E. Refugio, & separating the bay of Aransas from the Gulf of Mexico.—Some small places in Mexico, Brazil, &, Bolivia, have the same name.—Also a prefixed name of the following towns.—I. (*de Buenavista*), Philippines, on the W. coast of the isl. Panay, of which it is the cap. Pop. 7,000. II. (*del Parral*), Mexico, 200 m. N.W. Durango. Pop. 5,000, partly emp. in the adjacent mines of San Francisco.

SAN JUAN, p-o., Monterey co., Cal.

SAN JUAN, sev. rivs. of Amer.—Nicaragua, C. A., forming the outlet for the surplus waters of the Lake of Nicaragua, into the Caribbean sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, 80 m. S. the mouth of the Blewfields river. Course eastward. Length variously estimated from 90 to 104 m. Its current is gentle, and although in some places impeded by short rapids, it is stated to be always navigable throughout by boats of from 8 to 10 tons, & vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance from the sea. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans by a ship canal.—II. New Granada, dep. Cauca, enters the Pacific. O. by several mouths, 35 m. N. W. Buenaventura, after a S.W. course, estimated at 150 m.—III. Bolivia, Chiquitos territory, tributary to the Aguapehy.—IV. Bolivia, joins the Pilcomayo, S. W. Zinti, after a N. E.ward course, estimated at 300 m.—V. Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, joins the Rio Grande del Norte, after an E. course of about 150 m.—VI. La Plata, flows from the Andes through the dep. San Juan, E.ward into the Lake Guanacache.

SAN JUAN, a town of St. Domingo, Hayti, near the centre of the island, 80 m. N.W. San Domingo.—Also, numerous vills., &c., of America.—I. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, 24 m. W. Merida. Near it is a lake abounding in carbonate of soda.—II. Chihuanua, Mex., 105 m. W. Chihuahua.—III. (*Baptista*, or *Bautista del Pao*), a t., Venezuela, dep. & 110 m. S.W. Caracas, on the Pao, an affl. of the Portuguesa.—IV. (*B. del Rio Grande*), Coahuila, Mex., & 85 m. N.N.E. Coahuila.—V. (*Chinameca*), San Salvador, C. A., dep. & 15 m. N. San Miguel.—*Cape San Juan* is the N.E. extremity of the isl. Porto Rico, & the S. point of Vancouver island, British N. A., bounding N.ward the Strait of San Juan de Fuca.—VI. (*Juan Baptista*, formerly *Villa Hermosa*), a town, Tabasco, Mexico, cap. state, on the river Tabasco, about 70 m. from its mouth, in the Caribbean Sea, & 239 leagues S.E. from Mexico. Pop. 4,000. It is irregularly built on a height, & has filthy streets, but many substantial stone houses. Its markets are well supplied with provisions.—(*Juan de Fuca.*) [Fuca.]

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, a frontier & W. dep. of La Plata, Argentine Republic, S. A., mostly between lat. 30° & 32° S., & lon. 68° & 70° W., having W. the Andes, N. the dep. Rioja, & S. the dep. Mendoza. Estimated pop. 25,000. Surface declines towards the E., & in the S.E. is the large Lake Guanacache. Climate dry, temperate, & healthy. Fruits & wine constitute principal articles of export.—*San Juan*, the principal town, is pleasantly situated on the river of same name. Pop. has been vaguely estimated at 18,000.—(*Juan de los Llanos*), a town, New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Guaviare, 65 m. S.S.E. Bogota.—(*Juan de los Remedios*), a maritime town of Cuba, on its N. coast, 180 m. E. Havana. Pop. 8,000.—(*Juan del Rio*), a town of Queretaro, Mexico, 30 m. S.E. Queretaro, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 10,000 (?), partly employed in silver mines.—(*Juan de Juebal*), a small town of La Plata, S. A., dep. & 60 m. N. San Juan de la Frontera.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA (*pseudo Greytown*), a seaport town of Nicaragua, Central America, at the mouth of the San Juan, in the Caribbean sea, lat. 10° 55′ 0″ N., lon. 83° 43′ 0″ W. It is stated to have the best port on this coast between Cape Gracias a Dios & the Boco del Toro, and to be much more healthy than Chagres. It has an export trade in hides, indigo, and coin, brought down the San Juan in boats from Granada. It was almost entirely destroyed by Capt. Hollins, in command of the frigate Cyane, July 1854, to obtain redress for an insult to the American envoy to Central America. (*See* Nicaragua, San Juan.)

SAN JUAN DEL SUL, a port of Nicaragua, C. A., on the Pacific O., 24 m. S. W. Nicaragua, & the marit. harbor nearest to that city. Lat. 11° 15′ 37″ N., lon. 85° 52′ 56″ W. It has a good (small) harbor, surrounded by high land, except on the S.W. by S., where it lies open to the ocean. It is one of the proposed termini of the canal from Lake Nicaragua.—(*Juan d' Ulloa*), a strong castle, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz.

Mexico, on an islet a little N.E. that city.—(*Sta Juana*), an island, Chili, dep. & 38 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, in the river Biobio. A fort on it was destroyed by the Araucanians in 1601.

SAN LORENZO, a river of the Argentine Republic, S. A., joins the Vermejo from the W. 55 m. N. Corrientes.—II. an islet in the Gulf of California.—III. an islet off the coast of Peru, dep. Lima, in front of the port of Callao.—(*Lorenzo de la Frontera*), a town of Bolivia, dep. & near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the Guapey. Pop. 4,000.

SAN LOUIS, p-o., Brazoria co., Tex., 200 m. E.S.E. Austin, on an island in the W. pass of Galveston bay. It has a store & 120 inhabitants.

SAN LUIS, a central department of the Argentine Republic, S. A., between lat. 32° & 34° S., & lon. 64° & 67° W., mostly surrounded by the deps. Cordova, San Juan, & Mendoza. Surface in a great part barren, or covered with low vegetation. Its N. districts are nearly uninhabited; in the S. it is crossed by rocky ridges. Climate hot & dry. It has some silver mines, wrought on a small scale.—(*San Luis de la Punta*, the chief town, lat. 33° 22′ S., lon. 64° 45′ W., has about 1,500 inhabs., & a trade in horses, skins, & furs.—(*De la Paz*, a town, Guanaxuato, Mexico, 45 m. E.N.E. Guanaxuato. Some vills. named San Luis are in Puebla, Mexico.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, county, Cal. A central southwestern county. Area, 3,000 sq. m. Drained by Rio Salivas centrally, by the Santa Maria river on its southern boundary, & by the Nacimiento on the N. It has the Pacific ocean on its western boundary, and the coast range of mountains on its eastern. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. It has rich mines of silver, & of coal; copper and iron also exist; a warm sulphur spring, 10 S. San Luis, & several bituminous springs. Capital, San Luis Obispo. There were in 1852, horses, 1,146; mules, 86; cows, 18,299; beef cattle, 9,333; oxen, 282; sheep, 3,000;—wheat, 1,210 bushels produced; Indian corn, 951; barley, 3,845; potatoes, 2,275; land in cultivation, 2,538 acres. Capital invested, $704,843. Pop. 984.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, p-v., capital San Luis Obispo county, Cal., 175 miles S. by E. San Francisco. It is situated in the fertile & beautiful hollow called Bears Glen, on a small stream 9 miles from the Pacific ocean. It was founded in September, 1772, by the Rev. Fathers Junifero, Serra, & Jose Cavaller, as the mission of San Luis Obispo. Has a large Roman Catholic church, & 350 inhabitants. The port is a small place on the Pacific shore.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, a state of the Mexican Confed., between lat. 21° 40′ & 24° 45′ N., & lon. 98° & 101° 25′ W., surrounded by the states of Zacatecas, Guanaxuato, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. Area, 4,101 sq. leagues, or 19,000 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 368,120. Surface in the W. comprises a part of the Anahuac table-land; in the E. it is level & marshy. Principal rivers, the Panuco, Tampico, & Santander. Maize, and some other grains, are cultivated on the banks of the Panuco, but in no great quantities. Mines of considerable wealth exist in the mountains, & silver, some gold, skins, & sugar, form the principal products. The capital, *S. Luis Potosi*, is situated near the source of the river Tampico, 114 leagues N. Mexico, 70 m. N. N.E. Guanaxuato. Pop. 40,000. It is regularly built, handsome, & clean; houses in the best streets are of stone, and two stories in height; in the suburbs they are of sun-dried brick. Chief edifices, a noble government house, & many fine churches. Its markets are well supplied, & it has an active trade with the neighboring deps. in its home-manufactured goods, & foreign imports, which comprise French brandy, wines, silks, & woollens. English printed cottons and hardwares, & N. American cottons, &c. Its foreign trade is almost wholly conducted by subjects of Spain or the United States. The other towns of the dep. are Catoree & Valles.—(*Luis de la Punta*), a state, Argentine Republic, lies W. of Cordova, & extends to the Rio Desaguadero. The country is poor, & thinly inhabited, with a dry & hot climate. Pop. 20,000.—(*San Martin*), a thriving vill., La Plata, dep. & 30 m. E.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,000. It consists of a row of well-kept farms, divided by double alleys of poplars.—(*Miguel*), a town of San Salvador, C. A., 45 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, on a navigable river, 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca (Pacific Ocean). Pop. 8,000. It is the seat of large fairs. N. from it is a volcano of the same name.—II. prov. & 35 m. N. Parahiba.—III. prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 180 m. W.N.W. Porto Alegre. Pop. 1,000.—IV. (*el Grande*), Guanaxuato, Mexico, 40 m. E. Guanaxuato. Pop. 3,000 (?).—(*Pedro*), a town, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Antioquia.—II. Bolivia, on the Mamore river, lat. 14° S., lon. 64° 48′ W.—(*Pedro*), a river, Tabasco, Mexico, tributary to the Usumasinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco.—The *Rio de San Pedro e San Pablo*, "river of St. Peter and St. Paul," enters the Caribbean sea, 10 miles N.E. the Tabasco.

SAN MARCO, p-v., cap. Hays co., 40 S. Austin co., Texas, on the rt. b. of the San Marcos riv., & contains a court-house, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SAN MARCOS, river, Tex., rises in Gillespie co., & flows in an eastern & S.E. direction, to its confluence with the Guadelupe, near Gonzales.

SAN MIGUEL, river, Texas, rises in Medina co., flows in a S.S.E. direction, & enters the Rio Frio a few miles above its mouth.

SAN MIGUEL, county, N. Mexico, situated centrally on the E. border. Area, 3,300 sq. m. Drained by the head branches of Canadian r. of Arkansas, and Rio Pecos of the Rio Grande. Surface mountainous, being crossed by the Rocky Mountain mass. Bordering the streams is considerable arable land. Capital, San Miguel. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $206,169; wheat, 11,381 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 33,862; 11 churches. Pop. 1850, 7,074.

SAN MIGUEL, v., capital San Miguel co., N. Mex., contains a Roman Catholic church and 2,008 inhabs.

SAN MIGUEL, v., San Luis, Obispo co., Cal., on the lt. b. of the Salinas r., 140 S.E. San Francisco, contains a small Roman Catholic church and 180 inhabs.

SAN NICHOLAS, v., Santa Barbara co., Cal., on S.E. end of the isl. San Nicholas, Pacific Ocean, 325 S. San Francisco.

SAN PABLO BAY, Cal., an arm of San Francisco bay, on the N. Napa, Sonoma & Petalumne ers. enter it.

SAN PASQUAL, v., San Diego co., Cal., 400 S.E. San Francisco.

SAN PATRICIO, county, Tex. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 2,200 sq. m. It lies between the Aransas on the E. & Nueces on the S.W., & is drained by their tributaries. Surface level near the coast, undulating in N.W. Soil generally fertile. Cap. San Patricio. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $10,145; Ind. corn, 4,350 bushels produced; 1 school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1850, 200.

SAN PATRICIO, p-v., cap. San Patricio co., Texas, 180 m. S. Austin. Situated on the left bank of the Nueces river, & has a court-house, several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SAN PEDRO, v., & port Los Angelos co., on a small bay of same name, 325 S.E. San Francisco. Lat. 33° 43′ 19″, lon. 118° 16′ 03″ It is the port of Los Angelos, from which it is 25 m. distant. It has extensive vineyards in the vicinity. Anchorage good & perfectly safe, except during the prevalence of S.E. winds in the winter.

SAN PEDRO, p-o., Houston co., Tex.

SAN PETE, p-o., San Pete co., Utah.

SAN PETE, county, Utah territory, extends from the Rocky Mountain range to the Wahsatch Mountains, including a portion of the latter in its N.W. corner. Length 250 by 100 in width, equal to 25,000 square m. It is crossed centrally by Green & Grand rivers, and is drained by their numerous branches. Drained in the N.W. corner by the head branches of Utah r. Capital, Manti. There were in 1850, neat cattle valued at $18,018; wheat, 3,210 bushels produced; Indian corn, 47; oats, 262; potatoes, 967. Pop. 1853, 765.

SAN RAFAEL, v., Marin co., Cal. Contains a Rom. Catholic church & 350 inhabitants.

SAN RAMON, v., Contra Costa co., Cal.

SAN SALVADOR, a republic of Central America, lies between Guatemala on W. & N., Honduras on the N.E. The Bay of Conchagua separates it from Nicaragua on the S.E. and has a coast line along the Pacific of about 150 miles, & furnishes the roadsteads of Acajatla & Libertad; and within the bay of Conchagua the fine harbor of La Union. Area, 7,500 square m. It is divided into four deps., which are subdivided into 16 districts.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.
Santa Ana	72,450	Sonsonate.
San Miguel	100,250	San Miguel.
San Salvador	110,300	San Salvador.
San Vicente	80,000	San Vicente.
	363,000	

The surface bordering the Pacific coast, & inland about 15 m, is mostly level and low, thence rises into a hilly region, much broken by rocky masses & isolated peaks, including 5 volcanoes, of which San Salvador broke out in an eruption, and, with the occurrence of an earthquake, almost entirely destroyed the capital in the early part of 1854. San Salvador and San Vicente peaks rise to an elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea, & Yzalco, although not so elevated, is an active volcano. The largest river is the Sempa, which rises in a lake in Honduras, passes entirely across the republic, & enters the Pacific. The Paza and the Sirama are the 2 other largest streams, of which there are several, forming a fine flow of water for the purpose of irrigation. There are 2 or 3 lakes about 10 m. in extent, & many thermal & mineral springs occur in all the departments. Gold & silver are found to some extent; iron ore of excellent quality was formerly manufac. into steel much esteemed for articles of cutlery. The soil is, where susceptible of irrigation, of extraordinary fertility, & was formerly extensively cultivated. Indian corn, coffee, cotton, & other vegetable products, & fruit of various kinds, succeed well; but the most important crop is indigo, which here grows to great perfection and in abundance. Cattle, hogs, and poultry are numerous, and easily raised. The lands near the coast, in the neighborhood of Acajutla & Libertad, produce the article commonly known as the Balsam of Peru, of which about 20,000 bbls. are produced annually, & a fine cedar timber is obtained. The climate is very warm near the coasts, but in the interior of various grades of temperature, according to elevation, & is represented to be very healthy. The inhabitants are very industrious, and rank among the best in Central America. The government is administered by a president & council, consisting of a minister of interior and exterior, & a minister of war, & the archbishop of San Salvador, & has a legislative chamber of 25 deputies. (*See article Central America.*)

SAN SALVADOR, a city & cap. of the Republic of San Salvador, C. A., on a riv. tributary to the Pacific O., 105 m. S.E. Guatemala. Pop. 16,000. It stands between wooded heights, in a well-watered vale, S. the volcano of San Salvador, & is regularly built. It is a depôt for sugar & indigo, & has some manufs. of iron wares & cotton goods. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1854. The Fed. district comprised a radius of 11 m. around the city, & on the side of the Pacific, to the port of Libertad, 26 m. distant.—II. a vill., Ecuador, on an affl. of the Napo, 26 m. E. Avila.—III. (*Guanahani* or *Cat Island*), one of the Bahama islands, Atlantic, 28 m. E. Eleuthera. Lat. 24 N., & lon. 75° 30′ W. Length 46 m., breadth 5 m. On its E. side it is bordered by reefs. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus, who landed here, Oct. 12th, 1492.—*San Salvador Paquena* is an island on its W. side.

SAN SIMEON, port, San Luis Obispo county, Cal., 40 N.W. San Luis, an open roadstead.

SANTA ANNA, county, N. Mex. Situated centrally toward the N. Area, 450 sq. m. Drained by the River Puerco, entering the Rio Grande, which bounds it on the E. Mount Taylor, one the highest elevations of the great mountain mass, which here assumes the name of Rocky Mountains. Surface mostly mountainous, with fertile valleys. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $109,099: wheat, 9,740 bushels produced; Indian corn, 24,373; peas & beans, 728; wool, 2,825 pounds;—7 churches. Pop. 1850, 4,645.

SANTA ANNA, p-o., De Witt co., Ill., 84 m. N.E. Springfield, 719 W.

SANTA ANNA, a town of San Salvador, C. A., 11 m. W. San Salvador. Estimated pop. 10,000. Its vicinity produces indigo & the best sugar in the country. Some iron mines are wrought.—II. (or *Ana*), a small town, Bolivia, dep. Beni, on the Mamore, at the influx of the Yacuma, 30 m. S. Exaltacion.—III. a town, Peru, dep. & 80 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the Quillibamba, in a picturesque valley, 50 m. in length.

SANTA BARBARA, county, Cal. A southern co. having the Pacific Ocean on west & south, & the co. comprehends the islands of Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Bernardio, & island de Encanapa. Surface mountainous, with deep fertile valleys. Drained by Santa Clara, San Benaventura, and Santa Inez rivers, crossed on the N.E. by the coast range of mountains, which in some places reach an elevation of 4,000 feet. It has salt springs, hot springs, & tar springs. Soil bordering the streams, when irrigated, exceedingly fertile; hilly parts very fine for grazing. The islands abound with goats, are the rendezvous of otters, seals, sea-elephants, & beavers. Capital, Santa Barbara. There were in 1852, 690 acres under cultivation; tame cows, 1,560; wild cows, 30,-178; working oxen, 522; beef cattle, 50,297; sheep, 7,391; horses, 2,990; mules, 120; wheat, 615 bushels produced; beans, 1,083; Indian corn, 2,316; barley, 4,748; potatoes, 3,323;—6 churches; 1 academy, 12 students. Pop. 1850, 2,131; whites, 1852, 2,181.

SANTA BARBARA, p-v., capital Santa Barbara co., Cal., 280 m. S.E. from San Francisco. Situated around a harbor of the same name, & has a Roman Catholic church built of adobes, an academy, a court-house, & about 800 inhabitants. It was first settled in 1780, and has long been an extensive shipping place for hides, &c.

SANTA CLARA, county, Cal. A central western county lying between the coast range of mountains & the smaller range which extends southwardly from the San Francisco peninsula, and contains 1,000 sq. miles. Drained by the Arroya del Coyote, and the Gaudalupe, emptying into the Bay of San Francisco, & by the Almeda cr. on the N. and the Rio Pajaro on its S. boundary. It is the most fertile and highly-cultivated county in the state; & it abounds with fine timber & valuable mines of cinnabar. "The works for separating the quicksilver are at *New Almaden* v., on the W. border of the co., 25 m. S. San Jose, in a little valley at the foot of the hills which contain the treasure; & the buildings for furnaces, the offices, stables, & residences of the operatives, altogether form a prosperous village. With the number of furnaces now in operation, from 175 to 200 hands are constantly employed. Over $300,000 were expended by the company in the preparations necessary prior to the commencement of remunerating operations. The current expenses are about $40,000 per month, & the yield of quicksilver is about 7,500 pounds for the same period—worth, at the present rates, $63,750. Extensive additions & improvements of the works are now being made, & will, when completed, treble the produce of the mines. The cinnabar is brought down from the hills, at present, on pack mules. It is in contemplation to construct a railroad which shall perform the duty, & thus effect a great saving. Large and improved furnaces are being constructed; & in every department no capital or labor is spared necessary to secure the benefits arising from experience, or afforded by the genius of the inventor. The furnaces now in use are what are known as the 'cylinder.' The cinnabar having been broken in small pieces, is thrown into the cylinders, & subjected to an almost white heat, which expels the metal in the form of vapor. The vapor passes through a retort & condenser, & is then drawn off ready for bottling. Within the company's grounds, and by the banks of a stream, which supplies the place with the purest 'mountain dew,' we were shown a mineral spring which we doubt not will prove a Saratoga in future years to those who seek restored health and energies at its fount. We drank freely of the water, and found it quite as pleasant as any of the medicinal springs of New-York or Virginia. Its analysis gives carbonate of soda, chalybeate of iron, and a slight trace of sulphur. It is beautifully clear, light, sparkling and effervescing."—Capital, San José. There were in 1852, 4,371 horses, 609 mules, 4,201 cows, 16,020 beef cattle, 3,546 oxen, 3,620 sheep; 19,666 acres in cultivation; capital invested, $1,152,325; wheat, 122,-192 bushels produced; Indian corn, 19,645; barley, 415,340; oats, 13,520; potatoes, 656,700. Pop. 6,664.

SANTA CATALINA, island, Los Angelos county, Cal. It is of irregular form, 30 miles long, and 20 wide, on the Pacific Ocean, 25 miles S. Point Vincente.

SANTA CLARA, p-v., Santa Clara co., Cal., 45 m.

S. San Francisco. Situated in the fertile valley of the Guadalupe. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, & 1,000 inhabitants. The Mission of Santa Clara was founded Jan. 12th, 1777.

SANTA CLEMENT, I., Cal., in the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles W.N.W. San Diego, 15 miles in length, and 5 wide.

SANTA CRUZ, I., Santa Barbara co., Cal., 20 S. by E. Santa Barbara, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 25 m. long & 12 wide.

SANTA CRUZ, county, Cal. Situated on the Pacific coast, immediately S. of San Francisco. Surface mountainous, sloping from its eastern boundary to the sea. It has the Pajaro riv. on its S. border, & is drained by several small streams falling into the Pacific, which furnish good sites for mills. Soil fertile in valleys, & good grazing land in the hilly parts. There were in 1852, 1,029 horses, 105 mules, 1,582 cows, 8,062 beef cattle, 625 oxen; acres of land in cultivation, 5,472; wheat, 7,028 bushels produced; Indian corn, 1,342; oats, 4,350; barley, 60,149. Pop. 1,219.

SANTA CRUZ, p-v., cap. Santa Cruz co., Cal., 70 m. S.S.E. San Francisco. Contains a court-house & 350 inhabitants. It has an open harbor & but an indifferent anchorage, but is the trading point for a fertile region of country.

SANTA CRUZ, the largest & most S. of the Virgin isls., W. Indies, belonging to the Danes, in the Caribbean sea, lat. 17° 30′ N., lon. 64° 34′ W., & 40 m. S. the isl. St. John. Length 20 m., breadth 5 m. Area, 110 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 23,720. Surface mostly level; climate somewhat unhealthy. Sugar & rum are the principal products. The others are cotton, coffee, and indigo. Principal towns, Christianstad & Frederickstad; the former, on the N. coast, is the cap. of the Danish W. Indies. This island was discovered by Columbus in his second voyage.—II. a river, Patagonia, enters the Atlantic O., lat. 50° S., lon. 68° 30′ W. It has been explored inland for 200 m., to near lon. 72°, & found to flow throughout very rapidly, between lava ranges, bounding barren & shingly plains. —III. an island group, Pacific Ocean. [QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.]—IV. an island off the coast of California, separated from the mainland by S. Barbara channel. Circ. about 45 m.—V. an island in the Gulf of California, 80 m. S.E. Loreto.—VI. a bay on the W. side of the isl. of Curaçao.—VII. an island off the N. coast of Cuba, 30 m. N.E. Matanzas.

SANTA FÉ, county, N. Mex. Situated centrally. Area, 850 sq. m. Drained by several small streams entering the Rio Grande, which bounds it on the west. Surface much diversified; fertile where susceptible of irrigation, with some barren sandy spots. It possesses some mines of gold & silver, said to have been formerly very productive, but at present very little worked. Capital, Santa Fé. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $126,705; wheat, 11,499 bushels produced; Indian corn, 26,962; peas & beans, 544; wool, 6,506 pounds;—5 flouring m.; 1 weekly newspaper, and 1 tri-monthly publication. Capital employed in manuf. $30,700: value of manuf. articles, $52,610:—13 churches. Pop. 1850, 7,713.

SANTA FE, p-o., Miami co., Ia.

SANTA FE, p o., Alexander co., Ill., 228 S. Springfield, 882 W.

SANTA FE, p-o., Bracken co., Ky.

SANTA FE, p-o., Maury co., Tenn.

SANTA FE, p-o., Poinsett co., Ark.

SANTA FE, city, capital Santa Fe county, & of the territory of New Mexico. It is situated at the base of a spur of the Rocky Mountains, 15 miles east from the Rio Grande del Norte, on a small branch of that river. It is in lat. 35° 41′ & 106 W. lon. from Greenwich, and is elevated about 7,000 feet above the sea. It is 1,400 miles distant from the entrance of the Rio Grande into the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,067 miles by the great caravan route from St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 1850, 4,846, but including the several surrounding villages embraced within its incorporation, they amount to about 6,000. The city is very irregularly laid out, & most of the streets are little better than common highways. The buildings around the public square are the Government house, the barracks, 5 Roman Catholic chapels, several private residences, & most of the shops of the American traders; these buildings are the only ones which have any pretensions to architectual regularity, the fronts of which are shaded with *portales* of the rudest description: there are 2 printing offices issuing a weekly & a bi-weekly publication. The mountains about ten miles to the north-east of the town are supposed to attain an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea, & their summits are covered with perpetual snows. The silver mines are among the mountains to the southeast, where are procured washings to a large amount annually.

SANTA FÉ, a dep. of La Plata, S. A., between lat. 30° & 33° S., lon. 61° & 62° W., W. the river Paraná which separates it from the dep. Entre-Rios, & having S. the dep. Buenos Ayres, N. & W. salt deserts, intervening between it & the deps. Santiago and Cordova. Surface mostly a level terrace, covered with grass or mimosas; rain very rare: chief produce, cattle and horses. Principal rivers, the Salado, and the Tercero, or Carcaranal.—*Santa Fé*, the cap. town, pop. 4,000, is on the E. bank of the Salado, 8 m. N.W. Paraná, or Bajada de Santa Fé, the cap. of Entre-Rios. Other principal places are Rosario & Fort Sant Espiritu.—II. Also an island in the above dep., La Plata, between the Paraná & Salado, 50 m. in length, by 6 in average breadth, & having the town Santa Fé at its N., and Fort St. Espiritu at its S. extremity.

SANTA LUCAH, p-o., Gilmer co., Ga.

SANTA MARIA, a small island off the coast of Chili, dep. & 30 m. S.W. Concepcion, in the bay of Aranco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of Feb., 1835.—II. *Maria de Belem*, a city of Brazil. [PARA.]—III. (*Maria de Fé*), a town of Paraguay, 45 m. E. Neembucu. Here the naturalist Bompland was long detained a prisoner by the dictator Francia.

SANTA MARTA, or MARTHA, a seaport town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Magdalena, cap. prov., on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean sea, 40 m. N.E. the mouth of the river Magdalena. Pop. 8,000. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, & a tolerable harbor, defended by a castle and several batteries. Before the revolution it was of more importance than at present.—(*Sta Teela*), a vill. & fort, Uruguay, on the Brazilian frontier, 128 m. W.N.W San Pedro de Rio Grande.—(*Teresa*), a fort, Uruguay, on the Atlantic, near the Brazilian frontier, & 95 m. N.E. Maldonado.—II. (*de Jesus*), a market town, Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Meta, 46 m. W. its junction with the Orinoco.

SANTA ROSA, I., Cal. It lies 15 m. S.W. Santa Cruz I., & 10 m. long, & 5 broad.

SANTA ROSA, county, Fl. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,550 sq. m. Drained by Black Water & Yellow rivers, & tributaries, and also by Escambia r., which forms its W. boundary. Santa Rosa I., 35 miles long, extends along the gulf shore & Escambia & Pensacola bays extending inland 20 m. Surface generally undulating, level near the gulf coast: soil fertile. Capital, Milton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $46,287: rice, 18,686 pounds produced: cotton, 11 bales:—a cotton factory. Cap. employed in manufactures, $236,950; value of manuf. articles, $290,720:—3 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 7 sch., 100 scholars; 1 library, 60 vols. Pop. 1850, 2,883.

SANTA ROSA, p-o., Sonoma co., Cal.

SANTO DOMINGO, or DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, occupies the eastern & largest portion of the Island of Hayti. (For description of the Island see page 774.) It claims for her possession the extent of territory as settled by the treaty of limits between Spain & France in 1777. The area comprises more than three-fifths of the whole island, & may be taken on a general estimate at 17,000 geo. sq. m. It is divided into the following five provinces, which are subdivided in communes:—

Santo-Domingo, including the capital	Pop. 25,000
Azua-de-Compostela	" 15,000
Seybo	" 20,000
Santiago-de-los-Caballeros	" 33,500
Concepcion-de-la-Vega	" 33,000
Total	126,500

The principal ports are Santo-Domingo, Porto-Plata, & the Bay of Samana. Among the towns & places in the interior the following deserve to be mentioned. Azua, where Hernandes Cortez was a public notary: Concepcion-de-la-Vega, for the proximity of Fort-Concepcion, constructed by Christopher Columbus, & Santo-Cerro, where he erected a cross. The ancient town of La Vega, situated at the foot of Santa-Cerro, was buried

by an earthquake in 1564; it was afterward removed to its present situation, on the right bank of the Camu. Santiago-de-los-Caballeros was founded by the dissolute hidalgos in the company of Christopher Columbus; it lies on the rt. bank of the river Yacki, & is the second town in the Dominican Republic. Besides these, Higuey, Seybo, San-Juan-de-Maguana, Neybo, Bani, San-Cristoval, Bayaguana, Monte-Plata, Cotuy, & Boya, famed as the place of refuge of Henriquillo, the last of the Haytian caziques, whom Charles V. permitted to retire there with the miserable remnant of the indigenous race.

The products in the S. provinces of the republic consist of the spontaneous produce of mahogany (of which Santo-Domingo furnishes the best in the world), satinwood, fustic, lignum-vitæ, & brazil-wood; in prov. Seybo cattle is raised; but by far the most industrious part is the N., generally called the Cibao, where the staple article consists of an excellent quality of tobacco, of which, according to the season, 50,000 to 80,000 seroons (1 cwt. each) are produced.

The soil of the republic is suited for any tropical produce, but unfortunately a great indolence prevails amongst the generality of the inhabitants, & the great advantages which nature has bestowed remain undeveloped.

The following table exhibits the imports & exports of the Dominican Republic, during the years 1849 to 1852:—

ARRIVALS.

Years.	Port of Santo-Domingo.	Porto-Plato.	Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	Agg. Tonnage.	Value in Dollars.
1849	130	118	248	20,082	216,960
1850	147	125	272	22,403	762,370
1851	128	151	279	24,449	1,189,460
1852	162	162	324	30,055	1,211,840

DEPARTURES.

Years.	Port of Santo-Domingo.	Porto-Plato.	Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	Agg. Tonnage.	Value in Dollars.
1849	115	101	216	16,139	637,370
1850	148	120	268	23,290	1,047,055
1851	119	142	261	21,776	1,234,285
1852	140	158	298	29,914	1,620,760

The revenue of the republic amounted in 1852 to $374,516. The expenditure under ordinary circumstances amounts to about $250,000. The republic owes no foreign debt. Unfortunately a fictitious currrency is in circulation, which, as it is not redeemable, is subjected to continual variation. The effective army amounts to 12,000 men, but in case of need 16,000 men may be raised. The republic possesses, moreover, three corvettes & five schooners, equipped as men-of-war, and mounted with 44 guns. The constitution of the Dominican Republic is based upon that of Venezuela. The Congress assembles annually, & consists of 15 deputies, 3 for each prov., who form the Lower Chamber or Tribunado, & 5 senators, one for each prov., constituting the Upper Chamber, or Consejo Conservador. The French code of the Restoration has been adopted in legal proceedings, & for the maintenance of order. The executive power rests in a president, who must be a Dominican by birth, & 35 years of age; elected for 4 years. The prevailing religion is R. Catholic, with an archbishop, who still bears the ancient title of Primate of the Indies, although he has not a single suffragan. Other creeds are tolerated. The R. Catholic inhabitants are superstitiously religious; public instruction is neglected, even in its primary elements.

The Dominicans declared themselves independent of Spain on the 30th Nov., 1821, & assumed the name of the Republic of Spanish Hayti, but the mass of the inhabitants belonging to the colored race (blacks & molattoes) preferred annexing this portion of the isl. with the western or Haytian republic. Gen. Boyer, the President of Hayti, availing himself of this dissatisfaction, marched with an army of 12,000 men upon the city of Santo Domingo, forced the provisional government to surrender their authority to him, uniting thereby the whole island under one government. The Haytians governed the Dominicans with great oppression. After twenty-one years of suffering they, on the fall of General Boyer, declared themselves independent. A number of young, determined men, rose in the night of February 26, 1844, & having succeeded in driving the Haytian garrison into the citadel, they proclaimed, at the sunrise of February 27, the Dominican Republic. The Haytian troops were obliged to capitulate, & they were embarked for Port-au-Prince. The new president, Hérard-Rivière, marched with an army of 20,000 men upon Santo-Domingo, but Gen. Pedro Santana defeated him at Azua, & compelled the invading army to retreat within their own territory. The provisional Junta of the Dominican Republic then framed a constition, & elected Pedro Santana as first president. He was followed, in 1848, by Gen. Jimenes. Soulouque, the present (1854) emperor, then president of Hayti, attempted in 1849, anew to re-conquer the territory, with an army of about 5,000 men, but was signally defeated at Las Carreras, on the river Ocoa, April 21, 1849, by Gen. Santana, who had only four hundred men under his command. For this great victory Santana received the title of "Libertador de la Patria," & pecuniary votes from the Congress.

Gen. Jimenes, the president of the Dominican Republic, not being fitted for his task, & the invading army having been driven out of the country, General Santana was called upon to restore order within the republic, & to force Jimenes to resign. The latter refused, & Santana laid the city of Santo-Domingo, which was in the possession of Jimenes, under siege. After some bloodshed, the consuls of G. Britain, France, & the United States, succeeded in inducing Jimenes to resign, & to embark with a number of his partisans on board of a British ship-of-war for Curaçao. Gen. Santana directed the affairs until a new election had took place, by which, upon his recommendation, Señor Buenaventura Baez was named president. During his administration, Baez succeded in entering into treaties for the recognition of the republic & reciprocal commerce with G. Brit., France, & Denmark. The mediation of G. Birt., France, & the U. States, was likewise solicited to procure a peace with Hayti, & the recognition of the independence of the Dominican Repub. But Soulouque, now emp. of Hayti, has hitherto strenuously refused to recognize the independence of the Dominicans, while Britain & France have declared that on any invasion by Soulouque of the Dominican ter. they will blockade his ports. It may be likewise observed, that Spain has not yet relinquished her rights upon her former colony.

SANTO-DOMINGO (more commonly, SAN-DOMINGO), the cap. city of the Dominican Repub., which includes the E. part of the isl. Hayti, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the Ozama in the Carrib. Sea; lat. 18° 28′ N., lon. 69° 50′ W. Pop. 10,000. It is nearly in the form of a trapezoid, extending about ½ m. E. to W., with nearly the same maximum breadth, & is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions. It is built with great regularity, consisting of spacious but mostly unpaved streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, & the houses are the greater number of stone, & the remainder of wood. They are generally only one story, flat roofs, & barred windows with projecting lattices. Some of the houses built by the early settlers in the Moorish style, are still standing. The most conspicuous public building is the cathedral, commenced in 1514, during the governorship of Don Diego, the son of Columbus, & finished in 1540; it is a large & handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty roof, supported by 14 massive columns, & a richly-ornamented high altar. The ashes of Columbus & his brother Bartholomew reposed in it for nearly two centuries and a half, but on the cession of the island to France were removed to Havana. Besides the cathedral, there are 14 other churches & chapels, one of the latter belonging to the Wesleyans. The convents, of which there were several, are now in ruins. The largest & most celeb., that of San Francisco, during its greatest splendor contained 300 monks; its extensive ruins

form one of the most striking features of the city, when approached from the sea. The other principal buildings are the national palace, where the Spanish governor used to reside; and immediately adjoining it, the ruins of Don Diego's palace; the handsome modern building where the sittings of the national congress are held; the townhouse or cabildo, an ancient stone structure, with Moorish arches, & an old carved ceiling in its principal hall; the Jesuit's college, now a ruin; a new college, indifferently attended; a citadel with extensive barracks, a well-kept arsenal, an ordinary & a leper's hospital. Santo-Domingo was founded in 1496, by Bartholomew the brother of Columbus, on the E. or lt. b. of the Ozama; and here it was that Bobadilla imprisoned Columbus. In consequence of a great hurricane which laid the town in ruins in 1502, it was transferred to its present site on the rt. b. & advanced so rapidly, that its historiographer, Oviedo, in describing it to Charles V., in 1528, declares it equal to any city of Spain in respect of the beauty of its situation, the regularity of streets, & the magnificence of its buildings. The first blow to its prosperity was struck in 1586 by Sir Francis Drake, who took it by assault, pillaged, & nearly destroyed it. The earthquakes of 1684 & 1691 ruined most of the magnificent buildings which Drake had spared. The spoliations of the Haytians during their occupation of the city, from 1822 to 1824, deprived it of many of its most interesting monuments.

SAN, SANTA, SANTO, & SAO, *Saint*, prefixes to the names of numerous places in Brazil.

SAN PAULO, a marit. prov. in S. of Brazil, betw. lat. 23° & 26° S., & lon. 45° & 54° 40′ W., having E. the Atlantic, W. & N.E. the river Paraná, separating it from Paraguay & the prov. Matto-Grosso, N. & N. E. the provs. Goyaz, Minas-Geraes, & Rio de Janeiro, S. the Missiones (Plata confed.) and the provs. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, & Santa Catharina. Area, 173,160 sq. m. Pop. 458,000. A mountain chain, composed of the Seras do Mar & Cubatao, divides the narrow coast line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio Grande, Tiete, Paranapanema, Ibahy, Iguassu, &c., tributaries of the Paraná, & the first & last named of which form respectively N. & S. boundaries. The Igupa is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provs. of Brazil. The products, common to S. Europe, are intermixed with those of tropical climates; as rice, manioc, maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, & sweet potatoes, with wheat, rye, cherries, & peaches. On the banks of the Tiete, a Chinese colony was some years ago located, & engaged in the culture of tea; but the plant did not flourish, & Paraguay tea is that mostly in use. Live stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, & many gems are among the mineral products.—*S. Paulo*, the cap., is situated between two streams, tributaries to the Tiete, 220 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 22,032. It is irregularly laid out; houses partly of stone, but chiefly of earth, two stories in height, & furnished with balconies. The cathedral, 12 other churches, several hospitals, the provincial senate house, formerly a Jesuit's college, & the palace of the governor, are its chief public edifices. It is an archbishop's see, & the seat of several superior schools. It has also a botanic garden. Its vicinity is picturesque, and interspersed with numerous villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded in 1554.

SAN, or SAO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE, a marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 25° 30′ & 33° 30′ S., and lon. 50° & 57° 20′ W., having E. the Atlantic & the prov. Santa Catharina, & on other sides the prov. San Paulo, the Plata Missiones, Uruguay, & a neutral territory. Area, 118,758 sq. m. Pop. 260,000. Surface mostly level. The coast is bordered by numerous lagoons, & it contains the large Lake of Patos. Chief rivers the Uruguay, & the Iguassu or Curytiba forming its N. boundary. Products comprise wheat & numerous other grains, manioc, sugar-cane, coffee, olives, Paraguay tea, & excellent timber; most of the land is, however, in pasturage, on which large herds of cattle feed; & hides, horns, bones, & other animal products form the principal exports.

SANTA (ANNA), a mkt. town, prov. Matto-Grosso, 30 m. E.N.E. Cuiaba. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—II. (or *Vida Nova*), a market town, prov. Santa Catharina, 20 m. N.E. Laguna. Pop. 2,000.—III. a market town, prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the Sino, N. Porto Alegre. Pop. 1,400.—IV. a small island, prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Maranhao, near the coast; & an island in the prov. Goyaz, formed by two branches of the river Araguay, 250 m. long, & 40 m. broad.—*Barbara*, is a town in the prov. Minas Geraes, 30 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Catharina*, Catharina (Santa).—*Cruz*, a town in the prov. & 120 m. S.E. Goyaz, cap. comarca, on the Pari. Pop. 3,000.—*Helena*, a town in the prov. Maranhao, W.S.W. Guimaraes.—*Isabel*, a town in the prov. and N. E. San Paulo.—*Luzia*, a town in the province & 120 m. E.S.E. Goyaz. Pop. of dist. 3,000.—*Rita*, a market town, prov. Minas Geraes, S.E. San Joao d'el Rei. Pop. of dist. 5,000.—*Sé*, a town in prov. Bahia, cap. comarca, on rt. b. of the San Francisco. Lat. 10° 30′ S.

SANTA (MARA), a city in the prov. & 40 m. N.N. W. Bahia, on the Serigi.—II. a town in the prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on left bank of the Jacuhi. Pop. 2,600.—*Antonio d'Amarantho*, a market town, prov. Mato-Grosso, near the river, & below the town Cuiaba. Pop. 1,400.—*A. da Barra*, Bahia. (Barra.)—*A. da Patrulha*, is a town, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, E.N.E. Porto Alegre. Pop. 3,103.—*A. de Sá* or *Macacu*, a town in the prov. & 30 miles N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on left bank of the Macacu. Pop. with dist. 7,000.—*A. dos Guarulhos*, a market town, prov. Rio de Janeiro, on lt. b. of the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6,000.

SAO (BENTO), a market town, Brazil, prov. Alagoas, dist. Porto Calvo. Pop. 3,000.—*Bernardo*, a city of the prov. Ceara, on the Russas, 70 m. S.S.E. Ciara. Pop. 6,000.—*Christovao*, or *Sergipe*, cap. city of the prov. Sergipe, on the Paromapama, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic; it is the residence of the civil & military authorities, & has a governor's palace, a hospital, & 2 schools. Pop. 2,000.—*Felis*, a town in the prov. & 290 m. N.N.E. Goyaz, on a tributary of the Maranhão.

SAO FRANCISCO, a large & important river which rises in the prov. Minas Geraes. Lat. 20° S., lon. 45° W., flows N., N.E., & E., separating the provs. of Bahia & Pernambuco, & enters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24′ S., lon. 36° 20′ W. Length 1,250 m. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonzo, a series of magnificent cataracts, 160 m. from its mouth, but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, 900 m.—II. a small river of the prov. Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the isl. S. Francisco. Length 100 m.—III. an island in the Atlantic, separated from the prov. Santa Catharina by a narrow channel. Length 20 miles; breadth 10 m. Its cap. of same name is in lat. 26° 12′ S., lon. 48° 43′ W.

SAO (GONÇALO), a market town in the prov. and 75 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, cap of dist. with numerous vills., & 10,000 inhabitants.—*Joao-da-Barra*, a town in the prov. Rio de Janeiro, 18 m. E.N.E. Campos, on rt. bank of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*das Duas Barras*, prov. Goyaz, at the confluence of the Araguay & Tocantins.—III. (*d'el Rei*), a city in the prov. Minas Geraes, 80 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,000.—IV. (*do Principe* or *Marmes*), a town in the prov. & 60 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 6,000.—V. (*do Principe*), prov. Ceara, 180 miles S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. of dist. 9,604.—*Jorge*, Bahia. (Ilheos.)—*Jose*, a town in the prov. Minas Geraes, on right bank of the Mortes, 9 miles E.N.E. S. João d'el Rei. Pop. of dist. 12,000.—II. a town, prov. & 65 m. N.E. S. Paulo. Pop. 4,000.—III. a town, prov. Santa Catharina, 5 m. N. Desterro. Pop. of dist. 5,000.—IV. (*do Norte*), prov. & 5 m. N. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the Atlantic & Lake Patos. Pop. of dist. 3,000.—*Leopoldo*, a town, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 38 m. N. Porto Alegre. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Luiz*, cap. prov. Maranhão. (Maranhao.)—*Mathous*, a town, prov. Espirita Santo, on river of same name, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 18° 40′ S.—*Miguel*, a town, prov. Santa Catharina, 10 miles N.W. Desterro, on the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000. [Paulo, see above.]—*Pedro d'Alcantara*, a town of the prov. Goyaz, on the right bank of the Tocantins, 80 miles S.S.E. S. João dos Duas Barras.—*Pedro*, prov. [See above.]—*Romão*, a town of the prov. Minas Geraes, on lt. b. of the S. Francisco, lat. 15° 22′ S. Pop. 3,000.—*Roque*, a town, prov. & 32 miles W.S.W. San Paulo. Pop. 4,000.—*S. Roque* (*Cape*), on the E. coast of the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, is in lat. 37° 5′ 28″ S., lon. 35° 16′ 0″ W.—*Sabastião*, a maritime town, prov. S. Paulo,

opposite island of same name, in lat. 23° 48′ 20″ S., lon. 45° 29′ 6″ W. Pop. of dist. 6,000. The island is separated from a peninsula on the coast by a narrow channel; it is 12 miles long, & 6 m. broad. Pop. 3,000. On its W. coast is the vill. Princeza.—*Vicente*, a town, prov. & 40 m. S.S.E. San Paulo. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in S. Amer., & was long the cap. of S. Brazil; it is now in decay, and has only 600 inhabitants.

SAN, SANTA, SANTO, *Saint* a prefix to the names of numerous islands of the Atlantic, and places in Spain, Italy, & Portugal, &c. For those not found following, see second word.

SAN ANTONIO, the most N.W. of the Cape Verde islands, lat. (Tarafal Bay) 16° 56′ 2″ N., lon. 25° 21′ 7″ W. Surface elevated & well watered, & produces a good deal of corn, cotton, & orchill.—*Pedro*, a town of Portuguese India, 2 m. W. Old Goa.—*Pietro*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2,200.—II. an isl. off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. N.W. San Antioco. Length 7 m., breadth 5 miles. Pop. 3,235. Surface mostly mountainous & stony; products wine, a little corn, & salt.—*Sebastian*, the cap. town of the island Gomera, Canaries, on its E. coast. Pop. 1,594. It is well built, & has a harbor, defended by several forts.—*Tadeo*, a river, Patagonia, enters the Gulf of St. Esteven, Pacific Ocean, and though navigable for only 11 m., is the largest stream S. the Chiloe Archipelago.

SAN, SANTA, towns in Spain, as follow:—

SAN (CLEMENTE), a town of Spain, prov. & 40 miles W.N.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,120.—*San Fernando*, Spain. [Isla de Leon.]—*Felipe de Javita*, (*Sætabis*), a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, prov. & 43 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 13,235. It has manufs. of woollens & linens, & is the birth-place of the painter, Jose Ribera, known as Españoleto. It has Roman ruins, & very extensive & magnificent remains of Moorish architecture. The modern town was founded by Philip V., who conferred on it his name.—*S. Feliu de Guixols*, a town, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Gerona. Pop. 6,679.—*Lucar*, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de Barremeda*), prov. & 17 miles N.W. Cadiz, on the Guadalquivir, at its mouth. Pop. 16,816. It has a trade in wine, salt, & oil, & a harbor defended by two forts. It was once the residence of the captain-general of Andalucia, the birth-place of Valasquez, the founder of Havana, and the place whence Magalhaens sailed for the circumnavigation of the world.—II. (*de Gaudiana*), prov. & 32 m. N.W. Huelva, on the Guadiana, opposite Alcutim (Portugal). Pop. 2,800.—III. (*La Mayor*), prov. and 10 miles W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,480.—*Martin*, a river, of Spain, Aragon, after a N.E.ward course of 70 m., joins the Ebro 10 m. E.N.E. Ixar, which town & Montalvan are on its banks.—*Cape San Martin*, Valencia, is a headland on the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. Denia.—*Martin*, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Oscos*), prov. & 58 miles W. Oviedo. Pop. 1,472.—II. (*de Trevejo*), prov. & 37 m. S.W. Salamanca. It has several oil mills & some woollen manufs.—III. (*de Unx*), Navarra, prov. & 14 m. S.E. Pampeluña, with remains of old fortifications.—IV. (*de Valdeiglesias*), prov. Madrid, near Prado. Pop. 3,375.—*San Martan de Montalban*, a small town, 24 m. W.S.W. Toledo; having an ancient shrine & a celebrated castle.—*Roque*, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, 6 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar. Pop. 7,691. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1704, after their loss of Gibraltar, & has partly a Spanish, & partly a British appearance, for as provisions are much cheaper there than in Gibraltar, it is resorted to by many English families.—*Pedro*, 2 small towns of Spain.—I. (*del Romeral*,) prov. & 26 m. S. Santander, in the Cantabrian mountains. Pop. 2,596.—II. (*Maurique*), prov. & 18 m. N.E. Soria. Pop. 627. It has remains of fortifications, 4 pa. churches, & manufs. of woollen stuffs.—*Salvator de Contamuda*, a market town, prov. Palencia, 10 m. W.N.W. Cervera.

SAN SEBASTIAN, a strongly-fortified city & seaport of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Urumea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 10 m. W. Fuenterrabia, on the frontier of France. Lat. 43° 19′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 0′ 5″ W. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls, & commanded by its citadel of Mota, on the adjacent height, Mount Urgull. Since its destruction by fire, & siege in 1813, it has been mostly rebuilt on an uniform plan. It has handsome squares, several churches & convents, civil & military hospitals, & is, with its citadel, abundantly supplied with water. Its harbor, protected by a mole & well defended, is small, but the city has a large import trade in English and French goods, &c., an export trade in corn, &c. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, & 1808, from which year they held it till 31st Aug. 1813, when it was stormed & taken by the British after great loss.—*S. Vicente*, a town, prov. and 33 m. N. Badajos. Pop. 6,888.

SAN, SANTA, SANTO, towns, &c., in Italy, as follow:—

SAN (LORENZO), several small towns & vills. of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. Viterbo, on a height, 5 m. S.E. Acquapendente, near the site of San Lorenzo Rovinato.—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 12 miles E.S.E. Reggio.—III. a town of Istria, 9 m. W.S.W. Pisino.—IV. a seaport vill. of Istria, on the Mediterr., 22 m. S.S.W. Triest.—V. Central Italy, deleg. & 19 m. E.S.E. Urbino.—VI. (*Maggiore*), Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, 15 m. S.E. Piedmonte.—*Luca*, a small town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 13 m. S.S.W. Gerace.—*Lussurgiu*, a market town of the island of Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. dist., 22 m. N.N.E. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 4,460.—*Marco*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,200. It is a bishop's see.—II. (*de Gavotti*), prov. Princip. Ultra, 15 m. N.E. Benevento.—III. (*in Catola*), prov. Capitanata, N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*in Lamis*), prov. Capitanata, on the penin. of Gorgano, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Monte San Angelo. Pop. 9,000.—V. a vill. of Sicily, intend. Messina, near the N. coast, 15 miles W. Patti. Pop. 2,600. Near it are the remains of a Rom. Bridge.—*Martino*, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. W.S.W. Mantua, near the Oglio.—II. Naples, prov. Molise, 7 m. N.E. Larino.—III. Piedmont, div. & 6 m. S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 2,416.—IV. Illyria, gov. Trieste 5 m. N.N.W. Goritz.—V. (*d' Albaro*), prov. & 2 m. E. Genoa, cap. mand. Pop. with comm. 3,003.—VI. (*di Lantosca*), Sard. Sta., div. prov. & 26 m. N. Nice, cap. mand., on the Vesubia. Pop. of comm. 1,691.—VII. (*di Venezia*), Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 5 m. N.N.E. Rovigo, on right bank of the Adige.—*Martino*, a vill. of Sicily, intend. & 6 m. W. Palermo, has a benedict. abbey with a rich library, & museums of natural history, coins, & antiquities.—*Padre*, a market town of Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, on the Melfa, 8 m. S. Sora.—*Pier d' Arena*, a market town of Sardinia, div. & 2 miles W. Genoa. Pop. 7,716. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, & an extensive trade.—*Piero-a-Sieve*, a market town of Tuscany, prov. & 14 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 2,500.—*Pietro*.—I. Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 12 miles E.N.E. Udine. Pop. 2,600.—II. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the coast opposite Elba. Pop. 2,000, who trade in wine & olive oil.—III. Naples, princip. Citra, 5 m. S. La Polla. Pop. 3,500.—IV. (*ad Sephim*), prov. Princip. Citra, 3 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*in Galatina*), prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Lecce. Pop. 2,300. It has a college & other churches. A small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2,200.—*Pontre San Pietro* is a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 3 miles west Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1,500.—*Salvatore*, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 6 miles N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 5,929.—*Secondo*, a comm. and market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 2 miles S.S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. 2,050. Others are in Lombardy & duchy Parma.—*Severino*, a town of the Pontif. State, deleg. and 15 miles W.S.W. Macerata, on the Potenza. Pop. 3,000. It is a bishop's see, & has 10 convents.—II. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 22 m. E.S.E. Lagonegro.—III. prov. Princip. Cit., 8 m. N. Salerno.—*Severo*, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 17 m. N.W. Foggia. Pop. 17,000. It is large, & has a cathedral, several pa. churches, a diocesan seminary, & a trade in cattle.—*Sosio*, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.N.W. Trevico. Pop. 2,000.—*Stefano*, Sardinian States.—I. (*al Mare*), div. Nice, prov. & 6 m. E.N.E. San Remo, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop of comm. 918.—II. (*Belbo*), Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Alba, cap. mand., on the Belbo. Pop. 2,656.—III. (*Roero*), 7 m. N.W. Alba. Pop. 2,060.—IV. (*di Nizza*), div. & prov. Nice, 11 m. N.N.E. Guillaumes, cap. mand. Pop. 2,338.

SAN MARINO, or SAMMARINO, a town & repub.

of Italy, forming one of the smallest & most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the Pontif. States, in lat. 43° 58′ N., lon. 12° 21′ 24″ E. Area, 22 sq. m. Pop. 7,600. It consists of a craggy mountain about 2,200 feet in height, on which is the town; and some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 vills. The town, built around a hermitage founded in 441 by Marinus a native of Dalmatia, is accessible by only one road, surrounded by walls, & has 3 forts; principal edifices the town hall, 6 churches, one having the tomb & statue of Marinus (or San Marino), a theatre, 2 convents, 2 vast cisterns for the use of the public, the governor's palace, with schools & museums. The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. Climate severe in winter, but healthy. Pop. chiefly occupied in rural industry & silk manufs. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 members elected for life equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, & peasants. Since 1847, the executive council of 12 members has been popularly elected. Two *capitani reggenti* or presidents are chosen every six months; & justice is administered by a foreigner appointed for 3 years, & incapable of re-election more than once. Two legal functionaries & two secretaries of state are the other public officers. Public revenue 6,000 crowns annually. Expenses 4,000 crowns. *This republic has no debt.* The military consists of 80 men, forming the guard of the regency.

SAN JOAO, a town of Portugal, prov. & 1 m. W. Oporto, on the Douro. It has a fort & baths, and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of Oporto.—II. (*da Pesqueira*), a fortified town, prov. Beira, 22 m. E. Lamego, on the Douro, navigable from the sea to this point.

SAN MARTINHO, 2 comms. of Portugal.—I. prov. Estremadura, with a mkt. town & harb. on the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Alcobaça.—II. (*dos Mouros*), prov. Beira, on the Douro, 6 m. N.W. Lamego.

SANTA (ANNA DE CHAVES), the cap. town of the Portuguese island St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, on a beautiful bay at the N. E. side of the island. It consists of about 500 wooden houses, with a fort, & the residence of the Portuguese governor.—*Cruz*, the cap. town of the island Teneriffe, & of the Canary islands on the N.E. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 9,370. It has broad streets, flat-roofed & white-washed houses, sev. churches, a marble monument in its chief square, an old castle, a planted promenade, & the best harbor in the Canary Islands. It has an export trade in wine, which was formerly much more exten.—II. the cap. t. of the Canary island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 5,641. —III. a town on the W. coast of the isl. Luzon, Philippines, 110 m. N.W. Manilla. Pop. 5,400.—*Lucia*, one of the Cape Verd isls., Atlantic Ocean, between St. Nicholas & San Vincente, lat. 16° 49′ N., lon. 24° 47′ W. Length 10 m., breadth 3 m. It is little inhabited, but produces some orchill & wild cotton, with large numbers of turtles. On its S.E. side is a well sheltered harbor.—II. a river of Uruguay, joins the Plata estuary, 7 m. N.W. Monte Video, after a S.ward course of 100 m.—III. a bay on the E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 4° 20′ N., lon. 117° E.

SANTA (CROCE), a mkt. town, Sicily, co. & 13 m. S.W. Modica, near the Mediterranean.—II. a market t., Cent. Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Arno, 4 m. N.W. San Miniato. Pop. 5,100, chiefly engaged in weaving silk & woollen stuffs, & trading in wine & agricultural produce.—III. a town of Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. & 14 m. E.S.E. Goritz.—IV. (*di Magliano*), a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Larino. Pop. 3,410. It is enclosed by walls & has a handsome church.—V. (*di Morcone*), a market town, same prov., cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,040.—*Cape Santa Croce* is a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N. Agosta, lat. 37° 15′ N., lon. 15° 15′ E.—*Lucia*, a market town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.E. Milazzo. Pop. 4,500.—II. (*in Melazzo*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.—*Maria*, several towns of Italy and Sicily.—I. (*d'Anglona*), Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Agri, 5 m. E. Tursi.—II. (*di Capoa*), prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 3 m. S.E. Capua. Pop. 9,300. It has civil & criminal tribunals, & various remains of the ancient Capua.—III. (*di Leuca*), prov. Otranto, at its S. extremity, 29 m. S.W. Gallipoli. Pop. 3,400. It is a bishop's see.—IV. (*A Vico*), a vill. in the prov. T. di Lovoro, dist. Nola. Pop. 4,800.—V. (*di Niscemi*), a vill. of Sicily, cap. cant., intend., & 28 m. S.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 1,100. —VI. (*Maggiore*), a market town, N. Italy, div. Novara, 7 m. E. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. of comm. 1,212.

SANTA (EULALIA), a town in the island Iviza, Balearic islands. Pop. 3,220.—*S. Fé*, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. W. Granada. Pop. 4,355.

SANTA MARIA, a market town of Majorca, 7 m. N.E. Palma. And the following towns.—*Maria de Rosal*, prov. Pontevedra, 18 m. S.W. Burgos. Pop. 5,188.—II. prov. & 35 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 692.—III. (*de los Llanos*), prov. & 18 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. —IV. (*del Paramo*), prov. & 20 m. S.S.W. Leon.—V. (*de Nieva*), prov. & 15 m. N.W. Segovia. Pop. 1,700. —VI. (*de Marin*), a market town, prov. & 9 m. N. Vigo. It has a good harbor on the bay of Vigo, & an active pilchard fishery.—VII. a village of the island Ustica, Mediterranean, near which are the ruins of an ancient town.—VIII. a vill. of Corsica, 9 m. E. Ajaccio.—IX. the most S. extremity of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 7 m. S.E. Faro. Lat. of light house, 36° 56′ N., lon. 7° 47′ W.

SANTA MARTA, sevl. market towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 19 S.S.E. Badajoz.—II. prov. Lugo, at the head of the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 m. S. Cape Ortegal. —II. (*de Tera*), Leon, 11 m. W.N.W. Benavente. [Martha Santa.]

SANTA MARTHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Trasos-Montes, 7 m. S.S.W. Villa Real. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., prov. Minho, 11 m. N. Viana, with 1,000 inhabitants, & a church, resorted to in pilgrimage.

SANTA MAURA, or LEUCADIA (*Leucas*), one of the Ionian isls., under the protection of Great Britain, separated by a channel 1 m. across from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been connected. Length 22 m., extreme breadth 9 m. Area, 180 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 18,676. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, & terminating S.W. in the promontory of Cape Ducato (anc. *Leucadia*), famous as "Sappho's leap," & from the white cliffs of which the isl. derived its name. Mount St. Elias in the centre, is 3,000 ft. in height. Climate very variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20 degrees in a day; the low grounds, especially at the N. extremity, are unhealthy. In the N. is a rich plain, & elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely 1-8th of the soil is under cultivation, & not enough of corn is raised for home-consumption. Principal crops wheat, maize, oil, & wine. Many of the pop. live by fishing, the manuf. of salt, & annual emigrations to the mainland as laborers in harvest time. Principal towns Amaxichi the cap., & Vliko, both on the E. coast. The castle of Santa Maura, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N. extremity, & usually the head quarters of a British regiment. Between it & Amaxichi is a lagoon, whence much salt is obtained. — *Sta. Trinita*, a vill. & fort, Dalmatia, circ. & 2 m. S.W. Cattaro.—II. (*de Cava*), an abbey of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 3 m. N.W. Salerno. It was founded in the 9th century, & is extremely rich in works of art.

SANTO STEFANO.—I. a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 14 m. W. Saint Angelo dei Lombardi.—II. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 9 m. S.W. Frosinone.—III. Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 3¼ m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 2,500.—IV. Austrian Albania, circ. Cattaro, on the Adriatic, 6 m. S.E. Budua.—V. an islet off the N. coast of Sardinia.

SANA, the capital city of Yemen, Arabia, in a fine valley 4,000 feet above the sea, 110 m. E.N.E. Hodeida. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls 5¼ m. in circumference, & mounting some cannons; is built mostly of brick, & has two stone palaces of the iman, about 20 richly-decorated mosques, public baths, & a stone bridge across its main street, which is inundated during rains. About 3,000 of the pop. are Jews, who, with Hindoos, monopolize most part of the foreign trade. Principal commerce is in coffee, & in its husk, which latter article here fetches the higher price, & is exclusively used for consumption in the city. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, & glass-wares. Some remarkable anc. inscriptions have been found.—II. (or *Miraflores*), a town, Peru, dep. Libertad, prov. & 32 m. S.E. Lambayeque.

SANBORNTON, p-t., Belknap co., N. H., 21 N. Concord, 502 W. Great bay of Winnipiseogee lake bounds it on the E., Pemigewasset river, for a short

distance, on the W. Surface uneven, soil fertile. Incorporated in 1770. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Christian, 2 Congregational, & 2 Methodist,—3 fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 19 persons, & makes 40,000 yards of tweeds annually, a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,745; 1850, 2,695.

SANBORNTON BRIDGE, p-v., Sanbornton t., Belknap co., N. H., 17 N. Concord, 498 W. Situated on the outlet of Winnipiseogee lake, & on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 92 miles from Boston.

SANBURG, p-o., Fallsbury t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 98 S.W. Albany, 303 W.

SANCASSE, an inhabited island, Indian Ocean, off Nareenda bay, N.W. Madagascar.

SANCERRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. arrond., on a vine-clad hill, on lt. b. of the Loire, 26 m. N.E. Bourges. Pop. 2,813. It has a comm. college & an active trade in wine, & in marble, quarried in its vicinity.

SANCOINS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 30 m. S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,497.

SANCREED, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. S.W. Penzance. Area, 4,471 ac. Pop. 1,394.

SANCTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Market-Weighton. Area, 4,708 ac. Pop. 519.

SANCY (PIC DE), a mountain, France. [Dor Mont.]

SANDA, or SANDAY, several islands of Scotland. —I. Orkney, 2¼ m. S. of N. Ronalshay. Length 12 m. Pop. 1,892. Surface mostly flat & fertile. Principal harbors, Kettleloft on the S.E., & Otterswick on the N.E. coast, both safe & commodious. A lighthouse has been erected on Start point, its N.E. extremity.—II. Inner Hebrides, co. Argyll, pa. Small Isls, on the E. side of Canna.—III. a small island at the W. side of entrance of the Firth of Clyde, 5 m. E. of the Mull of Kintyre, about 3 m. in circ., & noted in middle-age history as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kyntyre & the Hebrides. Pop. 23. A lighthouse has been erected here, lat. 55° 16′ 30″ N., lon. 5° 34′ 55″ S.; elevation 165 feet, fixed red light.

SANDALL, two pas. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.E. Wakefield. Area, 7,272 ac. Pop. 4,036. It has the remains of a castle.—II. (*Kirk*), on the riv. Don, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 239.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, S. the island Flores & the Straits of Sapy & Mangerye, lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length about 120 m., & greatest breadth 60 m. It is fertile, very populous, & stated in most respects to resemble Java. On its N. side is the port Padewawy, where the Dutch have new settlements.

SANDAU, or SANDOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 49 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,403, mostly agricultural.

SANDBACH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 24 m. E.S.E. Chester, & 4 m. N.N.E. Crowe, on the Manchester branch of the London & N.W. r. r. Area, 16,310 ac. Pop. 1852, 8,552; do. of the t. 2,752, emp. in the manufac. of silk. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Wheelock.

SAND, creek, Ia., a tributary of the E. fork of White r. It is a good mill stream.

SAND BANK, p-o., Albion t., Oswego co., N. Y., 147 W.N.W. Albany, 393 W.

SANDCHOO, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 150 m. S.E. Yarkund, & reported to be inhabited by 1,000 families.

SAND CREEK, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,071.

SAND CREEK, t., Decatur co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,908.

SAND CREEK, t., Jennings co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 705.

SAND CREEK, p-o., Shelby co., Ill.

SANDEC (NEU & ALT), two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. cap. circ., 49 m. S.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,224. It has a castle & a high school.—II. 6 m. S.W. the latter, between the Poprab & Dunajec. Pop. 3,255.

SANDERA ISL., one of the Outer Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, pa. & 3½ m. S.W. Barra. Pop. 14.

SANDERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co., Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Castle-rising. Area, 1,172 ac. Pop. 60.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist. Bernburg. Pop. 1,779.

SANDERSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area, 2,245 ac. Pop. 235. Purley, in this pa., was the residence of the celebrated Horne Tooke, & suggested the title of his philological work, the "Diversions of Purley."

SANDERSVEIL, a town of India, Baroda dom., 36 m. S.E. Surat.

SANDERSVILLE, p-v., Chester dist., S. C., 66 N. Columbia, 461 W.

SANDERSVILLE, p-v., capital of Washington co., Ga., 28 S.E. Milledgeville, 458 W. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 7 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

SANDFORD, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 120 S.E. Albany, 304 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Ocquaga cr. It has 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,173; 1850, 2,508.

SANDFORD, several pas. & cos. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 1¾ m. N.W. Crediton. Area, 7,793 ac. Pop. 1,970.—II. co. & 3¼ m. S.S.E. Oxford, on the riv. Isis. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 273.—III. same co. 4½ m. S.W. Deddington. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 526.—IV. (*Orcas*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,091 ac. Pop. 340.—V. a township, co. Berks, pa. Sonning, 4 m. E. Reading. Pop. 823.

SAND FORT, p-o., Russell co., Ala., 188 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 775 W.

SANDGATE, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 111 S. Montpelier, 421 W. Surface is mountainous, soil fertile in the valleys. Drained by branches of Battenkill r., & of White cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 9 sch. Pop. 1840, 777; 1850, 850.

SANDGATE, a hamlet & chapelry of England, co. Kent, pas. Folkestone & Cheriton, on the coast of the English Channel, 2 m. W.S.W. Folkestone. Pop. 979. It is finely situated, & resorted to as a watering place. It has a castle, & some shipbuilding trade. Here commences the Royal Military Canal, which terminates at Cliffend in Sussex. Sandgate is included in the parl. bor. of Hythe.

SAND HILL, p-o., Scotland co., Mo., 171 N. Jefferson City, 938 W.

SAND HILLS, p-o., Rusk co., Tex.

SANDHOE, a tnship. of England, co. Northumberland, 3 m. E.N.E. Hexham, on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r. Pop. 273.

SANDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 miles S.S.E. Wokingham. Area, 4,562 ac. Pop. 815. Sandhurst royal military college is a plain edifice, to which are attached a chapel, riding-school, & observatory.—II. a pa., co. & 3 m. N. Gloucester. Area, 2,227 ac. Pop. 494.—III. a pa., co. Kent, on the river Rother, 7 m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Area, 4,382 ac. Pop. 1,235.

SANDIACRE, a pa. of England, co. and 8 miles E. Derby. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 1,065.

SANDIDGES, p-o., Amherst co., Va., 128 W. Richmond, 180 W.

SANDIFERS STORE, p-o., Carroll co., Ky.

SANDING (PULO), two islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Nassau or Poggy islands, in which group they are sometimes included.

SANDISFIELD, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 126 W. by S. Boston, 361 W. Surface elevated and uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by a branch of Farmington river. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 240 spindles, employing 13 persons, & makes 20,000 yards of broad cloths annually, 3 rake fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,464; 1850, 1,649.

SAND LAKE, p. t., Rensselaer county, N. Y., 17 E. Albany, 384 W. Surface hilly & rough, with fertile valleys. Drained by Wynantskill creek. The v. contains 2 stores, 2 cotton fac., 2 satinet fac., a blast furnace, a saw m., a tannery, & about 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 4,303; 1850, 2,559; terr. divided since 1840.

SANDOE, one of the Faroe isls. [Faroer.]

SANDOMIR (Pol. *Sandomierz*), a walled town of Poland, cap. prov., at the confl. of the San & Vistula, 51 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 4,500. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

SANDON, several pas of England.—I. co. Essex, on the river of same name, an affl. of the Chelmer, 2¼ m. S.E. Chelmesford. Area, 2,278 ac. Pop. 536.—II. co. Herts, 44 m. N.N.W. Buntingford. Area, 2,943 ac. Pop. 770.—III. co. & 44 m. N.N.E. Stafford, with a station on the N. Staffordshire r. r. Area, 3,640 ac. Pop. 556. The elegant seat Harrowby Hall, is in this pa.—IV. (*Fin*), a tything, co. Berks, & 1¾ mile S.S.W. Hungerford. Pop. 702.

SANDOVER, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 81 W. Columbia, 534 W.

SANDOWAY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Aracan, cap. its most S. dist., 40 m. S.E. the island Cheduba.

SANDOWN, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 26 S.E. Concord, 467 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Exeter river. Cub pond, a small body of water, lies on its E. border. Incorporated in 1756. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 525; 1850, 566.

SANDOWN, a hamlet & fort of Engl., Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, pa. & 2 m. S. Brading. The fine sands & beauty of the bay attract summer visitors.

SAND PRAIRIE, p. o., Richland co., Wis.

SANDRA, an island, co. Inverness. Pop. 10.

SANDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 miles N.N.E. St. Albans. Area, 5,766 ac. Pop. 864.

SANDRUN, p-o., Nicholas co., Va.

SAND'S MILLS, p-o., West Chester co., N. Y.

SANDS POINT, Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y., projects into Long Island sound, & contains a light-house, in lat. 41° 51° 54″ W., lon. 73° 43′ 30″ W. It shows a fixed white light, elevated 41 feet above the surface of the sea.

SAND SPRING, p-o., Anderson co., Tex.

SAND SPRING, p-o., Wood co., Tex.

SANSTING, & AITHSTING, an united pa. of Scotl., co. & comprising a part of the mainland of Shetland, & the islands Little Papa & Vementry. Pop. 2,478.

SANDTON, p-v., Kershaw dist., S. C., 55 N.E. Columbia, 451 W.

SANDSTONE, t., Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 823.

SAND TOWN, p-v., Kent co., Del., 19 S.W. Dover, 105 W.

SAND TOWN, p-v., Campbell co., Ga., 100 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 695 W.

SANDUKLI, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 67 m. S. Kutayah, & 8 m. S. of which are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

SANDUSKY, r. & b., O., rises in Richland & Crawford co., & flows N. into Sandusky bay. It is 90 miles long, & though a rapid stream, affords good navigation at high water. A portage of 4 miles connects it with the Sciota r. It has good land on its borders. The bay, 16 miles long & 3 wide, connecting with Lake Erie by a narrow strait, & has 2 lighthouses; the one on the W. side shows a fixed light on a *white* tower, elevated 60 feet above the surface of the lake, and is visible for a distance of 12½ nautical miles. The one on the E. shows a fixed light on a *black* tower, elevated 28 feet, & visible 10½ miles.

SANDUSKY, county, O. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state. Area, 416 sq. m. Drained by Sandusky river & its branches. Portage river crosses its N.W. corner. The surface is low & level; soil fertile. Capital, Fremont. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $324,694; wheat, 160,393 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 312,689; oats, 97,251; wool, 67,061 pounds; —5 flouring & grist m., 13 saw m., 3 woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 15 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspaper published. Capital employed in manufactures, $90,850; value of manufactured articles, $158,785;—6 churches; 3 academies, 150 pupils; 120 schools, 3,531 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,182; 1850, 14,-305.

SANDUSKY, p-o., Freedom t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 272 W. by S. Albany, 343 W.

SANDUSKY, t., Crawford co., O. Drained by the head branches of Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 679; 1850, 822.

SANDUSKY, city, port of entry & capital, Erie co., O., 110 N. Columbus, 414 W. Situated on the S. shore of Sandusky bay, fronting the opening into Lake Erie, of which it has a beautiful view, & on the Sandusky, Mansfield, & Newark r. r., & also on the N. division of Cleveland & Toledo r. r. The entire town is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest building stone, which has been extensively used in the erection of its edifices. At all times of the year, excepting 3 winter months, the wharves are thronged with steamboats & other vessels, & the view is enlivened by their arrival & departure. It contains 6 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a high school, 2 banks, several extensive forwarding houses, 30 stores, 2 furnaces, an oil m., 2 machine shops, 4 printing offices issuing 2 daily, 2 weekly, & a monthly publication, & 5,087 inhabitants.

SANDUSKY, t., Richland co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,465; 1850, 617.

SANDUSKY, t., Sandusky co., O. Drained by Sandusky riv. Pop. 1840, 579; 1850, 1,040, including Fremont 2,504.

SANDWICH, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 49 N. Concord, 530 W. Surface uneven & mountainous, with some fertile land. Squam lake lies partly in its S.E. corner. Drained by Bearcamp river, the S. branch of which passes through Bearcamp pond. Another pond in its S. part discharges its waters S. into Winnipiseogee lake. A small stream flows W. into Pemigewasset r. Chartered in 1763. The vill. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a mutual insurance office, & 450 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, a machine shop, & edge-tool factory, 5 grist m., 8 saw m., an oil m., an academy, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,625; 1850, 2,577.

SANDWICH, (*Shawme* of the Indians), p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 58 S.S.E. Boston, 459 W. Situated on the isthmus of Cape Cod, between Buzzard's & Cape Cod bays. It is the most agricultural t. in the co., with some light & unproductive land. It has a number of ponds, which afford fine fishing & fowling. The v. is situated on Cape Cod bay, & at the termination of the Cape Cod branch r. r., 62 m. from Boston, & contains 6 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, an extensive glass fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 800 inhabs. There are in the t. an iron furnace, a cut-nail fac., a glass fac., 7 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 43 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,719; 1850, 4,368.

SANDWICH, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill.

SANDWICH, a parl. & munic. bor., cinque port, & town of England, co. Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 miles from its mouth, in Pegwell bay, with a station on the South Eastern railroad, 4 miles North Deal. Pop. including Deal & Walmer, 1851, 12,710; ditto of the town 2,966. It is mostly enclosed by the remains of fortifications; streets irregular, houses antique. It has 3 pa. churches, St. Clement's being a spacious edifice, with a massive Norman tower; a guild-hall, jail, two hospitals, & several dissenting chapels, are the other princip. edifices. A free grammar school has 4 scholarships in Lincoln college, Oxford, and alternate nomination to 4 in Caius college, Cambridge. The town was formerly of importance as the seaport of London; at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, & ashes, and principal import, coal. The Stour is at spring tides about 11 feet in depth, & 150 feet across. It returns 2 members to H. of C. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rhutupium*, on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the 6th century. It was for a long period the outport of the metropolis.

SANDWICH, p. t. & capital of Essex co., Can. W., on the left bank of the Detroit Strait, 232 W. by S. Toronto, & 3 miles from Detroit, Mich. The v. has a court-house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic,—a Roman Catholic seminary, 8 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 4,928.

SANDWICH BAY, the name of inlets of E. Labrador, and island Mallicollo, Pacific Ocean.—*Sandwich Cape*, E. Australia, is in Hinchinbrook island, lat. 18° 13′ 00″ S., lon. 146° 19′ E.; & *Sandwich Island* is the name of 2 islands, Pacific Ocean, respectively in the Hebrides group, & S.W. New Ireland.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, or HAWAIN GROUP, situated in the N. Pacific, between lat. 18° 55′ & 22° 20′ N., & lon. 154° 50′ & 160° 40′ W., consists of 13 islands, which extend in a curve from N.W. to S.E. Five of them are mere islets; all the other eight are inhabited. But only four are of considerable size.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN DEC. 1853.

	Natives.		Foreigners.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
Island of Hawaii	12,443	11,750	259	24,452
" Maui	8,995	8,425	244	17,664
" Molokai	1,799	1,766	42	3,607
" Lanai	317	282	..	599
" Oahu	9,551	8,264	1,311	19,126
" Kauai	3,672	3,054	264	6,990
" Nihau	392	398	..	790
Total	37,079	33,940	2,120	73,228

The islands are all high, steep, & mountainous, with many lofty summits, which are entirely of volcanic origin; but, not being protected by barrier reefs, except in one instance, are almost destitute of good harbors. Hawaii, the most E. & largest of the isls., is particularly elev. on its W. coasts. These, overhanging a narrow, arid beach, rise into steep, bleak volcanic mntn. slopes, which only in their upper parts become watered & wooded, & afford cultivated ground to maintain a considerable population; on the other coasts the slopes are less rapid, the shores spread out into wider plains, & the valleys opening from them contain much fertile soil. The interior of the island forms a plateau from 3,000 feet to 4,000 feet high, & is almost entirely covered by thick forests, partly roamed over by herds of wild cattle. Above the plateau rise three volcanic peaks, still active, the loftiest 12,800 feet high. Of Mauna-Loa, one of these peaks, a great eruption took place in 1852, when a column of molten lava was projected into the air a height of 500 ft. The lava formed in some places a river 1 m. wide, & filled up ravines 100 feet, 200 feet, & 300 feet deep. The altitude of the eruption was about 10,000 feet above sea level. The second island, Maui, W. from Hawaii, is no less mountainous, & consists of two peninsulas connected by a flat isthmus; the one on the W. with hills of only moderate height, & a fertile soil, while the other runs to the height of 10,000 feet. Oahu, the third large isl., has in its N. part two summits rising from 3,000 feet to 4,000 feet; but the whole of the S. part consists of a large & fertile plain, forming the best-cultivated & most populous district of the whole group. On its S. shore a wide barrier-reef contributes to form the excellent harbor of Honolulu. Kauai, the fourth large island, resembles Hawaii in its formation, & has an elevated plateau, with mountains rising from it to the height of 7,000 feet. The inhabitants of the group belong to the light-colored oceanic stock, & bear a very close resemblance to the other islanders of the Pacific, particularly the Tahitians, in bodily appearance as well as in customs and modes of life, though in none of the other groups has civilization made so decided progress, and produced more abundant fruits. In 1852 the number of free schools was 535, & of scholars 15,482. The islands were discovered by Cook in 1778; & though that distinguished navigator afterwards lost his life by the natives at Hawaii, they from the first manifested a decided inclination to live on friendly terms with Europeans, & a peculiar aptitude for understanding and adopting European manners & arts. They also gave a welcome reception to the Protestant missionaries sent among them, & voluntarily exchanged heathenism for Christianity. The benefits thus obtained have been seriously interfered with by the intermeddling of Popish priests, whose alleged ill-usage by the natives has furnished the French with a pretext of demanding redress, & thereby endangering the independence of the native government, though the monarchical principle was more fully recognized in it, & less hampered by the influence of powerful chiefs than in most other islands of the Pacific. The advantageous position of the Sandwich Islands, making them a kind of connecting link between America & China, led to the early establishment of numerous European and American settlers, & the rapid rise of a very extensive trade. To the three principal whaling grounds of the North Pacific—one on the equator, another near Japan, & the third toward the Behring Sea,—they form a kind of common centre to the ships passing between them; & hence Honolulu, the capital of the group, promises to become the entrepôt of the N. portion of the great ocean. One very remarkable circumstance connected with this group is the rapid decrease of its population. Captain Cook estimated it at 400,000; probably 300,000 would have been nearer the truth. In 1823, within the course of half a century, it had diminished to 140,000. An actual census in 1832 gave only 130,315; & another in 1836, 108,579; in 1850, 84,165; & in Dec. 1853, 73,137. The decrease has thus continued without interruption since the island was discovered; & independent of the census, is proved by the quantity of rich land once occupied, but now lying waste from want of hands to cultivate it. One cause of decrease is the number of young men who leave the islands in whalers & other ships & never return; but the main cause appears to be the prevalence of measles, hooping-cough, & similar diseases.

The total amount of imports for 1853 has exceeded those of 1852 by $522,082 64. From the United States, they amounted to $954,919 93, which is more than three-fourths of the whole amount imported. The following are the imports for the past 4 years:—

1850.	1851.	1852	1853.
$1,035,058 70	$1,823,821 68	$759,868 54	$1,281,951 18

Giving an average for the four years of $1,225,175 02. The amount of imports for 1853 exceeds the average of the past four years by $56,776 16.

FOREIGN EXPORTS—COMPARISON FOR FOUR YEARS.

1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
$46,529 72	$381,402 55	$381,143 51	$191,397 66

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

1850	$596,522 63	1852	$638,395 20
1851	309,828 94	1853	275,374 17

REVENUE.

1850	$121,506 73	1852	$113,091 93
1851	160,602 19	1853	155,640 17

VESSELS.—THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRIVALS:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Merchant	469	446	235	194
Whale-ships	237	135	519	535

Of the above whale-ships, some have touched at two or more ports, consequently the number of different vessels are not so great as the figures seem to show. From the above statistics, says the *Polynesian*, the great lack of a domestic export, to anything like the amount of our imports, is glaringly conspicuous, & will call for some renewed effort, we trust, to create or increase it. An export is now the great desideratum.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR 1853.

Total dutiable.	$1,160,355 13	Entered in bond.	$16,284 35
Free of duty	79,402 80	Withd. for cons'ptn.	25,908 90
Total			$1,281,951 18

Of the dutiable goods, $587,770 29 were from the Atlantic side of the United States, & $367,149 64 from the Pacific side—in all, $954,919 93 from the United States. The country from which the next largest amount of goods was imported is China, from which the imports only amounted to $42,056 36; from Chili, $38,099 30; Great Britain, $20,471 74; Bremen, $12,225 91; Philippine Islands, $12,038 57; France, but $30.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS IN 1853.

Total duties received at Honolulu, $146,964 52; at Lahaina, $8,138 27; all other ports, $537 38—total in the kingdom, $155,640 17.

Of the total receipts, $58,114 86 were for duties on goods; $70,209 68 on spirits; and $8,261 75 for harbor dues.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE IN 1853.

Total value, $281,599 17. The principal exports consisted of—

Sugar lbs.	634,955	Goat skins	5,600
Syrup galls.	18,244	Hides	1,741
Molasses	58,448	Cocoa-nuts	2,000
Coffee lbs.	50,596	Tallow lbs.	16,452
Salt bbls.	3,509	Wool	10,824
Irish potatoes	15,464	Melons	2,500
Sweet potatoes	8,979	Fresh beef lbs.	38,000
Hogs	3,724	Salt beef	13,260
Sheep	733		

Of this total of $281,599 17, but $154,674 17 was really exported, the remainder $126,925 having been furnished

as supplies to the 154 merchant vessels & 246 whalers that stopped at the island.

OIL AND BONE TRANSHIPPED FREE OF DUTY IN 1853.

SPRING SEASON.

	Sperm oil, Gallons.	Whale oil, Gallons.	Whalebone, Pounds.
To United States	132,251	1,897,116	435,846
To Havre	476	37,038	22,000

FALL SEASON.

To United States	42,669	1,853,194	1,520,559
To Cowes, England	.....	.....	21,040
To Bremen	.....	.....	14,819
To Havre	.....	.....	6,000
Total	175,396	3,787,348	2,020,264

ARRIVAL OF MERCHANT VESSELS IN 1853—THEIR NATIONALITY.

The total number of merchant vessels that visited the islands in 1853 was 211, of whom—

Arrived at Honolulu	154	Arrived at Waimea	8
At Lahaina	29	At Kealakeakua	9
At Kawaihae	10	At Hilo	1

Of these vessels 137 were American, with a total tonnage of 45,234; 17 Hawaiian, tonnage 2,072; 32 British, tonnage 6,185; 5 Danish, tonnage, 866; 5 French, tonnage 1,064; 3 Russian, tonnage 1,223.

ARRIVAL OF WHALERS AND THEIR NATIONALITY.

During the same year arrived 535 whalers, viz.:—

At Honolulu	246	At Kealakeakua	12
At Lahaina	177	At Kawaihae	20
At Hilo	66	At Waimea	12

Of the total, 500 were American, 19 French, 12 Bremen, & 4 Russian.

COASTERS.

The total number of vessels engaged in coasting among the islands is 32, with a tonnage of 1,338.

SANDWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. & comprising a part of Orkney mainland. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. 1,197.

SANDY, river, Me., rises in Franklin co., & after a course of 45 m., first S.E. & then N.E., it enters Kennebec riv. in Stark t., Somerset co. It flows through a fertile country.

SANDY, r., Va. & Ky., rises in Wyoming co., Va., & flowing N.W., thence, inclining N., it separates the states of Va. & Ky. for nearly 200 m., until it enters the Ohio r. at Catletsburg, Ky. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth. It receives several tributaries, the largest of which is the west fork, at Louisa, Ky. The Sandy is navigable for batteaux 50 m. from its mouth.

SANDY, p-o., Jackson, co., Va., 355 W.N.W. Richmond, 324 W.

SANDY, p-o., Columbiana co., O., 141 E.N.E. Columbus, 298 W.

SANDY, t., Starke co., O. Drained by Sandy creek. Pop. 1840, 1,265; 1850, 1,270.

SANDY, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by Sandy cr. Pop. 1840, 1,444; 1850, 1,227.

SANDY, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 3 m. N.W. Biggelswade. Area, 4,010 ac. Pop. 1,946. —*Sandy Bay*, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of the N. island.

SANDY BAY, v., Gloucester t., Essex co., Mass. Situated on the E. side of Cape Ann, 5 m. from Gloucester harbor. A pier & breakwater have been constructed for the security of shipping.

SANDY BOTTOM, p-o., Middlesex co., Va., 103 E. Richmond, 165 W.

SANDY BRIDGE, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn., 87 W. Nashville, 771 W.

SANDY CREEK, N. Y., rises in Orleans co., & flows into Lake Ontario in Clarkson t., Monroe co.

SANDY CREEK, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 161 W.N.W. Albany, 391 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Little Sandy cr. & other streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the W. The vill. is on the Watertown & Rome r. r., 42 m. from Rome. There are in the t., a fulling m., a tannery, a furnace, a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,420; 1850, 2,456.

SANDY CREEK, v., Murray t., Orleans co., N. Y. Situated on the ridge road, & has 2 stores, a flouring m., a tannery, a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

SANDY CREEK, p-t., Mercer co., Pa., 228 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 302 W. Drained by Sandy cr. and Little Shenango cr. The v. is on the rt. b. of Sandy cr., & contains several churches, stores, & 1,200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 5 tanneries, 6 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 2,855.

SANDY CREEK, t., Venango co., Pa. Drained by Sandy cr., entering the Allegany r. which flows along its E. boundary. Pop. 1840, 929; 1850, 957.

SANDY CREEK, p-o., Randolph co., N. C., 71 W. Raleigh, 322 W.

SANDY FLAT, p-o., Greenville co., S. C.

SANDY FORD, p-o., Jefferson co., Fla.

SANDY FOUNDATION, p-o., Lenoir co., N. C.

SANDY GROVE, p-o., Chatham co., N. C., 58 W. Raleigh, 302 W.

SANDY GROVE, p-o., Sumter co., S. C.

SANDY HILL, p-v., & semi-capital of Washington co., N. Y., 53 N. Albany, 423 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Hudson riv. Incorporated in 1810, & contains a courthouse, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—8 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 furnaces, a machine shop, a tannery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabs. There is a fall of about 12 feet in the r., in the upper part of the vill.; and 100 rods below, with a continuous descent, are *Baker's Falls*, with 50 feet almost perpendicular descent—the latter creating an immense hydraulic power, as yet unimproved. The navigable feeder of the Champlain canal, 1 m. E., passes through the place.

SANDY HILL, t., Sussex co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 783.

SANDY HILL, p-v., Worcester co., Md., 124 S.E. Annapolis, 164 W.

SANDY HILL, p-o., Henry co., Tenn., 86 W. Nashville, 772 W.

SANDY HOOK, Middletown t., Monmouth co., N. J., is a sandy beach extending N. from Old Shrewsbury inlet & the S. point of the highlands of Navesink, 5 m., and is from half a m. to a m. wide. It encloses Sandy Hook bay. The lights are on the N. part. THE SANDY HOOK LIGHTS consist of the main light, & 2 beacons placed in position, for ranges of channels. The main light is in lat. 40° 27′ 42″ N., lon. 73° 59′ 48″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It shows *a fixed white light* elev. 90 ft. above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 14¼ nautical miles. The beacons are *fixed white lights* on towers 35 feet high. *The lights on the Highlands of Navesink* are (*white*) on 2 towers 100 feet apart, the one N. fixed, & the other revolving, are elevated 248 feet above the sea level, & are visible for a distance of 21¾ nautical miles. *The Sandy Hook light* vessel lies 6 m. E. from Sandy Hook lighthouse, & shows 2 *fixed* lights, the one elevated 50, & the other 60 feet above the sea, & there is a fog-bell on the vessel. See *New York Harbor*.

SANDY HOOK, p-v., Hartford co., Md., 45 N.E. Annapolis. Situated on Deer creek, & has a Methodist church, & 150 inhabitants.

SANDY LAKE, p-t., Mercer co., Pa., 228 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 283 W. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Drained by Sandy cr., which flows into Sandy lake in the N.W. angle of the t. It has 3 fulling m., a tannery, a furnace, 4 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,566; 1850, 1,000.

SANDY LEVEL, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va.

SANDY MARSH, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C.

SANDY MOUNT, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 2½ m. S.S.E. Dublin, on Dublin bay. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

SANDY PLAINS, p-o., Patrick co., Va.

SANDY PLAINS, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C., 230 W. by S. Raleigh, 467 W.

SANDY POINT, Mass. The N. extremity of Nantucket island.

SANDY RIDGE, p-o., Henry co., Ga., 59 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 667 W.

SANDY RIDGE, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala., 136 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 867 W.

SANDY RIDGE, p-o., Steuben co., Ia.

SANDY RIVER, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 184 S.W. Richmond, 267 W.

SANDY RUN, p-o., Cleveland co., N. C.

SANDY RUN, p-o., Lexington dist., S.C., 16 W. Columbia, 522 W.

SANDY SPRING, p-o., Montgomery co., Md., 60 W.S.W. Annapolis, 20 W.

SANDY SPRING, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn., 201 W.S.W. Nashville, 896 W.

SANDYSTON, t., Sussex co., N. J., 87 N. Trenton, 256 W. Bounded W. by Delaware river. Surface on the E. mountainous, on the W. level; soil rich alluvion. Drained by Big & Little Flat Kill creeks. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,209; 1850, 1,327.

SANDYVILLE, p-v., Sandy t., Tuscarawas co., O., 123 N.E. Columbus, 318 W.

SANFORD, p-t., York co., Me., 83 S.W. Augusta, 512 W. Drained by Mousum riv., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1768. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 14 persons, & makes 105,000 yards of flannels annually; a cotton fac., 3,700 spindles, makes 1,000,000 yards of print goods yearly, & employs together with the printing establishment, (which turns out annually 100,000 pieces of goods,) 150 persons; 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,233; 1850, 2,330.

SANFORD, p-o., Ingham co., Mich., 100 W. by N. Detroit, 586 W.

SANFORD'S CORNERS, p-o., Le Ray t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 169 N.W. Albany.

SANFRE, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 10 m. W. Alba. Pop. 1,718.

SANFRONT, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 8 m. W. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 4,113.

SANGA, a considerable fortified town of Japan, island Kiusiu, cap. dist., on Simbara bay, 55 m. N.E. Nangasaki. It is well & regularly built, & intersected by canals; it has a fine palace, & a famous manuf. of porcelain.

SANGAMON, r., Ill., rises in a small lake in Vermilion co., & flows S.W., & then turns N.W., and finally W., until it unites with Illinois r., between Cass & Mason counties. It receives numerous tributaries, & flows through one of the richest portions of the state. It is navigable for small steamboats to the junction of the N. & S. forks; & in high water one has proceeded to within 5 m. of Springfield.

SANGAMON, county, Ill. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 970 sq. m. Drained by Sangamon r. & its numerous branches, which afford abundant water power. The surface is gently undulating; soil calcareous loam, from 1 to 3 feet deep, mixed with fine sand, & very fertile. Organized in 1821. It is one of the richest & most flourishing counties in the state. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,055,420; wheat, 104,126 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 3,318,304; oats, 335,008; wool, 120,868 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m.; a tannery; 4 printing-offices, 2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 3 weekly newspapers, & 1 monthly publication;—27 churches; 1 acad., 80 pupils; 86 sch., 3,220 scholars; 1 library, 19,395 volumes. Pop. 1840, 14,716; 1850, 19,228.

SANGERFIELD, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 15 S. Utica, 88 W.N.W. Albany, 372 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Chenango r. & Oriskany creek. The v. contains a Presbyterian church, a store, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 8 saw m., 2 academies, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,251; 1850, 2,371.

SANGERHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 31 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Harz mountains. Pop. 5,720. It has 2 castles, & manufs. of woollens & linens.

SANGERVILLE, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 77 N. W. Augusta, 672 W. Situated on the height of land between Penobscot & Kennebec rivers. Incorporated in 1814. Surface uneven; soil fertile. It has a pond, the outlet of which forms a head stream of Sebasticook r. It has 4 tanneries, an edge tool fac., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,197; 1850, 1,267.

SANGIR, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, midway between Celebes & Mindanao, lat, 3° 28′ N., and lon. 125° 44′ E. Length 30 m., average breadth 10 m. Surface mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano. Provisions abundant.

SANG-KOI, SONG-EA, or TONQUIN RIVER, Further India, rises in the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, flows S.W., & enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, between lat. 20° & 21° N., & lon. 106° & 107° E. Total course estimated at 600 miles. In its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-kiang.

SANGORA, a marit. town. of Lr. Siam, on a bay of the W. side of the G. of Siam, 90 m. S.E. Ligor, lat. 7° 15′ N., lon. 101° E. It is divided into Siamese, Chinese, & Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, & on the heights around it are numerous pagodas. Exports iron, dried prawns, & pepper.

SANGRO, *Sagrus*, a river of Naples, provs. Abruzzo-Cit. & Ult. II., rises S.E. Lake Fucino, & after an E. and N.N. course of 65 m., enters the Adriatic 12 m. S.E. Ortona.

SANGSTERS STATION, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 miles S.E. Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 3,449.

SANGUINETTO a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 18 m. S.S.E. Verona, between Legnago and Mantua. Pop. 3,000.—II. a rivulet of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., flows into the Lake of Perrugia on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

SANGWIN, a river of Guinea, Grain coast, enters the Atlantic about 120 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a village of the same name, formerly cap. a petty state, and where the Dutch and English, had factories.

SANILAC, county, Mich. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 740 sq. m. Lake Huron bounds it on the E. Drained by Cass and Delude rivers, and by numerous small streams entering Lake Huron, which bounds it on the E. Capital, Port Sanilac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $19,051; wheat, 7,627 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 6,369; oats, 7,836; wool, 2,483;—a grist m. Cap. employed in manufac., $53,250; value of manufactured articles, $64,595;—3 churches; 13 schools, 414 scholars; 2 libraries, 155 vols. Pop. 1850, 2,112.

SANILAC MILLS, p. o., Sanilac co., Mich.

SANJORE, or SACHORE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 130 m. W. Odeypoor, on the route from Rajpootana to the Gulf of Cutch.

SANKASEER, a town of S. India, dom. & 102 m. S.S.E. Sattarah, on the Gutpurba.

SANKATY HEAD, the S.E. extremity of Nantucket I., Mass. The lighthouse is in lat. 41° 16′ 59″ N., lon. 69° 57′ 35″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It has a *flashing light* (1½ *and* 3 *minutes*) elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 19 nautical m. It is distant 47 miles from Cape Cod light, 39 miles from Gay Head, and 9 miles from Nantucket light.

SANKEY (GREAT), a tnshp. of England, county Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 4 miles W.N.W. Warrington. Pop. 527. The Manchester & Liverpool r. r. is here carried across the Sankey canal & valley by a viaduct of 9 arches, each of 50 feet span, & 70 feet high. The Sankey canal is the first for which an act of parl. was obtained, 1755.

SANNIO, *Samnium*, a prov. of Naples. [MOLISE.]

SANNOIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. N.N.E. Versailles. Pop. 1,603.

SANOK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the San, 38 m. S.W. Jaroslavl. Pop. 1,800. It has a citadel & a high school.

SAN-PO, a large river of Tibet, rises near l at. 30° 40′ N., lon. 82° E., contiguous to the sources of the Sutleje & Goggra, flows E.ward, past Shigatze & Shigatzoungar, receiving numerous affls., and has been traced as far as lon 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a chief arm of the Brahmaputra. [BRAHMAPUTRA.]

SANQUHAR, a parl. & munic. bor., inland town, & pa. of Scotland, co. & 24 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, on the road thence to Ayr, & on the Nith. Area of pa. 61¼ sq. m. Pop. 1851, 4,071; do. of parl. bor. 2,381; do. of t. 1,884. It chiefly consists of one long street, & has a handsome pa. church, town hall, several schools, & a subscription library; considerable manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, hosiery, & carpets, with muslin sewing and embroidery for the Glasgow manufs. The bor. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, & Kirkcudbright, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity. Immediately S.E. the town, on a steep bank overlooking the Nith, is the picturesque castle of Sanquhar, now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

SAN SALVADOR, or BANZA, a town of Africa, S. Guinea, cap. of Congo, 160 m. S.E. Loango. Pop. 20,000. [SAN SANTA, &c.]

SANSAN, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on the Bedee frontier, lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 12°. E.

SANSANDING, two towns of Central Africa.—I. state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 20 m. N.E. Sego It is

stated to be a place of extensive trade, & to have from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabitants. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river in 1805.—II. state Walli, on an affl. of the Senegal, lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 13° 15′ E.

SANSARIA, a market town of Guatemala, C. A., dist. Sansaria, of which Guastalova is the chief town.

SANSEGO, an island of the Adriatic, Illyria, 5 m. S.W. the island Lossini.

SANSELLAS, a town of the island Majorca, Balearic isles, 15 m. E.N.E. Palma. Pop. 5,215.

SANS SOUCI, a palace of Prussia. [Potsdam.]

SANTA, for places with this prefix, see SAN, SANTA, &c.

SAN-TA, a fortified city of China. [Tsanta.]

SANTA, or PARILLA, a town of N. Peru, dep. & 65 m. S.E. Truxillo, cap. prov., on the riv. Santa, near its mouth in the Pacific.—The *River Santa* has a N.W. course of 200 m., & opposite its mouth are the islets of Santa.

SANTANDER, a prov. of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay, & on the other sides the provs. Biscay, Burgos, Palencia, and Oviedo. Pop. 1849, 190,000. Its S. part is traversed by the Cantabrian mountains, whence the Besaya, Paz, &c., descend into the sea. On the coast are the harbors of Santander & Santona, which with Santillana & Reynosa, are its chief towns.—*Santander* (*Portus Blendium*), the capital, is picturesquely situated on a headland extending into the Bay of Biscay, 53 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. Pop. 15,286. It stands facing the S., on a hill-side, & has a cathedral, two other churches, three hospitals, a prison, college, theatre, & baths; it is a thriving commercial place. Harbor spacious & well sheltered, has a handsome quay, & it is one of the principal marts for the supply of Madrid. It exports Castilian wheat and flour to Cuba, and large quantities of wood. In the neighboring mountains are productive iron mines, and the vicinity abounds in corn, fruit, & cattle. It was sacked by the French in 1808.

SANTANDER, a river of Tamaulipas, Mexico, enters the Gulf of Mexico, 110 m. N. Tampico. On it are the towns Nuevo, Santander, & Soto-la-Marina, near which latter it receives a large affluent from the N. It is of considerable size, but its navigation is much impeded at its mouth. [Nuevo-Santander.]

SANTANILLA, or SWAN ISLAND, two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, 150 m. N. the Mosquito coast.

SANTAREM, *Præsidium Julium*, a river-port and town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Tagus, 50 m. N. N. E. Lisbon. Pop. 8,000. It stands on a hill, & is divided into three parts or *barrios*; the Maravilla at the summit, the Ribera on the East slope, and the Alfange close to the river. It has two Latin schools, with several palaces, now almost in ruins, but testifying its former grandeur, when the court was held here in the 15th century. Its environs are highly productive, & it enjoys a brisk trade with Lisbon. Pop. of dist. 1850, 154,800.

SANTAREM, a town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on right bank of the Tapajos, at its confluence with the Amazon, 60 m. S. W. Montalegre. Pop. 10,000. Principal edifices, a fort & the pa. church. Its chief trade is in cocoa & medicinal plants. The *Santarem Channel*, W. Indies, between the Great Bahama & Salt-key banks, lat. 24° N., lon. 78° W., is 40 m. across.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Chili, prov. Aconcagua, 18 m. E.S.E. San Felipe. Pop. 6,000.

SANTEE, river, S.C., is formed by the union of the Congaree & Wateree rivers, then after a course of 110 miles, it enters the Atlantic by 2 mouths 20 miles S. of Georgetown, & 10 N.E. of the Raccoon key light. It is navigable by the Congaree branch to Columbia for steamboats, & by the Wateree branch for flat boats to Camden.

SANTEE, p. o., Covington county, Miss., 60 S.E. Jackson.

SANTERNO, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, and Pontif. Sta., joins the Po-di-Primaro, 12 m. N.W. Ravenna. Total course 55 m.

SANTERRE, an old subdivision of France, now forming the E. part of the dep. Somme.

SANTHIA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 12 m. N. W. Vercelli, cap. mand., on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 4,274. Here Charlemagne received presents from Haroun al Raschid, & Amurath, an African Moorish chief. Under the French empire it was capital dep. Sesia.

SANTIAGO, two r., Ecuador, S. A.—I. dep. Assuay, after an E. course of 180 miles, joins the Amazon at Santiago a little W. San Borja.—II. Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, enters Sahlinas Bay, 30 m. N. E. Esmeraldas, after a N. W. course of 75 m.—A small river of same name, San Salvador, C. A., enters the Pacific Ocean, 20 m. W. Sonsonate.—*Cape Santiago* is a headland, W. coast of Luzon, Philippines.

SANTIAGO, the largest & most S. of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic Ocean, off the W. extremity of Africa, lat. 15° N., lon. 23° 40′ W. Length 35 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. 10,000. Surface elevated, & Mount St. Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7,340 feet in height. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption: other principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, & poultry. Cotton stuffs manufactured in the island, mules, salt, & orchill, are among the chief exports. Chief town, Porto Praya, on the S. coast.—*Santiago* or *Kibeira Grande*, is a town with a small harbor, 7 m. W. Porto Praya.

SANTIAGO, a dep. of Chili, between lat. 33° & 34° S., & lon 70° & 72° W., having N. the prov. Aconcagua, & S. Colchagua. Area, 5,150 sq. m. Pop. 227,000. Principal river, the Maypu. It contains the cities Santiago & Valparaiso. In the Andes, on its E. frontier, is the volcano of Santiago, 50 m. N. E. the city of same name.

SANTIAGO, the cap. city of Chili, & cap. dep. Santiago, on the Mapocho, an affluent of the Maypu, 60 m. E. S. E. Valparaiso. Pop. 65,000. It stands on an elevated slope, & is surrounded by a high wall. In its public buildings it is inferior to Lima & Buenos Ayres, but it greatly surpasses those cities in cleanliness; & it is one of the most healthy & agreeable capitals in America. It is laid out with great regularity. Houses mostly of one story, whitewashed, covered with red tiles, & built around court-yards. In the central square are the cathedral, the palace of government, mayor's residence, prison, court-house, & a large fountain, whence the city is mostly supplied with water. Elsewhere are a large mint, the consulado, in which the senate, national congress, & commercial tribunal, are held; the custom-house, & a handsome theatre. Nearly all the public buildings bear marks of injury from repeated earthquakes. Convents are numerous & splendid; but one Jesuits' college has been converted into a national college, & another is used for the public printing office & library, the latter comprising many thousand volumes & curious MSS. Santiago has three well-supplied markets. Its immediate vicinity is fertile, well cultivated, & sprinkled with villas, vineyards, & orchards, beyond which are extensive pasture grounds. This city was founded by Valdivia in 1541.

SANTIAGO, numerous small towns or vills. of S. America.—I. Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the river Santiago, W. San-Borja.—II. Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, near the Brazil frontier, 190 m. S.E. Chiquitos.—III. Paraguay, near the Parana, 60 m. W. N. W. Itapua.—IV. Nalisco, Mexico, near the Rio Grande de Santiago, 53 m. S. E. Acaponeta.—V. (*de Atanje*), New Granada, dep. Isthmus, prov. & 90 m. W. Veragua.—VI. (*de las Atalayas*), New Granada, dep. Boyaca, 70 m. E. N. E. Bogota.—VII. (*Atitlan*), Guatemala, C. A., 80 m. W. Guatemala, between two volcanoes, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, near the coast, 34 m. S.S.E. Setubal. Pop. 2,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, *Campus Stellæ*, a city of Spain, formerly cap. of Galicia, prov. & 28 m. S.S.W. Coruña, on the Sar. Pop. 28,970. It is built around its celebrated cathedral: has numerous arcades, fountains, & scallop shells. The cathedral, with a modern front, noble cloisters, & a portion of the original edifice of the 9th cent., has a very striking interior, & each of its sides faces a public square: in one of which squares is the diocesan seminary, & a large hospital, founded by Ferdinand & Isabella in 1504, for the numerous pilgrims who used to resort to the city: the area of the square serving for a bull-ring. Santiago has numerous other hospitals & convents, two collegiate & 15 pa. churches, an university, into which all its colleges have been incorporated; some manufs. of

hosiery, cottons, hats, & leather; but its chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establishments, & the resort to it of numerous devotees; the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to admit of commercial traffic. It is the see of an archbishop, & the metropolis of the knightly order of St. James of Compostella.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, a maritime city, & formerly the cap. of Cuba, now the second in rank and pop. in the island, & cap. its E. division, on the river Santiago, 6 m. from its mouth on the S. coast, lat. 19° 55′ 9″ N., lon. 75° 50′ W. Pop. 26,735. It is well built; streets wide, & houses chiefly of stone; but being hemmed in by mountains, it is unhealthy. Principal edifices, the cathedral, several other churches, a college, a hospital, & numerous convents & schools. It is an archbishop's see, & the residence of a governor. Its trade is considerable both with America and Europe. Its port, 4 miles in length, is well sheltered, defended by several forts, & deep enough for ships of the line. In commercial importance, Santiago ranks immediately after Havana & Matanzas.

SANTIAGO DE LA ESPADA, a town of Spain, prov. & 73 m. N. E. Jaen, in the most elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. 4,353.

SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA, town. [VERAGUA.]

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, the central dep. of the Argentine republic, between lat. 27° & 30° S., & lon. 61° 30′ & 65° 40′ W., surrounded by the deps. Tucuman, Catamarca, Cordova, & Santa Fé. Pop. 48,000. It comprises two cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado & Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat & maize, with some cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, & indigo. Live stock are plentiful. Ponchos, blankets, & coarse saddle cloths, are made for export to the neighboring deps. Principal towns, Santiago and Matara.—II. the cap. town of the above dep., on the Rio Dulce. Pop. about 4,000. It was founded in 1562.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, an inland town of Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana. Pop. 5,500.—II. *Santiago de la Veja*, Jamaica. [SPANISH TOWN.]

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Hayti, on its N. part, on the great Yaque river, 103 m. E. Cape Haytien. Pop. 12,000.

SANTI BACHULLY, a considerable walled vill. of S. India, Mysore dom., 4 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. W. S.W. Santander. Pop. 1,112.

SANTIPOOR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, on the E. bank of the Hooghly river, 47 m. N. Calcutta.

SANTOMYSL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 18 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,425.

SANTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Brandon, 3¼ m. N.W. Thetford. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 34.

SANTON, Downham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 3,860 ac. Pop. 70.

SANTOÑA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. E. Santander, on a peninsular headland in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 934. It has an arsenal, barracks & military magazines, anchor forges, & a port adapted for ships of the line. It was occupied by the French in 1809, & again in 1823.

SANTORIN, or THERA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Thera, 13 m. S. the isl. Nio. It is half-moon shaped; length 10 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. Area, 41 sq. m. Pop. 13,063. Surface arid, but by great industry it is rendered very productive in barley, cotton, wine, & figs; wine is the staple produce. Its principal mountain is a limestone mass, 1,887 feet in height; the soil is mostly of volcanic origin, & volcanic phenom are very common in this isl.

SANTOS, a maritime town of Brazil prov. & 34 m. S. S. E. San Paulo, of which it is the port, on the N. side of the island Engua Guacu. Lat. 23° 55′ S., lon. 46° 19′ W. Pop. 8,000. Its harbor admits large vessels, & it has an active export trade, chiefly in sugar. It is one of the oldest European establishments in Brazil.—II. (*Los*), a town of New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the W. coast of the G. of Parita, S.S.E. Parita.

SANTYAM, p-o., Linn co., Oregon.

SANTYAM FORKS, p-o., Linn co., Oregon.

SANVIC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. Havre. Pop. 2,580.

SANYASSICOTTA, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 80 m. N. W. Rungpoor, near the frontier of Sikkim.

SANYBEL, I. & river, Gulf of Mexico, coast of Florida. The isl. is about 5 m. long, & has an Indian t. on its S. end. The r. with its connection *Caloosa Huche*, drains lake Okee-cho-bee of its surplus waters.

SANZA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap cant., 13 m. N. Policastro. Pop. 2,600.

SAONA, an island off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, & separated f om it by a shallow channel, 10 m. across. Length 15 m., breadth 5 m.

SAÔNE, *Arar*, a river of France, rises in the S. of dep. Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône & Gray (where it becomes navigable), Auxonne, St. Jean-de-Losne, Chalon, & Mâcon, Trevoux & Lyon, & enters the Rhone on right, at Lyon. Length 225 m. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAÔNE (HAUTE), a dep. of France in the N. E., formed of part of the old prov. Franche-Comté, cap. Vesoul. Area, 1,792 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 347,469. It is surrounded by the deps. H. Rhin, Doubs, Jura, Côte d'Or, H. Marne, & Vosges. Surface mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges mountains; it is watered by the Saône and numerous affls., one of which, the Oignon, separates H. Saône from Doubs & Jura. Soil fertile, more corn is grown than requisite for consumption, the wines are of good quality; one-third of the dep. is covered with forests, which supply excellent timber for the marine. Minerals comprise iron & coal, & it has many mineral springs, those of Luxeuil are well frequented. Chief industry, mining & manufatures of glass, china, cloth, straw hats, & kirchenwasser. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Gray, Lure, & Vesoul.

SAÔNE,-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France in the East, formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, cap. Macon. Area, 3,321 sq.m. Pop. 1851, 574,720. It is surrounded by the deps. Jura, Ain, Rhone, Loire, Allier, Nievre, & Cote d'Or. Surface mountainous, traversed S. to N. by the mountains of the Cote d'Or, which separate the basins of the Saône & Rhone. It is watered by the Saône, Loire, & Arroux, which are all navigable, & are connected by the canal du Centre, which is comprised in this dep. One-fifth of its superfices is covered with forests, corn is raised sufficient for consumption, & the wines of Mâconnais & of Chalonnais are esteemed. It has rich mines of coal & iron, the most important are those of Creuzot, & the mineral springs of Bourbon-Lancy are celebrated. The chief industry of the pop. is in mining & cattle rearing. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Autun, Chalon, Charolles, Louhans, & Mâcon.

SAORGIO, a town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div., prov., and 25 miles N. E. Nice. Pop. of comm. 2,689.

SAOWLEE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 18 m. N. Baroda.

SAPAN TAGH, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of its lake. Estimated elevation, 9,500 to 10,000 feet.

SAPAROUA, one of the small Amboyna isls., East Archipelago, about 20 m. in circuit.

SAPATA, a small island of the China sea, 90 m. S. Cape Padaran (Cochin China), lat. 10° 4′ N., lon. 109° 10′ E.—II. an island off the W. coast of Borneo.

SAPCOTE, a pa. of England, co, Leicester, on the Soar, 4 m. E. S. E. Hinckley. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 724. It has a mineral springs & baths.

SAPELO, isl., Ga., is 10 miles long, & lies south of Sapelo sound, & has a light house on the S. end, at the entrance into Doboy sound. The lighthouse is in lat. 31° 20′ 30″ N., lon. 81° 24′ W., was built in 1820, and shows a revolving light, elevated 74 feet above the sea, and is visible for a distance of 13½ nautical m.

SAPHORIN (ST.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the N. coast of the lake of Geneva, 9 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 400.

SAPIENZA, one of the small Greek islands, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, 2 m. S. Modon. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. Surface mountainous, & mostly in pasturage. It has a tolerable harbor.

SAPISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 255.

SAPLING GROVE, p-o., Washington county, Va., 317 W. by S. Richmond, 285 W.

SAPOÑARA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3,400.

SAPOSHOK, or SAPOJOK, a town of Russia, gov. & 59 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ. Pop. 4,000.

SAPPERTON, several pas of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Folkingham. Area, 656 ac. Pop. 61.

—II. co. Gloucester, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Cirencester. Area, 5,908 ac. Pop. 646. In this pa. the Thames & Severn canal passes through a tunnel 24 m. in length.

SAPPINGTON, p-v., St. Louis co., Mo., 140 E. Jefferson City, 820 W.

SAPPS'CROSS ROADS, p-o., Blount co., Ala.

SAPRI, *Sapri*, a market town of Naples, province Princip. Cit., 6 m. E. Policastro, & with a harbor on its gulf. Pop. 15,000.

SAPUCAHI, a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the prov. Minas-Geraes, flows N.W. & joins the Rio Grande, or Parana, after a course of 200 m. The town *Sapuchi*, on its banks, is 180 m. S.W. Ouro Proto. Pop. 3,000.

SAPY, two pas. of Engl. —I. (*Upper*), co. Hereford, 3 m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 351.—II. (*Pritchard's*), co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.E. Bromyard. Area, 1,697 ac. Pop. 248.

SAQUAREMA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 29 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, comm. Cape Frio, near the Atlantic, & on lake Saquarema. Pop. 7,000.

SAQUOIT, p-v., Paris t., Oneida co., N. Y., 90 W. N.W. Albany, 379 W. Situated on both sides of Saquada or Sequoit creek, & contains 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 cotton fac., a paper m., 2 flouring m., & 300 inhabs. Here is an indiam. sulphur spring, the gas from which is used in lighting a public house.

SARABAT, *Hermus*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 180 m. enters the gulf of Smyrna, 8 m. W. Smyrna.

SARACENA, *Sistum*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 8 m. W.S.W. Cassano. Pop. 3,000.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain. [ZARAGOZA.]

SARAH, p-o., Blair co., Pa., 122 W. Harrisburg, 148 W.

SARAHSVILLE, p-v., capital Noble co., O., 99 E. S.E. Columbus, 325 W. Situated on Buffalo Fork of Wills creek, & contains a court house, sev. stores, and 350 inhabs.

SARAHSVILLE, p-v., Franklin co., Ill., 181 S. Springfield, 830 W.

SARAISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 35 m. W.N.W. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Ostr. Pop. 5,670. It has a citadel, & well-attended fairs.

SARAKINO, an islet of the Grecian archipelago, Sporades, immediately E. Kilidromi, 6 m. long.

SARAMACA, a river of Dutch Guiana, S. America, after a N. course of 200 m. enters the Atlantic, 30 m. W. the mouth of the Surinam.

SARAMON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Auch. Pop. 1,276.

SARANAC, r., N. Y., rises in Saranac lake, in Franklin county, near the source of Racket r., a tributary of the St. Lawrence, & flows N.E. until, at Plattsburgh, it turns S., & enters Cumberland bay of Lake Champlain. It affords extensive water power.

SARANAC, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 15 W. Plattsburgh, 181 N. Albany, 830 W. Surface hilly & mountainous, soil in the valley of the Saranac, which waters it, a fertile loam. Iron ore abounds. It has a tannery, a grist mill, 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,462; 1850, 2,582.

SARANAC LAKE, Hamilton co., N. Y., is 10 miles long & 2 or 3 wide, & is connected with Lower Saranac lake through Round lake.

SARANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N. Penza, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Saranga & Insara. Pop. 8,780. It is built mostly of wood, & has two cathedrals, salt magazines, manufs. of soap & leather, & several annual fairs.

SARAPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 10 m. S. Nellore.

SARAPIQUI, a river of Cen. Amer., tributary to the San Juan de Nicaragua, & a principal channel of communication between the interior of Costa-Rica and the Caribbean Sea.

SARAPUL, a town of Russia, gov. & 195 m. S.E. Viatka, on the Kama. Pop. 6,000. The town commanded by a fort on an adjacent height, has a cathedral, a large salt magazine, & manuf. of soap & leather. It is the centre of a large trade in timber & masts. Upwards of 20,000 persons annually attend its large fair.

SARASWATI, a riv. of W. Hindostan, rises near Aboo, Joudpoor dom., flows S.W. past Puttun and Rhadunpoor, & enters the head of the G. of Cutch. It is held sacred by Hindoos. Length 100 m.

SARATOGA, county, N. Y. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. The surface is various, mountainous in the N.W., the central & S.E. parts hilly, with some sandy plains; soil sandy, or gravelly loam, with some clay, & moderately fertile. Its mineral waters are very celebrated, & it contains marl & bog iron ore. Hudson river bounds it on the E., & partly on the N., & Mohawk river on the S. Drained by Sacandaga river, & Fish & Kayaderosseras crs. Capital, Ballston Spa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,429,972; wheat, 21,997 bushels produced; Indian corn, 438,413; oats, 702,338; wool, 158,736 pounds; 21 flouring & grist m., 129 saw m., 7 iron foundries, 11 woollen factories, 8 cotton fac.; 16 tanneries, 75 persons employed; 8 printing offices, 8 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufactures, $1,450,085; value of manufactured articles, $2,438,330;—97 churches; 31 academies, 1,013 pupils; 212 schools, 10,060 scholars; 232 libraries, 32,055 volumes. Pop. 1840, 40,553; 1850, 45,646.

SARATOGA, t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 6 N. Ballston Spa, 36 N. Albany. Surface level or undulating, excepting on the N.W., where it is hilly; soil light sand, or sandy loam, productive with good cultivation. Drained by Ellis' cr. flowing into Kayaderosseras cr., which bounds it on the S. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 2,624; 1850, 3,492.

SARATOGA, t., Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 200.

SARATOGA LAKE, Saratoga county, N. Y., 4 S.E. Saratoga, 5 E. Ballston Spa, is 9 miles long & 2 wide. It affords fine fish, & is much resorted to in the summer by visitors to Saratoga springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, t., Saratoga co., N. Y. Surface mostly level or undulating, except in the N.W., where it is hilly; soil light sand, or sandy loam. Drained by Kayaderosseras cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., an iron foundry, a planing m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 4,650.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, p-v., Saratoga co., N. Y., 36 N. Albany, 406 W., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga r. r., & the Schenectady & Saratoga r. r., at the junction of the Saratoga & Washington r. r. The most celeb. watering-place in the United States. The v. is built chiefly on 1 street, & contains a number of the largest & most splendid hotels & boarding houses in the country, which, in the watering season, are abundantly filled. The v. was incorporated in 1826, & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, an insurance company, an academy, a female seminary, 35 stores, 3 printing offices issuing a daily & 2 weekly newspapers, & 3,000 inhabitants. The principal springs are Congress, Washington, Putnam's, Pavilion, Iodine, Hamilton, & Flat Rock springs. One mile E. are the Ten springs. The springs differ some in their properties. The following is an analysis, by Dr. Steel, of the Congress water, which is in the most repute. One gallon, or 231 cubic inches, of water contained the following substances:—

Chloride of sodium, (sea salt,)	385.0	grains.
Hydriodate of soda	3.5	"
Bicarbonate of do	8.982	"
" " magnesia	95.788	"
Carbonate of lime	98.098	"
" " iron	5.075	"
Silex	1.5	"
Hydrobromate of potash—a trace.		
Total grains	597.943	
Carbonic acid gas	311	cubic inches.
Atmospheric air	7	" "
Gaseous contents	318	" "

SARATOV, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 48° 10′ & 53° 18′ N., & lon. 42° 30′ & 51′ 20′ E. Area, 74,730 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,718,000. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. Principal rivers, the Volga which intersects its centre, & its tributaries the Tereshka, Saratovka, & Jeruslan; besides the Choper, Medvieditza, tributaries of the Don. Principal lakes, the Elton and Yorkojeosero, from the former of which about 17,850 tons of salt are said to be annually obtained. Large quantities of rye, wheat, oats, millet, & peas are raised, & partly exported. Potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, & grapes, are also produced Sheep & cattle breeding are conducted on a large scale, & the rearing of bees & silk-worms are increasing.

The fisheries in the Volga are very valuable, & large quantities of salt-fish & caviar are exported. Princip. minerals, salt, mill-stones, & iron. Manufs of linen, cotton, & woollen fabrics, hosiery, iron-wares, leather, & earthen-wares are carried on, & here are numerous flour mills & distilleries. The inhabs. comprise Tartars, Kalmucks, Kirghiz, & Germans; the latter being colonized in great numbers on the Volga, having had grants of land & privileges conferred on them by the empress Catherine, in 1763. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns Saratov, the cap., Petrovsk, Kamuschin, & Tzaritzin.—*Saratov*, the fortified cap. is situated on rt. b. of the Volga, 290 m. E. Voroniej. Pop. 1846, 45,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, built chiefly of wood, & has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & many Greek united churches; a mosque, some monasteries, a new and handsome archbishop's palace; large gov. edifices; a large bazaar, several hospitals, a college & other schools; an ecclesiastical seminary, having about 500 students, manufs. of cotton cloths, cotton & silk hosiery, clocks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, & earthenwares; a bell foundry, breweries, distilleries, vinegar factories. From its position on the Volga, and between Astrakhan, Moscow, & Nijnii-Novgorod, it is the seat of an extensive trade, importing colonial goods & foreign manufs., & exporting corn, salted fish, hides, & cattle; it has also three important annual fairs.

SARAWAH, or SARWA, a town of the Burmese dom., Further India, Pegu, on lt. b. of the Irawadi, cap. dist. Sarawadi, 80 m. N.W. Rangoon.

SARAWAK, a country of Borneo, on the N. coast of the island, near its W. side, extending between lat. 1° & 2° N., & lon. 109° 40′ & 111° 40′ E., bounded W. & S. by the mountain Krimbang, & watered by the river Sarawak & its tributaries; cap. *Sarawak*, formerly *Kuchin*. Pop. 12,000, including 150 Chinese: before Sir J. Brooke's appointment as Rajah, it had only 1,500 inhabitants. An English church-mission has been organized, & native schools built.

SARAWÁN, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly betw. lat. 28° & 30° 20′ N., & lon. 64° & 67° 40′ E., having N. Afghanistan, E. the prov. Cutch-Gundava, & S. Jhalawan, & Mukran. Estimated area 15,000 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Surface mostly mountainous & rugged; Tukatoo in the N. rises to upwards of 11,000 feet in height, & the prov. comprises the high table-land of Kelat; but has some fertile valleys, as those of Shawl & Mustung, which produce corn, pulse, madder, tobacco, & excellent fruits. Principal towns Sarawan, Quetta, & Mustung. *Sarawan* the cap., 98 m. W. Kelat, consists of about 500 houses in a barren dist., enclosed by a mud wall.

SARBLINGSTEIN, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, 28 m. S.E. Freistadt.

SARCOXIE, p-v., Jasper co., Mo., 200 S.W. Jefferson City, 1,135 W. Situated on the S. side of Centre cr. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,009.

SARD, two mkt. towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Transylvania, co., Lower Weissenburg, 5 m. N.N.W. Karlsburg.—II. W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 10 m. W.N.W. Kaposvar.

SARDAM, a town of the Netherlands. [ZAANDAM.]

SARDARA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 23 m. S.E. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 2,127.

SARDINIA, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 28 S.E. Buffalo, 276 W. Albany, 343 W. Surface hilly; soil moist clay loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by Cattaraugus cr., which bounds it on the S. The v. contains a Baptist church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a furnace, a grist m., a saw m., & about 200 inhabs. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,743; 1850, 1,761.

SARDINIA, p-o., Macon co., N. C.

SARDINIA, p-v., Washington t., Brown co., O., 92 S.W. Columbus, 459 W. It contains a church, a store, an oil m., a carding machine, & 198 inhabs.

SARDINIA, p-o., Decatur co., Ia.

SARDINIA, a large island of the Mediterranean, S. of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio, 115 m. S.W. the nearest point of the Italian peninsula, betw. lat. 38° 51′ 50″ & 41° 15′ 42″ N., & lon. 8° 3′ 39″ & 9° 50′ 30″ E. Area, 9,235 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 552,665. Cap., Cagliari. Surface generally mntnous. Mount Genargentu, near its centre, is 7,000 feet in elevation. On the W. are extensive plains, that of Budduso is 3,000 feet above the sea. The Tirso, the largest river in the isl., rises in this plain & flows W. to the Mediterranean; the other rivers, the Coghinas, Flumendosa, & Mannu are all small; the finest & most fertile valley is that of Campidano, between the gulfs of Cagliari & Oristano; there are no lakes in Sardinia, but numerous ponds & marshes. Coast much indented & forms excellent harbors; that of Cagliari is one of the best in the Mediterranean. The principal gulfs are Cagliari in the S., Orosei in the E., & Oristano in the W. There are numerous small isls. near its shores; the chief are Asinara off the N.W., S. Pietro & S. Antioco off S.W., Maddalena, Caprera, & Tavolara off the N.E. points. Climate very variable; snow lies on the highest mntns. for 6 or 7 months in the year; long droughts frequently occur in summer, when many districts are rendered extremely unhealthy on account of malaria. One-third of the superfices is occupied by barren and stony deserts; forests are extensive, & afford excellent timber, & wheat, barley, & peas are exported, although agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, & there are no good roads. The cultivation of the vine is increasing in importance; olive oil is of inferior quality; tobacco is a royal monopoly; silk is produced in small quantity. Domestic animals are small & of inferior breeds. Cheese from the milk of sheep & goats is extensively made, & forms a valuable export. Deer, wild boars, & foxes abound, & the skins of hares, rabbits, martens, & foxes, are exported. Salt is a royal monopoly. Tunny & coral fisheries are are important, but conducted chiefly by foreigners. The island affords valuable lead and other minerals, but they are rendered useless for want of means of conveyance. Manufactures are unimportant. Since 1838, the island has been div. into 3 administrative portions, Cagliari & Nuoro in the S., & Sassari in the N. These are subdivided into 11 provs., named from their chief towns—Cagliari, Iglesias, Isili, Lanusei, Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero, Cuglieri, Oristano, Ozieri, & Tempio. The isl. is governed by a viceroy, resident at Cagliari, who is Lieut. & Captain-general. The religion is exclusively Roman Catholic. There are two universities, one at Cagliari with 402, & another at Sassari with 318 students in 1838. There is a primary school in each village. Sardinia was colonized by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans in the third Punic war. On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, & Moors. At the end of the 12th century, it was held by the Genosese, & afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720 it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814.

SARDINIA (KINGDOM OF), or THE SARDINIAN DOMINIONS, a kingdom of S. Europe, in the N. of Italy, consisting of two parts—I. the Continental States; and II. the Island of Sardinia, from which the state has its name. The continental portion is situated between lat. 43° 40′ & 46° 47′ N., & lon. 5° 38′ & 10° 7′ E., bounded N. & E. by Switzerland, Austrian-Italy, Parma, & Modena, S. by the Mediterranean, & W. by France; cap. Turin. Area & pop. as follow:—

Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.
Alexandria	Alexandria	335	124,344
	Asti	345	137,635
	Voghera	300	202,033
	Tortona	259	59,426
	Bobbio	270	37,947
Annecy	Genevois	...	109,527
	Faucigny	775	105,929
	Chablais	350	58,229
Chambery	Chambery	630	156,051
	Savoy (Upper)	371	51,058
	Maurienne	788	61,500
	Tarantaise	683	45,841
Coni	Coni	994	180,767
	Mondovi	666	149,303
	Alba	403	119,263
	Saluzzo	618	156,449
Genoa	Genoa, city	...	125,339
	Genoa, province	352	184,848
	Chiavari	347	116,664
	Novi	284	65,236
	Levant	264	79,080
Ivrea	Ivrea	557	168,893
	Aosta	1,218	81,169

Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1858.
Nice	Nice	1,165	118,616
	Oneglia	176	69,595
	San Remo	267	64,803
Novara	Novara	493	181,111
	Lomellina	474	139,854
	Pallanza	315	64,345
	Ossola	540	36,470
	Valsesia	293	36,021
Savona	Savona	304	79,748
	Acqui	439	101,548
	Albenga	264	60,415
Turin	Turin, city		143,157
	Turin, province	1,099	276,486
	Pinerolo	589	134,049
	Susa	532	82,078
Vercelli	Vercelli	545	125,234
	Biella	369	131,979
	Cassale	327	121,860
		18,994	4,537,580
Cagliari	Cagliari	Total area of the islands of Sardinia, 9,235 sq. miles.	42,598
	Iglesias		48,958
	Isili		78,189
	Oristano		58,882
Nuoro	Nuoro		37,522
	Cuglieri		27,530
	Lanusei		65,821
Sassari	Sassari		34,108
	Alghero		24,456
	Ozieri		22,660
	Tempio		
	Total	28,229	4,997,322

Surface mountainous, covered by ramifications of the Alps; the culminating points of which are Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, & Mont Cervin. It is watered by the Rhone, Var, Magra, which flow to the Mediterranean, & by the Po & its affls, the Maina, Tanaro, Stura, Dora, Sesia, & Tessin. Temperature cold in the mountainous districts, but warm in the valleys, many of which are rendered unhealthy from rice fields. Principal crops rice, maize, wheat, chestnuts, vines, olives, figs, oranges, & citrons. Mules are extensively reared. The silk of Piedmont is considered the best in Italy. Chief exports cattle, iron, silk fabrics, olive oil, & flax. Revenue $19,600,000; expenditure $27,-180,000. National debt $95,000,000. Army, 1858, 53,-554 men. Navy composed of 4 frigates (sail), 4 do. steam), 4 corvettes, 3 brigantines, 1 brig, 6 small steam vessels—the whole amounting to 40 vessels, 900 guns. The merchant marine consists of 3,305 vessels; aggregate tonnage 167,201.

The kingdom of Sardinia, the origin of which was Savoy, was successively enlarged by the annexation of Piedmont, the co. of Nice, & Sardinia; its present limits date from the commencement of the 18th cent. From 1798 to 1814, its continental portion formed part of the French empire. In 1815 it was augmented by the addition of Genoa & the island of Capraja. [See articles Italy, Piedmont, Sardinia (Island), Savoy.]

SARDIS, p-o., Harrison co., Va.

SARDIS, p-ō., Burke co., Ga., 97 E. Milledgeville, 620 W.

SARDIS, p-v., Monroe co., O., 105 E. Columbus, & contains 118 inhabitants.

SARDIS, v., Mason co., Ky., 75 E. by N. Frankfort. Contains a church & 50 inhabitants.

SARDIS, p-o., Panola co., Miss.

SARDIS, or SARDES, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in antiquity the cap. of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus, 50 m. N.E. Smyrna. Its acropolis has, by the effects of running streams or earthquakes, been wrought into the most fantastic shapes. On its summit are extensive remains of a castle, called the Gerusia (or house of Crœsus), & about 1 m. distant are a few traces of a vast temple of Cybele.

SAREILA, a fortified town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, 25 m. S.W. Kalpee.

SARECTA, p-o., Duplin co., N. C., 94 S.E. Raleigh, 320 W.

SAREPTA, p-o., Lafayette co., Miss., 160 N.N.E. Jackson, 913 W.

SAREPTA, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Saratov in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 m. S. Tzaritzin. Pop. 4,000, mostly Moravian Christians. It was founded in 1765, by a colony of German Herrnhutters; is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians, & has several schools, a custom house, & manufs. of cotton, silk, & woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, and snuff.—II. an ancient city of Syria. [Surafend.]

SARES-KEND, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Bushlerood, S.W. Miana. Near it are two ruined fortresses termed Kalah Zohak, and formerly supposed to indicate the site of the anc. *Ganzaca*, which has, however, been since identified with Takhti-Soleiman, 60 m. S.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, cap circ., 7½ m. S.E. Wallenstatt. Pop. 723.

SARIAUT, a town of British Ind. presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 5 m. W. Moorshedabad.

SARI, or SAREE, the cap. town of the Persian prov. Mazanderan, and 20 m. E. Balfrush. Pop. in 1822 was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000; but in 1830 it had been so depopulated by the cholera as to have scarcely 300 inhabitants. It is enclosed by a ditch and a mud wall, flanked by pentagonal brick towers, but kept in very bad repair.

SARIETTA, p-o., Marion co., Va.

SARINE, a r. of Switzerland. [Saane.]

SARINEÑA, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S.E. Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,560.

SARINGHUR, a town of India, Berar dom., 62 m. W. Sumbhulpoor.

SARK, one of the islands in the English channel, [Sercq.]—II. a small river of Scotland, co. Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 miles past Springfield, forms, for several m., the boundary between Scotland & England, & enters the Solway firth near its E. extremity.

SARKAD, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 33 m. S.W. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 3,324.

SARKHOLM, a small island in the Gulf of Riga.

SARLAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arrond., on the Sarlat, 32 m. S.E. Perigueux. Pop. 4,157. It has a comm. college, paper mills, & a trade in walnut oil & cattle. Fenelon was born here in 1651.

SARLO (NAGY), a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 10 m. S. Bars, on an affl. of the Grau.

SARMATTA, one of the Serwatty islands, Asiatic Archipelago, between Timor & Timor Laut, in lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 128° 45′ E., 30 m. in circuit.

SARNANO, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., 20 m. S.S.W. Macerata. Pop. 4,000.

SARNE, SARNAU, or SARNOWA, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 53 m. S. Posen, near the Dombrozna. Pop. 1,820, who manuf. linens.

SARNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. cant., Unterwalden, on the Aa, at its emergence from the Lake of Sarnen, & at the foot of Landenberg, 11 m. S. Lucerne. Pop. 3,000. In its council house are some paintings, & an alto-relievo model of Switzerland.—The *Lake of Sarnen*, S. the vill., is 3 m. in length by 1 in breadth, & traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

SARNESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. W.S.W. Weobly. Area, 1,256 ac. Pop. 135.

SARNICO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. E. S.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1,740.

SARNO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., near the source of the Sarno (anc. *Sarnus*), 13 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 7,000. It has a cathedral, an old castle, & some sulphur baths, & manufs. of paper and copper wares. Here was fought a battle between the troops of Justinian & the Goths, which ended in the defeat of the latter, & the fall of the Gothic sway in Italy.

SARONIC GULF, Greece. [Ægina, Gulf of.]

SARONNO, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. N.W Milan. Pop. 3,000.

SAROS (NAGY-PATAK), a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. & 15 m. S.W. Zemplin, on right bank of the Bodrog. Pop. 5,100. It has a Protestant college, a library, & a ruined castle.

SAROS (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 miles, breadth 20 m. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

SAROWY, or SEROKI, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 62 m. W. Odeypoor.

SARPA a river of Russia, rises in gov. of Astrakhan, flows N. & joins the Volga, 15 m. S. Tzaritzin. after a course of 200 m.

SARRALBE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Sarre & Albe, 9 m. S.S.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,352—*Saraunce* is a comm. and village dep. B. Pyrenees, 10 m. S. Oleron. Pop. 1,271.

SARRANCOLIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenees, on the Neste, 13 m. E.S.E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,079. It has remains of fortifications, & a church built by the Templars.

SARRAT, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Rickmansworth. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 613.

SARRE (Germ. *Saar*, anc. *Saravus*), a riv. of France and N.W. Germany, rises in the Vosges mountains, flows through the French deps. Meurthe & Moselle, & a part of Rhen. Prussia, & joins the Moselle 5 m. S.W. Treves, after a N. course of 120 m., for 50 miles of which it is navigable.

SARREAL, a town of Spain prov. Lerida, 7 m. N.E. Montblanch, near the Francoli. Pop. 2,124.

SARREBOURG, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Sarre, & on r. r. from Paris to Strasbourg, 40 miles E. Nancy. Pop. 2,443. It has manufs. of cotton goods, steel wares, paper, porcelain, & woollen stuffs. [SAARBURG.]

SARREBRÜCK, Rhen. Prussia. [SAARBRUCK.]

SARREGUEMINES, (Germ. *Saargemünd*, formerly *Guemond*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., on left bank of the Sarre, near the influx of the Blise, 9 m. S. Saarbrück. Pop. 4,418. It has manufs. of fine earthenware, leather, velvets, silks, & gauzes, & an active trade in papier-maché snuff boxes made at Sarralbe.

SARRE-LOUIS, Rhen. Prussia. [SAAR-LOUIS.]

SARRERSVILLE, p-o., Butler co., Pa.

SARRE-UNION, town of France. [SAAR-UNION.]

SARRIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Lugo. Pop. 650.—II. a vill. near Barcelona. Pop. 3,673.

SARRIANS, a comm. & town of France. dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. W.N.W. Carpentras. Pop. 1,250.

SARRION, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 16 miles S.E. Teruel, on rt. b. of the Martin. Pop. 2,070.

SARROWLY, a town of Hindostan, Oude, 51 miles N.W. Goruckpoor.

SARSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2¾ m. S.W. Chipping-Norton. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 188.

SARSINA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Forli, on the Tuscan frontier, 4 m. S.W. Mercato-Saraceno. Pop. 3,000. It has a cathedral, & was formerly the see of a bishop.

SARSK OE-SELO, Russia. [ZARSK OE-SELO.]

SARSTEDT, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. and 6 miles N.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1,462.

SART, the modern name of SARDIS.

SARTEANO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. W.S.W. Chiusi. Pop. 3,000. It has a castle & mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here since 1825.

SARTENA (Fren. *Sartène*), a comm. & town of Corsica, cap. arrond., 23 miles S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,658.

SARTHE, a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, passes Alençon & Mans, where it becomes navigable, & joins the Mayenne on the left, 1¼ m. above Angers. Length 145 miles.

SARTHE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine et Perche, between the deps. Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, & Orne, cap. Le Mans. Area, 2,475 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 473,071. Surface flat, & a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams; is fertile in the valleys, & yields sufficient corn for the pop. Wine is made in small quantity, cider & perry extensively. Manufs. comprise woollens, calicoes, & paper. The dep. is divided into the comms. Saint Calais, Le Flèche, Mamers and Le Mans.

SARTILLY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. N.W. Avranches. Pop. 1,444.

SARTIRANA, a market town of Piedmont, division Novara, 11 miles S. W. Mortara. Pop. of comm. 2,881.

SARTOR-OE, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift, & 5 m. W. Bergen. Shape very irregular. Length, N. to S., 20 m.; breadth, 7 miles.

SARTWELL, p-o., McKean co., Pa.

SARULE, a vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, 2 m. S.S.W. Orani. Pop. of comm. 1,409.

SARUM (OLD), an extinct city & bor. of England, the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans, co. Wilts, the site of which was on a hill, 2 m. N. Salisbury. Under the Saxons it remained of importance; in the time of William the Conqueror, the bishop's see was transferred to it from Sherborne in Dorset, but removed to Salisbury in the time of Henry III. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle & cathedral, remain; but Old Sarum has been almost wholly deserted since the time of Henry VII., although it sent 2 members to H. of C. until disfranchished by the Reform Act.

SARUN, with CHUMPARUN, a dist. of Brit. Ind., presid. Bengal, its centre about lat. 26° N., lon. 85° E., having N. Nepaul, W. the dist. Goruckpoor, E. Tirhoot, & S. the rivers Goggra and Ganges, which separate it from Ghazipore, Shahabad, & Patna. Area, 5,116 sq. m. Pop. 923,872. The Gunduck river traverses its centre. Soil fertile. In the N. are many marshy jungles, & not more than ¼ of Chumparun is cultivated; but Sarum, S. the Gunduck, is one of the most prosperous dists. in India. Products, rice, wheat, maize, millet, & other grains; poppy, cotton, hemp, indigo, oil seed, sugar-cane, tobacco, & numerous fruits & other vegetables, with catechu and nitre. Manufs. coarse cloths, crockery, silks, & salt. At Hajeepore & Revelgunge, large annual fairs are held. Chief towns, Chuprah, Bettiah, & Maissy.

SARUNGPOOR, a town of Central India, Gwalior dom., on the Kali-Sinde, 54 m. N.E. Oojein.

SARVAR, a market town W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Sarvar, 20 m. E.S.E. Güns. Pop. 1,167 It has a castle & potash factories.

SARVIZ, a river of Hungary, rises in the Bakony forest, flows S. & joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length 60 m. In its upper part it forms a part of the Sarviz canal, 37 m. in length.

SARZANA, a town of N. Italy, near the S.E. extremity of the Sardinian dom., div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., between the river Magra & the Modenese frontier, 8 m. E. Spezia. Pop. of comm. 8,432. Its old fortifications now form public walls; & it has a castle, a cathedral of Carrara marble, built in the 14th & 15th centuries, a college, & a theatre. It had formerly its own parliament, and Pope Nicholas V. was born her.—*Sarzanetta* is an adjacent fortress.

SARZEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, S. coast, cap. cant., on a peninsula between the sea & Lake Morbihan, 9 miles S. Vannes. Pop. 6,901, mostly seafaring people. It has 8 annual fairs, many Druidic remains, & near it the largest ancient tumulus in France.

SARZEDAS, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. W. Castello-Branco. Pop. 2,500.

SASBACH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 17 m. E.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,370. Marshal Turenne was killed in its vicinity by a random shot, 27th July, 1665.

SASIK, a lake of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, circ. & 35 m. S. W. Akermann, 16 m. in length, & 6 m. in breadth. It receives the Kogilnik & some other rivers, & communicates with the Black sea, through the N. arm of the Danube.

SASKATCHEWAN ("swift current"), a river of Brit. N. A., N. W. ter., rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 115° W., by two principal heads, one in lat. 49°, the other in lat. 43° 30′ N. These branches flow generally E., to their junction about lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 105° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable thence, & along its N. branch, for about 1,000 m., to Acton, or Rocky mountain house. It gives name to a wide dist. supposed to be peopled by nearly 17,000 Indians.

SASNEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal. Upper provs., dist. & 35 m. N.N.E. Agra.

SASSAFRAS FORK, p-o., Greenville co., N. C.

SASSAFRAS HILL, p-o., Washington co., Ill.

SASSANO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip.-Citra, 3 miles S. E. Diano.—II. prov. Molise, 8 m. E.N.E. Isernia.

SASSARI, a city of the island Sardinia, cap. its N. div., on its N. W. side, & on the Turritano, 10 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Sassari, 59 m. N.N.W.

Cagliari. Lat. 40° 42′ 33″ N., lon. 8° 35′ E. Pop. (including comm. & port), 24,408. It is enclosed by walls & towers, entered by 5 gates, & has a cathedral, 28 other churches, & several convents, a large government house, & other public edifices; a university, with about 180 students, & having a small museum & public library; clerical seminary, public hospital, shops & inns equal to those of Cagliari, & a brisk trade in tobacco, oil, fruits, &c. Its port, *Porto Torres*, can only accommodate small vessels, those of larger size being obliged to anchor in the roads, 1 mile distant. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Rosello, an abundant source, & highly ornamented with carvings, &c. The div. consists of the provs. Sassari, Alghero, Ozieri, Tempio, & Sassari. Pop. of prov. 1848, 65,821.—The *Gulf of Sassari*, 20 m. in length, by 35 m. in breadth, receives the rivers Turritano & Sclema.

SASSENAGE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 3 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,459. It is mart for cheese.—*Sassenay* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saone-et-Loire, arrond. Chalons. Pop. 1,000.

SASSENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. N.E. Minster. Pop. 1,400—*Sassendorf*, is a v., reg. & 14 m. N. N. E. Arensberg, with salt works. Pop. 750.

SASSENO, an island of the Adriatic, off the entrance to the Bay of Avlona, Albania.

SASSERAM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 38 miles S. Buxar. It is a large place, partly built of stone, & contains the mausoleum of Shere Shah, who expelled the emperor Humayoon from Hindostan. In its neighbourhood is the sacred waterfall of Deocoond.

SASSIN, a market town of N. W. Hungary, county Neutra, circ. Skalocz. Pop. 2,690. It has extensive cotton factories, & bleach fields.

SASSLAV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Gorin, 85 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 8,200.

SASSO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S.S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,400.

SASSOFERRATO, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata, in the Apennines, 7 m. N.W. Fabbriano. Pop. 3,000.

SASSUOLO, a town of N. Italy, duchy & 10 m. S.W. Modena, on rt. b. of the Secchio. Pop. 3,000.

SASTAGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. S.E. Zaragosa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1,920.

SAS-VAN-GENT (French *Sas-de-Gand*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the Belgian frontier, 13 m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1576.

SATA, or SATTA, the main stream of the Indus river, at its delta in Scinde, enters the Ocean by the Kookeewaree mouth, 15 m. S. Bander-Vikkar. Width about 1,000 yards.

SATADU, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. enclosed by Bambouk, Bondou, Konkodu, & Dentilla. The cap. town, Satadu, is near its S. extremity.

SATAHUNG, a town of Nepaul, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 100 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo.

SATALGE, *Pharsalia*, a town of Thessaly, on a slope facing the N., 20 m. S. Larissa. On some eminences E.ward, the Romans, under Quintus Flaminius, defeated the Macedonians, under Philip. The famous battle of Pharsalia, in which the forces of Cæsar finally defeated those of Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town. The river Satalge is an affl. of the Salympria.

SATALIAH, or ADALIA, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Gulf of Sataliah (Mediterranean), 50 m. N.E. Cape Khelidonia. Lat. 36° 52′ 2″ N., lon. 30° 45′ 0″ E. Pop. 8,000. It stands on an abrupt cliff, at the foot of a height crowned by its castle, & it has various mosques, churches, baths, & caravanserais, with numerous fragments of ancient buildings, & a small fort protected by 2 moles. Its vicinity is fertile, but unhealthy. It is supposed to have been the anc. *Olbia*.—*Eski* or *Old Adalia*, the anc. *Side*, is about 38 m. E.ward.—*Gulf of*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of Asia Minor, extending from Cape Khelidonia on the W., to the promontory of Alaya, or rather to Cape Anamour, pash. Itshil.

SATANOV, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on lt. b. of the Podhorce, 53 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz. Pop. 3,200.

SATARTIA, p-v., Yazoo co., Miss., 52 N.W. Jackson, 1,041 W. Situated on the E. side of Yazoo r. It contains several stores, & 175 inhabitants.

SATGHAREA, a town of the Punjab, on lt. b. of the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.

SATGOONG, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 4 m. N.W. Hooghly.

SATILLIEU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,962.

SATIMANGALUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 40 m. N.E. Coimbatoor. It has a temple of Vishnu in high repute, & in its vicinity large quantities of cotton are raised.

SATIVA, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. & 66 m. N.E. Tunja, near the Galinazo.

SATORALLYA-UJHELY, a market town of N. Hungary, cap. co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Zemplin. Pop. 7,600.

SATPOORA (or SAUTPOORA MOUNTAINS), an extensive range in Central India, between the Nerbudda & Taptee rivers, lat. 21° 30′ N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the Bombay dist. Candeish & the Indore dom., & almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

SATPUR, a pass across the Himalaya leading into Little Tibet, 12 m. S.W. Iskardo. Lat. 35° N., lon. 75° 24′ E. 12,000 feet above the sea.

SATRIANO, two mkt. towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. & 16 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,800. —II. prov. Basilicata, 8 m. W.S.W. Potenza, & formerly a bishop's see.

SATSUMA, a considerable town of Japan, cap. the most S. prov. of the island Kiusiu; on the S.W. coast of which is the *Bay of Satsuma*.

SATTARAH, a state of India, formerly subsidiary to the British, between lat. 16° 20′ & 18° 30′, & lon. 73° 30′ & 76° E., nearly enclosed by the territories of the Bombay presid., in which it is now comprised, but having S.W. Portuguese India, & a short coast-line on the Indian Ocean. Area, 7,943 sq. m. Pop. probably 1,500,000. The W. Ghauts form the W. boundary; the Kistnah river intersects the territory in its centre, & with the Beemah, forms a part of its frontier. Chief towns, Sattarah, Kolapoor, Meritch, Punderpoor, Bejapoor, & Sawuntwarree.—*Sattarah*, the cap., 58 m. S.S. E. Poonah, is at the foot of a scarped hill, crowned by a fort. Town in part substantially built. The fort, though naturally strong, was taken by Sevajee in 1673, by Aurungzebe in 1690, & by the British in 1818.

SATTEGAUL, a fortified city of S. India, dom. & 52 m. W.S.W. Mysore.

SATTERFIELD, p-o., Mercer co., Pa.

SATTERLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the river Mole, 4 m. S.W. South Molton. Area, 515 ac. Pop. 57.

SATUR (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Cher, 1 m. N.E. Sancerre. Pop. 1,085.

SATURNIN (ST.), numerous comms., mkt. towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. Pop. 1,257.—II. dep. Cher, 21 m. S.W. St. Amand. Pop. 1,288.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,279.—IV. dep. Aveyron, 20 m. N. Milhau. Pop. 1,675.—V. (*de Séchaud*), dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. Saintes. Pop. 1,480.—VI. (*du Bois*), same dep. arrond. Rochefort. Pop. 1,116.—VII. (*les Avignon*), dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Avignon. Pop. 1,646.

SAUCEJO (EL), a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,444.

SAUCON, t., Northampton co., Pa. Drained by Saucon cr., entering the Lehigh, on its N. border. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 2,905.

SAUCON VALLEY, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa.

SAUD (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Nontron. Pop. 2,552.—*Saudieu* is a comm. and vill., dep. Somme, arrond. Amiens. Pop. 1,520.

SAUDRE, a river of France, dep. Cher, after a N.W. & W. course of 80 m. past Salbris & Romorantin, joins the Cher near Selles.

SAUDRIGO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 9 m. N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 2,000.

SAUGATUCK, r., Ct., rises in Ridgefield, & enters Long Island sound in Westport t., between 2 & 3 m. below the v.

SAUGATUCK, p-o., Fairfield co., Conn.

SAUGATUCK, p-o., Allegan co., Mich., 183 W. Detroit, 648 W.

SAUGEEN, p-t., Bruce co., Can. W., on Saugeen r., at its entrance into Lake Huron, 60 N. Goderich. Pop. 1852, 277. The village has 3 churches,—2 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

SAUGERTIES, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 10 N. Kingston, 45 S. by W. Albany, 331 W. Surface level near Hudson r., mountainous W., extending on to the Catskill mountains; soil fertile. Drained by Plattekill & Esopus creeks, which flow into Hudson r. The p-o. has the same name as the t., but the v. in which it is located has received the name of Ulster (*which see*). There are in the t. a woollen fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, an iron foundry, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., a powder fac., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,216; 1850, 8,041.

SAUGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,896.—*Saujon* is a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on the Seudre, 14 miles. W.S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,693.

SAUGUR & NERBUDDA TERRITORIES, a wide extent of country composing the S.W. part of the Brit. presid. Bengal, & comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central India, in which the Nerbuddah, Wynegunga, & the Cane, Sone, & other tributaries of the Jumna & Ganges have their sources; between lat. 21° & 24° 20′ N., & 77° 15′ & 82° 40′ E., having S. the Hyderabad & Berar doms., W. & N. the territories of Bhopaul, Gwalior, Bundelcund, Bogilcund, & Rewah. Estimated area, 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,971,050, chiefly Hindoos, or wild Gond tribes. Surface greatly diversified; in the S.E. the peak of Amarkantac (Omercuntuc), rises to 5,000 feet in height; elsewhere are num. fertile valleys, partly having a basaltic or laterite soil, & yielding all kinds of grain, with numerous fruits, silk, wax, honey, gums, catechu; & teak, sissoo, ebony, & various other species of timber. Cattle breeding is important; iron, coal near Jubbulpoor, slate, & lithographic stones are principal minerals. Paper, gold chains, & iron goods are amongst the chief manufactures in the towns. The transit trade between the Deccan & the region of the Ganges is important. The country is subdivided into the districts Saugur, Damoh, Jubbulpoor, Seuni, Hosheingadad, & Baitul; chief towns of same name, with Gurrah-Warrah, Chawparrah, Mundlah, Bellary, & Chandiah.—*Saugur*, cap. dist., in the above territory, 92 m. N.E. Bhopaul. Area of dist. 680 sq. m. Pop. 291,684.—*Saugur Island*, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Sunderbunds, is in the Hooghly river, 60 m. S.S.W. Calcutta.

SAUGUS, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 11 N. Boston, 451 W. Drained by Saugus r., which enters Lynn bay. Surface level near the river & bay, with extensive salt marsh, but the uplands are rocky & rough. Incorporated from Lynn in 1815. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 60 persons, & makes annually 500,000 yards of flannels, 5 boot & shoe fac., a grist mill, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,098; 1850, 1,552.

SAUK, county, Wis. Situated centrally toward the N.W. Area, 1,120 sq. m. Bounded S. & E. by Wisconsin river, which flows into Mississippi river. Drained by Baraboa river & other branches of Wisconsin river. Capital, Prairie du Sac. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $50,503; wheat, 30,533 bush. produced; Indian corn, 23,149; oats, 46,675; potatoes, 18,272;—a saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—5 churches; 14 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 102; 1850, 4,371.

SAUK CITY, p-o., Sauk co., Wis.

SAUK RAPIDS, p-v., Benton co., Minnesota. Sit. on the left bank of Mississippi r., opposite the entrance of Sauk r.

SAUK VILLAGE, p-v., La Porte co., Ia., 132 N. by W. Indianapolis.

SAUKVILLE, p-t., Osaukee co., Wis. Drained by Milwaukee r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Pop. 1850, 1,796. The v. is on the right bank of Milwaukee r., & has 850 inhabs.

SAUL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area, 564 ac. Pop. 550.—II. a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 1¾ m. N.E. Downpatrick. Area, 5,272 ac. Pop. 2,159. It has the ruins of an abbey.

SAULGE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 m. E.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,260.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Vienne, 3 m. S. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,100.

SAULHEIM (NEIDER, or LOWER), a mkt. town of Germany, grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 10 m. S.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 1,500.

SAULIEU, *Sidolucus*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, cap. cant., on a declivity, 15 m. S.S.W. Semur. Pop. 2,862. It has manufs. of woollens, hardwares, lace, cotton yarn, twine & leather; & it has an active trade in agricultural produce. The town was burned by the English in 1359. Near it the military architect Vauban was born in 1633.

SAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,476.—II. (*de Navailles*), a comm. & vill., dep. B. Pyrenees, 6 m. N.E. Orthes. Pop. 1,461.

SAULT DE ST. MARIE, a rapid of N. Amer., in the riv. between lakes Superior & Huron, the fall of water being about 20 feet in from 400 to 500 yards.

SAULT DE ST. MARIE, p-v., capital of Chippewa co., Mich., 400 N. Detroit, 921 W. Situated on the rt. bank of St. Marys Strait, at the foot of the rapids, a short distance below Lake Superior. The v. is on the site of an old French fort, & has an elevated & pleasant situation. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 898 inhabitants, Fort Brady, with a garrison, & a trading house of the American Fur Company, who own one of the stores. Connected with the Baptist church is a missionary school for Indian children, for which $1,000 annually are appropriated by the general government. The Methodists have also a missionary school, & there is a school in the fort for the children of the officers & citizens. Vessels come to the foot of the rapids, & the cargoes are transported three-fourths of a mile by land, to the head of the rapids, & reshipped. The thermometer often sinks in winter to 25° or 30° below zero. Great quantities of whitefish, & other kinds, are caught here, of a superior quality.

SAULT ST. MARIE, p-v., & port of entry, on the left bank of St. Marys strait, at the rapids, 420 N.W. from Toronto, Can. W. It has a Baptist church, the agency & store of the Hudson Bay co., & 300 inhabs.

SAULT AX RECOLLETS, p-v., Montreal co., Can. E., on the right bank of the River des Prairies, 8 miles N.W. Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic church, and 250 inhabitants. Pop. of parish 1852, 2,241.

SAULX, a river of France, deps. H. Marne & Meuse after a W.N.W. course of 45 m., joins the Ornain, 10 m. E.N.E. Vitry.

SAULX, several comms. & vills. of France, the principal in dep. H. Saône, 8 m. N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 1,198.

SAULXURES, numerous comms. of the E. deps. of France, the principal in dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arrond. Remiremont. Pop. 3,094.

SAULZOIR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selle, 10 m. N.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,282.

SAUMAREZ, pa., Gloucester co., N. B. Drained by Pokemonche & Tracadie rivers entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It had in 1851, a grist m., 2 churches, 2 schools. Pop. 2,377.

SAUMUR, *Salmurium*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 27 m. S.E. Angers, on lt. b. of the Loire, & on r. r. from Tours to Nantes. Pop. 10,625. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college with a library of 6,000 vols., a riding school for the army, & manufs. of linens & cambrics. It is the birthplace of Madame Dacier.

SAUMUROIS, an old subdivision of France, now distributed amongst the deps. Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, & Vienne. Chief town, Saumur.

SAUNDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, on the Trent, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Gainsborough. Area, 1,373 ac. Pop. 88.

SAUNDERS' ISL., S. Atlantic O., near Sandwich land, lat. 57° 52′ S., lon. 26° 24′ W., was discovered & named by Cook in 1775.—*Cape Saunders* is the N.E. extremity of the isl. Georgia, lat. 45° 53′ S., lon. 170° 56′ E.; & of a headland, New Zealand, E. coast of the Middle isl., S. Port Otago.

SAUNDERSVILLE, p-v., Worcester co., Mass.

SAUNDERSVILLE, p-v., Vanderburg co., Ia., 162 S.W. Indianapolis, 732 W.

SAUNDERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6¼ m. S.W. Wendover. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 380.

SAURAT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ariege, 7 m. S.S.W. Foix. Pop. 2,565.

SAUSSEMENIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, 8 m. S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,312.

SAUSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 24 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 728 ac. Pop. 196.

SAUTA, p-o., Jackson co., Ala.

SAUTERNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.W. Bazas, renowned for its claret wine.

SAUTGHUR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 40 m. W. Arcot.

SAUTNEIR, a town of British India, Bengal, S.W. territory, 32 m. N.N.E. Ellichpoor.

SAUTOUR, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, 2 m. S.S.E. Philippeville. It was formerly fortified.

SAUVAGERE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. Domfront. Pop. 2,212.

SAUVE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Vidourle, 20 m. W.N.W. Nimes. Pop. 2,820. It has manufs. of cottons.

SAUVENT (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop 2,673.

SAUVETAT, (LA), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Gers, 8 miles S.W. Lectoure. Pop. 1,229.

SAUVETERRE, several comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 7 m. N. La Reole. Pop. 757.—II. dep. B. Pyrenees, 9 m. S.W. Orthes. Pop. 1,629.—III. dep. H. Garonne, arrond. St. Gaudens. Pop. 2,170.

SAUVEUR (ST.), mnms. comms., &c., of France. —I. dep. H. Pyrenees, on a cliff beside the Gave de Gavarnie, N. Luz, & having mineral springs of nearly the same quality as Bareges, 4 m. N.E.—II. a market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,561.—III. (*Landelin*), dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,950.—III. (*sur-Douve*), same dep., 8 m. S.S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,774.—*St. Sauveur* is a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 12 m. N. E. Tournay.

SAUWUR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 54 m. S.E. Ajmere.

SAUXILLANGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. Issoire. Pop. 1,485.—*Sauxtis* is a comm. & vill., dep. Cher, cap. cant., 7 m. S. St. Amand.

SAUZE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Melle. Pop. 1,662.—*Sauzon* is a comm., dep. Morbihan, with a vill. and harbor on the N.W. coast of Belleisle. Pop. 1,454.

SAVA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Manduria. Pop. 2,500.

SAVA, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in a fertile plain, 70 m. S.W. Teheran.—II. a town of Japan, island Niphon, 50 m. N.E. Miako.

SAVAGE, r. Md., flows through the valley between the Great Savage m. and the Hoop Pole ridge, and empties into the Potomac r.

SAVAGE, p-v., Howard co., Md., 23 N.W. Annapolis, 20 W. Situated on the left bank of the Little Patuxent river, about 2 m. N. of the Washington br. railroad. It contains an Episcopal church, "The Savage Factory," & extensive iron works, and 250 inhabitants.

SAVAGE GRANT, p-o., Wayne co., Va.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W. The principal, 30 m. in circuit, is densely wooded, & was discovered by Cook in 1774.—II. several groups of islets, Brit. N. A., on the N. side of Hudson Strait.

SAVAII, the largest of the Samoan isls., Pacific O., and the most W. & richest of the group. Length 50 m., breadth varies to 30 m. Pop. 20,000 (?). [SAMOAN ISLANDS.]

SAVANA-LA-MAR, a seaport town of Republic S. Domingo, I. of Hayti, on the bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 m. S.W. Samana.—*Savanilla* is a marit. vill., New Granada, S. A., dep. & near the mouth of the Magdalena, 60 m, N.E. Cartagena.

SAVANNAH, r., Ga., forms the N.E. boundary of the state, separating it from S. C. It is formed by the union of Tugalo & Kiowee rivers, near the S.E. corner of Franklin county, 100 miles above Augusta, & flowing S.E., it enters the Atlantic through Tybee sound, in 32° N. lat. The largest vessels come to *Fire Fathom Hole*, 4 miles below Savannah, & 13 miles from the ocean; & large brigs come to the wharves in Savannah. Steamboats ascend to Augusta, 127 miles by land, and 340 by water, from its mouth. The tide flows up the river but 25 miles. The lighthouse at its entrance is on the N.E. end of Tybee I., in lat. 32° 00′ 00″ N., lon. 80° 52′ W. It was built in 1736, & shows a *fixed light* elevated 105 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 15½ nautical miles. Three fourths of a mile easterly is the *Tybee beacon*, bearing a *fixed light* elevated 62 feet above the sea, & visible for a distance of 11 nautical miles. *Tybee I. Knoll light vessel*, in the Savannah river, shows a *fixed light*, & has a fog bell.

SAVANNAH, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 11 E. Lyons, 168 W. Albany, 348 W. Surface level, & swampy on the S.E., covered by the Montezuma marshes. Soil fertile. Near the centre is Crusoe lake, the outlet of which flows into Seneca river. It has a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,718; 1850, 1,709.

SAVANNAH, p-o., Macon co., N. C.

SAVANNAH, city, port of entry, & capital of Chatham county, Georgia, is situated on the right b. of the Savannah r., 17 m. from its mouth. It is in 32° 4′ 56″ N. lat. & 81° 8′ 18″ W. lon. from Greenwich, & 4° 10′ W. from Washington. It is 118 S.W. from Charleston; 123 S.E. Augusta; 158 E.S.E. Milledgeville; 662 S. by W. from W. The population in 1810, was 5,195; in 1820, 7,523; in 1830, 7,776; in 1840, 11,214; in 1850, 15,312; in 1854, 19,000.

The city is built on a sandy plain, elevated about 40 feet above the level of the tide. It was formerly considered unhealthy, which chiefly arose from the rice grounds in the neighborhood; but the citizens subscribed $70,000 to induce the owners of the plantations to substitute a dry for a wet cultivation of that article, by which the health of the city has been much improved. The city is regularly laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with streets, many of them wide, crossing each other at right angles. There are ten public squares, containing 2 acres each, at equal distances from each other. These squares, & many of the streets, are bordered with trees, & particularly with the Pride of India, which gives them a beautiful appearance. The monument erected to General Greene, & especially the one to the memory of Count Pulaski, who fell in the attack against the British at Savannah, is a beautiful & tasty structure. Many of the houses are of brick, & a considerable number of them are elegant. The city is lighted with gas, & well supplied with water from the river, raised by 2 powerful steam engines into a reservoir 120 feet above the surface of the river, and distributed through the city in iron pipes. On the E. & W. of the city are marshes; & a pine barren extends 2 m. to the S.

It has a good harbor. Vessels requiring 14 ft. of water come up to the wharves of the city, & larger vessels come up to Five Fathom Hole, 4 miles below. The city is defended by Fort Wayne on the E. side, & by Fort Jackson at Five Fathom Hole, 4 m. below, and by Fort Pulaski on Cockspur isl., 14 miles below the city. Much of the trade of Georgia centres in Savannah—the principal articles of which are cotton, rice, & lumber; 20 steamboats of a large size, & 50 steam towboats navigate the river. On Tybee island, at the mouth of the river, is a light-house. One line of steam packets ply regularly between Savannah & New York, Charleston, & also Philadelphia, & one connects with the British line to the Bermudas & British West Indies, & sailing vessels to all the Atlantic ports of the Union. The Savannah river furnishes great facilities for internal trade, & this river is connected to the Ogeechee by a canal 16 miles long, which terminates at Savannah.

There are 16 churches.—2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 1 Lutheran, 1 Mormon, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 4 colored congregations, 3 of which are Baptist, & 1 Methodist. The Exchange is a heavy Gothic building, 5 stories high; the academy is 180 feet long by 60 wide, 3 stories high. The City Hall, the Hospital, the Court House, Exchange, Custom House, Female Asylum, Armory, Arsenal, Hall of the Georgia Historical Society, Athenæum, Institute of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, Academy, &c.; 5 banks, aggregate capital $2,419,940; 4 printing offices, issuing 3 daily & one weekly newspaper. Capital employed in manufac.

1850, $130,550; value of manufactured articles, $256,250. Savannah is the port for an extensive region, rich in agricultural & mineral wealth, & by the immense extent of railroad converging to this point (about 1,200 miles) will undoubtedly be the port of the Southern Atlantic coast. The cotton shipped from Savannah, September, 1852, amounted to 11,261 bales of sea isl., & 341,857 bales of upland, and the same year there were shipped 39,929 casks of rice, & 25,508,500 feet of lumber. Tonnage of port 1853, 20,595 tons.

This city was founded in 1733 by General James Oglethorpe and others. It was taken by the British in 1778, but they abandoned it in 1782. On the 10th of January, 1820, 463 buildings were burned, occasioning a loss of property amounting to $4,000,000; but it has been rebuilt with additional beauty.

SAVANNAH, p-o., Ashland co., O., 86 N. by E. Columbus, 375 W.

SAVANNAH, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Ill., 202 N. Springfield, 872 W. Situated on the E. side of Mississippi river, above the mouth of Plum creek. It contains a court house and jail, several stores, & 658 inhabs.

SAVANNAH, p-o., Davis co., Iowa.

SAVANNAH, p-v., capital of Andrew co., Mo., 175 N.W. Jefferson City. Situated 5 miles from Missouri river. It contains a court house, sev. stores, and 250 inhabs.

SAVANNAH, p-v., capital of Hardin co., Tenn., 131 S.W. by W. Nashville, 807 W. Situated on the E. bank of Tennessee river, & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, several stores, & 466 inhabs.

SAVANNAH, p-v., Red River county, Tex., 305 N. E. Austin. Situated on the beautiful prairies, and on the ridge dividing the waters of Red River and on the Sulphur Fork.

SAVE (Germ. *Sau*, ancient *Savus*), a river of the Austrian empire, & one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Austrian Croatia, & between Slavonia & European Turkey, & joins the Danube at Belgrade. Course estimated at 550 miles. Chief affluents all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, & Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the former for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alps separates its basin from that of the Drave. —II. a river, S.W. France, deps. H. Garonne & Gers, joins the Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Toulouse, after a N. E. course of 65 m.

SAVENAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. arrond., on a declivity 20 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,150.—*Savennieres* is a comm. & market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, 8 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,747.

SAVERDUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Foix. Pop. 2,077. It has remains of ancient fortifications, & is the birth-place of Pope Benedict XII.

SAVERN, p-o., Owen co., Ky.

SAVERNAKE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. Area, 5,740 ac. Pop. 328.

SAVERNE, *Tabernæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. arrond., on the navigable Zorn, an affl. of the Rhine, 20 m, N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 5,084. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardwares, &c., and some trade in timber from the Vosges mountains.

SAVERTON, v., Ralls co., Mo., 107 N.N.E. Jefferson City, 911 W. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi r.

SAVIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 2 m. S.W. Nola. Pop. 3,700.

SAVIGLIANO (French *Saviliian*), a fortified town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 9 m. E. Sabuzzo, cap. mand., between the rivers Maira & Grana. Pop. of comm. 15,546. It is well built, & has a square surrounded with arcades, a Benedictine abbey & sev. convents, with manufactures of woollens, silks and linens, and an active trade in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here on 18th September, 1799.

SAVIGNAC, several comms., &c., of France; the principal *S. les Eglisis*, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Isle, 11 m. N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,037.

SAVIGNANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. Forli, on the Æmilian way, 8 m. S.E. Cesena. Pop. 4,035. It has a public library.—II. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 9 m. W.S.W. Bovino. Pop. 2,400.

SAVIGNÉ, numerous comms. of France; the principal *S. l'Evêque*, dep. Sarthe, 7 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,614.

SAVIGNY, numerous comms., &c., of France.—I. dep. Loire-et-Cher, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Vendôme. Pop. 3,065.—II. (*en Revermont*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 2,322.—III. (*en Sancerre*), dep. Cher, 6 m. N. Sancerre. Pop. 1,665.—IV. (*sous Beaune*), dep. Côte-d'Or, 3 m N. Beaune. Pop. 1,703; who raise wines of superior quality.—V. (*sur Orge*), Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil, with a station on the Paris & Orleans r. r. Pop. 955.

SAVILLE, t., Perry co., Pa. Drained by Buffalo creek. Surface hilly with fertile valleys. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 12 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,283; 1850, 1,501.

SAVIN (ST.), several comms., &c., of France.—I. a market town, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on a height, 10 m. E. Blaye. Pop. 1,926.—II. a town, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 24 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,447.—III. dep. Isère, with a vill. 8 m. N.W. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2,359.—IV. dep. H. Pyrenees, 2 m. S.S.E. Argeles, with remains of a Roman fort, and a Benedictine convent.

SAVINDROOG, a strong hill fortress of S. India, Mysore dom., 20 m. W.S.W. Bangalore. The rock upon which it is formed rises half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of 8 or 10 m. in circumference, & is surrounded by impenetrable jungle. Though previously deemed impregnable, Savindroog was captured by the British troops in 1791, without the loss of a man.

SAVINIEN (ST.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Charente, 9 m. N. Santes. Pop. 3,507.

SAVIO, a river of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Forli, after a N.ward course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic, 10 m. S.E. Ravenna. On it, about 6 m. from its mouth, is the vill. Savio.

SAVIOUR (ST.), a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 3,404.

SAVIOUR (ST.), a pa. of Guernsey Isle. Pop. 1,037.

SAVOCA, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Messina, near the E. coast, 8 miles N.N.E. Taormina, Pop. 3,000.

SAVONA, p-v., Steuben co., N. Y., on the Buffalo, Corning & N. Y. r. r., 13 m. from Corning & 314 from New York.

SAVONA, a town & seaport of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div., cap. prov., on the Mediterranean, 25 miles S.W. Genoa. Pop. with comm. 16,200. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, & many other good buildings. Its harbor is formed by a mole projecting into the sea, & not easy of access, from accumulations of mud & sand at its mouth. Manufactures comprise silk goods, hardware, earthenware, & soap; & it has a brisk trade in oranges & lemons grown in its vicinity. Savona is the birth-place of the popes Sextus IV. and Julius II. Pop. of prov. 1848, 78,906.

SAVOY, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 122 W.N.W. Boston, 395 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Branches of Hoosic, Deerfield, & Westfield rivers flow from it. Incorporated in 1797. It has a grist m., 11 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1740, 915; 1850, 955.

SAVOY, a duchy & one of the continental divisions of the Sardinian states, separated by the Alps from Italy on the E., & Piedmont on the S., by the Rhone from France on the W., & partly by the lake of Geneva from Switzerland on the N. Area, 4,270 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 591,135. It is situated in the basin of the Rhone, besides which river it is watered by the Dranse, Arve, Isere, & its affl. the Arc. Mont Blanc is on its S.E. frontier, & it contains little St. Bernard, Mont Iseran, Mont Cenis, & many of the other principal mntns. of the Alps. The valleys are narrow, & great destruction is often caused by avalanches. The chief lakes are those of Annecy & Bourget. Soil infertile, & the corn raised is scarcely sufficient for consumption. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of industry; the vine is cultivated in the more sheltered spots. Minerals comprise iron, copper, silver, lead, & coal; the mineral springs of Aix, near Chambery, are celebrated, & salt is there made extensively. Many Savoyards quit their mountains in early youth, in order to exer-

cise in France & other countries the professions of petty traders & domestic servants. The duchy of Savoy was the nucleus of the kingdom of Sardinia. Under the French empire it formed the dep. Mount Blanc, & part of that of Leman.

SAVOY (UPPER), a prov. of Sardinia. Pop. 1852, 51,958.

SAVRAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 25 miles N.E. Batta. Pop. 1,000.

SAVU, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 90 m. W. the S. extremity of Timor, & subordinate to the authority of the Dutch. Lat. of W. point 10° 32′ S., lon. 121° 35′ E. Length N. to S. 25 m., breadth 8 m. Surface rugged, but some maize, cotton, &c., are raised. Principal exports wax, sandal wood, & edible birds' nests.

SAWA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., and 10 miles S. Chitoor. It is enclosed by walls.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, England. [SABRIDGEWORTH.]

SAW DUST, p-o., Columbia co., Ga.

SAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. & 8¼ m. E.S.E. Derby, on the Trent, & on the N. Midland railroad. Area, 1,915 ac. Pop. 1,934.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 5 m. W.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 450.—III. York, W. R. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 500.

SAW MILL, r., N. Y., a small mill stream entering the Hudson river on its left bank, in Westchester co.

SAW MILL, p-o., Dale co., Ala.

SAWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Linton. Area, 1,856 ac. Pop. 1,124. Sawston-hall is a large structure built in 1557.

SAWTRY, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (*All Saints*), 3¼ m. S. Stilton. Pop. 693.—II. (*St. Andrew*), 3¼ m. S.S.E. Stilton. Pop. 420. United area of these pas., & extra paroch. dist. Sawtry St. Judith, 5,750 ac. Pop. St. Judith, 280.

SAWUN, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 6 m. S.W. from Munassa.

SAWUNTWAREE, a town of India, Sattarah dom., near the Malabar coast, 30 m. N. Goa.

SAWYERS MILLS, p. o., Lexington district, S. C.

SAWYERSVILLE, p-o., Randolph co., N. C.

SAX, *Salaria*, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,195. It has numerous distilleries & flour mills.

SAXBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,430 acres. Pop. 140.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 2,322 ac. Pop. 120.—III. same county, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 2,322 ac. Pop. 278.

SAXE (German *Sachen*), a prefix to the names of the following German states :—

SAXE-ALTENBURG, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, separated into two nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, & enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony, Weimar, S. Meiningen, & Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. Area, 519 square m. Pop. 1850, 132,849, mostly Lutherans. Surface covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge in the W., & watered by the Saale, Roda, & Orla. Chief industry, agriculture & cattle rearing.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony; cap. Gotha. It is composed of two principal portions.—I. the principalities of Gotha & Coburg.—II. several detached dists. enclosed by the territories of Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, & Weimar. Area, 799 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 150,412, mostly Lutherans. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Chief rivers the Nessa, Gera, Saal, & Itz. Chief industry, agriculture & cattle rearing. The manufactures of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Public rev. 369,-143 florins; debt 2,934,384 dollars.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN, a duchy of Central Germany, cap. Meiningen, consisting of two chief portions, the princip. of Meiningen & that of Hildburghausen, to which is united the princip. of Saalfeld, having S. Barbaria; elsewhere surrounded by the doms. of Weimar, Coburg, Cassell, Prussia, and Reuss, except some detached districts amongst the other Saxon duchies. Area, 971 sq. m. Pop. 1858, 166,364, mostly Protestants. Surface covered with the Thuringian forest mountains. The river Werra traverses the duchy, which is fertile; but the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Mining is pretty actively pursued; iron, copper, coal, alum, vitriol, marble, & salt are obtained. Manufactures comprise hardwares, linen, & woollen fabrics. Public schools are numerous. Public revenue 1,441,433 florins; debt 1848, 469,480 do. The late Queen Adelaide was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, a grand duchy of Central Germany, & the largest of the Saxon principalities, consisting of three principal detached portions of territory.—I. the princip. of Weimar; II. that of Eisenach; III. the circle of Neustadt, & several small territories included in other states, enclosed by the doms. of Prussia, H. Cassel, Bavaria, the other Saxon duchies, Reuss, & Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. Area, 1,448 sq. m. Pop. 1858, 282,524, of whom in 1851, 249,316 were Lutherans & Protestants, 10,600 Roman Catholics, & 1,454 Jews. Surface mountainous in the W., watered by the Werra & its affls.; more level in the centre & E., & traversed by the Ilm, Saale, & affls. of the Elster. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, wine, timber, iron, salt, coal, & fullers' earth, are principal products, with fine wool exported to England. Cattle & hogs are numerous, & in the W. especially, form the principal sources of wealth. Manufactures comprise linen & woollen fabrics, glass & earthenwares, & the transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, & public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary & scientific institutions. Principal towns, Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Neustadt, Weida, Kreuzburg, & Geysa. Estimated public rev. 515,625 thalers annually. Public debt, 1844, 3,795,206 dollars.

SAXELBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 6 m. N. W. Lincoln. Area, 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,137.—II. county Leicester, 4 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,250 ac. Pop. 118.

SAXENBURG, p-v., Butler co., Pa., 205 W. by N. Harrisburg, 236 W.

SAXE'S MILLS, p-o., Franklin co., Vt., 76 N. Montpelier, 550 W.

SAXEVILLE, p-o., Waushara co., Wis.

SAXHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,42- a-. Pop. 205.—II. (*Little*), 5¼ m. W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,381 ac. Pop. 191.

SAXKIOBING, a seaport town of Denmark, stift & on the island Laaland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbor. Pop. 900.

SAXLINGHAM, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 4 m. W. N. W. Holt. Area, 1,7-- ac. Pop. 147.—II. (*Nethergate*), 7¾ m. S. Norwich. Pop. 6--. —III. (*Thorpe*), 8¼ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Pop. 14-.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,101 ac. Pop. 1,180. The town is pleasantly situated.

SAXONVILLE, p-v., Framingham t., Middlesex co., Mass., 22 N.W. Boston, 428 W. Situated on the left bank of Concord river, & at the termination of the Saxonville br. railroad. It has a Congregational church, a large factory of worsted goods, with 3,700 spindles, and employs 425 persons, and 650 inhabs.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), an old division of North Germany, which extended between the Baltic & the N. sea in the N., & Bohemia & Bavaria in the S. In the old divs. of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia & Saxony, & that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, & Holstein.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, in the middle of Germany, between lat. 50° 10′ & 51° 28′ N., & lon. 11° 55′ & 15° 3′ E., bounded E. & S. by Austria, W. & N. by Bavaria, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Altenburg & Prussia; cap. Dresden. Extreme length 133 m., greatest breadth 56 m. Area & pop. as follow :—

Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1852
Dresden	1,674	507,705
Leipzig	1,342	446,826
Zwickau	1,790	735,557
Bautzen	971	297,744
Total	5,777	1,987,832

Surface mountainous; traversed on S. & S.E. frontier by the Erzgebirge & Riesengebirge mountains, which rise to 4,000 feet in height; the mean elevation of the country is about 1,100 feet. The climate of Saxony, except in the mntns. dists., is mild & salubrious; mean temp. of year at Dresden, 49° .1; winter, 32° .7; summer 66° Fahr. Soil fertile in grain, and cultivated with the greatest care; the chief crop is rye; wheat & barley are grown in the valleys, oats & potatoes in the higher dists. Fruit is extensively cultivated, & good wine is produced from the vineyards of the Elbe. The forests, which cover ⅓ of the surface, furnish excellent timber. The breed of merino sheep is celebrated and yields valuable wool, much of which is exported to England. Cattle are of a superior description; horses are not extensively reared. The country is drained by the Elbe & its affls., the Black Elster, the Mulde, & the Saale. Saxony is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, cobalt, bismuth, antimony & coal. Mining occupies a great proportion of the pop. Upwards of 500 mines are in active operation; the centre of the mining dist. is at Freiberg. Porcelain, clay, marble, and building stones are abundant. The chief manuf. of Saxony is that of cotton, in the spinning of which great improvements have recently been made, & there are many cotton printing works. The other chief branches of industry are linen & woollen weaving, stocking-making, & the fine porcelain of Meissen, called Dresden China. Commerce very extensive, especially in books & manufactured goods at Leipzig. The religion of the majority is Lutheranism. Public instruction is more developed than in any other country of Europe, the proportion being 1 pupil for every 6 of the pop.; & the university of Leipzig is one of the principal in Germany. The electorate of Saxony, created in 1422, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon in 1806, who united to it the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815. Previous to 1835, Saxony was divided into the 5 circles of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Voigtland, and Lusatia. The gov. is a hered. limited monarchy; a rep resent. system was organized in 1836. Pub. rev. 1853, $4,140,864; debt 1852, $43,051,418. Army 25,396 men.

SAXON LAND, the S. part of Transylvania, drained by the Aluta river and its affluents. Area about 4,243 sq. m., & pop. 449,709. It is subdivided into 7 jurisdictions or *stuhls*, named from their caps. Herrmannstadt, Klausenburg, Mediasch, Mulenbach, Schenerstadt, Reusmarkt, & Broos or Szasvaros (whence Transylvania derives its German name of *Siebenburgen*, or the "seven towns"), to which Kronstadt & Bistritz were afterwards added. The present inhabs. preserve almost unmixed their German language and hereditary usages, & are the most industrious & thriving race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted; manufs. of woollen, cotton, and other goods, are carried on in the towns, the principal of which which are Herrmannstadt and Kronstadt.

SAXON SWITZERLAND is a name applied to the mountainous part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mntns. rise to above 2,000 feet in elevation.

SAXONY (PRUSSIAN), a prov. of Prussia, nearly in its centre, between lat. 50° 27′ & 53° 5′ N., & lon. 9° 50′ & 15° 15′ E., having N.E. & E. the provs. Brandenburg, W. Hanover, Brunswick, & H. Cassel, & S. the duchies & kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt Dessau, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, & having many outlying detached dists. Area, 9,788 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 1,781,297, of whom in 1846, 1,626,328 were Lutherans, 111,432 Roman Catholics, 5 belonging to the Greek Church, & 4,686 Jews. The Harz, at the W. extremity, is a mountainous dist.; elsewhere the surface is level & drained by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, & Unstrut. Climate mild and healthy, & the soil is amongst the most fertile in the Prussian dom. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, & chicory, are principal products; vines are grown on the banks of the Saale & Elbe. Merino sheep breeding is extensively carried on, & wool is a principal article of export. The prov. has coal, iron, salt, & copper mines. Principal manufs. fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, & spirits. It is divided into the three regencies of Magdeburg the cap., Erfurt, & Merseburg.

SAXTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. Framlington. Area, 1,202 ac. Pop. 441.

SAXTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the riv. Bure, 5¼ miles N.W. Aylesham. Area, 2,113 ac. Pop. 350.

SAXTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. Area, 4,022 ac. Pop. 493.

SAXTON'S RIVER, p-o., Windham co., Vt. Situated on a small stream entering the Connecticut r. on its right bank, 1 mile below Bellows Falls.

SAYBROOK, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 42 S.S.E. Hartford, 334 W. Surface uneven & stony; soil, to a considerable extent, fertile. Connecticut river bounds it on the E., & here enters Long Island sound. The bar at its mouth has 12 feet of water at the highest tides. Drained by Deep, Pettipaug, & Oyster rivers. The harbor is on a cove which sets up from Connecticut river. The shad fishery in the spring is very valuable. Large quantities of whitefish are taken, & used for manure. The v., at the point, & on the New London railroad, contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Episcopal,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabitants. The borough of Essex, 7 m. from the mouth of the river, contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a furnace, 3 comb factories, 10 stores, an extensive rope fac., & 927 inhabitants. Deep River village, in the N. part of the t., contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a bank, a machine shop, 2 comb & piano key fac., 2 auger fac., & 450 inhabitants. Considerable ship building is carried on. A number of vessels are owned here, employed chiefly in the coasting trade. The t. was first settled in 1635. A ferry crosses Connecticut r. to Lyme. There are in the town 4 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,417; 1850, 2,904. (*See Chester.*)

SAYBROOK, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 200 N.E. Columbus, 347 W. Lake Erie lies a little N. of it. Organized in 1826. The name was changed from Wrightsburg in 1826. Many of the inhabitants came from Saybrook, Ct. The v. is on the Cleveland and Erie railroad, 50 m. from Cleveland. Pop. 1840, 934: 1850, 1,374.

SAYLORSBURG, p-v., Monroe co., Pa., 112 N.E. Harrisburg, 205 W.

SAYLORVILLE, p-o., Polk co., Iowa.

SAYMBRUMBACUM, a town of Brit. India, presid. & 17 m. W. Madras.

SAYNY, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, on the Memel, here joined by the Seyneczka, 18 m. E. Suwalki. Pop. 3,100. It has a cathedral, & manufs. of woollen cloth & leather.

SAYPAN, or SEYPAN, one of the Marianne isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 15° 19′ 45″ N., lon. 146° E., 12 m. in length, & having a good harbor on its W. side.

SAYVILLE, p. v., Islip t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 199 S. S.E. Albany, 279 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 100 inhabs.

SAZAWA, a river of Bohemia, after a W.N.W. course of 95 miles, joins the Moldau, 12 miles south Prague.

SAZKA, or SADSKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 27 m. E. Prague. Pop. 2,210.

SCAER, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. N.N.W. Quimperle. Pop. 4,005.

SCAFATI, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the Sarno, 6 m. W. Nocera. Pop. 3,590.

SCAFELL, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 m. N.E. Ravenglass, & having two summits respectively 3,166 and 3,092 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its east side.

SCAFFOLD PRAIRIE, p-o., Greene co., Ia., 83 S. W. Indianapolis, 646 W.

SCALA, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip. Cit., cap. cant., on the promontory, & 8 miles W. Salerno. Pop. 1,400.—II. prov. Calab. Cit., on a height, 5 m. S.W. Cariati. Pop. 1,200.—III. a town of Tuscany, prov. & 20 m. W.S.W. Florence. Pop. 1,400.

SCALA NOVA, *Neapolis*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Scala-Nova, 40 m. S. Smyrna. Pop. 20,000. It stands on a slope rising from the sea. Principal edifices, mosques, khans, & public baths. It had formerly an active trade with Egypt & Salonica.

SCALA NOVA (THE GULF OF), is 45 miles in length E. to W., average breadth 20 m. The island Samos forms most part of its S. coast.

SCALBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 miles N.W. Scarborough. Area, 11,925 ac. Pop. 1,829.

SCALDWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 398.

SCALEA, a vill of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., cap. cant., 28 m. W. Cassano. Pop. 1,600.

SCALEBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 596.

SCALENGHE, a town & comm. of N. Italy, Pied. mont, div. Turin, prov. & 7 miles E. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,[illegible]. *Scalotta* is a village of Sicily, on its E. coast, intend. & 13 m. S. Messina. Pop. 1,000.

SCALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 31 miles N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 555.

SCALLOWAY, a vill. of Scotland, co. and on the mainland of Shetland, pa. Tingwall, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 m. W.S.W. Lerwick. Pop. 405. It is neatly built, & was formerly a burgh, and cap. of Shetland. It has a good harbor.

SCALPA, two islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. off the E. side of the island Skye, separated from it by a sound ¼ m. across. Length 4 miles, breadth 3 m. Surface a grassy mountain. Pop. 79.—II. pa. Harris, at the entrance of E. Loch Tarbet. Length 3 m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 282.—*Scalpa flow* is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, & Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length 15 miles, breadth 8 m.

SCALP LEVEL, p-o., Cambria co., Pa.

SCAMANDER, or XANTHUS (mod. *Bunarbashi-sou*), a river of the plain of Troy, Asia Minor, rises at the vill. Bunarbashi, immediately beneath the site of old Troy, flows N. W., expanding into numerous marshes, & enters the Ægean Sea, and the Simois or Mendere river by several channels, cut in very remote antiquity. Its source is in some springs, having a temp. of 63° or 64° Fahr. (a circumstance which has given rise to the description by Homer, *Iliad* xxii. 149 sq.).

SCAMBLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. N.E. Horncastle. Area, 2,150 ac. Pop. 582.

SCAMMONDEN, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Billington, 5 m. E.N.E New Malton. Pop. 1,067.

SCAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 2,147 ac. Pop. 228.

SCANDEROON, ISKENDERUN, or ALEXANDRETTA, a seaport town of N. Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskenderun, 28 m. N. Antioch. Lat. 36° 35′ 3″ N., lon. 36° E. It was until lately unhealthy & depopulated, but has recently improved in appearance, & also in salubrity by the drainage of an adjacent marsh. It is the port of Aleppo, & has the best harbor on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, & European goods, & exports of galls, silk, cotton, & syrup.—The *Bay or Gulf of Scanderoon*, (anc. *Sinus Issicus*) extends inland for 45 m. at the angles between Syria & Asia Minor, & on its shores are the Amanian gates of the ancients, the ruins of Baiæ & Ægæ, and the plain of Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

SCANDIANO, a market town of N. Italy, duchy and 12 miles S. W. Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. 2,400.

SCANDINAVIA, the classic name of the great peninsula of N. Europe, consisting of Sweden & Norway. [Norway—Sweden.]—*Scania* was an old prov. of Sweden at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the lens Malmö & Christianstad.

SCANES, a populous vill. of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 29 m. S.E. Chur.

SCANNO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill., 12 m. S.E. Lake Fucino.

SCANSANO, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. S. E. Grosetto. Pop. 3,000.—*Scansano* is a vill. of Naples, near Castel-a-Mare.

SCANTIE VILLAGE. (*See East Windsor, Ct.*)

SCAR, a mountain of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N. Laragh. Height 2,105 feet.

SCARBA, one of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, off the N. end of the island Jura. Length & breadth 3 m. each. Height above the sea 1,500 feet.

SCARBOROUGH, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 10 S. W. Portland, 59 S.W. Augusta, 536 W. It is bounded S.E. by the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, with considerable salt marsh. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,172; 1850, 1,887. The village is on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth r. r., 6 miles from Portland.

SCARBOROUGH, p-v., Screven co., Ga., 65 E. by S. Millegeville, 657 W., on the left bank of the Ogeechee river, and on the Central railroad, 70 miles from Savannah.

SCARBOROUGH, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the S. slope of a headland extending into the N. Sea, lat. of light house 54° 17′ N., lon. 0° 23′ 37″ W., on N. Midland r. r., 57 m. N.E. York. Area of bor. & pa. 2,500 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,915. It has a striking appearance, its streets rising steeply from the sea towards a ruined castle on an abrupt cliff. It is well built & handsome. The town hall, trinity house, an hospital for seamen in the merchant service, a neat theatre, the cliff bridge leading over a ravine to the Spa, & the elegant Roman Doric museum of a philosophical society, are among the public structures. The large pa. church formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery. Here are chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, a Friends' meeting house, alms-houses, & various other endowed charities, & a grammar school, founded in the 9th century. The harbor is protected by a stone pier, & the town has a considerable coasting trade, imports of timber, a fishery, & some ship building, & in summer is greatly resorted to by visitors. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—II. the principal town of the British W. India isl. Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 m. N.E. Milford. Lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 60° 30′ W.—*Scarborough*, or *Gilbert Islands*, Pacific O., between lat. 1° & 5° N., & lon. 172° & 174° E., comprise Marshall, Matthews, Gilbert, & Charlotte Islands.

SCARCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. N.N. W. Mansfield. Area, 3,674. Pop. 572.

SCARDA & SCARDIZZA, two small islands of Dalmatia, circ. Zara.—I. between the islands Premuda & Isto.—II. 3 m. W. Pago.

SCARDONA, a decayed town of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, 6 m. N.N.E. Sebenico, on rt. bank of the Kerka. Pop. 1,200. It is a bishop's see, & was formerly an important place. Under the Romans it was the cap. prov. Liburnia.

SCARIFF, a mkt. town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Scariff, 8 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. Pop. 656.

SCARISBRICK a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,107.

SCARLE, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,955 ac. Pop. 595.—II. (*South*), co. Notts, 7 m. N.N.E. Newark. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 510.

SCARNAFIGI, a market town of Piedmont, prov. & 5 m. N.E. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 2,854.

SCARNING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglain railroad, 2 m. W.S.W. East Dereham. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 687.

SCARP, or SCARPA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. & ¾ m. N.W. Harris. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss 1,000 feet high, & 3 m. long. Pop. 145.

SCARPANTO, *Carpathus*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 m. S.W. Rhodes. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. Surface mountainous; iron & marble are principal products. It has several harbors, the largest, Porto-Grando, being on its W. side. At its Northern extremity is the village Scarpanto.

SCARPE, a navigable riv. of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais flows E. past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, & St. Amand, & joins the Scheldt at Mortagne on the frontier of Belgium. Length 25 m.—*Scarperia* is a small town of Tuscany, prov. & 16 miles N.E. Florence.

SCARRINGTON, a pa. of England, co., & 11 m. E. Nottingham. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 230.

SCARSDALE, t., Westchester co., N. Y., 4 S. White Plains, 135 S. Albany. Surface rolling; soil sandy & clay loam. Drained by Bronx r., which bounds it on the W. The v., which has an Episcopal church, is on the New York & Albany r. r., 22 m. from New York. Pop. of the t. 1840, 225; 1850, 342.

SCARTHO, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 211.

SCATARY, an islet of Brit. N. America, off the E.

coast of the isl. Cape Breton, lat. 43° N., lon. 59° 41′ W. Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth 2 m.

SCAWBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire railroad, 2½ m. W.S.W. Glanford Brigg. Area, 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,606.

SCAWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. W. Helmsley. Area, 2,768 ac. Pop. 153.

SCEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine, cap. arrond., 4 m. S. Paris, with which it is connected by railr. Pop. 1,051. Colbert erected here a château, which was destroyed during the first revolution.

SCEY (SUR SAONE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Saône, on the Saône, 9 m. W.W.N. Vesoul. Pop. 1,897.

SCHAAFHEIM, a mkt. town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circ. & 8 m. E.N.E. Dieburg. Pop. 1,338.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 10 m. W.N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,909.

SCHAFA, or SCHAFFERN, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 14 m. W.N.W. Znaym. Pop. 1,243.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the most N. cant. of Switzerland, wholly N. the Rhine, which separates it from the cants. of Zurich & Thurgau, & enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 116 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 43,599, of whom 42,746 were Protestants. Surface undulating; soil fertile, & frequently more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Transit trade important, & the cap. town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing betw. S. Germany & Switzerland. Principal towns, Scaffhausen & Neukirchen. This cant. joined the Swiss confederation in 1501.—*Schaffhausen*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Rhine, 23 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 7,500. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height, on the site of an ancient Roman fortress. Houses antiquated & of curious architecture; principal edifice, the minster, a large cathedral founded in 1052. It has a college & a town library containing the collection of books which belonged to the historian, Müller, a native of Schaffhausen; manufs. of cotton stuffs, files, & cutlery; it communicates daily by diligences with Zurich, Bern, Freiburg, Stuttgart, & Ulm, & by steamers with Constance.—The *Falls of Schaffhausen*, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, & is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

SCHAGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Alkmaar. Pop. 1,885, who trade in butter, flax, cattle, & leather.

SCHAGHTICOKE, p-t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 20 N. Albany, 390 W. Surface undulating; soil sand, clay, & loam. Hudson r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Hoosic r. & Tomhanic cr. The v. is situated on Hoosic r., 4 m. E. Hudson r., & on the Troy & Boston r. r., 12 m. from Troy. It contains 3 churches, 6 stores, 2 cotton fac., 6,000 spindles, a machine shop, a grist m., a saw m., a clothier's works, & 1,400 inhabs. It possesses a great water power. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., a powder m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,389; 1850, 3,290.

SCHALE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 33 m. N. Münster, on the Aue. Pop. 1,570.

SCHALKAU, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist. on the Itz, 7 m. N.W. Neustadt (Coburg). Pop. 1,037.—*Alt Schalkowitz* is a v. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 11 m. N.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,749.

SCHALL, a lake of N. Germany, partly in the Danish duchy Lauenburg, & partly in the grand duchy Mecklenburg Schwerin, about 9 m. in length from N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth.

SCHANCK (MOUNT), a conspicuous table-shaped hill of S. Australia, near the coast, in lat. 37° 55′ S., lon. 139° 49′ E. It rises from a comparatively level country at an abrupt angle to 800 or 900 feet in height, & has on its summit three distinct craters. Basalt, lava, & other volcanic products are scattered on and around it.

SCHANDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 21 m. S.E. Dresden on the Elbe. Pop. 1,638. It has well-frequented baths.

SCHANK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 25′ S., lon. 163° E.

SCHÄRDING, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Inn, 8 m. S.S.W. Passau, on the Inn. Pop. 3,500. It is defended by a strong castle, & was bombarded by the French in 1809.

SCHARNITZ, *Porta Claudia*, a vill. & pass in the Tyrol, 10 m. N.W. Innsbrück, & the scene of combats between the French & Tyrolese in 1809.

SCHÄSSBURG, a town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. co., on the Great Kükel, 24 m. E.S.E. Neumarkt. Pop. 6,250, mostly Saxons. It consists of an upper & a lower town, the former fortified. It has a gymnasium, manufs. of woollens & linens, and an extensive trade.

SCHATTAU, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 5 m. S.S.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,716.

SCHATZLER, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 32 m. N. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,073.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, a principality of N.W. Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, & Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Detmold. Area, 207 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 30,226. Surface hilly & well wooded in the S., flat in the N., where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 22,000 acres. Principal river the Weser. Inhabs. mostly Lutherans, & employed in agricultural industry, coal mines, & the manufs. of linens. Principal towns, Bückeburg, the cap., & Stadthagen. Public revenue 130,000 Prussian dollars. The state is free from debt.

SCHEEMDER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 16 m. E.S.E. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 3,439.

SCHEER, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, 4 m. E.S.E. Sigmaringen. Pop. 962.

SCHEIBENBERG, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, dist. & 5 m. E. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1,836. It has manufs. of lace; and valuable silver, cobalt, tin, & iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHEIDECK, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 8 m. S. Brienz. Height above the sea 6,473 feet.—*Lesser Scheideck*, or *Wengern Alp*, is a mntn. S.W. the forgeoing, betw. Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

SCHELDT, or SCHELDE (French *Escaut*, ancient *Scaldis*), a river of France & the Netherlands, rises in the French dep. Aisne, flows mostly N.E. through the dep. Nord, & the Belgian provs. Hainaut and E. Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. & enters the North Sea, in the Dutch prov. Zeeland, by two mouths—the E. & W. Scheldt—which enclose the two isls. Beveland & Walcheren. Total course 200 m.; at its mouths it is from 2½ to 3½ leagues across. In its lower part it traverses a flat country, & its banks are fenced by dikes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, & Darme, from the W., Dender & Rupal from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout, & connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, & the principal cities & towns of Belgium, & it is of high commercial importance.

SCHELESTADT, a commercial & fortified town of France, dep, Bas Rhin, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Ill, & on the Strasbourg & Basle railroad, 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 8,603. It was fortified by Vauban, & is naturally strong from being surrounded by marshes. It has manufs. of woollen hosiery, calicoes, brass & iron wire, paper, & earthenwares.

SCHELKLINGEN, a walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 12 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 1,069.

SCHELLENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the declivity of a height, crowned by the castle of Augustusberg, 8 m. E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,406, who manuf. linens.—II. a market town of Bavaria, 8 m. S.S.W. Salzburg, on the Achen.—*Schellendorf* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, & the scene of an engagement between the French & Prussian cavalry in 1813.

SCHELLENBERG, a vill. of Bavaria, 6 m. S.W. Salzburg. Here, in 1674, Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

SCHELLING, an island of the Netherlands. [TERSCHELLING.]

SCHELLSBURG, p-v., Bedford co., Pa., 112 W. Harrisburg, 138 W. Situated near Shawnee branch of Rayston branch of Juniata r., & has 360 inhabs.

SCHEMACHI, Asiatic Russia. [SHAMAKI.]

SCHEMNITZ, a mining town of N. Hungary, cap. dist., co. Honth, on the Schemnitz, 2,300 feet above the sea, 45 m. N.N.E. Gran. Pop. including 6 suburbs, 19,000. It has a school of mining, founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa, & having 200 students. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, & furnish considerable quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, & arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with each other, afford-

ing in their whole extent a subterranean passage of nearly 34 m. long. Below the mines is the adit of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Schemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 m., & so constructed that it may be used either as a canal or railroad.

SCHENECTADY, county, N. Y. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 200 sq. m. The surface is diversified; soil various. The flats along the Mohawk r. are extensive, & very fertile. Drained by Mohawk r. The Erie canal & the Central & Northern railroads pass through it. Capital, Schenectady. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $470,110; wheat, 12,695 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 116,413; oats, 331,027; wool, 31,467 lbs.;—3 grist m., 20 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 2 tann., 9 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufactures, $603,970; value of manufac. articles, $1,109,803;—28 churches; 1 college, 260 students; 5 academies, 230 pupils; 75 schools, 3,609 scholars; 76 libraries, 26,067 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,387; 1850, 20,054.

SCHENECTADY, city, & capital of Schenectady co., N. Y., 16 N.W. Albany, 384 W. Situated on the S. bank of Mohawk r. It is an ancient place, having been settled by the Dutch as a trading post in 1620. It was chartered as a city in 1798, & contains a city hall, jail, clerk's & surrogate's office, a market, lyceum, female academy, 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & a colored congregation,—3 banks, aggregate capital $315,000; a savings' bank, 100 stores, a cotton fac., 2 flouring m., 2 iron foundries, 2 breweries, a tobacco fac., a steam flouring m., 3 tanneries, 2 machine shops, a plough & wagon fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1840, 6,784, & in 1850, 8,921 inhabs. The buildings of Union College, three in number, & spacious, are pleasantly situated on an eminence, half a mile E. of the city. This institution was founded in 1795, contains a president & 13 professors or other instructors, has had 2,795 alumni, of whom 400 have been ministers of the gospel, has 216 students, & 15,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 4th Wed. of July. Its philosophical & other apparatus is very complete. Attached to this college is about 250 acres of land.

SCHENEVUS, p-o., Otsego co., N. Y.

SCHERMBECK, and SCHERMEISEL, two market towns of Prussia.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 10 m. N.N.E. Dinslaken. Pop. 833.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt-on-the-Oder, 12 m. N.N.E. Sternberg. Pop. 784.

SCHERVILLER, a comm. & vill of France, dep. B. Rhin, 3 m. N. W. Schelestadt. Pop. 2,823.

SCHESSLITZ, or SCHOSSLITZ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 9 m. N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,034.

SCHEVENINGEN, a fashionable watering place of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the N. sea, 2 m. N.W. the Hague. Pop. 3,000.

SCHIAVI, two small towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Cit., on a mountain near the Trigno, 24 m. S.S.W. Il Vasto.—II. prov. T. di Lavoro, 4 m. S.S.E. Sora.

SCHIEDAM, a town & river port of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Schie, an affl. of the Maas, 4 m. W. Rotterdam, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 12,051. It is well built, & has numerous churches, a Latin school, a chamber of commerce & manufs., a branch of the society of public good, manufs. of white lead, rope-walks, building-docks on the Schie, & upwards of 100 distilleries, it being the chief seat of the manuf. of Dutch gin, or "Hollands." Large numbers of hogs are fattened in the town on the refuse of the distilleries.—*Schiedam Islands* are a group, Asiatic Archipelago, in the sea of Flores, 90 m. N. Flores.

SCHIERLING, a mkt. town of Lower Bavaria, on an isl. formed by the Gross-Laber, 5 m. N.W. Pfaffenberg. Near it, on 20th April, 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

SCHIERMONNIK-OOG, an isl. in the N. sea, belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 10 m. E. Ameland. Length 8 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 862, engaged in fishing.

SCHIERSTEIN, a vill. of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 miles S.S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,000.

SCHIEVELBEIN, or SCHIEFELBEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 36 m. S.W. Koslin, cap. circ., on the Rega. Pop. 3,050.

SCHIFFERSTADT, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N.N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,994. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

SCHIHALLION, a mntn. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S.E. Kinloch-Rannoch. Elevation 3,564 feet.

SCHILDA, or SCHILDAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 40 m. E.N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,035.

SCHILDBERG (Polish *Ostrzeszow*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 83 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 1,975. [SCHIMBERG.]

SCHILDESCHE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. S.W. Minden, on the Aa. Pop. 2,530.

SCHILLERSDORF, and SCHILLERSLAGE, two vills. of N. Germany.—I. Mecklenburg Strelitz, 9 m. W. Neu-Strelitz—II. Hanover, landrost Lunenburg, S. Celle.—*Schilling Lake*, E. Prussia, reg. Konigsberg, 4 m. E. Osterode, is 8 m. in length by 1 in width.

SCHILTACH, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 m. S.S.W. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,526.—*Schiltern* is a market town of Moravia, circ. & 11 m. N.W. Znaym.

SCHILTIGHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 1 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,993.

SCHIMBERG, or SCHILDBERG, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 34 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 1,790.

SCHIMICKSBURG, v., Mahoning t., Indiana co., Pa., 179 W. Harrisburg, 232 W. Situated on Little Mahoning cr., & contains a store & 8 or 10 dwellings.

SCHINTZNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 4 m. S.W. Brugg. Pop. 1,430. The Schintznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland, & the great bath house contains 160 baths, 360 beds & saloons, in which 500 persons frequently dine together. The visitors are mostly French. The waters are saline, & have a temperature of 60° Fahr.

SCHIO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 15 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., on the Timanjo. Pop. 5,600. It has manufs. of woollens; & near it are lead & iron mines.

SCHIPPENBEIL, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 36 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,600.

SCHIRMECK, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. St. Dié. Pop. 1,490.

SCHIRWINDT, a frontier town of E. Prussia, reg. & 19 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,400.

SCHKEUDITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Elster, 12 m. S.E. Halle, on Magdeburg railroad. Pop. 2,700.

SCHKOLEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 23 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,610.—*Schkopau* is a vill. reg. & N. Merseburg, on the Saale.

SCHLACKENWALD, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 5 m. S. E. Elnbogen. Pop. 3,500.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 11 m. N.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 1,276.

SCHLADEN, a vill. of Hanover, landrost & 27 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Oker, & on the Brunswick railroad. Pop. 800.

SCHLADMING, a mining vill. of Styria, 34 m. W S.W. Rottenman. Pop. 900.

SCHLAN, or SLANY, a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Rakonitz, 20 miles N. W. Prague. Pop. 4,180.

SCHLANGENBAD, a spa. of Germany, duchy Nassau, 6 m. W.N.W. Wiesbaden. It has warm saline baths, with good accommodation for visitors.

SCHLANGENBERG, a mining town of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, enclosed by ramifications of the Altai, 170 m. S.S.W. Barnaul. Pop. 4,500.

SCHLANSTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 23 m. W.S.W. Madgeburg. Pop. 1,420.—*Schlapanitz*, or *Lopenitz* is a market town of Moravia, circ. & 6 m. E.S.E. Brun. Pop. 1,273.

SCHLAWE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 23 m. E.N.E. Köslin, cap. circ. on the Wipper. Pop. 3,450, who manuf. woollens.

SCHLEGEL, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,795.

SCHLEIDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 600.—*Schleissheim*

is a royal castle of the king of Bavaria, 9 miles North Munich.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE, p-v., Washington co., Wis., 65 E. by N. Madison, & contains a church, several stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SCHLEITHAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,213.

SCHLEITZ, or SCHLEIZ, a town of Central Germany, cap. princip. Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wiesenthal, 24 m. S. W. Gera. Pop. 4,850. Principal edifices, the palace, a college, & normal school. It has manufacs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, leather & beer. Near it are Luisenthal & Heinrichsruhe, summer residences of the prince.

SCHLESWIG, Danish *Slesvig*, a duchy of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula Jutland, separated on the N. by the Konge river from Jutland-proper, & on the S. by the Eyder and the Holstein canal from the duchy Holstein, having E. the Baltic & the Little Belt, in which it comprises the isl. Alsen, & W. the N. Sea, in which are the islands Romoe, Sylt, Föhr, Pelworm, Nolstrand, &c. Area, 3,450 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 363,000. Surface low & flat; the whole of the W. coast is protected by large dikes against irruptions of the sea. Climate very humid. Soil not generally fertile, except in the E. Rye, barley, & other grains are raised more than sufficient for home consumption. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; live stock, butter, & cheese, are the principal exports. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the N. Sea. Manufs are nearly confined to the towns, the principal of which are Schleswig, Flensburg, Husum, Apenrade, Hadersleben, & Christiansfeld. The duchy has some peculiar privileges; its annexation to Germany formed the pretext for its invasion by the Prussians & Germans in 1848-9.—*Schleswig*, or *Slesvig*, a seaport town, cap. duchy, at the W. end of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 21 m. from the sea, & 70 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31′ 11″ N., lon. 9° 54′ 45″ E. Pop. 11,600. It comprises a town-proper & several suburbs; is neatly built in the style of a Dutch town, & has a cathedral & two other churches, one on the site of a heathen temple; lunatic, deaf-dumb, & other asylums & institutions; a patriotic union & other associations; manufs. of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, & sugar; & 9 annual fairs. Its harbor, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in the duchy, & existed early in the 9th century; it was afterwards a member of the Hanseatic league. Adjacent to it is the castle of Gottorp, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp.

SCHLETTAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 6 m. E.S.E. Grunhain. Pop. 1,878.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg, & 35 m. W. S. W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Schleuse. Pop. 3,250. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollens, hosiery, white-lead, & paper.

SCHLIEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 20 m. N.E. Torgau. Pop. 1,381.

SCHLIENGEN, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 miles S. S. W. Mülheim. Pop. 1,121. In 1796, the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Fulda, 40 m. E.N.E. Giessen, with a castle & park, & 3,217 inhabs., who manuf. linens.

SCHLOCHAU, or SCHLOCHOW, a town of West Prussia, reg. and 65 miles W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,200.

SCHLOPPE, or SCZLOPPA, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 18 m. S.W. Deutch-Krone, with a Jewish school, & 1,693 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloths.

SCHLOSSER, N. Y., the site of an old fort, a little above Niagara Falls, rendered famous by the burning of the steamboat Caroline during the Canadian rebellion of 1837.

SCHLOTHEIM, a market town of Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Retter, 13 m. S.W. Sondershausen. Pop. 1,287.

SCHLÜCHTERN, a town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. & 31 m. E.N.E. Hanau. Pop. 2,220.

SCHLUCKENAU, or SCHLOTTENAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 37 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 3,103, who manuf. linens & hosiery.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 21 m. E. St. Petersburg, cap. circ., on an island in the Neva, at its efflux from Lake Ladoga. Pop. 3,100. It is mostly built of wood, but has a strong castle, an imperial palace, & an important trade with the capital. —II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 15 m. N. N.E. Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1,230.—*Schlusselfeld* is a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.W. Bamberg. Pop. 662.

SCHMADRIBACH, a waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 7 m. S. Lauterbrunnen.

SCHMALKALDEN, a town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. Fulda, cap. a detached dist. between Saxe-Gotha & Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmalkalde and Stille, 11 m. N. Meiningen. Pop. 5,478. It is enclosed by double walls, & has 3 suburbs, 2 castles, reformed & Lutheran churches, a gymnasium & numerous other schools, & manufs. of hosiery, white lead, & paper, & in the vicinity are iron & steel forges, & salt works. A famous league of the Protestant sovereigns of Germany was formed here in 1531.—*Klein* (or Little) *Schmalkalden* is a vill., N. E. the foregoing, partly belonging to Saxe-Gotha.

SCHMALLENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 20 miles S. S. E. Arnsberg. Pop. 950.

SCHMIEDEBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 3,700. It has a Lutheran high school, & manufs. of silk, cotton, woollen, & linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, & tobacco. —II. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 40 m. N. E. Merseburg, with 2,940 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloth & linens. —III. a market town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 14 m. S.W. Pirna. Pop. 440.—IV. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 23 m. W.N.W. Saatz. Pop. 2,712.

SCHMIEDEFELD, two vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 27 m. S.S.W. Erfurt, in the Thuringian forest. Pop. 1,560, who manufac. iron wares, porcelain, & musical instruments.—II. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, N. Stolpen.

SCHMIEGEL, or SZMYGIEL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 34 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,845.

SCHMÖLLN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 m. S. W. Altenburg. Pop. 3,616, who manuf. woollen cloth & leather.

SCHMÖLNITZ (Hung. *Szomolnok*), a mining town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 21 m. S.S.E. Leutschan. Pop. 4,139, mostly Germans. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, & sulphur in its vicinity.

SCHMOTTSEIFEN, or SCHMUCKSEIFEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 miles S. W. Liegnitz. Pop. 3,020, who manufacture woollen stockings and gloves.

SCHNECKSVILLE, p-v., Lehigh co., Pa.

SCHNEEBERG, "snow mountain," several mountains of Germany.—I. Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia & Bohemia, 19 m. S. S. E. Glatz.—II. Lower Austria, 40 m. S.W. Vienna.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. N. E. Bairuth. —The *Schneekoppe*, the loftiest peak of the Riesengebirge, 13 miles W. Landshut, is 5,275 feet in elevation.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 20 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 7,170. It has manufactures of gold & silver lace, cotton fabrics, & chemical apparatus, & in its vicinity, valuable mines of silver, cobalt, iron, &c., in which many of its pop. are engaged.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, near Schonsee.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, or Pila, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 54 miles W. Bromberg, on the Küddow. Pop. 4,150. It has a castle & manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, hosiery, & leather.

SCHNELLEWALDE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 29 m. S. W. Oppeln. Pop. 2,525.—*Schney* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, near the Main, with 1,000 inhabs.

SCHODAC, t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 14 S. Troy, 7 S. by E. Albany. Surface undulating & hilly; soil clay, loam, sand, & gravel. Drained by small creeks, flowing into Hudson r., which bounds it on the W. It has 3 fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,125; 1850, 3,509. The Schodac station on the Hudson River r. r. is 17 m. S. from Albany.

SCHODAC CENTRE, p-o., Schodac t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 6 S. by E. Albany, 371 W. Here is a small settlement.

SCHODAC LANDING, p-v., Schodac t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 12 S. by E. Albany, 358 W. Situated on the left bank of Hudson river, & contains a church, 2 stores, 2 warehouses, and 350 inhabitants. Several sloops owned here ply between this place and New York.

SCHOENECK, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 45 E. Harrisburg, 135 W.

SCHOFTLAND, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Suren, 6 m. S. Aarau. Its inhabs. manuf. ribbons & other silk goods.

SCHOHARIE, cr., N. Y., rises in the Catskill mountains, & flows N. into the Mohawk r. It is a rapid stream.

SCHOHARIE, county, N. Y. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 621 sq. m. Organized in 1795. The surface is hilly & mountainous; soil fertile, especially on the streams. On the uplands it is adapted to grazing. Drained by Schoharie creek & its tributaries. Water limestone, bog iron ore, and sulphur springs are found. The latter, at Sharon, are becoming celebrated. Capital, Schoharie. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,242,071; wheat, 63,241 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 116,831; oats, 514,807; wool, 95,185 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 140 saw m., 5 iron foundries, a woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 20 tanneries, 172 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $394,405; value of manufactured articles, $1,030,105;—80 churches; 133 schools, 8,370 scholars; 170 libraries, 16,916 vols. Pop. 1840, 32,358; 1850, 33,548.

SCHOHARIE, p-t., capital of Schoharie co., N. Y., 32 W. Albany, 383 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Schoharie & Fox creeks. The v. contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, a Lutheran church, an academy, 4 stores, various mechanic shops, a grist m., 3 saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 650 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 7 saw m., a machine shop. Pop. 1840, 5,334; 1850, 2,588. (*See Esperance and Wright, both taken from it in* 1846.)

SCHOKKEN (Pol. *Skoki*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 21 m. N.N.E. Posen.

SCHOKLAND, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, in the Zuyder-Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length 4 m. Pop. 695.

SCHÖMBERG, three towns of Germ.—I. (or *Schönberg*), Moravia, circ. & 28 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 4,548, who manuf. cotton & linen fabrics.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. W. S. W. Liegnitz. Pop. 200, mostly employed in linen weaving.—III. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 miles N. E. Rottweil. Pop. 1,661.

SCHÖNACH & SCHÖNOICH, two vills. of S. W. Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 2 m. N. W. Tryberg. Pop. 910.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. S.E. Boblingen.

SCHÖNAU, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Steinach, 5 m. E.N. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,700.—II. circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist. in the Black Forest, on the Wiesen, 15 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 947.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 17 m. S. W. Liegnitz, cap. circ. on the Katzbach, with 2,050 inhabitants.—IV. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 6 m. W.N.W. Zittau.

SCHÖNBACH, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 27 m. W. Elnbogen, with 2,488 inhabitants, who manuf. woollen fabrics.—II. a village of Baden, circ. Lake, N.W. Urach.

SCHÖNBERG, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist. on the Maurin, 11 m. S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 1,826.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. Pop. 1,310, who manuf. woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics.—III. a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 10 m. E.N.E. Kiel.

SCHÖNBRUNN, an imperial palace in Lower Austria, 1½ m. S.W. Vienna, & having attached to it a menagerie, & the finest botanic garden in Germany. It is the usual summer residence of the imperial family. Adjacent to it is a village.

SCHÖNEBECK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railroad on the Elbe. Pop. 2,040. It has manufs. of chemical products, tobacco, & leather.—II. a vill. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 13 m. E. Berlin.

SCHÖNECK, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Skarzewo*), W. Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Danzig. Pop. 2,000.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.E. Plauen. Pop. 1,866.—*Schoneckon* is a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 29 m. N.N.W. Treves.

SCHÖNEWALDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Kolk canal, 9 m. E.N.E. Schweidnitz. Pop. 2,360.

SCHÖNFELD, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 5 m. S.S. E. Elnbogen. Pop. 2,560.

SCHÖNFLIES, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on the Rorike, 11 m. W. N. W. Soldin. Pop. 2,420.

SCHÖNGAU, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lech, 40 m. S. W. Munich. Pop. 1,440. It is enclosed by walls, & has a royal castle.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, two vills. of Prussia.—I. prov. Saxony, reg. & 36 m. N. N. E. Magdeburg, near the Elbe. Pop. 1,420.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 4 m. N. Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime trees. Here is a summer residence of the king of Prussia.

SCHÖNHEIDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 12 m. W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 4,567, who manufacture iron & tin wares.

SCHONHOF, two vills. of the Austrian empire. I. Austrian Silesia, circ. & 14 m. W.N.W. Teschen.—II. Bohemia, circ. & 9 m. S.W. Saatz.—*Schonhofen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Saber, 6 m. W. Regensburg.

SCHÖNINGEN, a town of Germany, duchy & 26 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. dist. Pop. 3,454.

SCHÖNLANKE, or TRZCIANKA, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 66 m. S. W. Bromberg. Pop. 3,715. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

SCHONLINDE, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 33 m. N. N. E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 6,000, who manufac. linen, woollen, & cotton fabrics, & yarn.

SHONSEE, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 m. N. E. Neuburg-vor-dem-Walde. Pop. 1,254, who manufacture linens.—*Schönstadt* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt. 3 m. N.W. Langensalza.

SCHÖNSTEIN, a market town of Styria, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Cilly. Pop. 3,277.

SCHONTHAL, several vills. of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. & 32 m. N.W. Pilsen.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 10 m. N. N. W. Cham.—III. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 8 m. W.N.W. Künzelsau, on the Jaxt, with an old abbey.

SCHOODIC LAKES, Washington co., Me., several sheets of water connected by boatable communications, the outlet of which forms a large eastern branch of St. Croix r. They cover a large surface, & their borders are densely wooded.

SCHOOLCRAFT, county, Mich. Situated in the northern part of the state. Area, 2,500 sq. m. Drained by Monastique, Rapid, & White Fish rivers, entering Lake Michigan, & by numerous short small streams entering Lake Superior on the N. Surface mostly slopes to the S. The portion immediately bordering Lake Superior terminates on the shore by bold perpendicular bluffs of not very great elevation. The most noted are the "Pictured rocks." Capital, Kenona. Pop. 1850, 16.

SCHOOLCRAFT, p-v., Kalamazoo co., Mich., 149 W. Detroit, 608 W. Drained by Portage r. The v. is situated near the centre of Prairie Ronde, in the midst of a fertile farming country, & contains 3 stores & 350 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,101.

SCHOOLEYS MOUNTAIN, N. J., forms a part of a chain which extends in a N.E. & S.W. direction across the state, from the Delaware to the Hudson river. It crosses the N.W. part of Morris co., with a height of 600 feet above its base, & about 1,100 feet above the level of the ocean. A mineral spring near its top has given it considerable celebrity.

SCHOOLEYS MOUNTAIN, p-v., Washington t., Morris co., N. J., 56 N. Trenton, 218 W. The spring here located has a temp. of 50° Fahrenheit, & discharges 30 gallons an hour. Its waters contain muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silex, & carbonated oxyde of iron. The pure air & the romantic scenery of this region render it a healthful & pleasant place of summer resort. There are 3 well kept hotels, besides private boarding houses in the vicinity. The region abounds with magnetic iron ore. Seven miles from

the spring, on the mountain, is Budd's pond, 2 m. long & 1 broad, of great depth, clear as crystal, abounding with fish, & furnished with a boat. There is a church & a school in the vicinity of the spring.

SCHOOLFIELDS STORE, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn., 124 S.E. Nashville, 589 W.

SCHOONHOVEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Leek, at the influx of the Vlist, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,584, who manuf. paper & jewellery. It had formerly a flourishing salmon fishery.

SCHOPFHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 25 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,250. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of paper, chains, wire, leather, & tobacco.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Rhine, 5 m. S. Offenburg.

SCHÖPPENSTEDT, or SCHEPPENSTEDT, a town of Germany, Brunswick cap. circ., on railroad to Magdeburg, 10 miles E. Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2,630. It has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics.—*Schöppingen* is a vill. of Prussian Wesphalia, reg. and 18 miles N.W. Münster.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist. on the Rems, 16 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,815. It is enclosed by walls, & has a royal castle, & manufs. of tobacco & carpets.

SCHOTTEN, a town of Germany II.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist. on the Nidda, 22 miles E.S.E. Giessen, with a castle & 2,055 inhabitants,

SCHOUTEN (ISLAND), Tasmania, off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, immediately S. Freycinet's peninsula, is comprised in the district of Oyster Bay, which it helps to bound on the E. Length & breadth 4 m. each.—(*Islands*), Pacific Ocean off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 4° S., lon. 144° 50′ E. Surface mountainous. They were discovered by the Dutch navigator Schouten in 1616.

SCHOUWEN, the most N. island of the prov. Zeeland, Netherlands, between the E. Scheldt & S. arm of the Maas. Length 15 m., average breadth 5 m. Surface low, & protected on most sides by dikes.—*Brouwershaven* is on its N.W. coast.

SCHRAALENBURGH, p-o., Bergen co., N. J.

SCHRAMBERG, a market town of Würtemburg, circ. Black Forest, 12 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. Pop. 1,848. It has iron forges & paper mills.

SCHRAPLAU, & SCHRATTENTHAL, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 15 m. N.W. Merseberg. Pop. 1,170.—II. Lr. Austria, 11 m. S.S.W. Znaym. Pop. 550.

SCHRECKHORN, (the "peak of terror"), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, Bernese Oberland, between the Finsteraarhorn & Wetterhorn, lat. 46° 35′ 26′ N., lon. 7° 21′ E. Height 13,492 feet It was first ascended in 1842 by Agassiz & Desor.

SCHREIBERSCHAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 36 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2,780. It has manufs. of glass & vitriol.

SCHRIESHEIM, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,894. It has manufs. of paper & tobacco.

SCHRIMM (Pol. *Szrem*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 22 miles S.S.E. Posen, cap. circ., on an island formed by the Warta. Pop. 3,450.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 m. S.S.W. Ingolstadt. Pop. 1,695.

SCHRODA, or SZRODA, a town of Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ., with 4 yearly fairs. Pop. 2,210.

SCHROEPPEL, t., Oswego co., N. Y., 16 S.E. Oswego, 150 W.N.W. Albany. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam. Drained by Oneida & Oswego rivers, which bound it on the S. & W. It has 2 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,098; 1850, 2,386.

SCHROON, lake, N. Y., lies partly in Essex co., & partly in Warren co., & is 10 m. long, & from 1 to 2 wide. Its waters abound with fish, & its shores with game.

SCHROON, r., N. Y., rises in Essex co., & flowing S. enters Hudson r. in Warren co.

SCHROON, t., Essex co., N. Y., 95 N. Albany. Surface mountainous on the E. & W. with an intervening valley, which abounds with ponds & lakes; soil sandy loam, with some clay. Drained by Schroon r. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 16 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,660; 1850, 2,031.

SCHROON LAKE, p-v. Schroon t., Essex co., N. Y., 95 N. Albany, 470 W. It has a store, a forge, 2 saw m., & 100 inhabitants.

SCHROON RIVER, p-o., Essex co., N. Y.

SCHUBIN, or SZUBIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 14 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,836.

SCHUISTAMNO, a vill. of Finland, læn Wiborg, 18 m. N.N.E. Serdopol. Pop. 2,482.

SCHULTZVILLE, p-o., Clinton t., Dutchess co., N. Y.

SCHUMBERG, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chrudin.—II. Istria, 22 m. S.W. Fiume.—*Schuols* or *Schulz*, is the most populous village of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Inn, 10 m. S.W. Martinsbrück. Pop. 1,143.

SCHUMLA, p-o., Ritchie co., Va.

SCHUPFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. S. W. Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 2,950.

SCHÜTT (Hung. *Csallokoz*), two islands formed by arms of the Danube in W. Hungary.—The *Great Schütt*, N.E. the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn, is 53 m. in length, breadth 16 m.—The *Little Schütt*, W. the main stream, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length 28 m., breadth 7 m. Surface marshy, but abounding with vills. and cultivated tracts.

SCHÜTTDORF, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Osnabruck, on the Vechte, 2¼ m. N.E. Bentheim. Pop. 1,406.

SCHUTTENHOFEN (Boh. *Sussicze*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wottowa, 15 m. S.E. Klattau. Pop. 2,893. It has manufs. of woollens.

SCHUTTERTHAL, & SCHUTTERWALD, 2 vills. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine.—I. on the Schutter, 2 m. S.W. Offenburg. Pop. 607.—II. 4 m. S.S.W. Hohengeroldzeck, with 1,400 inhabitants.

SCHUYLER, county, N. Y., taken from Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins, in 1854. Drained by several streams entering Seneca lake, the south end of which is in this county. Pop. of the towns now composing the county, in 1850, 18,519. Capital, Havanna.

SCHUYLER, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Illinois r. runs on its S.E. border. Drained by Crooked, Crane, McKee's, & Sugar creeks, entering into Illinois, which flows a few miles on its S.E. border. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile, & much of it heavily timbered. Cap., Rushville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $180,210; wheat, 79,930 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 398,160; oats, 56,570; wool, 22,295 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—12 churches; 1 academy, 100 pupils. Pop. 1840, 6,972; 1850, 10,573.

SCHUYLER, county, Mo. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. Drained by Chariton r., which forms its W. border; & by the Fabius r., entering the Mississippi r. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lancaster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $93,840; wheat, 7,395 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 221,780; oats, 21,996; wool, 12,584 pounds;—5 churches; 12 schools, 240 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,287.

SCHUYLER, t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 7 W. Herkimer, 87 W.N.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil very fertile. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,798; 1850, 1,696.

SCHUYLER, sta., Sangamon co., Ill., on the Sangamon & Morgan r. r., 9 m. from Springfield.

SCHUYLER'S FALLS, p-t., Clinton co., N. Y., 157 N. Albany, 532 W. Drained by Saranac r., which bounds it on the N., & also by Salmon r. Surface undulating & hilly; soil clay loam. Pop. 1850, 2,110.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, p-o., Exeter t., Otsego co., N. Y., 75 W. Albany, 365 W.

SCHUYLERSVILLE, p-v., Saratoga t. & co., N. Y., 34 N. Albany, 406 W. Situated on the W. side of Hudson r. Incorporated in 1831, & contains 3 churches, an academy, 10 stores, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., a flouring m., an iron foundry, a machine shop, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabs.

SCHUYLKILL, r., Pa., rises by 3 principal branches in Schuylkill co., & pursuing a S.E. course, it enters Delaware r. 7 m. below Philadelphia. It is about 140 m. long, & receives several tributaries, the most important of which are Tulpehoken cr., from the W., & Perkiomen cr., from the E. Vessels of from 300 to

400 tons ascend to the western wharves of Philadelphia, where its average depth, at common tides, is from 13 to 14 feet. By means of canals & pools, it is navigable from Fairmount dam, above Philadelphia, to Port Carbon, in Schuylkill co., 108 m. An immense amount of coal is transported on it. A canal is constructed along Tulpehocken cr. connecting it with Swatara cr., & thus uniting the Schuylkill r. with Susquehanna river.

SCHUYLKILL county, Pa. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 745 sq. miles. Drained by Schuylkill r. & its branches, & small streams which flow into Susquehanna r. The surface is hilly & mountainous; & excepting near the streams, the soil is rough, rocky, & sterile. It is celebrated for its immense deposits of mineral coal, which is extensively mined & sent to market. Capital, Pottsville. It is connected with Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Reading r. r. & the Schuylkill canal, & it is covered with a net work of railroads connecting the mines with the means of transportation of coal, &c., Catawissa r. r., Little Schuylkill r. r., &c. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $331,210; wheat, 64,928 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 165,556; oats, 121,505; wool, 15,256 pounds;—87 flouring & grist m., 103 saw m., an iron foundry; 4 woollen fac.; 14 tanneries, 42 persons employed; 9 printing offices, 9 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $3,588,745; value of manufactured articles, $5,494,068;—87 churches; 21 academies, 701 pupils; 149 schools, 8,993 scholars; 5 libraries, 3,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 29,053; 1850, 80,713.

SCHUYLKILL, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 78 S.S.E Harrisburg, 157 W. Situated on Schuylkill r. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by French & Stony creeks. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,079; 1850, 1,403. (*See Phoenixville.*)

SCHUYLKILL, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Drained by Schuylkill r. which has its extreme source in this t., & also by the Little Schuylkill r., which bounds it on the E. Surface mountainous, with extensive beds of coal. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,334; 1850, 1,742. It is traversed by the Mine Hill r. r.

SCHUYLKILL BEND, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 57 E. Harrisburg, 150 W.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, p-v., Manheim t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 58 N.E. Harrisburg, 168 W. Situated on the left bank and immediately below the confluence of West Branch with Schuylkill r., & on the Philadelphia & Reading r. r., 92 m. from Philadelphia, & 4 from Pottsville. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—several stores, a grist m., a saw m., a forge, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,071 inhabitants. One m. E. the village is the co. almshouse. The Schuylkill canal passes through it, & the Mine Hill & the West Branch r. r. extends from it to the coal mines, at the foot of Broad mountain.

SCHWAAN, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, cap. dist., on the Warnow, 11 m. S. Rostock. Pop. 2,000.

SCHWABACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 9 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 9,281. It is enclosed by walls, & has considerable manufs. of pins, cotton, & woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold & silver lace, soap, paper, printing types, & tobacco.

SCHWABEN is the German name for Swabia.

SCHWABENITZ, or SZWABENICZE, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 25 m. E.N.E. Brünn, on an affl. of the Hanna. Pop. 1,348.

SCHWABMÜNCHEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on railroad S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,423, with manuf. woollens & cottons.

SCHWÄCHAT, or SCHWECHAT, a market town of Lower Austria, 7 m. S.E. Vienna. Pop. 2,230. It has a monument to John Sobieski, king of Poland, & iron & cotton printing-works.

SCHWAIGERN, two market towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Schwaigern, 4 m. N.N.E. Brackenheim, with a fine castle & park, and 1,901 inhabitants.—II. Baden, circ., Lower Rhine, 4 m. W. Mergentheim.

SCHWALBACH, Germ. [Langenschwalbach.]

SCHWANDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. S. Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1,950.

SCHWANDORF, a t. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, 14 m. S.E. Amberg, with 1,759 inhabitants, several churches & hospitals.

SCHWANEBECK, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 25 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Limbach. Pop. 2,040.

SCHWANENSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 20 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 1,500.

SCHWARTAU, a market town of N. Germany, Oldenburg, principality & 4 m. N. Lubeck, on the Trave, with 1,353 inhabitants, and several important annual fairs.

SCHWARZA, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 34 m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,401.

SCHWARZA, several rivers of Germany.—I. Lr. Austria, joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 m. S. Weiner-Neustadt, after an E. course of 40 m.—II. Moravia, after a S. course of 80 m., joins the Thava, 10 m. S. Selowitz. Affls. the Iglawa, from the W. Zwittawa & Littawa N. & E.

SCHWARZAU, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 26 m. W. Wiener-Neustadt. Pop. 389.—II. a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, after a W. course of 45 miles, joins the Nab, 5 miles S. Naburg.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed by the territories of Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, Meiningen, & Hildburghausen, with a detached part surrounded by Schwarzburg-Sondershausen & Prussian Saxony. Area, 331 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 69,038, mostly Lutherans. The N. declivity of the Thuringian Forest mntns. covers the surface, which is watered by the Schwarza, Ilm, & Saale. Corn is insufficient for home consumption. Timber & salt are the principal products; iron & other metals are found; & woollen cloths, earthenw., glass, & other goods, are manufactured. Principal towns, Rudolstadt & Frankenhausen. Pub. rev. 720,698 florins. Public debt (1845), 99,928 florins. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 539. For administrative purposes it is divided into the lordship of Rudolstadt and the lordship of Frankenhausen, and is subdivided into 10 bailiwicks.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed everywhere by the Prussian territories, except on the W., where it joins a detached district of Saxe-Gotha, & on the E. a detached district of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Area, 327 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 60,847, mostly Lutherans. Surface undulating & drained by affls. of the Unstrut. Inhabitants mostly employed in agricultural industry, in manufs. of linen & woollen cloths, & hardwares, iron forges, & potash works. Principal towns, Sondershausen & Arnstadt. Pub. rev. $500,000 annually; pub. debt (1848), $251,424. Contingent to the Federal army 451 men. It is divided into the lordship of Arnstadt & the lordship of Sonderhausen, and subdivided into 7 bailiwicks.

SCHWARZENBACH, two market towns of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia.—I. on the Saale, 5 m. S.S.E. Hof, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 1,880. It has a castle of Prince Schonburg-Waldenburg, manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics, iron forges, & breweries.—II. *am Wald*, 5 m. S.W. Naila, with 1,036 inhabitants.

SCHWARZENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 18 m. S.E. Zwickau, cap. dist., with 2,133 inhabs., a castle, iron foundries, nail & wire factories, & iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHWARZENEGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 5 m. N.E. Thun. Pop. of pa. 2,600.

SCHWARZENFELD, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, 14 m. E.S.E. Amberg. Pop. 1,020. It has a manuf. of mirrors.

SCHWARZKOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 6 m. W. Kaurzim, on the Dobrawa. Pop. 2,526. The splendid seat of Prince Liechtenstein is in the vicinity.

SCHWARZWALD, Germany. [Black Forest.]

SCHWARZWASSER, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles N. N. E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,800.

SCHWAT, a walled town of Central Asia, dom. & 16 m. N.E. Khiva, & 240 by Usbecks.

SCHWATZ, or SCHWAZ, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Lower Inntal, on rt. b. of the Inn, 16 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. Pop. 5,000. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, & wire. In its vicinity are silver, copper, & iron mines. It suffered seriously from an earthquake in 1829.

SCHWEDELDORF (OBER & NIEDER), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, 3 m. W. S.W. Glatz. United pop. 1,550.

SCHWEDT, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburgh, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Oder, 28 m. S.S.W. Stettin. Pop. 6,500. It has a royal palace, Lutheran & Reformed churches, & manufs. of leather, tobacco, & starch. Near it is the royal summer palace Montplaisir.—*Schweich*, or *Schweig*, is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 7 m. N.N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,080.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. S.W. Breslau, on r. r. to Freiberg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Riesengebirge. Pop. 12,700. It is well built, & ornamented with spacious squares. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a workhouse; a Protestant college, house of correction, large barracks, hospitals, & manufs. of woven fabrics.

SCHWEIGERN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,886.

SCHWEIGHAUSEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, cant. Haguenau. Pop. 1,486.

SCHWEINFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 22 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 7,347. It is enclosed by old walls, & has several Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, a high sch., founded by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; various other schools, & manufs. of leather, linen, & woollen cloths.

SCHWEINITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 54 m. N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Elster. Pop. 1,250.—II. a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 12 m. S.E. Budweis. Pop. 238.

SCHWEIZ, the German name of SWITZERLAND.

SCHWELM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 35 m. W.S.W. Arensberg, on the Elberfeld & Dortmund r. r. Pop. 2,325. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of steel wares & woven fabrics, breweries, and bleaching grounds.

SCHWENCK'S STORE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 83 E. Harrisburg, 169 W.

SCHWENNINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, near its source, 13 m. W.N.W. Tuttlingen. Pop. 3,771, who manuf. wooden clocks.

SCHWERIN, a town of N. Germany, cap. the grand duchy, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, & on r. r. from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 m. S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 17,336. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 7 gates, & divided into an old town, new town, & suburb. Since 1837, it has again been the residence of the grand duke, & it has a ducal castle, on a peninsula in the lake; a cathedral, Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, several asylums, a mint, & government offices, a gymnasium, a veterinary school, & manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, & vinegar, stone-works, foundries, &c. Old Schwerin was mentioned in records of 1018, as a town and strong fortress.—The *Lake of Schwerin*, 14 m. in length, by 3 m. in average breadth, receives the Elde on the S., & at its N. extremity gives efflux to the Stor, which enters the Baltic at Wismar.—II. a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 60 m. W.N.W. Posen, on lt. b. of the Warta, at the influx of the Obra. Pop. 5,120. It has Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches, manufs. of woollen cloths, tanneries, & breweries.

SCHWERSENZ, or SCHWERZENDZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 6 m. E. Posen. Pop. 2,975.

SCHWERTE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 22 m. W. Arensberg, on the Ruhr, with 2,200 inhabs., & manufs. of woollen cloth.

SCHWETZ, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 31 m. S. W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Vistula. Pop. 3,100. It has an old castle, and manufs. of woollen cloths, damasks, hosiery, & earthenware.

SCHWETZINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, 6 m. W.S.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,868.

SCHWETZKAU, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 43 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

SCHWIEBERDINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,344.

SCHWIEBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 41 m. E.S.E. Frankfürt, on the Schwemme, with 4,800 inhabitants, a royal castle, & important manufs. of woollen cloths.—*Schwieloch*, or *Schmielung*, is a lake, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, 15 m. N.E. Lubben, & 7 m. in length. Its N. part is traversed by the Spree.

SCHWYTZ, one of the four forest-cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the confed., to which it gave name, enclosed by Lucerne, Zug, Zürich, St. Gall, Glarus, Uri, & the Lake of Lucerne, which last separates it from Unterwalden. Area, 339 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 44,159, of whom 44,013 were Roman Catholics. Surface mostly mountainous; the Rosstock rises to 8,081, & the Righi to 5,905 feet in height. Principal rivers the Sihl & Muotta. The Lake of Zürich forms a part of its N., & that of Zug a portion of its W. boundaries. Some wine & fruits are raised, but cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry, & cattle, cheese, & timber are the principal exports. Manufs. nearly confined to cotton twist & domestic fabrics. Government a pure democracy; & all the male inhabitants above 16 years of age assemble biennially at Schwytz to exercise legislative power. The executive duties are performed by a council of 90 members. Public education is very backward, & the cant. has no public library. Princip. towns Schwytz, Art, Kussnacht, & Einsiedeln. Schwytz, with Uri & Unterwalden, formed, in 1307, the nucleus of the Swiss confed., in which Schwytz now holds the 4th place. Contributes to confed. army 602 men.—*Schwytz*, a vill., cap. cant., is situated in the Muotta valley, at the foot of the Mythen mntn., 17 m. E. Lucerne. Pop. of pa., which includes many other vills., 5,225. Principal edifices, a modern church, in the cemetery of which Aloyse Reding was buried; the council house, with a collection of historical paintings, the arsenal, containing national trophies, the record office, a large new Jesuits' college, Capuchin convent, & Dominican nunnery.

SCIACCA, *Thermæ Selimuntinæ*, a seaport town of Sicily, on its S. coast, intend. & 30 m. W.N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 1831, 12,670. It stands on a steep acclivity, is enclosed by walls, & defended by bastions toward the sea, & by the castle of Luna on its E. side. It has many large churches, convents, & magazines, & is one of the principal depôts in the island for corn, which is laid up in subterranean *caricatore*, but the town is wretched & poverty-stricken. It has a manuf. of vases of antique shape, & an export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, & barilla. Immediately adjacent on the E. are sulphur & saline baths, temp. 126° & 60° Fahr., with sudorific grottoes cut in the rock, the excavation of which is attributed to Dædalus; near these are the hermitage & hospital of St. Calogero. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, born B.C. 359, was the son of a potter of Sciacca, which also gave birth to the historian Fazzello.

SCICLI, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., on the Scicli, co. & 6 m. S.W. Modica. Pop. 10,000, partly engaged in manufs. of woollens.

SCIENCEVILLE, v., Ashland t., Greene co., N. Y., 48 S.W. Albany, 365 W. It contains 3 stores, a furnace, 2 tanneries, & 125 inhabitants.

SCIENCEVILLE, p. v., Stewart co., Ga., 110 S.W. Milledgeville.

SCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 17 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 1,800.

SCILLA, or SCIGLIO, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., nearly opposite the rock of Scylla, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. Pop. 4,700, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1783. [SCYLLA.]

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group off the S.W. coast of England, included in the co. Cornwall, 30 m. W.S.W. the Land's-end. Lat. of lighthouse on St. Agnes 49° 53′ N., lon. 6° 20′ W. They consist of about 140 islets & rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary, Tresco, St. Martin, Bryhar, St. Agnes, & Sampson. Aggregate area, 5,770 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,617, employed in fishing, agriculture, & manufacturing kelp. Climate mild, & soil in many parts fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, & potatoes. Trees are few. Horses & cattle small; sheep plentiful, as are wild fowl. Hugh-Town, the cap., on the isl. St. Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of 12 persons, who undertake the civil government of the isls., & it has a pier, fort, & custom house. These isls. communicate by packets with Penzance, between them & which port is a dangerous rocky ledge termed the *Wolf*. They have several

secure roadsteads; but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which 3 line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were totally lost, Oct. 22, 1707. They have been considered the *Cassiterides* or tin islands of the ancients, & there is a tradition that a tract of land connected them with Cornwall, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal.—II. a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 28′ S., lon. 156° 10′ W.—Scilly is a fishing vill. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, forming a maritime suburb of Kinsale. Pop. 776.

SCINDE, or SINDE, a country of N.W. India, now annexed to the British presid. Bombay, drained by the lower Indus, & comprising its delta, extending from the Indian Ocean in lat. 23° 32′ N. northward to the junction of the Chenab with the Indus, in lat. 28° 50′ N., & between lon. 66° 37′ & 71° 16′ E., having S.E. Cutch, E. the Indian desert & Bhawlpoor, & W. Afghanistan & Beloochistan. Length N. to S. about 380 m., greatest breadth 300 m. Area, 60,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. It presents in some respects a remarkable similarity to Egypt, being a plain divided by a large river, & bounded on one side by mountains, & on the other by a desert; but though fertile on the river banks, it is far inferior in productiveness, population, & civilization to the valley of the Nile. The delta is encumbered with jungle & tall grass; & the lands bordering it are poor, destitute of fresh water, & after the inundation of a dry clay, incrusted with salt. Upper Scinde is the most fertile part of the country, being irrigated by canals, & yielding rice, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet, opium, indigo, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, pulse, & excellent vegetables, with dates, mangoes, plantains, & the fruits common to S. Europe. Much of the country has, however, been depopulated by the Ameers, & laid waste for hunting grounds. Mimosas, banyans, palms, & mangroves are amongst the principal trees. Camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, & asses are the domestic animals; wool is an important product, & is manufactured into bags, ropes, & strong cloths. Climate extremely sultry & dry; at Hyderabad the thermometer has been found to stand in the shade at 98°.5, during a part of the day for six months of the year, & epidemic diseases are frequent & destructive. Tigers, hyenas, wolves, & other formidable animals are numerous, & alligators swarm in the pools of the delta. Coarse cloths, felt, mats, arms, leather, & horse furniture, earthen-wares, cotton, silk, & embroidered fabrics, are made in the towns, but few manufactured goods are fitted for exportation; the exports consisting chiefly of the natural produce, rice & other grains, ghee, hides, fish, wool, salt, & nitre from the soil, oil & oil-seeds, bark, alkalies, firewood, opium, tobacco, camels, & horses. Imports are chiefly manuf. goods, madder & other dyes, groceries, metals, gems, timber, cordage, bamboos, & dried fruits. Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, is the chief port & seat of foreign trade. The inhabitants are partly Hindoos, partly Beloochees, & Mohammedans, the lower classes of the latter being of the *sunnee*, & the upper or ameers of the *shiah* sect. Until lately the country was governed by the ameers, who exercised an aristocratic military despotism; but after open hostilities had been evinced by them against the British, their power was completely broken by the forces under Sir C. Napier in 1844, & Scinde became a Brit. dependency. Chief towns, Hyderabad the cap., Shikarpoor, Khyerpoor, Kurrachee, Tattah, Meerpoor, Hala, Larkhana, & Roree.

SCINDIA'S DOMINION, India. [GWALIOR DOMINION.]

SCIO, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 15 S. Angelica, 266 W. by S. Albany, 329 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil moist clay & loam. Drained by Genesee r. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,156; 1850, 1,922. The v., on the Erie r. r., 371 m. from New York, contains a Roman Catholic church, & 150 inhabitants.

SCIO, p-o., Harrison co., O.

SCIO, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 56 W. Detroit, 542 W. Drained by Huron r., & Honey & Mill crs. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It has a tannery, 2 flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,196. (*See Delhi.*)

SCIO, CHIO, or KHIO, *Chios*, an isl. belonging to Turkey, off the West coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. W. Cape Blanco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Scio. Lat. of chief town on its E. coast, 38° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 26° 1′ E. Length N. to S. 32 m.; greatest breadth 18 m. Area, 505 sq. m. Surface very much diversified; it is naturally one of the richest & most beautiful isls. in the Levant; & it is recovering from the desolation to which it was reduced by the Turks during the Greek revolution. Principal products, wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, & other fruits; less corn has usually been raised than is required for home consumption. Previously to 1822, this isl. was the best governed, & most prosperous in the Grecian archipelago, & had thriving silk manufs. & a considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, & Egypt; but in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery, & the buildings & plantations were for the most part destroyed. Principal town Kastro, on its E. coast. The tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the sophist Theocritus, & the philosopher Metrodorus, were natives of this island, which also claims, in opposition to Smyrna, to have been the birthplace of Homer.

SCIOLZE, & SCIONZIER, two comms. & vills. of the Sardinian territories.—I. N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 11 m. E.N.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 1,124.—II. Savoy, prov. Faucigny. Pop. 2,436.

SCIOTA, p. o., Clinton co., N. Y.

SCIOTO, r., O., is the second in magnitude of those flowing wholly in the state. It rises in Hardin co., & flowing in an easterly, & thence in a southerly direction, it receives, just above Columbus, from the N., Whetstone or Olentangy r., whence it flows nearly S. to its junction with the Ohio, at Portsmouth, where it is 150 yards wide. It is about 160 m. long, & is navigable 130, to the mouth of Little Scioto river. It flows through a highly-fertile country.

SCIOTO, county, O. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. The surface is uneven; soil fertile, particularly on the river bottoms. Ohio river bounds it on the S. Drained by Scioto & Little Scioto rivs., & their branches. The Ohio canal passes through it, & enters the Ohio r. at Portsmouth. Cap., Portsmouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $245,086; wheat, 19,398 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 921,811; oats, 83,984; wool, 23,516 pounds;—2 grist m., 15 saw m., 7 pig iron furnaces, an iron foundry, 2 woollen fac.; 5 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 2 daily & 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $728,800; value of manufactured articles, $907,858;—21 churches; 37 schools, 1,650 scholars; 1 library, 1,700 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,192; 1850, 18,438.

SCIOTO, t., Delaware co., O. Situated on the W. side of Scioto r. Pop. 1840, 877; 1850, 1,126.

SCIOTO, t., Jackson co., O. Drained by Little Scioto r. Pop. 1840, 931; 1850, 1,347.

SCIOTO, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by the Scioto r. on the E. Pop. 1840, 904; 1850, 1,347.

SCIOTO, t., Ross co., O. Drained by Paint cr. and Sciota r., & contains the v. of Chillicothe. Pop. 1840, 1,377; 1850, 1,536; including Chillicothe, 8,696.

SCIOTO, p-o., Scioto co., O., 105 S. Columbus, 439 W.

SCIOTO, t. Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 191.

SCIOTO BRIDGE, p-o., Scioto t., Delaware co., O.

SCIOTOVILLE, p. o., Scioto co., O.

SCIPIO, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 8 S. Auburn, 164 W. Albany, 329 W. Surface slightly undulating; soil clay, loam, & alluvion. Owasco lake bounds it on the E. Drained by Salmon cr., flowing into Cayuga lake. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,255; 1850, 2,135.

SCIPIO, t., Meigs co., O. Drained by Shade cr. Pop. 1840, 940; 1850, 1,405.

SCIPIO, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by Rock cr. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,556; 1850 2,322.

SCIPIO, t., Hillsdale co., Mich., 50 S. Lansing. Drained by S. branch of Kalamazoo r. & by St. Joseph's r. Surface level; soil fertile. It has a grist m. Pop. 1840, 634; 1850, 884.

SCIPIO, p-v., Jennings co., Ia., 56 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 578 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church and 100 inhabitants.

SCIPIO, t., Laporte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 767.

SCIPIO CENTRE, p. o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

SCIPIOVILLE, p-o., Scipio t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 164 W. Albany, 328 W.

SCITICO, p-o., Hartford co., Conn., 20 N. N. E. Hartford, 356 W.

SCITUATE, p. t., Plymouth co., Mass., 26 S.E. by S. Boston, 454 W. Bounded N.E. by the Atlantic. North r. runs on its S. border, & near the harbor turns to the S.E., & runs 3 m. nearly parallel with the shore, leaving between itself & the ocean a curious beach, formed of round smooth pebbles, elevated from 20 to 40 feet above tidewater. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—a cotton batting fac., & 450 inhabitants. The harbor is small & of difficult access. The vill. at the harbor contains a Methodist church & about 300 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the fishing & coasting trade. The light house is on the N. side of the entrance to the harbor. Lat. 42° 12′ 19″ N., lon. 70° 43′ 48″ W. from Greenwich, Eng. It shows a *fixed* light, elevated 40 feet above the sea, & is visible for a distance of 11 nautical miles. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 6 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,886; 1850, 2,149. (*See South Scituate.*)

SCITUATE, t., Providence co., R. I., 12 W. Providence. Surface uneven, & in some parts rough and broken; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by the N. branch of Pawtuxet r. North Scituate v. contains 2 churches.—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—an academy, a bank, several extensive mills & cotton fac., & 600 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 satinet fac., 6 cotton fac., with 12,000 spindles, employing 248 persons, and make annually 2,800,000 yds. of sheetings & print goods, 6 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,090; 1850, 4,582.

SCLAVONIA, a prov. of Austria. [SLAVONIA.]

SCOGLIO-GRANDE, the largest of the Brioni isls., Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 m. N. W. Pola. On its E. side is the vill. Brioni.—II. one of the Ponza isls., Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

SCOLE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 20 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 821 ac. Pop. 682.

SCOMBI, a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises on the border of the Macedonia, & after a West course of 130 miles enters the Adriatic, 15 miles S. Durazzo.

SCONE, or SCOON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 2¾ m. N. Perth. Area about 600 ac. Pop. 2,381, of whom 1,364 are in the vill. of New-Scone, which is substantially built. At ancient Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster abbey. Here was an abbey & royal palace of the Scottish kings; on the site of which now stands a modern palace, the residence of Lord Mansfield.

SCONONDOAH, p-v., Verona t., Oneida co., N. Y., 115 W.N.W. Albany, 378 W. It is situated on the N. side of Sconondoah cr., & contains a store, several mechanic shops, a saw m., a cotton fac., & a few dwellings.

SCOOBEN, p. o., Kemper co., Miss.

SCOONIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising the town of Leven. Pop. 3,115.

SCOPELO, island, Grecian archipelago. [SKOPELO.]

SCOPIA, a town of Europ. Turkey. [USKUP.]

SCOPWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. Sleaford. Area, 3,190 ac. Pop. 413.

SCORBOROUGH, a pa. of England, county York, E. Riding, 4 m. N. N. W. Beverley. Area, 1,324 ac. Pop. 90.

SCORFF, a river of France, dep. Morbihan, after a S. course of 30 m., enters the harbor of L'Orient. It is navigable to Pont Scorff, a distance of 7 miles.

SCORTON, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Catterick, on the Swale, with a station on the Preston & Carlisle railroad, 8¼ m. S. E. Lancaster. Area, 2,610 ac. Pop. 477.—II. a township, co. York, N. R., Pop. 488.

SCOTBY, a township of England, co. Cumberland, with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle railroad, 2½ m. E. Carlisle. Pop. 383.—*Scotforth* is a township, co., pa. & 1½ m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 643.

SCOTCH BLOCK, p. v., Esquesing t., Halton co., Can. W., 70 W. Toronto. Has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal & 2 Presbyterian,—a store, a grist m., 5 saw m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants.

SCOTCH GROVE, p. o., Jones co., Iowa.

SCOTCH HILL, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.

SCOTCH PLAINS, p-v., Westfield t., Essex co., N. J., 42 N.W. Trenton, 209 W. Situated on Green Brook, & on the N. J. Central r. r., 26 m. from New York, & contains a Baptist church & about 200 inhabitants.

SCOTCH RIDGE, p. o., Wood co., O.

SCOTCH TOWN, p-v., Walkill t., Orange co., N. Y., 107 S.S.W. Albany, 284 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

SCOTHERN, a pa. of England, co. & 5½ m. N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 572.

SCOTIA, p-v., Glenville t., Schenectady co., N. Y., 18 N.W. Albany, 386 W. Situated on the N. side of Mohawk r., 1 m. W. Schenectady. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SCOTIA, p-v., Pope co., Ark., 83 N.W. Little Rock, 1,148 W. Situated on N. bank of Arkansas r., & contains 75 inhabitants.

SCOTLAND, county, Mo. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 468 sq. m. Drained by Wyaconda, North Fabius, & the N. fork of Salt rivers. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Memphis. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,-431; wheat, 14,461 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 286,-370; oats, 40,345; wool, 14,669 pounds;—3 saw m.; 6 schools, 247 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,782.

SCOTLAND, p-o., York co., Me., 96 S.W. Augusta, 506 W.

SCOTLAND, p-v., Bridgewater t., Plymouth co., Mass., 33 S. Boston, 427 W.

SCOTLAND, p-v., Windham t., Windham co., Ct., 35 E. Hartford, 362 W. It contains a Congregational church, several stores, & 250 inhabitants.

SCOTLAND, p. o., Franklin co., Pa.

SCOTLAND, p. o., Greene co., Ia.

SCOTLAND, p. o., Union co., Ark.

SCOTLAND, p. o., Jefferson co., Miss.

SCOTLAND, p. v., Brant co., Can. W., 35 S. by W. Hamilton. It has 2 stores, a fulling m., 2 tanneries, & 150 inhabitants.

SCOTLAND, the northern portion of Great Britain, extends in its mainland from lat 54° 38′ to 58° 41′ N., & lon. 1° 45′ to 6° 14′ W., & including its islands, to lat. 60° 50′ N., & lon. 8° 35 W. It is divided into 32 counties. The area, population, & number of inhabited houses in 1851, were as follows:—

COUNTIES.	Area in sq. m.	Population.			Inhab. Houses.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aberdeen	1,970	100,255	111,777	212,032	31,743
Argyll	3,255	43,935	45,363	89,298	15,039
Ayr	1,016	92,930	96,928	189,858	23,554
Banff	686	25,575	28,596	54,171	10,662
Berwick	483	17,433	18,864	36,297	6,363
Bute	171	7,518	9,090	16,608	2,335
Caithness	712	18,329	20,380	38,709	6,952
Clackmannan	46	11,342	11,609	22,951	2,950
Dumbarton	297	22,400	22,703	45,103	4,792
Dumfries	1,129	37,186	40,937	78,123	13,300
Edinburgh	397	119,384	140,051	259,435	20,946
Elgin, or Moray	531	18,191	20,768	38,959	7,642
Fife	503	73,175	80,371	153,546	24,610
Forfar	889	88,324	102,940	191,264	22,446
Haddington	291	17,610	18,776	36,386	6,444
Inverness	4,256	44,961	51,539	96,500	17,336
Kincardine	394	17,008	17,590	34,598	6,636
Kinross	77	4,305	4,619	8,924	1,662
Kirkcudbright	954	20,223	22,598	43,121	7,009
Lanark	987	257,060	273,109	530,169	37,504
Linlithgow	101	15,194	14,941	30,135	4,059
Nairn	215	4,695	5,261	9,956	2,022
Orkney and Shetland	1,545	27,495	35,038	62,533	11,334
Peebles	354	5,364	5,374	10,738	1,796
Perth	2,835	66,337	72,323	138,660	22,528
Renfrew	234	75,090	85,491	161,091	10,760
Ross & Cromarty	3,151	39,012	43,695	82,707	15,941
Roxburgh	720	25,212	26,430	51,642	7,255
Selkirk	266	4,850	4,959	9,809	1,334
Stirling	462	42,231	44,003	86,237	11,312
Sutherland	1,586	11,917	13,876	25,793	4,943
Wigtown	511	20,335	23,054	43,389	6,902
Total	31,324	1,375,479	1,513,262	2,888,742	370,308

Scotland is separated from England by a waving line of the Cheviot hills in the centre, by the

Tweed, which enters the sea at Berwick, on the East, & by the Solway Firth on the West. Its eastern shores are washed by the North Sea, & its western by the Atlantic. It is of an oblong irregular form, extending longitudinally due N. & S. 280 m., & varying in breadth from 170 to 100, 50, & 30 m. Area, 31,324 sq. miles, or 20,047,142 ac., 6·9 ac. to a person, 92 persons to a sq. mile. Pop. 1801, 1,599,068; 1841, 2,620,184; 1851, 2,888,742.

The greater part of the surface is irregularly distributed into mountain & valley, a very small proportion extending into level plains. The eastern side is bounded by a well-defined continuous waving line of coast, indented by the 4 estuaries of the Forth, Tay, Moray, & Dornoch Firths. The W. line again is exceedingly irregular, being broken up by innumerable headlands & bays, & thickly studded with islands of various magnitudes. The Solway Firth, the Firth of Clyde, Loch Fine, Loch Linnhe, Loch Carron, & Loch Broom, are here among the most conspicuous estuaries & bays. Scotland is divided into the Lowlands, comprehending that portion S. of the Tay, & the Low country all along the E. & N.E. coasts, & the Highlands comprehending the Central & Western & N. Western portions. The middle or Alpine region is the most elevated portion, & in general the greatest elevation of land exists towards the W. & N. coasts, while the country slopes gradually toward the E. The Grampian ranges of mountains, commencing with Ben-Nevis, S. W. corner of Inverness-shire, extend in a N. E. direction, intersecting the whole breadth of Scotland to near the E. shores in Aberdeenshire, & forming, with their offsets, an extensive mountain chain, with elevations varying from 4,375 to 3,000 & 2,000 feet. This Central Alpine region extends S. to the Tay, & N. & N. W. to the borders of the Moray Firth. The great valley of the Caledonian canal separates this middle region into two, but a continuation of the same Alpine mountains, extends also throughout Sutherlandshire, terminating at Cape Wrath. Granite, porphyry, primary schists, marble, & quartz rock, with occasionally metallic veins, form the strata of the district, while the old red sandstone formation fills up the valleys & the coast line on each side N. & S. of the Grampian mountains, extending, with the exception of the E. part of Aberdeenshire, along the whole coasts of Scotland, both E. & W. sides, from the Tay & Clyde N.wards. The middle portion of Scotland, from St. Andrews to St. Abb's head, & in corresponding lines westward to Dumbarton, comprehends the great coalfield of Scotland, intersected by the greenstone ranges of the Ochill mountains on the N., & the Lanarkshire hills, Pentlands, & Fife Lomonds, in the centre. Another coal district extends also into Berwickshire, & part of Roxburgh, while the whole region from the Lammermoor range S. & W. into Peebles, Dumfriesshire & Wigtonshire, is composed of the lower Silurian or graywacke formation. Limestone & ironstone are found in the coal districts, lead ore in the graywacke districts of Leadhills, silver in the Ochil mountains, & lead & antimony & manganese in the primary range of the Grampians. Traces of oolitic strata are found in the North & in the Western islands. The Cheviot mountains (which see) separate Scotland from England. The principal rivers in Scotland are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, N. & S. Esks, Dee, Don, Spey, Deveron, Lossie, Findhorn, Ness, Conon, Brora, Wick, & Helmsdale, on the eastern side; the Nith, Annan, Dee, Cree, Ayr, Doone, Clyde on the S. & W.; while no conspicuous rivers flow into the ocean on the Western or N. Western coasts. Lakes are numerous, and many of them famed for picturesque beauty. Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, Loch Ness, Loch Maree, are the most extensive, and all these, & several others are noticed under separate heads. The isls. consist of the Orkney, Hebrides, and Shetland groups, also separately noticed. The climate of Scotland varies according to the locality. The W. & S. parts are mild, but humid: the central elevated regions chill & humid, the eastern plains and Lowlands more genial, though exposed in spring to chill E. winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so hot, but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England, and the climate is reckoned salubrious, and favorable to longevity. The following table exhibits the mean annual temperature of several localities:

	Mean of winter	Mean of summer	Mean of year	Rainy days
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	
Edinburgh	38·1	57·2	47·1	24.
St. Andrews	39·2	58·9	48·6	
Aberdeen	39·0	59·5	49·2	27·5
Elgin	38·4	57·0	47·7	25·0
Inverness	35·0	57·0	46·0	27·0
Glasgow	39·6	60·1	49·8	29·5
Perth (Kinfauns)	37·6	57·2	46·9	30·7

Mean annual temp. of mainland 47° 9 Fahr. Prevailing winds W. and S. W.: in spring N. & N. E. Most rain falls on the W. coasts. The central W. & N. W. districts of Scotland are chiefly grazing & pastoral, the valleys and plains of the E. & S. districts agricultural. The alluvial, or carse lands of Stirling, Falkirk, & Gowrie, the plains of the Lothians, and Clydesdale, portions of Fife, Berwick, and Roxburghshires in the S., & Moray & Ross-shires in the N., are the most fertile & most highly-cultivated soils in Britain, where all the usual agricultural products are raised. Landed property is in fewer hands than in England. Farms almost universally on leases, varying in extent from 50 to 1,000 acres, & pasture farms extend to 3,000 & 5,000 acres. Farming since the middle of last century, has arrived at a high degree of perfection. Supposed annual rental of Scotland about 6,000,000*l.* Total annual value of agricultural & pastoral land produced 29,327,144*l.* The rent of arable land ranges from 7*s.* to 3*l.* & 5*l.* per acre. Except in the greater preponderance of Alpine plants, the flora of Scotland resembles very much that of England. There are about 3,230 indigenous plants. Extensive pine forests, both natural & artificially planted, abound, and the usual fruit trees thrive well. The wild animals are the same as those in England. Grouse & ptarmigan abound in the moors, but the capercailzie (*Tetrao Urogallus*), formerly abundant, was exterminated about 1760. The English nightingale is unknown in Scotland. Salmon & trout abound in the rivers, & herrings, cod, haddocks, & other fish in the surrounding seas. Manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen goods are extensively carried on in Scotland. In 1839, there were 676 mills or factories in operation, employing 59,124 persons. Value of cotton goods annually produced estimated at 5,000,000*l.* Coal and iron working, ship-building, coach-building, glass and stone ware manufactures & whiskey distilling, are among the other branches extensively pursued. About 6 million galls. whiskey, duty upwards of 1,000,000*l.*, are annually produced. The gross catch of herrings in 1851 was 725,410; the quantity cured was 594,057 barrels, & 131,385 barrels consumed uncured; the total quantity exported was 264,264 barrels. In the cod & ling department the produce of the fishery was 151,786 cwts., of which there were 92,083 cwts. cured dry, and 7,019 barrels cured in pickle; the quantity exported was 17,141 cwts. The total number of persons engaged in these fisheries in 1851 was 70,206, and 10,314 boats were employed. The tonnage employed in carrying salt was 30,463, & the number of hands was 2,146. The tonnage employed in exporting was 35,483, & the number of hands was 3,210. The tonnage of the fishing boats amounted to 79,382; the number of the square yards of netting employed was 30,088,486; the number of yards of lines was 27,822,295, & the total value of boats, nets, & lines, was 735,216*l.* During the year 1,894*l.* had been expended in the repair & improvement of various harbors on the coast, & various others are in progress; the most important of which are those at the harbors of Buckhaven and Lybster. There are excellent roads through all parts of the country, & railroad communication to all the leading towns S. of Aberdeen. The principal canals are the Forth and Clyde and Union canal, the Crinan and Caledonian canals. Chief towns, Edinburgh the capital, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Inverness. In each of the counties are a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff-depute & substitute, & local justices. The courts of session & justiciary exercise the supreme jurisdiction. EDINBURGH. The Roman Catholic religion was abolished in Scotland in 1560, when the

Calvinistic Presbyterian form of church government was established by John Knox, consisting of one general assembly, 16 synods & 83 presbyteries. Since 1712, the right of appointing to livings is vested in the crown or in private patrons. A secession, on account of patronage, took place in 1741. In 1834 the *Veto Act* passed the general Assembly, modifying the right of patronage; but this act having been overthrown by Parliament, a disruption took place in 1843 of 470 clergymen, & the Free Church was formed. The older seceders, now called United Presbyterians, form a numerous body; & there are Roman Catholics, & a small proportion of Episcopalians; dissenters forming altogether about 2-3ds of the whole population. There are 1,023 parishes in Scotland & its islands, & 1,050 clergymen of the establishment. There is an endowed school in each pa., besides numerous other schools & academies, 5 universities, and several theological colleges & schools of medicine. From 1-8th to 1-10th of the pop. are calculated to be receiving education. Caledonia was the ancient name of Scotland, & the earliest inhabitants were Celtic, but at various periods colonies of Teutonic origin made descents upon and settled in the lowlands & central highlands of Scotland. Such probably were the Picts about the third century, & the *Attacotti* or *Scoti* from Ireland several centuries late. These latter gave their name to the whole country. The N. W. parts of Scotland & the Hebrides are still peopled by the Celtic race. That part S. of the Tay & Clyde, & the whole eastern coasts, including Caithness, are Saxon & Scandinavian. The central parts are a mixture of Saxon & Celtic. Erse or Gaelic, the language of the aboriginal Celts, is still spoken in the highlands. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect; it is now generally superseded by the modern English; though it will live in the works of Ramsay, Burns, & Scott.

Scotland, previously an independent kingdom, was joined to England in 1603, on the accession of James VI., & a legislative union of the two kingdoms took place in 1707. By this treaty 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represented the country in the House of Lords; & the cos. returned 30 & the bors. 15 members to the House of Commons. In 1832 the bor. members were increased to 23. The elective franchise nearly corresponds to that of England. [Britain.]

SCOTLAND NECK, p-o., Halifax co., N. C., 108 N. E. Raleigh, 232 W.

SCOTT, county, Va. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 624 sq. m. Drained by the N. fork of Holston r. & by Clinch r. & their branches. The surface is mostly mountainous; soil of the valleys very fertile. Capital, Estillville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $228,112; wheat, 15,722 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 319,240; tobacco, 4,440 pounds; wool, 19,356;—20 flouring & grist m., a saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $18,034; value of manufac. articles, $36,136;—20 churches; 50 schools, 1,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,303; 1850, 9,829.

SCOTT, county, Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 200 sq. m. Drained by Graham's fork of White r. & its branches. The surface is gently undulating on the E., hilly toward the W.; soil fertile. Capital, Lexington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $157,914; wheat, 20,417 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 251,375; oats, 65,855; wool, 17,407 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.;—16 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 26 schools, 1,665 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,242; 1850, 5,885.

SCOTT, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 240 sq. m. Illinois river bounds it on the W., by small tributaries of which it is drained. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Winchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $311,-604; wheat, 84,232 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 762,950; oats, 39,917; wool, 24,897 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—16 churches; 1 acad., 67 pupils; 46 schools, 1,844 scholars; 23 libraries, 2,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,215; 1850, 7,914.

SCOTT, county, Iowa. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 460 sq. m. The surface is gently rolling; soil very fertile. The Mississippi r. bounds it on the S.E., & Wabesipinica r. runs on its N. border. Drained by Allen's, Duck, & Crow creeks. Capital, Davenport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,554; wheat, 120,034 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 153,915; oats, 26,341; wool, 7,365 pounds;—3 grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $73,000; value of manufactured articles, $283,130;—11 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 2 acad., 75 pupils; 40 schools, 2,041 scholars; 4 libraries, 160 vols. Pop. 1840, 2,140; 1850, 5,986.

SCOTT, county, Mo. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 396 sq. m. The surface is various; soil generally very fertile. The Mississippi r. runs on its E. border. Drained by White Water & James' rs. Capital, Benton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $71,448; wheat, 3,700 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 169,100; oats, 9,365; wool, 2,177 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp.;—9 churches; 8 schools, 225 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,974; 1850, 3,182.

SCOTT, county, Ky. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 262 sq. m. It has a fertile soil. Drained by North Elkhorn & Eagle creeks, & their branches. Capital, Georgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $653,245; Indian corn, 1,089,109 bush. produced; oats, 156,368; tobacco, 200 pounds; wool, 44,539;—35 flouring & grist m., 17 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly & 1 monthly newspaper pub.;—26 churches; 1 college, 130 students; 24 acad., 785 pupils; 1 sch, 30 scholars; 1 library, 5,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,668; 1850, 14,-946.

SCOTT, county, Miss. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 576 square miles. Drained by branches of Pearl river, & by head branches of Leaf riv. Capital, Hillsboro. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $108,225; Indian corn, 95,500 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 34,367; rice, 57,590; cotton, 881 bales; 5 grist m., 3 saw m.;—20 churches; 1 academy, 25 pupils; 8 schools, 157 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,653; 1850, 3,961.

SCOTT, county, Tenn. Situated on the N.E. border. Area, 290 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of Cumberland river. Surface mntnous.; soil fertile in the valleys, with good grazing lands in other portions. Capital, Huntsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,088; Ind. corn, 66,421 bushels produced; oats, 5,895; sweet potatoes, 3,939; tobacco, 5,492 pounds;—3 churches. Pop. 1850, 1,905.

SCOTT, co., Ark. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. miles. Drained by Petit Jean, Fourche, La Fave, & Poteau r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Waldron. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $121,712; Indian corn, 128,460 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 10,099; cotton, 368 bales; tobacco, 2,522 pounds;—5 grist m., 4 saw m. Capital employed in manufs., $18,900; value of manufactured articles, $51,060;—10 churches; 10 schools, 250 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,694; 1850, 3,083.

SCOTT, p-t., Cortland county, N.Y., 149 W. Albany, 325 W. Surface somewhat broken; soil a fertile argillaceous & calcareous loam. Drained by head branches of Toughnioga river, & the inlet of Skeneateles lake, which touches its N.W. corner. It has 2 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,332; 1850. 1,290.

SCOTT, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Drained by branches of Lackawannock & Tunkhannock crs. Pop. 1850, 1,268.

SCOTT, p-t., Wayne county, Pa., 199 N.E. Harrisburg, 293 W. Susquehanna river bounds it on the W. Drained by Starucca, Shrawder's, & Shoohokin creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravel & loam. Pop. 1840, 365; 1850, 617.

SCOTT, p-t., Adams county, Ohio, 95 S. by W. Columbus, 460 W. Drained by Brush creek. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. It has 3 grist m. & 2 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 916; 1850, 1,270.

SCOTT, t., Brown county O. Drained by White Oak cr. Pop. 1840, 1,101; 1850, 1,036.

SCOTT, t., Marion county, Ohio. Drained by W. branch of Whetstone river. Pop. 1840, 854; 1850, 717.

SCOTT, t., Sandusky, co., O. Drained by a branch of Portage r. Pop. 1840, 684; 1850, 792.

SCOTT, t., Montgomery county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 896; 1850, 1,209.

SCOTT, t., Vanderburgh county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,213; 1850, 1,162.

SCOTT, p-o., La Salle county, Ill.

SCOTT, t., Columbia county Wis. Drained by head branch of Neenah river. Pop. 433.

SCOTT, p-o., Sheboygan county, Wis.
SCOTT, p-o., Mahaska county, Ia.
SCOTT, t., Johnson county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 195.
SCOTT, t., Mississippi co., Arkansas. Pop. 1850, 157.
SCOTT, town, Ontario county, Canada West. Pop. 1852, 1,028.

SCOTTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Eau, 8½ miles N. E. Gainsborough. Area, 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,158.

SCOTTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 4,920 ac. Pop. 488.

SCOTTOW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,120 ac. Pop. 550.

SCOTTSBURG, p-v., Halifax county, Va., 119 S.W. Richmond, 217 W. It contains a store, several dwellings, & 50 inhabitants.
SCOTTSBURG, p-v., Livingston co., N. Y.
SCOTTSBURGH, p-o., Umpqua co., Oregon.

SCOTT'S CREEK, p-o., Haywood county, N. C., 312 W. Raleigh, 542 W.

SCOTT'S HILL, p-o., New Hanover county, North Carolina.
SCOTT'S HILL, p-o., Union county, Ga.
SCOTT'S HILL, p-o., Henderson county, Tenn.

SCOTTSVILLE, p-v., Wheatland t., Monroe county, N. Y., 232 W. by N. Albany, 372 W. Situated on Allen's Creek, on the line of the Genesee Valley canal. It contains 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—8 stores, 2 grist m., a plaster m., 2 saw mills, a clothier's works, a distillery, & 500 inhabitants.
SCOTTSVILLE, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa., 40 N.N.W. Wilkesbarre.
SCOTTSVILLE, p-v., Albemarle co., Va., 75 m. W. Richmond, 148 W. Situated on the left bank of James r., & on the canal. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—several extensive stores & warehouses, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 666 inhabitants.
SCOTTSVILLE, p-o., Warren co., O.
SCOTTSVILLE, p-o., Macomb co., Mich.

SCOTTSVILLE, p-v., capital of Allen co., Ky., 148 m. S.W. Frankfort, 671 W. Situated on a branch of Green river, & contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches, 4 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

SCOTTSVILLE, p-v., Bibb co., Ala., 75 m. N.W. Montgomery, 814 W. Situated on a branch of Catawba river. It contains a church, a factory, a grist m., saw m., & 301 inhabitants.
SCOTTSVILLE, p-o., Sullivan co., Mo.
SCOTTSVILLE, p-o., Claiborne pa., La.
SCOTTVILLE, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill. Pop. of t. 41,
SCOTTVILLE, p-v., capital of Powhatan county, Va., 33 W. Richmond, 150 W. (*P. O. called Powhatan C. H.*) Contains a court-house, jail, 3 stores & 120 inhabitants.

SCOULTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. Watton. Area, 2,193 ac. Pop. 365.

SCOURIE, or SCOURY, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on its W. coast, pa. Eddrachillis, 21 miles S.S.W. Cape Wrath. Pop. 108. The vilage has a parish school, reading-club, & savings' bank.

SCRABBLE, p-o., Berkeley co., Va.

SCRABBY, or BALLYMACALLENY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, between 2 loughs, 3¼ m. S. S.E. Arvagh. Area of pa. 6,661 ac. Pop. 2,836; of whom 170 are in the village.

SCRANTON, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 110 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Situated on the lt. b. of Lackawamrock cr., and on the Lackawanna & Western railroad, 50 m. from Great Bend, N.Y. It has several extensive iron works, & 75 inhabitants.

SCRAPE, a mountain of Scotl., co. Peebles, on the boundary between pas. Drummelzier and Manor. Height above the sea 2,800 feet.

SCRAPTOFT, a pa. of England, co., & 4 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 120.

SCRATBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. N. W. Yarmouth. Pop. 177.

SCRAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2¾ m. E. Horncastle. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 38.

SCRAYINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Derwent, 9 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Area, 4,689 ac. Pop. 466.

SCREAMERSVILLE, p-o., Maury co., Tenn.

SCREDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Sleaford. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 364.

SCREMBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N. E. Spilsby. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 205.

SCREVEN, county, Ga. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state. Area, 745 sq. m. Savannah river runs on its N.E. border, & Ogeechee river on its S.W. border. Drained by Brier creek & its branches, & by Little Ogeechee r. Surface undulating; soil a sandy loam. Capital, Jacksonboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $241,120; Indian corn, 244,860 bush. prod.; sweet potatoes, 131,620; rice, 510,540 pounds; cotton, 3,933 bales; 8 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; — 13 churches, 2 academies, 60 pupils; 10 schools, 280 scholars; 10 libraries, 1,300 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,794; 1850, 6,847.

SCREVETON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 miles S.W. Newark. Area, 1,150 a.c. Pop. 307.

SCRIBA, p-t., Oswego co., N.Y., 167 m. N.W. Albany 377 W. Surface uneven; soil sandy loam, moderately fertile. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N., Oswego river on its West border. Old Fort Oswego was erected near the mouth of Oswego r., in 1727. It has a tannery, 3 grist mills, and 9 saw mills. Pop. 1850, 2,738.

SCRIVELSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Area, 2,142 ac. Pop. 153. Patron of rectory the Hon. H. Dymoke, whose family hold the manor, on the tenure of acting as champion at the coronation of the sovereign.

SCRIVEN, township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. & 1 m. N. Knaresborough. Pop. 1,413. Near it is the ancient camp of King's Garth.

SCROGGINS' MILLS, p-o., Dale co., Ala.

SCROGGSFIELD, p-v., Fox t., Carroll co., O., 132 m. E.N.E. Columbus, 291 W.

SCROOBY, a pa. of England, co. Nots, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Bawtry. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 271.

SCROPTON, a pa. of England, county and 11 miles W. S. W. Derby, on the river Dove. Area, 3,340 ac. Pop. 515.

SCRUB GRASS, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa.

SCRUB GRASS t., Venango co., Pa. Drained by Scrub Grass & Little Scrub Grass creeks, entering the Alleghany river, which flows along its N.E. boundary. Pop. 1850, 1,143.

SCRUB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, Brit. W. Indies, 3½ m. N.E. Tortola.

SCRUTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Bedale. Area, 2,036 ac. Pop. 465.

SCUFFLETOWN, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 78 m. N. W. Columbus, 504 W. Situated on the S. side of Saluda river.

SCUGOG, town, Ontario, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 415.

SCULCOATS, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, immediately N. Hull, & included within the municipal boundary. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 22,325. Most of the wealthy classes of Hull reside in this pa., a part of which is laid out in handsome streets.

SCULL CAMP, p-o., Surry co., N.C., 167 m. W. by N. Raleigh, 348 W.

SCULL SHOALS, p-o., Green county, Ga., 65 m. N. Milledgeville, 608 miles W. Poulain's bridge here crosses the Oconee river, where is a store & several mills.

SCULL TOWN, p-v., Upper Penn's Neck t., Salem county, N. J., 12 m. N.E. Salem, 51 S. Trenton, 162 W. Situated at the head of navigation on Oldman's creek, which flows into Delaware r. It contains 3 stores and about 30 dwellings.

SCULTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. W. Fakenham. Area, 2,055 ac. Pop. 677.

SCURCOLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 22 m. S.S.W. Aquila. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo.

SCURE OF EIG, a vast basaltic mountain of the isl. of Eig, Inner Hebrides, co. Inverness, on the W. side of the island, & rising to 1,340 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabitants of Eig having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

SCUPPERNONG, p-o., Washington co., N. C.

SCUTARI, *Chrysopolis*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is usually considered a suburb. Pop. variously estimated from 30,000 to 60,000. It is built on several hills, & has, both externally & internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital. It has numerous

mosques, & imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace & extensive gardens belonging to the Sultan, a noted college of howling dervishes, barracks constructed by the late Sultan, some fine cemeteries, various public baths & bazaars, large corn warehouses, & manufs. of silks and cotton fabrics. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and between it & Chalcedon: 1¼ m. S.ward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCUTARI, or SKUTARI, *Scodra*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., on the Boyana, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 m. S.E. Cattaro (Austrian Albania). Pop. upwards of 40,000, about a half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, & containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal & barracks. Scutari has a large bazaar, many mosques, Greek & Roman Catholic churches, several bridges, some yards for building coasting vessels, and manufs. of cotton goods & fire arms. Its merchants are reported to be wealthy, & are the principal traders in W. Turkey: they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, & dried fish, to Triest, Venice, & Avlona; & import in return colonial produce, with silk fabrics & other manuf'd goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. Sea-going vessels only ascend the Boyana to Hobotti some miles from Scutari, & where are extensive warehouses, and a custom-house.—II. (or *Skutari*), a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Mistra.

SCUTARI (LAKE OF), *Palus Labeatis*, European Turkey, Albania, sanj. & kadilik Scutari, is 20 m. in length from N. to S.; average breadth 5 m. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Moratsha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on S. b.

SCYLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. I., 11 m. N.N.E. Reggio, at the entrance of the Straits of Messina, in lat. 38° 14′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 45′ E. Near it are the rock of *Scylla*, & the whirlpool of *Charybdis*. [Galofaro.]

SCYROS, isl., Grecian Archipelago. [Skyros.]

SCYTHOPOLIS, an anc. name of Beth-Shean.

SDILI, two islets of the Grecian Archip.; the larger, anc. *Rhenea*, 4 m. S.W. Myconi, between which is the smaller, anc. *Delos*. [Delos.]

SE, a prefixed name of many cities in China.—I. (*Se-Ling*), prov. Quang-si, on the Tonquin frontier, 12 m. S.W. Se-Ming.—II. (*S. Ming*), cap. dep., on a river 115 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Tonquin.—III. (*Ngan*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 45 m. N.N.W. Nan-ngin.—IV. (*Nan*), prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep., on the Ou-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, lat. 28° N., lon. 108° 25′ E.—V. (*Tching*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in its W. part, lat. 24° 20′ N., lon. 106° 15′ E.—VI. (*Tchou*), same prov., cap. dep., on the border of Hou-nan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

SEABOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Crewkerne. Area, 581 ac. Pop. 104.

SEABROOK, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 47 m. S. E. Concord, 480 W. Situated on the S.E. corner of the state, bounded E. by the Atlantic. Drained by Black, Brown, & Walton rivers. Chartered in 1768. Bog iron ore is found on some of its streams. Whaleboat building is extensively carried on. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,392; do. 1850, 1,296. The Eastern Railroad passes through it.

SEACONNET, point, Little Compton t., R. I., 6 m. E.S.E. Newport, forms the S. point of the E. entrance of Narraganset bay. A break-water has been here erected by the general government.

SEACROFT, a township of Engl., co. York, W. R., pa. Whitkirk. Pop. 1,093.

SEAFORD, p-v., Sussex co., Del., 46 m. S. Dover, 121 W. Situated on Nanticoke r., & contains an Episcopal church & 120 inhabitants.

SEAFORD, a pa., cinque port, & disfranchised bor. of England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 12 m. E.S.E. Brighton, & about midway between it and Beachey Head. Area of pa. 2,235 ac. Pop. 997.

SEAFORTH (LOCH), an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, Scotl., partially divides Lewis from Harris.

SEAGOE, or SEGOE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Armagh, comprising a part of the town of Portadown. Area, 10,982 ac. Pop. 11,094.

SEAGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. N. E. Mount Sorrel. Area, 2,470 ac. Pop. 428.

SEAGRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 4 m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Area, 1,014 ac. Pop. 261.

SEAHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the North Sea, 5 m. S. Sunderland. Area, 3,079 ac. Pop. 929. It gives the title of viscount to the Londonderry family.

SEA HORSE ISLANDS, a chain of islets, Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, in lat. 51° N., lon. 159° W.—*Sea-Horse Point*, Brit. N. A., is the E. extremity of Southampton Island, lat. 63° 40′ N., lon. 80° 10′ W.

SEAL, p-o., Wyandott co., O.

SEAL, t., Pike co., O. Drained by small streams entering the Sciota r., which flows along its W. border. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,835; 1850, 2,210.

SEAL, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. N. N.E. Seven Oaks. Area, 4,374 ac. Pop. 1,566.—II. co. Surrey, 4 m. E. Farnham. Area, 2,967 ac. Pop. 508.—III. (*Nether* and *Over*), co. Leicester, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 4,890 ac. Pop. 1,330.

SEAL COVE, p-o., Hancock co., Me., 113 miles E. Augusta.

SEALER'S COVE, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 m. E. Wilson promontory.

SEAL ISLAND, Brit. N. A., is in the Atlantic, 18 m. W. Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.—II. a granite rock off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 34° 6′ S., lon. 120° 28′ E.—III. S.W. Africa, off the Hottentot coast, about midway between the Orange and Kousi rivers.—*Seal River*, Brit. N. A., enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 m. N.W. the Churchill river, after a N.E. course of 200 m.

SEALKOTE, or SHALKOTE, a town of the Punjab, 65 m. E.N.E. Lahore. It has a manuf. of paper. The vicinity is well cultivated.

SEAMER, two pas. of Engl., co York, N. Riding,—I. 2 m. N.W. Stokesley. Area, 2,610 ac. Pop. 251. —II. on the Scarboro' & Bridlington r. r., 4 m. S.W. Scarboro'. Area, 7,760 ac. Pop. 1,246.

SEAPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Banbridge. Area, 7,583 ac. Pop. 9,528.

SEARA, a prov. & town of Brazil. [Ceara.]

SEARBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.N.W. Caistor. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 289.

SEARCY, co., Ark. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 970 sq. m. Drained by Buffalo fork of White r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Cap., Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $70,497; Ind. corn, 123,618 bush. prod.; sweet potatoes, 3,964; tobacco, 7,839 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m.;—3 churches; 6 schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 936; 1850, 1,979.

SEARCY, t., Philips co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 573.

SEARCY, p-v., capital of White co., Ark., 50 m. N. N.E. Little Rock, 1,076 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Little Red riv., a branch of White riv., & contains a court-house & several dwellings.

SEARIGHT, p-o., Fayette co., Pa.

SEARSBURG, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 11 m. E. Bennington. Surface mountainous & rough, & much of it is incapable of cultivation. Drained by Deerfield river. Chartered in 1781. Pop. 1840, 120; 1850, 201.

SEARSBURG, p-o., Hector t., Tompkins county, N. Y.

SEARSMONT, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 38 m. E. Augusta, 627 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by St. George's riv., one branch of which flows from a considerable pond on its N.E. border. It has a fulling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, an edge-tool factory, a grist m., 7 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,374; 1850, 1,693.

SEARSPORT, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 45 m. E. Augusta. Drained by a small stream entering Belfast Bay on the S.E. Pop. 1850, 2,208.

SEARSVILLE, p-o., Orange co., N. Y.

SEARSVILLE, p-v., Stewart co., Ga., 128 m. S.W. Milledgeville, 784 W.

SEASALTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. N.N. W. Canterbury. Area, 3,171 ac. Pop. 1,240.

SEASON-COTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 14 m. E.N.E. Cheltenham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 67.

SEATON, or SETON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Haddington, annexed to Tranent. Here are the ruins of a noble edifice of the Seatons.

SEATON, several pas. of Engl. I. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 24 m. S. Colyton. Area, 2,811 ac. Pop. 2,047. In summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.—II. co. Rutland, 24 m. E.S.E. Uppingham. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 511.—III. (*Ross*), co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W. Market-Weighton. Area, 3,380 ac. Pop. 368.—IV. a township, co. Cumberland, pa. Lamberton, 2 m. N.E. Workington. Pop. 885.

SEATON-CAREW, a marit. township & chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Stranton, on the Clarence & Hartlepool r. r., 2¼ m. S.S.W. Hartlepool. Pop. 588. It has several good inns, lodging houses, baths, public libraries; & is resorted to for sea-bathing. N. the vill. are two light-houses.—*Seaton Delaval* is a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 5 m. N.N.W. North Shields. Pop. 2,726 ac. Here are ruins of a splendid mansion destroyed by fire in 1822.

SEATTLE, p-o., Thurston co., Oregon.

SEATUCK, p-o., Suffolk co., N. Y.

SEA VIEW, p-o., Northampton co., Va., 163 m. E. Richmond, 239 W.

SEAVILLE, t., Hancock co., Me., is composed of 2 islands in Blue Hill Bay. Pop. 1840, 129; do. 1850, 189.

SEAVILLE, p-o., Cape May co., N. J.

SEAVINGTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*St. Mary*), 3 m. E. Ilminster. Area, 988 ac. Pop. 390.—II. (*St. Michael*), 3½ m. E. Ilminster. Area, 280 ac. Pop. 265.

SEBAGO, lake, Cumberland co., Me., is 12 m. long, & at its greatest breadth 7 m. wide, & discharges its waters by Presumpscot r., into Casco Bay. It is connected with Long Pond on the N. by W. by Songo strait, & receives Crooked river from the N. It is connected with Portland by the Cumberland and Oxford canal, 20¼ miles long, opening, by means of its connected waters, a communication into the interior of 50 miles.

SEBAGO, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 76 m. S.W. Augusta, 562 W. It has Sebago lake on its S.E. border, & several ponds in its N.E. part, and others in its W. parts, by the outlets of which it is drained. The soil is fertile, & the situation pleasant, with a ready access to Portland. Chartered in 1826. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 707; 1850, 850.

SEBASTE, a town of Palestine. [SEBUSTIEH.]

SEBASTIAN, county, Ark. Situated on its W. border. Area, 750 sq. m. It has Arkansas r. on its N. boundary, by branches of which it is drained. Surface hilly, some portions rough; soil fertile. Capital, Fort Smith. (*Taken from Crawford since census of 1850.*)

SEBASTIANSBERG, or BASBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. N.W. Saatz. Pop. 1,588.

SEBASTICOOK, river, Me., rises in the S.E. part of Penobscot co., passes through a considerable lake in Newport t., & flowing S.W.wardly, enters Kennebec r., opposite to Waterville. It is about 50 m. long, and affords good water power.

SEBASTICOOK, p-t., Kennebec co., Me. Drained by Sebasticook r. Pop. 1850, 1,189.

SEBEC, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 96 m. N.N.E. Augusta, 693 W. Situated at the E. end of Sebec lake or pond, which is 10 miles long, & on an average 1 mile wide, the outlet of which, Sebec river, enters the Piscataquis river on the N. side. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1812. It has a fulling mill, a woollen factory, a grist mill, a saw mill, & 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850, 1,223.

SEBEE, or SEWEE, a town at the S. frontier of Afghanistan, 15 m. E. Dadur.

SE-BEERO, or NORTH PORA ISLAND, Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. of N. point 0° 56′ S., lon. 98° 28′ E., is 60 m. in length.

SEBEN (Hung. *Szeben*), a walled town of Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tarisa, 9 m. N.N.W. Eperies. Pop. 2,200. It has Rom. Cath. & Lutheran churches, & a trade in wine, spirits, & paper.

SEBENICO, a town of Dalmatia, circ. & 42 m. S.E. Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic, which receives the river Kerka. Pop. 6,000. It has an excellent harbor defended by several forts. Principal edifice, a lofty cathedral of curious external appearance, but magnificent internally; the town has various buildings of Venetian architecture, its republic having voluntarily annexed itself to Venice in 991. It has a manuf. of rosoglio, exports of wine, & an active trade with Turkey. Birth-place of the painter Andrea Schiavoni, & the philosopher Tommaseo.

SEBERHAM (HIGH & LOW), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. S.E. Wigton. Area, 5,500 ac. Pop. 855.

SEBESH (Pol. *Szbisz*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 95 m. N.W. Vitebsk, cap. circ., between Lakes Sebesh & Woron. Pop. 2,100.

SEBEWA, p-o., Ionia county, Mich. Drained by Sebewa r. Pop. 1850, 247.

SEBHA, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 80 m. N. Mourzouk.

SEBNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 24 m. E.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 3,309.

SEBONCOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,067. *Sebonc* is a comm. & vill., dep. Nord, arrond. & cant. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,707.

SEBOU, a river of Morocco, prov. Fez.

SEBRINGVILLE, p. v., Perth county, Can. W. It has 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Lutheran,—a store, a saw m., & 120 inhabs.

SEBUS, a river of Morocco, kingdom Fez, after a tortuous W. course of 210 m., enters the Atlantic at Mehadia. It is rapid, and in the rainy season inundates and fertilizes a wide tract near its mouth. [SEBUS.]

SEBUSTIEH, *Samaria*, afterward *Sebaste*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on a hill rising out of a fine plain, 6 m. N.W. Nablous. It is tolerably well built, & its hill is covered with fine gardens & plantations, interspersed with numerous vestiges of ancient edifices. Principal remains of antiquity are, a church, erected over a sepulchre traditionally reputed as the burial-place of John the Baptist; some columns of a temple, & portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. Samaria was founded by Omri, B.C. 925, & from that time until the captivity, B.C. 720, it continued to be the cap. of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the prov. Samaria, & under Herod it resumed considerable magnificence & importance; but it appears to have decayed as early as the 4th century of our era.

SECA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 3,997.

SECCHIA, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through the centre of the duchy Modena, & joins the Po 12 m. S.E. Mantua. Total course 70 m.

SECHSHAUS, a vill. of Lower Austria, near Vienna, on lt. b. of the Weir, with public baths and gardens. Pop. 2,530.

SE-CHUEN, a large prov. of China, mostly between lat. 26° & 33° N., & lon. 101° & 110° E., having W. Tibet, & on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Shen-si, Hou-pe, Kwi-choo, & Yun-nan. Area, 166,800 sq. m. Pop. 1825, 21,435,678. Its W. part is a maze of mountains: it is traversed by the Yang-tze-Kiang, to which all its other rivers are tributary. Some parts of it produce fine crops of sugar, silk, & oranges; but its chief products are, rhubarb of the best quality, other drugs, musk, & metals. It is divided into 11 deps. Chief city, Ching-too.

SECHURA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. & 25 m. S.S.W. Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific O.

SECKENHEIM, a vill. of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,750.

SECKINGEN, a town of Baden, 16 m. E. Basle, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,420.

SECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area, 806 ac. Pop. 128.

SECLIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Naviette, with a station on the N. r. r., 6 m. S.S.W. Lille. Pop. 2,575.

SECLUDA, p-o., Gadsden co., Flo.

SECOND CREEK, p-o., Greenbrier co., Va., 220 m. W. Richmond, 257 W.

SECOND FORK, p-v., Elk co., Pa., 157 m. N.W. Harrisburg, 249 W.

SECONDIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. & 3 m. N. Naples. Pop. 5,000.—*Secondigny* is a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 8 m. W.S.W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,587.

SECOND TURN-OUT, p-o., Louisa co., Va.

SECROLE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Benares, and having the

principal civil station of that dist., & large military cantonments.

SECUGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the N. extremity of the lake of Hallwyl, 9 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,500.

SECUNDERABAD, an European station in India, Deccan, & the head quarters of the British subsidiary force in the Nizam's dom., 3 m. N. Hyderabad, & 358 m. N.N.W. Madras. It has large cantonments, excellent bazaars, shops kept by Parsees and others, European rooms where balls are held, a theatre, a race ground, public libraries; & close to it is a lake about 15 m. in circumference, the banks of which are a favorite morning & evening resort of the European community. At Secunderabad, & Bolarum, a contiguous & more healthy station, 12,000 men of the Madras army are generally stationed.—*Secundermally* is a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 4 m. S. Madura.

SECUNDRA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 9 m. N.W. Agra, and having the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, with extensive ruins & vestiges of former importance.—II. a large walled vill., Upper provs., dist. Bolundshahur, 32 m. S.E. Delhi.—III. a town, dist. Cawnpoor, 18 m. N.W. Kalpee.

SEDAN, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on the Meuse, 11 m. E.S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 13,180. It has a communal college, a school of design, &, in its principal square, a bronze statue of Turenne, born here 1611. The citadel at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. Sedan is the centre of an extensive manuf. of woollen goods, & has also manufs. of hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, barrels, beet-root sugar, & linen yarn; it has an active trade in agricultural produce. In order to facilitate navigation, a canal has been formed along it. b. of the Meuse. Sedan was long an independent principality, and was united to France, under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university, which subsisted till the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

SEDASHOOGUR, or SODASHAVAGHUR, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 49 m. S.S.E. Goa.

SEDBERGH, a market town & pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the border of Lancashire. Area of pa. 52,882 ac. Pop. 4,574; do. of the t. 2,235. It has a grammar school with an annual revenue of 500*l.* and exhibitions to 3 fellowships & 10 scholarships in St. John's Coll., Cambridge; & manufs. of cotton good.

SEDGEBERROW, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Evesham. Area, 1,042 ac. Pop. 348.

SEDGEBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 miles W.N.W. Grantham. Area, 1,642 ac. Pop. 279.

SEDGEFIELD, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 10 m. S.S.E. Durham. Area, 17,471 ac. Pop. 2,192. The church is large & handsome.

SEDGEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 4,180 ac. Pop. 765.

SEDGEMOOR, a wild tract of England, co. Somerset, between King's Weston & Bridgewater; & in 1985, the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

SEDGEWICK, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 85 E. Augusta, 681 W. Situated on a peninsula, having Blue Hill Bay on the E., & a strait which separates it from Deer Island on the S. It has good harbors & considerable navigation employed in the coasting trade & the fisheries. The soil is moderately productive. Shipbuilding is a considerable business. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, an edge-tool fac., 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,922; 1850, 1,235.

SEDGEWICK BAY, p-o., Sedgewick t., Hancock co., Me., 93 m. E.S.E. Augusta, 689 W.

SEDGHILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Hindon. Area, 1,175 ac. Pop. 179.

SEDGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S. Wolverhampton. Area, 7,364 ac. Pop. 29,447. It has iron, coal, & lime-stone works.

SEDILO, & SEDINI, two vills. & comms. of Sardinia.—I. div. Cagliari, 26 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. 2,240.—II. div. and 16 miles N.E. Sassari. Pop. 1,547.

SEDLESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. N.E. Battle. Area, 2,049 ac. Pop. 714.

SEDLEY, p-o., Bullitt co., Ky.

SEDLITZ, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 14 miles N.E. Saatz. It is famous for mineral springs containing sulphates of soda & magnesia, which, with the adjacent waters of Saidschutz, are exported in large quantities.

SEDNEW, a market town of Russia, gov. & 16 m. N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,000.

SEEBEN, & SEEBERG, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. & 17 m. N.N.E. Soleure.—II. cant. & 17 m. N. N.E. Bern; its pa. having 2,000 inhabs., partly engaged in watch-making.

SEEGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 86 m. N.N.E. Moorshedabad.

SEEBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 11 m. S.W. Bischoffstein. Pop. 2,250.

SEEDAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 70 miles S.E. Bejapoor.

SEEDORF, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 9 m. N. W. Bern. Pop. 2,000.

SEEDOURA, a town of British India, in the protected Sikh territory, 34 m. N.W. Seharunpoor.

SEEFINGAN, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Blessington. Height 2,364 feet.

SEEHAUSEN, two towns of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg.—I. on the Aland, 13 m. S.S.W. Perleberg. Pop. 3,110. It is enclosed by walls, & has a trade in corn & horses. II. 15 m. W. Magdeburg, with 2,360 inhabs., & the ruins of an establishment of the Knights Templars.

SEEHORE, a town of W. Hindostan, in the Gujerat peninsula, 12 m. W. the Gulf of Cambay.

SEEKONK, p-t., Bristol county, Mass., 46 S.W. Boston, 404 W. Seekonk, or Providence river, separates it from the state of Rhode Island. Incorporated in 1812. Drained by Ten Mile river, which affords water power. The v. of Pawtucket lies partly in the N.W. part of this town, (which see.) The v., situated on Ten Mile river, near its junction with Providence river, contains 1 Baptist & 1 Congregational church, & several factories. There are in the town, a fulling mill, 3 cotton factories, 6 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, & 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,996; 1850, 2,243.

SEEKREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 26 m. S. Delhi.

SEELAJAN, a town of N. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 11 m. S.W. Rampoor.

SEELAND, ZEELAND, or ZEALAND, the largest & most important of the Danish Isls., in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 57′ 35″ & 56° 7′ 40″ N., & lon. 10° 55′ & 12° 37′ E.; separated from Sweden by the Sound, & from the isls. Fühnen & Langeland by the Great Belt. Area, with several small islands adjacent, 2,675 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 508,460. Surface level or undulating, & intersected by several canals; on its N. side, the Iise fiord dips deeply into the isl. Soil fertile, & studded with productive farms, cottages, & country houses. Agriculture & cattle-rearing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; but this island is also the seat of the principal manufactures in Denmark. It forms a stift or prov. of the kingdom, & is divided into 5 amts. or dists. Copenhagen, the Danish cap., is on its E. side; & it also contains the towns Roeskilde, Skagelse, & Skielskior.

SEELOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 15 m. N.W. Frankfürt. Pop. 2,300.

SEELY CREEK, p-o., Southport t., Chemung co., N.Y., 203 W.S.W Albany, 271 W.

SEELYSBURG, p-o., Napoli t., Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 309 W. by S. Albany, 345 W.

SEEMLEAH, a town of Central India, dom. & S.W. Indore.

SEENA, a river of India, Deccan, after a S.E. course of 180 m., joins the Beemah, 20 miles S. Solapoor. The towns Ahmednuggur & Parainda are on its banks; & in most part of its extent it flows between the Bombay presid. & the territory of the Nizam.

SEEND, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. & 3¼ m. S.E. Melksham. Pop. 992.

SEENGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,500.

SEEORE, or SEHORE, a town of British India, Nerbudda territory, 22 m. W.S.W. Bhopaul.

SEER, or SIR, a mouth of the Indus river, Scinde, continuous with the Goongroo or Pinyaree branch, and N.W. the Koree mouth.

SEERA, a town of British India, near the W. ex-

tremity of the Upper provs., presid. Bengal, 45 m. E. Bhatneer.

SEERPOOR, two towns of British India.—I. presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, 78 m. N.E. Moorshedabad.—II. presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, S.W. Talueir. *Seerwell* is a town, presid. Bombay, dist. & 23 m. S.E. Poonah.

SEESEN, a town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. Gandersheim, on the Schildau, 12 miles W. Goslar. Pop. 2,729. It has an old castle.—*Seestädtl* is a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 miles N. Saatz. Pop. 751.

SEETAMOW, & SEETAPOOR, two towns of Central India, Gwalior dom.—I. 42 m. N.N.W. Mehidpoor. —II. 9 m. from Omareah.

SEETHING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bungay. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 451.

SEEWANNÉU, a town & hill-fort of India, dom. Joudpoor, cap. dist., the fort being a principal stronghold of the Joudpoor rajah.

SEEZ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Orne, 13 m. N.N.E. Alençon, on the Orne. Pop. 3,183. It has a cathedral of the 12th century, an episcopal palace, and cotton manufactures wrought by steam.—II. a market town of Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, on right bank of the Isere, 16 miles N.E. Moutiers. Pop. of comm. 1,850.

SEFAKIN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 65 m. W.S.W. Sana, & enclosed by substantial walls.

SEFFIN, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, N. Rakka. During the 7th century, in the period of 110 days, 90 conflicts, between the adherents of Ali & of Moawiyah, took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.

SEFID-ROOD, or SUFFEID-RUD ("white river"), a river of N. Persia, formed by the junction of the Zenjan & some other rivers with the Kizil Ouzan, near Miana, flows at first S.E. between the provs. Irak-Ajemi & Azerbijan, & then N.E. through Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 30 m. E. Reshd. At 15 m. from the sea it divides into two principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town Lahijan. Its lower part is of considerable breadth & depth, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shifting sands, shallows, & a bar at its principal mouth, opposite which a large sturgeon fishery exists. Chief affl., the Shah-rood.

SEFURIEH, *Sepphoris* and *Diocæsarea*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 16 miles S.E. Acre, at the foot of a height on which are the ruins of a large castle.

SEGAL, a small island off the W. coast of France, dep. Finistère.—*St. Segal* is a comm. & vill., same dep., 3 m. N.N.E. Chateaulin. Pop. 1,248.

SEGAMET, or MUAR, a state of the Malay peninsula, about lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E., having S. Johore, & on other sides Jellye, Johole, & Neaning. Pop. 2,400. It is almost one mass of jungle & swamp, with only a few straggling villages. Some rice, sago, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, gums, & rattans, are chief products.

SEGEBERG, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Trave, 28 m. N.N.E. Hamburg, with 3,000 inhabitants.

SEGEDIN, a town of Hungary. [SZEGEDIN.]

SEGELMESA, a considerable town of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, cap. prov., near the river Ziz, in lat. 31° 10′ N., lon. 2° 20′ W.

SEGESVAR, or SCHÄSSBURG, a town of Transylvania, Saxonland, 25 m. S.S.E. Maros Vasarhely, on lt. b. of the Kükullo. Pop. 596.

SEGHILL, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon. Pop. 1,869.

SEGIDER, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. S. E. Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Sebaste*.

SEGNA, Croatia, the Italian name of [ZENG.]

SEGNES PASS, E. Switzerland, between Glarus & the Grisons, is 7½ m. N. Ilanz, & 7,500 ft. above the sea. It was crossed by Suwarrow in his retreat before the French, October, 1799.

SEGNI, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 13 m. E. Velletri. Pop. 4,110. It is the birth-place of Popes Vitalian, Innocent III., Gregory IX., & Alexander IV.

SEGO, p-o., Perry county, O.

SEGO, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Bambarra, on the Joliba (Niger). Lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 5° W. Estimated population, 30,000(?), a mixture of negroes & Moors. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. Houses of clay, square, & flat roofed. It has numerous mosques, & is the seat of a considerable traffic. Here Mungo Park first saw the Joliba.

SEGONZAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Cognac. Pop. 2,669, who distil brandy of the first quality.

SEGORBE, *Segobriga*, a city of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana, cap. dist., near rt. b. of the Palencia, 18 m. N.W. Murviedro. Pop. 6,015. It has squares ornamented with public fountains, a cathedral, & manufs. of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, cap. prov., 47 m. N.N. W. Madrid. Pop. 7,646. It is nearly encircled by the Eresma, an affluent of the Duero, is enclosed by walls, & has a noble *plaza*. The public buildings comprise a fine cathedral, with a tower 330 feet in height; the alcazar, now partly converted into a cadet's college, but still containing some magnificent rooms, formerly tenanted by Ferdinand & Isabella; a mint for copper coinage, 5 hospitals, & military barracks. Its aqueduct, supposed to have been built in the time of Trajan, consists of 161 arches in double tiers, the whole built of square stones without mortar, & having a channel at the top, about 8 feet wide, 750 yards long, & rising 100 feet above the valley. Manufactures comprise woollen cloths, paper, earthenwares, & glass; & near it are mines of lead & copper, & quarries of black marble. A large fair is held here in June. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1814. [NUEVA SEGOVIA.] Pop. of prov. 1849, 155,000.

SEGOZERO, a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 30 m. N.W. Lake Onega. Length & breadth about 20 m. each. It discharges its surplus waters, N.E., into Lake Vigo.

SEGRE, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., & after a course of 150 m., joins the Ebro at Mequinenza.—II. a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Oudon, 20 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,748.—*Segrie* is a comm. & vill., dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Mamers. Pop. 1,725.

SEGUIN, p-v., capital Gaudalupe county, Texas, 55 S. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Guadalupe riv., and contains a court-house, 2 stores, and 150 inhabitants.

SEGUR, several comms. of France: the princip. in dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.W. Milhau. Pop. 1,399.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, in Murcia & Valencia, after an E. course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. Principal affluents, the Guadalentin and Quipar from the S., and Munda from the N. It feeds numerous canals.—The *Sierra de Segura* separates its basin from that of the Guadalquivir.

SEGURA, several towns of Spain, &c.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Teruel. Pop. 823.—II. (*de la Sierra*), prov. & 60 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,471. Near it are copper, silver, & lead mines.—III. (*de Leon*), prov. & 44 miles S.S.E. Badajos, with a fine old castle. Pop. 2,960.

SEHAJPOOR, or SOHAGEPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 30 m. E. Hoseingabad.—*Sehora* is a vill., Upper provs., dist. & 8 m. W. Agra, with a spacious palace.

SEHARUNPOOR, or SAHARUNPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., having S. Meerut, E. Kumaon, & on the other sides the Punjab territory. Area, 1,961 sq. miles. Pop. 454,231. Soil fertile, & in general highly cultivated, producing sugar, wheat, cotton, indigo, & tobacco. Principal towns, Seharunpoor, Hurdwar, Ambeta, & Deobund.—*Seharunpoor*, the cap., a large town, & at one period a considerable military station, is 88 m. N.N.E. Delhi, on the Doab canal. It has a fort & many brick edifices.

SEHDINE, a town of Burmah, 20 m. S. by W. Shembegewn, on road to Ava in Arawan.

SEHWAN, a town of Scinde, on an eminence beside the Arul, close to the W. bank of the Indus, 75 m. N. N.W. Hyderabad. Pop. 2,000. It manufs. only a few caps, shoes, & silk.

SEIBERLINGVILLE, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa., 88 E. S.E. Harrisburg, 178 W.

SEIBUS (improperly SEBUS, anc. *Rubricatus*), one

of the principal rivers of Algeria, prov. Constantine, enters the Gulf of Bona E. that city, after a N.E. course estimated at 100 m. On its banks are the traces of *Hippo Regius*, to which it was navigable during the Roman period.

SEIDABAD, several vills. of Persia, provs. Azerbijan, Kirman, & Kurdistan.—*Seid-el-Ghazy* is a vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, 20 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr, and around which are remains of antiquity.

SEIDENBERG, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1,320, who manuf. woollen cloths.—*Seidenstadt* is a vill. of Saxe-Meiningen, 5 m. N.W. Heldburg, with a ducal summer palace.

SEIDERSVILLE, p-o., Northampton co., Pa.

SEIDI-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 45 m. S.W. Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses.—The *Lake of Seidi-Shehr* is another name for that of Beg-shehr (anc. Caralitis), 20 m. N.N. E.ward.

SEIFENBERG, a summit of the Riesengebirge, Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg. Elevation 4,476 feet.

SEIFFEN, a market town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 20 m. S.S.W. Freiberg. Pop. 1,097.

SEIFHENNERSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 9 m. N.W. Zittau. Pop. 5,577, engaged in dyeing, & in manufs. of linens.

SEIGHFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Stafford. Area, 4,451 ac. Pop. 851.

SEIGNELAY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Auxerre. Pop. 1,523.

SEIL, an isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, immediately off the mainland, 2¼ m. S.W. Kilninver, Length 4¼ m. It rises to 800 feet in height, but has some low valleys & fertile soil.

SEILAND, an isl. of the N.W. coast of Norway, Finmark, imme. S.W. Hammerfest. Length & breadth, about 20 m. each. Surface mountainous, & one of its peaks is 4,000 feet high.

SEILHAC, and SEILLANS, two comm. & market towns of France, caps. of cantons.—I. dep. Correze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,620.—II. (*Saillans*), dep. Var, 10 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,049.

SEILLE, three rivers of France.—I. deps. Jura and Saone-et-Loire, joins the Saone, 15 m. N. Macon, after a S.W. course of 60 m., for the latter 24 of which it is navigable.—II. deps. Meurthe & Moselle, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N. course of 60 m.—III. an affl. of the latter, which it joins at Chateau Salins.

SEILUN, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 10 m. S.S.E. Nablous. It has various remains of antiquity, & is probably the Shiloh of Scripture.

SEIM, or SEM, a river of Russia, formed in the gov. Koursk, 30 m. S. Tim, flows mostly W., & joins the Desna, gov. Tchernigov, 5 m. S.E. Sosnitza, after a course of 300 m.

SEIMARRAH, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, in a fine plain, W. the riv. Kerkhah, 70 m. S.W. Khorrumabad.

SEIN (*Sena*), an islet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 28 m. S.W. Brest. Length 2 m.

SEINE (*Sequana*), a river of France, rises in Mt. Tasselot, near the vill. Chanceaux, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Chatillon, Bar-sur-Seine, & Mery, where it becomes navigable; thence W. & N.W. by Nogent, Bray, Montereau, Melun, Corbeil, Paris, where it is 300 to 500 feet broad, Mantes, Vernon, Pont-de-l'Arche, Elbeuf, Rouen, Caudebec, Honfleur, & Havre, & enters the English Channel by an estuary 7 m. wide. Length 414 m., for 350 of which it is navigable. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. It waters the deps. Côte-d'Or, Aube, Marne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Seine, & Seine-Inf. Chief affls., on the left the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, & Rille; on the right the Aube, Marne, & Oise. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Loing, Orleans, & Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saone & Rhine by the canals of Burgundy & those of the Rhone & Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, & Sambre, by the canals of Crozat, St. Quentin, & the Sambre, & it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne & the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine, it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, & Rhine.

SEINE, the smallest but most wealthy & important dep. of France in the N., formed of part of the old prov. Ile-de-France Cap., Paris. Area, 181 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 1,422,065. The surface of this dep., forming the environs of the cap., is covered with towns, villages, villas, & manufactories. It contains Mont Valerian, Montmartre, & some other hills: is watered by the Seine & Marne, & traversed by the canals of St. Denis & St. Martin, & by several railroads. The dep. contains valuable quarries of building stones & gypsum. It furnishes Paris with immense quantities of vegetables, melons, peaches, & strawberries. Its industry is concentrated in the cap. It is divided into the arronds. Paris, St. Denis, & Sceaux.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a dep. of France in the N.E., forming part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, & surrounded by the deps. Marne, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Seine-et-Oise, & Aisne. Cap., Melun. Area, 2,335 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 345,076. Surface slightly undulating, traversed by the rivers Seine & Marne, Morin & Yeres, & by the canals of l'Ourcq & Loing. One-sixth of the dep. is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is raised much beyond the consumption, & it has excellent pasturages in which numerous cattle are reared: it furnishes Paris with a great quantity of cheese under the name of the cheese of Brie. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine & perfumery. The dep. is divided into the deps. Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a dep. of France, in the N., entirely surrounding the metropolitan dep. Seine. Area, 2,253 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 471,882. Surface undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Esonne, Oise, Bievre, and Epte. Climate very healthy; soil infertile. Near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Industry chiefly agricultural; oats are extensively imported, but other grains are raised in sufficient quantity for home demand. The wine is mostly of inferior quality; cider & beer supply its place. The rearing of cattle & sheep, & cultivation of fruits & vegetables for the Paris mkts., are important. The famous Sevres porcelain, & printed fabrics, cotton yarn & cloths, hardwares, leather, and chemical products, are among the chief goods manufactured, as plaster of Paris & sand are among the mineral products. The dep. is subdivided into the six arronds. Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, & Rambouillet.

SEINE-INFERIEURE, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed part of the old prov. Normandy, bounded N. by the English channel, & on the other sides by the deps. Somme, Oise, Seine-et-Oise, & Eure. Cap., Rouen. Area, 2,300 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 762,039. The coast has numerous small harbors; the chief ports are Havre & Dieppe on the English channel, & Rouen on the Seine. The dep. is watered by several small streams, but the Seine is the only river of importance. Surface composed of fertile & well-cultivated plains; an 8th part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, flax, and fruits, are the chief products. The climate is to cold for the cultivation of the vine, but cider is extensively made; the pastures support many horses, cattle, & large flocks of sheep. Manufacturing industry highly important. Rouen is celebrated for its cotton, & Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Dieppe, Havre, Neufchatel, Rouen, & Yvetot.

SEINE L'ABBAYE (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 15 m. N.W. Dijon.

SEINNI, a frontier town of Burmah, near the river Salwen, 165 m. N.E. Ava.

SEIPUTSCH, or ZYWIEC, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 21 m. S.W. Wadowice, on the Sola. Pop. 3,370.

SEIR-BENI-YASS, an isl. in Persian gulf, off the Arabian coast, lat. 24° 21′ N., lon. 52° 46′ E.

SEISHOLTZVILLE, p-v., Berks co., Pa.

SEISTAN, a prov. of S.W. Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian prov. Yezd, between lat. 30° 30′ & 32° N., & lon. 61° & 62° 30′ E., intersected by the Helmund river, & containing the Hamoon morass. Pop. probably 50,000, mostly Tadjiks. It is a mntn. basin, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, & only fertile on the immediate banks of its rivers, but it presents many traces of former wealth & civilization. It was devastated, & its chief town destroyed by Timour in 1383.

SEITENSTÄDTEN, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 11 m. E. Steyer. Pop. 590. It has a rich Benedictine monastery, containing a library of 10,000 vols., a cabinet of natural history, & numerous Roman antiquities.

SEITOVA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 15 m. N. Orenburg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 800.

SEITZLAND, sta., York co., Pa., on the Baltimore & Susquehanna railroad, 42 m. from Harrisburg.

SEIX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, on the Salat, 2 m. S.S.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,589.

SEL, one of the Cape Verd islands. [Sal.]

SELANG, a small isl. of the Molucca group, Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Batchian, lat. 0° 54′ S., lon. 127° 47′ E.

SELANGAN, a town of the isl., & contiguous to the town of Mindanao, Philippines. Pop. 10,000 (?).

SELARGIUS, a comm. & vill of Sardinia, div. & 4½ m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,511.

SELATTYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Oswestry. Area, 5,553 ac. Pop. 1,071.

SELB, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Eger, 12 m. N.W. Eger, with a castle, & 3,884 inhabs.

SELBITZ, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 7 m. W. Hof, with 1,160 inhabs.

SELBOE, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, stift & 28 m. S. Bergen, in Selboe-fiord.—II. a pa., stift & 25 m. S. Trondhjem, around the *Lake of Selboe*, which is 20 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. It receives the river Nea, & communicates with Trondhjem-fiord.

SELBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Alton. Area, 8,506 ac. Pop. 1,114. The Rev. G. White, author of the "Natural History of Selborne," was vicar of this parish.

SELBY, p-v., Bureau co., Ill. 110 miles N. Springfield.

SELBY, a mkt. town, river-port, & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the rt. b. of the Ouse, & connected by canal with the Aire & Calder navigation, 12½ m. S. York, with which city & with Hull & Leeds, it communicates by railroad. Area of pa. 3,180 ac. Pop. 5,340; do. of the t. 5,109. It is well built, & has a fine Gothic market cross, a neat town-hall, a church which formed part of an abbey in which Henry I. was born, grammar & blue coat schools, manufs. of sail cloth, leather, & iron goods, & slips for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a movable bridge, & vessels of considerable burden can come up to the town from Hull, with which port, London, &c., it has constant steam & other communication.

SELBYS PORT, p-v., Alleghany co., Md., 214 N.W. Annapolis, 172 W.

SELBYVILLE, p-o., Sussex co., Del.

SELDON, p-o., Suffolk co., N. Y.

SELE (*Silarus*), a river of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., rises 12 m. N.E. Policastro, flows first N.W. through the fine Val di Diano, & then S.W., & enters the Gulf of Salerno (Mediterranean), 16 m. S.S.E. Salerno. Total course 60 miles.

SELEFKEH (*Seleucia Trachea*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Ghieuk-su (anc. *Calycadnus*), 8 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, & 65 m. S.W. Tarsous. It is but a poor collection of huts, occupying a part of a wide surface over which are scattered numerous remains of antiquity, comprising a ruined theatre.

SELENDI, or SELENTI, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Kodus (anc. *Hermus*), 30 m. N.E. Ala-Shehr.

SELENGA, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tangnou mountains, Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., & after a course of 500 m. enters Lake Baikal on its E. side, 30 m. W. Ilinsk.

SELENGHINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, cap. dist., on the Selenga, 60 m. N. Kiakhta. Pop. 2,600. It has a depôt for goods passing to China. Near it are some saline baths.

SELEUCIA, several cities of antiquity in W. Asia, the sites of which are indicated by ruins.—I. Asiatic Turkey, on rt. b. of the Tigris, 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, & opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.—II. Persia, Khuzistan, on an affl. of the Jerahi, 65 m. S.E. Shuster.—III. (*S. Pieria*), N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on N. side of Bay of Antioch, 12 m. N.N. W. the mouth of the Orontes. Its remains are 2 moles enclosing a port. [Selefkeh.]

SELHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Petworth. Area, 1,042 ac. Pop. 120.

SELICHTSCHE, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. & 60 m. W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,000.

SELIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Main, 15 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. Pop. 2,324. It has the remains of a Benedictine abbey, containing the tombs of Eginhard, & of Emma, daughter of Charlemagne. Manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, hosiery, printer's black, and leather; copper & coal mines in the vicinity. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Rothenberg.

SELIGHER, a lake of Russia, govs. Tver & Novgorod, N. Ostashkov. Length 20 m., breadth 10 m. It is the source of an affl. of the Volga.

SELIMAH, or SELIMEH, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, 95 m. S.W. Semneh, & W. the third cataract of the Nile. It produces an abundance of salt.

SELIMNO, SELIMNIA, or ISLAMJE, a walled t. of European Turkey, Rumili, at the S. foot of the Balkan mntns., 65 m. N.N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 20,000, who manuf. coarse woollens, gun-locks, & attar of roses. It has a large fair in June.

SELINO, a maritime vill. of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 m. W. Sphakia. It has a fort, and some coasting trade in agricultural produce.—*Selindi* is a town of Asia Minor. [Selendi.]

SELINS GROVE, p-v., Penn t., Union co., Pa., 51 N. Harrisburg, 161 W. Situated on Susquehanna riv., at the junction of Penn's cr. It contains a church, 6 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

SELINTI (CAPE), Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, 32 m. N.W. Cape Anamour. Near it are the vill. Selinti, & ruins of Trajanopolis.

SELITRENOI-GORODOK, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 68 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga, occupying the site of the old cap. of the Tartar khans of the Great or Golden tribe; imposing remains of which ancient town still exist.

SELITZA, a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 48 m. S.E. Monastir.—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, dist. & 5 m. S.E. Maina.

SELKIRK, p-o., Marion district, S. C.

SELKIRK, a royal bor., town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on a declivity beside the Ettrick, rt. b., 33 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. (partly in co. Roxburgh) 4,347; do. of burgh 3,314. It has been mostly rebuilt in a modern style, & has a prosperous appearance, with a spacious market place, in which are the town-hall, with a spire of 110 feet in height, a public well, & monument to Sir W. Scott. Other principal structures are some churches, the jail, and a monument to the traveller, Mungo Park, a native of the vicinity. It has various public associations & schools, & some manufactures of tweeds, blankets, & hosiery in mills on the Ettrick; the manuf. of shoes has declined, but the "souters of Selkirk" are still an important craft of the community. Market, Wednesday. On the Tweed, about 4 m. from Selkirk, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir W. Scott; & adjacent to the town, the Marquis of Montose was defeated by General Leslie, in 1645.

SELKIRKSHIRE (formerly called "*The Ettrick Forest.*") a small inland co. of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, & N. Edinburghshire. Area, 266 sq. m., or 170,313 ac., of which about 85,000 are arable. Inhab. houses, 1,381. Pop. 1851, 9,899. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers, the Tweed with its tributaries the Ettrick & Yarrow. Industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved within the last half century. Principal crops, barley, oats, turnips, & clover, with some wheat. Breeds of cattle & sheep are excellent. The co. is subdivided into two whole pas., & parts of seven others. Principal towns, Selkirk & Galashiels. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

SELLACK, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 3½ m. N.W. Ross. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 326.

SELLE, two rivers of France.—I. deps. Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 m. E. Cahors, after a S.W. course of 54 m. past Figeac & Cahors.—II. deps. Aisne and Nord, joins the Scheldt near Bouchain; total course 23 m.—*La Selle* is the name of several comms. & vills. of France; the chief, dep. Mayenne, 4 m. W. Craon. Pop. 1,511.

SELLERSBURG, sta., Clark county, Ia., on the Jeffersonville railroad, 9 miles from Jeffersonville.

SELLER'S TAVERN, p-o., Bucks co., Pa., 49 E. Harrisburg, 168 W.

SELLES, several comms., &c., of France.—I. (*sur-Cher*), a town, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 10 m. S.W. Romorantin. Pop. 2,033.—*Selles St. Denis* is a vill., arr. Romorantin. Pop. 1,928.

SELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Faversham. Area, 2,463 ac. Pop. 597.

SELLINGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Hythe. Area, 2,055 ac. Pop. 550.

SELLYE, two mkt. towns of W. Hungary.—I. co. & 14 m. S.W. Neutra, near the Waag, with a castle. —II. co. Schumeg, 36 m. S. Kaposvar.

SELMA, p-v., Clark county, Ohio. Contains 47 inhabitants.

SELMA, p-v., McLean county, Ill., 60 miles N.E. Springfield.

SELMA, p-v., Jefferson co., Mo., 168 E. by S. Jefferson City, 818 W. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., 35 m. below St. Louis, & 5 below Herculaneum. It has a good landing place, a large mercantile house, a shot fac., & considerable trade. Lead is extensively exported.

SELMA, p-v., Dallas co., Ala., 83 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 844 W. Situated on the right bank of Alabama r. It contains 4 churches, an academy, 20 stores, an extensive iron foundry, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,728 inhabitants. 2,500 bales of cotton are shipped annually.

SELMESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Lewes. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 260.

SELONGEY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Venelle, 19 m. N.N. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,645.—*Selowitz*, or *Seelowitz*, is a town of Moravia, circ. & 11 m. S. Brünn, on the Zwittawa. Pop. 1,100.

SELSATE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop. of comm. 3,100.

SELSEA, or SELSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the co., 8 miles S. Chichester. Area, 4,314 ac. Pop. 934. The village, neatly built, about half a mile from the sea, has a stately church of the 14th century. Here, in the 7th century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, & Selsey was a bishopric, until the see was transferred to Chichester in A.D. 1075. The peninsula of Selsea is a large level tract between Chichester harbor & the English Channel, its S. point being called Selsea-bill.

SELSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S.W. Mansfield. Area, 2,330 ac. Pop. 2,102.

SELTERS, two vills. of the duchy Nassau, Germany. —I. (*Nieder*, or *Lower*), 23 m. N. Mayence, with 874 inhabitants, and famous for its mineral springs, which furnish the well-known Seltzer water.—II. (*Upper*), 1½ m. S. the latter.—III. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, 14 m. N.E. Coblenz.

SELTSCHAN, or SEDLCZANY, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 30 m. S.E. Beraun. Pop. 1,698.

SELTZ, or SELZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seltzbach, 27 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,157.

SELTZERVILLE, p. v., Lebanon co., Pa.

SELUNE, a river of France, dep. Manche, enters Cancale bay (English Channel), 4 m. S.W. Avranches, after a W. course of 35 m., for the last 8 of which, from Ducey, it is navigable.

SELVA, several towns of Spain, &c.—I. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 4,579.—II. Island Majorca, on a height, N.E. Palma. Pop. 1,390.—III. (*de Mar*), prov. Gerona, with a small harbor on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of France, 5 m. N.E. Rosas.—IV. a town of Chili. [Copiapo.]

SELVE, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo & Premuda. Length 4 m.

SELVI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on an affl. of the Danube, sanj. & 47 m. S.S.E. Nicopolis. Pop. 2,500.

SELWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 3 m. W. Minehead. Area, 2,219 ac. Pop. 489.

SELZ, a town of France.—[Seltz.]—II. a river of Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, after a N. course of 30 m. joins the Rhine 7 m. W. Mayence.

SEM, or SEIM, a river of Russia, govs. Koursk and Tchernigov, joins the Desna on the left, 5 m. S.S.E. Sosnitza, after a W. course of 300 m.

SEMANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 41 m. N. Khyrabad.

SEMAO, a small island of the Asiatic Archip., off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Estim. length 20 m. Exports wax, sandal-wood, & edible birds' nests.

SEMENDRIA (Serv. *Smedrovo*), a fortified town of Servia, & formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 m. S.E. Belgrade. Estimated pop. 9,000. It has a citadel, & some Roman antiquities.

SEMENOOD, *Sebennytus*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 m. E. Mahalet-el-Kebir. It has some remains of antiquity, & a considerable manuf. of earthenwares.

SEMENOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. N.N.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Kerjenetz. Pop. 3,000, partly employed in manufacturing wooden wares.—*Semenooka* and *Semenorskaia* are two market towns.—I. in gov. & 90 S.E. Voroniej.—II. in gov. Moscow.

SEMER, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, on the Bret, 11 miles W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,248 ac. Pop. 558.

SEMILE, or SEMILOV, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Isar, 23 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau, with a castle & 1,720 inhabs.

SEMINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 2 miles S.E. Palmi. Pop. 2,500. It has a collegiate church.

SEMINARY, p. v., Washita co., Ark., on Covert cr., a tributary of Washita r.

SEMIPALATINSK, or SEMIPOLATINSK ("the seven palaces"), a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, on the Irtish, 140 m. S.E. Yamishevsk. It has Russian gov. establishments; is the seat of some trade with independent Turkestan, & derived its name from extensive buildings found there by the Russians, on their conquest of Siberia.

SEMITCH ISLANDS, a group of the Aleutian isls., N. Pacific Ocean, N.E. the island Attou.

SEMLEY, a pa. of Engl.. co. Wilts, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Hindon. Area, 2,945 ac. Pop. 699.

SEMLIANK, or SAMLENSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. N.W. Voroniej, cap. circ., on the Semlianka. Pop. 2,500.

SEMLIN (Hung. *Zimony*), a fortified frontier town of the Austrian empire, milit. Slavonia, co. & 40 m. S.E. Peterwardein, on rt. b. of the Danube, 3 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 10,200, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Servians, Croats, gypsies, & Jews. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, & has many good houses and churches, but its streets are mostly unpaved & dirty. It has numerous schools, a hospital, a German theatre, & a large quarantine establishment. It is the chief entrepôt of the trade between Austria & Turkey; imports raw cotton & cotton twist, honey, saffron, hare & rabbit skins, pipe-bowls, &c.; exports woollen stuffs, earthen & glass wares, and other manufactured goods. At the N. extremity of the town is the ruined castle of the famous John Huniades.

SEMMED, a town & fort of Arabia, Oman, in an extensive oasis, 55 m. S.W. Muscat.

SEMOY, a river of Belgian Luxembourg & France, dep. Ardennes, after a W. course of 100 m. joins the Meuse 9 m. N. Mezieres.

SEMPACH, a decayed town of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. N.W. Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. 960. In its vicinity 1,400 Swiss ronted 4,000 Austrians, 9th July, 1386; & the action, which was rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelreid, is celebrated by an annual festival.—The *Lake of Sempach*, 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, gives origin to the river Suren, an affl. of the Aar.

SEMPRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Folkingham. Area, 3,430 ac. Pop. 595.

SEMPRONIUS, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 16 S.E. Auburn, 164 W. Albany, 328 W. Surface rolling; soil clay loam. Skeneateles lake lies on its N.E. border. Drained by small streams flowing into Skeneateles and Owasco lakes. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,304; 1850, 1,266.

SEMPRONIUS, p. o., Austin co., Tex.

SEMPST, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Senne, & on the Brussels & Antwerp r. r., 10 m. N.N. E. Brussels. Pop. of comm. 2,040.

SEMUR (EN-AUXOIS), a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Armançon,

35 m. W.N.W. Dijon. Pop. 4,057. It has a ponderous castle, supposed to date from the 8th century, a comm. college, & manufs. of common woollens & yarns, tanneries, & a trade in cattle, hemp, & wool. Henry IV. removed the parliament of Dijon to Semur during the troubles of the League.—II. (*en-Brionnais*), a comm. & town, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 miles S.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,615.

SEMUSSYR, one of the Kurile isls. [SIMUSIR.]

SENA, or SENNA, a town, and the former cap. of the Portuguese dom. in E. Africa, now cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Zambezi, 110 m. W. Quilimane. It appears to be a mere collection of huts & some European houses, interspersed with filthy & stagnant pools, and having some churches, & an insignificant mud redoubt. Its expairiey is bounded by Sofala, Mogarana, the Zambezi river, & the channel of Mozambique.

SENATORIA, p-o., De Soto co., Miss., 185 N. Jackson, 942 W.

SEND (with RIPLEY), a pa. of England, county Surrey, the vill. Send on the Wey, 2 miles W.S.W. Ripley. Area, 5,162 ac. Pop. 1,555. Here are ruins of a priory.

SENDENHORST, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 12 m. S.E. Munster, with a castle. Pop. 1,610.

SENÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 2,476.

SENECA, lake, N. Y. One of the largest & most beautiful of the lakes in the W. part of the state. It is 40 m. long from S. to N., & from 2 to 4 m. wide, very deep, & never frozen over. The depth has been ascertained to be 500 feet, 12 m. above the outlet. The shores of the lake are beautiful & picturesque, & the outlet flowing from its N. E. part affords extensive water power at Waterloo v., 6 m., & Seneca Falls, 10 m. from the lake. Crooked lake outlet enters this lake from the W. at Dresden, 12 m. above Geneva. Steamboats ply daily between Geneva & Jefferson, at the head of the lake, 40 m. A canal extends from this lake to the Erie canal, & a canal also connects it with Crooked lake.

SENECA, river, N. Y., formed by the outlets of Cayuga, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skeneateles, & Onondaga lakes. After it receives the outlet of Oneida lake, it becomes Oswego r., & enters Lake Ontario at Oswego v.

SENECA, river, S. C., rises in the Blue ridge in N. C., & flows S. through Pendleton & Anderson dists., S. C., & enters Tugaloo r. It has numerous tributaries, & is about 50 m. long.

SENECA, county, N. Y. Situated near the centre of the state, chiefly between Seneca lake on the W. & Cayuga lake on the E. Area, 308 sq. m. The surface between the lakes is beautifully & gently uneven, being most elevated in the middle. The soil is a calcareous loam & mould, & fertile. Drained by Seneca r. Beds of gypsum are found near Seneca Falls v. Near Canoga vill. is a mineral spring, which emits nitrogen gas. Capitals, Ovid & Waterloo. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $737,558; wheat, 527,697 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 260,271; oats, 315,026; wool, 123,358 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 25 saw m., 5 iron foundries, a woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 6 tanneries, 10 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufactures, $921,465; value of manufactured articles, $1,818,508; —46 churches; 17 academies, 520 pupils; 108 schools, 6,528 scholars; 105 libraries, 16,508 volumes. Pop. 1840, 24,874; 1850, 25,441.

SENECA, county, O. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. The surface is level; soil a very fertile loam. Drained by Sandusky r. & its tributaries. Capital, Tiffin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $884,868; wheat, 474,737 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 622,879; oats, 287,112; wool, 202,181 lbs.; —11 flouring & grist m., 31 saw m., 3 woollen fac.; 6 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $520,520; value of manufac. articles, $703,461;—49 churches; 1 academy, 100 pupils; 161 schools, 6,451 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,128; 1850, 27,104.

SENECA, t., Ontario co., N. Y., 15 E. Canandaigua, 179 W. Albany. Surface undulating & hilly on the S.; soil a fertile sandy clay & loam. Seneca lake lies on its S.E. border. Drained by Flint cr. It contains the important v. of Geneva. There are in the t. 3 flouring m., 2 tanneries, 2 breweries, 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 academies, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 7,073; 1850, 8,505.

SENECA, p. o., Tompkins co., N. Y.

SENECA, p. o., Anderson dist., S. C.

SENECA, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by Seneca fork of Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 1,359; 1850, 1,411.

SENECA, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by Seneca fork of Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 1,348; 1850, 2,078.

SENECA, t., Seneca co., O. Drained by Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 1,362; 1850, 1,592.

SENECA, p. t., Lenawee co., Mich., 70 S. Lansing. Drained by Black cr. & Tiffins r. Pop. 1840, 581; 1850, 1,092.

SENECA, t., McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 836.

SENECA, p. o., Whitesides co., Ill.

SENECA, t., Haldimand co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,636.

SENECA CASTLE, p-o., Seneca t., Ontario co., N. Y., 186 W. Albany, 351 W.

SENECA FALLS, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 4 E. Waterloo, 166 W. Albany, 342 W. Surface undulating; soil generally a fertile loam. Cayuga lake lies on its S.E. border. Drained by Seneca r. The Cayuga and Seneca canal passes through the place. The v. is situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca lake, & on the Central r. r., 43 m. from Syracuse. Incorporated in 1831, & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic, —an academy, 20 stores, a cotton fac., an extensive woollen fac., 8 flouring m. with 27 run of stones, 5 saw m., 2 plaster m., a brewery, a distillery, 3 furnaces, 3 pump fac., a sash fac., a paper m., an axe fac., a cloth-dressing works, a tannery, a boat-yard, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,100 inhabitants. Gypsum is found in the vicinity & ground here for market. The water power here is very great, the outlet having a descent of 40 feet in the distance of 1 m. Here are 5 locks in the Seneca & Cayuga canal, which unites with the Erie canal at Montezuma. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a cotton fac., a paper fac., a tannery, 7 flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 2 potteries, an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,281; 1850, 4,296.

SENECA MILLS, p. o., Montgomery co., Md.

SENECA RIVER, p. o., Cayuga co., N. Y.

SENECAVILLE, p-v., Seneca t., Guernsey co., O., 90 E. Columbus, 316 W. Situated on the national road, & contains several churches & 500 inhabitants.

SENEFER, an isl. of the Red Sea, 6 m. E. the island Tiran, at the entrance of the G. of Akabah.

SENEFFE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. 3,464. It has a noble residence, with a fine park. Here a sanguinary but indecisive battle took place in 1674, between the French under the Prince of Condé, & the Allies under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

SENEGAL, a large river of W. Africa, rises under the name of Ba-fing, lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 40′ W., near Timbo, where its sources are separated from those of the Niger (Joliba) by the high lands of the Mandingo country. It thence flows successively N.W. and W. through Senegambia, its basin lying N. that of the Gambia, & it enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33′ W. Total course estimated at 1,000 miles. Principal affls., the Kokoro & Faleme, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore, from 400 to 450 m. from the ocean, it forms a cataract, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 60 leagues inland. At 35 m. from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the E.most & largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet water. In the rainy season vessels of from 120 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, & at the commencement of the inundation in July, some French trading vessels sail up to that point.

SENEGAL, a French colonial dependency of W. Africa, consisting of the island & town St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, & several forts along the banks of that river. Albreda, &c., on the Gambia, Goree, & other settlements S. of Cape Verd. Total pop. 19,678. Exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet woods, & gold dust; imports of manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions.

The governor resides at St. Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Goree is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. European force about 370 men. The French first settled in Senegal in 1637. It was held by the English from 1756 until 1779, and again from the period of the French revolutionary war till 1814.

SENEGALLIA, a town of Italy. [SINIGAGLIA.]

SENEGAMBIA, an extensive region of W. Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N., & lon. 4° & 17° 30′ W., having E. Nigritia-proper, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, & N. the Sahara. It is watered by the Senegal & Gambia rivers (whence its name), with the Casamanza, Jeba or Rio Grande, Nuñez, and Rokelle. Its interior is mountainous; coast-lands low and level. In natural products this is one of the richest regions known; but its heat is intense, & climate notoriously unhealthy for Europeans. Inhabs. mostly negroes, intermixed with some Arabs & other Mohammedan tribes. The English possess here the settlement of Sierra Leone & Gambia; the French have numerous forts along the course of the Senegal river; & the Portuguese own some small establishments at Cacheo, and on the Jeba. [SENEGAL —GAMBIA.

SENEX, p. o., McLean co., Ill.

SENEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 860.

SENFTENERG, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Zamberk*), Bohemia, circ. & 28 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on the Adler. Pop. 2,904.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on the Black Elster, 15 m. S. Kalau. Pop. 1,402, who manuf. hosiery.

SENGANNAH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, on a height, 60 m. E.S.E. Chooroo.

SENIAVIN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., Caroline Archipelago, lat. 6° 38′ N., lon. between 159° & 160° E. Principal island Punipet.

SENIGA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio.

SENIO, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany and Pontifical Sta., joins the Po-di-Primaro, 10 miles N.W. Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

SENISE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 29 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,000.

SENJARY (NOVOI), a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.W. Poltava, on the Vorskla. Pop. 3,750.

SENJEN, one of the largest of the Loffoden isls., off the N.W. coast of Norway, its centre, near lat. 69° 20′ N., lon. 17° 10′ E. Length 45 m.; breadth 30 m. Shores greatly indented, and some of its mountains rise to 3,000 feet in height.

SENKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Gruna.—II. a market town, gov. & 68 m. E.S.E. Kharkov.

SENLIS (*Augustomagus*, & *Sylvanectes*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, cap. arrond., on the Nonette, 25 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. 5,186. It has a handsome cathedral, a comm. college, remains of an ancient castle, a public library of 8,000 vols., a theatre, and manufs. of chicory and starch. Here in 1180, Philip Augustus espoused Elizabeth of Hainault.

SENN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 25 miles S.S.E. Mosul, on the Tigris, opposite the influx of the Great Zab.

SENNA, a town of E. Africa. [SENA.]—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Lodi, 5 m. W. Codogno.—III. a town of Persia. [SINNA.]

SENNAAR, the S. portion of Nubia, mostly between the Bahr-el-Abiad, & Bahr-el-Azrek, which unite to form the Nile, & extending S. from lat 16° N., between Kordofan & Abyssinia. [NUBIA.]—*Sennaar*, the cap. town, is near the Bahr-el-Azrek, 155 m. S.S.E. Khartoom. It stands on an accumulation of the remains of a former city of importance; houses mostly of straw. Its inhabs. manuf. arms, mats, leather, sandals, iron wares, & jewellery.

SENNE, a river of Belgium, provs. Hainault and S. Brabant, after a N. course of 55 miles, joins the Dyle, prov. Antwerp, 3 m. N.W. Mechlin. It is united by a canal with the Ruppel & Sambre.

SENNECEY-LE-GRAND, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Paris and Lyon railroad, 22 miles N. Macon. Pop. 2,638.

SENNEN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. W. S.W. Penzance. Area, 2,300 ac. Pop. 652.

SENNERUT, an island off the W. coast of Greenland, N. Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 28′ N.

SENNETT, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 158 N. by W. Albany, 338 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by branches of Seneca r. The v., on the Central r. r., 22 m. from Syracuse, contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist mills, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,060; 1850, 2,347.

SENNO, or SIENNO, a town of Russia, gov. & 72 m. N.N.W. Molghilev, cap. circ. Pop. 1,600.

SENONAIS, an old dist. of France, of which Sens was the cap., & now forming the greater part of the deps. Yonne & Aube.

SENONCHES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 miles S.W. Dreux. Pop. 1,295.

SENONES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Meurthe, 7 m. N.E. St. Diey. Pop. 2,352.

SENORBI, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, div. and 22 m. N.N.E. Cagliaria, cap. mand. Pop. 1,155.

SENS (*Agedincum*, afterwards *Senones*), a city of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on rt. bank of the Yonne, & on railroad to Paris & Lyon, 61 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 10,042. Its walls & various other buildings are of Roman construction. Its cathedral contains the mausoleum of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., and the tombs of other historical personages. The large comm. college comprises a museum of antiquities and a public library. It has an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, distilleries, tanneries; manufs. of serge, druggets, glue, dials, & nails. Under the Romans, it was the cap. 4th Lyonnaise, & an episcopal see, founded in the 3d century. Here, in 1140, was held the council which condemned Abelard; & here Thomas-a-Becket took refuge in 1166.

SENSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 61 miles S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,100.

SENTELL'S STORE, p. o., Bossier pa., La.

SENTINELS, two islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. the Great & Little Andaman islands.

SENTIPAC, a town of Mexico, dep. Xalisco, near the Pacific, 25 m. S. Acaponeta.

SENTIS, or HOCH-SENTIS, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. S. Appenzell. Height above the sea, 7,119 feet.

SENTINEL PRAIRIE, p. o., Polk co., Mo.

SEOPOOR, a town of India, dom. & 90 m. S.W. Gwalior.

SEPEY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, consisting of wooden chalets of a superior kind, & adorned with curious carving, 5 m. N.E. Aigle, with which it communicates by a noble road, begun in 1836, to connect the great route over the Simplon with one into the S. part of the cant. Bern.

SEPHTON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Alt, 8 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Area, 21,168 ac. Pop. 7,278. Gt. Crosby in this pa. is a fashionable bathing place.

SEPINO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 9 miles S.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of woollens & paper. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Sepinus*, chief town of the Samnites.

SEPSI-ST.-GYÖRGY, a village of Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Aluta, 16 miles N.N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 2,395.

SEPT-FRERES (or SEVEN BROTHERS), a group of islets off the N. coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. & 5 m. W.N.W. Vire.

SEPT-ISLES (or SEVEN ISLANDS), a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion, 2 m. from the mainland. The Ile Aux Moines is the largest & only inhabited island.

SEPTIMER, one of the Swiss Alpes, cant. Grisons, 25 miles S.E. Chur, The pass across it, 7,611 feet in height, was the ordinary route from E. Switzerland into Italy until the formation of the route across the Splugen, 17 m. W. In the Septimer rise branches of the Rhine & Inn rivers.

SEPTMONCEL, a frontier comm. & vill. of France, dep. Jura, in the mntns., 15 m. N.W. Geneva. Pop.

1,202, who manuf. toys, & artificial gems, for which it has long been famous.

SEPULGA, p. o., Conecuh co., Ala.

SEPULVEDA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.N.E. Segovia. Pop. 1,779.

SEQUATCHEE, p. o., Marion co., Tenn.

SERA (*Sira*), a town & dist. of S. India, Mysore dom., 92 m. N.N.E. Seringapatam. The staple of its trade is the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, which is extensively cultivated in its vicinity.

SERAI, a town of India, Bundelcund, 28 m. S. Teary. —II. Europ. Turkey, Rumili, 12 m. S.E. Viza.

SERAIEVO, a town of Turkey. [BOSNA-SERAI.]

SERAIN, a river of France, deps. Cote-d'Or and Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 m. past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 m. N. Auxerre.

SERAING, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 3 m. S.W. Leige, on right bank of the Meuse. Pop. 3,460. In the former residence of the prince bishops of Leige, are vast machinery & iron works.

SERAMPORE, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & on the W. side of the Hooghly river, opposite Barrackpoor, 14 m. N. Calcutta. Pop. of town & vicinity 1835, 12,537, mostly Hindoos. It extends for about 1 m. along the river, is neat, clean, built in an European style, & was long the head quarters of Protestant missions. It belonged to the Danes, until it was ceded by purchase to the English in 1845.

SERAN, a vill. of N. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, on the S.E. of the Sutlej, 12 m. N.E. Rampoor, 7,280 feet above the level of the sea.

SERAN, a river of France, dep. Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 25 m.

SERANGANI ISLES, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° & 6° N., off the S. extremity of Mindanao.

SERAVEZZA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. S.E. Carrara (duchy Modena), & famous for its quarries of the finest marble. Pop. 2,000.

SERAWATTY (or SERWATTY) ISLANDS, a group in the E. Archipelago, E. the island of Timor, & consisting of the islands Serwatta, Loewang, Lettee, Moa, Kisser, &c.

SERBAI, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Bundelcund, 20 m. S.W. Banda.

SERCHIO, the principal river of the duchy of Lucca, Italy, enters the Mediterranean 8 m. N.W. Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 m.

SERCQ, or SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to England, 7 m. E. Guernsey, and 10 m. N.W. Jersey. Lat. 49° 5′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 1851, 550. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea fowl & fish are taken around the coasts, & of late some productive copper and silver mines have been opened. The inhabs. manuf. cheese, stockings, gloves, & Guernsey jackets.

SERDOBOL (Fin. *Sardawala*), a town of Finland, læn & 90 m. N.E. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 1,200.

SERDOBSK, or SERDOVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 167 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Serdoba. Pop. 3,500, mostly agricultural.

SERED, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 m. S. Brody, flows through a succession of small lakes, & S. past Tanopol, Mikulinec, and Czortkow, & joins the Dniester, 5 m. S.E. Zaleszczyky. Total course 120 miles.

SEREGELLGES, a vill. of W. Hungary, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 2,357.

SEREIE, or SERREY, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 miles N. Grodno. Pop. 2,460. It has Roman Catholic & Reformed churches.

SEREILHAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,002.

SERENA, p. o., La Salle co., Ill. Pop. of t. 370.

SERENA (LA), a town of Chili. [COQUIMBO.]

SERENDIB, an old name of CEYLON.

SERENHEM, or FORMOSA, a small town of Brazil, prov. & 50 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco, on left bank of the river Serenhem, 15 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.

SEREPTA, p-v., Warren co., N. J., 61 N. Trenton, 216 W.

SERES, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, cap. beylik, 47 m. N.E. Salonica. Pop. 30,000 (?). It is enclosed by walls, commanded by citadel, & stated to be well built. Houses interspersed with gardens, & it has numerous mosques, khans, churches, fountains, public baths, & manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, dye-works, & an active trade in raw cotton.

SERETH (*Chereti*), a river of Bukovina and Moldavia, rises 43 m. S.W. Tschernovitz, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube 5 m. W. Galacz. Total course nearly 270 m. Principal affls. the Bistritz, Sutschava, Moldava, and Tatros from the W., and the Birlat from the E.

SERETH, a town of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, circ. & 24 m. S.S.E. Czernovitz, on the Sereth. Pop. 4,000.

SERGATSH, a town of Russia, gov. & 85 miles S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000.

SERGEANT, t., McKean co., Pa. Drained by Clarion r. & Sinnemahoning cr. Pop. 1840, 218; 1850, 172.

SERGEANTSVILLE, p. v., Answell t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 23 N. Trenton, 189 W. It contains a store, a manual labor institute, & 75 inhabitants.

SERGIEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Sok, 74 m. W.N.W. Bogoroslan. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed by walls, & defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs.

SERGINES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Sens. Pop. 1,371.

SERGINSKOI, (*Nijnii* and *Verkhnii*), two contig. mkt. towns of Russia, gov. Perm, on the Serga, 55 m. E. Krasno-Ufimsk. United pop. 2,900.

SERGIPE, a small marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 9° 15′ & 11° 27′ S., & lon. 36° 20′ & 39° 15′ W., having E. the Atlantic, S. & W. the prov. Bahia, and N. & W. the River San Francisco, separating it from Alagoas & Pernambuco. Area estimated at 40,484 sq. m. Pop. 175,000; cap. São Christovão. Surface mountainous in the centre; principal river the Vazabarris. Soil fertile in the E., producing manioc, millet, cotton, tobacco, sugar, &c.; but in the W. are ill-watered, open plains, mostly uncultivated, & devoted to cattle rearing. Brazil wood & other forests clothe the mountains, and timber is an important product.—*Sergipe*, or *S. Christovão*, is the capital. [SÃO CHRISTOVÃO.]

SERIGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,238.—*Serignan* is a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Herault, 5 miles S.E. Beziers. Pop. 2,093.

SERIK, or SEREEK, a small marit. town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 45 m. N.W. Jask, on the E. coast of the strait uniting the Persian gulf with the Indian Ocean.

SERINAGUR, or SIRINAGUR, "town of Surya, or the Sun," the capital city of Cashmere, India, near the centre of that valley, extending for 4 miles along both banks of the Jhylum, which winds sluggishly through it, & is here crossed by 7 bridges, about 5,500 feet above the level of the sea, 173 m. N. Lahore. Lat. 34° 5′ N., lon. 74° 43′ E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is ill built, badly laid out, & partly in ruins; but its great mosque, with numerous pillars of deodar timber, is a large & fine edifice; it has another mosque, & an octagonal tomb worthy of notice, & on its N. side is a citadel constructed on a height by the Emperor Akbar at a vast cost. A part of the city is intersected by canals lined by massive stone-work; much of the traffic is kept up by boats. Immediately E. is a fine lake 5 m. in length by 2½ miles in breadth, a favorite place of resort for water parties, and on the banks of which are many pleasure grounds, including the Shahlimar palace and gardens, laid out by the Emperor Jehangir. Serinagur had formerly flourishing manufs. of shawls, paper, leather, fire-arms, attar of roses, but these have nearly disappeared under a military tyranny. —II. a town of N. Hindostan, & the anc. cap. of Gurhwal, 38 m. E.N.E. Hurdwar.

SERINGAPATAM (*Sri-Runga-puttun*, "City of Vishnu"), a celebrated fortress of S. India, & under Hyder Ali & Tippoo Saib the cap. of Mysore, at the W. angle of an island in the Cavery, here crossed by a granite bridge, 9 m. N.E. Mysore. Lat. 12° 25′ N., lon. 76° 48′ E. Its fortifications, erected by Tippoo, were of great extent & solidity; town ill built, but toward the centre of the island, which is 4 m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, is a large & good suburb, with the mausoleum of Hyder Ali & Tippoo. Seringapatam was besieged by the English in 1791, & again in 1792,

when Tippoo purchased a peace by ceding half his dominions & paying 330 lacs of rupees to the British & their allies. It was again besieged in 1799, & taken by storm on the 4th May, on which occasion Tippoo was killed, & the dynasty of Hyder terminated, the anc. Rajpoot line being restored to the sovereignty of Mysore.

SERINGHAM, an island of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 2 m. N. Trichinopoly, and formed by the river Coleroon & its branch the Cavery. On it are two pagodas of high repute.

SERINO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult, on the Sabato, 6 m. S.S.E. Avellino. Pop. 6,000. Near it are remains of anc. *Sebastia*.

SERIO, a river of N. Italy, Lombardy, delegs. Bergamo & Lodi, after a S. course of 65 m. joins the Adda, 7 m. S. Crema.

SERLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a low coral isl., Low. Archipelago, W.N.W. Clermont-Tonnere. Lat. 18° 21′ S., lon. 137° 2′ W. Length 7 m.; average breadth 1¼ m. Pop. 100.

SERMAJ, a vill. of Persian Kurdistan, on an affl. of the Kerkhah, S. Bisitun, & having some remains of Sassanian edifices.

SERMIDE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Mantua, on the Po, 9 m. E.S.E. Revere. Pop. 5,000.

SERMIN, a t. of N. Syria, pash. & 20 m. S.W. Aleppo.

SERMIONE, *Sirmio*, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lake Garda, with a castle built by the Scaligers.

SERNIN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. St. Affrique. Pop. 2,399, who manuf. coarse woollens.

SERON, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,619. It has iron mines in its vicinity.

SERONGE, a town of Central India, dom. & 142 m. S. Gwalior, & N.E. Oojein. It has many vestiges of former importance.

SEROOR, military station of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 44 m. N.E. Poonah. Its main street is spacious, & lined on both sides with the bungalows of officers, to which gardens are attached.

SEROWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. E.S.E. Tabor, with 1,612 inhabs.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on a height near the lt. b. of the Guadiana, 17 m. E.S.E. Beja. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by walls.

SERPEISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 53 m. W. W.S. Kaluga, with 1,000 inhabs., and several churches.

SERPENT ISLAND, Brit. W. Indies, Virgin isls., is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.—*Serpenturia* is an islet in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. coast of Sardinia; & the *Isle of Serpents* (ancient *Leuce*) in the Black Sea, opposite the mouth of the Danube.

SERPHO, or SERPHANTO, *Seriphos*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. & 24 m. W. Syra. Lat. 37° 10′ N., lon. 24° 30′ E. Area, 20 sq. m. Pop. 600, who live mostly by cattle-rearing & fishing. The vill. Serpho is on its S.E. side.—*Serpho Pulo* is an islet, 6 m. N.W. Serpho.

SERPUCHOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 56 m. S.S. W. Moscow, cap. circ., near the confluence of the Nara & Serpeika with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It consists of the town proper, the kreml, or citadel, and a large suburb; it has a cathedral, founded in 1396, upwards of 20 other churches, a large mkt. place, extensive pub. magazines, & manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics.

SERRA, two towns of Naples.—I. (*Capriola*), prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. San Severo. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 collegiate & 6 other churches, & 4 annual fairs.—II. (*di Santo Stefano*), prov. Calab. Ult. I., 19 m. S.S.W. Squillace. Pop. 3,400. It has a castle, & was founded by the Normans in the 11th century.—III. (*di Falco*), a town of Sicily, intend. & 19 m. N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 4,600.

SERRAMANNA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 18 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,327.

SERRANA, & SERRANILLA, are islets in the Caribbean sea, between lat. 14° & 16° N., lon. 80° W.

SERRASTRETTA, a market town of Naples. prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 5 m. N.N.E. Nicastro. Pop. 3,600.—*Serraval* is a vill. of Savoy, prov. Genevese, 5 m. S. Thonex. Pop. of comm. 1,732.

SERRAVALLE, several towns of Italy.—I. gov. Venice, deleg. & 23 m. N. Treviso, cap. dist. Pop. 5,350. It has a cathedral, manufs. of wool & silk, & active exports of corn, wine, & honey, into the Tyrol. —II. Sardinian dom., div. & 22 m. N.N.W. Genoa, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po. Pop. of comm. 2,234. —III. Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. S.W Pistoja, with a castle now in ruins, important in the middle ages.—IV. (*di Sesia*), Piedmont, div. Turin, on the Sesia, 24 m. S.S.E. Borgo Sesia. Pop. 1,028.

SERRE, a river of France, deps. Ardennes & Aisne, after a W. course of 50 m. joins the Oise near La Fère. —*Serre* & *Serres* are numerous comms. of France; the principal in dep. H. Alpes, arrond. & 21 m. S.W. Gap, cap. cant., on the Buech. Pop. 1,088.

SERRENAGUR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal. Nerbudda territ., 25 m. S.W. Jubbalpoor.

SERRIÈRES, numerous comms. of France; the principal, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhone, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 36 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 2,028.—II. a vill. of Savoy, near the Rhone, 3 m. S. Seyssel. Pop. of comm. 1,118.

SERRYSE, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

SERT, or ISERT, *Tigranocerta* (?) a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 90 m. E. Diarbekir, cap. sanj., near the Khabur. It is enclosed by a bastioned stone wall, & comprises 1,000 stone houses with 3 large mosques, 5 baths, a caravanserai, & the residence of the governor.

SERVAN (ST.), a comm. & seaport of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English channel, immediately opposite St. Malo, to which transit on foot is easy at low water. Pop. 1846, 7,564. It has two harbors, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock & castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror; besides which another strong fort defends St. Servan. It has a communal college, a massive church, & an English chapel, reading rooms, & bathing accommodation, & is the residence of many English families. It has shipbuilding docks, & an active trade with the E. & W. Indies.—*Servance* is a comm. & mkt. t., dep. H. Saône, on the Oignon, near the foot of the Ballon d'Alsace, 12 m. N.E. Lure. Pop. 2,731.

SERVERETTE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Lozere, 13 m. N.N.W. Mende. Pop. 928.

SERVI, one of the Ionian islands off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 m. N. Cerigo, 4 m. long.

SERVIA (*Mœsia Superior*, with a part of *Illyricum*), the most W. of the Danubian principalities, nominally included in the Turkish dom., between lat. 42° 50′ & 45° N., & lon. 19° 10′ & 22° 45′ E., having N. the Danube separating it from Hungary, E. Wallachia & Bulgaria, S. Macedonia, and W. Bosnia and Albania. Area estimated at 12,600 sq. m., & pop. 1844, 1,000,000, of Slavonic descent, & mostly Christians of the Greek church. Surface mountainous, in many parts densely wooded & interspersed with numerous fertile valleys. Principal rivers, the Morava & its affls. in the centre, & the Timok & Drin, forming respectively its E. and W. frontiers. Maize is the chief grain, but every other species common in Europe is raised. The vine is widely cultivated, though but indifferent wine is made; hemp, flax, tobacco, & cotton are crops of importance. Timber of superior quality would be a chief source of wealth, if facilities were afforded for its export. Hogs fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests, are exported to the number of ten millions annually; & many cattle, sheep, & horses are reared in the mtns. Goat skins are extensively exported. Leeches & valonea bark are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, & coal are met with, but few if any mines are wrought. Manufs. few; the principal is of cotton fabrics. Servia is divided into 6 provs. & 13 dists.; chief towns, Belgrade the cap., Semendria, Nissa, Jagodina, Kragujevacz, & Poschega. The Turks garrison the citadel of Belgrade, & a small tribute is paid to the Sultan, but in other respects the country is independent of Turkey, & the gov. is vested in the prince, & a senate of 21 mems. named by him. Criminal code founded on that of Austria. Standing army 1,750 men, excluding a militia of about 40,000. Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1385. From 1806 it was independent under Czerny George until 1814, when it reverted to Turkey; but since a revolt headed by Milosch in 1815, it has again been insubordinate to any foreign influence, except that of Russia.

SERVIA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 17 m. N.W. Mount Olympus, on the N. boundary of Thessaly. It has a large ann. fair.

SERVIAN, and SERVIERES, two comms. & small towns of France, caps. of cantons.—I. dep. Herault, 8

m. N.E. Bezieres. Pop. 1,933.—II. dep. Correze, 15 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,394.

SERVICE, p. o., Beaver co., Pa.

SERVOZ, a vill. of Savoy, 6 m. W. Chamouni, and where the ascent to Mount Buet commences.

SESIA, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises near Monte Rosa, & after a S. course of 86 m., joins the Po 5 m. E. Casale. Under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Vercelli was capital.

SESKAR, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, with a lighthouse in lat. 60° 2′ 14″ N., lon. 28° 23′ 57″ E., & where ships from the Mediterranean perform quarantine.

SESKINAN, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. N.E. Cappoquin. Area, 16,877 ac. Pop. 3,219.

SESSA (*Suessa Aurunca*), an episcopal city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 4,200. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices & benevolent institutions.

SESSAY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the N. Brit. r. r., 4¼ m. S.S.E. Thirsk. Area, 3,666 ac. Pop. 473.

SESTO, several vills. of Italy.—I. Tuscany, prov. & 5 m. N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,000.—II. Lombardy, deleg. & 6 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. 1,400.—III. Sardinia, div. & 6 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,181.—IV. (*Calcado*), Lombardy, deleg. & 33 m. N.W. Milan, on the Ticino, near its exit from Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,120.—V. (*San Giovanni*), deleg. & 5 m. N.N.E. Milan.—*Sestino* is a vill. of Tuscany, E. the Apennines, 18 m. W. Urbino, with antiquities.

SESTRABEK, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 17 m. N.W. St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra in the Gulf of Finland. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1716, & is noted for a vast manufacture of arms.

SESTRE, a river of Guinea, Grain coast, enters the Atlantic, 138 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. Its mouth is encumbered with reefs, but vessels of 60 tons may, it is said, ascend it for 50 m.—*Gt. & Little Sestro* (or *Sistros*), are contig. vills. on the coast, 40 m. N.W. Cape Palmas.

SESTRI, two marit. towns of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Genoa.—I. (*di Levante*), div. & 25 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 7,277.—II. (*di Ponente*), 4 m. W. Genoa, and having many country residences of its citizens. Pop. 4,346.

SE-TANG, a river of Burmah, which, after a S. course estim. at 260 m., joins the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary 50 m. in width. It is so encumbered by shoals & islands, as to be innavigable for vessels drawing more than 6 feet water.

SETAUKET, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 200 S.S.E. Albany, 280 W. Sit. on the N. side of Long Island, with a good harb. It contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, a fulling m., & about 800 inhabitants.

SETCHY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the riv. Nar, 4 m. S. King's-Lynn. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 96.

SETENIL DE LAS BODEGAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 72 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 1,871.

SETIF, a town of Algeria, prov. & 79 m. W.S.W. Constantine. Pop. 1843, 265.

SETONDA, an islet of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumbawa.

SETTIMO, several vills. of N. Italy, &c.—I. isl. Sardinia, div. & 7 m. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1,250. —II. (*Torinese*), Piedmont, div. prov. & 6 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. 3,115.—III. (*Vittone*), div. Turin, prov. & 6 m. N.N.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1,651.—*Settingiano* is a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 4 m. W. Catanzaro.

SETTLE, a market town & chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, here crossed by a bridge, 27 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Area, 4,433 ac. Pop. 1,976. It stands at the foot of a height, termed Castleberg Cliff, & is well built.

SETTRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Area, 5,540 ac. Pop. 825.

SETUBAL, or ST. UBES, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the N. side of the bay of Setubal, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It extends more than half a mile along the beach, is enclosed by walls, defended by a castle, & has several churches & hospitals, two Latin schools, a justice hall, broad quays, a convenient harbor, & an excellent trade in muscadel & white wines of the vicinity, cork, bark, oranges, lemons, & salt. It has an active pilchard fishery, and a large fair in July. Setubal suffered severely from the same earthquake which devastated Lisbon in 1755.

SETZLER'S STORE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 74 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 152 W.

SEUDRE, & SEUGNE, two rivers of France, dep. Charente Inf.—I. enters the sea opposite the island Oleron, after a N.W. course of 40 m.—II. joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 m. past Jonzac & Pons.

SEUNDAH, a town of N. Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 40 m. S.E. Gwalior.

SEUNY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbuddah territory, 22 m. S. Chuwarrah.

SEURDAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Bundelcund, 18 m. W.N.W. Kalinger.

SEURRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Saone, 13 m. E.S.E. Beaune. Pop. 3,067.

SEVAN, an isl. & lake, Georgia. [GOKTCHA.]

SEVASTOPOL, SEBASTOPOL, or AKHTIAR, an important fortified seaport town & arsenal of Russia, in the Crimea, gov. Taurida, 37 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop., including soldiers & marines attached to the fort, 40,000. The town has an elegant cathedral, a church, & num. barracks. It is the station for the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, & no merchant vessels are admitted. The entrance to the roadstead is from the W., is 1,300 yards in width, & inside forms a deep harbor 3¼ m. in length & 1 m. in breadth, protected by 2 batteries of the most formidable description, and a third is situated inside the harbor fronting the town. These batteries can bring to bear 1,400 guns on a fleet attempting to enter the harbor; but landward the defences are said to be slight and defective. The average depth of water at the entrance, and for some distance within, is 10 fathoms. The inner or smaller harbor extends along the E. side of the town 1¼ m.; here are the Admiralty, arsenal, & public offices; & the hospitals, barracks, & magazines are built on the E. side of this harbor, which is about half a mile in width. The dry climate, its cooling sea breezes in summer, & being sheltered on the N. from the winter blasts, make it very healthy.

SEVELLAN, or SAVALAN (MOUNT), the principal summit in the E. part of Azerbijan, N. Persia, 20 m. W. Ardabil. Estimated height 13,000 feet. It is apparently an extinct volcano, its sides and vicinity abounding with volcanic products.

SEVENEECKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. of comm. 2,500.

SEVENHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 5 m. E.S.E. Winchcombe. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 553.

SEVEN ISLANDS, p. o. Fluvanna co., Va.

SEVEN ISLANDS, p. o., Butts co., Ga.

SEVEN ISLANDS, p. o., Roane co., Tenn.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archip., near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal.—II. a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower Canada, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

SEVEN LEAGUES, p. o., Smith co., Tex.

SEVEN MILE, p-o., Butler co., O.

SEVEN MILE CREEK, p. o., Sauk co., Wis.

SEVEN MILE FORD, p-o., Smyth co., Va., 281 W. by S. Richmond, 349 W.

SEVEN MILE PRAIRIE, p-o., Darke co., O.

SEVENOAKS, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, on a ridge of hills, 6 m. N.W. the Tunbridge station of the London & Dover railroad. Area of pa. 6,000 ac. Pop. 4,878. It has a spacious church, & a grammar school, founded in the 15th century. Adjacent to it is Knowle, the splendid mansion which belonged to the Countess of Plymouth.

SEVENTY EIGHT, p. o., Johnson co., Iowa.

SEVENTY SEVEN, p. o., Johnson co., Iowa.

SEVENTY SIX, p-o., Beaver co., Pa., 232 W. by N. Harrisburg, 257 W.

SEVENTY SIX, p-o., Clinton co., Ky., 120 S. Frankfort, 626 W. It has a tannery, a saw m., a grist m., & 25 inhabitants.

SEVENTY SIX, t., Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 420.

SEVEN VALLEYS, p. o., York co., Pa.

SEVER (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Adour, 11 m. S.S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2,187. It has a comm. college, & trade in corn, wine, & brandy.—II. a comm. & t., dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Vire. Pop. 1,658.

SEVERAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on a hill crowned by a castle, 24 m. E. Rodez. Pop. 1,093.—II. a comm., dep. Loire-Inf., 14 m. N.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 1,122.

SEVEREK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 42 m. N.E. Diarbekir, on an affl. of the Euphrates, at the foot of a castellated height.

SEVERIN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente, cant. Aubeterre. Pop. 1,302.—*Santa Severina* is a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 13 m., W.N.W. Cotrone, with a castle, a cathedral, & 1,200 inhabitants.

SEVERN, river, Md., or more properly, an inlet of Chesapeake bay, extending inland 9 miles. The light house is on Thomas' Point, S. side of entrance. Lat. 38° 54′ 25″ N., lon. 76° 27′ 34″ W., has a fixed light on a tower 30 feet above water level.

SEVERN, one of the principal rivers of England & Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, in a small lake on the E. side of Plinlimmon, 1,500 feet above the sea, flows at first generally N.E. until it enters England, & then successively S.E. & S. through Shropshire, Worcestershire, & Gloucestershire, & between Somersetshire & S. Wales, to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 12 m. S.W. Bristol. Total length estimated at 210 m. Principal affls., the Terne, Upper & Lower Avon, Leyden, Chilt, & Frome, from the E., & the Terne, Wye, Usk, & Taff, from the W., many of which pour themselves into its estuary. From Newtown it has a total descent of 465 feet to the sea. It traverses a very fertile country, & is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, a distance of nearly 180 m. Barges ascend it as high as Bewdley, but its navigation is both tedious & difficult, to obviate which a canal, 18¼ m. in length, has been cut from Gloucester to the sea, & is navigable for vessels of 350 tons. From Welshpool to Newtown its navigation is continued by the Montgomery canal, & other canals connect it with the Thames, Trent, Mersey, & most other rivers of Central England. Four weirs or locks, between Stourport & Diglis, near Worcester, have been constructed. The tide, here termed the *eagre*, or *bore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence, that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, & extensive embankments have accordingly been formed below that city to obviate the effects of its irruption. The tide is perceptible in the Severn as far as Diglis, below Worcester, 120 m. from its mouth. At its junction with the British Channel, the Severn is 10 m. across, & drains about 6,000 sq. m. The vessels engaged in the Shropshire trade are from 30 to 40 tons burden, in the lower parts of the riv. they range from 100 to 140 tons, & by far the greater part of the commerce is carried on betw. Glo'ster & the sea. Tolls received in 1847 by the Severn commission on account of improvements, 12,537*l.*

SEVERN, several rivers of British America.—I. Can. W., discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe N. W.ward into Georgian Bay & Lake Huron. Course about 20 m. It has several rapids & falls.—II. N.W. territory, flows through Severn Lake, & enters Hudson Bay on its S.W. side, after a N.E. course of about 350 m.—The Severn is a name of the Dumaresque riv., E. Australia, which joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40′ S., lon. 150° E.

SEVERNDROOG, a strong hill fort of S. India (SAVINDROOG.)—II. a small isl. fortress, British India, off the Malabar coast, 83 m. S. Bombay.

SEVERO-VOSTOTCHNOI, the most N. point of Asia, Siberia. Lat. 78° 25′ N., lon. 108° E.

SEVIER, county, Tenn. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. m. Drained by French Broad r. & Little Pigeon r. & its branches, flowing into the former. Great Smoky mountain extends along its S. E. border. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Capital, Sevierville, There were in 1850, live stock valued at $217,010; Ind. corn, 375,940 bush. produced; oats, 63,339; sweet potatoes, 22,176; tobacco, 8,324 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 6 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufacture, $15,200; value of manufactured articles, $16,300;—9 churches; 1 academy, 60 pupils; 40 schools, 1,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,442; 1850, 6,920.

SEVIER, county, Ark. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,160 sq. m. Drained by North Little r. & its branches. Red r. forms its S. boundary. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Paraclifta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $165,336; Ind. corn, 142,030 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 21,073; cotton, 2,254 bales; tobacco, 745 pounds;—8 grist m., 2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $1,600; value of manufactured articles, $5,200;—8 churches; 12 schools, 264 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,810; 1850, 4,240.

SEVIER, p-v., capital of Sevier co., Tenn., 213 E. by S. Nashville, 494 W. Situated between the E. and W. forks of Little Pigeon r. It contains a court house, jail, a church, an academy, & about 110 inhabitants.

SEVIER, p. o., La Fayette co., Miss.

SEVIGNAC, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Dinan. Pop. 2,743.—II. dep. B. Pyrenees, arrond. Pau. Pop. 924.

SEVILLA, or SEVILLE, *Hispalis*, a famous city of Spain, & its cap. during a part of the Gothic dynasty, cap. prov., on lt. b. of the Guadalquiver, here crossed by a bridge of boats, communicating with its suburb Triana, 60 m. N.N.E. Cadiz. Lat. (La Giralda) 37° 22′ 44″ N., lon. 6° 0′ 59″ W. Pop. 84,927. It is surrounded by Moorish walls about 5 miles in circuit, having numerous gates & towers, & the ramparts forming public walks; its interior has almost wholly an oriental appearance; streets mostly narrow lanes, but the Alameda in its centre is a magnificent thoroughfare, planted with elms, & decorated with fountains and statues, & of late years many new streets have been laid out in straight lines, & with regular & handsome residences. The cathedral, a structure of the 14th & 15th centuries, occupies the site of a mosque, & is the largest & finest church in Spain. It is 400 feet in length by 263 feet in breadth, & has a famous square tower—the *Giralda*, 337 feet in height, & surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith. The interior is still most richly adorned, though many of its treasures were removed by the French, and it has numerous chapels, pictures by Murillo & other great artists, magnificent organs, & the tomb in which the remains of Columbus (now in the cathedral of Havana, Cuba), were first deposited. Around this edifice are the archbishop's palace, the chapter counting house, the *alcazar*, & the exchange in which are the archives of Spanish America. The *Alcazar*, a royal palace & gardens constructed in imitation of the *Alhambra* at Granada, contains the "court of Lions," perhaps the best piece of Arabic architecture in Spain, the magnificent hall of ambassadors, royal apartments, with many fine paintings, &c., & dwellings which are let out to private individuals or for lodging houses. Before the French revolutionary invasion, Sevilla is reported to have contained 140 pa. churches, besides numerous convents, most of which are now converted to other purposes, since, in 1845, it had only 31 churches. The royal tobacco & cigar factory is a huge edifice which employs 3,000 hands, principally females. Other principal buildings, are 29 monasteries, 35 convents, 11 hospitals, the city hall, barracks, prisons, theatres, the cannon foundry, arsenal, & in the centre of the city the *plaza de toros*, or bull-ring, enclosed by edifices of Moorish architecture, & capable of containing 14,000 spectators. The *Torre d' Oro* is an octagon tower, probably of Rom. construction; a Roman aqueduct still conveys water to the city from Alcala; & here are other remains of classic antiquity. Around the city are many fine public walks, & on one side is the *Quemadero*, or "burning place of the Inquisition," near which are a large city cemetery, & an English burying-ground. The suburb Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gipsies & smugglers, & near it is a Moorish dam, erected to prevent the effects of inundations to which the lower parts of the city are liable. Sevilla is the residence of a captain-general, & the seat of a royal audiencia, & of a university establishment in what was formerly a Jesuit college, & in which & the city museum are many fine paintings. It has a lyceum, a gunnery, and other public schools, & scientific associations. Its manufactures of silks are important, and it has other manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, hats, combs, soap, & earthenwares, some large leather factories, government iron foundries, & nitre factories, an active fishery in the river, a large coasting trade, & considerable exports of oranges, olives, & oil, extensively raised in the vicinity, the oranges being chiefly sent to England. The Guadalquivir is navigable up to the city for vessels of 100 tons burden; ships drawing more than 10 feet water load & unload 8 m. below the city. Chief imports are manufactured goods from England, hides,

hemp, & flax from the Baltic, iron from Bilboa, and colonial produce from Cuba, &c. The Goths removed their capital from Sevilla to Toledo in the 6th century. The city was taken by the Moors in 711, & by Frederick II. in 1247, after which, until the time of Philip V., it was the chief residence of the Spanish monarchs. The French took it in 1810 & 1823. A few miles distant, on the W., is the vill. Santa Ponce, the anc. *Italica*, the birthplace of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, & Theodosius the Great, & where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, & other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce & Triana are the seats of large annual fairs. Pop. of the prov. 1842, 420,000.

SEVILLE, p. o., Madison co., Va.

SEVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area, 832 ac. Pop. 104.

SEVRE-NANTAISE, a river of France, rises in the dep. Deux-Sevres, flows N.W. past Mommieres, where it becomes navigable for boats, & enters the Loire on lt. opposite Nantes. Length 70 m. The *Sevre Niortaise* rises in S.E. of same dep., passes Niort, where it becomes navigable; it partly separates the dep. Vendee from Charente-Inf., passes Marans, & enters the Atlantic at Aiguillon. Length 65 m.

SEVRES, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 4 m. E.N.E. Versailles, on r. r. to Paris. Pop. 4,891. It is celebrated for the great national manuf. of porcelain. It has also manufs. of glass, &c.

SEVRES (DEUX), a dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the deps. Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inf., Vendee, & Maine-et-Loire; cap. Niort. Area, 2,267 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 328,615. The surface is divided by a plateau into 2 parts: 1, a mountainous rocky region, partly wooded in the N.E., called the Gatine; & 2, the plain in the S.W. Principal rivers, the Sevre-Niortaise & Sevre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. Soil generally fertile, & more corn is raised than necessary for home consumption. Pasturage excellent, & cattle, horses, mules, & asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are extensively reared. Game & fish abound. Chief industry, the manuf. of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, & beet-root sugar. The dep. has mines of iron, marble, & granite, & is divided into the arronds. Niort, Bressuire, Melle, & Parthenay.

SEVRI-HISSAR, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, one 66 m. E.N.E. Kutaiah; the other, near the Gulf of Scala-nova, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna.

SEVRI-HISSAR ("cypress castle"), a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in a rocky country, 73 m. S.W. Angora, with the ruins of an ancient edifice. Near it are remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pessinus*.

SEVSK, or SEWSK, a town of Russia. [SIEVSK.]

SEWAN (or *Allyanpur*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 66 m. N.W. Patna. Here is made an inferior sort of pottery ware.

SEWANEE, p. o., Benton co., Tenn.

SEWARD, p-t., Schoharie county, N.Y., 15 W. Schoharie, 47 W. Albany. Surface elevated & undulating; soil generally fertile. Drained by Cobbleskill cr. It has a fulling mill, a tannery, an iron foundry 3 grist m., 7 saw mills, and 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,088; 1850, 2,802.

SEWARD, t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 330.

SEWARD'S POINT, p-o., Montgomery county, Illinois.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Essex, pa. & 14 m. S. Waltham Abbey. Pop. 901.

SEWDAH, a town of British India, dist. Candeish, 20 m. N.E. Nusserabad.

SEWEE, p-o., Meigs county, Tenn.

SEWELL'S MOUNTAIN, p-o., Fayette county, Va., 243 W. Richmond, 280 W.

SEWELLSVILLE, p-o., Kirkwood t., Belmont co., O., 89 E. Columbus, 302 W.

SEWESTAN, a prov. of S.E. Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 29° 30′ & 30° 30′ N., lon. 67° to 70° E., having S. the Belooch prov. Cutch-Gundava, E. the Suleiman mountains, separating it from Damaun, & W. the Bholan & Pisheen valleys, from which it is also separated by high mountains. It is a flat dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near its few rivers, & crossed by the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar.

SEWICKLY, t., Beaver county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,018.

SEWICKLY, t., Westmoreland county, Pa. Drained by Big Sewickly creek. It has 2 paper factories, 2 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,573; 1850, 1,689.

SEWICKLY, BOTTOM, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 214 W. Harrisburg, 240 W.

SEWICKLYVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

SEWRY-NARRAIN, a town of India, Berar dom., 3 m. S.E. Ruttunpoor.

SEXTONS p-o., Boone county, Mo., 45 N. Jefferson City, 950.

SEXTON'S CREEK, p-o., Clay county, Ky.

SEXTONVILLE, p-o., Richland co. Wis.

SEYBO, a town of San Domingo, Island of Hayti, on a small river, 55 m. N.E. San Domingo. Pop. 5,000 (?).

SEYBUSCH, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Sola, 12 m. S.S.W. Biala. Pop. 2,352.

SEYCHELLES, a group of isls. in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British govt. of the Mauritius, between lat. 5° 30′ & 5° 45′ S., & lon. 55° 20′ & 56° 20′ E. They consist of 50 small isls. in 4 groups: 1 Mahé, with St. Anne, Cerf, & several smaller isls.; 2, Silhouette; 3, Praslin, Curieuse, &c.; 4, Denis, Fregate, &c. They are all of granitic formation, & elev. on a coral bank. Pop. 1850, 5,800. Among the vegetable productions is the *Cocos de Mer*. Domestic animals comprise the cow, sheep, dog, & cat. Crocodiles, formerly plenty, have nearly disappeared.—*Mahé*, the largest isl., is 16 m. long & 4 m. broad; it is mountous., but fertile. Chief town, Port-Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison of 100 men. A newspaper was established in 1840. [AMIRANTE ISLES.]

SEYDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 54 m. N. E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,450.

SEYER ISLES, a cluster lying off W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 8° 41′ N., & lon. 97° 36′ E. The largest is 5 m. long; 1 m. broad.

SEYEROE, an island of Denmark, 7 m. N. W. Seeland. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 m.

SEYMOUR, p-t., (p. o. at Humphreysville), New Haven co., Ct., 50 S.W. Hartford, 305 W. Situated on both sides of the Saguatuck river. Pop. 1850, 1,677.

SEYMOUR, p-t., Northumberland co., Can. W., 30 N. Trent Port. Pop. 1852, 2,781. The vill. is on both sides of River Trent, & has an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a grist mill, a saw m., a brewery, and 150 inhabitants.

SEYMOUR, t., Northumberland county, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,781.

SEYMONVILLE, p-o., Hardy county, Va.

SEYNE, two comms. & towns of S. E. France.—1. dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 20 m. N.N. E. Digne. Pop. 1,184. It is fortified, & has a comm. college.—II. dep. Var, 3 m. S.W. Toulon. Pop. 4,582. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in fishing & navigation. It has a harbor on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon. Mediterranean.

SEYRA, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., in the peninsula Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cutch, 40 m. E.N.E. Juggath point.—*Seyrah* is a town, presid. Bombay, 65 m. E. Ahmedabad.

SEYSSEL, a comm. & frontier town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant. on the Rhone, which here becomes navigable, 21 m. S.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,336.—*Seyssuel* is a comm. & vill., dep. Isere, cant. Vienne. Pop. 1,479.

SEYSUNA, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 24 m. S. Kotah.

SEYYID-EL-GHAZI, town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr. It comprises about 600 houses of Mohammedans.

SEZANNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Epernay. Pop. 4,453. It has manufs. of woollens, & hosiery.

SEZEMECZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N. Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,532.

SEZINCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloster. Area, 1,413 ac. Pop. 111.

SEZZE, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. St., deleg. & 20 m. S.E. Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine marshes. Pop. 5,650. It is a bishop's see, & has the remains of a temple of Saturn.—II. a comm. & market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 10 m. S. Alessandria, on rt. bank of the Bormida. Pop. 2,585.

SFAX, or SFAKUS, a seaport town of Tunis dom., on the Gulf of Cabes, 70 m. N.N.E. Cabes. It is en-

closed by a high wall, & is one of the best built towns of the beylik. It has ship-building yards, & an active trade with Malta & Sicily.

SHABATZ, a town of Servia, on the Save, 44 m. W. Belgrade. It has several bazaars.

SHABBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Thame. Area, 2,138 ac. Pop. 397.

SHABBONAS' GROVE, p-o., De Kalb county, Ill.

SHABONA, t., De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 360.

SHACKERSTONE, a pa., England, co. Leicester, 3¼ miles N.W. Mkt.-Bosworth. Area, 2,653 ac. Pop. 466.

SHADADPOOR, a town of Scinde, 23 miles N. W. Larkhana, on the route to Gundava.—*Shadekur* is a a vill. of Beloochistan, on the same route.

SHADE, mntns., Pa., a ridge of the Alleghany chain, extending 40 miles from Bedford co., through Huntingdon co., into Mifflin co.

SHADE, creek, Pa., rises in the Alleghany mntns., in Somerset county, and flows into Conemaugh river, at Johnstown.

SHADE, t., Somerset county, Pa. Drained by Shade creek. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. It has a furnace, 4 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,052; 1850, 1,266.

SHADE, p-o., Athens co., O., 180 S.E. Columbus, 347 W.

SHADE FURNACE, p-v., Somerset county, Pa., 110 W. Harrisburg. Situated on Shade creek, and has an extensive iron furnace, & 150 inhabitants.

SHADE GAP, p-o., Huntingdon county, Pa., 73 W. Harrisburg, 119 W.

SHADE MILL, p-o., Alleghany county, Md.

SHADEWELL, p-o., Albemarle county, Va.

SHADE VALLEY, v., Huntingdon co., Pa. It has a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhabitants.

SHADFORTH, a township of England, co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Pittington. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 336.

SHADINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area, 1,369 ac. Pop. 214.

SHADOXHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Ashford. Area, 1,932 ac. Pop. 186.

SHADRINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on the N. bank of the Iset, 25 m. E.S.E. Dolmatov. Pop. 3,400. It is enclosed by palisades, & has an active trade.

SHADUAN, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos-Hormos, lat. 27° 30′ N., & lon. 34° E. Length 7 m.; breadth 4 m.

SHADWELL, a pa. of England, & suburb of the metropolis, on its E. side, co. Middlesex, 2¼ m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, with a station on the London & Blackwall railroad. Area, 70 ac. Pop. 10,060.

SHADY, p-o., Johnson co., Tenn.

SHADY DALE, p-o., Jasper co., Ga., 41 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 634 W.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Franklin county, Pa.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Franklin county, Va., 184 W.S.W. Richmond, 259 W.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Union district, S. C., 68 N. W. Columbia, 476 W.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Union county, Ga., 170 N. N.W. Milledgeville, 611 W.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Crittenden county, Ky.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Jefferson county, Ala.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Washington pa., La.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Dallas county, Mo.

SHADY GROVE, p-o., Gibson county, Tennessee, 115 W. Nashville, 795 W.

SHADY HILL, p-o., Henderson county, Tenn.

SHADY SPRING, p-o., Raleigh county, Va.

SHAEFFERSTOWN, p-v., Heidelberg t., Lebanon co., Pa., 32 E. Harrisburg, 130 W. It contains a Lutheran & a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, & 616 inhabitants. It was originally settled by German Jews, who had a synagogue there.

SHAFERS, p-o., Monroe county, Pa., 116 N.E. Harrisburg, 212 W.

SHAFTESBUBY, a parl. & munic. bor., & town of England. co. Dorset, on the border of Wiltshire, 25 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 9,404. Town well built; stands on the summit of a narrow hill, to which water has to be conveyed from adjacent lower grounds. Principal edifices, St. Peter's, & two other churches; the town hall, & various almshouses. Manufs. of woven fabrics & shirt buttons have ceased, & the trade is almost wholly retail, or in agricultural produce. Market, Saturday. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to the Ashley Cooper family.

SHAFTSBURY, p-t., Bennington county, Vt., 110 S. Montpelier, 414 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil fertile, particularly in the south part. Drained by branches of Walloomsac & Battenkill rivers. Iron ore & marble are found. There are in the town 3 churches, —2 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—a woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 2 grist mills, 12 saw m.;—16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,835; 1850, 1,896. The station of the W. Vermont railroad is 44 m. from Rutland, & 39 from Troy N.Y.

SHAHBAD, a town of Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 m. S.E. Islamabad, & 5,600 feet above the sea. It is famous for fruit, & was formerly a residence of the Mogul emperors.

SHAHABAD a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, having N. the Ganges, separ. it from Ghazipoor & Sarun, S.E. the Sone river, separating it from Patna, Bahar, & Ramghur, & W. the Caramnassa, dividing it from Mirzapoor & Benares. Area, 4,087 sq. m. Pop. 919,-900, nearly all Hindoos. Surface hilly in the S.; mostly level in the N. Soil fertile, & 2,300 sq. m. are occupied by cultivated lands, yielding rice, opium, indigo, barley, vegetables of temperate climates, & numerous fruits. Minerals & manufs. are various. Principal towns, Arrah, Buxar, Rotasgur, and Sasseram.—II. a town, dom. Oude, 80 m. N.W. Lucknow.—III. a town presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 105 m. N.W. Delhi.

SHAH-BANDER, a small town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the river of Minab, 10 m. from its mouth in the Persian gulf, opposite Ormuz. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 20 tons, & it has a custom-house & some maritime trade.—II. a vill. of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 12 m. S.E. Bander-Vikkar, & formerly the seat of an English factory.

SHAHDERAH, a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Meerut, on the Jumna, opposite Delhi.

SHAHEY, a rocky peninsula of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 35 m. S.W. Tabriz, & extending into the Lake Urumiyah, to which it sometimes gives name. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a dozen populous villages.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a dist., of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., having N.E. Nepaul, E. Oude, and on other sides the dists. Ferokhabad, Saiswan, Bareily, & Phillibheet. Area, 1,420 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 668,749.—II. the cap. town of this dist., on an affl. of the Ganges, 43 m. S.S.E. Bareily. It has a citadel, and numerous mosques.—III. a town, Punjab, 32 m. S.E. Nagurkote.—IV. a town of Central India, Gwalior dom. 35 m. N.E. Oojein.

SHAHLIMAR, a fine summer palace & gardens, in the Punjab, 3 m. E. Lahore.—The *Shahlimar gardens*, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering a lake immediately east the city of Serinagur.

SHAHNOOR, or SAVANOOR, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 41 miles S. E. Dharwar.

SHAHPOOR, or SHAHPUR, a small r., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, rises about 10 m. N. the ruins of Sus; flows S.E. in a deep & narrow bed, & after a course of about 60 m., joins the Kuran (Karun), 50 m. below Shuster. In its upper part it runs parallel to the Kerkhah (anc. *Choaspes*), & laves the mud building termed Daniel's tomb, near the remains of Sus. It is conjectured to have been the *Eulæus* of Alexander's historians.—II. a small town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 52 m. N. Shikarpoor.

SHAH-RUD, or SHAH-ROOD, a river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, joins the Kisil Ouzan, or Sefidrood, 40 m. S.S.W. Reshd, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provs. Irak-Ajemi & Ghilan.—II. a walled town, prov. Khorassan, 45 m. S. E. Astrabad. It is about 2 miles in circuit, populous, & surrounded by well-cultivated grounds.

SHAHZADABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 34 m. N.W. Allahabad, & having one of the most spacious serais or palaces in the Upper Provinces.—*Shahzadpoor* is a town of Oude, 38 m. S.E. Fyzabad.

SHAIRGHUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 20 miles North Bareily.

SHAIYA (or CHAIYA), a marit. town of Siam, on

the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 100 m. N.N.W. Ligor & S. Choomphoon. It exports large quantities of rice. *Shalapore* is a town of Scinde on the route from Cutch to Hydrabad, 30 m. E.S.E. Tattah.

SHAKELFORDS, p-o., King & Queen county, Va.

SHAKER SETTLEMENTS, see Canterbury, N. H., Enfield, Ct., New Lebanon, N.Y., Watervleit, & Groveland.

SHAKER VILLAGE, p-t., Canterbury town, Merrimack county, N.H., 14 N. Concord, 495 W.

SHALBOURN, a pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hungerford. Area, 5,355 ac. Pop. 1,023.

SHALDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Alton. Area, 1,509 ac. Pop. 200.

SHALER, t., Alleghany county, Pa. Drained by Crities & Pine creeks, entering the Alleghany river on its S. border. Pop. 1850, 2,002.

SHALER'S MILLS, p-o., Knox county, O.

SHALERSVILLE, p-t., Portage county, O., 5 N. Ravenna, 145 N.E. Columbus, 330 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Cuyahoga r. Pop. 1840, 1,281; 1850, 1,190.

SHALFLEET, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 3¾ m. E. Yarmouth. Area, 6,623 ac. Pop. 1,245.

SHALFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wey, 1 mile S.S.E. Guilford. Area, 2,590 ac. Pop. 1,175.—II. a pa., co. Essex, on the Pant, 4½ m. N. N.W. Braintree. Area, 2,455 ac. Pop. 816.

SHALLOTTE, p-v., Brunswick county, N. C., 167 S. Raleigh, 120 W. Situated at the head of & around Shallotte Inlet, opening into the Atlantic, & has 903 inhabitants.

SHALLOW FORD, p-o., Orange county, N. C.

SHALSTONE, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. W.N. W. Buckingham. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 247.

SHAMAKA, or SHEMACHI, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, 69 m. W.N.W. Baku.—*Old Shamaka*, or *Koemeshur*, is a vill., 15 m. N.E.ward. It was ruined in 1734 by Nadir Shah, but having been made cap. of Shirvan in 1841, it is now thriving, & is celebrated for its silks, which are reckoned equal to French manufacture. Pop. 1843, 18,500.

SHAMBLEHURST, tything, co. Hants, pa. South Stoneham. Pop. 1,503.

SHAMIRAM, the Turkish name of Van. [VAN.]

SHAMLEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 53 m. N. Delhi. It is about 2 m. in circuit, contains many handsome houses, and has a large bazaar.

SHAMO, a desert region of Mongolia. [GOBI.]

SHAMOKIN, creek, Pa., falls into the E. side of Susquehanna river, 2 m. below Sunbury, & is 30 miles long.

SHAMOKIN, t., Northumberland county, Pa., 76 N. Harrisburg, 186 W. Surface consists of hills and valleys; soil alluvial, red shale, & gravel. Drained by Shamokin cr. The v. (at which is the p. o.) is now in Coal t., on the line of the Danville & Pottsville railroad. Contains 2 stores, a Roman Catholic church, an extensive furnace, & 300 inhabs., principally engaged in the mining business. There are in the town 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,983; 1850, 2,191.

SHAMOKIN DAM, p-o., Union county, Pa.

SHAMONY, p-o., Burlington county N. J.

SHAMROCK, p-o. Callaway county, Mo., 39 N.E. Jefferson City, 913 W.

SHAMROCK MILLS, p-v., Washington county, R. I., 41 N.W. Providence, 386 W. It contains a large cotton factory, 2,714 sp., & employs 14 persons.

SHAMSHADIL, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, S. the Kur, & between the provs. Ganjeh & Kazah; lat. 42° N., lon. 45° & 46° E.

SHANAGOLDEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, on the road thence to Tarbert, 5 m. S. W. Askeaton. Area, 4,283 ac. Pop. 2,716, of whom 548 are in the village.

SHANANDOAH, p-o., Richland county, O.

SHANDAKEN, p-t., Ulster county, N.Y., 83 S.S.W. Albany, 342 W. Surface mountainous, lying on the Catskill range. Soil indifferent. Drained by Esopus creek, & Neversink r. It has 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 17 saw m.:—7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,455; 1850, 2,307.

SHANDRUM, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 miles W.N.W. Charleville. Area, 13,451 ac. Pop. 5,161.

SHANE'S CROSSINGS, p-o., Dublin t., Mercer co., O., 124 W.N.W. Columbus, 504 W. The v. called Shanesville, is situated on St. Mary's river, & contains a store, a tannery, & about 12 dwellings.

SHANESVILLE, p-o., Berks county, Pa.

SHANESVILLE, p-v., Sugar Creek t., Tuscarawas county, O., 107 E.N.E. Columbus, 325 W. Situated on Sugar creek, & contains 2 stores & 200 inhabitants.

SHANG-HAE, a seaport city of China, & one of the five now open for European commerce, prov. Kiang-su, on the Woosung river, 14 m. from the sea, & 16° m. E.S.E. Nankin. Lat. 31° 12′ N., lon. 121° 28′ E. Pop. estimated at about 120,000. It stands on a level and highly-cultivated plain, & is enclosed by a wall 5 m. in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. Streets narrow & filthy; public buildings inferior to those of Ning-po; tea gardens & vast ice houses are the objects in it chiefly worthy of notice. It has a mint, & flourishing manufs. of flowered silks, of a peculiar kind, & of iron wares, glass, paper, & wares in ivory, bone, gold & silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. provs. of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tientsin in the metropolitan prov. of Chi-li, & importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, & it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive, & 3,000 junks are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hainan, Canton, & the Asiatic Archipelago. Princip. exports to foreign countries, are silk, tea, camphor, drugs, cassia, & the best porcelain. In 1845, 87 Europ. and American ships, aggregate burden 24,396 tons, entered; & 89 do., burden 24,585 tons (of which 66, burden, 16,760 tons, bore British colors), cleared out of the port. Aggregate value of imports in British ships in same year, 1,082,207*l.*; of exports in do. 1,259,-091*l.* Shang-hae was taken, 19th June, 1842, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon & a large amount of military stores.—*Shang* is the prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities of less importance.

SHANGTON, a pa. of England, county Leicester, 6 miles N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 55.

SHANKILL, sev. pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, chiefly in co. Armagh, comprising the town of Lurgan. Area, 6,514 ac. Pop. 9,350.—II. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1¾ m. W. Elphin. Area, 6,611 ac. Pop. 2,626.—III. (or *St. Kilda*, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N. Gowran. Area, 6,489 ac. Pop. 2,596. Also a hamlet in county Dublin.

SHANKLIN, a marit. pa. of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 2 N. Bonchurch. Area, 862 ac. Pop. 355. Shanklin-chine is a most romantic chasm in the cliff, opening to the sea, & covered with vegetation. It has several inns and villas, and at its upper end a small cascade.

SHANKSVILLE, p-v., Somerset county, Pa., 110 W. Harrisburg. Situated on branch of Stony creek, & contains 175 inhabitants.

SHANNON, county, Mo. Situated in the south part of the state. Area, 790 square m. Drained by Current river and its branches. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Copper & iron ore is mined. Capital, Eminence. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $34,792; wheat 2,248 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 56,-713; oats, 46,639; wool, 2,937 pounds. Pop. 1850, 1,199.

SHANNON, p-o., Steuben co. N. Y.

SHANNON, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

SHANNON, the principal river of Ireland, through the centre & W. of which it flows, dividing Connaught from Leinster, & traversing the N. part of Munster, where it separates the co. Clare from cos. Tipperary, Limerick, & Kerry. It rises in a pond called the Shannon Pot, close to the base of Cuilcagh mntn., co. Cavan, 345 feet above the sea; flows at first S.W., and then generally S. through loughs Allan, Baffin, Ree, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W. & joins the Atlantic by an estuary, 10 m. in width at its entrance immediately N. Tralee bay. Total course estimated at 224 m., for nearly all of which it is navigable, though its navigation is obstructed in many parts by rapids & shallows, to obviate which large sums have been expended. Affls. from the W., the Boyle, Suck, & Fer-

gus; from the E. & S., the Inny, Brosna, Mulkerna, Maig; and its basin is estimated to comprise 3,613 sq. m. It is tidal for the last third of its course, & may be ascended by vessels of 400 tons to Limerick. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon harbor near Banagher, & by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Tarmonbarry near Longford. It gives the title of earl to the Boyle family.—*Shannon Bridge* is a vill. & fortified post on this river, crossed there by a 16 arched bridge, Leinster, King's co., 2¼ m. N.N.E. Banagher, & in a dreary flat. Pop. 398.—*Shannon Harbor* & *Shannon Grove* are vills. lower down the stream.

SHANNONDALE, p-o., Montgomery co., Ia.

SHANNON HILL, p-o., Goochland co., Va., 48 W. S.W. Richmond, 149 W.

SHANNONS, p-o., Yalobusha co., Miss.

SHANNONS, p-o., Montgomery co., Tex.

SHANNONVILLE, p-v., Montgomery county, Pa., 84 E. Harrisburg, 160 W.

SHANNONVILLE, p-v. Tyendenaga t., Hastings co., Can. W., on Salmon r., 1½ m. above the Bay of Quinte, 21 W. Kingston. It has a Methodist church, 6 stores, 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries a foundry, & 400 inhabitants.

SHANRAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Clogheen. Area. 24,923 ac. Pop. 7,398.

SHAN-SI, a prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° & 41° N., & lon. 110° & 114° 30′ E., having N. Mongolia, & on other sides the provs. Shen-si, Ho-nan, & Chi-li. Estimated area 55,268 sq. m. Pop. 14,004,210. Surface mountainous. The Hoang-ho forms its W. & a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dying materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, & building stone, are among its chief products. Principal manufs. are silk goods, carpets, & metallic goods. It is divided into 9 deps. Chief city, Tai-yuen.

SHAN-TUNG, a marit. prov. of China, mostly betw. lat. 35° & 38° N., & lon. 115° & 122° 40′ E., having landward the provs. Chi-li, Ho-nan, & Kiang-su, & E. the Yellow Sea & Gulf of Chi-li, which it separates by a large peninsula. Estimated area, 65,104 sq. m. Pop. 1825, 28,958,764. Surface mountainous in the E.; its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal. Harbors numerous, & it comprises many islands off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, & silk, are principal products; manufs. of felt, caps, carpets, & hempen cloths, are extensive. It is subdivided into 10 deps. Chief city Tsi-nan.

SHAOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatoor, 41 m. N.N.W. Devaporam.

SHAP, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Preston & Carlisle railroad, 12 m. N.N.E. Kendal. Area, 27,770 ac. Pop. 1,009. The vill. is long & straggling. Market, Monday. Fair, May 4th. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple, & of an abbey; & 3 m. S.E. the v. is the bathing estab. Shap spa.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney isls., Scotland, 4¾ m. W. Stronsay. Length 5 m., breadth 4¼ m. Pop. 899, mostly employed in the cod & herring fishery. Shores low, level, & fertile: the interior is hilly & almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat vill., on the fine bay of Ellwick; in the isl. are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

SHAPLEIGH, p-t., York co., Me., 89 S.W. Augusta, 522 W. Surface level; soil adapted to grain & grazing. It has several large ponds, one of which gives rise to Mousum river, & another, on its N.W. border, to Salmon Falls river, which runs on its W. border In corporated in 1785. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,510; 1850, 1,348.

SAHPOORAH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 70 m. S.S.E. Ajmeer.

SHAPWICK, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, on the riv. Stour, 5 m. S.E. Blanford-Forum. Area, 3,670 ac. Pop. 444.—II. co. Somerset, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area, 3,781 ac. Pop. 416.

SHARABAD, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 70 m. N.W. Lucknow.—*Sharahabad* is a town of Cashmere, 45 m. S.E. Serinagur.

SHARAPAN, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Imeretia, on the Phasis, 30 m. E. Kutais.

SHARDLAW, with Great Wilne, a tnshp. of Engl., co Derby. Pop. 1,121.

SHARESHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 5¼ m. N. N.E. Wolverhampton. Area, 1,985 ac. Pop. 540.

SHARINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. W. S.W. Holt. Area, 863 ac. Pop. 262.

SHARK RIVER, p-o., Ocean co., N. J.

SHARK TOWN, v., Queen Anne county, Md. Situated on the N. side of Kent I., opposite Annapolis.

SHARNBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3¼ m. N.E. Harrold. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 888.

SHARNFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. E. S.E. Hinchley. Area, 740 ac. Pop. 611.

SHARON, t.. Hillsboroug county, N. H. Drained by a branch of Souhegan r. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 251; 1850, 226.

SHARON, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 40 S. Montpelier, 495 W. Surface broken; soil productive. Drained by White river, which affords water power. The v., situated on White river, & on the Vermont Central railroad, 27 m. from Windsor, & 93 Burlington, contains a Congregational church, several stores, various mechanic shops, & about 30 dwellings. There are in the t., a fulling m., a paper factory, a tannery, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,371; 1850, 1,240,

SHARON, p-t., Norfolk county, Mass., 17 S.S.W. Boston, 425 W. Surface uneven. It contains Mashapoag pond, from which flows a branch of Neponset r. The v. is on the Boston & Providence railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist & 2 Congregational,—a cotton factory employing 17 persons, an axe factory, a cutlery factory, a rope factory, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton factory, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,076; 1850, 1,128.

SHARON, p-t., Litchfield county, Ct., 48 W. Hartford, 332 W. Incorporated in 1739. Surface mountainous; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing and to grain. Housatonic river bounds it on the E. There are several ponds in the N.W. part, the outlet of which affords water power. Several bridges across the Housatonic connect it with Cornwall. The v. at the centre is pleasantly situated, principally on one street, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, and about 60 dwellings. There are in the t. a satinet factory, employing 60 persons, & produces 16,000 yards of goods annually, 2 extensive iron factories (2 pig & 1 wrought iron), 2 foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,407; 1850, 2,507. (*See Cornwall Bridge.*)

SHARON, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 43 W. Albany, 392 W. Surface elevated & undulating; soil calcareous loam. Limestone abounds. It contains some curious caverns, & a celebrated mineral spring, strongly resembling the White Sulphur springs of Va., highly efficacious in rheumatic, cutaneous, & dyspeptic complaints. A splendid hotel has been here erected for the accommodation of visitors, & the scenery around is highly picturesque. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,520; 1850, 2,632.

SHARON, p-v., Hickory t., Mercer co., Pa., 249 W. N.W. Harrisburg, 292 W. Situated on the W. bank of Shenango cr., & contains several stores & 541 inhabitants. There are several iron furnaces in the vicinity.

SHARON, t., Potter co., Pa. Drained by Oswego cr. Pop. 1840, 259; 1850, 501.

SHARON, v., Beaver co., Pa. Situated on the left bank of Beaver r., & contains 2 churches, a foundry, 2 boat yards, several manufacturing establishments, & 350 inhabitants.

SHARON, p-v., Wythe co., Va., 265 W. by S. Richmond, 333 W. Situated at the head of the N. fork of Holston r.

SHARON, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 165 W.S.W. Raleigh, 404 W.

SHARON, t., Franklin co., O. Surface level or slightly undulating; soil fertile. First settled in 1803. It contains the v. of Worthington. Pop. of the t. 1840, 728; 1850, 1,509.

SHARON, t., Medina co., O. Organized in 1830. Drained by branches of Cuyahoga r. The v. contains a church, an academy, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,315; 1850, 1,519.

SHARON, p-v., Olive t., Noble co., O., 93 E. by S. Columbus, 315 W. It has a store, a tannery, an oil m., a pottery, & 75 inhabitants.

SHARON, t., Richland co., O. Drained by Black fork of Mohican r. Pop. 1840, 1,675; 1850, 1,950.

SHARON, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 36 W. Detroit, 532 W. Soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1850, 868.

SHARON, p. t., Walworth co., Wis., 55 S.E. Madison. Drained by Turtle cr. of Rock r. Pop. 1850, 1,169.

SHARON, p-v., Whitesides co., Ill., 174 N. Springfield, 869 W.

SHARON, p. o., Appanoose co., Iowa.

SHARON, p-o., Chambers co., Ala.

SHARON, p-v., Madison co., Miss., 30 N. Jackson, 1,005 W.

SHARON, p. v., E. Gwillimsburg t., York co., Can. W., 45 N. Toronto. Has 2 stores, 2 tanneries, & 75 inhabitants.

SHARON CENTRE, p-o., Sharon t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 46 W. Albany, 385 W.

SHARON CENTRE, p-v., Potter co., Pa., 192 N.N. W. Harrisburg, 308 W.

SHARON CENTRE, p-v., Sharon t., Medina co., O., 126 N.E. Columbia, 342 W. It contains a church, an academy, & 150 inhabitants.

SHARON SPRINGS, p. v., Schoharie co., N. Y., 65 W. Albany. The springs are situated in a remarkably picturesque region, & possess valuable medical properties. Here is a commodious hotel, & board may be obtained in the surrounding farm houses. From an analysis of Dr. Chilton, of N. Y., the result from a gallon of water is: sulphate of magnesia, 42.40 grs.; sul. lime, 111.62; chloride sodium, 2.24; chlo. magnesium, 2.40; hydro-sulphuret of sodium, hyd. calcium, & vegetable extractive matter, 2.28=160.94; sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 16 cubic inches.

SHARONVILLE, p. o., King William co., Va.

SHARONVILLE, p-v., Hamilton co., O., 102 W.S. W. Columbus, 485 W.

SHARPES STORE, p-o., Lowndes co., Ga., 256 S. Milledgeville, 900 W.

SHARPESVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Ala., 128 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 855 W.

SHARPLES, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 24 m. N. Bolton. Pop. 3,904.

SHARPSBURG, p-v., Alleghany co., Pa., 206 W. Harrisburg, 233 W. Situated on the right bank of the Alleghany r., & on the Pennsylvania canal. It contains 2 churches, several stores, 3 boat yards, & 1,229 inhabitants.

SHARPSBURG, p-v., Washington co., Md., 97 N. W. Annapolis, 65 W. Situated on the E. side of Potomac r.

SHARPSBURG, p-v., Marion co., Mo., 94 N. Jefferson City, 942 W.

SHARPSBURG, p-v., Bath co., Ky., 62 E. Frankfort, 508 W. It contains 3 churches, 4 stores, 2 woollen fac., 2 saw m., & 329 inhabitants.

SHARP'S FORK, p. o., Athens co., O.

SHARP'S MILLS, p. o., Harrison co., Ia.

SHARPSVILLE, p. o., Highland co., O.

SHARPSVILLE, p. o., Tipton co., Ia.

SHARP TOP, p. o., Cherokee co., Ga.

SHARPTOWN, p-v., Pilesgrove t., Salem co., N. J., 55 S. Trenton, 166 W. Situated on Salem cr., & contains 2 stores, a grist m., & about 50 dwellings.

SHARPTOWN, p. v., Somerset co., Md.

SHARTLESVILLE, p. v., Berks co., Pa., 65 E. Harrisburg, 175 W. Has 4 forges & 150 inhabitants.

SHARY, a river of Central Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Tchad on its S. side, by several mouths. In some places it is nearly 1 m. across, and filled with low islands.—H. (or *Chaidda*), a river of Guinea, tributary to the Quorra. [CHADDA.]

SHASTA, county, Cal., occupies the N.E. corner of the state, & contains 5,800 sq. m. Drained by Fall r. of Klamath r., & the head waters of Feather & Sacramento rivers, & Cottonwood, Charles, Cow, Churro, Spring, Whiskey, & Dog crs. Surface mostly mountainous. Mt. Shasta rises to an elevation of 14,700 feet above the sea. The valleys of the Sacramento, of Feather & Fall rivers, afford much fertile land adapted to agricultural purposes, & for grazing. There are many mineral springs, strongly impregnated; the soda spring is most celebrated; it is near the Sacramento r., 60 m. N. of Shasta City. There are also ten or twelve salt springs, from which might be manufactured a large quantity of salt. Gold mines numerous; not a river, creek, gulch, or ravine but glistens with the particles, the minings & washings of which produce $2,432,000 annually. Capital, Shasta Bute city. There were in 1852, 415 horses, 1,046 mules, 226 cows, 252 beef cattle, 314 oxen, 200 sheep, 450 hogs; barley, 1,450 bush. produced; wheat, 550; Ind. corn, 670; oats, 1,200; potatoes, 70; acres of land in cultivation, 283; 2 quartz mills. Pop. 1850, 378; 1852, 4,050.

SHASTA, p. v., capital Shasta co., Cal. Situated near the left bank of the Sacramento r., about 150 N. San Francisco. Contains a court house, several stores, & 1,000 inhabitants.

SHAT-UL-ARAB, a river, of W. Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates & Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf, at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 48° 30' W., after a S.E. course of 120 m. It receives the Kerah riv., is connected by the Haffar canal with the Kerah in Kuzistan, & forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish & Persian doms.

SHATZK, a town of Russia, gov. Tambov, cap. dist., 38 m. N. Morshansk. Pop. 6,000. It has five churches, & manufs. of hardwares.

SHAUCKS, p. o., Morrow co., O.

SHAUMBURGH, p. t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 489.

SHAUGH, a pa. of England, county Devon, on the Plym, 5 m. N. Earls-Plympton. Area, 8,707 ac. Pop. 554.

SHAVERS CREEK, p-v., Huntingdon co., Pa., 95 W. Harrisburg, 160 W. Has a forge & rolling m., & 130 inhabitants.

SHAVER'S CREEK, p. o., Lee co., Va.

SHAVERTOWN, p-o., Andes t., Delaware co., N. Y., 89 S.W. Albany, 325 W.

SHAVLI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 50 m. S.S.W. Mitau, on the route to Kovno.

SHAWANA, county, Wis. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 792 sq. m. Drained principally by Wolf r. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Shawana Village. Pop. 1854, 550.

SHAWANGUNK (*Shawgum*), mts., N. Y., are a continuation of the Alleghany chain, extending from the Delaware r., in Orange co., through Sullivan co., to New Paltz t., in Ulster co. They are cultivated on the E. declivity, but precipitous on the W.

SHAWANGUNK, cr., N. Y., rises in Orange co., & flows N.E. into Wallkill r., in Ulster co.

SHAWANGUNK, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 24 S.W. Kingston, 87 S. Albany, 296 W. Surface hilly & mountainous on the N.W., but rolling or level on the E.; soil mostly sandy loam, & very productive. Drained by Shawangunk cr. & Wallkill r. The v. contains 3 stores, a flouring m., a woollen fac., & 20 dwellings. Nine mammoth skeletons have been dug up in this & the adjoining towns. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,856; 1850, 4,036.

SHAWBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the river Roden, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 7,221 ac. Pop. 973.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 1 m. N.E. Newbury. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 658. It has an endowed alms-house. The manor-house was garrisoned for King Charles at the second battle of Newbury.

SHAWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. S. Lutterworth. Area, 1,407 ac. Pop. 207.

SHAWGUR, *Shargiur*, a town of India, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 43 m. S.E. Aurungabad.

SHAWL, or QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 m. N.W. the Bholan pass, 5,563 feet above the sea: lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 66° 56' E. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, well supplied with water, has a fort, and, in 1842, was the head-quarters of General England, but evacuated by the British in October of the same year. Pop. of its valley is estimated at 5,000 Afghans & Beloochies.

SHAWNEE, p-o., Wheatfield t., Niagara co., N. Y., 285 W. by N. Albany, 410 W.

SHAWNEE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

SHAWNEE, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Ottawa r. Pop. 716.

SHAWNEE, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,439; 1850, 1,163.

SHAWNEE MOUND, p. o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

SHAWNEE PRAIRIE, p-o., Fountain co., Ia., 78 W. Indianapolis, 644 W.

SHAWNEE RUN, p-o., Mercer co., Ky., 38 S. Frankfort, 546 W.

SHAWNEETOWN, p-v., Gallatin co., Ill., 195 S.S. E. Springfield, 762 W. Situated on the right bank of Ohio r., 8 m. below the mouth of the Wabash r. The bank of the river has a gradual ascent, but not sufficient to prevent inundation in extreme high floods. It has 12 or 15 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a bank, a U. S. land office, & 1,764 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1814, & is one of the most commercial places in southern Illinois. Exports largely salt, pork, tobacco, &c.

SHAW'S MEADOWS, p-o., Monroe co., Pa., 118 N. E. Harrisburg, 211 W.

SHAW'S MILLS, p-o., Guilford co., N. C., 73 W. by N. Raleigh, 313 W.

SHAW'S POINT, p. o., Macoupin co., Ill.

SHAWSVILLE, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

SHAWSVILLE, p. o., Harford co., Md.

SHAWSVILLE, p. v., Montgomery co., Va.

SHAWSWICK, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,934.

SHAYOOK, a considerable river of Central Asia, Little Tibet, after a S.ward course, joins the Indus, N. the Himalaya, 118 m. N.W. Leh.

SHEARER'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

SHEBBEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 5,827 ac. Pop. 1,151.

SHEBOYGAN, r., Wis. ter., rises in Fond du Lac co., near Lake Winnebago, & passing through a small lake in the N.W. part of Sheboygan co., it proceeds eastwardly, by a winding course, to Lake Michigan.

SHEBOYGAN, county, Wis. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. m. Bounded E. by Lake Michigan. Watered by Sheboygan r. & its branches, & by branches of Milwaukie r. It has a fertile soil. Capital, Sheboygan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $95,190; wheat, 29,437 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 7,331; oats, 36,979; potatoes, 37,206;—4 grist m., 6 saw m.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.; —7 churches; 55 schools, 624 scholars. Pop. 1840, 133; 1850, 8,378.

SHEBOYGAN, county, Mich. Situated on the N. shore of the lower peninsula. Area, 950 square miles. Drained by Sheboygan r. & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Duncan. Pop. 1854, 450.

SHEBOYGAN, v., Sheboygan co., Mich. Situated at the entrance of Sheboygan river into Lake Huron, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

SHEBOYGAN, p-v., capital of Sheboygan co., Wis. Situated on the S. side of Sheboygan r., at its entrance into Lake Michigan, & is 60 m. N. from Milwaukie. Contains a court house, 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 4 printing offices issuing 4 weekly newspapers, & 2,500 inhabitants.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, p-o., Sheboygan co., Wis., 146 E.N.E. Madison, 868 W.

SHEDIAC, par., Westmoreland co., N. B. Drained by Abonshac & Shediac rivers entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the E. It had in 1851 5 grist m., 17 saw m., 5 tanneries, 5 churches, 17 schools. Pop. 2,895.

SHEELIN (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, partly in Leinster, cos. Meath & Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. E. Granard. Length E. to W., about 5 m.; breadth 2¼ m.

SHEELLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tanjore, 20 m. N.W. Tranquebar.

SHEEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Dove, 9 m. E.N.E. Leek. Area, 2,790 ac. Pop. 395.—II. (*East & West*), two hamlets. co. Surrey, pa. Richmond.—I. adjoining Richmond (formerly termed Sheen).—II. immediately S. Mortlake.

SHEEPHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Stevenage. Area, 1,142 ac. Pop. 242.

SHEEP-HEAD CAPE, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Bantry Bay, 18 m. S.W. Bantry.

SHEEP ISLANDS, are a cluster of islands in Lake Urumivah, N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan.

SHEEPSCOT, r., Lincoln co., Me., rises in ponds in Palermo t., & flows S. about 35 m., into Sheepscot bay, at Wiscasset, where is one of the best harbors in Maine. It has falls which afford good water power.

SHEEPSCOT BRIDGE, p-v., Lincoln co., Me., 25 S. Augusta, 593 W. Situated between Wiscasset & Newcastle, where are a small v. & several mills.

SHEEPSHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. W. Loughborough. Area, 5,280 ac. Pop. 3,759, chiefly employed in stocking manufactures.

SHEEPS-TOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area, 3,595 ac. Pop. 126.

SHEEPWASH, a pa. Engl., co. Devon, on the Torridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 1,971 ac. Pop. 525.

SHEEPY, two pas. of Engl., co. Leicester.—I. (*Magna*), 2¼ m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 637.—II. (*Parva*), 3 m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 112.

SHEERGOTTY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bahar, 80 m. S.W. Patna. It has about 1,000 houses, & an indigo factory.

SHEERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 14 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,628 ac. Pop. 514.

SHEERNESS, a seaport town and naval arsenal of Engl., co. Kent, pa. Minster, on the N.W. extremity of the Isl. of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 m. E.N.E. Chatham. Pop. 1851, 8,549. Of its three-quarters, Banks-town, Blue-town, & Mile-town, the two first are enclosed within fortifications. The dock-yard, occupying nearly 60 acres, contains a wet dock of 3¼ acres, in which ships are fitted, several dry docks, extensive storehouses, handsome official residences, &c. Outside of the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, coast-guard station, & large barracks. Opposite the river & sea is a long wharf, & several hulks ranged off the shore form a breakwater for the harbor. The town, latterly much improved, has a pier, bathing establishment, Gothic chapel of ease, various dissenting chapels, a synagogue, numerous schools. Exports corn, seeds, & oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers with London & Chatham. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667. The mutiny of the Nore broke out here in 1798.

SHEETZ MILLS, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 204 N. N.W. Richmond, 132 W.

SHEFFIELD, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 45 N.E. Montpelier, 558 W. Surface elevated. Drained by head branches of Pasumpsic r., which flows to Connecticut r., & of Barton r., which flows to Lake Memphremagog. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 821; 1850, 797.

SHEFFIELD, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 20 S. Lenox, 28 E. Hudson, N. Y., 138 W.S.W. Boston, 349 W. Surface generally level; soil a sandy loam or fertile alluvion. Drained by Housatonic r. & Konkopot r., its tributary, & another small branch from the W., which afford water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Housatonic railroad, on one extended street, & contains a handsome Congregational church, several stores, & a number of neat dwellings. It is the oldest t. in the co., having been chartered in 1733, reduced to its present limits in 1761. Marble & iron ore are found. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,322; 1850, 2,769.

SHEFFIELD, p-t., Warren co., 91 N.W. Harrisburg, 283 W. It has 2 grist m., 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 116; 1850, 317.

SHEFFIELD, p-v., Newton county, Ga., 71 N.W. Milledgeville, 658 W.

SHEFFIELD, t., Ashtabula co., O. Drained by Ashtabula r. Pop. 1840, 684; 1850, 845.

SHEFFIELD, p-t., Lorain county, O., 137 N.N.E. Columbus, 382 W. Lake Erie bounds it on the north. Drained by Black river, which is navigable to the centre of the t. It contains a manual labor academy. Pop. 1840, 521; 1850, 906.

SHEFFIELD, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,524; 1850, 1,549.

SHEFFIELD, p. o., Newton co., Ga.

SHEFFIELD, p-o., Fayette co., Ala.

SHEFFIELD, par., Sunbury co., N. B., on the left bank of St. John's r., one of the most fertile parishes in the province. It had in 1851, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac., 4 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 1,373.

SHEFFIELD, t., Addington co., Can. W. Pop. 1850, 1,792, including Anglesea & Kaladar.

SHEFFIELD, a parl. bor., celebrated manufacturing town, pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, cap. list. Hallamshire, at the confluence of the Don & Sheaf rivers, both here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. S.W. by S. Rotherham, with which town, & with Manchester, it is connected by the Manchester & Lincolnshire railroad. Area of bor. & pa. 22,830 ac. Pop. 1851, 135,310. It occupies the bottom & sides of several low hills, and its newer parts are pretty well built, though from the smoke of its numerous furnaces, it presents a dingy appearance in the midst of beautiful surrounding scenery. Principal buildings, the town-hall, corn exchange, cutlers' hall, with a fine stone Corinthian front, music & philosophical society's halls, theatre & assembly rooms, barracks, assay office, 70 churches, several of which are handsome, viz.: 4 Baptist, 1 Cath. apostolical, 23 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 10 Independent, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 26 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 isolated congregations; an elegant stone cross, erected to commemorate a dire visitation of the cholera in 1832. Public schools numerous, & comprise a grammar school, girl's charity school, & a school of medicine connected with a noble infirmary. The mechanics' institution has a library of 6,000 vols., & here is a large subscription library. The cutlery of all kinds made here has long been famous as amongst the best in the world; other important manufs. are heavy iron & steel goods, plated wares, fine metallic instruments, printing types, forks, files, & steel. Coal is abundant, & some iron is raised near Sheffield; the Don is navigable up to the town, & the canal basin is available for vessels of 50 tons. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. Cheese, corn, & fruit, are staple articles of the trade. Sheffield is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, & 42 councillors; & sends 2 mems. to H. of C., the master of the cutlers' corporation being the returning officer. It is a polling place for the W. Riding.

SHEFFIELD LAKE, p. o., Lorain co., O.

SHEFFORD, county, Can. E. Situated on the S.E. part of prov. Area, 749 sq. m. Drained by Yamaska r. & its tributaries. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Granby. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 15,554; sheep, 13,069; swine, 8,283; horses, 2,912:—wheat, 30,269 bush. produced; rye, 1,879; Ind. corn, 32,433; buckwheat, 26,131; barley, 1,324; oats, 86,178; potatoes, 65,476; peas, 5,395; tobacco, 4,971 pounds; wool, 30,806:—26 grist m., 67 saw m., 10 tanneries, 7 carding & fulling m., 3 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac., an oatmeal m., 12 asheries. Pop. 16,482. Ter. reduced by the representation act of 1853. Pop. 11,083.

SHEFFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Kennet.—I. *East*, 5¼ m. N.E. Hungerford. Area, 1,041 ac. Pop. 58.—II. *(West)*, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Hungerford. Area, 2,196 ac. Pop. 528.—Also a chapelry, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, pa. Campton, 5 m. S.W. Biggleswade. Pop. 882.

SHEFKATIL SU, a small river which enters the Black Sea on its E. side, & forms the boundary betw. the Russian & Turkish empires at that point. At its mouth is the Russian fort St. Nikolai.

SHEHOLA, p. o., Pike co., Pa.

SHEHR, a marit. town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 32 m. E.N.E. Makallah. Estimated pop. 6,000. It extends for 1 m. along the shore, & is pretty well built. It has manufs. of coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, &c., and a brisk general trade; the duties on its exports & imports being stated to amount to 5,000*l.* annually. Ships anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms water, in its roadstead, about 1 m. from shore.—A ruined town about 20 m. S.W.ward has the same name.

SHEHRI-SUBZ, a town of central Asia, khanat Bokhara, on a river, 40 miles S.S.W. Samarcand, and occupying the site of Kesh, birth-place of Timour.

SHEHRIZUR, or SHAHRIZOOL, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. sanj., near the Persian frontier, 160 m. N.N.E. Bagdad.

SHEIKHAN, a vill. of Persian Kurdistan, 16 m. N.W. Zohab, having many Mohammedan tombs and ancient sculptures.

SHEIKPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 22 m. S.E. Bahar.—*Sheikpoora* is a town, upper provs., 5 m. S.S.E. Scharunpoor.

SHEIK'S ISLANDS, N.E. Africa, Somauli country, are in the bay of Zeyla, sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, betw. Zeyla & Tajurrah.

SHELLVILLE, p. o., Hamilton co., Ia.

SHEINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 946 ac. Pop. 138.

SHEIPOO, a marit. town of China, prov. Chekiang, 40 m. S. Ningpo. It has a considerable trade, & in the late war was defended by many forts; taken by the British 16th September, 1841.

SHEKHOABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 35 m. S.E. Agra.

SHEKIN, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, lat. 40° N., lon. betw. 47° & 48° E., having N. the Caucasus, S. the river Kur, W. Georgia, & E. the prov. Shirvan. Chief town Nukha.—*Shekineh* is a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak, 72 m. N.N.E. Amasia.

SHEK-PEI-WAN, a marit. vill. on the S. coast of Hong-Kong, with an excellent anchorage.

SHELBURN, p. o., Lee co., Ill.

SHELBURNE, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 111 N. Concord, 594 W. Drained by Androscoggin r., & its branches. Surface uneven; soil on the streams, fertile. It contains in its S. part an elevated peak of the White mountains, & a precipitous rocky elevation near its centre, 60 feet high. Incorporated in 1820. The v., which has lately sprung into existence, is on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r., 86 m. from Portland, contains a Congregational church, & about 100 inhabs. There are in the t. a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 350; 1850, 480.

SHELBURNE, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 6 S. Burlington, 48 W. by N. Montpelier, 595 W. Lake Champlain bounds it on the W. The surface on the lake shore is level, back of it, it is moderately uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Laplotte r. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—& a number of dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,083; 1850, 1,257.

SHELBURNE, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 5 W. Greenfield, 96 W. by N. Boston, 406 W. Deerfield r. runs on its W. and S.W. border, and affords water power. Near the centre is a v. containing a Congregational church. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,022; 1850, 1,289.

SHELBURNE, county, Nova Scotia. Situated in the S.W. part of province. Area, 565 m. Drained by Tusket r., Sable r., Jordan r., and Clyde r., furnishing good harbors, & there are many islands along its coasts. Surface rough, & in the interior crossed by the Blue Mountains; soil generally stony, but in some of the valleys very fertile. It has very profitable fisheries, in which many of the inhabitants are engaged. Capital, Shelburne. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle, 3,295; sheep, 9,241; swine, 1,450; horses, 311:—wheat, 4 bush. produced; rye, 10; Indian corn, 259; buckwheat, 46; barley, 1,401; oats, 2,125; potatoes, 51,196; peas, 136:—4 grist m., 20 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 28 churches; 49 schools, 937 scholars. Pop. 1851, 10,622.

SHELBURNE, p-t., capital Shelburne co., N. S., 102 S.W. Halifax. Situated at the head of Shelburne harbor, & contains a court house, an academy, several churches, & 1,000 inhabs. The light house at the entrance of the harbor on McNutts Isl., is in lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 65° 8′ W. It shows 2 *fixed* lights, one above the other, the highest elevated 125 feet above the sea. The inhabs. are mostly engaged in the fisheries.

SHELBURNE BAY, N.E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 142° E.

SHELBURNE FALLS, p-v., Shelburne t., Franklin co., Mass., 101 W. by N. Boston, 411 W. Situated on Deerfield river, in the W. part of the town, where the r. falls 47 feet in 40 rods. It contains a Baptist church, an academy, an axe fac., a cutlery fac., a scythe snath fac., & 300 inhabitants.

SHELBY, county, O. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 418 sq. miles. Organized in 1819. Drained by Miami r. and its branches. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. The Miami canal passes through its S.W. part, with a side cut to Sidney. Capital, Sidney. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $294,968; wheat, 89,109 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 439,798; oats, 108,870; wool, 47,524 pounds:—4 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., an iron foundry, a woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac.,

$55,975; value of manufactured articles, $80,200;—25 churches; 1 academy, 154 pupils; 83 schools, 2,597 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,154; 1850, 13,958.

SHELBY, county, Ia. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 410 sq. m. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Drained by Sugar cr., the E. branch of White river, Big & Little Blue r., & Flat Rock cr. Capital, Shelbyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $423,222; wheat, 118,820 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,231,884; oats, 54,776; wool, 48,333 pounds;—20 flouring and grist m., 17 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 28 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 110 schools, 538 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,005; 1850, 15,502.

SHELBY, county, Ill. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 830 sq. m. Drained by Kaskaskia r. & its tributaries, & head branches of the S. fork of Sangamon r. The surface consists of timber land & prairie; soil very fertile. Capital, Shelbyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $324,500; wheat, 21,998 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 757,382; oats, 96,504; wool, 27,208 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 1 tannery, 6 persons emp.; 10 churches; 45 schools, 869 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,659; 1850, 7,807.

SHELBY, county, Mo. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 496 sq. m. The surface is level, consisting of timber land & prairie; soil fertile. Drained by Salt r. & North Two rivers, which afford water power. Coal banks are found on Salt r. Capital, Oakdale. There were in 1850, live stock at $151,196; wheat, 22,477 bush. produced; Indian corn, 278,435; oats, 33,718; wool, 14,446 pounds;—5 grist m., 2 saw m.; 1 tannery, 4 persons emp.; 5 churches; 17 schools, 1,051 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,056; 1850, 4,253.

SHELBY, county Ky. Situated in the N. toward the E. part of the state. Area, 378 sq. m. Drained by Brashears cr. & numerous tributaries, & branches of Floyd's fork, all of which flow into Salt r. Capital, Shelbyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $753,144; Ind. corn, 1,731,740 bush. produced; oats, 188,956; tobacco, 221,122 pounds; wool, 60,176;—40 grist m., 14 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 39 churches; 1 college, 83 students; 5 acad., 296 pupils; 27 schools, 813 scholars; 1 library, 4,000 volumes. Pop. 1840, 17,768; 1850, 17,095.

SHELBY, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. W. corner of the State. Area, 600 sq. m. The Mississippi river runs on its W. border. Drained by Loosahatchy, Wolf, & Nonconna rivers, which flow into the Mississippi river. The soil is very fertile. Capital, Raleigh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $593,742; Ind. corn, 837,837 bushels produced; oats, 76,108; sweet potatoes, 107,328;—10 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m., a furnace; 5 tanneries, 15 persons emp. Capital emp. in manufac., $507,880; value of manufactured articles, $781,501; 5 printing offices, 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly, & 6 weekly newspapers pub.;—44 churches; 68 schools, 1,810 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,721; 1850, 31,157.

SHELBY, county, Ala. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 950 sq. miles. Coosa river runs on its E. boundary. Drained by Cahawba r. & its branches, & branches of Coosa r. Capital, Columbiana. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $331,725; Ind. corn, 384,389 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 67,763; rice, 638 pounds; cotton, 3,737 bales;—3 flouring and grist m., 3 saw m., an iron foundry. Cap. emp. in manufac., $19,000; value of manufactured articles, $29,800;—24 schools, 992 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,112; 1850, 9,536.

SHELBY, county, Tex. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 910 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of Saline r., which forms its E. boundary. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Shelbyville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $201,539; Ind. corn, 99,518 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 40,784; peas & beans, 160; cotton, 790 bales;—3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. employed in manufac., $10,765; value of manufactured articles, $6,350;—6 churches; 14 schools, 213 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,239.

SHELBY, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 10 S. Albion, 262 W. by N. Albany, 395 W. Surface generally level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Oak Orchard creek. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & a few dwellings. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,643; 1850, 3,082.

SHELBY, p-v., capital of Cleveland co., N. C. It is situated on the E. side of First Broad river, & contains a court house, jail, & 10 dwellings. There is a fine mineral spring (sulphureous), one & three quarter m. S. of Shelby.

SHELBY, p-v., Sharon, t., Richland co., O., 69 N. by E. Columbus, 394 W. Situated near the head waters of the Black fork of Mohiccan cr., and at the junction of the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati r. r., & the Mansfield & Sandusky r. r. It has two stores & about 500 inhabitants.

SHELBY, t., Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 1,262; 2850, 1,482.

SHELBY, t., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,120; 1850, 1,772.

SHELBY, t., Ripley co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,388.

SHELBY, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 741.

SHELBY, p. o., Austin co., Tex.

SHELBY BASIN, p-v., Shelby t., Orleans co., N. Y., 265 W. by N. Albany, 400 W. Situated on the Erie canal.

SHELBY'S CREEK, p. o., Tippah co., Miss.

SHELBY SPRINGS, p. o., Shelby co., Ala.

SHELBYVILLE, p-t., capital of Shelby co., Ia., 26 S.E. Indianapolis, 564 W. The v. is situated on the Shelbyville lateral branch r. r., & the Knightstown & Shelbyville r. r.; & on the S. side of Blue r., which is navigable for boats to this place in times of high water, & affords water power. It contains a brick court house, jail, a Methodist church, and a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper and 995 inhab.

SHELBYVILLE, p-v., capital of Shelby co., Ill., 60 S.E. Springfield, 724 W. Situated on the W. bank of Kaskaskia r., & on the line of the Terre Haute & Alton r. r. It contains a brick court house, 40 feet square, 2 stories high, with a cupola, 9 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 385 inhabitants. It contains a large sulphur spring.

SHELBYVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Mo., 101 N. Jefferson City, 958 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 359.

SHELBYVILLE, p-v., capital of Shelby co., Ky., 23 W. by N. Frankfort, 565 W. Situated on Brashears cr., 12 m. above its entrance into Salt r. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a printing-office, 15 stores, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Shelby College* was founded in 1836, and passed to the direction of the Episcopalians in 1841. It has a handsome college edifice and other buildings on the grounds, which consist of 18 acres. It has a president, 3 professors, 90 students, & 4,000 volumes in its libraries.

SHELBYVILLE, p-v., capital of Bedford co., Tenn., 63 S. by E. Nashville, 682 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Duck creek, and on the Shelbyville branch r. r. of the Nashville & Chattanooga r. r. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,615 inhabitants.

SHELBYVILLE, p-v., capital Shelby co., Tex., 38 E.N.E. Austin. Situated on the right bank of Tancha cr., 12 m. from the Sabine r. It has a court-house, & 280 inhab.

SHELDON, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 62 N. Montpelier, 546 W. Surface diversified; soil generally fertile. Drained by Missisque r. & its tributary, Black river. There are in the t. 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,734; 1850, 1,814.

SHELDON, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 265 W. Albany, 363 W. Surface hilly; soil moist clay loam. Drained by Tonawanda & Seneca creeks. The village contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal; 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, a tannery, & 250 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,353; 1850, 2,527.

SHELDON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 16 m. N.E. Exeter. Area, 1,681 ac. Pop. 177.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. S.W. Coleshill. Area, 2,514 ac. Pop. 455.

SHELDONVILLE, p-o., Norfolk co., Mass.

SHELDRAKE, p-o., Seneca co., N. Y.

SHELDWICK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S Faversham. Area, 1,896 ac. Pop. 557.

SHELEMIAH, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

SHELF, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Halifax. Pop. 3,414.

SHELFANGER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Diss. Area, 1,719 ac. Pop. 424.

SHELFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 3¼ m. N.W. Bingham. Area, 3,560 ac. Pop. 775.—II. (*Great*), co. & 3 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 1,038.—III. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. S. Cambridge. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 580.

SHELLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. N.W. Stow-Market. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 91.

SHELLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, on the river Bret, 10 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area, 928 ac. Pop. 138.—II. co. Essex, 1½ m. N. Chipping-Ongar. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 215.—III. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,880.

SHELLIFF, or CHINALAPH, one of the princip. r. of Algeria, rises in Mt. Atlas, flows through Lake Titteri, & after a N. & N.W. course of 250 m., enters the Mediterr., N.E. Mostaganem.

SHELLOW-BOWELS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 457 ac. Pop. 151.

SHELL POINT, p-o., Wakulla co., Flor.

SHELLTOWN, p-o., Ocean co., N. J.

SHELOCTA, p-v., Armstrong t., Indiana co., Pa., 164 W. by N. Harrisburg, 217 W.

SHELSLEY, two pas. of England, co. Worcester.—I. (*Beauchamp*), 8 m. S.W. Stourport. Area, 2,196 ac. Pop. 560.—II. (*Walsh*), on the Teme, 8½ m. S.W. Stourport. Area, 468 ac. Pop. 53.

SHELSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area, 809 ac. Pop. 43.

SHELTER ISLAND, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 20 E. Riverhead, 243 S.S.E. Albany. It comprises the whole of Shelter island, 6 miles long & 4 broad, lying between Great Peconic & Gardiner's bays. Surface uneven; soil light and sandy, with some level & fertile portions. There is a good ship channel all round the island, & its headlands present some picturesque views. A ferry of 120 rods connects it to Southold. It contains a Presbyterian church, a grist m., & 386 inhab.

SHELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 4½ m. W.N.W. Kimbolton. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 124.—II. co. Norfolk, 11 m. S. Norwich. Area, 1,292 ac. Pop. 208.—III. co. Notts, 6 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area, 740 ac. Pop. 119.

SHELTON, a township & chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 12,115. It comprises the vill. Etruria & part of Cobridge, & is on the line of the Crew & Derby railroad, & the Grand Trunk canal. Here are a handsome church, mechanics' institute, the N. Staffordshire infirmary, & numerous potteries.

SHELTONVILLE, p-o., Forsyth co., Ga.

SHELVE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 13 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,285 ac. Pop. 88.

SHEMBEGHEWN, a town of Burmah, Further India, on the Irrawadi, 68 m. N.W. Patanago.—The *Shem-Deo* temple, British India, is a sanctuary 8 m. N. E. Almorah, 6,760 feet above the sea.

SHENANDOAH, r., Va., is a large southern branch of Potomac r., composed of the N. branch, which rises in Rockingham co., and the S. branch, which rises in Augusta co. The latter branch flows along the W. side of the Blue ridge, and nearly parallel to it, to the junction of the two branches in Warren co., whence the united stream flows N.E. to its junction with the Potomac, shortly before its passage through the Blue ridge, at Harper's Ferry. (*See Potomac r.*)

SHENANDOAH, county, Va. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 475 sq. m. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, & the soil fertile. Drained by the N. fork of Shenandoah river. Capital, Woodstock. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,312; wheat, 196,338 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 167,025; wool, 16,009 pounds;—19 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $182,300; value of manufactured articles, $422,500;—10 churches; 3 sch., 130 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,618; 1850, 13,768.

SHENANDOAH, p-o., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 93 S. Albany, 294 W.

SHENANDOAH IRON WORKS, p-o., Page co., Va., 115 N.W. Richmond, 118 W.

SHENANDOAH SPRINGS, p-o., Shenandoah co., Va.

SHENANGO, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,435; 1850, 2,476.

SHENANGO, t., Mercer co., Pa., 11 S.W. Mercer b. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Drained by Shenango cr. Pop. 1840, 1,354; 1850, 1,574.

SHENDY, a decayed town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 m. N.N.E. the junction of its two great arms at Khartoum. It has been ruined by wars; but markets are held here twice weekly, at which live stock of all kinds, fine wheat, straw, jars, salt, baskets, & cotton cloths are sold. Near it the finest senna is abundant.

SHENFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N. E. Brentwood, with a station on the Colchester and Bury r. r. Area, 2,397 ac. Pop. 938.

SHENINGTON, a pa. of England, county Oxford, 5½ miles W.N.W. Banbury. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 437.

SHENLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4½ m. N.W. Chipping Barnet. Area, 4,056 ac. Pop. 1,297.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. W.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 2,900 ac. Pop. 493.

SHEN-SI, a prov. of China, between lat. 32° & 40° N., & lon. 106° & 111° E., having N. Mongolia, & on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Se-chuen, Hou-pe, Honan, & Shan-si. Pop. 1825, 10,207,256. Surface mountainous, & less fertile than the more E. provs. The Hoang-ho forms most of its E. boundary; & it is intersected by the great affluent of that river, the Hoei-ho. Principal products millet, iron, porphyry, jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginseng, rhubarb, & timber. Principal manufactures are agricultural & military implements, & felt for military clothing. It is divided into 7 deps. Chief city Si-ngan.

SHENSTONE, a pa. of England, county Stafford, 3 miles S.S.W. Lichfield. Area, 8,451 acres. Pop. 2,043.

SHEPARDS GROVE, p-o., Culpepper co., Va.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa., 118 W. Harrisburg, 102 W.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, p-v., Jefferson co., Va., 179 N. Richmond, 67 W. Situated near the Baltimore & Ohio r., & on the right bank of Potomac r., 10 miles above Harper's Ferry, & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, 4 flouring m., 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,561 inhabs.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, p-v., Wheeling t., Belmont co., O., 4 N. St. Clairsville. Has 90 inhabs.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, p-v., capital of Bullitt co., Ky., 72 W.S.W. Frankfort, 616 W. Situated on the N. side of Salt r. It contains a court-house, jail, co. clerk's office, a Methodist church, an academy, 6 stores, & 400 inhabitants. Paroquette Springs, one mile from the vill., on the N. bank of Salt river, have beautiful grounds and fine buildings for the accommodation of visitors.

SHEPLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,200.

SHEPPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 m. S.E. Staines. Area, 1,541 ac. Pop. 807.

SHEPPEY, an island of England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway & Swale. Length 9 m., breadth 4½ m. It was formerly much larger, but has been progressively encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough & Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets Elmley & Harty.

SHEPRETH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.N.E. Royston. Area, 1,269 ac. Pop. 321.

SHEPSCOMB, a chapelry of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. & 2 m. E.N.E. Painswick. Pop. 676.

SHEPTON, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Beauchamp*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Area, 836 ac. Pop. 647.—II. (*Montague*), 2½ m. S. Bruton. Area, 2,424 ac. Pop. 412.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a market town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 m. S. Bristol. Area of pa. 3,572 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,116; do. of the t. 3,885. It has some good residences, a handsome church, a convent, a market cross, the co. bridewell, an almshouse, free school, & manufs. of crape & velvets.

SHEPWAY, a lathe of the county Kent, England, comprising its S. part, with Romney marsh, & the ts.

Lydd, Romney, Hythe, & Folkestone. Area, 127,380 ac. Pop. 26,519.

SHERBORNE, a market town of England, county Dorset, on both sides of the Ivel, 18 miles N.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 6,467 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,242; do. of the t. 3,874. It is finely situated, partly on a height, compactly built, & has a large church, formerly a part of an abbey, which was the see of a bishopric, comprising all the S.W. counties, from the 8th till the 11th century, when the see was transferred to Salisbury. It has an old town hall & a market house; a grammar school with an annual revenue of 1,100*l.*, & 4 exhibitions of 60*l.* to the universities; a blue coat school, with 3 presentations to Christ-church college, London; almshouses, with a revenue of about 800*l.*; other charities to 250*l.* a year, & some manufactures of silk twist and buttons. Near it are the remains of a castle, & the mansion of Earl Digby, built by Sir W. Raleigh.

SHERBORNE, several pas. of England.—I. county Glo'ster, 6 m. W.N.W. Burford. Area, 4,560 ac. Pop. 674.—II. co. & 2¼ m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 153.—III. (*St. John*), co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N. W. Basingstoke. Area, 3,885 ac. Pop. 796.—IV. (*Monks*), same co., 3¼ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area, 2,342 ac. Pop. 581.

SHERBORO, an island off the Guinea coast, opposite the mouth of Sherboro river, 40 m. S.S.E. Sierra Leone. Lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 12° 40′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 10 m. It is low & unhealthy, but produces rice & fruits, which the inhabitants export to Sierra Leone, in return for manufactured goods.—The *Sherboro river* is navigable for large vessels for 50 m. from its mouth, and those of 70 or 80 tons may ascend it for 200 m. It joins the Atlantic by an estuary 20 m. wide.

SHERBROOKE, county, Can. E. Situated toward the S.E. part of the province. Area, 2,785 sq. miles. Drained by St. Francis river & tributaries. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Sherbrooke. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 19,080; sheep, 18,340; swine, 3,424; horses, 3,930; wheat, 53,625 bush. produced; rye, 5,506; Ind. corn, 12,749; buckwheat, 64,582; barley, 9,886; oats, 182,435; potatoes, 112,302; peas, 5,758; tobacco, 142 pounds; wool, 50,-447;—21 grist m., 62 saw m., 4 tanneries, 5 carding & fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 iron foundries, a cotton fac., 2 paper m., an oatmeal m., 10 asheries. Pop. 23,-014. Ter. much reduced under the representation act of 1853. Pop. 6,640, & with the t., which forms a representative district of itself, 11,487.

SHERBROOKE, p. t., capital of Sherbrooke county, Can. E. Situated on both sides of R. Magog, & on the left bank of the R. St. Francis & on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic railroad, 95 E. Montreal, & 175 N.W. Portland, Me. It contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a fire insurance co., 20 stores, a woollen fac., a saw m., a paper fac., a foundry, a machine shop, an axe factory, a railroad car fac., 2 printing offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers, & in 1852, 2,998 inhabs.

SHERBROOKE, t., Haldimand county, Can. W., on the shore of Lake Erie. Pop. 334.

SHERBROOKE, t., Kings co., N. S. It contains several lakes drained by Gaspereau and Lahave rs.

SHERBROOKE, N., t., Lanark co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 399.

SHERBROOKE, S., t., Lanark co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 487.

SHERBURN, a market town & pa. England, county & 13 m. S.S.W. York, on the N. Midland railroad. Area of pa. 11,896 ac. Pop. 3,754; do. of the t. 1,440. It is well built, has a hospital, & school with four scholarships in St. John's college, Cambridge, and had anciently a palace of king Athelstan. Around it plums, flax, & teasel are extensively raised.—II. a township, co. & 2¾ m. E. Durham, pa. Pittington. with a station on the North British r. r. Pop. 2,363.—III. a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Area, 4,630 ac. Pop. 656.

SHERBURNE, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 68 S. Montpelier, 465 W. Surface mountainous & broken, except a narrow intervale along Queechee river, which is fertile. Killington Peak is in this t. It is one of the highest points of the Green mnts., & has an elevation of 3,924 feet above tidewater, & Queechee r. has its source here. There are in the t. 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 496; 1850, 578.

SHERBURNE, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 19 S.W. Boston, 420 W. Surface elevated; soil fertile. Drained by Charles r., which bounds it on the E., & Sudbury r. The v., at the centre, contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian. There are in the t. a tannery, a whip fac., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 995; 1850, 1,043.

SHERBURNE, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 103 W. Albany, 347 W. Surface hilly; soil argillaceous and sandy loam. Drained by Chenango r. The village is situated on the E. side of Chenango r., on the Chenango canal. Incorporated in 1830, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 13 stores, 3 forwarding houses, a pottery, a furnace, & about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 18 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,791; 1850, 2,623.

SHERBURNE, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 453.

SHERBURNE, p-v., Fleming co., Ky., 83 E. Frankfort, 500 W. Situated on Licking r., & contains a Baptist church & 145 inhabitants.

SHERBURNEVILLE, p-o., Lake co., O.

SHERBURNVILLE, p-o., Will co., Ill.

SHERCOCK, or KILLAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Kavan, 9½ m. S.E. Cotehill. Area, 8,221 ac. Pop. 5,544, of whom 511 are in the village.

SHERE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a vill., 6 m. E.S.E. Guildford, on the Reading & Reigate r. r. Area, 6,396 ac. Pop. 1,403.

SHEREFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W. Fakenham. Area, 842 ac. Pop. 70.

SHERFIELD, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*on Loudon*), 4 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 2,236 ac. Pop. 615.—II. (*English*), 4 m. W.N.W. Romsey. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 312.

SHERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. E. Kingsbridge. Area, 2,326 ac. Pop. 523.

SHERIBON, a town of Java, on a bay of its N. coast, cap. dist., 130 m. E.S.E. Batavia.

SHERIDAN, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 324 W. by S. Albany, 351 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, with some sand. Drained by Scott's, Walnut, and other creeks, flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N.W. It has 2 tanneries, 10 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,883; 1850, 2,173.

SHERIDAN, t., Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 534; 1850, 972.

SHERIFF-HALES, a pa. of England, counties Stafford & Salop, 3 m. N.N.E. Shiffnal. Area, 6,639 ac. Pop. 1,010.

SHERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Cromer. Area, 2,356 ac. Pop. 1,374.

SHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. N.E. Hindon. Area, 1,280 ac. Pop. 189.

SHERM (Arab. "a harbor"), numerous inlets of the E. coast of the Red Sea, the principal being—I. (*S.-Barcikah*), 40 m. S.E. Yembo, & having the ruins of a large town on its border.—II. (*S.-Rebegh*), 110 m. S.E. Yembo, & the place of a large annual fair, from July to September inclusive.—III. (*Wej-h*), 130 m. N. W. Yembo.

SHERMAN, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 57 S.W. Hartford, 308 W. Surface uneven; soil generally gravelly loam, fertile in the valleys. Drained by Rocky r., a branch of Housatonic r. It contains a Congregational church, 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 928; 1850, 984.

SHERMAN, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 357 W. by S. Albany, 346 W. Surface uneven; soil clay and gravelly loam. Drained by French cr. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,099; 1850, 1,292.

SHERMAN, p-t., Huron co., O., 15 S.W. Norwalk, 90 N. by W. Columbus, 412 W. Drained by a branch of Huron r. Pop. 1840, 692; 1850, 1,134.

SHERMAN, p-t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 135 W. by S. Detroit, 584 W. Drained by Prairie cr. Pop. 1840, 683; 1850, 364.

SHERMAN, p-o., Cook co., Ill.

SHERMAN, p-v., capital Grayson co., Tex.

SHERMANBURY, a pa. of England, county Sussex, 6 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Area, 1,911 ac. Pop. 453.

SHERMANS DALE, p-o., Perry co., Pa.

SHERMANS HOLLOW, p-o., Yates co., N. Y.

SHERNBORNE, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 6 miles N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 139.

SHERRARDS STORE, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 173 N.W. Richmond, 101 W.

SHERRILLS FORD, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 159 W. by S. Raleigh, 396 W.

SHERRINGTON, p-t., capital of Napierville county, Can. E., on the Montreal r., 28 S. Montreal. The v. has a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., & 670 inhabs.

SHERRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 826.

SHERRODSVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., O., 118 E.N.E. Columbus, 304 W.

SHERSTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Magna*), 5¾ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area, 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,589.—II. (*Parva*), 4¾ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 175.

SHERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Barnstable. Area, 4,762 ac. Pop. 725.

SHERWOOD, p-t., Branch co., Mich., 125 W.S.W. Detroit, 581 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 337; 1850, 686.

SHERWOOD, p-o., Henry co., Tenn.

SHERWOODS, p-o., Scipio t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 156 W. Albany, 321 W.

SHESHEQUIN, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 144 N. Harrisburg, 254 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by small creeks flowing into Susquehanna r. The v. extends along the left bank of the Susquehanna for 2 miles. It contains a Universalist church and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 14 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,010; 1850, 1,455.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 30 islands, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 miles S.S.W., it forms a county; mostly between lat. 59° 51′ & 60° 50′ N., & lon. 0° 44′ & 1° 44′ W., 180 miles S.E. the Faroe group, & 210 miles W. Bergen in Norway. Area, 5,388 square miles. Pop. 30,558. Mainland, in the S.W., comprises about half the area, & more than half the entire population, together with Lerwick & Scalloway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, Bressay, E. & W. Barra, Papa-Stour, Foula, the most N. (& conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients), & Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland & Orkney. Shores rocky, & greatly indented with inlets, especially in Mainland. Climate very damp & variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is highly brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, & July. Gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende, & other slate, serpentine, primitive limestone, are the principal rocks. Surface generally mountainous, covered with heath, destitute of trees; & the valleys in Mainland, which all extend N. & S., are interspersed with many small lakes. Soil mostly light gravelly, & less productive than that of Orkney. Unst is the most fertile island. Lands are in numerous small, & about twenty large estates, the largest belonging to the E. of Zetland. Leases are uncommon, & agriculture is accordingly in the most backward condition; the surface is chiefly appropriated to rearing live stock, though some potatoes, turnips, & oats are raised. The cattle & horses are of small breeds, almost peculiar to Shetland; and many of the latter especially, being hardy & well-shaped little animals, have been of late years imported into England, especially to the coal pits in the N. cos., since the labor of women there has been prohibited. The sheep & logs are also good. The cod, ling, and tusk fisheries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabs. Some copper, iron, & clay are met with; but few mines or quarries are wrought. Chromate of iron, or chrome yellow, is, however, an important article of export from Unst. Manufactures are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery & shawles, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports cattle, fish, &c., sent S. in return for colonial & manufactured goods; besides which, there is some contraband import of tobacco, spirits, &c., from the Dutch vessels that frequent Shetland. Bearmeal, oatmeal, fish, & potatoes, constitute most part of the food of the people, who appear to be, as to their condition & education, better off than the population of the N. portion of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, & their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the 13th cent. The isls. form a synod of the Scottish church, &, together with Orkney, they send 1 member to House of Commons. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the isls., & on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp. [New South Shetland.]

SHETTLESTON, or WESTMUIR, a vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, barony pa. & 2¾ m. E.N.E. Glasgow, on the road thence to Edinburgh. Pop. 6,554.

SHETUCKET, r., Ct., rises in Windham & Tolland counties, & flowing S. receives Quinnebaug r., in Norwich, where it becomes the principal constituent of Thames r. It receives Natchaug r. from the E., in Mansfield, & Willimantic r. from the W., in Windham. It affords good water power.

SHEVAGUNGA, two towns of India.—I. Mysore, 26 m. N.W. Bangalore.—II. British presid. Madras, dist. & 25 m. E.S.E. Madura.—*Sheeagurry*, dist. Tinnevelly, is 87 m. N. Cape Comorin.

SHEVINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,147.

SHEVIOCH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the Lynher, 2 m. S.S.E. St. Germains. Area, 2,627 ac. Pop. 573.

SHEVLIPATOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 54 m. Tinnevelly.

SHIAWASSEE, county, Mich. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 544 sq. m. Drained by Shiawassee, Looking Glass, & Meshtegayock rs., some of which afford good water power. Organized in 1837. The surface is rolling or level; soil fertile. Mineral coal is found. Capital, Corunna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $133,208; wheat, 71,337 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 57,065; oats, 33,137; wool, 20,967 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $69,525; value of manufactured articles, $119,435;—26 churches; 53 schools, 1,562 scholars; 21 libraries, 2,563 volumes. Pop. 1840, 2,103; 1850, 5,230.

SHIAWASSEE, p-t., Shiawassee county, Mich., 76 N.W. Detroit, 579 W. Situated on Shiawassee r. Pop. 1840, 426; 1850, 810.

SHICKSHINNY, mt., Pa., runs along the W. side of Susquehanna river, which it crosses in Luzerne county.

SHICKSHINNY, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 114 N.E. Harrisburg, 218 W.

SHIEL (LOCH), a lake of the W. of Scotland, between cos. Inverness & Argyle, separating the dists. Moidart & Ardgowan, 16 m. W. Fort-William. Length 15 m., breadth 1 m. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the river Shiel, into the sea at Loch Moidart.

SHIELDS, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 554.

SHIELDS (NORTH), Engl. [Tynemouth.]

SHIELDS (SOUTH), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, E. division of Chester ward, pa. Jarrow, on the S. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, on railroad, 7 m. N.N.W. Sunderland. Area of bor. 1,760 ac. Pop. 1851, 28,974; do. of the tnshp. 9,625. Principal buildings, town hall & exchange, in a large square; theatre, & church of St. Hilda. The Tyne is here about 2-3ds as wide as the Thames at London bridge. Ship-building & manufs. of ropes, glass, soap, soda, & beer, are the principal branches of industry. Shields has a thriving Baltic & E. Indian trade. It is the seat of courts baron & leet, under the dean & chapter of Durham. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Hancock co., Miss., 212 S. by E. Jackson, 1,162 W. Situated on the W. side of the mouth of St. Louis bay, which sets up from Lake Borgne. It contains a court house, a church, & 923 inhabitants.

SHIFFNAL, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, with a station on the Birmingham & Shrewsbury r. r., 12 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area of pa. 11,441 ac. Pop. 5,617, employed in coal & iron mines, & in a paper manufactory.

SHIKARPOOR, the most considerable town of Scinde, in a level tract, 15 m. W. the Indus, & N.W. Sukkur, on the high route from India into Afghanistan, by the Bolan Pass. Lat. 27° 57′ N., lon. 68° 45′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos,

comprising many wealthy bankers. It is enclosed by a mud wall, 2¼ m. in circ., outside of which are large groves & gardens. Chief edifices, a bazaar, in its centre, nearly ¼ m. in length, & the mansions of opulent Hindoo merchants. The other dwellings are but mean huts, each, however, having a shop. The transit trade is large. Chief merchants have agents in all the principal cities of S. & W. Asia.

SHILBOTTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 3 m. S.S.E. Alnwick. Area, 7,704 ac. Pop. 1,298.

SHILDON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, with a station on the Wear Valley r. r., 3 m. S.S.E. Bp.-Auckland. Pop. 2,144.

SHILOAH, p-v., Camden co., N. C., 226 N.E. by E. Raleigh, 286 W. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

SHILOH, p-v., Cumberland co., N. J.

SHILOH, p-o., King George co., Va.

SHILOH, p. o., Sumter dist., S. C.

SHILOH, p. o., St. Clair co., Ill.

SHILOH, p. o., Callaway co., Ky.

SHILOH, p-o., Gibson co., Tenn., 149 W. Nashville, 823 W.

SHILOH, p-o., Marengo co., Ala., 97 S. Tuscaloosa, 909 W.

SHILOH, p. o., Union par., La.

SHILTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Burford. Area, 1,595 ac. Pop. 319.—II. co. Warwick, 6 m. N.E. Coventry. Area, 1,075 ac. Pop. 488.

SHILLELAGH, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, county Wicklow, on the Shillelagh, an affl. of the Slaney, 9 m. E.S.E. Tullow. Pop. 186. It has a handsome church, a school, union workhouse, & flour mills. The surrounding country was formerly famous for its oak woods.

SHILLINGFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2½ m. E.S.E. Great Faringdon. Area, 1,717 ac. Pop. 293.—II. (*St. George*), co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area, 397 ac. Pop. 69.

SHILLINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.W. Blandford-forum. Area, 2,223 ac. Pop. 503.

SHIMPLING, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Diss. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 215.—II. co. Suffolk, on a branch of the Stour, 8½ m. S. St. Edmund's-Bury. Area, 2,698 ac. Pop. 470.

SHIN (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Sutherland, pa. Lairg, from which vill. it extends for about 17 m. N. W. by 1 m. in breadth. It discharges its surplus waters S.ward into the Oikel by the small river Shin, 7 m. in length.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.E. Durham, pa. St. Oswald, on the river Wear, & with a station on the N. B. r. r. Pop. 1,175.

SHIN CREEK, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

SHINETON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 154.

SHINFIELD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Berks & Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.E. Reading. Area, 4,514 ac. Pop. 1,157.

SHINGAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. N. W. Royston. Area, 754 ac. Pop. 142.

SHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S. W. Swaffham. Area, 935 ac. Pop. 67.

SHING-KING, formerly LEAO-TONG, or MOUKDEN, a maritime prov. of the Chinese empire, immediately N.E. China-proper, mostly between lat. 39° & 42° 30′ N., & lon. 119° & 125° E., having S. the Yellow Sea & Gulf of Leao-tong, S.W. the great wall of China, & on other sides shut off from Mongolia, Manchooria, & chiefly from Corea, by another wall of great thickness. Principal river, the Leao-ho; on the S. this prov. stretches into the Yellow Sea, by a long peninsula named the Regent's Sword. Estimated area, 25,000 m. Pop. 942,043. Principal city Moukden, or Shing-yang.

SHINGLE CREEK, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

SHINNECOCK, bay, Suffolk co., N. Y. It is about 10 m. long, & 3 to 4 broad, separated from the ocean by a narrow sand beach. It produces large quantities of fine shell fish.

SHINNSTON, p-v., Harrison co., Va., 265 N.W. Richmond, 233 W. It contains a church, free to all denominations, 2 stores, a grist m., 5 saw m., several lumber yards, & 175 inhabitants. Lumber is extensively exported.

SHINRONE, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Roscrea. Area of pa. 4,869 ac. Pop. 2,563; do. of town 1,054. Here are remains of several castles.

SHIPBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Tunbridge. Area, 1,906 ac. Pop. 442.

SHIPDAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. S.S.W. East Dereham. Area, 4,560 ac. Pop. 1,769.

SHIPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. N.N. E. Axbridge. Area, 766 ac. Pop. 610.

SHIP ISLAND, U. S., Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, is 30 m. N. Chandeleur isls.

SHIPKE, a large vill. of Little Tibet, on the Sutleje, lat. 31° 49′ N., lon. 78° 45′ E.

SHIPLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Area, 2,692 ac. Pop. 569.

SHIPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Horsham. Area, 7,698 ac. Pop. 1,277.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3 m. N.N.W. Bradford, on the Midland Counties r. r. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 3,272, employed in the manufs. of woollens & paper.—III. a tnshp., co. and 7½ m. N.E. Derby, pa. Heanor. Pop. 655.

SHIPMEADOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. Beccles. Area, 820 ac. Pop. 515.

SHIPPEGAN, par., Gloucester co., N. B. It constitutes the islands of Miscou & Shippegan, at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs. It contained in 1851, 2 grist m., a saw m., 3 churches, 3 schools. Pop. 1,427, principally Acadians.

SHIPPEN, t., Cumberland co., Pa. The surface is level; soil calcareous loam. Pop. 1850, 1,786.

SHIPPEN, p-t., McKean co., Pa., 171 N.W. Harrisburg, 254 W. Surface mountainous & rough; barren on the hills, with some fertile land in the valleys. Drained by Driftwood cr. & another branch of Sinnemahoning cr. It contains salt springs & salt works on Driftwood. Pop. 1840, 184; 1850, 369.

SHIPPEN, t., Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 192; 1850, 298.

SHIPPENSBURG, p-b., Cumberland co., Pa., 34 S. W. Harrisburg, 101 W. It is situated on Mean's run, a branch of Conedogwinit creek, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1819, & contains 5 churches, —1 Presbyterian, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a pottery, 3 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,568 inhabitants.

SHIPPENSVILLE, p-v., Clarion co., Pa., 188 W.S. W. Harrisburg, 277 W. It contains a Lutheran church, a store, & about 150 inhabitants.

SHIPPINGPORT, v., Jefferson co., Ky. Situated on Ohio r., at the foot of the rapids, & at the W. termination of the steamboat canal, 2 m. below Louisville. It is virtually a suburb of Louisville, though it has a separate incorporation. It contains 10 stores & 1,000 inhabitants.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, a market town & pa. of Engl., in a detached part of the co. Worcester, enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area of pa. 1,198 ac. Pop. 1,835.

SHIPTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 6¼ m. S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 1,723 ac. Pop. 191.—II. (*On-Cherwell*), co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Woodstock. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 135.—III. (*Under-Wickwood*), same co., 4 m. N.E. Burford. Area, 11,652 ac. Pop. 2,958.—IV. (*Moyne*), co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. S. Tetbury. Area, 2,298 ac. Pop. 403.—V. (*Oliffe*), same co., 5½ m. W.N.W. Northleach. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 241.—VI. (*Sollars*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Northleach. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 96.—VII. a tnshp., 6 m. N.N.W. York, on York & Newcastle r. r. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 416. It has a grammar school.—VIII. a chapelry, 2 m. N.E. Market-Weighton, on the Scarborough & Bridlington canal.

SHIRAZ, a city & formerly the cap. of Persia, cap. prov. Fars, in a valley famous for its gardens & fertility, 4,500 feet above the sea, & 115 m. E.N.E. Bushire. Lat. 29° 36′ N., lon. 52° 44′ E. Pop. variously estim. from 20,000 to 40,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 m. in circumference, & entered by 6 gates, flanked with towers. Until recently, it had an imposing external appearance; but many of its best edifices were ruined by an earthquake in 1824, since which time it has been much less healthy than formerly. Houses mostly small & mean, streets filthy. Principal buildings, the great bazaar, constructed by Kerim-khan, the great embellisher of the city in the last century, the citadel containing a royal palace, the

great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, Mohammedan tombs. About ¼ m. outside the walls is the tomb of the renowned Persian poet, Hafiz, a native of Shiraz, & near it are the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mosella, celebrated in the verses of that author, & the famed garden of Jehan Nama, to which & to other gardens in the vicinity the inhabs. repair for recreation. Shiraz has manufs. of silk & woollen stuffs, sword-blades, soap, & earthenwares, & a wine having a high reputation in Persia. Its commerce is extensive. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, assafœtida, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, orpiment, madder & tobacco, are sent to Bushire, in return for Chinese, Indian, & European manufs., with spices, metals, & other goods. Salt from adjacent lakes, & other merchandise, are forwarded on mules to most of the inland cities of Persia.

SHIRBURN, a pa. of England, co. & 14 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area, 2,411 ac. Pop. 259. The Earl of Macclesfield has a castellated & moated residence in this parish.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Westbury, on Trym, 5 m. N.W. Bristol. Pop. 671.

SHIREMANTOWN, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa., 4 W. Harrisburg, 108 W.

SHIRE NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. W. Chepstow. Area, 3,544 ac. Pop. 933.

SHIRINKI, one of the Kurile isls., S.W. Poromushur. It is a conspicuous rock, 25 m. in circuit.

SHIRLAND, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

SHIRLAND, t., Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 353.

SHIRLAND, a pa. of Engl., co Derby, 2¼ m. N.N. W. Alfreton. Area, 2,942 ac. Pop. 1,268.

SHIRLEY, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 84 N. by E. Augusta, 679 W. Drained by head branches of Piscataquis r. Incorporated in 1834. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 190; 1850, 250.

SHIRLEY, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 40 N.W. Boston, 423 W. Surface low; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Incorporated in 1753. The v. at the centre contains 1 Congregational & 1 Unitarian church. In the S. part is a society of Shakers, amounting to 200 persons, distinguished, as they always are, for neatness & industry. The v., on the Fitchburg railroad, contains a Universalist church, an extensive cotton fac., employing 21 persons, a paper fac., & several other manufacturing establishments. There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., a paper fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 957; 1850, 1,158.

SHIRLEY, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

SHIRLEY, t., Huntingdon county, Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,174; 1850, 1,615.

SHIRLEY, p. o., Tyler co., Va.

SHIRLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Ashbourn. Area, 3,560 ac. Pop. 659.

SHIRLEY MILLS, p. o., Piscataquis co., Me.

SHIRLEYSBURG, p-b., Shirley t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 85 S.W. Harrisburg, 130 W. Situated on the rt. b. of Aughwick creek, & contains a church & 361 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY VILLAGE, p-v., Shirley t., Middlesex co., Mass., 41 N.W. Boston, 423 W. Situated on Nashua r., & contains a Universalist church & several mills & manufactories.

SHIRLEYVILLE, p. o., Abbeville dist., S. C.

SHIRVAN, or SHIRWAN, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° & 41° N., & lon. 48° & 49° 30′ E., having E. the Caspian Sea & the prov. Baku, S. the river Kur, W. Shekin, & N. the Caucasus. A range of high mountains traverses the prov. from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Kur & the Terek. The N. portion forms a plain which is well wooded; it is watered by numerous affls. of the Kur, & is highly fertile. Principal town Shamaka. A line of military forts skirts the shores of the Caspian from Baku to Derbent, & another extends from Baku to the Black Sea. In 1500, Shirvan was annexed to the Persian empire by Shah Ishmael, & it remained subject to that power till the fall of the dynasty of Sefi.

SHISDRA, or JIZDRA, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Shisdra, an affl. of the Oka. Pop. 8,000. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, & glass & iron works.

SHISHEWAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the E. shore of Lake Urumiyah. In 1838, an uncle of the reigning shah of Persia resided here, in a palace which he had built in the European style; he had also founded in the vill. an experimental farm, glass foundry, pottery, white-wax factory, silk, cotton, and worsted looms, & different work-shops upon European models.

SHITLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area, 5,030 ac. Pop. 1,598.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,959.

SHOA, or SHWA, the most S. of the three principal states of Abyssinia, its territory chiefly comprised between the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile & the river Hawash, lat. 8° 30′ to 10° or 11° N., lon. 38° to 40° 30′ E. Surface mostly mountainous; some parts from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys & undulating plains, & the tributary Galla territories, on the frontiers, are exuberantly fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals are among the chief products. Some of these, & gold dust, ivory, hides, civet, & other merchandise from Central Africa; cotton cloths, blankets, water-tight baskets & mats of superior quality, peltry, leather, & parchment, manufactured in Shoa; & slaves, from the countries of the interior, are sent to Zeyla, Berbera, & other ports on the Red Sea & Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in return for European & other manufactured goods & foreign produce. Principal towns, Ankober, the cap., Angolalla, & Tegulet. In 1841, a British embassy has sent from India into Shoa under major Harris, whose work, *Highlands of Æthiopia*, may be referred to for copious particulars respecting that country.

SHOAL, cr., Ill., rises in Montgomery co., & flows into Kaskaskia r.

SHOAL, t., Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 150.

SHOAL (BAY), E. Australia, lat. 29° 25′ S., lon. 153° 20′ E., is about midway between Moreton Bay & Port-Macquarie, & receives Clarence river at its W. extremity.—II. N. Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley strait, between Melville & Bathurst islands, lat. 11° 48′ S., lon. 130° 43′ E.—*Shoal-basin* is a circular bay, a little further up Apsley strait.—(*Ness*), a headland of Russ. Amer., about lat. 59° N., lon. 162° W.

SHOAL CREEK, p-o., Clinton co., Ill., 105 S. Springfield, 780 W.

SHOAL CREEK, p. o., Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 409.

SHOAL CREEK, p. o., Johnson co., Ark.

SHOAL CREEK, p. o., Benton co., Ala.

SHOAL FORD, p-o., Limestone co., Ala., 166 N. Tuscaloosa, 721 W.

SHOALHAVEN, a considerable river of New South Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. 149° 50′ E., flows N. & E., separating the co. St. Vincent from the cos. Murray, Argyle, & Camden, & enters the Pacific by a large mouth, 75 m. S.W. Sydney. Affls., the Modbury, Mongarlow, & Werrimungo.

SHOALS OF OGEECHEE, p-o., Hancock co., Ga., 45 N.E. Milledgeville, 646 W.

SHOAL SPRING, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

SHOBDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7 m. W.N. W. Leominster. Area, 3,337 ac. Pop. 538.

SHOBER'S MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., O., 122 E.N.E. Columbus, 285 W.

SHOBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. E. N.E. Crediton. Area, 3,835 ac. Pop. 812.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, p. o., Warren co., N. C.

SHOCKEY'S PRAIRIE, p. o., Lamar co., Tex.

SHOCKLACH (CHURCH), a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Dee, 4 m. W.N.W. Malpas. Area, 2,691 ac. Pop. 405.

SHOEBURY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 4¼ m. S.E. Rochford. Area, 2,131 ac. Pop. 192.—II. (*South*), at the mouth of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Area, 5,150 ac. Pop. 158.

SHOGRE, or SHOGHER, a town of N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, 25 m. S.S.E. Antioch.

SHOKAN, p. o., Ulster co., N. Y.

SHOKOKON, p-o., Henderson co., Ill., 117 N.W. Springfield, 868 W. Pop. 23.

SHOLDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1¼ m. W. Deal. Area, 1,985 ac. Pop. 430.

SHONEAU, p. o., Columbia co., Wis.

SHONGO, p. o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

SHONGOLA, p-o., Carroll co., Miss., 114 N. Jackson, 975 W.

SHOOBOTA, p. o., Clark co., Miss.

SHOOLING CREEK, p. o., Cherokee co., N. C.

SHOOSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia. [Shusha.]

SHOOTER'S HILL, England, co. Kent, pa. of Eltham, 1¼ m. S.E. Woolwich, rises to 446 feet in height, & is one of the most conspicuous heights near London. On its summit is Severndroog (Savindroog) castle, a tower erected by Sir W. James to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress so named, in 1756.

SHOPIERE, p. v., Rock co., Wis. Situated on Turtle creek. Has a Congregational church, 2 large grist m., 3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SHOPLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Rochford. Area, 1,039 ac. Pop. 61.

SHOP SPRING, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C., 46 W. N.W. Columbia, 510 W.

SHOP SPRING, p. o., Wilson co., Tenn.

SHOREDITCH, a quarter of the British metropolis, immediately N. the city of London, & included in the bor. Tower Hamlets.

SHOREHAM, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 73 S.W. Montpelier, 469 W. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, which is here half a mile wide, & is crossed by a ferry to Ticonderoga, N. Y., opposite. Surface level; soil very fertile. Drained by Lemonfair river. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,675; 1850, 1,601.

SHOREHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Darent, 5 m. N. Sevenoaks. Area, 5,506 ac. Pop. 1,192. Here is Filstone Hall, an old moated edifice.

SHOREHAM (NEW), a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the South Coast r. r., 1 m. from the sea, & 6 m. W. Brighton. Area of pa. 170 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,590; do. of parl. bor., which now includes a large portion of the rape Bramber, 30,553. Town irregularly built; principal buildings the mkt.-house, a fine church, & a suspension bridge over the Adur, the mouth of which river forms an indifferent harbor. Ship-building, the export of timber, import of corn, coal, & Irish provisions, & the influx of visitors, are the chief resources of the inhabitants. Customs revenue 25,182*l*. Reg. shipping 8,962 tons. Markets, Saturday & Monday. It sends 2 members to H. of C.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Sussex. 1 m. N.W. New Shoreham. Area, 1,870 ac. Pop. 278. It has an old church.

SHORKOTE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab & Ravee rivers, 24 m. S. Jhung.

SHORNCUTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. W. N.W. Cricklade. Area, 485 ac. Pop. 29.

SHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Gravesend. Area, 3,214 ac. Pop. 984.

SHORT BEND, p. o., Crawford co., Mo.

SHORT BEND, p. o., Dent co., Mo.

SHORT CREEK, p. o., Brooke co., Va.

SHORT CREEK, p-t., Harrison co., O., 120 E. Columbus, 281 W. Drained by Short Creek. Pop. 1840, 2,022; 1850, 1,950.

SHORT CREEK, p. o., Greyson co., Ky.

SHORT TRACT, p-o., Granger t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 266 W. by S. Albany, 345 W.

SHORWELL, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 4¾ m. S. S.W. Newport. Area, 3,685 ac. Pop. 678.

SHOTLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northumberland, 9 m. S.E. Hexham. Area, 12,460 ac. Pop. 1,227, partly employed in lead & coal mines.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,051 ac. Pop. 505.

SHOTOVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 163.

SHOTTESBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Maidenhead. Area, 1,316 ac. Pop. 123.

SHOTTESHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 6 m. S. Norwich. Pop. 537.—II. (*St. Mary*), 6¼ m. S. Norwich. Pop. 352.

SHOTTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,135 ac. Pop. 372.

SHOTTLE, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 3 m. W.N.W. Belper. Pop. 503.—*Shotton* is a township, co. & 9 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Esington. Pop. 1,607.

SHOTTS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Lanark. Area about 32,000 ac. Pop. 5,982, of whom 751 are in the village. It has extensive coal & iron works.

SHOTTSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 7 m. E.S.E. Kineton. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 328.

SHOTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5¼ m. N.W. Chester. Area, 3,574 ac. Pop. 874.

SHOULDHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. 5 m. N.E. Downham-Market. Area, 3,888 ac. Pop. 706. It has mineral springs.—II. (*Thorpe*), 4¼ m. N. E. Downham-Market. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 293.

SHOUSTOWN, v., Moon t., Alleghany co., Pa., on the left bank of the Ohio r., 17 m. below Pittsburg. It has a church, a saw m., a ship yard, & about 300 inhabitants.

SHOWY, a town of Central Africa, on lt. b. of the Shary, 23 m. S.E. its mouth in Lake Tchad.

SHRAWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 6 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,951 ac. Pop. 185.

SHRAWLEY, a pa., of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Area, 1,877 ac. Pop. 547.

SHREVE, p-o., Wayne co., O., 90 N.E. Columbus, 358 W.

SHREVEPORT, p-v., capital of Caddo par., La., 380 N.W. New Orleans, 1,260 W. Situated on W. side of Red r. It contains a court house, several churches, stores, & warehouses, & 1,133 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,728.

SHREWSBURY, river, Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co., N. J., is a continuation of Sandy Hook bay, about 5 m. long, & on an average about 1¼ m. wide. It receives Shrewsbury r. proper, 6 or 7 m. long. It has considerable salt marsh on its borders.

SHREWSBURY, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 72 S.S.E. Montpelier, 466 W. Surface mountainous, lying on the Green Mountain range, & containing Shrewsbury peak, 4,100 feet above tidewater; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Mill & Cold rivers. It contains a small v. in its S. part & a Congregational church. There are in the t. 6 saw m. & an extensive copperas works. Pop. 1840, 1,218; 1850, 1,268.

SHREWSBURY, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 37 W. Boston, 404 W. Surface diversified with hills & valleys, generally well cultivated. Long pond, about 4 m. long, & from 100 rods to about 1 m. wide, lies between this t. & Worcester, & is, in some places, 90 ft. deep. It contains 12 islands, some of them cultivated, & one, of 150 acres, has several families on it. The t. contains 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Baptist church; a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,481; 1850, 1,596.

SHREWSBURY, p-t., Monmouth co., N. J., 52 E. Trenton, 218 W. Surface level; soil clay and sandy loam, or marl. Drained by Nevisink, Shrewsbury, & Shark rivers. The shore of the Atlantic, which bounds it on the E., is generally high & bold, without marsh. Long Branch, with its fine boarding-houses, is in this t., & is a great place of summer resort. The v. is between Shrewsbury & Nevisink rivers, & contains 4 churches —1 Episcopal, 2 Friends & 1 Presbyterian,—an acad. & 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,917; 1850, 3,182. (*See Ocean.*)

SHREWSBURY, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 282; 1850, 225.

SHREWSBURY, t., Sulivan county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 195.

SHREWSBURY, p-t., York co., Pa., 38 S. Harrisburg, 76 W. Surface undulating; soil gravelly & poor. Drained by the branches of Codorus cr. The borough is in the S. part of the t., & contains 2 stores, a tannery, a school, & 472 inhabitants. There are in the town, exclusive of the borough, 3 woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 7 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,328; 1850, 2,131.

SHREWSBURY, p-v., Kanawha co., Va.

SHREWSBURY, *Uriconium*, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of England, cap. co. Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, on r. r., 38 m. S. Chester. Area of bor. 18,032 ac. Pop. 1851, 19,681. It has a handsome external appearance, & many good residences. It has several handsome churches, a large town hall, co. hall, market house, co. jail, military depôt, infirmary, theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland; & at one entrance of the town is a Doric column erected in honor of the late Lord Hill. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an ann. revenue of 3,000*l*. & 22 exhibitions to the universities; Millington's hospital has a revenue of 1,230*l*., & other charities are numerous & well endowed. A music hall, literary & philosophical society, mechanics' institution, public library, assembly rooms, & fine public promenades, afford recreation to the inhabitants. It has 12 corporate trading companies; manufs. of

linen thread, canvas, iron wares, brawn & cakes; a salmon fishery in the river; & a trade in coal & corn, facilitated by a branch of the grand junction canal, & by the Severn, here navigable for barges of 30 or 40 tons. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, & 48 assistants. It is the seat of the co. assizes, & of sessions for the co. & town. It sends 2 members to H. of C. The battle between the troops of Henry IV. & the Percies, &c., & in which Hotspur was killed, was fought near it in 1403.

SHREWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area, 2,178 ac. Pop. 682.

SHRIVENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 5 m. S.W. Faringdon. Area, 8,430 ac. Pop. 2,165. It has a handsome Gothic church.

SHROPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. East Harling. Area, 2,678 ac. Pop. 513.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, an inland co. of Engl., having E. Staffordshire, S. the cos. Hereford & Worcester, W. & N. Wales & a part of Cheshire. Area, 1,291 sq. m., or 826,055 ac., most of which are under culture. Inhabited houses 1851, 45,648. Pop. 229,341. The Severn flows through its centre, from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mountainous, and here breeding cattle & dairying are carried on extensively; the N. half is comparatively level, & the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow lands; orchards are numerous in the S., & hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. A race of horned sheep is peculiar to the co. About 300,000 tons of coal are raised annually in the E., besides iron, &c., & consumed in the iron furnaces there; lead is produced in the W., & salt both in the N. & S. Flannels are made at Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Church-Stretton, china-ware at Coalport; carpets, linens, gloves, paper, buttons, & hardwares are the other chief manufs. In 1842, 1,030 persons were engaged in flax & woollen mills. The Shrewsbury, Newport, Birmingham, & Liverpool, and Ellesmere & Chester canals intersect the co. N. the Severn. A railroad connects Shrewsbury with Chester, & the co. is also traversed by the London & N.-Western r. r. Shropshire returns 12 members to H. of C., of whom 4 are sent by the co. After Shrewsbury the capital, the principal towns are the bors. of Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Much-Wenlock; market towns, Bishop's Castle, Church-Stretton, Wem, & Shiffnall.

SHRUB OAK, p-o., Yorktown t., Westchester co., N. Y., 112 S. Albany, 275 W.

SHRUEL, or SHRULE, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Black River, 9 m. S.S.E. Ballinrobe. Area, 11,601 ac. Pop. 5,087; of whom 729 are in the vill.—II. Leinster, co. Longford, comprising a part of the town of Ballymahon. Area, 6,922 ac. Pop. 3,671.—III. Queen's co., 2¼ m. N. Carlow. Area, 982 ac. Pop. 165.

SHUBENCADIE, a principal river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions: after a N. course it enters Mines-bason, 45 miles N. Halifax, with which city & its harbor it is connected by a canal 30 miles in length.

SHUCKBURGH, two pas. of Engl., co. Warwick.—(*Upper*), 5 m. E. Southam. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 30.—II. (*Lower*), 4¼ m. E. Southam. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 160.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Linton. Area, 2,332 ac. Pop. 396.

SHUFORDVILLE, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C.

SHUGSHUT, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sakaria, 36 m. S.E. Isnik, stated to comprise 900 houses. On an adjacent hill is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

SHUHRI-BABABEG, a town of Persia, prov. & 95 m. W. Kirman.

SHUJABAD, or SHOOJUABAD, a town of the Punjab, in its S. part, 4 m. from the E. bank of the Chenab, & 25 m. S. Mooltan. Pop. 10,000. It stands in a fine fertile plain, watered by canals, & has a noble appearance, being enclosed by a brick wall 30 feet in height, strengthened by octagonal towers. Its area is entirely filled with buildings, & it has manufs. of cottons & turned wares of superior quality, with excellent gardens, & a vicinity yielding large crops of sugar cane, cotton, grain, & indigo.

SHUJANPOOR, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. E. Attock, having a splendid serai built by one of the Mogul emperors.—*Shujahoulpoor* is a town of India, dom. & 54 m. W. Indore.

SHULLSBURG, p-v., cap. La Fayette co., Wis., 75 S.W. Madison, 16 m. from Galena, Ill. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, —1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—15 stores, several manufac. establishments, & 1,500 inhabs. In the vicinity are 2 furnaces for smelting lead ore, producing a large quantity annually. Pop. of the t. 1,675.

SHUMLA (*Marcianopolis?*), a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, pash. & 58 m. S.S.W. Silistria. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a gorge, on the N. declivity of the Balkan range; & being on the great route from Wallachia to Constantinople, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, & it is encircled by ramparts & a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel, & strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, & divided into an upper & a lower town, the former chiefly inhabited by Turks, & containing num. mosques, some new barracks, & a town-clock, having a bell which strikes the hours,—a circumstance unique in Turkey. It is the residence of a pasha & a Greek archbishop; & has flourishing manufs. of tin & copper wares, ready-made clothes, which are sent to Constantinople; silk goods & leather. The Russians attempted unsuccessfully to take it in 1774, 1819, and 1828.

SHUNA, one of the inner Hebrides Islands, Scotl., co. Argyle, pa. Kilbrandon, 4 m. N.W. Craignish, and separated on the W. from Luing by the narrow Sound of Shuna. Length 3 miles. Pop. 39. Surface well wooded & generally fertile.

SHUNK, p-o., Sullivan co., Pa.

SHUNK, p-o., Henry co., O.

SHUPEYON, a town of Cashmere, on the Huripoor or Dumdum river, & on the route from the Pir Panjal Pass to Serinagur, 6,550 feet above the sea, & 28 m. S. Serinagur. Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

SHURDINGTON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 3 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Area, 383 ac. Pop. 173.

SHURUKHS, a fort & Turkman settlement of Cent. Asia, on the frontier between Persia & Khiva, 90 m. S.W. Merv, and E.N.E. Meshed. Its vicinity is well watered, and produces fine crops of wheat, jowaree, melons, & other fruits.

SHUS, a ruined city of Persia. [Sus.]

SHUSHA, or SHOOSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, cap. prov. Karabagh, 70 m. S.E. Ganjeh. It was founded under the name of Penah-abad by Nadir Shah, in a very strong position, on a mountain accessible on only one side. It comprises about 2,000 houses.

SHUSHAN, p-v., Salem t., Washington co., N. Y., 47 N.E. Albany, 417 W. Situated on Battenkill river, & contains a Baptist church, Shushan Hall, a public building, a store, a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., & about 150 inhabitants.

SHUSHAN, or SUSAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, extensive remains of which are reported to exist on the Karun, 50 m. E.N.E. Shuster, but the site has been little explored.

SHUSHUAH, an island of the Red Sea, in the G. of Ainune, Arabia, 30 m. N. W. Moilah, 350 feet high.

SHUSTAKE, pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 miles E.N.E. Coleshill. Area, 3,844 ac. Pop. 544.

SHUSTER, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of 9 arches, 30 m. E.S.E. Dizful, lat. 32° N., lon. 9° 5′ E. Estimated pop. 8,000. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel, & on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., separates it from its suburbs, & establishes a navigable communication with the Karun, about 20 m. distant. Houses mostly of stone, & the city possesses many elegant buildings. It remained cap of the prov. until nearly depopulated by the plague in 1832, & was subsequently much damaged by an inundation in 1840.

SHUTAL, or SHATOOL PASS, across the Hindoo Koosh, between Cabool & Koondooz, is in lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 69° 8′ E. Elevation 15,500 feet.

SHUTE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¼ m. N. Colyton. Area, 2,738 ac. Pop. 597.

SHUTESBURY, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 79 W. Boston, 397 W. Surface uneven and stony; soil indifferent. Drained by Swift river. There is a pond covering 700 acres in its N. part. It contains 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Congregational,—a grist m., 11 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 987; 1850, 912.

SHUTTER'S CORNERS, p-o., Schoharie county, N. Y.

SHUTTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3¼ miles E.N.E. Tamworth. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 168.

SHUYA, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Tesa, 50 miles N.W. Viazniki. Pop. 3,000. It has thriving linen & cotton weaving & print-works, soap & various other factories.

SHY POST, p-o., Audrain co., Mo.

SIACONSET, v., Nantucket co., Mass. Situated in the S. E. part of Nantucket island, having a fine view of the Atlantic, & open to its breezes. The v. contains 70 dwellings, compactly built, with a high cliff in its rear. It is a pleasant place of resort in the summer.

SIAH-KOH, (the "Black Mountain"), Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jellalabad on the N., lat. 34° 25′ N., lon. 70° E.

SIAK, a state of Sumatra, extending along its N.E. coast opposite Malacca & Singapore, & with a town of same name on the river Siak, 45 m. from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 101° 55′ E. Surface flat. Exports gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, & silk stuffs; imports opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece-goods. The *Siak River* flows N.E. and enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

SIAM, p-o., Leon co., Tex.

SIAM, a country of S.E. Asia, Further India, of which it occupies the centre & S. parts, extending between lat. 7° & 19° or 20° N., & lon. 98° & 106° E., nearly enclosing the Gulf of Siam on the S., & having W. the Indian Ocean & British Tenasserim provs., E. the Menam-Kong river separating it from Anamese Camboja, & N. the independent Laos country. Area, estim. at 190,000 sq. m., & pop. at 3,000,000, of whom about 500,000 are Chinese. The Menam river, one of the largest in S.E. Asia traverses its centre from N. to S., and the region it waters, as also the S.E. part of the country, is highly fertile; but other parts are rugged & mountainous; & on the W. & E. Siam-proper appears to be separated respectively from the Tenasserim coast & Laos & Camboja by lofty mountain chains. The kingdom comprises the W. half of Camboja & the isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the Asiatic continent. Climate is said to be salubrious. Mean temperature of the year at Bang-kok 83° Fahr. Rice is raised in great abundance, & is the chief food of the people; sugar, pepper, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, sago, the finest tropical fruits, teak, sandal, sapan, rose, and other woods, coffee, cotton, rattans, & numerous gums, with gold from washings, copper, iron, & gems, are amongst the chief products. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, leopard, antelopes, and bears, abound in great numbers; and one of the titles of the Siamese monarch is "lord of white elephants." The Siamese are a peculiar race of the Mongolian family; average height, 5 feet 2 inches. In bodily and mental energy they are inferior to the Chinese or neighboring nations. They have made small progress in useful or ornamental arts, & most of the manufs. & handicrafts in the towns are carried on by Chinese or Anamese settlers. Only two roads of any consequence exist in the country; one from Bang-kok to Yuthia, & the other in the E. from Chantibon to Fung-gai; but a navigable canal connects the Menam & Menam-kong rivers. Trade with China, Anam, Camboja, Tonquin, Java, Singapore, & the E. Archipelago, is considerable; & there is occasionally a direct intercourse with Bombay & Surat, England & America. Silver and cowries are the only medium of traffic. Government, an absolute monarchy, & the people are in a most servile condition. There is is no standing army, but every male subject is liable to serve for a portion of the year. A numerous force of war-junks & galleys is kept up, & manned by Chinese & other foreigners. Buddhism, of a degraded kind, is the religion of the state. Slavery is common. Public revenue has been estimated at upwards of 3,100,000*l.* a-year, which the expenditure nearly balances. The first intercourse with Europeans took place in 1511 & the first British ship reached Bang-kok in 1612. In 1683, a Greek named Phalcon was raised to the dignity of foreign mininster of Siam, & opened a communication with France; but the French were expelled from the country in 1690; since that time the conquest of a part of Camboja has formed the chief event of Siamese history.—The *Gulf of Siam*, between lat. 7° & 14° N., & lon. 99° & 105° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S., where it opens into the China Sea. Length 500 miles; breadth at entrance 300 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

SIAMO, or SIAO, an island in the Asiatic Archip., between N.E. extremity of Celebes & Sanghir. Cir. about 35 miles. Surface elevated, and it contains a volcano.

SIAMPA, a country of S.E. Asia. [TSIAMPA.]

SI-AN, or SI-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Shensi, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Hoei-ho, lat. 34° 12′ N., lon. 108° 40′ E. It is large, enclosed by strong walls, & the principal military depôt for the north provinces of China.

SIANG-YANG, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, lat. about 32° N., lon. 112° E.—*Siang* is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

SIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 10 m. N.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,500.

SIAS, a river of Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 m.—The *Siaskoi canal*, 25 m. in length, connects the rivers Svir & Volkhov.

SI-AS-LAW, p-o., Lane co., Oregon.

SIAUGUES-ST.-ROMAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 17 miles S.E. Brioude. Pop. 1,908.

SIB, a maritime town of E. Arabia, dom. & 22 m. W. Muscat, on the Arabian Sea. It has the reputation of being peculiarly healthy.—*Sibb* is a town of W. Beloochistan, 75 m. N.E. Bunpoor.

SIBBERTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. Mkt-Harborough. Area, 2,048 ac. Pop. 376.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Dover. Area, 1,836 ac. Pop. 422.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Castle. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 60.

SIBERIA, SIBIRI, or ASIATIC RUSSIA, comprises all the N. part of Asia, extending from the Ural mntns. to the Pacific Ocean & Behring Strait, & having S. the Chinese empire, and independent Turkestan, & N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the isls. of New Siberia. Area estimated at 5,393,250 square miles, & pop. at 2,937,066, of whom about half are Mohammedans & pagans. The cold of winter is extreme, from 20° to 72° below zero of Fahr., while the summer heat is excessive. Surface in the S. elevated by the Altai chain covered with forests, & interspersed with many fertile valleys; but by far the greater portion of Siberia is flat and sterile. In the W. are extensive steppes, inhabited by Cossack tribes, or roving Kirghiz, & all the N. half is a vast desert peopled by Ostiaks, Yakuts, Tchuktchi, & other tribes in the lowest state of barbarism. The Obi, Yenisei & Lena rivers, with their large & numerous tributaries, & the Olenek, Indighirka, & Kolyma traverse the country in a N. direction, & enter the Arctic Ocean. Principal lakes are those of Baikal, Tchany, & Sumy, with the Balkash-Nor, or Lake Tenghiz, which forms a part of its S. boundary. In the more populated districts, corn sufficient for the pop. is raised; it is chiefly barley, oats, & buck-wheat. Cattle are numerous in some parts, & in the N. reindeer, foxes, martens, beavers, & bears, the skins of which compose important articles of trade. Siberia is, however, chiefly valuable to Russia, on account of its minerals. The produce of the mines in 1850 was 81,919 lbs. troy of pure gold, & 52,053 lbs. of silver. The government has recently resumed the monopoly of the gold-washings. Antimony, cobalt, mercury, & zinc are also met with; iron & copper are plentiful on the S. frontier in the gov. Tobolsk. Manufs. are nearly insignificant, except in some of the provincial caps. Irkutsk has an imperial factory of woollens for the clothing of the troops, & some manufs. of linen, glass, hats, soap, &c., and it is the great entrepôt of the commerce of N.E. Asia, receiving from Kiachta on the Chinese frontier, tea, rhubarb, fruit, paper, silks, porcelain

Tobolsk has tanneries, & manufactures of soap & felt. W. Siberia consists of the gov. Tobolsk & Tomsk, E. Siberia of Yeniseisk & Irkutsk, the prov. Yakutsk, Istricts Okhotsk & Kamtchatka, and the Tchuktchi country. The govs. are organized & governed like those in European Russia; the army of Siberia consists of 16 battalions of infantry, & a brigade of artillery. Chief cities Tobolsk & Irkutsk, respectively the W. & E. caps., with Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Kiachta, Semipalatinsk, & Petropaulovsk. A line of fortified posts protects the country on the side of Independ. Turkistan. [New Siberia—Russia.]

SIBFORD GOWER, a hamlet of England, county Oxford, pa. Swalcliffe, 7 miles W.S.W. Banbury. Pop. 549.

SIBIDULU, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, 45 m. N.N.W. Bammakoo.

SIBILA, p-o., Washington pa., La., 94 N. New Orleans, 1,131 W.

SIBILLA (MONTE DELLA), one of the chief summits of the Apennines, in Central Italy, Pontf. Sta., deleg. & 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Height 7,409 feet.

SIBKIM, a state of N. Hindostan. [Sikkim.]

SIBLEY, p-o., Jackson co., Mo.

SIBLEY'S MILLS, p-o., Wilkinson co., Mis.

SIBNIBAS, *Sivanivasa*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, 60 m. N.N.E. Calcutta, with ruins of a palace, & several pagodas.

SIBSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Boston, & with a station on the Lincolnshire railroad. Area, 5,460 ac. Pop. 1,372.

SIBSON, two pas. of England.—I. county Huntingdon, 6 miles W. Peterborough. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 697.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Bosworth. Area, 3,817 ac. Pop. 484.

SIBTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6 m. S.W. Newark. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 146.

SIBTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Saxmundham. Area, 2,861 ac. Pop. 501.

SIBUYAN, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, 40 miles N. Penang, lat. 12° 14′ N., lon. 122° 45′ E. Length 15 miles; breadth 10 miles.

SICASICA, a town of Bolivia, S. A., dep. & 57 miles S. La Paz.

SICHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Demer, 3 m. W. Diest. Pop. 1,700.—II. a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 5 m. S.W. Maestricht.

SICIGNANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 12 m. S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,200.

SICILIES (KINGDOM OF THE TWO). [Naples—Sicily.]

SICILY, p-o., Highland co., O.

SICILY, *Trinacria & Sicilia*, the largest & finest isl. in the Mediterranean, between lat. 36° 39′ & 38° 18′ N., & lon. 12° 25′ & 15° 40′ E., separated on the N.E. from S. Italy by the strait of Messina, 2 m. broad, & forming the *Dominii al-di-la di Faro*, or the territory "beyond the strait" of the kingdom of the "Two Sicilies." Shape triangular; length E. to W. 185 m.; greatest breadth N. to S. along its E. coast 120 miles. Its old divisions into Val Demone, V. di Noto, & V. di Mazzara, are now obsolete, & it is subdivided into the follow provs. or intendencies:

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1851.	Chief Cities.
Palermo	1,988	514,517	Palermo.
Girgenti	1,377	245,974	Girgenti.
Trapani	1,360	182,809	Trapani.
Caltanisetta	1,192	180,791	Caltanisetta.
Messina	1,390	349,484	Messina.
Noto (Syracuse)	1,484	237,814	Syracuse.
Catania	1,765	379,991	Catania.
Total	10,556	2,091,580	

The Neptunian or Madonian mountains stretching from E. to W. through the N. part of the isl., consist of granite, quartz, & mica, flanked, as in the Apennines, by limestone & other calcareous formations; they rise to several thousand feet in height, & cover a great part of the surface with their ramifications. In some parts are mountains isolated from the rest, the chief of which is Mount Etna, near the E., 10,872 feet above the sea. The principal plains border the sea, & are those of Catania & Syracuse in the E., that adjoining Trapani in the W., & those of Milazzo & Terranova. Rivers all small and unnavigable; the chief are the Giarretta, watering the plain of Catania, the Salso, Platani, Belici, flowing to the S. coast. The chief lakes are Biviere, or Lentini, near the E. coast, & the pool of Etna, in the centre of the island. Soil everywhere of high fertility; in some places it consists of a rich loam from 20 to 30 feet deep. Climate generally salubrious, except in some of the low lands. Mean temper. of the year at Catania, 67° .4, winter 52° .8, summer 84° .5; at Palermo, year 61° .1, winter 52° .5, summer 74° .4′ Fahr. Summer heats are oppressive; snow is never seen, except on Etna, & the highest points of the Madonian mountains; & the cold of winter is never so severe as to effect the verdure of the country. The papyrus, sugar-cane, date, palm, & other tropical products ripen at a height of 600 feet; evergreens flourish at 2,000 feet; oak & chestnut woods cover the mountain sides to the height of 4,000 wheat; wheat thrives at 4,500 ft., & beach woods prevail to 6,000 feet in elevation. Under the Romans, Sicily was considered the granary of Italy, but owing to oppressive exactions & restrictions, there are few countries in which agriculture is so ill conducted; and it is stated that instead of corn, nearly one-third of the population derive their subsistence mainly from the fruit of the Indian fig, a species of cactus which grows wild in profusion. Lands chiefly belong to the nobility, the clergy, or the crown. Wheat & barley are exported in small quantities. Other chief crops are beans, pulse, maize, rice, olive oil, oranges, lemons, almonds, & other fruits, potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, sumach, liquorice, & manna. Silk is produced chiefly in the N.E. part of the island, & woven at Catania; in the W. 30,000 pipes of wine are annually made, of which from 18,000 the 20,000 are exported from Marsala. Pastoral industry receives little attention; & except a few merino sheep, & good mules, all kinds of live stock are very inferior. The sulphur beds of Sicily are of the highest importance; they extend over the centre & the S., in an area of 2,700 sq. miles, in which about 150 mines are wrought. The sulphur is found in tertiary formations, & the increase in its production within a few years had been so rapid, that in 7 months of 1838 nearly 77,800 tons were yielded, & this branch of industry employed 12,200 men & boys. In 1838, a monopoly in the export of sulphur was granted by the Neapolitan government to a French mercantile firm, which resulted in such a diminution in the general trade of Sicily, that after a vigorous remonstrance from the British government, it was quashed in 1842, & trade is again on the increase. Alum, nitre, salt, bitumen, gypsum, and marble, are valuable mineral products; ores of copper, lead, iron, & mercury are found in the mountains, but few mines are wrought there, & nearly all metallic goods are imported. The tunny, sword-fish, & anchovy fisheries are important, & those of Palermo lately employed from 900 to 1,000 boats & 3,500 fishermen. The coral fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. Silk manufs. at Catania, Palermo, Messina, employ several hundred looms; & in the same cities hides & skins are dressed. At Trapani are some cotton factories wrought by steam; other manufs. are unimportant. Chief exports, sulphur, olive oil, oranges & lemons, wine & spirits, sumach, silks, & corn, barilla, essences, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, & skins. Imports sugar & other colonial produce, cotton & other manuf. goods, hides, iron, deals, & wax. Messina, Palermo, Trapani, & Catania, are the chief seats of commerce. Each intendency is governed by a prefect with a council & secretary. Each town has its judicial court; superior courts are in Palermo, Messina, & Catania; & a supreme court sits in Palermo, the cap. Except about 58,000 inhabitants, of Greek descent, mostly near Palermo, & several thousand Jews, the inhabs. are all Roman Catholics. In 1832, there were 658 monasteries in the island. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, & is said to be better conducted than in S. Italy. Palermo & Catania have universities; there are colleges & academies in 21 towns, & a primary and secondary school in each commune. In Catania there are schools of mutual instruction. This island was, in ancient times, the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, of which Syracuse & Agrigentum were the most famous. It fell successively under the Carthaginians,

Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, French, Spaniards, &c.; it was annexed to Naples in 1736. In 1847, 1848, & 1849, attempts were made by the Sicilians to shake off the Neapolitan gov. Messina was bombarded & taken by the Neapolitan troops 7th September, 1848, and Catania 6th April, 1849. [NAPLES.]

SICULIANA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 8 m. W. N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. Pop. 5,300. Its situation is unhealthy. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur mines in Sicily.

SICYON, a city of ancient Greece, & the cap. of one of the earliest founded kingdoms in Europe, gov. & 9 m. W.N.W. Corinth; the remains of which comprise a stadium in good preservation.

SIDBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N. E. Sidmouth. Area, 6,827 ac. Pop. 1,872.—II. co. Salop, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,277 ac. Pop. 61.

SIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 502.—II. a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Congleton. Pop. 459.

SIDDONSBURG, p-v., Monahen town, York county, Pa., 11 S. Harrisburg, 103 W. Pop. 1850, 117.

SIDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Painswick. Area, 614 ac. Pop. 42.

SIDE (or ESKI,)-ADALIA, a ruined city of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Mediterranean, 40 m. E. Sataliah. It has remains of Roman walls.

SIDER (French *Sierre*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant, Valais, on the Rhone, 10 m. N.E. Sion.

SIDERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 3 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,800.

SIDESTRANDS, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 3 m. S.E. Cromer. Area, 560 ac. Pop. 140.

SIDI, a prefixed name of several small towns, &c., of N. Africa.—I. (*S. Abdallah*), Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 28 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—II. (*Abdelmoumen*), Algeria, prov. Oran, on the Mediterranean.—III. (*Braham*), Algeria, prov. & 120 m. S.S.E. Algiers.—IV. (*Bu-Surme*), Morocco, on the coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—V. (*Feruch*), a cape & bay, N.E. Algiers, and where the French army disembarked, 14th June, 1830. —*Sidi Shehr* is a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 47 m. S.W. Konieh.

SIDLAW, SEEDLAW, or SUDLOW HILLS, a mountain range in Scotland, extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, E.ward to Redhead, & N.E.ward to Stonehaven. Many of these hills are isolated, & rise to about 1,400 feet. The most remarkable summit is the celebrated Dunsinnan, or Dunsinane. The old red sandstone is the prevailing strata, alternating with beds of shale & conglomerate, upraised by greenstone & porphyry.

SIDLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. S. Chichester. Area, 4,109 ac. Pop. 941.

SIDMONTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 4,470 ac. Pop. 145.

SIDMOUTH, a seaport town & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth, in the British Channel, 13 m. E.S.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 1,600 ac. Pop. 3,441; do. of the t. 2,516. It is picturesque, sheltered by hills, & greatly resorted to by visitors.

SIDNEY, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 9 N. Augusta, 604 W. Kennebec r. runs on its E. border, & Snow's pond lies on its W. border, which receives the waters of several other large ponds, and flows N. through Waterville into Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1792. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,190; 1850, 1,955.

SIDNEY, p-t., Delaware co., N.Y., 93 S.W. Albany, 334 W. Surface uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Oleout & other small creeks, flowing into Susquehanna river. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,732; 1850, 1,807.

SIDNEY, p-o., Hunterdon co., N. J., 35 N. Trenton, 195 W.

SIDNEY, p-t., capital of Shelby co., O., 79 W. by N. Columbus, 473 W. The v. is situated on the W. bank of Great Miami r. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, 5 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—18 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 fulling m., an oil m., 3 flouring m., 4 saw m., 1,302 inhabitants.

SIDNEY, p-v., Marshall co., Ia., 105 N. Indianapolis, 626 W.

SIDNEY, p-o., Tremont co., Iowa.

SIDNEY CENTRE, p-o., Sidney t., Delaware co., N. Y., 98 S. W. Albany, 333 W.

SIDNEY PLAINS, p-v., Sidney t., Delaware co., N. Y., 99 S.W. Albany, 325 W. Situated on the E. side of Susquehanna river, & contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 20 dwellings, & about 100 inhabitants.

SIDON, p-o., Carroll co., Miss.

SIDON, a town of Palestine. [SAIDA.]

SIDOURA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, protected Sikh territory, 25 m. E. Umballah.

SIDOUT, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 12 m. E. Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the Pennar.—*Sidpoor* is a town of the Guicowar's dom., 68 m. W. Ahmednugger.

SIDRA (GULF OF), (*Syrtis Major*), the principal inlet of the Mediterranean on its African side, between lat. 30° & 33° N., & lon. 15° & 21° E.; having S. & E. the doms. Tripoli & Barca. Shores extremely fertile; on them are Tripoli, &c.

SIEBENBURGEN ("the seven boroughs"), the German name of Transylvania, so named from 7 towns colonized in the 12th century by a Saxon race. [TRANSYLVANIA.]

SIEBENGEBIRGE ("the seven mntns."), a collection of heights in Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S.E. Cologne, & N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the most lofty, rises to 1,560 feet above the sea. They are basaltic.

SIEBENLEHN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 2 m. S.E. Nossen. Pop. 1,486.

SIEDLEC, a town of Poland, cap. prov., 55 m. E.S. E. Warsaw. Pop. 3,000. It has a noble residence, schools, & a town hall. In 1831, it was repeatedly taken & retaken during the war between the Russians & Poles.

SIEG, a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rises 10 m. N.E. Siegen, flows W., & joins the Rhine, 2 m. N. Bonn, a course of 80 m.

SIEGBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 15 m. S.E. Cologne, on the Sieg. Pop. 1,950.

SIEGELS STORE, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 181 W. by S. Raleigh, 418 W.

SIEGEN, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 38 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, cap. circ., on the Sieg. Pop. 5,260. It has manufs. of leather, iron, and steel wares, woollens & cottons.

SIEGHARDS, a market town of Lower Austria, 28 m. N.N.W. Krems. Pop. 1,600.—*Sieghards-kirchen* is a market town, on the Erlau, 17 miles W. N. W. Vienna.

SIENA (*Sena Julia*), a city of Central Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov., on a sandstone hill, 1,260 feet above the sea, between two affls. of the Ombrone, & on the Sienna & Empoli r. r., 31 m. S.E. Florence. Pop. 20,637. It is embosomed in trees, entered by a fine avenue, enclosed by walls with gates, several of which are of striking architecture. Without external grandeur, Siena has a clean & thriving appearance, a remarkable cathedral of the 12th & 13th centuries, a city hall in a wide space in the centre of the city, & a celebrated academy of the fine arts,—all these edifices are richly adorned with paintings of the Siennese school. Siena has also 32 convents, a citadel, 2 theatres; a university, formerly celebrated, & having, in 1844, 136 students, a library of 50,000 vols., & upwards of 5,000 MSS.; a school of medicine, of which Mascagni was a professor, & a hospital with 300 beds; pub. libraries & literary associations; manufs. of woollens, silks, straw hats, paper, & leather, & an active trade in wine, oil, & paper. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of a military governor, & the seat of civil & criminal courts. It is resorted to by many English families. The mountains in its vicinity have rich marble quarries. In the middle ages Siena was the cap. of a powerful republic, & is said to have had 100,000 inhabitants. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Ombrone. Eight popes, & many other eminent persons, were natives of Siena. It is connected by railroad with Florence & Leghorn. Its prov., the N. part of the Tuscan maremma, comprises 466 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 186,263.

SIENNE, a small riv. of France, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel, 7 m. W.S.W. Coutances, after a N.W. course of 40 m.

SIERADZ, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, prov. & 32 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3,240. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

SIERCK, a comm. & walled town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. & 11 m. N.E. Thionville, on the rt. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 1,599. It has an important customs establishment (*bureau de douane*), on the frontiers of Belgium & Prussia.

SIERPE, a town of Poland, prov. & 21 m. N.-Plock, with 1,230 inhabs. & a castle.

SIERRA, county, Cal., on the E. border of the state, & occupies the crest & the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Area, 850 sq. miles. Surface mountainous, with deep narrow valleys, abounding with rich deposits of gold. The Saddle peak rises to the height of 7,200 feet; Table mountain 8,000 feet above the sea; and the Buttes at the head of S. fork 9,000 feet: surrounded with quartz *leads*, lime stone plenty & good quality. Drained by Yuba river. Capital, Downieville. There were in 1852, horses, 25; mules, 249; cows, 38; beef cattle, 29; sheep, 13; oxen, 6; potatoes, 2,200 bush. produced. Capital employed in mining, $143,140. Pop. 4,855.

SIERRA (a peaked mountain ridge), a prefixed name of mountain ranges in Spain, S. Amer., &c.—*S. Acatrai*, S. Amer., between the equator & lat. 2° N., & lon. 57° & 59° W. It is densely wooded. Estimated height 3,000 or 4,000 feet.—*S. de Engarceran*, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N. Castellon de la Plana.—*S. de Gredos*, a mountain range of Spain, separating O. Castile from Estremadura, 36 m. S.W. Avila, & rising to 10,552 ft. —The *Sierra de Gaudalupe*, New Castile, S. Toledo, attains the height of 5,110 feet.—*S. de la Vindat*, the W. cordillera of the Andes, Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 feet above the ocean.—*S. Tejada*, prov. & 28 m. N.E. Malaga. Height above the sea 7,977 feet.

SIERRA LEONE, a colonial settlement of W. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, & consisting of a peninsula, 18 m. in length, by 12 m. in breadth, on the coast of Senegambia. Lat. of *Cape Sierra Leone* 8° 30′ N., lon. 13° 18′ W. It consists of a tract of territory, along the Sierra Leone river, having an area of about 300 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 45,472. The centre of the peninsula consists of a mass of conical & rugged mountains, and the soil is generally barren; but around the coast is a belt of rich land; & in other parts of the territory are some very fertile tracts, of which only a small portion is under cultivation. Climate very pestiferous; & in August 1848, more rain fell at Sierra Leone in two days, than in Great Britain throughout the year. Principal exports, teak timber, cam-wood, palm oil, ginger, and small quantities of hides, ivory, rice, pepper, & copal. Imports nearly all from Great Britain. Government vested in a legislature composed of a captain-general & governor-in-chief, & a council of 7 members, possessing both legislative & executive powers. (*Salary of captain-general, &c.*, 2,000*l.*) Public rev. 15,399*l.*; expenditure 89,488*l.* 16*s.* FREE-TOWN, the cap., is on the N. coast of the peninsula, besides which it has only some petty vills. This settlement was founded in 1787, & has been since maintained with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade in W. Africa; but the little success which has attended these endeavors, & the great mortality among European troops, have been powerfully urged on the British government as reasons for the abandonment of the colony.—*Sierra Leone River*, an estuary of W. Africa, Senegambia, about 20 m. in length, & from 3 to 10 m. in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately N. the peninsula Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokell, rises about 200 miles inland, and is navigable for its last 60 miles.

SIERRA MADRE, the great mountain mass extending through Mexico, from the S. to N., spreading out into the table land of Anahuac. [*See Anahuac.*]

SIERRA MORENA, or Brown Mts., Cal., commence a few miles S. of San Francisco, & extend South until they merge into the coast range. Average elevation, 2,000 feet above the sea.

SIERRA MORENA, a mountain range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 38° 30′ N., & between lon. 3° & 4° W. Culminating point, Aracena, is 5,500 ft. above the sea. It is crossed by two principal passes, from Granada & Jaen to Madrid, & from Cuadix to Villahermosa and Ciudad Real. Surface bare & rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

SIERRA NEVADA ("snowy mountain"), the most elevated mountain range in the Spanish peninsula in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, & forming part of the great water shed which separates the waters, flowing to the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating points, Mulhacen 11,675 feet, & Veleta 11,387 feet above the sea, separated by an enormous chasm, the Corral-de-Veleta. The S. base of this range is clothed with olive & orange groves, & chestnut woods; perpetual snow commences at the height of 9,500 ft. *Sierra Nevada.* (See CALIFORNIA.)

SIEVSK, or SEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 73 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Seva in Lake Moritza. Pop. 4,500.

SIEWIERZ, a town of Poland, prov. & 67 m. W.S.W. Kielce, with a castle. & 1,500 inhabs., employed in important iron works.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area, 6,319 ac. Pop. 703.

SIGHAJIK, a small maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 miles S.W. Smyrna, on the Bay of Sighajik, an inlet of the Gulf of Scala Nova.

SIGHILL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 6 m. N.W. N. Shields. Pop. 1,072.

SIGMARINGEN, a town of S. Germany, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the rt. b. of the Danube, 30 m. N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,804. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle.

SIGN, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. & 20 m. N. E. Spalato. Pop. 3,900. Its fortress, built by the Turks, crowns a high rock above the town; but it has been allowed to go to decay.

SIGNA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 8 m. W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop., with vicinity, 5,500.

SIGNAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 14 m. E.S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,400.

SIGNY, several comms., &c., of France, dep. Ardennes.—I. (*l'Abbaye*), a market town, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Mezieres. Pop. 2,447. It has extensive iron works.—II. (*le Petit*), a vill., cap. cant., 22 m. W. N.W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,294.—*St. Signeux* is a comm. and vill., dep. H. Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux. Pop. 3,168.

SIGOURNEY, p-v., capital Keokuck county, Iowa. Pop. of the t. 1850, 698.

SIGSTON-KIRKBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. E.N.E. N.-Allerton. Area, 3,369 ac. Pop. 282.

SIGTUNA, a town of Sweden, læn & 27 m. N.N.W. Stockholm, on a branch of Lake Maelar, with 588 inhabs. In the 9th century it was cap. of a small kingdom of Sweden.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. N.E. Guadalaxara, on the Henares. Pop. 4,817. It has a cathedral & manufs. of woollen cloths.

SIHL, a river of Switzerland, cants. Schwytz, Zug, & Zürich, joins the Limmat at Zürich, after a N.W. course of 35 m.

SIHON, or SEIHUN, *Sarus*, a river of Asia Minor, rises in the pash. Karamania, E. of Eregli, & after an E. & S. course of 150 m., enters the Mediterranean, 30 m. S.W. Adana.

SIHUT, a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 m. E.N.E. Makallah. Pop. varies from 300 to 2,000, according to the trade & season. Its traders own about 30 large & small vessels, employed in coasting trade & shark fishing.

SIJEAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., near the lagoon of Sijean, on the Mediter., 10 m. S. Narbonne. Pop. 3,013.

SIKAR, or SECKTUR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, 62 m. N.W. Jeypoor.

SIKINOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, gov. Syra, 20 m. N.W. Santorin. Area, 17 sq. m. Pop. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, & the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of same name.

SIKKIM, or SHIKIM, a state of N.E. Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 40′ & 28° N.,

lon. 88° E., having N. the Himalaya, W. Nepaul, E. Bootan, & S. the Bengal dists. Rungpoor & Purneah. Area, 4,400 sq. m. Estimated pop. 166,000, chiefly or wholly Buddhists, & employed in rural industry. Cattle and iron are amongst the chief exports. The culture of the tea plant has been introduced here by the British with success. Principal town, Sikkim, 135 m. N.W. Dinagepoor.

SIKLOS, a market town of W. Hungary, county Baranya, 16 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen, with 3,247 inhabitants, & mineral springs.

SIKOKE, or SIKOKF, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, S. of Niphon, & E. Kiusiu. Estimated area, 17,200 sq. m. Surface mountainous. Chief towns, Tosa & Awa.

SILAO, a town of Guanaxuato, Mexico, and 10 m. N.W. of the city of Guanaxuato. Pop. 4,000.

SILBERBERG, a town, and strong fortress of Pruss. Silesia, reg. & 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,170.—*Silbenbergstadt*, Bohemia. [Mrs.]

SILCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the border of Berkshire, 6¼ m. N. Basingstoke. Area, 1,881 acres. Pop. 456. Here are the remains of the ancient *Segontiacum*, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of 1½ m. in circ., occupied by a farm and ploughed fields, across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In A.D. 407, the usurper Constantine was here invested with the purple; the city was destroyed by Ælla and the South Saxons in 493.

SILE, a river of Austrian Italy, delegs. Treviso and Venice, enters the lagoon, 6½ m. N. Venice, after a S. course of 35 m. past Treviso.

SILEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, on the r. Soar, on the Midland counties r. r., 3 m. N.W. Syston. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 1,660.

SILESIA (Germ. *Schlesian*), a prov., forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, having E. Poland, S. Austrian Silesia, Moravia, & Bohemia, W. Saxony & Brandenburg, & N. Prussian Poland. Area, 15,762 sq. miles. Pop. 1849, 3,061,593, of whom 1,558,000 are Lutherans, 1,400,000 Roman Catholics, & 30,600 Jews. Capital, Breslau. Surface in the S. & S.W. rugged & mountainous; in other parts flat, or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; other principal rivers are its affls., the two Neisses, the Bober, Malapane, & Bartsch. Forests very extensive. Corn, flax, & hemp, are produced in very large quantities, & about 2,800,000 sheep are kept in the prov., & produce excellent wool, which forms, next to linen, the principal article of export. Beet-root sugar, timber, madder, tobacco, silk in small quantities, &c., are also exported, & valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper, are wrought. Principal manufs. comprise cotton fabrics, linens, & coarse woollen cloth. The condition of the people has been greatly improved since they became subjects of Prussia. It is subdivided into the three regs. of Breslau, Oppeln, and Leignitz. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1742. Pop. 1850, 438,586.—*Austrian Silesia* comprises the S. part of the old prov. of Silesia, still belonging to Austria, & composing the circs. Troppau & Teschen. [Moravia.]

SILIAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 2½ m. N. W. Lampeter. Area, 2,182 ac. Pop. 335.

SILINTY, or SELINTI, a marit. vill. & headland of Asia-Minor, pash. Itshill, on the Mediterranean, 32 m. W.N.W. Cape Anamour, around which are remains of the ancient *Selinus*, or *Trajanopolis*.

SILIQUA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 17 m. W.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,099.

SILISTRIA (Turk. *Dristra*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. pāsh., on right bank of the Danube, 57 m. N.N.E. Shumla. Pop. 20,000. It was fortified by the Russians after being taken by them in 1829, but its works are now neglected.

SILIVRI, or SELIVRI, a marit. town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 m. W. Constantinople. Pop. 5,000.

SILJAN, a lake of Sweden, læn & 26 m. N.W. Fahlun. Length 52 m.; breadth 7 m. Height above the sea, 520 feet; depth 1,200 feet.

SILKSTONE, a pa. of England, county York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. W. Barnesley. Area, 14,991 ac. Pop. 21,298; do. of the t. 1,037.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ miles S.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 227.

SILLA, a town, Central Africa, Senegambia, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 80 m. E.N.E. Sego. Here Mungo Park terminated his first expedition in August 1796.—II. (*de Caracas*), a mountain, S. Amer., Venezuela, near Caracas, height 8,700 feet.

SILLAH-MEW, a decayed town of Burmah, Further India, on the east bank of the Irrawadi, 24 miles S. Pugan.

SILLEE, a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist & 30 m. S.S.E. Ramghur, on the Subunreeka.

SILLEFIORD, a vill. of Norway, stift & 77 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. of pa. 2,400.

SILLEIN, a town of N.W. Hungary. [Szolna.]

SILLE (LE GUILLAUME), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,210. It has manufs. of fine linens. *Sillery* is a vill., dep. Marne, 6 m. S.E. Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

SILL'S CREEK, p-o., New Hanover co. N. C.

SILOA, p-o., Sullivan co., Ia., 88 S.W. Indianapolis, 659 W.

SILOAM, p-v., Smithfield t., Madison co., N. Y., 110 W. by N. Albany, 364 W. It contains a church, a store, a grist m., & about 30 dwellings.

SILOAM, p-v., Surry co., N. C., 141 W.N.W. Raleigh, 344 W.

SILOAM, p-o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.

SILS, the most elevated vill. in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and 4 miles in length by 1 m. in breadth. Height of vill. above sea 5,964 feet.

SILSDEN, a township of England, county York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Keighley. Pop. 2,508, employed in manufactures of cotton and worsted.

SILSOE, a hamlet of Engl., co. & 9½ m. S.S.E. Bedford, pa. Flitton. Pop. 755.

SILTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 7 m. N. W. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,257 ac. Pop. 368. In the church is a handsome monument to Judge Wyndham. —II. (*Over*), co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area, 3,694 ac. Pop. 285.

SILVAN, t., Washtenaw county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 924.

SILVER CREEK, p-v., Hanover t., Chautauque co., N. Y., on the S.E. shore of Lake Erie, & on the Buffalo & State line r. r., 31 m. from Buffalo. It contains a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

SILVER CREEK, p-o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

SILVER CREEK, t., Greene co., O. It contains the v. of Jamestown, & has in the town, 2 tanneries, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,447; 1850, 2,565.

SILVER CREEK, p-t., Cass co., Mich., 181 S.W. Detroit, 629 W. Drained by Dowagiake r. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. Pop. 1840, 183; 1850, 491

SILVER CREEK, p-t., Stephenson co., Ill., 206 N. Springfield, 826 W. Pop. 1850, 603.

SILVER CREEK, p-o., Pottowattamie co., Iowa.

SILVER CREEK, t., Randolph county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,300.

SILVER CREEK, p-o., Maury co., Tenn., 54 South Nashville, 712 W.

SILVER GLADE, p-o. Anderson dist., S. C., 137 W.N.W. Columbia, 532 W.

SILVER HILL, p-o., Davidson co., N. C.

SILVER HILL, p. v., Charlotteville t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Has a store, 2 grist m., & 50 inhabitants.

SILVER LAKE, N. Y., is a beautiful sheet of water in Wyoming co., 3 m. long, & three-fourths of a mile wide, stocked with fish brought originally from Lake Erie. Its outlet flows into Genesee r.

SILVER LAKE, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 184 N. N.E. Harrisburg, 294. W. Surface hilly; soil loam, clay, & gravel. Drained by branches of Choconut cr. & by Silver creek, flowing from Silver Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, three-fourths of a mile long, & half a mile wide; and here is a vill. which has a Methodist & a Roman Catholic church, & about 250 inhabitants. Two miles N.E. is Quaker lake, a little larger, and another, a little smaller. There are in the town 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 907; 1850, 1,213.

SILVER LAKE, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich.

SILVERMINES, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Pop. 682, mostly

employed in lead mines belonging to Lord Dunally, whose residence is 1 m. E.N.E.ward.

SILVER RUN, p-o., Meigs co., O.

SILVER RUN, p-o., Talladega co., Ala.

SILVER SPRING, t., Chester co., Pa.

SILVER SPRING, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 7 N.E. Carlisle. Surface hilly, with fine valleys; soil calcareous loam & slate. Drained by Conedogwinit cr. & its tributaries. It contains the vill. of Kingston. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,938; 1850, 2,308.

SILVER SPRINGS, p.o., Marion co., Fla.

SILVER SPRING, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn.

SILVER SPRING, p-o., St. Francis co., Mo.

SILVER SPRINGS, p-o., Dallas co., Ark.

SILVERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Towcester. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,134.

SILVERTON, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 96 S. W. Columbia, 591 W. Situated on the E. side of Savannah river.

SILVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. S.W. Collumpton. Area, 4,714 ac. Pop. 1,376.

SILVER TOP, p-o., Obion co., Tenn.

SILVERVILLE, p-o., Lawrence co., Ia.

SILVES, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 19 m. E.N.E. Lagos. Pop. 3,000.

SILVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 8 m. E.N. E. Ludlow. Area, 493 ac. Pop. 27.

SIMANCAS, *Septimanca*, a town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by an anc. bridge. Pop. 875. It has a fortress, in which the archives of Castile are kept.

SIMAND, a market town of Hungary, co. & 21 m. N.N.E. Arad. Pop. 4,898.

SIMAUL, or SIMAWUL, *Synaus*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 75 m. S. Brusa.—5 m. N.W. is Lake Simaul, which gives origin to the Simawulsu, an affl. of the Susughirli-su (anc. *Macestus*).

SIMBIRSK, a gov., Russia, between lat. 52° 40′ and 55° 50′ N., & lon. 45° 10′ & 51° 20′ E., having N. the govs. Kasan & Orenburg, S. Saratov, & W. Penza and Nijnii-Novgorod. Area, 27,944 sq. m. Pop. 1,318,900. Surface undulating & very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, Sura, & their affls. Climate healthy. Rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, peas, hemp, flax, tobacco, & poppies, are extensively raised. Cattle & horse breeding is chiefly practiced by the Kalmucks. Manufactures of coarse & fine woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas, & coverlets, salt, spirits, glass, soap, & leather, are carried on; & large quantities of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, & millstones, are exported. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns, Simbirsk, Samara, Stavropol, & Karsun.—*Simbirsk*, the cap., is situated on the Volga & Sviago, 105 m. S.S.W. Kasan. Pop. 17,000. Its position, on a height above the Volga, is highly picturesque; houses partly of wood. Principal edifices, two cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, numerous charitable institutions, governor's palace, town-hall, barracks, & an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn & fish.

SIMCOE, county, Can. W. Situated in the N.W. part of the province. Area, 1,797 sq. m. It has the Matchedash & Nattawasaga bays & Georgian bay on the N., & Lake Simcoe on its eastern border. Drained by Nottawasaga, Holland & Coldwater rivers, & numerous other small streams. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Barrie. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 21,747; sheep, 26,954; swine, 26,269; horses, 5,014; wheat, 422,421 bush. produced; rye, 2,076; Indian corn, 6,830; buckwheat, 1,149; barley, 8,013; oats, 261,650; potatoes, 253,514; peas, 136,367; tobacco, 122 pounds; wool, 67,387;—12 grist m., 41 saw m., 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 8 tanneries, 2 oatmeal m. Pop. 27,165.

SIMCOE, p-v., capital Norfolk co., Can. W., on Paterson's creek, 46 S.W. Hamilton. It has a courthouse, 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 3 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,452 inhabitants.

SIMCOE, a lake of Can. W., between Lakes Huron & Ontario, 40 miles N. Toronto. Length & breadth about 27 m. each. It receives many small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters N.ward by the Severn into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

SIMCOE FALLS, v., Camden t., Addington co., Can. W., on the Napanee r., 20 W. by N. Kingston, It has 2 stores, a grist m., a fulling m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a foundry, & 125 inhabitants.

SIMETO, *Simæthus*, a riv. Sicily. [GIARRETTA.]

SIMFEROPOL (Turk. *Akmedshid*, "the white mosque"), a town of S. Russia, cap. gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Salghir, 37 m. N.E. Sevastopol. Pop. 8,000, of very various descent. It is finely situated, enclosed by heights, & consists of the old Tartar town Ak-Metchet, & a new quarter constructed by the Russians, which is regularly built, and has a cathedral, churches, barracks, hospital, & gov. offices. Here are several mosques, a Tartar school, a vast bazaar, an artesian well, & several fountains. It was founded in A.D. 1500, & became the cap. of Tartar sultans. The traveller Pallas resided here for 15 years previously to 1811.

SIMLA, or SIMLAH, a mountainous district of N. W. Hindostan, between the Sutleje and Jumna rivers, with a station, 30 m. S. E. Belaspoor, 7,300 feet above the sea, & resorted to by invalids of the British army. The station has a magnetic observatory, & lately consisted of 100 English-built houses; every article of European manuf. is here procurable. Pop. of dis. 370,600. Exports iron, wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, opium, cotton, & woollen fabrics.

SIMMEN, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, after a N. & E. course of 35 m., joins the Kander, 4 m. S. Thun. Its valley, the Simmenthal, contains several vills. & the baths of Leuk.

SIMMERING, or SIMONING, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering canal & the Danube, 2 m. S.E. Vienna, with 2,686 inhabitants, who manuf. bronze & chemical products.

SIMMERN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 26 miles S. W. Coblentz, cap. circ. Pop. 2,700.

SIMMONS, p-o., Lawrence co., O.

SIMMONSVILLE, p-o., Giles co. Va.

SIMMS, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 552.

SIMMS PORT, p-v., Avoyelles par., La., 237 N.W. New Orleans, 1,194 W.

SIMNAN, SEMNAN, or SEMNOON, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 115 miles E. Teheran. It is stated to be 2½ m. in circ., and enclosed by a wall.

SIMNITZ, a market town of Wallachia, on left bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Sistova.—*Simno* is a small town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 19 miles East Kalwary. Pop. 1,300.

SIMOGA, or SHEMOGA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore dom., 130 miles N.W. Seringapatam.

SIMONBURN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area, 13,372 ac. Pop. 1,080.

SIMOND, par., St. John's co., N.B., on the N. side of the Bay of Fundy. It had in 1851, 5 grist m., 10 saw m., 7 churches, 17 schools. Pop. 3,425.

SIMONDS, t., Carleton co., N. B. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., a tannery, 2 churches, 6 schools. Pop. 1,119.

SIMONDSLEY, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 592.

SIMONSTHURM, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 56 miles S.S.W. Buda. Pop. 3,000.

SIMON'S TOWN, a maritime town of S. Africa, colony & dist. Cape of Good Hope, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the E. side of False bay, 23 m. S. Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of the Cape mountain, & has a naval arsenal. It is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief of the colony, & the port to which homeward bound ships from India usually resort for repairs, &c.

SIMONSVILLE, p-v., Windsor co., Vt., 89 S. Montpelier, 451 W.

SIMPLON, a mountain of Switzerland, between the Valais & Piedmont, & across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Doma d'Ossola, a distance of nearly 38 m., is 6,592 ft. above the sea, from 25 to 30 feet in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, & was completed between 1800 & 1806. It was greatly injured by storms in 1834, 1839, & 1849, & is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. Under the French, the Simplon gave name to a dep. now forming the Swiss canton Valais.

SIMPRIN, an old pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, now united to that of Swinton.

SIMPSON, county, Ky. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 288 sq. m. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Drakes cr. & its branches, which flow N. into Big Barren river, & by branches of Red river, a tributary of Cumberland river. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $251,954; Ind. corn, 516,158 bush produced; oats, 145,855; tobacco, 1,221,314 pounds; wool, 14,883;—2 saw m., 3 tanneries, 11 persons employed;—20 churches; 2 academies, 98 pupils; 27 schools, 833 scholars; 1 library, 85 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,537; 1850, 7,733.

SIMPSON, county, Miss. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 550 sq. m. Pearl r. flows on its W. border, by branches of which it is drained. Capital, Westville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $175,423; Ind. corn, 165,099 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 40,280; rice, 83,207 pounds; cotton, 1,851 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed. Cap. employed in manuf., $37,650; value of manufactured articles, $40,515;—15 churches; 2 academies, 60 pupils; 13 schools, 220 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,380; 1850, 4,734.

SIMPSON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1¼ m. N. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 540.

SIMPSON ISLAND, Pacific O., Mulgrave archipelago, is in lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 173° 54′ E.

SIMPSON'S, p-o., Floyd county, Va., 203 W. by S. Richmond, 278 W.

SIMPSON'S CREEK, p-o., Taylor co., Va.

SIMPSON'S MILL, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C.

SIMPSON'S STORE, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 226 W. Harrisburg, 242 W.

SIMPSONVILLE, p-v., Shelby county, Ky., 31 W. Frankfort, 573 W. Situated on Floyd's fork of Salt r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

SIMPSONVILLE, p-o., Howard co., Md.

SIMSBURY, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 13 N. Hartford, 349 W. Surface, hilly & mountainous, with level and fertile land on Farmington r., by which it is drained. In the N.E. extremity is the flourishing manufacturing v. of Tariffville, on the W. side of Farmington r., containing a carpet fac. employing 520 persons, making annually 475,000 yards of carpets & cottonades. Simsbury v. is on the New Haven & Northampton railroad, & contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 2 Methodist,—& several manufs., &c. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,895; 1850, 2,737.

SIMUSIR, one of the Kurile islands, N. Pacific, belonging to Russia, 80 m. N.W. Urup. Lat. of S. point 46° 49′ N., lon. 151° 37′ E. Length N. to S., 90 m., breadth 6 m.

SIN, a city of China, prov. Shen-si, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, 120 m. S.E. Si-an.

SINAI (MOUNT), a mountain of Arabia Petræa, famous in Scripture, & generally identified with the Jeb-el-Mousa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mountains, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end, lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 34° E. Height above the sea, 7,497 feet. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 20 Greek monks. Robinson conjectures that Mount Horeb, N. W.ward was the original Sinai, celebrated in holy writ. Mount St. Catherine is, however, the culminating point of this cluster of mountains.—The *Peninsula of Sinai*, between the gulfs of Suez & Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 m. in length, N. to S., & as much in breadth at its N. extremity, whence it gradually tapers S.ward to its extremity, Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea, lat 27° 43′ N., lon. 34° 18′ E. Surface generally mountainous & rocky; in different localities of it are hieroglyphic & other ancient inscriptions.

SINALOA, a state of Mexico. Area, 4,690 ac. Pop. 160,000. [Cinaloa.]

SINARUCO, a river of Venezuela, S. A., joins the Oronoco, after an E. course of 100 miles.

SINAY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,000.

SINCLAIR'S BOTTOM, p-o., Smyth co., Va., 281 W. Richmond, 346 W.

SINCLAIRTOWN, or ST. CLAIRTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dysart, adjoining Pathead. Pop. 1,511, mostly employed in weaving.

SINCLAIRSVILLE, v., Charlotte t., Chautauque co., N. Y. It contains a church, 3 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a machine shop, 2 clothiers' works, & 400 inhabs.

SIND, or SINDE, a river of Hindostan, between the Chumbul & Betwah rs., rises near Seronge, flows N.E. through the Gwalior dom., & between it & Bundlecund, & joins the Jumna, 26 m. S.E. Etawah. Total course 220 m. Affls. the Kohary & Maluvar. [Scinde, Indus.]

SINDE, a country of W. Hindostan. [Scinde.]

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. W.S.W. Stüttgart. Pop. 3,869.

SINDORSKOE, a lake of Russia, gov. Vologda, circ. & 85 m. N.N.E. Ust-Syssols. Length 12 m., by 5 m. in breadth.

SINDWAH, a fortress & pass of British India, presid. Bombay, 75 m. N.W. Boorhanpoor.

SINEPUXENT, inlet, Worcester co., Md., on the Atlantic coast, is the entrance from the ocean into Sinepuxent bay, in 38° 10′ 30″ N. lat. The bay is long and narrow, separated from the ocean by Asaticque island.

SINES, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. S.W. Alcacer-do-Sal. Pop. 1,200. It is the birth-place of Vasco de Gama.

SINEU, a town of the island Majorca, 20 m. E.N.E. Palma. Pop. 3,990.

SI-NGAN, a city of China. [Si-an.]

SINGAPORE (*Singhapura*, "city of the lion"), a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in S.E. Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only ¼ mile across, & having on its south side a town of same name, in lat. 1° 17′ 0″ N., lon. 103° 50′ 0″ E. Length of island 27 miles, breadth 11 m. Area, 275 square m. Pop. 1854, 52,890, amongst whom are 20,000 Chinese & a few Europ. Surface generally low, undulating, & densely wooded. Soil mostly clay, resting on sandstone & granite. Climate healthy. Mean temp. of year, 80° .6; winter 79°.2; summer 81° .5 Fahr. Showers are frequent; & the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Catechu, fine fruits, nutmegs, coffee, & pepper are principal products, & with trepang, birds' nests, sea-weed, and other articles for the China market, tortoise shell, sugar, &c., form the native exports; but the island is chiefly valuable as a depôt for the British & Indian trade with the islands of the E. seas. Rice is imported from Java, Bengal, & Sumatra, & live stock from Malacca. Some manufactures of pearl-sago, agricultural implements, & arms, are carried on by the Chinese, who, with British residents, are the principal merchants. In 1853, the total exports, in transit and otherwise, amounted in value to $15,291,380. In the same year the total imports amounted in value to $13,723,880. The island is governed by an officer under the British presid. of Bengal, assisted by a council. Singapore was purchased from the Sultan of Johore (Malay peninsula), & settled by the English in 1819. Since then it has rapidly risen into importance. The capital town, on the S.E. coast, on a small river, is regularly laid out, & pretty well built, & divided into Malay, Chinese, & European quarters. Pop. 1850, 25,916. Chief edifices, the court house, jail, custom-house, several churches, & the Anglo-Indian college. It has convenient quays, & goods are shipped and unshipped by lighters, vessels of large burden lying in the roads from 1 to 2 m. distant.

SINGARAPETTAH, a town of British India, presid. Madras, 85 m. W.N.W. Pondicherry.

SINGBOOM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 110 m. W. Midnapoor.

SINGEN, a market town of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 6 miles W.N.W. Radolfzell. Pop. 1,164.

SINGHEA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, district Tirhoot, on the Gunduck, 17 miles N. Patna, and having near it the vestiges of a ruined city.—*Singhur* is a hill-fort, presid. Bombay, 12 m. S.S.W. Poonah.

SINGILEI, or SINGHILEI, a town of Russia, gov. & 23 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It is mostly built of stone.

SINGLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area, 5,010 ac. Pop. 603.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 2½ m. E.S.E. Poulton. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 391.

SINGOE, an island of Sweden, læn Stockholm, in the Baltic, 20 miles W. the Aland islands. Length 4 miles.

SINGOLE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 25 m. N.N.W. Gurrah.

SING SING, p-v., Ossinsing t., Westchester co., N. Y., 113 S. Albany, 258 W. Situated on the left bank of the Hudson river, & on the Hudson river r. r., 32 miles from New York, on elevated and uneven ground, & has 4 landings, from which steamboats and vessels ply daily to New York. Incorporated in 1813, & contains 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—18 stores, a ship yard, 2 iron foundries, 2 plough fac., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 3,500 inhabitants. It contains Mount Pleasant Academy for boys, with a fine marble edifice, & Mount Pleasant Female Seminary for young ladies, beautifully located. The Croton aqueduct bridge here is an object of much interest. Sing Sing furnishes great quantities of fine marble for building. The quarries are chiefly wrought by convicts of the state prison, located here. It is situated half a m. S. of the v. The main building is 84 feet long & 44 feet wide, 5 stories high, containing 1,000 cells. In front & rear are various workshops, with the keeper's house, a chapel, hospital, kitchen, & storehouses. There is a separate building, constructed of marble, of the Ionic order, for female convicts, with well-furnished apartments for the matrons. Attached to the whole are 130 acres of land.

SINIGAGLIA (*Sena Gallicia*), a fortified seaport town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Urbino, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, 16 m. W.N.W. Ancona. Pop. 21,930. It has a cathedral, convents, mint, theatre, & a small harbor; but is chiefly celebrated for its large annual fair in July & August, which is attended by traders from all parts of Central & S. Europe, N. Africa, & the Levant.

SINISCOLA, a comm. & vill. of Sardinia, capital mand., 25 m. N.E. Nuoro. Pop. 2,826.

SINIUKHA, a river of Russia, gov. Kiev, & betw. Kherson & Podolia; after a S.E. & S. course of nearly 150 m., joins the Bug at Olviopol.

SINJAR, or SINGALI, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pa. & 70 m. W. Mosul. It consists of about 80 houses, with many Mohammedan tombs, & some remains of a much more remote date.—The *Singar Hills*, a range about 50 miles in length, by from 7 to 9 in breadth, between the Khabur & Tigris rivers, are covered with oak forests, & fig & vine plantations, interspersed with numerous villages.

SINJAVKA, three market towns of Russia.—I. Don-Cossack country, 45 miles W.S.W. Nova-Tcherkask, at the mouth of the Mertvoi-Donetz, in the Sea of Azov.—II. gov. & 34 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. & 75 m. S.E. Vilna.

SINKING CREEK, p-o., Botetourt co., Va., 204 W. Richmond, 244 W.

SINKING CREEK, p-o., Bedford co., Tenn., 65 S. Nashville, 699 W.

SINKING SPRING, p-o., Berks county, Pa., 47 E. Harrisburg, 151 W. Pop. 1850, 364.

SINKING SPRING, p-v., Brush Creek t., Highland co., O., 84 S.W. Columbus, 421 W. It contains 2 stores, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

SINKING SPRING, p-o., Lawrence co., Ia., 78 S.S. W. Indianapolis, 628 W.

SINKING VALLEY MILLS, p-v., Blair co., Pa., 114 W. Harrisburg, 173 W. Contains a Rom. Catholic church & 110 inhabitants.

SINN, a river of Bavaria, circ. Franconia; & H. Cassel, after a S. course of 40 m., joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

SINNA, or SINENDRIJ, a town, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist. Ardelan, on a declivity below its original site, 80 m. W.N.W. Hamadan. Pop., according to Rich, consists of 4,000 or 5,000 families. It is of comparatively modern origin, & has an imposing appearance, with the castellated palace of its governor on a height. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

SINNAI, a market town of the island Sardinia, div. & 8 m. N.E. Cogliari. Pop. of comm. 2,826.

SINNAMARY, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic, 78 m. N.W. Cayenne, course N. 200 m. At its mouth is the village Sinnamary.

SINNEMAHONING, r., Pa., a tributary from the N.W. of W. branch of Susquehanna r., & is about 50 m. long.

SINNEMAHONING, p-o., Clinton co., Pa., 119 N. Harrisburg, 251 W.

SINNIE, or ANCOBRA, a river of Guinea, enters the Gulf of Guinea near the Dutch settlement Axim, after a S. course of upwards 120 m.

SINNINGTON, a pa. of England, county York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Pickering. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 579.

SINNO, a river of Naples, prov. Basilicata, enters the Gulf of Taranto, 19 m. S.W. the mouth of the Bradano, after an E. course of 60 m.

SINNORE, a town of India, Baroda dom., on the Nerbuddah, 26 m. E.N.E. Baroche.

SINOPE, a seaport town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 75 m. W.N.W. Samsoun. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on an isth., connecting a high rocky peninsula with the mainland, & has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey. Its walls, composed of fragments of Byzantine architecture, are ivy-clad, & overhang deep wooded ravines, crossed by high & narrow bridges. Many of its buildings are surrounded by gardens. It was the birth-place of Diogenes. Its exports consist of timber, salt, cordage, fish, & oil. On 30th November, 1853, a Turkish fleet of 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, & 2 steamers, were attacked in the bay by 18 Russian vessels, & all the the Turkish vessels, excepting one steamer, were destroyed, & with them 4,000 men.

SINOPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 17 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,800.—*S. Inferiore* is a vill. immediately S.W.ward.

SINSHEIM, a town, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 14 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,869.—*Sinzheim* is a vill., 3 m. W. Baden. Pop. 1,426.—*Sinzig* is a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. N.W. Coblenz, near the lt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,800.

SINSINAWA, v., Jo Daviess co., Ill. Situated on a plain a short distance south of the Sinsinawa mound, which is in Wisconsin. The v. has a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

SINSINAWA MOUND, v., Grant co., Wis., near the foot of the mound, & has the Sinsinawa College, a Roman Catholic institution, a Dominican Convent, church, &c.

SION (Germ. *Sitten*, ancient *Sedunum*), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Valais, near the Rhone, 50 m. S. Bern. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by walls, & has 3 castles. There are many cretins in its vicinity.—II. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. N.E. Derval. Pop. 2,481.—III. a town & fort of British India, presid. & at the N. end of the island Bombay, with a causeway communication with the island Salsette.

SIOUT, OSIOOT, or ES-SIOUT (anc. *Lycopolis*), the princip. t. of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., near the Nile, in lat. 27° 11′ 14″ N., lon. 31° 14′ E. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is the largest & best-built town S. of Cairo, & has well-supplied bazaars, handsome mosques, a palace built by Ibrahim Pasha, public baths, a government school, & cotton factory. It was, until lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt, & is still the chief resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfur. It is also an important military station, & has a large manufacture of pipe bowls. Around it are traces of the ancient city, & in the adjacent mntns. W. the Nile, are several remarkable tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

SIOUX county, Iowa, in the N. W. corner of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. miles. Drained by Floyd's r., a tributary of the Sioux r., which flows along its west border. Surface level, or gently undulating; soil fertile. Unorganized.

SIOUX RIVER, Minnesota territory, joins the Missouri, lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 96° 30′ W., after a S. course estimated at 250 m.

SIPAN DAGH, a mntn. of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of Lake Van; supposed elevation 11,000 ft.

SIPESVILLE, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

SIPHANTO, *Siphnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. & 25 m. S.W. Syra. Area, 34 sq. m. Pop. 5,000. Soil fertile; chief products, corn, silk, figs, wax, & honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold & silver.

SIPPICAN, p-v., Rochester t., Plymouth co., Mass., 59 S. Boston, 446 W. It contains a Congregational & a Universalist church. The manufacture of salt is the principal business of the inhabitants.

SIPSEY TURNPIKE, p. o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

SIR, a mouth of the Indus river, 15 m. N.W. that of Koree. lat. 23° 38′ N., lon. 68° 12′ E.

SIR-DARIA, a name of the river JAXARTES.

SIRDARUD, a flourishing vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 7 m. S.W. Tabriz.

SIRDHAR, a town, Hindostan. [SURDHAUR.]

SIRDHUNA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Meerut, 37 m. N.N.E. Delhi. It was the capital of the Begum Sumroo.

SIRGOOJAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Gundwanah, capital of a district, 75 miles S.W. Palamow.—*Sir-i-sungah*, Afghanistan, is a fort, 22 m. S.W. Cabool, on the route to Ghuznee.

SIRHIND, a decayed fortress & town of N.W. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 27 miles N.W. Umballah, on the route to Belaspoor.

SIR-I-KOL, a lake in Central Asia, Bokhara, forming the source of the river Oxus; elevation 15,600 feet.

SIRINAGUR, a city of Cashmere. [SERINAGUR.]

SIRI POOL, a town of Central Asia, on the N. slope of the Huzareh mountains, 45 miles S.W. Balkh, lat. 36° 21° N., lon. 66° 28′ E. It is the cap. of an independent Uzbec chief.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, p. o., Morgan co., Va.

SIRMORE, one of the protected Sikh states of India, between the Sutleje & Jumna rivers, on the route between Seharunpore & Belaspoor. Surface hilly; products wheat, barley, tobacco, opium, cotton, timber, & iron. Principal town, Nahan. 30 m. E.N.E. Umballan, lat. 31° N., lon. 77 E.

SIRSAH & SIRSAWA, two towns of British India, in N.W. Hindostan.—I. 20 m. W. Futtehabad.—II. dist. & 7 m. N.W. Seharunpore.

SIRUELA, a town of Spain, prov. & 92 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,512.

SIRWAN, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, 65 miles S.W. Kirmanshah, which presents the most perfect remains of a Sassanian city in Persia. The buildings are composed of massive stone walls, & some of the dwellings are perfectly preserved, with ancient paintings in some of the vaults appearing quite fresh. It is considered to occupy the site of the more ancient *Celonæ*. Its small plain is well cultivated.

SIS, two towns of Asia-Minor.—I. pa. & 40 miles N. E. Adana, on the Jyhoon, S. Mount Taurus, & the see of an Armenian patriarch.—II. pa. & 21 m. S.W. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak.

SISAL, a seaport town of Yucatan, Mex., on its N.W. coast, 30 miles N.W. Merida. Pop. mostly Indians.

SISANTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,612.

SISARGA, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, Galicia, prov. & 23 miles W. Coruna.

SISEBOLI, or SIZEBOLI (ancient *Appolonia*, afterwards *Sozopolis*), a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Burghaz, 80 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea; & is mostly inhabited by Greeks, who carry on an active trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

SISKIYOU, county, Cal., on the north border of the state. Area, 5,700 sq. m. Drained by Falls, Shasta, & Siskiyou rivers, tributaries which form the Klamath river. The surface of this county, though elevated, comprises much fertile land, especially in the Klamath valley and its tributaries. Capital, Yreka. There were in 1852, 552 horses, 1,193 mules, 301 cows, 1,071 beef cattle, 451 oxen;—barley, 340 bush. produced; oats, 1,408; potatoes, 4,715. Capital employed in mining, $36,695. Pop. 2,240.

SISLAND, a pa. of England co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Bungay. Area, 466 ac. Pop. 77.

SISSONVILLE, p-v., Kanawha co., Va., 333 W.N. W. Richmond, 358 W. Situated on Pocatalico r., a small branch of Kanawha r.

SISTERDALE, p-o., Coma co., Tex.

SISTERVILLE, p-v., Tyler county, Va., 316 N.W. Richmond, 272 W. Situated on the right bank of the Ohio r., & contains 4 stores, a tannery, and about 400 inhabitants.

SISSACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. S.E. Basle. Pop. 1,254.

SISSONNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Laon. Pop. 1,403.

SISTERON, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. arrond., on the Durance & Buech, 16 m. W.N.W. Digne. Pop. 3,755. It is enclosed by walls, & commanded by a citadel, which was the prison of Casimir, king of Poland.

SISTERS, 2 isls. of the Pacific, N. Chatham isl., near New Zealand.—II. Bass' Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux island.—III. two islands, Indian Ocean, between the Great & Little Andaman isls.—The *Three Sisters*, Seychelles isls., Indian Ocean, are in lat 5° 9′ 30″ S.

SISTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 6 m. E.N.E. Bristol. Area, 1,827 ac. Pop. 926.

SISTOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the rt. b. of the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Nicopolis. Pop. 20,000. It has a citadel. A treaty of peace, between Austria & Turkey, was signed here in 1791.

SITCHEVKA, or SITCHEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Vazuza, an affl. of the Volga. Pop. 1,400.

SITHNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2 m. W.N.W. Helstone. Area, 5,898 ac. Pop. 2,773.

SITIA *Cythæum*, a maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, 55 m. E. Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is direct S. from it inland.

SITKA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George III. Archipelago, off the W. coast of N. A., in lat. 57° 3′ N., lon. 135° 18′ W. The Russian settlement Sitka or New Archangel, on its W. coast, has a magnetic observatory. Mean temperature of year 45° .4; winter 34° .7; summer 56° .2, Fahr. [RUSSIAN AMERICA.]

SITTARD, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,400.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 15 W.N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,240.

SITTEN, a town of Switzerland. [SION.]

SITTINGBOURNE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, on Milton Creek, 10 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Area of pa. 1,008 ac. Pop. 2,897.

SITZENDORF, a market town of L. Austria, on the Great Schmieda, 5 miles N.E. Meissau. Pop. 1,350.

SIU-AN-HOA, a fortified city of China, prov. Chi-Li, cap. dep., on the Yang-ho, near the Great Wall, 90 m. N.W. Peking. Its inhabs. manuf. superior felt caps & other woollen goods.

SIVACHE, or PUTRID SEA, a lagoon, on the N. & E. sides of the Crimea, S. Russia, communicating on the N. with the Sea of Azov by the Strait of Yenitchi, only a furlong in breadth, & elsewhere separated from that sea by a narrow sandy tongue of land, 70 m. in length. Shores, on its W. side, extremely irregular; breadth from 5 to 15 m.; and it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an E. wind, the water of the Sea of Azov is forced through the strait, & often covers the surface of the lagoon; at other times it presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud.

SIVANA, or SAMADURA, an isl. of British India, presid. Madras, formed by the Cavery, in dist. Coimbatoor. Length 9 m.; breadth 10 m. It was the site of the ancient Hindoo city of Ganga Para, & has remains of several temples. The Cavery here forms two fine cataracts.

SIVAS, or ROUM, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia-Minor & Turkish Armenia, betw. lat. 38° 30′ & 41° 40′ N., & lon. 33° 30′ & 39° 40′ E., having N. the Black Sea, & on other sides, Anatolia, & the pash. Karaman, Marash, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, & Trebizon. It is traversed from W to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus; principal rivers, the Yeshil-Irmak in its centre, the Euphrates, on its E., & the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*), on its W. frontier. Products consist of wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, & marble. Large herds of cattle & sheep are fed on the plains; camels & buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden. Principal manufs., cotton and silk fabrics, carpets & leather.—*Sivas* (*Cabria & Sebaste*), the cap., is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. S. Tokat. Pop. about 6,000 families. It is well built; houses interspersed with gardens, & its numerous minarets give it a cheerful appearance

It has many old mosques & khans, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufs. of coarse woollens & other fabrics, & a considerable transit & import trade. Near it, Mithridates was defeated by the Roman general Lucullus, & Bajazet by Timour.

SIVEREK, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 40 m. W.S.W. Diarbekir, & stated to comprise 2,000 houses, seated amongst orchards.

SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. Montfaucon. Pop. 1,018.

SIWAH, an oasis in the Libyan desert, 5 m. long, & 3 m. broad; its cap. Siwah-el-Kebir, 310 m. W.S.W. Cairo, is built of fossil salt, the houses clustering round a rock. The oasis contains several salt lakes, & many date palms, & the gardens produce the vine, fig, & pomegranate, in rich abundance. Near it is the vill. of Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SIX CORNERS, p. o., Richland co., O.

SIX-FOURS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Var, 3 m. W.S.W. Toulon. Pop. 2,941.

SIXHILLS, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,962 ac. Pop. 175.

SIX MILE, p-o., Jennings co., In., 70 S.S.E. Indianapolis, 576 W.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Ongarnee, 9 m. N.W. Limerick. Pop. 848. It has a court house, bridewell, & market house.—II. co. & 10 m. S.S.E. Limerick. Pop. 174.—*Six Mile Cross* is a vill., Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Clogphin, 8 m. W.S.W. Pomeroy.

SIX MILE FALLS, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

SIX MILE RUN, p-o., Somerset co., N. J., 21 N. Trenton, 187 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, a store, & about 12 dwellings. The stream flows into Raritan r.

SIX MILE RUN, p. o., Bedford co., Pa.

SIX RUNS, p. o., Sampson co., N. C.

SIZEBOLI, a town, Europ. Turkey. [SISEBOLI.]

SIZUN, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,758.

SKAGELSE, a town of Denmark, stift & on the isl. Seeland, 9 m. W.S.W. Soröe. Pop. 3,200.

SKAGEN (CAPE), or the SKAW, the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of light-house 57° 43′ 8″ N., lon. 10° 36′ 5″ E. Near it is a small town of the same name. Pop. 1,400.

SKAGERRACK, or the SLEEVE, an arm of the German Ocean. [NORTH SEA.]

SKALHOLT, a town, Iceland, 35 m. E. Reikiavik.

SKALICZ, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim. Pop. 892.

SKALITZ, a frontier town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 54 m. N.W. Neutra, on the lt. b. of the March. Pop. 8,790. It has manufs. of linen & woollen cloth. Good wine is raised in its vicinity.

SKALMIERZ, a town of Poland, pov. Kielce, 27 m. N.E. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, 13 m. S.W. Aarhuus, on a peninsula betw. Lakes Skanderborg & Henning. Pop. 900.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, læn & 27 m. S.W. Mariestad. Pop. 1,450. It has a cathedral, a college with botanic gardens, & a veterinary school. Near it is the ruined castle Skaraborg.

SKEEGS CREEK, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 135 S.W. Frankfort, 656 W.

SKEEL'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Mercer co., O.

SKEEN, or SKIEN, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, cap. amt. Bradsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 m. N. Porsgrund. Pop. 1,900.

SKEFFINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 2,132 ac. Pop. 205. Surface celebrated for fertility. Skeffington Hall contains many fine paintings.

SKEFFLING, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Patrington. Area, 4,652 ac. Pop. 212.

SKEGBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 3 m W. Mansfield. Area, 1,456 ac. Pop. 865.

SKEGNESS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the E. coast, 10 m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area, 2,474 ac. Pop. 366. The vill. is much resorted to as a summer residence.

SKEINAH, p. o., Union co., Ga.

SKELLEFTEA (SVENSKA), or SILDAL, a riv. of Sweden, læn Umea, rises in the Stor-Afvan lake, flows S.E. and, after a course of 120 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. N. Lofanger.

SKELLIGS, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 2 m. S.W. Brea head, Valentia isl. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 710 ft. in height, & has two light-houses 372 ft. in elevation, lat. 51° 46′ N., lon. 10° 32′ W., & the ruins of a priory.

SKELLINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., & 3½ m. W. Lincoln. Area, 6,220 ac. Pop. 564.

SKELMANTHORPE, a tnship. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pas. Emly & High Hoyland, 6¼ m. S.E. Huddersfield is. Pop. 782.

SKELMERSDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 5 m. E.S.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 769. It gives title of baron to the Wilbraham family.

SKELTON, t., Warwick co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,287; 1850, 532.

SKELTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.W. Penrith. Area, 6,826 ac. Pop. 776.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Guisborough. Area, 10,440 ac. Pop. 1,209.

SKENDLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 326.

SKENE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. W. Aberdeen. Area, 9,303 ac. Pop. 1,362. Skene house (Earl of Fife) is in a richly-wooded demesne.

SKENEATELES, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 147 W. Albany, 340 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile, and well cultivated. Drained by the outlet of Skeneateles lake, which flows N. into Seneca r. The v. is pleasantly situated at the foot of Skeneateles lake. Incorporated in 1833, & contains 5 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic—an academy, 15 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a saw m., a machine shop, a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 carriage fac.; 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers & a monthly publication, & has 1,500 inhabitants. A branch railroad extends 5 m. to the Auburn & Syracuse railroad. There are in the t. 6 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 6 flouring m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,981; 1850, 4,051.

SKENEATELES LAKE, N. Y., lies between Cayuga & Onondaga counties, & is 15 m. long, & from one half to three-fourths of a m. wide. Its shores present romantic & picturesque scenery, & its waters afford fine trout, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds each.

SKENFRETH, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m.N.N.W. Monmouth. Area, 4,729 ac. Pop. 619. The ancient fortress Skenfreth castle is in this pa.

SKENNINGE, a town of Sweden, læn & 20 m. W. Linkioping. Pop. 900.

SKEPE, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 18 m. N.E. Dobrzyn. Pop. 950.

SKERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.E. Great Driffield. Area, 2,733 ac. Pop. 194.

SKERRIES, a fishing town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 17 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on a headland, ¾ m. E. the Dublin & Drogheda railroad. Pop. 2,417. It is clean, & has a good pier. Opposite the town are four islets, called the Skerries.—II. an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a lighthouse, in lat. 53° 25′ 3″ N., lon. 4° 36′ 5″ W.; elevation 117 feet.—The *Out Skerries* are three islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 m. S.E. Fetlar, each about 1 m. in length. Pop. 105, mostly employed in ling fishing. A general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girt rocks. [PENTLAND SKERRIES.]

SKERROW (LOCH), a highly-picturesque lake of Scotland, Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon, 8 m. N. Gatehouse, 2 m. in circuit, & studded with richly-wooded islands.

SKERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. E.N.E. Broughshane. Area, 20,178 ac. Pop. 5,349.

SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE, Hebrides, Scotl., 12 m. S.W. Tiree island, lat. 56° 19′ 22″ N., lon. 7° 8′ 32″ W.; elevation 150 feet; light revolving.

SKERTON, a township of England, co., pa. & ¾ m. N. Lancaster, & separated from it by the Lune. Pop. 1,586.

SKEYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Aylesham. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 384.

SKIATHO, one of the N. Sporades, Grecian Archipelago, gov. & 10 m. N. Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth 4 m. each. On its N. side is the vill. Skiatho.

SKIBBEREEN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 40 m. S.W. Cork, on the Ilen. Pop. 4,715. It is brisk & thriving. It has a good church, several schools.

a bridewell, union workhouse, barracks, & several large flour-mills. Its port is at Aldecourt, 2 m. lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load & unload. Principal exports, corn, flour, meal, & provisions. In the vicinity are remains of several feudal castles & of a monastery.

SKIDBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the N. Sea, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Louth. Area, 3,455 ac. Pop. 404. Saltfleet Haven, a hamlet in this pa., was formerly a considerable mkt. town. Off the coast is an excellent oyster bed.

SKIDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Beverley. Area, 1,250 ac. Pop. 361.

SKIDDAW, a mntn. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 4 m. N. Keswick. Elevation 3,022 feet.

SKIELSKÖR, a town of Denmark, stift & on the S.W. coast of the island Seeland, on a deep arm of the Great Belt, 10 m. S. Skagelse. Pop. 1,000.

SKIERNIWICE, a town of Poland, gov. & 42 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & linens. The Russians here defeated the French in 1809.

SKILERSVILLE, v., Muhlenburg co., Ky., 188 S.W. Frankfort, 709 W. It has 2 stores and about 25 inhabitants.

SKILGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 2,108 ac. Pop. 266.

SKILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 490.

SKINBURNESS, a hamlet of Engl., co. Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 9¼ m. W.N.W. Wigtown. It is frequented as a watering place.

SKINNAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 11 m. N.W. Sleaford. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 30.

SKINNERS, p. o., Benton co., Oregon.

SKINNER'S EDDY p-o., Wyoming co., Pa., 159 N. E. Harrisburg, 267 W. Situated on Susquehanna r., 44 m. above Wilkesbarre.

SKINOSA, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. & 5 m. S. Naxos.

SKINQUARTER, p-o., Chesterfield co., Virginia.

SKIPNESS, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on Skipness bay, E. side of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 713. Skipness castle, surmounting Skipness point, is at the S. side of the entrance of Loch-Fyne.

SKIPPACK, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 86 E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Drained by Skippack cr. The surface is hilly; soil red shale. Pop. 1840, 1,485.

SKIPSEA, a pa. of Engl., co York, E. Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Area, 5,974 ac. Pop. 844.

SKIPTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, in the mountainous dist. of Craven, near the Aire, with a station on the Leeds & E. Lancashire r. r., 16 m. N.W. Bradford. Area of pa. 25,775 ac. Pop. 7,146; do. of the t. 4,962. It has a large church, a grammar-school with an annual revenue of 500*l.*, & 2 exhibitions to both Oxford & Cambridge, other schools, besides charities, with a revenue of 103*l.*; manufs. of cotton goods, & an active trade in corn & cattle, facilitated by the Leeds & Liverpool canal.

SKIPWITH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Selby. Area, 5,789 ac. Pop. 705.

SKIRBECK, a pa of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. Boston. Area, 2,630 ac. Pop. 2,429.

SKIRCOAT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1¾ m. S. Halifax. Pop. 6,949, employed in manufs. of cotton & woollens.

SKIRLING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 25 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh. Area, 2,640 Scots. Pop. 316.

SKIRPENBECK, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pocklington. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 190.

SKIRTS, or DERG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Castle-Derg. Area, 14,286 ac. Pop. 5,799.

SKIVE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. & 17 m. N.W. Wiborg. Pop. 1,200.

SKIVRA, or SKVIRA, a town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ., with 4,100 inhabs.

SKOFDE, an ancient town of S. Sweden, læn & 21 m. S.W. Mariestad, with 680 inhabs.

SKOPELO, one of the N. Sporades isls., Greece, gov. & 15 m. N. Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area, 32 sq. m. Pop. 2,500. Surface mountainous. Principal product wine.—II. a town on the S.E. coast of the island, with an indifferent harbor.

SKOPIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 52 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Werda. Pop. 6,000. It has manufs. of Russia leather.

SKOTSCHAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 m. E.N. E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,800.

SKOWHEGAN, p-t., Somerset county, Me., 36 N. Augusta, 631 W. Situated on the N. Side of Kennebec r., which here flows E. Soil fertile & well cultivated. The v. is situated at Skowhegan falls, on the Kennebec, where there is a great water power, is well built, has 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 10 stores, 2 flouring m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabs. A bridge across the Kennebec connects it with Bloomfield. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,584; 1850, 1,756.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a barony, pa. & vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath,—the vill., 6 m. S.E. Navan, with 225 inhabitants, & the remains of ecclesiastical edifices. Area of pa. 4,251 ac. Pop. 1,156.—II. a pa. Ulster, co. & 10¼ m. W.S.W. Sligo. Area, 13,237 ac. Pop 4,103.—III. a pa., Leinster, co. & 6 m. N.E. Wexford. Pop. 820.

SKRIPU, *Orchomenus*, a vill. of Greece, Bœotia, gov. & 7 m. N.E. Lebadea, at the mouth of the Gavrios (Cephissus) river in the Lake Copais. It has several remains of antiquity. About 5 m. N. are considerable remains of the ancient *Abæ*.

SKROPHA (CAPE), a headland of Greece, W. Hellas, Acarnania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, 15 m. W.S.W. Mesolonghi.

SKULANY, a large market town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 m. N.E. Jassy.

SKULL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W. Skibbereen. Area, 37,923 ac. Pop. 17,314, of whom 452 are in the village.

SKUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 12 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 3,408.

SKYE, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, from the mainland of which co. it is separated by the narrow strait Loch Alsh, whence it extends for 46 m. in a N.W. direction. Breadth very irregular, varying from 4¼ m. to 23 m., it being indented N.W. & W. by Lochs Snizort, Follart, Bracadale, &c., & all round the other coasts by smaller inlets. Estimated area (excluding the islands Scalpa, Raasay, &c., off its E. coast) about 547 sq. m., or 350,000 ac. Pop. 21,350. Surface mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2,000 & 3,000 feet above the sea, amongst which the Cuchullin hills are conspicuous; its N. part & shores are bold & strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, old red sandstone, & lias. There are some large basaltic pillars, & a curious spar cave. Rivulets & small lakes are numerous. Climate very moist & variable; rain falls three out of four days throughout the year, which renders the soil, otherwise good, moist & sterile, except in a few spots. Most part of the island is useless for agriculture, & even the pastures are chiefly in heath & coarse grass; the majority of the inhabitants are consequently in a very impoverished state, & many have emigrated to the colonies. Arable lands are nearly confined to the sea coast; cattle, fish, & kelp are the chief exports; & potatoes & fish the chief food of the pop. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities; belongs chiefly to Lord Macdonald & the Macleod family; is divided into 7 pas.; & forms, with adjacent small isles, a presbytery under the Scottish church establishment. Principal vills., Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, & Uig.

SKYROS, *Scyros*, an island of the Grecian Archip., in the Ægean Sea, 24 m. N.E. Cape Kili, Eubœa. Length 17 m.; breadth 2 to 7 m. Estimated area, 60 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 2,630. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its S. peninsula rises to 2,566 ft. above the sea; its N. part is more level, & productive of corn, wine, & madder; wheat & barley are exported, with madder roots, wax, honey, & oranges. Fir & oak woods are plentiful. Goats are of a very superior breed. The bay of Kalamitza, on the W. side, receives large vessels. The only town, St. George, stands on the N. side of the island; it is poor, but has some remains of antiquity, & contains all the pop. of the isl. Skyros was the place of retirement & death of Theseus. Seven m. W. is *Skyro-Poulo*, a rocky isl., 617 ft. in height.

SLA, a marit. town of Morocco. [SALLEE.]

SLAB TOWN, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 130 W. N.W. Columbia, 525 W.

SLACK, p. o., Mason co., Ky.

SLADE, p. o., Lee co., Ga.

SLADESVILLE, p. o., Hyde co., N. C.

SLAGELSE, a town of Denmark, stift & isl. Seeland, 10 m. N.E. Corsoer. Pop. 3,600.

SLAGLE CREEK, p. o., Polk co., Mo.

SLAIDBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Clitheroe. Area, 40,321 ac. Pop. 1,682.

SLAINS & FORVIE, a united marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 4 m. N.E. Newburgh. Area about 32 sq. m. Pop. 1,232. It has the remains of an old castle, & of an ancient chapel.

SLAITHWAITE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, with a station on the Leeds & Manchester r. r. Pop. 2,852, employed in woollen & cotton manufs. It has a mineral spring with the same properties as that of Harrogate.

SLALEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 5 m. S.S.E. Hexham. Area, 7,430 ac. Pop. 581.

SLAMANNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 5 m. S.S.W. Falkirk. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,655.

SLANE, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 8 m. W. Drogheda. Area, 5,947 ac. Pop. 2,519; do. of town 555. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought near Slane, on the E.—*Slanes* is a pa., Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. N.E. Portaferry. Area, 946 ac. Pop. 556.

SLANEY, a riv. of Irel., Leinster, rises in co. Wicklow, flows mostly S., through the cos. Carlow & Wexford, & expands into Wexford harb. Total course 60 m., tidal for 10 m. It is navigable from the sea to Enniscorthy for laden boats.

SLANO, a mkt. town of Dalmatia, circ. & 16 m. N. W. Ragusa. Pop. 1,400.

SLAPTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Ivinghoe. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 298.—II. co. Devon, 5¾ m. S.W. Dartmouth. Area, 3,430 ac. Pop. 706.—III. co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 217.

SLASH, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

SLASH COTTAGE, p. o., Hanover co., Va.

SLATE, p. o., Jennings co., Ia.

SLATE, p-o., Bath county, Ky., 81 E. Frankfort, 507 W.

SLATE CREEK, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.

SLATEFORD, p-o., Northampton co., Pa.

SLATEFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Colinton, with a station on the Caledonian r. r., 3 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 221.

SLATE HILL, p-o., Minisink t., Orange co., N. Y., 113 S.S.W. Albany, 276 W.

SLATE HILL, p. o., York co., Pa.

SLATE LICK, p-o., Armstrong co., Pa., 190 W. N. W. Harrisburg, 234 W.

SLATE MILLS, p-o., Rappahannock co., Va., 112 N.N.W. Richmond, 91 W.

SLATERSVILLE, p-v., Smithfield t., Providence co., R. I., 19 N.W. Providence, 410 W. Situated on a branch of Pawtucket r. It contains a Congregational church, 2 cotton fac., with 13,500 spindles, employing 310 persons, & make annually 2,200,000 yds. of prints & cotton goods, an extensive scythe fac., and 650 inhabitants.

SLATERSVILLE, p-v., Caroline t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 153 W. Albany, 304 W. Situated on Six Mile cr., & contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., a carding & fulling m., 2 tanneries, and 300 inhabitants.

SLATINA, a town of Wallachia, cap. Upper Wallachia, on the Aluta, 90 m. W. Bucharest.

SLATINGTON, p. o., Lehigh co., Pa.

SLATOUST, Russia, Ural Mntns. [ZLATOUST.]

SLAUGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3¼ m. N.W. Cuckfield. Area, 5,363 ac. Pop. 1,418.

SLAUGHTER, two pas. of Engl., co. Gloucester.—I. (*Lower*), 6 m. N.N.E. North Leach. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 230.—II. (*Upper*), 14 m. W. Cheltenham. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 218.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Pop. 126.

SLAVE-COAST, is that portion of the Guinea Coast, W. Africa, between the Volta & Lagos rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the E. & the Gold Coast on the W.

SLAVE LAKE (GREAT), a considerable lake of Brit. N. A., N.W. terr., between lat. 60° 40′ & 62° N., & lon. 109° 30′ & 117° 30′ W. Shape very irregular. Length E. to W. 200 miles; greatest breadth 50 miles. Shores, on its N. side especially, precipitous & rugged, & it contains many rocky & wooded isls. It receives from the N.E. the surplus waters of Aylmer & Artillery Lakes, & from the S. those of Lake Athabasca by the Slave River; & it discharges its own N. W., by the Mackenzie river into the Arctic Ocean. It is wholly frozen over for six months of the year.—*Slave River* is the lower part of the Peace river, after it is joined by Stony river from Lake Athabaska, & enters the Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course 200 m. Shores in many parts well wooded; in its upper part it is interrupted by rapids & falls; its lower course is through an alluvial region.

SLAVIANOSBERSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 180 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 2,000, who carry on an active trade by the river.

SLAVIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 29 m. S.E. Izium. Pop. 2,000.

SLAVONIA, or SCLAVONIA (KINGDOM OF), (called by the natives *Slavonska*), a frontier prov. (united with Croatia) of the Austrian Empire. Separated from Hungary on the N. by the Drave & Danube; it has W. Croatia, & S. the Save, separating it from Turkey (Bosnia & Servia). Area of Civil Slavonia 3,643 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 260,030, chiefly Slavonians, & of the Greek church. A branch of the Carnic Alps traverses it from W. to E., but most part of the surface is flat, & bordering the great rivs. are extensive marshes. Forests occupy much of the prov., & in them many hogs are fed. Rearing cattle, & the culture of wheat, rye, flax, hemp, fruits, tobacco, & wine in the E., are the principal branches of industry. Some marble is quarried; manufs., except a few of glass, earthenwares, & potash, are mostly domestic. Civil Slavonia is divided into the 2 dis. of Essegg & Posega. Capital, Esseck. [MILITARY FRONTIER.]

SLAVUTA & SLAWATYCE, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, on the Gorin, 18 m. N. Zaslav.—II. prov. & 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug.—*Slawiszyn* is a walled town of Poland, prov. & 10 m. N. Kalice. Pop. 1,000.

SLAWKOW, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 31 m. N.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,520. [AUSTERLITZ.]

SLAWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. 5¾ m. N. E. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 281.

SLEAFORD (NEW), a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Slea, 18 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area, of pa. 3,160 ac. Pop. 3,539; do of the t. 3,729. It has a fine church, with a spire 144 feet in height, a modern town hall, & free grammar school.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. New Sleaford. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 357.

SLEAT, an insular pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye. Area (excluding lakes & sea-lochs), 33,335 ac. Pop. 2,531. Here are the remains of two castles.

SLEBECH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W. S.W. Narberth. Area, 4,586 ac. Pop. 353.

SLEDGEVILLE, p. o., Panola co., Miss.

SLEDMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7¾ m. N.W. Great Driffield. Area, 6,650 ac. Pop. 437.

SLEEPY CREEK, p-o., Wayne co., N. C., 63 S.E. Raleigh, 293 W.

SLEEPY CREEK, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 74 W. Columbia, 584 W.

SLEEPY CREEK BRIDGE, p. o., Morgan county, Virginia.

SLESWICK, the Danish name of [SCHLESWIG.]

SLIDRE, a vill. of Norway, amt. & 95 m. N.W. Christiania, on the Beina. Pop. of pa. 3,100.

SLIEDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 4 m. E. Dort. Pop. 1,856.

SLIEVE, numerous mntns. of Ireld., among which are—I. (*Beg*), co. Down, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle. Height 2,384 feet.—II. (*Car*), Connaught, co. Mayo, between Lough Coon & Blacksod Bay. Height 2,368 ft.—III. (*Donard*), Ulster, co. Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 2 m. S.W. Newcastle. Height 2,796 feet.

SLIGO, v., Alleghany co., Pa. Situated opposite Pittsburg, & on the left bank of the Monongahela r. It contains 3 extensive iron works, a foundry, a boat yard,

several manufactories of glass ware, and 450 inhabitants.

SLIGO, p. o., Clinton co., O.

SLIGO, p. o., Henry co., Ky.

SLIGO, p. o., De Kalb co., Tenn.

SLIGO, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the co. Leitrim, S. Roscommon & Mayo, N.W. & N. the bays of Killala, Sligo, & Donegal. Area, 721 sq. m., or 461-753 ac., of which 3-4ths are arable or in plantations. Inhabited houses 31,443. Pop. 1851, 128,-511. Surface greatly diversified; mountains & bogs are interspersed with some level tracts & fertile land. Truskmore, in the N.E., is a mountain 2,072 feet in height; & Knockalongy (Ox mntns.) rises to 1,778 ft. The co. comprises loughs Arrow, Gill, & a part of Garra. Principal rivers, the Arrow & Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Agriculture lately improved, but not so the condition of the laborers. Principal crops, oats & potatoes, with some wheat. Estates large; farms mostly small. Coarse linens & woollens are manufactured, & the fisheries employ about 2,000 persons. The co. is subdivided into 6 baronies & 41 pas., in dioceses of Achonry & Elphin. Principal towns, Sligo, Ballisadare, Dromore, & Tubbercurry. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—*Sligo*, the cap., is a parl. & munic. bor., & seaport, at the head of Sligo Bay, & at the mouth of the Garvoge, or Sligo, 69 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. Area of parl. bor. 3,001 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,411; do. of town 2,046. Principal public edifices, 2 churches, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, a co. court house, prison, various charitable institutions, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, a small theatre, news-rooms, & market-houses. The port & harbor have been much improved; an extensive new quay & warehouses have been erected outside the bar, & vessels of 300 tons can come up to the town. It has several flour mills & breweries; exports of corn, meal, flour, provisions, linen, flax, & tow; imports of colonial produce & English manufs. Sligo is the entrepôt of an extensive country, & has, in consequence, a considerable & increasing trade. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It gives the title of Marquis to the Brown family.—*Sligo Bay*, an inlet of the Atlantic, immediately S. Donegal Bay, extends inland for 12 m. Breadth at entrance 6 m. On its shores are Sligo & Ballisadare. In 1588, 3 ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

SLIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. & 11 m. S.W. Gloucester. Area, 4,430 ac. Pop. 859.

SLINDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N. W. Arundel. Area, 2,504 acres. Pop. 599. Slindon-house, in this pa., is a fine old mansion.

SLINFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N. W. Horsham. Area, 4,230 ac. Pop. 691.

SLINGSBY, a pa. of England, co. & 16 m. N.N.E. York, N. Riding. Area, 2,363 ac. Pop. 632.

SLIPPERY ROCK, cr., Pa., rises in Mercer and Butler counties, & after a course of 35 miles, flows into Conequenessing creek, a little above its entrance into Big Beaver r.

SLIPPERY ROCK, t., Beaver co., Pa. It has 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 8 saw m., 3 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,224.

SLIPPERY ROCK, p-t., Butler co., Pa., 15 N.W. Butler, 22 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 263 W. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Slippery Rock creek, and its tributary, Wolf cr. It contains the v. of Centreville, and has 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,507; 1850, 1,490.

SLIPPERY ROCK, t., Mercer co., Pa. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 6 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,066.

SLIPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 18 m. N.E. Northampton. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 155.

SLOANSVILLE, p-v., Schoharie t. & co., N. Y., 33 W. Albany, 392 W. Situated on Vly cr., on the Cherry Valley turnpike, & contains a Baptist church, 4 stores, a grist m., several saw m., & 308 inhabitants.

SLOATSBURG, p. v., Rockland co., N. Y., on the N. York & Erie railroad, contains 2 cotton twine fac., & a large scattered population.

SLOBODSKOI, a town of Russia, gov. & 16 m. N. E. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Viatka. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous churches & a monastery, & a considerable trade in corn & linseed.

SLOBODZIA, a town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, & 60 m. E. Bucharest.—*Slokutchin* is a vill. of Bulgaria, S.W. Nicopolis.

SLOLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 719 ac. Pop. 294.

SLONIM, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 72 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. circ., on the Stchara. Pop. 7,500. It has several churches, a synagogue, a district school for nobles, & various factories.

SLOOTEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee & Lake of Slooten, 12 m. E. Stavoren. Pop. 864.—II. a pa. of N. Holland, on the Lake of Haarlem, 4 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,300. —*Slooterdyk* is a vill. on the Y, 3 m. N.W. Amsterdam.

SLOSSBURG, p. v., Lauderdale co., Ala.

SLOUGH, p-o., Clackamas co., Oregon.

SLOUGH, a vill. of Engl., co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 2¼ m. N.N.E. Windsor, 21 m. W. London, & 8¼ m. from Ascot-heath. Pop. 1,198. It has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel.

SLOYERSVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

SLUCZEVO, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Prussian frontier, 11 m. S. Thorn. Pop. 1,000.

SLUIS (French *L'Ecluse*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the Belgian frontier, 10 m. N.E. Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal. Pop. 1,508.

SLUTCH, two rivers of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, rises near Staro-Konstantinov, flows N., & joins the Gorin in a marshy flat, after a course of 200 m.—II. gov. Minsk, flows S. past Slutsk, & joins the Pripet, 60 m. E. Pinsk. Course 80 miles.

SLUTSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 63 m. S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the lesser Slutch, near its source. Pop. 8,000. Except its churches, convents, &c., it is built of wood; it has a high school formerly subord. to the university of Vilna.

SLYGUFF, or SLIGUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 3¾ m. N.E. Borris-O'Kane. Area, 6,756 ac. Pop, 2,072.

SMALEHNEN, a bailage of Norway. Pop. 1845, 73,-622.

SMALHOLM, SMALLHOLM, or SMAILHOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxborough, 6 m. W.N.W. Kelso. Area, 3,970 ac. Pop. 617, of whom 304 are in the village.

SMALLBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,247 ac. Pop. 601.

SMALLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.E. Derby, pa. Morley. Pop. 804.

SMALL ISLES, an insular pa. of Scotl., cos. Argyle & Inverness, & comprising the isls. of Eig, Rum, Canna, & Muck. United pop. 916.

SMALLWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 3 m. E.S.E. Sandbach. Pop. 619.

SMARDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the river Built, 8 m. E.N.E. Cranbrooke. Area, 5,380 ac. Pop. 1,206.

SMEATON (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Area, 7,192 ac. Pop. 974.

SMEETH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area, 1,611 ac. Pop. 460.

SMEETON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Pop. 567.

SMELSER'S MILLS, p-o., Rush co., Ia., 45 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 537 W.

SMELTZERS GROVE, p. o., Grant co., Wis. Pop. 729.

SMELTZERS MOUNT, p. o., Pickens co., S. C.

SMETHCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 9 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 2,705 ac. Pop. 358.

SMETHWICK, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Harborne, 3¼ m. W. Birmingham. Pop. 5,020, employed in metal foundries, &c.

SMICKSBURG, p. v., Indiana co., Pa.

SMIDAR, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 3 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 1,166.

SMIEINJORSK, a town of W. Siberia, in the mining dist. of the gov. Tomsk. Pop. 4,000, employed in silver mines & smelting works.

SMIEV, a town of Russia, gov. & 22 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 3,000.

SMILEYS CORNERS, p. o., Franklin co., O.

SMITH, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 590 sq. m. Drained by Cumberland r. & Caney Fork, its tributary, & their branches. Cap., Carthage. There were in 1850, live stock valued at

$521,078; Ind. corn, 1,066,410 bush. produced; oats, 97,755; sweet potatoes, 41,816; tobacco, 2,377,394 lbs.; —5 grist m., 7 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 9 persons emp. Cap. employed in manufac., $74,458; value of manufactured articles, $35,285;—50 churches; 3 acad., 80 pupils; 53 schools, 1,718 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,179; 1850, 18,412.

SMITH, co., Miss. Sit. a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 520 sq. m. Drained by Leaf r. Cap., Raleigh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $172,245; Ind. corn, 128,641 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 46,450; rice, 36,195 pounds; cotton, 1,111 bales;—4 saw m.; a tannery, 4 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac., $11,380; value of manufactured articles, $11,880;—10 churches; 1 academy, 75 pupils; 8 schools, 174 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,961; 1850, 4,071.

SMITH, county, Tex. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,040 sq. m. Drained by branches of Angelina & Neches rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Tyler. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $116,783; Ind. corn, 125,565 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 30,820; peas & beans, 7,676; cotton, 415 bales; salt, 6,000 bush. manufactured in 1 establishment, employing a capital of $1,000. Capital employed in manufac., $1,000; value of manufactured articles, $4,500;—7 churches; 6 schools, 105 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,292.

SMITH, t., Washington co., Pa. It has 4 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,345; 1850, 1,462.

SMITH, t., Belmont co., O. Drained by McMahon's cr., which affords water power. It contains the villages of Jacobsburg & Centreville. Pop. 1840, 1,956; 1850, 1,797.

SMITH, t., Mahoning co., O. Drained by Mahoning r. Pop. 1840, 1,457; 1850, 1,544.

SMITH, t., Posey co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 685; 1850, 765.

SMITH, t., Bradley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 697.

SMITH, t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,690.

SMITH, t., Peterborough co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,302, including Harvey.

SMITH BRIDGE, p-o., Robeson co., N. C.

SMITHDALE, p-v., Amite co., Miss., 30 S.E. by E. Natchez, 92 S.S.W. Jackson, 1,102 W.

SMITHFIELD, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 25 N. Augusta. Pop. 1840, 789; 1850, 873.

SMITHFIELD, p-t., Providence co., R. I., 16 N. Providence, 413 W. Surface undulating, & in some parts rough; soil gravelly & sandy loam, & fertile if well tilled. Drained by Blackstone r. & a large branch, which crosses the N.W. part of the t., both of which afford good water power. Lime is extensively manuf., 3 establishments make annually 40,000 casks. Woonsocket v., situated at the falls of the same name in Blackstone r., lies partly in the t., & is a large manuf. place, with great water power. Slatersville in the N. W. part is also a manufacturing v. There are in the t. 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $294,000; a paper fac., a tool fac., a brass musical instrument factory, 65 places of industry employing a capital of $2,126,550, & producing 26,225,545 yards of print cloths, cotton and woollen goods, annually valued at $2,783,250; an acad., 50 schools. Pop. 1840, 9,584; 1850, 11,500.

SMITHFIELD, t., Madison co., N. Y., 106 W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil very fertile. Drained by Canaseraga & Cowasalon creeks. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,699; 1850, 1,669.

SMITHFIELD, t., Bradford co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Tom, Jacks, & Brown's creeks. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 12 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,427; 1850, 1,948.

SMITHFIELD, t., Monroe co., Pa.

SMITHFIELD, p-v., George t., Fayette co., Pa., 188 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 204 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, & about 300 inhabitants.

SMITHFIELD, v., Somerset co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Youghiogheny r., & on the National road. It contains about 250 inhabs.

SMITHFIELD, p-v., capital of Isle of Wight co., Va., 65 S.E. Richmond, 298 W. Situated on Pagan creek, a branch of James r., 15 miles above Hampton Roads. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, & 733 inhabitants. Within a short distance of Smithfield, & in a deep forest, stands a church, supposed to be the second built in Virginia (1639 to 1685). It is still in a good state of preservation.

SMITHFIELD, p-v., capital of Johnson co., N. C., 27 S.E. Raleigh, 335 W. Situated on the E. side of Neuse r. It contains a court house, jail, & 329 inhabs.

SMITHFIELD, p-t., Jefferson co., O., 126 E. by N. Columbus, 275 W. Drained by a small tributary of the Ohio r. Pop. 1840, 2,095; 1850, 1,882.

SMITHFIELD, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 661.

SMITHFIELD, p-v., Delaware co., Ia., 65 N.E. Indianapolis, 522 W. Situated on the N. side of White r., & contains a store, a saw m., a grist m., & 150 inhabs.

SMITHFIELD, p-v., Henry co., Ky.

SMITHFIELD, p-v., Polk co., Tex., 175 E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Trinity r., & has a store & 250 inhabs.

SMITH FORK, p-o., Hardin co., Tenn., 120 S.W. Nashville, 796 W.

SMITHLAND, p-v., capital of Livingston co., Ky., 264 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 796 W. Situated on Ohio r., immediately below the mouth of Cumberland river, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—a bank, an hospital, 20 stores, a tannery, a foundry, & 382 inhabitants.

SMITHLAND, p-v., Randolph co., Mo., 71 N. by W. Jefferson City, 960 W.

SMITHLAND, p-v., Cass co., Tex., 390 N.E. Austin. Situated on the left bank of the Red Cypress creek, at the Great crossings of Lake Soda. Has several stores & 200 inhabs. It is the shipping point for a fertile agricultural region.

SMITH POINT, p-v., capital of McKean co., Pa., 196 N.W. Harrisburg, 279 W. Situated at the confluence of Potatoe & Marvin creeks, & contains a court house, county offices, all of brick, a stone jail, an academy well endowed, 4 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., & 350 inhabitants.

SMITHS, p-o., Gallia co., O.

SMITHS BASIN, p-o., Washington co., N. Y.

SMITHSBORO', p-v., Tioga t. & co., N. Y., 171 W. S.W. Albany, 272 W. Situated on the N. side of Susquehanna river, & contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, a saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

SMITHSBURG, p-v., Washington co., Md., 106 N. W. Annapolis, 77 W. It contains about 75 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 368.

SMITHSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2 m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 292.

SMITHS CREEK, p-o., Washington co., Va.

SMITHS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Morgan co., Va.

SMITHS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Rhea co., Tenn., 127 E.S.E. Nashville, 573 W.

SMITHS FALLS, p-v., Elmsley t., Leeds co., Can. W., on the Rideau canal, 32 m. from Brockville. It has 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a grammar school, 10 stores, a fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an iron foundry, a plough fac., 2 axe fac., 3 tanneries, & 750 inhabitants.

SMITHS FERRY, p-o., Beaver co., Pa., 240 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 266 W.

SMITHS FORD, p-o., York dist., S. C., 94 N. Columbia, 445 W.

SMITHS GAP, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

SMITHS GROVE, p-o., Davie co., N. C.

SMITHS GROVE, p-o., Warren co., Ky.

SMITHS ISLAND, N. C., situated at the mouth of Cape Fear r. The light-house stands on the W. side of the island, where is the main channel. Cape Fear is the S. point of the island.

SMITHS ISLAND, Chesapeake Bay, Md. & Va. On it is a light-house, lat. 37° 53′ 13″ N., lon. 76° 14′ W., opposite to Potomac r.

SMITHS LANDING, p-o., Atlantic co., N. J., 90 S. Trenton, 200 W.

SMITHS MILLS, p-o., Hanover t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 313 W. by S. Albany, 360 W.

SMITHS MILLS, p-o., Clearfield co., Pa., 122 N.W. Harrisburg, 212 W.

SMITHS MILLS, p-o., Morrow co., O., 52 N. Columbus, 399 W.

SMITHS MILLS, p-o., Henderson co., Ky., 209 W. by S. Frankfort, 736 W.

SMITHS MILLS, p-o., Carroll co., Miss., 105 N. Jackson, 992 W.

SMITHS POINT, Va., S. side of entrance to Potomac r. Lat. 37° 52′ N., lon. 76 22′ W. The light-house

shows a fixed light, elevated 85 feet above the sea, & visible 13¼ nautical miles. There is also a light vessel off this point, with a fog-bell attached.

SMITHS RIDGE, p-o., Fairfield co., Conn.

SMITHS STORE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 87 N.W. Columbia, 481 W.

SMITHS TURN OUT, p-o., York co., S. C.

SMITHTOWN, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 191 S.S.E. Albany, 48 E. New York, 271 W. Surface generally level; soil sandy loam. Long Island sound bounds it on the N. Drained by Nesaquake r., which affords water power. The v., at the head of boat navigation on the Nesaquake r., contains a store, a fulling m., a grist m., & about 15 dwellings; 2 m. E. there is another v. (*See Smithtown Branch.*) There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,932; 1850, 1,972.

SMITHTOWN BAY, N. Y., is an indentation of Long Island on the N. of Smithtown t. In its extreme eastern part, under the lee of Crane Neck, it affords good anchorage ground during easterly storms. It abounds with fish & wild fowl.

SMITHTOWN BRANCH, p-v., Suffolk co., N. Y., 70 E. New York, 271 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—a store, and about 150 inhabitants.

SMITHVILLE, t., Chenango co., N. Y., 15 W. Norwich, 131 W. Albany. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Geneganslette creek & other small streams flowing into Chenango r., which afford water power. There are in the t. a grist m., 15 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,762; 1850, 1,771.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Worcester co., Mass.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Adams t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 179 N.W. Albany, 410 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, a carriage fac., a distillery, & about 200 inhabs.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Lancaster co., Pa., 46 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 103 W.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Powhatan co., Va., 39 W. Richmond, 156 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, a flouring m., & about 50 inhabs.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., capital of Brunswick co., N. C., 173 S. Raleigh, 390 W. It is situated on the W. side of Cape Fear r., 2 m. above its mouth. It has a safe & commodious harbor, & contains a court house, jail, hospital, a Methodist church, 3 stores, & 1,464 inhabitants. It is considered one of the most healthy places in the state.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 94 W. Columbia, 520 W.

SMITHVILLE, p-o., Lumpkin co., Ga.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., O., 101 N.E. Columbus, 348 W.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Peoria co., Ill.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Clay co., Mo.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., capital of De Kalb co., Tenn., 61 E. Nashville, 620 W. Situated W. of Caney fork of Cumberland r., & contains a Methodist church & 250 inhabitants.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Miss.

SMITHVILLE, p-v., capital of Lawrence co., Ark, 125 N.N.E. Little Rock, 1,012 W. Situated on the N. side of Strawberry r., & contains a court house, jail, & 75 inhabitants.

SMITHVILLE, p. v., Grimsby t., Lincoln co., Can. W., on 20 Mile creek, 25 S.E. Hamilton, has 3 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—7 stores, 2 woollen fac., 2 iron foundries, a tannery, an ashery, & 300 inhabitants.

SMITHVILLE FLATS, p-v., Smithville t., Chenango co., N. Y., 125 W. Albany, 319 W. Situated on Geneganslette cr., & contains a Baptist church, 5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a scythe & axe fac., a rake & pail fac., a clothier's works, a tannery, & 200 inhabs.

SMOKY BAY, an inlet, S. coast of Australia, immediately N.W. Stready Bay, Eyre land, lat. 32° 30′ S., lon. 133° 45′ E.—*Smoky-point* is a headland, E. Australia, 35 m. N.E. Port Macquarie.

SMOKY HOLLOW, p-v., Claverack t., Columbia co., N. Y., 37 S.S.E. Albany, 349 W. It contains a woollen fac., a grist m., a machine shop, and 110 inhabitants.

SMOKY ORDINARY, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 64 S.S.W. Richmond, 117 W.

SMÖLEN, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondhjem, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Hitteroen, & 18 m. N.N.W. Christiansund. Lat. 63° 25′ N., lon. 8° E. Length 16 m., breadth 10 m.

SMOLENSK, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 20′ & 56° 30′ N., & lon. 30° 30′ & 35° 25′ E., enclosed by the govs. Moghilev, Vitebsk, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Orel, & Tchernigov. Area, 21,612 sq. m. Pop. 1,170,600. Surface undulating, & in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, Divina, Gshat, Oka, & Iput. Soil fertile, & corn more than sufficient for consumption is raised, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, & hops. Few cattle are reared, but hogs and bees in great numbers. Forests very extensive & valuable. Iron, copper, & salt are found. Manufs. comprise leather, glass, & pitch. The raw produce of the gov. is exported in large quantites to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circles.—*Smolensk*, the cap., is a fortified town, on the Dnieper, 250 m. W.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by massive walls, & is the see of a Russian archbishop. Principal public edifices, 3 handsome cathedrals, numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, & Lutheran churches, Episcopal palace, & monasteries. It has a diocesan seminary, a college, & military school for nobles, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly rooms, manufs. of linens, soap, leather, & carpets, & a considerable export of corn & flax. In 1838, the erection of an iron pyramid was commenced to commemorate the resistance made by the town to the French in 1812.

SMOLIANY, a market town of Russia, gov. & 50 m. N.N.W. Moghilev. Pop. 2,000.

SMORGONI, or SZORGOM, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 45 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Here in 1812, Napoleon left his army under the command of Murat, and returned to France.

SMUT EYE, p. o., Coffee co., Ala.

SMYRNA, p-o., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. of the t. 1850, 172.

SMYRNA, p-t., Chenango co., N. Y., 103 W. Albany, 351 W. The surface is hilly; soil generally fertile, particularly in the valleys. Drained by the tributaries of the Chenango river, which afford water power. First settled in 1792. There are in the town 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,246; 1850, 1,940.

SMYRNA, p-v., Kent co., Del., 12 N. by W. Dover, 132 W. Situated at the head of Duck creek, & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an acad., a bank, 2 print. offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 14 stores, & 1,600 inhabs. In the immediate vicinity are a fulling m., 4 saw m., & 2 flouring m.

SMYRNA, p-v., Harrison co., O., 99 E.N.E. Columbus, 299 W. It has 90 inhabitants.

SMYRNA, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

SMYRNA, t., Jefferson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,124.

SMYRNA, p. o., Ionia co., Mich.

SMYRNA, p. o., Barnwell dis., S. C.

SMYRNA, a famous city & seaport of Asia Minor, & the chief commercial emporium of W. Asia, Anatolia, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, & partly upon the declivity of the ancient *Mons Pagus*, which is crowned by a citadel, a structure of the 13th century. Lat. of Daraghaz point 38°·26′ 5″ N., lon. 27° 9′ 7″ E. Estimated pop. 150,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, & 5,000 Franks. It has a fine appearance from the sea, but is in general wretchedly built; houses mostly of wood, & only one story in height, streets narrow & filthy. The Frank & Greek quarters extend from about 2¼ m. along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; & the Turks occupy all the upper parts of the city, having between them & the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. Principal edifices, the bazaar & market place; the vizier-khan, constructed of the marble ruins of the ancient theatre, the palace of the governor, new barracks for 3,000 men, several synagogues, 5 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Armenian, & 2 Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians & others. Numerous coffee-houses & gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf E. the city; and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagus, on which are various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian period mentioned in Scripture. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, & it is the

residence of consuls of most of the principal European states. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, Austria, France, & the U. States. Exports consist of silk, raw cotton, carpets, raw copper, opium, hides, madder, & wool, besides goats'-hair & skins, valonea, olive oil, drugs, gums, sponge, figs, raisins, & nut-galls. Imports comprise coffee to about 6 million lbs. annually, woollen, cotton, & silk fabrics, metals raw & manufactured, sugar, indigo, spirits, cochineal, & spices. Smyrna has claimed to be the birth-place of Homer. In 1402, it was ruined by Timour, & it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes & visitations of the plague, but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance. It suffered severely from fire in July 1845.—The *Gulf of Smyrna*, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extends inland for 45 m., the breadth of its entrance 22 m. It has in most parts good anchorage, & ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna near its E. extremity. It contains several isls., the principal of which, Long Island, is 5 m. in length.

SMYTHE, county, Va. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. m. The surface is mutnous., with exceedingly fertile valleys. Iron ore exists, & salt is manufactured. Drained by head branches of Holston river & of New river. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $280,060; wheat, 34,742 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 201,222; salt, 180,000 bush. manufactured in 1 establishment, employing a capital of $66,400;—6 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., an iron foundry. Cap. employed in manufac., $83,895; value of manufactured articles, $94,355;—12 churches; 22 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,522; 1850, 8,162.

SNAEHATTEN, a mountain, Scandinavia. [Norway].

SNAILWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3 m. N. Newmarket. Area, 2,014 ac. Pop. 323.

SNAINTON, a chapelry, of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Pop. 695.

SNAITH, a market town, pa., & township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, S. bank, 6¼ m. S. Selby. Area of pa., which comprises Goole & various other townships, 32,435 ac. Pop. 11,365; do. of tnshp. 840.

SNAKE RIVER, Oregon. [Lewis River.]

SNAPE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Saxmundham. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 576.—II. a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Well, 2¾ m. S. Bedall. Pop. 670.

SNAPPER ISLAND, off E. Australia, in Trinity bay, lat. 16° 17′ 35″ S., lon. 145° 37′ E.

SNAPPING SHOALS, p. o., Newton, co., Ga.

SNARES ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, S. New Zealand. The most E. of the group, is in lat. 48° 3′ S., lon. 166° 45′ E.

SNARESTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Area, 1,325 ac. Pop. 387.

SNARFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 82.

SNARGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. W.N.W. New Romney. Area, 1,591 ac. Pop. 74.

SNAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4¼ m. N.W. New Romney. Area, 1,494 ac. Pop. 52.

SNEAD'S FERRY, p. o., Onslow co., N. C.

SNEATON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Area, 4,040 ac. Pop. 257.

SNEEDSBORO', p-v., Anson co., N. C., 137 S.W. Raleigh, 426 W. Situated on W. side of Yadkin r., & contains about 30 inhabitants.

SNEEDSVILLE, p. v., Hancock co., Tenn.

SNEEK, or SNITS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, 13 m. S.S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 7,203.

SNEEUWBERGEN, a range of mntns. [Cape of Good Hope.]

SNELLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Wragby, on the Lincoln railroad, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,261 ac. Pop. 127.

SNELSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Dove, 3 m. S.W. Ashborne. Area, 1,960 ac. Pop. 389.—*Snelston-Hall* is a modern Gothic edifice.

SNENTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, forming an E. suburb of Nottingham, within its parl. bounds. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 8,440.

SNETTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. East Harling. Area, 2,189 ac. Pop. 252.

SNETTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area, 15,240 ac. Pop. 1,172.

SNEYD, a pa. of Engl. & N. Wales, cos. Salop & Montgomery, 2 m. N.N.W. Bishop's-Castle. Area, 6[illegible] ac. Pop. 62.

SNIATYN, or SNYATIN, a town of Austrain Poland, Galicia, circ. & 24 m. E. Kolomea, on the Pruth. Pop. 6,469. It has a castle, united-Greek & Armenian churches, & numerous tanneries.

SNIBAR, p. o., La Fayette co., Mo.

SNICKERSVILLE, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 168 W. Richmond, 52 W. Situated 1 m. from Snicker's Gap of the Blue Ridge. It has a neat church, 2 stores, & about 125 inhabitants.

SNIDER'S, p. o., Washington co., Ky.

SNITTERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9 m. W. N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 286.

SNITTERFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 3,725 ac. Pop. 567.

SNIZORT, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the N. part of the Island of Skye. Area about 60 sq. m. Pop. 3,101.—*Loch Snizort* is a deep inlet of the sea extending inland for 12 m., betw. dists. Trotternish & Vaternish; breadth at entrance 6½ m.; at its head is the pa. church.

SNODDYVILLE, p-v., Jefferson co., Tenn., 12 N. E. Dandridge, 226 E. Nashville, 470 W.

SNODLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, 5 m. N.W. Maidstone. Area, 2,072 ac. Pop. 627.

SNOOKVILLE, p. o., Defiance co., O.

SNORHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 12 m. E.E. Chelmsford. Area, 399 ac. Pop. 155.

SNORING, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 6 m. S.S.E. Wells. Area, 1,645 ac. Pop. 650.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. N.E. Fakenham. Area, 1,524 ac. Pop. 283.

SNOW CAMP, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 53 N. W. Raleigh, 304 W.

SNOW CREEK, p-o., Franklin co., Va. 177 W.S.W. Richmond, 252 W.

SNOW CREEK, p-o., Iredell county, N. C., 176 W. Raleigh, 377 W.

SNOW CREEK, p. o., Pickens dist., S. C.

SNOW CREEK, p. o., Marshall co., Miss.

SNOWDEN, t., Alleghany co., Pa.

SNOWDON, the most lofty mountain of Wales & S. Britain, co. & 10 m. S.E. Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddva, rising to 3,571 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous, & partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

SNOW FALLS, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

SNOW HILL, p-v., port of entry, and capital of Worcester co., Md., 115 S.E. Annapolis, 155 W. Situated on Pocomoke r. It contains a court house, jail, & academy, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Methodist Protestant, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 African Methodist,—9 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newsp., & 714 inhabs. Tonnage, 1853, 8,6[illegible].

SNOW HILL, v., Franklin co., Pa. Situated on Antietam cr., near the South Mountain. It is the principal settlement of the Dunkers or Seventh-day Baptists.

SNOW HILL, p. o., Nicholas co., Va.

SNOW HILL, p-v., capital of Greene co., N. C., 82 E.S.E. Raleigh, 299 W. Situated on a small branch of Neuse r. It contains a court house, jail, and 199 inhabitants.

SNOW HILL, p-v., Walker county, Ga., 211 N.W Milledgeville, 625 W.

SNOW HILL, p-v., Clinton co., O., 74 S.S.W. Columbus, 448 W.

SNOW HILL, p. o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

SNOW HILL, p-v., Wilcox co., Ala., 112 S. Tuscaloosa, 887 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

SNOW ISLAND, New S. Shetland, Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Livingston's Island, is 25 m. long.

SNOWSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ miles N.E. Winchcombe. Area, 2,294 ac. Pop. 303.

SNOW SHOE, p-t., Centre co., Pa., 101 N.W. Harrisburg, 193 W. Pop. 1840, 162; 1850, 432.

SNOW'S STORE, p-o., Windsor co., Vt., 46 S. Montpelier, 492 W.

SNOWSVILLE, p-v., Choctaw co., Miss., 119 N.N. E. Jackson, 986 W.

SNYDER, t., Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,090.

SNYDER, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 291; 1850, 306.

SNYDERSVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Pa., 116 N.E. Harrisburg, 209 W. It contains a store, a saw m., a grist m., & a few dwellings.

SNYDERTOWN, p. v., Northumberland co., Pa. Contains 75 inhabitants.

SOA, or SOAY, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Bracadale, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, N. to S., 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 113.—II. an island adjacent to St. Kilda, & 1 m. in circuit. [SOAY.]

SOANA, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Maremma, 3 m. N.W. Pitigliano.

SOANGHEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 40 m. E.S.E. Naundoorbar.

SOAR, a river of England, rises between Hinchley & Lutterworth, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, past Leicester, Mount Sorrel, & Loughboro', & joins the Trent about 12 m. E.S.E. Derby, whence to Leicester it is navigable for barges.

SOAP CREEK, p. t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 533.

SOAPSTONE MOUNT, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

SOAVE, a fortified vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 12 m. E. Verona. Pop. 2,200.

SOAY (MEIKLE and LITTLE), two islets of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. & off the W. coast of Harris, from which they are separated by a sound 1 m. in width. Pop. 158.—A small island, co. Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver, pa. Assynt, is named Soay. [SOA.]

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 39 m. S. Coblenz, on the Nahe. Pop. 2,400.

SOBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¾ miles E.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area, 5,814 ac. Pop. 1,147.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 23 m. N. N.E. Budweis, on the Luschnitz. Pop. 3,468.

SOBOTKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 13 m. E.N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,500.

SOBRAL, a town of Brazil, prov. & 130 m. W.N.W. Ceara.—II. a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 23 m. N. Lisbon.

SOBRAON, a town of N.W. India, on the Sutleje, 25 m. E.N.E. Ferozepore, where the British gained a great victory over the Sikhs, 10th Feb., 1846.

SOCCAPATOY, p-o., Coosa county, Ala., 132 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 799 W.

SOCHACZEWS, a town of Poland, gov. & 28 m. W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 2,600.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, p-o., Walton co., Ga., 60 N.W. Milledgeville, 642 W.

SOCIAL HILL, p. o., Muhlenberg co., Ky.

SOCIALITY, p-o., Dayton t., Cattaraugus, co., N. Y., 309 W. by S. Albany, 347 W.

SOCIETY HILL, p-v., Darlington dist., S. C., 108 E.N.E. Columbia, 438 W. Situated on the rt. b. of the Great Pedee r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—& 400 inhabitants.

SOCIETY HILL, p-v., Macon co., Ala., 167 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 784 W. Situated near Ufapee cr., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 16° & 18° S., & lon. 148° & 155° W. Principal islands, Tahiti, Eimeo, Huaheine Raiatea, Bona-bona, Tahaa, & Meura. Estimated pop. of the whole 16,000 (?), many of whom have been converted to Christianity by missionaries, who have also introduced many of the arts of civilized life. Papiete, the cap. of Tahiti, is resorted to by numerous whalers and other ships for commercial purposes. [POLYNESIA.]

SOCIETY LAND, t., Hillsborough co., N. H. It has 2 schools, 34 scholars. Pop. 133.

SOCKBURN, a pa. of England, cos. Durham & York, N. Riding, 7 m. S.E. Darlington. Area, 2,638 ac. Pop. 218.

SOCKNA, a walled town of Central Africa, Fezzan, midway between Tripoli & Mourzouk, & 110 m. S. Bonjem, on the Tripoli frontier. Pop. 3,000.

SOCONUSCO, a t. of Chiapas, Mexico, cap. the dist. The dist. of Soconusco consists of a strip of territory, having W. Oaxaca, E. Guatemala, & S. the Pacific Ocean. Length 120 m.; average breadth 40 m. Pop. of t. 2,000.

SOCORRO, co., N. Mex., on the S. border. Area, 50,000 sq. m. Drained by the Rio Grande and Gila rivers. Surface mountainous; soil, where capable of irrigation, fertile.

SOCORRO, p. v., Socorro co., N. Mex., 110 miles S. Santa Fé, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, contains a Roman Catholic church & 250 inhabs.

SOCORRO, a town of New Granada, S. Amer., dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., 65 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 12,000 (?).—The *Lake of Socorro* is at the head of the brook of Reventado, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

SOCOTRA, or SOKOTHRA, *Dioscoridis Insula*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 120 m. E. Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, & belonging to Keshin, a petty state of Arabia, about 240 m. distant. Tamarida, its cap., on the N.E. coast of island, is in lat. 12° 39′ N., lon. 54° 1′ 2″ E. Length, E. to W., 70 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Area estimated at 1,000 sq. miles, and population at from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly Bedouins, with some settled Arabs, Negroes, & the descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite & limestone mountains rising to 5,000 feet in height, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 m. across, skirts the sea; in its fertility it presents in some parts a favorable contrast to the adjacent mainlands. Climate more temperate than on the adjacent continent. Products comprise aloes of the finest quality, dragon's blood, & other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, & ghee. Domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, & civet cats. Trade mostly with Muscat, & whence most provisions are imported. The British government failed in negotiations to purchase this island from the Sultan of Keshin.

SODBURY, three pas., &c., of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Chipping*), with a market town 25 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 120 ac. Pop. 1,195. Its grammar school & other charities have an aggregate annual revenue of 300*l*. Trade chiefly in cheese and malt.—II. (*Little*), a pa. 2 m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 1,071 acres. Pop. 128.—III. (*Old*), 2 miles E.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 3,637 ac. Pop. 820.

SÖDERFORS, a vill. of Sweden, læn & 37 m. N.W. Upsal, on an island in the Dal-elf, having a large anchor foundry, employing 500 workmen.

SÖDERHAMN, a maritime town of Sweden, læn & 42 miles N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,500. It has a royal manuf. of arms, & an export trade in iron & timber.

SÖDERKÖPING, a maritime town of Sweden, læn & 25 m. E.N.E. Linköping, on the Gotha canal, 16 m. from the Baltic sea. Pop. 956, who have an export trade in Baltic produce.

SÖDERMANNLAND, or SUDERMANIA, an old prov. of Sweden, now subdivided among the læns Nyköping & Stockholm.

SÖDERÖ, an island of Sweden, læn Stockholm, in the Aland Strait. Length 7 m.; breadth 3 miles.

SÖDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, læn & 18 m. S. W. Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mæler & the Baltic sea. Pop. 1,070.

SODUS, bay, N. Y., in Wayne co., 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide, opens into Lake Ontario. It is navigable, & at its mouth have been constructed extensive piers & lighthouses.

SODUS, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 12 N. Lyons, 195 W.N.W. Albany, 371 W. The surface declines gently towards Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. with Sodus bay on the N.E. Drained by Salmon creek and other streams, flowing into the lake or the bay. The v., situated on the ridge road, 5 m. S. of the lake, contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, a steam saw m., a tannery, & 350 inhabitants. There are in the town 3 fulling m., 4 tanneries, 4 grist m., 20 saw m.; 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,472; 1850, 4,598.

SODUS CENTRE, p-o., Sodus t., Wayne co., N. Y., 191 W.N.W. Albany, 367 W.

SODUS POINT, p-v., port of entry, Sodus town, Wayne co., N. Y., 201 W.N.W. Albany, 377 W. Situated at the entrance of Great Sodus bay, with a good harbor, & contains a store, a steam saw m., and 25 dwellings.

SODY, p. o., Autauga co., N. C.

SOEBORG, a decayed town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt. Frederichstadt, on a small lake, 10 m. N.W. Elsinore. [For notices of most Scandinavian towns spelt with Sœ refer to Sö.]

SOEBY, a pa. of Denmark, Jutland, amt. & 17 m. W.N.W. Aarhuus.—II. a vill. & pa., island Aeroe, Schleswig, on its N. coast, 10 m. S. Faaborg.

SOERABAYA, a Dutch residency of the island Ja-

va, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 970,060. The cap. town, Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura, formerly the residence of the governor of E. Java, has ship-building yards & a fort. Pop. 60,000.

SOERKARTA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, near the centre. Pop. 400,000.—*Soerkarta*, or *Solo*, the cap. on the Solo river. Has a garrison & fort. Pop. 10,000.

SOERGE, one of the Lofoden islands. [SORGE.]

SOEST, or SÖST, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 13 m. N.N.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Soesterbach, an affluent of the Lippe. Pop. 8,658. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, & has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & Calvinist churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, & normal school, manufs. of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, & paper, with oil mills, breweries, & a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SOFAHUN, a small town of Cashmere, at the S.E. extremity of the valley, with iron mines.

SOFALA, a town & river of E. Africa; the town on the river, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese captaincy-general of Mozambique, lat. of fort 20° 10′ 7″ S., lon. 34° 46′ E., consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor, & garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory, & gold dust, & imports coarse piece-goods, trinkets, &c.—The river has an E.ward course, estimated at 200 m., but it is navigable only for small craft. The mountains of Sofala form the S. boundary of the captaincy of Senna.

SOFRU, or SOFORO, a walled town of Morocco, kingdom & 18 m. S.S.E. Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt mines.

SOGAMA, a populous town of Central Africa, Bornou, near Affagay, S. Lake Tchad.

SOGAMOSO, a small town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Boyaca, prov. & 40 m. N.W. Tunja, on the Sogamoso river.

SOGHANLI-SU, a small river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Chati-su (ancient *Parthenius*), near Zafaran-Bolu, 90 m. N. Angora.

SOGHD, the valley of the Zer-afchan or river of Samarcand, Bokhara. It is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as Sogdiana, N. the Oxus.

SOGHUT, a town of Asia Minor. [SHUGHUT.]

SOGLAH (LAKE), Asia Minor, pash. & 63 m. W. Karaman, is 11 m. in length; breadth 7 m. The vill. Soglah is on its S.E. side.

SOGNE-FJELD, mountain region. [NORWAY.]

SOHAGEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, cap. a dist. intersected by the Sone r., 72 m. N.N.E. Mundlah.

SOHAM, a market town & pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.E. Ely. Area of pa. 12,700 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,706; do. of the t. 2,756. It has a conspicuous church, & various dissenting chapels.—II. (*Earl's*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W. Framlingham. Area, 1,944 ac. Pop. 729.—III. (*Monks*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. W. N.W. Framlingham. Area, 1,589 ac. Pop. 448.

SOHAR, a town of Arabia, dom. & 120 m. W.N.W. Muscat, on the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

SOHAUL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in Bogilcund, 37 m. S.S.E. Kallinger.

SOHL, a co. of Hungary, N.E. the Danube. Pop. 91,409. Cap. Neu-Sohl.

SOHNA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 30 m. S.W. Delhi.

SOHO, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where are the extensive iron works of Messrs. Boulton & Watt. [BIRMINGHAM.]

SOHRAU, or ZYORY, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 57 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,950. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

SOIGNIES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Senne, & on the railroad from Mons to Brussels, 10 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 6,350. It has extensive breweries & distilleries, trade in stone & lime, & large annual fairs.—The *Forest of Soignies*, prov. S. Brabant, S.E. Brussels, is 15 miles in length & 6 m. in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, & the field of Waterloo.

SOISSONS, *Noviodunum*, a fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, 18 m. S.W. Laon, on lt. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1846, 7,900. It has an anc. castle, 2 ruined abbeys, a college, prison, theatre, library of 18,000 vols., a cathedral, manufs. of fine carpets, & an extensive trade in grain. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the cap. of a separate kingdom. Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the convent of St. Médard. The canal of Soissons, 16 m. long, connects the Aisne with the Ourcq & Marne.

SOJ, or SOJA, a navigable river of Russia, rises in gov. Smolensk, flows S.S.W., and joins the Dnieper on lt., 40 miles N.N.W. Tchernigov, after a course of 240 miles.

SOK, a river of Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg, circ. & 20 m. S.W. Bugulma, flows S.W. & joins the Volga, 15 m. N. Samara. Course 120 m.

SOKAL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 33 m. N.N.E. Zolkiev, on the Bug. Pop. 3,100. It has manufs. of silk.

SOKO, a state and town of Guinea, N. Ashantee.—*Sokota* is a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 100 m. S.W. Antalo.

SOKOLKA, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. & 22 m. N.E. Bialystok, cap. of circ. Pop. 2,400.—II. a market town, gov. Poltava, on the Vorskla, 7 m. S. Kobyliaki.

SOKOLNIK, a town of Poland, gov. & 33 m. S.S.E. Kalisz. Pop. 780.

SOKOLOVA, & SOKOLOVKA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 20 miles S. Kharkov.—II, gov. Kiev, 22 m. N.N.W. Uman.

SOKOLOW, a town of Poland, prov. & 17 m. N. Siedlec. Pop. 3,035.—II. a market town of Austria, Galicia, circ. & 15 m. N.N.E. Rzeszow.

SOLANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,375. It has manufs. of linens and woollens.

SOLANDER ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.—*Cape Solander*, East Australia, bounds the S. entrance to Botany-bay.

SOLANO, county, Cal. Situated centrally, and has the Sacramento county south, Suisun bay, Carquines strait, &c. Area, 750 sq. m. Surface mostly undulating or level, with but a small portion of mntnous. land; soil fertile. The name was derived from Solano, the Spanish missionary who first visited this region, & the name was also borne by the great chief of the tribe denoted Suisines, but before receiving this name from the Spaniards, he was called "Semyeto," which signifies the "brave or fierce hand." This county has several small valleys of great fertility. Suscol, 8 miles long & 3 broad; Sulphur Spring valley extends 5 miles in length, with a breadth of only 400 yards average: Green valley ½ mile wide & 6 miles long; Suisun covers an area of 6 miles square; Ulatis valley 1½ mile wide & 5 miles long; & also the broad flat of the Sacramento extends over a surface of over 100 sq. m. In the eastern part of the county is a very conspicuous elevation, its apex formed by a double peak rising to a great height, & there is another of the same character, but of less elevation between. Green & Suisun valleys. Four miles north of Vallejo is a large soda spring, three miles east of this is another of the same class, & there is still another 3 m. N. from Benecia, the waters of which wind through Sulphur Spring valley, & furnish a most delicious bath for the weary traveler. There were in this county in 1852, 1,986 horses, 187 mules, 2,185 cows, 1,085 beef cattle, 1,149 oxen, 2,269 hogs, 1,949 sheep;—barley, 105,630 bush. produced; wheat, 8,395; Ind. corn, 3,565; oats, 13,870; potatoes, 25,905. Cap. employed in mining, $32,000; acres of land in cultivation 5,949. Pop. 2,885. Capital, Benecia.

SOLAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom. 66 m. W.N.W. Kulburga.

SOLDAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Soldau, & on the Polish frontier, 13 m. S.W. Neidenburg. Pop. 1,800.

SOLDIN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, cap. circ., 25 miles N.E. Küstrin. Pop. 4,860. It has manufs. of woollens, & a mussel pearl fishery in the lake of Soldin.

SOLEC, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, near the Vistula, 28 m. N.E. Opatow. Pop. 1,800.

SOLECHNIKI (BOLCHOI & MALA), two market towns of Russian Poland, gov. & respectively 27 & 22 m. S. Vilna.

SOLEDEW, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 16 m. N.W. Purtabghur.

SOLEMN GROVE, p-o., Moore co., N. C., 90 S.W. Raleigh, 377 W.

SOLENT (THE), is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight & the mainland of England, which extends W. from Fort Monekton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E.ward with Spithead, & N. with Southampton-water. Length 18 miles, average breadth 3 m.

SOLERO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 6 m. W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,312.—*Soleto* is a market town of Naples, prov. & 15 m. W. Otranto, cap. cant., near the ruins of ancient *Salentia*. Pop. 2,000.

SOLESBURY, t., Bucks co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil clay & sandy loam. Delaware river bounds it on the N. & E. Here is Ingham's, or Great Spring, which is clear & cold in the summer, & does not freeze in the winter, & discharges a stream which, with 18 or 20 feet fall, would drive a grist m., with two run of stones, through the year. There are 5 good mill seats upon it before it flows into Delaware r., a distance of 3 m. There are in the t. 2 flouring m., 7 grist m., 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,038; 1850, 2,634.

SOLESMES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 12 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 4,868. It has manufs. of calicoes.

SOLEURE (Germ. *Solothurn*), a canton of Switzerland, in its N.W. part, enclosed by the cants. Bern, Basel, & Aargau. Area, 255 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 69,613, of whom 61,556 were Roman Catholics, & 8,097 Reformers. In the N. & W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura mountains. Principal rivers, the Aar, Emmen, & Dunern. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is raised, with fruit for exportation. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry, & the horned cattle are among the best in Swizerland. Iron and marble are important products; principal manufs., iron goods, calico, hosiery, & paper. Government vested in a grand council of 109 members, and executive council of 17 members, who meet twice annually at the cap. town, Soleure.—*Soleure*, the cap., is situated on the Aar, here crossed by two wooden bridges, at the foot of the Jura, 19 miles N.N.E. Bern. Pop. 4,647. It has a handsome cathedral, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura, government house, arsenal, barracks, & theatre. It has a college, a public library, & a botanic garden. Here Kosciusco died 16th October, 1817. Near it are the château of Waldegy, the hermitage of St. Veren, & the baths of Weissenstein.

SOLFACH, a small port of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. shore of St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles S.E. St. David's.

SOLFATARA, *Aquæ Albulæ*, a small lake of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca di Roma, 4 miles W. Tivoli. It is now about 500 feet across, but was anciently much larger. On it are several floating islets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal, 2 miles in length, carries its sulphureous waters into the Teverone.

SOL-GALITZKOI, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. N.N.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Kostroma. Pop. 2,000. It has two annual fairs.

SOLIGNAC, two comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. H. Vienne, on the Briance, 5 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 2,651.—II. (*sur Loire*), dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Le Puy. Pop. 1,053.—*Soligny* is a comm. and market town, dep. Orne, 6 m. N. Mortagne. Pop. 883. Near it was the convent of La Trappe, supressed in 1790.

SOLIHULL, a town & pa. of England, co. & 13 m. N.W. Warwick. Area of pa. 11,296 ac. Pop. 3,277. It has a good town-hall, church, & schools. Rev. of charities 510*l.* a year.

SOLIKAMSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 115 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Ussolka with the Kama. Pop. 4,000.

SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan. [SULIMAN.]

SOLIMOENS, a name of the Amazon river, Brazil. [AMAZON.] It also gives name to the large river of the prov. Para.

SOLINGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ. Pop. 1846, 6,320, who manuf. swords, bayonets, & cutlery.

SOLITARY ISLAND, S. Pacific O., lat. 14° 21′ S., lon. 176° 35′ W., was discovered by Mendaña in 1595. II. Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50′ S., lon. 68° 5″ E.—III. E. coast of Australia, lat. 30° 13′ S., lon. 153° 13′ East.

SOLITUDE, p. o., Brazoria co., Tex.

SOLLER, a town of the island Majorca, on its N.W. coast, with a port on the Mediterranean, 14 m. N. Palma. Pop. 6,990. It has considerable exports of oranges & wine.

SOLLERSHOPE, a par. of England, co. Hereford. Area, 1,152 ac. Pop. 147.

SOLLIES (LE PONT), a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, 8 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 2,488.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 3¼ miles N.W. Tipperary. Area, 6,657 ac. Pop. 2,852.

SOLMS, an old principality of Germany, situated in the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatised principalities belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are—I. *Braunfels*, with possessions in Prussia, Würtemberg, & Hessen, cap. Braunfels.—II. *Lich* & *Hohen Solms*, cap. Lich.—III. *S. Laubach* in Hessen.—IV. *S. Laubach-Baruth-Rödelheim* & *Arnheim* in Hessen.—V. *S. Baruth-Wildenfels* in Hessen.

SOLNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,444, who manuf. woollens.

SOLO, a town & riv. of Java. [SOERAKARTA.]

SOLOFRA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Avellino. Pop. 5,400. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, & jewellery.

SOLOGNE, an old dist. of France, now comprised in the deps. Loir-et-Cher, & Loiret.

SOLOLA, a town & prov., Guatemala, C. A., 85 m. N.W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. of t. 5,000.

SOLOMBO (GREAT & LITTLE), two small islands in the Java Sea, lat. of Great Solombo, 5° 33′ S., lon. 114° 24′ E.

SOLOMESTS, a market town of Russia, gov. & 93 m. N.N.W. Vilna.

SOLOMON, or SALOMON ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 5° & 12° S., & lon. 154° & 163° E. Principal islands, Bouka, Bougainville, Choiseul, St. Ysabel, Guadalcanar, the Arsacides, Malaita, & St. Christoval. Surface elevated, fertile, & well wooded; shores precipitous, with fringing reefs; the islands are of volcanic origin, & have an active volcano. Pop. comprises both Malays & Papuan negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendaña in 1567.—II. a group of 11 islets, Indian ocean, N. the Chagos islands, a dependency of the Mauritius.

SOLON, p-t., Somerset co., Me., 18 N. Norridgewock, 52 N. Augusta, 647 W. Kennebec r. bounds it on the W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a considerable pond in its N.E. part. A small tributary of Kennebec r. drains it in the N.W. It has a fulling m., a tannery, an edge tool fac., 2 grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,139; 1850, 1,415.

SOLON, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 12 E. Cortland, 138 W. Albany, 323 W. Surface undulating; soil gravel, clay, and sandy loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Ostelic r. & its tributaries. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,311; 1850, 1,150.

SOLON, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 154 N.N.E. Columbus, 344 W. Drained by Chagrin r. & its branches, which afford extensive water power, & by Tinkers cr. Pop. 1840, 774; 1850, 1,034.

SOLON, p. o., Johnson co., Ark.

SOLON MILLS, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

SOLONOTSHA, a town of Russia, gov. & 112 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on an affl. of the Dnieper.

SOLOR, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the strait of Flores, & by another strait from Adenara in the N. Lat. of S. point 8° 47′ S., lon. 123° 8′ E. Length E. to W. 30 m., breadth 15 m.

SOLOTHURN, Switzerland. [SOLEURE.]

SOLOTIVINA, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. & 20 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Pop. 2,500.

SOLOVETZKOI, or SOLOVKI, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, gov. Archangel, 100 miles N.W. Onega. Lat. 65° N., lon., 35° 50′ E. Length 15 m., breadth 10 m. Talc is a principal product.

SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU, a comm & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Avesnes. Pop. 2,289.

SOLSONA, *Celsa*, a walled town of Spain, prov. & 55 m. N.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,156. It has a cathedral; and manufs. of iron wares.

SOLSVILLE, p. o., Madison co., N. Y.

SOLT (Germ. *Solth*), a town of Central Hungary,

county & 48 miles S. Pesth, near the Danube. Pop. 6,949.

SOLTA, *Olyntha*, an island of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, W. Brazza. Length, N.W. to S. E., 10 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 1,309. On its N. shore is a vill. of same name.

SÖLVESBERG, or SÖLVITSBURG, an ancient, & formerly important marit. town of S. Sweden, lan & 37 m. W. Carlskrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 1,050.

SOLVITCHEGODSK, or SOLDOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 268 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vitchegda. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactures of linens.

SOLWAY FIRTH, a large marine inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E.ward between England & Scotland, having S. & E. the co. Cumberland, & N. the cos. Kirkcudbright & Dumfries. Breadth at entrance, between St. Bees head & Balcurry Point, 24 m. It extends inland for about 38 m., progressively diminishing in breadth to 1¼ m. At its head it receives the Esk; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, & Urr join it from the Scotch, & Derwent & Ellen from the English, side. Coasts sloping in Cumberland, bold in Galloway, & low in the co. Dumfries. During ebb tide much of the firth is a naked flat, & may occasionally be crossed in some places; but the tidal wave, especially during spring tides, returns very suddenly, and with great violence; so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive & valuable.—*Solway Moss* is a drained area about 7 m. in circ., in the county Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrew-upon-Eske, adjoining the firth.

SOMA, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. E. Bergamo, & about 3 miles from which is ancient *Germa* (?).

SOMAIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the N. railroad, 3¼ m. S.E. Douai. Pop. 2,488.

SOMAULI, or SOMAULEE, a country of E. Africa, extending along the coast from Ras-el-Khyber, its E. extremity, to near Zeylah. [ADEL.]

SOMBOR, a town of Hungary. [ZOMBOR.]

SOMBOURN (KING'S), a pa. of England. [KING'S SOMBOURN.]—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. Stockbridge. Area, 1,521 ac. Pop. 101.

SOMBREFFE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 13 miles W.N.W. Namur. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, & a church built by the Templars.

SOMBRERETE, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. & 85 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Near it are rich silver mines.

SOMBRERO, an islet of the Brit. W. Indies, about midway between Anguilla & the Virgin islands.—II. a vill., Venezuela, S. A., dep. & 70 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

SOMBRO, t., Lambton county, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 738.

SOMEISAT, *Samosata*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, on the Euphrates, 50 m. N.E. Bir. It is the birth-place of the Grecian poet Lucian.

SOMENAUK, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill., 182 N.N.E. Springfield, 775 W. Pop. 704.

SOMERBY, several pas. of England.—I co. Leicester, 6 miles S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 503.—II. co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. S.E. Grantham. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 297.—III. same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Glandford-Bridge. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 70.

SOMERCOATES, two pas of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 8¼ m. N.E. Louth. Area, 8,622 ac. Pop. 1,039.—II. (*South*), 7¼ m. N.E. Louth. Area, 2,597 ac. Pop. 400.

SOMEREIN, a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 12 m. S.E. Presburg, on the island Great Schütt.

SOMERFIELD, p-o., Somerset co., Pa., 158 W. Harrisburg, 174 W.

SOMERFORD, t., Madison county, O. Drained by Deer creek. Pop. 1840, 761; 1850, 755.

SOMERFORD, three pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Broad*), on the Avon, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Malmesbury, & included in its bor. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 556.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. S.E. Malmesbury, & also included in its bor. Area, 1,392 ac. Pop. 337.—III. (*Keynes*), on the Thames, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 373.

SOMERLEYTON, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties railroad, 4¼ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area, 1,410 ac. Pop. 627.

SOMERS, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 23 N.E. Hartford, 259 W. Surface level on the W., elevated & mntnous. on the E. Drained by Scantic r. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 60 persons & makes annually 120,000 yards of fancy cassimeres, an axe fac., a straw bonnet fac., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,621; 1850, 1,508.

SOMERS, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 20 N. White Plains, 119 S. Albany, 274 W. Surface partly uneven, with some extensive plains; soil adapted to grass and grain. Drained by Croton r. & its tributaries. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a bank, & 350 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1840, 2,082; 1850, 1,722.

SOMERS, t., Preble co., O. Drained by St. Clair's cr. Pop. 1840, 1,820; 1850, 2,085.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a pa. of England, county Derby, 3¼ miles E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Area, 697 ac. Pop. 111.

SOMERSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. W. Spilsby. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 64.

SOMERS CENTRE, p. o., Westchester co., N. Y.

SOMERSET county, Me. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 3,600 sq. m, Drained by Kennebec r., which flows from Umbagog lake, on its E. border, & by various branches. There are many lakes in its upper parts. The surface is various; soil in its lower parts generally fertile. The N. part is still a wilderness. Capital, Norridgewock. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $921,385; wheat, 56,595 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 183,780; oats, 328,630; wool, 180,307 pounds;—15 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., an iron foundry, a woollen fac., 20 tanneries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $304,710; value of manufactured articles, $784,688;—42 churches; 16 academies, 522 pupils; 367 schools, 12,086 scholars; 14 libraries, 3,195 vols. Pop. 1840, 33,912; 1850, 35,581.

SOMERSET, county, N. J. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 275 sq. m. The surface is various; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Drained by Raritan r. & its branches. Capital, Somerville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $738,110; wheat, 109,367 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 685,673; oats, 498,222; wool, 27,466 pounds;—31 flouring & grist m., 3 woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 17 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $426,113; value of manufactured articles, $641,727;—33 churches; 2 academies, 70 pupils; 85 schools, 4,203 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,455; 1850, 19,661.

SOMERSET, county, Pa. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. Drained by branches of Conemaugh r. & Castleman's branch of Youghiogheny r. It has Laurel Hill mt. on its N.W. border, & Alleghany mt. on its S.E. border, between which the surface is uneven, & the soil adapted to grain & to grazing. Capital, Somerset. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $627,263; wheat, 92,136 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 31,166; oats, 471,312; wool, 66,503 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac.; 21 tanneries, 54 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufacture, $272,100; value of manufac. articles, $422,946;—63 churches; 4 academies, 105 pupils; 145 schools, 3,345 scholars; 7 libraries, 2,865 volumes. Pop. 1840, 19,650; 1850, 24,416.

SOMERSET, county, Md. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 485 sq. m. Nanticoke r. bounds it on the N.W. Drained by Pocomoke, Wicomico, & Manokin rivers. Capital, Princess Anne. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $381,127; wheat, 58,248 bush. produced; rye, 340; Ind. corn, 718,073; oats, 71,776; potatoes, 25,439; wool, 28,928 pounds;—3 flouring m., 28 grist m., 31 saw m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $109,600; value of manufactured articles, $155,350;—57 churches; 12 academies, 270 students; 55 schools, 1,026 scholars. Pop. 1840, 19,508; 1850, 22,456.

SOMERSET, t., Windham co., Vt., 15 N.E. Bennington. Surface mountainous, lying on the Green mountain range. Drained by Deerfield r. & Moose r. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 262; 1850, 321.

SOMERSET, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 44 S. Boston, 418 W. Situated on the W. side of Taunton r., which is navigable to this place for vessels of considerable

burden. Incorporated in 1790. It contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Friends. It has some shipping, & ship-building is a considerable business. 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,005; 1850, 1,166.

SOMERSET, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 14 N.E. Lockport, 276 W. by N. Albany, 419 W. Surface level; soil sandy & clay loam. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N. Drained by Golden Hill cr. & other small streams flowing into the lake. It has 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,742; 1850, 2,154.

SOMERSET, t., Somerset co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil yellow clay. Drained by Laurel Hill, Middle, and Cox's creeks. It has 11 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,711; 1850, 2,554.

SOMERSET, p-b., Somerset t., capital of Somerset co., Pa., 40 W. Harrisburg, 166 W. It is situated on Cox's cr. Incorporated in 1804, & contains a court house, jail of stone, county offices, of brick, an academy, 3 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 potteries, & 866 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, t., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,620; 1850, 1,512.

SOMERSET, t., Belmont co., O. Drained by Captina & Will's crs. Pop. 1840, 1,933; 1850, 2,298.

SOMERSET, p-t., capital of Perry co., O., 47 E.S.E. Columbus, 358 W. The v. contains a court house, jail, 9 stores, 4 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 2 Roman Catholic,—an iron foundry, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 16 stores, & 1,500 inhabitants. About 2 m. S. of the village is a monastery of Dominican friars. Pop. of t. 1840, 947; 1850, 1,240.

SOMERSET, p. o., Wabash co., Ia.

SOMERSET, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich. It contains some of the highest land in the state; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 716; 1850, 913.

SOMERSET, p. o., Saline county, Ill. Pop. of t. 672.

SOMERSET, p-o., Monroe co., Mo., 83 N. Jefferson City, 943 W.

SOMERSET, p-v., capital of Pulaski co., Ky., 84 S. S.E. Frankfort, 590 W. Situated 5 m. N. of Cumberland r., & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 13 stores, an iron foundry, a tannery, & 412 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, a div. of the Cape colony, S. Africa, mostly between lat 30° 20′ & 33° 25′ S., & lon. 25° 12′ & 26° 45′ E., enclosed by the districts Albany, Uitenhage, Graaf Reynet, Cradock, & the Caffre country. Area, 4,000 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 5,200. The Great Fish river intersects it, & waters a fertile tract, the heights on both sides of which are covered with bush. Wheat & barley are chief crops. Sheep are numerous, also other live stock.—II. the cap. vill. of this div., 80 m. N.W. Graham Town, at the base of the Bosch-berg. It has Presbyterian & Dutch Reformed churches, & Wesleyan schools.

SOMERSET, a county of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), in its E. part, surrounded by cos. Cornwall, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Monmouth, & Glamorgan. The S. Esk river forms its N., Macquarie and Lake rivers its W., boundary, & it is watered by many of their affls. Principal towns, Campbell Town, Ross, Lincoln, & Auburn.—*North Somerset* is a tract in the Arctic region of Brit. N. A., forming the N. part of Boothia-Felix, & mostly between lat. 73° & 74° N., & W. of lon. 90° W., having E. Prince Regent inlet, & N. Barrow strait, separating it from Cornwallis island & North Devon. Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity, opposite which is Prince Leopold island. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry in 1819.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime co., of the W. of England, having N. the Bristol channel, & from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Glo'ster. Area, 1,636 sq. m., or 1,047,220 ac., of which about 900,000 are supposed to be under culture. Inhabited houses, 1851, 85,054. Pop. 443,916. Coast-line & surface very much diversified, & highly picturesque. The Mendip hills, & the range of which the Quantock hills form a part, separate the county into three divisions, the central of which contains the basins of the Parret, Brue, & Axe; in the N. are the Avon & Yeo rivers, & in the W. the Tone, all of which flow to the Bristol channel. Along the rivers are many marshes & tracts of high fertility, in which dairy husbandry is pursued with great success; in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1,668 feet in height. Wheat & barley come to high perfection around Bridgewater, Taunton, &c., & the industry of the county is chiefly rural, but the agriculture is generally backward. Cheddar & other cheeses, & cider, are principal products. Sheep are estimated at 500,000, & the annual produce of wool at 10,500 packs. Farms commonly small, & many farmed by the owners. Coal, stone, calamine, & fullers' earth are obtained; woollen goods are manufac at Frome, Wellington, &c.; and in 1847, 2,180 hands were engaged in woollen, & 1,648 in silk, mills. Gloves are made at Yeovil, linens at Crewkerne; stockings, paper, glass, iron-wares, wool cards, shoes, leather, & malt, are manufactured. The Glastonbury, Kennet & Avon, Bridgewater, Taunton, & other canals are in this co., the N. & W. parts of which are intersected by the Great Western r.r. The co. contains the cities Bath, Wells, & a part of Bristol, the parl. bors. Bridgewater, Taunton, & Frome, the municipal bors. Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, Somerton (whence its name), & numerous market towns. Assizes are held in spring at Taunton, & in summer alternately at Wells & Bridgewater. Co. jails are at Wilton, near Taunton, Ilchester, and Shepton-Mallet. The co. returns, including bors., 13 mems. to H. of C. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this co., which was the seat of numerous important military events in Saxon times.

SOMERSHAM, a town & pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, & 10 m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa. 4,121 ac. Pop. 1,653. It has a fine church.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,027 ac. Pop. 422.

SOMERS POINT, p-v., Atlantic co., N. J., 91 S Trenton, 201 W. Port of entry for Great Egg Harbor dist. Situated on Great Egg Harbor bay. It contains a boarding-house, much resorted to for sea bathing in the summer season.

SOMERSVILLE, p. o., Tolland co., Conn.

SOMERSWORTH, t., Strafford co., N. H., 45 E. Concord. Bounded on the N.E. & E. by Salmon Falls r. Cocheco r. bounds it on the S.W. First settled in 1750. At Quamphigan Falls, in the r. in the N. part of this t., at the head of tide-water, is a large manufacturing v. Vessels of 250 tons come within a mile of it. It is denominated *Great Falls* v., & contains 4 churches, very extensive cotton & woollen factories, a bank, & 2,500 inhabitants. There are in the t. 12 fulling m., a woollen factory, 4 cotton factories, 2 grist m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,283; 1850, 4,943.

SOMERTON, p-o., Moreland t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 113 E. by S. Harrisburg, 153 W.

SOMERTON, p-v., Nansemond co., Va., 95 S. E Richmond, 214 W. It contains a Methodist church, a store, & about 75 inhabitants.

SOMERTON, p-v., Somerset t., Belmont co., O., 107 E. Columbus, 293 W. Situated on the S. fork of Captina creek, & contains 1 Methodist & 1 Friends church, 2 stores, several mechanic shops, 2 tobacco houses, & 193 inhabitants. Tobacco has been extensively cultivated in the neighborhood.

SOMERTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, to which it gave name, on rising ground on the Carey, 5 m. N.N.W. Ilchester. Area of pa. 6,929 ac. Pop. 2,140. Town built of blue lias stone, was, during the heptarchy, fortified, & a residence of the W. Saxon kings. Its ancient royal castle is now a co. jail.

SOMERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 136.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Deddington. Area, 2,140 ac. Pop. 342. The church contains some curious sculptures.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area, 798 ac. Pop. 57.—IV. (*West*), same co., 8¾ m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area, 1,189 ac. Pop. 262.

SOMERVILLE, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Shawshine r. It contains the McLean insane hospital & Tuft's college, an Universalist institution, chartered in 1852. The v. is on the Fitchburg r. r., 3 m. from Boston. It has an extensive bleaching & dye-works estab., emp. 75 persons. Pop. of t. 1850, 3,540.

SOMERVILLE, p-v., Rossie t., St. Lawrence co.,

N. Y., 176 N.N.W. Albany, 445 W. It contains 2 stores, 30 dwellings, & about 175 inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, p-v., capital of Somerset co., N. J., 31 N. Trenton, 202 W. Situated on the New Jersey Central r. r., 75 m. from New York, & 1 m. N. of Raritan r., & contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—2 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—an academy, a female seminary, a bank, 9 stores, a grist m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 83 N. by W. Richmond, 70 W. It contains 200 inhabs.

SOMERVILLE, p-v., Milford t., Butler co., O., 101 W.S.W. Columbus, 494 W. It contains 4 stores, about 50 dwellings, & 350 inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, v., Victoria co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 571, including Veralam.

SOMERVILLE, v., Greene co., Ky., 75 S.W. Frankfort. Contains a store & about 50 inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, p-v., capital of Fayette co., Tenn., 185 W.S.W. Nashville, 871 W. Situated half a mile S. of Loosa Hatchie r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 1 for males & 1 for females, a bank, & 750 inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, p-v., capital of Morgan co., Ala., 133 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 732 W. Situated 5 m. S. Tennessee river, and contains a court house, jail, a Roman Catholic church, & 217 inhabitants.

SOMLYO, a mkt. town of Transylvania, co. Kraszna, on the Kraszna, 50 miles N.W. Klausenburg, with a castle. Pop. 2,747.

SOMMA, two towns of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. Milan, 4 m. S.E. Lago Maggiore, cap. dist. Pop. 3,890. It has Roman antiquities, & was the place where the Romans, under Scipio, were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.—II. 9 miles E. Naples, at the foot of Monte-Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 7,400. It has a castle, a college, & several other churches, a public hospital, & a trade in wine & fruits.—*Somma Campagna* is a vill. of Austr. Italy, deleg. & 8 m. W.S.W. Verona. [Vesuvius.]

SOMMARIVA, two comms., &c., of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba.—I. (*del Bosco*), a town, cap. mand., 8 m. S.E. Carmagnola. Pop. 5,333.—II. (*Parno*), contiguous on the N.E. Pop. 1,995.

SOMME, *Samara*, a river of France, rises N.E. of St. Quentin, dep. Aisne, flows W. past Ham, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, & enters the English Channel between Crotoy & St. Valery. Chief affl. the Arve, on left. Length 115 m. It is navigable to Amiens, & is connected with the Oise & Scheldt by the canal of the Somme.

SOMME, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Picardy, having W. the English Channel, & on the other sides the deps. Pas-de-Calais, Aisne, Oise, & Seine-Inf. Area, 2,368 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 570,641. Surface flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. Soil fertile in corn, hemp, lint, & hops; wine, of inferior quality, is made to a small extent, but cider is much used. Its marshes furnish abundance of turf. It has numerous manufs., the chief being velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, beet-root sugar, & paper. The dep. is traversed by the N. railroad, & by that from Amiens to Boulogne, & is divided into the arronds. Abbeville, Amiens, Doulens, Montdidier, & Peronne.

SOMMEE, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 9 m. S.E. Rahdunpoor.

SOMMEN, a lake of Sweden, læn & 30 m. S.S.W. Linköping, 15 m. E. Lake Wetter. Length 25 miles, breadth 8 m. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward into Lake Roxen & the Baltic Sea.

SOMMERDA, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 13 m. N.N.E. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 3,330. It has manufs. of arms.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Lupa, reg. & 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Berlin & Glogau r. r. Pop. 3,648. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

SOMMIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Nimes. Pop. 3,623. It was formerly fortified, & sustained several sieges while held by the Protestants. It has a chamber of manufs., & steam factories for woollen, yarn, & fabrics.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Civray. Pop. 1,000.

SOMNAUTH, or PUTTAN-SOMNAUTH, a marit. town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., in the peninsula of Gujerat, 28 m. N.W. Diu Head, & famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage, & celebrated for its vast wealth. The original temple was sacked by Mahmood of Ghuznee in 1024, & its gates carried to Ghuznee, where they were afterwards attached to Mahmood's tomb. The temple now existing at Somnauth is reported to be a modern edifice, on the site of a mosque, that succeeded the ancient temple. The celebrated gates of Somnauth, 16½ feet in height, & 13½ in width, were removed by the British from Ghuznee, after its capture in 1842, & brought back by them into India.

SOMORROSTRO, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 15 miles N.W. Bilbao, with a fortified harbor on the Bay of Biscay, & iron mines in its vicinity.—*Somosierra* is a vill. & pa., prov. & 40 m. N.W. Guadalaxara, where, on 30th November, 1808, the French routed an army of 12,000 Spaniards, & opened to Napoleon the route to Madrid.

SOMOSTZE, a market town of Russia, gov. & 63 m. N.W. Kharkov.

SOMPTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E Worthing. Area, 2,930 ac. Pop. 559. The church has a curious tower.

SONAIL, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 56 miles S. Kotah.

SONCINO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 20 m. N.N.W. Cremona, on the Oglio.—*Scandolo* is a vill., prov. & 22 m. N.E. Sondrio.

SÖNDERBORG, or SONDERBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the island Alsen, cap. amt., 17 m. N.E. Flensburg. Pop. 3,300.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the confl. of the Wipper & Bibra, 28 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 3,500. It has a gymnasium & a castle, the residence of the prince.

SONDRIO, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. prov. Sondrio, or Valtellina, on the Mallero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,500. Its prov. between the Grisons & the Tyrol has an area of 1,100 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 98,550.

SONE, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 m. W. Patna, after a N.E. course of 440 miles. It rises at Ajmeerghur, Berar dom., flows through the Gurrah-Mundlah table-land, & the dom. of Rewah, & separates the provs. Bahar & Allahabad, & the dists. Bahar & Patna on the E., from Shahabad on the W., its course lying mostly in the British presid. of Bengal. Affls. the Behrun & Coyle, from the S. It is of little use for navigation.

SONEHUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, on the Huston, 45 miles S. Saipoor.—*Sonekutch* is a town, Gwalior dom., on the Kali-Sind, 42 m. E.S.E. Oojein.

SONEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Mahanuddy, 43 m. S. Sumbulpoor.

SONEPUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 27 m. N.W. Delhi. Here is a fine mausoleum.

SONET, p. o., Nachitoches pa., La.

SONGARI, a river of Manchooria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. & N.E., & joins the Amoor or Saghalin river, 135 m. S.W. the influx of the Ousouri. Total course estimated at 800 m. It is deep, easily navigated, & has numerous affls.

SONGEONS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,082.

SONG-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., 30 m. S.W. Su-chew. It has large manufs. of cotton goods.

SONGROOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 30 m. W. Pattialah.

SONHO, a town of S.W. Africa, Congo, on the S. bank of the Zaire, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 175 m. N.W. Bamba.

SONMEANEE (properly SOUMEANEE), a seaport town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sonmeanee, near the frontier of Scinde. Lat. 25° 22′ N., lon. 66° 35′ E. Pop. 2,000. It consists of about 500 wretched houses, & its harbor is shallow.

SONNEBERG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., 12 m. N.E. Coburg. Pop. 3,782, who manuf. toys, musical instruments, & wooden wares.

SONNENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt, on the Lonitz. Pop. 3,100, who manuf. woollen cloths.

SONNENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, circ. & 11 m. S.S.W. Luckau. Pop. 1,000.

SONNING, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford & Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Reading. Area, 9,813 ac. Pop. 2,695.

SONOMA, county, Cal., a central western co. Area, 1,000 sq. m. It has the Pacific O., Russian r., & Petaluma cr. on W. boundary. Drained by Sonoma cr., which enters San Pablo bay, the northern expansion of the bay of San Francisco. The Sonoma valley is noted for its picturesque scenery, fertile soil, abundant timber of various kinds, pure & wholesome water; its delightful climate and convenient situation, fronting the bay of San Pablo. From all these peculiar advantages, it is destined, no doubt, to become the most populous portion of the state. The name of this co. is an Indian word signifying "valley of the moon." There were in 1852, horses, 4,400; mules, 251; cows, 3,120; oxen, 1,087; beef cattle, 4,335; hogs, 4,934; wheat, 23,108 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 3,791; barley, 87,851; oats, 2,446; potatoes, 277,542; acres in cultivation, 9,387; an extensive tannery. Pop. 2,337.

SONOMA, p. v., capital Sonoma co., Cal., 35 N. San Francisco. Situated on the left bank of Sonoma cr., & contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, & 1,000 inhabitants.

SONORA, p. o., capital Tuolumne co., Cal., 72 m. from Stockton, near the sources of Tuolumne r., and has a court house, several extensive stores, & 1,200 inhabitants. It is the centre of an exceedingly rich gold mining district.

SONORA, the most N.W. state of Mexico, extending N. of lat. 27° N., & between lon. 107° 30′ & 113° W., having E. & S. the deps. Chihuahua & Sinaloa, & W. the Gulf of California. Area, 17,172 sq. leagues. Pop. 1850, 139,374. Surface greatly diversified; principal rivers, the Yagui & Guaymas river entering the Gulf of California, & the Sonora, Dolores, & St. Ignacio, which discharge themselves into inland lakes. Climate warm & agreeable. Products comprise gold, silver, pearls, cotton, wine, European grains & live stock, &c. Principal towns, Ures, the cap., Arispe, Sonora, Guaymas, Horcasites, Pitic, & Oposura.—II. a town of this state, on the river Sonora, 35 m. S. Arispe. Pop. 8,000. Near it are some silver mines.—The river *Sonora*, giving name to the state, has a S.W. & W. course, and enters an inland lake, lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 111° W. Total length about 300 m.

SONSBECK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 33 m. N.N.W. Dusseldorf, on the Sons. Pop. 1,470.

SONSON, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, prov. & 75 m. S.S.E. Antioquia, on an affl. of the Cauca.

SONSONATE, a town of San Salvador, C. America, state, 50 miles W.S.W. City of San Salvador. Pop. about 10,000. It is one of the richest dists. of the state, & has some superb churches. Sugar & fancy goods of shell-work are exported from Acajutla to Peru. Near it is the volcano Isalco.

SONTHOFEN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. S.E. Immenstadt, on the Iller, with 1,863 inhabs. & iron foundries.

SONTRA, a town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 25 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,746.

SONYE, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 20 m. N. N.E. Ahmednuggur.

SOOBUNREKHA, a river of India. [SUBUNREEKA.]

SOOKALENA, p. o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

SOOKERTAL, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., on the Ganges, 35 m. S.W. Hurdwar.

SOOKSAGOR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, 31 m. N. Calcutta.

SOOKULTEERUT, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 8 miles from Baroach, on the Nerbuddah.

SOOLOO (or SULUK) ISLANDS, a group of above 60 islands in the E. Archipelago, between Mindanao (Philippines), & the N.E. extremity of Borneo, lat. 5° to 7° N., lon. 120° to 122° 30′ E. Principal island, Cagayan Sooloo, in their centre, is 36 m. in length, & 12 m. in breadth, & the town Soong, on its N. coast, is the residence of a sultan whose authority extends over the rest of the group. Products comprise rice, sweet potatoes, yams, sago, which is the chief article of food, & many of the finest fruits of the East. Pearls, mother of pearl, & cowries are plentiful. These isls. have been long noted for piracy.—The *Sooloo Sea*, or *Sea of Mindoro*, extends between lat. 5° & 10° N., & lon. 117° & 123° E.

SOONAM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 35 m. S.W. Pattialah.

SOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 55 m. S.W. Dharwar.

SOONDERSEE, a town, Cent. India, Gwalior dom., on the Kali-Sinde, 21 m. S.W. Shujawulpoor.

SOONDOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 23 m. W. Bellary.

SOONERGONG, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. & 13 m. E.S.E. Dacca, on the Brahmaputra, & having manufs. of fine cotton cloths.

SOONGHUR, a town of India, in a detached dist. of the Baroda dom., 46 m. E. Surat.

SOONGNUM, a large & populous vill. of Tibet, on the Rushkolang, a tributary of the Sutleje, N. the Himalaya; lat. 31° 48′ N., lon. 78° 28′ E.

SOONKAUR (*Sancara*), a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 22 m. S.S.W. Aurungabad.

SOONTH, a town & fort of W. Hindostan, dom. Odeypoor, 40 m. S. Dongarpoor.

SOOPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 62 m. N.E. Goruckpoor, on the Gunduck, a tributary of the Ganges.

SOORMAH, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, after a W. & S. course of 200 miles joins the Barak, an affl. of the Brahmaputra, 20 m. S. Azmerigunge.

SOORUJGHUR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 13 miles S.S.E. Belaspore.—*Soorujpoor* is a town, presid. Bengal, dist. Boolundshahur, 20 m. S.E. Delhi.

SOORY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Birbhoom, on an affl. of the Ganges, 53 m. S.W. Moorshedabad.

SOOSNEER, a town of Central India, Gwalior dom., 41 m. W. Rajghur.

SOOTHILL, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 5,059.

SOOTY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 30 m. N.N.W. Moorshedabad.

SOOY'S INN, p-o., Burlington county, N. J., 55 S. Trenton, 179 W.

SOPCHOPPY, p. o., Wakulla, co., Flor.

SOPETRAN, a town of New Granada, S. America, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. & 10 m. S. Antioquia, on the Cauca.

SOPHIA (Bulg. *Triaditza*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanj., on the grand route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 85 m. S.E. Nissa. Pop. 50,000 (?). It is meanly built; but it is reported to have 30 mosques & 10 churches, with hot baths & manufs. of woollen & silk fabrics, leather & tobacco, & it is the residence of a beglerbey, & the see of Greek & Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.—II. a town of Russia, gov. & 16 m. S. St. Petersburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,000. Near it is the imperial palace Zarskoe-Selo.

SOPHIASBURG, t., Prince Edward co., Can. W. Pop. 2,734.

SOPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Christchurch. Area, 4,400 ac. Pop. 896.

SOPUR, a town of Cashmere, 20 miles W.N.W. Serinagur.

SOPWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W. Malmesbury. Area, 1,011 ac. Pop. 220.

SORA, a city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. dist., on the Garigliano, 15 miles E.N.E. Frosinone (Pontif. Sta.). Pop. 8,000. It stands at the foot of a height, on which are the remains of a Gothic castle & the walls of ancient Sora. It has a cathedral, & various other churches.—*Sorano* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 4 m. N.E. Pitigliano. Pop. 3,800.

SORABA, p-v., Upton t., Drummond co., Can. E. Has a store, a grist m., a saw m., & 50 inhabs.

SORATA, one of the principal peaks of the Andes, Bolivia, dep. & 65 m. N. La Paz. Height above the ocean, 21,286 feet.

SORAU, or ZOROWE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 56 m. S.S.E. Frankfürt, cap. circ.,

on r. r. from Berlin to Silesia. Pop. 6,740. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, & manufs of woollens & linens.

SORBAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 5,422.

SORBIE, or SORBY, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, 3½ m. N. Withorn. Area about 8,900 ac. Pop. 1,866, of whom 285 are in the vill., which is well built, & has a damask factory.

SORBY, p-o., Wayne co., Tenn., 110 S.W. Nashville, 786 W.

SORCY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Meuse, 4 m. S.S.E. Commercy, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,489.

SORDES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, 12 m. S. Dax. Pop. 1,386.—*Sordevolo* is a vill. & comm. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 5 m. W.N.W. Biella. Pop. 2,127.

SORDI, or PETALIDHA, an island off the W. coast of Crete, 8 m. W.S.W. Fort Grabusa.

SORE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 28 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,740.

SOREL, p. v., a par., & capital Richelieu co., Can. E., on right bank of Sorel or Richelieu river, at its entrance into Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, 45 m. below Montreal. It contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—40 stores, 4 tanneries, an arsenal, barracks, &c., & 3,424 inhabitants. Pop. of the par. exclusive of the v. 3,967. (*Sir William Henry.*)

SORELL, a town of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. Pembroke, on Pitt Water, an inlet of N. bay, 14 m. N.E. Hobartown.

SORELLI ROCKS, Mediterranean. [GALITA.]

SORESINA, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. N.W. Cremona, cap. dist., between the Oglio & Adda. Pop. 5,000.

SOREZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. & 14 m. S.W. Castres. Pop. 1,559.

SORGUE, a small river of France, rises in a celebrated fountain in the dep. Vaucluse, joins the Rhône, 5 m. N. Avignon, after a W. course of 20 m.

SORGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Sorgue & on the r. r. from Lyon to Avignon, 5 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 2,228.

SORIA, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Douro, 51 m. S.S.E. Logroño. Pop. 3,372. It has manufs. of silk fabrics, & trade in wool: 3 m. N. are the ruins conjectured to be those of the ancient *Numantia*. Pop. of province 1849, 140,000.

SORIANO, two mkt. towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., deleg. & 7 m. E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,490.—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monteleone. Pop. 3,000.—*Soriasco* is a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 15 m. E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Aversa. Pop. (with comm.) 1,632.

SORLIN (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, 17 m. N.W. Belley. Pop. 1,331.—II. a vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. W.N.W. Mâcon.

SORLINGUES, French name of SCILLY ISLES.

SORN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 3 m. E. Mauchline, on the Ayr. Area about 23,000 ac. Pop. 4,174. The castle of Sorn is W. the village.

SORNAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,716.—*Sornay* is a comm. & vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Louhans. Pop. 1,500.

SOROCABA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 50 m. W.S.W. San Paulo, on the river Sorocabo, an affluent of the Tiete. Pop. 1845, 12,000. It has a brisk trade in cattle; its dist. is fertile; & coffee & tobacco are extensively cultivated.

SOROE, a town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt. Soroe, on the small Lake of Soroe, 18 m. E.N.E. Corsoer. Pop. 856. It has a celebrated academy.—II. a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finmark, lat. 70° 40′ N., lon. 22° to 24° E., & separated by Soroe Sound from the island Seeland.

SOROH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, 20 m. S.W. Balasore.

SOROKA, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 170 m. W. Archangel, on a rocky isl. in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig, with a harbor, & about 500 inhabitants, mostly fishers.—II. a market town, prov. Bessarabia, cap. circ., on the Dneister, 78 m. N.N.W. Kishenev.

SOROTCHINSKAJA, a strong fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Samara, 45 m. S.E. Bouzoulouk. Pop. 1,600. It is the most important fortress on the Samara.

SORRAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 75 m. S.E. Bejapoor.

SORRAYA, a river of Portugal. [ZATAS.]

SORREL HILL, a mntn. of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 4 m. S.E. Blessington. Height 1,915 feet.

SORREL HORSE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 113 E. Harrisburg, 153 W.

SORRENTO, *Surrentum*, a maritime town of Naples, dist. & 7 m. S.W. Castellamare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. Pop. 10,000. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity & the mildness & salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, manufs. of silk, & various Greek & Roman antiquities. Tasso was born here in 1544.—The *Piano di Sorrento*, bordering its bay, has numerous vills., with orange & lemon groves.—The *Promontory of Sorrento*, between the Bays of Naples & Salerno, 15 m. in length, terminates in Cape Campanello, opposite Capri.

SORSO, a mkt. town of the island Sardinia, div. & 6 m. N. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 4,673.

SORTELHA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 7 m. E. Belmonte.

SOS, a walled town of Spain, prov. & 56 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,822. In its castle Ferdinand, king of Arragon, was born in 1453.

SOSA, a mkt. town, Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 5 m. W. S.W. Schwarzenburg. Pop. 1,757, engaged in iron mines & in manufs. of vitriol & lace.

SOSNA, two rivers of European Russia, affluents of the Don.—I. (*S. Bystraia, or The Rapid*), gov. Orel, after an E. course of 130 m., joins the Don, 18 m. E.N. E. Jeletz.—II. (*S. Tikhaia*), gov. Voroniej, after an E. course of 100 m., joins the Don, 16 m. N.E. Ostrogoisk.

SOSNITZA, a town of Russia, gov. & 64 m. E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral & three large annual markets.

SOSPELLO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. Sta., div. & 16 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Bevera. Pop. of comm. 4,000.

SOSVA, two rivers of Siberia.—I. gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, & after a S.E. course of 170 m., joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.—II. gov. Tobolsk, joins the Obe from the W. at Berezov, after a course of 350 m.

SOTBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 152.

SOTHERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N. E. Halesworth. Area, 1,085 ac. Pop. 252.

SOTO-LA-MARINA, a t. of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on the river Santander, 25 m. W. its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

SOTO-MAYOR (*San Salvador de*), a town of N.W Spain, prov. & 8 m. S.E. Pontevedro. Pop. 1,790.

SOTTEGHEM, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,600. It contains the tomb of Count d'Egmont.

SOTTERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S. E. Beccles. Area, 1,593 ac. Pop. 227.

SOTTEVILLE, several comms. & vills. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., &c.—I. (*les Rouen*), with a station on the Paris & Havre r. r., 4 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 3,871.—II. (*sur Mer*), near the English Channel, arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 3,877.

SOTTO MARINA, the most S. of the islands in the Venetian lagoon, N. Italy, 15 m. S. Venice. The town Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

SOTUTA, a town of Yucatan, Mexico, 60 m. S.E. Merida, & pretty well built.

SOTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1¼ m. W. N.W. Wallingford. Area, 701 ac. Pop. 133.

SOUBISE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 18 m. S.S.E. Rochefort. Pop. 678. It has mineral springs in its vicinity.

SOUCHAHATCHEE, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala., 149 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 796 W.

SOUDAN, a region, Central Africa. [NIGRITIA.]

SOUDAN, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sevres, arrond. & 12 m. N.E. Melle. Pop. 834. —II. dep. Loire-Inf., 3 m. E.N.E. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,161.—*Soudray* is a comm. & vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 18 m. N.W. Vendome. Pop. 1,483.

SOUFFLENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Bischwiller. Pop. 3,035.

SOUFRIERE (LA), a volcano of GUADELOUPE, W. I.

SOUGÉ, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, arrond. Mamers. Pop. 1,450.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 15 m. W. Vendome. Pop. 1,275.

SOUGHTON, a tnshp. of Wales, co. Flint, pa. Northop. Pop. 545.

SOUHEGAN, river, N. H., rises in a pond in Ashburnham, Mass., & flows into New Ipswich, in the S.W. part of Hillsboro' co., N. H., and thence N.E. & E., until it enters Merrimac r., in Merrimac t.

SOUI, various towns of the Chinese empire.—I. China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dist., 95 m. N.N.W. Vouchang.—II. (*S.-Ching-Bao*, or *Kour-kara-oussou*), Chinese Turkestan, 190 m. W.N.W. Urumtsi.—III. (*Ding-Ching*), 20 m. N.E. Ili.

SOUILLAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 30 m. N. Cahors. Pop. 2,243. It has a chamber of commerce, & trade in cattle, leather, wine, salt, & timber.—*Souilly* is a comm. & mkt. t., dep. Meuse, 18 m. N.N.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 956.

SO-UJ-BOLAK, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. a dist., 20 m. S. Lake Urumiyah, on a river which loses itself in a marshy lake, 12 m. N.ward. It consists of about 1,200 houses, inhab. by Jews, Nestorian Christians, & Kurds. Its vicinity is carefully cultivated.

SOUKUM-KALEH, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 73 m. N.W. Poti.

SOULAINES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Soulaine, 25 m. N.E. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 842.

SOULBURY, a pa., Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. W.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Area, 4,460 ac. Pop. 628.

SOULDERN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E. Deddington. Area, 1,451 ac. Pop. 619.

SOULDORP, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. S. S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 267.

SOULTZ, several comms. & small towns of France, in the Rhine deps.—I. dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,090.—II. (*les Bains*), dep. B. Rhin, 11 m. W. Strasbourg, with mineral baths & 958 inhabitants.—III. (*sous Forêts*), dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,877.—*Soultzmatt* is a comm. & market town, dep. H. Rhin, in the Vosges, 3 m. W. Rouffach. Pop. 2,475.

SOUND (THE), a narrow strait between Denmark (island Seeland) & Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Kattegat & North Sea. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth at its narrowest point between Helsingor (Elsinore) & Helsingborg, 3 m.; depth 4 to 20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the territory on both sides of the strait, & they have ever since continued to maintain the privilege of exacting toll from all foreign vessels passing through it at Helsingor. Average amount of tolls annually, $750,000. The average number of vessels passing the strait is 18,000 annually. The dues originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Kattegat and neighboring coasts, now consist of dues on the ship, being light or beacon money, and dues on the cargo, a toll paid to the Danish government.

SOUNGARI, a river of E. Asia. [SONGARI.]

SOUPLET (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 1,527.

SOUPPES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 15 m. S. Fontainebleau. Pop. 1,523, who manuf. files & other steel wares.

SOUR, or TSOUR, *Tyre*, a seaport town of Syria, pash. & 28 m. N.N.E. Acre, on the E. part of a peninsula, about 1 m. in length, which in antiquity was the insular site of the famous marit. city of Tyre. In 1837 it suffered from a severe earthquake, by which its walls & buildings were greatly dilapidated, & its pop. reduced to about 5,000, of whom one-half are Christians, & the other Turks. It appears to have no remarkable edifice; but on the peninsula are the ruins of a large Greek cathedral, & various traces of anc. structures, with some cisterns, apparently connected with extensive water-works, & an aqueduct at Ras-el-Ain, on the mainland, about 2 m. distant. Its port, on the N. side of the artificial isthmus (formed by Alexander the Great during his memorable siege of Tyre), is now so choked as to be unfit for any but small vessels; & the trade of this ancient emporium of the East has now dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, charcoal, & fuel.

SOURABAYA, or SURABAYA, a seaport town of Java, cap. one of the three provs. into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its N. coast, opposite the island Madura, & at the mouth of the Kadiri; lat. of Kalemaas fort 7° 14′ 5″ S., lon. 112° 44′ 7″ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It has a handsome government house, a mint, & large storehouses. Its harbor is the best in Java, & defended by many forts & batteries; & here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, & a cannon foundry. It is the seat of a civil court, & court-martial, with appeal to the supreme court in Batavia. It is garrisoned by 2,000 soldiers. In its prov. are the ruins of Mojopahit, the former cap. of Java.

SOURACARTA, a town of Java. [SOERKARTA.]

SOURBOURG, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, 9 m. S.S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,081.

SOURDEVAL-LA-BARRE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,446.

SOURE, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. N.N.W. Pombal. Pop. 1,500.

SOURRERA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, near its N. extremity, 50 m. W. Chilka Lake.

SOURTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Oakhampton. Area, 5,018 ac. Pop. 615.

SOUSTONS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 14 m. W.N.W. Dax. Pop. 2,783.

SOUTERRAINE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, 19 m. W.N.W. Gueret. Pop. 1,966.

SOUTH, t., Drew co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 727.

SOUTH ABINGTON, p. v., Plymouth co., Mass. Situated on the Old Colony railroad, 21 m. from Boston, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist.—& about 350 inhabitants.

SOUTH-ACRE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Area, 2,492 ac. Pop. 96.

SOUTH ACTON, p. o., Middlesex co., Mass.

SOUTH ACWORTH, p. o., Sullivan co., N. H.

SOUTH ADDISON, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

SOUTH ALABAMA, p. o., Genesee co., N. Y.

SOUTH ALBION, p-v., Albion t., Kennebec co., Me., 25 N.E. Augusta, 620 W.

SOUTH ALBION, p. v., Oswego co., N. Y.

SOUTH ALBION, p. v., Calhoun co., Mich.

SOUTH ALDEN, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

SOUTHALL, a vill. of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hayes, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 9 m. W.N.W. London, & good residences.

SOUTH ALTON, p-v., Alton t., Belknap co., N. H., 28 N.E. Concord, 509 W.

SOUTHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. & 9 m. E.S.E. Warwick. Area of pa. 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,711. It has a fine Gothic church, & is the head of a poor-law union.

SOUTH AMBOY, p-t., Middlesex co., N. J. Raritan r. & bay bounds it on the N. & E., & Millstone river on the S.W. Surface level; soil sandy. Drained by South r. & its tributaries. The Camden & Amboy railroad terminates at this place. The v., at the head of Raritan bay, has a good harbor, & contains an acad., & about 150 inhabitants. It is connected by a steamboat line with the city of New York. There are in the t. a paper fac., a grist m., a saw m., a pottery, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,825; 1850, 2,266.

SOUTH AMENIA, p-o., Amenia t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 68 S. Albany, 325 W.

SOUTH AMHERST, p-o., Hampshire co., Mass.

SOUTHAMPTON, county, Va. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 648 sq. m. Meherrin river runs on its S.W. border, & Black-water r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Nottaway r. & its branches. Capital, Jerusalem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $293,320; wheat, 4,066 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 564,183; tobacco, 971 pounds; wool, 11,739;—2 grist m. Cap. employed in manufac., $6,845; value of manufactured articles, $14,275;—23 churches; 5 acad., 68 pupils; 20 schools, 288 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,525; 1850, 13,521.

SOUTHAMPTON, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 39 S. Concord, 474 W. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Drained by Powow r., which affords good water power. Incorporated in 1742. It has a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., an academy, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 462; 1850, 472.

SOUTHAMPTON, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass, 9 S. W. Northampton, 102 W. by S. Boston, 372 W. Manhan r. passes twice through the town, first from N. to S. into the N. part of Westfield, & returning passes through it to the N.E., & it affords good water power.

It has a lead mine in its N. part. The v., at the centre contains a Congregational church & an academy. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,157; 1850, 1,060.

SOUTHAMPTON, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 250 S.S. E. Albany, 330 W. Surface generally level; soil light sand & sandy loam, & fertile. It is a large town, at E. part of Long Island, extending from Great & Little Peconic bays on the N., to the Atlantic Ocean on the S. The v. is situated on the post road on the S. side, and contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, several stores & mechanic shops, 3 wind m., & 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., 10 grist m., 3 saw m., a pottery, 2 academies, 31 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,205; 1850, 6,501.

SOUTHAMPTON, t., Burlington co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 3,545.

SOUTHAMPTON, t., Bedford co., Pa. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,513; 1850, 1,347.

SOUTHAMPTON, t., Bucks co., Pa., 12 S.E. Doylestown. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam. Drained by Poquessing & Pennypack crs. It contains a Friends church in its N.W. part. 2 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,256; 1850, 1,416.

SOUTHAMPTON, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 18 S.W. Carlisle. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. The t. is mostly covered by South mountain, which is susceptible of cultivation to its top. A small stream, rising in the hills, runs 3 or 4 miles, & disappears in a limestone sink. It has 3 flouring m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,484; 1850, 1,651.

SOUTHAMPTON, t., Franklin county, Pa., 13 N.E. Chambersburg. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Conedogwinit cr. runs on its N.W. boundary, & Mean's run, its tributary, on the S.E. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., 7 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,703; 1850, 1,795.

SOUTHAMPTON, p-t., Somerset co., Pa. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 755; 1850, 1,326.

SOUTHAMPTON, par., York co., N. B., on the left bank of River St. John. It had in 1851, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries a woollen fac., a church, 2 schools. Pop. 777.

SOUTHAMPTON, p. v., Peoria county, Ill., 75 N. Springfield. Contains 150 inhabs.

SOUTHAMPTON (COUNTY OF), SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS, a maritime co. of Engl., having S. the English Channel, with its inlets Spithead, the Solent, &c., E. Sussex and Surrey, N. Berkshire, & W. Wilts & Dorset. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1,672 sq. m., or 1,070,216 ac., of which 909,000 are estimated to be under culture. Inhab. houses 75,238. Pop. 1851, 405,370. The ranges of the N. & S. downs traverse the co., being on the W. offsets from the table-land of Salisbury plain, and on the E. continuous with the downs of Sussex and Surrey. In the S. are the extensive bays Southampton-water & the harbors of Portsmouth & Langston, with the islets of Portsea & Hayling. The S.W. division of the co. is mostly occupied by the New Forest. In other parts are the forests of Bére, Alice Holt, Woolmer, &c., & most parts of the co. are well wooded. A long & narrow strip is enclosed by the county Sussex. In the N., N.E., & S.W., are exten. heaths. Soil generally well cultivated. S. Hants is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchin, Avon, & Stour. All the usual crops are raised; hops are cultivated on the E. border, near Farnham; large quantities of cider are made, & the bacon of the co. is in repute. Manufs., except those connected with the dockyard & shipping estabs. at Portsmouth, are of little importance. Some silks are made at Overton; paper, sacking, shalloons, bombazines, druggets, linseys, & other woollen stuffs, chiefly in the N., & salt from pans at Lymington. Emsworth, on the border of Sussex, has some famous oyster beds. The Basingstoke canal is in the N.E., and the co. is intersected by the London & S. Western r. r., with several branches, & the S. coast r. r. terminating at Portsmouth. Trade centres chiefly at Southampton & Portsmouth. The co. is subdivided into 39 hunds., & is included in the W. circuit, & diocese of Winchester, the cap.; besides which it contains the parl. bors. Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Lymington, Petersfield, & the market towns Gosport, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Christchurch, Romsey, & Ringwood. The co. with bors. sends 19 mems. to H. of C. The ruined city of Silchester in the N., Portchester with its anc. castle in the S., & Carisbrooke castle, in the Isle of Wight, are amongst its principal antiquities, besides those in Winchester, the ancient cap. of the kingdom Wessex, & of England during the Saxon, Norman, & early Plantagenet dynasties.

SOUTHAMPTON, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & co. of England, in the S. part of the county Hants, occupying a peninsula between the mouths of the Test & Itchin rivers, at the head of Southampton-water, 12 m. S.S.W. Winchester, on the South-Western r. r., 72 m. S.W. London. Lat. of St. Michael's spire, 50° 54′ N., lon. 1° 24′ 2″ W. Pop. 1851, 35,305. Its external appearance, especially from a distance at sea, is highly prepossessing. On the N. road it is entered by a noble avenue of trees; and its main street, upwards of 1 m. in length, equals in beauty almost any in London, & is separated into two parts by the Bar-gate, a portion of the ancient walls, which still partially enclose the old town. Over the Bar-gate is the town-hall; other principal structures are 29 churches, viz.: 5 Baptists, 2 Bible Christians, 10 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 French Protestant, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 2 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Catholic Apostolical, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Unitarian, & 2 isolated congregations,—the audit & custom-houses, theatre, public baths, two sets of assembly rooms, dock company's office, railroad station, three piers, & the cavalry barracks. The suburbs are extensive & increasing. Around are many elegant villas, & the town is well supplied with water from a large Artesian well on Southampton common. Public institutions comprise the free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., an hospital, dating from the time of Henry III.; numerous alms-houses & other charities, a royal humane society, mechanics' literary & polytechnic institutions, an infirmary, botanic garden; & the surveying department of the ordnance board is now established at Southampton. The new docks, on the E. of the town, opened in 1842, have an area of 208 acres, & have admitted steamers of more than 700 tons burden. The W. India, Mediterranean, & other mails, have their station here, & the town communicates by steamers with all the ports of S. England, the Channel islands, Ireland, & by railroad with London, and all the centre of England. The port extends from near Portsmouth to Christchurch. Here are some manufs. of silks and carpets, but ship-building & general commerce are the chief sources of wealth. Southampton is a place of fashionable resort in summer. The bor. is divided into 5 wards, & governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, & 30 councillors. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday. It has annual races & regatta. The borough sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Southampton appears to have risen on the decline of the anc. *Clausentum*, at Bittern, on the estuary of the Itchin; & in Saxon times it had a castle, of which, however, little, if any portion, now remains.—*Southampton Water* is a fine inlet, stretching from the Solent & Spithead, N.W. into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 miles; greatest breadth about 2 m. It bounds the New Forest hunds. on the E., receives the Anton, Itchin, and Hamble rivers. Its shores are picturesque, & it is usually covered with shipping. Calshot castle is on the W. side of its entrance, & the ruined Netley abbey on its E. shore.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, Brit. N. A., on the N. side of Hudson Bay, is between lat. 62° & 66° N., lon. 80° & 87° W. Coasts rugged & mountainous. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

SOUTH ANDOVER, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

SOUTH ANNA, river, Va., rises in Louisa co., and, draining its S. part, enters North Anna river, on the border of Hanover co., to form Pamunky r.

SOUTH ANNA, p-v., Louisa co., Va., 67 N.W. Richmond, 110 W.

SOUTH ANNVILLE, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 887.

SOUTH ARGYLE, p-o., Argyle t., Washington co., N. Y., 42 N. E. Albany, 412 W.

SOUTH ASSYRIA, p. o., Barry co., Mich.

SOUTH ATKINSON, p. o., Piscataquis co., Me.

SOUTH ATTLEBOROUGH, p-v., Attleborough t., Bristol co., Mass., 43 S.S.W. Boston, 407 W.

SOUTH AUBURN, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa., 179 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 278 W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, a British colony, the territory of which comprises all that part of Australia extend. from lat. 26° S. to the S. coast of the continent, betw. lon. 132° & 141° E., having S.E. the colony of Victoria (Australia Felix), & E. the region watered by the Murray & its tributaries. Area roughly estimated at 300,000 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 64,000, of European descent, & rapidly increasing; aboriginal pop. 3,680. Coast line more indented than in any other part of Australia; Spencer's & St. Vincent's gulfs, with Yorke peninsula, & Kangaroo island, being within the limits of this territory. Surface mostly undulating or level; the hill ranges stretch generally from N. to S. Mount Bryant, the most elevated summit E. of St. Vincent's gulf, rises to 3,012 feet in height; the table land in Eyre peninsula, W. of Spencer's gulf, averages 1,300 feet in elevation. The Murray, which has the lower part of its course in this colony, is the only navigable river. Small streams are, however, numerous, and the country is, on the whole, pretty well watered. Princip. lakes, Torrens, Alexandrina, & Albert. Ponds and creeks are numerous, & a chain of lagoons borders the coast along Encounter bay in the S.E. Climate healthy, & much warmer than that of England; frosts are rare in the plains in winter; showers are frequent with S.W. winds in that season between May & Oct. Most part of the settled land is on the E. side of St. Vincent gulf, where about one-third of the surface is estimated to be adapted for agriculture or grazing, one-third covered with scrub or forest, & the remaining one-third barren. The best tracts are in the level plain extending N. from Adelaide; along the banks of the Murray; & bordering the S.E. coast as far as the river Glenelg. The hills are interspersed with many fertile valleys, & some good land exists in Eyre peninsula. Tracts of 80 or 164 acres are sold by the govt. at 1*l.* per acre & upwards; & in 1850, 50,000 acres were reported to be under cultivation, chiefly for wheat, oats, & barley; besides which grains, maize, potatoes, and some rye, are raised, the latter chiefly by German colonists, who inhabit many villages in & adjacent to the plain of Adelaide. The vine, olive, & mulberry, oranges, lemons, peaches, pomegranates, and many other fine fruits, come to perfection, as also tobacco, hops, & indigo. Sarsaparilla, sassafras, & other drugs, are indigenous. Timber is plentiful. Sheep & cattle rearing are less extensively conducted than in New S. Wales, & elsewhere in E. Australia; yet in 1850, the stock of sheep was estimated at a million & a half, & that of horned cattle at 75,000. The increase is already so disproportionate to the number of shepherds, that the system of boiling down sheep for their tallow has commenced in this colony. Mining is highly important. Since 1843, some of the richest known veins of copper & lead have been discovered in S. Australia; the latter chiefly contiguous to Adelaide, the former in the hill chains, & in other localities. The Burra-burra copper mine yields an ore containing 75 per cent. of metal, & in 1850, there were mined 18,962 tons of ore. The Kapunda (copper), and Glen Osmond (lead) mines, are also very productive. Gold has been discovered & mined in prodigious quantities during the last 3 years. A small quantity of cobalt, manganese, zinc, quicksilver, & antimony, have been discovered, & emery was exported in 1847; but no mines of these metals had been opened then. Iron of excellent quality is plentiful, but the absence of coal obliges most part of the ores to be sent elsewhere for reduction. Some foundries, & manufs. of barilla, soap, tobacco, leather, and earthenware, are established in Adelaide, which is the cap. & centre of the foreign trade. Value of imports in 1852, chiefly from Great Britain, $5,000,000; of exports same year, $6,120,000, products of the colony standing for over $2,000,000. Much of the trade of W. Australia is conducted in shipping belonging to S. Australian colonists. The colony is subdivided into the cos. Hindmarsh, Adelaide, Gawler, Light, Stanley, Eyre, Sturt, Russell, & Grey, on the E. side of St. Vincent gulf, & Flinders, including Port Lincoln, on the W. side of Spencer gulf. Legislature composed of the Lt.-Governor, & a legislative council of 24 members, viz., 4 official, 4 non-official, nominees of the crown & 16 representatives, elected by the people, the council being renewed every 5 years. (Salary of Lt.-Gov. £1,500.) S. Australia, erected into a colony in 1834, is now the see of a bishop of the church of England. Public rev. 1852, $420,000; expenses same year, $365,000. Besides *Adelaide*, the cap., its chief settlements are Port Adelaide, Albert town, Gawler town, & Port Gawler.

SOUTH AVON, p-o., Avon, t., Livingston co., N. Y., 224 W. Albany, 353 W.

SOUTH AVON, v., Hartford co., Ct. Has a Baptist church & 150 inhabitants.

SOUTH BAINBRIDGE, p. v., Bainbridge t., Chenango co., N. Y., 110 W. by S. Albany, 314 W. Situated on both sides of Susquehanna r., & contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

SOUTH BARRE, p-v., Barre t., Washington co. Vt., 8 S.S.E. Montpelier, 518 W.

SOUTH BARRE, p-o., Barre t., Orleans co., N. Y., 256 W. by N. Albany, 386 W.

SOUTH BAY, N. Y. A branch of Lake Champlain, which it enters in its S. part, in Washington co. It is about 4 m. long, & half a mile wide.

SOUTH BEAVER, t., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1,115.

SOUTH BELLINGHAM, p. o., Norfolk co., Mass.

SOUTH BEND, p. o., Armstrong co., Pa.

SOUTH BEND, p-v., capital of St. Joseph's co., Ia., 139 N. Indianapolis, 624 W. Pleasantly situated on the Northern Indiana railroad, & on a high bluff, on the S. side of St. Joseph's r., & has a great water power. It contains a court house, 4 churches, a county seminary, a bank, several stores, a woollen fac., 2 extensive flouring m., & saw m., & several other factories, propelled by water power, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,800 inhabitants. In the vicinity is the University of Notre Dame du Lac, a Roman Catholic institution, & has 4 professors & 50 students. This estab. was founded in 1843; there are here an extensive farm, a novitiate for priests, &c., & a manual labor school, in which orphan boys are taught the most useful trades, together with a good common school education.

SOUTH BEND, p. o., Lawrence co., Mo.

SOUTH BEND, p. o., Arkansas co., Ark.

SOUTH BERNE, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

SOUTH BERWICK, p-t., York co., Me., 95 S.W. Augusta, 500 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Salmor Fall r. The Great falls, in the r., afford great water power. Incorporated in 1814. The v. on the left bank of Salmon Falls r., & on the Boston & Maine railroad, 73 from Boston. It contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, an academy, 16 stores, a cotton fac., with 7,000 spindles, making annually 600,000 yards of brown sheetings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,314; 1850, 2,592.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, p. o., Somerset co., Me.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, t., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,395.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Harrison t., Pickaway co., O., 17 S. Columbus, 405 W. Situated a little W. of the Ohio canal, & contains 3 stores, a tannery, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabitants. In the vicinity are various mills & manufactories.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

SOUTHBOROUGH, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 26 W. Boston, 414 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil productive. Drained by a branch of Sudbury r. Incorporated in 1727. The v., on Stony Brook, contains a Congregational & a Unitarian church. There are in the t., a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., an acad., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,145; 1850, 1,347.

SOUTH BOSTON, p. o., Washington co., Ia.

SOUTH BOSTON, p. o., Ionia co., Mich.

SOUTH BRADFORD, p. o., Merrimac co., N. H.

SOUTH BRADFORD, p. o., Orange co., Vt.

SOUTH BRADFORD, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, p. v., Norfolk county, Mass., contains a carpet fac., 6 boot & shoe fac., a machine shop, & 350 inhabitants.

SOUTH BRANCH, p. o., Somerset co., N. J.

SOUTHBRIDGE, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 61 W. S.W. Boston, 381 W. Drained by Quinnebaug r., which affords water power. The v. contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 4 cotton fac., & 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 6 cotton fac., a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,031; 1850, 2,824.

SOUTH BRIDGETON, p-o., Bridgeton t., Cumberland co., Me., 83 S.S.W. Augusta, 569 W.

SOUTH BRISTOL, p-t., Ontario county, N. Y., 12 S Canandaigua, 213 W. Albany, 349 W. Surface is hilly; soil clay loam, moderately fertile. Drained by Mud creek, and small streams which flow into Canandaigua lake, which bounds it on the S.E. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 7 saw mills, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,375; 1850, 1,129.

SOUTH BRISTOL, p-o., Racine co., Wis.

SOUTH BRITAIN, p-v., Southbury t., New Haven co., Ct., 57 S. Hartford, 301 W. It is 4 S. Southbury v., & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a carpet factory, 3 hat factories, a tannery, & about 150 inhabitants.

SOUTH BROOKFIELD, p-o., Madison co., N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKS, p-o., Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH BROWN, t., Vinton county, O. Pop. 648.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK, t., Middlesex co., N. J., 12 S.W. New Brunswick. Surface level, with some hills on the W.; soil sandy loam & red shale. Drained by Lawrence's brook & branches of Millstone r. It has 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,797; 1850, 3,368.

SOUTH BUFFALO, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,266.

SOUTH BURGESS, t., Leeds co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 276.

SOUTHBURY, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 20 N.W. New Haven, 54 S.W. Hartford, 304 W. Drained by Pamperaug river, which affords water power. Surface moderately uneven; soil sandy loam, warm & fertile. The vill. is situated on Pamperaug river, & contains 1 Congregational & 1 Methodist church, several manufs., & 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen factory, a cotton factory, 4 grist mills, 10 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,542; 1850, 1,484.

SOUTH BUTLER, p-o., Butler co., Ala.

SOUTH BUTLER, p-o., Butler t., Wayne co., N. Y., 174 W. by N. Albany 354 W.

SOUTH BUTLER, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,209.

SOUTH BYRON, p-o., Byron t., Genesee county, N. Y.

SOUTH CAIRO, p-o., Cairo t., Greene co., N.Y.

SOUTH CAMERON, p-o., Cameron t., Steuben co., N. Y., 230 W. by S. Albany, 298 W.

SOUTH CANAAN, p-v., Essex co., Vt.

SOUTH CANAAN, p-v., Canaan t., Litchfield co., Ct., 43 N.W. Hartford, 340 W. Situated on the Housatonic railroad, & contains a Congregational & a Methodist church, a satinet fac., 3 extensive iron works, and an anchor shop on Hollenback river, & another at Canaan falls, on the Housatonic r. Limestone is found here, & lime of an excellent quality is manufactured and exported.

SOUTH CANDOR, p-o., Tioga co., N. Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA, one of the Southern United States, is situated between 32° 2′ & 35° 10′ N. lat., & between 78° 24′ & 83° 30 W. lon. It is 200 miles long & 125 broad, containing 28,000 sq. m. Population in 1790 was 240,000; in 1800, 345,591; in 1810, 415,115; in 1820, 502,741; in 1830, 581,458; in 1840, 594,398; & in 1850, 668,507. It is divided into 29 districts. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

DISTRICTS.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Abbeville	2,391	12,699	357	19,262	32,318	1,814	156
Anderson	2,440	13,867	94	7,514	21,475	1,986	66
Barnwell	2,460	12,289	311	14,008	26,608	1,598	85
Beaufort	1,385	5,947	579	32,279	38,805	842	14
Charleston	5,213	24,580	3,849	44,376	72,805	682	76
Chester	1,541	8,003	148	9,887	18,038	844	50
Chesterfield	1,263	6,678	218	3,894	10,790	548	32
Colleton	1,515	7,403	331	31,771	39,505	888	10
Darlington	1,313	6,747	42	10,041	16,830	857	26
Edgefield	3,019	16,252	285	23,725	39,262	2,030	197
Fairfield	1,282	7,068	90	14,246	21,404	675	36
Georgetown	575	2,193	201	18,253	20,647	550	6
Greenville	2,351	13,370	95	6,691	20,156	1,068	55
Horry	980	5,522	49	2,075	7,646	731	7
Kershaw	928	4,681	214	9,578	14,473	383	21
Lancaster	1,096	5,857	117	5,014	10,988	580	20
Laurens	2,132	11,370	84	11,953	23,407	1,603	141
Lexington	1,312	7,350	23	5,557	12,930	837	40
Marion	1,856	9,781	106	7,529	17,407	1,374	0
Marlboro'	929	5,033	156	5,600	10,789	624	23
Newberry	1,494	7,242	213	12,688	20,143	1,045	39
Orangeburg	1,513	8,120	78	15,384	23,582	1,206	41
Pickens	2,332	13,105	120	3,679	16,904	1,231	23
Richland	1,588	6,764	501	12,978	20,243	543	87
Spartanburg	3,185	18,311	50	8,039	26,400	1,555	34
Sumter	1,908	9,813	342	23,065	33,220	1,343	82
Union	1,734	9,317	143	10,392	19,852	869	72
Williamsburg	717	3,902	37	8,508	12,447	454	0
York	2,190	11,299	127	8,007	19,433	1,252	30
Total	52,642	274,563	8,960	384,984	668,507	29,969	1,473

Federal representative population, 514,513.

Physical Features, &c.—The sea coast is bordered with a series of islands, between which & the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The main land is naturally divided into the Lower & Upper country. The low country extends from 80 to 100 m. from the sea coast, & is covered with extensive forests of pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with marshes and swamps of a rich soil. The banks of the large rivers & the creeks of this region are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton & Indian corn in abundance. The marshes & swamps in this district make fine rice plantations. After leaving the low country in proceeding into the interior, a region of little sand hills first occurs, which have been compared to the arrested waves of the sea in a storm. This curious country, sometimes denominated the Middle country, continues for 50 or 60 miles to the *Ridge*, or Upper country, the ascent to which, proceeding from the Atlantic, is sudden & somewhat precipitous. The lower falls of the rivers are found along this ridge. The low grounds between the sand hills are suitable for agriculture & pasturage, but with these exceptions the country below the ridge is barren, & scarcely worth cultivation. Beyond the ridge commences a beautiful & healthy country of hills & dales, with fine flowing streams of pure water. This whole region may be regarded as an elevated table land, & is generally fertile. In the distance of 220 miles N.W. from Charleston the land is 800 feet above the level of the sea. From this the country rises gradually to a mountainous region to the west, where the great Alleghany range passes through the state in several ridges, some of which have high peaks. Table Mountain, one of the most conspicuous of these, is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The staple productions of the state are cotton & rice, great quantities of which are exported. Rice is extensively cultivated where the land can be irrigated by the tide or the overflowing of the rivs. The sea-island cotton produced on the islands along the shores is of a superior quality, & is in great demand. Gold, iron, granite, & marble, are the principal minerals.

There were in this state in 1850, 4,072,651 acres of land improved, & 12,145,049 of unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $82,431,684; & the value of implements & machinery was $4,136,354. *Live stock*,—horses, 97,171; asses & mules, 37,483; milch cows, 193,244; working oxen, 20,507; other cattle, 563,935; sheep, 285,551; swine, 1,065,503; value of live stock, $15,060,015.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 1,066,277 bush.; rye, 43,790; Indian corn, 16,271,454; oats, 2,322,155; barley, 4,583; buckwheat, 283; peas, 1,026,900; potatoes, 136,494; sweet potatoes, 4,337,469; rice, 159,930,613 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $35,108; produce of market gardens, $47,286; pounds of butter made, 2,981,850; of cheese, 4,970; sugar, 671 hhds.; maple sugar, 200 pounds; molasses, 15,904 gallons beeswax & honey, 216,281 pounds; wool, pounds produced, 487,233; cotton, 300,901; flax, 333; silk cocoons, 123; hops, 26 pounds; tobacco, 74,285; hay, tons of, 20,925; clover seeds, 376 bushels; other grass seeds,

30; flax seed, 55 bushels; & were made 5,880 gallons of wine. Value of home made manufactures, $909,525; of slaughtered animals, $1,302,637.

The Great Pedee river, 450 m. long, rises in North Carolina, & runs through the eastern part of the state. It is navigable for sloops 130 m. The Santee, formed by the junction of the Wateree & the Congaree, rises in North Carolina, & has a sloop navigation for about 130 m. The Saluda is a branch of the Congaree. The Edisto is navigable for large boats 100 m. The Savannah washes the whole south-west border of the state, & is a noble stream. There are several smaller rivers, among which are Cooper, Ashley, & Combahee.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 13 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $778,000, employing 371 males & 572 females, producing goods valued at $742,220; 6 establishments with a capital of $185,700, employing 155 persons, & making 1,286 tons of castings, &c., valued at $87,683; 278 flouring and grist m., 448 saw m., 107 tanneries, 41 printing-offices, 45 newspapers,—7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 24 weekly, 1 bi-monthly, 5 monthly, & 1 quarterly publication. Cap. invested in manufactures, $6,060,565; value of manufactured articles, $6,200,864.

Education, &c.—There were in 1850, 8 colleges and theological schools, &c., viz., Charleston College, at Charleston; South Carolina College, at Columbia; Southern Theological Seminary (Pres.) at Columbia; Furman Theological Seminary (Bap.), Fairfield dist.; Theological Seminary (Lutheran), Lexington; Medical College of State of South Carolina, at Charleston. This institution had in 1850, 720 students; & there were 202 academies, 7,467 pupils; 724 common schools, 17,838 scholars; 26 libraries, aggregate number of vols. 107,492. There is a lunatic asylum at Columbia, and an asylum for the education of the deaf, dumb, & blind at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg dist.

The principal places in the state are Charleston, the metropolis; Columbia, the capital; Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Spartanburg, Greenville, & Beaufort. In June 1854 there were 9 railroads, with 575 m. of road finished and in operation, & 374 m. in course of construction. There were 16 banks & 2 branches, with a cash capital of $16,073,580. Tonnage of the state, 46,787.27; value of exports 1852 (domestic) $11,370,021; imports, $2,175,614.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 413 Baptist churches, 1 Congregational, 72 Episcopal, 5 Free, 1 Friends, 3 Jewish, 41 Lutheran, 484 Methodist, 136 Presbyterian, 14 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 3 Universalist, & 19 other sects, the whole having 1,182 churches. Total value of church property, $2,172,246.

The constitution was formed in 1775, & reconstructed in 1790. The governor is elected for two years by a joint vote of both houses of the Assembly. After having served one term, he is ineligible for the next four years. A lieutenant-governor is chosen in the same manner, & for the same period. The Senate consists of 45 members, elected by districts for four years, one-half biennially. The House of Representatives consists of 124 members, apportioned among the several districts according to the number of white inhabitants and taxation, & are elected for two years. The representatives & one half the senators are chosen every second year in October. The legislature meets annually in Columbia on the fourth Monday in November. The chancellor & judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the joint ballot of both houses of the Assembly, & hold their offices during good behavior. Every free white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the state two years immediately preceding the election, & who is possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land, or a town lot, six months before the election, or, not possessing this freehold, who shall have resided in the election district in which he offers his vote six months before the election, & have paid a tax of three shillings sterling to the support of the government, has the right of suffrage.

The first settlement of this state was made at Port Royal in 1670. The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1775; the second and present 1790; but many amendments to it have since been made. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention May 23d, 1788—yeas 149, nays 73.

SOUTH CARROLL, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn., 114 W. Nashville, 799 W.

SOUTH CARROLLTON, p-v., Muhlenburg county, Ky., 150 S.W. Frankfort. Contains a Cumberland Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 75 inhabitants.

SOUTH CARTHAGE, p-o., Franklin co., Me.

SOUTH CARVER, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass.

SOUTH CASS, p-o., Cass t., Ionia co., Mich., 138 W. N.W. Detroit, 60 W.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, p-v., Madison t., Clarke co., O., 12 S.E. Springfield, 55 W. Columbus, 445 W. It contains 6 stores, 2 churches, & 413 inhabitants.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, p-v., Sullivan county, N. H.

SOUTH CHESTERVILLE, p-o. Chesterville t., Franklin co., Me., 22 N.W. Augusta, 612 W.

SOUTH CHINA, p-o., China t., Kennebec co., Me., 14 N.E. Augusta, 669 W.

SOUTH-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Thames, 7 m. E.S.E. Rayleigh. Area, 4,465 ac. Pop. 455.

SOUTHCOATES, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Drypool, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Pop. 1,678.

SOUTH CODORUS, t., York county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,135.

SOUTH COLUMBIA, p-o., Columbia t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 72 N. by W. Albany, 376 W.

SOUTH CORINTH, p-o., Corinth t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 47 N.W. Albany, 417 W.

SOUTH CORTLAND, p-o., Cortlandville t., Cortland co., N. Y., 151 W. by S. Albany, 313 W.

SOUTH COVENTRY, p-v., Coventry t., Tolland co., Ct., 22 N.E. Hartford, 358 W. Situated on the right b. of Willimantic r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Congregational,—4 stores, 4 woollen & cotton fac., together making annually 100,000 yards of woollen & cotton goods.

SOUTH COVENTRY, t., Chester county, Pa. Pop. 711.

SOUTH CRAFTSBURY, p-o., Orleans co., Vt.

SOUTH CREEK, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 163 N. Harrisburg, 270 W. It has 7 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 484; 1850, 709.

SOUTH CREEK, p-o., Beaufort co., N. C.

SOUTH DANBY, p-o., Danby t., Tompkins co., N. Y. 171 W. Albany, 292 W.

SOUTH DANSVILLE, p-o., Dansville t., Steuben co., N. Y.

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, p-o., Dartmouth t., Bristol co., Mass., 65 S. Boston, 438 W.

SOUTHDEAN, or CHESTERS, a pa. of Scotl,, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.S.W. Jedburgh. Area, 44 sq. m. Pop. 845, of whom 82 are in the vill., near which are the remains of British camps & forts.

SOUTH DEDHAM, p-o., Norfolk co., Mass.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, p-v., Deerfield t., Rockingham co., N. H., 18 E.S.E. Concord, 472 W.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, p-v., Deerfield t., Franklin co., Mass., 91 W. by N. Boston, 394 W. It contains a Congregational church.

SOUTH DEER ISLE, p-o., Hancock co., Me., 97 E. by S. Augusta, 693 W.

SOUTH DENNIS, p-o., Dennis t., Barnstable co., Mass., 84 S.E. Boston, 485 W.

SOUTH DICKINSON, p-o., Dickinson t., Franklin co., N. Y.

SOUTH DORSET, p-o., Bennington co., Vt.

SOUTH DOVER, p-o., Dover t., Piscataquis co., Me., 88 N.N.E. Augusta, 685 W.

SOUTH DOVER, p-o., Dover t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 80 S. Albany, 307 W.

SOUTH DRESDEN, p-o., Lincoln co., Me.

SOUTH DURHAM, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

SOUTH DURHAM, p-o., Greene co., N. Y.

SOUTHEASE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 3¾ m. S.S.E. Lewes. Area, 900 ac. Pop. 102.

SOUTHEAST, p-t., Putnam co., N. Y., 107 S. Albany, 291 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained by Croton r. It has 2 fulling m., a paper factory, 6 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,910; 1850, 2,679.

SOUTHEAST, t., Orange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,247: 1850, 1,501.

SOUTH EASTON, p-o., Bristol county, Mass.

SOUTH EASTON, p-o., Easton t., Washington co., N. Y., 30 Albany, 400 W.

SOUTH EASTON, b., Northampton co., Pa. Situated on the S. bank of the Lehigh r., opposite to Easton. Here is a good water power, derived from the

waste water of the Lehigh canal, & contains a large cotton factory, a rolling & nail m., several grist m., and saw m., a fac. of rifles, a foundry, a furnace, and 1,511 inhabitants.

SOUTH EDMESTON, p-o., Edmeston t., Otsego co., N. Y., 93 W. Albany, 351 W.

SOUTH EDWARDS, p-o., Edwards t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 191 N.W. Albany, 460 W.

SOUTH EGREMONT, p-v., Egremont t., Berkshire co., Mass.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet & watering-place of Engl., co. Essex, on a declivity facing the mouth of the Thames, 3½ m. S.S.E. Rochford.—II. a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, comprising the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, & the isl. Sanda. Pop. 1,406.

SOUTH ENGLISH, p-o., Keokuck co., Iowa.

SOUTH ERIN, p-o., Cheming co., N. Y.

SOUTHERY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk. Area, 3,695 ac. Pop. 1,153.

SOUTH FARMS, p-v., Litchfield t., Litchfield co., Ct., 40 W. Hartford, 318 W. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, a store & a number of dwellings.

SOUTH FAYETTE, t., Alleghany county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,118.

SOUTHFIELD, p-o., Berkshire co. Mass.

SOUTHFIELD, t., Richmond co., N. Y., 2 E. Richmond v., 155 S. Albany. Situated on Staten Island. Surface hilly on the N., level on the S., with extensive tracts of marsh or salt meadow. The Narrows and Lower bay of New York bound it on the S.E. It has excellent shad fisheries. It contains Fort Tompkins & Fort Richmond on its E. border. It has a flouring m., 2 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,619; 1850, 2,709.

SOUTHFIELD, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 17 N. Detroit, 540 W. Drained by the N. branch of Rouge riv. Pop. 1840, 1,061; 1850, 1,658.

SOUTHFLEET, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Gravesend. Area, 2,340 ac. Pop. 657.

SOUTH FLORENCE, v., Franklin co., Ala. Situated on the S. side of Tennessee river, nearly opposite to Florence.

SOUTHFORD, p-v., New Haven co., Ct.

SOUTH FORK, p-o., Ashe co., N. C.

SOUTH FORK, p-o., Owsley co., Ky.

SOUTH FORK, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 462.

SOUTH FORK, p-o., Wayne co., Iowa.

SOUTH FORK, t., Clark county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 265.

SOUTH FORK, t., Fulton county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 192.

SOUTH FOSTER, p-o., Foster t., Providence co., R. I., 16 W. by S. Providence, 886 W.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, p-o., Framingham t., Middlesex co., Mass.

SOUTH FRANKLIN, p-o., Norfolk co., Mass.

SOUTH FRANKIN, p-o., Franklin t., Delaware co., N. Y.

SOUTH FREEDOM, p-o., Freedom t., Waldo co., Me., 28 E. Augusta, 623 W.

SOUTH GALWAY, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

SOUTH GARDINER, p-o., Gardiner t., Worcester co., Mass., 56 N.W. by W. Boston, 416 W.

SOUTH GATE, p-o., Franklin co., Ia.

SOUTH GENESEE, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

SOUTH GIBSON, p-o., Gibson co., Tenn., 145 W. Nashville, 828 W.

SOUTH GILBOA, p-o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

SOUTH GLENNS FALLS, p-o., Saratoga county, N. Y.

SOUTH GRANBY, p-o., Oswego co., N. Y.

SOUTH GRANVILLE, p-o., Granville t., Washington co., N. Y.

SOUTH GLASTONBURY, p-v., Glastonbury t., Hartford co., Ct., 9 S. Hartford, 335 W. Situated on E. side of Connecticut river. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

SOUTH GLOUCESTER, p-v., Carleton co., Canada West. It has a Roman Catholic church, a seminary, 3 stores, & 50 inhabitants.

SOUTH GREECE, p-o., Monroe co., N. Y.

SOUTH GROTON, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

SOUTH GROVE, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. of t. 147.

SOUTH GROVE, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

SOUTH HADLEY, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 88 W. Boston, 377 W. Soil light, warm, & productive. Drained by Muddy r. Bounded W. by Connecticut r., which here has a fall of 50 feet in about 80 rods. Here the first canal on Connecticut r. was constructed around the falls, & is 2 miles long, has 5 locks, & for a distance of 300 feet is cut 40 feet deep, through solid rock. The falls here afford a great water power, much of which is yet unimproved. A dam 1,100 feet long is thrown across Connecticut r. Mount Holyoke is in the N. part of the t. The vill. contains a Congregational church, the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, 2 satinet factories, a sash factory, &c. In the S. part of the t. is a manufacturing village at the termination of the canal, which contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—2 paper fac., 2 cotton batting fac., a manufactory of cassimerets, employing 20 persons, &c. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 3 paper fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,458; 1850, 2,495.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, p-v., South Hadley t., Hampshire co., Mass., 92 W. Boston, 372 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—& several manufactories.

SOUTH HALIFAX, p-o., Halifax t., Windham co., Vt., 140 S. Montpelier, 416 W.

SOUTH HAMDEN, p-t., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 1850, 472.

SOUTH-HAMLET, a hamlet of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. Hampstead. Pop. 1,055.

SOUTH HAMMOND, p-o., Hammond t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

SOUTH HAMPTON, p-o., Rockingham county, N. H.

SOUTH HANOVER, t., Dauphin county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 736.

SOUTH HANOVER, p-v., Jefferson co., Ia., 93 S. E. Indianapolis, 565 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 683.

SOUTH HANSON, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass.

SOUTH HARDWICK, p-o., Hardwick t., Caledonia co., Vt., 22 N.N.E. Montpelier, 538 W.

SOUTH HARPETH, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn., 17 S. Nashville, 701 W.

SOUTH HARRISBURGH, p-o., Lewis co., N. Y.

SOUTH HARTFORD, p-o., Hartford t., Oxford co., Me., 27 W. Augusta, 593 W.

SOUTH HARTFORD, p-v., Hartford t., Washington co., N. Y., 55 N.N.E. Albany, 425 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Universalist,—2 stores, a grist m., a tannery, & 110 inhabitants.

SOUTH HARTWICK, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y.

SOUTH HARWICH, p-v., Harwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 91 S.W. Boston, 492 W.

SOUTH HAVEN, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 2,071.

SOUTH HAVEN, p-t., Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 220.

SOUTH HAWLEY, p-v., Hawley t., Franklin co., Mass., 114 W. by N. Boston, 408 W.

SOUTH HENRIETTA, p. o., Jackson co., Mich.

SOUTH HERMITAGE, p. o., Lancaster county, Pa.

SOUTH HERO, p-t., Grand Isle co., Vt., 58 N.W. Montpelier, 531 W. It constitutes the south half of the largest island in Lake Champlain. Surface level; soil loam, sand, clay, and marl, and very fertile. Pop. 1840, 664; 1850, 705.

SOUTH HILL, p. o., Steuben co., N. Y.

SOUTH HILL, p-v., Bradford co., Pa., 150 N. by E. Harrisburg, 260 W.

SOUTH HILL, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 93 S.W. Richmond, 299 W.

SOUTH-HILL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co, Cornwall, 3 m. N.W. Callington. Area, 3,459 ac. Pop. 780.—II. co. Bedford, 3½ m. S.W. Biggleswade. Area, 6,180 ac. Pop. 1,400.

SOUTH HINGHAM, p-v., Hingham t., Plymouth co., Mass, 18 S.E. Boston., 452 W. It contains a church, 2 tanneries, a rope fac., a hatchet & hammer fac., a bucket fac., & 250 inhabitants.

SOUTH HOPE, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, t., Westmoreland co., Pa. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 7 flouring m., 15 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,793; 1850, 1,470.

SOUTHINGTON, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 18 S.W. Hartford, 321 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile.

Drained by Quinnipiack r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1779. The v. is on the New Haven & Northampton r. r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Unitarian,—9 stores, 10 manufacturing estabs., &c. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 machine shops, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,837; 1850, 2,135.

SOUTHINGTON, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 170 N.E. Columbus, 313 W. Drained by Grand r. Pop. 1840, 889; 1850, 1,013.

SOUTH JACKSON, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH JACKSON, p-v., Jackson t. & co., Mich., 76 W. Detroit, 544 W.

SOUTH KENT, p-v., Kent t., Litchfield co., Conn., 55 W. Hartford, 320 W.

SOUTH KILLINGLY, p-v., Killingly t., Windham co., Conn., 51 E. Hartford, 378 W.

SOUTH KINGSTON, p. o., Rockingham co., N. H.

SOUTH KINGSTON, t., capital of Washington co., R. I., 30 S.W. Providence. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, well adapted to grain & to grazing. It has the Atlantic on the S., & Narraganset bay on the E. It includes Point Judith, & is the largest t. in the state. It has a large salt pond, & 20 fresh water ponds, one of which contains 3 or 4,000 acres. Its fisheries are valuable, & many of its inhabitants are employed in navigation. Near the north border of the t. is the village of Little Rest or Kingston, which contains a court house, jail, a Congregational church, an academy, a bank, cap. $100,000, 10 stores, & 300 inhabs. Wakefield in the S. E. part contains an Episcopal church, 8 stores, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. besides, 3 churches,—2 Friends, & 1 Baptist. First settled in 1670. The Stonington & Providence r. r. passes through it. There are in the t. 20 stores, 6 establishments, making annually 1,000,000 yards of jeans, negro-cloths, kerseys, &c., have 4,200 sp., & employing 220 persons, a planing m., a cotton fac., 5 tanneries, 8 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,717; 1850, 3,807.

SOUTH KIRTLAND, p-o., Kirtland t., Lake co., O., 163 N.N.E. Columbus, 349 W.

SOUTH KORTRIGHT, p-o., Kortright t., Delaware co., N. Y., 69 W.S.W. Albany, 349 W.

SOUTH LANSING, p-o., Lansing t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 170 W. by S. Albany, 303 W.

SOUTH LEBANON, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 3,250.

SOUTH LEE, p-v., Lee t., Berkshire co., Mass., 131 W. Boston, 365 W.

SOUTH LEEDS, p-o., Leeds t., Kennebec co., Me., 23 W.S.W. Augusta, 587 W.

SOUTH LEVANT, p-o., Levant t., Penobscot co., Me., 78 N.E. Augusta, 673 W.

SOUTH LINCOLN, p-v., Lincoln t., Penobscot co., Me., 111 N.E. Augusta, 706 W.

SOUTH LIVONIA, p-o., Livonia t., Livingston co., N. Y., 22 W. Albany, 349 W.

SOUTH LODI, p-o., Lodi t., Seneca co., N. Y., 188 W. Albany, 319 W.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, p. o., Windham co., Vt.

SOUTH LOWELL MILLS, p. o., Orange co., N. C.

SOUTH LYME, p-v., Lyme t., New London co., Conn., 50 S. Hartford, 343 W.

SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, p-o., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 41 S.S.W. Concord, 459 W.

SOUTH LYON, p. o., Oakland co., Mich.

SOUTH MAHONING, t., Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,138.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, p. o., Hartford county, Conn.

SOUTH MANHEIM, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 773.

SOUTH MARCELLUS, p-o., Marcellus t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 144 W. by N. Albany, 340 W.

SOUTH MAXFIELD, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

SOUTH MERRIMAC, p. o., Hillsboro' county, N. H.

SOUTH MIDDLEBORO', p-o., Middleboro' t., Plymouth co., Mass., 46 S. by E. Boston, 439 W.

SOUTH MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Walkill t., Orange co., N. Y., 112 S.S.W. Albany, 285 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 15 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an iron foundry, & 1,206 inhabitants.

SOUTH MIDDLETOWN, t., Cumberland co., Pa. The surface is various; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Yellow Breeches cr., & its tributary, Mountain cr. Letart spring, on its N. border, gives motion to 2 mills. South Mountain crosses its S. part. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 woollen fac., a paper fac., 4 flouring m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,055; 1850, 2,252.

SOUTH MILFORD, p-o., Milford t., Worcester co., Mass., 35 S.W. by W. Boston, 411 W.

SOUTH MILFORD, p-o., Otsego co., N. Y.

SOUTH MILFORD, p.o., Cecil co., Md.

SOUTH MILFORD, p-o., La Grange co., Ia.

SOUTH MILLS, p-o., Camden co., N. C., 232 E.N. E. Raleigh, 266 W.

SOUTH MILTON, p-o., Strafford co., N. H.

SOUTH MOLTON, Engl. [MOLTON, SOUTH.]

SOUTH MOLUNCAS, p-o., Aroostook co., Me.

SOUTH MONTVILLE, p-o., Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH NANKIN, p-o., Nankin t., Wayne co., Mich., 15 S.W. Detroit, 532 W.

SOUTH NASHVILLE, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn.

SOUTH NATICK, p-v., Natick t., Middlesex co., Mass., 15 W.S.W. Boston, 424 W.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, p-v., New Berlin t., Chenango co., N. Y., 106 W.S.W. Albany, 339 W.

SOUTH NEWBURG, p-o., Newburg t., Penobscot co., Me., 54 N.E. Augusta, 649 W.

SOUTH NEWBURG, p-o., Newburg t., Orange co., Vt.

SOUTH NEWBURG, p-o., Merrimac co., N. H.

SOUTH NEWCASTLE, p-o., Ohio t., Gallia co., O., 121 S.S.E. Columbus, 379 W. It is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of Ohio r., & contains 3 stores, a furnace, forge, & rolling m. The principal business of the place consists in the mineral coal trade.

SOUTH NEW MARKET, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 41 S.E. Concord, 438 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Exeter r. The v. is on the Boston & Maine railroad, 54 m. from Boston, & contains a Methodist church, a tannery, a foundry employing 40 persons, & makes castings to the value of $50,000 yearly. Pop. of the t. in 1850, 516.

SOUTH NEW PORT, p-v., McIntosh co., Ga., 108 S.E. Milledgeville, 710 W.

SOUTH NEWRY, p-o., Newry t., Oxford co., Me., 68 W. Augusta, 608 W.

SOUTH NORFOLK, p-o., Litchfield co., Conn.

SOUTH NORRIDGEWOCK, p-o., Norridgewock town, Somerset county, Me., 31 N. Augusta, 626 W.

SOUTH NORWALK, p-v., Norwalk t., Fairfield co., Ct.

SOUTHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 3 m. N. N.W. St. Net's. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 307.

SOUTHOLD, p-t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 241 S.E. Albany, 321 W., 15 E. Riverhead. Surface generally level. It has Long Island sound on the N., & Great Peconic & Gardiner's bays on the S. Fisher's, Gull, Plum, & Robbins' islands, belong to it. The v. is a scattered settlement, & contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—and about 600 inhabitants. There are in the t., 2 grist m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,907; 1850, 4,723.

SOUTH OLIVE, p-o., Noble co., O.

SOUTHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Eye. Area, 798 ac. Pop. 209.

SOUTH ONONDAGA, p-o., Onondaga t., & co., N. Y., 138 W. by N. Albany, 341 W.

SOUTH ORANGE, p. o., Orange co., Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE, p-o., Essex co., N. J.

SOUTH ORLEANS, p-o., Orleans t., Barnstable co., Mass., 97 S.S.E. Boston, 498 W.

SOUTH ORNEVILLE, p-o., Piscataquis co., Me.

SOUTH ORRINGTON, p-o., Orrington t., Penobscot co., Me., 67 N.E. Augusta, 663 W.

SOUTH OTSELIC, p-o., Otselic t., Chenango co., N. Y., 119 W. by S. Albany, 339 W.

SOUTH OXFORD, p-o., Oxford t., Chenango co., N. Y., 115 W. by S. Albany, 322 W.

SOUTH OWEGO, p-o., Owego t., Tioga co., N. Y., 169 W.S.W. Albany, 283 W.

SOTHOWRAM, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. R., pa. Halifax. Pop. 7,380.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, p-o., Queens co., N. Y.

SOUTH PARIS, p-o., Paris t., Oxford co., Me., 42 W. by S. Augusta, 590 W.

SOUTH PARKMAN, p-o., Piscataquis co., Me.

SOUTH PARSONSFIELD, p-o., Parsonsfield town, York co., Me., 84 W.S.W. Augusta, 535 W.

SOUTH PERRY, p-o., Hocking co., O.
SOUTH PITTSBURGH, t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,883.
SOUTH PLYMOUTH, p-o., Chenango co., N. Y.
SOUTH PLYMOUTH, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass.
SOUTH PLYMOUTH, p-o., Fayette co., O.
SOUTH PLYMOUTH, p-o., Wayne co., Mich., 23 S. W. Detroit, 524 W.
SOUTH POINT, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 177 W. by S. Raleigh, 416 W.
SOUTH POMFRET, p-o., Windsor co., Vt.
SOUTH PORT, t., Lincoln county, Me. Pop. 1850, 543.
SOUTH PORT, p-v., Fairfield t., Fairfield co., Ct., 60 S.W. Hartford, 277 W. Situated on the New York & New Haven r. r., at the mouth of Mill r., at its entrance into a small bay of Long Island sound. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, a bank, 8 stores, & 600 inhabitants. It has a convenient harbor for vessels of 100 tons, which is rarely frozen. It has an extensive breakwater, constructed by the government of the U. S.
SOUTH PORT, p-t., Chemung co., N. Y., 4 S. Elmira, 197 W.S.W. Albany, 277 W. Surface hilly, with broad alluvial flats on the Chemung r., which runs on its N. border. It has 2 fulling m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,101; 1850, 3,184.
SOUTH PORT, p-o., Marion co., Ia.
SOUTH PORT, p-o., Peoria co., Ill.
SOUTHPORT, a town & chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribble in the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1851, 4,765. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.
SOUTH PRAIRIE, p-o., Boone co., Ill.
SOUTH PROSPECT, p-o., Waldo co., Me.
SOUTH PULTNEY, p-o., Pultney t., Steuben co., N. Y., 216 W. by S. Albany, 312 W.
SOUTH QUAY, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 85 S.S. E. Richmond, 204 W.
SOUTA RAYMOND, p-o., Rockinham co., N. H.
SOUTH READING, p-o., Reading t., Windsor co., Vt., 64 S. Montpelier, 475 W.
SOUTH READING, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 11 N. Boston, 451 W. Incorporated from Reading in 1812. The principal v. is situated near Reading pond, & at the junction South Reading branch with the Boston & Maine railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 8 boot & shoe fac., an awl fac., & 800 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 chemical works, an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,517; 1850, 2,407.
SOUTHREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. S. Downham-Market. Area, 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,023.
SOUTH RICHLAND, p-o., Oswego co., N. Y.
SOUTH RIDGE, p-o., Ashtabula co., O.
SOUTH RIVER, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md.
SOUTH RIVER, p-o., Middlesex co., N. J., 32 N. E. Trenton, 198 W.
SOUTH RIVER, t., Marion county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 757.
SOUTHROP, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N. W. Leachlade. Area, 1,533 ac. Pop. 425.
SOUTH ROYALTON, p-o., Windsor co., Vt.
SOUTH ROYALTON, p-o., Worcester county, Mass.
SOUTH ROYALTON, p-o., Royalton t., Niagara co., N.Y., 274 W. by N. Albany, 394 W.
SOUTH RUTLAND, p-o., Rutland t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 156 N.W. Albany, 416 W.
SOUTH RYEGATE, p-o., Caledonia co., Vt.
SOUTH SALEM, p-v., Lewisboro' t., Westchester co., N. Y., 118 S. Albany, 279 W. Situated on a small branch of Croton r., & contains a church, & about 25 dwellings.
SOUTH SALEM, p-o., Ross co., O.
SOUTH SALUDA, p-o., Greenville co., S. C.
SOUTH SANDWICH, p-v., Sandwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 64 S. Boston, 465 W.
SOUTH SANFORD, p-o.. York co., Me.
SOUTH SANGERVILLE, p-o., Piscataquis county, Me.
SOUTH SCHODACK, p-o., Schodack t., Rensselaer co. N. Y., 13 by S.E. Albany, 364 W.
SOUTH SCITUATE, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass, 24 S.E. by S. Boston, 448 W. Drained on the S. by North river. Surface level; soil light sandy loam. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1850, 1,770.
SOUTH SCITUATE, p-o., Scituate t., Providence co., R. I., 11 W. by S. Providence, 389 W.
SOUTH SEBEC, p-o., Sebec t., Piscataquis co., Me., 93 N.N.E. Augusta, 620 W.
SOUTH SEKONK, p-v., Sekonk t., Bristol county Mass., 48 S. Boston, 406 W.
SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, p-o., Shaftsbury town, Bennington co., Vt., 118 S.S.W. Montpelier, 411 W.
SOUTH SHENANGO, p-t., Crawford co., Pa., 252 N.W. Harrisburg, 302 W. It has 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,324; 1850, 1,664.
SOUTH SHREWSBURY, p-v., Shrewsbury town, Worcester county, Mass., 37 W. by S. Boston, 492 W.
SOUTH SIDE, p-o., Richmond co., N. Y.
SOUTH SLIPPERY ROCK, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,344.
SOUTH SODUS, p-v., Sodus t., Wayne co., N. Y. 188 W. by N. Albany, 364 W.
SOUTH SOLON, p-o., Solon t., Somerset co., Me., 46 N. by W. Augusta, 641 W.
SOUTH SOLON, p-o., Stokes t., Madison co., O., 56 W. Columbus, 441 W.
SOUTH STEPHENTOWN, p-o., Stephentown town, Rensselaer county., N. Y., 28 W.S.W. Albany, 373 W.
SOUTH STERLING, p-o., Sterling t., Wayne co., Pa., 142 N.E. Harrisburg, 236 W.
SOUTH ST. GEORGE, p-o., Lincoln co., Me., 57 S. E. Augusta, 634 W.
SOUTH STODDARD, p-o., Cheshire co., N. H.
SOUTH STRAFFORD, p-v., Strafford t., Orange co., Vt., 36 S.S.E. Montpelier, 500 W.
SOUTH TAMWORTH, p-o., Tamworth t., Carroll co., N. H., 53 N. by E. Concord, 537 W.
SOUTH THOMASTON, p-t., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 1850, 1,420. *(See Thomaston.)*
SOUTH THOMPSON, p-o., Geauga co., O.
SOUTH THURSTON, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.
SOUTH-TOWN, a hamlet & suburb of Great Yarmouth Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Yare, at the S.W side of the town. Area, 840 ac. Pop. 1,304.
SOUTH TRENTON, p-o., Trenton t., Oneida co. N. Y., 100 W.N.W. Albany, 397 W.
SOUTH TRENTON. *(See Trenton, N. J.)*
SOUTH, t., Suffolk co., N. Y. Pop. 180, 1,972.
SOUTH UNION, p-v.. Logan co., Ky., 158 S.W. Frankfort, 682 W. Settled by Shakers, quite a neat & attractive village. Pop. 245.
SOUTH VALLEY, t., Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 1850, 561.
SOUTH VALLEY, p-o., Cherry Valley t., Otsego co., N. Y., 63 W. Albany, 385 W.
SOUTH VASSALBOROUGH, p-o., Vassalborough town, Kennebec county, Me., 9 N. by E. Augusta, 604 W.
SOUTH VENICE, p-o., Venice t., Cayuga co., N Y., 163 W. Albany, 321 W.
SOUTHVILLE, p-o., Litchfield co., Ct.
SOUTHVILLE, p-o., Stockholm t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 223 N.N.W. Albany, 507 W.
SOUTHVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Ky., 32 W.N.W Franfort, 573 W.
SOUTH VINALHAVEN t., Vinalhaven t., Hancock co., Me., 90 E.S.E. Augusta, 640 W. Situated on an island in Penobscot bay.
SOUTH WALDEN, p-o., Walden t., Caledonia co., Vt., 25 m. N.N.E. Montpelier, 538 W.
SOUTH WALDEN, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.
SOUTH WALES, p-o., Wales t., Erie co., N. Y., 285 W. Albany, 356 W.
SOUTH WALLINGFORD, p-o., Wallingford t., Rutland co., Vt., 71 S. by W. Montpelier, 452 W.
SOUTH WALPOLE, p-o., Walpole t., Norfolk co., Mass., 20 S.W. Boston.
SOUTHWARK, district of, a suburb of the city of Philadelphia, from which it was separated, for certain local purposes, in 1762, & is 1¼ m. long, & of the same breadth. This act was confirmed in 1794, when it was incorporated, to be governed by 15 commissioners, 5 of whom are elected annually, for the term of 3 years, & was continued in force until 1854, when the whole city & county of Phildelphia was consolidated under one gov. It contains 760 ac. of level alluvial ground, and has many handsome & commodious dwellings but a large proportion are frame or brick buildings of two stories. The streets are paved, lighted & supplied with water from the Schuylkill water works. The

navy yard, several ship & boat yards, & a marine railroad border on Delaware r. A brick shot-tower is a lofty & conspicuous structure. Pop. 1850, 38,799. [See PHILADELPHIA.]

SOUTHWARK, a parl. bor. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, & Blackfriars' bridges. Pop. 1841, 142,920; 1851, 172,863. It is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. Principal edifices, the churches of St. Saviour & St. George-in-the-Fields, & there are 30 other church edifices; Guy's & St. Thomas' hospitals, the Magdalen asylum, Queen's bench prison, Surrey theatre, & Messrs. Barclay & Co.'s immense brewery. Its gov. is exercised by the corp. of city of London. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

SOUTH WARREN, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 155 N. by E. Harrisburg, 265 W.

SOUTH WARSAW, p. o., Wyoming co., N. Y.

SOUTH WATERFORD, p.o., Waterford t., Oxford co., Me., 54 W. by S. Augusta, 587 W.

SOUTH WEARE, p-o., Weare t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 17 S.W. Concord, 472 W.

SOUTHWELL, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. N.E. Nottingham. Area of pa. 4,550 ac. Pop. 3,516. It has remains of a palace, which was the favorite residence of Wolsey, the co. bridewell, assembly rooms, theatre, & manufs. of silk, stockings, & lace.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, p-o., Wellfleet t., Barnstable co., Mass., 101 S.E. Boston, 502 W.

SOUTHWEST, p. t., Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 201; 1850, 390.

SOUTH WESTERLOO, p-v., Westerloo t., Albany co., N. Y., 27 W. Albany, 363 W.

SOUTH WEST HARBOR, p-v., Hancock co., Me., 114 S.E. Augusta, 696 W.

SOUTH WEST OSWEGO, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

SOUTH WESTPORT, p-v., Westport t., Bristol co., Mass., 72 S. Boston, 436 W.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, p-o., Weymouth t., Norfolk co., Mass., 15 S. by E. Boston, 443 W.

SOUTH WHITEHALL, p-t., Lehigh co., Pa., 87 E. N.E. Harrisburg, 180 W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam, fertile, & well cultivated. Drained by Jordan & Cedar creeks. It contains a Lutheran church, 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 2 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,290; 1850, 2,913.

SOUTH WHITLEY, p. o., Whitley co., Ia.

SOUTHWICK, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 10 W.S.W. Springfield, 103 W. by S. Boston, 359 W. Surface elevated; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by a branch of Westfield r. The v. at the centre has a Congregational & a Baptist church, an academy, & about 25 dwellings. A portion of land, 2 m. long & 2 wide, projects S. beyond the other portion of the state line, forming a notch into Conn. This part of the t. contains a Methodist Episcopal church. There are in the t. 2 saw m., 2 powder fac., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,214; 1850, 1,120.

SOUTHWICK, several pas. &c., of Engl.,—I. co. Northampton, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 193.—II. co. Southampton, 3¼ m. N.E. Fareham. Area, 4,100 ac. Pop. 596.—III. co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. New Shoreham, having a station on the London & S. coast railroad. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 1,190. The church is an anc. & interesting edifice.—IV. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. North Bradley, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Trowbridge. Pop. 1,354.—V. a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 1¼ m. N.W. Sunderland. Pop. 2,721, employed in manufactures of glass & earthenware, & in shipbuilding.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, p-o., Wilbraham t., Hampden co., Mass., 82 W.S.W. Boston, 373 W.

SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, p-v., Williamstown t., Berkshire co., Mass., 135 W. by N. Boston, 389 W. It contains a church, common to Congregationalists & Baptists, a store, & several dwellings.

SOUTH WILSON, p. o., Niagara co., N. Y.

SOUTH WINDHAM, p-o., Windham t., Cumberland co., Me., 60 S.W. Augusta, 549 W.

SOUTH WINDHAM, p. o., Windham co., Vt.

SOUTH WINDHAM, p. o., Hartford co., Conn.

SOUTH WINDSOR, p-o., Windsor t., Kennebec co., Me., 10 E. Augusta, 602 W.

SOUTH WINDSOR, p-o., Windsor t., Broome co., N. Y., 131 W.S.W. Albany, 295 W.

SOUTH WINDSOR, p. t., Hartford co., Conn., 6 N. Hartford. It lies on the left bank of Connecticut river. Drained by Padunk river. Surface level; soil sand & gravelly loam. The v. is built on a street parallel with the Connecticut, & 1 mile distant from it. It contains a Congregational church, & the building of the *Theological Institute of Connecticut*. This institution was founded in 1834; has 3 professors, 17 students; 151 have completed their education; & it has 5,000 vols. in its libraries. The building is of brick, 4 stories high; there is also a farm of 60 acres attached, & a workshop with tools, for manual labor. Pop. 1850, 1,638.

SOUTHWOLD, a munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, between the river Blythe & Buss creek. Area of bor. & pa. 566 ac. Pop. 2,109. Principal buildings, the guildhall, new jail, a handsome church, and some batteries. The harbor has been improved by the erection of two piers, & the town has an import trade in coal, herring fishery, & accommodations for visitors as a place of summer resort. It rose on the decline of Dunwich, the ancient capital of E. Anglia, progressively submerged by the sea. In Southwold (or Sole) bay, an obstinate engagement between the English & combined French & Dutch fleets took place, May 1672, in which the Earl of Sandwich was blown up with his ship.

SOUTH WOLFBOROUGH, p-v., Wolfborough t., Carroll co., N. H., 37 N.E. Concord, 518 W.

SOUTHWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 481 ac. Pop. 48.

SOUTH WOODBURY, t., Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1,122.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK, p-v., Woodstock t., Windsor co., Vt., 55 S. Montpelier, 484 W.

SOUTH WORCESTER, p-v., Worcester t., Otsego co., N. Y., 62 W. Albany, 368 W. Situated on Charlotte r., & contains a church, 2 stores, & about 125 inhabitants.

SOUTHWORTH and CROFT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 1,097.

SOUTH WRENTHAM, p-o., Wrentham t., Norfolk co., Mass., 36 S. by W. Boston, 414 W.

SOUTH YAM HILL, p. o., Polk co., Oregon.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, p-v., Yarmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 82 S.E. Boston, 483 W.

SOUVIES ISLAND, p. o., Clark co., Oregon.

SOUVIGNY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 6 m. W.S.W. Moulins. Pop. 1,756.

SOUZA, a river of Portugal, prov. Minho, joins the Douro, 8 m. E.S.E. Oporto, after a S.W. course of 20 m. —II. a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro. Pop. 4,000.

SOUZEL, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 8 m. N.W. Estremoz. Pop. 1,700.

SOVANA, a town of Italy. [SOANA.]

SOW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area, 2,505 ac. Pop. 1,586, employed in ribbon weaving.

SOWARD TOWN, p-v., Kent co., Del., 27 S. Dover, 112 W.

SOWERBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.W. Penrith. Area, 7,940 ac. Pop. 1,007.—II. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pa. & ¼ m. S. Thrisk, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railroad. Pop. 1,079. The vill. is neat, & has many good houses.—III. a chapelry, same co., W. Riding, pa. & 4 m. W.S.W. Halifax. Pop. 7,908.—IV. (*Bridge*), a town & chapelry, same co. & Riding, pa. & 2¾ m. W.S.W. Halifax. Pop. 1851, 4,365.

SOWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. E. Exeter. Area, 1,094 ac. Pop. 361.

SOXVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Pa., 131 N.E. Harrisburg, 228 W.

SOYLAND, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 3,422, employed in cotton & woollen manufactures.

SPA, a town & watering place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Liege. Pop. 3,600. Over its principal spring, the *Pouhon*, Peter the Great built the pump-room. The waters are chalybeate, & many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented, that *Spa* became a common name for mineral baths. The country around is highly agreeable, but the town is now little resorted to by visitors.

SPACCAFORNO, a town of Sicily, intend. & 11 m. S.W. Noto, cap. cant., on a hill near the S. coast. Pop.

8,000. It has many churches & convents; but is poor & has little trade.

SPADRA, t., Johnson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,209.

SPAFFORD, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 18 W. Syracuse, 154 W. by N. Albany, 374 W. Surface hilly; soil various. It has Skeneateles lake on the W. & Otisco lake on the E.; a falling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,873; 1850, 1,903.

SPAFFORD HOLLOW, p-o., Spafford t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 127 W. by N. Albany, 331 W.

SPAFFORDSBURGH, p. o., Kenton co., Ky.

SPAICHINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 22 m. W. Sigmaringen. Pop. 1,682.

SPAIN (ESPAÑA, *Iberia, Hispania*), a country of S.W. Europe, occupying the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, & often termed colloquially "the peninsula," extending between lat. 36° 1′ & 43° 45′ N., & lon. 3° 20′ E., & 9° 21′ W., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay & by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Mediterranean & the Strait of Gibraltar, & W. by Portugal & the Atlantic Ocean. Cap., Madrid. The principal isls. of Spain are the Baleares or Balearic isls. in the Mediterranean; off the coasts are the isl. of Leon, some islets in the Bay of Vigo, & others at the mouth of the Ebro.

The following table shows the area & pop. of the old provinces, with their new divisions:—

Old Provinces.	New Provinces	Sq. m.	Pop. 1849.
Andalusia	Cordova	4,159	348,956
	Gaen	4,446	307,410
	Granada	9,622	427,250
	Almeria		292,334
	Malaga		438,000
	Seville	8,989	420,000
	Cadiz		358,446
	Huelvas		153,462
Aragon	Saragossa	14,726	359,000
	Huesca		247,105
	Ternel		250,000
Asturias	Oviedo	3,686	540,000
Basques, or Vascongades	Navarre	2,450	280,000
	Biscay Bilbao	1,267	150,000
	Guipuzcoa	662	141,752
	Alva Vittoria	1,082	81,379
Catalonia	Barcelona	12,180	533,635
	Tarragona		290,000
	Lerida		197,445
	Gerona		262,594
Estramadura	Badajos	14,320	336,136
	Caceres		264,988
Galicia	Coruna	15,897	511,492
	Lugo		419,437
	Orense		380,000
	Pontevedra		420,000
Leon	Leon	5,894	288,833
	Zamora	3,562	180,000
	Salamanca	5,030	240,000
Manche	Ciudad Real	7,543	302,554
New Castile	Madrid	1,315	405,737
	Toledo	8,773	330,000
	Guadalajara	1,946	199,746
	Cuenca	11,294	252,723
Old Castile	Burgos	7,674	234,022
	Logrono		185,519
	Santander		196,400
	Avila	2,570	132,936
	Segovia	3,466	155,000
	Soria	4,056	140,000
	Valladolid	3,239	240,000
	Valencia	1,753	180,000
Murcia	Murcia	7,877	400,000
	Albacete		195,531
Valencia	Valence	7,684	500,000
	Alicante		362,2 9
	Castellon de la Plana		247,741
		177,731	13,705,500
	Balearic Islands	1,755	253,000
	Canary Islands	3,220	257,719
	Total	182,708	14,216,219

The surface of the peninsula is more diversified than that of any other country of equal extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast elev. table-land, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elev. of 2,500 feet. This plateau occupies almost one-half the superficies, & is nearly surrounded by mountains. Spain is traversed in a direction from E. to W. by five principal chains of mountains, call in Spanish *Sierras*. These are (from N. to S.)—I. the Pyrenees extending from Cape Creux, on the E. to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Nethou, 11,168 feet; and their W. continuation the Asturian & Cantabrian mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet.—II. the chain which separates the basins of the Douro & Tagus, the Sierras Guadarama, Gredos, and Gata. Highest point in the Sa. Gredos 10,500 feet.—III. the mountains of Toledo, Sa. Guadalupe, & Sa. San Mamies, between the Tagus & Guadiana.—IV. the Sa. Morena, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, and connected W.ward with the Serra Monchique in Portugal.—V. Sierra Nevada, extending from Cartegna to Caliz, and containing the *Cerro Mulhacen*, the highest point of the peninsula, 11,678 feet, & the Pic de Veleta 11,387 feet. Spain is rich in minerals, especially mercury, iron, copper, and lead. The celebrated gold & silver mines of the time of the Romans have long been abandoned, but mercury is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Almaden. Lead forms an important branch of mining industry. Coal is found chiefly in the Asturias, copper, tin, zinc, antimony, arsenic, & cobalt, are common, & rock salt is abundant in the hills of Cardona. The principal rivers of Spain are, from N. to S., the Ter, Llobregat Ebro, Guadalaviar, Jucar, & Segura, flowing E. to the Mediterranean. The Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, flowing mostly through Portugal W. & S. to the Atlantic. The N. slope has only the Nalon, the Bidassao, & some mntn. streams. The chief tributaries are the Esla & the Pisuerga, which join the Douro; the Manzanres which passes Madrid, & joins the Jaramas, an affl. of the Tagus. The Aragon, Gallego, & Segre, affls. of the Ebro. & the Genil, affl. of the Guadalquivir. Few of these are navigable, & those only for small boats near their mouths. The only lakes, or lagoons, of Spain are the Albufera in Valencia, & the Mar Menor, in Murcia. The coasts of Spain, which have an extent of 1,800 m., are in general little indented, except in the N.W. The chief capes are Finistère on the N.W., & Trafalgar on the S.W., in the Atlantic; Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, and Creux, in the Mediterranean; Peñas & Ortegal, in the Bay of Biscay. The climate of Spain varies exceedingly with elevation and position; it is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, & extreme cold in winter. Many of the mntns. rise above the snow line, the limit of which, in the Pyrenees, is 8,952 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,190 feet. Mean annual temperature at Madrid 58° .2 Fahr. The annual fall of rain on the Sierra Nevada, & on the N. & W. coasts, is 25 to 35 inches, while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, & the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the solano (the sirocco of Italy), a hot wind from the S., & the gallego, a cold wind from the mntns. of Galicia. Frost is often severe during the night in winter. Earthquakes are sometimes felt in the S. The soil is generally fertile, except in the elevated & arid districts of the central provs.; the chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, & flax. The amount of corn is often insufficient for home consumption. The wines of Spain are much esteemed; the principal growths are those of Xeres (sherry), Rota, Malaga, Alicante, Malvasia, & Val de Penas; the other products are soda (from marine plants), honey, wax, & silk, the latter very abundant in the S.E. provs. In the S. provs. the sugar cane & cotton have been acclimatized, & there the orange & citron grow in great abundance. The best building timber grows in the N. coast; the cork tree, the kermes oak, and the sumach tree, yield valuable products. The horses of Andalusia are celebrated; the mules & asses are remarkable for beauty & size. Cattle are of good breeds. The race of sheep, called the merino, yields a great quantity of excellent wool; their exportation has always been prohibited, their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws, & their number is reckoned at 5 or 6 millions. Goats are very abundant in the table-lands; the chamois is found in the Pyrenees; and the bear, wolf, wild cat, marten, & lynx, in the different mountains. Fish are not in the rs., but plentiful on the Atlantic ocean. The mineral industry of Spain, formerly flourishing, has greatly declined; the gov. has still manufs. of saltpetre, gunpowder, cannon, & fire arms, tobacco, porcelain, glass, but they are mostly in decay; and the celebrated

manuf. of swords at Toledo is nearly extinguished. The other manufs. are of silks, cottons, woollens, & leather. Cutlery, iron, & copper goods, are made chiefly in Biscay. The public roads in Spain, except those around the capital, are amongst the worst in Europe; wheel carriages are little used, & much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished & unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial canal, commenced by Charles V., extending along the rt. b. of the Ebro; the canals of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Albacete, & Guadarama. From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, & natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages than any other country of Europe, but smuggling is so extensively carried on as to render it impossible to estimate the amount of its foreign commerce; the principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk & manufactured goods. Imports colonial goods, dried fish, & salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton & woollen goods, cutlery, glass, & building timber.

The present inhabitants of Spain are descendants of the ancient Iberians, or of other races who colonized it at different periods. Four primitive families are discernible—I. the Spaniards, descendants of the original races, & of Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Goths, & Alans, comprising 19-20ths of the pop.—II. the Basques 1-24th. —III. the Moors, descendants of the conquerors who ruled for 7 centuries in the S. of the peninsula, 1-200th. —IV. the Gitanos, or gypsies, 1-250th. The Jewish race has disappeared from Spain since the expulsion of the Jews in 1492.

The government, since 1833, is a constitutional representative monarchy; the religion exclusively Roman Catholic. Education is very little diffused; the lower orders are nearly destitute of any means of instruction, except in the principal cities, where infant schools have recently been established; before the suppression of the monastic orders, education was entirely in the hands of the Jesuits & other clergy. The children of the upper classes are educated in France & other countries. The universities, formerly 24 in number, are now reduced to 14, & these attended only by a few students of law & medicine. Army 132,998 men; marine 1853, 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 6 corvettes, 11 brigs, 14 goelettes, 29 steam vessels, & 102 gun boats. Public revenue 1853, 1,233,497,550 reals. Debt 1851, 13,904,358,565 reals. The peninsula, now forming the kingdoms of Spain & Portugal, was first visited by the Phœnicians, & afterwards by the Carthaginians, who formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries; they divided it into three great provinces, viz. *Tarraconensis* in the E. centre & N., *Bætica* in the S., & *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the fifth century, & were driven from most of it by the Arabs in 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During 8 centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered, under Ferdinand & Isabella, by the conquest of Granada in 1492. This was followed by the pillage & expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial riches of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the new world, & Spain became mistress of the greater part of America as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the isls. of Cuba, Puerto Rico, & some smaller isls. in America, the Philippine & Marianne islands in the Pacific, the Canary islands in the Atlantic, Fernando Po, & the island of Annabon in the Gulf of Guinea, & Ceuta, Gomer & Melilla, places used for the transportation of convicts, in Barbary. From the 16th century, Spain was divided into large provs. having mostly the title of kingdom, but by a royal decree of April, 1833, it was partitioned into 48 smaller provs., each bearing the name of its cap., except Navarra & the 3 Basque provs. which remain unchanged, & possess peculiar privileges.

The colonial possessions of Spain in America were formerly of great magnitude, extending from the S. frontier of the U. S. to Cape Horn, every vestige of which on the continent has been wrested from her; but she still holds Cuba, Porto Rico, & one of the Virgin isles. In the E. Indies the Phillipine Islands form a dependency of Spain, & were they in the possession of an enterprising people, would, no doubt, speedily become of very great commercial importance; these, with a part of Manilla, & a few other small islands, & some colonies in Africa, are all that is left of the once vast colonial possessions of Spain.

SPANISH COLONIES.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.
IN AMERICA.		
Captain-Generalcy of Havana	2,504,5	1,020,862
Island of Cuba	2,309	*730,262
Island of Porto Rico	188,75	288,000
Spanish Virgin Island	6,75	2,600
ASIA AND SOUTHERN LANDS.		
Captain-Generalcy of the Philippines	2,507	2,679,500
Part of the Island of Manilla	1,450	1,822,200
The Bisayas Island	879	803,000
The Bashee and Babuyanes Islands	60	5,000
Part of Magindanao	61	43,800
The Marianas Islands	57	5,500
African Possessions	24,5	17,071
Presidios (Forts)	1,5	11,481
The Gulf of Guinea	23	5,590
Total	5,036,00	3,717,433†

* In 1851, 893,752. † In 1850, 3,815,878.

SPAITLA, a ruined town of N. Africa, dom. & 142 m. S.W. Tunis, with remains of antiquity.

SPALATO, or SPALATRO, a seaport city of Dalmatia, cap. circ. Spalato, on a small promontory opposite the islands Brazza, Bua, &c., lat. 43° 30′ 4″ N., lon. 16° 26′ 7″ E. Pop. 10,300. The E. half of the city is crowded into the area of the vast palace built by Diocletian toward the end of the 3d century, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect. The streets of the city are all narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches & convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, & an inner & outer harbor, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia.

SPALDING, a market town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, cap. div. Holland, in a fenny district on the Welland, & on r. r. 15 miles S.S.W. Boston, of which port it is a member. Area of pa. 12,070 ac. Pop. 8,829; do. of the t. 7,627. It consists chiefly of four streets & a market place, in which are the town-hall & house of correction for the div.; & it has a good church, a grammar school, & many endowed charities, assembly rooms, a theatre, public library, & warehouses, to the doors of which vessels of 60 tons arrive by the Welland. Trade active in corn, coal, wool, flax, & hemp; weekly cattle market on Tuesday.

SPALDWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N. E. Kimbolton. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 464.

SPALMADORE ISLANDS, *Ænusses*, a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the islands Scio & the mainland of Asia Minor, lat. 38° 32′ N., lon. 26° 12′ E. Length of largest 5 m.

SPALT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 18 m. S.E. Anspach. Pop. 1,765.

SPANBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Area, 1,019 ac. Pop. 74.

SPANDAU, or SPANDOW, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, at the confl. of the Spree & Havel, 9 m. W. Berlin, on the Hamburg r. r. Pop. (excluding garrison) 6,400. It is enclosed by walls, & has a citadel on an island in the Havel used as the principal state prison of Prussia, & in which Baron Trenck was confined. Streets clean, airy, & spacious. Principal edifices, the church of St. Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, & the former residence of the electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. It has manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, tobacco-pipes, powder, & fire-arms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, & by the French in 1806.—*Spanden* is a vill. of E. Prussia, 46 m. S.W. Königsberg. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1807.

SPANGENBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 16 m. S.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 2,202.

SPANGSVILLE, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

SPANISH PRAIRIE, p. o., Crawford co., Mo.

SPANISH TOWN, the cap. town of Jamaica, British W. I., co. Middlesex, pa. St. Catherine, on the W. b.

of the river Cobre, 10 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 6,000. It is the official residence of the governor of Jamaica, & the seat of the superior courts of the islands; but it is otherwise of little importance, & is ill-built and unhealthy.—II. the cap. town of Trinidad. [PORT OF SPAIN.]

SPARHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Foulsham. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 373.

SPARKFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S. S.W. Castle-Cary. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 289.

SPARONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 17 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 2,478.

SPARSHOLT, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3¼ m. W. Wantage. Area, 6,340 ac. Pop. 902.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Area, 3,542 ac. Pop. 419.

SPARTA, p-t., Livingston co., N. Y., 241 W. Albany, 336 W. Surface in part uneven; soil clay loam on the hills, & sandy alluvion in the valleys, & moderately fertile. Drained by Canaseraga cr. Dansville branch of Genesee Valley canal passes through the t. There are in the t. an oil m., 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 paper fac., a tannery, 7 grist m., 16 saw m., 1 acad., 29 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,841; 1850, 1,372.

SPARTA, p-v., Hardiston t., Sussex co., N. J., 78 N. Trenton, 246 W. Situated near the source of Wallkill r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 forges, an anchor fac., a fulling m., & 400 inhabitants. Iron & zinc ores are found in the neighborhood. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,919.

SPARTA, t., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 884.

SPARTA, p-o., Morris t., Washington co., Pa., 219 W. Harrisburg, 246 W.

SPARTA, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 51 N. by E. Richmond, 91 W.

SPARTA, p-v., Edgecombe co., N. C., 84 E. Raleigh, 270 W.

SPARTA, p-v., capital of Hancock co., Ga., 23 N. E. Milledgeville, 648 W. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, a female academy, 10 stores, 50 dwellings, & about 600 inhabitants.

SPARTA, p-v., Bloomfield t., Morrow co., O., 46 N. E. Columbus, 391 W. Contains 127 inhabitants.

SPARTA, p. o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

SPARTA, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 309.

SPARTA, p. t., Dearborn co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,598.

SPARTA, p-v., capital of Buchanan co., Mo. Situated on the head waters of Bee cr. It contains a court house, jail, & a number of dwellings. It is 8 m. S.W. of Roubedoux landing, on the Missouri r.

SPARTA, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 245; 1850, 590.

SPARTA, p-v., Randolph co., Ill., 141 S. Springfield, 816 W. Situated on the Illinois r. r., & has 2 churches, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 510 inhabitants.

SPARTA, p-o., La Crosse co., Wis.

SPARTA, p-v., capital of White co., Tenn., 83 E. by S. Nashville, 598 W. Situated on a branch of Caney fork of Cumberland r., & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a bank, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

SPARTA, p-v., capital of Conecuh co., Ala., 164 S. by E. Tuscaloosa, 925 W. Situated on Murder cr., a branch of Conecuh r. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, several stores, & about 100 inhabs.

SPARTA, p. o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

SPARTA, p. v., capital Bienville par., La.

SPARTA, p-v., Yarmouth t., Elgin co., Can. W., 18 S. London. Has a Methodist church, 6 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a foundry, & 350 inhabs.

SPARTA, an ancient city of Greece, Morea, the remains of which, on a hill 3 m. N.W. Mistra, consist chiefly of a theatre & temple.

SPARTA CENTRE, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

SPARTANBURG, district, S. C. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 1,050 sq. m. Drained by Ennoree, Tyger, Fair Forest, & Pacolet rivers. Capital, Spartanburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $657,161; Ind. corn, 873,654 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 80,429; rice, 3,601 pounds; cotton, 6,671 bales;—a grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $265,350; value of manufactured articles, $179,820;—60 churches; 5 academies, 175 pupils; 50 schools, 1,000 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 23,669; 1850, 26,400.

SPARTANBURG, C. H., p-v., capital of Spartanburg dist., S. C., 98 N.W. Columbia, 471 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,176 inhabitants.

SPARTANSBURG, p-v., Randolph co., Ia.

SPARTANSBURGH, p. o., Crawford co., Pa.

SPARTAPOLIS, p-v., Rockingham co., Va., 142 N. W. Richmond, 120 W.

SPARTEL (CAPE), the N.W. point of Africa, Morocco, kingdom Fez, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, 1,043 feet above the sea.

SPASK, three towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 30 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 5,000.—II. gov. & 108 m. N.N.E. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous factories.—III. gov. & 54 m. S. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Bezdna, near its conflux with the Volga. Pop. 2,000. Near it are the ruins of Bulgar.

SPAVA, p. o., Fulton co., Ill.

SPAVINAU, p. o., Benton co., Ark.

SPAXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Bridgewater. Area, 3,387 ac. Pop. 1,080.

SPEAN, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, rises in Loch-Laggan, flows mostly W. through Lochaber, & joins the Lochy at Garelochy, after a course of 20 m. Principal affl. the Roy.

SPEAR'S STORE, p. o., Union co., La.

SPECTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the Scarboro' & Bridlington r. r., 5 m. N.W. Bridlington. Pop. 125.

SPEEDSVILLE, p-v., Caroline t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 177 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. Situated on West Owego cr., & contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, a saw m., a woollen fac., a carriage fac., & 500 inhabs.

SPEEDWELL, p-o., Wythe co., Va., 269 W. by S. Richmond, 330 W.

SPEEDWELL, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 114 S.S. W. Columbia, 610 W. Sit. on E. side of Savannah r.

SPEEDWELL, p. o., Madison co., Ky.

SPEEDWELL, p-v., Claiborne co., Tenn., 212 E. by N. Nashville, 508 W.

SPEEN (*Spinæ*), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1¼ m. W. Newbury. Area, 3,780 acres. Pop. 3,298. The second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1844.—*Speenhamland* is a tything in this parish, immediately W. the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 867.

SPEER'S LANDING, p-o., Shelby co., O.

SPEERVILLE, p-o., Fulton co., Pa., 83 W. by S. Harrisburg, 109 W.

SPEIGHT'S BRIDGE, p-v., Greene co., N. C., 79 E.S.E. Raleigh, 289 W. Situated on Mockasin creek. The v. contains about 60 inhabitants.

SPEIGHTS-TOWN, a small town on the W. coast of Barbadoes, British W. I., 10 m. N. Bridgetown. It has a handsome church & several forts.

SPEIR'S TURNOUT, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga.

SPEKE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Prescott. Pop. 534.

SPELDHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. W. N.W. Tonbridge-Wells. Area, 3,947 ac. Pop. 2,839.

SPELLO (*Hispellum*), a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Perugia, 3 m. N.W. Foligno. Pop. 4,220. Its cathedral has fine paintings.

SPELSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. N.W. Oxford. Area, 3,900 ac. Pop. 578.

SPENCER, county, Ia. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Ohio river bounds it on the S. Drained by Anderson's, Little Pigeon, Crooked, Big, & Sandy creeks. The surface is nearly level; soil productive. Capital, Rockport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $175,560; wheat, 19,777 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 598,135; oats, 36,916; wool, 16,638 pounds;—6 grist m., 7 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—14 churches; 10 academies, 280 pupils; 36 schools, 980 scholars; 1 library, 258 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,305; 1850, 8,616.

SPENCER, co., Ky. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 260 sq. m. Drained by the E. fork of Salt river & its branches. Capital, Taylorsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $301,132; Ind. corn., 775,878 bush. produced; oats, 109, 215; tobacco, 15,600 pounds; wool, 22,326;—5 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.,—10 churches; 4 academies, 107 pupils; 15 schools, 437 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,581; 1850, 6,842.

SPENCER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 53 W. Bos-

ton, 395 W. Incorporated from Leicester in 1753. Surface elevated, being 950 feet above tidewater at Boston harbor, & is uneven & rough; soil fertile. Drained by Seven Mile r., & other small streams, branches of Chicopee r. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Universalist. The v. lies a little N. of the Western railroad, 62 miles from Boston, & contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist, —several manufactories & 350 inhabs. There are in the town a woollen fac.; 3 cotton fac., 1,200 sp., a scythe fac., 3 wire fac., a plane fac., 6 grist m., 3 saw m., a powder m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,654; 1850, 2,244.

SPENCER, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 15 W. Owego, 179 W.S.W. Albany, 280 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Cattotong creek & its branches. The v. contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, 5 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 400 inhabs. There are in the town 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 29 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,532; 1850, 1,782.

SPENCER, p-v., Davidson county, N. C., 191 W. Raleigh, 348 W.

SPENCER, t., Allen co., O. Pop. 1850, 355.

SPENCER, t., Guernsey co., O. Situated on the head waters of Wills cr. It contains the v. of Cumberland. Pop. of the town 1840, 1,669; 1850, 1,847.

SPENCER, t., Hamilton county, O. Pop. 1850, 1,656.

SPENCER, t., Lucas co., O. Pop. 1850, 273.

SPENCER, p-t., Medina co., O., 111 N.N.E Columbus, 366 W. Drained by E. branch of Black river. Pop. 1840, 531; 1850, 1,336.

SPENCER, p-v., capital of Owen co., Ia., 58 S.W. Indianapolis, 621 W. Situated on the N.W. bank of N. fork of White r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, an oil m., a ropewalk, a copper & several manufacturing establishments, & 400 inhabitants.

SPENCER, p-v., capital of Van Buren co., Tenn., 90 S.E. Nashville, 611 W. It has a court-house, & a few dwellings.

SPENCER GULF, a large bay of S. Australia, between lat. 32° 30′ & 35° S., & lon. 136° & 138° E. It stretches inland for upwards of 200 m.; breadth 80 m. In it are Hardwicke bay & Ports Lincoln & Bolingbroke; it receives no streams of consequence.

SPENCERPORT, p-v., Ogden t., Monroe co., N. Y., 234 W. by N. Albany, 380 W. It is situated on the Erie canal, & contains a church, 7 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a furnace, a carriage fac., & 300 inhabitants.

SPENCERSBURG, p-v., Pike co., Mo., 88 N.E. Jefferson City, 892 W.

SPENCERTOWN, p-v., Austerlitz t., Columbia co., N. Y., 29 S.S.E. Albany, 359 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, a grist m., a plaster m., 30 dwellings, & 200 inhabitants.

SPENCERVILLE, p-v., De Kalb co., Ia., 150 N.N. E. Indianapolis, 544 W.

SPENCERVILLE, p-o., Marengo co., Ala.

SPENCERVILLE, p-v., Edwardsburg t., Grenville co., Can. W., on South Nation r., 11 N. Prescott, has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Free,—4 stores, 2 grist m., an oatmeal m., 2 saw m., a fulling m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants.

SPENNITHORNE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. N.E. Middleham. Area, 4,680 ac. Pop. 796.

SPEONK, p-o., Southampton t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 288 S.S.E. Albany, 308 W.

SPERCHIUS, a river of Greece. [Hellada.]

SPERLINGA, a market town of Sicily, intend. Catania, near the Madonian mountains, 3 m. N.W. Nicosia. Pop. 1,600.—*Sperlonga* is a mkt. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the coast, 9 m. W.N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 1,200.

SPERNAL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Alcester. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 106.

SPERRY, t., Clayton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 210.

SPERRYVILLE, p-v., Rappahannock co., Va., 123 N.N.W. Richmond, 80 W. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

SPESSART, a mountain range, Germany. [Bavaria.]

SPETCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. E.S.E. Worcester, & having a station on the Birmingham & Bristol r. r. Area, 779 ac. Pop. 165.

SPETISBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,148 ac. Pop. 660 It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SPEXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. N.W. Halesworth. Area, 1,484 ac. Pop. 196.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, cos. Inverness, Banff, & Moray, rises in the hills between Badenoch & Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 m. N. Loch Laggan, & 1,200 feet above the sea, flows N.E. & enters Moray Firth, 2¼ m. W. Port Gordon, after a course of 110 m. At Kingussie, it is from 80 to 100 feet, & at Alvie 150 feet across; but it is innavigable. Affluents numerous, & being all rapid mntn. torrents, frequently cause sudden & destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded; and in it are valuable salmon fisheries belonging to the D. of Richmond.

SPEYER, the German name of SPIRES.—The *Speyerbach*, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine after an E. course of 30 m. at Spires.

SPEYMOUTH, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, & containing the vills. Garmouth, Kingston, & Boat-of-bog. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. 1,898.

SPEZIA (LA), a maritime town of N. Italy, Sard. Sta., cap. prov. Levante, at the head of its bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8¼ m. W. Sarzana. Pop. of comm. 9,796. It is finely situated. Principal edifices, a citadel & an ancient castle of the Visconti.—The *Bay or Gulf of Spezia* (*Portus Lunæ*), is 7 miles in length, breadth 2 to 6 m. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, & on the W. side of its entrance are the islands Palmario & Tino.

SPEZZIA (*Typarenos*), an island of Greece, gov. Argolis, off its S. coast at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 m. W.S.W. Hydra. Area, 26 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. Its inhabitants devote themselves more to commerce & navigation than to rural industry, & in the late revolution they contributed 16 vessels & 2 fire ships to the Greek navy. Spezzia is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate & the beauty of its women. The town Spezzia is on its N.E. shore. Pop. 3,000. The islet *Spezzia Pulo*, is off the S.E. side of the island.

SPHAGIA, *Sphacteria*, an island of Greece, gov. Messina, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbor of Navarin. Length 3 m.; breadth ½ m. It is now separated into three or four sections by narrow channels, passable by boats.—*Sphakia* is a town of Crete, on its S. coast, 43 miles from its W. extremity. Pop. 1,000.

SPICELAND, p-o., Henry co., Ia., 38 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 543 W. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,344.

SPICE VALLEY, t., Lawrence co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 946.

SPIELBERG, state prison of Moravia. [Brunn.]

SPIEROE, an isl., Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, lat. 59° 4′ N., lon. 10° 59′ E.

SPIGNO, two small towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 11 m. S.W. Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. of comm. 2,667.—II. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,600.

SPIKE ISLAND, an island on the W. side of Cork harbor, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, ½ mile S. Queenstown. Area, 180 ac. Pop. about 200. Strong fortifications have been erected here since 1791 for the protection of the harbor.

SPIKER-OGE, an island of N.W. Germany, in the North Sea, 4 m. W. Wanger-oge, at the mouth of the Weser.

SPILIMBERGO, a town, Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. W.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,500. —*Spilimberto* is a market town, duchy & 7 miles S.E. Modena, on the Panaro.

SPILSBY, a market town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 28 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 2,340 ac. Pop. 1,461. In its market place are the town-hall & an octagonal market cross. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, & a free school.

SPINAZZOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Minervino. Pop. 5,300.—*Spinoso* is a market town, prov. Basilicata, 15 m. N.E. Lagonero. Pop. 260.

SPINNERSTOWN, p-v., Bucks county, Pa., 91 E. Harrisburg, 178 W.

SPIRDING, the largest lake of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, S.E. Kikolaiken, 11 m. in length.

SPIRES (German *Speyer*, ancient *Noviomagus*), a

city of W. Germany, cap. Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the infl. of the Speyerbach, 16¼ m. N.E. Landau, on a branch railroad to Mannheim. Pop. 9,240, of whom about 1 3d are Roman Catholics. It occupies a large space, enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, containing the tombs of many German emperors, the remains of an old palace in which 49 diets were held; a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manufs. of vinegar & tobacco, sugar refineries, & an extensive commerce & transit trade on the river. At the diet of Spires, held in 1529, the protest was made to the emperor which originated the religious designation of *Protestants*.—*Noviomagus*, once an important Roman station, & the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, was in the middle ages the residence of many German emperors.

SPITAL, a market town of Illyria, Carinthia, circ. & 21 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave. Pop. 1,700.—*Spitz* is a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. S.W. Stein. Pop. 1,051. It has some iron factories & a trade in timber & vinegar.

SPITALFIELDS, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London, & comprising the parishes Christchurch & Bethnal Green. Pop. 20,436. It is a principal seat of the silk manufacture in England, which manufacture was introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

SPITHEAD, a celebrated roadstead, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, between Portsea island & the Isle of Wight. It communicates W.ward with the Solent & Southampton Water. It is so secure from all winds except the S.E., as to have been termed by sailors "the king's bed-chamber," & it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. Portsmouth & Ryde are on its opposite sides.

SPITI, a dist. of Little Tibet, near where the Sutleje breaks through the Himalaya; lat. between 32° & 33° N., lon. 78° E.; surrounded by Ladakh, Bussolah, the Chinese territory, &c., & paying tribute to each. Its vills. are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the sea. Inhabitants are of the Tartar race & Buddhists.—The *Spiti river* is the W. branch of the Sutleje above the Himalaya, & joins the main stream in lat. 31° 48′ N., lon. 78° 38′ E.

SPITTAL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.N.E. Haverford West. Area, 2,764 ac. Pop. 430.—II. (*Gate*), a tnshp., co. & 1 m. S.E. Lincoln, pa. Grantham. Pop. 3,084.

SPITTLE, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland. Pop. 1,746.

SPITZBERGEN, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland & Novaia Zemlia, the most N. known land on the globe. Lat. of N.most island, 80° 48′ N., lon. 20° 29′ E. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually classed among European islands, & claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The islands are visited by English, Danish, & Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, &c., on the coasts. The archip. is composed of 3 large & numerous small isls. Near its N. extremity is the group of 7 isls., or 7 sisters. Spitzbergen Proper (or New Friesland) is the largest connected land. On its W. side there is a small Russian hunting post.—Egede & Charles are the other chief islands.

SPIXWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 41.

SPLIT (CAPE), British N. America, Nova Scotia, King's co., is between Mines basin & Mines channel, Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 22′ 40″ N., lon. 64° 15′ W.

SPLIT ROCK, Essex t. & co., N. Y., 133 N. Albany, 504 W. It derives its name from the noted split rock in Lake Champlain, which appears as if cloven in sunder by some convulsion of nature.

SPLUGEN PASS, a route across the Rhætian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) & Lombardy, its summit 6,369 feet above the sea, is 23 m. N. the head of the Lake of Como. The new route was completed by the Austrians in 1823. It is carried through three covered galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splugen in 1800.—The vill. *Splugen*, Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 m. N. the summit of the pass, is a halting station on the road between Switzerland & Italy.

SPLUNG, p-o., Monroe co., Miss.

SPOFFORTH, a pa. & tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, the tnshp. 3 m. N.W. Wetherby, which is included in the pa. Area of pa. 12,958 ac. Pop. 3,599; do. of the t. 1,114.

SPOLETO, *Spoletium*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., & formerly of a Lombard duchy, strongly placed on an isolated rocky hill, 24 m. N. Rieti. Pop. 6,115. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a noble bridge & aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a massive citadel, a cathedral, with interesting works of art; a Roman arch, remains of a theatre, & other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, & has manufs. of woollens & hats. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Thrasymene. Pop. of deleg. 1843, 121,453.—*Spoletore* is a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 10 m. E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,800.

SPONDON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. E. Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties r. r. Area, 4,300 ac. Pop. 2,052.

SPOON, riv., Ill., is made up by the union of several forks in Coffee co., & pursues a S. & S.E. course, until it enters Illinois r. on the W. side. It affords good water power.

SPOONBED, a tything of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Painswick. Pop. 694.

SPORADES, or the "Scattered Islands," a subdivision of the Grecian archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, & belonging partly to Turkey & partly to Greece. The Turkish Sporades comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, & other islands along the coasts of Asiatic & European Turkey, & are under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Rhodes. The Greek Sporades consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kilidromi, Skyro, Ægina, Salamis, Hydra, Spezzia, &c., comprised in the Greek govs. Eubœa, Attica, Hydra, and Argolis.

SPORLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on r. r. 2¼ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area, 3,817 ac. Pop. 847.

SPORTING HILL, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

SPOTLAND, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Rochdale, of which town it forms an extensive suburb. Pop. 23,476.

SPOTT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 2¼ m. S. Dunbar. Pop. 595, of whom 161 are in the vill., ½ m. E. of which, on Doon-hill, Gen. Leslie had his camp previous to the battle of Dunbar.

SPOTTEDVILLE, p-v., Stafford co., Va., 76 N. Richmond, 67 W.

SPOTTSWOOD, p-v., Amboy t., Middlesex co., N. J., 36 N.E. Trenton, 202 W. It contains 3 churches, —1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,— 3 stores, 2 tobacco fac., 2 grist m., a saw m. & 275 inhabitants.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 408 sq. m. The surface is uneven. Rappahannock r. runs on its N. border. Drained by head branches of North Anna and Mattapony rivers. It contains the city of Fredericksburg. Capital, Spottsylvania C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 209,532; wheat, 102,958 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 295,758; tobacco, 99,034 pounds; wool, 12,792;—2 grist m., 3 printing-offices, 1 daily, 2 semi-weekly, & 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $238,000; value of manufactured articles, $231,000;—20 churches: 14 academies, 461 pupils; 18 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,161; 1850, 14,-911.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, C. H., p-v., capital of Spottsylvania co., Va., 71 N. by W. Richmond, 68 W. Situated on Po r., a branch of Mattapony r., and contains a court-house, jail, an Episcopal church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

SPOUT SPRING, p-o., Appomatox co., Va., 99 W. by S. Richmond, 185 W.

SPRAGGS, p-o., Greene co., Pa.

SPRAGUES FALLS, p-o., Washington co., Me.

SPRAGUEVILLE, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

SPRAKERS BASIN, p-v., Root t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 47 W.N.W. Albany, 808 W. Situated on the Erie canal, & contains a church, 2 stores, & about 20 dwellings.

SPRATTON, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. N.N.W Northampton. Area, 2,810 ac. Pop. 961.

SPREAD EAGLE, p-v., Radnor t., Delaware co.,

Pa., 83 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 133 W. It contains a store & 10 or 12 dwellings.

SPREAD OAK, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga.

SPREE, a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, flows N. & N.W. through the Prussian prov. Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, & Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, & joins the Havel on left, at Spandau. Total course 220 m. Frederick William's canal connects it with the Oder.

SPREMBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on an island in the Spree, 15 m. S. Cottbus. Pop. 4,500.

SPREYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Okehampton. Area, 3,606 ac. Pop. 384.

SPRIDLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Mkt.-Raisen. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 313.

SPRIGG, t., Adams co., O. It contains the v. of Manchester. Drained by several small streams entering the Ohio r., which bounds it on the S. Pop. 1840, 1,976; 1850, 3,118.

SPRING, t., Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1793; 1850, 2,280.

SPRING, p-t., Crawford co., Pa., 257 N.W. Harrisburg, 330 W. It has 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,616; 1850, 1,836.

SPRING, t., Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,282.

SPRING, p-o., Henry co., Ga.

SPRING ARBOR, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 80 W. Detroit, 552 W. The v. is situated near one of the head branches of Kalamazoo r., on the site of an ancient Indian v. It contains a store & a few dwellings. Pop. of t. 1840, 775; 1850, 1,075.

SPRING BAY, p-o., Woodford co., Ill.

SPRINGBOROUGH, p-v., Clear Creek t., Warren co., O., 84 S.W. Columbus, 470 W. Situated on the N. side of Clear creek, 4 miles from the Miami canal. It contains 2 churches,—1 Friends & 1 Universalist,—6 stores, 16 mechanic shops, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., & 454 inhabitants. It derives its name from a spring, which moves several mills.

SPRINGBOROUGH, p-o., White co., Ia.

SPRING BROOK, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

SPRING BROOK, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

SPRING COTTAGE, p-o., Marion co., Miss.

SPRING CREEK, t., Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 124.

SPRING CREEK, t., Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 91.

SPRING CREEK, p-t., Warren co., Pa., 232 N.W. Harrisburg, 324 W. Surface broken and rocky; soil gravelly & stony, & scarcely capable of cultivation. Drained by Broken Straw cr. It has 3 grist m., 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 435; 1850, 601.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Greenbrier co., Va., 226 W. by N. Richmond, 261 W.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Brunswick co., N. C.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Early co., Ga.

SPRING CREEK, t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,444; 1850, 1,588.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Berrien co., Mich.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Cass co., Ia.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., McDonough co., Ill.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Madison co., Tenn., 121 W. S.W. Nashville, 866 W.

SPRING CREEK, t., Philips co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 483.

SPRING CREEK, t., Yell co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 606.

SPRING CREEK, p-o., Randolph co., Ark. Pop. 344.

SPRING DALE, p-o., Springfield t., Hamilton co., O., 110 S.W. Columbus, 500 W.

SPRING DALE, p-o., Harrison co., Ia.

SPRING DALE, p-o., Scott co., Ky.

SPRING DALE, p-t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. of t. 344.

SPRING DALE, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa.

SPRING DALE, p-o., La Fayette co., Miss.

SPRINGE, a town of Hanover, 14 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,906.

SPRINGERSVILLE, p-o., Fayette co., Ia.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 60 N.E. by E. Bangor. Soil fertile, adapted to grain, and particularly to wheat. Incorporated in 1834. Drained by branches of Mattawamkeag river, which afford water power. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 546; 1850, 583.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 35 N.W. Concord, 492 W. Drained by the head waters of Black r., flowing into the Merrimac, & of Sugar river, flowing into the Connecticut; it occupies the height of land between Connecticut & Merrimac rivers. Surface rough; soil fertile. Chartered in 1769. Received its present name in 1794. It contains several considerable ponds. It has a grist m., 8 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,252; 1850, 1,270.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 77 S. Montpelier, 459 W. Bounded E. by Connecticut r. It has a fertile soil. Drained by Black r. At the falls of Black r., 4 m. from Connecticut r., is the centre vill., which contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a cotton fac., a satinet fac., a cassimere fac., 2 paper fac., a card fac., an oil m., an iron foundry, several other manufacturing establishments, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t., 6 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,625; 1850, 2,762.

SPRINGFIELD, city, capital of Hampden co., Mass., on the E. side of Connecticut r., and the Western railroad 98 m. from Boston, and 102 from Albany, N. Y.; on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield r. r., 26 miles from Hartford, 62 from New Haven, 138 from New York and 363 Washington. Here also commences the Connecticut river railroad. Pop. 1830, 6,784; 1840, 10,985; 1850, 11,766, & 1854, 15,000. Incorporated a t. in 1545, & a city in 1852. Drained by Chickepee & Mill rivers. Bordering the river are rich alluvion meadows, exceedingly fertile; and back, the land rises & terminates in a plain, moderately fertile. The main street extends along the r. between 2 & 3 m., & is well lighted with gas. The houses are well built, & many of them are elegant. The city contains a court house, an elegant city hall, 12 churches,—1 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, and 1 colored congregation,—5 banks with an aggregate capital of $1,150,000 Several extensive manuf. establishments, one of the extensive arsenals of construction in the Union, several printing offices, & are issued 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. The Western r. r. crosses the river on a viaduct, & there is a substantial bridge for carriages. The armory is pleasantly situated, on elevated ground, in the E. part of the city. The buildings are arranged on a large square, & consist of one brick edifice 240 ft. by 32, 2 stories high, occupied by lock filers, stockers, & finishers, a brick forging shop 150 feet by 32; a brick building 60 feet by 32, 2 stories high, the second story forming a spacious hall devoted to religious worship; a brick building 100 feet by 40, & 2 stories high, used as a depository of arms, & numerous smaller stores & shops. The water works are situated on Mill r., about 1 mile S. of the arsenal, on 3 different sites, called the Upper, Middle, & Lower Water shops, the whole comprising 5 workshops, 28 forges, 10 trip-hammers, 18 water-wheels, exhibiting a great assemblage of water-works. The whole establishment employs from 240 to 250 workmen, who complete 45 muskets daily. The water power owned by the United States would admit of a great extension of these works.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 8 N. Cooperstown, 61 W. Albany, 379 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. The N. end of Otsego lake extends to the centre of the t. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 13 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,382; 1850, 2,322.

SPRINGFIELD, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Burlington co., N. J., 5 N.E. Mount Holly. Surface level; soil sand & sandy loam, fertile, & well cultivated. Drained by Assiscunk creek and its branches; & by tributaries of the N. branch of Rancocus cr. Pop. 1840, 1,632; 1850, 1,827.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 8 m. W. Newark, 52 N.E. Trenton, 217 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam & red shale. Drained by Rahway r. The v. is situated on Rahway r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—5 stores, 10 paper fac., several other factories, & about 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. 11 paper fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,651; 1850, 1,945.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 154 N. by E. Harrisburg, 261 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Bently's cr. & branches of Sugar c.. The v. is pleasantly situated & contains several stores, 3 churches, & 862 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 14 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,487; 1850, 1,848.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Bucks co., Pa., 15 N. Doylestown, 40 N. Philadelphia. Surface rolling; soil sandy

loam. Drained by Durham cr., which affords water power, & by branches of Tohickon cr. It has a vill. which contains a church, a store, & 350 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,072; 1850, 2,259.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Delaware co., Pa., 12 W. Philadelphia, 4 N. Chester. Crum cr. runs on its W. boundary. The v. contains a Friends meeting house, & is noted as the birth place of Benjamin West, the eminent painter. Pop. 1840, 860; 1850, 1,033.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Erie co., Pa. Drained by Crooked, Elk, & Raccoon creeks. Surface hilly; soil loam. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,344; 1850, 1,946.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,080.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 21 S. Huntingdon b. Surface hilly; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Great Aughwick creek, & its branches, flowing into Juniata r. Iron ore is abundant. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 984; 1850, 593.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Mercer co., Pa. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Drained by Neshannock cr. Pop. 1840, 1,804; 1850, 1,275.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 10 N. Philadelphia, 7 N.E. Norristown. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by a branch of Wissahickon cr. Near the v. of Flourtown is a church. Pop. of t. 1840, 695; 1850, 743.

SPRINGFIELD, t., York co., Pa. Has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,207; 1850, 1,345.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., Hampshire co., Va., 197 N.N. W. Richmond, 125 W. Situated on a branch of Potomac r., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, p-o., Richmond co., N. C.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., capital of Effingham co., Ga., 28 N.W. Savannah, 133 E.S.E. Milledgeville, 678 W. It contains a court-house, jail, a store, & 150 inhabs.

SPRINGFIELD, city, Springfield t., capital of Clarke co., O., 43 W. Columbus, 84 N. Cincinnati, 436 W. Situated on the national road, & on the E. fork of Mad r., which affords extensive water power, and is the centre of an extensive railroad system. The Little Miami & Columbus railroads here intersect the Mad river & Lake Erie r. r. and others, and several macadamized roads. It contains a handsome court-house, a clerk's office, jail, 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & 1 African,—Wittenberg College, an academy, a seminary, 2 banks, agg. cap. $125,000; several extensive stores, a paper m., flouring m., fulling m., & other manufacturing estabs.; 4 printing offices issuing a tri-weekly & 4 weekly newspapers, & in 1850, 5,108 inhabs., & in the t. 7,314. The city in 1854 had 7,500 inhabs. Wittenberg College was founded here in 1842, under the direction of the *Christians*; has 9 professors, & 4,600 volumes in its libraries. It has a flourishing theological department.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Gallia co., O. Drained by small streams entering the Ohio. Pop. 1840, 991; 1850, 1,230.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Hamilton co., O. Drained by Mill cr. Pop. 1840, 3,092; 1850, 3,633.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Jefferson co., O. Drained by Yellow creek. Pop. 1840, 1,077; 1850, 1,298.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Lucas co., O. Drained by Swan cr. Pop. 1840, 443; 1850, 782.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Mahoning co., O. Drained by a branch of the Mahoning river. Pop. 1840, ; 1850, 2,385.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 1,091; 1850, 2,975.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Richland co., O. Drained by Clear fork of Mohiccan creek. Pop. 1840, 1,686; 1850, 2,100.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Ross co., O. Drained by Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 1,063; 1850, 1,162.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Summit co., O. Drained by Little Cuyahoga r. Pop. 1840, 1,663; 1850, 1,907.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Williams co., O. Drained by Tiffins r. Pop. 1840, 359; 1850, 782.

SPRINGFIELD, p. v., capital Washington co., Ky., 68 S.W. Frankfort, 590 W. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—13 stores, & 527 inhabs.

SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 37 N.W. Detroit, 561 W. Pop. 1840, 573; 1850, 956.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 702.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., Franklin co., Ia., 71 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 507 W. Situated on a small branch of Whitewater r. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,657.

SPRINGFIELD, t., La Grange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 429; 1850, 760.

SPRINGFIELD, r., Posey co., Ia.

SPRINGFIELD, t., La Porte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 430.

SPRINGFIELD, city, capital of Sangamon co., & of the State of Illinois, 165 N. by E. St. Louis, 780 from W. Situated near the centre of the state, 4 miles S. Sangamon r., on the border of a beautiful & extended prairie, on the Chicago & Mississippi railroad, & the Great Western railroad. It was laid out in 1822, & in 1823 contained 30 families, living in log cabins. Its principal growth has been within 10 years past. It contains an elegant state house, a court house, & mkt. house, on a fine public square, a jail, a U. S. land office, 10 churches,—2 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—3 academies, 3 banks, aggregate cap. $850,000, 50 stores, a machine shop, an iron foundry, several carding machines, a steam flouring & saw m., 5 printing offices, issuing 2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 3 weekly, & 1 monthly publication, several manufactories of small wares. In 1850, 4,538; 1854, 6,000 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 314.

SPRINGFIELD, t., Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 99.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., Keokuck co., Iowa.

SPRINGFIELD, town, Dane co., Wis., contains a Roman Catholic church & 295 inhabs.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., capital of Greene co., Mo., 158 S.W. Jefferson City, 1,073 W. Situated on the head branches of James fork of White r., & contains a court house, jail, a United States land office, a bank, 10 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 425 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, v., Waukesha county, Wis., has a Roman Catholic church & 110 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., capital of Robertson county, Tenn., 26 N. by W. Nashville, 708 W. Situated on the S. bank of Sulphur Fork of Red r., which flows into Cumberland r., at Clarksville. It contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, & 375 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., Greene co., Ala., 33 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 851 W.

SPRINGFIELD, p-v., capital of Livingston par., La., 65 N.W. New Orleans, 1,152 W. Situated on the W. bank of Notalbaney r., a branch of Tickfaw r. It contains a court house, jail, & 125 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, p. o., Limestone co., Tex.

SPRINGFIELD 1st., p. v., (p. o. called Credit), Toronto t., Peel co., Can. W., on left bank of Credit r., 19 m. W. Toronto. It has an Episcopal church, a store, m., & 150 inhabs.

SPRINGFIELD 2d., v., Brant county, Can., 32 W. Hamilton, has 3 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, par., Kings co., N. B., on the left bank of St. John's r. Drained by Belle Isle r. It had in 1851, 6 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 tanneries, 2 woollen fac., 5 churches, 18 schools. Pop. 2,155.

SPRINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties r. r., 1 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area, 2,878 ac. Pop. 2,582. Here are a county jail, wharfs, & an iron foundry on the Chelmer.—II. a vill. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, pa. Gretna, on the right b. of the Sark, where it forms the boundary between Scotland and England, 9 m. E. Annan. Pop. 453. It has figured as the scene of the marriage trade of Gretna.—III. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. & 1¼ m. S.W. Lasswade, on the North Esk.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD CROSS ROADS, p-o., Erie co., Pa., 270 N.W. Harrisburg, 341 W.

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE, p-o., Blair co., Pa., 115 W. Harrisburg, 153 W.

SPRINGFIELD MILLS, p. o., Noble co., Ia.

SPRINGFORD, p. v., Norwich t., Oxford co., Can. W., 50 S.W. Hamilton, has two churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

SPRING FORGE, p-o., York co., Pa., 31 S. Harrisburg, 92 W.

SPRING FORK, p. o., Pettis co., Mo.

SPRING GARDEN, Philadelphia co., Pa., 100 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 140 W. It is by the act of 1854, a part of the consolidated city of Philadelphia. Pop. 1850, 58,894.

SPRING GARDEN, t., York co., Pa. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., a saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,819; 1850, 2,435.

SPRING GARDEN, p-v., Pittsylvania co., Va., 154 W.S.W. Richmond, 241 W. It contains a Baptist church, a store, & 250 inhabitants.

SPRING GARDEN, p-o., Jefferson co., Ill., 140 S. S.W. Springfield, 805 W.

SPRING GARDEN, p. o., New Hanover dist., S. C.

SPRING GARDEN, p. o., Cherokee co., Ill.

SPRING GROVE, p-o., Rowan co., N. C., 139 W. Raleigh, 376 W.

SPRING GROVE, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C., 66 W. N.W. Columbia.

SPRING GROVE, p-o., Warren co., Ill., 128 N.W. Springfield, 858 W.

SPRING GROVE, t., Greene co., Wis. Drained by Sugar cr. & branches.

SPRING GROVE, p. o., Greene co., Wis. Pop. 703.

SPRING GROVE, p. o., Linn co., Iowa.

SPRING HILL, t., Fayette co., Pa. Has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,385; 1850, 1,685.

SPRING HILL, p-o., York dist., S. C., 92 N. by W. Columbia, 415 W.

SPRING HILL, p. o., Hernando co., Flor.

SPRING HILL, p-o., Decatur co., Ia., 54 S.E. Indianapolis, 542 W.

SPRING HILL, p. o., Whitesides co., Ill.

SPRING HILL, p. o., Livingston co., Mo.

SPRING HILL, p-v., Maury co., Tenn., 30 S.S.W. Nashville, 707 W. Contains a church & 245 inhabs.

SPRING HILL, p-v., Marengo co., Ala., 71 S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 833 W. Situated a few m. E. of the Tombigbee r., & contains about 125 inhabitants.

SPRING HILL, v., Mobile co., Ala., 6 m. W. of Mobile. Near the foot of the hill is the spring from which the city of Mobile derives its supply of water. Here is the Spring Hill College, a Roman Catholic institution, founded in 1831, has 12 professors, 200 students, and 7,000 vols. in its libraries.

SPRING HILL, p-o., Tippah co., Miss., 214 N.N.E. Jackson, 879 W.

SPRING HILL, t., Drew co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 627.

SPRING HILL, p-o., Hempstead co., Ark., 136 S. W. Little Rock, 1,201 W. Pop. 362.

SPRING HILL, p. o., Navarro co., Tex.

SPRING HILL, p. o., Union co., La.

SPRING HILL FURNACE, p. o., Fayette co., Pa.

SPRING HILLS, p. o., Champaigne co., O.

SPRING HOUSE, p-o., Montgomery co., Pa., 99 E. Harrisburg, 154 W.

SPRING HOUSE, p. o., Granger co., Tenn.

SPRING LAKE, p. o., Williams co., O.

SPRING LAKE, t., Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 545.

SPRING LAKE, p. o., Waushara co., Wis.

SPRING MILL, p-o., Independence t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 269 W. by S. Albany, 297 W.

SPRING MILLS, p-o., Centre co., Pa., 80 N. W. Harrisburg, 174 W.

SPRING MILLS, p-o., Lawrence co., Ia., 81 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 626 W.

SPRING PLACE, p-v., capital of Murray co., Ga., 184 N.W. Milledgeville, 605 W. Situated 3 m. E. of Connessauga r. Formerly a missionary station among the Cherokees. It contains a court house & jail, and about 150 inhabitants.

SPRING PLACE, p-v., Marshall co., Tenn., 66 S. Nashville, 712 W.

SPRINGPORT, t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 9 S.W. Auburn, 165 W. Albany. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam, well cultivated & productive. Drained by small streams flowing into Cayuga lake, which bounds it on the W. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,890; 1850, 2,041.

SPRINGPORT, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 100 W. Detroit, 570 W. Pop. 1840, 294; 1850, 759.

SPRINGPORT, p. o., Panola co., Miss.

SPRING PRAIRIE, p. t., Walworth county, Wis. Drained by Honey creek. The v. contains a Baptist church & 200 inhab. Pop. of t. 1840, 531; 1850, 1,418.

SPRING RIDGE, p-o., Hinds co., Miss.

SPRING RIVER, t., Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. of the t. 1850, 684.

SPRING RIVER, t., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 966.

SPRING ROCK, p-o., York dist., S. C., 71 N. Columbia, 438 W.

SPRING ROCK, p. o., Whitley co., Ky.

SPRING ROCK, p-v., Clinton co., Iowa, containing 99 inhabitants.

SPRING RUN, p. o., Franklin co., Pa.

SPRING RUN, p. o., Louisa co., Iowa.

SPRINGS, p. o., Suffolk co., N. Y.

SPRINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E. Gainsborough. Area, 1,072 ac. Pop. 300.

SPRINGTOWN, p-v., Springfield t., Bucks co., Pa., 106 E. Harrisburg, 185 W. It contains a store & 175 inhabitants.

SPRINGTOWN, p-o., Hendricks co., Ia.

SPRINGTOWN, p-o., Polk co., Tenn.

SPRINGTOWN, p-o., Cole co., Mo.

SPRINGVALE, p-v., York co., Me., 86 S.W. Augusta, 515 W.

SPRINGVALE, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.

SPRINGVALE, p-o., Sampson co., N. C.

SPRINGVALE, t., Fond du Lac co., Wis. Drained by the head branch of Rock r. Pop. 588.

SPRINGVALE, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn.

SPRING VALLEY, p-o., Rockland co., N. Y.

SPRING VALLEY, p-o., Bergen co., N. J.

SPRING VALLEY, v., Greene co., O. It contains a woollen factory, a grist m., a carding m., an oil m., and about 150 inhabs.

SPRING VALLEY, p-o., Maicon co., Ia.

SPRING VALLEY, p-o., Rock co., Wis. Pop. 756.

SPRING VALLEY, p-o., Polk co., Oregon.

SPRINGVILLE, p-v., Concord t., Erie co., N. Y., 287 W. Albany, 353 W. Situated on Spring creek, and contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist,—an academy, 5 stores, 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries, 2 woollen fac., a furnace, a cabinet fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Cayuga co., N. Y.

SPRINGVILLE, p-t., Susquehanna, co., Pa., 173 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 274 W. Has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 1,148.

SPRINGVILLE, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.

SPRINGVILLE, p-v., Lenawee co., Mich., 68 S.W. Detroit, 523 W. It contains a store, & a few dwellings.

SPRINGVILLE, p-v., Lawrence co., Ia., 81 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 631 W.

SPRINGVILLE, p-v., Greenup co., Ky., 134 E. by N. Frankfort, 441 W. Situated on the S. bank of Ohio r., directly opposite to Portsmouth. It contains a foundry, a plow fac., & about 150 inhabitants.

SPRINGVILLE, p-v., St. Clair co., Ala., 83 E.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 734 W.

SPRINGVILLE, p. o., Coles co., Ill.

SPRINGVILLE, p. o., Crawford co., Wis.

SPRINGVILLE, p. o. Linn co., Iowa.

SPRINGVILLE, p. o., Utah co., Utah.

SPRINGVILLE, p-v., Peterborough co., Can. W., 7 miles from Peterborough. It has 2 stores & 50 inhabitants.

SPRINGWATER, p-t. Livingston co., N. Y., 16 E. Genesee, 226 W. Albany, 341 W. Surface hilly and rough; soil clay loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by the inlet of Hemlock lake. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 21 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,332; 1850, 2,670.

SPRING WELL, p. o., Chester co., S. C.

SPRINGWELLS, t., Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 916; 1850, 1,263.

SPROATLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 463.

SPROTBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Area, 3,865 ac. Pop. 528.

SPROTTAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 38 m. N.W. Leignitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, affl. of the Pleisse, & on r. r. to Glogau. Pop. 4,200. Manufs. of woollens & linens.

SPROUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. N.W. Ipswich. Area, 2,393 ac. Pop. 580.

SPROUSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Kelso. Area, 8,200 ac. Pop. 1,424, of whom 120 are in the vill.

SPROUT BROOK, p. o., Montgomery co., N. Y.

SPROUT CREEK, p-o., La Grange t., Dutches co., N. Y., 80 S. Albany, 307 W.

SPROWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N. N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,576 ac. Pop. 1,308. It is included in the outer boundary of the city of Norwich, & has many handsome residences.

SPROXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. E.N. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,360 ac. Pop. 426.

SPRUCE, p. o., Bates co., Mo.

SPRUCE CREEK, p. o. Huntingdon co., Pa.

SPRUCE GROVE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

SPRUCE HEAD, t., Hancock co., Me. Pop. 12.

SPRUCE HILL, p. o., Juniata co., Pa.

SPRUCE HILL, p. o., Highland co., Va.

SPRUCE MILLS, p.o., Jackon, Iowa.

SPURN-HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. York, E. Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 m. S.E. Hull, with two light-houses, one of which, in lat. 53° 34′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 7′ 2″ E., is 100 feet above the sea; 4 miles E. from it a vessel is moored, having a light 38 feet above the sea, & where a gong is sounded every 10 minutes during fogs.

SPURSTOW, a tnship. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Pop. 562.

SPYNIE (NEW), *Quarrelwood*, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 2 m. N.W. Elgin. Area about 8 sq. m. Pop. 1,344. Spynie palace, now a ruin, situated on the S.E. border of the lake, was the former residence of the bishops of Moray.

SQUAM, lake & r., N. H. This lake lies between Sandwich, Holderness, Moultonborough, and Centre Harbor townships, and is 6 m. long and 3 wide, at its greatest width. It has a number of isls, & is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by picturesque scenery. The outlet is called Squam river, & flows into Pemigewasset river.

SQUAM, bay, Essex co., Mass., is situated on the N. of Cape Ann, & connected with Gloucester harbor, on the S. side of the cape, by a short canal, which crosses the isthmus that joins the cape with the main land.

SQUAM, v., Gloucester t., Essex co., Mass. Situated on the N. side of Cape Ann, & is inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It contains 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Universalist church. It has a good harbor, & considerable shipping.

SQUAM VILLAGE, p. o., Ocean co., N. J.

SQUANKUM, p.-v., Howell t., Ocean co., N. J., 10 S.E. Freehold, 43 S.E. Trenton, 209 W. It contains a Friends church, a store, a grist m., & fulling m., & 100 inhabs. It is surrounded by a pine forest, & a sandy soil.

SQUARE POND, p-o., Tolland co., Ct., 26 N.E. Hartford, 362 W. The pond is situated on the S. line of Stafford, with an outlet flowing N. into Willimantic river.

SQUAWBETTY, p. o., Bristol co., Mass.

SQUILLACE, *Scylacium*, an episcop. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 10 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,600. The Gulf of Squillace, ancient *Sinus Squilaceus*, is an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 m. wide.

SQUIRETOWN, v., Livingston t., Essex county, N. J.

SREBERNIK, or SREBERNICZA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., 30 m. N.W. Zvornik. Pop. 1,500.—II. a vill., 23 m. S. Zvornik. Both have silver mines in their vicinity.

SREDNE-KOLYMSK, a town & fort of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the W. b. of the Kolyma, 150 miles from its mouth, in the Arctic Ocean.

SRIMENANTI, a petty state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 3° N., lon. 103° E., N. Johole & Rumbowe. Estim. pop. 8,000, who send tin, sapan wood, wax, rattans, & rice, to the British settlement Malacca.

SRI-MUTTRA, a town of W. Hindostan, 48 m. W. N.W. Gwalior.—*Sri Sorree-Narrain* is a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 70 m. N.W. Sumbhulpoor.

STAALSBOYGDEN, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift & 12 m. N.W. Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord. Pop. 3,200.

STAATSBURG, p-v., Hyde Park t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 61 S. Albany, 309 W.

STAB, or STAAB (Boh. *Stoda*), a mkt. town, Bohemia, circ. & 11 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,592.

STABROEK, a market town of Belgium, prov. & 8 m. N.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,300.—II. the old Dutch name of George Town, British Guiana. [GEORGE TOWN.]

STACHELBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, at the foot of which, in the Linth valley, is a bathing establishment, which has recently risen into repute.

STACKPOLE ELIDOR, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 2,845 ac. Pop. 321.

STADE, a fortified town of Hanover, cap. landr., on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 m. W.N. W. Hamburg. Pop. 5,814. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of flannel & hosiery. Adjacent to the town, on the Elbe, is the castle of Brunshausen, near which a vessel is stationed to receive toll on all vessels passing up the river. Pop. landr. 1852, 279,834.

STADHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. S.E. Oxford, on the Thames. Area, 620 ac. Pop. 401.

STADT-AM-HOF, *Ripuria*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on an island formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, & opposite Ratisbon (Regensburg), with which it is united by a long stone bridge, & of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 2,030.

STADTBERG, a town of Prussia. [MARSBERG.]

STADTHAGEN, a walled town of Germany, principality Schaumburg-Lippe, cap. dist., 9 miles N.E. Bückeburg, on the Hanover & Minden railroad. Pop. 1,913. It has a castle & ducal mausoleum.

STADTILM, a town of Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,397.

STADTLOHN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Munster. Pop. 2,300.

STADTOLDENDORF, a walled town of Germany, Brunswick circ. & 8 m. N.E. Holzminden. Pop. 2,148. It has manufs. of linen.

STADTSTEINACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, 15 m. N. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,300.

STAEFA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 miles S.E. Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. Pop. 3,500.

STAFFA, a small island of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, pas. Kilninian & Kilmore, 6¼ m. N. the Ross of Mull, & celebrated for its basaltic columns & caverns. Shape oval, circ. about 1½ miles, & except on the N.E. shore, it is almost everywhere surrounded by cliffs hollowed with caverns, the principal Fingal's Cave.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Lauter, 15 m. N.N.E. Bamberg, on the Nuremberg & Hof railroad. Pop. 1,181.

STAFFORD, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 335 sq. m. Rappahannock riv. runs on its S. W. border. Drained by Potomac and Aquila creeks, small branches of Potomac river. Capital, Falmouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $129,334; wheat, 58,923 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 178,651; wool, 9,628 lbs.; 5 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., 2 cotton fac. Cap. employed in manuf., $117,900: value of manuf. articles, $379,160;—12 churches; 13 sch., 245 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,454; 1850, 8,044.

STAFFORD, t., Tolland co., Ct., 6 N.E. Tolland, 24 N.E. Hartford, 73 W.S.W. Boston. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Furnace & Willimantic rivers, which unite in this t., & afford good water power. Bog iron ore of an excellent quality is found, & extensively manufactured, particularly into hollow ware. The v. is mostly on an elevated plain, with a large open square in the centre, & on the New London, Willimantic, & Palmer railroad, 5 m. from New London. It contains (with the portion in Furnace Hollow) 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Universalist,—4 satinet fac. with 2,270 spindles, employ 90 persons, & make annually 270,000 yards of satinet; 2 machine shops, 3 iron furnaces, a foundry, an ax fac., & 800 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 6 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,469; 1850, 2,940.

STAFFORD, p-t., Genesee co., N. Y., 243 W. by N. Albany, 377 W. Surface generally level; soil clay &

gravelly loam. Drained by Allen's & Black creeks. The v. contains 3 churches, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 3 flouring m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,561; 1850, 1,974.

STAFFORD, t., Monmouth co., N. J., 38 S. Freehold. Surface level; soil sand, gravel, and marsh. Long Beach extends about 11 m. along the ocean, & is 1 m. wide on an average, separating Little Egg Harbor bay from the sea. Drained by Manahocking, Gunning, Cedar, & Westecunk creeks. There are in the t. a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,149; 1850, 1,384.

STAFFORD, C. H., p-v., capital of Stafford co., Va., 73 N. Richmond, 46 W. Situated on the N. bank of Rappahannock river, opposite to Fredericksburg. It contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, & 83 dwellings.

STAFFORD, p-o., Monroe co., O., 118 E. Columbus, 287 W.

STAFFORD, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 372.

STAFFORD, t., Renfrew co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 281.

STAFFORD, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of Engl., cap. co., on the Sow, & on the London & N. Western railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. Birmingham. Area of bor. 2,510 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,829. It is irregularly but neatly built. In the centre of its main street is the market sq., with the county hall, and near this are the two pa. churches. Other chief edifices are the castle, a striking edifice; the county jail, lunatic asylum, and general infirmary. The grammar school founded by Edward VI., has an annual rev. of 335*l*. It sends two members to H. of C. It is the birth-place of Isaac Walton.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Dorset on the Came, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area, 984 ac. Pop. 229.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, & S. the cos. of Warwick & Worcester. Area, 1,138 square m., or 728,468 ac. Inhab. houses 1851, 75,238. Pop. 608,-716. Its N.E. quarter is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1,200 & 1,500 feet above the sea, and continues N.ward with the high lands, separating Yorkshire from Lancashire. The centre of the county is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in the county, intersects its centre, & then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary; other rivers are its affls., the Sow, Tame, Blythe, & Churnet, on the banks of all which is fertile soil. Climate chill, owing to the elevation & rugged character of much of the surface; much rain falls in the W. About 500,000 acres are estimated to be in tillage, but mining & manufs. are more important than agriculture, & this co. ranks as the third in England for manufacturing industry. Many estates are large, & on those of the Duke of Sutherland, great improvements have been effected. Farms vary in size from 20 to 1,000 ac. Many parts of the co. are well wooded. Very productive coal fields exist both in the N. & in the S., where are the extensive iron manufs. of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilston, Dudley; & around Stoke, Handley, & Burslem, is the dist. of the potteries. The iron goods made comprise all articles from nails to steam machinery; the vast establishment of Boulton & Watt at Soho being within the co. Copper lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, & the best pottery clay, are important mineral products; & around Cheadle there are extensive copper & brass works. In addition to all kinds of earthenwares, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, & chemical products are made.—Burton-on-Trent is highly celebrated for its ale; & in 1847, 3,689 hands were employed in cotton & silk m. Nearly all parts of the co. are intersected by canals; & the London & N. Western railroad traverses it in two branches. It is subdivided into 5 hunds., & contains the city of Lichfield, the parl. bor. of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, & Dudley, besides nearly 20 mkt. towns, & upwards of 1,000 vills. & hamlets. The co. belongs to the diocese of Lichfield. Including bor., it sends 17 members to H. of C.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, p-v., Stafford t., Tolland co., Ct., 28 N.E. Hartford, 364 W. The springs have acquired much celebrity for the cure of cutaneous complaints. There are 2 springs, of different qualities. One contains a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas, a portion of marine salt, & what is called natron or a native alkali. This is one of the most efficacious chalybeate springs in the United States. The other spring contains a large portion of hydrogen gas, of sulphur, & a small portion of iron. The first spring is on the margin of a branch of Willimantic river, & the other a few rods W. of it. Here is a spacious & elegant hotel for the accommodation of visitors, who are numerous in the summer season, & the country around is peculiarly picturesque. The v. contains a Methodist church, a cotton fac. with 5,312 spindles, & employs 110 persons, a cassimere fac. employing 67 persons, a woollen fac., a tannery, & 450 inhabitants.

STAFFORDVILLE, p. o., Tolland co., Conn.

STAGGVILLE, Orange co., N. C., 31 N.W. Raleigh, 273 W.

STAGNO GRANDE, a town of Dalmatia, circ. & 26 m. N.W. Ragusa, on the peninsula Sabioncello. Pop. 5,400. It has extensive salt works.—*Stagnopiccolo* is a vill. N.N.E.ward, with a good harbor on the channel of Narenta.

STAGSDEN, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Bedford. Area, 3,386 ac. Pop. 727.

STAHLSTOWN, p. o., Westmorland co., Pa.

STAINBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8¼ m. S.S.W Grantham. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 180.

STAINDROP, a market town & pa. of England, co. Durham, ward & 11 m. W.N.W. Darlington. Area of pa. 11,837 ac. Pop. 2,447. Town well built. Near it are lead works; & about 1 m. N.W.ward is Raby castle (Duke of Cleveland).

STAINES, a market town & pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on its S.W extremity, on the Thames, here crossed by a new stone bridge, at the influx of the Colne, 19 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area of pa. 1,844 ac. Pop. 2,577; do. of the t. 2,430.

STAINFIELD, a pa. of England, co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 132.

STAINFORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Hatfield, 3 m. W.S.W. Thorne. Pop. 881.

STAINLAND, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. S. Halifax. Pop. 4,173.

STAINLEY (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.E. Ripley. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 247.

STAINMORE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. & 4 m. E.S.E. Brough. Pop. 549.

STAINTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Durham, 5 m. N.E. Darlington. Area, 1,947 ac. Pop. 155.—II. (*By Langworth*), co. & 7 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 3,021 ac. Pop. 227.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 4¼ m. S.E. Stockton. Area, 7,744 ac. Pop. 2,485—IV. same co., W. Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Area, 2,789 ac. Pop. 284.—V. (*Le Vale*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Market-Rasin. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 144. —VI. (*Market*), co., & 17 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 1,180 ac. Pop. 142. It formerly had a market.—VII. S.W. co. Pembroke, 5 m. S.S.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 2,903. It includes Milford-Haven.

STAIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayre, 4 miles S.W. Mauchline. Pop. 820.

STALBRIDGE, a market town & pa. of England, co. Dorset, on a branch of the Stour, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area, 5,681. Pop. 1,901, partly engaged in the manuf. of stockings. In the town is a curious cross 30 feet high.

STALEY BRIDGE, a mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., cos. Lancaster & Chester, on the Manchester & Bury railroad, 7 miles, N.E. Stockport. Pop. 1851, 20,760, mostly engaged in cotton manufs. It belongs in the pa. & bor. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

STALHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. E. S.E. N. Walsham. Area, 1,792 ac. Pop. 698.

STALIMÈNE, or LEMNOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 40 m. E.S.E. Mount Athos. Area, 160 square m. Pop. 8,000. It consists of two peninsulas, separated by the harbors, Paradiso & St. Antonio. Surface mountainous, with extinct craters; soil fertile in corn, oil, wine, fruits, &c.—The cap. town, Lemnos, is on the W. coast, with 1,000 inhabitants, a citadel, harbor, & ship-building docks,

STALISFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 miles W.S.W. Canterbury. Area, 2,226 ac. Pop. 362.

STALLA, or BIVIO, a vill. of E. Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 10 m. N.E. Chiavenna, at the ft. of the Julier pass, 5,774 feet above the sea.

STALLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire r. r., 4¼ m. W.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area, 5,792 ac. Pop. 516.

STALLUPÖHNEN, a town of Prussia, reg. & 16 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 3,110.

STALMINE, a tushp. of Engl., co., pa. & 13 m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 508.

STAMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 20 miles N.W. Colchester. Area, 1,842 ac. Pop. 564.

STAMBOUL, the Turkish name of Constantinople.

STAMBRIDGE, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 1¼ m. N.E. Rochford. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 392.—II. (*Little*), 1¼ m. E.N.E. Rochford. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 136.

STAMFORD, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 9 S.E. Bennington, 143 S.S.W. Montpelier, 404 W. Surface very uneven, and much of it is incapable of cultivation. Drained by branches of Hoosic river. Pop. 1840, 662; 1850, 833.

STAMFORD, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 77 S.W. Hartford, 263 W. Long Island sound bounds it on the S., on which is a good harbor, at the mouth of Mill r., for vessels requiring 8 feet of water. Surface undulating; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Mill & Mianus rivers. The borough near the mouth of Mill r., & on the New York and New Haven railroad, contains 7 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a health insurance co., a life insurance co., 30 stores, 2 iron foundries, a chain-pump fac., a rolling m., a wire fac., & 2,000 inhabs., a print. office issuing a weekly newspaper. There are in the t. a tannery, a furnace, 2 iron foundries, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,516; 1850, 5,000.

STAMFORD, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 61 W.S.W. Albany, 357 W. The surface is uneven and broken; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by head branches of Delaware r. The v. contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 100 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,686; 1850, 1,708.

STAMFORD, t., Welland co., Canada E. Pop. 1852, 3,113.

STAMFORD, a parl.& munic. bor. & town of Engl., cos. Lincoln & Northampton, on the Welland, here crossed by a 5 arched stone bridge, & on the railroad, 11 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Area of bor. 1,950 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,933. Principal buildings, 5 pa. churches, the town hall, theatre, & assembly rooms. The Welland is navigable for barges hence to the sea. Malting & retail trade considerable. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Immediately S. the town is Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

STAMFORDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 12 miles W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area, 18,089 ac. Pop. 1,781. Lime & coal are found here in great quantities.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Grecian Archip., gov. Thera, 20 m. S.E. Amorgo. Area, 50 sq. miles. Pop. 1,500. Chief vills. St. Andrea & Livorno.

STAMPERS CREEK, t., Orange co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 699; 1850, 777.

STAMPFEN, a market town of W. Hungary, co. & 10 m. N.N.W. Presburg. Pop. 3,374.

STAMPING GROUND, p-v., Scott co., Ky., 21 N.E. Frankfort, 531 W. It has 2 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Christian,—4 stores, & 150 inhabs.

STANARDSVILLE, p-v., capital of Orange co., Va., 95 N.W. Richmond, 114 W. Situated near the Blue Ridge, & contains a court house, 5 stores, a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

STANBRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. Bedford, pa. & 3¾ m. E.S.E. Leighton-Buzzard. Pop. 519.

STANBRIDGE EAST, p-v., Missisquoi co., Can. E., 22 S.E. St. John's Has an Episcopal church, 6 stores, 2 tanneries, a machine shop, & 100 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1852, 4,067.

STANCHIO, or STANCHO, an island. [Kos.]

STANDARDVILLE, p. o., Carroll co., Tenn.

STANDERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Area, 303 ac. Pop. 78.

STANFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. W. Hythe. Area, 1,131 ac. Pop. 297.

STANDGROUND, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterborough. Area, 5,698 ac. Pop. 1,762.

STANDING ROCK, p-o., Stewart co., Tenn., 84 W. N.W. Nashville, 762 W.

STANDING STONE, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 140 N. by E. Harrisburg, 250 W. Pop. 1850, 827.

STANDISH, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 62 S.S.W. Augusta, 538 W. Sebago lake lies on its N. border. The soil is fertile. Incorporated in 1785. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,198; 1850, 2,290.

STANDISH, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 7 miles S.S.W. Gloucester. Area, 3,388 ac. Pop. 534.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ miles N.N.W. Wigan, on the Preston & Wyre railroad. Area, 15,285 ac. Pop. 8,594; do of the t. 2,655, employed in manufs. of cotton & linen, and in coal mines. The church handsome.

STANDLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Whitney. Area, 2,495 ac. Pop. 810.

STANDLINCH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. S. S.E. Salisbury. Area, 694 ac. Pop. 65. Trafalgar-park, the seat conferred by Parl. on Nelson, is in this parish.

STANDON, two pas. of England.—I co. & 8 m. N. E. Hertford. Area, 7,520 ac. Pop. 2,462. It has a Roman Catholic college.—II. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Eccleshall, on the N. Western railroad. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 382.

STANE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Alford. Pop. with Wltherne, 435.

STANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. E. Dereham. Area, 903 ac. Pop. 243.

STANFORD, t., Dutchess county, N. Y., 16 N.E. Poughkeepsie, 72 S. by E. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil gravelly & sandy loam, well adapted to grazing. Drained by Wappinger's cr. It has 2 paper fac., a grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,278; 1850, 2,158.

STANFORD, p-v., Monroe co., Ia., 59 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 626 W.

STANFORD, p-v., capital of Lincoln co., Ky., 52 S. S.E. Frankfort, 563 W. Situated on a small branch of Dick's r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Christian & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 7 stores, & 400 inhabitants.

STANFORD, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. Watton. Area, 2,608 ac. Pop. 180.—II. co. Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 35.—III. co. Worcester, 8 miles N.N.E. Bromyard. Area, 1,278 ac. Pop. 175.—IV. (*Bishops*), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Area, 1,471 ac. Pop. 235.—V. (*Dingley*), co. Berks, 9 m. W. Riding. Area, 914 ac. Pop. 178.—VI. (*In-the-Vale*), co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. Great Fairingdon. Area, 3,829 ac. Pop. 1,208.—VII. (*Le-Hope*), co. Essex 12 m. E.S. East Romford. Area, 2,984 acres. Pop. 439.—VIII. (*Rivers*), co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Epping. Area, 4,386 ac. Pop. 1,082.—IX. (*On-Soar*), co. Notts, 2 miles N. Loughborough. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 147. The v. is well built.

STANFORDVILLE, p-v., Stanford t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 67 S. Albany, 318 W. Situated on the E. side of Wappinger's creek, & contains 3 churches,—1 Christian & 2 Friends,—2 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., & 30 dwellings, inhabited mostly by Friends.

STANFORDVILLE, p-v., Putnam co., Ga., 21 N. W. Milledgeville, 642 W. It contains 75 inhabitants.

STANHOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S. W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 1,489 ac. Pop. 517.

STANHOPE, p-v., on the S. boundary of Byram t., Sussex co., N. J., 60 N. Trenton, 230 W. Situated on Musconetcong r., & on the Morris canal, & contains 2 stores, 3 forges, & 200 inhabitants. The river here affords good water power, by a fall of 30 feet, produced by leading it from its bed; & the canal, by an inclined plain, overcomes an elevation of 76 feet.

STANHOPE, p-v., Monroe co., Pa., 128 N.E. Harrisburg, 222 W.

STANHOPE, p-v., Nash co., N. C., 32 E. by N. Raleigh, 266 W.

STANHOPE, a pa. of England, county Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Wolsingham, & on the Wear valley r. r., Area, 54,870 ac. Pop. 8,882, partly employed in lead mines. Roman antiquities have been found here. The vill. had formerly a market.

STANION, a pa. of England, co. & 20 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 365.

STANISLAWOW, a strongly-fortified town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., between two arms of the Bistritza, 75 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. with suburbs, 9,200. It has a gymnasium.

STANLEY, par., York co., N. B. Drained by Nashwack r. Had in 1851, a grist m., a saw m., 2 churches, 1 school. Pop. 1,010.

STANLEY, a vill. & *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the right bank of the Tay, with a station on the Perth & Forfar railroad, 6¼ miles N. Perth. Pop. 1,945, mostly employed in cotton factories.

STANLEY, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. (*Kings*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. W.S.W. Stroud. Area, 1,740 ac. Pop. 2,200, extensively employed in woollen manufs.—II. (*St. Leonard's*), same co., 3¼ miles W.S.W. Stroud. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 861. It has the ruins of a monastery. The vill. had formerly a market.—III. (*Pontlarge*), same co., 2 m. N.W. Winchcombe. Area, 960 ac. Pop. 66.—IV. (*With-Wrenthorpe*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. 7,257.

STANLEY'S CORNERS, p-o., Ontario county, N. Y.

STANLY, co., N. C. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 280 sq. m. It has the Yadkin r. on the E. Drained by branches of Rocky r. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $128,464; wheat, 31,267 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 203,281; cotton, 701 bales; tobacco, 4,609 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed. Cap. employed in manf., $26,227; value of manufactured articles, $13,079;—21 churches; 2 academies, 60 pupils; 33 schools, 660 scholars. Pop. 1850, 6,922.

STANMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N. E. Brighton. Area, 1,346 ac. Pop. 130.

STANMORE, two pas. of England, co. Middlesex.—I. (*Great*), 12 miles N.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 1,441 ac. Pop. 1,180. Around it are many handsome villas and country seats.—II. (*Little*), 10¼ m. N.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 1,552. Pop. 811.

STANNERN (Boh. *Stonarzow*), a market town of Moravia, circ. & 7 m. S. E. Iglau. Pop. 1,040. A great fall of aerolites took place here in 1807.

STANNINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. S. E. St.-Edmund's-bury. Area, 1,455 ac. Pop. 320.

STANNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4¼ m. S. S. E. Morpeth. Area, 10,093 ac. Pop. 1,000, employed in coal mines.

STANOVOI, STANNOVOI, or YABLONOI MTS., a long mountain chain of E. Asia, extending between lat. 50° & 67° N., & from lon. 110° E.ward, separating Siberia (Irkutsk, Yakutsk, &c.) from the Chinese doms. Mongolia, & Manchooria, & afterwards prolonged through the prov. Okhotsk & the Tchuktchi country to Behring Strait. Total length estimated at 3,000 m. This chain separates the basins of Lake Baikal & the Lena on the N., from that of the Amoor on the S.E. Principal ramifications are those which cover the gov. Irkutsk; & the mountain of Kamtchatka. As far N. as lat. 55° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests, N. of lat. 65° they are covered with snow, & separate the basins of the Anadyr & Indighirka.

STANSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. N. N.E. Clare. Area, 1,989 ac. Pop. 506.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4¼ m. N.W. Halifax. Pop. 7,627.

STANSTEAD, county, Can. E. Situated in the S. E. part of the prov. Area, 632 sq. m. Drained by the Massawippi & Memphremagog rivers, tributaries of the St. Francis river. Surface hilly & undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Stanstead. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 20,009; sheep, 21,636; swine, 2,716; horses, 4,186; wheat, 62,882 bush. produced; rye, 3,125; Ind. corn, 28,784; buckwheat, 24,169; barley, 6,302; oats, 167,256; potatoes, 121,702; peas, 3,325; tobacco, 1,395 pounds; wool, 55,883;—21 grist m., 61 saw m., 5 tanneries, 4 carding & fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 1 rifle fac., 2 asheries. Pop. 1851, 13,898. (Territory reduced by the representation act of 1853.) Pop. 10,255.

STANSTEAD, p. t. & capital Stanstead co., Can. E., 100 E. by S. Montreal. Drained by Massiwippi r., & has Lake Memphremagog on its W. border, & the state of Vermont S. Pop. 1852, 4,567. The v. near Massiwippi r. has a court house, 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, a grist mill, a saw mill, & 450 inhabitants.

STANSTEAD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 9 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area, 1,956 ac. Pop. 440.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Clare. Area, 1,162 ac. Pop. 412.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Herts, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Hoddesden. Area, 2,594 ac. Pop. 914. In this pa. are remains of Rye-house, which gave name to the pretended plot in the reign of Charles II.—IV. (*Mountfitchet*), co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties r. r., 3¼ m. N. Bishops-Stortford. Area, 4,193 ac. Pop. 1,719.

STANTON, p-o., Hunterdon co., N. J.

STANTON, p-o., New Castle co., Del.

STANTON, p-o., Bracken co., Ky.

STANTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 307.—II. (*All Saints*), co. Suffolk, 9¼ m. N.E. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 3,254 ac. Pop. 1,082.—III. (*On Arrow*), co. Hereford, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Kington. Area, 2,925 ac. Pop. 359.—IV. (*St. Bernard*), co. Wilts, 5¾ m. E. Devizes. Area, 1,979 ac. Pop. 349.—V. (*By-Bridge*), co. & 6 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 215.—VI. (*By-Dale*), co. & 7¼ m. E. Derby. Area, 1,412 ac. Pop. 689.—VII. (*Drew*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S. Bristol. Area, 2,075 ac. Pop. 592. It has Druidical remains.—VIII. (*Fitzwarren*), co. Wilts, 2¼ m. S.W. Highworth. Area, 1,391 ac. Pop. 183. It has an ancient church.—IX. (*St. Gabriel*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridport. Area, 1,242 ac. Pop. 90.—X. (*Bury*), co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 750 ac. Pop. 42.—XI. (*On-Hine-Heath*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Wem. Area, 5,560 ac. Pop. 646.—XII. (*Harcourt*), co. Oxford, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Witney. Area, 3,120 ac. Pop. 699.—XIII. (*St. John's*), co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Area, 3,290 ac. Pop. 555.—XIV. (*Lacy*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area, 7,615 ac. Pop. 1,556.—XV. (*Long*), same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area, 1,837 ac. Pop. 224.—XVI. (*All Saints*), co. & 6¼ m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Area, 885 ac. Pop. 463.—XVII. (*St. Michael*), same co., 5¼ m. N.W. Cambridge. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 171.—XVIII. (*Prior*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area, 841 ac. Pop. 149.—XIX. (*St. Quintin*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 346.—XX. (*Stoney*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 751.—XXI. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrave, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Bakewell. Pop. 705.

STANTON (*on the Wolds*), a pa. of Engl., co. Notts. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 177.

STANTONSBURG, p-v., Edgecombe co., N. C., 71 E. Raleigh, 281 W.

STANTONVILLE, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 118 W.N.W. Columbia, 522 W.

STANTONVILLE, p. o., Calumet co., Wis.

STANTOVILLE, p-o., McNairy co., Tenn.

STANWAY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area, 3,368 ac. Pop. 951.—II. co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area, 3,390 ac. Pop. 359.

STANWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Staines. Area, 3,963 ac. Pop. 1,723.

STANWICH, p. o., Fairfield co., Ct., 89 S.W. Hartford, 265 W.

STANWICK, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 1,830 ac. Pop. 609.—II. (*St. John*), co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N. N.E. Richmond. Area, 6,045 ac. Pop. 959.

STANWIX, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

STANWIX, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, connected with Carlisle by a bridge over the Eden. Area, 6,285 ac. Pop. 2,276.

STANZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, cap. its lower division, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucerne. Pop. 1,200. Its town-hall, of historic celebrity, contains a series of historic portraits; in its mkt. place is a statue of Arnold von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; & near the church is a monument to the inhabitants of the t. massacred by the French in 1798.

STAPENHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 1 m. S. E. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 4,620 ac. Pop. 2,604.

STAPHORST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 11 m. N.E. Zwolle. Pop. of pa. 4,054.

STAPLE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S. E. Canterbury. Area, 1,009 ac. Pop. 590.—II. (*Fitzpaine*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Area, 2,864 ac. Pop. 267.

STAPLEFORD, several pas of Engl.—I. co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 507.—II. co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Hertford. Area, 1,319 ac. Pop. 289.—III. co. Leicester, 4¼ m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 3,960 ac. Pop. 98. Stapleford-hall, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, is here.—IV. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.

N.E. Newark. Area, 2,930 ac. Pop. 182.—V. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 1,968, partly employed in lace manuf.—VI. co. Wilts, 4 m N.N.W. Wilton. Area, 2,015 ac. Pop. 309.—VII. (*Widdie*), co. Essex, 5 m. S.E. Epping. Area, 2,331 ac. Pop. 492.—VIII. (*Tawney*), same co., 3½ m. S.E. Epping. Area, 1,633 ac. Pop. 333.

STAPLEGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Taunton. Area, 1,059 ac. Pop. 513.

STAPLEHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent. 4½ m. N. N.E. Cranbrook, on the South-Eastern railroad. Area, 5,737 ac. Pop. 1,660.

STAPLES RANCH, p-o., San Joaquin co., Cal.

STAPLETON, p. v., Southfield t., Richmond co., N. Y. Situated on the E. side of Staten Island, 2 m. N. of the "Narrows." It contains 1 Methodist church & 1 Dutch Reformed chapel, attached to the Seamen's Retreat, a store, a printing office, & 1,000 inhabitants. Here is the Seamen's Retreat, an hospital for the reception of sick or disabled seamen, supported by a tax, levied by law, of $1.50 upon each master of a vessel, & $1 for each mariner on every foreign voyage, & 25 cents of each mariner for each voyage coastwise, which entitles each individual to the benefits of the hospital, while sick or disabled. Founded in 1830, opened Oct. 1st., 1831. The amount collected annually is about $27,000, in addition to which the Retreat has had a loan of $45,000 from the Marine Hospital, arising from alien passengers. The building is 208 feet long, 52 ft. wide, & 3 stories high, with wings 32 feet deep and 2 stories high, & cost $100,000. Attached to the building are 37 acres of land.

STAPLETON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Longtown. Area, 11,335 ac. Pop. 1,119. The ruins of Shank castle are in this pa.—II. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area, 2,554 ac. Pop. 4,840. The bishop of Glo'ster has a new palace here.—III. co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,836 ac. Pop. 253.—*Stapleton Island* is an island of the middle cluster of the Arzobispo group, N. Pacific Ocean.

STAR, p. o., Assumption par., La.

STARAIA-RUSSA, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. S. Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. Pop. 8,700. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & has an imperial palace, salt works, a large trade in flax, linseed, timber, & flour.

STARASOL, or STAROSOL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 10 m. W.S.W. Sambor. Pop. 1,066.

STARBUCK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 20′ S., lon. 155° 56′ W.; was discovered in 1823.

STARCROSS, a chapelry of Engl., co. Devon, 7½ m. S.S.E. Exeter, with which city it is connected by r. r. Pop. 936.

STARFIELD, p. o., Peoria co., Ill.

STAR FURNACE, p. o., Carter co., Ky.

STARGARD, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on lt. b. of the navigable Ihna, reg. & 21 m. E. S.E. Stettin, with which it communicates by railroad. Pop. 13,100. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, & leather.—II. a walled town of W. Prussia, reg. & 27 m. S.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Ferse. Pop. 3,600. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches.—III. a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. circ., 14 m. N.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1,410.

STARIA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 40 m. S. Ochrida.—*Stari-Maidan* is a vill., Turkish Croatia, on the Sanna, 32 m. W. Banialuka.

STARITZA, a town of Russia, gov. & 41 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2,400.

STARK, county, O. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. The surface is level; soil fertile. Drained by Tuscarawas river & its branches. Iron ore, mineral coal & limestone, are abundant. The Ohio canal passes through its W. part. Capital, Canton. There were in 1850, live stock valued $824,591; wheat, 590,594 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 578,171; oats, 414,334; wool, 275,664 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 33 saw m., 13 iron foundries, 9 woollen fac.; 23 tanneries, 59 persons employed; 5 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $401,859; value of manuf. articles, $1,207,914; —98 churches; 5 academies, 243 pupils; 201 schools, 13,290 scholars; 12 libraries, 2,550 vols. Pop. 1840, 34,603; 1850, 39,878.

STARK, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by Kankakee & Yellow rivers. There are extensive marshes on the Kankakee. Capital, Knox. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $9,484; wheat, 3,153 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 11,170; oats, 1,160; wool, 616 pounds. Pop 1850, 557.

STARK, county, Ill. Situated N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 288 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. Drained by Spoon r. Capital, Toulon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $141,411; wheat, 54,327 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 312,475; oats, 50,703; wool, 16,047;—5 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.;—1 church; 22 schools, 483 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,573; 1850, 3,710.

STARK, p-t., Somerset county, Me., 40 N.N.W. Augusta, 633 W. Situated on the W. side of Kennebec r., opposite to Norridgewock. Drained by Sandy river, which here enters the Kennebec, & affords water power. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1795. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,559; 1850, 1,446.

STARK, p. t., Coos co., N. H., 10 N. E. Lancaster, 117 N. Concord, 578 W. Surface very uneven and broken. First settled in 1788, and named Piercy. It has a grist m., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 349; 1850, 418.

STARK, t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 12 S. E. Herkimer, 69 Albany. Surface hilly; soil sandy & calcareous loam. Drained by Otsquaga cr. It has 2 fulling m., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,766; 1850, 1,576.

STARK, town, Monroe county, O. Pop. 1850, 1,223.

STARKENBACH, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 25 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 2,056.

STARKENBURG, a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Central-Germany, E. the Rhine. Area, 1,202 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 319,050. It derives its name from a ruined castle N.E. the town of Hessenheim.

STARKEY, p-t., Yates co., N. Y., 10 N.E. Penn Yan, 188 W. Albany, 315 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by small streams flowing into Seneca lake, which bounds it on the E. It has 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., 12 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,426; 1850, 2,675.

STAR-KRUM (Tart. *Eski-Krum*), a town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 10 m. W. Kaffa.

STARKSBOROUGH, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 42 W. by S. Montpelier, 498 W. Surface mountainous; soil loam, & in some parts fertile. Drained by Huntington r. & Lewis cr. The v. contains a forge producing 60 tons of bar iron, a trip-hammer works, a fulling m. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 trip-hammer works, a grist m., 3 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,263; 1850, 1,400.

STARKSTADT (Boh. *Starkow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. N.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 842.

STARKSVILLE, v., Hoosick t., Rensselaer co., N. Y. Situated on Walloomsack cr., & contains a store, a cotton fac., a grist m., & 150 inhabitants.

STARKVILLE, p-v., Stark t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 62 N.W. Albany, 385 W. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 175 inhabitants.

STARKVILLE, p. v., capital of Lee county, Ga., 132 S.W. Milledgeville, 778 W. Situated on a branch of Flint river, & contains a court-house, jail, and 100 inhabitants.

STARKVILLE, p-v., Oktibbeha co., Miss., 143 N. E. Jackson, 912 W.

STARLINGTON, p. o., Butler co., Ala., 161 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 903 W.

STAROBIELSK, a town of Russia, gov. Voroniej. 30 m. W.N.W. Bielovodsk, cap. circ., on the Aldar, with a cathedral & an imperial stud. Pop. 1,100.

STARODUB, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Babintza. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & has a cathedral & a monastery.

STAROI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol, here joined by the Oskla. Pop. 5,000. It is mostly built of wood.

STARO-KONSTANTINOV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 75 m. W.N.W. Jitomar. Pop. 4,000.

STARR, county, Tex. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 5,000 sq. m. The Rio Grande flows

along its W. border. Surface mostly level prairie land, but rising in the N., hilly with a sterile soil. Capital, Rio Grande City.

STARR, p. t., Hocking co., O., 59 S.E. Columbus, 377 W. Watered by head branches of Raccoon creek. Pop. 1840, 622; 1850, 1,045.

STARR'S POINT, p. o., Benton co., Oregon.

STARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N. N.W. Harleston. Area, 2,244 ac. Pop. 485.

STARSVILLE, p. v., Newton co., Ga., 55 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 654 W.

STARTFORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. W.S.W. Barnard Castle. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 828.

START POINT, a headland, near the S. extremity of the co. Devon, Engl., 9¼ m. S.S.W. Dartmouth, with a light house, & revolving light, 204 feet above the sea, lat. 50° 13′ 4″ N., lon. 3° 38′ W.

STARUCCA, p. v., Wayne co., Pa., 191 N.E. Harrisburg, 285 W.

STASSFURT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,040. On the opposite side of the river is *Alt-Stassfurth*, a vill., with 534 inhabitants.

STASZOW, a walled town of Poland, prov. & 30 m. W.S.W. Sandomir, on the Czarna. Pop. 3,985.

STATEBRIDGE, p. o., Lenox t., Madison co., N. Y., 119 W. by N. Albany, 376 W.

STATEBURGH, p. o., Sumter co., S. C.

STATELAND, p. o., Choctaw co., Miss.

STATE LINE, p. o., Franklin co., Pa.

STATE LINE, p. o., Heard c., Ga

STATE LINE, p. o., Trumbull co., O., 197 N.E. Columbus, 306 W.

STATE LINE, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

STATE LINE, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., lies at its centre, 11 S. W. of the city of New York, & forms the county of Richmond. It is 14 miles long & from 4 to 8 wide, & is divided into 4 townships. The surface toward the N. is hilly, but more level to the S. *Richmond hill* is elevated 307 feet above the ocean, & the view from its summit is extensive & beautiful, including the city of New York with its harbor, islands & fortifications, & a pleasant surrounding country on Long Island and New Jersey, together with the lower bay, & a wide expanse of the Atlantic, continually enlivened by numerous vessels and steamboats. The island contains several pleasant villages, & is crowned with numerous country seats. Several steam ferry-boats are continually plying between the island & the city of New York; and the steamboats which ply to Newark stop at several landing places on its N. side. The fisheries, both for scale & shell fish, on its borders, are productive.

STATEN ISLAND, one of the Kurile islands, Pacific O. [Iturup.]—II. an isl. of Tierra del Fuego, at the S. extremity of S. America, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length 45 m. Surface steep, and shores very much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St. John, in lat. 54° 42′ 8″, and lon. 63° 43′ 5″ W.

STATE RIGHTS, p. o., Oglethorpe co., Ga., 70 N. Milledgeville, 589 W.

STATE ROAD, p. o., Lycoming co., Pa.

STATE ROADS, p. o., Surry co., N. C.

STATESBOROUGH, p. v., capital of Bullock co., Ga., 133 S.E. by E. Milledgeville, 671 W. Situated 8 m. S. of Great Ogeechee r., & contains a court-house, jail, & a few dwellings.

STATESBURGH, p. v., Sumter dist., S. C., 53 E. by S. Columbia, 493 W.

STATESVILLE, p-v., capital of Iredell co., N. C., 145 W. Raleigh, 382 W. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, & 220 inhabitants.

STATESVILLE, p. v., Wilson county, Tenn., 39 E. Nashville, 642 W.

STATFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. N.E. Tamworth. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 38.

STATHERN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 620.

STATION, p. o., Thomas co., Ga.

STATION CAMP, p. o., Estil county, Ky., 79 S.E. Frankfort, 545 W.

STAUBBACH ("dust-stream"), a magnificent waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 1 m. S. Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, & after falling for 800 or 900 ft., is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, so as to resemble a vast horse-tail. It is described in Byron's "Manfred."

STAUFFEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neumagen, 10 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,623. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen.

STAUGHTON, two contiguous pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.E. Kimbolton. Area, 5,940 ac. Pop. 1,316.—II. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 3 m. S. S.E. Kimbolton. Area, 1,660 ac. Pop. 521.

STAUNTON, p-o., Lafayette co., O.

STAUNTON, t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,220; 1850, 1,475.

STAUNTON, p-v., Macoupin co., Ill., 69 S.S.W. Springfield, 789 W. Situated on the head branches of Silver cr., and contains a store and about 40 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a very fertile and healthy region.

STAUNTON, p. v., capital of Augusta co., Va., 116 W.N.W. Richmond, 156 W. Situated on the Virginia central railroad, and on Lewis cr., one of the head branches of Shenandoah river, & is one of the oldest towns in the state. The land rises from the creek, & the streets, though narrow, are regularly laid out. It contains an elegant court-house, a jail, 3 churches, an academy, several stores, 2 banks, aggregate capital $230,000; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,500 inhabitants. The Western Lunatic Asylum is located here, & has a beautiful and commodious building, & here also is the Virginia institution for the deaf, dumb, & blind.

STAUNTON, p. o., Granville co., N. C.

STAUNTON, several pas. of England.—I co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Area, 2,375 ac. Pop. 173.—II. co. Worcester, 8 m. W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Area, 1,447 ac. Pop. 559.—III. (*On Wye*), co. & 9¼ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area, 2,320 ac. Pop. 586.—(*Harrold*), a township, co. Leicester, pa. Breedon, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 389. Staunton hall is a noble edifice.

STAUNTON, a pa., co. Glo'ster. Area, 1,517 ac. Pop. 211.

STAVANGER, a seaport town of Norway, stift Christiansand, cap. amt., on the Bukhe-fiord, an inlet of the N. Sea, 100 m. S. Bergen. Pop. 4,150. It has an export trade in timber.

STAVEHAGEN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 31 m. E.S.E. Güstrow. Pop. 2,027.

STAVELEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, with a station on the Midland cos. r. r., 4 m. N.E. Chesterfield. Area, 10,442 ac. Pop. 4,634, partly engaged in iron & coal mines. Besides an endowed hospital, it has charities with an annual revenue of 100*l*.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Boroughbridge. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 348.—III. (*Over*), a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kendal & Windermere r. r., 5 m. N.N.W. Kendal. Pop. 732.

STAVELOT, a town of Belgium, prov. & 24 m. S. E. Liege, cap. cant. Pop. 3,200.

STAVERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.W. Totness. Area, 5,356 ac. Pop. 1,152. It has extensive slate quarries.—II. co. & 5 m. N.E. Gloucester. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 278.—III. co. Northampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Daventry. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 476.

STAVOREN, a decayed town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 m. N. Enkhuysen. Pop. 532.

STAVROPOL, or STAWROPOL, two towns of the Russian empire.—I. Caucasia, cap. circ., in a fertile country, on the Tachla, 59 m. W.N.W. Alexandrov. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, strongly-fortified, & has manufs. of soap & leather.—II. gov. & 65 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,400.

STAVROS (*Stageira*), a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Contessa, 38 m. E. Salonica. The birth-place of Aristotle.

STAWLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S. W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 187.

STAYLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 4,579.

STEADY RUN, p-t., Keokuck co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 467.

STEAM CORNER, p-o., Fountain co., Ia.

STEAM FACTORY, p-o., Muscogee co., Ga.

STEAM MILL, p-o., Warren co., Pa.

STEAM MILLS, p-o., Decatur co., Ga.

STEAMPORT, p-v., Henderson co., Ky., 165 W. by S. Frankfort. Situated on Green river, and has 2 stores, a tobacco factory, & about 50 inhabitants.

STEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2¼ m. N. W. Brackley. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 30.

STEBBING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Dunmow. Area, 4,301 ac. Pop. 1,398.

STECKBORN, a town, Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Unter-see, 8 m. W. Constance. Pop. 2,205.

STEDE, or STIDD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, 1 m. N. Ribchester, having a decayed chapel formerly belonging to the Templars.

STEDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. W.N. W. Midhurst. Area, 2,249 ac. Pop. 533.

STEEDMANS, p-o., Lexington co., S. C.

STEELE, t., Davies co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 495.

STEELE, or STEYLE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on r. r., 21 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,350. Coal is raised in its vicinity.

STEELE CREEK, p-o., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 170 W.S.W. Raleigh, 409 W.

STEELE'S, p-o., Anderson dist., S.C., 135 W.N.W. Columbia, 538 W.

STEELE'S, p-o., Rush co., Ia., 48 E.S.E. Indianapolis, 520 W.

STEELE'S LANDING, p-o., Ottawa co., Mich.

STEELE'S MILLS, p-o., Randolph co., Ill., 159 S. Springfield, 851 W.

STEELE'S TAVERN, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 129 W.N.W. Richmond, 171 W.

STEELVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa.

STEELVILLE, p-v., capital of Crawford co., Mo., 75 S.S.E. Jefferson City, 923 W. Situated on the S. side of Maramec r., and contains a court house, jail, and several dwellings. The country around abounds with iron ore.

STEENBERGEN, a walled town, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 20 m. W. Breda. Pop. 1,700.

STEENKERKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 15 m. N.N.E. Mons. The French here defeated the Allies, 3d August, 1692.

STEENS CREEK, p-o., Rankin co., Miss.

STEENWERCK & STEENWOORDE, 2 comms. & towns of France, dep. Nord.—I. 7 m. N. Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,764.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 4,789.

STEENWYK, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Blockzyl. Pop. 3,286.

STEEP, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1¼ m. N. Petersfield. Area, 5,259 ac. Pop. 870.

STEEP BOTTOM, p-o., Beaufort co., S. C.

STEEP CREEK, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 m. S. S.W. Cardiff. Circumference about 1¼ m. It was formerly the site of a priory.

STEEPING, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 2¼ m. S.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,724 ac. Pop. 343.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.E. Spilsby. Area, 1,490 ac. Pop. 326.

STEEPLE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 4¼ m. S. S.W. Wareham. Area, 3,362 ac. Pop. 270.—II. co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Area, 3,434 ac. Pop. 547.

STEEPS FALLS, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

STEER CREEK, p-o., Gilmer co., Va.

STEETON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1¼ m. from Kildwick, on the Midland cos. r. r. Pop. 1,289.

STEGE, a town of Denmark, cap. island Moen, on its W. coast, 13 m. S.E. Præstoe. Pop. 1,800.

STEGEN, is an island & vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, lat. 68° N., lon. 14° 30′ E. Pop. 1,700.

STEILACOOM, p-o., Lewis co., Oregon.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,270. It has an ancient abbey, & near it is the ruined castle of Hohenklingen.

STEIN, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautern, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,600 feet in length, 38 m. W.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,700. It has manufs. of mustard & vinegar, & an active trade.

STEINACH, two towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig river, 3 m. S.E. Biberach. Pop. 1,400.—II. (*Neckar*), H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 15 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,200.—III. a vill. of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Steinach, an affl. of the Rodach, 4 m. N.N.W. Sonneburg. Pop. 2,211.

STEIN-AM-ANGER (Hung. *Szombathely*), a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Gunis, 12 m. E. S.E. Gunis. Pop. 3,848. It is the see of a bishop, & has an episcopal palace & a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the anc. *Sabaria*, which, under Claudius, was named *Claudia Augusta*.

STEINAU, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 2,760.—II. H. Cassel, prov. & 27 m. E.N. E. Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 2,734.—III. a market town, Prussian Silesia, reg. & 24 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,650.

STEINBACH, several small towns, &c., of Germany —I. Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, 2 m. N.E. Bühl, on the Mannheim & Basle railroad. Pop. 1,882.—II. H. Cassel, prov. Fulda, 5 m. E.S.E. Schmalkalden. Pop. 2,666, mostly employed in iron forges & wire-works —III. Saxe-Meiningen, E. Schweina. Pop. 1,428.

STEINBURGH, p-o., Bucks co., Pa.

STEINEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. N.W. Schwytz. Pop. 1,411.

STEINFURT, or BURGSTEINFURT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. N.W. Munster, cap. circ., on the Aa. Pop. 2,666.

STEINHEIM, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 30 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 2,082.—II. H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,060.—III. a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4 m. N.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 1,585.—IV. a vill., circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 2 m. N.E. Marbach. Pop. 1,715.

STEINHUDE, LAKE OF (Germ. *Steinhuder-Meer*), a lake of N. Germany, between Hanover & the principality Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 m. N.W. Hanover. Length 3 m.; breadth 3 m. It has valuable fisheries; in it is an island, with the fortress Wilhelmstein, belonging to Lippe, & also the village Steinhude. Pop. 1,235.

STEINITZ, STANITZ, or ZDONICE, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 20 m. E.S.E. Brünn, with a castle & 1,840 inhabitants.—*Steinmauern* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Murg & Rhine, 3 m. N. Rastadt. Pop. 1,427.

STEKBORN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 8 m. W. Constance. Pop. 1,900.

STEKENE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 4,900.

STELLA, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, on the Tyne, which is here navigable 5 m. W. N.W. Gateshead. Pop. 565. Stella Hall is a handsome building of the 16th century.

STELLA, a river of N. Italy, enters the Adriatic near its head, after a S. course of 35 m. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

STELLENBOSCH, a div. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having E. the divs. Worcester & Swellendam, S. the ocean, W. the Cape division. Area, 2,280 sq. m. Pop. 17,130.—*Stellenbosch*, the cap. town, 25 m. E. Cape-town, has 2,400 inhabitants, a neat church, Free & Wesleyan schools, an agricultural society, & savings' banks.

STELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.W Canterbury. Area, 1,325 ac. Pop. 333.

STELVIO (PASS OF), (Germ. *Stilfserjoch*), Tyrol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It was opened in 1824, & is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 9,100 ft. above the sea.

STEMBERSVILLE, p-o., Carbon co., Pa.

STENAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse cap. cant., arrond. & 8 m. W.S.W. Montmedy, on the Meuse. Pop. 2,592.

STENDAL, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 35 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Uchte. Pop. 6,780. It has manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, & leather, with a brisk trade in linen fabrics.

STENIGOT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S. W. Louth. Area, 1,321 ac. Pop. 52.

STENNESS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & comprising a part of the mainland of Orkney. Pop. 635. The "Standing stones of Stenness" form a remarkable Druidic monument.—II. an isle & a holm on the coast of the pa. Northmaven, Shetland.

STENSZEWO, or STENSCHEVO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 14 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,165.

STENTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.W. Dunbar. Pop. 719, of whom 236 are in the village.

STEPHEN'S (ST.), several pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. including the town Saltash. Area, 6,901 ac. Pop. 2,998.—II. 1 m. N.N.W. Launceston, & within its parl. bor. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,068.—III. 4½ m. W.N.W. St. Austell. Area, 9,002 ac. Pop. 2,711. The pa. yields fine porcelain clay.—IV. a pa., co. Herts, 1 m. S. S.W. St. Albans. Area, 8,140 ac. Pop. 1,802.

STEPHENSBURG, p-v., Hardin co., Ky.

STEPHENS CHAPEL, p-o., Bledsoe co., Tenn.

STEPHENSON, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. ms. Watered by Pekatonica r. and branches. Capital, Freeport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $326,067; wheat, 222,267 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 303,285; oats, 227,310; wool, 18,404;—3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—4 churches; 2 acad., 100 pupils; 50 sch., 1,800 scholars; 3 libraries, 350 vols. Pop. 1840, 2,800; 1850, 11,666.

STEPHENSONS, depot, p. o., Frederick co., Va.

STEPHENSPORT, p-v., Breckenridge co., Ky., 125 W.S.W. Frankfort, 667 W. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

STEPHENSVILLE, p-v., Wilkinson co., Ga.

STEPHENSVILLE, p-v., N. Gower t., Carleton co., Can. W. on the Rideau canal, 35 N. Prescott, has three stores, a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

STEPHENTOWN, p-t., Rennselaer co., N. Y., 28 E. S. E. Albany, 376 W. Surface hilly and mountainous, with a valley extending through the centre from N. to S., through which flows Kinderhook r., by which it is watered. Soil fertile, well adapted to grazing. It has a fulling m., 3 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4 grist m., 10 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,753; 1850, 2,622.

STEPINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2½ m. S. W. Ampthill. Area, 1,060 ac. Pop. 404.

STEPNAIA, a fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, circ. & 54 m. E.N.E. Vercho-Uralsk, on the Uli. Pop. 1,600. It is mostly built of wood, & has a church & official residences.

STEPNEY, p-v., Monroe t., Fairfield co., Ct., 11 N. Bridgeport, 58 S.W. Hartford, 286 W. Situated in the W. part of the t., and the Housatonic railroad passes through it.

STEPNEY, a pa. & E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, included in the bor. Tower-hamlets, 2½ m. E. St. Paul's, London. Present area, with Poplar, 2,130 acres. Pop. 63,723; but the parish formerly included Stratford-le-Bow, Limehouse, Shadwell, Bethnal-green, & Mile-end, still comprised in its extensive manor. It contains several churches, a grammar school, numerous charitable establishments, the London hospital, Jews' hospital, the Thames' police station, & a station on the London & Blackwall r. r., besides which a branch communicating with the E. co. r. r. intersects the pa. It is the head of a poor-law union.

STEPNEY DEPOT, p-o., Fairfield co., Conn.

STERLING, t., Lamoile co., Vt., 24 N.E. Burlington, 24 N.W. Montpelier. Surface elevated & mountainous, and contains one of the highest peaks of the Green mountains. Pop. 1840, 193; 1850, 233.

STERLING, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 41 W. Boston, 411 W. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. Drained by Still r. The v. is on the Fitchburg & Worcester railroad, 10 m. from Worcester, and contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist. First settled in 1720. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 6 chair fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., a pottery, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,647; 1850, 1,805.

STERLING, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 49 E. by S. Hartford, 376 W. Taken from the N. part of Voluntown in 1794. Surface uneven; soil a light gravelly and sandy loam. Drained by branches of Moosup r., which afford water power. Here is a curious cavern, called the Devil's Den, which has a room 100 feet in diameter. The v. contains 4 churches,—3 Baptist and 1 Congregational,—2 extensive cotton fac., with 10,450 spin., employing 200 persons and make annually 2,000,000 yds of print cloth. There are in the t. 4 cotton fac., 4 grist m., 5 saw m., an oil m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,099; 1850, 1,025.

STERLING, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 179 W. Albany, 362 W. Surface level or undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Sodus cr., flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Little Sodus Bay of Lake Ontario lies in its N.W. part. The v. is situated on Sodus cr., and contains 2 stores, a flouring m., 2 saw m., an iron foundry, a tannery, & 200 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,533; 1850, 2,808.

STERLING, p-t., Wayne co., Pa., 146 N.E. Harrisburg, 240 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel and loam. Drained by Waullenpaupack cr. & its branches, & by Lehigh r., which rises in this t. Pop. 1840, 808; 1850, 1,033.

STERLING, p. o. Montgomery co., Ga.

STERLING t., Brown co., O. Situated in the N. W. part of the co. Drained by Little Miami r. Pop. 1840, 608; 1850, 981.

STERLING, t., Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 677; 1850, 876.

STERLING, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 56 W. Detroit, 542 W.

STERLING, p-t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 893.

STERLING, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill.

STERLING, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

STERLING, p-o., Philips co., Ark.

STERLING BOSH, p-o., Lewis co., N. Y.

STERLING BOTTOM, p. o., Meigs co., O.

STERLING GROVE, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C., 104 N.W. Columbia, 514 W.

STERLING HILL, p-o., Windham co., Conn.

STERLINGTON, p-o., Crawford co., Pa.

STERLINGVILLE, p-v., Philadelphia t., Jefferson co., N. Y. Situated on a tributary of Indian river. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, an extensive furnace, and 125 inhabitants. Excellent iron ore abounds in the vicinity.

STERLINGVILLE, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa., 164 N. E. Harrisburg, 269 W.

STERLITAMAK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., at the confluence of two affls. of the Biela, 72 m. S. Ufa. Pop. 3,500.

STERNBERG, several towns of Germany.—I. Moravia, circ. & 9 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 8,006, who manuf. woollen & linen fabrics, & hosiery.—II. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 m. S.W. Rostock. Pop. 1,900.—III. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 24 m. E. Frankfurt, cap. circ. Pop. 1,423.—IV. (*Böhmisch*), a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. S. Kaurzim. Pop. 525.

STERNFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S. S.E. Saxmundham. Area, 1,105 ac. Pop. 188.

STERRETTANIA, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

STERRITTS GAP, Cumberland co., Pa., 22 W. S. W. Harrisburg. Here is a remarkable gap in Blue mountain, presenting highly picturesque scenery.

STERT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.E. Devizes. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 181.

STERZING, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Pusterthal, on the Eisach, 16 m. N.W. Brixen. Pop. 1,300.

STETCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 12 m. E. Cambridge. Area, 2,824 ac. Pop. 660.

STETSON, p-t., Penobscot co., Me., 18 W.N.W. Bangor, 71 N.E. Augusta, 666 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Sebasticook and Sowadabscook rivers, & of Kenduskeag stream. Incorporated in 1831. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., an edge tool fac., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 616; 1850, 885.

STETTEN, two market towns of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar.—I. (*im Remsthale*), on an affl. of the Rems, 7 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,955. It has a royal residence, & vineyards.—II. (*Unterm Heuchelberg*), 3 m. N.W. Brackenheim. Pop. 1,000.

STETTIN, a strongly fortified town, & next to Danzig, the chief port of the Prussian dom., cap. prov. Pomerania, reg. & circ., on the W. or lt. b. of the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-haff, 79 m. N.N.E. Berlin, with which it is connected by r. r. Lat. 53° 25′ 1″ N., lon. 14° 34′ E. Pop. 42,000. It communicates with a suburb across the river by two wooden bridges, & has a royal fortress, government house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, large warehouses, five Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools, & literary associations. A statue of Frederick the Great ornaments its royal square. Anchors for the whole Prussian navy are forged, & here are also ship building docks, sugar refineries, distilleries, beer brew-

eries, manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, hosiery, sail cloth, tobacco, soap, & paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet water come up to its quays; others load & unload at Swinemunde. Principal exports, wheat, rye, peas, spirits, spelter, pine & oak timber, staves, rape, & linseed, linens, wool, oil-cake, &c. Imports chiefly iron, coal, salt-herrings, sugar, & other colonial products, dye stuffs, cotton goods, &c. It has a large annual wool fair in June.—The *Stettiner-haff* is an enlargement of the Oder immediately N. Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 sq. m. Depth from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Ueckermünde, & it communicates with the Baltic Sea by 3 outlets, the Peene, Swiene, & Delvenow.

STEUBEN, county, N. Y. Situated in the S. toward the W. part of the state. Area, 1,400 sq. ms. The surface is diversified with hills & fertile valleys; soil adapted to grazing. Live stock & lumber are extensively exported. The Corning and Blossburg railroad meets the New York & Erie railroad in this co. Drained by Conhocton & Tioga rivers, and their branches. Crooked & Seneca lakes lie on its N.E. part. Iron ore and some mineral springs are found. Capital, Bath. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $2,155,090; wheat, 653,484 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 297,717; oats, 913,948; wool, 399,543;—34 flouring & grist m., 9 iron foundries; 2 woollen fac.; 21 tanneries, 67 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $1,238,355; value of manufactured articles, $2,106,636;—91 churches; 4 acad., 900 pupils; 354 sch., 17,792 scholars; 346 libraries, 35,436 vols. Pop. 1840, 46,138; 1850, 63,771.

STEUBEN, county, Ia. Situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 225 sq. ms. Drained by Pigeon r., and Crooked and Fish creeks. Organized in 1837. Capital, Angola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $131,309; wheat, 73,141 bush. produced; Indian corn, 101,190; oats, 38,734; wool, 19,530 pounds;—4 churches; 1 acad., 60 pupils; 75 sch., 1,600 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,578; 1850, 6,104.

STEUBEN, p-t., Washington county, Me., 119 E. Augusta, 701 W. Bounded by Narraguagus bay on the S.E., & Goldsborough Harbor bay on the S.W. Dyer's bay & Pigeon Hill bay set up from the Atlantic, which bounds it on the S. Narraguagus r. runs on its E. border. It has several good harbors, considerable navigation engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries, and some ship building. Incorporated in 1795. It has a fulling m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 884; 1850, 1,122.

STEUBEN, p-t., Oneida co., N.Y., 101 W.N.W. Albany, 407 W. Surface hilly; soil moist clay loam, adapted to grass. Drained by Cincinnati cr., and by tributaries of Mohawk r. Butter and cheese are extensively exported. It has 2 tanneries, 5 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,993; 1850, 1,744.

STEUBEN, p-o., Crawford co., Pa.

STEUBEN, p-v., Greenfield t., Huron co., O., 87 N. by E. Columbus, 399 W. It contains 3 stores & about 125 inhabitants.

STEUBEN, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 148; 1850, 645.

STEUBEN, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 741.

STEUBEN, p-o., Marshall co., Ill.

STEUBENVILLE, p-t., capital of Jefferson co., O., 141 E.N.E. Columbus, 264 W. The village is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, at the S. point of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Extension r. r. Laid out in 1798, with streets crossing each other at right angles. Incorporated in 1805, & contains 11 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 New Jerusalem, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 African,—an elegant town house, with a market in the lower story, a bank, an academy, a seminary for females, 30 stores, a steam paper m., 5 woollen fac., 3 carpet fac., a cotton fac., a glass fac., an iron foundry, 3 steam engine fac., a brass foundry, 3 machine shops, 3 steam flouring m., a silver plating fac., a steam saw m., 2 breweries, 3 copperas fac., a comb fac., a chemical fac., a ropewalk, a boat yard, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly & a semi-weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 6,140 inhabitants; & in 1854, 7,500. Pop. of t. 1850, 7,223.

STEUBENVILLE, p-v., Steuben co., Ia., 170 N.N. E. Indianapolis, 545 W.

STEVENAGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 31 m. N.N. W. London. Area, 4,434 ac. Pop. 2,118. The village was formerly a market town.

STEVENSBURG, p-v., Culpepper county, Va., 91 N.N.W. Richmond, 52 W. It contains 150 inhabs.

STEVENS MILLS, p-o., Union co., N. C.

STEVENSONS, p-o., Jackson co., Ala.

STEVENS' PLAINS, p-o., Cumberland co., Me., 52 S.W. Augusta, 548 W.

STEVENS POINT, p-t., Portage co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 458. It is the principal depot of the lumbering business of Upper Wisconsin. The village contains 3 churches, a U. S. land office, 9 stores, 3 mills, & 400 inhabitants.

STEVENSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, comprising a part of the town of Saltcoats. Area, 6¼ sq. m. Pop. 3,811; do. of the town 1851, 2,095.

STEVENSVILLE, p-o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

STEVENSVILLE, p-v., Bradford co., Pa., 159 N. by by E. Harrisburg, 269 W.

STEVENSVILLE, p-v., King & Queen co., Va., 48 N.E. Richmond, 136 W.

STEVENSWEERT, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, 7 m. S.W. Ruremonde. Pop. 942.

STEVENTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, on the Great Western r. r., 4 m. S.W. Abingdon. Area, 2,382 ac. Pop. 978.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E. Whitchurch. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 187.

STEVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. W.N. W. Bedford. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 586.

STEWART, county, Ga. Situated in the W. toward the S. part of the state. Area, 682 sq. m. Chattahoochee river bounds it on the W., by branches of which, & by Kitchafoona r. & its branches, which flow into Flint r., it is drained. Capital, Lumpkin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $540,865; Ind. corn, 684,449 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 171,791; rice, 16,390 pounds; cotton, 19,165 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 8 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac., $44,175; value of manuf. articles, $83,887;—33 churches; 3 academies, 138 pupils; 27 schools, 660 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,933; 1850, 16,027.

STEWART, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. toward the W. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. miles. Tennessee river runs on its W. border, & Cumberland r. passes through it, by num. small branches of both of which it is drained. The 2 large rivers give it a ready access to market. Capital, Dover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $307,284; Ind. corn, 584,050 bushels produced; oats, 43,225; sweet potatoes, 22,020; tobacco, 290,320 pounds;—11 grist m., 9 saw m., 5 forges making pig iron; 8 tanneries, 19 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac. $646,550; value of manufactured articles, $527,605;—42 churches; 1 academy, 20 pupils; 25 schools, 248 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,587; 1850, 9,719.

STEWART, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O. [Solomon Isls.]—II. an island, New Zealand. [New Leinster.]

STEWARTON, a thriving manufacturing town & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, on the Annock, here crossed by 3 bridges, 5 m. N.W. Kilmarnock. Area of pa. 10,145 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,572; do. of the t. 3,164. It is regularly built, & has manufs. of tartans, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, & clocks for exportation.

STEWARTSBORO', p-v., Rutherford co., Tenn., 20 S.E. Nashville, 679 W. Situated on Stone river, a branch of Cumberland river, & contains about 100 inhabitants.

STEWART'S DRAFT, p-o., Augusta co., Va., 115 W.N.W. Richmond, 157 W.

STEWART'S FERRY, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn., 10 Nashville, 674 W.

STEWART'S RUN, p-o., Venango co., Pa.

STEWART'S SPRINGS, p-o., Polk co., Ark.

STEWARTSTON, v., Potter co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 58.

STEWARTSTOWN, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 148 N. Concord, 609 W. Bounded N.W. & W. by Connecticut r. Surface uneven; soil fertile, particularly on the borders of Connecticut r. Great & Little Diamond ponds, in the E. part, flow E. into a branch of Androscoggin r. Drained by Bishop's brook & its branches, which flow into Connecticut r. The Connecticut, opposite to this t., is about 15 rods wide. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a furnace, a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 630; 1850, 747.

STEWARTSTOWN, p-v., York co., Pa., 44 S. by E. Harrisburg, 82 W.

STEWARTSTOWN, p-v., Richmond co., N. C., 137 S.W. Raleigh, 422 W.

STEWARTSTOWN, p. o., Monongalia co., Va.

STEWARTSTOWN, p. v., Equesing t., Halton co., Can. W., 36 W. Toronto, has 7 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 350 inhabitants.

STEWARTSTOWN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 m. N.N.E. Dungannon. Pop. 1,082.

STEWARTSVILLE, p-v., Greenwich t., Warren co., N. J., 56 N.N.W. Trenton, 207 W. Situated on a branch of Pohatcong creek, 1 mile S. of the Morris canal. It contains an academy, several stores, & about 250 inhabitants.

STEWARTSVILLE, p-v., Richmond co., N. C., 107 S.W. Raleigh, 403 W.

STEWARTVILLE, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

STEWARTVILLE, p. o., Posey co., Ia.

STEWKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Winslow. Area, 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,432.

STEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. E. Louth. Area, 971 ac. Pop. 79.

STEYER, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Traun, at the confl. of the Enns & Steyer, 19 m. S.E. Linz. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls. Principal public edifice, a castle of the 10th century. It has large & important manufs. of muskets & other arms, cotton & cotton velvets, & of every variety of steel & iron wares.

STEYEREGG, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. Pop. 408. It is enclosed by old walls.

STEYERMARK, the German name of STYRIA.

STEYNING, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 5 m. from the English Channel, & 12½ m. S. Horsham. Area of pa. 3,383 ac. Pop. 1,464.

STEYNTON, a pa. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 7,275 ac. Pop. 3,616.

STIA, a village of Tuscany, prov. & 23 m. E. Florence, on the Upper Arno. Pop. 2,400.

STIBBARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S. E. Fakenham. Area, 1,468 ac. Pop. 478.

STIBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 790.

STICES SHOAL, p. o., Cleveland co., N. C.

STICKFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Spilsby. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 427.

STICKLEYVILLE, p. o., Lee co., Va.

STICKNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N. E. Boston. Area, 4,220 ac. Pop. 917.

STIEPANOW, two mkt. towns of the Austrian Empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. S. Kaurzim.—II. Moravia, circ. & 24 m. N.N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza.

STIERNE-OERNE, an island group of Norway, stift Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke-fiord.

STIERNOE, two isls. of Norway.—I. stift Christiansand, in the N. Sea, at the entrance of the Skagerrack, 5 m. S.E. Mandal.—II. Finmark, between Altengaard & Hammerfest.

STIFFKEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Wells. Area, 3,912 ac. Pop. 520.

STIFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 19 m. S.S. W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,602 ac. Pop. 320.

STIGLIANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a height, 27 m. S.W. Matera. Pop. 4,300.—II. a vill. of the Pontif. Sta., comarca & 25 m. N.W. Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aquæ Apollinares*.

STIKOIH, p. o., Cherokee co., N. C.

STILES, p. o., Davis co., Iowa.

STILESBOROUGH, p. o., Cass co., Ga.

STILESVILLE, p-v., Hendricks co., Ia., 28 W. Indianapolis, 599 W. Situated on the national road, & contains a store & about 75 inhabitants.

STILLINGFLEET, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. S.S.W. York, East Riding. Area, 6,022 ac. Pop. 1,024.

STILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 10 miles N.N.W. York, N. Riding. Area, 2,013 ac. Pop. 788.

STILLORGAN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster co. & 5 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 611. It gives the title of baron to the Allen family.

STILL VALLEY, p-v., Greenwich t., Warren co., N. J., 48 N.N.W. Trenton, 204 W.

STILLWATER, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 20 N. Albany, 392 W. The surface is level or undulating; soil clay loam on the E., sandy loam on the W. Drained by Anthony's kill & other small streams, flowing into Hudson river, which bounds it on the E. In the N. part of the town is the battle ground where Burgoyne was captured by the Americans, under General Gates, October 7th, 1777. The traveller often surveys its localities with deep interest, as this great event nearly decided the question of American independence. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 acad., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,733; 1850, 2,967.

STILLWATER, p-t., Sussex co., N. J., 77 N. Trenton, 234 W. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam & slate, & fertile. Drained by Paulinskill creek, & a tributary of it, flowing from Swartout's pond. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,476; 1850, 1,742.

STILLWATER, p-o., Columbia co., Pa.

STILLWATER, p-o., Tuscarawas co., O., 103 E.N. E. Columbus, 302 W. The stream which gives to it its name is a branch of Tuscarawas river, affording extensive water power, & having salt springs on its banks, & entering the river a few miles below New Philadelphia.

STILLWATER, p-v., capital Washington co., Minnesota, 18 E. St. Paul. Situated at the head of Lake St. Croix, 25 miles N. from its junction with the Mississippi river. It contains a court house and 1,500 inhabitants, principally engaged in lumbering business.

STILLWELL, p-o., Wood co., Va.

STILLWELL, p-o., Hanover t., Butler co., O., 111 W.S.W. Columbus, 501 W.

STILLVILLE, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

STILO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 2,200.

STILTON, a pa. of England, co. & 18 m. N.N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 803. Stilton gives name to a well-known cheese, now chiefly made in co. Leicester.

STINCHCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Dursley. Area, 1,464 ac. Pop. 354.

STINSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1¼ mile E.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 1,999 ac. Pop. 373.

STIPS HILL, p-o., Franklin co., Ia.

STIRCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. W. S.W. Shiffnal. Area, 833 ac. Pop. 302.

STIRLING (formerly *Stryvelyne* or *Estrivelin*), a royal parl. & munic. bor., river-port, town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the W. or right b. of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges, 31 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, & 26 miles S.W. Perth. Area of pa., partly, in co. Clackmannan, 200 ac. Pop. 1851, 10,180; do. of parl. bor. 12,837; do. of town 9,361. In the beauty of its site it rivals the Scottish metropolis. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a view is obtained of the windings of the Forth, unequalled for beauty in Britain. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernized antiquity, being insterspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles, & the society of the town is highly respectable. The castle, of the origin of which nothing is known, was a favorite residence of James V., & contains the palace & the parliament house built by him, but now used as barracks. The old Gothic church in which James VI. was crowned, the West church, & numerous other places of worship; the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, & of an unfinished palace, begun in 1570, by the Regent Earl of Mar; Cowan's & other hospitals, the town-hall, athenæum, with a spire 120 ft. in height, corn-exchange, jail, office of the Bank of Scotland; the old walls & bridges are amongst the most conspicuous structures. Stirling has a grammar and other endowed schools, several large endowments for the poor, public libraries & reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, & several branch banks. Vessels of 70 tons only can reach its quays; but it has an extensive coasting & export trade in wool sent to England, & in the products of its manufs., which comprise tartans, shawls, some cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, & soap. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, silks, & other fabrics, is extensive. Imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, & large quantities of corn. It communicates by railroad with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. Steamers ply daily to and from Granton-pier, near Edinburgh, & passage boats to Glasgow. Mkt.,

Friday. The borough unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and S. Queensferry, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Near Stirling are the remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey; & close to the town, in 1297, was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn.

STIRLINGSHIRE, an inland co. of Scotland, extending almost across the isthmus between the firths of Clyde & Forth, having N. the co. Perth, W. Loch Lomond, S. the cos. Dumbarton & Lanark, and E. Clackmannan & Linlithgow shires & the Forth, which river also forms most part of the N. boundary. Area, 462 sq. m., or 295,875 ac., 200,000 are returned as arable. Inhabited houses 11,312. Pop. 1851, 86,287. Surface partly mountainous, especially towards the W. & N.W., including Benlomond; elsewhere are some rich alluvial vales, especially the carse lands, extending 48 m. along the river Forth. Moors & bogs prevail in some parts. Chief rivers, the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, & Avon. Mountain sheep farms large; elsewhere they vary from 20 to 300 ac. Principal crops, wheat, beans, barley, potatoes, & clover, in the lowlands; oats & turnips in the highlands. Many highland cattle are purchased here & fed for the Falkirk cattle fairs, the largest in Scotland. Coal, ironstone, & freestone, are raised; & in this co. are the Carron iron-works. Manufs. of carpets, tartans, and shalloons, at Stirling, Bannockburn, & St. Ninian's; blankets & serges at Alva, chemical products, & paper; & here are some large cotton mills, foundries, dyeworks, & distilleries. Railroads to Perth, Glasgow, & Edinburgh, intersect the E. part of the co. Chief towns, Stirling, Falkirk, & Kilsyth. The co. is divided into 25 pas., & sends, including bors., 2 members to H. of C.

SISTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 miles E.N.E. Braintree. Area, 2,967 ac. Pop. 888.

STITCHEL, & HUME, two united pas. of Scotland, the former in the co. Roxburgh, 3¼ m. N. Kelso; the latter in county Berwick, 2¼ miles N.N.W. the former. United area, 5,480 ac. Pop. 832.

STITHIANS (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Penryn. Area, 4,291 ac. Pop. 2,385.

STIVICHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.W. Coventry. Area, 800 ac. Pop. 91.

STIXWOULD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire railroad, 6 m. W.S.W. Horn-castle. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 255.

STOBBS, a vill. of Scotland, co. & 10 miles S.S.E. Edinburgh, pas. Temple and Borthwick, on an affl. of the S. Esk. Pop. 203, mostly employed in gun-powder mills, which were erected in 1794, & are the oldest & most extensive in Scotland.

STOBNICA, a town of Poland, 32 m. S.S.E. Kielce. Pop. 1,578.—*Stobychva* is a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 22 m. N.E. Kovel.

STOBO, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5 m. W. Peebles, on left bank of the Tweed. Area, 18 sq. m. Pop. 478.

STOCHOD, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Volhynia, flows mostly N. into the gov. Minsk, & joins the Pripet, 27 m. S.W. Pinsk, after a course of 90 m.

STOCK, t., Harrison co., O., 113 E.N.E. Columbus, 296 W. Pop. 1840, 935; 1850, 888.

STOCK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,849 ac. Pop. 702.—II. (*Gayland*), co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 1,849 ac. Pop. 63.

STOCKACH, a walled town of South Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, on the Stockach, 15 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,655. It has manufactures of woollens. In 1799, the Austrians here defeated the French.

STOCKBRIDGE, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 42 S. by W. Montpelier, 475 W. Surface elevated & uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by White river, which in one place is compressed into a channel only a few feet wide, where it affords an immense water power. Steatite or soapstone is found in considerable quantities. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,418; 1850, 1,327.

STOCKBRIDGE, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 133 W. Boston, 363 W. Surface moderately uneven, with extensive alluvial meadows; soil generally fertile, especially on the streams. Drained by Housatonic river. Marble & limestone are extensively found. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the right bank of the Housatonic river, & on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield railroad, 151 miles from New York, and contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal, —a bank, an academy, a cotton fac. with 3,555 spindles, employs 96 persons, & makes annually 624,000 yards of printed goods; a woollen fac., employing 100 persons, & makes yearly 250,000 yards of satinets & woollen goods; a furnace, employing 200 persons, & turns out 4,500 tons annually of pig iron; a plane fac., &c. &c. A tribe of Indians resided here from 1735 until their removal to Oneida, N. Y., in 1788, on a reservation of 6 m. square. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 furnaces, a grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,992; 1850, 1,941.

STOCKBRIDGE, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 5 N.E. Morrisville, 113 W. by N. Albany, 366 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, generally well cultivated. Drained by Oneida creek. It has a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,340; 1850, 2,081.

STOCKBRIDGE, p-o., Henry co., Ga.

STOCKBRIDGE, p-t., Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 385; 1850, 657.

STOCKBRIDGE, p-v., Calumet co., Wis., 121 N.E. Madison, 968 W. Situated on the E. side of Winnebago lake.

STOCKBRIDGE, a market town, & pa. of England, co. Hants, on the river Test, & the Andover canal, 8 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Area of pa. 1,115 ac. Pop. 1,066. It has a neat town hall, & had formerly many inns & posting houses.

STOCKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. N. E. Maidstone. Area, 2,940 ac. Pop. 589.

STOCK CREEK, p-o., Scott co., Va., 360 W.S.W. Richmond, 428 W. The creek here flows through a remarkable natural tunnel.

STOCKERAU, a market town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 m. N.W. Korneuburg, and connected with Vienna by railroad. Pop. 3,659, who manuf. military uniforms, linen fabrics, & liqueurs.

STOCKESTON, a pa of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Rockingham. Area, 973 ac. Pop. 39.

STOCKERTOWN, p-o., Northampton co., Pa.

STOCKHEIM, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 5 m. S.W. Maaseyck. Pop. 1,000.

STOCKHOLM, p-t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 223 N. N.W. Albany, 507 W. Surface hilly, & somewhat stony; soil a fertile mould, & heavily timbered. Drained by St. Regis river & its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., a pottery, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,995; 1850, 3,661.

STOCKHOLM, p-v., Passaic co., N. J., 95 N.N.E. Trenton, 263 W. Situated on Pequannock creek, at the foot of Wallkill mountains.

STOCKHOLM, the cap. city of Sweden, on its E. coast, at the junction of Lake Mælar with the Baltic, lat. of observatory, 59° 20′ 6″ N., lon. 18° 3′ 7″ E. Pop. 1851, 93,070. Mean temp. of year, 42° .2; winter 26°, summer 60°, Fahr. It covers an area of 4¼ sq. m., partly on the mainland, but chiefly on a number of islands, united by many bridges. On the three principal islands most of the houses are of stone, & there are clustered the chief public edifices—the palace, cathedral, bank, & hall of the diet. In the suburbs, the dwellings are chiefly of brick, stuccoed or painted, or else of wood. Streets irregular, & crooked on the islands; on the mainland much more regular. Stockholm has numerous squares, fine parks & public walks, which are ornamented with statues. The cathedral is an imposing edifice, with fine paintings & statuary; & in the Riddarholm church are the tombs of the kings of Sweden, & many national military trophies. The palace is a vast edifice, & contains a museum of antiquities, a picture-gallery, & the royal library with 40,000 vols., amongst which a copy of every book printed in Sweden must be deposited. Other chief buildings, are the opera house, town hall, military hospitals, artillery depôt, several prisons, a castle, & lazaretto. Stockholm has a famous academy of sciences, with a fine zoological museum; Swedish academy, academies of painting, sculpture, & literature, & college of medicine, schools of navigation, a botanic garden, societies of agriculture, commerce, & philosophy, and German, Finnish, &.Scotch churches. It has also several clubs & reading rooms, & publishes 15 newspapers, and 11 monthly journals. Manufs. comprise woollen, silk,

cotton, & linen goods, sail-cloth, glass, earthenwares, refined sugar, tobacco, clocks, watches, and scientific instruments. It has a cannon foundry, and steam engine factories. Stockholm is the chief commercial emporium of Sweeden. The harbor, though somewhat difficult of entrance, is good; large ships can lie close to the quays, & it communicates by canals, &c., with a large part of the interior of Scandinavia. Stockholm was founded in the 13th century, but it was not until the 17th century that its superseded Upsal as the Swedish capital. Pop. of the Laen, 1845, 113,310.

STOCKHOLM DEPÔT, p-o., St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

STOCKHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. & 18 m. S. Bern. It has 2 conical peaks, one of which rises to 7,211 feet above the sea.

STOCKLAND, p-o., St. Charles co., Mo., 98 E. by N. Jefferson City, 840 W.

STOCKLAND, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 5¼ m. N.W. Axminster. Area, 7,558 ac. Pop. 1,701. —II. (*Bristol*), co. Somerset 6 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 181.

STOCKLEY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*English*), 4 m. N.N.E. Crediton. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (*Pomeroy*), 8 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Area, 1,239 ac. Pop. 221.

STOCKLINCH, two pas. of England, co. Somerset. —I. (*Magdalen*), 2¼ m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Area, 199 ac. Pop. 110.—II. (*Ottersay*), 2¼ m. N.E. Ilminster. Area, 299 ac. Pop. 129.

STOCKPORT, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 5 N. Hudson, 24 S. Albany, 346 W. Surface uneven; soil clay & sandy loam, well adapted to grass, with a fertile alluvion in the valleys. Drained by Kinderhook cr., which affords water power, & flows into Hudson river, which bounds it on the W. Columbiaville is the name of a manufacturing v. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., a flouring m., a grist m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,815; 1850, 1,655.

STOCKPORT, v., Buckingham t., Wayne co., Pa., 150 N. Philadelphia, 191 N.E. Harrisburg, 287 W. Situated on the W. side of Delaware river, & contains 150 inhabitants.

STOCKPORT, p-o., Morgan co., O., 82 E. by S. Columbus, 326 W.

STOCKPORT, a parl. & munic. bor., manuf. town, pa. & township of England, co. Chester, on the border of Lancashire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, & on railroad, 6¼ m. S.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 25,175 ac. Pop. 1851, 91,423; pop. of parl. bor. 53,835. The town is irregularly & closely built, on precipitous banks on both sides of the Mersey. It has a town hall, grammar school, infirmary, theatre, news room, national school houses, & a fine railroad viaduct, 35 churches,—3 Baptist, 8 Episcopal, 5 Independent, 2 Jews Synagogues, 15 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 isolated congregation. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Cotton weaving & printing, silk & woollen weaving, & the manufactures of machinery, brass & iron goods, shuttles & brushes, are the chief branches of industry. Stockport sends 2 members to H. of C.

STOCKPORT STATION, p-o., Delaware co., N. Y., 160 from New York, 300 from Dunkirk. It is a station on the New York & Erie railroad. (The v. is in Pa. [*See above.*].)

STOCKSFIELD-HALL, a township of England co. Cumberland, pa. Bywell-St.-Andrew, on the Newcastle & Carlisle railroad, 2¼ m. W. Prudhoe. Pop. 29.

STOCKSTADT, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franconia, 3 m. W. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,394.

STOCKTON, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 7 E. Mayville, 331 W. by S. Albany, 338 W. Surface undulating; soil moist clay on the uplands, & a fertile alluvion in the valleys. Drained by Bear cr. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 7 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,078; 1850, 1,640.

STOCKTON, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 840.

STOCKTON, p-o., Baldwin co., Ala., 192 S. Tuscaloosa, 984 W.

STOCKTON, city, capital San Joaquin county, Cal., situated at the head of a slough, which extends some 3 miles from the San Joaquin into the plain. The average width of this slough is about 80 feet, & the depth never less than 10 feet. As a harbor, it has many advantages, as into the slough, near its head, empty three other sloughs—the Mormon, Fremont, & Lindsey's Channels—in all of which, during all seasons of the year, there is a great depth & breadth of water. One hundred steamers can lie within the heart of the city in perfect safety. Stockton is distant from San Francisco 133 miles, & during all seasons of the year the San Joaquin never has less than 7 feet of water in any part of its course. Steamers, 150 feet in length, can ply without meeting with an obstacle to impede their progress, and sailing vessels of from 10 to 500 tons burthen. Tide water extends to Stockton. The geographical position of the city is central; & it must, at all times, be the port or depôt for the entire San Joaquin district. Above Stockton the river San Joaquin takes a southerly direction, with a slight inclination to the west. The consequence of this is, that Stockton being the most *easterly port*, there is no other geographical point which can be set up as a successful rival; & owing to the marshy nature of the banks of the San Joaquin, along its entire length, there is no site as favorable higher up the river. The population of Stockton is about 6,000. It contains a court-house, a state hospital & 2 private ones, an academy, 5 churches, —1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—& numerous stores & commission houses. In the co. of San Joaquin there are some 300 farms, or ranches, as they are called, in active cultivation, and there is no reason to doubt that in a few years all the ground from the Slough to the spurs of the Sierra Nevada will be occupied. The soil is extraordinarily productive, being composed of the vegetable deposits of centuries. On the edge of the tule land, where there is at all times an abundance of moisture, four crops of vegetables have been raised in one season, all of which have obtained enormous proportions. The Stockton Slough & the San Joaquin river contain an abundance of every description of fish. There are salmon, trout, sturgeon, & an infinite variety of other kinds. The salmon & the trout are delicious. Of game, hares, rabbits, wild fowl of every description, quail, antelope, deer, elk, &c., abound. The elk & antelope may be seen in droves of hundreds. There are herds of wild cattle & horses within a half day's ride of the city, where the best of sport may be enjoyed. The country around is well wooded with the evergreen oak. The climate of Stockton is of remarkable purity. During the summer months the breezes from the Pacific blow, & preserve a medium temperature. The summer nights are beautiful beyond description; the bright stars & queen of night shine on the quiet earth with rays that fall through an atmosphere clear as the ether. The winter period averages about eight weeks of heavy rain; but in the spring time comes the tall grass & the myriads of flowers. Before the year 1833, there is every reason to believe none but Mexicans and Indians had penetrated for the purpose of making a settlement, so far up the river San Joaquin as the mouth of the Stockton Slough. But comparatively little was known of the interior of Upper California up to the time of its occupation by the Americans. The valleys of the San Joaquin & Sacramento were evidently considered as savage & inhospitable wilds. The wild cattle, horses, elk, & antelope, ranged in herds of thousands in undisturbed tranquillity, over the vast prairie between the San Joaquin river & the Sierra Nevada, & the flocks of wild fowl in the winter time were strangers to the crack of the rifle. The original inhabitants of this particular locality were an Indian tribe, known by the name of the Yachicumnes. In the neighborhood of the city numerous traces are still to be seen of their camps, which are objects of much interest. Soon after the white faces appeared on the river, their numbers were thinned, & the remnant of the tribe removed to the wild country on the coast range. Ten families only are left of the Yachicumnes. The men are of medium stature. They are now settled on Amador's Ranche, in the neighborhood of the coast range. Their canoes are constructed entirely of the tule reed, strongly lashed with willow strips, & are very buoyant. It may not be generally known that the California Indians never constructed canoes out of the trunks of trees. Their implements for spearing fish are made of bone, & have a very primitive appearance.

The main rancheria of the Moquelumne Indians was at Simpson's Ranch, on the Calaveras. This tribe ranged from the mountains to within two miles distant from this city. The Savammana Indians had, & still

have, their rancheria at Davis & Atherton's Crossing. All these, & the Palo & other mountain Indians, visited this place for the purpose of fishing & bartering away the spoils of the chase. These tribes were both numerous & formidable; but the padres of San Jose and Mission Dolores, were every now & then accustomed to throw a military body among them, & carry as many as they could take prisoners to the coast for the good of their souls. The inter-communication thus established soon led to an acquaintance on the part of those resident on the sea coast with the resources of the interior; & as early as 1834, a party of Canadian Frenchmen, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, in the hunting season explored the country as far as Stockton. They found an abundance of beavers on the Stockton & French Camp Sloughs, & returned laden with the results of a very successful trip. But owing to the refusal of the then existing government to recognize their business, those hunters made no permanent settlement until the year 1844, when a permanent settlement was first formed by the Hudson Bay Company, at the head of French Camp Slough (El Rancho del Campo de los Franceses). They located their camp at this place in consequence of the superior elevation of the ground, although their principal hunting ground was in the neighborhood of this city, & this was the entrepôt of their canoes. At that time there were from three to four hundred hunters in this neighborhood. On January 13, 1844, C. M. Weber, Esq., & Mr. Gulnac obtained their grant from Manuel Mitcheltoreno; & in August of the same year it was made a pueblo, & in the early part of 1845, there were some seven residences here. Unfortunately at this time the small-pox broke out with great violence among the Indians & settlers, & most of the latter went to San Jose to escape its ravages, or to obtain medical assistance. In their absence the Indians rose upon the remaining settlers, murdered Mr. Lindsey, on the ground now called Lindsey's point, & every building was burned to the ground. The cattle & horses were carried off. In the year 1846, Mr. Weber started a fresh settlement, with increased force & means, & brought a company of emigrants hither; but as soon as they commenced building, the war broke out, & they were compelled to retire to San Jose for protection, abandoning for the present their improvements & prospects. In 1848, after the conclusion of the war, another and successful attempt was made to build up the pueblo. The place was fast being again settled, when, in the month of March, 1848, the news of the discovery of gold at Coloma reached it. Captain Weber immediately proceeded with an exploring party to the Stanislaus, & northward, finding gold on every river & creek, until he reached Sutter's Mill. Two fires have devastated the city, one in the winter of 1849, which swept away all the principal buildings, & one in the month of May, 1851, when property to the amount of $2,000,000 was destroyed. The winter floods, however, which have had so ruinous effect on other towns, do no injury here; in this respect Stockton is the Ararat of the plains.

STOCKTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 N.W. Beccles. Area, 1,051 ac. Pop. 143.—II. co. Salop, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 3,162 ac. Pop. 479.—III. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Southam. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 451.—IV. co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Hindon. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 300.—V. co. Worcester, 7 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Area, 893 ac. Pop. 131.—VI. (*On-the-Forest*), co. & 5 miles N.E. York, N. & E. Ridings, with a station on the York and Market-Weighton railroad. Area, 3,270 ac. Pop. 475.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a municipal bor., seaport town, & pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Stockton, on the N. bank of the Tees, 11 m. E.N.E. Darlington, with which town, & with Middlesborough, it communicates by railroad. Area of pa. 5,160 ac. Pop. 1852, 10,459; pop. of town 10,172. It is one of the best built towns in the N. of England, & has a town hall, custom house, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a subscription library. On the opposite side of the Tees is a spacious race course. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, rope, linens, and worsted; shipbuilding yards, iron & brass works, breweries, & corn mills; but the chief trade is in the export of coal, of which, in 1839, nearly 1,400,000 tons were shipped here, a large part being for the supply of London. Imports deals & other Baltic produce. Market, Wed. and Sat.

STOCKVILLE, p-v., Buncombe co., N. C.

STOCKWITH (WEST), a township of England, co. Notts, pa. Misterton, 4 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Pop. 651.—*East Stockwith* is an adjacent township.

STOCKWOOD, a pa. of England co. Dorset, 7 miles S.S.W. Sherborne. Area, 692 ac. Pop. 42.

STODDARD, county, Mo. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 900 square miles. White Water river runs on its E. border, & St. Francis river bounds it on the W. The surface in the N. part is broken, level on the S. It has extensive prairies and swamps. Capital, Bloomfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,940; wheat, 5,972 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 151,094; oats, 17,260; wool, 2,961 pounds; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.;—6 churches. Pop. 1840, 3,153; 1850, 4,277.

STODDARD, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 44 S.W. Concord, 448 W. Surface mountainous and rocky, occupying the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Soil is well adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1774. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 2 glass fac., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,096; 1850, 1,105.

STODDARTSVILLE, p-v., Covington t., Monroe co., Pa., 138 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 235 W. The v. is in Luzerne county, on the right bank of Lehigh riv., & has a store, a mill, & about 150 inhabs.

STODMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area, 695 ac. Pop. 135.

STODY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Holt. Area, 1,277 ac. Pop. 189.

STOGUMBER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 5,777 ac. Pop. 1,456.

STOGURSEY, a par. of Engl., co. Somerset. Area, 8,893 ac. Pop. 1,472.

STOKE, numerous pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Chester. Area, 2,794 ac. Pop. 402.—II. co. Kent, 6¼ m. N.E. Rochester. Area, 3,999 ac. Pop. 522.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Norwich. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 453.—IV co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Ludlow. Area, 5,750 ac. Pop. 553.—V. co. Suffolk, 12¼ m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area, 5,277 ac. Pop. 1,406. It has a handsome church.—VI. same co., 2 miles S.W. Clare. Area, 2,361 ac. Pop. 911.—VII. co. Surrey, 1 m. N. Guilford. Area, 2,314 ac. Pop. 2,507.—VIII. co. Warwick, 1¼ m. E. Coventry. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 1,031.—IX. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 2 m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Area, 2,303 ac. Pop. 826.—X. (*Albany*) co. & 18 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,661 ac. Pop. 319.—XI. (*Ash*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Eye. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 392.—XII. (*Bliss*), cos. Hereford & Worcester, 5¼ m. N. Bromyard. Area, 2,078 ac. Pop. 343.—XIII. (*Bruerne*), co. Northampton, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Towcester. Area, 2,569 ac. Pop. 861.—XIV. (*Cannon*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area, 1,217 ac. Pop. 480.—XV. (*Charity*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitechurch. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 151.—XVI. (*Clymesland*) co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Callington. Area, 8,732 ac. Pop. 2,596.—XVII. (*Courcey*), co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 5,870 ac. Pop. 1,467. Rev. of almshouse, & other charities, 300*l*.—XVIII. (*D'Abernon*), co. Surrey, 2¼ m. S.E. Cobham.—Area, 2,027 ac. Pop. 335.—XIX. (*Damerell*), co. Devon, comprised in the bor. of Devenport. Area, 2,380 ac. Pop. 38,180.—XX. (*Doyle*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Oundle. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 146.—XXI. (*Dry*), co. Rutland, 2 m. S.W. Uppingham. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 65.—XXII. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area, 3,273 ac. Pop. 630.—XXIII. (*East*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.W. Newark. Area, 1,730 ac. Pop. 595.—A battle was fought here in 1487 between the partisans of Lambert Simnel and of Henry VII.—XXIV. (*Edith*), co. Hereford, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area, 2,852 ac. Pop. 510.—XXV. (*Ferry*), co. Norfolk, with a market town on the navigable Wissey, 34 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,059 ac. Pop. 820.—XXVI. (*Fleming*), co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2 m. S.S.W. Dartmouth. Area, 3,332 ac. Pop. 707.—XXVII. (*Gabriel*), co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.E. Totness. Area, 3,075 ac. Pop. 718.—XXVIII. (*Gifford*), co. Gloster, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area, 2,065 ac. Pop. 448.—XXIX. (*Goddington*), co. & 13 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area, 2,061 ac. Pop. 902.—XXX. (*St. Gregory*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Langport. Area, 3,790 ac. Pop. 1,477.—XXXI. (*Under-Hamdon*), co. Somerset, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 1,404.—XXXII. (*Hammond*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Stratford. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 438.—

XXXIII. (*Lacy*), co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area, 2,005 ac. Pop. 373.—XXXIV. (*Lane*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,071 ac. Pop. 921.—XXXV. (*Lyne*), county Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bicester. Area, 3,730 ac. Pop. 681.—XXXVI. (*Mandeville*), county Bucks, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Wendover. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 538.—XXXVII. (*St. Mary*), co. Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area, 923 ac. Pop. 275.—XXXVIII. (*St. Mary*), co. Suffolk, included in the bor. of Ipswich. Pop. 992.—XXXIX. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. S. Grantham. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 456.—XL. (*North*), co. Oxford, on the Thames, 2¼ m. S. Wallingford. Area, 824 ac. Pop. 160.—XLI. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Bath. Area, 778 ac. Pop. 194.—XLII. (*North*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Arundel. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 80.—XLIII. (*Pero*), co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Minehead. Area, 3,422 ac. Pop. 68.—XLIV. (*Poges*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Windsor. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 1,501. It has alms-houses, founded by the Penn family, whose seat is in this parish. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal elegy.—XLV. (*Prior*), co. Hereford, 2¼ m. S.E. Leominster. Area, 2,569 ac. Pop. 434.—XLVI. (*Prior*), co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Droitwitch. Area, 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,613.—XLVII. (*Rivers*), co. Devon, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area, 2,426 ac. Pop. 276.—XLVIII. (*Rodney*), co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Wells. Area, 2,345 ac. Pop. 315.—XLIX. (*On-Severn*), co. Worcester, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 3,269 ac. Pop. 726.—L. (*South*), co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.N.W Colsterworth. Area, 5,270 ac. Pop. 401.—LI. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. S. S.W. Wallingford. Area, 3,440 ac. Pop. 856.—LII. (*South*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S. Bath. Area, 863 ac. Pop. 337.—LIII. (*South*), co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area, 1,294 ac. Pop. 107.—LIV. (*Talmage*), co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area, 859 ac. Pop. 106.—LV. (*In-Teignhead*), co. Devon, 10 m. N.E. Tortness. Area, 2,531 ac. Pop. 633.—LVI. (*On Tern*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.S.W. Market-Drayton. Area, 5,602 ac. Pop. 937.—LVII. (*Trister*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Wincannon. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 440.—LVIII. (*Wake*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,038 ac. Pop. 124.—LIX. (*West*), co., Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Chichester. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 98.—LX. (*Bishop's*), a tything, co. Glo'ster, pa. Westbury-on-Trim, 2¼ m. N. N.W. Bristol. Pop. 2,651.—LXI. (*Golding*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Hinckley. Pop. 663.

STOKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N. E. Tuxford. Area, 564 ac. Pop. 60.

STOKENCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area, 4,308 ac. Pop. 1,492.

STOKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area, 6,011 ac. Pop. 1,603.

STOKES, county, N. C. Situated in the N., toward the W. part of the state. Area, 836 sq. m. Drained by Yadkin r. & a branch of Dan r. The surface is hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Germanton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,697; wheat, 16,004 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 223,000; tobacco, 393,106 pounds;—4 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp. Cap. employed in manufac., $56,810; value of manufactured articles, $60,520;—18 churches; 36 schools, 1,035 scholars. Pop. 1840, 16,265; 1850, 9,206.

STOKES, t., Logan co., O. Drained by Miami riv. Pop. 1850, 489.

STOKES, t., Madison co., O. Drained by Little Miami r. & Paint cr. Pop. 1840, 770; 1850, 591.

STOKES, p-o., Lee t., Oneida co., N. Y., 115 W.N. W. Albany, 399 W.

STOKESAY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6¼ m. N. W. Ludlow. Area, 3,567 ac. Pop. 532.

STOKESBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. E. Norwich. Area, 2,119 ac. Pop. 433.

STOKESLEY, a market town & pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 8¼ m. S.E. Stockton. Area of pa. 6,239 ac. Pop. 2,446.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent and Mersey and Caldon canals, 2 m. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area of pa. 10,490 ac. Pop. 1851, 57,942; do. of bor. 84,027. The bor. comprises the most populous portion of the pa., together with Burslem, Tunstall, &c., and is identical with the "Potteries," having in its centre the town Stoke, with a neat town-hall, a church in which Wedgewood is buried, & various earthenware factories. It has 73 churches,—4 Baptist, 2 Brethren, 18 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 7 Independents, 35 Methodist, 1 New church, 1 Presbyterian, and 3 Roman Catholic. The borough sends two members to H. of C.

STOLATZ, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 17 m. S.E. Mostar. Pop. 1,200.

STOLBERG or STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 3,592, engaged in manufs. of woven fabrics, & in mining industry.—II. a town, Rhenish Prussia, on railroad, reg. & 7 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. Pop. 2,756. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery. Adjoining the town, is the Stollbergburg castle, famous as a hunting rendezvous in the time of Charlemagne.—III. prov. Saxony, reg. & 49 m. W.N. W. Merseburg, in the Harz. Pop. 2,710. It has a fine castle, & paper, oil, & gunpowder mills.

STOLBOVOI, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena & New Siberia.

STOLKWYK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,433.

STOLPE, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Köslin, cap. circ, on the navigable Stolpe, 10 m. S.S. E. its mouth at the port Stolpemünde on the Baltic. Pop. 8,600. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon fishery, & a trade in amber.—II. a vill. in the prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 5 m. E.S.E. Augermünde, with a castle of the family Von Buch.—*Stolpen* is a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 15 m. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,283.

STOLZENAU, a mkt. town of Hanover, co. Hoya, on the Weser, 17 m. N.N.E. Minden. Pop. 1,763.

STOMMELEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. N.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,500.

STONAH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N.E. Sandwich. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 44. It has no church. It was the ancient *Lapis Tituli*.

STONDON-MASSEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 9¼ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 268.—II. (*Upper*), co. Bedford, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Shefford. Area, 575 ac. Pop. 46.

STONE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N. N.W. Stafford, on the Trent, & the Grand Trunk canal. Area of pa. 20,030 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,736; do. of the t. 3,443. Town well built, has a union workhouse, manufs. of shoes, several corn-mills, & extens. breweries.

STONE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 785.—II. co. Kent, 5¼ m. S.E. Tenterden. Area, 3,042 ac. Pop. 424.—III. same co., 2¼ m. E.N.E. Dartford. Area, 3,305 ac. Pop. 829. Its church is a conspicuous object from the Thames.—IV. same co., 2¼ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area, 753 ac. Pop. 91.—V. co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Kidderminster. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 478. —VI. (*Easton*), co. Somerset, 6¼ m. N. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,374 ac. Pop. 471.

STONE ARABIA, p-v., Palatine t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 57 W.N.W. Albany, 400 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, erected in 1788, & a Lutheran church, built in 1791, & about 15 dwellings. It is one of the oldest settlements in the county.

STONE BRIDGE, v., Humberstone t., Welland co., Can. W., on the Welland canal, & has 3 stores, an iron foundry, & 250 inhabitants.

STONE CHURCH, p-o., Bergen t., Genesee co., N. Y., 240 W. Albany, 375 W.

STONE CHURCH, p-o., Northampton co., Pa., 121 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 214 W.

STONE CREEK, p-o., Tuscarawas co., O.

STONEGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4¼ miles S.S.E. Helmsley. Area, 2,532 acres. Pop. 277.

STONEHAM, p-t., Oxford co., Me. Surface hilly; Drained by a branch of Suco r. Pop. 1840, 313; 1850, 484.

STONEHAM, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 10 N. Boston, 450 W. Surface uneven & rocky; soil fertile, & extensively covered with wood. Spot pond, in the S. part of the town, covers 283 acres. The v., in the centre, contains a Congregational & a Universalist church, 11 boot & shoe fac., and 450 inhabitants, more than half of the inhabs. of the town are employed in the manuf. of shoes. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,017; 1850, 2,085.

STONEHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants—I. (*North*), 4¼ m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area, 5,010 ac.

Pop. 726.—II. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area, 8,877 ac. Pop. 4,961.

STONEHAVEN (vulg. *Stanchive*), a bor. of barony & seaport town of Scotland, cap. co. Kincardine, pas. Dunnottar & Fetteresso, on the E. coast, where the Carron and Cowle enter a rocky bay, 14 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1851, 3,240. It consists of an old & a new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The old town, on the S. bank, is irregular & ill built; the new town, which has rapidly grown up, has many handsome residences, several banks, and a free school. The harbor has been improved by the erection of piers, but admits only small vessels. The town has thriving haddock & herring fisheries, small manufs. of cottons and linens, a distillery, & brewery; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are in the residence of families possessing property. It is the seat of sheriff courts. Adjacent to the town are the two pa. churches, & the fishing vill. Cowie. About 2 m. S., on a rock projecting into the sea, are the remains of Dunnottar castle, formerly residence of the earls Marischal, feudal superiors of Stonehaven.

STONEHENGE, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in Engl., co., Wilts, pa. & 2¼ m. W.N.W. Amesbury, on Salisbury-plain, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Salisbury. It consists of 2 circles of vast stones, partially remaining upright, & partially lying prostrate, & which average 14 ft. in elevation, 7 ft. in breadth, & three feet in thickness, generally estimated to weigh from 10 to 12 tons, though some must exceed 30 tons in weight, & the two largest 70 tons each. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench, & separated by an interval, 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone termed the altar. Near this monument are a raised terrace, & an artificial flat surface termed a *cursus*.

STONEHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, with a station on the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western r. r., 3 m. W. Stroud. Area of pa. 1,625 ac. Pop. 2,598, chiefly employed in woollen weaving.—II. (*East*), a pa. and suburb of Plymouth, co. Devon, on its W. side, between it and Devonport. Pop. 1831, 9,571. It is well built, mostly of stone; and here are several batteries, extensive barracks, the victualling office, & the naval hospital of the port.—III. a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, 7 m. S. S.E. Hamilton. Area nearly 6,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 1851, 2,781; do. of the t. 2,086, partly employed in weaving.

STONELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4¼ m. S. Coventry. Area, 9,907 ac. Pop. 1,289. Stoneleigh abbey, in this pa., is noted for a fine park well stocked with deer.

STONELICK, t., Clermont co., O. Drained by Stone Lick creek. It has a grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840 1,477; 1850, 1,840.

STONE LICK, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

STONE MILLS, p-o., Orleans t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 176 N.W. Albany, 426 W.

STONE MOUNTAIN, p-o., De Kalb co., Ga., 94 N.W. Milledgeville, 668 W.

STONE MOUNTAIN, p. o., McDowell co., N. C.

STONER, p. o., Seneca co., O.

STONE RIDGE, p-v., Marbletown t., Ulster co., N. Y., 97 S.S.W. Albany, 315 W. It contains a church, 4 stores, a tannery, & about 25 dwellings.

STONER'S PRAIRIE, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

STONER'S STORE, p-o., Roanoke co., Va., 157 W. by S. Richmond, 236 W.

STONERSTOWN, p-v., Bedford co., Pa., 100 W. by S. Harrisburg, 126 W.

STONESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,370. Pop. 286.

STONESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Woodstock. Area, 1,020 ac. Pop. 632.

STONERSVILLE, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

STONESVILLE, p-v., Greenville dis., S. C., 97 N. W. Columbia, 493 W.

STONE WALL MILLS, p-o., Appomattox co., Va., 110 W. Richmond, 196 W. Situated on James r., 15 m. below Lynchburg, & contains 2 stores, & 50 inhabs.

STONHAM, several pas. of Engl. co. Suffolk.—I. (*Aspel*), 4¼ m. N.E. Needham-Market. Area, 2,399 ac. Pop. 844.—II. (*Earl*), 11 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 860.—III. (*Parva*), 4 m. N.N.E. Needham-Market. Area, 1,193 ac. Pop. 402.

STONINGTON, p-t., New London co., Ct., 12 E. New London, 60 S.E. Hartford, 355 W. Surface uneven & rocky; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by Mystic & Pawcatuck rivers, which afford water power. The borough, or principal v., is on a rocky point of land, which projects half a mile into the E. end of Long Island sound, & has a good harbor, protected by a breakwater, constructed by the Government at an expense of $50,000. It contains 7 churches, —2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 academies, 3 seminaries, 2 banks with an aggregate cap. $160,000, 24 stores, 3 manufactories, a mill, & 2,000 inhabitants. It has considerable navigation, employed chiefly in the whaling & sealing business. A railroad connects this place with Providence, which, with a steamboat route, forms one of the most direct communications from New York to Boston. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 woollen fac., employing 170 persons, & make annually 1,200,000 yards of plaid linseys, a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 cordage fac., a brass foundry, 4 grist m., 2 academies, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,898; 1850, 5,431.

STONINGTON, p. o., Christian co., Ill.

STONTON (WYVILLE), a pa. of Engl. co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,190 ac. Pop. 106.

STONY BROOK, p-v., Brookhaven t., Suffolk co. N. Y., 197 S.S.E. Albany, 277 W. Situated on the N side of Long Island, & has a good harbor, accessible at all seasons of the year. It contains a Methodist church, several stores, a grist m., a fulling m. & cloth-dressing works, a piano-forte fac., & 450 inhabitants. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on.

STONY CREEK, p. o., Warren co., N. Y.

STONY CREEK, p-t., Somerset co., Pa., 12 N.E. Somerset. The Alleghany mountain is on its E. border. Drained by Stony cr. and its branches. Iron ore is abundant. It has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,248; 1850, 1,396.

STONY CREEK, p-o., Scott co., Va., 154 N.W. by N. Richmond, 109 W.

STONY CREEK, p-o., Caswell co., N. C., 79 N.W. Raleigh, 281 W.

STONY CREEK, p. o., Ionia co., Mich.

STONY CREEK, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,242; 1850, 1,029.

STONY CREEK, t., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 951; 1850, 1,153.

STONY CREEK, p. v., Saltfleet t., Wentworth co., Can. W., on Stony creek, 7 E. Hamilton, has a Methodist church, 4 stores, a saw mill, and 150 inhabitants.

STONY CREEK WAREHOUSE, p-o., Sussex co., V., 42 S.S.E. Richmond, 161 W.

STONY FORK, p. o., Amherst co., Va.

STONY FORK, p. o., Watauga co., N. C.

STONY HILL, v., Essex co., N. J., has a Roman Catholic church.

STONY HILL, p-o., Richmond co., Va., 71 N.E. Richmond, 118 W.

STONYKIRK or STEPHENKIRK, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Wigton, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Area about 33¼ sq. m. Pop. 3,321.

STONY MOUNT, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 72 S.S. W. Richmond, 191 W.

STONY POINT, Orange co., N. Y., is a high rocky promontory, at the head of Haverstraw bay, in Hudson river, on which was a fort, in the revolutionary war, taken by storm from the British, in 1779, by the Americans, under Gen. Wayne. A light-house has been erected on the site of the old fort.

STONY POINT, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 81 W.N. W. Richmond, 111 W.

STONY POINT, p-o., Alexander co., N. C., 159 W. Raleigh, 396 W.

STONY POINT, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 82 W. Columbia, 512 W.

STONY POINT, p-o., Cobb co., Ga., 96 N.E. Milledgeville, 584 W.

STONY POINT, Jackson co., Mo.

STONY POINT, p. o., Bradley co., Tenn.

STONY POINT, p. o., White co., Ark.

STONY POINT, p-o., East Baton Rouge par., La., 100 N.W. New Orleans, 1,142 W.

STONY POINT MILLS, p-o., Cumberland co., Va., 58 W. Richmond, 148 W.

STONY RIDGE, p-o., Surry co., N. C.

STONY RIDGE, p-o., Wood co., O., 128 N.N.W. Columbus, 445 W.

STONY RUN, p-o., Genesee co., Mich., 49 N.W. Detroit, 573 W.

STOODLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.W. Bampton. Area, 4,336 ac. Pop. 480.

STOPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Petworth. Area, 876 ac. Pop. 161.

STOPSLEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Bedford, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Luton. Pop. 563.

STOR, several rivers, &c., of Scandinavia.—I. duchy Holstein, after a S.S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Elbe 2½ m. N. Glückstadt.—II. Jutland, amt. Rinkiobing, enters Nissum fiord, after a W. course past Holstbroe. —III. (*S-An*), Sweden, læn Ostersund, tributary to the Ammer.—IV. (*S.-Afvan*), a lake, læn Umea, receives from the N.W. the surplus waters of the Horn-Afvan, & on the S.E. discharges its own by the river Skeleftea into the Gulf of Bothnia.—V. (*S. Umea*), an expansion of the river Umea. Lat. 65° N., lon. 17° E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m., greatest breadth 6 m.

STORA-KOPPARBERG, a name of the læn Fahlun, Sweden.—*Stora-Lulea-Wattnen* is a long expansion of the riv. Lulea, between lat. 67° & 68° N., and lon. 17° & 20° E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 90 m.; breadth varies to 5 m.

STORCHNEST, or OSIECZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 37 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,800.

STOREVILLE, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 117 W. N.W. Columbia, 544 W.

STORKOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Storkow canal, 26 miles W.S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1,350.

STORM-BAY, Tasmania, is on the S.E. side of Van Diemen's Land, S. of lat. 43° S., lon. 147° 40′ E.

STORMONT, county, Can. W. Situated in the eastern part of the province. Area, 391 square miles. Drained by several small streams entering the St. Lawrence r., which forms its south-eastern boundary, & by Petite Nation r. on the N. Surface undulating; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Cornwall. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle 13,061; sheep, 15,-790; swine, 8,803; horses, 4,415;—wheat, 97,429 bush. produced; rye, 9,040; Indian corn, 17,936; buckwheat, 28,359; barley, 3,193; oats, 196,447; potatoes, 96,606; peas, 39,269; tobacco, 81 pounds; wool, 30,945;—5 grist m., 23 saw m. Pop. 14,643.

STORMVILLE, p-o., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 90 S. Albany, 301 W.

STORNOWAY, a bor. of barony, seaport town and pa. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Ross, E. side the isl. of Lewis, on a fine bay 38 miles W.N.W. the nearest point of Cromarty, on the mainland. Lat. of light-house, 58° 11′ 5″ N., lon. 6° 22′ 2″ W. Area of pa. about 160 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 8,057; do. of the town 2,391. It is the largest town in the W. Islands, and though not regularly built, has substantial and slated houses, & some good shops, with a church, an endowed female seminary, & other schools, a town house, news room, public library, custom house, & a branch bank. The harbor is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep & safe, is sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which a lighthouse was erected in 1833. Stornoway has some wool-carding, corn, & malt mills, an extensive distillery, & rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish & kelp. About 1,500 fishing boats belong to its district. Steamers ply weekly to Poll-Ewe, & in summer the port is sometimes visited by steamers from Glasgow. The immediate vicinity is better cultivated than most part of the Hebrides. In the vicinity is Stornoway castle, the residence of the proprietor Mr Matheson.

STOROE, an island of Norway, stift & 30 m. S. Bergen. Length, N. to S., 15 m., breadth 7 m.

STORRINGTON, town, Frontenac, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,130.

STORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. N.E. Arundel. Area, 3,264 ac. Pop. 1,038.

STORRS, p. t., Hamilton co., O.

STOR-SJÆN, two lakes of Sweden, læns Gefleborg and Ostersund.—*Storsæen* and *Storvand* are lakes of Norway.

STOR-UMAN, a lake of Sweden, læn Umea, lat. 65° N., lon. from 16° 30′ to 17° E., 25 m. in length by 6 m. in greatest breadth, & traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umea.

STORY, p. o., Ogle co., Ill.

STOSEN, or STOSSEN a town Prussian Saxony, reg. & 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 652.

STOTFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area, 2,323 ac. Pop. 1,395.

STÖTTERITZ, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 2 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,505.

STOTTESDEN, a pa. of England, county Salop, 11 miles E.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 11,443 ac. Pop. 1,545.

STOUCHBURG, p-o., Berks co., Pa., 34 E. Harrisburg, 147 W.

STOUGHTON, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 20 S. Boston, 428 W. Drained by head waters of Neponset r. The v. is at the termination of the Stoughton branch railroad, 18 m. from Boston, & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a satinet fac., a cotton fac., several boot & shoe factories, & 800 inhabitants. There was formerly a v. of Christian Indians in the town. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 15 boot & shoe facs., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,142; 1850, 3,494.

STOUGHTON, p-t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 70.

STOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.W. Chichester. Area, 5,422 ac. Pop. 644.

STOUGHTSTOWN, p-v., Cumberland co., Pa., 29 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 108 W. It contains a store & 12 dwellings.

STOULTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N.W. Pershore. Area, 1,952 ac. Pop. 377.

STOUR, several rivers of England—I. cos. Wilts, Dorset. & Hants, flows mostly S.E., joins the Avon at Christchurch, & then enters the English Channel.—II. between Essex & Suffolk, passes Haverhill, after which it expands into an estuary, which joins that of the Orwell, to enter the N. sea at Harwich.—III. co. Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, whence it has mostly a N.E. course, & below Canterbury it divides into 2 arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver & Pegwell Bay, insulating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.—IV. cos. Stafford & Worcester, passes Stourbridge & Kidderminster, & joins the Severn at Stourport.

STOURBRIDGE, a market town & township of England, county & 20 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour. Area of township 1,202 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,847. It has a theatre, a grammar school, with an annual rev. of 460*l*., large iron works, & manufs. of glass & earthenwares.

STOURMOUTH, a pa. of England., county Kent, 8 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area, 878 ac. Pop. 274.

STOURPANE, a pa of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. N. W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,305 ac. Pop. 621.

STOURPORT, a market town & township of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. & 4 m. S.S.W. Kidderminster, on the Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge, at the influx of the Stour & the Stafford & Worcestershire canal. Pop. of township 3,012. It is wholly of modern origin, & the seat of a busy transit trade. It has a carpet factory, & traffic in corn, coal, & timber.

STOURTON, a pa. of England, cos. Somerset and Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Mere. Area, 3,543 ac. Pop. 659. The vill. is beautifully situated, & picturesque; adjacent to it is Stourhead, the seat of Sir H. H. Hoare, in the demesne of which is a monument in memory of king Alfred. Here in 658, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Britains, & in 1010 & 1025, the Danes fought the Saxons.

STOUTING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area, 1,624 ac. Pop. 237.

STOUT'S, p-o., Northampton co., Pa., 102 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 191 W.

STOUT'S, p-o., Adams co., O., 118 S. by W. Columbus, 456.

STOUT'S, Grove p-o., McLean co., Ill. Pop. of t. 839.

STOVEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N. E. Halesworth. Area, 797 ac. Pop. 172.

STOVER, p-o., Dallas co., Ark.

STOVERS PLACE, p-o., Centre co., Pa.

STOVERTOWN, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

STOW, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 74 W. Augusta, 518 W. Bounded W. by N. H. It contains several ponds, the outlets of which flow into Saco r. Pop. 1840, 376; 1850, 471.

STOW, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 22 N.N.W. Montpelier, 535 W. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Waterbury r. & its branches. The central v. contains 3

churches, 4 stores, several manuf., and 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 starch fac., 2 grist m., 7 saw m., a seminary, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,371; 1850, 1,771.

STOW, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 25 W. by N. Boston, 427 W. Drained by Assabet r., which affords water power. Soil light & sandy. Hops are extensively cultivated. Chartered in 1683. It has a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,230; 1850, 1,455.

STOW, p-t., Summit co., O., 131 N.E. Columbus, 329 W. Drained by Cuyahoga r., which affords water power. The soil is a sandy loam, fertile, & well cultivated. It has a flouring m., 3 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,533; 1850, 1,701.

STOW, many pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6¼ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 4,620 ac. Pop. 1,049. The village, now small and irregular, was of importance, & had a minster, in early Saxon times. The church is a fine specimen of Saxon and Norman architecture.—II. co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. Knighton. Area, 2,724 ac. Pop. 194.—III. (*Long*), co. Hunts, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area, 1,480 ac. Pop. 239.—IV. (*with Quy*), co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 455.—V. (*Lanytoft*), co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 1,471 ac. Pop. 186.—VI. (*Bardolph*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Downham Market. Area, 6,127 ac. Pop. 1,126.—VII. (*Bedon*), co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.E. Thetford. Area, 1,692 ac. Pop. 351.—VIII. (*Upland*), co. Suffolk, adjoining Stow Market. Area, 2,841 ac. Pop. 966.—IX. (*West*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 2,926 ac. Pop. 808.—X. (*Maries*), co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Maldon. Area, 2,444 ac. Pop. 307.—XI. (*Wood*), co. & 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Area, 640 ac. Pop. 31.

STOW, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Selkirk & Edinburgh, 6 m. N. Galashiels. Area, nearly 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,973, of whom 400 are in the vill., on the left bank of Gala Water.

STOW CREEK, t., Cumberland co., N. J., 7 N. W. Bridgeton. Surface level; soil clay, loam, sand, and gravel. Drained by Newport creek. Pop. 1840, 846; 1850, 1,093.

STOWE, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 2½ miles N.N.W. Buckingham. Area, 3,460 ac. Pop. 342. Here is the celebrated seat, lately the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, & the mansion & grounds of which rank among the most magnificent in the country —II. co. & 5½ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Area, 7,080 ac. Pop. 1,269.—III. a pa., co. Lincoln, 2 m. W.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 355 ac. Pop. 14.—IV. (*Nine-Churches*), co. Northampton, 6 miles E.S.E. Daventry. Area, 1,865 ac. Pop. 381. In the church is a monument to the daughter of Lord Latimer.

STOWEL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area, 902 ac. Pop. 103.—II. co. Glo'ster, 2 m. W.S.W. Northleach. Area, 823 ac. Pop. 28.

STOWELLS CORNERS, p. o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

STOWER, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. W. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,675 ac. Pop. 538.—II. (*West*), 5½ m. W. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,015 ac. Pop. 221.—III. (*Provost*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 2,777 ac. Pop. 869.

STOWEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. S. Bristol. Area, 814 ac. Pop. 187.—II. (*Nether*), a market town & pa., same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,215 ac. Pop. 838.

STOWFORD, a pa. of England, county Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Area, 2,065 ac. Pop. 576.

STOWICK, a tything of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Henbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Pop. 552.

STOWMARKET, a market town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, at the confl. of three rivulets, forming the Gipping, & on the E. Union r. r., 13 m. E.S.E. Bury, & 12 m. N.W. Ipswich. Area of pa. 2,177 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,404; do. of the town 3,161. The town has manufactures of iron, leather, & twine, & an active trade in malt, coal, corn, & timber. The Gipping or Stowmarket canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a market town & pa. of England, co. Glocester, on a height on the Roman Foss-way, 8¼ m. N.E. Northleach. Area of pa. 3,130 ac. Pop. 2,250. It has manufactures of shoes.

STOW'S FERRY, p. o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

STOW'S SQUARE, p-o., Lowville t., Lewis co., N. Y., 140 N.W. Albany, 439 W.

STOWSVILLE, p-v., Gaston co., N. C., 180 W. by S. Raleigh, 419 W.

STOYESTOWN, p-o., Somerset co., Pa.

STOYSTOWN, p-b., Quemahoning t., Somerset co., Pa., 131 W. by S. Harrisburg, 157 W. Situated on Stony cr., & contains 1 German Reformed church & 321 inhabs.

STRA, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. & 15 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. 1,800. It has several fine residences.

STRABANE, t., Adams co., Pa., 6 N.E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil slate. Drained by Conewago creek & its branches. It has 2 tanneries, a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,376; 1850, 1,453.

STRABANE, p. t., Washington co., Pa. The surface is hilly; soil loam. Drained by Chartier's and Little Chartier's creeks, which unite on its N.W. boundary. Pop. 1840, 1,075; 1850,

STRABANE, p-v., Lenoir co., N. C., 78 S.E. Raleigh, 308 W.

STRABANE, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, county Tyrone, on the Mourne, here crossed by a bridge, & near its confl. with the Finn & Foyle, immediately opposite Lifford. Pop. 3,611. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges of 40 tons. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery.

STRACHAN, (formerly *Strathaen*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 14 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area. 40,230 ac. Pop. 947.

STRACHUR, & STRALACHLANE, two united pas. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne. Area about 39,000 ac. Pop. 915.

STRADBALLY, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on the Strad, here crossed by a bridge of three arches, 7 m. E.S.E. Maryboro'. Area of pa. 2,467 ac. Pop. 2,588; do. of town 1,682. Near it is Rockley Park, formerly the residence of the Earls of Roden.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Waterford, 8 m. E.N. E. Dungarvon. Area, 10,917 ac. Pop. 4,419; of whom 814 are in the vill.—III. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Oranmore. Area, 4,168 ac. Pop. 1,264, of whom 280 are in the vill.—IV. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 15 W. Tralee. Area, 4,103 ac. Pop. 1,202, of whom 336 are in the village, on the shore of Brandon bay.

STRADBROKE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. E. Eye. Area, 3,702 ac. Pop. 1,822. It gives the title of Earl to the Rous family.—*Stradbroke Island*, E. Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton bay on the E.

STRADELLA, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. of comm. 5,563. It has silk & cotton manufactures.

STRADISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Clare. Area, 1,376 ac. Pop. 430.

STRADONE, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 5 m. E.S.E. Cavan. Pop. 322. It has 8 annual fairs.

STRADSET, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Downham-Market. Area, 1,318 ac. Pop. 157.

STRAFFAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a station on the Great S. & W. railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. Dublin. Area, 2,286 ac. Pop. 834.

STRAFFORD, county, N. H. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 500 sq. m. Salmon Falls, or Piscataqua r., bounds it on the E., separating it from Maine. Drained by Lamprey, Cocheco, & Isinglass r. The surface is various; soil generally productive. Capital, Dover. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $509,340; wheat, 2,732 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 100,260; oats, 23,453; wool, 28,739 pounds; 6 flouring & grist m., 75 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 7 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 14 tanneries, 39 persons employed; 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers and 1 monthly publication. Cap. employed in manuf., $4,461,755; value of manufac. articles, $4,555,799;—42 churches; 10 academies, 320 students; 161 schools, 5,724 scholars; 3 libraries, 2,043 vols. Pop. 1840, 61,127; 1850, 29,314.

STRAFFORD, p-t., Strafford co., N. H., 25 E.N.E. Concord, 506 W. Blue hill crosses its N. part. Soil generally fertile. Bow pond, in its S.W. part, 650 rods long & 400 wide, gives rise to Isinglass r., which drains its S. part. Drained in its N. part by branches of Suncook river. Incorporated in 1820. It has a saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,021; 1850, 1,920.

STRAFFORD, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 34 S.S.E. Mont-

pelier, 502 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Ompompanoosuc r., which affords water power. In the S.E. corner is a bed of sulpuret of iron, from which about a thousand tons of copperas is manuf. annually. The v., near the centre, contains 2 churches, & 250 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 copperas works, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,762; 1850, 1,540.

STRAFFORD CORNERS, p-o., Strafford co., N. H.

STRAGGLESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.S.E. Newark. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 84.

STRAID, or TEMPLEMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 miles S. Foxford. Area, 9,463 ac. Pop. 4,251. Here are the remains of an abbey and an old castle.

STRAIGHT FORK, p-o., Campbell co., Tenn.

STRAIT CREEK, p-o., Jackson co., Ala.

STRAITON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr., 6¼ m. S.E. Maybole. Area, 82 sq. m. Pop. 1,540, of whom about 350 are in the vill., & mostly employed in weaving cottons & tartans.

STRAIT'S LAKE, p-o., Oakland co., Mich., 33 N. W. Detroit, 557 W.

STRAITSVILLE, p-o., New Haven co., Ct., 50 S. Hartford. 314 W.

STRAITSVILLE, p-o., Perry co., O.

STRAKONITZ, or STRAKOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wottawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 27 m. E.S.E. Klattau. Pop. 3,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

STRÄLEN, a vill. of Prussia, reg. & 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,720, who manuf. cottons.

STRALSUND, a strongly-fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg. & circ., on the W. shore of the narrow strait separating the island Rügen from the mainland, 86 miles N.W. Stettin. Pop. 16,600. It has a fine arsenal, a house of correction, lunatic & orphan asylums, gymnasium, several public libraries, manufs. of very various kinds, a safe harbor for vessels drawing 15 feet water, but difficult of access; and an export trade in corn, beer, timber, linens, &c. It was formerly a Hanse town, unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628, but taken in 1678, 1713, & 1807. Since 1815, its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, & it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

STRAMBERG, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 3 m. S.W. Freyberg. Pop. 2,507.

STRAMBINO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. & 6 m. S. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 3,907.—*Strambinello* is a vill. of same prov. Pop. 275.

STRANGFORD, a seaport & market town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. Pop. 571. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries. Adjoining are Castleward, (Visc. Bangor), & 4 forts. It gives the title of Viscount to the Smyth family.—*Lough Strangford* is a large lake, or inlet of the sea, between Belfast lough and Dundrum bay, 15 miles in length. It is shallow, & encumbered with islets.

STRANGNAES, a town of Sweden. [STREGNAS.]

STRANOLAR, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on N. bank of the Finn, ½ m. N.E. Ballybofey. Area of pa., including Ballybofey, 15,508 ac. Pop. 4,994; do. of town, 385.

STRANRAER, a royal, parl., & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on level ground, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, & intersected by a small river, here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. N.E. Port-Patrick. Area of pa. & royal burgh, 40 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,877; do. of parl. bor. 5,738. It is very irregularly laid out. Principal edifices, an old castle, in the centre of the town; the town hall, jail, & several churches & chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading room, some handloom weaving, tanneries & nail factories. Harbor, sheltered by a pier, allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half-a-mile distant. Exports cheese, corn, cattle, leather, & shoes. Customs rev. 1847, 112*l*. Reg. shipping 1,282 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, & Whitehaven, & many of the pop. consist of Irish pauper immigrants. The bor. unites with Wigtown, Whithorn, & New Galloway in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

STRANSELL, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N.N.E. York, N. Riding. Area, 2,710 ac. Pop. 420. Butler, author of "Hudibras," was born here in 1612.

STRANTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on Hartlepool harbor, 3 miles N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Area, 9,328 ac. Pop. 4,769.

STRASBURG, p-t., Lancaster co., Pa., 46 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 120 W. Surface rolling & hilly; soil calcareous loam. Pecquea cr. runs on its N. & W. boundary, & affords water power. Drained by Little Beaver cr. The v. is 8 m. S.E. Lancaster, and contains 3 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 6 stores, & about 880 inhabs. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 10 flouring m., 8 grist m., 1 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,155; 1850, 2,604.

STRASBURG, v., Franklin co., Pa.

STRASBURG, v., York co., Pa., contains a Roman catholic church & 450 inhabitants.

STRASBURG, p-v., Shenandoah co., Va., 153 N.W. Richmond, 92 W. Situated on the N. branch of Shenandoah r., & contains 3 churches,—1 free to all denominations, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, a stoneware fac., & 500 inhabitants.

STRASBURG, p-v., Wayne t., Tuscarawas co., O., 115 E.N.E. Columbus, 321 W.

STRASBOURG, *Argentoratum*, a strongly-fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, and formerly cap. prov. Alsace, on W. bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (Baden), by a bridge of boats, 72 m. N. Basle. Lat. 48° 34′ 56″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 51″ E. Pop. 52,186. Mean temp. of year, 49° .7; winter, 34° .2; summer, 64° .5, Fahr. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, & entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban, & by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is generally well built, & has lofty houses, spacious squares, & streets intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, with a monument to Kleber; a hippodrome, or race-course, numerous gardens, & places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded A.D. 504, & the choir built by Charlemagne, is chiefly a modern edifice, begun in the 10th but not finished till the 15th century, with a spire 466 feet in height, or 33 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture, & it has a remarkable astronomical clock, & fine stained glass windows. The *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St. Thomas, with the fine monument to Marshal Saxe; the new synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court-house, tribunal of commerce, prefecture, public library, said to contain 130,000 vols., & many MSS.; academy, comm. college, corn hall, public granaries, custom-house for the Rhine deps., arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals & asylums, & exchange, corn, fish, & other markets, and a botanic garden. Strasbourg is a bishop's see, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, &c., a mint, & cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, N. Italy, & all W. continental Europe. Its manufs. are in great variety; amongst the principal are beer & leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, & silk fabrics; canvas, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, & other instruments; chemical products; & it has copper & iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, & a large bookselling trade. Its *patés de foies gras* have high celebrity. The Basle & Baden railroad, & the canals connecting it with all the great rivs. of France & with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce, and also a railroad to Paris. Steamers ply between Strasbourg & Basle, Rotterdam, & London. It has belonged to France in modern times, since 1681; & is the birth-place of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, & of Pierre Schœffer, who contests with Guttenburg the honor of the invention of printing.

STRASBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 28 m. N.N.E. Templin. Pop. 4,400. It has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics.—II. W. Prussia, reg. & 40 m. S.E. Marienwarder, cap. circ., on the Drewenz, & on the Polish fron-

tier. Pop. 3,750. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, & beer.—III. Carinthia, circ. & 20 m. N. Klagenfurt, on the Gurk. Pop. 650. [STRASBOURG.]

STRASSWALCHEN, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Salzach, on the Muhlbach, 15 m. N.E. Salzburg. Pop. 813.

STRASZNITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 13 miles S.S.W. Hradisch, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 4,100. It has a castle.

STRATA, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala.

STRATA-FLORIDA, a chapelry of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Caron, 5 miles N.E. Tref-Garon. Pop. 819. Here are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Strata-Florida, in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains. It was founded in 1164 by a prince of S. Wales, many of whose families are interred there.

STRATFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. (*Mortimer*), co. Berks, 7 m. S.S.W. Reading. Area, 6,499 ac. Pop. 1,346.—II. (*Turgis*), a pa., co. Hants, 6 miles N.N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 969 ac. Pop. 245.

STRATFIELDSAYE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Hants and Berks, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Area, 3,532 ac. Pop. 864. On the Lodder, in this pa., is the estate of the Duke of Wellington, conferred on him by parl. for his services in the Peninsular war, & which formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham & W. Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 1¼ m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. On the estate is the site of the ruined city of Silchester.

STRATFORD, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 116 N. Concord, 577 W. Connecticut river bounds it on the W., along which is fertile intervale lands. Drained by Bog brook, & other small streams flowing into Connecticut riv., & Nash's stream, a branch of Upper Ammonoosuc river. Surface uneven & rough; soil gravelly & cold. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 441; 1850, 552.

STRATFORD, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 50 S.W. Hartford, 287 W. Surface generally level; soil fertile, particularly on the Housatonic river, which bounds it on the E. The v. is pleasantly situated on the rt. b. of the Housatonic r. & on the New York & New Haven r. r., 62 m. from New York. It is built mostly on a street a mile in length, parallel to the r., & contains 5 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, & about 1,000 inhabs. The streets are planted with shade trees on each side. The Episcopal church was founded in 1723, and is the oldest of the denomination in the state. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist m., a saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,808; 1850, 2,040.

STRATFORD, p-t., Fulton co., N. Y., 15 N.W. Johnstown, 60 N.W. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil indifferent. Drained by East Canada cr. & its tributaries. Pop. 1840, 500; 1850, 801.

STRATFORD, p-o., Delaware co., O.

STRATFORD, p-v., capital Perth co., Can. W., on a tributary of the Thamesr., 110, W. Toronto. It has a court house, 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, an iron foundry, a brewery, an ashery, & 300 inhabitants.

STRATFORD, several market towns of England.—I. (*Fenny*), co. Bucks, pas. Bletchley & Simpson, on the Bedford branch of the London & N.W. railroad, 1 m. N.E. Bletchley. Pop. of chapelry, 1,033. It has two principal streets, & a manuf. of lace.—II. (*Langthorne*), co. Essex, on E. bank of the Lea, here crossed by an ancient bridge 4 miles E.N.E. London. Pop. 1851, 10,586. It has a handsome church, many dissenting chapels & schools, flour mills, chemical & print works, & distilleries, & is intersected by the E. cos. railroad & its branches.—III. (*le Buc*), co. Middlesex, separated from the foregoing by the Lea, & like it on an old Roman highway, whence its name. Area of pa. 630 ac. Pop. 4,626. It has a church of the time of Henry II., a free school, & another school with an income of 500*l.* ann.—IV. (*Stony*), co. Bucks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newport Pagnell, on the Cuse, & on the Roman Watling street, it being considered the ancient *Lactodurum*. Area of its two pas. 70 ac. Pop. 1,756, mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, & has a neat town hall, & a manuf. of lace. Also, several pas.—I. (*St. Mary*), co. Suffolk, 10 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,461 ac. Pop. 673.—II. (*St. Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. Saxmundham. Area, 793 ac. Pop. 200.—III. (*Under-the-Castle*), co. Wilts, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area, 1,483 ac. Pop. 339. In this pa. is the disfranch. bor. of Old Sarum (SARUM).—IV. (*Toney*), co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Area, 1,173 ac. Pop. 165.—V. (*Water*), co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area, 1,082 ac. Pop. 179.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a munic. bor., town, & tnshp. of England, co. & 8 miles S.W. Warwick, pa. Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Area of bor. 6,950 acres. Pop. 6,456; do. of town, 3,372. It is neatly built in a modern style. Various fires in the 16th & 17th centuries destroyed most of its older buildings; & that in which Shakspeare died was wantonly razed by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice on the margin of the river, surrounded by large elms, contains a bust of Shakspeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, & daughters; his statue also adorns the town hall, in which are pictures of him & of Garrick. Other principal buildings are the anc. chapel of the holy cross, market-house, alms-house, & theatre. The grammar-school endowment amounts to nearly 700*l.* a year; & here are national & Lancasterian schools, and various other charities. Trade chiefly in corn & malt; the town is connected by railroad with Moreton, 15 m. S., and with Birmingham & Henley by the Stratford canal.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a small manuf. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Slaney, 13 m. S.S.W. Blessington. Pop. 618. Its building was commenced by the Earl of Aldborough on a large scale, but its calico factory not having the desired success, it never acquired a larger bulk than that of a respectable village.

STRATH, or STRATH-SWORDLE, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a part of the isl. of Skye, with the isls. Scalpa, Pabba and Longa. Area, 54,768 ac. Pop. 3,243. A cave in the N. of the pa., during several nights, in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. Here are ruins of circular towers.

STRATHAM, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 41 S.E. by E. Concord, 484 W. Surface level; soil generally fertile. It contains a peat swamp in its E. part. Exeter r. runs on its W. border, and is navigable. Incorporated in 1716. The v. near the Concord & Portsmouth railroad, contains a Baptist, a Congregational, a Christian, & Methodist church. There are in the t. a tannery, 7 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 875; 1850, 840.

STRATHAVEN, a burgh or barony of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Avondale, 14 m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 1851, 4,274, mostly employed in weaving.—II. a narrow Highland valley in the S.W. of co. Banf.

STRATHBLANE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Sterling, on the Blane, 4 miles S.E. Killearn. Pop. 1,010. It has ruins of various old baronial castles.

STRATHBOGIE, a dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, comprises 6 pas. bordering co. Banff, with an area of 120 square miles. Pop. 9,762. It is commensurate with the original estate conferred by Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon.

STRATHBURN, p-v., Middlesex co., Can., W., 30 S. W. London, has a Free church, a grist m., 3 saw m., & 75 inhabitants.

STRATHDON, or INVERNOCHTIE, a pa. of Scotland, county Aberdeen, bordering county Banff. Pop. 1,531.

STRATHEARN, the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. Perth, extending W. to E. 35 miles, from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn, in the Tay; breadth from 6 to 8 miles. It has some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

STRATHMARTINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 735.

STRATHMIGLO, a burgh of barony & pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the Miglo. Pop. of pa. 2,509; do. of burgh, 1,304, chiefly employed in weaving. It has an antique appearance, & has a large bleachfield, several corn mills, malt houses, & breweries, & freestone quarries in its vicinity. In pa. are numerous cairns and tumuli on a supposed battlefield.

STRATHMORE, ("the great valley"), an extensive lowland tract in Scotland, in a wide acceptation extending from the county Dumbarton to the sea, in county Kincardine, & embracing part of Sterlingshire, & of

the cos. Perth & Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, & S. by the Lennox, Ochil, & Sidlaw hills. In a more limited sense, it comprises the tract from Methven, co. Perth, to Brechin, co. Forfar, 40 miles in length, watered by the Tay, & its affls. It gives the title of Earl to the Lyon family.

STRATHRAY, p-v., Adelaide t., Middlesex co., Can. W., on Sydenham r., 24 W. London, & has a Methodist church, 5 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, and 100 inhabitants.

STRATONICÆA, Asia Minor. [Eski Hissar.]

STRATTON, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 22 N.W. Brattleboro', 109 S. by W. Montpelier, 436 W. Surface mountainous; soil cold, & adapted chiefly to grazing. Drained by Deerfield river. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 341; 1850, 286.

STRATTON, several pas. of England.—I. a pa. and market town, co. Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 miles N.N.W. Launceston. Area, 2,837 ac. Pop. 1,696.—II. co. Dorset, 3¾ miles N.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,683 acres. Pop. 394.—III. co. Gloucester, 1¼ miles N.N.W. Cirencester. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 622.—IV. co. Norfolk, 9¼ S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 318.—V. (*Audley*), cos. Bucks & Oxford, 3 miles N.E. Bicester. Area, 2,810 ac. Pop. 305.—VI. (*East*), co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 387.—VII. (*on-the-Foss*), co. Somerset, 5½ miles N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,148 ac. Pop. 413. At Downside Castle, in the vicinity, is an establishment for educating Roman Catholic priests. The village is situated on the ancient Rom. Fossway.—VIII. (*Long*), co., Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,517 ac. Pop. 751.—IX. (*St. Margaret's*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Highworth. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 1,725.—X. (*Strawles*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N. Norwich. Area, 1,582 ac. Pop. 242.

STRATTON'S FALL, p-o., Delaware co., N. Y., 68 W.S.W. Albany, 349 W.

STRATTONVILLE, p-v., Clarion co., Pa., 180 W. N.W. Harrisburg, 269 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—and about 250 inhabitants.

STRATUS, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Acarnania; its remains are on the E. bank of the Achelous, 9 m. N. Vrachori in Ætolia.

STRAUBING, *Castra Augustana*, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on the eminence beside the Danube, which here forms a large island, & is crossed by a bridge 25 m. S.E. Regensburg. Pop. 8,825. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, the remains of several convents, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

STRAUSBERG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on Lake Strauss, 20 m. E.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 3,500. It has manufs. of cotton & woollen fabrics.—*Strausfurt*, is a village of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 13 miles N. Erfurt. Pop. 1,066.

STRAUSTOWN, p-o., Berks co., Pa.

STRAWBERRY, t., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 709.

STRAWBERRY HILL, p-o., Muscatine co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, N. Y. Situated in Niagara riv., about 1 m. below Black Rock. It abounds with wild ducks, & affords fine fishing ground.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn., 199 E. Nashville, 483 W.

STRAWBERRY POINT, p-o., Clayton co., Iowa.

STRAWBRIDGE, p-o., York co., Pa., 49 S.S.E. Harrisburg, 87 W.

STRAW HAT, p-o., Jefferson co., Ark.

STRAWNTOWN, p-v., Haycock t., Bucks co., Pa., 108 E. Harrisburg, 177 W. It contains a store & about 75 inhabitants.

STRAWTOWN, p-v., Hamilton co., Ia., 27 N. Indianapolis, 565 W. Situated on White r. It contains 2 stores, several mechanics, & a few dwellings.

STREATHAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, between Tooting & Norwood, 6 m. S.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 5,994. On its common are many handsome villas.

STREATLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Luton. Area, 2,287 ac. Pop. 385.—II. co. Berks, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wellingford. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 584.

STREET, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Glastonbury. Area, 2,913 ac. Pop. 1,647.—II. co. Sussex, 5 miles N.W. Lewes. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 170.—III. a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, chiefly in county Westmeath, 13 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Area, 16,723 ac. Pop. 3,905.

STREETHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 606 ac. Pop. 45.

STREETSBOROUGH, p-t., Portage co., O., 139 N. E. Columbus, 330 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grazing. Drained by Cuyahoga river & Tinker's cr. It contains a Presbyterian & a Methodist church. Pop. 1840, 983; 1850, 1,108.

STREETS RUN, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 204 W. Harrisburg, 203 W.

STREETSVILLE, p-v., Toronto t., Peel co., Can. W., on right bank of river Credit, 24 S.W. Toronto. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a woollen fac., 6 grist m., 8 saw m., a tannery, an iron foundry, & 1,000 inhabs.

STREHLA, a town of Saxon, circ. Leipzig, on the Elbe, 17 miles N.W. Meissen. Pop. 2,100.

STREHLEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. Pop. 4,700. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufs. of cotton woollen cloth, & leather.

STRELITZ, two towns of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln.—I. (*Gross*, or *Great*), 2 miles S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ. Pop. 2,400. It has manufs. of linen fabrics and hosiery.—II. (*Klein*, or *Little S.*) 16 m. S.S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 750.

STRELITZ (NEU), a town of N. Germany. [New Strelitz.]—*Alt*, or *Old Strelitz*, is a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2 m. S.S.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,089. It was formerly the ducal residences.

STRELITZ, a neat modern vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. Cargill, 4 m. S.W. Cupar-Angus, built in 1763 as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STRELLEY, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 279.

STRENGNÄS, or STRÄNGNOES, a town of Sweden, læn & 40 m. N. Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mælar. Pop. 1,100. It is the see of a bishop.

STRENSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.E. York, N. Riding, on the York & North Midland r. r. Area, 2,212 ac. Pop. 434.

STRENSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 339.

STRETENSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, 50 m. E.N.E. Nertchinsk.

STRETFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. S. W. Leominster. Area, 424 ac. Pop. 42.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 4,998.

STRETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. S. S.W. Ely. Area, 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,597.

STRETTON (CHURCH), a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 13 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 11,790 ac. Pop. 1,604. It has a woollen manuf., & a trade in malt. Near it is Caer-Caradoc, where Caractacus is supposed to have been defeated by Ostorius.

STRETTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 8 m. N.W. Stamford. Area, 1,934 ac. Pop. 241.—II. (*Baskerville*), co. Warwick, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 62. The church is in ruins.—III. (*on Dunsmoor*), co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Coventry. Area, 3,110 ac. Pop. 1,078. Revenue of charities 309*l*. It has a nunnery, & a co. asylum for juvenile criminals.—IV. (*en-le-Fields*), co. Derby, 5 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 1,008 ac. Pop. 340.—V. (*on-the-Foss*), co. Warwick, 3 m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 1,939 ac. Pop. 459.—VI. (*Grandsome*), co. Hereford, 6¼ m. N.W. Ledbury. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 147.—VII. (*Sugwas*), co. & 3¼ m. N.W. Hereford. Area, 779 ac. Pop. 163.—VIII. a township, co. Derby, pa. Whigfield-North, 6¼ m. S. Chesterfield, on the South Midland r. r. Pop. 482.

STRICHEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ugie, 7 m. S.S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 2,283, of whom 681 are in the village; has manufs. of linen, & 6 annual fairs.

STRICKATHROW, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Brechin. Pop. 505.

STRICKERSVILLE, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 78 E. Harrisburg, 230 W.

STRICKLANDS, p-o., Ware co., Ga.

STRICKLAND'S DEPOT, p-o., Duplin co., N. C.

STRICKLAND-WINTERBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford. Area, 1,340 ac. Pop. 383.

STRIEGAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. W.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ. Pop. 5,100. It has manufs. of woollen & linen. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1745.

STRINESTOWN, p-o., York co., Pa.

STRING PRAIRIE, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

STRING PRAIRIE, p-o., Burleson co., Tex.

STRINGSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 1,193 ac. Pop. 153.

STRINGTOWN, p-o., Ripley co., Ia.

STRINGTOWN, p-o., Richland co., Ill. Has a Roman Catholic church & 160 inhabs.

STRIVALI, or STAMPHANE ISLANDS, *Strophades*, a group of four small Ionian islets, 28 m. S. Zante. Harpy & Convent islands are the largest.

STRIXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Area, 889 ac. Pop. 56.

STRODE'S MILLS, p-o., Mifflin co., Pa., 63 N.W. Harrisburg, 154 W.

STROGONOV BAY, an inlet of Japan, on the W. coast of Jesso, lat. 43° 30′ N., lon. 141° E.

STROKESTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Elphin. Pop. 1,611. Immediately adjacent is Bawn, the demesne of Lord Hartland.

STROMA, an island off the N. extremity of Scotl., co. Caithness, in Pentland Firth, between the mainland & the Orkneys, pa. & 2 m. N. Canisbay. Length 2¼ m.; breadth 1¼ m. Pop. 211. Shores rocky & precipitous; it has some corn land, & on it are the remains of an old castle & an ancient chapel.—*Stromay* is a small island of the Outer Hebrides, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

STROMBERG, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Westphalia, reg. & 29 m. E.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,500.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 30 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Guttenbach, with 1,020 inhabitants, & manufactures of earthenware & leather.

STROMBOLA FURNACE, p-o., Stewart co., Tenn.

STROMBOLI, *Strongyle*, the most N.E. of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round: circuit about 12 m. Pop. 1,200, who raise good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, & figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2,500 feet above the sea, & at its W. extremity is an active volcano, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain, about 1-3d from its summit, & 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island is a small town & battery, & vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

STROMNESS (formerly *Cairston*), a burgh of barony, seaport town, & pa. of Scotl., co. & on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 12 m. W.S.W. Kirkwall. Area of pa. about 14 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 2,770; do. of the bor. 2,055. Mean temp. of year 46°.3; winter 39°.3; summer 54°.4, Fahr. The bay or harbor is excellent, & admits vessels of all burdens. Boat & ship-building is carried on, & straw-plaiting employs some females.

STRÖMOE, the chief of the Færoe isls. [FAROER.]

STRÖMSOE, one of the three small towns of Norway comprised under the name of DRAMMEN.

STRÖMSTAD, a town of Sweden, on the Skagerrack, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. 1,100.

STRONG, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 43 N.W. Augusta, 632 W. Sandy river passes through it near the W. side, from N. to S., & on it is a fine tract of fertile intervale. Surface uneven on the S.; soil generally strong & productive. A pond in its E. part has an outlet flowing N. into Seven Mile river, a branch of Kennebec r. It contains a pleasant v. Incorporated in 1801. It has 2 tanneries, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,109; 1850, 1,008.

STRONGOLI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 18 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,200.

STRONGSVILLE, p-t., Cuyahoga co., O., 131 N.N. E. Columbus, 361 W. Drained by the E. branch of Rocky r. The v. is situated on a branch of Rocky r., & contains 3 churches, 7 stores, 6 mills, & a woolcarding & cloth-dressing works. The Congregational church is a spacious & elegant building. There are in the town a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,151; 1850, 1,199.

STRONGTOWN, p-v., Wheatley t., Indiana co., Pa., 141 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 194 W. It has a store & 6 or 8 dwellings.

STRONGYLO, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. & 8 m. S.W. Paros.

STRONSAY, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Mould-head, Pomona, & about 7¼ m. in length by 6¼ m. in breadth. Area about 14 sq. miles. Pop. 939. Shores deeply indented by bays, & surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the vill. of Papa Sound. With Papa-Stronsay, it composes a pa. Pop. 2,227.

STRONTIAN, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the N. side of Loch Sunart. Area, 40,099 ac. Pop. 982, partly employed in mines, where, in 1790, strontites or carbon of strontia, a newly-known earthy body, was discovered.

STROOD, or STROUD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the W. bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester, within the jurisdiction of which city its vill. is comprised. Area, 1,622 ac. Pop. 3,067. Here is the terminus of the Gravesend & Rochester railroad.

STROPPIANA, a comm. & vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,211.—*Stroppo* is a comm. & vill., prov. & 24 m. W.N.W. Coni.

STROUD, t., Monroe co., Pa. Surface partly hilly, partly level; soil gravel & calcareous loam. Drained by Smithfield creek & its tributaries, & by Cherry cr. Pop. 1840, 1,206; 1850, 1,419.

STROUD, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western r. r. Area of pa. 3,810 ac. Pop. 1851, 8,798; do. of parl. bor. 36,535. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome & Slade rivers, is well built, & has many woollen & fulling mills, & dyeing establishments, it being the centre of the Gloucestershire woollen manufs. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

STROUD, a vill. of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the Karruah, 7 m. from Bourral. It is the head quarters of the Australian Agricultural Company.

STROUDSBURG, p-b., Stroud t., capital of Monroe co., Pa., 3 N.W. Delaware Water Gap, 124 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 217 W. Situated on the N. bank of Smithfield cr. It is built on one street, & contains 5 churches, —1 Free, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a public library, 6 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a flouring m., & 811 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1815. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque.

STROXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. S.S. W. Grantham. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 112.

STRUBBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Alford. Area, 2,075 ac. Pop. 287.

STRUGA, a small town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 6 m. W. Ochrida.

STRUMPSHAW, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,337 ac. Pop. 441.

STRY, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. & N.E., & after a course of 110 m., joins the Dniester, 4 m. N.E. Zydaczow.—II. a fortified town of Galicia, cap. circ., on the Stry, 42 m. S.S.W. Lemberg. Pop. 2,682.

STRYKERSVILLE, p-v., Sheldon t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 270 W. Albany, 358 W. Situated on Buffalo creek, & contains a Presbyterian & a Baptist church, 2 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabitants.

STRYKOW, a town of Poland, gov. & 64 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,200.

STRYMON, the ancient name of the river Struma or Kara-su, a river of Macedonia, European Turkey.—The *Strymonic Gulf*, which it enters, is a name of the Gulf of Contessa. [ORPHANO.]

STRYNOE, two islets of Denmark, between the isls. Langeland, Taasinge, & Æroe. Pop. 650.

STRZELNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 13 m. S.S.W. Inowraclaw. Pop. 2,380.

STUBANSVILLE, p-o., Wayne co., Ky.

STUBBEKIÖBING, a marit. town of Denmark, stift Falster-Laaland, on the N.E. coast of the isl. Falster, 15 m. S. Præstoe. Pop. 1,000.

STUBLETT'S TAVERN, p-o., Powhatan co., Va., 22 W. Richmond, 139 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 100 inhabitants.

STUBTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.E. Newark. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 186.

STUDHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Herts & Bedford, 5 m. S. Dunstable. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 899.

STUDHOLME, pa., King's co., N. B. Drained by Kenebecasis r. It had in 1851, 9 grist m., 13 saw m., 8 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 2,974.

STUDLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, in the island of Purbeck, 5 m. E.N.E. Corfe-castle, bounded N. by the Poole harbor. Area, 7,814 ac. Pop. 445. Studland bay on its E. side is a fair anchorage; & near it is Brownsea island, with a castle, defending the entrance of Poole harbor. On Studland common are some curious Druidic remains.

STUDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Area, 4,262 ac. Pop. 2,183, partly employed in manufs. of needles & fish-hooks.

STÜHLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Wutach, 10 m. N.W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 593.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., in a marshy tract, 16 m. N.E. Lake Balaton. Pop. 21,000. It has some handsome buildings, including the bishop's palace & offices, co. hall, the Marienkirche in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried, a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, Magyar theatre, manufs. of flannels & leather, a trade in wine, & large cattle markets.

STUHM, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 13 m. N.N.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., between two lakes. Pop. 1,250. It has an old castle. Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1630.

STUKA, a town of Morocco, prov. Sus, 65 m. S.W. Terodant.

STUKELEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. & 2 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 2,990 ac. Pop. 482.—II. (*Little*), co. & 3 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 409.

STUMP BRIDGE, p-o., Madison co., Miss.

STURA, two rivers of N. Italy, Piedmont.—I. div. Turin, after a S.E. course of 35 m., joins the Po 3 m. N. Turin.—II. flows for 70 m. N.E. & joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

STURBRIDGE, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 61 W.S.W. Boston, 379 W. Surface uneven; soil hard but fertile. On Quinnebaug river there are fine intervales. This river rises in the town, & after a circuitous course into several other towns, returns to it again, affording water power. The v., at the centre, contains a Baptist & a Congregational church, & about 30 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., 4 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 bitt & auger fac., 3 grist m., 8 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,005; 1850, 2,119.

STURBRIDGE, a hamlet of Engl., co. & 1½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge, where a large fair is held during a fortnight from September 28th, annually.

STURGEON (BAY), an inlet on the E. side of Green Bay, Mich.—(*Lake*), Brit. N. A., discharges its waters S. ward into the river Saskatchewan.

STURGEONVILLE, p-v., Brunswick co., Va., 83 S. S.W. Richmond, 199 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

STURGES, p-t., St. Joseph's co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 840.

STURMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Clare. Area, 945 ac. Pop. 351.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. W. Wimborne-Minster. Area, 3,851 ac. Pop. 872. The vill. had formerly a market.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Stour, 8 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area of pa. 4,229 ac. Pop. 1,916. It has some manufs. of baize.

STURRY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Stour, here crossed by a handsome bridge, & on a branch of the S. Eastern r. r., 2½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area, 3,089 ac. Pop. 997. The remains of Sturry-court, once belonging to the Strangford family, are near the church.

STURSTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Watton. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 62.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Eye. Area, 775 ac. Pop. 241.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. & 1 m. E. Ashbourne. Pop. 662.

STURT, a co. of S. Australia, bounded E. by the Murray river, having S. Lake Alexandrina, N. the co. Eyre, & W. the cos. Adelaide & Hindmarsh.—(*Mountain*), S. Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of Gawler range, W. of Spencer Gulf; lat. 32° 45′ S., lon. 135° 30′ E.—II. a mntn. of New South Wales, Darling-downs.—(*River*), S. Australia, enters the Gulf of St. Vincent at Glenelg, 5 m. S.W. Adelaide.

STURTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 6 m. E.N.E. East-Retford. Area, 4,610 ac. Pop. 637.—II. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln r. r., 5¼ m. N.N.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,440 ac. Pop. 138.

STUTTESBURY, a pa. of England, county Northampton, 4 miles N.N.W. Brackley. Area, 1,007 ac. Pop. 38.

STUTTGART, the cap. city of Würtemberg, S. Germany, on the Nesenbach, a small affl. of the Neckar, 1½ m. from its mouth in that river, 38 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. Lat. of Cathedral 48° 46′ 36″ N., lon. 9° 10′ 52″ E. Pop. 28,616. Mean temp. of year 49°.4; winter 33°.2; summer 64°.9, Fahr. It is surrounded by gardens & vineyards, & is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is mostly well built, & has some broad and handsome streets & fine squares, in one of which is the royal palace, a freestone edifice, opening on one side into a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings & sculptures by Danneker & Canova. The old palace, & the theatre in the same square, a Gothic church, with tombs of the dukes of Würtemberg, the palace of the princes, parliament house, city hall, chancery court, barracks, post office, gymnasium, city schools, large hospital, workhouse, royal stud house, stables, & riding school, are other principal edifices; & here are a public library containing 200,000 vols. & 1,800 MSS., museum of natural history, with a remarkable series of fossils, royal cabinets of coins & medals, with 17,000 coins, antiquities, & maps; the royal library of 50,000 vols., & many private libraries. It is connected by r. rds. with Heilbronn on the N. & Geislingen on the S. Printing & book-binding form chief branches of its industry, & Cotta's printing establishment is one of the largest on the continent. It has some manufs. of woollen & cotton goods, jewellery, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, gloves, & carpets, with breweries & vinegar works. In its vicinity some good effervescing wine is made; & near it is Cannstadt, a favorite watering place, & the solitude where Schiller was educated.

STUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Ipswich. Area, 2,725 ac. Pop. 455.

STUTTON, with HAZLEWOOD, a township of England, county York, W. Riding, pa. & 1¼ mile S. W. Tadcaster, on branch of the York & N. Midland railroad. Pop. 380. Hazlewood Hall is a magnificent building.

STUTZAITZA, or CARATOVA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 23 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil, on the Egridere. Pop. 4,000. It has a mint for coining copper, mined in its vicinity.

STUYVESANT, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 12 N. Hudson, 17 S. Albany, 351 W. Surface hilly; soil clay, gravel, & loam, & fertile. Hudson river bounds it on the W. The v. is situated on the left bank of the Hudson river, & contains a church, 12 stores & storehouses, & 250 inhabs. A steamboat, barges, & several sloops ply between this place & New York. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., a saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,779; 1850, 1,766.

STUYVESANT FALLS, p-v., Stuyvesant t., Columbia co., N. Y., 27 S. Albany, 350 W. Situated on Kinderhook creek, which here affords good water power, & contains 3 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., a paper m., & about 40 dwellings.

STYR, a river of Austrian and Russian Poland, Galicia, Volhynia, & Minsk, after a N. course of 200 m., joins the Pripet 22 m. E. Pinsk.

STYRIA (Germ. *Steyermark*, anc. a part of *Noricum*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, between lat. 45° 54′ & 47° 50′ N., & lon. 13° 30′ & 16° 25′ E., having E. Hungary, S. Illyria, & Croatia, N. & W. Upper Austria. Area, 8,658 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 1,006,971, mainly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or the basin of the Mur, with portions of those of the Drave & Save in the S., and the Enns in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the Mur by the Noric Alps. The highest point of these, the Hochschwab, is upwards of 7,600 feet in elevation. The Styrian Alps, S. the Mur, rise in the Eisenhut to 7,656 feet in height, & a branch of the Carnic Alps separates the Drave & Save. Surface is almost wholly mntnous., except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, &c., are raised; elsewhere, pastoral or mining industry chiefly occupy the pop. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulses, fruits, hemp, & flax. Cattle & sheep are extensively

reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. Average annual produce of iron, 516,136 cwt.; copper, 1,047 cwt.; salt, 160,000 cwt.; alum, 4,145 cwt.; coal, 404,986 cwt.; with small quantities of lead, silver, gold, zinc, & vitriol; marble & building stones are abundant; & the country contains many medicinal springs. Manufs. are insignificant, and trade limited. The conveyance of goods employs many of the pop., the province lying in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, & it is now traversed by the railroad from Vienna to Trieste. It is divided into the circs. of Grätz the cap., & Marburg, Cilly, Judenburg, & Brück, its other chief towns. Nearly all its inhabs. are Roman Catholic. Grätz has a university. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne; it has belonged to Austria ever since 1192.

STYRRUP, a township of England, co. Notts, pa. Blyth, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Bawtry. Pop. 634.

SUAKIN, a seaport town of the Red Sea, on an isl. off its W. coast, lat. 19° 7′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E. Pop. 8,000 (?). It has an excellent harbor, & is a station for pilgrims passing to & from Arabia.

SUBACHI, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 18 m. N.W. Mamai.

SEBATHOO, a town of N.W. Hindostan, cap. one of the protected states, between the Sutleje & Jumna, 28 m. S.E. Belaspoor. Pop. with Sewah & Burowlee, 5,535.

SUBBULGHUR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. 78 m. S.W. Agra.—II. British Upper provs., dist. Moradabad, 18 m. S. Hurdwar.

SUBIACO, *Sublaqueum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 31 m. E. Rome, on the Teverone. Pop. 5,840. It is picturesquely situated, & has a castle, long a summer residence of the popes; a famous monastery, founded in the 5th century, & remains of a villa of Nero.

SUBLIGNA, p-o., Chattooga co., Ga.

SUBLIMITY, p-o., Marion co., Oregon.

SUBROY, a town of W. Hindostan, prov. Cutch, 22 m. N.W. Mandavee.

SUBTLAVA, a town of Nicaragua, C. A., on a small lake near the Pacific, 40 miles S.S.E. Leon. Pop. 5,000.

SUBUNREEKA ("the gold line"), a river of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dists. Ramghur & Midnapoor, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Pipley, after a S.E. course of 250 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

SUBZ, a town of Cent. Asia. [SHEHRI-SIUBZ.]

SUBZAWUR, a decayed town & fort of W. Afghanistan, on a river 110 m. S. Herat.—*Subzulcote* is the N. frontier town of Scinde, 60 m. N.E. Rohee-Bukkur. Pop. 5,000.

SUBZOW, or ZOUBTZOV, a town of Russia, gov. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,000.

SUBZWAR, a fortified town of N. Prussia. [SABZAWAR.]

SUCCADANA, or SOEKADANA, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang river, lat. 1° 20′ S. Exports comprise opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold dust, & tin.

SUCCESS, t., Coos co., N. H., 143 N. by E. Concord. The surface is uneven. Drained by small streams which flow W. into Androscoggin river, which runs a little W. of its W. border. One of these streams flows from a pond in its E. part. Incorporated in 1773.

SUCCESS, p-o., Riverhead t., Suffolk co., N. Y.

SUCE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 8 m. N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,119.—*Sucy-en-Brie* is a comm. & vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil. Pop. 1,175.

SU-CHEW, or SU-TCHOO, a large city of China, prov. Kiang-su, in which it holds the second rank, cap. dep., on the great imperial canal near lake Taihou, 55 m. W.N.W. its port Shanghae, & 110 m. S.E. Nanking. It is stated to be 10 miles in circ., & enclosed by fortifications, outside of which are four vast suburbs. It has famous silk manufs., printing estabs., & trade in books; and the high fertility of the level region around it has caused it to be called by the Chinese, a "terrestrial paradise."

SUCHILTEPEC, a town of Guatemala, C. A., cap. dep., 75 m. W. New Guatemala, on the river Suchiltepec, which enters the Pacific O., & near a volcano of same name. Indigo & cochineal are cultivated in its vicinity.

SUCHONA, a river of Russia. [SUKHONA.]

SUCHTELN, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 19 m. W.N.W. Dusseldorf on the N. canal. Pop. 1,846.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, Connaught, flows mostly S. between the cos. Roscommon & Galway, & joins the Shannon at Shannon bridge.

SUCKASUNNY, p-v., Morris co., N. J., 59 N. Trenton, 229 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, a store, & about 15 dwellings.

SUCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Bromyard. Area, 5,184 ac. Pop. 1,126.

SUCZAWA, a town, Bukovina. [SUTSCHAWA.]

SUDAK, a maritime town of the Crimea, S. Russia, 22 m. S.W. Kaffa.

SUDBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 1¼ mile N. Orford. Area, 5,429 ac. Pop. 601.

SUDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¼ miles N.W. Thrapston. Area, 1,781 ac. Pop. 367.

SUDBROOK, a pa. of England, co. & 4 miles N.E. Lincoln. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 90.

SUDBURY, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 75 S.S.W. Montpelier, 465 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile loam. Otter cr. runs on its N.E. boundary, by small branches of which it is drained. A little W. of the centre is a v., which contains a Congregational church, a store, & about 100 inhabitants. There are in the town 2 tanneries, 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 796; 1850, 794.

SUDBURY, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 20 W. by N. Boston, 421 W. Drained by Sudbury river, a branch of Concord r. The land on its borders is low, and, to a considerable extent, is annually overflowed. A v., near the centre, contains a Congregational church & about 30 dwellings. There are in the t. a paper fac., 4 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,422; 1850, 1,578.

SUDBURY, a bor. town of England, cos. Suffolk & Essex, on the Stour, 19 m. W. Ipswich. Area of bor. 1,093 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,225; do. of the town 6,04. The town on the N. side of the river is neat, clean, well built, & has 3 pas. & pa. churches, & a handsome town hall; a grammar school, rev. 100*l.* a year; an important manuf. of silks, & of buntings, an export trade in agricultural produce, & imports of coal. It lately returned 2 mems. to H. of C., but has been disfranchised on account of gross bribery.—II. a pa., county Derby, 5 m. E.S.E. Uttoxeter. Area, 3,603 ac. Pop. 570. Sudbury hall (Lord Vernon) is in the pa.

SUDELEY-MANOR, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area, 2,622 ac. Pop. 77. The church is in ruins. Queen Catherine Parr is buried here. It has the ruins of a castle.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMANNLAND, an old prov. of Sweden, now forming the len Nyköping, with a part of that of Stockholm.

SUDETEN-GEBIRGE, or SUDETIC MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Germany, which encircles Bohemia, connected on the E. with the Carpathians, & on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

SUDJA, a town of Russia, gov. & 52 miles S.W. Koursk, cap. dist., on the Sudja, and around a small lake, in a marshy but fertile tract. Pop. 3,000.—*Sudjuk-Kale* is a Russian fort, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea, in Abkasia, 18 m. S.E. Anapa. It was formerly an important Turkish post, taken by the Russians in 1791.

SUDLERSVILLE, p-v., Queen Anne co., Md., 45 E. by S. Baltimore, 55 E. by N. Annapolis, 95 W.

SUDOGDA, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 miles S.E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Sudogda. Pop. 1,500.

SUDUD (probably the *Zadud* of Scripture), a large vill. of Syria, pash. Damascus, & E. of the route from that city to Homs,

SUDUK, a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 63° 22′ E., & after a S. course of 60 m. enters the Indian O., 60 m. N.W. Afubah.

SUECA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. S.E. Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 8,862.

SUEVRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, near the right bank of the Loir, on railroad to Orleans & Tours, 8 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 1,957.

SUEZ, a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suez (Red Sea), 76 m. E. Cairo, lat. 29° 58′ 6″ N., lon. 32° 34′ 2″ E. Stationary inhabs. from 1,500 to 2,000. It is a station for numerous caravans & travellers. It is a wretched town, houses of sun-

dried brick, and unpaved streets, with about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom house, &c., the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few cannon, & surrounded by entrenchments. The country around it is a perfect desert, & all provisions & water are brought to it from great distances. It ports will not receive boats of more than 60 tons, & steamers must moor 2 miles from the town. From its position on the high road between Egypt & the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; & since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. Immediately N. the town is Kolzim, the site of the anc. *Clysma*.—The *Gulf of Suez* is the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length 200 m., average breadth 30 m. Shores desert, & alternately present arid plains & rocky headlands. Two miles from its head, it is supposed by some that the Israelites crossed the bed of the sea during their exodus from Egypt.—The *Isthmus of Suez* is the neck of land connecting Asia & Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, & N. the Mediterranean; breadth 72 miles. Surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes (the ancient crocodile lakes), and land fertilized by inundations of the Nile. On it are traces of the anc. canal connecting the Red & Mediterranean seas. Across it is now (1854) being built a railroad, a portion of which is finished. [Red Sea.]

SUFEID KOH ("the white mountain"), Afghanistan, 100 m. S. the Hindoo Koosh, bounds the valley of Cabool on the S., extending W. to E. about 33° 50′ S., & between lon. 69° 36′ & 71° 16′ E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep & rocky, rising in one part to 14,200 feet in height, & covered with perpetual snow.

SUFFEEDUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, 18 m. W. Paniput.

SUFFERN'S, p-o., Rockland co., N. Y.

SUFFIELD, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 17 N. Hartford, 352 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Enfield. Surface diversified; soil a strong, deep loam. The banks of the river are elevated, and furnish no alluvial meadows. The v. is situated on one street, over a mile long, on elevated ground, and contains 2 Baptist & a Congregational church, several stores, & many fine dwellings, with a very commanding prospect. It contains the "Connecticut Literary Institution," founded by the Baptists, in 1835. The edifice is of brick, 72 feet long, & 34 wide, 4 stories high, containing 24 rooms for students. Connected with it are 16 acres of land, & a dwelling for the steward. It has a principal & 4 assistants, & 228 pupils. Anniversary, the first Wednesday in August. The t. was chartered in 1670, & until 1752, was under the jurisdiction of Mass. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., a tack fac., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 266,9; 1850, 2,962.

SUFFIELD, p-t., Portage co., O., 13 S. by W. Ravenna, 134 N.E. Columbus, 320 W. Drained by Little Cuyahoga r. Pop. 1840, 1,212; 1850, 1,281.

SUFFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ miles W. N. W. North Walsham. Area, 1,458 ac. Pop. 237.

SUFFOLK, county, Mass. Situated in the E. part of the state. Organized in 1643, when it contained the present counties of Suffolk & Norfolk, with the towns of Hingham & Hull, in Plymouth co. It now contains 110 sq. m., being the smallest county in extent in the state, but the city of Boston renders it the most important. Capital, Boston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $22,090; rye, 1,330 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 2,691;—10 flouring & grist m., 11 iron foundries, a woollen fac. Cap. employed in manufactures, $21,431,580; value of manufactured articles, $63,085,581;—96 churches; 61 academies, 1,800 pupils; 222 schools, 17,230 scholars; 86 libraries, 164,086 volumes. Pop. 1840, 95,773; 1850, 144,517.

SUFFOLK, county, N. Y. It comprehends the E. part of Long Island, with several considerable islands, the largest of which are Shelter, Gardiners, & Fishers islands. Area, 973 sq. m. Peconic river & some small streams drain the co. The surface is broken & hilly; soil sand & sandy loam. There are extensive salt meadows. The Long Island railroad extends through the co. to Greenport. There are several good harbors along its shores. Salt is manufactured by the evaporation of sea-water. Capital, Riverhead. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $894,957; wheat, 128,237 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 377,985; oats, 243,020; wool, 77,350 lbs.;—7 grist m., a woollen fac., 4 cotton fac.; 5 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 6 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $683,062; value of manufac. articles, $782,140;—99 churches; 30 academies, 570 pupils; 153 schools, 8,115 scholars; 141 libraries, 23,330 vols. Pop. 1840, 32,469; 1850, 36,992.

SUFFOLK, C. H., p-o., Suffolk co., N. Y., 226 S.S.E. Albany, 306 W. (*See Riverhead.*)

SUFFOLK, p-v., capital of Nansemond co., Va., 28 N.W. by W. Norfolk, 85 S.E. Richmond, 218 W. Situated on the E. side of Nansemond r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches;—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 2 Methodist,—20 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,200 inhabs.

SUFFOLK, a maritime co. of England, having E. the North Sea, N. Norfolk, W. Cambridgeshire, & S. Essex. Area, 1,481 sq. m., or 947,681 ac., of which about 820,000 are under culture. Inhabited houses 1851, 116,273. Pop. 337,215. The Ouse & Waveney rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which with the Orwell expands into an estuary near the sea. Surface mostly level & very well tilled. In the N.W. is a tract of hilly & poor soil. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, & hemp, are principal crops; some hops are raised; dairy husbandry is important, & butter is a chief product. The stock of sheep is estimated at 500,000. Farms generally large, & let on leases. Stays are manufactured in large numbers at Ipswich. Wool manufs., formerly important, have declined, but some silk stuffs are made at Hadleigh and Glemsford, & gun flints at Brandon. The rivers are mostly navigable, & the co. is intersected by the Stowmarket canal, Lowestoft and Norwich navigation, and branches of the E. cos. railroad. Suffolk is in the E. circuit, & chiefly in the diocese of Norwich. Assizes are held at Bury-St.-Edmund's and Ipswich, besides which bors. it contains Eye & Sudbury, & the market towns Woodbridge, Framlingham, Mildenhall, Brandon, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, &c., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, & Lowestoft on the coast. The co., also contains the remains of Dunwich, the ancient cap. of East Anglia, but which has been mostly engulfed in the sea. It sends 9 mems. to H. of C., of which 4 are for the co.

SUGAR, cr., Sangamon co., Ill., is a S. branch of Sangamon r.

SUGAR, cr., Ill., rises in McDonough co., & enters Illinois r. in Schuyler co. There are several other small creeks of this name in Ill.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Armstrong county, Pa. Has a Roman Catholic church, a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,852: 1850, 1,688.

SUGAR CREEK, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 222 N.W. Harrisburg, 296 W.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Venango co., Pa., 8 N. W. Franklin. Surface level; soil a fertile loam. Bounded N.E. & E. by Sugar cr. Coal is abundant. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,093; 1850, 875.

SUGAR CREEK, p. o., Telfair co., Ga.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Allen co., O. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1850, 756.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Greene co., O. Drained by Little Miami r. It has 9 flouring m., 5 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,369; 1850, 3,082.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Putnam co., O. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1840, 500; 1850, 550.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Stark co., O. The surface is rolling, & somewhat hilly. Drained by Sugar cr. of Tuscarawas r. Pop. 1840, 1,862; 1850, 1,743.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1840, 1,450; 1850, 1,460.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Wayne co., O. Drained by Sugar cr. Pop. 1840, 2,223; 1850, 2,321.

SUGAR CREEK, p-t., Hancock co., Ia., 15 E. Indianapolis, 563 W. Pop. 1850, 610; 1850, 793.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 650; 1850, 777.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Park county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,355.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 748.

SUGAR CREEK, t., Vigo county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,180.

SUGAR CREEK, v., Sangamon co., Ill. Has a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabitants.
SUGAR CREEK, p. o., Williamson co., Ill.
SUGAR CREEK, p-t., Walworth co., Wis., 65 S.E. Madison, 814 W. Drained by a branch of Fox river. Pop. 1850, 1,227.
SUGAR CREEK, t., Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 965.
SUGAR CREEK, p-o., Lawrence co., Tenn., 91 S.S. W. Nashville, 751 W.
SUGAR CREEK, t., Benton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 580.
SUGAR GROVE, p-t., Warren co., Pa., 239 N.W. Harrisburg, 328 W. On Stillwater cr., 1¼ S. N. Y. state line. It contains a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,062; 1850, 1,523.
SUGAR GROVE, p. o., Pendleton co., Va.
SUGAR GROVE, p-o., Ashe co., N. C., 232 W.N. W. Raleigh, 398 W.
SUGAR GROVE, p-o., Fairfield co., O., 37 S.E. Columbus, 375 W.
SUGAR GROVE, p. o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.
SUGAR GROVE, p. o., Butler co., Ky.
SUGAR GROVE, p-o., Kane co., Ill., 182 N.N.E. Springfield, 759 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 734.
SUGAR GROVE, p. o., Poweshick co., Iowa.
SUGAR HILL, p-o., Grafton co., N. H., 78 N. Concord, 538 W.
SUGAR HILL, p-o., Orange t., Steuben co., N. Y., 198 W. by S. Albany, 310 W.
SUGAR HILL, p. o., McDowell co., N. C.
SUGAR HILL, p. o., Marion dist., S. C.
SUGAR HILL, p. o., Panola co., Tex.
SUGAR HILL, p. o., Hall co., Ga.
SUGAR LAKE, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 243 N.W. Harrisburg, 316 W. It receives its name from Sugar lake, a handsome sheet of water, from which flows a branch of Sugar cr.
SUGAR LAND, p. o., Matagorda co., Tex.
SUGAR LOAF, p-v., Goshen & Warwick towns, Orange co., N. Y., 105 S.S.W. Albany, 374 W. It has a church, 3 stores, 25 dwellings, & about 140 inhabitants.
SUGAR LOAF, t., Columbia co., Pa., 112 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 221 W. Surface diversified, in the N. mountainous; soil sand & gravel. Drained by Fishing cr. & its tributaries. It has 3 grist m., 21 saw m. Pop. 1840, 937; 1850, 1,316.
SUGAR LOAF, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys fertile. Drained by Nescopeck & Black creeks. It is named from a conical mountain in the vicinity, of the same name. Pop. 1840, 1,306; 1850, 1,023.
SUGAR LOAF, t., Crawford county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 911.
SUGAR LOAF, p. o., Sebastian co., Ark.
SUGAR POINT, p. o., Barren co., Ky.
SUGAR RUN, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.
SUGAR RUN, p. o., Wetzel co., Va.
SUGARTOWN, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.
SUGARTOWN, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 79 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 124 W.
SUGAR TREE, p-o., Pittsylvania co., Va., 183 W.S. W. Richmond, 266 W.
SUGAR TREE RIDGE, p-o., Highland co., O., 86 S.W. Columbus, 453 W.
SUGAR VALLEY, p-o., Clinton co., Pa.
SUGAR VALLEY, p-o., Preble co., O., 100 W. by S. Columbus, 493 W.
SUGAR VALLEY, p. o., Murray co., Ga.
SUGGSVILLE, p-v., Clarke co., Ala., 152 S. Tuscaloosa, 944 W. Situated on E. side of Basset's cr., a branch of Tombigbee r., & contains about 150 inhabitants.
SUGHRA, a small seaport town of S.E. Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 13° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 45° 46′ E.
SUHL, or SUHLA, a town of Central Germany, in a detached dist. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 8,005, engaged chiefly in iron & steel works, & in manufs. of union fabrics & chemical products.—*Suhlau* is a small town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, 5 m. S.W. Militsch. Pop. 800.
SUHR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 2 m. S. E. Aarau. Pop. (with comm.) 1,423.
SUIPPES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., on the Suippes, an affl. of the Aisne, 14 m. N.N.E. Chalons. Pop. 2,451.
SUIR, a river of Ireland, Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit mntns., flows S., through the co. Tipperary, and in conjunction with the Barrow, expands into the estuary, Waterford harbor, on the S. coast. Total course about 100 miles.
SUIRA, a name of Mogadore. [MOGADORE.]
SUK-EL-SHUKYUKH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 66 m. W.N.W. Bassorah. Previously to the plague of 1832, it had upwards of 10,000 inhabitants: it is still the seat of an active inland commerce, and has an export trade in horses, esteemed the best in this part of the Turkish dominion.
SUKHONA, or SUCHONA, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, rises in Lake Kubinsk, flows mostly E., past Totma & Veliki-Ustiug, & near the latter town joins the Jug to form the Dvina. Total course 250 m. Principal affls., the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, & forms a main route between Vologda & Archangel.
SUKKUR, a decayed but picturesque town of Scinde, on the W. bank of the Indus, immediately opposite Roree. Lat. 27° 44′ N., lon. 68° 52′ E.
SUKU-L-BASIR, a town of Arabia, 15 m. N.W. Shehr, on its S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4,500.
SUKYT, a small town of the Punjab, in the British Julinder-doab, between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, 15 m. N.E. Belaspoor. Around it are numerous forts & strongholds.
SULA, a river of Russia, govs. Kharkov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper, 18 m. N.W. Krilov, after a S. course of 200 miles.
SULBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. Area, 700 ac. Pop. 94.
SULEDAL, a pa., river, & lake of Norway, stift Christiansand; & a vill., amt. & 48 m. N.E. Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.
SULEIMANIYAH, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. a dist., 40 m. square, & 73 m. E.N.E. Kerkook. It comprises 1,000 houses, with several khans, and a well-supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed for its excellent breed of horses.
SULEN ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Norway, stift & 45 m. N.N.W. Bergen.
SULGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 m. N.W. Bischoffzell. Pop. 1,110.
SULGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 15 m. S.W. Northampton. Area, 4,100 ac. Pop. 604.
SULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m. W.N. W. Reading. Area, 695 ac. Pop. 132.
SULHAMSTEAD, two pas. of Engl., co. Berks.—I. (*Abbots*), 6 m. S.W. Reading. Pop. 382.—II. (*Bannister*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Reading. Pop. 302.
SULI, a strong fortress of European Turkey, Epirus, on the river Suli, sanj. & 31 m. S.W. Yanina, celebrated during the Greek revolution.
SULIMANA, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° & 10° N., & lon. 9° 30′ & 11° W., enclosed by Futta-Jallon, Sangara, & Limba; cap. Falaba. The river Rokelle forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pasturages feed many herds, camels, &c. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, & glass wares, into Sulimana in return for other products.
SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Afghanistan, separating Damaun from the prov. Sewastan, &c., and extending from lat. 29° to 33° 40′ N., lon. 70° E. Culminating point the Takht-i-Suliman ("throne of Solomon"), elevation 11,000 ft. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow line.
SULITELMA, mntn., Scandinavia. [NORWAY.]
SULKEA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Hooghly river, opposite Calcutta.
SULLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. W.N.W. Steyning. Area, 2,340 ac. Pop. 243.
SULLIVAN, county, N. H. Situated in the W. toward the S. part of the state. Area, 530 sq. m. Connecticut r. runs on its W. border. Surface elevated but not mountainous; soil near the streams rich. Drained by Sugar r. & its branches. Sunapee lake lies on its E. border. Organized in 1827. Capital, Newport. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $812,739; wheat, 24,062 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 122,609; oats, 98,003; wool, 231,697;—10 flouring and grist m., 2 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac.; 16 tanneries, 43 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $449,200; value of manufactured articles, $785,313;—

50 churches; 4 academies, 416 pupils; 186 schools, 4,772 scholars; 5 libraries, 2,130 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,340; 1850, 19,375.

SULLIVAN, county, N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 919 sq. m. Delaware r. runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Neversink & Mongoup rivers, branches of the Delaware. The surface is hilly & mountainous. The soil is various, fertile in the valleys, & in the elevated parts adapted to grazing. The Delaware and Hudson canal & the New York and Erie r. r. passes through it. Lead ore is found near Wartzboro, on the line of the Delaware & Hudson canal. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $656,948; wheat, 1,720 bushels prod.; Ind. corn, 94,529; oats, 110,456; wool, 28,832 pounds; —2 grist m., an iron foundry, 2 woollen fac.; 29 tanneries, 496 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,024,265; value of manufac. articles, $2,003,786;—38 churches; 2 academies, 160 pupils; 138 schools, 6,266 scholars; 136 libraries, 12,160 vols. Pop. 1840, 15,629; 1850, 25,088.

SULLIVAN, county, Pa. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. Drained by Plunkett's cr. & other tributaries of the Susquehanna riv. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys, & level land bordering the streams. Capital, La Porte. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $94,971; wheat, 11,959 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 21,437; oats, 29,775 wool, 12,066 pounds;—4 grist m., 17 saw m., a woollen fac., a tannery. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $31,750; value of manufactured articles, $42,432;—4 churches; 27 schools, 899 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,694.

SULLIVAN, county, Ia. Situated in the W. toward the S. part of the state. Area, 430 sq. m. Bounded W. by Wabash r. Drained by Busseron, Furman's, & Turtle creeks. Capital, Benton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $288,616; wheat, 56,725 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 742,136; oats, 75,879; wool, 31,452 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 11 persons emp.;—21 churches; 68 sch., 2,047 scholars; 1 library, 750 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,315; 1850, 10,141.

SULLIVAN, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 520 sq. m. Drained by Holston r. & its branches. The surface is mountainous. Capital, Blountville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $324,891; Ind. corn, 373,698 bushels prod.; oats, 162,914; sweet potatoes, 11,369; tobacco, 2,610 pounds;—3 grist m., a saw m., a furnace, a cotton fac. Cap. emp. in manufac., $43,050; value of manufactured articles, $51,475;—28 churches; 1 academy, 24 pupils; 42 schools, 825 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,736; 1850, 11,742.

SULLIVAN, county, Mo. Situated centrally on the N. border. Area, 636 sq. m. Drained by Locust and Yellow creeks. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Milan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $113,434; wheat, 11,482 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 176,789; oats, 15,974; wool, 11,420 pounds. Pop. 1850, 2,983.

SULLIVAN, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 101 E. Augusta, 683 W. It has Frenchman's & Taunton bay on the S.W. A bridge, 1,400 feet long, crosses Taunton bay to Hancock. The outlet of a considerable pond in its N.E. part flows into Frenchman's bay. It is well situated for navigation, & has some ship-building. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 649; 1850, 810.

SULLIVAN, p t., Cheshire co., N. H., 52 W.S.W. Concord, 440 W. A branch of Ashuelot r. runs on its S.E. border. Incorporated in 1787. It has a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 496; 1850, 468.

SULLIVAN, p-t., Madison co., N. Y., 122 W. by N. Albany, 345 W. Surface level N., undulating S.; soil generally fertile. Drained by Canaseraga & Chittenango creeks, flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it on the N. The v. is situated on Canaseraga cr. Incorporated in 1823, & contains a Free church, a store, a grist m., & 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 18 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,390; 1850, 4,764.

SULLIVAN, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 146 N. by W. Harrisburg, 256 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly, & well timbered. Drained by head branches of Tioga riv. It has a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,378; 1850, 1,757.

SULLIVAN, p-t., Ashland co., O., 91 N.N.E. Columbus, 386 W. Drained by branches of Black r. Soil generally fertile. The vill., at the centre, contains a church, 2 stores, a steam saw & grist m., & 120 inhabs. Pop. 1840, 781; 1850, 1,101.

SULLIVAN, p-o., Sullivan co., Ia.

SULLIVAN, p-t., Jefferson co., Wis. Drained by Bark r. Pop. 1850, 72.

SULLIVAN, p-o., Moultrie co., Ill.

SULLIVAN, p-o., Jackson co., Iowa.

SULLIVAN COVE is a bay of the Derwent river, Tasmania, on which Hobartown is situated.

SULLIVANS MILLS, p-o., Jennings co., Ia.

SULLIVANVILLE, p-o., Chemung co., N. Y.

SULLY, t., Marion co., O. Pop. 1840, 870; 1850, 736.

SULLY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6 m. S.W. Cardiff. Area, 2,167 ac. Pop. 137.

SULLY, two comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Loire, 24 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,605.—II. (*la Tour*), dep. Nievre, 8 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 1,598.

SULMIERSZYCE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, 11 m. W.S.W. Ostrowo. Pop. 1,930.

SULMONA, *Sulmo*, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., in a fertile plain, between two head streams of the Aterno, 34 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 5,800. It has a cathedral and manufs. of paper, shell goods, confectionery, & leather. Ovid was born here, B.C. 43.

SULOOMBER, a town of W. Hindostan, 40 m. S.S. Odeypoor.

SULPHUR BLUFF, p-o., Hopkins co., Tex.

SULPHUR HILL, p-o., Shelby co., Ia., 37 S.E. Indianapolis, 570 W.

SULPHUR ISLANDS, E. sea, N. the Loo-Choo isls. lat. 27° 56′ N., lon. 128° 30′ E., is 1 m. in length.—II. N. Pacific, Volcano group, S. the Arzobispo isls., lat. 24° 48 N., lon. 141° 20′ E.

SULPHUR LICK, p-o., Monroe co., Ky.

SULPHUR LICK, p-o., Lincoln co., Me.

SULPHUR ROCK, p-o., Independence co., Ark.

SULPHUR SPRING, p-o., Crawford co., O.

SULPHUR SPRING, t., Montgomery co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 552.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C., 4½ W. Ashville, 260 W. Raleigh, 490 W. It is a celebrated watering place.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Henry co., Ia.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Williamson co., Ill.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Madison co., Miss.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Jefferson co., Mo., 151 E. by S. Jefferson City, 831 W.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Rhea co., Tenn., 144 E. S.E. Nashville, 563 W.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Cherokee co., Tex.

SULPHUR WELL, p-o., Shelby co., Tenn.

SULPHUR WELL, p-o., Jessamine co., Ky.

SULPICE (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France —I. dep. H. Garonne, 9 m. S. Muret. Pop. 1,306.—II. dep. Tarn, arrond. Lavaur. Pop. 1,508.—III. (*les Champs*), dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Aubusson. Pop. 1,136.—IV. (*les Feuilles*), dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,802.

SULTANABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the Jerahi, 65 m. E.N.E. Dorak.—*Sultan Meidan*, Khorassan, is 45 m. N.W. Nishapoor.

SULTANGUNGE, two towns of India.—I. Oude, 45 m. W.N.W. Lucknow.—II. British India, presidency Bengal, prov. Bahar, on the Ganges, between Bhaugulpoor & Monghir.

SULTAN-HISSAR, *Nysa*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendere, 48 m. E. Aiasaluk. It has remains of a temple, & of a theatre.

SULTANIA, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay of the Bosphorus, 8½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, & 1 m. S. Unkiar-Iskelessi.

SULTANIEGH, a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 115 m. N.N.E. Hamadan.—The *Sultanieh-Hissar*, or Old castle of Asia, is on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont, in Asia Minor.

SULTANPOOR, several towns of India, &c.—I. Punjab, cap. rajahship, on the Beas, 23 m. N.W. Mundi.—II. British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Can-

deish, 24 m. N.E. Nuundoorbar.—III. dom. & 34 m. S. Ondc.—IV. Afghanistan, W. Jelalabad, on the route to Cabool.

SULZ, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 m. N.E. Oberndorf. Pop. 2,349. Near it are springs from which sulphate of magnesia, sal ammoniac, & vitriol are extracted.—*Sulzu* is a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 15 m. N.E. Weimar, with a grand ducal residence, & 1,239 inhabitants.

SULZBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. N.W. Amberg, on the Vils. Pop. 2,942. It has a castle, & a Latin school.—II. a vill., Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 16 m. S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,476.

SULZBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 13 m. S.W. Frieburg. Pop. 1,144.—II. a v. Bavaria, circ. UpperPalatinate, 7 m. S.S.W. Neumarkt. Pop. 1,144.

SULZE, a walled town of Mecklenb.-Schwerin, 21 m. E. Rostock. Pop. 3,580.—*Sulzfeld* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. S.W. Eppingen. Pop. 1,865.

SUMANAP, a town of the island Madura.

SUMATRA, the most W. of the Sunda isls., Asiatic Archipelago, and next to Borneo, the largest in the E. seas, between lat. 5° 40′ N. & 6° S., and lon. 95° 20′ & 106° E., separated N.E. from the Malay peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, having E. the Java sea, and the strait of Sunda separating it from the island Java, on other sides the Indian Ocean. Length N.W. to S. E. 1,100 m.; breadth 60 to 240 m. Area has been estimated at from 128,000 to 130,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,437,-360, mostly Malays, but partly of the Papuan negro race, with Moors in the N.W., and Dutch and other foreigners. Several mountain chains run through its interior, nearer its S.W. than N.E. coast, & rise near the equator to 14,000 or 15,000 feet in height. The E. half of the isl. is mostly level or undulating, and along the coasts there are many sandy and marshy plains traversed by the Siak, Judragèri, Jambi, Palembang, and other rivers of large size, but which have been little explored by Europeans. Climate in the plains is less oppressive than might have been expected; at midday the thermometer usually ranges between 82° and 85°, sometimes rising to 88°; but at sunrise not more than 70° Fahr. Dense fogs, thunder storms, & water spouts off the coast are frequent. Much of the isl. is occupied by dense forests. Products consist of rice, sago, millet, cocoa nuts, betel, sugar-cane, an abundance of tropical fruits, turmeric, ginger, coffee, rattans, scented wood, teak and other timber, & the European colonists successfully cultivate the vine; but the principal articles of export are pepper to about 3 million lbs. yearly, gold dust, copper ore, sulphur, camphor, in the N.; nutmegs, cloves, and mace, in the Dutch territory of Bencoolen; and coral, benzoin, gutta percha, tin in Palembang and Menankabow; many of which articles are brought by natives from the interior, & bartered at the ports for Indian & European manufactured goods; tools, iron, coal of inferior quality, & naphtha, are amongst the mineral products. Buffaloes are the most important live stock; the breed of horses is small but hardy, hogs and goats are both domestic & wild; the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, deer, &c., roam in the forests, & the hippopotamus & crocodile are met with in the rivers. The inhabitants build their houses on posts, & adopt other usages of ultra-Gangetic nations; they manuf. gold and silver filagree work with great skill, also silk & cotton fabrics, earthenwares, arms, and domestic goods generally; from Palembang lacquered basins, cane boxes, and rattan mats of the best quality are exported to Singapore, and it is said that cannon were formerly cast at Acheen in the N.W., which territory is, however, peopled by a race of Moorish descent. Imports, besides manuf. goods already mentioned, are opium and salt from India, coarse porcelain, iron wares, gold thread from China, striped cottons, spices, krises & other weapons from Java, Celebes, and other isls. of the archipelago. The isl. is divided amongst a number of native states, the chief being Acheen, Menankabow in the central mountain region, Batak, Siak, Jambi, Palembang, Lampong, along the E. from N. to S., mostly under the supremacy of the Dutch, who possess the settlements Bencoolen & Padang, on the W. coast.

SUMAUM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 24 m. N. Etaweh.

SUMBA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom. 53 m. N.E. Ahmednugger.—II. a name of SANDALWOOD Is.

SUMBAWA, one of the Sunda isls., Asiatic Archip., between lat. 8° and 9° S., lon. 116° 50′ to 119° 10 E., separated W.ward from Lombok by the Strait of Allass, and E. from Comodo by Sapy Strait. Length 160 m., breadth 20 to 60 m. It is nearly divided into two portions by a deep bay off its N. coast, having at E. side of entrance the volcano of Tomboro, 9,000 feet high, the eruptions of which have been most violent & destructive, especially in 1815. Soil of great fertility; products rice, which is exported in large quantities, tobacco, sapan, teak, & other timber, wax, edible birds' nests, nitre, gold dust, pearls, sulphur, & excellent poneys. Imports opium, Indian piece goods, & European manufs., chiefly brought to it by the Dutch who have a small establishment at Bimah, on a noble bay of the N. coast.—*Sumbawa*, a town on the N. coast of the isl., 100 m. W. Bimah, lat. 8° 30′ S., lon. 117° 30′ E. Has a good harbor, and is the resid. of a chief, subject to the sultan of Bimah.

SUMBHUL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 50 m. N.W. Bareily.

SUMBHULPOOR, an extensive district of British India, prov. Gundawana, divided by the Mahanuddy into two unequal portions. Surface in the E. mountainous, and wooded; in the N. & W. are extensive plains, yielding wheat, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, &c. —*Sumbhulpoor*, the cap., on the Mahanuddy, 143 m. W.N.W. Cuttack, is the largest town in a wide extent of country. It is enclosed by walls, and has several Hindoo temples.

SUMEGH, a market town of Hungary, co. Szalad, 17 m. N.N.E. Keszthely. Pop. 2,624.

SUMENE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. E. Le Vigan. Pop. 1,977.

SUMISWALD, a flourishing vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,300.

SUMMERFIELD, p-v., Guilford co., N. C., 99 W.N. W. Raleigh, 294 W.

SUMMERFIELD, p-v., Stewart co., Ga., 145 S.W. Milledgeville, 801 W.

SUMMERFIELD, p-o., Seneca t., Monroe co., O., 112 E. Columbus, 325 W. It contains a church, a store, 20 dwellings, & 179 inhabitants.

SUMMERFIELD, p-o., Noble co., O.

SUMMERFIELD, p-t., Monroe co., Mich., 60 S.W. Detroit, 500 W. Drained by Raisin r. The v. is situated on the r., 16 m. from Lake Erie, & contains a saw m., & several dwellings. Pop. 1830, 395; 1850, 472.

SUMMERFIELD, p-o., Dallas co., Ala.

SUMMERFORD, p-o., Madison co., O.

SUMMERFORD, t., Madison co., O. Pop. 1850, 755.

SUMMER GROVE, t., Caddo co., La. Pop. 1850, 465.

SUMMER GROVE, p-o., Smith co., Tex.

SUMMER HILL, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 24 S.E. Auburn, 149 W. Albany. 325 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, moderately fertile. Drained by head branches of Fall cr. Pop. 1840, 1,446; 1850, 1,251.

SUMMER HILL, p-t., Cambria co., Pa., 150 W. by N. Harrisburg, 187 W. It has 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,005; 1850, 1,497.

SUMMER HILL, t., Crawford co., Pa. It has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,638; 1850, 1,160.

SUMMER-ISLANDS, a group of 30 isls., at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of cos. Ross & Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera-More, about 2 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, is inhabited.

SUMMERS, p-o., Rockbridge co., Va.

SUMMERS, t., Saline co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 672.

SUMMERSET, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

SUMMERSET, p-o., Polk co., Iowa.

SUMMERSVILLE, p-o., Jefferson co., Pa., 171 N.W. Harrisburg, 260 W.

SUMMERSVILLE, p-v., capital of Nicholas co., Va., 268 S.W. by W. Richmond, 310 W. Situated on a branch of Gauley r., & contains a court house, jail, clerk's office, 2 stores, & 125 inhabitants.

SUMMERSVILLE, p-v., Greene co., Ky., 5 N.W. Greensburg, 95 S.S.W. Frankfort, 629 W.

SUMMERVILLE, p-o., Cumberland co., N. C.

SUMMERVILLE, p-v., Charleston, dist., S. C., on the South Carolina railroad, 22 m. from Charleston. It contains an Episcopal church, a store, & 175 inhabitants.

SUMMERVILLE, p-v., capital of Chattooga co., Ga., 181 N.W. Milledgeville, 652 W. Situated on the W.

side of Chattooga r., a branch of Coosa r. It contains a court house, a jail, & 248 inhabitants.

SUMMERVILLE, p-v., Cass co., Mich., 117 W. by S. Detroit, 629 W. Situated on Dowagiake r., & contains a store, a saw m., & 75 inhabitants.

SUMMERVILLE, p-o., Rock co., Wis.

SUMMERVILLE, p-o., Boone co., Mo.

SUMMERVILLE, p-v., Charlottenburg t., Glengarry co., Can. W. It has 3 stores, a grist m., and 90 inhabitants.

SUMMIT, county, O. Situated toward the N E. part of the state. Area, 422 sq. m. The surface is moderately uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Cuyahoga r. & Little Cuyahoga r., which afford extensive water power, & the head waters of Tuscarawas r. The Ohio canal passes through its centre from N. to S. and affords great conveniences for transportation. Capital, Akron. There were in 1850, live stock, valued at $725,321; wheat, 325,642 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 365,762; oats, 225,998; wool, 268,971 pounds;—28 flouring & grist m., 28 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 8 woollen fac.; 16 tanneries, 40 persons employed; 4 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers and 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. employed in manuf., $839,896; value of manuf. articles, $1,388,206;—33 churches; 1 college, 90 students 7 acad., 280 pupils; 186 schools, 9,614 scholars; 15 libraries, 11,964 vols. Pop. 1840, 22,560; 1850, 27,485.

SUMMIT, p-t., Schoharie co., N. Y., 16 S. W. Schoharie, 52 W. Albany, 378 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil sandy loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by Charlotte r., & by tributaries of Schoharie cr. It has 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,010; 1850, 1,800.

SUMMIT, p-o., Essex co., N. Y.

SUMMIT, p-v., Washington t., Cambria co., Pa., 129 W. by N. Harrisburg, 172 W. Situated on a head branch of Kiskiminetas r., & on the Pennsylvania canal. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, & 406 inhabs.

SUMMIT, t., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,074.

SUMMIT, t., Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 959.

SUMMIT, p-o., Northampton co., N. C.

SUMMIT, p-o., Summit co., O.

SUMMIT, p-o., Oakland county, 34 N.W. Detroit, 540 W.

SUMMIT, p-o., Whitley co., Ia.

SUMMIT, p-v., Cook co., Ill., 191 N.E. Springfield, 730 W. Situated at the "Point of Oaks," on the canal, 13 m. S.W. from Chicago.

SUMMIT, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis., 50 E. by S. Madison, 835 W. Drained by branches of Rock river. Pop. 1840, 335; 1850, 924.

SUMMIT, p-o., Blount co., Ala.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, p-v., Newcastle co., Del., 41 N. Dover, 117 W. It contains about 75 inhabs.

SUMMIT HILL, p-v., Carbon co., Pa., 84 N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 194 W.

SUMMIT MILLS, p-o., Somerset co., Pa.

SUMMIT POINT, p-o., Jefferson co., Va., 161 N. by W. Richmond, 71 W.

SUMMITVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., Md.

SUMMITVILLE, p-o., Madison co., Ia.

SUMMITVILLE, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

SUMNER, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 640 sq. m. Cumberland r. runs on its S. border, by branches of which it is drained, and by branches of Big Barren r. The surface is rolling; soil very fertile. Capital, Gallatin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $753,382; Ind. corn, 1,375,590 bush. produced; oats, 209,077; sweet potatoes, 41,786; tobacco, 809,517 pounds;—7 grist m., 18 saw m., a furnace, 6 woollen fac., 12 tanneries 42 persons employed, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $170,550; value of manuf. articles, $319,770; —22 churches; 51 schools, 1,542 scholars. Pop. 1840, 22,445; 1850, 22,717.

SUMNER, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 8 N. Paris, 40 W. Augusta, 606 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1798. Drained by branches of Androscoggin r. It has a pond in its W. part, flowing into one of these branches. It has 8 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,269; 1850, 1,151.

SUMNEYTOWN, p-v., Montgomery co., Pa., 20 N. E. Norristown, 182 E. Harrisburg, 173 W. Situated on the line of Upper Salford & Marlborough townships, & contains 2 stores & 130 inhabs. There are 3 powder m. in the vicinity.

SUMPTIONS PRAIRIE, p-o., St. Joseph's co., Ia.

SUMSHU, the most N. of the KURILE ISLANDS.

SUMTER, district, S. C. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,240 sq. m. Santee r. runs on its W. border, & Lynch's creek on its N.E. boundary. Drained by Black r. & its branches, & by branches of Santee r. Capital, Sumterville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $689,974; Ind. corn, 750,520 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 376,555; rice, 833,651 pounds; cotton, 18,779 bales;—37 flouring & grist m., 33 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $104,650; value of manufactured articles, $227,394;—62 churches; 9 acads., 304 pupils; 24 schs., 504 scholars. Pop. 1840, 27,892; 1850, 33,220.

SUMTER, county, Ga. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 675 sq. m. Flint r. bounds it on the E., by branches of which it is drained. Cap., Americus. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $326,063; Ind. corn, 354,842 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 120,333; cotton, 7,535 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m., a woollen fac.; 4 tanneries, 11 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac., $41,180; value of manufactured articles, $43,094;—25 churches; 1 academy, 30 pupils; 12 schools, 265 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,759; 1850, 10,322.

SUMTER, county, Ala. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Bounded on the N.E. & E. by Tombigbee r., by the W. fork of which, & smaller branches, it is drained. Capital, Livingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $656,020; Ind. corn, 926,826 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 182,007; rice, 13,340 pounds; cotton, 14,066 bales;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $26,325; value of manufactured articles, $39,500;—40 churches; 4 academies, 160 pupils; 19 schools, 433 scholars. Pop. 1840, 29,937; 1850, 22,250.

SUMTER, t., Wayne co., Mich. Drained by Huron r. Pop. 1840, 193; 1850, 434.

SUMTER, p-o., Trinity co., Tex.

SUMTERVILLE, p-v., capital of Sumterville dist., S. C., 63 E. Columbia, 499 W. Situated between the branches of Black r., & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 846 inhabs.

SUMTERVILLE, p-v., Lee co., Ga.

SUMTERVILLE, p-v., Sumter co., Ala., 64 S.W. Tuscaloosa, 882 W. Situated on W. side of Tombigbee river, & contains several large warehouses & 300 inhabitants.

SUMVIX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Disentis. Pop. 1,500.

SUMY, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 82 m. N. W. Kharkov, near the river Psiol. Pop. 13,000. It has earthen ramparts, many churches, well furnished shops, and 4 large mkts. annually.

SUN, p-o., St. Tammany pa., La.

SUNAPEE, lake, Sullivan & Merrimac cos., N. H., is 9 m. long, & about 1 & a half wide. The surface is elevated 820 feet above the level of Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Its outlet flows into Sugar r.

SUNART (LOCH), an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, between Ardnamurchan on the N., & Morven and the isl. Mull on the S. Length 22 m., breadth varies to 4 m. at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, & other islets. On its banks are the vills. Strontian & Ardnamurchan.

SUNBURY, p-b., Augusta t., capital of Northumberland co., Pa., 58 N. by E. Harrisburg, 168 W. Beautifully situated on the E. side of Susquehanna river, 2 miles below the confluence of the N. & W. branches, at Northumberland, below the Shamokin dam, which is 2,783 feet long, erected for the passage of the Pennsylvania canal. It contains a court house & county offices of brick, a jail of stone, 4 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —15 stores, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a pottery, 3 tanneries, & 1,218 inhabitants. A mile above the town, a bridge was erected in 1814, across the N. branch of the Susquehanna, connecting the t. with Northumberland. It is in 2 parts, crossing Shamokin island, & cost $90,000. It is 1,825 feet long, 32 feet wide, 41 feet above ordinary water in the river, resting on 8 stone piers. The arches are of wood, pro-

tected by a roof. A railroad connects it with the coal mines.

SUNBURY, p-v., Gates co., N. C., 224 E.N.E. Raleigh, 248 W. It contains about 75 inhabs.

SUNBURY, v., port of entry, Liberty co., Ga., 40 S. by W. Savannah, 212 S.S.E. Milledgeville, 702 W. Situated on the S. side of Medway river, at the head of St. Catharine's sound. It contains an academy, a Baptist church, 2 or 3 stores, & 200 inhabs. It has an elevated sandy situation, & was built in 1758; & for several years was a formidable rival of Savannah, but its prosperity was broken by the revolutionary war. It is resorted to for health during the sickly season.

SUNBURY, p-v., Berkshire t., Delaware co., O., 25 N. Columbus, 395 W. It has 3 churches, 4 stores, several mechanic shops, & about 300 inhabs.

SUNBURY, t., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,157; 1850, 1,563.

SUNBURY, p-v., Livingston county, Ill., 121 N.E. Springfield, 748 W.

SUNBURY, county, N. B. Centrally situated. Area, 1,040 sq. m. Drained on the S. by the Oromucto r., & N. by Little r., both tributaries of the St. John, which crosses it nearly centrally. The lands on the island, & bordering the St. John, are extremely fertile, & also the Oromucto r. intervales. It was the first part of the province settled by the Brit. Cap., Magerville. There were in this co. in 1851, neat cattle, 4,475; sheep, 6,688; swine, 1,084; horses, 849; wheat, 5,551 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 7,170; buckwheat, 21,911; barley, 973; oats, 40,024; potatoes, 116,357; peas, 1,378;—7 grist m., 12 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 3 woollen fac.;—15 churches; 24 schools, 556 scholars. Pop. 5,301.

SUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 16 m. W. S.W. St. Paul's London. Area, 2,400. Pop. 2,076.

SUNCOOK, r., N. H., rises in a pond near the top of one of the Suncook mountains, 900 feet above tidewater, & passing through several ponds, & receiving tributaries from others, it enters the Merrimac r., between Allenstown & Pembroke.

SUNCOOK, p-v., Merrimac co., N. H., 7 E. Concord, 478 W., on the Portsmouth & Concord r. r., bordering on Suncook r. It has a variety of small manufactures & about 350 inhabitants.

SUNDA ISLES, Asiatic Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other isls. of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Asiatic Archipelago, from the Indian Ocean.—The *Strait of Sunda* is a passage between the isls. Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth 70 to 90 m.

SUNDAY CREEK CROSS ROADS, p-o., Perry co., O., 82 E. by S. Columbus, 361 W.

SUNDAY ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a lofty and rugged island, lat. 29° 12′ S., lon. 178° 15′ W.

SUNDAY RIVER, S. Africa, Cape Colony, divis. Graaf-Reynet, & Uitenhage, rises in the Sneewberge, flows S.E., & enters Algoa bay, 18 miles N.E. Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles. It receives numerous small affls., & the tide rises in it to 15 m. from the sea, but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation, & it has a rapid current.

SUNDEELA, a town of Hindostan, Oude, 31 m. N. W. Lucknow.

SUNDERBUNDS, a densely-wooded tract of British India, extending 170 miles along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges. Its rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year.

SUNDERLAND, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 15 N.E. Bennington, 98 S.S.W. Montpelier, 425 W. Surface uneven; soil alluvion, loam & marl. Drained by Battenkill r., & by Roaring brook. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 6 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 438; 1850, 479.

SUNDERLAND, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 9 S. by E. Greenfield, 80 W. Boston, 392 W. Connecticut r. bounds it on the W., on which are fine alluvial meadows, but in other parts the surface is mountainous. The central v. is built chiefly on 1 street, three-fourths of a mile long, parallel with the r., & contains a Congregational church & 250 inhabitants. A bridge here crosses Connecticut r., 858 feet long, built in 1832, at an expense of $20,000. There are in the t. a saw m., a broom fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 719; 1850, 792.

SUNDERLAND, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of England, at the mouth of the Wear, in the N. sea, co. & 13 m. N.E. Durham, with which city and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and other places in the county, it is connected by a network of railroads. Lat. of light on N. of two piers which enclose its harbor, 54° 54′ 5″ N., lon. 1° 22′ W. Area of pa. 178 ac. Pop. 1851, 19,058. Area of bor., which comprises also Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., Monk-Wearmouth & Southwick on the N. bank of the river, 5,095 ac. Pop. 67,394. The town proper of Sunderland occupies a peninsula between the expansion of the Wear & the sea. It has one good & broad street, & a fine new market-place; but elsewhere consists mostly of narrow lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth, on its W. side, is a handsome & increasing quarter; it communicates with Monk-Wearmouth shore by a noble cast-iron bridge of one arch 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low water. Principal edifices, two fine pa. churches, the exchange, athenæum, founded in 1840, theatre, assembly rooms, barracks, custom-house, excise office, infirmary, and various almshouses. It has 63 churches,—6 Baptist, 9 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 4 Independent, 2 Jews' synagogues, 30 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 3 isolated congregations,—a mechanics' institution, horticultural & polytechnic societies, & several masonic lodges. The bor. is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The harbor is defended by batteries, and connected with it is a large wet dock. This is one of the principal ports of England for the shipment of coal; it has besides a large export of lime to Yorkshire and Scotland, & of glass, earthenwares, rope, chemical products made in the town & vicinity, in & around which are also flax & saw mills, & grindstone quarries. At the adjacent vill. of Deptford is a steam-rope factory. Mercantile ship-building is more extensive than at any other English port. Principal imports, flour, wine, tobacco, spirits, timber, tallow, iron, and flax. The town is frequented as a bathing place. Sunderland sends 2 members to H. of C. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Marlborough.

SUNDERLAND, several townships of England.—I. co. Cumberland, pa. of Isall, 4 miles N. Cockermouth, Pop. 81.—II. (*S.-Bridge*), co. & 3¼ miles S. Durham, on a hill between Croxdale water & the Wear, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 262.—III. (*North*), co. Northumberland, pa. Bamborough, on the N. sea, 7 miles E.S.E. Belford. Pop. 1,208. It has a small harbor & exports corn, fish, & lime.—IV. (*Wick*), co. York, E. Riding, pa. Hutton-Cranswick, 1¼ mile S.S.W. Great Driffield. Pop. 41.

SUNDHAUSEN, & SUNDHOFEN, two comms. & vills. of France, Rhine deps.—I. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schelestatt. Pop. 1,357.—II. H. Rhin, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 1,234.

SUNDI, a town of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, Congo, on the Zaire, 220 miles N.E. its mouth, in the Atlantic Ocean.

SUNDLEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, on the Nerbudda, 6 miles N. Hindia.

SUNDOCH, one of the small protected Sikh states of N.W. Hindostan. Pop. 1,200.

SUNDON, a pa. of England, county Bedford, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Luton. Area, 2,160 ac. Pop. 464.

SUNDRABONI, a small state of the Asiatic Archipelago, lying within the bounds of Macassar, on the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

SUNDRIDGE, a pa. of England, county Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Sevenoaks. Area, 4,041 ac. Pop. 1,642.

SUNDSVALL, a seaport town of Sweden, læn & 28 miles S.W. Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,850.

SUNFIELD, t., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 122.

SUNFISH, p-o., Clarington v., Salem t., Monroe co., O., 131 E. Columbus, 281 W.

SUNFISH, t., Pike co., O. Drained by Sunfish cr. Pop. 1840, 318; 1850, 371.

SUNFISH CREEK, v., Edmonson co., Ky. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

SUNFLOWER, county, Miss. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 825 sq. m. Drained by Sunflower r. & branches. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, McNutt. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $34,348; Ind. corn, 33,390 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 9,410; cotton, 1,900 bales. Pop. 1850, 1,102.

SUNGARI, a river of E. Asia. [SONGARI.]

SUNGIE-UJONG, a state of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 3° & 4° N., & lon. 102° & 103° E., having W. Salangore & E. Jompole. Pop. 3,600. It contains some of the principal tin mines of the peninsula, & its chief export is tin.

SUNGORA, a market town of Lower Siam, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. Ligor. Lat. 7° 40′ N., lon. 101° 10′ E.

SUNGUMEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 73 miles N. Poonah.

SUNIUM, Cape Greece. [COLONNA.]

SUNJEET, a town of W. Hindostan, 65 miles S.W. Kotah.

SUNKHAZE, p-o., Penobscot co., Me., 85 E. Augusta, 680 W.

SUNK ISLAND, an islet in the estuary of the Humber, England, on its E. side S.W. Patrington. It belongs to the crown, is increasing in extent, & has now about 6,000 ac., let for nearly 9,200*l.* annually. It is connected by a road with Ottringham, on the N.W.—The *Sunk Light*, in the N. Sea, is opposite the Naze, in Essex.

SUNK ISLAND, a pa. of England, county York, E. R. Area, 11,760 ac. Pop. 810.

SUNMAN, p-o., Ripley co., Ia., 73 S.E. Indianapolis, 533 W.

SUNN, a town of Scinde, on the W. of the Indus, lat. 26° N., lon. 68° 16′ E. Near it is a vast fortress built by the Ameers of Scinde.

SUNNIDALE, t., Simcoe county, Canada W. Pop. 1842, 208.

SUNNING-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, bordering Ascot heath, 6 m. S.S.W. Windsor. Area, 3,173 ac. Pop. 1,350. It has many villas & some mineral springs.—*Sunninghill-dale* is a locality in the pa. of old Windsor.

SUNNINGWELL, a pa. of England, county Berks on the Thames, 2¼ miles N. Abingdon. Area, 1,298 ac. Pop. 357.

SUNNY SIDE, p-o., Lowndes co., Ala.

SUN PRAIRIE, p-t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 506.

SUNRISE, p-o., Bath co., Va.

SUNVILLE, p-o., Venango co., Pa.

SUPERIOR (LAKE), the largest sheet of fresh water on the face of the globe, & the most remarkable of the great American lakes, not only from its magnitude, but also from the picturesque scenery of its borders, & the interest & value attaching to its geological features. As a mining region it is one of the most important in this country, & is rich in veins of metallic copper & silver, as well as in the ores of those metals. At the present moment it may be regarded as the most valuable mining district in North America, with the exception only of the gold deposits of California.

This great lake is comprised between the 46th & 49th degrees of north latitude, & the 84th & 92d degrees of longitude, west of Greenwich. Its greatest length is 400 miles: its width in the middle is 160 miles, & its mean depth has been estimated at 900 feet. Its surface is about 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, & its bottom is 300 feet below the level of the sea. The ancient French Jesuit fathers, who first explored and described this great lake, & published an account of it in Paris in 1636, describe the form of its shores as similar to that of a bended bow, the northern shore being the arc, & the southern the cord, while Keweenaw Point, projecting from the southern shore to the middle of the lake, is the arrow. This graphic description is illustrated by a map, prepared by them, which displays the geographical position of its shores with as much fidelity as most of the maps of our day, & proves that those early explorers were perfectly familiar with its shores. The coast of Lake Superior is formed of rocks of various kinds & of different geological groups. The whole coast of the lake is rock-bound; & in some places mountain masses of considerable elevation rear themselves from the immediate shore, while mural precipices & beetling crags oppose themselves to the surges of this mighty lake, & threaten the unfortunate mariner, who may be caught in a storm upon a lee-shore, with almost inevitable destruction. Small coves, or boat-harbors, are abundantly afforded by the myriads of indentations upon the rocky coast; & there are a few good snug harbors for vessels of moderate capacity, such as steamboats, schooners, & the like. Isle Royale, though rarely visited by the passing vessels, affords the best harbors. Keweenaw Point has two bays in which vessels find shelter, viz.: Copper harbor and Eagle harbor. Adequate protection may be found from the surf under the lee of the Apostle islands, at La Pointe; & there is tolerable anchorage at the Sault de Ste. Marie, the port of embarkation upon St. Marys river, at the outlet of the lake. There are but few isls. in Lake Superior; & in this respect it differs most remarkably from Lake Huron, which is thickly dotted with isles & islets, especially on its northern shore. Owing to the lofty crags which surround Lake Superior, the winds sweeping over the lake impinge upon its surface so abruptly as to raise a peculiarly deep and combing sea, which is extremely dangerous to boats & small craft. It is not safe, on this account, to venture far out into the lake in batteaux; & hence voyageurs generally hug the shore, in order to be able to take land in case of sudden storms. During the months of June, July, & August, the navigation of the lake is ordinarily safe; but after the middle of September great caution is required in navigating its waters, and boatmen of experience never venture far from land, or attempt long *traverses* across bays. Their boats are always drawn far up on the land at every camping-place for the night, lest they should be staved to pieces by the surf, which is liable at any moment to rise & beat with great fury upon the beaches. The northern or Canadian shore of the lake is most precipitous, & consequently most dangerous to the navigator. On the south shore, again, the sandstone cliffs which rise in mural or overhanging precipices, directly from the water's edge for many miles, afford no landing-places. This is the case especially along the cliffs at the Pictured Rocks, & on the coast of Keweenaw bay, called *L'Anse* by the French voyageurs. On the coast of Isle Royale there are beautiful boat harbors scattered along its whole extent on both sides of the island; & at its easterly extremity the long spits of rocks, which project like fingers far into the lake, afford abundant shelter for boats or small vessels, while, at the western end of the island, there is a large & well-sheltered bay called Washington harbor. Near Siskawit bay the navigator must beware of the gently-shelving red sandstone strata which run for many miles out into the lake, with a few feet only of water covering them. Rock harbor, on the south side of the island, is a large and perfectly safe harbor for any vessels, & has good holding-ground for anchorage, with a very bold shore, while the numerous islands, which stand like so many castles at its entrance, protect it from the heavy surges of the lake. The whole aspect of this bay is not unlike that of the bay of Naples, though there is no modern volcano in the back-ground to complete the scene. None of the American lakes can compare with Lake Superior in healthiness of climate during the summer months, & there is no place so well calculated to restore the health of an invalid who has suffered from the depressing miasms of the fever-breeding soil of the south-western states. In winter the climate is severe, & at the Sault Ste. Marie, mercury not unfrequently freezes; but on Keweenaw Point, where the waters of the lake temper the chillness of the air, the cold is not excessive, & those who have resided there during the winter, say that the cold is not more difficult of endurance than in the New England States. Heavy snows fall in mid-winter on this promontory, owing to its almost insular situation; but the inhabitants are well skilled in the use of snow-shoes, so that snow is not regarded as an obstacle to the pedestrian, while, on the newly-made roads, the sleds & sleighs soon beat a track, on which gay winter parties ride & frolic during the long winter evenings of this high northern latitude. The mean annual temperature at Copper Harbor, on Keweenaw Point, is 42°; & the waters of this great lake preserve a constant temperature of about 39½° or 40° F., which is that of water at its maximum density. It is known that Lake Superior never freezes in the middle, nor anywhere except near its shores, from which the ice very rarely extends to more than ten or fifteen miles distance. Occasionally, in severe winters, the ice does extend from the Canada shore to Isle Royale, which is from fifteen to twenty miles distant; so that the caribou & moose cross over on it to the island, whither the Indian hunters sometimes follow them over the same treacherous bridge, liable, although it is, to be suddenly broken into fragments by the surges of the lake.

By the action of drifting ice, not only have boulders of rocks & of native copper been transported far from their native beds, & deposited upon the shore at distant places; but even animals, such as squirrels, rabbits, deer, moose, caribou, & bears, have thus navigated the waters of Lake Superior, & been landed on islands to which they could not otherwise have gained access. The mouth of every river on the lake shore reveals, by the *debris* brought down by ice in the spring freshets, the nature of the rocks & minerals which occur in its immediate banks or bed; & thus indicates to the explorer the proper places where to search for ores or metals. The early French explorers noticed the fact of the transportation of masses of native copper & rock by drift-ice, but they made no use of these facts to discover the native deposits of metals in the rocks which border on the rivers. The opening of a ship-canal between Lake Superior & the lower lakes is one of the most important enterprises of the day, & the summer tour of travellers will be extended to a cruise around Lake Superior, & from La Pointe many will cross over to the falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi river; & thus explorers will find it easy to gain access to remote regions, now seldom visited by white men. The importance of this enterprise can hardly be overestimated, & its consequence will be the vast facilitation & increase of the commerce of Lake Superior, & the incalculable enhancement of the value of the public lands, while a tide of immigration will people the north-western wilderness, subduing the forests, & extending far and wide the area of freedom and civilization.

The time will doubtless come when a canal or railroad will be made to the Falls of St. Anthony; & possibly we may see the trade of Hudson bay flowing into the United States, through Lake Superior & our other great lakes & rivers. For that great bay is but fifteen days' canoe voyage from Lake Superior, & the portages are few & not long, so that the Hudson Bay Fur Company carry on constant communication with their factories upon the bay from their posts upon Lake Superior; & their agents at the British posts on the N.W. coast travel from their stations on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, by way of Hudson bay & Lake Superior, on their route to Great Britain. This northern region has unfortunately been always, hitherto, undervalued. It is now known to be one of the most important mineral regions in America; & it should be borne in mind that there are deposits of native copper on Copper Mine & McKenzie's rivers, in the same kinds of rock that contain the stupendous *lodes* of this metal on Keweenaw Point & the Ontonagon rivers. Every means that tend to carry our population farther northward, will tend to bring to light & to practical utility the mineral treasures of those regions; while trade in furs & seal-skins will be brought nearer to us by enterprizing men, it matters not whether of the British provinces or of the United States of America.

The fisheries of Lake Superior are of great value to the people living upon the shores of the lake, & of some importance to the states bordering on the other & lower lakes, & the inland towns near their borders. To the poor Indian the bounties of the great lakes are of vital importance, for, without the fish, the native tribes would soon perish. Game has become exceedingly scarce in these thickly-wooded regions, only a few bears, rabbits, & porcupines, & some partridges, being found in the woods, & ducks in moderate numbers upon the waters. Agriculture has scarcely begun to tame the wilderness in the vicinity of the copper mines, & the only crops raised are potatoes & a few hardy northern esculents. Small cereal grains—such as oats, barley, & rye—will do well here as in Canada; & Indian corn of the northern varieties, in places not to much exposed to the chill breezes of the lake, thrives & ripens. English grasses have not yet been cultivated, but they will undoubtedly thrive as well on the south shore of Lake Superior, as in New Brunswick & Nova Scotia. The native grasses are abundant & good, but are limited to small natural prairies or to dried-up ponds. The forests also are filled with excellent timber for building purposes; and, where the growth is of mixed trees, such as sugar-maple, yellow birch, & pines, the white & yellow pines are of large dimensions, & furnish good lumber. (*See Lakes, Commerce of.*)

There are 5 lighthouses on the coasts & islands of the American side.

SUPERIOR, t., Williams co., O. Drained by St. Joseph's r. Pop. 1840, 166; 1850, 723.

SUPERIOR, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 31 W. Detroit, 523 W. Pop. 1840, 1,398; 1850, 1,127.

SUPINO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 7 m. W.S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 3,350.—II. a town of Naples. [SEPINO.]

SUR, a seaport town on the E. coast of Arabia, dom. & 90 m. S.E. Muscat, on the deep lagoon, in lat. 22° 37′ N., lon. 59° 36′ E. It is a mere collection of huts; but its inhabitants have many vessels which trade to India & Africa.

SURA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the govs. Penza & Simbirsk, after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Volga at Vasil (gov. Nijnii-Novgorod).

SURABAYA, a town of Java. [SOURABAYA.]

SURAFEND (ancient *Sarepta*, Scriptural *Zarephath*), a large vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on a hill-slope near the Mediterranean, 10 m. S.W. Sidon. Principal edifice, a mosque erected over the reputed spot where Elijah dwelt, & raised the widow's son from the dead. Sarepta was anciently famous for its wine. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see. In the adjacent hills are many excavated tombs.

SURAJ, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 25 miles N.E. Vitebsk.—II. gov. and 113 miles N.N.E. Tchernigov.

SURAJIGUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, 68 miles E.S.E. Patna.—*Surajepoor* is a town, prov. & dist. Allahabad, on the Ganges, 14 m. E. Kurrah.

SURAKERTA, a town of Java. [SOERKARTA.]

SURAT, a city of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., on the south bank of the Taptee, 20 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Cambay, & 160 m. N. Bombay; lat. of castle, 21° 12′ N., lon. 72° 47′ E. Pop. estimated at 157,000 (*t*). The town-proper, 6 miles in circumference, is enclosed, except facing the river, by a semicircular wall flanked by towers; it is poorly built, but outside the wall are some good European houses; & Surat has a fort garrisoned by European troops, an English church & school, European cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, & a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court for the presidency, & the residence of a British military commandant and other authorities. Its manufs. of woven goods, formerly famous, have declined, but it still has an active export trade, & sends large quantities of cotton to Bombay. Amongst its inhab. are many Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers expelled from Persia by the Mohammedans. The English factory founded here in 1615 was the first mercantile establishment of the East India Company in the Mogul dominions.

SURDAR, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, near Menjil, on the Sefid-rood, at the frontier of Ghilan. Pop. partially employed in raising and refining alum from adjacent mines.

SURDHAUR, a town of W. Hindostan, near the centre of Gujerat, 50 m. N.E. Goonaghur.

SURE, a river of Belgium & Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 m., joins the Moselle, 7 m. S.W. Treves. Affluents, the Alzette & Erens.

SURENDAL, a village of Norway, stift & 73 miles S.W. Trondhjem. Pop. of pa. 3,700.

SURÈSNES & SURGÈRES, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine, W. Paris, at the foot of Mount Valerien. Pop. 2,070.—II. dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. N.E. Rochefort. Pop. 1,861.

SURFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Spalding. Area, 3,500 acres. Pop. 945. A large heronry still exists in this parish.

SURGEON'S HALL, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 201 W. by N. Harrisburg, 228 W.

SURGHUT, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, cap. circ., on the Obe, 130 m. N.E. Samarova.

SURIAPET, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Mutty, 76 m. E.S.E. Hyderabad.

SURIGAO, a town of the Eastern Archip., Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao, lat. 9° 51′ N., lon. 125° 25′ E., with a fort belonging to the Spaniards. —The *Surigao Islands* are N.E., & the *Surigao Passage* on the N.W.

SURINAM, a river of Dutch Guinea, S.A., traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its named & after a N. course of 300 m., enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several afflu-

ents, and is navigable in most part of its course to the foot of the mountains, & for large ships to about 30 m. from the sea. Banks in general densely wooded; below Parmaribo they are laid out in thriving plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts New Amsterdam, & Zelandia.

SURLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,767 ac. Pop. 467.

SURRENCY, p-o., Tatnall co., Ga., 162 S.E. Milledgeville, 773 W.

SURREY, or SURRY (Saxon *Suth-rice*, "the south kingdom"), an inland co. of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex & Bucks, S. Sussex, E. Kent, & W. Hants & Berks. Area, 748 sq. m., or 478,792 ac., of which more than four-fifths are under culture. Inhab. houses 1851, 108,882. Pop. 683,082. The N. Downs, of which the Hog's Back & Boxhill form portions, intersect the co. from W. to E., dividing it into two parts; the N. of these has a fertile & diversified slope to the Thames; the S. is again partially divided by a steep range of sandy hills (Hindhead, Hascomb, Leith Hill), having the vales of Godalming Albury, & Dorking on the N., & on the S. the Weald, a rich tract continuous with the Weald of Sussex and Kent. An expanse of wild heath-land covers all the W. of the co., & the S.W. hill-chain, where Leith Hill rises to nearly 1,000 feet above the sea, and commands a view over parts of 14 cos. In the vales & the North there is a good deal of fertile soil; the N.E. quarter is wholly occupied by suburbs of the metropolis. A large portion of the soil is under tillage, but agriculture, as in Sussex, is backward. Hops of the first quality are raised at Farnham, medicinal plants about Mitcham, and in the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. Woods are numerous & extensive; hogs & poultry are plentifully reared. Farms generally small, but let on lease. Except in Southwark, Lambeth, & elsewhere near London, manufactures are of little importance. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the Wey & Arundel canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke canal is in the N.W., & the SE., S.W., Brighton, Croydon, and Richmond railroads from London; and the Reading & Reigate railroads traverse the co. Surrey is in the home circuit, & forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester. Lent assizes are held at Kingston, & summer assizes at Croydon & Guildford alternately. It returns 11 members to the H. of C., of whom 4 are for the co. Besides Guildford, the cap., it contains the parl. bor. Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns Kingston on Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, & Chertsey. Under the heptarchy, it chiefly formed a part of the kingdom of Sussex.

SURROOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 53 m. S.W. Moorshedabad.

SURROUNDED HILLS, p-o., Monroe county, Ark. Pop. of t. 213.

SURRY, county, Va. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 324 sq. m. James r. runs on its N.E. border, & Blackwater river on its S.W., by small branches of which it is drained. Capital, Surry C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $117,431; wheat, 14,098 bush. produced; Indian corn, 204,975; tobacco, 50 pounds; wool, 4,565;—5 saw m. Capital employed in manufac., $46,452; value of manufactured articles, $14,300;—11 churches; 2 academies, 30 pupils; 5 schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,480; 1850, 5,679.

SURRY, county, N. C. Situated in the N. toward the W. part of the state. Area, 726 sq. m. The surface is mountainous & broken; soil fertile. Drained by Yadkin river & its branches. Capital, Rockford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $283,275; wheat, 25,412 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 552,454; cotton, 21,369 bales; tobacco, 43,953 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., an iron foundry, 3 cotton fac.; 8 tanneries, 13 persons emp. Cap. employed in manufac., $123,455; value of manufac. articles, $99,970; 30 churches; 5 acad., 140 pupils; 63 schools, 2,098 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,079; 1860, 18,443.

SURRY, p-t., Hancock co., Me., 83 E. by N. Augusta, 677 W. Bounded by Union r. & bay on the E. It contains several large ponds, & has inexhaustible beds of shell marl, by the use of which the fertility of the soil is increased. Incorporated in 1803. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1842, 857; 1850, 1,189.

SURRY p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 55 S.W. Concord, 441 W. Drained by Ashuelot river, on the margin of which is a fine intervale. Surface in some parts uneven. On the summit of a mountain is a pond of 3 acres, 25 feet deep. Incorporated in 1769; first settled in 1764. It has a tannery, a wooden ware fac., a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 481; 1850, 556.

SURRY, C. H., p-v., capital of Surry co., Va., 55 S. E. Richmond, 178 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, an arsenal, & 50 inhabitants.

SURSEE, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. N.N W. Lucerne, on the Sur, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by old walls. Near it are the baths of Knutwyl.

SURUBIA & SURUHY, two rivers of Brazil; the former, prov. Pará, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem; the latter enters the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, & is navigable for some leagues.

SURUGA, a populous maritime town of Japan, isl. Niphon, cap. prov., on the Bay of Totomina, 90 m. S. W. Yeddo. It has an imperial palace, & manufs. of colored paper & mats.

SURY, several comms., &c., of France; the principal, *S. le Comtat*, with a small town, dep. Loire, 7 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,896.—*Sur-zur* is a comm. & village, dep. Morbihan, 7 miles S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,199.

SUS, the most S. prov. of Morocco, mostly between lat. 28° 30′ & 30° 30′ N., & lon. 10° & 14° W., having N. the kingdom of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, & W. the Atlantic. Estimated area 28,686 sq. m., & pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tesset into *Sus el Adna*, which is wholly subordinate to Morocco, & *Sus-el-Acsa*, consisting of only tributary dists. Principal towns, Terodant, Agadir, Messa, & Nun.—The *River Sus*, which gives name to the prov., rises in Mount Atlas, & after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Atlantic, 5 m. S. Agadir.

SUS, or SUSAN, *Susa*, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan (ancient *Susiana*), the remains of which, on the W. bank of the Choaspes, 50 m. W. Shuster, comprise numerous mounds.

SUSA, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, Tunis, 40 m. S. Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. Pop. 10,000. It has a port adapted for large vessels, handsome mosques, good bazaars, & manufs. of woollen cloths, shoes, & linens.

SUSA, *Segusium*, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 31 m. W. Turin, cap. prov., on right b. of the Dora-Ripaira, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Mounts Cenis & Genevre. Pop. of comm. 3,270. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed amongst modern edifices, & it has a remarkable arch & a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are extensive ruins of the fortress La Brunetta, & a steep height 11,000 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel, to which an annual procession takes place 25th August. Near it are iron mines & marble quarries. Pop. of prov. 1848, 81,834.

SUSAN, cities, Persia. [Sus & Shushan.]

SUSANNAH ISLAND, British India, Mergui Archipelago, lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 98° E., is between Dome & St. Matthew islands. Length N. to S. 12 miles; breadth 5 m.

SUSIANA, a prov. of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khuzistan.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, p. o., Niagara co., N. Y.

SUSQUEHANNA, r., the largest river in Pa., & one of the largest in the U. S., is formed by 2 main branches, the Eastern & the Western. The Eastern branch rises in Otsego co., N. Y., & one of its sources in Otsego lake. It receives the Chenango, a considerable river from the N., at Binghamton, & proceeding W. & turning S., it crosses into Pa., soon after which it is joined by the Western branch, called the Tioga or Chemung river, 3 m. below the Pennsylvania line. It then flows S.E., & then S.W., until it receives the Western branch, its largest tributary, at Northumberland, after which its course is first S., 40 m., until it receives the Juniata from the W., & then S.E., until it enters into the Chesapeake bay, near, the N.E. corner of Maryland. It is navigable for sloops 5 miles from its mouth to Port Deposit, at the head of the tide. Above that, for nearly 50 miles, the river is obstructed by a continued succession of rapids, which render navigation in boats up the stream impossible; but in high water, a vast amount of lumber & produce comes

down the river in rafts, arks, &c. In the upper parts of the river the obstructions to boat navigation are not great, & might be easily overcome. The importance of a river depends much upon its capacity for navigation. In this view, the Susquehanna has less importance than many others in the U. S., which drain a less extent of surface, & carry a less volume of water. It is a mile & a quarter wide at its entrance into Chesapeake bay. Canals are extensively constructed along its banks, for which it affords great facilities. Its whole length is about 450 miles.

SUSQUEHANNA, county, Pa. Situated in the N. E. part of the state. Area, 875 sq. miles. Surface is hilly and broken; soil fertile. Susquehanna river passes into the N. part of the co., and returns into N. Y. Drained by branches of Susquehanna r. Capital, Montrose. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $978,359; wheat, 83,783 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 237,343; oats, 365,649; wool, 91,450 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 122 saw m.; 4 iron foundries, 4 woollen fac.; 25 tanneries, 133 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufac., $508,100; value of manufactured articles, $1,082,972;—46 churches; 1 college, 150 students; 5 acad., 160 pupils; 234 schools, 8,901. Pop. 1840, 21,-195; 1850, 28,688.

SUSQUEHANNA, p-v., Colesville t., Broome co., N. Y., 122 W.S.W. Albany, 304 W.

SUSQUEHANNA, t., Cambria co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil clay & loam. It has 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 361; 1850, 649.

SUSQUEHANNA, p-t.., Dauphin co., Pa. Surface generally moderately uneven; soil alluvion & gravel. Blue mountain crosses its N. part. Drained by Paxton cr. Harrisburg lies partly in this t. It has a fulling m., a flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,452; 1850, 1,535.

SUSQUEHANNA, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 271; 1850, 406.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPÔT, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

SUSSEX, county, N. J. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 415 sq. m. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Wallkill, Pequannock, Pequest, & Paulenskill crs. Hopatcong pond, which supplies the summit level of Morris canal, lies on its S.E. border. Capital, Newton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,049,719; wheat, 66,006 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 459,254; oats, 151,011; wool, 24,874 pounds;—25 flouring & grist m., 6 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 18 tanneries, 45 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 1 daily 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $787,320; value of manufactured articles, $893,519;—44 churches; 4 acad., 100 pupils; 131 schools, 7,196 scholars; 12 libraries, 1,660 vols. Pop. 1840, 21,770; 1850, 22,988.

SUSSEX, county, Del. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 860 sq. m. The surface is level, and partly marshy. It is bounded E. by Delaware bay and the Atlantic. Drained by Nanticoke river & its branches, & by Marshy Hope river, which flow into Chesapeake bay, & by Indian river, & Mispillion, Jones, & other small creeks, flowing into Delaware bay. Capital, Georgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $498,995; wheat, 43,725 bushels produced; Indian corn, 1,180,086; oats, 14,935; wool, 23,814 pounds;—29 flouring & grist m.; 1 iron foundry. Capital employed in manufactures, $200,275; value of manufactured articles, $278,991;—59 churches; 3 academies, 80 pupils; 87 schools, 3,340 scholars. Pop. 1840, 25,093; 1850, 25,936.

SUSSEX, county, Va. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 465 sq. m. Drained by Nottoway r. & its branches. Capital, Sussex C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $229,306; wheat, 35,133 bush. produced; Indian corn, 356,171; tobacco, 56,392 pounds; wool, 10,979;—20 flouring & grist m. Cap. employed in manufactures, $30,850; value of manuf. articles, $64,330;—24 churches; 1 academy, 14 pupils; 3 libraries, 400 volumes. Pop. 1840, 11,229; 1850, 9,820.

SUSSEX, C. H., p-v., capital of Sussex co., Va., 48 S.S.E. Richmond, 167 W. It contains a court house, jail, & about 75 inhabs.

SUSSEX, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

SUSSEX, pa., Kings co., N. B. (*p-o. called Sussex Vale*). Drained by the Kenebecasis r. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. It had in 1851, 9 grist mills, 11 saw m., 3 tanneries, 3 woollen fac., 7 churches, 13 schools. Pop. 3,380.

SUSSEX (*Suth-seaxe*, "the South Saxons"), a marit. co. of S. Engl., bordering the English Channel from Selsey to Rye, having W. Hampshire, & N. Surrey & Kent. Area, 1,461 sq. m., or 934,551 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 58,663. Pop. 336,844. The South Downs, a range of chalk-hills covered by fine turf, continuous with the Downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverse the co. E.ward to Beachy Head, where they terminate on the Channel in a lofty cliff. N. this chain, extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile & richly-timbered tract, termed the *Weald*, & which was anciently the forest of Anderida, it having been famous for its woods from time immemorial. Between the Downs & the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. Principal rivers, the Arun, Rother, Ouse, & Adur, all small & flowing S. to the Channel. Climate mild, & harvests early; but agriculture is rather backward. Farms in the Weald are mostly small; on the Downs they often vary from 1,200 to 2,000 acres; wheat, oats, barley, & turnips are principal crops. In the E. many hops are raised. The black-faced South-down sheep, & the Sussex cattle, are breeds in high repute. Hogs, fowls, & rabbits, are sent in large numbers to market. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder manufactured at Battle, potash, bricks, & earthenwares, are other principal products; & in the small towns along the coast some ship-building is carried on; but the trade is chiefly in rural produce. The Guildford, Arundel, & Chichester canal, intersects the W. & S. of the co., which is also traversed in length & breadth by the London, Brighton, & S. coast railroad. Sussex is divided into 6 rapes, is in the home-circuit, & composes the diocese of Chichester; besides which city, its cap., it contains the parl. bors. Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel, & Rye, with the towns E. Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, &c. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to, as favorite watering-places in summer. Assizes are held in Lent at Horsham; in summer & winter at Lewes. With its bors. it sends 18 mems. to H. of C., 4 of whom are returned for the co. It composed, with a great part of Surrey, the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England; its antiquities are not, however, numerous, & are mostly of the Roman period.

SUSSEX LAKE, Brit. N. A., N. Lake Aylmer, is the source of Back, or Great Fish, river.

SUSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Cromer. Area, 522 ac. Pop. 133.

SUSUGHIRLI-SU, *Marsias*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises in the Lake of Simaul, flows W. & N., & joins the Rhyndacus about 12 m. S. its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

SUTALURY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. & 10 m. N.W. Backergunge.

SUTCHANA, a town of W. Hindostan, in the Gujerat peninsula, on the Gulf of Cutch.

SUTCHEVKA, a town of Russia, gov. & 112 m. N. E. Smolensk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,700.

SUTCHOU, a large city of China. [Su-chew.]

SUTCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Holsworthy. Area, 3,593 ac. Pop. 488.

SUTERA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 21 m. N. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,000.

SUTHERLAND, a highland marit. co. of Scotl., near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between cos. Ross & Caithness, having N. & W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness & Moray Firth, & S. the Firth of Dornoch, & cos. Ross & Cromarty. Area, 1,886 sq. m., or 1,207,188 ac. Inhabited houses, 4,943. Pop. 1851 25,-793. Surface, excepting along the E. shore, rugged & mountainous, & interspersed with morasses, & large deer forests. Principal rivers, the Oikel, Fleet, Broa, & Helmsdale, valuable for their salmon fishings. Principal lakes, lochs Shin, Hope, Laoghal, Assynt, More, & Naver. The arable soil along the E. coast has been well enclosed & drained, & nowhere in Scotland have more extensive agricultural improvements been carried on than in this county. Chief employments, sheep & cattle breeding, especially the former. The breeds of sheep are excellent, & about 220,000 are annually sent hence to the S. Ptarmigan, grouse, blackcock, Alpine-hares, &c., are abundant. Farms large, especially sheep farms, in the mountainous districts; of medium size in

the E. Lime & freestone are obtained. Manufactures, except in a very restricted sense, are unknown. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, & fish, for woven fabrics & other manufactured goods, & colonial produce. The herring fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts, chiefly at Helmsdale. The co. is sub-divided into 14 pas. Principal town, Dornoch. It sends, including bors., 2 mems. to H. of C. It gives the title of Duke to the Gower family, who own 4-5ths of the county.

SUTHERLAND SPRINGS, p. o., Bexar county, Tex.

SUTLEJ, SUTLUJ, or SUTLEGE (Sutoodra, "the hundred channelled," anc. *Hesudrus*), the most E. & largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Tibet, about lat. 31° 5′ N., lon. 81° 6′ E., near the sources of the Sanpo (Brahmaputra), Goggra, Ganges, & Indus, and at least 20,000 feet above the sea, flows at first N.W., & having joined the river of Spiti, 8,494 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalaya, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Chenab, 33 m. W. Bhawlpoor. Total length nearly 1,000 miles. Principal affl. the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullunder doab, & after the influx of which it is often termed the Ghara. At its upper part it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is about 100 yards across; at Ropoor, S. the Himalaya, 30 ft. deep, & more than 500 yards across at its greatest fulness; at Filor, near Loodianah, 700 yds. wide; depth from 12 to 18 feet; & up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of 10 or 12 tons burden.

SUTRI, *Sutrium*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 14 m. S.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,000. It has the remains of an ancient amphitheatre.

SUTSCHAWA, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, Bukovina, near the Suczawa, an affl. of the Sereth, on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 m. E.N.E. Kimpolung. Pop. 4,812. It has several Greek & Armenian churches, a synagogue, & a high school.

SUTTER, county, Cal. Centrally situated, & lies mostly in the forks of the Sacramento & Rio des Plumes (Feather r.), a very small portion only being on the east of the Feather r. Area, 750 sq. m. Surface mostly level. The noted land mark, "The Buttes," are nearly central with this co. There is much fertile land bordering the Sacramento & Feather rs. Capital, Nicholous. The county is named from Cap. J. A. Sutter, formerly a military officer under Charles X. He obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government, & made a settlement in 1839, on the left bank of the Sacramento, near the American fork, and called it New Helvetia; he also built a fort, & manned it with several pieces of artillery, in order to protect the colonists from the sudden attacks of the aborigines. The site of the fort & colony are within the present county of Sacramento. Quantity of land under cultivation 1852, 1,401 acres. Pop. 1,200; whites, 675; Indians, 414; negroes, 11.

SUTTERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Alford. Area, 471 ac. Pop. 53.

SUTTER CREEK, p-o., Calaveras co., Cal.

SUTTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Boston, with a station on the Lincolnshire r. r. Area, 6,550 ac. Pop. 1,445.

SUTTERVILLE, v., Sacramento co., Cal. Situated on the left bank of the Sacramento r., 3 m. above Sacramento City.

SUTTON, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 26 W.N.W. Concord, 480 W. Surface uneven & rough. Kearsarge mountain lies on its E. border. Soil various and fertile on the streams. Drained by branches of Warner river, which afford water power. Chartered in 1749; first settled in 1767. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw mills, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,362; 1850, 1,387.

SUTTON, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 53 N.N.E. Montpelier, 564 W. Surface level, & some of it so low and wet as to be incapable of cultivation. Drained by branches of Pasumpsic river. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,068; 1850, 1,001.

SUTTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 46 W. by S. Boston, 400 W. Surface hilly, soil productive. Drained by Blackstone river in its N. part. Soapstone and granite are found. It contains a fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 scythe factories, 4 cotton factories, 8,336 spindles, a flouring m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,370; 1850, 2,595.

SUTTON, p-v., capital Braxton co., Va. (p-o., Braxton, C. H.), 190 W.N.W. Richmond. It is situated on the left bank of Elk river, & contains a court house, jail, & about 30 inhabs.

SUTTON, t., Meigs co., O. It has the Ohio river on the S.W. Pop. 1840, 1,099; 1850, 1,596.

SUTTON, t., Missisquoi co., Can. E. Drained by Missisquoi r. Pop. 1852, 2,468.

SUTTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Bedford, 3 m. N.E. Biggleswade. Area, 2,230 ac. Pop. 449.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. Ely. Area, 6,970 ac. Pop. 1,814.—III. co. Essex, 1¼ m. S.E. Rochford. Area, 721 ac. Pop. 149.—IV. co. Kent, 3¼ m. S. Deal. Area, 1,055 ac. Pop. 169.—V. co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,383 ac. Pop. 355.—VI. co. Salop, 1¾ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 55.—VII. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 6,401 ac. Pop. 732.—VIII. co. Surrey, with a sta. on the London & Epsom r. r., 4 m. W.S.W. Croydon. Area, 1,803 ac. Pop. 1,387.—IX. co. Sussex, 4 m. S. Petworth. Area, 2,061 ac. Pop. 389.—X. (*East*), co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 387.—XI. (*King's*), co. Northampton, 6 m. W.S.W. Brackley. Area, 3,850 ac. Pop. 1,335. Rev. of charities 152*l*.—XII. (*Long*), a pa. & market town, co. Lincoln, 18 m. E.N.E. Market-Deeping. Area, 25,146 ac. Pop. 6,591.—XIII. (*In-Ashfield*), a pa., co. Notts, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. Area, 6,040 ac. Pop. 7,692; do. of the t. 6,542, chiefly engaged in cotton manufs.—XIV. (*Basset*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area, 720 ac. Pop. 166.—XV. (*Benger*), co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area, 1,173 ac. Pop. 436.—XVI. (*Bingham*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.S.W. Yeovil. Area, 549 ac. Pop. 75.—XVII. (*Bonnington*), co. & 10 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,910 ac. Pop. 591.—XVIII. (*Under-Brailey*), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 1,135 ac. Pop. 210.—XIX. (*Courtney*), co. Berks, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Abingdon. Area, 2,934 ac. Pop. 1,600.—XX. (*On-the-Forest*), co. & 8¼ m. N. York, N. Riding. Area, 10,315 ac. Pop. 1,146.—XXI. (*On-the-Hill*), co. & 8 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area, 3,233 ac. Pop. 570.—XXII. (*At-Hone*), co. Kent, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area, 3,587 ac. Pop. 1,290. It gives name to the western of the four lathes, or great divisions of the co.—XXIII. (*Cum-Lound*), co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. East-Retford. Area, 4,370 acres. Pop. 870.—XXIV. (*Maddock*), co. Salop, 5½ m. N. Bridgenorth. Area, 2,662 ac. Pop. 393.—XXV. (*Manderville*), co. Wilts, 6½ m. W. Wilton. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 309.—XXVI. (*In-the-Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Alford. Area, 2,096 ac. Pop. 323.—XXVII. (*St. Michael*), co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area, 679 ac. Pop. 83.—XXVIII. (*Montis*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Area, 508 ac. Pop. 179.—XXIX. (*St. Nicholas*), co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area, 721 ac. Pop. 245.—XXX. co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Hull. Area, 4,450 ac. Pop. 7,783.—XXXI. (*On-Trent*), co. Notts, 5½ m. S.E. Tuxford. Area, 2,930 ac. Pop. 1,262. It is a polling place for the S. div. of the co.—XXXII. (*Valence*), co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 2,132 ac. Pop. 1,090.—XXXIII. (*Veney*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.E. Warminster. Area, 3,580 ac. Pop. 860.—XXXIV. (*Waldron*), co. Dorset, 5 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area, 1,013 ac. Pop. 257.—XXXV. a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 2 m. S.E. Macclesfield. Pop. 7,525, chiefly employed in manufs. of silk.—XXXVI. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 7 m. N.W. Warrington. Pop. 5,288, engaged in manufs. of glass, earthenware, &c. Coal & ironstone abound here.—XXXVII. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4½ m. N.W. Keighley. Pop. 1,660.—XXXVIII. (*St. Edmund's*), a chapelry, co. Lincoln, pa. Long Sutton, 8 m. E.N.E. Crowland. Pop. 748.—XXXIX. (*St. James*), a chapelry, same co. & pa., 10 m. E.S.E. Spalding. Pop. 549.—XL. (*St. Nicholas*), a chapelry, same co. & pa., 5 m. N.E. Holbeach. Pop. 849.

SUTTON, *upon Derwent*, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding. Area, 3,366 ac. Pop. 567.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD, a bor. town & pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on a bleak acclivity (whence its name), 7 m. N.E. Birmingham. Area of pa. 13,050 ac. Pop. 4,574. Town neat, & well supplied with water; has a public hall, workhouse, a small jail, & a handsome church, of the 13th century, containing a statue of

Vesey, bishop of Exeter, in the time of Henry VIII., a native of the town, who founded & endowed its Latin & Greek school, with lands yielding 500*l.* a year, & at whose instance Sutton was incorporated as a bor. Here are also a Roman Catholic college & chapel, almshouses, a wooded park of 2,100 ac., common to the inhabitants for pasture, &c., & some manufs. of hardwares, tools, & gun-barrels. Government vested in a warden and corporation.

SUTTON FLATS, p-v., Sutton t., Missisquoi co., Can. E. It has an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a grist mill, 7 saw m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

SUTTON GUILDEN, a pa. of England, co. Chester. Area, 934 ac. Pop. 221.

SUTTONS, p. o., Williamsburgh co., S. C.

SUTTONS MILLS, p-o., Essex co., Mass.

SUTTONS POINT, p-o., Clay co., Ill.

SUWALKI, a town of Poland, gov. & 19 m. N. Augustowo. Pop. 5,000, half of whom are Jews.

SUWANNEE, r., Fl., rises in Okefinokee swamp, in Ga., & receives the Allapahaw from the N., and the Withlacoochee from the N. W., & flows into the Gulf of Mexico. Its bed is rocky, & it empties its waters into the Gulf of Mexico through numerous shallow channels. The bar at its mouth has not more than 5 feet water, but above that it has 15 feet for 55 m. The banks in some places are 100 feet high, perpendicular, & of beautiful granite rock.

SUWANNEE, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga., 90 N.W. Milledgeville, 654 W.

SUWANNEE SHOALS, p. o., Columbia county, Flor.

SUWARROW ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 13° 20′ S., lon. 163° 30′ W.

SUWEIK, a marit. vill. of Arabia, dom. & 70 m. W. N.W. Muscat.

SUZANNE (ST.), a comm. and town of France. dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Laval. Pop. 1,749.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, N.E. coast, 11 m. E. St. Denis. Pop. 6,128.

SUZDAL, a town of Russia, gov. & 22 m. N. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kamenka. Pop. 2,400. Its *kreml*, or fortress, has the residence of its former archbishops, & a church of the 10th century.

SUZZARA, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.S.W. Mantua.

SVANIKE, a town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea. Pop. 900.

SVARTSJOELANDET, an island in Sweden, in Lake Mælar, læn & 10 m. W. Stockholm.

SVEABORG, or SWEABORG, a strongly-fortified maritime town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands, in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. Helsingfors. Pop. 4,000. Its quarters are connected by pontoons, and it has numerous military works & batteries, a military arsenal, & an excellent harbor. The Russians took it in 1789.

SVENDBORG, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Fühnen, opposite the isl. Taasinge. Pop. 3,900. It has ship-building docks, distilleries, a good harbor, & an active export trade.

SVENIGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. & 35 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa. Pop. 1,500.—*Svenigorodka* is a town, gov. Kiev, cap. circ., 19 m. S. Boguslav. Pop. 7,000.

SVERIGE, the native name of Sweden.

SVIAJSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. W. Kasan, on lt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,100.

SVIATOI-NOS, a headland of Russia, gov. Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

SVIR, a river of Russia, gov. Olonetz, leaves Lake Onega, near its S.W. extremity, & after a W. course of 130 m., enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side, 28 m. W. S.W. Ladeino-Pole. The canal of Svir, or Siaskoi, runs parallel to Lake Ladoga on its S. side.—II. a market-town of Russian Poland, gov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Vilna.

SWABIA (Germ. *Schwaben*, French *Souabe*), one of the old circles of S. Germany, enclosed by France, Switzerland, & the circs. Upper Rhine, Franconia, & Bavaria. It is now subdivided amongst the doms. of Würtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, & Hohenzollern. The Bavarian circ. Swabia (or Upper Danube), is watered by the Mindel, Lech, & Iller. Area, 3,558 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 565,783.

SWABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Alford. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 474.

SWACLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. S.W. Banbury. Area, 3,760 ac. Pop. 1,924.

SWADLINBAR, a small town of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, 8 m. N.W. Ballyconnell. Pop. 492.

SWADLINGCOTE, a hamlet of England, county Derby, pa. Church-Gresley, 4 miles S.E. Burton-on-Trent.

SWAFFHAM, a market-town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian r. r., 14 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Area of pa. 7,550 ac. Pop. 3,858. The town, on an eminence, & one of the best built in the county, has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, an elegant church, a handsome market-cross, a town-hall, & assembly room, theatre, free school, and co. jail. Adjacent to the town are race & cricket grounds.—II. (*Bulbeck*), a pa., co. & 7 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Area, 3,000 ac. Pop. 888. Rev. of charities, 134*l.*—III. (*Prior*), a pa., same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Area, 5,297 ac. Pop. 1,384.

SWAFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.E. North-Walsham. Area, 826 ac. Pop. 181.

SWAINSBORO', p-v., capital of Emanuel co., Ga., 98 N.W. Savannah, 96 S.E. by E. Milledgeville, 668 W. Situated near Cannouchee r. It contains a court house, jail, & 12 or 15 dwellings.

SWAINS MILLS, p. o., Rush co., Ia.

SWAINSTHORPE, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 5 miles S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 821 ac. Pop. 349.

SWAINSWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. N.E. Bath. Area, 845 ac. Pop. 604.

SWAKOP, or SOMERSET RIVER, S.W. Africa, enters Walvisch bay, Atlantic, lat. 22° 45′ S.

SWALCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 6,270 ac. Pop. 2,012.

SWALE, a river of England, co. York, N. Riding, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows E. and S. E. past Richmond, & joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Total course 70 m.—The *East & West Swale* are two branches of the Medway river, Kent, bounding the island of Sheppey; the latter enters the Thames at Whitstable bay, & is noted for its oyster beds.

SWALECLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on railroad, 6¼ miles N. Canterbury. Area, 1,297 ac. Pop. 176.

SWALLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N. E. Caistor. Area, 2,790 ac. Pop. 215.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 273.

SWALLOWFIELD, a pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, 6 m. S.S.E. Reading. Area, 3,712 ac. Pop. 1,213.

SWALLY, a maritime vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and forming the outport of Surat, from which it is 20 miles W., at the mouth of the river Taptee.

SWALWELL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,429, actively employed in iron-works.

SWAMPSCOT, p. t., Essex co., Mass. Drained by Swampscot r. It formed a part of Lynn until 1852.

SWAN, p-t., Vinton co., O. Drained by Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 759; 1850, 1,154.

SWAN, p-t., Noble co., Ia., 156 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 573 W. Pop. 1840, 207; 1850, 568.

SWANAGE, or SWANWICK, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the coast of the island Purbeck, 5 m. S.E. Corfe-castle. Area of pa. 3,163 ac. Pop. 2,139; do. of the t. 2,014. It has a bay for vessels of 300 tons, a herring fishery, and stone quarries. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

SWANBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2 m. E. S.E. Winslow. Area, 2,510 ac. Pop. 646.

SWAN CREEK, t., Fulton co., O. Pop. 1850, 621.

SWAN CREEK, p-o., Gallia co., O., 27 S.S.E. Columbus, 385 W.

SWAN CREEK, t., Lucas co., O. Drained by Bad & Swan creeks. Pop. 1840, 494; 1850,

SWAN CREEK, p. o., Warren co., Ky.

SWAN CREEK, p-o., Warren co., Ill., 102 N.W. Springfield, 868 W.

SWAN CREEK, v., Monroe co., Mich. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 75 inhabs.

SWANCY'S FERRY, p. o., Abbeville co., S. C.

SWANGSTOWN, p-v., Cleveland co., N. C., 197 W. by S. Raleigh, 434 W.

SWAN ISLANDS, a group in Bank's Strait, 3½ m. N.E. Van Diemen's Land.

SWAN LAKE, p. o., Arkansas co., Ark.

SWANNANO, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C., 244 W. Raleigh, 474 W.

SWANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area, 1,433 ac. Pop. 395.—II. a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 4¾ m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on a branch of the Peterboro' and Leicester r. r. Pop. 822.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river of W. Australia, rises under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30′ S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. & W. through the cos. Grantham, York, & Perth, & enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville water, lat. 32° S., & lon. 115° 42′ E. Affls. numerous; the principal are Dale, Toodyoy, Howick, Ellenbrooke, Helena, & Canning. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land; and the settlements Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyoy, Northam, York, & Beverley. It is liable to sudden & violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. [W. AUSTRALIA.]

SWAN POND, p. o., Wilkes co., N. C.

SWAN QUARTER, p-o., Hyde co., N. C., 203 E. by S. Raleigh, 400 W. Pop. 787.

SWAN RIVER, p. o., Benton co., Min. Ter.

SWANSBOROUGH, p-v., Onslow co., N. C., 160 S. E. Raleigh, 400 W. Situated on the W. side of the estuary of Whittock river, opposite to Bogue inlet, and contains a church, several stores, & 801 inhabitants.

SWANSCOMBE, a pa. of England., co. Kent, on the Thames, 4 miles E. Dartford. Area, 2,593 ac. Pop. 1,763.

SWANSEA (Welsh *Aber-Tawy*), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Tawy or Towy, at its mouth in Swansea bay, Bristol Channel, 28 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Lat. of lighthouse, 51° 37′ N., lon. 3° 56′ W. Area of pa. 9,029 ac. Pop. 1851, 24,902. Pop. of bor. 31,461. It is well built, & has a good market-house, court-house, infirmary, assembly rooms, & a theatre; reading & news rooms, royal & mechanics' institutions, 37 churches,—8 Baptist, 5 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 7 Independents, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 11 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 1 isolated congregation,—many schools & public endowments, many banks, handsome residences near the sea, a co. house of correction, and the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks, a prison, & stores. The harbor, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two handsome piers, on the W. side of which is a light-house. Floating docks have been constructed here, & Swansea communicates by canals with Henoyad in co. Brecon, & with Neath & the coal dists., also by tram-roads with Oystermouth & Mumbles-head. It has iron-foundries, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in the export of coal, and in smelting British, foreign, & colonial copper ore, for which it has extensive works on both banks of the river. Imports consist chiefly of ores, limestone, clay, rotton stone, tin plates, & timber, besides provisions. The bor. is divided into 2 wards. Market, Wednesday & Saturday. Races occasionally. Swansea unites with Aberavon, Neath, Loughor, & Kenfig, in sending 1 member to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the co., & the head of a poor-law union.

SWAN'S ISLAND, p-t., Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1840, 283; 1850, 423.

SWANSONVILLE, p. o., Pittsylvania co., Va.

SWAN STATION, p. o., Erie co., Pa.

SWANTON, p-t., Franklin co., Vt., 71 N.W. Montpelier, 545 W. Bounded W. by Lake Champlain. Drained by Missisque r., on which are fine intervales. Excellent variegated marble is found here, & extensively exported. The v. at the Missisque falls contains a church, 5 stores, a bank, a grist m., 4 saw m., a marble fac., a woollen fac., & about 400 inhabs. Canal boats come up the r. 6 miles to the place. It is only one mile from the lake at the nearest point. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,313; 1850, 2,824.

SWANTON, p-v., Lucas co., O., 139 N.W. by N. Columbus, 470 W.

SWANTON, several pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*Abbot*), 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 538.—II. (*Morley*), 3½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,714 ac. Pop. 806.—III. (*Novers*), 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area, 1,315 ac. Pop. 345.

SWANTON CENTRE, p-o., Swanton t., Franklin co., Vt., 67 N. Montpelier, 541 W.

SWANTON FALLS, v., Franklin co., Vt.

SWANVILLE, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 50 E. by N. Augusta, 644 W. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Drained by a small stream flowing into Belfast bay. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 919; 1850, 944.

SWANVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Ia.

SWANZEY, p-t., Bristol co., Mass., 48 S. by W. Boston, 414 W. An arm of Mount Hope bay sets up into the t., on which stands a small v., & contains an Episcopal church & about 12 or 14 dwellings, & it has some navigation & ship-building. Incorporated in 1667. King Philip's Indian war commenced in this t., June 20th, 1675. It has a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 paper fac., a grist m., a saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,484; 1850, 1,554.

SWANZEY, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 53 S.W. Concord, 429 W. Surface is partly level & partly uneven; soil various. Drained by Ashuelot r., which is navigable for boats to Keene, N. of this place, excepting a short carrying place around rapids in Winchester. Iron ore is found. Chartered by Mass. in 1733, by N. H. in 1753. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a cotton fac., with 1,580 spindles, employing 28 persons, & makes annually 200,000 yds. of shirtings, &c.; 4 grist m., 14 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,755; 1850, 2,106.

SWARBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 208.

SWARDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 933 ac. Pop. 381.

SWARKESTON, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent, which, with the adjacent meadows, is here crossed by a bridge nearly a mile in length. Area, 943 ac. Pop. 289. The Grand Trunk canal crosses this pa. Swarkeston-house was fortified for the royalists in the civil war.

SWARRATON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Area, 743 ac. Pop. 93.

SWARTSWOOD, p. o., Sussex co., N. J.

SWARTWOUT, p. v., Liberty co., Texas.

SWARTZ CREEK, p. o., Genesee co., Mich.

SWATARA, river, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co., on the S. side of Broad mountain, and after a course of about 50 m., flows into Susquehanna r., 8 miles below Harrisburg. The Union canal passes along this r.

SWATARA, t., Lebanon co., Pa., 9 N. Lancaster. Surface hilly N. & S., level in the centre; soil gravelly. Drained by Swatara cr. & its branches. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,506; 1850, 1,843.

SWATARA, p. o., Schuylkill co., Pa.

SWATON, pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Area, 3,670 ac. Pop. 301.

SWATTERAGH, a vill. of Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. S.E. Garvagh. Pop. 238.

SWAVESEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.E. St. Ives, on the Eastern counties r. r. Area, 3,891 ac. Pop. 1,385.

SWAYFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9½ m. S. S.E. Grantham. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 383.

SWEDEN, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 59 W.S.W. Augusta, 582 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a considerable pond, the outlet of which affords water power, & flows into Long pond, which is connected to Portland by a canal. It has 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 670; 1850, 696.

SWEDEN, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 237 W. by N. Albany, 386 W. Surface undulating; soil moist, argillaceous loam, & fertile. Drained by Salmon creek. It has 2 saw mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,884; 1850, 3,623.

SWEDEN, p-t., Potter co., Pa., 171 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 281 W. Pop. 1840, 153; 1850, 254.

SWEDEN, *Sverige*, a country of N. Europe, forming the E. & larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, & one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden & Norway; situated between lat. 55° 20′ and 69° 10′ N., lon. 11° 15′ & 24° 10′ E., bounded E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia & Russia, S. by the Baltic, W. by Norway, the Kattegat, and the Sound. Cap., Stockholm. Area & pop. as follows:—

	Læns, or Dists.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1845.
	Stockholm,* city		88,242
Gothland.	Malmoe	1,781	234,207
	Christianstadt	2,432	177,767
	Halmstadt	1,900	100,419
	Carlscrona	1,135	102,342
	Wexio	3,787	129,186
	Jonkoping	4,292	159,988
	Kalmar	4,258	196,116
	Linkoping	4,253	214,628
	Mariestadt	3,315	189,106
	Wenersborg	5,036	233,125
	Gothenborg	1,891	176,696
	Wisby	1,227	43,268
Swed. Prop.	Stockholm	2,911	113,310
	Upsala	2,067	87,700
	Westeras	2,661	94,850
	Nykoping	2,507	118,664
	Orebro	3,264	131,722
	Carlstadt	6,945	209,596
Northland.	Fahlun	12,261	145,333
	Gefleborg	7,561	119,175
	Hernosand	9,501	93,775
	Oestersund	19,134	49,077
	Umea	29,382	60,654
	Pitea	33,033	50,590
	The lakes	3,562	....
	Total	170,096	3,316,536

* Pop. of Stockholm 1851, 93,070.

The Scandinavian Alps traverse the country in the W., & separate it from Norway; many of their summits are constantly snow-clad. [Norway.] From this mountain region the country slopes E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, forming in its descent two elevated table lands, the 1st or W.most is 2,000 feet, & the E.most 360 to 800 feet above the sea. The tract of country bordering the Baltic is under 300 feet in elev. The greater part of the surface is flat, the S. portion constitutes the plain of Scania. A line is supposed to traverse the country in lat. 56° 3′ N., north of which to Cape North the land is gradually rising at the estimated rate of 4 feet in a century, while S. of it there is a slow & gradual subsidence. The country is watered by numerous streams, none of which are large; the principal are, from N. to S., the Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Umea, Angermann, & the Dal-elf, which flow S.E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, & the Motala, which traverses Lake Wetter to the Baltic. Nearly one-eighth of the superfices is covered by lakes, some of which are very extensive. The largest are Wener, Wetter, & Maeler, all in the S. provs.; they afford great advantages for navigation; these lakes are connected by canals, the chief of which are those of Södertelge, Trolhätta, Hielmar, Strömsholm, and Gotha. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast, which has a development of 1,400 miles, is deeply indented, forming vast bays & fiords, & studded with a multitude of low sandy islands, the chief of which are Gothland & Oeland in the Baltic. The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm 52°.2 Fahrenheit. The W. coasts are more mild and moist than the E. coasts. The summers are very hot & the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. N. of lat. 61° mercury often freezes. In the N. the rivers are frozen, & snow covers the ground for 5 or 6 months in the year; in the central regions winter lasts for 3 or 4 months. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The prevailing winds are S.W. & W. The soil is not generally fertile, & the corn produced was formerly only about 2-3ds of that required; but from the great improvements in agriculture introduced by the government within the present century, & the general introduction of the potato, the produce is now adequate to the consumption. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 69°, but the crops frequently fail. Rye, hemp, & potatoes are grown to lat. 66° N. Oats ripen to 63° 30′, wheat & hops cease to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62° N. Fruit trees, except the cherry, are limited to the S. of lat. 60°. One-fourth of the surface is covered with forests, but the produce of timber is small, much is used for fuel, & made into charcoal for use in the mines. There are few woods to the N. of lat. 64° N. The principal trees are the pine, fir, & birch, which extend to the extreme N. of the country, the lime, elm, ash, willow, & alder between lat. 61° & 63° N., the oak to lat. 61°, & the beech to lat. 57°. Tar and pitch are extracted from the roots of the pine. Rearing of live stock is an important branch of industry, but the pastures are poor, horses & cattle small, & the sheep yield an inferior wool. N. of lat. 64°, the reindeer is the only domestic animal. Among wild animals are the bear, which however is scarce, the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare, & squirrel. Fish are abundant on the coast & in the lakes & rivers: the herring fishery has greatly declined, but lobsters are exported, and salmon is caught in all the principal rivers. The mining dists. of Sweden, mostly in the central provinces, extend over 16,000 sq. m.; the chief products are iron, which is distributed over nearly all the country, but the best is found in the læn Upsala; the annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of bar iron. The richest copper mines are at Fahlun; the annual produce in all is about 1,000 tons. Gold is not now sought for, and silver is procured only to a small extent. The other mineral products are cobalt, lime, coal of inferior quality, & porphyry. Manufs. are chiefly confined to articles of domestic use; the principal are woollens, sugar, tobacco, paper, linens, cotton (in small quantity); tanning is an important branch of industry. Ship-building is carried on to some extent in the ports of the Baltic. Distilling & brewing are extensively prosecuted. The internal commerce of Sweden is considerable, & Swedish vessels visit most of the Atlantic ports of America. & the Mediterranean. Government is a constitutional monarchy. The established religion is Lutheran, but all sects are tolerated. Education is generally diffused, and well conducted in gymnasia, high, and burgher schools. There are universities at Upsala & Lund. Army 1853, 144,013 men. Navy, 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 8 brigs, 136 small vessels, & 5 steamers; sailors, 30,000. [*See* Europe.] In 1397, by the treaty of Calmar, the crown of Sweden was united to those of Denmark and Norway by Margaret of Denmark. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1523, & gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. It was succeeded by the House of Deux-Pontes, which furnished the famous Charles XII., to this succeeded the Houses of Hesse-Cassel, & Holstein-Gottorp. In 1810, Marshal Bernadotte was chosen crown prince, & ascended the throne as Charles-John XIV. in 1818. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814, retaining its own laws. [Norway.]

SWEDESBURGH, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 388.

SWEEDLIN HILL, p-o., Pendleton co., Va.

SWEEDSBOROUGH, p-v., Woolwich t., Gloucester co., N. J., 47 S.S.W. Trenton, 158 W. Situated at the head of sloop navigation on Raccoon cr., about 5 m. from its mouth, and contains 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 6 stores, a flouring m., a woollen fac., & 450 inhabitants.

SWEEPSTONE, a pa. of England, county Leicester, 4 miles S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 2,287 ac. Pop. 585.

SWEET AIR, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.,

SWEETLAND, p-t., Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 594.

SWEET HOME, p-o., Nodaway co., Mo.

SWEET HOME, p-o., Lavacca co., Tex.

SWEET SPRINGS, p-v., Monroe co., Va., 209 W. Richmond, 256 W. This is one of the oldest watering places in Virginia. The water resembles the Bristol Hot Wells, England. It has accommodations for 300 persons, & the waters are efficacious in many complaints. The spring is so copious as to turn a mill at the distance of 200 yards from its source.

SWEET VALLEY, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

SWEET WATER, p-o., Watauga co., N. C.

SWEET WATER, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga., 90 N.W. Milledgeville, 661 W.

SWEET WATER, p-o., Menard co., Ill.

SWEET WATER, p-o., Monroe co., Tenn., 165 E.S.E. Nashville, 538 W.

SWEET WATER, p-o., Marengo co., Ala.

SWEET WATER FACTORY, p-o., Campbell co., Ga.

SWEFLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 333.

SWEIDYAH, a large vill. of N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, in a valley, 14 m. W. Antioch.

SWELL, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Langport. Area, 891 ac. Pop. 137.—II. (*Lower*), co. Glo'ster, 1¼ m. W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 431.—III. (*Upper*), same co., 1¼ m. N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 83.

SWERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area, 4,630 ac. Pop. 440.

SWETTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Congleton. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 381.

SWIBAR, t., La Fayette co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,244.

SWIECIANY, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 45 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. dist. Pop. 4,800.

SWIFT CREEK BRIDGE, p-o., Craven co., N. C., 137 E.S.E. Raleigh, 331 W.

SWIFT CREEK, p-o., Darlington dist., S. C.

SWIFT ISLAND, p-o., Montgomery co., N. C.

SWILLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area, 951 ac. Pop. 267.

SWILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area, 2,760 ac. Pop. 607.

SWILLY (LOUGH), an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, extends inland 25 m. S., where it receives the river Swilly. On Tannet Point, at the W. side of its entrance, is a light house, in lat. 55° 16′ 33″ N., lon. 7° 38′ W., & it is there 3¼ m. across.

SWIMBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¼ m. E. S.E. Barnstaple. Area, 7,280 ac. Pop. 1,738.

SWINBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Burford. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 195.

SWINCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Area, 2,646 ac. Pop. 428.

SWINDERBY, a pa. of England, co. & 8¼ m. S.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 541.

SWINDON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Wilts, & a principal station of the Great Western r. r., 29 m. E.N.E. Bath. Area of pa. 3,136 ac. Pop. 4,876. Town neatly built on an eminence, has a free school, & several charities.—II. a pa., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N. W. Cheltenham. Area, 721 ac. Pop. 221.—III. a township, co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 6 m. W. Wetherby.

SWINE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N. N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 13,650 ac. Pop. 1,744.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 17 m. N.E. Doncaster. Pop. 1,152.

SWINEFORD, a market town of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 15½ m. E.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 1,016.

SWINEHART, p-o., Rush co., Ia.

SWINEMÜNDE, or SWIENEMÜND, a maritime town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 36 m. N.N. W. Stettin, in the island Usedom, on the Swiene, the outlet of the Great Haff in the Baltic. Pop. 4,600. Since 1817, its harbor has been much improved by the erection of piers, on one of which is a light house. It has a pilot board, & here large vessels unload cargoes for Stettin, of which it is the outport.

SWINESHEAD, a market town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, in the fens, 6 m. W.S.W. Boston. Area of pa. 6,100 ac. Pop. 2,044. The sea formerly reached this town, which had a harbor near its present mkt. place.

SWINESHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 3 m. W.S.W. Kimbolton. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 267.

SWINESTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 11 m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area, 1,330 ac. Pop. 490.—*Swinesund* is an inlet of the Skager-rack, between Norway & Sweden.

SWINEYARDS, p-o., Charles City co., Va.

SWINFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 4 m. S.S.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 420.—II. (*Old*), cos. Stafford and Worcester, including the town of Stourbridge. Area, 3,315 ac. Pop. 20,238. Blue-coat hospital, founded in 1677, educates 70 boys; annual rev. 2,300*l*.

SWINFORD-REGIS, or KING'S SWINFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Staffordshire & Worcestershire canal, 3 m. N.N.W. Stourbridge. Area, 7,315 ac. Pop. 27,301. The vill. is neat, & the pa. has a massive church, coal, iron, glass, brick, & tile works, & numerous potteries. Near it are the vestiges of a large Roman camp, and Holbeach, where several gunpowder-plot conspirators were taken in 1605.

SWINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N. Folkstone. Area, 2,638 ac. Pop. 421.

SWINGLEVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Tenn.

SWINHOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9 m. N. W. Louth. Area, 1,307 ac. Pop. 128.

SWINNERTON, a pa., of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. W.N.W. Stone. Area, 4,610 ac. Pop. 961.

SWINTON, p-o., Kane co., Ill.

SWINTON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rotherham, on the N. branch of the Midland r. r. Pop. 1,817, emp. in manufs. of earthenware.

SWINTON & SIMPKIN, an united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. E. Greenlaw, on the road between Kelso & Berwick. Area, 5,400 ac. Pop. 994.

SWITHLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2¼ m. S.W. Mount Sorrell. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 285, partly employed in quarrying slate.

SWITZERLAND, county Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 216 sq. m. Bounded E. & S. by Ohio river. Drained by Log Lick, Indian, Plum, Brian's, & Grant's creeks, which flow into Ohio river. The surface is various, the bottom lands level and very fertile, the table land rolling. The vine is cultivated. Capital, Vevay. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $197,950; wheat, 78,169 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 401,884; oats, 44,455; wool, 22,913 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m., 4 tanneries, 8 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—30 churches; 1 library, 175 vols. Pop. 1850, 9,920; 1850, 12,932.

SWITZERLAND, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by branches of the Ohio river, which bounds it on the E. Pop. 1840, 982; 1850, 1,216.

SWITZERLAND (Germ. *Schweitz;* French, *La Suisse;* Ital. *La Svizzera*), a country of Central Europe, between lat. 45° 50′ & 47° 50′ N., & lon. 5° 55′ & 10° 30′ E., having E. the principality of Lichenstein and the Tyrol, S. Lombardy & Sardinia, W. France, N. & N.E. Baden, Würtemberg & Bavaria. Length 216 m., breadth 75 to 140 m. Area & pop. are as follow:—

CANTONS.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1850.	Mems. of National Council.
Appenzell (ext. and int.)	153	54,869	2
Argovie	503	199,720	9
Bale (city and district)	185	73.385	3
Berne	2,567	457,921	20
Fribourg	565	99,805	5
Gall (St.)	749	169.508	8
Glaris	280	30,197	1
Geneva	91	63,932	3
Grisons	2,975	89,840	4
Lucerne	588	132,789	6
Neuchatel	281	70,679	3
Schaffhouse	116	35,278	2
Schwytz	339	44,159	2
Soleure	255	69,613	3
Tessin	1,037	117,397	6
Thurgovia	270	88,819	4
Unterwalden (Upp. & Low.)	263	25,135	2
Ure	422	14,500	1
Valais	1,665	81,527	4
Vaud	1,185	199,453	9
Zug	85	17,456	1
Zurich	687	250,134	12
Total	15,261	2,390,116	111

Switzerland belongs to the region of the Central Alps, extending between Mont Blanc in Savoy & the Gross Glockner in the Tyrol. The immense mass of Mount St. Gothard forms the centre or nucleus of a system of mountains covered with perpetual snow & glaciers, the peaks of which are from 9,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps cover all the central, S., & S.E. portion of the country, & occupy more than one-half of its superfices. [Alps.] The Jura mountains extend along the N.W. borders, culminating points, the Dôle and Mont Tendre [Jura], & between these is an undulating plain, or table land, 135 m. in length, from the Lake of Geneva in the S.W., to the Lâke of Constance in the N.E. Its extreme breadth is 50 m. Next the Alps it is 2,000 feet above the sea, sloping toward the Jura, where it is 1,350 feet. It has numerous valleys, some of which are of considerable extent. Among its mountains & hills are the Jorat in the Valais, the Albis between Zug & Zurich, the Allman in

the E. of Zurich, & the Hauenstein between Basle & Soleure.

The high Alps form vast reservoirs, whence issue thousands of fertilizing torrents. The chief rivs. flow by the Rhine to the N. Sea, by the Rhone to the Mediterranean, by the Ticino to the Po & the Adriatic, & by the Inn to the Danube & Black Sea. The other principal rivers are the Thur & the Aar, affls. of the Rhine, the Emmen & the Limmat, affls. of the Aar. No country in Europe, except Scandinavia, has, in proportion to its size, so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They vary in depth from 500 to 1,900 ft., and are situated at an elevation of from 1,200 to 1,800 feet above the sea; the chief of these are Lake Leman, or the Lake of Geneva; Brienz, Thun, Waldstätten, or Lucerne; Zug, Wallenstatt, Zurich, Constance, or the Boden See; & on the S. of the Alps, Lugano, & Maggiore. Most of these are traversed by steamboats. The table land contains Lakes Morat, Sempach, Baldeck, Halwyl, Greiffensee, & Pfeffikon. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel, & Bienne, the former traversed by steam-boats. The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation, & other causes, is much more severe than might be expected from its position, nearly in mid-distance between the equator & the N. pole. It presents the greatest extremes, and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1,230 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches; the thermometer ranges from 34° to 66° Fahr., & the average ann. amount of rain is 29 inches. On Mount St. Bernard, barom. 21 in., therm. 18° to 43° Fahr., and amount of rain 65 in. The elev. of the lower limit of snow in the mountains is 8,900 feet. On the table land, & in the lower mountains, snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same lat. in Europe. On St. Gothard snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura, winter lasts six months: it is longer in those of the Alps. S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N. E. wind, which blows on the table land in spring, is cold & dry. The warm S. wind greatly favors the climate of the canton Ticino; under the name of *Föhn*, the sirocco of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, & causes great damage on the lakes. At an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,600 feet, the climate is pure & salubrious; but it is unhealthy in many of the deep & narrow valleys. Vegetation corresponds with the extremes of climate. In the Valais, the fig and grape ripen at the foot of ice-clad mountains, while near their summits the rhododendron & the lichen grow at the limit of the snow line. The corn raised in Switzerland is not nearly sufficient for the supply of its pop.; the most productive cantons are those of the N. & W. Here the vine ripens at an elevation of 1,900, & in some places at 2,100 feet above the sea. It is cultivated on the slopes of the Jura, & in the valleys of the Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, Limmat, & Thur. Buckwheat ripens at an elevation of 2,200, & with a S. exposure at 3,000 feet; barley, rye, potatoes, and pot herbs at 4,000 feet. Flax & hemp are extensively grown; irrigation is judiciously managed; & in general, agriculture is making considerable progress. The slopes of the Jura, & of the Alps, & the high regions of the table land, are covered with valuable timber trees, the oak, beech, larch, & birch. The pine grows to an elevation of 6,700 feet, shrubs to 7,400. The great wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich & excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle; the finest breeds are those of the Simmenthal, Gessenay, Gruyere, Zug, & Schwytz. There were in 1844, 853,000 horned cattle, about one-fourth of which were milch cows; 105,000 horses, 469,000 sheep, 347,000 goats, & 318,000 swine. The silk worm is reared in the valleys S. of the Alps, & of late also in the N. The forests abound in game. the lammergeyer inhabits the highest mountains, and the chamois is hunted in the Valais and in the Oberland. Fish of excellent quality is abundant in the lakes & the rivers. Iron is found in the mountains generally, but chiefly in the Jura; there are mines of lead, & zinc in the Grisons. Turf is abundant in the marshy dists., and coal is found on the table land. The principal salt springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. Switzerland contains upwards of 500 mineral springs, 18 bath establishments of the first, & 186 of the second class. The cultivation of the vine is an important branch of industry in the S.W. cantons, & wine is exported. *Kirschwasser*, cider, and perry are made. Cheese is a valuable product; it is made chiefly in Gessenay, the Simmenthal, & the Emmenthal; that called Gruyere is much esteemed and extensively exported.

Switzerland has made rapid progress in manuf. industry. The E. & N.E. cantons manufacture cotton goods, the chief seats of which are Appenzell and St. Gall. Silks are woven in Zurich & Basle, & linens at Bern. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewellery, & musical boxes, are the principal manufs. of the W. cantons; here 250,000 watches are made every year. The number of individuals employed in the different branches of industry in 1846, were—Silks, 40,000; cottons, 30,000; watches & jewellery, 30,000; woollens, paper, leather, ironwares, &c., 40,000; in all, 200,000. In winter the pop. of the Alps inhabit villages scattered over the lower valleys. In May, the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July, they ascend to regions 6,000 feet above the sea; and about the 10th August, they pasture on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about the 10th October.

The principal races inhabiting Switzerland, are the Teutonic & the Celtic. The German language is spoken in a variety of *patois*, by 1,670,000 of the pop. in the N. & E. French is spoken in the Jura, & on the tableland W. of the lakes of Bienne & Morat, and of the river Sarine, in part of the Valais, & the Alps in its vicinity, by about 474,000 Swiss. South of the Alps, Italian is the language of 133,500 Swiss; the Romanche is spoken in the Engadine, & in the valleys of the Rhine, by about 42,500 of the pop. The inhabitants of the Alps are mostly Roman Catholics. In the Jura, & on the table land, Protestants are most numerous. In 1850, there were 1,417,754 Protestants, & 977,849 Roman Catholics. Switzerland has three universities, at Basel, Bern, & Zurich. Public instruction is widely disseminated, & in the Protestant cantons Sunday and infant schools are on the increase. In 1844 there were in all 5,500 primary schools, attended by 35,000 pupils, or the 7th part of the pop. The Swiss Confed. is composed of 22 cantons, forming 25 independent states, united in a perpetual league. The central & W. part was called *Helvetia*, by the Romans, & the E. part, or the Grisons, *Rhætia*. The Confed. was founded 1st Jan. 1308, by the 3 cantons, Uri, Schwytz, & Unterwalden. In 1353, it numbered 8 cantons; and in 1353, it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, & existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted 4 years. In 1803, Napoleon organized a new Confed., composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, & Vaud. This Confed. was modified in 1815; the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Valais, Neuchâtel, & Geneva. The federal government was composed of a diet, & of a *Vorort*, or federal directory. The general diet met every second year, alternately in Zurich, Bern, & Lucerne. By the new constitution of 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions, a national council & a senate, & Bern was chosen as the federal city. Every pa. supports its own poor. Every Swiss is a soldier, and each canton contributes a fixed contingent when called on. In 1851 the armed force consisted of 108,000 men. Public rev. 1853, 12,450,000 fr.; expenses, 11,850,855 fr. *Switzerland has no public debt.*

SWOJANOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 37 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 600.

SWORDS, a market town & parish of Ireland, co. & 8 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on the Swords river, 5 m. from the Irish sea. Area, 9,675 ac. Pop. 3,638; do. of town 1,788. Its principal buildings, a mod. Gothic church, a ruined abbey, & pillar tower, 73 feet in height, are clustered together on rising ground in the midst of a low plain. It has barracks & an endowed school. The town is in decay, but was formerly of importance. Here the first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled in 1641, preparatory to the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

SWYRE, a pa. of England, county Dorset, on the English channel, 5 m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area, 1,146 ac. Pop. 254.

SYANG, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Gilolo passage, 35 miles N.W. Waygiou.

SYBERTSVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

SYCAMORE, p-t., Wyandot co., O., 75 N. Columbus, 423 W. Drained by Sycamore creek. Pop. 1840, 960; 1850, 880.

SYCAMORE, t., Hamilton co., O. Drained by Mill creek & its branches. It has several villages. Pop. 1840, 3,207; 1850, 3,731.

SYCAMORE, p-v., cap. De Kalb co., Ill., 208 N.N.E. Springfield, 779 W. Situated on a small stream bearing the same name, & contains a court house, a store, and 338 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 975.

SYCAMORE, p-o., Claiborne co., Tenn., 226 E. by N. Nashville, 468 W.

SYCAMORE ALLEY, p-o., Halifax co., N. C., 85 N. E. Raleigh, 231 W.

SYCAMORE MILLS, p-o., Davidson co., Tenn.

SYCHTYN, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Northop, 4 miles N.W. Hawarden. Pop. 530.

SYDENHAM, p-v., capital Grey co., Can. W., at the head of Owen's Sound of Georgian Bay, 110 N. W. Toronto. It has a court-house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., an oat meal m., 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 breweries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,132.

SYDENHAM, v., Barford t., Brant co., Can. W. 12 S.E. Woodstock, has 2 stores, 2 saw m., & 75 inhabs.

SYDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Thame. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 1,394.—II. a chapelry, co. Kent, pa. Lewisham, with a station on the London & Croydon railroad, 8 m. S.S.E. London Bridge. Its scenery is very beautiful, & it has a good church & many handsome residences.—III. (*Damarel*), a pa., co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Tavistock. Area, 1,413 ac. Pop. 466.—*Sydenham Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in Mulgrave archipelago. Length N. to S. 18 miles.

SYDERSTONE, a pa. of England. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 552.

SYDLING (ST. NICHOLAS),, a pa. of England, county Dorset, 7¼ miles N.W. Dorchester. Area, 5,028 ac. Pop, 675.

SYDNEY, the cap. city of the British colony New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Cumberland, on the S. shore of Port-Jackson. Lat. of Fort Macquarie 33° 51′ 7″ S., lon. 151° 14′ E. Mean temp. of year 66° .8; winter 55° .5; summer 74° Fahr. Pop. 1846, 38,358; 1854, 50,000. It occupies two hilly necks of land bounding its harbor, & the intervening level land, extending for 2 miles inland; and it covers an area of about 2,000 acres. Its older parts is irregularly laid out; but many handsome new streets have been built, & George Street, the princip., is a fine thoroughfare. Houses mostly of one story in height, roofed with bark; many are built of stone and surrounded with gardens; and the town is well paved, lighted with gas, supplied with water by a tunnelled aqueduct nearly 2¼ m. in length, & defended by several forts, one of which covers ¼ an acre of ground. The government house, a Gothic edifice, is on the E. peninsula; other princip. edifices are two Protestant churches, a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, Sydney college, the Australian subscription library, barracks, post-office, convict & military hospitals, the court-house, custom-house, theatre, observatory, & the colonial offices situated in Hyde Park, a public promenade, of about 56 acres, on the E. side of the town, in which is also a monument to Allan Cuningham. The shores of the harbor are finely indented, & covered with villas & gardens; on its E. side are some elegant terraces; and W. of the town are extensive public grounds, & many new edifices. Sydney has some superior schools, the chief being the Australian & Sydney colleges, several good private academies, a museum, a botanic garden, Australian club, steam-works, mills, numerous joint-stock associations, newspaper offices, 4 banks, and a bank for savings. In 1851, the value of imports (mostly from England) amounted to 1,563,931*l.*; and that of exports to 1,796,912*l.* The quantity of wool exported was 15,268,493 pounds, valued at 828,562*l.*; gold bullion 144,120 oz., valued at 468,336*l.*; tallow, 84,464 cwt., valued at 114,168*l.*; whale oil, 601 tons, valued at 25,877*l.* The principal other articles, were neat cattle, hides, bones, soap, cedar & other woods. In 1852, the exports of gold amounted to 856,188 oz., valued at 2,966,658*l.*; equal to $14,833,290. Sydney city is divided into 6 wards, & governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, & 24 councillors. It has risen into importance wholly within the present century.

SYDNEY, county, Nova Scotia, N.E. part of the province. Area, 590 sq. m. Surface undulating; soil extremely fertile. Drained by Tracadie and Pomket rivers, & South & rivers, entering Antigonish harbor. It has valuable cod, mackerel, & herring fisheries. Capital, Antigonish. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle 9,388; sheep, 20,827; swine, 2,771; horses, 1,628; wheat, 34,304 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,837; buckwheat, 5,897; barley, 9,578; oats. 142,949; potatoes, 52,958; peas, 763;—26 grist m., 45 saw m., 10 tanneries, 5 woollen fac.,—27 churches; 46 schools, 1,348 scholars. Pop. 13,467.

SYDNEY, p-t., capital of Cape Breton county, N. S. Situated in lat. 46° 18′ N., lon. 60° 14′ W., at the head of the fine harbor of Sydney, or Spanish harbor. It contains a court-house, an academy, several churches, and 550 inhabitants. Near it are extensive mines of bituminous coal.

SYDNORSVILLE, p-v., Franklin co., Va., 183 W. by S. Richmond, 258 W.

SYENE, a town of Egypt. (Assouan].

SYERSTONE, a pa. of England, county Notts, 5½ miles S.S.W. Newark. Area, 610 ac. Pop. 241.

SYKEHOUSE, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Thorne. Pop. 653.

SYKESVILLE, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md., 61 N. N. W. Annapolis, 56 W. It contains 127 inhabitants.

SYKHARITZA & SYNTEKHNO, two contiguous mountains on the N. frontier of Greece, the former 20 m. S.E. Arta, & 5,908 feet in height.—The river *Syntekhno* is an affluent of the Aspropotamos.

SYLACAUGA, p-o., Talladega co., Ala., 97 E. Tuscaloosa, 780 W.

SYLAH or SILAH, a fortified town of N. W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., in the Gujerat peninsula, 65 m. S.W. Ahmedabad.

SYLAMORE, p-o., Izard co., Ark. Pop. 241.

SYLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S. W. Haleston. Area, 1,503 ac. Pop. 374.

SYLCO, p-o., Polk co., Tenn.

SYLHET, a frontier district of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra, having North the Cossyah hills, E. Munnipoor, S. & W. the districts Tiperah & Mymunsing. Area, comprising the territory of Jynteah, estimated at 5,550 sq. m. Pop. 1,083,-720, this being one of the most densely-peopled portions of the British dom. in the East. Climate healthy, & soil fertile; rice is the chief crop. Princip. rivers are the Soormah & Kooseara. Products comprise lime, coal, timber, stick-lac, cinnamon, cocoa-nuts & other fruits, basket-work, & strong cotton cloths. Rice and wheat are both imported. Elephants, buffaloes, tigers, & deer, are numerous, & the district is famed for its numerous & beautiful specimens of butterflies.—*Sylhet*, the chief town, and the residence of the principal authorities, is on the Soormah, 120 miles N.E. Dacca. Lat. 24° 55′ N., lon. 91° 55′ E. Other towns are Jynteah & Chirra.

SYLTÖE, an island of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, off its W. coast. Length N. to S. 22 m. It consists of 3 narrow limbs uniting in a centre. Pop. 2,600, chiefly occupied in fishing & navigation.

SYLVA, p-o., Washington co., Ark.

SYLVAN, p-o., Franklin co., Pa.

SYLVAN, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 59 W. Detroit, 547 W. Pop. 1850, 924.

SYLVAN DALE, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

SYLVAN GROVE, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga., 67 E. Milledgeville, 625 W.

SYLVAN GROVE, p-o., Clark co., Ia.

SYLVANIA, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 150 N. by E. Harrisburg, 260 W.

SYLVANIA, p-o., Scriven co., Ga.

SYLVANIA, p-o., Licking co., O.

SYLVANIA, t., Lucas co., O. Drained by Ottawa cr. Pop. 1840, 426; 1850, 751.

SYLVANIA, p-o., Park co., Ia.

SYLVANIA, p-o., Racine co., Wis.

SYLVANUS, p-o., Hillsdale co., Mich., 97 W.S.W. Detroit, 545.

SYLVESTER, t., Green county, Wis. Drained by branches of Sugar cr. Pop. 712.

SYLVESTRE (ST.), several comms. and vills. of

France, the princip. in dep. H. Vienne, 14 m. N.N.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,519.

SYLVIA, p-o., Hardin co., O.

SYLLAMORE, t., Izard co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 241.

SYMI, *Syme*, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 m. N. W. Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30′ N., lon. 27° 54′ E. Length & breadth about 6 m. each. Estimated pop. 7,000. Outline very irregular, & the island is a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1,000 feet above the sea. Soil mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, & the inhabitants are distinguished for industry & commercial enterprise. Symi exports large quantities of sponge & wood from the shores of its gulf. It has 3 harbors, and a small but thriving town of same name on its N. side, with about 1,000 inhabitants, & some remains of antiquity. Symi is subordinate to the pasha of Rhodes, who derives from it an annual revenue of 270*l*.—The *Gulf of Symi* (anc. *Sinus Doridis*), is an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by two long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promont.*), separates it from the Gulf of Kos. Depth inland, & breadth at entrance about 27 m. each. On its E. side are three subordinate bays (the anc. *Thymnias, Schœnus & Bubassius*). Shores very picturesque, & on them are various Cyclopean & other remains. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

SYMINGTON, two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Ayr, 6 m. S.E. Irvine. Area, about 4,000 ac, Pop. 902.—II. co. Lanark, 33 m. S.E. Glasgow, with a station on the Caledonian railroad, 7 m. S.S.E. Carstairs junction. Pop. 536; of whom 213 are in the village.

SYMMES, t., Hamilton co., O. Situated on the W. side of Little Miami r. Organized in 1822. Pop. 1840, 1,034; 1850, 1,145.

SYMMES, t., Lawrence co., O. Symmes creek runs within its E. border, & near the boundary. Pop. 1840, 472; 1850, 487.

SYMMES CORNERS, p-o., Butler co., O.

SYMMES CREEK, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

SYMONDSBURY, a pa. of England, co Dorset, 1¼ mile W.N.W. Bridport. Area, 3,925 ac. Pop. 1,395.

SYMPHORIEN (ST.), several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 28 miles S. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,729.—II. dep. Loxère, 21 m. N. N.E. Mende. Pop. 1,091.—III. (*de Lay*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 3,989, engaged in woollen weaving.—IV. (*de Marmagne*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 7 m. S. Autun. Pop. 1,402.—V. (*d'Ozon*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Ozon, & on railroad from Lyon to Avignon, 6¼ m. N. Vienne. Pop. 1,793.—VI. dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 20 miles S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,691, partly engaged in muslin weaving.

SYMPLEGADES, a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, immediately off the point of Rumili, at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

SYMSONIA, p-o., Graves co., Ky.

SYNGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,400.

SYRA (*Syros*), an island, Grecian archipelago, among the Cyclades, 20 m. N. W. Paros. Area about 55 sq. m. Estimated pop. 29,972. Surface mountainous, & near its N. extremity is a peak rising to 4,000 ft. above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs, & cotton. It forms, with the islands Zea, Mycone, Thurmia, Serpho, Siphanto, Kimolos, Milo, & Sikinos, a gov. of Greece.—*Syra*, or *Hermopolis*, the cap., is a marit. town on the E. shore. Pop. 14,000. It is built around its harbor, at the foot of a conical-shaped hill, which formed the site of the older town. Since the Greek revolution many new streets & houses have been laid out; and Syra has attained a rank for commercial importance in Greece next to Athens. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, & is a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. In 1841, 1,050 vessels, mostly Greek, Turkish, British, Austrian, & Ionian, aggregate burden 104,880 tons, entered its port.

SYRACUSE, city & capital of Onondaga co., N. Y., 131 W. by N. Albany, 338 W. Situated on the E. side of Onondaga lake, on the Great Central railroad, at the divergence of the Syracuse & Oswego r. r., and on the Erie canal at the junction of the Oswego canal. Incorporated a village in 1825 & a city in 1848. Contains a court house, city hall, an academy, 8 banks, aggregate cap., $1,145,000, 25 churches,—Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian,—several extensive flouring mills & machine shops, 3 iron foundries, the most extensive salt manufactories in the United States, 10 printing offices issuing 4 daily, 9 weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 1 monthly, and 2 monthly publications. Capital employed in manufactures, 1850, $1,677,580; value of manufactured articles, $3,531,636. Pop. 1840, 6,500; in 1850, within the enlarged limits which comprehend the former village of Salina, 22,271; and in 1854, 25,000. The entire number of salt works in Syracuse and vicinity, in 1850, was 192, employing a capital of $819,950, and manufactured 1,031,900 bbls. of salt. The annual products of salt is about 4,000,000 bushels, & the amount inspected for the month of August, 1853, at all the Onondaga springs, was 842,706 bushels, *viz.*, at Salina, 438,954; Syracuse, 190,814; Liverpool, 119,262; Geddes, 84,646. The salt springs were known to the aboriginal inhabitants, who communicated their knowledge to the white settlers. One of the latter about 50 years since, with an Indian guide in a canoe, descended the Onondaga creek, & by the lake approached the spring on Mud creek. Salt water was at that time obtained by lowering to the bottom, four or five ft. below the surface of the fresh water of the lake, an iron vessel; which filling instantly with the heavier fluid, was then drawn up. In this way, by boiling the brine, a small quantity of brownish-colored & very impure salt was obtained. With the settlement of the country the vicinity was explored & many other sources of brine discovered. Wells were then sunk, generally to the depth of 18 feet. There was a great difference in the strength of water which they afforded, varying with seasons, and diminishing in draught nearly one-third. With the introduction of hydraulic machinery for pumping in 1822, a more rapid influx of brine was produced, & a new era in the manufacture. A difference of opinion prevails as to the source of the brine. The general opinion is, that *beds* of rock salt exist here as at other salt springs. Borings have been made at several points; in one instance to the depth of 250 feet, without finding fossil salt. But the very important fact was elicited, that the strength of the brine increased with the depth of the well. The salt beds in Cheshire, England, were discovered about 160 years since, in boring for coal at about 125 feet below the surface; & since have been penetrated to twice that depth. But the salt mines of Wilielska, near Cravocia, in Poland, are worked at the depth of 750 feet; & those at Eperies at 950 feet. The failure therefore to discover salt beds here should not discourage further efforts. Should beds of rock salt be discovered & rendered accessible, this source of wealth must be greatly enlarged. The salt beds near Norwich, England, produce more than 150,000 tons annually—nearly three times as much as the annual products of the Onondaga springs. The salt at Salina is manufactured by evaporation by the sun, or artificially. By the slower process of the former, the coarse salt is made, & the fine by the rapid evaporation produced by fire. The *modus operandi* of the manufacture of coarse salt, is in the following manner. The brine is conducted to each of the vats by a succession of bored logs. The vats are about 16 feet in length, by 7 in width, & are arranged in continuous rows. Between the rows, alleys run sufficiently wide to admit the passage of a horse & cart. On each side & parallel with the vats, there is a line of light roofs which can be shoved off & on at pleasure, to permit the rays of the sun to act upon the waters or to avert the rain. As the salt precipitates, it assumes the form of beautiful crystals; the action of shovelling the salt into carts destroys the crystals, when of course the elegance of form vanishes. These vats with their sheds cover enough ground in the vicinity to make several moderate sized farms. The fine salt requires more skill in the manufac. For this purpose rough wooden structures are erected about 70 feet in length, & 25 feet in breadth. The oven extends nearly the entire length of the building, & on top of it are the boilers, arranged in two parallel rows, generally numbering from 15 to 25 boilers in each row, which are supplied with the brine by a cylindrical hollow log with faucets. This log leads from a reservoir in the rear of the building, which in its turn is filled by tubular logs, connecting with the pump-house, which in some cases is a mile or more distant. There are in the whole many miles of

aqueduct logs, which are generally constructed of pine. On entering one of these works at night the view is interesting. Clouds of vapor are continually ascending from the numerous boilers, & partially obscuring the forms of the attendants. Huge piles of salt of snowy whiteness in the bins each side of the building are beheld lying in contact with the rough, dingy walls, while the fire from the furnace, shedding a partial light over the whole, renders it a striking scene. There are, however, various modes of applying artificial heat in the manufacture of salt, other than that employed in the ordinary process of boiling in kettles. In one arrangement, tubes heated by steam pass through a vat or vats of considerable extent, the brine having been previously freed from its insoluble impurities, by being allowed to remain for some time in the cistern, or by the addition of lime. This furnishes salt in fine cubic crystals of great purity, especially in those parts of the vats which are at some distance from the immediate source of heat. The springs from which the works are supplied are pierced through the alluvial & terminate on gravel. The strength of the brine is graduated on the following standard: fresh water being placed at 0°, & water perfectly saturated with salt at 100°. According to this, the "old springs" stands at 50°, and the "new" at 70°. In each cubic foot of water there is about 2¼ ounces of "bitterns," or impure deposit composed of lime, iron, &c. Fourteen pounds of salt are manufactured from a cubic foot of the water from the strongest spring. The salt-works are quite a source of revenue to the state, as it receives 2 mills a bushel for pumping the water, & 6 cents duty on the salt made. The amount annually manufac. is about 4,000,000 of bushels; & the number of men employed in Geddes, Liverpool, Salina, & Syracuse, about 3,000.

SYRACUSE, p-o., Marion co., Oregon.

SYRACUSE, p-v., Kosciusco co., Ia., 141 N. by E. Indianapolis, 596 W.

SYRACUSE (Ital. *Siragosa*, anc. *Syracusa*), a fortified city of Sicily, on its E. coast, cap. prov., in modern times occupying only the site of the original & smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity,—viz., the island of Ortygia, between the sea & the great harbor, 30 m. S.S.E. Catania. Lat. of light-house 37° 3′ N., lon. 15° 17′ 5′ E. Pop., which in antiquity was said to have amounted to 200,000, is now only 14,000. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, is of Doric architecture, & has been a place of worship continuously for 2,500 years. The church of St. Marcian claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The catacombs and the *latomiæ*, or ancient prisons, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken; the "ear of Dionysius;" the famous fountain of Arethusa, now used for a washing-trough; the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a temple of Diana, & Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls, gates, & the palace of sixty beds, constructed by Agathocles,are the chief vestiges of antiquity. The middle age citadel of Maniaces, barracks, a college, royal academy, museum of antiquities, & public library, with numerous churches, may be chiefly noticed as belonging to the modern city. The noble harbor is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium; but its trade is now nearly confined to a few exports of salt, wine, oil, & fish. Syracuse was founded B.C. 736 by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings; unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 414, and by the Carthaginians,—taken by the Romans B.C. 200; and after a lengthened siege in 878, by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it, but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, & Cicero, the place where Hicetas first propounded the true revolution of the earth, and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the capture of the city by the Romans.

SYRESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Brackley. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 1,027.

SYRIA (with PALESTINE), a large division of Asiatic Turkey, mostly between lat. 31° & 37° N. & lon. 34° 30′ & 40 E.; bounded N. by the Amanian mountains, E. by the Euphrates & the Arabian desert, S. by Arabia Petræa, & W. by the Mediterranean Sea. Estimated area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,865,000, mostly Mohammedans, but comprising about 345,000 Greek Christians, 260,000 Maronites & Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews, 48,000 Druses, & 17,000 Metualis and Yezidis. The W., or coast portion, is mountainous; the E. chiefly an elevated plain. The mountain ranges proceed mostly N. to S.; the Alma-Dagh (anc. *Mons Amanus*), & Mount Lebanon (anc. *Libanus*), terminate on the coast in bold headlands, as do several spurs of *Anti-Libanus*, which range in Palestine, enclosing the fertile valley Cœle-Syria. The mountains are rugged, consisting of limestone overlying grauwacke slate, and other silurian rocks, which appear in the summits of Libanus; but at their feet are many fertile tracts, the basins of small rivers; and here are several plains of high fertility, as those of Haouran in the E., Antioch & Aleppo in the N., Esdraleon & Sharon in the S. In the S. & E. granite, gneiss, & dolomite mntns. skirt the volcanic region of the Dead Sea, which is entered by the river Jordan; besides which, the chief rivers are the Aasy, or Orontes, and the Bekaa, both entering the Mediterranean. After the Dead Sea, the principal lakes are those of Tiberias, or Gennasereth, & Hulaah in the valley of the Jordan; some smaller ones exist near Damascus & Antioch. The surface being very uneven, the climate & products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts the heat is great, & the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N., and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is nearly ripe early in May; and from June to September summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W. by sea breezes. The *samiel*, a wind like the *simoom* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquakes are frequent. Heavy rains occur in spring & autumn, & the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Syria comprises a large extent of very productive soil. What is called the "desert" is not a sandy waste, but a region destitute of settled inhabs. and villages, yet with a surface of fine black mould, covered with rank grass and herbs, affording cover for numerous wild animals, and pasturage for many flocks and herds, fed there by wandering Bedouins. It is stated that the country is capable of producing sufficient to maintain ten times its present pop.; yet such is the rude method of agriculture, the depressed condition and insecurity of the rural pop., and the uncertainty of taxation & government regulations, that in bad years corn must frequently be imported from Egypt and elsewhere. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum, are raised in the plains, principally in the Haouran, which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. The cotton annually raised in the S. is estimated to amount in value to 350,000*l.*; and about 1,700 cantars of silk, 10,700 do. of tobacco, from 8,000 to 10,000 do. of gall nuts, & 300 do. of madder roots are annually produced. Other chief products are sheeps' wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, scammony, & other gums, safflower, dates, timber, hides, and skins. Sheep and other live stock form, as in antiquity, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabs.; and all merchandize being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts, and about 30,000 drivers. About 3,500 okes of sponge fished on the coast are sent to the ports of the Mediterranean annually; other fisheries are comparatively unimportant, as is mining industry. Damascus has about 4,000 looms engaged in the manuf. of silks, and the same manuf. is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo. Cotton, and some woollen fabrics, shawls, gold and silver thread stuffs, are also woven there and elsewhere, & the total produce of the looms of Aleppo is estimated at 250,000*l.* in annual value. Glass, earthenwares, leather, & soap, are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine great numbers of religious ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule or camel tracts; also by the deficiency of good harbors. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum, to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, & other Indian manufs., also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufs., & cochineal. In

1835, the total value of the exports by sea was estimated at 307,337*l.* The value of the imports in the same year was estimated at 506,210*l.* In 1847, the imports from Great Britain comprised 14,735,054 yds. of cotton fabrics, worth 317,915*l.*; cotton twist to the value of 72,881*l.*; the total value of British and Irish produce imported being 415,292*l.* Latakia, Tripoli, Beyrout, Kisarieh, & Jaffa, are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns, and in the rural districts. The Druses are an interesting and peculiar tribe amongst them, chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving and other manufs., and inhabiting a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir, or prince, of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, dwelling in their vicinity, and having a patriarch, twelve bishops, and numerous convents. The Metualis are Mohammedans of the Persian or Shiah sect; and the Yezidis, and some other tribes, are adherents of idolatrous, or heretical creeds. Syria is divided into the pashalics of Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, and Acre; chief cities and towns are of same names, with Antioch, Hamah, Homs, Jerusalem, Nablous, Sichem, Saida, and Gaza. The government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provs. of Turkey. Public rev., derived from taxation of every kind, is estimated at 440,000*l.* [PALESTINE.]

SYRIAM, a town of the Burmese empire, Further India, prov. Pegu, 15 m. E. Rangoon, on a branch of the Irrawadi, in its delta.

SYRMIA, the most E. co. of Slavonia, Austrian empire, between the Danube and Drave rivers. Pop. 108,500. It gives title to a bishop. Cap. Vukovar.

SYRTIS (GREAT and LITTLE), two gulfs of the Mediterranean, Africa. [SIDRA and CABES.]

SYSONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1 m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 68.

SYSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N. E. Leicester, on a branch of the Midland Cos. railroad. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 1,669. The vill. is large, neat, and clean.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area, 1,613 ac. Pop. 325.

SYWELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4¼ m. W. Wellingborough. Area, 2,031 ac. Pop. 218.

SYZRAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. S. Simbirsk, on the Syzran, near its confluence with the Volga. Pop. 8,000. It has various factories, numerous churches, and four public schools.

SZABADSZALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, dist. Great Cumania, 23 m. to S.W. Kecskemet. Pop. 4,220.—*Szabatka* is a name of THERESIENSTADT.

SZABOLCS (pron. *Shabolts*), a co. of N. Hungary, the cap. town of which is Nagy-Kallo.—*Szabad* is a co. of W. Hungary, N.W. Lake Balaton, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Cap. town Szala-Egerszeg. [EGERSZEG.]

SZALATNA (NAGY, or GREAT), a town of N. Hungary, co. Sohl, 8 m. Altsohl. Pop. 1,491.

SZALONTA, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, in a marshy tract, 22 m. S.S.W. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 7,210; mostly Protestants.

SZALT (*Amatus*), a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, at the S. foot of Mount Gilead, 42 m. N.E. Jerusalem. It stands on the declivity of a height crowned by a fortress, & exports raisins, sumach, woven fabrics, to the towns of Palestine.

SZAMOBOR, a market town of Croatia, co. and 12 m. W. Agram. Pop. 2,266.

SZAMOS, a river of Transylvania & Hungary, formed by the Union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 m. N. Samos-Ujver, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olzsva. Total course 200 m.

SZAMOS-UJVAR, or ARMENIENSTADT, a twn. of Transylvania, co. Inner-Szolnok, on the Szamos, 22 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,400. It has a castle, and salt springs & mines in its vicinity.—*Szanto* is a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. Abujvar, 12 m. N.N.W. Tokay. Pop. 4,895.—*Szany*, W. Hungary, co. Œdenburg, 23 m. S.W. Raab. Pop. 2,150.

SZARVAS, a market town of Hungary, co. Bekes, on the Körös, 22 m. N.E. Csongrad. Pop. 14,131. It has a Lutheran church, & a high school.

SZASZKA, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Krasso, 9 m. N. Neu-Moldova. Pop. 1,600. Near it are copper and lead mines.

SZASZ-REGEN, a market town of Transylvania, co. Thorad, on rt. b. of the Maros, 19 m. N.N.E. Maros-Vasarhely. Pop. 5,000.—*Szasz-Sebes*, Transylvania. [MUHLENBACH.]

SZASZVAROS (Germ. *Broos*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. stuhl, on an affl. of the Maros, 24 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 3,517.

SZATHMAR (NEMETHI), a t. of E. Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Szamos, 60 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 15,021. It consists of Nemethi on the rt. or N. b., and Szathmar on an island in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic college, Protestant and Greek churches, and a trade in wine, and woollen fabrics.

SZCZUCZIN, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. S. W. Augustowo. Pop. 3,200.

SZE-CHUEN, a prov. of China. [SE-CHUEN.]

SZEGEDIN, a town of S.E. Hungary, cap. co. Czongrad, in a marsh, on both banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 58 m. W.N.W. Arad. Pop. 34,000. It is divided into the Palanka or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress; the upper and lower towns; and New Szegedin on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, & hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. It is unpaved and badly lighted. Here are built the neatest boats, and best floating mills in Hungary; and Szegedin has many soap factories, manufs. of woollens, leather, and tobacco; a large export trade in corn, rape seed, and tallow; and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods from Vienna, Bohemia, &c.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, a market town of Transylvania, on the Great Kukel, 12 m. N.E. Segesrar. Pop. 4,500.

SZEKLER-LAND, a subdiv. of TRANSYLVANIA.

SZEKTSÖ, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Baranya, 9 m. N. Mohacz, on rt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 3,247.

SZENTA, a mkt. town of Hungary, co., Bacs, near rt. b. of the Theiss, 16 m. E.N.E. Zombor. Pop. 13,997. It is celebrated for the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1696.

SZENTES, a town of E. Hungary, co. Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 m. N. Szegedin. Pop. 15,800.

SZERED, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 30 m. E. N.E. Presburg, on the Waag, with a castle of the princes Esterhazy. Pop. 2,900.

SZESZUPPE, a river of Poland & E. Prussia, joins the Niemen 6 m. E. Ragnit, after a N.W. course of 140 m. Principal affl. the Schirwind.

SZEXARD, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Tolna, on the Sarvitz, near the Danube, 50 m. S.E. Lake Balaton. Pop. 8,150.

SZIGETH, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 16 m. E.S.E. Tecso. Pop. 7,000. Near it are salt mines.—*Sziget-György* is a vill., co. and 6 m. N.W. Raab. Pop. 2,700.

SZIGETVAR, a vill. of S.W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 21 m. W. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3,520.

SZIVACZ, two united villages of Hangury, co. Bacs, 14 m. E.S.E. Zombor. Pop. 6,865.

SZOBOSZLÓ, a free town E. Hungary, Haiduck, dist. & 12 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 13,896.

SZÖLLÖS (NAGY), a mkt. town of N.E. Hungary, 42 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. Pop. 2,052.

SZOLNA, or ZSOLNA (Germ. *Sillein*), a walled town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 35 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2,400.

SZOLNOK, a market town of Hungary, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 54 m. E.S.E. Pesth. Pop. 11,600.—*Inner & Middle Szolnok* are cos. of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos & its affls.

SZÖNY, a market town of Hungary, co. & 3 m. S.E. Comorn. Pop. 1,702.

SZORGOM, a town of Russian Poland. [SMORGONI.]

SZRENSK, a town of Poland, gov. & 35 m. N.N.E. Plock, on the Wkra. Pop. 1,000.

SZTANICSICS, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Bacs, 11 m. N.N.E. Zombor. Pop. 4,572.—*Sztapar* is a vill., same co., 8 m. S.S.E. Zombor. Pop. 3,040.

SZURUL, the highest mountain of the Lower Carpathians, between Transylvania & Wallachia, near the Rothenthurm pass. Height 7,547 feet.

SZYDLOW & SZYDLOWIEC, two small towns of Poland.—I. prov. & 24 m. S.E. Kielce.—II. gov. & 18 m. S.W. Radom. Pop. 1,500.

T

TAAS, a fortified town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. E. N.E. Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

TAASINGE, or THORSENGE, an isl. of Denmark, immediately S. of Fühnen. Area, 27 sq. m. Pop. 4,300. Surface undulating & highly fertile. On its W. side is the vill. Troense. Pop. 700.

TAB, *Arosis*, a river of Persia, separates the provs. Fars & Khuzistan, & after a W. course of 150 m., enters the Persian Gulf, near its N. extremity, 20 m. S.W. Hindian.

TABARCA, an islet, N. Africa, in the Mediterranean, near the cost, at the E. extremity of Algeria.

TABARIA, TIBERIAS, or TUBARIYEH, a town of Palestine, pash. & 27 m. E.S.E. Acre, on the W. shore of the lake of Tiberias. It is seated on a narrow strip of undulating land, between the lake & a mntn. knot connected with Mount Tabor (or Tubar); and it is enclosed landward by a strong wall flanked with towers. Previously to a disastrous earthquake in 1837, it had about 2,000 inhabitants; when visited soon afterwards by Messrs. Robinson and Smith, it was found partially ruined, filthy, & miserable. Principal edifice, a castle at its N.W. extremity. Near it are some hot baths; adjacent to which is a palace, erected in 1833 by Ibrahim Pasha, during the Egyptian occupation of Syria.

TABARI, TIBERIAS, or GENNESARETH (LAKE or SEA OF), (Scripture *Chinnereth*), a famous lake of Palestine, forming a part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45′ & 32° 56′ N. & in lon. 35° 35′ E. Shape somewhat oval. Length 14 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.; depression below the Mediterranean 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous; and this lake has neither the imposing scenery which characterizes the Dead Sea, nor any remarkable picturesque beauty. But its surface & environs derive imperishable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of the founder of Christianity; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents numerous traces of volcanic action; and it waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

TABAS, or TUBBUS, a fortified town of E. Persia prov., & 155 m. N.E. Yezd. Its interior is a mass of ruinous huts inhabited by 100 families.

TABASCO, a state of Mexico, mostly between lat. 17° & 18° 30′ N., & lon. 91° & 94° 40′ W., having N. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Lake Terminos & Yucatan, & on other sides, Chiapas, Oaxaca, & Vera Cruz. Area, 2,171 sq. leagues, or 10,500 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 63,580. Surface hilly, except on the coast, where it is low, marshy, & unhealthy. Navigable rivers numerous; the principal are the Tabasco & its affls., & the Coatzacoalcos, which forms its W. frontier. Soil highly productive. Products comprise maize, excellent sugar cane & cocoa, timber & dyewoods of superior quality; coffee & cotton have been found to thrive. Principal exports are logwood & cocoa, chiefly sent to Campeachy. Imports come mostly from the United States & Havana. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista, the cap. & FRONTERA DE TABASCO.—II. a river of Chiapas and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 92° 37′ W. Affls., the Usumasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, & Tabasquillo. At San Juan, its arm, the Chiltepec, proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, & it is said to be navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.—*Tabasquillo* joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 m. S.W. Frontera. Its banks are lined with fine timber trees.

TABB'S CREEK, p-o., Granville co., N. C.

TABERG, p-v., Annsville t., Oneida co., N. Y., 118 W.N.W. Albany, 402 W. Situated on Fish creek, & contains a church, a store, 2 grist m., several saw m., a blast furnace, & 150 inhabitants.

TABERNACLE, p-o., Marion dist., S. C.

TABERNAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. N.E. Almeria, with 4,920 inhabs., & coal, lead, & iron mines in its vicinity.

TABLAS, one of the Philippine Islands, in the E. Archipelago, 30 m. S.E. Mindoro. Length 30 miles, breadth 3 m., lat. 12° 34′ N., lon. 122° 18′ E.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, S.W. Africa, Cape Colony & dist., Green point being in lat. 33° 53′ 2″ S., lon. 18° 24′ 5″ E. Breadth of entrance about 6 m. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, & except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, & has a light-house near its W. extremity.—*Table Cape*, N. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), is in lat. 40° 56′ S., lon. 145° 42′ E.

TABLE GROVE, p-o., Fulton co., Ill., 71 N.W. Springfield, 849 W. The grove from which it is named is a beautiful tract of timber, of from 150 to 200 acres, elevated & commanding a delightful prospect.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable mountain of S. Africa, Cape Colony & dist., immediately S. Cape Town & Table Bay. Height 3,816 feet. It is of primitive formation, owes its name to its peculiar shape & flattened summit, & is often seen covered with a white cloud named the "Table-cloth."—II. one of the Alleghany mntns., U. S., N. Carolina, 18 m. N.W. Morganton, & upwards of 4,000 feet in elevation.—III. Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, between the rivers Ovoca and Slaney. Height 2,312.

TABLEY, two townships of Engl., co. Chester.—I. (*Nether*), pa. Great Budworth, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Nether-Knutsford. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 123. Lower Tabley-hall is immediately S.ward.—II. (*Over*), pa. Rosthorn, N. Nether-Tabley. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 537.

TABO, p-o., La Fayette co., Mo.

TABOGA, an islet of New Granada, S. A., in the Gulf of Panama, 10 m. S. Panama.

TABOR, p-o., Tuscarawas co., O.

TABOR, p-o., Roane co., Tenn.

TABOR (Bohem. *Chomov*), a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Luschnitz, an affl. of the Moldau, 49 m. S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 4,043. It has manufactures of coarse woollens & paper-hangings. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom hence derive the name of Taborists.

TABOR (MOUNT), a mntn. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 8 m. E. Nazareth. Elevation 1,000 feet above the adjacent plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, & commanding noble views. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek & Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

TABRIZ, TAURIS, or TEBRIZ, a city of N. Persia, cap. prov. Azerbijan, in a fine plain, on a river flowing into L. Urumiyah. Lat. 38° 2′ N., lon. 46° 12 E. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is beautifully situated amongst forests, & is about 3¾ m. in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, & entered by 7 gates, outside of which are large suburbs & fine gardens, said to occupy 30 m. in circuit. The town is miserably built; and, except its citadel & the fine remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars & caravanserais are extensive, & it is an important entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. It is also the seat of some manufs. of silk stuffs. It was long supposed to be identical with the *Canzaca* or Shiz of antiquity, but the site of that city has been clearly identified with *Takhti-Soleiman*, 125 m. S.S.E.ward. Tabriz is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

TACALOA, a vill. of New Granada, dep. Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca & Magdalena, 24 m. N.W. Mompox.

TACALUCHE, p-o., Marshall co., Miss.

TACARIGUA (LAKE OF), [VALENCIA.]

TACAZZE, or TAKAZZE, a river of Abyssinia, state Tigré, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 39° 30′ E., flows N.W., & near lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 36° E., receives the Atbarah, which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile, as its chief tributary at Ed-dahmer.

TACHAU, or TACHOW (Bohem. *Drzewnow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 33 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. 2,932. It has iron forges, & the oldest glass works in Bohemia.

TACHBROOK (BISHOP'S), a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. S.E. Warwick. Area, 3,950 ac. Pop. 723.

TACHORAH, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

TACKETTS MILL, p-o., Stafford co. Va.

TACKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Woodstock. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 558.

TACLAGUR, a town of Central Asia, in the Himalaya, about 110 m. S.S.E. Gardokh, of which it is a dependency. It is a mart for wax, borax, wool, cloth, gold, & tea, & the seat of a large fair in October and November.

TACNA, a town of Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the small river Tacna, 30 m. N.N.W. Arica, on the Pacific, & 1,700 feet above the ocean. Pop. 10,000 (?). Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert tracts all around.

TACOAH, p-o., Gilmer co., Ga., 194 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 622 W.

TACOARY, a river of Brazil. [TAQUARI.]

TACOLNESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 501.

TACORA, a mntn. of Bolivia, dep. La Paz, in the W. cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 17° 10′ S., lon. 70° W., & rising to upwards of 17,000 feet above the ocean. The vill. Tacora, 13,600 feet in elevation, is at the S.W. base of the Nevado-de-Chipicani.

TACORONTE, a small town on the N. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

TACUBA, a town of the Mexican confed., 7 m. N.E. Mexico. Pop. 2,500.

TACUNGA (or LACTAGUNGA), a town Ecuador, S. A., between the cordilleras of the Andes, 55 m. S. Quito. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is built of pumice-stone, & has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

TADCASTER, *Calaria*, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & ainsty York, on the Wharfe, which is navigable to the town, & here spanned by a bridge of 9 arches, 9 m. S.W. York, & on the York & Harrogate r. r. Area of pa. 6,010 ac. Pop. 2,979; do. of the t. 2,527. It is neatly built, and has a church with a handsome tower, on the site of an ancient fortress, several dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, alms house, & numerous daily schools. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

TADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Area, 2,047 ac. Pop. 876.

TADLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. & 13 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,717 ac. Pop. 189.

TADMARTON (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 450.

TADMOR, a ruined city of Syria. [PALMYRA.]

TADVAN, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

TAFALLA, *Tubalia*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. S. Pampelona. Pop. 2,912. It has a ruined palace of the kings of Navarra. The town is celebrated for its salubrity; and has distilleries, tanneries, and a large fair in February.

TAFELNEH, TAFELANE, or TEFELNEH, a fortified marit. town of Morocco, 30 m. S. Mogadore. Pop. 3,000.—*Cape Tafelneh*, 5 m. N.W.ward, is a head-land, 780 feet above the sea.

TAFF, a river of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, rises in the co. & mountains of Brecon, near Brecon beacon, by two branches which unite near Merthyr-Tydvil; it thence flows S.E. between Llantrissant & Caerphilly, & past Llandaff, to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters, a little S.W. Cardiff. Total course 40 m. Affls. the Cynon, Rhondda, Rhondafescan, & Elwy. The Taff-vale railroad accompanies it throughout in the co. Glamorgan.

TAFFECHAN, a pa. of South Wales, county and 10 miles S.E. Brecon, and now annexed to Llanthattan parish.

TAFILLELT, or TAFILELT, one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The town of Tafilelt, near lat. 31° 45′ N., lon. 4° 3′ W., appears to comprise the vills. Ressant & Gourland. The governor of the prov. resides at Ressant. [MAROCCO.]

TAFT, a town of Persia, prov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Yezd. Pop. 6,000 (?), who manufacture carpets which have a high repute.—*Tafylé* is a vill. of Arabia Petræa, 30 m. S.E. the Dead Sea.

TAFTON, p-v., Pike co., Pa., 175 N.E. Harrisburg, 269 W.

TAFTSVILLE, p-v., Windsor co., Vt., 54 S. Montpelier, 488 W.

TAGAI, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 miles W. Simbirsk. Pop. 2,000.—*Tagai* or *Souvarow Isles* are in the the Pacific Ocean, Radack group. Lat. 11° 5′ N., lon. 169° 46′ E.

TAGAL, a Dutch residency of the island of Java. Pop. 240,000. It has iron forges, & 1,300 of its population are employed in fishing. The cap. town Tagal, near centre of island, on Northern coast, has a fort.

TAGANROG, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on N. shore of the Sea Azov, 65 miles W.S.W. Novo-Tcherkask, opposite the mouth of the Don. Pop. 16,000. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow, filled up by sands of the Don, and its commerce much reduced since 1832, when Kertsch was declared the only quarantine port of the Sea of Azov. The Emperor Alexander died here in 1825. The dist. of Taganrog has a pop. of 76,900.

TAGAVOST, a town of Morocco, prov. Sus, 25 miles S.E. Terodant, on left bank of the Tesset, or Messa.

TAGHBOY, or TAUGHBOY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5¼ m. S.E. Athleague. Area, 13,997 ac. Pop. 3,825.—*Taghcen*, or *Taughcen*, is a pa. co. Mayo, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Hollymount. Area, 6,837 ac. Pop. 3,084.

TAGHKANIC, mts., N. Y., a range in the E. part of the state, 50 m. long, near the state line, commencing in Rensselaer co., & entering Mass., & extending through Columbia & Dutchess counties. Its highest summits are in Sheffield, in the S.W. corner of Mass., about 3,000 feet above tidewater. They are a branch of the Green mountains, & divide the waters which flow into Hudson r. from those which enter Long Isl. sound.

TAGHKANIC, p-t., Columbia co., N. Y., 12 E. Hudson, 41 S. Albany, 347 W. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil clay, loam, & gravel, very fertile. Drained by Copake cr. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,674; 1850, 1,539.

TAGHMACONNELL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ballinasloe. Area, 18,876 acres, chiefly boggy. Pop. 4,807.

TAGHMON, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, county & 7½ miles W. S.W. Wexford. Area of pa. 10,125 ac. Pop. 3,737; do. of town, 1,303. It is poor & decayed.—II. a pa., co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.E. Mullingar. Area, 3,453 ac. Pop. 958.

TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., on the Ismele, 20 m. S.S.W. Aquila. Pop. 3,600. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, & put an end to the rule of the Hohenstauffen dynasty in Italy.

TAGLIAMENTO, a river of Austrian Italy, delegs. Undine & Venice, rising in the Alps, & after an E. & S. course of 100 miles, past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Treviso was capital.

TAGODAST, a town of Morocco, on the W. border of Mount Atlas, 98 miles N.E. Morocco. Pop. 7,000.

TAGOLANDA, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles from the N.E. extremity of Celebes.

TAGOMAGO, an islet of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean, immediately E. the isl. Iviça.

TAGUS (Spanish *Tajo*, Portuguese *Tejo*), a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro & Douro on the N., & the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon & New Castile, in lat. 40° 38′ N., lon. 1° 35′ W.; it flows W.S.W.ward in Spain, through New Castile and Estremadura, & in Portugal between the provs. Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 miles below Lisbon. Total estimated length 540 miles. Chief affls., the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, & Zezere from the N., & the Rio del Monte & Solor from the S. At Punhete, 100 miles above its mouth, it is upwards of 300 yards across, and just above Lisbon it expands to a breadth of about 5 miles, but opposite that city it con-

tracts again to less than 2 miles across. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, & flows mostly through an arid country. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, it being navigable only to Abrantes, though attempts have been made to extend the navigation to Toledo.

TAHITI, or OTAHEITE, the principal of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. of Point Venus 17° 29′ 2″ S., lon. 149° 29′ W. It is 108 miles in circumference, & consists of two peninsulas connected by an isthmus, submerged at low water, and surrounded by coral reefs. In its N. part is a mountain 7,000 ft. high, and the island contains other rugged high lands with many fertile valleys, and a belt of rich land around the coast, on which are numerous small harbors. Estimated pop. 9,000, who have been converted to Christianity by missionaries. The island forms part of a native sovereignty; it is div. into 7 districts, & is the seat of a supreme court, consisting of 7 judges, 2 of whom reside in Eimeo. Principal town & port, Papiete, which is resorted to by whaling vessels, & whence pearls & pearl shell, cocoa-nut oil, sugar, & arrow root are exported. It was taken possession of by the French in 1846. [Polynesia.]

TAHLEQUAH, p-v. & capital Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter. Situated on the right bank of Illinois r., 45 miles above its entrance into the Arkansas r. It contains the Cherokee council house, a printing office, & 500 inhabs.

TAHNA, a town of the Punjab, 125 m. N. Lahore, on the route into Cashmere, with a large serai built for travellers by the emperor Akbar. Amongst its inhabitants are many shawl-weavers.

TAHTA, a town of Central Egypt, prov. & 35 m. S.S. E. Siout, on left bank of the Nile. It has several mosques, a government primary school, & many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the anc. *Hesopis*.

TAHUATA, or SANTA CHRISTINA, one of the Marquesas islands, Pacific Ocean, S. Dominica. Pop. 1,400. Coast abrupt; soil very fertile.

TAHURA & TAHUROA, two of the Sandwich islands, Pacific Ocean; the former S.W. Oneehow; the latter S.W. Mowee.

TAI, several cities of China, caps. of deps., chiefly in the N. provs.—*Tai-Pe-Chan* is the name of several mountains of China, also in the N. provs., & rising above the snow line.

TAILLEBOURG, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., on rt. bank of the Charente, 10 m. S.W. St. Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,116.

TAILS CREEK, p-o., Gilmer co., Ga.

TAIMYR (CAPE), a headland of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, in the Arctic Ocean, 120 m. S.W. Sievero-Vostotchnoi, next to which it is the most N. promontory of Asia. Between these two capes is the Gulf of Taimyr, 140 m. in length by 50 m. in average breadth; & S. the latter is Lake Taimyr, which discharges its surplus water into the gulf by the river Taimyr.

TAIN, a parl. & munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Firth of Dornoch, 24 miles N.N.E. Inverness. Pop. of pa. 3,128; do. of parl. bor. 2,049; do. of town 2,588. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar school, & a public reading-room; various mills, an iron foundry, brewery, and a considerable retail trade. The borough unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, & Kirkwall in sending one member to H. of C.

TAIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on the left bank of the Rhône, opposite Tournon, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, and on r. r. from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 2,180. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

TAI-PING, 2 cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Ngan-hoei, on the Yang-tze-kiang, 30 m. S.W. Nanking.—II. prov. Quang-si, lat. 22° 25′ 12″ N., lon. 107° E.—Others are in prov. Se-chuen & Shan-si.—*Tai-ping-chau*, or *Typinsan*, is the principal of the Madjicosima isls. in the China Sea.

TAI-TCHOU & TAI-TING, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Che-kiang, 79 m. S.W. Ningpo. —II. prov. Kwi-chow, 80 m. W.N.W. Kwiyang.—*Tai-tong* is a city, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., near the Great Wall, 175 m. W. Peking.

TAI-WAN, the cap. town of the island Formosa, China Sea, on its W. coast, cap. a dep. of the prov. Fokien, lat. 23° 8′ N., lon. 120° 22′ E. It has two famous temples, & was formerly the seat of a considerable trade, & of a Dutch factory; but its harbor is now choked with sand, and only fit for vessels of light draught.

TAI-YUAN, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 250 miles S.W. Peking. It is stated to be 3 leagues in circumference, fortified, and populous, and it has a decayed palace which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty; manufs. of fine porcelain, iron wares, & carpets. On a neighboring height is a cemetery of its princes.

TAJAMULCO, a town of Guatemala, C. A., at the foot of the volcano of Tajamulco. Pop. 2,000.

TAJARDI, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a river 20 m. N.N.E. its mouth at Lagos.

TAJO, the Spanish name of the river Tagus.

TAJURRAH, a seaport town of N.E. Africa, Adel, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, N.W. Zeyla, lat. 11° 56′ 35″ N., lon. 43° 0′ 20″ E. Pop. from 1,200 to 1,500. It consists of about 300 wooden huts, with 2 mosques, & it has an anchorge adapted for large ships, but insecure.

TAK, a town of Afghanistan, dist. Damaun, 35 miles N.W. Dera-Ismael-Khan. It is enclosed by walls, has a citadel mounting artillery, and some transit trade, & it is famous for its fine fruits. With its district, it is stated to yield an annual revenue of 15,000*l*.—II. a town of Chinese Turkestan, 140 miles S.E. Khoten.—*Taka* is the name of two towns of Japan, island Sikoke.

TAKELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 14 miles N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 3,154 ac. Pop. 991.

TAKHTI SOLEIMAN ("Throne of Solomon"), a remarkable hill & collection of ruins in N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 115 m. S.S.E. Tabritz, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenian Ecbatana, the *Phraata*, *Gaza*, & *Canzaca* of classic authors, and the *Shiz* of the Arabians.—II. (or *Usch*), a town of Independent Turkestan, khanat & 90 m. E. Khokan.—III. a mountain of the Suliman range, East Afghanistan, lat. 31° 35′ N., lon. about 70° E., & 11,000 feet above the sea. It is the name of several other mountains in Central & W. Asia.

TA-KIANG, a river of China, rises in the prov. Yun-nan, traverses the prov. Quang-si in the centre from W. to E., enters the prov. Quang-tong, and a little above Canton joins the Pekiang to form the Canton river. Total course 800 miles. It receives several large affluents.—II. a river, isl. of Hai-nan, enters the sea on its N. coast.

TAKINOS (LAKE), *Cercine*, a lake of Europ. Turkey, Macedonia, 5 miles S. Seres, & N. the Gulf of Contessa. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 5 m. It receives the riv. Anghissa, & is traversed throughout by the Struma (ancient *Strymon*). Shores abrupt, except in the N. On its W. side is the vill. Takinos.

TAKUTU, a r. of Brazilian Guiana, rises near lat. 1° 30′ N., flows N. to its junction with the Mahu, which thenceforth takes its name, and then bends S.W. and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joaquim, in lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N. Total course estimated at 170 miles. Chief affluents, the Mahu & Zuruma. Its banks are densely wooded.

TALACH-DDU a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Area, 1,818 ac. Pop. 187.

TALACRE, a small port of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee estuary, within 1¼ m. from the Point of Ayr, & adjoining the grounds of Talacre Hall. A harbor & quay have been erected here for export of coal & sandstone.

TALAHATAH, p-v., Newton co., Miss.

TALAK, a v. of Brit. India, prov. & 68 m. S.E. Aracan.

TALAMAN (BAY), an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. the Gulf of Makri. It receives the Talarman river (ancient *Indus*), & on its shores are extensive middle age remains.

TALANDA, a vill. of Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Bœotia, 7 m. N. Mount Talanda. Near it are the ruins of Opus.—The *Channel of Talanda*, or *Talanti* (ancient *Euripus*), is an arm of the sea in Greece, between the gov. Bœotia & the N. half of the isl. Eubœa. Length 40 m.; breadth 12 m. At its W. extremity it communicates with the Gulf of Molo or Zeitoun, & at its S.E. end with the Channel of Eubœa.—The *Gulf of Talanda* is an inlet on the S. side of this channel, 11 miles in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island Talanda.—*Mount Talanda* is in the gov. Bœotia, 4 m. N. the Lake Topolias. Height 3,547 feet. It is also called Mount Khlomo.

TALARRUBIAS, *Lacipea*, a town of Spain, prov. & 85 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,690.

TALASHA, p-v., Newton co., Miss.

TALAVERA (DE LA REYNA), a city of Spain, prov. & 37 miles W.N.W. Toledo, on right bank of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of 35 arches. Pop. 6,363. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numerous churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy, manufactures of silks, earthenwares, leather, & soap, & two large annual fairs. Here, on the 27th & 28th July, 1809, the English and Spanish troops under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte & Marshals Jourdon & Victor.—II. (*la Real*), a town, prov. & 9 miles E. Badajos, on lt. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 2,712, who manufacture silks and leather.—III. (*la Vieja*), is a market town prov. & 72 m. W.S.W. Toledo, on left bank of the Tagus.

TALBENNY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. Area, 1,425 acres. Pop. 235.

TALBOT, county, Md. Situated toward the E. part of the state, on the E. shore of Chesapeake bay. Area, 250 sq. m. Choptank r. bounds it on the E. Several bays set up from the Chesapeake, the chief of which are Treadhaven & St. Michaels. Wye r. bounds it on the N.W. Capital, Easton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $393,855; wheat, 272,963 bush. produced; rye, 561; Ind. corn, 621,980; oats, 15,268; potatoes, 33,551; wool, 27,416 pounds; flax, 140;—6 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., a tannery; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $54,600; value of manufactured articles, $119,050;—28 churches; 2 academies, 78 pupils; 30 schools, 985 scholars; 8 libraries, 13,400 vols. Pop. 1840, 12,090; 1850, 13,811.

TALBOT, county, Ga. Situated S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. Flint river bounds it on the N.E., by branches of which it is drained. In the W. part some small streams flow to Chattahoochee r. Capital, Talbotton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $499,182; Ind. corn, 655,802 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 16,819; rice, 13,368 pounds; cotton, 13,732 bales;—11 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m., a cotton fac.; 10 tanneries, 27 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufacture, $71,545; value of manufac. articles, $147,745;—25 churches; 3 acad., 195 pupils; 17 sch., 492 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,627; 1850, 16,534.

TALBOTTON, p-v., capital of Talbot co., Ga., 92 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 726 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, & about 800 inhabs.

TALCA, a town of Chili, cap. dep. Maule, on the riv. Maule, 40 m. N.E. Chillan.

TALENT, a fortified town of Morocco, prov. Sus-el-Acsa, cap. a partially independent dist., on the river Tesset, 40 m. S.E. Messa.

TALGARTH, a pa., formerly a municipal borough of S. Wales, co. and 8 miles E.N.E. Brecon. Area, 16,900 ac. Pop. 1,328.

TA-LI, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake, 80 m. E. the Burmese frontier. It is large, populous, & reported to have manufs. of marble ornaments.

TALIAFERRO (*Toliver*), county, Ga. Situated N. E. of the centre of the state. Area, 130 sq. m. Drained by branches of Little river, which flow into Savannah r., & by branches of Ogeechee r. Capital, Crawfordsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $146,204; Ind. corn, 193,327 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 29,061; rice, 43 pounds; cotton, 5,170 bales; —4 flouring & grist m.; 5 saw m., 2 tanneries, 3 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $16,560; value of manufac. articles, $15,864;—7 churches; 1 acad., 30 pupils; 6 sch., 180 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,190; 1850, 5,146.

TALIBENELA, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

TALICOTA, or TALIKOTE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Dharwar, on an affluent of the Kistnah, 48 m. S.E. Bejapoor. Pop. 5,300. The outer town, enclosed by stone walls, contains many shops of Jain traders, & a Jain temple; it encircles an inner fort & palace. It is famous for calico printers & dyers, & has a trade in brass wares & saddlery.

TALISH, a prov. of Russian Transcaucasia, between lat. 38° & 39° N., & lon. 48° & 49° E., having E. the Caspian Sea, N. the rivers Kur & Aras separating it from the provs. Shirvan & Karabagh, & on other sides the Persian provs. Azerbijan & Ghilan. Principal products, silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, tobacco, & wine.

TALKING ROCK, p-o., Gilmer co., Ga., 176 N.W. Milledgeville, 627 W.

TALK-O'-TH' HILL, a chapelry of England, county Stafford, 5 m N.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 1,611.

TALLA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on a hill, 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo. Pop. 2,800. Guido Aretino, inventor of musical notation, was born here, and it has a monument to his memory.

TALLADADA, t., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 440.

TALLADEGA, county, Ala. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 1,230 sq. m. Coosa river forms its W. boundary, by branches of which & of Tallapoosa river it is drained. Capital, Talladega. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $505,775; Ind. corn, 715,584 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 115,105; rice, 3,316 pounds; cotton, 8,509 bales;—5 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufacture, $27,290; value of manufac. articles, $7,039; —47 churches; 8 acad., 370 pupils; 29 sch., 715 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,587; 1850, 18,624.

TALLADEGA, p-v., capital of Talladega co., Ala., 116 E. Tuscaloosa, 757 W. Situated on a branch of Coosa r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, & 1,320 inhab.

TALLAGHT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 5 m. S.W. Dublin. Area, 21,868 ac. Pop. 4,921, of whom 348 are in the vill., which has a pa. church. Until 1803, the archbishops of Dublin had a palace here; & in the vicinity are handsome mansions & villas.

TALLAHASSEE, city, & capital of Leon co., & of the state of Florida, 20 N. St. Marks, 292 W. St. Augustine, 896 W. It is situated on a commanding eminence, is regularly laid out, & has several public squares. A fine mill stream, flowing from several springs, runs on its E. border, falls 15 or 16 feet into a pool scooped out by its own current, & after running a short distance, sinks into a cleft of limestone rock. The city contains a state house, court house, jail, a mkt.-house, a U. S. land office, an academy, masonic hall, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 3 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers, a tannery, about 30 stores, & 1,616 inhabs.

TALLAHATCHEE, county, Miss. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,188 sq. m. Drained by Tallahatchee r. & its branches. Capital, Charleston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $157,217; Ind. corn, 190,930 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 38,052; rice, 282 pounds; cotton, 4,977 bales; —3 churches; 8 schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,985; 1850, 4,643.

TALLALOOSA, p. o. Marshall co., Miss.

TALLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 2 m. S.W. East Looe. Area, 2,665 ac. Pop. 1,605.

TALLAPOOSA, r., Ga. & Ala., rises in Carroll co., Ga., & flows S.W. into Ala., where, by a various course, it receives numerous small tributaries, & becomes a large r., & joining with the Coosa r., between Montgomery & Autauga counties, the united stream forms the Alabama r.

TALLAPOOSA, county, Ala. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 910 sq. m. Drained by Tallapoosa r. & its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Dadeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $416,309; Ind. corn, 462,276 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 102,371; rice, 32,001 lbs.; cotton, 6,589 bales;—7 flouring & grist m., a saw m., a woollen fac., 2 cotton fac.. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $66,850; value of manufactured articles, $73,925;—24 churches; 3 acad., 135 pupils; 6 schools, 140 scholars; 1 library, 300 volumes. Pop. 1840, 6,444; 1850, 15,584.

TALLAPOOSA, p-o., Carroll co., Ga., 153 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 741 W.

TALLAPOOSA, p. o., Green co., Ala.

TALLARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Alps, on the Durance, 7 m. S. Gap. Pop. 1,181.

TALLASSEE, p-v., Tallapoosa co., Ala., 134 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 814 W. Situated on the E. side of Talla-

poosa r. It contains several stores and about 100 inhabitants.

TALLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.N. W. Otterv. Area, 2,365 ac. Pop. 443.

TALLEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, 7 m. N. Llandilo-Fawr. Area, 7,167 ac. Pop. 1,005.

TALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 690 ac. Pop. 267.

TALLMADGE, p-t., Summit co., O., 128 N.E. Columbus, 332 W. Drained by Cuyahoga r. Soil fertile. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal passes through it. The v. at the centre is pleasantly situated around a public square, & contains a Congregational church, a store, a large carriage fac., an academy, & a number of dwellings. There are in the t. 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 furnaces, a forge, 2 flouring m., 3 saw m., an acad., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,134; 1850, 2,456.

TALLMADGE, p-t., Ottawa co., Mich., 181 W.N. W. Detroit, 662 W. Pop. 1840, 139; 1850, 534.

TALLOKAS, p. o., Lowndes co., Ga.

TALLOW, a market-town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, on the road from Cork to Waterford, 12 m. N.N.W. Youghal. Area of pa. 5,027 ac. Pop. 4,867; do. of town 2,969. It has a handsome modern church, & a large Roman Catholic chapel.—*Tallow-Bridge* is a vill. ¼ m. N.N.E. Pop. 258.

TALLULAH, p. v., Issaquena co., Miss.

TALLYA, a mkt. town of N.E. Hungary, co. and 30 m. S.W. Zemplin. Pop. 5,710. It has an anc. castle, Roman Catholic & Protestant churches.

TALLY HO, p-o., Granville co., N. C., 43 N. Raleigh, 266 W.

TALMAS, & TALMAY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Somme, 8 miles S. Doullens. Pop. 1,912.—II. dep. Côte-d'Or, 17 miles E. Dijon. Pop. 1,156.

TALMONT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. E.S.E. Sables. Pop. 3,123.

TALNAIR, or TALNEIR, a town & fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, on the Taptee, 130 m. E. Surat. It was taken by the British in 1818.

TALOFA, p-o., Madison co., Flor.

TALOON, a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. & 37 m. W.N.W. Erivan.

TALYABO, one of the Xulla isls., Asiatic Archip., E. Celebes, lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 125° E., separated by a narrow strait on the E. from the isl. Mangola. Length 100 m., breadth 20 m.—*Cape Talyabo*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. Celebes, is in lat. 0° 55′ S., lon. 123° 30′ E.

TALYLLYN, two pas. of N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesea, 3 m. N.W. Carnarvon, now included in Llanbeulan.—II. co. Merioneth, 5½ m. S.S.W. Dolgelly. Area, 15,182 ac. Pop. 1,123. In this pa. are fine scenery, & some famous trout streams.

TAMALAMEQUE, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Magdalena, 50 m. S.E. Mompox.

TAMAN, or TMUTARAKAN, *Phanagoria*, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on an isl. betw. the Black Sea & Sea of Azov, 13 m. S.S.E. Enikale. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison; but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, &c., & some import trade.

TAMANDUA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 100 m. W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 8,000.

TAMAQUA, p-b., Schuylkill co., Pa., 79 N.E. Harrisburg, 189 W. Situated on Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill r., at the N. termination of the railroad communication with Port Clinton. It was founded in 1829, and contains 2 churches,—1 Lutheran & 1 Roman Catholic,—6 stores, & 3,080 inhabs. It is surrounded by abundance of excellent anthracite coal, in a wild, mountainous country. It is chiefly dependent on the coal trade.

TAMAR, a river of W. England, between the cos. Cornwall & Devon, rises in a mountainous dist. near Moorwinstow, & receiving numerous accessions, flows S.S.E. by Launceston, to which town, & to Calstock & Saltash it is navigable; & after widening to form the harbor of Harmoaze, Devonport, enters Plymouth Sound, 2 m. W.S.W. Plymouth. Principal affls. the Tavy from the E., and Lynher from the W. Total course 60 m.—II. a principal river of Tasmania (Van Diemen's land), formed by the union of the N. & S. Esk at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 30 m. N.ward, & enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 m. from Georgetown, which is on its E. bank. Its valley is narrow & wooded.

TAMARA, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 m. N.W. Sierra-Leone.

TAMARIDA, the cap. town of the isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

TAMARITE DE LITERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 47 m. S.E. Huesca. Pop. 3,612.

TAMARO, a riv. of Naples, provs. Molise & Princip. Ult., & Pontif. Sta., joins the Calore, 3 m. N.E. Benevento, after a S. course of 45 m.

TAMAROVKA, a town of Russia, gov. Koursk, on the Vorskla, 15 m. W.N.W. Bielgorod. Pop. 1,500.

TAMARWA, v., St. Clair co., Ill., 114 S. by W. Springfield, 823 W. Pleasantly situated in an elevated situation on the W. side of Kaskaskia r., at the lower end of Twelve Mile prairie.

TAMATAVE, a seaport town of Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 49° 28′ 5″ E. Pop. 2,000. It has a fort.

TAMAULIPAS (formerly NEW SANTANDER), a state of Mexico, betw. lat. 22° & 27° N., & lon. 97° 20′ & 100° W., having W. the G. of Mexico, N. the Rio Bravo separating it from Tex., & on other sides the deps. New Leon, & San Luis Potosi. Area, 4,219 sq. leagues, or 23,220 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 100,064. Surface mostly in wide plains, which feed large herds of cattle & horses. Princip. crops, wheat, maize, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, & indigo. Iron & some silver, with salt from a chain of lagoons along the coast, are the chief mineral products. Principal towns, Victoria, the capital, Soto-la-Marino, El Refugio, Revilla, and Matamoras.—II. (*Pueblo Viejo*), or the "Old Town of Tamaulipas," a decayed town at the S. extremity of this dep., on the river of Tampico, from which town it is distant 18 m. N. Pop. 1,500. [Tampico.]

TAMAZULA, a town of Sinaloa, Mexico, on the riv. Tamazula or Culiacan, 110 m. E. Culiacan. Pop. 1,000.

TAMBACH, a market town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg, princip. & 12 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 1,351, employed in iron forges, wire works, paper-mills, & potash factories.

TAMBACHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 20 m. N.E. Calicut.

TAMBO, a town of Peru, dep. & 50 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the Quilibamba.—II. a vill., dep. Arequipa, prov. Moquehua, at the mouth of the Tambo river, which after a W. course of 90 m., enters the Pacific, 20 m. N. N.W. Ilo—*Tambobamba* is a town, dep. & 40 m. S.W. Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

TAMBOV, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 51° 20′ & 55° N., & lon. 38° 30′ & 43° 30′ E., enclosed by the govs. Riazan, Vladimir, Nijnii-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronej. Area, 25,542 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,750,900. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Tzna & Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, & Vorona & Voronej, affls. of the Don. Soil in the N. sandy & marshy, in the E. & elsewhere fertile, & the gov. is almost wholly agricultural. More than 1-6th part of the surface is covered with forests, & upwards of 1-4th with meadows & pasture land, & 1-3d arable lands. Chief crops, rye, oats, and buck-wheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship and boat building. Large herds of cattle are fattened for the Moscow & St. Petersburg markets. The stock of sheep has been estimated at 1,140,000, & of hogs at 700,000. Horses of a good breed are reared, but the stock is mostly very inferior. At a large woollen factory established by Peter the Great at Budari, a few years ago upwards of 3,000 hands were employed, & 1,026,-670 yards of woollen cloth for the army was stated to be made. Here are also many forges, distilleries, tallow factories, mills, &c. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circs. Chief towns, Tambov, Lipetzk, Morshansk, Jelatom, Shatsk, & Usman.—*Tambov*, the cap., is situated on the Tzna, 125 m. N.E. Voronej. Pop. 20,147. It was founded & strongly fortified in 1636, as a defence against the incursions of the Nogai-Tartars. Houses mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, founded in 1834, and manufs. of woollen cloth, alum, vitriol, and an active general trade.

TAMBRE, *Tamaris*, a river of Spain, Galicia, rises near the extreme W. edge of the Asturian mntns., flows W.S.W. and enters the Bay of Noya, Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

TAME, a river of England, cos. Stafford & Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. & N., & after a course of 38 m. joins the Trent 7 m. N. Tamworth. Affls. the Rea & Anker, from S. & W. It supplies water to the Birmingham & Fazeley, Coventry, & Trent & Mersey canals.—II. a small river, which rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary between Lancashire & Cheshire, & joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course 18 miles. [THAME.]

TAMEGA, a river of Spain & Portugal, rises near Monterey, Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provs. Tras-os-Montes & Minho; & joins the Douro, 30 miles E. Oporto. Total course 90 m.

TAMERTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Edliott*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area, 5,150 ac. Pop. 1,147. It has an endowed school.—II. (*North*), co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area, 5,261 ac. Pop. 516.

TAMIAGUA, a seaport town of Tamaulipas Mex., 70 m. S.E. Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the lake of Tamiagua & the Gulf of Mexico.—The *Lake of Tamiagua*, 60 m., in length by 25 m. in greatest breadth, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the lake of Tampico.

TAMIEH, a small town of Egypt, prov. Fayoum, 15 m. N.E. Medinet-el-Fayoum, and on a canal 20 m. W. the Nile.

TAMLAGHT, several pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Tyrone, with a vill. 3¼ m. S.S.E. Moneymore. Area, 4,955 ac. Pop. 3,006, who manufacture linens. Here is a large Druadical altar.—II. (*T. Finlagan*), co. Londonderry, 6 m. N.E. Maghera. Area, 17,402 ac. Pop. 6,616.—III. (*O'Crilly*), same prov. & co., comprises a part of the town Portglenone. Area, 16,840 ac. Pop. 16,849.

TAMLINGTAR, a town of Nepaul, N. Hindostan, dist. Chayenpoor, 115 miles N.N.W. Purneah. Pop. 8,000(?).

TAMMANYTOWN, Pa. (*See Port Royal.*)

TAMMERFORS, or TAMMERSFORT, a town of Finland, læn & 85 miles N.N.E. Abo, cap. dist. Sata-Kunda, between two lakes. Pop. 1,800.

TAMPA, bay, Flor., called by the Spaniards, Espiritu Santo, is the largest bay in the Gulf of Mexico. It is 30 miles long, & about 10 wide, with 18 feet of water, opening by Egmont light into the Gulf of Mexico. It is easy of access, and affords a safe anchorage for any number of vessels. Its eastern branch is known as Hillsboro' bay, into which Hillsboro' river empties, and at the head of which are situated Fort Brooke & Tampa. The western branch is known as "Old Tampa," upon the head of which is a settlement also called Tampa. This branch is also noted for its fine fish & oysters. 30 miles S.W. from Tampa the Manatee r. enters, about 1 mile wide at its mouth. Between these rivers, Indian & Alafia rivers enter the bay. There are numerous islands at the mouth of Tampa bay, & its waters teem with fish & water fowls. It is celebrated as the landing place of Ponce de Leon.

TAMPA, p-v., & capital of Hillsboro' co., Florida. Situated on the left bank of Hillsboro' r., near its entrance into Hillsboro' bay, 220 S.E. Tallahassee, & 150 from St. Augustine. It contains a court house, a steam grist m., 2 steam saw m., 5 stores, & about 974 inhabitants. Tampa is the resort of invalids who are afflicted with complaints of the lungs—the climate approaches the nearest to that of Italy of any in the United States.

TAMPICO, p. o., Darke co., O.

TAMPICO, p. o., Jackson co., Ia.

TAMPICO, p. o., Grainger co., Tenn.

TAMPICO, p. o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.

TAMPICO, or SANTA ANA DE TAMULIPAS, a seaport town of the Mexican confederation, dep. & 215 m. N.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the S. shore of the lake of Tampico. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly laid out on a slope, & has some good dwellings in the old Spanish style, with military & naval hospitals, some public monuments, & well-supplied markets. It is better drained & less unhealthy than formerly. Principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, bones, & jerked beef.—*Tampico-el-Alto* is a vill. on a height, S.E. of Pueblo-Viejo de Tamaulipas.—The *Lake of Tampico* is a shallow lagoon, at the N. extremity of the dep. Vera Cruz, 20 m. in length, by 10 miles across. It communicates N.ward with the united mouths of the Tula & Tampico rivers, & E.ward with the Lake of Tamiagua. Large quantities of prawns caught in it, are salted for exporting into the interior.—*Tampico river*, after an E. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico, near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 22° 15′ N., lon. 97° 46′ W. Total length 200 m.

TAMSWEG, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. & 60 m., S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Muhr. Pop. 2,300. It is a considerable entrepôt for iron.

TAMWORTH, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 55 N. Concord, 589 W. The surface consists of ridges & valleys, & is uneven & rough; soil generally fertile. Drained by Bearcamp r., which flows into Ossipee lake, Conway r., its branch, & by headwaters of Swift r. These streams afford good water power. Chartered in 1766, first settled in 1771. It has a fulling m., 7 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,717; 1850, 1766.

TAMWORTH, a parl. & munic. bor., t., & pa. of England, cos. Stafford & Warwick on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, & on the Trent valley branch of the London & N. Western railroad, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of 18 arches, 6¼ m. S.W. Lichfield. Area of parl. bor. & pa. 12,420 ac. Pop. 8,655. The town, in a tract of rich meadow-land, has a large & handsome pa. church on the site of an ancient nunnery, & containing some fine monuments; various dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, with a scholarship & a fellowship at Cambridge university; two other free schools; almshouses, a town hall, mkt. house, assembly & reading rooms, a horticultural society, some cotton spinning, calico printing, & wool-stapling dyeing houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet factory, & small manufs. of lace. Trade greatly facilitated by the railroad, & Fazeley & Coventry canal. It sends 2 members to H. of C. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Ferrers. Tamworth stands on the ancient Watling street, & was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. the town is a castle, reputed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, & modernized by its proprietors the Townshend family. About 1¼ mile S. is Drayton manor, the seat of the late Sir Robert Peel.

TAMWORTH, p. v., Sheffield t., Addington co., Can. W., on Salmon river, 36 N.W. Kingston. It has 5 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants.

TAMWORTH, a town of New South Wales, East Australia, dist. Liverpool plains, on the Peel, 154 m. from Maitland. It is the seat of petty sessions.

TAMWORTH IRON WORKS, p. o., Carroll county, N. H.

TANA-ELF, the most N. river of Europe, forms in most part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark), and Russian Lapland, & enters the Tana-fiord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 28° E., after a N.ward course of 180 m. At its mouth is the hamlet Tana.

TANAGA, one of the Aleutian islands, N. Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. Kanaga. Surface mountainous, & it contains an active volcano.

TANAKEKE ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 m. in circuit.

TANANARIVO, TARNANARUVO, or ANTANANARIVO, the cap. town of the Ovahs in Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 190 m. W. Tamatave. It is reported to be large, & to have manufs. of exquisite gold & silver chains, silk stuffs, &c., but it is little known by Europeans.

TANARO, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises in the S. Alps near the Col de Tenda, flows N. & N.E. past Garessio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, & Allesandria, 10 m. N.E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 m., for the last forty m. of which, to Asti, it is navigable for barges. Principal affls., the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, & Corsaglia, from the W.; the Belbo, & Bormida from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Asti was the capital.

TANCITARO, a town of Mechoacan, Mexico, 100 m. S.W. Valladolid.

TANCOCK PRAIRIE, p. o., Winn. co., La.

TANCOOK (GREAT & LITTLE), two islands of Nova-Scotia, in Mayhone bay, 30 m. S.W. Halifax.

TANDAH, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 33 m. E. S.E. Oude, on S. bank of the Goggra.

TANDERAGEE, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 3 m. S.W. Guilford. Pop. 1,562. It has a handsome church, several schools, flour & flax mills,

and a brisk trade in flax, linens, & agricultural produce. Tanderagee castle is a seat of the Duke of Manchester.

TANDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9¼ m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area, 3,944 ac. Pop. 594.

TANEGA-SIMA, an island of Japan, S. Kiusiu. Length N. to S. 25 m.; average breadth 12 m.

TANEKAKE, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, 30 m. S.S. W. Macassar.

TANEY, county, Mo. Situated in the S., toward the W. part of the state, and contains 1,426 sq. m. Drained by White r. & its branches. Capital, Forsyth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $150,678; wheat, 11,557 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 301,116; oats, 38,826; wool, 10,657 pounds. Pop. 1840, 2,264; 1850, 4,373.

TANEY, p. v., Washington co., Ark.

TANEY, TAWNEY, or CHURCH-TOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 2½ m. S.S.E. Dublin. Area, 4,563 ac. Pop. 3,848.—II. a vill., Ulster, co. Donegal, 6¾ m. W. Millford. Pop. 128.

TANEYTOWN, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 22 N.N.E. Frederick, 71 N.N.W. Annapolis, 68 W. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a number of mills, some iron works, & 285 inhabitants.

TANEYVILLE, p-v., Lycoming co., Pa.

TANFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6½ m. S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 3,480, chiefly employed in colleries & iron mines.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 6 miles N.N.W. Ripon. Area, 3,139 ac. Pop. 628.

TANGAPAHA, p. o., St. Helena par., La.

TANGAPAHAO, r., Miss. & La., rises in Pike and Amite counties of the former, & flows S. into the latter, & pursues a course S. by E. to its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain, between St. Tammany & Livingston parishes. It is about 80 miles long.

TANGERMÜNDE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 33 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. Pop. 4,250. It has a strong castle, & manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, breweries, & distilleries.

TANGIER, a fortified town of Morocco, kingdom Fez, on the W. side of a bay of the Strait of Gibraltar, 8 m. S.E. Cape Spartel. Lat. of British consulate, 35° 47′ 2″ N., lon. 5° 48′ 5″ W. Pop. variously estimated from 4,000 to 10,000. It is strongly defended on the sea but not on the land side. Streets mostly narrow & irregular; houses low & flat-roofed; it has some good residences, including those of the European consuls, a handsome mosque, & its Saracenic castle, the residence of a pasha, is richly ornamented internally. Tangier was taken by the Portuguese in 1471; it was ceded to the English as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catherine in 1662, & was bombarded by the French in 1844. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge; 3 m. S.E. are the remains of anc. *Tingis*.

TANGIER ISLANDS, Va., in Chesapeake bay, in the N. part of the mouth of Pocomoke bay.

TANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.N. W. Andover. Area, 2,000 ac. Pop. 281.

TANGMERE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.E. Chichester. Area, 774 ac. Pop. 221.

TANGNOU MOUNTAINS, Chinese empire, Khalkas county, in lat. 50° N., lon. from 90° to 100° E.; are connected W.ward with the Little Altai, & separate the basins of the Tobol & Yenisei rivers, & these again form the basins of several rivers which enter the lakes of Cent. Asia.

TANINGE, a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Guire, 3 miles N. Cluses. Pop. of comm. 3,020.

TANIS (Modern *San*, the *Zoan* of Scripture), a ruined city of Egyt, its site on an arm of the Nile at its Delta, 13 m. S.W. Menzaleh, & remarkable for the height & extent of its mounds. It has remains of a large temple, & fragments of walls, columns, & fallen obelisks. The plain of San, or "field of Zoan," formerly renowned for fertility, & where Moses performed his miracles, is now a desert waste.

TANISK, or TAUNSK, a petty town of E. Siberia, prov. & 100 m. E. Okhotsk, on the Tani, a river which enters the Gulf of Tanisk, Sea of Okhotsk.

TANJORE, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the ocean, & landward the dists Madura, Trichinopoly, & S. Arcot. Area, 8,625 sq. m. Pop. 1837, 1,128,730. It comprises the delta of the Cavery river, is mostly level, & is one of the most fertile & valuable portions of British India. Nearly the whole of the delta is cultivated for rice, which, with cotton, silk stuffs, and copper utensils, are exported to Bengal, Acheen, Tranquebar. Pop. chiefly Hindoos, whose customs are here perpetuated in great purity. In almost every vill. are a pagoda & a Brahmin establishment, & the dist. is famous for good roads, on which are choultries for the accommodation of pilgrims & travellers. Princp. towns Tanjore, Comboocoonum, & Negapatam.—*Tanjore*, the cap. city, presid. & 170 m. S.S.W. Madras, cap. dist., is on an arm of the Cavery. Lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 79° 15′ E. Pop. from 35,000 to 40,000. It is nearly 6 m. in circumference, & regularly built. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, in which is a sculptured group by Flaxman, & the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 200 feet in height, & a black granite bull, one of the finest specimens of Hindoo sculpture, & close to which is an English church. The British residency is to the S. outside of the walls. Tanjore was taken by the British in 1749, & again from the French in 1773.—II. a town of Java, 72 m. S.S.E. Batavia.

TANKARDSTOWN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, Kildare & Queen's cos., 3½ m. S.S.E. Athy. Area, 8,350 ac. Pop. 1,914.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 1 m. W. Kilmallock. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 660.

TANKERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. S. Barnsley. Area, 8,404 ac. Pop. 1,928.

TANN, a town of Bavaria. [THANN.]

TANNA, a town of Germany, princip. Reuss, 6 m. S.S.E. Schleitz. Pop. 1,487.—II. a town and fort of British India, presid. & 20 m. N.N.E. Bombay, on the island Salsette, & having many Christian inhabitants, & some Portuguese churches.—III. an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30′ 9″ S., lon. 169° 28′ 7″ E. Length 18 miles, by 8 miles in breadth.

TANNADICE, a pa., Scotland, county Forfar, with a vill. on the S. Esk, 5 m. N.E. Kirriemuir. Area, 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,517,—128 in the village.

TANNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., 7 miles S.E. Clamecy. Pop. 1,396.

TANNER'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Jackson county, Virginia.

TANNER'S FORD, p. o., Walker co., Ga.

TANNER'S STORE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 89 S.W. Richmond, 205 W.

TANNERSVILLE, p-v., Hunter t., Greene co., N. Y., 50 S.W. Albany, 352 W.

TANNERSVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Pa., 124 N.E. Harrisburg, 218 W.

TANNINGTON, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 3½ miles N.W. Framlington. Area, 1,602 ac. Pop. 243.

TANNRODA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the the Ilm, 9 miles S.S.W. Weimar. Pop. 9,111.

TANORE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on coast, 20 miles S. Calicut.

TANS (DESERT OF), a dreary waste of S. Africa, Damaras country, between lat. 23° & 24° S., bounded on the N.E. by the mountains of Tans, which rises to 4,000 feet above the sea.

TANSHELF, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Pontefract. Pop. 601.

TANSLEY, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Crick, 1½ m. E. Matlock. Pop. 593.

TANSOR, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Oundle. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 256.

TANTAH, a town of Lower Egypt, in the Delta, prov. & 5 m. S.S.W. Menouf, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a gov. school.

TANTALEM, a considerable island of Further India, dom., & in the Gulf of Siam, 25 m. E. Ligor, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 8 N., lon. 101° E. Length 65 m.; breadth varies to 20 miles. Surface highly fertile.

TANUIRATH DURA (the *Adoraim* of Scripture, 2 Chron xi. 9, and *Adora* of Josephus), a large village, Palestine, pash. Damascus, 5 m. W.S.W. Hebron, on the E. slope of a hill, enclosed by olive grounds. It is the residence of a sheikh. It has no remains of antiquity.

TANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley in-Arden. Area, 9,400 ac. Pop. 1,892.

TAN-YANG & TAO, two towns of China.—I. prov. Kiang-su, cap. dist., on the Imperial canal, 60 m. E. Nanking.—II. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dist., near lat. 25° 30′ N., & lon. 112° E.

TAONERUA, New Zealand. [TURANGA.]

TAORMINA, *Tauromenium*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. S.W. Messina, cap. cant., on the E. coast of the island. Pop. 3,300. It is enclosed by an irregular wall & lines, surmounted by old Saracenic walls, & still higher by the town and military post of Mola. It has many large churches & convents, an hospital, & some trade in wine & hemp, the former of excellent quality. But its chief celebrity is due to its splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre, capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, & one of the finest ancient structures extant, commanding a magnificent prospect. It has also remains of the aqueduct & reservoir which supplied the ancient city with water, sepulchres, cenotaphs, tesselated pavements, & ruined edifices.

TAOS, county, New Mex. The most northern co. of New Mexico. Drained centrally by the Rio Grande del Norte. Surface mountainous, with narrow fertile valleys, where susceptible of irrigation very productive. It is rich in minerals, viz., gold, silver, iron, bituminous coal, &c. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $159,451; wheat, 72,049 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 26,663;—5 flouring m. Capital employed in manufac., $27,600; value of manufactured articles, $110,000;—11 churches; 1 acad., 40 pupils. Pop. 9,507.

TAOS, p. o., Cole co., Mo.

TAOS, p. o., Navarro co., Tex.

TAOS, p. v., Capital Taos co., N. Mexico. Situated on a small tributary of the Rio Grande, 65 N. Santa Fé in a fertile valley. It contains a Roman Catholic church, an academy, several stores & 600 inhabs.

TAOUK, or TOAK, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, on an affl. of the Tigris, 30 m. S. Kerkook. Formerly important: with an ancient arch, & a Moslem tomb.

TAOUKA, one of the [SOCIETY ISLANDS.]

TAPAJOS, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, after a N. course of 500 m., joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira & Xingu. It is formed by the union of the Preto & the Juruena, & is navigable from the Amazon along the Preto to within 20 m. of head of navigation of Cuyaba, an affluent of the Plata.

TAPIAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 22 m. E.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pregel. Pop. 2,700.

TAPLEYTOWN, p-v., Saltfleet t., Wentworth co., Can. W. It has 2 churches.—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian.—3 stores, & 175 inhabitants.

TAPLEYVILLE, p. v., Essex co., Mass.

TAPLOW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Eton. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 794.

TAPOLCSANY, two market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kis*, or *Little*), co. Bars, 30 m. S.W. Kremnitz. Pop. 1,061.—II. (*Nagy*, or *Great*), co. & 18 miles N.N.E. Neutra. Pop. 2,475.

TAPOOL, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Sooloo group, 15 m. S.W. Sooloo.

TAPPAHANNOC, port of entry, & capital of Essex county Va., 50 N.E. by E. Richmond, 112 W. Situated on the S.W. side Rappahannock r., 50 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay. The situation is low and unhealthy. It contains a court house, jail, a church, free to all denominations, a female seminary, 4 stores, 30 dwellings, & about 300 inhabitants. It has a good harbor. All the shipping belonging to the towns on the r. is entered at the custom house at this place. Tonnage 1853, 4,938.

TAPPAN, p-o., Harrison, O., 110 E.N.E. Columbus, 299 W.

TAPPAN, bay, N. Y., is an expansion of Hudson r., 22 miles N. of New York city, 10 or 12 miles long, & from 2 to 3 miles wide. The country on its borders is highly picturesque. At the termination of the New York & Erie railroad, on its W. side, a wharf has been extended into it one mile long, to which steamboats of the largest class can come.

TAPPANOOLY, a dist. of Sumatra, on the W. coast, with a fine bay, in lat. 1° 43′ 8″ N., lon. 98° 45′ E.

TAPPANTOWN, p-v., Orangetown t., Rockland co., N. Y., 134 S. by W. Albany, 256 W. Situated 3 miles W. of Hudson river. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist m., & about 150 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a fertile & highly-cultivated country. Here Major Andre was executed as a spy, Oct. 2d, 1780. His remains have since been removed to England, & interred in Westminster Abbey.

TAPTEE, or TAPTY, a river of India, rises in the centre of the peninsula near Baitool, flows W. through the S. part of the Gwalior dominion, & the dists. Candeish & Surat, in the British presid. Bombay, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 20 m. W. Surat. Principal affl. the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable to only a short distance above Surat.

TAQUARI, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.W. & S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20′ S., lon. 58° W. Total course 400 m.

TAR, r., N. C., rises in Person co., & flowing, in a general course, S.E. by E., it receives in Edgecombe co., Fishing cr., a large branch from the N., & below Washington it expands into a wide estuary, which is denominated Pamlico r., until it enters Pamlico sound. Its entire length is about 180 miles. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water navigate it to Washington, and small steamboats to Tarborough.

TARA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. W. Skreen. Area, 3,364 ac. Pop. 586. The hill of Tara was in remote antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, & from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish kings at Scone, & now in the chair of Edw. the Confessor at Westminster.

TARA, a town of Siberia, gov. Toblolsk, on the Irtish, 135 m. N. Omsk. Pop. 4,400. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height; and a suburb on the river bank, inhabited by Tartars, who carry on some trade with Chinese and Independent Turkestan. Principal manufs. are of leather, hats, & vitriol.—The river Tara joins the Tobol 25 m. S.E. the town, after a W. course of 200 m.

TARABLUS, a seaport town of Syria. [TRIPOLI.]

TARALIS BOSQUET, v., Valencia co., N. Mex.

TARANCON, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. W. Cuenca, on the Rianzares. Pop. 4,790.

TARANOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,500.

TARANTA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 17 m. S.S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.

TARANTAISE, a prov. of Savoy, Sardinia, having E. the Alps, N. the prov. of Faucigny, and S. that of Maurienne. It is watered by the Upper Isere, and derives its name from the anc. city *Darentasia*, which was situated near its cap. Moutiers. Pop. 1848, 45,723.

TARANTASCA, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 6 m. N. Coni. Pop. of comm. 1,869.

TARANTO, *Tarentum*, a fortified city & seaport of Naples, cap. province Otranto, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the *Mare Piccolo*, its inner harb., from the Gulf of Taranto, or *Mare Grande*, 44 m. W.S.W. Brindisi. Pop. 15,000. The city, on the site of the ancient citadel, is of an oval shape, & has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a diocesan school, orphan asylum, and other hospitals, manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics, & velvets, & a considerable trade in olive oil, fruits, cotton, & shell-fish, which last, as in antiquity, abound here in great variety. The inner harbor is excellent, as respects both depth and security, but the entrance has become so choked that it is accessible only by boats; the outer harbor, or *Mare Grande*, is safe, extensive, & defended by the islands St. Peter & St. Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 m. distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre & a few other antiquities. *Tarentum*, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about B.C. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, & science; but it was taken by the Romans under Fabius Maximus, B.C. 209, after which it never resumed its previous importance.—The *Gulf of Taranto* is a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Neapolitan provinces Calabria, Basilicata, & Otranto. Length 70 m.; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau & Santa Maria de Leuca 70 miles; average breadth 60 miles. It receives all

the rivers of Basilicata & the Crati & Neto from Calabria.

TARAPACA, a town of Peru, dep. Arequipa, on a river 10 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, & 190 m. N. Atacama.

TARARE, a comm. & manufac. town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 21 m. W.N.W. Lyon. Pop. 8,820. It has a chamber of commerce, & is the centre of an extensive manuf. of plain & figured muslins, mostly conducted in the homes of the weavers, whose condition is amongst the best of any in France.

TARASCON, a commune and town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, on r. r. from Avignon to Marseilles, & on left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, 12 m. S.W. Avignon. Pop. 9,150. It has a comm. college, a church of the 11th century, theatre, town hall, court house, barracks, hospitals, & manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy & vinegar, some boat-building, & an active general trade. Near it are large nursery grounds. Teasels, madder, & almonds are raised extensively in the vicinity.—II. (*sur Ariége*), a comm. & town, dep. Ariége, 8 m. S. Foix, on rt. b. of the Ariége. Pop. 1,560. It has iron forges & tanneries.

TARASHTCHA, a town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Kotliga. Pop. 2,100.

TARASP, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Engadine, on rt. b. of the Inn, 8 m. N.E. Suss, 4,265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring, with hotels & lodging houses.

TARAZ, a town of Central Asia, khanat & 220 m. N.N.W. Khokan, on an affl. of the Sir-Daria. It has greatly declined from former importance.

TARAZONA, two towns of Spain.—I. (anc. *Turiaso*), prov. & 52 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza on the Queiles, here crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. 5,966. It has a cathedral, 4 parish churches, a bishop's palace, hospital & poor-house, with manufs. of coarse woollens, caps & leather. —II. (*de la Mancha*), prov. & 25 m. N. Albacete, with 6,028 inhabs., & manufs. of printed cottons and handkerchiefs.

TARBAGATAI (Chinese *Soui-tsing-ching*), a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. prov. 180 m. N. Ili. Lat. 46° 8′ N., lon. 82° 38′ E. It is enclosed by stone walls flanked with towers, & traversed by several canals. Pop. very variable, consisting partly of Chinese garrisons frequently changed, exiles and merchants, who resort to it for commerce with the Kalmuck tribes, from whom they receive cattle, &c., in exchange for cotton and silk fabrics.—The *Tarbagatai-Oola* it a lofty mountain chain between the Lakes Zaisan & Balkash-nor.

TARBAN, a locality in New S. Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland, on Paramatta river, 8 m. W. Sydney. Here is the colonial lunatic asylum.

TARBAT, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 11 m. E.N.E. Tain. Area, 5,081 ac. Pop. 2,151. Here are remains of several old baronial castles, and the marit. village Portmaholmack.

TARBERT, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon near its mouth, 4 m. W.N.W. Glin. Pop. 1,024.

TARBERT (EAST & WEST), two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. penin. of Argyleshire, approaching each other within 1 mile, & together with the narrow isthmus betw. them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. The W. loch extends for 10 m. N.E., by about 1 m. in breadth; the E. loch 1 m. in length from Loch-Fyne, has at its head the fishing village Tarbert. Pop. 594.

TARBES, *Turba*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. H. Pyrenees, on lt. b. of the Adour, 23 m. E.S.E. Pau. Pop. 11,836. It is situated in a fine plain, and separated into three nearly equal parts by two large open spaces. Tarbes has a comm. college, chamber of commerce, a forest board, schools of design and architecture, manufs. of copper-wares, cutlery, & paper, a national stud, an active trade in horses, and extensive markets fortnightly, to which the inhabitants of the adjacent mntnous. districts bring their wool and flax, taking back colonial produce and manufactures of all kinds.

TARBET (EAST & WEST, LOCHS), two inlets of the sea, on the opposite coasts of the island Harris, Outer Hebrides, nearly approaching each other, & being each about 6 m. in length, & 4½ in greatest breadth.—*Tarbet Island*, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, is off the W. coast, 3 m. S. Achris head. Circum. 1½ mile. Pop. 100.

TARBOCK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop 681.

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony & pa. of Scotl. co. Ayr, on the Faile, 8 m. S. Kilmarnock. Pop. of pa. 2,824, do. of burgh 1,083. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, manufs. of cotton, woollen, & linen fabrics. Here Burns resided from his 17th to his 24th year.

TARBORO', p-v., capital of Edgecombe, N. C., 76 E. by N. Raleigh, 262 W. Situated on the W. side of Tar r., at the head of steamboat navigation, 85 miles above its mouth, in Pamlico sound. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, an academy, & about 600 inhabitants.

TARCZAL, a market town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, 2 m. W. Tokay. Pop. 3,410.

TARDAJOS, a town of Spain, province and 7 m. W.S.W. Burgos, in a plain on the Arlanzon. Pop. 548.

TARDEBIGG, a pa. of England, county Worcester, 2¼ miles E.S.E. Bromsgrove. Area, 8,994 ac. Pop. 6,423.

TARDENOIS, an old dist. of France, cap. La Fère-en-Tardenois, now included in dep. Aisne.

TARDOIRE, or TARDOUÈRE,, a river of France, deps. H. Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 m., joins the Bandiat, 3 m. N.W. La Rochefoucault. It turns many mills, and along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

TARDYVILLE. p. v., Pontotoc co., Miss.

TAREM, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 70 m. N. E. Lar. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls.

TARENTUM, p-v., East Deer t., Alleghany co. Pa., 204 W. by N. Harrisburg, 235 W. Situated on the right bank of Alleghany river, & on the Pennsylvania canal, 18 or 20 miles above Pittsburg, and contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian and 1 Union,—several mills, & 509 inhabitants.

TARF, several small rivers of Scotland; the principal in stewartry Kirkcudbright, flowing S. into the Dee, 2 m. above Kirkcudbright.

TARGON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 17 m. E.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 954.

TARIFA, *Julia Josa*, a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, prov. Sevilla, 15 m. W.S.W. Gibraltar, with a lighthouse & modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 36′ W. Pop. 8,116. The town has a Moorish appearance; it is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, & has large barracks & storehouses, tanneries & potteries, & one of the most active tunny and anchovy fisheries in Spain. Its harbor is unfit for large vessels, but frequented by numerous coasters. Tarifa was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards. It was successfully defended by the British against the troops of Victor & Laval in 1811, on which occasion Col. (now Lord) Gough greatly distinguished himself.

TARIFA, a village of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Coatzacoalcos.

TARIFF, p-o., Butler co., O., 117 W.S.W. Columbus, 505 W.

TARIFFVILLE, p-v., Simsbury t., Hartford co., Ct., 12 N. Hartford, 348 W. Situated on the right bank of Farmington r., & on the New Haven & Northampton railroad. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian,—an extensive carpet factory employing 520 persons, & manuf. annually 475,000 yards of carpeting cottonades, &c.

TARIJA, a frontier dep. of Bolivia, between lat. 21° & 22° S., lon. 62° & 67° W., having S. La Plata, & N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the deps. Sucre & Santa Cruz. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, yerbamaté, cacao, & flax.—*Tarija*, the cap. town, is on the river Tarija, an affl. of the Vermejo, 80 m. S.E. Cinti. Estimated pop. 2,000.

TARKHAN (CAPE), the most W. point of the Crimea, Black Sea, with a lighthouse, in lat. 45° 20′ 7″ N., lon. 32° 29′ 7″ E.

TARKI, a considerable town of the Russian dom., Transcaucasia, prov. Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 70 m. N.W. Derbend. Pop. 8,000.

It is enclosed by hills. The Russians have built a citadel on its highest point.

TARKIO, p-o., Holt co., Mo.

TARLAND & MIGVIE, a burgh of barony, and united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 9 m. N.E. Ballater. Area of pa. 22 sq. m. Pop. 1,197; of whom 340 are in the burgh Tarland.

TARLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 8 m. N. N.E. Ormskirk. Area, 5,405 ac. Pop. 1,945.

TARLOW, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, 22 m. N. Sandomir. Pop. 1,500.

TARLTON, p-v., Salt Creek t., Pickaway co., O., 10 N. Circleville, 46 S. Columbus, 391 W. It contains 1 German Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian church, 5 stores, numerous mechanics' shops, 2 tanneries, & 437 inhabitants.

TARMA, a town of Peru, dep. & 25 m. S. Junin, in a healthy valley of the Andes. Pop. 6,000. It is resorted to for the sake of its bracing air and medicinal springs.

TARMONBARRY, or TERMONBARRY, a pa., Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 8 m. E.S.E. Strokestown. Area, 9,295 ac., mostly bog. Pop. 4,279.

TARN, *Tarnis*, a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozere, flows W. through the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, & joins the Garonne on the rt., 3 m. W. Moissac. Length 220 m.; affls. on lt., the Agout; on rt., the Aveyron.

TARN, a dep. of France in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the deps. Herault, Aude, H.-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, & Aveyron. Area, 2,234 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 363,073. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cevennes mountains in the S.E., the rest has undulating hills & fine plains; chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, & Aveyron. Climate temperate & healthy. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests; soil fertile in grain & fruits; wine is made of good quality; cattle & sheep are extensively reared; horses are celebrated; coal is worked. Chief manufs. woollens & cottons. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Albi, Castres, Gaillac & Lavaur.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, a dep. of France, in the S. W., formed of part of the old prov. Guienne, & surrounded by the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, & Lot. Area, 1,373 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 237,553. Surface undulating, & watered by the Garonne, Tarn, & Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The vine succeeds well. Horses & mules are extensively reared. Manufs. unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Montauban, Caussade, Castel-Sarrazin, & Moissac.

TARNOGROD, a town of Poland gov. Lublin, near Austrian frontier, 34 m. S.W. Zamosz. Pop. 4,200.

TARNOPOL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Sered, 80 m. E.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 10,420. It has a gymnasium, Rom. Catholic & Greek-united churches.

TARNOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Biala, 135 m. W. Lemberg. Pop. exclusive of suburbs, 2,250. It is a bishop's see, & has manufs. of linen & leather.

TARNOWITZ, or TARNOWSKY-GURA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 45 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,620. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics. Near it are various mines.

TARO, a river of N. Italy, doms. Sardinia & Parma, joins the Po, 7 m. W. Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 m. Affls., the Zeno & Stirone. Under the French it gave name to a dep., the cap. of which was Parma.—II. a prov. of the duchy of Parma. Pop. 1850, 50,952.

TAROM, or TAROUN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 96 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, & entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

TARPAULIN COVE, Mass, 9 W.N.W. Holmes Hole, on the S.E. side of Nashawan island. It is a good harbor. The light-house is in lat. 41° 27′ 07″ N., lon. 70° 45′ 06″ W. from Greenwich, & shows a fixed light elevated 83 feet above the level of the sea, & is visible for a distance of 13¼ miles.

TARPORLEY, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Chester. Area of pa. 6,057 ac. Pop. 2,632; do. of the t. 1,171. The town is pleasantly situated & neatly built; has a national school, endowed almshouses, & other charities. Inhabs. chiefly emp. in the manuf. of stockings, or in agricultural pursuits. The ruins of Beeston castle, a fortress erected in the 13th century, and taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, are on an isolated height, 2 m. S. the t.

TARRAGONA, *Tarraco*, a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov., on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francoli in the Mediterranean, 52 m. W.S.W. Barcelona. Pop. 11,475. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper & lower town, on a hill sloping to the sea; is enclosed by walls & ramparts, entered by 6 gates, & defended by two castles. It has a cathedral, very richly adorned internally; an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, academies of design & naval architecture, barracks, theatre, & manufactures of coarse cloth & hats, barrels, soap, & spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, & cork, though its harbor is inaccessible except by small coasting vessels. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, sepulchres, &c., testify the importance of *Tarraco* in the time of the Romans. It was taken by the French in 1810. Pop. of prov. 1849, 290,000.

TARRAKAI (BAY OF), the N. part of the Sea of Japan, E. Asia, dividing the isl. Saghalin (or Tarrakai) from Manchooria. Length 400 miles; breadth varies from 50 to 200 m.

TARRANT, co., Tex. Situated toward the N. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. Drained by W. fork of Trinity riv. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap. Tarrant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $23,632; Indian corn, 17,520 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 2,137; peas & beans, 297;—a saw mill. Pop. 1850, 664.

TARRANT, p-t., capital Tarrant co., Tex. Contains a courthouse & a few dwellings.

TARRANT, several pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Crawford*). Area, 600 ac. Pop. 77.—II. (*Gunville*). Area, 3,425 ac. Pop. 475.—III. (*Hinton*). Area, 2,279 ac. Pop. 319.—IV. (*Keynstone*). Area, 1,962 ac. Pop. 321.—V. (*Launceston*). Pop. 123.—VI. (*Monckton*). Pop. 255.—VII. (*Rawston*). Area, 696 ac. Pop. 66.—VIII. (*Rushton*). Area, 1,221 ac. Pop. 196.

TARRASA, *Egara*, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 5,118. It has manufs. of kerseymeres, broadcloths, & flannels.

TARREGA, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E.N.E. Lerida. Pop. 3,915. It has considerable trade in wine, oil, & 2 large weekly corn markets.

TARRING (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N.W. Worthing. Area, 1,226 ac. Pop. 593. At Salvington, in this pa., the learned Seldon was born in 1584.

TARRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area, 2,224 ac. Pop. 534.

TARRINSAY, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. & island Harris, off the entrance of W. Loch Tarbet. Length 4¼ m. Pop. 55, mostly employed in fishing & kelp making. Surface mountainous & sterile.

TAR RIVER, p-o., Granville co., N. C.

TARRYTOWN, p-v., Greenburg t., Westchester co., N. Y., 122 S. Albany, 252 W. Situated on the left b. of Hudson river, & on the Hudson River railroad. It contains 4 churches, 10 stores, an academy for females, the Irving Institute, & about 1,000 inhabitants. Here Major Andre was captured in the revolutionary war. North of the v. is "Sleepy Hollow," rendered famous by the legend of Washington Irving.

TARSUS, or TARSOUS, a city of Asia Minor, pash. & 18 m. W.S.W. Adana, on the W. side of the river Cydnus (which anciently flowed through its centre), 12 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 34° 58′ 45″ E. Permanent pop. estimated at 7,000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants. The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. Houses low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, & built of the materials of ancient structures. Principal edifices, a castle built by Bajazet, several mosques, caravanserais, public baths, & an anc. church. Various remains of antiquity exist in & around the city. The Cydnus is now navigable only for small boats; & large vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersin, 8 m. W. its mouth. Its vicinity is highly productive in corn & cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall nuts, wax, goats' hair, skins, hides, & hair sacks, form the chief exports of Tarsus; the principal imports being rice, sugar, coffee, & hard-

wares, from Arabia & the Mediterranean. According to some ancient authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus & Alexander, & was subsequently famous in Roman history, & as the birth-place & residence of St. Paul; besides whom, the stoic Antipater, & the philosopher Athenodorus, were among its natives.

TARTARAGHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Loughgall. Area, 11,612 ac., including loughs. Pop. 7,313.

TARTARY, a vast region of Asia & Europe, in its widest acceptation extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dnieper, & thus comprising Manchooria, Mongolia, Dzoungaria, & Khian-Shan, in the Chinese Empire; the states of Khokan, Koondooz, Bokhara, & Khiva; the Kirghiz territory, a large part of S. Siberia, & the Russian govs. N. the Caspian & Black Seas. [See the several articles relating to those territories; also Chinese & Independent TURKESTAN.]

TARTARY (CRIM-), a part of the Russian gov. Taurida. [CRIMEA.]

TARTARY (GULF OF), ▸ [TARRAKAI (BAY OF).]

TARTAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Midouze, 15 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,919. It has large saffron grounds in its vicinity, & an active trade.

TARTLAU, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxonland, dist. & 10 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 4,000.

TARUDANT, a town of Morocco. [TERODANT.]

TARUMAN, a town of Sumatra. [TROOMON.]

TARUSA, a town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. N.N.W. Tula, cap. dist., on the Oka. Pop. 2,300. It has manufacs. of sail-cloth & hats.

TARUT, or TIRHOOT, an isl. in the Gulf of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, opposite El-Khatiff.

TARVERSVILLE, p-v., Twiggs co., Ga., 50 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 698 W. It contains an academy, 2 stores, & several dwellings.

TARVES, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, with a vill., 5 m. N.E. Old Meldrum. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. 2,469. It has 5 annual fairs.

TARVIN, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area, 10,571 ac. Pop. 3,511.

TARVIS, a mkt. town of Illyria, Carinthia, near the Italian frontier, 16 m. S.W. Villach. Pop. 1,090. Near it are some iron works, mines of lead & zinc, & the Tarvis-pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French, under Massena, defeated the Austrians, 25th March 1797.

TASBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8¼ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 916 ac. Pop. 475.

TASCO, a town of Mexico, state & 70 miles S.W. Mexico.—II. a v. of New Granada, S. A., dep. Boyaca, prov. Tunja.

TASHBALIK, a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, 25 m. S.W. Kashgar.

TASHINNY, or TAGHSHINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 3 m. N.E. Ballymahon. Area, 4,881 ac. Pop. 2,333.

TASHKEND, a town of Independent Turkestan, khanat & 90 m. N.W. Khokan, on an affl. of the Jaxartes. Pop. 40,000 (?). It is reported to be enclosed by a high brick wall, entered by 12 gates, & intersected by canals. It has a garrison, many mosques, & other public buildings.

TASH-KOPRI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gok-Irmak, 52 m. S.W. Sinope. It is reported to have 1,500 houses, several baths & khans, manufs. of leather & iron wares, & some remains of the ancient *Pompeiopolis*.

TASHLIDJE, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 66 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai, & N.W. Novibazar. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a Greek bishopric.

TASHTAPSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on an affl. of the Yenisei, 100 m. S.W. Abakansk.

TASHUN (improperly *Jarzoon*), a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 18 m. N.N.W. Bebehan. It was of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

TASLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop. Area, 1,031 ac. Pop. 86.

TASMANIA, Australasia. [VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.]

TASMAN'S BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Middle Isl., New Zealand.—*Tasman's Peninsula* in Van Diemen's Land, co. Pembroke, is connected N.ward with Forester's peninsula. Length 24 m.; breadth 18 m. On its N. & W. sides are Norfolk & Storm Bays. Capes Raoul & Pillar form its S.W. & S.E. extremities.

TASNAD, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, 15 m. S.E. Nagy-Karoly. Pop. 3,070.

TASSINONG GROVE, p-o., Porter co., Ia., 126 N. N.W. Indianapolis, 685 W.

TESSIQUE v., Valencia co., N. Mexico. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 280 inhabitants.

TASSISUDON, the cap. town of Bootan, N. Hindostan, in a valley of the Himalaya, near the Tibet frontier. Lat. 27° 48′ N., lon. 89° 40′ E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-rajah.

TATA, or DOTIS, a town, Hungary. [DOTIS.]

TATAR-BAZARDJIK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. W.N.W. Philippopoli, on the Maritza, between Belgrade & Constantinople.

TATE, t., Clermont co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,364; 1850, 2,901.

TATENHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. W. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 9,408 ac. Pop. 2,329.

TATESVILLE, p-v., De Soto co., Miss.

TATESVILLE, p-v., McNairy co., Tenn.

TATHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11¼ m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Area, 8,501 ac. Pop. 654.

TATHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S. W. Louth. Area, 4,314 ac. Pop. 429.

TATNALL, co., Ga. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. miles. Altamaha river bounds it on the S.W., & Cannouchee river on the N.E. Drained by the Great Oboopee river & Little Cannouchee river, & Pendleton's & Beard's creeks. Capital, Reidsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $137,000; Indian corn, 71,740 bushel produced; sweet potatoes, 46,227; rice, 47,800 pounds; cotton, 321 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 9 saw mills. Cap. employed in manufs., $9,300; value of manuf. articles, $21,070;—6 churches; 8 schools, 130 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,724; 1850, 3,227.

TATRA MOUNTAINS, Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]

TATSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.E. Croydon. Area, 1,276 ac. Pop. 182.

TA-TSIEN-LU, a fortified town of China, prov. Sechuen, 125 m. W.S.W. Tching-tou.

TATTA, or TATTAH, a considerable town of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, & 48 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 46′ N., lon. 68° E. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is supposed to be the *Patala* of Alexander's historians, & its antiquity is unquestioned, ruins of successive towns surrounding it on all sides. Its outward appearance is imposing. Principal edifice, the brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. It has some manufs. of silk & cotton.

TATTA, a town & caravan station of Morocco, on the Draha, & on the borders of the desert, 200 m. S. Morocco.

TATTABAWESSA, t., Saginaw county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 341.

TATTENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 5 m. S. W. Tarporley, on the Chester branch of the London & North Western r. r., 4 m. W. Beeston. Area, 4,134 ac. Pop. 1,204.

TATTENHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 690 ac. Pop. 55.

TATTERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area, 959 ac. Pop. 86.

TATTERSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fakenham. Area, 1,759 ac. Pop. 189.

TATTERSHALL, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8¼ m. S.S.W. Horncastle, on the Great N. Lincoln r. r. Area of pa. 4,580 ac. Pop. 987. It has a beautiful cruciform church; & in the vicinity are the ruins of Tattershall-castle.

TATTINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area, 1,637 ac. Pop. 597.

TAUBATÉ, a modern town of Brazil, prov. & 80 m. N. San Paulo. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

TAUBER, a river of S. Germany, Bavaria, Würtemberg, & Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim & Bischofsheim, & joins the Main at Wertheim. Course 70 m.

TAUCHA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 6 m. E.N.E. Leipzig, on an affl. of the Elster. Pop. 2,095.

TAUGHBOYNE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, with the vills. of St. John's town & Creaghdoos. Area, 15,774 ac. Pop. 5,882. [TIBOHINE.]

TAUGON-LA-RONDE, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,490.

TAULÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arrond. & 4 m. N.W. Morlaix.

Pop. 2,905.—*Taulignan* is a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Drome, 15 m. E.S.E. Montelimart, with manufactures of woollens & silks. Pop. 1,318.

TAUN, a dist. of W. Africa, Upper Guinea.

TAUNDA, two towns of Hindostan.—1. dom. & 34 m. S.E. Oude, on the Goggra.—II. Gwalior dom., on the Annas river.—*Taundla* is a town a few miles E. of the latter.

TAUNGU, a town of Burmah on the Se-tang, 80 m. E. Prome.

TAUNTON, river, Mass., rises in Plymouth county, & running S.W. falls into Mount Hope bay, a branch of Narraganset bay. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons 20 miles, to Taunton. It affords extensive water power. Alewives are abundantly taken in it.

TAUNTON, p-t., & semi-capital of Bristol co., Mass., is situated on Taunton river, which is navigable to this place for small vessels, 20 E. by N. Providence, 32¼ S. Boston, 420 W. First settled in 1637. Canoe & Rumford rivers join Taunton river in this town, & furnish extensive water power, which has been well improved in manufacturing. The town contains some good land, which is well cultivated; but the inhabs. depend chiefly upon manufs. The vill., situated at the junction of Mill with Taunton r., & on the Taunton branch railroad, contains 10 churches,—2 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—a court-house, jail, a town-house, 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $500,000;—2 cotton fac. with 13,500 sp., employing 305 persons, & making annually 2,350,000 yards of print goods; an extensive manuf. of locomotive engines, a brass foundry, 2 iron foundries, a hat fac., a dyeing establishment, 2 paper fac., &c., &c. There are 3 printing offices, & 1 daily & 2 weekly newspapers published. At the centre of the t. is *Taunton Green*, a public park, & facing it are built some of the most prominent of the public buildings, churches, &c. Mount Pleasant cemetery is near by the Green, & is tastefully laid out. Iron works were established here as early as 1652, & among its manufs. that of nails is particularly distinguished. There are in the t., a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 cotton fac., 2 paper fac., a tannery, a grist m., 12 saw m., 4 potteries, an academy, 33 schools. Pop. 1840, 7,645; 1850, 10,441.

TAUNTON, v., Evesham t., Burlington co., N. J. It contains an edge-tool fac. & about 75 inhabitants.

TAUNTON, a parl. (& formerly munic.) bor. & town of Engl., co. Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the Great Western r. r., between Bristol & Exeter, 12 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area of bor., which includes two parishes, 2,755 ac. Pop. 1851, 14,176. In an open space in the centre of the town is the fine church of St. Mary Magdalen. Other principal edifices are St. James' church, a handsome Roman Catholic & other chapels, several of which are elegant buildings; the market house, with the town hall & assembly rooms, the Taunton & Somerset institution, with news rooms & a valuable library, the theatre, & at the W. end of the town, the castle, built in time of Henry I., & where co. assizes are held. Here are grammar & other schools, almshouses, & other charities, Taunton & Somerset hospital, a lying-in hospital, & eye infirmary. Manufs. of silks & woollens have declined, but are still somewhat carried on. Imports of Welsh coal, & exports of agricultural & dairy produce are made by the Bridgewater canal. Markets Wed. & Sat., for cattle, &c. Taunton sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It was a principal residence of the West Saxon kings, especially of the celebrated Ina. Here, after the battle of Sedgemoor, Judge Jeffreys held his "bloody assize,"

TAUNUS, a mountain range of W. Germany, H.-Darmstadt & Nassau, extends for about 40 miles W.N.W. from the Rhine, near Caub, & is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Height of the Gross-Feldberg 2,848 feet.

TAUPO (LAKE), New Zealand, in the centre of N. Island, is 30 miles in length, average breadth 15 m.

TAUPONT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Ploermel. Pop. 2,161.

TAURIDA, a gov. of S. Russia, between lat. 44° 25′ & 47° 40′ N., & lon. 31° 30′ & 36° 30′ E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the govs. Kherson & Ekaterinoslav by the Dnieper, & its affl. the Konska. Area, 24,714 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 572,200, mostly Nogais Tartars on the mainland, & Russians, Jews, & Greeks, in the Crimea. In the Crimea the climate resembles that of Italy. N. the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, & interspersed with salt lakes, & on the mainland the country is mostly a desert steppe, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep & horses. The corn raised is inadequate to home consumption. The Tartars live chiefly on millet, & the produce of their herds. [CRIMEA.]

TAURUS, a mountain chain of W. Asia. [ASIA MINOR—ANTI-TAURUS.]

TAUSS (Boh. *Domazlicze* or *Drastowe*), a walled town of Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. W. Klattau. Pop. 6,500. It has manufs. of tape.

TAUSTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.W. Zaragoza, Pop. 3,513. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, nitre, & soap.

TAUVES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Clermont. Pop. 2,474.—*Tauxigny* is a comm. & vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches. Pop. 1,311.

TAVAI-POENAMMOO, the native name of New Munster (Middle Island), New Zealand.

TAVANNES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 6 m. N.W. Bienne, & close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis, Jura mountains. Pop. 1,400.

TAVASTEHUS, or TAWASTHUS, a town of Russian Finland, cap. læn, 78 m. N.E. Abo. Pop. 1,700. It has a government house, & an anc. castle, with an arsenal & imperial magazines.

TAVDA, a r. of Siberia, joins the Tobol, 50 m. S.W. Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 m.

TAVERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N. W. Norwich. Area, 2,099 ac. Pop. 207.

TAVERNA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 11 m. N. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,900.

TAVERNES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Brignolles. Pop. 1,404. —*Tavernay* is a vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,229.

TAVIGNANO, the principal river of Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 m. It gives name to a canton.

TAVINSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Bielaja, 50 m. S.S.E. Ufa. Pop. 2,000.

TAVIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, cap. comarca, 21 m. E.N.E. Faro, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Seca. Pop. 8,600. It has a handsome governor's palace, a brisk river traffic with the interior, & an active fishery.

TAVISTOCK, a parl. bor., town & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tavy, here crossed by three bridges, 13 m. N. Plymouth. Area of bor. & pa., 10,700 acres. Pop. 1851, 8,086. The town, partly on an acclivity, is well built, especially in its upper part; it has a church, built in the cemetery of an ancient abbey, dissenting chapels, a guildhall, market house, alms-houses, a lying-in hospital, & dispensary. Some serges & coarse linens are made, mining & iron works employ a few hands, but the population is chiefly agricultural. The borough returns 2 members to H. of C. Sir F. Drake was born here in 1545, & the poet W. Browne in 1590. Tavistock was the manor & residence of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire, & gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Bedford, to whom much territorial property there belongs.

TAVOLARA, an inlet of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia.

TAVOY, or TAVAY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, in Further India, Tenasserim coast, cap. prov., on the Tavoy river, 90 m. S. Ye, & 25 m. from the sea. It has a bazaar, & barracks for European troops.

TAVROV, or TAVROVSKAJA, a town of Russia, gov. circ. & 13 m. S. Voronej, at the confluence of the Don and Voronej. Pop. 2,000. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth factories, &c., & had numerous vessels of war built here; but, in 1744, it was nearly destroyed by fire.

TAVY, a river of England, county Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar, 2 miles N.E. Saltash. Total course 26 m.

TAVY (ST. PETER), a pa. of England, county Devon, 3 miles N.E. Tavistock. Area, 3,500 ac. Pop. 561.—II. (ST. MARY.) Area, 4,180 ac. Pop. 1,367.

TAW, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows N. past Chumleigh to Barnstaple, where it

turns W. & expands into an estuary, which after being joined by the Torridge from the S. enters Bideford Bay. Total course 50 m. Affls. Little Dart, Yeo, and Moule.

TAWALLY, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 25 miles S.W. Gilolo, lat. 0° 30′ S., lon. 127° 2′ E.

TAWAWA, p-v., Shelby co., O.

TAWEE, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and continuous with the Sooloo island chain; lat. of W. point 5° 18′ N., lon. 119° 25′ E. Length 40 miles; breadth 15 m.

TAWSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Barnstaple. Area, 6,582 ac. Pop. 1,383.

TAW TAW, p-o., Allen co., Ia.

TAWTON, several pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishop's*), 2¼ m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Area, 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,827. Here are remains of an episcopal palace. —II. (*North*), 6¼ m. N.E. Okehampton. Area, 5,814 ac. Pop. 1,906, partly engaged in a woollen manufacture. It was formerly a borough, & is still governed by a portreeve.—III (*South*), 4 m. E. Okehampton. Area, 10,879 ac. Pop. 1,758.

TAXALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 7½ m. N.E Macclesfield. Area, 5,038 ac. Pop. 898.

TAY, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 600.

TAY, a principal river & estuary of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of county Perth with a part of the county Forfarshire, rises by two main heads, one in Loch Tay & the other on the borders of Argyleshire. Both streams unite a few miles N.E. of Loch Tay, and then pursue a very tortuous course, E. & S., past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, & Perth; after which it expands into a noble estuary of from 1 to 3 m. in width, & joins the Firth of Forth, N. Sea, between Ferry-port-on-Craig on the S., & Button-ness on the N. Total course from 120 to 160 m. It receives the Garry & Ericht rivers from the N., & the Bran, Isla, Almond, Earn, &c., from the W. It is supposed to discharge more water than any other river in Scotland, & its basin has been estimated to comprise from 2,400 to 2,750 sq. m. It winds through a country of great picturesque beauty. Dundee & Errol are on the N. side, & Newburgh on the S. side of its estuary; extensive sand-banks clog its entrance, but it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 15 m. from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden, & sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 feet of water.—*Loch Tay*, Breadalbane, is 15 miles in length by 1 m. in breadth, & 100 to 600 feet in depth, surrounded by mountains; Ben Lawers, 4,015 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart & Lochy rivers at the S.E., & discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally subject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

TAYA, an islet of the Asiatic Archipelago, S.E. Lingen, lat. 0° 45′ N., lon. 104° 55′ E.

TAYCHEXDA, p-t., Fond du Lac co., Wis., 92 N.E. Madison, 949 W. Pop. 1850, 786.

TAYF, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, 65 m. E.S.E. Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold, & resisted his arms during a siege of 20 days.

TAYGETOS, or MOUNT ST. ELIAS, one of the most lofty mountains in Greece, Morea, in its S.E. part, 10 m. S.W. Mistra. Height 7,903 feet.

TAYLOR, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 212 sq. m. Drained by Monongahela river, passing centrally through it. Surface hilly; soil in the valleys very fertile, with good grazing in the hilly portions. Capital, Pruntytown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $176,343; wheat, 23,995 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 101,118; wool, 18,240 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 saw mills. Cap. employed in manufs., $17,200; value of manuf. articles, $27,850;—11 churches; 1 college, 100 students; 1 lib. 2,500 vols. Pop. 1850, 5,367.

TAYLOR, co., Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Little Platte river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Taylor, C. H. Pop. 1854, 350.

TAYLOR, co., Ky. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 205 sq. m. Drained by branches of Green river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap., Campbelsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $183,397; Indian corn, 365,085 bushels produced; oats, 91,639; tobacco, 592,106 pounds; wool, 15,960;—2 saw m.; 17 churches; 1 acad., 65 pupils, 19 schools, 461 scholars. Pop. 1850, 7,250.

TAYLOR, p-t., Cortland county, N. Y. Pop. 1850, 1,232.

TAYLOR, t., Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 514.

TAYLOR, p-o., Harford co. Md.

TAYLOR, p-o., Posey co., Ia.

TAYLOR, p-o., Ogle co., Ill.

TAYLOR, p-o., Davis co., Iowa.

TAYLOR, St. Charles par., La.

TAYLOR, t., Union co., O. Pop. 1850, 400.

TAYLOR, t., Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 303.

TAYLOR, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,255.

TAYLOR, t., Howard co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 572.

TAYLOR, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 535.

TAYLOR, t., Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,380.

TAYLOR, t., Ouichita co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 439.

TAYLOR, t., Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 243.

TAYLORS, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C.

TAYLORS, p-o., Jefferson co., Ala.

TAYLOR'S BAY, t., Jackson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 718.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, p.o., Sampson co., N. C., 106 S.S.E. Raleigh, 336 W.

TAYLORSBURG, p-v., Bartholomew co., Ia.

TAYLORS CORNERS, p-o., De Kalb co., Ia.

TAYLORS CREEK, t., Hardin co., O. Pop. 1840, 400; 1850, 531.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, p-o., Liberty co., Ga.

TAYLORS FALLS, p-o., Washington co., Min. Ter.

TAYLORS ISLAND, p-v., Dorchester co., Md., contains an Episcopal church, & 125 inhabitants.

TAYLOR'S STAND, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 249 N.W. Harrisburg, 326 W.

TAYLORS STORE, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 169 W. by S. Richmond, 244 W.

TAYLORS STORE, p-o., Knox co., Mo.

TAYLORSTOWN, p-v., Buffalo t., Washington co., Pa., 216 W. Harrisburg, 244 W. It contains several stores, & about 40 dwellings.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Ontario co., N. Y.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Upper Makefield t., Bucks co., Pa., 116 E. Harrisburg, 166 W. Situated on the right bank of Delaware r., & contains a store & about 10 dwellings.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Hanover co., Va., 22 N. Richmond, 95 W. Situated at the junction of the Newfound & South Anna rivers, and at the junction of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Louisa railroads. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., capital of Patrick co., Va. Situated on Mayo r., and contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, a flouring m., 2 tobacco fac., a tannery, 40 dwellings, & about 300 inhabs. (*See Patrick C. H.*)

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., O.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-o., Bartholomew co., Ia.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Clinton co., Ia.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Oakland co., Mich.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., capital of Christian co., Ill., 26 S.E. Springfield, 754 W. Situated on the south fork of Sangamon r. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a seminary, 3 stores, a saw m., and about 400 inhabitants.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., capital of Spencer co., Ky., 35 S.E. Louisville, 39 W.S.W. Frankfort, 531 W. Situated on the N. side of Salt r., at the junction of Brashear's cr., & contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic,—an acad., 7 stores, and about 500 inhabs.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., capital of Johnson co., Tenn., 332 E. by N. Nashville, 392 W. Situated N. of Roan's cr., a branch of Watauga r., and contains a court house, jail, and 118 inhabitants.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Madison co., Geo.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-o., Andrews co., Mo.

TAYLORSVILLE, p-v., Smith co., Miss.

TAYLORTOWN, p-v., Wayne co., Miss.

TAYLORVILLE, p-v., Alexander co., N. C.

TAYMOUTH, t., Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 58.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Scotland, co. Perth, on rt. b. of the Tay, 1 m. N.N.E. Kenmore.

TAYNTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Area, 2,501 ac. Pop. 631.—

II. co. Oxford, 11 m. W.N.W. Burford. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 379.

TAZEWELL, county, Va. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,600 square miles. Drained by Tug fork of Sandy r. and its branches, and by head waters of Holston and Clinch rivers, and tributaries of Great Kanawha river. The surface is elevated, and in some parts mountainous. Capital Jeffersonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $378,786; wheat, 21,327 bush. produced; Indian corn, 285,126; tobacco, 300 pounds; wool, 33,605,—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $12,850; value of manufactured articles, $18,500;—15 churches; 36 sch., 654 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,299; 1850, 9,942.

TAZEWELL, county, Ill. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. 1,130 sq. miles. Organized in 1827, from Peoria co. Illinois r. runs on its N. W. border. Drained by Mackinaw riv., and by branches of Sangamon r. The surface is level, or slightly undulating; soil partly sandy prairie, & partly timbered with oak, and fertile. There are some swamps. Capital, Pekin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $341,014; wheat, 144,241 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,114,640; oats, 146,922; wool, 20,813 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.;—a tannery, 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.—17 churches; 81 sch., 2,941 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,221; 1850, 12,052.

TAZEWELL, C.H., p-v., capital Tazewell co., Va., 284 W. by S. Richmond, 339 W. It has received the name of Jeffersonville. Situated on the S. side of the N. fork of Clinch r. It contains a court house, jail, 1 church, free to all denominations, & 1 Roman Catholic, 4 stores, a flouring m., a tannery, and 250 inhabs.

TAZEWELL, p-v., Marion co., Ga., 110 S.W. Milledgeville, 764 W. Situated on the E. side of S. Whitewater cr., a branch of Flint r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, a church, several stores, and 150 inhabitants.

TAZEWELL, p-v., capital Claiborne co., Tenn., 221 E. by N. Nashville, 473 W. Situated equidistant (8 miles) from Clinch and Powells rivers. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an acad., 7 stores, & about 400 inhabs.

TAZGAON, or TAUJGAON, a fortified town of India, dom. & 58 m. S.S.E. Sattarah, with a remarkable temple of Ganesa.

TCH, for names sometimes spelt with these initials, & not here inserted, refer to CH.

TCHABKAN, or DJABKAN, a river of the Chinese dom., Khalkas country, after a generally W. course, estimated at 500 m., enters the Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

TCHABLIAK, or TCHIABAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pa. & 18 m. N. Scutari, at the entrance of the Moratsha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

TCHAD, or TSAD, the largest lake of Africa, nearly in the centre of that continent, in Soudan, between lat. 12° 30′ & 14° 30′ N., & lon. 14° & 17° E., surrounded by the states Bornou, Kanem, Begharmi, &c. Length, E. to W., upwards of 100 miles; greatest breadth 80 m., & from 8 to 15 feet in depth; its surface variable, rising after heavy rains so as almost to inundate the isls. Estimated height above the sea, 1,200 ft. It receives from the S. & W. the rivers Shary & Yeou, & its waters are clear, fresh and sweet. Its banks, which were in a great part explored by Denham early in the present century, & by Dr. Barth in 1852, are in many parts covered with fine pasturage & underwood, forming a retreat for numerous wild animals which ravage the adjacent country when driven from their haunts in the rainy season. The lake contains a vast labyrinth of small islands, the largest not more than 5 miles in length, and all thickly populated, and very fertile. Near its shores are the towns Kuka, Angornow, & Angala.

TCHADDA, a river of Central Africa. [CHADDA.]

TCHAHAN-SOUBARKAN-KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, 190 m. N.N.E. Peking. It has a summer palace of the Chinese emperor.

TCHANG, a prefix to the names of numerous cities & towns of China, the principal being—I. (*T.-Tcha*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., lat. 28° 12′ N., lon. 112° 40′ E.—II. (*T.-Tchou*), prov. Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 70 m. E.S.E. Nankin.—III. (*T.-Te*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 114° 12′ E.—IV. (*T.-Te*), prov. Hou-naw, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, near the Great Lake.—Some ts. of Corea have the same prefix. [CHANG-cHOW.]

TCHANY, a lake of Siberia, govs. Tomsk & Tobolsk, near lat. 55° N., lon. 78° E. Length 65 miles; greatest breadth 40 m.

TCHAO-NAIMAN-SUME-KHOTON, or DOLON-NOR, a town of Mongolia, E. Asia, 90 miles N.N.E. the most N. point of the great wall of China, and 180 miles N. Peking, lat. 42° 25′ N., lon. 116° 15′ E.

TCHARDAH & TCHARDAK, two small towns of Bulgaria; the former, 50 m. N.W Sophia; the latter, 27 m. N.N.E. Hirchova.

TCHARTORISK (Polish *Czartoryzsk*), a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 30 m. N.N.E. Lutzk, with an ancient castle & 1,600 inhabs.

TCHATAL-BURGAS, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. S.W. Viza.—*Tchatalcha* is a town of Rumili, 30 m. N.W. Constantinople.

TCHATIR-DAGH, mountain, S. Russia. [CRIMEA.]

TCHAUSSY, a town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. E.S.E. Moghilev, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000. It has Roman Catholic & Greek united churches, a synagogue, & a Carmelite convent.

TCHEBOKSARI, a town of Russia, gov. & 75 m. W.N.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 5,000. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1699 & 1733, and is rebuilt mostly of wood; it has a cathedral, a monastery, town-hall, vast salt magazines, & some manufs.

TCHELEBI-BAZAAR, a market town of Bosnia, 25 m. E.N.E. Bosna-Serai.

TCHELIABIANSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Miias, 70 m. N.N.W. Troitsk. Pop. 3,500. It is enclosed by a stockade, & was formerly an important military post.

TCHEMBAR, a town of Russia, gov. & 66 m. W.S.W. Penza, cap. circ. Pop. 2,700.

TCHENG-TE, an island off the S. extremity of Corea, 45 m. W. the island Tsu-sima.

TCHEPTZA, a river of Russia, gov. Viatka, joins the river Viatka near the city of same name, after a W. course of 250 m.

TCHERDYN, a town of Russia, gov. & 162 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kolva, near its confluence with the Vishera. Pop. 3,000.

TCHERIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.E. Smolensk, on the Soj. Here Charles XII. was repulsed by the Russians in 1708.

TCHERKASI, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 miles S.E. Kiev, on left bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 6,000.

TCHERKASK, two towns of the Russian empire, & successively caps. of the Don Cossack country.—I (*Staroi* or *Old*), N. the Don, near its mouth, & on an island formed between it & the Aksai, 45 m. E.N.E. Azov. Pop. 15,000. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chancery, academy, town-hall, prisons, &c., are constructed of timber. Stationary population mostly of Greek descent, but its streets present a curious intermixture of nations. It maintains an active export trade in fish, iron, caviar, & wine, raised in its vicinity.—II. (*Novoi* or *New*), N. the Aksai river, 14 m. N.N.E. Staroi-Tcherkask. Pop. 17,500. It was founded in 1806, stands on a hill, & is regularly laid out, but mostly built of wood. Princip. edifices, the Platov palace, chancery, large hospital, arsenal, cathedral, college, & Tartar mosque. It is supplied with water by many wells, but being destitute of river communication it has never superseded Old Tcherkask as a place of trade.

TCHERKESSIA, a country of Asia. [CIRCASSIA.]

TCHERKIN, a town of Abyssinia, state & 40 m. N. N.W. Gondar. It has large markets for cattle, cotton, & cotton stuffs.

TCHERN, a town of Russia, gov. & 61 m. S.S.W. Tula, cap. circ. Pop. 2,200. It was formerly fortified, & has salt magazines.

TCHERNETZ, a town of Wallachia, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Termes*, & near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

TCHERNIGOV, a gov. of Russia, in the S., between lat. 50° 20′ & 53° 10′ N., & lon. 30° 20′ & 34° 40′ E., having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments Minsk & Kiev (Russian Poland), & on other sides the governments Moghilev, Orlov, Koursk, and Poltava. Area, 21,248 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,430,000. Surface mostly level, & well watered; soil fertile;

climate dry, healthy, & comparatively mild. Princip. river the Desna, with its affluents the Iput, Seim, Snov, & Oster, all of which have a W. or S.W. direction. Chief crops, rye, barley, & oats, with large quantities of flax, hemp, tobacco, & hops; cattle, horses, sheep, & hogs, are numerously reared. Distilling & weaving are somewhat important. In 1830, the gov. had 77 factories of linens, woollens, glass, leather, & beet-root sugar, &c., employing 3,095 hands. Principal exports are cattle, tallow, corn, hides, spirits, honey, wax, potash, & hemp seed. The gov. is subdivided into 15 circs. Principal towns, Tchernigov, Nieshin, Glukhov, Starodub, Mglin, & Novgorod-Sieversk. *Tchernigov*, the cap., is situated on the Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. Kiev. Pop. 7,500. It is the see of an archbishop, & has a cathedral, built in 1024, a strong citadel, an episcopal palace, several monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a college. It is the seat of military & civil governors. After an obstinate resistance it was taken & almost razed by the Tartars in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617.

TCHERNOVITZ, a town, Poland. [CZERNOWITS.]

TCHERNOYARSK, or TCHERNOJAH, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 150 miles N.N.W. Astrakhan, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,500.

TCHERSHENBEK, Asia Minor. [CHARSHAMBAH.]

TCHERVLENSKAIA, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 70 m. E. Mozdok.

TCHESME, or TCHESHMEH, *Cyssos*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, opposite the island Scio, 40 m. W.S.W. Smyrna. It has a large citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, & near it are sulphur & saline springs. In its bay the Roman fleet defeated that of Antiochus, & in 1770 the Russians burnt the navy of the Turks.—7 m. N.E. are the ruins of *Grythrea*.

TCHETCHEN, an island of the Caspian Sea, off its W. cost near Cape Agrakhansk.

TCHETCHENTZI COUNTRY (THE), forms the E. part of Circassia, mostly between lat. 42 30′ & 43° 40′ N., & lon. 44° 30′ & 46° 30′ E., having N. the r. Terek, separ. it from the Russ. gov. Caucasus, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardia & S. the Caucasus chain, divid. it from Georgia. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, & living under numerous chiefs, at the head of whom is the hereditary Aslan bey. Towns small, & mostly seated on the banks of the rivers, all of which are affls. of the Terek.

TCHETCHERSK, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 75 m. S.S.E. Moghilev. Pop. 3,500.

TCHE-TCHING, several towns of China, provs. Honan, Kiang-si, & Chi-li.

TCHIABAK, or SZIABAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, at N. extremity of Lake Scutari.

TCHIFOUD-KALÉ, a walled town of the Crimea, 2 m. from Baktchiserai, on a limestone height, inhabited by a remarkable tribe of Karaite Jews.

TCHIFTLIK, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 85 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Stone cannon balls are hewn in an adjacent quarry.

TCHIGRIN, TCHIGR, or TCHIGUIRIN, a town of Russia, gov. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Tiasmin, 21 m. W. Krilov. Pop. 3,400. It was formerly the cap. of the Cossacks of the Dnieper.

TCHIKIRI, a river of Manchooria, E. Asia, after a S.E. & S. course of 450 m., joins the Amoor near Saghalin-Oola. Principal affl. the Silimdi.—*Tchikotan*, or *Spanberg*, is a small isl. of Japan, N.E. Yesso.

TCHIN and TCHING, for names of Chinese cities with these prefixes, not under mentioned, see Chin & Ching.

TCHING-TOU, a city of China. [CHING-TOU.]

TCHIN-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. 23° 20′ N., lon. 106° 12′ E.

TCHIN-TCHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Honan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.S.E. Kai-fung.—II. prov. Hounan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 100 m. W.S.W. the Great Lake Tong-ting.

TCHIN-YUEN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 1′ 12″ N., lon. 108° 10′ E.

TCHIN-YUNG, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 105° E.—II. prov. Quang-si, 33 m. E. Tchin-ngan.

TCHIPROVATZ, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. & 56 m. N.W. Sophia. Its Greek bp. has the rank of primate of Bulgaria.

TCHIRIKOV, a town of Russia. [TCHERIKOV.]

TCHIRKIS, or CHERKESH, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj. & 60 m. E. Boli.

TCHIRMEN, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.

TCHISME, a town of Asia Minor. [TCHESME.]

TCHISTOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. & 65 m. E.S.E. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 6,800, who carry on a trade in corn, cattle, & fish.

TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Nigan-hoe, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, S. bank, 120 m. S.W. Nanking.

TCHITINSK, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Ingoda, 125 m. W. Nertchinsk.

TCHOCUNNA, r., Ga., rises in Monroe co., runs S.E. and enters Ocmulgee r., between Houston and Bibb counties. It is about 40 ms. long.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, prov. Se-chuen, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 29° 45′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E. It has sugar refineries, and a large trade in fish.—*Tchong-kiang* is a town, same prov., 50 m. N.E. Tching-tou.

TCHORLU, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the river Tchorlu, 20 m. N.E. Rodosto. Pop. 4,000.

TCHORUK, *Acampsis*, a river of Turkish Armenia, flows N.E. & N. through a part of the pash. Erzeroum, and enters the Black Sea between Gunieh and Batum. Course 200 m.

TCHORUM, CHORUM, or CHURUM, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 28 m. S.W. Osmanjik. Estimated pop. 7,600, mostly Mohammedans. It has khans, baths, minarets, manufs. of earthenwares, & leather, & a large trade in wheat.

TCHOUSSOVA, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, flows W., & after a course of 250 m. joins the Kama, 11 m. N.N.E. Perm.

TCHOU-YUNG, a city of China, prov. & 75 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep.

TCHUGLOMA, or TCHUCHLOMA a town, Russia, gov. & 83 m. N.E. Kostroma. Pop. 1,800.

TCHUGUJEV, a fortified t. of Russia, gov. & 25 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Severnoi-Donetz. Pop. 9,000. It has a garrison of lancers.

TCHUI, a river of Central Asia, rises in Chinese Turkestan, & has a W. course of nearly 700 m. through the Khokan dom., in a lake of which it terminates.

TCHUKTCHI COUNTRY, a region at the N.E. extremity of Asia & E. Siberia, between lat. 60° and 70° N., & lon. 160° and 190° E., having S.W. and W. the provs. Kamtchatka, Okhotsk, & Yakutsk, N. the Arctic Ocean, E. Behring Strait separating it from Russian America, & S. the Gulf of Anadyr & the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed W. to E. by the Anadyr river, but the country has been very little explored. The Tchuktchi live chiefly by hunting & fishing, & profess a rude idolatry.

TCHULA, p-v., Holmes co., Miss., 77 N. Jackson, 1,012 W. Situated on the E. side of Yazoo r., near the S. point of a S. bend in the r., and contains 200 inhabitants.

TCHULIM, a river of Siberia, govs. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obe 100 m. N.W. Tomsk, after a N. W. course of 500 m.

TCHUSSOVSKOI-GORODOK (NIJNIJ and VERKHUII), two contiguous mkt. towns of Russia, gov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Perm. United pop. 5,700, partly employed in salt-works.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 130 m. S. Hang-choo-foo, on the Toun, 80 m. from the coast.

TE and TE-AN, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shantung, on the Imperial canal, 65 m. N.W. Tsinan.—II. prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., 50 m. N.W. Hang-yang.

TEACHY'S, p-o., & depôt, Duplin co., N.C., 98 S. S.E. Raleigh, 328 W.

TEALBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 3,950 ac. Pop. 861.

TEALING, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 4 m. E. Auchterhouse, & intersected by the Dundee & Newtyle r. r. Area about 4,300 ac. Pop. 844.

TEAN (UPPER and NETHER), two hamlets of England, co. Stafford, pa. Chiehley, on the Tean, with a pop. chiefly employed in bleach-works, & a manuf. of tape.

TEANO, a town of Naples, prov. S. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 7,800. It has a cathedral & two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, &

a trade in corn & oil.—*Tenna* is a market town prov. Basilicata, 18 m. W.S.W. Tursi. Pop. 1,690.

TEARY, a town of India, Bundelcund, 54 m. S.S.E. Chatterpoor.

TEASE'S VALLEY, p-o., Kanawha co., Va., 334 W.N.W. Richmond, 371 W.

TEATH (ST.), a pa. of Eng., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Camelford. Area, 5,889 ac. Pop. 2,204.

TEBAS-Y-TENARUBIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 38 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,316.

TEBO, p-t., Henry co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,164.

TECALI, a town of La Puebla, Mexico, 15 m. S.E. of the city of La Puebla.

TECHE, r., La., rises in Rapides parish, near Red r., and flowing by a winding course, generally S.S.E., it enters the outlet of Chetimaches lake in St. Mary's par. Its channel is deep, & the tide flows up it, over 100 m. Like the Mississippi, the r. is higher than the adjoining country, excepting its immediate banks. It has 8 feet of water on its bar, and 20 feet within, and is navigable 100 m. to New Iberia. It is about 180 miles long, and is 200 yds. wide at its mouth.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 20 m. N.N.E. Münster, cap. circ. Pop. 1,250.

TECOTOLA, p-o., San Miguel co., N. Mex.

TECUMSEH, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 57 S.W. Detroit, 511 W. Drained by Raisin r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,503; 1850, 2,679,

TECUMSETH, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,998.

TEDAVNET, or TEDONAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, 4 m. N.W. Monaghan. Area, 26,502 ac., partly mountainous. Pop. 11,645.

TEDBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Crediton. Area, 4,433 ac. Pop. 861.

TEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 12 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,146.

TEDLA, a prov. of Morocco, immediately W. Mount Atlas, & watered by affls. of the river Tensift. Chief town Telsa, or Tedla.

TEDNEST, a town in the dom. & 73 m. W. of Morocco, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Tensift. Estimated pop. 4,000, of whom 1,800 are Jews.

TEDROW, p-o., Fulton co., O., 158 N.W. Columbus, 489 W.

TEDSI, a town of Morocco, prov. Sus, 25 m. E.N.E. Terodant. Pop. 14,000. Its vicinity is highly productive, & it has a weekly market.

TEDSTONE, two pas. of Engl., co. Hereford.—I. (*Delamere*), 3¼ m. N.E. Bromyard. Area, 1,677 ac. Pop. 193.—II. (*Wafer*), 3¼ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area, 683 ac. Pop. 69.

TEEN-TSIN, a town of China prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 m. S.E. Peking. It is the seat of an extensive trade, & a great depôt for salt.

TEERA, a town & fort of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 52 m. W. Bhooj.—II. (or *Teeree*), a petty town of Afghanistan, cap. chiefship, S. Peshawer.—*Teeree* is a town of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 70 N.N.E. Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

TEES, a river of Engl., between cos. Durham and York, after an E.ward course of 90 m., joins the N. Sea by an estuary, nearly 3 m. across, 10 m. E.N.E. Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 ft. water at low, & from 26 to 28 ft. at high tide, & the river is tidal to Yarm, & navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons burden. In it is a salmon fishery.

TEESTA, a river of Hindostan, rises in Tibet & flows S.ward through the Himalaya, between Bootan & Sikkim, & joins the Ganges in Bengal, 40 m. W.N.W. Dacca, after a course estimated at 360 m. It is navigable for boats to the foot of the mntns., & communicates in Bengal with many other rivers. In its latter part it is called the Atri.

TEFFE, a r. of Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 m., joins the Amazon near Ega, lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 64° 45′ W.

TEFFONT, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*Evias*), 7 m. W. Wilton. Area, 742 ac. Pop. 177.—II. (*Magna*), 5½ m. E. Hindon. Pop. 281.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS, the cap. city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, & of all Russian Transcaucasia, on the Kur, lat. 41° 41′ 4″ N., lon. 44° 50′ 30″ E. Pop. in 1843, estimated at 50,000. Mean temp. of year 57° .4; winter 31° .8; summer 75° .9, Fah. It stands in a narrow valley, & is defended by walls & several forts. The old quarter on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches, large caravanserais; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The Upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets & open squares, the gov. offices, military quarters, &c., and presents to the foregoing quarter all the contrast of an European town. The Armenian cathedral is a large & striking edifice, and Teflis has several mosques, a German protestant chapel, French & German hotels, elegant shops, and a flourishing hot-bath establishment, from which the Russian government realizes a considerable revenue. The Russians have established various schools in the city, the commerce of which has greatly augmented since it fell under their dominion.

TEFSA, or TEFZA, a town of Morocco, cap. prov. Tedla; lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 5° 45′ W. On the opposite side of the river is the small town Efza. United pop. about 10,500, partly employed in manufs. of woollen mantles.

TEGERHY, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, on the main route to Nigritia, 120 m. S.E. Mourzouk. It is enclosed by a wall, & has a citadel.

TEGERNSEE, a vill. & lake of Upper Bavaria, 31 m. S. Munich. Length of lake 4 m.

TEGUCIGALPA, a town of Central America, state Honduras, cap. dep., on a table-land, 40 m. S.W. Comayagua. Pop. 10,000 (?). In in its vicinity are gold, silver, & copper mines.

TEGUISE, a town of the Canary Islands, cap. of the isl. Lanzarote, near its centre. Pop. 3,736.

TEGULET, town of Abyssinia, Shoa, of which it was formerly cap., 18 m. W. Ankober.

TEHALLON, or TYHALLON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster co., & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Monaghan. Area, 5,949. Pop. 3,806, partly employed in linen weaving.

TEHAMA, p-o., Colusi co., Cal.

TEHAMA, two marit. plains of Arabia, one extending along its W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 m.; the other (or *Batna*), Muscat dom., bordering the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, & from 20 to 40 m. in width.

TEHERAN, or TEHRAN, the cap. city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 70 m. S. the Caspian Sea, & 210 m. N. Ispahan. Lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 51° 20′ 50″ E. Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter, it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 m. in circuit, & enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, & a dry trench. External appearance picturesque; its mosques, colleges, & caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well-furnished shops & bazaars, with some large palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth; streets mean and wretchedly paved; and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah & the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultanieh, abt. 150 m. N.N.W. ward. The ark, or royal citadel is extens., & comprises, besides the royal harem & apartments, a magnificent grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, & gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace with fine grounds. Teheran has manufs. of carpets and iron goods; its vicinity is fertile & covered with villes. It became the Persian cap. towards the end of the last century. On it S. side, & about 25 m. E.ward are extensive ruins, & one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhages*.

TEHEROOT, or TEHRUT, a town of Persia, prov. and 80 m. E.S.E. Kirman. Its vicinity is stated to be productive of corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, & fruits.

TEHUACAN, a town of La Puebla, Mexico, 65 m. S.E. of the city of La Puebla. Pop. 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, a river-port town of Oaxaca, Mexico, 150 m. E.S.E. of the city of Oaxaca, on the river Tehuantepec. Pop. 8,000 (?), who export indigo and salt, & have some fisheries & a coasting trade.

TEHUANTEPEC (GULF OF), a bay of the Pacific Ocean, Central America, bounded N.W. by the state of Oaxaca, & N.E. the republic of Guatemala, lat. 16° N., lon. 94° to 95° W. It receives the river Tehuantepec, 10 miles S. the town.—The *Isthmus of Tehuantepec*, states of Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, & Tabasco, is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific, & is 130 m. across. It produces

mahogany, fustic, logwood, cotton, drugs, cacao, indigo, gum, salt, with various kinds of grain ; & its uplands abound with fine pastures. It is traversed almost throughout by the river Coatzacoalcos. This is one of the places where it has been proposed to unite the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans by a canal, of which the river & some lakes would form a part.

TEIFY, or TIVY, a river of N. Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. & W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, & Cardigan, separating that county on the N. from Carmarthenshire & Pembrokeshire, and enters Cardigan Bay, after a course of about 70 miles.

TEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 5 m. N. Oakham. Area, 1,267 ac. Pop. 147.

TEIGHSHINOD, or TAGHSHEENOD, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 3¼ m. N.E. Ballymahon. Area, 5,713 ac. Pop. 2,533.

TEIGN, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E., S., & again E., between the Dart & the Exe, & enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Total course 45 m. It flows past Chagford, Chudleigh, & Newton-Bushel, to which last its estuary is navigable from the sea.

TEIGNGRACE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 12¼ m. S.W. Exeter. Area, 1,329 ac. Pop. 187.

TEIGNMOUTH, a maritime town of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12¼ miles S.S.E. Exeter, on the S. Devon railroad. Area of pas., E. & W. Teignmouth, 1,238 ac. Pop. 5,149; do. of the t. 5,013. The two parts of the town are connected by a wooden bridge of 34 arches, with a swing, which admits vessels of 400 tons burden. The town being a place of resort for seabathing, has greatly improved of late years. Principal buildings, the modern octangular church of W. Teignmouth, other places of worship, bathing establishments, library, spacious assembly-rooms, & a small theatre. Here are a dock-yard, at which sloops of war have been built, & a quay, from which granite & pipe-clay are exported. Chief imports, coal & culm. Teignmouth gives title of baron to the Shore family.

TEIGNTON, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishop's*), 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Area, 3,860 ac. Pop. 992. It has an endowed school.—II. (*Drew's*), 8¼ m. S.W. Crediton. Area, 7,200 ac. Pop. 1,315.

TEIL (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. S.W. Vitré. Pop. 2,394.

TEILLEUL (LE), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.E. Mortain. Pop. 2,539.

TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 27 m. S.E. Beraun, on the Sazawa, and on r. r. from Prague to Olmutz. Pop. 2,403.

TEISSHOLZ, or TISZOLCZ, a mkt. town of N.W. Hungary, county and 21 miles N.W. Gömör. Pop. 3,170.

TEITH, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, is formed by two heads which unite near Callander, whence it has a S.E. course of about 15 m., past Doune, & joins the Forth, 2¼ m. N.W. Stirling.

TEJA, a town of Morocco. [Teza.]

TEKAX, a town of Yucatan, Mex., between Valladolid & Merida. It is well built.

TEKIR-DAGH, a mountain range of European Turkey, Rumili, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name amongst the Turks.

TEK-NAAF, a navigable river of Aracan, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, lat. 20° 46′ N., lon. 92° 20′ E., & forms the boundary between Aracan & the Bengal dist. Chittagong.

TEKONSHA, p-t., Calhoun co., Mich., 105 W. Detroit, 566 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. The v. is situated on St. Joseph's r., and contains 2 stores, a saw m., and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 375 ; 1850, 651.

TEKRIT, a poor town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 97 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on rt. bank of the Tigris. It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the anc. city.

TEKROVA, or FIONDA, *Phaselis*, a marit. vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the W. shore of G. of Adalia, 23 m. S.S.W. Adalia, with remains of anc. city.

TELAV, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Kakheti, 35 m. N.E. Teflis. Pop. 3,000.

TELESE, *Telesia*, a decayed episcop. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. Caserta, on the Calore.

TEELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia. [Altin.]

TELFAIR, county, Ga. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained by Ocmulgee r. which bounds it on the S.W. & crosses it, and its branches, the principal of which are Turnpike, Horse and White creeks, and by the head waters of Santilla r. Capital, Jacksonville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,309; Ind. corn, 77,805 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,250; rice, 41,670 pounds; cotton, 572 bales;—14 churches ; 2 acad., 16 pupils; 8 sch., 243 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,763; 1850, 3,026.

TELGTE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 7 miles E.N.E. Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 2,186.

TELL, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 983.

TELLICHERRY, a fortified seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 43 m. N.N.W. Calicut. It has a good harbour, and an active export trade in spices, sandal wood, &c.

TELLICO PLAINS, p-o., Monroe co., Tenn., 178 E. S.E. Nashville, 555 W.

TELLISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.E. Frome. Area, 757 ac. Pop. 124.

TELOGA SPRINGS, p-o., Chatooga co., Ga., 191 N. W. Milledgeville, 645 W.

TELSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Newhaven. Area, 1,349 ac. Pop. 176.

TELSH, or TELCHA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 150 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 2,000.

TELTOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,380.

TELTSCH, a walled town of Moravia, circ. & 17 m. S.S.W. Iglau. Pop. 3,406.

TEMBLEQUE, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,720.

TEMBY, the most S. of 3 rivers which enter English river, Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, & whence it has been navigated upwards of 46 miles.

TEME, a river of S. Wales, rises 5 m. S.E. Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flows E. between the counties Radnor & Salop, & joins the Severn, near Powick, 3 m. S. Worcester. Total course 60 m. Is celebrated for trout & graylings.

TEMERIN, a market town of S. Hungary, co. & 34 m. E. Bacs. Pop. 6,393.

TEMES, a river of S.E. Hungary, Banat, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N.W. & S., & joins the Danube, 6 m. E. Belgrade. Total course 180 miles. Princip. affits. the Bisztra, Bogovitz, and Berzava. It gives name to a co., of which Temesvar is the capital.

TEMESVAR, or TEMESWAR, a fortified city of S. Hungary, cap. & of prov. & dist. on the Alt-Bega and Bega canal, 72 m. N.N.E. Belgrade. Pop. 18,000, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachs, and Jews. It has a county-hall, the palace of the bishop of Csanad, residence of commandant, & a town-hall, Roman Catholic and Greek cathedrals, a synagogue, seminary, Piarist college, arsenal, military school, barracks, & other military establishments ; manufs. of silk & woollen stuffs, iron wares, paper, tobacco, and oil, & an extensive trade. It was taken by the Turks under Solyman II. in 1551, retaken by Prince Eugene in 1716, & bombarded & taken by the Austrian troops in 1849. Pop. of the dist. 1850, 309,047.

TEMISCAMING (LAKE), between Can. E. & W. Lat 47° 30′ N., lon. 80° W. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. It discharges its surplus water into the Ottawa river.—*Temiscaming house*, a sta. of the Hudson bay Co., is on its E. side.

TEMNIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 150 m. N.N. E. Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. 3,200.

TEMOURTON-NOR, a lake of Chinese-Turkestan [Tus-Gul.]

TEMPELBURG, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 44 m. S. Köslin. Pop. 3,400.

TEMPERANCE, p-v., Amherst co., Va., 118 W. Richmond, 170 W., contains an Episcopal church, a store, and 150 inhabitants.

TEMPERANCE, p-o., Telfair co., Ga., 104 S. by E. Milledgeville, 751 W.

TEMPERANCE HALL, p-o., De Kalb co., Tenn.

TEMPERANCE HILL, p-o., Marion co., S. C.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, p-o., Belmont co., O. Pop. of the t. 1850, 91.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, p-v., Elgin co., Can. W., on Catfish cr., 140 S.W. Toronto. It has 3 stores, a grist m., and 75 inhabs.

TEMPIO, a town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. prov., on a mountain 31 m. E.N.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 9,466. Pop. of prov. 1848, 22,660.

TEMPISQUE, a considerable river, in W. part of Costa-Rica, C. A., after a S. course it enters the Gulf of Nicoya, 8 m. N. Nicoya.

TEMPLE, t., Franklin co., Me., 40 N.N.W. Augusta. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has no considerable streams. Sandy cr. runs near its E. border. It has 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 955; 1850, 785.

TEMPLE, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N.H., 44 S.S.W. Concord, 455 W. Drained by branches of Souhegan r. It has a tannery, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 576; 1850, 579.

TEMPLE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. Bodmin. Area, 843 ac. Pop. 24. The church is in ruins.—II. a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh on Gladhouse-water, a little above its confluence with the S. Esk. Area, 23 sq. m. Pop. 1,414; 200 are in the vill. of Gorebridge.

TEMPLEBOY, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, 2 miles S.E. Dunmore W. Area, 9,113 ac. Pop. 3,812.

TEMPLEBREADY & TEMPLEBREDIN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Cork, 6 m. S.S.E. Passage. Area, 2,654 ac. Pop. 1,615.—II. cos. Tipperary and Limerick, 2½ miles N. Emly. Area, 2,455 ac. Pop. 1,457.

TEMPLECARNE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, counties Fermanagh & Donegal, comprising part of the town Pettigoe. Area, 45,870 ac., including parts of Lough Derg, Lower Erne, &c. Pop. 5,934.

TEMPLECORRAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, county Antrim, 4½ miles N.E. Carrickfergus. Area, 4,744 ac. Pop. 1,428. The church of Templecorran, now ruined, was the first benefice to which Dean Swift was appointed.—*Templecrone* is a marit. pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town of Dunglo. Area, 52,921 ac. Pop. 9,842.

TEMPLEDERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7½ miles S.E. Nenagh. Area, 6,998 ac. Pop. 2,032.

TEMPLEKELLY, or TEMPLEJEHALLY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county Tipperary, comprising the town of Ballina. Area, 10,039 ac. Pop. 4,259.

TEMPLEMARTIN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. N. Bandon. Area, 7,515 ac. Pop. 2,362.—II. (or *St. Martin*), Leinster, co. and 2 miles E. Kilkenny. Area, 782 ac. Pop. 306.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, & comprising the town of Longford. Area, 9,115 ac. Pop. 8,484.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Youghal. Area, 8,216 ac. Pop. 2,994.—III. co. Tipperary, 11 miles E.N.E. Clonmel.—IV. (*Deduagh*), co. Cork, 2½ miles E.N.E. Innishannon. Area, 2,064 ac. Pop. 711.

TEMPLE MILLS, p-o., Temple t., Franklin co., Me., 38 N.N.W. Augusta, 619 W.

TEMPLEMORE, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near the E. foot of the Devil's Bit mountains, with a station on the Great S. & W. railroad, 8 miles N. Thurles. Area of pa. 8,472 ac. Pop. 5,966; do. of town 3,685. It chiefly consists of one long and well-built street, has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, & large infantry barracks.—II. a pa., Ulster, co. & comprising the chief part of the city of Londonderry. Area, 12,616 ac. Pop. 20,379.

TEMPLENEIRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 3¾ m. Tipperary. Area, 12,840 ac. Pop. 3,700. The Galtee mountains rise here to 2,588 feet above the sea.

TEMPLE-NEWSHAM (or NEWHUSUM), a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Whitkirk, 4 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area, 3,097 ac. Pop. 1,693.

TEMPLENOE, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 5½ miles W.S.W. Kenmare. Area, 32,428 ac. Pop. 4,189.—II. (or *Lisnavilla*). co. & 3 miles N.E. Tipperary. Area, 2,730 ac. Pop. 1,154.

TEMPLE OF HEALTH, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 107 W. Columbia, 530 W.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, or UPPERCHURCH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. N.W. Holycross. Area, 12,903 ac. Pop. 3,147.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. & 5½ m. E.S.E. Antrim. Area, 14,191 ac. Pop. 3,559, of whom 194 are in the village.

TEMPLEPORT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballyconnel. Area, 42,172 ac. Pop. 12,100.

TEMPLEROBIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & in the harbor of Cork, consists of Spike & Hawlbowline isls., & a part of Great Isl., with the chief part of Queenstown. Area, 3,594 ac. Pop. 7,391

TEMPLESHAMBO, or TEMPLESHANBOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.W. Newtownbarry. Area, 19,516 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 5,178.—*Templeshannon* is a pa. comprising a part of the town of Enniscorthy. Area, 4,983 ac. 3,232.

TEMPLETENNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. W. Clogheen. Area, 18,182 ac. Pop. 6,907.—*Templetogher* is a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3½ m. N. W. Baliymoe. Area, 13,706 ac. Pop. 4,976.

TEMPLETON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 61 W.N.W. Boston, 411 W. Incorporated in 1762. Surface moderately uneven; soil adapted to grazing in its more elevated parts, and to grain in the valleys. Drained by branches of Miller's and Chicopee rivers. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, and 1 Unitarian,—and about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 8 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 4 tanneries, a furnace, 2 grist m., 16 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1846, 1,776; 1850, 2,173.

TEMPLETON, p-v., Prince George co., Va., 36 S.E. Richmond, 156 W.

TEMPLETON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area, 1,895 ac. Pop. 218.—II. a vill. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. and 2 m. S.S.E. Narbeth. Many of the houses are of Flemish architecture.

TEMPLETOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Fethard. Area, 4,157 ac. Pop. 1,426.—II. a vill., co. Louth, 3½ m. S.S.E. Carlingford.

TEMPLETRIME, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.W. Kinsale. Area, 4,784 ac. Pop. 2,149.—*Templetuohy*, or *Ballinsin*, is a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Templemore. Area, 8,461 ac. Pop. 3,194, of whom 393 are in the vill., adjoining which are the ruins of Lisdallen-castle.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, or ST. PETER'S, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, 5 m. N.N.W. New-Ross. Area, 8,177 ac. Pop. 2,151.

TEMPLEUVE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the French frontier, 5 m. N.W. Tournay, on the railroad to Brussels. Pop. 3,500.—II. a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 miles S. E. Lille. Pop. 3,024.

TEMPLEVILLE, p-o., Queen Anne co., Md.

TEMPLIN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the lake Doigen, 24 m. S.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,380.

TEMPO, a neat vill. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Tempo, on the road from Enniskillen to Clogher, 8 m. E.N.E. the former. Pop. 422.

TEMPSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 6 m. N. N.W. Biggleswade. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 622.

TEMRUK, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azov, 12 m. E. Peresip. Under the Turks it was an important fortress.

TENALLYTOWN, p-v., Washington co., D. C.

TENASSERIM, a river of Further India, provs. Tavoy & Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30′ N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town Tenasserim turns sharply W., & enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 12° by three principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which the town Mergui is seated. Total course 220 m. It is navigable by vessels drawing 14 feet water for 30 miles, & for boats 60 m.—II. a town of the most S. of Tenasserim provs., taken from the Burmese in 1826, on S. b. of the river, 50 m. E.S.E. Mergui. Lat. 11° 49′ N., lon. 99° 10′ E.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, Brit. India, consist of a long & narrow slip of territory in Further India, between lat. 11° & 17° 40′ N., & lon. 97° 30′ & 99° 20′ E., having E. a mountain chain separating them

from Siam, W. the Indian Ocean and Saluen river. Length N. to S. 500 m., breadth 40 to 80 m. Area, about 32,500 sq. m. Estimated pop. 118,000, partly Siamese or Malays, but comprising many Karean or wild tribes. Surface mostly mountainous, & covered with fine forests; there are, however, some extensive and very rich alluvial plains, broken only by isolated peaks of limestone, & well adapted to the culture of cotton, indigo, tobacco, which with rice, sugar-cane, numerous fruits, excellent teak & sapan wood, in the N. bamboos, rattans, various drugs and gums, betel, cocoa-nuts, balachang tortoise-shell, horns, & coal at Mergui, are the chief products. Principal rivers, the Gyen, Attaran, Ye, Tavoy, and Tenasserim, most of which are navigable to some distance inland. Climate healthy, thermometer ranging from 75° to 98°; annual fall of rain 108 inches; rainy season from May to October, after a dry season of 6 months. Iron & tin are plentiful in the provs. Tavoy & Mergui, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, the wild hog, & great numbers of deer abound in the forests. The pop. are mostly Buddhists, except the Kareans; they manufacture cotton & some silk fabrics, but the use of these has been almost superseded of late years by the importation of India & British piece-goods. The ports are entirely free, & many vessels are built on the coast. This territory is under the presid. of Bengal, & was formerly divided into the provs. Ye, Tavoy, Mergui, & Tenasserim, so named from their chief towns; at present it is subdivided into the provs. of Amherst, Tavoy, & Mergui, which, with Moulmein, are the principal seats of foreign trade.

TENBURY, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 18 miles W.N.W. Worcester, on S. bank of the Tame, here joined by the Kyre. Area of pa. 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,786. It is indifferently built, & from being in a low position is liable to sudden inundations. It has various schools some trade in hops, & cider tanning, & glove making. Market, Tuesday. In 1839 a salt spring was discovered here.

TENBY (Welsh *Dynbych-y-Pysgod*), a parl. & munic. bor. & seaport town of S. Wales, cc. and 9 m. E. Pembroke, on a promontory on the W. side of Carmarthen bay. Area of bor. 322 acres. Pop. 1851, 2,982. The town, partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, & defended by some batteries on the shore, consists chiefly of a long & spacious street. St. Mary's church, enriched by many ancient monuments, and a finely-carved roof, has a spire 152 ft. in height, painted white to form a conspicuous landmark. Here are various dissenters' chapels, national & other schools & charities, town hall, market house, assembly rooms, theatre, remains of a castle, & several ecclesiastical & collegiate edifices, several good hotels, & spacious bathing houses, the town being resorted to as a watering place. The harbor, commodious & well sheltered, is a creek of the port of Milford, & frequented by Devonshire fishing vessels; opposite it are Caldy & St. Margaret islands. Exports comprise oysters, butter, corn, & coal. The vicinity is highly beautiful, & fine sands extend W. & S. the town. Markets Wednesday & Saturday. It contributes, with Pembroke, Wiston, & Milford, to send one member to H. of C.

TENBY, a town of Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 49 m. E. Hobart Town.

TENCE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., on the Lignon, 9 m. E.S.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,277.

TENDA, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div. & prov. Nice, 3 m. S. the Col de Tenda, a pass of the marit. Alps, to which it gives name. Pop. of comm. 2,441.

TENDRA, a long and narrow island in the Black Sea, 40 m. E. Odessa. Length, E. to W. 33 miles. Lat. of light-house 46° 22′ N., lon. 31° 29′ E.

TENDRE (MONT), one of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the E. side of the Lake de Joux, & 5,338 feet in height.

TENDRING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5¼ m. S.S. E. Manningtree. Area, 2,827 ac. Pop. 953.

TENEDOS, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 5 m. N.W. Alexandria Troas. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. Surface mostly rugged; it produces superior wine, corn, cotton, & fruits. On its N.E. side is a town which was anciently the depôt of the trade between Egypt & Europe.

TENEMBER, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 45 miles N.E. Timor-Laut. Length 10 miles, breadth 3 miles.

TENERIFE, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cauca, prov. Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, 50 miles N.W. Mompox.

TENERIFE, or TENERIFFE, the largest of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, 40 m. N. W. the Great Canary. Length 74 m., breadth 35 m. Area, 877 sq. m. Pop. 85,011. Surface mountainous; soil in many parts volcanic, producing maize, wheat, sweet potatoes, & the fruits of S. Europe. It is the principal seat of the vine culture in the Canaries; besides wine, orchill, barilla, & silk, are chief products. Principal towns, Santa Cruz, Orotava, Laguna, Icod, & Guiamar.—The *Peak of Teneriffe*, or *Pico de Teyde*, is a famous volcanic mountain on the S. of the island. Lat. 28° 16′ 5″ N., lon. 16° 39′ W. Height above the ocean 12,182 feet.

TENEZ, or TENNIS, a marit. town of Algeria, prov. & 120 miles N.N.E. Oran. Pop. 950. Near it is Cape Tenez, on the Mediterranean.

TE-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Hon-pe, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 31° 18′ N., lon. 113° 30′ E.—*Teng-fung* is a town, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist. Lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

TENGAPATNAM, a marit. town of S. India, dom. Cochin, 24 m. N.W. Cape Comorin.

TENGRI-NOR, a large lake of Tibet, about 120 m. N.W. Lassa. Lat. about 31° 30′ N., lon., 90° E. Length 80 m.; breadth 40 m.

TENG-TCHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shantung, cap. dep., on the coast at the entrance of the Gulf of Chi-li, opposite the peninsula Regent's Sword.—II. prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep. 140 m. N.W. Amoy.

TENG-YE, a town of China, prov. Yu-nan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 m. N.E. Tsanta.

TEN MILE, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 223 W. Harrisburg, 239 W. The cr. which gives it its name, is a considerable branch of Monongahela r.

TEN MILE, p-o., Macon co., Mo.

TEN MILE POINT, p-o., Prairie co., Ark.

TEN MILE SPRING, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

TEN MILE STAND, p-o., Meigs co., Tenn., 152 E. S.E. Nashville, 556 W.

TENNESSEE river has its course chiefly in the state of the same name, and is the largest tributary of the Ohio. Its most remote sources are Clinch river & Holston river, which rises in the Alleghany mountains in Virginia. Its other head branches are Nolachucky, French Broad, Tellico and Richland. The Holston & Clinch, of which the others are branches, unite about 45 miles S. of W. from Knoxville, forming the Tennessee proper, which then pursues a S.W. direction across the state, and enters the state of Alabama, in which it pursues a westerly course for 150 or 200 miles, & then turns N., and crosses the state of Tennessee, & the western part of Kentucky, and enters the Ohio 11¼ ms. below the mouth of Cumberland river, & 47¼ miles above the entrance of the Ohio into the Mississippi, by the course of the river. It receives through its whole course many tributaries, none of which are of very great extent. The whole descent of the river from its most remote source to its mouth, is about 1,700 feet; its whole length by the course of the river is nearly 1,200 miles, being longer than the Ohio below Pittsburg. It drains a surface of 41,000 square miles. There are no perpendicular falls, and few rapids which obstruct navigation, through its whole course. The greatest obstruction is the Muscle shoals in Alabama. Florence, at the foot of these rapids on the N. side, is 259 miles from its mouth, and to this distance steamboats come during high water. A canal has been made around these shoals 36 miles in length, but is designed to be extended further; and above, the navigation for boats is unobstructed for 250 miles. At that distance occurs the suck, or whirl, in which the river passes a large projecting rock on the N. side, causing a sudden bend in the river, which produces the whirl. The whirl is at the entrance into the Cumberland mountains, above which the country is rough, and the navigation is more difficult. The river being rapid, is chiefly favorable to navigation down the stream.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States, lies between lat. 35° & 36° 30′ N., and lon. 81° 30′ & 90° 10′ W. Its mean length is 400 miles, & its mean breadth 114 miles, containing 44,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1790, was

35,691; in 1800, 105,602; in 1810, 261,727; in 1820, 422,813; in 1830, 681,904; in 1840, 829,210; and in 1850, 1,002,625. It is divided into 79 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, and manufacturing establishments in each:—

DISTRICTS.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms	Manufacturing Establishments.
Anderson	1,691	6,391	41	506	6,938	698	9
Bedford	2,754	15,937	72	5,502	21,511	986	28
Benton	981	5,931	21	361	6,315	706	2
Bledsoe	854	5,046	96	827	5,959	325	2
Blount	1,902	11,213	127	1,084	12,424	976	38
Bradley	1,955	11,478	37	744	12,259	886	44
Campbell	916	5,651	99	318	6,068	524	14
Cannon	1,326	8,115	24	843	8,982	877	7
Carroll	2,005	12,815	17	3,135	15,967	1,404	24
Carter	1,002	5,911	32	353	6,296	565	47
Claiborne	1,425	8,610	99	660	9,369	944	24
Cocke	1,295	7,501	80	719	8,300	836	85
Coffee	1,179	7,074	10	1,267	8,351	485	19
Davidson	4,257	23,853	854	14,175	38,882	1,318	169
Decatur	941	5,263	17	723	6,003	443	15
De Kalb	1,247	7,331	17	668	8,016	717	24
Dickson	1,080	6,285	1	2,118	8,404	467	14
Dyer	824	4,884	9	1,468	6,361	515	7
Fayette	1,951	11,416	39	15,264	26,719	1,172	29
Fentress	707	4,305	1	148	4,454	499	5
Franklin	1,638	10,085	60	3,623	13,768	1,015	67
Gibson	2,529	15,286	68	4,194	19,548	2,160	48
Giles	2,830	16,518	73	9,358	25,949	2,075	139
Granger	1,894	11,170	165	1,035	12,370	723	34
Green	2,938	16,526	205	1,093	17,824	1,346	47
Grundy	435	2,522	15	236	2,773	263	2
Hamilton	1,594	9,216	187	672	10,075	633	10
Hancock	959	5,447	11	202	5,660	787	17
Hardeman	1,735	10,308	40	7,108	17,456	1,027	64
Hardin	1,503	9,040	31	1,257	10,328	690	19
Haywood	1,454	8,711	50	8,498	17,259	967	13
Hawkins	2,049	11,567	113	1,690	13,370	735	21
Henderson	1,798	10,570	2	2,592	13,164	973	25
Henry	2,245	13,387	25	4,821	18,233	1,478	54
Hickman	1,296	7,559	22	1,816	9,397	778	16
Humphreys	949	5,304	21	1,097	6,422	679	16
Jackson	2,324	14,606	115	1,558	15,673	1,211	4
Jefferson	1,975	11,458	113	1,628	13,204	904	72
Johnson	565	3,485	14	206	3,705	325	42
Knox	2,804	16,385	229	2,193	18,807	1,403	67
Lauderdale	568	3,397	6	1,766	5,169	287	4
Lawrence	1,364	8,094	24	1,162	9,280	993	43
Lewis	589	3,394	4	736	4,434	394	18
Lincoln	3,010	17,802	69	5,621	23,492	1,926	109
Macon	1,044	6,122	60	766	6,948	782	3
Madison	2,282	12,857	61	8,552	21,470	1,408	49
Marion	957	5,718	45	551	6,314	724	9
Marshall	2,661	11,915	67	3,644	15,616	1,032	35
Maury	2,961	16,759	91	12,670	29,520	1,501	112
Meigs	819	4,480	4	395	4,879	548	1
Monroe	1,816	10,623	63	1,188	11,874	918	59
Montgomery	2,086	11,960	74	9,071	21,045	1,227	59
Morgan	581	3,301	28	101	3,430	430	3
McMinn	2,040	12,286	52	1,568	13,906	1,088	115
McNairy	1,895	11,447	24	1,393	12,864	1,379	33
Obion	1,131	6,572	4	1,057	7,633	653	6
Overton	1,673	10,088	58	1,065	11,211	920	9
Perry	927	5,503	5	313	5,821	458	4
Polk	1,012	5,884	54	400	6,338	561	11
Rhea	681	3,951	28	436	4,415	305	2
Rhoane	1,812	10,525	116	1,544	12,185	842	21
Robertson	1,995	11,503	28	4,616	16,145	1,064	63
Rutherford	2,995	16,910	234	11,978	29,122	1,507	41
Scott	296	1,868	0	37	1,905	290	0
Sevier	1,071	6,450	67	403	6,920	531	12
Shelby	2,926	16,579	218	14,360	31,157	1,115	129
Smith	2,422	13,709	186	4,517	18,412	1,311	32
Stewart	1,225	7,017	127	2,555	9,719	936	33
Sumner	2,555	14,487	224	8,006	22,717	1,335	103
Sullivan	1,826	10,603	135	1,004	11,742	816	15
Tipton	813	4,673	22	4,192	8,887	631	16
Van Buren	404	2,481	18	175	2,674	192	5
Warren	1,387	8,386	83	1,710	10,179	645	6
Washington	2,455	12,671	260	936	13,861	922	120
Wayne	1,216	7,232	8	930	8,170	689	10
Weakley	1,948	11,525	13	3,070	14,608	1,467	13
White	1,706	10,101	129	1,214	11,444	1,341	22
Williamson	2,534	14,266	71	12,864	27,201	1,455	54
Wilson	3,411	19,903	403	7,127	27,443	1,988	36
Total	129,419	756,836	6,422	239,459	1,002,717	72,710	4,789

Federal representative population, 906,840.

The Cumberland mountains extend through the middle of the state in a southwest direction, dividing it into two parts, denominated *East Tennessee* & *West Tennessee*. The western part of Tennessee is level or gently undulating; in the middle it is hilly. East Tennessee abounds in mountains, many of them elevated, presenting much grand picturesque scenery. Of the mountains, Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. It here has an elevation of more than 1,000 feet; Stone, Yellow, Iron, Ball, Smoky, & Unika mntns., form a range in the S.E., & constitute the eastern boundary of the state. Northwest of these are Bay's Mountain, Cooper's Ridge, Clinch Mountain, Powell's Mountain, and Willing's Ridge, with valleys between them from 5 to 10 miles wide. Caves of great depth & extent are found in the eastern part of the state. The soil is various, but generally fertile. The western part has a dark rich soil, in the middle are great quantities of excellent land, in the eastern part the mountains are mostly sterile, but the valleys are very fertile. The country has a great profusion of native timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar maple, &c. There are many medicinal plants. The soil produces abundantly cotton & tobacco, the staple commodities of the state; also grain, grass, & fruit. The eastern portion of the state contains the principal mineral deposits, among which are ores of iron copper, lead, and beds of coal; mineral springs occur; granite & limestone abound; in the latter formation are many caverns of great extent, some have been explored for miles.

There were in this state in 1850, 5,175,173 acres of land improved, & 13,808,849 unimproved land in farms. Cash value of farms, $97,851,212; and the value of implements and machinery, $5,360,210. *Live Stock.*—horses, 270,636; asses & mules, 75,203; milch cows, 250,456; working oxen, 86,255; other cattle, 414,951; sheep, 811,591; swine, 3,104,800; value of live stock, $29,978,016.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 1,619,386 bush.; rye, 89,137; Indian corn, 52,276,223; oats, 7,703,086; barley, 2,737; buckwheat, 19,427; peas & beans, 369,321; potatoes, 1,067,844; sweet potatoes, 2,777,716; rice, 258,854 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $52,894; produce of market gardens, $97,183; pounds of butter made, 8,139,585; of cheese, 177,681; sugar, 248 hhds.; maple sugar, 158,557 pounds; molasses, 7,223 gallons; bees wax & honey, 1,036,572 pounds; wool, 1,364,378 pounds produced; cotton, 194,532; flax, 368,131; silk cocoons, 1,923; hops, 1,032; tobacco, 20,148,932 pounds; hay, 74,091 tons; hemp, 597 tons; clover seeds, 5,096 bushels; other grass seeds, 9,118; flax seed, 18,904; and were made, 92 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $3,137,790; of slaughtered animals, $6,401,765.

The Tennessee river has its chief source in this state; it is 1,250 miles long, & is navigable for steamboats to Florence in Alabama, 276 miles above its entrance into the Ohio, and from the head of the Muscle Shoals, for boats 250 miles further. Cumberland river, which rising in Kentucky, runs mainly in Tennessee, is navigable for steamboats 198 miles to Nashville, & for boats 300 further. It enters the Ohio river in Kentucky, 60 miles from Mississippi river. The Holston, Clinch, French, Broad, and Hiwassee, are branches of the Tennessee, Obion, Forked Deer, & Wolf rivers in the western part of the state, flow into the Mississippi are navigable for boats.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 33 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $569,600, employing 310 males & 581 females, producing 563,250 yards of sheeting, &c., and 2,526,250 pounds of yarn, valued at $510,624; 4 woollen factories with a capital of $10,900, employing 15 males & 2 females, manufacturing articles valued at $6,310; 23 establishments making pig iron, with a capital of $1,021,400, employing 1,822 persons, producing 30,420 tons of pig iron, &c., valued at $676,100; 16 establishments with a capital of $139,500, employing 269 persons, & making 3,384 tons of castings, &c., valued at $264,325; 42 establishments with a capital of $755,050, employing 786 persons, manufacturing 10,348 tons of wrought iron, &c., valued at $670,618; 260 flouring and grist mills, 500 saw mills, 450 tanneries, 46 printing offices issuing 8 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 36 weekly, and 4 monthly publications. Capital invested in manu-

factures, $7,044,144; value of manufactured articles, $9,443,701.

The principal places in the state are Nashville the capital, Memphis, Columbia, Clarkesville, Murfreesboro', Shelbyville, Franklin, Knoxville, Jonesboro', Marysville, & Chattanooga. There were in this state in 1853, 9 banks and 19 branches, with an aggregate cash capital of $6,599,672; and Jan. 1854, 9 railroads, with 388 miles of road completed & in operation, and 695 in course of construction.

Education, &c.—This state has 10 institutions, viz.: Tusculum College, near Greenville; Washington College, Washington co.; Nashville University, at Nashville; Franklin College, near Nashville; East Tennessee College, at Knoxville; Cumberland University, at Lebanon; Jackson College, Columbia & Union College at Murfreesboro'; the Southwest Theological Seminary, at Marysville; Medical University of Nashville, at Nashville; and Cumberland Law University, at Lebanon. The whole having in 1850, 1,605 students. There were also 260 academies, 9,517 pupils; 2,667 schools, 103,651 scholars. There were also 34 libraries, with an aggregate number of 22,896 vols.; school funds about $115,000 distributed annually. There is an institution for the education of the blind, at Nashville, an asylum for the deaf & dumb at Knoxville, and a lunatic asylum at Nashville.

The State Penitentiary is at Nashville.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 646 Baptist churches, 59 Christian, 17 Episcopal, 30 Free, 4 Friends, 12 Lutheran, 861 Methodist, 363 Presbyterian, 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Tunker, 15 Union, & 3 other sects, the whole having 2,914 churches; total value of church property, $1,216,101.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1796, at Knoxville, & revised in 1834, & since amended. The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is not eligible more than six years in eight. The representatives, who are apportioned among the different counties according to the number of qualified voters, are chosen biennially, & their number cannot exceed 75, until the population is 500,000, & can never afterwards exceed 99. The senators are chosen & appointed in like manner, & can never exceed one third the number of representatives. The legislature meets biennally at Nashville in October following the election. It can be called together by the governor at other times, if necessary. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected for 8 years. Every white person over 21 years of age, who is a freeholder in the county where he offers his vote, or who has resided in the county six months immediately preceding the election, enjoys the right of suffrage.

Tennessee was admitted into the Union, as an independent state, in 1796.

TENNESSEE COLONY, p-o., Anderson co., Tex.

TENNESSEE IRON WORKS, p-v., Montgomery co., Tenn., where are situated several extensive iron furnaces and forges.

TENNESSEE RIVER, p-o., Macon co., N. C., 341 W. by S. Raleigh, 571 W.

TENNESSEE LANDING, p-o., Issaquena co., Miss.

TENNILLE, p-o., Washington co., Ga.

TENNSTEDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 15 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 2,984.

TENOCHTITLAN, the ancient name of the city of Mexico, & of the table land on which it stands, elev. averaging 7,500 feet.

TENSAS, r., La., rises in Caroll par., and flowing S. by W. nearly parallel with the Mississippi, falls into Washita r.

TENSAS, parish, La. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 620 sq. ms. Drained by Tensas r., and several tributaries of the Mississippi river which forms its E. boundary. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, St. Joseph. There were in 1850, live stock valued at, $250,232; Ind. corn, 338,725 bush. produced; cotton, 21,665 bales;—3 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.;—3 churches; 1 sch., 55 scholars. Pop. 1850, 9,040.

TENSAW, r. Ala. It is the eastern outlet of Mobile r., 8 ms., below the union of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, which form the Mobile r. It flows S. by Blakeley, & enters Mobile Bay by several mouths. A little below, where it leaves Mobile r., it contains a considerable island.

TENSAW, p-o., Baldwin co., Ala., 117 S. Tuscaloosa, 969 W.

TENSIFT, a principal river of Morocco, which kingdom. it divides into two nearly equal parts, after a W. course of 190 miles enters the Atlantic, 45 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.

TENTERDEN, a munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, the town on an eminence, environed by hop-grounds, 17 miles S.E. Maidstone. Area of pa. 8,300 acres. Pop. 1851, 3,782; do. of the bor. 3,901, chiefly agricultural, or occupied in cattle grazing on Romney marshes. The church has a tower conspicuous as a landmark. The bor. comprises all the hundred of Tenterden, & a part of the pa. Ebony. Area, 8,620 ac. Pop. 3,620.

TENTYRA, a vill. of Egypt. [DENDERAH.]

TEOPIXCA, a small town of Chiapas, Mexico, 18 m. Ciudad-Real.

TEORA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. & 6 miles S.S.E. St. Angelo-dei-Lombardi, between the Ofanto & Sale. Pop. 3,800.

TEOTSA, p-o., Rock co., Wisconsin.

TEPEACA, a town of La Puebla, Mex., 20 miles S.E. La Puebla city. It has a Franciscan convent, founded in the time of Cortez, manufs. of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

TEPELENI, a town of Albania, sanj. & 32 m. E.S.E. Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. Principal edifice, the palace of Ali Pasha of Yaniana, born here about A.D. 1750.

TEPETITAN, a town of Tabasco, Mex., on the river Tepetitan, an affl. of the Chilapilla. Pop. 1,000. It is irregularly built of mud & sun-dried bricks. Along the banks of the river are large cattle farms, & maize, sugar, & rum, are produced in the vicinity.

TEPEXE, a town of La Puebla, Mex., 50 miles S. La Puebla city.

TEPIC, a town of Xalisco, Mexico, on a height 25 m. E. San Blas. Pop. 10,000. It is the principal town in the dep. after Guadalaxara, & is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabs. of San Blas.

TEPIKINSKAJA, a market town of Russia, Don Cossack territory, on the Choper, 65 m. E. Pavlovsk. Pop. 2,000.

TEPL, TEPEL, or TEPLA, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 29 m. N.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,734. Near it is the abbey of *Tepl* or *Topl*, with a fine library & a cabinet of minerals & coins.

TEPLIK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 32 m. N.N.E. Olgopol. Pop. 1,500.

TEPLITZ, or TOPLITZ, several market towns of Hungary, the principal (Hung. *Teplicz-kis*), co. Liptau, on a mountain, 20 m. S.W. Kesmark. Pop. 1,221. [TOPLITZ.]

TEPOSCOLULA, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. & 45 m. N.W. Oaxaca.

TEQUENDAMA FALLS, Bogota, S. A.

TEQUIA, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Boyaca, prov. Tunja, 45 m. S.S.W. Pamplona.

TER, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S. & E. past Gerona, & enters the Mediterranean, by several mouths, S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course 90 m. It is almost everywhere fordable, & its waters near the sea are mostly diverted for irrigation.

TERA-KAKO, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay on the N.E.—*Lake Tera-wera*, in same island, 40 m. in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by Tera-wera river.

TERAMO, *Interamnia*, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 27 m. N.E. Aquila. Pop. 10,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, foundling & other asylums. Its neighborhood is remarkably fertile in corn, wine, & oil.

TERCEIRA, one of the Azores islands in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. Fayal and St. George. Estimated area 222 sq. m. Pop. 45,000. Surface mountainous. Summits 3,495 ft. in elevation. Soil highly fertile. Principal products, wine, fruits, maize, wheat, & orchill. On its S. side is the town Angra, cap. of the Azores, in lat. 38° 38′ 9″ N., lon. 27° 13′ 7″ W. During the usurpation of Don Miguel, this island was the seat of the regency acting for the present queen of Portugal.

TERCERO, a river of La Plata, deps. Cordova and Santa Fe, after an E. course joins the Parana at the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Fereira, 100 m. S.E. Cordova.

TEREK, a river of S. Russia, after an E. course of 350 m., enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon. 46° to 48° E. It is rapid, & has numerous affluents.

TEREKLI, a small town of Asia-Minor, Anatoli, 36 m. E.S.E. Isnikmid.

TERESPOL, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, 59 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug. Pop. 1,600.

TERGA, a town of Morocco, kingdom & 70 m. N.N. E. Fez, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,000.

TER-GOUW, a town, Netherlands. [Gouda.]

TERGOVIST, or TERGOVITZ, a town, formerly cap. of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, 48 m. N.W. Bucharest. Pop. 5,000. It has glass works.

TERK, a pretty little town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 70 m. S.E. Tabriz.

TERLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¼ m. W.NW. Witham. Area, 3,205 ac. Pop. 900.

TERLIZZI, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap cant., 17 m. S.E. Barletta, and 7 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral & pa. church, & three convents.

TERMINI, *Thermæ*, a seaport town of Sicily, on the N. coast, intend. Palermo, cap. dist., near the mouth of the river Termini, 20 m. E.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls & defended by a castle on a lofty rock; it has warm mineral baths—whence its name, a *caricatore* or depôt for grain, & an active anchovy fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the anc. *Himera*.

TERMINOS (LAKE OF), an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, dividing Tabasco from Yucatan, & between lat. 18° & 19° N., lon. 91° & 92° W. Length 70 m.; breadth 40 m. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

TERMOLI, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 16 m. S. E. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,000.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3¼ m. S.W. Castle-Derg. Area, 45,399 ac. Pop. 7,561.

TERMONDE, Belgium. [Dendermonde.]

TERMONEENY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, county Londonderry, 3¼ m. S.E. Maghera. Area, 4,774 acres. Pop. 2,539.

TERMONFECKAN, or TORFECKAN, a pa. & vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the E. coast, 2 m. S. S.W. Clogher. Area of pa. 6,382 ac. Pop. 3,344, of whom 412 are in the vill., a place of summer resort for sea-bathing.

TERMONMAGUIRK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4¼ m. W. Pomeroy. Area, 41,079 ac. Pop. 12,098.

TERNATE, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, W. of Gilolo, lat. 0° 50′ N., lon. 127° 21′ E. Pop. 1849, 97,329. It has a remarkable volcano, which was active in 1840. At its base, on the S., is the town of Ternate, residence of the sultan & of the Dutch regent of the island. Its port is defended by Fort-Orange, built by the Dutch in 1607.

TERNEUSE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on lt. b. of the Sheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Axel. Pop. 1,100.

TERNI, *Interamnia*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Spoleto, picturesquely seated near the Nera, 5 m. below the falls of the Velino (or falls of Terni), 49 m. N.N.E. Rome. Pop. 9,250. It is enclosed by turreted walls, & has been much improved within the last few years by the erection of modern mansions for its numerous visitors. It has a noble cathedral with some fine paintings, a theatre, a bath establishment, & active manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. Amongst its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre. [Velino.]

TERNOVA, European Turkey. [Trnova.]

TERODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Morocco, cap. prov. Sus, on the river Sus, 725 m. S.W. Morocco. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a fertile plain, & its thick & lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabs. excel in the art of dyeing.

TERRACINA, *Anxur*, a seaport town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Velletri, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes, & on the Gulf of Terracina in the Mediterranean, 58 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,240. On the height above it are the cathedral & ruins of the anc. Anxur, & above these, on a bold height, the remains of the palace of Galba, commanding fine views. The harbor is accessible only to small coasting vessels, and there is little trade. The celeb. *Appian Way*, between Rome & Terracina, is still traceable. The town was taken by the French in 1798.

TERRA DI LAVORO, *Campania*, a prov. of Naples, mostly between lat. 40° 48′ & 41° 48′ N. & lon. 13° & 15° E., having S.E. the Mediterranean, & landward the provs. Naples, Princip. Ultra, Molise, & the Abruzzi, & N.W. the Pontif. Sta. Area, 2,595 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 752,012. Surface in the E. covered with ramifications of the Apennines, elsewhere are many fertile plains; & this is one of the richest parts of the Italian peninsula, though along the coast are marshy & unhealthy tracts. Principal rivers, the Volturno and the Garigliano; principal inlet of the sea, the Gulf of Gaeta. Products comprise wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and full-bodied wines. Chief cities & towns, Capua, the cap. Gaeta, Sora, Arpino, Maddaloni, & Nola.

TERRA-FIRMA, an obsolete name formerly applied to the Spanish Main, S. America. It comprised the coasts of New Granada & Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea.

TERRANEH, or TERANEH, a town of Lower Egypt, on Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 m. W. Menouf.

TERRANOVA, a seaport town of the S. coast of Sicily, intend. Caltanisetta, cap. dist., near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 m. E. Alicata. Pop. 10,000. It has a castle, several churches & convents, a good public hospital, & a handsome palace of the Duke de Monteleone. Coarse cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatore* or corn magazine, & an export trade in corn, wine, sulphur, & soda.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 8 m. S. Cassano. Pop. 2,400.—III. a market town, prov. Basilicata, 23 m. S.S. W. Tursi.—IV. a town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 26 m. S.E. Longo-Sardo. Pop. of comm. 1,960.—*Terranuova* is a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. S.E. Figline, with 2,000 inhabs., & a public school.

TERRASSON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Vezère, 16 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. Pop. 2,893.—*Terraube* is a comm. & small town, dep. Gers, 4 m. S.W. Lectoure. Pop. 1,062.

TERRE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne. Pop. 2,137.

TERRE AU BOEUFS, p-v., St. Bernard pa., La., contains a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhabs.

TERRE BONNE, parish, La. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,850 sq. m. Bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is low and level. Drained by Terre Bonne, Petite, and Grand Bayou Cailloux & Bayou de Large rivers. Much of the soil is too low for cultivation, but on the banks of the streams it is very fertile, well adapted to the sugar cane. Capital, Houma. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $118,170; Indian corn, 187,420 bush. produced; sugar, 9,171 hhds.; molasses 435,290 gals.;—3 flouring and grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $8,000; value of manufactured articles, $10,200;—3 churches; 9 sch., 270 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,410; 1850, 7,724.

TERRE BONNE, county, Can. E. Situated toward the S.W. part of the province. Area, 545 sq. miles. Drained by R. du Nord & Mascouche rivers. Surface mountainous, soil extremely fertile in the valleys. Cap. Ste Therese. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 17,579; sheep, 16,690; swine, 8,206; horses, 6,647;—wheat, 98,700 bush. produced; rye, 6,166; Indian corn, 31,442; buckwheat, 11,307; barley, 19,444; oats, 361,121; potatoes, 186,362; peas, 60,740; tobacco, 22,733 pounds; wool, 35,706;—11 grist m., 19 saw m.; 8 tanneries; 6 carding & fulling m.; a woollen fac.; an iron foundry; an oat meal m.; 43 asheries. Pop. 26,791. Ter. reduced by representation act of 1853. Pop. 16,353.

TERRE BONNE, p-v., & seign. of Terre Bonne co., Can. E., on the left bank of Jesus r. of Ottawa river, 20 m. N. Montreal. It contains the building of Masson College, a Roman Catholic church, 12 stores, a woollen factory, a tannery, an' iron foundry, & 1,350 inhabs. Pop. of seign. 2,129. Masson College, a Roman Catholic institution, has 7 professors.

TERRE COUPEE, p-v., St. Joseph co., Ia., 163 N. Indianapolis, 645 W.

TERRE-DE-HAUT, and TERRE-DE-BAS, 2 islets of the French W. Indies, together forming the group Petit-Terre, 26 m. E. Guadeloupe.

TERREGLES, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, immediately W. Dumfries. Area, 8 sq. m. Pop. 566.

TERRE HAUTE, p-v., Champaign co., O.

TERRE HAUTE, p-v., capital of Vigo co., Ia., 73 W. Indianapolis, 644 W. Pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on the left bank of Wabash r., and at the termination of the Terre Haute and Richmond r. r., and the commencement of the Atlantic & Mississippi r. r. The national road crosses the r. here on a fine bridge. It contains a court house, jail, 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist,—a branch of the state bank, and 3 free banks, 6 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a fine market house, a seminary, 2 steam mills, a brewery, 5 commission houses, 50 stores, and 1,125 inhabitants. In the vicinity is a Roman Catholic nunnery (St. Mary of the Woods), and an academy.

TERRE HILL, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa.

TERRE NOIR, p-o., Clark co., Ark.

TERRESSA, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 8° 20′ N.; lon. 93° 15′ E.

TERRICCIOLA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 19 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 2,809.

TERRING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex. 4¼ m. S.S. E. Lewes. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 81.

TERRINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. county York, N. Riding, 7 m. W. New Malton. Area, 3,630 ac. Pop. 753.—II. (*North*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Lynn-Regis. Area, 34,236 ac. Pop. 2,250.—III. (*St. John*), same co., 5¼ m. W.S.W. Lynn Regis. Pop. 784.

TERRY, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn.

TERRYGLASS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. N.W. Borris-o'Kane. Area, 9,762 ac. Pop. 2,953.

TERRYSVILLE, p-v., Plymouth t., Litchfield co., Ct., 21 W.S.W. Hartford, 341 W. It is celebrated for its extensive manufacture of wooden clocks.

TERRYSVILLE, p-v., Abbeville dist. S. C., 104 W. Columbia, 551 W.

TERRYTOWN, p-v., Bradford co., Pa., 149 N. by E. Harrisburg, 260 W.

TERRYVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., Tenn.

TERSCHELLING, an island in the N. Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, between Vlieland & Ameland. Length 16 m.; greatest breadth 3 m. Pop. 2,522.

TERUEL, a town of Spain, cap. prov., on a hill near the Guadalaviar, 72 miles N.W. Valencia. Pop. 6,752. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, & a hand-some seminary. Pop. of the prov. 1849, 250,000.

TERVUEREN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 7 m. E. Brussels, with a royal residence.

TESCHEN, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. circ. & duchy, on the Olsa, a tributary of the Oder, 38 m. E. S.E. Troppau. Pop. 6,400. It is enclosed by walls: & has 2 ducal castles, a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 vols., & manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, linen, leather, liqueurs, & fire-arms. A treaty between Austria and Prussia was concluded here in 1779.

TESEGDELT, a town of Morocco, 30 m. S.E. Mogadore. It has a handsome mosque.

TESSARAGH, or TAUGHSRARA, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 2 m. S.S.W. Athleague. Area, 8,482 ac. Pop. 3,356—*Tessauran*, or *Kilnally*, is a pa., Leinster, King's co., 1½ m. N.W. Cloghan. Area, 7,317 ac. Pop. 2,029.

TESSENDERLOO, a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 15 m. N.W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,500.

TESSIN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy & 20 m. N.N.E. Güstrow, on the Recknitz. Pop. 2,025. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.—II. a canton and river of Switzerland. [TICINO.]

TESTE-DE-BUCH (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., in the landes, on the S. side of the Bassin d' Arcachon, and 39 miles S.W. Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 2,859.

TESTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Fakenham. Area, 613 ac. Pop. 13.

TESTIGOS, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 m. N.W. Margarita. Lat. 11° 23′ N., lon. 65° 12′ W.

TESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Area, 491 ac. Pop. 268.

TET, a r. of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, after an E.N. E. course, enters the Mediterranean, 7 m. E. Perpignan. Total course 55 m.

TET, or TETT, a decayed town of Morocco, near Blanco, 8 m. S.W. Mazagan. Pop, 1,000.

TETBURY, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 17 m. S.S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 4,582 ac. Pop. 3,325. The town, near the source of the Avon, has 2 market houses, a handsome church, various chapels & schools. Annual revenue of charities 530*l*. Some manufs. of woollen cloth are carried on; and it has a trade in woollen yarn, cheese, & butter. The ancient Britons had a castle here.

TETCOTT, a pa. of England, county Devon, 5 miles S. Holsworthy. Area, 2,181 ac. Pop. 1851, 289; do. of the town, 2,615.

TETE, or TETTE, a town of E. Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambezi, 100 m. N. W. Senna. It is large, well built, & healthy from occupying an elevated site.

TETE DES MORT, p-o., an extended settlement Jackson co., Iowa, contains 2 Roman Catholic churches, and 572 inhabs.

TÊTE NÖIRE, a pass of the Alps, between Switzerland & Savoy, 7 m. S.W. Martigny.—II. a mntn. of the Valais. [MORCLES.]

TETEREV, a r. of Russian Poland, govs. Volhynia & Kiev, joins the Dnieper, 36 m. N. Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 m.

TETEROW, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy & 16 m. E. Güstrow. Pop. 3,759. It has tobacco & woollen cloth factories, and bleaching estabs.

TETERSBURGH, p-o., Tipton co., Ia.

TETFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. E. Horncastle. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 799.

TETIUSHI, a town of Russia, gov. & 60 m. S.S.W. Kasau, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 1,700.

TETNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N. Louth. Area, 8,325 ac. Pop. 869.

TETSCHEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 18 m. N. N.E. Leitmeritz, on right bank of the Elbe. Pop 1,423. It has mineral springs, & an ancient castle.

TETSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. & 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area, 1,172 ac. Pop. 512.

TETTENHALL-REGIS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area, 7,600 acres. Pop. 3,396. The vill. has many handsome houses.

TETTNANG, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Mühlenbach. Pop. 1,361.

TETUAN, a marit. town of Morocco, kingdom Fez, on the river Martil, 18 m. S.S.W. Ceuta. Lat. 35° 57′ N., lon. 5° 18′ E. Pop. 16,000, of whom upwards of 4,000 are Jews. It is crowned by a castle, & is enclosed by walls. Some of the mosques are handsome. The harbor, protected by a fort, at the mouth of the r., 4 m. distant, is adapted only for small vessels; but Tetuan retains an active export trade.

TETWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants. Area, 1,446 ac. Pop. 221.

TEUCHERN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 17 m. S. Merseburg. Pop. 1,558.

TEUFFEN, or TEUFEN, a market town of Switzerland, cant. and 4 miles N. Appenzill. Pop. of pa. 4,000.

TEULADA, a market town of Spain, prov. Alicante, near the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Denia. Pop. 1,638.—II. a comm. & vill. of Sardinia, div. & 24 m. S.W. Cagliari, on the Teulada. Pop. 1,654.—*Cape Teulada*, bounds the Gulf of Teulada, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 38° 51′ 9″ N., lon. 8° 39′ 2″ E.

TEUPITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 31 m. S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 563.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 11 miles N. Kronach, with a castle. Pop. 800.

TEUTOBURGER-WALD, a mountain range of little elevation in N. Germany, extending from the Erzgebirge in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnabrück, in Hanover, a distance of about 100 m.

TEUTONIA, v., Sargeant t., McKean co., Pa. Situ-

ated on Stanton cr. It contains a steam saw m., a tannery, a store, & 450 inhabitants.

TEUTOPOLIS, v., Effingham co., Ill., contains a Roman Catholic church and 175 inhabitants.

TEUTSCHBROD, a t. of Bohemia. [Bmor.]

TEVERONE, or ANIO, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows N.W. & W. past Subiaco & Tivoli, & joins the Tiber 4 m. N. Rome. Total course 55 m. In anc. times it supplied water to Rome by 2 aqueducts, one 43 m. long.

TEVERSALL, a pa. of England, county Nottingham, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Mansfield. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 373.

TEVERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2¾ m. E. Cambridge. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 238.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, through the centre of which it flows, & joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 m. Hawick is the only town on its banks.—*Teviotdale* is a name applied to most part of Roxburghshire.

TEVIOTHEAD, a par. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 550.

TEW (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area, 3,140 ac. Pop. 541. —*Little Tew*, a parish, same co. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 287.

TEWIN, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area, 2,615 ac. Pop. 522.

TEWKSBURY, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 21 N. Boston, 449 W. Surface level; soil light and sandy. Merrimac r. bounds it on the N.W., and Concord r. on the W. Shawsheen r. passes through it. The v. contains a Unitarian church. The Lowell and Lawrence railroad passes through the t. Incorporated in 1734. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 906; 1850, 1,044.

TEWKSBURY, t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 14 N.E. Flemington. Surface hilly; soil clay and loam, fertile and well cultivated. Drained by Rockaway cr. and its branches, and by Lamington r. It contains the villages of New Germantown and Pottersville. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,944; 1850, 2,301.

TEWKESBURY, or TEWKSBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. & 10 m. N.N.E. Gloucester, in the vale of Evesham, on the bank of the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, & at the influx of the Carron & Swilgate into the Avon, connected with the Birmingham & Gloucestershire railroad by a branch 2 m. in length. Area of bor. 2,333 ac. Pop. 5,878. Town picturesquely situated, has a magnificent abbey church, a new church, town hall, market house, jail, penitentiary, various dissenting chapels, quays along the river, a handsome stone bridge across the Avon, & an iron bridge 170 feet in span over the Severn. It has a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, dispensary and lying-in charity; a blue-coat school, free grammar school, & numerous other schools; almshouses & other charities; ann. rev. about 400*l*. Its woollen manuf. has ceased; but it has manufs. of stockings, bobbinet-lace, nails, & leather. It returns 2 mems. to House of Commons. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought in the "Bloody Meadow," immediately S. the town.

TEWOCKONY SPRINGS, p-o., Limestone co., Tex.

TEXANA, p-v., Jackson co., Tex.

TEXAS, county, Mo. Situated centrally toward the south. Area, 1,240 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Piney r. and Gasconade r. Surface hilly; soil fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Houston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $78,160; wheat, 2,848 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 112,042; oats, 5,957; wool, 3,495 pounds;—15 saw m;—3 churches; 1 sch., 20 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,312.

TEXAS, p-o., Mexico t., Oswego co., N. Y., 165 W. N.W. Albany, 387 W.

TEXAS, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by Laxawaxen cr. Pop. 1840, 1,094; 1850, 2,580.

TEXAS, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

TEXAS, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 545.

TEXAS, p-o., Henry co., O.

TEXAS, p-o., Washington co., Ia.

TEXAS, p-o., Randolph co., Ill.

TEXAS, t., Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 249; 1850, 410.

TEXAS, the southernmost state comprising the U. S. of America, is sit. between 26° & 36° 30′ N. lat., & between 94° & 107° W. lon. from Greenwich, & contains 325,520 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 212,592. It is divided into 78 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Anderson	375	2,284	0	600	2,884	206	0
Angelina	166	945	24	196	1,165	88	0
Austin	432	2,386	6	1,549	3,841	230	0
Bastrop	377	2,180	0	919	3,099	219	9
Bexar	1,204	5,633	30	389	6,052	117	13
Bowie	250	1,271	0	1,641	2,912	157	5
Brazoria	296	1,329	5	3,507	4,841	134	0
Brazos	81	466	0	148	614	47	0
Burleson	224	1,213	0	500	1,713	115	0
Caldwell	174	1,054	1	274	1,329	51	6
Calhoun	182	867	9	234	1,110	22	0
Cameron, Starr, & Webb	1,554	8,469	19	53	8,541	11	0
Cass	558	3,089	0	1,902	4,991	345	10
Cherokee	891	5,389	1	1,283	6,673	454	8
Collin	311	1,816	0	134	1,950	218	0
Colorado	283	1,534	0	723	2,257	116	2
Comal	367	1,662	0	61	1,723	55	8
Cook	38	219	0	1	220	25	0
Dallas	435	2,536	0	207	2,743	178	1
Denton	109	631	0	10	641	81	0
De Witt	231	1,148	0	568	1,716	100	3
Fannin	548	3,260	0	528	3,788	331	2
Fayette	494	2,740	0	1 016	3,756	209	6
Fort Bend	199	974	5	1,554	2,533	109	0
Galveston	727	3,785	30	714	4,529	33	33
Guadalupe	216	1,171	5	335	1,511	101	3
Gillespie	274	1,235	0	5	1,240	40	7
Goliad	88	435	0	213	648	30	0
Gonzales	188	891	0	601	1,492	123	0
Grayson	295	1,822	0	186	2,008	171	0
Grimes	405	2,326	2	1,680	4,008	217	0
Harris	834	3,756	7	905	4,668	197	42
Harrison	972	5,604	5	6,213	11,822	521	13
Hays	41	259	0	128	387	22	3
Henderson	192	1,155	1	81	1,237	106	0
Hopkins	435	2,469	0	154	2,623	221	0
Houston	357	2,036	12	673	2,721	192	0
Hunt	268	1,477	2	41	1,520	93	0
Jackson	114	627	30	339	996	73	0
Jasper	192	1,226	0	541	1,767	123	6
Jefferson	259	1,504	63	269	1,836	91	4
Kaufman	170	982	0	65	1,047	94	0
Lamar	497	2,803	0	1,085	3,978	407	7
Lavacca	203	1,139	0	432	1,571	139	0
Leon	231	1,325	0	621	1,946	151	5
Liberty	312	1,623	7	892	2,522	149	1
Limestone	380	1,991	0	618	2,609	279	0
Matagorda	176	913	3	1,208	2,124	39	0
Medina	177	881	0	28	909	40	0
Milam	414	2,469	2	436	2,907	152	1
Montgomery	260	1,430	0	945	2,384	180	8
Nacogdoches	631	3,758	31	1,404	5,193	287	8
Navarro	336	1,943	1	246	1,689	304	13
Newton	219	1,255	8	426	1,689	141	5
Nueces	151	650	1	47	698	8	1
Panola	456	2,676	2	1,193	3,871	209	0
Polk	292	1,542	1	805	2,348	172	0
Red River	420	2,493	7	1,466	3,966	166	7
Refugio	56	269	0	19	288	21	0
Robertson	132	670	6	264	934	18	0
Rusk	1,045	6,012	0	2,136	8,148	567	15
Sabine	248	1,556	0	942	2,498	171	12
San Augustine	350	2,087	0	1,561	3,648	158	14
San Patricio	38	197	0	3	200	10	0
Shelby	560	3,278	0	961	4,239	380	6
Smith	603	3,575	0	717	4,292	248	1
Titus	548	3,168	1	467	3,636	269	4
Travis	423	2,336	11	791	3,138	146	1
Tyler	267	1,476	0	418	1,894	137	6
Upshur	484	2,712	0	682	3,394	240	0
Vanzandt	246	1,308	0	40	1,348	138	4
Victoria	327	1,396	52	574	2,019	84	9
Walker	478	2,663	0	1,301	3,964	234	0
Washington	600	3,166	0	2,817	5,983	306	0
Wharton	112	516	0	1,242	1,758	55	0
Williamson	230	1,410	3	155	1,568	107	1
Total	27,988	154,034	397	58,161	212,592	12,198	307

Federal representative population, 189,327. Fourteen cos. have been erected since 1850, viz., Bell, Burnett, Ellis, El Paso, Freestone, Hidalgo, McClellan, McKinley, Orange, Presidio, Tarrant, Trinity, Wood, and Uvalde.

The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, gradually sloping from the mountains eastward to the sea, & traversed by numerous rivers, all having a south-east direction. It may be naturally divided into three regions: the first, which is level, extends along the coast with a breadth varying from 100 to 30 miles, being narrowest at the south-west. The soil of this region is principally a rich alluvion, with scarcely a stone, & singularly free from stagnant swamps. Broad woodlands fringe the banks of the rivers, between which are extensive and rich pasture-lands. The second division, the largest of the three, is the undulating prairie region which extends for 150 or 200 miles further inland, its wide grassy tracts alternating with others that are thickly timbered. Limestone & sandstone form the common sub-strata of this section. The third, or mountainous region situated principally on the west & south-west, forming part of the Sierra Madre, or Mexican Alps, is but little explored. At its remote extremity it consists of an elev. table-land, resembling the vast steppes of Asia except in their superior fertility. The mountain sides are clothed with forests, and there are few, if any districts of country of the same extent as Texas, with so little unproductive land.

There were in this state in 1850, 639,117 acres of land improved, and 10,759,220 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms $16,398,747, & the value of implements & machinery, $2,133,831;—live stock, horses, 75,403; asses & mules, 12,364; milch cows, 214,868; working oxen, 50,482; other cattle, 652,174; sheep, 99,099; swine, 683,604;—value of live stock, $10,267,710. *Agricultural products.*—Wheat, 41,729 bushels; rye, 3,108; Ind. corn, 5,978,590; oats, 198,717; barley, 4,776; buckwheat, 59; peas and beans, 179,337; potatoes, 93,548; sweet potatoes, 1,322,955; rice, 88,203 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $12,505; produce of market gardens, $12,354; pounds of butter made, 2,308,080; of cheese, 94,619; sugar, hhds., 7,351; molasses, 441,638 gallons; beeswax and honey, 380,682 pounds; wool, 131,374 pounds produced; cotton, 57,596; flax, 1,048; silk cocoons, 22; hops, 7; tobacco, 66,897 pounds; hay, tons of 8,283; clover seeds, 10 bushels; flax seed, 26 bushels; and were made 99 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufac., $255,724; of slaughtered animals, $1,106,088.

The principal rivers in the state are the Sabine, Neches, Trinidad, Brazos, Colorado, Guadaloupe, San Antonia, Nueces, and the Rio Grande. The Neches is navigable for small steamboats for more than 100 m., Trinidad river for 300 or 400 miles, & the Brazos for half that distance. The Rio Colorado is obstructed by a raft 10 m. from its mouth; it will, when removed, be navigable for steamboats 200 miles to Austin City. The San Antonia and Neuces are navigable for only a short distance, but the Rio Grand del Norte, a noble stream, having a course of 1,800 miles, will most probably, though in parts broken by rapids, become hereafter an important commercial channel. Galveston bay, into which the Trinidad flows, is about 35 miles in length, & from 12 to 18 miles wide. The Gulf of Mexico bounds its south-eastern border, on which are many bays & some good harbors. The Texan year is divided into wet & dry seasons; the former lasts from December to March, and the latter from March to Dec. Snow is seldom seen except on the mountains. The country is in most parts covered with a luxuriant native grass, & it is amply supplied with timber, among which are the live oak, white, black, & post oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, caoutchouc, &c., and on the high lands, pine & cedar. The "Cross Timbers" are two lines of continuous forests of great extent. Cotton and sugar cane are the great agricultural staples, both of which attain to great perfection. The grains chiefly cultivated are Indian corn & wheat. Peaches, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, dates, olives, grapes, &c., grow abundantly. Great numbers of cattle & horses are reared, & vast herds of buffaloes & wild horses wander over the prairies, while deer & game are abundant. Among its minerals are coal of a superior quality, iron ore, limestone, granite, slate, gypsum, &c. Silver mines have been wrought in the mountains, & bitumen & salt are abundant.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 1 woollen factory with a capital invested of $8,000, employing 4 males & 4 females, manufacturing 14,000 yards of cloth, &c., valued at $15,000; 2 establishments with a capital of $16,000, employing 35 persons, & making 200 tons of iron castings, &c., valued at $55,000; 38 flouring and grist mills, 89 saw m., 22 tanneries, 34 printing offices, 3 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, & 32 weekly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $613,238; value of manufactured articles, $1,202,885.

The principal places in the state are Austin, the capital, Galveston, Houston, Washington, Matagorda, San Felipe de Austin, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, San Antonia de Bexar, Corpus Christi, & Brownville.

There was Jan. 1st, 1854, a railroad in course of construction, length 72 miles.

Education, &c.—The following colleges have been chartered by the legislature, but only three have gone into operation; University of San Augustine at San Augustine, Wesleyan College at San Augustine, Rutersville College at Rutersville, University of Nacogdoches at Nacogdoches, University of Matagorda, University of Galveston, University of De Kalb, Trinity College, Guadaloupe College at Gonzales, & a college at Marshall. There were also 97 academies, 3,389 pupils; 349 schools, 7,946 scholars; there were 12 libraries, agg. number of volumes 4,230.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 82 Baptist churches, 5 Christian, 5 Episcopal, 7 Free, 176 Methodist, 45 Presbyterian, 13 Roman Catholic, 2 Union, & 6 other sects, the whole having 341 churches; total value of church property $204,930.

The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is eligible only 4 years in 6. He must be 32 years of age, & have resided in the state 3 years previous to his election. The lieutenant-governor is chosen in like manner, & for the same time, and must possess the like qualifications. He is president of the senate, & in case of the death, absence, or inability of the governor, exercises the duties of that office. The judicial power of the state is vested in one supreme court, district courts, & such inferior courts as the legislature may appoint. Judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor with the advice of the senate, & hold their offices for 6 years. The senators are chosen by the people, & act for 4 years, one-half being elected biennially; they must be 32 years of age, and have resided in the state 3 years next preceding the election. The representatives are chosen for 2 years by the people; they must be 21 years of age, & have resided in the state 2 years preceding their election. The legislature meets once in 2 years. Every free male person 21 years of age & a citizen of the U. States, or who was, at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the State of Texas by the congress of the United States, or a citizen of the Republic of Texas, & who shall have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, & the last six months within the county in which he offers his vote (Indians not taxed, Africans and descendants of Africans excepted) has the right of suffrage, but no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

In 1821, the colonization of Texas was commenced by citizens of the United States. After 3 years of struggle with the govt. of Mexico it finally became independent, April 21st, 1836, & was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1845.

TEXAS HILL, p-o., Sacramento co., Cal.

TEXAS VALLEY, p-o., Cortland co., N. Y.

TEXEL, an island in the N. Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, and separated from the mainland by Marsdiep, 2¼ m. across. Length 13 m., greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 4,924, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat building, and as pilots. Surface low & chiefly in pasturage, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerland, from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Its W. coast is sheltered by dikes, which were broken through with great damage to the island, by a tremendous storm in February, 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel on 31st July, 1653, the English fleet under Monk, defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action.

TEXUTLA, or TEJUTLA, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 165 m. N.W. of the city of Guatemala.

TEY, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area, 2,503 ac. Pop. 735.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area,

486 ac. Pop. 74.—III. (*Marks*), 4 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area, 1,214 ac. Pop. 437.

TEYDE, (PEAK OF). [TENERIFFE, PEAK OF.]

TEYNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. W. N.W. Faversham. Area, 2,648 ac. Pop. 842.

TEZA, a town of Morocco, kingdom & 65 m. E. Fez, on the Teza, an affl. of the Sebus. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine mosque, & well-supplied markets.

TEZCUCO, a town of Mexico, 25 m. E.N.E. of the city of Mexico, on the E. border of the lake of Tezcuco. Pop. 5,000, who manuf. serges and cotton fabrics. During the Aztec rule, it was a place of importance, & it has some remains of a palace said to be that of Montezuma.

TESCUCO (LAKE OF), the largest body of water in the valley of Mexico, which city is on its W. side. Length 40 m., breadth 10 m.

TH, for words with this initial not undermentioned, refer to them as spelt with T. singly.

THAI, the prefixed name of several cities of China. [TAI.]

THAKEHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Sussex, 5¼ m. N. W. Steyning. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 631.

THAME, or TAME, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford, on the border of Bucks, on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Area of pa. 5,310 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,259; do. of the t. 2,869. It has a large and handsome church, near which are the ruins of an ancient prebendal house, a work-house, numerous schools, & a manufactory of lace. Annual rev. of charities 153*l*. Market large, for corn and cattle on Tuesday.—II. a river of England, cos. Bucks & Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 m. past Thame, Stadhampton, &c., at Dorchester joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. [TAME.]

THAMES, r., Ct., formed by the union of Shetucket and Yantic rivers, at Norwich City, whence it flows S. 14 ms. to Long Island sound, at New London. It is navigable for sloops and steamboats to Norwich City. The harbor at its mouth at New London is the best in the state, and one of the best in the United States, defended by Fort Trumbull in New London, and Fort Griswold in Groton, opposite.

THAMES, a river of Can. W. flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between Lakes Huron & Erie, and after a S.W. course of 160 m., enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London & Oxford are on its banks.—II. (or *Wai-ho*), a river of New Zealand, N. isl., after a N.ward course joins the sea by an estuary, 30 m. in breadth, termed the Firth of the Thames (or Waika-hourounga), & on the S.W. shore of which is the town Auckland.

THAMES (*Tamesis*), the principal though not the longest river of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises under the name of the Isis about 2 m. S. Cirencester & 376 feet above the sea, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. past Lechlade to near Oxford, & S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few m. beyond this it expands into an estuary which, at its junction with the N. Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 m. across, & has on its opposite banks the towns Sheerness and Southend. Total course estimated at 215 m. At Dorchester it receives the Thamer from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name; other principal affls. are the Churnet, Coln, Wainrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding from the N., and the Cole, Kennet (its chief affl.) Wey, Mole, and some smaller rivers from the S. The Mersey joins its estuary at Sheerness. Its basin is of less size than that of the Severn; but no river in the world has more commercial importance. The tide flows up it for about 80 m.; it is navigable for ships of any burden to Deptford for vessels of 200 tons to London bridge, & for barges 130 m. further, where it is united by the Thames and Severn canal with the Severn below Gloucester; it is also connected with all the centre of England by the Oxford & Warwick and Grand Junction Canals, & by other canals with Bristol, Basingstoke, Arundel, &c. Under the Romans it formed the N. boundary of the prov. *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon heptarchy, it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, & Kent from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the cos. Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, & Essex on the N. from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

THAMES-DITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. S.W. Kingston on-Thames. Area, 2,865 ac. Pop. 2,351.

THAMESFORD, p-v., Oxford co., Can. W. 12 W. Woodstock, has 3 stores, a flouring m., a fulling m., a saw m., and 160 inhabitants.

THANASUR, a town N.W. of Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 94 m. N.W. Delhi, on the route to Umballah.

THANET (ISLE OF), the N.E. extremity of the co. Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, S. & W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. Area, 26,500 ac. Pop. 31,466. Surface level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. Soil fertile, and here, amongst the other products, large quantities of canary-seed are raised. Its N.E. point, the N. Foreland, lat. 51° 22′ 29″ N., lon. 1° 26′ 47″ E., has a lighthouse, 340 ft. above the sea, and visible for 22 m. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in A.D. 853. Reculvers on the N.W. marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium*, and Richborough on its S. side was the ancient *Rhutupium*. Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favorite watering places, Ramsgate, Margate, & Broadstairs, and it is intersected by a branch of the S.E. railroad, between the two former towns.

THANINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1¼ m. W. S.W. Canterbury. Area, 1,212 ac. Pop. 385.

THANKERTON, a pa. of Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian r. r. [COVINGTON.]

THANN, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Thur, 22 m. S.S.W. Colmar, with which place it is connected by railroad. Pop. 5,815. It has a fine Gothic church with a spire 325 feet in height, & manufs. of cotton handkerchiefs and twist, hosiery, starch, and salt.

THARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9¼ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,582 ac. Pop. 374.

THARTHAR, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, after a S. course parallel to the Tigris, is lost in a salt lake, 70 m. N.W. Bagdad.

THASOS, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Europ. Turkey, off the S. coast of Rumili, 30 m. N.N. E. Mount Athos. Shape nearly circular. Area, 85 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Surface generally fertile and well wooded; products comprise corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, & timber. In its interior is the small town Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the vill. Thasos.

THATCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. E. Newbury, on the Great Western r. r. Area, 12,259 ac. Pop. 4,293.

THATCHER, p-o., Joe Daviess co., Ill.

THAU (ETANG DE), a lagoon of S. France, dep. Herault, separated from the Mediterranen by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette: it communicates N.E. with the similar lagoon of Magueonne. Length 13 m.; average breadth 3 m. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

THAUMACO, a small town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 35 m. S.S.W. Larissa, on a castellated height, on which are remains of the ancient *Thaumaci*.

THAXTED, a decayed bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 621 ac. Pop. 2,556. The town on the Chelmer near its source, is of great antiquity; but its borough privileges were suffered to lapse in the time of James II. The church, erected about the time of Edward II., is a fine edifice. Annual rev. of charities 82*0l*.

THAVA, a river of Lower Austria & Moravia, after an E. course of 130 m., joins the March 39 m. N.E. Vienna. It receives the Iglawa with the Zwittawa from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

THEALE, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Tilehurst, with a station on the Great Western r. r., 5 m. W.S.W. Reading.

THEBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Saxmundham. Area, 1,954 ac. Pop. 591.

THEBES, p-v., cap. Alexander co., Ill. Contains a courthouse & a few dwellings.

THEBES (Greek *Diospolis Magna*), a famous city in antiquity, long the cap. of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 m. along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 32°

38′ E., and present in every respect the finest collection of ancient monuments existing in the world. Among its numerous temples, the most remarkable are those of Karnak & Luxor, on the E. bank of the riv.; the former, the temple of Jupiter-Ammon, occupying an area of 9 acres, and in many parts comparatively perfect. The temple of Luxor, 1¼ m. S. Karnak, is of a less size, but still a vast edifice, and in front of it were formerly two monolith obelisks, 80 feet in height, one of which has been conveyed to Paris, where it is erected in the Place de la Concorde. W. of the Nile are the famous temple of Medinet-Aboo, the *Rhameseion*, & two enormous sitting colossi, one of which was the celebrated Memnon; and in the mntns. of the same side are the tombs of most of the earlier Pharaohs. Several villages are scattered over the site of Thebes, which declined with the removal of the seat of government to Memphis. Its importance was finally destroyed on its capture, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the 3d century B.C.

THEBES, or THIVA, a town of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on a height occupied in antiquity by its Cadmeian citadel, 26 m. E.S.E. Lebadea. Pop. 9,000. Thebes, founded by Cadmus about B.C. 1,549 (?), the birth-place of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance; but it was almost wholly ruined during the Greek revolutionary struggle.

THEBO, a town of Burmah, Further India, 105 miles E. Ava.

THE CORNER, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y., 77 S.S.W. Albany, 336 W.

THEDINGHAUSEN, a town of Brunswick, cap. a detached district, 13 miles S.E. Bremen. Pop. 1,917.

THEDINGWORTH, a pa. of England, cos. Leicester & Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 2,220 ac. Pop. 279.

THEDLETHORPE, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), 8 m. N.N.E. Alford. Area, 2,645 ac. Pop. 356.—II. (*West*), 8 m. N.E. Alford. Area, 3,530 ac. Pop. 360.

THE FORKS, p-o., Somerset co., Me., 84 N.N.W. Augusta, 679 W.

THE GLEN, p-o., Warren co., N. Y.

THEGONNEC (ST.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 miles S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,926.

THE GULPH, p-o., Chatham co., N. C.

THEISS, *Tibiscus*, a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, & most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black & White Theiss, 20 m. E.N.E. Szigeth. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on left, between the Banat & Slavonia, 22 miles E. Peterwardein. Total length 500 miles, for the greater part of which it is navigable. Chief affl., the Szamos, Kraszna, Körös, Maros, and Alt-Bega. Its course is sluggish, & in its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, & with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, & rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The Theiss gives name to two great divisions of Hungary.

THELBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¼ m. E. S.E. Chumleigh. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 260.

THELNETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 14 miles N.E. St.-Edmund's-Bury. Area, 1,773 ac. Pop. 552.

THELVETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 18 miles S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 154.

THEMAR, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 10 m. S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 1,500. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloth & paper.

THEMELTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Area, 652 ac. Pop. 93.

THEMSCHE, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 9 miles N.E. Dendermonde. Pop. 6,150. It has manufactures of linen, printed cottons, & lace.

THE NARROWS, Crawford co., Ark.

THENESAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles E.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 2,116.

THENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Brackley. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 132.

THENON, a comm. & market town of France, cap. Dordogne, cap. cant., 18 miles E.S.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,509.

THEOBALD, a hamlet of England, co. Hertford, pa. Cheshunt, with a fine seat now the residence of Sir H. Meux, on the site of a palace erected in 1,559 by the celebrated Burleigh, who here entertained Queen Elizabeth.

THEODORE (ST.), an islet in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 m. N.W. Khania.

THEODOSIA, a town of the Crimea. [KAFFA.]

THEODURIA, a small town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. & 28 m. S.S.E. Yanina.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, p-o., Fairfax co., Va.

THE PLAINS, p-o., Fauquier co., Va., 119 N.W. Richmond, 55 W.

THE PURCHASE, p-v., Harrison t., Westchester co., N. Y., 133 S. by E. Albany, 288 W. It contains a Friends church and a few dwellings.

THERAPIA, a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, on the W. shore of the Bosphorus, 7¼ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, with numerous country houses & residences of the French & English ambassadors.

THERESA, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 183 N.W. Albany, 435 W. Surface uneven and broken; soil indifferent. Drained by Indian r. The v. is situated on Indian r., and contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & about 175 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,342.

THERESA, p-t., Dodge co. Wis. Drained by Rock r. Pop. 764. The t. contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 mills, and 200 inhabs.

THERESA (ST.), S. A. [THERESA, SANTA.]

THERESIENSTADT, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. & 2 m. S.E. Leitmeritz, on the Eger, near its confluence with the Elbe. Pop. 1,323. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.—II. (or *Maria-Theresianopel*, Hung. *Szabatka*), S.E. Hungary, co. Bacs, 25 miles S.W. Szegedin. Pop. 40,000. It has several churches, a college, large barracks, and town hall, with manufs. of linen, leather, & tobacco, & in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides & wool.—*Theresiopolis* is a town, county, & 18 miles N. Temeswar. Pop. 3,891.

THERFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Royston. Area, 4,761 ac. Pop. 1,335.

THERMIA, *Cythnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades, gov. & 22 m. W. Syria, midway between Zea & Serpho. Area, 48 sq. miles. Pop. 6,000. It produces wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, & some silk, & derives its name from the hot springs on its E. side, near the principal vill. Thermia.

THERMINGNON, a market town of Savoy, prov. Maurienne, on the route leading across Mont Cenis, 3 m. W. Lans-le-Bourg. Pop. 1,254.

THERMOPYLÆ, a famous pass in Greece, Hellas, gov. Phthiotis, between Mount Æta & the Gulf of Zeitoun, 9 m. S.S.W. Lamia. It is about 5 m. in length, chiefly occupied by a deep morass, through which is carried a narrow-paved causeway. Here, B.C. 489, Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, fell in opposing the invading Persian army; & a mound, with the remains of a monument, exists on the S. bank of the riv. Sperchius.

THERONDELS & THEROUANNE, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Mur-de-Barrez. Pop. 1,634.—II. a town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 8 m. S. St. Omer. Pop. 935. It was formerly a fortress taken by the English in 1380 & 1513, & in 1553 by the emperor Charles V.

THE SQUARE, p-o., Cayuga co., N. Y.

THESSALONICA, European Turkey. [SALONICA.]

THESSALY, or TRIKHALA, one of the S. provs. of European Turkey, between lat. 39° & 40° 30′ N., and lon. 21° 30′ & 23° 25′ E., having S. Greece (Hellas), W. the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus, & Albania, N. Macedonia, & E. the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. It is traversed by ramifications of Mount Pindus, & contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), with some plains, as those of Larissa, Trikhala, & Pharsalia, the last memorable for the decisive action between the forces of Cæsar & Pompey. Near the coast are Mounts Kissovo & Zagoro (anc. *Ossa & Pelion*), & on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal

products, cotton, olives, and silk. Principal towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, & Ambelakia.

THETFORD, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 42 S.S.E. Montpelier, 498 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil fertile. Connecticut r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Ompompanoosuc r. The v., at the centre, contains a Congregational church, an academy, several stores, and a number of neat dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, an edge tool fac., 4 grist m., 13 saw m., an oil m., 2 academies, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,065; 1850, 2,016.

THETFORD, p-t., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 303.

THETFORD, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of Engl. cos. Norfolk & Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28¼ miles W.S.W. Norwich, on the Eastern Counties railroad. Area of borough, comprising three pas., 6,460 ac. Pop. 4,075. The town is irregularly but well built. Principal structures, St. Peter's, or the "black church," built mostly of flint, the guild hall, market-house, jail, bridewell, theatre, & a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. St. Mary's, the only church on the Suffolk side, is a large thatched fabric, with a lofty sq. tower. Here are a grammar school, almshouses, & other charities. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford. It sends 2 members to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the W. division of Norfolk, & head of a poor-law union. Thetford is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Sitomagus*, & was for a brief period the cap. kingdom E. Anglia, & in the 7th century the see of the bishopric of Norfolk & Suffolk. So late as the time of Edward III. it was stated to have 20 churches & 8 monasteries, & some remains of the latter exist. — H. a chapelry, co. Cambridge, pa. Streatham, 3 m. W. S.W. Ely. Area, 1,630 ac. Pop. 245.

THE UNION, p-o., Powhatan co., Va.

THEUX, a town of Belgium, prov. & 13 miles S.E. Liege, on r. r. to Aachen. Pop. 3,000.

THE VILLAGE, p-o., Point Coupee par., La.

THEYS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isere, & 16 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,395.

THIAKI, one of the Ionian isls. [ITHACA.]

THIAN-SHAN (or "celestial mountains"), a lofty mountain chain of Chinese Turkestan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, & extending between lat. 42° & 43° N., & lon. 80° to 90° E. It separates the region *Thian-Shan-Nan-loo*, or Turkestan proper, on the S., from *Thian-Shan-Pe-loo*, or Dzoungaria, on the N. In many parts it abounds with volcanic products, & rises far above the limits of perpetual snow.

THIAUCOURT a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Pont-a-Mousson. Pop. 1,663.

THIBERVILLE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.W. Bernay. Pop. 1,334.

THIBET, a country of Central Asia. [TIBET.]

THIBODEAUX, p-v., capital of La Fourche par., La., 106 S.W. New Orleans, 1,243 W. Situated on the S. W. side of Bayou La Fourche, and contains a court house, jail, 3 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Catholic,—and 1,242 inhabitants.

THICKETY FORK, p-o., Spartanburg dist. S. C.

THIEL, or TIEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, cap. cant., 22 miles W.S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 5,166.

THIELE, a river of Switzerland, cants. Vaud & Bern, joins the Aar 5 m. E. Bienne, after a N.E. course of 65 miles, in which it traverses the lakes Neuchatel and Bienne. The vill. Thiele is situated on the river between the lakes.

THIELT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 15 miles S.E. Bruges. Pop. 12,634. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, gloves, vinegar, beer, starch, & tobacco. Oliver Le Dain, the unworthy favorite of Louis XI. of France, was a native of Thielt.

THIERACHE, an old subdivision of France, Picardy, of which Guise was the cap. It is now comprised in the dep. Aisne.

THIERS, a comm. and manuf. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr. on the Durolle, 23 m. E.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 8,737. It has a chamber of arts and manufs., a commercial college, & extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, & candles.

THIEZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,016.

THIMBLEBY, a pa. of England, county Lincoln, 14 miles W.N.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,770 acres. Pop. 492.

THIONVILLE, a fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., 17 m. N. Metz, on left bank of the Moselle. Pop. 4,026. It has a comm. college, manufs. of hosiery, gloves, & oil; & a botanic garden. It was a residence of the Merovingian & Carlovingian kings, and repeatedly besieged during the wars between France and Austria. Near it are the mineral baths of Chandes-Bourg.

THIRKLEBY, a pa. of England, county York, N. Riding, 34 miles S.E. Thirsk. Area, 2,597 acres. Pop. 300.

THIRLAMERE, or LEATHER-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Crosthwaite, 4 m. S.E. Keswick, skirts the base of Mount Helvellyn for about 4 m. Shores greatly indented; and towards the centre it becomes so contracted that it is spanned by a narrow bridge of three arches. Estimated height above the level of the sea, 500 feet.

THIRNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Area, 660 ac. Pop. 205.

THIRSK, a parl. bor. town, pa. & tnshp. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the York & Newcastle railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. Northallerton. Pop. 1851, 5,319. Area of pa. 8,365 acres. Pop. 4,704. The town on both banks of the Codbeck, an affl. of the Swale, has a fine old church, various dissenters' chapels, & numerous schools. Manufs. of coarse linens & sacking are carried on; & here are markets for corn & fruit. Thirsk sends one member to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the N. Riding.

THISTED, or TISTED, a seaport town of Denmark, Jütland, stift Aalborg, on the Vils-fiord, an arm of the Liimfiord, cap. amt., 12 miles N.W. Nykiobing. Pop. 2,200.

THISTLE ISLAND, S. Australia, is at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6′ S., lon. 136° 11′ E. Length 12 m.; breadth 2 m.

THISTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 7 m. N. N.E. Oakham. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 142.

THIVA, a town of Greece. [THEBES.]

THIVENOR, p-o., Gallia co., O.

THIVERVAL, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. Poissy. Pop. 558. Here are the château & park of Grignon, with an agricultural institute, having 300 pupils; & a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

THIVIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant. on a height, 18 miles N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,400. It has manufs. of earthenwares & iron goods, large cattle & sheep markets.

THIZY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 30 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,420.

THLEW-EE CHOH, North America. [GREAT FISH RIVER.]

THOCKRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 10 m. E.N.E. Haxham. Area, 6,943 ac. Pop. 173.

THOISSEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Chalaronne, near its confl. with the Saône, 9 m. S. Mâcon. Pop. 1,566.—*Thoissy-la-Berchère* is a comm. dep. Côte-d'Or, 5 miles E. Saulieu. Pop. 1,110.

THOLEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the isl. Tholen, between the Scheldt & Maas, 4 m. N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2,394.

THOMAR, a town of Portugal prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, 16 miles N.W. Abrantes, on the Nabao. Pop. 3,800. It has a vast convent, & manufs. of cotton, thread, & silk fabrics.

THOMAS, county, Ga. Situated towards the S.W. part of the state. Area, 925 sq. m. Drained by Ocklockonee r. and its branches, and by branches of Withlacoochee r. Capital, Thomasville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $276,480; Ind. corn, 353,920 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 146,022; rice, 102,480 pounds; cotton, 7,667 bales;—2 flouring and grist m., 3 saw m.; a woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp. Capital employed in manufactures, $23,400; value of manufactured articles, $26,322;—16 churches; 1 acad., 160 pupils; 14 sch., 266 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,766; 1850, 10,103.

THOMAS (ST.), a par. of Wales, co. Pembroke. Area, 1,016 ac. Pop. 1,579.

THOMAS (ST.), a hamlet of Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Swansea. Pop. 1,089.

THOMAS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, forming a S.W. suburb of Exeter. Area, 3,700 ac. Pop. 4,577. It is the head of a poor-law union.—II. a pa. co. Cornwall, adjoining Launceston. Area, 1,817 acres. Pop. 1,005.

THOMAS (ST.), a Danish W. India island, Virgin group, 3 m. W. the isl. St. John, & 10 miles W.S.W. Tortola. Lat. of W. extremity 18° 20′ N., lon. 64° 55′ W. Area, 43 sq. miles. Pop. 1850, 13,666. Surface hilly; soil poor. The island is ill watered, & droughts are severe & frequent. Principal products are sugar & cotton.—*St. Thomas*, or *Charlotte Amalie*, is a free port & principal entrepôt of W. India produce. It is visited annually by 3,000 European ships, & is the chief station of the steam-packets between Southampton & the W. Indies. [CHARLOTTE AMALIE.]

THOMAS (ST.), an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. the equator, in lon. 6° 3′ E. Area, 145 sq. m. Pop. with Princes I. 1850, 12,753. In its centre the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7,020 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile, the low lands are stated to be very unhealthy, but the S. part of the isl. is salubrious, being exposed to fresh breezes. Products comprise maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts, & cannella bark. Live stock plentiful.—*Saint Thomas*, or *Chaves*, the cap. town on the N.E. coast, is a bisop's see, & defended by a fort. Pop. 4,476.

THOMAS, or THOMÉ (ST.), a town of British India, presid. & 3 m. S. Madras, of which city it is a suburb. It has numerous Roman Catholic churches, & many of its inhabs. are of Portuguese descent.—*St. Thomas' Mount* is a town & extensive military cantonment, presid. & 8 m. S.S.W. Madras.

THOMAS (ST.) several comms. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Charente-Inf., near the Gironde, 10 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 1,521.

THOMASTON, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 42 S.E. Augusta, 619 W. Drained by St. George's river, which forms its W. boundary. It contains an abundance of limestone, & lime is extensively manufactured. The v. is on the left bank of St. George's riv., 12 m. from the ocean, & contains 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—2 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $100,000, an insurance office, an academy, the buildings of Maine state prison. *The Baptist Theological Institute*, an iron furnace, 2 extensive lime facs., a printing office issuing a semi-weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabs. The Baptist Theological Institute was founded in 1837, has 2 professors, 30 students, & 1,000 vols. in its libraries. The Maine state prison is on the bank of St. George r., where is found a blue granite, which the prisoners are employed in cutting, & preparing for exportation. The buildings, which are spacious and commodious, have attached to them 10 acres of ground. Major-general Henry Knox, of the revolutionary army, died here in 1807, & was buried in the middle of a thick cedar grove, on his own ground, near his dwelling. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., a saw m., a pottery, an academy, 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 6,227; 1850, 2,723. (*See E. Thomaston.*)

THOMASTON (SOUTH), p-t., Lincoln co., Me., is composed of the S. & E. portions of what was formerly Thomaston, fronting on Penobscot bay. The principal place is East Thomaston, which has 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—an insurance office, an iron foundry, 6 stores, 19 extensive lime fac., & 600 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,420.

THOMASTON, p-v., capital of Upson co., Ga., 81 W. by S. Milledgeville, 703 W. It contains a courthouse & jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 6 stores, & 350 inhabs.

THOMASTOWN, p-v., Leake co., Miss., 52 N.E. Jackson, 994 W.

THOMASTOWN, or BALLYMACANDON, a disfranchised parl. bor., town, & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 8¾ miles S.S.E. Kilkenny, on the Nore. Area, 2,042 ac. Pop. 2,744; do. of town 2,348. It was formerly enclosed by walls; and has beautiful remains of an abbey, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a branch bank, & flour mills. Near it are the imposing remains of Abbey-Jerpoint & of Mount Juliet castle.—II. a pa., co. Kildare, 2 m. S.E. Rathangan. Area, 853 ac. Pop. 119.

THOMASVILLE, p-v., capital of Thomas co., Ga., 231 Milledgeville, 888 W. Situated east of the Ocklockonee river, and contains a court house, a Methodist church, the Fletcher Institute, a flourishing school, having 2 brick buildings, & 250 inhabs.

THOMASVILLE, p-v., Robertson co., Tenn., 291 E. Nashville, 420 W. Situated on the S. bank of Nolachucky r.

THOMASVILLE, p. v., Oregon co., Mo.

THOMERY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. Fontainebleau, on left bank of the Seine. Pop. 864. It is celebrated for its grapes.

THOMPSON, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 48 E.N.E. Hartford, 384 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, & fertile. Drained by Quinnebaug, French, & Five Mile rivers, which afford good water power. The v., at the centre, is on elevated ground, & on the Norwich and Worcester r. r. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—a bank, 4 stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 8 cotton fac., with 33,478 spindles, employing 684 persons, and make annually 5,128,000 yards of prints, sheetings, & cotton goods, a woollen fac., with 160 spindles, employs 34 persons, & makes yearly 78,000 yards of cassimeres; a tannery, 7 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 20 sch. Pop. 1840, 3,535; 1850, 4,638. (*See Fishersville & Daysville.*)

THOMPSON, t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 110 S.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Mongoup & Neversink rivers. It contains the v. of Monticello, the capital of the co. Pop. 1840, 2,610; 1850, 3,198.

THOMPSON, p-t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 184 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 284 W. The v. contains an Universalist church, a saw m., & 200 inhabs. Pop. 1840, 325; 1850, 509.

THOMPSON, p-v., Columbia co., Ga., 38 W. Augusta, 56 N.E. Milledgeville, 615 W. A depôt on the Ga. railroad.

THOMPSON, t., Delaware co., O. Situated on the W. side of Scioto river. Pop. 1840, 660; 1850, 732.

THOMPSON, p-t., Geauga co., O., 190 N.E. Columbus, 349 W. It has a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,028; 1850, 1,211.

THOMPSON, t., Seneca co., O. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,404; 1850, 1,668.

THOMPSON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Watton. Area, 2,890 ac. Pop. 496.—II. (*Winterborne*), co. Dorset, 6 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 48.

THOMPSON'S, p-o., Fairfield dist., S. C., 24 N. Columbia, 506 W.

THOMPSON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Louisa co., Va., 53 N.W. Richmond, 102 W. Situated on the S. side of S. Anna r., and contains a Baptist church, 2 cabinet fac., & several dwellings.

THOMPSON'S STATION, p. o. & depôt, Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island railroad.

THOMPSON'S STORE, p-o., Guilford co., N. C.

THOMPSONTOWN, p-v., Juniata co., Pa., 36 N. W. Harrisburg, 145 W. Situated on the left bank of the Juniata r. It contains a church, several stores, & about 350 inhab.

THOMPSONVILLE, p-v., Enfield t., Hartford co., Ct., 20 N. Hartford, 355 W. Situated on the left bank of Connecticut riv., & on the N. Haven, Hartford, and Springfield r. r., 130 m. from New York, & contains 4 churches, & an extensive carpet fac., occupying several ranges of brick shops, & employs 450 persons, has 240 looms, & 2,500 spindles, & make carpets & rugs to the value of $400,000 annually,—& 1,500 inhab.

THOMPSONVILLE, p-v., Thompson t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 105 S.W. Albany, 299 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist m., a fulling m., 3 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 150 inhab.

THOMPSONVILLE, p. o., Washington co., Pa.

THOMPSONVILLE, p-o., Culpepper co., Va., 108 N.N.W. Richmond, 80 W.

THOMPSONVILLE, p. v., Rockingham co., N. C.

THOMPSONVILLE, p. v., Washington co., Ky.

THOMPSONVILLE, p. v., Racine co., Wis.

THONE, or THONEX, a town of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., on the Fier, at the junction of 3 valleys, 9 m. E.S.E. Annecy. Pop. 2,808.

THONG (NETHER & UPPER), England, county York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury.—I. a chapelry, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,207.—II. a tnshp. same pa., 6 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,463.

THONON, a town of Savoy, cap. prov. Chablais, on the S. bank of the L. of Geneva, 29 miles N.E. Geneva. Pop. of comm. 4,428. Near it is the farm-house, formerly chateau, of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOR (L.E), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. E. Avignon. Pop. 2,027.

THORDA, or THORENBURG (Hung. *Torda*, or *Thorda*), a market town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Aranyos, 17 miles S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 8,112. Near it are extensive salt mines, & the ruins of the Roman fortress *Salinæ*, a station of the 7th legion, who have left various inscriptions there.

THORENS, a market town of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Annecy. Pop. 2,447.

THORESBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 8 m. N.W. Louth, on the Lincolnshire railroad. Area, 2,845 ac. Pop. 733.—II. (*South*), 4 m. W. N.W. Alford. Area, 932 ac. Pop. 156.

THORESWAY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Caistor. Area, 2,730 ac. Pop. 175.

THORGANBY, two pas of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Area, 1,568 ac. Pop. 120.—II. a pa., co., & 9 m. S.E. York, E. Riding. Area, 3,190 ac. Pop. 388.

THORIGNY, a town of France. [TORIGNI.]

THORINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 157.—II. co. Essex, 8 miles E.S.E. Colchester. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 458.

THORLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hertford, 1¾ m. S.S.W, Bishop-Stortford. Area, 1,516 ac. Pop. 402.—II. Isle of Wight, 1 m. E.S.E. Yarmouth. Area, 1,574 ac. Pop. 154.

THORMANBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding 4¼ m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Area, 958 ac. Pop. 154.

THORN, t., Perry co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,007; 1850, 1,847.

THORN, a strongly-fortified town of W. Prussia, reg. & 52 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on right bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1846, 9,450. It comprises a new & an old town, and has a gymnasium, several convents, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, & leather. Its extensive fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815. It was taken by Charles XII., 13th Oct. 1703, after a siege of 4 months, from the Poles, but it derives its chief celebrity from Copernicus having been born here in 1473.

THORNABY, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Stainton, 3¼ m. N.E. Yarm. Pop. 1,759.

THORNAGE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Holt. Area, 1,266 ac. Pop. 349.

THORNAPPLE, t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 99; 1850, 336.

THORNBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. E. Buckingham. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 754.

THORNBURG, p-v., Spottsylvania co., Va., 76 N.N. W. Richmond, 70 W. Situated on both sides of Ta r., & contains a Baptist church, a store, a flouring m., & a tannery.

THORNBURY, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 20 S.W. Philadelphia, 76 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Chester cr. & Brandywine r. Pop. 1840, 230; 1850, 233.

THORNBURY, t., Delaware co., Pa., 20 W. Philadelphia, 87 E. by S. Harrisburg. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. Drained by Chester cr. The v., at the centre, is called Thornton. Pop. 1840, 675.

THORNBURY, a market town & pa. of England, co. Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale, 3¼ m. E. the estuary of the Severn, & 11 m. N.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 15,732 acres. Pop. 4,614. The town has an elegant church, several dissenting chapels, numerous daily endowed schools, almshouses and other charities, & the remains of a magnificent palatial castle.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the Waldon, 5 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Area, 2,772 ac. Pop. 489.—III. a pa., co. Hereford, 4 m. N. N.W. Bromyard. Area, 2,310 ac. Pop. 196.

THORNBY, a pa. of England, co. & 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area, 1,212 ac. Pop. 220.

THORNCOMBE, a small market town & pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Axminster. Area, 4,896 ac. Pop. 1,317.

THORNDIKE, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 42 N.E. Augusta, 637 W. Surface agreeably diversified; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by a branch of Sebasticook riv. Incorporated in 1819. Pop. 1840, 897; 1850, 1,029.

THORNDIKE, p. v., Palmer t., Hampden co., Mass. It contains an extensive cotton factory, employing 100 persons.

THORNDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Eye. Area, 2,680 ac. Pop. 725.

THORNE, a market town & pa. of England, county York, W. Riding, in a marshy but fertile tract near the Don, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 m. S.W. Goole. Area of pa. 11,900 ac. Pop. 3,484; do. of the t. 2,820. The town has a neat church, sev. chapels, two free schools, & an active trade in corn & other goods. At Hangman Hill, 1 m. distant, coasting vessels are built.

THORNE, three pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Coffin*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area, 410 ac. Pop. 102.—II. (*Falcon*), a pa., same co., 3½ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area, 814 ac. Pop. 229.—III. (*St. Margaret*), 3 m. W. Wellington. Area, 805 ac. Pop. 143.

THORNER, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ miles S.S.W. Wetherby. Area, 4,380 ac. Pop. 1,530.

THORNEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 10 miles W.N.W. March. Area, 17,590 ac. Pop. 2,174, chiefly descendants of French Protestants.—II. a pa., co. Nottingham, 9 miles E.N.E. Tuxford. Area, 4,140 ac. Pop. 412.—III. (*West*), a pa., county Sussex, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Chichester, consisting of *Thorney Island*, between Hayling Island & the Sussex mainland. Area, 3,005 ac. Pop. 128.

THORNEYBURN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Area, 20,133 ac. Pop. 340.

THORNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area, 1,407 ac. Pop. 410.

THORNHAM, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area, 3,319 ac. Pop. 511.—II. co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Burnham-West gate. Area, 2,934 ac. Pop. 792.—III. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 3¼ miles W.S.W. Eye. Area, 1,324 ac. Pop. 322.—IV. (*Little*), same co., 2¾ m. W.S.W. Eye. Area. 676 ac. Pop. 155.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 3¼ m. S.W. Rochdale. Pop. 1,510.

THORNHAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 9 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Area, 1,706 acres. Pop. 266.

THORN HILL, p-o., Orange co., Va., 71 N.W. Richmond, 103 W.

THORN HILL, p-o., Walker co., Ala., 74 N. Tuscaloosa, 797 W.

THORN HILL, p-o., Grainger co., Tenn., 229 E. Nashville, 461 W.

THORN HILL, p. v., York co., Can. W., 12 N. Toronto. Has an Episcopal church, 2 stores, 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 550 inhab.

THORNHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Wakefield, on the Calder. Area. 7,997 ac. Pop. 6,858; do. of the t. 2,791. Here are four woollen mills, places of worship for Wesleyans & Baptists, & 18 daily schools.

THORNHILL, a burgh of barony, Scotland, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, pa. Morton, near the Nith, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. Pop. 2,161. It has a neat parish church and a handsome market-cross, with manufs. of stockings, leather, &c.—III. a small vill., co. Perth, pa. Norriestown.

THORNLEY, two townships of England.—I. co. & 6 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Killoe. Pop. 2,740.—II. co. Lancaster, pa. Chipping, 8 miles W.S.W. Clitheroe. Pop. 491.

THORNLEYSVILLE, p-o., Boone co., Ia., 19 N.N. W. Indianapolis, 590 W.

THORNLIEBANK, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood 1¼ m. S. Pollokshaws. Pop. 1,620.

THORNSET, a township of England, county Derby, pa. Glossop, 5 miles N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. 764.

THORNTON, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 52 N. by W. Concord, 533 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Drained by Pemigewasset r., & its branch, Mad river, which crosses the S.E. corner. Mill brook has a fall of 42 feet perpendicular. Chartered in 1763; first settled in 1770. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,045; 1850, 1,011.

THORNTON, p-v., Thornbury t., Delaware co., Pa., 87 E. by S. Harrisburg, 121 W.

THORNTON, p-t., Cook co., Ill., 192 N.N.E. Springfield, 737 W. Situated on Thorn cr., in the S.E. part of the co. It has a store, cap. $1,000; a saw m., 2 sch., 44 scholars. Pop. 306.

THORNTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Bucks. Area, 1,332 ac. Pop. 103.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area, 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,350.—III. co. Lincoln, 1¾ m. S.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,755 ac. Pop. 240.—IV. co. York, E. Riding, 3¾ m. S.W. Pocklington. Area, 6,540 ac. Pop. 816.—V. (*in Craven*), same co., W. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Skipton, on the North Midland railroad. Area, 6,710 ac. Pop. 2,202. The cataract of Thorntonforce is in this parish; it has a fall of 90 feet.—VI. (*Curtis*), co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 4,610 ac. Pop. 497.—VII. (*Dale*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E.S.E. Pickering. Area, 1,066 ac. Pop. 327.—VIII. (*in Lonsdale*), same co., W. Riding. Area, 11,432 ac. Pop. 1,130. The celebrated "Yorda's Cave" is in this parish, & near it is a quarry of black marble.—IX. (*in the Moors*), co. Chester, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Area, 4,866 ac. Pop. 942.—X. (*in-the-Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 3 miles N.N.W. Thirsk. Area, 2,750 ac. Pop. 234.—XI. (*le Moor*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Caistor. Area, 1,593 ac. Pop. 108.—XII. (*Steward*), co. York, N. Riding, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Middleham. Area, 2,079 acres. Pop. 304.—XIII. (*Watlas*), same co. & Riding, 2¼ m. W. Bedale. Area, 2,783 ac. Pop. 421. The church has an ancient tower.—XIV. a township, co. Lancashire, pa. & 1¾ miles N. Poulton. Pop. 1,013.—XV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ miles W. Bradford. Pop. 8,051, actively employed in woollen manufs.—XVI. (*Bishop*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 691.

THORNTON'S FERRY, p. o., Hillsborough co., N. H.

THORNTON'S MILLS, p. o., Rappahannock co., Va.

THORNTOWN, p-v., Boone co., Ia., 35 N.E. Indianapolis, 606 W. Situated on a branch of Sugar cr. It contains 4 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Methodist, and 2 Presbyterian,—3 stores, & about 400 inhab.

THORNVILLE, p-v., Thorn t., Perry co., O., 35 E. by S. Columbus, 366 W. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, & about 500 inhab.

THOROLD, p. t., Welland co., Can. W. Drained by Chippewa river, & has the Welland canal passing centrally through it. Pop. 1852, 2,735. The v., 4 m. S. St. Catharine's, has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist,—16 stores, 4 flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, a planing m., & 1,091 inhab.

THOROTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 7½ m. S.S.W. Newark. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 177.

THOROUGHFARE, p-v., Prince William co., Va., 118 N. Richmond, 50 W. It has 2 flouring m. in the vicinity, on Broad run, which affords good water power, & has 12 or 15 dwellings.

THORPE, numerous pas. &c., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. Ashborne. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 188. It has an ancient church. In its vicinity is the beautiful vale of Dovedale.—II. co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. E. S.E. Spilsby. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 626.—III. county Norfolk, 8¼ m. S. W. Great Yarmouth. Area, 824 ac. Pop. 94.—IV. co. Notts, 3¼ m. S.W. Newark. Area, 698 ac. Pop. 115.—V. co. Surrey, 2 miles W.N.W Chertsey. Area, 1,495 ac. Pop. 555.—VI. (*Abbot's*), co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Eye. Area, 1,122 ac. Pop. 258.—VII. (*Achurch*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Thrapston, on the London and N. W. railroad. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 242.—VIII. (*Acre*), co. Leicester, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Loughborough. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 268. This pa. is celebrated for its cattle and sheep.—IX. (*Arch*), co. & ainsty York, 2¾ miles E.S.E. Wetherby. Area, 1,607 ac. Pop. 315.—X. (*Arnold*), co. Leicester, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,742 ac. Pop. 122.—XI. (*Basset*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 miles E.N.E. New Malton. Area, 1,792 ac. Pop. 207.—XII. (*Bochart*), co. & 10 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 930 ac. Pop. 33. The church is in ruins.—XIII. (*Constantine*), co. Stafford, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area, 953 acres. Pop. 58.—XIV. (*on-the-Hill*), co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Lincoln, on the Midland counties railroad. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 379.—XV. (*Malzor*), co. Northampton, 2¼ m. W. N.W. Kettering. Area, 680 acres. Pop. 287.—XVI. (*Mandeville*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Brackley. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 151. Petty sessions are held here.—XVII. (*Market*), co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area, 1,309 ac. Pop. 221. The village is remarkably neat.—XVIII. (*Morieux*), co. Suffolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area, 2,457 ac. Pop. 414.—XIX. (*next Norwich* or *T. St. Andrew*), county Norfolk, on the Yare, 2¼ m. E. Norwich. Area, 2,525 ac. Pop. 300. Here are many handsome villas, & the county lunatic asylum.—XX. (*Salvin*), co. York, W. Riding, 18 m. S. W. Bawtry. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 313. Thorpe Hall is almost in ruins.—XXI. (*le-Soken*), co. Essex, 8 m. S. S.E. Manningtree. Area, 3,203 ac. Pop. 1,294.—XXII. (*West*), co. & 7¼ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area, 640 ac. Pop. 56.—XXIII. (*under-the-Mountain*), a township, co, York, W. Riding, pa. Burnsall, 7¼ m. N. Skipton, with a vill. Pop. 284.

THORSHALLA, a town of Sweden, læn Nykoping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mælar, 3 m. N.W. Eskilstuna. Pop. 600. Its church steeple is 306 feet in height.

THORSHAVN, the cap. town of the Färöe Isls., on the S.E. coast of the island Strömöe, consists of about 100 wooden huts, with a hospital, a Latin school, & a fortified harbor. Pop. 720.

THORVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 4,036 ac. Pop. 1,511.

THOUARCÉ, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 miles S. Angers. Pop. 1,630.—*Thouaré* is a comm. & market town, dep. Loire-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 892.

THOUARS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Thoué, 22 miles N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 2,227. It has a comm. college, a castle on a rock, & trade in grain & cattle.—*Thouarsais* is a comm. & vill., dep. Vendée, & 10 miles N.N.W. Fontenay.—Pop. 1,312.

THOUÉ, a river of France, deps. Deux-Sevres and Maine-et-Loire, after a N. course of 70 miles, past Parthenay & Thouars, joins the Loire near Saumur. It is navigable for its last 12 m. Chief affluent, the Dive, on right bank, from the S.

THOUROUT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bruges, on the railroad to Courtrai. Pop. 8,405, who manuf. hats, starch, mustard, & wooden shoes,

THOUSAND ISLANDS, N. Y. & Canada, situated in the St. Lawrence river, a little below Lake Ontario. The American part of them belong to Jefferson co., & the remainder lie in Canada. The St. Lawrence is here from 2 to 9 m. in width, & filled with innumerable small rocky islets, generally covered with cedar & hemlock to the water's edge. The passage between them is sometimes so narrow as scarcely to allow a canoe to go through. The largest islands are Grand and Howe islands, in Canada, & Carlton, Grindstone, & Wells islands, in the United States. Within the distance of 27 miles, the number is said to exceed 1,500. It was a matter of considerable labor to fix the boundary betw. the two countries at this point.

THOYDON, several pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Bois*), 3 m. S.W. Epping. Area, 2,176 ac. Pop. 591.—II. (*Garnon*), 2 m. S.S.E. Epping. Area, 3,161 ac. Pop. 1,237.—III. (*Mount*), 3 m. S.E. Epping. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 194.

THRACE, *Thracia*, the ancient name of Rumili, European Turkey. [RUMILI.]

THRANDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. N.W. Eye. Area, 1,375 ac. Pop. 397.

THRAPSTON, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 18¼ m. N.N.E. Northampton, on the railroad to Peterborough, & on the Nen. Area, 990 ac. Pop. 1,183. Here are a church, Baptist chapel, & various schools. Drayton house, in vicinity, is a fine mansion on the site of an ancient castle.

THRASYMENE, a lake of Central Italy. (PERUGIA LAKE OF.) Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Spoleto was capital.

THREAPWOOD, a pa. of Wales, co. Denbeigh. Area, 160 ac. Pop. 386.

THRECKINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Area, 2,270 ac. Pop. 180.

THREE-BROTHERS, a group of mntns. of E. Australia, 22 m. S.W. Port-Macquarie.

THREE FORKS, p-o., Taylor co., Va., 273 N. W. Richmond, 197 W.

THREE FORKS, p-o., Barren co., Ky., 122 S.W. Frankfort, 646 W.

THREE FORKS, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn., 45 E. Nashville, 645 W.

THREE-HUMMOCK-ISL. [Hunter Islands.]

THREE KINGS, a group of islets in the Pacific O., 30 m. N.W. the N. island of New Zealand.

THREE MILE BAY, p-o., Lyme t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 182 Albany, 434 W.

THREE RIVER POINTS, p. o., Onondaga co., N.Y.

THREE RIVERS, p-v., Palmer t., Hampden co., Mass., 76 W.S.W. Boston, 376 W. Situated on Chicopee r., near the junction of Ware & Swift rivers, & contains a Baptist church, a cotton fac., & 150 inhab.

THREE RIVERS, p-v., St. Joseph co., Mich., 145 S.W. Detroit, 593 W. Situated on St. Joseph r., between the confluence of Portage r. & Stony cr., which afford extensive water power. It contains 2 stores, a large flouring m., & a saw m. Boats of 30 tons navigate St. Joseph r. to this place.

THREE RIVERS, p. o., Polk co., Iowa.

THREE-RIVERS, (Fr. *Trois Rivières*), p. t., capital, St. Maurice co., Can. E., on the lt. b. of St. Lawrence, at the influx of St. Maurice, here divided into 3 channels, whence the name. It has a court house, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—the Canadian institute, a mechanic's institute, an academy, a convent, 33 stores, 4 iron foundries, a machine shop, 2 printing offices issuing a semi-weekly & a weekly newspaper, & 4,936 inhabitants. It was formerly a depôt, and agreat mart of the fur trade. Pop. of pa. exclusive of t. 801.

THREE ROADS, p. o., Cambria co., Pa.

THREE RUNS, p. o., Butler co., Ala.

THREE SPRINGS, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 85 S. W. Harrisburg, 129 W.

THREE SPRINGS, p. o., Washington co., Va.

THREE SPRINGS, p-o., Hart co., Ky., 106 S.W. Frankfort, 629 W.

THREXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W. S.W. Watton. Area, 1,097 ac. Pop. 61.

THRICKBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N. W. Yarmouth. Area, 575 ac. Pop. 49.

THRINGSTONE, a township of Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Pop. 1,298.

THRIPLOW, a pa. of England, co. & 7½ m. S. Cambridge. Area, 2,489 ac. Pop. 521.

THROAPHAM, (*St. John*), a par. of England, co. York, W. Riding. Area, 2,710 ac. Pop. 266.

THROCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1½ m. W.N. W. Buntingford. Area, 903 ac. Pop. 85.

THROGG'S NECK, Westchester t. & co., N. Y., 16 N.E. of New York city, projects from 1 to 2 m. into the East river. Fort Schuyler, a strong fortification, commands the entrance from Long Island sound to the city of New York. The lighthouse, on the E. side of the fort, is in lat. 40° 48′ 18″ N., lon. 73° 47′ 06″ W. from Greenwich. It shows a *fixed light*, elevated 61 feet above the level of the sea.

THROOPSVILLE, p-v., Mentz t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 3 N.W. Auburn, 158 W. Albany, 337 W. Situated on Owasco outlet, & contains a church, a store, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a fulling m., a distillery, & about 150 inhabitants.

THROWLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. Area, 1,943 ac. Pop. 395.—II. co. Kent, 4 miles S.S.W. Faversham. Area, 3,180 ac. Pop. 614.

THRUMPTON, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 133.

THRUSHELTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area, 3,714 ac. Pop. 535.

THRUSSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 544.

THRUXTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 6 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 437 ac. Pop. 71.—II. co. Hants, 5½ m. W. Andover. Area 1,865 ac. Pop. 267.

THRYBERGH, a pa. of Engl. co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Rotherham. Area, 1,624 ac. Pop. 331.

THUEYTS, a comm. & market town of France, dap. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. Largentiere. Pop. 2,141.

THUIN, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 9 miles S.W. Charleroi. Pop. 4,123. It has manufactures of woollens & linens.

THUIR, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 8 miles S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,310.

THULAIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, with a station on the Paris & Brussels r. r., 2½ miles E.N.E. Quievrain. Pop. 1,600.

THUM, a town of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,095. It has manufs. of lace.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. S.S.E. Bern, on the Aar, 1 m. W.N.W. the lake of Thun. Pop. 5,000. It is highly picturesque, has a venerable church, & a feudal castle 700 years old; a town hall, & manufs. of silk stuffs. Being the principal starting place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors.—The *Lake of Thun* is 10 miles in length; average breadth 2 m. Height above the sea 1,896 feet. It is traversed by the river Aar from Lake Brienz, & at its W. end receives the Simmen. Shores near Thun are covered with villas & gardens: further E. they are precipitous, & strikingly picturesque. Two steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn & Niesen.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, is a "black rock," 1,200 feet above the lake, perpendicular in its full height.

THUNDERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Ware. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 572.

THUNDERSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. S. W. Rayleigh. Area, 2,499 ac. Pop. 492.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, cants. St. Gall, Thurgau, & Zurich, after a N. & W. course of 70 m., joins the Rhine, 7½ m. S.S.W. Schaffhausen. Affls. the Sitter & Murg.

THURCASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.W. Mount Sorrell. Area, 2,960 acres. Pop. 1,102, chiefly employed in framework-knitting. It has an endowed school. Latimer, bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1470.

THURÉ & THURET, two comms. & vills of France. —I. dep. Vienne, arrond. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,653.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Riom. Pop. 2,100.

THURGARTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area, 961 ac. Pop. 272.—II. co. & 9½ m. N.E. Nottingham, on the Midland cos. r. r. Area, 2,770 ac. Pop. 385.

THURGAU, or THURGOVIA a canton of Switzerland, in its N.E. part, having N. the Lake of Constance, Untersee, & Rhine, separating it from Baden, & on other sides the cants. St. Gall, Zürich, & Schaffhausen. Area, 270 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 88,819, of whom 66,984 were Protestants. Surface undulating & fertile. Principal rivers the Thur, Sitter, & Murg. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Nearly 1-3d of the population is partially engaged in cotton & linen spinning & weaving. Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the cap., Bischofszell, Arbon, & Stekborn.

THURGOLAND, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Silkstone, 4 m. S.W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,548.

THURIA, an ancient city of Greece, Morea, the remains of which, now called Palæocastro, gov. Messenia, 5 m. N.W. Kalamata, comprise considerable traces of cyclopean architecture.

THURINGIAN FOREST (Germ. *Thuringer-wald*), a mountain range of Central Germany, in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald N.W. for 50 m. It is clothed with pine woods.

THURLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 796.

THURLBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 8 m. S.W. Lincoln. Area, 1,802 acres. Pop. 156.—II. 5 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area, 5,070 ac. Pop. 799.

THURLEBERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S.E. Taunton. Area, 949 ac. Pop. 212.

THURLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N. Bedford. Area, 3,480 ac. Pop. 698.

THURLES, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 21 m. N.E. Tipperary, on the Suir, & on the Gt. S. & W. r. r. Area of pa. 8,269 ac. Pop. 10,284; do. of town 1851, 5,921. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of sev. ecclesiastical & castellated edifices, a Roman Catholic & episcopal palace, college & school, 2 nunneries, a court house, bridewell, barracks, 2 branch banks, & an extensive retail trade.

THURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area, 1,898 ac. Pop. 460.

THURLOW, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area, 2,023 ac. Pop. 431.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area, 1,470 ac. Pop. 449.

THURLOW, p. t., Hastings, Can. W., 50 Kingston. Drained by Moira r. entering the Bay of Quinte on the

south border. Pop. 1852, 4,469. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 grist m., & 100 inhabitants.

THURLOXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area, 551 ac. Pop. 192.

THURLSTONE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Penistone, 7½ m. S.W. Barnesley. Pop. 2,018.

THURLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area, 1,170 ac. Pop. 445.

THURM, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S. Chemnitz, with a paper & flour mills. Pop. 1,118.

THURMAN, p. o., Gallia co., O.

THURMASTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. N. N.E. Leicester. Pop. 1,251.

THURNAU, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 9 m. N.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,425.

THURNBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 378.

THURNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. W.N. W. Yarmouth. Area, 490 ac. Pop. 177.

THURNHAM, a tnshp. of Engl., co., pa., & 4½ m. S.S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 748. Near it are the ruins of Cockersand abbey.

THURNING, two pas. of Engl., cos. Huntingdon & Northampton.—I. 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 211.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Foulsham. Area, 1,584 ac. Pop. 212.

THURNSCOE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. E. Barnesley. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 198.

THURR, or INDIAN DESERT, a region occupying the W. part of Hindostan, between lat. 24° 30′ & 30° N., & lon. 70° & 76° E., extending from the Runn of Cutch to the British Upper provs., & the Sutleje. It is a succession of sand hills, interspersed with valleys from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, on which scanty crops of grain are raised. It comprises the doms. Jessulmere, Joudpoor, Bicanere, &c., & is inhabited by Rajpoots & Bheels, who are permanently settled on the soil, besides a number of wandering, predatory tribes.

THURROCK, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Thames.—I. (*East*), 1 m. E.S.E. Gray's-Thurrock. Area, 1,495 ac. Pop. 308.—II. (*West*), 1½ m. W. Gray's-Thurrock. Area, 3,607 ac. Pop. 835, partly employed in chalk & lime works.

THURSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6¼ m. S. W. Carlisle. Area, 2,984 ac. Pop. 591. The foundations of a temple to the god Thor, from whom the pa. was named, were discovered here about sixty years ago.

THURSCROSS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Fewston, 13 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 576.

THURSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E. S.E. Little Walsingham. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 346. Thursford-hall is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture.

THURSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5 m. W.S. W. Godalming. Area, 4,348 ac. Pop. 756.

THURSO, a burgh of barony, pa., & seaport town on the N. coast, of Scotl., co. Caithness, on Thurso bay, at the mouth of Thurso water, 21 m. N.W. Wick. Area of pa. 35 sq. m. Pop. 5,096; do. of bor. 2,908. It consists of an old & a new town, & has a handsome pa. church, a masonic lodge, public hall-room, banks, & manufs. of linen & woollen goods, straw-plait, leather, rope, & netting, thriving fisheries, & exports of corn. Market, Friday. The harbor in the bay is safe, & steamers ply regularly to Leith. A pier has been erected at Scrabster, on W. side of Thurso bay.

THURSTASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Gt. Neston. Area, 2,762 ac. Pop. 142.

THURSTON, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 726.

THURSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. St. Edmund's-Bury, on the E. Union r. r. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 759.

THURSTONLAND, a tnshp. of Engl. co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 4 miles S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,320. Here were discovered many Roman coins.

THURTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Area, 771 ac. Pop. 242.

THURZOFALVA, a vill. of Hungary, with mineral bath, co. Trentschin, on the borders of Galicia. Pop. 6,569.

THUSIS, a mkt. town of Switzerland cant. Grisons, 11 m. S.S.W. Coire. Pop. 530.

THUXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. East-Dereham. Area, 1,102 ac. Pop. 133.

THWAITE, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Area, 676 ac. Pop. 138.—II. same co., 10½ miles S.E. Norwich. Area, 676 ac. Pop. 130.—III. a pa., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eye. Area, 832 acres. Pop. 179.

THWING, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7¾ miles W.N.W. Bridlington. Area, 4,060 acres. Pop. 444.

THYATIRA, an anc. city of Asia Minor, seat of one of the "seven churches." [Ak-Hissar.]

TIAGUANUCO, a decayed town of Peru, dep. Cuzco, on the route thence to La Paz, Bolivia. N. Lake Titicaca. It has many remarkable Peruvian antiquities.

TIAGUR, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, district S. Arcot, 52 m. W.S.W. Pondicherry. It was taken by the English in 1761.

TIARA, p-o., Montgomery co., Ala., 133 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 860 W.

TIBAGI, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Parapanema, after a N.W. course of 200 m., for most part of which it is navigable

TIBBATT'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Campbell co., Ky.

TIBBERMORE, or TIPPERMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. & immediately N.E. Perth. Area about 4,670 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,495. Here are the remains of Ruthven castle.

TIBBERTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. county Gloucester, 3¼ miles S.E. Newent. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 362. —II. co. & 4 miles E.N.E. Worcester. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 329.

TIBBOO COUNTRY, a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara S.E. Fezzan, & betw. that country & Lake Tchad.

TIBENHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Norfolk, 13¼ m. S.S. W. Norwich. Area, 3,286 ac. Pop. 727.

TIBER (anc. *Tybris*, Ital. *Tevere*), a celebrated river of Central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 miles N. Pieve Santo Stefano, & flows S.S.E. as far as Barberini, within 20 miles of Rome, where it turns S.W., & after a course of 185 miles enters the Mediterranean, 17 m. below Rome, by 2 mouths which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Isola Sacra*. It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confl. of the Nera, 30 m. N. Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, Nera (anc. *Nar*), and Teverone (anc. *Anio*), from the E. the Nestore, Chiana, & Nepi from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; & the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, & brings down with it a colored muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet across.

TIBERIAS, a lake, &c. of Palestine [Tabaria.]

TIBERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 9¼ m. W. Hereford. Area, 1,111 ac. Pop. 141.

TIBESTY, a subdivision of the Tibboo country, Cent. Africa.

TIBET, or THIBET, an extensive region of Central Asia, included in the Chinese empire, stretching from lon. 78° to 104° E., & from the great chain of the Himalaya to an unascertained distance northward, having N. Chinese Turkestan, the desert of Gobi, & the Ko-konor territory, W. Ladakh, Leh, & the other countries of "Little Tibet," lately belonging to the Sikhs, E. China proper, & S. the territories of Burmah, British India, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepaul, & the Punjab. Pop. supposed to exceed one million. The W. part, which alone has been explored by Europeans, is a lofty tableland, with a very dry climate; the cold, although severe, is not so great as might have been predicted, and the lower limits of the snow line is higher on the N. than on the S. slope of the Himalaya, being estimated at 16,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea level. Nearly all the great rivers of S. Asia rise in this country: the Indus, Sutleje, Brahamputra, Ganges, and Jumna, originate around the region of lat. 31° N., lon. 81° E. Numerous affls. of the Ganges break through the Himalaya also, from W. Tibet. From E. Tibet, which seems to be a maze of mountains, flow the Irrawadi, Menam, & Menam-kong, & here are also some head streams of the Yang-tze-kiang, or great river of China. In the W. half are several lakes of considerable size. The land in W. Tibet, so far as has been discovered, is very bare of trees, or large vegetable products; yet it abounds in game, & other wild animals, & numerous flocks of

sheep and goats, the hairy wool of which is used for the manuf. of shawls and other fine fabrics in Cashmere. Barley, peas, and wheat are the chief crops raised; garden vegetables & fruits are in little variety, and the inhabitants live more by pastoral than agricultural pursuits. The yak (*bos grunniens*), and several other kinds of cattle are reared; horses, mules, & sheep are used as beasts of burden. A fine race of dogs, & the musk deer, a small species, are natives of Tibet. Clay-slate, granite, quartz, & limestone, are chief constituents of the mountain ranges; borax, in great quantity, nitre, rock-salt, lead, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, & lapis-lazuli, are amongst the mineral products; but the great scarcity of fuel forms a serious obstacle to mining and the reduction of metals. Manufs. of woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics, are pretty general, and much cloth is sent from Lassa into China. The traffic through Tibet is extensive, & mostly monopolized by the government and officers of state. The trade with China is conducted at Lassa & Sin-ning, a town of the Chinese prov. Kan-su, where the Tibetan caravans exchange the native produce and Indian goods for tea, silver bullion, brocades, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, musical instruments, pearls, and coral. Nepaul & Bootan derive all their Chinese goods through Tibet; and from the former & Bengal, English & Indian piece goods, sugar, tobacco, indigo, paper, rice, spices, sandal-wood, & gums, are received: from Assam, silk, iron, & stick lac; from Chinese Turkestan, horses & camels; from Ladakh, dried fruits, shawls, gamboge, saffron, copper, tobacco, & timber. The roads & bridges are far inferior to those of China. Tibet, which became subordinate to China in 1648, is politically divided into E., or Hither, & W., or Ulterior Tibet, each ruled by a minister from Pe-king, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical heads of the country, the Dalai-lama, at Lassa, the E. cap., & the Bantchin-erdeni, at Teshoo-Lombo, the W. capital. Tibet is the head quarters of Buddhism, which here exists in greatest purity. The country abounds with temples, and it is stated that 84,000 *lamas*, or priest, are supported at the expense of the government. Amongst the inhabitants there are believed to be about 8,000 Roman Catholics. The Chinese armed force consists of 60,000 men, of whom 50,000 are infantry. The pop., like the other inhabs. of the table land of Central Asia, are of the Mongolian race. Besides Lassa & Teshoo-Lombo, the chief towns are Shigatze, Jiga-Gounggar, Natan, &c., of which we know little except the names.

TIBET (LITTLE), Central Asia. [LADAKH.]

TIBI, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N.W. Alicante, on lt. b. of the river Ibi. Pop. 1,577.

TIBSHELF, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3¼ m. N.N. E. Alfreton. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 806.

TIBUR, the ancient name of TIVOLI.

TIBURON, an isl. in the gulf of California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 112° 26′ W. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Near its N. shore is a pearl bank.—II. a marit. town of Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 m. W. N.W. Cayes.—*Cape Tiburon* is a headland, adj. to the latter town.

TICAO, a small isl. of the Phillipines, between Luzon & Masbate. Lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 123° 39′ E.

TICCARY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. dist. & 50 m. W.S.W. Bahar.

TICEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, beautifully situated, 3 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Area, 8,202 ac. Pop. 2,850.

TICHBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¼ m. S. W. New Alresford. Area, 3,060 ac. Pop. 378.

TICHFIELD (WITH CROFTON), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¼ m. W. Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton-water, with which it communicates by a navigable canal, at the mouth of which is a small roadstead. Area of pa. 17,512 ac. Pop. 3,956. The town has a spacious church, formerly a part of an abbey in which Henry VI. espoused Margaret of Anjou. Market, Saturday. Close to the town are the ruins of Tichfield-house, in which Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton-court in 1647. Tichfield gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Portland.

TICHMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton. 1¾ m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Area, 4,480 ac. Pop. 883.

TICHVIN, a town of Russia. [TICKVIN.]

TICINETTO, a market town of Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Cassale. Pop. of comm. 1,117.

TICINO, or TESSIN, the most S. canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons Uri & Grisons; having S. & E. Austrian Italy, Grisons, & the Val di Misocco, & S. & W. Piedmont. Area, 1,087 sq. m. Pop. 1850 117,397, all, with the exception of 50, Rom. Caths., & mostly speaking Italian. It is wholly drained by the Ticino & its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. Climate & products similar to those of N. Italy. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rye, chestnuts, wine, & silk; cheese, calves, sheep, & hogs, are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. Manufs. insignificant: transit trade between Italy & Switzerland considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighboring countries, to the number of 10,000 annually. Government vested in a legislative council of 114 members, and an executive council of 9 members. Principal towns, Belinzona the cap., Lugano, Locarno, & Faido. Ticino formed part of the ancient duchy of Milan; it holds the 18th place in the Swiss Confederation.

TICINO, or TESSIN, a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mt. St. Gothard, flows S.E., and having traversed Lago Maggiore, and subsequently formed the boundary between Lombardy & the Sardinian dom. (Piedmont), joins the Po on lt., 3¼ m. S.S.E. Pavia. Total course 125 m.; it is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower part it forms many islands, and supplies the canal Naviglio-grande.

TICKENCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 9 m. E. Oakham. Area, 1,256 ac. Pop. 98.

TICKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 9 m. W. S.W. Bristol. Area, 1,627 ac. Pop. 424.

TICKHILL, a pa. & formerly a market town of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. W. Bawtry. Area, 6,514 ac. Pop. 2,159; do. of the t. 2,087. The town has the remains of a castle. The church is spacious.

TICKMACREVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, county Antrim, comprising the town of Glenarm. Area, 20,507 ac. Pop. 4,443.

TICKNAL, a pa. of Engl. co. & 8¼ m. S. Derby. Area, 1,867 ac. Pop. 1,241.

TICONDEROGA, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 97 N. Albany, 469 W. Surface on the E. level or rolling; on the W. hilly & mountainous. The soil is clay loam, & fertile. Drained by the outlet of Lake George, and small streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the E. The ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga are in the S.E. part, where is a convenient steamboat landing. The v. is situated on the outlet of Lake George, at the lower falls, 2 m. W. of Lake Champlain, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Roman Catholic,—8 stores, a grist m., 7 saw m., a planing machine, 2 lath m., a furnace, a clothier's works, a tannery, & about 500 inhabitants. The outlet here has a descent of 30 feet, affording great water power, & it is navigable for lake craft to the lower part of the v. The ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga, so celebrated in the French & Revolutionary wars, are 2 m. below the v., on a point of land at the entrance of the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, & are in full view from Lake Champlain, above which they are elevated about 70 feet, & are an interesting relic of former times. About 1,800 yards S.W. is Mount Defiance, rising 750 feet above the lake, & commands the fort: the view from its summit, of Lake Champlain & the surrounding country, is extensive & beautiful. A ferry crosses Lake Champlain to Shoreham, Vt. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 21 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,169; 1850, 2,669.

TICUL, a town of Yucatan, Mex., 44 m. S. Merida. It is large, and interspersed with gardens. It has a fine square, in which is a domed church, a convent, & manufs. of earthenwares and of hats for exportation. Most of its inhabitants are *mestizos*. Near it are the ruins and extensive mounds and sepulchral caverns of Ichmul.

TIDCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Ludgershall. Area, 2,321 ac. Pop. 218.

TIDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 14 m. S.S.W. Newnham. Area, 9,527 ac. (?)

TIDESWELL, a market town and pa. of England, county and 29 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area, 10,950 ac. Pop. 3,411; do. of the town, 2,035. It has a large and handsome church, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic

chapels, a free grammar school, and numerous other schools.

TIDIONTE, p. v., Warren co., Pa.

TIDMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 6. m. W.N. W. Reading. Area, 779 ac. Pop. 165.

TIDMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1¼ m. S. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 754. Pop. 53.

TIDOR, or TIDORE, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, W. the island Gilolo, & S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 0° 40′ N., lon., 127° 25′ E. Circumf. 18 m. Surface mountainous, with an active volcano; densely wooded, and productive in spices. Inhabitant Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magalhaens (Magellan), and successively belonged to the Spaniards, Portuguese, & Dutch.

TIDWORTH, two pas. of England.—1. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Ludgershall. Area, 3,069 ac. Pop. 385. Here is Chidbury-camp, with a causeway, numer. barrows, excavations, & other antiquities of British origin.—II. (*South*), co. Hants, 7¾ m. W.N.W. Andover. Area, 2,515 ac. Pop. 230.

TIEDRA-VIEJA, a town of Spain, prov. Valladolid, 9 m. N.E. Toro. Pop. 1,695.

TIEFENBRONN, a village of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. S.E. Pforzheim. Pop. 850. Gall, the founder of Phrenology, was born here in 1758.

TIEFHARTMANNSDORF, a manuf. vill. of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,350.

TIEGENHOF, a market town of W. Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Tiege. Pop. 2,070.

TIEMBLO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. Avila, on the Alberche river. Pop. 1,373.

TIEN, a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the S. provs.; the principal—*Tien-pe*, prov. Quang-Tong, on the coast of the China Sea, 74 m. N.E. Loui-tchou, lat. 21° 29′ N., lon. 111° 17′ E., & having a spacious though shallow harbor, defended by several forts.

TIENE, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 12 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. of dist. 8,800. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, hats, and linens.

TIEN-TSIN, a large commercial city of China, prov. Chi-li, and the port of Peking, from which cap. it is nearly 70 m. S.E., at the confl. of the Yuen-ling & the Peking river. It is a great entrepôt for salt; it also imports grain, woollen stuffs, & furs, in large quantities.

TIERMAS, *Thermæ*, a town of Spain, prov. & 65 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Aragon, with numerous hot springs—whence its name.

TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPIRITU-SANTO, an isl., Pacific Ocean, the largest and most W. of the New Hebrides. [Hebrides (New).]

TIERRA BOMBA, an isl. in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of Columbia, protects the harbor of Carthagena, from which city it is 10 m. W.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO ("the land of fire"), the most S. region of S. America, consisting of three large isls.,—King Charles, South-land, Clarence Island, and the Land of Desolation, separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan,—& Hoste, Navarin, Dawson, and numerous smaller isls., the whole between lat. 52° and 56° S., & lon. 66° & 75° W. Its E. part is level, and in some places pretty well wooded; its W. is rugged, & some peaks rise to 4,000 feet in height, comprising several volcanoes (whence the name). Birch & evergreens are the chief trees; slate & hornblende the principal mineral products; foxes and guanacoes the most common animals. The inhabitants, who live by fishing & hunting, are among the lowest in the scale of human beings.

TIESI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. & 16 m. S.S.E. Sassari, near the Turritano. Pop. 2,737.

TIETE, or ANHEMBY, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, after a W. course of 500 miles, joins the Parana near lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 52° W. Principal affls., the Pipira, Piracicaba, & Jundiahi. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

TIETZ, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1,000.

TIFESH, a town of Algeria, prov. & 70 m. E. Constantine, on the Hamise.

TIFFAUGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, on the Sevre-Nantaise, 10 m. E.N.E. Mortagne. Pop. 916.

TIFFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N. Towcester. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 154.

TIFFIN, r., rises in Mich., & enters Ohio in Williams co., 20 m. N. of Defiance, & flows into Maumee r., 1 m. W. of that t. It is fed by lakes & springs, & affords permanent & good water power. It is navigable for small craft for 50 m.

TIFFIN, t., Adams co., O. It contains West Union v., the capital of the co. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 1,979.

TIFFIN, t., Defiance co., O. Pop. 544.

TIFFIN, p-v., capital Seneca co., O., 86 N. Columbus, 423 W. Situated on the right bank of Sandusky r., & on the Mad River Railroad. It contains a court house, jail, 8 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 2 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, & 2 Roman Catholic, —a bank, 2 printing offices, 14 stores, a foundry, and 1,200 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 2,718.

TIFLIS, the cap. city of Georgia. [Teflis.]

TIGER, p. o., Rabun co., Geo.

TIGER CREEK, p. o., Clairborne par., La.

TIGER ISLAND, in the Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras, C. A.—II. an inlet in the Canton r., China, N. Tycocktow isl., in the Boca-Tigris. It is situated on a lofty and conspicuous rock, on which is a formidable battery.

TIGERVILLE, p. o., Terre Bonne par., La.

TIGIL, or TIGHILSK, a fortified town of Kamtchatka, near its W. coast, on the Tighil, near its mouth, in the gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° 1′ N., lon. 158° 15′ E.

TIGLIOLE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 5 m. W.S.W. Asti. Pop. of comm. 2,469.

TIGRE, one of the three prin. states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° & 17° 30′ N., & lon. 37° & 41° E. having N.E. the Danakil country, S.W. Amhara, and on other sides various Galla territories. Surface mostly mountainous; and here are the sources of the Tacazze & Mareb rivers. Principal towns Antalo, Axum, Siré, Adowah, & Dixam. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. [Abyssinia.]—II. (or *Piguena*), a river of Ecuador, S. A., joins the Amazon, 40 m. W. the influx of the Ucayale, after a S.E. course of 350 m.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashs. Diarbekir, Mosul, & Bagdad, rises near Argen-Maden, flows S. E., & at Korna joins the Euphrates to form the Shat-ul-Arab. Total course estimated at 1,150 m.; its distance from the Euphrates varies from 18 to 95 m., the region between them being the anc. Mesopotamia. At Mosul it is 100 yards across, & between Bagdad and Korna averages 200 yards in width. The ruins of Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, &c., are on its banks. Principal affluents the Great & Little Zab, Khabur, & Diala, all from the N.E. It brings down vast quantities of deposit, and in the upper part of its course especially it is very rapid, but it is stated to be navigable for vessels drawing 4 feet water, from the Shat-ul-Arab to the the ruins of Opis, 50 m. N. of Bagdad.

TI-HOA, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [Urumtsi.]

TIJARAFE, a town on the N. coast of the island Palmas (Canaries). Pop. 2,216.

TIJOLA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N. Almeira, with a celebrated fair. Pop. 4,920.

TIKAN-TEPPEH, a village of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 15 m. S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, & the usual halting-place for caravans going between Tabriz and Hamadan. Near it are some anc. excavations.

TIKHVESH, a town, European Turkey, Macedonia, on an affl. of the Vardar, 65 m. N.W. Salonica.

TIKHVIN, a town of Russia, gov. Novgorod, on the Tikhvina, 108 m. N.E. Novgorod. Pop. 3,600.—The *Canal of Tikhvin*, 105 m. in length, unites the Tikhvina & Sias with the Mologa & Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

TIKU, a town on S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku islands, a wooded group, on which the English & Dutch formerly had settlements.

TIL-A'FAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 35 m. W. Mosul, between the Tigris & Khabur rivers. It consists of four divisions, placed on as many limestone hills, rising to about 200 feet above the adjacent plain, & intersected by a large rivulet. One of its quarters is enclosed by ruined walls, & the whole comprises about 1,000 stone houses, of which 700 are inhabited. Pop. mostly Arab & Kurd Mohammedans, engaged in rural industry, & the manuf. of coarse cotton & woollen fabrics.

TILANAVI, or LISCA-NERA, one of the Lipari Islands.

TILBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 13 m. N E. Bedford. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 359.

TILBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Breda. Pop. 13,348. It has extensive manufs. of woollen goods, and breweries.

TILBURY, three pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Juxta Clare*), 3 m. S. Clare. Area, 946 ac. Pop. 300.—II. (*East*), 14 miles E.S.E. Romford, on a creek of the Thames. Area, 3,237 ac. Pop. 401. At this place the emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.—III. (*West*), adjoining East Tilbury. Area, 2,086 ac. Pop. 573. In early Saxon times it was an episcopal see. Here are some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1588.—*Tilbury Fort*, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected by Henry VIII.

TILBURY WEST, t., Essex co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 675.

TILDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Leigh, 7 m. E.N.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 4,718.

TILEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2¾ m. W. Reading. Area, 5,164 ac. Pop. 2,188.

TILESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Dunstable. Area, 1,510 ac. Pop. 337.

TILL, a river of Engl., co. Northumberland, rises S. the Cheviot hills, flows N., and joins the Tweed, 4½ m. N.E. Coldstream. Course 30 m. Affls. the Beamish & Beaumont from the W.

TILLANCHONG, one of the Nicobar islands.

TILLER'S FERRY, p-o., Kershaw dist., S. C., 58 N.E. Columbia, 358 W.

TILLICOULTRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. Alloa. Area, upwards of 6,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,686; do. of the t. 3,217, which has a neat church, branch-banks, & manufs. of shawls & plaidings. Near it are remains of a Druidic circle.

TILLIÈRES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 6 m. E. Verneuil. Pop. 1,304. —II. a comm. & vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,457.

TILLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 18 m. E. S.E. Chelmsford. Area, 7,235 ac. Pop. 1,048.

TILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1 m. W. N.W. Petworth. Area, 3,766 ac. Pop. 982.

TILLY, several comms. & vills. of France, the principal, *T. sur-Seulles*, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Caen. Pop. 1,174.

TILMANSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. W. S.W. Deal. Area, 1,124 ac. Pop. 447.

TILNEY, three pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Pop. 575.—II. (*St. Lawrence*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn. Pop. 943.—III. (*with Islington*), 4 m. W.S.W. Lynn. Pop. 273.

TILSHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 14 m. N.N. W. Salisbury. Area, 3,990 ac. Pop. 523.

TILSIT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on left bank of the Niemen or Memel, here joined by the Tilse, & crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 m. N.E. Königsberg. Pop. 13,800. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, & hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, & flax. A treaty between France, Russia, & Prussia, was signed here 7th July, 1807.

TILSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 12¼ m. S.S.E. Chester. Area, 3,644 ac. Pop. 837.

TILTON, p. o., Murray co., Ga.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10½ m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area, 3,112 ac. Pop. 410.

TILTONVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., O.

TILTY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.W. Thaxted. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 101.

TIM, a town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. E. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Tim, an affluent of the Sosna. Pop. 2,000.—II. a river of Siberia, govs. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obe near Timsk, 90 m. N.W. Narim. Course W.ward 250 m.

TIMANA, a town of New Granada, S. A., sec. Cundinamarca, prov. & 82 m. S.S.W. Neyva, cap. dist., on the Upper Magdalena.

TIMAN MOUNTAINS. [URAL.]

TIMBALIER, bay, La., extends N.W. from the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, 30 m., & is from 3 to 6 m. wide, bounded S.W. by a long & low peninsula. It has a sandy or muddy bottom, & no great depth of water.

TIMBER, p. o., Peoria co., Ill.

TIMBER CREEK, p. o., Marshall co., Iowa.

TIMBER CREEK, p. o., Hunt co., Tex.

TIMBER GROVE, p. o., Washington co., Va.

TIMBERLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Area, 9,190 ac. Pop. 1,638.

TIMBER RIDGE, p. o., Rockbridge co., Va.

TIMBER RIDGE, p. o., Union dist., S. C.

TIMBER RIDGE, p. o., Greene co., Tenn.

TIMBERSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dunster. Area, 1,902 ac. Pop. 442.

TIMBERVILLE, p-v., Rockingham co., Va., 145 N W. Richmond, 118 W.

TIMBO, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Futa-Jallon, in lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 30′ W. It has a large mosque & several forts.

TIMBUCTOO, or TOMBUCTOO, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of the Desert Sahara, 8 miles N. the Joliba (Niger), lat. 17° 10′ N., lon. 2° W. (?). Pop. 12,000 (?), principally Negroes, with some Moors. It is a very poor town, in a wretched country, situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 m. in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwams of straw and earth. Among its mosques are 2 with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenné, on the Niger, about 300 m. S.W.; & the sole importance of Timbuctoo is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, & N. Africa. Caravans from Morocco & the other Barbary states here exchange dates, European manufs., fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper, for slaves, gold dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, & palm oil. It was twice taken and held by the Moors, but is now governed by a native chieftain.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 70 m. W. Guntoor, on the south bank of the river Kistnah, a cataract of which here enters a basin lined with numerous Hindoo temples.

TIMOK, *Timacus*, a river of European Turkey, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria & Servia, & joins the Danube 18 m. N.N.W. Widin, after a N. E. course of 100 m.—II. a town of Servia, 43 m. N.W. Nissa.

TIMOLEAGUE, a decayed market town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Courtmacksherry Bay, 7 m. S.S.W. Bandon. Area of pa. 2,873 ac. Pop. 1,686; do. of town 635. It has a neat church & remains of an abbey.

TIMOR, an island of the Malay Archipelago, betw. lat. 8° & 10° 20′ S., and lon. 123° 30′ & 127° E., separated from N.W. Australia by the Timor Sea. Length 300 m.; breadth 40 to 70 m. Estimated area, 8,800 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 1,057,800. It appears to be very populous; in the interior the inhabitants are mostly of the Papuan Negro race; on the coast Malays, with an intermixture of Dutch and Portuguese settlers. It is traversed in its length by a mountain chain, partly covered with forests; in the interior are some fertile plains, where wheat & other products, not common in the Archipelago, are raised. Around the coasts every spot of ground admitting of cultivation, appears to be occupied, & the country is covered with dwellings and plantations. Principal exports are sandal-wood sent to China, bees'-wax to Java, & cattle, horses, maize, and sago, to the Australian colonies, Mauritius, and Singapore, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardwares, calicoes, & other British manufs., which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java & Macassar. British ships frequently visit Timor, chiefly homeward-bound whalers, as also Dutch ships & native vessels. Sago is the chief article of food; millet, maize, yams, sweet potatoes, & cotton, are raised; gold, copper, & rock salt are met with, but no mines are wrought. Pearls are fished off the S.W. extremity of the island. The Dutch possess the settlement of Coepang in the S.W., which is a free port. Dilli, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, & is surrounded by a very fertile territory, but unhealthy for Europeans. In these settlements the natives are said to be Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters.

TIMOR-LAUT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 7° 10′ & 8° 30′ S., lon. 131° & 131° 40′ E., 260 m. E. Timor. Length 90 m. Surface mntnous. & wooded.

TIMPERLY, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bowden, on the Altringham & Manchester r. r., 1 m. N.E. Altringham. Pop. 1,008.

TIMSBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area, 1,148 ac. Pop. 1,629.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Romsey. Area, 1,411 ac. Pop. 194.

TIMWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. St. Edmund's-Bury. Area, 1,358 ac. Pop. 241.

TINCHEBRAI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Domfront. Pop. 1,916. It has a tribunal of commerce, & manufs. of paper & jewellery. Here, in 1106, Henry I. of England finally defeated his brother Robert of Normandy.

TINDALE-WARD, the largest of the six wards of the co. Northumberland, Engl., in the W. of the co., bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot hills. Area, 514,660 ac. Pop. 44,233. Its centre & E. parts are highly cultivated: elsewhere it consists chiefly of mountainous wilds, rich in minerals. It is traversed by the Tyne and its affluents, the great Roman wall, & the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., & it contains many small lakes, & the towns Hexham, Haltwhistle, Allendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, & Stamfordham.

TINDARO (CAPE), a headland off the N. coast of Sicily, intend. Messina, in the Gulf of Patti, 4 m. E. N.E. Patti. Near it are remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

TINDFIELD, a mountain range of Norway, lat. 60° N., lon. 8° E., 4,871 feet in height. At its S.E. foot is the *Tind-soe*, a narrow lake, 18 m. in length; at the N. end of which is the vill. Tind.

TINEHELY, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6¼ m. S.W. Aughrim. Pop. 640. Since its destruction, in 1798, it has been rebuilt by Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat, Coolattin Park, is in the vicinity.

TINGEWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Buckingham. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 877.

TING-HAE, the cap. city of the island Chusan, off the E. coast of China, province Che-kiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 m. E.N.E. Ning-po, lat. 30° 0′ 1″ N., lon. 122° 6′ E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by four double gates, surrounded by a ditch, & connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbor, ¾ m. distant. Streets narrow & irregular, flagged, clean, & well drained; houses mostly of one story; shops well supplied, & the silversmiths and tailors of the town enjoy some repute. Chief edifice, a fine Buddhic temple, & outside of the walls are sev. barracks, formerly in occupation by British troops. The harbor is sheltered by numerous islets, and has deep water, but it is difficult of approach. Neighboring rice grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy to Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINGRITH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Woburn. Area, 946 ac. Pop. 196.

TINGWALL, WHITENESS, & WEESDALE, an united pa. of Scotland, comprising a part of Shetland Mainland, with the vill. Scalloway, & the isls. Oxnor, Trousa, Hildessie, & Linga. Pop. 2,874.

TINIAN, Pacific Ocean, one of the MARIANNE ISLANDS.

TINISCHT, a town of Bohemia, circ. & about 11 m. S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,688.

TINKER KNOB, p. o., Botetourt co., Va.

TINKER RUN, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa., 180 Harrisburg, 206 W.

TINKERS CREEK, p. o., Barnwell dist., S. C.

TINKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 885 ac. Pop. 176.

TINMOUTH, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 76 S. by W. Montpelier, 443 W. Surface elevated & hilly; soil adapted to grazing, & arable on the streams. Drained by Furnace brook, which rises in a pond in the S. part of the t. Poultney river rises in the W. part of the t. Iron ore & marble are found. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 781; 1850, 717.

TINICUM, t., Bucks co., Pa., 37 N. Philadelphia, 12 N.E. Doylestown. Surface partly rolling, partly level; soil sandy loam. Tohickon creek bounds it on the S. Drained by Tinicum cr., which flows into Delaware r., which bounds it on the N. & E. It contains 2 churches. The Delaware canal passes through it, & there are 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,770; 1850, 2,047.

TINICUM, t., Delaware co., Pa., 9 S.W. Philadelphia. It is an island, formed by Delaware r., Darby cr., & Bow cr. Soil a rich alluvion, employed chiefly in grazing. It contains a spacious hospital, with a dwelling for the resident physician. Tinicum island, in the Delaware r., opposite, belongs to the t. Pop. 1840, 153; 1850, 178.

TINNEVELLY, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula, having N. & N.W. the dists. Madura, W. Travancore, and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar separating it from Ceylon. Area, 5,590 sq. m. Pop. 1837, 850,891. Surface mostly level, interspersed with small hills; fertile, especially in the N. and on the river banks; in the S., sandy & partly covered by palms. Climate more equable than in many parts of India, owing to local peculiarities, & rain falls in both monsoons. Rice & cotton are the principal products in the lowlands, dry grains are raised on the hills. The dist. is assessed on the village system. Some cottons, muslins, silks, & iron, are manufactured, & nitre is exported. The inhabitants appear more prosperous than in many adjacent dists.; nearly all are Hindoos, and Hindoo customs are here strictly preserved. Princip. towns, Palamcottah, the chief seat of trade, Tinnevelly, & Manapoor.—II. a town in this dist., immediately N.W. Palamcottah, and 88 m. S.W. Madura. It is unhealthy from surrounding rice grounds.

TINNEY'S GROVE, p. o., Ray co., Mo.

TINOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. N.E. Syra, and forming with Andros and some islets, a gov. of the Cyclades. Area, 87 sq. m. Pop. 15,800. Surface well watered. Chief products, silk, wine, barley, fruits, honey, live stock, and marble. Principal towns, St. Nicolo, Panormos, & Oxomeria.

TINSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2¾ m. S.W. Rotherham. Pop. 613.

TINTA, a small town of Peru, dep. & 60 m. S.E. Cusco, cap. prov., on the Upper Urubamba.

TINTAGEL and BOSSINEY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Camelford. Area, 4,350 ac. Pop. 1,084. Tintagel is the reputed birthplace of King Arthur, and remains of a castle, bearing his name, still exist here.

TINTENIAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,000.

TINTERN, or KINNEAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. N. Fethard. Area, 6,863 ac. Pop. 2,680. Here are remains of an abbey.

TINTERN ABBEY, a celebrated ruin in England, co. Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Wye, 4¼ m. N. Chepstow. The abbey was founded by the Cistertian monks in 1131.

TINTERNE-PARVA, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 375.

TINTINHUL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S.W. Ilchester. Area, 1,828 ac. Pop. 529.

TINTO, "*The Hill of Fire*," a mountain of Scotland, co. Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, & between the pas. Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington. Height 2,316 feet above the sea.

TINTON FALLS, v., Shrewsbury t., Monmouth co., N. J. Situated on a branch of Navisink r., which has a fall of 30 feet. It contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a furnace, & 150 inhabitants.

TINTWISTLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 9 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,027. The Manchester and Sheffield r. r. is here carried through a tunnel 3 m. in length.

TINWALD, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries, comprising a part of the burgh Lochmaben. Area, about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,680.

TINWELL, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10¼ m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area, 1,651 ac. Pop. 287.

TINY, t., Simcoe co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 743.

TIÖRN, an island of Sweden, len & 20 m. N.W. Gothenburg, in the Kattegat. Length & breadth about 10 m. each. Shores greatly indented, and its fishery, important. Surface mostly in pasturage; and on it are three villages.

TIOGA, r., rises in Pa., & flows into Steuben co., N.

Y., & unites with Conhocton r. to form Chemung r. The Corning & Blossburg railroad passes through the valley of this r.

TIOGA, county, N. Y. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 490 sq. m. Susquehanna river runs through its S. part. Drained by Owego creek & its branches, affording water power. The surface is diversified by hills & valleys; soil adapted to grazing on the hills, & very fertile in the valleys. The New York & Erie railroad passes along the valley of the Susquehanna r. Capital, Owego. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $644,357; wheat, 121,891 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 145,171; oats, 286,061; wool, 60,044 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 2 furnaces, 3 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 28 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $605,151; value of manufactured articles, $898,074;—31 churches; 5 acad., 248 pupils; 140 schools, 8,647 scholars; 140 libraries, 14,591 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,527; 1850, 24,880.

TIOGA, county, Pa. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 1,108 sq. m. The surface consists of hills & fertile valleys; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Tioga r. on the N., & Pine cr. on the S., a branch of the W. branch of the Susquehanna river. Capital, Wellsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $634,624; wheat, 141,896 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 147,140; oats, 300,017; wool, 86,212 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 102 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 17 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $964,565; value of manufactured articles, $907,214;—19 churches; 7 acad., 218 pupils; 183 schools, 5,749 scholars; 2 libraries, 400 volumes. Pop. 1840, 15,498; 1850, 23,987.

TIOGA, p-t., Tioga co., N. Y., 176 W.S.W. Albany, 277 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, & very productive in the valleys. Drained by Susquehanna r. & its tributaries. It has 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 42 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,464; 1850, 1,157.

TIOGA, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 151 N. by W. Harrisburg, 261 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel & clay, & alluvion. Drained by Tioga r. & its branches. The v. is on the Tioga r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, & about 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 10 saw m. Pop. 1840, 791; 1850, 1,157.

TIOGA CENTRE, p-o., Tioga t. & co., N. Y., 167 W.S.W. Albany, 276 W.

TIOKALINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, 80 m. N.W. Omsk.

TIONESTA, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 27; 1850, 106.

TIONESTA, p-t., Venango co., Pa., 206 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 295 W. Susquehanna r. runs on its N.W. border, by branches of which it is drained. The v. contains a Universalist church & 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 15 saw m. Pop. 1840, 635; 1850, 1,185.

TIOTOE, an island of Norway, dist. Nordland, in the Atlantic, immed. S.W. the island Alven.

TIOUGHNIOGA, r., N. Y., rises in Onondaga co., & flows S. through Cortland & Broome counties, & enters Chenango r. at Chenago Forks v. It affords extensive water power.

TIPERAH, or TIPPERAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, beyon the Brahmaputra, having E. ward an independent Khyen territory, and enclosed elsewhere by the dists. Dacca, Myminsing, Sylhet, & Chittagong. Area, 6,870 sq. m. Pop. 1,372,260. Products cotton, rice, betel-nut, and salt. A very superior breed of elephants roam in the dense forests here. Coarse cotton goods are manufactured, and many were formerly exported. Principal towns Odeypoor, and Agirtola.

TIPITAPA, a river of Nicaragua, C. A., by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into the Lake of Nicaragua. Length 16 to 20 m., for the latter 12 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable, but in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the vill. of Tipitapa.

TIPPAH, county, Miss. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. Drained by Hatchie, Muddy, Wolf, & Tippah creeks, & by head branches of Tallahatchee r. & its tributaries. Capital, Ripley. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $609,427; Ind. corn, 865,131 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 125,675; rice, 32,333 pounds; cotton, 12,098 bales;—14 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 24 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $29,500; value of manufactured articles, $85,497;—30 churches; 7 acad., 257 pupils; 8 schools, 202 scholars; 1 library, 350 volumes. Pop. 1840, 9,444; 1850, 20,741.

TIPPECANOE, r., Ia., has its sources in Noble and Kosciusko counties, & pursuing a circuitous course of about 200 miles, it enters the Wabash in the N. part of Tippecanoe co.

TIPPECANOE, county, Ia. Situated N.W. of the centre of the state, & contains 504 sq. m. The surface is undulating, with extensive level tracts, & one half of its surface is prairie. Drained by Wabash r., & its tributary Tippecanoe r., & Wild Cat cr. & its tributaries, which afford good water power. The Wabash & Erie canal passes through it. Capital, La Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $532,117; wheat, 68,259 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,833,311; oats, 95,038; wool, 54,458 pounds;—19 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 26 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 2 daily, 3 weekly newspapers pub.;—32 churches; 1 college, 35 students; 7 acad., 429 pupils; 67 sch., 2,102 scholars. Pop. 1840, 13,724; 1850, 19,377.

TIPPECANOE, p. o., Fayette co., Pa.

TIPPECANOE, p-o., Harrison co., O.

TIPPECANOE, p. o., Henderson co., Tenn.

TIPPECANOE, p-t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1850, 1,273.

TIPPECANOE, t., Carroll co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 657.

TIPPECANOE, t. Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 620.

TIPPECANOE, t., Pulaski co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 412.

TIPPECANOE, t., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 775.

TIPPECANOE, p. o., Ohio co. Ky.

TIPPERARY, an inland co. of Irel., Munster, extending along nearly the whole W. boundary of Leinster, and King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny cos.; having N. & N.W. the Shannon and Lough Derg separating it from Connaught, co. Galway, and the co. Clare; and on other sides the cos. Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area, 1,659 sq. m.; or 1,061,730 acres, of which 843,887 are estimated to be arable, 23,479 in plantations, 178,183 uncultivated, and 13,523 under water. Inhabited houses 66,384. Pop. 1851, 331,487. On the S. it is separated from Waterford co. by the Knockmeledown mntns. & the river Suir, which traverses the centre of its lower two-thirds; its N. third is separated from the rest of the co. by the Devil's-bit and other mountains. This portion contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is of extraordinary fertility, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture has improved of late, but farms are generally small, and the pop. is very much depressed, and has long had a reputation for turbulence. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The woollen trade of Carrick is now nearly extinct; principal exports are the rural produce. The co. is divided into N. & S. Ridings, 12 baronies, & 193 pas., in the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Killaloe, & Lismore. Princip. towns Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, & Carrick on Suir. It is intersected by the Great S. and W. railroad, & several branches. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. —*Tipperary*, the cap. town, is on the Arra, an affluent of the Suir, and on the Limerick & Waterford r. r., 25 m. S.E. Limerick. Pop. 1851, 6,830. It is beautifully situated in an undulating and fertile tract, & is well built & thriving. It has a large & handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, barracks, & large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

TIPSA, or TIBESA, a town of Algeria, prov. & 115 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Serratt.

TIPTON, county, Ia. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 260 sq. m. The surface is level; soil very fertile. Drained by branches of White and Wabash rivers. Capital, Tipton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $75,878; wheat, 8,487 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 151,961; oats, 7,715; wool, 7,838 pounds;—a saw m.;—1 church; 16 sch., 334 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1850, 3,532.

TIPTON, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part

of the state. Area, 415 sq. m. Mississippi r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Hatchy r. & its branches, & Forked Deer r. in its N.W. part, and branches of Loosaiatchy river in its S. part. Capital, Covington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $315,107; Ind. corn, 459,785 bush. produced; oats, 35,346; sweet potatoes, 43,429;—4 grist m., 5 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 7 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $19,100; value of manufac. articles, $25,100;—14 churches; 11 sch., 295 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,800; 1850, 8,887.

TIPTON, p-o., Lenawee co., Mich., 63 S.W. Detroit, 51 W.

TIPTON, t., Cass co, Ia. Pop. 837.

TIPTON, p. v. & capital Tipton county, Ia., 40 N. Indianapolis. Situated on Cicero cr., and contains a court house, a church, 3 stores, a saw m., and 197 inhabitants.

TIPTON, p-v., capital of Cedar co., Iowa. Situated 4 m. east of Cedar r., on a high rolling prairie. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 5 stores, a steam flouring mill, and about 1,400 inhabitants.

TIPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, which has here many branches, 8 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area, 3,020 ac. Pop. 24,872, engaged in coal and iron mines, iron forges, rolling & slitting mills, engine, soap, and red lead factories. It has a new and handsome church, numerous dissenting chapels, & schools; and at Tipton Green, one of its largest vills., are extensive wharfs.—*Tiptree* is a hamlet, co. Essex, pa. Great Braxted, 3 m. E. Witham, and formerly having a priory of Black-canons.

TIPTONSPORT, p-v., Carroll co., Ia., 7 N. Delphi, 75 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 627 W. Situated on the S. E. side of Wabash r., & contains a store & about 100 inhabitants.

TIRA, or SHAH-JEHANPOOR, a town and fort of the Punjab, British India, on the Beas, 75 m. N.N.E. Loodianah. Pop. about 5,000.

TIRADE, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

TIRAJANA, a town of the Canary Isls., on the S. coast of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 3,656.

TIRAN, a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55′ 2″ N., lon. 34° 34′ E.

TIRANA, or TERRAN, a town of Europ. Turkey, Albania, sanj. Scutari, on the Jacon, 12 m. S.S.W. Kroya. Pop. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha. The vicinity produces large quantities of corn, wine, & olives.

TIRASPOL, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Dniester, 53 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 5,100.—About ½ m. distant is a fort commanding the passage of the river.

TIREE, one of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, of which it is the most W. portion, 20 m. W. N.W. Iona. Length 12 m.; breadth varies to 6 m. Pop. 4,391. Shores greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 ft. above the sea: and it is quite destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, and a plain of 1,560 ac. of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are raised, but agriculture is in the most backward condition. Cattle rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry & eggs, are the chief resources of the pop.—*Tiree* and *Coll*, including the intermediate islet Gunna, form a parish. Pop. 5,823.

TIREH, or TYRIA, Asia Minor. [Tyria.]

TIREHBOLI, *Tripolis*, a marit. town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 50 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 m. W. the mouth of the Karshoot, or Tirehbolisu. It has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, & a Greek church.—The *Tirehboli-su*, a deep & rapid river which passes W.N.W.ward by Gumish-khaneh, has, at its mouth some silver and copper mines (ancient *Argyria*), which were highly productive until ruined by the influx of water about 40 years ago.

TIRGOSHYL, a town of Walachia, on the Chyl or Schyl, a tributary of the Danube, 54 m. N.W. Krajova. —*Tirgu-formos* is a small town of Moldavia, 30 m. N. W. Jassy.

TIRHEE, or OORCHA, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 2,160 sq. m. Pop. 192,000. Annual rev. 100,000*l*. Armed force, 4,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry. Princip. t., Oorcha.

TIRHOOT, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 26° and 27° N., lon. 84° & 86° E., having E. the dist. Purneah, S. Bhaugulpoor and the Ganges, which separates it from Bahar and Patna, W. Sarun, from which it is partly divided by the river Gunduck, and N. Nepaul. Estimated area 10,236 sq. m. Pop. about 1,660,000, of whom 1,447,000 are Hindoos. Surface fertile, and richly wooded; in the N. are dense forests. Climate generally favorable to Europeans. This dist. is one of the principal in India for the culture of indigo, and the production of nitre & soda from the soil. Rice, wheat, oats, barley, maize, millet, flax, sugar cane, hemp, cotton, aromatic plants, & great quantities of fruit, are raised. Cotton cloths, combs, rope, sacking, woollen fabrics, and earthenwares, are manufactured. Principal towns, Dartungleh & Mozufferpoor.

TIRLEMONT (Flemish *Thienen*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, arrond. & 12 m. S.E. Louvain, on railroad from Malines to Liege. Pop. 1842, 8,975. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, hosiery, oil, soap, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1635, in 1792, & in 1794, & its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

TIRLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, 4¾ m. S.W. Tewksbury. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 526.

TIRMEZ, or TURMUZ, a town of Central Asia, Bokhara, on the Oxus, 30 m. N. Balkh.

TIRNOVA, or TIRNAVA, or TERNOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 m. S.E. Sistova. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by a wall & trench; has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues, and is the see of a Greek bishop.

TIRO, p. o., Crawford co., O.

TIRO, p-o., Auburn t., Richland co., O., 84 N.N.E. Columbus, 402 W.

TIRO, p. o., Marshall co., Miss.

TIROL, a prov. of Austria. [Tyrol.]

TIRSCHENREUTH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Nab, 15 m. S. Eger. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

TIRSCHTIEGEL, or TRZIEL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 42 m. W. Posen. Pop. 1,376.

TIRYNS, or TIRYNTHUS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea; its remains 2 m. S.E. Argos, comprise fine specimens of Cyclopean architecture.

TISBURY, t., Dukes co., Mass., 85 S.S.E. Boston, 23 S.E. New Bedford. It occupies the central part of the island of Martha's Vineyard. Surface level, with some hills in the N. part; soil generally fertile. Holmes Hole, in its N.E. part, has a good harbor, and a v., which contains a Baptist & a Methodist church, and about 100 dwellings. Tisbury v., in west part of the t., contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Methodist. There is some shipping employed in the whaling fisheries. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 grist m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,520; 1850, 1,803.

TISBURY, (*East and West*), 2 par. of Engl., co. Wilts united. Pop. 1,625.

TISCHNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 15 m. N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 1,500.

TISHAMINGO, county, Miss. Situated in the N.E. corner of the state. Area, 1,300 sq. m. Tennessee r. runs on its N.E. boundary. Drained by Yellow and Tuscumbia creeks, & head branches of the E. fork of Tombigbee r. Capital, Jacinto. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $393,711; Ind. corn, 526,769 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 73,990; rice, 10,600 pounds; cotton, 3,945 bales;—9 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; 2 printing office, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $20,200; value of manufactured articles, $67,250;—47 churches; 22 sch., 490 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,681; 1850, 15,490.

TISHEET, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, about lat. 18° 15′ N., lon. 8° 40′ W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan station between N. Africa and Nigritia.

TISKILWA, p. o., Bureau co., Ill.

TISMANA, a town of Little Walachia, 20 m. W.N. W. Tirgoshyl.

TISSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashborne. Area, 2,316 ac. Pop. 344, partly employed in cotton manufactures.

TISTED, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area, 2,602 ac. Pop. 229.—II.

(*West*), 7¼ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area, 2,268 ac. Pop. 268.

TITCHBORNE, and TITCHFIELD. [TICHBOURNE—TICHFIELD.]

TITCHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W. N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, 1,627 ac. Pop. 163.

TITHOREA, a ruined city of Greece. [VELITZA.]

TITICACA (LAKE), the most elevated, and one of the largest lakes of S. America, forming a part of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia, in a wide valley of the Andes, between lat. 15° 12′ & 16° 20 S., & lon. 68° 35′ & 70° 2′ W. Estimated area 2,225 geog. sq. m. Elev. of surface above the ocean 12,846 ft.; depth in some places 120 fathoms. Shape very irregular; it has several extensive bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. On its W. shore are the towns Puno & Chucuito. It receives several small rivs., & discharges its surplus waters S.ward by the river Desaguadero. It contains many small muntuous. isls., on one of which, named Titicaca, toward its S. extrem., the last Inca dynasty is said to have had its origin.

TITIRIBI, a town of New Granada, S. A., sec. Cundinamarca, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Antioqua on an affl., of the Magdalena, nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

TITLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N.E. Kington. Area, 1,876 ac. Pop. 375.

TITO (EL), a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 7 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,400.

TITSCHEIN (NEU), Moravia. [NEU-TITSCHEIN.]

TITSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 4 m. E.N.E. Godstone. Area, 1,936 ac. Pop. 154.

TITSWORTH, p. o., Madison co., Ark.

TITTEL, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, near the confl. of the Theiss with the Danube, 18 m. E. Peterwardein. Pop. 2,840. It has a steam-boat station, & has shipbuilding docks, magazines, & arsenals.

TITTERI, a marshy lake of Algeria, 80 miles S.S. W. Algiers, and traversed by the river Shelliff. It gave name to a province now comprised in that of Algiers.

TITTLESHALL, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 6 miles S.S.W. Fakenham. Area, 3,364 ac. Pop. 615.

TITTLIS, one of the Swiss Alps, on the limits of the cants. Bern, Unterwalden, & Uri, 18 m. N.E. the Wetterhorn, 10,613 feet above the sea.

TITTMONING, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., 8 m. S.S.W. Burghausen. Pop. 1,200.

TITUROY, p. o., Greenville dist., S. C.

TITUS, county, Texas. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,140 sq. m. Drained by Big Cypress r. & White Oak bayou. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Mt. Pleasant. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $132,116; Ind. corn, 66,000 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 15,522; peas & beans 4,747; cotton, 292 bales;—a tannery, 2 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $900; value of manufac. articles, $3,500;—4 churches; 4 academies, 128 pupils; 2 schools, 50 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,636.

TITUSVILLE, p-v., Mercer co., N. J., 8 E. Trenton, 167 W.

TITUSVILLE, p. v., Crawford co., Pa. Contains an Universalist church & 243 inhab.

TIUMEN, or TOUMEN, a town of Siberia, gov. & 120 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on both sides of the Thura, here crossed by a floating bridge. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is the most pleasant & prosperous town in W. Siberia. Streets regular, & it has numerous churches, a public school, & upwards of 100 factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, & soap; and around it much coarse carpeting, & carriages, mats, & wooden articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow & bristles into Russia, & of Russian & other goods to the Kirghis territory & Bokhara. It is also a depôt for the commerce between Russia & China.

TIVERTON, p. t., Newport co., R. I., 13 N.E. Newport, 24 S.E. Providence, 420 W. Surface gently uneven; soil gravelly loam, & fertile. Bounded on the W. by the E. passage of Narraganset bay, and Mount Hope bay. Its waters afford great facilities for navigation, of which it has considerable, employed chiefly in the fisheries. It has several ponds, well stored with fish, the outlets of which afford water power. A stone bridge, 1,000 feet long, connects it with Rhode Island. There are in the t. a bank, a woollen fac., employing 33 persons, 6 cotton fac., employing 110 persons, a calico print works, (6 machines,) employing 230 persons, 8 grist m., 4 saw m., 29 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,183; 1850, 4,699.

TIVERTON, p-t., Coshocton co., O. Organized in 1824, by the name of Union, but soon changed to its present name. Pop. 1840, 665; 1850, 842.

TIVERTON, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Exe & Loman, at their confl., & on the Bristol & Exeter railroad, 13¼ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area of bor. & pa. 17,650 ac. Pop. 11,144. The town has the finest church in the county, after Exeter Cathedral, with a tower 116 feet in height; the remains of a castle, forming a conspicuous object; a magnificent chapel, founded in the 16th century; a grammar school, the revenue of which supports 6 students at the universities, sends one to Baliol college, Oxford, & has 2 exhibitions of 30*l.* a-year each: other grammar & endowed schools, various almshouses, & other charities, aggregate annual revenue 2,600*l.*; a town-hall, market house, corn market, theatre, assembly, & reading rooms. Manufacture of lace employs many hands, & there is a small manufacture of woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, &c., by a navigable canal. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 1¼ m. S.W. Tarporley. Area, 1,930 ac. Pop. 747.

TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, p-o., Newport co., R. I., 28 S.E. Providence, 424 W.

TIVETSHALL, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*St. Mary.*) Area, 1,125 ac. Pop. 352.—II. (*St. Margaret.*) Area, 1,668 ac. Pop. 355.

TIVISA, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,000.

TIVOLI, p-v., Redhook t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 51 S. Albany, 329 W. Situated on the left bank of the Hudson r., & on the Hudson River r. r., & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 grist m., a cloth fac., 2 saw m., & about 300 inhabitants. A steam ferry-boat crosses Hudson r. to Saugerties. It has been known as Redhook Upper Landing.

TIVOLI, p. v., Du Buque co., Iowa.

TIVOLI, *Tibur*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 18 m. E.N.E. Rome, on lt. bank of the Tiverone, or Anio, which here forms a fine cascade of 80 ft. Pop. 6,200. The town is situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a picturesque & beautiful situation, but it is dirty & ill-built, & unhealthy. It has a cathedral & convents, & in the court-yard of an inn, on a rock overhanging the river, are the celebrated remains of a circular temple of the Tibertine sybil, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, & of numerous Roman villas, amongst which is that of Cassius; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a vast palace built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

TIWOCKONY SPRINGS, p. o., Limestone co., Texas.

TIXALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3¼ m. E.S.E. Stafford. Area, 2,352 ac. Pop. 221. It has a handsome Roman Catholic chapel.

TIXCOCO, an Indian town of Yucatan, Mex., 20 m. S.E. Merida, with a large church.

TIXOVER, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7¼ m. E. Uppingham. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 115.

TIZ, or TEEZ, a town or village of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the E. side of the bay of Churbar, 130 m. S.W. Kedje.

TLACOTALPAN, and TLALISCOYAN, two vills. of Vera Cruz, Mex., the former 50 m. S.E., & the latter 50 m. S. Vera Cruz.

TLAPA, a town of La Puebla, Mex., on the Yopez, 60 m. N.N.E. its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. mostly engaged in raising cotton & sugar.—*Tlapuxahua* is a mining town, Mechoacan, 50 miles E. Valladolid. Area, 276 square leagues. Pop. 80,071; t. 28 leagues from Mex. Pop. 3,463.

TLASCALA, a town of Mexican Confed., dep. & 10 m. N. La Puebla. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance. Pop. now 4,000.

TLEMECEN, TLEMSEN, a town of Algeria, prov. & 50 m. S.W. Oran. It is enclosed by walls, & divided into 4 separate quarters; has a citadel, sev. large mosques, & manufactures of woollen & cotton stuffs.

In its vicinity are numerous orchards, & remains of antiquity.—The *Gulf of Tlemsen*, 20 m. N.W.ward, is an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite Cape Gata (Andalucia), & 35 m. in width at its entrance.

TLOS, a ruined city of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, in its S. part, the remains of which are 15 miles S.E. Makri.

TMOLUS (MOUNT), (Turk. *Kiziljah Masa Tugh*), a mountain range of Asia-Minor, 20 m. S.E. Smyrna, extending E.ward for about 70 m., separating the basins of the rivers Kodus & Little-Meudere (ancient *Hermus* & *Cayster*). It is crossed by several routes, & has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

TMUTARAKAN, a fortified maritime town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the island Taman, at the E. side of the Strait of Enikale, Black Sea, 13 m. S. Enikale. Though small, it has an active export trade in salt, wax, honey, wool, skins, & manuf. goods brought from the interior of Russia.

TOA (ALTO & BAXA), two vills. of Cuba, near Bayamo; the first with 3,000, & the other with 2,000 inhabs.

TOAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 120 miles N. Bagdad, on an affluent of the Tigris. It has a Mohammedan tomb resorted to by devotees.

TOBACCO PORT, p-v., Stewart co., Tenn., 85 W. N.W. Nashville, 765 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

TOBACCO ROW, p-o., Amherst co., Va.

TOBACCO STICK, p-o., Dorchester co., Md.

TOBAGO, a British W. India island, Windward group, lat. of Melville rocks, 11° 25′ N., & lon. 60° 32′ W., 24 m. N.E. Trinidad. Area, 57,408 ac. Pop. 1844, 13,027. Surface mainous & broken, & cultivation is mostly limited to the low coast lands in its S. half. The high grounds are covered with dense forests, the narrow valleys choked with vegetation, & the island is beyond the range of hurricanes, but it is extremely unhealthy to Europeans, though otherwise to Negroes. Legislature composed of the Lt. Gov., a council of 8 members possessing legislative & executive powers, & a House of Assembly of 16 members. (*Salary of Lt. Gov.* 1,300*l.*) The island is divided into 9 pas. Chief town, Scarborough, on the S. coast. Public revenue about 9,000*l.* Tobago was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763.

TOBARRA, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. S.S.E. Albacete, with remains of fortifications, & trade in fruit. Pop. 6,490.

TOBBER, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 1¼ m. N.E. Dunlavin. Area, 1,423 ac. Pop. 576.—II. a vill., Munster, co. Tipperary, 2¼ miles S.W. Clonmel, near the Suir. Pop. 149.—III. a hamlet, King's co., 3 m. N.W. Clare.—*Tobberaheena* is a vill., Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 2¼ m. S.W. Clonmel. Pop. 453.

TOBBERCURRY, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, on the road from Boyle to Balina, 19 m. E.S.E. the latter. Pop. 783.

TOBBERMORE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine, 5 m. N.W. Magherafelt. Pop. 525.

TOBEHANNA, r., Pa., receives several tributaries, passes through a swampy country, & enters the Lehigh 2 m. below Stoddartsville. It is capable of affording water power.

TOBEHANNA, t., Monroe co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. Lehigh river bounds it on the N.W. Drained by Tobehanna cr. & its branches. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 594; 1850, 550.

TOBERMORY, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the N.E. coast of the island Mull, 8 m. N. N.W. Torosay. Pop. 1,390. It has a custom-house, a land-locked harbor with 2 quays; some boat-building, & general trade, steam & other communication with Skye, Lewis, Inverness, & the Clyde. It is the seat of a monthly judicial court, & the polling-place for the N. Argylshire Hebrides.

TOBIN, t., Perry co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,725.

TOBITSCHAU, a town of Moravia, circ. Olmütz, on the March, 8 m. W.S.W. Prerau. Pop. 1,916.

TOBOL, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural mountain chain, and after a N. E. course of 500 m. joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. Affls., the Ui, Mias, Tura, & Tavda, all from the W., & from the influx of the Ui downwards it is navigable, throughout 3-4ths of its course.

TOBOLSK, the most W. gov. of Siberia, embracing all its width from the Kirghiz territory to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 55° & 73′ N., & lon. 60° & 80′ E., having W. the Ural mountains, & the govs. Perm and Orenburg, & E. the govs. Tomsk & Yeniseisk. Area estimated at 1,000,000 sq. m., & population at 685,000. Surface mountainous in the S. & W.; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Obe, & its large tributaries the Irtish, Ishim, Tobol, &c. N. of lat. 65° or 66° the whole country is a mere sterile moor, the soil of which is frozen during 9 months of the year. A wide forest region of firs & birch extends between lat. 65° & 58°; S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the govs.; this being succeeded S.ward by the steppe of Ishim, a salt plain comprising that part of the old gov. Omsk, now included in Tobolsk. Rye, barley, oats, & buckwheat are produced, & with other necessaries are conveyed down the Obe & other rivers to the villages in the N., in return for large quantities of furs & skins, which are sent to the fair of Nijnii-Novgorod, & to the Kirghiz country & Kiachta, in return for Bokhara & Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, & platinum are raised in the Ural chain; & at Tiumen, & some other places, are thriving leather, soap, woollen, & other factories. Transit & general commerce is, however, much more important than manufacturing industry. Pop. most thickly collected between Omsk & Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirghiz, & Russian vills., with the ts. Ishim & Tiukalinsk. Other principal towns are Tiumen, Jalutorovsk, Petropaulovsk, Tara, Turinsk, Demiansk, Samarova, & Berezov, all on the Tobol, Obe, & their tributaries.

TOBOLSK, the cap. city of W. Siberia, & of above gov., at the junction of the Irtish & Tobol rivers, lat. 58° 12′ 39″ N., & lon. 68° 16′ 39″ E. Pop. 15,379. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, is enclosed by a strong brick wall, & has externally a fine appearance. Streets regular, & mostly paved with wood. Principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas; nearly 20 other churches, the archbishop's & governor's palaces, prison, public offices, & a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. Along the river are suburbs enclosed by a ditch and palisade, & inhabited chiefly by Tartars. Climate so severe in winter that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is, however, well supplied with provisions and means of public entertainment and education, and its society is stated to be of a superior order. Tobolsk was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and archbishop of W. Siberia, and of a civil governor.

TOBOOAI-MANU, island, Pacific O. [Society-Islands.]

TOBOSO, a decayed town, Spain, in La Mancha, 60 m. S.E. Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote."

TOBOYNE, t., Perry co., Pa. It has 3 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1850, 707.

TOBY, t., Clarion co., Pa., 15 N. Kittaning, 190 N. E. Harrisburg, 236 W. Surface partly rolling, partly level; soil loam. Clarion r. bounds it on the N., & Alleghany r. on the W. Drained by Licking, Cherryrun, Catfish, and Red Bank creeks. Salt & copperas are found. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery, 4 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,829; 1850, 2,234.

TOCANTINES, a large river of Brazil, provs. Goyaz & Pará, rises by many heads near Goyaz, lat. 16° S., lon. 48° to 50° W.; flows N., & near lat. 2° S., assumes the name of the Rio Pará, an estuary which joins the Atlantic E., that of the Amazon, & bounds the great island Marajo on the E. Total length 1,100 m. The Araguas, a river of equal size, & flowing in a similar direction, joins it at San-Joao-das-duas-Barras, 300 m. from the island Marajo.

TOCAYMA, a small town of New Granada, S. A., on the Bogota river, 35 m. S.W. Bogota.

TOCCO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. & 17 m. S.W. Chieti, near the Pescara. Pop. 3,300.—II. prov. Principato-Ult., dist. &17 m. N.W. Avelino. Pop. 1,300.

TOCCOA FALLS, p. o., Habersham co., Ga.

TOCCOPOLA, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

TOCE, TOCCIA, or TOSA, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Simplon, & after a S. course of 50 m. enters Lago Maggiore on its W. side, 3 m. E. Gravellona, where it receives the surplus waters of Lake Orta. Chief affluent, the Anzasca. The bay

of the lake which it enters is called the *Gulf of Tosa*. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps, having an aggregate descent of 1,000 ft.

TOCKENBURG, a valley, Switzerland. [TOGGENBURG.]

TOCKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 761 ac. Pop. 190.

TOCKHOLES, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 2¼ m. S.S.W. Blackburn. Pop. 939.

TOCKWITH, a township of England, co. York, W. R., pa. Bilton. Pop. 506.

TOCUYO, a river of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, rises E. Truxillo, flows N. & N.E., & enters the Caribbean Sea N. the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 m., for the latter half of which it is navigable. Principal affluent, the Carora. Its banks are well wooded.—II. a town on this river, near its source, 34 m. E.N.E. Truxillo. It has several churches & convents, a college, manufs. of woollen fabrics & leather, & a trade in wheat, & wool of superior quality.

TODBERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area, 384 ac. Pop. 119.

TODD, county, Ky. Situated in the S., toward the W. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. Drained by Clifty cr., & other streams, flowing into Green r., and by Elk fork of Red riv. & its branches, flowing into Cumberland r. Surface mostly level; soil fertile. Capital, Elkton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $392,333; Ind. corn, 803,941 bush. produced; oats, 203,027; tobacco, 3,739,685 lbs.; wool, 27,750;—6 grist m., 2 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 17 persons employed;—21 churches; 2 acad., 115 pupils; 19 sch., 409 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,991; 1850, 12,268.

TODD, t., Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 514.

TODD, p-t., Huntingdon co., Pa. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 780; 1850, 1,222.

TODD, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 1850, 578.

TODDENHAM, a pa. of England, county Glo'ster, 3¼ m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 2,477 ac. Pop. 462.

TODDINGTON, a small market town & pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area, 5,390 ac. Pop. 2,438, extensively employed in the straw-plait manufacture.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Winchombe. Area, 1,857 ac. Pop. 189. Here is Toddington Park.

TODD'S, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va., 79 N. Richmond, 78 W.

TODD'S CREEK, p. o., Platte co., Mo.

TODDSVILLE, p. o., Otsego co., N. Y.

TODI, *Tudertum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 24 m. S. Perugia. Pop. 2,925. It is of high antiquity, & has Etruscan walls and a cathedral. Here in 552, Narses defeated & killed the Gothic king Totila.

TODMORDEN (with WAFSDEN), a market town & chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 8 m. N. N.E. Rochdale, on the Rochdale canal, & on the Manchester and Leeds railroad. Pop. of chapelry 1851, 4,532; do. of the township 7,699, chiefly employed in cotton manufs. The town is in the picturesque valley of the Calder. On an eminence near its centre is an old & abandoned church. It has a new chapel, various dissenters' meeting-houses, & a mechanics institute. Coal is abundant in its vicinity.

TODOS-OS-SANTOS, Brazil. [BAHIA.]

TODTNAU, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 4 m. N.E. Schönau, 2,070 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,377.

TODWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 200.

TOFT, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Caxton. Area, 1,242 ac. Pop. 380.—II. (*Next Newton*), co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,293 ac. Pop. 77.—III. (*Monks*), Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area, 2,238 ac. Pop. 421. The church has an elegant tower.

TOFTES, or TOFTREES, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,184 ac. Pop. 68.

TOFTS, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 6¾ miles N.N.W. Thetford. Area, 3,051 ac. Pop. 191. It has an ancient church.

TOGGENBURG, the upper valley of the river Thur, Switzerland, cant. St. Gall. Length 30 miles. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery.

TOGIA ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, are an extensive group of islets in the Gulf of Tomini, E. coast of Celebes.

TOGUS SPRINGS, p. o., Kennebec co., Me.

TOKA, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 25 m. S. W. Aurungabad, & a good deal resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

TOKAT, a city of Asia-Minor, pash. & 58 m. N.W. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak. Pop. estimated at 6,700 families, of which 5,000 are Turkish, 1,500 Armenian, & 150 Greek. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, & has externally a handsome appearance, being interspersed with trees & orchards, but it is meanly built. Its commercial importance has of late greatly declined; still it is a considerable depôt for agricultural produce, & it has manufs. of silk fabrics & calico, dyeing works, & a large government establishment, at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arghana Maaden, near Diarbekir, and the annual average produce of which is 1,000 tons.

TOKAY, a town of N.E. Hungary. co. Zemplin, on right bank of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 5,712. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, Lutheran, Reformed, & Greek-united churches, & Piarist & Capuchin convents. It is celebrated as being the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the hilly tract called the Hegyalla, between the Bodrog & Hernad rivers. The wine of premier quality is bought up for the imperial cellars, & only the secondary and inferior growths are exported. [HEGYALLA.]

TOKEN-BESSEYS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, 40 m. W. Booton. Lat. 6° 5′ S., lon. 123° 56′ E.

TOKENHAM, a pa. of England co. Wilts, Union of Cricklade, 2¾ m. S.W. Wootton-Basset. Area, 850 ac. Pop. 263.

TOLEDO, city, Lucas co., O., 134 N.N.W. Columbus, 464 W. Situated at the lake terminus of the Wabash & Erie canal, on the lt. b. of Maumee r., near its entrance into Maumee bay, & occupies the position of Fort Industry. It contains 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—2 banks, 37 stores, 9 forwarding houses, 35 mechanic shops, 2 steam saw m., 2 iron foundries, & 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. The number of steamboat arrivals is over 1,000 annually, and of sailing vessels about 1,200. It is 2½ m. above Manhattan v. Pop. 1850, 3,829; 1854, 7,000 The great northern line of railroads passes through Toledo, & several new lines being built will radiate from it. Being the port of the Wabash & Erie canal, its trade already immense, will continue to increase with great rapidity.

TOLEDO, p. v., Union co., Ill.

TOLEDO, *Toletum*, a famous city of Spain, & its cap. under the Goths & Moors, now cap. prov. Toledo, in the centre of the Iberian peninsula, on the Tagus, here crossed by two noble bridges, and by which it is nearly surrounded, 41 miles S.S.W. Madrid. Lat. 39° 52′ 24″ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Pop. said to have amounted formerly to 200,000, was in 1845, 13,431. It is situated on a rocky height, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, & has many steeples. Streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, & dull. It is, however, clean, being supplied with plenty of cisterns. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, 204 feet in width, with a lofty tower & spire. Many of its paintings have been transferred to the national gallery at Madrid, & much of the wealth of the cathedral, in gold, silver, & jewels, has been applied to secular uses. The *Alcazar*, the former residence both of Moorish & Castilian monarchs, is an extensive pile of three stories, surmounted by a balustrade. Outside of the city is a public walk, adorned with statues. Toledo has a university, 4 colleges, numerous hospitals & asylums, including two for foundlings & lunatics, a handsome town-hall, & a mint. Toledo has long been famous for its manufs. of sword-blades; and though it now only employs about 70 hands, great skill is still shown in tempering the blades. It has also manufs. of coarse woollens, paper, guitar strings, coarse glass & leather. An amphitheatre & some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, & by the Moors in 714, & retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to

the crown of Castile. Between the 5th and 9th centuries, it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils. Pop. of prov. 1849, 330,000.

TOLENTINO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 11 miles S.W. Macerata, on left bank of the Chienti. Pop. 9,437. It has a cathedral, with memorials of its builders, the Visconti. Here in Feb. 1797, the Pope ceded by treaty the Romagna to the French republic, & in May, 1815, Murat retired with his troops before the Austrians.

TOLER'S, p-o., Amite co., Miss., 110 S.S.W. Jackson, 1,110 W.

TOLERSVILLE, p-v., Louisa co., Va., 54 N.W. Richmond, 97 W.

TOLESBOROUGH, p-v., Lewis co., Ky.

TOLFA, a market town of Italy, Pontif. stat., deleg. & 10 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia. It has the most important alum works in Italy.

TOLING, a town of Tibet, near the upper Sutleje, 18 miles S.E. Chaprung, and has a magnificent temple.

TOLKEMIT, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 37 m. E. Danzig, on the Frische Haff. Pop. 2,130.

TOLLAND, county, Ct. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 337 sq. m. Surface in the W. undulating or level, in the E. hilly & mountainous; soil in the W. adapted to grain, in the E. to grazing. Drained by Willimantic & Hop rivers, and their branches, in the E., & by Scantic, Hockanum, and Salmon rivers in the W. Its streams afford good water power. Capital, Tolland. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $509,590; rye, 35,604 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 127,873; oats, 81,429; wool, 53,308;—7 flouring & grist m., 5 iron foundries, 19 woollen fac., 14 cotton fac.; 9 tanneries, 37 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,357,225; value of manufactured articles, $2,697,042;—41 churches; 1 acad., 35 pupils; 125 schools, 4,300 scholars; 14 libraries, 3,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 17,980; 1850, 20,091.

TOLLAND, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 118 W. Boston, 364 W. Surface elevated; soil adapted to grazing. Farmington river runs through its N.W. part, and on its S.W. border. Drained by its branches, one of which flows from a large pond, a little N. of the centre. The v. contains a Congregational church. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 627; 1850, 594.

TOLLAND, p-t., capital of Tolland co., Ct., 18 E.N.E. Hartford, 354 W. Surface mountainous and rough; soil in the valleys a warm, fertile loam. Snipsic pond, on its N.W. border, is 2 miles long, & 100 rods wide, & has its outlet into Hockanum r. A little S. of the centre is another pond, which receives & discharges the head waters of Hop r. The v., situated on an elevated plain, contains a court-house, a jail, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—a bank, a savings' bank, 2 machine shops, a belt fac., a tannery, and 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 3 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1849, 1,566; 1850, 1,406.

TOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N. N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area, 824 ac. Pop. 147.

TOLLAND PRAIRIE, p. o., Washington co., Wis.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Shaftesbury. Area, 2,807 ac. Pop. 574.

TOLLEN, a lake & river of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the lake 6 m. in length, & the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg & joining the Peene, at Demmin, after a N.W. course of 45 m.

TOLLER, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Fratum*), 7¼ m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Area, 500 ac. Pop. 54.—II. (*Porcorum*), 6 m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Area, 3,143 ac. Pop. 527.

TOLLERTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 157.—II. a township, co. & 10 m. N.N.W. York by railroad, N. Riding, pa. Alne. Pop. 521.

TOLLESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area, 10,638 ac. Pop. 1,193.

TOLLESHUNT, three pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Darcy*), 5¼ miles E.N.E. Maldon. Area, 3,371 ac. Pop. 792.—II. (*Knights*), 7 miles N.E. Maldon. Area, 2,079 ac. Pop. 371.—III. (*Major*), 5 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area, 2,344 ac. Pop. 479.

TOLL GATE, p-o., Marion co., Ala., 78 N.N.W. Tuscaloosa, 829 W.

TOLLO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,100.

TOLMEZZO, a small town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 26 miles N.N.W. Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 3,500. Its vicinity is perhaps the most rainy district in Europe,—the result of 30 years' observation giving an annual fall of 100 inches.

TOLNA, or TOLNAU, a market town of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Danube, 11 miles S.W. Kolocsa. Pop. 5,771, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco warehouses & potash works.

TOLOAR, the largest of the Salibabo islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Gilolo & Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28′ N., lon. 126° 55′ E. Circuit about 80 m. Surface very varied, and it is populous and pretty well cultivated.

TOLOMETA, *Ptolemais*, a maritime town of North Africa, Barca, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. N.E. Bengazi. Its extensive remains of antiquity comprise portions of theatres, a temple, and sepulchral grottoes.

TOLOSA, *Iturisa*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Guipuscoa, on the Oria & Arages, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. Pop. 4,718. It stands in a narrow defile, enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates, & has two squares (one used for a bull-ring), 2 parish churches, a town-hall, hospital, prison, several fountains, and 2 bridges. Manufs. of copper & earthenwares, woollen cloth, paper, hats, leather, & a large factory of arms.

TOLOTCHIN, a market town of Russia, gov. & 43 m. N.W. Moghilev, on the Drutz. Pop. 3,000.

TOLOX, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 miles W. Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra de Tolox. Pop. 2,151.

TOLPUDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,039 ac. Pop. 354.

TOLTEN, a river of Chili, Araucania, flows from the Lake of Villarica W. for 100 m., & enters the Pacific Ocean 50 m. N. Valdivia.

TOLÚ (SANTIAGO DE), a seaport town of New Granada, S. A., sec. Magdalena, prov. & 65 miles S. Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbor, & its vicinity produces large quantities of corn, with dye-woods & the aromatic balsam of Tolú.

TOLUCA, a city & capital of the state of Mexico, 16 leagues S.W. of the city of Mexico, near a volcanic mountain. Pop. 12,000.

TOLVE, a market towns of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,800.

TOLVISCON, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. S.E. Granada, near the Cadiar. Pop. 2,400.

TÖLZ, a market town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Isar, 26 m. S. Munich. Pop. 3,092. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, & iron-forges.

TOM, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 m. joins the Obe 40 m. N.W. Tomsk.

TOMAHAWK, p-t., Searcy co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 296.

TOMAHAWK SPRING, p-o., Berkeley co., Va.

TOMANTOUL, a vill. of Scotland, county Banff, pa. Kirkmichael, 11 m. S.E. Grantown. Pop. 919.

TOMASZÓW, two towns of Poland.—I. gov. Warsaw, on left bank of the Pilica, 20 miles S.S.W. Rawa. Pop. 5,000. It was founded only in 1822, but its advantageous position for commerce has attracted to it many enterprising settlers; and it has manufs. of woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics, and iron foundries.—II. gov. & 66 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,900.

TOMBIGBEE, or TOM-BECK-BEE, r., Miss. & Ala., rises in several sources in the N.E. part of Miss., & flowing S., receives various branches, & in the lower part of Lowndes co. it passes into Ala.; & 60 m. below, receives from the N.E. the Black Warrior, nearly as large as itself, at Bluffport, & proceeding in a winding course S. 100 m., it joins the Alabama r. to form Mobile r., 45 m. above the head of Mobile bay, & about 70 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Its whole course, including its windings, is nearly 500 miles. It is navigable for large vessels nine months in the year to St. Stephens, & for steam boats to Aberdeen, Miss.

TOMBS RUN, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

TOMBUCTOO, Central Africa. [TIMBUCTOO.]

TOM CORWIN, p-o., Allemakee co., Iowa.

TOME, v., Valencia co., N. Mexico. Situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande, & contains a Roman Catholic church & 350 inhab.

TOMELLOSO, a town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. E.N. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,475.

TOMFINLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county Clare, comprising the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus. Area, 6,736 ac. Pop. 4,401.

TOMGRANEY, or TOMGRENI, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 7 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. Area, 14,-181 ac., including a part of Lough Derg. Pop. 6,113, of whom 371 are in the village.

TOMHANNOCK, p-o., Pittstown t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 20 E. Albany, 390 W.

TOMINA, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 50 m. E. Chuquisaca, cap. prov., on the Guapey.

TOMINIE, or GOONONG-TELLA (GULF OF), a large bay on the E. side of the Island Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago.

TOMKINS, p-o., Hamilton co., O.

TOMOTLA, p-o., Cherokee co., N. C.

TOMPKINS, county, N. Y. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 580 sq. m. The S. part of Cayuga & Seneca lakes extend into the county, & through them it has access to the Erie canal, and through the lakes a passage by steamboats. Drained by Fall & Six-Mile creeks, & Cayuga inlet, which flow into Cayuga lake, have fine falls, & afford extensive water power. The surface is moderately uneven; soil very fertile, adapted to grain & to grass. Cap., Ithaca. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,409,914; wheat, 421,362 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 340,612; oats, 686,257; wool, 242,004 pounds;—39 flouring and grist m., 9 furnaces, 5 woollen fac.; 21 tanneries, 47 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $913,585; value of manufactured articles, $1,846,138;—77 churches; 8 academies, 460 pupils; 239 schools, 13,103 scholars; 236 libraries, 27,559 volumes. Pop. 1840, 37,948; 1850, 38,746.

TOMPKINS, t., Delaware co., N. Y., 22 S.W. Delhi, 100 S.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly & mountainous. Drained by Mohawk or W. branch of Delaware river & its tributaries. The New York & Erie r. r. passes through its S. part. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 26 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,035; 1850, 3,022.

TOMPKINS, p-t., Jackson co., Mich., 91 W. Detroit, 561 W. Drained by Grand r. & its branch, Sandstone r. Pop. 1840, 209; 1850, 623.

TOMPKINSVILLE, p-v., Castleton t., Richmond co., N. Y., 154 S. by W. Albany, 6 S. New York, 234 W. Pleasantly situated on the N.E part of Staten Island, overlooking the Quarantine Ground. Steam ferry-boats connect it with New York. Incorporated in 1828, & contains 3 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—12 stores & groceries, 200 dwellings, and about 1,400 inhabitants. It contains a marine hospital, or lazaretto, for the reception of patients, arriving from foreign ports, afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases. It opens April 1st, and closes November 1st, annually. The Marine Hospital is 177 feet long, by 49 deep, 3 stories high. It has also a yellow-fever hospital, 136 by 28 feet, with wings, 37 by 28 feet, 2 stories high; and a small-pox hospital, 80 by 27 feet, 2 stories high; and other buildings, with 30 acres of land attached; the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall.

TOMPKINSVILLE, p-v., Choctaw co., Ala.

TOMPKINSVILLE, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Ky., 153 S.S.W. Frankfort, 648 W. Situated on a branch of Big Barren r., & contains a court house, jail, & 188 inhabitants.

TOMREGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Cavan, comprising a part of the town Ballyconnel. Area, 19,677 ac. Pop. 4,212.

TOMS, r., N. J., rises by several branches in Monmouth co., & flows into Barnegat bay.

TOMS BROOK, p-o., Shenandoah co., Va., 156 N. N.W. Richmond, 98 W.

TOMS CREEK, p-o., Surry co., N. C., 139 W.N.W. Raleigh, 332 W.

TOMS CREEK, p-o., Franklin co., Ga.

TOMSK, a gov. of W. Siberia, between lat. 49° & 61° N., & lon. 75° & 90° E., having S. Chinese Turkestan & the Kirghiz territory, & on other sides the govs. Tobolsk & Yeniseisk. Pop. estimated at nearly a million. Principal rivers the Obe & Ishim; in the S. it includes the larger part of the Lake Tenghiz (Balkashno); on the S.E. it extends to the Little Altai, in which part & in the district Barnaul are some important mining establishments.—*Tomsk*, the cap. city on the Tom, a tributary of the Obe, is in lat. 56° 29′ 26″ N., lon. 84° 57′ 57″ E. Pop. in winter about 24,000, but in summer reduced to 18,000, many of the pop. being then elsewhere engaged in gold-washings. Mean temp. of year 31°.9; summer 60°.5; winter minus, 4°.8 Fahr. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, & fur magazines, barracks, hospitals, & orphan asylum. It is the residence of the bishop of Tomsk & Yeniseisk, of a civil governor, & of the superintendent of the Altai mines; its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks in cattle & furs.

TOMS, r., N. J., enters Barnegat bay. It is navigable for sloops 6 m. to the v. of Toms r.

TOMS RIVER, p-v., & capital, Ocean co., N. J., 38 S.E. Trenton, 199 W. Situated on both sides of Toms r., 6 m. from its entrance into Barnegat bay. A bridge across the r., 200 feet long, connects the v. It contains a courthouse, a Methodist church, a bank, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newsp., & 350 inhabs., principally engaged in the exportation of timber & fire wood.

TOMSVILLE, p-v., Chester co., S. C., 74 N. Columbia, 455 W.

TOMYSL (NEU), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 33 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 800.—*Alt-Tomysl* is a contiguous village. Pop. 400.

TONARA, a market town of the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., 12 miles E. Busachi. Pop. 2,255.

TONAWANDA, cr., N. Y., rises in the S. part of Wyoming co., flowing N. to Batavia, it turns to the N. W. & W., forming the division line between Erie and Niagara counties, & flows into Niagara r. at Tonawanda v. For 12 miles it constitutes a part of the Erie canal.

TONAWANDA, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 298 W. Albany, 392 W. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by Tonawanda cr. The v. is situated on the right bank of Niagara r., at the junction of Tonawanda cr. & the Erie canal, & on Buffalo & Niagara Falls r. r. From the dam here in the cr. there are outlet locks to Niagara r. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, & about 700 inhabs. There are in the t. 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,261; 1850, 2,072.

TONBRIDGE. [TUNBRIDGE.]

TONCO, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. & 14 m. S.W. Casale.

TONDELLA, or BESTIEROS, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 10 miles S.W. Viseu. Pop. 2,490.

TONDERN, or TONDERE, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on the Wid-Aa, 25 miles W.N.W. Flensburg. Pop. 6,500. It has manufs. of fringe, lace, & woollen & linen fabrics.

TONDI, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 64 m. E. Madura, on Palk Strait.

TONE, a river of England, county Somerset, rises S. Brendon-hill, flows S.E. and N.E., & joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course 30 m., for the last 10 of which it is navigable.—*Taunton* is on its S. bank.

TONG, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 6 m. W. N.W. Faversham. Area, 1,883 ac. Pop. 242.—II. co. Salop, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Shiffnal. Area, 3,464 ac. Pop. 511.—III. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,797.

TONG, a prefixed name of the following cities and caps. of deps. in China.—I. (*T.-Chang*) prov. Shangtung, cap. dep., on a river flowing into the G. of Chi-li, 55 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.—II. (*T.-Chow*), prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, 25 m. E.S.E. Peking.—III. (*T.-Gin*), prov. Kwi-Chow. Lat. 27° 40′ N., lon. 108° 55′ E.—IV. (*Tchou*), prov. Shen-si, on the Hoei-ho, 60 m. N.E. Singan.—V. (*Tchuen*), prov. Se-chuen, near its S. boundary & the Yang-tze-Kiang. It is important as a military post.—*Tong-ting-hou* is a large lake, prov. Hou-pe, near the limit of Hou-nan. It receives several large rivers, & communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tze-Kiang.

TONGA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands, lat. 20° S., lon. 175° W., & comprising, at least, 150 islands; the principal of which are—Tongataboo, Boscawen, and Keppel islands; Vavao, Hapai, & Eooa, with a pop. estimated at 18,500, united under one sovereignty.—*Tongataboo, Tonga*, or *Amsterdam Island*, is one of the

most S. of these islands, and the residence of their sovereign, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 4′ S., lon. 175° 28′ W. Circuit upwards of 50 m. Estimated pop. 8,000. Surface low; soil very fertile; products comprise yams, plaintains, bananas, sugar-cane, fine timber, coir, exported to New South Wales, and abundant supplies of hogs & other provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabitants have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who retain important depôts in the island. Principal towns, Moa and Nukualo. This island was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

TONGE with HAULGH, a township of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Bolton, 1¼ m. E. Great Bolton. Pop. 2,826, employed in cotton manufs.—II. a township, same co., pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwick, 7¼ m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 3,831.

TONGHO, or TAUNGU, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. & 120 m. N. Pegu, on the Setang river, & near which are numerous temples.

TONGKOO BAY, or URMSTON HARBOR, an anchorage in the estuary of the Canton river, China, on its E. side, 9 m. N. the isl. Lantao, & between the island Tonkoo & the mainland.

TONGLAND, or TONGUELAND, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry & N.W. Kirkcudbright, on the Dee. Pop. 842. Here are remains of several old ecclesiastical edifices, ancient encampments, & cairns.

TONGRES, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Jaar, 13 m. S.S.E. Hasselt. Pop. 6,180. It has breweries, tanneries, manufs. of hats & chickory, & an active trade in hogs & corn. It was ruined by Attila in his retreat from Chalons.

TONGUE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, with a village, 8 m. S.W. Farr-Kirk. Area of pa. abt. 120 sq. m., mostly mountainous. Pop. 2,018, of whom 92 are in the vill. The pa. extends for 10 m. along the N. coast, indented by the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet, 8¼ m. in length, & contains Ben Hope & Moir mountains, with many mineral springs, and much fertile soil.

TONK, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 48 m. S. Jeypoor, near the Banass. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall.

TONNAY, two comms. & towns of France, dep. Charente-Inf., caps. of cantons.—I. (*Boutonne*), on the Boutonne, 25 m. S.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,416.—II. (*Charente*), on the Charente, 3 m. E. Rochefort. Pop. 3,435. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

TONNEINS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, & on railroad from Bordeaux to Cete, 10 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 4,468. It has a national manuf. of tobacco, and manufs. of cordage. It is the birth-place of Madame Cottin.

TONNERRE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Armançon, & on railroad from Paris to Lyon, 19 m. E.N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 3,878. It has a communal college, a fine hospital with a monument to Margaret of Burgundy, queen of Sicily, and manufs. of agricultural implements, mill-works, and stained paper.

TÖNNINGEN, a fortified town of Denmark, duchy & 29 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on the Eyder, 11 m. from its mouth, in the N. Sea. Pop. 2,400.

TONQUIN, the most N. prov. of Anam, S.E. Asia, between lat. 19° & 23° N., & lon. 102° & 108° 30′ E., having N. the Chinese provs. Quang-tong, Quang-si, & Yun-nan, W. the Laos country, S. Cochin-China, and E. the gulf of Tonquin. Area & pop. uncertain. Surface near the sea a rich alluvial plain, & the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers & of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gums, varnishes, the precious metals, & many of the other most valuable articles of commerce. Elephants are num., & other wild animals are in great variety. The inhabs. are mostly Buddhists. Cachao, the cap., and Hean, on the Tonquin river, are the principal towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. Tonquin was conquered by the Chinese in 1406, & by the Anamese in 1790.—The *Gulf of Tonquin* is an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese prov. Quang-tong, & the isl. Hainan. Length 300 m.; average breadth 150 miles. It receives the Tonquin and many other rivers, & contains numerous islands.

TÖNSBERG, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Christiania fiord, 47 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. 2,200. It has tobacco factories, distilleries, a good harbor, & exports of timber & fish.—The *Gulf of Tönsberg* is an inlet of the Skager-rack, on the W. side of the Christiania fiord.

TONTINE, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

TONYN ISLANDS, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. Celebes. Lat. 5° 33′ S., lon. 118° 34′ E.

TONYS (ST.), a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 15 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,725.

TOOBONAI, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 23′ S., lon. 149° 24′ W., S. the Society Islands, and about 6 m. in circumference. It was discovered by Cook in 1777, and resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty" in 1789.

TOOELE, co., Utah ter., extends from the southern end of Great Salt Lake (a small portion of which extends into this county) to the Sierra Nevada, 400 miles, with a width of 50 miles, equal to 20,000 sq. m. It has the fertile valley of the Tooele on its eastern borders, then commences the desert, which extends 70 m., and from thence westerly is a mountainous & desert region, "*ad infinitum*," until the Humboldt valley is reached, between which and the Sierra Nevada is the Pyramid Lake, & Mud Lake Valley. Capital Tooele. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $5,925; wheat, 730 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 36; potatoes, 335. Pop. 1853, 215.

TOOELE, p-o., Tooele co., Utah.

TOOELYS, p-o., Concordia pa., La.

TOOLSBOROUGH, p-o., Louisa co., Iowa.

TOOL'S POINT, p-o., Jasper co., Iowa.

TOOM, or TOOMVERIG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6 miles N.W. Tipperary. Area, 12,278. Pop. 4,277.

TOOMAVARRA, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. E.S.E. Nenagh. Pop. 885.

TOOMB, or TOOME, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 5¼ m. S.W. Gorey. Area, 6,979. Pop. 4,087.

TOOMBS, p-o., Richmond co., Ga.

TOOMBUDDRA, or TOOMGABUDDRA, a river of India, is formed by the junction of the Toonga and Buddre, in Mysore, flows N. & E., & after a course of 400 m., joins the Kistnah, 15 m. N.E. Kurnool. Principal affl., the Hindry from the S. In parts of its course it separates the presidency Madras from the Bombay presidency & territory of the Nizam.

TOOMCOOR, a town of S. India, Mysore, 70 m. N. N.E. Seringapatam.

TOOMSBOROUGH, p-v., Wilkinson co., Ga.

TOON, a town of Persia, prov. Yezd, 45 m. E.N.E. Tubbus.

TOORAVAKAIRA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, on an affl. of the Cavery, 50 m. N. Seringapatam.

TOOTING-GRAVENEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6¼ m. S.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 2,840. It has many handsome residences.

TOPCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Thirsk, on the Swale & Great N. rail road. Area, 15,565 ac. Pop. 2,797. Here are the ruins of the "Maiden Bower," a former seat of the Percies, in which Charles I. was confined before his delivery to the Scots.

TOPCROFT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area, 1,875 ac. Pop. 477.

TOPESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S. S.W. Clare. Area, 3,320 ac. Pop. 1,051.

TOPHANÉ ("an arsenal"), a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden-horn, & immediately N.E. Galata. It comprises an arsenal & cannon foundry (whence its name), extensive artillery barracks, dock-yards for building *caïques*, a fine public fountain, & a quay which is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari.

TOPINO, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., joins the Tiber from the E., 7 m. S. Perugia. Course 30 m. past Foligno.

TOPLICZA, or TOPLITZA, a river of Servia, joins the E. Morava, 10 m. N.E. the vill. Toplicza.—*Toplika* is a market town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. S.S.E. Warasdin. Pop. 808. Here are hot springs and glass works.

TÖPLITZ, TOEPLITZ, or TEPLITZ, a town and famous watering-place of Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, circ. & 16 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erzgébirge. Stationary pop. 2,794; but in autumn it

is often visited by 10,000 strangers. It is neatly built, & consists mostly of inns, lodging houses, & bathing establishments. Chief buildings, the town-house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. Principal bathing establishments are the Stadtbad, Fürstenbad, Furstlich, Frauen-Zimmerbad, and Herrnhaus, all in the *Baade-platz* or great square; the first open gratuitously to the public; the 2d comprising superior private baths; and the last royal & *elite* baths. Teplitz being a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 90 public bathing houses; and in the suburb Schonau are the Steinbad, Templebad, Schangenbad, Neubad, &c., with buildings equal, if not superior, in elegance, to the town baths. The waters are saline; temp. in Töplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schonau from 101° to 104° Fahr. Here are Austrian & Prussian military hospitals, a civil hospital, & one supported by Prince Clary, the grounds of whose château are open to the public; here are also a theatre, & other appliances of a highly-fashionable watering-place. [Tepl.—Teplitz.]

TOPOLIAS, *Copais*, a lake of Greece, Hellas, gov. & in the centre of Bœotia, 5 m. E. Lebadea. Length in winter 16 m.; greatest breadth 8 m., but in summer much of it is a mere reedy marsh. Height above the sea about 1,000 feet. At Skripu (ancient *Orchomenus*), on its W. side it receives the river Gavrios (ancient *Ophissus*). It contains many isls., & it is still famous for its eels, large quantities of which are annually salted for exportation to Constantinople, &c.

TOPOLY, TÖPL, or TOPLA, a river of N. Hungary, after a S.S.E. course of 65 m., joins the Ondava, 13 m. S. Varano.

TOPOLYA, a post vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. N. Hegyes. Pop. 5,615.

TOPOZERO, a large lake of Russian Lapland, gov. Archangel, W. the White Sea. Length 50 m.; breadth 8 m. It contains several islands.

TOPRAK-KULAH, or KALEH, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 75 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum. Pop. 200 Turkish & 100 Armenian families.

TOPSAIL SOUND, p-o., New Hanover co., N. C.

TOPSFIELD, p-t., Washington co., Me., 235 N.E. Augusta, 821 W. A considerable lake, the S. source of Mattawamkeag r., lies on its N. border. Incorporated in 1838. Pop. 1840, 188; 1850, 268.

TOPSFIELD, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 25 N. by E. Boston, 465 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Drained by Ipswich r. The v. contains an academy, 2 churches, —1 Congressional & 1 Methodist,—a bank, & 350 inhabitants. Boots & shoes are extensively manufactured. First settled in 1639; incorporated in 1,650. There are in the t. 6 boot & shoe fac., 2 grist m., an academy, 5 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,059; 1850, 1,170.

TOPSHAM, p-t., capital, with Wiscasset & Warren, of Lincoln co., Me., 29 S. by W. Augusta, 571 W. Bounded S. & E. by Androscoggin r., which affords great water power, & furnishes extensive facilities for navigation & ship-building. Lumber is largly exported. Incorporated in 1764. The v. is on the left bank of the Androscoggin r., & on the Kennebec & Portland railroad, & is opposite to Brunswick, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, 8 stores, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 13 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,883; 1850, 2,010.

TOPSHAM, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 23 S.E. Montpelier, 525 W. Surface uneven & stony; soil adapted to grain & to grazing. Drained by head branches of Wait's r. It has a town house, occupied also as a church by several denominations. Chartered in 1761; first settled in 1781; organized in 1790. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,745; 1850, 1,668.

TOPSHAM, a seaport town & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary & the confluence of the Clist., 4 m. S.E. Exeter, & N.W. Exmouth. Area of pa. 1,740 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,377; do. of the t. 2,717. The town is pleasantly situated, and has spacious wharves, quays, and bonding warehouses; ship building, & manufs. of ropes and chain-cables. Steamers ply regularly to London. Near it is Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon.

TOR, a petty seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19′ N., lon. 33° 38′ E., near the Tor mntns. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, & has an old fort, & a harbor sheltered by a coral bank, on which is a light-house.

TORA, a small town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 24 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,200.—II. a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 10 m. S.S.W. Solsona.

TORAH, p-o., Linn co., Io.

TORAT BAY, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of Middle Island, lat. 42° 37′ S., lon. 169° 30′ E.

TORBAY, a fine & highly-picturesque bay of Engl., an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the co. Devon, between the headlands Bob's-nose & Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24′ N., lon. 3° 28′ W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by lime-stone & sienite cliffs, abounding in fine marble quarries, and containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N. shore is Torquay, & on its W. side are Brixhâm & Paington. Here William III. landed in England, 5th November, 1688.—II. a bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 m. W.S.W. Cape Canso.—III. a bay E. coast of Newfoundland, 8 m. N. St. John's.

TORBIT'S STORE, p-o., Chester dist., S. C., 65 N. Columbia, 458 W.

TORBOCK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Huyton, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Prescot. Pop. 740.

TORBOLTON, t., Carleton co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 542.

TOR-BRYAN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Abbot-Newton. Area, 2,010 ac. Pop. 229.

TORCELLO, an island in the Lagoon, N.E. Venice. It was a town, with cathedral & bishops, in the 7th century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, & a cathedral of the 11th century. Climate very unhealthy.

TORCH, p-o., Athens co., O.

TORDA, a market town of Transylvania, on lt. b. of the Aranyos, 19 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 7,000.

TORDERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,856.

TORDESILLAS, *Turris Sillæ*, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the Douro. Pop. 2,319.

TOREE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 36 square miles. Pop. 6,000. Armed force 375 men.

TORELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. & 3 m. N.W. San Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3,000.

TORELLO (SAN FELIU DE), a town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,734. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloth.

TORGAU, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Elbe, 70 m. S.S.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,425. It is enclosed by strong walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, & leather. Frederick the Great took it after defeating the Austrians, 23d Nov., 1760.

TORIGNI, or THORIGNY, a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. St. Lô. Pop. 2,051.

TORITTO, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. & 15 m. N.N.E. Altamura. Pop. 2,800.

TORJOK, a town of Russia. [Torshok.]

TORKSEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 438.

TORMARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S. E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 2,645 ac. Pop. 463.

TORMES, a river of Spain, rises in the Santa Gredos, flows N., past Alba-de-Tormes & Salamanca, and joins the Douro on lt. Length 150 m. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French & Spaniards, 1808 to 1814.

TOR-MORHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. E. N.E. Totness. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 11,474.

TORNA, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, cap. co., 18 m. W.S.W. Kaschau. Pop. 2,190.

TORNEA, or TORNEO, a river of Scandinavia, separates the Swedish & Russian dom., & enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea, after a S.S.E. course of 230 miles. It is rapid, & in it is the fine cataract of Julhae. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lappmark.

TORNEA, a town of Finland, on the Tornea, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 65° 50′ 8″ N., lon. 24° 14′ 0″ E. Pop. 700. It has an active trade in stock-fish, reindeer, skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, & pickled salmon. Here, in

1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Tornea was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810.—*Ofver-Tornea* is a place on the Swedish side of the Tornea r., about 30 m. N.N.W. Tornea.

TORO, p-o., Sabine co., La.

TORO, a town of Spain, prov. Zamora, on the Douro, 29 m. N.N.E. Salamanca. Pop. 6,897. It is enclosed by old walls, & has an old palace or alcazar, & another, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Berwick, & manufacs. of coarse woollen & linen cloths, brandy, and leather.—II. a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 7 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,400.

TORO, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, off the S. W. coast of the island Sardinia.—II. a r. of Mongolia, E. Asia, joins the Nonni, on the frontier of Manchooria, after an E. course of 250 m.—III. (*San Antonia dé*), a town of South America, New Granada, near the Cauca, prov. Popayan, 22 m. S.S.W. Cartago.

TORO (BOCA DEL), or "Bull's Mouth," C. Amer., is one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea. The lagoon, or harbor of Boca del Toro, extends inland in one place upwards of seventy miles, with deep water. It was surveyed about sixty years ago by the English government, & forms a portion of the territory of New Granada. The town of Boca del Toro, consisting of about 50 houses, was first settled by the Creoles about twenty-five years since. These people are scattered over the various islands in the lagoon, leading an easy & pleasant life; very little exertion is required for the actual necessities of life. Turtle are abundant. Bananas & plantains are a substitute for bread, & fruit & vegetables abound. The principal commerce of the lagoon, however, is in sarsaparilla, collected in the first instance by the Indians, by them sold or bartered to traders, & then transferred to the stores in Boca del Toro. The total export is about 12,000 pounds annually. A prettier place than the lagoon, surrounded by its high mountains, prominent amongst which is Chiriqui volcano, about 7,500 feet high, it is impossible to imagine. The climate is stated to be admirable, though warm, of course, & by no means unhealthy. Several ways are open for successful enterprise, to those possessed of the necessary capital & courage to overcome the difficulties occasioned by a want of labor, severely felt all over the isthmus.

TÖRÖK, several mkt. towns of Hungary.—I. (*Becse*), co. Torontal, on lt. bank of the Theiss, 47 m. S. Szegedin. Pop. 4,920.—II. (*Kanisa*), same co., on lt. b. of the Theiss, 15 m. S. Szegedin.—III. (*Koppany*), S.W. Hungary, co. Schumegh, 18 m. S.E. Lake Balaton.—IV. (*St Miklos*), N. Hungary. [MIKLOS.]

TORONTO, p-o., Vermilion co., Ia., 81 W. Indianapolis, 652 W.

TORONTO, city, and one of the capitals of Canada, is situated on Toronto bay, in the township & co. of York, lat. 43° 32′ N., lon. 79° 20′ W. It is 45 N.E. Hamilton, 165 W. from Kingston, 363 from Montreal, 543 from Quebec, and 1,353 from Halifax, N. S.

The bay is a beautiful sheet of water, separated from the main body of Lake Ontario, except at its entrance, by a long narrow strip of sandy beach, the S. W. termination of which is known as "*Gibraltar Point*." The city was founded in 1794 by Governor Simcoe, and is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, being above 3 miles long by 1¼ mile wide, the streets, which are strait & wide, intersecting at right angles. The esplanade fronting the bay extends for a distance of 2 m. In 1817, the population amounted to 1,200; in 1830, to 2,860; in 1842, to 15,336; in 1850, to 25,166; in 1852, to 30,763; & in 1854, to over 40,000. The city is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water, by companies incorporated for those purposes. The Bank of Upper Canada has its head office here, & there are agencies of the Montreal, Brit. North America, Commercial Bank of Kingston, & City Bank of Montreal; there is also an institution called the Farmer's Joint-Stock Bank, & there are 2 Savings' Banks. The head offices of the British America (Fire & Marine), Provincial Mutual and General (Fire and Marine), and the Canada Western (Fire) Assurance Companies are in Toronto, as is also that of the Canada Company, which has nearly two millions of acres of land for sale situated in various parts of the province. The offices of the Toronto & Guelph, & of the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron r. r. companies, are likewise at Toronto. There are agencies of over 30 other life, fire, or marine assurance companies, & there are 8 building societies. The principal public buildings are, St. James' Church (the English cathedral), St. Michael's Church (the Roman Cath. cathedral), the University of Toronto, the St. Lawrence Hall & Market, the Parliament House, Osgoode Hall, the Court-house, Trinity College, Upper Canada College, the Lunatic Asylum, the National School, & the Jail. The buildings of the various banks are also worthy of notice, & the shops, stores, & private residences, are not surpassed in elegance, magnitude or convenience, in any city of its size in North America. The churches number 24, viz., 1 Baptist, 1 Catholic Apostolic, 1 Disciples of Christ, 5 Church of England, 1 Church of Scotland, 1 Scotch Free Church, 1 United Presbyterian, 1 Irish Presbyterian, 4 Wesleyan, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist New Connection, 1 Primitive Wesleyan, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 1 African Baptist, and 1 African Wesleyan. The University of Toronto has 10 professors & 1 lecturer in the faculties of law, arts, and languages, whilst Trinity College (in connection with the Church of England) has 7 professors in the faculty of medicine, & 6 in the faculties of law & arts. The Toronto School of Medicine has 6 lecturers, & is recognized by McGill College at Montreal, as preparing gentlemen for graduating at that institution. The other educational establishments are, Upper Canada College, which has a principal and 13 masters; Knox's College, which has 2 divinity professors & a classical tutor; the Congregational Institute, with 2 divinity professors; the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, with 1 professor; St. Michael's (Roman Catholic) College, under the charge of the brothers of the order of St. Basil; the Provincial normal and model schools, with 12 teachers; the Toronto Academy, which has 8 masters, & the co. of York Grammar School, which has 5 masters. There is also a public school in each ward, & there are numerous first-class private schools. The benevolent institutions are, the Toronto Hospital; the Lunatic Asylum; the Eye Dispensary; the General Dispensary & Lying-in Hospital; the Provincial Lying-in Hospital and Vaccine Institution, & the Maternity Lying-in Hospital. These institutions, the Lunatic Asylum excepted, are mostly supported by voluntary contributions, with, occasionally, some assistance from govt. The national societies, consisting of a St. George's, a St. Andrew's, & a St. Patrick's Society, may also be classed with the benevolent institutions, as they are ever active in their charities when the occasion offers. The mercantile & literary societies are, the Board of Trade; the Stock Exchange; the Athenæum & News Room, & the Mechanics' Institute. There is also a Philharmonic Society, a Society of Arts, a Typographical Society, a Horticultural Society, & a Female Emigration Society. There are 3 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 3 semi-weekly, & 13 weekly newspapers published here, & there are 9 monthly magazines and periodicals. The city communicates by electric telegraph with every town of importance in Canada & the United States, & the lines of r. r. already constructed or in progress, will place Toronto in direct communication with nearly every important town in N. Amer.

Toronto has a constant steamboat intercourse, during the season of navigation, with the various ports on the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence, & stages leave the city daily throughout the year, for all the principal inland towns in Western Canada. The markets of Toronto are well supplied with every description of provisions of the best quality at very moderate prices, & house rents, except in the principal business streets (such as King street, Yonge street, Front street, Church street, &c., where good business stands let at from £150 to £300 per annum), are reasonable.

Property in Toronto has become greatly enhanced in value within the last few years, the price having in many instances more than doubled; the wages of labor of every description have also advanced steadily, & the trade and commerce of the city have fully kept pace with its increase in population. The value of imports in 1852 was £639,317; of exports, £134,211, & the duties collected amounted to £93,304. The value of imports in 1853 was £920,739, & the duties collected amounted to £156,026, which shows Toronto to be next to Montreal in the import trade of the province. The value of property as assessed, within the corporation limits, is about £3,250,000, or thirteen millions of dollars.

No town in Canada has advanced so rapidly in wealth & population as Toronto, & the probabilities are, that at the next decennial census, in 1862, it will rank second to no city in British America. The city is divided into 7 wards, which return 2 aldermen and 2 councillors for each, who, from among themselves, elect the mayor. It also returns 2 mems. to the Provincial Parliament, & the superior courts of law for Canada West hold their sittings here, in a large and elegant building called Osgoode Hall. There is a city recorder, whose court is held 4 times in the year, and there are 8 fire companies in the city, who are under the direction of 1 chief & 2 assistant engineers; each company having also a captain of its own election.

The city was incorporated in 1834, & divided into 3 wards, & was the seat of the parliament and superior courts of Upper Canada till the union of the Upper & Lower provs. in 1841, when the seat of government was removed to Kingston, & thence to Montreal. It was founded in 1794, & suffered severely by fire in 1813, & also in 1849.

TOROPETZ, a town of Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist., at the influx of the Toropa into Lake Solomino, 50 m. S.S.E. Cholm. Pop. 8,000. It is mostly built of wood, & paved with planks; it has a cathedral, several schools, a dilapidated fort on an island in the Toropa, by which river it communicates with Riga.

TOR-ORSAJA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., dist. & 15 m. S.E. Il Vasto.

TOROSAY, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, comprising a part of Mull island & a petty vill. on the Sound of Mull. Pop. 1,361.

TORPENHOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. Cockermouth. Area, 9,670 acres. Pop. 1,175.

TORPHICHEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. S.S.W. Linlithgow. Area, 16 square m., mostly hilly. Pop. 1,356, of whom 397 are in the vill., formerly a place of importance, & having the remains of a preceptory of Knights-Templars.

TORPOINT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. St. Anthony, 1 m. W. Davenport. Pop. 1,747.

TORQUAY, a mkt. town, chapelry, & favorite watering-place of Engl., co. Devon, most picturesquely seated on the steep shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with a station on the S. Devon r. r., 18¼ m. S. Exeter. Pop. 1851, 7,903. It consists chiefly of handsome villas & terraces, interspersed with plantations, & lodging houses for visitors occupying successive ranges on a steep slope down to its quay, beside which is a portion of the town on the strand. It has excellent hotels, a news-room, library, & other appliances of a watering-place, with some very superior schools, a mechanics' institute, bank, &c. Having a S. aspect, sheltered on all other sides by heights, & a mild climate, it is peculiarly adapted for delicate invalids. It has a good harbor, & some timber trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, regular steam communication with Portsmouth & Plymouth, & well-supplied mkts. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the refectory of an anc. abbey.

TORQUEMADA, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N. E. Palencia, on rt. b. of the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. Pop. 2,700. It has brandy distilleries, & manufs. of wine-skins. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born here in 1420.

TORRALBA DE CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real, with manufacs. of blonde & thread-lace. Pop. 3,016.

TORRAO, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 26 m. N.W. Beja. Pop. 1,800.

TORRE, a prefixed name of many towns, &c., of Spain & Portugal.—I. (*T. Campo*), Spain, prov. & 45 m. N.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,518.—II. (*de Embarra*), prov. & 8 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,868.—III. (*de Moncorvo*), a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. Comarca, between the Sabor & Douro, 11 m. E. Anciaens. Pop. 2,000. It has a square citadel, a handsome church, a Latin school, & manufs. of silks & woollens. Its vicinity, amongst the most fertile in the kingdom, yields much corn, oil, hemp, & flax.—IV. (*Don-Gimeno, Tosiria*), a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. W.S.W. Jaen, on the Salado. Pop. 5,787. It has manufs. of linens, & a trade in oil, wine, & salt.—V. (*Laguna*), prov. & 26 m. N.N.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,049.—VI. (*Mocha*), prov. & 13 m. S. W. Caceres. Pop. 1,690.—VII. (*de Peragil*), prov. & 28 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 3,444.

TORRE, a river of N. Italy, gov. Venice, joins the Isonzo, 5 m. N.E. Aquileia, after a S.S.E. course of nearly 40 m.—It is the prefixed name of the following towns, &c., of Italy.—I. (*T. del Greco*), Naples, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 13,000. It is well built of lava, which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius, 15th June, 1794. It has many handsome villas with gardens, a collegiate church, convents, & an extensive hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine & fruits.—II. (*T. del Annunziata*), prov. & 12 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 10,000. It is fortified, & has barracks, a royal manuf. of arms, other manufs. of paper & woollen fabrics, a fishery, & an active coasting trade.—III. (*delle Noselle*), prov. Princip. Ult., 4 m. E.S.E. Montefusco. Pop. 1,600.—IV. (*de Passeri*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., on the Pescara, 13 m. S.W. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.—V. (*di Luserna*), Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. & 8 m. S. Pinerolo. Pop. of comm. 2,894. —VI. (*di Mondovi*), a market town of Piedmont. div. Coni, prov. & 4 m. S.E. Mondovi. Pop. of comm. 1,675.—VII. (*Torrella*), a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 3 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 3,500.—VIII. (*Torre-Maggiore*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 5 m. W. San Severo. Pop. 4,000.—*Torrecuso* is a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 20 m. N.N.W. Avellino. Pop. 1,900.

TORRECAMPO, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S. E. Cordova. Pop. 2,518.—*Torrecilla de Cameros* is a town, prov. & 15 m. S.S.W. Logroño. Pop. 2,027.—And *Torres*, a town, prov. & 18 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 2,292.

TORRENS (LAKE), a large salt lake of S. Australia, between lat. 28° & 32° S., & lon. 136° 30′ & 140° 30′ E., bending in a remarkable horse-shoe direction around an arid & mountainous peninsula. Its inner shore was, in 1840, traced for 400 m. by Mr. Eyre, & found to consist of quicksands which prevented a close approach to the lake. It is from 15 to 20 m. across, & shallow; its E. & W. sides are bounded by high lands. Its level is 300 feet above the sea.

TORRES-NOVAS, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca & 15 m. N.E. Santarem. Pop. 4,250. It is defended by a castle.

TORRES STRAIT, in the E. seas, between Papua & Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 20′ to 10° 40′ N., & lon. 142° 30′ E., is about 80 m. across, & one maze of shoals, reefs, & islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales', Mulgrave, & Banks' isls. In its narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water, but its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Capt. King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. Torres discovered it in 1606, & Cook sailed through it in 1770.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Sizandro, 27 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 2,300. It was celebrated in the Peninsular war for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810, to resist the approach of the French.

TORRI, a vill. of N. Austria, gov. Venice, deleg. & 18 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. side of Lake Garda.—*Torrice* is a market town, Ponte. Sta., deleg. & 8 m. E.S.E. Frosinone.

TORRICELLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 22 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,500.

TORRIDGE, a river of Engl., co. Devon, rises in the N.W. part of the co., flows S.E. to its confl. with the Oke, & thence N.W. past Torrington, & near Appledore joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Course 40 m., for the last 15 of which it is tidal, and it is navigable for large vessels to Bideford.

TORRIDON LOCH, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, between Applecross & Gairloch peninsula, 12 m. in length & 3 m. in breadth. Its herring fishery, in 1840, employed about 3,000 hands.

TORRINGFORD, p-v., Torrington t., Litchfield co., Ct., 24 W. by N. Hartford, 335 W. Situated in the E. part of the t., & contains a Congregational church, an academy, an establishment employing 45 persons, manufacturing rolled brass, German silver, to the value of $120,000 yearly, a lock factory, and 200 inhabitants.

TORRINGTON, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 28 W. by

N. Hartford, 335 W. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Naugatuck r. & its branches. In its S. part is the flourishing manuf. v. of Wolcottville, which see. In the N. part of this is a v., containing 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist. There are in the t., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2,000 sp., 3 brass foundries, a rolling m., 2 lock fac., a button fac., a piano fac., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,707; 1850, 1,916.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), a munic. bor., market town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a declivity on the rt. b. of the Torridge, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Bideford, and 30 m. N.W. Exeter. Area, 3,456 ac. Pop. 3,308. It is unitedby a bridge to the hamlet of Tadyport. It has two pa. churches, Independent, Baptist, & Wesleyan chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, & other charities. A bowling-green occupies the site of its ancient castle. The inhabs. are principally employed in glove-making, agriculture, & retail trade. In 1643, the parliamentary forces were defeated here, & in 1646, the royalists, by the troops of Fairfax. Torrington gives the title of Viscount to the Byng family. Near it is Stevenston, late the seat of Lord Rolle.

TORRINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Area, 1,498 ac. Pop. 113.—II. (*Black*), co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area, 6,920 ac. Pop. 1,252.—III. (*Little*), same co., 1¾ m. S. Great Torrington. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 623.—IV. (*West*), co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. N. Wragby. Area, 1,109 ac. Pop. 133.

TORRITA, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.N.W. Montepulciano. Pop. 3,800.

TORROX, *Cavilcum*, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E. Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,357.

TORRY, a fishing vill. on the E. coast of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the rt. b. of the Dee, pa. Nigg, immediately opposite Aberdeen. Pop. 295.

TORRYBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the firth of Forth, 4 m. W.S.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,341, of whom 602 are in the vill. Manufs. of salt & cotton fabrics are here carried on.

TORSA, an island off the W. coast of Scotl., co. Argyle, E. the islands of Seli and Luing. Length 2 miles.

TORSHÆLLA, or THORSHALLA, a t. of Sweden, læn Nyköping, on the Torshælla, near its mouth in Lake Mælar, 56 m. W. Stockholm.

TORSHOK, or TORJOK, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 miles W.N.W. Tver, on the Teverza. Pop. 15,500. Since its partial destruction by fire in 1767, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. Public edifices comprise a cathedral, & many other churches, two convents, a government house, normal school, & orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims from all directions. Its position on a navigable river, & on the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance; & it has 3 large annual fairs, & extensive manufs. of colored Russia leather, from which shoes, gloves, & various articles are made, & being embroidered with gold & silver, are exported in large quantities.

TORTEVAL a pa., Island of Guernsey. Pop. 355.

TORTHORWALD, a pa. of Scotland, co., & 4 m. N.E. Dumfries. Area, 5,600 ac. Pop. 1,313, of whom 178, partly weavers, are in the vill. Torthorwald. In it are the vills. Roucan & Collin.

TORTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.W, Arundel. Area, 1,131 ac. Pop. 104.

TORTOLA, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 18° 24′ N., lon. 64° 32′ W., beween Virgin Gorda & St. John's. Length 12 m.; breath 4 m. Pop. 1844, 6,689. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1,600 feet in elevation, & in its N. part encircling a harbor, on the W. side of which is the town Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. In 1841, it exports comprised sugar, molasses, rum, galls, & copper ore, to the value of 18,968*l.*; imports in same year, 7,619*l.* Tortola has its governor, council, & legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

TORTONA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 14 m. E.S.E. Alessandria, cap. prov., on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined fortress. Pop. of comm. 10,821. It has a cathedral & manufs. of silk & other fabrics, & an active trade in corn, wine, &c. Pop. of prov. 1848, 58,853.

TORTORICI, a market town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 12 miles S.W. Patti. Pop. 4,000.

TORTOSA, *Dertosa*, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. S.W. Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 m. from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 20,573. It is strongly fortified by walls & several out-works, and is entered by 7 gates, & has a large cathedral, a bishop's palace, town hall, hospital, public granary, a handsome college, & a palace of the Vall-Cabra family; manufs. of earthenware, paper, & glass, & an active fishery, especially of sturgeons & lampreys. Near the town are jasper quarries. Here, in 1836, Nogueras put to death the mother of Cabrera.—II. (*Orthosia*), a seaport town of Syria, pash. & 30 miles N. Tripoli. In the middle ages it was a fortress of importance, but its walls are now in ruins.

TORTSBURG, a vill. Transylvania. [TÖRTSVAR.]

TÖRTSVAR, or TORZBURG, a vill. of Transylvania, with a castle near the Torzburg pass into Walachia, 20 m. S.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 6,690.

TORTUGA, two islands of the West Indies.—I. in the Caribbean sea, 55 m. W. Margarita, & belonging to Venezuela. Length, E. to W., 15 m.; breadth 8 miles. —II. off the N.W. coast of Hayti, lat. 20° N., lon. 72° 36′ W. Length, E. to W., 22 m.; breadth 5 m.—III. an island in the Gulf of California, 85 m. S. the island Tiburon.

TORTUGAS, Keys, Flor.

TORTUGAS, an island group & bank in the Gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W.S.W. Cape Sable, Florida.—II. an island off the N. coast of Cuba.

TORTURA, (Scrip. *Nephath*), a maritime vill. of Palestine, pash. & 20 m. S.S.W. Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the W. foot of Mt. Carmel.

TORTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W. Wootton-under-Edge. Area, 1,551 ac. Pop. 237.

TORY, or TORY ISLAND, an island off the N.W. coast of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5 m. N.N.W. Innisboffin, with a lighthouse in lat. 55° 5′ N., lon. 8° 15′ W. Length 3 m. Area, 785 acres. Pop. 700, mostly employed in fishing.

TOSA, a populous town of Japan, island Sikoke.—II. a river of Piedmont. [TOCE.]

TOSCANA, a country of Italy. [TUSCANY.]

TOSCANELLA, *Tuscania*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 23 miles N.N.E. Civita Vecchia, on right bank of the Marta. Pop. 3,000. It is highly picturesque, surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral of the 8th century. It was anciently a city of Etruria; in & around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

TOSCOLANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 20 miles N.E. Brescia, on W. side of the Lago di Gardi. Pop. 3,000. It has paper & oil mills.

TOSELAND, a pa. of England, county Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. Saint Neot's. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 230.

TOSIA, *Docea*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 100 miles N.E. Angora. It is stated to comprise 3,000 Turkish & 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets, & old Christian edifices. It has a trade in green morocco leather.

TOSSNOT DEPÓT, sta., Edgecombe co., N. C., 72 E. Raleigh, 259 W. It is on the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad.

TOSSORONTIO, t., Simcoe county, Can. W. Pop. 1852, 492.

TÓST, or TOSZEK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, 15 miles W. Tarnowitz. Pop. 1,035.

TOSTAKH, a river of East Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Yana after a N.N.W. course of 200 m.

TOSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6¼ miles E. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 945 ac. Pop. 348.

TOTANA, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 10 miles N.E. Lorca. Pop. 8,506. It has a handsome public fountain, & manufs. of linen & wax candles, earthenware, brandy, & saltpetre.

TOTERNHOE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Area, 2,394 ac. Pop. 753. Here are ruins of Totternhoe castle.

TOTHAM, two pas. of Engl. co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.E. Maldon. Area, 5,363 ac. Pop. 840.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N.E. Maldon. Area, 1,283 ac. Pop. 388.

TOTHILL, a. pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Area, 854 ac. Pop. 59. *Tothill Fields* is a district within the city of Westminster, & containing a large county prison.

TOTMA, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 miles N.E.

Vologda, cap. circ., on the Suchona. Pop. 2,800. It has a monastery, which attracts many pilgrims. Near it are extensive salt works.

TOTNESS, or TOTNES, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of England, co. Devon, on right bank of the Dart, 10 m. from its mouth, in the English Channel, & across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, & on the S. Devon railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. Exeter. Area of bor., which consists of the par. and the manor Bridgetown, 1,043 acres. Pop. 1851, 4,419. It consists chiefly of a long street, extending up a hill to its ruined castle, is one of the most ancient towns in England, & many houses are ornamented with colonnades. Bridgetown is more modern. It has a handsome church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, an endowed grammar school, endowed blue-coat school, a guildhall, council house, assembly rooms, and theatre. It has an import trade in coal. It returns two members to House of Commons.

TOTONICAPAN, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 100 m. N.W. of the city of Guatemala, cap. dep. in a rich plain. Pop. 12,000 (?). It covers a large space with its flat-roofed houses, & has mineral springs, & a few manufactures of woollen stuffs, wooden articles, and hardwares.

TOTORKAN, European Turkey. [TURTUKAI.]

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 5½ m. N.N.E. St. Paul's, London, & intersected by the E. cos. railroad. Area, 4,403 ac. Pop. 9,120. The vill. extending along the road from London to Ware, is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old & ornamented church, an episcopal church, various dissenting chapels, a grammar school, blue-coat do., green-coat do., almshouses, & other charities. In the pa. are several mills & potteries. Near it are an old cross & Bruce castle, an edifice of the 17th century.

TOTTENHILL, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 5½ miles N.N.E. Market-Downham. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 412.

TOTTEN'S WELLS, p-o., Obion co., Tenn., 140 W. by N. Nashville, 826 W.

TOTTENVILLE, p. o., Richmond co., N. Y.

TOTTERIDGE, a pa. of England, county Hertford, 1¾ miles South Chipping Barnet. Area, 1,597 acres. Pop. 595.

TOTTINGTON, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 4 miles S.S.W. Watton. Area, 3,213 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Higher*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 6 miles N. N.W. Bury. Pop. 2,958.—III. (*Lower*), a chapelry, same county, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Bury. Pop. 10,691, extensively employed in cotton manufs.

TOTTYS BEND, p. o., Hickman co., Tenn.

TOUCQUES, a river of France, deps. Orne & Calvados, rises near Merlerault, & after a N. course of 55 m., enters the English Channel, 8 m. W. Honfleur. Chief affls., the Orbec & Calone.

TOUCY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,641.

TOUGH, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 22 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 891. Here are various druidic remains.—*Tough* is the name of two pas. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, respectively 4 m. & 2¾ m. N. Pallas-Green.

TOUL, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on left bank of the Moselle, and on railroad from Paris to Strasbourg, 12 m. W. Nancy. Pop. 6,992. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 15th cent., cavalry & infantry barracks, an arsenal, & manufs. of lace, calicoes, & hardwares. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

TOULON, p-v., capital of Stark co., Ill., 90 N. by W. Springfield. It contains a court house, an Universalist church, several stores, & 377 inhab.

TOULON, *Telo Martius*, a comm. & important military & naval port of France, dep. Var, on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m. S.W. Draguignan. Lat. of observatory 43° 7′ 5″ N., lon. 5° 56′ E. Pop. 39,243. Mean temperature of year 62° .2; winter 48° .5, summer 75° .2 Fahr. It is strongly fortified, defended by a double line of bastioned fortifications, & strengthened by forts on the adjacent heights. The French consider it impregnable. It has a tribunal & chamber of commerce, tribunal of marine, school of navigation, comm. college, & public library. The streets are watered by numerous fountains. Around the harbor are immense magazines & arsenals, ship-building docks, rope & sail works, & the *bagne*, or convict prison, usually occupied by 4,000 to 5,000 culprits. Toulon was originally a Roman colony; it was taken by the constable of Bourbon in 1524, & by Charles V. in 1536. It was given up to the English in August, 1793; in December of the same year it was taken by the French republicans, after a memorable siege, during which Napoleon commenced his military career. *Toulon-sur-Arroux* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saone-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,556.

TOULOUSE, *Tolosa*, a city of France, cap. dep. H.-Garonne, on the Garonne, the Canal du Midi, & on the railroad to Cette, 150 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Lat. of new observatory 43° 36′ 47″ N., lon. 1° 27′ 55″ E. Pop. 71,895. It is surrounded by old ramparts, flanked by towers, & is generally well built: the most remarkable edifice is the capitol, said to have been founded in the time of Galba. Toulouse has a national court, a university academy for three deps., tribunal of commerce, school of artillery, an academy of "floral games," the most ancient in Europe, national academy of sciences, a school of law, a secondary school of medicine, a national college, seminary, & normal school, 2 libraries of 54,000 & 38,000 volumes, & an observatory. It is the entrepôt for the commerce betw. the interior of France & Spain, & has a national manuf. of tobacco, a cannon foundry, & manufs. of woollens, silks, paper, & brandy distilleries. Toulouse is the birth-place of Pope Benedict XII., the jurist Cujas, & the engineer Riquet. It is one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, & was for some time cap. of the Visigoths. In 752 it was taken by the Saracens. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on 10th of April, 1814.

TOUMEN, a river of Corea, forms a part of the boundary between it & Manchooria, & enters the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30′ N., after a N.E. & S.E. course of 200 miles.—*Kin-king* is on it, near its mouth.—II. a town of Siberia. [TIUMEN.]

TOUR (LA), several comms. & market towns of France.—I. (*d'Aigues*), dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. N.E. Pertuis. Pop. 1,465.—II. (*d'Auvergne*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,242.—III. (*de France*), a comm. & vill., dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,259.—IV. (*du Pin*), dep. Isere, 31 m. E.S.E. Lyon. Pop. 2,214.

TOURAINE, an old prov. of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, & Vienne rivers, & now forming most part of the dep. Indre-et-Loire.

TOURCOING, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. 2 cants., on railroad arrond. & 7 miles N. East Lille. Pop. 1846, 15,885. It has a town hall, remains of an old château of the dukes of Havre, a comm. college, & extensive manufs. of cotton & worsted thread, camlets, plushes, muslins, & other varieties of goods.

TOUR-DE-PEIL (LA), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 m. S.E. Vevay.

TOURLAVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,845. It has stone quarries & glass works.

TOURMENT (CAPE), a headland of Canada E., on the N.W. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 33 m. N.E. Quebec, & rising to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the river.

TOURNAN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 20 miles E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,765.

TOURNEY (Flemish *Doornik*, anc. *Civitas Nerviorum*), a strongly-fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, here crossed by several flying bridges, & which divides it into an old & new town, 27 m. N.W. Mons. It has a fine quay along the Scheldt. The cathedral has five towers & spires. Other edifices are the citadel, town hall, chamber of commerce, exchange, theatre, & athenæum. It has an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, medical school, public library, museum of natural history, & it is one of the most industrious towns of the Netherlands. Its inhabs. manuf. hosiery, calico, linen, and woollen fabrics & yarn, clothing of various kinds, earthenwares, bronze goods, hardwares, & liqueurs; it has a royal carpet factory, breweries, salt refineries, tanneries, & dye works. It has also an active trade by

the Scheldt, which is navigable up to it for vessels of 150 tons burden. It is connected by a branch with the r. r. between Lille & Ghent.

TOURNAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 9 m. E.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,316.

TOURNEPPE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, with paper mills, on an affl. of the Senne, 7 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 2,200.

TOURNON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardeche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge, 9 m. N.N.W. Valence. Pop. 3,518. It has a good quay on the Rhone, an old castle, on a neighboring height, & a national college. It has a brisk trade in Hermitage wines, woollen & silk fabrics, organzine, & timber.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Baudusson, 23 m. N. E. Agen. Pop. 1,402.

TOURNUS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. of the Saône, 17 m. N. Macon, on railroad from Paris to Lyon. Pop. 4,216. It has a chamber of commerce, manufs. of hats, silks, & beet-root sugar.

TOURS, *Cæarodunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Indre-et-Loire, between the lt. b. of the Loire and rt. b. of the Cher, and at the termini of railroad from Paris, Bordeaux, & Nantes, 85 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. 25,822. Tours is situated at the extremity of a fine plain, & its bridge across the Loire is one of the finest in Europe. Chief buildings, a Gothic cathedral, with a turreted front, built by Henry V. of England, episcopal palace, prefecture, exchange, and hotel de ville. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a library of 32,000 vols., cabinet of natural history, and numerous schools & learned societies. It is a favorite residence of English families. In its vicinity is *Plessis les Tours*, where Louis XI. died in 1483, and the national powder-mills. The manufs. of silk stuffs, introduced by Louis XI., are still important; the other manufs. comprise woollen cloths, hosiery & leather.

TOURTOIRAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Perigueux. Pop. 1,289.—*Tourtouse* is a comm. & vill., dep. Ariege, 7 m. N.N.W. St. Girons. Pop. 1,544.

TOURVES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, 19 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 2,223.

TOURVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Coutances. Birth-place of Admiral Tourville. Pop. 933.

TOURY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris & Orleans railroad, 27 m. S.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,250.

TOUVET (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,683.

TOU-YAN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., lat. 26° 10′ N., lon. 107° 22′ E.

TOVARNIK, a mkt. and post town of Slavonia, co. & 12 m. S.S.E. Vukovar. Pop. 2,889.

TOWALLIGA, p. o., Butts co., Ga.

TOWAMENSING, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 20 Philadelphia, 9 Norristown. Surface level; soil red shale. Drained by Skippack & Towamensing creeks. It contains a church near its centre. There are in the t. 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 763; 1850, 904.

TOWAMENSING, t., Northampton co., Pa., 87 E. N.E. Harrisburg, 194 W. Surface is a mass of mountains, three-fourths of which is a desert; soil gravel. Lehigh river, on its W. boundary, separates it from Mauch Chunk & Lausanne townships. Near its S.W. boundary is a Lutheran church. There are in the t. a fulling m., 5 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,847; 1850,

TOWANDA, p-t., capital of Bradford co., Pa., 134 N. by E. Harrisburg, 244 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Sugar cr., flowing into Susquehanna riv., which bounds it on the E. The b. is situated on the right bank of the N. branch of Susquehanna r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, & 1,171 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,002; 1850, 2,309.

TOWCESTER, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. S.S.W. Northampton, on the ancient Watling street. Area of pa. 2,790 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,665; do. of the t. 2,478. It has a church of the 11th cent., with a monument to Archb. Sponne, who founded the grammar school; manufs. of silks & bobbin-lace.

TOWEDNACK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. S.W. St. Ives. Area, 2,794 ac. Pop. 1,057.

TOWEE FALLS, p. o., Monroe co., Tenn.

TOWER HAMLETS, a parl. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. the city of London & Finsbury, extending S. to the Thames, & consisting of the pas. Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, &c. Area, 8,988 ac. Pop. 1851, 539,111. The bor. contains the London & St. Katherine's docks, the mint, Trinity-house, the London hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, with the terminus of the E. & N.E. Cos. r. r. The tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This bor. sends 2 members to House of Commons. [LONDON.]

TOWER HILL, p-v., S. Kingston t., Washington co., R. I., 37 S. Providence, 396 W. It contains an Episcopal church.

TOWERSEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. S. W. Aylesbury. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 448.

TOWERTOWN, p. o., Cumberland co., Ill.

TOWIE, or TOWIE-KINBATTOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 8 m. W.S.W. Alford. Pop. 758. It has a ruined castle.

TOWLESVILLE, p-o., Howard t., Steuben co., N. Y., 227 W. by S. Albany, 307 W.

TOWMORE, or TUOMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Foxford. Area, 6,787 ac. Pop. 3,744.

TOWN BLUFF, p. v., Tyler co., Tex.

TOWNERS, p-o., Patterson t., Putnam co., N. Y., 95 S. by E. Albany, 292 W.

TOWNGREEN, a township of Engl., co. Norfolk, pa. Wymondham, 9 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Pop. 808.—*Townsend Bay*, S.W. extremity of Nova-Scotia, British N. America. Breadth of entrance 11 m.

TOWN HILL, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

TOWN HOUSE, p. o., Smyth co., Va.

TOWN LINE, p-o., Lancaster t., Erie co., N. Y., 275 W. Albany, 382 W.

TOWNSBURY, p-o., Warren co., N. J., 65 N.N.W. Trenton, 220 W.

TOWNSEND, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 41 N.W. Boston, 437 W. Surface level or undulating; soil light & indifferent. Drained by Squanticook r., & its branches, flowing into Nashua r. The v., on the N. side of Squanticook r., & on the Peterboro' & Shirley r. r., 45 m. from Boston, contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—& 300 inhab. There are in the t. a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a furnace, a plough fac., 4 grist m., 9 saw m., an acad., 12 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,892; 1850, 1,947. (*See W. Townsend.*)

TOWNSEND, p-v., Dix t., Chemung co., N. Y., 194 W.S.W. Albany, 302 W. Contains a Methodist & an Universalist church, & 250 inhab.

TOWNSEND, t., Huron co., O., 3 E. Norwalk. Drained by branches of Old Woman's creek, which flows N. into Lake Erie. Pop. 1840, 863; 1850, 1,332.

TOWNSEND, p-t., Sandusky co., O., 102 N. Columbus, 417 W. Pop. 1840, 692; 1850, 968.

TOWNSEND HARBOR, p-v., Townsend t., Middlesex co., Mass., 39 N.W. Boston, 435 W. Situated in the E. part of the t., and contains a furnace, several stores & mills, & a number of dwellings.

TOWNSEND'S INLET, p. o., Cape May co., N. J.

TOWNSENDVILLE, p-o., Lodi t., Seneca co., N. York.

TOWNSHEND, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 117 S. Montpelier, 439 W. Surface generally uneven, with elevated & steep hills; soil fertile, especially along the streams. Drained by West r. The principal v. contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—3 stores, & about 200 inhabitants. The Leland Classical & English school is located here. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a trip hammer works, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,515; 1850, 1,354.

TOWNSHIP, p. o., Albany co., N. Y.

TOWNSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, ½ m. W. Dartmouth. Area, 1,758 ac. Pop. 1,303.

TOWNVILLE, p-o., Anderson dist., S. C., 154 W. N.W. Columbia, 559 W.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on left bank of Beaumont-water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. [YETHOLM.]

TOWSONTOWN, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 37 N. Annapolis, 47 W. It contains about 20 dwellings.

TOWTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Saxton, 2¼ m. S. Tadcaster. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 146. Here a great battle was fought between the houses of York & Lancaster in 1461.

TOWY, a river of S. Wales, rises in co. Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthenshire, nearly in its centre, & joins Carmarthen-bay by a wide mouth 8 m. S. Carmarthen. Total course 60 m. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 200 tons burden.

TOWYN, or TYWYN, a pa. & maritime vill. of N. Wales, on its W. coast, co. Merioneth, near Cardigan-bay, 10 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Area, 26,372 ac. Pop. 2,769, engaged in woollen mills, slate quarries, & lead & copper mines.

TOXTETH PARK, an extensive parochial dist. of England, co. Lancaster, formerly the N.E. quarter of the town of Liverpool. Area, 3,768 ac. Pop. 61,334.

TOYNTON, several pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*All Saints*), 2 m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Area, 3,120 ac. Pop. 515.—II. (*High*), 2 m. E. Horncastle. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 212.—III. (*Low*), 1¾ m. N.E. Horncastle. Area, 950 ac. Pop. 133.—IV. (*St. Peter*), 2 m. S. Spilsby. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 486.

TOZER, a town of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Shibka-el-Ludeah. It has a large trade in dates.

TRACADIE, t., Sidney co., N. S., has the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N., & the Gut of Canso on the E. Drained by several small streams flowing north, & has valuable fisheries.

TRACEY'S LANDING, p-o., Anne Arundel co., Md., 24 N. Annapolis, 44 W.

TRACHENBERG, or STRABUREK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 26 m. N.N.W. Breslau, cap. principality on the Bartsch. Pop. 2,400.

TRACHSELWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,628.

TRACTON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S. Carrigaline. Area, 5,862 ac. Pop. 2,959, of whom 115 are in the village.

TRACY, p. o., Huntingdon co., Ia.

TRACY, several comms. & vills. of France, the princip. in dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne. Pop. 1,427.

TRADATE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 11 m. S.W. Como, cap. dist., near the Olona.

TRADE, p. o., Johnson co., Tenn.

TRADERS HILL, p. o., Camden co., Ga.

TRADERS POINT, p. o., Pottawatamie co., Iowa.

TRADERSVILLE, p. o., Madison co., O.

TRADE'S HILL, p. o., Chatham co., N. C.

TRADE-TOWN, a marit. settlement of Liberia, W. Africa, near the S. extremity of the colony.

TRAFALGAR, p. o., Johnson co., Ia.

TRAFALGAR, t., Halton co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 6,782.

TRAFALGAR (CAPE), *Promont. Junonis*, a headland of the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadiz. Lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 6° 1′ N. It is low and terminates in two points. In the memorable engagement off Cape Trafalgar, 21st Oct., 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French & Spanish fleets.

TRAGHAN, a walled town of N. Africa, Fezzan, 40 m. E. Mourzouk, formerly cap. of E. Fezzan.

TRAHIRAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the river Trahiras, 15 m. from its confl. with the Maranhao. Pop. 2,000.

TRAIAN GLAS, a hamlet of Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Llywell. Pop. 648.

TRAIGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 9 m. N.E. San Matheo. Pop. 1,916.

TRAILINSKAJA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Don, 55 m. E.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 2,000.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Bronte. Pop. 7,400. It has the oldest monastery on the island.

TRAINEL, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 6 m. S.S.W. Nogent. Pop. 1,261.

TRAISKIRCHEN, a mkt. town of L. Austria, on the Schwächat, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,115.

TRAJAN, a market town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Osma, 23 m. S. Loftcha.

TRAJANOPOLIS, Europ. Turkey. [ORIKHOVA.]

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 8 m. N.E. Gaeta, cap. cant., with 5 churches, a convent, & 5,600 inhabs.

TRALEE, a parl. & munic. borough, seaport town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, cap. co. Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 m. above the head of Tralee bay, 59 m. W.N.W. Cork. Area, of pa. 4,605 ac. Pop. 12,534. Area of parl. bor., including parts of two pas., 545 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,916. It is regularly & well built, lighted and cleansed, & is a rapidly increasing & thriving town. Princip. public edifices, a handsome church, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery, with a female school attached, several other schools, a new co. courthouse, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, co. infirmary, co. jail, infantry barracks, a union-workhouse, club-house, news-rooms, a custom-house, & a market-house. The port, a dependency of that of Limerick, is the seat of a brisk trade in grain & flour. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge cargoes at the town by means of a ship canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1 m. below, & at Samphire islands, 6 m. W.ward. Markets, Tuesdays & Saturdays. Fairs, 5 times yearly. It is the seat of co. assizes and quarter sessions. It is head of a poor law union. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. In the vicinity is Tralee Castle, and also a spa, a good deal resorted to by invalids.—*Tralee-bay*, immediately S. the estuary of the Shannon, is 15 m. in length & 7 in breadth at its entrance. On its N. side are the bay & town of Ballyheigue.

TRALLONG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. W.N.W. Brecknock. Area, 3,384 ac. Pop. 319.

TRAMAYE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. W. Macon. Pop. 2,510.

TRAMORE, a maritime town & bathing-place of Ireland, co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore-bay, an inlet between 2 bold headlands, dangerous to shipping. Pop. 1,120.

TRAMUTOLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 23 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

TRAN, TRANHAC, & TRANHIANG, town of Anam, Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier.

TRANCOSO, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 26 m. E.N.E. Viseu. Pop. 1,300.

TRANCOSO, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. & 20 m. S. Porto-Seguro. Pop. 1,500.

TRANENT, a pa. & small town of Scoland, co. Haddington, on the North British railroad, 9½ m. E. Edinburgh, & near the firth of Forth. Area of pa. 5,415 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,158; do. of town, 2,096, partly engaged in collieries & sandstone quarries. The pa. contains the villages Port-Seaton, Cockenzie, & Seaton, with Stiell's endowed hospital.

TRANI, *Tranium*, a seaport town of Naples, prov. & 25 m. N.W. Bari, cap. cant., on the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has a citadel, cathedral, monasteries, orphan asylum, & theatre. It is an archbishop's see, & the seat of a superior civil court. It has some manufs. of cotton, raised in the vicinity.

TRANMERE, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bebbington, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Gt. Neston. Pop. 1851, 6,519.

TRANQUEBAR, a fortified seaport town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, in the delta of the Cavery, 140 m. S.W. Madras. Pop. (including its territory of about 25 sq. m.), 26,000 (?) The town is small, but neat & clean, & has a governor's resid., a harbor, and citadel, containing a lighthouse. It belonged to Denmark till 1846, when it was ceded by purchase to England.

TRANQUILLA, p. o., Jones co., Ga.

TRANQUILLITY, p. o., Sussex co., N. J.

TRANQUILLITY, p-o., Granville co., N. C., 29 N. Raleigh, 276 W.

TRANQUILLITY, p. o., Adams co., O.

TRANS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 3 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,317.

TRANSCAUCASIA, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, extending between lat. 38° & 43° N., & lon. 41° 40′ & 49° 40′ E., having E. the Caspian Sea, S. Turkish & Persian Armenia, W. the Black Sea. Area, estimated at 66,300 sq. m., & pop. 1,625,000. It is now divided into 2 unequal portions.—I. the eastern, comprising the old Mohammedan provs. on the Caspian Sea, namely, Karabagh, Talish, Shirvan, Baku, Kuba, Derbent, & Sheki.—II. the western, comprising Grusia, or Georgia, with the provs. Guria, Imeritia & Russian Armenia, divided into 10 circles, & 2 indepen-

dent lordships, Mingrelia and Abkasia. The former provs. are generally retained in the new divisions, and their chief towns are made caps. of circles. The government is chiefly military, but great religious toleration exists, & the Russians have established schools in the principal towns. The direct taxes, payable to the Russian government, amount to 325,000 silver rubles annually.

TRANSIT, p. o., Genesee co., N. Y.

TRANSIT BRIDGE, p. o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon, in 1796, of part of Lombardy and Venetia; in 1797, it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSYLVANIA, v., Sugar Creek t., Greene co., O., 68 W.S.W. Columbus, 481 W. Situated on Little Miami r., & was laid out in 1829.

TRANSYLVANIA (Germ. *Siebenburgen*, "the seven towns"), the most E. prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of Grand Principality, between lat. 45° 30′ & 47° 40′ N., & lon. 22° 15′ & 26° E., having W. & N. Hungary & the Bukovina, E. the Bukovine and Moldavia, S. Walachia, from which it is separated by the main range of the Carpathian mountains. Area, 21,160 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 2,073,737. Surface mostly covered by ramifications of the Carpathians, & Mount Buschtch, near Kronstadt, is 8,700 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Szamos in the N.; Maros, with its affls. the Kukels, in the centre; & the Aluta in the S. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded, especially those of the Maros, & hence the prov. derived its name, signifying a forest region. These forests yield valuable timber. Soil very various. Climate on the mountains rude, but in the valleys as mild as that of N. Italy, & a surplus of corn over the home-consumption is raised. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, & wine. The rearing of horses, sheep, & other live stock, is important. In the Szekler country is a breed of hardy ponies, similar to the Welsh, & the horses elsewhere have been much improved. Buffaloes are used for field labor; the bear, wolf, & an abundance of game roam in the forests; in which also great numbers of hogs are fed. The most remarkable mineral product is rock-salt, a bed of which extends from Walachia through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 m. in length, & from 60 to 80 m. in breadth; 1,500,000 cwts. of salt are procured annually from mines; there are, besides, 120 salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, gems, & marble, are amongst the chief mineral products. Twenty-two gold mines are wrought, & nearly every stream in the country is auriferous. The annual produce of gold is 2,500 merks, of which 1,800 is obtained from washings. Silver yields annually 5,000 merks. Manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs are carried on at Kronstadt, & Hermanstadt in the Saxon-land; but, in general, manufactures are only domestic, & the exports consist of salt, corn, cattle, horses, hides, wax, honey, timber, metals, & other raw produce, in return for manufactured goods, woven fabrics, jewellery, hats, glasswares, &c. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The Maros & Szamos rivers serve as the chief routes for conveyance of goods. Roads are almost impassable; except in a few towns, inns are unknown. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek church, are more depressed & ignorant than those of Hungary, except in the Saxon-land in the S. This part of Transylvania derives its name from having been settled by colonies from Lower Saxony, in the 12th century. The Szeklers occupy the E. part of the country, & the other portion is termed the Magyar-land, from its predominant people. It is divided into 5 circles, *viz.*, Hermanstadt, Carlsbourg, Klausenburg, Deès & Maros-Vasarhely. No country in the world has, within so small a compass, so great a variety in its pop. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the three principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, & Saxons; the others are Walachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Gypsies, and Moravians. Of the population 221,400 are Roman Catholics, 605,300 belonging to the Greek church, 725,700 Greek Nonconformists, 220,400 Augsburg Protestants, 358,300 Reformed Prot., 44,600 Unitarians, and 7,000 Jews. The Roman Catholics have a lyceum at Klausenburg, & 9 gymnasia; & the Protestants have 4 colleges, or large gymnasia, the chief of which is at Nagy-Enyed, & 9 smaller gymnasia; the Unitarians, a college at Glausenburg, 2 gymnasia, & several schools. Transylvania lately sent members to the Hungarian diet, besides having a diet of its own. The country in 1848 & 1849 was the seat of protracted warfare, during which it is estimated that 200 towns & villages were burned, & 10,000 of the population perished. Transylvania was annexed to the Austrian empire by Joseph II. in 1699. [HUNGARY.]

TRAPANI, *Drepanum*, a fortified seaport town of Sicily, cap. prov., on the W. side of the island, 46 m. W. Palermo. Pop. 24,330. It has a castle, senatorial palace, a cathedral, & several convents, two hospitals, a college, & 2 seminaries. The harbor is accessible to vessels of 300 tons. The trade is considerable; exports comprise salt, coral from the coast of Africa, which is cut & polished by the inhabitants; soda, alabaster vases, statues, & gems. *Drepanum* was early occupied by the Carthaginians, & was the scene of a celebrated sea-fight (B.C. 237) between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets. Pop. of prov. 1851, 182,809.

TRAP HILL, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C., 173 W. Raleigh, 380 W.

TRAPPE, p-v., Upper Providence t., Montgomery county, Pa., 81 E. Harrisburg, 164 W. It contains a church, common to Lutherans & German Reformed, 2 stores, & 125 dwellings.

TRAPPE, p-v., Talbot co., Md., 54 E.S.E. Annapolis, 94 W.

TRAPPE (LA), a Benedictine convent of France, dep. Orne, near Soligny, 6 m. N. Mortagne, was famous for the austerity of its monks. It was founded in 1140, suppressed at the revolution of 1789, but restored to the order in 1815.

TRAQUAIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 1¼ m. S. Innerleithen. Area, 17,200 ac. Pop. 646. Traquair-house (Earl of Traquair) is an ancient edifice.

TRARBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 36 m. S.W. Coblenz, on right bank of the Moselle, across which is a bridge of boats. Pop. 1,345.

TRASIMENO (LAGO). [PERUGIA (LAKE OF).]

TRAS-OS-MONTES, a prov. of Portugal, in the N., having N. & E. Spain, S. the prov. Beira, & W. Minho. Area, 4,028 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 309,331. The Douro forms all its S., & most part of its E. border; other principal rivers are its affls. the Tamega, Tua, & Sabor. Surface mostly mountainous, but it contains many fertile valleys, & the banks of the Douro are famous for the production of Port wines. Cattle rearing is important. Silk & woollen fabrics, & linen thread, are the chief manufactured products. Principal towns, Braganza, Villa Real, Torre de Moncorvo, and Miranda.

TRAU, *Tragurium*, a seaport town of Dalmatia, circ. & 10 m. W. Spalato, on an islet in the Adriatic, betw. the island Bua & the mainland, & connected with both by bridges. Pop. 3,800, who cultivate the vine, olives, & figs.

TRAUN, a river of Upper Austria, after a N.W. course of 100 m., joins the Danube, 4 m. S.E. Linz. It flows through the small lakes of Hallstadt & Traun, & gives name to a circ. of Austria. It is celebrated for its trout.—The *Lake of Traun*, or *Gmünden See*, an expansion of the river Traun, is 8 m. long, & 2 miles broad. It is traversed by a steam-boat.—*Traunsteinberg*, on E. side of the lake, is 5,470 feet in elevation.—*Traunkirchen* is a vill., on W. bank of the lake.

TRAUNSTEIN, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. district, 19 miles W.N.W. Salzburg. Pop. 2,236.

TRAUTENAU, or TRUTNOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. N.N.E. Königgrätz, on rt. b. of the Aupa. Pop. 2,405. It is the centre of the linen manuf. of the Riesengeburg.

TRAVANCORE, a state at the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. & S. the Indian O., & landward the Madras dists., Malabar, Coimbatoor, Madura, & Tinnevelly. Area, including Cochin, 6,730 sq. m. Pop. 1836, 1,280,668. Surface mountainous in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill & dale, and well watered, but only about 2-3ds are capable of cultivation. Products comprise rice, almonds, cardamoms, pepper, & other spices, betel & cocoa nuts, tobacco, ivory, & bees' wax. Land assessed on the ryotwar system. [MADRAS.] Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but here estimated to be 100,000 Syrian

Christians, & in some communes, Christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. Principal towns, Trivandrum, the cap., Anjendo, and Quilon.—II. a town of this state, 50 m. N.N.W. Cape Comorin, but now in decay.

TRAVE, a river of N. Germany, Holstein & Lubeck territory, flows E. & enters the Gulf of Lubeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnen-see. Total course 50 m.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, p-o., Pocahontas co., Va., 177 W.N.W. Richmond, 204 W.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, p. o., Franklin county, Mo.

TRAVELLER'S REST, p-o., Greenville dist., S. C. 117 N.W. Columbia, 512 W.

TRAVELLER'S REST, p-v., Dooly co., Ga., 87 S.S. W. Milledgeville, 443 W.

TRAVELLER'S REST, p. o., Coosa co., Ala.

TRAVENMÜNDE, a fortified town of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, in the Baltic Sea, territory & 9 m. N.E. Lübeck, of which it is the port. Pop. 1,476. It has a lighthouse & public baths.—*Traventhal* is a hamlet of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 18 m. W Lübeck, & where the treaty of 1700, between Sweden & Denmark, was concluded.

TRAVERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. W.S.W. Neuchatel, on the Reuse. The Val-Travers, in which it stands, is highly picturesque.

TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, p. o., Dakota co., Wis.

TRAVERS-LAKE, in the U. S., N. America, Minnesota territory, lat. 47° 40′ N., lon. 95° 35′ W., is between Turtle & Plantagenet lakes, & traversed by the Upper Mississippi. Length 10 miles, breadth 4 m.

TRAVIS, county, Texas. Centrally situated. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained centrally by the Rio Colorado. Surface undulating; soil extremely fertile in the valley, & the hilly portion is valuable for grazing. Capital, Austin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $139,906; Ind. corn, 149,365 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 18,687; peas and beans, 1,068; cotton, 234 bales;—2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $4,000; value of manufac. articles, $3,000;—1 church; 3 acad., 83 pupils; 6 sch., 183 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,138.

TRAVIS, p. o., De Sota co., Miss.

TRAVIS, p. v., Austin co., Tex.

TRAVNIK, a town of European Turkey Bosnia, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Bosna, 45 m. N.W. Bosna-Serai. Pop. 8,500, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. The town is ill-built; chief edifice, an old citadel. It has a manuf. of sword blades.

TRAWDEN-FOREST, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 1¾ miles S.E. Colne. Pop. 2,601.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, a parish of N. Wales, county Merioneth, 8 miles E.N.E. Harlech. Area, 21,950 ac. Pop. 1,498.

TRAYLORSVILLE, p-o., Henry co., Va., 200 W.S. W. Richmond, 275 W. It has a store & about 30 inhabitants.

TREADWAY, p. o., Barnwell co., N. C.

TREALES, ROSEWCRE, & WHARLES, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. E.N.E. Kirkham. Pop. 696.

TREBBIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 15 m. S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Berlin & Leipzig r. r. Pop. 1,680.

TREBES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aude, 4 miles E. Carcassonne, on the Aude. Pop. 1,778.

TREBIA, or TREBBIA, a river of N. Italy, rises on N. side of the Appenines, 10 miles N.E. Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio & Travo, & after a rapid course of 55 miles joins the Po, on right bank 3 m. N.W. Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal conquered the Romans B.C. 218; and on 19th June, 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.

TREBIGNE, or TREBINJE, a fortified town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. district, 52 miles S. S.E. Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, & stated to have 10,000 inhabs.

TREBITSCH, or TRZEBICZKE, a walled town of Moravia, circ. & 18 m. S.E. Iglau, on the Iglawa. Pop. 5,000. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollens.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 4 m. S.W. Driesen. Pop. 600.

TREBIZONDE, or TREBISOND (PASHALIC OF), a subdivision of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 50′ & 41° 50′ N., & lon. 38° & 42° E.; having landward the district Guriel & the pashs. Akhaltzikh, Kars, Erzeroum, & Sivas. Surface mostly mountainous, and the coast-line clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile & well cultivated; & it produces large quantities of wheat, barley, & maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal, & timber, which, with some linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, & leeches, form the chief exports. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, from being inhabited by Lazes, a rude people, numbering about 50,000. Principal towns, Trebizond, Kerasun, Tirchboli, Rizah, & Batum, all on its coast.—*Trebizonde* (anc. *Trapezus*), the cap., is an important fortified seaport city, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Lat. 41° 1′ N., lon. 39° 46′ E. Estimated population from 25,000 to 30,000, of whom from 20,000 to 24,000 are Mohammedans, inhabiting the walled city. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by a lofty castellated barrier, & further defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are deep ravines, filled with gardens and crossed by long bridges; besides several suburbs, in which are most of the Christian dwellings, with the principal bazaars & khans. Houses mostly of 1 story, built of stone & lime, roofed with red tiles, & so much interspersed with gardens & plantations that scarcely a house is visible from the sea. It has about 20 Greek churches, & nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship; that of St. Sophia, about 1 mile distant, is a handsome edifice. Trebizond has a fort on either side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea. From its position, the city is the natural entrepôt of the trade of Armenia, N. Persia, & Georgia, with Europe; and owing to the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, & between Trebizond and Constantinople, its trade has lately received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium & other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia-Minor, & silk fabrics; Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, camel-skins from Persia. Annual exports $2,400,000, exclusive of specie forwarded to the Turkish capital. Annual imports $6,000,000; consisting of cotton goods, spices, & iron from Great Britain; hardwares & glass from Germany; wines from France; corn from Russia; fire-arms, tin, salt, 3-4ths of all which are destined for Persia. At this city, Xenophon & the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203, until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizond was the cap. of an independent dom., extending from the Phasis to the Halys.

TREBNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 15 m. N.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ. Pop. 2,430. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & linens, breweries, & a trade in fruits.—II. a town of Bohemia, circ. & 7 m. S.W. Leitmeritz.

TREBOROUGH, a pa. of England, county Somerset, 5 miles S.S.E. Dunster. Area, 1,798 ac. Pop. 142.

TREBSCHEN, a small town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 56 m. S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 428.—*Trebsen* is a town of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 989.

TREBUR, or TRIBUR (*Triburium*), a market town of Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 miles W.N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,397. It was a frequent residence of the German emperors, & the seat of an ecclesiastical council in 822.

TRE-CASTAGNE, a mkt. t. of Sicily, intend. & 8 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2,500.

TRECASTLE, a dist. & hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandeilofawr.

TRECATE, a market town of Piedmont, div. prov. & 6 m. E.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Ticino. Pop. of comm. 5,071.

TRECCHINA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 7 miles S. Lagonero. Pop. 2,200.

TRECENTA, a market town of Austrian Italy, prov. Polesina, on the Tartaro, 15 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,600.

TREDDYN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3¼ miles S. Mold. Pop. 1,069.

TREDEGAR, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty, 16 m. N.W. Newport, & cap. a populous dist., famous for extensive coal-mines & iron-works. It has risen within 40 years from an insignificant hamlet, & the pop. of its pa. increased from 11,776 in 1841, to 22,413 in 1841. Pop. of t. 8,305. It has a new church. Independent, Baptist, and Methodist, chapels & schools; and its dist. is intersected by num. branches of the Sirhowy railroad, 28 m. in length, by which, & by the Monmouthshire canal, its iron and coal are exported. Market, Saturday.

TREDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. county Glo'ster, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 870 acres. Pop. 143.—II. co. Worcester, 2 miles N. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 5,285 ac. Pop. 1,117.

TREDNOCK, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. S. Usk. Area, 1,393 ac. Pop. 157.

TREDYPIN, t., Chester co., Pa., 17 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface a gentle declivity; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Valley cr. It has a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 1,715; 1850, 1,727.

TREETON, a pa. of England, county York, West Riding, 3¼ miles S.S.E. Rotherham. Area, 3,513 ac. Pop. 663.

TREFDRAETH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.W. Llangefni. Pop. 3,135 ac. Pop. 994.

TREFEGLWYS, a p. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. W. Newtown. Area, 18,166 ac. Pop. 1,793.

TREFEIRIG, a township of Wales, county Cardigan. Pop. 887.

TREFFORT, a comm. a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Bourg. Pop. 2,154.

TREFFURT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 36 miles W.N.W. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2,061, who manufacture woollen and cotton fabrics.

TREF-GARN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. N. Haverford-West. Area, 1,205 ac. Pop. 99.

TREFG-WALCHMAI, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey. Pop. 699.

TREFILAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Area, 2,201 ac. Pop. 308.

TREFLLYS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. E. Criccieth. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 103.

TREFRHIW, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 428.

TREGARE, a pa. of England, co. & 6 miles W.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 2,387 ac. Pop. 325.

TREGARON, a market town of Wales, co. Cardigan, on an affluent of the Teify, 10 miles N.E. Lampeter. Market, Thursday. It is a polling-place for the county.

TREGONEY, or TREGONY, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Cuby, on the Fal, 11 miles N.E. Falmouth. Area, 69 ac. Pop. 846. It has endowed almshouses, & exports of copper & tin; but it declined with the rise of Truro.

TREGOYAN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Llangefni. Area, 2,066 ac. Pop. 241.

TREGUIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., at the confl. of Jaudy & Guindy, 5 m. from the English Channel. Pop. 3,302. The port is well-sheltered & deep.

TREGYNON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 5 m. N. Newton. Area, 6,760 ac. Pop. 718.

TREIBLEVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Pa.

TREICHLERSVILLE, p. v., Lehigh co., Pa.

TREIGNAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on the Vezère, 18 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,010. It has manufs. of fire-arms.

TREIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Yonne, 24 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 2,303.

TREIS, a market town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 18 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle, here joined by the Diemen. Pop. 1,330.

TREISAM, a river of Baden after a N.W. course of nearly 30 m., joins the Elz, 3 m. S. Kenzingen. The old Baden circ. Treisam and Weisen is now compr. in that of the Upper Rhine.

TREJA, a town of Central Italy. deleg. & 8 m. W. Macerata. Pop. 7,910.—II. a small river, deleg. Civita-Vecchia, joins the Tiber from the W.

TRELAWNY, or LOOE, a river of England, co. Cornwall, flows S.ward, between the towns of E. & W. Looe, and enters the English Channel, after a course of 16 miles, for the last two of which it is tidal. [Looe.]

TRELOCK, a pa. of England co. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area, 7,061 ac. Pop. 1,136.—II. (*Arbettws*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 7 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Area, 11,492 ac. Pop. 1,532.

TRÉLON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Avesnes. Pop. 1,915.

TREMADOC, a small market town of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan bay, 4 m. E.N.E. Criccieth. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harbor, Port-Madoc, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, & has a thriving trade.

TREMAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 4 m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Area, 1,658 ac. Pop. 276.

TREMAINVILLE, p. o., Lucas co., O., 137 N.W. Columbus, 467 W.

TREMAYNE, a pa. of England, county Cornwall, 6¾ miles W.N.W. Launceston. Area, 1,045 ac. Pop. 95.

TREMBLADE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente Inf., cap. cant., on the Seudre, 5 miles from the sea, & 4 m. S.S.W. Marennes. Pop. 2,551. It exports oysters to Bordeaux.

TREMBOWLA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 18 miles S.S.E. Tarnopol, on the Huizna, near its confluence with the Sered. Pop. 3,030. It was formerly cap. of an independent principality.

TRÉMENTINES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 11 miles S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,098.

TRÉMITI ISLES, *Diomedæ Insulæ*, a group of 5 islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Naples, prov. Capitanata in the N. The largest, San Domenico, is 4 miles in circumference; San Nicola, 3 m. in circumference, has a town with a fine monastery. The best port is in the isl. Caprara.

TREMLES, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 29 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,895.

TREMONT, p. v., Hancock co., Me,

TREMONT, p. t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,191, mostly engaged in coal mining.

TREMONT, p. o., Clarke co., O., 50 W. Columbus, 443 W.

TREMONT, p-v., Tazewell co., Ill., 57 N. Springfield, 771 W. Situated on a pleasant prairie, and laid out in 1835. It contains the old court house, 3 churches, 11 stores, & 461 inhab.

TREMONT, p. o., Union co., Ark.

TREMPALEAU, p. o., La Cross co., Wis.

TRENEGLOS, a pa. of England, county Cornwall, 7 miles E.N.E. Camelford. Area, 2,730 ac. Pop. 193.

TRENT, a river of Can. W., rises in Trent Lake, & after a tortuous S. and E. course enters the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario. Total length 100 m.

TRENT, a river of England, through the centre of which it flows, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames & Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, about 500 feet above the sea; flows at first S.E. through the centre of the co. Stafford to Croaxall, & thence mostly N.E. or N. through the cos. Derby, Nottingham, & Lincoln, & a little N. Burton-on-Stather, joins the Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course 140 miles. Its basin lies between those of the Don on the N., Witham & Welland on the S., & Severn on the W. Affluents, the Dove, Derwent, Idle, & Tarn from the N. & W.; Tame, Soar, & Devon from the S. From its source to Burton-on-Trent it descends 376 feet, & it is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons burthen, & for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent & Mersey canal; and it is of high importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts, coal from Derbyshire, & agricultural produce.

TRENT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 530.

TRENT, a city of the Tyrol. [Trient.]

TRENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a vill. on the Trent, & on the Derby & N. Staffordshire railroad, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Newcastle-under Lyne. Area, 6,900 ac. Pop. 2,747. The church is a fine old Gothic building with a square tower. Trentham Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this parish.

TRENTISHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Ilfordcombe. Area, 1,571 ac. Pop. 129.

TRENTOLA, a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 9 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 2,600.

TRENTON, t., Hancock co., Me. It is on the point of land between Frenchman's bay on the east, & Union r. on the W. Surface rough; soil moderately fertile. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,062; 1850, 1,296.

TRENTON, p-v., Oneida co., N. Y., 12 N. Utica, 96 W.N.W. Albany, 4 I W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, & fertile. Drained by Nine Mile and W. Canada creeks, on the latter of which, in the E. part of the t., are *Trenton Falls*. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, & about 100 inhab. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,178; 1850, 3,549.

TRENTON, city, Mercer co., N. J., & capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, opposite the falls, 10 miles S.W. from Princeton; 26 S. W. from New Brunswick; 29 N.E. from Philadelphia; 57 S.W. from New York; 166 from W. The population in 1810, was 3,003; in 1820, 3,942; in 1830, 3,925; in 1840, 4,035; in 1850, 6,463. The city is at the head of steamboat & sloop navigation, & on the New Jersey railroad, & its continuation, the Philadelphia & Trenton railroad; & the Belvidere & Delaware railroad. It is regularly laid out, has many handsome public and private buildings, & is well lighted with gas. The villages of Mill Hill, Bloomsbury, & Lamberton, combined in the borough of South Trenton, extending a mile & a half down the Delaware, are suburbs of the city, & in a general description, should be considered as belonging to it; they, together, contain a population of 8,000. In the city proper, there are a state house, 100 feet by 60, built of stone, & stuccoed in imitation of granite; it is beautifully situated on the bank of the Delaware, & commanding a fine view of the river, & the surrounding scenery; a house for the residence of the governor of the state; & 3 fire-proof offices, a city hall, the state lunatic asylum, the state library, established in 1750, a lyceum, 20 churches,—Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Friends, Methodist, Presbyterian, & Roman Catholic,—2 banks with an aggregate cap. of $310,000, several extensive manufacturing establishments, tanneries, potteries, paper fac., rope fac., flouring m., saw m., 3 printing offices issuing 2 daily & 3 weekly newspapers. Capital employed in manufac., 1850, $350,950; value of manufac. articles, $597,486.

At the foot of the falls or rapids a fine covered bridge crosses the Delaware, 1,100 feet long, resting on five arches, supported on stone piers;—& the railroad viaduct. The Delaware & Raritan canal, forming a sloop navigation from Trenton to Brunswick, passes through the city, & is here entered by a feeder taken from the Delaware, 23 miles above the city. The canal crosses the Assunpink creek E. of the town in a fine stone aqueduct. Above the falls the Delaware is navigable for large boats as far as Easton, which adds much to the commercial advantages of Trenton. The State Prison, a massy building, is in South Trenton. A company chartered in 1831, with a capital of $200,000, for the purpose of taking the water from the river by means of a dam & race-way, & carrying it along & below the city, with outlets for mills, has made available an immense water power, which is used for manufacturing purposes. The Assunpink creek also, which enters the Delaware below the city, furnishes some water power.

This town was first settled about the year 1720. It is memorable for the "Battle of Trenton," December 25th, 1776, when 909 Hessians were captured by the Americans under General Washington. That was a gloomy period of the revolutionary war, & this event contributed greatly to revive the hopes of the people. Trenton was incorporated as a city in 1792.

TRENTON, p-v., capital of Jones co., N. C., 21 W. by S. Newbern, 129 S.E. Raleigh, 359 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Trent riv., a branch of Neuse r., and contains a court house, jail, & 100 inhabitants.

TRENTON, p-v., capital of Dade co., Ga. Situated 1 m. W. of Lookout cr., & 14 S. Tennessee r., & contains a court house, jail, & 350 inhabitants.

TRENTON, p-v., Madison t., Butler co., O., 94 W. S.W. Columbus, 484 W. It contains 151 inhabitants.

TRENTON, t., Delaware co., O. It was formerly called Sunbury. Pop. 1840, 1,188; 1850, 1,258.

TRENTON, p. v., Wayne co., Mich., 30 S.E. by E. Lansing. Situated on W. side of Detroit Strait, and contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants.

TRENTON, v., Knox co., Ill., 105 N.N.W. Springfield, 512 W.

TRENTON, p. v., Henry co., Iowa, 45 S. by W. Iowa City. Contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic,—and 350 inhabitants. Pop. of town 1,000.

TRENTON, p. v., Randolph co., Ia.

TRENTON, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 240.

TRENTON, p-v., capital of Grundy co., Mo. Situated on the E. side of the E. fork of Grand r., & contains a court house, jail, & several dwellings.

TRENTON, p-v., Todd co., Ky., 197 S.W. Frankfort, 721 W. It contains a Free church, 4 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

TRENTON, p-v., capital of Gibson co., Tenn., 131 W. by S. Nashville, 814 W. Situated on the S. side of the N. fork of Forked Deer r., & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 2 Presbyterian,—2 academies, 9 stores, a cotton fac., 2 flouring m., a saw m., & about 732 inhabitants.

TRENTON, p-v., Jackson co., Ala., 177 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 704 W.

TRENTON, p-v., Washita pa., La., 150 N.W. Baton Rouge.

TRENTON FALLS, p-v., Trenton t., Oneida co., N. Y., 93 N.W. by W. Albany, 403 W. Situated at *Trenton Falls*, on West Canada creek, 22 m. above its junction with the Mohawk river. Here are 6 separate falls. The first, called the Upper, 20 feet perpendicular; the 2d, the Cascades, 18 feet; the 3d, the Mill dam, 14 feet; the 4th, the High falls, which have 3 separate cascades, of 48, 11, & 37 feet; the 5th, Shermans, 35 feet; 6th, Conrad's, where is a mill dam. The whole descent of the stream from the top of the Upper fall to the foot of Conrad's fall is 312 feet, and the distance is about 2 m. The ravine through which the creek passes is often 100 feet deep, with banks of stone almost perpendicular, & presents scenery wildly picturesque & beautiful, & when the water is high, of great grandeur.

TRENTON'S CORNERS, p. o., Dodge co., Wis.

TRENT PORT, p-v., Murray t., Northumberland co., Can. W., on the right bank of the riv. Trent, 94 E. Coburg. It contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic,—13 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, an ashery, & 1,200 inhabitants.

TRENT'S CHAPEL, p. o., Hancock co., O.

TRENTSCHIN, a walled town of N.W. Hungary, cap. co., on a castle-crowned height, on left bank of the Waag, 4 m. N. Neutra. Pop. 2,825.

TRÉPORT (LE), a comm. & seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the dep. Seine-Inf., 16 m. E.N. E. Dieppe, at the mouth of the Bréle in the English Channel. Pop. 2,814. Its harbor was much improved by the late king of the French while at the Château d'Eu, 2 m. W.N.W.

TREPTOW (ALT & NEU), two towns of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin.—I. circ. & 17 m. S.S.E. Demmin, on the Tollense. Pop. 3,827. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollens & linens, tanneries, and distilleries.—II. cap. circ., Greifenberg, on the Rega, 16 m. W.S.W. Colberg. Pop. 5,350, partly employed in manufs. of woollen cloth.

TRESCO, or TRESCAW, one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. Annet Island. Pop. 420. It has about 300 acres of fertile land, a vill. named Dolphin, a Christian-knowledge society school, & some decayed batteries.

TRESCORRE, a market town of Lombardy, delegn. & 8 m. E. Bergamo, cap. dist., with 2,000 inhabitants, sulphur baths, & marble quarries.

TRESCOT, t., Washington co., Me. Bounded N. & N.W. by Cobscook bay, & S.E. by the Atlantic. It has good harbors on branches of Cobscook bay, and is well situated for navigation & the fisheries. Incorporated in 1827. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 793; 1850, 782.

TRESHNISH ISLANDS, a ragged group of basaltic islets, Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, intermediate between Mull & Tiree.

TRESMERE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Launceston. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 175.

TRES-MONTES, a large peninsula of S. America, W. Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago & the Gulf of Peñas.

TRES-PONTES, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Rio Grande & the riv. Das Mortes, 25 m. E. Lavras-do-Funil. Pop. 3,000.

TRESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5¼ m. E. S.E. Retford. Area, 1,561 ac. Pop. 254.

TRETIRE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W. Ross. Area, 1,356 ac. Pop. 138.

TRETS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on the slope of Mount Regaignas, 12 m. E.S.E. Aix. Pop. 2,552.

TRETTO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 17 m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,300.

TREUCHTLINGEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 13 m. W.N.W. Eichstädt. Pop. 1,583.

TREUEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 9 m. E. N.E. Plauen. Pop. 4,443, mostly employed in linen-weaving & cotton-spinning.

TREUENBRIETZEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 22 miles S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 4,960. It has numerous manufs. of linen, woollen, & cotton fabrics, & leather.

TREVALGA, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.W. Camelford. Area, 1,299 ac. Pop. 126.

TREVANDRUM, India. [TRIVANDRUM.]

TREVES (German *Trier*, ancient *Augusta Treverorum*), a city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg. on right bank of the Moselle, here crossed by a fine bridge, 690 feet in length, 60 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 16,250. Many of its public buildings are imposing, & partially Roman edifices. The cathedral is remarkable for its altars & marble gallery; the church of St. Simeon, the colossal *Porta Martis* or gate of Mars, the *Porta Nigra Heidenthurm*, & old palace of the elector, now used for barracks, the artillery depôt, abbey of St. Martin, now used for a porcelain factory, are striking edifices. Its baths are of Roman construction, & beyond its walls are the ruins of an amphitheatre. It has a seminary, gymnasium, a museum, & valuable library of 60,000 vols., which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794; several hospitals, a theatre, manufs. of linen, woollen, & cotton fabrics, docks for building small vessels, a steam-boat company, & a brisk trade in Moselle wines, corn, & timber. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial council & tribunal of commerce; it was the residence of Constantine the Great & other Roman emperors, & was long cap. of the archbishopric of Cleves, & of a German electorate. In the middle ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, & in the 18th century it was five times taken by the French, under whom it became the cap. dep. Sarre.

TREVETHIN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6½ m. W.N.W. Usk. Area, 11,329 ac. Pop. 16,864, exclusively employed in coal iron mines.

TREVI, two market towns of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta.—I.—(*Thebana*), on the Upper Anio, 16 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. Pop. 1,660.—II (*Trebia*), deleg. & 10 m. N. Spoleto, picturesquely situated on the Flaminian way. Pop. 4,600.

TREVICO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. & 10 m. S.S.E. Ariano, with a cathedral, convents, hospital, & 3,000 inhabitants.

TREVIGLIO, or TRIVIGLIO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Bergamo, cap. dist. on railroad 20 m. E.N.E. Milan. Pop. 6,440. It stands on a rich plain between the Adda & Serio; and has a large trade in raw silk collected from the surrounding districts.

TREVIGNO, a town of Illyria. [ROVIGNO.]

TREVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 128.

TREVILLIAN'S DEPÔT, Louisa co., Va., 65 N.W. Richmond, 107 W.

TREVISO, a walled city of Austrian Italy, gov. & 16 m. N. Venice, cap. prov., on the Sile. Pop. 21,600. It is well built, & its cathedral, & many private buildings, are adorned with fine paintings. It is the see of a bishop, & has a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, public library, botanic garden, sev. hospitals, a theatre, & it was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua. It has manufs. of cotton & silk fabrics, iron & wooden wares, paper, pottery, and an active trade in cattle, corn, and fruit, with a large annual fair in October. Under the Lombards it was a cap. duchy; and under the French the cap. dep. Tagliamento. Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Treviso on Marshal Mortier. Pop. of prov. 1850, 286,199.

TREVORTON, p. v., Northumberland co., Pa.

TRÉVOUX, *Trivia*, a comm. & town of France, dep Ain, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Sâone, 12 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,855. It has a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I.; a mint, a hospital, & manufs. of woollens.

TREWALCHMAI, a pa. of Wales, co. Anglesey. Area, 1,700 ac. Pop. 775.

TREWEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Launceston. Area, 988 ac. Pop. 188.

TREXLERTOWN, p-v., Macungy t., Lehigh co., Pa., 79 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 172 W. It contains a Lutheran church, a store, & 75 inhabitants.

TREYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 174.

TREYSA, or TREISA, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hesse, on the Schwalm, 20 m. E. N.E. Marburg. Pop. 2,549.

TREZZO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 19 m. N.E. Milan, on the Adda, with manuf. of silks. It was formerly fortified.

TRIADELPHIA, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 50 W. N.W. Annapolis, 29 W. Situated on Patuxent river, contains a cotton fac. & 248 inhabitants, & is surrounded by a beautiful country.

TRIADELPHIA, p-v., Ohio co., Va., 343 N.W. Richmond, 256 W. Has 242 inhabitants.

TRIADELPHIA, p. v., Morgan co., O.

TRIANA, p-v., Madison co., Ala., 15 S.W. Huntsville, 142 N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 723 W. Situated on the N. side of Tennessee r., at the mouth of Indian creek.

TRIANA, a suburb of the city Sevilla, Spain, on the opposite side or W. bank of the Guadalquivir. It is the residence of the gypsies, horse-dealers, and most fluctuating pop. of the city.

TRIANGLE, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 126 W.S.W. Albany, 317 W. Surface hilly; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Ostelic & Toughnioga rivers. It has 2 fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1842, 1,692; 1850, 1,728.

TRIANGLES (THE), a group of islets off the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, intermediately between Celebes & Borneo.—II. a group off the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, in the Gulf of Mexico.

TRIBES HILL, p-v., Amsterdam t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 37 N.W. Albany, 407 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

TRICALA, a town of Thessaly. [TRIKHALA.]

TRICALOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcott, 44 miles W. Pondicherry. Here Tippoo Saib was defeated by the British, 1790.

TRICARICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 17 m. E. Potenza, between the Basento and Bradano. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by old walls, has a cathedral, & manufs. of silks, woollen cloths, caps, leather, & tobacco.

TRICASE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto. cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,300.

TRICATOOR, two towns of British India, presid. Madras.—I. dist. & 35 m. E.N.E. Madura, with a fine tank & pagoda.—II. dist. Tanjore, 4 m. W. Tranquebar, also with a fine pagoda.

TRICESIMO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 7 m. N. Udine. Pop. 2,700.

TRICE'S STORE, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 35 N.W. Raleigh, 293 W.

TRICHINOPOLY, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presid. Madras, enclosed by the districts S. Arcot, Salem, Coimbatoor, Madura, & Tanjore. Area, 3,169 sq. m. Pop. 1837, 554,730. The river Cavery traverses it from W. to E., irrigating many rice grounds; besides rice, it produces sugar-cane, tobacco, & betel-leaf. Exports comprise also cotton cloths, indigo, nitre, & cotton; imports glue, oil, pepper, and cocoa-nuts. Sheep & cattle are numerous.—*Trichinopoly*, cap. above dist., & the only town of consequence, is situated on the Cavery, 30 m. W. Tanjore. Pop. (including garrison) 100,000. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments; the markets are well supplied, & communication with Madras is facilitated by good roads. Fortifications in decay; but a citadel is seated

on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, a powder magazine, & in one of its angles a cave temple. The arsenal contains many thousand stand of arms. The population manufac. jewellery, cotton cloths, & horse-equipments, for which, & other goods, Trichinopoly is a flourishing emporium. In 1849, a vast number of Hindoos were here trampled to death, at the celebration of a religious festival.

TRICOT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,045, who weave fabrics, which have hence derived their name.

TRIE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant. 15 m. E.N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,328.—*Trie le Château* is a market town, dep. Oise, 15 m. S.W. Beauvais. It was formerly of importance.

TRIEBEL, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 52 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,560.

TRIEBSEES, or TRIBSEES, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 29 miles S.W. Stralsund. Pop. 2,703.

TREIL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. bank of the Seine, 4 m. N.N.W. Poissy, on Havre railroad. Pop. 1,886.

TRIENGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. N.W. Lucerne, on the Suren. Pop. of pa. 2,700.

TRIENT, or TRENT, *Tridentum*, a city of the Tyrol, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Adige, 13 m. N.N.E. Roveredo. Pop. 12,900. It is enclosed by high walls, & has a large square, with a handsome fountain: an old castle, the residence of its former prince-bishops; a cathedral, & several other churches, in one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, the famous council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563; several monasteries, a city-hall, large hospital, & manufs. of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco; traffic in corn, wine, iron, & other produce, & a large transit trade between Germany & Italy. It was taken by the French in 1796 & 1797, & was afterwards cap. of the dep. Adige. Pop. of the circle 1850, 318,658.

TRIER, p. v., Bexar co., Tex.

TRIER, a city of Rhenish Prussia. [TREVES.]

TRIESCH, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 9 m. S.S.W. Iglau, with 3,200 inhabitants, and manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

TRIESTE, or TRIEST, *Tergeste*, the principal seaport city of the Austrian Empire, Illyria, cap. gov. (*Littorale*), & circ., on the Gulf of Trieste, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles E.N.E. Venice. Lat. of the lighthouse 45° 38′ 6″ N., lon. 13° 46′ 5″ E. Pop. 50,000. Pop. of the circle 1850, 82,596. Mean temp. of year 55°.3; winter 39°.4; summer 71°.4, Fahr. It consists of an old town built on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a nearly ruined castle, and enclosed by old walls; & the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, & the Franzenvorstadt, bordering the sea on a plane at its foot. It has altogether a thriving appearance, and its streets are crowded with men of all European nations. The new town especially is well built, & few cities on the continent can vie with it in the solidity & comfort of its private dwellings. Between the old and new town winds the *Corso*, a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several handsome squares, in the principal of which are a fine public fountain, the chief hotel, & the column & statue of the Emperor Charles VI., to whom Triest owes its modern importance. Principal edifices are the exchange, a vast new building; the cathedral in the old town, several other Roman Catholic, & 2 Greek churches, all fine and richly-adorned structures, two Protestant churches, the synagogue, an English chapel, a gigantic hospital, large and several minor theatres, governor's palace, barracks, post-house, dockyard, lazarettos, custom-house, & terrace of the casino, ornamented by statues. The harbor, formed by the Theresian mole, is small, but secure and convenient; it is bordered by a wide stone quay, close to which vessels of 300 tons burden can anchor, and on its N. side is a quarantine dock, surrounded with hotels, and every other convenience. The city is partially intersected by the Maria Theresa canal, by means of which vessels can load and unload at the doors of the warehouses. Triest is a free port, & is for S. Germany what Hamburg is for N. Germany, being the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire by the Adriatic. Principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, shumac, tobacco, wax, hemp, wool, skins, furs, metals, timber, & all kinds of manuf'd. & other produce. It is a depôt for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, & Egypt, & of late the route through it has been successfully employed for the transit of the overland mails between England & India. It possesses a large mercantile navy, and the Austrian Lloyd's has 27 steam-packets. It is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, many other schools & learned associations, & it has many banking establs., insurance offices, news-papers, &c., manufs. of liqueurs, wax-lights, leather, soap, musical instruments; dyeing-houses, sugar refineries, potteries, & distilleries. Annl. exports valued at $10,000,000; imports, $20,000,000. In 1852, 12,552 vessels arrived at the port, aggregate tonnage, 749,795; departures, 11,669; aggregate tonnage, 529,774. It is the residence of consuls of most commercial nations. Trieste was of importance under the Romans, & has the remains of an amphitheatre & some arches. In the middle ages it was the cap. of an independent republic. The French took it in 1797 and 1805. The gov. of the *Littoral*, forming the S. part of Illyria, comprises the peninsula Istria, the isls. Veglia, Cherso, Lossini, &c., in the Adriatic, & the valley of the Isonzo; it is divided into the circs. Trieste & Goritz. Area, 4,055 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 508,016. Princip. towns Trieste, Goritz, & Pirano.—The *Gulf of Trieste* is the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvatore (Istria), & the mouth of the river Tagliamento; 20 m. in length & in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo, Stella, and other rivers, and contains the islands of Grado, &c.

TRIGG, county, Ky. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 311 sq. m. Tennessee riv. bounds it on the W. Cumberland r. passes through it. Drained by Little r. & its branches, flowing into Cumberland riv. Surface undulating, some portions hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Cadiz. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $259,478; ind. corn, 694,515 bush. produced; oats, 87,000; tobacco, 1,653,485 pounds; wool, 15,200;—3 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 6 tanneries, 17 persons emp.;—19 churches; 3 academies, 135 pupils; 27 schools, 631 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,353; 1850, 10,129.

TRIGGIANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. & 5 m. S.S.E. Bari, & 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 3,000.

TRIGNO (*Trinium Portus?*), a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines, about 9 m. W. Campobasso, flows N.W. & N.E. past Trivento & Celenza, & after a course of 50 miles enters the Adriatic, 5 miles S.E. Il Vasto.

TRIGUEROS, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,534.

TRIKERI, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula in the Gulf of Volo. Pop. 5,000. It gives name to the Channel of Trikeri, N. of the island Eubœa.

TRIKHALA, or TRICALA, (*Trikko*), a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 37 W.N.W. Larissa. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It covers a large space, & has several Greek churches & synagogues; manufs. of blankets, coarse woollen & cotton stuffs, and an active transit trade in corn, &c., sent through it into Albania & Epirus.—*Trikhala* is a name of the prov. Thessaly.—The *Trikhala River* is a small affluent of the Salympria, immediately N.W. Trikhala.

TRILLO, a small town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. E. Guadalaxara, on the Tagus. Pop. 791. It has well-frequented mineral baths.

TRIM, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Meath, on the Boyne, 25 miles N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,426 ac. Pop. 6,314; do. of town 2,289. It is old, & was formerly enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, Trim castle, founded in the reign of Henry II., the ruins of which attest its former grandeur; the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, & a handsome parish church: a spacious Rom. Catholic chapel, several schools, various charitable institutions, a co. court house, jail, infantry barracks, union work house, a handsome pillar to the Duke of Wellington, & a brisk trade in agricultural products. Three m. S. the town is the demesne of Dangan, memorable as the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington. Several Irish parliaments have been held in this town, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

TRIMBLE, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 132 sq. m. Bounded N. and W. by Ohio r. Drained by Little Kentucky river, and small

streams flowing into the Ohio river. Capital, Bedford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $156,472; Ind. corn, 286,795 bush. produced; oats, 30,754; tobacco, 454,722 pounds; wool, 13,331;—6 flouring and grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 9 persons emp.;—14 churches; 16 schools, 320 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,480; 1850, 5,963.

TRIMBLE, p-t., Athens co., O., 71 S.E. Columbus, 554 W. Drained by Sunday creek, a branch of Hockhocking r. Pop. 1840, 762; 1850, 924.

TRIMBUCK, a "holy place & strong fortress," in Brit. India, prov. Aurungabad, near the source of the Godavery, 80 m. N.E. Bombay.

TRIMDON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. S.E. Durham, on the Hartlepool branch of the York & Berwick r. r. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 1,598.

TRIMLEY, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. *St. Martin*), 8¼ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,338 ac. Pop. 574.—II. (*St. Mary*), 8¼ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area, 2,208 ac. Pop. 394.

TRIMMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. Cromer. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 243.

TRINCOMALEE, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its N.E. coast, in lat. 8° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 81° 14′ 7″ E. The small town is at the foot of a rock crowned by Fort-Frederick, at the entrance of a bay, termed by Nelson "the finest harbor in the world," & on the W. shore of which is Fort-Osterburgh, protecting an inner harbor, and having extensive barracks for European troops; but the station is decidedly unhealthy. Mean temp. of year 80°.7; winter 77°.3; summer 83°.8, Fahr. At a distance of 7 miles are the thermal springs of Cannia.

TRINEDAD, p. o., Klamath co., Cal.

TRINEVILLE, p. o., Guilford co., N. C.

TRING, a market town & pa. of England, co. Herts, on the London & N. Western r. r., 32 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 7,390 ac. Pop. 4,746; do. of the t. 3,218, many of whom are employed in manufs. of silk, canvas, & straw-plait. Town neat, & has a market house, a Lancasterian free school, and various small charities. The pa. is intersected by the Roman Icknild street, & the Grand Junction Canal. Tring Park House is a fine mansion built by Charles II. for Nell Gwynne.

TRINGANY, a marit. state of the Malay peninsula, extending along the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 5° & 6° N., & lon. 102° & 103° E.; having N. Kalantan & S. Kemaman. Estimated pop. 30,000. Products are ivory, pepper, camphor, gambier, gold, & about 7,000 piculs of tin annually. The principal town Tringany, on river of same name, lat. 5° 25′ N., lon. 103° E., has a population of 15,000 to 20,000(?) including many Chinese.

TRINIDAD, a river of New Granada, in isthmus of Panama, which joins the Chagres about 25 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. It is navigable for canoes from the sea to Capua, S.W. Chorrera. Its harbor is fitted only for small craft.

TRINIDAD, the most S. of the British W. India islands, windward group, immediately off the coast of S. America, 13 m. E. of the peninsula Paria Venezuela, & bounding the Gulf of Paria on the E. Lat. of Port Galera 10° 50′ N., lon. 60° 34′ W. Shape oblong, with promontories extending from 3 of its corners. Length 50 m., breadth 30 m. Area estimated at 2,040 sq. m. Pop. 1848, 59,814. Its mountain chains run W. to E., continuous with those of the mainland, those along the N. coast rising to 3,000 feet in height, & the central range flanked on either side by the extensive valleys of the Carony & Orotoire. On the W. coast are numerous bays, but the N. & E. shores are destitute of harbors. Soil extremely fertile; & the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests. The island is not subject to drought, & is apparently less unhealthy than many other West India islands. Only 1-30th of the land is estimated to be under culture, & the settled portions are confined to the N.W. & S.W., where, in 1838, 208,379 acres had been appropriated, though less than 1-4th of this extent was under tillage. Cacao forms the chief crop; other products are sugar, coffee, cotton, & asphalt from a large natural lagoon in the N.W. part of the island, besides which volcanic locality, there are several active mud volcanoes, and extinct craters. Exports consist of cacao, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, and hides, total value annually, $2,700,000; total value of imports, $2,900,000. Legislature composed of the Gov. & Com.-in-Chief, & a Legislative council of 12 members, not including the Bishop. (*Salary of Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*, £3,500.) The laws are a mixture of Spanish & English; and neither coroners' inquests nor trial by jury are established. The island is divided into 11 dists.; capital *Port of Spain*, on the W. coast. Public rev. 1841, 104,-309. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It successively belonged to the Spaniards & the French, & capitulated to the British under Abercrombie in 1797.—II. an isl., Atlantic Ocean, 10° E. Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of S. point 20° 31′ S., lon. 29° 19′ W.

TRINIDADE, a mkt. town of Brazil, prov. & 19 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

TRINITA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, cap. mand., prov. & 9 m. N.W. Mondovi. Pop. 2,895.—II. a vill. of Naples, dist. Castel-a-Mare, 3 m. E. Sorrento, with 2 churches, an abbey, & 1,500 inhabitants.

TRINITÉ (LA), a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 527.—II. a mkt. town, Martinique, cap. arrond., on its E. coast, 16 m. E. St. Pierre. Pop. 5,667.

TRINITY, river, Texas, rises in about lat. 33° 30′ in the Cross-Timbers & flows S. by E. into Galveston bay. Its entire course is about 450 m.

TRINITY, river, Cal., rises in lat. 40° 30′ & flows N. into the Klamath r.

TRINITY, county, Cal., a north-western county, on the Pacific coast. Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Drained by Trinity r., entering the Klamath, & Eel, Mad, Little, & Redwood rivers, entering the Pacific; it has the coast range on the eastern border, & its highest peak is Mt. Linn. Cape Mendocino is the westernmost projection of land of the republic, into the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Uniontown. Land under cultivation, 1852, 275 acres; capital employed in placer mining, $34,440; in other mining, $28,820; & for other purposes, $201,117. Pop. 1,764.

TRINITY, a pa., Island of Jersey. Pop. 2,610.

TRINITY-GASK, or TARNLY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Earn, 3 m. W. Gask. Pop. 597.

TRINITY SPRINGS, p. v., Martin co., Ia.

TRINO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 11 m. S.W. Vercelli, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. of comm. 8,217. It is well built, & has a large trade in cattle.

TRINOMALEE, a large & populous town of British India, presid. & 100 m. S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, with a large pagoda, numerous other temples, and a gateway of 12 stories, & 222 feet in elevation.

TRION, p. o., Jefferson co., Tenn.

TRION, p. o., Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

TRIPATOOR, several towns of British India, presid. Madras, dists. Salem, Madura, & Chingleput; the last about 27 m. S.W. Madras, & having some remarkable Hindoo temples.—*Tripetty* is a celebrated Hindoo temple, S. of the Kistnah, S. India, presid. & 65 m. N.W Madras.

TRIPLET, p-o., Fleming co., Ky., 97 E. by N. Frankfort, 475 W.

TRIPOLE, a market town of Russia, gov. & 27 m. S.S.E. Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1,500.

TRIPOLI, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

TRIPOLI, the most E. of the Barbary states, N. Africa, its dom. comprising Barca, Fezzan, & the region extending from the island Jerba to the S. extremity of the Gulf of Sert (anc. *Syrtis Major*), between lat. 28° & 33° 30′ N., & lon. 10° 30′ & 25° E.; having E. Barca, W. Tunis, & S. Fezzan & the Libyan desert. Estimated area of Tripoli Proper (including Sert), 100,-000 sq. m., & pop. 1,800,000. The coast line, which presents few inlets, is of the most luxuriant fertility for a few miles inland, beyond which the whole country is little better than a sandy waste, the rivers of Tripoli being mere torrents. Products of the coast are corn & fruits, in great variety; cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, & castor oil; in the interior, senna, dates, & galls, are the chief sources of wealth, & the cassob & lotus are indigenous. The surplus produce of the date & olive plantations, with straw mats, earthen jars, & other domestic manufs., are partly exported by sea & partly disposed of to Bedouin traders. Wine of superior quality might be produced. Cattle, sheep, & poultry, are sent to Malta. Rock-salt is an important article of export. Principal manufs. are carpets, thick

cloaks, & other articles of clothing; camlets, goats' hair, sacking, prepared skins, morocco leather, earthenwares, & potash. Foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, & the Levant; & the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Cent. Africa, whence several caravans arrive annually with slaves, gold dust, ivory, senna, & natron. Tripoli is stated to be the most civilized of the Barbary states. State religion Mohammedanism. Government, since 1835, exercised by a Pasha, a vassal of the Porte.—*Tripoli*, anc. *Œa*, the cap., is a fortified maritime city, on a low rocky promontory extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. (of castle) 32° 53′ 9″ N., lon. 13° 11′ E. Pop. estimated at 15,500; viz., 12,000 of Turkish descent, 1,500 Christians, & 2,000 Jews. It is much smaller than either Algiers or Tunis. Its white buildings, mosques environed with plantations, & baths surmounted by cupolas, give it a handsome appearance from the sea, & it is said to be clean & well regulated. Principal edifices, the citadel with the residency of the pasha & a dockyard, some fine mosques, several synagogues, churches, market places, & European hotels. It has a magnificent triumphal arch, erected A.D. 164, in honor of Aurelius Antoninus & Verus, besides other remains of antiquity. Its port, though small, is secure, & can accommodate frigates drawing 18 feet water.—*Tripoli Vecchia*, or *Old Tripoli*, is a small marit. town, 45 m. W.ward.

TRIPOLI, or TARABLUS, *Tripolis*, a seaport town of Syria, cap. pash., on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a spur of Mount Lebanon, & at the mouth of the Kadisha, 46 m. N.E. Beyrout. Lat. 34° 25′ 4″ N., lon. 35° 49′ E. Pop. 15,000. It is neatly built, and surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. Houses chiefly of stone, & the town has many remains of middle-age architecture; in & around it are numerous granitic columns & traces of antiquity, & an old castle stands on an adjacent height. Tripoli doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct towns, while the Marina or El Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W.ward, on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbor is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe, but Tripoli retains some export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, & soap. Tripoli is a Greek bishop's see, & the residence of several European consuls. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large & valuable library was consigned to the flames.—II. a ruined city of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendere, 36 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr. [Philadelphia.]—III. a town of Turkish Armenia. [Tireheboli.]

TRIPOLITZA, or TRIPOLIZZA, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Mantinea, in a plain 3,000 feet above the sea, 22 m. S.W. Argos. Previously to the revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, & had 20,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed & taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, & again in 1828 by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who razed it to the ground. It has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities Mantinea, Tegea, & Callantium, traces of all which exist in its vicinity.

TRIPTIS, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. & 5 m. E. Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. 1,480.

TRISSINO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 9 m. W.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the principal of a group of islets in the S. Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6′ S., lon. 12° 2′ W. Surface mountainous, & one peak rises to 8,236 feet above the ocean. The other islands are named Nightingale & Inaccessible island. They are claimed by Great Britain, & a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena.

TRISTE, an island of Central America, in the Gulf of Terminos, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan.—II. (or *Pulo Mego*), an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S., lon. 101° 10′ E.—The *Gulf of Triste* is a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. coast of Venezuela, S. A., between lon. 67° 30′ & 68° 30′ W., lat. 10° 30′ N.

TRITH ST. LEGER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, arrond. Valenciennes, with iron forges. Pop. 1,799.

TRITON ISLAND, most S. of the Paracels, China Sea.

TRIUMPHO-DE-LA-CRUZ, a bay & group of islets of Central America, on the N. coast of Honduras, dist. Comayagua.—*Triumpho* is a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro, 30 m. W. Porto-Alegre. Pop. 3,462.

TRIUNE, p. o., Williamson co., Tenn.

TRIVALOOR, a populous town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 24 m. E. Tanjore.

TRIVANDRUM, or TRIVANDERUM, a town of S. Hindostân, cap. the Travancore dom., on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.W. Cape Comorin, with a fine palace & an extensive garrison. Mean temperature of year 79°.2 Fahr.

TRIVENTO, a walled town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., & on the Trigno, dist. & 15 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, & manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

TRIVERO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 9 m. N.E. Biella. Pop. 3,500.

TRIVICARY, a vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 16 m. N.W. Pondicherry.

TRIVIGNO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 11 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,600.

TRIVOLI, p-o., Peoria co., Ill., 86 N. Springfield 89 W.

TROAD, the plain around anc. Troy. [Troy.]

TROARN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. E. Caen. Pop. 960.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a petty town of S. Germany, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. dist., 15 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 1,136.

TROEDYRAUR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area, 4,660 ac. Pop. 1,020.

TROGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. N.E. Appenzell, cap. Outer-Rhodes. Pop. 2,400. It has an arsenal, & a trade in muslin & linens.

TROIS-MOUTIERS (LES), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 5 m. N.W. Loudun. Pop. 1,530.

TROIS-RIVIERES, a town of Canada. [Three Rivers.]—II. a market town, S. coast, isl. Guadeloupe, 7 m. S.E. Basse-Terre. Pop. 3,206.

TROITSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 87 m. N.W. Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 3,500.—II. (or *Zemnitsk*), Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 m. S.S.E. Tchelibiansk. Pop. 5,000. Is enclosed by bastioned walls, & has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, & active traffic with Bokhara.—2,000 Kirghis are said to frequent it annually with their goods.

TROITZKOI-MONASTERE, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. N.N.E. Moscow. Pop. 7,000. On a height immediately above it is a vast ecclesiastical estab., founded in 1337, & the richest in the empire after that of Kiev. Within its fortified enclosure are numerous churches, imperial & episcopal palaces, an ecclesiastical seminary, with a library of 6,000 vols., & a bell of 70 tons weight.

TROJA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. Bovino, 15 m. S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,000. It has a fine cathedral, & manufs. of coarse woollen cloths & a large annual fair in August.—II. (anc. *Vernaria*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 14 m. S.E. Piombino, about 2 sq. m. in extent, & rising from the sea like a truncated cone.

TROKI, or NOVO-TROKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 15 m. S.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Lake Troki. Pop. 2,000.

TROLHÆTTA, a mkt. town of Sweden, læn & 8 m. S.S.W. Wenersborg. Pop. 1,000. It is situated on the Gœta-elf, or river which here forms the Trolhætta-falls, obviated for the navigation of the Gotha canal by the *Trolhætta canal*, a cut 3 m. in length, & having 12 sluices.

TROMOE, an island of Norway, amt. Nedenaes, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length 8 m.

TROMPEZ, v., Valencia co., New Mexico. Situated on rt. bank of Rio Grande. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 125 inhabitants.

TROMSÖE, a town of Norway, Finmark, on the isl. Tromsoe, opposite the island Hvaloe. Pop. 738. It has a wooden quay & a custom-house, & is an outport of Hammerfest.

TROND (ST.), a town of Belgian Limbourg, cap. cant., on branch r. r. from Mechlin to Liege, 12 m. W.N.W. Tongres. Pop. 9,400. It has breweries, distilleries, & manufs. of soap, tobacco, & lace.

TRONDHJEM (or *Drontheim*), a fortified seaport city of Norway, cap. its N. stift or prov., at the mouth

of the Nid, in Trondhjem-fiord, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Lat. of cathedral, 63° 25′ 8″ N., lon. 10° 23′ 7″ E. Pop. 12,780. It is walled, & defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fiord. Town well built, though mostly of wood. Streets spacious, & have water cisterns at their intersections. Principal edifice, a magnificent cathedral of the 11th century, three other churches, a workhouse, asylums for the aged & deaf-mutes, a theatre, exchange bank, grammar, Lancasterian, & other schools, a museum, & public library. The roadstead is indifferent, and the river admits only small vessels, but the town has an active export trade in dried fish, deals, tar, & copper. —The *Trondhjem Fiord* extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 m., & at its N. extremity it communicates with Beitstad-fiord. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, Siaker, & Stordal rivers. Pop. of N. Trondhjem 1845, 66,570; of S. Trondhjem, 89,329.

TRONDRAY, one of the Shetland Islands. Pop. 169.

TRONS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 10 m. W.S.W. Ilanz. Pop. 800.

TRONTO, *Truentium*, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta. & Naples, rises N.E. Monte Reale, flows N. & W., & enters the Adriatic, 17 m. E. Ascoli. Course 54 miles.

TRONZANO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 13 m. W.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. of comm. 3,300.

TROOMON, or TARUMAN, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 50′ N., lon. 107° 20′ E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1840.

TROON, a seaport town of Scotl., co. Ayr, on a small bay in the Irish Channel, & on the Troon & Kilmarnock r. r., 7¼ m. S.W. Kilmarnock. Pop. 1851, 2,404. It is well built, & much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a good harbor, with a pier, ship-building, & wet docks, & a lighthouse.

TROPEA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., cap. cant., dist. & 12 m. W.S.W. Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of St. Eufemia. Pop. 4,500. It is enclosed by walls, & has a fine cathedral, & manufs. of counterpanes & blankets, with an active tunny & anchovy fishery.

TROPEZ, (ST.), *Heraclea*, a comm. & maritime town of France, dep. Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 3,327, chiefly engaged in the tunny & other fisheries. It has a chamber of commerce.

TROPHONIUS (CAPE OF), Greece. [LEBADEA.]

TROPPAU, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, cap. principality, & circ., on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 36 m. N.E. Olmütz. Pop. with suburbs, 11,651. It has a cathedral, a castle, town hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, & liqueurs. The diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held here from 20th October, to 20th Nov., 1820.

TROQUEER, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Maxwelltown. Area, about 19 sq. miles. Pop. 4,925.

TRORY, or ST. MICHAEL'S TRORY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 3¼ miles N. Enniskillen. Area, 6,069 ac. Pop. 2,028.

TROSA, a town of Sweden, læn & 22 m. N.E. Nykioping, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 500.

TROSACHS, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. Perth, between lochs Achray & Katrine. The scene of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

TROSBERG, or TROSTBERG, a market town of Upper Bavaria, with a picturesque fortress, 15 m. E.S.E. Wasserburg. Pop. 910.

TROSSINGEN, a market town of Würtemburg, circ. Black-Forest, dist. & 10 miles N.W. Tuttlingen. Pop. 2,367.

TROSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6¼ miles N.N.E. St.-Edmund's-Bury. Area, 1,764 ac. Pop. 427.

TROSTREY, a pa. of England, county Monmouth, 2¾ miles N.N.W. Usk. Area, 1,255 ac. Pop 176.

TROTTERSCLIFE, a pa. of England, county Kent, 7¼ miles W.N.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 283.

TROTTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3¼ m. W. N.W. Midhurst. Area, 3,877 ac. Pop. 484. The poet Otway was born here in 1651.

TROUBLE HILL, p. o., Scott co., Ark.

TROUBLESOME, p-o., Rockingham co., N. C., 104 N.W. Raleigh, 281 W. Situated on Troublesome cr., where are iron works.

TROUBLESOME, p. o., Clinch co., Ga.

TROUBLESOME CREEK, p. o., Lewis co., Mo.

TROUGH CREEK, p-o., Union t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 93 W. Harrisburg, 137 W. The creek is formed by a N. & S. branch, which unite in the middle of the t., & forcing a passage through Terrace mountain, it enters the Raystown branch of Juniata r. The creek gives name to the post-office.

TROUP, county, Ga. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 430 sq. m. Drained by Chattahoochee r. & sev. small branches, the principal of which is Yellow Jacket creek. Capital, La Grange. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $514,594; Ind. corn, 687,205 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 142,884; rice, 3,952 pounds; cotton, 14,481 bales;—a grist m., a saw m., a woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 9 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital employed in manufac., $86,922; value of manufactured articles, $62,340;—32 churches; 2 colleges, 364 students; 2 academies, 184 pupils; 48 schools, 1,440 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,733; 1850, 16,879.

TROUP FACTORY, p. o., Troup co., Ga.

TROUPSBURG, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 246 W. by S. Albany, 282 W. Surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam. Drained by Cowanesque cr. Pop. 1840, 1,171; 1850, 1,754.

TROUPSVILLE, p-v., capital of Lowndes co., Ga., 271 S. Milledgeville, 886 W. Situated on the E. side of Withlacoochee r. It contains a court house, jail, & about 200 inhabitants.

TROUSDALE, p. o., Warren co., Tenn.

TROUT CREEK, p. o., Delaware co., N. Y.

TROUT CREEK, p. o., St. Clair co., Ala.

TROUT RIVER, p. o., Franklin co., N. Y.

TROUT RUN, p. o., Winneshick co., Iowa.

TROUT RUN, p-o., Jackson t., Lycoming co., Pa., 108 N. Harrisburg, 218 W.

TROWAY, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 6 m. N. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,467.

TROWBRIDGE, t., Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 313.

TROWBRIDGE, p. o., Racine co., Wis.

TROWBRIDGE, a market town & pa. of England, co. Wilts, 11 miles S.S.W. Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western railroad. Area of pa. 2,442 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,148; do. of the t. 10,157. The town stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, beside the Wene, here crossed by a stone bridge. The pa. church is a large striking edifice; & Trinity church, at W. end of the town, is also a fine building. Dissenters are numerous, & have many chapels in Trowbridge, which also comprises many elementary schools, almshouses (rev. 130*l.* per annum), & other charities. The woollen manuf. has been established here from a very early period; & some years ago there were about 19 woollen mills & 1,650 looms employed in the town & vicinity. Cassimeres, kerseys, & tweeds, are amongst the chief fabrics manufactured. The Kennet & Avon canal runs 1 mile N. the town. Trowbridge had formerly a castle, but no traces of it remain. The poet Crabbe, 18 years rector of pa., died here in 1832.

TROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 5¼ miles W. Nottingham. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 392.

TROWSE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Norwich, on the Eastern Counties railroad. Pop. 1,363.

TROY, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 39 N.E. Augusta, 634 W. Surface undulating; soil, fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by branches of Sebasticook r., flowing into & through a large pond on its W. border. Incorporated in 1812; received its present name in 1827. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,375; 1850, 1,484.

TROY, p-t., Cheshire co., N.H., 57 S.W. Concord, 432 W. Drained by branches of Ashuelot r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 5 saw mills, an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 683; 1850, 759.

TROY, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 53 N. by E. Montpelier, 569 W. Surface generally level; soil a strong loam, with fine intervales along the streams. Drained by Missisque r. The river has here a fall of 70 feet, above which a rock projects 120 feet in perpendicular height, presenting an imposing spectacle. Chartered in 1792; first settled in 1800. Iron ore is found. There

are in the t. 2 fulling m., a furnace, a forge, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 856; 1850, 1,098.

TROY, city, port of entry, & capital of Rensselaer co., N. Y. It is pleasantly situated on the left bank of Hudson river, and at the North termination of the Hudson river railroad, where it connects with the Troy & Schenectady, the Rensselaer & Saratoga, the Troy, Whitehall & Castleton, the Troy & Boston, and the Albany & Rutland railroads. It is 6 N. Albany, 151 N. New York, 376 W. It is in 42° 44′ N. lat., 73° 40′ W. lon., 3° 15′ E. lon. from W. Pop. 1810, 3,895; 1820, 5,264; 1830, 11,405; 1840, 19,334; in 1850, 28,785, and in 1854, including West Troy, 40,000. Its limits extend about 3 miles along the river, and its breadth is 1½ miles. The plat includes an alluvial flat, somewhat raised above the level of the river, & bordered on the E. by hills of considerable elevation, from which descend two considerable streams, denominated Poesten Kill, & Wyant's Kill, which have romantic cataracts & cascades, & afford extensive watrr power for mills & machinery. The city is laid out with great regularity. The main business street, called River-street, follows the course of the river & is curved, but the other streets are straight & cross each other at right angles. The streets are generally 60 feet wide, well paved and have good sidewalks, & are generally ornamented by trees & well lighted with gas. The houses are mostly built of brick, & with great neatness & taste, & a number of the public & private buildings are elegant. The court house is a large marble building with a fine Grecian front of the Doric order. There is a brick jail, & a county poorhouse with a farm of 200 acres. The Rensselaer Institute is designed to give a scientific and practical education, & the Troy Female Institute has been very celebrated. There are also several other schools of a high order. There is a Lyceum of Natural History, with a valuable library, & a cabinet of minerals & natural history; a Young Men's Association, with a large library, cabinet, & reading room. There are in the city 2 excellent market-houses. There are 25 churches, some of which are elegant structures,—3 Baptist, 4 Episcopal, 1 Friend's, 3 Methodist, 8 Presbyterian, 3 Roman Catholic, 2 Universalist, & 1 Colored congregation. There are 6 banks with an aggregate capital of $1,765,000, a savings' bank, & 2 insurance companies.

Troy is well situated for commerce. Being at the head of tidewater on the Hudson, sloops & steamboats come to its wharves. Numerous sloops, steamboats, & barges are engaged in the trade between this city and New York. Troy has a rich & extensive back country to the N. & N.E., with which it is connected by fine roads, & it also participates in the advantages of the Erie & the Champlain canals. It has 4 furnaces, 8 forges, & machine shops, an augur fac., a hinge fac., 2 brass foundries, 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 7 cotton fac., an India rubber goods fac., a plane fac., 4 tanneries, 5 breweries, a pottery, 2 rope fac., 13 flouring m., 2 saw m., 3 paper fac., 4 printing offices, 2 daily, & 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., 1850, $2,700,100; value of manufactured articles, $7,780,860.

The water power of Troy is great. It is derived not only from the streams which flow from the hills on the E., but a dam with a lock across the Hudson, is not only valuable for navigation, but renders most of the water of the river avilable for manufacturing purposes. The city is abundantly supplied with pure and wholesome water from a reservoir in the N. part of the city, supplied from a creek, & is conveyed in iron pipes through the city, supplying not only families, but fountains & hydrants, from which the water can be thrown, by its pressure alone, over the highest houses. Troy was incorporated as a city in 1816. In 1820 a disastrous fire swept over & destroyed the richest & most important part of the city.

West Troy, Watervliet t., on the W. side of the Hudson r., though in a different county, is properly a suburb of Troy, with which it is connected by a bridge & two ferries, & the Albany, Troy, & Rutland railroad passes through it. This growing village was incorporated in 1836, & contains 800 dwelling houses, & 5,000. inhabs. It has 10 churches; the Watervliet bank, with a capital of $150,000; and an extensive United States Arsenal. In the N. part of the village, the S. branch of the Mohawk unites with the Hudson, & here is a lateral canal, by which the Erie canal enters the river; & there is a second lateral canal a mile below. The waters of this S. lateral canal pass through the grounds of the Arsenal, comprising about 100 acres, enclosed on 3 sides by an iron fence, and in the rear by a stone wall, containing a large number of buildings; and an extensive water power is here afforded by the waste water of the canal, for the use of the establishment. About 200 officers, soldiers & workmen, are attached to the Arsenal, & manufacture arms & munitions of war, to the amount of $[illegible] annually. There is an extensive bell foundry, in which 1,000 bells are cast annually, averaging in weight 600 lbs. each. In the yards of the Arsenal are found cannon which were captured at Saratoga and at Yorktown, and others cast in New York and Philadelphia during the revolution.

TROY, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 149 N. by E. Harrisburg, 256 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by branches of Sugar r., flowing E. to the Susquehanna r. The v. is pleasantly situated at the crossing of Sugar cr., by the Williamsport & Elmira railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Universalist,—and 450 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,664; 1850, 1,898.

TROY, t., Crawford co., Pa., has 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 554; 1850, 740.

TROY, p-o., Montgomery co., N. C.

TROY, p-o., Cherokee co., Ga.

TROY, t., Ashland co., O. Pop. 1850, 849.

TROY, t., Athens co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,056; 1850, 1,421.

TROY, t., Delaware co., O. Pop. 1840, 838; 1850, 976.

TROY, t., Geauga co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,208; 1850, 1,164.

TROY, t., Lorain co., O. Pop. 1840, 289.

TROY, p-v., capital of Miami co., O., 68 W. by N. Columbus, 460 W. It is situated on the right bank of Great Miami r. It contains a brick court house, a jail, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, a market house, a bank, a town-hall, 2 newspaper printing offices, 3 flouring m., 5 saw m., a foundry, a plow fac., & 2,500 inhabs.

TROY, t., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 640.

TROY, t., Richland co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,939; 1850, 1,544.

TROY, t., Wood co., O. Pop. 1840, 383; 1850, 559.

TROY, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 22 N.W. Detroit, 546 W. Drained by head branches of Red river. Pop. 1840, 1,482; 1850, 1,427.

TROY, t. Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,719; 1850, 2,357.

TROY, p-v., Perry co., Ia., 168 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 687 W. Situated on Ohio r., 1 mile above the mouth of Anderson's cr. It contains a church, 5 stores, & 350 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1,570.

TROY, p-v., Madison co. Ill.

TROY, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 338.

TROY, p-t., Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 1840, 432; 1850, 1,094.

TROY, p-v., Davis co., Iowa.

TROY, p-v., capital of Lincoln co., Mo., 129 E.N.E. Jefferson City, 860 W. Formerly called Wood's Fort. It is situated on the S.W. side of Cuivre r., and contains a court house, jail, & 350 inhabitants.

TROY, p-v., capital of Obion co., Tenn., 164 W. by N. Nashville, 846 W. Situated on a branch of Obion r. It contains a court house, jail, and 177 inhabitants.

TROY, t., Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 419.

TROY, p-v., capital of Pike co., Ala., 174 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 868 W. It contains a court house, jail, & 250 inhabitants.

TROY, p-v., Yalabusha co., Miss., 119 N.N.E. Jackson, 964 W.

TROY, p. v., Freestone co., Tex.

TROY, p-v., Beverly, Wentworth co., Can. W., 18 m. W. Hamilton. Has a store, a grist mill, 6 saw m. & 75 inhabitants.

TROY, a ruined city of Asia-Minor, which has been rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to have been on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 m. S.S.E. the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea, close to the modern vill. Banarbashi. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls & cisterns, & around it are numerous artificial mounds.—The *Plain of Troy*, between this site & the Hellespont, about 10 m. in length, by 3 miles in its greatest width, is watered by three rivers, two of which are the Simois & Scamander of antiquity.

TROY CENTRE, p. o., Waldo co., Me.

TROY CENTRE, p. v., Walworth co., Wis.

TROYES, *Augustobona*, afterwards *Tricassium*, a town & city of France, cap. dep. Aube, on the Seine, & at the head of a railroad to Montereau, 87 miles E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 24,702. It has a fine cathedral, an elegant town house, a comm. college & library of 50,000 vols., & a museum. It is the centre of extensive manufs. of hosiery, cotton & woollen fabrics, & yarn. Troyes was cap. of the old prov. Champagne. A treaty was concluded here in 1420, conferring the crown of France on the king of England. In 1814, it was the scene of severe combats between the French & Russians.

TROY FURNACE, p-v., Troy t., Orleans county, Vt.

TROY GROVE, p-o., La Salle co., Ill. Situated on Little Vermilion r., 12 m. above its mouth.

TROY LAKE, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

TROY MILLS, p-o., Fulton co., Ill., 80 N.W. Springfield, 826 W.

TROY'S STORE, p-o., Randolph co., N. C., 67 W. Raleigh, 318 W.

TRSCHEMESNO, or TRZEMESZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, between lakes, 42 m. E.N.E. Posen. Pop. 3,182.

TRSZTENNA, a market town of N. Hungary, with a Franciscan convent, on the Black Arva, co. & 18 miles N.E. Arva. Pop. 3,050.

TRUAGO, v., Monguagon t., Wayne co., Mich., 32 S. Detroit, 511 W. Situated on the W. bank of Detroit r., opposite Grass island. It contains a wharf, a store, & 100 inhabitants.

TRUB, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 20 m. E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,709.

TRUBAU, or TRIBAU, *Mährisch & Böhmisch*, two towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Moravia, circ. & 28 m. W.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 3,100. It has manufs. of woollens.—II. Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, on railroad, 7 miles N.E. Leitomischl. Pop. 2,600.

TRUBEJ, two rivers of Russia.—I. an arm of the Oka, gov. & N. Riazan.—II. govs. Tchernigov & Poltava, joins the Dnieper after a south course of eighty miles.

TRUBTCHEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 88 miles W.S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Desna. Pop. 4,000 It has large salt magazines, a manuf. of verdigris, & a trade in corn & flax.

TRUCHOS, v., Valencia co., New Mex. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 200 inhabitants.

TRUITTSVILLE, p. o., Greenup co., Ky.

TRULL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.S. W. Taunton. Area, 2,233 ac. Pop. 716.

TRUMANSBURG, p-v., Ulysses t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 173 W. by S. Albany, 306 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —a female seminary, 7 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 carriage fac., a furnace, a carding fac., & 800 inhabitants.

TRUMBAURSVILLE, p-v., Bucks co., Pa., 95 E. Harrisburg, 174 W.

TRUMBULL, county, Ohio. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 625 sq. m. Drained by Mahoning r., & Musketoe, Shenango, Meander, & Mill creeks, & by head branches of Grand r. The surface is undulating; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. It exports cattle, butter, cheese, & grain. It is the oldest co. on the Connecticut Reserve, & was named in honor of Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut. The early records of the counties on the Reserve are copied from the records of this co. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, here called the Mahoning canal, passes through the county. Capital, Warren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,610,598; wheat, 121,068 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 302,906; oats, 235,048; wool, 208,055 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 44 saw m., 4 iron foundries, 5 woollen fac.; 14 tanneries, 20 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufac., $257,153; value of manufactured articles, $489,766;—73 churches; 4 academies, 186 pupils; 286 schools, 14,904 scholars; 2 libraries, 1,166 vols. Pop. 1840, 38,107; 1850, 30,490. (Terr. reduced by the erection of Mahoning co.)

TRUMBULL, p-t., Fairfield co., Conn., 5 N. Bridgeport, 59 S.W. Hartford, 288 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, & generally fertile. Incorporated from Stratford in 1798. Drained by Pequannock r. The Housatonic r. r. passes through the t. It contains 5 churches,—2 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist.—a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,204; 1850, 1,309.

TRUMBULL, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 186 N.E. Columbus, 337 W. Organized in 1825. Pop. 1840, 488; 1850, 805.

TRUMBULL CORNERS, p. o., Tompkins county, N. Y.

TRUMBULL LONG HILL, p-v., Trumbull t., Fairfield co., Conn., 62 S.W. Hartford, 291 W.

TRUMPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 miles S. Cambridge. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 771.

TRUNCH, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 3 miles N.N.E. North Walsham. Area, 1,353 ac. Pop. 451.

TRUNDLE'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Sevier county, Tenn., 198 E. by S. Nashville, 509 W.

TRURO, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 112 S.E. Boston, 513 W. By water it is only 65 m. from Boston. It occupies the N. part of Cape Cod. It is bounded N.E. by the Atlantic, & has Cape Cod bay on the S.W. Surface mostly level; soil light & sandy, with a scanty growth of vegetation. The inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from the fisheries, and there are 40 vessels employed in the cod & mackerel fisheries. It has 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Union. First settled in 1700, & incorporated in 1709. It has an inlet from Cape Cod bay, called Pamet r., 3 m. long, & from a half to three-fourths of a mile wide. The *Cape Cod light house*, built in 1797, is in this t. It is in lat. 42° 02′ 24″, lon. 70° 03′ 18″ W. from Greenwich; shows a *fixed* light elevated 180 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible for a distance of 20 nautical miles. There are in the t. 4 grist m., 25 establishments for the manufacture of salt, mostly by solar evaporation, an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,920; 1850, 2,051.

TRURO, t., Franklin co., O. The soil is generally fertile. Drained by Gahannah & Blacklick ers., which afford water power. First settled from Truro, in Nova Scotia. Pop. 1840, 1,103; 1850, 2,153.

TRURO, p. o., Knox co., Ill.

TRURO, p-t., port of entry, & capital, Colchester co., N.S., 65 m. N. by E. Halifax. Situated at the head of Cobequid bay, & contains a court house, a custom house, an academy, several churches, & 1,500 inhabitants.

TRURO, a parl. and munic. bor. & seaport town of England, county Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.E. Falmouth, on the rivers Allen & Kenwin, which are here crossed by stone bridges, & unite to form the creek or riv. Truro, that opens into Falmouth harbor. Area of pa. 190 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,169; do. of parl. bor. 10,733. The town, in a hollow surrounded by hills, is the largest in the co. Its increase & prosperity are partly owing to its being the centre of an important manufacturing dist., & a principal stannary town. Chief edifices, St. Mary's church, of the time of Henry VII., various dissenting chapels, a town hall, coinage hall, custom house, co. infirmary, lying-in institution, barracks, the theatre, & union workhouse. The grammar school has 2 exhibitions of 30*l.* to Exeter college, Oxford; & here Sir H. Davy received his early education. Truro has a mining college, royal institution for science & literature, a Dorcas society & other charities, & a public subscription library. Vessels of 100 tons come up to its quays. Imports chiefly coal, timber, & articles required in mining operations. Exports tin, copper, paper, carpeting, pottery ware, & pilchard oil. The borough is divided into three wards. It sends two members to H. of C.

TRUSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 miles N.N. W. Chudleigh. Area, 749 ac. Pop. 205.

TRUSLEY, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. W. Derby. Area, 1,078 ac. Pop. 90.

TRUSS, p-o., Jefferson co., Ala., 71 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 747 W.

TRUSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Alford. Area, 1,455 ac. Pop. 289.

TRUXILLO, or TRUJILLO, *Turris Julia*, a city of Spain, prov. & 23 miles E. Caceres, & on the high road from Madrid to Lisbon. Pop. 5,212. It is situated on the declivity of a granite hill, crowned by an ancient castle, & has an imposing appearance. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in rural pursuits. It has a college, a post house, & earthenware factories.

TRUXILLO, a town of Peru, cap. prov., & formerly cap. dep., pleasantly situated near the coast of the

Pac. O., about 125 m. S.E. Lambeyeque. Lat. 8° 7′ 5″ S., lon. 79° 4′ 2″ W. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by a brick wall, & has a cathedral. It was founded by Pizarro in 1535.—II. a city of Venezuela, dep. Zulia, cap. prov., 90 m. S.W. Barquesimeto, & N.E. Merida. Pop. 4,000. It was formerly the handsomest town in this part of S. America, & early in the present century it had 12,000 inhabitants.

TRUXILLO, a seaport town of Honduras, C. America, cap. dep., on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 15° 55′ N., lon. 85° 59′ W. Pop. with adjacent hamlets, 4,000. Its harbor, on the bay of Truxillo, is defended by several forts. Principal export, mahogany.

TRUXTON, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 12 N.E. Cortland, 130 W. Albany, 327 W. Surface undulating; soil calcareous gravel & argillaceous loam. Drained by Tioughnioga river. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 2 sash fac., a furnace, a tannery, & about 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 25 saw m., 31 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,658; 1850, 3,623.

TRUXTON, p. v., Bureau co., Ill.

TRUXVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 129 N.E. Harrisburg, 236 W.

TRYBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Gutach, 7 m. S. Hornberg. Pop. 1,114.

TRYDDYN, a chapelry of Wales, county Flint, pa. Mold. Pop. 1,123.

TRYON, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C., 237 W.S.W. Raleigh, 479 W.

TRYSULL, pa. of England, co. Stafford. Area, 3,110. Pop. 559.

TSANG, & TSAO, numerous cities & towns of China, the principal being *Tsao-Tchou*, prov. Shantung, cap. dep., 140 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.

TSANTA, a fortified city of China, prov. Yunnan, cap. dep., on the Burmese frontier, 50 miles N.E. Bhamo.

TSATSAK, a town of Servia. [Csatsak.]

TSCHERNEMBEL, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 16 m. S. Neustadtl. Pop. 1,000. (For others, sometimes spelt with *Tsch*, refer to Tch, or Cz.)

TSCHERNOWITZ, a town of Austrian Poland. Pop 12,000. [Czernowitz.]

TSE-KEE, a town of China, prov. Che-kiang, West Ning-po, taken by the British, March, 1842.

TSE-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., 40 m. N. the river Hoang-ho.

TSHUSSOVAJA, a river of the Russian dom., gov. Perm, rises 50 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinburg, flows N. & W., & joins the Kama, 12 m. N. Perm. In spring it is navigable, & used for the transport of the mineral produce of the Ural.

TSIAMPA, or CHAMPA, a small state of S.E. Asia, partly situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, now subject to Anam (Cochin-China), of which it forms the most S. province. Chief town, Nha-trang. Inhabitants partly Mohammedans.

TSIEN, a prefixed name of many towns in China.—I. The *Tsien-kiang*, prov. Se-chuen, is a river tributary to the Kia-ling; & the *Tsien-tang-kiang*, a river, prov. Che-kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. the city Hang-chow-foo.

TSI-NAN, a city of China, cap. prov. Shan-tung, on left bank of the Ta-tsin river, 100 miles from the Gulf of Chi-li. It is large, populous, & venerated as the residence of a former sovereign dynasty; has manufs. of gray silks & glass wares.

TSIN-TCHOU, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Shan-tung, 80 miles E. Tsi-nan.—II. prov. Quang-tong, 65 m. W. Ou-tchou, on a tributary of the Hong-kiang.—*Tsin* & *Tsing* are names of num. Chinese towns of inferior rank.

TSIUEN-TCHOU, a maritime city of China, prov. Fokien, 30 m. N.E. Amoy.

TSITSIKAR, a town of Manchooria, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nooni river, 240 miles S.W. Saghalin-oola.

TSKHINVALI, a town of Russian Transcaucia, Georgia, 55 m. N.W. Teflis.

TSUNG-MING, an island of China, prov. Kiang-su, off the W. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang; its E. extremity in lat. 31° 28′ N., lon. 121° 51′ E. Length 36 m., breadth 10 m. On its S. coast is a town of same name.

TSUNG-LING, Asia. [Karakorum Mountains.]

TSUN-HOA, & TSUN-Y, two cities of China.—I. prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 80 m. E.N.E. Pekin.—II. prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., 70 m. N. Kwi-Yang.

TSUSIMA, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, lat. of N. extremity, 34° 40′ N., lon. 129° 29′ E. Length 45 m., breadth 12 m. Surface mountainous & rugged.—*Tsi-kasi-Yamma* & *Tsuet* are other isls. of Japan of much less size.

TSU-YUNG, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep. 70 m. W. Yun-nan.

TUA, a riv. of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, joins the Douro, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

TUAM, an Episcopal town & pa. of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.N.E. Galway, on the Clare, here crossed by a bridge. Area of pa. 25,026 ac. Pop. 13,425; do. of town, or "city," 6,034. The town consists of 5 principal streets, market-place, and some squalid, straggling throughfares; but it has Roman Catholic & Protestant cathedrals, & 2 episcopal palaces, the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, diocesan & other public schools, a court house, bridewell, union workhouse, barracks, a market house, with reading & assembly rooms, ruins of a castle, some manufs. of linen & canvas, & a large retail trade. It was the see of a Protestant archbishop until 1839. 19-20ths of the population are Roman Catholics.

TUAT, an oasis of Cent. Africa, Sahara, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan. Agably is its chief town. [Agably.]

TUBAI and TUBUAI-MANU, two of the Society islands in the Pacific Ocean. [Society Islands.]

TUBBERID, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S.S.W. Cahir. Area, 12,573 ac. Pop. 4,874.—II. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Pilltown. Pop. 241.

TUBBSVILLE, v., Woodhull t., Steuben co., N. Y. Situated on Tuscarora cr., & contains 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & about 130 inhabitants.

TUBBUS & TUBBERAN, two towns of Persia.—I. Khorassan, 160 m. N.E. Yezd.—II. prov. & 100 m. N. N.E. Kirman.

TÜBINGEN, a walled town of Würtemburg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 7,500. Its celeb. university, which had among its earliest professors the reformers Melanethon & Rauchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the Counts-Palatine, & has belonging to it an observatory, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, & a library of 70,000 vols. In 1846, it was attended by 803 students. The town has manufs. of woollen cloth & gunpowder.

TUBIZE, a market town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on railroad, 13 m. S.S.W. Brussels.

TUBNAH, *Tubuna*, a town of Algeria, prov. and 120 m. S.W. Constantine.

TUBNEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area, 1,144 ac. Pop. 233.

TUCHAN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aude, 25 m. S.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,220.

TUCHEL, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Conitz. Pop. 1,885.

TUCKAHOE, p-o., Jones co., N. C., 109 S.E. Raleigh, 339 W.

TUCKAHOE, p-o., Jefferson co., Tenn., 203 E. Nashville, 493 W.

TUCKAHOE, p. v., Westchester co., N. Y. Situated on both sides of the Bronx r. and on the New York and Albany railroad. It contains about 350 inhabitants.

TUCKAHOE, p-v., Upper t., Cape May co., N. J., 76 S. Trenton, 186 W. The village is situated on both sides of Tuckahoe cr., connected by a bridge. It contains a Methodist church, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

TUCKALEECHEE COVE, p. o., Blount county, Tenn.

TUCKASAGA, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 169 W.S.W. Raleigh, 408 W.

TUCKER, t., Clark county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 267.

TUCKER'S CABIN, p-o., Henry co., Ga., 79 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 683 W.

TUCKERTON, p-v., Little Egg Harbor t., Burlington co., N. J., 69 S. Trenton, 192 W. Situated on Shord's Mill Branch cr., 6 m. from Little Egg Harbor bay. It contains a custom house, 3 churches,—2 Methodist & 1 Friends,—5 stores, a grist m., a saw m., and about 400 inhabitants.

TUCOVIA, an island of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, lat. 12° 19′ S., lon. 168° 42′ E.

TUCUMAN, a dep. of the Argentine Repub., mostly between lat. 26° & 27° 30′ S., & lon. 62° & 66° W., having E. the Gran-Chaco, one of the vast interior plains of S. America, & on other sides the deps. Salta, Catamarca, & Santiago. Estimated pop. 44,000. Surface in the W. mountainous, & alternately covered with forests of lofty trees & fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the Confed., yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, & sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The dep. contains mines of gold, silver, copper, & lead; other products are cocoa, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dyewoods, salt from mines and lakes, and a little wine. Principal manufs. are leather, cotton & woollen fabrics, & cheese. Principal towns, Tucuman & Pitos.—II. *San Miguel de Tucuman*, the cap. dep., is on a tributary of the Medinas, 94 m. N.W. Santiago del Estero. Pop. from 8,000 to 12,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, & a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the Plata provs. was first promulgated, & the first congress of the republic was held in 1816.

TUDDENHAM, several pas. of England.—I. county Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,239 ac. Pop. 425.—II. same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Area, 2,644 ac. Pop. 479.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. East-Dereham. Area, 2,065 ac. Pop. 589.—IV. (*North*), same co., 4 m. E.S.E. East-Dereham. Area, 2,270 ac. Pop. 430.

TUDELA (*Tutela*), a city of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches, 52 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 6,790. It is neat, but dull. It has remains of ancient fortifications. Its cathedral contains the tomb of Blanche of Castile, queen of Peter the Cruel, & it has many other churches, convents, and hospitals; a workhouse, prison, Latin and medical schools, manufs. of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, & earthenwares. The celebrated Rabbi Benjamin Ben Jonah (Benj. of Tudela), was born here in the 12th century. On the 23d of November, 1808, the French here gained a complete victory over the Spaniards.—II. (*de Duero*), a town, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Valladolid.

TUDELEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Tunbridge. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 642. *St. Tudwall's Road* is an inlet of Cardigan bay.

TUDY, (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N. Bodmin. Area, 3,257 ac. Pop. 652.

TUFFÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,792.

TUFTON, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 1 m. S.S.W. Whitchurch. Area, 1,552 ac. Pop. 163.

TUFTONBOROUGH, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 44 E. by N. Concord, 525 W. Winnipisiogee lake bounds it on the S.W., & presents a fine water prospect. It has sev. ponds, one of which, in the N.E. part, discharges its waters into Ossipee lake. First settled in 1780; incorporated in 1795. It has a fulling mill, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,281; 1850, 1,305.

TUGBY, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area, 1,830 ac. Pop. 365.

TUGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8¼ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 157.

TUGHLICKABAD, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 12 m. S. Delhi, with some extensive ruins, & the massive mausoleum of Tughlick Shah, an edifice of the 14th century.

TUG RIVER, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.

TUIVROV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 22 m. N.W. Bratzlav.

TUKUM, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the gulf of Riga, cap. circ., on the Slok, 38 m. W. Riga. Pop. 2,800. It has a ruined castle and a female seminary.

TULA, a gov. of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 53° & 55° N., lon. 36° and 38° 40″ E., having E. Riazan, S. Orlov, W. Kaluga, & N. the gov. Moscow. Area, 11,674 sq. m. Pop. 1,227,000. It is densely peopled. Surface undulating; the Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary; the Don & Upa rise in this gov. Chief crops, corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, & potatoes. Sheep, cattle, & horses, are extensively reared. About one-sixth part of the surface is in forests. Some inferior coal is met with, & iron mines extend over an area of 10 sq. m. near the cap., but iron is a chief import for the manufs. of Tula. The gov. has extensive breweries & distilleries, leather & beet-root sugar factories, & exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardwares, & jewellery. Chief towns, Tula, Venev, Odojev, & Novosil.—*Tula*, the cap., is an important manufacturing town on the Upa, 105 m. S. Moscow. Pop. (excluding garrison) above 35,000. It is well built, & has many churches & convents; a free school, gymnasium; trades, foundling, and other hospitals; a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, & a vast manuf. of arms, which owed its origin to Peter the Great, but has risen to its present importance since 1817. In this factory, about 70,000 muskets & 50,000 swords are made annually, besides carabines, pistols, bayonets, &c.; 7,000 men & 9,600 women are employed, exclusive of 3,500 other hands in subsidiary occupations. The articles produced are of good quality, & the work-people enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities. Tula has also manufs. of mathematical & scientific instruments, jewellery, platina wares, silks, hats, & leather. It is the residence of a military governor, a bishop's see, & the seat of a chamber of manufactures. In its vicinity are many gardens, orchards, & nursery-grounds.

TULA, a town of Mexico, & the anc. cap. of the Toltecs. It is upwards of 6,000 feet above the sea, on the banks of the Tula or Montezuma, a river which, after a N.E. course of 200 m. past Vales & Panuco, joins the Tampico river near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a river of the Chinese empire, Khalkas country, joins the Orkhon, 110 m. S.S.W. Kiachta, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 miles.

TULANG-BAVANG, a river and town of Sumatra; the river enters the sea of Java after an E. course of 100 m.; town, 70 m. S.S.E. Palembang.

TULARE, co., Cal. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 10,000 sq. m. Drained by Kings r., "The Four Creeks," Tule river & Kern river. Surface various; much of the lands bordering the Tulare lake on the E. is said to be exceedingly fertile. Cap. Tulare Lake City. Pop. 1852, 8,575, of whom 8,408 were Indians.

TULARE, or TULE LAKE, Cal. "The Tulare Lake is 30 miles across in the widest part, & 50 miles in length—it being difficult to define its exact length, owing to the dense growth of tules at each end. Travelling down on the west side, from the upper or south end of the lake, in a northwesterly direction, you gradually approach the Coast Range Mountains, until at a distance of about 20 miles from the upper end, the lake & the base of the mountains are not more than a mile apart, & continue so for about two miles, then both receding until you arrive at the lower end, where they are twenty or twenty-five miles apart. For the first fifteen or sixteen miles the shores of the lake are low, muddy alkali soil, & the water shallow for some distance out; but nearer the base of the mountains the margin becomes higher, with a grass bank of about 18 inches elevation, & a narrow sand beach deepening suddenly. The Indians say that it is very deep. On the west side of the lake, & running parallel with the shore, there is generally a narrow belt or strip of tule, distant about two hundred yards, but not high enough to obstruct the view of the lake, which presents, in most places, an open sheet of water similar to the ocean in a calm, although at the calmest time, at daylight in the morning, when there was not a breath of air stirring, I have noticed ripples, or apparently a slight ground-swell, breaking on the beach. Near the base of the mountains the shore is still more elevated, forming in many places a bluff bank three ft. high, & about twenty yards from the margin a table land ten or twelve feet above the water, which, if the soil was only better, with some scattering groves of oaks, would form beautiful places for settlement; but there is not a tree in sight. These banks, of eighteen inches & three feet high, continue for five or six miles, when the shore again becomes low, muddy, & in many places very boggy, until you arrive at the lower end of the lake. The distance from this point is a straight line down the slough to the river San Joaquin is about 40 miles, & at least thirty miles of that a tule swamp, from one to three or four miles wide, with some few willow trees in it. The timber of King's river in visible on the east side of the lake.

I have been told that about ten miles from the San

Joaquin the water from the tule swamp falls about two feet, & forms the slough that empties into the San Joaquin; at this place it can be crossed just above the fall, with wagons. The water in the slough below is now fifteen or twenty feet deep.

There is a good wagon road from the Tejon Pass, down on the west side of the lakes, &, as far as we have travelled it, level & tolerably firm, but the grass is not good. The soil on the west side of the slough is superior to any we have seen since we left Tule river, it being similar to the best lands in the neighborhood of Stockton & French Camp; but there is no timber. On the east side of the lake, north of Tule river, for about six miles, the land generally speaking is very good, but rather cut up by sloughs. The timbered land, which is principally oak, commences one or two miles east of the lake, & continues up the sides & sloughs to the mountains, with some intermissions & open land. As far as I went, the shores of the lake were low and muddy, the water shallow, & the tules extending out some distance. South of Tule river, the margin of the lake for twelve or fifteen miles is low & muddy, with only a few scattering bunches of tules, the water shallow for at least half a mile out, it being not more than knee deep. On the south-east margin, the shore for five or six miles has a grass bank of twelve or eighteen inches elevation, with a narrow sand beach; the land is a low alkali soil, unfit for cultivation, & no timber on it. From what I could see of Kern Lake slough, I should judge that there is an open communication between the lakes, as the slough where we crossed it, (30 miles south-east of Tulare Lake,) is 25 or 30 feet deep, & 120 feet wide, with a strong current, & where we attempted to run a line through the tule land, eight miles south of the lake, we found swimming water. I think that a small boat & three or four men with oars & a sail could go through the north end of Kern Lake to the north end of Tulare Lake in abt. twenty-four hours. Ten miles south of Tulare Lake, & a little east of the slough, is a small lake five or six miles long, & about two miles wide, which runs into the tules. The Coast Range Mountains are generally destitute of timber, except in a few arroyos & gulches, there is some cottonwood, willow & oak. A little south of the seventh standard line there appeared to be pine & oak timber on the summit. All the water we found possessed some mineral properties. The Rocky Mountain sheep inhabit the Coast Range, which fact we were not aware of until we found their heads & horns near the watering places. We did not see any of them, but men who hunt there say that in some places there are a good many."—*C. D. Gibbes' survey.* Very little is known outside of its immediate neighborhood of the character & extent of Tulare Lake, & the swamps and lakes in its vicinity. During the rainy season, the water of these lakes overflows into the San Joaquin, & a charter has been granted by the legislature to open a canal between them, by which it is expected the San Joaquin will be made deeper, and, perhaps, navigation opened as far as the head of the lake.

TULATIN PLAINS, p. o., Washington county, Oregon.

TULBAGH, a village of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, div. & 37 m. N.N.W. Worcester.

TULIJÁ, river of Tabasco, Mexico, tributary to the Usumasinta. At their junction it is about ¾ m. in breadth.

TULIP, p. t., Dallas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 524.

TULLA, a town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, 30 m. W. N.W. Sana.

TULLA, or TULLOH, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 9¼ m. N.E. Ennis. Area of pa. 24,582 ac. Pop. 8,745; of town, 1,217.

TULLAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, county Cork, comprising the port of Baltimore, the island of Innisherkin. Area, 5,349 ac. Pop. 3,690.

TULLAGHANBROGUE and TULLAGHANOGE, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. & 4 m. S.W. Kilkenny. Area, 3,487 ac. Pop. 1,078.—II. co. Meath, 2¼ m. S.E. Athboy. Area, 1,415 ac. Pop. 178.

TULLAGHLEASE, or TULLILEASE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Area, 8,292 ac. Pop. 3,278.

TULLAGHNISKEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, county Tyrone, 3 m. N.E. Dungannon. Area, 4,461 ac. Pop. 4,106.

TULLAGHOBIGLY, or RYETULLAGHOBIGLY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 6 m. S. W. Dunfanaghy, including several islands. Area, 68,609 ac. Pop. 9,049.

TULLAGHORTON & TULLAGHOUGHT, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, county Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Clogheen. Area, 6,[illegible] ac. Pop. 2,[illegible].—II. Leinster, Kilkenny, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Kilmaganny. Area, 4,602 ac. Pop. 1,750.

TULLAHOMA, p. v., Franklin co., Tenn.

TULLAMORE, an inland town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. King's co., on an affl. of the Clorugh, & on the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, 50 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. 6,342. It has risen since 1790 from a small village. It is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. Charleville forest, adjacent, is the seat of Earl Charleville, who owns the town.

TULLAROAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 5 m. S.S.W. Freshford. Area, 12,860 ac. Pop. 3,490. Here are remains of Courtstown Castle.

TULLE, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Correze, on the Correze, at its confluence with the Solana, 45 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 7,6[illegible]. It has a comm. college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, & hospital; with manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax-candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. 3 m. N. are the ruins of *Tintignac*.

TULLIALLAN, a maritime pa. of Scotland, county Perth, comprising the town of Kincardine. Area, 2,760 ac. Pop. 3,043. *Tullibody* is a vill., co. Clackmannan, 2¼ m. N.W. Alloa.

TULLINS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,365, engaged in steel & copper works.

TULLOCH, a vill. of Scotland, co. & 2 m. N. Perth. Pop. 216.

TULLOW, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, 8 m. E.S.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 7,[illegible] ac. Pop. 4,478; do. of t., 3,097. It has a castle of the 12th century.

TULLS CREEK, p. o., Currituck co., N. C.

TULLY, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 10 S. Syracuse, 127 W. by N. Albany, 328 W. Surface generally level; soil clay loam. Drained by Onondaga cr. & Toughnioga r. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a grist mill, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,663; 1850, 1,559.

TULLY, t., Marion co., O. Pop. 1840, 870; 1850, 736.

TULLY, p-t., Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1840, 99; 1850, 242.

TULLY, p-v., Lewis co., Mo., 136 N. by E. Jefferson City, 905 W. Contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & 300 inhabitants.

TULLY, several pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Tullyferne*), Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Area, 16,612 ac. Pop. 6,141.—II. (or *Coglanstown*), Leinster, co. & 1 m. S.S.E. Kildare. Area, 5,154 ac. Pop. 1, 279.—III. co. Dublin, 3 m. S. Kingstown. Area, 3,286 ac. Pop. 1,207.

TULLYCORBET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. N. Ballybay. Area, 8,913 ac. Pop. 5,096.

TULLYLISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5½ m. S.S.E. Portadown. Area, 11,707 ac. Pop. 12,660.

TULLYNESSLE and FORBES, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, S. Alford. Pop. 930.

TULLYTOWN, p-v., Falls t., Bucks co., Pa., 119 E. Harrisburg, 159 W. Situated 4 m. from Bristol, on the road to Trenton, & contains a store & 264 inhabitants.

TULLY VALLEY, p-o., Tully t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 131 W. by N. Albany, 332 W.

TULLYVILLE, p-o., Monroe co., Ark.

TULMARO, or TULMERO, a town of Venezuela, S. America, dep. & 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas, near the Lake of Valencia. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in tobacco, raised in its vicinity.

TULLN, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 m. N. W. Vienna, on rt. bank of the Danube, here joined by the Tulner. Pop. 1,788. It has manufs. of woollens & tape. Here Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna, in 1683.

TULOUR ISLANDS, Asiatic Archipelago. [SALIBABO.]

TULPEHOCKEN, t., Berks county, Pa. Surface

diversified; soil calcareous loam & gravel, & very fertile. Drained by Northkill & Little Northkill creeks, tributaries of Tulpehocken creek. The Union canal passes along its S. border. It contains a church, common to Presbyterians and Lutherans, a fulling m., woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 5 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,581; 1850, 1,863.

TULPEHOCKEN, p. o., Berks co., Pa.

TULSK, a bor. & vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 11 m. N.W. Roscommon. Pop. 133.

TULTCHA, or TULDJA, a town of European Turkey, near the N. extremity of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 40 m. from its mouth.

TULTSCHIN, two market towns of Russian Poland. —I. gov. Podolia, on the Bug. Pop. 1,800.—II. gov. Volhynia, 14 m. N.E. Rovno.

TULUMBA, a large & populous town of the Punjab, near the Rave, 50 m. N.E. Mooltan, with the remains of a fort, ruined by Timour.

TUMACO, or GORGONILLA, an island of South America, off W. coast of Ecuador, 88 m. N.E. Esmeraldas.

TUMAT, or MALEG, a river of Central Africa, S. Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-azrek, a head stream of the Nile, near lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 34° 45′ E.

TUMBALA, a vill. of Chiapas, Mexico, 70 m. E.N.E. Ciudad Real, & picturesquely seated on rocky precipices.

TUMBELAN ISLANDS, a group of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo & the Malay peninsula. Lat. of Great Island 1° N., lon. 107° 34′ E. Principal island Tumbelan, 5 m. in length.

TUMBEZ, a small town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. Assuay, on the Peruvian frontier, and on the Tumbez river, near the Pacific, & 70 m. N.W. Loxa. Here the Spaniards first disembarked in 1526.

TUMBLING CREEK, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.

TUMBLING SHOALS, p-o., Laurens dist., S. C., 82 W.N.W. Columbia, 508 W.

TUMBO ISLAND, one of the Isles de Los, W. Africa.

TUMLINSONVILLE, p. t., Scott co., Ark. Pop. 350.

TUMLOOK, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Hooghly, on an affl. of the Ganges, 35 m. S.W. Calcutta.

TUMNA, or JOEMONIA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1 m. N. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area, 8,189 ac. Pop. 4,180.

TUMORE, or TOOMOUR, a pa., Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, 3¼ m. S.E. Ballymote. Area, 10,835 ac. Pop. 3,319.

TUNA, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

TUNBRIDGE, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 32 S.S.E. Montpelier, 495 W. Surface uneven & broken; soil a deep rich loam, with some intervales along the streams. Drained by the First Branch of White riv., which affords water power. It contains 5 churches, belonging to the Congregationalists, Free-will Baptists, Methodists, & Universalists. The v. at the centre, on the First Branch of White river, contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., & a trip-hammer works. There is a sulphur spring in the W. part of the t. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 carding machines, 2 grist m., 10 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,811; 1850, 1,786.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, a market town & pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, & on the S. E. railroad, on which it has a principal station. 27 m. S.E. London. Area of pa. 15,235 ac. Pop. 1851, 16,548; do. of town, 4,539. It is a quiet old town, with 5 stone bridges over so many arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun. Principal edifices, the grammar school, which has 16 exhibitions of 100*l.* each at the universities, 12 minor exhibitions, a scholarship & a fellowship at Oxford, & 700*l.* in salaries to masters, the town hall, union workhouse, market-house, church, chapels, &c., & fine remains of a Norman castle & of a priory. Tunbridge has been long noted for a manuf. of toys & turned wares, & it has some exports of timber.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market town & watering place of England, cos. Kent & Surrey, with a station on the Hastings branch of the S.E. railroad, 5 m. S.S. W. Tunbridge. Pop. 1851, 10,578. The springs are chalybeate. The pump-room & baths, public parade, ball-rooms, libraries, theatre, market-house, are in a small valley, enclosed by sloping hills, Mounts Ephraim, Pleasant, and Sion, on which are excellent hotels, and many elegant villas. It has a church & elegant chapel, numerous dissenting chapels, an infirmary, dispensary, many schools, & literary institutions.

TUNDERGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. S.S.E. Lockerby. Area, 10,630 ac. Pop. 577.

TUNG, several cities of China. [Teng.]

TUNG, a prefixed name of many towns of China.—*Tung-kiang* is a river, prov. Quang-tong, enters the riv. of Canton from N.E., below Whampoa. Course 180 m. On it is the city Wei-tchou.

TUNGARAGUA. The river Amazon, in the upper part of its course in Peru, is called the Tungaragua or Lauricocha. [Amazon.]

TUNG-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Shantung, cap. dep. on the river Ta-tein, near the Grand canal, 50 m. S.W. Tsi-nan. It is large, populous, & has a flourishing trade. Amongst its public edifices is an octagon tower of 8 stories, faced with porcelain.—*Tung-Ching*, *T.-Chow*, *T.-Yang*, &c., are the names of Chinese cities & towns of minor importance.

TUNGUSKA, three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, & all flowing to it from the E.

TUNICA, county, Miss. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Mississippi r. bounds it on the W. Coldwater river passes through its N.E. part, by branches of which, & by small streams flowing into Mississippi r., it is drained. It contains several small lakes. Capital, Peyton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $54,101; Ind. corn, 94,735 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 7,270; rice, 50 pounds; cotton, 717 bales;—1 church; 3 schools, 41 scholars. Pop. 1840, 821; 1850, 1,304.

TUNICA, p-o., West Feliciana pa., La.

TUNIS, a beylik or regency of N. Africa, between lat. 31° & 37° N., & lon. 8° & 11° E., having W. Algeria, S. & S.E. the Greater Atlas & Tripoli, N. & E. the Mediterranean Sea. Area roughly estimated at 72,000 sq. miles, & pop. at between two & two & a-half millions. Its E. coast forms the W. limit of the great inlet of the Mediterranean in N. Africa, & is indented by the Gulf of Cabes (anc. *Syrtis-Minor*) and Gulf of Hammamet: on the N. coast are the gulfs of Tunis & Bizerta. The dom. comprises the islands Jerba, Karkenna, Galita, &c. Principal river the Mejerdah (anc. *Bagradah.*) In the S. is a sandy waste, in which is the large salt marsh Sibhah; but most part of the surface is of high fertility, & in ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome. Principal vegetable products — wheat, maize, barley, sorgho, millet, olives, dates, grapes, & other fruits, henna, & tobacco. Cotton & indigo have been recently introduced as articles of culture, & some saffron & opium are raised. Copper, lead, silver, & salt, from Sibhah, are amongst the mineral products, & near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver mine; but mining, like agriculture, is very backward. Domestic animals comprise camels, horses, buffaloes, a small but good breed of oxen, & merino sheep. Principal manufactures are of red caps, exported to all parts of the Mediterranean, soap at Susa, woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and morocco leather. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich feathers, gold dust, gum, & ivory, which are exchanged for manufactured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others from Constantinople bring wax, dried skins, cattle, & sheep, in return for muslins & other woven fabrics, Tunis mantles, colonial produce, essences, &c. Principal imports by sea are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, sugar, Spanish woollen cloths, wines and coin. State religion Mohammedanism. Goverment exercised by an hereditary bey, nominally tributary to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, & assisted by a divan of 37 members. His rev. is estimated at 1,000,000*l.* annually, but double this sum is annually raised by taxation, customs, &c., the residue being retained by the collectors. Armed force 50,000 men. Naval force consists of a corvette, some smaller vessels, & about 32 gun boats. Besides Tunis, the cap., the chief towns are Susa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Cabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairwan, Zeughwan, & Beja.—*Tunis* (anc. *Tunes*), the cap. is situated on the West side of the Gulf of Tunis, and separated from the Gulf by the Lake of Tunis. Lat. 36° 48′ N., lon. 10° 16′ 2″ E. Pop. estimated from 100,000 to 150,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews. It stands on rising ground, encircled by a double line of walls, the outer

of which, enclosing several suburbs, is 5 m. in circuit. On a height W.ward is the citadel, & on other adjacent heights are various outworks. Houses of stone, but mean; streets narrow & filthy. The bazaars are superior to those of Algiers, & there are numerous handsome mosques, a magnificent palace of the bey, once the residence of Queen Caroline, R. Cath. & Greek churches, various synagogues, an Italian theatre, and several large barracks, one on the site of an ancient edifice. About 14 m. W. the city is the Bardo, a fortified summer residence of the bey, & 3 miles N.E. are traces of ancient Carthage. Imports, raw silk, Spanish wool, sugar, coffee, dyes, timber, corn, woollen & silk fabrics, & most manufactured goods. Exports, red caps, & other woollen goods, wool, hides, fish, corn, fruit, live stock, olive oil, wax, & soap. [TURKEY.—The *Gulf of Tunis*, an inlet of the Mediterr., extends inland for 30 m., between capes Bon & Farina. Breadth at entrance 45 m. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms water, receives the river Medjerdah, & has on its S.W. side the Goletta, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, & the ruins of Carthage.—*The Lagoon of Tunis* is a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short & narrow strait. Length 12 m., breadth 5 m. In it is a fortified island opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, & on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, S. A., cap. dep. Boyaca, on a high table land, 70 m. N.N.E. Bogota. Pop. 7,000. It has several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufs. of woven fabrics, & a large trade in tobacco. On its N.N.W. side are mineral springs, & near it, in 1819, was fought the battle of Boyaca, in which the Spaniards were routed by Bolivar.

TUNKAT, a town of Independent Turkestan, khanat Khokan, 50 m. N. Tashkend.

TUNKHANNOCK, river, Pa., rises in Jackson t., Susquehanna county, at the foot of Ararat mountain, & flows S.W. into Susquehanna river. It is about 30 m. long.

TUNKHANNOCK, p-t., capital of Wyoming co., Pa., 144 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 259 W. Bounded S.W. by Susquehanna river. Surface uneven; soil fertile along the streams. Drained by Tunkhannock & Meshoppen creeks. The v. is situated at the mouth of Tunkhannock creek, & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, several stores, & 501 inhabs. The t. furnishes a large amount of lumber. Tunkhannock mountain crosses it diagonally, & near the S. boundary has an elevation of 640 feet. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,933; 1850, 1,312.

TUNKINSK, a small town of Siberia, gov. & 110 m. S.W. Irkutsk.

TUNNELL, p-o., Indiana co., Pa., 180 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 208 W.

TUNNELL, p-o., Franklin co., Tenn.

TUNNELL HILL, p-o., Murray co., Ga., 200 N.W. Milledgeville, 621 W.

TUNNELL'S STORE, p-o., Sussex co., Del., 74 S. Dover, 161 W.

TUNSTALL, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 3 m. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area, 3,224 acres. Pop. 514. It has an ancient church. Thurland Castle here is a moated residence. —II. co. Kent, 10 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area, 1,196 ac. Pop. 105.—III. county Norfolk, 64 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area, 1,612 ac. Pop. 139.—IV. co. Suffolk, 54 m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Area, 2,863 ac. Pop. 676.—V. co. York, East Riding, on the N. Sea, 14 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area, 1,667 ac. Pop. 159.

TUNSTALL-COURT, a market town & chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 2,566. The church is a handsome edifice, & here is a neat court-house. Market, Saturday. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, extensive potteries, large chemical works, & productive veins of clay & iron-ore.

TUNSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area, 2,291 ac. Pop. 449.

TUNUNGWANT, p-o., McKean co., Pa., 214 N.W. Harrisburg, 297 W.

TUNUNGWANT MILLS, p-o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

TUNUYAN, a river of La Plata, dep. Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 m., is lost in a lake of the Llanos, a great plain, lat. 34° S., lon. 66° 30′ W.

TUNWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 34 m. S. E. Basingstoke. Area, 1,104 ac. Pop. 155.

TUOLUMNE, a river of Cal., rises in the Sierra Nevada, & after a course of 200 miles, enters the San Joaquin river. It is navigable for 20 miles, & drains a very fertile region of country.

TUOLUMNE, county, Cal., a central county extending from the Sierra Nevada crest, to the coast range summit, across the San Joaquin valley. Drained by the Tuolumne river & branches. The San Joaquin crosses the county from south to north, & it has the Stanislaus river along most of its N. boundary. Surface mutinous, at east & west extremes, centrally level, with much fertile land. Capital, Sonora. "Tuolumne" is a corruption of the Indian word "*tunalamne*," which means cluster of stone wigwams. This county abounds in gold placers. Land in cultivation 1852, 1,870 acres; capital in quartz mining, $42,900; in placer mining, $76,085; other mining, $1,900; total capital employed, $1,283,885. Pop. 17,387.

TUOLUMNE CITY, p-v., Tuolumne county, Cal. Situated on the right bank of Tuolumne river, at the head of navigation, 20 miles above the San Joaquin.

TUOSIST, KILMACALOGUE or KILMICHAEL OGUE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. S.W. Kenmare. Area, 39,341 ac. Pop. 7,485.

TUPARRO, a river of New Granada, S. A., joins the Orinoco at Maypures, after an E. course of 200 miles.

TUPHOLME, a par. of England, co. Lincoln. Area, 1,795 ac. Pop. 73.

TUPIZA, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 140 m. S. Sucré. Pop. 5,000. Near it are silver mines.

TUPOA URRY, or NEW ALDEREY, an island, Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz Archipelago.

TUPPER'S LAKE, N. Y. Situated in the S.W. part of Franklin co., is 6 m. long, & 2 wide, abounding with excellent trout & other fish.

TUPPER'S PLAINS, p-o., Orange t., Meigs co., O., 103 S.E. Columbus, 326 W.

TUPSLEY, a township of England, county and 2 miles E.S.E. Hereford, pa. Bishop's-Hampton. Pop. 556.

TUPUNGATO, one of the Chilian Andes, 45 m. E. Santiago. Estimated height 20,000 feet.

TURA, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Neutra, dist. Freistadtl. Pop. 1846, 6,488. It has a trade in cheese with Vienna & Pesth.

TURA, a river of W. Siberia, govs. Perm & Tobolsk, joins the Tobol, 70 m. S.W. Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles.

TURABOO, one of the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Estimated pop. 2,000.

TURANGA, or POVERTY BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, lat. 38° 47′ S., lon. 178° 7′ E., extending inland for 10 m., with a circular basin. Breadth, at entrance, 8 miles.

TURBACO, an Indian vill. of New Granada, S. A., sec. Magdalena, prov. & 12 m. S.E. Cartagena. Here Humboldt resided in 1801.

TURBENTHAL, a vill. & pa. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on the Toss. Pop. 2,250. Near it is the castle Landenberg.

TURBOLT, t., Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1,399.

TURBUT, t., Northumberland co., Pa., 14 N. Sunbury. Surface level; soil calcareous loam & alluvion. Drained by Delaware, Warrior, Muddy, & Limestone runs, flowing into the W. branch of Susquehanna r., which bounds it on the W. It has a tannery, 3 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,872; 1850, 1,047.

TURBUT, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 60 m. S. Meshed.

TURBUTVILLE, p-o., Turbut t., Northumberland co., Pa., 78 N. Harrisburg, 188 W.

TURCKHEIM, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 5 m. W. Colmar. Pop. 2,848. It has a trade in wine of superior quality. The Imperialists were here defeated by the French under Turenne in 1675.

TURCOING, a town of France. [TOURCOING.]

TUREAUD, p-o., Ascension pa., La.

TURENNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corrèze, 7 m. S.S.E. Brive, with ruins of the anc. castle of the family of Turenne. Pop. 1,876.

TURETZ, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 22 miles E.S.E. Novogrodek. Pop. 1,550.

TURFAN, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. W.

Khamil. It is the residence of a native prince with authority from the Chinese over Turfan, & five adjacent towns.—II. an active volcano in a mountain chain N. this town.

TURI, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Bari. Pop. 3,000.

TURI, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao, 40 m. N. N.W. Guimarens. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

TURIA, a river of Spain. [GUADALAVIAR.]

TURIN, p-t., Lewis co., N. Y., 126 N.W. Albany, 425 W. Surface rolling, soil a fertile loam. Drained by small tributaries of Black river. The v. is situated on a branch of Black r., & contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 6 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a woollen fac., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,704; 1850, 1,826.

TURIN (Ital. *Torino*, anc. *Augusta Taurinorum*), the cap. city of the Sard. dom., N. Italy, Piedmont, on lt. bank of the Po, at the junction of the Dora Baltea, 79 m. W.S.W. Milan. Pop. 1848, 136,849. Mean temp. of year 53°.1; winter 32°.1; summer 71.5, Fahr. It is 4 m. in circumference, & though formerly fortified, is now an open city, in a rich and well-watered plain studded with villas. It is approached by 4 fine planted roads, & regularly built, with elegant houses. In the centre of the city is the *Piazza-reale*, & from it runs a fine avenue ½ m. long; the *Strada del Po* leads to a bridge of five arches over the river. Chief public edifices,—a royal palace, with a rich library & gardens open to the public; adjoining it are several of the government offices, the military academy, & the royal opera house. The old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, now converted into a royal picture gallery. The cathedral, a Gothic structure, was formerly very wealthy in plate & jewels, which Napoleon sold, & applied the proceeds to embank & build the bridge over the Po. Turin has several other churches, Jesuits' college, a religious school of industry, the *Retiro delle Rosine*, an asylum for the female poor; a lunatic asylum & other benevolent establishments, a maternity & an ophthalmic hospital; university, with five faculties, which had in 1842, 42 professors, 1,120 students, & a library of 110,000 vols.; royal academy of sciences with a very rich collection of Egyptian antiquities, medals, minerals, & natural history; an arsenal, observatory, royal academy of painting, two theatres, a fine cemetery, a botanic garden, barracks chambers of agriculture and commerce, &c. Its manufs. are chiefly of silks, velvets, hosiery, silk twist & organzine, & it has others of woollen & cotton fabrics, steel & iron wares, stained paper, glass & porcelain, liqueurs, & paper; in a suburb is a royal gunpowder factory. Under the French Turin was cap. of the dep. Po. Pop. of prov. 275,110.

TURINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. & 140 miles W.S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tura, an affluent of the Obe. Pop. 2,000. It has iron works in its vicinity.

TURINSK (NIJNII, & VERKNII), two contiguous towns of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, immediately E. the Ural mountains, 50 m. S.W. Verkhoturie, with valuable iron mines.

TURIS, or TURRIS, a vill of Spain, prov. & 20 m. W.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,900. Marble & jasper are procured in its vicinity.

TURISK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Turija, 10 m. S.W. Kovel.

TURIVICARY, or TURAVACARA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, 52 m. N. Seringapatam.

TURK-DEAN, a pa. of England, county Gloucester, 2¼ miles N.N.W. Northleach. Area, 1,890 ac. Pop. 278.

TURKESTAN, or TARTARY, a region occupying the centre of Asia, between lat. 30° & 50° N., & lon. 50° & 82° E., & consisting of the two following chief divisions.

TURKESTAN (CHINESE), called also THIAN-SHAN & LITTLE BUCHARIA, an extensive region forming the W. portion of the Chinese empire, & including Dzoungaria, comprised between lat 30° & 50° N., & lon 22° 30′ & 100° E., surrounded by Mongolia, the Ko-ko-nor country, Tibet, W. Siberia, & the tableland of Pamir, which separates it from Independent Turkestan. Area & pop. uncertain, as it is little known to Europeans. It is an elevated table land, traversed by several lofty mountain chains, & watered by rivers which terminate in extensive salt lakes. Much of its surface forms part of the desert of Gobi; elsewhere are many fertile districts producing corn of all kinds, rice, cotton, & fruits, which with cattle & various mineral & manufactured products, form the principal exports. A large commercial intercourse is kept up with the countries to the W. & S.W., & with Asiatic Russia. Imports from Cashmere comprise shawls, kincobs, white piece goods, & leather, in return for refined silver and shawl-wool. From Fyzabad in Budukshan, slaves and gems are the principal imports; from Khokan, piece goods; and from Russia, broad-cloth, brocades, & bullion; the returns to these countries consisting of tea, silver, & Chinese porcelain. The pop. are mostly either Mohammedans or Buddhists, with some Christians & Jews. In the N. the government is wholly military; elsewhere Chinese & Mantchoo troops garrison the cities, which have their own civil government, & the principal of which are Yarkund, Kashgar, Khoten, Ili, & Khamil. It was conquered in 1758 by the Chinese, but their rule here has been repeatedly disturbed, and a formidable insurrection took place in 1826-7.

TURKESTAN (INDEPENDENT), a region of Central Asia, between lat. 31° & 50° N., & lon. 51° & 75° E., having E. the Pamir table-land, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, N. Western Siberia & the Russian gov. Orenburg, W. the Caspian Sea, & S. Persia and Afghanistan. Estimated area 720,800 sq. m., & pop. supposed to be about four millions. In the E. it is mountainous, elsewhere generally level, with a slope towards the W., & in that direction the Oxus & Jaxartes rivers flow through it to the Aral Sea, which is wholly comprised within its limits. It consists of the doms. of Bokhara, Khiva, Khokan, Koondooz, the Kirghiz territory, & Kafiristan (which see for further information).

TURKESTAN, a town of Central Asia, khanat and 220 m. N.N.W. Khokan.

TURKEY, p-o., Monmouth co., N. J., 29 E. Trenton, 205 W.

TURKEY, properly the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, a vast country occupying the S.E. part of Europe & the W. of Asia, & comprising at least nominally, the Hedjaz in Arabia; Egypt, Nubia, and the beyliks of Tripoli & Tunis in Africa; cap. Constantinople.

The territory of the Ottoman Empire is divided into eyalets or governments, under governors-general or viceroys. The eyalets are subdivided into livas (provinces), & governed by lieutenant-governors. The livas are again divided into cazas (districts):—

Eyalets.	Seats of Gov.	Eyalets.	Seats of Gov.
TURKEY IN EUROPE		Aydin (Lydia)...	Smyrna.
Contains 15 eyalets, 43 livas, & 376 cazas.		Karaman (Phrygia & Pamphillis.).	Konia.
		Adana (Ciliciæ)..	Adana.
Euderné (Thrace, Tehirmen).....	Adrianople.	Bosog (Cappadocia).....	Angora.
Silistria (Bulgaria)	Silistria.	Sivas (Cappadocia.).....	Sivas.
Bogdan (Moldavia.)	Jassy.	Tharabezoun(Pont & Colchide.)...	Trebizonde.
Eflak (Walachia.)	Bucharest.	Erzeroum (Armenia.)	Erzeroum
Vidin (Bulgaria.).	Vidin.	Mossoul (Assyria)	Mossoul.
Nich (Nissa Bulgaria)	Nissa.	Kurdistan.....	Van.
Uskup (Albania.).	Uskup.	Kharbrout (Sophène & Comagène)	Karbrout.
Syrp (Servia.).....	Belgrade.	Haleb (Syria and Orsoène.).....	Aleppo.
The fortress of Belgrade.....	"	Saïda (Phennecia & Palestine.)...	Beirout.
Rosnia (Bosnia & Croatia.).....	Serajevo.	Cham (Syria.).....	Damascus.
Roumili (Albania & Macedonia.).	Monistir.	Bagdad (Babylonia.).....	Bagdad.
Yania (Epire.)...	Janina.	Habech (Arabia & Ethiopia.).....	Djidda.
Selanik (Macedonia & Thessaly)	Salonica.	Haremi-Nabevi...	Medina.
Djizair (Archipelago.)	Rhodes.		
Cryt (Crete.).....	Candia	TURKEY IN AFRICA.	
TURKEY IN ASIA.		3 eyalets, 17 livas, & 36 cazas.	
18 eyalets, 78 livas, & 858 cazas.		Missr (Egypt)	Cairo.....
Kastamouni (Paphlagonia.).....	Kastamouni	Tarablonci-Gharb (Tripoli d'Af.)..	Tripoli.
Khoudavendiguiar (Bithnie)....	Brussa.	Tounis (Tunis.)...	Tunis.

The area of the entire territory of Turkey is estimated at 626,920 sq. m., and the population is distributed as in the following table:—

	Provinces, etc.	Pop. 1841.	
Europ. Turkey (Roumelia.)	Thrace	1,800,000	15,500,000
	Bulgaria	4,000,000	
	Moldavia	1,254,447	
	Wallachia	2,324,484	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,400,000	
	Roumelia	2,600,000	
	Servia	1,000,000	
	Islands	700,000	
Asiatic Turkey (Anatolia.)	Asia Minor	10,700,000	16,050,000
	Syria, Mesopotamia, & Kurdistan	4,450,000	
	Arabia, Mecca, Medina, & Ethiopia	900,000	
Africa	Egypt	2,000,000	3,800,000
	Tripoli, Fez, & Tunis	1,800,000	
	Total		35,350,000

TURKEY IN ASIA extends between lat. 30° & 42° N., & lon. 26° to 48° E., bounded E. by Persia, S. by the Persian Gulf & Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean, N. by the Sea of Marmora & the Black Sea, & N.E. by Russia; & comprises, in the Archipelago, the isls. Mitylene, Scio, Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, & Scarpanto, with Cyprus in the Mediterranean. The principal lakes are Van & the Dead Sea; & the chief rivers the Euphrates, Tigris, & their affls., which flow S. to the Persian Gulf; the Kizil-Irmak, Yeshil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Sarabat, & Meander to the Archipelago; the Sihun, Jihoon, Aasy to the Mediterranean; and the Jordan to the Dead Sea. The chief mountains are the ranges of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, & Lebanon. The soil & climate present many varieties; in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river banks and in the valleys of Lebanon, the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, & their flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold & temperate countries, while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of S. Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contain all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats hair, leeches, & sponges. The imports into Turkey annually amount to 257,000,000 francs; exports 193,000,000. The Turkish army in 1853 in active service amounted to 376,101 men; army of reserve 126,889 men. Total 502,990 men. The navy consisted of the following number of ships, with armament, & number of men:

THE TURKISH FLEET.

	Ships.	Cannon.	Men.
Three-deckers	3	380	2,700
Two-deckers	13	1,068	9,500
Frigates	14	788	5,400
Corvettes	12	from 44 to 18	from 260 to 150
Brigs	4	18 to 12	150 to 100
Steam Frigates	6		
Small Craft	8		
Total	74	about 4,000	about 25,000

The general features of the country are described under Asia Minor, and particulars under the heads Adana, Anatolia, Armenia, Bagdad, Caramania, Damascus, Erzeroum, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Trebizonde. The Turks originally from Turkestan, founded at different times, several empires in Asia. At the end of the 13th century, Osman, or Othman, one of their emirs or princes, established the present empire in Asia Minor. The Turks invaded Europe at the end of the 14th century, & conquered successively their present provs.; they took Constantinople in 1453. In the 16th century their dominion extended in Europe over the whole of Greece, and part of Hungary, the Crimea, & the shores of the Black Sea; & the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hedjaz, Egypt, & the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, & Algiers, were subjugated by them. But since the 17th century, their power has greatly declined. Austria has expelled them from Hungary; Russia has deprived them of the provs. between the mouths of the Danube & the Caucasus in Europe, & those forming W. Transcaucasia in Asia; the Greeks have formed an independent state; Algiers has been wrested by the French; Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, are under the influence of Russia, and only nominally subject to the Porte, whose power has nearly vanished from many of the provs. of Asia Minor, Arabia, & Egypt. The Turks call themselves Osmanlis, from Osman.

The ensuing statistics will serve to show how diverse in origin and in religion the subjects of the Sublime Porte are, as well as what is their actual number.

Races	In Europe.	In Asia.	In Africa.	Total.
Osmans	1,100,000	10,700,000	....	11,800,000
Sclavonians	7,200,000	.....	....	7,200,000
Roumelians	4,000,000	.....	....	4,000,000
Arnauts	1,500,000	.....	....	1,500,000
Greeks	1,000,000	1,040,000	....	2,040,000
Armenians	400,000	2,600,000	....	2,100,000
Jews	70,000	100,000	....	170,000
Tartars	230,000	.....	....	230,000
Arabs	.....	900,000	3,800,000	4,700,000
Syrians and Chaldees	.....	235,000	....	235,000
Druses	.....	25,000	....	25,000
Kurds	.....	1,000,000	....	1,000,000
Turkomans	.....	900,000	....	900,000
Total	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350,000

The same divided according to religions:—

Religions.	In Europe.	In Asia.	In Africa.	Total.
Mohammedans	3,800,000	12,950,000	3,800,000	20,550,000
Greeks & Armenians	11,370,000	2,360,000	....	13,730,000
Roman Catholics	260,000	640,000	....	900,000
Jews	70,000	100,000	....	170,000
Total	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350,000

The emperor, who is styled sultan or grand seignor, is regarded as absolute sovereign of the state, & Supreme Pontiff. The provs. are placed under pashas, whose authority is exercised with great caprice, & is frequently most oppressive. Several towns and small communities form a species of republics in the middle of this despotic state.

The following are the names of emperors & the date of the commencement of the reign of each:—Osman, 1298; Orchan, 1325; Moorad, or Amurath I., 1358; Bayezeed I., 1389; *Interregnum*, 1402; Mohammed I., 1413; Amurath II., 1421; Mohammed II., 1451; Bayezeed II., 1481; Selim I., 1512; Sulieman I., 1520; Selim II., 1566; Amurath III., 1574; Mohammed III., 1595; Ahmed I., 1604; Mustafa, 1617; Amurath IV., 1623; Ibrahim, 1640; Mohammed IV., 1655; Sulieman II., 1687; Ahmed II., 1690; Mustafa II., 1695; Ahmed III., 1703; Mahmood I., 1730; Mustafa III., 1757; Abdul Ahmed, 1774; Selim III., 1789; Mustafa IV., & Mahmood II., 1808; Abdul Medjid-Khan, born 20th April, 1823, succeeded his father, Mahmood II., 1st July, 1839.

TURKEY IN EUROPE extends between lat. 39° & 48° 20′ N., & lon. 15° 40′ & 29° 30′ E.; bounded E. by the Black Sea; S. by Greece, the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora; W. by Austria, the Adriatic, and the Ionian Sea; & N. by Austria & Russia. Most of the surface is an undulating region of hills and valleys, mountains & table-lands, of little elevation; but it is traversed in the centre from E. to W. by an extensive mountain chain. [Balkan.] The other principal mountains are the Despoto Dagh or Rhodope in the S., Pindus in the S.W., the Dinaric Alps in the W., & the Carpathians in the N. Turkey is watered by numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Danube, and its affls. the Drina, Morava, Aluta, Sereth, & Pruth in the basin of the Black Sea; the Maritza, Strymon, Vardar, in the basin of the Archipelago in the S.; and the Voyussa, Drin, & Narenta, in the basin of the Adriatic, in the W. Largest lakes are those of Ochrida and Scutari in the W. The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of

the country: in the recesses of the highest mountains snow lies during the greater part of the year. It is excessively cold in winter, during the N.E. winds, which are then prevalent, & in the plains of Walachia & Moldavia the sledge is used as in Russia. A great portion of Albania, protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious climate; but this district is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. In the rocky dists. of the interior, & in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Destructive storms are frequent in the S. A great portion of Turkey is covered with forests; the best oak grows in Servia & Lower Bosnia; the largest forests of fir & pine occur in Bosnia & Upper Croatia. The olive thrives in the maritime plains of Albania, where also the orange and citron are cultivated. The vine grows in S. Turkey, Herzegovina, & Servia, at an elevation of from 1,400 to 2,000 feet. Maize is cultivated in the S.; rice, cotton, rye, & barley in Central Turkey, at an elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, & only a small portion of the country is cultivated. The principal wild animals are the brown bear in the wooded mountains between Albania & Macedonia, Bosnia, & the Lower Rhodope, but seldom in the Balkan: the wolf is common; the wild boar, chamois, stag, in the forests; the hare is abundant in Walachia; these are mostly hunted for their skins. Domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, hog; the sheep forms the principal riches of the Walachian provs., whence an immense quantity of wool is exported. Goats are more abundant in Turkey than in any other country of Europe. Cattle are extensively reared in Walachia, Servia, & Bosnia, and the buffalo is common in Walachia, Bulgaria, & Thrace. The horse of Turkey is small but active; the ass and mule are chiefly employed in Thrace. Trout, &c., are plentiful in the rivers; and leeches which abound in the marshes, form an important article of export. Turkey has mines of iron, lead, salt, & marble, but none of them are worked to advantage. Manufs. are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper & tin utensils, fire-arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen & cotton spinning. Silks are manufac. chiefly at Salonika, Seres, & Larissa. Shawls are made only in the Asiatic provs., especially at Damascus. Carpets wrought by hand in the style of the *Gobelins* tapestry are extensively manufactured in Bulgaria, & in Servia. There are cotton printing works in different localities; & dyeing, especially of bright red colors, in Bulgaria & the S. provs. Tanneries are numerous; embroidery is carried on by the females in the S. provs. Distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing exists only at Bucharest, Belgrade, Constantinople, Cetigne, & Montenegro; filigree work is made in the large towns, & there are powder-mills near Constantinople. Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, & Jews. [Adrianople, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Constantinople.]

TURKEY COVE, p-o., Lee co., Va.

TURKEY COVE, p. o., McDowell co., N. C., 230 W. Raleigh, 409 W.

TURKEY CREEK, p-o., Buncombe co., N. C., 14 W. Ashville, 271 W. Raleigh, 501 W.

TURKEY CREEK, p-o., Benton co., Mo.

TURKEY CREEK, p-o., Hunt co., Tex.

TURKEY CREEK, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 590.

TURKEY CREEK, p-o., Steuben co., Ia.

TURKEY FOOT, p-t., Somerset co., Pa., 15 S.W. Bedford, 160 W. by S. Harrisburg, 178 W. Surface hilly, soil a fertile loam. Laurel mountain is on the W. & Negro mountain on the E. boundary. Drained by Castleman's river & Laurel Hill creek, branches of Youghiogheny r. The v. is near the S. boundary, W. of Castleman's r. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,422.

TURKEY FOOT, p-o., Scott co., Ky.

TURKEY GROVE, p-o., Dane co., Wis.

TURKEY TOWN, p-v., Cherokee co., Ala., 123 N. E. Tuscaloosa, 721 W. Situated a little W. of Coosa r., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

TURKHEIM, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wernach, 25 m. S.S.W. Augsburg, with a castle & a capuchin convent. Pop. 1,494.—*Ober* and *Unter Turkheim* are contiguous vills. of Würtemberg, circ. & 3 m. E. Stuttgart, at the foot of the Rothenburg, on the Neckar. United pop. 3,999. [Turckheim.]

TURK'S ISLAND, British W. Indies, the most S.E. of the Bahamas.

TURLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co, Mayo, 3¾ m. N.E. Castlebar. Area, 24,567 ac. Pop. 7,430. In the village are a very perfect pillar-tower and the remains of an abbey.

TURMAN, t., Sullivan co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,396.

TURMAN'S CREEK, p-o., Sullivan county, Ia., 95 S.W. Indianapolis, 666 W. The creek rises in the N. border of Sullivan county, & flows S.W. into Wabash r.

TURMAN'S FERRY, p-o., Lawrence co., Ky., 164 E. Frankfort, 424 W.

TURNA, a fortified town of Walachia, on the Danube, opposite Nicopolis.

TURNASTON, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area, 530 ac. Pop. 70.

TURNAU, a walled town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Iser, 15 m. N.N.E. Jung Bunzlau. Pop. 4,500.

TURNBACK, p-o., Dade co., Mo.

TURNBACK, t., Lawrence county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 313.

TURNBULL, p-v., Monroe co., Ala., 127 S. Tuscaloosa, 919 W. Situated S. of Flat cr.

TURNEFF, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of British Honduras, lat. 17° 36′ N., lon. 87° 46′ W.

TURNER'S PUDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Wareham. Area, 1,983 ac. Pop. 109.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS, W. Indies, C. A., comprise the Islands of Grand & Salt Cays, & the small islands & cays adjacent, together with the Grand & Salt Cay, known as the Turks Island, & the island & cays, known as the Caicos Islands, with all the banks, & formerly appertaining to the Bahama Islands belonging to Great Britain. Legislature composed of the president of the council, & a council consisting of 8 members, half nominated by the crown, & half elective: subject to the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica, (*Salary of the president of the council* £800. *Residence*, *Turks Island.*)

TURNER, p-t., Oxford county, Me, 30 W.S.W. Augusta, 586 W. Androscoggin river flows on its E. border. Drained by a branch of Androscoggin river. Surface diversified, soil generally fertile. Incorporated in 1786. The village at the centre contains 2 churches, 2 stores, several vills., & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 5 grist m., 8 saw mills, an oil mill, an academy, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,479; 1850, 2,536.

TURNER CREEK, p-o., Potter co., Pa.

TURNERS, p-o., Orange county, N. Y., 48 miles from New York, on the Erie railroad.

TURNER'S HILL, p-o., Overton co., Tenn., 109 E. by N. Nashville, 612 W.

TURNER'S STORE, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 37 N. Richmond, 88 W.

TURNERSVILLE, p-o., Crawford co., Pa.

TURNERSVILLE, p-o., Lincoln co., Ky.

TURNERSVILLE, p-v., Robertson co., Tenn., 36 N. N.W. Nashville, 718 W. Situated on a branch of the Sulphur fork of Red r.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, county Middlesex, pa. Chiswick, 8 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London. It has a new church, and many villas.

TURNHOUT, a town of Belgium, prov. & 25 m. E. Antwerp, cap. arrond., in a wide heath. Pop. 13,250. It has manufs. of sacking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, & oil, with bleaching, dyeing, brick and tile works.

TURNS, p-o., Monroe co., Pa.

TURNWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 103.

TURON, a town of Anam, Further India, cap. prov., on a river near its mouth in a fine bay, lat. 16° 7′ 3″ N., lon. 108° 12′ E. Its harbor is defended by two forts of European construction, & it formerly exported cotton to China.

TURON, *Turobriga*, a village of Spain, prov. and 54 m. S.E. Grenada. Pop. 2,655.

TUROVO, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 60 m. W. Pinsk, at the confluence of the Slutch with the Pripet. Pop. 2,000.

TURRAH, a town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., 20 m. N. Rahdunpoor, comprising 2,500 houses.

TURRI, a vill. of the Island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. & 7 m. W.S.W. Isili.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov.

Abruzzo-Ct., near the Pescara, dist. and 10 m. S W. Chieti.

TURRIF, a burgh of barony, town, & pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 8¼ m. S.S.E. Banff. Area of pa. 16,896 ac. Scots. Pop. of pa. 3,584; of town, 1,693. It has manufactures of linens and thread, and a bleach-field.

TURRITANO, a river of the Island Sardinia, div. Sassari, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 m., enters the Mediterranean, on the N. coast of the island, 11 m. N.N.W. Sassari.

TURSHIIZ, or TOORSHEEZ, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, cap. dist., 76 m. S.S.W. Mushed, on a route from Herat to Astrabad.

TURSI, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a hill between the Simno & Agri, dist. & 39 m. E.N. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,900.

TURTLE (BAY), W. coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, is N. Little-fish Bay.—(*Island*), Fejee group, Pacific Ocean.—(*Islands*), W. Africa, W. the Island Sherboro.—Also a group of islets in the Sea of Banda. —(*Point*), a headland, N. Australia, on the W. side of Port-Essington.

TURTLE CREEK, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 187 W. by N. Harrisburg, 213 W. The creek, from which it is named, rises in Salem t., Westmoreland co., & flows W. 17 m. into Monongahela r., in Alleghany co. It is navigable for canoes 10 m.

TURTLE CREEK, t., Shelby co., O. Pop. 1840, 746; 1850, 792.

TURTLE CREEK, t., Warren co., O. Pop. 1840, 4,947; 1850, 5,351.

TURTLE TOWN, p-v., Cherokee co., N. C.

TURTLEVILLE, p-v., Union co., Pa.

TURTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Great Bolton. Pop. 4,158, employed in cotton-spinning, bleaching, and calico-printing. A Roman road passed here.

TURTUKAI, a town & fort of European Turkey, Bulgaria, pash. and 28 m. W.S.W. Silistria, on the Danube.

TURUKHANSK, a town of N. Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the *Turukha River*, lat. 61° N., lon. 90° 30′ E.

TURVEY, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area, 3,944 ac. Pop. 1,028. A bridge crosses the Ouse, amidst picturesque grounds.

TURVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. W. N.W. Great Marlow. Area, 2,315 ac. Pop. 435.

TURWESTON, pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 322.

TURWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W. N.W. Midhurst. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 108.

TURYASSU, a river of Brazil, separates the provs. Maranham & Para, & enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu, after a N.W. course of 350 m. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns Tury and Arcos.

TUSA, a town of Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 m. W.N. W. Mistretta. Pop. 4,000.

TUSAPAN, a ruined city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40 m. W. Papantla. Here is a pyramid, 30 feet square at its base.

TUSCAHOMA, p-o., Washington co., Ala., 112 S.S. W. Tuscaloosa, 930 W.

TUSCAHOMA, p-v., Tallahatchie co., Miss., 117 N. Jackson, 986 W. Situated on the S. side of Yallabusha r., & contains 100 inhabitants.

TUSCALOOSA, r., Ala., called also the Black Warrior river, which answers to the Choctaw Indian name, Tuscaloosa. It rises from 2 branches—Locus fork, the E. branch, & Mulberry river, the W. branch. The former rises in Blount county, 20 miles S. of Tennessee r. Mulberry river, which, though shorter, is larger, rises in Lawrence & Walker counties. They unite on the boundary of Jefferson & Tuscaloosa counties, and become the Black Warrior river, which, flowing by Tuscaloosa, unites with the Tombigbee river in the S. part of Greene co. It is navigable for steamboats to Tuscaloosa, 400 miles above Mobile, by the course of the r.

TUSCALOOSA, county, Ala. Situated a little N. W. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,350 sq. miles. Drained by Black Warrior river & its branches, & by Sipsey river, a branch of Tombigbee r. The soil is very fertile. Capital, Tuscaloosa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $144,682; Ind. corn, 626,452 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 114,035; rice, 18,748 lbs.; cotton, 73,561 bales;—2 cotton fac.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manuf. $176,550; value of manufactured articles, $184,819;—55 churches; 1 college, 90 students; 4 academies, 150 pupils; 16 schools, 401 scholars; 6 libraries, 5,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 16,583; 1850, 14,056.

TUSCALOOSA, city, capital of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., 160 S.S.W. Huntsville, 355 N. Mobile, by course of river, 818 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa r., at the lower falls, on an elevated plain, at the head of steamboat navigation on the river, 256 miles N. Mobile by land. It contains a handsome state house, a court house, jail, a United States land office, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a masonic hall, Washington & La Fayette academy, an athenæum for young ladies, a lyceum for boys, the Alabama Institute, a number of stores, & 2,500 inhabs. The streets are spacious, crossing each other at right angles, and in the centre is a public square. About one mile E. stand the halls of the University of Alabama, which was founded in 1831, has a president, & 8 professors, or other instructors, 224 alumni, 116 students, & 8,140 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the Thursday after the second Monday in July.

TUSCANY (GRAND DUCHY OF), (Italian *Toscana*, ancient *Etruria*,) a state of Central Italy, mostly between lat. 42° 22′ & 44° 30′ N., & lon. 9° 45′ & 12° 22′ E., bounded N.E. & S. by the Pontif. Sta., and W. by Sardinia & the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), & having beyond Tuscany-proper, three separate dists.—I. *Barga*, in the valley of the Upper Serchio, nearly surrounded by Lucca, & constituting the grand duchy of Garfagnana.—II. *Versalia*, a dist. of Tiertrasanta, between the Mediterranean & Lucca.—III. the grand duchy of *Lunigiana*, composed of fragmentary portions of territory in the doms. of Savoy, Parma, & Modena; the Island of Elba & the small Island Giglio in the Mediterranean. Cap. Florence.

Civil Divisions, Population, etc.—Tuscany is divided into six *departments*, two civil & military governments, and 246 communes.

Departments, etc.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.
Firenze (Florence)	2,259	700,015
Lucca	514	260,745
Pisa	1,182	227,719
Siena	1,464	186,263
Arezzo	1,273	218,283
Grossetto	1,719	77,891
Livorno (Leghorn), Gov.	38	85,834
Isle of Elba, Gov.	97	21,271
Total	8,546	1,778,021

This population was distributed into 320,474 families.

The chain of the Apennines covers the N. and N.E. portion of the grand duchy: the highest point, Monte Falterona, in which the Arno has its origin, is 5,557 ft. above the sea; the rest of the territory is agreeably diversified by hills & valleys. The principal rivers are the Arno, Ombrone, & Serchio, the former receiving nearly all the streams from the S. slope of the Apennines, & both flowing to the Mediterranean. The Tiber rises in the E. of Tuscany. The canal of Chiana unites the river Chiana with the Arno. Tuscany has no lakes of any extent, but numerous pools and extensive marshes. The climate is mild & salubrious; except in the *Maremma*, a marshy dist., extending along the S. coast, & covering nearly one-sixth part of the superfices of the state, the malaria from which produces dangerous fevers. Tuscany is celebrated for its mineral riches, and for the number of its mineral and thermal springs. Iron is most abundant in the island of Elba; copper, argentiferous lead, sulphur, mercury, alum, coal, statuary, marble, & alabaster, in different parts of the grand duchy; and borax is supplied in great abundance from the singular borax lagoons of Volterra. From its fertility the Val d'Arno is called the garden of Italy, but agriculture is so imperfectly conducted that the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are maize, wheat, rye, & barley. The culture of oil is prosecuted with great care, and

that called Florence oil is celebrated. Wine is generally of inferior quality; that of Montepulciano is the best. Mules & sheep are of superior breeds, & herds of cattle are pastured in the drained portions of the Maremma. The principal manufs. are silks, in which Tuscany maintains its celebrity; woollens, which at one time employed 30,000 persons in Florence alone, but which are now confined to coarse cloths; paper of excellent quality is extensively manufactured. The making of straw-hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of the capital, where great numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. The other branches of industry comprise the manuf. of glass & crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, wax, carpet making, & typography. The export of manufactured goods forms a chief branch of the trade of Leghorn, whence 40 or 50 barges, with 10 or 12 men each, are annually sent to the coral fishery. The mercantile marine comprised, in 1853, 911 ships of all sizes, with a total of 37,506 tons, of which 9,339 belonged to Elba. Chief exports, olive oil, hides, straw-hats, borax, rags, wool, hemp, potash, coral, marble, tallow, cork, building-timber, & paper. Imports British manufactures, grain, colonial goods, French, Swiss, & German manufs., and salt fish. Revenue 1853 amounted to $5,713,984. Expenses same year $5,703,385. Public debt $8,000,000. Government was formerly an absolute monarchy, but a representative constitution was obtained in 1848. Tuscany has long been considered the most enlightened & flourishing state in Italy. Public instruction is widely diffused, & its dialect is considered the purest Italian. Pisa, Sienna, & Florence are the seats of universities. The army comprised in 1853, 14,759 men; navy, 3 schooners & 2 gun-boats. [ELBA—ETRURIA.]

TUSCARAWAS, river, O., is the main branch of Muskingum river above Coschocton v. It rises in the S.W. part of Portage county, & flows S. & S.W. until it unites with the Walhonding at Coshocton v. to form Muskingum r. It is about 80 miles long above the junction, & is navigable for boats of 7 or 8 tons, in high water, to New Philadelphia.

TUSCARAWAS, county, O. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state. Area, 655 sq. m. Drained by Tuscarawas river, & Sandy, Conoton, Stillwater, and Sugar creeks. Settled in 1803, or 1804, principally by Germans from W. Pennsylvania. The soil is fertile. Capital, New Philadelphia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $583,155; wheat, 350,773 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 402,761; oats, 278,500; wool,176,200 lbs.; —18 flouring & grist m.; 38 saw m.; 2 iron foundries; 5 woollen fac.; 16 tanneries, 44 persons empl.; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manuf., $559,198; value of manufactured articles, $740,152;—87 churches; 2 academies, 824 pupils; 130 schools, 6,927 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 25,631; 1850, 31,761.

TUSCARAWAS, t., Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1840, 155; 1850, 1,593.

TUSCARAWAS, t., Stark co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,792; 1850, 2,041.

TUSCARAWAS, p-v., Warwick t., Tuscarawas co., O., 108 E. Columbus, 315 W. Situated on Tuscarawas river & the Ohio canal, & contains several stores and about 100 inhabitants.

TUSCARORA, mountains, Schuylkill county, Pa., lie on the line between Rush & West Penn townships, & constitute the W. continuation of Mauch Chunk mountain. They abound in anthracite coal, many veins of which have been recently opened.

TUSCARORA, cr., N. Y., rises in Steuben co., and flows E. into Canisteo r.

TUSCARORA, cr., Pa., commences in Tell t., Huntingdon co., & flows about 35 m. N.E., to its entrance into Juniata r.

TUSCARORA, p-o., Sparta t., Livingston co., N. Y., 249 W. Albany, 346 W.

TUSCARORA, v., Lewiston t., Niagara county, N. Y., 3 E. Lewiston. It is an Indian v., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Presbyterian,—a school, and about 300 inhabitants. the remnant of a powerful tribe of Tuscarawas who emigrated about 80 years since from North Carolina and joined the Five Nations, well known in the early history of the country. They constituted the sixth tribe of the Six Nations.

TUSCARORA, t., Bradford co., Pa. Drained by Tuscarora cr. Pop. 1840, 1,020; 1850,

TUSCARORA, t., Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,018; 1850, 1,175.

TUSCARORA, p-v., Rush t., Schuylkill county, Pa., 16 N.E. Orwigsburg, 75 N.E. Harrisburg, 185 W. Situated on the W. side of Tuscarora mountain, at the head of the main branch of Juniata r. It has 12 or 15 dwellings, most of them small, inhabited chiefly by miners.

TUSCARORA, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

TUSCARORA VALLEY, p-o., Juniata co., Pa., 55 N.W. Harrisburg, 139 W.

TUSCOLA, county, Mich. Situated in the E. part of the peninsula, & contains 800 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Saginaw bay of Lake Huron. Drained by Cass r. & its branches. It has a grist m., 13 saw m.. Capital employed in manufactured $27,500; value of sawed lumber, $42,600;—1 school, 63 scholars. Pop. 1850, 291.

TUSCOLA, county, Mich. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 684 sq. m. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Vassar. Pop. 1854, 350.

TUSCOLA, p-t., Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 247; 1850, 544.

TUSCUMBIA, p-v., Franklin co., Ala., 66 W. Huntsville, 129 N. by W. Tuscaloosa, 782 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist 1 Campbellite, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—2 male & 2 female seminaries, 16 stores of different kinds, an iron foundry connected with the railroad, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants. A r. r. extends from this place to Decatur, on Tennessee r., for the purpose of passing the Muscle Shoals in that r. A most extraordinary spring here flows from a large fissure in a limestone rock, which discharges 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute, & it flows a considerable stream, 2¼ m. to Tennessee r. The inhabitants are supplied with water from this spring, & the depth of the stream is 8 feet where it issues from the rock.

TUSCUMBIA, p-v., capital of Miller co., Mo., 35 S. W. Jefferson City, 971 W. Situated on the N.W. side of Osage riv., & contains a court house, jail, & 150 inhabitants.

TUSKEGEE, p-v., capital of Macon co., Ala., 152 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 799 W. Situated on a branch of Tallapoosa r., & contains a court house, jail, & 500 inhabitants.

TUSMORE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5¼ m. N. N.W. Bicester. Pop. 52.

TUSPAN, a small maritime town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 145 m. N.W. Vera Cruz, on a river 5 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1,000. It has some trade with Tampico, & Campeachy.

TUSQUITEE, p. v., Cherokee co., Ala.

TUSTEREN, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift Trondhjem, immediately E. Christiansund. Length 12 m., breadth 6 m.

TUTBURY, a pa. & vill. formerly a market town of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent, on railroad. Area, 4,001 ac. Pop. 1,798. The church, a large edifice, is a part of an anc. priory, erected in 1080. Wool-stapling was formerly the chief trade of the town; it now has a cotton factory and glass-works, & large fairs for cattle. In the ruined castle, once a seat of the Mercian kings, & afterwards of the Earls & Dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1569-70, & from 1584 to 1586.

TUTHILL, p-v., Shawangunk t., Ulster co., N. Y., 81 S.S.W. Albany, 305 W. It contains 2 stores, a grist m. a fulling m., & a number of dwellings.

TUTICORIN, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 65 m. N.E. Cape Comorin, with a share in the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manaar.

TUTNEL, with COBLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Tardebigg, 2 m. E.S.E. Bromsgrove. Pop. 533.

TUTSCHKOW, a modern town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 m. E. Ismail.

TUTTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E. Aylsham. Area, 830 ac. Pop. 213.

TUTTLE'S CORNERS, p. o., Sussex co., N. J.

TUTTLE'S CORNERS, p. o., Strafford co., N. H.

TUTTLINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 m. W.S.W. Sigmaringen Pop. 5,160. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, & paper.

TUTUILA, or PAGO-PAGO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 19′ N., lon. 170° 37′ W., length 17 m., breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 8,000. Surface moun-

tainous, & Matafoa is a peak 2,327 feet above the sea. The harbor, Pago-pago, nearly divides it into two peninsulas. It has thickly peopled shores.

TUXFORD, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 22 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,211. It has a free grammar school, & trade in hops, raised in the neighborhood. Market, Monday. Fairs for cattle, hops, &c., May 12th, September 29th and 25th.

TUY, *Tuda ad Vinea*, a walled frontier town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.S.E. Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town Valença. Pop. 4,212. It has a cathedral, & manufs. of table linens, hats, leather, & liqueurs. The country around it is of high fertility, but unhealthy from marshes.—II. a river of Venezuela, S. A., flows E.ward, & enters the Caribbean sea, 60 m. E. Caracas. Total course 90 m.

TUZ-GHIEUL (GOL, or GHIOL), *Palus Tattaea*, a large salt lake of Asia-Minor, pash. Karamania, its centre in lat. 38° 40′ N., & lon. 33° 30′ E. Length 45 m.; breadth varies to 16 m. Height above the sea 2,500 ft. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry. Its E. banks are inhabited by settled Turkomans, its W. by predatory Kurds.

TUZ-GUL, or TEMOURTOU-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, Dzoungaria, lat. 42° 30′ N., and between lon. 77° & 79° E., 100 m. S. the Balkash-Nor. Length E. to W. 90 m., breadth 30 m.

TUZKURMATY, a large vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, 67 m. N.E. Samarrah.

TVER, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° & 59° N., lon. 32° & 38° 20′ E., having E. Jaroslavl, S. Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimir, W. Pskov, and N. the gov. Novgorod. Area, 25,988 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,327,700. Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affls. the Tvertza, Mologa, and Medvieditz, rise. The N. of the government is hilly; elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. Climate severe; soil generally poor; but sufficient corn is raised for consumption. Large quantities of hemp, flax, & beans, are raised. Forests are extensive, particularly in the N. Cattle for consumption are mostly imported. Manufactures comprise bricks, glasswares, woollen cloths, leather, dyeing materials, & spirits. Commerce active. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circ., or dists. Principal towns, Tver, the cap., Rshev, Torshok, Ostashkov, & Vishnii-Volotchok.—*Tver*, the cap., is situated on the Volga, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 550 feet in length, & joined by the Tvertza, 90 m. N. W. Moscow. Pop. 24,000. Since its almost total destruction by fire in 1763, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. It comprises the town-proper, sev. suburbs, & a citadel; an imperial palace, a cathedral, numerous other churches, & a seminary. Here are also numerous gov. offices, barracks, inns, a theatre, a college, & various schools. The trade is considerable, & facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic & Caspian Seas. Tver being on the high road between Moscow & St. Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S. destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to & from Riga. It was founded in 1182, & was cap. of a principality from 1240 to 1486.

TVERTZA, a riv. of Russia, gov. Tver, after a S.E. course of 110 m., joins the Volga on the rt. at Tver. A canal joins the Tvertza to the Msta, affl. of Lake Ilmen, & thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea & the Baltic.

TWALITY PLAINS, p. o., Washington county, Oregon.

TWEED, p. v., Hungerford t., Hastings co., Can. W., 25 N. Belleville. Has 5 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, & 175 inhabitants.

TWEED, a riv. of Scotland & Engl., which drains almost all the E. portion of the Scottish lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S. extremity of Peebles-shire, 1,500 feet above the sea; flows N.E. & E. through the cos. Peebles, Selkirk, & Roxburgh; & then between Berwickshire on the N., & the English cos. Northumberland & Durham on the S.; & finally enters the N. Sea at Berwick, after a course of 95 m., in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1,870 sq. m., or larger than that of any other Scottish riv., except the Tay. Principal affls., the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, & Till, from the S., Biggar, Gala, Leader, & Adder, from the N. Before reaching Peebles, it has completed 1,000 feet of descent, & in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Norham castle, 10 m. from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 m. for boats of 20 tons burden, & the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick. The Tweed & Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range, & flow for a considerable way very near each other. The Biggar, an affluent of the Tweed, is separated from the Clyde only by a level boggy tract 6 m. across; they could be easily connected by a canal. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present.—II. E. Australia, New South Wales, co. Rous, enters the Pacific Ocean near lat. 28° 10′ S., lon. 153° 30′ E.

TWEEDDALE, popular name of PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TWEEDMOUTH, a pa. & vill. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on rt. b. of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a handsome suburb, connected to it by a stone bridge, & on the Newcastle & Berwick r. r. Area, 5,140 ac. Pop. 5,714; do. of the t. 3,954. It has a neat Gothic church, a large iron foundry, & a thriving salmon fishery.

TWEEDSMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, at its S.W. extremity. Area about 25 sq. miles. Pop. 220. Here are uplands on which many Cheviot sheep are pastured; and the remains of several old baronial castles.

TWELLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. W. Deventer. Pop. 1,000.

TWELVE MILE, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C., 135 W. N.W. Columbia, 530 W.

TWELVE MILE, p. o., Cass co., Ia.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, p. o., Steuben county, N. Y.

TWELVE MILE PRAIRIE, p. o., Saint Clair co., Ill.

TWENTY MILE STAND, p-o., Deerfield t., Warren co., O., 10 S.W. Lebanon, 100 W.S.W. Columbus, 473 W.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having S. the Bay of Bengal, & landward the dists. Nuddea, Jessore, Calcutta, Hooghly, & Midnapoor. Surface a dead level, intersected by arms of the Ganges, & it comprises a part of the jungly tract termed the Sunderbunds. [BENGAL.]

TWICKENHAM, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge, & on the r. r. between London & Staines, 11¼ m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 2,249 ac. Pop. 6,254. The vill. is antiquated & dull, but along the river are many beautiful villas & grounds, & here was the residence of Pope, the poet; also Strawberry hill, the residence of Horace Walpole. Twickenham Ait, or Eel-pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favorite resort of holiday visitors from the metropolis.

TWIGGS, county, Ga. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 410 sq. m. Ockmulgee r. bounds it on the S.W., by small branches of which it is drained. Capital, Marion. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,749; Indian corn, 379,537 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 76,323; cotton, 2,089 bales;—4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp.;—12 churches; 7 schools, 210 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,422; 1850, 8,179.

TWIN, t., Darke co., O. Situated in the S.W. corner of the co. Pop. 1840, 1,030; 1850, 1,400.

TWIN, t., Preble co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,675; 1850, 1,942.

TWIN, t., Ross co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,195; 1850, 2,239.

TWINEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. S. W. Cuckfield. Area, 1,908 ac. Pop. 343.

TWINING, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Tewkesbury. Area, 3,155 ac. Pop. 1,011.

TWINSBURG, p-t., Summit co., O., 142 N.E. Columbus, 300 W. Named from twin brothers, who first settled here in 1827. The soil is fertile. Drained by Tinker's cr., which affords water power, & flows into Cuyahoga r. The v. contains 4 churches, 2 stores, & several mills & mechanic shops. There are in the t. an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,039; 1850, 1,281.

TWINSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N.E. Halstead. Area, 1,008 ac. Pop. 207.

TWISEL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Norham, 10 m. S.W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop

286. The vanguard of the English army crossed the riv. Till at this place, on their march to Flodden-field.

TWISS, a co. of W. Australia, having N. the cos. Melbourne & Glenelg, E. Victoria, S. Perth, & W. the Indian Ocean. It is intersected by the Moore, Northcote, & affls. of Swan river, & it contains some good soil, forest land, & several fresh & salt lakes.

TWITCHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. N.E. South Molton. Area, 2,918 ac. Pop. 203.

TWIVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by an iron bridge, & on Great Western railroad, 2 m. W. Bath. Area, 971 ac. Pop. 2,958, partly employed in woollen manufs.

TWO BAYOU, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

TWOFOLD BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, co. Auckland, 30 m. N. Cape Howe. Lat. of point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 3′ 2″ S., lon. 149° 58′ 2″ E. It receives the Towamba river, affords good anchorage, is surrounded by much fertile land, & is conveniently situated for commerce, about midway between Sydney & Melbourne, Launceston, & Hobart Town. On N. side is the vill. Eden, & on S. shore the new & thriving port *Boyd-town*, which has a good jetty, a lighthouse, Gothic church, hotel, & an active export trade, & is resorted to by numerous whaling vessels, steamers, & emigrant ships. It communicates with Maneroo plains by a good road 45 miles in length.

TWO MILE BRANCH, p. o., Smith co., Va.

TWO MILE CREEK, p. o., Davis county, Ky.

TWO MILE PRAIRIE, p. o., Pulaski co., Ia.

TWO MOUNTAINS, county, Can. E. Situated centrally toward the N.W. Area, 1,404 sq. m. Drained by the Riviere du Nord & Riviere du Chien. Surface hilly; soil bordering the streams very fertile. Capital, Ste. Scholastique. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 23,907; sheep, 22,120; swine, 11,219; horses, 8,328; wheat, 157,589 bush. produced; rye, 2,622; Ind. corn, 17,431; buckwheat, 17,757; barley, 12,555; oats, 361,011; potatoes, 210,851; peas, 33,528; tobacco, 28,859 pounds; wool, 54,099;—19 grist m., 23 saw m., 11 tanneries, 3 carding & fulling m., an oatmeal m., 3 asheries. Pop. 30,470. (Territory reduced by new representation act.) Pop. 15,726.

TWO RIVERS, p. o., Pike co., Pa.

TWO RIVERS, p. t., Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 927.

TWO SICILIES (KGDM. OF). [NAPLES—SICILY.]

TWO TAVERNS, p-o., Adams co., Pa., 40 S.W. Harrisburg, 80 W.

TWYCROSS, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4¾ m. W. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 305.

TWYCROSS (NORTON JUXTA), a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester. Area, 2,910 ac. Pop. 468.

TWYFORD, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5¼ m. S.W. Buckingham. Area, 4,110 ac. Pop. 848.—II. co. Leicester, 6 m. S.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,420 ac. Pop. 526.—III. co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Foulsham. Area, 523 ac. Pop. 84.—IV. co. Hants, 3 m. S. Winchester. Area, 4,219 ac. Pop. 1,272.—V. a chapelry, cos. Berks & Wilts, with an important station on the Great Western r. r., 5 m. E.N.E. Reading.

TWYMAN'S STORE, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va., 81 N. Richmond, 93 W.

TWYNELLS (ST.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 4 m. S. W. Pembroke. Area, 1,358 ac. Pop. 210.

TWYNHOLM, or TWINEHAM, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry & 3 m. N.N.W. Kircudbright. Pop. 777,—216 in vill. of Twynholm.

TWYWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Thrapston. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 298.

TYBOHINE, or TAUGHBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising the town Frenchpark, 4¼ m. N.W. Castlereagh. Area, 44,092 ac. Pop. 17,894.

TYCOCKTOW ISLAND, in the Canton riv., China, 8 m. long, 6 m. broad; bounds the "inner" & "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigris. Its forts were taken by the British in 1841.

TYDD, two pas. of England.—I. (*St. Giles*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Wisbeach. Area, 4,991 ac. Pop. 932.—II. (*St. Mary*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Holbeach. Area, 4,845 ac. Pop. 1,107.

TYDWEILIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 9 m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Area, 2,241 ac. Pop. 456.

TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE, p-v., Nelson co., Va., 100 W. Richmond, 166 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

TYGERT'S CREEK, p. o. Greenup co., Ky.

TYKOCZYN, a frontier town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on the Narew, 17 m. W.N.W. Bialystok. Pop. 1,800. It has an anc. castle, & a trade in corn. The Russians & Poles fought here in 1831.

TYLDESLEY, a town of Engl., co. Lancaster. Pop. 1851, 3,608.

TYLDESLEY, cum Shakerley, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh. Area, 2,474 ac. Pop. 5,397.

TYLER, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 855 sq. m. Ohio r. bounds it on the N.W. Drained by Fishing & Middle Island creeks, which flow W. into Ohio riv. The surface is very uneven and rough; soil strong and productive. Capital, Middlebourn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $107,630; wheat, 15,100 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 130,014; tobacco, 14,320 pounds; wool, 14,663;—4 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $27,900; value of manufactured articles, $65,573;—7 churches; 5 schools, 145 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,954; 1850, 5,498.

TYLER, county, Tex. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 1,155 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of the Neches river which flows along its E. border, & by Big Sandy r. Surface undulating; soil fertile bordering the streams; other portions light and sandy. Capital, Woodville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $69,383; Ind. corn, 35,099 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 12,320; peas & beans, 833; cotton, 184 bales;—3 grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $8,775; value of manufactured articles, $5,770;—1 academy, 25 pupils; 2 schools, 35 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,894.

TYLER, p-o., Winnebago co., Ill.

TYLER, p. v., capital Smith co., Tex.

TYLER MOUNTAIN, p. o., Kanawha county, Va.

TYLERSBURG, p. o., Clarion co., Pa.

TYLER'S MILLS, p. o., Orangeburgh district, S. C.

TYLER'S PORT, p. o., Montgomery co., Pa.

TYLERSVILLE p. o., Laurens dist., S. C.

TYMOCHTEE, creek, O., a considerable W. branch falling into Sandusky river, 8 miles below Upper Sandusky.

TYMOCHTEE, p-t., Wyandot co., O., 73 N. Columbus, 430 W. Drained by tributaries of Sandusky r. Pop. 1840, 1,625; 1850, 1,818.

TYNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. N.W. Portumna. Area, 12,520 ac. Pop. 5,941, of whom 348 are in the vill. Here are the remains of 4 castles, & of a church.

TYNAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6½ m. W.S. W. Armagh, on the road to Monaghan. Area, 17,046 ac. Pop. 11,392,—177 in the vill.

TYNE, an important riv. of Engl., co. Northumberland, the W. & S. parts of which it drains, is formed by the junction of the N. & S. Tyne, near Hexham, from which town it has mostly an E. course, past Corbridge, Prudhoe, Newcastle, & Gateshead, to the N. Sea, at its mouth, separating the bors. of N. & S. Shields. Total course from Hexham 35 m., for the last 18 m. of which it forms the boundary between the cos. Northumberland & Durham, but from the head of the N. Tyne the length of its course is at least 80 m. Principal affl., the Derwent from the S. Banks steep, & it is navigable from the sea to Newcastle for vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, & for several miles further by keels. Spring tides rise at its mouth 18 feet, and at Newcastle 11½ feet. It is of great commercial importance. Its salmon fisheries, formerly of consequence, have been mostly destroyed by the erection of locks at Bywell.—The *North Tyne* rises on the border of Scotland, & runs S.E. & S. past Bellingham & Chellerford. Affl., the Reed, from the N.—The *South Tyne* rises in Cumberland, flows N. & E. past Aldstone & Haltwhistle, & with the Tyne is accompanied in its whole course by the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r.—II. a small river of Scotland, rises in pa. of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, & enters the N. Sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ m. N.W. Dunbar, after a course of 28 miles.

TYNEHAM (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Corfe Castle. Area, 2,915 ac. Pop. 276.

TYNEMOUTH, with NORTH SHIELDS, a parl. bor., pa. & two contiguous towns of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the lt. b. of the Tyne, at its mouth in

the N. Sea, opposite South Shields, & on r. r. 8 m. E. N.E. Newcastle. Area, 7,222 ac. Pop. of parl. bor., comprising 5 townships, 1851, 29,170. Tynemouth, at E. angle of the bor., facing the sea, is well built, has many inns & lodging houses for visitors, who resort to it for bathing, & a castle of the 11th century, on a lofty rock, now used for barracks & military magazines, & a lighthouse in lat. 55° 1′ 3″ N., lon. 1° 25′ W. North Shields, which has risen up chiefly within the present century, is a flourishing & well-built seaport, having a spacious market-place, gas & water works, a stone church, numerous chapels, a mkt. house, jail, theatre, mechanics' institution, master mariners' asylum, public libraries, a Lancasterian endowed school, & other schools & charities. It is extending itself rapidly into Chirton township, on the W. Its harbor, bordered with quays, is capable of containing 2,000 vessels of 500 tons burden. It belongs to the port of Newcastle and North Shields, & has a large share in the coal trade, ship-building, manufs. of rope, and of naval stores and chemical products, hats, gloves, & tobacco. Tynemouth, and included townships, sends 1 member to H. of C.

TYNGSBOROUGH, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 8 N. W. Lowell, 28 N.W. Boston, 440 W. Merrimac river flows through it from N.W. to S.E. Incorporated 1789. Surface generally level; soil light & sandy. The v. situated on the S.W. side of Merrimac r., & on the Lowell & Nashua r. r., contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—& a grammar school. Granite is quarried on the banks of the r., & exported. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 870; 1850, 799.

TYNISH, an islet off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. W. Lettermore. Pop. 150, mostly employed in fishing.

TYNRON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. W. S.W. Penpont. Area, 11,200 ac. Pop. 482.

TYPINSAN, the most E. & largest of the Madjicosima Isls., in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 43′ N., lon. 125° 29′ E. Length 20 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. at its W. end. A dangerous reef is on N. side, on which the Providence was lost in 1797.

TYRE, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 171 W. Albany, 347 W. Surface level; soil sandy & calcareous loam. Drained by Clyde r., flowing into Seneca r. Pop. 1840, 1,506; 1850, 1,856.

TYRE, a marit. city of antiquity. [Sour.]

TYREE, one of the Inner Hebrides, co. Argyle. Pop. 3,709.

TYREE SPRINGS, p-o., Sumner co., Tenn., 20 N. E. Nashville, 699 W.

TYRELL'S BAY, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island St. Vincent, British W. Indies. On it is the vill. Calliaqua, 2½ m. S.E. Kingstown.

TYRIA, or TIREH, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Little Mendere river (anc. *Cayster*), 44 m. S. E. Smyrna, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. It has num. mosques.

TYRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4½ m. S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,820.

TYRI-FIORD, a lake of Norway, stift & 16 m. W. Christiania. Length 16 m.; breadth 7 m. On the N. it receives the Beina-elv, & on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen river.

TYRINGHAM, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 130 W. Boston, 369 W. Drained by branches of Housatonic r. Surface uneven; soil fertile. There is a society of Shakers 3 m. N. of the village, consisting of 100 persons. The v. contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—& several manufacturing establishments. There are in the t. a fulling m., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 4 rake fac., a tub fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,477; 1850, 821. (*See Monterey.*)

TYRNAU, or TERNAVA, a town of W. Hungary, co. & 27 m. N.E. Presburg, with which it is connected by r. r. Pop. 5,830. It has numerous fine churches, a Roman Catholic college, military & other schools, a public library, & manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, a considerable general trade, & 8 important annual fairs. —II. a vill. of Moravia, circ. & N.W. Olmütz.

TYROL (Germ. *Tirol*, and VORARLBERG (anc. *Rhætia*, & a part of *Noricum*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of county, between lat. 45° 39′ 30″ & 47° 45′ 15″ N., & lon. 9° 35′ & 13° E., having E. & S. Carinthia & the prov. Venice, N. Austrian Italy, W. Bavaria, the principality of Liechtenstein, & Switzerland, of which last it forms an E. prolongation. Area, 10,231 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 859,758, mostly of German, but in the S. of Italian descent. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Rhætian Alps, which separate the valley of the Inn in the N. from those of the Drave & Adige in the S.; Mount Ortler, on the W., rises to 12,854 feet, & the Gross Glockner, on the E., to 12,425 feet in height. Besides the Inn, Drave, and Adige, with their affls., the N.W. part, Vorarlberg, is watered by the Ill & Bregenz, flowing into the Lake of Constance, which forms the N.W. boundary. Small lakes are numerous, & the N. part of the Lake of Garda is in the Tyrol. Climate severe in the upland t., mean temp. of year at Innsbruck 48°.5, and at Botzen 55°.4, Fahr.; the narrow valleys of the S., however, have a warm climate, similar to that of the adjacent part of Lombardy. Some maize, wheat, & pulse, are grown in the lower valleys, & buckwheat, rye, & oats on the mntn. sides; but the corn raised is not sufficient for home consumption, & the chief wealth of the rural pop., as in Switzerland, is in their cattle & other livestock. Wine and silk are the products of the S. provinces. The rearing of canary birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing birds from the Tyrol. Wolves, bears, wild boars, marmots, chamois, &c., inhabit the mountain districts. Mining industry is somewhat important—coal, iron, and salt, are the principal minerals obtained; copper, gold, silver, lead, & cobalt, are met with, but few metallic mines, except iron, are wrought; there are numerous mineral springs. Silks are manufactured in the S., iron goods, cottons, linens, leather & wooden articles are executed with much ingenuity at Innsbrück, &c., in the Inn valley, glass & paper are the other principal manufactured products. Principal exports are cattle, cheese, silk, iron & iron wares, salt, wine, timber, tobacco, and silk goods; corn, and various manufactured goods. The transit trade between Germany and Italy is amongst the most important, occupying many of the pop.; the principal passes for traffic are the Brenner & Stelvio, across the main chain of the Alps, & the routes by Trient & the Pusterthal in the S. Many of the inhabs. emigrate annually as laborers into the neighboring countries. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under 10 bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. The Tyrol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, deputies of the towns & of the rural dists., who meet in one chamber. It is divided into the 4 circs. of Brixen, Bregauza, Innsbrück, & Trent; cap. Innsbrück. The Tyrol passed into the possession of the House of Hapsburg in the 13th century, & its inhabitants are amongst the most attached to the imperial rule in the Austrian empire.

TYRONE, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 202 W. by S. Albany, 310 W. Surface hilly; soil clay & calcareous loam. Drained by Mud creek. The village contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—6 stores, a grist m., a tannery, & 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,122; 1850, 1,894.

TYRONE, t., Adams co., Pa., 10 N.E. Gettysburg. Surface level; soil red shale & gravel. Bermudian cr. runs on its E., & Conewago cr. on its S. border. It contains Heidelburg v. Pop. of t. 1840, 756; 1850, 891.

TYRONE, t., Fayette co., Pa. It has 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,189; 1850, 1,419.

TYRONE, p-t., Blair co., Pa. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,226; 1850, 1,068.

TYRONE, t., Perry co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam, with gravel and slate on the hills. Drained by Sherman's cr. and its branches. Pop. 1840, 2,391; 1850, 1,969.

TYRONE, p. o., Coshocton co., O.

TYRONE, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 61 W.N.W. Detroit, 583 W. Drained by branches of Shiawassee r. Pop. 1840, 394; 1850, 867.

TYRONE, v., Darlington t., Durham co., Can. W. 45 E. Toronto, has a store, a grist m., and 280 inhab.

TYRONE, an inland co. of Ireland, in the centre of Ulster, having N. the co. Londonderry, E. Armagh, S. Monaghan, & W. Donegal. Area, 1,260 sq. m., or 806,340 ac., of which 450,258 are arable, 311,867 uncultivated, & 11,981, in plantations. Pop. 1851, 254,-

878. Surface hilly & ill wooded, rising into mntns. in the N. & S. Principal rivers, the Blackwater & Foyle, with their tributaries. Lough Neagh forms part of the E. boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, but agriculture generally very backward. Principal crops potatoes & oats, with a little barley, flax, & clover. Cattle & sheep very inferior. Estates mostly very large. Farms in the mountainous districts large, but in the lowlands very small. Considerable quantities of good coals are raised. Principal manufs. are those of linens, coarse woollens, blankets, whiskey, beer, flour, meal, & coarse earthenwares. The Enniskillen & Londonderry railroad intersects the co.; and the navigation of the Tyrone canal is wholly within its E. dist. The co. is subdivided into 4 baronies & 35 pas., in dioceses of Clogher, Armagh, & Derry. Principal towns, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, & Omagh. Tyrone sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The O'Neills were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity, & were chiefs of Tyrone when the memorable rebellion of 1597 broke out under their auspices.

TYRONE MILLS, p. o., Fayette co., Pa.

TYRREL, county, N. C. Situated in the E. part of the state, & contains 740 sq. m. Bounded on the N. by Albemarle sound, & E. by the Atlantic, along the coast of which are Roanoke & several other islands belonging to it. The surface is level & low, & in some parts liable to submersion. Drained by Alligator r. and its branches, which enters Albemarle sound by a broad estuary. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at 73,800; wheat, 7,952 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 149,308;—a grist m., 3 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $34,900; value of manufac. articles, $68,915;—12 churches; 20 sch., 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,675; 1850, 5,133.

TYRRELL, p. o., Venango co., Pa.

TYRREL'S-PASS, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 8¼ m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Pop. 623. Tyrrel's Pass was the scene of some bloody contests in the time of Elizabeth.

TYRRHENIAN SEA, *Tyrrhenum mare*, is a name given by the ancients, & retained by many modern geographers, to that part of the Mediterranean which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, & Sicily.

TYRRINGHAM, a pa. of England, county Bucks. 2¼ m. N.N.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 1,736 ac. Pop. 188.

TYSMIENICA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 6 m. E.S.E. Stanislawow, between the Vorona & Bistritza. Pop. 2,900. It has Roman Catholic, Greek-united, & Armenian churches; and a trade in wax, leather, & cattle.

TYSNŒSOE, an island of Norway, stift & 25 m. S. Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger-fiord. Length 11 miles, breadth 7 miles.

TYSOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4¼ m. S. Kington. Area, 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,049.

TYSON FURNACE, p. o., Windsor co., Vt.

TYSSOWICE, a town of Poland, gov. 68 miles S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,430.

TYTHBY, pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 8 m. E. S.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,610 ac. Pop. 811.

TYTHEGSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. S.W. Bridgend. Area, 2,871 ac. Pop. 1,152.

TYTHERINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.S.E. Thornbury. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 465.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Warminster. Area, 1,650 ac. Pop. 93.

TYTHERLY, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 5¼ m. S.W. Stockbridge. Area, 1,560 ac. Pop. 399.—II. (*West*), 6¼ m. S.W. Stockbridge. Area, 2,270 ac. Pop. 447. Here is the establishment of "Harmony," founded on the social principles promulgated by Robert Owen.

TYTHERTON-KELLAWAYS, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2¼ m. N.E. Chippenham, on the Avon, and the Great Western railroad. Area, 140 ac. Pop. 15. Here is a principal establishment of Moravians.—*Tytherton-Stanley* is a chapelry in same pa., 2 m. E.N.E. Chippenham.

TY-WAN-FOO, the cap. of Formosa. [TAIWAN.]

TYWAPPITTY BOTTOM, v., Scott co., Mo.

TYWARDRETH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. W.N.W. Fowey. Area, 3,252 ac. Pop. 3,287.

TZAGLAIK, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 54 m. E. Seres, on the Kara-su, near its mouth in the Ægean Sea.

TZANA, a large lake of Abyssinia. [DEMBEA.]

TZAREVOKOKSHAISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 72 m. N.W. Kasan, cap. dist.—*Tzarevosantchursk* is a town in gov. Viatka, 33 m. S.W. Yaransk.

TZARITZIN, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Saratov, on the Volga, 110 m. S.S.W. Kamishin. Pop. 4,600. It was formerly an important station on the line of defence between the Don & Volga, & is celebrated for its mineral waters.—*Tzaritzino* is a vill., gov. & 7 m. S. Moscow, with a palace, built by Catherine II., and fine gardens in the Arabian style.

TZARSKO-SELO, or SOPHIA, a town of Russia, gov. & 16 m. S. St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 1,000. It has an imperial palace & a lyceum.

TZATALZE, a town of Thessaly. [SATALGE.]

TZEKINOVKA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on left bank of the Dniester, 28 miles E.S.E. Moghilev.

TZERINA, a town of Cyprus. [CERINA.]

TZIMOVA, a large maritime vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Mistra, dist. Maina, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Koron, 20 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

TZIVILSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 62 miles W. Kasan.—*Tzurukhaitu*, or *Tzurukhaishevsk*, is a town of E. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Argun, & on the Chinese frontier (Manchooria), 140 m. S.E. Nertchinsk.

TZNA, a river of Russia. [ZNA.]

TZYPA, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsh, joins the Vitim after a N.E. course of 230 m.

U*

UANAPU, or ANAPU, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, joins the Pará, S. the island Marajo, after a N. course of 400 m.—The *Uatuma*, same prov., joins the Amazon, 50 m. E.N.E. Silves, after a S.S.E. course estimated at 350 miles.

UBAHY, a lake & river of Bolivia; the former, 110 m. E. Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, giving origin to the river, which joins the Guapore near its falls, after a N. course of 300 miles.

UBATUBA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, 100 m. N.E. Santos. Pop. with dist. 6,000.

UBAYE, a river of France, dep. B.-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 m. joins the Durance, on left.

UBBESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. W. Halesworth. Area, 1,212 ac. Pop. 208.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 13,809. It has remains of anc. walls, a cathedral, formerly a mosque; manufs. of woollens & earthenwares, & a trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, & horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

UBERLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ Lake, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Uberlingen-See, 8 m. N. Constance. Pop. 2,700. It has manufs. of linen, hosiery, & tobacco.

UBES (ST.), a town of Portugal. [SETUBAL.]

UBIGAU, a town, Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Elster, 13 m. E.N.E. Torgau. Pop. 1,250.

UBLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N. W. Wells. Area, 1,811 ac. Pop. 294.

UBRIQUE, a town of Spain, prov. & 46 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 5,439. It has manufs. of woollens.

UBSTADT, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,140.

UCAYALE, a large riv. of Peru, E. the Andes, & one of the principal head streams of the Amazon. It unites with the Tanguragua, after a N. course of 500 (?) m., near lat. 4° 25′ S., lon. 72° 30′ E., to form the Amazon. It receives numerous & considerable affls., the chief being the Apurimac. It is navigable from the Amazon, for large vessels, to Sarayacu, lat. 7° S.

* For places not under U, refer to OO, OU, or W.

UCCLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 2 m. S. Brussels.

UCEDA, a decayed city of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W. Soria. Pop. 750. In its castle Ximenes was once confined. Near it a small Christian pop. lived independent & undisturbed throughout the Moorish dominion. [PATONES.]

UCHAUD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, on railroad between Nimes & Montpellier. Pop. 907.

UCHEE, p-v., Russell co., Ala., 194 E.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 781 W.

UCHEE ANNA, p-v., capital of Walton co., Flor. Situated on the W. side of a branch of Choctawhatchie river, & contains a court house & about 50 dwellings. It is surrounded by a fertile country.

UCHIZY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Mâcon. Pop. 1,510.

UCH-KELEESEH, Armenia. [UCH-KILISSA.]

UCHTE, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, co. Hoya, cap. a marshy district, 16 miles S.W. Nienburg. Pop. 1,200.—II. a river of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

UCKER, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff, at Ueckermünde & gave name to the dist. Uckermark.

UCKERMÜNDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 32 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Ucker in the Kleine-Haff. Pop. 2,310.

UCKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N. N.E. Lewes. Area, 1,717. Pop. 1,590.

UCLÉS, *Uresa*, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 32 miles W. Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery, founded in the 12th century on the site of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1,602. It was taken by the French, in 1809.

UDDEVALLA, a town of S. Sweden, læn & 45 m. N. Gœteborg, on a deep inlet of the Kattegat. Pop. 3,920. It has manufs. of cotton & linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, & leather.

UDDINGSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell, on rt. bank of the Clyde, with a station on the Caledonian railroad, 7 m. E.S.E. Glasgow.

UDEM, or UEDEM, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,700.

UDIMORE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 miles W.N.W. Winchelsea. Area, 2,221 ac. Pop. 435.

UDINA, p-o., Kane co., Ill., 204 N.N.E. Springfield, 757 W.

UDINE, *Udinum*, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. prov., in a plain, on the Roja, 60 m. N.E. Venice, & 39 m. N.W. Triest. Pop. 26,700. It forms an inner & an outer town, separated by walls & ditches, & has a castle on a hill in its centre, and the streets are lined with arcades. In the market-square is a monument commemorative of the peace of Campo-Formio, a village in the immediate neighborhood. Principal public buildings, a cathedral, town-hall, bishop's palace, barracks, & opera-house; it has a lyceum, 2 gymnasia, manufactures of silk fabrics, linen, leather, & paper. Pop. of prov. 1850, 429,844.

UDINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Uda, E. Lake Baikal, 80 m. N.E. Selenghinsk. Pop. 3,000.

UDIPU, or OODAPEE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, near the Malabar coast, 32 m. N.N.W. Mangalore, & having some remarkable Hindoo temples & colleges.

UDNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 miles W. Newburgh. Area, 8,380 ac. Pop. 1,513.

UDSKOI, a vill. of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the Uda, near its mouth in the Sea of Okhotsk.

UDVARHELY (SZEKELY, Germ. *Oberhellyen*), a market town of Transylvania, Szekler-land, cap. co., on the Great Kukel, 90 m. E.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 2,999. It has Reformed & Roman Catholic churches & colleges, & a monastery.

UEBERLINGEN, Germany. [UBERLINGEN.]

UELMEN, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 29 m. W.S. W. Coblenz, on a lake called the Uelmen-See. Pop. 783.

UELZEN, or ULZEN, a town of Hanover, 20 miles S.S.E. Lüneburg, on railroad to Celle. Pop. 3,081.

UERDINGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 11 miles N.W. Düsseldorf, on left bank of the Rhine. Pop 3,000. It has manufs. of silks & cottons.

UETIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. S.E. Zurich. Pop. 1,100.—The *Uetliberg*, a summit of Mount Albis, W. the lake, is 2,844 feet in height.

UFA, a river of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural mountains, flows S.W., & after a total course of 400 m., joins the Biclaya near Ufa. Affls., the Ai & Yurezen.—II. a town, cap. gov. Orenburg, on the Ufa & the Biclaya, 200 m. N. Orenburg. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has a mosque, and manufs. of various descriptions.

UFAULA, p-v., Randolph co., Ga., 178 S.W. Milledgeville, 819 W. Sit. on the E. side of Chattahoochee r.

UFFCULME, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ miles N.E. Collumpton. Area, 3,122 ac. Pop. 2,098. Bradford-hall in this pa. is an antique structure.

UFFENHEIM, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 m. N.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,646. It has a castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth & leather.

UFFHOLTZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cant. Cernay. Pop. 1,852.—*Uffholtzen* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 1 m. W. Langensalza. Pop. 1,003.

UFFINGTON, p-o., Monongalia co., Va.

UFFINGTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Wantage. Area, 6,650 ac. Pop. 1,170. Here is the Vale of the White-horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down.—II. co. Lincoln, on r. r., 2¼ m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area, 3,996 ac. Pop. 573. The church has a fine tower.—III. co. Salop, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 209.

UFFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 7¼ m. N.W. Petersborough. Area, 2,320 ac. Pop. 297.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,156 ac. Pop. 725.

UFTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 6¼ m. S.W. Reading. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 421.—II. co. Warwick. 2¼ miles W. Southam. Area, 1,920 ac. Pop. 195.

UGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. N. N.E. Modbury. Area, 8,659 ac. Pop. 1,463. In the church is a Norman font.

UGENTO, *Uzentum*, a small town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 14 m. S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 1,500.

UGGESHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. N. N.E. Saxmundham. Area, 1,473 ac. Pop. 293.

UGIE, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises at the vill. Aberdour, 2¾ m. from the N. coast, flows S.E. and enters the North Sea, 2 m. N.W. Peterhead, after a course of 21 m. Princip. affl., the Deer. It is navigable for about 1¼ mile.

UGLIANO, an island of Dalmatia, Adriatic circ. and opposite the city of Zara, separated by a channel 3 m. across. Length, 14 m.; breadth, 2 m.

UGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford. Area, 2,038 ac. Pop. 450.

UGLITCH, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga, cap. circ. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a ruined citadel, a monastery, 30 churches, and several schools. It is mentioned in Russian history as early as 1218.

UHAREE, p-o., Randolph co., N. C., 112 W. Raleigh. 386 W.

UHLERSVILLE, p-o., Northampton co., Pa.

UI, a river of W. Siberia, between the govs. Orenburg & Tobolsk, rises in the Ural mountains, & after an E. course of 200 m., joins the Tobol at Ust-Uiskaia.

UIG, a dist. comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, & with the islands Bernera, Vuinvore, and Pabbay, forming a pa. of the co. Ross. Area, 275 sq. m. Pop. 3,209.

UINTAH, river, Utah, a small tributary of the Rio Colorado, which it enters in lat. 40° N. Its valley, although narrow, has much fertile land.—*Uintah Fort*, a trading post on the above r., 170 N. E. Fillmore City.

UIST, two islands and pas. of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (*North*), 2¼ m. N. the island Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 m. across. Shape very irregular. Length, 17 m.; breadth, 3 to 12 m. Pop. 3,302. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Evort, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of very fertile land, on which oats, barley, and potatoes are raised; Ben-Croghan, a mountain 1,500 feet above the sea, and several bold headlands, with some remarkable caves. With Balishare, Gramesay, Illery, Ronay, and other adjacent isls., it forms a pa., having an area of about 55,240 ac. Scots. Pop. 3,318.—II. (*South*), the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait, 1 mile

across. Length, 92 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. Estim. area, 110 sq. m. Pop. 4,000. Like N. Uist, its E. coast is indented by lochs, and it contains several lakes, and a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial flat of peat, interspersed with mountains, amongst which Mount Healla rises to 2,500 or 3,000 feet above the sea. With the islands Berneray, Eriskay, and Rona, it forms a parish. Pop. 6,173, of whom about 5-7ths are Roman Catholics. The pop. of both islands are in general miserably poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labor. Many go annually to Skye, and other parts of W. Scotland, and they have emigrated largely to America and Australia.

UITENHAGE, a division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 24° 30′, and 26° 30′ E., having S. the ocean, and landward, from W. round to E., the divs. George Beaufort, Graaf-Reynet, Somerset, & Albany. Area, 5,860 sq. m. Pop. 11,000. It is well watered by the Cluntoes and Sunday rivers. Soil various; in some parts good crops of wheat, barley, rye, and oats are raised on farms comprising from 3,000 to 6,000 acres: in other parts are sterile mountains, often covered with snow, or pastures on which many cattle and sheep are reared. Coal, iron, argentiferous lead, and copper are procurable, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Principal towns, Uitenhage and Port-Elizabeth.—*Uitenhage*, the cap., is situated on the Zwartkops river, 18 m. N.W. Port-Elizabeth, with which, & with Graham's Town (Albany), it has an active trade. It has a Reformed church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and a free school.

UITGEEST, AND UITHUIZEN, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. N. Holland, S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1,200.—II. prov. & 14 m. N.E. Groningen. Pop. 3,238.

UJEST, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 28 m. S.E. Oppeln, on railroad to Kosel. Pop. 443.

UJHELY-SATORALLIA, a market town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, on the Rougyva. Pop. 6,542.—II. *Ujhely Vagh* is a market town, co. Neutra. Pop. 5,417.

UJIJÁR, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada, on the Adra. Pop. 3,016.

UJVROS, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 15 m. N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 5,719.

UKRAINE, or a frontier, an old subdivision of Russia and S.E. Poland, comprising the country now subdivided among the govs. Kiev, Poltava, & Kharkov (Slobodish Ukraine), & traversed by the rivs. Dnieper & Donetz, with their affluents. Its cap. city was Kiev.

ULAO, p-o., Washington co., Wis.

ULASH, an Armenian vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. and 17 m. S.E. Sivas, and near which are some extensive government salt-works.

ULCEBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 7 m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Lincolnshire r. r. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 259.—II. 3½ m. S.W. Alford. Area, 2,220 ac. Pop. 191. A lofty hill in this parish, called the Ball's Head, serves as landmark to navigators.

ULCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area, 3,520 ac. Pop. 688. The church is a Gothic structure.

ULDALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Area, 5,500 ac. Pop. 358. Coal, limestone, and free-stone, abound in this pa.

ULEABORG (Finn. *Oulu*), a seaport town of Finland, cap. len., on a peninsula at the mouth of the Ulea in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 m. S.S.E. Tornea. Pop. 5,000. Mean temp. of year 41° .8; winter 8° .4; summer 57° .4 Fahr. Since its destruction by fire, in 1825, it has been rebuilt in a regular style, and it is, after Abo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Chief exports, pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610, and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the castle of Uleaborg, built in 1590.—*Ulea-trask* is a lake of Finland, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Uleaborg, of very irregular shape, 35 m. in length by 10 in average breadth. It receives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Ulea, 75 m. in length.

ULEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Area, 1,492 ac. Pop. 1,327.

ULIE ISLANDS, a group of 13 islands, in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

ULIETEA, Society Islands, Pacific O. [RAIATEA.]

ULLA, a river of Spain, Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 50 m.

ULLAH-BUND, a mound in Scinde, 20 m. N. Luckput, thrown up by an earthquake in 1819, across the Poorana, or E. branch of the Indus, which, however, in 1826, burst through it, forming a channel 35 yards wide, and 30 feet deep.

ULLAPOOL, a maritime vill. of Scotland, cos. Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. Loch Broom, 35 m. N.W. Dingwall. Pop. 790, mostly employed in fishing. The village was built, in 1788, by the British fishery society, but the failure of the herring fishery has reduced it to insignificance. Its harbor is good, and steamers ply to Portree and Stornoway.

ULLARD, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Graigue. Area, 5,848 ac. Pop. 2,354. It has remains of a castle and some ecclesiastical edifices.—*Vill.* is a pa., co. Kilkenny, 2¼ m. N.E. Mountcoin. Pop. 646.

ULLDECONA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, 15 m. S.S.W. Tortosa, near the Cenia. Pop. 4,617.

ULLESKELFE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the North Midland r. r., 9 m. S.W. York. Pop. 485.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, co. Leicester, pa. Claybrooke, 3 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Pop. 594. It has a station on Midland Co. r. r.

ULLINGSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area, 1,245 ac. Pop. 356.

ULLSWATER, or ULLESWATER, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 m. N., between the cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 m. S.W. Penrith. Length, 9 m.; average breadth, 1 m.; depth 210 feet. Near its S.W. extremity it is bordered by the mountain Helvellyn, and its scenery, though not equal to that of Windermere in picturesque beauty, far surpasses it in grandeur.

ULM, a frontier t. of Würtemberg, cap. circ., Danube, 46 m. S.E. Stuttgart, on the lt. b. of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and on the Blau. Pop. 13,486. Mean temp. of year 47°; winter 29° .3; summer 69° .6. Fahr. It is antiquated and dull, but has a fine Gothic cathedral, a town-hall, government and custom-house, a corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre; and manufs. of tobacco, pipe-bowls, playing cards, leather, vinegar, and linen fabrics; building docks, and an active transit trade. It was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars: but here, on the 17th October, 1805, General Mack, with 12,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon, without firing a shot.—*New-Ulm*, one of its suburbs, is on the opposite side of the Danube, in the Bavarian territory.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 miles N.E. Offenburg. Pop. 588.

ULRICEHAMN (formerly *Begesund*), a town of S. Sweden, læn and 56 miles S.E. Wenersborg, on Lake Asunda. Pop. 1,645.

ULRICKSVILLE, p-v., Mill t., Tuscarawas county, O., 110 E.N.E. Columbus, 309 W. Contains several m. & 450 inhabitants.

ULSTER, county, N. Y. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, & contains 1,096 sq. m. The Shawangunk & Catskill mountains cover a considerable portion of its surface. Soil fertile, especially in the valleys. Drained by Rondout, Wallkill, Esopus, and Shawangunk creeks, which afford good water power. Limestone is extensively found. The Delaware and Hudson canal terminates at Eddyville, on Rondout cr., 3 m. from Hudson river, after having passed in a N.E. direction through the South part of the co. Capital, Kingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,188,947; wheat, 27,489 bushels produced; Indian corn, 58,057; oats, 327,899; wool, 95,322 pounds;—40 flouring & grist m., 95 saw m.; 5 iron foundries; 4 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a powder fac.; 37 tanneries, 397 persons employed; 5 printing offices; 5 weekly newspapers published. Capital employed in manufs., $1,987,520; value of manufactured articles, $3,583,-441;—82 churches; 17 acad., 407 pupils; 176 schools, 8,889 scholars; 172 libraries, 8,967 vols. Pop. 1840, 45,822; 1850, 59,384.

ULSTER, v., Ulster co., N. York. (*See Saugerties.*)

ULSTER, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 142 N. by E. Harrisburg, 252 W. The Susquehanna river bounds it on the E. It has 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,053; 1850, 1,082.

ULSTER, the most N. prov. of Irel., betw. lat. 53° 46′ & 55° 26′ N., & lon. 5° 24′ & 8° 45′ W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. & N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea & the N. Channel, in one part separated

only by 13 miles from the Mull of Kintyre (Scotland). Area, 8,555 sq. m., or 5,475,488 ac.,—of which 3,467,539 are estimated to be arable, 1,764,370 do. uncultivated, & 214,856 under water. Pop. 2,286,622, the majority being Protestants. Shores mostly bold & rocky, & on the N. & E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Heads, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; and here are the large inlets, Donegal bay on the W., Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N., Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay in the E. Surface very much diversified; mountainous in the W., where sev. summits rise to upwards of 2,000 ft.; the prov. is more free from bogs & plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lakes called Loughs Neagh, Strangford, & Erne; principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, & some tributaries of the Shannon. It is traversed by the Ulster canal, 24 m. in length, & connecting Loughs Neagh & Erne; & the Ulster r. r., between Belfast, Armagh, & Ballymena. This prov. is the head-quarters of the Irish linen manufacture, & of other branches of manuf. industry in Ireland, which have their chief seat at Belfast: the annual value of the linens made is estimated at 5,000,000*l*., & the manufs. employ 170,000 hands. The prov. is divided into the cos. Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

ULSTER, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Rhongebirge, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, flows N. for 30 m., past Thann & Geysa, & joins the Werra 2 m. W. Vach. It partly forms the frontier between Saxe-Weimar & Hesse-Cassel.

ULSTER (NEW), the N. island. NEW ZEALAND.

ULSTERVILLE, p-o., Shawangunk t., Ulster co., N. Y., 94 S.S.W. Albany, 292 W.

ULTIMA THULE, p-o., Sevier co., Ark., 167 W.S.W. Little Rock, 1,232 W. Situated on a branch of Little r.

ULTING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Witham. Area, 1,147 ac. Pop. 150.

ULUBAD, a vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near the W. end of Lake Abullionte, 32 m. W. Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

ULVA, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull, & the E. of Gometra island. Length 5 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 859. Surface mountainous & basaltic, rising in terraces to 1,400 feet in height.

ULVERSTONE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe bay. Area of pa. 24,586 ac. Pop. 10,623; do. of the t. 6,433. The town has various churches, dissenting chapels, & minor schools, two libraries, assembly rooms, theatre, & savings' bank. Besides the pa. church, there are six other perpetual curacies. Conishead Priory is two miles S. A canal 1¼ m. in length connects the town with Morecambe Bay, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Manufs. of coarse cottons & linens, rope, hats, and woollen yarn, are carried on, with some ship-building, & a coasting trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, lime-stone, slates, and corn. Port subordinate to that of Lancaster.

ULYSSES, t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 8 N.W. Ithaca. Surface undulating; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by small streams flowing into Cayuga lake, which bounds in on the E. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1850, 3,122.

ULYSSES, p-t., Potter co., Pa., 183 N.N.W. Harrisburg, 293 W. Pop. 1840, 371; 1850, 699.

ULYSSES CENTRE, p-o., Potter co., Pa.

UMAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 115 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. 8,500. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & has several churches.

UMBAGOG, lake, N. H. & Me. This lake lies on the boundary between N. H. & Me., & is about 18 m. long & 10 wide, at its greatest width. Its outlet constitutes a considerable branch of Androscoggin river. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by picturesque scenery.

UMBALLAH, a town of Hindostan, & an important station of British subsidiary troops, cap. a small chiefship, in the Sikh territory, prov. and 120 m. N.N.W. Delhi, on the route to Lahore.

UMBER, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 35 m. S.E. Aurungabad.

UMBRIATICO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., 22 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,200.

UMCOLCUS, p-o., Aroostook co,. Me.

UMEA, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. lan, at the mouth of the Umea river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 m. N.E. Hernosand. Lat. 63° 49′ 5″ N., and lon. 20° 18′ E. Pop. 1,410. It is mostly built of wood, & has been twice destroyed by fire by the Russians. It has two safe harbours. Pop. of lan 1845, 60,654.

UMEERGHUR, or AMEERGHUR, a considerable town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. & 125 m. S.E. Joudpoor, with several temples, & a manuf. of chintz. Near it is a strong fort.

UMMERAPOORA, Burmah. [AMARAPURA.]

UMM-ER-RBIEH, river, Morocco. [MORBEYA.]

UMMERSTADT, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, princip. and 12 m. S.E. Hildburghausen. Pop. 726.

UMPQUA, river, Oregon, rises in the coast range, & after a course of about 150 m., enters the Pacific, in lat. 43° N. Gold in small quantities has been found along its course.

UMPQUA, county, Oregon. Area about 2,000 sq. m. Drained by Umpqua river & branches, along which are many villages & towns springing up, & the Umpqua valley throughout its whole course is a fine agricultural region. Capital, Umpqua City. (Organized since census of 1850.) Pop. about 1,000.

UMPQUA, p. v., capital Umpqua co., Oregon, is 95 S.S.W. Salem, on the rt. b. of the r. of the same name, at its entrance into the Pacific. It has a good harbor.

UMRITSIR, a city of the Punjab. [AMRITSIR.]

UMSTADT, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., in the Odenwald, 13 m. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,699.

UMZINYATI, or BUFFALO RIVER, a river of S. E. Africa, forming the N.E. boundary of the British territory of Natal, rises in the Drakenburg mountains, flows E.S.E. & joins the Tugela 50 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, forming with it the S.W. border of the Zooloo territory.—The *Umzimkulwana* r. forms the S.W. frontier of Natal.

UNADILLA, r., N.Y., rises in Oneida co., & flowing in a S. direction, it enters Susquehanna river. It is about 50 miles long, & affords extensive water power.

UNADILLA, p-t., Otsego co. N. Y., 94 W. by S. Albany, 334 W. Surface hilly; soil generally a fertile loam & rich alluvion. Drained by Unadilla & Susquehanna rivers. The vill. is situated on the N. side of Susquehanna river, & contains an Episcopal church, 8 stores, a bank, woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a tobacco fac., & 500 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,272; 1850, 2,463.

UNADILLA, p-t., Livingston co., Mich., 95 W.N. W. Detroit, 551 W. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. The v. is situated on Portage r., & contains a store and two saw mills. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,027.

UNADILLA CENTRE, p-o., Unadilla t., Otsego co., N. Y., 100 W. by S. Albany, 337 W.

UNADILLA FORKS, p-v., Plainfield t., Otsego co., N. Y., 84 W. by S. Albany, 369 W. Situated at the junction of the E. & W. branches of Unadilla riv. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a flouring m., an oil mill, a saw m., & 2 fulling m., a machine shop, & 250 inhabs.

UNARE, a riv. of Venezuela, S. A., enters the Caribbean Sea 40 m. W. Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 m. Near its source is the vill. Unare.

UNCASTILLO, a town of Spain, prov. & 46 m. N. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,113. It has an old castle, & remains of an ancient aqueduct.

UNCASVILLE, p-v., Montville t., New London co., Ct., 45 S.E. Hartford, 359 W. Situated on the Reservation of the Mohegan Indians, on the road from Norwich to New London, of both of which it commands a view. It contains a chapel, a school house, & a house for a teacher; a cotton factory, with 2,400 sp., employing 90 persons, & makes annually 700,000 yds. of drillings, & 250 inhabitants.

UNDERBARROW, a chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. & 3 m. W. Kendal. Pop. 505.

UNDERCLIFF, a marit. tract of the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton, 5 m. E.ward to Bonchurch. It averages ¾ m. in width, & has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs, which bound it on the land side, where they form an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height.

UNDERHILL, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 15 N.E. Burlington, 56 N.W. Montpelier, 532 W. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by head

branches of Brown river. Chartered in 1763; first settled in 1786. It has 10 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,441; 1850, 1,599.

UNDERHILL CENTRE, p-o., Chittenden co,, Vt.

UNDERMILLBECK, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pas. Windermere & Kendal, 6½ m. W. N.W. Kendal. Pop. 1,421.

UNDEROO, or ANDEROV, Indian O., the largest of the Laccadive Islands.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Keswick. Pop. 508.

UNDERWOOD, p-o., Hopkins co. Ky.

UNDERWOODS, p-o., Marion co., O.

UNDY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 8½ m. E. S.E. Newport. Area, 3,717 ac. Pop. 373.

UNGARN, a country of Europe. [HUNGARY.]

UNGHVAR, or UNGVAR, a market town of N.E. Hungary, cap. co., on the Ungh, 80 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek-United churches, & a trade in wines.

UNIE, an island in the Adriatic, 16 m. S.E. Istria. Length 6 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 300.

UNIEH, a marit. town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E. Samsoun.

UNIEJOW, a town of Poland, on the Warta, 34 m. N.E. Kalisz. Pop. 800.

UNIKA, mountains, a name given to that portion of the Alleghany range which separates Tennessee from North Carolina, & which lies S.W. Tennessee r.

UNION county, Pa. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 520 sq. m. The surface is hilly & mountainous; soil very fertile. Susquehanna river and its W. branches bounds it on the E. Drained by Buffalo, Penn's Middle, & W. Mahantango creeks. Capital, New Berlin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $471,390; wheat, 353,095 bushels produced; Indian corn, 180,563; oats, 232,332; wool, 25,149 pounds;—39 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m.; 8 iron foundries; 4 woollen factories; 21 tanneries, 46 persons employed; 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers, 1 semi-monthly publication. Cap. emp'd in manufs. $553,684; value of manuf. articles $633,353;—40 churches: 1 college, 172 students; 5 acad., 225 pupils; 99 sch., 7,463 scholars; 2 libraries, 2,850 vols. Pop. 1840, 22,787; 1850, 26,083.

UNION, district, S. C. Situated in the N., toward the W. part of the state. Area, 650 square m. Broad river bounds it on the E., & Ennoree river runs on its S.W. border. Drained by Tyger & Pacolet rivers & their branches. Capital, Unionville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $564,162; Indian corn, 655,078 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 47,127; cotton, 14,156 bales;—25 flouring & grist m., 18 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufs., $236,518; value of manuf. articles, $194,793;—40 churches; 4 acad., 159 pupils; 21 schoosl, 474 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,936; 1850, 19,852.

UNION, county, Ga. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 600 square miles. Drained by Hiwassee river & its branches. The surface is uneven. Capital, Blairsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $176,325; Indian corn, 274,345 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 30,867;—2 tanneries, 2 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufs., $2,700; value of manufactured articles, $3,544;—28 churches; 30 schools, 275 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,152; 1850, 7,234.

UNION, county, N. C. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 474 square miles. Dratned by Yadkin r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Monroe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $263,325; wheat, 59,856 bushels produced; Indian corn, 39,875; cotton, 2,264 bales; tobacco, 641 pounds. Cap. emp'd in manufs., $19,470; value of manufactured articles, $33,073;—23 churches; 1 academy, 50 pupils; 27 schools, 1,038 scholars. Pop. 1850, 10,051.

UNION, county, O. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 450 square miles. Drained by Darby's creek, & other small branches of Scioto riv. The surface is level; soil fertile. Capital, Marysville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $397,472; wheat, 26,563 bushels produced; Indian corn, 664,898; oats, 88,274; wool, 62,233 pounds;—2 grist m., 3 saw m.; a woollen factory; a printing office. Cap emp'd in manufs., $36,385: value of manufactured articles, $44,405;—26 churches; 1 acad., 32 pupils; 171 schools, 3,279 scholars; 18 libraries, 3,612 volumes. Pop. 1840, 8,443; 1850, 12,204.

UNION, county, Ia. Situated in the E., toward the S. part of the state. Area, 168 square miles. The surface is gently rolling; soil fertile. Drained by the E. fork of Whitewater river & its tributaries, which afford water power. Capital, Liberty. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $225,418; wheat, 58,862 bushels produced; Indian corn, 631,515; oats, 52,930; wool, 22,882 pounds;—3 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 9 persons employed;—27 churches; 2 acad., 130 pupils; 50 schools, 1,678 scholars; 1 library, 160 vols. Pop. 1840, 8,017; 1850, 6,944.

UNION, county, Ill. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 380 square miles. The surface is hilly; soil fertile, particularly on the Mississippi, which runs on its W. boundary. Drained by Cash riv. & Clear creek. Capital, Jonesboro'. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $121,662; wheat, 31,902 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 314,705; oats, 42,449; wool, 8,820 pounds;—4 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 10 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—27 churches; 43 schools, 1,300 scholars; 5 libraries, 1,034 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,524; 1850, 7,615.

UNION, county, Ky. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, & contains 321 square m. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Bounded N. & W. by Ohio river, & S.E. by Tradewater creek. Drained by Highland cr. & its branches. Capital, Morganfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $255,310; Indian corn, 680,640 bushels produced; oats, 50,045; tobacco, 494,784 pounds; wool, 17,864;—4 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed;—18 churches; 2 academies, 71 pupils; 29 schools, 1,284 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,673; 1850, 9,012.

UNION, county, Ark. Situated on the S. border of the state, & contains 1,150 square miles. Drained by Washita river & its branches. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, El Dorado. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,796; Indian corn, 341,406 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 93,660; cotton, 7,037 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—14 churches; 5 academies, 275 pupils. Pop. 1840, 2,889, 1850, 10,298.

UNION, pa., La. Situated in the N. part of the state, & contains 1,200 sq. m. Washita river bounds it on the E. Drained by De Arbonne river & its branches, & other branches of Washita r. Capital, Farmersville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $241,234; Ind. corn, 292,095 bush. produced; cotton, 5,213 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $1,000; value of manufactured articles, $2,000;—11 churches; 2 academies, 125 pupils; 20 schools, 514 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,838; 1850, 8,203.

UNION, p-t., Lincoln county, Me., 31 S.E. Augusta, 616 W. Surface gently uneven, soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by St. George & Muscongus r. Incorporated in 1786. It has 3 fulling m., a paper factory, a tannery, a furnace, a machine shop, an edge tool factory, 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,784; 1850, 1,972.

UNION, p-o., Carroll co., N. H., 41 N.E. Concord, 522 W.

UNION, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 35 N.E. Hartford, 371 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil loam & gravel, moderately productive. Quinnebaug river rises in two ponds in this t., & Mashapaug, one of them, contains 800 ac. Drained by head branches of Willimantic r. The v. contains 1 Congregational & 1 Methodist church. There are in the t. a woollen factory employing 43 persons & makes annually 250,000 yds. of jeans & tweeds; 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 669; 1850, 728.

UNION, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 146 W.S.W. Albany, 288 W. Surface undulating; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Nanticoke, & other tributaries of Susquehanna river, which bounds it on the S. The v. is situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna r., & on the New York & Erie railroad, 233 New York, & contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—a bank, 7 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a clothiers' works, & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,165; 1850, 2,143. (*See Maine.*)

UNION, p-t., Essex co., N. J., 6 S.W. Newark, 48 N. E. Trenton, 214 W. Surface rolling; soil red shale, well cultivated. Drained by Elizabeth & Rahway rivers. It contains the v. of Union, or Connecticut Farms, which has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & about 30 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy, 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,482; 1850, 1,662.

UNION, t., Camden co., N. J. Surface level soil, fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,074; 1850, 1,095.
UNION, t., Ocean co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,759.
UNION, t., Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 952.
UNION, t., Bedford co., Pa. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,029; 1850, 1,291.
UNION, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface very hilly, soil gravelly. Schuylkill river runs on its N. boundary. Drained by Mill, French, & Sixpence creeks. It has a flouring m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,272; 1850, 1,665.
UNION, t, Erie county, Pa., 22 S.E. Erie. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by the S. branch of French cr. It has 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 593; 1850, 1,076.
UNION, t., Fayette co., Pa. Drained by Redstone cr. & its branches. Iron ore is abundant. It has 2 tanneries, 2 furnaces, 7 grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,723; 1850, 2,873.
UNION, t., Huntingdon county, Pa., 15 S. Huntingdon. It is surrounded by mountains, with Plank Cabin valley intervening. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 817; 1850, 631.
UNION, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 597.
UNION, t., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1,590.
UNION, t., Luzerne co., Pa. Surface very uneven, but much of it is capable of cultivation. Drained by Hemlock, Shickshinny, & Huntingdon creeks. The North Branch canal passes through it. There are in the town 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,242; 1850, 1,308.
UNION, t., Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,221; 1850, 1,284.
UNION, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. It has 15 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 906; 1850, 1,064.
UNION, t., Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 288; 1850, 825.
UNION, t., Union county, Pa. Bounded by Susquehanna r. & its W. branch. Surface mountainous, soil calcareous loam. Pop. 1840, 1,630; 1850, 1,452.
UNION, t., Washington co., Pa. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 858; 1850, 1,192.
UNION, p-o., York co., Pa.
UNION, p-v., capital of Monroe county, Va., 229 W. Richmond, 266 W. It contains a court house, jail, 1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist church, 4 stores, 2 tanneries, & 377 inhabs.
UNION, p-o., Washington co., N. C.
UNION, p-v., Talbot co., Ga., 68 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 724 W.
UNION, t., Auglaize county, O. Pop. 1850, 1,008.
UNION, t., Belmont co., O. Soil very fertile. Drained by Stillwater cr., which affords water power. The national road runs E. & W. through this t. Pop. 1840, 2,126; 1850, 2,328.
UNION, t., Brown co., O. It contains Ripley and Levana villages. Bounded S.W. by Ohio r. Drained by Red Oak & Eagle crs. Pop. 1840, 3,316; 1850, 4,378.
UNION, t., Butler co., O. Pop. 1850, 2,173.
UNION, t., Carroll co., O. Pop. 1840, 889; 1850, 804.
UNION, t., Champaign co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,645.
UNION, t., Clermont co., O. Has a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,423; 1850, 1,800.
UNION, t., Clinton co., O. Has a flouring m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,284; 1850, 3,558.
UNION, t., Hancock co., O. Has a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 637; 1850, 1,150.
UNION, t., Highland co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,089; 1850, 1,408.
UNION, t., Knox co., O. Mohiccan river runs through its E. part. Pop. 1840, 1,098; 1850, 1,192.
UNION, t., La Fayette co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,945; 1850, 1,823.
UNION, t., Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,036; 1850, 1,318.
UNION, t., Licking co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,637; 1850, 2,368.
UNION, t., Logan co., O. Pop. 1840, 832; 1850, 804.
UNION, t., Madison co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,350; 1850, 2,159.
UNION, t., Mercer co., O. Pop. 1840, 566; 1850, 746.
UNION, t., Miami co., O. Pop. 1850, 2,625.
UNION, t., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,930.
UNION, p-v., Randolph t., Montgomery co., O., 12 N.W. Dayton, 75 W. by S. Columbus. It contains 2 stores, several mechanic shops, & 200 inhab. Within half a m. are 4 grist m., a carding machine, & 2 gunsmiths' shops.
UNION, t., Morgan co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,795.
UNION, t. Muskingum co., O. It has 4 churches. The v. contains an academy & 151 inhab. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,625; 1850, 1,559.
UNION, t., Pike co., O. Pop. 1850, 564.
UNION, t., Putnam co., O. Pop. 1840, 401; 1850, 515.
UNION, t., Ross co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,532; 1850, 2,666.
UNION, t., Scioto co., O. Surface hilly; soil generally fertile. Drained by Little Scioto river, flowing into Ohio r. Pop. 1840, 575; 1850, 665.
UNION, t., Tuscarawas co., O. It contains Rockford v. Pop. of t. 1840, 945; 1850, 944.
UNION, t., Union co., O. It contains Milford v., and has a Unitarian & a Presbyterian church. Pop. 1840, 694; 1850, 1,215.
UNION, t., Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1850, 84.
UNION, t., Warren co., O. It contains Deerfield v., & several others. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,617; 1850, 1,712.
UNION, t., Washington co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,165.
UNION, t., Branch co., Mich. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 507; 1850, 1,271.
UNION, p-v., Cass co., Mich., 160 W.S.W. Detroit, 605 W.
UNION, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 412.
UNION, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 588.
UNION, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 622.
UNION, t., De Kalb co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 778.
UNION, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 832.
UNION, t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 734.
UNION, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 593; 1850, 544.
UNION, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 476; 1850, 522.
UNION, t., Johnson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,227.
UNION, t., Laporte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 808.
UNION, t., Madison co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 623.
UNION, t., Miami co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 584; 1850, 812.
UNION, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 5,627.
UNION, t., Parke co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,188.
UNION, p-o., Gibson co., Ia.
UNION, p-o., Pike co., Ia.
UNION, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,480; 1850, 1,179.
UNION, t., Saint Joseph co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 615.
UNION, t., Shelby co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,071.
UNION, t., Union co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,166.
UNION, t., Vanderburgh co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 673.
UNION, p-o., Rock co., Wis., 20 S.E. Madison, 827 W.
UNION, t., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 916.
UNION, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.
UNION, t., Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 266.
UNION, t., Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 50.
UNION, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 724.
UNION, t., Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,119.
UNION, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 420.
UNION, p-t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 909.
UNION, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Mo., 73 E. Jefferson City, 863 W. Situated on Bourbeuse cr., a branch of Maramec r., 7 S. Missouri r. It contains a court house, jail, 4 stores, & 200 inhabitants.
UNION, t., Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 988.
UNION, t., Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 504.
UNION, t., St. Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 898.
UNION, t., Washington co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,761.
UNION, p-v., Boone co., Ky., 73 E. by N. Frankfort, 507 W. It contains 2 churches, a store, & about 75 inhabitants.
UNION, p-v., Greene co., Ala., 33 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 851 W.
UNION, p-v., Newton co., Miss., 75 E. Jackson, 942 W.
UNION, p-v., capital of Union co., Ark., 206 S. Little Rock, 1,251 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Washita r., & contains a court house, several stores, and about 100 dwellings.
UNION, p. t., Fulton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 363.
UNION, t., Izard co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 466.
UNION, t., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 530.
UNION, p. o., Santa Clara co., Cal.
UNION, p. v., Yarmouth t., Elgin co., Can. W., 22 S. London. Has a Baptist church, a store, a woollen fac., a saw m., & 150 inhabs.
UNION, a seaport town of Central America, state & 79 m. E.S.E. St. Salvador, on the W. coast of Conchagua Gulf.—*Union Island*, Grenadines, Brit. W. Indies, is 5 m. N. Carriacou.
UNION BRIDGE, p-o., Carroll co., Md., 67 N.W. Annapolis, 68 W.
UNION BRIDGE, p. o., Titus co., Tex.
UNION CENTRE, p. v., Union t., Broome co., N. Y. Situated on the New York & Erie r. r., 233 miles

from New York. Contains 3 churches, several stores, & 650 inhabs.

UNION CITY, p-v., Sherwood t., Branch co., Mich., 116 W.S.W. Detroit, 372 W. Situated on St. Joseph's r., at the junction of Coldwater r., at the head of navigation, on the St. Joseph. It has a store, several mechanic shops, & a number of dwellings, and possesses great water power.

UNION CITY, p. o., Randolph co., Ia.

UNION CHURCH, p-o., Jefferson co., Miss.

UNION CORNERS, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

UNION CORNERS, p-o., Sparta t., Livingston co., N. Y., 251 W. Albany, 343 W.

UNION CROSS ROADS, p. o., Union pa., La.

UNION DALE, p. o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

UNION DISTRICT, p-o., Washtenaw co., Mich., 44 W. Detroit, 520 W.

UNION ELLERY, p-o., Ellery t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 341 W. by S. Albany, 328 W.

UNION FALLS, p-v., Black Brook t., Clinton co., N. Y., 168 N. Albany, 543 W. Situated on the W. side of Saranac r., which here affords great water power. It has a store, 2 saw m., an extensive forge, and about 100 inhabitants.

UNION FURNACE, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa.

UNION GROVE, p-o., Prince George co., Va., 36 S. E. Richmond, 155 W.

UNION GROVE, p-o., Whitesides co., Ill., 191 N. by W. Springfield, 854 W.

UNION GROVE, p. o., Racine co., Wis.

UNION GROVE, p-o., Newton co., Mo.

UNION HALL, p-o., Franklin co., Va., 164 W.S. W. Richmond, 239 W. It contains a Methodist church, & on Pig r., in the vicinity, a flouring m., & a woollen & cotton fac. It has about 15 dwellings.

UNION LEVEL, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 103 S. W. Richmond, 217 W.

UNION LINE, p. o., Spartanburg dist., S. C.

UNION MEETING HOUSE, p-o., Baltimore co., Md., 61 N.N.W. Annapolis, 71 W.

UNION MILLS, p-v., Broadalbin t., Fulton co., N. Y., 46 N.W. Albany, 420 W. It contains a store, a paper m., a saw m., & 100 inhabs.

UNION MILLS, p-v., Union t., Erie co., Pa., 249 N.W. Harrisburg, 339 W. Situated on a branch of French cr.

UNION MILLS, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 65 N.N.W. Annapolis, 75 W.

UNION MILLS, p-v., Fluvanna co., Va., 73 W.N. W. Richmond, 126 W. Situated on the S. side of Rivanna r., & contains a Methodist church, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., a large cotton fac., 1,500 sp., & 250 inhab.

UNION MILLS, p. o., Heard co., Ga.

UNION MILLS, p. o., La Porte co., Ia.

UNION MILLS, p. o., Mahaska co., Iowa.

UNION PLAIN, p. o., Brown co., O.

UNION POINT, p-o., Greene co., Ga.

UNION POINT, p. o., Union co., Ill.

UNION POINT, p. o., Concordia pa., La.

UNION PRAIRIE, p. o., Alamakee co., Iowa.

UNION SETTLEMENT, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

UNION SOCIETY, p-o., Windham t., Greene co., N. Y., 51 S.W. Albany, 358 W.

UNION SPRINGS, p-v., Springport t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 168 W. by N. Albany, 329 W. Situated on the E. side of Cayuga lake, & contains 3 churches, 5 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., a grist m., 2 saw m., and about 600 inhabitants. It contains a mineral spring of some celebrity.

UNION SPRINGS, p. o., Union co., Ark.

UNION SPRINGS, p-v., Macon co., Ala., 153 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 824 W. It contains about 75 inhab.

UNION SPRINGS, p. o., Harrison co., Tex.

UNION SQUARE, p-o., Mexico t., Oswego co., N. Y., 152 W.N.W. Albany, 377 W.

UNION SQUARE, p-v., Montgomery co., Pa., 92 E. Harrisburg, 162 W.

UNION STAR, p. o., Breckenridge co., Ky.

UNIONTOWN, p-b., Union t., capital of Fayette co., Pa., 179 W. by S. Harrisburg, 195 W. Situated on Redstone creek. It contains 7 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Cath., and 1 colored congregation,—a court house, several stores, a pottery, several mills & manufactories, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,333 inhabs. It contains Madison College, founded by the Methodists in 1825. Chartered in 1827.

UNIONTOWN, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 35 N.W. Baltimore, 65 N.N.W. Annapolis, 72 W. It contains 365 inhab.

UNIONTOWN, p-v., Wheeling t., Belmont co., O., 6 N.W. St. Clairsville, 114 E. Columbus, 284 W. It contains 3 stores, & a number of mechanic shops, & 194 inhab.

UNIONTOWN, v., Lake t., Stark co., O., 12 N. Canton, 128 N.E. Columbus. It contains 3 churches, —1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, various mechanic shops, 2 tanneries, and 300 inhabs.

UNIONTOWN, p. o., Wells co., Ia.

UNIONTOWN, p-v., Union co., Ky., 170 W. by S. Frankfort. Situated on the left bank of the Ohio r., & has 4 stores & about 150 inhab.

UNIONTOWN, p. o. Knox co., Ill.

UNIONTOWN, p-v., Perry co., Ala., 60 S.S.E. Tuscaloosa, 872 W. Situated on the head waters of Chilalohee cr., & contains an Episcopal church & 290 inhab.

UNIONTOWN, p. o., Trinity co., Cal.

UNIONTOWN, p. o., Indian Territory.

UNION VALE, t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Surface rolling & hilly; soil clay loam & gravel. Drained by Fishkill cr. It has a cotton fac., a flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,498; 1850, 1,552.

UNION VALLEY, p. o., Cortland co., N. Y.

UNION VILLAGE, p-v., Orange co., Vt., 46 S.E. Montpelier, 496 W.

UNION VILLAGE, p-o., Lisle t., Broome co., N. Y., 137 W.S.W. Albany, 314 W.

UNION VILLAGE, v., Greenwich t., Washington co., N. Y. Pleasantly situated on both sides of Battenkill r., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a bank, 11 stores, a cotton fac., a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., a furnace, a carriage fac., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,300 inhab.

UNION VILLAGE, p-v., Northumberland co., Va., 88 E.N.E. Richmond, 147 W.

UNION VILLAGE, v., Warren co., O., 4 W. Lebanon. It is inhabited by *Shakers*, who have a large church in the centre. The community, numbering about 400, is divided into five *families*, each with an extensive house, & surrounding out-houses & workshops, gardens, &c.

UNION VILLAGE, v., Mercer co., Ky.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Middlesex co., Mass., 25 W. Boston, 420 W. Situated on Concord river, & contains a Congregational church, a cotton fac., and 2 paper m.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Farmington t., Hartford co., Ct., 10 W. Hartford, 334 W. Situated on the Farmington r., & on the Collinsville branch railroad, 28 miles from New Haven, & contains a church, a paper fac., a saw fac., a thread fac., & 350 inhab.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Minisink t., Orange co., N. Y., 119 S.S.W. Albany, 264 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, & about 150 inhab.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., East Marlborough t., Chester co., Pa., 74 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. It contains 2 stores & about 20 dwellings.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 67 N.W. Annapolis, 58 W.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., & capital Union dist., S. C., 45 N.W. Columbia, 464 W. Situated on a small branch of Tyger r, & on the Spartanburg & Union r. r., and contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores, and 554 inhab.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Monroe co., Ga., 63 W. Milledgeville, 670 W.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Madison t., Lake co., O., 192 N.E. Columbus, 347 W. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 stores, & about 450 inhab. It has large iron works in the vicinity.

UNIONVILLE, p. o., Monroe co., Ia.

UNIONVILLE, p. o., Appanoose co., Iowa.

UNIONVILLE, p-v., Bedford co., Tenn., 46 S.S.E. Nashville, 695 W.

UNIONVILLE, p. o., Blount co., Ala.

UNIONVILLE, p. o., Cass co., Tex.

UNIONVILLE, p. v., Markham t., York co., Can. W., 19 N. by E. Toronto. It has 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, & 350 inhab.

UNIONVILLE CENTRE, p. o., Union co., O.

UNIOPOLIS, p. o., Auglaize co., O.

UNISON, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 137 N. Richmond, 52 W.

UNITARIA, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (THE REPUBLIC OF THE), a confederacy of sovereign states, occupying the middle zone of North America, between 24° and 49° N. lat., & 67° and 125° W. lon., extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British possessions on the N., to the Gulf of Mexico & the Mexican republic on the S. Extreme width, E. and W., 2,800 m., & extreme depth, N. & S., 1,900 m.; frontier 11,000 m., of which 4,400 m. sea-coast, & 1,600 lake coast, not including indentations. Area about 3,400,000 sq. m. This confederacy, consisting originally of 13 states, now comprises 31 states, the federal district, and several territories, as follows:—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	†Admission to Union, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Population 1850‡ Whites	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.	Capitals.	Pop. of caps.
Alabama	14th Dec., 1819	50,722	426,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	15.2	Montgomery	8,728
Arkansas	15th June, 1836	52,198	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	4.0	Little Rock	2,167
California	9th Sept., 1850	188,982	91,635	962	.....	92,597§	0.5	Sacramento	6,820
Carolina,* North	21st Nov., 1789	45,500	553,028	27,463	288,584	869,039	19.1	Raleigh	4,518
Carolina,* South	23d May, 1788	28,000	274,563	8,960	384,984	668,507	23.8	Columbia	6,060
Columbia, Dist. of	16th July, 1790	50	37,941	10,059	3,687	51,687	1,033.7	WASHINGTON CITY	40,001
Connecticut*	9th Jan., 1788	4,750	363,099	7,693	.....	370,792	78.1	Hartford	13,555
Delaware*	7th Dec., 1787	2,120	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	43.2	Dover	4,207
Florida	3d March, 1845	59,268	47,203	932	39,310	87,445	1.5	Tallahassee	1,391
Georgia*	2d Jan., 1788	58,000	521,572	2,931	381,682	906,185	15.6	Columbus	5,942
Illinois	3d Dec., 1818	55,409	846,034	5,436	.....	851,470	15.4	Springfield	4,533
Indiana	11th Dec., 1816	33,809	977,154	11,262	.....	988,416	29.2	Indianapolis	8,091
Indian Territory	.....	187,171	(Inhabited by about 110,000 Indians.)				...	...	....
Iowa	28th Dec., 1846	50,914	191,881	333	.....	192,214	3.8	Iowa City	1,582
Kansas Territory	30th May, 1854	136,700	(No white inhabitants in 1850.)				.....		....
Kentucky	1st June, 1792	37,680	761,413	10,011	210,981	982,405	26.1	Frankfort	3,308
Louisiana	8th April, 1812	41,346	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	12.5	Baton Rouge	3,905
Maine	5th Mar., 1820	35,000	581,813	1,356	.....	583,169	16.7	Augusta	11,753
Maryland*	28th Apr., 1788	11,000	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	53.0	Annapolis	3,011
Massachusetts*	6th Feb., 1788	7,250	985,450	9,064	.....	994,514	137.2	Boston	136,881
Mesilla Territory	1854	78,000	(The pop. cannot exceed 10,000, chiefly Indians.)				.....		....
Michigan	26th Jan., 1837	56,243	395,071	2,583	.....	397,654	7.1	Lansing	1,229
Minnesota Territory	3d March, 1849	141,839	6,038	39	.....	6,077	0.0	St. Paul	1,338
Mississippi	10th Dec., 1817	47,151	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	12.8	Jackson	1,881
Missouri	10th Aug., 1821	65,035	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	10.5	Jefferson City	3,000
Nebraska Territory	30th May, 1854	528,725	(No white inhabitants in 1850.)				.....		....
New Hampshire*	21st June, 1788	8,030	317,456	520	.....	317,976	39.6	Concord	8,576
New Mexico Territory	9th Sept., 1850	210,774	61,525	22	.....	61,547	0.3	Santa Fé	4,846
New York*	26th July, 1788	46,000	3,048,325	49,069	.....	3,097,394	67.3	Albany	50,763
New Jersey*	18th Dec., 1787	6,851	465,509	23,810	236	489,555	71.4	Trenton	6,461
Ohio	29th Nov., 1802	39,964	1,955,050	25,279	.....	1,980,329	49.5	Columbus	17,882
Oregon Territory	14th Aug., 1848	227,642	12,038	55	.....	12,093	0.0	Salem	600
Pennsylvania*	12th Dec., 1787	47,000	2,258,160	53,626	.....	2,311,786	49.2	Harrisburg	7,834
Rhode Island*	29th May, 1790	1,200	143,875	3,670	.....	147,545	122.9	Providence	41,513
Tennessee	1st June, 1796	44,000	756,836	6,422	239,459	1,002,717	22.8	Nashville	11,498
Texas	29th Dec., 1845	325,520	154,034	397	58,160	212,592	0.6	Austin	629
Utah Territory	9th Sept., 1850	187,923	11,330	24	26	11,380	0.1	Fillmore City	200
Virginia*	26th June, 1788	61,352	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	23.2	Richmond	27,570
Vermont	4th Mar., 1791	8,000	313,402	718	.....	314,120	39.2	Montpelier	2,310
Washington Territory	2d Mar., 1853	113,821	1,049	152	.....	1,201	0.0	Olympia	200
Wisconsin	29th May, 1848	53,924	304,756	635	.....	305,391	5.6	Madison	1,871
Total		3,384,865	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	7.0		

The population of the United States increases naturally and by immigration at the rate of three per cent. yearly, and hence in 1855, must amount, at least, in round numbers to twenty-seven millions, and in 1860 will be thirty-one millions.

* Original states.

† The dates subjoined refer—1st, to the signing of the Constitution by the original states; 2d, to the admission of new states; 3d, to the erection of territories; and 4th, to the treaty with Mexico ceding the Mesilla territory.

‡ Refer to the State Articles for later enumerations.

§ Census incomplete.

‖ The whole number of Indians within the United States territory is estimated at 400,764; about 18,000 in the states E. of the Mississippi; in Minnesota, and along the frontier of the W. states, mainly emigrant tribes, 110,000; on the plains and Rocky Mountains, 63,000; in Texas, 29,000; in New Mexico, 45,000; in California, 100,000; in Utah, 12,000; and in Oregon, 23,000. These are not included in the above enumeration of inhabitants.

POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE.

AGE.	White Persons. Males.	White Persons. Females.	Free Colored. Males.	Free Colored. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total Population. Males.	Total Population. Females.
Under 1 year	273,307	264,354	5,576	5,600	39,343	41,266	318,226	311,220
1 and under 5	1,198,746	1,160,051	24,743	24,902	227,745	232,140	1,451,234	1,417,093
5 " " 10	1,372,438	1,331,690	28,806	29,246	239,163	239,925	1,640,407	1,600,861
10 " " 15	1,325,575	1,176,554	26,061	26,247	221,480	214,712	1,473,116	1,417,513
15 " " 20	1,041,116	1,087,600	20,395	23,399	176,169	181,113	1,237,680	1,192,112
25 " " 30	1,869,092	1,758,469	35,782	41,765	289,535	282,615	2,194,469	2,082,849
30 " " 40	1,288,682	1,128,257	26,153	29,072	175,300	178,355	1,490,135	1,335,684
40 " " 50	840,222	748,566	18,199	19,741	109,152	110,780	967,573	879,087
50 " " 60	498,660	469,511	11,771	12,572	65,254	61,762	575,685	533,845
60 " " 70	264,742	256,480	6,671	7,362	38,102	36,569	309,515	300,411
70 " " 80	111,416	112,648	2,878	3,438	13,166	13,688	127,460	129,774
80 " " 90	31,243	34,403	1,106	1,512	4,378	4,740	36,727	40,655
90 " " 100	3,653	4,409	319	544	1,211	1,473	5,183	6,422
100 and upward	357	430	114	229	606	819	1,077	1,478
Age unknown	7,153	3,154	150	136	1,581	1,533	8,884	4,823
Total	10,026,402	9,526,666	208,724	225,771	1,602,535	1,601,778	11,837,371	11,354,215

ORIGIN OF THE FREE POPULATION.

Class of Population.	Born in the State in which resident.	Resident in States in which not born.	Born in foreign state or country.	Birth-place unknown.	Total of each Class.
White persons	13,103,650	4,176,225	2,240,535	32,658	19,553,068
Colored persons	353,399	75,025	4,067	2,004	434,495
Grand Total	13,457,049	4,251,250	2,244,602	34,662	19,987,563

DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC.

Classes.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Total.
White persons	9,136	7,978	14,972	14,257	46,345
Free colored	136	429	311	348	1,224
Slaves	531	1,387	972	1,182	3,425
Total in 1850	9,803	9,794	15,610	15,787	50,994

POPULATION AT DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.
		Free.	Slave.	Total.	
1790	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	757,363	3,929,827
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	1,001,436	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	1,377,810	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	238,156	1,538,038	1,776,194	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	2,328,642	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	2,873,758	17,069,453
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	3,638,808	23,191,876

DECENNIAL RATIO OF INCREASE.

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.
		Free.	Slave.	Total.	
1790–1800	35.68	82.23	27.96	32.23	35.01
1800–1810	36.18	72.00	33.40	37.58	36.45
1810–1820	34.12	27.73	29.10	28.91	33.13
1820–1830	34.03	34.20	30.62	31.10	33.49
1830–1840	34.72	20.87	23.81	23.41	32.67
1840–1850	37.74	12.47	28.82	26.62	35.87

POPULATION AT DECENNIAL PERIODS CLASSIFIED INTO SEXES.

Census Years.	White Persons.		Free Colored.		Slaves.		Total Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1790	1,615,625	1,556,839	Note.—The first three enumerations do not distinguish the sexes of the colored population.					
1800	2,204,421	2,100,068						
1810	2,987,571	2,874,433						
1820	3,995,133	3,866,804	114,966	123,190	788,028	750,010	4,898,127	4,740,004
1830	5,363,420	5,173,958	153,453	166,146	1,012,823	996,220	6,529,696	6,336,324
1840	7,255,534	6,940,161	186,481	199,822	1,246,517	1,240,938	8,688,532	8,380,921
1850	10,026,402	9,526,666	208,724	225,771	1,602,535	1,601,778	11,837,661	11,354,215

PROPORTION OF SEXES AT DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Census Years.	White Persons.		Free Colored.		Slaves.		Total Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1790	50.93	49.07	See Note above.					
1800	51.21	48.79						
1810	50.96	49.04						
1820	50.82	49.18	48.28	51.72	51.24	48.76	50.82	49.18
1830	50.92	49.06	48.01	51.99	50.42	49.58	50.77	49.23
1840	51.11	48.89	48.24	51.76	50.11	49.89	50.90	49.10
1850	51.28	48.72	48.04	51.96	50.01	49.99	51.04	48.96

The increasing preponderance of males in the white population is caused by the greater immigration of men than women. Among the free colored inhabitants the converse obtains, owing in some measure to a disproportionate emigration of males to Liberia. The slaves which are affected neither by immigration nor emigration, are found to be in a sexual equipoise; but with a tendency to a feminine preponderance,—an aspect observable in all old settled communities.

PROPORTION OF CLASSES AT DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.		
		Free.	Slave.	Total.
1790	80.73	1.51	17.76	19.27
1800	81.13	2.04	16.83	18.87
1810	80.97	2.57	16.46	19.03
1820	81.57	2.47	15.96	18.43
1830	81.90	2.48	15.62	18.10
1840	83.19	2.96	14.57	16.83
1850	84.31	1.87	13.82	15.99

In 1850, the aggregate number of "free white male persons," over fifteen years of age, employed in professional & industrial pursuits was 5,371,876; & of these the number employed in commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanic arts, & mining, was 1,596,265; in agriculture, 2,400,583; in labor not agricultural, 222,520; in the army, 5,370; in sea & river navigation, 116,341; in law, medicine, & divinity, 24,515; in other pursuits requiring education, 95,814; in government civil service, 24,960; in domestic service, 22,243; and in other occupations, 22,159.

Nativities of Slaves.—It is almost impossible to distinguish between native & foreign-born slaves, & no facts on this subject, except under the mortality schedules, were collected by the census takers. From these it appears that slaves, save to some extent Africans, were generally considered as natives of the place of decease. As few slaves have been introduced into the country since 1808, and those chiefly in Florida previous to 1819, under Spanish rule, and into Louisiana, it will be necessary to look into the class over 60 years of age for the survivors of the original Africans. The whole number of slaves in 1850 over 60 was 114,752; and of these no one familiar with the south would admit that more than 8,000 or 10,000 were Africans. In Louisiana in 1849-50 a hundred & ten African slaves are reported to have died out of a total of 6,083 deaths of slaves of all ages. In Virginia a few or no African deaths are reported. The ages of deceased Africans on the census schedules, generally range higher than 60, often more than 70, & in South Carolina as high as 80, 90, 100 & 110.

Proportion of Black and Mulattoes.—Of the free colored population 275,400 were blacks, & 159,295 mulattoes, or in the proportion of 100 blacks to 57.56 mulattoes; of the slave population, 2,957,657 were blacks, & 246,656 mulattoes, or as 100 to 8.34; & of the total free & slave population 3,233,057 were blacks, & 405,751 mulattoes, or as 100 to 12.54.

Slave Owners.—The total number of families holding slaves in 1850, was 347,525; & have on the average of 5.7 persons to each family. There are about 2,000,000 persons in the relation of slave-owners, or about a third of the white population in the slave states, & in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, & Louisiana one half are in such a position. Of the aggregate number of families holding slaves, 68,820 owned each one; 105,683 over one & under five; 80,765 five & under ten; 54,595 ten & under twenty; 29,733 twenty & under fifty; 6,196 fifty & under a hundred; 1,479 a hundred & under two hundred; 187 two & under three hundred; 56 three & under five hundred; 18 five hundred & under a thousand; & two a thousand & upwards. As the census statistics were taken by counties, the results do not show the actual numbers owned by individuals where estates lie in two or more counties; & it is well known that many planters in reality own a larger number than the census returns show. This will be found to be the case in the cotton & sugar states, where the plantations are on a vast scale. The above returns however, show that one fifth of the properties are in a single slave, & nearly one half in less than five slaves. The following exhibits the number of families holding slaves in each of the slave states:

Alabama	29,295	Delaware	809	Maryland	16,040	South Carolina	25,596
Arkansas	5,999	Georgia	38,456	Mississippi	23,116	Tennessee	33,864
Columbia, District of	1,477	Kentucky	38,385	Missouri	19,185	Texas	7,747
Florida	3,520	Louisiana	20,670	North Carolina	28,303	Virginia	55,063

Slave Occupations.—In no census have the occupations of slaves been returned. How many are employed as mechanics, how many as laborers, how many as house servants, cannot be known; nor more than approximately how many on the different agricultural crops of the south. It may, however, be safe to say, that 2,500,000 are rural, & the remainder of the whole number urban, and that of the rural slaves, at least as many will be employed as there are slave properties, which would leave about 2,450,000 slaves to be directly employed in agriculture, including males & females, & persons of all ages. Slaves under 10 and over 60 years of age, however, are seldom employed industrially. The distribution of the agricultural slaves among the great staples is in something like the following proportions, as near as can be judged after a careful examination of the subject, bearing in mind, at the same time, that large quantities of bread stuffs are produced in addition:—In the production of hemp & flax, about 60,000, or 3 per cent.; or rice, 125,000, or 5 per cent.; of sugar, 150,000, or 6 per cent.; of tobacco, 350,000, or 14 per cent.; & of cotton, 1,765,000, or 72 per cent.

Physical Features.—The United States is traversed by two ranges of mountains, the Alleghanies, and the great mountain mass of North America, the Rocky Mountains. These divide the country into three distinct geographical regions; the Atlantic slope, descending from the crest of the Alleghanies to the ocean on the S.E.; the Great Mississippi valley, between the Alleghanies & the Rocky Mountains; & the Western declivity, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. The Alleghanies are a long plateau, crested with several mountain ridges, & groups separated from each other by wide and elevated valleys. They commence in Northern Alabama & Georgia, & reach their culminating point in North Carolina, where they attain an elevation of 6,476 feet; thence passing N.easterly in parallel ridges, varying in height from 2,000 ft. to 6,000 ft., & a breadth of from 20 to 100 miles, through Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, N. Hampshire, & Eastern Canada, where they terminate in the bold headland of Cape Gaspé. In New York they reach their highest elevations in the spur branching off N.westerly, known as the Catskill mountains & the Adiron-

dack group. In Massachusetts at Mount Washington. In Vermont it attains its highest elevation in the Green mountains, known as the Mansfield mountain & the Camels Hump. In New Hampshire in the White Mountains, & in Canada at Mount Logan.

The Rocky Mountains take a much greater breadth, & the culminating points reach the region of eternal snows, rising in the portion passing through the United States to the height of 14,000 ft. This is the great mountain range of the continent, traversing it from Cape Horn to the Arctic ocean, forming the longest continuous mountain mass on the face of the globe. Between this range and the Pacific coast are some minor mntn. ridges, whose culminations in several places rise far above the snow line & furnish some active volcanoes.

The Mississippi river has its entire course in the territory of the Republic, & the valley drained by it, and its numerous tributaries, is one of the most extensive fertile tracts on the earth's surface. The most noted feature of the United States is the slightly inclined plain, which extends along the entire Atlantic coast, with a breadth of from 50 to 100 miles in width; beyond this plain commences the hilly country extending to the foot of the Alleghany ridge. The soil of the Atlantic plain is sandy, but in many places highly productive; & the hilly portion has a strong fertile soil, capable of supporting a dense population. The Pacific section is traversed by several extensive rivers, & presents a much diversified surface, with varied & picturesque scenery; but some portions are mere desert wastes, such is said to be the case with the great California basin, the water courses of which are lost in the sands & volcanic regions, or enter lakes with no visible outlet.

Lakes.—All the great lakes, with the exception of Michigan & Champlain, lie partly in Canada, the division line passing centrally through them, and their connecting streams, for a distance of about 1,500 miles. The first (the most extensive sheet of fresh water on the earth's surface) in the series, is Lake Superior, the surplus waters of which, descending through the strait of St. Marys into Lake Huron, which, with the accumulated waters from Michigan, pass through the St. Clair Strait & Lake, & the Detroit into Lake Erie; whence passing over the precipice of Niagara, & through Niagara straits, enter Ontario; Lake Ontario has its outlet by the magnificent St. Lawrence, through Canadian territory, into the Atlantic Ocean. The following is a tabular statement of the extent of these fresh-water seas, with their depth & elevation:

Lakes.	Mean Length.	Mean Breadth.	Area.	Mean Depth.	Elev. above Sea.
Superior	400 miles	80 miles	32,000 sq. m.	900 feet	598 feet.
Michigan	320 "	70 "	22,400 "	1,000 "	578 "
Green Bay	100 "	20 "	2,000 "	1,000 "	578 "
Huron	240 "	80 "	20,400 "	1,000 "	578 "
St. Clair	20 "	14 "	360 "	20 "	570 "
Erie	240 "	40 "	9,600 "	84 "	565 "
Ontario	180 "	35 "	6,300 "	500 "	232 "

Lake Champlain, lying between New York & Vermont, is 128 miles long, & from 1 to 16 wide, and discharges its waters through the Sorel into the St. Lawrence. It is computed that these lakes contain 14,000 cubic miles of water—a quantity more than five-sevenths of all the fresh water of the earth. The extent of the country drained by them from the north-west angle of Superior to the St. Lawrence, including also the area of the lakes themselves, is estimated at 335,515 square miles.

Rivers.—The water courses of the United States are on an extensive scale, & afford, with the great artificial connecting links, a system of inland navigation unsurpassed. First in order are those of the Atlantic slope, the waters of which enter directly into the ocean; the principal of these are the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Merrimac, the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, the James, the Cape Fear, the Great Pedee, the Savannah, the Altamaha, & St. Johns, &c. These are all navigable streams, some for a great distance inland. Second, the rivers entering the Gulf of Mexico or Sea of Cortes. The Appalachicola, the Mobile, the immense Mississippi, the Sabine, the Trinity, the Brazos, the Colorado, & the Rio Grande. The rivers entering the Pacific are the Columbia, the Sacramento & San Joaquin, the Colorado, & Gila, the latter two discharging their waters into the Gulf of California. There are many rivers entering the great lakes, and also the St. Lawrence, the great artery of Canada. (*See rivers under proper names.*)

A remarkable analogy exists in the structure of the land in the United States & Central & Northern Europe. Gneiss, mica, schist, & granite, prevail over wide areas in the Alleghanies; & on the Atlantic slope, & in the high & middle latitudes of the continent, silurian strata extend over 2,000 miles. The Rocky Mountains also are mostly silurian, except the east ridge, which is of stratified crystalline rocks, amygdaloid, & ancient volcanic productions. The Coast Range has the same characteristics, with immense tracts of volcanic rocks, both ancient & modern, chiefly obsidian. In North America volcanic action is entirely confined to the coast & highlands along the Pacific; but within the United States at the present day this action is dormant (with the exception of Mt. St. Helens), although its activity is very apparent both to the north & south—to the N. in Mt. St. Elias, & to the S. in the Mexican volcanoes. The principal minerals produced in the United States are iron, coal, copper, lead, & gold, with a great number of less importance. Since 1848 the great field of gold gathering has been California, where large quantities have been obtained with little labor [California], & both silver & quicksilver abound in the same state. Silver, however, is mostly obtained from the lead & copper mines of the Upper Mississippi & Lake Superior countries, where it is found in combination with these metals. The principal deposits of gold, otherwise than those of California, occur in the primary rocks between the river Rappahannock in Virginia & the Coosa in Alabama; but it has been found in smaller quantities as far north as Maine. Gold & silver abound also in New Mexico & Western Texas, & probably in the Mesilla territory. The coal fields of the states are of prodigious extent. Nearly one-fourth of the country between the Alleghanies & the Mississippi is composed of coal beds; & in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, & Illinois, coal mining has become of vast importance to general industry. The ascertained areas of the coal formation in the under-mentioned states are as follows:—in Alabama, 3,400 sq. m.; Georgia, 150; Tennessee, 4,300; Kentucky, 13,500; Virginia, 21,195; Maryland, 550; Ohio, 11,900; Indiana, 7,700; Illinois, 44,000; Pennsylvania, 15,437; Michigan, 5,000; & Missouri 6,000;—total, 133,132 sq. m. Coal has also been found on the Pacific slope,—in California, Oregon, & Washington,—& the mineral will no doubt be found in Texas & the adjoining country. As a gen-

eral remark, it may be stated that the coal east of the highest Alleghanies takes the form of anthracite, while west & in the valleys of the great central rivers it is bituminous. Iron is equally abundant with coal, & is usually found in juxtaposition with it. The principal seats of iron mining are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, & Northern Michigan; & it is also extensively mined in Northern New York. Pennsylvania, however, is pre-eminent in this industry, & produces at least one-half the iron mined in the United States. Copper is mined chiefly in Northern Michigan, but to a less extent in Connecticut, New York, Tennessee, North Carolina, etc.; & rich copper mines exist also in New Mexico, near the head of the Gila river. Lead is worked chiefly in Illinois, Wisconsin, & Iowa; on the Mississippi, & for many miles around the territory, in which are included Dubuque, Galena, & Mineral Point; & in these regions upwards of 20,000 tons are annually produced. [With respect to other mineral products refer to the STATES severally.] The United States has also valuable quarries of marble & other building stone; salt mines & springs, & an infinite variety of mineral waters, many of which are highly medicinal. The number of persons engaged in mining & quarrying in 1850, was as follows:—colliers, 28,168; miners, 77,419; quarrymen, 1,932; salt makers, 2,796;—total, 110,316.

The predominating character of the climate of the United States is a comparative coldness, although in some parts an oppressive heat prevails during a portion of the summer. On the Atlantic coast the thermometer measures 10° lower heat than in the same latitudes in Europe; & the mean annual temperature of New York is scarcely that of London. Bordering the northern boundary of the United States the cold is intense, while frosts occasionally occur as low down as Florida. In winter, keen & piercing N.W. winds prevail, & even carry their chilling influence into the more southern regions. The transitions from cold to heat, & from winter to summer, are very sudden, especially in the north. These, however, are not productive of injury to the animal economy, & hence, in the northern states, where they are more palpable, the health of the inhabitants is robust & permanent. In the south, on approaching the tropics, the heat is occasionally excessive; & from the large bodies of water along the east & south shores the air is moist, & the incentives to disease more vigorous. On the whole, however, the climate is propitious to agriculture & out-door employments. The forests of the United States are of vast extent, & the individual trees of the most enormous dimensions. These are extremely valuable for their products, & furnish timber for ship-building & the hardest woods for cabinet ware; & consist principally of pines, oak, ash, sycamore, chestnut, walnut, hickory, maple, cedar, cherry, locust, etc. Fruit trees of every description are also abundant;—in the N. the apple, pear, plum, peach, etc., & in the S. the orange, lemon, & other tropical varieties. Maize, or Indian corn, the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to America, has a very extensive range in the United States, & is successfully cultivated throughout the Republic.

The following table will show the proportion of population & certain agricultural products of the several states to the total of the United States:—

STATES.	Pop.	Wheat.	Ind. Corn	Rice.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Wool.	Hemp.	Sugar.
Maine	251	29	3	..	..	..	26	..	..
New Hampshire	137	18	27	..	..	..	211	..	..
Vermont	135	53	34	..	..	..	647	..	..
Massachusetts	429	3	40	..	7	..	111	..	..
Rhode Island	64	..	9	..	..	..	25	..	..
Connecticut	160	4	33	..	63	..	95	..	..
New York	1,336	1,306	302	..	4	..	1,918	1	..
New Jersey	211	160	148	..	..	..	71	..	..
Pennsylvania	997	1,529	335	..	46	..	853	13	..
Delaware	39	48	53	..	..	..	11	..	..
Maryland	290	447	182	..	1,072	..	91	18	..
District Columbia	22	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	613	1,116	595	..	2,844	16	545	4	..
North Carolina	375	212	472	254	600	299	185	11	..
South Carolina	288	106	275	7,428	4	1,219	93	..	27
Georgia	348	108	508	1,809	21	2,021	188	..	66
Florida	38	..	34	5	50	183	4	..	112
Alabama	338	29	486	107	8	2,286	125	..	333
Mississippi	292	14	379	126	2	1,961	107	2	16
Louisiana	223	..	173	205	1	724	21	..	9,128
Texas	92	4	102	4	3	235	25	..	297
Arkansas	91	20	150	3	11	264	35	4	..
Tennessee	432	161	883	12	1,009	788	260	170	10
Kentucky	424	213	991	..	2,778	3	437	5,101	11
Missouri	294	297	612	..	857	..	310	4,596	..
Illinois	307	937	973	..	42	..	410	..	..
Indiana	426	618	895	..	52	..	497	..	..
Ohio	854	1,442	997	..	523	..	1,941	43	..
Michigan	171	490	95	..	..	..	391	..	..
Wisconsin	132	426	34	..	..	..	48	..	..
Iowa	83	152	146	..	..	..	71	..	..
California	40	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minnesota Territory	3	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
N. Mexico Territory	27	19	6	.	..	..	6	..	..
Oregon Territory	6	21	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Utah Territory	5	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

Wheat, barley, oats, peas, & potatoes, are also in universal cultivation; & rice, sugar, cotton, etc., are grown in the southern states. The vine also succeeds well, & of late years a considerable quantity of wine has been made in several of the states. Of 293,560,614 ac. of land in occupation in 1850, the quantity in use for plantations & farms was 113,032,614 ac., & the valuation of the whole is stated at $3,271,575,426. The value of farming implements & machinery was $151,587,688. The live stock was valued at $544,189,516, & consisted of—horses, 4,336,719; asses & mules, 559,331; milch cows, 6,385,094; working oxen, 1,709,744; other cattle, 9,693,069; sheep, 21,723,220; & swine, 30,354,213. In the year preceding 1st June, 1850, the amount of live stock slaughtered was valued at $111,703,142, being at the rate of one-fifth of the whole annually. The dairy products were —butter, 313,345,306 pounds; & cheese, 105,585,893 pounds; & the wool crop was 52,514,959 pounds. The

grain crops for the same year amounted to—wheat, 100,485,944 bush.; rye, 14,188,813; Ind. corn, 592,071,104; oats, 146,584,179; barley, 5,167,015; & buckwheat, 8,956,912; & other food crops to—rice, 215,313,497 pounds; peas & beans, 9,219,901 bush.; Irish potatoes, 65,797,896; & sweet potatoes, 38,268,148 bush. Tobacco was produced to the amount of 199,752,655 lbs., chiefly in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, & Ohio; cotton, 2,469,093 bales of 400 lbs., chiefly in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, & Tennessee; hemp—dew-rotted, 33,192, & water-rotted 1,678 tons, chiefly in Kentucky & Missouri; flax, 7,709,876 lbs., chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, & Ohio; flaxseed, 562,312 bush.; silk cocoons, 10,843 lbs.; maple sugar, 34,253,436 lbs., chiefly in New York, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, & Western Virginia; cane sugar, 247,577 hhds. of 1,000 lbs., in the Gulf states, but especially in Louisiana; molasses, including maple, 12,700,896 gals.; beeswax, 14,853,790 lbs.; hay, 13,838,642 tons; clover seed, 468,978 bush.; other grass seed, 416,831 bush.; hops, 3,497,029 lbs., of which at least three-fifths are produced in New York; wine, 221,249 gallons; etc., etc. The value of orchard products is stated at $7,723,186, & of market garden products at $5,280,030. The value of home-made manufactures returned in the census of 1850 was $27,493,644. It may here be remarked that many of the crops above accounted for are beneath the average crops of the several previous years, varying from 20 to 30 per centum. This is specially noticeable in wheat & potatoes.

The following compares the live stock in 1840 & 1850:—

Census.	Horses & Mules.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1840	4,335,669	14,971,584	19,311,374	26,301,293
1850	4,896,050	17,778,907	21,723,220	30,354,213

And the following compares the grain crops returned at the two periods:—

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Crops.	1840.	1850.
Wheat, bush.	84,823,272	100,485,944	Buckwheat, bush.	7,291,743	8,956,912
Rye, "	18,645,567	14,188,813	Oats, "	123,071,341	146,584,179
Barley, "	4,161,504	5,167,015	Indian Corn, "	377,531,875	592,071,104

And in relation to several crops entering largely into the foreign commerce of the country, the comparison is as follows:—

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Crops.	1840.	1850.
Rice, bush.	80,841,422	215,313,497	Wool, lbs.	35,802,114	52,516,959
Tobacco, lbs.	219,163,319	199,752,655	Sugar (cane), "	119,947,720	247,577,000
Cotton, "	790,479,275	987,637,200	(The sugar crop in La. in 1854 had risen to 449,324 hhds.)		

The whole number of persons occupied in agriculture, in 1850, was 2,400,583.

The United States are making rapid progress in manufactures, & the inventive genius of the country in projecting & perfecting machinery for the abridgment of labor must eventually insure to it a high position in this branch of industry. The statistics of the manufactures of the several states are enumerated under their proper captions, & hence in this place it will only be necessary to give the aggregates as they have been returned in the official census. The entire capital invested in the various manufactures of the United States on the 1st June, 1850,—not including any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500,—amounted in round numbers to $536,000,000; the value of raw material used & consumed to $550,000,000; the number of persons employed to 1,050,000, whose earnings were $240,000,000; & the value of articles manufactured to $1,020,000,000. The following are the statistics of the great manufactures—cotton, wool, iron, leather, etc.:—

Specifications.	Cotton Manufs.	Woollen Manufs.	Iron Manufactures.			Malt and Spirituous Liquors.	Tanneries. Leather.	Salt Manufs.
			Pig.	Castings.	Wrought.			
Establishments, No.	1,094	1,559	377	1,391	422	.....	6,263	339
Capital invested, $	74,501,031	28,118,650	17,346,425	17,416,361	14,495,220	8,334,254	18,900,557	2,827,885
Raw material, "	34,835,056	25,755,988	7,005,289	10,346,355	9,698,109	.....	19,613,237	.....
Hands—males, No.	34,909	21,720	20,298	23,541	13,178	5,487	22,310	2,806
" females, "	59,136	16,574	150	48	79		102	
Monthly wages to males, $	653,778	489,039	421,435	.....	.....	.....	416,214	.....
" " to females, "	703,414	210,901	784	.....	.....	.....	970	.....
Value of products, "	61,869,184	43,207,555	12,748,777	25,108,155	16,747,054	.....	32,861,796	2,222,745

REMARKS.

Cotton used, 641,240 bales. Sheeting made, 763,678,407 yards; and yarn, 27,259,340 lbs.

Wool used, 74,862,829 lbs. Cloth made, 82,206,652 yards; and yarn, 4,294,326 lbs.

Ore used, 1,579,309 tons; coal do., 645,252 do.; coke & charcoal, 54,165,236 bushels. Pig iron made, 564,755,tons.

Pig iron used, 345,553 tons; old metal do., 11,416 do.; ore do., 9,851 do.; coal do., 190,891 do.; charcoal do., 2,413,750 bushels. Castings made, 322,745 tons.

Pig metal used, 251,491 tons; blooms, 33,344 do.; ore, 78,787 do.; coal, 538,063 do.; coke and charcoal, 14,510,828 bush. Wrought iron made, 278,044 tons.

Grain, &c., consumed:—Barley, 3,787,195 bush.; corn, 11,067,761 do.; rye, 2,143,927 do.; oats, 56,517 do.; apples, 521,840 do.; molasses, 61,675 hhds.; hops, 1,296 tons. Liquors produced:—Ale, &c., 1,177,924 bbls.; whiskey, &c., 42,133,955 gallons; rum, 6,500,500 do.

Skins, 81,330; hides, 316,334; & about 6,000,000 sheep, goat, & other small skins not included.

For salt manufactures see report of Secretary of Treasury to House of Representatives 36th Jan., 1854.

Of the male population of the United States the following were the principal employments in 1850:—agricultural implement makers, 1,313; bakers, 14,256; bell & brass-founders, 1,353; black & white-smiths, 99,703; boat-builders, 2,086; book-binders, 3,414; boot & shoe-makers, 130,473; brewers & distillers, 4,854; brick-makers, 11,514; cabinet & chair-makers, 37,359; carpenters, 184,671; cloth-makers, 253; coach-makers, 14,049; cutlers, 892; dyers & bleachers, 3,241; engineers, 11,626; engravers, 2,298; factory hands, 10,869; file-cutters, 291; glass-manufacturers, 3,237; gold & silver-smiths, 3,082; hardware manufac., 819; hat & cap manufac., 11,024; iron-founders, 9,271; iron-workers, 5,008; jewellers, 5,111; laborers, 909,786; lime-burners, 1,013; machinists, 24,095; masons & plasterers, 63,392; mill-wrights, 9,613; miners, 77,410; morocco dressers, 1,923; nail manufac., 2,046 oil-cloth makers, 388; paper-makers, 2,971; plane-makers, 377; plumbers, 1,304; potters, 4,155; powder-makers, 220; printers, 14,740; quarrymen, 1,932; saddle and harness-makers, 22,779; sash & blind-makers, 2,026; ship-carpenters, 14,585; stone & marble-cutters, 14,076; tailors, 52,069; tanners & curriers, 14,988; tobacco & segar-makers, 10,823; type-founders, 211; Watch-makers, 2,901; weavers, 31,872; wheel-wrights, 30,693; woollen manufacturers, 1,087;—total occupied in trades & professions, 5,371,876.

The table annexed will show the progress of manufactures, so far as may be deduced from the capital vested therein in 1840 & 1850, for the decade ending with the latter year:—

States.	1840.	1850.	States.	1840.	1850.
Maine	$7,105,620	$14,700,452	Mississippi	1,797,727	1,835,395
New Hampshire	9,252,448	18,242,114	Louisiana	6,430,699	5,304,924
Vermont	4,326,440	5,001,377	Texas	....	613,238
Massachusetts	41,774,446	83,357,642	Arkansas	424,467	324,055
Rhode Island	10,696,136	12,923,176	Missouri	2,704,405	9,194,999
Connecticut	13,669,139	23,890,348	Tennessee	3,731,580	7,044,144
New York	55,252,779	99,904,405	Kentucky	5,945,259	14,236,904
New Jersey	11,517,582	22,131,710	Ohio	16,905,257	28,612,136
Pennsylvania	31,815,105	91,163,210	Indiana	4,132,043	7,917,818
Delaware	1,589,215	2,978,945	Michigan	3,112,240	5,764,645
Maryland	6,450,284	14,753,143	Illinois	3,136,412	6,128,282
Dist. of Columbia	1,005,775	880,400	Wisconsin	635,926	....
Virginia	11,360,861	18,108,793	Iowa	199,645	1,292,875
North Carolina	3,838,900	7,252,245	California	....	17,000,000
South Carolina	3,216,970	6,060,565	Minnesota, &c.	....	....
Georgia	2,899,565	5,363,490			
Florida	669,490	547,160	Total	267,726,579	536,033,241
Alabama	2,130,064	3,450,606			

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the United States are extremely valuable, & have ever been looked upon as the best nursery for our seamen. A large portion of the first navigators have graduated in this school. From the earliest period of settlement the fisheries have been pursued with ardor, & in fact it may be said that Americans were the first nation that undertook the pursuit of the whale in foreign seas. From pole to pole their vessels are now found, & wherever fish exists there also is the American in pursuit, not including the lake and river fisheries, which in all parts are extensive. The shipping employed in this occupation in 1850 was—in the whale fishery 146,017 tons; in the cod fishery 85,646 tons, & in the mackerel fishery 58,112 tons. All this tonnage belongs to the ports east of New York, & including that city. The principal depots of the whale fishery are New Bedford, which supplies more than half the shipping employed; Nantucket, from which a seventh hails, & Stonington; Gloucester & Barnstable are the chief places engaged in the cod fisheries, & Barnstable in the mackerel fisheries. All the rivers of the Atlantic have shad fisheries, & in the larger bays the herring fisheries are very valuable. Salmon, pike, trout, & a great variety of others, are abundant in the rivers; & on the coasts from Maine to Florida the fisheries are carried on chiefly for the supply of the home market. Oyster-beds are also very extensive; & these bivalves, having become almost a national article of diet, are a source of great wealth to the seaboard inhabitants. The Americans have secured to them, by the treaty of 1854, the inshore fisheries of the British provinces. The following exhibits a statement of the national character of the foreign shipping employed in the commerce of the United States:—

National character of vessels.	Entered.				Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	Number.	Tons.
Russian	10	3,677	149	..	8	2,993
Prussian	54	19,356	730	..	55	19,710
Swedish	138	41,539	1,710	2	144	44,959
Danish	70	14,595	691	..	66	14,517
Hanseatic	343	142,204	5,406	1	332	136,728
Dutch	58	17,511	735	..	65	20,529
Belgian	20	6,524	269	2	22	8,266
Mecklenburgh	12	3,439	133	..	13	3,927
Oldenburg	40	12,020	473	..	31	9,260
Hanoverian	21	4,638	200	..	20	4,145
British	10,359	1,871,210	105,406	1,515	10,323	1,889,818
French	105	28,813	1,379	1	95	25,907
Spanish	156	41,336	2,003	15	171	45,677
Portuguese	24	4,709	252	..	23	4,644
Sicilian	59	14,332	653	..	57	13,951
Sardinian	28	8,118	389	..	33	9,113
Tuscan	1	240	13	..	1	240
Austrian	10	4,420	194	..	12	5,896
Turkish	1	231	10	..	1	231
Italian	2	463	22	..	3	619
Haytien	1	162	8	..	..	....
Mexican	78	6,976	632	..	81	7,410
Central American	2	339	15	..	1	163
New Granadian	3	1,111	46	..	..	....
Venezuelan	7	1,051	60	..	6	906
Brazilian	5	1,243	55	..	5	1,243
Cisplatine	1	218	9	..	..	....
Chilian	68	18,686	907	..	64	17,908
Peruvian	17	3,346	195	..	21	5,163
Chinese	2	778	31	..	..	....
Ecuadorian	1	243	18	..	1	243
Lubec	7	1,716	74	..	7	1,897
Hawaiian	16	2,306	154	..	17	2,363
Tahitian	2	214	22	..	1	89
Pontifical	1	196	10	..	..	....
Nondescript	..	....	..	..	1	305
Total	11,722	2,277,930	123,053	1,536	11,680	2,298,790

Commerce.—As a commercial people the Americans are second only to the British, & in a few years must, as a matter of necessity, stand at the head of commercial nations. The wide difference in the productions of the states creates a large internal movement by railroad, canal, & river. The coasting & lake trade is formed by the same circumstance. No estimate of this internal trade can be formed; but that it is immense must at once be seen. The lake commerce alone is valued at $350,000,000 annually, & is constantly being increased as emigration passes westward. Our foreign commerce extends to every civilized country.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of the exports & imports from each foreign country, & the tonnage of American & foreign vessels arriving from & departing for the year ending June 30th, 1853:—

Countries.	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.	Amer. Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.		Entered the U. States.	Cleared from the U. S.	Entered the U. States.	Cleared from the U. S.
Russia	$2,313,175	$143,478	$2,456,653	$1,278,501	10,455	11,958	1,013	5,297
Prussia	26,911	1,806	28,717	47,875	374	....	....	293
Sweden and Norway	833,533	18,735	852,268	447,332	3,563	3,217	13,552	6,153
Swedish West Indies	31,024	1,191	32,215	6,846	1,184	1,136	53	....
Denmark	82,903	....	82,903	.....	350	332	....	2,174
Danish West Indies	913,481	41,160	954,641	184,497	11,618	14,032	4,965	9,571
Hanse Towns	7,409,315	610,738	8,020,053	13,843,455	36,561	26,995	138,788	85,281
Holland	1,983,723	215,773	2,199,496	1,625,170	10,776	10,302	15,074	20,730
Dutch East Indies	202,822	180,884	383,706	384,583	2,864	3,526	1,252	6,605
Dutch West Indies	251,258	18,789	270,047	409,185	17,590	5,988	3,602	409
Dutch Guiana	108,389	17,674	126,083	130,681	5,110	6,218	1,129	402
Belgium	2,301,038	907,495	3,208,533	2,732,168	28,845	25,124	10,931	4,192
England	112,778,359	3,209,264	115,987,623	125,774,202	826,453	664,892	435,830	429,176
Scotland	4,486,825	154,739	4,641,564	4,337,990	25,892	27,734	76,899	32,612
Ireland	613,812	59,272	673,084	153,118	2,736	3,482	41,238	14,955
Gibraltar	169,444	66,570	236,014	61,784	....	5,242	966	1,330
Malta	165,319	22,237	187,556	80,053	830	2,721	936	741
British East Indies	503,856	63,542	567,398	3,581,726	38,270	50,461	3,908	6,309
Cape of Good Hope	367,231	3,141	370,373	302,303	2,041	4,705	901	983
Mauritius	3,338	....	3,338	.....	....	....	....	325
British Honduras	318,355	63,005	381,360	268,298	4,418	5,111	1,794	3,320
British Guiana	708,841	38,863	837,704	64,533	4,211	14,426	1,950	3,181
New Zealand	.....	....	.....	241	....	....	....	....
British West Indies	4,056,527	106,681	4,162,608	1,004,264	77,587	101,808	49,245	45,424
British American Colonies	3,398,575	1,912,968	5,311,543	2,272,602	112,335	266,431	395,093	583,465
Canada	4,005,512	3,823,587	7,829,099	5,278,116	1,376,927	1,062,086	748,034	734,029
Hanover	6,290	....	6,290	218	....	....	630	96
Australia	4,148,828	138,174	4,287,002	.....	442	56,944	5,000	13,034
Falkland Islands	.....	....	.....	.....	150	....	....	....
Other British Possessions	.....	71,069	71,069	.....	589	723	1,184	797
France on the Atlantic	24,268,292	1,380,647	25,648,939	30,851,549	174,748	184,947	31,045	11,127
France on the Mediterranean	852,513	70,331	922,845	2,604,393	15,168	16,324	6,921	3,761
French West Indies	362,513	35,738	398,251	52,340	4,047	13,262	3,702	4,741
Miquelon and French Fisheries	9,005	....	9,005	.....	....	391	205	1,215
French Guiana	64,335	1,104	65,439	17,717	530	1,275	323	....
Bourbon	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	639
French Possessions in Africa	.....	....	.....	.....	....	193	....	800
Spain on the Atlantic	631,494	15,551	647,045	635,646	14,469	10,768	2,924	6,229
Spain on the Mediterranean	3,923,656	34,297	3,957,953	1,458,879	14,562	7,600	14,489	38,130
Teneriffe and other Canaries	23,215	1,000	24,215	84,021	1,641	1,046	2,318	1,235
Manilla and Philippine Islands	64,375	1,000	65,365	2,465,083	16,697	20,598	4,541	2,003
Cuba	5,773,419	514,549	6,287,959	18,585,755	455,700	365,392	37,362	22,730
Porto Rico & other Spanish W. I.	810,411	54,143	864,544	2,800,936	47,838	30,815	15,844	9,429
Portugal	223,051	26,532	250,203	411,155	3,344	5,476	5,973	8,696
Madeira	101,524	15,574	117,098	77,598	1,942	3,707	369	348
Fayal and other Azores	21,307	4,440	25,747	10,892	1,691	1,777	....	....
Cape de Verd Islands	23,275	1,604	24,879	41,053	901	2,181	1,153	....
Italy generally	2,173,745	159,833	2,333,578	953,714	....	....	....	....
Sicily	139,337	24,818	155,155	863,351	25,545	5,397	19,636	2,777
Sardinia	195,380	27,926	223,306	117,583	400	11,821	4,656	7,018
Tuscany	15,173	22,640	37,813	856,617	16,596	2,192	1,226	224
Pontifical States	.....	....	.....	.....	....	218	....	....
Ionian Islands	.....	....	.....	.....	149	149	....	....
Trieste and other Austrian ports	2,062,484	171,804	2,234,288	528,567	2,660	11,735	2,702	9,244
Turkey, Levant, &c	207,358	79,981	287,339	727,516	7,592	4,365	558	....
Greece	.....	....	.....	4,550	....	....	116	....
Hayti	1,738,413	260,520	1,998,933	1,985,624	32,262	31,360	10,402	6,124
Mexico	2,529,770	1,029,054	3,558,824	2,467,985	23,046	30,810	25,255	15,804
Central America	225,856	120,474	346,330	590,037	6[illegible]302	80,537	2,543	3,172
New Grenada	753,391	103,079	856,470	533,528	199,599	205,602	5,095	3,840
Venezuela	749,859	94,668	844,527	2,613,780	17,142	12,001	4,795	1,780
Bolivia	41,572	....	41,572	.....	....	277	225	....
Brazil	3,734,190	260,254	3,994,444	14,817,961	73,160	69,735	24,447	5,158
Oriental Republic of Uruguay	296,088	12,358	308,446	302,980	2,319	8,700	1,341	1,356
Argentine Republic	618,955	262,611	881,466	2,186,641	11,337	10,749	4,741	4,639
Chili	2,157,320	169,117	2,526,437	2,214,252	13,641	23,488	3[illegible]511	38,655
Peru	657,416	40,261	697,577	173,441	14,965	63,246	17,558	37,410
Equador	.....	....	.....	.....	503	226	....	240
China	3,212,574	524,418	3,736,992	10,573,710	65,899	66,041	26,965	24,808
Asia generally	6,868	....	6,868	32,721	....	....	....	....
Liberia	.....	....	.....	.....	546	1,616	....	....
Patagonia	.....	....	.....	.....	582	514	416	....
Africa generally	1,555,990	54,843	1,610,833	1,202,986	12,410	15,162	708	1,468
South America generally	153,451	27,060	180,511	19,390	....	434	....	....
South Seas	660,096	36,559	696,655	796	3,9[illegible]	3,143	696	1,132
Pacific Ocean	.....	....	.....	.....	28 077	31,614	....	5,819
Atlantic Ocean	.....	....	.....	24	3,762	7,788	....	....
Indian Ocean	11,816	....	11,816	.....	3,203	4,820	....	686
Sandwich Islands	.....	29,406	29,406	16,575	18,111	20,260	3,914	4,118
Northwest Coast	.....	....	.....	.....	767	656	628	1,333
West Indies generally	98,125	....	98,125	.....	....	....	....	....
Uncertain places	.....	....	....	.....	1,021	568	....	....
Total	$213,417,697	$17,558,460	$230,976,157	$267,978,647	4,004,013	3,766,789	2,277,930	2,29[illegible],790

We compile, from the report of the Register of the Treasury, the following statement of the quantity and value of the products of the forest exported from the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1853:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Staves and heading ..... M.	28,693	$2,578,149
Shingles	41,932	
Boards, plank, & scantling .. M feet.	78,599	
Other lumber	....	123,743
Masts and spars	....	129,628
Oak barks and other dyes	....	118,894
All manufactures of wood	..	$2,294,122
Tar and pitch ..... barrels.	59,144	1,406,416
Resin and turpentine	454,715	
Pot and pearl ashes ..... tons.	3,421	334,321
Skins and furs	....	796,101
Ginseng ..... lbs.	230,726	133,813

The total products of the forest during the year ending June 30th, 1853, are valued, according to custom-house returns, at $7,915,259.

BREADSTUFFS AND OTHER VEGETABLE FOOD, AND PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat ..... bushels.	3,890,141	$4,354,403
Flour ..... barrels.	2,920,918	14,783,394
Indian corn ..... bush.	2,274,909	1,374,077
Indian meal ..... bbls.	212,118	709,974
Rye meal	8,910	34,186
Rye, oats, &c	....	165,824
Ship bread, &c ..... bbls.	121,281	554,020
" " ..... kegs.	56,089	
Potatoes ..... bush.	225,905	152,569
Rice ..... tierces.	67,707	1,657,658
Cotton, Sea Island ..... lbs.	11,165,165	109,456,404
" other than Sea Island ..	1,100,405,205	
Tobacco ..... hhds.	159,853	11,319,319
Flax seed ..... bush.	3,932	7,719
Hemp ..... cwt.	2,413	18,195
Indigo ..... lbs.	36	36
Sugar, brown	672,274	33,864
Hops	245,647	40,054
Wax	376,693	113,602
Sugar, refined	5,155,057	375,780
Grain spirits ..... galls.	360,633	141,173
Chocolate ..... lbs.	73,851	10,240
Spirits from molasses .... galls.	1,065,396	329,391
Molasses	....	17,582
Vinegar	....	20,443
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, bottles ..... galls.	133,979	64,677
" " casks	17,390	
Oil, linseed	18,266	15,468

The total value of exports of the growth, produce, & manufacture, of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1853, according to the report of the Register of the Treasury, was $213,417,697. The value of the three leading products of the Southern States, cotton, tobacco, & rice, amounted to $122,433,381, leaving a balance of $90,984,316 for all other products & manufactures. We have omitted in this statement sugar, chiefly from Louisiana, as only 672,274 lbs., valued at $33,854, was exported during the year. The gold & silver coin exported amounted to $23,548,535, which, if taken from the balance ($90,984,316), after deducting the value of the cotton, tobacco, & rice, leaves $67,435,781 for all other exports of the growth, produce, & manufacture, of the United States. A portion of the tobacco exported, we know not how large, is the product of the Northern & Western States. The leading agricultural exports of the northern & western ports of the Union consist of breadstuffs, & including wheat, flour, Indian corn, Indian & rye meal, amounted in the year, ending as above, to $21,256,034. The following is a statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, & consumed annually, & the per capita consumption:—

Years.	Value of Foreign Merchandise. Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed & on hand.	Consumption per capita.
1825	$96,340,075	$32,590,643	$63,749,432	$5 66
1826	84,974,477	24,531,612	60,434,865	5 22
1827	79,484,068	23,403,136	56,080,932	4 71
1828	88,509,824	21,595,017	66,914,807	5 47
1829	74,492,527	16,658,478	57,834,049	4 61
1830	70,876,920	14,387,479	56,489,441	4 39
1831	103,191,124	20,033,526	83,157,598	6 25
1832	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,989,793	5 61
1833	108,118,311	19,822,735	88,295,576	6 25
1834	126,521,332	23,312,811	103,208,521	7 09
1835	149,895,742	20,504,295	129,391,247	8 64
1836	189,980,035	21,746,360	168,233,675	10 93
1837	140,989,217	21,854,962	119,134,255	7 53
1838	113,717,404	12,452,795	101,264,609	6 23
1839	162,092,132	17,494,525	144,597,607	8 68
1840	$107,141,519	$18,190,312	$88,951,207	$5 21
1841	127,946,177	15,499,081	112,447,096	6 38
1842	100,162,087	11,721,538	88,440,549	4 87
1843, 9 mo	64,753,799	6,552,697	58,201,102	3 11
1844	108,435,035	11,484,867	96,950,168	5 03
1845	117,254,564	15,346,830	101,907,734	5 15
1846	121,691,797	11,346,623	110,345,174	5 42
1847	146,545,638	8,911,158	138,534,480	6 60
1848	154,998,928	21,132,315	133,866,613	6 25
1849	147,857,439	13,088,865	134,768,574	6 12
1850	178,138,318	14,951,808	163,186,510	7 02
1851	216,224,932	21,698,293	194,526,639	8 02
1852	212,613,282	17,273,341	195,339,941	8 00
1853	.....	.....	.....	....
1854	.....	.....	.....	....

Ship-Building.—From the statement below it will be seen that Maine builds nearly a third of all the shipping in the United States, New York about a fifth, & next in proportion to the whole come Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, & Maryland.

States and Territories.	Total.	Tons.	States and Territories.	Total.	Tons.
Maine	354	110,047	Florida	1	30
New Hampshire	14	9,515	Alabama	2	93
Vermont	..	....	Mississippi	..	....
Massachusetts	161	48,001	Louisiana	16	1,284
Rhode Island	14	3,201	Tennessee	5	479
Connecticut	65	9,034	Kentucky	27	7,312
New York	179	72,072	Missouri	11	2,133
New Jersey	38	3,953	Illinois	17	1,217
Pennsylvania	188	31,220	Wisconsin	9	555
Delaware	23	2,923	Ohio	77	18,929
Maryland	119	18,158	Michigan	16	2,639
District of Columbia	27	1,995	Texas	..	....
Virginia	40	3,799	California	..	....
North Carolina	32	2,228	Oregon	..	....
South Carolina	7	939			
Georgia	2	332	Total in 1852	1,444	351,493

Statement of the number & class of vessels built, & the tonnage thereof, in the United States, from 1815 to 1854.

Years.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.	Total vessels built.	Total Tonnage.	Years.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.	Total vessels built.	Total Tonnage.
1815....	136	224	680	274	..	1,314	154,624	1835....	25	50	302	100	30	507	46,238
1816....	76	122	781	424	..	1,403	131,668	1836....	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627
1817....	34	86	559	394	..	1,073	86,393	1837....	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,987
1818....	53	85	428	332	..	898	82,421	1838....	66	79	501	153	90	898	113,135
1819....	53	82	473	242	..	850	79,817	1839....	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,989
1820....	21	60	301	152	..	534	47,784	1840....	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309
1821....	43	69	248	127	..	507	55,856	1841....	114	101	310	157	78	762	118,893
1822....	64	131	260	168	..	623	75,346	1842....	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,083
1823....	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,007	1843....	58	34	138	173	79	482	63,617
1824....	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939	1844....	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,537
1825....	56	197	538	168	35	994	114,997	1845....	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018
1826....	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438	1846....	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	188,203
1827....	55	153	464	241	38	934	104,342	1847....	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732
1828....	73	108	474	196	33	884	98,375	1848....	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318,075
1829....	44	68	485	145	43	785	77,098	1849....	198	148	623	370	208	1,547	256,577
1830....	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094	1850....	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272,218
1831....	72	95	416	94	34	711	85,962	1851....	211	65	522	326	233	1,357	298,203
1832....	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539	1852....	255	79	584	267	259	1,444	351,493
1833....	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626	1853....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....
1834....	98	94	497	180	68	937	118,330	1854....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....

A comparative view of the tonnage of the United States in each year since 1815:—

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total tonnage.	Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1815	854,294	513,833	1,368,127	1835	885,820	939,118	1,824,940
1816	800,759	571,458	1,372,218	1836	897,774	984,328	1,820,102
1817	809,724	590,186	1,399,912	1837	810,447	1,086,238	1,896,685
1818	606,088	619,095	1,225,184	1838	822,591	1,173,047	1,995,639
1819	612,930	647,821	1,260,751	1839	831,244	1,262,234	2,096,478
1820	619,047	661,118	1,280,166	1840	899,764	1,280,999	2,180,764
1821	619,896	679,062	1,298,958	1841	845,803	1,184,940	2,130,744
1822	628,150	696,548	1,324,699	1842	975,358	1,117,031	2,092,390
1823	639,920	696,644	1,336,565	1843	1,009,305	1,149,297	2,158,601
1824	669,972	729,190	1,389,163	1844	1,068,764	1,211,330	2,280,095
1825	700,787	722,323	1,423,110	1845	1,095,172	1,321,829	2,417,002
1826	737,978	796,210	1,534,189	1846	1,131,286	1,431,798	2,562,084
1827	747,170	873,437	1,620,607	1847	1,241,312	1,597,732	2,839,045
1828	812,619	928,772	1,741,391	1848	1,360,886	1,793,155	3,154,041
1829	650,142	610,654	1,260,797	1849	1,438,941	1,895,073	3,334,015
1830	576,675	615,311	1,191,776	1850	1,585,711	1,949,743	3,535,454
1831	620,451	647,394	1,267,846	1851	1,726,307	2,046,132	3,772,439
1832	686,989	752,460	1,439,450	1852	1,899,448	2,238,992	4,138,440
1833	750,026	856,123	1,606,149	1853	2,103,674	2,303,336	4,407,010
1834	857,438	901,468	1,758,907	1854	2,611,256	3,356,656	5,661,416

Railroads.—The first within the United States was the Quincy Granite railroad in Massachusetts, 3 miles in length. This was built in 1828. At the present date (1854) there are at least 430 railroads in operation, having an aggregate length of not less than 20,000 miles, & costing nearly 600,000,000 dollars. The following will show approximatively the length of railroad & the aggregative cost thereof in each state:—

States.	Miles.	Cost.	States.	Miles.	Cost.
Maine	420	$14,000,000	Florida	23	$200,000
New Hampshire	582	17,500,000	Alabama	380	6,000,000
Vermont	427	14,500,000	Mississippi	240	4,500,000
Massachusetts	1,350	60,000,000	Louisiana	200	6,000,000
Rhode Island	80	3,000,000	Texas	..	.....
Connecticut	600	23,500,000	Missouri	37	1,500,000
New York	2,000	120,000,000	Tennessee	500	11,500,000
New Jersey	480	15,000,000	Kentucky	300	7,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,650	60,000,000	Ohio	2,600	52,000,000
Delaware	40	1,000,000	Michigan	600	13,000,000
Maryland	600	28,000,000	Indiana	1,600	32,000,000
Virginia	860	19,000,000	Illinois	2,300	48,000,000
North Carolina	400	8,500,000	Wisconsin	200	4,000,000
South Carolina	620	13,000,000			
Georgia	1,600	22,000,000	Total	20,619	$594,700,000

The progress of railroad construction from 1828 to the present time is exhibited in the following table of aggregates, being the number of miles open for travel at the end of each year:—

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828	3	1835	918	1842	3,877	1849	6,350
1829	28	1836	1,102	1843	4,174	1850	8,655
1830	41	1837	1,421	1844	4,311	1851	10,896
1831	54	1838	1,843	1845	4,511	1852	13,122
1832	131	1839	1,920	1846	4,870	1853	16,850
1833	576	1840	2,167	1847	5,336	1851	20,619
1834	762	1841	3,319	1848	5,682		

About 4,000 miles of the lines in operation are double track railroads. About 25,000 miles of new road are proposed, & the companies mostly chartered; & it is estimated that about one-half that length is already in various stages of construction.

Canals.—The principal canals in the United States have a total length of 5,076 miles, & are distributed to the several states in the following proportions:—

Maine	50 miles.	North Carolina	14 miles.
New Hampshire	12 "	South Carolina	53 "
Vermont	1 "	Georgia	28 "
Massachusetts	90 "	Alabama	52 "
Rhode Island	6 "	Louisiana	101 "
Connecticut	6 "	Kentucky (river improved)	480 "
New York	996 "	Illinois	100 "
New Jersey	148 "	Indiana	426 "
Pennsylvania	1,166 "	Ohio	972 "
Delaware	14 "		
Maryland	184 "	Total	5,076 "
Virginia	182 "		

The longest canals are the "Erie," connecting the lake of the same name with the Hudson river, 364 miles; the Wabash & Erie canal in Indiana, 368 miles; the Ohio & Erie canal in Ohio, 307 miles; the Chesapeake & Ohio canal in Maryland, 184 miles; the James River canal in Virginia, 148 miles; & several other canals in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, & Ohio, are more than 100 miles. The Illinois & Michigan canal, which unites the Lake with the Mississippi Valley, is 100 miles.

Magnetic Telegraphs.—The United States, in the person of Professor Morse, was the first among commercial nations to adapt electricity to the communication of ideas between distant points; & has ever stood pre-eminent in the length of line used, & in the extent to which this means of correspondence is applied. In 1854 there were in use within the country, 41,392 miles of wires, of which 36,972 miles were using instruments on Morse's plan; 3,850 miles those on House's plan; & 570 miles that of Bain. The capital invested in these lines makes a total of $6,671,800, of which $5,545,800 represented the Morse lines; $955,000 the House lines; & $171,000 the Bain lines. "Only ten years ago," says Shaffner, "Professor Morse was building the experimental line between Washington & Baltimore. That forty miles was the longest telegraph line in the world. Since then the web has been spread from city to city, & people throughout the entire land enjoy the blessings of this element of nature, subdued to the utility of man." It is now proposed to lay wires beneath the ocean from America to Europe; & there is no doubt that ten years from this time such will have been accomplished; & not only this, but even the world will be encircled by the magic wire.

Government.—The government of the United States is a federal democratic republic. It is based on the constitution of 1787, & amendments thereto. The electors of the most numerous branch of the several state legislatures are qualified electors in the states respectively for all elective officers of the general government. All legislative powers are vested in Congress, which consists of a Senate & House of Representatives. The House is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, & in number in accordance with the population of each. Each state is entitled to at least one representative. The following table shows the number to which each state has been entitled under the decennial apportionments:—

States.	1787.	'93.	1803.	'13.	'23.	'33.	'43.	'53.
Maine	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6
N. Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Vermont	..	2	4	6	5	5	4	3
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13
N. Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8
S. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8
Alabama	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	7

States.	1787.	'93.	1803.	'13.	'23.	'33.	'43.	'53.
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4
Tennessee	..	..	3	6	9	13	11	10
Kentucky	..	2	6	10	12	13	10	10
Ohio	..	..	..	6	14	19	21	21
Indiana	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	11
Illinois	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	9
Missouri	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	7
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

In addition to these representatives from states, the House admits a delegate from each organized Territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his Territory is interested, but cannot vote.

The "Senate" consists of two members from each State, elected by the Legislatures thereof respectively for six years. One-third the whole body is renewed biennially, & if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive of such state makes a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which fills such vacancy. The Vice-president of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Senate; but a president *pro tempore* is elected by & from among the Senators, who in the absence of the president acts in his stead. Besides its ordinary legislative capacity, the Senate is vested with certain judicial functions, & its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. No person can be convicted by this court unless on the finding of a majority of Senators; nor does judgment extend further than to removal from office & disqualification. The party impeached, however, is still liable to ordinary proceedings. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The Executive Power is vested in a President, who is elected by an Electoral College, chosen by popular vote, or by the Legislature of the state, the number of electors being equal to the number of Senators & Representatives from the states to Congress. His term of office is four years, but he is eligible for re-election indefinitely. The electors forming the college are themselves chosen in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several states. A majority of the aggregate number of votes given is necessary to the election of President & Vice-president, & if none of the candidates has such a majority, then the election of President is determined by the House of Representatives, & that of the Vice-president by the Senate, from among the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes; & in doing so, the vote is taken by states, the representatives of each state having only one vote, which must, of course, be determined by a majority of their number. No person can be President or Vice-president who is not a native-born citizen, of the age of thirty-five years, and who has not been a resident of the United States for fourteen years. The President is commander-in-chief of the army & navy, & of the militia when in the service of the Union. With the concurrence of two-thirds of

the Senate, he has the power to make treaties, appoint civil & military officers, levy war, conclude peace, & do all that rightly belongs to the executive power. He has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, but so qualified, that notwithstanding his disapproval, any bill becomes a law on its being afterward approved of by two-thirds of both houses of Congress. The President has a salary of $25,000 per annum, & "the White House" at Washington for a residence during his official term. The Vice-president is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of the death, resignation, or other disability of the President, the powers & duties of that office devolve upon him for the remainder of the term for which the President had been elected. This provision of the Constitution, for the first time since the foundation of the government, came into operation in 1841, on the demise of the late lamented President Harrison, who died 4th April, just one month after his inauguration, when John Tyler, the Vice-president, succeeded. Vice-president Fillmore also succeeded President Taylor under this provision. In case of the disability of the Vice-president, the President of the Senate *pro tempore* takes his place. The offices of President & Vice-president have been occupied by the following gentlemen since the adoption of the Constitution:—

	Presidents.	Vice-presidents.	Terms of Office.				
1.	George Washington	John Adams	30th April,	1789	to 4th March,	1793
2.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	4th March,	1793	" "	1797
3.	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	"	1797	" "	1801
4.	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr	"	1801	" "	1805
5.	Do. Do.	George Clinton	"	1805	" "	1809
6.	James Madison	Do. Do. (d. 20th April, 1812)	"	1809	" "	1813
7.	Do. Do.	Elbridge Gerry (d. 23d Nov., 1814)	"	1813	" "	1817
8.	James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins	"	1817	" "	1821
9.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	"	1821	" "	1825
10.	John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun	"	1825	" "	1829
11.	Andrew Jackson	Do. Do.	"	1829	" "	1833
12.	Do. Do.	Martin Van Buren	"	1833	" "	1837
13.	Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	"	1837	" "	1841
14.	William H. Harrison	John Tyler	"	1841	" 4th April,	1841
	John Tyler (on the death of General Harrison)		4th April,	1841	" 4th March,	1845
15.	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	4th March,	1845	" "	1849
16.	Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	"	1849	" 9th July,	1850
	Millard Fillmore (on the death of General Taylor)		9th July,	1850	" 4th March,	1853
17.	Franklin Pierce	Wm. Rufus King (d. 18th April, 1853)	4th March,	1853	" "	1857

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by several officers, with the title of secretaries, etc., who form what is termed the "Cabinet." These are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Interior, & the Attorney-General—the last being the official law authority for advisement in administrative affairs. Each of these presides over a separate Department.

The Federal Army.—The United States for military affairs is divided into three divisions—the Eastern, the Western, & Pacific—& these are subdivided into eleven departments, each of which contains several forts. The standing army is very small, & is intended only as a nucleus around which, in case of emergency, an army might gather. The staff consists of a commander-in-chief (*the President ex officio*), a general-in-chief, two brigadier generals, 1 adjutant general, 13 assistant adjutants general, 1 judge advocate general, 2 inspectors general, 1 quartermaster general, 2 assistant & 2 deputy quartermasters general, 5 quartermasters, 29 assistant quartermasters, 2 military storekeepers, 1 commissary general of subsistence, 1 assistant commissary general, 10 commissaries of subsistence, 1 surgeon general, 22 surgeons, 72 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster general, 2 deputy paymasters general, 25 paymasters, & 4 aids-de-camp to generals; a corps of engineers, a corps of topographical engineers, & an ordnance corps; & the army proper consists of 2 regiments of dragoons, 1 regiment of mounted riflemen, 4 regiments of artillery, & 8 regiments of infantry. The grand aggregate of the army is made up of 10,243 men of all arms, of whom 959 are commissioned officers, & 9,284 enlisted men. There are national arsenals at Springfield, *Mass.*, Harpers Ferry, *Va.*, Watervliet, *N. Y.*, Alleghany, *Pa.*, St. Louis, *Mo.*, Watertown, *N. Y.*, Fort Monroe, *Va.*, Frankford, *Pa.*, New York, *N. Y.*, Charleston, *S. C.*, & Benicia, *Cal.* Officers of the army are educated at the Military Academy of West Point, on the Hudson river.

The principal reliance for defence is on the militia of the several states, which in 1852 numbered two million one hundred & eighty thousand four hundred & eighty-six, as exhibited in the following table; showing, also, the number of permanent military posts or forts, & the number of arsenals, in each state:—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total No. of Commiss. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, & Privates.	Aggregate	No. of permanent or fixed Military Posts.	No. of Arsenals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total No. of Commiss. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, & Privates.	Aggregate.	No. of permanent or fixed Military Posts.	No. of Arsenals.
Maine	183	62,350	62,532	2	1	Tennessee	3,607	67,645	71,252	..	..
New Hampshire	1,342	30,803	32,151	1	..	Kentucky	4,805	77,035	81,840	1	..
Vermont	1,088	22,827	23,915	..	1	Ohio	2,051	174,404	176,455	..	..
Massachusetts	549	119,141	119,690	2	1	Michigan	2,793	61,145	63,938	3	1
Rhode Island	78	14,365	14,443	2	..	Indiana	2,861	51,052	53,918	..	..
Connecticut	456	51,193	51,649	1	..	Illinois	4,618	165,741	170,359	..	..
New York	7,662	257,631	265,293	9	3	Wisconsin	1,804	30,399	32,203	..	..
New Jersey	1,988	37,183	39,171	..	..	Iowa	....	.....	.....	1	..
Pennsylvania	7,518	268,552	276,070	2	2	Missouri	3,919	57,081	61,000	3	1
Delaware	447	8,782	9,229	.	..	Arkansas	1,109	16,028	17,137	4	1
Maryland	2,397	44,467	46,864	2	1	Texas	1,248	18,518	19,766	15	..
Virginia	6,494	118,634	125,128	1	2	California	....	.....	.....	8	..
North Carolina	4,267	75,181	79,448	3	1	Minnesota	7	1,996	2,003	2	..
South Carolina	2,591	52,618	55,209	3	1	Oregon	....	.....	.....	3	..
Georgia	3,092	54,220	57,312	2	..	Utah	217	2,358	2,575	..	..
Florida	620	11,502	12,122	8	1	New Mexico	....	.....	.....	9	..
Alabama	2,832	73,830	76,662	1	1	Dist. of Columbia	96	1,153	1,249	..	1
Louisiana	1,392	42,431	43,823	5	1						
Mississippi	825	35,259	36,084	..	..	Total	74,962	2,105,524	2,180,486	93	20

In addition to the 93 military posts enumerated in the preceding table, there are four others—*Fort Laramie* & *Fort Kearney* on the Oregon route, *Fort Atkinson* on the Santa Fé route, & *Fort Gibson* in the Cherokee Nation.

The National Navy.—The naval force of the Union consists of 11 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 20 sloops, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, 16 steamers, & 5 store ships. There are also now building 6 first class steam frigates. There are navy yards at Portsmouth, *N. H.*, Boston, *Mass.*, New York, *N. Y.*, Philadelphia, *Pa.*, Washington, *D. C.*, Norfolk, *Va.*, Pensacola, *Flor.*, & Memphis, *Tenn.*; naval dry docks at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Pensacola, & San Francisco; naval hospitals & naval magazines at the first five of the last named places. Connected with the navy, there is also the National Observatory, at Washington, the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, & the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia. The navy is divided into six squadrons—the East Indian, the Pacific, the African, the Brazilian, the Mediterranean, & the Home (West Indian) Squadrons. The marine corps is organized as a brigade, & consists of 1,203 enlisted men & 64 commissioned officers.

Post Offices.—The whole number of post offices in the Union on the 30th June, 1854, was 23,320, and the number of post routes was 6,697, their aggregate length being 219,395 miles. The annual transportation of mails cost $5,517,312. There are 16,621 miles of railroads, and 16,329 of steamboat routes. There were also in operation seven ocean mail routes, of the estimated aggregate length of 21,000 miles.

The Federal Judiciary.—The judicial powers of the United States government are vested in a Supreme Court, and such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. The present judicial establishment consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and District Courts.

The Attorney-general of the United States is the chief law officer of the government, and as such is considered a member of the Cabinet. He is the consititutional legal adviser and defender of the government. The "Supreme Court," the highest judicial tribunal of the Union, is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, the Attorney-general, Reporter, and a clerk. The court is held in Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December. The trial of issues in fact in this court, in all actions against citizens, is by jury. The "Circuit Courts" are held by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the Judge of the District in which the court sits, conjointly. The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, in each State composing which a court is held twice a year. The "District Court" is held by a District Judge alone. Each State is one or more districts, for the purpose of holding District or Circuit Courts. Alabama and Tennessee are divided into three districts; New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa, and California, into two districts; and all other States are single districts respectively. There are also Territorial Courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State. They are generally composed of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. Each court has a clerk, a public attorney or prosecutor, and a marshal. All judges, marshals, and attorneys, are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Clerks are appointed by the courts severally.

Public Finance.—The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, was $73,549,705; *viz.*, from customs, $64,224,190; from sales of public lands, $8,470,798; and from miscellaneous sources, $854,716. These sums, with a balance of $21,942,892 remaining from preceding year, made a total means amounting to $95,492,597. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $48,176,590; *viz.*, civil list, $4,649,384; foreign intercourse, $7,726,677; miscellaneous, $13,531,310. Departments—Interior, $2,609,054; War, $11,783,629, and Navy, $10,768,192, and public debt, $24,356,380. Balance in Treasury at end of fiscal year, $20,137,967. The public debt on the 29th November, 1854, amounted to $34,075,450.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, were as follows:

From customs	$51,000,000 00
From lands	3,500,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
Total	$55,000,000 00
Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1854	11,266,404 62
Estimated resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855	66,266,404 62

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1855, are as follows:

Balance of former appropriations to be expended during the year	$6,865,126 44	
Permanent and indefinite appropriations to be expended during the year	8,285,716 14	
Specific appropriations asked for the service of the year	35,009,434 54	
Making an aggregate of		51,000,277 12
Leaving in the Treasury July 1, 1855, a balance of		$15,206,327 50

The National Mint.—The Mint of the United States is located at Philadelphia, with branch mints at Dahlonega, Ga., Charlotte, S. C., New Orleans, La., & San Francisco, Cal., & an Assay Office at New York. The two last named have only recently gone into operation, & no statistics relative to their doings have been yet published. In 1852 the deposits of gold & silver in the mint & its three old branches amounted to $56,788,479, of which $55,717,488 was gold, & $1,070,991 silver. The coinage for the same year amounted to $58,206,373; namely—gold, $56,846,187; silver, $1,309,555; & copper, $50,631. Up to the end of the year 1852, the total coinage from 1793 had been—gold, $236,791,615; silver, $79,581,517; & copper, $1,446,477;—total, $316,769,609. The coinage since the discovery of gold in California had been as follows:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total (including Copper.)	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total (including Copper.)
1848	$3,775,512	$2,040,050	$5,879,720	1852	56,846,187	1,309,555	58,206,573
1849	9,007,761	2,114,950	11,164,691	1853	51,888,880	1,570,514	55,802,513
1850	31,981,733	1,866,100	33,892,301				
1851	62,614,492	774,397	63,488,525		$216,114,565	$9,675,566	$328,440,128

Respecting the deposits of California gold, & the increase of specie in the United States up to 31st October, 1853, the following has been communicated by Col. Snowden, of the Philadelphia mint:—

DEPOSITS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT THE MINTS.

Philadelphia Mint.

1848	$44,177 00	1850	$31,667,505 00	1852	$49,321,490 00
1849	5,481,439 00	1851	46,939,367 00	1853	38,080,253 85
Total			$172,034,231 85		

Branch Mints.

	Dahlonega.	Charlotte.	New Orleans.	Total.
1848	$.....	$.....	$1,124 00	$1,124 00
1849	.....	.....	669,921 00	669,921 00
1850	30,025 00	.....	4,575,567 00	4,605,595 00
1851	214,072 00	15,111 00	8,769,682 00	8,998,865 00
1852	324,931 07	28,361 76	3,777,784 00	4,131,076 83
1853	269,607 78	15,399 49	1,389,208 02	1,674,215 29
Totals	$838,635 85	$58,872 25	$19,183,286 02	$20,080,794 12
Add deposits at Philadelphia mint				172,034,231 85
Total California deposits in July 30th, 1853				$192,115,025 97

Subsequent Deposits at the Philadelphia Mint.

August, 1853	$4,469,000 00
September, 1853	2,975,000 00
October, "	4,327,000 00
Total California deposits to October 31st, 1853	$203,886,025 97

We have thus the amount of gold of California production received at the mints up to the 1st of November, except the deposits of the last three months at the branch mints, which are not likely to have been of sufficient magnitude to make them material to our purpose. The next thing to be considered is the amount of specie exported from the United States, & this we are enabled to exhibit with sufficient accuracy. Official documents show that the entire exports & imports of specie from 1847 (the famine year) to 1853 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1847	$24,121,289	$1,907,739	1850	$4,628,792	$7,582,994
1848	6,360,224	15,841,620	1851	5,453,592	29,472,752
1849	6,651,240	5,404,648	1852	5,503,544	42,674,135
Totals				$52,718,681	$102,823,888
					52,718,961
Net export of specie for six years					$50,105,207
Add exports for first ten months of 1853, as ascertained from returns and estimates, say					25,000,000
Total exports of specie					$75,105,207

The whole question, then, may be briefly stated as follows:—

Receipts of California gold to October 31st, 1853	$203,886,025 97
Exports of specie from 1847 to October 31st, 1853	75,105,207 00
Net increase of specie	$128,780,818 97

It will doubtless surprise many to see it thus clearly demonstrated that there is at the present time nearly $130,000,000 more of specie in the United States than there was in 1846.

Educational Establishments, Libraries, &c.—The people of the United States, from the earliest settlement of the country, have been very attentive to the cause of popular education; & the legislatures of the several states have appropriated large sums for the suppport of common or free schools. Most of the older states have large school funds set apart for the education of the mass of the people, & in the newly-settled states the general government has appropriated 1 square mile of the public lands in every township of 36 sq. miles, to be disposed of for the support of a public school within the township. The amount of land thus reserved for educational purposes is computed to amount to 12,000,000 of acres; & the tribes of Indians disposing of their lands to the United States have a large annuity granted them for purposes of education. In less than 20 years from the landing of the Pilgrims on the rock at Plymouth, Cambridge college was established, & about 170 universities & colleges have since been established. In the following enumeration, theological & medical institutions, when they are separate from colleges, are ranked amongst universities & colleges. In the academies, the ancient & modern languages, grammar, history, logic, rhetoric, natural & moral philosophy, &c., are taught. The common schools are extensively provided with libraries, & appropriate apparatus for illustrating the sciences taught in them. There are 75 theological seminaries (belonging to the several different denominations of Christians), designed to succeed a collegiate course; 20 law schools in different parts of the Union; 44 medical schools, some of them connected with colleges, & 10 of practical science. Besides these, there are the National Military Academy at West Point, which has established a world-wide celebrity, & the Naval Academy at Annapolis; the Smithsonian Institute, "for the increase & diffusion of knowledge among men;" several educational associations; institutions for the instruction of the deaf & dumb, & for the blind, & asylums for the insane. The number of primary & public schools on the 1st June, 1850, was 80,991, with 92,000 teachers & 3,354,173 scholars—annual income, $9,591,530; of academies & other schools, 6,032, with 12,207 teachers & 261,362 pupils—annual income, $4,653,842; & of universities & colleges, 234, with 1,651 teachers & 27,159 students—annual income, $1,916,628. The amount of public funds disbursed on account of education in the year ending at the above date, was $2,874,016. Adults unable to read & write, 1,053,420; namely, 962,898 whites, & 90,522 free colored, or 858,306 natives, & 195,114 foreigners.

Libraries.—The number of libraries (other than private) in 1850 was 15,615 (containing 4,636,411 volumes); of which 1,217 (1,446,015) were public; 12,067 (1,647,404) school; 1,988 (542,321) Sunday school; 213 (941,321) college; & 130 (58,350) church libraries.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—The aggregate number of newspapers & periodicals published in the United States in 1850, according to the census, was 2,526, circulating 5,183,017 copies, or 426,409,978 copies annually. Of this number 254 were issued daily, 115 tri-weekly, 31 semi-weekly, 1,902 weekly, 95 semi-monthly, 100 monthly, & 19 quarterly; and, classified in relation to their characteristics, 568 were literary & miscellaneous, 83 neutral & independent, 1,630 political, 191 religious, & 53 scientific.

Religion, &c.—The constitution of the United States forbids the establishment of religion by law; but every person who does not interrupt the peace of society, is protected in the free exercise of his religious opinions. The voluntary principle, as it is aptly termed, has been found to be more efficient than any legal enactment for the support of religious institutions. The union of church & state is regarded by the people of the United States as most pernicious, & as that which is calculated to corrupt the pure stream of religious sentiment, while it affords no benefit to the state. But no people are more sensible of the fact; that the stability, & even the existence, of a free government, depend upon the prosperity of religious institutions, & their benignant & moral influence upon the principles & habits of the mass of the populace. This, combined with the mighty elevator "universal education," sustains the republic, & is the great secret of its success. It furnishes encouragement to the friends of freedom throughout the universe, & exerts a powerful influence on all the civilized nations of the earth. The whole number of churches in 1850 was 38,061, with accommodation for 14,234,855 persons; & the church property was valued at $87,328,801; *viz.*:—

Denominations.	Number of churches.	Accommodations for persons.	Value of church property.	Denominations.	Number of churches.	Accommodations for persons.	Value of church property.
Baptist	9,373	3,247,020	$11,020,855	Orthodox Congregational	9	3,100	17,250
Christian	853	300,005	847,036	Presbyterian	4,824	2,079,690	14,513,789
Congregational	1,706	861,835	7,970,195	Roman Catholic	1,221	667,823	9,256,758
Dutch Reformed	330	180,636	4,096,880	Swedenborgian	16	5,170	108,600
Episcopal	1,459	643,598	11,375,010	Tunker	51	22,325	37,625
Free	386	114,780	263,205	Union	608	202,624	644,716
Friends	726	286,323	1,713,767	Unitarian	242	136,417	3,173,822
German Reformed	338	158,932	975,080	Universalists	529	214,115	1,752,316
Jewish	30	15,175	330,600	Minor sects	409	133,802	967,930
Lutheran	1,217	534,250	2,854,286				
Mennonites	113	29,160	92,345				
Methodists	13,280	4,343,579	14,822,870	Total	38,661	14,234,825	$87,328,861
Moravian	328	109,257	411,667				

History.—A few historical facts connected with the formation of the original Union, & the admission of new states, will not be out of place in this connection. On Monday, the 5th September, 1774, there were assembled at Carpenter's Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, a number of men who had been chosen & appointed by the several Colonies in North America to hold a Congress for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against the mother country. This Congress resolved on the next day that each colony should have one vote only. On Tuesday, the 2d July, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these United Colonies are, & of right ought to be, Free and Independent States," etc., etc.; & on Thursday, the 4th July, the whole Declaration of Independence having been agreed upon, it was publicly read to the people. Shortly after, on the 9th September, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, & that the "United States of America" should thenceforward be the style & title of the Union. On Saturday, the 15th November, 1777, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America" were agreed to by the state delegates, subject to the ratification of the state Legislatures severally. Eight of the states ratified these articles on the 9th July, 1778; one on the 21st July; one on the 24th July; one on the 26th November of the same year; one on the 22d February, 1779; & the last one on the 1st March, 1781. Here was a bond of union between thirteen independent states, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general welfare, & executed certain powers, so far as they were permitted by the articles aforesaid. The following are the names of the Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1788:—

Peyton Randolph, *Virginia*	5th Sept., 1774	John Hanson, *Maryland*	5th Nov., 1781
Henry Middleton, *S. Carolina*	22d Oct., 1774	Elias Boudinot, *New Jersey*	4th " 1782
Peyton Randolph, *Virginia*	10th May, 1775	Thomas Mifflin, *Pennsylvania*	3d " 1783
John Hancock, *Massachusetts*	24th " 1775	Richard Henry Lee, *Virginia*	30th " 1784
Henry Laurens, *S. Carolina*	1st Nov., 1777	Nathaniel Gorham, *Mass*	6th Jan., 1786
John Jay, *New York*	10th Dec., 1778	Arthur St. Clair, *Pennsylvania*	2d Feb., 1787
Samuel Huntingdon, *Conn*	28th Sept., 1779	and	
Thomas McKean, *Delaware*	10th July, 1781	Cyrus Griffin, *Virginia*	22d Jan., 1788

The seat of government was established as follows:—at "Philadelphia," *Pa.*, commencing 5th Sept., 1774, & 10th May, 1775; at "Baltimore," *Md.*, 20th Dec., 1776; at "Philadelphia," *Pa.*, 4th March, 1777; at "Lancaster," *Pa.*, 27th Sept., 1777; at "York," *Pa.*, 30th Sept., 1777; at "Philadelphia," *Pa.*, 2d July, 1778; at "Princeton," *N. J.*, 30th June, 1783; at "Annapolis," *Md.*, 26th Nov., 1783; at "Trenton," *N. J.*, 1st Nov., 1784; & at "New York City," *N. Y.*, 11th Jan., 1785.

On the 4th March, 1789, the present Constitution, which had been adopted by a convention & ratified by the requisite number of states, went into operation, & thus a more perfect union for the general good was formed. The dates at which the State Legislatures severally ratified this instrument are given in the annexed table:—

Original States.	Date of Ratification.	Original States.	Date of Ratification.
Delaware	7th December, 1787	South Carolina	23d May, 1788
Pennsylvania	12th " 1787	New Hampshire	21st June, 1788
New Jersey	18th " 1787	Virginia	26th " 1788
Georgia	2d January, 1788	New York	26th July, 1788
Connecticut	9th " 1788	North Carolina	21st March, 1789
Massachusetts	2d February, 1788	and	
Maryland	28th April, 1788	Rhode Island	29th May, 1790

The privilege of becoming members of the Union by ratifying the Constitution was confined to those states that were parties to the confederation by which the Constitution had been framed. The Constitution had been

adopted by the convention on the 17th day of September, 1787. It required that nine states should ratify it before its provisions could go into effect. Congress, on the 13th September, 1788, determined that as a sufficient number of states had ratified it—eleven having done so—it should become operative on the first Wednesday (the 4th) March, 1789. North Carolina & Rhode Island had not yet given it sanction; but as soon as they acceded to its provisions, they were admitted to a participation of its blessings.

"On the first Wednesday of January, 1789, electors of President and Vice-president were appointed. The electors met on the first Wednesday of February, 1789, and General George Washington, 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' was unanimously chosen President, and John Adams was chosen Vice-president. WASHINGTON was inaugurated as first President on the 30th of April, 1789, in the open gallery of the old Federal hall in New York, where the custom-house now stands; & never did a heartier shout proceed from the assembled multitude of freemen than that which greeted the conclusion of the ceremony with, 'Long live George Washington.' And now, after an experiment of more than 65 years, after having seen how completely this constitution secures all the purposes of a good government, and at how cheap a rate, the fear and trembling which marked its commencement are exchanged for steadfast confidence and unbounded hope: it stands like a beacon on the shore of the sea of liberty, to direct the political voyager in his perilous course to the port of freedom. The authority and the boundaries of the several departments of the government, are becoming daily better settled and understood, and it is striking a deeper root in the sentiments of the people. Every fourth of July gives increasing proof of the attachment of the citizens to their excellent form of government, and affords increasing evidence of its stability and perpetuity; and the citizen cannot be found who would be willing to exchange it for any other government on the earth."

Eighteen new states have been admitted into the Union since the confederation of the original thirteen colonies, as follows:—

1. *Vermont*, which formed a part of the territory of New York & New Hampshire, was admitted on the 4th March, 1791.

2. *Kentucky*, which was formerly a part of Virginia, was admitted on the 1st June, 1792.

3. *Tennessee*, formed from the territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina, & which afterward was known as the "Territory south of the Ohio River," was admitted on the 1st June, 1796.

4. *Ohio*, the first state formed from the "Territory north-west of the Ohio River"—a territory which had been ceded to the United States by Virginia & other claimants, & which was erected into a government as early as 1787, was admitted on the 29th November, 1802.

5. *Louisiana*, a part of the vast territory of the same name, purchased of France by the United States in 1803, & subsequently known as the Territory of Orleans, was admitted on the 8th April, 1812.

6. *Indiana*, the second state formed to the north-west of the Ohio, was admitted within its present limits on the 11th December, 1816.

7. *Mississippi*, which was formed from the territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina & Georgia, was admitted on the 10th December, 1817.

8. *Illinois*, the third of the North-western states, was admitted on the 3d December, 1818.

9. *Alabama*, the second state formed from the South Carolina & Georgia cessions, was admitted on the 14th December, 1819.

10. *Maine*, originally a province of Massachusetts, but having been permitted to frame a state government by that state, was admitted on the 15th March, 1820.

11. *Missouri*, the second state formed from the French purchase, was admitted on the 10th August, 1821.

12. *Arkansas*, the third state formed from the Louisiana cession, was admitted on the 15th June, 1836.

13. *Michigan*, the fourth state formed from the Territory north-west of the Ohio River, was admitted on the 26th January, 1837.

14. *Florida*, which has the same limits as when ceded by Spain, was admitted on the 3d March, 1845.

15. *Texas*, which had been an Independent Republic for the ten preceding years, was admitted by a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress on the 29th December, 1845.

16. *Iowa*, the fourth state formed from the Territory of Louisiana, was admitted on the 28th December, 1846.

17. *Wisconsin*, the fifth state formed from the Territory north-west of the Ohio River, was admitted on the 29th May, 1848.

And 18. *California*, having been governed as a state for upward of a year, was admitted on the 9th September, 1850; & though the last, it is by no means the least important of the members of the great confederacy.

Besides these thirty-one states which send representatives to Congress, in number according to their population, there are several local & dependent governments, which are styled "Territories of the United States." Such are the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Minnesota, Nebraska, & Kansas. The territory which may with propriety be named *Mesilla*, lying south of the Gila, & which was acquired of Mexico in 1854, is not yet organized; nor has the vast territory set apart for the Indians any aggregate existence, but each Indian nation, within its own limits, is governed by its own laws.

1. *Oregon* was erected into a territory on the 14th August, 1848; 2, *Minnesota* on the 3d March, 1849; & 3, *Utah*, & 4, *New Mexico*, on the 9th September, 1850; 5, *Washington*, originally a part of Oregon, was formed into a separate territory at the session of Congress, 1852–'53; 6, *Nebraska*, & 7, *Kansas*, both erected in 1854, from the north-western portion of the old Louisiana cession, between the Rocky Mountains & the States of Missouri & Iowa, & the territory of Minnesota; & extending north & south between the 37th & 49th parallels of north latitude.

8. *The District of Columbia*, or Federal District, is under the immediate authority of Congress, & is not represented in that body. It is, & has been since 1800, the seat of the general government.

UNITED ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE, S. Africa, a republic formed in the early part of the year 1854 (formerly the Orange River Sovereignty). It is comprised between the Nu Gariep river on the S., and the Ky Gariep or Vaal river on the N. Length 375 m. Area about 50,000 square miles. It is divided into 4 states or departments; *viz.*, Bloemfontein, Caledon, Vaal River, & Winberg; each the seat of a resident magistracy. It is mostly an immense plain, covered with grass; has numerous streams, supplying sources both of natural & artificial irrigation; & is admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle & sheep. The executive power is in the hands of a President. There is also a "Volks Raad," or legislative council. The Legislature met for the first time on the 27th of March, under a provisional President, & continued in session three weeks. Among other acts passed was the one fixing the election of a "Staats President" on the 15th of May following. The capital is at Bloemfontein.

UNITIA, p-o., Blount co., Tenn., 178 E.S.E. Nashville, 523 W.

UNITY, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 34 N.E. Augusta, 629 W. Drained by a branch of Sebasticook r. Surface undulating; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1804. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,457; 1850, 1,557.

UNITY, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 45 W. by N. Concord, 471 W. Surface uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by Little Sugar & Beaver Meadow rivers. Cold pond, on its S. border, gives rise to Cold river. First settled in 1769. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,238; 1850, 961.

UNITY, t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 7 E. Greensburg. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam & gravel. Drained by Crabtree & Big Sewickly creeks, & Nine Mile run. It has 3 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 4 grist m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,003; 1850, 4,152.

UNITY, p-o., Crawford co., Pa., 254 N.W. Harrisburg, 320 W.

UNITY, p-v., Montgomery co., Md., 58 W.N.W. Annapolis, 27 W.

UNITY, p-t., Columbiana co., O., 164 N.E. by E. Columbus, 277 W. It contains the villages of Sprucevale, Palestine, & Unity. The last contains 204 inhab. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,896; 1850, 2,095.

UNITY, p-v., capital of Alexander co., Ill., 219 S. by E. Springfield, 853 W. Situated on the E. side of Cash river, and contains a court house and 150 inhabitants.

UNITYVILLE, p-v., Lycoming co., Pa.

UNIVERSITY, p-o., Albemarle co., Va., 87 W.N.W. Richmond, 122 W. Situated 1 mile W. Charlottesville, at the seat of the University of Virginia. (*See Charlottesville.*)

UNJA, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda & Kostroma, after a S. course of 250 m., joins the Volga at Jurievetz-Povolskoi.—II. a town, gov. Kostroma, on r. b. of the Unja, 12 m. N.E. Makariev.

UNKEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 627.

UNKIAR-SKELESSI ("landing-place of the Emperor"), a village of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, 8 m. N.N.E. Constantinople, with a large paper factory, but chiefly known for the treaty signed here 26th June, 1833, between Russia & Turkey.

UNNA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 19 &. N.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 5,300. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs; breweries, distilleries, and extensive saltworks. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

UNNA, a river of Turkish Croatia, after a tortuous N. course of 110 m., joins the Save 65 m. S.E. Agram. Chief affl. the Unnatz & Senan, on the former of which is the Village Unnatz.

UNRUHSTADT (Pol. *Kargo*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 50 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,879. It has manufs. of woollens, & large cattle markets.

UNST, the most N. of the Shetland isls., Scotland, separated from Yel on the S.W. by Blumol Sound, 1 m. across. Length 11 m.; average breadth 3¼ m. Area, 36 sq. m. Pop., with Uyla, 2,797. Shores in the W. & N. steep, but elsewhere are several low sandy bays. Surface pretty level, with 2,000 acres of arable, and as much pasture land; and a valley containing fresh water lakes, extending throughout the whole length of the island. Minerals comprise gneis, serpentine, schists, tale, limestone, asbestos, & chromate of iron. Some manufs. of Shetland wool are carried on; but the pop. are chiefly employed in fishing & agriculture. Unst has a vill. on Uyea Sound, at its S. side; it contains some country mansions, & is skirted all round by Scandinavian towers.

UNSTONE, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 776.

UNSTRUT, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 110 m., joins the Saxon Saale near Naumburg. Principal affl. the Wipper & Herme.

UNTER (*Lower*). For those places not undermentioned, see additional word.

UNTER-SEE, the W. & detached portion of the Lake of Constance, S. Germany, between Baden and Switzerland. Length 10 m.

UNTERSEEN, a small town of Switzerland, canton & 26 m. S.E. Bern, in the Interlacken valley, between the lakes Thun & Brienz, & having 1,000 inhabitants, a castle, & a town hall.

UNTERWALDEN, a cant. of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the Lake of Lucerne, & elsewhere the cants. Lucerne, Bern, & Uri. Area, 263 sq. m. Pop. of Upper & Lower Unterwalden, 1851, 25,110, of whom 25,082 are Roman Catholics. It consists of 4 valleys, in which pasturage & dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Corn is imported from Lucerne; cheese, timber, & fuel are the principal exports. It formed with Uri & Schwytz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the confederation, in which it holds the 6th place. After Sarnen, the principal villages are Engelberg & Stanz.

UNVERRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Chateaudun. Pop. 2,453.

UNYEH, or EUNIEH, a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E.S.E. Samsun, & near which are some Greek remains, & the only iron mines in Asia-Minor.

UNY LELANT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall. Area, 3,927 ac. Pop. 2,290.

UPA, a river of Russia, gov. Tula, flows W. & S., & joins the Oka 38 m. S. Kaluga. Course 130 m. At Tula, it is connected with the Don by a canal, which thus establishes a water communication between the Black & Caspian seas.

UPADRANG, a town of Nepaul, N. Hindostan, 35 m. S.W. Khatmandoo.

UPATOIE, p-v., Muscogee co., Ga., 138 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 774 W. The creek, from which it is named, falls into Chattahoochee r. The v. contains about 100 inhab.

UP-AVON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area, 3,329 ac. Pop. 510.

UPCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5¼ m. E. Chatham. Area, 5,138 ac. Pop. 407. The spire of its church serves as a landmark.

UPDEGRAFF'S, p-o., Smithfield t., Jefferson co., O., 131 E.N.E. Columbus, 278 W.

UPERNAVIK, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 56° W.

UPHALL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 13 m. W. Edinburgh. Area, 3,922 ac. Pop. 1,331; do. of vill. 264.

UPHAM, pa., King's co., N. B. Drained by Hammond's r. Had in 1851 4 grist m., 9 saw m., 2 tanneries, 10 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1,924.

UPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 2,852 ac. Pop. 550. It is the birth-place of Young, author of "Night Thoughts."

UPHAUPE, p-o., Macon co., Ala., 139 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 869 W.

UPHILL, a pa of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,697 ac. Pop. 422.

UP-HOLLAND, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, parish & 4 miles W.S.W. Wigan, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railroad. Area, 4,180 ac. Pop. 3,359.

UPLAND, p. o., Mason co., Va.

UPLEADON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.N.E. Newent. Area, 1,207 ac. Pop. 275.

UPLEATHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Guisborough. Pop. 447.

UPLOWMAN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area, 2,912 ac. Pop. 386.

UPLYME, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Lyme-Regis. Area, 3,199 ac. Pop. 1,032.

UPMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. E. S.E. Romford. Area, 3,373 ac. Pop. 1,228.

UPOLU, one of the Samoan islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2′ S., lon. 171° 21′ W. Estimated area, 60 sq. m. & pop. 25,000 (?). It has a missionary station, & 4-5ths of the pop. are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits & vegetables, & is much frequented by whalers.

UP-OTTERY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5. m. N. N.E. Honiton. Area, 5,830 ac. Pop. 1,042.

UPPER, t., Cape May co., N. J., 13 N.E. Cape May C. H. Surface level; soil sand & clay. Drained by Tuckahoe & Cedar Swamp crs. The Atlantic bounds it on the S.E., along which is Peck's and Ludlam's beaches. It has a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,217; 1850, 1,341.

UPPER, t., Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,180; 1850, 2,494.

UPPER, t., Crawford county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 524.

UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK, t., Salem co., N. J., 7 S.E. Salem. Surface rolling; soil, in the N.E., stiff clay and loam, in the S.E., sand and gravelly loam. Drained by Alloways & Stow creeks. It has a woollen fac., 6 grist m., 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,235; 1850, 2,530.

UPPER ALTON, p-v., Madison co., Ill., 79 S. by W. Springfield, 806 W. Situated on elevated ground, 2½ m. back from Mississippi river, & E. of Alton. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist,—5 stores, cap. $9,000; a steam saw and flouring mill, 320 dwellings, & 1,002 inhab. It was laid out in 1816, and, since 1827, its growth has been rapid. (*See Alton.*)

UPPER AQUEBOUGE, p-v., Riverhead t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 226 S.S.E. Albany, 306 W. It contains a church & about 20 dwellings.

UPPER AUGUSTA, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 862.

UPPER BERN, t., Berks co., Pa. Blue mountains bounds it on the N., & Schuylkill r. on the E., by which, & a branch of it, it is drained. It has a church near the centre, common to Lutherans & Presbyterians. It has 3 tanneries, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,906; 1850, 1,747.

UPPER BLACK EDDY, p-o., Bucks co., Pa., 121 E. Harrisburg, 186 W.

UPPER CHICHESTER, t., Delaware county, Pa. Drained by Hook & Naaman's creeks. Surface level; soil loam. It has a church near its S. boundary. Pop. 1840, 475; 1850, 531.

UPPERCO, p-o., Baltimore co., Md., 51 N. by W. Annapolis, 61 W.

UPPER COLUMBIA, v., Washington co., Pa. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and 175 inhabitants.

UPPER CROSS ROADS, p-o., Harford co., Md.

UPPER DARBY, p-t., Delaware co., Pa., 8 W. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Darby & Cobb's creeks, which afford water power. It has a woollen fac, 2 cotton fac., 4 paper fac., a flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,489; 1850, 2,044.

UPPER DUBLIN, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 106 E. Harrisburg, 152 W. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by tributaries of Wissahiccon cr. It has a fulling m., 2 flouring m., 4 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,322; 1850, 1,330.

UPPER EMBARRASS, p-o., Coles co., Ill.

UPPER FALLS, p-o., Windsor co., Vt.

UPPER FALLS, p-o., Baltimore co., Md.

UPPER FALLS OF COAL, p-o., Kanawha county, Va.

UPPER FREEHOLD, t., Monmouth co., N. J., 15 S.W. Freehold C. H. Surface level; soil clay, sandy loam, & sand. In the N.W. part is fertile land; the S.E. part is covered with pine forest. Drained by Millstone r., & by Tom's & Crosswick's creeks, & tributaries of Assunpink and Rancocus creeks. It has 7 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 5,026; 1850, 2,566

UPPER GILMANTON, p-o., Gilmanton t., Belknap co., N.H., 22 N.N.E. Concord, 503 W.

UPPER GLOUCESTER, p-o., New Gloucester t., Cumberland county, Me., 39 S.W. Augusta, 569 W.

UPPER HANOVER, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 35 N.W. Philadelphia, 82 E. Harrisburg, 178 W. Surface very hilly; soil red shale. Drained by Perkiomen cr. & its branches. The vill., called New Goshenhoppin, is situated in the forks of Perkiomen cr. There are in the t. 7 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,467; 1850, 1,741.

UPPER HEIDLEBURGH, t., Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 885.

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, p-v., Caroline co., Md., 57 E. Annapolis, 97 W.

UPPER JAY, p-o., Essex co., N. Y.

UPPER LEACOCK, t., Lancaster county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,886.

UPPER LISLE, p-v., Lisle t., Broome co., N. Y., 133 W.S.W. Albany, 316 W. Contains a Universalist church, & 275 inhabitants.

UPPER MACUNGY, t., Lehigh co., Pa. Drained principally by Lehigh cr. It has 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,769; 1850, 2,035.

UPPER MAHANTANGO, p-t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 65 N.E. Harrisburg, 175 W. Surface a collection of hills; soil red shale & white gravel, & sterile. Drained by 2 branches of Mahantango cr. It has 8 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,291; 1850, 1,654.

UPPER MAHANY, t., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,131; 1850, 1,263.

UPPER MAKEFIELD, t., Bucks co., Pa., 25 N.N.E. Philadelphia. Surface rolling; soil clay & sandy loam. Pidcock's cr. runs on its N. boundary. It has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,490; 1850, 1,701.

UPPER MARLBORO', p-v., capital of Prince George's co., Md., 23 S.W. Annapolis, 17 W. Situated a little W. of Patuxent r., & contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—and 800 inhabitants.

UPPER MERION, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Valley & Gulf creeks, which afford water power. Three taverns, on the three points of a triangle, 3 miles distant from each other, called *Swedesford*, *Bird in Hand*, & *King of Prussia*, have existed here for 100 years. It has 4 woollen fac., 7 flouring m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 2,804.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Middletown t., Middlesex co., Ct., 12 S. Hartford, 328 W. Situated on a rising ground, on the W. side of Connecticut r., 1½ N. of Middletown city, & contains 1 Congregational & 1 Baptist church, & a number of dwellings.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, p-v., Manallen t., Fayette county, Pa., 184 W. by S. Harrisburg, 200 W. Situated in a bend of Redstone creek, 5 N. Uniontown.

UPPER MILFORD, t., Lehigh co., Pa. Surface generally hilly; soil gravel & red shale, moderately productive. Drained by the N, branch of Perkiomen cr. & the head waters of Upper Saucon cr. It contains 1 Lutheran & 1 German Presbyterian church, a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 7 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 powder fac. Pop. 1840, 3,081; 1850, 3,259.

UPPER MOUNT BETHEL, t., Northampton co., Pa. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 5 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,643; 1850, 2,855.

UPPER NAZARETH, t., Northampton county, Pa. Surface rolling; soil fertile gravel & slate. Drained by 2 branches of Manookisy cr. It contains Nazareth v. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,118; 1850, 708.

UPPER OKAW, t., Coles county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 657.

UPPER OXFORD, t., Chester co., Pa. It has a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 paper facs., a flouring m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., a pottery, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,277; 1850, 1,021.

UPPER PAXTON, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 22 N. Harrisburg. Surface partly mountainous, part gently uneven, soil red shale. Drained by Mahantango, and Great & Little Wiconisco creeks. Susquehanna river runs on its W. border. It has 2 woollen factories, a tannery, 4 flouring m., a grist m., 10 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,814; 1850, 1,690.

UPPER PEACH TREE, p. o., Wilcox co., Ala.

UPPER PENNS NECK, t., Salem county, N. J. Bounded W. by Delaware river. Surface level, soil light sandy loam. It contains a Friends & a Methodist church. Pop. 1840, 1,854; 1850, 2,422.

UPPER PITTSGROVE, t., Salem co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,656.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, t., Delaware co., Pa., 12 W. Philadelphia. Surface rolling, soil loam. Crum cr.

runs on its E. & Ridley cr. on its W. boundary. Pop. 1840, 780; 1850, 778.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Surface hilly, soil red shale & gravelly loam. Schuylkill river runs on its S.W. boundary. Drained by Perkiomen & Mingo creeks. It has 2 flouring m., 5 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,244; 1850, 2,457.

UPPER RED HOOK, p-v., Redhook t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 46 S. Albany, 324 W. It is called Tivoli. Situated on the E. bank of Hudson river, and contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a cloth fac., & 350 inhabitants. A steam ferry-boat here crosses Hudson r. to Saugerties.

UPPER SAGINAW, v., Saginaw county, Mich. Contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, & 250 inhabs.

UPPER SANDUSKY, p-v., cap. Wyandot co., O., 63 N. Columbus, 426 W. Situated on the left bank of Sandusky river, 60 miles from its mouth. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist church, 6 stores, a printing office, & about 500 inhabs.

UPPER SALFORD, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 10 N. N.W. Norristown. Surface level, soil red shale and loam. Drained by Perkiomen & Rich Valley creeks. Pop. 1840, 1,301; 1850, 1,440.

UPPER SAUCON, t., Lehigh co., Pa., 6 S.E. Northampton. Surface diversified with mountains and valleys; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Saucon creek, a branch of Lehigh r. A v. near the S. E. boundary, contains a church, & there is another church in the N.E. part. Iron ore is found in South mountain, which occupies its N. part. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,072; 1850, 2,372.

UPPER ST. CLAIR, p-t., Alleghany co., Pa. Surface hilly, soil loam. Drained by Chartier's cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 11 schs. Pop. 1840, 2,302; 1850, 1,826.

UPPER STILLWATER, p-v., Orono t., Penobscot co., Me. The falls in the Penobscot r. here afford great water power.

UPPER STRASBURGH, p-v., Letterkenny t., Franklin co., Pa., 10 N.W. Chambersburg, 51 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 99 W. Situated in a fork of Havren's branch of Conedogwinit cr.

UPPER SWATARA, t., Dauphin co., Pa. Surface various, soil gravelly. Drained by Swatara cr. It has a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 flouring m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,205; 1850, 1,239.

UPPER TOWAMENSING, t., Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,628.

UPPER TRACT, p-o., Pendleton co., Va., 182 N.W. by W. Richmond, 182 W.

UPPER TRAPPE, p-o., Somerset co., Md.

UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, t., Berks co., Pa. Surface diversified, soil a productive calcareous loam and gravel. Drained by Northkill & Little Northkill crs., tributaries of Tulpehocken creek. The Union canal follows the latter stream along the S. boundary of the t. It contains a church, common to Presbyterians and Lutherans. It has a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 2 flouring mills, 4 grist mills, 5 saw mills. Pop. 1850, 1,988.

UPPER TYGART, p-o. Carter co., Ky., 109 E. Frankfort, 451 W.

UPPERVILLE, p-v., Fauquier co., Va., 129 N. by W. Richmond, 55 W. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 free to all denominations,—an academy, 3 stores, & 450 inhabs.

UPPER YARMOUTH, p-v., North Yarmouth t., Cumberland co., Me., 47 S.W. Augusta, 562 W.

UPPER ZACHIA, v., Charles co., Md. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 210 inhabs.

UPPINGHAM, a market town & pa. of England, co. Rutland, 12 m. W.S.W. Stamford. Area of pa. 1,210 ac. Pop. 2,086. The town, on an elevated site, has a spacious Gothic church.

UPPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. E. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 755 ac. Pop. 98.

UPSAL, or UPSALA, a len or prov. of Sweden, having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, S. the Lake Mælar, & on other sides the lens Stockholm, Westeras, and Gefle. Area, 2,967 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 87,709. It extends from Lake Mælar, in the S., to the Gulf of Bothnia, & its centre is traversed by the river Sæa. Surface undulating. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of rural industry, but the prov. yields more corn than is required for home consumption, and it contains the iron mines of Dannemora, & several important smelting works. Principal towns, Upsal & Enkoping.

UPSAL, a city of Sweden, cap. len, on the Sala, 45 m. N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 5,000. It is one of the finest old-fashioned cities in Europe. Principal edifices, governor's palace, new buildings of the university, & a venerable cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, & in which are many of their tombs, including those of Gustavus Vasa & of Linnæus. The university, founded in 1476, has a library of 100,000 vols., & numerous ancient MSS., a botanic garden, observatory, & good museums. In 1843, it was attended by 1,367 students. Upsal has also an ecclesiastical school, cosmographic, & other learned societies, manufs. of silk & tobacco, & a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of the archbishop-primate of Sweden. About 2 m. N. is Old Upsal, a village around a church, once a temple of Odin, & near which numerous antiquities have been found.

UPSHAW, p-o., Preble co., O.

UPSHIRE, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Waltham, 12 m. N.E. London. Pop. 854.

UPSHUR, county, Tex. Situated toward the N. N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,050 square miles. Drained by branches of Sabine & Big Cypress rivers, & by Little Cypress cr. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Capital, Gilmer. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $128,328; Ind. corn, 90,000 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 21,105; peas & beans, 4,782; cotton, 673 bales;—3 saw m. Cap. emp. in manuf., $3,700; value of manufactured articles, $4,800;—21 churches; 6 schools, 131 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,394.

UPSON, county, Ga. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 225 sq. m. Flint river runs on its S.W. border, by branches of which it is drained. Capital, Thomaston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $274,149; Ind. corn, 343,017 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 68,709; cotton, 7,443 bales;—4 flouring & grist m., 3 cotton fac. Cap. emp. in manuf., $174,200; value of manufac. articles $194,195;—21 churches; 3 academies, 125 pupils; 22 schools, 650 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,408; 1850, 9,424.

UPSONVILLE, p-v., Susquehanna co., Pa., 180 N. N.E. Harrisburg, 293 W.

UPTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 35 W.S.W. Boston, 410 W. Surface various, soil generally fertile. Drained by West river, a tributary of Blackstone r. Incorporated in 1735. The v. contains a Congregational church & about 50 dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,466; 1850, 2,023.

UPTON, p-o., Franklin co., Pa., 60 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 83 W.

UPTON, p-o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

UPTON, p-o., Dodge co., Wis.

UPTON, t., Drummond co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 1,716.

UPTON, p-v. & sta., Bagot co., Can. E., 43 E. Montreal, on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r. It has a grist m., a saw m., & 50 inhabitants.

UPTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Windsor. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 2,206.—II. co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Area, 929 ac. Pop. 227.—III. co. & 6 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 169.—IV. co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 3,180 ac. Pop. 577.—V. co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.W. Yarmouth. Area, 1,493 ac. Pop. 368.—VI. co. & 2 m. W. Northampton. Area, 979 ac. Pop. 42.—VII. co. Nottingham, 2¼ m. E. Southwell. Area, 1,860 ac. Pop. 622.—VIII. co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area, 3,775 ac. Pop. 544.—IX. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Ross. Area, 3,391 ac. Pop. 693.—X. (*Cossall*), co. Salop, 4 m. W. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 56.—XI. (*Gray*), county Hants, 3 m. W.S.W. Odiham. Area, 2,234 ac. Pop. 423.—XII. (*Hollocks*), co. Devon, 8¼ m.W.N. Exeter. Area, 819 ac. Pop. 187.—XIII. (*St. Leonard*), co. & 3½ m. S.E. Gloucester. Area, 2,275 ac. Pop. 1,124. It has an ancient church in the Norman style.—XIV. (*Lovel*), co. Wilts, 2 m. S.E., Heytesbury. Area, 1,399 ac. Pop. 233.—XV. (*Magna*), co. Salop, on railroad, 4 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area, 3,240 ac. Pop. 485.—XVI. (*Noble*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Bruton. Area, 677 ac. Pop. 253.—XVII. (*Pyne*), co. Devon, 3 m. N. Exeter. Area, 1,852 ac. Pop. 481.—XVIII. (*Scudamore*),

co. Wilts, 1¼ m. N.W. Warminster. Area, 2,503 ac. Pop. 407.—XIX. (*Sunsbury*), co. & 6 m. E. Worcester. Area, 1,661 ac. Pop. 341.—XX. (*Warin*), same co. 3¼ m. N.N.E. Droitwich. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 422.—XXI. (*Waters*), co. Salop, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Wellington. Area, 732 ac. Pop. 202.—XXII. a tything, co. Gloucester, pa. Hawkesbury, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Wickwar. Pop. 758.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 9 m. S. Worcester, on a cliff beside the Severn, here crossed by a six-arched stone bridge. Area of pa. 3,170 ac. Pop. 2,693. The town has a market house, comprising assembly rooms & court-hall, an elegant church, a harbor for river barges, and an export trade in Herefordshire cider.

UPWAY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,785 ac. Pop. 637.

UPWELL, a pa. of England, cos. Norfolk & Cambridge. Area, 21,746 ac. Pop. 5,377; do. of the town 2,091.

UPWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 2½ m. S.W. Ramsey. Area, 1,809 ac. Pop. 416.

URACH, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Black Forest, on the Ems & Elsach, 22 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,058. It is walled, & has a castle & theological seminary; it is a depôt for linen goods, & has also bleaching and dyeing establishments, gunpowder & paper mills. Near it are the ruined monastery of Güterstein, & the decayed fortress of Hohen-Urach.

URAL, or YAIK, *Rhymnus*, a river of the Russian empire, gov. Orenburg, & considered to form with the Ural mountains the E. boundary of Europe, rises on the E. side of the Ural chain, near Miask, flows successively S. & S.W., & enters the Caspian Sea on its N. shore, 200 m. E. Astrakhan. Total course estimated at 1,800 m. Affls. the Sakmara & Ilek.—*Orenburg* is on N. bank.

URAL MOUNTAINS, a great mountain system of the Russain empire, forming a vast undulating region consisting of various round-backed, plateaux-shaped masses of land, mostly of small elevation. Its central ridge separates Europe & Asia, about lon. 60° E., dividing the govs. Vologda & Archangel from Tobolsk, covering with its ramifications portions of the govs. Perm & Orenburg, & separating the basins of the Volga & Obe in the middle & S. The Urals extend, in a limited sense, from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to Orenburg in the S., through 18° of lat., but considered as traversing the isls. of Novaia Zemlia, & terminating in the high grounds between the Aral & Caspian seas, they cover an extent of 30° of lat. The Obdorsk mountains leave the middle chain in lat. 62°, trend N. N.W. 500 miles to the prom. of Kamin Nos. Elevation 200 to 600 feet. The chief part of this chain is called the *Timan Mountains* (first known in Europe only in 1843). Average height 1,000 feet. The highest points are Konjakofski-Kamen, lat. 59° 45′ N., lon. 59° 20′ E., 5,397 feet; Obdorsk mountains, lat. 67° N., 5,286 feet; Taganai, lat. 55° 20′ N., 3,592 feet; Iremel, lat. 54° 30′ N., 5,075 feet. In lat. 65° N., a contrefort stretches N. N.E. & joins the Obdorsk mountains & the promontory which separates the gulfs of Obe & Kara. Highest point 5,286 feet. The Ural mountains are composed of crystalline & slaty rocks, & are rich in gold & other metals. The Petchora, Kama, Ufa, Ural, & numerous other rivers, rise in the range, but it is nowhere crossed by any stream; & the only good carriage road across it is that from Perm to Ekaterinburg. N. of lat. 54° 45′ the mountains are covered with dense forests and marshes, while S. of this line vegetation is richer, and fine streams flow longitudinally between the ridges.

URALSK, two towns of Russia, gov. Orenburg.—I. on the Ural, 155 m. W.S.W. Orenburg. Pop. 13,000, mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their attaman or chief, & has five churches, a war office, & various factories. Horse-races take place here annually.—II. (*Verkhnii U.*), cap. circ., on the Ural, 125 m. E.S.E. Ufa. Pop. 3,800, mostly agricultural.

URAS, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., near centre of island. Pop. 1,847.

URATEPE, or ORA TUBE, a town of Independent Turkestan, Bokhara, near the Khokan frontier, 90 m. N.E. Samarcand, & stated to be as large as that city. It stands at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, has broad streets, earthen houses, & about 10 mosques. Pop. mostly Usbeks, & said by Helmersen to be more polished than those of the cap.; they are engaged in manufs. of fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, & cotton goods, & have an active trade with Russia & Khokan, goods coming from which countries here pay toll.

URBAIN, (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Marne, 13 m. S.E. Vassy. Pop. 9,817.—*St. Urban* is a vill. of Styria, & a famous Cistercian abbey of the Swiss cant. Lucerne.

URBANE, p. o., Jackson co., Ill.

URBANIA, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 7 m. S.W. Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. 3,716. It was founded under the name of Castel-Durante, in the 13th century, near the site of the ancient *Urbinum Metaurense*. It has several ecclesiastical edifices with fine paintings. Bramante was born near it in 1444.

URBANNA, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 211 W. by S. Albany, 307 W. Surface uneven; soil clay loam, and generally fertile. Drained by small streams flowing into Crooked lake. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 7 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,884; 1850, 2,079.

URBANNA, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 76 N.W. Annapolis, 36 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 350 inhabitants.

URBANNA, p-v., capital of Middlesex co., Va., 84 E. by N. Richmond, 146 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Rappahannock r., near the mouth of Urbanna cr. It contains a court house, jail, 4 stores, & 275 inhabitants.

URBANNA, p-t., capital of Champaign co., O., 46 W. by N. Columbus, 439 W. The v. contains a court house, jail, a market house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—a bank, 20 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, a woollen fac., a foundry, 2 machine shops, & 2,020 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries. Pop. 1840, 1,386; 1850, 3,414.

URBANNA, p-v., capital of Champaign co., Ill., 92 E.N.E. Springfield, 691 W. Situated on the S. side of the Salt fork of Vermilion r., & contains a court house, jail, & 240 inhabitants.

URBANNA, p. o., Hickory co., Mo.

URBINO, *Urbinum Hortense*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg. Urbino and Pesaro, formerly capital duchy, 20 miles S.W. Pesaro. Pop. 7,000. It has an old ducal palace, & a cathedral, adorned with fine works of art, a college, diocesan seminary, an extensive manuf. of pins, weekly markets, 4 annual fairs, & the house of Raphael, who was born here in 1483. It was also the native place of Baroccio, Baldi, & Pope Clement XI. In the 15th century it was the seat of a splendid ducal court. The leg. Urbino & Pesaro has an area of 1,689 sq. m. Pop. 287,966.

URCHFONT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. S. S.E. Devizes. Area, 6,873 ac. Pop. 1,604.

URCIZE, (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, 24 m. S.S.W. St. Flour. Pop. 1,493.

URCOS, a town of Peru, S. A., dep. & 20 miles S.E. Cuzco.

URDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,676. It has some handsome ecclesiastical edifices, & manufs. of hosiery.

URE, or YORE, a river of England, rises in Westmoreland, flows S.E., mostly through the N. Riding of Yorkshire, & joins the Swale to form the Ouse, 14 m. N.W. York. Between Askrigg & Middleham it forms the fine cataract Aysgarth-force.

URES, a town & capital of the state of Sonora, Mexico, on the left bank of the Ures, 582 leagues N.W. Mexico. Pop. 7,000.

URFAHR, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2,589.

URGA, a town of Mongolia. [OURGA.]

URGEL, (SEO D'), a town of Spain, prov. & 70 m. N.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,779. It was formerly fortified, & its bishop had jurisdiction over the indep. republic of Andorra, immed. N. Urgel.

URGENJ, URGHENDJE, or ORGUNJE, (*New* and *Old*), two vills. of Central Asia, Khiva dom.; the former, on a canal near the Oxus, 110 m. N.E. Khiva, with 500 houses, & formerly of commercial importance; the latter 67 m. N.W. Khiva.

URGHUNDAUB, a river of Affghanistan, joins the Helmund, 80 miles W. Candahar, after a S.W. course of about 230 m.—A vill. of same name is on its banks, 66 m. N.E. Candahar.

URI, a cant. of Switzerland, in its E. part, enclosed

by Unterwalden, Schwytz, Glarus, the Grisons, Ticino, Valais, & Bern. Area, 422 square miles. Pop. 1850, 14,500, of whom 14,403 are Roman Catholics. It consists of the valley of the Reuss & its affls., & has on its S. frontier Mount St. Gothard, & W.ward the Galleustock, Sustenhorn, & Titlis, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden & Schwytz, early in the 14th century, to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the fourth place. It was the theatre of war between the French and the Austrians and Russians in 1799.

URI (LAKE OF), Switzerland, in the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous & pathless; it receives the r. Reuss. [LUCERNE LAKE.]

URIEVILLE, p. o., Kent co., Md.

URIUPINSKAIA, a market town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Chopar, 24 m. S.E. Novochopersk. Here, from 20th September to 15th October, is held the largest annual fair in the gov., at which, in 1837, 57,000 persons attended.

URJUM, or URSHUM, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Urjumka, near its confluence with the Viatka. Pop. 1,950.

URLINGFORD, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 15 m. W.N.W. Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork. Area, 3,498 ac. Pop 2,830; do. of town 1,742. It is neatly built, & has 2 schools, a bridewell, & the ruins of an old castle & church.

URLOFFEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on railroad, 7 m. N. Offenburg. Pop. 1,996.

URLUJAH, a ruined city of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 35 m. N.E. Makri, with remains of temples, an aqueduct & sarcophagi, mostly ornamented with figures of lions.

URMSTON, a township of England, county Leinster, pa. Flixton, 5 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 730.

URNASCHEN, & URNEN, 2 vills. of Switzerland. —I. in cant., & 6 m. W.S.W. Appenzell. Pop. 2,500.—II. cant. & 6 m. N.W. Glarus. Pop. 2,000.

URNEY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Tyrone, comprising a small part of the town of Strabane. Area, 14,482 ac. Pop. 7,662.—II. co., & comprising the town of Cavan. Area, 7,935 ac. Pop. 6,454.

URNIETA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 9 m. S. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,209.

URPETH, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 2½ m. W.S.W. Birtley. Pop. 952, partly employed in coal mines.

URQUHART, three pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Elgin, extending along the Moray Firth, between the Lossie & Spey, & having a vill. 4 m. E. Elgin. Area, 25 sq. m. Pop. 1,331; do. of vill. 185.—II. (and *Glen-Morriston*), co. Inverness, with a vill. on the W. side of Loch Ness, 13 miles S.W. Inverness. Area, 300 square m. Pop. 3,280. Here are extensive remains of a famous castle, & several Druidic antiquities.—III. (& *Loggie-Wester*), cos. Ross & Nairn, on Cromarty Firth. 2 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Length of pa. about 10 miles, breadth 2¼ m. About 4,800 acres are in tillage, 3,900 in pasturage, 855 under wood, & 1,635 waste. Pop. 3,153. Here are several mansions, & the village Conanbridge.

URR, a lake, river, vill., & pa. of Scotland; the lake, between cos. Dumfries & Kirkcudbright, 4 m. S. Minihive, & 2 m. in circuit. The river, or Urr-water, issues from it, & after a S.S.E. course of 26 m., through the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, joins Solway Firth, by an estuary of 2 m. across, 10 m. E. Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for 7 miles from the Firth; & on its E. banks, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Castle-Douglas, is the vill. Urr, in a pa. of about 12,000 ac. Pop. 3,363, of whom 996 are in the village.

URRAY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross & Inverness, 6 m. S.W. Urquhart. Pop. 2,621. Here are the ruins of Fairburn tower, & various mansions.

URSA, p-t., Adams co., Ill., 10 N. Quincy, 114 W. Springfield, 894 W. Situated on Bear creek. Pop. of t. 2,045.

URSANNE, or URSITZ (ST.), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Doubs, 5 miles S.E. Porentruy. Pop. 1,300. Near it are an old castle, & the grotto of St. Ursitz.

URSEL (OBER), a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Ursel, 8 m. N.W. Frankfürt on the Main. Pop. 1,952, with tobacco fac. & paper mills.

URSEREN, or URSERN (THAL), a valley of Switzerland, comprising the S. part of the cant. Uri.

URSHUM, or JERSONKA, Russia. [URJUM.]

URSINE, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

URSWICK (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Ulverstone. Area, 4,190 acres. Pop. 891. Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, resided at Swartmoor hall, in this parish.

URUBAMBA, a town of S. Peru, dep. & 40 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Pop. 4,000.

URUGUAY, a large river of S. America, one of the chief tributaries of the Plata, rises in Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, flows successively W. & S., separating that prov. & Uruguay on the E. from the Missiones & dep. Entre Rios (Argentine Repub.) on the W., and joins the Parana, to form the Plata estuary, 40 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Total course estimated at nearly 800 m. Chief affls., the Ybicuy & Rio Negro (Banda-Oriental). On it are the towns & vills. Yapeyca, Bedem, & Purificacion. Its navigation is impeded by numerous cataracts & rocky reefs. Its chief tributary, the Rio Negro from the E., is 250 m. in length, in a considerable part of which it is navigable.

URUGUAY, or BANDA-ORIENTAL, a maritime republic of S. America, on the N.E. side of the Plata estuary, which separates it from Buenos Ayres, has W. the Uruguay river, N. Brazil, & E. the lake & neutral territory of Mirim, & the ocean. Area, estimated at nearly 70,000 square miles, and pop. at 250,000. It is divided into 9 departments, *viz.*, Montevideo, Maldonado, Canelones, San José, Colonia, Soriano, Paisamfu, Duragno, Cerro Sargo. Surface along the coast level, & bare of wood; inland mostly undulating, except in the centre, where it is mountainous, full of ravines and heights, clothed with forests, & abounding with wild animals. It is watered by numerous affls. of the Uruguay; the principal the Rio Negro, traverses its centre from E. to W. Climate generally damp, but temperate & healthy. In the winter, heavy rains & cold winds are prevalent, but in the low lands frost is said to be unknown. Natural pastures are very extensive & luxuriant. Cattle and horses form the principal wealth of the pop., & their products, hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, & tallow, are the chief exports. Wheat, maize, beans, & melons, are produced & the country is adapted for the culture of most fruits of temperate climates; but at present no more agricultural produce is raised than is required for home consumption, & agricultural processes are of the rudest kind. Granite & limestone rocks prevail in the mountainous region; jasper & chalcedony are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Monte Video, the cap., is the centre of all the foreign trade, & the total value of exp. thence is estim. at $5,000,000 ann.; imp. at about $6,000,000. Other towns are Maldonado, La Colonia, Sts. Lucia, José & Carlos; Camelones, Soriana, & Cerro Largo. Uruguay has formed an independent republic ever since 1825; but of late years it has had ceaselessly to contend against the intrigues & hostility of Buenos Ayres. Public debt, ten millions piastres.

URUMIYAH, URUMEA, or OORMIAH, a fortified town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, in a fine plain 12 m. W. of Lake Urumivah, & 64 m. S.W. Tabriz. Estimated pop. 25,000 (?). It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the *Thebarma* of Strabo, & the reputed birth-place of Zoroaster; but it is said to have no remains of antiquity.—The *Lake Urumiyah*, or *Shahee*, 30 m. S.W. Tabriz, is 85 m. long, & 25 m. broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, & has waters so salt as to be unable to support any but the lowest kinds of animal life.

URUMTSI (Chinese *Ti-hwa*), a city of the Chinese empire, Dzoungaria, in a volcanic district, immediately N. the Thian-shan mountains, on the Ili river, and on the route between Khamil & Ili, in lat. 43° 45′ N., lon. 88° 50′ E. It is large & thriving, & has several temples & public colleges. It is reported to be the seat of a considerable trade, & a large Chinese garrison. Coal beds exist in its vicinity. It is a place of exile for state criminals from the Chinese prov. Kan-su.

URUP, or OURUP, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific O., claimed by Russia, & immediately N. of the Japanese island Iturup. Lat. 45° 39′ N., lon. 149° 34′ E. Length N.E. to S.W. 50 m., breadth 12 m. It is a mass of lofty mntns. & deep glens, clothed with long rank grass & large timber trees. Mineral products

comprise copper, sulphur, & quartz. Off its N. side are 4 small is., prod. a good supply of vegetables for shipping.

URZEDOW, a town of Poland, gov. & 20 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 1,900.

USAN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, 3 m. S.S.E. Montrose. Pop. 200.

USCH, or OUCHI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, near the Khokan frontier, 75 m. W. Ak-su. Pop. mostly Usbeks, & agricultural.

USCHÜTZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 54 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze, at its confl. with the Küddow. Pop. 1,290.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, near the S. coast of the Baltic, betw. two outlets of the Haff, 9 m. S.E. the island Rügen. Shape very irregular. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 14 m. Area, 148 sq. m. Surface not very fertile, & interspersed with low sandy hills, beech woods, & shallow lakes. Pop. chiefly occupied in cattle rearing, & fishing.—*Usedom*, a town on its S.W. shore, on the Kleine Haff, has 1,415 inhabs., engaged in distilleries, navigation, & a trade in corn, cattle, & fish. Remains of the anc. town *Vineta*, built A.D. 778, are said to have been seen beneath the water on the N. coast.

USHAK, a considerable town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 64 m. S.W. Kutaiah, & where the finest Turkey carpets are made for exportation.

USHANT (French *Ouessant*), the most W. of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, dep. Finistère, 26 m. W.N.W. Brest. Length 4¼ m. Lat. of lighthouse, 48° 28′ 5″ N., lon. 5° 3′ 2″ W. Pop. 2,194. Coasts steep, & almost inaccessible, except by a few creeks; but the surface is tolerably fertile, affording good pasturage to numerous sheep & horses. It has some villages, and a small port, with an active fishery of pilchards. Off its coast, in 1759, the French, under Admiral Conflans, were totally defeated by the British fleet under Sir Edward Hawkes; & an indecisive action took place 27th July, 1778, betw. the English fleet under Admiral Keppel, & the French under Count d'Orvilliers.

USHITZA, or USICZA, a town of Servia, on an affl. of the Morava, 87 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 4,000, mostly Turks. Principal edifices, a rock-fortress, several mosques, & a Greek church.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 25 m. E.S.E. Kaminietz. Pop. 750.

USHLAWRCOED, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwettey. Pop. 15,424.

USHNEI, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, in a fine plain, 40 m. S. Urumiyah, formerly important, but lately comprising only 200 houses.

USHRUFF, or ASHRAFF, a decayed town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 24 m. N.E. Sari, formerly beautified by Shah Abbas the Great.

USINGEN, a town of Nassa, cap. dist., on the Usbach, 17 m. N.N.W. Frankfürt-on-the-Main. Pop. 1,953. It has manufs. of hosiery & leather.

USK, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. Brecknock, flows S.E. & S. through the centre of Monmouthshire, & enters the estuary of the Severn, 3¾ m. S. Newport. Course 60 miles.

USK, a pa. of Wales, co. Monmouth. Area, 4,956 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,038; do. of bor. 1,479.

USKE & USKEANE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kildare, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Ballytore. Area, 1,763 ac. Pop. 1,035.—II. in Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Borris-o'-Kane. Area, 7,656 ac. Pop. 1,875.

USKUP, or SCOPIA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, cap. sanj., on the Uskup river, an affl. of the Vardar, 105 m. N.W. Salonica. Estimated pop. 10,000. It has many handsome mosques, Greek churches, a citadel with Turkish garrison, & important manufs. of leather

USLAR, a walled town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality & 16 m. N.W. Göttingen, on the Ahle. Pop. 2,118. It has manufs of linens.

USMAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 85 m. S.W. Tamboy, cap. circ., on the Usman. Pop. 4,000.

USMASTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 1¾ m. S.E. Haverford-West. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 683.

USPALLATA, a table-land, with silver mines, Argentine Repub., dep. & 40 m. N.W. Mendoza.

USPANAPAN, a river of Tabasco, Mexico, tributary of the Coatzacoalcos.

USQUEPAUGH, p. o., Washington co., R. I.

USSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 3 m. N.N.E. Brives. Pop. 2,114.—*Ussana* is a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. & 12 m. N. Cagliari, cap. dist. Pop. of comm. 1,136.

USSEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corréze, on the Sarsonne, 32 m. N.E. Tulle. Pop. 2,879. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls.

USSELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,110 ac. Pop. 69.

USSON, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire, 16 m. S.S.W. Montbrison. Pop. 3,788.—II. dep. Vienne, 22 m. S.S.E. Poitiers, with 1,840 inhabs.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. W. Issoire, with 840 inhabs., and a ruined castle, the residence, during 20 years, of Margaret, the first queen of Henri IV. of France.

USTARITS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,805, who manuf. woollen cloths & leather.

USTER, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 9 m. S. Zürich, with an old castle. Pop. 4,500.

USTICA (anc. *Euonimo & Osteodes*), an isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 m. N.N.W. Palermo. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Soil volcanic & highly fertile, producing corn, olives, & other fruits. The town Santa Maria, on its S.W. side, has 1,800 inhabs., & a harbor defended by strong batteries.

USTIUG (VELIKI, or "*the Great*"), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, at the confluence of the Jug & Suchona, affluents of the Dwina, 580 m. E.N.E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 13,000. It is the see of a bishop, & has 3 cathedrals, 28 other churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a government bank, & post-office, a large exchange with manufs. of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewellery, & silver goods, & some saw-mills. Its inhabitants carry on a trade with Asia, as far as Kiachta, in corn, lard, linen, ship timber, & sail cloth. It has an important annual fair on the 8th July.

USTIUSHNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 200 m. N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ. on the Mologa. Pop. 2,900.

USTROM, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 8 m. E. S.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,800.

UST-SYSOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 420 m. N. E. Vologda, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Sysola & the Vitchegda. Pop. 2,400.

UST-UISKAJA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, at the confl. of the Uist & the Tobol.

USUMASINTA, a considerable river of C. A., rises in the Republic of Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz, flows N. W. through the states of Chiapas & Tabasco, & after a course of 400 m. joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake Terminos.

USURBIL, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 5 m. S. W. San Sebastian, on the Orio, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,203.

USWORTH, GREAT & LITTLE, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Washington, 4¼ m. S.E. Gateshead. Pop. 2,051.

UTAH, a territory of the United States, mostly comprised in the Great California Basin, and extends from the crest of the Rocky Mountains on the E. to the Sierra Nevada on the W. It has Oregon on the N., California on the W., , & New Mexico on the S. Area, 208,775 sq. m. In 1850 it was divided in 7 cos., & the number of dwellings & pop. were as in the following table:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.
Davis	215	1,134	..	1,134
Iron	86	359	1	360
Salt Lake	1,288	6,142	15	6,157
San Pete	62	365	..	365
Tooele	33	152	..	152
Utah	411	1,992	8	2,026
Weber	227	1,186	..	1,186
Total	2,322	11,330	24	11,354

Counties erected since 1850 are Deseret, Green River, Millard, Juab, and Washington.

From the minutes of the Mormon General Conference, which was held in Great Salt Lake City on the 6th of October, 1853, we gather the following statistics, in which is embraced the entire pop. of Utah ter.:—

COUNTIES.	Saw-mills.	Flouring-mills.	Tanneries.	Stores.	Lawyers.	Physicians.
Salt Lake City	503	208	244	2,898	1,659	5,975
Salt Lake County	220	53	60	1,091	661	2,473
Utah do	292	105	152	1,955	1,175	4,964
Juab do	23	10	13	94	75	229
San Pete do	59	20	16	442	182	765
Millard do	28	8	24	118	97	304
Iron do	63	23	77	385	247	847
Tooele do	17	4	5	127	56	215
Davis do	136	56	36	689	485	1,598
Weber do	141	64	61	840	650	1,932
Total	1,372	560	689	8,639	5,307	18,266
Population according to U. S. census in 1850						11,355
Increase						6,851

Besides the above classifications, there are 9 apostles all located in Great Salt Lake City, 55 bishops, 254 priests, 95 deacons, and 208 teachers. During the year subsequent to the 6th of October, 1853, 18 of the saints had been excommunicated. 139 of the Mormon priests and elders are on missionary expeditions in other parts, and in foreign countries. The following are the recorded number of births and deaths in the territory, between the 6th of October, 1852, and the same date in 1853:—

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
Salt Lake City	249	99	Iron County	46	4
Salt Lake County	102	36	Tooele do	7	2
Utah do	212	52	Davis do	85	15
Juab do	16	13	Weber do	86	19
San Pete do	41	12			
Millard do	10	1	Total	904	253

No reports were received from the towns of Tooele, in Tooele county, and Mountainville, in Utah county, and their returns are not, consequently, embraced in either of the above tables.

The eastern portion of Utah is drained by the Colorado river of the Gulf of California. Its valley has been but imperfectly explored, but as far as our knowledge exists of it, a very small portion of it only can be brought into cultivation. The remaining portion of Utah is comprised in the Great Basin, and forms a distinct and most peculiar region. The rivers all terminate within its limits, in lakes with no visible outlets. The Great Salt Lake is about 35 m. broad, and 70 long, and the waters contain more salt than can be held in solution, hence its borders abound with crystallized salt, and the bottom of the lake is incrusted with it. No living creature can exist in its waters. The valleys are susceptible of cultivation, and are very fertile, where they can be irrigated. Timber, although scarce, is very durable, and iron ore exists in the mountain ridges, and several furnaces are already in operation smelting it. The temperature is more uniform in the Great Salt Lake valley than on the Atlantic coast; it rarely falls below zero. There is but little rain, except on the mountains, from March to October.

There were, in this ter., in 1850, 16,338 acres of land improved, and 39,516 of unimproved by farms; cash value of farms $311,790, and the value of implements and machinery $34,288. Live stock—horses, 2,429; asses & mules, 325; milch cows, 4,861; working oxen, 5,266; other cattle, 2,489; sheep, 3,262; swine, 914; value of live stock, $546,968. *Agricultural Products, &c.*—wheat, 107,702 bush. produced; rye, 210; Ind. corn, 9,899; oats, 10,900; barley, 1,799; buckwheat, 332; peas & beans, 289; potatoes, 43,968; sweet do. 60 bush. Value of produce of market gardens, $23,868; pounds of butter made, 88,309; of cheese, 30,908; molasses, 58 gallons; beeswax & honey, 10 lbs.; wool, lbs. produced, 9,222; flax, 550; hops, 50; tobacco, 70; tons of hay, 4,805; clover seeds, 2 bush.; flax seed, 5; value of home-made manufactures, $1,382; of slaughtered animals, $87,985.

The capital is Fillmore City, but the Great Salt Lake city is where the legislature meets, and it is also the residence of the governor. The other towns are Palmyra, Springville, Provo, Cedar, Parowan, Manti, Lehi, Brownsville, &c.

The governor is appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. The legislature consists of a council and a house of representatives. Every free white person 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, is a qualified elector.

Utah is a part of Alta California, which was ceded to the United States at the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 1848. Previous to the Mexican war, this region was only known to the trappers & Indians, except the portion traversed by Fremont & his party & others, on the several exploring tours over the continent. About the time of the opening of the war with Mexico, the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, in Illinois, by the violence of a mob, and sought a temporary refuge on the banks of the Missouri, on the W. border of Iowa: from this place they commenced their emigration to the Great Salt Lake, and founded the Great Salt Lake city. At which place, and its immediate vicinity, in 2 years after they had possessed the country, they numbered over 5,000. They organized a temporary government under the title of the State of Deseret; but the U. S. government established a territory by the present name of Utah, on the 9th Sept., 1850, since which time the population has increased by the emigration from all parts of the earth, of converts to "the faith," more especially from Wales, and other parts of Britain.

UTAH, river & lake, Utah. The river rises in the Waysatch mountains, and flows in a N. direction into Utah lake. This lake also receives the Timpanogos, & other mountain streams from the E. Its waters are sweet, and it abounds with various kinds of fish. Its outlet is the "River Jordan," of the Mormons, which conveys its surplus waters into the Great Salt Lake.

UTAH county, Utah ter., extends from the Rocky mountain range to the Tooele mountains, a distance of 360 m., 30 m. in width, equal to 10,800 sq. m. It has the sources of Grand river on the E., & is crossed centrally by the Green river, & is drained by its branches, White & Uintah rivers. In the western part lies the Utah lake, which receives from the Timpanogos mountains the noted Timpanogos river, & also Spanish Fork, and the Utah r., from the Wahsatch mountains. Cap., Provo City. There were, in 1850, live stock valued at $103,952; wheat, 13,142 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,460; oats, 1,376; potatoes, 5,882. Pop. 1853, 4,064.

UTAH, p. o., Lucas co., O.

UTAH, p. o., La Grange co., Ia.

UTAH, p. o., Warren co., Ill.

UTAH LAKE, p. o., Utah co., Utah.

UTCH-KILISSA ("the three churches"), a famous convent in Turkish Armenia, pash. & 110 m. S.E. Erzeroum, on the Murad-chai, or E. arm of the Upper Euphrates. Here is a remarkable church, said to have stood for nearly 1,500 years, & greatly noted in Armenian church history.—II. a name of ECHMIADZIN.

UTELLE, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., prov. & 15 m. N. Nice, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,136, who trade in cheese, wine, & olives.

UTERSEN, a market town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 m. N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 3,313. It has an asylum for noble ladies, sugar refineries, starch factories, and potteries.

UTICA, city & one of the capitals of Oneida co., N. Y., situated on the right bank of the Mohawk river, & on the Central r. r., in 43° 10′ N. lat., 74° 13′ W. lon., 95 W. by N. Albany, 131 Rochester, 200 Buffalo, 76 Oswego, 388 W. Pop. 1820, 2,972; 1830, 8,323; 1840, 12,782; 1850, 17,565; & 1854, 20,000. The city is built upon an inclined plane, rising S. from the Mohawk, the highest parts of which present fine prospects. The buildings, most of which are of brick, are substantial, & many of them tasty structures. The streets are neat and spacious, many of them 100 feet wide. It has a court house, city hall, 25 churches,—4 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 3 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 4 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Roman Catholic, 2 Universalist, & a colored congregation. There is also an Exchange building. Besides numerous charitable institutions, there are in the city the County Medical Society, 2 incorporated academies, 1 for males & the other for females, a museum, the Utica Library, the Mechanics' Association, which supports popular lectures, & the Apprentices' Library. There are 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,610,000, besides a bank for savings, & an insurance company, with a capital of $200,000, & a mutual insurance company. The State Lunatic Asylum is located here, about a mile W. of the centre of the city. The Erie canal, here widened to 70

feet, & 7 feet deep, passes through the central part of the city, & is crossed by a number of elevated and elegant bridges. The Chenango canal connects this place with Binghamton in Broome co. The manufactures of Utica are very extensive, comprising a large cotton fac., 5 machine shops, a brass foundry, 4 iron foundries, a plane fac., a piano-forte fac., an oil-cloth fac., 2 breweries, a paper fac., 2 tanneries, flouring m., & saw m., 10 printing offices issuing 4 daily, 9 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, & 1 monthly pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., 1850, $1,408,250; value of manufac. articles, $2,569,776. Utica is in the midst of a rich & highly-cultivated country, &, as might be expected, possesses an extensive trade. A culvert has been completed within the city from the canal to the river, at an expense of $100,000. In 1794 there were here only 3 or 4 houses. Utica was incorporated as a village in 1798, & as a city in 1832.

UTICA, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 218 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 292 W.

UTICA, p-v., Washington t., Licking co., O., 51 E. by N. Columbus, 372 W. It contains 3 stores & about 400 inhabitants.

UTICA, p-v., Shelby t., Macomb co., Mich., 22 N.N. E. Detroit, 546 W. Situated on the E. bank of Clinton r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & an iron foundry.

UTICA, p-v., Clarke co., Ia., 109 S. by E. Indianapolis, 597 W. Situated on the N.W. bank of Ohio riv., & contains 2 churches, several stores, & 1,538 inhab.

UTICA, p. o., La Salle co., Ill. Contains 252 inhab.

UTICA, p-v., Livingston co., Mo., 167 N.W. Jefferson City, 1,059 W. Situated on the W. side of Grand r., 1 m. from the junction of the E. & W. forks, at the head of steamboat navigation, & contains 100 inhab.

UTICA, p. o., Dane co., Wis.

UTICA, p. o., Van Buren co., Iowa.

UTICA, p-v., Hinds co., Miss., 38 W. Jackson, 1,048 W.

UTICA MILLS, p-o., Frederick co., Md., 84 N.W. Annapolis, 51 W.

UTIEL, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 9 m. N.W. Requena. Pop. 5,780, who manuf. hempen, linen, and silken fabrics, leather, & soap.

UTKINTON, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 1¼ m. N.N.W. Tarporley. Pop. 590.

UTÖE, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, læn & 25 m. S.E. Stockholm, & yielding some iron.—II. an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 46′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 22′ E.

UTOY, p-o., De Kalb co., Ga., 103 N.W. by W. Milledgeville, 689 W.

UTRECHT, a prov. of the Netherlands, mostly enclosed by Holland & Gelderland, but N.ward touching the Zuyder-Zee. Area, 536 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 153,946; The Leck or Rhine forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Vecht & Eem. Surface less flat & marshy than in the adjacent provs., & most part of it is arable or in pasturage. Some superior tobacco is raised near Amersfoort. Manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, brewing, distilling, & lime burning are important. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, Montfoort, & Wyk-by-Durstede. —*Utrecht* (*Ultra-Trajectum*), the cap., is situated on the Old Rhine, 21 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 45,000. It is entered through fine planted avenues & walks on the site of its former ramparts; & it has more spacious squares & fewer canals than most Dutch towns; a large cathedral with a tower 388 feet high; the *Stadhuis*, in which the union of the provs. was concluded in 1579, & the peace of Utrecht in 1713; the mint, arsenal, city hall, a large hospital, & museum of agricultural implements, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. Its university had in 1847, 340 students. It has a chamber of commerce, large manufs. of woollen, silk, & linen fabrics, muskets, & pins; salt, sugar, bleaching, and tile works, & an extensive general trade. It is the birth-place of Pope Adrian VI.

UTRERA, *Iturge*, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 12,712, mostly agriculturists, and who rear the most ferocious bulls in Andalucia. It stands around a fortified enclosure, has a Moorish castle, & is important as a military post. Its streets are wide & kept clean by running streams; & here are some remarkable churches, one resorted to by a great concourse of devotees in September; various convents & hospitals, a town-hall, prison, cavalry barracks, some manufactures of soap, starch, & leather; & near it are productive salt springs.

UTSAYANTHA, lake, N. Y. The head source of Delaware river.

UTTERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. N.N. W. Louth. Area, 1,564 ac. Pop. 246.

UTTER'S CORNERS, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

UTTOXETER, a market town & pa. of Engl., on r. r., co. & 12 m. N.E. Stafford, & beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the co. Derby by a bridge of six arches. Area, of pa. 8,973 ac. Pop. 4,990; do. of the t. 3,468. It stands on a hill, & has three well-built streets meeting in a market-place, & has a church with an ancient tower & spire, 179 feet in height, Roman Catholic & other chapels, a free-school, almshouses, other charities to 210*l.* annually, numerous iron forges & hardware factories, & a large trade in agricultural produce facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation.

UTWEIL, a village of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 9 m. S.E. Constance.

UWCHLAND, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 30 S.S.W. Philadelphia, 69 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 129 W. Surface a gentle declivity; soil sandy loam. Drained by Brandywine creek, which affords water power. It has a church near the centre, a woollen fac., 2 paper fac., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,565; 1850, 1,528.

UXBRIDGE, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 38 S.W. Boston, 403 W. Drained by Mumford riv. & branches of Blackstone river, which passes through it. Chartered in 1727. The v. is principally on the rt. bank of Blackstone r., & on the Providence & Worcester r. r., 25 m. from Providence. Contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Unitarian,—a bank, a seminary, a variety of manufacturing establishments, and 800 inhabitants. The town contains iron ore and a fine stone quarry. There are 12 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 9,040 sp., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,004; 1850, 2,457.

UXBRIDGE, p. t., Ontario co., Can. W., 42 N. by E. Toronto. Drained by Beaver r. Pop. 1852, 2,289. The v. has 3 stores, a woollen fac., 3 saw m., & 125 inhab.

UXBRIDGE, a market town of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hillingdon, on the W. verge of the co., 17 m. W.N.W. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 1851, 3,263. It is well built, & has a convenient market-place, Lancasterian & other schools, & the largest corn market in the kingdom. Here are numerous flour-mills, malt-works, & a brick-field. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction canal & branch.

UXIJAR & UXUE, two mkt. towns of Spain.—I. prov. Granada, 24 m. N.W. Almeria.—II. prov. and 27 m. S.E. Pamplona.

UXMAL, a ruined city of Yucatan, Mexico, 45 m. S.S.W. Merida, & presenting some of the most remarkable architectural remains in America. These comprise sevl. large edifices, the largest building occupying a space of 640 ft. in length by 410 feet in width, and all being adorned with elaborate sculptures.

UYEA, two of the Shetland Islands, Scotland.—I. a pa. & immediately S. Unst. Pop. 23. It is a chief rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea-fishing.—II. 4½ m. from the N. extremity of Shetland Mainland, and about 2 m. in circumference.

UZEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Oust, 9 m. N.N.W. Loudeac. Pop. 2,036. It has two market halls for linen cloths, in which it has a large trade.

UZEN (BOLCHOI & MALOI), two rivers of European Russia, govs. Saratov & Orenburg, flow parallel to each other, S.E., for about 250 m., & from 10 to 30 m. apart, and finally lose themselves in salt lakes, 100 m. from the Caspian.

UZERCHE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,385.

UZÈS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 13 m. N.N.E. Nimes. Pop. 5,826. It has a comm. college, an old episcopal palace and a turreted castle of its former dukes, with manufs. of silk hosiery, common woollen cloths, & fine pasteboard, & a brisk trade in silk, corn, wine, & brandy.

UZNACH, a petty town of Switzerland, cant. & 24 m. S. S.W. St. Gall. Pop. 1,472.

UZUNDJA-OVA, a t. of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Maritza, 56 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, & having a large fair in October.

V*

VAAGEN (EAST & WEST), two of the Lofloden islands, Norway, W. of Hindoen, each about 30 m. in length by 15 m. across; the former having 1,600 and the latter 2,400 inhabitants.

VAAGOE, one of the Faroe islands. [FAROER.]

VAAL, a river of S. Africa, after a W. course from the Quathlamba mountains, joins the Orange river about lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 25° 20′ E., and forms the N. boundary of a territory, partly occupied by Dutch farmers, & which declared itself a free state in 1854, and organized a republican form of government.

VAAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 m. E. La Flèche. Pop. 1,872. It was formerly fortified.

VAAST (ST.), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 9 m. E. Mons. Pop. 1,700.—II. a small marit. town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hogue, 10 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 3,531.—III. (*Dieppedalle*), a vill. & comm. dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 983.

VABRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Gijon, 10 m. E. Castres. Pop. 1,181.

VACCHELUCE, or BASILUZZO, one of the smaller Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 4 m. E. Panaria.

VACHA, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, princip., circ., & 16 m. S.W. Eisenach, cap. dist., on the Werra. Pop. 2,239.

VACHE ISLAND, in the W. Indies, is off the S. coast of Hayti, 8 m. S.E. Cayes, 10 m. in length by 3 m. across. It has some good anchorages.

VADAGHERY, two towns of S. India.—I. presid. Madras, dist. & 35 m. N.W. Tinnevelly.—II. dist. Malabar, on the coast, 25 m. N.W. Calicut.

VADO, a seaport town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, prov. & 3 m. S.W. Savona. Pop. of comm. 1,468.

VADSTENA, a town of Sweden, læn & 28 m. W. N.W. Linkoping, on a bay of Lake Wetter. Pop. 2,188, with the anc. castle of Wettersborg.

VADUTZ, a town of Germany. [LIECHTENSTEIN.]

VAELS, or VAALS, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 16 miles E.S.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,897.

VÆRDAL, a pa. and village of Norway, 45 miles N.E. Trondhjem, at the head of its fiord. Pop. 1,900.

VAGA, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda & Archangel, joins the Dvina, after a N. course of 250 m. Principal affls. the Uste & Kokshenga from the E.—The *Vagai*, a river in Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 miles, joins the Irtish 34 miles S.E. Tobolsk.

VAGLIO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 miles E. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

VAGNEY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vosges. Pop. 2,964.—*Vagos* is a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro.

VAIGATCH, or VAIGATZ, an island of N. Russia, gov. Archangel, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vaigatch, & from Novaia Zemlia by the Karskie Vorota Strait. Lat. of N. point 70° 25′ N., lon. 59° 10′ E. Length 95 m., breadth 35 miles.

VAIGES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Mayenne, 14 m. E.S.E. Laval. Pop. 1,592.

VAIHINGEN, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Enz, 15 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,072.

VAILA, one of the smaller Shetland islands, Scotland, pa., Walls, in Vaila Sound, on W. side of Mainland, 4 m. N.W. Skeldaness. Pop. 2.

VAILLY, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Saudre, 12 m. N.W. Sancerre. Pop. 691.—II. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Soissons. Pop. 1,594.

VAIL'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Morrow co., O.

VAIL'S MILLS, p. o., Mayfield t., Fulton county, N. Y.

VAINOR, a pa. of Wales, co. Brecon. Area, 6,597 ac. Pop. 2,667.

VAISE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Rhone, forming a N.W. suburb of Lyon, on the Saône. Pop. 7,277. [LYON.]

VAISON, *Vasio*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Orange, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,865. Near it are the ruins of a fine quay, circus, & aqueduct, belonging to *Vasio*, the cap. city of the ancient *Vocontii*, an important Roman colony.—*Vaissac* is a comm. & village, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. Montauban.

VAJDA-HUNYAD, a market town of Transylvania cap. co., on the Czerna, 40 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 2,000. It has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Greek churches. In its environs are the largest iron mines in Transylvania.

VAKH, a river of Siberia, govs. Yenisei & Tobolsk, joins the Obe, 100 miles E. Surgut. Course W.ward, estimated at 350 miles.

VAL, the prefixed name of many town & vills. of Spain.—I. (*V. de Olivas*), prov. & 25 m. N. Cuenca. Pop. 2,690.—II. (*de S. Domingo*), prov. & 13 m. N.N.W. Toledo. Pop. 1,869.

VAL, a prefix to the names of old divisions of Sicily.—the *V. Demone*, comprising the N.E. quarter with Mount Etna, the *Val di Mazzara* consisting of the W. and the *V. di Noto* of the S. parts of the island.

VAL (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 5 m. N. Brignolles. Pop. 1,734.

VALAIS (Germ. *Wallis*), a cant. of Switzerland, in its S.E. part, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off N. & S. by two primary Alpine chains from the cant. Bern, & from Savoy; having at its E. extremity the cants. Ticino & Uri, & W. Vaud. Area, 1,665 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 81,527, of whom 81,128 are Roman Catholic, 2-3rds of whom speak French. It has been described as an immense trough, 70 m. in length, 1½ m. in depth, & 2 m. wide at the bottom: the mountains on each side are among the highest in Europe, & it is exposed to furious torrents & destructive avalanches. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry, the surplus produce being mostly exported across the Simplon into Italy. Transit trade pretty active, but all other occupations are insignificant. Chief towns—Sion, Martigny, & Vispach. It holds the 20th place in the Swiss confederation. Under the French, it formed the dep. Simplon.

VALATIE, p-v., Kinderhook t., Columbia co., N. Y., 20 S. Albany, 252 W. Situated at the junction of Valatie & Kinderhook creeks, 2 m. E. Kinderhook v. It contains 3 churches, 12 stores, 4 cotton fac., employing 400 persons, a machine shop, a grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a plaster m., & about 1,600 inhabitants.

VALBENOITE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arrond. & 1 m. W. S. Etienne, of which it forms an industrious suburb. Pop. 2,949.

VALBONNAIS, a comm and village of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 20 miles S.S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,327.

VAL-BREGAGLIA, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. & W. Mount Septimer, & traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

VALCARES (ETANG DE), a salt lagoon of South France, in the island CAMARGUE, delta of the Rhône.

VAL CARTIER, p-v., St. Gabriel seign., Quebec co., Can. E., on the left bank of Jaques Cartier r., 16 N. Quebec. Has 2 churches.—1 Episcopal & 1 Roman Catholic.—2 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

VALCOUR, island, N. Y. Situated in Lake Champlain, a few m. S. of Plattsburgh, near the New York shore, & is 2½ m. long, & half a mile wide.

VALDAGNO, a market town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 miles N.W. Vicenza, capital dist., at the foot of Mount Castello, on the Agno. Pop. 3,100.

VALDAI, a walled town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the small lake Valdai, & on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Pop. 3,000.—The *Valdai hills*, gov. Novgorod, consist of a series of plateaux which extend between the S. end of

* For names not undermentioned, see W and F.

Lake Peipus & the river Dūna, with an average height of 800 to 1,000 feet, forming a dome-shaped elevation in the centre of Russia, & the water-shed between rivs. flowing to the Baltic & the Caspian seas.

VAL D'ARNO, a valley of Tuscany, greatly renowned for rural beauty. [ARNO.] The *Valdi-Chiana*, formerly a swampy tract in the East part of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, has been drained and converted into one of the most productive parts of Italy.

VALDEMORO, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 1,712.

VALDEPEÑAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S. E. Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. Pop. 9,870.—Celebrated for its excellent wines.—*Val de Penas* is a town, prov. & 15 m. S.S.W. Jaen. Pop. 4,209.

VALDIERI, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 13 m. S.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Gesso. Pop. of comm. 2,357.

VALDIVIA, the most S. dep. of Chili, S. A., on the mainland, about lat. 40° S., & lon. 73° W., enclosed every where, except on W., by independent Araucania. Estimated area, 740 sq. m., & pop. 6,800. —II. a river traversing this dep. from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a W.ward course of 120 m.—III. a seaport town or vill., on the Valdivia or Calcutta river, 16 m. from its mouth. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1837.—*Port Valdivia*, at the mouth of its river, lat. 39° 49′ S., lon. 73° 19′ 35″ W., was formerly one of the best and most strongly-fortified harbors on the Pacific.

VALDOBBIADENE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Treviso, cap. dist. Pop. 2,400.—*Valduggia* is a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 22 m. N.N.W. Novarra. Pop. 3,100.

VALE, a pa., island of Guernsey. Pop. 2,110.

VALEGGIO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Verona, 7 miles S. Peschiera, on the Mincio, were it leaves the Lago di Garda. Pop., including 4 adjoining hamlets, 4,000. It has a fortified bridge or causeway, upwards of 600 yards long, defended by several lofty towers.

VALE MILLS, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

VALENÇA, two towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Bahia, cap. comarca, 10 m. N. Cayru, on right bank of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.—II. prov. Piauhi, 56 m. N.E. Oeiras Pop. 3,000.

VALENÇA-DO-MINAH, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, on left bank of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy. Pop. 1,100.

VALENÇAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., agreeably situated on the Nahon, 25 m. N. Châteauroux, and chiefly remarkable for a fine palace, with gardens, where Napoleon retained Ferdinand VII. during his own usurpation in Spain. Pop. 1,676.

VALENCE, *Valentia*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Drôme, on left bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, on railroad from Lyon to Avignon, 57 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 1846, 8,839. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, & woods, & enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with the tomb of Pope Pius VI., barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, and theatre. It has a comm. college, with public library of 10,000 vols., school of artillery, chamber of manufs., school of design, docks for building river craft, cotton printing & dyeing establishments, & manufs. of silk goods.—II. a comm. & small town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Baise, 5 m. S. Condom. Pop. 1,559.—III. (*V. d'Agen*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Moissac. Pop. 2,499.

VALENCIA, county, New Mexico, in the S. part of the territory. Extends from the 32d to the 35th parallel of latitude. Drained by the Rio Grande & Pecos rivers. Surface mountainous, & it is said abounds in rich gold, silver, and copper mines, formerly worked. Capital, Valencia. There were in 1850, five stock valued at $312,795; wheat, 42,983 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 157,795; peas & beans, 8,115;—a flouring m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $10,000; value of manufac. art., $40,000;—7 churches. Pop. 1850, 14,189.

VALENCIA, v., capital of Valencia co., New Mex., 75 S.S.W. Santa Fé. Situated on the bank of the Rio Grande. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 252 inhabitants.

VALENCIA, an old prov. or kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provs. Valencia, Alicante, & Castellon-de-la-Plana. United area, 7,864 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 110,960. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains, but the centre presents a fertile & well-watered plain, and around Lake Albufera are extensive rice grounds. Soil well cultivated. Chief products, wine, figs, almonds, olives, & excellent oranges. The sugar cane, hemp, lint, and silk, yield valuable returns. The principal mineral riches are salt, marble, & potters' clay.

VALENCIA, *Valentia Edetanorum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Turia or Guadalaviar, 3 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, & 2 m. above its port La Grao, on the river, & here crossed by five wide bridges. Lat. 39° 28′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 24′ W. Pop. 1849, 500,000. It stands in a fine plain, & the city-proper is enclosed by walls of the 14th century, about 24 m. in circumference, and pierced by 8 gates. It has quite a Moorish appearance. Streets narrow, & many of the houses have flat roofs. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with an octangular tower 162 feet in height, 14 pa. churches, several colleges, mostly clerical, an archbishop's palace, royal palace, the exchanange and silk hall, custom house, citadel, several large hospitals, asylums, prisons, barracks, & a theatre. Outside of the walls are the bull-ring & botanic gardens, and a fine planted public promenade extends to La Grao. Valencia is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, seat of a supreme court of justice. Its university had, in 1841, 1,600 students, 70 professors, & a library of 15,000 vols. It has also several acad., a seminary for nobles, academy of the fine arts, & museums. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, & the city is resorted to by invalids. Princip. manufs., silks, linen, & woollen fabrics, camlets, gauzes, and other woven fabrics, hats, leather, glass, paper, artificial flowers, and Valencia tiles, used for flooring. Its port is indifferent, & its foreign trade has greatly declined. It was taken in 1812 by the French under Suchet, who held it till June 1813.—II. (*de Alcantara*), a fortified town on a height, near the frontier of Portugal, prov. Caceres, 25 m. S.W. Alcantara. Pop. 4,700. It has a citadel, barracks, & manufs. of hats, linens, & leather, & is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Contrasta*.—III. (*de Don Juan*, anc. *Cuaca*), prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Leon, on left bank of the Elsa. Pop. 1,698. Near it are copper mines & marble quarries.—IV. (*del Ventoso*), prov. & 43 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,960. It has manufs. of linens & sacking, and some Roman antiquities.

VALENCIA, a city of Venezuela, S. A., cap. prov., dep. Caracas, with which it communicates by a good road. Estimated pop. 16,000. It is finely situated, covers a large surface, & has an active commerce with Caracas & Puerto Cabello.—The *Lake of Valencia* (or *Tacarigua*), is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 m. E. of this city. Length 22 miles, average breadth 6 m. Mean depth from 12 to 15 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. It contains many isls., & receives the river Aragua.

VALENCIANA, a famous silver mine and town of Guanaxuato, Mexico, a few miles N. of the city of Guanaxuato. From 1771 to 1804 the mine yielded an annual produce of $3,000,000, but the works have been subsequently destroyed.

VALENCIENNES, *Valentia*, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, & on railroad from Paris to Mons, 27 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 18,558. It has a citadel on an island in the Scheldt; a fine town hall & belfry; several churches, a general & two military hospitals; asylums, barracks, an arsenal, a public library & museum, & a theatre. Its industry is very various, comprising manufs. of lace, linen, & lawn, printed muslins, beet-root sugar, gold and silver tissues, toys, earthenwares, & leather, being the principal; and it has numerous bleaching & dye works, with a brisk trade in timber, coal & agricultural produce. It was taken in 1793 by the English & Austrians after a siege of six weeks. The historian Froissart was born here in 1337.

VALENSOLLE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 22 miles S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,230.

VALENTANO, *Verentum*, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 18 m. N.W. Viterbo, W. the lake of Bolsena. Pop. 1,000.

VALENTIA, p. o., Shelby co., O.

VALENTIA, or KENMORE, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. S.W. Cahir-

civeen, & separated from the mainland by a strait 1¼ m. in breadth, & which forms the most W. harbor in the British islands; lat. 51° 55′ 8″ N., lon. 10° 19′ W. Length of island 7 m., breadth 2 m. Area, 6,371 ac. Pop. 2,920. Surface hilly, but it contains some very fertile tracts of land, with several farms. On it are some important slate quarries, and a mansion of the Knight of Kerry, chief proprietor. It exports slate, fish, corn, & butter. For some time previously to the English commonwealth, it was held by the Spaniards. It gives the title of viscount to the Annesley family.

VALENTIA, an island in Annesley Bay, Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, 13 m. S.E. Massowah. Length, N. to S., 9 miles; breadth 2 m.

VALENTINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 1 m. S.W. St. Gaudens, on the Garonne. Pop. 1,504, who manuf. woollens.

VALENZA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 7 m. N. Alessandria, cap. mand, on the Po. Pop. of comm. 7,477. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 4 gates, & has manufs. of woollen-cloth, soap, and leather.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. E. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,224.

VALERY (ST.), two comms. & towns on the N. coast of France.—I. (*en Caux*), dep. Seine-Inf., capital cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 5,343. It has soda works, a manuf. of cotton twist, & an active herring & mackerel fishery.—II. (*sur Somme*), dep. Somme, on lt. b. of the Somme, near its mouth in the English Channel, 11 m. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 2,842. It has a school of navigation, a port for vessels under 200 tons, salt magazines, rope walks, & docks for building small vessels.

VALETTA (LA), the capital of Malta. [VALLETTA.]

VALGORGE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Largentière. Pop. 1,436.

VALGUARNERA, a town of Sicily, prov. & 25 m. W.N.W. Noto. Pop. 5,500.

VALK, or WALK, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., 90 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 1,800.

VALKENBURG (Fren. *Fauquemont*), a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Guel, & on r. r. to Aachen, 7 m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 717.

VALKI, or WALKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 27 miles W.S.W. Kharkov, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Donetz. Pop. 8,937. It has five large annual fairs.

VALLA (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Jarest, arrond. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,199, who manuf. steel goods & hardwares.

VALLABRÈGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, on the Rhone, 13 miles E. Nimes. Pop. 1,620.

VALLADOLID, *Pintia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on lt. b. of the Pisurga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 27 m. S.S.W. Palencia. Pop. 1845, 19,191; do. of the province 1849, 210,000. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by six gates, & has many large & decayed dwellings, having been the residence of the court prior to its removal to Madrid, at the end of the 16th cent. Valladolid is subdivided into 16 pas.; principal edifices, an unfinished & half-ruined cathedral, and the palace of Philip III.; hospitals, asylums, barracks, a museum containing paintings, sculptures, & a library of 14,000 vols. The university, one of the best in Spain, is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence, & was attended in 1841 by 1,300 students. It has manuf. of silk, cotton, & woollen stuffs; jewellery, hats, linen, & cotton yarn, paper, perfumery, earthenwares, & leather; and the city has a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives, raised in its vicinity. It is the residence of a captain-general, a military intendant & other authorities, & is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Columbus died here 20th May, 1506.

VALLADOLID, several cities of America.—I. cap. state Mechoacan, Mexico, in a fine valley, 115 m. W.N.W. Mexico. Estimated pop. 18,000. It has a magnificent cathedral & numerous other rich churches. It is the birth-place of Iturbide, the short-lived emperor of Mexico.—II. the second city of Yucatan, cap. dep., 90 m. E.S.E. Marida. Pop. including suburbs, estimated at 15,000. It is well laid out, clean, healthy, & dull. Chief edifices, the town house, & the cathedral, one of the finest buildings in Yucatan. The suburbs consist merely of mud huts, peopled by Indians, & in 1842 it had no associations, schools, nor any places of public instruction or amusement.—III. (*de Comayagua*), Central America. [COMAYAGUA.]

VALLATA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult. dist. & 14 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 4,400.

VALLAY, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, pa. & on the N.W. coast of N. Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 2 m. Pop. 46.

VALLE DE ALCALA, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,211.

VALLECORSA, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 14 m. S.E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,230.

VALLE CRUCIS, p. o., Ashe co., N. C. Contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants.

VALLE-CRUCIS, a ruined abbey of Wales, county Denbigh, pa. Llangollen. It was founded by a prince of Powys for Cistercian monks.

VALLE DE UXO, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 5,847. It has potteries & distilleries.

VALLEJO, city, Solana co., Cal., 25 N. San Francisco. Situated on the Napa straits, & was for a short time the capital of the state. Gen. Vallejo proposing to donate land for the purpose of erecting the state capitol; but other interests predominating, Benicia, & finally Sacramento, became the capital of the state. It is prettily situated, & has a good harbor.

VALLELUNGA, a town of Sicily, intend & 18 m. N.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 3,500.—*Valle-Lagarino* is a town of the Tyrol, circ. Roveredo. Pop. 2,400.

VALLENDAR, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 3 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,910. It has an ancient castle.

VALLENGIN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. N.W. Neuchâtel, in the fertile Val de Raz, with a castle & a Gothic church. Pop. 6,300.

VALLENS, p. o., Summit co., O.

VALLENE, p-v., Orange co., Ia., 104 S. by W. Indianapolis, 635 W.

VALLERAUGUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Hérault, 39 m. N.W. Nimes. Pop. 1,867.—*Valle rotonda* is a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Sora, 8 m. N.W. Venafro. Pop. 2,200.

VALLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 13 m. E.S.E. Nantes. Pop. 5,583.

VALLETTA, or LA VALETA, the cap. city of Malta, on its N.E. coast, between a fine double harbor: lat. of palace 35° 53′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 31′ 2′ E. Pop., with suburb, about 60,000. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, & its S. or great harbor is further defended by forts St. Elmo, Ricasoli, & St. Angelo, beyond which is its chief suburb Vittoriosa, also strongly fortified. It stands on ground so uneven, that many of its streets are successive flights of stairs; it is clean, handsome, & has many noble buildings, the chief being the palace, formerly that of the Grand Master, richly furnished, & with a fine armory; the cathedral, the public museum, and library of 60,000 vols.; naval, military, & civil hospitals; exchange, theatre, prison, barracks, & numerous churches, including the English collegiate church of St. Paul, founded by the late Queen Adelaide, at a cost of 15,000*l*. It is supplied with water by the aqueduct of Vignacourt; has a university, a noble dockyard, private docks for shipbuilding in its suburb Sanglea; and is the seat of all the principal authorities, & centre of the commerce of the island. It was founded by the Grand Master, Valetta, in 1566, occupied by the French in 1798, & taken by the English in 1801.

VALLEY, p. o., Tazewell co., Va.

VALLEY, p-o., Mifflin co., Pa., 96 N.W. Harrisburg, 158 W.

VALLEY, p. o., Washington co., Iowa.

VALLEY, p. o., Bexar co., Tex.

VALLEY FALLS, p. v., Smithfield t., Providence co., R. I., 5 m. N. Providence, & situated on the right bank of Blackstone r. Contains 2 churches, 8 stores, 2 cotton fac., employing 250 persons, 344 looms, 11,650 spindles, and manufacture annually 2,900,000 yards of printed goods, and 750 inhabitants. (*See Central Falls.*)

VALLEY FALLS, p. o., Marion co., Va.

VALLEY FARMS, p. o., Jackson co., Ia.

VALLEY FORGE, p. o., Jasper co., Mo.

VALLEY FORGE, p-v., Schuylkill t., Chester co., Pa., 20 N.W. Philadelphia, 81 E. by S. Harrisburg, 159 W. Situated at the junction of Valley creek with Schuylkill r. It contains 2 stores, a cotton fac., 2,000 spindles, a rolling mill, a gun fac., a flouring m., and about 300 inhabitants. A forge, early established here, gave to this place the name of *Valley Forge*. Upon the mountain flanks of this valley, which overlook all the adjacent country, WASHINGTON established the winter quarters of the army in 1777–8. This was the most gloomy period of the Revolution. That band of heroic men, & their illustrious commander, reached the valley about the middle of December. They might have been tracked by the blood of their feet in marching to this place barefooted over the hard frozen ground. The encampment was surrounded on the land side by intrenchments, and several redoubts were built at different points. Some of the intrenchments may still be seen.

VALLEY GROVE, p. o., Monroe co., Ark.

VALLEY HEAD, p. o., Randolph co., Va.

VALLEY HEAD, p-o., De Kalb co., Ala., 161 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 656 W.

VALLEY PRAIRIE, p. o., Barry co., Mo.

VALLEY TOWN, p. o., Cherokee co., N. C.

VALLIER (ST.), several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. a market town, dep. Drôme, on left bank of the Rhone, & on railroad from Lyon to Avignon, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Valence. Pop. 2,456. It has an old Gothic castle, manufactures of crape, silks, and twist, & chemical products, with a trade in the wines of its vicinity.—II. a vill., dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. N. W. Grasse. Pop. 576.—III. a vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. S.W. Chalons. Pop. 2 201.

VALLIEVO, a town of Servia, 55 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 4,500. It is reported to have numerous mosques & well-frequented markets.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,662.

VALLO (IL), a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., cap. cant., 41 miles S.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,400.

VALLON, several comms. & towns of France.—I. a market town, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Largentiere. Pop. 2,373. Near it is a cataract of the Ardèche above a natural bridge.—II. dep. Sarthe, 12 W.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,654.—III. dep. Allier, 14 m. N. Montluçon. Pop. 1,003.

VALLONIA, p-v., Jackson co., Ia., 3 S.W. Brownstown, 75 S. Indianapolis, 600 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

VALLONIA SPRINGS, p-o., Colesville t., Broome co., N. Y., 114 W.S.W. Albany, 310 W.

VALLORBE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 miles W. Orbe. Pop. 1,500.

VALLOUISE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, 8 m. W.S.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,193.

VALLS, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. N. Tarragona, in a plain watered by the Francoli. Pop. 11,084, who spin cotton & woollen yarn, distill brandy, and manufacture leather and soap. The French defeated the Spaniards here in 1809, but were in their turn defeated in 1811.

VALMASEDA, a walled town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 22 m. W.S.W. Bilbao on the Salcedon. Pop. 1,384. It has a custom-house, copper & iron works, tanneries, & coal mines.

VALMONT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Yvetôt. Pop. 1,112.—*Valmontone* is a village of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, 25 m. S.E. Rome.

VALMY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. St. Menehould. Here in 1792, the Prussians were defeated by Kellerman.

VALOGNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., on the Merderet, 11 m. S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 5,577. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of hats, lace, & gloves.

VALOIS, an old dist. of France, now comprised in deps. Oise & Aisne.

VALONA, a town of European Turkey. [AVLONA.]

VALONGO, a large village of Portugal, prov. Minho, 7 m. E.N.E. Oporto, & where most of the bread consumed in that city is made. Here are some productive antimony & other mines, known & wrought during the Roman dominion.

VALPARAISO, p-v., capital of Porter co., Ia., 138 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 682 W. Situated on Salt creek, which flows into Lake Michigan. It contains a court house, jail, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

VALPARAISO, the chief seaport town of Chili, S. A., on the Pacific, prov. & 60 m. W.N.W. Santiago, by which it is connected by railroad; lat. of Fort St. Antonia 33° 1′ 9″ S., lon. 71° 41′ 5″ W. Pop. 30,000. It stands on a steep declivity, & in some ravines along its bay N.ward; is mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, & well paved, but has few remarkable edifices. On a plain E.ward is its suburb Almendral, the residence of most of its merchants. Its harbor is defended by several forts, but has no mole or facilities for landing goods, & it is said to be filling up; the port, however, monopolizes most of the foreign trade of Chili, exporting wheat to Callao, Panama, & California, with large quantities of hides, tallow, gold, silver, copper, indigo, wool, & drugs. Its markets are well supplied with American & European manufs., & it has a number of coasting vessels. In 1850, 1,465 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 412,240 tons, entered the port, of which 422, of the aggregate burden of 138,078, were American.

VALPERGA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., & 13 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 3,500.

VALPO, a town of Slavonia, cap. circ., with a castle, near the Drave, 16 m.W.N.W. Essegg.

VALRÉAS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Orange. Pop. 3,220.

VALS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardeche, 12 m. W.S.W. Privas. Pop. 2,789. Close to it are six chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

VALSEQUILLO, a town of the Canary islands, on the E. side of the island Gt. Canary. Pop. 2,788.

VALSESIA, a prov. of Sardinia. Pop. 1848, 35,-879.

VALSTAGNA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 23 m. N.E. Vicenza, on the Brenta. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of Tyrolese hats, and trade in charcoal.

VALTELLINA, a circ. of the Austrian dominion, consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, & forming the Austro-Italian deleg. of Sondrio, which, with Tirano, Chiavenna, & Bormio, are its chief towns.

VALUIKI, or WALUIKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 115 m. S.S.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Oskol, here joined by the Valui. Pop. 3,200.

VALVA (LA), a small town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 10 miles N.E. Campagna. Pop. 1,300.

VALVERDE, p-o., Macon co., Ala., 143 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 834 W.

VALVERDE, numerous towns of Spain.—I prov. Badajoz, near the Guadiana, 10 m. Merida. Pop. 1,500. —II. (*de Jucar*), prov. & 23 m. S. Cuenca, near the Jucar, with a palace of its counts.—III. (*del Camino*), prov. Huelva, 38 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 5,239.—IV. (*de Leganes*), prov. & 12 m. S.W. Badajoz.—IV. the cap. town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. Pop. 4,580.—*Valverdeja* is a market town, prov. & 50 m. W. Toledo, near the Tagus with 2,687 inhabitants.

VAN (PASHALIC OF), a territory of Turkish Armenia, between lat. 37° & 39° 30′ N., & lon. 41° & 44° 30′ E., having E. Persia, & on other sides the pashs. Kars, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, & Mosul. It consists chiefly of a lofty basin surrounded by steep mountains, & the centre of which is occupied by the *L. of Van*, the estimated area of which is 1,200 sq. m.; but it has some outlying dists., as the sanjaks Bayazid on the N., Moosh W., Bitles & Joolamerk S.; their caps. of same names being, with Van, its chief towns. Climate hot in the plains, & on the uplands less severe than in the pash. Erzeroum; corn raised not sufficient for home consumption; fruits, wine, flax, tobacco, cotton, timber, gall-nuts, manna, & honey, are the chief products. Pastures are excellent; great numbers of live stock are reared, & with other rural produce, constitute the chief exports. Pop. chiefly Armenian Christians in the N., elsewhere Mohammedans; Turks occupying the centre, & Koord tribes the S. part of the pashalic. —*Van* (ancient *Artemita*), cap. of pash., is a fortified city, on the E. shore of the Lake of Van, 145 m. S.E.

Erzeroum. Pop. variously estimated at 12,000 and 40,000. It stands enclosed by a double line of ramparts, at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel; it is ill built, but has several large Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, &c.; bazaars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, & some massive & remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. About 500 looms here are reported to be employed in manufacturing fabrics from cotton imported from Persia, and these goods, with rural produce, constitute its chief exports.

VANA, VAN, or the BRECKNOCK-BEACON, the loftiest mountain of S. Wales, co. & 5 m. S.W. Brecon. Height above the sea, 2,862 feet.

VAN BUREN, co. Michigan. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 633 sq. m. Drained by Pawpaw river & its branches, S. branch of Black river, Dowagiake, & Brush creeks. The streams afford good water power, & Pawpaw r. is beatable 70 m. from its mouth. The surface is level; soil fertile. Capital, Pawpaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,916; wheat, 75,083 bush. produced; Indian corn, 131,890; oats, 34,388; wool, 15,912 pounds; a grist m., 11 saw m.; an iron foundry; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac. $43,500; value of manufactured articles, $70,700;—2 churches; 46 schools, 1,567 scholars; 15 libraries, 2,529 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,910; 1850, 5,800.

VAN BUREN, county Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 504 sq. m. Drained by Des Moines r. & its branches. The soil is fertile. Copper, iron, & tin ore, & a fine marble are found. Capital, Keosaukua. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $265,086; wheat, 88,591 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 595,082; oats, 166,608; wool, 40,858 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 15 saw m.; an iron foundry; a woollen factory; 3 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manuf., $142,100; value of manufactured articles, $402,875;—7 churches; 100 schools, 2,000 scholars; 1 library, 250 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,146; 1850, 12,270.

VAN BUREN, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 210 sq. m. Drained by Caney fork of Cumberland r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Spencer. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $72,160; Ind. corn, 151,890 bushels produced; oats, 11,800; sweet potatoes, 8,076;—a grist m. Capital emp. in manuf., $2,500; value of manuf. articles, $4,310;—14 churches; 1 college, 75 students; 1 academy, 35 pupils; 11 schs., 505 scholars. Pop. 1850, 2,674.

VAN BUREN, county, Mo. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 648 sq. m. Drained by Grand r. & Big creek. The surface is undulating, & two-thirds of it is prairie; soil fertile. Capital, Harrisonville. Pop. 1850, 4,693. Name changed to Cass in 1848. (*See Cass.*)

VAN BUREN, county, Ark. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 1,350 sq. m. Drained by Little Red river & its branches. Capital, Clinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $91,409; Indian corn, 154,565 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 5,100; cotton, 112 bales; tobacco, 3,975 pounds;—8 schools, 174 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,548; 1850, 2,864.

VAN BUREN, p-t., Aroostook county, Me. Pop. 1,050.

VAN BUREN, p-t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 12 N.W. Syracuse, 141 W. by N. Albany, 358 W. Surface rolling; soil clay & sandy loam. Drained by Camp brook, flowing into Seneca r., which bounds it on the N. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a flouring m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,021; 1850, 3,873.

VAN BUREN, p-o., Washington co., Pa., 216 W. Harrisburg, 243 W.

VAN BUREN, t., Darke county, O. Pop. 1840, 421; 1850, 780.

VAN BUREN, p-t., Hancock co., O., 96 N.N.W. Columbus, 452 W. The v. contains 75 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 402; 1850, 536.

VAN BUREN, t., Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1,400.

VAN BUREN, t., Putnam co., O. Pop. 172.

VAN BUREN, t., Shelby co., O. Pop. 1840, 596; 1850, 629.

VAN BUREN, t., Wayne co., Mich. Drained by Huron r. Pop. 1840, 940; 1850, 1,470.

VAN BUREN, t., Brown co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 417; 1850, 717.

VAN BUREN, p-t., Clay co., Ia., 61 W.S.W. Indianapolis, 682 W. Pop. 1840, 533; 1850, 567.

VAN BUREN, t., Fountain county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,226.

VAN BUREN, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 174; 1850, 525.

VAN BUREN, t., Kosciusko co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 822.

VAN BUREN, t., Madison county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 407.

VAN BUREN, t., Pulaski county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 356.

VAN BUREN, t., Shelby county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 817.

VAN BUREN, p-o., De Kalb co., Ill.

VAN BUREN, p-v., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 215.

VAN BUREN, t., Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 294.

VAN BUREN, t., Keokuck co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 282.

VAN BUREN, t., Crawford co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,382.

VAN BUREN, t., Newton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 319.

VAN BUREN, t., Union county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,242.

VAN BUREN, p-v., capital of Ripley co., Mo. Situated on the W. side of Current r. It contains a courthouse, a store, & several dwellings.

VAN BUREN, p-o., Anderson co., Ky.

VAN BUREN, p-o., Callaway co., Ky., 264 W.S.W. Frankfort, 791 W.

VAN BUREN, p-v., Hardiman co., Tenn., 172 W.S.W. Nashville, 857 W.

VAN BUREN, p-v., De Kalb co., Ala., 135 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 682 W.

VAN BUREN, p-v., Itawamba co., Miss. Situated on the W. side of Tombigbee r., & contains about 100 inhabitants.

VAN BUREN, p-v., capital of Crawford co., Ark. Situated on the N. side of Arkansas river, & contains a court house, jail, several stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 549 inhabitants.

VAN BUREN CENTRE, p-o., Van Buren t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 144 W. by N. Albany, 351 W.

VAN BUREN FURNACE, p-o., Shenandoah county, Va.

VAN BUREN HARBOR, p-v., Pomfret t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 5 S.E. Dunkirk, 334 W. by S. Albany, 354 W. Situated on the S. side of Lake Erie, where is a convenient steamboat landing, and a few dwellings. It is extensively & regularly laid out.

VAN BUREN PLANTATION, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 1850, 1,050.

VAN BURENVILLE, p-o., Walkill t., Orange co., N. Y., 107 S.S.W. Albany, 278 W.

VANCEBOROUGH, p-v., Winnebago co., Ill.

VANCEBURG, p-v., Lewis co., Ky., 110 E.N.E. Frankfort, 466 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Ohio river, at the junction of Salt cr. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

VANCES FERRY, p-o., Orangeburg dist., S.C., 97 S. Columbia, 535 W.

VANCEVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Pa.

VAN CLEVESVILLE, p-o., Berkeley co., Va.

VANCOUVER, (or, more properly, QUADRA and VANCOUVER) ISLAND, Brit. N. A., between lat. 48° 20′ & 51° N., and lon. 123° & 128 W., separated from the mainland by Queen Charlotte Sound & the Gulf of Georgia. Length, N.W. to S.E., 300 m., greatest breadth 75 m. Estimated area 16,000 sq. m., and pop. 11,463. Surface mountainous & richly wooded. On its W. coast are Nootka Sound, & many other harbors.

The island is intersected by high mountain ranges, but it has notwithstanding a considerable extent of level and undulating land susceptible of cultivation. Soils very various, being principally, however, of a friable description. The best is a black vegetable mould, producing a most luxuriant vegetation. Climate peculiarly mild, but in winter the rains, accompanied with violent thunder-storms, are heavy, & almost incessant, the smallest brooks being then swollen to impassable torrents, &, in summer, though there is but little rain, dews are heavy, & fogs frequent & dense. Hence, it is doubtful, notwithstanding the aptitude of the soil, whether the country be suitable for the pro-

duction of wheat & barley, which have hitherto been tried only on a very small scale. Probably, however, it may not be too moist for oats; & the potato, which is extensively raised by the natives, is said to thrive remarkably well. The growth of timber is most luxuriant. Pine, spruce, red and white oak, ash, cedar, maple, &c., are found in the utmost profusion, the cedar & pine attaining to an immense size. The land animals comprise bears, foxes, deer, ermines, squirrels, &c., with a great variety of game. It has been said that the humidity of the climate will hinder this island from ever becoming a wool-growing country: but though it may not produce fine, it may produce coarse, wool: & there can be no doubt of its being well fitted, from the luxuriance of its pastures, for the growth of cattle. The bays, rivers, & adjacent seas, swarm with a variety of fish, including salmon, sturgeon, herrings, &c., with seals, sea otters, tortoises, &c., and they are also resorted to by whales. The harbors of the island are consequently well situated for carrying on an extensive and profitable fishery; & well fitted for shipbuilding. The mineral riches of the island have been very imperfectly explored. Enough, however, is known to establish the important fact, that extensive beds of coal are to be met with in its N.E. parts. In various localities the beds have been found cropping out at the surface, & large supplies have been obtained with but little difficulty & little expense. The native inhabitants subsist principally by hunting and fishing, especially the latter, & by cultivating the potato. They are remarkable for indolence & filth; their heads are flattened when young by artificial means; & their legs are ill-formed, those of the women being frequently swollen. A settlement, established by this country at Nootka Sound in 1788, was suppressed in the following year by the Spaniards, an outrage which nearly occasioned a war with Spain. Since then it has been almost wholly neglected, till within these few years that some establishments have been formed upon it by the Hudson Bay Company. Latterly it has been proposed to make it the site of a colony that should prosecute the seal and whale fishery, for which, as already stated, it is supposed to be peculiarly well situated. And, with a view to the realizing of this project, it has been made over to the Hudson Bay Company, on condition of their establishing a colony within its limits in the course of the five years following 1848. *Government.*—A Gov. & Com.-in-Chief. Residence Victoria. (*Salary paid by the H. B. Co.*)

VANCOUVER, Fort Clark co., Washington ter. Situated on the right bank of the Columbia r., 12 miles above the mouth of Willamette.

VANDALIA, p-o., Montgomery co., O.

VANDALIA, p-o. Cass co., Mich.

VANDALIA, p-o., Owen co., Ia.

VANDALIA, p-v., capital of Fayette co., Ill., and formerly capital of the state, is situated on the W. bank of Kaskaskia r., & on the Illinois Central railroad at its intersection with the Mississippi & Atlantic railroad, 142 m. from Cairo, & 166 from La Salle. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. There is a public square in the centre, & the streets are 80 ft. wide. It contains a court house, jail, a U. S. land office, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian, —11 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, a steam m., a water saw m., & 419 inhabitants. The national road extends to this place.

VANDERBURG, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 225 sq. m. The surface is generally hilly, with an inferior soil, but near the Ohio river the soil is very fertile. Ohio r. bounds it on the S., affording great commercial facilities. Drained by Big Pigeon, Blue Grass, Little & Locust crs. Capital, Evansville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $124,776; wheat, 19,079 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 408,075; oats, 36,719; wool, 5,719 pounds;—8 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 12 persons emp.;—3 printing offices,—2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 3 weekly newspapers published; 20 churches; 1 med. college, 39 students; 6 acad., 181 pupils; 31 schools, 980 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,250; 1850, 11,414.

VANDERGRIFFS, p-o., Knox co., Tenn.

VAN DEUSENVILLE, p-v., Berkshire co., Mass., on the Berkshire railroad, 137 W. Boston, 358 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 350 inhabitants.

VAN DIEMEN (CAPE), the most N. point of Melville island, N. Australia, lat. 11° 8′ S., lon. 130° 20′ E.—(*Gulf*), N. Australia, between Arnhem Land, and Coburg peninsula & Melville island, lat. 12° S., lon. 132° E., is 100 m. in length, E. to W., & 60 m. across. It receives Alligator river, & communicates with the ocean N. by Dundas Strait, between the above peninsula & island, & W. by Clarence Strait, between Melville island & the mainland.—(*Inlet*), N. Australia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 16° 58′ S. It receives Van Diemen river.—(*Land*), N. Australia. [Arnhem Land.]

VAN DIEMENS LAND, or TASMANIA, an isl. & British colony off the S. extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait, & lying between lat. 40° 44′ & 43° 39′ S., & lon. 144° 38′ & 148° 24′ E. It is somewhat heart-shaped, length and greatest breadth each about 180 m. Area estimated at 27,000 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 70,194; of these 45,916 were free, & 24,188 convicts. Van Diemen's Land was originally intended to serve as a penal colony, & it received between 1823 & 1850 no less than 58,243 convicts, but of late years great dissatisfaction was felt by the free settlers, and vigorous measures were taken to effect its suppression; & in 1853 the convict system was abandoned. The native inhabitants, belonging to the Papuan negro race, had dwindled down to about 150 persons, when they were removed by the British government to Great island in Bass's Strait. Surface greatly diversified; on the whole mountainous. Benlomond rises to 4,200 feet, and Wylde's Craig to 4,500 feet in elevation; a chain, called the Western mountains, averaging 3,500 feet, extends N. to S., enclosing many lakes, & scattered over the island are many isolated peaks from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Derwent & Jordan flowing S.E., and the Tamar, formed by the N. & S. Esk & Macquarie, and disemboguing on the N. coast. Others are the Isis, Huon, & Clyde. The coasts are greatly indented, especially in the S.E., in which quarter are Storm, Norfolk, & Ralph bays, with Bruné & Maria islands, Tasman & Forestier's peninsulas, & Hobart Town, the cap. Other inlets are Ports Dalrymple & Sorell on the N., & Port Davey & Macquarie harbor on the W. coasts. Some rich flats extend along the rivers, but the country is mostly high, undulating, & with a soil not so fertile as in some parts of Australia. Sandstone, limestone, & basalt are amongst the chief geological formations. Climate more equable than in Australia. Barley, oats, wheat, & potatoes arrive at perfection, & the fruits of N. Europe are cultivated, sheep thrive well, & wool, as in Australia, is a principal export (in 1852, 5,147,755 lbs). In 1848, 171,500 acres were said to be under crop, including about 64,700 in wheat, 14,042 in barley, 29,463 in oats, 3,916 in potatoes, 8,336 in turnips, and 49,000 in grasses; the number of cattle in the same year, 1,800,000 head. Kangaroos are said to be abundant, & several species of whales frequent the coasts. Timber is plentiful. Coal, with iron, copper, & several other metallic ores, are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Ship-building is pretty actively carried on at Hobart Town, & on the banks of the Huon, where vessels of from 20 to 400 tons burden are constructed. In 1848, vessels of an aggregate burden of 91,883 tons entered the ports, chiefly from Great Britain and the British colonies; and there were 209 vessels of the aggregate burden of 18,412 tons, belonging to the colony; of these 29 were engaged in the whale fishery: Exports amounted to 490,281*l.*, & imports to 594,154*l.* The settled part of the island is divided into 11 cos. Principal town, Hobart Town, the cap., & Launceston. Government vested in a lieutenant-governor, an executive council (6 mems.), & legislative council, composed of 22 members, appointed by the crown, & in acts of the British parliament. (Salary of Lt.-Gov., £4,000.) The island was discovered by Tasman in 1642, & subsequently named in honor of a governor of the Dutch E. Indies. It was taken possession of by the British in 1803.

VANDSBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 13 m. S. Cammin, bordering a lake, upon an island in which is a castle. Pop. 915.

VAN-DYKE (JOST & LITTLE), two British W. India islands, Virgin isls.—*Jost-Van-Dyke*, 3 m. N.W. Tortola (of which they are a dependency), is 3 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth.

VAN DYKES MILL, p-o., Spencer co., Ky.

VAN ETTENVILLE, p-o., Cayuta t., Chemung co., N. Y., 183 W. by S. Albany, 284 W.

VANCE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 13 m. S. Chelmsford. Area, 2,250 ac. Pop. 164.

VANCINE, t., Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 1850, 1,122.

VAN HILL, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn., 261 E. Nashville, 451 W.

VAN HISSEVILLE, p-o., Mercer co., N. J.

VAN HOOKS STORE, p-o., Person co., N. C., 52 N. N.W. Raleigh, 255 W.

VAN HORNSVILLE, p-o., Starks t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 64 N.W. Albany, 382 W.

VANIAMBADDY, a town of British India, presid. & 105 m. W.S.W. Madras, on an island in the Palaur. It has temples of Siva & Vishnu.

VANIKORO, or PITT'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, is in lat. 11° 37′ S., lon. 166° 49′ E. Here La Perouse was wrecked & lost in 1788.

VANKLEEK HILL, p-v., W. Hawkesbury t., Prescott co., Can. W. 60 W., Montreal. It has a Free church, 8 stores, a steam grist m., a tannery, and 450 inhabitants.

VANLUE, p-o., Hancock co., O., 75 N. by W. Columbus, contains 250 inhabitants.

VANNES, *Dariorigum*, a comm. & seaport town of France, cap. dep. Morbihan, near the lagoon of Morbihan, on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 9,548. It has a massive cathedral, an anc. castle, now the prefecture, a theatre, & several other public edifices, formerly monastic institutions; 3 hospitals, & other charities; a school of navigation, comm. college, public library of 8,000 volumes, manufs. of woollens, linens, cottons, lace, & leather, some ship-building, & a brisk coasting trade, though its port is adapted only for vessels of small burden. At Locmariaquer, about 6 m. N.W., are traces of the ancient *Dariorigum*, or *Civitas Venetiorum*, which opposed an obstinate resistance to the Romans.

VANNOYS MILL, p-o., Pike co., Mo.

VANNS VALLEY, p-o., Floyd co., Ga., 173 N.W. by W. Milledgeville, 684 W.

VANNS VALLEY, p-o., Delaware co., O.

VANOSC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 16 m. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,667.

VAN RENSSELAER, t., Ottowa co., O. It comprehends the Bass islands in Lake Erie, one of which has the fine harbor of Put-in-Bay. Pop. 1850, 186.

VANS (LES), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 miles S.W. Largentière. Pop. 2,610.

VAN SICKLE'S STORE, p-o., Hunterdon co., N. J., 38 N.N.W. Trenton, 198 W. Situated on the S.E. foot of Musconetcong mountain.

VANSITTART (BAY), N.W. Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S., lon. 126° 20′ E.—(*Hills*), E. Australia, are N. of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 15′ S., lon. 149° 50′ E.—(*Island*), British N. America, is between Southampton isl. & Melville peninsula, lat. 65° 40′ N., lon. 84° W.

VANVES, or VANVRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, with a detached fort for the defence of Paris, & a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1,984.

VAN VORST, t., Hudson county, N. J. Pop. 1850, 4,617, since incorporated with Jersey City.

VAN WERT, county O. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. The surface is level; soil varies from rich bottom to a light sandy loam. Drained by St. Mary's & little Auglaize rivers. The Miami canal passes near its E. border, without entering it. Capital, Van Wert. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $63,015; wheat, 31,900 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 67,175; oats, 15,237; wool, 5,609 pounds;—2 grist m., 2 saw m.; 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufs., $21,250; value of manufac. articles, $52,309;—5 churches; 55 schools, 1,702 scholars. Pop. 1849, 1,577; 1850, 4,793.

VAN WERT, p-v., capital of Paulding co., Ga., 138 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 681 W. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, a church, & 125 inhabitants.

VAN WERT, p-v., capital of Van Wert co., O., 126 N.W. by W. Columbus, 510 W. Situated on a branch of Little Auglaize r., & contains a court house, jail, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 250 inhabitants.

VAN ZANDT, county, Tex. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 220 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of Neches & Saline rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Jordan's Saline. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $69,333; Ind. corn, 30,920 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,186; peas & beans, 1,672; cotton, 57 bales; salt, 2,000 bush. manufactured in 1 establishment, with a capital employed of $2,475; 1 saw m. Cap. employed in manufacture, $9,950; value of manufactured articles, $7,760;—7 churches. Pop. 1850, 1,345.

VAPRIO, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. prov. & 13 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,000, partly engaged in paper mnfs.—II. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 18 m. E. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

VAR, a frontier river of France & Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. & S., & after a course of 60 m. enters the Mediterranean at St. Laurent, 6 m. N.E. Antibes. For the last 15 m. it forms the boundary between the French dep. Var on the W., & the Sard. div. of Nice.

VAR, the most S.E. dep. of France, having S. & S. E. the Mediterranean, N.E. the Sardinian dom., and elsewhere the deps. H.-Alpes, & Bouches-du-Rhone. Area, 2,825 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 357,967. Surface mountainous. Chief rivers, the Var, Argens, and Verdon. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, & silk, are among its principal exports: the corn raised is greatly below the quantity required for home consumption. Principal manufactures are of perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble goods. Var is divided into the four arrondis. of Draguignan, Toulon, Brignolles, and Grasse.

VARADES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, & on rail road to Tours, 27 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,483.—*Varages* is a comm. & vill., dep. Var, 13 m. N.W. Brignolles. Pop. 1,508.

VARALLO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 30 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on lt. b. of the Sesia. Pop. of comm. 2,807. It has manufs. of iron & copper wares, and adjoining it a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte*, on which are a handsome church and about 50 oratories.

VARANGER-FIORD, a deep inlet of the Arctic O., between Russian Lapland & Norway (Finmark), lat. 70° N., and lon. 28° 40′ to 31° E. It receives the surplus waters of the Lake Enare.

VARANO, *Garnus*, a lagoon of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the peninsula of Gargano. Length 5 m., breadth 4 m. On its E. side is the village Varano. II. (Slav. *Varanovce*), a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Ondava, 12 m. S.E. Hanusfalva.—*Varano-Borrello* is a market town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., 10 m. S.E. Gioja. Pop. 1,200.

VARAZZE, or VARAGGIO, a comm. & mkt. town of the Sardinian dom., N. Italy, div. and 18 m. S.W. Genoa, cap. mand., with a harbor on the Gulf of Genoa, & some ship-building. Pop. 7,779.

VARBERG, a seaport town of Sweden, len & 37 m. N.N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. Pop. 1,690.

VARDAR, *Axius*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a S. course of 170 m. enters the Ægean Sea, 12 m. W.S.W. Saloniea.

VARDE, or WARDE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. & 23 m. N.N.W. Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. 1,400. It has manufs. of tobacco.

VARDÖ, an island of Norway, in the Arctic O., off Finmark, with *Vardöhuus*, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20′ 36″ N., lon. 31° 10′ E.

VAREL, a market town of N. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. Neuenburg, cap. dist. & lordship, near the mouth of the Jahde, in the German O., 35 m. N.W. Bremen. Pop. 3,164. It has a harbor defended by the fort Christiansburg.

VARELA, an islet in the strait of Malacca, 60 m. E. Delli, Sumatra.—*Cape Varella*, or *Avarella*, Anam, is the most E. headland of Cochin-China, 76 m. S.S.E. Quinhone. The false C. Avarella is another headland, 90 m. further S.

VARENNA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Como, on the E. side of the lake of Como. Pop. 2,000.

VARENNES, p. v. & seign. Vercheres co., Can. E., on the rt. b. of the St. Lawrence, 15 m. below Montreal. The v. has a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 5 grist m., a tannery, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 1852, 3,300.

VARENNES, numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (sur *Allier*), dep. Allier, & on the Valaçon,

near its junction with the Allier, 18 miles S. Moulins. Pop. 1,468.—II. (*en Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 miles W.N.W. Verdun. Pop. 1,568. Here Louis XVI. & his family were detected & seized in their attempted flight, 20th June, 1791.—III. (*St. Saveur*), dep. Saone-et-Soire, on the Sevron, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 1,954.—IV. (*sous Dun*), same dep., arrond. Charolles. Pop. 1,435.—V. (*sous Montsoreau*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours & Nantes r. r., arr. Saumur. Pop. 2,596.

VARESE, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. W. Como, cap. dist., E. the lake of Varese. Pop. 8,340. It has thriving silk manufs.—II. a market town, Sard. dom., div. Genoa, prov. & 14 m. N.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., near the Apennines. Pop. of comm. 6,600.—The *Lake of Varese*, Lombardy, deleg. Como, is 4 m. E. Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length 5 miles, greatest breadth 2 miles.

VARHELY (Wallack *Gradistje*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 17 m. S.W. Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient cap. of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and named *Ulpia Trajana*, of which some vestiges exist, consisting of defensive works, &c. [UDVARHELY.]

VARIA, a town of European Turkey. [VERIA.]

VARICK, p-t., Seneca co., N. Y., 8 S. Waterloo, 186 W. Albany, 332 W. It extends from Cayuga lake on the E., to Seneca lake on the W. Surface moderately elevated in the middle, & declines to each lake; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,971; 1850, 1,872.

VARIETY MILLS, p-v., Nelson co., Va., 103 W. by N. Richmond, 165 W. It contains a store, a grist m., a flouring m., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants.

VARIGNANA, a town of N. Italy, Pontif. States, leg. & 11 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. 3,000.

VARILLES, or VARILHES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Foix, on the Ariège. Pop. 1,700.

VARINAS, a town of Venezuela, S. A., cap. prov., on the St. Domingo, an affl. of the Orinoco, 90 m. S. Truxillo. Pop. 4,000. It has an active trade in rural produce.

VARKHAN, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, 22 m. W.S.W. Bitlis, on route to Sert.

VARNA, p-v., Dryden t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 161 W. by S. Albany, 299 W. Situated on Fall cr., and contains a grist m., 2 saw m., a sash fac., & 200 inhabitants.

VARNA (*Odessus*), a fortified seaport town of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Pravadi, 47 m. E. Shumla. Lat. of tower 43° 12′ 2″ N., lon. 27° 56′ 2″ E. Pop. from 16,000 to 20,000. It is wretchedly built, but has one of the best ports on this coast, and is the entrepôt for the produce of Bulgaria sent to Constantinople. Here the Hungarian army of Ladislaus and John Huniades was totally defeated by the Turks under Amurath II., 10th November, 1444. The town was taken by the Russians in 1828.

VARNAVIN, or WARNAVIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 165 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Betluga. Pop. 1,699.

VARRENES, p-v., Anderson dist., S. C., 122 W.N.W. Columbia, 549 W.

VARS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, 8 m. N. Angoulême, on the Charente, with monthly fairs. Pop. 2,035.

VARSOVIE, the French name of [WARSAW.]

VARYSBURG, p-v., Sheldon t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 264 W. Albany, 369 W. Situated on Tonawanda cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—4 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, & 225 inhabitants.

VARZI, two vills. of N. Italy.—I. duchy & 25 m. S. W. Parma. Pop. 1,500.—II. Sard. dom., div. Genoa, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po, 10 m. N.W. Bobbio. Pop., with comm., 2,045.

VARZY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., at the foot of a vine-clad hill, 27 m. N.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,958.

VASA, a seaport town of Finland, capital læn, on a small bay of the Baltic, 56 miles N.E. Christianstadt. Lat. 63° 4′ 3″ N., and lon. 21° 43′ E. Pop. 3,340. It was founded in 1611, by Charles XII. of Sweden. Its port has become much obstructed by sand.

VASARHELY, several large market towns of Hungary, &c.—I. (*Somlo-V.*), co. & 25 m. W. Veszprim, on the Torna, and at the foot of the Somylo mountain. Pop. 25,000, who raise wine and tobacco.—II. (*Hold-Mezo-V.*), co. Csongrad, on Lake Hodos, 14 m. N.E. Szegedin. Pop. 26,166, similarly employed. It has several well-frequented fairs.—III. (*Kezdi-V.*), Transylvania, Szeklerland, county Haromsek, 34 miles N.E. Kronstadt.

VASARHELY, or MAROS VASARHELY, a town of Translyvania, cap. co. Maros, 8 m. S.S.E. Vaja, on the Maros. Pop. 10,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a Protestant college, a public library, & a cabinet of minerals.

VASILICHKI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 20 m. W.S.W. Lida. Pop. 1,550.

VASILKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 18 m. S.S. W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Stugma. Pop. 8,000, among whom are many Jews.

VASSALBOROUGH, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 11 N. by E. Augusta, 606 W. Bounded W. by Kennebec r. Surface various; soil fertile. The outlets of 2 large ponds, on its E. border, afford water power. There are several other ponds in the town. By means of the dam across Kennebec r. at Augusta, & the lock at that place, vessels from the ocean come to this place. Incorporated in 1771. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, 7 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,952; 1850, 3,099.

VASSAR, p. o., capital Tuscola co., Mich.

VASSY, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. H. Marne, cap. arrond., on the Blaise, 28 m. N.N.W. Chaumont. Pop. 2,456. It is celebrated in history for the massacre of its Protestant inhabs. by the order of the Duke de Guise in 1562.—II. dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Vire Pop. 3,276.—*Le Vast* is a comm. & vill., dep. Manche, 11 miles E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,531.

VASTAN, a vill. & castle of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, at the S. extremity of the lake of Van, on which it has a small port.

VASTO (IL), *Istonium*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., cap. dist. & cant., 31 m. S.E. Chieti, and 1¼ m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has a spacious mkt. square, two churches, one erected on the ruins of a temple of Ceres, 8 convents, hospitals, asylums, a handsome palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, silks, & coarse earthenware, with an active fishery, & a large annual fair.—II. (*Vasto-Gerardo*), a market town, prov. Molise, dist. & 14 m. N.N.E. Isernia, on the Trigno. Pop. 1,800.

VATAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 12 miles N.W. Issoudun. Pop. 2,049.

VATERSA, or WATERSA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. & immediately South Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 3 miles, breadth 2½ miles. Pop. 64.

VATHI, the cap. town of the Ionian island, Ithaca, on the S. side of its gulf or harbor. Pop. 2,500.—II. a town, on the N.E. shore of the island Samos, with 2,400 inhabitants.

VATICANO (CAPE), Naples, is on the W. side of the prov. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. & 17 m. W.S.W. Monteleone. It bounds the entrance to the Gulf of Gioja on the N.

VATZ, two vills. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine.—I. (*Ober V.*), 11 m. S. Chur. Pop. 872.—II. (*Unter V.*), 5 miles N. Chur. Pop. 1,150.

VAUBECOURT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aisne, 10 m. N. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1,088.

VAUCLAUSE, p-o., Wood co., Va.

VAUCLIN (LE), a town of the French W. India island Martinique, on its E. coast. Pop. 4,878.

VAUCLUSE, a dep. of France, in the S.E., having S. & W. the Durance & Rhone rivers, separating it from Bouches-du-Rhône & Gard, and on other sides, the deps. H. Alpes & Drôme. Area, 1,373 sq. miles. Pop. 1851, 264,618. Surface hilly in the E., where it is traversed by ranges of the Alps, highest point Mount Ventoux; and the soil is not generally fertile. Less corn is raised than is required for home consumption; principal products wine, silk, almonds, & other fruits, madder, saffron, & aromatic seeds. Chief manufs. are of silk stuffs at Avignon, & Orange; woollen fabrics,

perfumery, confectionery, printing types, and glass wares. Vaucluse is divided into the arronds. Apt, Avignon, Carpentras, & Orange. The *Fontaine de Vaucluse* is a vill. & remarkable fountain in this dep., 15 m. E. Avignon. Its scenery is most picturesque, but it derives its chief celebrity from having been the residence of Petrarch. [Source.]

VAUCOULEURS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., & 11 m. S.S.E. Commercy. Pop. 2,875. It is the birth-place of the geographer Claude de Lisle.

VAUD (Germ. *Waadt*), a cant. of W. Switzerland, having S. the lake of Geneva, W. France, & on the other sides Savoy & the cants. Valais, Bern, Fribourg, Neuchatel, & Geneva. Area, 1,185 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 199,453, of whom 192,225 are Protestants. Surface in S.E. covered by ramparts of the Alps, & in the N.W. by those of the Jura; elsewhere undulating. Princip. rivers, the Upper Rhone, & the Venoge, Orbe, and Broye; it comprises the Lake Joux & part of the lakes Neuchatel & Morat. The raising of corn & wine, & the rearing of live-stock, are the chief branches of industry; and the best vineyards of Switzerland are in this canton. Salt from the springs of Bex, marble, coal, sulphur, & a few metals are produced; manufs. unimportant; transit trade into France & Germany active. Government more aristocratic than in most of the Swiss cantons. Chief towns Lausanne the cap., Vevay, Morges, Nyon, & Avenches. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation. Previously to 1798 it was subordinate to Bern, under the name of the Pays-de-Vaud.

VAUDELENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Saumur. Pop. 1,220.—*Vaudelenay* is a comm. & vill., dep. Meurthe, 6 m. S. Vezelize, formerly fortified. Pop. 391.

VAUDREUIL, county, Can. E. Situated on the point of land between the Ottawa & St. Lawrence rivs. Area, 330 sq. m. Drained by several small streams. Surface hilly; soil very fertile. Capital, Vaudreuil. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 13,826; sheep, 16,280; swine, 8,326; horses, 5,479; wheat, 136,697 bush. produced; rye, 8,189; Ind. corn, 37,969; buckwheat, 14,779; barley, 9,030; oats, 248,679; potatoes, 71,702; peas, 64,953; tobacco, 27,433 lbs.; wool, 36,994;—8 grist m., 6 saw m., a tannery, 3 carding & fulling m., a glass fac., 6 asheries. Pop. 1851, 21,429. (Territory reduced by representation act 1853.) Pop. 9,917.

VAUDREUIL, p-v., seign. & capital, Vaudreuil co., Can. E., on the Ottawa r., 30 m. from Montreal. The v. has a court house, a Rom. Catholic church, 6 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of the seign. 1852, 3,369.

VAUGHAN, t., York co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 7,723.

VAUGHANSVILLE, p. o., Newberry co., N. C.

VAUGHNSVILLE, p. o., Putnam co., O.

VAUGHN VALLEY, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

VAUGINE, t., Jefferson co., Ark. It has a tannery, a grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,122.

VAUGIRARD, a comm. of France, dep. Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the S.W., within its fortifications. Pop. 12,978.

VAULION, a mountain & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, the mountain *Dent de V.*, a summit of the Jura chain, 4,898 feet above the sea. The vill. at its foot is 4 m. W. Romainmotier. Pop. 980.

VAULTERSHOLME, a tything of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Maker, on the W. side of Plymouth Sound, 1¼ m. S.W. Devonport. Pop. 1,156.

VAUSIM, or BAUSIM, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 85 m. S.W. Ellichpoor.

VAUVERT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Nimes. Pop. 3,681.—*Vauvillers* is a comm. and town, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Vesoul. Pop. 1,246.

VAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche. Pop. 2,038.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Aisne, 22 m. W.N.W. Vervins. Pop. 992.—Vaux is the name of numerous other comms., chiefly in W. & Central France.

VAUXHALL, a suburb of the British metropolis, in Surrey, W. Kennington, 2½ m. S.S.W. St. Paul's, London, comprised in the border of Lambeth, & connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames, 950 ft. in length. Here are Vauxhall Gardens, numerous distilleries, factories, and gas works, chiefly along the low shore of the river. It has a station on the S.W. railroad.—II. a suburb & gardens of Birmingham, at its N.E. extremity.

VAVAO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands. Lat. 18° 39′ 2″ S., lon. 174° 1′ W. Length 10 m. Estimated pop. 6,000. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, & has a good harbor.

VAVITOU, one of the Society islands, Pacific Ocean, Toubouai group. Lat. 23° 42′ S., lon. 147° 40′ W., discovered in 1791. Surface elevated.

VAXHOLM, a strongly fortified town of Sweden, lan & 15 m. E. Stockholm, on the island Vaxnoe, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,000.

VAYNOR, a pa. of S. Wales, county Brecon. Pop. 2,286, partly employed in iron & coal mines.

VAYRAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 21 miles N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,750.—*Vayres* is a comm. & vill., dep. Gironde, on the Dordogne, arrond. Libourne. Pop. 1,588.

VAZIRABAD, a town of the Punjab, near the Chenab, 64 m. N.W. Lahore. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in European style, & possessing a good bazaar & a palace, erected by Runjeet-Singh.

VEALE, t., Daviess co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 907.

VEASEY, t., Drew co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 576.

VECHELDE, a vill. of Germany, duchy & 6 m. W. Brunswick, on the Hanover railroad.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, separates from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, & after a N.-ward & navigable course of 18 m. enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.—II. a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, & the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, Overyssel, after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

VECHTA, a walled town of N.W. Germany, duchy & 28 m. S. Oldenburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,975. It has manufs. of linens. Pop. of circle 1852, 33,296.

VECKERKAGEN, a market town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Weser, 14 m. N. N.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,888. It has a castle.

VEENDAM, & VEENENDAL, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. & 15 miles S.E. Groningen.—II. prov. & 19 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, on the Amsterdam and Arnhem railroad. Pop. 2,397.

VEEP (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. Fowey. Area, 3,146 ac. Pop. 647.

VEER, fomerly KAMPVEER, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. Pop. 1,082.

VEGA, p. o., Henry co., Iowa.

VEGA (LA), a town of Hayti, 78 m. N.W. St. Domingo, in an elevated region, on the site of a city of same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGESACK, a market town of Germany, territory & 10 miles N.W. Bremen, on the Weser. Pop. 2,000. It has ship-building docks.

VEGLIA, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, gov. Triest, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littorale and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, and having S.W. the island Cherso, 3 m. distant. Length 23 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Pop. 15,000. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. & E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, & many live stock. Corn is imported from Croatia. The fisheries are important.—*Veglia*, the cap. town, on its S.W. side, has a small harbor, defended by a castle. Pop. 3,600.

VEILE, or WEILE, a town of Denmark, Jutland, cap. amt., on the Veile, at the head of the Veile-fiord, 13 m. N.W. Fredericia. Pop. 2,000.—*Veile-fiord* is an inlet on the E. coast of Jütland, 15 m. in length & 4 m. in breadth at its entrance.

VEIT (ST.), a town of Illyria, Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Klagenfurt. Pop. 1,500.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, 11 m. S. St. Polten.

VEJER, or BEJER DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 miles S.E. Cadiz, on the Barbate. Pop. 8,360. It has manufactures of woollens & sacking.

VELASCO, p. v., Brazoria co., Tex., 175 S.E. by S. Austin, at the mouth of Brazos r.

VELAY, an old div. of France, of which Le Puy, was the capital, now comprised in the dep. H.-Loire.

VELAZGHERD, a town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 55 m. N.E. Bunder-Abbas.

VELBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 24 m. N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 944.

VELDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 22 m. N.E. Nürnberg.—II. a market town, circ. Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 12 m. S.S.E. Landshut.—III. a vill. of Carinthia, circ. & 10 m. Villach.

VELESTINA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 10 m. W. Volo.

VELEZ, a town, New Granada, S. A., prov. and 50 m. N. Tunja.—Also several towns of Spain.—I. (*V. Blanco*), prov. & 60 m. N.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 7,546. It has oil mills, tile works, manufs. of woollens, linens, hats, and soap, and a trade in excellent wool.—II. (*de Benaudalla*), prov. & 30 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. 3,150. —*Velez dé Gomera* is a town of Morocco, prov. Fez, on a rock near the Mediterranean, 75 m. E. Tetuan.

VELEZ MALAGA, *Menola*, a town of Spain, prov. & 14 m. E.N.E. Malaga, on the river Velez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 16,000. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of steep mountains, & its spires & convents are clustered around a Moorish castle, now in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, & its roadstead, defended by a castle, is indifferent.

VELEZ RUBIO, a town of Spain, prov. & 54 m. N. N.E. Almeria. Pop. 12,342, who manuf. woollen fabrics. It is clustered around a castle, and near it are chalybeate springs.

VELIJ, or VELISH (Pol. *Wieliz*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 47 m. N.E. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on the Dvina. Pop. 6,800. It has a citadel, & considerable exports of corn, hemp, & linseed, to Riga. It was founded by the Russians in 1536, & taken by the Poles in 1580, but it reverted to Russia in 1722.

VELIKAIA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the gov. Pskov, flows N. past Opotchna, Ostrov, & Pskov, and enters the Lake of Pskov, S.E. extremity, after a course of 160 m. It is large & rapid.

VELIKI-LUKI (English "the *Large Meadow*,") a town of Russia, gov. & 132 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Lovat. Pop. 4,000. It has seven churches, several schools, and upwards of 32 factories, chiefly for leather.

VELIKI-USTIUG, a town of Russia. [USTIUG.]

VELILLA (DE EBRO), a market town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S.E. Zaragoza.—*Velille* is a town of S. Peru, dep. & 70 m. S. Cuzco.

VELINO (MONTE), a mountain of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., N.W. Lake Fucino, is 785 feet high, & one of the principal summits of the Apennines.—II. a river rising on its N. declivity, flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the Nera, in the Pontif. Sta., deleg. Spoleto, 4 m. E. Terni. Course 54 miles, in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Velino, called the *Cascata del Marmore*, near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated as amongst the finest cascades in the world, and the more curious as being artificial for drainage. They consist of three separate leaps. Total height 850 feet.

VELLANO, a vill. of Tuscany, in the Val di Nievole, 4 m. N.N.E. Pescia. Pop. 2,500.

VELLAUR, a river of British India, presid. Madras, dists. Salem & S. Arcot, enters the Indian Ocean 30 miles S. Pondicherry, after an E.ward course of 100 miles.

VELLEBITZ, or VELLEBITH, a mountain range in the Austrian empire, between Croatia & the Adriatic Sea, & bounding Dalmatia on the N.

VELLEIA, a buried city of antiquity, "the Pompeii of Northern Italy," duchy Parma, on the Nura, 18 m. S. Piacenza. It is supposed to have been submerged by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the end of the 3d century, & it remained concealed till the year 1760, when, & subsequently, an amphitheatre, temples, a forum, & many dwellings were discovered.

VELLETRI, *Velitræ*, a walled town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., & cap. lega., 21 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 10,000, mostly agricultural. It stands on a height, commanding fine views of the Campagna di Roma and Pontine marshes, & has a town hall, constructed by Bramante. The Borgian museum, now in Naples, was originally formed in the Borgian palace here. *Velitræ* was an important city of the Volsci, & the original residence of the Octavian family. Augustus is believed to have been born there B. C. 63. Pop. of lega. 1843, 37,517.

VELLORE, a town & fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 15 m. W. Arcot. The fort is large, & contains spacious barracks, handsome quarters, and a curious pagoda. The town, immediately S.ward, & connected to the fort by outworks, is also large & populous. Vellore was the residence of Tippoo Saib's family from 1799 to 1806, when a native revolt here caused their removal to Calcutta.

VELSK, or VIATLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 130 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vaga, here joined by the Vel. Pop. 1,800. It has a cathedral, and trade in corn, tallow, & pitch.

VELUCHI (MOUNT), *Tymphrestus*, the principal summit of Mount Œta, N. Greece, N.E. of the vill. Karpenisi, & 7,657 feet in elevation.

VELZEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the Y, 13 miles N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,088.

VEMENTRY, one of the small Shetland Islands, Scotland, 5¼ m. E. Papa-Stour, on the S. side of Saint Magnus Bay. It has good pasture land.

VENACHOIR, or VENNACHAR (LOCH), Scotland, county Perth, is an expansion of the Teith, 2¼ m. S.W. Callander; 3¼ m. in length by 1 in width, and having wooded shores.

VENAFRO, *Venafrum*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Piedimonte, cap. cant., 27 miles N.W. Capua. Pop. 2,800. It has a cathedral.

VENAISSIN, an old co. of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, formerly belonging to the Pope, & now comprised in the dep. Vaucluse.

VENANGO, county, Pa. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,120 sq. m. Drained by Alleghany r. & its branches, & by Toby's creek. The surface is uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Organized in 1805. Capital, Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $416,289; wheat, 98,189 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 109,042; oats, 255,146; wool, 80,114 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 31 saw m., an iron foundry; 6 tanneries, 13 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $443,680; value of manufactured articles, $408,797;—34 churches; 125 schools, 4,643 scholars. Pop. 1840, 17,900; 1850, 18,310.

VENANGO, t., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 822; 1850, 1,473.

VENANGO, p-t., Crawford co., Pa. It has a tannery, a flouring m., 6 grist m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,299; 1850, 1,607.

VENANGO, t., Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 812; 1850, 1,019.

VENANT (ST.), a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy tract, on the Lys, arrond. Bethune. Pop. 2,467.

VENASCA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 8 m. S.W. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 2,650.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, prov. & 54 miles N.E. Huesca, near the Pyrenees & the French frontier. It has a fort, a custom house, & medicinal springs.—II. a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. Pop. 983.—*Venans* is a comm. & vill., Sardinian dom., Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. W.N.W. Susa. Pop. 1,428.

VENCATIGHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Mysore frontier, 43 m. W. Velore.

VENCE, *Vincium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Grasse. Pop. 3,101. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

VENDÉE, a marit. dep. of France, in the W., having N. the Atlantic, & elsewhere the deps. Loire-Inf., Maine-et-Loire, Deux-Sèvres, & Charente-Inf. Area, 2,616 square m. Pop. 1851, 383,734. Surface plain N. & W., & marshy toward the coast, elsewhere undulating & wooded. More corn & wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are hemp, flax, wool, fatted cattle for the Paris markets, coal, & a few metals. Manufs. are of paper, woven fabrics, leather, & beet-root sugar, but unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Napoleon-Vendée, Fontenay, & Le Sables d'Olonne.—II. a river of France, giving name to this dep., the S.E. part of which it traverses, rises in the Forest of Chantemarle, dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows S.W. past Fontenay-le-Comte, and after a course of 46 m. joins the Sèvre-Niortaise, a little above Marans.

VENDEN, or **WENDEN** (Russian *Kess*), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Aa, 50 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 2,000. It was founded in 1205, & had the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, now a ruin.

VENDEUVRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., at the source of the Barse, 13 miles W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,841.—II. a comm., dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers. Pop. 1,955.

VENDOME, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arrond., on the Loir, 30 miles W. Orleans. Pop. 6,709. It has a ruined, but once strongly-fortified castle of the Dukes of Vendome; a comm. college, and public library, hospital, cavalry barracks, theatre, public baths, & manufs. of leather gloves, coarse cotton fabrics, cotton hosiery, & paper. It was formerly cap. of a dist. called the *Vendômois*, now comprised in the deps. Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

VENDOTENA, *Pandataria*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 28 m. W.N.W. Ischia; 8 m. in circumference; fertile, well cultivated, & having a small town & fishing port. Pop. 500. It was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners.

VENDRELL, *Palfuriana*, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. Pop. 3,382.

VENEDIG & VENEZIA, a city of Italy. (See VENICE.)

VENERIA, a town of N. Italy, div., prov., and 6 m. N.W. Turin, with a royal pal., gardens, & 3,207 inhabs.

VENEV, or **WENEV**, a town of Russia, gov. & 28 m. E.N.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Venevka. Pop. 3,400. It has a cathedral, & manufs. of woollen cloth & linen fabrics.

VENEZUELA, a republic of S. Amer.; its territory lies chiefly between lat. 2° & 12° N., & lon. 60° & 73° W., having E. British Guiana, S. Brazil, W. New Granada, & N. the Caribbean Sea.

The number of provinces, cantons, area of sq. miles, and pop., as follows:

PROVINCES.	No. of Cantons.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in [illegible]	Chief Cities.
Apure	4 Cantons.	22,134	15,479	Achaguas.
Barinas	8 "	23,728	109,497	Barinas.
Barcelona	8 "	13,744	52,163	Barcelona.
Barquisimeto	6 "	9,305	12,755	Barquisimeto.
Carabobo	7 "	8,080	296,967	Valencia
Caracas	15 "	33,819	42,888	Caracas.
Coro	6 "	11,197	40,476	Coro.
Cumana	9 "	17,309	50,671	Cumana
Guayana	5 "	239,773	56,471	C. de Bolivar.
Maracaibo	5 "	32,082	42,832	Maracaibo.
Margarita	2 "	441	18,305	Ascension.
Merida	8 "	10,793	62,116	Merida.
Trujillo	4 "	4,307	44,788	Trujillo.
Total		426,712	945,408	
Indians			41,040	
			986,448	

1844 (est.) 1,052,000, & in 1854 (allowing the same ratio of gain as exists in New Granada, a repub. bordering on it), the pop. is about 1,500,000; of these, 598,000 are Spanish Americans, 480,000 of the mixed races, 48,000 Negroes; the remaining portion Indians.

The E. Cordillera of the Andes extends thro' its N. part from W. to E., terminating in the penin. of Paria. S. of this is a wide plain country, traversed by the Orinoco, the whole course of which riv. is in this region. Other principal rivers are the Meta, Apure, Arauca, Carony, tributary to the Orinoco; the Cassiquiare connecting it with the Amazon, & the Tuyuyo, Zulia, & Cuyuni in the N. & E. The lakes Maracaibo & Valencia, & islands Margarita & Tortuga, belong to this republic. All the finest tropical products grow luxuriantly; the principal sources of wealth are cacao, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sarsaparilla, dyewoods, timber, and especially cattle, & the articles of trade which they yield. Total value of exports $6,000,000 annually, mostly sent to the W. India Islands, the United States, Great Brit., & Spain. Imports comprise woven fabrics, chiefly cottons and linens, flour & provisions, hardwares, soap, wines, & specie. Chief cities, Caracas, the cap., Valencia, Maracaibo, and Barquesimeto. The constitution recognizes as Venezuelan territory all that which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Captain-General of Venezuela and a citizen is a Venezuelan by birth or naturalization; but to exercise his political rights he must be married or twenty-one years of age, possess a freehold of the annual value of $50, exercise some industry producing twice that amount, or be in public or private employ with a salary of $100 per annum. He must also be able to read & write. The people, however, have only one act of sovereignty, and that is choosing electors, who in their turn make elections. The elections for electors are held in the chief town of each parish, and for each 4,000 inhabitants one elector is chosen, & for any residue over 2,000, one more. An elector must be an eligible citizen 25 years of age, have resided one year in any parish of the cant., be a freeholder of $200 per annum, or exercise a calling or have a salary which produces $400 per annum. He is elected for two years. On the first of October every two years, the electors assemble in the capitals of the provinces, & vote for a President or Vice President of the republic, & elect one-half the senators & representatives, who are chosen for four years. The votes for President & Vice-President are scrutinized by Congress; & if it happens that none of the candidates receive two thirds of the whole number of votes, Congress selects one of three having the highest number. None but native-born citizens can hold the offices of President, Vice-President, members of the Board of Advice, members of the Supreme Court, or become commandants of arms.

Congress is divided into two Chambers—the one that of Representatives, & the other that of Senators. There are two senators from each province, & each province must send at least one representative, and one for every 20,000 inhabitants, & for every fraction over 12,000, one additional. Congress meets on the 20th January of each year. The executive power is vested in the President, & in case of his disability the Vice President acts in his stead. Three secretaries (namely, the Secretary of State & Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, & the Secretary of War & Marine) are the necessary organs of the executive power, & these are responsible. In difficult & important cases the President consults the Advising Board or Executive Council, which is composed of the Vice President, an officer of the Supreme Court, chosen by the court itself, four advisers nominated by Congress, & the three secretaries. The President cannot leave the territory during his term of office nor for one year thereafter, nor can he carry the administration of public affairs without the limits of the capital: and in all cases in which he leaves the seat of government, the Vice President takes the executive power *pro tem.* The President is indigible for re-election for the succeeding term. The President & Vice President must be Venezuelan by birth, be more than 30 years of age, have resided in the country (except on public service abroad) three years in succession before election, be owner of a freehold producing $500 per annum, or exercise some calling which produces $1,000, or enjoy a salary of $1,200. The qualifications requisite for senators & representatives are essentially the same.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Judges of the First Instance, & the other inferior tribunals. The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court, composed of five judges. Members of the Supreme Court or other judges cannot be suspended except through an accusation legally admitted, nor deposed save for cause proved & sentence given.

The executive term ends on the 20th January, although Congress may not have ascertained a successor. In the latter case the Vice President acts as President until the question is determined upon & the President inaugurated. The form of government in Venezuela is intermediate between centralism & federalism, and to effect this the constitution, in addition to the general government, provides for what may be termed a municipal power, in the executive head & legislative bodies of the provinces, to which belong certain specified authorities. The provincial legislatures, the members of which are elected at the same time & place, in the same manner, & for the same term as members of Congress, meet on the 1st November each year in the capitals of the provinces, and sit for 30 days (the session may be prolonged to 40 days). As regards pro-

vincial deputies, one is sent from each canton, but each province must send at least seven deputies, although the number of cantons in the province be not so many. These bodies watch over the fulfilment of the laws, & denounce infractions or abuses which the public employés may commit; present to the governor the list from which he must choose mayors of cantons, & the employés of the provincial fiscal department; divide among the cantons the extraordinary contributions Congress may order, & assign to each its proportion for keeping up the army & navy, & draw up the budget of expenses for the municipal service. They can establish provincial imposts, raise loans, supervise the public property, organize police, procure the means of primary education, open roads and canals, construct bridges, found hospitals, erect eleemosynary or ornamental & useful establishments, grant exclusive privileges for certain definite periods, erect new villages & towns, alter the sites of old ones, & favor immigration & the colonization of industrious foreigners. The ordinances & resolutions of these bodies pass to the governor, who can object to them within five days. Unless he does, they become municipal laws, as they do also when the subsequent vote in their favor is more than two-thirds of the members. Congress also has the power of disapproving of their acts. The civil jurisdiction of the provinces is under the charge of governors, who are dependent on the national executive power, of which they are the immediate agents. The other public officers are subject to them in all that pertains to order, internal security, & civil & economical government. They can convoke extraordinary sessions of the legislature.

The constitution, in promulgating the system of social organization, declares that all magistrates, judges, and other employés, are agents of the nation, & as such are responsible for their public conduct before the law. The armed force is essentially obedient, & never can deliberate. Those who give as well as those who obey orders contrary to the institutions or laws, are equally culpable. Any civil suit, in whatever stage it may be, may be pacifically settled by arbitration. A Venezuelan's house is inviolable, as are also his letters & private papers. Nobody can direct petitions to the authorities in the name of the people. Everybody can petition in his own name. The right of using the press is free. No one can be judged save by law anterior to his crime, & never by special committees or extraordinary tribunals. No Venezuelan can be obliged to depose on oath in a criminal cause against himself, nor against his immediate relatives; nor can he be arrested without a previous summary of the case against him; and if by the summary it appears that his reputed crime is not one that merits personal punishment, he can be put at liberty under bail at any stage of the proceedings. No portion, however small, of individual property, can be applied to public use without the previous consent of Congress, or a previous indemnification. All kinds of honest callings or professions can be freely exercised by all & every one who chooses. There are no titles of nobility, honors, or hereditary distinctions recognized by the laws—all are equal at the bar of justice. No Venezuelan can be judged by military laws, unless he is actually with the army, & receiving pay as a soldier of the Republic. Foreigners are received on the most favored footing of citizens of Venezuela, & enjoy the same privileges, protection, and security as the natives. When reforms in the Constitution are contemplated, they are to be discussed in one Congress, & then be left pending for four years, when the chambers will be completely renewed; and then, if they are carried by a two-thirds vote, they are passed, & become a part of the fundamental law.

The licensed ports in Venezuela are div. into 3 classes:—1. Ports freely licensed for exportation & importation, viz.: Cuidad Bolivar, in Guyana; Cumana, Carupano, & Barancas, in Cumana; Barcelona & Soledad, in Barcelona; La Guaira & Higuerote, in Caracas; Columbia, in Aragua; Puerto Cabello, in Carabobo; La Vela, in Coro; Maracaibo, in Maracaibo; and Juan Griego and Pampatar, in Margarita. 2. Ports licensed to import for their consumption only & for exportation, viz.: Cano, Colorado, Cariaquito, & Rio Caribe, in Cumana; and 3, Ports licensed for exportation, viz.: Sazarida, Adicora, & Cumarebo, in Coro; and Guayana-la-Viege, in Guyana.

VENICARLO, a town of Spain. [Benicarlo.]

VENICE, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 15 S. Auburn, 164 W. Albany, 325 W. Surface undulating; soil clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Salmon creek. Pop. 1840, 2,105; 1850, 2,028.

VENICE, p-o., Washington co., Pa.

VENICE, p-v., Erie co., O., 103 N. Columbus, 417 W. Situated on the S. side of Sandusky bay, on Cold cr., which rises in the centre of Margaretta t., & has its source from springs, some 60 feet below the surface of the earth, affording extensive water power, not influenced by rain or drought. It contains 3 stores, 3 warehouses, 100 rods of wharf, a flouring m., capable of grinding 1,000 bush. wheat daily, a saw m., a lath fac., a shingle fac., & 400 inhabitants.

VENICE, t., Seneca co., O. Soil fertile. It contains Attica and Caroline villages. Pop. 1840, 1,222; 1850, 1,830.

VENICE, t., Shiawassee county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 183.

VENICE, p. o., Madison co., Ill.

VENICE (Italian *Venezia*, German *Vénedig*, ancient *Venetia*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, cap. and prov., & one of the two caps. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake, separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land, and 2 miles from the continent, with which it is connected by a stupendous bridge of 222 arches, forming part of the railroad to Milan; lat. of St. Mark 45° 25′ 9″ N., lon. 12° 20′ 2″ E. Pop. 1850, 126,768, besides the garrison. Mean temperature of year 55° .3; winter 38°; summer 73° Fahr. It is the see of a Rom. Catholic primate, Greek, & Armenian bishops, & the residence of the viceroy during part of the winter; the centre of the maritime establishments of Austria, and the residence of the commander-general of the imperial marine. Venice, for many centuries, the cap. of a celebrated republic, the first maritime & commercial power of the world, & one of the finest cities in Europe, is unique, both as regards position & construction, being built entirely on piles & occupying 70 or 80 small isls., separated by 149 canals, which are crossed by 306 bridges. The chief of the former is the *Canal Grande*, 100 to 180 feet wide, & bordered by magnificent palaces & churches; it separates the city into two nearly equal portions, which are connected by the bridge of the *Rialto*, built of white marble, & consisting of a single arch. The streets or lanes are so narrow & intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth, & being fit only for foot passengers, the place of wheel carriages is supplied by small barges, called *gondolas*, the peculiar form & great number of which constantly traversing the principal canals, form one of the chief characteristics of the city. The largest street, the *Merceria*, in which are the best shops, is only 15 feet wide; the principal promenades are the square of St. Mark; and the public gardens, which are nearly surrounded by the sea. Among its many squares, the most remarkable for extent, regularity, & beauty of situation, is the *Piazza di San Marco*, on the S. side of the city, at the entrance of the grand canal. On the E. side of this is a smaller square called the *Piazzetta*, & at the angle, between these, is the church of St. Mark. Venice contains a vast number of magnificent churches & palaces, adorned with the paintings of Titian and the frescoes of Tintoretto & Paul Veronese. The chief edifices are the palace of the *Procuratie Vecchie* & the *Procuratie Nuove*, which occupy the greater part of the square of St. Mark, around which extends a vast gallery, containing elegant shops & cafés. The portion of the Procuratie Nuove next the Piazzetta is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Sansovino, and one of the finest buildings in existence. The old library of St. Mark occupies a magnificent hall, and in the same building is the *Zecca*, or mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated *ducat* of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck. The former palace of the doge, built by Marino Faliero in the 14th century, is remarkable for its architecture, & its imposing mass; its interior is decorated with many of the finest works of the great masters. The *bridge of sighs* connects this palace with the former prisons & dungeons of the inquisition. Among the ecclesiastical edifices, the most magnificent is the church of St. Mark, with its golden ceilings, its pavement of jasper & porphyry, its 500 columns of black, white, & veined marble, bronze, alabaster, verde antique & serpentine. It contains the celebrated *Palla d' Oro*, a species of mosaic, in gold, silver, & enamel, made at Constantino-

ple in the 10th century, & a vast reliquiary, with many antiquities & objects of art. Over the portal of this magnificent temple, the 4 celebrated bronze horses, which were founded at Corinth, & successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, & Paris, were replaced in 1815. In front of St. Mark, are 3 bronze pedestals, with masts, now bearing the Austrian standards, & near it are the *Campanile* tower, the *Torre dell' Orologio*, or clock tower, & 2 granite columns, one surmounted by the lion of St. Mark, & the other by the statute of St. Theodore. The other churches are S. *Giorgo Majore*, the *Zitelle*, & the church of the Saluta, with a fine cupola, the churches of the Jesuits, the *Scalzi*, & those of *Miracoli* & of St. Peter, formerly the patriarchal see, & the church of the Frari, with a fine monument to Canova; most of these, with the *dogana* or custom house, are situated on the grand canal. Venice has six theatres, the 7th & finest having been destroyed by fire in 1836. The *arsenal*, situated in an island, surrounded by high walls, was long the first in Europe, & still preserves some importance. The chief scientific & literary institutions are the lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history & a botanic garden, 2 royal gymnasia, & the seminary of the Saluta, occupying the former convent of this name, with valuable scientific collections, & a rich library; normal high school, marine college, academy & school of the fine arts, the oldest of its kind in existence. The library of St. Mark, comprising 90,000 vols., with a fine cabinet of antiquities & medals, is one of the richest in Italy, & among the largest in Europe. One of the most remarkable institutions in Venice, is that of the *Archivio Generale*, which contains an immense mass of documents relative to the history of Venice. In the middle ages, Venice had a monopoly in the manuf. of glass, but this has greatly declined, & its manufs. are now confined to mirrors, jewellery, artificial pearls, silks, & porcelain; its printing & book trade is still extensive. Imports comprise sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, cotton & woollen fabrics, cotton yarn & raw cotton, hardware goods, dye stuffs, salted fish & grain. Exports, silk & silk goods, glass wares and books. In 1852, there were 4,218 arrivals at the port of Venice; aggregate tonnage, 391,403; departures, 3,859 vessels, aggregate tonnage, 379,690. The origin of Venice dates from the period of the invasion of Attila in 452, when a number of the inhabitants of *Venetia*, & other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the islands of the Adriatic, formed a confederation to oppose the barbarians. In 697 they elected, as the head of their government, a doge or duke (dux). The Venetian states formed themselves into a republic in 809. In 997 they took possession of the town of Narenta, a nest of pirates, & thus commenced their maritime power; they afterwards subjugated all the towns of Dalmatia. The crusades were a source of aggrandizement for Venice. At the end of the 12th century, the Venetians made themselves masters of part of the Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia, & Cretc. During two centuries they monopolized the commerce of India, by the route of Egypt; but they lost this on the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the 15th century. It began to decline at the beginning of the 16th cent., & its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the provs. of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, & was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848, the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, & held the city for several months. The *government of Venice* comprises 8 delegs., which bear the names of their caps. Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Rovigo, Treviso, Belluno, & Udine. Pop. 1850, 2,281,732; do. of prov. 298,425.—The *Gulf of Venice* is formed by the Adriatic, on the N.E. coast of Italy, bounded by the Piave & Brenta.

VENLO, or VENLOO, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Maese, 15 m. N.N.E. Ruremond. Pop. 7,179, employed in brewing, tile-making, & tanning, & in tin, lead, tobacco, & vinegar factories.

VENOSA, *Venusia*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. Melfi, 23 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 6,000. It has a noble cathedral, 5 pa. churches, a market hall, & various Roman remains. It is the birth-place of the poet Horace.

VEN-OTTERY, a pa. of England, county Devon, 3 miles S.S.W. Ottery-St.-Mary. Area, 918 ac. Pop. 105.

VENTABREN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on a branch of railroad from Avignon to Marseille, arrond. & W. Aix. Pop. 1,600.

VENTIPOOR, a vill. of Cashmere, near the Jhylum, 10 m. S.E. Scrinagur, & having some remarkable Hindoo remains.

VENTNOR, a rapidly-increasing town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, between the vills. Bonchurch and St. Lawrence, & about 4 m. E. Niton, with which and with Newport, Cowes, & Ryde, it communicates by coaches daily. It stands sheltered by high land on the N. & E., & it has risen since 1830 from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has a chapel of ease, Independent & Wesleyan chapels, & schools, handsome terraces, & many detached villas. Pop. 1851, 2,569.

VENTOUX (MONT), France, dep. Vaucluse, is near the frontier of dep. Drome. Height 6,263 ft.

VENTRY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.S.W. Dingle. Area, 4,439 ac. Pop. 2,426. The harbor of Ventry, which affords excellent anchorage, is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus, on which are several Danish entrenchments, said to have been the last military Danish post in Ireland.

VENZONE, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 18 m. N.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,300.

VERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. N.E. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1845, 8,470. It has a small harbor, manufs. of nitre, an active fishery, and some export & import trade. Near it are traces of the ancient *Turi*.

VERA CRUZ, p. o., Wells co., Ia.

VERA CRUZ, a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 17° 30′ & 22° N., & lon. 94° 30′ & 98° W., having N. & E. the Caribbean Sea, & landward the deps. Tabasco, Oaxeca, La Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, & San Luis Potosi. Area, 3,838 sq. leagues, or 27,660 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 264,725. Surface elevated, except near the coast, where it is extremely unhealthy, but it is also highly fertile & luxuriant. Principal rivers, the Coatzacoalcos, Montezuma, & Alvarado. Chief products, vanilla, tobacco, sugar, cotton, cacao, & live stock, and its cotton manufacs. are somewhat extensive, Chief towns, Jalapa, the cap., Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tamiagua, & Tampico. Through this state leads the main route to Mexico from the Atlantic.

VERA CRUZ, the principal seaport town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, 93 leagues or 200 m. E.S.E. Mexico. Lat. of light-house, 19° 11′ 9″ N., lon. 96° 8′ W. Pop. 1850, 8,228. It is regularly & well built & clean, but in a most unhealthy situation, surrounded by sand-hills & marshes. Houses mostly large, flat-roofed, several stories in height, and constructed around court-yards. Here are numerous domed churches, & other stone buildings, & a good stone mole. The harbor is a mere roadstead, between the mainland and the island of San Juan de Ulloa, which is covered with a strong fortress, & has a light-house, with a revolving light, 79 feet above the sea. Storms & violent N.winds here often injure shipping; but Vera Cruz has an extensive trade, exporting bullion, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood, & pimento, & importing woven fabrics, cacao, paper, brandy, wines, & metals. Vera Cruz was bombarded & taken by the army of the U.S. of America, in 1847.—*Old Vera Cruz* is a vill., 15 m. N.W., where Cortez disembarked in 1519.

VERAGUA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of Central America, but belonging, with its prov., to the republic of New Granada, dep. Isthmus, 22 m. N. Montejo Bay, Pacific O., & 125 m. W.S.W. Panama. Pop. 5,000. It is well built, & has some trade in gold dust, copper, cotton, & dyes.—The prov. *Veragua*, the most W. of the republic New Granada, between lat. 7° 15′ and 9° 40′ N., & lon. 80° 20′ & 82° 50′ W., extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea, & has on its N. side the lagoon of Chiriqui, & W. the state of Costa Rica, C. A. Pop. 1851, 33,864. Most of the surface is covered with mntns. & forests. The rivers have short courses, but frequently inundate the country, after heavy rains. Santiago de Veragua is its only town of importance.

VERA PAZ, a prov. of Guatemala, C. A., mostly be

tween lat. 16° & 18° N., & lon. 89° 30′ & 91° 40′ W., having S. Guatemala, W. Totonicapan, E. the state of Honduras, N. Peten & British Honduras. Its centre is a region of lofty mntns., bordered by lower lands on the banks of considerable rivers; the Rio Grande, or Motagua, flowing E., bounds it on the S. & E.; the the Rio Pasion, or Usumasinta, flowing W., forms its N. frontier: an affl. of the latter bounds it on the W., & the Polochic, & its affls., traverse its centre, flowing E. to the Golfo Dulce, which is comprised within this prov. Climate very various; in the uplands it is severe, in the lowlands hot, & heavy rains and storms are frequent. Products comprise the sugar cane, which grows in great luxuriance; cacao, annatto, dyewoods, cedar, & other large timber adapted for ship-building, cotton, balsams, & dragon's blood; but the almost utter absence of roads interposes great obstacles to commerce. Besides the city of Coban, the principal places are Tactic, Salama, & Robinal.

VERAWOW, the principal town in the desert of Parkur, Scinde, on a fresh-water lake, 3 m. in circ., lat. 24° 33′ N., lon. 70° 46′ E. It comprises 350 houses, & near it are extensive remains of the ruined city Pareennuggur.

VERBANK, p-o., Union Vale t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 82 S. by E. Albany, 309 W.

VERBAS, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, separates the sanj. Travnik from Turkish Croatia, & joins the Save, 13 m. E. Gradiska, after a N. course of 100 miles.

VERBERIE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. N.E. Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 1,321.

VERBICARO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., cap. cant., dist. & 28 m. N. Paola, & 5 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 4,000.

VERBICZ, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Liptau, on the Waag, 1 m. S.S.E. St. Miklos. Pop. 2,010.

VERCEL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Doubs, 17 m. E. Besançon. Pop. 1,259.

VERCELLI, *Vercellæ*, a city of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Sesia, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 m. N. Casale. Pop. with comm. 18,253. It is enclosed by boulevards, replacing its old fortifications, is well built, & has an appearance of prosperity. Its cathedral, one of the finest in Piedmont, contains the tomb of St. Amadeus of Savoy, & a valuable library of old MSS. including a copy of the laws of the Lombards, & a manuscript of the gospels, written by St. Eusebius, the founder of the see in the 4th century. It has a large hospital, a royal palace, clerical seminary, manufs. of woollen & silk fabrics, & a large trade in rice, raised in its vicinity. A canal connects it with Ivrea. Pop. of prov. 1848, 121,806.

VERCHERES, county, Can. E. Centrally situated. Area, 198 sq. m. Drained by small streams entering the Richelieu on the E., & the St. Lawrence on the W. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Varennes. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 13,004; sheep, 15,283; swine, 5,969; horses, 5,598; wheat, 130,588 bush. produced; rye, 85; Ind. corn, 3,337; buckwheat, 2,045; barley, 12,478; oats, 239,153; potatoes, 47,064; peas, 134,312; tobacco, 21,823 pounds; wool, 34,200:—23 grist m., 6 saw m., 3 tanneries, 4 carding & fulling m. Pop. 14,393.

VERCHERES, p-v., and seignory Vercheres co., Can. W., on the right bank of St. Lawrence r., 23 m. below Montreal. It has a court house, a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., 2 tanneries, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of seign. 1852, 3,063.

VERD (CAPE), W. Africa. [CAPE VERD.]

VERDACHALUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, 96 m. S. of Arcot, & formerly the seat of the British courts for the S. division of its collectorate.

VERDE, two rivers of Brazil, one tributary to the river Paraña, the other to the San Francisco.

VERDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, cap. duchy, & dist., on rt. b. of the Aller, & on railroad to Hanover, 21 m. S.E. Bremen. Pop. 4,670. It is enclosed by walls, & has an anc. cathedral, manufacs. of tobacco, breweries, distilleries, and an export trade in corn & cattle.

VERDIERSVILLE, p-o., Orange co., Va., 88 N.W. Richmond, 92 W.

VERDON, p-v., Hanover co., Va., 28 N. Richmond, 97 W. It contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhab.

VERDON, a river of France, dep. B. Alpes, rises near Colmar, flows S. to near Castellane, & thence W. between the deps. Basses-Alpes & Var, & joins the Durance after a course of 100 miles.

VERDUN, several towns, comms., &c., of France.—I. (anc. *Verodunum*), dep. Meuse, cap. arrond., 28 m. N. Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 10,596. It is strongly fortified, & has a cathedral, a Protestant chapel, military & civil hospitals, a bishop's palace, clerical seminary, comm. college, & public library of 14,000 volumes; distilleries, breweries, manufs. of wooden wares, nails, leather, woven fabrics, liqueurs, & confectionery. In 1792 it was bombarded & taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.—II. (*sur Garonne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on lt. b. of the Garonne, 14 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,876, who manuf. leather. It was formerly the cap. of the dist. Verdunois.—III. (*sur Saône*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 m. N.E. Chalon. Pop. 2,050.—*Verdunois*, an old division of France, is now comprised in the deps. Tarn-et-Garonne & H.-Garonne.

VEREJA, a town of Russia, gov. & 62 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on both sides of the Protva. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by high ramparts, & has a cathedral. Its inhabitants carry on an active trade with the Don-Cossacks.

VERFEIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 12 m. E.N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,185.

VERGA (CAPE), a headland of Senegambia, 35 m. S. Cape Nuñez, lat. 10° 12′ N., & lon. 14° 28′ W.

VERGARA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 20 m. S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 3,480. A convention concluded here in 1839, put an end to the war in Biscay.

VERGENNES, city, Addison co., Vt., 66 W. by S. Montpelier, 489 W. This is the only city in the state, & lies at the head of navigation on Otter Creek, 7 m. from its entrance into Lake Champlain, & on the Rutland & Burlington r. r., 21 m. from Burlington & 98 from Bellows Falls. Vessels of 300 tons may come to its wharf, & McDonough's squadron, by which the victory of Plattsburgh was gained, Sept. 11th, 1814, was fitted out here. Incorporated as a city in 1788. Otter cr. is here 500 feet wide, & is divided by an island into 2 channels, with a fall of 37 feet, creating probably the best water power in the state. The iron works here are very extensive. Ore is obtained from Monckton, in the vicinity. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a U. S. arsenal, a bank, 15 stores, 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1840, 1,017; 1850, 1,378; 1854, 1,500. It is well built, and has many neat private residences.

VERGENNES, p. t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 876.

VERGENNES, p. o., Jackson co., Ill.

VERGOZE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, 8 m. S.W. Nimes, on r. r. to Montpellier. Pop. 1,326.

VERIA (LA), a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on an affl. of the Indje-Kara-su, 35 m. W. Salonica. Pop. 8,000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton weaving, dyeing, & raising fruit.

VERKHNE, or VERKHNII (meaning "Upper"), a prefixed name of many towns of the Russian empire.—I. (*V. Dnieprovsk*), gov. & 34 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 2,800.—II. (*Kolymsk*), E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on lt. b. of the Kolyma, 165 m. S.W. Sredne-Kolymsk.—III. (*Viliuisk*), prov. Yakutsk, on the Viliui, 175 m. N. Olekminsk.—IV. (*Saltae*), a market town of European Russia, gov. Kharkov, 20 m. S.S.W. Voltchansk. Pop. 1,500.

VERKHNE'IANSK, a town of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the Yana; lat. 66° 45′ N., lon. 133° 10′ E.—*Verkholensk* is a town, gov. & 140 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, on the Lena.

VERKHOTURIE, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. circ., on the Tura, 85 m. N. Alapaevsk. Pop. 2,800. It is enclosed by old walls, & has exchange, & vast corn magazines.

VERKHOVASHKOI, a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, on the Vaga, & on the road from Vologda to Archangel, 18 m. S. Velsk. Pop. 1,540.

VERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area, 370 ac. Pop. 68.

VERMAND, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, 6 m. N.W. St. Quentin. Pop. 1,255.

VERMANDOIS, an old subdivision of France, in Picardy, of which St. Quentin was capital.

VERMEJO, a considerable river of La Plata, S. A., rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows S.E., & joins the Paraguay 14 m. S.W. Neembucu. Total course estim. at 750 m. Affls. the Jujuy & Tarija.

VERMILION, river, O., rises in the N. part of Richland co., and flows N. into Lake Erie, 9 m. E. Huron. The United States government has improved the harb. at its mouth.

VERMILION, river, Ill., rises in Livingston co., & enters Illinois river in La Salle co., at the foot of the rapids. It has rapids & falls in its lower part, and affords good water power. Bituminous coal, lime, sand, & freestone are found on its banks.

VERMILION, bay, La. Situated at the mouth of Vermilion r., & connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a strait called Grand Pass. It is connected on the E. with Cote Blanche bay. Vermilion bay has 10 or 12 ft. water, but the bar at its entrance has only 5 ft.

VERMILION, river, La., rises in the N.E. part of Lafayette pa., & flowing S. through its E. part, it enters Vermilion bay.

VERMILION, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state, is long and narrow. Area, 280 sq. miles. Wabash r. flows on its E. border. Drained by Vermilion & Little Vermilion rivers, & other small branches of Wabash river. The surface is elevated and gently rolling; soil fertile. Capital, Newport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $241,135; wheat, 45,144 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 701,770; oats, 90,711; wool, 32,776 pounds;—7 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newsper pub.; —17 churches; 52 schools, 550 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,274; 1850, 8,661.

VERMILION, county, Ill. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Big & Little Vermilion rivers & their branches. Capital, Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $538,110; wheat, 46,301 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,475,195; oats, 168,976; wool, 59,938 pounds; —4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—25 churches; 1 academy, 280 pupils; 2 schools, 70 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,303; 1850, 11,492.

VERMILION, parish, La. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 1,540 sq. m. Drained by Vermilion r., & has the Gulf of Mexico on its S. border. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, La Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $213,287; Ind. corn, 46,061 bush. produced; cotton, 45 bales; sugar, 871 hhds.; molasses, 31,720 gals.;—1 church; 8 schools, 314 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,409.

VERMILION, p. o., Oswego co., N. Y.

VERMILION, t., Ashland co., O. Pop. 1850, 459.

VERMILION, t., Delaware county, O. Pop. 1850, 1,516.

VERMILION, p-t., Erie co., O., 119 N. Columbus, 389 W. Lake Erie bounds it on the N., & Vermilion r. flows through its N.E. part into the lake. It abounds in iron ore, which is extensively wrought. The v. at the mouth of the r. has about 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,334; 1850, 1,516.

VERMILION, t., Vermilion county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 1,679.

VERMILION (*Fort*), Brit. N. A., N.W. terr., on the Unjigah.

VERMILION (*Sea*), a name of the Gulf of Cal.

VERMILIONVILLE, p-v., La Salle co., Ill. Situated a little N.E. of Vermilion r. On the r. is abundant water power, and bituminous coal exists in great quantities in the vicinity. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 458 inhabitants.

VERMILIONVILLE, p-v., capital of Lafayette pa., La. Situated on the W. side of Vermilion r., 14 m. from it, at the head of navigation, on a beautiful plain. It contains a court house, jail, a Roman Catholic church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 42° 44′ & 45° 00′ 30″ N., & 73° 20′ W. lon., & contains an area of 8,000 square m. Pop. in 1790, was 85,589; in 1800, 154,465; in 1810, 217,895; in 1820, 235,764; in 1840, 291,948; & in 1850, 313,611. It is divided into 14 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Inhabitants.	Manufacturing Establishments.	Value of Manufactures.	Farms.	Value of Farms, including Stock.
Addison	4,679	26,441	108	26,549	2,292	157
Bennington	3,401	18,511	78	18,589	1,397	147
Caledonia	4,325	23,584	11	23,595	2,754	245
Chittenden	4,405	28,927	109	29,036	1,908	201
Essex	846	4,647	3	4,650	602	32
Franklin	4,827	28,500	86	28,586	2,172	198
Grand Isle	691	4,142	3	4,145	339	8
Lamoille	2,025	10,869	3	10,872	1,082	42
Orange	5,192	27,377	19	27,396	2,677	86
Orleans	2,780	15,694	13	15,707	2,055	68
Rutland	5,661	32,938	121	33,059	2,668	275
Washington	4,442	24,640	14	24,654	2,104	77
Windham	5,374	29,025	37	29,062	3,363	197
Windsor	7,373	38,207	113	38,320	4,274	192
Total	56,421	313,402	718	314,120	29,687	1,835

Physical Features, &c.—This state presents a very considerable variety of surface. It is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountain range, some summits of which rise to a height of 4,279 feet above the sea. About the centre of the state, they divide into two ridges, the principal of which passes in a northnortheast direction into Canada. The Green Mountains are from ten to fifteen miles wide, much intersected by valleys abounding with springs & brooks, & are mostly covered with evergreens to their summits, from which they have derived their name. The rivers are inconsiderable, most of those flowing east are merely small tributaries of the Connecticut; those on the west side are larger, & the three principal, viz., Lamoille, Missisque, & Winooski, rise on the east side of the princip. mntn. range, which they break through, & enter Lake Champlain. Lake Champlain, on its W. border, sep. it from the state of N. Y. for a distance of 120 m. It is navigable for large vessels, & has several good harbors in Vermont. The climate varies according to differences of level & other circumstances. It is healthy, although the winters are severe. The soil is fertile, but more suitable for pasturage than tillage. Wool is the staple production; sheep, horses & cattle are raised in great numbers; marble, granite, & slate, are abundant, & valuable quarries of each are worked; iron ore in several localities throughout the state, and from the sulphuret of iron in Strafford & Shrewsbury, copperas is extensively manufactured. Several mineral springs occur.

There were in this state in 1850, 2,601,409 ac. of land improved, and $1,524,413 of unimproved in farms; cash value of farms, $63,367,227, & the value of implements & machinery, 2,739,282. *Live Stock*—Horses, 61,057; asses and mules, 218; milch cows, 146,128; working oxen, 48,577; other cattle, 154,143; sheep, 1,014,122; swine, 66,296; value of live stock, $12,643,228.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 535,955 bush.; rye, 176,233; Ind. corn, 2,032,396; oats, 2,307,734; barley, 42,150; buckwheat, 209,819; peas & beans, 104,649; potatoes, 4,951,014; value of products of the orchard, $315,255; produce of market gardens, $18,853; pounds of butter made, 12,137,980; of cheese, 8,720,834; maple sugar, 6,349,357; molasses, 5,997 gallons; beeswax and honey, 249,422 pounds; wool, pounds prod., 3,400,717; flax, 20,852; silk cocoons, 268; hops, 288,023; hay, tons of, 866,153; clover seeds, 760 bush.; other grass seeds, 14,936; flax seed, 939 bushels; and were made, 659 gallons of wine. Value of home-made manufactures, $267,710; of slaughtered animals, $1,861,336.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 11 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $197,500, employing 123 males and 207 females, producing sheetings, &c., valued at $280,300; 96 woollen factories, with a capital of $1,015,175, employing 800 males & 812 females, manufacturing 3,130,400 yards of cloth, valued at $1,820,769; 3 establishments making pig-iron, with a cap. of $88,000, employing 133 persons, producing pig-iron, &c., valued at $80,000; 26 establishments, with a capital of $290,720, employing 381 persons, & making 5,000 tons of castings, &c., valued at $460,831; 8 establishments, with a capital of $62,700, employing 57 persons, manufacturing 2,045 tons of

wrought iron, valued at $163,986; 83 flouring and grist m., 321 saw m., 156 tanneries, with a capital of $411,-150, employing 397 persons, valued at $587,466; 30 printing offices: 2 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 21 weekly, & 2 monthly publications. There were on the 1st Jan., 1854, 8 r. r., with 422 m. of road finished & in operation, & 59 in course of construction. Capital emp'd in manufs., $5,001,377; value of manuf. articles, $8,570,-420.

The principal places in the state are Montpelier, the capital, Burlington, Middlebury, Brattleboro, Norwich, St. Albans, and Castleton. There were in August, 1853, 38 banks, with a cash capital of $2,914,040. Tonnage, 5,875 tons.

Education, &c.—There is the University of Vermont at Burlington, Middleburg College at Middlebury, Norwich University at Norwich, Castleton Medical College at Castleton, & Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. The whole having in 1850, 464 students. There were also 118 academies, with 6,864 pupils; 2,731 schools, 93,457 scholars; 96 libraries, with an aggregate number of 64,641 vols. Provision for the support & education of the deaf, dumb, & blind, to about 2,300 annually. There is a Lunatic Asylum at Brattleboro'.

The State Prison is at Windsor.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 102 Baptist churches, 9 Christian, 175 Congregational, 25 Episcopal, 1 Free, 7 Friends, 140 Methodist, 11 Presbyterian, 8 Roman Catholic, 76 Union, 2 Unitarian, 38 Universalist, & 4 other sects; the whole having 599 churches. Total value of church property, $1,216,-125.

The legislature formerly consisted of a single house of assembly, but in 1836 two separate houses (a senate of 30 members, & a house of representatives composed of one member from each town) were established, which are chosen annually by a plurality of votes of the people. The Governor, & Lieutenant-Governor are chosen annually by a majority of votes. The right of suffrage is vested in every male citizen twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the state for the year previous to the election. The judicial power is in a supreme court of one chief & 2 assistant justices, & county courts, each composed of one judge & two assistant judges. Judges are chosen annually by the general assembly, & a court of censors, by a popular vote, once in 7 years. The general assembly meet annually in October.

VERMONT, p-o., Gerry t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 335 W. by S. Albany, 325 W.

VERMONT, p. o., Howard co., Ia.

VERMONT, p-v., Fulton co., Ill. Pop. of the town 1850, 1,564.

VERMONT SETTLEMENT, p. o., Will co., Ill.

VERMONTVILLE, p-v., Eaton co., Mich. Situated on the N. side of Thorn Apple r. It consists of a colony of about 40 families of Vermonters, who have taken up about 10,000 acres of land, & are making improvements, with a prospect of raising up a flourishing v. Pop. 1850, 324.

VERN, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,698.—II. dep. Maine-et-Loire, 15 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,634.—*Vernoison* is a comm. & vill., dep. Rhone, arrond. Lyon, on r. r. to St. Etienne. Pop. 1,000.

VERNAL, p-o., Attica t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 252 W. Albany, 370 W.

VERNAL, p. o., Greene co., Miss.

VERNANTE, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 10 m. S. Coni. Pop. of comm. 3,171.

VERNANTES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 13 m. S.E. Baugé. Pop. 2,056. It has remains of a Cistercian abbey.

VERNEUIL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Avre, 22 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 3,190. It was formerly fortified, has a church with a lofty tower, & manufs. of druggets, flannels, merinos, & cotton hosiery.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. H. Vienne, on the Vienne, 6 m. W.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,019.

VERNHAM-DEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Area, 2,840 ac. Pop. 707.

VERNON, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 128 S. Montpelier, 418 W. Bounded E. by Connecticut r., by small tributaries of which it is drained. Surface mountainous & rough; soil in some parts fertile. White Lilly pond covers 100 acres. It was one of the earliest settled places in the state, & called Hinsdale, until 1802. Pop. 1840, 705; 1850, 821. The Brattleboro' branch r. r. passes through it.

VERNON, p-t., Tolland co., Conn., 12 E.N.E. Hartford, 348 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam & moderately fertile. Drained by Hockanum r., flowing from Snipsick pond at its N.E. corner, which affords water power. The v. is on the Hartford, Providence, & Fishkill r. r., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—& several manufactories. There are in the t. 10 fulling m., 10 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., a paper fac., a tannery, an iron foundry, a machine shop, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 oil m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,430; 1850, 2,900.

VERNON, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 16 W. Utica, 108 W.N.W. Albany, 371 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam & fertile clay. Drained by Oneida and Skenandoa creeks. The v. was incorporated in 1827, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian,—an academy, a bank, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 700 inhabitants. In the vicinity, on Skenandoa creek, is a large glass fac. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 4 grist m., 13 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,043; 1850, 3,093.

VERNON, p-t., Sussex co., N. J., 92 N. by E. Trenton, 260 W. Surface mountainous. Drained by Warwick creek & its tributaries, Pacack cr. a branch of Pequannock cr., & small branches of Walkill r. The v. is situated in a valley between 2 mountain ridges, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 175 inhabitants. Hamburg v. is on its S.W. angle. There are in the t. 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,395; 1850, 2,619.

VERNON, v., Caldwell t., Essex co., N. J. Contains a Methodist church, a store, & about 100 inhabitants.

VERNON, t., Crawford co., Pa. It has 4 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,240; 1850, 1,299.

VERNON, p-v., Kent co., Del., 32 S.S.W. Dover, 116 W.

VERNON, p-v., Troup co., Ga., 129 W. Milledgeville, 747 W. Situated on the W. side of Chattahoochee r. It contains a Baptist church, an academy, and 25 dwellings.

VERNON, p. o., Washington co., Flor.

VERNON, t., Clinton co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,434; 1850, 1,468.

VERNON, t., Crawford co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,276.

VERNON, t., Scioto co., O. Mineral coal and iron ore are abundant. Pop. 1840, 902; 1850, 1,105.

VERNON, p-t., Trumbull co., ,O 189 N.E. Columbus, 304 W. Pop. 1840, 789; 1850, 828.

VERNON, p. t., Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 373; 1850, 674.

VERNON, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 492; 1850, 908.

VERNON, t., Jackson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 604.

VERNON, p-v., capital of Jennings co., Ia., 64 S.E. Indianapolis, 569 W. Situated on the E. side of Vernon fork of Muscatatack r., on the Madison & Indianapolis r. r. It contains an elegant brick court house, a jail, clerk's office, with a valuable library, contributed by the proprietors of the place, 2 churches,—1 common to Baptists, Methodists, & Presbyterians, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, & 690 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 3,023.

VERNON, t., Washington co., Ia. It has a cotton fac. Pop. 1840, 1,936; 1850, 1,796.

VERNON, p. o., Crawford co., Ill.

VERNON, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 959.

VERNON, p-t., Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 1840, 187; 1850, 889.

VERNON, p. t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 907.

VERNON, p-v., Hickman co., Tenn., 62 S.W. Nashville, 746 W. Situated on Pine cr., & contains a church & several dwellings.

VERNON, p-v., Autauga co., Ala., 112 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 852 W. Situated on the N. side of Alabama r., on the E. side of Swift cr., at its entrance into the riv. It has 200 inhabitants.

VERNON, p-v., Madison co., Miss. Situated on the S.E. side of Big Black riv. Steamboats ascend to this place a part of the year. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

VERNON, p. o., Jackson pa., La.

VERNON, p. o., Sutter co., Cal.

VERNON, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia;

lat. 31° S., lon. 132° E.; having N.E. & S. the cos. Sandon, Dudley, Macquarie, & Hawes. It is traversed by the Apsley river, and the Macleay forms its N.E. boundary.

VERNON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, on R. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a fine bridge, & on the Paris & Havre r. r., 12 m. N.W. Mantes. Pop. 3,953. It was formerly fortified, has an antique church, a college founded by Henri IV., & manufs. of cotton-cloth & velvet. Near it is the forest of Vernon.

VERNON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loir, 9 m. E. Tours. Pop. 1,890.

VERNON CENTRE, p-v., Vernon t., Oneida co., N. Y., 105 W.N.W. Albany, 375 W.

VERNOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Privas. Pop. 1,546.—II. (*en Gâtine*), a comm., dep. Deux Sèvres, 12 m. W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,858.

VEROCZE (Germ. *Werowitze*), a town of the Austrian empire, Civil Slavonia, cap. co., near the boundary of Croatia, 65 m. W.N.W. Esseck. Pop. 3,200. It has a castle, & is the seat of large markets. Its co. comprises 1,772 sq. m. Pop. 228,500.

VEROLA, two mkt. towns of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. Brescia.—I. (*Vezza*), 16 m. S.W. Brescia, cap. dist. Pop. 4,200.—II. (*Vecchia*), 1 m. W. Verola-Nuova. Pop. 2,000.

VEROLENGO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 17 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. of comm. 4,761.—*Verolì* is a town & bishop's see, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 5 m. N.E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,590.

VEROMILIS (SANO), a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 7 m. N. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 1,859. —*Veron* is a comm. & market town of France, dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Sens. Pop. 1,182.

VERONA, t., Oneida co., N. Y., 20 W. Utica, 116 W.N.W. Albany. Surface level; soil rich mould, blended with sand. Oneida lake lies on its N.W. Drained by Wood cr., which bounds it on the N. The v. contains a church, 3 stores & 130 inhabitants. The Erie canal passes through the t., from which the Oneida Lake canal here branches off. The t. has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 tanneries, 2 grist m., 20 saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,504; 1850, 5,570.

VERONA, p-v., Vanderburg co., Ia., 182 S.W. Indianapolis, 737 W.

VERONA, p-v., Boone co., Ky., 53 N. Frankfort, 516 W.

VERONA, p. t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 364.

VERONA, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. prov., on the Adige, here crossed by four bridges, & on r. r. from Milan to Venice, 22 m. N.N.E. Mantua. Pop. 48,000. Situated near the gorges of the Tyrol, & surrounded by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, & Legnago. Verona has always been considered an important position for the defence of Upper Italy. It is enclosed by a series of turreted walls, and its fortifications have, since 1822, been much improved. From its fine situation, rich historical remains, & literary institutions, it is one of the most interesting cities in Italy. The principal public edifices are the church of St. Zeno, supposed to date from the 7th century; the cathedral, built in the 9th century; the church of St. Anastasia, remarkable for its great size & its monuments; & that of St. George for its fine paintings: two magnificent gates; the palace of the *Grand Guardia*, a modern edifice; the palace of *consiglio*, & the custom house. It has many noble private palaces. Its Roman antiquities comprise the celebrated amphitheatre, a building of imposing grandeur, the most perfect of its kind, & the only one still used for public spectacles; traces of a Roman theatre & two Roman arches. The tombs of the *Scaligers*, a curious monument of the Middle Ages, are a series of Gothic pyramids, surmounted by an equestrian statue of each prince. The literary institutions of Verona comprise a lyceum with fine scientific collections, episcopal seminary, the royal school for the education of ladies, 3 gymnasia, a school of painting & design, academy of agriculture, commerce & arts, a botanic garden, a philharmonic academy, 2 valuable public libraries, the museum of the *lapidario*, with remarkable Etruscan inscriptions. A congress was held here in 1822. It is the birth-place of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the elder Pliny, Paul Veronese, Bianchini, the Marquis Maffei, & many other distinguished men. Verona is renowned for its dye-works. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons; numerous silk mills moved by water power, & an extensive trade in silk & rural produce. Pop. of prov. 1850, 302,902.

VERONA DEPOT, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

VERONA MILLS, p. o., Oneida co., N. Y.

VERONA, p. o., capital Red Axe co., Wis. Contains a court house & a few dwellings.

VERPLANK, p-v., Cortland t., Westchester co., N. Y., 4 S. Peck's hill. Situated on the E. side of Hudson r., & on the Hudson River r. r. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

VERRES, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & prov. Aosta, cap. mand., 19 m. E. Aosta. Pop. of comm. 1,122.

VERRIERES, numerous comms. & vills. of France, the principal in dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,087.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchatel, on the French frontier, 6 m. E. Pontarlier. Pop. of comm. 3,000.

VERRO, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Verro & Tuda, & on Lake Tammula, 44 m. S.S.E. Dorpat. Pop. 1,500. The canal of Werro unites the Gulfs of Finland & Livonia.

VERRUA, a formerly fortified, but now dismantled, town of Piedmont, prov. & 23 m. E.N.E. Turin, on r. bank of the Po, opposite Crescentino. Pop. 2,603.—*Verrochio* is a vill. of the Pontif. Sta., leg. Forlì, 3 m. N.W. San Marino.

VERSAILLES, p. o., Perrysburgh t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 308 W. by S. Albany, 361 W.

VERSAILLES, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 12 S.E. Pittsburg. Surface hilly; soil loam. Youghiogheny river runs on its S. border, & Monongahela river on its W. boundary. Drained by Turtle creek & Long run. It contains McKeesport and Perritsport villages. Pop. 1840, 1,456; 1850, 1,659.

VERSAILLES, p-v., capital of Ripley co., Ia., 79 S. E. Indianapolis, 545 W. Situated on the W. side of Laughery cr., & on the r. r. It contains a court house, several churches, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 700 inhabitants. The surrounding country is well cultivated.

VERSAILLES, p-v., Brown co., Ill. Situated a little N. of McKee's cr. Contains a store & 177 inhabitants.

VERSAILLES, p-v., capital of Morgan co., Mo., 36 W. by S. of Jefferson City, 1,020 W. It contains a court house, jail, & 300 inhabitants.

VERSAILLES, p-v., capital of Woodford co., Ky., 12 S.S.E. Frankfort, 534 W. Situated a little S. of the railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, to which it is connected by a short branch. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, several churches & stores, & 1,044 inhabitants.

VERSAILLES, p-v., Williamson co., Tenn., 38 S. Nashville, 701 W.

VERSAILLES, p. o., Rutherford co., Tenn.

VERSAILLES, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.W. Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of r. r. Pop. 34,901. It is divided into the quarters St. Louis & Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, & is remarkable for the regularity of its construction. The *Place Hoche* has a statue of General Hoche, & from the *Place du Château* diverge the three grand avenues of Paris, St. Cloud, & Sceaux. The chief edifices are the church of St. Louis, the prefecture, & the chancery. The magnificent palace of Versailles was restored during the reign of Louis Philippe, & is now used as a historical museum: the immense galleries, freshly decorated, contain a series of paintings & statues arranged in chronological order. Connected with the palace are a superbly-decorated chapel & theatre, an orangery, spacious flower gardens & a park, in which are numerous statues & splendid fountains supplied with water by the machine of Marly & at the extremity of the park the two palaces called the Great & Little *Trianon*. Versailles is a bishop's see, & has a national college, a normal school, many scientific & literary societies, a public library of 40,000 vols., & a chamber of commerce. The palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., was from 1672 to 1790 the residence of the kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1783, *England recognized the independence of the United States of America*; & here, on 20th June, 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the national assembly, & took the famous oath of the *jeu de Paume*. From 1790 to 1837, Versailles was nearly deserted, its

since the opening of the museum in the latter year, it has regained much of its former importance. It is the birth-place of Philip V. of Spain; Louis XV., XVI., & XVIII., & Charles X., of France; the Abbé de l'Epee, Ducis, & General Hoche.

VERSETZ, or VERSCHITZ, a fortified town of the Hungarian Banat, co. & 41 m. S. Temesvar. Pop. 15,788. It is the see of a Greek bishop, & has a college & cavalry barracks. In its vicinity large quantities of wine, silk, & rice, are raised.

VERSHIRE, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 31 S.E. Montpelier. 510 W. Surface uneven; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Ompompanoosuc riv. Chartered in 1781; first settled in 1780. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,998; 1850, 1,071.

VERSMOLD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 24 m. E.N.E. Munster. Pop. 1,420.

VERSOIX, or VERSOY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. N. Geneva, on W. shore of its Lake. Pop. 800. It belonged to France previous to 1815.

VERSOVAH, a maritime town of British India, presid. & 14 m. N. Bombay, on the W. coast of the island Salsette.

VERTAISON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,386.—*Verteillac* is a comm. & market town, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 7 miles N. Riberac. Pop. 1,076.

VERTEUIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, on lt. b. of the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Ruffec. Pop. 1,336.—II. a comm. & market town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. E. Marmande. Pop. 1,165.—III. a comm. & vill., dep. Gironde, arrond. Paullac. Pop. 1,015.—*Vertou* is a comm. & vill., dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., near the Sevre-Nantaise, 5 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 5,635.

VERTUS (LES), a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 16 m. W.S.W. Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2,341, who trade in wine.

VERVICK, or WERWICQ, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. S.S.E. Ypres. Pop. 5,657.

VERVIERS, a town of Belgium, prov. & 14 m. E. Liege, on the r. r. to Cologne, & on the Vesdre. Pop. 20,000. It has celebrated manufs. of woollen cloth & yarn, for which various steam & water mills are employed; it has also dyeing and soap works, breweries, &c.

VERVINS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., 22 m. N.N.E. Laon. Pop. 2,510. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, & manufs. of hosiery & umbrellas. In 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henri IV. & Philip II. of Spain.

VERWICK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, hundred Troedyraur. Area, 3,062 ac. Pop. 378.

VERYAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 4 m. S. Tregony. Area, 5,627 ac. Pop. 1,488.

VERZENAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, S.E. Rheims. Pop. 1,283.

VERZUOLO, a town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. & 3 m. S. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 3,901.

VERZY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Marne, 8 m. S.S.E. Rheims. Pop. 1,088.

VESCOVANA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Padua, 8 m. S.E. Este. Pop. 8,300.

VESCOVATO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg., dist. & 8 m. N.E. Cremona. Pop. 2,400.

VESCOVATO, a comm. & market town of Corsica, arrond. & 13 m. S. Bastia. Pop. 1,025.

VESDRE, a river of Rhenish Prussia & the Belgian prov. Liege, joins the Ourthe 3 m. S.E. Liege, after a W. course of 45 miles, past Limburg & Verviers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

VESEGONSK, or WESSJEGONSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 134 m. N.E. Tver, cap. circ. Pop. 2,800. It has 2 annual fairs, attended by merchants from every part of the empire.

VESINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. & 14 m. N.W. Aveyron, cap. cant., arrond. Milhau. Pop. 2,014.

VESLE, or VELE, a riv. of France, deps. Marne & Aisne, after a N.E. course of 65 m., past Reims, joins the Aisne 6 m. E. Soissons. Principal affl. the Ardre from the S.

VESOUL, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. H. Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motte-de-Vesoul, near the Durgeon, an affluent of the Saône, 27 m. N. Besançon. Pop. 7,021. It has a comm. college, a normal school, & manufactories of calicoes, caps, & lace.

VESPER, p-o., Tully t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 135 W. by N. Albany, 332 W.

VESPOLATE, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 7 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 1,840.

VESTAL, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 147 W.S.W. Albany, 289 W. Surface broken; soil fertile. Drained by Choconut cr., & other streams flowing into Susquehanna r., which bounds it on the N. The v. contains a few dwellings. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 21 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,253; 1850, 2,054.

VESTAL CENTRE, p. o., Broome co., N. Y.

VESUVIUS (MOUNT), (Ital. *Vesuvio*), a celebrated mntn. of S. Italy, & the only active volcano of any consequence on the continent of Europe; on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. Lat. of crater 40° 49′ N., lon. 14° 26′ E. It rises out of a fertile & luxuriant plain to the height of 3,948 feet above the sea; the diameter of the circular area occupied by it & Monte Somma being about 8 m. Its lower part is a sloping plain, covered with stones & scoriæ, 3 m. in length, & rising to 2,000 feet, above which a cone of black stones extends to 3,500 feet. It is flanked on the land-side by Monte Somma, an abrupt circular precipice. The summit of its cone is 2,000 feet in diameter, & after the eruption of 1839, had in its centre a crater 1,500 feet in diameter & 500 feet deep. Somma & Vesuvius are very different in their geological formation; the former consists of leucite porphyry, tufa, & rocks containing shells; Vesuvius is almost wholly composed of lava & scoriæ. Around it a larger number of simple minerals have been discovered than on any other area of like dimensions; & the vegetable products on its flanks comprise euphorbias & many other plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine, *lagrima christi*, is raised on its sides. The first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, & the cities Herculaneum, Pompeii, & Stabiæ, were overwhelmed & buried by lava & ashes. From that time to 1850, 49 eruptions are recorded, of which the most celebrated occurred in 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1834, & 1839.

VESUVIUS FURNACE, p-o., Lincoln co., N. C., 162 W. Nashville, 399 W.

VESZPRIM, or WESPRIM, a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., on the Sed, 60 m. S.W. Buda. Pop. 9,079. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, & has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, Piarist & Roman Catholic colleges, & a brisk trade in salt, corn, wine, potash, & glass.

VETERAN, p-t., Chemung co., N. Y., 11 N. Elmira, 190 W.S.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil a fertile gravelly & clay loam. Drained by Catherine's cr. It has 5 tanneries. Pop. 1840, 2,279; 1850, 2,698.

VETKA, a vill. of Russia, gov. Moghilev, dist. & 15 m. N.E. Novo-Bielitza, on the Soj. It was formerly a considerable town.

VETLUGA, or BETLUGA, a river of Russia, chiefly in govs. Kostromo & Nijnii-Novgorod, flows S., past Vetluga, & joins the Volga after a course of 300 m.—II. a town, gov. Kostroma, on rt. b. of the Vetluga, 75 m. E. Makariev. Pop. 1,800.

VETO, p. o., Washington co., O.

VETRALLA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 7 m. S.W. Viterbo. Pop. 4,460.

VETSCHAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 44 m. S.W. Frankfürt. Pop. 1,700.

VEULES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the English Channel, 13 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 1,532.

VEURDRE (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. Pop. 1,278.

VEVAY, p-t., Ingham co., Mich. The court house of the co. is in the N.E. part of the t. Pop. 1840, 223; 1850, 781.

VEVAY, p-v., capital of Switzerland co., Ia., 94 S.E. Indianapolis, 544 W. Situated on the N.E. bank of Ohio r. Settled by emigrants from Switzerland, and contains a court house of brick, several churches, one of which is an Universalist, 7 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 200 dwellings, many of them of brick, & about 1,200 inhabitants. The site is one of the most pleasant on the Ohio r. The vine has

been extensively & successfully cultivated in this place & the vicinity.

VEVAY (Germ. *Vivis*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 22 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. of comm. 4,800. The church of St. Martin contains the tombs of the regicides Ludlow & Broughton, who died here in exile. It has manufs. of leather, woollens, & jewellery, & a trade in wine.

VEYNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, on the Buech, 13 m. W. Gap. Pop. 1,859.

VEYRAC & VEYRE, two comms. & vills. of France, —I. dep. H. Vienne, arrond. Limoges. Pop. 1,553.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,845.

VEZELAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Avallon. Pop. 1,193. It is the birth place of Theodore de Beza & Vauban. St. Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezelay in 1,145.

VEZELISE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Brenon & Ubry, 15 m. S.S.W. Nancy. Pop. 1,603.—*Vezenobres* is a comm. & vill., dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.E. Alais, on r. r. to Nimes. Pop. 1,066.

VEZERE, two rivers of France, deps. Correze and Dordogne.—I. joins the Dordogne, 20 m. E. Bergerac, after a S.W. course of 100 m.—II. (*Haute-V.*), joins the Isle, 6 m. E. Perigueux, after a S.W. course of 50 m.

VEZIR-COPRI, or KEDI-KALAH, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 42 m. W.S.W. Samsoon. Pop. 1,000 Mohammedan, 50 Armenian, & 20 Greek families. It is divided into quarters by intersecting walls, & has a tolerable bazaar.

VEZOUZE, a river of France, dep. Meurthe, rises in the Vosges mountains, flows W., & joins the Meurthe at Luneville. Total course 45 m.

VEZZANO, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div. Genoa, prov. & 12 m. E. Levante, cap. mand. Pop. 2,838.

VIADANA, a market town of Austrian Italy, 21 m. S.W. Mantua, cap. dist., on lt. b. of the Po.

VIAGRANDE, a t. of Sicily, 7 m. N.E. Catania, on the E. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,100.

VIA-MALA, a deep defile of Switzerland, canton Grisons, along the Upper Rhine, between Chur & the Splugen, about 4 m. in length, & walled in by precipices, in some places 1,600 feet in height.

VIANA, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. Comarca, at the mouth of the Lima, 40 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 8,110. It is enclosed by tureted walls, & has a harbor defended by batteries; an active coasting trade, fishery, & a large annual fair in August. It surrendered to Admiral Sir C. Napier in the revolution which dethroned Don Miguel. Pop. of dist. 1850, 187,191.—II. a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the Ebro, 45 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 3,146. It has manufs. of coarse woollens & hats.

VIANDEN & VIANEN, two towns of the Netherlands.– I. prov. & 24 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Our. Pop. 800.—II. prov. S. Holland, on the Leck, 7 m. S.S.W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,455.

VIAREGGIO, a seaport town of Central Italy, Tuscany, duchy & 13 m. W. Lucca, cap. dist., on the Mediterranean, with 5,850 inhabitants, a harbor defended by a fort, and an export trade in statuary marble.—*Viareggi* is a comm. & vill. of the Sardinian dom., Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Casale. Pop. 1,779.

VIATKA, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the gov. to which it gives name, rises 17 m. N. Glazov, flows N.W. & S., & joins the Kama in the gov. Kasan, after a course of 560 m.

VIATKA, a large gov. of European Russia, in its E. part, between lat. 55° 30′ & 60° N., & lon. 46° & 54° E., having N. Vologda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma, and S. Nijnii-Novgorod, Kasan, & Orenburg, from which last it is separated by the Kama. Area, 53,126 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,662,800, comprising many Tartar tribes, and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural mountains; surface elsewhere undulating or level. A surplus of corn over home consumption is raised. Principal crops, rye, barley, & oats, with some wheat, & peas, lentils, flax, & hemp. Climate too severe for fruits to ripen, & potatoes are grown only in gardens. Forests of fir, oak, elm, & birch, are very extensive. Cattle rearing is of less importance than agriculture. Furs, tar, iron, & copper, are chief products. Manufactures are increasing; there lately were about 60 woollen, linen, & other factories for woven goods in the gov. Paper, soap, potash, leather, & copper-wares are made; fire-arms are manufactured at Sarapul, & at Viatka anchors, gun carriages, & iron machinery on a large scale. Exports are corn, timber, & manufactured goods. Imports comprise salt, tea, & other Asiatic produce. *Viatka*, the cap. gov., is situated on the Viatka, near the influx of the Teheptza, lat. 58° 24′ N., lon. 50° E. Pop. 6,800. It has 2 convents, diocesan & high schools, gymnasium, extensive distilleries, & iron works, & it is the great centre of the commerce of the government.

VIAZMA, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Viazma, an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,000. It has 22 churches & convents, schools, & a trade in linen, hemp, linseed & hempseed. The French were defeated here, 22d October, 1812, by the troops of Miloradovitch.

VIAZNIKI, or WIASNIKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 78 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Kliasma. Pop. 1,900. It has manufs. of linens & leather.

VIBORG, towns of Denmark & Russia. [WYBORG.

VIBRAYE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 3,081.

VIC, several comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, 18 m. E.N.E. Nancy. Pop. 3,139. It has quarries of Paris plaster & rock salt, & a trade in corn & wine.—II. (*Dessos*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Foix. Pop. 1,108.—III. (*en Bigorre*), dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Tarbes. Pop. 3,637.—IV. (*Fezensac*), dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Losse, 16 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,888.—V. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Soissons. Pop. 3,928. It has an active traffic by the river.—VI. (*Le Compte*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,177.—VII. (*sur Cere*), dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cere, 9 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,983.

VICARELLO, *Vicus Aurelii*, a vill. of Central Italy, near the Lake of Bracciano, on the N. side, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, & mineral waters (the ancient *Thermæ Aurelii*.)

VICENTE (SAN), several towns of Spain & Portugal.—Also a town of San Salvador, C. A., 25 m. E.S.E. San Salvador. Pop. 8,000. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it the volcano of San Vicente.

VICENZA, *Vicentia*, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. prov., on the Bacchiglione, 40 m. W. Venice, with which it communicates by railroad. Pop. 33,100. It is enclosed by dry moats & decaying walls, but it has many handsome edifices built by Palladio, a native of the city. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral & several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, a city hall, Olympic theatre, built in imitation of the ancient theatres; a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marzo, lyceum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, & several hospitals. It has a public library, two gymnasia, & a society of agriculture. Manufs. of silk, woollen, & linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper, porcelain, & earthenware, leather, gold, & silver articles, &c., with a brisk trade in its manufs. of timber, corn, & other agricultural produce. *Vicentia*, after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, & the Emperor Frederic II., came early in the 15th century into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfall of their republic in 1796. Pop. of prov. 1850, 340,694.

VICH, or VIQUE, *Ausona* & *Vicus*, a city of Spain, prov. & 37 m. N.N.E. Barcelona, cap. dist. Pop. 10,667. It has a cathedral, with some curious architecture, & which in the 10th century was the metropolitan see of Catalonia; and manufs. of linen, hemp, and printed cotton, & coarse woollen fabrics. It is famous for its sausages.

VICHADA, a river of New Granada, flows E. through the great N. plain of S. America, & joins the Orinoco, 14 m. S. Maypures, after a course of 260 m.

VICHY, *Aquæ Calidæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, 1 m. W. Cusset, on rt. b. of the Allier. Pop. 1,561. It has mineral springs, & well-frequented baths, hotels, & lodging-houses. The baths were known to the Romans.

VICKERY'S CREEK, p. o., Forsyth co., Ga.

VICKSBURG, city, & capital of Warren co. Miss., 41 W. by N. Jackson, 1,051 W. Situated on the E.

side of Mississippi r., 400 miles above New Orleans, & though of recent origin, it has become a large & flourishing place. It contains a court house, jail, 4 churches, —1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—3 academies, 2 male & 1 female, 50 wholesale grocery & commission stores, 20 retail drygoods stores, 3 printing offices issuing 2 weekly & 2 tri-weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 3,678; 1854, 4,000. A number of boats are always lying in the harbor, and a great quantity of cotton is shipped here. The town is situated on the shelving declivity of high hills, & the houses are scattered in groups on the terraces. It is just below the Walnut Hills. The country around is very fertile. Steamboats regularly ply between this place & New Orleans. A r. r. extends from Vicksburg to Brandon, through Jackson.

VICKSVILLE, p-o., Southampton co., Va., 64 S. by E. Richmond, 183 W.

VICO, several towns of Italy, &c.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 9 m. N. Frosinone. Pop. 3,000.—II. Naples, prov. Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 14 m. W. Viesti. Pop. 2,580. It has manufs. of woollens & wax candles, & a trade in wine, olives, & saffron.—III. a comm. & town of Corsica, cap. cant. 17 m. N. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,569.—IV. (*Equense*), prov. & 16 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., on a rocky headland in the bay of Naples. Pop. 9,709. It is a Bishop's see.—V. (*di Mondovi*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. & 2 m. S.E. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,584.—VI. (*Pisano*), Tuscany, prov. & 9 m. E. Pisa. Pop. 1,200.—The *Lake of Vico*, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 8 m. S. Viterbo, immediately W. Ronciglione, is 2¼ m. in length, & discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods, & is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano.

VICOVARO, *Varia*, a small town of the Pontif. Sta., comarca & 6 m. N.E. Tivoli, with 1,010 inhabitants, & a fine old castle.

VICQ, several comms. & vills. of France, the chief in dep. H. Vienne, arr. St. Yrieix. Pop. 2,243.

VICTOR, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 12 N.W. Canandaigua, 203 Albany. Surface uneven; soil sandy and clay loam. Drained by Mud cr. The v. is situated near the Auburn & Rochester railroad, & contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a tannery, 3 flouring m., 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,393; 1850, 2,230.

VICTOR, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 277.

VICTOR (ST.), numerous comms. & vills. of France. —I. dep. Ardèche, 8 m. W.N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,777. —II. dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne. Pop. 1,245.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. N.N.E. Thiers. Pop. 1,463. —IV. (*De Reno*), dep. Orne, 7 m. E.N.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,175.—V. (*sur Loire*) dep. Loire, 7 m. W. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,159.

VICTORIA, county, Tex. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. Drained by Guadalupe r. & several small streams. Surface level, or gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Victoria. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $205,725; Ind. corn, 54,110 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 1,050; cotton, 270 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufacture, $4,230; value of manufactured articles, $17,900;—2 academies, 71 pupils. Pop. 1850, 2,019.

VICTORIA, p-o., Knox co., Ill.

VICTORIA, p-o., Daviess co., Mo.

VICTORIA, p-v., Bolivar co., Miss., 125 N. Jackson. Situated on the E. bank of Mississippi r.

VICTORIA, p. o., capital Victoria co., Texas, 115 S. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Guadalupe r., & contains a court house, a Roman Catholic church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 806 inhab.

VICTORIA, city, capital of the state of Tamaulipas, 195 leagues from Mexico. Pop. 5,500.

VICTORIA, p-v., Euphemia, t., Lambton co., Can. W., on left b. of Sydenham r., 46 W. London. It has an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants. (*P. O. Tone Mills.*)

VICTORIA, county, N. B. Situated in the N.W. part of the province. Drained by Tobigue & St. Johns rivers. Surface rough & mountainous; soil in the valleys fertile. Capital, Perth. There were in this county in 1851, neat cattle 3,709; sheep, 6,951; swine, 3,423; horses, 886; wheat, 5,262 bush. produced; Indian corn, 824; buckwheat, 44,730; barley, 7,979; oats, 59,163; potatoes, 84,527; peas, 7,824;—8 grist m., 9 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp'd; 3 woollen fac.—8 churches; 16 sch., 295 scholars. Pop. 1851, 5,408.

VICTORIA, county, Can. W. Situated centrally. Area, 749 sq. m. Drained principally by Scugog r., & has 2 large lakes, Balsam & Sturgeon. Surface hilly; soil moderately fertile. Capital, Lindsay. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 11,256; sheep, 15,062; swine, 9,714; horses, 2,665; wheat, 267,301 bush. produced; rye, 1,357; Indian corn, 1,963; buckwheat, 964; barley, 2,670; oats, 218,761; potatoes, 85,229; peas, 47,928; wool, 40,152 lbs.;—4 grist ms.; 7 saw m. Pop. 11,657.

VICTORIA (formerly called AUSTRALIA-FELIX and PORT-PHILIP), a British colonial territory, comprising all the part of Australia S. the rivers Murrumbigee & Murray, between lat. 34° & 39° S., & lon. 141° & 150° E., having N.E. New South Wales, W. the colony of S. Australia, & S. the Ocean & Bass's Strait, separating it from Tasmania. Area, 79,845 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 77,345, of which 46,202 were males, & 31,143 females. The territory derived its former name from the fine bay of Port Philip, near the centre of its coast line; besides which, here are the inlets Western Port, Corner inlet, Lake King, Port Fairy, & Portland Bay, most of which afford good anchorage, & are the seats of incipient towns. Surface mostly undulating or level, separated into different river basins by hill chains. In the E. the Warragong mountains, or Australian Alps, shut off the fertile & densely-wooded marit. region Gippsland from the rest of the country, & rise to an elevation of over 5,000 feet. In the W. are the Australian Pyrenees and Grampians, with many isolated heights. Principal rivers are the Murray, Hume, Hovell, N. the mountains; the streams flowing direct to the sea are all small, & nearly innavigable, but the country there is well watered, & it has many considerable salt lakes—Lake Corangamite, in the W., being 90 m. in circuit. Climate more similar to that of Great Britain than in any other part of Australia, being moist, less hot than New South Wales in the summer, & not so cold as Van Diemen's Land in winter. Temperature at Port Philip ranges from 32° to 90° in the year, & may average about 61° Fahr. Soil more fertile generally than in New South Wales, though around the borders are extensive tracts of barren land. For about 50 m. from the coast the country is almost everywhere of high fertility; there is also much good land on the banks of the Hume & Hovell; and although hitherto the corn raised has been inadequate for home consumption, & a supply has been imported from Tasmania, this colony bids fair to become a thriving agricultural region. Sheep & cattle rearing are, however, the principal occupations of the pop., & in 1851, the live stock in the province amounted to 5,000,000 sheep, 16,500 horses, & 390,000 horned cattle. In the same year, 100 acres were planted with vines, & 1,300 gallons of wine were made, chiefly near Geelong. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, salt from the lakes, pumice-stone, lava, & other volcanic products, abundant in the W. plains, are other chief articles of produce. Some veins of coal, & ores of copper, lead, & manganese, have been met with near the coast; but few, if any, mines are at present wrought. The exports are chiefly confined to pastoral produce—wool, sheep, cattle, hides, skins, tallow, beef, & pork, with timber, mimosa bark, & a few other articles. In 1851, its imports of British goods were to the value of 479,831*l.* & its shipments of produce, chiefly wool & tallow, to 755,326*l.* There are 12 boiling-down estab., in which 180,000 animals are annually slaughtered, producing 360,000 pounds of tallow. Principal ts. Melbourne & Geelong. The colony was formerly called "Australia Felix," & was attached to New S. Wales. It was formed into a distinct colony in 1850, under the name of the Province of Victoria, with a local government & legislature, & is now divided into 23 counties. Legislature composed of a Lt. Governor, an Executive Council, & a Legislative Council of 30 members, viz.: 20 elective & 10 nominees of the Crown. (*Salary of Lt. Governor*, 2,000*l.*) It was first settled by the British about 1834.

VICTORIA, a co. of W. Australia, mostly between lat. 31° & 31° 30′ S., & lon. 116° & 117° E., having N. the co. Glenelg, E. Durham, S. York, & W. Twiss. Principal settlements are Bejoordong & Toodyoy on the Toodyoy river.—Numerous heights & other localities

in the Australian colonies have this name.—II. a newly-erected district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, composed of what was, before the late Kafir war, deemed neutral territory, on the E. frontier of the colony, between the Great Fish & Keiskama rivers, by which latter it is separated from British Kaffraria. In it are Alice town & Forts Peddie, Fitzroy, & Albert.

VICTORIA, a town of the British colony Hong Kong, stretching for 4 m. along its N. coast, & having Roman Catholic & other chapels, Chinese schools, & numerous storehouses & European dwellings.—II. (*La*), a t., Venezuela, prov. & 35 m. S.W. Caracas.—III. a maritime town of Brazil, cap. prov. Espiritu Santo, in the bay of Espiritu-Santo, 270 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 5,000. It stands on the W. side of an isl. about 15 m. in circ., is neatly built in the old Portuguese style, & has a governor's residence, & a harbor defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces rice, manioc, sugar, & bananas, in which goods it has an active coasting trade. Frigates can sail up to the town.—IV. North Australia. [Port Essington.]—*Victoria* is the name of a fort, Brit. India, presid. & 70 m. S.S.E. Bombay; of a Dutch fort on the island Amboyna; & the modern appellation of Mahé, the cap. town of the Seychelles isls., Indian Ocean.

VICTORIA (or ALEXANDRINA) LAKE, in S. Australia, is on the S.E. side of the settled part of that colony, between lat. 35° 6′ & 35° 35′ S., & lon. 139° & 139° 45′ E., enclosed by the cos. Hindmarsh, Sturt, & Russell, & opening S.W.ward by a short passage into Encounter bay. Length & breadth about 30 m. each. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray river, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer, Angus, & Finnis rivers, is connected S.E.ward with Lake Albert, by a strait 5 m. in length, and contains Hindmarsh & some other islands. Its N. & W. banks are low, & skirted with plains like those around Adelaide; E. & S. shores mostly undulating, interspersed with bold headlands. Its navigation is safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.—II. a lake of Central Asia, in the table land of Pamir, 15,600 feet above the sea.

VICTORIA & CAPE BRETON, cos., Nova Scotia, composing the E. end of the island of Cape Breton. Capitals, Bedeque, & Sydney. There were in the two counties in 1851, neat cattle, 11,636; sheep, 29,000; swine 3,257; horses, 2,755; wheat 16,600 bush. produced; rye, 33; Indian corn, 124; buckwheat, 75; barley, 24,776; oats, 188,188; potatoes, 114,654; peas, 167;—34 grist m., 14 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 12 persons emp'd; an iron foundry; 3 woollen fac.;—47 churches; 70 sch., 2,179 scholars. Pop. 1851, 27,589. (*See Cape Breton.*)

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the eastern portion of the Antarctic continent by Sir James Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen & partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. extremity, in lon. 168° 12′ E., is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,400 feet; and Mount Terror, 10,900 feet. The position of the S. magnetic pole, according to Ross, was ascertained to be in lat. 75° 5′ S. lon. 154° 8′ E. (*See Antarctic Continent.*)

VICTORIA LAND, Brit. N. A., is a name given by its discoverer, Mr. Simpson, to the region between lon. 103° & 108° W., & between lat. 68° N., & a strait of the Arctic Ocean.

VICTORIA-RIVER, N. Australia, joins the Indian Ocean, by the wide estuary Queen's Channel, E. Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 46′ S., lon 129° 21′ E. the estuary between Turtle & Pearce points being 26 m. in width. It has been traced inland to lat. 15° 9′ S., lon. 130° 52′ E., where it was found still flowing from S.E. to N.W. Opposite its mouth are sev. isls.; its banks are bold & often steep; & 50 m. inland it rushes rapidly between rocky ranges from 500 to 600 feet in height; but it is said to be navigable for vessels of large burden for at least 60 m. from its mouth. Eighty miles from its mouth it traverses a valley 16 m. wide, & of alluvial soil. The country along its banks is alternately fertile & barren. —II. a river of N.E. Australia, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell, & found flowing W.ward in lat. 24° 14′ S., lon. 144° 34′ E.

VICTORY, t., Essex co., Vt., 10 N.W. Guildhall. Drained by Moose r. Chartered in 1781, but has been but little settled. Pop. 1840, 140; 1850, 168.

VICTORY, p-t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 20 N. Auburn, 169 W. by N. Albany, 352 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Sodus creek. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,371; 1850, 2,5—.

VICTORY, p. o., Wayne co., Tenn.

VICTORY MILLS, p. o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

VID (*Aluta*), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, near the sources of the Isker, Maritza, Kara-su, & Struma, flows N.N.E. and joins the Danube opposite Islatz, 8 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 137 m.

VIDALIA, v., capital of Concordia, pa., La. Situated on the W. side of Mississippi r., immediately opposite to Natchez. It contains a court house, an extended line of dwellings, built on a street parallel with the riv., and there is a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper.

VIDAUBAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,203.

VIDIGUEIRA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 13 m. N.E. Beja. Pop. 2,500.

VIDOURLE, a river of France, deps. Gard & Herault, enters the lagoon de Maugio, 11 m. E. Montpellier, after a S. & W. course of 40 miles.

VIDZY, or WIDZY, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 72 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. circ. Pop. 4,000.

VIE, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Vendée, rises S. Belleville, & flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters at St. Giles, after a course of 30 m.—II. deps. Orne and Calvados, flows for about 30 m. N.W., & joins the Dives near Corbon.

VIECHTACH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., 44 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,469.

VIEILLE-VIGNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 18 m. S.S.E. Nantes, on lt. b. of the Ognon. Pop. 5,375. It has 3 annual fairs.

VIELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, cap. the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenees, on the Garonne, near its source. Pop. 738.

VIELLA, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gers, 26 m. N.W. Mirande. Pop. 1,811.

VIELMUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Agout, 7 m. W. Castres. Pop. 1,035.

—*Vieil Salm* is a market town of Belgian Luxembourg, 12 m. N.N.E. Houffalize.

VIENNA, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 23 N.W. Augusta, 618 W. A branch of Sandy r. bounds it on the W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Incorporated in 1802. Pop. 1840, 891; 1850, 851.

VIENNA, p-t., Oneida co., N. Y., 3 N.W. Utica, 125 W. by S. Albany. Surface undulating; soil generally fertile. Drained by Fish cr., & other streams flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it in part on the S. The v. is situated near the N.E. corner of Oneida lake. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 12 saw m., 22 sch. Pop. 1840, 2,530; 1850, 3,393.

VIENNA, v., Phelps t., Ontario co., N. Y. Situated on the outlet of Canandaigua lake, at the junction of Flint cr., & on the Auburn & Rochester railroad. It contains 4 churches.—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 2 Presbyterian.—a seminary for females, 9 stores, 6 flouring m., 4 plaster ms., 3 saw ms., 2 edge tool fac., 2 clothiers' works, a furnace, 2 distilleries, & about 1,400 inhabs.

VIENNA, p-v., Dorchester co., Md., 79 S.E. Annapolis. Situated on the W. side of Nanticoke r., which is navigable to this place for sea vessels. It contains 2 churches.—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist.—several stores, & 620 inhab. It has considerable navigation, & is a port of entry. Tonnage, 1853, 17,957.

VIENNA, p-v., Stokes co., N. C., 123 W. by N. Raleigh, 331 W.

VIENNA, p-v., capital of Dooly co., Ga., 85 S.S.W. Milledgeville, 742 W. Situated on Indian cr., & contains a court house, jail, & 75 inhab.

VIENNA, p-t., Trumbull co., O., 178 N.E. Columbus, 298 W. Pop. 1840, 963; 1850, 1,097.

VIENNA, t., Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 212; 1850, 300.

VIENNA, p-v., Macomb co., Mich.

VIENNA, p-v., Scott co., Ia., 85 S. Indianapolis, 585 W. Situated on the Jeffersonville r. r. It contains a store & 107 inhabs. Pop. of the t. in 1850, 1,767.

VIENNA, p. o., Walworth co., Wis.

VIENNA, p-v., capital of Johnson co., Ill. Situated on the E. fork of Cash r., and contains a court house, jail, 3 stores, & 142 dwellings.

VIENNA, p-v., Pickens co., Ala., 50 Tuscaloosa, 868 W. Situated on the E. side of Tombigbee r., just above the entrance of Sipsey r., & contains a store & about 150 inhab.

VIENNA, p. o., Jackson co., La.

VIENNA, p. v., Bayham t., Elgin co., Can. W., on lt. b. of Otter cr., 144 S.W. Toronto. It has an Episcopal church, 23 stores, a woollen fac., a foundry, & 800 inhab.

VIENNA (Ger. *Wien*, anc. *Vindobona*), a city of central Europe, cap. of the Empire of Austria, of the archduchy of Austria, & of the gov. of Lower Austria, in a fertile plain, near right or S. bank of the Danube, which here receives the small rivers Wien & Alster. Lat. (of observatory, 548 feet above the sea) 48° 12′ 36″ N., lon. 16° 23′ E. Pop. 1846, of the city proper 60,000, with suburbs, 410,945, including 14,000 military; and in 1852, 477,846. Mean temp. of year 38°.7; winter 32°.9; summer 69°.4 Fahr. The situation is unhealthy; climate very variable; fogs are frequent, & the islands & lower parts of the city are exposed to inundations. It is an archbishop's see, & the residence of the protestant superintendent for the W. provs. of the empire. It is divided into an old & a new city; the former, 3 m. in circumference, & nearly circular. In 1827 it contained only 1,229 houses, while its 34 suburbs contained 7,415. The city is surrounded by a broad fosse & a wall 40 to 50 feet high, forming the *Bastei*, a fashionable promenade; it is entered by twelve gates; beyond the fosse is the *glacis*, a public walk, extending nearly all round the city, & separating it from its suburbs. The gate called the *Burgthor*, is one of the finest in Europe. The city has 18 squares or places. The *Hofplätz* has a colossal statue of the Virgin & 2 fine fountains; the *Burgplatz* contains the imperial palace. *Josephplatz* has a statue of Joseph II.; & the *Graben*, a long-shaped square or street near the centre of the city, is ornamented by fountains & statues. In this & the street leading from it called the *Kholmarkt*, are the most fashionable shops. Among the many noble public edifices, the chief are the *Burg* or imperial palace, residence of the emperor, with a magnificent library & an imperial chapel & theatre; the mint, university, academy of the fine arts, observatory, imperial & city arsenal, & the custom-house. There are numerous private palaces containing valuable libraries, paintings, & other objects of art, most of which are open to the public. The cathedral of St. Stephen is a noble gothic edifice, with a tower 453 feet in elevation. The church of St. Peter is built on the model of the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome. The church of the Augustines contains the celebrated monument of the Arcduchess Christina by Canova, & a chapel in which are preserved the hearts of the princes of the imperial family, while the vaults of the church of the Capuchins contain their bodies. The educational, literary, & scientific establishments comprise the university, one of the finest in Europe, which is celebrated for its school of medicine, with a library of 120,000 vols., and a theatre of anatomy, & had, in 1842, 85 professors & 5,395 students; the school of Orientalists for training interpreters; the *Theresianum*, founded by Maria Theresa; the *Josephine* academy of medicine & surgery for the army; an academy of fine arts, with 18 professors; a noble polytechnic institute, normal school, academy of engineers, with 18 professors; a veterinary institute; a conservatory of music; 5 gymnasia, or colleges; an observatory, with a school of astronomy. The imperial library contains 300,000 vols., many thousand MSS., an immense collection of engravings, and the famous *Tubula Peutingerana*, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century. The other collections are that of the paintings in the Belvidere, the lower part of which contains the Ambras collection of ancient armor & jewels, the most interesting in Europe; & the imperial cabinets of antiquities, medals, & natural history. The imperial arsenal contains 15,000 stand of arms. The principal theatres are the *haf* or palace theatre, the *Kärntherthor*, & the comic theatre. It has a deaf & dumb asylum, & numerous well-conducted charitable estabs. Vienna is the chief manuf. city of the empire; its chief manufacs. comprise silk velvets, shawls, woollens, ribbons, carpets, cottons, paper, gold & silver lace, porcelain, & musical instruments. Coach building, book and map printing, form important branches of industry. It has an imperial cannon foundry, & manufactures of small arms; its commerce is extensive, & was greatly increased by the establishment of the national bank in 1818, the navigation of the Danube by steam-boats, & the opening of railroads to the E., S., & W. In the suburbs are the cavalry barracks, the Belvidere palace, the church of St. Charles, the polytechnic institution, the theatre on the Wien, the great public hospital, containing 2,000 beds, & receiving annually 15,000 to 17,000 patients, the vast building for the imperial manuf. of porcelain, & numerous private palaces with magnificent gardens. The cap. of Austria is ornamented by many superb promenades, the chief of which is the *Prater*, a natural forest in an island of the Danube, laid out in long alleys, & containing deer parks, numerous coffee-houses, a panorama, & circus; on fête days it is crowded with pedestrians & the most splendid equipages. The others are the *Augarten*, a public park on the same island, & the *Volksgarten*, a beautiful public garden. The environs are very picturesque, surrounded by vineyards, & having the Kahlenberg mntns. on the W., the islands of the Danube on the N., and on the S. the Shneeberg mountain, part of the Noric Alps; they are adorned by many villas & summer palaces, among which are the imperial palace of *Schönbrünn*, with a magnificent botanic garden & menagerie; the pretty vill. of *Maria Hitzing*, with a theatre & a bath-establishment; *Laxenburg*, with an imperial summer palace & a spacious park. Few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, many of which contain the richest & rarest plants. *Vindabona* was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia; it was afterwards cap. of the E. provs. of the empire of Charlemagne. The King of Hungary established his court here in 1484, & it soon became the fixed residence of the house of Austria. Vienna was besieged by the Turks in 1529, & again in 1683; on the latter occasion it was relieved by the Poles under John Sobieski. The French took it in 1806 & in 1809. The congress of Vienna, which fixed the present limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from November 1814 to June 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on 6th October, but it surrendered to the imperial troops on 30th of same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment.

VIENNA CROSS ROADS, p-v., Harmony t., Clarke county, O. Has an Universalist church and 75 inhabitants.

VIENNE (HAUTE, or UPPER), a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of parts of the old prov. Limousin, & surrounded by the deps. Creuse, Correze, Dordogne, Charente, Vienne, & Indre. Area, 2,187 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 319,379. Cap. Limoges. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire & Garonne; highest point *le Puy de Vieux*, 3,200 feet in elevation. Climate cold from its elevation, & soil infertile in grain; but horses, cattle & sheep are extensively reared. Minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, & porcelain clay. Chief manufs. porcelain, cutlery, & paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, & St. Yrieix.

VIENNE (*Vigenna*), a river of France, rises in the N. of the dep. Correze, passes St. Leonard, Limoges, Confolens, Châtellerault (where it becomes navigable), Chinon, & joins the Loire on left at Candes, after a N. & N.W. course of 190 miles.

VIENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W. formed of parts of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the deps. Indre, H. Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sevres, Main-et-Loire, & Loire. Area, 2,669 sq. miles. Pop. 1851, 317,305. Cap. Poitiers. Surface generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne & its affls. the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe & Creuse in the N.E., & the Dive in the N.W. Soil very unequal in fertility; chief crops all kinds of cereals, chestnuts, lint, hemp, & maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. The chief mineral products are iron & lithographic stones, & the principal manufs. is that of arms & cutlery at Châtellerault. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Châtellerault, Civray, Loudun, Montmorrillon, & Poitiers.

VIENNE (*Vienna*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. arrond., 45 m. W.N.W. Grenoble, on left bank of the Rhone, & on r.r. from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. 18,610. The town is situated betw. the Rhone & the mountains, & is traversed by the river Gere. It has a Gothic cathedral, & numerous ancient remains, a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, & manufs. of

woollen cloths, linens, silk, & paper. In its vicinity are lead & silver mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine, called Cote Rotie, is made. Vienna was the cap. of the Allobroges; the Romans afterwards made it the metropolis of the Viennoise. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

VIEQUE, or CRAB ISLAND, a Brit. W. isl., 9 m. E. Porto Rico, and S. Culebra; lat. of E. point 18° 7′ N., lon. 65° 34′ W. Length W. to E. 18 miles, breadth 4 miles. On its S. side are several small harbors.

VIERLANDE, a small territory of N. Germany, between the Elbe & Bille, S.E. of Hamburgh, which city shares its sovereignty with Lubeck. It comprises the 4 vills. Altengam, Curslack, Kirchwarder, and Neuengam. United pop. 6,445.

VIERRADEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Welse, 25 m. S.S.W. Stettin. Pop. 1,646.

VIERSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. W. Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 3,700.

VIERZON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Yevre, near its junction with the Cher, on railroad, 19 m. N.W. Bourges. Pop. 6,685. It has blast-furnaces & forges, steel-refineries, manufs. of porcelain & earthenware.

VIESTI (*Apenestá*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 m. N.E. Manfredonia. Pop. 5,900. It is enclosed by walls, & has a castle, a cathedral, convents, & bishop's palace.

VIETRI, two market towns of Naples.—I. Principato-Cit., dist. & 14 m. W. Salerno, with 2,400 inhabs. II. prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., prov. & 15 m. W.S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,800.

VIF, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 2,426.

VIGAN (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arrond., on the Arre, an affl. of the Herault, 40 m. W.N.W. Nimes. Pop. 5,128. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of silk & cotton hosiery, cotton-yarn, leather, paper, and glass.—II. a comm., dep. Lot, on the Blouc, 3 miles E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,712.

VIGEAN (LE), a comm. and village of France, dep. Vienne, 18 miles S.W. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,324.

VIGEANS (ST.), a pa. & vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbroath. Area, 8,385 ac. Scots. Pop. 9,799, of whom 55 are in the village.

VIGEOIS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., near the Vézère, 14 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,388.

VIGER, pa., Temiscouatu county, Can. E. Pop. 225.

VIGEVANO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 15,221. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, & manufs. of silk-stuffs, hats, soap, & macaroni.

VIGGIANELLO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m. S.E. Lagonero. Pop. 4,800.

VIGGIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 miles S.E. Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 5,800. It has manufs. of woollens, soap, & wax-candles.

VIGIA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 50 m. N. Pará, on the estuary of the Pará river. Pop of dist. 10,000 It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

VIGNALE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 10 m. S. Casale, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,189.—*Vignanello* is a petty town of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Viterbo.

VIGNEMALE, mountain of S. France. [PYRENEES.]

VIGNOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 5 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 4,200.—II. a vill. of the duchy Modena, on the Panaro, 11 m. S.S.E. Modena. Pop. 2,200.—*Vignone* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 miles S.W. Pienza, with chalybeate & sulphureous baths.

VIGO, county, Ia. Situated in the W., toward the S. part of the state. Area, 400 sq. m. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a due proportion of forest and prairie; soil very fertile. Drained by Wabash r., which is navigable, & by Spring, Coal, Otter, Lost, Sugar, Clear, & Honey creeks. The Wabash & Erie canal terminates at Terre Haute. Capital, Terre Haute. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $360,-653; wheat, 55,585 bushels produced; Indian corn, 996,481; oats, 90,826; wool, 32,707 pounds;—19 saw m.; 7 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 6 printing offices, 6 weekly newspapers pub.;—35 churches; 1 college, 46 students; 9 academies, 308 pupils; 44 sch., 1,256 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,076; 1850, 15,289.

VIGO, *Vico Spartarum*, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Pontevedra. Pop. 4,167. It is enclosed by walls & a trench, & has an excellent harbor, with deep water, close in shore. It has a lazaretto, a fortress, & export trade in wine, bacon, & maize; and an active pilchard fishery. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1585 & 1589, & in 1719 under Lord Cobham.—The *Bay of Vigo*, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 m. in length by 5 miles across its mouth, and contains the islands Bayona and Estelas.

VIGO (LAKE), Russia, gov. Olonetz, 45 m. N. Lake Onega. Length, S. to N., 45 miles; greatest breadth 35 miles. It is traversed throughout by the riv. Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White Sea.

VIGONE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 9 m. E.S.E. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 6,203.

VIGUZZOLO, a comm. & vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Tortona, cap. mand. Pop. 2,105.

VIHIERS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 23 miles W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,292.

VIJAYAPOOR, a town of Nepaul, 132 miles S.E. Khatmandoo.

VIKKUR, a town of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 45 m. S.W. Tattah. Pop. with adjacent villages, 1,200.

VILAFAMÉS, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N.N.E. Castellon de la Plana.—*Vilagos* is a town of S.E. Hungary, co. & 15 m. N.E. Arad.

VILAINE, *Herius*, *Vicinonia*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Mayenne, flows W., past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., & thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon & La Roche Bernard, to the Atlantic at Penerf, dep. Morbihan. Total course 125 m., for the last 80 of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. Principal affluents, the Ille & Oüst from N. & W.; the Cher, Don, & Isac from the E. With the Ille, it gives name to the dep. in which its upper course chiefly lies.

VILASECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 miles S.W. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,364.

VILBEL, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist., on the Nidda, 5 m. N.E. Frankfürt-on-the-Main. Pop. 2,042.

VILCABAMBA, YUCAY, or QUILABAMBA, a river of Peru, joins the Apurimac to form the Ucayale. Course N.E. On one of its affls. is the town Vilcabamba, 60 m. N.W. Cuzco.

VILCANOTA, a river of Peru, tributary to the Ucayale.—II. a great mountain knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30′ S., on which perpetual snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 feet.

VILCHES, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,837. It has an ancient castle. Mines & quarries in its vicinity.

VILEIKA, or VILEIKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Vilna. Pop. 1,800, mostly Jews. In 1831, the Poles were defeated here by the Russians.

VILIA, a river of Russian Poland, govs. Minsk, and Vilna, flows W. past Vileika & Vilna, & joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course 250 m. Chief affls. the Svitza & Jimino.—The *Vilui*, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, after an E. course of 700 miles, joins the Lena at Ust-Viliuisk, 150 miles W.N.W. Yakutsk.

VILKOMIR, or WILKOMIRCE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 50 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Svizta, an affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches & schools.

VILLA, the prefixed name of the following towns of Spain & Portugal.—I. (*V. Alpendre*), 31 miles N.E. Zamora. Pop. 2,460.—II. (*V. Escusa*), same prov. Pop. 2,430.—III. (*Banez*), prov. & 8 m. E.N.E. Valladolid.—IV. (*Canas*), prov. & 43 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop.

3,745.—V. (*Carillo*), prov. & 42 m. N.E. Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir & Guadalimar. Pop. 4,660. —VI. (*Castin*), prov. & 21 m. W.S.W. Segovia. Pop. 892.—VII. (*del Rio*), prov. & 28 m. E.N.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,368.—VIII. (*Diego*), prov. & 16 m. N.W. Burgos. Pop. 896.—IX. (*Feliche*), prov. Zaragoza, 16 miles S.E. Calatayud. It has manufs. of gunpowder & porcelain.—X. (*Hermoso*), prov. & 48 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,600.

VILLA, a prefixed name of the following towns, vills., &c., of Italy, Sicily, &c.—I. (*Alfonsina*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 8 m. N.W. Il-Vasto.—II. (*Bartolomea*), Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Verona, on right bank of the Adige, 3½ miles S.E. Legnago. Pop. 2,300, chiefly engaged in the culture of rice.—III. (*V. Bianca*), Sicily, intend. & 13 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*Cidro*), Sardinia, div. & 26 m. miles N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 5,944.—V. (*Cupello*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 2 m. S.W. Il-Vasto. Pop. 1,500.—VI. (*di Villa*), Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Padua, 4 m. S.E. Este. Pop. 2,200.—VII. (*Dose*), deleg. & 5 m. E. Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2,000, who trade in cattle & silk.—VIII. (*Fuletto*), Sardinian dom., Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. N. Coni, cap. mand., on the Maria. Pop. of comm. 3,790.—IX. (*V. Frati*), Sicily, intend. & 16 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 2,000.—X. (*Magna*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., on a steep height, 3 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,000.—XI. (*Massargia*), island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 5 m. S.E. Iglesias. Pop. of comm. 1,496.

VILLA-BELLA, a town of Brazil. [Matto Grosso.] —II. (*da Princeza*), a town, prov. San Paulo, on W. coast of the island S. Sebastian. Pop. 3,000. It exports sugar & tobacco to Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA-BOA, a town of Brazil. [Goyaz.]

VILLACH, (Illyrian *Belak*), a t. of Carinthia, Illyria, and 52 miles N.W. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. Pop. 2,487. It is defended by a strong castle, & is the principal entrepôt for the products of Carinthian mining districts, & has numerous forges, marble quarries, copper and lead mines, & a brisk transit trade between Germany and Italy.

VILLADA, a market town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.W. Palencia, on the Sequilla. Pop. 2,950. It has large weekly cattle markets.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, a town of Sinoloa, Mexico, 75 miles N. Sinaloa, on the Rio del Fuerte. Pop. 5,000. Though badly situated, it is a commercial depôt for goods passing to & from Guaymas, and it is the seat of most of the chief authorities of the state.

VILLA (or SANTA MARIA) DEL PRINCIPE) a considerable town of Cuba, 140 m. N.W. Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 30,000 (?).

VILLA DO CONDE, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Rio d'Este, 15 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 3,100. Many coasting and larger vessels are built here, and it has a fishing and coasting trade.

VILLA DO PRINCIPE, now called SERRO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. comarca, 130 m. N. N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 4,000.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. San. Paulo, 60 m. S.W. Curytiba.—*Villa do Rio Pardo* is a town, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on the Jacuy, at the influx of the Pardo, 80 m. W. Porto-Alegre. Pop. with dist. 5,000.

VILLA-FLOR, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 11 m. N.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo. It is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, & encircled by almond groves.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte, 30 m. S.E. Natal. Pop. 2,500.

VILLAFRANCA, several towns of Spain & Portugal.—I. Navarra, prov. & 36 m. S.W. Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 2,762.—II. prov. Teruel, on the Jiloca, 32 m. S. Daroca.—III. a market town, prov. & 29 m. W. Avila.—IV. prov. Guipuscoa, 20 m. S.W. San Sebastian. It is walled, entered by four gates, & has a large annual fair.—V. (*de la Marisma*), prov. & 15 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 3,527.—VI. (*de las Abujas*), prov. & 12 miles E.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,596.—VII. (*de los Barros*), prov. Badajoz, 20 m. S.W. Merida. Pop. 5,887.—VIII. (*de los Caballeros*), prov. Toledo, 8 miles N.W. Alcazar de San Juan.—IX. (*del Vierzo*), prov. Leon, 9 miles W.N.W. Ponferrada, on the Burbia. Pop. 2,996. It has a Franciscan convent, superior school, & a trade in wine.—X. (*de Montes d Oca*), prov. & 20 m. E. Burgos, at the N.E. foot of the Sierra-Oca.—XI. (*de Panades*), prov. & 27 miles N.E. Tarragona, and W. Barcelona. Pop. 5,516. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of cottons, leather, and brandy.—XII. (*de Xira*), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 4,900. It is the residence of a military governor; and has salt works, and an active general trade. It was founded & named Cornualla (or Cornwall) by English settlers in 1160.

VILLAFRANCA, towns, &c., of Italy & Sicily.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 9 m. S.W. Verona, cap. dist. on lt. b. of the Tartaro. It has a fine castle of the 14th century.—II. a seaport town, Sard. dom., div. prov. & 2 m. E. Nice, cap. mand., with a good harbor on the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 2,974. Its ports & dockyards are in a good condition; and it has an active tunny-fishery, & a trade in oranges, lemons, silk, wine, corn, & hemp.—III. Sicily, intend. & 25 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*di Piemonte*), Sard. dom., div. and 20 m. S.S.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 8,572.

VILLA FRANCA, a town on the S. coast of the island St. Michael, Azores, 14 m. E. Ponte Delgado. Pop. 3,000.—II. a town of Brazil, prov Pará, near the Amazon, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. Pop. 4,000.

VILLAGARCIA, several market towns of Spain.—I. prov. Badajoz, 3 m. N. Llerena. Pop. 2,000.—II. prov. Pontèvedra, 20 m. N.Vigo, on the S. coast of the bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbor. Pop. 1,443. —III. prov. Cuenca, 7 m. E.N.E. Tarazona.—IV. prov. & 30 m. W.N.W. Valladolid. Pop. 1,859.

VILLAGE, t., Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 988.

VILLAGE, t., Jackson county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 782.

VILLAGE GREEN, p-v., Ashton t., Delaware co., Pa., 89 E. Harrisburg, 123 W. It contains an Episcopal & a Methodist church & 350 inhab.

VILLAGE SPRINGS, p-o., Blount co., Ala., 81 N. E. Tuscaloosa.

VILLAGORDA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Gabriel*), prov. & 50 m. S.E. Cuenca.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. Albacete, on the Jucar, 5 m. S.W. Tarazona. Pop. 1,422.—*Villagrasa*, prov. Lerida, is 7 m. W. Cervera.

VILLAHERMOSA, a town of Tabasco, Mexico, on the Grijalva, 50 m. N. Chiapas.

VILLAINE-LA-JUHEL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 29 m. N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,508.

VILLAJOYOSA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbor and some docks for building vessels. Pop. 8,087, chiefly employed in fishing & a coasting trade.

VILLALBA, numerous market towns of Spain, the chief prov. and 25 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 1,630.

VILLALON, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Valladolid, having 3 pa. churches. Pop. 4,674, partly employed as muleteers, or engaged in making cheeses, highly esteemed at Madrid.

VILLALPANDOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.E. Zamora. Pop. 2,460. It was formerly an important city.—II. a rich mine of Mexico, adjacent to Guanaxuato.

VILLAMANRIQUE, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 18 m. S.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,280.—II. prov. Ciudad-Real, 13 m. S. Villanueva-de-los-Infantes. Pop. 1,100.—III. (*de Tajo*), prov. Madrid, on the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Ocaña.

VILLA MARIA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 m. W.S.W. Cuyaba. Pop. 1,000.

VILLA-MARTIN, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. S.E. Sevilla, at the confluence of the Guadalete & Serrecin. Pop. 2,740.

VILLAMAYOR DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. & 46 m. W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,512.

VILLAMONT, t., Arkansas co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 162.

VILLANOVA, p-t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 22 N.E. Mayville, 323 W. by S. Albany, 346 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil clay & loam. Drained by Connewango cr. & its tributaries. It has 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,655; 1850, 1,536.

VILLANOVA, p. v., Townsend t., Norfolk co., Can. W. It has a church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a flouring m., 7 saw m., & 200 inhab.

VILLANOVA, several towns of Portugal, &c.—I. (*da Cerveira*), prov. Minho, 5 m. S.W. Valença. Pop.

1,100. It is a frontier fortress opposite Galicia.—II. (*da Rainha*), prov. Estremadura, near the Tagus, 5 m. E. Alemquer.—III. (*de Molfados*), prov. Alemtejo, on the Barra de Odemira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 22 m. W. Ourique.—IV. (*de Portimaõ*), prov. Algarves, with a harbor at the mouth of the Sl.ves, 10 m. E.N.E. Lagos. Pop. 3,500.—V. (*de Porto*), prov. Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has active ship-building; and Oporto wines, destined for England, are warehoused here.

VILLANOVA, a comm. & vill. of Sardinia, div. & 15 m. S.S.E. Sassari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,676.

VILLANOVA, numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*da Rainha*), prov. Para, at the confluence of the Manhé & Canoma with the Amazons, in a rich dist.—II. (*de S. Antonio*), prov. Sergipe, on rt. b. of the San Francisco, 20 m. N. from the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.—III. (*de Sousa*), prov. & 280 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. 5,000.—IV. (*do Principe*), prov. Bahia, 50 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Contas. Pop. 2,000.

VILLANOW, p. o., Walker co., Ga.

VILLANTERIO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. E.N.E. Pavia. Pop. 2,000.

VILLANUEVA, numerous towns & vills. of Spain. —I. (*de la Sierla*), prov. & 68 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*de Cordova, or de la Jara*), prov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6,572, who trade in cattle and hogs.—III. (*y la Geltru*), a town & seaport, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop., with Geltru, 10,309. It has manufs. of hats, lace, paper, & soap, & brandy distilleries.—IV. (*de la Fuente*), prov. & 56 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,970.—V. (*del Arzobispo*), prov. & 50 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 5,624.—VI. (*de la Serena*), near the Guadiana, prov. & 58 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 8,980.—VII. (*de la Vera*), prov. Caceres, 42 m. E. Plasencia. Pop. 1,750.—VIII. (*de la Jara*), prov. & 42 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,502.—IX. (*del Campo*), a market town, prov. & 8 m. W. Leon, with a large annual fair.—X. (*del Cardete*), prov. & 56 m. E.S. E. Toledo. Pop. 2,156.—XI. (*del Fresno*), near the frontier of Portugal, prov. & 30 m. S.S.W. Badajos. Pop. 2,122.—XII. (*de los Castillejos*), prov. & 20 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 2,996, engaged in a trade with Portugal. —XIII. (*de las Infantas*), prov. & 51 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real near the Jabalon. Pop. 4,375. It is agreeably situated. It has several fountains and an hospital; in the neighborhood are several springs and copper mines. —XIV. (*de la Reina*), prov. & 18 m. N.W. Jaen. Pop. 1,748. It has a trade in fruit & grain.—XV. (*de Gallego*), prov. & 6 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Gallego. Servetus was born here in 1509.

VILLANUOVA, several towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Otranto, on the Adriatic, 4 m. N. Ostuni.—II. (*d'Asti*), Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 13 m. W. N.W. Asti, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,121.—III. (*de Mondovi*), div. Coni, prov. & 5 m. S.W. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. 3,823.—*Villa Puzzu* is a market town of the island Sardinia, div. & 30 m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,151.

VILLAR, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Bonaduf*), prov. & 30 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,170. —II. (*del Rey*), prov. & 21 m. N. Badajos. Pop. 2,000.

VILLAR, several vills. & comms. of N. Italy, Piedmont.—I. (*Bobbio*), div. Turin, prov. & 11 m. S.W. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,393.—II. (*Focchiardo*), prov. & 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora-Riparia. Pop. 2,120.—III. (*Perosa*), prov. & 5 m. N.W. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,152.—IV. (*San Costanzo*), div. prov. & 11 m. N.W. Coni. Pop. 2,667.

VILLARAMIEL, a market town of Spain, prov. Palencia, near the Sequillo, 27 m. N. Valladolid.

VILLARD-DE-LANS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., near the Bourne, 11 m. S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,500.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. S.S. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mijares, 4 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 8,207. It is enclosed by ruined walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufs. of woollen fabrics & tape, & brandy distilleries.

VILLAREAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. comarca, on the Corgo, 14 m. N. Lamego. Pop. 4,500. Pop. of dist. 1850, 183,894.—II. (*de S. Antonio*), prov. Algarves, 11 m. N.E. Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is fortified seaward, and has 1,750 inhabs.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Brazil. [Ouro Preto.]

VILLA-REAL DE CONCEPTION, a town of Paraguay, S. A., & on the Paraguay r., 130 m. N.N.E. Asuncion. Pop. 4,000. It is the depot to which the yerba mate, or Paraguay tea is brought from the forests eastward in transit to Asuncion.

VILLAREJO, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Fuentes*), prov. & 27 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,800.—II. (*de Salvanes*), prov. & 23 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus & Tajuna. Pop. 2,700, who manuf. rush wares, and trade in wines.

VILLARGORDO, several villages or small towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 12 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. Cuenca, on rt. b. of the Jucar, 6 m. W.S.W. Tarazona.

VILLA RICA, p-o., Carroll co., Ga., 178 N.W. by W. Milledgeville.

VILLARINO, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 40 m. W.N. W. Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes & Douro.—*Villar Luengo*, a mkt. town, prov. & 55 m. N.E. Teruel.

VILLA-ROSA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 12 m. N. E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2,800.

VILLAROYA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Sierra*), prov. & 53 m. W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,130, who manuf. woollens.—II. (*de los Pinares*), prov. & 20 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 1,251.

VILLARROBLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 65 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,070. It has manufs. of coarse woollens & earthenwares.

VILLARRUBIA-DE-OCAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. E.N.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*de los Ojos de Guadiana*), prov. & 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,710. It has a palace of the dukes of Ixar, & a trade in wines of fine quality.

VILLA PLATTE, p. o., St. Laundry pa., La.

VILLASAVARY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, on the Mezaran, 8 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,788.

VILLASOR, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. & 14 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,535.

VILLATOBAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. E. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,445.

VILLA VELHA, town, Brazil. [Espiritu-Santo.]

VILLAVERDE, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the Burahnen, 20 m. W. Porto Seguro. It exports timber & cotton.—II. a mkt. town of Ferro, Canary Islands, on its N.E. coast.—III. (*de Leganes*), a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 2,040.

VILLAVICIOSA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 18 m. W.N.W. Cordova. Pop. 1,800.—II. (*de Odon*), prov. Guadalaxara, 53 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop. 856. Here was fought, in 1710, the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession," and seated Philip V. on the Spanish throne.

VILLA-VICOSA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, 15 m. S.W. Elvas. Pop. 3,600. It is enclosed by a ditch, and defended by an old castle. It has a brisk trade in oil & wine. In the neighborhood are a royal hunting palace and large park.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. & 150 m. W. Ceara, amongst groves of cocoa palms. Pop. 5,000.

VILLAVIEJA, a t. of Costa Rica, C. A., 7 m. W. San Jose.—Several small towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 7 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1,800. It has mineral springs.

VILLÉ, or WEILER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. B.-Rhin, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,104.

VILLEBRUMIER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Tarn, 18 m. S.E. Montauban. Pop. 789.—*Villecomtal* is a comm. & town, dep. Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 9 m. W. Espalion. Pop. 1,758.

VILLEDIEU, numerous comms. of France.—I. (*les Poêles*), a mkt. town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., on the Sienne, 12 m. N.E. Avranches. Pop. 3,849. It has iron, copper, & bell foundries, manufs. of hardwares, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, & clocks.

VILLEFAGNAN & VILLEFORT, two comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Charente, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Ruffec, with 1,604 inhabs., & 12 ann. fairs.—II. dep. Lozere, 23 m. E.S.E. Mende. Pop. 1,625. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.

VILLEFRANCHE, numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*de Lauragais*), dep. H. Garonne, cap. arrond., near the Canal-du-Midi, 20 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,769, chiefly employed in the manufs. of sailcloth & coarse earthenwares.—II. (*de Belvès*), dep.

Dordogne, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,712. —III. (*de Queyran*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. N.N. W. Nerac. Pop. 875.—IV. (*de Rouergue*), dep. Aveyron, 26 m. W. Rhodez, on rt. b. of the Aveyron. Pop. 3,705. It has a comm. college, public library, townhall, museum, & club-rooms, with numerous copper, iron, & brass-works, & tanneries.—V. (*sur Saône*), dep. Rhône, on rt. b. of the Saône, & on railroad to Paris, cap. arrond., 17 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 7,083. It has a chamber of commerce, comm. college, normal school, & manufs. cotton & linen fabrics.—VI. (*de Conflent*), a fortified town, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tet, 4 m. S.W. Prades. Pop. 914.

VILLEJUIF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,503.

VILLEMUR, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tarn, 19 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 1846, 5,428.

VILLENA, *Turbula*, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 1845, 8,224. It stands near the foot of Mt. St. Christoval, which is crowned with a castle now in ruins. It has an extensive modern suburb, town-hall, palace, hospital, barracks, soap factory, & brandy distilleries.

VILLENAUXE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2,553. It has manufs. of vinegar, leather, & cordage. —*Villenave* is a comm. & vill., dep. Gironde, 6 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,535.

VILLENEUVE, numerous comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 3,723.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou. Pop. 1,604.— III. (*d'Agen*), cap. arrond., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. N. Agen. Pop. 13,088. It has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, manufs. of woollen cloths, & trade in prunes.—IV. (*de Berg*), cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, 14 m. S.S.W. Privas. Pop. 2,607.—V. (*l'Archevêque*), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Sens, on the Vannes. Pop. 1,925.—VI. (*le Roi*), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N. W. Joigny, on rt. b. of the Yonne. Pop. 5,357.—VII. (*les Avignon*), dep. Gard, on rt. b. of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manufs. of woollens & silks. Pop. 3,723.

VILLENEUVE (Germ. *Neustadt*), a small walled town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,096.

VILLERS, several comms., towns, & vills. of France. —I. (*Bretonneux*), dep. Somme, 10 m. E. Amiens, with manufs. of woollens and flannels. Pop. 3,125.—II. (*Cotterets*), cap. cant., dep. Aisne, 14 m. S.W. Soissons. Pop. 3,465. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a depôt of mendicity for dep. Seine, & manufs. of wooden utensils.—III. (*Guislain*), dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. Pop. 2,073.

VILLETTE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St. Denis, included within the fortifications of Paris on the N.E. Pop. 13,485. It contains the great terminal basins of the canals de l'Ourcq, St. Denis & St. Martin. It has potteries, vinegar-works, soap-boiling houses, sugar-refineries, and numerous warehouses.—*Villeurbanne* is a comm. & vill., dep. Isère, 15 m. N. Vienne. Pop. 4,252.

VILLEVÊQUE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. N.E. Angers. Pop. 1,743.

VILLIERS, a co. in the British colony of Victoria, Australia. It contains several small lakes, & the maritime inlet Port-Fairy.

VILLIERS, numerous comms., &c., of France; the principal *V.-le-Bel*, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 1 m. S.E. Ecouen. Pop. 1,883.

VILLIERSTOWN, a chapelry & vill. of Ireland, co. Waterford, 9½ m. N. Youghal. Pop. 328.

VILLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., in the Black Forest, 42 miles N.W. Constance. Pop. 3,870. It was formerly strongly fortified.

VILLMAR, a market town of Germany, Nassau, near the Lahn, 8 m. S.W. Weilburg. Pop. 1,646.

VILLOSLADA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 29 miles south Logroño. Pop. 1,512, who manufacture woollens.

VILMANSTRAND (Finl. *Lapperanda*), a town of Finland, læn and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. dist., on S. shore of Lake Saima. Pop. 308. The Russians defeated the Swedes near it in 1741.

VILNA, or WILNA, a gov. of Russ. Poland, mostly between lat. 53° 40′ & 56° 20′ N., & lon. 21° 10′ and 27° N., having S. the gov. Grodno, E. Minsk, N. Courland, W. E. Prussia, & S.W. the kingdom of Poland, from which it is separated by the riv. Niemen. Area, 1,768 square m. Pop. 1846, 863,700. Surface a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand hills, & numerous marshes & lakes. Principal rivers, the Vilia, Dubisa, Nevieja, Sventa, & other affls. of the Niemen, in the S., Windau & Alass in the N. Climate not so cold as in some contiguous govs.; mean temperature of year 45° Fahr. Rather more corn is raised than required for home consumption, chiefly rye. Large quantities of hemp & flax are produced; hops and pulse to less extent. Forests are very extensive; & tar, potash, deals, &c., are important products, also honey and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, & squirrels. The urus, or wild bull is here met with. Manufs. have increased of late, but they are not yet of much consequence. The raw produce is exported down the Duna to Riga, or overland to the Baltic, by way of Prussia. Trade mostly in the hands of Jews. This gov. retains many of its old privileges. It is divided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Vilna, the cap., Kovno, Troki, Rossienna & Kieydani.—*Vilna*, the cap. city, & formerly cap. of Lithuania, is sit. at the confl. of the Vileika & Vilia, 90 m. N.E. Grodno. Pop. 35,697, of whom 20,000 were Jews. It stands on hilly ground, enclosed by a wall, & is built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the 14th century, containing good paintings, & the marble chapel & tomb of St. Casimir; numerous other Roman Catholic, & Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, 2 synagogues, a mosque, a fine town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, a governor's palace, & some noble residences, which are handsome buildings, and remains of the royal castle of the Jagellons, kings of Poland. Vilna is the residence of civil & military governors, the see of a Greco-Russian archbishop, and a Rom. Catholic bishop, & the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia & other high schools, and an academy replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832, & the library & museums of which were chiefly removed to Kiev. It has a few manufactures, & a considerable trade. It repeatedly suffered from fire in the last century.

VILS, 2 rivers of Bavaria.—I. circs. Upper & Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 miles.—II. circ. Lower Franconia, after a S. course of 50 m., joins the Nab, 21 m. S. Amberg.— III. a town of the Tyrol, on the Bavarian frontier, and on the Vils, a small affl. of the Lech, 4 m. S.W. Fussen. Pop. 588.

VILSBIBURG, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Vils, 11 m. S.E. Landshut. Pop. 1,246. It has nitre factories & breweries.—*Vilseck* is a small town, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Vils, 11 m. N.N.W. Amberg. Pop. 1,218.

VILSHOFEN, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 m. W.N.W. Passau. Pop. 2,150.

VILULA, p. o., Russell co., Ala.

VILVESTRE, several market towns of Spain; the principal in prov. & 46 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1,400.

VILVOORDEN (Fren. *Vilvorde*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.E. Brussels, on the railroad to Antwerp. Pop. 5,200. Its large old castle now serves for a penitentiary. Here Tindal, who first translated the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom as a heretic in 1536.

VIMERCATE, *Vicus Marcius*, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 14 m. N.E. Milan. Pop. 2,300.

VIMIEIRA, a petty town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the coast, 7 m. N. Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the Duke of Wellington, 21st August, 1808.—*Vimiero* is a village, prov. Alemtejo, 20 m. N. Evora.

VIMIOSO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Traos-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 m. S.E. Braganza. Pop. 1,000.

VIMOUTIERS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Vire, 17 m. N.E. Argentan. Pop. 4,117. Linen fabrics are extensively made here & in the vicinity.

VINADIO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov., & 21 m. W.S.W. Coni, on the Stura. Pop. of comm. 3,114.

VINALHAVEN, p-t., Waldo county, Me., 12 S.E. Camden. The t. consists of the Fox islands, at the mouth of Penobscot bay. There are three principal islands, besides several small islands near them. They contain good harbors, & are well situated for navigation, & particularly the fisheries. Soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. There is a light-house on the southernmost island, at Brown's Head, lat. 44° 05′ N., lon. 68° 46′ W. It shows a *fixed white* light, elevated 42 feet above the sea level, & is visible for a distance of 11 nautical miles. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 2 saw mills, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,959; 1850, 1,252.

VINAROZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 46 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, & close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,600. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls, ill built, but has a fine parish church, hospital, ship-building yard, a coasting trade, & active fisheries.

VINAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 15 miles W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,386.

VINÇA, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., near the Tet, 19 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,021. It is enclosed by walls. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

VINCENNES, city, & capital of Knox county, Ia., 118 Indianapolis, 688 W. Situated on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, & on the left bank of Wabash river, 100 miles above its entrance into the Ohio, with a fine prairie of several thousand acres, on the N.E. and S. It is the oldest town in the state, having been established by the French in 1730 as a trading post. It contains a brick court house, a county jail, a city hall, a market house, an orphan asylum, a United States land office, 6 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 2 Roman Catholic,—2 academies, 1 for males & 1 for females, a bank, 2 insurance offices, a cotton factory, 2 flouring mills, 2 printing offices, & 2,800 inhabitants. The v. extends over half a mile along the river bank, & has wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The r. is navigable to this place for steamboats. The r., opposite the v., is 230 yards wide.

VINCENNES, a comm., town, and castle of France, dep. Seine, 4 m. E. the Barriere du Trone, Paris. Pop. 3,773. The castle, erected in 1369, in the midst of a forest, was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. It was afterwards made a state prison, & has a square turreted keep, is enclosed by dry ditches, & entered by two draw-bridges. The great Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, & many other distinguished persons, have been confined in this fortress, outside of which the Duke D'Enghien was shot by the order of Napoleon, 21st March, 1804. It contains a fine armory, depôt of artillery, & the tomb of the Duke D'Enghien. The wood of Vincennes is a favorite holiday resort of the Parisians.

VINCENT, p-t., Chester county, Pa., 30 N.W. Philadelphia, 73 S.E. Harrisburg, 153 W. Surface hilly, soil sandy loam. Drained by Stony, French, & Riding crs. Schuylkill r. runs on its N.E. border. Pop. 1840, 2,426; 1850, 2,855. (*See E. & W. Vincent.*)

VINCENT (ST.), a British W. India island, C. A., Windward group, lat. 15° 23′ N., lon. 61° 18′ W., 22 m. S. St. Lucia, & 90 m. W. Barbadoes. Area, 130 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 27,573. The centre of the island is mountainous, & the Souffriere, an extinct volcano, rises to three thousand feet above the sea. It has many fertile valleys; all around the coast is a rich belt of low land, & about 2-5ths of the surface are under culture for sugar. Exports, sugar, molasses, with rum, arrow-root, cocoa, & dye-woods. Legislature composed of the Lieut. Gov., a legislative council of 12 members, & a house of assembly of 19 members. Salary of Gov. Gen. £1,300. The island is divided into 7 pas. Principal towns, Kingstown, the cap., Calliaqua, Georgetown, & Princestown.—II. one of the Cape Verd isls., in the Atlantic, S.E. San Antonio. Length 15 miles, greatest breadth 9 m. Surface mountainous. The Porto Grande is one of the largest & safest bays in these islands. Products comprise cotton, orchill, and live stock of indifferent quality. Corn & fruits are mostly supplied from San Antonio to its scanty pop.—*Cape St. Vincent* is the S.W. extremity of Portugal, prov. Algarves, lat. 37° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 9° 0′ 0″ W. Off it, on 14th February, 1797, Admiral Jervis, with 15 sail of the line, defeated a far superior Spanish naval force, & thence derived his title of Earl St. Vincent.—*St. Vincent Gulf*, S. Australia, is between lat. 34° & 35° 40′ S., & about lon. 138° E., bounded E. by Sturtland, & W. by Yorke peninsula, separating it from Spencer's Gulf. Length 90 m.; breadth of entrance, & for some distance inward, 35 m. Shores mostly low, but backed by ranges of hills. It receives the Torrens, Gawler & other rivers, & communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf, & by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay. Cape Jervis forms its S. limit, & ports Gawler & Adelaide are on its E. side, where it is bordered by the counties Gawler, Adelaide, and Hindmarsh.

VINCENT (ST.), several comms. & vills. of France, the principal, *les-Pres*, dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 5 miles S.S.E. Mamers. Pop. 1,28-.

VINCENTON, p-v., Northampton t., Burlington co., N. J., 26 S. Trenton, 160 W. Situated on the S. branch of Rancocas cr., at the junction of Stop-the-Jade cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist,—4 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & about 600 inhabs.

VINCHIATURO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 6 m. S.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,---.

VINCI, a town of Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 17 m. W. Florence. Pop. of comm. 5,500.

VINDAU, or WINDAU, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, at the mouth of the Vindau, in the Baltic, 100 m. N.W. Mitau. Pop. 2,---. It has a considerable export trade in corn, timber, linseed, flax, & salted provisions.—The *Vindau* river rises near Shavli, gov. Vilna, flows N.N.W. past Goldingen, & Shraunden, & enters the Baltic after a course of 150 miles.

VINDHYAN MOUNTAINS, a range in India, extending between lat. 22° & 24° N., lon. 74° & 80° E., in the Indore, Gwalior, & Bhopaul dom., & the S.W. part of the Bengal presid., separating the basins of the Ganges and Nerbuddah rivers. Elevation 2,000 to 2,600 feet.

VINDICARI, *Mountains*, a small town & port of Sicily, intend. & 7 m. S.S.E. Noto.

VINEGAR HILL, p-v., Jo Daviess co., Ill. It contains a Rom. Cath. church, & 450 inhabs., principally lead miners.

VINEGAR-HILL, Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, immediately E. Enniscorthy, was in 1798 the head quarters & scene of many of the atrocities of the Irish insurgent forces.

VINE GROVE, p-o., Washington co., Tex.

VINEYARD, p-t., Grand Isle county, Vt., 78 N.W. Montpelier, 551 W. It consists of Isle La Motte or Vineyard, in Lake Champlain. It was chartered by the former name in 1799, & received its present name in 1802. First settled in 1785. It contains 4,620 acres. Soil generally fertile, & a marsh across the island affords excellent cedar. Good building & limestone are found. Pop. 1840, 435; 1850, 1,182.

VINEYARD, t., Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 529.

VINEYARD, t., Washington co., Ark. It has a store, a tannery, a printing office, 2 flouring m., 6 grist m., 4 saw m., an academy. Pop. 1850, 711.

VINEYARD, p-o., Erwin co., Ga.

VINEYARD MILLS, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 87 W. Harrisburg, 135 W.

VINEYARD SOUND, Mass. This body of water lies between Nantucket & Martha's Vineyard, & the main shore, 40 m. in extent, from Gay Head to Sandy Point, the north end of Nantucket island. On its coasts, & at the entrances of its harbors, are 12 light-houses, besides the Vineyard Sound *light vessel*. This vessel shows 2 fixed lights elevated respectively 40 & 50 feet above the sea, has a *bell* attached, and is stationed near the rocks called *Sow & Pigs*.

VINEY GROVE, p-o., Lincoln co., Tenn.

VINGORLA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, on the W. coast, 30 m. N.N.W. Goa. It has a fort, & about 25 m. distant are the Vingorla islands, in the Indian O.

VINHAES, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 14 m. W. Braganza. It is walled, entered by two gates, & has an old fort.

VINICIZA or VINITZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, co. & 6 miles N.W. Warasdin, with a castle.

VINKOVEZE, or VINKOWITZ, a market town of Military Slavonia, cap. co. Broos, in a picturesque situation, on the Bosut, 20 m. S.E. Essegg. Pop. 2,200. It

has Greek & Roman Catholic churches, a Roman Catholic college, a high school, & a German normal school.—*Vinkovitz* is a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 28 miles N. Ushitza. Pop. 1,500.

VINLAND, p. t., Winnebago county, Wis. Pop. 672.

VINNITZA (Pol. *Winnica*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Bug, 80 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 7,500. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, & has a citadel, Roman Catholic churches, a college & a synagogue.

VINOV, a comm. & vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov., & 9 m. S. Turin. Pop. 3,007.

VINSOBRES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Drôme, 5 m. S.E. Valreas. Pop. 1,576.

VINTIMIGLIA, or VENTIMIGLIA, *Albium Intimelium*, a fortified town of the Sardinian dom., div. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, 2 convents, a clerical seminary, hospital, & castle. The surrounding dist. is productive in wine, oil, & fruit.

VINTON, county, O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 416 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of the Sciota r., & by Raccoon creek. Surface hilly & broken, soil fertile. Capital McArthurstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $201,394; wheat, 27,097 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 249,899; oats, 45,-161; wool, 33,788 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 1 woollen fac.; 10 tanneries, 15 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $34,945; value of manufac. articles, $62,308; 18 churches; 69 schools, 2,358 scholars; 10 libraries, 1,296 volumes. Pop. 1850, 9,353.

VINTON, t., Vinton co., O. Drained by Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 227; 1850, 460.

VINTON, p-v., Huntingdon t., Gallia co., O., 92 S. by E. Columbus, 367 W. Situated on the W. side of Big Raccoon cr., 20 m. from its entrance into Ohio r., & contains an academy, 3 stores, 2 grist & saw m., & 75 inhabitants. Mineral coal & iron ore are abundant in the vicinity.

VINTON, p-v., Benton co., Iowa.

VINUESA, *Viscontium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Soria, on the Vinuesa & Lacrar, at the foot of the Sierra Ameros. Pop. 722. Here are traces of a Roman highway.—*Vinzaglio* is a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 4 m. E. Vercelli. Pop. of comm. 1,123.

VIOLET, t., Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1840, 2,378; 1850, 2,544.

VIOLA, p-o., Delaware co., Iowa.

VIOLY, p-o., Blount co., Ala.

VIRANCHIRURA & VIRAPELLY, two towns of British India, presid. Madras.—I. (or *Brinjeveram*), dist. N. Arcot, near Vellore, & formerly important.—II. territory & 9 m. N.E. Cochin.

VIRAN-SHEHR, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 58 m. E. Kaisariyeh, its remains consisting of a square-walled inclosure, with 4 gates.

VIRDEN, p-o., Macoupin co., Ill.

VIRE (*Viria*), a river of France, deps. Manche and Calvados, after a N. course of 60 m., enters the English Chaunel, 15 m. N. St. Lô. It is navigable for its last 20 miles.

VIRE (*Viria*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Vire, 34 m. S.W. Caen. Pop. 7,658. It has a handsome church, comm. college, public library, chamber of manufs., tribunal of commerce, & manufactures of woollen cloths & paper, needles, & other steel goods, horn work & leather; & in its vicinity are iron mines & forges.—*Virey* is a comm. & vill., dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 1,485.

VIRGIL, p-t., Cortland co., N. Y., 149 Albany, 308 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, sandy & clay loam. Drained by E. Owego cr. & Toughnioga r. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a tannery, and about 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 13 saw m., 35 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,502; 1850, 2,410.

VIRGIL, p-o., Fulton co., Ill.

VIRGIL, t., Kane co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 634.

VIRGINIA, t., Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,105; 1850, 1,226.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, lies between 36° 33′ & 110° 43′ N., lat. & between 75° 25′ & 83° 40′ W. lon. It is 370 miles long, & 200 broad at its greatest breadth, containing 61,352 square miles. Population in 1790, was 747,610; in 1800, 886,-149; in 1810, 974,622; in 1820, 1,065,366; in 1830, 1,211,272; in 1840, 1,239,797; and in 1850, 1,421,661. It contains 137 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Farms.	Manuf. Estabs.
Accomack	2,540	9,608	3,295	4,987	17,890	1,007	17
Albemarle	2,022	11,875	587	13,338	25,800	935	102
Alleghany	464	2,763	58	694	3,515	216	11
Alexandria	1,484	7,217	1,409	1,382	10,008	94	89
Amelia	568	2,785	166	6,819	9,770	354	5
Amherst	1,127	6,352	394	5,953	12,669	728	0
Appomattox	785	4,209	185	4,799	9,193	502	10
Augusta	3,207	18,983	574	5,053	24,610	1,264	181
Barbour	1,467	8,670	222	113	9,005	1,075	0
Bath	410	2,434	45	947	3,426	261	17
Bedford	2,396	13,556	463	10,061	24,080	1,364	16
Berkeley	1,668	9,566	249	1,956	11,771	570	81
Boone	495	3,054	0	183	3,237	361	3
Botetourt	1,803	10,746	426	3,736	14,908	712	38
Braxton	679	4,123	0	89	4,212	408	10
Brooke	839	4,923	100	31	5,054	284	29
Brunswick	1,051	4,885	553	8,456	13,894	655	4
Buckingham	1,062	5,426	250	8,161	13,837	616	5
Cabell	976	5,902	8	389	6,299	498	33
Campbell	2,203	11,533	846	10,866	23,245	758	119
Caroline	1,451	6,891	904	10,661	18,456	715	51
Carroll	996	5,726	29	154	5,909	615	11
Charlotte	903	4,615	352	8,988	13,955	563	6
Charles City	486	1,664	772	2,764	5,200	199	5
Chesterfield	1,757	8,406	467	8,616	17,489	564	30
Clarke	636	3,614	124	3,614	7,352	271	48
Culpepper	1,034	5,112	487	6,683	1,282	504	53
Cumberland	640	3,082	340	6,329	9,751	398	9
Dinwiddie	2,745	10,942	3,296	10,880	25,118	703	71
Doddridge	525	2,718	1	31	2,750	240	2
Elizabeth City	456	2,341	97	2,148	4,586	173	12
Essex	725	3,035	409	6,762	10,206	328	17
Fairfax	1,380	6,835	597	3,250	10,682	610	8
Fauquier	1,839	9,875	643	10,350	20,868	869	62
Fayette	593	3,780	19	156	3,955	428	7
Floyd	987	6,001	14	443	6,458	444	16
Fluvanna	878	4,539	211	4,737	9,487	454	51
Franklin	2,024	11,638	66	5,726	17,430	1,289	47
Frederick	2,325	12,769	912	2,294	15,975	1,055	89
Giles	919	5,858	515	657	6,570	539	0
Gilmer	571	3,403	0	72	3,475	325	2
Gloucester	1,000	4,290	680	5,557	10,527	573	53
Goochland	876	3,863	644	5,845	10,352	405	49
Grayson	1,001	6,142	36	499	6,667	604	0
Greenbrier	1,419	8,549	156	1,317	10,022	603	0
Greene	494	2,667	34	1,699	4,400	301	24
Greenville	385	1,731	123	3,785	5,639	242	3
Halifax	2,152	10,976	534	14,452	25,962	1,309	21
Hampshire	2,035	12,379	224	1,433	14,036	1,063	57
Hancock	690	4,040	7	3	4,050	306	26
Hanover	1,327	6,539	221	8,393	15,153	603	32
Hardy	1,327	7,927	356	1,260	9,543	723	49
Harrison	1,866	11,213	27	488	11,728	1,093	34
Henrico	5,317	23,826	3,637	16,109	43,572	454	230
Henry	936	5,324	208	3,340	8,872	528	41
Highland	651	3,837	26	364	4,227	389	7
Isle of Wight	1,200	4,710	1,248	3,395	9,353	629	13
Jackson	1,044	6,480	11	53	6,544	602	16
James City	396	1,489	663	1,868	4,020	129	0
Jefferson	1,960	10,476	540	4,341	15,357	447	165
Kanawha	2,110	12,001	212	3,140	15,353	777	110
K. George	526	2,301	267	3,403	5,971	279	8
King William	625	2,701	347	5,731	8,779	388	10
King and Queen	892	4,094	461	5,764	10,319	502	6
Lancaster	426	1,802	266	2,640	4,708	299	4
Lee	1,536	9,440	40	787	10,267	595	5
Lewis	1,533	9,620	43	368	10,031	878	27
Logan	572	3,533	0	87	3,620	469	0
Loudon	2,834	15,081	1,357	5,641	22,079	1,255	139
Louisa	1,254	6,423	304	9,764	16,691	838	22
Lunenburg	820	4,314	191	7,187	11,692	548	13

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White pop.	Free col.	Slaves.	Total.	Horses.	Neat cattle.
Madison	827	4,456	151	4,724	9,331	513	38
Marion	1,786	10,439	19	94	10,552	901	44
Marshall	1,668	10,050	39	49	10,138	847	19
Mason	1,151	6,844	51	647	7,539	563	9
Matthews	711	3,642	149	2,923	6,714	293	3
Mecklenburgh	1,500	7,256	912	12,462	20,630	666	25
Mercer	655	4,018	27	177	4,222	472	2
Middlesex	401	1,903	149	2,342	4,394	280	14
Monongalia	2,124	12,092	119	176	12,387	727	57
Monroe	1,576	9,062	80	1,064	10,204	910	30
Montgomery	1,121	6,822	66	1,471	8,359	546	0
Morgan	606	3,431	3	123	3,557	300	9
Nansemond	1,523	5,424	2,144	4,715	12,283	731	32
Nelson	1,217	6,478	138	6,142	12,758	638	70
New Kent	535	2,222	432	3,410	6,064	313	12
Nicholas	602	3,889	1	73	3,963	418	1
Norfolk	3,906	20,329	2,307	10,400	33,036	648	175
Northampton	693	3,105	745	3,648	7,498	376	11
Northumberland	639	3,072	519	3,755	7,346	492	3
Nottaway	492	2,231	153	6,050	8,437	342	17
Ohio	3,097	17,642	230	164	18,006	376	143
Orange	756	3,962	184	5,921	10,067	335	48
Page	1,089	6,332	311	957	7,600	526	28
Patrick	1,248	7,187	98	2,324	9,609	748	27
Pendleton	891	5,443	30	322	5,795	693	56
Pittsylvania	2,804	15,263	735	12,798	28,796	1,524	109
Pocahontas	553	3,308	28	267	3,598	353	4
Powhattan	517	2,513	383	5,282	8,178	312	0
Preston	1,664	11,502	59	87	11,708	1,019	5
Prince Edward	895	4,177	488	7,192	11,857	421	86
Prince George	661	2,670	518	4,408	7,596	336	23
Princess Ann	893	4,280	259	3,130	7,669	712	8
Prince William	998	5,679	552	2,498	8,129	579	28
Pulaski	585	3,613	34	1,471	5,118	301	19
Putnam	788	4,693	10	632	5,335	455	21
Raleigh	296	1,729	17	23	1,765	216	0
Randolph	844	5,003	39	201	5,243	379	0
Rappahannock	990	5,642	296	3,844	9,782	472	34
Richmond	805	3,463	708	2,277	6,448	336	4
Ritchie	649	3,886	0	16	3,902	385	3
Roanoke	925	5,812	155	2,510	8,477	405	5
Rockbridge	1,908	11,484	364	4,197	16,045	666	57
Rockingham	3,047	17,496	467	2,331	20,294	1,213	167
Russell	1,786	10,666	71	982	11,919	942	14
Scott	1,523	9,322	31	473	9,829	614	32
Shenandoah	2,143	12,565	292	911	13,768	554	7
Smyth	1,146	6,898	200	1,064	8,162	460	22
Southampton	1,572	5,940	1,826	5,755	13,521	722	6
Spottsylvania	1,416	6,894	536	7,481	14,911	429	15
Stafford	922	4,415	318	3,311	8,044	360	14
Surry	650	2,215	985	2,479	5,679	301	5
Sussex	751	3,086	742	5,992	9,820	472	23
Taylor	818	5,130	69	168	5,367	519	19
Tazewell	1,449	8,807	75	1,060	9,942	726	12
Tyler	949	5,456	4	38	5,498	417	15
Warren	828	4,493	366	1,748	6,607	397	84
Warwick	132	599	42	905	1,546	91	0
Washington	2,137	12,369	112	2,131	14,612	1,148	112
Wayne	749	4,564	7	189	4,760	478	9
Westmoreland	869	3,376	1,147	3,557	8,080	443	5
Wetzel	716	4,261	6	17	4,284	423	8
Wirt	528	3,349	2	32	3,353	309	7
Wood	1,554	9,008	69	373	9,450	640	24
Wyoming	248	1,583	1	61	1,645	188	0
Wythe	1,631	9,618	221	2,185	12,024	668	22
York	442	1,825	454	2,181	4,460	161	0
Total	165,815	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	77,013	4,433

Federal representative population, 1,232,649.

Physical Features, &c.—As regards surface & soil this state may be devided into four sections. The eastern includes a tract of about 100 to 120 miles in width, & is generally low & level, & in some places marshy. It has a light sandy soil, mostly covered with pines. West of the line of the head of tide water the country becomes undulating & hilly until it attains one continuous mountain elevation known as the Blue Ridge, crossing the entire width of the state. The alluvial lands in this tract are for the most part very fertile, those of James river especially being unusually productive. The third section includes the valley between the Blue Ridge & the Alleghany Mountains. This tract, though in parts broken by mountains, is generally the most fertile & healthy part of the state. The fourth section includes the country between the Alleghany chain & the Ohio. This portion, though in many places wild & broken, has a great deal of fine fertile land, & vast deposits of coal, iron, salt, &c. Gold is found in Fluvanna & Buckingham counties & vicinity; and many valuable mineral springs exist.

There were in this state in 1850, 10,360,135 acres of land improved; & 15,792,176 unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $216,401,543; and the value of implements & machinery, $7,021,772. *Live Stock*—Horses, 272,493; asses & mules, 21,483; milch cows, 317,619; work oxen, 89,513; other cattle, 669,137; sheep, 1,310,-094; swine, 1,829,843. Value of live stock, $33,656,659.

Agricultural Products, &c.—Wheat, 11,212,616 bush.; rye, 458,950; Indian corn, 55,224,519; oats, 10,179,144; barley, 25,437; buckwheat, 214,898; peas & beans, 521,579; potatoes, 1,816,933; sweet potatoes, 1,813,-634; rice, 17,154 pounds; value of products of the orchard, $177,137; produce of market gardens, $183,-047; pounds of butter made, 11,059,359; of cheese, 436,292; maple sugar, 1,227,665 pounds; molasses, 40,322 gallons; bees-wax & honey, 880,767; wool, 2,860,765 pounds produced; cotton, 3,947; flax, 1,000,-450; silk cocoons, 517; hops, 11,586 pounds; tobacco, 56,803,227; hay, 369,098 tons; hemp, 88 tons; clover seeds, 29,727 bushels; other grass seeds, 53,428; flax seed, 52,315 bushels; & were made, 5,408 gallons of wine; value of home-made manufactures, $2,156,812; of slaughtered animals, $7,502,986.

Rivers, &c.—The Potomac river separates Virginia from Maryland. James river is the largest which belongs to this state. It is 500 miles in length, & flows from the mountains in the interior behind the Blue Ridge, through which it passes. It is navigable for sloops 120 miles, & for boats much further, & flows into Chesapeake bay. The Appomattox is 130 m. long, & enters James river 100 miles above Hampton Roads, & is navigable 12 miles to Petersburg. The Rappahannock, 150 miles long, & navigable 110 miles for sloops, rises in the Blue Ridge, & flows into the Chesapeake. York river enters the Chesapeake, 30 miles below the Rappahannock, & is navigable 40 miles for ships. The Shenandoah enters the Potomac just before its passage through the Blue Ridge. Of the rivers west of the mountains, the Great Kanawha rises in North Carolina, passes through this state & enters the Ohio. The Little Kanawha also flows into the Ohio. The Monongahela rises in this state, though it runs chiefly in Pennsylvania. The lower part of Chesapeake bay lies wholly in this state, is 15 miles wide at its mouth, & enters the Atlantic between Cape Charles & Cape Henry.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 24 cotton factories, with a capital invested of $1,893,-200, employing 1,148 males, & 1,578 females, producing articles valued at $1,438,109; 41 woollen factories, with a capital of $324,700, employing 376 males, & 188 females, manufacturing woollen goods valued at $630,802; 34 establishments, making pig iron, with a capital of $593,100, employing 1,181 persons, producing iron valued at $538,249; 54 establishments, with a capital of $471,160, employing 819 persons, and making 5,577 tons of casting, &c., valued at $674,416; 39 establishments, with a capital of $791,211, employing 1,295 persons, manufacturing 15,328 tons of wrought iron, valued at $1,254,995; 1,622 flouring, grist, & saw mills; 341 tanneries; 84 printing offices, 29 daily, 6 tri-weekly, 7 semi weekly, 60 weekly, & 4 monthly publications. Capital invested in manufactures, $18,108,793; value of manufactured articles, $20,000,000. There were in Jan., 1854, 21 railroads, with 673 miles of railroad finished, & in operation, & 1,180 in course of construction.

The principal places in this state are Richmond, the capital, Norfolk, Hampton, Petersburg, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Warrenton, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Farmville, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Winchester, Woodstock, Staunton, Wheeling, Wellsburg, Parkersburg, &c. There were in the state in 1854, 16 banks, with 39 branches, the whole having a cash capital of $12,796,466. Total tonnage of the state, 86,150 tons.

Education, &c.—There are in the state the following colleges: William & Mary College, at Williamsburg; Hampden Sydney College, Prince Edward co.; Washington College, at Lexington; University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; Randolph Macon College, Mecklenburg co.; Emory & Henry College, at Emory; Rector College, Taylor co.; Bethany College, at Bethany; Richmond College, at Richmond; Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington; Episcopal Theological School of Virginia, Fairfax co.; Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward co.; Virginia Baptist Seminary, at Richmond; Medical Department, Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond; Winchester Medical College, at Winchester; William & Mary College Law School, at Williamsburg; & University of Virginia Law School, at Charlottesville. The whole having, in 1850, 1,307 students. There were also 303 academies, 8,983 pupils; 2,937 schools, 67,438 scholars; 54 libraries, agg. number of volumes, 88,462. The institution for the education of the blind is at Staunton, and there are two Lunatic Asylums, one at Williamsburg & one at Staunton.

Religion, &c.—There were in this state in 1850, 649 Baptist churches, 16 Christian, 173 Episcopal, 108 Free, 14 Friends, 9 German Reformed, 1 Jewish, 50 Lutheran, 6 Mennonite, 1,025 Methodist, 8 Moravian, 240 Presbyterian, 17 Roman Catholic, 8 Tunker, 52 Union, 1 Universalist, & 6 other sects,—the whole having 2,383 churches. Total value of church property, $2,856,076.

Government, &c.—The executive power is vested in a governor chosen for four years by a plurality of votes, & is ineligible for the next term. He must be thirty years of age, a native of the United States, & a citizen of the state five years next preceding his election; a lieutenant-governor, with like qualifications, is similarly chosen. The senators, 50 in number, are elected for 4 years, one-half biennially. The delegates, 152 members, are chosen every two years. The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals consist of five judges, elected for 12 years, from the five sections of the state, any three of whom may hold a court; & there are district courts, & circuit courts. The right of suffrage is extended to every resident white male citizen, 21 years of age, a resident of the state two years, & of the district one year next preceding the election. Votes are given openly or *viva voce*, & the general election is held on the 4th Thursday in October.

Virginia is sometimes called the Ancient Dominion, having been settled in April, 1607, at Jamestown, on James river, which was the first white settlement in the United States. In convention, June 25th, 1788, the Constitution of the United States was adopted,—yeas 89, nays 79.

VIRGINIA, p-v., capital of Cass county, Ill., 36 W. Springfield, 800 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, 2 churches, & 462 inhabitants.

VIRGINIA, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 15 m. S.E. Cavan.

VIRGINIA GROVE, p. o., Louisa co., Iowa.

VIRGINIA MILLS, p-o., Buckingham co., Va., 69 Richmond, 143 W.

VIRGINIA MINES, p-o., Franklin co., Mo.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, in the British W. Indies, C. A., are a group, E. of Porto Rico, between lat. 18° & 19° N., & lon. 64° & 65° 30′ E., & comprising the British isls. Virgin-Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, Vieque, Culebra, &c., & the Danish islands St. John & St. Thomas.—*Virgin Gorda*, in W. part of the group, lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 64° 14′ W., is of very irregular shape. Length N.E. to S.W., 9 m., breadth varies to 4 m. It has many inlets affording anchorage. It suffered from an earthquake in 1830. Legislature composed of a president, & a council of not less than 7 members, possessing both legislative & executive powers, & a house of assembly of 9 members. (*Salary of the Ad. of Gov.* £800. *Residence, Tortola.*)

VIRGINSTOW, a parish of England, county Devon, 6 miles N.N.E. Launceston. Area, 1,274 ac. Pop. 173.

VIRGINSVILLE, p-v., Berks co., Pa., 68 E. Harrisburg, 160 W.

VIRIEU, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,285.—*Virieux le Grand* is a comm. & market town, dep. Ain, 6 m. N.N.W. Belley. Pop. 794.—& *Viriville* is a comm. & vill., dep. Isère, 13 m. N.N.W. St. Marcellin. Pop. 2,092.

VIRLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. Area, 632 ac. Pop. 88.

VIROFLAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,057.

VIRTON, the most S. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 m. S.W. Arlon. Pop. 2,000.

VIRTZERV (LAKE), Russia, gov. Livonia, betw. Dorpat & Fellin, is 26 m. in length, breadth 8 m. It is an expansion of the Embach, which leaves its N.E. extremity to enter Lake Peipus.

VISAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. N.E. Orange. Pop. 2,280.

VISCARDO (CAPE), the N. extremity of the Ionian island Cephalonia. Lat. 38° 28′ 5″ N., lon. 20° 33′ E.

VISCARI, a town of Sicily. [BISCARI.]

VISCHERS FERRY, p-o., Clifton Park t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 17 Albany, 387 W.

VISÉ (Germ. *Weset*), a town of Belgium, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Liege, on rt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 2,076.

VISEU, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira Alta, cap. comarca, 46 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 9,160. It is ill built & dirty, but its cathedral contains some good works of art, & it has a college, preparatory to the university of Coimbra, a large hospital, many Moorish & Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, & a large annual fair. Pop. of dist. 1850, 298,917.

VISHERA, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, flows W. & S., & after receiving some large affls., joins the Kama, 24 m. N.W. Solikamsk. Course 260 m. It is navigable, & traverses a densely-wooded country.

VISHNII-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Zna, at the commencement of the canal which unites it with the Tvertza, & on the great route between Moscow & St. Petersburg. Pop. 9,115. It has a cathedral, bazaar, & 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Zna & Tvertza, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic & Caspian seas, & is frequented by upwards of 2,000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepôt for corn, malt, chicory, seeds, butter, tallow, & soap.

VISHNU PRAYAGA, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in N. Hindostan, at the junction of two heads of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 34′ N., lon. 79° 4′ E.

VISO, several towns of Spain.—I. (*del Alcor*), prov. & 14 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,991.—II. (*del Marques*), prov. & 28 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,010.—III. (*de los Pedroches*), prov. & 35 m. N.N.W. Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,596.—*Monte Viso* is a principal summit of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime & Cottian divisions, 40 m. S.W. Turin, & 13,599 feet in elevation.

VISOKA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosnia, 17 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. Pop. 2,000. Near it are iron mines & medicinal springs.

VISP, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Visp, 6 m. W.S.W. Brieg.

VISSEGRAD (Germ. *Plintenburg*), a mkt. town of Hungary, co. & 21 m. N.N.W. Pesth, on rt. b. of the Danube, & having a ruined castle, formerly the resid. of Mathias Corvinus.—*Visehegrad* is a vill. of Bosnia, on the Drin, 40 m. E.S.E. Bosna Serai.

VISTA, p-o., Lewisborough t., Westchester co., N. Y., 119 S. Albany, 276 W.

VISTA RIDGE, p. o., Carroll co., La.

VISTRE, a river of France, dep. Gard, after a S.W. course of 30 m. joins the canal of Radelia, near Aigues-Mortes.—The *Vistritz*, anc. *Erigon*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a N.E. & S.E. course of 80 m. past Cailari, Ostrovo, & Vodena, joins the Vardar near its mouth in the Gulf of Salonica.

VISTULA (Germ. *Weichsel*), a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows in Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland & E. Prussia, forming the main channel of

trade in these countries, past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, & Danzic, & enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E. called the Nogat, enters the Frische Haff, N.W. Elbing. The W. branch again divides into 2 arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Danzic, & the other by a new channel which it forced for itself in 1840. Total course, including windings, 530 m. Principal affls. on rt., the Dunajec, Wisloka, San, Wieprz, & Bug; & on lt., the Pilica & Bzura.

VITCHEGDA, a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the gov. Vologda, chiefly in a W. direction, and joins the Dvina, 12 m. W. Solvitchegodsk. Total course 380 m., mostly navigable. Affls., the Yolva, Yurenga, & Syssola.

VITEBSK, or VITEPSK, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 54° 58′ & 57° 20′ N., & lon. 25° 30′ E., surrounded by the govs. Moghilev, Minsk, Courland, Livonia, Pskov, & Smolensk. Area, 17,212 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 789,500, mostly Roman Catholics. Surface generally level; soil, though interspersed with sandy & marshy tracts, is pretty fertile, & more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, as well as large quantities of hemp & flax, peas, beans, hops, & fruits. Principal river, the Dūna, which traverses its S. part, & by which & the canals uniting it with the Berezina and Lovat, its trade is greatly facilitated. Forests & pasture lands are extensive, & in the latter many cattle and coarse-woolled sheep are reared. Manufactures comprise those of woollen cloth, leather, glass, & earthenwares. Exports are mostly confined to agricultural produce, timber, & masts, hides, wool, tallow, honey, & wax. The gov. is divided into 12 circs. Principal towns, Vitebsk, the cap., Velij, Dūnaburg, & Polotzk.—*Vitebsk*, the cap., is situated on both sides of the Dūna, here joined by the Viteba, 95 m. N. Moghilev. Pop. 17,000. It is enclosed by old walls, & built mostly of wood; but has numerous Greek-united & Roman Catholic churches, convents, & synagogues, an old castle, a bazaar, college of nobles, a medical direction, & several hospitals, with manufs. of woollen cloth & leather. It is the residence of a civil governor, & a military governor, with authority over the govs. Vitebsk, Smolensk, & Moghilev. Here the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, died 27th June, 1892.

VITERBO (*Fanum Voltumnæ*), a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., at the foot of Monte Cimino, in the Campagna di Roma, 42 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 13,850. It is enclosed by turreted walls, chiefly constructed by Desiderius, the last Lombard king of Italy, is generally well built of volcanic tufa, & has many handsome residences & public fountains. In its cathedral, which contains the tombs of four popes, Prince Henry of England, nephew of Henry III., was assassinated by Guy of Montfort; & it was in its public square that the emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, humiliated himself before the English pope, Adrian IV. Several of the churches are rich in works of art, & in one is a master-piece of Sebastian-del-Piombo. The bishop's palace & city-hall are fine buildings, & the latter, as well as the museum of the academy, contains various Etruscan antiquities. Manufs. unimportant; alum, vitriol, & sulphur, abound in its vicinity, in which are also many medicinal springs. This city was one of the princip. in the Etruscan league; & it was in the middle ages, the cap. of the Patrimony of St. Peter, bestowed in the 12th century upon the papal see. Pop. of deleg. 1843, 120,676.

VITH (ST.), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, 10 m. S.S.E. Malmedy. Pop. 1,015.

VITI, or FIDJI ISLANDS [Feejee Islands.]

VITIGUDINO, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 928.

VITIM, a river of E. Siberia, rises in the Vitim-Steppe, S.E. Lake Baikal, gov. Irkutsk, flows N.E. & N. for nearly 900 m., forming the boundary between that gov. & the prov. Yakutsk, & joins the Lena, opposite Vitimsk. It has several large affluents.—*Vitimsk*, lat. 59° 15′ N., lon. 112° E., is a vill. with 300 inhabs., and a mine yielding the largest sheets of talc.

VITO (SAN), several market towns of Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 20 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 5,000. —II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. cant., on a hill near the Adriatic, 5 m. S.S.E. Ortona.—III. prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. S.W. Squillace.—IV. (*degli Schiavi*), prov. Otranto, 15 m. W. Brindisi. It was founded by a Slavonian colony (whence its name.—*Capo Santo Vito* is a head land on the N. coast of Sicily, intend. Trapani, 16 m. N.W. Castel a-Mare.

VITORIA, p.v., Charlotteville t., Norfolk co., Can. W., 95 S.E. London. It has 2 churches, 1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian, 7 stores, a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, & 400 inhabitants.

VITORIA, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Alava, 29 m. S. Bilbao, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne. Pop. 14,901. It consists of an old & a new town, which contrasts strongly with each other; it has a spacious mkt. square, several churches, a town hall, custom house, orphan asylum, general hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. Manufs. comprise brass and iron wares, earthenware, ebony wares, candles, table linen & leather; and it is an important entrepôt between the interior of Spain, & Navarra, and Bilbao, especially for crude & manuf. iron, chocolate, confectionery, woollen & silk fabrics, shoes and hats. Vitoria is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular war, as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French, 21st June, 1813.

VITRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on the Vilaine, 21 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 8,621. It has a comm. college, manuf. of cotton, hosiery, & leather, trade in wax, honey, and cantharides, & 22 annual fairs. One m. S. is the château *des Rochers*, celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sevigné. Savary was born here in 1750.

VITRY, several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., with a station on the N. railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. Arras. Pop. 2,377.—II. (*le François*), a fortified town, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.S.E. Châlons, on right bank of the Marne. Pop. 1846, 8,007. It has a comm. college, & manufactures of hosiery, cotton, yarn, & leather, with a brisk trade in corn.—III. (*sur Seine*), dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux, 5 m. S.E. Paris, on left bank of the Seine. Pop. 2,831.

VITTEAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 24 m. W.N.W. Dijon. Pop. 1,888.—*Vitry-leur* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-Inf., 15 miles N.N.W. Yvetot, on the Dourdon. Pop. 1,255.

VITTEL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vosges, 23 m. W. Epinal. Pop. 1,426.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. & 14 m. W.N.W. Modica. Pop. 11,000, who trade in honey & silk. [Vitoria.]

VITTORIOSA, a strongly-fortified town and suburb of La Valletta, Malta, on the S.E. side of its great harbor. [Valletta.]

VITULANO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. & 20 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, silks, & leather, & quarries of fine colored marbles.

VIU, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 20 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand., on the Chiara. Pop. of comm. 3,745.

VIVARAIS, an old dist. of France, in Languedoc, of which Viviers was the cap. It is now comprised in the deps. Ardèche & H. Loire.—*Vivara* is an islet of S. Italy, between Procida & Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N. Lugo, at the mouth of the Landrova in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 4,606. It has a seminary & hospital, a government factory of arms, & manufs. of linens, quiltings, & earthenware. The port has a bar at its mouth.

VIVEROLS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Ambert. Pop. 1,325. It has a manuf. of lace.

VIVIEN (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. N.W. Lesparre. Pop. 955, who manuf. large quantities of salt in adjacent marshes.

VIVIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhone, 17 m. S.S.E. Privas. Pop. 2,845. It has a cathedral.

VIVONNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Clain & Vonne, 11 m. S. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,810.

VIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. S.S.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 3,130.

VIZA, *Byzia*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., 74 m. N.W. Constantinople, on the route to Kirk-kilissia. It is enclosed by walls, & has a ruined fortress.

VIZAGAPATAM, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, & landward the dists. Rajahmundry, Ganjam, & the Bengal S. ceded dists. Area, 5,600 sq. m. Pop. 1,047,414. Surface mountainous; exported produce consists of wax, salt, coir, pepper, turmeric, tamarinds, ivory, horns, & native cloths.—*Vizagapatam*, the cap., is on the Coromandel coast, 57 m. E. Golconda. It has a court-house, barracks, & many good European buildings; but its unhealthiness has driven most of the British authorities to reside in the adjacent vill. Waltier.

VIZCAYA, a prov. of Spain. [Biscay.]

VIZELLA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 5 m. S. E. Guimaraens, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths, known to the Romans, whose tesselated pavements, & bathing sites, have been discovered here.

VIZIADROOG, a seaport town of British India, presid. & 165 m. S. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, with one of the best harbors on the Malabar coast.

VIZIANAGRUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 25 m. N.E. Vizagapatam. Though large, it is meanly built. Principal edifice, a stone fort with the rajah's palace. Near it are British military cantonments.

VIZILLE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 8 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 3,004. It has a castle in which the states of the Dauphiné assembled in 1788.

VIZZINI, a town of Sicily, prov. & 20 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 9,000.

VLAARDINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Maas, 6 m. W.S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 7,234, mostly employed in the herring fishery.

VLADI-KAVKAS, a town & fort of Circassia, N. the Caucasus range, on the great route S.ward into Georgia, 47 m. S.S.E. Mozdok.

VLADIMIR, a gov. of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° & 57° N., & lon. 37° 40′ and 43° 20′ E., surrounded by the govs. Moscow, Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijnii-Novgorod, Tambov, and Riazan. Area, 18,317 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,246,500. Surface level, the Kliazma riv. intersects its centre, & the Oka its S.E. part. Soil infertile, & the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, some wheat, hemp, flax, millet, peas, apples, cherries, hops, cucumbers. Cattle rearing is of inferior importance. Forests are very extensive; in that of Muron are valuable iron mines, and some of the most extensive iron works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufs., which from 1830 to 1840 had doubled in extent, and in the latter year employed nearly 84,000 hands. Cotton goods are made at Shuya & Ivanova, woollens & linens are next in importance; & several years ago 4,000 persons were employed in iron foundries, & 1,300 in glass & crystal works, besides others in manufs. of leather, earthenwares, &c. Exports of these products are mostly sent down the Volga, or W. overland to Moscow. Principal imports are corn, cotton-twist, & flax, from the N. & N.E. The gov. is divided into 13 dists. Principal towns, Vladimir, the cap., Murom, Shuya, Pereslavl, Suzdal, & Viaznikov.

VLADIMIR, two towns of Russia.—I. cap. above gov., on the Kliazma, 120 m. E.N.E. Moscow, the road to which city is through a succession of populous vills. Pop. 7,400, comprising many Jews. It has a cathedral with 5 domes, an archbishop's palace, court house, governor's residence, college, & other schools, manufs. of linens & leather, & a trade in fruit. It was cap. of the grand duchy of Russia from 1158 to 1328.—II. (Polish *Wlodzimierz*), gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Lui, 27 S.S.W. Kovel. Pop. 5,500, mostly Jews, who trade in silks & salt, & have 4 annual fairs.

VLIELAND, an island of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, between the Texel & Schelling. Length 10 m., greatest breadth 1½ m. Pop. 800.

VLISSINGEN, a town, Netherlands. [Flushing.]

VLOTHO, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 9 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of chicory, colors, soap, tobacco, & paper.

VOAK, p. o., Yates co., N. Y.

VÖCKLARBÜCK, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger & Vöckla, 20 m. S.W. Wels. Pop. 1,500.—*Vöcklmarkt* is a market town, 8 m. W. Vöcklabrück.

VODINA, or VODENA, *Edessa*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. & 46 m. N.W. Salonica, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at 12,000, who weave cotton & woollen fabrics.

VODLA, a lake & riv. of Russia, gov. Olonetz; the lake, 25 m. N.E. Pudej, 30 m. in length, 12 m. in breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the river which enters Lake Onega, on its E. side, after a course of 120 m.

VOEL (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Balquhidder, & the source of the Balvaig, principal affl. of the Teith. Length 3 miles, breadth 1 m.

VOGANSVILLE, p. o., Lancaster co., Pa.

VOGELSBERG, a mountain range of Germany, H. Cassel & H. Darmstadt, between the basins of the Main & Weser. Highest point the Oberwald, 2,430 feet in height.

VOGHERA, a town of N. Italy, Sardinia, div. & 19 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, cap. prov., on the Staffora. Pop. 10,706. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen & silk fabrics. Pop. of prov. 1848, 101,695.

VOGOGNA, a comm. & market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Palanza, on the Tosa, 8 m. S. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1,656.

VOHBURG, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, dist. & 9 m. E. Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. 1,195. On a rock in the vicinity is the ruined castle of Vohburg.

VÖHL, a market town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. a detached dist., near the Eder, 29 m. N.N.E. Marburg, with a castle, & 514 inhabitants, mostly weavers.—*Vöhrenbach* is a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Bregach, 8 m. W. Villingen. Pop. 940.

VÖHRINGEN, a town of S. Germany, principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Lauchart, at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruins of an ancient castle, 7 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 700.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, dist. & 2 m. S.E. Sulz. Pop. 1,567.

VOID, a market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., arrond. Commercy. Pop. 1,561.

VOIGTLAND, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circ. Zwickau.

VOIRON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Morge, 14 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 8,255. It has extensive manufs. of hempen cloth (called *toiles de Voiron*), & of iron & steel goods, chip-hats & paper.—*Voisey* is a comm. & vill., dep. H. Marne, 21 m. E. Langres. Pop. 1,873.

VOITSBERG, a town of Styria, circ. & 13 m. W. Grätz, on an affl. of the Mur. Pop. 1,000. Near it are coal mines & metallic works.

VOJE, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the gov. Novgorod, 40 m. N.E. Lake Bielo. Length 25 m., breadth 10 m. It receives the river Vojda, and discharges its surplus waters N.ward by the Svid into Lake Latcha.

VOKHAN, or WACHAN, a town of Central Asia, in the Bolor-Tagh, on an affl. of the Budukshan river. Lat. 38° 20′ N., lon 70° 34′ E.

VOLANO, a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 8 m. N.N.E. Commachio, on the Po-di-Volano, at its mouth in the Adriatic.

VOLCAN DE AGUA, V. DE FUEGO, & V. DE PACAYA, three remarkable volcanos of C. A., state & 25 to 30 m. S.W. Guatemala.

VOLCANA, p. o., Calaveras co., Cal.

VOLCANO, island, Mediterranean. [Vulcano.]

VOLCONDA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 36 m. N.E. Trichinopoly.

VOLGA, t., Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 210.

VOLGA, *Itha*, a river of the Russian empire, & the largest in Europe, rises in Lake Selinguer, on the plateau of Valdai, gov. Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 33° 10′ E., at an elevation of 550 feet above the sea, flows E. N.E., E.S.E., S.S.W., & S.E., past Kiev, Tver, Jaroslav, Kostrom, Nijnii-Novgorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratov, & Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths, 83 feet below the ocean. The extent of its basin is estimated at 400,000 sq. m., & including windings, its course is 2,000 m., during which its entire fall is only 633 feet. Principal affls. on right, the Oka & the Sura; on left the Tvertza, Mologa, Sheksna, & Kama. Its affls., which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication be-

tween the Caspian & the Baltic, White & Black seas. It contains an abundance of fish; & salmon, sturgeon, &c., are extensively exported. The Volga forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable by barges of 1,200 tons, but its navigation is frequently interrupted by sand banks & the changes of its channel, & it is frozen over for 170 days in the year. In its lower course small steam-boats for goods attempted the navigation in 1820. In 1846, a splendid iron steamer, 400 feet long, 31 ft. broad, carrying 1,250 tons, & drawing 5 feet water, was launched on its stream, & the "Volga" performed in 16½ days, the voyage from Rybinsk to Samara, which formerly required 3 to 4 months.

VOLGA CITY, p. o., Clayton co., Iowa.

VOLGSK, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. & 70 m. N.E. Saratov, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 13,280. It has an active trade in agricultural produce, tanneries, & brick-kilns.

VOLINIA, p-t., Cass co., Mich. The soil is very fertile. Pop. 1840, 411; 1850, 607.

VOLHYNIA, a gov. of Russian Poland, betw. lat. 49° 25′ and 52° 10′ N., & lon. 23° 30′ and 29° 12′ E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, & on other sides the govs. Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, & Podolia. Area, 27,540 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 1,445,500, mostly of the Greek-united church. Surface undulating or flat, in the N. marshy. The Bug forms the W. boundary. Other principal rivers are the Styr & Gorin. Soil fertile, & this is one of the most valuable agricultural provs. in Russia: a considerable surplus of corn over home consumption is usually produced, besides large quantities of hemp & flax. Pastures are good, live stock numerous, & forests extensive. Fishing is of some importance. Mineral products comprise bog iron, mill stones, potters' clay, nitre, & flint. Leather, glass, earthenwares, paper, potash, tar, & charcoal, are made in many places. Principal exports are corn, cattle, & hides. Trade chiefly in the hands of Jews, of whom there are about 40,000. The gov. is subdivided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Jitomir, the cap., Kremenetz, Rovno, Staro-Konstantinov, Dubna, Radzivilov, & Berditchev, which last is the seat of a large annual fair.

VOLKACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 15 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,984.

VÖLKERMARKT, a town of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. & 15 m. E.N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Drave. It has large cattle markets.—*Völkershausen* is a vill. of Central Germany, Saxe Weimar, princip. Eisenach, 5 m. S.E. Vacha. Pop. 552.

VOLKHOV, a river of Russia, govs. Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from lake Ilmen, on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 130 m., & enters Lake Ladoga at Novaia-Ladoga on its S. side. It is deep & navigable, but its navigation is impeded by its rapidity & by falls.

VOLKMARSEN, a walled town of H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., 18 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,818. It has manufs. of woollen cloths & leather, & 4 annual fairs.

VOLKOVISK, or WOLKOWISK, a town of Russ. Poland, gov. & 42 m. S.S.E. Grodno, cap. circ., on a small affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 3,000.

VOLLENHOVE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,318.

VOLLORE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S.S.E. Thiers. Pop. 3,832. It had formerly a fortress of importance.

VOLMAR, or WOLMAR, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Aa, 65 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 1,700, mostly of German descent. It has a church which was formerly fortified. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, who conferred it on his celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern.

VOLNAY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 4 m. S.W. Beaune. Pop. 605. Some of the finest champagne wines are produced in its vicinity.

VOLNEY, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 152 Albany, 375 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Big Black cr., flowing into Oswego r., which bounds it on the W. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,155; 1850, 2,966.

VOLNEY, p. o., Logan co., Ky.

VOLO, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf. Pop. 2,000, comprising many Jews. The *Gulf of Volo Sinus Pelasgicus*, is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey & Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula Zagora, & opening S.ward into the channel of Trikeri. Length & breadth about 18 m. each. In it is the island Trikeri.

VOLOGDA, a vast gov. of European Russia, & its largest next to Archangel, immediately S. of which it lies, mostly between lat. 58° & 64° 30′ N., & lon. 38° & 60° E., having W. the govs. Olonetz & Novgorod, S. Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Viatka, & Perm, and E. the Ural mountains separating it from Siberia. Estimated area, 148,048 sq. m. Pop. 1846, 822,500. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Dvina & its affls. the Sukhona, &c., by which it is almost wholly drained, & the upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the principal is that of Kubinsk in the W. In the S. & S.W., some of the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered with pine, oak, & beech woods. Climate very severe; rye & barley are the only grains raised, & scarcely in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Other crops are hemp, flax, hops, & pulses. Horses & cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, & great quantities of game, afford an abundance of objects of chase. Copper, iron, marble, salt, granite, & flint, are chief mineral products. The gov. has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, &c., with iron foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries and salt-works; and it sends furs, tallow, pitch, wooden wares, timber, masts, turpentine, & other raw products into the govs. of Archangel & Tobolsk. Pop. mostly Russians, with some Finns, and in the N. wandering Samoyede tribes. Vologda is divided into 10 dists. Chief towns Vologda the cap., Totma, Kadnikov, Solvitchegodsk, & Ustug-Veliki.

VOLOGDA, a city of N. Russia, cap. gov., near its W. extremity, on the Vologda, an affl. of the Sukhona, 110 m. N. Jaroslalv. Pop. 14,000. It was formerly enclosed by walls, & is chiefly built of stone; it has 2 cathedrals, & is the residence of the archbishop & governor. It has manufacs. of candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, & spirits. Its trade is large, & facilitated by the Dvina, which connects it with the White Sea; it has also an active trade overland with Siberia, and a large annual fair in January & February. Near it is a famous convent founded in the 14th century.

VOLOKOLAMSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 64 m. W.N.W. Moscow, cap. circ. on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorodenka. Pop. 3,000. It has sustained many misfortunes; having been burned in 1177, ruined by the Tartars in 1237 and 1293, and taken by the Poles in 1613.

VOLOTCHOK, Russia. [VISHNII-VOLOTCHOK.]

VOLSK, or WOLGSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Volga, between two of its affluents. Pop. 3,000. Previous to 1780, it was a mere vill.; it has now an exchange, 4 churches, tanneries, & brick-kilns.

VOLTA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 12 m. N.N.W. Mantua, near the Mincio. Pop. 4,000.

VOLTA, ASWADA, or ADIRRI, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong mountains, flows S.E. & S. through the E. part of the Ashantee territory & enters the ocean at Addah, in lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 0° 40 E., after a course estimated at 360 miles.—*Cape Voltas*, S. Africa, in the British territory, S. the mouth of the Orange river, is a headland on the Atlantic, lat. 28° 44′ S., lon. 16° 32′ E.

VOLTAIRE (CAPE), a headland of N.W. Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W. Lat. 14°15′ S., lon. 125° 40′ E.

VOLTCHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. N. E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Voltcha. Pop. 7,090. It has 2 annual fairs.

VOLTERRA (*Velitræ*), a town of Central Italy Tuscany, prov. & 32 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 4,500. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, & has 2 ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel divided into an old & new portion, the former of which is now converted into a criminal house of industry; a cathedral

& several churches with fine paintings; a Piarist college, classical seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and some handsome private palaces. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, warm baths, amphitheatre, Etruscan museum in the town hall. Some alabaster manufs. are supplied from the quarries at Ulignano & St. Anastasio; there are copper-mines at Monte Catini in the vicinity; on the banks of the Cecina are salt-works and brine-springs.

VOLTRI, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. prov. & 9 m. W. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,000, employed in manufacturing paper, vermicelli, & confectionery.

VOLTURNO (*Vulturnus*), a river of Naples, rises in the prov. Molise, flows mostly S.E., separating that prov. from T. di. Lavoro, to its junction with the Calore, & afterwards W. past Capua, & enters the Mediterr. 20 m. S.E. Gaeta. Course 90 m. By its chief affluent the Calore, it drains almost all the prov. Principato-Ultra.

VOLTURARA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Principato-Ult., dist. & 14 miles W.S.W. St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1,900.—II. prov. Capitanata, dist. & 25 m. Foggia, in the Apennines. Pop. 2,600.

VOLUNTOWN, p-t., Windham co., Conn., 56 Hartford, 374 W. Surface uneven, with some plains; soil a light sandy & gravelly loam. Drained by Pachaug r. & a branch of Wood r. It contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Methodist,—2 cotton fac., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,185; 1850, 1,064.

VOLUSIA, p-o., Westfield t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 348 W. by S. Albany, 351 W.

VOLUSIA, p. v., Marion co., Flor. Situated on the N.E. side of St. John's r., 6 miles above Lake George. It is a military post, & has long been occupied as a plantation. The soil is a fertile shell loam, rising into considerable eminences. A road is open from this place to Tampa Bay.

VOLVIC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles W.S.W. Riom. Pop. 3,403. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built, & which is sent in large quantities to Paris for flagging.

VOMANO, a river of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I. after an E. course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 17 m. N.N.W. Pescara.

VONITZA, or VONIZZA, a town of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 miles S.E. Prevesa. Pop. 2,500.—The *Bay of Vonitza* has good anchorage in from 12 to 14 fathoms water.

VOORBURG & VOORSCHOTEN, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland.—I. 2 miles E.S.E. the Hague, with 2,307 inhabs.—II. on the railroad betw. Leyden & the Hague, 3 miles S.S.W. Leyden. Pop. 1,432.—*Voorn* is an island of S. Holland, between the Maas & Haring-vliet, at their mouth in the N. Sea. Length 13 miles, breadth 6 m. On it are the towns Hellivoetsluis & Brielle.

VOORHESVILLE, v., Glenn t., Montgomery co., N. Y. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & about 100 inhabitants.

VORALBERG, a circ. of the Austrian empire, at the W. extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included. [TYROL.]

VORAU, a market town of Styria, 32 m. N.E. Grätz, with iron mines. Pop. 630.

VORCHHEIM, a town, Bavaria. [FORCHHEIM.]

VORDATE, the N.most island of the Timor-Laut group, in the Asiatic Archipelago.

VORDEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Zutphen, on the Vorden, an affl. of the Yssel.—II. a mkt. town of Hanover, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, landr. & 14 m. N.E. Osnabrück. Pop. 762.—III. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 8 m. N.W. Hoxter. Pop. 750.—*Vordernberg* is a market town of Styria, 14 miles W.N.W. Brück, with iron mines.

VORDINGBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, on the south coast of the island Seeland, opposite Falster. It has a ruined castle, and 1,000 inhabitants.

VOREPPE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, on the Roise, 9 miles N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,021.

VOREY, a comm. and village of France, dep. H.-Loire, arrond., & 10 m. N. Le Puy. Pop. 2,139.

VORMS, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel, between the island Dago & the mainland. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles. Pop. of Swedish descent.

VORONA, a river of Russia, govs. Penza, Tambov, and Voronej, flows S.W., and after a course of 220 miles, joins the Choper 6 miles S.S.E. Novo-Chopersk.

VORONEJ, VORONIEJ, or WORONETZ, a gov. of S. Russia, mostly between lat. 48° 40′ & 53° N., & lon. 37° 40′ & 43° E., surrounded by the govs. Tambov, Orel, Koursk, Kharkov, & Ekaterinoslav, Saratov, & the Don-Cossack country. Area, 25,691 sq. miles. Pop. 1846, 1,657,900. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don & its affls., which drain nearly the whole; the Oskol in the W., & Donetz, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, & most of the products of temperate countries are raised, including large quantities of melons, which are sent to the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg; tobacco, poppies, hemp, flax, cucumbers, onions, pulses, &c. Wine is raised in some parts, & the surplus produce of corn in good years, is estimated at 2,200,000 qrs. Honey, iron, limestone, and nitre are important products. Forests not very extensive, but the dep. contains some fine oak woods. Cattle are estimated at 550,000, sheep upwards of one million; and horses are numerous, & of good breeds, hunting being a favorite pursuit. Manufs. of coarse woollens, soap, &c., had more than doubled between 1821 & 1835; in the same period the distilleries had decreased by 2-3ds. Principal exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, & iron wares. The gov. is subdiv. into 12 circs. Principal towns, Voronej, the cap., Ostrogojsk, Pavlovsk, Bogutchar, Korotujak, and Novo-Chopersk. The crown revenue from this gov. amounts to about 15 millions rubles annually.—*Voronej* or *Voroniej*, the cap., is situated on the Vorona, near its confl. with the Don, 130 m. S. Koursk. Pop. 18,600. It stands on a steep height, & is naturally strong. It consists of an upper & lower town, & suburbs. The latter are black and gloomy; but the town has many spacious thoroughfares, & its principal street is lined by noble edifices, including the governor's and vice-governor's residences, the tribunals, post-office, commissariat, academy, &c. In Moscow street are the cathedral and bishop's palace, and there are about 20 churches, several convents, a bazaar, and many good shops, numerous superior schools, an hospital, military orphan asylum, manufs. of soap, tallow, leather, & vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dockyards & arsenals, & here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the sea of Azov; but most of the naval establishments have been removed to Tavrov & Rostov. Since his time, however, Voronej has become one of the chief commercial towns in S. Russia. It exports, iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woollens, lime, &c., & carries on a considerable trade with the Black Sea, the Crimea, & Turkey; and some of its merchants travel annually to Tobolsk for furs, which they afterwards sell at the German fairs.

VORSELAER, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 miles W.S.W. Turnhout. Pop. 1,500.—*Vorsfelde* is a market town of Germany, duchy & 19 m. N.E. Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Aller, with 1,300 inhabitants, distilleries, tanneries, & an active trade in tobacco, flax, & hops.

VORSKLA, a river of Russia, gov. Kharhov & Poltava, flows S.W. past Poltava & Kobiliaki, & after a course of 150 m., joins the Dnieper, 40 m. N.W. Ekatcrinoslav.

VORST, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 6 m. S.S.E. Kempen. Pop. 1,070.

VOSGES, *Vosgesus Mons*, a mountain range in the N.E. of France, the S.E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences in France, on the limits of the deps. H. Saône, H. Rhin, & Doubs, & terminates in Germany on left bank of the Rhine, near Mayence; it is connected by several ramifications on the S.W. with the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cevennes; on the S. with the Jura mountains, and in the N.W. with the Ardennes. The mountains often assume a rounded form, & are hence called *ballons;* the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4,688 feet, & the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4,300 feet in elevation. Their summits are covered with vast forests, & they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-

salt. The Vosges give rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, & Aube.

VOSGES, a dep. of France in the N.E., formed of the S. part of the old prov. Lorraine; cap. Epinal. It is surrounded by the provs. H. & B. Rhin, H. Saone, H. Marne, Meuse, & Meurthe. Area, 2,304 sq. miles. Pop. 1851, 427,409. Surface generally mountainous, having the Vosges in the E., & the Faucille mountains in the S. Chief rivs. the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, & Meuse. One third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. & N.W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, & excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *kirchenwasser*. Many cattle are reared, & butter & cheese are important products. The dep. is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, & marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières & Bains. It is divided into the arronds. of Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, & St. Die.

VOSKRESENSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 34 miles W.N.W. Moscow. Pop. 1,500. Here is a famous monastery termed the New Jerusalem.—*Voznesensk* is a large market town, & the chief of the military colonies of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Bug, & 85 m. N.W. Kherson.

VOSTIZZA, *Ægium*, a maritime town of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, on the Corinthian gulf, 18 m. E. S.E. Patras. Pop. 2,500. It is ill built & unhealthy, but has a good harbor, & an active commerce in currants & pine timber.

VOTKA, a town & important manuf. dist. of Russia, gov. Viatka dist. Sarapul, on the Ij, 12 m. from its influx into the Kama. Pop. 9,000. Here are extensive imperial iron works, anchor forges, & musket factories, wrought by the aid of water-power, an arsenal, hospital, & prisons.

VOU-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Hang-tse-kiang, at the influx of the Han-Yang.—*Vou-ching* & *Vou-ting* are cities in the provs. Kiang-si & Yun-nan.

VOUGA, a river of Portugal, prov. Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic, 5 m. N. Aveiro, after a W.S.W. course of 60 m.

VOUILLÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Poitiers, on the Auzance. Pop. 1,455.

VOUNEUIL SUR VIENNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Chatellérault. Pop. 1,326.

VOULTE (LE), *Volta*, a comm. & mkt. t. of France, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. E.N.E. Privas, on the rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 3,155.

VOUTEZAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Corrèze, 11 m. N.N.W. Brives-en-Julliac. Pop. 2,537.

VOUVRAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, & on railroad to Orleans, 7 m. E. Tours. Pop. 2,341.

VOUZIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on lt. b. of the Aisne, 25 m. S. Mézières. Pop. 2,771.—*Vouzon* is a comm. & market town dep. Loire-et-Cher, 27 miles N.E. Romorantin. Pop. 1,213.

VOVES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,250.

VOWCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 323.

VOY (ST.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 7 m. E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,647.

VOYAVAL, or BOIAVAD, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, sanj. Kastamuni, on the Kara-su, 35 m. E. Tash Kiupri, at the foot of a height crowned by an anc. fortress.

VOYUSSA (*Aous*), a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises near the Mezzovo, & after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Adriatic Sea, 14 m. N. Avlona. Affls. the Dereqali & Desvitza.

VRACENE, a comm. & village of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 5,500.

VRACHORI, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Ætolia, 25 m. N.W. Lepanto. Five m. S.E. is the Lake Vrachori, ancient *Trichonis*, 6 miles in length, E. to W., by 4 m. in breadth.

VRANA, a town of Turkey, formerly a dependent of Servia, 43 m. E. Pristina. Pop. 3,000.?. Near it are some iron-mines.—II. a vill. & ruined fortress of Dalmatia, circ. & 20 m. S.E. Zara, on the Lake of Vrana, which is 8 m. in length by 8 m. in average breadth. Here was formerly a residence of the Grand Master of the Templars.—III. a vill. & convent of Greece, gov. Attica, on the plain of Marathon, 20 m. N.E. Athens.—*Vranduk* is a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 28 m. N.E. Travnik.

VRECOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 13 m. S. Neufchateau. Pop. 931.

VREDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 35 m. W.N.W. Munster, on the Berkel. Pop. 2,600.—*Vroomeyk* is a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 6 m. S. W. Utrecht, on the Leek. Pop. 1,078.

VRIES & VRIESEVEEN, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Drenthe, 5 m. N. Assen, with 1,697 inhabitants.—II. prov. Overyssel, 23 m. E.S.E Zwolle. Pop. 2,893.

VRIGNE-AUX-BOIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 m. N.W. Sedan. Pop. 1,155, engaged in iron-works.

VUE DE L'EAU, p. o., Bristol co., Mass.

VUKOVAR, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, cap. co. Syrmia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuka, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 m. S.E. Essegg. Pop. 5,670. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has several Greek churches, a Franciscan monastery, & a Roman Catholic high school.

VULCANO, or VOLCANO, *Vulcania*, the most S. of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, and 12 m. N. the coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 22′ N., lon. 14° 55′ 15″ E. It is about 7 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, mountainous, & has near its centre a crater about ½ m. in circumference & ½ m. deep, which constantly emits vavor charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, & ammonia. The island has two ports; its interior is almost wholly sterile, but the S. shore yields grapes, flax, fruit, and excellent corn.—Off its N. coast is the islet *Vulcanello*, joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, & in which are two small craters, one frequently emitting smoke.

VUNA, one of the Feejee islands, Pacific Ocean.

VUIAY, an island, co. Inverness, Scotland, Pop. 5.

VUOXEN, a river of Finland, flows S.S.W. through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand cataract of Imatra; after a N.ward turn it enters Lake Ladoga, at Kexholm, on its W. side. Total course estimated at from 300 to 350 m.

VUSITRIN, a town of European Turkey, in the S. part of Servia, dist. & 12 m. N.W. Pristina, on the affl. of the Ibar. Pop. 3,000.

VYTEGRA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the Vytégra, 12 m. from Lake Onega, & 73 m. S.E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of linen & candles, with ship-building docks; and is connected by its riv. with the lakes Onega & Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St. Petersburg & Archangel.

W*

WAAG, a river of W. Hungary, rises in the Carpathian mountains, & after a course of 200 m. joins the Danube at Komorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Course S.W. & S. Chief affl., the Arva.

WAAL, or WAHL, river. [NETHERLANDS.]

WAALWYK, a t., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,750.

WABASH, r., Ia., rises in Darke co., O., & flowing into Ia., pursues a N.W. course to Huntington co., where it approaches the junction of St. Joseph's r. with the St. Mary's to form the Maumee r., receiving Little r. from the N.E. at this point. It then crosses the state in a W. & S.W. direction, receiving on the S. side Salamonie & Missisinewa rivers, & on the N. side Eel & Tippecanoe rivers; and a little below Terre Haute it becomes the boundary between Ia. & Ill. to its entrance

* For places not found here, refer to V

into the Ohio, 130 m. above the Mississippi, & 79 m. above the mouth of Cumberland r. It is the largest tributary of the Ohio on the N. side, & probably the second in its whole course. It is navigable for steamboats to La Fayette, & by means of the Wabash & Erie canal, connects Lake Erie with the Ohio r.

WABASH, county, Ia. Situated centrally in the N. part of the state. Area, 426 sq. m. Drained by Wabash, Eel, & Salamonie rivers. The surface generally undulating, soil fertile. Cap. Wabash. There were in 1850, live stock val. at $222,600; wheat, 117,803 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 434,962; oats, 28,047; wool, 17,137 lbs.; 10 flouring & grist m.; 17 saw m.; 8 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 24 churches; 40 schools, 1,366 scholars; 1 library, 350 volumes. Pop. 1840, 2,756; 1850, 12,138.

WABASH, county, Ill. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state. Area, 191 sq. m. Wabash r. runs on its E. & S. border, & Bon Pas cr. on its W. border. Drained by Crawfish, Jordan, & Coffee creeks. The soil is generally fertile. Organized from Edward's co. in 1824. Cap. Mount Carmel. There were in 1850 live stock val. at $118,235; wheat, 12,438 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 320,000; oats, 44,895; wool, 10,230 lbs.; 6 flouring & grist m.; 4 saw m.; a tannery, 3 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 11 churches; 30 schools, 750 scholars; 2 libraries, 600 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,240; 1850, 4,690.

WABASH, t., Darke co., O. Drained by a branch of Lorimer cr. Pop. 1850, 369.

WABASH, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 206; 1850, 410.

WABASH, t., Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 746.

WABASH, t., Fountain co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,135; 1850, 1,300.

WABASH, t., Gibson co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 331; 1850, 311.

WABASH, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,009; 1850, 1,196.

WABASH, p-v., cap. of Wabash co., Ia., 93 N. by E. Indianapolis, 582 W. Situated on the N. side of Wabash r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, 8 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabs.

WABASH, p-o., Wayne co., Ill., 155 S.E. Springfield, 741 W.

WABASHA, county, Min. terr. Situated in S.E part of the terr., bordering the Mississippi r. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Wabashaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $7,585; wheat, 200 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,855; oats, 1,000; potatoes, 7,108;—1 church. Pop. 1850, 243; 1854, 2,000.

WABASHAW, p-v., cap., Wabashaw co., Min. ter. 60 S.S.E. St. Paul. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r. Contains a court house, several stores, & 350 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country.

WABASH VALLEY, p-o., Clark co., Ill.

WABERTHWAIT, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 1½ m. S.E. Ravenglass. Area, 1,901 ac. Pop. 212.

WACAHOOTIE, p-o., Marion co., Ia.

WACAMAW, river, N. C. & S. C., rises in Waccamaw lake, in N. C. A short distance from the lake it is joined by Whitemarsh cr., whence it flows S.W. 90 m., and enters Winyaw bay. The v. of *Waccamaw* is in Brunswick co., N. C.; has a church, & 384 inhabitants.

WACCOOCHEE, p-o., Russell co., Ala.

WACHAN, a town of Central Asia. [Vokhan.]

WACHENHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 14 m. N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,920. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinist churches.—*Wachbach* is a vill. of Würtemburg, circ. Jaxt, 3 m. S. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,201.

WACHITA, r., Ark. & La., rises in Polk co., Ark., & receives Little Missouri on the W. side on the S. border of Clark co., & Saline r. from the N., 20 miles above its entrance into Louisiana, where, in its course, it receives Bayou Bartholomew & Bayou Bœuf, it then flows S. by E. to its junction with Tensas r., & Little r., which together form Black r., which flows into Red river. [Washita.]

WACHOKO, a town of Poland, gov. & 24 m. S.S.W. Radom, on the Kamienna, an affl. of the Vistula.—*Wachstedt* is a vill of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 10 m. N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 1,155.

WACHTENDONK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 25 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Neers. Pop. 2,000, employed in manufs. of velvet ribbons.

WACHUSETT, mt., Princeton t., Worcester co., Mass., is an isolated peak in the N. part of the t., rising 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, & is the highest land in the state E. of Connecticut r. The view from its summit is extensive, beautiful, & grand, and it is frequently visited.

WACKEN, a river of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.S.E. Bruges. Pop. 2,800.

WACOUSTA, p-v., Clinton co., Mich., 10 N.W. Sansing, 101 N.W. Detroit, 604 W., situated on the rt. b. of Looking-Glass r.

WACO VILLAGE, p-o., Milan co., Tex.

WACTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.W. Bromyard. Area, 1,002 ac. Pop. 129.—II. (*Magna & Parva*), co. Norfolk, 12 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area, 1,044 ac. Pop. 261.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham & Bristol railroad, 5 m. S.E. Worcester.

WADDAM'S GROVE, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill., 212 N. Springfield, 844 W.

WADDESDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 6,010 ac. Pop. 1743.

WADDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S. Glanford-Bridge. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 834.

WADDINGTON, p-v., Madrid t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 228 N.N.W. Albany, 495 W. Situated on the S.E. side of St. Lawrence r., opposite to Ogden's island, with which it is connected by a bridge. Incorporated in 1839, & contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal, & 1 Roman Catholic,—12 stores, a flouring & grist m., 2 saw m., a paper m., a woollen factory, a furnace, a tannery, & 600 inhabs.

WADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. S. Lincoln. Pop. 962.—II. a chapelry, co York, W. Riding, pa. Mitton, 3 m. N.W. Tickhill. Pop. 580.

WADDINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Area, 928 ac. Pop. 71.

WADEBOROUGH, p-o., Livingston co., La.

WADEBRIDGE, a market town of England, county Cornwall, pas. St. Breock & Egloshayle, on the navigable Alan, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, 5 m. E.S.E. Padstow. Pop. 777.

WADENHOE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.W. Oundle. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 290.

WADENSCHWYL, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. S.S.E. Zürich, on the S. side of its lake. It has a castle, & 5,100 inhabitants.

WADE'S, p-o., Bedford co., Va., 137 W. Richmond, 212 W.

WADESBOROUGH, p-v., cap. of Anson co., N.C., 143 S.W. Raleigh, 412 W. Situated on the N. side of Neuse r., & contains a court house, jail, several stores, a bank, a printing office, issuing a weekly & a semi-weekly newspaper, & 600 inhabs.

WADESBOROUGH, p-v., Calloway co., Ky., 255 S.W. Frankfort, 782 W. It contains a store, a tannery, & 75 inhabs.

WADESTOWN, p-v., Monongalia co., Va., 210 N. W. Richmond.

WADEVILLE, p-v., Clark co., Va., on the Winchester & Potomac r. r., 22 m. from Harper's Ferry.

WADHAM'S MILLS, p-o., Westport t., Essex co., N. Y., 131 N. Albany, 502 W.

WADHURST, a pa. and market town of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.E. Tunbridge-Wells. Area, 10,147 ac. Pop. 2,802.

WADING RIVER, p-v., Riverhead t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 215 S.S.E. Albany, 295 W. Situated on a small inlet of the same name, about a mile from Long Island sound. It contains a church, a grist m, & 30 dwellings.

WADLEY'S FALLS, p-o., Strafford co., N. H.

WADOR, a town of Afghanistan, 17 m. W. Dera-Ghazee-Khan, on the route to Candahar.

WADOWICE (formerly *Mydenice*), a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Skawa, 23 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,090.

WADSWORTH, p-t., Medina co., O., 127 N.N.E. Columbus, 342 W. Drained by branches of Muskingum river. The v. has an academy, & about 200 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 4 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,481; 1850, 1,622.

WADSWORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 miles W.N.W. Halifax. Pop. 4,491.

WADSWORTH'S, sta., Norfolk co., Mass.

WADWORTH, a pa. of England, county York, W. Riding, 3 miles N.W. Tickhill. Area, 2,930 ac. Pop. 724.

WADY (Arab. a valley), the prefixed name of numerous localities in the East, & in Africa.—The *Wady Mousa* is a valley of Arabia Petræa, opening on the W. into El-Ghor, the great depression between the Dead Sea & the Gulf of Akaba. At its S.E. extremity are the ruins of Petra.

WAEREGHEIM, & WAERSCHOOT, two vills of Belgium.—I. prov. W. Flanders, on the Brussels and Tournay railroad, 9 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. of comm. 5,000.—II. prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 1,200.—*Waereghem* is a comm. and market town of W. Flanders, 12 m. S. Furnes. Pop. 2,735.

WAGENINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Rhine, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,000, who trade in corn & cattle.

WAGER RIVER, a large estuary or inlet of Brit. N. A., W. Southampton isl., its centre near lat. 66° N., lon. 90° W.

WAGGONER'S RIPPLE, p-o., Adams Co., O.

WAGHEN, or WAWN, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, with a vill., 4 m. E.S.E. Beverley. Area, 5,550 ac. Pop. 362. Here are remains of Melsa abbey, founded in the 12th century.

WAGONTOWN, p-v., Chester co., Pa., 62 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 132 W.

WAGRAM, p-o., Accomac co., Va.

WAGRAM, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Rossbach, 11 m. N.E. Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, 6th July, 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrünn.

WAGSTADT (Moravian *Bilowec*), a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 14 m. S.E. Troppau, on the Waag. Pop. 433. It has a castle, and manufs. of linens and woollens.

WAHAGHBOUSY, p-o., Halls co., Iowa.

WAHLSTATT, a vill. & monastery of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 4 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Here, in 1241, Henry of Liegnitz was defeated by the Mongols; and here, 26th August, 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians under Blücher, who thence derived his title of Prince of Wahlstadt.—*Wahrenbrück* is a small town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Black Elster, 15 m. E. Torgau. Pop. 574.

WAHNATAH, co., Min. terr. Centrally situated, & had in 1850, live stock valued at $6,350; wheat, 150 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,150. Pop. 318. Name since changed.

WAHOLOCK, p-o., Kemper co., Miss., 130 E.N.E. Jackson, 891 W.

WAHOO, p-o., Madison co., O.

WÄHRING, or WARING, a vill. of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. Pop. 1,300. It has manufs. of woollen yarn & Morocco leather. It gives name to a circ. of Lower Austria.

WAH-TA-WAH, p-o., Adair co., Iowa.

WAHUNGEN, or WASUNGEN, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. N.N.W. Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 3,400. It has manufactories of linen fabrics & cutlery, & a trade in corn & cattle.

WAIBLINGEN, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Rems, 7 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,100. The emperors of the Hohenstauffen family received their name of Ghibellines from this town, formerly called Wibelingen.

WAIBSTADT, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 24 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,854.

WAIDHOFEN, two towns of Lower Austria.—I. on the Ips, 43 m. W.S.W. St. Pölten. Pop. 3,000. It is the centre of the iron manuf. in Lower Austria.—II. (*Böhmisch*, or *Bohemian*), on the Thaya, 32 m. N.W. Krems. Pop. 1,400.

WAIGIOU ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea, forms part of the region called Papualand. Lat. of the Bay of Offak 0° 1′ 8″ S., lon. 130° 43′ E. Mountainous in the centre, and covered with vast marshes on the shores.

WAI-HO, & WAIKAHOUROUNGA, a river and estuary of New Zealand, N. Isl. [THAMES.]

WAIKATO, the principal river of New Zealand, N. island, rises in Lake Taupo, flows N., and enters the ocean at Waikato harbor, on the W. coast, 35 miles S. Auckland. Total course estimated at 140 m. Princip. affl., the Waipa.

WAILSBORO, p-o., Bartholomew co., Ia.

WAINFLEET, Welland co., Canada West. Pop. 1852, 1,841.

WAINFLEET (probably anc. *Vainona*), a market town of England, co. Lincoln, in a marshy dist., on a creek, about 4 m. from its entrance into the Wash, 4 m. E. the Boston & Louth r. r., & 15 m. N.E. Boston. United area of its two parishes, 14,617 ac. Pop. 2,082.

WAIRAU, & WAIROA, two rivers of New Zealand; the former, Middle isl., enters Cloudy Bay, & is navigable to some distance above its mouth; the latter, N. isl., enters Kuipara harbor, 55 m. N.W. Auckland. A massacre of English settlers took place on the banks of the former, in April, 1843.

WAITE, p-o., Washington co., Me., 229 E. Augusta, 815 W.

WAITHE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S. Great Grimsby. Area, 780 ac. Pop. 53.

WAITSFIELD, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 19 S.W. Montpelier, 506 W. Surface uneven, soil fertile, particularly along the streams, where are fine intervales. Drained by Mad river & its tributaries, which afford water power. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Union,—2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., & 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,048; 1850, 1,021.

WAITZEN, or WAATZEN (Hung. *Vacz*), a town of Central Hungary, co. & 20 m. N. Pesth, on lt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 11,271. It is the see of a bishop, & has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, a townhall, Piarist college, a military school, seminary, deaf & dumb asylum, paper mills, large cattle fairs, and a trade in wine.

WAJO, a kingdom of Celebes, on its W. limb, N. of the state of Boni, on the Gulf of Boni; cap. *Tosora*, a large straggling town with extensive ruins. Pop. now reduced to about 6,000.

WAKASSA, bay, Flor., an indentation of the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida.

WAKASASSA, p-o., Levy co., Flor., on a small stream of the same name, entering the Gulf of Mexico.

WAKATOMIKA, p-o., Washington t., Coshocton co., O., 75 N.E. Columbus, 351 W.

WAKE, county, N.C. Situated in the centre of the state. Area, 1,010 sq. m. Drained by Neuse river & its branches. Cap. Raleigh. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $440,012; wheat, 54,126 bush produced; Ind. corn, 681,390; cotton, 2,059 bales; tobacco, 14,820 lbs; 15 flouring & grist m., 16 saw m., an iron foundry; 2 tanneries, 14 persons emp.; 7 print. offices, 4 semi-weekly & 5 weekly newspapers published; 3 libraries, 5,515 vols.; capital emp. in manufac., $161,350; value of manufactured articles, $202,903; 34 churches, 12 acad., 450 pupils; 64 schools, 2,091 scholars. Pop. 1840, 21,118; 1850, 24,888.

WAKEFIELD, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 46 N.E. Concord, 527 W. Province pond is in its N. extremity, & discharges its waters into Saco river. Lovell's pond, in the S. part of the t., is celebrated for a memorable battle with the Indians, in 1725, in which Capt. Lovell & his party were destroyed. The pond has received the name of the unfortunate commander. Incorporated in 1774. Salmon Falls river rises in several ponds in the t. It has 3 fulling mills, a cotton factory, a tannery, 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,396; 1850, 1,405.

WAKEFIELD, p-v., Kingston t., Washington co., R. I., 37 S. Providence, 393 W. It contains a church, a bank, a woollen factory, 34 persons emp., and makes 125,000 yds. of satinets & jeans annually, & has 250 inhabitants.

WAKEFIELD, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 68 N.N.W. Annapolis, 69 W.

WAKEFIELD, p-v., Wake co., N. C., 20 N. Raleigh, 278 W.

WAKEFIELD, p-o., Outagamie co., Wis.

WAKEFIELD, par., Carleton co., N. B. Drained by Medumekeag & Presque Isle r., entering the St. Johns, on its E. border. It has a grist m., a saw m., 3 tanneries, 4 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 1,854.

WAKEFIELD, t., Ottawa co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 588

WAKEFIELD, a parl. bor., town, pa., & township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railroad, 9 m. S. Leeds. Area of pa. 9,311 ac. Pop. 1851, 33,117; but of parl. bor., comprising only the township of Wakefield, with parts of some others, 22,057. The town is on the sloping N. bank of the Calder, here crossed by a stone bridge of 8 arches. It is well built, & has several handsome churches, an elegant chapel, projecting over the E. side of the bridge, supposed to date from 1340, but to have been re-decorated by Edward IV., the grammar and proprietary schools, library, & news rooms, corn exchange and saloon, court-house, prison, dissenting chapels, and a Doric market cross. The grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has a large revenue, & 6 exhibitions to the universities, & in it Archbishop Potter, a native of Wakefield, Dr. Radcliffe, & Dr. Bentley were educated. The green coat school has an annual revenue of 426*l.*, & here are many charitable endowments, the W. Riding lunatic asylum, a fever hospital, masonic lodge for the W. Riding, literary & philosophical, horticultural, & phrenological societies, a mechanics' institution, & theatre. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufs. of woollen cloth & yarn, but these have declined. The chief trade at present is in corn, wool, & cattle. It has also coal mines, & an active export of coal. The town is governed by an officer popularly elected. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

WAKE FOREST, p-v., Wake co., N. C. (p-o. called Forestville), 16 m. from Raleigh, on the Raleigh & Gaston r. r. Wake Forest College, a Baptist institution, was established here in 1838. It has a president, 3 professors, 24 students, & 4,700 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in June.

WAKEMAN, p-t., Huron co., O., 12 E. Norwalk, 107 N.N.E. Columbus, 385 W. Drained by Vermilion r. Surface undulating, soil fertile. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen factory, 4 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 702; 1850, 704. The Toledo & Cleveland r. r. passes through it.

WAKERING, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Area, 5,484 ac. Pop. 905. It has a small harb. at the mouth of the Thames. —II. (*Little*), 4 m. E.S.E. Prittlewell. Area, 5,862 ac. Pop. 292.

WAKERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.E. Rockingham. Area, 2,130 ac. Pop. 232.

WAKESHAMA, p-o., Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. t., 128.

WAKULLA, county, Florida, in the central part of the state. Area, 525 sq. m. Drained by Ocklockany r. on the W., & St. Mark's & Wakulla on the E., & has Appalachee bay on the S. Surface mostly level, soil fertile. Cap. Newport. There were in 1850 live stock valued at $59,614; rice, 18,686 lbs. produced; sugar, 20 hhds.; cotton, 480 bales; molasses, 3,171 galls.; a saw m., a printing office, a weekly newspaper pub.; cap. emp. in manufac., $2,800; value of manufactured articles, $8,121; 7 churches; 1 academy, 22 pupils; 1 school, 20 scholars. Pop. 1850, 1,955.

WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA (French *Valachie*), one of the principalities of the Danube, between lat. 43° 40′ & 45° 42′ N., & lon. 22° 25′ & 28° 5′ E., bounded S.E., S., & S.W. by the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria & Servia, N. by Moldavia & the Austrian empire. Capital, Bucharest. Estimated area 27,500 sq. m. Pop. 1844, 2,324,484. Surface mountainous in the N.; low & marshy in the S. It is well watered by the Danube, & its affls. the Aluta, Schyl, Jalomnitza, & Dumbrovitza, & generally very fertile, but only one-third is cultivated. Climate extreme, hot & moist in summer, & very cold in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, rye, hemp, & tobacco. Maize is the chief food of the inhabitants. The vine thrives well. Forests are extensive, & pasturage excellent. Cattle & sheep extensively reared, & fine wool is exported. The inhabitants are chiefly Wallachians, with a mixture of gypsies, Jews, Armenians, & Greeks, mostly of the Greek church, speaking a corrupt dialect of the Latin language. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths & Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1290; in 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, & afterwards formed a prov. of the Ottoman empire till 1829. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830, it was placed under the protection of Russia, & its vassalage to Turkey is merely nominal. Its government is independent, but it pays tribute to the Porte. The *hospodar*, or governor, is elected for life.

WALADIA (EL), a marit. town of Morocco, with a harbor at the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 100 m. N.W. Morocco.

WALAJANAGUR, a considerable town of British India, presid. & 65 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot, on the Palaur.

WALBERSWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Southwold. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 357.

WALBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W. S.W. Arundel. Area, 1,722 ac. Pop. 578.

WALCHEN-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, S. the Kochel-see, near the Tyrol. Length 4 m.; breadth 3 m. It has a productive fishery.

WALCHEREN, the most W. of the islands of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, between the E. & W. Scheldt, & having W. the North Sea. Length 11 m.; breadth 10 m. Pop. 45,000. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by extensive dunes & dikes. Chief town, Middleburg. The English, under the Earl of Chatham, occupied it in 1809.

WALCOT, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. N.W. Folkingham. Area, 1,747 ac. Pop. 152.—II. co. Somerset, partly included in the city of Bath. Area, 1,023 ac. Pop. 27,471.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area, 735 ac. Pop. 167.—IV. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. & 2 m. N. Billingham. Pop. 633.

WALCOTT, p-o., Greene co., Ark.

WALCOURT, a town of Belgium, prov. & 27 m. S. W. Namur, on the Sambre & Meuse r. r. Pop. 800. It has a church, with an image of the virgin, which attracts numerous devotees.

WALD, a vill. & pa. of Switzerland, cant. & 19 m. E.S.E. Zurich. Pop. 4,000, partly employed in cotton spinning, & in iron works.

WALDBÖCKELHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, 6 miles W. Kreutznach. Pop. 1,270.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, on the Eder, 10 m. S.E. Corbach. Pop. 1,000.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. E.S.E. Baireuth.—III. Lower Austria, 25 m. S.S.W. Vienna.

WALDECK-PYRMONT, a princip. of Germany; Waldeck lying between lat. 51° & 51° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ & 9° 11′ E., enclosed by Prussian Westphalia and Hesse Cassel; Pyrmont, detached 30 m. N.ward, surrounded by the territories of Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, & Brunswick. United area 461 sq. m. Pop. 1852, Waldeck 53,074, & Pyrmont 6,623; total, 59,697, all Lutherans, except about 1,000 Rom. Catholics & Jews. Surface hilly. Both portions of territory are situated in the basin of the Weser, & are watered by its tributaries, the Eder, Diemel, & Emmer. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, with potatoes, fruits, & flax. Cattle rearing, & the production of timber, are highly important; nearly one-third of the surface is in forests. Mineral products comprise iron, salt, alabaster, marble, & slates, & a considerable portion of the prince's revenue is derived from the export of the waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany. Manufactures of linen & woollen stuffs, paper, iron, leather, & cotton hosiery, are carried on, but the principal articles of commerce are corn, cattle, fine wool, honey, iron, mineral waters, &c. Government a limited monarchy, with a diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, & the rural districts. The territory is subdivided into 4 circs. Chief towns, Arolsen, the cap., in Waldeck, & Pyrmont. Public revenue estimated at 230,000 rix dollars a year; public debt 680,000 dollars.

WALDEGRAVE ISLAND, S. Australia, on the S. side of Auxious Bay, Eyre land, & N.E. Flinders Isl. Lat. 33° 35′ S., lon. 134° 37′ E.

WALDEN, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 29 N.E. Montpelier, 544 W. The head branches of Onion & Lamoille rivers rise here. Joe's pond, in the S. part, discharges its waters into Pasumpsic river. The surface is elevated & uneven, soil fertile, particularly in the N.W. part. It contains a church, common to several denominations. Chartered in 1780; first settled in 1789. Pop. 1840, 913; 1850, 910.

WALDEN, p-v., Montgomery t., Orange co., N. Y., 90 S. by W. Albany, 292 W. Situated on the E. bank of Walkill river, and contains an Episcopal church, 8 stores, a woollen fac., a satinet fac., a grist m., a saw m., & 400 inhab.

WALDEN, t., Stephenson county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,160.

WALDEN, a township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 10 m. W.S.W. Middleham. Pop. 523.—II. (*St. Paul's*), a pa., co. Herts, 4½ m. N.W. Welwin. Area, 3,078 ac. Pop. 1,175.—III. (*Saffron*). [Saffron Walden.

WALDENBACH, a town of Wurtemburg, circ. Neckar, 10 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,952.

WALDENBURG, three towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 48 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Polsnitz. Pop. 2,750. It has manufs. of linens & porcelain. Near it are extensive coal mines.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Mulde, 14 m. W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,256. It is enclosed by walls, & has a fine castle.—III. Wurtemburg, circ. Jaxt, cap. lordship, 28 m. N. W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,060.—IV. a town of Switzerland, cap. circ. Waldenburg, cant. Basle, 6½ m. S. Leisthal. Pop. 600.

WALDEN'S CREEK, p. o., Sevier co., Tenn., 221 E. Nashville, 502 W.

WALDENSVILLE, p-v., Schoharie co., N. Y., 27 W. Albany, 391 W.

WALDERSHARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N. N.W. Dover. Area, 1,242 ac. Pop. 105.

WALDHEIM, a town of Saxony, circ. & 33 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Zschoppau. Pop. 3,872. It has manufacs. of linen & woollen stuffs.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 41 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. partly employed in glass factories.

WALDINGFIELD, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.E. Sudbury. Area, 2,423 ac. Pop. 659.—II. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area, 1,574 ac. Pop. 404.

WALDITCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset. Area, 285 ac. Pop. 176.

WALDKAPPEL, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 20 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,304.

WALDKIRCH, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, 8 m. N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 2,576.

WALDKIRCHEN, two villages of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,182.—II. Lower Bavaria, 13 m. N. Passau.

WALDMOHR, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,191.

WALDMÜNCHEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Schwarzach, 38 m. N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 2,132. It has manufactures of linens & glass, with a trade in flax & yarn.

WALDO, county, Me. Centrally situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 812 sq. m. Bounded E. by Penobscot r. & bay. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Drained by St. George & Marsh rivers, and branches of Sebasticook river. Penobscot bay & river afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Belfast. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $828,867; wheat, 38,191 bush. produced; Indian corn, 130,899; oats, 246,738; wool, 134,929 lbs.;—18 flouring & grist m., 67 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 2 woollen fac., 17 tanneries; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 4 libraries, 675 vols. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $697,718; value of manufactured articles, $1,432,635;—63 churches; 6 academies, 214 pupils; 383 sch., 19,922 scholars. Pop. 1840, 41,509; 1850, 47,230.

WALDO, p-t., Waldo co., Me., 7 W.N.W. Belfast, 47 E.N.E. Augusta, 641 W. Drained by streams flowing into Belfast bay, and which afford water power. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 8 saw m., 4 sch. Pop. 1840, 721; 1850, 812.

WALDO, p. o., Delaware co., O.

WALDO, p. v., Marion co., O. Pop. 1850, 235. Pop. of the t. 1,008.

WALDO, p. o., Wright co., Mo.

WALDOBOROUGH, p-t., & port of entry, Lincoln co., Me., 30 S.E. Augusta, 606 W. Drained by Muscongus river, which enters Muscongus bay. The bay bounds it on the S.W. Surface gently uneven; soil fertile. Incorporated in 1773. It has considerable navigation & shipbuilding. The v. is at the head of navigation on Muscongus river, & contains a bank, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Lutheran,—& 600 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 10 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,661; 1850, 4,199.

WALDRINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area, 1,556 ac. Pop. 169.

WALDRON, p. o., Scott co., Ark.

WALDRON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Uckfield. Area, 6,218 ac. Pop. 1,106.

WALDSASSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Eger, 22 m. E.N.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,522. It has manufs. of cotton, linen, & woollen stuffs, & paper.

WALDSEE, a town of Wurtemburg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 32 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,570. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage, & a castle of the princes of Waldburg.—*Waldsee* is a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 20 m. W.S.W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,264.

WALDSTATTER-SEE. [Lucerne (Lake of).

WALDTHURN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 27 m. N.E. Amberg. Pop. 874.—*Waldsassmarkt* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 621.

WALDÜRN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., 30 m. W.S.W. Wurzburg. Pop. 3,136. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage, a castle, convent, & three annual fairs.

WALDWICK, p. o., Iowa county, Wis. Pop. 1850, 418.

WALENI, or VALENI, a small town of Wallachia, 50 m. N. Bucharest. Near it are beds of salt.

WALES, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 23 S.W. Augusta, 582 W. Surface level; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by a branch of Androscoggin r. It has a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 658; 1850, 612.

WALES, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 74 W.S.W. Boston, 374 W. A branch of Quinnebaug riv. issues from a considerable pond near its centre, and affords water power. Surface uneven; soil fertile in the valleys. The v., at the N. extremity of the above pond, at its outlet, contains a Baptist & a Methodist church, & 200 inhab. There are in the t. 2 satinet fac., emp. 50 persons; an edge tool fac., a cotton batting fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 686; 1850, 711.

WALES, p-t., Erie co., N. Y., 18 S.E. Buffalo, 272 W. Albany, 369 W. Surface undulating; soil gravelly & sandy loam, with some clay. Drained by Seneca r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., a pottery, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,987; 1850, 2,124.

WALES, p. t., St. Clair county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 189.

WALES, p-o., Ogle co., Ill.

WALES (PRINCIPALITY OF), a peninsular portion of S. Britain, on its W. side, between lat. 51° 23′ & 53° 26′ N., & lon. 2° 41′ & 5° 17′ W., having E. the English cos. Chester, Salop, Hereford, & Monmouth, & on other sides the Bristol & St. George's channels, & the Irish Sea.

COUNTIES.	Area in sq. m.	Population.			Inhab. Houses.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Anglesey	302	28,101	29,226	57,327	12,124
Brecon	749	31,314	30,160	61,474	12,221
Cardigan	693	32,961	37,835	70,796	14,978
Carmarthen	947	53,076	57,556	110,632	22,465
Carnarvon	579	42,978	44,892	87,870	18,005
Denbigh	663	46,768	45,875	92,643	19,124
Flint	289	34,452	33,704	68,156	14,041
Glamorgan	856	120,748	111,101	231,849	43,202
Merioneth	602	19,151	19,692	38,843	8,159
Montgomery	755	33,634	33,701	67,335	13,350
Pembroke	628	43,675	50,465	94,140	19,136
Radnor	425	12,693	12,023	24,716	4,614
Total	7,398	499,491	506,230	1,005,721	201,419

Of the above counties, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, & Montgomery, compose N. Wales; while S. Wales consists of the shires of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Radnor, & Pembroke. Except the island Anglesey, which has a level or undulating surface, nearly all Wales, especially its N. half, is mountainous. Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, is 3,557 ft. in height: Cader-Idris, Merionethshire, 3,550

feet; the Brecknock Beacon (S. Wales), 2,862 feet; & many summits rise to between 1,500 & 2,300 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Dee, Severn, Wye, Usk, Towy, Teify, Dovy, Conway, & Clwyd, the vales of some of which are very fertile. Lakes are insignificant; that of Bala, the largest, is only 8 m. in length. Principal inlets are, on the W. coast Carnarvon & Cardigan bays, St. Bride's bay, & Milford haven; on the S. Carmarthen & Swansea, separated by the peninsula of Gower, & on the N. the estuary of the Dee, & the harbors of Beaumaris & Holyhead. Principal headlands, Brach-y-Pwll & St. David's head. Agriculture is extremely backward. Barley & oats are the chief grains raised; the culture of potatoes & turnips is extending. Farms mostly small, averaging in S. Wales only from 50 to 60 acres, where, however, the tenantry are far better lodged than in the N. Large numbers of cattle are reared for the English markets. The number of sheep is estimated at 1,250,000, & the annual produce of wool at 10,000 packs. A hardy small breed of ponies is reared, especially in the cos. Montgomery & Merioneth. Mining industry is highly important. Iron, copper, lead, silver, slate, limestone, & in the S. large quantities of coal are raised, which last product is extensively exported, & used in large quantities on the spot for smelting both British & foreign ores. In 1840, South Wales had 132 furnaces in operation, consuming annually about 1,436,000 tons of coal, & producing 505,000 tons of iron; & N. Wales 12 furnaces, consuming 110,000 tons of coal, & producing 26,500 tons of iron. The principal iron works are at & around Merthyr-Tydvil, Tredegar, Aberdare, & Rhuabon; at Swansea, large quantities of American & other copper ores are reduced. Manufs. of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel & hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in N. Wales, where Welshpool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton manuf. has extended into some of the N. cos.; & in 1847, 1,860 hands were employed in woollen, cotton, flax, & silk factories. A manuf. of slate articles exists at Bangor. Trade principally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, & woollen goods. Principal ports, Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, & Beaumaris, besides which, Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, & Milford is a naval port, & the seat of a government dock-yard. Roads through the principality are now generally good; & in the S. are several short railroads, & a part of the Ellesmere canal. Wales is in the ecclesiastical prov. of Canterbury, & divided into the 4 bishoprics of Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, & St. Asaph. It contains 13 boroughs, besides contributory bors., each of which sends 1 mem. to H. of C., as does each of its cos. The aboriginal Celtic race still retains the Celtic language, & inhabits S. Wales; a mixture of Teutonic & Celtic, N. Wales. Wales was entitled *Britannia Secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads & stations in the country. It maintained a successful struggle against the Saxons, & was not wholly subdued by the Normans until 1282, since which era, the heir apparent of the English throne has always held the title of Prince of Wales. [Britain.]

WALES, a pa. of England, co. York, E. & W. Ridings, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 268.

WALES (NEW SOUTH), Australia. [New South Wales.]

WALESBY, two pas. of England.—I. county Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 2,580 ac. Pop. 331. It has an ancient church.—II. county Nottingham, 3 miles N.E. Ollerton. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 362.

WALES CENTRE, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

WALESKA, p. o., Floyd co., Ga.

WALESVILLE, v., Whitestown t., Oneida co., N. Y. It contains a church, a store, a woollen fac., 2 paper m., a clothiers' works, a grist m., & a few dwellings.

WALET, a town of Central Africa, cap. state Beroo, 260 m. W.S.W. Timbuctoo.

WALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Ross. Area, 4,241 ac. Pop. 1,217.

WALGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Wellingborough. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 136.

WALHAM GREEN, or ST. JOHN'S, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Fulham, a suburb of the metropolis, 5 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's, London.

WALHONDING, r., O., one of the main branches of Muskingum r., formed by the junction of Mohiccan & Vernon rivers. It receives Kilbuck cr. from the N., & joins Tuscarawas r., opposite to Coshocton. It was formerly called White Woman r.

WALHONDING, p-o., Coshocton co., O., 76 N.E. Columbus, 355 W.

WALINCOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambray. Pop. 2,602.

WALKENRIED, a market town of Brunswick, dist. & 20 m. S.W. Blankenberg, cap. circ., on the Wieda, with 570 inhabs., & an ancient abbey.

WALKER, county, Ga. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 630 sq. m. Drained by Chattooga r., flowing S.W. into Coosa r., & Chickamauga r., flowing N. into Tennessee r. The surface is uneven, and the soil in the valleys fertile. Crawfish spring, 12 m. N. of the C. H., affords water sufficient, where it issues from the hill, to float a small vessel, & 50 yards from this would float a large steamboat. It contains a large cavern. Capital, La Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $176,313; Ind. corn, 371,760 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 40,501; rice, 4,903 pounds; cotton, 359 bales;—1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $3,000; value of manufac. articles, $10,000;—49 churches; 41 sch., 984 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,572; 1850, 13,109.

WALKER, county, Ala. Situated centrally toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 828 sq. m. Drained by Sipsey river & its numerous branches, a branch of Black Warrior r. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys bordering the streams. Capital, Jasper. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $149,691; Ind. corn, 202,476 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 27,806; rice, 711 pounds; cotton, 592 bales:—5 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Cap. emp'd in manufactures, $9,135; value of manufactured articles, $22,799;—21 churches; 2 sch., 45 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,032; 1850, 5,124.

WALKER, county, Tex, Situated centrally toward the E. part of the state. Area, 1,000 sq. m. Drained by head sources of San Jacinto r., & by branches of Trinity r., which flows along its E. border. Surface hilly; soil on the bottom lands very fertile. Capital, Huntsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $175,356; Ind. corn, 102,475 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 17,590; cotton, 873 bales—2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—1 church; 2 academies, 91 pupils; 10 schools, 181 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,964.

WALKER, p-t., Centre co., Pa., 94 N.W. Harrisburg, 186 W. Surface diversified; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam. Drained by Little Fishing cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,180; 1850, 1,221.

WALKER, t., Huntingdon co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam. Bounded S. and E. by Rayston branch of Juniata riv. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,055; 1850, 1,108.

WALKER, t., Juniata co., Pa., on the left bank of Juniata r. Pop. 1840, 1,423; 1850, 1,493.

WALKER, p. o., Waukulla co., Flor.

WALKER, t., Kent county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 823.

WALKER, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 1,229.

WALKER, a township of England, co. Northumberland. Pop. 3,963.

WALKERINGHAM, a pa., England, co. Nottingham, 3¼ m. N.W. Gainsborough. Area, 3,000 ac. Pop. 608.

WALKERN, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 4 miles E.N.E. Stevenage. Area, 2,924 ac. Pop. 738.

WALKER'S, river & lake, Utah. The river rises in the Sierra Nevada, lat. 37° 50′, takes a N. course for about 90 m., when it turns abruptly to the S., & after a course of 20 m, enters Walker's lake, which is about 25 m. long, & 6 or 8 wide.

WALKER'S, p. o., Colleton dist., S. C.

WALKER'S, p. o., Crittendon co., Ky.

WALKER'S, p-o., Livingston co., Ky., 257 W.S.W. Frankfort, 789 W.

WALKER'S, p. o., McDonough co., Ill.

WALKER'S CHURCH, p-o., Appomattox co., Va., 86 S.W. by W. Richmond, 176 W.

WALKER'S GROVE, p-o., Fulton co., Ill., 7 S. Macomb.

WALKER'S MILLS, p-o., Alleghany co., Pa., 208 W. Harrisburg, 253 W.

WALKER'S NECK, p. o., Brown co., Ill.

WALKERSVILLE, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 81 N. W. Annapolis, 49 W.

WALKERSVILLE, p-v., Union co., N. C., 194 S. W. by W. Raleigh, 431 W.

WALKERTON, p-v., King & Queen co., Va., 40 N.E. Richmond, 128 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Mattapony r.

WALKERTOWN, p. o., Stokes co., N. C.

WALKERVILLE, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa., 103 N. Harrisburg, 218 W.

WALKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E Tavistock. Area, 10,540 ac. Pop. 751.

WALKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2¼ m. S.W. Beverley. Area, 3,460 ac. Pop. 699.

WALLABOUT, bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. The United States Navy Yard is on the S. side of it. (*See Brooklyn.*) Here the British prison-ship, the Jersey, was moored, in the revolutionary war, on board of which 11,500 American prisoners died, & were buried on the adjoining beach.

WALLACE, p. o., Chester co., Pa.

WALLACE, p. o., Harrison co., Va.

WALLACE, p-v., Jones co., Ga., 13 S.W. Milledgeville, 661 W. Situated on the road from Milledgeville to Macon.

WALLACE, p-v., Fountain co., Ia., 70 N.W. Indianapolis, 638 W.

WALLACE, p. o., Iowa co., Wis.

WALLACE, p. t., Perth co., Can. W., 70 N.W. Hamilton. The v. has a store & 50 inhab. Pop. of t. 1,000.

WALLACE, p-t., Cumberland co., N. S. Drained by Phillip, Rensheg, & Pugwash rivers, entering the Cumberland Strait on the N. It is a good agricultural township. The v. is on a bay of the same name, 6 m. from its entrance into the sea, has 3 churches, and 450 inhabitants.

WALLACE, a co. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, bordering Victoria colony, and surrounded by the cos. Wellesley, Beresford, Cowley, & Buccleugh. Surface mountainous, covered by the Australian Alps, and watered by head streams of the Murray.

WALLACEBURG, p. t., Lambton co., Can. W., 216 from Toronto, at the forks of Sydenham r. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, a steam mill, & 600 inhab.

WALLACE CREEK, p. o., Independence county, Ark. Pop. of t. 480.

WALLACE'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Anderson co., Tenn.

WALLACETOWN, p-v., Dunwich t., Elgin co., Can. W. Has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, & 100 inhab.

WALLACE-TOWN, a modern & populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland, immediately W. Newton, & separated from the royal burgh by the river Ayr.

WALLACEVILLE, p. o., Venango co., Pa.

WALLACHIA, principality. [WALACHIA.]

WALLAJABAD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 14 m. N.W. Chingleput, with some extensive military cantonments.

WALLAMETTE, or WILLAMETTE, a river of Oregon, after a N. course of 200 miles, joins the Columbia river opposite Fort Vancouver, & 70 m. from the Pacific Ocean. It flows through a fertile country interspersed with woods, & 40 m. from its mouth is 350 feet wide, has an abrupt fall of 20 feet, and a valuable salmon fishery. At its junction with the Columbia, the Wallamette is ½ m. in width. It is subject to sudden risings, sometimes to 30 feet above its ordinary level.

WALLAROBBA, a vill. of New South Wales, E. Australia, county Durham, 12 miles N.W. Clarence, in a fine grazing district, between Paterson & William rivers.

WALLA WALLA, river, Washington terr., rises in the Blue Mountains, Oregon, flows in a N.W. & W. direction, & enters the Columbia just below Fort Walla Walla.

WALLAZEY, a pa. of England, co. & 20 m. N.E. Chester. Area, 17,775 ac. Pop. 8,339.

WALL-BOTTLE, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 782.

WALLDENS RIDGE, p. o., Marion co., Tenn.

WALLDITCH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Bridport. Area, 410 ac. Pop. 191.

WALLDORF, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality & 4 m. N. Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 1,500.—*Walldurn* is a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, in a wild country, 15 m. S.W. Wertheim. Pop. 3,136.

WALLED LAKE, p-o., Novi t., Oakland co., Mich., 28 N.W. Detroit, 504 W. The lake lies on the N. border of the t., & its outlet forms the W. branch of Rouge r.

WALLENDORF (Hung. *Olaszi*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, 12 m. S.E. Leutschau. Pop. 3,000.—*Wallenfels* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 m. E.N.E Kronach. Pop. 1,121.

WALLENSTADT, a lake & small town of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall; the lake 11 m. in length, by 2 m. across, 9 m. S.E. the Lake of Zurich, with which it is connected by the Linth canal. Height above the sea, 1,385 feet; average depth, 500 feet. Shores mountainous & grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. It receives the rivers Linth & Seez. The town Wallenstadt, at its E. extremity, pop. 1,800, is a depôt for the transit trade between Germany & Italy.

WALLER, p. o., Ross co., O.

WALLERN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 30 m. S.S.W. Pisek. Pop. 2,069.

WALLERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,122.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. S.S.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,950. It has a castle, the residence of the princess Oettingen-Wallerstein.—*Walhausen* is a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Helme, 4 miles W. Sangerhausen. Pop. 1,055.

WALLINGFORD, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 71 S.S.W. Montpelier, 452 W. Surface uneven, & in the E. part mountainous; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Drained by Otter Creek r., & its branch Mill r. It has several ponds, one of which, in its S.E. part, covers 350 acres. There are 4 churches in the t. The v. is on Otter creek in the N. part, & contains several stores, mechanic shops, & dwellings. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,608; 1850, 1,688.

WALLINGFORD, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 24 S. by W. Hartford, 313 W. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Quinnipiac r., which affords water power. The v. at the centre contains 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Episcopal. There are two other small manufacturing villages, where Britannia, tin ware, and wood screws are extensively manufac. The r. r. from New Haven to Hartford passes through the town. It has 2 woollen fac., a tool fac., a button fac., 2 fac. of Britannia goods, a tannery, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,204; 1850, 2,595.

WALLINGFORD, p. o., Will co., Ill.

WALLINGFORD, a parl. & munic. bor. town, & pa. of England, chiefly in co. Berks, on rt. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 arches, with 4 draw-bridges, 12¼ m. N.W. Reading. Pop. of parl. borough, comprising also some parishes in the co. Oxford, 1831, 8,964. The town has 3 churches, a town hall, market house, small jail, various dissenting chapels, several schools, almshouses, & on its N. side are the traces of a castle demolished in 1653. It has some trade in malt, corn, & flour, & communicates by canals with Bath, Bristol, & the central parts of England. The bor. sends a mem. to H. of C. It confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Banbury. The Wallingford-Road station of the Great Western r. r., 3 m. from the town, is 47¼ m. N.W. London.

WALLING'S FERRY, p. o., Rusk co., Tex.

WALLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. E. Baldock. Area, 1,950 ac. Pop. 254. The church is an ancient building.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Downham. Area, 1,460 ac. Pop. 58.—III. a hamlet, co. Surrey, 3 m. W.N.W. Croydon. Pop. 881.

WALLIS, a canton of Switzerland. [VALAIS.]—(*Creek*), New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, flows N., dividing the bors. E. & W. Maitland, & joins the river Hunter.—(*Island*), same co., in Port-Hunter, opposite Fullarton Cove, lat. 10° 51′ S., lon. 142° 4′ E.—Pacific Ocean, Friendly Isls.—(*Lake*), New South Wales, co. Gloucester, bordering the coast, near Cape Hawke. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m.

WALLIS ISLAND (*Ua*), the principal of a group in S. Pacific. Lat. 13° 24′ S., lon. 176° 10′ W.

WALLKILL, r., rises in Sussex co., N. J., & flowing N.N.E. into New York, & passing through Orange & Ulster counties, after receiving Shawangunk cr. on the W. side, it unites with Rondout kill, on the W. border of Esopus. It affords extensive water power.

WALLKILL, t., Orange co., N. Y., 22 W. Newburgh. Surface undulating & hilly; soil gravelly and clay loam. Drained by Shawangunk cr. & Wallkill r. It contains Middletown & Mechanicsville villages, & has 4 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 4 grist m., 13 saw m., a pottery, an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,268; 1850, 4,992.

WALLONIA, p-v., Trigg co., Ky., 234 S.W. Frankfort, 761 W. Situated on the E. side of Muddy fork of Little r.

WALLOOMSACK r., Vt., is formed by the union of several streams in Bennington, and flowing W. unites with Hoosic r., in Hoosic t., Rensselaer co., N. Y. It affords good water power.

WALLOOMSACK, sta., Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Troy & Bennington r. r., 28 m. from Troy, near the crossing of the Walloomsack.

WALLOOSTOOK, river, Maine, rises in several branches in the highlands dividing the waters of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, & pursues a N.W. direction until joined by the St. Francis, where it forms the St. John's river.

WALLOP, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Nether*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Area, 7,201 ac. Pop. 952.—II. (*Over*), 5 m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Area, 4,631 ac. Pop. 555.

WALLS and FLOTA, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the S. half of the island Hoy, with the islands Flota, Fara, Cava, & Gransay. Pop. 1,667.

WALLS and SANDNESS, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising the most W. part of the Shetland mainland, & the islands Foula, Linga, Papa-Stour, & Vaila. Pop. 2,442.

WALLSEND, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4 m. E.N.E. Newcastle, & intersected by the Newcastle & Shields railroad. Area, 2,787 ac. Pop. 5,721, chiefly engaged in collieries, but partly in limekilns, manufs. of copperas & earthenwares, & in shipbuilding. The vill. is large & well built. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, & upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.

WALL'S STORE, p. o., Amitie co., Wis.

WALLSTADT (GROSS & KLEIN), two contiguous market towns of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 miles W.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. of former, 1,317, & of latter, 1,805.

WALLSVILLE, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa., 154 N.E. Harrisburg, 260 W.

WALL-TOWN, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, & supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Vindolana*.

WALMER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast, 1 m. S.S.W. Deal, in the bor. of which it is comprised. Area, 1,079 ac. Pop. 2,616. The vill. Upper Walmer adjoins Deal, & separated from it on the S.E., is Lower Walmer, on rising ground near the shore, containing the church, partly of Norman architecture, some good residences, & marine vills., & resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer castle, built by Henry VIII., now fitted up for the use of the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-ports, & the frequent residence of the Duke of Wellington in that official capacity.

WALMERSLEY, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. & 1¼ m. N. Bury. Pop. 4,562.

WALMESGATE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area, 920 ac. Pop. 79.

WALNEY ISLAND, a chapelry of England, forming the most W. land of the co. Lancaster, between Morecambe bay & the estuary of the Duddon, & insulated at high water, pa. Dalton-in-Furness, 4 m. S.W. Dalton. Pop. 335. Length of island N. to S. 9 m., average breadth 1 m. At its S. extremity, is a lighthouse, rising to 70 feet above the sea, in lat. 54° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 3° 10′ 5″ W.; and near this the "Pile of Fowdrey," a castle formerly of great strength, erected in 1327 for the protection of the harbor.

WALNFORD, p. o., Monmouth co., N. J.

WALNUT, p-o., Juniata co., Pa., 51 N.W. Harrisburg, 142 W.

WALNUT, t., Fairfield co., O. The Ohio canal passes through it. It contains the villages of New Salem & Millersport. Pop. 1840, 2,096; 1850, 2,130.

WALNUT, t., Gallia co., O. Organized in 1819. The natural growth was extensively walnut. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 636; 1850, 905.

WALNUT, t., Holmes co., O. Drained by S. branch of Sugar cr. It has a flouring m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,099; 1850, 1,452.

WALNUT, t., Pickaway co., O. Scioto riv. bounds it on the N.W. Pop. 1840, 1,798; 1850, 1,840.

WALNUT, t., Montgomery co., Ia. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 8 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 813; 1850, 1,059.

WALNUT, p. t., Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 717.

WALNUT, t., Phillips co., Ark. It has 4 grist m. Pop. 1850, 541.

WALNUT BEND, p. o., Phillips co., Ark.

WALNUT BOTTOM, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.

WALNUT BOTTOM, p. o., Henderson co., Ky.

WALNUT CAMP, p-o., Poinsett co., Ark., 130 E. Little Rock, 975 W.

WALNUT COVE, p. o., Stokes co., N. C.

WALNUT, creek, O., rises on the borders of Licking & Fairfield counties, & flowing 30 m. S.W. falls into Scioto r., 6 m. above Circleville.

WALNUT CREEK, p. o., Buncombe co., N. C.

WALNUT CREEK, p. o., Holmes co., O. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,077.

WALNUT CREEK, p. o., Grant co., Ia.

WALNUT CREEK, p. o., Claiborne pa., La.

WALNUT FLAT, p-o., Lincoln co., Ky., 58 S.S.E. Frankfort, 571 W.

WALNUT FOREST, p-o., Greene co., Mo., 150 S.S. W. Jefferson City, 1,065 W.

WALNUT FORK, p-o., Jones co., Iowa.

WALNUT FORK, p. o., Newton co., Ark.

WALNUT GROVE, p-o., Morris co., N. J., 58 N. Trenton, 230 W.

WALNUT GROVE, p-o., Kanawha co., Va., 333 W. N.W. Richmond, 370 W.

WALNUT GROVE, p-o., Orange co., N. C., 48 N. W. Raleigh, 266 W.

WALNUT GROVE, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 106 N.W. Columbia, 481 W.

WALNUT GROVE, p. o., Walton co., Ga.

WALNUT GROVE, p. o., Blount co., Ala.

WALNUT GROVE, p. o., Knox co., Ill.

WALNUT GROVE, p. o., Scott co., Iowa.

WALNUT GROVE, p-o., Overton co., Tenn.

WALNUT GROVE, p. o., Independence co., Ark.

WALNUT HILL, p-o., Lee co., Va., 410 W. by S. Richmond, 478 W.

WALNUT HILL, p-o., Franklin co., Ga.

WALNUT HILL, p-o., Hamilton co., O., 117 S.W. Columbus, 490 W.

WALNUT HILL, p. o., Fayette co., Ky.

WALNUT HILL, p-o., Marion co., Ill., 114 S.S.E. Springfield, 775 W.

WALNUT HILL, p. o., Buchanan co., Mo.

WALNUT HILL, p. o., Rapides pa., La.

WALNUT HILL, p-o., Lafayette co., Ark.

WALNUT HILL, p. o., Panola co., Tex.

WALNUT LANE, p-o., Surry co., N. C., 154 W.S. W. Raleigh, 360 W.

WALNUT LANE, p. o., Yadkin c., N. C.

WALNUT PEAK, p. o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

WALNUT POST, p. o., Lauderdale co., Tenn.

WALNUT RIDGE, p-o., Washington co., Ia., 86 S. Indianapolis, 607 W.

WALNUT RIDGE, p. o., Phillips co., Ark.

WALNUT SPRINGS, p. o., Greene co., Wis.

WALNUT VALLEY, p-o., Warren co., N. J., 70 N. Trenton, 225 W.

WALNUT VALLEY, p-o., Madison co., Ky.

WALNUT VALLEY, p. o., Marion co., Tenn.

WALPACK, t., Sussex co., N. J., 91 N.N.W. Trenton, 248 W. One half the surface is covered by Blue mountain, between which and Delaware riv. on its W. border, the soil is a fertile calcareous loam & alluvion. Drained by Flatkill cr., which flows into Delaware r. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 728; 1850, 783.

WALPOLE, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 63 S.W. by W. Concord, 444 W. The surface is uneven; soil fertile, particularly along Connecticut r., which bounds it

on the W. Drained by Cold riv. Fall mntn., towards its S.E. part, is elevated 750 feet above the level of Connecticut river. The v. is pleasantly situated at the foot of this hill or mountain, on an elevated plain, and contains a Congregational church, & a considerable number of dwellings, many of them large and handsome. On Coldwater r., 3 m. N.E., is a flourishing manufacturing v. Bellows falls in Connecticut r., in the N.W. part of the t., are a curiosity. (*See Bellows Falls.*) The river is very much compressed, & without much perpendicular fall, it rushes impetuously through a chasm, descending 42 feet in the course of half a mile. A bridge here crosses the r. to Rockingham, Vt., in which t. is the canal around the falls. At the falls in Walpole is a small v., called Drewsville. Another bridge crosses from the principal village to Westminster, Vt. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen factories, 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,015; 1850, 2,034.

WALPOLE, p-t., Norfolk co., Mass., 21 S.W. Boston, 427 W. Surface rough; soil fertile. Drained by Neponset r. & its branches, which afford water power. It has 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 3 cotton factories, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,491; 1850, 1,929.

WALPOLE, p. o., Hancock co., Ia.

WALPOLE, t. Haldimand co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,583.

WALPOLE EAST, p-o., Walpole t., Norfolk co., Mass., 19 S.W. Boston, 426 W.

WALPOLE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Halesworth. Area, 1,750 ac. Pop. 503.—II. (*St. Andrew*), co. Norfolk, 7½ miles W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area, 3,494 ac. Pop. 737.—III. (*St. Peter*), same co., 7½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area, 6,982 ac. Pop. 1,861. It has a handsome church, built in the reign of Henry VI.

WALPOLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 40′ S., lon. 169° 2′ E.

WALSALL, a parl. & munic. bor. town, & pa. of England, co. Stafford, on an eminence beside the Tame, & on a branch of the London & N.W. r. r., 8 m. N.N. W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 8,182 ac. Pop. 1851, 26,822. Pop. of parl. bor. 25,680. The town has a handsome new church in a commanding situation; St. Paul's chapel; two Roman Catholic, and various other chapels; an old town-hall and jail; a grammar-school, annual rev. 80*l.*; alms-houses, national blue-coat and other schools; subscription & news-rooms. Saddlers' & coachmakers' ironmongery, & dom. iron utensils, are the staple articles of trade; and it has several brass & iron foundries, extensive coal & lime works, & a considerable trade in malt. The town was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, & was a royal demense at the Conquest. It is a polling place for co., & sends one member to H. of Com. *Walsall Foreign* is a township, comprising that part of the pa. beyond the munic. boundary. Pop. 13,457.

WALSCHIED, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,783. —*Walscheidt* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, circ., & 6 m. N. Sarrebrück.

WALSDEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Rochdale, 10 m. E. Haslingden, on the Lancashire & Yorkshire r. r. Pop. 3,383.

WALSER'S MILL, p. o., Davidson co., N. C.

WALSHAM (NORTH), a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Walsham, 6 m. from the E. coast, & 14 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area of pa. 4,252 ac. Pop. 2,911. The town consists chiefly of 3 streets, diverging from a centre. It has a grammar school, in which Lord Nelson received a part of his education, several minor charities, a theatre, &c. In the pa. are extensive water mills, & 1 mile S. the town is a stone cross, erected to commemorate a victory of Bishop Spencer & others over a band of rebels in 1381.—II. (*South*), a vill. and dist., 11 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth; the dist. comprising two pas. with an area of 3,149 ac. Pop. 689.—III. (*in the Willows*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. Ixworth. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,297.

WALSHVILLE, p. o., Pitt co., N. C.

WALSINGHAM, t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,090.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE or NEW), a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Stiffkey, 5 m. S. E. Wells. Area of pa. 860 ac. Pop. 1,207.—II. (*Great* or *Old*), a pa. 1 m. N.E. New Walsingham. Area, 2,170 ac. Pop. 476.

WALSOKEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N.E. Wisbeach, with a station on a branch of the East Anglian r. r. Area, 4,656 ac. Pop. 2,740.

WALSRODE, a town of Hanover, land-dr. & 45 m. S. W. Lunenburg, on the Böhme. Pop. 2,661, who manufacture woollen cloth, straw hats, paper, & chicory.

WALSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6 m. N. Biggar. Area, 3,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 497, of whom 101 are in the vill. Walston, besides which it contains the vill. Elsridgehill.

WALTENBERG (Hung. *Zilah*), a market town of Transylvania, county Szolnok, 59 m. N.W. Klausenbourg. Pop. 8,450, mostly agricultural.

WALTERBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Colleton dist., S. C., 99 Columbia, 605 W. Situated on a branch of Ashepoo r., & contains a court house, an Episcopal church, & 500 inhabitants.

WALTERSDORF, several vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 m. W. Zittau. Pop. 1,470.—II. circ. Zwickau, S. Freiburg. —III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 40 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,380.—IV. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 38 miles S. Berlin—V. E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg.—VI. grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. E.S.E. Weyda.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, princip. & 7 m. W.S.W. Gotha, on the Bodewasser. Pop. 3,148.

WALTERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 1,241 ac. Pop. 147.

WALTHAM, p-t., Hancock co., Me. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 321; 1850, 304.

WALTHAM, t., Addison co., Vt., 24 S. Burlington, 9 N.W. Middlebury. Surface elevated and uneven: soil fertile, particularly along Otter Creek r., which bounds it on the W. Buck mountain, near its centre, commands an extensive prospect. It has 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 283; 1850, 270.

WALTHAM, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 10 W. by N. Boston, 430 W. Surface level; soil sandy, fertile along the streams. Drained by Charles r., which affords water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the Fitchburg railroad, & contains 6 churches.—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist.—a bank, and 2,000 inhabs. The houses are many of them elegant, & beautifully ornamented with shrubbery. There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 7 boot & shoe fac., an iron foundry, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,504; 1850, 4,464.

WALTHAM, p-o., La Salle co. Ill. Pop. of t. 168.

WALTHAM, t., Ottawa county, Canada E. Pop. 184.

WALTHAM, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire railroad. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 782.—II. (*Bright*), co. Berks, 5 miles W.S.W. E. Ilsley. Area, 2,210 acres. Pop. 441.—III. (*Cold*), [COLD WALTHAM.]—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area, 7,335 acres. Pop. 2,335.—V. (*Little*), same co., 4 m. N. Chelmsford. Area, 2,227 ac. Pop. 651. —VI. (*North*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,938 ac. Pop. 506.—VII. (*On the Wolds*), co. Leicester, with a vill., formerly a market town, 5 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 732.—VIII. (*St. Laurence*), co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Maidenhead. Area, 3,468 ac. Pop. 783. The Romans had a station on Castle-acre, in the neighborhood.—IX. (*Temple*), county Kent, hundred of Bridge & Petham, adjoining Petham. Area, 3,215 ac. Pop. 576.—X. (*Upper*), co. Sussex, 5¾ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area, 1,245 ac. Pop. 67.—XI. (*White*, or *Abbas*), co. Berks, 3¼ m. S.W. Maidenhead. Area, 2,576 ac. Pop. 988.—XII. (*West*), a hamlet, co. Essex. [WALTHAM CROSS.]

WALTHAM-ABBEY, or HOLY-CROSS, a market town & pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, amidst fine pastures, 13 m. N.N.E. London. Area of pa. 10,876 acres. Pop. 1851, 4,303; do. of the t. 2,329. The town is large. The church, partly a portion of a famous abbey, founded in the time of Canute, and restored by Harold II., is one of the earliest specimens of Norman architecture in England. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning 4 powder-mills belonging to the government. Waltham has also corn & silk mills, a pin factory, & malt kilns. At Enfield-

lock, 2 m. S., the gov. has a factory supplying annually about 10,000 percussion muskets.

WALTHAM (BISHOP'S), a market town & pa. of England, co. & 15 m. E.N.E. Southampton, on the road between Portsmouth & Winchester. Area of pa. 5,020 ac. Pop. 2,193. It is neatly built, & on its S. side are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Winchester.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a hamlet of Engl., co. Herts, pa. Cheshunt, on the W. side of the river Lea, 1½ m. W.S.W. Waltham Abbey, & deriving its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting-places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., on its way to London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Lea, which is here navigable, 7 m. N.N.E. London. Area, 4,436 ac. Pop. 4,953. The vill. is chiefly inhabited by wealthy merchants of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping-Forest.

WALTHOURSVILLE, p-v., Liberty co., Ga., 204 S.E. Milledgeville, 708 W. It contains a church, an academy, & 250 inhabs.

WALTIER, a marit. vill. of British India, presid. Madras, district and 3½ miles from Vizagapatam, and the actual residence of the British authorities of that station.

WALTON, county, Ga. Situated N. of the centre of the state. Area, 320 sq. m. Drained by the head waters of Ocmulgee & Oconee rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Monroe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $335,323; Ind. corn, 426,516 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 103,178; rice, 7,280 pounds; cotton, 5,599 bales;—13 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 11 persons emp. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $45,735; value of manufactured articles, 124,002;—32 churches; 4 acad., 160 pupils; 25 schools, 680 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,209; 1850, 10,821.

WALTON, county, Flor. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,224 sq. m. Choctawhatchee river bounds it on the E., & Choctawhatchee bay on the S. Drained by Yellow water r., & Shoal r. & its branches, & White, Alequa, & other crs. The last is navigable 15 m. from the bay. Surface level; soil fertile, particularly in the N. part. Capital, Euchee Anna. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $55,532; rice, 600 pounds produced; sugar, 8 hhds; cotton, 60 bales; molasses, 2,400 gals.;—3 churches; 1 acad., 35 pupils; 1 sch., 25 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,491; 1850, 1,817.

WALTON, p-t., Delaware co., N. Y., 97 S.W. Albany, 321 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by the W. branch of Delaware r. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on Delaware r., & contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Episcopal church, 6 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a clothiers' works, a tannery, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 grist m., 13 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,846; 1850, 2,271.

WALTON, p-o., Kanawha co., Va.

WALTON, p-o., Newberry dist., S. C.

WALTON, t., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 116; 1850, 464.

WALTON, p-o., Boone co., Ky., 55 N. Frankfort.

WALTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 3 miles N. Brampton, & containing the tnships. High & Low Walton. Area, 3,592 ac. Pop. 455. The pa. contains Castlesteads, or Cambeck-fort, a ruin surrounded by a grove of oaks.—II. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 10 miles S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,988 acres. Pop. 897. Here was formerly a castle of Roman origin.—III. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 757 ac. Pop. 95.—IV. co. and ainsty York, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Wetherby. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 245. It has a handsome church.—V. (*Cardiff*), co. Glo'ster, 1 m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area, 650 ac. Pop. 60.—VI. (*East*), co. Norfork, 6½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area, 2,659 ac. Pop. 202.—VII. (*East*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Area, 1,806 ac. Pop. 279.—VIII. (*on-Gordano*), co. Somerset, 10 m. W. Bristol. Area, 1,315 ac. Pop. 225.—IX. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Lancaster, 3 m. N.E. Liverpool. Area, 29,233 acres. Pop. 46,302, partly engaged in cotton manufs. It has several endowed schools & mansions, belonging to Liverpool merchants.—X. co. Surrey, 4½ miles S.S.E. Epsom, near the summit of Box-hill. Area, 2,592 ac. Pop. 426.—XI. (*on Soken*), co. Essex, on the coast, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area, 3,269 ac. Pop. 729. The vill. is resorted to as a watering-place, & has a handsome terrace, hotel, & jetty. On the Naze is a brick tower, 80 feet in height, forming a seamark. The ancient church was submerged in the sea.—XII. (*on-Trent*), co. Derby, 4 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area, 2,309 ac. Pop. 445.—XIII. (*West*), co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.N.E. Wisbeach. Area, 5,219 ac. Pop. 999.—XIV. (*West*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on St. Bride's Bay, 7 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. Area, 1,408 acres. Pop. 518.—XV. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E. Loughborough. Area, 1,720 ac. Pop. 260.—XVI. (*Wood*), co. & 6 m. W.N. W. Huntingdon. Area, 3,718 ac. Pop. 380.—XVII. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. & 2 miles S.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 940.—XVIII. a hamlet, co. Leicester, pa. Knaptoft, 4 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,240 ac. Pop. 647.—XIX. (*Le Dale*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, on a height beside the Derwent, near the Wyre & Preston railroad, 2 m. S.S.E. Preston. Area, 4,630 ac. Pop. 6,855, chiefly engaged in cotton manufs.—XX. (*Inferior & Superior*), tnships., co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey & Irwell canal, 2 m. S.S.W. Warrington. Pop. 578.—XXI. a pa., co. Somerset. Area, 2,502 acres. Pop. 768.

WALTONHAM, p-v., St. Louis co., Mo., 9 N.W. St. Louis, 121 E. by N. Jefferson City, 817 W. It contains 50 inhabs.

WALTONS FORD, p-o., Habersham co., Ga.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the London & S.W. railroad, 17 m. W.S.W. London. Area, 6,834 ac. Pop. 2,881. The church has some fine monuments; & in the pa. are many elegant villas & seats, including Apps-court, on the site of a mansion of Cardinal Wolsey; Pain's Hill, with fine grounds; Oatlands, the seat of the late Duke of York. At the vill. Hersham, Lilly the astrologer died in 1681. On St. George's Hill are traces of an ancient camp.

WALTS MILLS, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

WALTZ, t., Wabash co., Ia. Pop. 1,856.

WALVISCH, or WALFISCH BAY, a harbor of S. Africa, extending along its W. coast for 20 m., terminated S.ward by Pelican Point, in lat. 22° 52′ 5″ S., lon. 14° 27′ E., & frequented by whaling vessels (whence its name).

WALWORTH, county, Wis. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. The surface is level, consisting of timbered & prairie land; soil very fertile. Drained by Turtle r. & its branches, and by branches of Fox r., one of which issues from Geneva lake in its S. part. Capital, Elkhorn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $503,786; wheat, 655,704 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 215,242; oats, 387,059; potatoes, 100,437;—10 flouring & grist m., 12 saw m.; 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—22 churches; 104 schools, 5,140 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,611; 1850, 17,862.

WALWORTH, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 18 N.W. Lyons, 205 W. Albany, 362 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained in the N. part by streams flowing into Lake Ontario, & in the S. by tributaries of Mud cr., a branch of Clyde river. The v. contains a Baptist & a Methodist church, 3 stores, a tannery, & 200 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,734; 1850, 1,981.

WALWORTH, p-t., Walworth co., Wis., 69 S.E. Madison, 778 W. Surface diversified, some fertile prairie land. Pop. 1840, 226; 1850, 987.

WALWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Surry, pa. Newington-Butts, a suburb of the metropolis, 2½ m. S. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 23,299.

WALWYN'S-CASTLE, a pa of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Haverford-West. Area, 2,904 acres. Pop. 353.

WAMBRECHIES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 4 miles N. Lille. Pop. 3,542.

WAMBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Chard. Area, 1,857 ac. Pop. 245.

WAMPHRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Wamphray, an affl. of the Annan, with a station on the Caledonian railroad, 6 m. S.E. Beattock. Area, about 12,000 ac. Pop. 523.

WAMPSVILLE, p-v., Lenox t., Madison co., N. Y. 125 W. Albany, 362 W. Situated on the W. side of Cowasalon cr., & on the Central r. r., it contains a Presbyterian church, 4 stores, & 300 inhabs.

WANAS, a town of Sweden, lan Linkoping, with an important fortress at the mouth of the canal of Gotha, in Lake Wettern.

WANAURI, r., a small stream entering the left bank of the Missouri river.

WANBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Area, 4,140 ac. Pop. 954.

WANCONDA, p-v., Lake co., Ill., 200 N. by E. Springfield.

WANDERSLEBEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 12 m. S.W. Erfurt, cap. a small district surrounded by Saxe Gotha. Pop. 1,025.

WANDIPOOR, a town of Bootan, 18 m. E. Tassisudon, on an isolated rock, & having many ecclesiastical establishments.

WANDIWASH, a town of British India, presid. & 58 m. S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot. Here, in 1760, the French were defeated by the British.

WANDRE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 4 m. E.N.E. Liege. Pop. 2,000.

WANDSBEK, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg, on the Wands. Pop. 4,200. It has a royal castle & park, & 4 well frequented annual fairs. It is a favorite summer resort of the merchants of Hamburg.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. & large vill. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wandle, near its mouth in the Thames, on the S.W. railroad, 5 m. S.W. London. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 7,614. The vill. on & between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bolting cloths, vinegar, white lead, & other chemical products, distilleries, calico-printing, & iron works, linseed oil, flour, & other m., wrought by water-power. A tram-road, formed between it & Croydon, at the commencement of this century, at a cost of 60,000*l.*, has long proved totally useless. Around the vill. are many handsome detached mansions.

WANEKUNA, p-o., Winnebago co., Wis.

WANFRIED, a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., on the Werra, 5 m. E. Eschwege. Pop. 2,045.

WANGANUI, a river of N. Zealand, N. island, enters the ocean on its W. coast, 60 m. S.E. New Plymouth. On it is the vill. Petre.

WANGARI, WANGARURU, & WANGAROA, 3 bays of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North Island, & respectively 65, 110, & 140 m. N.N.W. Auckland.—Wangaroa is also a harbor and river 53 miles S. Auckland.

WANGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist. on the Ober-Argen, 50 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,456.—II. a town of Switzerland, cap. Bern, on the Aar, 5 m. W. Aarwangen. Pop. 1,710.

WANGERIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,450.

WANGEROOG, WANGEROGE, an island of N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, in the N. Sea, off the estuary of the Jahde & Weser. Latitude of lighthouse 53° 47′ 6″ N., lon. 7° 51′ 5″ E. Pop. 250. It has extensive oyster beds.

WANGFORD, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. N.W. Southwold. Area, 2,593 ac. Pop. 814.—II. 3¼ m. S.W. Brandon Ferry. Area, 3,252 ac. Pop. 33.

WANKANEER, a town of India, Baroda dom., peninsula Guzerat, 70 m. N.N.E. Joonaghur.

WANLIP, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S.S.E. Mount Sorrel. Area, 952 ac. Pop. 137.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock rivulet, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Sanquhar, & 1,380 feet above the sea. Pop. 872, employed in mines belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which yields chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The neat vill., on a hill-side, amidst fine mountain scenery, has a new church, and a miners' library of a superior character.

WANSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 23 m. E.S.E. Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 1,570.

WANSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough branch of the London & N.W. railroad, 7 miles W. Peterborough. Area, 469 ac. Pop. 184.

WANSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Roding, 6 m. N.E. London. Area, 2,004 ac. Pop. 2,207. It has an orphan asylum, founded in 1841.

WANSTROW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Bruton. Area, 2,054 ac. Pop. 471.

WANTAGE, t., Sussex co., N. J. Bounded N. by the state of New York. Surface rolling on the E., mountainous & hilly on the W.; soil a fertile calcareous loam. Drained by Deep Clove river & Papakating cr., which unite & flow into Walkill river. Along the Walkill is a margin of Swamp, known as the Drowned Lands. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 10 grist m., 8 saw m., an academy, 22 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,908; 1850, 3,954. (See *Beckettown.*)

WANTAGE, a pa. & market town of England, co. Berks, in the vale of the White horse, on a branch of the Ock, & of the Wilts & Berks canal, 8 miles S. the Great Western r. r., 21 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area of pa. 7,530 ac. Pop. 5,580; do. of the t. 2,951. The town has a handsome cruciform church, almshouses, & other charities, some manufs. of sacking, twine, & coarse cloths, & an active trade in malt & corn. Here, in 849, Alfred the Great was born, & a festival commemorating the 1000th year since his birth, was held 25th October, 1849.

WANTISDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 miles W.N.W. Oxford. Area, 2,126 ac. Pop. 167.

WANTUNG (NORTH & SOUTH), two islets in the Canton river, China, between the islands Anunghoy & Ty cock-tow, the former strongly fortified by a Chinese, and the latter temporarily by the British, in the late war.

WANTZENAU (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,343.

WANZLEBEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 miles S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Pop. 3,010.

WAPAKONETTA, p-v., capital of Auglaize co., O., 101 N.W. Columbus, 484 W. It was founded by the Indians, & was situated near the centre of a large reservation of the Shawnee tribe. It is now settled entirely by the whites, & contains a court-house, 3 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 or 4 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabs.

WAPENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Southam. Area, 1,550 acres. Pop. 271.

WAPLEY, a pa. of England county Gloucester, 2 miles S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 2,440 acres. Pop. 305.

WAPPELLO, county, Iowa, in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained centrally by Des Moines r. Surface undulating. Soil fertile. Capital, Ottumwa. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $182,448; wheat, 53,169 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 589,395; oats, 72,495; wool, 24,588;—5 grist m., 4 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $16,460; value of manufactured articles $28,327;—2 churches; 46 schools, 1,567 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1850, 8,471.

WAPPELO, p-v., capital of Louisa co., Iowa, 42 S. E. Iowa city. It is situated on the right bank of Iowa r., & on the site of Wappelo Village. A chief of the Fox Indians, of that name, resided here until the summer of 1836. It is regularly laid out with streets and squares, & contains a court-house, a Methodist church, 6 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 336 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 937.

WAPPENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area, 2,980 acres. Pop. 599.

WAPPINGERS, creek, N. Y., rises in Dutchess co., & enters Hudson r. below the v. of New Hamburg. It affords good water power.

WAPPING, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2 miles E.S.E. St. Paul's, London, & forming a suburb of the metropolis, bordering the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, & the entrances from the Thames to the London docks. Area, 38 ac. Pop. 4,198. It is comprised in the metropolitan borough Tower-Hamlets.

WAPPINGERS CREEK, p-v., Fishkill t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 78 S. Albany, 294 W., has an Episcopal church & 200 inhabs.

WAPPINGERS FALLS, p-o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

WAPSANONOCK, t., Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 477.

WAQUOID, p-o., Barnstable co., Mass.

WARA, a town of Central Africa, state Bergoo, 250 m. W.S.W. Kobbe.

WARANGOL, or WARANGUL, a city of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 87 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

WARASDIN (Hung. *Varasd*), a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, cap. dist., on the Drave, 28 miles N. N.E. Agram. Pop. 9,151. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manufactures of stonewares, silks, tobacco, & vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths, & extensive vineyards. Pop. of dist. 1850, 204,624.

WARBERG, a seaport town of S. Sweden, læn, & 36 m. N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. Pop. 1,691. Its harbor is safe & convenient. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

WARBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. N. N.E. Hailsham. Area, 5,763 ac. Pop. 1,509.

WARBLINGTON, a pa. of England, county Hants, near the border of Sussex, 1 m. S.E. Havant. Area, 3,848 ac. Pop. 2,302. It has an ancient church, & picturesque ruins of a castle.

WARBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. N. Wallingford. Area, 1,673 ac. Pop. 729.

WARBOYS, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 4 m. S. S.E. Ramsay. Area, 8,100 ac. Pop. 1,996.

WARBSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7¼ m. N.E. Camelford. Area, 4,104 ac. Pop. 470.

WARBURG, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 57 m. S.S.E. Minden, cap. circ., on the Diemel. Pop. 3,500. It has manufactures of linens and tobacco.

WARBURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 6 m. E. Warrington. Area, 1,747 ac. Pop. 489.

WARCOP, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W.N.W. Brough. Area, 10,020 ac. Pop. 740.

WARD, t., Hocking co., O. Drained by a branch of Hocking r. It has 5 grist m. Pop. 1840, 345; 1850, 823.

WARD, t., Randolph co., Ia., has a tannery, 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,138; 1850, 1,557.

WARDEIN (GROSS), a fortified town of S.E. Hungary. [GROSSWARDEIN.]—(*Klein Wardein*, Hung. *Kis, or little Varad*), is a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Szaboles, 15 m. N.E. Batka.

WARDEN, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 6¾ m. E. Queenborough. Area, 796 ac. Pop. 58.—II. co. Northumberland, 2¾ m. N.W. Hexham. Area, 16,520 ac. Pop. 532.—III. (*Old*), co. Bedford, 3¼ m. W. Biggleswade. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 627. [CHIPPING-WARDEN.]

WARDENSVILLE, p-o., Hardy co., Va., 177 N.W. Richmond, 105 W.

WARDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.E. Banbury. Pop. 862.

WARDLEWORTH, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 1½ mile N. Rochdale. Pop. 11,400.

WARDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2¼ m. W. Uppingham. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 59.

WARDOE, an island off the E. extremity of Finmark, Norway, with the vill. Wardoehuus. The vill. is an outport of Hammerfest.

WARDOUR, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. Pop. 734.

WARDSBOROUGH, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 15 N. W. Brattleboro', 120 S. by W. Montpelier, 447 W. Surface hilly, & in some parts rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by a branch of West r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1780. It contains a Congregational & a Baptist church—a fulling m., a cotton fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,102; 1850, 1,125.

WARDSBOROUGH, p-o., Warren co., N. Y.

WARDS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Wilson co., Tenn.

WARDS GROVE, p-o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

WARDSVILLE, p-v., Mosa t., Middlesex, co., Can. W., on the right bank of Thames r., 36 S.W. London. It has 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—7 stores, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a foundry, & 250 inhabs.

WARDVILLE, p-o., Johnson co., Ark.

WARE, river, Mass., rises in Worcester co., & enters Chickapee r. on the line of Hampshire and Hampden counties. It affords good water power.

WARE, county, Ga. Situated in the S. toward the E. part of the state. Area, 1,720 sq. m. Drained by Santilla r. & its branches, in the N. Okefinoke swamp occupies its S. E. part. This great marshy lake is about 280 m. in circumference, & extends into Florida. In wet seasons it appears like an inland sea, with several fertile islands. St. Mary's r. rises in this swamp. Surface of the co. level; soil fertile, but much of it is exposed to inundation. Capital, Waresboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $203,146; Ind. corn, 68,270 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 44,522; rice, 40,895 pounds; cotton, 394 bales;—15 churches; 6 sch., 95 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,323; 1850, 3,888.

WARE, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 22 E. by S. Northampton, 68 W. by S. Boston, 385 W. Surface hilly & rough; soil well adapted to grazing. Swift r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Ware r. The v. is pleasantly situated in the E. part of the t., on Ware r., at the falls, & contains a Congregational & an Universalist church, a bank, various manufacturing establishments, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabs. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,890; 1850, 3,785.

WARE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the Enfield branch of the E. cos. r. r. Area, 4,700 ac. Pop. 5,088; do. of the t. 4,882. The town, on lt. b. of the Lea, which here flows with great rapidity, is well built, has a large cruciform church, and an active trade in grain, sent to London down the Lea in barges, which return with coals. In the town is preserved the "great bed of Ware," 12 ft. square, & of uncertain origin & use. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, & here are some remains of an ancient priory, & the head springs of the New River, by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of the metropolis.—II. (*Ware,- or Wear-Gifford*), a pa., co. Devon, 2¼ m. N. W. Great Torrington. Area, 1,587 ac. Pop. 551.

WAR EAGLE, p-t., Madison co., Ark., 130 N.W. Little Rock. The War Eagle cr. is a good mill stream. Pop. 985.

WAREHAM, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 53 S.S.E. Boston, 446 W. Surface level; soil light & sandy. Bounded S. by the head of Buzzard's bay. Drained by Agawam r., & fine mill streams which flow into the bay. The v. at the head of the bay contains 3 churches, —1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic, —a bank, & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., a paper fac., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,002; 1850, 3,186.

WAREHAM, a parl. & munic. bor. & town of Engl., co. Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, each here crossed by a bridge, about 1 m. from their mouths in Poole harbor, & with a station on the S.W. r. r., 15¼ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area of parl. bor., comprising Corfe-Castle, Bere-Regis, &c., 22,890 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,218. The town is laid out with great regularity, and surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, & traces of ancient buildings. It has a church, a very old structure, an Independent free school, other endowed sch., almshouses, and various minor charities, and a union workhouse. Some manufs. of stockings, shirt-buttons, & straw plait, are carried on. About 10,000 tons of pipe-clay are annually exported, & large quantities of garden produce are sent to Poole; but its trade has declined with the shallowing of its harbor, & it is now only accessible by small craft. Its salmon fishery, formerly important, is at present all but abandoned. With Corfe-Castle, it sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

WAREHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. S.S. W. Ashford. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 507.

WAREHOUSE POINT, p-v., East Windsor t., Hartford co., Conn., 14 N. by E. Hartford, 349 W. It lies in the N.W. part of the t., on the E. side of Connecticut r., & has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist.

WAREM, or WAREMME, a small town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. & 13 m. W. Liege, on r. r. between Brussels & Cologne. Pop. 1,500.

WAREN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy & 54 m. E.S.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on Lake Müritz. Pop. 4,861, who manuf. woollen & linen stuffs, leather, & tobacco pipes.

WARENDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. E. Münster, cap. circ., on the Ems. Pop. 4,250. It was formerly fortified, & has manufs. of bombazines, cotton, & linen stuffs.

WARESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Ware co., Ga.,

75 N.W. St. Mary's, 212 S.S.E. Milledgeville, 811 W. Situated a little S. of Santilla r., & contains a court house & 50 inhabitants.

WARESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 5¼ m. S.E. St. Neots. Area, 1,979 ac. Pop. 295.

WARFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5 m. E.N.E. Wokingham. Area, 3,239 ac. Pop. 1,374.

WARFIELDBURG, p-v., Carroll co., Md., 56 N.N. W. Annapolis, 61 W. Situated a few miles S.W. of Westminster, the capital of the co.

WARFORDSBURG, p-v., Fulton co., Pa., 85 S.W. Harrisburg, 100 W. Situated on the right side of the Conoloway cr., & contains about 200 inhabitants.

WAR GAP, p. o., Hawkins co., Tenn.

WARGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5½ m. N.E. Reading. Area, 4,314 ac. Pop. 1,773.

WARHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Walsingham. Area, 1,774 ac. Pop. 343.

WARHEM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 2,571.—*Warin* is a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a small lake, 12 m. S.E. Wismar. Pop. 1,883.

WAR HILL, p. o., Hall co., Ga.

WARINGSTOWN, a market town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 6¼ m. E. Portadown. Pop. 825, emp'd in extensive cambric & linen manufs.

WARK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 10¼ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area, 22,986 ac. Pop. 865.

WARKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W.S.W. South-Morton. Area, 2,451 ac. Pop. 337.

WARKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Kettering. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 309.

WARKWORTH, a pa. & vill. of Engl, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it, 1 m. from the N. Sea, and here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, with a station on the Newcastle & Berwick r. r., 6¼ m. S.E. Alnwick. Area of pa. 19,365 ac. Pop. 4,439; do. of vill. 834. Warkworth castle, on the S. bank of the Coquet, is much dilapidated, but commands a magnificent view. About 1 mile distant is Warkworth hermitage, on the richly-wooded bank of the Coquet.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 1½ m. E.N.E. Banbury. Area, 2,370 ac. Pop. 559.

WARLEGGAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Bodmin. Area, 2,055 ac. Pop. 295.

WARLEY, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. S. Brentwood. Area, 2,793 ac. Pop. 952.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Area, 1,651 ac. Pop. 344.—III. (*Wigorn*), a township, co. Worcester, pa. & 3 m. E.N.E. Hales-Owen. Pop. 964.

WARLEY, a township of Engl., co. York, (W. R.) Pop. 6,408.

WARLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area, 1,777 ac. Pop. 505.

WARLOY-BAILLON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 13 m. N.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,092.

WARMBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2,506. It has sulphur baths, & manufs. of linens.

WARMFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 miles E. Wakefield. Area, 2,618 ac. Pop. 989.

WARMFORK, p. o., Oregon co., Mo.

WARMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3¼ m. W. Sandbach. Area, 4,730 ac. Pop. 1,271.

WARMINGHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area, 1,051 ac. Pop. 116.

WARMINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—1. co. Northampton, 3¼ m. N.E. Oundle. Area, 3,150 ac. Pop. 671.—II. (*and Aylesend*), co. Warwick, 5¼ m. S.E. Kineton. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 523.

WARMINSTER, t., Bucks co., Pa., 17 N. Philadelphia, 8 S.E. Doylestown. Surface hilly; soil gravel & sandy loam. Drained by branches of Pennypack cr. Pop. 1840, 934; 1850, 1,007.

WARMINSTER, p-v., Nelson co., Va. Situated on the N. side of James r. It contains 2 stores, a masonic hall, used as a church, & 30 inhabitants.

WARMINSTER, a market town & pa. of England, co. Wilts, at the W. extremity of Salisbury plain, on the Willey, 21 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa., 6,370 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,285; do. of bor. 4,220. The t. consists principally of one street. Its woollen manuf., formerly important, has declined; hair-cloth weaving & malting are principal branches of industry, & it has an active trade in corn at weekly markets on Saturday. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered: & a tesselated pavement, found at Pitmead, 2 m. E., is now deposited at Longleat, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bath, lord of the manor, 4½ m. distant, on the border of Somersetshire.

WARM SPRINGS, p-v., Buncombe co., N. C., 34 N.N.W. Asheville, 291 W. Raleigh, 462 W. Situated near French Broad riv. The springs contain valuable medicinal properties.

WARM SPRINGS, p-v., Meriwether co., Ga., 110 W. by S. Milledgeville, 782 W. Situated near the head of a branch of Flint r.

WARMSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2¼ m. S.W. Doncaster. Area, 1,042 ac. Pop. 389.

WARMWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5¼ m. S. E. Dorchester. Area, 1,531 ac. Pop. 149.

WARNBOROUGH (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Odiham. Area, 2,569 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (*North*). (Odiham.)

WARNDON, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Worcester. Area, 988 ac. Pop. 136.

WARNEMÜNDE, a seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 7 m. N.N.W. Rostock, of which it is the outport. Pop. 1,150.

WARNER, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 17 W.N.W. Concord, 481 W. Drained by Warner r., which flows into Contocook r. Surface uneven; soil generally fertile, adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1774. The vill., on the Merrimac & Connecticut Rivers r. r., contains a bank, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Universalist,—a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,139; 1850, 2,038.

WARNER, t., Lake county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,007.

WARNER'S LANDING, p. o., Crawford co., Wis.

WARNERVILLE, p. o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

WARNERVILLE, p. o., Livingston co. N. Y.

WARNERVILLE, p. o., Merriwether co., Ga.

WARNETON, or WAERTEN, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 8 m. S.E. Ypres. Pop. 5,983, engaged in manufs. of chocolate & starch; breweries & salt refineries.

WARNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N. E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area, 3,057 ac. Pop. 414.

WARNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. N.N. W. Horsham. Area, 4,920 ac. Pop. 1,016.

WARNING (MOUNT), New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Rous, on the Tweed, is in lat. 28° 24′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E., & 3,300 feet in elev.

WARNSFIELD, or WARNSVELD, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., 22 m. S.W. Arnheim. Pop. 1,900.

WARPOLE, p. o., Wyandotte co., O.

WARPSGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3¼ m. E. Stadhampton. Area, 460 ac. Pop. 59.

WARREE, a town of Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 miles S. Benin. Lat. 5° 32′ N., lon. 5° 28′ E.

WARREN, county, N. Y. Situated in the E., toward the N. part of the state. Area, 912 sq. miles. Lake George lies on its E., & extends into its S.E. part. There are several other lakes. The surface is hilly, mountainous, & broken. Drained by Hudson riv. & Schroon branch, which here unite. Iron ore is abundant, & marl has been found in Queensbury t. Capital, Caldwell. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $418,557; wheat, 7,900 bush. produced: Ind. corn, 95,410; oats, 76,750; wool, 52,247 pounds;—9 flouring & grist m., 60 saw m., 2 iron foundries, a woollen fac.; 11 tanneries, 120 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $405,050; value of manufactured articles, $779,933;—30 churches; 7 academies, 384 pupils; 119 schools, 5,178 scholars; 119 libraries, 10,533 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,422; 1850, 17,199.

WARREN, county, N. J. Sit. in the W. toward the N. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. Bounded W. by Delaware r. Drained by Paulinskill, Pequest, & Pohatcong rivers. Organized in 1824. The surface is uneven. Musconetcong or Schooley's mountain bounds it on the S.E. Capital, Belvidere. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $745,220; wheat, 198,760 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 781,025; oats, 280,966; wool, 48,754;—72 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m., 8 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 18 tanneries, 45 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,178,-

495; value of manufactured articles, $1,650,865;—48 churches; 7 academies, 627 pupils; 100 schools, 4,295 scholars; 1 library, 200 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,366; 1850, 22,350.

WARREN, county, Pa. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 882 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil moderately fertile. Drained by Alleghany r. & its tributaries, Conewango, Broken Straw, and other creeks. Capital, Warren. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $301,628; wheat, 33,756 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 83,398; oats, 156,480; wool, 54,498 pounds;—7 flouring & grist m., 143 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 3 woollen fac.; 4 tanneries, 6 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufac., $521,225; value of manufactured articles, $501,232;—18 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 102 schools, 4,008 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,278; 1850, 13,671.

WARREN, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 200 sq. m. The Shenandoah river passes centrally through it. Surface generally hilly, with much fertile land. Capital, Front Royal. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $202,997; wheat, 145,354 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 128,875; tobacco, 1,512 pounds; wool, 17,371;—40 flouring & grist m., 21 saw m., an iron foundry, a woollen fac. Cap. emp. in manufac., $216,350; value of manufactured articles, $281,670;—13 churches; 12 schools, 484 scholars; 1 library, 1,000 volumes. Pop. 1840, 5,627; 1850, 6,607.

WARREN, county, N. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 391 sq. m. The surface is elevated; soil fertile. Drained by Roanoke r. & its branches in the N. part, & Fishing cr. & its branches in the S. part. Capital, Warrenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $309,885; wheat, 34,474 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 349,502; cotton, 165 bales; tobacco, 2,430,730 pounds;—8 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 11 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $55,229; value of manufac. articles, $108,299;—21 churches; 6 academies, 261 pupils; 30 schools, 1,486 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,919; 1850, 13,912.

WARREN, county, Ga. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 450 sq. m. Ogeechee river bounds it on the S.W., & Little riv. on the N., by branches of which & of Brier cr. it is drained. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Warrenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $379,422; Ind. corn, 428,364 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 123,825; rice, 5,210 pounds; cotton, 9,994 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 10 saw m., a woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufacture, $67,236; value of manufactured articles, $57,280;—27 churches; 5 academies, 121 pupils; 18 schools, 470 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,789; 1850, 12,425.

WARREN, county, O. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 400 square miles. Great Miami river crosses its N.W. corner. Drained by Little Miami r. & its branches. The Miamis afford water power, & are boatable in high water. It contains some remarkable anc. mounds. Surface undulating; soil in the Miami valley exceedingly fertile. Capital, Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $716,553; wheat, 251,606 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,886,836; oats, 258,208; wool, 78,365 pounds;—26 flouring & grist m., 35 saw m., an iron foundry, 5 woollen fac.; 11 tanneries, 33 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers & 1 monthly publication. Cap. emp. in manufac., $508,930; value of manufac. articles, $1,044,812;—60 churches; 5 academies, 625 pupils; 54 schools, 4,117 scholars; 9 libraries, 3,031 vols. Pop. 1840, 23,141; 1850, 25,560.

WARREN, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. m. Drained by Wabash r. & its branches. The surface is level, one-half of it prairie, which has a soil of rich sandy loam; other portions moderately fertile. Capital, Williamsport. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $329,729; wheat, 21,068 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 1,024,386; oats, 95,442; wool, 33,384 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 3 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—9 churches; 36 schools, 1,700 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,656; 1850, 7,387.

WARREN, county, Ill. Situated in the W. toward the N. part of the state. Area, 540 sq. m. Formed in 1825, organized in 1830. Drained by Henderson r. & its branches, & by Ellison, Honey, & Camp creeks. The surface is level; soil very fertile, particularly on the streams. Capital, Monmouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $447,423; wheat, 122,645 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 1,021,542; oats, 174,396; wool, 51,277 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m., a tannery; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—13 churches; 106 schools, 409 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 6,739; 1850, 8,176.

WARREN, county, Iowa. A central southern co. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by Middle & South Three rivers, & White Breast creek, tributaries of the Des Moines. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Cap., Indianola. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $12,985; wheat, 633 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 23,920; oats, 540; wool, 1,242 pounds;—2 schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 1850, 961.

WARREN, county, Mo. Situated toward the E. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Missouri r., by small branches of which it is drained. The surface is various; soil, on the bottoms, very fertile. Capital, Warrenton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $190,620; wheat, 35,732 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 365,496; oats, 52,831; wool, 17,090 pounds;—3 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 6 persons emp.;—20 churches; 1 school, scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,253; 1550, 5,860.

WARREN, county, Ky. Situated S.W. of the centre of the state. Area, 455 sq. m. Drained by Big Barren r. & its branches, which flow into Green river, which bounds it on the N. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Bowling Green. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $450,406; Ind. corn, 1,031,545 bush. produced; oats, 198,600; tobacco, 1,401,751 lbs.; wool, 32,336;—7 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 16 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—22 churches; 3 academies, 140 pupils; 40 schools, 1,100 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,446; 1850, 15,123.

WARREN, county, Tenn. Situated near the middle of the state. Area, 440 sq. m. Drained by Collins r. and its branches, which flow into the Caney fork of Cumberland r. Surface hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. Capital, McMinnville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $245,308; Ind. corn, 474,705 bush. produced; oats, 87,298; sweet potatoes, 26,349; tobacco, 200 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 19 persons employed;—14 churches; 1 college, 60 students; 9 academies, 178 pupils; 39 schools, 780 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,803; 1850, 10,179.

WARREN, county, Miss. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 575 sq. m. Big Black river bounds it on the S.E. & Mississippi river on the W. Drained by Yazoo r., & by branches of Big Black r. The surface on the E. is hilly & broken, on the bottoms of the Mississippi, liable to submersion; soil generally very fertile. The Vicksburg and Brandon railroad passes through it. Capital, Vicksburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $459,229; Ind. corn, 451,875 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 71,374; rice, 580 pounds; cotton, 18,513 bales;—8 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m., 2 iron foundries; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 tri-weekly and 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $193,700; value of manuf. articles, $280,550;—11 churches; 2 academies, 65 pupils; 10 schools, 708 scholars; 1 library, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 15,820; 1850, 18,120.

WARREN, p-t., one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Me., 37 S.E. Augusta, 613 W. Drained by St. George r., which affords water power, & is navigable for sloops. It contains several ponds. Incorporated in 1776. The v. contains a court house, an academy, & a number of neat dwellings. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,228; 1850, 2,428.

WARREN, p-t., Grafton county, N. H., 60 N.N.W. Concord, 522 W. Drained by Baker's r., which affords water power. A pond in its N.E. part flows into Pemigewasset r. Carr's mountain is its S.E. part. Chartered in 1763. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 983; 1850, 872. The Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad passes through the town.

WARREN, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 31 S.E. Burlington, 25 S.W. Montpelier, 500 W. Drained by Mud r., a branch of Onion or Winooski r., which affords

water power. It lies between 2 ranges of the Green mountains. Chartered in 1789, first settled in 1797. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 943; 1850, 962.

WARREN, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 66 W.S.W. Boston, 385 W. Incorporated by the name of Western in 1741, received the name of Warren in 1834. Drained by Chickopee r., which affords good water power. Surface hilly and rough; soil productive, adapted to grain & to grazing. The v. is on Chickopee r., and contains a Congregational and a Universalist church, several manufactories, & a number of dwellings. The Western railroad passes through it. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 1 academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,290; 1850, 1,777.

WARREN, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 8 W. Litchfield, 48 W. Hartford, 321 W. Drained by Shepaug river, a branch of Housatonic r. Raumaug pond lies on its S. border. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Incorporated in 1786. It contains a Congregational & a Baptist church, a tannery, 2 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 872; 1850, 830.

WARREN, p-t., Bristol co., R.I., 14 S.E. Providence, 414 W. Situated on the E. side of Narraganset bay. Surface undulating; soil a fertile mould. The v. is pleasantly situated in the S.E. part of the town on elevated ground, and has a good harbor, admitting vessels of 300 tons. There are 13 wharves with convenient storehouses. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist,—an academy, 2 banks, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 150 inhabitants. It has considerable ship-building. Incorporated in 1746. Pop. 1840, 2,437; 1850, 3,105.

WARREN, p-t., Herkimer county, N. Y., 64 N.W. Albany, 375 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy and clay loam, well adapted to grazing & to grain. Drained by Nowadaga cr., flowing into Mohawk r. It has 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,003; 1850, 1,756.

WARREN, t., Somerset co., N.J., 6 m. N.E. Somerville. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil stiff clay & sandy loam. Drained by Middle Brook. It has 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,601; 1850, 2,148.

WARREN, t., Bradford co., Pa., 17 N.E. Towanda. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Wepasening creek and its branches, flowing into Susquehanna r. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,308; 1850, 1,573.

WARREN, t., Franklin co., Pa., 21 S.W. Chambersburg. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam and slate. Drained by Little Cove cr., a branch of Licking creek. It has a tannery. Pop. 1840, 662; 1850, 616.

WARREN, p-b., capital of Warren co., Pa., 205 N. W. Harrisburg, 297 W. Situated on the right bank of the Alleghany r., at the junction of Conewango cr. A fine bridge here crosses the Alleghany r. The borough is principally built along the river bank, & commands a picturesque view above & below. It contains a court-house, jail, fire-proof county offices of stone, an academy, 5 stores, a bank, 6 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 German Methodist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 2 grist m., a saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,013 inhabitants.

WARREN, v., Kiskimetas t., Armstrong co., Pa.

WARREN, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 45 N. Annapolis, 55 W.

WARREN, p-v., Albemarle co., Va., 79 N.W. by W. Richmond, 145 W. Situated on the N. bank of James r., at the mouth of Ballenger's cr. It contains a free church, 2 stores, & 75 inhabitants.

WARREN, t., Belmont co., O. Surface rolling; soil fertile. Drained by head branches of Captina and Stillwater creeks, which afford water power. It contains Barnsville v., 2 m. W. of which is a remarkable ancient fortification, enclosing 4 or 5 acres, in a circular form, with walls at present not more than from 3 to 6 feet high, & 15 broad at the base, on and within which are trees, as large as those of the neighboring forest. There are 2 gateways exactly opposite to each other on opposite sides of the fort. There are in the t., 1 academy & 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,408, 1850, 2,740.

WARREN, t., Jefferson co., O. Drained by Short creek, entering the Ohio r. on its E. border. The v. is at the mouth of Short cr. There are in the t. 4 flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,945; 1850, 1,918.

WARREN, p-t., capital of Trumbull co., O., 103 N. E. Columbus, 308 W. Situated on Mahoning r., on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. The town plat is 1 mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles, & contains a court house, jail, county offices, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Disciples, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—a bank, 20 stores, a woollen fac., 2 flouring m., 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,996; 1850, 2,957.

WARREN, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Drained by One Leg creek. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,173; 1850, 1,140.

WARREN, t., Washington co., O. Situated on the Ohio r., 4 m. below Marietta. It has fine farms, and produces good fruit. It contains sandstone, from which grindstones are manufactured. Pop. 1840, 931; 1850, 1,461.

WARREN, p-t., Macomb co., Mich., 75 E. Lansing. Pop. 1840, 337; 1850, 700.

WARREN, t., Clinton county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 779.

WARREN, p-v., Huntington county, Indiana, 123 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 58 W. It contains 169 inhabitants.

WARREN, t., Marion co., Ia. It has a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,374; 1850, 1,733.

WARREN, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 5 grist m., 3 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1850, 1,334.

WARREN, t., St. Joseph's county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 561.

WARREN, t., Warren co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,153.

WARREN, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

WARREN, t., Keokuck county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 287.

WARREN, p. v., Marion county, Mo., 105 N.N.E. Jefferson City, 940 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 1,720.

WARREN, p-o., Lee co., Iowa.

WARREN, p-v. & cap., Bradley co., Ark., 80 S. Little Rock. Situated on the right bank of Saline r., and contains a court house, several stores, and 679 inhabitants.

WARREN, p-o., Fannin co., Tex.

WARREN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 5 m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Area, 1,169 ac. Pop. 124.

WARRENHAM, p-o., Bradford co., Pa., 195 N. by E. Harrisburg, 285 W.

WARRENPOINT, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the mouth of the Newry in Lough Carlingford, 6 m. S.E. Newry. Area of pa. 1,178 ac. Pop. 2,045; do. of town, 1,540. It is well built, clean, & resorted to for sea-bathing.

WARRENSBURG, p-t., Warren co., N. Y., 6 N.W. Caldwell, 69 N. Albany, 444 W. Surface hilly and mountainous. Hudson river and Schroon branch here unite, on which is very fertile land. The v. is situated on Schroon branch, and contains 2 churches, 4 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., a clothiers' works, an extensive tannery, & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 9 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,468; 1850, 1,874.

WARRENSBURG, v., Berks co., Pa.

WARRENSBURG, p-v., capital of Johnson county, Mo., 98 W. Jefferson City, 1,034 W. Situated on Blackwater river, above Post Oak fork. It contains a court house, jail, & 241 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., exclusive of the v., 1,210.

WARRENSBURG, p. v., Greene county, Tenn., 242 E. Nashville, 454 W. It contains about 78 inhabitants.

WARRENS TAVERN, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 76 E.S. E. Harrisburg, 130 W.

WARRENSVILLE, p-v., Du Page co., Ill., 180 N. N.E. Springfield, 748 W.

WARRENSVILLE, p-o., Mahaska co., Iowa.

WARRENTON, p-v., capital of Fauquier co., Va., 102 N. by W. Richmond, 51 W., at the termination of the Warrenton Branch of the Orange & Alexandria r. r. It contains a court house, jail, a town hall, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Methodist, —2 academies, one for males & one for females, sev-

eral stores, a print. office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,400 inhabs.

WARRENTON, p-v., capital of Warren co., N. C., 63 N.N.E. Raleigh, 224 W. Situated on the head waters of Fishing cr., & on the Gaston & Raleigh r. r. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcop. church, sev. stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,242 inhabs.

WARRENTON, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 103 W. Columbia, 535 W.

WARRENTON, p-v., capital of Warren co., Ga., 44 E.N.E. Milledgeville, 626 W., on the termination of the Warrenton Branch of the Georgia railroad, 51 m. from Augusta. It contains a court house, jail, 7 stores, 1 Methodist church, & 250 inhabitants.

WARRENTON, p-t., Warren t., Jefferson county, O., 136 E. by N. Columbus, 267 W. Situated on Ohio r., above the mouth of Indian Short cr., & contains 275 inhabs.

WARRENTON, p. v., Gibson co., Ia., 135 S.W. Indianapolis.

WARRENTON, p-o., Warren co., Ky.

WARRENTON, p-v., capital of Warren co., Mo., 71 E.N.E. Jefferson City, 868 W. It contains a court house, jail, & 200 inhabs.

WARRENTON, p-v., capital of Marshall co., Ala., 135 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 707 W. Situated on the E. side of a branch of Tennessee r., & contains a court house, jail, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 150 inhabitants.

WARRENTON, p-v., Warren co., Miss., 50 W. Jackson, 1,060 W. Situated on the E. bank of Mississippi riv., & contains several stores, and 200 inhabs.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, p. o., Fauquier co., Va., 107 N. by W. Richmond, 56 W., 6 S.W. Warrenton. The grounds are tastefully laid out & picturesquely adorned with shrubbery.

WARRENVILLE, p. o., Somerset co., N. J.

WARRENVILLE, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

WARRENVILLE, p. t., Cuyahoga co., O., 154 N.N. E. Columbus, 351 W. Drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river, & small streams flowing into Lake Erie. It has a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,082; 1850, 1,410.

WARRICK, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. m. Ohio river bounds it on the S. Drained by Big & Little Pigeon creeks. The surface is rolling, soil generally very fertile. Cap. Booneville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $184,894; wheat, 38,479 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 415,061; oats, 39,991; wool, 20,077;—10 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 1 tannery, 3 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.; 20 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 46 schools, 985 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,321; 1850, 8,811.

WARRINGTON, p. t., Bucks county, Pa., 104 E. Harrisburg, 158 W. It has a grist m. Pop. 1840, 637; 1850, 761.

WARRINGTON, t., York co., Pa. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1850, 1,580.

WARRINGTON, p-v., Hancock co., Ia., 30 E.N.E. Indianapolis, Contains 125 inhabitants.

WARRINGTON, p. o., Escambia co., Flor.

WARRINGTON, a parl. & munic. bor., town, pa., & township of England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. S. Newton, on the Mersey, here crossed by a bridge, & equidistant between Liverpool & Stockport, with which towns, & with Manchester & Preston, it is connected by the N.W. r. r. & branches. Area of pa., 12,168 ac. Pop. 1851, 23,651. The parl. bor. comprises only the townships of Warrington & Latchford, with portions Thelwall township. Pop. 23,363. Principal edifices, a massive church of Saxon origin, numerous dissenting chapels, the town-hall, sessions-house, market-house, with assembly rooms, several cloth halls, the theatre, infirmary, school for orphan daughters of the clergy, several conspicuous anc. buildings around the market place, besides the cotton and other mills and factories which employ most of the pop. Its grammar school has an annual rev. of between 700*l.* & 800*l.*, & is free to natives of Lancashire or Cheshire; the blue coat school has an annual rev. of 450*l.*; and here, in 1757, was founded the acad. out of which grew the central Unitarian college, afterwards transferred to York, and now seated at Manchester. A subscription library was established in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire, & the first stage coach in England, were started. Principal manufacs. are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sacking, glasswares, hardwares files, & other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, and leather; and Warrington is famous for its ale. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons burden. Warrington has been erected into a munic. bor., & sends 1 mem. to H. of C. The town is of high antiquity. In the civil wars it was the place of many actions between the royal and parliamentary forces.

WARRIOR BRIDGE, p-o., Washington co., Ala., 138 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 950 W.

WARRIOR CREEK, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C.

WARRIOR MARK, p-t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 108 W. Harrisburg, 171 W. Surface mountainous; soil, in the valleys, calcareous loam. In the W. part are Alleghany mountain & Bald Eagle ridge. Drained by Juniata and Bald Eagle creek. The v. near the N. line, contains 2 stores, & about 25 dwellings. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,689; 1850, 1,188.

WARRIOR STAND, p-o., Macon co., Ala.

WARSAW, p-t., capital of Wyoming co., N. Y., 251 W. Albany, 363 W. Surface partly hilly, with a fertile valley, through which flows Allen's cr.; soil clay loam & very fertile. The v. is situated on Allen's cr., & on the Buffalo & New York city railroad, 48 m. from Buffalo, & contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—6 stores, a flouring m., a wool. fac., 2 furnaces, a machine shop, a tannery, & a print. office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 650 inhab. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 2 academies, 25 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,841; 1850, 2,624.

WARSAW, p-t., Jefferson co., Pa., 168 N.W. Harrisburg, 260 W. Drained by a branch of Bank creek, which flows into Alleghany r. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1850, 870.

WARSAW, p-v., capital of Richmond county, Va., 48 N.E. Richmond, 117 W. It contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, a female seminary, an Episcopal church, 2 stores, & 125 inhabitants. It is 3 miles from the navigable waters of Rappahannock river.

WARSAW, p. v., Duplin county, N. C., 80 S.S.E. Raleigh, 310 W., on the Wilmington & Weldon r. r., 55 m. from Wilmington.

WARSAW, p. v., Forsyth co., Ga., 97 N.W. Milledgeville, 668 W. Situated on the E. side of Chattahoochee r.

WARSAW, p-v., Sumpter co., Ala.

WARSAW, p-o., Coshocton co., O., 83 N.E. by E. Columbus, 340 W.

WARSAW, p. v., capital of Kosciusko county, Ia., 126 N. by E. Indianapolis, 603 W. Situated on the lt. b. of Tippecanoe r., & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—9 stores, a steam saw m., 2 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 304 inhabs.

WARSAW, p-v., Hancock co., Ill., 114 W.N.W. Springfield, 892 W. Situated on the E. side of Mississippi r., at the foot of the Des Moines rapids. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a steam m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 800 inhabitants. It is near the site of old Fort Edwards.

WARSAW, p. o., Portage co., Wis.

WARSAW, p-v., capital of Benton co., Mo., 80 S. W. by W. Jefferson City, 1,016 W. Situated on the N. side of Osage r., and contains a court house, jail, 10 stores, 2 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 400 inhabs.

WARSAW, p-v., capital of Gallatin co., Ky., 51 N.N. W. Frankfort, 535 W. Situated on the S. side of Ohio r., & contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Baptist, & 1 Reformed,—10 stores, a tobacco fac., a steam flouring m., & distillery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,700 inhabs.

WARSAW, p. o., Franklin pa., La.

WARSAW, p-v., Dummer t., Peterboro co., Can. W., 14 N.E. Peterboro. It has 2 stores, a fulling m., 2 grist m., & 100 inhabs.

WARSAW (Pol. *Warszawa*, Germ. *Warschau*, Fren. *Varsovie*), cap. of the kingdom Poland, & on lt. b. of the Vistula, across which it communicates by a bridge of boats with its fortified suburb Praga. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 2′ 9″ E. Pop. 154,-

078, of whom 35,000 are Jews. Mean temp. of year, 44° .1; winter, 24° .9; summer, 68° .2 Fahr. The city, surrounded by ramparts and trenches, and several suburbs, has a fine appearance from the N. & E., but internally it presents striking contrasts of magnificence & misery, its streets being ill-paved & lighted, & its stone buildings interspersed with hovels of timber. Principal edifices, the *Zomek*, a vast palace of the former kings of Poland, now an imperial residence, & containing the hall of the Polish diet, & archives of the kingdom; the Saxon palace, having attached to it fine gardens open to the public; the government palace, containing the national theatre, custom-house, high tribunals, & gov. offices, & also having attached to it gardens, which are a fashionable place of resort; the Casimir palace, with a statue of Copernicus; modern palace of the minister of finance, new exchange, Brühl & Radzivil palaces; many colossal churches, including the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. John, church of the Holy Cross, Augustine, & Alexander churches, the church of St. Borromeo, a Lutheran church, and the citadel. The Marieville bazaar is a large square, surrounded by arcades. Warsaw has a Greek-united cathedral, Armenian & English Chapels, many synagogues, 6 hospitals, 5 theatres, barracks, a mint, school of artillery, 2 colleges replacing its university (suppressed in 1834, & its library of 150,000 vols., removed to St. Petersburg), a theological seminary, rabinical college, observatory, botanic garden, musical conservatory, 2 gymnasia, school of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, & learned associations. Its public places abound with statues; the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III., & the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It is furnished with some of the finest promenades of any European city, & in the immediate vicinity is a villa, formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings, & surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski. Warsaw has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold and silver wares, saddlery, paper, & tobacco, chemical & cotton-printing works, numerous breweries, &c. It is the centre of industry, commerce, & literary activity of the kingdom, & the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; it is the seat of the national bank, & has large fairs in May and September, frequented by merchants of both Europe & Asia. It communicates by railroad S.W. past Czenstochau with Cracow & the Austrian lines of railroad. Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the cap. of Poland, in 1566. In 1807, it was made capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw. Since 1815, it has been the cap. of the kingdom of Poland, a dependency of Russia. In 1830 the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831. [POLAND.]

WARSAW PRAIRIE, p. o., Henderson co., Tex.

WARSOP, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 5 m. N.N.E. Mansfield. Area, 6,710 ac. Pop. 1,398.

WARSTEIN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 13 m. E. Arnsberg, on the Weester. Pop. 2,100.

WARTA, or WARTHA, a r. of Poland & Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 m. N.W. Cracow, flows N. & W. through a level, & in many parts marshy, country, in Russian & Prussian Poland, & joins the Oder at Kustrin, prov. Brandenburg, after a course of 450 m. Chief affl., the Netze, from the E., by a canal from which it is connected with the Vistula; other tributaries are the Widawka & Ner from the E., Obra & Prosna from the S., which last forms the boundary between Poland and Prussian Silesia.

WARTA, a town of Poland, prov. & 24 m. E. Kalice, cap. co., on the Warta. Pop. 2,000.—II. a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Niesse. Pop. 1,110. It has a church greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

WARTBURG, a castle, Germany. [EISENACH.]

WARTENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 60 m. S. Königsberg, on the Pischa & Kermes. Pop. 3,100. It has a castle, 3 Roman Catholic churches, and an hospital.—*Alt-Wartenburg* is a vill. adjacent, on the W. —II. a village, Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 8 m. E.S.E. Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here in 1813, Blücher defeated the French.—*Wartenfels* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 20 m. N. Bayreuth.

WARTER, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Area, 7,000 ac. Pop. 488.

WARTHEN'S STORE, p-o., Washington co., Ga., 37 S.E. Milledgeville, 665 W.

WARTHILL, a pa. of England, co. & 5½ m. E.N.E. York, N. & E. Ridings. Area, 860 ac. Pop. 169.

WARTLING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hailsham. Area, 4,736 ac. Pop. 1,069.

WARTON, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Area, 11,141 ac. Pop. 2,599. It has an endowed grammar school.—II. a township, same co., pa. & 13 m. S.S.W. Kirkham. Pop. 473.

WAR TRACE, p.o. & sta., Bedford co., Tenn., 55 S. S.E. Nashville, 682 W., on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, 96 m. from Chattanooga. A branch railroad diverges from this point to Shelbyville, a distance of 8 m.

WARWICK, county, Va. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 95 sq. m. James river bounds it on the S.W. It occupies the S.W. part of the peninsula between James & York rivers. Capital, Warwick C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $45,864; wheat, 10,252 bush. produced; Indian corn, 61,340; wool, 2,218 pounds;—2 churches; 4 schools, 58 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,456; 1850, 1,546.

WARWICK, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 79 W.N.W. Boston, 420 W. Surface uneven, containing an elevated summit denominated Grace mountain; soil strong & fertile. A small branch of Miller's r. rises in its S. E. part. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, an axe fac., a glue fac., 2 grist m., 12 saw m., an academy, 12 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,071; 1850, 1,021.

WARWICK, p-t., Kent co., R. I., 11 S.W. Providence, 401 W. Surface level on the E., elevated and hilly on the W.; soil gravelly loam, strong & productive. Drained by Pawtuxet r., which affords good water power. It has several good harbors, the principal of which is Apponang, on a branch of Narraganset bay in its S. part, which admits vessels of from 20 to 50 tons. The v. on the Stonington & Providence railroad contains a Baptist church, an academy, 2 banks, aggregate cap. $75,000, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 800 inhabs. The fisheries of Narraganset bay are valuable. Pawtuxet v., at the mouth of Pawtuxet river, lies partly in Cranston t., Providence county, & contains a Congregational & a Baptist church, the latter in Cranston, & is a large manufacturing v. Within a mile of the v. of Apponang is a huge rock, so balanced upon another rock, that a boy of 14 years of age can move it, making a noise like a drum, & hence called Drum rock. It is a great natural curiosity. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., several extensive cotton fac., an extensive bleach works, a file fac., a planing m., 2 tanneries, 8 grist m., 2 saw m., 36 schools. Pop. 1840, 6,726; 1850, 7,740.

WARWICK, p-t., Orange co., N. Y., 24 S.W. Newburg, 111 S.S.W. Albany, 268 W. Surface uneven & mountainous; soil generally fertile. On the W. is a portion of the "Drowned Lands." Drained by Walkill river, & on the S. by tributaries of Passaic r. The v. contains 2 churches.—1 Baptist & 1 Reformed Dutch, —6 stores, a tannery, & 350 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen factory, 4 tanneries, 8 grist mills, 14 saw mills, an acad., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,113; 1850, 4,902.

WARWICK, t., Bucks co., Pa., 5 S.E. Doylestown, 21 N. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam & gravel. Drained by Nishaminy creek. It contains a church in the S.W. part, & several small villages. There are in the t. a flouring m., 4 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,259; 1850, 1,234.

WARWICK, t., Chester county, Pa. Drained by French cr. Pop. 1850, 1,391.

WARWICK, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 9 N. Lancaster. Surface rolling; soil calcareous loam, clay, & gravel. Drained by Cocalico & Moravia creeks. The v. is sit. on Moravia creek, & has about 150 inhabitants. There are in the t. 4 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 10 grist m, 7 saw mills, a pottery. Pop. 1840, 3,725; 1850, 2,252.

WARWICK, p-v., Cecil co., Md., 15 S. Elkton, 78 N.N.E. Annapolis, 107 W.

WARWICK, p-v., capital of Warwick co., Va., 79 E.S.E. Richmond, 194 W. It contains a court house, jail, a store, & about 25 inhabs.

WARWICK, p-o., Dooly co., Ga.

WARWICK, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Tuscarawas r. bounds it on the E., 7 southwardly New Philadelphia, & contains Trenton v., a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 864; 1850, 1,195.

WARWICK, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

WARWICK, p-t., Lambton co., Can. W., 186 W. Toronto. Drained by Sydenham r. Pop. 1852, 2,069. The v. has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Presbyterian, —3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

WARWICK, t., Drummond co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 643.

WARWICK, a parl. & munic. bor., & town of Engl., cap. co., near its centre, on rt. b. of the Avon, here crossed by a single-arched stone bridge, and on canals connecting it with Birmingham & Napton, 2½ m. W. Leamington, & 20 m. S.E. Birmingham. Area of bor. 1851, 5,410 ac. Pop. 10,793. It is regularly laid out, & well built. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel; & Warwick has two pa. churches, one with a tower 130 feet in height, & several remarkable monuments; a court-house, co. hall, jail & bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire natural history & archæological society; public library, chapels of Independents, Friends, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists; a grammar school, with 2 exhibitions at Oxford university, & occasionally others at Cambridge; Leicester's hospital for aged brethern, annual revenue 2,000*l.*; alms-houses, & numerous other charities, aggregate revenue nearly 4,500*l.* annually. Between the town & river, on a steep acclivity beside the Avon, is Warwick castle, seat of the Earl of Warwick, & perhaps the most perfect & magnificent feudal fortress in England, still used as a residence. It is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, has some conspicuous portions named Guy's & Cæsar's towers, contains a fine collection of pictures, & is surrounded on both sides of the river by grounds, in a part of which is kept the noble Warwick vase, found in a lake near Tivoli. Around Warwick are many remains of monastic establishments. The town has several banks, a manuf. of hats, a worsted & silk mill, & iron foundry. Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. It sends 2 members to H. of C.

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Eden, 4 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area, 1,845 ac. Pop. 363.

WARWICK NECK, p-o., Kent co., R. I.

WARWICKSHIRE, a co. in the centre of England, enclosed by the cos. of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Glo'ster, & Worcester. Area, 881 sq. m. or 563,946 ac., of which above 500,000 are arable, or in meadows & pastures. Inhabited houses, 1851, 96,731. Pop. 475,013. Surface elevated; its N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, & is still interspersed with woods, heaths, & moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, & the co. generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers the Avon & affls. in the S. & E.; the Tame in the N. The usual grain crops are raised. About 235,000 ac. are computed to be in grass, & the county is noted for its grazing & dairy husbandry. Stock of sheep estimated at 350,000, & produce of wool between 8,000 & 9,000 packs annually. Farms vary from 80 to 500 ac. Coal, stone, lime, & marl, are procured. Manufs. are important; Birmingham is the seat of hardware manufs., & famous for those of arms, and others in great variety; Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, & jewellery; fish-hooks and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; horn goods at Kenilworth. In 1847, 1,300 hands were employed in silk, & 100 do. in cotton mills. The co. is intersected by numerous canals, & by the North Western railroads, and branches of the Midland and Great Western railroads, also by the Roman Foss-way & Watling & Icknield streets. It is divided into 4 hundreds and 205 pas., in the dioceses of Worcester and Coventry, and Midland circuit. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, & Stratford-upon-Avon. With its boroughs, it sends 10 mems. to H. of C.

WASGAU, German name of Vosges mountains.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of Engl., btw. the cos. Norfolk & Lincoln, 20 m. in length by 50 m. in breadth, & receiving the r. Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, & Nar. Its shores are everywhere low & marshy, & it contains many shoals which are left dry at low-water; measures for embanking & draining have lately been put in force. Its two principal channels are called the "deeps" of Boston & Lynn.—II. (or *Gwash*), a river chiefly in co. Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

WASHBOURN, p-o., Marshall co., Ill.

WASHBOURNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Winchcomb. Area, 470 ac. Pop. 117.—*Little Washbourne* is a hamlet, pa. Overbury, 6½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury.

WASHBOURN PRAIRIE, p-o., Barry co., Mo., 220 S.W. Jefferson City, 1,135 W.

WASHBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W. Ipswich. Area, 1,443 ac. Pop. 514.

WASHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Tiverton. Area, 3,319 ac. Pop. 452.

WASHFORD-PYNE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ N.N.W. Crediton. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 192.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire railroad. Area, 5,190 ac. Pop. 1,180.

WASHINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1¼ m. W. Stilton. Area, 1,260 ac. Pop. 88.

WASHINGTON, county, Me. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 2,500 sq. m. St. Croix river separates it from New Brunswick on the E., & the Atlantic bounds it on the S. Drained by Machias, Pleasant, & Narraquagus rivers. It abounds with lakes & ponds. The Schoodic lakes are a collection of several which are extensive. The Atlantic shore is indented with numerous bays, affording many fine harbors. Surface much diversified, soil moderately fertile. Capital, Machias. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $327,069; wheat, 1,461 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 4,579; oats, 35,710; wool, 35,252 lbs.;—12 flouring & grist m., 126 saw m.; an iron foundry; 8 tanneries: 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufactures, $1,085,611; value of manuf. articles, $1,621,105;—52 churches; 11 acad., 466 pupils; 237 schools, 12,590 scholars; 16 libraries, 6,228 vols. Pop. 1840, 28,327; 1850,38,811.

WASHINGTON, county, Vt. Situated near the centre of the state. Area, 425 sq. m. The surface is very uneven; soil generally fertile. Drained by Onion, or Winooski river, and numerous branches. Organized in 1810, by the name of Jefferson county, which was changed to Washington in 1814. The road from Lake Champlain through Montpelier to Connecticut river, passing through the Green mountains, has few heavy hills, though the mountains tower on its sides. Capital, Montpelier. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $873,766; wheat, 30,580 bushels produced; Indian corn, 133,477; oats, 208,554; wool, 153,843 pounds;—35 flouring & grist m., 80 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 4 woollen factories; 5 tanneries, 21 persons emp.; 6 weekly newspapers pub.; cap. employed in manufs. $231,337; value of manufactured articles, $525,236; —48 churches; 3 academies, 281 pupils; 223 schools, 7,456 scholars; 15 libraries, 13,705 vols. Pop. 1840, 23,506; 1850, 24,654.

WASHINGTON, county, R. I. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 367 sq. m. The Atlantic bounds it on the S., & Narraganset bay on the E. Drained by Pawcatuck river & its branches, the principal of which are Wood & Charles rivers, which afford good water power. The surface is moderately uneven, soil a strong gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. It has several good harbors. Capital, Kingston. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $395,759; rye, 5,138 bush. produced; Indian corn, 142,581; oats, 56,339; wool, 47,371 pounds;—2 grist m., 24 woollen factories, 22 cotton factories; 5 tanneries, 14 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufactures, $989,600; val. of manufactured articles, $1,770,586;—44 churches; 90 schools, 3,277 scholars; 2 libraries, 2,550 vols. Pop. 1840, 14,324; 1850, 16,430.

WASHINGTON, county, N. Y. Situated in the E. toward the N. part of the state. Area, 807 sq. m. Hudson r. bounds it on the W., Lake George on the N.W., & the S. part of Lake Champlain partly on the E. The surface is hilly on the N., undulating on the S.; soil generally warm & productive. Drained by Hoosick & Bettenkill rivers, flowing into Hudson river, & Pawlet & Poultney rs. & Wood cr. flowing into Lake Champlain. The Saratoga & Washington r. r., & the Rutland & Washington r. r., form a continuous line through the county, & it has the Rutland & Washington passing through the eastern part, & it has also the Champlain canal terminating at Whitehall. Capitals, Sandy Hill & Salem. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,673,515; wheat, 34,026 bush. produced; Indian corn, 510,205; oats, 580,754; wool, 457,093 pounds;—

25 flouring & grist m., 20 saw m., 7 iron foundries, 10 woollen factories, 2 cotton factories; 14 tanneries, 35 persons employed; 7 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufac., $661,900; value of manufactured articles, $1,177,880;—84 churches; 12 acad., 700 pupils, 222 schools, 12,733 scholars; 193 libraries, 30,152 vols. Pop. 1840, 41,099; 1850, 44,780.

WASHINGTON, county, Pa. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 888 sq. m. Monongahela r. bounds it on the E., by branches of which, & by several minor small streams, it is drained. The surface is undulating, & in some parts hilly; soil fertile. Bituminous coal is abundant. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,335,139; wheat, 505,182 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 804,540; oats, 855,943; wool, 250,197 lbs.;—67 flouring & grist m., 26 saw m., 2 iron foundries; 20 tanneries, 15 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $461,170; value of manufactured articles, $1,107,159;—124 churches; 2 colleges, 140 students; 5 academies, 320 pupils; 264 schools, 9,181 scholars; 12 libraries, 17,100 vols. Pop. 1840, 41,279; 1850, 44,939.

WASHINGTON, county, Md. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 518 sq. m. Drained by Antietam & Conococheague creeks, and several small streams, flowing into the Potomac, which bounds it on the S. The surface is partly mountainous & broken; soil fertile, particularly in the valleys. Capital, Hagerstown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $568,680, wheat, 809,095 bush. produced; rye, 32,940; Ind. corn, 963,936; oats, 102,892, potatoes, 22,460; wool, 35,991 pounds;—59 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m., 2 furnaces, 1 forge, 2 iron foundries, a rolling m., 3 woollen factories, a flax factory; 9 printing offices, 9 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $726,370, value of manufactured articles, $1,859,993;—65 churches; 1 college, 85 students; 5 academies, 122 pupils, 38 schools, 922 scholars; 15 libraries, 5,979 vols. Pop. 1840, 28,850; 1850, 30,848.

WASHINGTON, county, D. C. (*See District of Columbia and Washington City.*)

WASHINGTON, county, Va. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 520 sq. m. Drained by New r., & branches of Great Kanawha r., & by branches of Clinch r. The Blue Ridge runs on its N.W. border. The surface is mostly valleys between mountain ridges; soil fertile in the valleys. Capital, Abingdon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $402,341; wheat, 69,264 bush. produced; Indian corn, 458,900; wool, 42,650 pounds;—salt, 265,000 bush. manufactured, in 5 establishments, with a capital employed of $304,350; 25 flouring & grist m., 11 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $348,150; value of manufactured articles, $211,887;—39 churches; 1 college, 130 students; 7 academies, 194 pupils; 36 schools, 1,512 scholars; 3 libraries, 7,600 vols. Pop. 1840, 13,001; 1850, 14,612.

WASHINGTON, county, N. C. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. m. Roanoke river & Albemarle sound bound it on the N. The surface is level, low, & in part swampy; soil fertile. Phelps lake lies in its E. part. Capital, Plymouth. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $121,881; wheat, 15,352 bush. produced; Indian corn, 218,468; cotton, 15 bales;—3 grist m., 7 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $83,295; value of manufactured articles, $78,630;—9 churches, 8 academies, 159 pupils; 15 schools, 1,178 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,920; 1850, 5,664.

WASHINGTON, county, Ga. Situated E. of the centre of the state. Area, 760 sq. m. Ogeechee river bounds it on the N.E., & Oconee river on the S.W., by branches of which it is drained. The soil is various, but generally indifferent. Capital, Sandersville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $392,454; Ind. corn, 446,759 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 112,576; rice, 4,535 pounds; cotton, 7,445 bales;—a grist m., a saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $13,995; value of manufactured articles, $13,770;—51 churches; 2 acad., 115 pupils; 15 schools, 450 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,565; 1850, 11,766.

WASHINGTON, county, Flor. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 1,100 sq. m. The Gulf of Mexico bounds it on the S.W., & Choctawhatchee river on the W., by branches of which, & by Econfina r., it is drained. It contains the fine bay of St. Andrews, on the banks of which is a large amount of live oak. The soil along the sea-shore is generally poor, but fertile in the interior. Capital, Rocky Bluff. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $46,500; rice, 16,820 lbs. produced; sugar, 6 hhds.; cotton, 107 bales; molasses, 2,330 gallons; a saw m.; 2 tanneries, 6 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $19,400; value of manufactured articles, $28,500;—3 churches; 2 schools, 45 scholars. Pop. 1840, 859; 1850, 1,950.

WASHINGTON, county, O. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 713 sq. m. Ohio river runs on its whole S.E. border. Drained by Muskingum & Little Muskingum rivers, & Duck, Wolf, Little Hockhocking, Cat's, & Bear creeks. The surface is hilly & broken, excepting alluvial tracts on the Ohio & Muskingum rivers; soil adapted to grazing & to fruit. Salt & iron ore have been found. Bituminous coal is abundant on the Big & Little Muskingum rivers, & on the latter carburetted hydrogen gas issues in many places, which is easily ignited, & burns for several successive days. It was the first organized county in the state. Capital, Marietta. There were in 1850, live stock val. at $854,995; wheat, 79,615 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 474,464; oats, 139,433; wool, 95,956 pounds;—44 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m., an iron foundry, a woollen fac.; 8 tanneries, 19 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $236,685; value of manufactured articles, $492,598;—58 churches; 1 college, 150 students; 14 academies, 367 pupils; 216 schools, 6,008 scholars; 2 libraries, 7,871 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,823; 1850, 29,540.

WASHINGTON, county, Ia. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 510 sq. m. The surface is diversified; soil fertile, & easy of cultivation. Muscatatuck river, & the E. fork of White river, forms its N. boundary. Drained by Blue river, & Rush, Twin, Delany, & Elk creeks. Capital, Salem. There were in 1850, live stock val. at $395,877; wheat, 108,262 bush. produced; Indian corn, 756,001; oats, 215,595; wool, 48,454 pounds;—35 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m.; 19 tanneries, 46 persons emp.; 3 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub.;—41 churches; 2 acad., 90 pupils; 71 schools, 2,575 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,269; 1850, 17,040.

WASHINGTON, county, Ill. Situated toward the S. part of the state. Area, 580 sq. m. Kaskaskia river runs on its N.W. boundary. Drained by Elkhorn, Beaucoup, & Muddy creeks. The surface is level & wet; soil fertile, when properly drained. It has considerable prairie in its S. part. Capital, Nashville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $254,788; wheat, 12,080 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 467,690; oats, 133,268; wool, 19,563 lbs.;—3 saw m.; 11 churches, 39 schools, 1,000 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,810; 1850, 6,953.

WASHINGTON, county, Wis. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by Milwaukie & Menomonee r. Surface diversified; soil very fertile. There were in 1850, live stock val. at $194,971; wheat, 123,896 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 34,524; oats, 102,879; potatoes, 123,252;—5 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—19 churches; 70 schools, 2,894 scholars. Pop. 1840, 342; 1850, 19,485.

WASHINGTON, county, Iowa. Situated in the S. E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Iowa river, & Long & Crooked creeks, & by a branch of Checauque or Skunk river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $101,716; wheat, 39,767 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 277,205; oats, 57,654; wool, 12,977 pounds. Cap. emp. in manufac., $1,250; value of manufactured articles, $5,179;—3 churches; 37 schools, 962 scholars; 6 libraries, 805 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,594; 1850, 4,957.

WASHINGTON, county, Mo. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 870 sq. m. The surface is hilly & broken; soil, in some parts, fertile. Drained by Big river & its tributaries, which afford water power, & by head branches of Big Black & St. Francis rivers. It contains the celebrated "Iron mountain," which is a mass of magnetic iron ore, so pure in quality as to yield from 70 to 80 per cent. under the ordinary process of converting ore into malleable iron. Capital, Potosi. There were in 1850, live stock val. at $218,596; wheat, 30,290 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 334,348; oats, 79,112; wool, 13,244 pounds;—6 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m., a furnace, a forge; 2 tanneries, 8 persons emp.;—10

churches, 20 schools, 1,400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,231; 1850, 8,811.

WASHINGTON, county, Ky. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 294 sq. m. Chaplin's fork of Salt river runs on its N. border, by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Springfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $445,719; Indian corn, 824,925 bushels produced; oats, 117,651; tobacco, 12,500 pounds; wool, 34,630;—30 flouring & grist mills, 14 saw mills.—22 churches; 3 academies, 170 pupils; 53 schools, 1,325 scholars; 1 library, 800 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,596; 1850, 12,194.

WASHINGTON, co., Tenn. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 500 square m. Drained by Nolachucky river & its branches. A branch of Holston river runs on its N.E. border. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil very fertile in the valleys. Capital, Jonesboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $387,192; Indian corn, 395,742 bush. produced; oats, 201,568; sweet potatoes, 12,125; tobacco, 3,238 pounds; —25 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m.; 14 tanneries, 25 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—15 churches; 1 college, 30 students; 5 academies, 250 pupils; 65 schools, 1,625 scholars; 1 library, 1,200 volumes. Pop. 1840, 11,751; 1850, 13,861.

WASHINGTON, co., Ala. Situated toward the S. W. part of the state. Area, 940 square m. Tombigbee river bounds it on the E., by branches of which it is drained. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap. Butler. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $169,803; Indian corn, 101,483 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 35,339; rice, 44,300 pounds; cotton, 988 bales;—6 schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,300; 1850, 2,715.

WASHINGTON, county, Miss. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,220 sq. m. Mississippi riv. bounds it on the W., & Yazoo riv. partly on the E. Drained by Sunflower riv. & branches. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $343,405; Indian corn, 424,600 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 22,315; cotton, 26,178 bales;—2 churches. Pop. 1840, 7,287; 1850, 8,389.

WASHINGTON, county, Ark. Situated in the N. W. part of the state. Area, 870 sq. miles. Drained by head branches of White r., & by the Illinois of Arkansas. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Fayetteville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $326,855; Ind. corn, 557,757 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 20,327; cotton, 1 bale; tobacco, 19,987 pounds;—3 grist m., 2 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 10 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufs., $26,350; value of manufactured articles $86,610;—14 churches; 2 colleges, 120 students; 3 acad., 116 pupils; 30 schools, 915 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,148; 1850, 9,970.

WASHINGTON, parish, La. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 936 square m. Pearl river bounds it on the E., & Tangiapao river runs on its W. border. Drained by Boguechitto & Chifuncte rivers. Surface undulating, some portions hilly; soil sandy & moderately fertile. Capital, Franklinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $125,642; Ind. corn, 69,790 bushels produced; cotton, 693 bales; molasses, 120 gallons;—9 churches; 22 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,649; 1850, 3,408.

WASHINGTON, county, Tex. Situated centrally, toward the E. Area, 940 square miles. Drained by Yequa river, & several smaller streams entering the Brazos on the E. Surface undulating; soil bordering the stream very fertile. Capital, Brenham. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $291,200; Ind. corn, 161,743 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 23,999; peas & beans, 223; cotton, 4,008 bales;—2 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 1 weekly newspaper published;—7 churches; 5 acad., 240 pupils; 3 schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 1850, 5,983.

WASHINGTON, county, Min. Ter. Situated on the E. border. Area, 380 sq. m. Drained by St. Croix river, which flows along its E. border, & by the Mississippi on the S. border. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. 1850, 1,056.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 31 E. Augusta, 619 W. Drained by branches of Damariscotta & Muscongus rivers. It contains a number of ponds. Incorporated in 1811, by the name of Putnam. It has 2 grist m., 5 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,600; 1850, 1,756.

WASHINGTON, county, Utah ter. Extends along the southern boundary of the ter., from the Sierra Madre, or Rocky Mountain range, to the California line, a distance of 520 m., with a width of 30 m., equal to 15,600 sq. m. It is crossed by the Colorado river, & nearly central are the head sources of the Rio Virgen.

WASHINGTON, county, Oregon. Borders the Columbia & Willamette rivers the entire length of the county, & includes the Multonoma I. It contains 700 sq. m. Drained principally by a branch of Willamette river. This county contains much fertile land, especially bordering the Columbia & Willamette rivers. Capital, Hillsboro, Portland. There were in 1850, live stock val. at $254,365; wheat, 21,481 bush. produced; oats, 3,932; potatoes, 8,075; wool, 1,156 pounds;—1 flouring m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $46,000; value of manufactured articles, $202,900; 6 academies, 128 pupils. Pop. 1850, 1,013.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Sullivan county, N. H., 33 W. Concord, 473 W. Sunapee Mountain lies in its N. part. Drained by head branches of Ashuelot and Contoocook rivers, issuing from ponds. Long Pond, in its S. part, is a considerable body of water. Incorporated in 1766. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 120 spin., making ann. 5,400 yards of cassimeres; a tannery; 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,103; 1850, 1,053.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Orange county, Vt., 15 S. E. Montpelier. 512 W. Drained by Jail branch of Winooski or Onion riv., & by branches of Wait's and White rivers. Soil generaly fertile, & adapted to grain & to grazing. It contains two churches, & has a small v. on Jail branch. Chartered by New York in 1780, by the name of Kingland. It has a fulling m., 5 saw m.; 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,359; 1850 1,348.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 128 W. Boston, 392 W. Surface uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Westfield & Housatonic rivers. The Western railroad passes through it. It has a grist m., 8 saw m.; 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 991; 1850, 953.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Litchfield county, Ct., 47 W. S.W. Hartford, 320 W. Surface elevated; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Shepaug river, a branch of Housatonic river. The principal v., on Shepaug river, contains a Congregational, an Episcopal, & a Methodist church. Marble, iron ore, & limestone are found. Incorporated in 1779. There are in the t. 2 fulling mills, a woollen factory with 504 spindles, employing 24 persons, make annually 60,000 yards of satinets; a cotton fac., a tannery, a forge, a foundry & machine shop, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 7,622; 1850, 1,802.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 12 E. Poughkeepsie, 79 S. by E. Albany, 314 W. Surface rolling & hilly; soil, gravel, clay, & calcereous loam, well cultivated and productive. Drained by Wappinger's creek, & a branch of Ten Mile creek. Matteawan Mountains lie in its E. part. It has 3 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,833; 1850, 2,805.

WASHINGTON, t., Bergen co. N. J. Has Hackensack river on the E. & Saddle riv. on the W. boundary. Surface level. It has 3 tanneries, 6 grist m., 14 saw m.; 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,833; 1850, 1,807.

WASHINGTON, t., Camden co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 2,114.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Warren county, N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,567.

WASHINGTON, t., Burlington county, N. J., 22 S. Woodbury. The surface is level; soil sandy. Drained by Little Egg Harbor r. & its branches. It has a paper factory, 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,630; 1850, 2,010.

WASHINGTON, t., Gloucester co., N. J., 12 W. Woodbury. The surface is level; soil sandy, mixed with some loam, & light. Drained by Pensauken and Cooper's creeks, and several branches of Atsion river. Shell marl is found in the neighborhood of Long-a-coming v. It has a woollen factory, a grist m., 8 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,545; 1850, 2,114.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Morris county, N. J., 18 W. Morristown. The surface is mountainous, having Schooley's Mountain in its W. part; near the S.E.

border it is hilly; soil fertile, with good cultivation. Drained by S. branch of Raritan river. The mineral springs & hotels on Schooley's Mountain are a favorite summer resort. The vill. is situated on the S. branch of Raritan r., & contains 1 Presbyterian & 1 Lutheran church, a store, & 100 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, 4 flouring m., 6 grist m., 8 saw m., 15 schs. Pop. 1840, 2,451; 1850, 2,502.

WASHINGTON, v., North Brunswick t., Middlesex co., N.J. Situated at the confluence of South riv. with the Raritan. It has 250 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON v., Mansfield t., Warren co., N. J. Contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—several stores, & 200 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, t., Berks co., Pa. Has a tannery, 4 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,210; 1850, 1,154.

WASHINGTON, t., Butler county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,003.

WASHINGTON, t., Cambria co., Pa. Drained by a branch of Kiskiminetas cr. Has 9 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,266; 1850, 1,691.

WASHINGTON, t., Clarion county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,227.

WASHINGTON, t., Dauphin county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 889.

WASHINGTON, t., Erie co., Pa. Drained by head branches of French cr. Has 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,551; 1850, 1,706.

WASHINGTON, t., Fayette co., Pa., has the Monongahela r. on the W., & the Youghiogeny on the E.—a woollen fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 4 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,515; 1850, 1,276.

WASHINGTON, t., Franklin co., Pa., 11 S.W. Chambersburg. South Mountain covers the E. boundary. Drained by 2 branches of Antietam cr. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 6 flouring m., a grist m., 14 saw m., 2 potteries, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,404; 1850, 2,476.

WASHINGTON, t., Greene co., Pa. Drained by branches of Ten Mile cr. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 936; 1850, 914.

WASHINGTON, t., Indiana co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil clay. Drained by Crooked cr. & its branches, & by Plum cr., & has 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,893; 1850, 1,111.

WASHINGTON, t., Jefferson co., Pa., has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 367; 1850, 646.

WASHINGTON, bor., Lancaster county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 582. (*See Manor.*)

WASHINGTON, t., Lehigh co., Pa. The Lehigh river forms its eastern boundary, & some small streams drain its surface. Surface slopes to the S.E. from the summit of the Blue ridge on its N. border. The Lehigh Water Gap, where the river breaks through the mountains, is at the N. E. corner of the t. It has 4 grist m., 4 saw m., a woollen fac. Pop. 1850, 1,493.

WASHINGTON, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,829; 1850, 2,138.

WASHINGTON, t., Union co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,135; 1850, 1,238.

WASHINGTON, p-b., capital of Washington co., Pa., 209 W. Harrisburg, 236 W. It contains a court house, jail, 9 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 African Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Prot. Methodist, & 1 Seceders,—a number of stores, a steam woollen fac., a tannery, a saw m., a pottery, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,662 inhabitants. It is the seat of Washington College, founded as an academy in 1787, chartered as a college in 1806, has a president & 8 professors or other instructors, 600 alumni, 112 students, 3,300 vols. in its libraries, & a cabinet of minerals, shells, antiquities, & curiosities. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. The Washington seminary for females was established in 1836, & bears a high reputation.

WASHINGTON, v., Columbia co., Pa. (*See Derry.*)

WASHINGTON, t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 16 N. Greensburg. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam & clay, & some of it fertile. Drained by White Deer Hole & Black Hole creeks. It has 5 grist m., 7 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,004; 1850, 2,076.

WASHINGTON t., Wyoming co., Pa., has a fulling m., 5 saw m., 2 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,255; 1850, 1,675.

WASHINGTON, t., York co., Pa. Drained by Conewago cr., has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,226; 1850, 1,339.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, at its confluence with the Anacostia, & at the termination of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio r. r. Lat. of the National Observatory, 38° 53′ 39″·3 N., lon. 77° 0g′ 48″ W. from Greenwich, Engl. It is 295 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, 38 from Baltimore, & 225 from New York. The population in 1800, was 3,210; in 1810, 8,208; in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,827; in 1840, 23,364; in 1850, 45,001, & in 1854, 46,000. The city is encompassed by a fine range of hills, & covered in part with trees & shrubbery, presenting verdant & cultivated slopes. The ground on which it is built has a general elevation of about forty feet above the river. In planning the city, the most advantageous ground was appropriated for the different edifices, & for several squares commanding extensive prospects, & susceptible of such improvements as use or ornament might require. Avenues of direct communication have been made, connecting distant objects with the principal ones. North & south lines, crossed by others running east & west, divide the city into streets & squares. The avenues are named after the respective states, & the Capitol is the point from which the streets are named,—those north being called A North, &c., & those south, A South, &c.: those east & west, 1st East, &c., & 1st West, &c., respectively. The avenues are from 120 to 160 feet wide: Pennsylvania avenue, leading from the Capitol to the President's house, has a sidewalk twenty-six feet wide, paved, & planted with trees, the carriage-way being macadamized.

The Capitol is a large and massy building of the Corinthian order of architecture, & is built of freestone. It is situated in the centre of the square, on an eminence 78 feet above the tide, & is composed of a central edifice with two wings, with a projection on the west side. The length of the front is 352 feet, including the wings; the depth of the wings is 121 feet. The projection on the east or main front, including the steps, is 65 feet wide, & another on the west front 83 feet wide. On the east front there is a splendid portico of 22 columns 38 feet high; & on the west front there is a portico of ten columns. The extensions of the capital, now in course of construction, are 2 wings, 140 feet by 238 feet, surrounded on 3 sides by colonnades communicating by corridors 50 feet wide & 44 in length, with the main building; the whole, when completed, will cover an area of about 4 acres. The height of the building to the top of the dome is 120 feet. Under the dome, in the middle of the building, is the Rotunda, 95 feet in diameter, & of the same height, & adorned with sculpture, in stone panels in bold relief: the subjects of these are—Smith delivered by the interposition of Pocahontas—the Landing of the Pilgrims—the conflict of Boone with the Indians—& Penn treating with the Indians; & the four celebrated paintings by Trumbull, representing the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to Congress—the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates—the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown—and Washington resigning his commission to Congress at Annapolis; also the baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman; the embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir, & the landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn. The east front has also, in two niches, colossal figures in marble, of *Peace* & of *War*, & a fine marble statue of Columbus, by Persico, has just been added to this entrance. The colossal statue of Washington, by Greenough, has been placed in the East Park, in a neat temple erected for the purpose. To the west of the Rotunda is the library room of Congress, 92 by 34 feet, & 36 feet in height, containing 50,000 vols. In the second story of the south wing is the Hall of the House of Representatives, of a semicircular form, 96 feet long and 60 feet high, with a dome supported by 24 columns of native variegated marble, & with capitals of Italian marble. This room is ornamented by some fine statuary & paintings. The Senate Chamber is in the second story of the north wing, & is semicircular, like that of the Representatives, but smaller, being 78 feet long & 45 feet high. Below the Senate Chamber, and nearly of the same form & dimensions, though much less elegant, is the room of the Supreme Court of the United States; & there are in the building 70 rooms for the accommodation of committees & officers of Congress.

Around the Capitol are 22 acres of park, highly ornamented with trees of many varieties, shrubbery, fountains, &c.

The Presidents House is an elegant edifice of freestone, two stories high, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont avenues, & stands near the centre of a park of 20 acres, at an elevation of 44 feet above the river. The front entrance faces north upon La Fayette Square, & the southern front, towards the garden, presents a fine view of the city, of the Potomac river, & the shores of Maryland & Virginia. The building is 170 feet front & 86 feet deep. The north front is ornamented with a fine Ionic portico of four lofty columns, projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, to place the company under shelter. The middle space is the entrance for visitors who come on foot: the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The interior is elegantly constructed & richly furnished.

The *State Department*, which stands N.E. of the President's house & within the same inclosure, is a plain brick building, 2 stories high, 160 feet long, & 55 wide, with a broad passage on both floors, & containing in all 32 rooms. It contains a valuable library of some 15,000 volumes. In addition to this collection, the Copyright Bureau contains some 10 or 12,000 vols. published in this country, kept as part & parcel of the archives of the government.

The *Treasury Department* stands at the eastern extremity of the square, is a stone edifice, 340 feet long, & 170 wide, but when the northern & southern wings are added, it will be 457 feet in length, & has a colonnade, stretching the entire length of the building. It has 3 floors upon which business is transacted, on each end of which are nearly fifty apartments. A good legal library is attached to this department. The United States attorney-general has his office in this building.

The *War Department* building occupies the N.W. corner of the square, & is similar in design to the State Department. It is the head-quarters of all the officers of the army. The department comprises the War Office proper, the Quartermaster's Department, the Engineer's Department, Bureau of Topographical Engineers, Ordnance Office, Subsistence Department, Pay Department, Medical Department, Office of Adjutant-General, & the head-quarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Army. The Department is furnished with a library of 10,000 volumes.

The *Navy Department* building lies directly W. of the President's house, & in the rear of the War Department. It has 5 bureaus, exclusive of the Secretary's office, viz.,—Bureau of the Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair; Bureau of Provisions & Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance & Hydrography, & Bureau of Medicine & Surgery.

The *Department of the Interior*, or *Home Department*, is the most extensive connected with the government. The building is yet unfinished. A portion of it is already occupied by one of the bureaus of the department, the Patent Office, & also by the Museum of the National Institute. The titles of the bureaus connected with the Interior Department are as follows:—Land Office, Patent Office, Indian Office, and Pension Office. This department pertains exclusively with all those matters bearing upon the internal economy of the U. States, & is, of course, increasing in importance with every successive year. It has a library of some 5,000 volumes. In the second story of the building now occupied by the Patent Office are the original Declaration of Independence, the invaluable relics of Washington, including his camp chest, the gifts presented from time to time to the government by foreign powers, Franklin's printing press, a collection of Indian portraits by King, the treasures of the National Institute, interesting memorials of the late James Smithson, and the extensive & rare treasures secured by the U. States Exploring Expedition. It is open to the inspection of the public, & the hall is one of the most interesting for the stranger to visit to be found in the metropolis. In the first story of the same building are collected all the models of the machines which have been patented since the foundation of the government.

The *Post-Office Department* was designed & built by Mr. Mills, of white marble & after the Corinthian order. It is 3 stories high, & 204 feet long, & 102 deep; it contains 27 rooms on each floor, making 81 in all. It occupies a central position in the city, near the Department of the Interior, both of which are about half a mile from the President's house.

The *National Observatory* is situated on the N. bank of the Potomac, in an oblique direction from the President's house, towards Georgetown. The site is a beautiful one, commanding a fine view of Washington & Georgetown, of the Potomac river, & surrounding country. It is a naval institution, under the control & management of Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. N. The force employed at it consists principally of naval officers. Besides the astronomical duties of the establishment, here are kept all the nautical books, charts, & instruments belonging to the navy. The apartment in which the chronometers are kept is a very interesting one. Before one of these instruments is purchased by government, it is required to be put on trial by the Superintendent of the Observatory for one year; during which period it is compared daily with the great astronomical clock of the Observatory. The temperature of the room is also carefully observed, & recorded every day, & in case the instrument fails to come up to the test required, it is returned to the maker at the end of the year. There are from 60 to 100 chronometers always in this room, all of which are daily compared. Thus a complete & minute history is kept of each one. Here also are conducted the celebrated researches connected with the "Wind & Current Charts;" the deep sea soundings, tides, & the various oceanic phenomena. The large telescope, called the Equatorial, is a 14 feet refractor, with an object-glass of 9 inches. It is mounted in the revolving dome on the top of the main building; & is so arranged with clock-work & machinery, that being directed to a star in the morning, it may be left, when on returning to it in the evening, it will have followed the path of the star so exactly, that it will be found still pointing to the star. With its powers the stars are visible at midday. In a room below are the Meridian & Mural Circles; in another, the Transit instrument; in another, the Prime Vertical instrument; & in another, the Great Refraction Circle, invented by the superintendent. But the most wonderful object is the Electro-Chronograph, invented by Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati. It is in the room with the Transit instrument, & is so arranged, by its connection with an electrical battery in the building, that its beats may be heard wherever the magnetic wires lead, if connected with it. Thus it may be made to record the time, so that the astronomer in Boston, New-Orleans, or elsewhere, will know the time at Washington, & by comparison with his own clock, the exact distance in time is recorded. The Observatory regulates the time for Washington and Georgetown by the falling of a ball precisely at 12 or meridian.

The *Arsenal* occupies a fine position at Greenleaf's Point, on the extreme southern point of the city, at the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac, & commands an extensive view. The channels of both rivers running near the Arsenal shore, afford all requisite facilities for receiving & shipping ordnance and other military stores. The buildings occupy nearly the whole reservation, & form one of the princip. arsenals of construction in the U. S. The work-shops contain much useful and ingenious machinery, propelled by steam, for manuf. gun-carriages & equipments for artillery, & for preparing ammunition of all kinds. In the spacious storehouses of the Arsenal are to be seen arms & equipments for the troops; also a large number of gun-carriages & other apparatus for the service of the artillery in the forts & in the field, from the ponderous Columbiad for the defence of the coast, to the little mountain howitzer, which may be transported, with its miniature smith's forge, on the back of a mule. The Model Office contains a collection of models or patterns of the various arms and military equipments used in our service, & also of such of those used in the armies of other nations as have been obtained by the ordnance department. Here may also be seen some specimens of old & new inventions, repeating arms, revolvers, &c., which have been suggested at home or abroad, by the organ of destructiveness. In front of the old Arsenal square a small collection of foreign brass cannon will attract the notice of the visitor, who will perceive by the inscriptions that some of them are trophies of the

success of our arms at Saratoga, Yorktown, Niagara, & Vera Cruz.

The *Navy Yard* is situated on the "Anacostia," a branch of the Potomac r., at the southern termination of Eighth street, east. It covers an area of about 20 acres, & is enclosed by a substantial brick wall, having a principal entrance at the foot of Eighth street, through a handsome arched gateway. The mechanical operations of this establishment are various & extensive, & the skill of the workmen and the excellence of the materials employed have been satisfactorily tested in every sea. Anchors of all sizes, for the naval service, are manufac. by the use of two heavy steam hammers, (termed the "Nasmyth hammer," one of which weighs 3,600 pounds, the other 2,240 pounds. The forges for this work are kept in blast by a fan-blower attached to the steam engine in the machinist's department. There is also in operation, in the anchor department, a direct action steam hammer (called the "Kirk Hammer,"), in connection with a blast furnace for working up into bolts & bars all the scrap iron of the navy. The massive chain-cables are made in another shop, which is provided with a powerful hydrostatic press for testing their strength. Another department is engaged in the manufacture of galleys, caboozes, and copper powder tanks, and of the various kinds of brass work appertaining to ships of war. The different machines employed in making these articles are driven by a steam-engine of about 15 horse power. A large and extensive iron foundry has recently been erected, of sufficient capacity & with the necessary facilities for moulding and casting the heaviest work; connected with this foundry are the machines for boring, turning, and planing the steam cylinders and other machinery required for the naval service. Adjoining the iron foundry are the ordnance and boiler-making departments, which are provided with a steam-engine of about 12 horse-power. The ordnance depart. is engaged in the fabrication of light brass ordnance, howitzers for boat and land service, of shot & shells, percussion caps, musket & pistol balls, &c. Some of this machinery is very ingenious & highly interesting. Close by this range of buildings is a very extensive machine shop, in which are placed all the tools required in the manufacture of steam engines & machinery of every description. Attached to this shop is an engine of 40 horse-power, which also gives motion to the block-making machinery, & to the fan-blowers of the anchor-making department. On the western side of the Yard is the pyrotechnical laboratory, in which are prepared all the articles for the navy appropriate to this department. There are two large ship-houses for building ships, under one of which is about to be constructed a marine railway for hauling up steamers for repair. The grounds are beautifully laid out; shaded with trees; the whole neatly enclosed & preserved in handsome order.

The *Smithsonian Institution* was founded on a bequest of more than half a million of dollars made to the United States by James Smithson, an Englishman. The object of the bequest, according to his will, was "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." On the 1st of July, 1836, Congress accepted this important trust, & the money was paid into the Treasury of the United States in 1838. The Act of Congress establishing the Institution, was passed in 1846. The Institution is situated on the Mall, below the Capitol: it presents a noble appearance, and is one of the great attractions of the metropolis. The style of the architecture is the Romanesque, the material a reddish freestone of fine grain; its extreme length is 450 feet, its width 140 feet, & it has 9 towers, varying in height from 75 to 150 feet. The grounds which surround it are very extensive and tastefully laid out. The beneficial influence of this important establishment has already been felt: it has already printed & circulated a number of valuable volumes, acquired collections in the way of natural history, and scientific as well as general literature, which are valuable & interesting, & engaged distinguished men to deliver lectures. The great library room is capable of holding 100,000 vols. The building is supplied with a lecture room, which will seat 1,200 persons; its museum and rooms for chemical experiments are spacious & convenient: and in the western wing is a gallery of art.

The *Washington Monument* is not yet finished. It stands on the Mall, between the President's house and the Potomac, & embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building 250 feet in diameter, 100 ft. high, from which springs an obelisk shaft 70 feet in diameter at the base, & 500 feet high, making a total elevation of 600 feet.

The *National Medical College*, instituted in 1825, is now in successful operation. It was, until a few years past, known as the Medical Department of the Columbian College, from which institution it derives its authority to confer degrees, under an act of incorporation from the Congress of the United States. The edifice is conveniently situated in a central part of the city—equidistant from the Capitol & President's house. The requisites for graduating are, that the candidate shall have attended the lectures of each Professor two full courses, or one full course in this school, & one full course in some other respectable institution. He must have a fair moral character, & he shall have dissected during at least one session. He shall have entered his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a candidate for graduation, & delivered to him an Inaugural Dissertation upon some medical subject, thirty days before the close of the session, and pass a satisfactory examination.

The *Columbian College*, which was incorporated in 1821, is beautifully situated on an eminence, adjoining the City Corporation, on the north, & on Fourteenth-street west. It is a fine brick edifice, four stories high, & overlooks the city, the capitol, & other public buildings; and commands a fine view of the Potomac, with the surrounding country, for many miles in extent. The College has a good library, a valuable philosophical apparatus, and other means and facilities for pursuing a thorough and liberal course of studies. It has a President, & twelve Professors & teachers—including those of the National Medical College, which is under the same corporation—one hundred students, & between two & three hundred alumni.

The *Coast Survey Office Buildings*, occupied for the use of the United States Coast Survey, are situated on the west side of New-Jersey avenue, about a sixth of a mile from the Capitol. They consist of four old houses, in a block, presenting a decidedly rusty exterior, & in no way looking like public buildings.

The *City Hall* was finished in 1850. It is a large & handsome edifice, and occupies a commanding position on Judiciary square, is 200 feet in length. The Circuit & Criminal Courts hold their sessions in this hall; also the members of the City Councils.

The *Public Schools of Washington* are quite numerous: of free public schools there are four, with quite a large number of primary schools. Select schools & seminaries for the education of both sexes, also exist in different parts of the city, several of them of a high & established character. There are also several excellent boarding-schools in Washington, and two or three in Georgetown.

The *National Institute* was founded in 1840, and has for its object the promotion of science in all departments. It holds its meetings at the Patent Office. It has a miscellaneous library of nearly 4,000 volumes, pamphlets, maps, and charts, with a few interesting manuscripts, & in the cabinet are many medals and coins. The library is always open to the inspection of the public.

Washington is well supplied with *Churches*, numbering about 25, belonging to the Baptist, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Universalists, &c., and, considering its extent, is quite as well supplied with eloquent preachers as any city in the Union. *Hotels* are quite numer., but not sufficiently so, even now, to accommodate the public. The names of the principal ones are the National Hotel, Brown's Hotel, Willard's Hotel, Gadsby's Hotel, the Irving Hotel, the United States Hotel, the Potomac Hotel, & Tyler's Hotel. From the doors of each, the stranger may at almost any moment step into a convenient & elegant omnibus, and go to almost any part of the city he may desire.

The Congressional Cemetery, a mile east of the Capitol, is handsomely laid out, & contains many sculptured tombs, monuments, &c. It is tastefully adorned with trees & shrubbery.

The seat of the Federal government was removed to Washington city in 1800. The north wing of the Capi-

tol was commenced September 16th, 1793; the President, George Washington, laid the corner-stone; the architect was Pierre C. L'Enfant.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Rappahannock co., Va., 123 N.N.W. Richmond, 75 W. Situated at the S.E. foot of the Blue Ridge, and contains a court house, jail, an academy, 1 church, free to all denominations, 4 stores, various mechanic shops, & 375 inhabitants. In the vicinity are two extensive flouring m.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Beaufort co., N. C., 127 E. by S. Raleigh, 313 W. Situated on the N. side of Tar r., at its entrance into Pamlico river, a branch of Pamlico sound, at the head of ship navigation. Its exports & its shipping are extensive. It has a court house, jail, 2 churches, several stores, 2 banks, aggregate capital $300,000, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,015 inhabs. Tonnage 1853, 7,986 tons.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Wilkes co., Ga., 50 W.N.W. Augusta, 78 N.E. Milledgeville, 570 W. Situated on Kettle cr., a branch of Little r. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, an academy, a masonic hall, all of brick, 4 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 33 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1850, 462.

WASHINGTON t., Anglaise co., O., drained by St. Mary's r. Pop. 1840, 457; 1850, 688.

WASHINGTON, t., Belmont co., O. Drained by Captina cr., which affords water power. Pop. 1840, 1,387; 1850, 1,582.

WASHINGTON, t., Brown co., O., 12 N.E. Georgetown. Pop. 1840, 848; 1850, 1,185.

WASHINGTON, t., Carroll co., O. Situated immediately N. of Carrolton. Drained by Sandy Creek. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,024; 1850, 1,020.

WASHINGTON, t., Clermont co., O. Bounded S. by Ohio r., & contains the villages of Neville & Moscow. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,100; 1850, 2,540.

WASHINGTON, t., Clinton co., O. Drained by E. fork of Todd's fork of Miami r. Pop. 1840, 1,170; 1850, 1,216.

WASHINGTON, t., Columbiana co., O. Drained by Yellow cr. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 812; 1850, 1,201.

WASHINGTON, t., Coshocton co., O., 12 S.E. Coshocton C. H. Drained by a branch of Muskingum r. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,029; 1850, 998.

WASHINGTON, t., Darke co., O. Bounded W. by Ia. Drained by Greenville cr. Pop. 1840, 889; 1850, 1,250.

WASHINGTON, t., Defiance co., O. Drained by Lick cr. Pop. 1840, 428.

WASHINGTON, v., Fayette co., O. It has a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 569 inhabs.

WASHINGTON, t., Franklin co., O. Scioto river bounds it on the E. Situated in the Virginia Military district. Pop. 1840, 843; 1850, 1,270.

WASHINGTON, t., Guernsey county, O. Drained by a branch of Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 1,353; 1850, 972.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Wills t., Guernsey co., O., 85 E. Columbus, 308 W. Situated on the national road. It contains 5 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Union,—6 stores, a woollen fac., & about 800 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, t., Hancock co., O. Drained by a branch of Portage r. It has a tannery, a saw m. Pop. 1840, 809; 1850, 1,222.

WASHINGTON, t., Hardin co., O. Pop. 1840, 203; 1850, 391.

WASHINGTON, t., Harrison co., O. It contains Williamsport v. Drained by Big Stillwater cr. Pop. 1840, 1,022; 1850, 1,255.

WASHINGTON, t., Henry county, O. Drained by branches of Maumee r. Pop. 1850, 552.

WASHINGTON, t., Hocking county, O. Drained by a branch of Hocking r. & Raccoon creek. Pop. 1840, 1,124; 1850, 1,640.

WASHINGTON, t., Holmes co., O. It contains Nashville v. Drained by Mohegan r. It has 3 flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,461; 1850, 1,468.

WASHINGTON, t., Huron co., O. Pop. 1850, 704.

WASHINGTON, t., Jackson co., O. Drained by Salt cr. It has a grist m.; 2 saw m., 1 sch. 20 scholars. Pop. 1840, 481; 1850, 756.

WASHINGTON, t., Lawrence co., O. Drained by Hales creek. Surface hilly. It has a furnace. Pop. 1850, 646.

WASHINGTON, t., Licking co., O., 13 N. Newark. It contains Utica v. Drained by Licking river. Pop. 1840, 1,348; 1850, 1,361.

WASHINGTON, t., Lucas county, O. Pop. 1,161.

WASHINGTON, t., Logan county, O. Drained by Miami r. Pop. 1840, 517; 1850, 668.

WASHINGTON, t., Morrow co., O. Drained by Whetstone cr. It contains a tannery, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., Pop. 1840, 880; 1850, 1,137.

WASHINGTON, t., Mercer co., O. Drained by Wabash cr. Pop. 1840, 214; 1850, 456.

WASHINGTON, t., Miami county, O. Drained by Miami r. It contains Piqua v., & 2 fulling m., 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,161; 1850, 4,258.

WASHINGTON, t., Monroe co., O. Drained by Little Muskingum r. Pop. 1840, 533; 1850, 944.

WASHINGTON, t., Montgomery co., O. Drained by tributaries of Miami river & Little Miami r. Pop. 1840, 2,210; 1850, 1,825.

WASHINGTON, t., Muskingum co., O. Drained by Sut creek, & has the Muskingum river on its W. boundary. It contains Jackson v., has several salt fac., & contains ancient fortification & several mounds. Pop. 1840, 1,488; 1850, 1,380.

WASHINGTON, t., Paulding co., O. Drained by Little Auglaise r. Pop. 1850, 155.

WASHINGTON, t., Pickaway co. O. Drained by Morgan's cr. It has a saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,194; 1850, 1,099.

WASHINGTON, t., Preble co., O. Organized in 1809. Drained by St. Clair's cr. Soil fertile and well watered. It contains Eaton v., the capital of the co., & has 4 flouring m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,459; 1850, 3,060.

WASHINGTON, t., Richland co., O. Situated immediately S. of Mansfield, the capital of the county. Drained by Clearfork of Mohegan r. Pop. 1840, 1,914; 1850, 1,914.

WASHINGTON, t., Sandusky co., O. Drained by Little Portage r. & Mud cr. Pop. 1840, 1,074; 1850, 1,499.

WASHINGTON, t., Scioto co., O. Bounded S. by Ohio r., & E. by Scioto r. Surface uneven & rough, excepting on the rivs., where are extensive & very fertile alluvial tracts. It has extensive quarries of freestone. The Ohio canal passes through it, and by its waste water affords water power. Pop. 1840, 653; 1850, 706.

WASHINGTON, t., Shelby co., O. It was formerly called Grayson. Drained by Miami r. & Lorimies r. It contains 2 flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,688; 1850, 1,261.

WASHINGTON, t., Starke co., O. Drained by Sandy creek. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,389; 1850, 2,066.

WASHINGTON, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Organized in 1827. Drained by Wills cr. It contains a flouring m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 978; 1850, 1,091.

WASHINGTON, t., Union co., O. Drained by a branch of Sciota r. Pop. 1840, 151; 1850, 333.

WASHINGTON, t., Van Wert co., O. Drained by Jennings cr. Pop. 1840, 47; 1850, 355.

WASHINGTON, t., Warren co., O. Drained by Todd's Fork & Little Miami river. Pop. 1840, 1,306; 1850, 1,565.

WASHINGTON, t., Wood co., O. It has the Maumee r. on its N.W. boundary. Pop. 1840, 196; 1850, 504.

WASHINGTON, p-t., Macomb co., Mich., 29 N.E. Detroit, 553 W. Drained by Stony cr. & head waters of Middle branch of Clinton riv.; soil very fertile, adapted to grain. Pop. 1840, 1,314; 1850, 1,541.

WASHINGTON, t., Adams co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 262; 1850, 548.

WASHINGTON, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 595; 1850, 1,305.

WASHINGTON, t., Blackford co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 143; 1850, 470.

WASHINGTON, t., Brown co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 384; 1850, 1,249.

WASHINGTON, t., Cass co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 822.

WASHINGTON, t., Clark co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,101.

WASHINGTON, t, Clay co., Ia. Contains a grist m. & a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,046; 1850, 1,724.

WASHINGTON, t., Clinton co., Ia.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Daviess co., Ia., 106 S.W. Indianapolis, 668 W. Situated 4 m. E. of the W. fork of White river, and contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, 20 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., a carding machine, a linseed & castor oil factory, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,400 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., 1850, 2,578.

WASHINGTON, t., Decatur county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,994.

WASHINGTON, t., Elkhart county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 810.

WASHINGTON t., Gibson county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 640; 1850, 754.

WASHINGTON, t., Grant co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 539; 1850, 1,007.

WASHINGTON, t., Greene co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 420.

WASHINGTON, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,285; 1850, 2,055.

WASHINGTON, t., Hendricks co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,438.

WASHINGTON, t., Jackson county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 856.

WASHINGTON, t., Marion co., Ia. It has 2 tanneries, 5 grist m., 12 saw m.. Pop. 1840, 1,859; 1850, 2,043.

WASHINGTON, t., Miami county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 966.

WASHINGTON, t., Monroe co, Ia. Pop. 1850, 740.

WASHINGTON, t., Morgan county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 2,406.

WASHINGTON, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 259; 1850, 645.

WASHINGTON, t., Owen county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,712.

WASHINGTON, t., Parke county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,198.

WASHINGTON, t., Porter county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 429.

WASHINGTON, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has a tannery, a flouring m., 5 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery. Pop. 1840, 1,872; 1850, 2,129.

WASHINGTON, t., Randolph co., Ia. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,219; 1850, 1,558.

WASHINGTON, t., Ripley county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,195.

WASHINGTON, t., Rush co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,663; 1850, 1,075.

WASHINGTON, t., Shelby county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,148.

WASHINGTON, t., Tippecanoe county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 809; 1850, 861.

WASHINGTON, t., Warren county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 796.

WASHINGTON, t., Washington county, Ia. It has 2 cotton factories, 5 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,992; 1850, 3,321.

WASHINGTON, t., Wayne county, Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,935; 1850, 2,305.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Tazewell county, Ill.., 71 N. Springfield, 785 W. Situated on the S. side of Holland's Grove, on the border of a delightful prairie. It contains 7 stores, a steam saw m. & 350 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, t., Appanoose county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 382.

WASHINGTON, t., Johnson county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 392.

WASHINGTON, t., Jones county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 423.

WASHINGTON, t., Van Buren county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 1,057.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Washington co., Iowa. Situated near a branch of Crooked creek, & contains a court house, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, a flouring m., a saw m. & 327 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 754.

WASHINGTON, t., Buchanan county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 4,301.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Franklin co., Mo., 76 E. Jefferson city, 871 W. Situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, & has a Roman Catholic church, & 350 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, t., La Fayette county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 2,101.

WASHINGTON, t., Osage county, Mo. Pop. 1850, 1,093.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Mason county, Ky., 77 E.S.E. Frankfort, 465 W. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 4 churches, & 550 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, v., Washington co., Wis. Contains a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 350 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Rhea county, Tenn., 134 E.S.E. Nashville, 566 W. Situated on the W. side of Tenn. river, & contains a court house & jail, & 110 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, t., Lawrence county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 519.

WASHINGTON, t., Ouichita county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 469.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Autauga co., Ala., 102 S.E. Tuscaloosa, 842 W. Situated on the N. side of Ala. r., 10 m. below Montgomery. It was laid out in 1820, & contains a court house of brick, having been formerly capital of the county, & a Baptist church, & about 200 inhabitants. It was formerly the site of a large Indian v. called Autauga.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Adams co., Miss., 6 m. N.E. Natchez, 84 S.W. Jackson, 1,104 W. Incorporated 1 m. square, & contains an hospital, 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a female seminary, a United States land office, & 550 inhabitants. It is the seat of Jefferson college, founded in 1802. It has a large brick edifice, handsomely located, capable of accommodating 100 students, a fund of nearly $200,000, & an annual income of about $8,000. The library contains 1,522 volumes.

WASHINGTON, p-v., capital of Hempstead county, Ark., 111 S.W. Little Rock, 1,176 W. Situated on a small branch of Red river, and contains a court house, jail, a United States land office, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, p-v., St. Landry pa., La., 223 W. N.W. New Orleans, 1,236 W. Situated on Cortebleau bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation, & contains 4 stores & 250 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Washington co., Tex.

WASHINGTON, C. H., p-v., capital of Fayette co., O., 50 S.W. Columbus, 423 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches.—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 9 stores, 2 newspaper printing offices, 2 woollen factories, 2 grist m., a saw m. & 450 inhabitants. Letters should be directed to *Washington, C. H.*, to distinguish it from Washington, p-o., Guernsey county, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, C. H., p-v., Washington co., Ala., 146 S.S.W. Tuscaloosa, 976 W. (Now Barrytown, which see.)

WASHINGTON, a territory of U. States of Amer., lies between lat. 45° 25′ N., long. 105° 30′ & 124° 30′ W. Area, 113,821 sq. m. It is between the Rocky mountains on the E., & the Pacific Ocean on the W., has Oregon on its south border, & the British Possessions on the N. The entire population in 1850 was 1,201; in 1854, estimated at 5,000. It is divided into 6 counties, viz., Clark, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Stevens, Thurston. The country west of the Cascade Range is the only portion yet settled by a white population; it has a diversified surface, & the valleys bordering the streams have a luxuriant soil. The streams are small, the Cowlitz and other small streams entering the Columbia river on the south, the Chickeeles entering Gray's harbor on the W., & a number of other streams entering Puget sound on the N.W. Puget sound, Hoods canal, & Admiralty inlet, abound with fine harbors. The Cascade range crosses the territory from the south (at the Cascades on the Columbia river) entirely across it to the north, rising in several peaks above the snow line, as Mount St. Helens (an active volcano), Mount Rainier, Mount Boker, &c. East of this range little is known of the capabilities of the country as an agricultural region, although there is no doubt of its being well adapted for stock raising. It is drained by the constituents of the Columbia, consisting of Kooskoosky & Peloose rivers of the Lewis fork, & Spokane, Okonagan, Barrier & Yakima rivers of Clark's fork, and Cathalacades entering the Columbia river.

The strait of *Juan de Fuca*, including the waters of Admiralty inlet, Hood canal, & Puget sound, with the archipelago of Arro up to the 49th parallel, were all surveyed by the United States Exploring Expedition. The whole is unsurpassed by any estuary in the world. They comprise many very fine harbors & safe anchor-

ages, are entirely free from dangers, & cover an area of about 2,000 square miles. The country by which these waters are surrounded is remarkably salubrious, and offers every advantage for the accommodations of a vast commercial & military marine, with conveniences for docks & many sites for towns & cities, at all times well supplied with water, & capable of being provided with all needful supplies from the surrounding country, which is well adapted for agriculture. This strait is 95 miles in length; average width 11 miles (entrance 8 m. in width); no dangers exist, & it may be safely navigated throughout.

Neah, or Scarborough Harbor, on the south side of the strait, just within Cape Flattery, is but a small indentation in the coast, which is partly sheltered on the N. E. by Neah Island. This is the position where the Spaniards attempted to establish themselves in 1792, & the remains of the old fort are still in existence. It offers a tolerably safe & convenient anchorage, though exposed to north-west gales. *New Dungeness* is a safe roadstead, and lies eighty miles from Cape Flattery, E. by S. true, the trend of the strait being E. by S., & W. by N. nearly. The point of New Dungeness is well adapted for the position of a light-house; it projects into the strait, & would be seen a long distance both up & down. The water close to the point is deep; a vessel may approach to within a quarter of a mile, and after turning it, safe and secure anchorage may be had in from ten to fifteen fathoms of water. It is extensive enough to accommodate a very large fleet. *Budd Harbor* lies adjoining it, & is connected with the roadstead of New Dungeness by a narrow channel, which has a depth of 2½ fathoms, & may be easily deepened if necessary. It is a fine & very capacious harbor, being 4 miles long, & 1½ wide, & perfectly secure at all times for repairs.

Port Discovery, 7 miles to the S.E. of New Dungeness, is very easy of access, & well protected by high precipitous banks; the anchorage is close to the shore in 27 fathoms of water. The name of Port Discovery was given by Vancouver. It is 7 miles long, 1½ average breadth, & its points, which terminate in low sandy projections, interlock each other. Protection Island covers it completely to the north, & would render it easily defensible against a formidable attack. *Port Townsend*, at the entrance of Admiralty inlet, is a fine sheet of water, 3¾ m. long, & 1¾ in width. This bay is free from dangers, & is well protected in the direction from which stormy winds blow. It has anchorage of a convenient depth, & there is abundance of fresh water to be had; the best anchorage is on the north side. The soil in this place is a light sandy loam, very productive. *Port Lawrence* is just at the junction of Admiralty Inlet & Hood canal; it is a convenient anchorage, & is separated from one of the arms of Port Townsend by a narrow strip of land. Passing the entrance to Hood canal, and up Admiralty inlet, there are several anchorages where a vessel may await tide in beating up; such as Pilot & Apple-Tree cove. *Port Madison* is a fine harbor, & affords every possible convenience for shipping. It is on the west side of the inlet, & communicates on the south by a ship channel with Port Orchard, which is one of the most extensive & beautiful of the many fine harbors on these inland waters, & is perfectly protected from the winds. The only danger is a reef of rocks nearly in the middle of the entrance from Admiralty Inlet. It includes 3 arms, the most northern of which, though entered by a narrow channel, is from ¼ to 1½ mile in width, and extends for a distance of 6 miles. The shores are covered with a large growth of trees, with here & there a small prairie. The soil is superior to that of most places around the sound, & is capable of yielding almost any production of the temperate zone. *Vashon Island* lies in Admiralty inlet, above Port Orchard, & has a ship channel on both sides of it. *Commencement* bay lies at the bottom of Admiralty inlet, on the east channel. It affords good temporary anchorage, & a supply of wood & water can be obtained. There is a small stream emptying into it, called by the Indians Puyallup. *The Narrows*, which connect Admiralty inlet with Puget sound, are 1 m. wide, & 4½ long. The tide here runs with great velocity, causing many whirlpools & eddies, through which a ship is carried with great rapidity, the danger appearing to be imminent. The banks rise nearly perpendicular, & are composed of sand stone. Point Defiance, on the E., commands all the approaches to it. *Puget Sound* is a collection of inlets, covering an area of 15 sq. m., the only entrance to which is through the Narrows, which, if strongly fortified, would be almost impregnable. The inlets, in the order in which they come from the entrance, have received the names of Carr, Case, Hammersley, Totten, Eld, Budd, and Henderson. They are united by passages, which form several islands and peninsulas. All these inlets are safe and commodious, and capacious harbors well supplied with water, and the land around them fertile. Nine miles from the Narrows is Nisqually. Here the anchorage is very much contracted, in consequence of the rapid shelving of the bank, that soon drops off into deep water. The shore rises abruptly to a height of 200 feet, & on the top of the ascent is an extended plain on which Fort Nisqually is built. *Case Inlet* extends to within two miles of the waters of Hood canal. *Hood Canal* extends for a distance of 40 miles in a south-west direction, and then turns to the north-east for 10 miles, approaching the waters of Puget sound, with an average width of 2 miles. It contains several good harbors, viz., Port Ludlow, Port Gamble, Suquamish, and Scabock Harbor and Dabop Bay. On the east side of Admiralty inlet, as well as at the head of De Fuca strait, and the waters within the Gulf de Arro as far as Point Roberts, in lat. 49° N., there are many fine harbors & bays, formed by the islands and projecting headlands, viz., Commencement Bay, Elliot Bay, [Port Gardner, Port Susan, Holmes Harbor, Penn Cove,] Hornet Harbor, Strawberry Bay, Billingham, & Birch Bays. Those within the brackets lie within Whidby Island. *The Naval Archipelago*, between the Canal de Arro & Ringgold Channel, offers many fine anchorages. The Gulf of Georgia and Johnson strait are not well adapted for navigation, in consequence of the rapidity of the tides, and the many sunken rocks at the northern outlet. The harbors within them, both on the main land & Vancouver Island, are useless on account of the great depth of water and the perpendicular banks. Not a shoal exists within the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty inlet, Puget sound, or Hood canal that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a seventy-four gun ship. The shores of all the inlets & bays are remarkably bold, so much so, that in many places a ships side would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground. Some few of them have creeks emptying into them, with water sufficient to turn mills. These creeks have all extensive mud-flats at their entrances, with fertile prairies at their heads and along their banks. The spring tides rise 18 feet; those of the neap 12 feet, affording every facility for the construction of dry docks, &c. The country on all these salt water inlets is said to be remarkably healthy. The winter is represented to be mild, & but of short duration, and the channels & harbors are never obstructed by ice.

The climate is said to be unusually mild & even in temperature for so high a north latitude. The country near Puget sound, abounds with fine timber, and its waters with excellent fish.

Olympia is the capital, situated on Budd's inlet, at the head of Puget sound. Other principal settlements are Cowlitz, Pacific City, Nisqually, &c.

The Government consists of a Governor, a Council, & House of Representatives. The governor is appointed by the President of the United States for the term of four years; the legislative assembly is elected by the people. Every white male inhabitant 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, is a qualified elector.

This territory was separted from Oregon in 1853, & constituted a separate territory.

WASHINGTON, p-v., Blenheim t., Oxford co., Can. W. It has a Methodist church, 3 stores, a grist m., a woollen fac., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, and 150 inhabs.

WASHINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, with a station on the York and Berwick railroad, 5¾ m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Area, 5,335 ac. Pop. 3,485, chiefly employed in collieries.—II. co. Sussex, 4 m. W. N.W. Steyning. Area, 3,162 ac. Pop. 884.

WASHINGTON BUTTE, Linn co., Oregon.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, p-o., Washington co., Tenn.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, p-o., New York co., N. Y.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, p-o., Washington t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 82 S. by E. Albany, 311 W.

WASHINGTON MILLS, p-o., Oneida co., N. Y.

WASHINGTON, MOUNT, the principal peak of the White mountains in New Hampshire, is 6,629 feet in elevation.

WASHINGTON SOUTH YUBA, p-o., Nevada co., Cal.

WASHINGTONVILLE, v., Blooming Grove t., Orange co., N. Y., 10 W. Newburgh. It contains an academy, 4 stores, a flouring m., a plaster m., a tannery, 30 dwellings, & about 200 inhabs.

WASHINGTONVILLE, v. Sandy Creek t., Oswego co. N. Y. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—3 stores, a grist mill, a saw mill, a clothiers' works, a furnace, a tannery, and 250 inhabs.

WASHINGTONVILLE, p-v., Derry t., Montour co., Pa., 72 N.N.E. Harrisburg, 189 W. It contains 2 stores, & about 35 dwellings.

WASHINGTONVILLE, p-v., Baltimore co., Md.

WASHINGTONVILLE, p-v., Greene t., Columbiana co., O., 162 E.N.E. Columbus, 294 W. It contains 4 stores, 2 saw m., an oil m., & 150 inhabs.

WASHOUGAL, p-o., Clark co., Washington ter.

WASHITA, r., Ark. & La., rises in Polk co., Ark., & receives Little Missouri on the W. side on the S. border of Clark co., & Saline r. from the N., 20 miles above its entrance into Louisiana, where, in its course, it receives Bayou Bartholomew & Bayou Bœuf, it then flows S. by E. to its junction with Tensas r., & Little r., which together form Black r., which flows into Red river.

WASHITA, county, Ark. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. Drained centrally by Washita river & branches. Surface level; soil fertile. Cap. ital, Camden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $262,389; Ind. corn, 290,696 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 75,291; cotton, 3,592 bales; tobacco, 910 lbs.; —1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Capital emp. in manufactures, $8,500; value of manufactured articles, $5,400;—6 schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,304.

WASHITA, parish, La. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 790 sq. miles. Drained by Washita river & its branches, & by head branches of Little river. The surface is extensively covered by pine forest, but in some parts, on the streams, the land is liable to be overflowed. Cotton is the chief production. Capital, Monroe. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $140,745; Ind. corn, 128,000 bushels produced; cotton, 3,486 bales;—3 flouring & grist mills, 2 saw mills; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $11,750; value of manufactured articles, $10,872:—1 church; 1 academy, 15 pupils; 12 schools, 604 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,640; 1850, 5,308.

WASHTENAW, county, Mich. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Organized in 1826. Drained by Huron, Raisin, Macon, & Saline rs., & Mullett's, Honey, Mill, & Paint creeks. It contains several lakes. The surface is gently undulating; soil a deep & fertile black loam & clay. Prairie & timber land are interspersed. Raisin river, & Huron river, & its branches, afford water power. It is among the best counties of the state. Capital, Ann Arbor. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $967,612; wheat, 528,042 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 389,218; oats, 211,465; wool, 259,773 pounds;—22 flouring & grist m., 24 saw m.; 6 iron foundries; 5 woollen factories; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $452,220; value of manufactured articles, $988,810;—44 churches; 1 college, 156 students; 5 academies, 225 pupils; 152 schools, 8,362 scholars; 14 libraries, 11,491 volumes. Pop. 1840, 23,571; 1850, 28,597.

WASIGNY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ardennes, 8 m. N. Rethel. Pop. 952.

WASING, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Area, 682 ac. Pop. 88.

WASLUI, or VASLUI, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on the Birlat, 40 m. S.S.E. Jassy.

WASPERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area, 1,619 ac. Pop. 292.

WASPIK, a vill. & pa. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. N.E. Breda. Pop. 2,418.

WASSAIC, p-o., Dutchess co., N. Y.

WASSELONNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., on the Mussig, 14 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 5,427, who manuf. woollen & cotton yarn & hosiery.

WASSELY, town of Austria. [WESSELY.]

WASSERBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Inn, 31 m. E.S.E. Munich. Pop. 2,238.

WASSERTRÜDINGEN, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Wernitz, and on r. r., 12 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 2,017.

WASSIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 31 m. N. Laon. Pop. 1,155.

WASSONVILLE, v., Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 75.

WASSONVILLE, p-o., Washington co., La.

WASSOTAH, a strong hill-fort of S. India, 20 m. W. Sattarah, & taken by the British in 1818.

WASTWATER, a lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. St. Bees. It is the deepest of the Cumberland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the S. shore. Its banks are precipitous on that side, but elsewhere they present little variety.

WATAB, p-o., Benton co., Minnesota.

WATAUGA, r., N. C. and Tenn., rises in Ashe co., N. C., & flowing N. W. into Tenn., it unites with the S. fork of Holston river, on the S. border of Sullivan county.

WATAUGA, county, N. C. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 550 sq. m. Drained by head branches New river, & of Yadkin r. Surface, mountainous, with fertile valleys. Capital, Boone. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $104,684; wheat, 1,427 bush. produced; Indian corn, 69,211; tobacco, 1,044 pounds. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $10,600; value of manufactured articles, $4,500;—6 churches; 1 academy, 5 students; 12 schools, 520 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,400.

WATAUGA BEND, p-o., Washington co., Tenn.

WATCHET, a marit. town of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. St. Decuman, with a pier on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 5 m. E. Dunster. Pop. 916.

WATEEO, one of the Harvey isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 58′ S., lon. 158° 6′ W. Length 8 m., breadth 5 m. Surface hilly & fertile, & the inhabitants were partially converted to Christianity by the missionary Williams in 1823.

WATERBEACH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, with a station on the E. cos. r. r. Area, 5,556 ac. Pop. 1,440.

WATERBOROUGH, p-t., York co., Me., 25 N. York, 76 S.W. Augusta, 521 W. Little Ossipee river separates it from Limerick on the N. A pond in its W. part flows into Mousum river, which enters the Atlantic in Kennebunk t. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil fertile. Incorporated in 1787. It has a fulling m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,944; 1850, 1,989.

WATERBOROUGH, p-v., Poland t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 318 W. by S. Albany, 331 W. Situated on Conewango creek, & contains a store, a saw mill, and 150 inhabs.

WATERBOROUGH, pa. Queens co., N. B., on the E. side of the Grand Lake of St. John r. It had, in 1851, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 4 tanneries, 2 woollen fac., 9 churches, 10 schools. Pop. 1,598.

WATERBOROUGH CENTRE, p-o., Waterborough t., York co., Me., 75 S.W. Augusta, 525 W.

WATERBURG, p-o., Tompkins co., N. Y., 173 W. by S. Albany, 306 W.

WATERBURG, p-v., Sheridan t., Calhoun co., Mich., 92 W. Detroit, 569 W. Situated on the N. side of the Kalamazoo r.

WATERBURY, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 12 N.W. Montpelier, 525 W. Surface level, or gently uneven; soil fertile, particularly on the streams. Drained by Onion or Winooski & Waterbury rivers, the latter of which, with its branches, affords water power. The principal v., in the S. part, near Onion river, contains a Congregational & a Methodist church, 3 stores, various mechanic shops, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 459 inhabs. In the S.W. corner Onion river has a curious passage through the rocks, which have fallen into the chasm, forming a natural bridge, & being near the road it is deserving the attention of the curious traveller. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a grist m., 3 saw m., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,992; 1850, 2,352.

WATERBURY, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 52 S.S.W. Hartford, 310 W. The surface is rough. Drained by

Naugatuck river, which affords good water power. The v., at the centre, is on the Naugatuck r. r., & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a bank, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabs. There are in the t. 5 fulling m., 3 woollen factories, 3 cotton factories, 2 tanneries, 2 rolling mills, a machine shop, 2 iron foundries, 10 button factories, an extensive pin factory, do. of hooks and eyes, and India rubber goods factory, 5 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 23 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,668; 1850, 5,137.

WATERBURY CENTRE, p-v., Waterbury t., Washington co., Vt., 15 N.W. Montpelier, 528 W. It contains 2 churches of brick,—1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—a store, & a number of dwellings.

WATERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Burnham. Area, 768 ac. Pop. 39.

WATERDOWN, p. v., Flamboro' E., Halton co., Can. W., 7 N. Hamilton. It has a Methodist church, 6 stores, a woollen fac., 3 saw m., a tannery, & 175 inhabitants.

WATEREE, p-o., Richland co., S. C.

WATEREE, r., N. C. & S. C., rises in N. C., & is called the Catawba until it enters S. C., where it is called the Wateree to its union with the Congaree to form Santee r.

WATERFALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 7 m. E. S.E. Leek. Area, 1,530 ac. Pop. 521. It is nearly surrounded by the river Hamps, which here flows for 3 m. underground.

WATERFORD, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 53 W. Augusta, 588 W. Surface level; soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has a large pond toward its E. part, which flows into Crooked river, by which it is drained, & which flows into Sebago pond. Incorporated in 1797. It has 2 fulling mills, 2 tanneries, 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,381; 1850, 1,448.

WATERFORD, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 49 E.N.E. Montpelier, 547 W. Bounded on the S.E. by Connecticut river, in which, opposite to the t., is a portion of the 15 mile falls. Surface rough; soil, on the streams, fertile, otherwise adapted to grazing. Drained by Passumpsic river, & Moose river runs through its N.E. corner. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Free-will Baptist, & 1 Methodist. Stile's pond, in the S.E. part, covers 106 acres. Incorporated in 1797. There are in the t. 8 grist m., a saw m., an acad., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,388; 1850, 1,412.

WATERFORD, p-v., Worcester co., Mass., 42 W. Boston, 415 W.

WATERFORD, p-t., New London co., Ct., 46 S.E. Hartford, 451 W. Bounded by Thames river on the E., & by Long Island sound on the S. Surface uneven: soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Niantic & Jordan rivers. The former flows into a bay of the same name, which sets up from the sound 3 or 4 miles, & is navigable for sloops of 20 tons. It contains 3 Baptist churches, one of which is a Seventh-day Baptist, 3 grist mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,329; 1850, 2,259.

WATERFORD, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 10 N. Albany, 330 W. Surface undulating; soil sand & alluvion. Drained by Mohawk & Hudson rivers, which here unite. The v. is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson river, at the head of sloop navigation, & on the Rensselaer & Saratoga r. r. It contains 5 churches, —1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—an academy, a female seminary, a bank, 20 stores & groceries, a cotton fac., 4 flouring m., a grist m., 2 machine shops, a twine fac., a furnace, a fire engine fac., a button fac., a plaster m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabs. Several sloops, schooners, & canal boats are owned here. The Champlain canal passes through the place, & here enters Hudson river. A bridge connects it with Lansingburgh. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., a saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,824; 1850, 2,683.

WATERFORD, t., Camden co., N. J., (post-office called Waterford Works,) 12 W. Woodbury, 51 S.S.W. Trenton, 161 W. Surface level; soil sand and sandy loam. Drained by Pensawken cr., Cooper's creek, and branches of Atsion r. It contains 2 grist m., 6 saw m.; 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,467; 1850, 1,638. (*See W. Waterford.*)

WATERFORD, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 13 S.E. Erie, 256 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 329 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Watered by Le Bœuf cr., flowing into Le Bœuf lake, which has an outlet into French creek. The borough is situated at Le Bœuf lake, & contains several churches, an academy, a flouring m., and 498 inhabs. There are in the t. a tannery, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., & an academy. Pop. 1840, 1,144; 1850, 1,545.

WATERFORD, Juniata co., Pa.

WATERFORD, p-v., Loudon co., Va., 159 N. Richmond, 40 W. Situated on Kittoctan cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 free to all denominations, & 1 Friends,—6 stores, a flouring m., a saw, grist, & plaster m., & 2 cotton fac., (in the vicinity,) 70 dwellings, and 425 inhabitants.

WATERFORD, p-t., Washington co., O., 24 N.W. Marietta, 89 E.S.E. Columbus, 321 W. Situated on both sides of Muskingum r. Surface undulating and broken; soil bordering the r. fertile. The v. is situated on Muskingum river, and containes 2 churches, 2 stores, & in the vicinity, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., 2 carding machines, 2 fulling m., & 250 inhabs. Pop. of the t. 1840, 1,166; 1850, 1,690.

WATERFORD, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 32 N.W. Detroit, 556 W. Drained by numerous small lakes & their outlets, and has 2 flouring m., & 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 946; 1850, 1,085.

WATERFORD, v., Elkhart co., Ia. It contains a flouring m., a saw m., a carding machine, & about 150 inhabs.

WATERFORD, p-o., Spencer co., Ky.

WATERFORD, p-v., Fulton co., Ill., 50 N.W. Springfield, 830 W. It contains 265 inhabs.

WATERFORD, p-v., Racine co., Wis., 70 E.S.E. Madison, Situated on Fox r. Contains 4 churches, & 250 inhabs.

WATERFORD, p-v., Gibson co., Tenn., 121 W. by S. Nashville, 804 W.

WATERFORD, p-v., Marshall co., Miss., 184 N. by E. Jackson, 902 W.

WATERFORD, p-v., Townsend t., Norfolk co., Can. W., 40 S.W. Hamilton. It has a Baptist church, 5 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, an iron foundry, & 450 inhabitants

WATERFORD, a marit. co. of Ireland, Munster, on its S. coast, having E. Waterford harbor, separating it from the co. Wexford, on W. co. Cork, and N. cos. Tipperary & Kilkenny, from both which it is separated by the Suir. Area, 721 sq. m., or 461,553 ac., of which 325,345 are arable, 23,048 do. in plantations, & 105,496 do. uncultivated. Inhabited houses 25,367. Pop. 1851, 164,951. The Knockmeledon and Cummeragh mountains intersect the co. from W. to E., rising in some places to 2,600 feet above the sea; & most part of the surface is mountainous, though there is much undulating & fine level land along the Suir in the N. & E., the Blackwater and Bride in the W., and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore, Dungarvon, and Youghal harbors. This is the principal dairy co. of Ireland. Tillage is increasing, & agriculture improving on the larger properties. Estates are mostly large; farms nearly all small, and uniformly comprise both tillage & pasture lands. Average rent of land 12s 6d. per acre. Bacon & butter are the principal exports. Lead, iron, & copper, are met with, but few, if any, mines are now wrought. Limestone and marble are chief mineral products. The fisheries are important. Some glass wares are manufactured, &, in 1847, 1,223 persons were employed in cotton, and 135 in silk fac. The co. is subdivided into 7 baronies, & 82 pas., in the dioceses of Waterford & Lismore, which, with Dungarvon, Portlaw, Tallow, and Cappoquin, are the principal towns. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C.

WATERFORD, a city & co., parl. bor., & seaport of Ireland, cap. co., on right bank of the Suir, which forms its harbor, & is lined by a fine quay about 1 m. in length, & crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, connecting it with its suburb Ferrybank, 9 miles from the sea, 29 miles S.S.E. Kilkenny, & 85 miles S.S.W. Dublin. Area of co., of city, & of parl. bor., 10,059 ac. Pop. 29,288, of whom, 1851, 24,783 are in the city. It has some handsome, but many miserable, streets; its quay & harbor are the finest in Ireland. Principal edifices, the cathedral, bishop's palace, deanery house, several pa. churches, the Roman Catholic cathedral, 5 other churches, & college of St. John; many dissenting chapels, the town-hall, chamber of commerce, co and city prisons, & court-houses; artillery barracks,

custom-house, St. Reginald's tower on the quay, an ancient fortress, now a police barrack; the Blue coat schools, several hospitals, the district lunatic asylum, Glynn's poor-house, & the savings' bank. Here are several remains of ancient fortifications & monasteries; also various endowed schools, a house of industry, mendicity institution, several orphan societies; the Waterford institution, with a library & museum; literary, scientific, agricultural, & horticultural societies; Vessels of 300 tons can load & unload at the quay, and Waterford is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which are valued at 2 millions sterling annually, chiefly consisting of dairy produce, bacon, live stock, agricultural produce, salmon, and cotton goods. Steamers afford the city continual communication with Dublin, Liverpool, & Bristol. Waterford has a yard for ship-building, & some manufs. of glass, starch, & blue, with distilleries & breweries. Markets, 4 times weekly. Waterford sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gives the title of marquis to the head of the Beresford family, whose magnificent seat, Curraghmore, is in the vicinity, the demesne comprising 4,000 acres, traversed by the Clyde, & finely wooded.

WATERFORD CENTRE, p-o., Waterford t., Oakland co., Mich.

WATERFORD WORKS, p-o., Camden co., N. J.

WATERGRASS-HILL, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. & 10 m. N.E. Cork. Pop. 801.

WATERINGBURY, a pa. & formerly a market town of England, co. Kent, with a station on the S.E. r. r., 5 m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 1,448. It is surrounded by hop & fruit plantations, & its vicinity has been styled "the garden of Kent."

WATERLAND, a dist. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, between Amsterdam & Alkmaar, which suffered a destructive inundation in 1825.—II. a group of islets, Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon archipelago & Australia.

WATERLOO, p-t., & semi-capital, with Ovid, of Seneca co., N. Y., 17 W. by N. Albany, 346 W. Surface generally level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Seneca r., along which the Seneca & Cayuga canal passes. The v. is handsomely situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca lake, which is used as a part of the Cayuga & Seneca canal. Incorporated in 1824, & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a bank, 25 stores, a woollen fac., consuming 200,000 pounds of wool annually, 5 flouring m., 5 saw m., 2 oil m., 2 pail & tub fac., 2 m. for cleaning clover seed, a plaster m., a clothiers' works, a furnace, a machine shop, a soap & candle fac., a carriage fac., 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, a boat-yard, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,000 inhabitants. Here is an extensive water power. The Cayuga & Seneca canal & the Auburn & Rochester railroad pass through the place. Pop. of t. 1840, 3,026; 1850, 3,795.

WATERLOO, p-o., Sussex co., N. J.

WATERLOO, p-v., Lock t., Juniata co., Pa., 69 N. W. Harrisburg, 125 W. Situated on Tuscarora cr., & contains about 100 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

WATERLOO, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 50 N. Raleigh, 266 W.

WATERLOO, p-v., Laurens dist., S. C., 79 W. by N. Columbia, 507 W. It contains 175 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, t., Athens county, O. Drained by Raccoon cr. Pop. 1840, 741; 1850, 1,016.

WATERLOO, p-o., Lawrence co., O.

WATERLOO, p-t., Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 1,099.

WATERLOO, p-t., Fayette co., Ia., 5 S.E. Connersville, 61 E. by S. Indianapolis, 524 W. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 833.

WATERLOO, p-o., Pulaski co., Ky.

WATERLOO, p-t., Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 807.

WATERLOO, p-v., capital of Monroe co., Ill., 115 S. by W. Springfield, 828 W. Situated on elevated ground, & contains a brick court house, 3 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and 79 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, p-o., Black Hawk co., Iowa.

WATERLOO, p-v., capital of Clark co., Mo., 186 N. by E. Jefferson City, 911 W. Situated a little W. of Mississippi river, W. of the mouth of Des Moines river, and contains a court house, jail, & 75 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, p-v., Lauderdale co., Ala., 160 N. Tuscaloosa, 205 W. Situated on the N. side of Tennessee r. It contains 125 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, p-v., Point Coupee par., La. Situated on Mississippi r., at the outlet of False r., contains 100 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, county, Can. W. Situated centrally toward the W. part of the province. Area, 513 sq. m. Drained by Grand river. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. Capital, Berlin. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 23,899; sheep, 37,549; swine, 18,978; horses, 6,273; wheat, 513,670 bush. produced; rye, 24,266; Ind. corn, 18,640; buckwheat, 2,570; barley, 12,130; oats, 856,868; potatoes, 167,097; peas, 65,197; tobacco, 121 pounds; wool, 80,443;—20 grist m., 64 saw m. Pop. 26,537.

WATERLOO, p-v., Sheffield t. & co., Can. E., 60 E. by S. Montreal, on Yamaska r. It has an Episcopal church, a carding m., a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, a foundry, an ashery, & 250 inhab.

WATERLOO, 1st, v., Kingston t., Frontenac co., Can. W., 2 m. from Kingston, and has a Methodist church, 3 stores, a tannery, & 250 inhab.

WATERLOO, 2d, p. v., Waterloo t. & co., Can. W., 2 m. from Berlin. It has 4 stores, a grist m., & 75 inhab. Pop. of the t. 1852, 7,638.

WATERLOO, p. v., port of entry (p. o. called Fort Erie), Bertie t., Welland co., on the Niagara r., immediately below Lake Erie, 90 S.E. Hamilton. It contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, a mill, & 250 inhabitants. Immediately south of the v. is the fortress of Erie.

WATERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. S.S.E. Brussels, famous for the great battle fought near it, 18th June, 1815.

WATERLOO, a town or township of W. Australia, co. Wellington, on Collier river, S.E. Australind.

WATER MELON, p-o., Tattnall co., Ga.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 7 m. S.W. Penrith. Pop. 598. The scenery is very picturesque, & here is the cataract of Airy-Force.—*Water-Overton* (or *Orton*), is a chapelry, co. Warwick, on W. Midland r.r., 7 m. N. E. Birmingham.

WATERPERRY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 258.

WATERPORT, p-o., Orleans co., N. Y.

WATER PROOF, p-o., Tensas par., La.

WATERSAY, island, Hebrides. [VATERSA.]

WATERSIDE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Foyle, opp. Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 676.

WATERSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Area, 653 ac. Pop. 141.

WATER STREET, p-v., Morris t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 109 W. Harrisburg, 159 W. Situated on Juniata r., a little above Alexandria, & contains a forge and 75 inhabitants.

WATERTOWN, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 7 W. Boston, 435 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Charles r., which affords water power, & is navigable to this place for vessels requiring 6 or 7 feet of water. The v. at the termination of the Watertown branch r. r. contains 5 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 2 Universalist,—a U. States arsenal, & 500 inhabitants. The provincial congress held its sessions here in 1775. There are in the t. a print works, a paper fac., 7 tanneries, 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,810; 1850, 2,937.

WATERTOWN, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 42 S.S.W. Hartford, 320 W. Surface uneven, & in some parts level; soil dry gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Steel's brook. The v. on the Naugatuck r. r. contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church. John Trumbull, the celebrated author of McFingal, was born here. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., an India rubber goods fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,442; 1850, 1,563.

WATERTOWN, p-t., capital of Jefferson co., N. Y., 164 N.W. Albany, 416 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil a fertile sandy loam & clay. Drained by Stony & Sandy creeks. Black r. runs on its N. boundary, affording an immense water power. The v. is situated on the Rome & Watertown r. r., & on the left bank of Black r., & is connected by covered bridges

with Williamstown & Juhelville villages on the opposite side. Incorporated in 1831, & contains a courthouse & jail of stone, a state arsenal of brick, 5 banks, aggregate cap. $669,579.—10 churches, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 Universalist.—26 stores of different kinds, various mechanic shops, 5 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabs. The Black River Literary & Religious Institute has about 180 students, & is flourishing. An association of young men for literary & scientific improvement, have a library which is increasing. The r. here has a fall of 88 feet in 1 m., with 7 dams & 5 natural cascades. Here are a flannel fac., a broadcloth & a satinet fac., a cotton fac., 2 negro cloth fac., 3 carding & clothiers' m., 5 flouring m. & grist m., a paper m., 2 iron furnaces, 2 machine shops, 4 saw m., 5 tanneries, 2 axe fac., 4 wagon & carriage fac., & various other mechanical establishments, a distillery, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 5,027; 1850, 7,201.

WATERTOWN, p-t., Washington co., O., 14 N.W. Marietta, 92 E.S.E. Columbus, 312 W. Wolf cr. passes through the t., & affords water power. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. The v. contains a neat church, 2 stores, an oil m., a grist m., a carding machine, & 175 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., and 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,127; 1850, 1,373.

WATERTOWN, t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 315.

WATERTOWN, p-t., Jefferson co., Wis., 39 E. Madison, 858 W. Drained by Rock r. Watertown city is on both sides of Rock r., & contains several churches, & manufacturing establishments, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,451 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 218; 1850, 2,778.

WATERVALE, p-v., Pompey t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 125 W. by N. Albany, 342 W. It contains a store, a flouring m., a saw m., a tannery, and 200 inhabitants.

WATER VALLEY, p-o., Hamburg t., Erie co., N. Y., 393 W. Albany, 373 W.

WATER VALLEY, p-o., Yalabusha co., Miss.

WATER VILLAGE, p-v., Carroll co., N. H., 48 N. E. Concord, 529 W.

WATERVILLE, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 18 N. Augusta, 613 W. Kennebec r. bounds it on the E. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. Incorporated in 1802. The v. is situated on the Androscoggin & Kennebec r. r., at Teconic falls, on the Kennebec, which are 18 feet in height, where is a bridge across the r. The v. contains 7 churches.—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist—an academy. *The Waterville Liberal Institute*, under the direction of the Universalists, gives all the facilities for a complete collegiate education, & is well supported. 45 stores, numerous manuf. establishments, 2 banks, aggregate cap. $125,000; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 2,000 inhabs. The Kennebec is navigable to this place from Augusta, for boats of 40 tons. Emerson's stream, a tributary of the Kennebec, has a very high fall, and affords good water power, where is a flourishing manufacturing v. Waterville college, under the direction of the Baptists, located in this t., was founded in 1820, has a president, & 5 professors or other instructors, 145 alumni, of whom 50 have been ministers of the gospel, 65 students, & 7,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in August. It has two edifices, containing rooms for students, a chapel, and a commons hall. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a tannery, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a scythe fac., a hammer fac., 2 carriage fac., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,971; 1850, 3,964.

WATERVILLE, t., Grafton county, N. H. Pop. 1850, 42.

WATERVILLE, p-t., Lamoille county, Vt., 43 N.W. Montpelier, 553 W. Chartered by the name of Coit's Gore in 1788, by its present name in 1824, first settled in 1789. Surface mountainous & broken; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by the N. branch of Lamoille r., which affords water power, & along which is fertile land. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1849, 610; 1850, 753.

WATERVILLE, p-o., New Haven co., Conn.

WATERVILLE, p-v., Sangerfield t., Oneida co., N. Y., 90 W.N.W. Albany, 372 W. Situated on a branch of Oriskany cr., and contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic—a bank, an academy & female seminary, 10 stores, a woollen fac., a starch fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 furnaces, and a machine shop, where carriage springs are made, an organ fac., & 1,000 inhabs.

WATERVILLE, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

WATERVILLE, p-t., Lucas co., O., 130 N.W. by N. Columbus, 461 W. Drained by a branch of Maumee r. The v. is situated on the N. side of this river, 6 m. W. of Perrysburg, & contains a store, a grist m., a carding machine, & 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1840, 565; 1850, 958.

WATERVILLE, p-o., Waukesha co., Wis.

WATERVILLE, p-v., Compton t. & co., Can. E., on the Coaticook r., & on the St. Lawrence & Atlantic r. r., 10 S. Sherbrooke. It has a court house, an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a foundry, & 250 inhabs.

WATERVLIET, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 5 N. Albany, 375 W. Surface level or undulating; soil sandy ridges & swamps, excepting on Hudson r., where are extensive & fertile flats. Mohawk r. runs on its N., & Hudson river on its E. border. It contains several islands formed by the mouths of the Mohawk. It has a Shaker settlement, called *Niskayuna*. The Erie and Champlain canals separate here, and in the former are many locks, to overcome the falls of the Cohoes. It has 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 3 carriage fac., a brass foundry, an iron foundry, 2 machine shops, a hinge fac., a cotton fac., a paper fac., 3 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1850, 4,882.

WATERVLIET, p-o., Berrien co., Mich.

WATERVLIET CENTRE, p-o., Watervliet t., Albany co., N.Y., 12 N. Albany, 382 W.

WATFORD, a market town & pa. of England, co. Herts, on the ancient Watling street, close to a ford over the Colne (whence its name), & with a station on the N.W. railroad, 15 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 10,792 ac. Pop. 6,546; do. of the t. 3,800. The town has a spacious church, several chapels, free schools, almshouses, & other charities. The manufacture of straw-plait & malting are important; & the town is a large mart for corn & live stock. Market, Tuesday. The Grand Junction Canal runs on its W. side, & the railroad here passes through a tunnel upwards of 1 m. in length.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area, 3,080 ac. Pop. 503. In the vicinity are strong chalybeate springs. The Watling street forms the W. boundary of the pa., which is intersected by the London & N.W. railroad.

WATH, two pas. of England, co. York.—I. N. Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. Ripon. Area, 3,568 ac. Pop. 747.—II. (*On Dearne*), W. Riding, on r. r., 5¼ m. Rotherham. Area, 10,709 ac. Pop. 9,521; do. of the t., 1,495, employed in the potteries & collieries.

WATKINS, p-o., Chemung co., N. Y.

WATKINS, p-o., Union co., O.

WATKINSVILLE, p-v., Goochland co., Va., 29 W. N.W. Richmond, 162 W.

WATKINSVILLE, p-v., cap. of Clarke co., Ga., 68 N. by W. Milledgeville, 617 W. Situated at the head of Beaverdam creek, & contains a court house, jail, an academy, 4 stores, & 935 inhabitants.

WATLING'S ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, Brit. W. Indies, 50 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, lat. 23° 56′ 7″ N., lon. 74° 28′ W. Length 18 m. Soil fertile; a lake occupies its centre.

WATLING-STREET, a famous Roman highway, extending across S. Britain, in a direction from S.E. to N.W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, & Dartford, to the city of London, a street in which retains the name; thence it proceeds through cos. Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, and W. through N. Wales to Caer-Seiont (anc. *Segontium*), in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, & Cockermouth, & thence into Scotland. It is supposed to have been named, in honor of Vitellius, the *Via* (or *Strata Vitelliana*), of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption. It is in parts still an important highway.

WATLINGTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Oxford, between two roads from Oxford to London, & near the Roman Ikenild street, 5 m. S. Tetsworth. Area of pa. 3,440 acres. Pop. 1,884. The town, large but indifferently built, has in its centre a curious mkt. cross.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N. Market-Downham. Area, 1,709 ac. Pop. 577.

WATSON, p-t., Lewis co., N. Y., 10 N E. Martins-

burgh, 140 N.W. Albany, 439 W. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil sandy loam. Drained by Independence cr., Beaver r., & other tributaries of Black river, which bounds it on the W. It has 12 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,707; 1850, 1,158.

WATSON, t., Allegan county, Michigan. Pop. 1850, 313.

WATSON, p-o., Marshall co., Miss.

WATSON'S BRIDGE, p-o., Moore co., N. C.

WATSONTOWN, p-v., Northumberland co., Pa., 77 N. by E. Harrisburg, 187 W. Situated on the W. branch of Susquehanna r., & contains several mills & stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

WATTEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Aa, & on r. r., 6 m. N.N.W. St. Omer. Pop. 1,106.

WATTEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 9 m. N. W. Wick. Area about 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,851. In it are Toftingall & Watten Lochs, & many Scandinavian antiquities.

WATTENSCHEID, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 41 m. W.N.W. Arensberg. Pop. 1,150.

WATTESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 24 m. W.S.W. Botesdale. Area, 1,517 ac. Pop. 603.

WATTIGNIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 3 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 2,183. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793.

WATTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Bildeston. Area, 1,298 ac. Pop. 220.

WATTON, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the border of the open tract Filand, 21 m. W. S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 1,807 ac. Pop. 1,353. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad, the "Babes in the Wood." —II. a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 315. It has spacious & imposing remains of an abbey & adjoining nunnery, founded in 1148, rebuilt in the Tudor era, & still in part habitable. —III. *At-Stone*, a pa., co. & 4¾ m. N. N.W. Hertford. Area, 3,499 ac. Pop. 976.

WATTRELOS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 8,736. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, & oil mills.

WATTS, t., Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 460.

WATTSBOROUGH, p-v., Lunenburg co., Va., 116 S.W. Richmond, 232 W.

WATTSBURG, p-b., Erie co., Pa., 263 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 344 W. Situated on French cr., & contains a church, 2 tanneries, a saw m., and 227 inhabitants.

WATTS MILLS, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

WATTS MILLS, p-o., Appanoose co., Iowa.

WATTSVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., O.

WATTWILLER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 24 m. N.E. Belfort. Pop. 1,854.

WATTWYL, a vill. & pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. S.W. St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of pa. 4,541, employed in manufs. of muslins & calico.

WAUCOUSTA, p-o., Fond du Lac co., Wis.

WAUGHATCHIE, p-o., Dade co., Ga., 113 N.W. Milledgeville, 717 W.

WAUHOO, p-o., Vigo co., Ia

WAUKAU, p-v., Winnebago co., Wis., 60 N.E. Madison. Situated on the outlet of Rush lake, and has several stores, mills, & 450 inhabitants.

WAUKEENAH, p-v., Jefferson co., Fla.

WAUKEGAN, p-v., capital Lake co., Ill., 200 N. by E. Springfield. Situated on elevated ground, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, & commands a fine prospect. It has a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, a steam saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 2,500 inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. of the t. 1850, 2,949.

WAUKESHA, co., Wis. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. miles. Drained by Fox, Ashippin, Menomonee, and Bark rivers, and abounds with clear lakes. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Waukesha. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $425,218; wheat, 312,658 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 77,697; oats, 248,392; potatoes, 119,154;—16 flouring & grist m., 26 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—19 churches; 6 acad., 156 pupils; 124 schools, 5,435 scholars. Pop. 1850, 19,258.

WAUKESHA, p-o., capital Waukesha co., Wis., 70 E. Madison. Situated on Pishtaka r., & on the Milwaukie & Mississippi r. r. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, the buildings of Carroll college, 6 churches, 20 stores, several mills & manuf. establishments, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 2,313.

WAUKESHINA, t., Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 128.

WAUKSAIK, p-o., Cook. co., Ill.

WAUPACCA, county, Wis. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained by Wolf, Waupacca, Wabunk, & Little Wolf rivers. It contains some of the best pine timber in the state. Capital, Mukwa. Organized in 1851.

WAUPAKA, p-o., Waupaka co., Wis.

WAUPUN, p-v., Fond du Lac co., Wis., 80 N.E. Madison, 927 W. It is partly in Dodge co., & has 2 churches,—1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian,—9 stores, 2 mills, & 500 inhabitants. The Wisconsin State Prison is located here. Pop. of t. 882.

WAUREKAURI, the largest of the CHATHAM ISLS., Pacific Ocean, E. New Zealand.

WAUSAU, p-o., Marathon co., Wis.

WAUSHARA, co. Wis. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 648 sq. m. Drained by Fox river. Surface rough & heavily timbered; soil fertile. Capital, Sacramento. Organized in 1852.

WAUSHARA, p-v., Dodge co., Wis., 43 N.E. Madison. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, 2 mills, & 450 inhabitants.

WAUTENSAU, p-o., Monroe co., Ark.

WAUTOMA, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

WAUWATOSA, p-t., Milwaukie co., Wis., 5 miles from Milwaukie. The vill. has 2 churches, 2 mills, & 450 inhabs. Pop. of town 1840, 342; 1850, 2,048.

WAUWATOSA, p-o., Milwaukie co., Wis.

WAVELAND, p-o., Montgomery co., Ia., 65 N.W. W. Indianapolis, 630 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, & about 200 inhabitants.

WAVENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 2,665 ac. Pop. 935.

WAVENEY, a riv. of Engl., rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk & Suffolk, flows E. & N. E., past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, & Beccles, & joins the expansion of the Yare, 4 m. S.W. Yarmouth, after a course of 50 m. It is navigable in the latter half of its course to Bungay, & by a short cut it is joined to the Lothing, 2 m. W. Lowestoft.

WAVERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Farnham, with the remains of a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128.

WAVERLY, p-o., Tioga co., N. Y.

WAVERLY, p-o., Luzerne co., Pa.

WAVERLY, p-o., Pee Pee t., Pike co., O., 60 S. Columbus, 407 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, and contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian, —4 stores, & about 350 inhabitants.

WAVERLY, p-o., Morgan co., Ill.

WAVERLY, p-o., Henry co., Mo.

WAVERLY, p-v., capital Humphreys co., Tenn., 60 W. by S. Nashville, 744 W. Situated on a small stream, 9 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee r., & contains a court house, 2 churches,—1 Methodist 1 Presbyterian, & 2 seminaries, 4 stores, & 174 inhabitants.

WAVERLY, p-t., Van Buren county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 186.

WAVERLY, p-o., Lowndes county, Miss., 147 N.E. Jackson, 892 W.

WAVERLY, p-o., Chambers co., Ala.

WAVERLY HALL, p-o., Harris co., co., Ga., 111 W S.W. Milledgeville, 733 W.

WAVERTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. by r. r. E.S.E. Chester. Area, 4,027 acres. Pop. 788.—II. a tnship., co. Cumberland, pa. & 3 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Pop. 545.—*Waverlree* is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Liverpool. Pop. 4,011.

WAVRE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 5,241, who manuf. hats, leather, beer, & cotton yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, 18th June, 1815.

WAVRIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 9 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,780.

WAWARSING, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 22 S.W. Kingston, 82 S.S.W. Albany, 297 W. Surface hilly &

mountainous; soil gravelly loam & clay, & fertile. Drained by Rondout cr. & its tributaries, which afford good water power. Iron ore, plumbago, & lead are found in the vicinity. It has 8 fulling m., 11 woollen fac., a cotton factory, 6 tanneries, a machine shop, an iron foundry, 8 grist m., 40 saw m., a pottery, 20 schs. Pop. 1840, 4,644; 1850, 6,459.

WAWN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding. Area, 5,085 ac. Pop. 347.

WAWPECONG, p-o., Miami co., Ia.

WAWRENCZYCE, a market town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 18 m. E.N.E. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

WAXAHACHIE, p-o., Ellis co., Tex.

WAXAHATCHEE, p-o., Shelby co., Ala., 83 E. Tuscaloosa, 791 W.

WAXHAM, p-o., Lancaster co., S. C.

WAXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area, 2,087 ac. Pop. 76.

WAXHOLM, a town of Sweden. [VAXHOLM.]

WAXWAY, an isl. of the Asiatic Archip., off E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 3° 33′ S., lon. 123° 17′ E.

WAY, p-o., Ripley co., Ia.

WAY (PULO-), an island, Gulf of Siam, lat. 9° 58′ N., lon. 102° 48′ E.

WAYBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. E. Holt. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 311.

WAYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¼ m. S. W. Crewkerne. Area, 1,618 ac. Pop. 238.

WAYGIOU, or WAGEEOO, an isl. of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Papua, immediately S. of the equator, in lat. 131° E. Length E. to W. about 80 m.; breadth varies to 25 m. It is reported to be highly fertile & populous, & has several good harbors; but it has been hitherto little explored by Europeans.

WAYLAND, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 17 W. Boston, 423 W. Surface pleasantly diversified, soil generally fertile. Sudbury river bounds it on the W. It has a grist m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 998; 1850, 1,115.

WAYLAND, t., Steuben co., N. Y. Drained by Canaseraga cr. on the N., & Niel's creek on the S. Surface hilly, soil a moist clay loam. It has a tannery, 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1850, 2,067. (*Taken from Conhocton & Dansville in* 1848.)

WAYLAND, p-t., Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 404.

WAYLAND DEPÔT, p. o., Steuben county, N. Y.

WAYLANDSBURG, p-v., Culpepper co., Va., 104 N.N.E. Richmond, 90 W.

WAYLAND'S SPRINGS, p. o., Lawrence county, Tenn.

WAYMART, p-v., Clinton t., Wayne co., Pa., 166 N.E. Harrisburg, 260 W. Situated on a branch of Laxawaxen cr., & contains about 75 inhabs.

WAYNE, county, N. Y. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 572 sq. m. The surface is undulating; soil clay, sand & gravel, with vegetable mould. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N. Mud cr. & Canandaigua outlet form Clyde r., which flows E. to Seneca r. Iron ore, gypsum, marl, & water lime are found. Sulphur springs are abundant, & some weak brine springs have been found. Capital, Lyons. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,536,390; wheat, 614,041 bush. produced; Indian corn, 660,739; oats, 518,051; wool, 255,289;—24 flouring & grist m.; 8 iron foundries, a woollen fac.; 12 tanneries, 26 persons employed; 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufactures, $623,-925; value of manufactured articles, $1,295,836;—68 churches; 12 academies, 467 pupils; 229 schools, 13,-801 scholars; 230 libraries, 29,572 vols. Pop. 1840, 42,057; 1850, 44,953.

WAYNE, county, Pa. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil generally fertile. Bounded N.E. by Delaware r. Drained by Lackawaxen creek and its branches, & by small streams flowing into Delaware r. Capital Honesdale. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $381,536; wheat, 6,177 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 50,577; oats, 96,094; wool, 28,928 lbs.;—9 flouring & grist m., 100 saw m., 4 iron foundries; 10 tanneries, 190 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufactures, $458,116; value of manufactured articles, $1,097,865;—35 churches; 10 academies, 378 pupils; 120 schools, 3,719 scholars; 1 library, 157 vols. Pop. 1840, 11,848; 1850, 21,890.

WAYNE, county, Va. Situated in the west part of the state. Area, 415 sq. m. Drained by branches of Sandy river. Surface generally mountainous; soil fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Trout Run. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,932; wheat, 2,155 bush. produced; Indian corn, 226,800; tobacco, 1,215 pounds; wool, 12,571;—6 saw m. Cap. employed in manufactures, $10,000; value of manuf. articles, $17,290;—9 churches; 11 schools, 203 scholars; 2 libraries, 75 vols. Pop. 1850, 4,760.

WAYNE, county, N. C. Situated S.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained by Neuse r. & its branches. Capital, Goldsboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $279,751; wheat, 13,498 bush. produced; Indian corn, 480,240; cotton, 335 bales; tobacco, 110 pounds;—49 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manufactures, $75,300; value of manufactured articles, $168,629;—23 churches; 7 academies, 226 pupils; 34 schools, 1,498 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,891; 1850, 13,486.

WAYNE, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 594 sq. m. Altamaha river bounds it on the N.E. Drained by Santilla river, Little Santilla r., & Turtle cr. The surface is low, & in some places marshy. Cap. Wayneville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $62,082; Indian corn, 51,545 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 24,433; rice, 41,180 lbs.; cotton, 87 bales;—a grist m.; 8 churches; 2 acad., 13 pupils; 4 schools, 42 scholars. Pop. 1840, 1,258; 1850, 1,499.

WAYNE, county, O. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 660 sq. m. Organized in 1808. The surface is rolling, & in some places level; soil fertile, especially on the streams. Drained by Kilbuck r., and Chippewa & Sugar creeks, & Lake fork of Mohiccan creek. Capital, Wooster. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $929,695; wheat, 571,377 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 627,460; oats, 427,319; wool, 255,511 pounds;—37 flouring & grist m., 56 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 17 woollen fac.; 25 tanneries, 57 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $384,670; value of manufactured articles, $906,434;—70 churches; 2 acad., 240 pupils; 140 schools, 13,927 scholars; 1 library, 400 volumes. Pop. 1840, 35,808; 1850, 32,981.

WAYNE, county, Mich. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by Rouge & Huron rs. & their branches, flowing into Detroit river, which bounds it on the S.E. The surface is level or undulating; soil clay, with some sandy loam. Rouge r. & its branches afford water power. Limestone, iron ore, & sulphur springs are found. Capital, Detroit. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $431,290; wheat, 106,876 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 283,559; oats, 234,097; wool, 95,058 pounds;—16 flouring & grist m., 43 saw m., 7 iron foundries, a woollen fac.; 8 printing offices, 3 daily, 1 tri-weekly, & 7 weekly newspapers, & 2 monthly publications. Cap. employed in manuf., $1,003,205; value of manufac. articles, $1,950,789;—50 churches; 2 academies, 80 pupils; 124 schools, 7,183 scholars; 17 libraries, 5,345 vols. Pop. 1840, 24,173; 1850, 32,756.

WAYNE, county, Ia. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 420 square miles. The surface is moderately uneven; soil very fertile. Drained by Whitewater r. & branches, which afford good water power. Capital, Centreville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $646,762; wheat, 163,667 bush. produced; Indian corn, 1,398,445; oats, 207,295; wool, 71,659 lbs.;—45 flouring and grist m., 30 saw m.; 14 tanneries, 32 persons emp.; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers pub.;—68 churches; 2 colleges, 185 students; 8 acad., 230 pupils; 114 sch., 3,467 scholars; 3 libraries, 1,687 volumes. Pop. 1840, 23,292; 1850, 25,320.

WAYNE, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 720 sq. m. Drained by Little Wabash r., & Skillet fork of the same, & by Elm cr. The surface is interspersed with prairie & woodland; soil moderately good. Flat boats go down the Little Wabash to New Orleans. Capital, Fairfield. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $139,882; wheat, 6,342 bush. produced; Indian corn, 301,935; oats, 28,613; wool, 11,347 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.;—21 churches. Pop. 1840, 5,133; 1850, 6,825.

WAYNE, county, Mo. Situated in the S.E. part of

the state. Area, 946 sq. m. St. Francis r. runs on its E. border, & passes through its N. part. Drained by Big Black r., a branch of White r. Capital, Greenville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $121,295; wheat, 10,972 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 253,128; oats, 21,678; wool, 6,192 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons emp.; 5 churches; 10 schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1840, 3,403; 1850, 4,518.

WAYNE, county, Ky. Situated in the S. toward the E. part of the state. Area, 570 sq. m. Cumberland r. bounds it on the N., by the S. fork of which & its branches, & by Beaver cr., it is drained. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $305,196; Ind. corn, 495,409 bushels produced; oats, 104,498; tobacco, 14,250 pounds; wool, 24,501;—19 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 7 persons emp.;—16 churches; 49 sch., 1,484 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,399; 1850, 8,692.

WAYNE, county, Iowa. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. Drained by Chariton & Weldon rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Wayne, C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $6,992; wheat, 752 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 14,415; oats, 3,126; wool, 537 pounds. Pop. 1850, 340.

WAYNE, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. toward the W. part of the state. Area, 504 sq. m. Drained by Buffalo riv., Shoal cr., & their branches, and other branches of Tennessee riv. The surface is hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Waynesboro'. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $266,440; Ind. corn, 458,148 bush. produced; oats, 41,970; sweet potatoes, 23,972; tobacco, 3,646 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 12 persons emp.;—18 churches; 2 acad., 65 pupils; 42 sch., 825 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,705; 1850, 8,170.

WAYNE, county, Miss. Situated in the E. toward the S. part of the state, & contains 790 sq. m. Drained by Chickasawha r. & its branches, & by branches of Leaf r. The surface is moderately uneven; soil sterile. Capital, Winchester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $99,767; Ind. corn, 84,280 bush produced; sweet potatoes, 37,605; rice, 6,300 pounds; cotton, 1,217 bales;—9 churches. Pop. 1840, 2,120; 1850, 2,892.

WAYNE, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 15 W. Augusta, 595 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Androscoggin Great Pond lies in its S.W. part, and flows into Androscoggin r. Incorporated in 1798. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 6 saw m., a scythe fac., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,367.

WAYNE, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 198 W. by S. Albany, 316 W. Surface generally level, but moderately hilly in the N. part; soil clay & loam, adapted to grain. Drained by Crooked lake on the W., and Little & Mud lake in the centre. The v. contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, a furnace, & 150 inhab. There are in the t. a tannery, an iron foundry, 2 saw m., 10 sch. Pop. 1840, 1,377; 1850, 1,347.

WAYNE, t., Passaic county, N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,162.

WAYNE, t., Armstrong co., Pa. Drained by Cowanshannock cr. Has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,875; 1,348.

WAYNE, t., Clinton co., Pa. It has 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 307; 1850, 396.

WAYNE, t., Crawford co., Pa. Drained by Sugar r., flowing from Sugar Lake, which is about 1 m. in circumference, & has a tannery, a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 723; 1850, 882.

WAYNE, p-t., Erie co., Pa., 250 N.W. Harrisburg, 335 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by French cr. & a branch of broken Straw creek. It has a tannery, a grist m., 4 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 738; 1850, 1,122.

WAYNE, t., Greene co., Pa., 15 S.W. Waynesburg. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Dunkard's cr. & its tributaries. It has a tannery, a flouring mill, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 938; 1850, 1,258.

WAYNE, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 756.

WAYNE, t., Mifflin co., Pa. Drained by Juniata r. Blue Ridge runs on its E. boundary. It contains Waynesburg v. on the Pa. canal, & Hamiltonville v. in its S. part. It has a fulling m., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,350; 1850, 1,201.

WAYNE, t., Schuylkill county, Pa. Drained by branches of Schuylkill r. & Swatara cr. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 16 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,621; 1850, 1,968.

WAYNE, p-o., cap. Wayne co., Va., 280 W. by N. Richmond. It contains a court house & a few dwellings.

WAYNE, t., Adams co., O. Drained by branches of W. fork of Brush creek. It has a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 854; 1850, 1,682.

WAYNE, t., Auglaize co., O. Drained by a head branches of Scioto r. & of Auglaize r. Pop. 1840, 404; 1850, 671.

WAYNE, t., Ashtabula co., O., 197 N.E. Columbus, 320 W. Drained by branches of Venango & Musquito creeks. Pop. 1840, 767; 1850, 899.

WAYNE, t., Belmont co., O. Drained by Captina cr., which affords water power. Surface hilly; soil generally productive in wheat, Indian corn, & tobacco. Pop. 1840, 1,734; 1850, 1,918.

WAYNE, t., Butler co., O. Drained by Elk creek & its branches, & by branches of St. Clair creek. Pop. 1840, 1,426; 1850, 1,502.

WAYNE, t., Champaign county, O. Drained E. by branches of Little Darby creek, & W. by branches of Mad riv. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,300; 1850, 1,429.

WAYNE, t., Clermont co., O. Drained by Stone Lick fork of Little Miami riv. It has a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 976; 1850, 1,394.

WAYNE, t., Clinton co. O. Drained by Paint creek. It has 3 grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,366; 1850, 1,435.

WAYNE, t., Columbiana county, O. Drained by branches of Little Beaver cr. Pop. 1840, 812; 1850, 977.

WAYNE, t., Darke co., O. Drained by branches of Loramie cr. Pop. 1840, 732; 1850, 1,162.

WAYNE, t., Fayette co., O. Drained by Paint cr. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,540; 1850, 1,243.

WAYNE, t., Jefferson co., O. Drained by Cross cr., which flows into the Ohio r. It has 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,746; 1850, 1,801.

WAYNE, t., Knox co., O. Drained by Vernon riv. & its branches. Pop. 1840, 1,276; 1850, 1,864.

WAYNE, t., Monroe county, O. Drained by head branches of Little Muskingum river. Pop. 1840, 684; 1850, 1,177.

WAYNE, t., Montgomery co., O. Miami r. bounds it on the W., by branches of which & of Mad river it is drained. Pop. 1840, 1,045; 1,090.

WAYNE, t., Muskingum co., O. Has the Muskingum river on its S.W. border. Pop. 1840, 1,276; 1850, 1,440.

WAYNE, t., Pickaway co., O. Drained by Scioto riv. The Ohio canal passes through it, on which is Montgomery v. There are in t. a flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 779; 1850, 644.

WAYNE, t., Scioto co., O. Situated at the junction of the Ohio & Scioto rs. Pop. 1840, 1,844; 1850, 4,220.

WAYNE, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Organized in 1850. Drained by sugar creek. It has a fulling m., 4 grist m., 8 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,142; 1850, 2,342.

WAYNE, t., Warren co., O. Drained by Little Miami r. and its branches. Pop. 1840, 3,392; 1850, 4,081.

WAYNE, t., Wayne co., O. Drained by Killbuck creek & branches. Pop. 1840, 1,843; 1850, 2,079.

WAYNE, t., Cass co., Mich. It has a tannery, 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 335; 1850, 682.

WAYNE, p-o., Wayne co., Mich.

WAYNE, t., Allen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,080; 1850, 5,282.

WAYNE, t., Bartholomew co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 954; 1850, 789.

WAYNE, t., Fulton co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 590.

WAYNE, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 798; 1850, 955.

WAYNE, t., Henry co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,768; 1850, 2,075.

WAYNE, t., Marion co., Ia. It has 6 grist mills, 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,959; 1850, 2,323.

WAYNE, t., Montgomery co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 603; 1850, 1,249.

WAYNE, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 148; 1850, 624.

WAYNE, t., Owen co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 834; 1850, 1,138.

WAYNE, t., Randolph co., Ia. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 661; 1850, 1,136.

WAYNE, t., Tippecanoe co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,541; 1850, 1,597.

WAYNE, t., Wayne co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 2,412; 1850, 4,959.

WAYNE, t., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 444.

WAYNE, p-t., Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 672.

WAYNE, p-o., Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 201.

WAYNE, t., Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1850, 336.

WAYNE, p-o., Phillips co., Ark.

WAYNE CENTRE, p-o., Du Page co., Ill.

WAYNE FOUR CORNERS, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

WAYNESBORO', p-b., Washington t., Franklin co., Pa., 55 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 80 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,019 inhabs.

WAYNESBOROUGH, p-v., Augusta co., Va., 30 W. by N. Charlottesville, 105 W.N.W. Richmond, 147 W. Situated at the W. foot of the Blue Ridge, on South r., & on the Virginia central r. r. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a public library, several mills, extensive manufac. estab., & 450 inhabs.

WAYNESBOROUGH, p-v., Wayne co., N. C., 51 S.E. Raleigh, 281 W. Situated on the N. side of Neuse river, immediately below the mouth of Little river, & contains 325 inhabs.

WAYNESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Burke co., Ga., 82 E. Waynesborough, 605 W. Situated on the Augusta & Waynesboro' r. r., & on a branch of Brier cr., & contains a court house, jail, an academy, 2 churches, —1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, & 196 inhabitants.

WAYNESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Wayne co., Tenn., 99 S.W. Nashville, 776 W. Situated on the W. side of Green river, a branch of Buffalo river, & contains a court house, jail, & about 75 inhabs.

WAYNESBURG, v., Pa. (*See Honey Brook.*)

WAYNESBURG, p-b., capital of Greene co., Pa., 222 W. by S. Harrisburg, 229 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ten Mile creek, 12 miles from its mouth, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, 5 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, 9 stores, 4 tanneries, a brewery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabs.

WAYNESBURG, v., Carroll co., O., contains a Roman Catholic church, & 75 inhabs.

WAYNESBURG, p-v., Sandy t., Stark co., O., 131 N.E. Columbus, 308 W. Situated on Sandy cr., & on the line of the Sandy & Beaver canal, & contains a church, 9 stores, 4 warehouses, 20 mechanic shops, 2 tanneries, a brewery, & about 500 inhabitants. In the vicinity are a flouring mill, 2 saw mills, and other manufacturing estabs.

WAYNESBURG, v., Wayne co., O.

WAYNESBURG, p-v., Lincoln co., Ky., 67 S.S.E. Frankfort, 578 W. Situated on a branch of Buck cr., & contains 50 inhabs.

WAYNESFIELD, t., Lucas co., O. Drained by Black creek, which passes through it, entering the Maumee r. Pop. 1850, 450; 1850, 2,371.

WAYNESVILLE, p-v., capital of Haywood county, N. C., 29 W. by S. Raleigh, 524 W. Situated on a branch of Big Pigeon river, which flows into French Broad river. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, —1 Baptist & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, 3 stores, 3 saw mills, & 170 inhabs.

WAYNESVILLE, p-v., Wayne co., Ga., 247 S.E. Milledgeville, 756 W. It contains an academy, and about 150 inhabs.

WAYNESVILLE, p-v., Warren co., O., 10 N.E. Lebanon. Situated on Little Miami r., & on the Little Miami r. r., 12 m. from Cincinnati, & contains a large Friends' church, several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 756 inhabitants. Inhabited chiefly by Friends.

WAYNESVILLE, p-v., De Witt co., Ill., 55 N.E. Springfield, 751 W. Situated on the S. side of Kickapoo creek, & contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, & 322 inhabitants.

WAYNESVILLE, p-v., capital of Pulaski co., Mo., 70 S. Jefferson City, 985 W. Situated on the E. side of Gasconade river, & contains a court house, jail, and 125 inhabs.

WAYNETOWN, p-v., Montgomery co., Ia., 55 W. N.W. Indianapolis, 626 W. Situated on the S. side of Coal cr., a branch of Wabash r.

WAYNMANVILLE, p-o., Upson co., Ga.

WAYSATCH, mts., Utah, commence in about lat. 48° N., extend in N. by E. direction to Lake Utah. They abound with rich iron ore and valuable building timber.

WAZEMMES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, arrond., cant., & an important suburb of the city of Lille, on the S.W. Pop. 1846, 10,185.

WEAKLY, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 680 sq. m. Drained by numerous branches of Obion river, which flows into Mississippi river. Capital, Dresden. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $344,275; Indian corn, 736,930 bush. produced; oats, 77,454; sweet potatoes, 45,180; tobacco, 2,228,990 pounds;—15 flouring & grist mills, 12 saw mills; 5 tanneries, 18 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.;—9 churches; 1 academy, 40 pupils; 5 schools, 83 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,870; 1850, 14,608.

WEAKLEY, p-o., Smith co., Texas.

WEALD, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 3¼ m. N.E. Epping. Area, 3,377 ac. Pop. 842.—II. (*South*), 1½ m. W. Brentwood, which town it includes. Area, 5,037 ac. Pop. 3,588.—The *Weald* of Kent, Sussex, & Surrey, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon Andredswald (or Anderida Sylvaunder of the Romans), long a dense forest, between the N. & S. Downs, from near Farnham & Petersfield (Hants), E. ward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, & Eastbourne. It is still in a great part richly wooded with oak & beech, & is a highly-fertile agricultural region, interspersed only with a few small towns, the principal of which are Horsham, East Grinstead, Cuckfield, Cranbrook, and Tunbridge-Wells.—In Kent, the Weald gives name to a chapelry, pa. & 2¼ m. S. Sevenoaks. Pop. 363.

WEAR, a river of England, co. Durham, the centre of which it traverses, rises at the W. extremity of the co., flows E.S.E., past Stanhope & Wolsingham to Bishop-Auckland, & thence mostly N.E., past Durham & Chester-le-Street to Sunderland, where it is crossed by a magnificent one-arched iron bridge: & enters the N. Sea at Wearmouth, after a course of 67 miles.

WEARDALE-ST.-JOHN, a mkt. town & chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. & 6¼ m. W. Stanhope. Pop. chiefly employed in lead mines, and included in parish.

WEARE, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 14 S.W. Concord, 475 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil well cultivated. Drained by a branch of Piscataquog r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1764. There are in the t. 4 fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 4 tanneries, 7 grist m., 12 saw m., an acad., & 26 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,375; 1850, 2,435.

WEARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area, 2,146 ac. Pop. 715.

WEARE'S COVE, p-o., Sevier co., Tenn.

WEAR-GIFFORD, England. [WARE-GIFFORD.]

WEARMOUTH, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Durham, comprised in the bor. of Sunderland.—I. (*Bishop-*), on rt. side of the Wear, adjoining the pa. Sunderland on the W. Area, 9,444 ac. Pop. 35,035, of which Bishop-Wearmouth tnshp. contains 31,824, & Wearmouth Pans 316 inhabitants.—II. (*Monk-*), on N. b. of the Wear, opposite Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth. Area, 5,419 ac. Pop. 16,911, of whom 10,109 are in the township Monk-Wearmouth shore. The monastery formerly here, & whence the pa. derives its name, was long the residence of the Venerable Bede.

WEASENHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*All-Saints*), 7¼ m. S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,988 ac. Pop. 363.—II. (*St. Peter*), 7 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,423 ac. Pop. 326.

WEATHERLY, p-o., Carbon co., Pa.

WEATHERSFIELD, p-t., Windsor co., Vt., 74 S. Montpelier, 464 W. Bounded E. by Connecticut r. Drained by Black r., which affords water power. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. It has fine meadows on Connecticut r. and on Black r. Chartered in 1761. Organized in 1778. It contains 3 churches—2 Congregational & 1 Methodist. Perkinsville is a flourishing manufacturing v., situated in the S.W. part of the t., & contains 2 churches and a woollen fac. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,081; 1850, 950. (*See Rocky Hill.*)

WEATHERSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Braintree. Area, 4,213 ac. Pop. 1,770.

WEATHERSFIELD CENTRE, p-o., Windsor co., Vt.

WEAVER, or WEEVER, a riv. of Engl., co. Ches-

ter, the centre of which it traverses, rises near the S. extremity of the co., flows N. past Nantwich, where it is joined by the Dane, & thence N.W. to the estuary of the Mersey, which it joins at Winton, 2 m. N.W. Frodsham, after a course of 45 m., for 20 of which it has been made navigable. Principal affls., the Dane & Peover.

WEAVERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3 m. W. N.W. Northwich. Area, 7,634 ac. Pop. 2,745.

WEAVERSVILLE, p-v., Allen t., Northampton co., Pa., 100 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 193 W. It contains a store, a mill, a tannery, & 75 inhab.

WEAVERSVILLE, p-o., Fauquier co., Va.

WEAVERSVILLE, p-o., Trinity co., Cal.

WEAVERTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Area, 5,100 acres. Pop. 1,066.

WEBB, county, Tex. Situated on the west border of the state, & along the Rio Grande. Drained by small streams entering the Rio Grande, & by Nueces r. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Laredo.

WEBBER'S PRAIRIE, p-o., Travis co., Tex.

WEBB'S BROOK, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

WEBB'S FORD, p-o., Rutherford co., N. C., 215 W. by S. Raleigh, 452 W.

WEBB'S MILLS, p-o., Ritchie co., Va., 214 W.N.W. Richmond, 283 W.

WEBB'S MILLS, p-o., Chemung co., N. Y.

WEBB'S PRAIRIE, p-o., Franklin co., Ill.

WEBER, county, Utah ter., extends along the N. boundary of the territory, from the Bear river mountains to the Sierra Nevada, a distance of 430 m., with a width of 50 miles, equal to 21,500 sq. m. Bear and Malade rivers join & empty into the Great Salt Lake within this county, & the northern portion of the Great Lake lies within the county. There is a remarkable spring which enters the lake at its extreme north point. Capital, Brownsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $68,821; wheat, 5,505 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 395; oats, 580; potatoes, 1,413. Pop. 1,186; 1853, 1,932.

WEBSTER, county, Iowa. Centrally situated toward the N.W. Area, 1,080 sq. m. Drained by Des Moines r. & branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Dacotah. Pop. 1854, 1,000. Risley and Yell counties were combined in 1853 to form Webster.

WEBSTER, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 31 S. Augusta, 574 W. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,134; 1850, 1,119.

WEBSTER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 56 W.S.W. Boston, 394 W. Surface rough. French r., a branch of Quinebaug r., runs on its W. border. It has a large pond 3 m. long, the outlet of which flows N.W. into French r., & affords water power. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, & 1 Rom. Catholic,—and several manufactories. A remnant of the Nipmuck Indians reside here. There are in the t. a woollen fac., a dyeing estab., 5 cotton fac., 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,403; 1850, 2,371.

WEBSTER, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 214 W. by N. Albany, 371 W. Surface generally level or slightly undulating; soil sand & gravelly loam. Drained by small creeks flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. It has a tannery, 3 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,235; 1850, 2,446.

WEBSTER, p-o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

WEBSTER, p-o., Darke co., O.

WEBSTER, t., Wood co., O. Drained by Townsends cr. Pop. 1850, 237.

WEBSTER, p-t., Washtenaw co., Michigan., 49 W. by S. Detroit, 542 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grain. Portage lake lies in its N.W. part. Drained by Huron r. It has several ponds. Pop. 1850, 924.

WEBSTER, p-o., Wayne co., Ia.

WEBSTER, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

WEBSTER, p-o., Breckenridge co., Ky.

WEBSTER, p-o., Oregon co., Mo.

WEBSTER, p-o., Winsten co., Miss.

WEBSTER MILLS, p-o., Fulton co., Pa.

WECHSELBURG, a town of Saxony, at the confl. of the Zwickau with the Mulde, 13 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,192.

WEDDINGEN, three contiguous vills. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 10 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. United pop. 3,050, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, & stone quarries.

WEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1¼ m. N. Nuneaton. Area, 911 ac. Pop. 54.

WEDEL, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 1,500.

WEDGE ISLAND, S. Australia, Spencer's Gulf. [Gambier Islands.

WEDMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4¼ m. S. Axbridge. Area of pa. 9,986 ac. Pop. 3,295.

WEDNESBURY, or WODENSBURY [vulg. *Wednesbury*, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham & Walsall canal, & on the N.W. r. r., 7¼ m. N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 2,175 ac. Pop. 1851, 14,281; do. of the t. 11,914, employed in coal & iron mines, iron rolling mills, & manufs. of muskets, coach & saddlers' ironmongery, nails, tools, & grates. The church has various monuments.

WEDNESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. E.N.E. Wolverhampton. Area, 3,700 ac. Pop. 3,168, employed in the hardware manuf. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes, in 910.

WEDOWEE, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Ala., 161 E. Tuscaloosa, 757 W. Situated 3 m. E. of the Little Tallapoosa r. It has a court house, a male & female academy, & several dwellings.

WEEDON-BECK, or *W.-on-the-Street*, so called from its position on the ancient Watling-Street, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Grand Junction canal, & with a principal station on the N.W. r. r., 6¼ m. N. W. Blisworth. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 2,833. Here is the central depot in England for military arms & stores, with spacious barracks. Weedon was the royal residence of Wulfhere, king of Mercia.—*Weedon-Loys*, or *Pinkney*, is a pa., same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 545.

WEED'S CORNERS, p-o., Walworth co., Wis.

WEEDSPORT, p-v., Brutus t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 7 N. Auburn, 155 W. Albany, 341 W. Situated on the Erie canal. Incorporated in 1851, & contains 2 churches, 8 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 500 inhabs.

WEEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. S.S.E. Lichfield. Area, 4,356 ac. Pop. 425.

WEEGEE, p-o., Belmont co., O.

WEEHADKEE, p-o., Randolph co., Ala., 185 E. Tuscaloosa, 755 W.

WEEK, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. N. W. Winchester. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 446.—II. (*St. Lawrence*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 347.—III. (*St. Mary*), co. Cornwall, 6 m. S. Stratton. Area, 5,824 ac. Pop. 641. A mayor is annually elected.

WEEKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.E. Kettering. Area, 1,800 ac. Pop. 265.

WEEK'S MILLS, p-o., Kennebec co., Me., 13 S. Augusta, 608 W.

WEELAUNE, p-o., Winnebago co., Wis.

WEELEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area, 2,087 ac. Pop. 617.

WEEM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, consisting of several detached dists. between Lochs Tummel and Earn. Pop. 740. Near the church, in Strath-Tay, is Castle-Menzies.

WEENDAM, a vill., Netherlands. [Veendam.]

WEENER, a vill. of Hanover, land. & 21 m. S.S. W. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Ems. Pop. 2,600. It has a small harbor, & a trade in horses & cattle.

WEEPING WILLOW, p-o., Davis co., Iowa.

WEERDT, or WEERT, a town of Dutch Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Bree & the canal of Weerdt, 13 m. W.N.W. Roermond. Pop. 6,285. It is the birth-place of the Austrian general John Von Weerdt.—*Neder Weerdt* is a vill. 3 m. N.E.

WEERE & WEERSELO, two towns of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the isl. Walcheren. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Overyssel, 7 m. E. Almelo. Pop. 5,135.—*Weerselo* is a town of N. Holland, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,945.

WEETHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. W. S.W. Alcester. Area, 638 ac. Pop. 48.

WEETING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. Brandonferry. Area, 6,187 ac. Pop. 429.—*Weeton* is a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 465.

WEETSLADE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Longbenton. Pop. 1,353.

WEEWOKAVILLE, p-v., Talladega co., Ala., 107 E. Tuscaloosa, 770 W.

WEEZE, a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, on the Neers, 10 m. N.N.W. Gelders. Pop. 860.

WEFERLINGEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 28 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,935.

WEGATCHIE, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

WEGAIOC, p-o., Jasper co., Ia.

WEGELEBEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 27 m. S.W. Madgeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,470. It has manufs. of woollens.

WEGGIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Righi mountain, which is generally ascended from hence.

WEGROW, a town of Poland, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Siedlec. Pop. 3,380. It has two monasteries, and an ecclesiastical seminary.

WEGSCHEID, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier, 15 m. E.N.E. Passau. Pop. 980.

WEGSTADT, or WEGSTADTEL, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on right bank of the Elbe, 27 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,042.

WEHLAU, or WELAU, a walled town of E. Prussia, reg. & 28 m. E. Konigsberg, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. Pop. 3,580. It has numerous tanneries, steam-engine factories, & a copper foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognized as a kingdom, was concluded here in 1657.— *Wehlen* is a town of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. S. E. Dresden, on right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 932.

WEHOGA, p-o., Benton co., Ala.

WEHR, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wehr, an affl. of the Rhine, 26 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,517.

WEHRAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, on the Queiss, 11 m. N.W. Bunzlau. Pop. 590. It has a castle, iron-forges, & paper mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.

WEHRHEIM, a market town of Germany, Nassau, 3 m. S.S.E. Usingen. Pop. 1,429.

WEICHSEL, or WISLA, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 11 miles S.E. Teschin, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,600.— *Weichsel* is a riv. of Germany. [VISTULA.]

WEICHSELBURG, or WEIXELBERG, a town of Illyria, Carniola, circ. & 25 miles W.N.W. Neustädtl. Pop. 4,000. It has iron-forges, & manufs. of woollen stuffs. The ruined castle Weichselburg is on an adjacent height.— *Weichselmünde* is a fortress of W. Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, in the Baltic.

WEIDA, or WEDYA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. & 14 m. E. Neustadt, on the Auma & Weyda. Pop. 3,765.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 32 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,280. It has a castle, & a trade in corn & cattle.—II. (Hung. *Vedeny*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on the N.E. bank of Lake Neusiedl.

WEIDENAU, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 45 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 1,802.

WEIDENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Bayreuth, on the Steinach, with 2 castles , & 1,384 inhabitants.

WEIGHTON (MARKET), a market town & pa. of England, co., & 19 m., on railroad E.S.E. York, E. Riding, at the W. foot of the Wolds, & connected by a canal with the Humber. Area of pa. 7,248 ac. Pop. 2,427. The town is small; it has in its centre a handsome church.

WEIKERSHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Tauber, 38 m. N.N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 2,000. It has a residence of the princes Hohenlohe-Ochringen.

WEIL (DIE STADT), a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 13 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,775. It has manufs. of woollens & tobacco, & is the birth-place of Kepler.—II. (*im Schönbuch*), a vill., circ. Neckar, S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,234.— *Weilar* is a vill. of Cent. Germany, Saxe-Weimar, S.E. Lengsfield. Pop. 1,125.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on the Lahn, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 28 m. N.N.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,081. It has a castle, & manufs. of paper.

WEILD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. Alton. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 278.

WEILE, or VEILE, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland, at the head of Weile-fiord, at the influx of the Weile, 13 m. N.W. Fredericia. Pop. 2,700. It has a salmon fishery & some export trade.— The *Weile-fjord* is an inlet N.W. the island Fühnen, 15 miles in length E., breadth from 1 to 4 miles at entrance.

WEILHEIM, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. on the Amper, 29 m. S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,910. It has a castle, & manufs of leather.

WEILHEIM (AN-DER-TECK), a town of S. Germany, Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lindach, 26 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,450.— *Weilmünster* is a vill. of Nassau, on the Weilbach, an affl. of the Lahn, 5 m. S.E. Weilburg. Pop. 1,124.

WEIMAR, the cap. city of the grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, Central Germany, on left bank of the Ilm, & on railroad from Gotha to Halle, 13 m. E. Erfurt. Pop. 11,144. Mean temp. of year 51°.1; winter 37°.6; summer 66°.3 Fahr. It is surrounded by hills, and is handsomely though irregularly built, & no city in Germany of its size has so many good public buildings & excellent public establishments, or is a more agreeable place of residence. The grand-ducal palace is in a simple but elegant style, and has an extensive park which forms the favorite public promenade. The principal church, with tombs of the grand dukes, has a large organ, and an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand-ducal library comprises 140,000 volumes, MSS., medals, & coins, & is open to the public, who have the privilege of borrowing the books. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goëthe & Schiller, who are buried in the new cemetery, & besides whom, Herder & Wieland made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-comptoir*, is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical & statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps, and the Weimar Almanac has a great circulation. Weimar has manufs. of metallic goods, cards, gloves, & woven fabrics, & a trade in corn & wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court and visitors. Kotzebue was born here in 1761. About 2 m. S.E. is the Belvedere, a summer residence of the grand-duke; and on the road thither, is the vill. Ober-Weimar with 650 inhabitants.—The circ. Weimar, comprising more than 2-3ds. of the grand-duchy, has an area of 973 sq. miles. Pop. 1853, 132,424.

WEINFELDEN, a village of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, 7 m. S.S.W. Constance. Pop. 2,140.

WEINGARTEN, a village of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,097.

WEINHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Weschnitz, & on the Baden railroad, 10 m. N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 5,346. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollens.

WEINSBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Sulm, 3 m. E.N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,875.

WEIPERT, or WEYPERT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. N.E. Elnbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2,600, employed in manufs. of lace and fire-arms. *Weischenfeld* is a village of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 12 m. S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 700.

WEIRS BRIDGE, p-o., Belknap co., N. H., on W. shore of Lake Winnepiseogee, and on the Boston, Concord, & Montreal railroad.

WEISENBURG, p-t., Lehigh co., Pa., 72 E. by N. Harrisburg, 180 W. Surface hilly & broken; soil gravelly. Drained by Jordan cr. & its tributaries, Willow run & Linn run. It contains 2 churches, 4 tanneries, 6 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,427; 1850, 1,762.

WEISESBURG, p-v., Baltimore co., Md., 55 N. Annapolis, 65 W.

WEISSENBERG (Wendish *Wöspork*), a town of Saxony, circ. & 10 m. E. Bautzen. Pop. 990.

WEISSENBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rezat, 27 m. S.E. Anspach. Pop. 4,194. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, & was formerly a free city of the empire. It has manufs.of woollens.

WEISSENFELS, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 11 m. S. Merseburg, cap. circ., on right bank of the Saale, & on railroad from Haale to Gotha. Pop. 8,290. It is well-built, & has 4 suburbs, 2 churches,

one containing the remains of Gustavus-Adolphus: 2 hospitals, almshouses, a normal school, with manufs. of porcelain, merinoes, & other woollen fabrics, leather, & gold & silver articles. In the vicinity are the castle Augustusburg & numerous vineyards.—II. a market town of Carniola, circ. & 52 m. W.N.W. Laybach.—*Weissenhorn* is a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Roth, an affl. of the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,605.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 16 m. N. Erfurt, cap. circ. Pop. 2,554.

WEISSENSTADT, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 m. N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,468. It has nail factories.

WEISSENSTEIN, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 50 miles S.E. Revel. Pop. 2,000. It has a ruined castle & a dist. school.—II. a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, 25 m. N.N.W. Ulm.

WEISSKIRCHEN, several towns of the Austrian dom. I. Hung. *Fejértemplom*, Hungarian Banat, co. Temes, on the Nera, 56 miles S.S.E. Temesvar. Pop. 5,585. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, manufs. of silk & leather, & extensive vineyards in its vicinity.—II. (Boh. *Hranitzo*, Moravia, cap. circ. Prerau, on railroad to Kösel, 22 m. E.S.E. Olmütz. Pop. 5,380. It has a fine castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth.—*Weissmarin* is a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. N.W. Bayreuth, with a castle. Pop. 1,914, who manufacture leather, and woollen cloths.

WEISSPORT, v. Carbon co., Pa. Situated on the left bank of the Lehigh r., & contains 2 churches,—1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran,—& about 200 inhabs.

WEISSWASSER, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (or *Neu-Prezig*, Boh. *Bielay*, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Bila, 8 miles N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,624. It has manufac. of woollen cloth & paper.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. & 57 miles N.W. Troppau. Pop. 424.

WEI-TCHOU, or HOEI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 140 m. S. Nan king. It has manufs. of Indian ink & varnish.

WEITRA, a town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 m. S.W. Krems. Pop. 1,800. *Weiz* is a vill. of Styria, circ. & 13 m. N.E. Grätz, with 826 inhabs., who manuf. arms.

WELAKA, p-o., Putnam co., Fla.

WELBECK, a par. of England, county Nottingham. Area, 2,410 ac. Pop. 117.

WELBORNE, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 6¼ miles N.N.W. Weymondham. Area, 732 ac. Pop. 265.

WELBOURNE, a pa. of England, county Lincoln, 8¼ miles N.W. Sleaford. Area, 3,270 ac. Pop.592.

WELBURN, a township of Engl., co. York, N. R., pa. Bulwer. Pop. 510.

WELBURY, a pa. of England, county York, North Riding, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Area, 2,569 ac. Pop. 249.

WELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area, 2,740 ac. Pop. 481.

WELCHES, Dam, a par. of England, co. Cambridge. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 149.

WELCH'S MILLS, p-o., Cabarras co., N. C., 151 W. by S. Raleigh, 388 W.

WELCHVILLE, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

WELCKERS MILL, p-o., Roane co., Tenn.

WELCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 15 m. W. S.W. Bideford. Area, 1,751 ac. Pop. 234.

WELD, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 47 W.N.W. Augusta, 624 W. It contains a large pond near its centre, into which several streams flow, & the outlet of which forms a considerable r., flowing into Androscoggin r. Surface diversified; soil fertile, adapted to grain. It has 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1849, 1,045; 1850, 995.

WELDON, p-v., Halifax co., N. C., 93 N.E. Raleigh, 204 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Roanoke r., at the great falls, 12 m. above Halifax, & at the junction of the Petersburg r. r., the Seaboard & Roanoke, & the Wilmington & Weldon r. r. It contains several stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 500 inhabitants. Below the falls the river is navigable to Albemarle sound. There is a canal above this place around the falls, 12 m. long, with a lockage of 100 feet. Above the falls, the Roanoke is made boatable to Stanton r., over 200 m.

WELDON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4¼ miles E.S.E. Rockingham. Area, 3,680 ac. Pop. 758.—*Little Weldon* is a hamlet in the same pa. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 473.

WELDS LANDING, p-o., Dubuque co., Iowa.

WELFORD, par., Kent county, N. B. Drained by Richibucto river. It had in 1851, 3 grist m., 6 saw m., a tannery, 2 woollen fac., 5 churches, 2 schools. Pop. 1,816.

WELFORD, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 9 m. N.W. Speenhamland. Area, 5,473 ac. Pop. 1,115. —II. co. Gloucester & Warwick, 2 m. N. Chipping-Campden. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 653.—III. co. Northampton, 8 m. S.W. Market-Harborough. Area, 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,153.

WELHAM, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,109 ac. Pop. 68.

WELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Alford. Area, 2,110 ac. Pop. 83. There are three Celtic barrows in this pa., & in the vicinity 600 Roman coins were found (1750).—II. co. York, N. Riding, 4 miles S. Bedale. Area, 6,451 ac. Pop. 1,044. Charities, 27*l.* per annum.

WELLAND, co., Can. W. Situated toward the S. W. part of the province, bordering on New York. Drained by Welland river, & has Lake Erie on the S., and the Niagara Strait on the E., on which is the celebrated cataract of Niagara. Surface rolling; soil a sandy loam. Capital, Merritsville. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 8,995; sheep, 14,588; swine, 6,403; horses, 3,718; wheat, 423,505 bushels produced; rye, 645; Ind. corn, 32,017; buckwheat, 21,011; barley, 25,825; oats, 190,892; potatoes, 87,-712; peas, 7,548; tobacco, 181 pounds; wool, 41,855; —25 grist m., 30 saw m. Pop. 29,141.

WELLAND, a river of Engl., rises near the heads of the Nen & Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the cos. Leicester, Rutland, & Lincoln, to near Croyland, where it turns N., & divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wisbeach, & the other enters the Wash at Fossdyke, after receiving the Glen. Total course 70 m., for the latter half of which it has been made navigable by means of locks. —II. a pa., co. Worcester, 3 m. W.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area, 2,027 ac. Pop. 582.

WELLAND or CHIPPEWAY, a river of Can. W., flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above its Falls, after a course of 60 m., in progress of which it forms a part of Welland canal. It is deep, 300 feet wide at its mouth, & fringed by fine woods.—The *Welland canal*, 35 m. long, connects the lakes Erie & Ontario, avoiding the Falls of the Niagara river.

WELLBORN, p-o., Coffee co., Ala.

WELLBORN'S MILLS, p-o., Houston co., Ga., 52 S. W. Milledgeville, 700 W.

WELLE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. Papua. Lat. 9° 41′ S., lon. 155° 58′ E.

WELLEN, a comm. & vill. of Belgian-Limbourg, 6 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 2,044.

WELLERSBURG, p-v., Somerset co., Pa., 128 W. by S. Harrisburg, 145 W.

WELLERSVILLE, p-o., Crawford co., O.

WELLESBOURNE-HASTINGS, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.W. Kington. Area, 4,740 ac. Pop. 797.—II. *Montford's*, a pa., 5 m. N.W. Kington. Pop. 728.

WELLESLEY, p-t., Waterloo co., Can. W., 92 W. Toronto. Drained by tributaries of Grand riv. Pop. 1852, 3,546. The v. has 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, an ashery, & 250 inhabitants.

WELLESLEY, a co., of New S. Wales, having S.W. the British colony Victoria, & on other sides the cos. Auckland, Beresford, & Wallace. Surface mountainous, covered by ramifications of the Australian Alps. Principal station Bombalo.—*Wellesley Islands* are a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. Mornington Island, the most N. and largest, is 40 miles in length by 15 m. in breadth. Lat. of N. point 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E. Other islands are Bentinck, Sweers, Bountiful, & Pisonia.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE, British territory of the Malay Peninsula. [PROVINCE WELLESLEY.]

WELLFLEET, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 105 S.E. Boston, 50 W. Situated on Cape Cod, extending across it, about half way from the elbow to the N. point. Soil sandy & unproductive. The v. is on the

W. side of the Cape, and has a good harbor on a bay which sets up from Cape Cod bay, protected by several islands at its mouth. It is surrounded by sand hills. It has considerable shipping employed in the coasting trade & the cod & mackerel fisheries, in which the inhabitants are mostly engaged. Salt is extensively manufactured. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,377; 1850, 2,411.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 10¼ miles E.N.E. Northampton, on a branch of the North Western railroad. Area, 4,490 ac. Pop. 5,297; do. of the t. 5,061. The town has a central market-place, a handsome church, & an endowed free school. Many inhabs. are employed in manufs. of boots, shoes, & of bobbin lace.

WELLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area, 1,066 ac. Pop. 163.

WELLINGORE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,499 ac. Pop. 914.

WELLINGTON, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 62 N. by E. Augusta, 657 W. A branch of Sebasticook r. crosses its S.W. corner. Surface undulating; soil productive. Pop. 1840, 722; 1850, 600.

WELLINGTON, p-o., Camillus t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 144 W. by N. Albany, 352 W.

WELLINGTON, p-o., Morgan co., Ga.

WELLINGTON, p-t., Lorain co., O., 101 N.N.E. Columbus, 370 W. Drained by branches of Black r., Pop. 1840, 781; 1850, 1,556.

WELLINGTON, p-v., La Fayette co., Mo., 144 W. N.W. Jefferson City, 1,058 W. Situated on the S. b. of the Missouri r.

WELLINGTON, p. o., Lake co., Ill.

WELLINGTON, p. v., Hellier t., Prince Edward co., Can. W., on the shore of West lake, a bay of Lake Ontario, 10 m. W. Picton. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—3 stores, a saw m., and 2 tanneries.

WELLINGTON, co., Can. W. Centrally situated toward the W. part of the province. Drained by Grand r. & branches. Area, 1,237 sq. m. Surface undulating; soil very fertile, Capital, Guelph. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 25,836; sheep, 28,109; swine, 18,447; horses, 3,540; wheat, 433,659 bush. produced; rye, 4,045; Indian corn, 4,136; buckwheat, 3,325; barley, 31,668; oats, 487,655; potatoes, 253,265; peas, 101,681; wool, 75,197 pounds;—9 grist m., 26 saw m. Pop. 26,796.

WELLINGTON, par., Kent co., N. B. Drained by Buctouche r., & had in 1851, 3 grist m., 10 saw m., a tannery, 2 churches, 7 schools. Pop. 2,528.

WELLINGTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Shrewsbury & Shropshire canal, and with a station on the Shrewsbury & Stafford r. r., 10 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 8,757 ac. Pop. 1851, 11,554; do. of the t. 4,601. The town, near the anc. Watling street, is well built, & has an elegant church, Rom. Catholic, & other chapels, free & national schools, a prison, almshouses, & a union workhouse. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in coal & iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, nail & glass works. Some malting & a timber trade are carried on. Near the town are chalybeate and sulphureous springs, resorted to by visitors.

WELLINGTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, with a station on the Bristol & Exeter (Great Western) railroad, 7 m. W.S.W. Taunton. Area, 5,195 ac. Pop. 6,415; do of the t. 3,926. The town, built in modern style, has a market house in its centre, a handsome church, with the magnificent tomb of Sir J. Popham, the founder of almshouses here; an elegant chapel of ease, many dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, woollen mills, & manuf. of earthenwares. This town successively gave the tiles of viscount, earl, marquis, & duke to Arthur Wellesley; & on a lofty hill, 3 m. S., is an obelisk 120 feet in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

WELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co., & 5¼ m. N. N.W. Hereford. Area, 2,538 acres.—Pop. 689. II. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Walls-End, with a quay on the Tyne, 3 m. W.S.W. North Shields. Pop. 2,284, extensively employed in collieries.

WELLINGTON, a county of New S. Wales, E. Australia, chiefly enclosed by the cos. Philip, Roxburgh, Bathurst & Bligh, & bounded everywhere by affls. of the Macquarie river, which traverses its centre in a N. W. direction. Area, 1,656 square miles. Pop. 1850, 2,000 (?). Two mountain ranges diversify the county, which has a fine dale called Wellington Valley, & soil well adapted for grazing. Principal vills. Mudgee, the cap., Wellington, Carwell, Summerhill, & Molong, where are valuable copper mines & smelting works. With the co. Roxburgh, it returns one member to the Legislative Assembly.—II. a county of W. Australia, having E. the co. Wicklow, S. Nelson, N. Murray, & W. the ocean. The Darling Mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers the Brunswick, Collier, Preston, & Capel. A line of lagoons borders the coast, on which are Leschenault inlet, & Koombanah bay. Principal townships, Waterloo, Picton, Bunbury, and Australind.—III. a a par. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. Buckingham, on the Derwent.—(*Island*), S. America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 48′ & 50° S., & about lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland by Mesier Channel. Length 170 miles, breadth 35 m.—(*Lake*), Victoria, S.E. Australia, co. Bruce, in Gipps Land. Length 20 m., breadth 6 m. It receives La Trobe, Maconochie, Barney, Dunlop, & Perry rivers.—(*Mount*), Tasmania, co. Buckingham, 4 m. W. Hobartown, & 4,000 ft. in height.—(*Station*), S. Australia, near the head of Lake Victoria, 45 m. S.E. Adelaide.

WELLINGTON SQUARE, p. v. Halton co., Can. W., on the W. of Lake Ontario, 35 S.W. Toronto. It has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Free,—7 stores, a steam flouring m., a tannery, a pottery, and 350 inhabitants.

WELLOW, several pas. of Engl.—I. co Nottingham, 1¼ m. S.E. Ollerton. Area, 991 ac. Pop. 597.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area, 5,292 ac. Pop. 1,142.—III. (*East*), county Hants, 4 m. W. Romsey. Area, 2,373. Pop. 289.

WELLS, r., Vt., rises in a pond in the N.W. part of Groton, & running about 2 m., enters Long Pond, which is about 2 m. long, & 100 rods wide, & thence pursues a S.E. course, until it enters Connecticut r., in the N.E. part of Newbury. It is a rapid stream & affords good water power. Connecticut r. is navigable to the mouth of this r., where is a v.

WELLS, county, Ia. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 372 sq. m. Surface level, or gently undulating; soil fertile. Wabash river runs centrally through it, & affords good water power. Cap., Bluffton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $122,085; wheat, 50,289 bushels produced; Indian corn, 148,565; oats, 20,089; wool, 7,601 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 9 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published.;—9 churches; 44 schools, 1,510 scholars; 2 libraries, 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,822; 1850, 6,152.

WELLS, p-t., York co., Me., 30 S.W. by S. Portland, 79 S.W. by S. Augusta, 513 W. Bounded S.E. by the Atlantic, into which several small small streams flow, affording water power. The soil is indifferent, containing extensive salt marsh. It has a harbor, which admits small vessels, at the mouth of a r. It has some vessels employed in the coasting & West India trade, & some ship-building. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 4 grist m., 16 saw m., 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,978; 1850, 2,945.

WELLS, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 83 S.S.W. Montpelier, 438 W. It contains Lake Austin, a large pond partly in Poultney, 5 m. long, & in some places 1¼ m. wide, covering 2,000 acres. The outlet affords water power, & flows into Pawlet r. First settled in 1771, organized in 1773. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Union. There is a small v. at the outlet of the pond, which contains a church, a store, & several mechanic shops & dwellings. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 740; 1850, 804.

WELLS, p-t., Hamilton co., N. Y., 69 N.N.W. Albany, 438 W. Surface various; soil adapted to grazing & summer crops. Drained by Sacondaga r. It has a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 365; 1850, 486.

WELLS, t., Bradford co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by South cr. & its tributaries, & by a branch of Seely cr. flowing into Tioga r. in N. Y. It has 8 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 873; 1850, 1,113.

WELLS, t., Jefferson co., O. Ohio r. runs on its S. E. border. Drained by a branch of Cross cr., and by small streams flowing into the Ohio. It has 6 fulling m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,492; 1850, 1,822.

WELLS, t., Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1870, 261.

WELLS, a city & parl. & munic. bor. of England, co. Somerset, S. the Mendip Hills, & 19 m. S.W. Bath. Pop. of city liberty 7,050; of bor., 1851, 4,786. The town is small but handsome, from its numerous ecclesiastical buildings. On its E. side is a spacious market-place, with the town hall, city & co. jail, and a conduit that supplies the city with water, communicating through an ancient gateway with the close, in which are the fine cathedral & bishop's palace. The cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, & has the tomb of Ina, king of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the episcopal palace, chapter house, deanery, St. Cuthbert's pa. church, dissenters' chapels, & almshouses, a collegiate, & many other schools. Trade is chiefly retail, the former silk & other manufs. have ceased, and the corn market has greatly declined, but the market for cheese is extensive. It has quarter sessions, & a court of record, & is the seat of county assizes, alternately with Taunton. Wells sends 2 members to H. of C. Its bishop's see, erected in 905, & annexed to that of Bath at the end of the next century, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey & Archbishop Laud.

WELLS, a seaport town and pa. of England, county Norfolk, on a creek, 1 m. from the N. Sea, & 4¼ miles N.N.W. Walsingham. Area of pa. 4,510 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,675; do. of the t. 3,633. The town has a spacious church built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town. Principal trade is in the shipment of corn, malt, & oysters, & the import of coal & timber. About 3 miles distant is Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

WELLSBOROUGH, p-b., capital of Tioga co., Pa., 145 N. by W. Harrisburg, 259 W. Situated on Crooked cr., 3 m. from the navigable waters of Pine creek. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—an academy, 4 stores, several mechanic shops, 2 tanneries, a distillery, a printing office, & 620 inhabs.

WELLSBURG, p-o., Chemung co., N. Y.

WELLSBURG, p-o., St. Charles co., Mo.

WELLSBURG, p-v., capital of Brooke co., Va., 16 N. by E. Wheeling, 344 N.W. Richmond, 295 W. Situated on the E. side of Ohio r., at the mouth of Buffalo cr., & contains a court house, jail, county offices, a market house, a bank, an academy, the Jefferson seminary, a female seminary, 4 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Disciples,—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 2,000 inhabitants. It has various mills and manufactories, and is surrounded by inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal.

WELLS CORNERS, p-o., Minisink t., Orange co., N. Y., 115 S.S.W. Albany, 275 W.

WELLS CORNERS, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

WELLSCOTT, p-o., Union co., Ga.

WELLS DEPOT, p-o., York co., Me.

WELLS MILLS, p-o., Appanoose co., Iowa.

WELLS RIVER, p-v., Orange co., Vt. 38 E.S.E. Montpelier, 524 W. Situated at the mouth of Wells r., on the Connecticut and Pasumpsic rivers r. r. It contains 2 churches, a bank, several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

WELLSVILLE, p-v., Scio t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 270 W. by S. Albany, 315 W. Situated on the E. side of Genesee r., & contains 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., & 250 inhabs.

WELLSVILLE, p-o., York co., Pa.

WELLSVILLE, p-v., Yellow Creek t., Columbiana co., O., 51 E.N.E. Columbus, 272 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio r., at the mouth of Little Yellow cr., & on the Pittsburg & Cleveland railroad. It contains 4 churches,—1 Disciples, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—16 stores, an oil m., a saw m., a pottery, a carding machine, a foundry, a printing office, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

WELLVILLE, p-o., Nottaway co., Va.

WELNETHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ miles S.S.E. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 514.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. S.E. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 570 ac. Pop. 206.—*Wilney* is a chapelry, cos. Norfolk & Cambridge, pa. Upwell, 7 m. E.S.E. March. Pop. 559.

WELS, a town of Up. Austria, cap. circ. Hausrück, on the Traun, and the Budweis & Gmunden railroad, 16 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 4,300. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, a vast hospital, a military, high, & other schools, manufs. of cotton stuffs, tanneries, & copper foundries, & an active transit trade. The Emperor Maximilian I. & Charles V., Duke of Lorraine, died here.

WELSHFIELD, p-o., Geauga co., O., 160 N.E. Columbus, 326 W.

WELSHPOOL, or WELCHPOOL, (vulg. *Pool*), a parl. & munic. bor., town, pa., & township of North Wales, of which it is regarded as the cap., co. Montgomery, immediately W. the Ellesmere canal & the Severn, 18½ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 6,791 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,324; do. of parl. bor. 4,434. The town leads up on the S. to Powys castle & park (seat of Earl Powys, and included in the bor.), & consists of a long main street, having in its centre the co. hall. It is built with great regularity, neat & cheerful: it has a spacious modern Gothic church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, Baptists, &c.; national and free schools, & almshouses. Its flannel trade, formerly important, has declined; it has some woollen mills, tanneries, and malt-houses. Fairs, six times annually. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, & Newtown, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

WELSH RUN, p-o., Montgomery t., Franklin co., Pa., 67 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 80 W. This stream is a tributary of the W. branch of Conecocheague cr.

WELTEN, a vill. of Dutch Limburg, 11 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,504.—*Weltevree* is a town of Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, on an affluent of the Elbe, 17 m. N. W. Prague. Pop. 1,449.

WELTON, p-o., Clinton co., Iowa.

WELTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 6 m. N.N. E. Lincoln. Area, 3,690 acres. Pop. 664.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area, 1,690 acres. Pop. 663.—III. co. York, E. Riding, 4 miles S.E. South Cave. Area, 3,558 ac. Pop. 856. The village is neat, & has a church of great beauty.—IV. (*in-the-Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Area, 2,600 acres. Pop. 431.—V. (*le-Wold*), same co., 4 miles W. Louth. Area, 2,529 ac. Pop. 368.

WELWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.E. Patrington. Area, 6,674 ac. Pop 495.

WELWYN, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area, 2,987 ac. Pop. 1,557. The endowed school, rev. 58*l*., was founded by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who was long rector of the parish, & is buried in the church.

WELZHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Leine, 22 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,674.

WEM, a market town & pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 13,841 ac. Pop. 3,747. The town, near the Roden, has a handsome church, grammar school, manuf. of leather, & a malting trade. It gave the title of baron to the notorious Judge Jefferies.

WEMDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area, 2,471 ac. Pop. 819.

WEMBURY, a pa. of England, county Devon, 5 miles S.S.W. Earl's Plympton. Area, 3,205 ac. Pop. 577.

WEMBWORTHY, a pa. of England, county Devon, 2¼ miles S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area, 2,411 acres. Pop. 444.

WEMDING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 31 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 2,171. It has an ancient castle & manufs. of fire-arms.

WEMYSS, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, N.E. Dysart. Pop. 5,047, of whom 247 are in W. Wemyss, 859 in E. Wemyss, and the remainder in 5 other villages. On the rocky shore is Wemyss castle, the proprietor of which is the 29th in lineal descent from Macduff, the great Maormor of Fife.

WENDEL (ST.), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.E. Treves, cap. circ., with 2,600 inhabitants & a lyceum. It was cap. of the princip. Lichtenberg, with an area of 220 sq. m., which Saxe-Coburg disposed of to Prussia in 1834.

WENDELBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 242.

WENDELL, p-t., Sullivan co., N. H., 44 N. W. Concord, 479 W. More than one half of Sunapee lake, which contains 4,095 acres, lies in this t. It forms the

principal source of Sugar r. Incorporated in 1781. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 795; 1850, 787.

WENDELL, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 78 W. by N. Boston, 408 W. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Bounded N. by Miller's r. It has a grist m., 9 saw m., 11 schs. Pop. 1840, 875; 1850, 920.

WENDELL DEPOT, p-o., Franklin co., Mass., on the Vermont & Massachusetts r. r.

WENDLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the E. Anglian railroad, 4 miles W. East Dereham. Area, 1,436 ac. Pop. 385.

WENDON-LOUGHTS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 1,520 acres. Pop. 89.

WENDONS-AMBO, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N.N.E. Stortford. Area, 1,220 ac. Pop. 421. It has an ancient church.

WENDOVER, a market town, pa., & disfranchised bor. of England, co. Bucks, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 miles S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 5,719 ac. Pop. 1,937. The town is small, & near a reservoir of the Grand Junction canal. Lace making occupies part of its female pop. Hampden, in five successive parliaments, represented the bor., which was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WENDRON (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising the bor. Helstone. Area, 13,320 ac. Pop. 8,675, partly employed in tin mines. [HELSTONE.]

WENDY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N. N.W. Royston. Area, 947 ac. Pop. 154.

WENER (LAKE), a lake of Sweden, & the largest in Europe after those of Ladoga & Onega, between lat. 58° 22′ & 59° 25′ N., & lon. 12° 20′ & 14° 12′ E., enclosed by the læns Wenersborg, Mariestadt, and Carlstadt. Length 94 m.; breadth 15 to 50 m. near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. & S., & with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E. & Dalbo Lake S.W. Estimated area, 2,120 sq. m.; average height above the sea 147 ft., but its level varies at different times as much as 10 ft. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N.; and it discharges its surplus waters by the Gœta S.W. into the Kattegat. Though deep in some parts, it is in others too shallow for navigation; it is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Gotha canal, Lake Roxen, &c., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea.—The læn *Wenersborg* or *Elfsborg*, has an area of 5,025 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 233,125. Principal towns, Wenersborg, Alingsas, Boras, Ulricehamn, and Amal.—*Wenersborg*, the cap., at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the Gœta-elf, has been regularly laid out since its destruction by fire in 1834, & is the seat of the principal government establishments for the prov. Pop. 2,950. Near it are brick kilns & large military magazines.

WENFOE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. W. Cardiff. Pop. 485.

WENHAM, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 20 N. by E. Boston, 460 W. Wenham pond, a beautiful sheet of water, lies on its S. border, from which flows a branch of Ipswich r. It contains 1 Congregational and 1 Baptist church. Incorporated in 1643, when it was called Enon, from its vicinity to Salem, and the fine water of its pond. It has 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 689; 1850, 977.

WENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 1,123 ac. Pop. 269.—II. (*Little*), 4½ miles S.E. Hadleigh. Area, 951 ac. Pop. 72.

WENHAM LAKE, a small lake of Massachusetts, in a lofty position, near Boston, embosomed by hills, about 200 feet deep, & fed solely by subterraneous springs. It is celebrated for the great purity of its ice, about 250,000 tons of which are obtained annually.

WENHASTON, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. Halesworth. Area, 2,326 ac. Pop. 1,095.

WENLOCK, t., Essex co., Vt., 53 N.E. Montpelier. Chartered in 1761. Drained by a branch of Nulhegan r. Maple sugar is the principal product. Surface elevated & mountainous. Pop. 1850, 26.

WENLOCK, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & two pas. of England, co. Salop, the bor. crossed by the Severn, & the town, 12 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of parl. bor., which comprises 11 pas., 30,540 ac. Pop. 1851, 20,588, chiefly engaged in coal mining & manufs. Area of the pa. Much-Wenlock, 8,846 ac. Pop. 2,898. Area of Little-Wenlock, 2,745 ac. Pop. 1,033. The modern munic. bor. comprises only the pas. Broseley, Madeley, & Dawley.—Wenlock itself being wholly excluded. The town, Much-Wenlock, has a spacious church, a free school, & minor charities, & on its S. side are the remains of a famous abbey founded in the 7th century. Wenlock, which received its franchise from Edward IV., was the first bor. that acquired the right of representation by charter from the sovereign. It returns 2 members to H. of C.

WENNE (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. St. Columb-Major. Area, 4,546 ac. Pop. 650.

WENNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N. W. Purfleet. Area, 1,570 ac., a great portion of which is marsh. Pop. 177.

WENSLEY, a pa. & township of England, county York, N. Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Middleham, the pa. comprising the town Leyburn. Area, 14,281 ac. Pop. 2,105. In Wenseley-Dale, an extensive tract on the Ure, are Bolton-hall, & the remains of Bolton castle, which for a time was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.—II. (*and Snitterton*), a township, co. Derby, pa. Darley, 3½ m. W.N.W. Matlock. Pop. 557.

WENSUM, a river of Engl., co. Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, & after a S.E. course of 45 miles, joins the Yare, 2 m. below Norwich.

WEN-TCHOU, a maritime city of China, prov. Chekiang, cap. dep., 145 m. S. Ning-po.—*Wen-chang* is the N.E. dist of the island Hainan.

WENTNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4½ m. N.E. Bishop's-castle. Area, 6,698 ac. Pop. 646.

WENTWORTH, p-t., Grafton co. N. H. 56 N.N.W. Concord, 517 W. Drained by Baker's r. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil fertile, especially on the streams. Limestone & iron ore are found. Chartered in 1766. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,119; 1850, 1,197.

WENTWORTH, p-v., capital of Rockingham co., N. C., 116 N.W. Raleigh, 285 W. Situated on a branch of Dan r. It contains a court house, jail, and 100 inhabitants.

WENTWORTH, p-o., Lake co., Ill.

WENTWORTH, county, Can. W. Centrally situated toward the S.W. Area, 426 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Welland riv., & by Stony creek and other small streams entering Lake Ontario on the E. border. Surface undulating; soil exceedingly fertile. Capital, Hamilton. There were in this co. in 1852, neat cattle, 19,422; sheep, 30,245; swine, 14,740; horses, 6,479; wheat, 432,683 bush. produced; rye, 2,707; Ind. corn, 61,099; buckwheat, 44,801; barley, 45,973; oats, 522,464; potatoes, 106,706; peas, 40,412; tobacco, 51 pounds: wool, 82,481;—13 grist m., 67 saw m. Pop. 42,619.

WENTWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ miles W.S.W. Ely. Area, 1,437 ac. Pop. 189.—II. a township & chapelry of Engl., pa. Wath-upon-Dearne, co. York, W. Riding. Pop. 1,556. The church contains monuments of the Fitzwilliam family, whose seat, Wentworth-hall, is in vicinity.

WENVOE, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan. Area, 2,955 ac. Pop. 475.

WEOBLEY, or WEOBLY, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 11 m. N.W. Hereford. Area of pa. 3,309 ac. Pop. 908. It has a free grammar school, & remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the empress Matilda. The bor. was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WEONARD'S (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ross. Area, 4,536 ac. Pop. 648.

WEPRIT, or VEPRITT, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. E. Gadiatch. Pop. 1,800.

WERBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 54 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, at the confl. of the Havel with the Elbe. Pop. 1,790.—*Werbach* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 3 m. N. Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,157.

WERBURGH (ST.), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & comprised within the city of Dublin. Area, 17 ac. Pop. 2,969.

WERDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 5 m. W.N.W. Zwickau, on the Pleisse, & on the Saxon Bavarian r. r. Pop. 6,218. It has manufacs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-printing works, and dyeing establishments.

WERDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 16 m. N.E. Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 4,500. It has manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, cotton yarn, cutlery, soap, machinery, & leather, with iron foundries & coal mines in its vicinity.—*Werdenberg* is a town of E. Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, near the Rhine, 7 m. N.E. Wallenstadt, with a castle & 550 inhab.

WEREHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Area, 2,281 ac. Pop. 602.

WERL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 9 m. W.S.W. Soest. Pop. 3,600. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt-works.

WERMSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 26 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,609.

WERNE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 20 m. S. Munster, on rt. b. of the Lippe. Pop. 1,850, mostly employed in linen weaving.

WERNETH, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 4 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,655, employed in manufactures of cotton goods, calico-printing, &c., coal mines, & free-stone quarries.

WERNIGERODE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 43 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. & co., on the Holzemme. Pop. 5,600. It consists of an old & a new town, & the suburb Nosschenrode. It has a castle, the residence of the counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 vols.: a gymnasium and manufactures of woollen stuffs, chicory, leather, and paper.

WERNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circs. Middle Franconia & Swabia, after a S. course of 60 miles joins the Danube at Donauwerth. Affls., the Sulz & Eger.—*Wernstadtel* is a town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,453.

WEROWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [VEROCZE.]

WERRA, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian forest, 16 m. N. Coburg, flows N. W. through the territories of Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Weimar (Eisenach), Hesse-Cassel, & Hanover, and at Munden joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Total course, 150 m., for 120 of which it is navigable. Affls., the Schleuse, Schwarze, & Hersel from the E., Felde, Ulster, & Sontra from the S.—The *Werre*, Lippe-Detmold, & Prussian Westphalia, after a N. & E. course of 35 m., joins the Weser, 6 m. S.W. Minden. Affls., the Bega & Else.

WERRIBEE, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, flows S.E. for 50 m., between the cos. Grant & Bourke, & enters Port-Philip, 16 m. S.W. Melbourne.

WERRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. N. Launceston. Area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 657.—II. a chplry., co. Northampton, pa. Paston, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Pop. 629.

WERSCHITZ, a town of Hungary. [VERSETZ.]

WERTACH, a river of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, rises on the frontier of the Tyrol, flows N.E. past Kauf beuren & Turkheim, & after a course of 70 m., joins the Lech, immediately beyond Augsburg. Affls., the Gennach & Singold from the S.E.—II. a vill. on this river, near its source. Pop. 650.

WERTENBERG, p-o., Lawrence co., Pa.

WERTHEIM, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Tauber with the Main, 20 m. W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 3,434. It has 3 castles, two of which are residences of the princes Löwenstein-Wertheim; a church, which serves for both Rom. Catholics & Lutherans; a synagogue, gymnasium, & manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics.

WERTHER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,915.

WERTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Zusam, 16 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,500.

WERWICQ, a town of Belgium. [VERVICK.]

WESCOSVILLE, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa.

WESEL, a frontier and strongly-fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 32 m. N.N.W. Dusseldorf, circ. Rees, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. Pop. 11,860, besides the garrison, mostly emp. in manufs. of cotton & woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco, in distilleries, breweries, and an active trade on the rivers. Its port is convenient, & packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, & the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. Since 1815, its defences have been strengthened by the erection of Fort-Blucher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

WESEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 24 m. S.W. St. Gall, at the W. extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt. Pop. 500.

WESENBERG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on lake Woblitz, 8 m. S.W. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1,870. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.—II. a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 60 m. E.S.E. Revel. Pop. 1,500.

WESER (*Visurgis*), a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe on the E. & those of the Ems, Rhine, & Main, W. & S., it is formed by the union of the Fulda & Werra at Munden (Hanover), whence it has a N. course through Hanover, H.-Cassel, Brunswick, Bremen & Oldenburg, & joins the N. Sea in conjunction with the Jahde, by an estuary 24 m. across its entrance. It drains nearly all of the dams. above named, with the W. part of the Saxon duchies. Its affls., comprising the Leine, with the Aller & Wumme from the E., the Aue & Hunte from the W. Total course 250 m. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source, for vessels drawing 7 feet water to Bremen, & for those drawing from 13 to 14 feet from the sea to Vegesack, but ships of large size ascend it no further than Bremerhafen near its mouth.

WESLEY, p-t., Washington co., Me., 169 E. Augusta, 751 W. It has a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 255; 1850, 329.

WESLEY, p-o., Venango co., Pa., 220 N.W. Harrisburg, 271 W.

WESLEY, pt., Washington co., O., 94 E.S.E. Columbus, 315 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile, & generally well cultivated. Pop. 1840, 1,132; 1850, 1,560.

WESLEY, p-v., Fulton co., Ia., 107 N. Indianapolis, 610 W.

WESLEY, p-o., Hickman co., Ky.

WESLEY, p-o., Monroe co., Miss.

WESLEY, p-v., Haywood co., Tenn., 174 W. S.W. Nashville, 859 W.

WESLEY CHAPEL, p-o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

WESLEY CITY, p-o., Tazewell co., Ill.

WESLEYVILLE, p-v., Mill Creek t., Erie co., Pa., 274 N.W. Harrisburg, 347 W.

WESOBULGA, p-o., Randolph co., Ala.

WESPRIM, a town of Hungary. [VESZPRIM.]

WESSEL ISLANDS, a group off N. Australia, N. W. of the Gulf of Carpenteria, extending for 50 m. from S.W. to N.E.; the principal & N.most island being 30 m. in length, by 6 or 7 m. across. Lat. of Cape Wessel at its N. extremity, 10° 59′ S., lon. 136° 45′ E.

WESSELI, a town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2,543. It has a castle, & sturgeon fisheries.

WESSEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maese, 5¼ miles S.W. Ruremond. Pop. 1,050.

WESSINGTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Crich, 3 m. N.W. Alfreton. Area, 1,250. Pop. 515.

WEST, t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 8 N. Huntington b. Surface mountainous; soil in valleys calcareous loam. Drained by the Frankstown branch of Juniata r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,329; 1850, 1,464.

WEST, t., Columbiana co., O., 5 miles E. on the line of the Sandy & Beaver canal. Drained by branches of Sandy cr. Pop. 1840, 1,915; 1850, 2,110.

WEST ACTON, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

WEST-ACRE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Area, 3,400 ac. Pop. 475. It has some remains of a priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus.

WEST ADDISON, p-o., Addison t., Steuben co., N. Y., 233 W. by S. Albany, 298 W.

WEST ALBURG, p-o., Alburg t., Grand Isle co., Vt. 91 N.W. Montpelier, 565 W.

WEST ALEXANDER, p-v., Donegal t., Washington co., Pa., 225 W. Harrisburg, 253 W. Situated on the national road, & contains 2 churches.—1 Presbyterian, and 1 Roman Catholic,—3 stores, and 50 dwellings.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, p-v., Preble co., O., 188 W. by S. Columbus, 481 W. It is situated on the W. b. of Twin creek, on the line of 2 townships, Twin & Lanier. It contains 1 Lutheran church, 3 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

WESTALL (POINT), S. Australia, Eyre-land. Lat. 32° 52′ S., lon. 133° 59′ E. A mountain named Westall, E. Australia, near Shoal Bay, is an important landmark.

WEST ALMOND, p-t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 6 E. Angelica, 255 W. by S. Albany, 330 W. Surface hilly; soil a fertile clay loam. Drained by Angelica cr. It has 2 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 808; 1850, 976.

WEST ALTON, p-v., Alton t., Belknap co., N. H., 36 N.E. Concord, 517 W.

WEST AMESBURY, p-v., Amesbury t., Essex co., Mass., 41 N.E. Boston, 471 W., contains a Universalist ch. & 250 inhabs.

WEST ANDOVER, p-o., Merrimack co., N. H.

WEST ANDOVER, p-o., Ashtabula co., O.

WEST ANSON, p-o., Somerset co., Me.

WEST ARLINGTON, p-v., Arlington t., Bennington co., Vt., 106 S.W. Montpelier, 416 W.

WEST ASHFORD, p-o., Windham co., Conn.

WEST AUBURN, p-o., Auburn t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 165 N.E. Harrisburg, 276 W.

WEST AURORA, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

WEST AUSABLE, p-o., Clinton co., N. Y.

WEST AVON, p-o., Hartford co., Conn.

WEST BAINBRIDGE, p-o., Chenango co., N. Y.

WEST BALDWIN, p-o., Baldwin t., Cumberland co., Me., 76 S.W. Augusta, 552 W.

WEST BALTIMORE, p-o., Montgomery county, Ohio.

WEST BARNSTABLE, p-v., Barnstable t. & co., Mass., 68 S.S.E. Boston, 469 W.

WEST BARRE, p-o., Orleans co., N. Y.

WEST BARRE, p-o., Barre t., Huntingdon co., Pa., 88 W. Harrisburg, 166 W.

WEST BARRE, p-o., Fulton co., O.

WEST BATAVIA, p-o., Genesee co., N. Y.

WEST BATH, t., Lincoln county, Me. Pop. 1850, 603.

WEST BATON ROUGE, p-v. & cap. West Baton, La. Situated on the right bank of the Mississippi r., & contains an Episcopal church & 200 inhabs. (*See Baton Rouge, West.*)

WEST BEAVER, t., Union county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,192.

WEST BECKET, p-o., Becket t., Berkshire county, Mass., 121 W. Boston, 373 W.

WEST BEDFORD, p-v., Bedford t., Coshocton co., O., 73 N.E. Columbus, 350 W. It contains 3 stores, a tannery, 25 dwellings, & about 150 inhabs.

WEST BEND, p-v. & capital, Washington co., Wis., 90 N.E. Madison. Situated on the right bank of the Milwaukee river., contains a court house, a church, 7 stores, several mills, & 500 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1850, 672.

WEST BEND, p-o., Polk co., Mo.

WEST BERGEN, p-o., Bergen t., Genesee county, N. Y.

WEST BERKSHIRE, p-o., Berkshire t., Franklin co., Vt., 71 N.N.W. Montpelier, 556 W.

WEST BERLIN, p-o., Rensselaer co., N. Y.

WEST BERLIN, p-o., St. Clair co., Mich.

WEST BETHANY, p-o., Genesee co., N. Y.

WEST BETHEL, p-o., Bethel t., Oxford co., Me., 67 W. Augusta, 606 W.

WEST BETHLEHEM, t., Washington co., Pa., 12 S.E. Washington b. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal is abundant. The national road passes through it. It has 3 grist mills & 2 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,743; 1850, 2,114.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Ontario co., N. Y., 219 W. Albany, 355 W. Surface uneven; soil clay. Drained by Honeoye creek. The v. has an elevated situation, & contains 3 churches,—1 Methodist and 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, a furnace, & 400 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 3 potteries, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,094; 1850, 1,693.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, p-v., Bloomfield t., Essex co., N. J., 56 N.E. Trenton, 226 W. Bloomfield v. & W. Bloomfield may be considered as one settlement, which extends about 3 miles in a N.W. direction, the whole containing 1,800 inhabitants. The leather trade & shoemaking are extensive, & there are several mills & factories.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 32 N.W. Detroit, 554 W. It has several small lakes which discharge their waters into Clinton river. There are a flouring mill & a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 938; 1850, 1,086.

WEST BOLTON, p-o., Chittenden co., Vt.

WEST BOLTON, p-v., Bolton t., Missisquoi co., Canada East. It has a Methodist church, 2 stores, and 75 inhabs.

WESTBOROUGH, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 30 W. Boston, 412 W. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Concord and Sudbury rivers. The v. at the centre contains 2 churches,—a Baptist & a Congregational,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants. It is the birthplace of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. There are in the t. 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,658; 1850, 2,371.

WESTBOROUGH, p-o., Clinton co., O.

WESTBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 250.

WEST BOSCAWEN, p-o., Boscawen t., Merrimac co., N. H., 19 N.W. Concord, 484 W.

WEST BOXFORD, p-o., Boxford t., Essex co., Mass., 27 N. Boston, 460 W.

WEST BOYLESTON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 42 W. Boston, 405 W. Drained by Nashua river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It has 2 cotton factories, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,187; 1850, 1,749.

WEST BRADFORD, t., Chester co., Pa., 11 S.W. Chester, 33 W. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. Brandywine r. runs on its S.W. boundary, by branches of which it is drained, and which afford water power. It has a fulling mill, a woollen factory, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,562; 1850, 1,585.

WEST BRAINTREE, p-o., Braintree t., Orange co., Vt., 32 S.S.W. Montpelier, 495 W.

WEST BRANCH, p-o., Western t., Oneida co., N.Y., 120 W.N.W. Albany, 404 W.

WEST BRATTLEBORO', p-v., Brattleboro' t., Windham co., Vt., 123 S. Montpelier, 424 W. It contains a Universalist church, Melrose seminary, and 450 inhabs.

WEST BREWSTER, p-v., Brewster t., Barnstable co., Mass., 87 S.E. Boston, 488 W. It contains a tannery, a paper factory, a boot & shoe factory, and 75 inhabitants.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, p-t., Plymouth co., Mass., 25 S. Boston. Surface level; soil fertile. Drained by a branch of Taunton river, which affords water power. It has a grist mill, 3 saw mills, 3 iron foundries, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,201; 1850, 1,447.

WEST BRIDGETON, p-o., Monroe co., N. Y.

WEST BROME, p-v., Brome t., Missisquoi co., Can. E. It has a church, 3 stores, 3 woollen factories, & 125 inhabs.

WEST BROOK, t., Cumberland co., Me., 52 S.S.W. Augusta. Presumpscot river passes through it from W. to E., affording good water power. It contains the manufacturing v. of Sacarappa, and another called Stroudwater, which has some navigation, employed in the coasting trade & the fisheries. The Cumberland & Oxford canal passes through it. There are in the t. 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 2 Universalist,—2 fulling mills, 2 cotton factories, 7,312 sp., employing 322 persons, & make annually 2,608,000 yds. of sheetings, shirtings, & print goods; 8 tanneries, 10 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 3 comb factories, 2 manufs. of Britannia ware, 2 iron foundries, 2 academies; 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,116; 1850, 4,852.

WEST BROOK, p-t., Middlesex co., Ct., 47 S. by E. Hartford, 329 W. The v. is situated at the entrance of Pochaug river into a small cove, which sets up from Long Island sound. It contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational & 2 Methodist. Ship-building is carried on, & 15 vessels are owned, employed chiefly in the coasting trade. First settled in 1664. It has 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, a button factory, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,182; 1850, 1,202.

WEST BROOK, p-o., Delaware co., N. Y.

WEST BROOK, p-o., Bladen co., N. C., 117 S. Raleigh, 396 W.

WEST BROOKFIELD, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 62 W. Boston, 391 W. Pop. 1850, 1,344. The Western r. r. passes through it.

WEST BROOKFIELD, p-o., Stark co., O.

WEST BROOKVILLE, p-o., Brookville t., Hancock co., Me., 80 E. Augusta.

WEST BROOKVILLE, p-o., Mamakating t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 118 S.W. Albany, 274 W.

WEST BROWNSVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Pa. Pop. of bor. 447.

WEST BRUNSWICK, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,701 ; 1850, 1,693.

WEST BUCKFIELD, p-o., Buckfield t., Oxford co., Me., 35 W. by S. Augusta, 594 W.

WEST BUFFALO, t., Union co., Pa., 8 N.W. New Berlin. Surface diversified ; soil calcareous loam. Drained by White Deer, Buffalo, & Penn's creeks. It has 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,466 ; 1850, 1,897.

WEST BUFFALO, p-o., Scott co., Iowa.

WEST-BURDWAN, British India. [BANCOORAH.]

WEST BURLINGTON, p-o., Burlington t., Otsego co., N. Y., 86 W. Albany, 358 W.

WEST BURLINGTON, p-o., Burlington t., Bradford co., Pa., 148 N. by E. Harrisburg, 258 W.

WESTBURY, v., Queens co., N. Y., 17 m. from New York, has 2 Friends' churches, & is an extensive agricultural settlement.

WESTBURY, p-o., Wayne co., N. Y.

WESTBURY, t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Pop. 115.

WESTBURY, a parl. & munic. bor., hundred, town, pa., & township of England, co. Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury plain, with a station on a branch of the Great Western railroad, 4½ m. S.S.E. Trowbridge. Area of bor., hundred, & pa., 11,901 ac. Pop. 7,029, partly employed in woollen mills, & in malting. The town is irregularly built ; chief edifice, a handsome town-hall. The church is an old cruciform structure. In the pa. are 2 chapels of ease, dissenting chapels, a national school endowed with 1,000*l*. Westbury returns 1 mem. to H. of C.

WESTBURY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, union Brackley. Area, 2,547 ac. Pop. 458.—II. co. Salop, 8¾ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 11,274 ac. Pop. 2,485. Fair, 5th August. It is the seat of petty sessions.—III. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Wells. Area, 2,968 ac. Pop. 625.—IV. (*on-Severn*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. Newnham. Area, 8,695 ac. Pop. 2,498. It has a union workhouse.—V. (*on-Trim*), same co., 3 m. N.W. Bristol. Area, 5,456 ac. Pop. 6,728.—*Westbury* is a town & pa. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. Westmoreland, 18 m. S.W. Launceston.

WEST BUTLER, p-o., Wayne co., N. Y.

WEST BUXTON, p-o., York co., Me.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS, a township of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Kirkham. Area, 3,426 ac. Pop. 707.

WEST CAIRO, p-o., Allen co., O.

WEST CALN, t., Chester co., Pa., 44 W. by N. Philadelphia. Surface hilly ; soil gravel, fertile, and well cultivated. The W. branch of Brandywine river flows on its E. boundary, & affords water power. It has 2 woollen factories, 2 cotton fac., 2 flouring m., 3 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,383 ; 1850, 1,508.

WEST CAMBRIDGE, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 6 N.W. Boston, 446 W. Surface in the S. part low and swampy, in the N. broken & rocky ; the middle is dry & healthy ; soil fertile, & well cultivated. The vill. is on a single street, 1 m. long, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Universalist. Incorporated in 1807. Alewife brook separates it from Cambridge. It has 2 grist m., a saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,363 ; 1850, 2,202.

WEST CAMDEN, p-o., Camden t., Waldo co., Me., 48 E.S.E. Augusta, 625 W.

WEST CAMDEN, p-o., Camden t., Oneida co., N.Y., 133 W.N.W. Albany, 394 W.

WEST CAMERON, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

WEST CAMP, p-v., Saugerties t., Ulster co., N. Y., 42 S. by W. Albany, 334 W. Situated on the W. side of Hudson river, with a convenient landing 4 m. above Ulster v.

WEST CAMPTON, p-o., Grafton co., N. H.

WEST CANAAN, p-o., Grafton co., N. H.

WEST CANAAN, p-v., Canaan t., Madison co., O., 22 W. by N. Columbus, 415 W. Situated in Amity v., on the W. side of Big Darby creek. It contains a brick church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a saw m., and about 25 dwellings.

WEST CANADA CREEK, N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., & flows into Mohawk river, 1 m. above Herkimer vill. It is a rapid stream, & affords great water power. The celebrated Trenton Falls are on this stream, 20 m. above its mouth, where is a succession of cataracts, within 4 m., of over 300 feet descent.

WEST CANDOR, p-o., Candor t., Tioga co., N. Y., 175 W.S.W. Albany, 284 W.

WEST CARLISLE, p-o., Pike t., Coshocton co., O., 72 N.E. Columbus, 354 W. Situated on the Ohio canal, & contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 20 mechanic shops, & 250 inhabitants.

WEST CARLTON, p-o., Carlton t., Orleans co., N. Y., 262 W. by N. Albany, 405 W.

WEST CAYUTA, p-o., Cayuta t., Chemung co., N. Y., 195 W. by S. Albany, 296 W.

WEST CHARLESTON, p-v., Charleston t., Penobscot co., Me., 93 N.N.E. Augusta, 688 W.

WEST CHARLESTON, p-v., Charleston t., Orleans co., Vt., 64 N.N.E. Montpelier, 580 W. Situated on Clyde river.

WEST CHARLESTON, p-v., Bethel t., Miami co., O., 78 W. Columbus, 471 W. It contains a church, 3 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

WEST CHARLTON, p-v., Charlton t., Saratoga co., N.Y., 33 N.N.W. Albany, 401 W. It contains a church, a store, and 175 inhabitants, & is an agricultural settlement.

WEST CHAZY, p-v., Chazy t., Clinton co., N. Y., 173 N. Albany, 547 W. Situated on Little Chazy r., & contains 1 Presbyterian church, 7 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., a saw m., & 200 inhabitants.

WEST CHELMSFORD, p-o., Middlesex county, Mass.

WEST CHESHIRE, p-o., New Haven co., Conn.

WESTCHESTER, co., N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 470 square m. Hudson river bounds it on the W., & Long Island sound on the S. E. Surface uneven & hilly ; soil in many parts fertile & highly cultivated. Drained by Bronx, Sawmill, and Croton rivers. Marble is abundant at Sing Sing & the vicinity ; & some copper ore has been found. Capitals, White Plains & Bedford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,326,969 ; wheat 45,152 bushels produced ; Indian corn, 445,333 ; oats, 279,158 ; wool, 28,775 pounds ;—37 flouring & grist mills ; 10 iron foundries ; 3 woollen factories, 3 cotton factories ; 9 tanneries, 41 persons employed ; 5 printing offices, 5 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp'd in manufs., $1,604,310 ; value of manuf. articles, $3,731,513 ;—122 churches ; 1 college, 150 students ; 41 academies, 1,152 pupils ; 143 schools, 9,055 scholars ; 141 libraries, 40,046 vols. Pop. 1850, 48,686 ; 1850, 58,263.

WEST CHESTER, p-v., Colchester t., New London co., Ct., 29 S.S.E. Hartford, 343 W. It has a Congregational church, & a grammar school sustained by a fund, & is a pleasant agricultural settlement.

WESTCHESTER p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 146 S. Albany, 237 W. Surface rolling or hilly ; soil clay loam, fertile, & well cultivated. Drained by Bronx r. Harlem & East rievrs are on the S. It contains the villages of Morrisiana and Fordham. The Harlem railcars pass many times daily from the City Hall, N. Y., to the latter. Westchester vill. is situated on Westchester creek, & contains 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic. There is in the t. a grist m. Pop. 1840, 4,154 ; 1850, 2,492. Terr. reduced by the erection of West Farms.

WEST CHESTER, p-b., capital of Chester co., Pa., 73 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. Situated 2 m. W. of Brandywine r., at the termination of the West Chester branch railroad. Incorporated in 1799 as a borough. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, & contains a court house, jail, county offices, an academy, a female seminary, 2 mkt. houses, 6 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a bank, an athenæum, with a reading room, a cabinet of natural sciences, which supports lecturers, a library, a pottery, five printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 3,172 inhabitants.

WEST CHESTER, v., Perry t., Tuscarawas co., O. Contains a church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 875 inhabitants.

WEST CHESTER, p-v., Union t., Butler co., O., 106 W.S.W. Columbus, 490 W.

WEST CHESTER, t., Porter co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 360.

WEST CHESTERFIELD, p-o., Hampshire county, Mass.

WEST CLAREMONT, p-o., Claremont t., Sullivan co., N. H., 53 W.N.W. Concord, 460 W.

WEST CLARKSVILLE, p-o., Clarksville t., Allegh any co., N. Y., 289 W. by S. Albany, 308 W.

WEST-CLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. N.E. Dover. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 116.

WEST CLIMAX, p-o., Kalamazoo co., Mich.

WEST COCALICO, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Surface hilly; soil red shale & loam. Drained by Cocalico cr. It has 2 tanneries, 4 flouring, m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,229; 1850, 1,966.

WEST COLESVILLE, p-o., Broome county, New York.

WEST COLUMBIA, p-v., Mason co., Va., 265 W.N.W. Richmond. Situated on the lt. b. of the Ohio r., & contains a flouring m., a saw m., a foundry, & a salt-works, turning out 80 bushels of salt daily. The coal field of W. C. extends over an area of 1,200 acres, the strata from 4 ft. 10 inches to 6½ ft. thick. Large quantities are exported annually.

WEST CONCORD, p-o., Merrimac co., N. H.

WEST CONCORD, p-o., Essex co., Vt.

WEST CONCORD, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

WEST CONEQUENSING, t., Butler co., Pa.

WEST CONESUS, p-o., Conesus t., Livingston co., N. Y., 234 W. Albany. 343 W.

WEST CONSTABLE, p-o., Westville t., Franklin co., N. Y., 221 N. by W. Albany, 550 W.

WEST CORINNA, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

WEST CORNWALL, p-o., Addison co., Vt.

WEST CORNWALL, p-v., Cornwall t., Litchfield co., Ct., 41 W. by N. Hartford, 331 W. Situated on the E. side of Housatonic r., & contains a Baptist church, a satinet factory, making 15,000 yds. annually, 3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

WESTCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area, 1,503 ac. Pop. 242.

WEST CREEK, p-o., Ocean co., N. J., 66 E. Trenton, 195 W.

WEST CREEK, p-o., Lake co., Ia., 170 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 714 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 411.

WEST CUMBERLAND, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

WEST DANBY, p-o., Tompkins co., N. Y.

WEST DANVILLE, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

WEST DAVENPORT, p-v., Davenport, t., Delaware co., N. Y., 77 W.S.W. Albany, 354 W.

WEST DAY, p-v., Day t., Saratoga co., N.Y., 60 N. Albany, 428 W. Contains a bank, several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

WEST DEDHAM, p-v., Dedham t., Norfolk co., Mass., 16 S.W. Boston, 430 W. It contains a Baptist & a Unitarian church.

WEST DEER, t., Alleghany co., Pa., 16 N.E. Pittsburg. Surface hilly; soil loam. Drained by Deer cr. It has 4 grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,414; 1850, 1,716.

WEST DEERFIELD, p-o., Deerfield t., Rockingham co., N. H., 14 E.S.E. Concord, 476 W.

WEST DENNIS, p-o., Dennis t., Barnstable co., Mass., 83 S.E. Boston, 484 W.

WEST DERBY, p-o., Derby t., Orleans co., Vt., 61 N. Montpelier, 577 W.

WEST DONEGAL, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 17 N.W. Lancaster. It has 5 flouring m., 6 grist m., 12 schs. Pop. 1840, 2,510; 1850, 1,382.

WEST DOVER, p-o., Piscataquis co., Me.

WEST DOVER, p-o., Windham co., Vt.

WEST DRESDEN, p-o., Yates co., N. Y., 190 W. Albany, 327 W.

WEST DRYDEN, p-v., Dryden t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 169 W. by N. Albany, 305 W.

WEST DUBLIN, p-o., Fulton co., Pa.

WEST DUMMERSTON, p-o., Dummerston t., Windham co., Vt., 119 S. Montpelier, 429 W.

WEST DURHAM, p-o., Cumberland co., Me.

WEST DUXBURY, p-o., Plymouth co., Mass.

WEST EARL, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 13 N.W. Lancaster. Surface rolling; soil red shale & gravel. Drained by Conestoga creek. It has 3 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,723; 1850, 1,672.

WEST EATON, p-o., Madison co., N. Y.

WEST EATON, p-o., Wyoming co., Pa.

WEST EDMESTON, p-o., Edmeston t., Otsego co., N. Y., 90 W. Albany, 360 W.

WEST ELIZABETH, p-t., Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 328.

WEST ELKTON, p-o., Preble co., O.

WEST ELLERY, p. o., Chatauque co., N. Y.

WEST ELY, p-o., Marion co., Mo., 119 N.N.E. Jefferson City, 933 W.

WEST EMBDEN, p. o., Embden t., Somerset co., Me., 48 N.N.W. Augusta, 643 W.

WEST END, p-o., Bedford co., Pa.

WEST ENFIELD, p. o., Penobscot co., Me.

WEST ENFIELD, p-o., Grafton co., N. H.

WESTENHANGER, a former pa. of England, co. Kent, now included in the parish Stouting, and having a station on the S.E. railroad, 3¼ miles N.W. Hythe.

WEST ENOSBURG, p-o., Enosburg t., Franklin co., Vt., 58 N.N.W. Montpelier, 555 W.

WESTERÅS, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, at the influx of the Svart-Elf into Lake Maelar, 60 m. W.N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 3,345. It is the see of a bishop, & has a fine cathedral, an ancient castle, & a town-hall. Its college, the most ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 vols., and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, & is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, &c., sent to Stockholm. It has an important annual fair on 16th September.—The læn of *Westerås* has an area of 2,655 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 94,850.

WESTERBURG, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, cap. lordship of the counts Leiningen-Westerburg, 9 m. N. N.W. Hadamar. Pop. 1,367. It has a castle, several tanneries, & large coal mines.

WESTERDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. Guisborough. Area, 15,930 ac. Pop. 286.

WESTERFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,071 ac. Pop. 324.

WESTERHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 19½ m. W. Maidstone, on the Darent. Area, 5,676 ac. Pop. 2,113. The town has a handsome church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, & whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this pa. Bishop Hoadley was born here in 1676.

WESTERHAUSEN, & WESTERHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 4 m. N.N.W. Quedlinburg. Pop. 1,630.—II. Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rauhe-Alp Mountains, near Geislingen. Pop. 879.

WESTERKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, in Eskdale, N.W. Langholm. Area, 27,307 ac., Scots, mostly mountainous. Pop. 658. Here are several Roman & Druidic remains.

WESTERLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area, 4,009 ac. Pop. 1,679. It has a handsome church. A railroad 9 m. in length connects Coalpit heath in this pa. with Bristol.

WESTERLOO, p-t., Albany co., N. Y., 22 S.W. Albany, 368 W. Surface undulating; soil, in some parts, fertile. Drained by Provost cr., & other tributaries of Catskill cr. It has 3 grist m., 9 saw m., 24 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,096; 1850, 2,860.

WESTERLOO, island, Albany co., N. Y., lies in Hudson r., opposite Bethleheim, 2 m. long, & ½ wide.

WESTERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 25 m. S. E. Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 2,300.

WESTERLY, p-t., Washington co., R. I., 42 S.S.W. Providence, 373 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Bounded S. by the Atlantic, & W. by Ct. Pawcatuck river runs on its N. & W. border, & affords water power. Pawcatuck v. is situated on Pawcatuck r., in its W. part, 6 miles from the ocean, & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 free,—3 banks, 2 academies, 8 or 10 stores, 1 cotton fac., 5 woollen fac. employing 145 persons. Ship building is a considerable business. Vessels of 40 tons come to the place, & of 80 tons 2 miles below. A bridge crosses to Stonington, where is a small connected v. The Providence & Stonington railroad passes through the place. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 5 woollen fac., 2 cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 2 saw m., 2 academies, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,912; 1850, 2,763.

WESTERMAN'S MILLS, p-o., Baltimore county, Md.

WESTERN, t., Oneida co., N. Y., 18 N.W. Utica, 110 W.N.W. Albany. Surface hilly; soil moist loam, & very productive in the valleys. Drained by Mohawk river & its tributaries. It has a fulling m., a

woollen factory, 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 15 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,488; 1850, 2,516.

WESTERN, p-o., Poweshiek co., Iowa.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (formerly *Swan River Colony*), a British colony, occupying the S.W. angle of Australia, between lat. 13° & 35° S., & lon. 115° and 129° E. Length of settled dist. about 300 miles, breadth 150 miles. Pop. 1850, 7,000, nearly 2 3ds of whom are males; native pop. about 1,500. Three parallel mountain ranges traverse the co. from S. to N., rising in height from the coast inland. Elevation of Tulbanop, the culminating point, 5,000 feet. Granitic rocks, with claystone & limestone prevail. Columnar basalt is met with around Geographe Bay, & other localities. From this point to Shark Bay a band of coal runs for about 600 m. Soil light & dry, both in the coast & interior. In the middle of the colony are bands of more fertile land, suited for the culture of the vine, olive, & fig, & where sandal-wood & other trees grow abundantly. Principal river, Swan river, with its tributaries, which see. In the interior are sev. salt lakes & pools, but the colony is in general not well watered. Climate arid, but comparatively healthy. Winter temp. 58°; summer 76° Fahr. In 1849, 6,700 acres of land were under cultivation. Sheep rearing has not been successful, but horses & cattle thrive well. Iron is abundant, & some good lead ore, and ores of mercury & zinc. Trade chiefly with India & China, to which horses, cattle, & sandal-wood are exported, & wool to Britain. Value of exports 1847, 24,-555*l.*; do. of imports, 25,463*l.* Legislature composed of the governor & a legislative council of 10 members, viz., 7 official & 3 non-official. *Salary Gov. & Com.-in-chief* £1,300. Principal towns, *Perth*, the cap., Freemantle, & Albany. Chief ports, Guilford, Australind, Rockingham, York, & Augusta.

WESTERN FORD, p-o., Randolph co., Va., 240 N. W. Richmond, 266 W.

WESTERNPORT, p. v., Alleghany county, Md., 24 S.W. Cumberland, 187 W.N.W. Annapolis, 147 W. Situated on the N. side of Potomac river, at the mouth of Savage r.

WESTERN-PORT, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, co. Mornington, 12 m. S.E. the inlet of Port-Philip, & separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length & breadth about 20 m. each, but it is nearly filled up by French & Grant islands, & only the entrance on their W. side is adapted for large vessels. It forms a secure harbor.

WESTERN PRONG, p-o., Bladen co., N. C., 115 S. Raleigh, 403 W.

WESTERN SARATOGA, p. o., Union co., Ill.

WESTERN STAR, p-o., Summit co., O., 122 N.E. Columbus, 337 W.

WESTERNVILLE, p-v., Western t., Oneida co., N. Y., 109 W.N.W. Albany, 399 W. Situated on the S. side of Mohawk r., & contains a Presbyterian and a Friends church, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, & 250 inhabs.

WESTERNVILLE, p-o., Franklin co., O., 14 Columbus, 406 W.

WESTERVIK, a town of S. Sweden, læn & 75 m. N. Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 3,025. It has a fine church, safe & convenient harbor, ship-building docks, manufs. of linen fabrics, & a trade in iron, wooden wares, tar, & pitch.

WESTERWALD, a hill-chain of W. Germany, forming the boundary between Prussian Westphalia & the duchy Nassau, stretches N.E. from Coblenz for about 70 m. Its principal summit, the Salzburgerkopf, is 2,847 feet in elevation. The mountains are well wooded.

WEST EXETER, p-o., Exeter t., Otsego co. N. Y., 81 W. Albany, 371 W.

WESTFA, a hamlet of Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly. Pop. 1,094.

WEST FAIRFIELD, p-v., Fairfield t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 160 W. Harrisburg, 186 W. It contains 1 store, & 8 or 10 dwellings.

WEST FAIRLEE, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 36 S.E. Montpelier, 505 W. Surface mountainous & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Ompompanoosuc r. Separated from Fairlee, & chartered in 1797. It contains a Congregational church. Fairlee lake lies on its S.E. border. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 824; 1850, 696.

WEST FAIRVIEW, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.

WESTFALL, p. t., Pike county, Pa. Pop. 1840, 359; 1850, 567.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, t., Chester co., Pa., 37 W. Philadelphia. Surface a gentle declivity; soil loam & slate. Buck run, Doe run, Pusey creek run, & Octara creek, flow on its boundaries. It has 2 woollen factories, 2 grist mills, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,717; 1850, 2,290.

WEST FALLS, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

WEST FALMOUTH, p-o., Falmouth t., Cumberland co., Me., 56 S.W. Augusta, 552 W.

WEST FALMOUTH, p-o., Falmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 71 S.E. by E. Boston, 469 W.

WEST FARMINGTON, p. o., Farmington t., Ontario co., N. Y., 201 W. Albany, 347 W.

WEST FARMINGTON, p-o., Novi t., Oakland co., Mich. 25 N.W. Detroit, 537 W.

WEST FARMS, p-t., Westchester t. & co., N. Y., 11 N.E. New York, 146 S. Albany, 237 W. Drained by Bronx r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is situated on Bronx r., & contains 4 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —12 stores, 2 carpet factories, a rug factory, a machine shop, a grist m., a saw m. for sawing mahogany, and 900 inhabitants. Population of the t. 1850, 4,436.

WEST FAYETTE, p-o., Fayette t., Seneca co., N. Y., 182 W. Albany, 336 W.

WEST FELICIANA, pa., La. Situated along the lt. bank of the Mississippi r. Area, 390 sq. m. Drained by bayou Sara & other small streams entering the Mississippi r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap. St. Francisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $376,379; Ind. corn, 360,585 bush. produced; cotton, 18,291 bales; sugar, 4,767 hhds.; molasses, 395,-612 gals.;—93 flouring & grist m., 23 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $429,085; value of manufactured articles, $545,966;—7 churches; 17 acad., 130 pupils; 6 schools, 170 scholars. Pop. 1850, 13,245.

WESTFIELD, p-t., Orleans co., Vt., 51 N. Montpelier, 567 W. Surface mountainous on the W., but more level on the E., where the soil is fertile. Hazen's Notch, in the W. branch of the Green mountains, is in the S.W. corner. Drained by Missisque r. and its branches, which afford water power. It contains a Congregational church, & several other religious societies. Chartered in 1780, first settled in 1799. Pop. 1850, 502.

WESTFIELD, p-t., Hampden county, Mass., 100 W. by S. Boston, 364 W. Surface level in the centre, though uneven & hilly in other parts; soil various, & in some parts fertile. Drained by Westfield river, and its tributary Little river, which afford water power. The v. is pleasantly situated on a plain, with a handsome public ground in the centre, & contains a town house, an academy, a Normal school, a Baptist & a Congregational church, 2 banks aggregate cap. $200,-000, several stores, & 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 3 grist m., 6 saw m., a plane fac., a hat fac., 19 whip factories, 2 powder factories, an academy, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,526; 1850, 4,180.

WESTFIELD, p. t., Chautauque co., N. Y., 342 W. by S. Albany, 345 W. The surface is hilly; soil a fertile loam. Drained by Chautauqué creek, & other crs. flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N.W. The v. is situated on Chautauque creek, 1¼ m. from the lake, and contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist,—a bank, an academy, 14 stores, 2 flouring m., 4 saw m., an axe factory, 2 clothiers' works, a tannery, a distillery, a printing office issuing a weekly newpaper, & 1,000 inhabitants. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 13 saw m., an academy, 21 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,199; 1850, 3,100.

WESTFIELD, t., Richmond co., N. Y., 158 S. Albany. Situated on the S.W. part of Staten Island. Surface generally level; soil sandy loam, with some clay. New York lower bay bounds it on the E., and Staten Island sound on the W. It contains Richmond v., the capital of the county. Pop. 1840, 2,326; 1850, 2,943.

WESTFIELD, p. t., Essex county, N. J., 45 N.E. Trenton, 212 W. Surface hilly N., level S.; soil N. clay loam, S. red shale. Rahway river bounds it on the E., Great brook on the W. The v. contains 1

Presbyterian church, a store, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. a paper factory, 5 flouring mills, 4 grist m., a saw m., 2 academies, 14 schs. Pop. 1840, 3,150; 1850, 1,577.

WESTFIELD, v., Chester t., Burlington co., N. J. It has a Friends church, and about 75 inhabs.

WESTFIELD, p-t., Tioga co., Pa., 168 N. by W. Harrisburg, 282 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel & clay. Drained by Cowanesque creek, which flows into Tioga river. It has 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 921; 1850, 1,348.

WESTFIELD, p-t., Morrow co., O., 28 N. Columbus, 413 W. Drained by the E. fork of Olentangy r. Pop. 1840, 1,019; 1850, 1,414.

WESTFIELD, t., Medina co., O. Drained by Kilbuck cr. It has a tannery, 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,030; 1850, 1,122.

WESTFIELD, p-o., Hamilton co., Ia., 27 N. Indianapolis, 581 W.

WESTFIELD, p-o., Fayette co., Iowa.

WESTFIELD, p-o., Clarke, co., Ill., 106 E. by S. Springfield, 678 W.

WESTFIELD, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

WESTFIELD, pa., King's co., N. B., on the rt. b. of St. John's river. Surface rough. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., 2 tanneries, 5 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1,542.

WESTFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Dereham. Area, 569 ac. Pop. 143.—II. co. Sussex, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Battle. Area, 4,272 ac. Pop. 900.

WEST FINDLAY, p-t., Washington co., Pa., 231 W. Harrisburg, 247 W. Surface very hilly; soil loam. Drained by branches of Wheeling cr. It has a tannery, 5 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,187; 1850, 1,213.

WEST FITCHBURGH, p-o., Worcester co., Mass.

WEST FLORENCE, p-v., Jackson t., Preble co., O., 101 W. by S. Columbus, 494 W.

WESTFORD, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 13 N.E. Burlington, 56 N.W. Montpelier, 531 W. The surface is uneven & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by Brown's r., a branch of Lamoile r. Chartered in 1763. It contains 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist church,—a fulling m., a grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,352; 1850, 1,458.

WESTFORD, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 8 W. by S. Lowell, 32 N.W. Boston, 436 W. Surface elevated; soil strong & productive. Drained by Stony r., issuing from a pond in its S.W. corner, & affords water power. The v., near the centre, contains 1 Congregational and 1 Unitarian church, an academy, & about 100 dwellings. Granite is extensively quarried. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 3 saw m., an academy, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,436; 1850, 1,473.

WESTFORD, p-v., Ashford t., Windham co. Ct., 30 E. Hartford, 366 W. Situated on a branch of Mount Hope r., and contains a Congregational and a Baptist church.

WESTFORD, p-t., Ostego co., N. Y., 65 W. Albany, 379 W. Surface hilly; soil a warm sandy loam, and fertile. Drained by Cherry Valley & Elk crs. It has 2 fulling m., 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,478; 1850, 1,423.

WEST FORK, p-o., Overton co., Tenn., 108 E. by N. Nashville, 596 W.

WEST FORK, t., Washington co., Ark. It has a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1850, 605.

WEST FORT ANN, p-o., Washington co., N. Y.

WEST FOWLER, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

WEST FOXBORO', p-o., Foxboro' t., Norfolk co., Mass., 27 S.W. Boston, 418 W.

WEST FRANKLIN, p-o., Bradford co., Pa.

WEST FRANKLIN, p-v., Posey co., Ia., 182 S.W. Indianapolis, 737 W.

WEST FREEDOM, p-o., Waldo co., Me.

WEST FREEMAN, p-o., Franklin co., Me.

WEST FULTON, p-o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

WEST FULTON, p-o., Stawamba co., Miss.

WEST GAINES, p-o., Gaines t., Orleans co., N. Y., 256 W. by N. Albany, 398 W.

WEST GALWAY, p-o., Broadalbin t., Fulton co., N.Y., 39 N.W. Albany, 407 W.

WEST GARDINER, p-o., Gardiner t., Kennebec co., Me., 7 S.S.W. Augusta, 588 W.

WESTGATE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. & forming the N.W. suburb of the town of Newcastle. Pop. 16,477.

WEST GENESEE, t., Genesee co., Mich., 65 W. Detroit. Drained by Flint r. Pop. 1850, 232.

WEST GENESEE, p-o., Genesee t., Alleghany co., N.Y., 293 W. by S. Albany, 304 W.

WEST GEORGIA, p-o., Franklin co., Vt.

WEST GILBOA, p-o., Schoharie co., N. Y.

WEST GLAZE, p-o., Camden co., Mo.

WEST GLENBURN, p-o., Glenburn t., Penobscot co., Me., 77 N.E. Augusta, 672 W.

WEST GLOUCESTER, p-o., New Gloucester t., Cumberland co., Me., 54 S.W. Augusta, 568 W.

WEST GLOUCESTER, p-o., Providence county, R. I.

WEST GOLDSBORO' p-o., Goldsboro t., Hancock co., Me., 108 E. Augusta, 690 W. Situated on Frenchman's bay.

WEST GORHAM, p-o., Gorham t., Cumberland co., Me., 63 S.W. Augusta, 542 W.

WEST GOSHEN, p-o., Litchfield co., Conn.

WEST GOSHEN, t. Chester co., Pa., 21 W. Philadelphia. Surface a gentle declivity; soil sandy loam. Drained by branches of Chester cr., & of Brandywine river. It has 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 814; 1850, 940.

WEST GRANBY, p-o., Granby t., Hartford co., Ct., 19 N.W. Hartford, 355 W. Situated on a branch of Farmington r.

WEST GRANVILLE, p-v., Granville t., Hampden co., Mass., 114 W. by S. Boston, 366 W. It contains a Congregational church.

WEST GREAT WORKS, p-o., Penobscot county, Me.

WEST GREECE, p-o., Monroe co., N. Y.

WEST GREENFIELD, p-o., Greenfield t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 36 N. Albany, 406 W.

WEST GREENVILLE, p-v., Mercer co., Pa., 245 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 292 W. Situated on the Shenango r., and contains 5 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 3 Presbyterian,—2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 grist m., 3 saw m., and 1,036 inhabs.

WEST GREENWICH, p-t., Kent co., R. I., 18 S.W. Providence, 390 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil gravelly loam, & moderately fertile. Drained by Wood r. & its branches, & by the S. branch of Pawtuxet r., which afford water power. The v. contains a Baptist church. Hopkins hill, in the E. part, affords a fine prospect. Chartered in 1741. There are in the t. 3 cotton fac., 7 grist m., 10 saw m., 11 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,415; 1850, 1,350.

WEST GREENWICH CENTRE, p-o., Kent county, R. I.

WEST GREENWOOD, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

WEST GROTON, p-o., Groton t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 170 W. by S. Albany, 310 W.

WEST GROTON, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

WEST GROVE, p-o., Chester co., Pa., 74 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 98 W.

WEST HADLEY, p-o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

WEST HALIFAX, p-o., Halifax t., Windham co., Vt., 138 S. by W. Montpelier, 419 W.

WESTHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. N. E. Halesworth. Area, 2,316 ac. Pop. 496.

WESTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, with a station on the N. coast r. r., 4½ m. S.E. Hailsham. Area, 4,718 ac. Pop. 761.

WEST HAMPNETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N.E. Chichester, on the Lavant. Area, 1,899 ac. Pop. 637.

WESTHAM LOCKS, p-o., Henrico co., Va.

WEST HAMPDEN, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

WEST HAMPTON, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 99 W. Boston, 386 W. Surface rough; soil adapted to grazing. Drained by North r., a branch of Manhan r., & by a branch of Westfield r. It has a tannery, a grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 759; 1850, 602.

WESTHAMPTON, t., Burlington co., N. J. Pop. 1850, 1,507.

WEST HANOVER, p-v., Dauphin co., Pa., 16 S.E. Harrisburg, 126 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 897.

WEST HARFORD, p-o., Susquehanna co., Pa.

WEST HARPETH, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn.

WEST HARPSWELL, p-o., Cumberland county, Me.

WEST HARTFORD, p-o., Hartford t., Windsor co., Vt., 43 S. by E. Montpelier, 336 W.

WEST HARTFORD, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 4 W. Hartford, 493 W. It is a flourishing agricultural settle-

ment, & contains a Congregational church. Pop. 1850, 4,411.

WEST HARTLAND, p-o., Somerset co., Me.

WEST HARTLAND, p-v., Hartland t., Hartford co., Ct., 31 N.W. Hartford, 367 W. It contains a Congregational church.

WEST HARWICK, p-o., Harwick t., Barnstable co., Mass., 87 S.E. Boston, 488 W.

WEST HAVEN, p-t., Rutland co., Vt., 91 S.W. Montpelier, 451 W. Soil clay & calcareous loam, and fertile. Bounded W. by Lake Champlain, and S. by Poultney r. Drained by Hubbardton r. and Cogman's cr., which afford water power. It contains a Congregational & a Baptist church. Limestone is abundant. It has 2 woollen fac., a grist m., 3 saw m., 9 schs. Pop. 1840, 774; 1850, 718.

WEST HAVEN, p-o., New Haven co., Conn.

WEST HAVERFORD, p-v., Haverford t., Delaware co., Pa., 88 E.S.E. Harrisburg, 138 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 150 inhabitants.

WEST HAVERHILL, Essex co., Mass. Contains a Universalist church & 250 inhabs.

WEST HAWLEY, p-o., Franklin co., Mass.

WEST HEBRON, p-o., Hebron t., Washington co., N. Y., 52 N. by E. Albany, 423 W.

WEST HEBRON, p-o., McHenry co., Ill.

WEST HEMPFIELD, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 8 W. Lancaster. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. Susquehanna r. bounds it on the W. Chiques cr. flows on its N. boundary. Drained by Strickler's cr. It contains Columbia b., on the Susquehanna r. It has 4 tanneries, 5 flouring m., 6 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,913; 1850, 2,724.

WEST HENRIETTA, p-o., Henrietta t., Monroe co., N. Y., 282 W. by N. Albany, 381 W.

WEST HILLS, p-o., Huntington t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 180 S. by E. Albany, 260 W.

WEST HURLEY, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

WEST HOBOKEN, p-v., Hudson co., N. J., 3 miles from New York, on a rocky elevation, 140 feet above the surface of the Hudson river. The view from the v. is one of the finest possible: New York, Brooklyn, and the noble harbor, form a panorama unsurpassed. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—& 750 inhabs.

WESTHOFEN, two market towns of W. Germany.—I. H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Seebach, 20 m. S. Mayence. Pop. 1,838.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arensberg, 7 m. S.S.E. Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1,025.

WESTHOFEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 14 m. W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,104, engaged in woollen-weaving.

WESTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Stow-Market. Area, 1,322 ac. Pop. 240.

WEST INDIES, *Antillia* or *Antilles*, an archipelago of islands which extend from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, & form part of the division Central America; between lat. 10° & 28° N., & lon. 59° and 85° W., bounded on N. & E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from the N. coast of S. America. The N.W. group contains the largest islands, or Greater Antilles, as Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico. The other group, or Lesser Antilles, stretching from N. to S., consists of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, &c. The Bahamas form a third group.

The Lesser Antilles, from Porto-Rico to the Gulf of Paria, are by some writers called the Windward isls., & the smaller group along the coast of Venezuela, the Leeward islands; but in British charts the *Windward islands* comprise those between lat. 10° & 15° N., the *Leeward* those between lat. 15° & 19° N.

Leeward Isls.		Windward Isls.	
Virgin Isles	Redonda	Martinique	Curacao
Anguilla	Montserrat	St. Lucia	Buen Ayre
St. Martin	Antigua	Barbados	Los Roques
St. Bartholomew	Barbuda	St. Vincent	Orchilla
	Guadaloupe	Bequia	Blanca
Saba	The Saintes	The Grenadines	Tortuga
St. Eustatius	Desenda	Grenada	Salada
St. Christopher	Marie-Galante	Tobago	Margarita
Nevis	Dominica	Trinidad	Cubagua.
		Oruba	Coche

Total area of the archipelago is 95,100 sq. m. Pop. 3,684,000. [America.] The Lesser Antilles are of volcanic origin. Climate of the whole tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean & the elevated land of many of the islands. Sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, & spices, are the chief products & exports. Of these islands, France possesses Guadaloupe, Martinique, Desenda, Marie-Galante, & part of St. Martin; to Spain belongs Cuba & Porto-Rico; to Denmark, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, & St. John; to Holland, St. Eustatius, Saba, Curaçoa, and part of St. Martin; to Sweden, St. Bartholomew; Hayti is governed by rulers chosen from the citizens of each of its two governments; Margarita & adjacent isles belong to the repub. of Venezuela; & Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Bahamas, & Bermudas, belong to Great Britain. Columbus landed on St. Salvador, Bahama group, in October, 1492; & the archipelago, under the erroneous impression, at the time of discovery, that it formed part of Asia, was called the *West Indies*. (*See* America, Central.) [Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.]

WEST ISLES, pa., Charlotte co., N. B., composed of several small islands in the Bay of Fundy, bordering the coast. Had in 1851, 2 saw m., 4 churches, 5 schools. Pop. 1,252, mostly engaged in the fisheries.

WEST JEFFERSON, p-o., Lincoln co., Me.

WEST JEFFERSON, p-v., Jefferson t., Lincoln co., Me., 16 S.S.E. Augusta, 608 W.

WEST JEFFERSON, p-v., Jefferson t., Madison co., O., 14 W. Columbus, 407 W. Situated on the W. bank of Little Darby cr., & on the national road. It contains a Baptist church, an academy, 3 stores, a grist m., a saw mill, a carding machine, & 436 inhabs.

WEST JERSEY, p-o., Stark co., Ill.

WEST JUNIUS, p-o., Seneca co., N. Y.

WEST-KAPELLEN, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Bruges. Pop. 1,500.—II. a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, at the W. extremity of the island Walcheren, 7 m. W. Middleburg. Pop. 1,892.

WEST KENDALL, p-o., Orleans co., N. Y.

WEST KILL, p-v., Lexington t., Greene co., N. Y., 59 S.W. Albany, 369 W. It contains a church, a store, 2 tanneries, 3 saw m., & a clothiers' works.

WEST KILLINGLY, p-v., Killingly t., Windham co., Ct., 48 E. by N. Hartford, 375 W. It contains a church & a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper.

WEST KINDERHOOK, p-o., Tipton co., Ia.

WEST LAFAYETTE, p-o., Lafayette t., Coshocton co., O., 89 N.E. Columbus, 333 W.

WEST LAMPETER, t., Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,605.

WEST LANCASTER, p-o., Fayette co., O.

WESTLAND, p-v., Halifax co., N. C., 86 N.E. Raleigh, 218 W.

WESTLAND, t., Guernsey co., O., 70 E. Columbus. Drained by crooked creek. The v. of Claysville is in its S. part. Pop. 1840, 1,075; 1850, 1,126.

WESTLAND, p-o., Hancock co., Ia.

WEST LAURENS, p-o., Otsego co., N. Y.

WEST LEBANON, p-o., Lebanon t., York co., Me., 94 S.W. Augusta, 516 W.

WEST LEBANON, p-o., Lebanon t., Grafton co., N. H., 54 Concord, 486 W.

WEST LEBANON, p-o., Indiana co., Pa.

WEST LEBANON, p-o., Wayne co., O.

WEST LEBANON, p-v., Warren co., Ia., 84 N.W. Indianapolis, 651 W.

WESTLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 2,616 ac. Pop. 508.

WEST LE ROY, p-o., Calhoun co., Mich.

WESTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. E. Yoxford. Area, 6,103 ac. Pop. 993.

WEST LEVANT, p-o., Penobscot co., Me.

WEST LEXINGTON, p-o., Lexington t., Greene co., N. Y., 64 S.W. Albany, 350 W.

WEST LEYDEN, p-o., Leyden t., Lewis co., N. Y., 129 N.W. Albany, 413 W.

WESTLY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area, 1,216 ac. Pop. 118.—II. (*Waterless*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.W. Newmarket. Area, 1,102 ac. Pop. 214.

WEST LIBERTY, p-v., Ohio co., Va., 357 N.W. Richmond, 264 W. Contains a church and 219 inhab.

WEST LIBERTY, p-v., Union t., Logan co., O., 57 N.W. by W. Columbus, 450 W. Situated on Mad r., & on the Mad river & Lake Erie r. r. Laid out in 1817, & contains 3 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—9 stores, a flouring mill, a saw mill, a fulling mill, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 643 inhabs.

WEST LIBERTY, p-o., Muscatine co., Iowa. Situated near the Wapsinoenock river, on the margin of a high rolling prairie.

WEST LIBERTY, p-v., capital of Morgan co., Ky., 107 E. by S. Frankfort, 487 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Licking river, and contains a court house, jail, & 150 inhabs.

WEST LIBERTY, p-o., Liberty co., Tex.

WEST LITTLETON, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

WEST LINKLAEN, p-o., Linklaen t., Chenango co., N. Y., 128 W. by S. Albany, 339 W.

WEST-LINTON, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 4 miles S.E. Longtown. Pop. 567.

WEST LODI, p-o., Seneca co., O.

WEST LOWVILLE, p-o., Lowville t., Lewis co., N. Y., 141 N.W. Albany 431 W.

WEST LUBEC, p-o., Washington co., Me.

WEST MACEDON, p-o., Wayne co., N. Y.

WEST MADAWASKA, p-o., Aroostook co., Me.

WEST MANCHESTER, p-o., Alleghany county, Pa.

WEST MANCHESTER, t., York county, Pa. Surface level; soil calcareous loam, and fertile. Bounded N.W. by Conewago creek, and S.E. by Codorus creek. York b. lies partly in this t. It has a flouring mill, 4 grist mills, a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 1,262; 1850, 1,361.

WESTMANNA, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited. Lat. of S. point, 63° 20′ N., lon. 20° 23′ W.

WEST MARLBOROUGH, t., Chester co., Pa., 33 S.W. Philadelphia. Surface a gentle declivity; soil sandy loam. Drained by Clay creek & a tributary of the W. branch of Brandywine. It has a cotton factory, 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 1,043; 1850, 1,130.

WEST MARTINSBURG, p-v., Martinsburg t., Lewis co., N. Y., 137 N.W. Albany, 435 W.

WESTMEATH, p-t., Renfrew co., Canada West, on Coulonge lake of Ottowa river, 80 from Bytown. Pop. 1852, 1,152. The v. has a Methodist church, 2 stores, a woollen factory, a grist mill, 3 saw mills, and 150 inhabitants.

WESTMEATH, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, surrounded by cos. Longford, Meath, King's co., and Roscommon. Area, 708 sq. m., or 453,468 ac., of which 365,218 are arable, 8,803 in plantations, & 56,392 uncultivated. Inhabited houses 24,002. Pop. 1851, 111,409. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, & bogs, comprising, however, much fertile soil & agreeable scenery. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon; the Inny flows through its N. part and the Brosna through its centre, and connected with these rivers here are lakes Dereveragh, Ennel, Owhel, Lane, Iron, Sheelin, &c. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations, & cattle and sheep are of superior breeds; but agriculture is increasing. Principal crops, oats & potatoes, with some wheat; flour & meal are made in large quantities. Estates of moderate size; farms comparatively large. The Royal Canal intersects the co., & a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kilbeggan. Westmeath is subdivided into 12 baronies & 63 pas., chiefly in the diocese of Meath. Principal towns, Mullingar the cap., Moate, & a part of Athlone. Excluding its bors., it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It gives the title of marquis to the Nugent family.

WEST MEDFORD, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

WEST MEDWAY, p-o., Medway t., Norfolk co., Mass., 30 S.W. Boston, 416 W.

WEST MEREDITH, p-o., Meredith t., Delaware co., N. Y., 83 W.S.W. Albany, 344 W.

WEST MERIDEN, p-v., Meriden t., New Haven co., Conn., 18 miles from New Haven, on the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad. It contains a Congregational church, several stores, 2 iron foundries, 2 lock factories, a cutlery factory, a steelyard factory, a brass foundry, a comb factory, 2 factories of Britannia goods, & 600 inhabs.

WESTMESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Lewes. Area, 4,074 ac. Pop. 617.

WEST MIDDLEBOROUGH, p-v., Middleborough t., Plymouth county, Mass., 43 S. by E. Boston, 430 W. It contains a Baptist church and 275 inhabitants.

WEST MIDDLEBOROUGH, p-v., Logan county, O., 56 N.W. by W. Columbus, 446 W.

WEST MIDDLEBURGH, p-o., Logan co., O.

WEST MIDDLESEX, p-o., Mercer co., Pa., 253 W. N.W. Harrisburg, 294 W.

WEST MIDDLETOWN, p-b., Washington county, Pa., 222 W. Harrisburg, 249 W. Incorporated in 1823. It has a church, a tannery, & 326 inhabs.

WEST MILFORD, p-t., Passaic co., N. J., 100 N.N.E. Trenton, 266 W. Surface hilly, with fertile valleys. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,108; 1850, 2,624.

WEST MILFORD, p-o., Harrison co., Va.

WESTMILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Buntingford. Area, 2,137 ac. Pop. 380.

WEST MILLBURY, p-o., Millbury t., Worcester co., Mass., 46 W.S.W. Boston, 409 W.

WEST MILL CREEK, p-o., Erie co., Pa.

WEST MILL GROVE, p-o., Perry t., Wood co., O., 99 N.N.W. Columbus, 444 W.

WEST MILTON, p-o. Strafford co., N. H.

WEST MILTON, p-o., Milton t., Chittenden co., Vt., 52 W.N.W. Montpelier, 525 W.

WEST MILTON, p-v., Milton t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 31 N. Albany, 401 W.

WEST MILTON, p-o., Milton t., Miami co., O., 85 W. Columbus, 478 W.

WEST MINOT, p-o., Minot t., Cumberland co., Me., 41 S.W. Augusta, 582 W.

WESTMINSTER, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 103 S. Montpelier, 440 W. Bounded E. by Connecticut river, by small tributaries of which it is drained. Soil fertile & well cultivated. The principal v. is beautifully situated on the W. bank of Connecticut river, on a plain, encompassed by a semicircle of hills, which reach the river above & below, & on the Vermont Valley railroad, 4 miles from Bellows' Falls. It contains a Congregational church, a number of stores, & many dwellings, some of them neat & elegant. A bridge connects it with Walpole, N. H. In the W. part of the t. is a v. containing a Congregational church. There are in the t. a paper factory, 2 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,556; 1850, 1,721.

WESTMINSTER, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 53 W. N.W. Boston, 420 W. Surface elevated; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Nashua river. It has a fulling mill, a paper factory, 2 tanneries, 3 grist mills, 9 saw mills, an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,645; 1850, 1,914. The Vermont and Massachusetts r. r. passes through it.

WESTMINSTER, p-v., Canterbury t., Windham co., Ct., 38 E. by S. Hartford, 365 W. It contains a Congregational church and a small agricultural settlement.

WESTMINSTER, p-v., capital of Carroll co., Md., 58 N.W. by N. Annapolis, 68 W. Situated on the head waters of the Patapsco river, and at the terminus of the Westminster branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. It contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, 2 banks,—aggregate capital, $110,000,—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 845 inhabs.

WESTMINSTER, p-o., Guilford co., N. C.

WESTMINSTER, p-o., Allen co., O., 102 N.W. by W. Columbus, 479 W.

WESTMINSTER, p-o., Shelby co., Ill.

WESTMINSTER, t., Middlesex co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 5,089.

WESTMINSTER (CITY & LIBERTY OF), Engl., co. Middlesex, is the W. part of the British metropolis, having S. & W. the pas. Chelsea and Kensington; N. the bor. Marylebone, from which it is separated by Oxford street; E. the Thames separating it from the bor. Lambeth (with which it communicates by Vauxhall, Westminster, Hungerford, & Waterloo bridges); E. also the Strand. Area, 2,500 ac. Pop. 1851, 241,611. Its different parts present a great contrast. In the vicinity of its Abbey is one of the worst parts of the metropolis, but in the other parts of Westminster are the finest quarters of the cap.; the princip. gov't.

offices & by far the larger number of the town resids. of the nobility. Principal structures, Westminster abbey & hall, the new & magnificent houses of parliament, privy council office, treasury, & board of trade, in Whitehall; St. James's, Buckingham, & Kensington palaces; Somerset house, with King's college; Westminster, St. George's & Charing-cross hospitals. It has 99 churches,—5 Baptist, 59 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 11 Independent, 1 Italian Reformers, 2 Jews' Synagogues, 3 Lutheran, 9 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, & 5 Roman Catholic. Westminster is governed by a high steward, chosen by the dean & chapter, a high bailiff, & 16 burgesses. It sends 2 members to H. of C. [London.]

WESTMINSTER WEST, p-v., Westminster t. Windham co., Vt., 106 S. Montpelier, 443 W.

WEST MONROE, p. t., Oswego co., N. Y., 140 W. N.W. Albany, 368 W. Surface level; soil sand and sandy loam. Drained by Bog cr., flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it on the S. There are in the t. 4 saw mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 918; 1850, 1,197.

WESTMORE, t., Orleans co., Vt. Surface uneven; soil moderately fertile. Chartered in 1781, first settled in 1800. Willoughby's lake in this t. is 6 m. long & 1¼ wide. The outlet is Willoughby river, which flows into Barton river. The head branches of Pasumsic r., & Clyde river rise here. Pop. 1840, 122; 1850, 152.

WESTMORELAND, county, Pa. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state. Area, 1,040 sq. m. Allegheny r. runs 12 m. along its N.W. boundary. Kiskiminetas r. runs on its N.E. border. Drained by Loyalhanna r., Big Sewickly cr., Youghiogheny r., & Beaver Dam run. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil fertile. Capital, Greensburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,596,849; wheat, 668,476 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 829,711; oats, 1,161,656; wool, 161,351 pounds; salt, 90,000 barrels, manuf. in 23 establishments, employing an aggregate capital of $75,-750;—92 flouring & grist m., 76 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 10 woollen fac.; 55 tanneries, 103 persons emp'd; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $898,852; value of manufac. articles, $1,810,209;—101 churches; 6 academies, 181 pupils; 234 schools, 13,112 scholars; 8 libraries, 1,665 vols. Pop. 1840, 42,689; 1850, 51,726.

WESTMORELAND, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state. Area, 316 sq. m. Potomac river bounds it on the N.E., & Rappahannock r. in part on the S.W. Small streams flow into both these rivers. Capital, Westmoreland C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $142,138; wheat, 82,774 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 269,115; tobacco, 1,346 pounds; wool, 8,663 pounds. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $3,300; value of manuf. articles, $16,300;—13 churches; 13 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,019; 1850, 8,080.

WESTMORELAND, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 65 S. W. Concord, 436 W. Bounded W. by Connecticut r. Surface moderately uneven; soil tolerably fertile. Drained by a mill-stream flowing from Spoffard's lake, in Chesterfield, which flows N.W. into Connecticut r. Chartered in 1752. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 4 grist m., 7 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,546; 1850, 1,678. The Cheshire r. r. passes through it.

WESTMORELAND, p-t., Oneida co., N.Y., 103 W. N.W. Albany, 392 W. Surface level; soil generally a rich loam. Drained by Oriskanny cr. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a paper fac., 4 tanneries, 10 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,105; 1850, 3,291.

WESTMORELAND, C. H., p-v., capital of Westmoreland co., Va., 70 N.E. Richmond, 105 W. It contains a court house, jail, & 150 inhabitants.

WESTMORELAND, county, N. B. Situated in the extreme S.E. part of the province. Area, 1,300 sq. m. Drained by the Petticodiac entering Shepody bay, and by small streams falling into the Cumberland basin, both bays being continuations of Chiquecto bay; and on the N.E. by numerous small streams entering the Northumberland strait. It is a fine agricultural and grazing county, containing extensive diked marshes, a few small lakes, & occasional peat bogs & swamps. Capital, Dorchester. There were in the county, in 1851, neat cattle, 11,725; sheep, 20,853; swine, 6,416; horses, 2,981; wheat, 40,619 bush. produced; Indian corn, 2,270; buckwheat, 55,504; barley, 15,270; oats, 145,396; potatoes, 282,224; peas, 1,763;—44 grist m., 108 saw m.; 24 tanneries, 33 persons employed; 6 woollen factories; 38 churches; 85 schools, 1,884 scholars. Pop. 17,814.

WESTMORELAND, pa., Westmoreland co., N. B., on the Bay Verte, & adjoining Nova Scotia. It had in 1851, 8 grist m., 10 saw m., 7 tanneries, a woollen fac., 6 churches, 11 schools. Pop. 622.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of Engl., in its N. part; having N. Cumberland, E. & S.E. Yorkshire, W. and S. Lancashire, but touching the co. Durham at its N. E. extremity, & on the S.W. separating two portions of the county Lancaster, by stretching to the head of Morecambe bay. Area, 755 sq. m., or 485,432 acres, of which only 40,000 are estimated to be in tillage, and 140,000 do. in pasturage. Inhabited houses 1851, 11,-217. Pop. 58,287. It is, as its name implies, a country of mountains & moors, interspersed with lakes and highly picturesque. Helvellyn, on the border of Cumberland, rises to 3,055 feet above the sea; other mntns. are Rydal Mount, Bowfell, Crossfell, & a mountain-range mostly separates it from Yorkshire. Principal lakes are Windermere on its W. & Ulleswater on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., & Eden in the N., along which are the chief fertile lands. Farms mostly small; but agriculture has of late made considerable progress. Principal crops, turnips, clover, & wheat. Cattle are of large size. The wool produced is used in the manufs. of Kendal & Bradford (in Yorkshire), or in hosiery manufs. at Kirkby-Stephen, & Orton. Geese are reared in large numbers on the mountains for exportation. The lake-fish are extensively exported. Slate is quarried in large quantities; granite, marble, copper, lead, & coal, are procurable, & near Dufton are copper-mines. In 1847, 987 hands were employed in woollen & flax mills. The Lancaster & Kendal canal, & Kendal & Windermere r. r. intersects the S. part, & the Lancaster and Carlisle r. r. the co. throughout from S. to N. Westmoreland is divided into 4 wards & 32 par., in dioceses of Carlisle & Chester, & N. circuit. Principal towns Appleby the cap., Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby, Shap, & Orton. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C. Under the heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom Northumbria. It contains Roman and other ancient remains.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia, enclosed by the cos. Cook, Camden, Argyle, Georgiana, Bathurst, & Roxburgh. Area, 1,592 sq. m. Pop. 1,575. The Blue mountains here rise to nearly 4,000 feet in height. The Wollondilly bounds the co. on the S. and Cox's river on the E. Principal towns O'Connell. With the cos. Georgiana & King, it sends 1 mem. to the legislative council.—II. a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), comprising the S. part of what were formerly Norfolk plains, and having E. the cos. Cornwall & Somerset. The Mersey and W. rivers, S. Esk & Lake rivers, Shannon & Great Lake, form respectively its N.E. & S. boundaries. Quambay's bluff rises to 3,500 feet. Lakes are numerous in the S. & E. Principal towns Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, & Westbury.

WESTMORELAND DEPÔT, p-o., Cheshire co., N. H., on Cheshire railroad 54 miles from Fitchburg, Mass.

WESTMORLANDVILLE, p-o., Lauderdale county, Ala.

WEST NANTMEAL, t., Chester co., Pa., 34 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface gently uneven; soil loam and gravel. Drained by the E. branch of Brandywine r. & its tributary, Indian creek, & by French creek. It has 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,731; 1850, 1,803.

WEST NANTICOKE, p-o., Laurens co., Pa.

WEST NEEDHAM, p-v., Needham t., Norfolk co., Mass., 14 W.S.W. Boston, 426 W.

WEST NEWARK, p-o., Tioga co., N. Y.

WEST NEWBURY, p-t., Essex co., Mass., 39 N. by E. Boston, 470 W. Situated on the S. side of the Merrimac. Surface elevated; soil fertile. It has a tannery, a grist m., 7 comb fac., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,560; 1850, 1,746.

WEST NEWFIELD, p-o., Newfield t., York co., Me., 84 S.W. by W. Augusta, 530 W.

WEST NEWPORT, p-o., Orleans co., Vt.

WEST NEWSTEAD, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

WEST NEWTON, p-v., Newton t., Middlesex co., Mass., 9 W. Boston, 431 W., on the Boston & Worcester railroad. It contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Universalist,—the state normal school, and 750 inhabitants.

WEST NEWTON, p-t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 182 W. Harrisburg, 208 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 771.

WEST NEWTON, p-o., Allen co., O.

WEST NILES, p-o., Niles t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 165 W. by N. Albany, 329 W.

WEST NORFOLK, p-o., Litchfield co., Conn,

WEST NORTHFIELD, p-o., Franklin co., Mass.

WEST NORTWOOD, p-o., Northwood t., Rockingham co., N. H., 18 E. by S. Concord, 488 W.

WEST NOTTINGHAM, t., Chester co., Pa., 45 S. W. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil slate & loam. Octara cr. runs on its W. border. It has a tannery, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840. 607; 1850, 721.

WESTOE, a township and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, forming a large suburb of S. Shields. Pop. 19,349.

WEST OGDEN, p. o., Lenawee co., Mich.

WESTON, p-t., Aroostook county, Me., 259 N.E. Augusta, 824 W. It is a half township, granted to Hampden Academy. Drained by branches of Mattawamkeag r. Chartered in 1835. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain. It has a saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1840, 249; 1850, 293.

WESTON, p. t., Windsor county, Vt., 91 S. by W. Montpelier, 456 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing & to grain. Drained by West r. It has 2 villages. The v. near the centre contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a clothiers' works, a carding machine, & a tannery. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, & Universalists. It has a church common to several denominations. It has a fulling m., 2 grist mills, 8 saw mills, an axe factory, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 1,851.

WESTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 14 W. Boston, 426 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Stony brook. It has a cotton factory, a tannery, 2 grist m., a saw m., a pottery, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,092; 1850, 1,205. The Fitchburg railroad passes through it.

WESTON, p-t., Fairfield county, Ct., 63 S.W. Hartford, 231 W. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Saugatuck & Mill rivers, which afford water power. It contains 5 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist. The v. contains a Congregational church, & a well-endowed academy. There is a small manufacturing v. in the N. W. part, containing a Baptist & a Methodist church. There are in the t. a flouring m., 8 grist m., 13 saw mills, an iron foundry, 2 axe factories, 2 machine shops, 2 academies, 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,651; 1850, 1,056.

WESTON, p-o., Steuben co., N. Y.

WESTON, p-v., Somerset co., N. J., 20 N. Trenton, 204 W. Situated on Millstone river, 1 m. from its entrance into Raritan r., & on the Delaware & Raritan canal. It contains a store, a saw m., a grist m., & 12 or 14 dwellings.

WESTON, p. v., capital of Lewis county, Va., 281 N.W. by W. Richmond, 249 W. Situated on the W. fork of Monongahela river, & contains a court house, jail, a Roman Catholic church, a bank, 4 stores, a flouring m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabs.

WESTON, p. t., Wood county, O., 129 N.N.W. Columbus, 467 W. Maumee river crosses the N.W. part of the town, by a branch of which it is watered. The village called Benton is on Maumee river, 18 m. above Perrysburg. Pop. of the t. 1840, 415; 1850, 546.

WESTON, p. o., Jo Daviess co., Ill.

WESTON, p. v., Platte co., Mo. Situated on the lt. b. of Missouri r., about 4 m. above Fort Leavenworth. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Rom. Catholic,—several stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,775 inhabitants. It is a place of much business, and bids fair to be one of the most commercial points on the upper Missouri.

WESTON, p. v., York t. & co., Can. W., 12 N.W. Toronto, has 2 stores, a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 2 saw m., & 75 inhabs.

WESTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. county Hertford, 4 miles N.N.E. Stevenage. Area, 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,186.—II. co. Lincoln, 3½ miles N.E. Spalding. Area, 5,386 ac. Pop. 759.—III. co. Somerset, on the Avon, 1¼ miles W.N.W. Bath. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 3,088.—IV. co. Norfolk, 5 miles S. Reepham. Area, 2,737 ac. Pop. 458.—V. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Beccles. Area, 1,550 ac. Pop. 243.—VI. co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. W.N.W. Otley. Area, 4,552 ac. Pop. 492. The church contains the vault & monuments of the Vavasour family, whose seat, Weston-hall is an ancient stone fabric.—VII. (*with-Alconbury*), co. & 5½ m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area, 1,553 ac. Pop. 423.—VIII. (*on-Avon*), cos. Warwick & Gloucester, 9 miles E.S.E. Chipping-Camden. Area, 1,540 ac. Pop. 115.—IX. (*Beggard*), co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Hereford. Area, 934 ac. Pop. 267. X. (*Bampfylde*), co. Somerset, 5 miles S.S.W. Castle-Cary. Area, 631 ac. Pop. 119.—XI. (*Birt*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Tetbury. Area, 1,904 ac. Pop. 234. —XII. (*on-the-Clay*), co. Nottingham, 3 m. S.E. Tuxford. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 487.—XIII. (*Cold*), co. Salop, 6 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 28. —XIV. (*Colville*), co. Cambridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Linton. Area, 2,943 ac. Pop. 574.—XV. (*Coney*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. East Harling. Area, 1,341 ac. Pop. 266.—XVI. (*sub-Edge*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Camden. Area, 2,632 ac. Pop. 358.—XVII. (*Favell*), co. & 2¼ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 508.—XVIII. (*in-Gordano*), co. Somerset, 10 m. N. W. Bristol. Area, 733 ac. Pop. 203.—XIX. (*on-the-Green*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area, 2,466 ac. Pop. 517.—XX. (*under-Lizard*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.E. Shiffnal. Area, 2,398 ac. Pop. 248.—XXI. (*Market*), co. Suffolk, 6 miles S. East Harling. Area, 1,083 ac. Pop. 317.—XXII. (*Old*), co. Huntingdon, 6¾ m. N. Kimbolton. Area, 2,012 ac. Pop. 432.—XXIII. (*Patrick*), co. Southampton, 4½ m. S.W. Odiham. Area, 1,402 ac. Pop. 215.—XXIV. (*under-Penyard*), county Hereford, 2 miles E.S.E. Ross. Area, 3,142 ac. Pop. 733.—XXV. (*South*), co. Oxford, 3 m. S.S.E. Tetsworth. Area, 560 ac. Pop. 98.—XXVI. (*on-Trent*), co. & 7 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 399.—XXVII. co. & 4½ m. N.E. Stafford. Area, 825 ac. Pop. 570, partly employed in salt-works.—XXVIII. (*Turville*), co. Bucks, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Wendover. Area, 2,450 ac. Pop. 748.—XXIX. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 1¾ m. W.S.W. Olney. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 405.—XXX. (*on-Welland*), co. Northampton, 4½ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area, 1,040 ac. Pop. 198.—XXXI. (*under-Wethele*), co. and 5½ m. N.E. Warwick. Area, 1,290 ac. Pop. 230.—XXXII. (*Zoyland*), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Bridgewater. Area, 2,729 ac. Pop. 1,007. —The church is a handsome building. Fair, 9th September.—XXXIII. a township, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey, at the termination of the W. canal. 2 m. N.N.W. Frodsham. Pop. 933.—XXXIV. (*Cayney*), a township, co. Stafford, pa. Caverswell, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheadle. Pop. 938.—XXXV. (*Rhyn*), a township, co. Salop, pa. St. Martin, 3 m. N. Oswestry. Pop. 1,180.

WEST ONEONTA, p-o., Oneonta t., Otsego co., N. Y., 83 W. by S. Albany, 353 W.

WESTONING, a pa. of England, county Bedford, 4 miles S.S.W. Ampthill. Area, 1,715 ac. Pop. 782.

WEST ONONDAGA, p. o., Onondaga co., N. Y.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a maritime town & pa. of England, county Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Bristol & Exeter (Great Western) railroad, 8¼ m. N.W. Axbridge. Area of pa. 2,770 ac. Pop. 4,034. From an insignificant village it has recently risen into a favorite watering-place, of which it has all the applicances, with good sands, bathing establishments, many new villa-residences, & a view of the opposite coast of Wales. The pa. comprises the islands & fishing stations Knightstone and Birnbeck, & the hamlets Ashcombe & Milton.

WEST OSSIPEE, p-o., Ossipee t., Carroll co., N. H., 63 N.N.E. Concord, 544 W.

WEST OTIS, p-o., Otis t., Berkshire co., Mass., 122 W. by S. Boston, 367 W.

WESTOW, a pa. of England, county York, E. Riding, 5 miles S.W. New Malton. Area, 2,917 ac. Pop. 592.

WEST PARSONSFIELD, p-o., Parsonsfield t., York co., Me., 89 S.W. Augusta, 535 W.

WEST PAULET, p-o., Rutland co., Vt.

WEST PENN, p-t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 79 N.E. Harrisburg, 189 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly and sterile. Drained by Little Schuylkill river, & Mahoning & Lizard crs. It contains a Lutheran church, and abounds in anthracite coal. It has 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,362; 1850, 2,411.

WEST PENNSBORO, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 8 W. Carlisle. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Bounded

N. by Conedogwinit creek. It has 2 tanneries, 8 flouring m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,867; 1850, 2,040.

WEST PERRYSBURGH, p-o., Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

WEST PERTH, p. o., Fulton co., N. Y.

WEST PERU, p. o., Oxford co., Me.

WESTPHALIA, p. t., Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 618.

WESTPHALIA, p-o., Osage co., Mo.

WESTPHALIA (Germ. *Westphalen*), a prov. of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, W. of the Weser, S. of Hanover, E. of the Netherlands, & N. of Rhenish Prussia, cap. Munster. Area, 7,819 sq. m. Pop. 1849, 1,464,921, comprising 818,524 Roman Catholics, 622,026 Protestants, & 14,771 Jews. Surface hilly in the S.W., level in the centre & N.W. of the prov. Chief rivers, the Ems, Weser, Werra, & Lippe. Climate healthy, soil generally very fertile, but interspersed with some extensive marshes and heaths. Large quantities of corn, flax, tobacco, hops, & potatoes are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, & hogs are numerous, & the last-named furnish the celeb. Westphalian hams. Minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper rock-salt, & it has numerous salt springs. The prov. has manufs. of cottons, hardwares, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupies many of the pop., & cutlery is a chief article of manuf. The prov. is subdivided into 3 regs., and these again into 37 cires. Principal towns, Munster, Minden, Arnsberg, Paderborn, & Hamm. The *Old Circle of Westphalia* in the German Empire, situated between the Rhine & the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the *Kingdom of Westphalia*, created by Napoleon for his brother Jerome, & dismembered in 1813. The *Duchy of Westphalia*, of which Arensberg was cap., was a small territory belonging successively to the Archbishops of Cologne & Hesse-Darmstadt, & ceded to Prussia in 1815.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, p-v., Philadelphia co., Pa., 97 E. by S. Harrisburg, 137 W. Situated on the W. side of Schuylkill river, and contains the buildings of the Pennsylvania hospital, several churches, stores, & manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1850, 5,571. (*See Philadelphia.*)

WEST PIERPONT, p. o., Ashtabula co., O.

WEST PIKE, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

WEST PIKELAND, t., Chester co., Pa. Surface a gentle declivity, soil sandy loam. Drained by branches of Schuylkill river, which afford water power. It has 3 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 733; 1850, 881.

WEST PIKE RUN, t., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 947; 1850, 1,166.

WEST PITTSFIELD, p. o., Berkshire co., Mass.

WEST PLAINS, p-o., Oregon co., Mo.

WEST PLATTSBURG, p. o., Plattsburg t., Clinton co., N. Y., 168 N. Albany, 543 W.

WEST PLYMOUTH, p-o., Plymouth t., Grafton co., N. H., 43 N. Concord, 524 W.

WEST POINT, p-v., Cornwall t., Orange county, N. Y., 92 S. by W. Albany, 52 m. N. New York city, 278 W. Lat. 41° 23′ 31″ N., lon. 73° 57′ 31″ W. from Greenwich, England. Picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Hudson river, among the richest river and mountain scenery conceivable. It is associated with some of the most stirring events of the war of the revolution, and is now the seat of the National Military Academy. The academy was established here by an act of Congress in 1802. The buildings are two stone barracks, one 3 and the other 4 stories high, occupied by 250 cadets, the limited number; a large 3 story stone buildiag, 275 by 75 feet, for military exercises in winter, and as a depository of the chemical apparatus, models of fortification, &c., & as drawing & recitation rooms; a fine 2 story stone building, of Gothic architecture, 150 by 60 feet, with 3 towers for astronomical apparatus, the middle tower revolving for an astronomical observatory, a chapel, hospital, mess hall, 2 cavalry stables, several workshops & store-rooms, & separate dwellings for the officers of the institution. There are also a magazine, a laboratory, soldiers' barracks, a store, & dwellings for families connected with the establishment, & a total population of 1,200. Here is a convenient landing, & a large hotel, capable of accommodating 100 visitors. This place was fortified during the revolutionary war, and the remains of Fort Putnam, on Mount Independence, elevated 500 feet above the level of the river, and of Fort Clinton, are still seen. The education given at West Point, both scientific & military, is of a high order, & 24 officers & professors are attached to the institution. About the grounds are several monuments; that erected to Kosciusko by the cadets, is the most beautiful. Opposite West Point is Constitution island, on which are the ruins of the fort erected during the revolution; a massy chain was extended from this isl. to West Point to prevent the passage of vessels. The academy was first erected on the land owned by the state of New York, but was ceded to the national government in 1826.

WEST POINT, p-v., Orange co., N. C., 20 N.W. Raleigh, 289 W.

WEST POINT, p. v., Troup co., Ga., 41½ above Columbus, 136 W. Milledgeville, 754 W. Situated on both sides of the Chattahoochee, connected by a bridge 550 feet long, & at the junction of the La Grange r. r. with the Montgomery & West Point railroad. It contains 3 churches, several stores and 1,200 inhabitants.

WEST POINT, p-v., Columbiana co., O., 158 N.E. Columbus, 280 W.

WEST POINT, p. v., Tippecanoe co., Ia., 77 N.W. Indianapolis, 635 W. It contains 2 stores & about 350 inhabs.

WEST POINT, p. v., Lee co., Iowa, 65 S. Iowa City. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic,—a seminary, several stores & 546 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1,248.

WEST POINT, p. v., Hardin co., Ky., 75 W. by S. Frankfort, 615 W. Situated on the S. side of the Ohio, immediately below the entrance of Salt r., & contains several warehouses, & 150 inhabs.

WEST POINT, p. o., Cass co., Mo.

WEST POINT, p. o., Lawrence co., Tenn.

WEST POINT, p. o., White co., Ark.

WEST POINT, p. o., Lowndes co., Miss.

WEST POLAND, p. o., Poland t., Cumberland co., Me., 55 S.W. Augusta, 578 W.

WEST PORT, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 38 S. by E. Augusta, 602 W. It is bounded E. by Sheepscot river, separating it from Edgecombe & Boothbay, & S. & W. by Sheepscot bay. Incorporated in 1828. It has 4 grist mills, 3 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 655; 1850, 761.

WEST PORT, p. v., Cheshire co., N. H., 59 S.W. Concord, 423 W.

WEST PORT, p. t., Bristol co., Mass., 59 S. Boston, 426 W. Bounded S. by the Atlantic, at the mouth of Buzzards bay. Drained by Nochacuck river, which flows by a wide mouth into Buzzards bay. The v., situated on both sides of the river, contains 2 Baptist & 1 Friends church. The whaling business furnishes employment to many of the inhabitants. It has a fulling m., a cotton factory, 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, a hoe factory, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,820; 1850, 2,795.

WEST PORT, p. t., Fairfield co., Ct., 64 S.W. Hartford, 273 W. Soil generally fertile. Bounded S. by Long Island sound. Drained by Saugatuck river, on which stands the v. on both sides, connected by a bridge, 24 m. from the sound. It contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church, 12 stores, & several factories. There are in the t. a cotton fac. employing 24 persons, makes carpet yarn, wick, &c., to the yearly val. of $12,000, 4 grist m., a saw m., 2 academies, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,803; 1850, 2,651. The New York & New Haven r. r. passes through it.

WEST PORT, p. t., Essex co., N. Y., 125 N. Albany. Surface level on the E. & hilly on the W.; soil clay & loam, mostly of good quality. Drained by Black creek, & several small streams flowing into Lake Champlain. The v. near the lake shore has an Episcopal church, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 375 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a grist m., 10 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,932; 1850, 2,352.

WEST PORT, p-o., Clinton co., Pa.

WEST PORT, p-v., Decatur co., Ia., 70 S.E. Indianapolis, 564 W. Situated on the W. side of a branch of the E. fork of White r. It has about 150 inhabs.

WEST PORT, p-v., Jackson co., Mo., 158 W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1,084 W. Situated on the W. line of the state, about 6 m. S. of the Missouri r. It contains about 300 inhabitants.

WEST PORT, p-v., cap. Oldham co., Ky., 43 N.W. by W. Frankfort, 584 W. Situated on left bank of the Ohio. Contains a court house, 2 churches, several stores, & 450 inhabitants.

WESTPORT, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on a rivulet, near its mouth in Clew Bay, 10 m. S.W. Castlebar. Pop. 4,365. It is one of the neatest towns in Ireland, having been regularly laid out by the first Marquis of Sligo. In its centre is a handsome space termed the Mall, from which the princip. streets diverge at right angles. It has a pa. church, large Roman Catholic chapel, a linen hall, court and market houses, barracks, a bridewell, and work-house. The linen trade, formerly more important, is still thriving, & it has an active export trade in rural produce. It gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Sligo, whose beautiful domain adjoins the town on the W.; and besides which, the Reek, a mountain celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland, is in its vicinity.—*Westport Quay*, its port, 1 m. W., & with 547 inhabitants, is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, termed Westport Bay. It has a fishery of some importance & several coast-guard stations.

WESTPORT (ST. MARY), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, adjoining Malmesbury. Area, 2,036 ac. Pop. 1,661.

WEST PORT POINT, p-o., Bristol co., Mass.

WEST POTSDAM, p-o., St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

WEST POULTNEY, p-o., Poultney t., Rutland co., Vt., 58 S.W. Montpelier, 441 W.

WEST PRAIRIE, p-o., Stoddard co., Mo.

WEST RANDOLPH, p-o., Randolph t., Orange co., Vt., 27 S. Montpelier, 490 W. It contains a church, 2 stores, several m., & a number of dwellings.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9¼ miles N.N.E. Pomona, from which it is separated by Westray Firth. Length, N.W. to S.E. 9 m.; breadth 4 m. Pop. 2,088. Coast rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbor Pierowel, near which is the ruined Gothic castle of Northland. With Papa Island it forms a pa. Pop. 2,459.

WEST REDDING, p-o., Fairfield co., Conn.

WEST RICHMOND, p-v., Richmond t., Ontario co., N. Y., 220 W. Albany, 357 W. It contains a store, a flouring m., a saw m., a furnace, and 125 inhabitants.

WEST QUODDY HEAD, the west entrance into West Quoddy bay, in Lubec t., Me. It contains a lighthouse, lat. 44° 49′ 18″ N., lon., 66° 59′ W. Shows a fixed light elevated 133 feet above the sea level, and is visible for a distance of 19 nautical miles. There is a fog bell near this light.

WESTRILL and STARMORE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 4.

WEST RIPLEY, p-o., Ripley t., Somerset co., Me., 53 N.N.E. Augusta, 658 W.

WEST RIVER, Vt., called also Wantasticook river, rises in Weston, & pursuing a southeasterly course, falls into Connecticut river, in the N.E. part of Brattleboro'. Its branches afford much water power. It has some fine intervale on its banks.

WEST RIVER, p-v., Anne Arundel co., Md., 17 Annapolis, 37 W. Situated on a branch of Chesapeake bay, on its west side. Contains an Episcopal church & 150 inhabitants.

WEST RIVER, t., Randolph co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 916; 1850, 1,357.

WEST RIVES, p-o., Jackson co., Mich., 28 S. Lansing, 566 W.

WEST ROCHESTER, p-o., Windsor co., Vt.

WEST ROCKHILL, t., Bucks co., Pa., 33 N.N.W. Philadelphia, 92 E.N.E. Harrisburg, 171 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. Drained by Perkiomen creek & a branch of Tohickon cr. It has 4 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,631; 1850, 1,672.

WEST ROSENDALE, p-o., Fond du Lac county, Wis.

WEST ROXBURY, p-v., Roxbury t., Norfolk co., Mass., 10 S.W. Boston, 434 W. It contains a Congregational & an Unitarian church.

WEST RUMNEY, p-v., Rumney t., Grafton co., N. H., 51 N.N.W. Concord, 521 W. Contains an Universalist church & 350 inhabitants.

WEST RUPERT, p-o., Rupert t., Bennington co., Vt., 97 S. Montpelier, 421 W.

WEST RUSH, p-o., Rush t., Monroe co., N. Y., 221 W. by N. Albany, 369 W.

WEST RUSHVILLE, p-o., Fairfield co., O.

WESTRUTHER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, with a vill. 7 m. E.N.E. Lauder. Area, 22½ sq. m. Pop. 791, of whom about 170 are in the vill. Westruther, besides which here are the villages Hounslow & Wedderlie.

WEST RUTLAND, p-v., Rutland t., & co., Vt., 66 S.S.W. Montpelier, 452 W., on the Rutland & Washington railroad. It contains a Congregational church, and in the vicinity some quarries of very superior marble.

WEST RUTLAND, p-o., Worcester co., Mass.

WEST SALEM, p-t., Mercer county, Pa., 17 N.W. Mercer. Drained by Shenango creek. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,528; 1850, 2,481.

WEST SALEM, p-o., Wayne co., O.

WEST SALEM, p-o., Morgan co., Ia.

WEST SALISBURY, p-o., Addison co., Vt.

WEST SAND LAKE, p-v., Sand Lake t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 14 E. Albany, 384 W.

WEST SANDWICH, p-v., Sandwich t., Barnstable co., Mass., 56 S.S.W. Boston, 457 W.

WEST SCHUYLER, p-o., Schuyler t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 88 W.N.W. Albany, 392 W.

WEST SCITUATE, p-v., Scituate t., Plymouth co., Mass., 20 S.E. Boston, 447 W. It contains a Congregational and 2 Universalist churches, and 575 inhabs.

WEST SEDGWICK, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

WEST SENECA, p-o., Erie co., N. Y.

WEST SHANDAKEN, p-o., Ulster co., N. Y.

WEST SHONGO, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

WEST SIDNEY, p-o., Sidney t., Kennebec co., Me., 106 N. Augusta, 601 W.

WESTS MILL, p-o., Franklin co., Me., 44 N.W. Augusta, 631 W.

WEST SOMERS, p-v., Somers t., Westchester co., N. Y., 116 S. Albany, 278 W. It contains a church & about 40 inhabitants.

WEST SOMERSET, p-o., Niagara co., N. Y.

WEST SOUTHOLD, p-o., Suffolk co. N. Y.

WEST SPARTA, t., Livingston co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 1,619.

WEST SPRING CREEK, p-o., Warren co., Pa.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, p-t., Hampden Mass., 93 W. Boston, 363 W. Surface hilly on the north, sandy plains on the S.; soil generally very fertile. Bounded E. by Connecticut riv., over which is a fine bridge, connecting it with Springfield. Drained by Westfield r., which affords water power. A pond N. of the centre has its outlet S. into Westfield r. The principal vill. opposite to Springfield contains a Congregational church. It has spacious streets, bordered by loft elms, & has many fine dwellings. There is a vill. in the N., & another in the S. part of the t. The Western railroad passes through it. There are in the t. a fulling m., a cotton fac., 3 paper fac., 29 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,626; 1850, 2,979.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, p-o., Springfield t., Sullivan co., N. H., 38 N.W. Concord, 492 W.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, p-v., Springfield t., Erie co., Pa., 269 N.W. Harrisburg, 342 W. Contains an Universalist church & 150 inhabitants.

WEST STAFFORD, p-o., Stafford t., Tolland co., Ct., 29 N.N.E. Hartford, 365 W.

WEST STEPHENTOWN, p-o., Stephentown t., Rensselaer co., N. Y.

WEST STERLING, p-o., Worcester co., Mass.

WEST STEWARTSTOWN, p-o., Stewartstown t., Coos co., N. H., 141 N. Concord, 602 W.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 138 W. Boston, 365 W. Surface generally uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Williams river, which flows through the t. from N. to S., & affords water power. It contains valuable quarries of marble. The principal vill. contains 1 Congregational & 1 Methodist church, several stores, & 1,000 inhabitants. The Western railroad passes through it, & is here met by the Housatonic railroad, & the Hudson & Berkshire railroad. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., a saw m., 6 marble manuf. estab., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,448; 1850, 1,713.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE CENTRE, p-v., West Stockbridge t., Berkshire county, Mass., 141 W. Boston, 368 W.

WEST STOCKHOLM, p-o., Stockholm t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 218 N.N.W. Albany, 502 W.

WEST SUFFIELD, p-v., Suffield t., Hartford co., Ct., 20 N. Hartford, 356 W. Contains 2 churches,—1 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—a lock factory, & 350 inhabitants.

WEST SULLIVAN, p-o., Hancock co., Me.

WEST SUMMERSTON, p-o., Windham co. Vt.

WEST SUMNER, p-o., Sumner t., Oxford co., Me., 43 W. Augusta, 604 W.

WEST SUTTON, p-v., Sutton t., Worcester county, Mass., 49 W.S.W. Boston, 397 W. It contains a Congregational & a Baptist church.

WEST SWANZEY, p-o., Cheshire co., N. H.

WEST TAGHKANIC, p-o., Taghkanic t., Columbia co., N. Y., 40 S. Albany, 345 W.

WEST THERESA, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

WEST THORNTON, p-o., Thornton t., Grafton co., N. H., 53 N. by W. Concord, 534 W.

WEST TISBURY, p-v., Tisbury t., Duke's co., Mass., 96 S.S.E. Boston, 478 W. It contains a Congregational and a Methodist church, & 350 inhabitants.

WEST TOPSHAM, p-o., Topsham t., Orange co., Vt., 19 S.E. Montpelier, 525 W.

WEST TOWN., p-v., Minisink t., Orange co., N.Y., 116 S.S.W. Albany, 267 W. It contains a church, an academy, 3 stores, & 200 inhabitants.

WEST TOWN, t., Chester co., Pa., 20 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Chester cr. It contains 2 churches & 2 Friends' boarding schools, 1 for males & 1 for females; a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 924; 1850, 789.

WEST TOWNSEND, p-o., Townsend t., Middlesex co., Mass. Situated on the Peterborough & Shirley r. r., & contains a church, an academy, a plough fac., & 250 inhabitants.

WEST TOWNSEND, p-o., Sandusky co., N. Y.

WEST TOWNSEND, p-o., Townsend t., Windham co., Vt., 122 S. Montpelier, 444 W.

WEST TOWNSHIP, p-o., Albany co., N. Y.

WEST TRENTON, p-v., Trenton t., Hancock co., Me., 98 E. Augusta, 680 W.

WEST TROUPSBURG, p-o., Troupsburg t., Steuben co., N.Y., 236 W. by S. Albany, 295 W.

WEST TROY, p-v., Watervliet t., Albany co., N. Y., on rt. bank of Hudson river, 6 m. N. by E. Albany, on the Albany, Troy, & Rutland railroad. This flourishing village was incorporated in 1836, & has had a rapid growth, contains 10 churches, a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & in 1850, 7,564 inhabs., in 1854, 10,000. The Erie canal here connects with the Hudson river by lateral canals & locks, and transfers to it a large proportion of the canal boats with their freights unbroken, which are thence towed by steamboats to New York. The surplus waters of the canal afford much water power, improved by numerous factories & m., 2 planing machines & saw m. moved by steam power. The Meneely bell foundry is the most extensive one of the kind in the U. S. Here also is the Watervliet arsenal, established in 1813 by the General Government. This is the largest arsenal of construction in the Union, comprising about 40 buildings upon its grounds of 100 acres; employs about 200 men, & at all times has on hand immense quantities of munitions of war. A large number of steam barges, sloops, & schooners are here owned and employed in transportation. (*See Troy.*)

WEST TURIN, t., Lewis county, N. Y., 126 N.W. Albany. Surface undulating & broken; soil loam and fertile clay. Drained by Salmon r. & fish cr. Bounded E. by Black river, where are the High falls, 63 feet high, immediately below which the Black river canal enters the river. It possesses great water power. It has a flouring m., 8 saw m., & 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,042; 1850, 3,793.

WEST TYRE, p-o., Seneca co., N. Y.

WESTUERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,185 ac. Pop. 197.

WEST UNION, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 950.

WEST UNION, p-v., capital, Doddridge co., Va., 347 N.W. Richmond, 254 W. Situated on the E. side of Wheeling riv., & contains a court house, 2 churches, —1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 3 stores, 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 45 dwellings, & 300 inhabitants. In the vicinity are 6 flouring mills.

WEST UNION, p-o., Picken's co., S. C.

WEST UNION, p-v., Tiffin t., capital of Adams co., O., 106 S. Columbus, 443 W. It contains a court house, jail, market house, 4 churches,—1 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an acad., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 9 stores, & 444 inhabitants.

WEST UNION, p-v., Knox co., Ia., 108 S.W. Indianapolis, 679 W. Contains a Universalist church & 200 inhabitants.

WEST UNION, p-o., Fayette co., Iowa.

WEST UNITY, p-o., Williams county, O. Contains a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 250 inhabitants.

WEST URBANA, p-o., Urbana t., N.Y., 215 W. by S. Albany, 311 W.

WEST VAN BUREN, p-o., Aroostock co., Me.

WEST VERMILION, p-o, Vermilion t., Huron co., O., 115 N. by E. Columbus, 395 W.

WEST VIENNA, p-o., Vienna t., Oneida co., N. Y., 125 W.N.W. Albany, 383 W.

WEST VIEW, p-o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

WEST VIEW, p-o., Augusta co., Va.

WESTVILLE, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 39 W.S.W. Hartford, 303 W. The village, situated on West river, contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a seminary, 3 paper m., a foundry, and about 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the t., 1852, 871.

WESTVILLE, t., Franklin co., N. Y., 8 N.W. Malone, 220 N. by W. Albany. Surface level; soil sandy loam. Drained by Salmon r. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,028; 1850, 1,301.

WESTVILLE, p-v., Westford t., Otsego co., N. Y., 68 W. by S. Albany, 888 W. It has a Baptist church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 150 inhabitants.

WESTVILLE, p. o., Gloucester co., N. J.

WESTVILLE, p-v., Mad River t., Champaign co., O., 50 W. Columbus, 441 W.

WESTVILLE, v., Smith t., Columbiana co., O. Pop. 63.

WESTVILLE, v., Yellow Creek t., Columbiana co., O. It has 2 schools, 305 scholars. Pop. 759.

WESTVILLE, p. o., Laporte co., Ia.

WESTVILLE, p-v., capital of Simpson co., Miss., 55 Jackson, 1,024 W. Situated a little S. of Strong r., a branch of Pearl r. It contains a court house, & 100 inhabitants.

WEST VINCENT, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 30 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. Drained by Stony, French, & Ring creeks. It has 4 grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,232; 1850, 1,259.

WEST WALWORTH, p-o., Walworth t., Wayne co., N. Y.

WESTWARD, a pa. of England, county Cumberland, 3 miles S.S.E. Wigton. Area, 13,120 ac. Pop 1,283.

WEST WAREHAM, p-v., Wareham t., Plymouth co., Mass., 49 S.S.E. Boston, 442 W. Situated on a small stream which enters a branch of Buzzard's bay, & contains several manufacturing settlements.

WEST WARDSBOROUGH, p. o., Windham co., Vt.

WEST WASHINGTON, p. o., Lincoln co., Me.

WEST WATERVILLE, p-v., Waterville t., Kennebec co., Me., 19 N. Augusta, 613 W. Situated on the Androscoggin & Kennebec r. r., & on Emerson stream, which flows into Kennebec r., & has here a high cascade, affording good water power.

WEST WEBSTER, p. o., Monroe co., N. Y.

WESTWELL, two pas of England.—I. co. Kent, 2¾ E.S.E. Charing. Area, 5,199 ac. Pop. 1,030. It has an elegant church.—II. co. Oxford, 2 m. S.W. Burford. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 186.

WEST WHITELAND, p-t., Chester co., Pa., 72 Harrisburg, 121 W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. Drained by Southern Valley cr., which affords water power. It has a fulling m., a tannery, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,085; 1850, 1,141.

WESTWICK, a pa of England, county Norfolk, 2¾ miles S. North Walsham. Area, 1,043 ac. Pop. 204.

WEST WILLIAMSFIELD, p. o., Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST WILLINGTON, p. o., Tolland co., Conn.

WEST WINCHESTER, p-v., Winchester t., Cheshire co., N. H., 67 S.W. Concord, 420 W. It is a manufacturing v., situated on Ashuelot r.

WEST WINDHAM, p-o., Windham t., Rockingham co., N. H., 37 S. by E. Concord, 457 W.

WEST WINDHAM, p. o., Bradford co., Pa.

WEST WINDSOR, p-o., Windsor t., Broome co., N. Y., 132 S.W. Albany, 304 W.

WEST WINDSOR, t., Windsor co., Vt. Pop. 1850, 1,602.

WEST WINDSOR, t., Mercer co., N. J. Surface level; soil fertile. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,536; 1850, 1,596.

WEST WINDSOR, p-o., Richland co., O., 67 N.N. E. Columbus, 382 W.

WEST WINDSOR, Eaton co., Mich.

WEST WINFIELD, p-o., Winfield t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 78 N.W. Albany, 373 W.

WEST WINSTEAD, p. o., Litchfield co., Conn.

WEST WOOD, p. o., Woodford co., Ill.

WESTWOOD, p-v., Asphodel t., Peterboro' co., Can. W., 23 from Peterboro'. Has a store & several mills.

WESTWOOD, a pa. of England, county Wilts, 2¼ m. S.W. Bradford. Area, 813 ac. Pop. 605.

WEST WOODFORD, p-o., Middlesex co., Mass.

WEST WOODSTOCK, p-o., Woodstock t., Windham co., Conn., 39 N.E. Hartford, 375 W.

WEST WOODVILLE, p-v., Clermont co., O., 89 S. W. Columbus, 462 W.

WEST WORTHINGTON, p-o., Worthington t., Hampshire co., Mass., 115 W. Boston, 391 W.

WEST WRENTHAM, p-o., Wrentham t., Norfolk co., Mass., 36 S.S.W. Boston, 424 W. Situated on a branch of Charles r.

WEST WYNTON, p. o., Calhoun co., Flor.

WEST YARMOUTH, p-v., Yarmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 80 S.E. Boston, 481 W. It contains a Congregational & a Methodist church.

WEST YORK, p. o., St. Joseph's co., Ia.

WEST YORKSHIRE, p. o., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

WEST ZANESVILLE, v., Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1850, 524.

WET GLAIZE, p. o., Camden co., Mo.

WETHERAL, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on railroad, 5 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area, 11,778 ac. Pop. 3,165. The church is a handsome edifice, built in the reign of Henry VII.

WETHERBY, a market town & chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, spa. Spofforth, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York & Harrowgate railroad, 7¾ m. S.E. Harrowgate. Area of chapelry 1,570 ac. Pop. 1,494. The town has a market place, in which is the old court-house of the lord of the manor; and an old church.

WETHERDEN, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 3¼ miles N.W. Stow-Market. Area, 1,830 ac. Pop. 541.

WETHERDVILLE, p. o., Baltimore co., Md.

WETHERINGSET, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 4¼ miles S.S.W. Eye. Area, 3,783 ac. Pop. 1,101.

WETHERSFIELD, p-t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 258 W. Albany, 361 W. Surface rolling; soil sandy and clay loam, adapted to grass. Drained by Tonewanda & Wiskoy creeks. It has 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,728; 1850, 1,489.

WETHERSFIELD, t., Trumbull co., O., 169 N.E. Columbus, 298 W. Drained by Mahoning river. The Pennsylvania & Ohio canal passes through it. Pop. 1840, 1,447; 1850, 1,717.

WETHERSFIELD, p-v., Henry co., Ill. Situated on a branch of Spoon r.

WETHERSFIELD, p-t., Hartford co., Conn., 4 S. Hartford, 336 W. Surface undulating; soil sandy, gravelly, & argillaceous loam, & very fertile. Connecticut river bounds it on the E., on which are extensive & highly-productive meadows. The v. is beautifully situated on the W. side of Connecticut r., in the N.E. part of the t., & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, & 1 Methodist,—an academy, a female seminary, several stores, and a number of dwellings, many of them handsome, & the Connecticut state prison. The streets are broad, & beautifully shaded with elms. The state prison contains apartments for the Warden, 200 cells for convicts, and 2 ranges of workshops, the whole enclosed by a wall 20 feet high. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., m., 2 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,824; 1850, 2,523. (*See Rocky Hill.*)

WETHERSFIELD SPRINGS, p-v., Wethersfield t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 258 W. Albany, 363 W. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist,—2 stores, a woollen fac., a tannery, & 150 inhabitants. A spring here affords water sufficient to propel the factory.

WETTA, an island, Malay Archipelago, 30 m. N. Timor. Lat. of the town Sau, on S.E. side 8° 5′ S., lon. 126° 12′ E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 60 m., breadth 30 miles.

WETTER, a river of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, after a S.W. & S. course of 35 m. past Lich, &c., joins the Nidda opposite Assenheim.—II. a town of H.-Cassel, on an affl of the Ohm, 7 miles N.W. Marburg. Pop. 1,400.

WETTER (LAKE), a lake of Sweden, between lat. 57° 50′ & 58° 55′ N., & lon. 14 & 15° E., 25 m. S.E. Lake Wener, & enclosed by the læns Mariestadt, Jönköping, Linköping, & Orebrö. Length, 80 m., average breadth 10 m. Height above the sea, 295 feet. In some places it is 70 fathoms deep, & it is often agitated by storms & sudden variations in its level, but it is of high utility for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Montala river, serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E., it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea & the Kattegat.

WETTEREN, a comm. & market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 8 m. E. S.E. Ghent on railroad to Mechlin. Pop. 8,302. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons.

WETTERHORN ("peak of tempests"), one of the Alpine mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, between the valleys of Hasli & Grindelwald, N. the Schreckhorn. Height 12,162 feet. It was ascended to its summit for the first time in 1845.

WETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Saale, 10 m. N.W. Halle. Pop. 3,300. It has an ancient castle, & manufs. of chicory, tobacco, and oil.

WETTOLSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Rhin, 3 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,392.

WETTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7¼ m. N. N.W. Ashbourne, near the place where the rivers Hamp & Manyfold become subterranean. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 466. Near it are lead & copper mines, and excellent quarries of marble.

WETUMPKA, city, Coosa co., Ala., 15 N.E. Montgomery. Situated on the left bank of Coosa r., & at the head of navigation, & contains 8 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—the state prison, an academy, 18 stores, 2 saw m., & 2,600 inhabitants. The Harrogate springs, containing valuable mineral properties, are situated on the S. side of the city, and are a place of great resort during the summer months.

WETWANG, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Area, 5,740 ac. Pop. 750. It has an ancient church.

WETWORTH'S LOCATION, p. o., Coos county, N. H.

WETZEL, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 360 sq. m. Drained by small streams entering the Ohio r. on the W. Surface hilly; soil very fertile bordering the streams, and the hills abound with rich pasturage. Capital, New Martinsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $82,089; wheat, 12,162 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 124,198; tobacco, 3,000 pounds; wool, 12,369;—5 saw m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $12,825; value of manufactured articles, $10,250;—2 schools, 78 scholars; 1 library, 100 vols. Pop. 4,284.

WETZLAR, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 42 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Lahn. Pop. 4,856. It has a gymnasium, & was formerly a free city of the empire.

WEVELGHEM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 miles E.N.E. Menin. Pop. 3,709.—*Wevelinghofen* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 11 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,810.

WEVERTON, p. v., Frederick co., Md., 68 W.N.W. Annapolis, on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., and on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. Contains several manufacturing establishments & 1,500 inhabitants.

WEXFORD, county, Mich. Situated in the N.W. part of the southern peninsula. Area, 576 sq. miles. Drained by Manistee riv. Surface gently undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Manistee.

WEXFORD, p-v., Alleghany co., Pa., 215 N.W. Harrisburg, 241 W. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 175 inhabitants.

WEXFORD, p. o., Allamackee co., Iowa. Situated on the left bank of Mississippi r. Contains a Roman Catholic church & 200 inhabitants.

WEXFORD, a marit. co. of Irel., in S. part of Leinster, having E. & S. the Irish Sea & St. George's channel, & on other sides, the cos. Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, & Waterford, from which two latter it is separated by the Barrow, Suir, & Waterford harbor. Area, 900 sq. m., or 576,588 ac., of which 510,702 are estimated to be arable, 14,325 in plantation, & 45,500 uncultivated. Inhab. houses, 33,597. Pop. 1851, 180,154. Surface hilly or mountainous in the N.W., declines to a level plain along the coast. The Slaney intersects the co. in its centre. Sev. lagoons skirt the S. shores. Soil generally fertile, & property in consid. estates. The land is less subdivided, & the farmers in a better condition, than in most other Irish cos. The barony of Forth, in the S.W., is occupied by descendants of a Welsh colony, and peculiarly well cultivated. Limestone is the chief mineral product. The fisheries are of importance. The S. Eastern railr. is prolonged throughout the valley of the Slaney, past Wexford & Enniscorthy, which, with New Ross, Gorey, & Newtownbarry, are the principal towns. The co. is subdivided into 9 baronies & 144 pas., in the dioceses of Ferns & Dublin. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

WEXFORD, a parl. & munic. bor., & seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., on right bank of the Slaney, where it expands into Wexford harbor, & is crossed by a bridge 733 ft. in length, 12 m. S.S.S. Enniscorthy, & 64 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of bor. 762 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,471. Much of the town consists of narrow, crooked, & dirty lanes; but the quay, and one or two other streets, are lined by good houses. Here are some remains of ancient walls, of an abbey, & other ecclesiastical edifices; & outside of the town is a fine granite column, in memory of the exploits in Egypt by the army under Abercrombie. Wexford has Protestant, diocesan, and other schools, a chamber of commerce, several banks, some malting establishments, shipbuilding docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy, & agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton yarn & wool, tobacco, provi-ions, British manufactures & colonial goods. Wexford sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

WEXHAM, a pa., of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.E. Slough. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 201.

WEXIÖ, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, on the Lake Sodre, 60 m. W.N.W. Kalmar. Pop. 2,200. It has a fine cathedral, a college, with a library of 15,000 vols., & cabinets of medals; manufs. of carpets, & several important annual fairs.—The læn or prov. of *Werio* has an area of 3,651 sq. m. Pop. 1845, 129,186.

WEY, a river of England, cos. Hants & Surrey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E. past Godalming, Guildford, & Weybridge, & joins the Thames 2 m. S.E. Chertsey, after a course of 40 miles. It is navigable from Godalming, & from Guildford it forms part of the Wey and Arun navigation, or canal to Arundel & Chichester.—II. a river, co. Dorset, after a S.E. course, enters the Eng. channel between Weymouth & Melcombe-Regis.

WEYANWEYA, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

WEYBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Holt. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 301.

WEYBREAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S. W. Harleston. Area, 2,476 ac. Pop. 745.

WEYBRIDGE, t., Addison co., Vt., 30 S. by E. Burlington. Drained by Otter Creek r., which has here several falls, affording good water power, and by Lemonfair r. Surface uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grazing. It contains a Congregational church, and a small v. on Otter cr., where are a store & a woollen fac. Chartered in 1761. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, a grist m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 797; 1850, 804.

WEYBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 11 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area, 1,292 ac. Pop. 1,225. Oatlands, seat of late Duke of York, & the anc. mansion of Ham, are in this pa.—II. a hamlet, co. Norfolk, pa. & 1½ m. N.E. Acle. Pop. 1,064.

WEYBRIDGE LOWER FALLS, p-o., Weybridge t., Addison co., Vt., 63 S.W. Montpelier, 486 W.

WEYERSHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, 10 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,125.

WEYHILL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, at the N. W. extremity of the county, 3 m. W.N.W. Andover. Area, 1,888 ac. Pop. 419. For six days, from October 9th, ann., it is the place of the largest fair in S. England for sheep, cattle, hops, cheese, leather, attended by dealers from all parts of Engl.

WEYMOUTH, p.-v., Norfolk co., Mass., 12 S.S.E. Boston, 446 W. Surface uneven; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Weymouth East r. & West r. are branches of Boston harbor, & are navigable for large vessels. It contains Whitman's pond in the centre, & Great pond in its S. part. It has 7 churches.—4 Congregational, 2 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. The North v. has 500 tons of shipping, a bank, several churches, & 900 inhabitants. There are in the t. a tannery, a bucket fac., 30 boot & shoe manufac. establishments, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,738; 1850, 5,369.

WEYMOUTH, p-t., Atlantic co., N. J. It has a grist m., 6 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,153; 1850, 1,032.

WEYMOUTH, p-o., Medina t., Medina co., O., 129 N.N.E. Columbus, 351 W.

WEYMOUTH (with MELCOMBE-REGIS), a parl. & munic. bor., & seaport of England, co. Dorset, comprising the town & chapelry of Weymouth, & town & pa. of Melcombe, the former on the S., the latter on the N., side of the mouth of the Wey, which forms the port, 3 m. N. the isle of Portland, & 8 m. S. Dorchester. Lat. of Weymouth jetty-fort, 50° 36′ 6″ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. Area of borough 1,510 ac. Pop. 1851, 9,458. Weymouth is old & indifferently built; Melcombe, on a low peninsula between the sea & a wide shallow backwater, formed by the Wey, is more regularly laid out, better built, & has facing the sea a fine terrace & esplanade, nearly 1 m. in length; a spacious assembly room, neat theatre, libraries, good hotels & lodging-houses for visitors, & bathing establishments on an excellent beach. The towns communicate by a stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the centre to admit shipping; and Melcombe is connected by a branch with the London & S. Western railroad. An equestrian statue of George III. stands at the N. extremity of Melcombe. About ½ mile S.W. Weymouth is the decayed, but formerly important fortress, Sandsfoot castle, erected by Henry VIII. on a cliff facing the castle of Portland. The harbor has about 14 feet of water at high tides; small vessels only can lie close to the quays, but there is good anchorage in the bay in 7 or 8 fathoms water. Some ship-building, & rope & sail making are carried on. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, & Roman cement, are exported, & Weymouth is the station of the mail packets for Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port, 70 m. distant. Markets are well supplied, & the climate is very suitable for invalids, being equable, & sufficiently mild for geraniums & myrtles to flourish in the open air. Weymouth is the seat of a medico-chirurgical society. Mkt., Tuesday & Friday. Races & regatta annually. The united bors. send 2 mems. to H. of C.

WEYMOUTH (CAPE), N.E. Australia, is in lat. 12° 37′ 30″ S., lon. 143° 27′ 5″ E. Height 360 feet.

WEYRE, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. & 25 m. S.W. Bhurtpoor, having a large fort, some sculptures, & a Hindoo college.

WEZIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. E. S.E. Zurich. Pop. of pa. 3,289, mostly weavers.

WHADDON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 5 m. S.S.E. Stony-Stratford. Area, 2,730 ac. Pop. 287. —II. co. Cambridge, 2¾ m. N. Royston. Area, 1,463 ac. Pop. 340.—III. co. & 3 m. S. Gloucester. Area, 727 ac. Pop. 120.—IV. co. Wilts, 2¾ m. N.E. Trowbridge. Area, 438 ac. Pop. 44.—*Whaley* is a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Taxal, 9¼ m. S.E. Stockport. Pop. 668.

WHALEYSVILLE, p-v., Worcester co., Md., 115 S.E. Annapolis, 155 W.

WHALLEY, an extensive pa. of England, on the Manchester & Clitheroe r. r., contains the borough of Clitheroe, 3 market towns, 18 chapelries, & 32 townships, in the co. Lancaster; the township of Wellington, co. Chester; & chapelry of Whitewell, co. York, W. Riding. Area of pa. 104,689 ac. Pop. 134,196; do. of the t. 945. The pa. is 30 m. in length & 15 m. in breadth. The rivers Ribble & Calder unite their waters near the W. extremity of the pa., & it is intersected by the the Liverpool and Leeds canal. The

church, a spacious building, with fine internal decoration, formerly belonged to an abbey, established here in 1296. Here is an endowed grammar school, & the township, together with the schools of Middleton and Barnley, possesses an interest in 13 scholarships at Oxford. The inhabitants are employed in extensive cotton, wool, & worsted factories.

WHALLONSBURG, p. o., Essex co., N. Y.

WHALSAY, one of the Shetland isls., Scotland, pa. Nesting, 3 m. E. Lunnesting. Length N.E. to S.W., 5¼ m.; extreme breadth 2 m. Pop. 679. Shores are rocky & deeply indented. Soil amongst the most productive in Shetland.

WHALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. Morpeth. Area, 5,918 ac. Pop. 461. Near the vill. are remains of Ogle Castle.

WHAPLODE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. W. Holbeach. Area, 10,164 ac. Pop. 2,564.—II. (*Drove*), a township in the same pa., 5¾ m. E.N.E. Croyland. Pop. 845.

WHARRAM, two pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding. —I. (*Percy*), 7 m. S.E. New Malton. Area, 9,017 ac. Pop. 685.—II. (*In-the-Street*), 6¾ m. S.E. New Malton. Area, 2,024 ac. Pop. 131.

WHARTON, county, Tex. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 950 sq. m. Drained by Colorado & San Bernardo rs. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap., Wharton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $158,569; Ind. corn, 103,700 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 35,690; cotton, 2,892 bales. Pop. 1850, 1,752.

WHARTON, t., Fayette co., Pa., 11 S.E. Uniontown. Surface mountainous; soil gravel. Youghiogheny r. runs on its E. & N. boundary, by branches of which it is drained. It has 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,325; 1850, 1,853.

WHARTON, p-t., Potter co., Pa., 179 W.S.W. Harrisburg, 271 W. Drained by a branch of Sandy creek, which flows into Cheat r. It has 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 171; 1850, 232.

WHARTON, p. v., capital Wharton co., Tex. Situated on the left bank of the Colorado r., 120 S.E. by E. Austin. It contains a court house & 250 inhabs.

WHARTON, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Davenham, 2½ m. W.N.W. Middlewich. Pop. 1,775.

WHARTON'S, p-o., Brookfield t., Morgan co., O., 99 E. by S. Columbus, 318 W.

WHARTONSBURGH, p. o., Wyandott co., O.

WHATCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3¾ m. N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 177.

WHATELY, p-t., Franklin co., Mass., 9 N. Northampton, 94 W. Boston, 389 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile, especially on the streams. Bounded E. by Connecticut r. Drained by Mill r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,072; 1850, 1,101.

WHATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bildestone. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 380.

WHATLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2¾ m. W. Frome. Area, 1,259 ac. Pop. 361.

WHATLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. Battle. Area, 1,255 ac. Pop. 458.

WHATTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Long*), co. Leicester, 4¼ m. N.W. Loughborough. Area, 2,050 ac. Pop. 838.—II. (*On-Smite*), co. Nottingham, 3 m. E. Bingham. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 764.

WHEATACRE (ALL-SAINTS), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. N.E. Beccles. Area, 1,163 ac. Pop. 180.

WHEATENHURST, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6¼ m. N.W. Stroud. Area, 1,247 ac. Pop. 380.

WHEATFIELD, t., Niagara co., N. Y., 12 W. Lockport, 289 W. by N. Albany. Surface undulating; soil generally a fertile loam. Niagara r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Tonawanda creek. It has a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,057; 1850, 2,659.

WHEATFIELD, t., Perry co., Pa. Has 2 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 617; 1850, 678.

WHEATFIELD, p. t., Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 231.

WHEATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m S. Tetsworth. Area, 778 ac. Pop. 85.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Welwyn. Area, 5,033 ac. Pop. 1,908.

WHEATHILL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 8 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area, 1,415 ac. Pop. 143.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Castle-Cary. Area, 314 ac. Pop. 36.

WHEATLAND, p-t., Monroe co., N. Y., 14 S.W. Rochester, 273 W. by N. Albany, 368 W. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam, adapted to grain. Drained by Allens cr., flowing into Genesee r., which bounds it on the E. The v. stands on Allens cr., 1 mile from its mouth. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,871; 1850, 2,916.

WHEATLAND, p-o., Loudon co., Va., 163 N. Richmond, 44 W.

WHEATLAND, p-t., Hillsdale co., Mich., 88 S.W. Detroit, 528 W. Post office called Wheatland Centre. Pop. 1840, 164; 1850, 1,358.

WHEATLAND, p. o., Ionia co., Mich.

WHEATLAND, t., Will co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 749.

WHEATLAND, p. o., Kenosha co., Wis. Pop. of t. 1850, 1,193.

WHEATLAND, p. o., Racine co., Wis.

WHEATLAND CENTRE, p. o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

WHEATLEY, p-o., Fauquier co., Va., 99 N. Richmond, 88 W.

WHEATLEY, two pas. of England, co. Nottingham, —I. (*North*), 5½ N.E. Retford. Area, 2,181 ac. Pop. 427.—II. (*South*), 5 m. N.E. Retford. Area, 641 ac. Pop. 34.—III. a chapelry, co. & 5½ m. S.E. Oxford. Pop. 1,037.

WHEATLEY MILLS, p. o., Montgomery co., Tenn.

WHEATON, p. o., Dupage co., Ill.

WHEAT RIDGE, p. o., Adams co., O.

WHEATVILLE, p. o., Genesee co., N. Y.

WHEELER, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 216 W. by S. Albany, 308 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. Drained by Five Mile cr. & other branches of Conhocton r. It has a fulling m., 9 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,471.

WHEELERSBURG, p-v., Porter t., Scioto co., O., 10 N.E. Portsmouth, 99 S. Columbus, 415 W. It was formerly called Concord, & contains 5 stores, a steam cotton fac., a machine shop, & about 300 inhabs.

WHEELING, cr., Va. & Pa., rises in Washington & Greene cos., Pa., & enters the Ohio r. in Ohio co., Va., immediately below Wheeling v.

WHEELING, city, port of entry, & capital of Ohio co., Va., 351 N.W. Richmond, 266 W. Pop. 1810, 914; 1820, 1,567; 1830, 5,221; 1840, 7,885; 1850, 13,161; 1854, 18,000. Situated on the left bank of Ohio r., at the mouth of Wheeling cr., & at the west termination of the Baltimore & Ohio r. r., 380 m. from Baltimore. It contains a handsome court house, a jail, county offices, a theatre, a masonic hall, the Wheeling Institute, 15 churches, among which are Baptist, Campbellite, Episcopal, Friends, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; the Lindsay Institute, averaging 120 scholars; the Wheeling Seminary for females; the Roman Catholic Seminary, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy; 6 brick school houses; 3 banks, aggregate capital $1,124,000; 2 savings' banks, 2 insurance companies, a gas company with substantial works, a water works, erected at a cost of $200,000, which furnish an ample supply of water; the Wheeling bridge company, capital $200,000, have built a fine bridge, spanning the Ohio river, a distance of 1,010 feet, suspended by wire cables passing over immense towers, 94 feet from the bed of the river; this bridge was destroyed by a hurricane in 1853, but is now being rebuilt; & 120 stores & forwarding houses. The manufactures of the city are, nails, glass, cotton yarns, cloths, steam engines, machinery, carriages, wagons, paper, iron castings, cast steel springs, chains, silk, saddles, &c., amounting in 1850 to the value of $2,560,000, employing over 3,000 persons. The city contains 5 printing offices, issuing 2 daily & 4 weekly newspapers. Over 20 steamboats are owned here, & many others stop at its wharves. The national road passes through the place. The city extends 1½ m. along the r., is a great thoroughfare, & the largest place in W. Va. It was laid out in 1793, & has received 10 additions. Zane's island lies in the Ohio r., immediately in front of the city, & contains 350 ac., one half of which is laid in 923 lots, & connected by a bridge with the city. This place is called Columbia City, & the national road passes through it. Wheeling is the centre of an area 100 miles in diameter in Ohio, Pa., & Va., of the most fertile soil anywhere to be found. The products comprise all the smaller grains,

corn, tobacco, & the grasses. This fertility extends to the summits of the highest hills. The heights around Wheeling range from 250 to 640 feet above the level of the river. In the higher of these hills are several veins of coal, but the only one worked is about 60 feet above the bed of the river, & is about 7 feet in thickness. It is apparently inexhaustible, & costs 3 to 4 cents per bushel, delivered; 2,000,000 of bushels are annually shipped from this port to a southern market. Tonnage 1855, 9,429 tons. The city is governed by a mayor, five alderman, & eleven councilmen.

WHEELING, t., Belmont co., O. Soil fertile, adapted to grain & fruit. Drained by Indian Wheeling cr., which affords water power. It has 4 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 2 paper fac., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,389; 1850, 1,502.

WHEELING, t., Guernsey county, O. Drained by Wills cr. Pop. 1840, 909; 1850, 1,159.

WHEELING, p-v., Delaware co., Ia., 71 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 542 W. Situated on the S. side of Mississinewa r.

WHEELING, p-v., Cook co., Ill., 227 N.N.E. Springfield, 723 W. Pop. of the t. 1850, 903.

WHEELING, p-o., Madison co., Iowa.

WHEELING, p-v., Holmes co., Miss., 81 N. by E. Jackson, 978 W. Situated on a branch of Big Black river.

WHEELING VALLEY, p-o., Marshall co., Va.

WHEELOCK, p-t., Caledonia co., Vt., 43 N.E. Montpelier, 556 W. Granted & chartered in 1785 to the president & trustees of Dartmouth College & Moore's charity school. Named in honor of the first president of the college, Rev. John Wheelock, D. D. A considerable part of the land is held on lease. First settled in 1790. The W. part is uneven & rough; the E. part is fertile & well cultivated. A pond of 100 acres in its W. part discharges its waters into Lamoille river, and affords water power; another of 50 acres, in the E. part, flows in Pasumpsic r. It contains a Freewill Baptist church. There are in the t. a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 881; 1850, 855.

WHEELOCK, p. o., Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.

WHEELOCK, p. o., Robertson co., Tex.

WHEELOCK, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. & 1¼ m. S.S.W. Sandbach. Pop. 548, partly employed in salt works.

WHEELTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. Pop. 1,041.

WHELDRAKE, a pa. of England, co. & 7 m. S.E. York, E. Riding. Area, 4,921 ac. Pop. 722.

WHELNETHAM (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area, 1,493 ac. Pop. 552.

WHELNETHAM (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area, 592 ac. Pop. 178.

WHELPINGTON-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 9 m. E. Bellingham. Area, 12,420 ac. Pop. 705.

WHENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6¼ m. E. Easingwold. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 128.

WHEPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area, 2,670 ac. Pop. 652.

WHERSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area, 2,154 ac. Pop. 238.

WHERWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¾ m. S. S.E. Andover. Area, 3,546 ac. Pop. 632. A stone cross in this pa. commemorates the death of Earl Athelwold, slain by King Edgar. Queen Elfrida founded a nunnery here in which she died.

WHETSTONE, r., O., called also Olentangy r., rises in Richland co., & discharges its waters into Scioto r., immediately above Columbus.

WHETSTONE, t., Crawford co., O., 18 S.E. Bucyrus. Drained by Whetstone creek. Pop. 1840, 1,124; 1850, 1,657.

WHETSTONE, p. o., Morrow co., O.

WHETSTONE, p. o., Pickins dist., S. C.

WHETSTONE, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Soar. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 986.—II. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. & 1¼ m. N.W. Tideswell. Pop. 65.—III. a chapelry, co. Middlesex, on the border of the co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Chipping-Barnet. Pop. 782.

WHICHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 miles S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area, 7,502 ac. Pop. 329.

WHICHBURY, a pa. of England, cos. Wilts and Hants, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Fordingbridge. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 186.

WHICHFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area, 3,100 ac. Pop. 744.

WHICKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 3 m. W. S.W. Gateshead. Area, 5,993 ac. Pop. 5,565, chiefly employed in collieries. The vill. is neat.

WHIDBEY ISLAND, Brit. N. A., between Vancouver's Isl. & the mainland.

WHIDDY ISLAND, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, opposite Bantry, is 3 m. long & 1 m. broad. Pop. 450. On it are a coast guard station, and several forts for the defence of Bantry harbor.

WHIGVILLE, p. o., Noble co., O.

WHIGVILLE, p. o., Lapeer co., Mich.

WHILE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. N.E. Leominster, now united with Pudleston.

WHILTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Daventry. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 357.

WHIMPLE, a pa. of Eng., co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Ottery-St-Mary. Area, 3,019 ac. Pop. 704.

WHINBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co., Norfolk, 3 m. S. S.E. East Dereham. Area, 1,241 ac. Pop. 262.

WHIPANY, v., Hanover t., Morris co., N. J. Situated 4 m. N.E. Morristown, on Whipany brook. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—4 paper fac., 3 cotton fac., a woollen fac., a machine shop, 3 stores, & 600 inhab.

WHIPPINGHAM, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 3 m. N.N.E. Newport. Area, 5,208 ac. Pop. 3,100. Norris-castle, a fine edifice, is in this parish.

WHIPPY SWAMP, p-o., Beaufort dist., South Carolina.

WHIPSNADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3 m. S. S.W. Dunstable. Area, 1,205 ac. Pop. 183.

WHIPSTONE, p. o., Perry co., O.

WHISKEY RUN, t., Crawford co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 930.

WHISSENDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, on railroad 5½ m. N.N.W. Oakham. Area, 3,870 ac. Pop. 795.

WHISSONSETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Fakenham. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 666.

WHISTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 6 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area, 809 ac. Pop. 69.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area, 3,190 ac. Pop. 1,050.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 1 m. S. Prescot. Pop. 1,825, chiefly engaged in collieries.

WHISTONS, a tything of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. Claines, forming a part of the city of Worcester. Pop. 2,849.

WHITACRE, two pas. of Engl., co. Warwick.—I. (*Nether*), 3½ m. N.E. Coleshill. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 517.—II. (*Over*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Coleshill. Area, 1,375 ac. Pop. 316.

WHITAKER'S BLUFF, p. o., Wayne co., Tenn.

WHITBECK, a pa., of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8¾ m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area, 5,372 ac. Pop. 217, partly employed in fisheries.

WHITBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E.N.E. Bromyard. Area, 3,056 ac. Pop. 826.

WHITBURN, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the coast, 3 m. N. Sunderland. Area, 4,594 ac. Pop. 1,098, employed in fisheries & coal & lime works. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, & has several chalybeate springs in great repute.

WHITBURN, or WHITEBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co., Linlithgow, 21 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area, 18 sq. m. Pop. 3,792; 798 are in the village.

WHITBY, p-t., Ontario co., Can. W., 28 from Toronto, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. Drained by Lyons cr. Pop. 1852, 7,996. The v. is near the Lake shore, & has 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Presbyterian.—18 stores, a tannery, 2 breweries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and, with Port Whitby, a port of entry on the lake shore, 1,100 inhabitants.

WHITBY, a parl. bor., seaport town, pa., and township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Esk, here bordered by fine piers, & crossed by a swing iron bridge, 17 m. N.N.W. Scarborough, at the termination of a r. r. from York. Lat. of light-house at head of W. pier 54° 29′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 36′ 7″ E. Area of pa. 15,918 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,875. Area of parl. bor. 4,930 ac. Pop. 10,989. The older parts of the town have narrow streets along the river banks; the newer

parts extend up steep acclivities, that on the E. crowned by the church, & the remains of an abbey, founded in the 7th century. Principal edifices—baths, public library, literary & philosophical society, with museum; seamen's hospital, town-hall, custom-house, and large warehouses. It has dry-docks & some ship-building, & manufs. of sail-cloth & cordage, an active export trade, especially in alum manufactured in the vicinity; & imports of American, Baltic, & East India produce, & coal. It returns 1 member to H. of C.—II. a tnship., co. & 6¼ m. N. Chester, pa. Eastham & Stoke. Pop. 909.

WHITCHURCH, two market towns & pas. of Engl. —I. co. Hants, on the Test, 12 m. N. Winchester. Area, of pa. 6,142 ac. Pop. 1,911. The town small & irregularly built. Inhabs. partly engaged in a silk manuf., & a mill for the fabrication of most of the bank-note paper used by the bank of England.—II. (or *Blancminster*), cos. Salop and Chester, 19 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area, of pa. 15,416 ac. Pop. 1851, 6,059; do. of the t. 3,619. The town stands on an eminence crowned by its church. Here are numerous dissenting chapels & schools, a public lending library, some cotton manufs., & a trade in corn & malt.

WHITCHURCH, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 1,580 ac. Pop. 915.—II. co. Devon, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Area, 5,979 ac. Pop. 1,156.—III. co. Hereford, 5 m. S.S.W. Ross. Area, 1,956 ac. Pop. 842.—IV. co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Reading. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 893. —V. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Pensford. Area, 2,194 ac. Pop. 428.—VI. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area, 1,942 ac. Pop. 257.—VII. (*Canonicorum*), co. Dorset, 5 m. W.N.W. Bridport. Area, 6,113 ac. Pop. 1,552.—VIII. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N. W. Cardiff. Area, 3,192 ac. Pop. 1,661.—IX. co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.E. Cardigan. Area, 2,481 ac. Pop. 349.—X. same co., 11 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Area, 3,138 ac. Pop. 1,252.

WHITCOMB, p. o., Franklin co., Ia.

WHITCOMBE, two pas of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 2¼ m. S.E. Dorchester. Area, 540 ac. Pop. 61.—II. (*Magna*), a pa., co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. N.E. Painswick. Area, 918 ac. Pop. 167.

WHITE, r., Vt., rises in Hancock t., Addison co., and receives 3 large branches from the N., called the First, Second, and Third branches, in Bethel & Royalton. The Second branch has its source in Williamstown, in the same swamp with Stevens' branch of Winooski r. Each of these branches affords water power. White r. is about 55 m. long, & flows into Connecticut r. in Hartford t. It is the largest r. in Vt. on the E. side of the Green mts.

WHITE, r., Ia., is composed of the East and West forks. The first rises in Johnson co., receives numerous tributaries, & can be made navigable 75 m. above the confluence of the branches. The West fork rises in Randolph co., receives numerous branches, & is navigable for steamboats in high water as far as Indianapolis, and for flat-boats much further. The branches unite between Daviess & Knox co's., & flowing about 30 m. W.S.W. enter the Wabash r. The lower part of the r. is 200 yards wide, & is navigable for ordinary steamboats at the usual stages of water, in the spring season.

WHITE, r., Ark., rises in a ridge called the Black mountains, & running a considerable distance in Mo., enters Ark., & receives Big Black r. from the N., between Independence & Jackson counties. Thence flowing S. & S.S.E. it receives on the W. Little Red r., & on the E. Cache r., & enters the Mississippi r. 14 m. above the entrance of Arkansas r. About 7 m. from its mouth it is connected, through an inundated forest, by a bayou as wide as the river with Arkansas r., 30 m. above its mouth, which, in moderate stages of the water, is boatable. White r. has a very winding course, & is said to be boatable for 1,000 m., though its length in a direct course is not over 500 m. The country through which it flows is extensively a fertile agricultural & a rich mineral region. Near its entrance into the Mississippi, its course is through a deep swamp, much of which has been reclaimed by the erection of levees along the banks of the river to prevent the overflow.

WHITE, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 504 sq. m., about two-thirds of the surface is prairie, and the soil is very fertile. Drained by Tippecanoe r. & its tributaries. Capital, Monticello. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $163,117; wheat, 32,930 bush. produced; Ind corn, 373,013; oats, 36,266; wool, 16,957 pounds;—2 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—8 churches; 30 schools, 1,600 scholars; 1 library; 500 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,832; 1850, 4,761.

WHITE, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 480 sq. m. Wabash r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Little Wabash r. & Skillet Fork. Between Great & Little Wabash are fine prairies, and the margins of these streams are heavily timbered. Capital, Carmi. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $213,624; wheat, 15,293 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 708,815; oats, 54,278; wool, 19,364 pounds;—10 flouring & grist m., 6 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons emp.; —21 churches; 40 schools, 1,000 scholars; 2 libraries, 550 vols. Pop. 1840, 7,919; 1850, 8,925.

WHITE, county, Tenn. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 672 sq. m. Drained by Caney Fork of Cumberland riv. & its branches. Capital, Sparta. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $324,120; Ind. corn, 599,015 bush. produced; oats, 59,407; sweet potatoes, 36,595; tobacco, 20,779 pounds;—30 flouring & grist m., 5 saw m.; 5 tanneries, 12 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.;—26 churches; 2 academies, 58 pupils; 59 schools, 2,500 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,747; 1850, 11,444.

WHITE, county, Ark. Centrally situated. Area, 1,044 sq. m. White r. runs on its E. border. Drained by Little Red r. Capital, Searcy. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $82,614; Ind. corn, 110,935 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 4,388; cotton, 262 bales; tobacco, 1,920 pounds. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,550; value of manufac. articles, $2,800 Pop. 929; 1850, 2,619.

WHITE, t., Cambria co., Pa. It has 5 saw m., 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 438; 1850, 667.

WHITE, p-o., Hancock co., Ia., 39 Indianapolis, 550 W.

WHITE, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 648.

WHITE ASH, p. o., Alleghany co., Pa.

WHITE BREAST, p. o., Clark co., Iowa.

WHITECHAPEL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, and comprised in the bor. Tower Hamlets. Pop. 34,053. It is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 9 pas.; aggregate pop. 71,758.

WHITE CHIMNEYS, p-o., Caroline co., Va., 30 N. Richmond, 90 W.

WHITECHURCH, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co., Waterford, 5 m. W.N.W. Dungarvan. Area, 9,952 ac. Pop. 3,403.—II. co. & 5¼ m. N.N.W. Cork. Area, 10,515 ac. Pop. 3,368.—III. (*Glynn*), Leinster, co. Wexford, 2¼ m. N.E. Taghmon. Area, 7,188 ac. Pop. 1,960.—IV. same co., 5 m. S.W. New Ross. Area, 5,342 ac. Pop. 1,384.—V. co. Dublin, 1¼ m. S. Rathfarnham. Area, 2,873 ac. Pop. 1,375.—VI. Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.W. Cahir. Area, 3,922 ac. Pop. 1,274.—VII. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N.W. Pilltown. Area, 2,187 ac. Pop. 837.—VIII. co. Kildare, 2¼ m. N. Kill. Area, 3,166. Pop. 320.

WHITE COTTAGE, p-o., Muskingum co., O., 60 Columbus, 345 W.

WHITE COTTAGE, p. o., Harrison co., Ia.

WHITE COTTAGE, p. o., Shelby co., Tex.

WHITE CREEK, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 12 S. Salem, 43 N.E. Albany, 413 W. The surface is hilly; soil a fertile sandy loam, highly cultivated. Drained by Owl & Little White creeks, flowing into Hoosic r., which bounds it partly on the S. The v. is situated on White cr., & contains 1 Baptist & 1 Friends church, 3 stores, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 700 inhab. It is surrounded by a fertile agricultural region, particularly adapted to grazing. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,195; 1850, 2,994.

WHITE CROSS, p-o., Orange co., N. C.

WHITE DAY, p-o., Monongalia co., Va., 284 N.W. Richmond, 217 W.

WHITE DAY GLADES, p. o., Marion co., Va.

WHITE DEER, mt., a chain of the Alleghany mntns., running E. & W. The W. branch of Susquehanna r. washes its eastern base.

WHITE DEER, p-v., Lycoming co., Pa., 78 N. Harrisburg, 188 W.

WHITE DEER, t., Union co., Pa. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam, gravel, and alluvion. Bounded N. by White Deer mountain. Drained by White Deer cr., which flows into Susquehanna r. It contains the v. of New Columbia. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,252; 1850, 1,577.

WHITE DEER MILLS, p-o., Union co., Pa., 75 N. Harrisburg, 185 W.

WHITE EYES, t., Coshocton co., O. Organized in 1823. Drained by small branches of Tuscarawas r. It has a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 997; 1850, 1,132.

WHITE EYES PLAINS, p-o., Coshocton co., O., 88 N.E. Columbus, 329 W. The plains are on the S. side of Tuscarawas r., & are named from a Delaware Indian chief.

WHITEFIELD, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 14 N. Wiscasset, 16 S.E. Augusta, 602 W. Drained by Sheepscot r., which affords good water power. Incorporated in 1809. It has 2 fulling m., 6 tanneries, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,150; 1850, 2,158.

WHITEFIELD, p-t., Coos co., N. H., 9 S. Lancaster, 93 N. Concord, 554 W. Drained by John's r. It has several ponds. The soil is light & moderately fertile. Chartered in 1774. It has a fulling m., a tannery, a grist m., 8 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 751; 1850, 857.

WHITEFIELD, t., Indiana county, Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,664; 1850, 2,387.

WHITEFIELD, p. o., Marshall co., Ill.

WHITEFIELD, p. o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.

WHITEFIELD, a township of Engl., co. Gloucester, pa. Deerhurst, 4 m. S.S.W. Tewkesbury. Pop. 937.

WHITEFORD, p-o., Lucas co., O., 146 N.W. Columbus, 477 W.

WHITEFORD, . v., Lenawee co., Mich.

WHITEFORD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3½ m. N.W. Holywell. Area, 13,065 ac. Pop. 3,884. Lead, copper, coal, & calamine, abound in this pa. Here are remains of a Roman light-house & stone cross of beautiful workmanship.

WHITE GATE, p-o., Giles co., Va., 241 W. Richmond, 301 W.

WHITEGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3½ m. S. S.W. Northwich. Area, 4,384 ac. Pop. 1,529.

WHITEGATE, a large fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Cork harbor, 2½ m. S.S.E. Queenstown. Pop. 1,129. Carlisle port is in vicinity.

WHITE HALL, p-t., Washington co., N. Y., 21 N. Sandy Hill, 73 N. Albany, 443 W. The surface is hilly; soil generally clay, adapted to grass. Drained by Wood cr., & Pawlet & Poultney rivers, which enter into the head of Lake Champlain. The v. is situated at the head of Lake Champlain, & on the Saratoga & Washington r. r., 71 m. from Troy. It contains 4 churches, —1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 banks, aggregate cap., $208,200; 50 stores & groceries, 2 forwarding houses, a woollen fac., a flouring m., 2 saw m., a planing machine, a machine shop, 2 ship yards & 2 dry docks, a tannery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabitants. Two large steamboats sail from this place for the conveyance of passengers & merchandise, & 2 steam tow-boats; 50 sloops & schooners, & 70 canal boats. Two daily lines of canal packets, when the canal is open, leave this place for Troy. This is the N. termination of the Champlain canal. There are in the t. a tannery, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 2 academies, 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,813; 1850, 4,726.

WHITEHALL, p. o., Hunterdon co., N. J.

WHITEHALL, Delaware co., Pa. (*See Haverford.*)

WHITE HALL, p-v., Madeira t., Montour co., Pa., 87 N. Harrisburg, 197 W. It contains a store & about 150 inhabitants.

WHITEHALL, p. o., Baltimore co., Md., on Baltimore & Susquehanna r. r., 26 m. N. Baltimore.

WHITE HALL, p-v., Frederick co., Va., 154 N.N. W. Richmond, 82 W. It contains 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, & 75 inhabitants.

WHITE HALL, p-v., Mecklenburg co., N. C., 166 W.S.W. Raleigh, 405 W. It contains about 75 inhabs.

WHITE HALL, p. o., Owen co., Ia., 50 S.W. by S. Indianapolis.

WHITE HALL, p. o., Madison co., Ky.

WHITE HALL, p-v., Greene county, Ill., 59 S.W. Springfield, 841 W. It contains a Baptist & a Methodist church, 11 stores, a steam saw m., & 246 inhabitants.

WHITE HALL, p. o., Clark co., Mo.

WHITE HALL, p-v., Fayette co., Tenn., 190 S.W. Nashville, 875 W.

WHITEHALLVILLE, p. o., Bucks co., Pa.

WHITE HARE, p-o., Cedar co., Mo., 155 S.W. Jefferson City, 1,101 W.

WHITE HAVEN, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 114 N.E. Harrisburg, 222 W. Situated on the right bank of Lehigh river at the head of canal navigation, & at the eastern terminus of the Lehigh and Susquehanna r. r. Contains 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist,—& 450 inhabitants. It has a large trade in coal & lumber.

WHITE HAVEN, p-v., Somerset co., Md., 103 S.E. Annapolis, 143 W. Situated on Wicomico r., & contains an Episcopal church & 200 inhabitants.

WHITEHAVEN, a parl. bor., & seaport town and township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway firth, pa. & 3 m. N. E. St. Bees' Head, & 36 m. S.W. Carlisle, with which it is connected by railroad. Lat. of light-house, 54° 33′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 35′ 7″ W. Pop. of bor., including township, & a part of Preston quarter, 1851, 18,916. The town, on a creek at the mouth of the Poebeck, is surrounded by heights which approach close to the buildings; the streets are spacious & regularly laid out. Public buildings comprise the churches of St. Nicholas, St. James, & Trinity; many places of worship for dissenters, the W. Cumberland infirmary, townhall, market-house, custom-house, library, news-room, baths, a neat theatre, mechanic's institute, & co. house of correction. The town has good shops, a convenient market-place, & beautiful environs. Immediately S. E. is the castle, the seat of Viscount Lowther. The harbor is formed by two piers, on each of which is a light-house, & from it are exported great quantities of coal, raised from the deepest known coal mines, which extend a long way under the town & beneath the sea. Here are also iron smelting works, iron & brass foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry docks, & slips for building & repairing vessels; manufs. of sail cloth, cordage, soap, copperas, and tobacco pipes. Exports consist chiefly of coal & iron ore; imports West Indian, American, & Baltic produce; flax & linen from Ireland, & pig-iron from Wales. The port-jurisdiction extends from Maryport on the N. to the river Duddon on the S., including Millearn, Harrington, Ravenglass, & Workington. Steamers maintain continual communication between Whitehaven & Dublin, Dumfries, & the Isle of Man. It returns 1 mem. to H. of C.—II. a harbor of Nova Scotia, British N. America, 12 m. W. S.W. Cape Canso.

WHITE HILL, p. o., Cumberland co., Pa.

WHITE HILL, p. o., Union co., N. C.

WHITE HILL, p. o., Giles co., Tenn.

WHITE HOUSE, p-o., Readington t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 40 N.N.W. Trenton, 205 W. Situated on Rockaway creek, & contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Dutch Reformed,—an academy, a grist m., 2 stores, & 100 inhabitants.

WHITE HOUSE, p-o., Cumberland co., Pa., 21 W. S.W. Harrisburg, 110 W.

WHITE HOUSE, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 129 S. W. Richmond, 234 W.

WHITE HOUSE, p. o., Randolph co., N. C.

WHITE HOUSE, p-o., Henry co., Ga., 72 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 676 W.

WHITE HOUSE, p. o., Williamson co., Tenn.

WHITE HOUSE, p. o., Warren co., Miss.

WHITEHOUSE ABBEY, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3¼ m. N.E. Belfast. Pop. 650, mostly employed in a large cotton-mill.

WHITEHILLS, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Boyndie, 4½ m. E. Portsoy. Pop. 626.

WHITE ISLAND, off New Zealand, N. island, in the Bay of Plenty, is in lat. 37° 33′ S., lon 177° 14′ E. It consists of an active volcano, rising to between 1,000 & 1,500 feet in height.

WHITEKIRK & TYNNINGHAME, a united maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 9 m. S.S.E. North Berwick. Area about 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,131; of whom 47 are in the vill., near which are Whitekirk-house & Tynninghame-house.

WHITE-LADY-ASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 356.

WHITE LAKE, p-o., Bethel t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 118 S.W. Albany, 302 W.

WHITE LAKE, p-t., Oakland co., Mich., 43 N.W. Detroit, 567 W. Pop. 1840, 549; 1850, 905.

WHITELETS, a vill. of Scotland, co. & 1¼ m. N.E. Ayr, on the road to Galston. Pop. 754, mostly employed in raising coal, conveyed by a railroad to Newton-upon-Ayr.

WHITELEY, p-t., Greene co., Pa. Surface rolling; soil loam. Drained by Whiteley cr., which flows into Monongahela riv., & by branches of Dunkard's creek. It has a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 992.

WHITELEYS, p. o., Newton co., Ark.

WHITELEYSBURG, p-v., Kent co., Del., 20 S.W. Dover, 103 W.

WHITE MARSH, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 11 N. W. Philadelphia, 104 E. Harrisburg, 150 W. Surface level; soil red shale. Drained by Wissahickon creek. The v. is situated on Wissahickon cr., & contains an Episcopal church, a store, a flouring m., & a grist m. Lime is manufactured. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 cotton fac., 5 flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,079; 1850, 2,408.

WHITE MARSH, v., Prince George co., Md. It has a Roman Catholic church & 100 inhabitants.

WHITE MARSH, p-o., Columbus co., N. C., 135 S. by W. Raleigh, 423 W.

WHITE MILLS, p. o., Wayne co., Pa.

WHITE MOUNTAIN, p. o., Coos co., N. H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. Situated in Coos co., toward the N.E. part of the state. In their more elevated parts, the range extends in a direction of N. W. & S.E. for 20 miles, with a breadth of 8 or 10 m. They lie 30 miles N. of Winnipiseogee lake, & 70 N. Concord. Until recently they were regarded as the highest land in the United States E. of the Rocky mountains, but it has been ascertained that there are higher peaks in North Carolina. The 3 highest peaks of each, above the level of the sea, are as follows:

White Mountains, N. H.		Mountains in Yancey co., N. C.	
Mount Washington	6,234 feet.	Black Mountain	6,476 feet.
" Adams	5,328 "	Roane	6,038 "
" Jefferson	5,058 "	Grandfather Mntn	5,556 "

Madison peak, of the White Mountains, is 4,866 feet; Monroe, 4,711 feet; Franklin, 4,356 ft.; Lafayette, 4,339 feet high. Mount Washington is frequently visited by travellers, who commonly ascend by the S.E. side, commencing at the town of Conway, & following the course of the Saco river, which rises high in the mntn. After climbing up the side of the mountain for a considerable distance, the trees begin to diminish in height, till at the elevation of about 4,000 feet you come to a region of dwarfish evergreens, about the height of a man's head, putting forth numerous horizontal branches, closely interwoven with each other, and surrounding the mountain with a formidable hedge. On emerging from this thicket, you are above all woods, at the foot of what is called the bald part of the mountain, which consists of a huge pile of naked rocks. After attaining the summit, the traveller is recompensed for his toil, if the sky be clear, with a most grand and extensive prospect, embracing the Atlantic ocean at Portland, 65 m. in a direct line to the S.E.; the Katahdin Mountains to the N.E., near the sources of Penobscot r.; on the W. to the Green Mountains in Vt.; & Monadnock Mountain, 120 miles S.W. Among the nearer & more picturesque objects are Umbagog and Winnipiseogee lakes, Androscoggin and Connecticut rivers, & numerous smaller lakes & streams. Beneath & around, in every direction, the mountains extend many miles from the summit, resembling in their shape the waves of the sea in a storm. The elevated summits of the White Mountains are covered with snow for 9 or 10 months in the year. The Notch or Gap, on the W. side of the mountain, is a deep & narrow defile, in one part only 22 feet wide. The road from Lancaster, N. H., to Portland, Me., which passes through this gap, is crossed by Saco river. Several brooks, the tributaries of the Saco, fall down the sides of the mountains, forming a succession of beautiful cascades, some of them within sight of the road, presenting the wildest & most romantic scenery. The White Mountains belong to a range which extends southwardly to Belchertown, Mass., where it divides into 2 branches, called the Lyme range, & the Mount Tom range.

WHITENESS, a pa. of Scotland. [TINGWALL.]

WHITE OAK, Columbia co., Ga., 105 E.N.E. Milledgeville. 597 W.

WHITE OAK, p. o., Ritchie co., Va.

WHITE OAK, p. o., Fairfield dist., S. C.

WHITE OAK, t., Highland co., O. Drained by branches of White Oak creek. Pop. 1840, 887; 1850, 1,012.

WHITE OAK, p-t., Ingham co., Mich.. Pop. 1840, 270; 1850, 508.

WHITE OAK, p-o., Humphreys co., Tenn., 67 W. Nashville, 751 W.

WHITE OAK, t., Franklin co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 1,052.

WHITE OAK, p. t., Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 512.

WHITE OAK, p. o., Hopkins co., Tex.

WHITE OAK GROVE, p-o., Greene co., Mo., 164 S.S.W. Jefferson City, 1,081 W.

WHITE OAK GROVE, p. o., Dubois co., Ia.

WHITE OAK HILL, p. o., Fleming co., Ky.

WHITE OAK POINT, p. o., Warren co., Iowa.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, p-v., Iowa co., Wis., 92 S.W. Madison, 876 W.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, p. o., Brown co., Ill.

WHITE OAK VALLEY, p. o., Brown co., O.

WHITEPARISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area, 6,284 ac. Pop. 1,344.

WHITE PATH, p. o., Gilmer co., Ga.

WHITE PIGEON, p-t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 148 W.S.W. Detroit, 593 W. The v. is situated on White Pigeon cr., & contains 2 churches,—1 Presbyterian & 1 Methodist,—5 stores, & 250 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable business. Has a tannery, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., Pop. 1840, 680; 1850, 795.

WHITE PLAINS, p-t., semi-capital of Westchester co., N. Y., 129 S. Albany, 254 W. The surface is uneven; soil loam, adapted to grass, & well cultivated. Drained by Bronx r. & Mamaroneck cr. The v. contains a court house, jail, county clerk's office, 4 churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —an academy, a female seminary, 4 stores, a woollen fac., & 750 inhabs. Pop. of t. 1840, 1,087; 1850, 1,414.

WHITE PLAINS, p-o., Brunswick co., Va., 90 S.S. W. Richmond, 206 W.

WHITE PLAINS, p. o., Cleveland co., N. C.

WHITE PLAINS, p-v., Greene co., Ga., 13 E. by S. Greensboro', 56 N. Milledgeville, 616 W. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 2 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

WHITE PLAINS, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn., 96 E. N.E. Nashville, 618 W.

WHITE PLAINS, p-o., Benton co., Ala., 146 E.N. E. Tuscaloosa, 724 W.

WHITE POND, p. o., Barnwell dist., S. C.

WHITE POST, p-v., Clarke co., Va., 140 N.N.W Richmond, 71 W.

WHITE POST, p-v., Pulaski co., Ia., 96 N.N.W. Indianapolis, 655 W. Contains a church & 168 inhabitants.

WHITE RIVER, t., Gibson co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 700; 1850, 830.

WHITE RIVER, t., Hamilton co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,343; 1850, 1,492.

WHITE RIVER, t., Johnson co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,547.

WHITE RIVER, p. o., Morgan co., Ia.

WHITE RIVER, t., Randolph co., Ia. Has 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,227; 1850, 2,795.

WHITE RIVER, t., Benton co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 385.

WHITE RIVER, p-o., Desha co., Ark., 139 S.E. Little Rock, 1,065 W.

WHITE RIVER, t., Washington co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 695.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, p. v. & station, Hartford t., Windsor co., Vt., at the intersection of the Vermont Central, Connecticut, & Passumpsic Rivers, & Northern (N. H.) railroads, just below the entrance of White r. into the Connecticut r. It contains a machine shop, a railroad car fac., & 250 inhabitants. A bridge here crosses the Connecticut, & also a railroad viaduct.

WHITE RIVER VILLAGE, Windsor co., Vt., 1 m.

from "the junction." Contains several mills & manufactories & 350 inhabitants.

WHITE ROAD, p. o., Forsyth co., N. C.

WHITE ROCK, p. o., Yancy co., N. C.

WHITE ROCK, p. t., Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 145.

WHITE ROCK, p. o., Navarro co., Tex.

WHITE ROCK, t., Franklin co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 159.

WHITE ROCK, p. o., Dallas co., Tex.

WHITESBOROUGH, Oneida county, N. Y. (*See Whitestown.*)

WHITESBURG, p. o., capital Letcher co., Ky. Contains a court house & a few dwellings.

WHITESBURG, p-v., Madison co., Ala., 143 N.N. E. Tuscaloosa, 718 W.

WHITES CORNERS, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

WHITES CORNERS, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

WHITES CREEK, p. o., Bladen co., N. C.

WHITE SEA, (Russ. *Bielo More*), a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Sviatoi, lat. 68° 10′ N., lon. 39° 47 E.; & Cape Kanin, lat. 68° 39′ 2″ N., lon. 43° 32′ 5″ E. It extends S. & S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel, 380 m.; breadth 30 to 150 m. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalesk, & on the S. the Gulfs of Onega, & Archangel. Chief affluents, the Mezene, Dwina, Onega, & Vigo. It is deep & navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sand banks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains the Solovetskoi islands, and abounds in herrings & cod fish.

WHITESIDES, county, Ill. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 730 sq. m. Formed in 1836 from Jo Daviess co. Drained by Rock river and its branches. The surface is level or undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Lyndon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $166,106; wheat, 149,661 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 211,027; oats, 70,654; wool, 14,445 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 2 saw m.;—4 churches; 36 schools, 1,364 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,514; 1850, 5,361.

WHITESIDES CORNERS, p. o., Saratoga co., N. Y.

WHITE SPRINGS, p. v., Hamilton co., Flor.

WHITES SALINES, p. o., White co., Tenn.

WHITE'S STORE, p-v., Norwich t., Chenango co., N. Y., 102 W. by S. Albany, 335 W. Contains a Universalist church & 175 inhabitants.

WHITE'S STORE, p-o., Anson co., N. C., 159 S.W. Raleigh, 428 W.

WHITE STAUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Chard. Area, 1,969 ac. Pop. 261.

WHITE STONE, p. o., Lancaster co., Va., 95 E. by N. Richmond, 156 W.

WHITESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. W. N.W. Exeter. Area, 4,077 ac. Pop. 624.

WHITESTOWN, p-t., semi-capital of Oneida co., N. Y., 96 W.N.W. Albany, 392 W. The surface is undulating; soil calcareous loam & fertile. Drained by Oriskany & Sadaquada creeks, flowing into Mohawk r., which bounds it on the N.E. Whitesborough v., situated on the S. side of Mohawk river, contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a large cotton fac., 3,000 sp., a large flouring m., an academy, & 1,800 inhabitants. It is chiefly on one street, over 1 mile long, finely shaded with trees, with gravelled side walks. It contains the Oneida Institute, a manual labor institution, which has a president & several professors. Incorporated in 1829. It has attached to it a farm of 114 acres, & has several convenient buildings. There are in the t. 10 fulling m., 5 woollen fac, 2 cotton fac., a paper fac., 2 tanneries, 2 flouring m., 2 grist m., 5 saw m., 2 academies, 15 schools Pop. 1840, 5,156; 1850, 6,810.

WHITESTOWN, v., Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 30.

WHITESTOWN, p-o., Butler co., Pa., 211 W.N.W. Harrisburg, 253 W.

WHITESTOWN, p-o., Ottawa co., O., 125 N. Columbus, 443 W.

WHITE SULPHUR, p. o., Green co., Tenn.

WHITE SULPHUR, p-o., Scott co., Ky.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-v., Greenbrier co., Va., 205 W. by N. Richmond, 242 W. This celebrated mineral spring discharges 18 gallons a minute, at a uniform temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit. It contains sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, sulpho-hydrate of sodium, organic matter, iodine, sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, per oxide of iron, phosphate of lime, precipitated sulphur; and the gaseous contents are carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, oxygen, & nitrogen. It is found to be highly efficacious in dyspepsy, liver complaints, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, & various other complaints. The accommodations are elegant & extensive, sufficient for 1,500 persons. From 4,000 to 6,000 persons visit it annually, & the water is extensively exported. It retains its most valuable properties when removed from the spring.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-o., Meriwether co., Ga.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, p. o., Limestone co., Ala.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, p. o., Catahoula pa., La.

WHITESVILLE, p-v., Independence t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 265 W. by S. Albany, 301 W. It contains a Baptist and a Methodist church, 2 stores, a woollen fac., a grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, and 300 inhab.

WHITESVILLE, p. o., Halifax co., Ia.

WHITESVILLE, p. o., Montgomery co., Ia.

WHITESVILLE, p-v., capital of Columbus co., N. C., 125 S. by W. Raleigh, 413 W. Situated on the E. side of Beaver Dam cr., a branch of Waccamaw r., & contains a court house, jail, & 300 inhab.

WHITESVILLE, p-v., Harris co., Ga., 148 W.S.W. Milledgeville, 766 W. It contains a Methodist church, an academy, & 3 stores.

WHITESVILLE, p. o., Andrew co., Mo.

WHITESVILLE, p-v., Hardeman co., Tenn., 172 W.S. W. Nashville, 857 W. Situated on a branch of Big Hatchee r., & contains about 75 inhab.

WHITESVILLE p-v., Wilkinson co., Miss., 136 S. W. Jackson, 1,136 W.

WHITE TOP, p. o., Grayson co., Va.

WHITE TOP, p-o., Sullivan co., Tenn.

WHITEWATER, r., Ia., rises in Randolph co., and flows S. & S.E. until it enters the Great Miami r., in the S.W. part of Ohio, 20 m. below Brookville. Flat boats of the largest size pass down this r., in the time of spring floods.

WHITEWATER, p. o., Fayette co., Ga.

WHITEWATER, t., Hamilton co., O. Has the Miami r. on its E. boundary, & is drained by Whitewater r. Pop. 1840, 1,883; 1850, 1,567.

WHITEWATER, t., Franklin co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,512.

WHITEWATER, p-o., Wayne co., Ia., 83 E. Indianapolis, 502 W.

WHITEWATER, p-t., Walworth co., Wis., 91 E.S. E. Madison, 824 W. Pop. 1850, 1,229.

WHITEWATER, p. o., Pike co., Ala.

WHITEFIELD, p. o., Lincoln co. Me.

WHITFIELD, t., Indiana co., Pa. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,664; 1850, 1,288.

WHITFIELD, pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area, 893 ac. Pop. 210. Fair, 5th July.—II. co. Northampton, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Brackley. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 326.—III. co. Northumberland, 11 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area, 12,125 ac. Pop. 340.—IV. a township, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8¼ m. N. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 4,774.

WHITFORD, t., Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 696.

WHITGIFT, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. S.E. Howden. Area, 3,328 ac. Pop. 2,394.

WHITHORN (*Leucophibia*, Ptolemy; *Candida Casa*, Bede), a royal parl. & munic. bor., town & marit pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce & Wigtown bays, the town about 4 m. N. Burrowhead, & 3 m. N.W. its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Area, of pa. about 10,000 ac. Pop. 1851, 3,001; do. of parl. bor. 1,652. The town has a town-hall & jail surmounted by a tower & spire with a set of bells, several churches, schools, a subscription library, branch banks, & remains of a priory, probably one of the earliest Christian churches in North Britain. The bor., with Wigtown, Stranraer, & New Galloway, sends 1 mem. to H. of C.—The *Isle of Whithorn*, about 2 m. N. N.E. Burrow-head, connected to the mainland by a causeway, has an area of 30 or 40 ac.; a vill., pop. 495; a small harbor & some ship-building, & trade.

WHITING, p-t., Washington co., Me., 169 E.N.E. Augusta, 755 W. Machias bay lies on its S.E. border, into which a pond near its centre has its outlet. A

larger pond in its N. part flows into Cobscook bay. Incorporated in 1825. It has a grist m., 5 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 462; 1850, 470.

WHITING, p-t., Addison co., Vt., 69 S.W. Montpelier, 471 W. Otter Creek riv. bounds it on the E., which affords water power. In the E. part is a swamp of 2,000 or 3,000 ac. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile, adapted to grain & to grazing. It contains a Congregational & a Baptist church. Chartered in 1763, first settled in 1773. It was abandonedduring the revolutionary war, but resettled at its close. It has a saw m. Pop. 1840, 659; 1850, 629.

WHITINGHAM, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 141 S. by W. Montpelier, 422 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Deerfield r. & its branches. Limestone is abundant. It contains a valuable mineral spring. First settled in 1770. It contains a church, & has several religious denominations. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 9 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,391; 1850, 1,380.

WHITINSVILLE, p-v., Worcester co., Mass., 39 W. Boston, 404 W.

WHITKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E. Leeds. Area, 5,930 ac. Pop. 2,794.

WHITLEY, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 324 sq. m. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Drained by Eel r. & its branches, which afford water power. Capital, Columbia. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $97,174; wheat, 46,669 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 126,049; oats, 20,040; wool, 10,269 pounds;—5 flouring & grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.;—6 churches; 27 sch.; 1 library, 284 vols. Pop. 1840, 1,237; 1850, 5,190.

WHITLEY, county, Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 600 sq. m. Drained by Cumberland r., which flows circuitously through it, & by its branches. Capital, Williamsburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $211,281; Ind. corn, 312,918 bush. produced; oats, 52,678; tobacco, 11,674 pounds; wool, 13,916;—42 churches; 47 schools, 1,197 scholars; 2 libraries, 1,830 volumes. Pop. 1840, 4,673; 1850, 7,447.

WHITLEY, p-v., Whitley co., Ia., 120 N.N.E. Indianapolis, 585 W. Situated on the N.W. side of Eel river.

WHITLEY, C. H., Whitley co., Ky., 125 S.S.E. Frankfort, 543 W. Situated in Williamsburg v., on the S. side of Cumberland r., & contains a court house, jail, & 50 inhab.

WHITLEY, several townships, &c., of England.—I. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. St. Giles, 2 m. S. Reading. Pop. 518.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 2½ m. N.E. North Shields. Pop. 431, chiefly employed in mining. The vill., situated near the sea, is well built.—III. (*Lower*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, 4½ m. S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,068.—IV. (*Upper*), a tnshp., same co., & Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4½ m. N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,002. Whitley-hall (Beaumont family), and Denby-Grange, (Kaye family), are in this township.

WHITLEY'S POINT, p. o., Moultrie co., Ill.

WHITLEYSVILLE, p-o., Jackson co., Tenn., 82 E. by N. Nashville, 640 W.

WHITLINGHAM, a pa. of England co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.S. Norwich. Area, 542 ac. Pop. 19.

WHITLOCKSVILLE, p-v., Bedford t., Westchester co., N. Y., 125 S. Albany, 268 W. Situated at the junction of Croton & Cross rivers, on the New York & Albany r. r., & contains a church, 2 stores, a grist m., a clothiers' works, & 350 inhab.

WHITMIRES, p. o., Newburg co., S. C.

WHITMORE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London and N.W. r. r., 10 m. S.S.E. Crewe. Area, 2,023 ac. Pop. 377.

WHITNASH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Warwick. Area, 1,242 ac. Pop. 346.

WHITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N. E. Hay. Area, 1,430 ac. Pop. 232.

WHITNEY'S CORNERS, p. o., Jefferson county, N. Y.

WHITNEYS POINT, p-o., Triangle t., Broome co., N. Y., 130 W.S.W. Albany, 313 W.

WHITNEYS VALLEY, p-v., Burns t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 248 W. by S. Albany, 329 W. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, & 250 inhab.

WHITNEYVILLE, p. t., Washington co., Me. Pop. 1850, 519.

WHITNEYVILLE, p. o., Kent co., Mich.

WHITPAINE, t., Montgomery co., Pa. It has a flouring m., 3 grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,224; 1850, 1,351.

WHITSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Area, 1,850 ac. Pop. 170.

WHITSOME & HILTON, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. E.S.E. Dunse. Area, 7¾ sq. m. Pop. 612.

WHITSTABLE, a marit. vill. & pa. of England, co. Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, & 6 m. N.N.W. Canterbury, with which it is connected by r. r. Area of pa. 4,075 ac. Pop. 2,746; do. of the town 3,086. The town & harbor are protected by substantial embankments from land floods and incursions of the sea. It has two churches, one forming an important landmark. From an insignificant fishing place, it is rapidly rising into some importance through the repute of its oyster beds & its vicinity to Canterbury, of which it may be regarded as the port, about 90,000 tons annually of coal from the N., & the principal heavy goods from London, destined for Canterbury, &c., being landed here. The extensive oyster grounds are dredged by an incorporated company of working fishermen, whose gross returns are sometimes 40,000*l.* per annum. Coasting & fruit trade, & collecting cement-stone at low-water, employ others of the pop. In the vicinity is Tankerton castle. Whitstable was the principal scene of the exploits of the religious impostor Thom, shot in 1838; and here was first brought into operation the diving aparatus invented by Charles Deane.

WHITSTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5¾ m. E.S.E. Newport. Area, 1,073 ac. Pop. 76.

WHITSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.E. Stratton. Area, 3,787 ac. Pop. 425.

WHITSUNDAY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 138° 36′ W.

WHITTERING, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.N.W. Wansford. Area, 2,690 acres. Pop. 261.

WHITTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. Alnwick. Area, 17,484 ac. Pop. 1,905.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 6 m. N.N.E. Preston. Pop. 677.—III. a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5 m. E. Haddington. Area about 20,700 ac. Pop. 671, of whom 42 are in the vill.; near which are Whittingham castle & Whittingham house.

WHITTINGTON, p-v., Hot Springs co., Ark., 41 W. by S. Little Rock, 1,106 W. Situated on a branch of Saline r.

WHITTINGTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Chesterfield. Area, 2,640 ac. Pop. 874. It has a chalybeate spring which attracts a considerable number of visitors. The Chesterfield races are annually held on Whittington-moor.—II. co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Area, 1,422 ac. Pop. 233.—III. co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.S.W. Kirksby-Lonsdale. Area, 4,322 ac. Pop. 414.—IV. co. Salop, 3 m. E.N.E. Oswestry, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Chester r. r. Area, 8,296 ac. Pop. 1,927. The village has remains of a castle of the Peverells, & is said to be the birth-place of the celebrated Sir R. Whittington, three times lord mayor of London.—V. co. Stafford, 4 m. W.N.W. Tamworth. Area, 2,921 ac. Pop. 809.—VI. a chapelry, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Worcester, pa. St. Peter. Pop. 751.

WHITTLE, a hamlet of England, co. Derby. Pop. 2,691.

WHITTLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¾ m. S. Towcester. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 707.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leland. Pop. 2,310.

WHITTLESEY, p. o., Medina co., O.

WHITTLESEY, or WHITTLESEA, a market town of England, co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely, on the E. cos. r. r., 5 m. E.S.E. Peterboro'. Area of two pas., 25,131 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,687; do. of the t. 5,472. The church is a handsome structure, & here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, & Calvinists. — *Whittlesea Mere*, county Huntingdon, 4¾ m. S. Peterborough, is a lake 2½ miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth.

WHITTLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. and on N. and E. cos. railroad, 6¼ m. S. Cambridge. Area, 1,915 ac. Pop. 719.

WHITTLES MILLS, p-o., Mecklenburg co., Va., 99 S.W. Richmond, 215 W.

WHITTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 2,440 ac. Pop. 190.—II. co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Ipswich, & included in the bor. Area, 1,459 ac. Pop. 476.—III. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. N.W. Presteign. Area, 1,549 ac. Pop. 118.

WHITWELL, several pas. of England, co. Derby, 11 m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area, 4,880 ac. Pop. 1,355.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S.W. Reepham. Area, 1,511 ac. Pop. 477.—III. co. Rutland, 4¼ m. E. Oakham. Area, 602 ac. Pop. 129.—IV. Isle of Wight, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Newport. Area, 1,963 ac. Pop. 637.

WHITWICK, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 6,220 ac. Pop. 4,956; do. of the t. 2,836.

WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Area, 3,250 ac. Pop. 617.

WHIXHALL, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. Prees, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Wem. Pop. 978.

WHIXLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 1,011.

WHIXOE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Clare. Area, 600 ac. Pop. 168.

WHORLTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m. S.W. Stokesley. Area, 9,690 ac. Pop. 865.

WHORTON, p. o., Potter co., Pa.

WHYDAH, a country of Africa, forming a prov. of Dahomy, on the slave coast of Guinea, bordering the gulf of Guinea, in lat. 6° 30′ N., lon. 2° to 2° 30′ E. It is highly fertile, & the inhabitants manufacture and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory, & slaves, they exchange to American & Portuguese traders for European manufs. & other produce. Chief town Griwhee, about 8 m. inland. Many slaves are exported from this part of the coast.—II. a town on the shore. Lat. of flag-staff 6° 18′ 9″ N., lon. 2° 5′ E. It has Portuguese, French, & English quarters, and a superior market.—*Whydaw* is a large town on the route inland to Abomey, about 50 m. N.N.W. Whydah.

WHY NOT, p. o., Lauderdale co., Miss.

WIBORG, or WYBORG (Finn. *Wiipuri*), a seaport town of Finland, cap. læn, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 3,500. It consists of the town proper, & the St. Petersburg & Wiborg suburbs. The citadel is built on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1293. Wiborg has a college & a female school, and an active export trade. In its vicinity is the park Monrepos, a favorite holiday resort of the inhabitants.—II. (or *Viborg*), a t. of Denmark, cap. stift & amt., on the small lake of Wiborg, 36 m. N.W. Aarhuus. Pop. 5,500. It has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen fabrics, cards, leather, & tobacco, & a large fair in June.

WIBSEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. S.S.W. Bradford. Pop. chiefly employed in extensive iron works.

WICHELEN, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the r. r., between Ghent & Mechlin, 6 m. W.S.W. Deudermond. Pop. 3,965.

WICHENFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area, 2,699. Pop. 336.

WICHFORD (GREAT), England. [WISHFORD.]

WICK, p. o., Tyler co., Va.

WICK, p-v., Brock t., Ontario co., Can. W. It has a Free church, 2 stores, & 3 saw m.

WICK, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick, in a deep bay, 16 m. S.W. Duncansby-head. Area of pa., 75 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 1,185; do. of parl. bor., including Louisburgh and Pulteney Town, 6,722; do. of Wickburgh 1,514. Wick-proper, on the N. bank of the river, communicates N. with Louisburgh, & S. with Pulteney Town, a new & well-built suburb. Principal edifices, a Gothic parish church, town-hall, banking office, school-house, & several churches. Here are a subscription library, reading rooms, a chamber of commerce, branch and savings' banks, & two weekly newspapers. Two good harbors have been formed: Wick having been for upwards of half a century the head-quarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. Ship & boat-building is actively carried on in Wick, & many of its female inhabitants are occupied in spinning & in making nets; it has an export trade in corn, wool, cattle, and imports of coal, timber, & colonial produce. Steamers ply to Leith, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, & Lerwick. The bor. unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch, in sending 1 member to H. of C.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.E. Bridgend. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 404.—III. (*St. Lawrence*), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 300.

WICK & OBSOW, a pa. of England, co. Glos'ter. Area, 2,315 ac. Pop. 826.

WICKFORD, p-v., North Kingston t., Washington co., R. I., 22 S. Providence, 401 W. Sit. on a branch of Narragansett bay, on its W. side, which affords a good harbor. It contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Friends,—an academy, a town house, 2 banks, with an aggregate cap. of $225,000, 3 extensive cotton fac., employing 45 persons, 17 stores, a lamp-black fac., a jewellery fac., 3 sash fac., a saddlery, & 699 inhabitants. It has considerable navigation, employed in the coasting & West India trade.

WICKEN, three pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.W. Newmarket. Area, 3,812 ac. Pop. 1,054.—II. co. Northampton, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Stony-Stratford. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 487.—III. (*Bonant*), co. Essex, 4¼ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Area, 841 ac. Pop. 156.

WICKENBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln & Hull r. r., 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,997 ac. Pop. 289.

WICKERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Rotherham. Area, 1,230 ac. Pop. 709.

WICKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area, 1,758 ac. Pop. 490.

WICKHAM, pa., Queen's co., N. B. Drained by Washademook r., entering the St. John r. on its W. border. It had in 1851, 6 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a woollen fac., 3 churches, 9 schools. Pop. 1,351.

WICKHAM, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area, 2 433 ac. Pop. 1,049.—II. (*Bishops*), co. Essex, 2¼ m. S. Witham. Area, 1,534 ac. Pop. 577.—III. (*Breaux*), co. Kent, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area, 2,310 ac. Pop. 481.—IV. (*Brook*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Clare. Area, 4,348 ac. Pop. 1,597.—V. (*Childs*), co. Gloucester, 5 m. W. Chipping-Campden. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 469.—VI. (*East*), co. Kent, 2¼ m. S.E. Woolwich. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 555. The church is an ancient structure of stone & flint.—VII. (*Market*), co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,174 ac. Pop. 1,697.—VIII. (*St. Paul*), co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Castle-Hedingham. Area, 1,225 ac. Pop. 425.—IX. (*Skeyth*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Mendlesham. Area, 1,770 ac. Pop. 613.—X. (*West*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.N.E. Linton. Area, 2,937 ac. Pop. 570.—XI. (*West*), co. Kent, 3 m. S.S.W. Bromley. Area, 2,845. Pop. 732.

WICKHAMFORD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Area, 1,242 ac. Pop. 129.

WICK-HAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Acle. Area, 1,605 ac. Pop. 131.

WICKLEWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area, 1,564 acres. Pop. 894.

WICKLIFFE, p. o., Lake co., O.

WICKLIFFE, p. o., Crawford co., Ia.

WICKLIFFE, p. o., Jackson co., Iowa.

WICKLIFFE, p. o., Chambers co., Ala.

WICKLOW, pa., Carleton co., N. B. Drained by small streams entering the St. John's, which flows along its eastern border. It had in 1851, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 3 churches, 8 schools. Pop. 1,118.

WICKLOW, a maritime co., of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N.W. & S. the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, & Wexford. Area, 782 sq. m., or 500,178 ac., of which 280,393 are reported to be arable, 17,600 do. in plantation, & 200,745 do. uncultivated. Inhabited houses 21,182. Pop. 1851, 98,978. Coast mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, & presenting only the indifferent harbors of Wicklow and Arklow; the centre of the co. is a maize of mountains. Principal rivers, the Liffey and Slaney in the W. the Ovoca and Vartrey in the E., all of which rise in the co. Soil fertile in the low lands; the country is in many parts well wooded & extremely picturesque. Estates generally large. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore, & from 1,400 to 3,800 do. of lead annually are produced; and large quantities of sulphuret of

iron, & some gold, are met with. The manufacture of flannels, formerly important, has declined; its principal seat is Stratford on Slaney. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies & 59 parishes, chiefly in the dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow & Bray. The co. sends two members to H. of C. At Glandalagh, or Glandalough, formerly an episcopal see in this co., is one of the finest collection of ruins in the United Kingdom, termed the "seven churches."

WICKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., at the mouth of the Vartrey, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, and at the head of a small bay, 27 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 2,794. It is resorted to for seabathing, and has some import trade, & exports copper ore & corn. The harbor admits only vessels drawing 9 feet water at high tides. Races are held annually on the coast. It gives the titles of earl & viscount to the Howard family.—*Wicklow Head*, about 2½ m. E.S.E., is surmounted by two light-houses, respectively 540 & 250 feet in height, in lat. 52° 57′ 9″ N., lon. 6° W.

WICKLOW, a co. of W. Australia, surrounded by cos. Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, & Nelson. The William traverses its N. part; other rivers are the Arthur, Buchanan, & Beaufort; & it contains many salt lakes, & some fine grass lands. The Saddleback mountain, 2,500 feet in height, is near its N.W. extremity. Principal villages, Bannister & Williamsburg.

WICKMERE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. N.W. Aylsham. Area, 1,697 ac. Pop. 302.

WICKWAR, a market town, nominal bor., and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on Birmingham railroad, 13 miles N.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 2,307 ac. Pop. 966.

WICOMICO, riv., rises in Sussex co., Del., & flows S.W. into Chesapeake bay, S. of Nanticoke r.

WICOMICO CHURCH, p-o., Northumberland co., Va., 99 E.N.E. Richmond, 160 W.

WICONISCO, p-t., Dauphin co., Pa., 53 N. Harrisburg, 163 W. Wiconisco cr. enters the Susquehanna river on the W. boundary of this t., 20 m. above Harrisburg. Pop. 1840, 489; 1850, 1,316.

WIDAWKA, or WIDAWA, a town of Poland, prov. & 44 miles S.E. Kalisz, on the Widawka. Pop. 1,510. It has manufs. of linens & hosiery.

WIDCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area, 1,700 acres. Pop. 9,920.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Ashburton. Area, 10,614 ac. Pop. 974.

WIDDERN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 8 m. N.N.W. Oehringen.

WIDDIAL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N. E. Buntingford. Area, 1,140 ac. Pop. 243.

WIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Thaxted. Area, 2,028 ac. Pop. 447.

WIDDRINGTON, or WIDRINGTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, on the York & Berwick railroad, 7½ m. N.E. Morpeth. Area, 4,530 ac. Pop. 429.

WIDE-BAY, an inlet of E. Australia, lat. 26° S. It receives the Mary river, and has opposite to it Great Sandy Island.

WIDEMAN'S, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 87 W. Columbia, 548 W.

WIDFORD, three pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S. Chelmsford. Area, 692 ac. Pop. 184.—II. co. Oxford, 1½ m. E. Burford. Area, 564 ac. Pop. 43.—III. co. Hertford, 4 m. E.N.E. Ware. Area, 1,137 ac. Pop. 519.

WIDIN, or WIDDIN, a strongly-fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier, 46 m. S. Gladova. Pop. 25,000. It is the residence of a pasha & a Greek archbishop, has numerous mosques, & some trade in rock-salt, corn, & wine; but its only good building is the office of the Austrian steam navigation company.

WIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. E.N. E. Fareham. Area, 1,090 ac. Pop. 565.

WIDMERE-POOLE, a pa. of England, co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 147.

WIDNESS-WITH-APPLETON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot. Pop. 3,217.

WIDWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Honiton. Area, 1,437 ac. Pop. 192.

WIEDENBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 40 miles S.W. Minden, cap. circ., on the Ems. Pop. 2,710.

WIEGSTADTL, or WICHSTÄDEL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 12 miles S.S.W. Troppau. Pop. 3,195.—II. a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 36 miles E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 848.

WIEHE, or WECHE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 27 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., Eckartsberge. Pop. 1,850.

WIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. Alton. Area, 2,087 ac. Pop, 307.

WIELICHOWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 32 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,070.

WIELICZKA, a mining town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 18 m. W. Bochnia. Pop. 4,500. It is celebrated for its salt mine, probably the largest and most productive in the world, yielding annually upwards of 700,000 cwts. of rock-salt. Within this mine are a fresh-water lake, a rivulet, & a chapel hewn out of rock-salt.

WIELIZ, or WELIJ, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 74 miles E. Vitebsk, on the Düna. Pop. 6,800.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, prov. & 44 m. S.E. Kalice, cap. co. Pop. 3,000, many of whom are Jews. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

WIEN, the cap. city of Austria. [VIENNA.]

WIENER-NEUSTADT, a strongly-fortified town of Lower Austria, on the canal of Neustadt, 28 miles S. Vienna. Pop. (excluding garrison), 9,323. It has a college, a military school, a Cistercian abbey, with a library, picture galleries, & collections in natural history; and manufs. of silk ribbons, velvets, and refined sugar; and it is a principal entrepôt of the trade betw. Hungary & S. Europe.—The canal of Neustadt, 33 m. in length, joins the Danube at Vienna.

WIENERWALD (the "Vienna Forest"), a mountain range of S. Germany, a br. of the Noric Alps, extending from the Styrian frontier N.E. to the Danube near Vienna, & separating Lower Austria into the circs. above & below the Wienerwald.

WIEPRZ, a river of Poland, gov. Lublin, rises S. Zamosz, flows N. & W., & after a course of 150 miles, joins the Vistula, 5 m. N. Pobrowinki.

WIER, one of the Orkney Islands. Pop. 62.

WIERINGEN, an island of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. S.E. the Helder. Length 6 m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 1,500.

WIERUSKOW, or WIERUSZOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 31 m. S. Kalice, on the Prosna. Pop. 3,400.

WIERZBOLOW, or WYRBALLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, 8 m. W.S.W. Wilkowiszki. Pop. 2,060, 1-3d of whom are Jews.

WIESBADEN, a town & one of the principal watering-places of Germany, cap. duchy Nassau, on the Salzbach, an affl. of the Rhine, and at the S. foot of the Taunus mountains, 5 m. N.N.W. Mayence. Pop. 12,269, but from June to September often 25,000. Chief edifices, a cathedral, ducal residence, infantry & artillery barracks, mint, & theatre; the *Kursaal*, a large edifice, containing a vast saloon & many fine apartments. It has many good inns & lodging houses, an old & new castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, an hospital, orphan asylum, public library with 50,000 vols., museum of antiquities, and gallery of paintings. Its springs, the ancient *Aquæ-Mattiaci*, are saline, containing silica, iron, & free carbonic acid; and the hottest, the *Kochbrunn*, has a temperature of 150 Fahr. It is connected by railroad with Frankfurt and Biberich. Pop. of circle 1852, 29,996.

WIESE, or WIESA, a vill. of Saxony, 15 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz, with public baths, & 1,200 inhabs.

WIESELBURG (Hung. *Mosony*), a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., on an arm of the Danube, 21 miles S.S.E. Presburg. Pop. 2,950.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, at the confl. of the Great & Little Erlaf, 23 m. W.S.W. S. Pölten.

WIESEN, a river of S.W. Germany & Switzerland, after a S.W. course of 40 m., past Todtnau & Schonau, joins the Rhine, 2 m. N. Basle. It formerly gave name to a circle of the grand duchy of Baden.

WIESENSTEIG, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, on the Fils, 19 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,395.

WIESENTHAL, sev. towns of Germany.—I. (*Ober* and *Unter*), Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Bohemian frontier, 27 m. S. Chemnitz. United pop. 3,640, chiefly engaged in mining.—II. Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. N.E.

Elbogen, in the Erzgeberge. Pop. 1,670, employed in silver, copper, & tin mines.—III. a grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. E.S.E. Philippsburg. Pop. 1,450.

WIESLOCH, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, & on the Baden railroad, 8 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,721.

WIFLISBURG, a town, Switzerland. [AVENCHES.]

WIGAN, a parl. & munic. bor., town, pa., & tnship. of England, county Lancaster, on the Douglas, near its head, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, & the N.W. railroad, at the intersection of the Lancashire & Yorkshire line, 15¼ m. S. Preston. Area of pa. 28,433 ac. Pop. 1851, 63,287. Area of bor. & township, 2,170 ac. Pop. 31,941. The town, the centre of a productive coal field, is pretty well built and improving, but it has a blackened appearance from numerous furnaces. The church is a stately old edifice, containing several fine monuments; a large town-hall, sessions-hall, commercial-hall for the sale of manufs., a borough jail, subscription library, mechanics' institute, dispensary, barracks, grammar school, blue coat school, & a school of industry for education of domestic servants, 15 churches,—2 Baptists, 3 Episcopal, 3 independent, 3 Methodist, 3 Roman Catholic, & 1 Isolated Congregation. The pop. are extensively engaged in manufs. of woollen & cotton goods and in iron works, & factories for edge tools, nails, brass wares, machinery, & agricultural implements. Wigan returns 2 mems. to H. of C. This town zealously supported the royalists in the civil war; and at its N. end is a pillar, commemorating the death of Sir T. Tildesley, killed in an action here, 25th August 1650.

WIGBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 6¼ m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area, 2,585 ac. Pop. 471.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area, 1,168 ac. Pop. 89.

WIGGENHALL, several contiguous pas. of Engl. co. Norfolk.—I. (*St. German*), 4 m. S.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area, 1,219 ac. Pop. 750.—II. (*St. Mary*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn. Area, 2,807 ac. Pop. 325.—III. (*St. Mary-Magdalene*), 5¼ miles S.S.W. Lynn. Area, 4,248 ac. Pop. 845. It has an ancient church.—IV. (*St. Peter*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area, 944 ac. Pop. 162.

WIGGENHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area, 841 ac. Pop. 39.

WIGGER, a river of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, flows N., & joins the Aar on right at Aarburg. Length 21 miles.

WIGGINGTON, three pas. of England.—I. county Herts, 1¼ m. S.E. Tring. Area, 1,662 ac. Pop. 643.—II. co. Oxford, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area, 1,780 ac. Pop. 314.—III. co. & 5 m. N. York, N. Riding. Area, 1,465 ac. Pop. 374.—IV. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Tamworth. Pop. 244.

WIGGINS FERRY, p-o., St. Clair co., Ill., 95 S. by W. Springfield, 806 W. Situated on the Mississippi, opposite to St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 steam ferry-boats crossing to St. Louis, a store, & several dwellings.

WIGHILL, a pa. of England, co. & ainsty York, 3 m. N.N.W. Tadcaster. Area, 2,588 ac. Pop. 296.

WIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.N.E. Little Walsingham. Area, 2,932 ac. Pop. 582.

WIGHT (ISLE OF), *Vectis*, an island in the English channel, off the S. coast of England, separated by the Solent & Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which co. it is included. Length, E. to W., 22¼ m., greatest breath at its entrance, 13¼ m. Area, 136 sq. m., or 86,810 ac. Pop. 1851, 50,324. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. Surface on the N. coast undulating, and in many parts well wooded; it rises in elevation towards the centre, where a range of chalk hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point, St. Catherine's hill, is 830 feet above the sea, and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterized by precipitous cliffs, ravines or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver cliff, Dunnose point, Shanklin, Luccombe, & Blackgang chines, &c. Off its W. extremity are the Needle rocks. The Medina river partly separates it into two nearly equal portions, the E. of which is the more fertile. Soil generally good; a surplus of agricultural produce over home consumption is raised; this, & malt, wool, salt, & fine sand for the manuf. of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and about 40,000 fine fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. A small manuf. of lace is carried on by the rural pop. Principal towns, Newport, the cap., Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, & Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing-places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favorite residence of the present sovereign. The island has continual communication by steam-boats with Portsmouth & Southampton. Since the Reform Act, it has, exclusive of the bor. Newport, sent 1 mem. to H. of C.

WIGMORE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8¼ m. N.W. Leominster. Area, 3,441 ac. Pop. 494.

WIGSTON (MAGNA), a pa. of England, on railroad, co. and 3¼ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area, 2,759 ac. Pop. 2,441, chiefly employed in stocking manufs.—*Wigston Parva* is a chapelry in pa. Claybrooke, 6 miles N.W. Lutterworth.

WIGTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.W. Boston. Area, 3,590 ac. Pop. 741.

WIGTON, a market town, pa., and township of England, co. Cumberland on the Carlisle and Whitehaven railroad, 11¼m. S.W. Carlisle. Area of pa., 11,-800 ac. Pop. 6,229; do. of the t. 4,244. The town, pleasantly situated, has an endowed grammar school, a Friends' school for 60 boys, an hospital for widows of the clergy, several branch banks, manufs. of ginghams, muslins, fustians, & checks. Markets, Tuesday & Friday; the former large for corn; large horse fair, Feb. 26th; and 5 other annual fairs. Birth-place of Sir R. Smirke, and of the Cumberland poet Ewan Clarke. About 1 mile S. the town is Old Carlisle, anciently a Roman station.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Harewood, 5 m. N.N.E. Leeds.

WIGTON, or WIGTOWN, a royal, parl., & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., near the mouth of the Bladenoch in Wigton bay, 9 m. N. Whithorn. Area of pa. 5,500 ac. Pop. 2,824; do. of parl. bor., including the vill. Bladenoch, 1 m. S.ward, 1,869; do. of burgh, 2,232. It is well-built & clean, & has a town-house, with a court & assembly rooms, a subscription library, & prison; custom-house, stamp office, & an elegant market cross. The harbor, about ¼ m. distant, belongs to the port of Dumfries. Steamers ply about fortnightly to Liverpool. Market, Saturday. The bor. unites with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Wigton bay*, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtonshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is 15 m. in length, breadth at entrance, 12 m. At its head it receives the Cree.

WIGTON, or WIGTOWNSHIRE (or WEST GALLOWAY), the most S.W. co. of Scotland, having E. the stewartry Kirkcudbright, N. Ayrshire, W. the North Channel, & S. the Irish Sea. Area, 511 sq. m., or 326,736 ac., of which about 100,000 ac. are estimated to be arable. Inhabited houses, 6,902. Pop. 1851, 43,389. On the S. it is indented by Wigton and Luce bays, & the latter, with Loch Ryan on the N.W., nearly shut off from the rest of the area, form the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Surface undulating, rising toward the N. to 1,500 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Cree, which forms the E. boundary, Bladenoch, Tarf, and Luce, all flowing S. About 1-3d of the co. consists of moorlands, interspersed with small lakes, the principal of which are Dowalton and Castle Kennedy lochs; the rest of the surface is pretty well tilled, or in excellent pastures, especially in the machers, or "low country," between Wigton & Luce bays, & in the Rhins, where the land is highly fertile. Climate moist and mild. Principal crops, oats and barley, but considerable quantities of wheat, potatoes, & turnips, are raised. Breeds of cattle very superior. Estates mostly large; farms of medium size; and farm-houses & roads are mostly in excellent order. The co. is divided into 17 pas. Principal towns, Wigton, Stranraer, & Whithorn. The co. sends. bors. included, 2 members to H. of C. It abounds with antiquities, chiefly those antecedent to the Roman dominion.

WIKE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Bradford. Pop. 2,916.

WILBARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5¼ miles E. Market-Harborough. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 754.

WILBERFORCE, a town or vill. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, co. Cook, on Hawkesbury river, 30 m. N W. Sydney.

WILBERFORCE, t., Renfrew co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 688.

WILBERFOSS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Polkington. Area, 2,870 ac. Pop. 602.

WILBRAHAM, p-t., Hampden co., Mass., 83 Boston, 368 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil fertile. Chickapee r., runs on its N. boundary. The Western railroad passes through its N. part. It contains the Wesleyan Academy, under the direction of the Methodists, incorporated in 1824. It has a large number of students, & is flourishing. The t. has 2 villages, in each of which is a Congregational & a Methodist church. There are in the t. 2 woollen fac., employing 40 persons, making annually 100,000 yards of cassimeres & satinets; 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 8 saw mills, a plough factory, an academy, 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,884; 1850, 2,127.

WILBRAHAM, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. co. & 6 m. E. Cambridge. Area, 2,800 ac. Pop. 644.—II. (*Little*), same co., 7 m. E. Cambridge. Area, 1,300 ac. Pop. 397.

WILBURN, t., Madison county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 551.

WILBURTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5¼ m. S.W. Ely. Area, 2,233 ac. Pop. 562.

WILBY, three pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk. Area, 1,400 ac. Pop. 106.—II. co. Northampton, 2¼ m. S.W. Wellingborough. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 468.—III. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Eye. Area 1,844 ac. Pop. 620.

WILCOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Pewsey. Area, 2,668 ac. Pop. 702.

WILCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N. E. Witney. Area, 270 ac. Pop. 10.

WILCOX, county, Ala. Situated S.W. of the centre of the state, & contains 1,200 square m. Drained by Alabama river & its branches. Capital, Barboursville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $556,740; Indian corn, 673,446 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 131,975; rice, 87,645 pounds; cotton, 18,709 bales;—a grist m., a saw m. Cap. employed in manuf. $8,050; value of manuf. articles, $11,150;—9 churches; 4 academies, 299 pupils; 6 schools, 153 scholars. Pop. 1840, 15,278; 1850, 17,352.

WILCOX, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

WILCOX, C. H., p-v., capital of Wilcox co., Ala., 97 S. Tuscaloosa, 889 W. Situated in Barboursville v., a few m. S. of Alabama r., & contains a court house, jail, & about 275 inhabitants.

WILCOX STORE, p-o., Casey co., Ky.

WILDBAD, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Enz, in a deep valley, 28 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,735. It has warm baths, temp. from 94° to 100° Fahr., & is much frequented by visitors in summer.

WILDBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 23 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,787.—II. a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, near Kirchschlag, with a mountain fortress in which king Wenceslaus (Wenzel), of Bohemia was kept prisoner.

WILD CAT, p-o., Carroll co., Ia.

WILD CAT, p-o., Whitley co., Ky.

WILDEMANN, a mining town of Germany, Hanover, dist. Clausthal, in the Harz, 3 m. N.W. Clausthal. Pop. 1,000.—*Wildenfels* is a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. lordship, 18 m. S.W. Chemnitz, with a noble residence. Pop. 2,374.

WILDEN, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. N.E. Bedford. Area, 2,180 ac. Pop. 483.

WILDENSCHWERT, or WILDENSCHWERD, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. E. Chrudim, on the Adler, & on railroad from Brünn to Prague. Pop. 2,883.

WILDERNESS, p-o., Spottsylvania co., Va., 77 N.N. W. Richmond, 71 W.

WILDERNESS, p-o., Clark co., Ala.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town of Oldenburg, circ. Delmenhorst, on the Hunte, 20 m. S.W. Bremen. Pop. 2,008.

WILD HAWS, p-o., Izard co., Ark.

WILDHAUS, a mountain vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. S. St. Gall, with the house in which the reformer Zwingli was born 1st Jan. 1484.

WILDON, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. Grätz, on railroad from Gratz to Marburg. Pop. 2,500.

WILDUNGEN (ALT), a town of Germany, principality & 7 m. S.S.E. Waldeck, on the Wilde. Pop. 450.—*Neider Wildungen*, same principality, S. of the former, has a lyceum, and mineral springs. Pop. 1,780.

WILEG COVE, p-t., Searcy co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 568.

WILEGVILLE, p-o., Desha co., Ark.

WILES (CAPE), S. Australia, co. Flinders, bounds Sleaford Bay on the W. Lat. 34° 57′ S., lon. 135° 38′ E.

WILFONG'S MILLS, v., Lincoln co., N.C., 173 W. by S. Raleigh, 416 W. It contains a store & a few dwellings. In the vicinity much gold is found, & the mines are wrought to advantage.

WILFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area, 1,450 ac. Pop. 570.

WILHAMSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area, 3,027 ac. Pop. 923.

WILHELMSBURG, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 6 m. S. St. Polten.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 17 m. N.W. Nurnberg.—III. a pa. of Hanover, landr. Luneburg, N.E. Harburg.—*Wilhelmsdorf* is the name of vills. Bavaria & Prussian Silesia.

WILHELMSTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, near the Austrian frontier, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz. Pop. 560.

WILKES, county, N. C. Situated in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 864 square m. Drained by Yadkin river & its numerous branches. It is surrounded by mountains, having the Blue ridge on its N.W. border, & near its S.W. boundary, in Yancey co., Black Mountain more elevated than any other peak in the United States, E. of the Rocky Mountains. Its surface is an elevated mountain valley. Capital, Wilkesborough. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $244,289; wheat 14,440 bushels produced; Indian corn, 408,150; cotton, 1 bale; tobacco, 5,210 pounds;—96 flouring & grist m., 30 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 4 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufac., $3,150; value of manuf. articles, $8,515;—48 churches; 69 schs., 2,419 scholars. Pop. 1840, 12,577; 1850, 12,099.

WILKES, county, Ga. Situated in the E. toward the N. part of the state. Area, 550 square m. Broad river bounds it on the N. and Little river on the S. Drained by Fishing creek and its branches, which flow into the Savannah riv. Capital, Washington. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $349,679; Ind. corn, 418,176 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 59,525; cotton, 12,024 bales;—2 grist m., a saw m.; 4 tanneries, 26 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $28,025; value of manuf. articles, $39,800;—17 churches; 3 academies, 125 pupils; 14 schools, 326 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,148; 1850, 12,107.

WILKESBARRE, p-t., capital of Luzerne co., Pa., 127 N.E. Harrisburg, 231 W. Wyoming Mountain crosses it in the centre. Bounded N.W. by Susquehanna river, between which & the mountain the surface is level, & the soil a fertile alluvion: S.E. of the mountain the country is hilly, and mostly sterile. It is in the midst of the anthracite coal region. Drained by Mill & Solomon's creeks, & Laurel run, which flow into the Susquehanna, & Bear creek & its tributaries, which flow into the Lehigh. *Wilkesbarre b.* lies on the E. side of Susquehanna r. It contains a court house, jail, & county offices, situated on a square intersected by the 4 principal streets, which enter the sq. at its corners, but in other respects regularly laid out, —an academy, a seminary for young ladies, 4 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—2 academies, a bank, 22 stores, a lumber yard, 2 furnaces, 2 tanneries, a brewery, a pottery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; a flouring m., and 2,723 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1773, under the Susquehanna Land Company of Connecticut, & named in honor of Wilkes & Barre, two distinguished friends of the American cause in the British Parliament. It is in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, on a plain elevated 18 or 20 feet above the ordinary level of the Susquehanna r. It was burned by the British & Indians during the revolutionary war. There are in the t., exclusive of the borough, a tannery, 3 flouring m., 2 saw m., an academy, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,513; 1850, 2,928.

WILKESBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Wilkes co., N. C., 172 W.N.W. Raleigh, 379 W. Situated on the S. side of Yadkin r., & contains a court house, an Episcopal church, & 150 inhabitants.

WILKESBOROUGH, p-v., McLean co., Ill., 74 N.E. Springfield, 754 W.

WILKESVILLE, p-t., Vinton co., O., 84 S.S.E. Columbus, 359 W. Organized in 1810. Drained by Raccoon creek, which affords water power. Pop. 1840, 738; 1850, 1,037.

WILKINS, p-t., Alleghany co., Pa., 10 E. Pittsburg, 195 W. by N. Harrisburg, 221 W. Surface hilly and undulating; soil loam & alluvion. Plum creek runs on its N.E. & Thompson's run on its S.E. boundary. Pop. 1840, 2,163; 1850, 3,019.

WILKINS, p-o., Union co., O.

WILKINSBURG, p-v., Wilkins t., Alleghany co., Pa., 192 W. by N. Harrisburg, 218 W. Situated in the forks of Nine Mile run, & on the Pennsylvania r. r., 346 m. from Philadelphia, & contains 3 stores & 550 inhabitants.

WILKINSON, county, Ga. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state. Area, 430 sq. miles. Drained by Commissioner's & Big Sandy creeks, branches of Oconee r. Capital, Irwinton. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $328,318; Indian corn, 323,976 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 99,490; rice, 16,614 pounds; cotton, 4,920 bales;—a grist m., 5 saw mills. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $12,500; value of manuf. articles, $11,000;—25 churches; 25 schools, 460 scholars. Pop. 1840, 6,842; 1850, 8,296.

WILKINSON, county, Miss. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state. Area, 580 sq. m. Mississippi riv. bounds it on the W., Homochitto r. bounds it on the N. & N.W. Drained by Buffalo cr. The surface is hilly & broken; soil very fertile, producing cotton. Cap., Woodville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $443,601; Ind. corn, 504,795 bushels produced; sweet potatoes, 33,720; rice, 17,690 pounds; cotton, 26,381 bales;—6 flouring & grist mills, 2 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 11 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $12,300; value of manuf. articles, $33,600;—13 churches; 11 academies, 169 pupils; 25 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1840, 14,193; 1850, 16,914.

WILKINSON, t., Desha county, Ark. Pop. 1850, 265.

WILKINSON, v., Windham co., Ct. Contains 2 churches,—1 Baptist & 1 Universalist,—several stores, & 450 inhabitants.

WILKINSONVILLE, p-v., Worcester co., Mass., 39 W. Boston, 404 W.

WILKINSONVILLE, p-v., Chesterfield co., Va., 32 S.S.W. Richmond, 149 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 100 inhabitants.

WILKINSVILLE, p-v., Union dist., S. C., 98 N.W. Columbia, 447 W.

WILKINSVILLE, v., Clarke co., Ga. It contains an academy, 4 stores, & 25 dwellings.

WILKOWISZKI, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, 37 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 3,511, of whom 2-3ds are Jews.

WILKSBURGH, p-o., Covington co., Miss.

WILKSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 66.

WILL, county, Ill. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,236 square m. Drained by Kankakee river & its branches. Desplains river bounds it on the N.W. Capital, Joliet. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $404,806; wheat, 230,885 bushels produced; Indian corn 527,903; oats, 334,360; wool, 50,237 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 8 saw m.; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers published;—14 churches; 5 academies, 200 pupils; 87 schools, 3,742 scholars; 9 libraries, 2,200 vols. Pop. 1840, 10,167; 1850, 16,703.

WILLAMETTE, riv., Oregon, rises in the Cascade Mountains, in lat. 44° N., pursues first a W. & then a N. & N.E. course, enters the Columbia river a few m. below Fort Vancouver. It is navigable to the falls, 15 m. above its mouth. It has the most fertile lands bordering it in Oregon.

WILLAMETTE, p-o., Yam Hill co., Oreg. Pop. 290.

WILLAMETTE FORKS, p-o., Linn co., Oregon.

WILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Collumpton. Area, 989 ac. Pop. 398.

WILLARDS, p-o., Wood co., Va.

WILLBAR, p-o., Wilkes co., N. C.

WILL CREEK, t., Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 542.

WILLEBROEK, a market town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S. Boom. Pop. 3,000.

WILLEMSTADT, a fortified t. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on Hollands-diep, 17 m. N.W. Breda. Pop. 1,890.—II. the cap. town of the island Curaçoa, West Indies, on its S. coast. Lat. of Fort-Amsterdam 12° 6′ 3″ N., lon. 68° 54′ W. Pop. 7,000. It has a gov. house, & is the centre of the commerce of the Dutch West Indies.

WILLEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¼ m. S. Newport-Pagnell. Area, 450 ac. Pop. 98.

WILLENBERG, or WIELBARK, a town of E. Prussia, 91 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,820.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. & 3 m. E. Wolverhampton, on the North Western r. r. Pop. 8,695.

WILLER, t., Richland co., O. Drained by Black fork of Mohicean creek. Pop. 1850, 1,290.

WILLERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Area, 4,180 ac. Pop. 422.

WILLERICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area, 406 ac. Pop. 28.

WILLERSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W. Chipping-Campden. Area, 1,344 ac. Pop. 372.

WILLERSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7 m. N.W. Hay. Area, 230 ac. Pop. 5.

WILLESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1¼ m. S.E. Ashford. Area, 1,457 ac. Pop. 1,022.

WILLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, with a station on the London & N. Western railroad, 4 m. N. W. Paddington. Area, 4,190 ac. Pop. 2,939.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2¼ m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area, 910 ac. Pop. 48.

WILLET, p-t., Cortland co., N.Y., 18 S.E. Cortland, 134 W. Albany, 321 W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. Drained by Ostelic r. It has a grist m., 6 saw mills, 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 872; 1850, 923.

WILLET, p-o., Greene co., Wis.

WILLETVILLE, p-o., Highland co., O.

WILLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 5 m. N.N.W. Bridgenorth. Area, 1,390 ac. Pop. 144.—II. co. Warwick, 6½ m. N. Rugby. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 127.

WILLIAM HENRY, t., Richelieu co., Can E. Pop. 1852, 3,424. [SOREL.]

WILLIAM (ISLAND), in the Pacific Ocean, is between New Ireland & New Britain.—(*Mount*), the loftiest peak of Graham's Land, Antarctic Ocean.—II. the loftiest & most E. of the Australian Grampian mountains, Victoria. Height 4,500 feet.—III. (*River*), co. Wicklow, E. Australia, flows W. & joins Murray river, 15 m. N.W. Williamsburg.—II. New S. Wales, after a S. course of 70 m., between cos. Durham and Gloucester, joins the Hunter near Raymond terrace. [FORT-WILLIAM.]

WILLIAMS, r., Vt., is formed by the union of 3 branches in Chester, and flows into Connecticut r., in Rockingham, 3 miles above Bellows Falls.

WILLIAMS, county, O. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state. Area, 600 square m. The soil is very fertile. Drained by Maumee, Tiffin, Auglaize, & Little St. Joseph rivers, some of which afford water power. It has a mineral spring, half a m. E. of Defiance, the odor of which can be perceived at the distance of a quarter of a mile, possesses valuable properties, and is much frequented. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through its S.E. corner. Capital, Defiance. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $130,906; wheat, 84,322 bush. prod.; Ind. corn, 105,922; oats, 37,440; wool, 12,154 pounds;—3 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m.; 2 woollen fac.; 2 tanneries, 5 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published. Cap. employed in manuf., $46,635; value of manuf. articles, $78,708;—2 churches; 102 schools, 2,040 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,465; 1850, 8,018.

WILLIAMS, t., Northampton co., Pa. It has 8 fulling m., a woollen fac., a grist m., 3 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,937; 1850, 2,634.

WILLIAMS, p-o., Christian co., Ky., 215 W.S.W. Frankfort, 749 W.

WILLIAMS, t., Elgin co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,900.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 48 N. Raleigh, 241 W. It contains 100 inhabs.

WILLIAMS BRIDGE, p. o., Westchester co., N. Y.

WILLIAMSBURG, dist., S. C. Situated toward the E. part of the state, & contains 1,200 sq. m. Lynches cr. runs on its N.E. border, & Santee r. on the S.E. Drained by Black r. & Cedar creek, & their branches.

Capital. Kingstree. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $271,932; Ind. corn, 239,713 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 143,052; rice, 354,543 pounds; cotton, 4,298 bales;—17 churches; 12 schools, 378 scholars. Pop. 1840, 10,327; 1850, 12,447.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me., 40 N. Bangor, 102 N.N.E. Augusta, 699 W. Drained by Pleasant r. & its branches, which flow into Penobscot r. Surface undulating; soil fertile. It contains on its W. border an inexhaustible quarry of slate for roofing. Pop. 1840, 131; 1850, 124.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 8 N. W. Northampton, 100 W. Boston, 388 W. Surface uneven & elevated; soil fertile. Drained by Mill r. The v. is situated on both sides of Mill river, & contains 3 churches,—2 Congregational & 1 Methodist,—several manufacturing establishments, and 350 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m.; 2 woollen fac., employing 24 persons, & make annually 100,000 yards of cassimeres & satinets; a grist m., 7 saw m., 2 edge tool fac., a gold pen fac., an iron foundry, a trunk nail fac., 3 button mould fac., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,309; 1850, 1,537.

WILLIAMSBURG, city, Kings co., N. Y., 147 S. Albany, 227 W. Situated N.E. of Brooklyn; bounded by East r. on the W. The surface is level; soil moderately fertile. Pop. 1835, 3,328; 1840, 5,095; 1845, 11,328; 1850, 30,856; & in 1854, 50,000. The city is opposite the N.E. part of the city of New York, with which it is connected by 5 steam ferries. Incorporated in 1827, & contains a city hall, including a jail, 27 churches,—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, 5 Episcopal, 1 Jews' Synagogue, 10 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, & 1 Universalist,—3 banks, a savings' bank, 2 insurance offices, an odeon (a hall for public lectures), 2 print. offices, each issuing a daily newspaper, a variety of manufacturing establishments, employing (1850) a capital of $1,379,200, & manufacturing articles valued at $5,859,970. It is well lighted with gas. This thriving city was an inconsiderable village of a few houses, until within the last thirty years. The germ was planted in 1817, when a ferry between that point & Grand street, New York, was established; & from that time its growth was gradual until within eight or ten years, during which its increase in population & business has been truly wonderful. It was incorporated a village in 1827; and in 1851 it received a city charter, to take effect January 1, 1852; & by an act of the legislature consolidated with Brooklyn on the first of Jan., 1855. The location of Williamsburg, upon a gentle slope from the East river, is very pleasant; & its contiguity to New York is favorable to its rapid growth; for thousands of the business men of that city reside in Williamsburg. The ancient village of Bushwick has been almost absorbed by Williamsburg. In benevolent institutions, public schools, &c., Williamsburg is well supplied.

WILLIAMSBURG, v., Columbia co., Pa.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-b., Blair co., Pa., 110 W. Harrisburg, 158 W. Situated on the S. side of Juniata r., & on the Pennsylvania canal. It contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—8 stores, a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, a pottery, a flouring m., a saw m., & 747 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-v., capital of James City co., Va., 58 E.S.E. Richmond, 175 W. Situated on elevated ground between James & York rivers. First settled in 1632, & was formerly the seat of the colonial government. It is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, & contains a court house, jail, & county offices on a public square; 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a lunatic asylum, & 877 inhabitants. It bears some marks of decay. It is the seat of William & Mary college, founded in 1692, & contains a president & 7 professors or other instructors, 55 students, & 5,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the 4th of July.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-v., Iredell co., N. C., 157 W. Raleigh, 368 W. It contains 40 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-t., Clermont co., O., 28 E. Cincinnati, 105 S.W. Columbus, 472 W. It contains Williamsburg v., formerly the capital of the co., situated on the E. branch of Little Miami r., 14 m. from Ohio r., & has several stores & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,450; 1850, 1,884.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-v., Wayne co., Ia., 73 E. Indianapolis, 512 W. Situated on a branch of Whitewater r., & contains 219 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-v., Callaway co., Mo., 37 N.N. E. Jefferson City, 902 W. It contains about 75 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-v., Mason co., Ky., 89 E.N.E. Frankfort, 468 W. Situated a little S. of the Ohio r., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, p-v., capital of Covington co., Miss., 82 S.E. Jackson, 1,032 W. Situated between head branches of Leaf river, and contains 175 inhabs.

WILLIAMSBURG, v., Equessing t., Halton county, Can. W., on lt. b. of Credit r., 35 W. Toronto. It has a woollen fac., a saw m., & 75 inhabs.

WILLIAMSBURG, t., Dundas co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 4,284.

WILLIAMSBURGH, p. o., De Kalb co., Ill.

WILLIAMSBURGH, p. o., Henderson co., Tenn.

WILLIAMSBURG NORTH, p. v., Dundas co., Can W., 115 W. Montreal. It has a Presbyterian church, 6 stores, 7 tanneries, & 150 inhabs.

WILLIAMS CENTRE, p-v., Williams co., O.; 171 N.W. Columbus, 523 W.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE GRANT, t., Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 85.

WILLIAMS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Choctaw co., Ala., 100 W. Montgomery, 917 W.

WILLIAMSFIELD, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 20 S.E. Jefferson, 200 N.E. Columbus, 316 W. Organized in 1826 from Wayne t. Drained by Shenango riv. Pop. 1840, 892; 1850, 982.

WILLIAMSON, co., Ill. Situated in the S. part of the state. Area, 432 sq. m. Drained by Muddy creek, which flows into Mississippi r., & by Saline cr., flowing into Ohio r. Cap., Bainbridge. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $143,586; wheat, 6,376 bushels produced; Indian corn, 235,729; oats, 33,164; wool, 14,030 pounds;—4 flouring & grist mills, a saw m.; 2 tanneries, 2 persons emp'd;—21 churches, 18 schools; 360 scholars; 4 libraries, 1,000 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,457; 1856, 7,216.

WILLIAMSON, co., Tenn. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state. Area, 476 sq. m. Drained by Harpeth r. & its branches, a tributary of Tennessee r. Cap., Franklin. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $995,917; Indian corn, 1,697,570 bushels produced; oats, 223,193; sweet potatoes, 75,793; tobacco, 1,302,209 pounds;—20 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m.; 12 tanneries, 28 persons emp'd; 1 print. office, 1 weekly newspaper published;—49 churches; 9 academies, 475 pupils; 9 schools, 309 scholars. Pop. 1840, 27,006; 1850, 27,201.

WILLIAMSON, county, Tex. Centrally situated towards the E. portion of the state. Area, 1,007 sq. m. Drained by San Gabriel riv. & Brushy creek & tributaries. Surface varies, some parts hilly, others level; soil fertile. Capital, Georgetown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $283,065; Ind. corn, 57,015 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 2,458; peas & beans, 80. Cap. emp'd in manuf., $500; value of manuf. articles, $1,500. Pop. 1850, 1,568.

WILLIAMSON, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 200 W. by N. Albany, 364 W. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Drained by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. The vill. is situated on the Ridge road, & contains a church, 2 stores, and 150 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,147; 1850, 2,380.

WILLIAMSON, p-o., Owen co., Ia.

WILLIAMSON, p-o., Jefferson co., Ky.

WILLIAMSONS MILLS, p-o., Lexington district, S. C.

WILLIAMSONVILLE, p-v., Macon co., Mo.

WILLIAMS PLACE, p-o., Livingston county, New York.

WILLIAMSPORT, p-b., capital of Lycoming co., Pa., 160 N.W. Philadelpia, 93 N. Harrisburg, 203 W. Situated on the left bank of west branch of Susquehanna riv., & contains a court house, & county offices of brick, a jail, 5 churches,—1 German Lutheran, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian,—an academy, a foundry, 2 tanneries, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,615 inhabs. The Pennsylvania canal passes through the place. The Williamsport and Elmira railroad connects the two places.

WILLIAMSPORT, v., Washington co., Pa. (*See Monongahela city.*)

WILLIAMSPORT, p-v., Washington co., Md., 107 N.W. Annapolis, 80 W. Situated on the left bank of the Potomac r., at the mouth of Conococheague creek. The Chesapeake & Ohio canal passes through it. It contains 4 churches, —1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—10 stores, a bank, and 1,091 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSPORT, p-v., Hardy co., Va., 180 N.W. Richmond, 142 W.

WILLIAMSPORT, v., Madison t., Columbiana co., O. Pop. 84.

WILLIAMSPORT, p-v., Duck Creek t., Pickaway co., O., 35 S. Columbus, 405 W.

WILLIAMSPORT, p-v., capital of Warren co., Ia., 78 W.N.W. Indianapolis, 645 W. Situated on the right bank of Wabash r. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a seminary, 3 stores, & about 400 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSPORT, p-v., Maury co., Tenn., 45 S.S. W. Nashville, 722 W. Situated on the S. side of Duck river, & contains 222 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSPORT, p-o., Point Coupee pa., La.

WILLIAMSTON, p-v., capital of Martin co., N. C., 140 E. Raleigh, 264 W. Situated on the right bank of Roanoke r., & contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—2 academies, 8 stores, a steam saw m., & 600 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSTON, p-v., Barbour county, Ala., 186 S. E. Tuscaloosa, 834 W. Situated 12 m. W. of the Chattahoochee r., & contains 75 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSTON, a chapelry of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.W. Tenby. Pop. 551.

WILLIAMS STORE, p-o., Berks co., Pa.

WILLIAMS STORE, p-o., Hardeman co., Tenn., 177 W.S.W. Nashville, 862 W.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-t., Orange co., Vt., 11 S.E. Montpelier, 510 W. It occupies the height of land between Winooski, or Onion and White rivers, a brook here dividing, & a part of its waters flowing to each. Surface uneven; soil well adapted to grazing. The Gulf road is a deep ravine, through which the turnpike from Royalton to Montpelier passes, has lofty hills which rise on each side of the road, and constitutes a remarkable passage through this mountainous region. Chartered in 1781, first settled in 1784. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 17 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,620; 1850, 1,452.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 20 N. Pittsfield, 131 W. by N. Boston, 393 W. Surface uneven; soil clay, loam, & gravel. Drained by Hoosic & Green rivers, which afford water power. The v. is situated on uneven ground, the main street passing over several ridges. It contains a Congregational church, several stores, an academy, & about 50 dwellings, some of them neat & handsome. It is the seat of William's college, founded in 1793, which has a president and 9 professors or other instructors, 1,317 alumni, of whom 420 have been ministers of the gospel, 177 students, & 12,412 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the 3d Wednesday in August. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 cotton fac., making annually 96,000 yards of print cloths, & 52,000 lbs. of warps, together employing 72 persons; 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 5 saw m., an edge tool fac., 19 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,153; 1850, 2,626.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-t., Oswego co., N. Y., 28 E. Oswego, 139 W.N.W. Albany, 388 W. Surface level; soil moist sandy loam, well adapted to grass. Drained by a branch of Fish cr. & by Salmon cr. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, and in the vicinity, a flouring m. & a saw m., on Fish cr. There are in the t., a fulling m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 842; 1850, 1,121.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-v., Camden co., N. J. It has 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—3 stores, a glass fac., & about 300 inhabs.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-o., Anderson co., S. C.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-o., Ingham co., Mich.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-v., Decatur co., Ia., 55 S.E. Indianapolis, 558 W.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-v., capital of Grant co., Ky., 49 N.N.E. Frankfort, 529 W. Situated on the E. side of Eagle cr., a branch of Kentucky r., and contains a court house, jail, & 317 inhabs.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-o., Madison co., Miss.

WILLIAMSTOWN, p-v., Charlottenburg t., Glengarry co., Can. W., 70 W. Montreal. It contains a Presbyterian church, 5 stores, 3 grist m., 3 saw m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, & 400 inhabs.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a seaport town or vill. of Victoria, Australia, on a headland in Port-Philip, 5 m. S. W. Melbourne, & opposite which vessels of large burden can anchor. Pop. 822.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-v., Windham co., Vt., 119 S. Montpelier, 438 W.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-v., Amherst t., Erie co., N. Y., 278 W. Albany, 391 W. Situated on Ellicott's cr., & contains 2 churches, 8 stores, 5 flouring m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a clothiers' works, a furnace, a water-lime m.; 40 or 50,000 bushels of water-lime are produced in the vicinity.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-o., Elk co., Pa., 181 N.W. Harrisburg, 273 W.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-v., Kent co., Del., 22 S.S.W. Dover, 126 W.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-o., Highland co., Va.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-v., Person co., N. C., 61 N. N.W. Raleigh, 257 W.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-o., Delaware co., O., 15 N. Columbus, 408 W.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-o., Dickson co., Tenn.

WILLIAMSVILLE, p-v., Walpole t., Haldimand co., Can. W., 35 S. Hamilton. It has a Methodist church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., a flouring m., a foundry, & 100 inhabs.

WILLIAN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Area, 1,854 ac. Pop. 322.

WILLIMANSET, p-v., Springfield t., Hampden co., Mass., 94 W. Boston, 371 W. Situated on the E. side of Connecticut r.

WILLIMANTIC, r., Tolland co., Ct., rises in Stafford, & flowing S. unites with the Natchaug r. to form Shetucket r.

WILLIMANTIC, p-v., Windham t., Windham co., Ct., 28 E. Hartford, 364 W. Situated on the N. side of Willimantic r., & on the New London, Willimantic, & Palmer r. rs., 30 m. from New London. It is built mostly on one extended street, & contains 4 churches, —1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist,—a bank, a savings' bank, 6 cotton fac., together employing 620 persons, have 14,500 spindles, make annually 6,600 yards prints, sheetings, warps, &c., and 320,000 lbs. of cotton duck, a paper fac., a machine shop, several extensive stores, & 2,000 inhabs.

WILLINBOROUGH, t., Burlington co., N. J., 7 N. W. Mount Holly. Surface generally level; soil sandy loam, & well cultivated. Delaware r. bounds it on the N.W., over which is Dunks' ferry, 4 miles below Burlington. It contains Cooperstown v. Pop. of the town 1840, 900; 1850, 1,586.

WILLING, p-o., Alleghany co., N. Y.

WILLINGALE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Doe*), 4¼ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area, 1,739 ac. Pop. 518.—II. (*Spain*), 4½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area, 1,200 ac. Pop. 216.

WILLINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ miles N.N.W. East Bourne. Area, 4,259 ac. Pop. 678.

WILLINGHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 6 m. E.S.E. St. Ives. Area, 4,665 ac. Pop. 1,664.—II. co. Lincoln, 5¼ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area, 2,170 ac. Pop. 429.—III. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S. S.E. Beccles. Area, 1,023 ac. Pop. 160.—IV. (*Norris*), co. & 3½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 980 ac. Pop. 111. —V. (*North*), same co., 3¼ m. E.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area, 1,990 ac. Pop. 234.—VI. (*South*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area, 1,900 ac. Pop. 341.

WILLINGTON, t., Piscataquis co., Me. It has 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 722; 1850, 600.

WILLINGTON, p-t., Tolland co., Ct., 28 W. Hartford, 264 W. Willimantic r. bounds it on the W., by branches of which it is drained, & which affords water power. Surface uneven and rough. Iron ore is found. The v. contains 3 churches,—2 Baptist & 1 Congregational,—several factories, and 600 inhabs. There are in the t. 2 comb fac., a glass fac., emp. 40 persons, a fac. of cotton thread, emp. 28 persons, making annually goods valued at $12,000, a fac. of sewing & fringe silk, emp. 52 persons; 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,268; 1850, 1,388.

WILLINGTON, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 100 W. Columbia, 448 W. It contains 100 inhabs.

WILLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 4 m. E. Bedford. Area, 1,648 ac. Pop. 282.—II. co. & 6¼ m. S.W. Derby, on the Derby & Birmingham r. r. Area, 1,270 ac. Pop. 442.—III. co. Durham, until lately united with Brancepeth. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 258.

WILLINK, p-v., Aurora t., Erie co., N. Y., 278 W. Albany, 363 W. It contains a Universalist church, & 125 inhabs.

WILLISAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. W.N.W. Lucerne, on the river Wigger. Pop. 1,160.

WILLISBURGH, p-o., Washington co., Ky.

WILLISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Needham. Area, 927 ac. Pop. 213.

WILLISTON, p-t., Chittenden co., Vt., 32 N.N.W. Montpelier, 518 W. Surface moderately uneven; soil a fertile loam. Onion or Winoosky river runs on its N. boundary. Drained by small streams. Chartered in 1763. First settled in 1774. Thomas Chittenden, one of the fathers, & for many years the governor of Vt., died here in 1797. The v. contains a handsome Congregational church, of brick, a town house, an acad., & a number of dwellings. It is a fine agricultural t., and contains 2 tanneries, 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,554; 1850, 1,669.

WILLISTON, p-o., Potter co., Pa.

WILLISTON, p-v., Barnwell dist., S. C., 98 S.S.W. Columbia, 603 W.

WILLISTOWN, t., Chester co., Pa., 20 N.W. Philadelphia. Surface a gentle declivity; soil gravelly. Drained by Ridley & Crum creeks. It has a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,460; 1850, 1,463.

WILLOUGHBY, p-t., Lake co., O., 164 N.N.E. Columbus, 358 W. It was formerly called Chagrine. The soil is fertile & well cultivated. The v. contains 2 churches, 9 stores, a flouring m., a fulling m., 2 tanneries, the Willoughby University, & about 500 inhabs. The medical department only has been put in operation, & is flourishing. It was founded in 1834, & has 5 professors & 27 students. The lectures commence on the last Monday of October, annually. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a flouring m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,943; 1850, 2,081.

WILLOUGHBY, t., Welland co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 1,352.

WILLOUGHBY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Alford. Area, 4,280 ac. Pop. 48.—II. co. Warwick, 4 m. N.W. Daventry. Area, 2,290 ac. Pop. 373.—III. (*Scott*), co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Area, 556 ac. Pop. 23.—IV. (*Silk*), same co., 2½ m. S.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,505 ac. Pop. 256.—V. (*Waterless*), co. Leicester, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area, 1,151 ac. Pop. 361.—VI. (*On-the-Wolds*), co. Nottingham, 7¾ m. N.E. Loughborough. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 600.

WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on Port-Jackson. Pop. 987.—*Willoughby Cape* is the E. point of Kangaroo Island, S. Australia, lat. 35° 54′ S., lon. 138° 15′ E.

WILLOUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.N.E. Gainsborough. Area, 2,460 ac. Pop. 657.

WILLOW CREEK, p-o., Lee co., Ill.

WILLOW CREEK, p-o., Marion co., S. C.

WILLOW CREEK, p-o., Marquette co., Wis.

WILLOW DALE, p-o., Trumbull co., O.

WILLOW GROVE, p-v., Moreland t., Montgomery co., Pa., 13 N. Philadelphia, 111 E. Harrisburg, 151 W. Situated in a pleasant valley, and contains 3 stores, 15 dwellings, chiefly of stone, & is much resorted to from Philadelphia as a summer residence.

WILLOW GROVE, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C., 85 E. Columbia, 477 W.

WILLOW GROVE, p-o., Coweta co., Ga.

WILLOW GROVE, p-o., Livingston co., Ky., 247 W.S.W. Frankfort, 774 W.

WILLOW-GROVE, p-o., Sumner co., Tenn., 39 N. E. Nashville, 678 W.

WILLOW HILL, p-o., Jasper co., Ill.

WILLOW ISLAND, p-o., Pleasant co., Va.

WILLOW ISLAND, p-o., Wood co., Va.

WILLOW RIVER, p-v., St. Croix co., Wis. Situated on E. side of Lake St. Croix. Contains 2 churches, 6 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, a U. S. Land Office, several grist & saw m., & 500 inhabs. (Name changed to Hudson in 1852.)

WILLOW SPRING, p-o., Claiborne co., Miss., 10 E. Grand Gulf, 53 S.W. Jackson, 1,063 W.

WILLOW SPRING, p-o., Russell co., Va.

WILLOW SPRINGS, p-v., Lafayette co., Wis., 62 W.S.W. Madison, 874 W. Situated a little E. of the W. branch of Peckatonokee r.

WILLOW STREET, p-o., Lancaster co., Pa., 42 E. S.E. Harrisburg, 107 W.

WILLOW TREE, p-o., Green co., Pa.

WILLS, t., Guernsey co., O. Drained by Wills cr., and contains the v. of Elizabethtown and Washington. Pop. 1840, 1,916; 1850, 2,216.

WILLS, t., Laporte co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 638.

WILLSBOROUGH, p-t., Essex co. N. Y., 15 N.E. Elizabeth, 145 N. Albany, 516 W. Surface chiefly level on the E., hilly on the W; soil fertile clay loam. Drained by Boquet r., and other streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the E. The v. is situated on Boquet r., and contains a Presbyterian church, 3 stores, a grist m., a forge, a cupola furnace, a saw m., a plaster m., a tannery, & 450 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a grist m., 8 saw m., 11 schs. Pop. 1840, 1,658; 1850, 1,932.

WILLS' CREEK, p-o., Coshocton co., O., 74 N.E. Columbus, 347 W. The creek from which it is named enters Tuscarawas r., 40 miles above Marietta.

WILLSEYVILLE, p-o., Candor t., Tioga co., N. Y., 176 W.S.W. Albany, 290 W.

WILLSHIRE, p-t., Van Wert co., O., 133 W.N.W. Columbus, 513 W. Soil fertile. Drained by St. Mary's r. The v. is on the St. Mary's r., & contains a church, 2 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., & about 125 inhabitants. There are in the t. a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1840, 434; 1850, 1,053.

WILLS POINT, p-o., Benton co., Tenn.

WILLSTEDT, a mkt. t., Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 1,500.

WILMANSTRAND (Fin. *Lapperanda*), a fortified town of Finland, læn & 31 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Lake Saima. Pop. 1,500. In August 1741, the Swedes were here defeated and the town taken by the Russians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

WILMINGTON, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 17 E. Bennington, 124 S. by W. Montpelier, 429 W. Soil fertile, adapted to grazing & to grain. The E. & W. branches of Deerfield river unite here, & afford water power. The outlet of Ray's pond affords a mill seat. Chartered in 1763. It contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a fulling m., 2 grist m., 8 saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,296; 1850, 1,372.

WILMINGTON, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 16 N.N. W. Boston, 454 W. Surface level; soil light & sandy. Drained by branches of Peabody's river. The Boston & Lowell railroad & the Middlesex canal pass through it. Hops are largely produced & exported. There are in the t. a grist m., 5 saw m., 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 859; 1850, 874.

WILMINGTON, p-t., Essex co., N. Y., 153 N. Albany, 528 W. Surface mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys. Drained by the W. branch of Ausable river, & Saranac river passes through its N.W. corner. It contains inexhaustible beds of excellent iron ore. The v. contains a church, 2 stores, a forge, a grist m., a saw m., & 150 inhabs. The t. has a grist m., 5 saw m., 5 schools. Pop. 1840, 928; 1850, 1,218.

WILMINGTON, t., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,498.

WILMINGTON, t., Mercer county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 549.

WILMINGTON, city, & port of entry, & semi-capital of New Castle co., Delaware. Situated on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore r. r., & between Brandywine & Christiana creeks, one mile above their junction, 2 W. Delaware river, 47 N. Dover, 28 S.W. Philadelphia, 70 N.E. Baltimore, 110 W. In 39° 41′ N. lat., & 75° 28′ W. lon. Pop. 1830, 6,628; 1840, 8,367; 1850, 13,979; in 1853, 16,163. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles, & well lighted with gas. It is built on ground gradually rising to the height of 112 feet above tide-water, & the situation is healthy & pleasant. The houses are well built, generally of brick, & some of them are elegant. The city contains a city hall, 2 market houses, 4 banks, agg. cap. $846,000, a savings' bank, a U. S. custom house, an almshouse, an arsenal, a Friends boarding school for young ladies, a public library, and 20 places of worship,—2 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 2 Friends,

1 German Lutheran, 3 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, & some others. Christiana creek is navigable for vessels requiring 14 feet of water to the city. On Brandywine creek are some of the finest flouring mills in the United States, to which vessels drawing 8 feet of water can come. Wilmington has considerable commerce. Tonnage 1853, 9,241 tons. It has a daily communication with Philadelphia & Baltimore, by railroad. The manufs. consist of machinery, cotton & woollen goods, paper, cordage, powder, flour, &c., employing a capital in 1850 of $600,000, & make articles valued at $1,500,000. There are 6 printing offices, issuing 2 tri-weeklies, 1 semi-weekly, and 5 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1853, 16,163, viz.: white males, 6,587; white females, 7,389; colored males, 939; colored females, 1,257. Total males, 7,517. Total females, 8,646. According to this, the females exceed the males in Wilmington, 1,129.

WILMINGTON, p-v., Fluvanna co., Va., 58 W.N.W. Richmond, 132 W. Situated on Rivanna r., 14 m. above its mouth, and contains 2 stores and a few dwellings.

WILMINGTON, city, port of entry, and capital of New Hanover co., N. C., 90 S.E. Fayetteville, 148 S.S.E. Raleigh, 365 W. Situated at the S. terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, & the eastern end of the Wilmington & Manchester railroad, on left bank of Cape Fear r., just below the confluence of the N.E. & N.W. branches, about 35 miles from the sea. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—3 banks, aggregate cap., $1,050,000; several stores, steam saw mills, planing mills, turpentine distilleries, the whole employing a capital of $471,200, and manufacturing articles (principally lumber and turpentine) valued at $1,140,405; 5 printing offices issuing 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, & 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1850, 7,264; 1854, 10,000. It is well situated for trade, but the location is accounted unhealthy. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons, but the entrance has a dangerous shoal. Opposite the town are two islands, dividing the river into 3 channels. They afford the finest rice fields in the state. In 1819, 200 buildings were destroyed by fire, at a loss of $1,000,000. Tonnage 1853, 29,298 tons.

WILMINGTON, p-v., capital of Clinton co., O., 72 S.W. Columbus, 445 W. Situated on Todd's fork, a branch of Little Miami r. It contains a brick court house, a jail, 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Friends, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—a high school, 19 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 1,238 inhabs.

WILMINGTON, t., De Kalb county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 800.

WILMINGTON, p-v., Dearborn co., Ia., 84 S.E. Indianapolis, 520 W. It contains a seminary and 287 inhabs.

WILMINGTON, p-v., Will co., Ill., 152 N.E. Springfield, 726 W. Pop. of the t., 1850, 1,346.

WILMINGTON, p-v., McCracken co., Ky.

WILMINGTON, p-t., Union co., Ark. Pop. 1850, 866.

WILMINGTON, island, Ga. Situated in the Savannah r., between the N. & S. channels, 8 m. S.E. Savannah. It is 6 m. long & 4 broad, & contains a church, & 630 inhabs.

WILMINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1¼ m. S. Dartford. Area, 1,715 ac. Pop. 915.—II. co. Sussex, 4¼ m. S.W. Hailsham. Area, 1,744 ac. Pop. 288. It gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Northampton.

WILMORE, p-v., Cambria co., Pa.

WILMOT, p-t., Merrimac co., N. H., 27 N.W. Concord, 302 W. Surface uneven & rough; soil adapted to grazing. Its streams are small, and flow into Blackwater river, but afford some water power. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., employing 9 persons, and makes annually 12,000 yards of Cassimeres,—2 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,212; 1850, 1,272.

WILMOT, p-o., Noble co., Ia.

WILMOT, p-o., Boone co., Ill.

WILMOT, p-o., Kenosha co., Wis.

WILMOT, t., Annapolis co., N. S., lies between the bay of Fundy & Annapolis r. It has a large proportion of fertile land, & valuable fisheries on the bay coast.

WILMOT, t., Guysboro co., N. S., at the extreme E. of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. It has very extensive fisheries.

WILMOT, t., Waterloo co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 5,297.

WILMOT FLAT, p-o., Merrimac co., N. H.

WILMSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester branch of the N.W. railroad, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Stockport. Area, 5,[illegible] ac. Pop. 4,952.

WILMURT, p-t., Herkimer co., N.Y., 55 N. Herkimer, 100 N.N.W. Albany. It is the largest town in the state, being 40 miles long & 15 wide. It abounds with lakes & streams, & is mostly a wilderness. Pop. 1850, 112.

WILNA, p-t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 157 N.W. Albany, 446 W. Surface generally level; soil sandy and clay loam, & moderately fertile. Drained by Indian and Black rs. It contains the v. of Carthage, at the head of the long falls on Black river, above which the river is navigable for 40 miles, to the high falls, for steamboats. It has 2 fulling m., a grist m., 6 saw m., 20 schs. Pop. 1840, 2,591; 1850, 2,993.

WILNA, p. v., Houston co., Ga., 60 S.W. Milledgeville, 708 W. Situated about 6 m. E. by N. of Perry, the capital, & 10 m. from Ocmulgee river.

WILNA, a gov. & town of Prussia. (VILNA.)

WILNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. & 7¼ miles S.E. Derby. Area, 8,500 ac. Pop. 2,094.—*Wilsmote* is a hamlet, co. Warwick, pa. & 3 m. S.S.E. Tamworth, on the Birmingham & Derby railroad. Pop. 718.

WILSDEN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bradford, 4 miles S.S.E. Keighley. Pop. 3,454. (WILLESDEN.)

WILSDRUF, a town of Saxony, circ. & 9 miles W. Dresden, on the Wilde-Sau. Pop. 2,135.

WILSFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln 4¼ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Area, 2,860 ac. Pop. 484.—II. co. Wilts, 1¼ mile S.W. Amesbury. Area, 1,591 ac. Pop. 135.—III. (*Thundesley*), same co. 4¼ m. W.S.W. Pewsey. Area, 2,997 ac. Pop. 575.

WILSNACK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 60 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Karthaue. Pop. 1,800.

WILSON, co., Tenn. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state. Area, 430 sq. m. Cumberland r. bounds it on the N., by small tributaries of which, & of Stone r., it is drained. Capital, Lebanon. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $918,592; Indian corn, 1,548,869 bush. produced; oats, 210,172; sweet potatoes, 66,734; tobacco, 1,287,305 lbs.:—18 flouring & grist m.; 12 saw m., 3 tanneries, 9 persons employed; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub.; 45 churches; 1 college, 153 students; 1 academy, 70 pupils; 49 schools, 3,452 scholars. Pop. 1840, 24,460; 1850, 27,443.

WILSON, p-t., Piscataquis co., Me. Drained by a branch of Piscataquis r., which flows through Sebec pond in its course. Pop. 1840, 70; 1850, 175.

WILSON, p-t., Niagara co., N. Y., 10 N.W. Lockport, 290 W. by N. Albany, 420 W. Surface generally level; soil sandy & gravelly loam, with some clay. Drained by Howell's & Tuscarora creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. It has a grist m., 3 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,753; 1850, 2,955.

WILSON, p-o., Edgecomb co., N. C.

WILSON, p-o., Marion co., O.

WILSON'S, p-o., Ohio co., Ky., 156 W.S.W. Frankfort, 698 W.

WILSON'S, p-o., Anderson co., Tenn., 181 E. Nashville, 508 W.

WILSON'S, p-o., Tyler co., Tex.

WILSON'S CREEK, p-o., Abbeville dist., S. C., 112 W. Columbia, 544 W.

WILSON'S CREEK, p-o., Graves co., Ky., 287 W. S.W. Frankfort, 814 W.

WILSON'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Williamson co., Tenn.

WILSON'S DEPOT, p-o., Dinwiddie co., Va.

WILSON'S MILLS, p-o., Oxford co., Me.

WILSON'S MILLS, p-o., Venango co., Pa.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY, Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass' Strait; lat. 39° 8′ S., lon. 146° 23′ E. It is 3,000 feet above the sea. Around it are many small islands, & on its E. side are Corner inlet & Waterloo bay.—*Wilson's Peak*, in the Clarence river, dist. New South Wales, is on the principal dividing range of mountains.—*Wilson's Inlet*, W. Australia, co. Plantagenet, is 30 miles W. Albany.

WILSON'S STATION, p-o., Clinton co., O.

WILSONVILLE, p-v., Highland co., Va., 198 W.N. W. Richmond, 178 W.

WILSONVILLE, p-v., Spencer co., Ky., 35 W.S. W. Frankfort, 577 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

WILSONVILLE, p-o., Cocke co., Tenn.

WILSONVILLE, p-v., Shelby co., Ala., 82 E. Tuscaloosa, 772 W. Situated 8 m. N.E. of Columbiana, the capital of the county.

WILSTER, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wilsteraue, 9 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 2,900. It has a considerable trade in corn.

WILTON, p-t., Franklin co., Me., 38 W.N.W. Augusta, 275 W. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil fertile, adapted to grain. Drained by branches of Sandy r. issuing from two ponds. Incorporated in 1837. It has 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 4 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,198; 1850, 1,909.

WILTON, p-t., Hillsboro' co., N. H., 40 S. by W. Concord, 454 W. Surface rocky & rough; soil fertile. Drained by Souhegan river & its branches. Clay and fine building stone are found. Incorporated in 1762. It has two fulling m., 2 tanneries, a plough fac., 5 grist m., 5 saw m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,033; 1850, 1,-161.

WILTON, p-t., Fairfield co., Ct., 74 S.W. Hartford, 275 W. Surface uneven; soil a productive gravelly loam. Drained by Norwalk r., which affords water power. Incorporated in 1802. The v. contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist,—an academy, & 350 inhabs. The t. contains 2 grist m., 2 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,053; 1850, 2,066.

WILTON, p-t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 12 N. Ballston Spa, 43 N. Albany, 413 W. Surface hilly on the W., more level on the E; soil sand, & sandy loam. Drained by a tributary of Hudson r. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 6 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,438; 1850, 1,458.

WILTON, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 34 N. Raleigh, 270 W.

WILTON, p-o., Pike co., Ark.

WILTON, p-v., Ernestown, Addington co., Can. W., 16 miles W. Kingston. It has a Methodist church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., an ashery, and 200 inhab.

WILTON, a parl. & munic. bor. & pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 1,791 ac. Pop. 1851, 1,804; do. of bor. 8,607. The town, in a valley in the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Madder & the Wily, is neat; chief edifices, the church, town-hall, dissenting chapels, & the hospital of St. John, the only relic of many monastic establishments. It has an endowed school and other minor charities. Wilton has long been celebrated for a manuf. of carpets bearing its name, but its woollen manufs. generally have delined. The bor. returns 1 member to H. of C. Wilton-house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, & containing a fine gallery of paintings, stands on the site of a famous abbey founded by a sister of King Egbert, A.D. 800.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, ¼ m. S.W. Taunton, of which it is a suburb. Area, 700 ac. Pop. 949. It has a co. house of correction.—III. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N. Pocklington. Area, 7,280 ac. Pop. 792.—IV. a chapelry, N. Riding, 3¼ m. N.W. Guisborough. Pop. 361.

WILTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, comprising a part of the town of Hawick. Area, 17¼ sq. m. Pop. 2,557.—II. a vill. of New South Wales, co. Camden, on the river Cordeaux.

WILTSHIRE, an inland co. of England, in its S. part, enclosed by the cos. Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, & Berks. Area, 1,352 sq. m., or 865,092 acres. Inhabited houses 1851, 51,667. Pop. 254,221. Its centre is occupied by the table land of Salisbury plain, in which rise its principal rivers, the Somerset & Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, & some affluents of the Thames, which partly forms its N. border. In the N. & S. is some highly-fertile land, & here dairy husbandry is important. Agriculture is generally well conducted; principal crops, wheat & barley, with green crops & potatoes. Sheep estimated at 700,000, of which number nearly 6-7ths are pastured on the Downs; annual produce of wool between 800 & 900 packs. Many hogs are reared, & Wiltshire is famous for its bacon; its cheese & butter are also in repute. Farms of all sizes, usually let on lease. There are quarries of freestone on the border Somerset; chalk is the other principal mineral. Principal manufactures are of woollen stuffs, & in 1847, 3,265 persons were employed in woollen, and 625 in silk & cotton mills. Carpets are woven at Wilton; broad-cloths, &c., at Bradford, Devises, Heytesbury, Chippenham, Westbury, Trowbridge, &c.; linens & silks at Stourton and Maiden-Bradley; Salisbury has manufs. of cutlery & steel goods. Wilts is intersected by the Great Western & S.W. railroads, & the Kennet & Avon, Wilts & Berks canals. The co. is in the diocese of Salisbury & W. circuit. After Salisbury, its cap., chief towns are Wilton, Devises, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Malmsbury, Marlborough, Swindon, and Cricklade. With its bor. it sends 18 members to H. of C. Besides Stonhenge & Avebury, it contains numerous vestiges of antiquity, having been a frequent seat of warfare in the middle ages.

WILTS SPUR, p-o., Patrick co., Va.

WILY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. E.N.E. Hindon. Area, 4,910 ac. Pop. 508.

WILZ, or WILTZ, a town of Duth Luxemburg, cap. cant., on the Wilz, 10 m. N.W. Diekirch. Pop. 2,500, who manuf. woollens & leather.

WIMBISH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S. E. Saffron-Walden. Area, 4,862 ac. Pop. 1,004.

WIMBLEDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8¼ m. S.W. St. Paul's, London, with a station on the South Western railroad. Area, 3,700 ac. Pop. 2,693.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. Cambridge, on E. cos. railroad 3¼ miles S. March. Pop. 1,099.

WIMBORNE-ALL-SAINTS, a pa. of England, co., Dorset, 3 m. S. Cranborne. Area, &c., included in next parish.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a market town, pa., nominal bor. of England, co. Dorset, between the Stour & Allen, & on the S. W. railroad, 7 m. N. Poole. Area of pa. 11,966 ac. Pop. 1851, 4,759; do. of the t. 2,295. The town has a noble minster or collegiate church, founded early in the 7th century, but the present structure dates from about the time of the Conquest. Here are several endowed schools, alms-houses, and charities. Wimborne has small manufs. of woollen goods and stockings; its borough portion is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, & the manor of the deanery by a constable. Market, Friday.

WIMBORNE (ST. GILES), a pa. of England, 2 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area, 3,978 ac. Pop. 495.

WIMESBOTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Area, 2,015 ac. Pop. 606.

WIMESWOULD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 miles E.N.E. Loughborough. Area, 4,220 ac. Pop. 1,235.

WIMILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. N. Boulogne. Pop. 1,779.

WIMMERA, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows W. into L. Hindmarsh (?). It gives name to an extensive partially-settled dist., S. the river Murray.

WIMMERBY, a town of S. Sweden, 72 m. N.N.W. Kalmar, 32 m. S.W. Westervik. Pop. 1,465.

WIMPFEN, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. a detatched dist., between Baden & Würtemburg, at the confluence of the Jaxt & Neckar, 7 m. N.N.W. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,187. It is enclosed by walls, & was formerly a free city of the empire. It has an extensive salt-work, & five annual fairs.

WIMPOLE, a pa. of England, county Cambridge, 6 miles S.S.E. Caxton. Area, 2,428 acres. Pop. 452. The noble seat of the Earl of Hardwicke is in this par.

WINCANTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Somerset, on a declivity beside the Cale, 23 m. S. Bath. Area of pa. 4,130 ac. Pop. 2,488. The town has a spacious church with an embattled tower, manufs. of linens, bed-ticking, & silk. It is an important mart for cheese, butter, corn, & cattle. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, soon after his landing at Torbay, here attacked & destroyed a body of royal troops.

WINCEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Horncastle. Area, 842 ac. Pop. 78.

WINCH, two pas. of England, county Norfolk.—I. (*East*), on the E. Anglian railroad, 5 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 469.—II. (*West*), 2¼ m. S. Lynn. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 477.

WINCHAM, a township of England, co. Chester,

pa. Great Budworth, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Northwich. Pop. 684. — *Winchburgh* is a vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Linlithgow, pa. Kirkliston, on the Edinburgh & Glasgow railroad. Pop. 222.

WINCHCOMBE, a market town pa. of England, co. Gloucester, in the vale of the Islip, immediately N. the Cotswold hills, 6 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Area of pa. 5,700 ac. Pop. 1851, 2,824; do. of the t. 2,652. The town has a fine Gothic church with a lofty tower, grammar school, large paper mills, a silk m., & some manufs. of stockings and thread. During the Saxon dynasty, the town was a co. of itself, and a place of importance. In 798, Kenulph, king of Wessex, founded a famous abbey here, but of which few traces remain.

WINCHELSEA, a parl. bor., cinque-port, market town, & pa. of England, co. Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 m. S.W. Rye. Area of pa. 1,510 ac. Pop. 778. The town, about 2 m. in circuit, extends into three adjacent pas. Old Winchelsea, a place of importance in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 m. distant, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287, after which the inhabitants removed & founded the present town, which has been ruined by a precisely opposite cause, the sea having retired to 1½ m. distant since the 16th century, leaving around it a salt marsh. The church, formerly an elegant structure, is partly in decay, but has sev. fine old monuments; two other churches have fallen into ruin, & Cumbre or Winchelsea castle, built by Henry VIII., is now useless for defence. Winchelsea returned 2 members to H. of C. until the Reform Act included it in the bor. of Rye. It gives the title of earl to the Finch family.

WINCHENDEN, two pas. of England, co. Bucks. —I. (*Nether*), 6 m. W. Aylesbury. Area, 1,520 ac. Pop. 284.—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area, 1,030 ac. Pop. 186.

WINCHENDON, p-t., Worcester co., Mass., 30 N. by W. Worcester, 60 W.N.W. Boston, 419 W. Surface moderately uneven & rocky; soil fertile. Drained by branches of Miller's r. There is a mineral spring in its N. part, containing iron & sulphur, where is a small v. containing a Methodist church. The v. at the centre contains a Congregational church. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 5,566 sp., & makes annually 1,650,000 yards of drills & sheetings; a grist m., 7 saw m., an iron foundry, a bobbin & spool fac., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,754; 1850, 2,445.

WINCHESTER, p-t., Cheshire co., N. H., 64 S.W. Concord, 118 W. Surface level in the S.E., elsewhere uneven; soil fertile. Drained by Ashuelot river & its branches, which afford water power. The v. at the centre, on Ashuelot river, contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, several manufacturing establishments, & 750 inhabs. There is a manufacturing v. in the W. part. Incorporated in 1753. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., employing 80 persons, & manufacturing cassimeres & satinets; 2 machine shops, an iron foundry, a cotton fac., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 15 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,065; 1850, 3,296.

WINCHESTER, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. 1850, 1,353.

WINCHESTER, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 26 N.W. Hartford, 350 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. Drained by Mad river, a branch of Farmington river. It contains 5 churches,—2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist. The 2 latter are in the v. of Clifton, which contains 4 stores & about 70 dwellings. A pond near the v., 3½ miles long, & three-fourths of a mile wide, by its outlet into Mad r., affords excellent water power. The v. contains extensive iron works, supplied by ore from Salisbury. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a machine shop, 4 scythe fac., 8 tanneries, a grist m., 5 saw m., an academy, 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,667; 1850, 2,179.

WINCHESTER, p. o., Wyoming co., N. Y.

WINCHESTER, p-v., capital of Frederick co., Va., 146 N.N.W. Richmond, 74 W. Situated on Abraham's branch of Opequan creek, a branch of the Potomac r., & at the terminus of the Winchester & Potomac r. r., 32 m. from Harper's Ferry. Founded in 1752. The streets cross each other at right angles, & are generally paved, & the houses are mostly of brick or stone. It contains a court-house, jail, market house, masonic hall, a lyceum, 13 churches,—3 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Reformed, 1 Friends, 2 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—the Winchester Medical School, an academy, 2 banks, agg. cap. $650,000, 1 for savings, numerous stores, 2 furnaces, 2 breweries, 3 carriage fac., 7 flouring m., a carpet fac., a cotton fac., 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,567 inhabitants. The v. is supplied by water from a spring, half a mile distant, through cast-iron pipes. Its trade is extensive, & its advantages are great. It is memorable for important events in the French war, & for the succors which it afforded to "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington."

WINCHESTER, p-o., Union co., N. C.

WINCHESTER, p-o., Macon co., Ga.

WINCHESTER, t., Adams co., O. Drained by a branch of Brush cr. The v. contains 7 stores & about 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, a grist m. Pop. 1840, 1,121; 1850, 1,593.

WINCHESTER, p-v., Madison t., Guernsey co., O., 87 E. Columbus, 311 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, p-v., capital of Randolph co., Ia., 81 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 566 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, 5 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 750 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, p-v., capital of Scott co., Ill., 15 S. W. Jacksonville, 50 W.S.W. Springfield, 830 W. It contains 4 churches, an academy, 15 stores, 2 tanneries, a pottery, a flouring m., a grist m., a saw m., & 1,037 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, p. o., Winnebago co., Wis.

WINCHESTER, p-v., Van Buren co., Iowa.

WINCHESTER, p-v., Clarke co., Mo., 165 N. by E. Jefferson City, 916 W. It contains about 75 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, p-v., capital of Clarke co., Ky., 44 E.S.E. Frankfort, 545 W. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, & 1,047 inhabs.

WINCHESTER, p-v., capital of Franklin co., Tenn., 94 S.S.E. Nashville, 664 W. Situated on a small branch of Elk r., & on the Winchester & Alabama r. r., & contains a court house, jail, a church, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 700 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, p-v., capital of Wayne co., Miss., 151 E.S.E. Jackson, 982 W. Situated on the E. side of Chickasawha r., & contains about 50 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, p-o., Umpqua co., Oregon.

WINCHESTER, t., Dundas co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,565.

WINCHESTER, *Venta Belgarum*, a city & parl. and munic. bor. of England, of which it was long the cap., now cap. co. Hants, nearly in its centre, on right bank of the Itchin, across which it communicates with a suburb by a good stone bridge, on the S. Western r. r., 12 miles N.N.E. Southampton, & 62 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. of bor., which includes St. Cross, Winnal, &c., 1851, 13,704. The city is clean, well built, and paved, & it has a venerable appearance, consisting chiefly of a main street, crossed at right angles by many others, which have antique edifices. The anc. city was enclosed by walls, of which the site only is now traceable. Nearly all the S.E. quarter of the city is occupied by the cathedral & its precincts. The cathedral, supposed to have been originally founded in the 2d century, is a vast structure, 545 feet in length externally, 208 feet in breadth at the transept, with a nave 351 feet, a choir 136 feet in length, and a ponderous central tower, 150 feet in height. Except its beautiful W. front, its exterior is heavy, but its interior in many respects equals in magnificence and beauty that of York minster. It contains the tomb of William Rufus; and in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated "Raising of Lazarus," by West. The see of Winchester comprises the co. Hants, the greater part of Surrey, & the Channel islands, including 384 pas., & it is the richest in England after that of Durham. At one period, Winchester is said to have had 90 churches, chapels, & monastic institutions, many of which were swept away by the Reformation; at present it has 9 pa. churches, of which those of St. Lawrence, the Mother-church, into which the bishop makes solemn entry on taking the see; St. Maurice, rebuilt in 1840; St. Michael's, a handsome new edifice;

and St. Swithin's, over a postern gate, are most worthy of notice." Winchester college, founded by W. of Wykeham in 1387, has fine buildings, & its instruction is preparatory to that of New college, Oxford, also founded by Wykeham; Sir T. Brown, Sir H. Wotton, & the poets Collins, Otway, Hayley, Young, and the two Wartons, were educated at this school. Near it are the remains of an ancient episcopal palace. Other principal structures are St. John's house, an elegant city cross, barracks for 2,000 men, & the assize hall, on the site of an ancient castle; the guildhall, co. jail, co. house of correction, co. hospital, a fine Roman Catholic, & other dissenting chapels, a Benedictine nunnery, removed hither from Brussels; the market-house, theatre, & assembly rooms. Of 4 anc. gates, only the W. remains. In an apartment over it, are preserved the original Winchester bushel of king Edgar, & other Anglo-Saxon standards of measure. Near it is an obelisk to commemorate a destructive visitation of the plague in 1669, & a public cemetery was laid out here in 1840. The hospital of St. Cross, 1 m. S. the city, but now included within the bor., founded in the reign of Stephen, has still a kind of monastic body of brethren, & affords entertainment to the poor and travellers. It has a very remarkable ancient church, & other buildings. Winchester has many almshouses & other charities; also a mechanics' institution, public library, & savings' bank. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, & 18 councillors, is the seat of the co. assizes, & has quarter & petty sessions, a recorder's court, & a cheney court of the bishop. It sends 2 members to H. of C. It is the place of election of members for the co. Under the name of *Caer-Gwent*, it was one of the most important cities of the ancient Britons; it became an important Roman station, and having been taken by Cerdic in 519, it remained the cap. of the kingdom Wessex, & of England, throughout all the Saxon, Danish, & early Norman dynasties. In the time of Henry I., it had reached its greatest eminence; but in the reign of Henry VI., it had materially declined; it was, however, a principal residence of the English sovereigns down to the accession of George I. Henry III. was born here in 1207; & here also Henry VIII. entertained the emperor Charles V.; & their offspring, Mary & Philip, were married at Winchester in 1554.

WINCHESTER CENTRE, p-v., Winchester t., Litchfield co., Ct., 31 N.W. Hartford, 355 W. It contains a Congregational church, and a number of dwellings.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS, p-v., Franklin county, Tenn., 90 S.S.E. Nashville, 670 W.

WINCHFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¼ m. N. E. Odiham. Area, 1,543 ac. Pop. 327.

WINCKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.W. Chumleigh. Area, 7,220 ac. Pop. 1,650.— *Windale* is a decayed pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Beccles, now annexed to Gillingham.

WINDAU, a town of Russia. [VINDAU.]

WIND CREEK, p-o., Tallapoosa co., Ala.

WINDECKEN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Hanau, on lt. b. of the Nidder. Pop. 1,535.

WINDERMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 8¼ m. N.W. Kendal, with which it communicates by railroad. Area, 17,139 ac. Pop. 3,280. The church, an ancient structure, contains a curious window of stained glass. The isls. of Windermere lakes are in this pa.—*Lake Windermere*, or *Winandermere*, one of the finest of the English lakes, partly between cos. Westmoreland & Lancaster, but chiefly in the latter co., is 14 m. in length, by 1 m. in width, & discharges its surplus waters S.ward by the Leven, into Morecambe bay. Shores mostly well wooded, especially on its W. side, where Furness-fell, a steep height, is clothed with a forest of larch & fir. In its centre is a group of small isls., the largest of which comprises 28 acres. Bowness is on its E. side, & Ambleside near its N. extremity. Amongst the fish taken here is the char, peculiar to the deep lakes in this region, and which when potted is a highly-esteemed delicacy.

WINDFALL, p-o., Onondaga co., N. Y., 144 W. Albany, 346 W.

WIND GAP, p-o., Northampton co., Pa., 110 E. by N. Harrisburg, 203 W. The Wind Gap is an opening in the Blue mountains, extending nearly from the bottom to the top, the sides of which are very abrupt. The road from Easton to Wilkesbarre passes through it. It is 15 miles from the celebrated Water Gap, through which flows the Delaware river. It is supposed that it once passed through this passage.

WINDHAM, county, Vt. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 780 sq. m. Connecticut river bounds it on the E. The surface is hilly, & in the W. part mountainous; soil various; on Connecticut river are fertile alluvial meadows, in its more uneven parts, well adapted to grazing. Drained by Williams, West, & Saxton rivers & their branches, which afford extensive water power. Capital, Fayetteville v. in Newfane t. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,223,724; wheat, 8,749 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 210,141; oats, 160,393; wool, 179,122 pounds;—49 flouring & grist m., 130 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac., a cotton fac., 9 tanneries, 20 potteries; 4 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 4 weekly newspapers published. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $476,720; value of manufac. articles, $831,209;—65 churches; 10 academies, 666 pupils; 259 schools, 8,773 scholars, 9 libraries, 3,350 volumes. Pop. 1840, 27,442; 1850, 29,062.

WINDHAM, county, Ct. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 620 sq. m. The surface is uneven, & some of it stony & rough; soil generally adapted to grazing, with fertile alluvial meadows on the streams. Drained by Quinnebaug and Shetucket rivers & their branches, which afford extensive water power. The Norwich & Worcester r. r. passes through it from S. to N. It has extensive manufactories, particularly in its N.E. part. Organized in 1726. Capital, Brooklyn. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $762,540; rye, 35,130 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 240,276; oats, 154,264; wool, 55,593 pounds;—14 flouring & grist m., 109 saw m., 2 iron foundries, 15 woollen fac., 48 cotton fac., 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufactures, $2,598,042; value of manufactured articles, $2,770,378;—67 churches; 8 acad., 423 pupils; 173 sch., 6,847 scholars; 38 libraries, 11,550 vols. Pop. 1840, 28,080; 1850, 31,031.

WINDHAM, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 14 N.N.W. Portland, 56 S.S.E. Augusta, 553 W. Presumpscot r. bounds it on the S.W., by branches of which it is drained, & which afford water power. Incorporated in 1762. A pond in its N.W. part flows into Presumpscot river, & Sebago pond lies on its N.W. border. It has a tannery, 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,203; 1850, 2,380.

WINDHAM, p-t., Rockingham co., N. H., 40 S.E. Concord, 457 W. Beaver river bounds it on the W. Policy pond lies on its E. border, & Cabot pond near the centre. Incorporated in 1739. It contains a Presbyterian church, 3 fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 2 grist m., 8 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 926; 1850, 818.

WINDHAM, p-t., Windham co., Vt., 104 S. Montpelier, 452 W. Surface elevated, & on the W. mountainous; soil strong & well adapted to grazing. Drained by branches of Williams, West, and Saxton rivers, which afford water power. It contains 2 Congregational & 1 Baptist church, & some Methodists & Universalists. Crystals of actinolite are found imbedded in talc. Pop. 1840, 757; 1850, 763.

WINDHAM, t., Essex co., Mass. Pop. 1850, 977.

WINDHAM, p-t., Windham co., Ct., 31 E. Hartford, 358 W. It was formerly the capital of the co. Chartered in 1692, first settled in 1686. Drained by Shetucket river & its branches, which afford good water power. It contains the flourishing manufacturing v. of Willimantic in its N.W. part, & the parish of Scotland in its E. part, where is a v. containing a Congregational church. The principal v., near the centre, contains a Congregational, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, a bank, an academy, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabitants. The county seat was removed to Brooklyn in 1820. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 3 woollen fac., 6 cotton fac., 14,410 sp.; 2 paper fac., 3 grist m., 7 saw m., 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,382; 1850, 4,503.

WINDHAM, p-t., Greene co., N. Y., 18 W. Catskill, 45 S.W. Albany, 363 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys. Drained by Bataviakill cr. It has 5 tanneries, 3 grist m., 17 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,417; 1850, 2,048.

WINDHAM, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 162 N. by E. Harrisburg, 272 W. Surface hilly; soil gravel. Drain-

ed by Wyoming cr., which flows into Susquehanna r. It has 1 grist m., 2 saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 879; 1850, 957.

WINDHAM, t., Wyoming co., Pa., 25 N.W. Wilkesbarre. Surface mountainous; soil generally fertile. Drained by Big & Little Meshoppony creeks. It has a fulling m., 2 flouring m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,647; 1850, 540.

WINDHAM, p-t., Portage co., O., 179 N.E. Columbus, 315 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Its name was changed from Sharon in 1829. It is a flourishing agricultural t. Pop. 1840, 907; 1850, 870.

WINDHAM, t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,909.

WINDHAM CENTRE, p-v., Windham t., Greene co., N. Y., 40 S.W. Albany, 360 W. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, 3 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., 2 tanneries, & 200 inhab.

WINDHAM MILL, p-o. Montgomery co., N. C., 134 W.S.W. Raleigh, 495 W.

WINDHILL, p-o., Montgomery co., N. C.

WINDISCH, *Vindonissa*, a village of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. The ancient city was one of the most important settlements of the Romans in Helvetia, & a few traces of it still remain. – *Windischgarsten* is a market town of Upper Austria, 22 m. S.S.W. Steyer. Pop. 1,600.

WINDISCHGRÄTZ, a town of Styria, circ. & 21 N.W. Cilly, on the Mirabach. Pop. 750.

WIND LAKE, p. o., Racine co., Wis.

WINDLE, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot. Pop. 9,870.

WINDLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, hund. Woking, union of Chertsey. Area, 5,874 ac. Pop. 1,794.

WINDRIDGE, p-o., Greene co., Pa.

WINDRUSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 5½ m. E. Northleach. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 332.

WINDSBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 19 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,196.

WINDSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 16 m. N.N.W. Anspach. Pop. 3,345. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, needles, & of gold & silver articles.

WINDSLOW, t., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 384.

WINDSOR, county, Vt. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state. Area, 920 sq. m. Drained by Queechee & Black rivers, & branches of West & Williams' rivers. Bounded on the E. by Connecticut r., into which all of its streams flow. The surface is uneven; soil generally fertile. Steatite or soapstone is found in Plymouth, Broadwater, and Bethel, and extensively wrought. Limestone is found. Capital, Woodstock. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,800,789; wheat, 30,862 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 312,581; oats, 224,756; wool, 589,205 lbs.;—10 flour. & grist m., 150 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 22 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac.; 37 tanneries, 125 persons emp.; 4 printing offices, 4 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $958,275; value of manufac. articles, $1,405,729;—79 churches; 2 colleges, 141 students; 8 acad., 490 pupils; 361 sch., 11,695 scholars; 6 libraries, 4,974 vols. Pop. 1840, 40,356; 1850, 38,820.

WINDSOR, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 10 E. Augusta, 605 W. Drained by Sheepscot r., & by several ponds which flow into it. Surface diversified; soil generally fertile, adapted to grain. Chartered in 1809, by the name of Malta. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 7 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,789; 1850, 1,793.

WINDSOR, t., Hillsboro' co., N. H. Formerly called Campbell's Gore. Incorporated in 1798. Drained by branches of Contoocook r., one of which issues from a considerable pond near the centre of the t. The soil is fertile, adapted to grazing, & some of it to grain. Pop. 1840, 177; 1850, 172.

WINDSOR, p-t. capital of Windsor county, Vt., 65 Montpelier, 471 W. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Connecticut r. bounds it on the E. Drained by Mill river, which affords water power. The v. is situated on the right bank of Connecticut r., on the Vermont Central r. r., & on the Sullivan r. r. Between the v. & the r. is a beautiful meadow, one fourth of a m. wide. It has Mill r. on the S., & Pulk-hole brook on the N. & N. W., both of which enter the Connecticut. These streams form a narrow isthmus on the W. side of the v. The surface is uneven, & the main street is serpentine in its course. It contains 5 churches, a court-house for United States courts, a seminary for young gentlemen & ladies, a bank, a state prison, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & many elegant houses, beautifully ornamented with trees & shrubbery. Mill r. has a fall of 60 feet in one third of a m., and affords good water power. Brownsville v., in the W. part of the t., contains a Methodist church & 2 stores: & Shedsville, in the same part, has a church common to the Free-will Baptists & Universalists. The t. contains 2,425 sheep. On the S. border of the t. is Ascutney mountain, 3,320 feet above tidewater. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., a railroad car fac., a large foundry, 3 tanneries, 5 grist m., 8 saw m., 18 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,744; 1850, 1,928. (*See West Windsor*, taken from it since census of 1840.)

WINDSOR, p-t., Berkshire co., Mass., 128 W. Boston, 88 W. Surface elevated & broken; soil well adapted to grazing. Drained by a branch of Westfield r., issuing from a pond in its N.E. part, & by a branch of Housatonic r. in the S.W. part. It occupies the height of land between Connecticut & Housatonic rivs. The v. contains 1 Congregational & 1 Baptist church. There are in the t. 6 saw m., 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 897; 1850, 897.

WINDSOR, p-t., Hartford co., Ct., 7 N. Hartford, 343 W. This venerable t., one of the oldest in Ct., was first settled in 1636. Surface generally level; soil sandy or gravelly loam, with fine meadows. Connecticut r. bounds it on the E. Farmington river passes through it, & here enters Connecticut riv., affording good water power. The principal v. is on a single street, 2 or 3 m. long, containing a Congregational, an Episcopal, & a Methodist church, several stores, & a number of handsome dwellings, beautifully shaded with trees. A bridge here crosses Farmington or Tuxis r. Poquonock v. is pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on Farmington r. Pine Meadow is a manufacturing v. in the N.E. part of the town, at the commencement of the canal around Enfield falls, in Connecticut r. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 4 paper fac., an iron works, employing 30 persons, a machine shop, 5 grist m., 2 saw m., an academy, 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,283; 1850, 3,294.

WINDSOR, p-t., Broome co., N. Y., 12 S.E. Binghampton, 126 S.W. Albany, 300 W. Surface hilly & mountainous; soil productive in the valleys. Drained by Susquehanna riv. & its tributaries. The v. is situated on the W. side of Susquehanna r., & contains a Presbyterian & a Methodist church, 4 stores, an oil m., a carding machine, & 400 inhab. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 20 sch. Pop. 1850, 2,368; 1850, 2,645.

WINDSOR, p-o., Mercer co., N. J.

WINDSOR, t., Orange co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 2,457. (*See New Windsor.*)

WINDSOR, t., Berks co., Pa. Schuylkill r. & canal pass along its W. boundary, & Maiden cr. on the E. Blue mountain occupies the N.W. part. Surface hilly; soil gravelly & sterile. It contains a church, common to Lutherans & Presbyterians, near the centre, and another near Hamburg v., in the N.W. part. It has 2 tanneries, a grist mill. Pop. 1840, 2,882; 1850, 1,115.

WINDSOR, p-t., York co., Pa., 42 S. Harrisburg, 102 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Grist & Fish creeks, and Cabin Branch & Beaver runs. It has 2 tanneries, a grist m., 2 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,711.

WINDSOR, p-v., capital Bertie co., N. C., 157 Raleigh, 260 W. Situated on the W. side of Cashie r. a branch of Roanoke r. The r. is navigable to this place for vessels of from 50 to 100 tons. It contains a court-house, jail, county offices, & an Episcopal church. It is surrounded by a fertile country, & is well situated for trade, but is unhealthy, owing to swamps on the margin of the r.

WINDSOR, p-v., Walton co., Ga., 71 N.N.W. Milledgeville, 645 W. Situated on a head branch of Ocmulgee r.

WINDSOR, p-t., Ashtabula co., O., 126 N.E. Columbus, 327 W. Grand riv. runs along its E. boundary, alternately crossing it, by branches of which it is drain-

ed. Organized in 1810. Grindstones are extensively quarried. It has 2 fulling m., a woollen fac., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 876; 1850, 1,033.

WINDSOR, t., Lawrence co., O., 110 S.S.E. Columbus, 410 W. Drained by Symmes & Indian Guyandot creeks, flowing into Ohio river. Pop. 1840, 815; 1850, 1,001.

WINDSOR, t., Morgan co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,592.

WINDSOR, p. t., Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 495.

WINDSOR, p-v., Randolph co., Ia., 71 E.N.E. Indianapolis, 516 W. Situated on Stony cr.

WINDSOR, p-v., Bureau co., Ill., 119 N. Springfield, 814 W. It contains a church, 4 stores, & 150 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, p. t., Dane county, Wis. Pop. 1850, 884.

WINDSOR, p. o., Henry co., Mo.

WINDSOR, p. v., Sandwich t., Essex co., Can. W., on the Detroit strait, 230 W.S.W. Toronto, at the termination of the Great Western r. r., & opposite Detroit, Mich. It has 6 stores & 150 inhab.

WINDSOR, p. t. (P. O. called *Windsor Mills*), Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Drained by St. Francis r. Pop. 1852, 590. The v. has a grist mill, a saw mill, and 75 inhab.

WINDSOR, p. t., capital Hants co., N. S., 35 m. N. W. Halifax, on the rt. b. of Avon riv., 10 m. above its entrance into the Mines basin. It has a court house, the King's college buildings, several churches, and 800 inhabitants. King College was founded by the Episcopalians in 1802, has a president, 2 professors, & 25 students, & attached to it is a preparatory school with 30 pupils.

WINDSOR (NEW), a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the rt. b. of the Thames, across which it is connected with Eton (Bucks), by a three-arched iron bridge, on granite piers, 2 m. S. the Slough station of Great Western r. r., & 23 m. S.W. London. Area of bor., comprising Windsor castle & Little park, with parts of the pas. New Windsor and Clewer, 3,237 ac. Pop. 9,596; do. of pa. 6,873. The town consists chiefly of a main thoroughfare, winding close around the W. & S. sides of Windsor castle; two other principal, & several smaller, streets. It is well built, & of late years many new & handsome residences have been erected on its W. side. Principal edifices, the town-hall, standing out conspicuously in the High-street, and containing numerous portraits of royal & distinguished persons; a neat market-place, infantry barracks, a spacious pa. church, with some fine carved work, monuments, & an altar-piece presented by George III.; various dissenting chapels, a neat theatre, & buildings of schools & charities. It has a public ground, with an obelisk commemorative of the jubilee of 1820; & S. the town are handsome cavalry barracks. The charity school founded by Queen Anne has an annual revenue of 250*l.*; one was founded by Queen Charlotte; George III. established an hospital for invalid soldiers; & here are a pa. hospital for 12 poor persons, a lying-in charity, royal general dispensary, almshouses, minor charities, with an aggregate annual rev. of about 800*l.* It has well-supplied markets, some trade in corn, & is famous for its ale; but the resources of the inhabitants are almost solely derived from the presence of the court, & the influx of visitors.—*Old Windsor* is a pa., 1¼ m. E.S.E. New Windsor, crossed by a Roman road from Silchester. Area, 5,401 ac. Pop. 1,785. Its church contains many handsome monuments, & a new church has been built at Sunning-dale hill. Rev. of schools and charities, 89*l.* During the Saxon dynasty a palace existed here, but the royal residence was removed to the present locality by William the Conqueror.

WINDSOR, a borough of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Hawkesbury, at the confl. of S. creek, 28 m. N.W. Sydney. Pop. 1,679. The Hawkesbury is navigable from the sea to 4 m. above Windsor, & the town has an active trade by the river, & daily communication by coaches with Sydney. It is the cap. of a hundred, pop. 3,220; & with the other Cumberland boroughs, Richmond, Campbelltown, & Liverpool, it sends one member to the New South Wales legislative assembly.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the principal residence of the sovereigns of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, & has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park of Windsor comprises about 3,800 ac., well stocked with deer, & W. of it is Windsor forest, 56 m. in circumference.

WINDSOR LOCKS, p-v., Windsor t., Hartford co., Ct., 12 N. Hartford, 348 W. Situated on the rt. bank of Connecticut r., at the commencement of the locks of the Enfield canal, & on the New Haven, Hartford, & Springfield r. r., 48 m. from New Haven, & 14 from Springfield, Mass. It contains a Congregational church, an iron works employing 30 persons, a machine shop, a paper fac., a cotton thread fac., & 350 inhab.

WINDSORVILLE, p. o., Hartford co., Conn.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. [West Indies.]

WINESBURG, p-v., Paint t., Holmes co., O., 105 N.E. Columbus, 331 W. It contains a store & 12 or 15 dwellings.

WINESPEAR, p. o., Erie co., N. Y.

WINESTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 1¼ miles W.N.W. Patrington. Area, 2,570 ac. Pop. 131.

WINFARTHING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Diss. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 691.

WINFIELD, p-t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 76 W. Albany, 375 W. Surface rolling; soil a fertile calcareous & sandy loam. Drained by head branches of Unadilla r. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., a tannery, 3 grist m., 11 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,652; 1850, 1,481.

WINFIELD, p. v., Union co., Pa.

WINFIELD, p. o., Carroll co., Md.

WINFIELD, p. o., Putnam co., Va.

WINFIELD, p. o., Columbia co., Ga.

WINFIELD, p. o., Tuscarawas co., O.

WINFIELD, p. t., Lake county, Ia. Pop. 1850, 145.

WINFIELD, p. t., Du Page co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 1,149.

WINFIELD, p. o., Henry co., Iowa.

WINFIELD, p. o., Clarke co., Miss.

WINFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 6¼ m. S.W. Bristol. Area, 2,991 ac. Pop. 1,022.—II. (*Eagle*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,370 ac. Pop. 133.

WINFORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 6 m. N. E. Hay. Area, 1,099 ac. Pop. 159.

WINFRITH-NEWBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area, 4,496 ac. Pop. 1,101.

WING, t., Lucas co., O. Pop. 1840, 145; 1850, 261.

WING, two pas. of Engl.—I co. Bucks, 3 m. S.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Area, 5,310 ac. Pop. 1,376.—II. co. Rutland, 3 m. N.E. Uppingham. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 334.

WINGATE, a chapelry of Engl., co. & 7¼ m. E.S. E. Durham, pa. Castle-Eden, on the Hartlepool branch of the York & Berwick r. r. Pop. 2,456.

WINGERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Chesterfield. Area, 2,906 ac. Pop. 463. Wingerworth-Hall is a handsome building.

WINGFIELD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 5¾ m. E.N.E. Eye. Area, 2,441 ac. Pop. 654.—II. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Trowbridge. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 305.—III. (*North*), co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Area, 7,603 ac. Pop. 4,351.—IV. (*South*), same co., 2 m. W. Alfreton, on North Midland r. r. Area, 3,308 ac. Pop. 1,092.

WINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. E. Canterbury. Area, 2,641 ac. Pop. 1,083.

WINGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 813.

WINHALL, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 97 S. by W. Montpelier, 454 W. Surface rough, being situated in part on the Green mountain range. Drained by Winhall r., a branch of West r., which affords water power. Chartered in 1761. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 576; 1850, 762.

WINIFREDE, p. o., Kanawha co., Va.

WINIKI, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 16 m. N.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,270. It has an imperial manuf. of tobacco.

WINKBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 3 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 129.

WINKEL, a market town of Nassau, on the Rhine, 10 m. W. Mayence, with a castle. Pop. 1,600.

WINKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 34 m. W. S.W. New Windsor. Area, 8,982 ac. Pop. 2,185.

WINKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. Area, 1,058 ac. Pop. 365.

WINKLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 9,118 ac. Pop. 1,554.

WINLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 5 m. W. Gateshead. Area, 8,231 ac. Pop. 6,885.

WINNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area, 531 ac. Pop. 117.

WINNAMAC, p.v., capital of Pulaski co., Ia., 99 N. by W. Indianapolis, 68 W. Situated on the Indiana Central r. r., & on the right bank of Tippecanoe r. It has a court house, an U. S. land office, a Roman Catholic church, 2 stores, & 250 inhab.

WINNEBAGO, lake, situated between Fond du Lac & Calumet counties, Wisconsin terr., & is 24 m. long & 10 broad. The water is clear. Its outlet, in the N. W. part, is Fox river, which also enters it on the W. part, and is a large stream, flowing into Green bay. (*See Neenah, or Fox river.*)

WINNEBAGO, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 561 sq. m. Drained by Rock r., & its branch Kishwaukie r., & by Peckatonokee r. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. Formed in 1836. Cap., Rockford. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,18,624; wheat, 316,586 bush. produced; Indian corn, 281,452; oats, 188,633; wool, 30,170 pounds;—10 flouring & grist ms., 13 saw m.: 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub.:—2 churches; 68 sch., 2,855 scholars; 12 libraries, 1,800 vols. Pop. 1840, 4,669; 1850, 11,773.

WINNEBAGO, county, Wis. Situated in the N. part of the settled portion of the territory, & contains 500 sq. m. Drained by Neenah or Fox & Wolf rivers, and their branches. Capital, Oshkosh. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $69,654; wheat, 57,072 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 34,722; oats, 29,997; potatoes, 35,788;—15 saw m.: 1 tannery, 2 persons emp.: 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers published:—27 churches: 42 schools, 1,798 scholars. Pop. 1840, 135; 1850, 10,167.

WINNEBAH, a town of Africa, Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 12′ N., lon. 0° 58′ W. The English fort was abandoned in 1812, but the town has been rebuilt.

WINNEGANCE, p. o., Lincoln co., Me.

WINNENDEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 12 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,060, who carry on a trade in corn, wool, leather, & timber.

WINNERSH, a liberty of England, co. Berks, pa. Hurst, 34 m. N. Wokingham. Pop. 547.

WINNESHEIK, county, Iowa. Situated in the N. E. part of the state. Area, 732 sq. m. Drained by Upper Iowa & Turkey rs. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Capital, Winnesheick. Pop. 1850, 540.

WINNESHEIK, p. o., capital Winnesheick co., Iowa.

WINNICOUNCE, p. t., Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 1,948.

WINNICUT, r., N. H., a tributary of Piscataqua r., which enters through Great bay.

WINNINGEN, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, with mineral springs, reg. & 4 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,550.

WINNIPEG (LAKE), Brit. N. America, is between lat. 50° & 54° N., & lon. 96° & 99° W. Length 240 m., breadth 55 m.; shape very irregular. Shores low, & its waters are muddy. On its S. side it receives the Winnipeg, the Assiniboine, & Red river; & from the W. it is joined by the Saskatchewan, besides which it receives the surplus waters of Winnipegoos & Manitoba lakes from the W. It discharges its own surplus N.ward by the Nelson r., through several small lakes, into Hudson Sea. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company. The river Winnipeg, a noble but dangerous stream, has a N.W. course of 250 m. through the Lake of the Woods, &c.—*Lake Winnipegoos*, about 50 m. W. Lake Winnipeg, is 125 m. in length N. to S., average breadth 25 m.

WINNIPISEOGEE, lake & r., N. H. Situated between Belknap & Carroll counties. It is irregular in its form, 22 m. long, & from 1 to 10 m. broad, & forms one of the most beautiful & picturesque sheets of water in the United States. The water is remarkably pure & very deep, fed extensively by springs at its bottom. Steamboats & small vessels navigate it in the summer season. Its winding shores, projecting points, its multiplied islands, & its fine surrounding mntn. scenery, combine to form an assemblage of picturesque beauty & grandeur unsurpassed. Its outlet, proceeding from Great bay on the S.W., through two small lakes, forms Winnipiseogee r., which flows into Penigewasset r. to form Merrimac r., having a fall of 232 feet in its short course, affording extensive water power. The lake is 472 feet above the level of the sea.

WINNOWE (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Fowey, here crossed by a bridge, 2 m. S.S.E. Lostwithiel. Area, 6,137 ac. Pop. 1,056.

WINNSBOROUGH, p-v., capital of Fairfield dist., S. C., 88 N.N.W. Columbia, 420 W. It is situated between Wateree & Little rivs., & on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. It contains a court house, jail, market house, the buildings of Mount Zion College (70 students), an academy for males, and one for females: 4 churches, —1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 2 Presbyterian,—12 stores, & about 500 inhabitants. In the vicinity is a literary & theological seminary, under the direction of the Baptists, denominated "The Furnace Institution," for educating young men for the ministry. It has several fine buildings of brick.

WINNSBOROUGH, p. o., capital Franklin par., La., contains a court house & a few dwellings.

WINNWEILER, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 m. N.E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,284.

WINONA, p. o., Wabasha co., Minn. Ter.

WINONA, p. o., Trimble co., Ky.

WINOOSKI, r., Vt. (*See Onion r.*)

WINOOSKI FALLS, p. o., Chittenden co., Vt.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. & 20 m. E.S.E. Groningen, cap. cant., on the Winschoten canal. Pop. 3,578. It has a Latin school.

WINSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area, 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,429.

WINSEN, a town & a vill. of Hanover.—I. landr. & 12 m. N.W. Luneburg, cap. dist on the Luhe. Pop. 1,988.—II. landr. & 44 m. S.S.W. Luneburg, cap. dist., on the Aller. Pop. 1,000.

WINSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. N. W. Dulverton. Area, 8,858 ac. Pop. 644.

WINSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S. E. Chard. Area, 2,953 ac. Pop. 1,092.

WINSLADE, a pa. of England, co. Hants 3 miles S.E. Basingstoke. Area, 1,225 ac. Pop. 174.

WINSLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Darley, 3 m. W.N.W. Matlock. Pop. 354.—II. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. and 2 miles W. Bradford. Pop. 2,646.

WINSLOW, p-t., Kennebec co., Me., 20 N. by E. Augusta, 615 W. Surface undulating; soil generally fertile, & well cultivated. Kennebec r. bounds it on the W. Drained by Sebasticook r. & its tributaries, one of which flows from a pond near its centre. It has a fulling m., 4 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,722; 1850, 1,796.

WINSLOW, p. t. Camden co., N. J., 54 S. Trenton, 164 W. Pop. 1850, 1,540.

WINSLOW, p-v., Pike co., Ia., 146 S.S.W. Indianapolis, 685 W. Situated on Patoka cr., & has 2 stores & about 100 inhabitants.

WINSLOW, p. t., Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 384.

WINSLOW, t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 457.

WINSLOW, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 6 m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 1,920 ac. Pop. 1,889, partly employed in the lace manuf. The town has an ancient Gothic church.

WINSTANLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Pop. 675.

WINSTED, p. v., Winchester t., Litchfield co., Ct., 26 N.W. Hartford. Situated on the E. b. of Naugatuck r., & on the Naugatuck r. r., 110 m. from New York, & contains 3 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist.—10 stores, a bank, 2 woollen fac., employing 56 persons, making annually 135,000 yards of satinets, tweeds, &c., an extensive machine shop, 4 scythe fac., an iron foundry, a manufactory of brass clocks, an axe fac., & 1,500 inhabs.

WINSTER, a market town & chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrave, 44 m. W. Matlock. Pop. 928.—II. a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, ward pa. & 6 m. W. Kendal.

WINSTON, county, Miss. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, & contains 720 sq. m. Drained

by branches of Pearl & Tombigbee rs. Capital, Louisville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $270,817; Ind. corn, 326,405 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 87,173; rice, 44,394 pounds; cotton, 3,991 bales;—a flouring m., 7 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 8 persons emp.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $14,260; value of manufactured articles, $32,000;—14 churches; 2 academies, 55 pupils; 11 schools, 310 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,650; 1850, 7,956.

WINSTON, p. o., Alleghany co., Md.

WINSTON, p. o., Forsyth co., N. C.

WINSTON, p-o., Weakly co., Tenn., 127 W. Nashville, 813 W.

WINSTON, p. o., Randolph co., Ala.

WINSTON, p. o., Dent co., Mo.

WINSTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Durham, 6 m. E. Barnard Castle. Area, 2,961 ac. Pop. 301.—II. co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.W. Cirencester. Area, 1,437 ac. Pop. 252.—III. co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Framlington. Area, 1,476 ac. Pop. 392.—IV. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 miles E.N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 775.

WINTERBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wolnika, 27 m. S.W. Pisek. Pop. 1,600, emp'd in glass & paper factories.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. S.E. Arensberg, on the Orke. Pop. 1,300

WINTERBOURN, numerous pas. of the W. cos. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 6½ miles N.N.E. Bristol. Area, 3,170 ac. Pop. 2,876.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 5 m. W. Dorchester. Area, 1,500 ac. Pop. 195.—III. (*Basset*), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Marlborough. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 289.—IV. (*Came*), co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area, 1,970 ac. Pop. 150.—V. (*Clenstone*), same co., 4 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,406 ac. Pop. 97.—VI. (*Dantsey*), co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area, 1,162 ac. Pop. 187.—VII. (*Earls*), same co., 3¼ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area, 1,663 ac. Pop. 281.—VIII. (*Gunner*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Salisb'y. Area, 1,562 ac. Pop. 167.—IX. (*Kingston*), co. Dorset, 12 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area, 2,508 ac. Pop. 584.—X. (*St. Martin*), same co., 3 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area, 3,503 ac. Pop. 434. Marden castle, once an important Roman post, is in this pa.—XI. (*Monkton*), same co., 2½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,840 ac. Pop. 245.—XII. (*Steepleton*), same co., 4½ miles W.S.W. Dorchester. Area, 1,783 ac. Pop. 206.—XIII. (*Stoke*), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area, 3,419 ac. Pop. 365.—XIV. (*Strickland*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 1,340 acres. Pop. 407.—XV. (*Thompson*), a pa. of England, same co. Area, 710 ac. Pop. 37.—XVI. (*Whitchurch*), same co., 5½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area, 2,841 acres. Pop. 595.—XVII. (*Zelstone*), same co., 6 miles S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area, 823 ac. Pop. 224.

WINTERHAM, p. o., Amelia co., Va.

WINTER HARBOR, p. o., Hancock co., Me.

WINTER-HARBOR, British N. America, is on the S. E. coast of Melville island, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 47′ 2″ N., lon. 110° 48′ 2″ W. Here Sir E. Parry wintered in 1819–20.

WINTERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 3,971 acres. Pop. 694.

WINTERPOCK, p. o., Chesterfield co., Va.

WINTER SEAT, p-o., Edgefield dist., S. C., 79 W. Columbia, 547 W.

WINTERSET, p. o., Madison co., Iowa.

WINTERSLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 miles E.N.E. Salisbury. Area, 4,843 ac. Pop. 913.

WINTERSVILLE, p-v., Cross Creek t., Jefferson co., O., 134 Columbus, 269 W.

WINTERSVILLE, p. o., Decatur co., Ia.

WINTERSWYK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 35 m. E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop., with vicinity, 5,600, partly linen weavers.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 4,600. It has manufs. of cotton-yarn & fabrics, a college, public library, and museums. —*Ober-Winterthur* (ancient *Vitodorum*), is a vill. 1 m. N. E.ward, with 2,000 inhabitants & some Roman antiquities.

WINTERTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 3,628 acres. Pop. 1,665.—II. co. Norfolk, on the coast, 5½ m. N.N. W. Caistor. Area, 1,515 acres. Pop. 722. The church steeple serves as a land-mark. On Winterton-Ness is a lighthouse 52 feet in height, with a fixed light, lat. 52° 43′ N., lon. 1° 41′ E.

WINTHORPE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, on the coast, 11 m. E. Spilsby. Area, 2,339 ac. Pop. 299.—II. co. Notts, 2 miles N.E. Newark. Area, 680 ac. Pop. 243.

WINTHROP, p. t., Kennebec co., Me., 10 W. Augusta, 598 W. Surface undulating; soil fertile & well cultivated. It has a large pond or small lake, 10 miles long, & from 1 to 3 broad, in its E. part, & 2 others, one of which extends N. into Readfield. Drained by Cobbesecontc r., which flows through these ponds, and enters Kennebec r. The v. is situated at the S. end of the N. lake, the outlet of which affords water power. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, a grist m., 3 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,915; 1850, 2,154.

WINTHROP, p-o., Middlesex co., Ct.

WINTHROP, p. o., Kane co., Ill.

WINTON, p-v., capital of Hertford co., N. C., 35 N. W. Edenton, 155 N.E. by E. Raleigh, 227 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Chowan r., 2 m. below the junction of Nottaway & Meherrin rivs., which form it. It contains a brick court house, jail, & 100 inhabs.

WINTON, p. o., Butler co., O.

WINTRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. New-Malton. Area, 8,480 acres. Pop. 588.

WINTZENHEIM, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 3 miles W. Colmar. Pop. 3,896, employed in manuf. of printed cotton goods & coarse woollen cloths.

WINWICK, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Northampton & Huntingdon, 6 miles S.E. Oundle. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 431.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. N. Warrington. Area, 25,148 acres. Pop. 19,934.—III. co. Northampton, 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area, 2,038 ac. Pop. 155.

WINYAW, bay, S. C., sets up 14 m. from the Atlantic, at Georgetown entrance, & is 2 m. broad. It receives Great Pedee, Black, & Waccamaw rivers, of which it is the estuary. Vessels of a large class navigate to Georgetown.

WINZIG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,000.

WIOTA, p-v., Iowa county, Wis., 75 N. Madison, 861 W.

WIPFELD, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on left bank of the Main, 15 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 742.— *Wippach* is a market town of Illyria, Carniola, with a castle, gov. & 30 miles S.W. Laybach. Pop. 1,040.

WIPPER, or WÜPPER, three rivers of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony and Schwarzenburg, after a S.E. course of 50 m., joins the Unstrut, 7 m. S.W. Artern.—II. Prussian Saxony & Anhalt-Bernburg, after a N.E. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near Bernburg.—III Prussian Westphalia, after a course of 50 m., joins the Rhine, on E. bk., 8 m. N. Cologne.

WIPPERFÜRTH, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 23 miles N.E. Cologne, cap. circ., on the last named Wipper. Pop. 1,875.—*Wippra* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, reg. Merseburg, 23 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,000.

WIRBALLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 1,650.

WIRE TOWN, p-v., Monmouth county, N. J., 51 E. Trenton, 210 W.

WIRINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. Northampton, pa. Paston, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Pop. 629.

WIRKSWORTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Derby, on the High Peak r. r. & Cromford canal. Area of pa. 14,154 ac. Pop. 7,480; do. of the t., 2,632. The t. consists principally of two streets at right angles. The church is a spacious edifice; & here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; a grammar school, having two scholarships & two fellowships in St. John's College, Cambridge. The lead mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. Manufactures of cotton goods, hats, hosiery, & wool combing are carried on. Wirksworth forms a part of the duchy of Lancaster. The manor formerly belonged to Sir R. Arkwright.

WIRSWALL, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. & 2 m. N. Whitchurch. Pop. 6,220.

WIRTEMBERG, Germany. [WURTEMBERG.]

WIRT, county, Va. Situated in the N.W. part of

the state. Area, 298 sq. m. Drained by Little Kanawha r. & tributaries. Surface hilly; soil in the valleys very fertile: hilly portion first-rate grazing lands. Capital, Wirt C. H. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,858; wheat, 3,424 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 98,291; tobacco, 2,122 pounds; wool, 9,758; 2 flouring & grist m., 7 saw m. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $18,400; value of manufactured articles, 24,900; 13 churches; 8 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,355.

WIRT, t., Alleghany co., N. Y. Surface high and undulating; soil sandy loam. Drained by Little Genesee creek. It has a grist m., 7 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,257; 1850, 1,544.

WIRT C. H., p. o., capital Wirt co., Va., 285 N.W. Richmond. Situated on the Little Kanawha r., & has a court house & several dwellings.

WIRT COLLEGE, p-v., Sumner co., Tenn., 38 N.E. Nashville, 655 W. The v. contains 50 inhabs.

WISBEACH, or WISBECH, a munic. bor., river, port, & town of England, co. Cambridge, on the border of Norfolk, in the isle of Ely, on the Nen, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 72 feet in span, 11 miles from its mouth in the Wash, & at a junction of the E. cos. & E. Anglian r. r., 9 m. N.N.E. March. Area of its 2 pas. 16,038 ac. Pop. 1851, 12,709; do. of the bor., 10,594. Area of borough about 1,200 acres, within which most of the pop. is comprised. The town is well built. Principal edifices, St. Peter's church, with two naves & two isles, & a fine tower; a chapel of ease, & many dissenting chapels, the town hall, custom house, corn exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, & spacious baths. The grammar school has 4 by-fellowships in Peterhouse college, & 6 scholarships in Magdalen college, Cambridge. The boys' school has a rev. of 250*l.*, and the girls' school 220*l.* a-year. It has rope walk, iron works, large malt houses, an extensive brewery, and several yards for building & repairing small vessels. Chief exports, corn, timber, wool, & seeds. Imports, wines, deals, & coals. Market day, Saturday. Fairs 5 times annually.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. Petworth. Area, 8,484 ac. Pop. 1,746.

WISBY, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. island Gottland, in the Baltic, which forms its læn or prov., on its W. coast, 115 m. S.S.E. Stockholm. It is enclosed by walls, is the see of a bishop, & has a new cathedral, a gymnasium, harbor tanneries, tobacco factories, and a thriving trade. Pop. of læn 1845, 43,286.

WISCHAU, or WISKOW, a town of Moravia, circ. and 19 m. E.N.E. Brunn, on the Hanna. Pop. 3,264.

WISCHNITZA, or WISNITZ, a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Buckowina circ. and 38 miles W.S.W. Tchernovitz, on the Czeremosz, opposite Kuty. Pop. 2,650.

WISCASSET, p-t., port of entry, & one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Me., 27 S.S.E. Augusta, 588 W. It has a fine harbor at the mouth of Sheepscot r., sufficient for vessels of the largest class, & is not often obstructed by ice. Its navigation is extensive, engaged in the foreign & coasting trade, & the fisheries. Ship building is a considerable business. It contains a court house, several churches, a number of stores, a bank, & many large & handsome dwellings. During the prosperous days of commerce it advanced greatly in wealth, but has not increased so rapidly since, though it is still flourishing. It is one of the most important seaports of the state. Tonnage 1853, 20,882 tons. There are in the t. 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., a pottery, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,314; 1850, 2,332.

WISCAY, p. o., Alleghany co., Wis.

WISCONSIN, river, has its source in about 45° 55′ N. lat., in Vieux Desert Lake, & flows S. centrally through the state, until at the latitude of "the Portage" it takes a S.W. course, & enters the Mississippi r. immediately below Prairie du Chien. Its entire course is about 300 miles. It is navigable for light draft steamboats to the portage, 100 m. above its entrance into the Mississippi.

WISCONSIN, one of the N.W. United States, lies between 42° 30′ & 49° 30′ N. lat., & between 86° 50′ & 90° W. lon., being 300 miles long & 150 broad. It contains about 53,924 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 30,945; in 1845, 150,000; & in 1850, 305,191. Divided into 31 counties. The following table gives the number of dwellings, inhabitants, cultivated farms, & manufacturing establishments in each:—

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	White Inhabitants.	Free Colored.	Total.	Farms.	Manufl. Estabs.
Adams	40	187	..	187	..	..
Brown	1,093	6,170	45	6,215	190	27
Calumet	383	1,620	123	1,743	125	4
Chippewa	94	614	1	615	..	3
Crawford	571	2,481	17	2,498	80	11
Columbia	1,853	9,547	18	9,565	833	24
Dane	3,203	16,648	26	16,689	1,591	87
Dodge	3,600	19,126	12	19,138	2,134	28
Fond du Lac	2,721	14,507	3	14,510	921	16
Grant	2,861	16,139	30	16,169	704	58
Greene	1,181	8,566	..	8,566	763	45
Iowa	1,846	9,496	29	9,525	470	24
Jefferson	2,934	15,314	3	15,317	982	74
Kenosha	1,812	10,716	18	10,734	914	51
Lafayette	2,076	11,517	14	11,531	399	21
Lapointe	74	483	6	489	5	1
Manitoowoc	715	3,702	..	3,702	35	22
Marathon	76	508	..	508	7	15
Marquette	1,578	8,634	7	8,641	327	7
Milwaukee	5,630	30,966	111	31,077	935	236
Portage	204	1,249	1	1,250	5	15
Racine	2,578	14,907	66	14,973	971	104
Richland	178	902	1	903	58	4
Rock	3,617	20,727	23	20,750	1,965	125
Sauk	844	4,370	1	4,371	245	7
Sheboygan	1,783	8,372	7	8,379	328	29
St. Croix	181	619	5	624	4	2
Walworth	3,112	17,859	3	17,862	1,884	81
Washington	3,770	19,485	0	19,485	1,353	22
Waukesha	3,408	19,213	45	19,258	1,703	78
Winnebago	1,889	10,147	20	10,167	338	32
Total	56,316	304,756	635	305,391	20,177	1,273

There have been erected since 1850, 15 counties, viz., Buffalo, Clark, Door, Douglass, Dunn, Kewaunee, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Peirce, Polk, Shawana, Trempeleau, Washara & Waupaca.

The portion south of Green bay, Fox & Wisconsin rivers, is composed of timbered & prairie lands, with some swamps & wet prairies, having a vegetable soil from one to two feet deep. North of the Wisconsin river commences a hilly region, swelling as it proceeds north into a mountainous country, with a rugged and broken surface, creating many rapids and falls in the streams, & affording many wild and picturesque views. The N.W. part of the state is covered with immense forests of pine and much rough land, especially bordering Lake Superior. On the ridge dividing the waters flowing N. into Lake Superior, & those flowing south into the Mississippi, are many small lakes, in which fish are abundant. Bordering on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, the soil is rich, & the land generally heavily timbered. Wisconsin is rich in minerals; the great Mississippi lead region lies mostly within its limits; iron ore of the best quality exists bordering the sources of all the streams entering the Mississippi, & copper along the shores of Lake Superior: marble, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, & other variety of minerals abound.

There were in this state in 1850, 1,045,499 acres of land improved, & 1,231,159 of unimproved land in farms; cash value of farms, $28,528,563, and the value of implements & machinery, $1,641,568. *Live Stock.*—horses, 30,179; asses & mules, 156; milch cows, 64,339; working oxen, 42,801; other cattle, 76,293; sheep, 124,896; swine, 179,276; value of live stock, $4,897,385. *Agricultural Products.*—Wheat, 4,286,131 bush.els; rye, 81,253; Ind. corn, 1,088,979; oats, 3,414,672; barley, 209,692; buckwheat, 79,878; peas & beans, 20,857; potatoes, 1,442,077; sweet potatoes, 879; value of products of the orchard, $4,823; produce of market gardens, $32,142; pounds of butter made, 3,638,750; of cheese, 469,283; maple sugar, 610,976; molasses, 9,874 gallons; bees wax and honey, 131,065 pounds; wool, 253,943; flax, 68,803; hops, 15,930; tobacco, 1,265; hay, tons of, 275,662; hemp, 2; clover seeds, 483 bush.; other grass seeds, 5,003; flax seed, 1,191; and were made, 113 gallons of wine; value of home-made manuf., $42,624; of slaughtered animals, $929,178.

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, which flows along its W. border for a distance of 275 miles. The Wisconsin has its entire course within the state, flows centrally, & enters the Mississippi on its W. border.

It is navigable to the portage of Fox or Neenah river, where a canal is being made, which, when completed, with the contemplated improvements of Fox r., will make a navigable communication between the Mississippi & the lakes. The Chippewa enters the Mississippi further N.W., & is a large river, & St. Croix r. forms a portion of its extreme W. boundary. Rock river rises & flows partly in this state. The other principal rivers are the Menominee river on its E. border, enters Green bay, and the Montreal Lake Superior, & there are several other small streams entering Lake Superior. The Milwaukee, Sheboygan, & others, enter Lake Michigan. The other most noted streams are the Wolf, Bad Axe, & Black rivers. The principal lakes within its borders are Winnebago, Horican, Kashkohong, & the four lakes in the S., & many small ones in the N.

The principal places in the state are Madison, the capital, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Osaukee, Green Bay, Jamesville, & Prairie du Chien. There were in Jan. 1854, 4 railroads in the state, with 178 miles of road finished and in operation, and 200 in course of construction, and there were 10 banks with a cash cap. of $600,000.

Manufactures, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 9 woollen factories, with a capital invested of $31,225, employing 25 males, manuf. 36,000 yards of cloth and 74,350 pounds of yarn, valued at $87,992; 1 establishment making pig iron, with a capital of $15,000, employing 60 persons, & making 1,000 tons of pig iron, valued at $27,000; 15 establishments, with a capital of $116,350, employing 228 persons, producing 1,342 tons of castings, &c., valued at $216,195; 75 flouring & grist m., 412 saw m; 34 tanneries; 42 printing offices issuing 6 daily, 5 tri-weekly, 36 weekly, and 1 monthly publication.

Education, &c.—There were Wisconsin University at Madison, Beloit College at Beloit, Rock county, & Nashatah Seminary at Summit; the whole having, in 1850, 75 students; and there were also 58 academies with 1,423 pupils; 1,423 schools, 58,817 scholars. The institution for education of the blind is at Janesville, and the Deaf and Dumb institute is near Delavan.

The state prison is located at Waupun.

Religion, &c.—There were in the state in 1850, 49 Baptist churches, 4 Christian, 37 Congregational, 2 Dutch Reformed, 19 Episcopal, 2 Free, 20 Lutheran, 110 Methodist, 40 Presbyterian, 64 Roman Catholic, 1 Union, 6 Universalist, & 11 other sects, the whole having 365 churches. Total value of church property, $353,900.

The government is vested in a governor, chosen for 2 years by a plurality of votes, and a legislature consisting of a senate & assembly, which holds its sessions annually. Members of assembly (81), are chosen annually, & senators (25), for two years, one half each year. Every male person 21 years of age, & resident of the state one year next preceding an election, and a citizen of the United States, is a qualified elector.

Wisconsin was a portion of the territory ceded by the French in 1763 to Great Britain, which at the close of the revolution became a part of the domain of the United States. It was organized as a territory July 4th, 1836. The portion now forming the state of Iowa was detached in 1838; and Wisconsin was admitted into the Union as a state May 29th, 1848. The present constitution was formed the same year.

WISEMAN'S, p-o., Boone co., Mo.

WISENBURG, p-v., Lehigh co., Pa.

WISHAW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.S.E. Sutton-Coldfield. Area, 1,196 ac. Pop. 282.

WISHAWTON, a town of Scotl., county Lanark, 5 m. N.W. Carluke, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw & Coltness r.r., which is one of the most extensive coalfields. Pop. 1851, 3,373.

WISHFORD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Wilton. Area, 1,610 ac. Pop. 378.

WISINGSOE, an isl. in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Grenna. Length 10 m., breadth 1 m. On it are the vill. & harbor Wisingen.

WISLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2¼ m. N.E. Ripley. Area, 1,321 ac. Pop. 167.

WISLICA, a walled town of Poland, prov. & 34 m. S. Kielce, on the Nida. Pop. 2,000.

WISLOK, & WISLOCA, two rivers of Galicia, Austrian Poland.—I. rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N. to Rzeszow, & thence E. & joins the San near Sienawa. Length 112 m.—II. mostly parallel to the foregoing on the W., flows N. & joins the Vistula 10 miles S.W. Baranov, after a course of more than 100 miles.

WISMAR, a fortified seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, & of a branch railroad to Hamburg & Rostok, 18 m. N.E. Schwerin. Lat. 53° 53′ 5″ N., and lon. 11° 27′ 7″ E. Pop. 11,389. It has 6 churches, 3 hospitals, several schools, an orphan asylum, & manufs. of tobacco, playing-cards, sail-cloth, & important breweries & distilleries. Its harbor is commodious, & nearly land-locked by the islands of Poel & Wallfisch. It has large ship-building docks. It was founded in 1229, & for some time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WISOWITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 20 m. N.E. Hradisch, on the Drewniza. Pop. 2,713, who manuf. coarse woollen cloths & paper.

WISPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Horncastle. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 83.

WISSANT, a comm. & marit. vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. W.S.W. Calais, & conjectured to be the *Portus Itius* of the Romans. Pop. 1,012.

WISSEHRAD, a vill. of Bohemia. [PRAGUE.]

WISSEMBOURG, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, 34 miles N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 6,273. It has a collegiate church of the 13th cent., a Protestant church containing a bust of Luther, a synagogue, town-hall, barracks, a large old tower, now forming a prison, manufs. of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper hangings, & vinegar, & a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, & agricultural produce. In addition to its strong fortifications, works termed the "lines of Wissembourg," extend from it along the Lauter to Lauterburg, 9 m. S.E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

WISSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. N.W. Halesworth. Area, 2,259 ac. Pop. 490.

WISTERNITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 4 m. E. Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 1,408.

WISTANSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 9 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area, 5,160 ac. Pop. 1,044.

WISTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Nantwich. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 355.

WISTON, a borough, village, & parish of Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.N.E. Haverford-West. Area, 7,030 ac. Pop. 774. Chief edifices, the church, & a ruined castle. It unites with Pembroke, Milford, and Tenby, in sending 1 member to H. of C.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Nayland. Area, 1,485 ac. Pop. 256.—III. a pa., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N.W. Steyning. Area, 2,865 ac. Pop. 301.—IV. (*and Roberton*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 1 m. N.W. Lamington. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 339, of whom 141 are in the vill. Wiston, besides which there are the vills. Roberton & Newton.

WISTOW, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Huntingdon, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Ramsey. Area, 2,070 ac. Pop. 553.—II. co. & 7 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area, 2,100 ac. Pop. 261.—III. co. York, E. & W. Riding, 3 miles N.N.W. Selby. Area, 3,870 ac. Pop. 788.—*Wiswall*, or *Wiswell*, is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. S. Clitheroe. Pop. 747.

WITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W. Ely. Area, 2,671 ac. Pop. 588.

WITCHAMPTON, a par. of England, co. Dorset. Area, 1,481 ac. Pop. 504.

WITCHERS CROSS ROADS, p-o., Smith co., Tenn., 64 E. Nashville, 650 W.

WITCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.S.W. Ely. Area, 2,376 ac. Pop. 573.

WITCHINGHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 2 miles S. Reepham. Area, 2,245 ac. Pop. 669.—II. (*Little*), 2 miles S.S.E. Reepham. Area, 738 ac. Pop. 42.

WITCHLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 10 miles E. Maidstone. Area, 1,309 ac. Pop. 124.

WITCOMBE, or WHITCOMBE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.E. Painswick. Area, 1,000 ac. Pop. 179.

WITEPSK, gov. & town, Prussia. [VITEBSK.]

WITHAM, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham & Long-Bennington to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall & Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. the mouth of

the Welland. Total length 80 m., for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln, it is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels, & for 23 m. to Tattershall, for vessels of much larger burden, it having been deepened and embanked in the lower part of its course. Its princip. affls., the Bain & Slea, have been made navigable to Horncastle & Sleaford.

WITHAM, a market town & pa. of England, county Essex, on the Maldon branch of the Eastern cos. railroad, 9 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 3,633 ac. Pop. 3,393. The town near the confluence of the Braine with the Blackwater, has an endowed school, alms-houses, & other charities; rev. 245*l.* per annum. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Canonium*, & a Danish camp is traceable in the vicinity.

WITHAM, sev. pas. of England.—I. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Bourne. Area, 1,210 ac. Pop. 635.—II. (*North*), same co., 1¼ miles S. Colsterworth. Area, 2,378 ac. Pop. 509.—III. (*South*), same co., 3½ m. S.S.W. Colsterworth. Area, 3,230 ac. Pop. 544.—IV. (*Friary*), co. Somerset, 5 miles S.S.W. Frome. Area, 4,970 ac. Pop. 566.

WITHAMSVILLE, p-v., Union t., Clermont co., O., 128 S.W. Columbus, 499 W. Situated 3 m. N. of Ohio r., & contains 2 stores, a steam flouring m., & 250 inhabitants.

WITHCALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Louth. Area, 2,650 ac. Pop. 117.

WITHCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 9 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 777 ac. Pop. 40.

WITHERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E. Chumleigh. Area, 9,048 ac. Pop. 1,509.

WITHERLY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the ancient Watling street, 1½ m. E. Atherstone. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 540.

WITHERNE-WITH-STAIR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.N.W. Alford. Area, 2,669 ac. Pop. 503.

WITHERNWICK, a pa. of England, county York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.N.E. Hedon. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 513.

WITHERSDALE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Harleston. Area, 880 ac. Pop. 199.

WITHERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area, 2,509 ac. Pop. 642.—*Witherstone* is a tything, co. Dorset, pa. Poorstock, 5¼ m. N. E. Bridport. Pop. 41.

WITHIEL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W. S.W. Bodmin. Area, 3,005 ac. Pop. 452.

WITHIELL-FLOREY, a pa. of England co. Somerset, 5¼ m. N.E. Dulverton. Area, 2,485 ac. Pop. 104.

WITHINGTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 5¼ m. W. Northleach. Area, 5,830 ac. Pop. 823.—II. co. & 4½ m. N.E. Hereford. Area, 2,392 ac. Pop. 881.—III. co. Salop, 6 miles E. Shrewsbury. Area, 1,135 ac. Pop. 266.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & ¼ miles S. Manchester. Pop. 1,492.—V. (*Lower*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 7 miles N.N.W. Congleton. Pop. 570.—*Withnall* is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5 m. N.E. Chorley. Pop. 1,975.

WITHYBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area, 2,520 ac. Pop. 334.

WITHYCOMBE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area, 1,787 ac. Pop. 329.—II. (*Raleigh*), co. Devon, 2½ miles N.E. Exmouth. Area, 2,617 ac. Pop. 1,811.

WITHYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. E.S.E. East-Grinstead. Area, 8,086 ac. Pop. 1,692.

WITHYPOOLE, a pa. of England, county Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Dulverton. Area, 3,630 ac. Pop. 259.

WITKOWO, a town, Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 10 m. S.E. Gnesen. Pop. 2,200. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, & leather.

WITLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.W. Godalming. Area, 6,328 ac. Pop. 1,546.—II. (*Great*), county Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Area, 2,633 ac. Pop. 408.

WITLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E Norwich. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 28.

WITMARSUM, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, dist. & 15 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 800. It is the birth-place of Menno-Simon, founder of the sect of Mennonites.

WITNESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,996 ac. Pop. 575.

WITNEY, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 10 m. W.N.W. Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Area of pa. 7,083 acres. Pop. 1851, 5,437; do. of the t. 3,699. The town has a town-hall, with an area serving for a market place, a market-cross, & a handsome blanket-hall. The church is a spacious cruciform structure. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive-Methodists, and Friends; a grammar school, a free school for the sons of journeymen weavers of Whitney & Haily, and endowed alms-houses. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves, malt, and blankets, and various woollen goods, the celebrity of Witney for which is in part due to the detersive quality of the waters of the Windrush. The average annual number of blanket-pieces, including pilot-cloths, manufactured, is about 10,000.

WITTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 32 m. W.N.W. Arensberg, on the Ruhr, and on the Elberfield & Dortmund railroad. Pop. 2,335.

WITTENBERG, p. o., Somerset co., Pa.

WITTENBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. & 46 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, and on railroad from Berlin to Leipzic. Pop. 8,750, besides the garrison. Its university was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufs. of woollens. Here the reformation commenced in 1517, & the garrison church contains the graves of Luther & Melancthon, & their portraits by L. Cranach. Luther's cell in the Augustine convent, & Melancthon's house are still preserved. It was taken by assault by the Prussians under Tauentzien in 1814.—*Wittenberge* is a town, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Stepnitz, & on the Hamburg and Berlin railroad, 7 m. S.W. Perleberg. Pop. 2,680.

WITTENBERG'S, p-o., Alexander co., N. C., 179 W. Raleigh, 416 W.

WITTENBURG, a town of N. Germany, grand-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Mecklenburg, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 2,705.

WITTENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Berks.—I. (*Little*), 4 m. N.W. Wallingford. Area, 870 ac. Pop. 128.—II. (*Long*), 5 m. N.W. Wallingford. Area, 2,280 ac. Pop. 608.

WITTEN'S, p-o., Jackson t., Monroe co., O., 136 E. Columbus, 269 W.

WITTERING, three pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wansford. Area, 2,690 ac. Pop. 262.—II. (*East*), co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Chichester. Area, 1,505 ac. Pop. 233.—III. (*West*), on Chichester harbor, opposite Hayling island, 7 m. S.W. Chichester. Area, 3,615 ac. Pop. 609.

WITTERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tenterden. Area, 3,601 ac. Pop. 987.

WITTENSTEIN ISLAND, Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 16° 11′ S., lon. 146° 22′ W.

WITTGHENAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 83 miles W.N.W. Leignitz, on the Black-Elster. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery.

WITTINGAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 14 m. E. N.E. Budweis. Pop. 3,319.

WITTINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, 19 m. S.S.E. Uelzen. Pop. 1,225.

WITTLICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. N.N.E. Treves, cap. circ., on the Leiser, an affl. of the Moselle. Pop. 2,500.

WITTMUND, a vill. of Hanover, landr. & 14 m. N. E. Aurich, cap. dist. Pop. 1,800.

WITTON, sev. pas. &c., of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 2½ N.W. St. Ives. Area, 1,690 ac. Pop. 267.—II. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Norwich. Area, 587 ac. Pop. 153.—III. (*East*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S. E. Middleham. Area, 7,730 ac. Pop. 610. Here are the ruins of Jerveaux-abbey.—IV. (*Gilbert*), co. & 3½ m. N.W. Durham. Area, 2,635 ac. Pop. 1,758.—V. (*Le-Ware*), same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear-valley railroad. Pop. 918. Coal abounds in this parish.—VI. (*Nether*), co. Northumberland, 6½ m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area, 7,723 ac. Pop. 489.—VII. (*West*), co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. W. Middleham. Area, 3,715 ac. Pop. 550.—VIII. a parochial chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, ½ m. E. Norwich, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 3,493. Annual rev. of endowed grammar school 270*l.*—IX. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 miles N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,367, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

WITTSBURGH, p. o., St. Francis co., Ark.

WITTSTOCK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Ost-Priegnitz, on the Dosse, 60 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,400. It has a large hospital for military invalids, & manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

WITTSVILLE, p. o., Jefferson co., Tenn.

WITZENHAUSEN, a town of H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., on the Werra, 15 m. E. Cassel. Pop. 3,235. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of linen fabrics, vinegar, & leather.

WIVELISCOMBE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 26¼ m. W. Somerton. Area of pa. 5,984 ac. Pop. 2,861, partly engaged in woollen manufs. The town has a handsome church, & an infirmary for sick poor.

WIVELSFIELD a pa. of England, county Sussex, 5½ m. S.E. Cuckfield. Area, 3,193 ac. Pop. 693.

WIVENHOE, a marit. town & pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 4¼ m. S.E. Colchester. Area of pa. 1,597 ac. Pop. 1,672. Here is a custom-house, subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Large quantities of oysters are here shipped for the London & other markets.

WIVETON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. W. Clay. Area, 1,042 ac. Pop. 245.

WIX, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area, 3,090 ac. Pop. 778.

WIXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Alcester. Area, 530 ac. Pop. 117.

WIZNA, a town of Poland, gov. & 50 m. S.S.W. Augustow, on the Narew. Pop. 2,015.

WKRA, a river of Poland, rises in E. Prussia, near Niedenburg, flows S.W. and then generally S.E., through the gov. Plock, & joins the Bug, 15 m. N.N. W. Warsaw. Total course 120 miles.

WLADISLAWOW, two towns of Poland.—I. (formerly *Nove-Miasto*, Germ. *Rosterschütz*), gov. Augustow, 25 m. N.W. Mariampol, on the Szezuppe. Pop. 4,506.—II. prov. & 28 miles N.E. Kalice, with Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of linen fabrics.

WLASHIM (pron. *Vlaskim*), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 22 m. S.S.W. Kaurzim. Pop. 2,236. It has a castle & manufs. of woollen stuffs.

WLOCLAWEK, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Vistula, 20 miles N.W. Plock. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of chicory, & a trade in corn.

WLODAWA, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, prov. & 72 m. S.E. Siedlec, at the confluence of the Wlodawka with the Bug. Pop. 3,660.

WOAHOO, or OAHU, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, 140 miles N.W. Hawaii. Lat. of town Honolulu 21° 18′ 2″ N., lon. 157° 55′ W. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 18 m. Area, 530 sq. m. Pop. 1836, 27,800. Surface mountainous, & here are many extinct volcanic craters. Products comprise indigo, cotton, sugar, sandal-wood, and hogs; and the vine has been introduced from California. [Honolulu.]

WOBURN, p-t., Middlesex co., Mass., 10 N.W. by W. Boston, 450 W. Drained by Mystic r., into which Horn pond flows. The Middlesex canal, & the Boston & Lowell r. r. pass through it. The v., situated near the canal, contains 4 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, several stores, & about 75 dwellings. Horn pond, in the vicinity, is a beautiful sheet of water, containing a small but picturesque island. There are in the t. 7 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m., an academy, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,992; 1850, 3,956.

WOBURN, or OLD-WOBURN, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 13 m. S.W. Bedford, near the branch between that town & the London & N.W. r. r. Area, of pa. 3,200 ac. Pop. 2,049. The church is a spacious edifice, having a tower detached from its main body; and here are a handsome market house, a free school, endowed alms-house, & other minor charities. Pop. partly employed in agriculture, and partly in manufs. of straw-plait & thread-lace.—*Woburn-Abbey*, E. of the town, is the principal seat of the Duke of Bedford, & derives its name from its being erected on the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded here in 1145.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Beaconsfield. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 1,330.

WODNIAN, a fortified town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Blanitz, 12 miles S. Pisek. Pop. 2,241.

WODZISLAW, a town of Poland, prov. & 31 m. S. W. Kielce, on the Wodzislawa. Pop. 2,000.

WOENSDRECHT, & WOENSEL, two pas. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant.—I. 5 m. S. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1,300.—II. 2 miles N. Eyndhoven. Pop. 3,100.

WOERDEN, a walled town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Old Rhine, 18 m. E.S.E. Leyden. Pop. with dist. 4,117.

WOERTH-SUR-SAUER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,240.

WOHLAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 23 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., surrounded by small lakes. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, & hosiery.

WOKEFIELD, a tything of England, co. Berks, pa. Stratfield-Mortimer. Pop. 835.

WOKING, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Basingstoke canal, & with a station on the S.W. r. r., 6 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area of pa. 7,332 ac., much of it heath. Pop. 2,837.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a market town & pa. of England, cos. Berks & Wilts, on the border of Windsor-forest, & on the Reading & Riegate railroad, 7 m. S.E. Reading. Area, 8,131 ac. Pop. 3,752; do. of the t., 2,272, who manufac. shoes, gauze, silks, malt, and flour. The town has a market-house and town-hall. The church is a fine old edifice.

WOLBECK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 6 m. S.E. Münster. Pop. 921.

WOLBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. Area, 1,231 ac. Pop. 3,227.

WOLCOTT, p-t., Lamoille co., Vt., 23 N. Montpelier, 539 W. Drained by Lamoille r. & its branches, which afford water power. Chartered in 1780. The soil is adapted to grazing & to grain, & is moderately fertile. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 910; 1850, 909.

WOLCOTT, p-t., New Haven co., Ct., 54 S. Hartford, 320 W. Drained by Mad r., a branch of Naugatuck r. Surface hilly & rough; soil gravelly loam. A hill in the N.E. part presents an extensive prospect, reaching to Long Island sound. It contains a Congregational & an Episcopal church. It has a fulling m., 3 tanneries, a grist m., 9 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 633; 1850, 603.

WOLCOTT, p-t., Wayne co., N. Y., 180 W. by N. Albany, 360 W. The surface is level; soil sandy and gravelly loam. Drained by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. The v. is situated on Ridge road, & contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 8 stores, 1 grist m., 2 saw m., a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 450 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,481; 1850, 2,751.

WOLCOTTS MILLS, p. o., Lagrange co., Ia.

WOLCOTTVILLE, p-v., Torrington t., Litchfield co., Ct., 26 W. Hartford, 333 W. Situated at the junction of two branches of Naugatuck r., & on the Naugatuck railroad, 110 m. from New York. It contains 4 churches,—1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, and 1 Methodist,—a woollen fac., 480 spindles, employs 31 persons, and makes annually 50,000 yds. of cassimeres, &c.; a cotton fac., 2,000 spindles, employs 50 persons, & makes yearly 540,000 yards of print goods; a piano fac., a lock fac., a button fac., 2 brass foundries, 8 stores, & 450 inhabs.

WOLDEGK, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 m. N.E. Strelitz. Pop. 2,186.

WOLDENBERG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on railroad from Stettin to Posen, reg. & 66 m. N.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 3,000.

WOLDINGHAM a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3 m. N. N.E. Godstone. Area, 1,579 ac. Pop. 45.

WOLD-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Bridlington. Area, 1,960 ac. Pop. 276.

WOLF, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 786; 1850, 982.

WOLF, p-o., Knox co., O.

WOLFACH, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 m. S.S.W. Baden. Pop. 1,653.

WOLF BAYOU, p-o., Independence co., Ark.

WOLF CREEK, p-t., Mercer co., pa., 10 S.E. Mercer b. Surface level; soil clay & loam. Drained by

Wolf creek. It has 2 fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 grist m., 4 saw m., 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,732; 1850, 2,028.

WOLF CREEK, p-o., Pickens dist., S. C., 159 W.N.W. Columbia, 524 W.

WOLF CREEK, p-v., Lenawee co., Mich., 67 S.W. Detroit, 513 W. Contains a Universalist church and 150 inhabitants.

WOLF CREEK, p-o., Wilson co., Ala.

WOLF CREEK, p-o., Choctaw co., Miss.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, a town of Germany, duchy & 8 m. S. Brunswick, on railroad to Hanover, & on the Ocker. Pop. 9,000. It consists of a citadel, town-proper, & two suburbs, & has several fine churches, two old castles, an arsenal, a large workhouse, an hospital, orphan asylum, college, & various other schools, & a library containing nearly 100,000 vols., with relics & MSS. of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck, & Lippe, & has manufs. of lacquered & japanned wares, paper-hangings, leather & tobacco, a trade in corn & linen yarn, & 5 annual fairs. Pop. of circle 1852, 52,662.

WOLFERLOW, a pa. of England, county Hereford, 4¼ miles N.N.E. Bromyard. Area, 1,535 ac. Pop. 135.

WOLFHAGEN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., 14 m. W. Cassel. Pop. 3,187. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufactures of woollen cloths & linens.

WOLFHAMCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 464.

WOLFINGHAM, a pa. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, co. Durham, N. the river Hunter.—The *Wolf Islands* are a group of New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, N. Grand Manan island. The most northern in lat. 44° 59′ N., lon. 66° 41 W.

WOLF ISLAND, p-o., Mississippi co., Mo.

WOLF LAKE, p-v., Noble co., In., 160 N. Indianapolis, 673 W. It has a church, 2 stores, and 150 inhabitants. It is situated on the bank of a beautiful sheet of water, bearing the same name.

WOLFORD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick. Area, 2,679 ac. Pop. 520.

WOLFORD, t., Grenville co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,259.

WOLFRATSHAUSEN, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, 17 m. S.S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,200.

WOLF RIVER, p-o., Fayette co., Tenn., 186 W.S.W. Nashville, 871 W.

WOLF RUN, p-o., Lycoming co., Pa.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Illyria, Carinthia, circ. & 30 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Levant, with a castle. Pop. 1,466, partly employed in iron works.

WOLFSBOROUGH, p-t., Carroll co., N. H., 39 N. N.W. Concord, 520 W. Surface level; soil rocky, but fertile. Drained by Smith's river flowing into Winnipisseogee lake, which bounds it on the S.W. Smith's pond lies on its S. part. It has two fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, 3 grist m., 16 saw m., 15 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,918; 1850, 2,048.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5¼ miles E.S.E. Usk. Area, 2,649 acres. Pop. 219.

WOLF SPRING, p-o., Lawrence co., Ala.

WOLFSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., on the Lauter, 11 m. N.N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 918; with mines of coal & mercury.

WOLFSTOWN, t., Sherbrooke co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 366.

WOLFSVILLE, p-o., Frederick co., Md., 93 N.W. Annapolis, 61 W.

WOLFSVILLE, p-v., Union co., N. C., 178 W.S.W. Raleigh, 417 W.

WOLFVILLE, p-v., Horton t., Kings co., N. S., 65 m. N.W. Halifax. Situated on the Cornwallis r., & contains the Acadia college, several churches, & 450 inhabitants. Acadia college was incorporated in 1840, & has 3 professors, & 25 students.

WOLGA, a river of Russia. [VOLGA.]

WOLGAST, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 33 m. S.E. Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene in the Baltic. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactures of soap & tobacco.

WOLHOPE, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area, 3,970 ac. Pop. 813.

WOLIN, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 18 m. S.W. Pisek, on the Wolinka. Pop. 1,570.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Zschoppau, with a castle, 14 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,901.

WOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7¼ m. W. N.W. Blandford Forum. Area, 7[illegible] ac. Pop. 124.

WOLLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Area, 3,649 ac. Pop. 1,261.

WOLLASTON-LAND, Brit. N. A., Arctic Ocean, W. Victoria Land, E. point, is in lat. 68° 45′ N., lon. 113° 55′ W., separated from the mainland by Dolphin & Union St.

WOLLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. W. Nottingham. Area, 2,340 ac. Pop. 581.

WOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N. Bath. Area, 370 ac. Pop. 89.

WOLLIN, a small seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 29 m. N. Stettin, on the Divenow, and on an island formed by the latter, at its mouth in the Baltic, connected by bridges with the mainland. Pop. 3,446. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, & ship-building docks.

WOLLMIRSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 8 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. Pop. 3,500. It has a castle, manufs. of linens & leather, & a trade in corn & cattle.

WOLLOMBA, & WOLLONDILLY, two rivers of New South Wales.—I. co. Gloucester, flows S.E. and enters Wallis lake.—II. flows N. through the centre of the co. Argyle, & between cos. Camden & Westmoreland, & joins the Warragamba, after a course of 130 miles.

WOLLONGONG, a maritime town of New South Wales, co. Camden, 7 m. N. lake Illawara. Pop. 515. It stands in a fine district, and is resorted to for seabathing.

WOLLSTEIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 37 m. S.W. Posen, between two lakes. Pop. 2,650. It has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics.—II. a town, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, cap. co., on the Appelbach, 6 m. S.E. Kreuznach. Pop. 1,470.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia. [VOLMAR.]

WOLOMBI, a vill. & pa., New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, cap. dist., on Wolombi, an affl. of Hunter, 25 m. S.W. Maitland.

WOLPHAMCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunchurch. Area, 3,470 ac. Pop. 432.

WOLSINGHAM, or WALSINGHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 13½ m. W.S.W. Durham, on the Wear Valley railroad. Area 2,403 ac. Pop. 4,585, employed in manufs. of woollens, linens, and hardwares, & in coal, lime, & lead-works. The town on the Wear, is irregularly built. Market, Tuesday.

WOLSTAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Rugby. Area, 2,779 ac. Pop. 1,209.

WOLSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area, 10,739 ac. ac. Pop. 22,191, partly employed in cotton manufs. It has a new gothic church, & a union workhouse. The Grand Trunk canal here passes through a tunnel 1¼ m. in length.

WOLTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. N.W. Aylsham. Pop. 44.

WOLVERCOTE, a pa. of England, co. & 3 m. N. N.W. Oxford. Area, 1,609 ac. Pop. 470.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a parl. & municipal bor., manufacturing town, & pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London & North Western r. r. 12¼ m. N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa., comprising Bilston, Willenhall, &c., 16,680 ac. Pop. 1851, 92,287. Pop. of t. 49,985; do. of the parl. bor. 119,748. The town is blackened from the presence of numerous iron forges & furnaces. Principal edifices, the old collegiate church of St. Peter, churches of St. George & St. John, new church of St. Paul, various dissenting chapels, the town-hall, hospital & dispensary, union mill, news-room & library, assembly & concert rooms, and theatre. The grammar school, revenue about 1,200*l.* per annum, & in which Sir W. Congreve & Abernethy were educated, the blue coat school, revenue about 250*l.*, are the principal of numerous establishments for education. Locks, brass, tinned & japanned wares, tools, nails, papier-maché, & other goods made at Birmingham, are here manufac. It has 97 churches,—

10 Baptist, 23 Episcopal, 6 Independents, 1 Jews' synagogue, 4* Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Presbyterian, 4 Roman Catholic, 2 Unitarian, & 1 Isolated Congregation. The trade is facilitated by several canals, & the whole dist. to the S. & E. is covered with forges, rolling mills, foundries, coal mines, & iron-stone pits. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. The bor. returns 2 members to H. of C.

WOLVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. N. Kidderminster. Area, 5,532 ac. Pop. 2,441.

WOLVERTON, a pa. of England,. co. Hants. Area, 1,395 ac. Pop. 188.

WOLVERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. (or *Wolverton*), co. Bucks. 1 m. E.N.E. Stony-Stratford, on the London & North Western r. r. Area, 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,070. Here is the central station, depôt, & factory of the r. r. company, attached to which are a church, school, library, reading room, market-place, & numerous small streets of dwellings for servants.—II. (or *Wolverton*), co. Norfolk, on the Wash, 3 m. N. Castle-Rising. Area, 5,634 ac. Pop. 165.—III. (or *Woolverton*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Frome. Area, 736 ac. Pop. 174.—IV. (or *Woolverdington*), co. & 5½ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Area, 1,320. Pop. 174.

WOLVEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Nuneaton. Area, 3,799 ac. Pop. 963.—*Wolviston* is a chapelry, co. Durham, pa. Billingham, 4 m. N. N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Pop. 750.

WOMBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. S. W. Wolverhampton. Area, 4,680 ac. Pop. 2,007.

WOMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. E. Wellington. Area, 698 ac. Pop. 2,166.—*Wombwell* is a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Darfield, 4½ m. S. E. Barnesley. Pop. 1,627.

WOMELSDORF, p-b., Berks co., Pa., 14 W. Reading, 38 E. Harrisburg, 151 W. It contains a church, common to Lutheran & German Reformed societies, 5 stores, a tannery, a flouring m., 4 grist m., 3 saw m., & 947 inhabs. It is inhabited chiefly by Germans, and the country around is fertile & well cultivated.

WOMENSWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wingham. Area, 1,010 ac. Pop. 256.

WOMERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Pontefract, on railroad between Wakefield & Goole. Area 7,780 ac. Pop. 998.

WONASQUATOCKET, r., Providence co., R. I., is a valuable mill stream, which flows into Providence cove, & affords water power for many manufacturing establishments.

WONASTOW, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m. S.W. Monmouth. Area, 1,599 ac. Pop. 141.

WONERSH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S. S.E. Guildford. Area, 4,427 ac. Pop. 1,280. Iron-stone abounds, & there is much fine scenery. Wonersh-park is a seat of Earl Grantley.

WONGROWITZ (Polish, *Wongrowiec*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 32 m. N.E. Posen, cap. circ., on the Welna, with a Cistercian monastery.

WONSTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. S. Whitchurch. Area, 4,160 ac. Pop. 716.

WOOBURN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks. Area, 2,850 ac. Pop. 2,026.

WOOD, cr., Oneida co., N. Y., rises in Rome, and flows into the E. end of Oneida lake. It is a deep and sluggish stream, formerly used, by a short portage, to connect the Mohawk river with Lake Ontario. It is now used as a part of Oneida Lake canal, & in connection with Oneida lake & river, connects the Erie canal, in Oneida co., with the Oswego canal.

WOOD, cr., Washington co., N. Y., flows N. into the S. end of Lake Champlain, & affords water power. Through a considerable portion of its length it is used as a part of the Champlain canal.

WOOD, county, Va. Situated on the N.W. part of the state. Area, 1,223 sq. m. Ohio r. bounds it on the N.W. Drained by Little Kanawha river & its numerous branches. Surface very much broken; soil fertile. Capital, Parkersburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $142,967; wheat, 18,790 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 251,715 pounds; tobacco, 53,170 lbs.; wool, 23,854;—10 grist mill, 8 saw mill, an iron foundry; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $62,160; value of manufs., $70,314; 22 churches; 2 acad., 130 pupils; 17 schs., 293 scholars. Pop. 1840, 7,923; 1850, 9,450.

WOOD, county, O. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 599 square miles. Bounded on the N.W. by Maumee r., up which, vessels requiring 6 feet of water pass to Perrysburg, 12 miles from its entrance into Maumee bay, & 18 miles from Lake Erie. Drained by Portage r. and its branches. The surface is nearly level, having a gentle descent toward the lake; soil alluvial & very fertile. It contains a large portion of the "Black Swamp," now unhealthy, but capable of being drained & made very productive. Capital, Perrysburg. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $168,012; wheat, 36,933 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 171,285; oats, 55,122; wool, 18,544 pounds;—2 grist m., 3 saw m.; 1 woollen fac.; 3 tanneries, 6 persons employed; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manufs., $11,900; value of manufs., $24,820;—10 churches; 1 academy, 350 pupils; 73 schools, 2,876 scholars. Pop. 1840, 5,357; 1850, 9,157.

WOOD, county, Tex. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Area, 1,040 sq. m. Drained by Sabine river & tributaries. Surface undulating; soil fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Quitman. Pop. 500.

WOOD, t., Clark co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,447.

WOOD-BASTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Acle. Area, 2,163 ac. Pop. 293.

WOODBERRY, p-o., Meriwether co., Ga.

WOODBERRY, p-o., Butler co., Ky.

WOODBINE, p-o., Whitley co., Ky.

WOODBORO, p-o., Grayson co., Tex.

WOODBOROUGH, two pas. of England.—I co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,940 ac. Pop. 852.—II. co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. Pewsey. Area, 1,015 ac. Pop. 424.

WOODBOURNE, p-v., Fallsburg t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 103 S.W. Albany, 308 W. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, a store, a tannery, & about 10 dwellings.

WOODBOURNE, p-v., Knox co., Tenn., 202 E. Nashville, 480 W.

WOODBOURNE, p-v., Binbrook t., Wentworth co., Can. W., on the Chippewa r., 14 S.E. Hamilton. It has an Episcopal church, 3 stores, 2 saw m., an axe fac., & 150 inhabs.

WOODBRIDGE, t., New Haven co., Ct., 6 N.W. New Haven. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing. On the E. side is a range of mountains, which may be regarded as the commencement of the Green Mountain range, terminating at West Rock, a bold precipice near New Haven. Drained by West r. Two of the regicide judges of Charles I., Goffe and Whalley, resided here in concealment, in the year 1661, at a place which they named Hatchet Harbor, so called to the present time. It has 2 grist m., 3 saw m., 5 schs. Pop. 1840, 958; 1850, 912.

WOODBRIDGE, p-t., Middlesex co., N.J., 43 N.E. Trenton, 209 W. Surface level; soil red shale, and well cultivated. Drained by Rahway r. Chartered about 1680. It contains a part of Rahway v. The v. of Woodbury, 3 m. S. Rahway, contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, a grist m., a saw m., 4 stores, a pottery, & 300 inhabitants. There are in the t. a cotton fac., 16 schs. Pop. 1840, 4,821; 1850, 5,141.

WOODBRIDGE, t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 226; 1850, 404.

WOODBRIDGE, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa.

WOODBRIDGE, t., Kamouraska co., Can. E. Pop. 1852, 172.

WOODBRIDGE, a market town, river port, & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Deben, 7½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,059 ac. Pop. 5,161. The town has a spacious church, of black flint & free-stone. Here are various dissenting chapels, many schools, almshouses, sessions & market houses, a custom-house, bonding warehouses, a theatre, & a house of correction. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, & is navigable 8 m. up to the town, for vessels of 120 tons burthen. Exports of corn, flour, & malt; imports of coal, timber, and articles for domestic purposes.

WOODBURN, p-o., Jefferson co., Ga.

WOODBURN, p-o., Burke co., Ga.

WOODBURN, p-o., Warren co., Ky.

WOODBURN, p-v., Macoupin co., Ill., 12 N. by E. Alton, 63 S. by W. Springfield, 803 W. Contains a church & 219 inhabs.

WOODBURY, p-t., Washington co., Vt. Pop. 1850, 1,070.

WOODBURY, p-t., Litchfield co., Ct., 50 W. Hartford, 398 W. Surface mostly uneven; soil warm and

fertile. Drained by Pomperaug r. & its branches. It contains 4 churches, 2 congregational, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist. The v. is pleasantly situated in a valley, chiefly on one extended street, near the junction of Nonnewog, Weeopema, & Sprane branches, which form Pomperaug r., & afford water power. It contains 8 churches, a bank, several stores, & about 80 dwellings, some of them neat and tasteful. There are in the t. 3 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,948; 1850, 2,150.

WOODBURY, v., Oyster Bay t., Queen's co., N. Y. It is a scattered settlement on the Jericho turnpike, surrounded by a well-cultivated country.

WOODBURY, p.v., capital of Gloucester co., N. J., 37 S.S.W. Trenton, 9 S. Philadelphia, 148 W. Situated at the head of navigation, on Woodbury creek, a branch of Delaware r. It contains a spacious court house, & fire-proof county offices, all of brick, a jail of stone, 3 churches,—1 Friends, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 2 public libraries, 10 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabs. The corporate limits are 1 m. long & half a m. wide, within which a fire engine is maintained, and 8 public wells have been sunk for its use.

WOODBURY, p-t., Bedford co., Pa., 113 W. Harrisburg, 139 W. Surface mountain & valley; soil calcareous loam, slate, & gravel. Drained by Yellow cr. & its branches, & the Frankstown branch of Juniata r. Iron ore is found. It has a tannery, 8 flouring m., 11 saw m., 4 potteries, an academy, 8 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,944; 1850, 1,709. (*See Middle & North W.*)

WOODBURY, t., Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,450.

WOODBURY, p-v., Wood co., O., 105 N.N.W. Columbus, 461 W.

WOODBURY, p. o., Hamilton co., Ia.

WOODBURY, p-v., Coles co., Ill., 104 E.S.E. Springfield, 696 W. Situated on the national road, & contains 8 or 10 dwellings.

WOODBURY, p. t., Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 656.

WOODBURY, p-o., Wright co., Mo., 125 S. Jefferson City, 1,040 W.

WOODBURY, p-v., capital of Cannon co., Tenn., 54 Nashville, 645 W. Situated on a branch of Stone's cr., which flows into Cumberland r. It contains a court house, jail, & 150 inhabitants.

WOODBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. S.E. Topsham. Area, 7,804. Pop. 2,014.

WOODCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 2½ m. S.W. Stroud. Area, 1,203 ac. Pop. 893.

WOODCHURCH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 6¼ m. N. Great Neston. Area, 5,792 ac. Pop. 2,927.—II. co. Kent, 4¼ m. E. Tenterden. Area, 6,949 ac. Pop. 1,286.

WOODCOCK, p-t., Crawford co., Pa., 213 N.W. Harrisburg, 315 W. Drained by Woodcock cr. It has 2 fulling m., a paper fac., 3 tanneries, a flouring m., 3 grist mills, a saw mill. Pop. 1840, 1,921; 1850, 2,288. Pop. of v. 215.

WOODCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N. N.W. Whitchurch. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 100.

WOOD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Reepham. Area, 2,444 ac. Pop. 574.

WOOD-EATON, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N.N. E. Oxford. Area, 639 ac. Pop. 89.

WOODFIELD, v., Monroe co., O. Pop. 1850, 393.

WOODFORD, county, Ill. Situated N. of the centre of the state. Area, 470 sq. m. Drained by Mackinaw riv., a branch of Illinois riv. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Metamora. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $167,527; wheat, 76,770 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 404,244; oats, 50,727; wool, 16,033 pounds;—4 grist mills;—5 churches; 1 academy, 50 pupils; 25 schools, 750 scholars. Pop. 1850, 4,415.

WOODFORD, county, Ky. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state. Area, 154 sq. m. Bounded W. by Kentucky r., by branches of which it is drained. The soil is very fertile. Capital, Versailles. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $500,913; Ind. corn, 812,490 bush. prod.; oats, 112,430; tobacco, 2,600 lbs.; wool, 45,586;—18 flouring & grist m., 14 saw m., a tannery;—23 churches; 15 academies, 362 pupils; 12 schools, 327 scholars. Pop. 1840, 11,740; 1850, 12,423.

WOODFORD, p-t., Bennington co., Vt., 121 S. Montpelier, 411 W. Situated on the Green mountain range, with an elevated & broken surface; much of the soil is incapable of cultivation. Drained by head branches of Walloomsack & Deerfield rivers, issuing from ponds in the t., one of which contains 100 acres. The turnpike across the Green mountain, from Bennington to Brattleboro', passes through the S. part of the t. It has 1 congregation of Congregationalists and 1 of Methodists, 4 saw m., 2 schools. Pop. 1850, 423.

WOODFORD, several pas. &c., of England.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. N.S.W. Daventry. Area, 2,755 ac. Pop. 800.—II. same co., 2½ m. S.S.W. Thrapston. Area, 1,759 ac. Pop. 726. Here are several tumuli & Roman remains.—III. co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area, 2,780 ac. Pop. 496. Charles II. was concealed here after the battle of Worcester.—IV. (*St. Mary's*), co. Essex, 8¼ m. N.E. St. Paul's, London. Area, 2,148 ac. Pop. 2,774. The vill. has some handsome residences.—V. a tnship., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 564.

WOOD GROVE, p-o., Morgan co., O., 84 E. Columbus, 319 W.

WOODHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. W. S.W. Horncastle. Area, 2,240 ac. Pop. 275.

WOODHAM, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Ferrers*), 4½ m. S.S.E. Danbury. Area, 4,481 ac. Pop. 981.—II. (*Mortimer*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Maldon. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 326.—III. (*Walters*), 2½ m. E.N.E Danbury. Area, 2,421 ac. Pop. 585.

WOODHAY, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area, 4,966 ac. Pop. 1,559.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Berks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Area, 1,497 ac. Pop. 115.—*Woodhead* is a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 16 m. E. Manchester, on r. r.

WOODHORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6¼ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Area, 8,456 ac. Pop. 1,598.—*Woodhouse* is a township, co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 3½ m. W. Mount-sorrel. Pop. 1,309.

WOODHOUSE, t., Norfolk co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 2,894.

WOODHULL, p-t., Steuben co., N. Y., 239 W. by S. Albany, 295 W. Surface uneven; soil clay & sandy loam, not very fertile. Drained by Tuscarora cr. It has a grist m., 9 schools. Pop. 1840, 827; 1850, 1,769.

WOODHULL, p-t., Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1840, 147; 1850, 259.

WOODHURST, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St. Ives. Area, 2,139 ac. Pop. 533.

WOODINGTON, p. o., Darke co., O.

WOODLAND, p. o., Clearfield co., Pa.

WOODLAND, p. o., Barren co., Ky.

WOODLAND, p. t., Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 377.

WOODLAND, p. o., Lawrence co., Ia.

WOODLAND, p-v., East Feliciana pa., La., 122 N. W. New Orleans, 1,140 W.

WOODLANDS, p-o., Marshall co., Va., 340 N. W. Richmond, 278 W.

WOODLANDS, a tything of England, co. Wilts, pa. & adjacent to Mere. Pop. 816.—II. a locality in co. Dorset, pa. Horton, near which the Duke of Monmouth was seized in 1685.—III. a pa., co. Dorset. Area, 2,561 ac. Pop. 476.

WOODLAWN, p. v., Cecil co., Md., 55 N.E. by N. Annapolis. Pop. 159.

WOODLAWN, p. o., Appomattox co., Va., 198 E. Richmond, 192 W.

WOODLAWN, p. o., Gaston co., N. C., 173 W. by S. Raleigh, 412 W.

WOODLAWN, p-v., Edgefield dist., S. C., 98 W. Columbia, 580 W.

WOODLAWN, p. o., Murray co., Ga.

WOODLAWN, p. o., Monroe co., Mo.

WOODLAWN, p. o., Washita co., Ark.

WOODLAWN, p-o., Dallas co., Ala., 84 S. Tuscaloosa, 831 W.

WOODLAWN, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss.

WOODLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N. Kingsbridge. Area, 2,319 ac. Pop. 233.

WOODLE ISLAND, Gilbert Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 17′ N., lon. 173° 27′ E.

WOODMANCOTE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 8 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,536 ac. Pop. 76.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.E. Steyning. Area, 2,236 ac. Pop. 326.—*Woodmansey* is a township, co. York, E. Riding, pa. & 2 m. S.E. Beverley, & comprising Beverley park. Area, 2,820 ac. Pop. 429.

WOODMANSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5 m. S.W. Croydon. Area, 1,590 ac. Pop. 271.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.W. Sandwich. Area, 2,944 ac. Pop. 813.

WOODPORT, p. o., Victoria co., Tex.

WOODRIDGE'S STORE, p. o., Christian co., Ky.

WOOD-RISING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Hingham. Area, 1,363 ac. Pop. 127.

WOODRUFF'S, p-o., Spartanburg dist., S. C., 96 N.W. Columbia, 491 W.

WOODS, p. o., Perry co., Tenn.

WOODSBORO', p-o., Shelby co., Ala., 64 E. Tuscaloosa, 783 W.

WOODSBOROUGH, p-v., Frederick co., Md., 85 N.W. Annapolis, 54 W. It contains about 100 inhabs.

WOOD'S CORNERS, p. o., Hillsdale co., Mich.

WOOD'S CROSS ROADS, p. o., Gloucester county, N. J.

WOODS DALE, p-o., Person co., N. C., 62 N. Raleigh, 242 W.

WOOD'S DIGGINS, p. o., Tuolumne co., Cal.

WOOD'S FERRY, p-o., Greene co., Tenn., 247 E. Nashville, 450 W.

WOODSFIELD, p-v., Centre t., capital of Monroe co., O., 117 E. Columbus, 283 W. Situated on elevated ground, 18 m. from Ohio r. It contains a court house, jail, Methodist church, 6 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper & 500 inhabitants. A circular hill in its N. part 60 feet high, affords an extensive prospect.

WOODSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Frome, 5 m. E. Dorchester. Area, 1,742 ac. Pop. 183.

WOOD'S HILL, p-o., Roane co., Tenn., 162 E. by S. Nashville, 519 W.

WOOD'S HOLE, p-v., Falmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 79 S. Boston, 461 W. Situated in the extreme S.W. part of the t. It contains 3 churches,—1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—several stores, & 450 inhabitants. It has a good harbor, & ships of the largest class come to its wharves. It is protected by islands on the S. & W.

WOODSIDE, a township of Engl., co. Salop, pa. & 3 m. S.S.E. Shiffnall. Pop. 902.—Others are in cos. Cumberland & Northumberland.

WOODSONVILLE, p-v., Hart co., Ky. Situated on the S. side of Green r., opposite to Mumfordsville, the capital of the co.

WOOD'S STATION, p-o., Walker co., Ga., 214 N. W. Milledgeville, 623 W.

WOODSTOCK, p-t., Oxford co., Me., 49 W. Augusta, 603 W. Surface partly mntnous., & partly undulating, with consid. fertile soil, adapted to grain. Drained by a branch of Little Androscoggin r., issuing from a pond a little E. of the centre, which affords water power. Incorporated in 1829. It has 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 819; 1850, 1,012. The Grand Trunk r. r. passes through it.

WOODSTOCK, p-t., Grafton co., N. H., 57 N. Concord, 532 W. Surface mountainous, containing Blue mt., Cushman's mt., & Black mt., the latter on its N. boundary. Drained by a tributary of Pemigewasset r. First settled about 1773. It was formerly called Peeling, & has 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 472; 1850, 418.

WOODSTOCK, p-t., capital of Windsor co., Vt., 51 S. Montpelier, 485 W. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil fertile. Drained by Otta Queechee river and its branches, & by Beaver brook, all of which afford water power. It contains 2 villages. The N. or main vill., on the Vermont Central r. r., is one of the largest in the co., built around a beautiful public green. It contains a court house, jail, 5 churches,—1 Christian, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist, —a bank, an academy, the Vermont medical college, 20 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,500 inhabitants. The S. vill. is 5 m. S. of the court house, & contains a church, 2 stores, & a number of mechanic shops. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 3 tanneries, 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 16 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,315; 1850, 3,041.

WOODSTOCK, p-t., Windham co., Conn., 43 E.N. E. Hartford, 379 W. Surface hilly, but generally arable; soil a fertile gravelly loam. Drained by Muddy brook & its branches, a branch of Quinnebaug r., & by a branch of Natchaug r. The first affords good water power. It contains 6 churches,—3 Congregational, 2 Baptist, & 1 Methodist. It contains Old Woodstock, & 2 other villages. *Old Woodstock* contains a Congregational church, an academy, a bank, & a number of dwellings around a fine public green. The ground is elevated & the prospect extensive. *West Woodstock* contains a Congregational church. *North Woodstock*, or Muddy brook, in the N.W. part, on a stream of that name, is the most compact part of the t., & contains 2 Congregational churches, & 1 Methodist in the vicinity, & presents a handsome appearance. There are in the t. 3 woollen fac., 3 cotton fac., 3 academies, 20 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,053; 1850, 3,381.

WOODSTOCK, p-t., Ulster co., N. Y., 69 S. Albany, 328 W. Surface mntnous., lying on Cattskill mntns.; soil gravel, clay, & loam. Drained by Saghkill and other creeks, tributaries of Esopus cr. The v. contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a tannery, & 20 dwellings. Bristol Glass Works is a manufacturing v. There are in the t. 2 grist m., 12 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,691; 1850, 1,650.

WOODSTOCK, p. o., Howard co., Md., 50 N.W. Annapolis, 55 W., on the Baltimore & Ohio r. r.

WOODSTOCK, p-v., capital of Shenandoah co., Va., 150 N.N.W. Richmond, 104 W. Situated on the W. side of the N. fork of Shenandoah riv., about 1 m. from its bank. It contains a court house, jail, county offices, a masonic hall, an academy, 3 churches,—1 Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, & 1 Methodist,—a number of stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants.

WOODSTOCK, p-v., Cherokee co., Ga., 125 N.N. W. Milledgeville, 683 W. Situated on the S. side of Little r., a branch of Etowah r.

WOODSTOCK, p-v., Rush t., Champaign co., O., 13 N.E. Urbanna, 37 N.W. Columbus, 430 W. It contains an Universalist church, a store, & 205 inhabitants.

WOODSTOCK, p-t., Lenawee co., Mich., 73 W.S. W. Detroit, 533 W. Drained by head branches of Raisin r. It has a number of ponds, & a considerable lake on its S. border. It has 4 saw mills, 3 schools. Pop. 1840, 674; 1850, 949.

WOODSTOCK, p. o., Fulton co., Ill.

WOODSTOCK, p. o., McHenry co., Ill.

WOODSTOCK, t., Schuyler county, Ill. Pop. 1850, 696.

WOODSTOCK, p. v., capital Oxford co., Can. W., on the left bank of Thames r., in the ts. of Blandford & E. Oxford, on the Great Western r. r., 98 W. Toronto. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Free, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian, —a grammar school, 30 stores, a grist m., a saw m., a tannery, a foundry, a machine shop, & 2,112 inhabitants.

WOODSTOCK, pa. and capital Carleton co., N. B. Drained by the Meduxnekeag r., & other streams entering the St. John r., which flows along its E. border. There were in the pa., 1851, 2 grist m., 4 saw m., 7 tanneries, 9 churches, a grammar & 24 common schools. Pop. 4,272.

WOODSTOCK, a parl. & munic. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. & 8 m. N.N.W. Oxford, on the Glynn, & on a branch of the Great Western r. r. Pop. of bor. 1851, 7,983. It has a handsome church, Wesleyan, Independent, & other chapels, a good town hall and market-place, two endowed schools, almshouses, charities, & a manuf. of doe-skin gloves. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough. [BLENHEIM.]—*Old Woodstock* is a locality a little N. the town. Under the Saxon & Norman dynasties, Woodstock was a royal residence, and here King Alfred resided while translating Boetius.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, p. o., Nassau co., Florida.

WOODSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1 mile S.S.W. Peterborough. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 320.

WOODSTOWN, p-v., Pilesgrove t., Salem co., N. J., 53 S. Trenton, 164 W. Situated on the N. fork of Salem cr., & contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 2 Friends, & 2 Methodist,—6 stores, & 700 inhabitants. In the neighborhood are valuable marl beds.

WOODSVILLE, p-v., Hopewell t., Mercer co., N. J., 10 S. Flemington, 13 N. Trenton, 179 W. It has an elevated situation, commanding a fine prospect, & contains a store & 8 or 10 dwellings. The surrounding country is well cultivated.

WOODTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Area, 2,124 ac. Pop. 583.

WOODVALE, p. o., Fayette co., Pa.

WOODVIEW, p. o., Morrow co., O.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Middlesex co., Mass.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Litchfield co., Ct., 39 W. Hartford, 320 W.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Ellisburg t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 171 N.W. Albany, 399 W. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., & 150 inhabitants.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Rappahannock co., Va., 118 N. W. Richmond, 85 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 225 inhabitants.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Perquiman's co., N. C., 205 E. N.E. Raleigh, 293 W. It contains about 75 inhabitants.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Abbeville dist., S. C., 93 W. Columbia, 525 W.
WOODVILLE, v., Morrow co., O. Pop. 1850, 169.
WOODVILLE, p-t., Sandusky co., O., 120 N.N.W. Columbus, 438 W. The v. is situated on the S. side of Portage r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Lutheran and 1 Methodist,—2 stores, 2 tanneries, & 200 inhabitants. There are in the t. 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 486; 1850, 1,287.
WOODVILLE, p. o., Wayne co., Mich.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Ia., 74 S. Indianapolis, 601 W.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Adams co., Ill., 106 W.N.W. Springfield, 884 W.
WOODVILLE, p. o., Haywood co., Tenn.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Macon co., Mo., 96 N. by W. Jefferson City, 979 W.
WOODVILLE, p-v., Jackson co., Ala., 163 N.E. Tuscaloosa, 688 W.
WOODVILLE, p-v., capital of Wilkinson co., Miss., 135 S.W. Jackson, 1,145 W. It contains a court house, jail, market house, a bank, 2 academies, 4 churches, — 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & about 800 inhabitants. A railroad 29 m. long connects it with St. Francisville, on the Mississippi r.
WOODVILLE, p. o., Tyler co., Tex.
WOODVILLE, DEPOT, p. o., Albemarle co., Va.
WOODWARD, p. o., Centre co., Pa.
WOODWARD, t., Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 390.
WOODWARD, t., Clinton county, Pa. Pop. 1850, 476.
WOODWARD, t., Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 395.
WOODWARDSVILLE, p-o., Schroon t., Essex co., N. Y., 101 N. Albany, 476 W.
WOODWARDSVILLE, p. v., Burlington co., N. J.
WOODWORTHS, p-v., Granville co., N. C., 61 N. Raleigh, 236 W. Contains an Episcopal church & 250 inhabitants.
WOODYARDS, p. o., Athens co., O.
WOOKEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Wells. Area, 3,420 ac. Pop. 1,158.
WOOK SHOP, p. o., Dale co., Ala.
WOOL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on S.W. railroad, 5 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area, 2,550 ac. Pop. 545.
WOOLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 5 m. N.E. Chepstow. Area, 5,446 ac. Pop. 1,110. [WOLLASTON.]
WOOLAVINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area, 1,725 ac. Pop. 405.—II. (*East & West*), co. Sussex, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 462.
WOOLBEDDING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¾ m. N.W. Midhurst. Area, 2,253 ac. Pop. 320.
WOOLBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1 m. S. Newton-Abbots. Area, 970 ac. Pop. 2,009.
WOOLDALE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkburton, 5½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,600, employed in woollen manufs.
WOOLER, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on a small affl. of the Till, 46 m. N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Area of pa. 4,852 ac. Pop. 1,911. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot hills. Market, Thursday. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, & a stone pillar commemorative of the victory of the Percies over the Scots in the reign of Henry IV.
WOOLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 99.
WOOLFARDISWORTHY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. 9½ m. S.W. Bideford. Area, 5,798 ac. Pop. 824.—II. 6 m. N. Crediton. Area, 1,815 ac. Pop 208.
WOOLFORD (*GREAT*), a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Shipston-upon-Stour. Area, 2,620 ac. Pop. 355. *Little Wolford* is a township in this pa. Pop. 274.
WOOLHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Great Western r. r., 7 m. E. Newbury. Area, 634 ac. Pop. 602.
WOOLHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford. Area, 4,653 ac. Pop. 997.
WOOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset. Area, 1,098 ac. Pop. 107.
WOOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset. Area, 365 ac. Pop. 62.
WOOLLOS, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth. Area, 3,584 ac. Pop. 2,979.
WOOLPIT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N. W. Stow-Market. Area, 1,877 ac. Pop. 1,771.
WOOLSTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area, 818 ac. Pop. 72.
WOOLSTHORP, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W.S.W. Grantham. Area, 2,600 ac. Pop. 632.
WOOLSTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Gloucester, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Winchcombe. Area, 787 ac. Pop. 86.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 760 ac. Pop. 72.—III. (*Little*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 613 ac. Pop. 102.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. & 2½ m. N.E. Warrington. Pop. 516.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4 m. S.W. Prescot. —*Much Woolton* is a township, same co. & pa., 5 m. S.S.W. Prescot. United pop. 4,632.
WOOLVERCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford. Area, 1,600 ac. Pop. 637.
WOOLVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ miles S.S.E. Ipswich. Area, 1,256 ac. Pop. 241.
WOLVERTON, p. v., Blenheim t., Oxford co., Can. W., 74 W.S.W. Toronto. It has a church, a store, a grist m., & 100 inhabitants.
WOOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,490 ac. Pop. 208. [WOLVERTON.]
WOOLWICH, p-t., Lincoln co., Me., 35 S. Augusta, 580 W. Bounded W. by Kennebec r., which affords great facilities for navigation. It has 2 small streams, & a pond near its centre, which has its outlet into Kennebec r. There are in the t. a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,416; 1850, 1,420.
WOOLWICH, t., Gloucester co., N. J., 11 S.W. Woodbury. Bounded N.W. by Delaware r. Surface level; soil sandy, with pine forests on the S.E. Drained by Pepaups, Little Timber, Raccoon, & Oldman's crs. It contains the villages of Swedesboro' & Battentown. It has 2 fulling m., 2 woollen fac., 5 grist m., 4 saw m., 12 schools. Pop. 1840, 3,676; 1850, 3,265.
WOOLWICH, t., Waterloo co., Can. W. Pop. 1852, 3,092.
WOOLWICH, a town, pa. & naval port of England, co. Kent, 9 m. E.S.E. London, with which it is connected by railroad. Area of pa. 840 ac. Pop. 25,785, chiefly dependent on the government establishments. The town, about 1 mile in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dockyard; it has a conspicuous old church, a new church, & several chapels; a Scotch church, dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, & a small theatre. The dock-yard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has been enlarged of late years, and has some very fine new docks. Here were built the Royal George, which was lost at Spithead, the Nelson, Trafalgar, & other first-rate ships; but from the comparative shallowness of water in the river, such ships are mostly built at the other naval ports, & this yard is chiefly employed for constructing steamers. Woolwich has the largest arsenal in Britain, covering more than 100 acres, and containing nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike materials for the army & navy, a royal laboratory, &c. It is the head-quarters of the royal horse & foot artillery, & royal sappers & miners, for whom, & other corps, here are extensive barracks; and on a fine parade ground, S. the town, are a repository for military models, and an observatory. It is the seat of a royal military academy for engineering & artillery. Woolwich joins with Deptford & Greenwich in returning

2 members to H. of C. Monthly petty sessions are held by the co. magistrates. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday.

WOONSOCKET FALLS, p-v., Smithfield t., Providence co., R. I., 15 N.N.W. Providence, 414 W. Situated on the falls of Blackstone r., where it descends 20 feet, within a short distance, over a precipice of rocks, affording a great water power. The v., on the Providence & Worcester railroad, lies partly in Cumberland t., and contains 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, & 1 Universalist,—a bank, a savings' bank, 75 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 3,500 inhabs.;—16 cotton & 2 woollen fac., with 1,500 looms, 60,000 spindles, emp. 1,200 persons, & manuf. 15,000,000 yards of sheetings, prints, & woollen goods; four extensive fac. for cotton and woollen machinery; 3 iron foundries, 3 carriage fac., 1 of paper hangings, & several other manuf. estab. for small wares.

WOOSTER, p-t., cap. of Wayne co., O., 51 S. by W. Cleveland, 93 N.E. by N. Columbus, 344 W. The v. is situated in the forks of Killbuck & Apple creeks, a little above their junction, & contains a court house, jail, county offices, a bank, an United States land office, 10 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Disciples, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Seceder,—a seminary for females, 21 stores, a bank, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 2,997 inhabitants. There are in the t., exclusive of the v., 7 tanneries, 8 flouring m., a grist m., 11 saw mills. Pop. 1840, 3,119; 1850, 4,122.

WOOSUNG, a small maritime town of China, prov. Kiang-si, 80 m. N.W. Chusan, & strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843.

WOOTTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. & 4¼ m. S.W. Bedford. Area, 3,711 ac. Pop. 1,204.—II. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.W. Abingdon. Pop. 370.—III. co. Kent, 9 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area, 1,019 ac. Pop. 153.—IV. co. Lincoln, 5¾ m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area, 2,980 ac. Pop. 606.—V. co. & 2¼ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 877.—VI. co. Oxford, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area, 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,250, partly employed in the glove manufacture.—VII. co. Surrey, 3 m. W.S.W. Dorking. Area, 4,176 ac. Pop. 746. The church stands in a picturesque valley, and here is the demesne of the Evelyn family.—VIII. Isle of Wight, 4 m. N.E. Newport. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 58.—IX. (*Glanville*), co. Dorset, 6¾ m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area, 1,665 ac. Pop. 328.—X. (*St. Lawrence*), co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Basingstoke. Area, 3,957 ac. Pop. 922.—XI. (*North*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.E. Sherborne. Area, 619 ac. Pop. 75.—XII. (*North*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. Castle-Rising. Area, 4,968 ac. Pop. 188.—XIII. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area, 1,536 ac. Pop. 335.—XIV. (*Rivers*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Pewsey. Area, 1,179 ac. Pop. 427.—XV. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. S.W. Castle-Rising. Area, 1,874 ac. Pop. 155.—XVI. (*Warren*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. S. Henley-in-Arden. Area, 8,709 ac. Pop. 2,306. It has a handsome church. Petty sessions are held here.—XVII. a hamlet, co. & adjacent to the city of Gloucester, pa. St. Mary-de-Lode. Pop. 1,001. [WOTTON.]

WOOTTON-BASSET, a disfranchised bor., market town, & pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Great Western railroad, 6 m. W. Swindon. Area of pa. 4,778 ac. Pop. 2,123. The town has a market house in its centre. The church is an ancient structure. Here are also a chapel for Independents, and an endowed grammar school.

WOOTTON-FITZPAINE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset. Area, 1,679 ac. Pop. 361.

WORB, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 5 m. E.S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,900.

WORBIS, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 43 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Wipper. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. leather, woollen cloth, & cotton yarn.—II. (*Breiten-Worbis*), a vill., 4 m. E.S.E. the foregoing, on the Wipper.

WORCESTER, county, Mass. Situated in the central part of the state. Area, 1,500 sq. miles, being the largest county in the state. The surface is undulating; soil generally strong & productive. Drained by Blackstone, Quinnebaug, Nashua, Ware, Miller's & Mill rs., which afford extensive water power. Capital, Worcester. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $2,176,506; rye, 57,249 bushels produced; Indian corn, 476,107; oats, 297,335; wool, 30,212 pounds;—17 flouring & grist m., 7 iron foundries, 48 woollen fac., 63 cotton fac.; 10 printin offices, 2 daily, 10 weekly newspapers, 1 semi-monthly & 1 monthly pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $10,518,330; value of manuf. articles, $18,940,211;—214 churches; 1 college, 120 students; 22 academies, 1,072 pupils; 620 schools, 28,077 scholars; 186 libraries, 57,609 volumes. Pop. 1840, 95,313; 1850, 130,789.

WORCESTER, county, Md. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, & contains 700 square m. The surface is level; soil sandy. Bounded S.E. by the Atlantic, & on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Drained by Pocomoke river & its branches. Several islands extend along its coast, & enclose Sinepuxent Bay. Capital, Snow Hill. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $294,379; wheat, 17,119 bushels produced; rye, 58; Indian corn, 721,768; oats, 87,798; potatoes, 35,403; wool, 25,134 pounds;—17 grist m., 17 saw m., a furnace, 2 tan.; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Cap. employed in manuf., $69,850; value of manuf. articles, $65,961;—60 churches; 5 academies, 200 pupils; 49 schools, 1,719 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,377; 1850, 18,859.

WORCESTER, p-t., Washington co., Vt., 31 E. Burlington, 8 N. Montpelier, 524 W. Surface uneven, & in the W. mountainous; soil adapted to grazing, & fertile along the streams. Drained by the N. branch of Onion or Winooski r., which affords water power. It contains a Congregational church, & Free-will Baptists & Methodists. Chartered in 1763; first settled in 1797. It has a grist m., 2 saw m., 7 schools. Pop. 1840, 557; 1850, 702.

WORCESTER (*the Quinsigamond of the Indians*), city & cap. of Worcester co., Mass., 39 N.N.W. Providence, 42 W. by S. Boston, 524 W. Pop. 1830, 4,172; 1840, 7,497; 1850, 17,049; 1854, 22,000. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified, and the soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. This is one of the largest & finest of the inland cities of New England. The houses, built mostly with brick, are many of them elegant. It contains a fine court house, which cost $20,000, 5 banks (besides an institution for savings), with an aggregate cap. of $650,000; 9 churches,—1 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, & 1 Universalist,—an academy, 38 schools; the Hall of the American Antiquarian Society, containing its library of 6,000 volumes of rare and valuable books, & its respectable cabinet, & the State Lunatic Hosp. with its spacious & commodious edifices. The College of the Holy Cross, a Rom. Catholic institution, built in 1852. Worcester is the centre of an extensive railroad system, radiating to all the principal cities and towns in New England, & New York, &c. This convenient means of communication has contributed in no small degree to its recent rapid growth in population & wealth. Its manuf. are very extensive, consisting of 16 machine shops, a rail car fac., 2 extensive dyeing estab; manuf of fancy cassimeres, pianos, cutlery, planes, paper, various kinds of hardware, pistols, &c., &c.; 10 printing offices, issuing 2 daily, 5 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly publication. Cap. employed in manuf., $1,108,150; value of manuf. articles, $3,438,547. It was incorporated as a city in 1848. It was governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, & a common council of 24 members.

WORCESTER, p-t., Otsego co., N. Y., 57 S.W. Albany, 371 W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. Drained by Charlotte r. & its tributaries. The vill. contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, a tannery, and 250 inhabitants. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 4 grist m., 16 saw mills, 10 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,390; 1850, 2,047.

WORCESTER, p-t., Montgomery co., Pa., 89 E. Harrisburg, 162 W. Has a tannery. Pop. 1840, 1,200; 1850, 1,453.

WORCESTER, a city, parl. & munic. bor., & co. of England, cap. co. Worcester, on lt. b. of the Severn, here crossed by a 5 arched bridge, 3¼ m. N.W. the Spetchley station of the Birmingham & Bristol railroad, 23 miles N. Gloucester, and 25 miles S.W. Birmingham. Area of city and borough, comprising 11 entire parishes, and other subdivisions, 355 acres. Pop. 1851, 27,528. Standing chiefly between the Severn & the Worcester or Birmingham canal, just above

their junction, & sheltered on the E. by a finely-wooded hill, it is one of the best built & handsomest cities in the kingdom. Streets regular, wide, & well paved. In the tything of Whinstones, on its N., are many detached villa residences. On the S. the cathedral and college precincts occupy an extensive area. The city was formerly enclosed by a wall, some vestiges of which remain; & the college precincts were, in early Saxon times, surrounded by separate fortifications, of which the Edgar tower is the chief relic. The cathedral was founded in 680, but the present edifice, with its appendages, dating from the 14th century, is an elegant plain Gothic building, with a fine central tower 200 feet in height. Its interior is very tastefully decorated, and it contains the tomb & effigy of King John, monumental chapel of Arthur, son of Henry VII., monuments to Judge Littleton, Bishop Stillingfleet, &c. Adjoining it are the cloisters, with residences of the cathedral dignitaries, the chapter house, with a valuable library, a large ancient hall, now occupied by the King's school, & the bishop's palace, on a commanding site facing the Severn. The see of Worcester, lately extended, now comprises the cos. Worcester & Warwick, with portions of adjacent counties, in all embracing 362 pas. The tower and octagonal spire of St. Andrew's church, 245½ feet in height, form one of the most conspicuous objects in the city. The churches of St. Clement & St. Nicholas are handsome buildings, & there are 35 churches.—1 Baptist, 20 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Independent, 8 Methodist, 1 Mormon, 1 Roman Catholic, & 2 isolated congregations. Other principal public buildings are, the Guildhall, new county courts, county and city jails, market-house, house of industry, county infirmary, buildings of various schools & charity institutions, public subscription library, & theatre; & here are several remains of monastic establishments, including a commandery of the hospital of St. John. The royal grammar school, or "King's school," founded for 40 scholars by Henry VIII., affords the privilege of competition for 2 exhibitions at Baliol college, Oxford. The Free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has 14 exhibitions of 30*l.* to the universities and scholarships at Worcester college, & Magdalen hall, Oxford, & at this school, Butler, the author of "Hudibras," & the great Lord Somers, were educated. Here are national, Lancasterian, & several other endowed schools; St. Oswald's hospital for 28 old persons; Nash's charity for aged citizens; Berkeley's hospital; Worfield's charity; Shewring's hospital; Jarvis's charity. There are also a female penitentiary, lying-in, ophthalmic, & other medical institutions, a dispensary, humane, and other societies; & Worcester is the headquarters of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, &, with Glo'ster & Hereford, the place of a triennial musical festival, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows & orphans of the clergy. Principal manufs. are china wares of the first quality, & gloves, of which latter there were in 1842, 28 manuf. houses, producing about 250,000 pairs of gloves annually, though the latter branch of manuf. is reported to be declining. Lace, spirits, leather, nails, and turned wares, are made; there are extensive iron works on the canal and river banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Good warehouses & quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges, & Worcester is the entrepot for a large and populous district. It has several banks, and 4 weekly newspapers. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Races in July and November. The bor. is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, & 36 councillors. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is the place of election of mems. for the co. Under the name of *Caer Guarangon* it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bishopric in Mercia. The troops of Cromwell here obtained a decisive victory over those of Charles II., Sept. 3, 1651. Lord Somers was born at Worcester in 1652.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, with a very regular outline, & many detached portions, but mostly bounded by the cos. Warwick on the E., Gloucester on the S., Hereford on the W., Salop and Stafford on the N. Area, 738 sq. m., or 472,165 ac., of which about 400,000 are estimated to be arable, or in meadows & pastures. Inhabited houses 1851, 55,639. Pop. 276,926. It is fertile well watered, and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Severn, & its affls. the Avon & Teme, all having a S. course. The Malvern hills in the S.W. separate it from Herefordshire. The Bredon hills in the S.E. rise to 900 feet in height. Wheat is extensively raised; hops are an important crop in some parts: orchards are numerous, & a great deal of cider & perry is made. Cattle & sheep are fattened here. Farms of all sizes, but mostly small. Coal is found at Dudley; in the N. detached dist. at Droitwich are Brine springs; building stone and clay are other chief minerals. Carpets are made at Kidderminster, glass & iron wares at Dudley & Stourbridge, gloves & porcelain at Worcester, needles & fish hooks at Redditch & Feckenham; and in 1847, 973 persons were employed in woollen, and 500 do. in silk mills. Numerous canals, and the Birmingham and Gloucester railroad, intersect the co. Worcestershire is divided into 10 divisions, in the diocese of Worcester, & Oxford circuit. After Worcester, the cap., the principal towns are the bors. Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Bewdley, & Dudley. The co. with bors. sends 12 members to H. of C.

WORDINGBORG, *Orthunga*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland. Pop. 1,500. It has a castle built by Waldemar I.

WORDWELL, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 6 miles N.N.W. Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area, 2,220 ac. Pop. 56.

WORFIELD, a pa. of England, county Salop, 3½ miles N.E. Bridgenorth. Area, 10,220 acres. Pop. 1,755.

WORKINGTON, a seaport town, pa., & township of England, co. Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on railroad, 7 miles N.N.E. Whitehaven. Area of pa. 8,310 acres. Pop. 7,159; ditto of the t. 5,837. The lower part of the town is old, with narrow streets, but in the upper part are many good residences, and a square, in which the corn market is held: and it has a handsome church and chapel, several dissenting chapels, assembly & news rooms, a small theatre, a harbour, with good quays and a breakwater, some ship building, manufactories of sail cloth & cordage, a valuable salmon fishery, & coal mines in the vicinity, which employ many of the pop., large quantities of coal being shipped to Ireland & the Isle of Man. It is a creek of the port of Whitehaven. At Workington-hall, the fine castellated mansion of the Curwen family, on a wooded height above the town, was a refuge of Mary Queen of Scots after her flight from Langside.

WORKSOP, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 25 m. N. Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, & with a station on the Sheffield & Lincolnshire railroad. Area of pa. 18,220 ac. Pop. 7,215; do. of the t. 6,658. The church formed part of an ancient priory, & is one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Norman style in England. Worksop is celebrated for its malt. Market day, Wednesday. The town may be regarded as the cap. of the dist., popularly called the "dukery," from comprising Worksop-Manor, Clumber-Park, & Welbeck-Abbey, respectively the seats of the Dukes of Norfolk, Newcastle, & Portland.

WORKUM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 21 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,192. [WORDINGBORG.]

WORLABY, a pa. of England, county Lincoln, 4½ miles N.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Area, 3,210 ac. Pop. 500.

WORLDHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, county Hants.—I. (*East*), 2½ miles S.E. Alton. Area, 1,087 ac. Pop. 258.—II. (*West*), 2½ miles S.E. Alton. Area, 447 ac. Pop. 98.

WORLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. Axbridge. Area, 1,810 ac. Pop. 960.

WORLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Beccles. Area, 1,631 ac. Pop. 174.

WORLINGTON, three pas. of England.—I, county Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Milden-hall. Area, 2,080 acres. Pop. 391.—II. (*East*), co. Devon, 6 m. E. Chumleigh. Area, 2,363 acres. Pop. 277. Here are remains of an ancient cross.—III. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. E. Chumleigh. Area, 2,683 ac. Pop. 229.

WORLINGWORTH, a pa. of England, county Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. Framlington. Area, 2,446 ac. Pop. 811.

WÖRLITZ, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist., near the Elbe, & on a small lake 9

miles E. Dessau. Pop. 1,867. It has a ducal summer palace, with fine parks & gardens.

WORMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. S.W. Hereford. Area, 770 ac. Pop. 91.

WORMDITT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 43 miles S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. 3,479. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

WORMENHALL, a pa. of England, county Bucks, 12 miles W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area, 2,090 ac. Pop. 314.

WORMGAY, a pa. of Engl., county Norfolk, 6¼ miles N.N.E. Downham-Market. Area, 2,788 acres. Pop. 449.

WORMHOUDT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 11 miles S.S.E. Dunkerque, on the Penne. Pop. 3,991.

WORMINGFORD a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. N.W. Colchester. Area, 2,231 ac. Pop. 535.

WORMINGHALL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area, 1,469 ac. Pop. 360.

WORMINGTON (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 miles N.N.E. Winchcombe. Area, 560 ac. Pop. 62.

WORMLEIGHTON, a pa. of England, county Warwick, 6 miles E.N.E. Kington. Area, 2,320 ac. Pop. 194.

WORMLEY, p-o., Eaton t., Steuben co., N. Y., 223 W. by S. Albany, 297 W.

WORMLEY, a pa. of England, co., and 5 m. S.S.E. Hertford. Area, 940 ac. Pop. 511.

WORMLEYSBURG, v., Cumberland co., Pa. Situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg.

WORMS, *Borbetomagus*, *Wormatia*, a city of W. Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 26 m. S.E. Mayence, on left bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 9,400. It was formerly an imperial city, & is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. It had a palace in which Charlemagne often resided. In the 13th century its pop. is said to have amounted to 60,000. In 1689 it was taken & burned by the French, the cathedral & a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, & trade in agricultural produce, and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated is that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I.; and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

WORMSHILL, a pa. of England, county Kent. 5 miles S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Area, 1,467 ac. Pop. 209.

WORMSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¼ S.E. Weobly. Area, 1,233 ac. Pop. 125.

WORONETZ, a gov. & town, Russia. [VORONEJ.]

WORPLESDON, a pa. of England, county Surrey, 3¼ miles N.N.W. Guildford. Area, 7,140 ac. Pop. 1,549.

WORRINGEN, *Buruncum*, a market town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 9 m. N.N.W. Cologne, on left bank of the Rhine, formerly fortified. Pop. 1,905.

WÖRRSTADT, a market town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, cap. co., 13 m. S.S. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,630.

WORSBOROUGH, a township of England, county York, W. Riding, 2¼ miles S.S.E. Barnesley. Pop. 4,277.

WORSLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 6 m. S.S.E. Great Bolton. Area, 6,240 ac. Pop. 10,189. It is intersected by the Wigan & Leigh canal, & has extensive coal mines with subterranean canals & tunnels, the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

WORSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Northwalsham. Area, 2,603 ac. Pop. 827.

WORSTHORN, a township of England, county Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 miles E. Burnley. Pop. 909.

WORTEGHEM & WORTEL, two vills. of Belgium. —I. prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.W. Ghent.—II. prov. & 21 m. N.E. Antwerp.

WORTH, t., Jefferson co., N. Y. Pop. 1850, 326.

WORTH, t., Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 302.

WORTH, p-t., Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 1,015.

WORTH, t., Hancock co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 718.

WORTH, p-o., Perry co., O.

WORTH, p-o., Saganaw co., Mich.

WORTH, p-o., Tuscula co., Mich.

WORTH, p-o., Dubois co., Ia.

WORTH, p-t., Cook co., Ill. Pop. 589.

WORTH, p-o., Sheboygan co., Wis.

WORTH, p-o., Marion co., Ark.

WORTH, p-o., De Kalb co., Ala.

WORTH, two market towns of Bavaria.—I. circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 m. W. Würzburg, with a castle.—II. circ. Upper Palatinate, 14 miles E. Regensburg. Pop. 1,115.—III. a vill., circ. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 11 m. N.E. Landshut.

WORTH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex. Area, 13,250 ac. Pop. 2,475.

WORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1¼ m. S. Sandwich. Area, 7,431 ac. Pop. 471.—II. (*Matravers*), co. Dorset, on the English Channel, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Corfe Castle. Area, 2,645 ac. Pop. 396. St. Albans-head is in this pa.—III. a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 6 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 885.

WORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Eye. Area, 2,726 ac. Pop. 1,086.

WORTHEN, a pa. of England, cos. Salop & Montgomery, 8 m. N.E. Montgomery. Area, 4,227 ac. Pop. 3,325. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old boundary between England & Wales; and lead-mines were wrought here during the Roman dominion.

WORTHENBURY, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 8 m. N. Ellesmere. Area, 3,279 ac. Pop. 543.

WORTHIN, p-o., Henry co., Ia.

WORTHING, a maritime town & chapelry of Engl., co. Sussex, pa. Broadwater, on the English Channel, with a station on the S. coast railroad, 10 m. W. Brighton. Pop. 1851, 5,370. Its rise from an insignificant village into a favorite watering-place, was due to the visits of George III. Its climate is mild & salubrious, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on either side.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. N.E. East-Dereham. Area, 690 acres. Pop. 170.—*Worthington* is a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, 4¼ m. N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 1,143.

WORTHINGTON, p-t., Hampshire co., Mass., 17 W. N.W. Northampton, 112 W. Boston, 395 W. The surface is elevated & uneven, being on the Green Mountain range; soil strong & productive. Drained by Westfield riv. & its branches. It has a fulling m., 2 tanneries, 3 grist m., 7 saw m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,197; 1850, 1,194.

WORTHINGTON, p-v., Armstrong co., Pa., 189 W. Harrisburg, 243 W.

WORTHINGTON, p-o., Marion co., Va.

WORTHINGTON, p-v., Sharon t., Franklin co., O., 9 N. Columbus, 402 W. Situated on the E. bank of Olentangy or Whetstone r., a branch of Scioto r. The v. plat contains 210 acres. It has 10 streets running N. & S. parallel to each other, & to the r., crossed by 7 streets at right angles with them. It contains 3 churches,—1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, & 1 Methodist,—a Universalist congregation, an academy, a female seminary, & about 500 inhabitants.

WORTHINGTON, t., Richland co., O. Pop. 1840, 1,842; 1850, 2,003.

WORTHINGTON, p-o., Greene co., Ia.

WORTHINGTON, p-v., Muhlenburg co., Ky., 172 S.W. by W. Frankfort, 714 W.

WORTHINGTON, p-o., Jackson co., Ill.

WORTHVILLE, p-o., Jefferson co., N. Y.

WORTHVILLE, p-o., Butts co., Ga.

WORTHVILLE, p-o., Johnson co., Ia.

WORTHVILLE, p-o., Carroll co., Ky.

WORTHY, two contiguous pas. of England, county Hants.—I. (*King's*), 2¼ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area, 2,190 acres. Pop. 349.—II. (*Martyr's*), a pa., same county, 3 miles N.E. Winchester. Area, 1,974 acres. Pop. 251.

WORTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¼ miles W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,070 ac. Pop. 148.

WORTLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. St. Peter, with a station on the Manchester & Sheffield railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 7,896, extensively employed in the manufacture of woollens.—II. a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. Tankersley, 5½ miles S.S.W. Burnesley. Pop. 1,095. Here are Wortley-Hall and Wharncliffe Lodge (Lord Wharncliffe).

WORTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Ox-

ford.—I. (*Nether*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deddington. Area, 730 ac. Pop. 62.—II. (*Over*), 3 m. S.W. Deddington. Area, 623 ac. Pop. 85.—*Wortwell* is a hamlet, county Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, 5 miles S.W. Bungay. Pop. 560.

WORTWELL, a pa. of England, county Norfolk. Pop. 541.

WOSCHITZ (JUNG), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.E. Tabor. Pop. 1,820. S.ward is the village of Alt Woschitz.

WOSSINGEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 9 m. E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,597.

WOSTITZ & WOTITZ, two towns of the Austrian Empire.—I. Moravia, 12 miles S.S.W. Brunn. Pop. 1,100.—II. Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 33 m. S.E. Prague, with a castle & 1,400 inhabitants.—The *Watawa* river, Bohemia, after a N.E. course of 60 m., joins the Moldau, 11 m. N.E. Pisek.

WOTTON, t., Sherbrooke county, Can. E. Pop. 1852, 663.

WOTTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Courtney's*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Dunster. Area, 4,030 ac. Pop. 418. Limestone abounds in this pa.—II. (*Fitz-Paine's*), co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area, 2,210 ac. Pop. 432.—III. (*Underwood's*), a pa., co. Bucks, hund. Ashendon. Area, 3,220 ac. Pop. 265. [WOOTTON.]

WOTTON-UNDER EDGE, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 17½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area, 4,390 ac. Pop. 4,702, chiefly employed in woollen mills & hand-loom weaving.

WOUDRICHEM, or WORKUM, a strongly-fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, at the junction of the Maas & Waal, 16 m. N.W. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,220.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area, 890 ac. Pop. 337.

WOULDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S. W. Rochester. Area, 1,612 ac. Pop. 343.

WOUW, a pa. and village of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 miles S.W. Rozendaal. Pop. 2,500.

WOYSLAWICE, a town of Poland, gov. & 50 miles E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,000.

WRABNESS, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4¾ miles E. Manningtree. Area, 1,491 ac. Pop. 261.

WRAGBY, a market town & pa. of England, co. & 12 miles E.N.E. Lincoln. Area, 1,594 ac. Pop. 610, chiefly agricultural. The village is neat, & in a fertile district.—II. a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ miles S.W. Pontefract. Area, 3,944 ac. Pop. 792. Nostal priory is in this parish.

WRAMPLINGHAM, a pa. of England, county Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. Wymondham. Area, 845 ac. Pop. 247.

WRANGEL, an island of Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 miles N.E. Revel. Pop. 1,100.

WRANGLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Boston. Area, 9,780 ac. Pop. 1,196.

WRATH (CAPE), the most N. point of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in lat. 58° 38′ N., lon. 4° 58′ 5″ W. It has a pyramidal granitic rock, on which is a lighthouse, which shows a revolving light 400 feet above the sea.

WRATTLING, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area, 1,320 ac. Pop. 391.—II. (*Little*), same co., 5¾ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area, 936 ac. Pop. 212.—III. (*West*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. Linton. Area, 3,441 ac. Pop. 868.

WRAWBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Caistor. Area, 5,070 ac. Pop. 3,132.

WRAXALL, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 6 m. E. Beaminster. Area, 952 acres. Pop. 87.—II. co. Somerset, 6¾ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area, 3,773 ac. Pop. 1,016.—III. (*North*), co. Wilts, 7 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area, 2,127 ac. Pop. 450.

WRAYSBURY, a pa. of Engl. [WYRARDISBURY.]

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON, a township of England, co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Melling. Pop. 883.

WREAK, or WREKE, a river of England, co. Leicester, rises in the N.E. part of the co., flows S.W. past Melton-Mowbray, Rotherby, &c., & joins the Soar near Rothley, near which junction it is united with Leicester canal, & joined by its principal tributary streams from the S.E. Total course 25 miles.

WRECKLESHAM, a tything of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. & 1¾ m. S.S.W. Farnham. Pop. 1,167.

WREDENHAGEN, a vill. of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, & 38 m. S.S.E. Gustrow, cap. district. Pop. 538.

WRENBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4¼ m. S.S. W. Nantwich. Area, 11,665 ac. Pop. 2,060.

WRENINGHAM (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Wymondham. Area, 1,528 ac. Pop. 452.

WRENTHAM, p.t., Norfolk co., Mass., 32 S.S.W. Boston, 418 W. Surface diversified; soil moderately good. Drained by branches of Charles, Taunton, and Neponset rivs., which afford water power. Two ponds near the centre have their outlet N. into Charles river. The vill., in the N.W. part, contains 2 Congregational churches. In South Wrentham is a Congregational church, an academy, a bank, & 375 inhabs. There are in the t. 4 cotton fac., a grist m., 10 saw m., an acad., 20 scholars. Pop. 1840, 2,915; 1850, 3,057.

WRENTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N. W. Southwold. Area, 2,503 ac. Pop. 1,026.

WRESCHEN (Polish *Wrzesnia*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 30 m. E.S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 3,040. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

WRESSEL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, across which the Hull & Selby r. r. is here carried by an iron bridge, 3¼ m. N. Howden. Area, 2,705 ac. Pop. 378. Here are the ruins of Wressel castle, a baronial residence of the Earls of Northumberland, built in the reign of Richard II.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. E.N.E. Biggleswade. Area, 1,620 ac. Pop. 588.

WRETHAM (GREAT & WEST), two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.N.E. Thetford. United area 6,442 ac. Pop. 385.

WRETTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Stoke-ferry. Area, 1,154 ac. Pop. 538.

WREXHAM, a parl. bor., town, pa., & two tnshps. of N. Wales, chiefly in co. Denbigh, but the pa. partly in co. Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Chester r. r., 12 m. S.W. Chester. Area, 15,879 ac. Pop. 1851, 15,520. Area of bor., comprising the townships Wrexham-Abbot & W.-Regis, & part of tnshp. Esclusham, 1,271 ac. Pop. 6,714. The town, consisting of several spacious streets crossing at right angles, has some substantial houses. The church, formerly collegiate, is a fine edifice of the time of Henry VII., 178 ft. in length, 72 feet in width, with a highly-decorated tower, 135 feet in height, a fine altar-piece, & several good monuments, including two by Roubilliac. Here are iron works, paper mills, & an active trade in flannel, coal, & lead from adjacent mines. The bor., with Denbigh, Holt, & Ruthin, sends 1 member to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the county.

WRIETZEN, or BRIETZEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ. Ober-Barnim, on an arm of the Oder, 33 m. E.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 5,930. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, & leather.

WRIGHT, co., Mo. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, & contains 1,730 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Gasconade river, a tributary of Missouri r. Cap., Hartville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $120,990; wheat, 8,631 bushels produced; Ind. corn, 194,695; oats, 32,730; wool, 8,519 pounds;—1 church. Pop. 1850, 3,387.

WRIGHT, t., Schoharie county, N. Y. Drained by Foxes cr. Surface hilly; soil fertile. It has a tannery, 3 saw m. Pop. 1850, 1,716. (*Taken from Schoharie in* 1846.)

WRIGHT, t., Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1850, 1,030.

WRIGHT, t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 574.

WRIGHT, p-t., Ottawa county, Mich. Pop. 1850, 521.

WRIGHT, p-t., Green co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 793.

WRIGHT, p-o., La Salle co., Ill.

WRIGHTINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccleston, 4 m. N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,613.

WRIGHT'S BLUFF, p-o., Sumter dist., S. C.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, p-v., Columbia co., Ga., 95 E. N.E. Milledgville, 613 W. Situated on a branch of Little river, which flows into Savannah r., & contains a church, an academy, & 150 inhabitants.

WRIGHT'S CORNERS, p-o., Newfane t., Niagara co., N. Y., 279 W. Albany, 406 W.

WRIGHT'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Fentress county, Tenn.

WRIGHTSTOWN, p-t., Bucks county, Pa., 7 S.E. Doylestown, 24 N. Philadelphia. Surface level; soil clayey loam. Bounded S. by Nashaminy cr., by tributaries of which it is drained. The vill. contains a church & about 75 inhabs. There are in the t. 3 grist m., a saw m., 4 schools. Pop. 1840, 708; 1850, 821.

WRIGHTSTOWN, p-v., Hanover t., Burlington co., N. J., 23 S. Trenton, 171 W. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

WRIGHTSTOWN, p. o., Brown co., Wis.

WRIGHTSVILLE, p. o., Clinton co., N. Y.

WRIGHTSVILLE, p-b., York co., Pa., 11 N.W. York, 31 Harrisburg, 101 W. Situated on the York & Wrightsville r. r., & on the right bank of Susquehanna r., opposite Columbia, with which it is connected by a bridge 5,690 feet long. Contains 2 saw m. & 1,310 inhabitants.

WRIGHTSVILLE, p. v., Roane co., Tenn., 154 E. by S. Nashville, 539 W.

WRIGHTSVILLE, p. o., Pontotoc co., Miss.

WRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N. N.E. Axbridge. Area, 5,786 acres. Pop. 1,620. The philosopher Locke was born here in 1632.

WRITHLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Frome. Area, 772 ac. Pop. 292.

WRITTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area, 8,672 ac. Pop. 2,423.

WROCLAWEK, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on lt. b. of the Vistula, 8 m. N.E. Brzesc. Pop. 1,400.

WROCKWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area, 4,608 ac. Pop. 3,107.

WRONKE, or WRONKI, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Posen, on the Wartha, & on the Stettin & Posen r. r. Pop. 2,300. It has woollen cloth factories.

WROOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Bawtrey. Area, 3,246 ac. Pop. 349.

WROTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 24 m. E.S.E. London. Area, 8,878 ac. Pop. 3,184.

WROUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.S. W. Swindon. Area, 4,546 ac. Pop. 1,645.

WROXETER, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5¾ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area, 4,774 acres. Pop. 642. Here was the Roman station *Uriconium*, many relics & traces of which remain.

WROXHALL, a pa. of England, co. & 5¼ m. N.N. W. Warwick. Area, 1,735 ac. Pop. 179. Wroxhall Abbey is the seat of the descendants of Sir Christopher Wren.

WROXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. N.E. Norwich. Area, 1,489 ac. Pop. 429.

WROXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N. W. Banbury. Area, 2,350 ac. Pop. 789.

WSZETIN, or WSETIN, a town of Moravia, circ. & 33 m. N.E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,850.

WUDD, a small town of Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawan, in the plain of Wudd, 110 m. S. Kelat.—*Wudnee*, or *Budnee*, is a fort of N.W. India, 16 m. from Bussean, with several temples, & a village of 2,000 inhabs.

WUDWAN, a town & fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 54 m. W.S.W. Ahmedabad.

WUERDALE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2 m. N.E. Rochdale. Pop. 6,875.

WULLERSDORF, a mkt. town of Lr. Austria, on the Schmieda, 22 m. N.W. Korneuburg. Pop. 1,700.

WÜMME, a river of N. Germany, Hanover, after a W.ward course of upwards of 75 m. past Rothenburg & Ottersberg, joins the Weser 10 m. N.W. Bremen, the territory of which it bounds on the N. Chief affls., the Humme & Worpe from the N., & Lesum from the E.

WUNCONDA, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 774.

WUNGA, a small town of Scinde, on the E. branch of the Indus, 75 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

WUNHEGAN, t., Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 2,949.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 14 m. S. Paderborn. Pop. 1,300.

WUNNEWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. N.E. Fribourg. Pop. 2,000.

WÜNSCHELBURG, or HRADEK, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Glatz. Pop. 1,445, engaged in weaving, &c.

WUNSDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. & 13 m. W.N.W. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, on railroad between Hanover & Minden. Pop. 1,954.

WUNSIEDEL, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rössla, 20 m. E.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 3,900. It has manufs. of woollen yarn & woven fabrics, & a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who was born here.

WÜRBENTHAL, or URBENTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 27 m. W.N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1,359, partly employed in manufactures of iron wire & linen yarn.

WURDAH, a river of India, flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, & joins the Godavery, 12 m. E. Chinnoor. Total course 300 m., throughout nearly all which it separates the dominions of Berar & Hyderabad, receiving from the former its affluent the Wyne-gunga, & from the latter on the W. the Paynguuga, on which rivers are several towns. Sirpoor is the only town of consequence on the Wurdah.

WURM-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. S.S.W. München. Length S. to N. 12 m.; breadth varies to 4 m. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer, by the Würm, 20 m. in length.

WURTEMBERG, p. o., Lawrence co., Pa.

WÜRTEMBERG (KINGDOM OF), a state of S.W. Germany, between lat. 47° 35′ & 49° 35′ 30″ N., and lon. 8° 15′ & 10° 30′ E.; bounded E. by Bavaria, S. by the lake of Constance, S.W., W., & N. by Baden. Capital, Stuttgart. Length 140 m; breadth 20 to 100 m. It is divided into the circles Neckar, Black Forest, Danube, & Jaxt. Area, 7,658 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 1,733,-243. The territory belongs to the basins of the Rhine & Danube. Its entire surface is mountainous except in the S. The principal chain is that of the Alps of Swabia, which unites on the S.W. with the Schwarzwald, & separates the basins of the Neckar & Danube; the highest points are not more than 3,800 feet. The principal rivs. are the Danube & Neckar, the latter of which drains the greater part of the kingdom. The territory is in many places highly picturesque. A portion of the lake of Constance belongs to Würtemberg, & there are many small lakes in the S., the chief of which is the Feder-see. Climate in general temperate & healthy, but variable. Temperature ranges from 77° to 86° in summer, & 5° to 10° Fahr. in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in the valleys of the Tauber, the Neckar & its affls., & on the lake of Constance; the usual grains are raised more than necessary for home consumption. Agriculture has made rapid progress, & there is an excellent agricultural institute at Holsenheim. The potato, introduced in 1710, is now the principal sustenance of one-fourth of the population. The cultivation of the vine is limited to the valley of the Neckar & the Tauber, & to the shores of the lake of Constance. The Neckar wines are the best; some of the others resemble Rhenish wines. No country in Germany produces fruit in such abundance as Würtemberg. The principal products are apples, pears, prunes, & cherries. Fruit-trees are cultivated over all the territory, but especially in the valley of the Neckar; beet-root is grown for the manufacture of sugar; hemp, lint, tobacco, & hops, are raised in small quantities. The Alp & the Schwarzwald are covered with vast forests, which yield valuable timber. The rearing of horses, cattle, & sheep, is an important branch of industry; these are in general of good breeds. The principal mineral products are iron & coal, which are abundant, & the working of which, in 1840, employed 330 miners. Silver, copper, cobalt, & lead, are found in small quantities; & there are quarries of excellent building stones & marble. Würtemberg has a great many mineral springs; the best-frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. Salt is an important product, & turf is very abundant. Manufactures are unimportant; they comprise linens, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron, & steel goods, & tobacco; breweries & distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. A line of railroad has been opened from Stuttgart N. to Heilbronn, & another S.E. to Geislingen, & thence S. by Ulm, Biberach, & Ravensburg, to Friedrichshafen, on the lake of Constance. Würtemberg has long been favorably distinguished for the number & excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune, & even hamlet, has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of 6 & 14, & the number at school is in the proportion of 1 in 6 of the pop. The university of Tübingen is one of the most celebrated in Germany; there are infant schools in the cap. & several of the larger towns, & an

institution for young ladies, founded by Queen Catherine; normal schools, polytechnic & military schools. Wurtemberg is a constitutional representative kingdom, governed according to the constitution of 1819, with a diet of 2 chambers. The pop. is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews & some colonies of French Protestants; the majority belong to the evangelical church, formed by the union of the Lutherans & Reformers in 1823, & only about 1-3d are Rom. Cathls.—all sects are tolerated. The army consists of 19,017 men in time of war, & 8,275 in time of peace; every male subject is liable to serve from the age of 25 to 31. The citadel of Hohen-zollern is the only fortress. Revenue 1854, 12,174,938 Rhenish florins; expenditure, 12,148,-631 florins. Debt June 30th, 1851, 48,423,718 florins. In the 15th century, the county of Wurtemberg, in Swabia, was erected into a duchy by the Emperor Maximilian; this was greatly extended by Napoleon, who created it an electorate in 1803, & gave to its sovereign the title of king in 1806.

WURTELEBURG, p. v., River David seign., Yamaska co., Can. E., on the lt. bank of the river St. Francis, opposite Abnaski Indian village, and has a Roman Catholic church, 5 stores, & 250 inhabitants.

WURTSBOROUGH, p. v., Mamakating t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 97 S.W. Albany, 287 W. Situated on the Delaware & Hudson canal. It contains 2 churches,—1 Dutch Reformed & 1 Methodist,—6 stores, 3 storehouses, a tannery, a plaster m., a boat-yard, & 200 inhabitants. One mile N. is a valuable lead mine, supposed to be inexhaustible.

WURZACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 35 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,052.—*Wurzbach* is a vill. of Reuss-Schleiz, circ. Ebersdorf, 4 m. W. Lobenstein. Pop. 1,460.

WÜRZBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Franconia, 140 m. N.W. Munich, on rt. b. of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge, with its citadel on the other side. Pop. 26,814, including 4,563 military. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the 8th century, the *Marienkirche*, & the royal palace, formerly residence of the bishops, built on the plan of the palace of Versailles, with fine gardens. Its university, founded in 1403, has a library of 100,000 vols., & had in 1847, 521 students. It has also a synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, & several hospitals. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, surgical and mathematical instruments, boat-building, & an active river trade. Würzburg, one of the most ancient cities of Germany, was formerly capital of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularized, & the town with its territory ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand, of Tuscany, in 1803. In 1815 it was united to Bavaria.

WURZEN, a walled town of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, & on the Leipzig & Dresden r. r. Pop. 4,145. It has manufs. of linen & hosiery, breweries, & bleaching establishments.—*Wustensachsen* is a mkt. town of Bavaria, near the N. extremity of the circ. Lower Franconia. Pop. 1,160.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an isl. in the Dosse, 14 m. W.S.W. New Ruppin. Pop. 2,800.—II. a market town on the Notte, 18 m. S.E. Berlin, with a hunting seat built by Frederick William I. The articles of peace between Prussia & Austria were concluded here in 1726.

WUSTROW, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, landr Luneburg, on the Jetze, 2½ m. S.W. Luchow. Pop. 763.—II. a pa. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. N.E. Rostock. Pop. 154.

WUSTWEZEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 14 m. N. E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,790.

WYACONDA, p. o., Scotland co., Mo.

WYALUSING creek, Pa., rises in Susquehanna co., & flows into Susquehanna r., in Bradford co.

WYALUSING, p t., Bradford co., Pa., 149 N. Harrisburg, 259 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Wyalusing cr. & its tributaries, flowing into Susquehanna riv. It has a fulling m., a woollen fac., 4 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 6 schools. Pop. 1840, 1,400; 1850, 1,275.

WYALUSING, p. o., Grant co., Wis.

WYANDOT, county, O. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state. Area, 350 sq. m. Sandusky river passes centrally through it, by which, with Tymochte . it is drained. Surface level; soil very fertile. Capital, Upper Sandusky. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $341,072; wheat, 75,447 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 349,094; oats, 66,522; wool, 96,172 pounds; 3 grist m., 12 saw m., a woollen fac; 7 tanneries, 17 persons emp. Cap. emp. in manufac., $46,965; value of manufactured articles, $77,950. Pop. 1850, 11,-194.

WYANDOT, county, Mich. Situated in the N. part of the peninsula. Area, 476 sq. m. It has 3 considerable lakes, which receive Sheboygan & Skooawargurmish rivers, & other considerable streams, and discharge their waters into the straits of Mackinaw, opposite to Bois Blanc island.

WYANDOT, p. o., Wyandot co., O., 61 N. Columbus, 416 W.

WYANDOTTE, p. o., Tippecanoe co., Ia.

WYATT, p-v., Lafayette co., Miss., 174 N. N. E. Jackson, 912 W. Situated on the N. side of Tallahatchee r., & contains about 200 inhabitants.

WYBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. S. Boston. Area, 3,231 ac. Pop. 647.

WYBUNBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Nantwich. Area, 18,414 ac. Pop. 4,389; do. of the t. 530.

WYCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Area, 2,200 ac. Pop. 165. In the rectory-house is a fine portrait of Wycliffe the reformer, who is believed to have been born here in 1325.

WYCOMBE (CHIPPING, or HIGH), a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, county Buckingham, 30 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. & munic bor., 6,380 ac. Pop. 1821, 7,179. The town consists principally of one street extending 1½ m. along an affluent of the Thames. The church is a large, venerable, & handsome structure. The principal manufs. are of chairs & paper; that of lace has declined. Market day, Friday. Wycombe returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Wycombe gives the titles of earl and baron to the Marquis of Lansdowne; and immediately S.W. of the town is Wycombe Abbey, the seat of the Lord Carrington.—II. (*West*), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.W. High Wycombe. Area, 6,340 ac. Pop. 2,000. Here are a handsome church in the Grecian style, and ruins of Desborough Castle.

WYCONAH, t., Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1850, 602.

WYDDIALL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Buntingford. Area, 1,187 ac. Pop. 245.

WYE, river, Md., separates Talbot & Queen Anne cos., & flows into the E. side of Chesapeake bay.

WYE, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, co. Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly S.E. through a part of Radnorshire, and between the cos. Radnor & Brecon, intersects the co. Hereford near its centre, below Hereford turns S., & after separating the cos. Gloucester & Monmouth enters the estuary of the Severn 2 m. S. Chepstow, which town, with Hereford, Monmouth, Ross, Hay, Builth, & Rhayder, are on its banks. Principal affls., the Luff & Ithon from the N., Caerwen & Irfon from the W. Total course 130 m., for 70 of which, to Hereford, it is frequently navigable for vessels of 40 tons burden, & to Hay, 100 m. from the Severn, for small craft; but its navigation is often interrupted by its shallowness or rapidity. In the upper & lower parts of its course, its banks are precipitous; in Herefordshire it has a very tortuous course through a fertile country, & it is renowned for picturesque beauty beyond every other river in S. Britain. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, & has a valuable salmon fishery.—II. a small river, co. Derby, after a S.E. course joins the Derwent, 4 m. S.E. Bakewell.—III. a river of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), a tributary to the great Swan-Port river, co. Glamorgan.

WYE, a pa. & vill., formerly a mkt. town, of Engl., co. Kent, on the Canterbury branch of the S.E. r. r., 4 m. N.E. Ashford. Area of pa. 7,282 ac. Pop. 1,724. The village has a bridge of five arches over the Stour.

WYE MILLS, p-o., Talbot co., Md, 31 E. by S. Annapolis, 71 W. Situated on Wye r.

WYERSDALE, two townships of England, co. and pa. Lancaster.—I. (*Nether*), pa. & 4 m. N.N.E. Garstang. Pop. 704.—II. (*Over*), 6¼ m. N.N.E. Garstang. Pop. 680.

WYFORDBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1,350 ac. Pop. 161.

WYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. N.N. W. Louth. Area, 1,880 ac. Pop. 128.

WYK, a seaport vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the S.E. coast of the island Föhr, 16 m. N.W. Bredsted. Pop. 800.

WYK, numerous pas. & vills of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Drenthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Meppel. Pop. 1,803.—II. (*W. bei Duurstede*), prov. and 13 m. S.E. Utrecht, a town, cap. dist., on the Rhine, where it gives off the Leek. Pop. 2,413.

WYKEHAM, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Area, 7,535 ac. Pop. 643.—II. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Louth. Area, 560 ac. Pop. 26. [WICKHAM.]

WYKEN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N. E. Coventry. Area, 670 ac. Pop. 141.

WYKE-REGIS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. W.S.W. Weymouth. Area, 2,062 ac. Pop. 1,898.

WYKERTOWN, p-v., Sussex co., N. J., 80 N. Trenton, 249 W.

WYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. W. St. Gall, on the Thur, with 2,126 inhabitants, mostly linen & cotton weavers.

WYLAM, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Avingham, on the Newcastle & Carlisle r. r., 8¼ m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 1,691, chiefly employed in colleries.

WYLLIESBURG, p-o., Charlotte co., Va., 106 S.W. Richmond, 204 W.

WYLYE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. Area, 2,279. Pop. 510.

WYMERING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the N. shore of Portsmouth Harbor, 2 m. E.N.E. Porchester. Area, 4,307 ac. Pop. 751.

WYMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.E. Harrold. Area, 1,710 ac. Pop. 296.

WYMONDHAM, or WYNDHAM, a market town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Eastern Counties railroad, at the divergence of the Fakenham branch, 10 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 10,613 ac. Pop. 1851, 5,177; do. of the t. 2,970, partly employed in manufs. of bombazines & crapes for Norwich houses. The church formed part of an ancient abbey. The grammar school has a considerable endowment & two exhibitions to Cambridge University. North the town is Kimberley Hall (Lord Woodhouse).—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 6 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area, 2,852 ac. Pop. 800.

WYMONDLEY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Area, 1,120 ac. Pop. 335.—II. (*Little*), 2¼ m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Area, 790 ac. Pop. 300.

WYNAAD (Hind. *Bynadu*), a small dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 76° 20′ E., comprised in the collectorate of Malabar, & having on other sides the Mysore dom., Koorg, and the Neilgherry hills. Surface densely wooded, & producing the best cardamoms in India. The vill. Wynaad is 50 m. S.W. Mysore.

WYNANT, p. o., Shelby co., O.

WYNANT'S KILL, or Creek, N. Y., rises in Sand Lake t., forming the outlet of several small lakes, & affords good water power.

WYNANT'S KILL, p-v., Greenbush t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 10 E. Albany, 380 W. It contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, a tannery, & 100 inhabitants.

WYNCOP'S CREEK, p. o., Chemung co., N. Y.

WYNE-GUNGA, a river of India, Deccan, in the S. E. dist. of Bengal presid. & the Berar dom., rises near Chawparah, flows S., and joins the Wurdah 20 m. S. Chamoory. Total course 230 m. Principal affluent, the Khahaun from the N.W. It is in many places half a mile across, but generally fordable during the dry season.

WYNN, p. o., Franklin co., Ia.

WYOCENA, p. o., Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 507.

WYOMING, county, N. Y. Situated toward the W. part of the state. Area, 590 sq. m. Taken from Genesee co. in 1841. The surface is undulating; soil moist, sandy, or gravelly loam, & very fertile. Drained by Allen's & Tonawanda creeks, & crossed in its S. W. part by Cattaraugus cr., & in its S.E. angle by Genesee r. Capital, Warsaw. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,357,322; wheat, 331,639 bush. produced, Ind. corn, 189,192; oats, 543,977; wool, 380,472 pounds;—29 flouring & grist m., 6 iron foundries, 6 woollen fac.; 20 tanneries, 53 persons emp.; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Capital employed in manufac., $479,430; value of manufactured articles, $964,208;—69 churches; 7 academies, 396 pupils; 262 schools, 11,027 scholars; 274 libraries, 26,921 vols. Pop. 1850, 31,981.

WYOMING, county, Pa. Situated in the N.E. part of the state. Area, 345 sq. m. Surface mountainous; soil fertile. Drained by Susquehanna river & its branches. Capital, Tunkhannock. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $260,337; wheat, 62,734 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 116,349; oats, 88,632; wool, 19,339 pounds;—12 flouring & grist m., 39 saw m., a tannery; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $79,625; value of manufactured articles, $189,970;—8 churches; 66 schools, 2,440 scholars. Pop. 1840, 8,100; 1850, 10,655.

WYOMING, county, Va., situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,340 sq. m. Drained by Guyandotte r. & Tug fork of Sandy river. Surface hilly, some portions mountainous; soil fertile bordering the streams. Capital, Wyoming. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $40,954; wheat, 1,552 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 47,506; tobacco, 2,441 pounds; wool, 3,156;—2 churches. Pop. 1850, 1,645.

WYOMING, p-v., Middlebury t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 248 W. Albany, 366 W. Situated on Allen's cr., & contains 3 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 4 stores, 90 dwellings, & about 680 inhabs.

WYOMING, p-v., Luzerne co., Pa., 131 N.E. Harrisburg, 236 W. Situated on the W. side of the Susquehanna r., & contains about 200 inhabs.

WYOMING, p-v., Dinwiddie co., Va., 59 S. Richmond, 178 W.

WYOMING, p-o., Jackson co., Mich., 85 W. Detroit, 555 W.

WYOMING, t., Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1850, 543.

WYOMING, t., Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 808.

WYOMING, p-v., Starke co., Ill., 101 N. Springfield, 815 W. Situated on the E. side of Spoon r., & contains about 75 inhabs.

WYOMING, p-t., Iowa co., Wis. Pop. 206.

WYRAGHUR, a town of India, Deccan, dom. and 80 m. S.E. Nagpoor, on an affl. of the Wynegunga.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY, a pa. of England, co. & at the S. extremity of Bucks, on the Windsor branch of the S.W. railroad, 2¼ m. S.E. Datchet. Area, 1,656 ac. Pop. 701.

WYRE, a river of England, co. Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. & N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, a new port connected with Preston S.E.ward by a railroad, 20 m. in length. [FLEETWOOD.]

WYRLEY (GREAT), a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Cannock, 5 miles N.N.W. Walsall. Pop. 799.

WYSALL, a pa. of England, co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 1,360 ac. Pop. 286.

WYSOX, p-t., Bradford co., Pa., 136 N. Harrisburg, 246 W. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. Drained by Rumfield & Wysox crs. It has a fulling m., a woollen factory, 3 grist m., 11 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,871; 1850, 1,167.

WYSOX, t., Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1850, 636.

WYSTYTEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on the Prussian frontier, 27 miles N.N.W. Suwalki. Pop. 1,600.

WYSZKOW & WYSZGOROD, two small towns of Poland, gov. Plock; the former on the Bug, S. Pultusk; the latter 25 m. E.S.E. Plock. Pop. 2,000.—*Wysztynie*, or *Wyzany*, is a town, gov. Augustow, co. & 30 m. N. W. Seyny, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

WYTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 195.

WYTHE, county, Va. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, & contains 700 sq. m. Drained by New river & its branches, & by branches of Holston r. The surface is an elevated table land, from 1,600 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Wytheville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $407,092; wheat, 72,738 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 280,652; wool, 43,766 pounds;—an iron foundry; a printing office, 1 weekly newspaper published. Cap. emp. in manufs., $207,510; value of manufactured articles, $145,525;—30 churches; 9 academies, 200 pupils; 21

schools, 494 scholars. Pop. 1840, 9,375; 1850, 12,024.

WYTHE, p. o., Hancock co., Ill.

WYTHEVILLE, p-v., capital Wythe co., Va., 248 W. Richmond, 316 W. Situated on a small branch of New river, & contains a court house, jail, 4 churches,—1 German Lutheran, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—a branch of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, a savings' bank, 12 stores, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 1,000 inhabitants.

WYTIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 3 m. S.E. Zurich. The French & Austrians fought here in June, 1799.

WYTOONEE, one of the Disappointment Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of S.E. point 14° 12′ S., lon. 141° 12′ W. Length 5 miles.

WYVELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Colsterworth. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 135.

WYVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N. Stowmarket. Area, 1,522 ac. Pop. 329.

WYZAYNY, a town of Poland. [Wysztynie.]

X*

XAGUA, or JAGUA, a river of Honduras, C. A., enters the Caribbean sea 40 m. W.S.W. Truxillo, after a N. course of 120 m.

XALAPA, a city, Mexican Confed. [Jalapa.]

XALISCO, JALISCO, or GUADALAXARA, a marit. state of Mexico, between lat. 19° & 24° N., and lon. 101° & 106° E., having W. the Pacific Ocean, & on other sides Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanaxuato, & Valladolid; cap. Guadalaxara. Estimated area, 70,000 sq. m. Pop. 774,461. Surface mostly mountainous, & densely wooded. Principal rivers, the Tolotatlan, and its affls.; on the S. frontier is the Lake Chilapa. Products comprise wheat, rice, sugar, honey, & timber for ship-building; and here are many olive plantations, good pasture lands, & in the S. and E. some gold and silver mines. Principal towns, besides Guadalaxara, San Blas & Colima.—The vill. *Xalisco* is on the Pacific, 130 m. W. Guadalaxara.

XALON, a river of Spain, Aragon, flows E. & joins the Xiloco at Calatayud; the united stream enters the Ebro 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza.

XAMILTEPEC, a market town of Oaxaca, Mexico, 75 miles S.W. Oaxaca, near the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 4,000.

XANDRE (ST.), a comm. & village of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,126.

XANTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 15 m. S.E. Cleves, near the Rhine. Pop, 3,080. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cassimeres, velvets, & cotton; distilleries, breweries, & vinegar factories. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trajana*.

XANTHI, a mountain of European Turkey, Rumili, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, Ægean Sea, & rising to 3,800 feet in elevation.

XANTHUS, an ancient city, Asia-Minor, the remains of which, on E. bank of the river Etchenchay (ancient *Xanthus*), 20 m. S.E. Makri, lat. 36° 21′ N., lon. 29° 23′ E., consist of temples & tombs, having elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been recently deposited in the British museum.

XAPECO, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Pelotas to form the Uruguay.

XARAMA, or JARAMA, a river of Spain, prov. Guadalaxara, joins the Henares 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S. course of 60 miles.

XATIVA, or JATIVA, Spain. [San Felipe.]

XAUXA, a river & town of Peru. [Jauja.]

XAVEROV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Kamenka, 32 m. S.S.E. Ovrutch. Pop. 1,500.

XAVIER (ST.), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. 47° 4′ S., lon. 74° 27′ W.—II. a river of Upper California, tributary to the Colorado.—III. a hamlet, Plata Confederation, dep. & 90 m. N.N.E. Santa Fé.—IV. Bolivia, prov. and 130 m. N.N.E. Santa Cruz, on an affl. of the Mamore.—V. (*del Bac*), a village of Sonora, Mexico, 150 m. N.N.W. Arispe.

XENDAY, a marit. town of Japan, on Xenday Bay, E. coast of Niphon. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

XENIA, p-t., capital of Greene co., O., 61 W.S.W. Columbus, 454 W. Drained by Little Miami r. & its branches, & by Cæsar's cr. Surface undulating; soil fertile. The v. is situated on Shawnee cr., 3 m. from its entrance into Little Miami r., & on the Little Miami railroad. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains a court house & county offices of brick, a jail of stone, 11 churches,—2 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 German Lutheran, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Seceder, & 2 African,—an academy, a bank, 17 stores, a foundry, 2 newspaper offices, & 3,024 inhabs. There are in the t. a fulling m., a woollen fac., 5 flouring m., 8 saw mills, 11 schools. Pop. 1840, 4,913; 1850, 7,055.

XENIA, p-o., Clay co., Ill.

XENIL, or GENIL, a river of Spain. [Genil.]

XERES, or JEREZ (DE LA FRONTERA), a city of Spain, prov. & 13 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, on the road to Sevilla, near rt. b. of the Gaudalete. Pop. 33,104. The old part of the town has narrow & crooked streets, but the more modern portion is well built. It has an *alcazar*, or fort, remains of an old wall, & many Roman & Moorish antiquities, 8 churches, one of which is collegiate, 6 convents, & 4 hospitals. Xeres has manufs. of woollen cloths & leather, & one of its chief peculiarities is its numerous *bodegas*, or wine stores; its commerce consists exclusively in the export of its excellent sherry wines, of which 500,000 arrobas (30 of which make a butt) are produced annually, & exported mostly to England from the small port of Puntal.

XERES, or JEREZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. E. Granada. Pop. 1,700.—II. a town of Central Amer., state Honduras, S. Comayagua.

XERES-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, *Esuris*, a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 5,628. It has manufs. of course linens, hats, leather, earthenwares, & soap. Birth-place of the celebrated navigator Vasquez de Balboa.

XEROS, or SAROS (GULF OF), European Turkey, Rumili, is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, stretching inland north of the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 m.; breadth at entrance 20 m.

XERTA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on the Ebro (which has here a fall of 16 feet), 9 m. N. Tortosa. Pop. 2,000.

XERTIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 3,871, partly employed in forges & blast furnaces.

XEXUI, or JEJUY, a river of Paraguay, S. A., near the centre of the state, flows W. & joins the river Paraguay, 30 m. N. Asuncion, after a W. course of 120 m.

XILO-CASTRON, *Ægyra*, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. & 24 m. W.N.W. Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-castron in the Gulf of Corinth. It has an active trade in currants.

XILOCO & XILON, rivs., Spain. [Jiloco, Jilon.]

XIMANI, a suburb of the city of Cartagena, New Grenada. [Cartagena.]

XIMENA, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 15 m. E. Jaen.—II. (*de la Frontera*), prov. Cadiz, 22 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar.

XIMO, one of the Japanese islands. [Kiusiu.]

XINGU, a river of Brazil, provs. Matto-Grosso and Para, & one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon, rises near lat. 15° S., lon. 59° W., & after a N. course of 1,300 m., joins the Amazon 240 m. W. Para.

XIONZ, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 28 m. S.E. Posen, with manufs. of linens & leather. Pop. 1,140.

XIZ, or SHIZ, Arabian name of the fire-temple and city Atropatenian Ecbatana, identified by Major Rawlinson with Takhti Soleiman.

* For names not inserted under this letter, see J, G, and S.

XOCHIMILCO & XOCHITEPEC, two vill. of Mexico, the former on the Lake of Xochimilco, 8 m. S.S.E. Mexico, & once an Aztec town of importance; the latter is S. Cuernavaca.—*Xochicalco* is a ruined pyramid, 15 m. from Cuernavaca.

XORULLO, or XURULLO, a volcano of Mexico. [Jorullo.]

X PRAIRIE, p-o., Noxubee co., Miss.

XUANDAI, a fine harbor of Anam, Further India, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Phu-yen, on the Cochin-Chinese coast. Lat. 13° 22′ N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain. [Jucar.] The *Xucaray* is a river of South America, Ecuador, tributary to the Amazon.

XULLA, or ZULLA ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. E. Celebes, & comprising Talyabo, Mangola, & Zulla-Bessey, which last is about 35 m. in length.

XYNARA, a vill. of the island Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, & is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Y*

Y (Dutch, HET 'Y), a branch of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, extending inland 16 m. W. to Beverwyk; average breadth 2 m. On its S. side is the city Amsterdam, W. of which it communicates with the Haarlem lake & the Leyden canal.

YABLONOI MOUNTAINS, a chain in E. Asia, forming a part of the boundary line between Siberia & Manchooria, continuous E. with the Stanovoi mntns., & W. with the Khin-gan, & other contiguous chains in the Russian gov. Irkutsk.

YADKIN, r., N. C., rises in the Alleghany mountains on the E. side, & flows E. & S.E. into S. C., and in its lower part it takes the name of Great Pedee, until it falls into Winyaw bay, near Georgetown. In Montgomery co., N. C., it passes through the Narrows, occasioned by mountains on each side, where it is contracted from 200 yds. wide to about 30; and a few miles below it receives Rocky r., below which it becomes the Great Pedee. By a canal around the Narrows, & clearing obstructions from the r., it might be made navigable for boats of 10 tons from Wilkesboro', in the mountains, to Cheraw, S. C., a distance of 247.

YAFA, a town of Palestine. [Jaffa:]—II. a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 2 m. S.E. Nazareth, probably the *Japhia* of Scripture.

YAGUA & YAGUACHE, two vills. of S. America. —I. in New Grenada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. & 70 m. S. Neyva.—II. in Ecuador, dep. & 18 m. N.E. Guayaquil.—*Yaguanique* is a port of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 m. N.E. Baracoa. [Jagua (Bahia de).]

YAGUI, or HUAQUI, a river of Sonora, Mexico, rises N. of lat. 32° N., flows S. & S.W., & enters the Gulf of California, 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a course of 400 m.

YAKIMA, river, Washington, Ter., rises in the Cascade range, flows S.S.E., enters the Columbia r. a few miles above the entrance of Lewis Fork.

YAKUNO SIMA, an island of Japan, 40 m. S. Kiusiu. Lat. 30° 23′ N., lon. 130° 30′ E. Length 20 m. breadth 8 m. Surface level & wooded.

YAKUTSK, a vast prov. of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N. & between lon. 105° & 164° E., having W. the gov. Yeniseisk, S. Irkutsk, & the Yablonoi mountains separating it from Manchooria, E. the prov. Okhotsk, & the Tchuktchi country, & N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands Kotelnoi & New Siberia. Pop. estimated at 248,000 Yakuts, with 5,000 Russians & Cossacks, half of whom reside in the cap. town. Surface mountainous in the S., & watered by the Upper Lena and its affls. the Aldan & Vitim, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkutsk. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indihgirka, & Kolyma rivers. In some parts, rye, barley, & small quantities of other grains are raised, & large herds of cattle are reared near Yakutsk; but in most of its extent this prov. is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle & game, salmon & other fish, iron, salt, & talc, are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. Principal trade is in furs & walrus teeth. The gov. rev., which does not equal the expenditure, consists chiefly of 600,000 roubles of *yassak*, & 220,000 roubles as duty on the sale of native spirits. After Yakutsk, the cap., the principal vills. are Amginsk, Olekminsk, Viliuisk, & Gijansk.

YAKUTSK, a town, & the great commercial emporium of E. Siberia, cap. above prov., on the Lena. Lat. 62° N., lon. 129° 44′ E. Mean annual temp. 13°.5; winter—36°.3; summer, 61°.7 Fahr. Estimated pop. 4,500, half of whom are Russians, & the rest native Yakuts & others. It stands on level ground, & consists of about 400 wooden dwellings of one story, regularly arranged in wide streets & spacious squares; with 7 churches, a monastery, hospital, barrack, and ruined fort, also wooden edifices. It is the seat of a large trade in furs, ivory, & fossil remains, which are brought to it by the Yakuts hunters, & purchased by itinerant dealers, who resort to Yakutsk in great numbers from Irkutsk, W. Siberia, & even from European Russia, as soon as the winter breaks up. In some years furs to the value of 2,500,000 roubles have been collected for its annual fair.

YALABUSHA, county, Miss. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state. Area, 900 sq. m. Drained by Yalabusha r. & its branches. Capital, Coffeeville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $528,177; Indian corn, 646,775 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 135,424; rice, 5,135 pounds; cotton, 14,314 bales; 3 grist m., 10 saw m.; 3 tanneries, 7 persons emp'd; 2 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. employed in manufac., $27,670; value of manufactured articles, $65,750;—38 churches; 44 acad., 1,137 pupils. Pop. 1840, 12,248; 1850, 17,258.

YALDING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, on branch of South-Eastern r. r., 5¼ m. S.W. Maidstone. Area, 5,804 ac. Pop. 2,672.

YALE, p-o., Jasper co., Ill.

YALI, *Istros*, a small isl. off the S.E. coast of Asia-Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, 7 miles S. Kos.

YALO, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, on a hill 12 m. N.W. Jerusalem, & supposed by Robinson to occupy the site of the ancient *Ajalon*.

YA-LONG-KIANG, two rivers of the Chinese empire.—I. E. Tibet & China, prov. Se-chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 m. joins the Kin-cha-kiang (Yang-tze-kiang), near lat. 26° 35′ N., lon. 102° E.—II. Corea, flows W. & enters the Yellow Sea. Course, 130 m.—The *Ya-lou-kiang* flows S.W. separating Corea from the prov. Leao-tong, & enters the Yellow Sea, after a course estimated at 300 miles.

YALTA, or JALTA, a handsome modern seaport town of Russia, on S. shore of the Crimea, on a spacious bay, 26 m. S. Simferopol.

YALUTOROVSK, a town of Siberia, gov. & 120 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, at the junction of the Iset & Tobol rivers. Pop. 2,000.

YAMASKA, county, Can. E. Centrally situated. Area, 283 sq. m. Drained by the St. Francis, Nicolet, & Yamaska rivers entering Lake St. Peter on the N. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap., La Baie. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 11,916; sheep, 15,587; swine, 5,148; horses, 3,554; wheat, 74,503 bush. produced; rye, 2,817; Indian corn, 5,779; buckwheat, 18,138; barley, 2,435; oats, 156,280; potatoes, 37,365; peas, 19,454; tobacco, 12,765 pounds; wool, 27,676;—15 grist m., 8 saw m., 6 tanneries, 4 carding & fulling m., an ashery. Pop. 14,748.

YAMASKA, p. v., Yamaska co., & pa., Can. E., on the left bank of Yamaska r., 56 E. Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 12 stores, 2 grist m., 2 saw m., a tannery, a pottery, & 600 inhabitants. Pop. of pa. & St. François combined, 4,586.

* For words not found under this letter, see I or J.

YAM HILL, county, Oregon, occupies a part of the Willamette valley, on both sides of the Willamette r., & extends to the Pacific. Area, 1,650 sq. m. Drained by the Yaquinna r. entering the Pacific, & several small streams emptying into the Willamette. Cape Lookout, a noted land-mark on the coast, is in this county. Surface remote from the streams hilly; soil in the Willamette valley & bordering the small streams exceedingly fertile. Capital, La Fayette. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $287,215; wheat, 22,452 bushels produced; oats, 5,988; potatoes, 1,624; wool, 3,301 lbs.;—a flouring m. Cap. emp. in manufac., $16,500; value of manufactured articles, $136,100;—4 academies, 138 pupils. Pop. 1850, 1,512.

YAM HILL FALLS, p-o., Yam Hill co., Oregon.

YAMINA, a town of Central Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba river. Lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 6° 50′ W.—*Yawarie*, or *Yamary*, is a town of the Ashantee dom., 70 m. N.W. Coomassie.

YAMPA, r., Utah ter., rises in the W. slope of the Rocky mts., & flows W. to its confluence with Green r.

YAMPARAES, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 20 m. N. E. Sucré (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., on an affl. of the Pilcomayo.

YAMSK, or JAMSK, a marit. town of E. Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Gijiginsk, 280 m. E. Okhotsk.

YANA, a considerable river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, between the Lena & Indighirka rivers, enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between lat. 71° & 72° N., lon. 135° E., after a N. course of 700 m.

YANABY, p-o., Oktibbeha co., Miss.

YANAON, a vill. & one of the French colonial possessions in India, on its E. or Coromandel coast, at the delta of the Godavery river, & accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons burden, 22 m. N.N.E. Pondicherry. Its dist., extending for 6 m. along the Godavery, has an area of 8,147 ac., about half being under cultivation. Pop. 6,829.

YANBO, two towns of Arabia. [YEMBO.]

YANCEY county, N. C. Situated in the W. part of the state. Area, 1,760 sq. m. It contains the culminating point of the Alleghany range, the Black mt., elevated 6,476 feet above the sea. It has a copperas mine. Drained by Nolachucky r. and its branches, & has many fertile valleys. Capital, Burnsville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $269,245; wheat, 7,500 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 284,016; tobacco, 12,245 pounds;—5 flouring m., 4 saw m.; 2 tanneries, 4 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $5,800; value of manufactured articles, $9,455;—29 churches; 42 sch., 1,600 scholars; 4 libraries, 400 vols. Pop. 1840, 5,962; 1850, 8,205.

YANCEYVILLE, p-v., capital of Caswell co., N. C., 87 N.W. Raleigh, 263 W. It contains a court house, jail, & 250 inhabs.

YANCEY'S MILLS, p-o., Albermarle co., Va., 101 W.N.W. Richmond, 126 W.

YANDABO, a town of Burmah, on lt. b. of the Irrawadi, 60 m. W.S.W. Ava, & where the treaty of peace between the British & Burmese was ratified, Feb. 26th, 1826.—*Yangain-chain-yo* is a town of Pegu, on the Irrawadi, in its delta, 45 m. N.W. Rangoon.

YANGERO, a town of N.E. Africa. [JANJERO.]

YANG-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, passes by the city Sinen-hoa, & unites with the Sang-kan-ho, 25 m. S.E., to form the Hoen-ho river, which traverses the prov. S.W. of Peking.

YANG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial canal, near the Yang-tze-kiang river, & 50 m. N.E. Nanking. It is stated to be 5 m. in circ., & to have a large trade in salt. Near it is an imperial residence.

YANG-TZE-KIANG ("son of the ocean"), a large river of China, its course lying S. of that of another great river, the Hoang-ho. It is formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang, & Kin-cha-kiang rivers, which have their sources in E. Tibet, near those of Menam-kong & Irrawadi, & which unite on the boundary between the provs. Se-chuen and Yun-nan, near lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 102° E. Thenceforth, the Yang-tze-kiang has a very tortuous E.N.E. course, through the provs. Sze-chuen, Hou-pe, Ngan-hoei, & Kiang-su; & it joins the sea by an estuary 30 m. across, in lat. 32° N., lon. 121° E. Total course estimated at 2,500 m. It receives numerous large affls., drains all the central provs. of China, & brings down a great quantity of mud, which has formed several low isls. at its mouth. It is crossed by the imperial canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho river, and with most parts of China-proper. The tide ascends it to the lake Po-yang, 450 m. from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 m., & it may be navigated to 200 m. from its mouth, by ships of the largest class. Coal is said to be plentiful in many places along its banks.

YANHANA, p-o., Georgetown dist., S. C.

YANI, or NYANI, a sta. of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the N. bank of the Gambia river, between lat. 13° & 14° N., & lon. 14° & 15° W. Principal towns, Pisania, Yamemaru, Kartabar, & Kontata.

YANIK, a fertile dist. of Asia-Minor, pash. Trebizond, immediately around Samsoun. Leeches are exported from it in large quantities to the markets of Europe.

YANINA (improperly *Joannina*, probably the anc. *Eurea*), a city of European Turkey, cap. prov. Epirus, on the W. side of the Lake of Yanina, 44 m. N. Arta. Pop. estimated at 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, & from 6,000 to 7,000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when it was burnt down by order of Ali Pasha. The town, on a peninsula stretching into the lake, is meanly built. Its principal edifice is the fortress containing the palace of the pasha. Yanina is the residence of the head collector of customs for Epirus, & of British & other consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Rumili, &c., & an important annual fair, to which Italian produce, with French & German manufs., were brought, but its commerce has greatly declined.—The *Lake of Yanina* is 5 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth. In it, opposite the city, is a small island with a church and monastery, to which island Ali Pasha retired from the sultan's troops, before being put to death, in February, 1822.

YANKEE GROVE, p-o., Cedar co., Iowa.

YANKEE HILL, p-o., Menard co., Ill.

YANKEY JIMS, p-o., Placer co., Cal.

YANKEE SETTLEMENT, p-o., Delaware co., Iowa.

YANKEE SPRINGS, p-t., Barry co., Mich., 150 W. Detroit, 615 W. Pop. 1840, 130; 1850, 292.

YANKEETOWN, p-o., Darke co., O.

YANNEMARU, a town of Senegambia, W. Africa, state Yani, near the river Gambia, lat. 13° 45′ N., and lon. 15° W.

YAN-PHING, or YEN-PING, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., on the Min river, 90 m. N. W. Foo-chow, & stated to be one of the handsomest cities in the empire.

YAN-TCHOU, two cities, China.—I. prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., 70 m. S. Tsi-nan.—II. prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on the Tsien-tang-kiang river, 115 m. S.W. Ning-po.

YANTIC, r., Ct., rises in Lebanon, & enters Thames r., at Norwich city, through a cove which sets up 1 m. from the r. At its mouth it falls over a ledge of granite rocks, where circular holes 5 or 6 feet deep are worn in the rocks by stones whirled round in them by the force of the water. At the foot of the falls on the W. side is a rocky bank 60 or 80 feet high, projecting over the stream, from which the Mohegan Indians formerly plunged to destruction, when pursued by their enemies, the Narragansets. The falls here afford excellent water power, where are many mills & manufactories.

YANTIC, p-v., New London co., Conn., on the New London, Willimantic & Palmer r. r., & on the Yantic r., 16 m. from New London, contains several manufacturing estabs., & 450 inhabs.

YAO-AN, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 95 m. W.N.W. Yun-nan. It is stated to have a large trade in musk, and in salt produced from a lake in its vicinity.—*Yao-Tcheou* is a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on a river near its mouth, in the lake Po-yang.

YAOORI, YAOURI, or YAURI, a large town of Central Africa, cap. a state, on lt. bank of the Quorra, 65 m. N. Boussa. It is enclosed by a high & strong clay wall, & entered by 8 gates. Its inhabitants manufacture coarse gunpowder, saddlery, & clothing, raise indigo & tobacco, & rear large herds of live stock. The state of Yaoori is reported to be extensive, flourishing, & enclosed by the doms. Houssa, Borgoo, Cubbie, and Nuffie.

YAP, or GOUAP, one of the Caroline isls., Pacific Ocean, its S. extremity in lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 138° 1′ E. Length 9 m.

YAPHANK, p-v., Suffolk co., N. Y., & station Long Island r. r., 60 m. from N. Y., around which is a scattered settlement.

YAPPAR, a river of N. Australia, flowing into the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in lon. 140° 45′ E. W. of it is a tract of undulating and hilly forest land.

YAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Arundel & Chichester canal, & on South coast railroad, 3¼ m. S.W. Arundel. Area, 1,699 ac. Pop. 609.

YAPURA, JAPURA, or CAQUETA, a river of New Granada, S. A., rises in the Andes, S.E. of Neyva, flows E. & joins the Amazon, in lat. 3° 20′ S., lon. 65° W., after a course of 900 m., in a part of which it forms the boundary between Brazil & Ecuador.

YAQUE, a mntn. peak, & two rivs. of the isl. of Hayti. The mountain belongs to the Cibao chain, in the centre of the island. The Grand-Yaque river flows from it N.W. through the plain of Santiago, & enters the bays of Monte Christo and Manzanilla by several mouths, after a total course of 100 m. The other Yaque river flows S. & joins the Neiva.

YAR & YARE, two rivers of Engl.—I. in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth, after a short N. course.—II. (anc. *Garienis*), co. Norfolk, passes Norwich, where it becomes navigable, & enters the N. Sea, 2½ m. S. Great Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredonwater, which receives the rivers Bure and Waveney.

YARACUY, a navigable river of Venezuela, S. A., dep. Caracas, after a N.W. course of 80 m., enters the Gulf of Triste, 25 miles W. Puerto-Cabello. At its mouth is the village Yaracuy.

YARA-DZANG-BO-TSIN, a riv. of Tibet. [Sanpo.]

YARAPASON, a vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. Karamania, on the Kizil-Irmak, 40 m. N.W. Mount Argæus, & apparently the ancient *Osiana*.

YARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area, 1,160 ac. Pop. 245.

YARBROUGH, p-o., Bossier co., La.

YARCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Chard. Area, 4,689 ac. Pop. 780.

YARDLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hertford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Buntingford. Area, 2,405 ac. Pop. 630.—II. co. Worcester, 4½ m. E. Birmingham. Area, 7,355 ac. Pop. 2,753, partly employed in extensive tile-works.—III. (*Gobions*), a hamlet, co. Northampton, pa. Potterspury, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stony-Stratford. Pop. 673.—IV. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. & 8 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area, 3,510 ac. Pop. 1,210.

YARDLEYVILLE, p-v., Makefield t., Bucks co., Pa., 18 S.E. Doylestown, 128 E. Harrisburg, 168 W. Situated on the W. bank of Delaware r., & contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, a grist m., a saw m., and about 175 inhabitants. A ferry here crosses Delaware river.

YARDVILLE, p-o., Mercer co., N. J., 6 E. Trenton, 172 W.

YARKAND, or YARKUND, a flourishing city, & the present cap. of Chinese Turkestan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkund river, in lat. 38° 19′ N., lon. 76° 7′ 45″ E. Pop. stated to comprise 30,000 families, of from 5 to 10 persons each, besides about 7,000 Chinese troops. The city, enclosed by an earth rampart, and entered by five gateways, has extensive suburbs, houses built of stone and clay, many canals intersecting its streets, two large bazaars, numerous mosques, & about a dozen Mohammedan colleges. It is the residence of a Chinese governor, & of about 200 Chinese merchants, with some Cashmerian & Persian, and a few Hindoo traders; & it is the chief emporium of the commerce between China & the countries beyond the W. frontier of the empire. Horses are an important article of traffic, & their flesh is sold in the markets. Wheat, rice, barley, oil-seeds, fruits, raw silk, shawl-wool, manufactured stuffs, & jade-stone, are other principal articles of trade. The vicinity is thickly interspersed with villages & mulberry plantations, & it feeds large flocks of fat-tailed sheep & Cashmere goats.—*Yarkand river* rises on the N. side of the Karakorum mountains, flows mostly N.E., & near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30′ E., unites with the Kashgar, Aksu, & Khoten rivers, to form the Tarim, which finally enters a lake of the desert Gobi. Total course 500 m.

YARKHILL, a pa. of England, co. & 6½ m. E.N.E. Hereford. Area, 1,666 ac. Pop. 547 ac.

YARLESIDE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dalton-in-Furness. Pop. 561.

YARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ W.N.W. Wincanton. Area, 1,207 ac. Pop. 234.

YARM, a market town & pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, 9 m. E.S.E. Darlington. Area, 1,135 ac. Pop. 1,647. Its commerce has declined with the rise of Stockton, but it exports salmon and other provisions to London.

YARMOUTH, p-t., Cumberland co., Me., 47 S. Augusta. Drained by a small mill stream entering Casco Bay. The Atlantic & St. Lawrence r. r. forms a junction with Portland and Augusta r. r. within this t. Pop. 1850, 2,144.

YARMOUTH, p-t., Barnstable co., Mass., 78 S.E. Boston, 479 W. It extends across Cape Cod. Soil sandy & sterile. Incorporated in 1639. It has 2 villages. South Yarmouth v. is situated on Bass r., and contains 3 churches—1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Friends,—and extensive salt works. It has a number of vessels employed in the cod & mackerel fisheries, & the coasting trade. There are in the t. a tannery, 6 grist m., an academy, 13 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,554; 1850, 2,595.

YARMOUTH, county, Nova Scotia, on the W. coast. Area, 1,125 sq. m. Drained by Chebogue, Clyde, and Tusket rs. Surface agreeably diversified; soil of the uplands strong & productive, & it has extensive marsh lands, of a second quality. It has valuable cod, mackerel, & herring fisheries, in which, in 1850, 71 vessels were employed. Capital, Yarmouth. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 8,022; sheep, 12,449; swine, 1,694; horses, 662; wheat, 228 bush. produced; rye, 2,657; Ind. corn, 169; buckwheat, 3,206; barley, 2,583; oats, 6,606; potatoes, 94,717; peas, 357;—5 grist m., 45 saw m., 25 tanneries, an iron foundry, 2 woollen fac.;—37 churches; 61 schools, 1,806 scholars. Pop. 13,142.

YARMOUTH, p. t., capital Yarmouth co., N. S., 185 W. Halifax. Drained by Tusket r. Surface undulating; soil productive. The v. is at the head of Fourché harbor, & contains a court house, an academy, several churches, and 600 inhabitants, principally engaged in the coasting trade & the fisheries.

YARMOUTH (GREAT), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on its E. coast, on railroad 19 m. E. Norwich. Lat. of church, 52° 36′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 43′ 7″ E. Area of pa. 1851, 1,510 ac. Pop. 26,880. Area of parl. bor., comprising Gorleston in Suffolk, 3,940 ac. Pop. 30,879. It stands on a narrow slip of land between the sea and the river Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with South-town, or Little Yarmouth, & with Gorlestone. The town was enclosed by an ancient wall. It consists chiefly of 4 parallel streets, & a number of cross lanes. Along the river, a handsome quay extends for about 1 m., & here are the best private dwellings, with the town-hall, council chamber, & the Starr inn, once the residence of the regicide Bradshaw. The pa. church of St. Nicholas, founded in the reign of William Rufus, is one of the largest in the kingdom, & contains many monuments of distinguished families; St. Peter's is a new church in the Tudor style; St. George's is also a fine church. Some remains exist of convents, suppressed at the Reformation; and the churches in all number 18, viz: 2 Baptist, 5 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 1 Isolated congregation, 1 Jews' synagogue, 7 Methodist, & 1 Unitarian. The bor. jail, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, the Nelson column, 144 feet in height, & a suspension bridge over the North water, are among the other principal structures. Charities comprise a hospital for children & grammar school, Warren's general relief fund, &c. On the coast are several batteries, barracks for 1,000 men, a pier, & Victoria suburb, with several public gardens & promenades. The harbor, formed by the Yare, is accessible by vessels of 200 tons, & Yarmouth has an extensive trade in the export of agricultural produce, malt, herrings, & other fish, to the Mediterranean and the W. Indies. It is the principal seat of the English herring fishery, which employs about 250 vessels belonging to the port, & about 3,000 hands, including curers. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and a manufacture of crapes & silk goods employs about 500 persons. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets

with London, Hull, & many ports of less consequence on the E. coast. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Near it are the ruins of Caister castle, & the Roman station Garianonum.—*Yarmouth Roads* are between the coast & a line of outer sand-banks, marked by buoys and floating-lights.

YARMOUTH, a marit. & mkt. town & pa., Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 m. W. Newport, & opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Area of pa. 143 ac. Pop. 572. The town is well built, & has at its W. extremity a fort built by Henry VIII. on the site of an anc. monastery. Trade mostly confined to the export of fine sand for glass-making, & the import of coals, timber, & provisions.

YARMOUTH PORT, p-v., Yarmouth t., Barnstable co., Mass., 77 S.E. Boston, 478 W. Situated on a branch of Cape Cod bay, & contains 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church,—a bank, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, & 350 inhabs.

YARNESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Great Torrington. Area, 3,047 ac. Pop. 479.

YARNTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4¼ m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area, 1,613 ac. Pop. 317.

YAROSLAV, a gov. & city of Russia. [JAROSLAVL.]

YARPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N. N.W. Leominster. Area, 2,523 ac. Pop. 645.

YARRA-YARRA, a river of the British Australian colony Victoria, & the principal entering Port-Phillip, which it reaches at Hobson's Bay, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, after a W.S.W. course through cos. Evelyn & Bourke. It is not navigable above Melbourne on account of falls, & that city can usually be reached only by vessels of 60 tons burden, the mouth of the river having a bar with only 9 ft. of water at high tide. Vessels of large burden load & unload at Williamstown, near its mouth. At Melbourne it is commonly from 40 to 50 yards across, but greatly augmented by floods in winter & spring.

YARRIBA, a state of Central Africa, Guinea, near the Niger (Quorra), in lat. 9° N., lon. 3° to 6° E. Principal towns, Ratunga, or Eyeo, & Rakka. It has been little explored by Europeans.

YARROW, a river of Scotland, co. Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-cleugh, 1½ m. E. Loch Skene, flows mostly E.ward, through Lochs Lowes & St. Mary, and joins the Ettrick, 1½ m. above Selkirk, after a course of 25 m. Its tributaries are at least 40, but are small. Along its banks are the ruined Newark-castle, the ducal seat of Bowhill, and many places celebrated in Scottish poetry,

YARROW, a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk, of which co. it comprises more than a third, containing Ettrick-forest & several petty villages. Area, 71,142 ac. Pop. 1,294. Sir Walter Scott resided in the Ettrick-forest for 10 years; & Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," lived at Mount-Benger, & died at Altrive, in this parish.

YARWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. S.S.W. Wansford. Area, 1,830 ac. Pop. 450.

YASI-KOI, a large vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near Zafaran-Boli, & containing 300 houses of Mohammedans, & 75 do. of Greek Christians, which latter people manuf. wine & opium. A good deal of saffron is raised in the vicinity.

YASOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. S. Weobly. Area, 2,051 ac. Pop. 222.

YASS, a town of New South Wales, E. Australia, cos. King & Murray, cap. dist., on the Yass river, an affl. of Morumbidgee, 46 m. W.S.W. Goulburn. Pop. 2,740.—*Yass Plains*, surrounded on every side by forests, are from 9 to 12 m. across.

YASSY, or JASSY, the cap. town of Moldavia, is situated on an affluent of the Pruth, in a plain surrounded by low hills, 200 m. N.N.E. Bucharest. Its houses cover a large space, being interspersed with gardens. Pop. 20,000 (?). The modern part is well built & clean, but the older part is a collection of ruins & huts, having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1822. It has several remarkable churches, a college, a superior school, 3 printing establishments, a society of natural history & medicine, & an active commerce in agricultural produce. Its fortified palace was burned in 1827.

YATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 1 m. W. Chipping-Sodbury, & with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham r. r., 10¼ m. N.E. Bristol. Area, 4,042 ac. Pop. 1,980.—H. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley. Pop. 1,208.

YATELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 8 m. N.E. Odiham. Area 10,036 as. Pop. 2,156.

YATES, county, N. Y. Situated W. of the centre of the state. Area, 329 sq. m. Seneca lake bounds it on the E., & Canandaigua lake on the N.W. Crooked lake enters its S. part, & has its outlet through it into Seneca lake, affording good water power. The surface is pleasantly diversified; soil clay, & a warm, fertile mould, producing grain & fruits abundantly. Organized in 1823. Crooked Lake canal connects that lake with Seneca lake, & thus with the Erie canal. Capital, Penn Yan. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $796,790; wheat, 483,159 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 177,636; oats, 221,021; wool, 204,291 pounds;—18 flouring & grist m., 5 iron foundries; 8 tanneries, 23 persons employed; 3 printing offices, 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. empl'd in manufac., $315,415; value of manufactured articles, $878,240;—44 churches; 1 acad., 50 pupils; 107 sch., 6,600 scholars; 111 libraries, 14,744 vols. Pop. 1840, 20,444; 1850, 20,590.

YATES, p-t., Orleans co., N. Y., 12 N. Albion, 266 W. by N. Albany, 409 W. Surface level; soil sandy and clay loam. Drained by Johnson's cr., and other small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. It has a fulling m., a grist m., 5 saw m., 14 schools. Pop. 1840, 2,230; 1850, 2,242.

YATESBURY, a pa. of England, co., Wilts, 4¼ m. E. Calne. Area, 1,667 ac. Pop. 251.

YATESVILLE, p-o., Potter t., Yates co., N. Y., 197 W. Albany, 330 W.

YATESVILLE, p-o., Lunenburg co., Va., 89 S.W. Richmond, 208 W.

YATTENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 6 m. S.E. East Ilsley. Area, 1,593 ac. Pop. 263.

YATTON, p-o., Washington co., Iowa, 15 S. Iowa City.

YATTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*East* and *West*), co. Somerset, 7 m. N. Axbridge. Area, 5,374 ac. Pop. 2,061. Here is the Clevedon junction station of the Great Western r. r., 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol.—II. (*Keynell*), a pa., co. Wilts, 4¼ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area, 1,349 ac. Pop. 516.

YAUCO, a small town of Porto-Rico, near the S. coast of the island. Pop. 2,650.—*Yautepec* is a vill., 40 m. S.S.E. Mexico.

YAVARI, river, S. America. [JAVARY.]

YAVERLAND, a pa., Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.S.E. Newport. Area, 1,834 ac. Pop. 78.

YAXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. S. S.E. East Dereham, with a station on a branch of the E. Cos. r. r. Area, 1,596 ac. Pop. 506.

YAXLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 14 m. N. Huntingdon. Area, 4,290 ac. Pop. 1,445.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ mile W.N.W. Eye. Area, 1,238 ac. Pop. 550.

YAZOO, r., Miss., formed by the junction of Tallahatchee & Yalabusha rivers, in Carroll co., & flows S. S.W. into the Mississippi r., 12 m. above the Walnut Hills. It receives Sun Flower r., a considerable branch from the N. It is navigable for 50 m. for large boats, in high stages of the water, & is 100 yards wide at its mouth.

YAZOO, county, Miss. Situated W. of the centre of the state. Area, 650 sq. m. Bounded by Yazoo r. on the N.W., & by Big Black r. on the S.E., and drained by branches of both. Capital, Yazoo City. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $496,213; Ind. corn, 556,505 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 128,272; rice, 16,210; cotton, 22,052 bales;—2 grist m., 6 saw m.; 1 tannery, 8 persons employed. Cap. employed in manufactures $66,700; value of manufactured articles, $96,880;—15 churches; 2 acad., 84 pupils; 15 sch., 543 scholars; 1 library, 100 volumes. Pop. 1840, 10,480; 1850, 14,418.

YAZOO CITY, city & capital Yazoo co., Miss., 60 N.W. Jackson, 1,029 W. Situated on the E. side of Yazoo r., mostly on a low bluff which rises gently as it recedes from the river. It contains a court house, 5 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—several stores, 3 steam saw m., 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, and 2,000 inhabs. It has an extensive trade in cotton.

YBA, a maritime vill. of the island Luzon, Philippines, 80 m. N.W. Manila.

YBARS (ST.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ariege, 14 m. N. W. Pamiers. Pop. 2,328.—*St*

Ybart is a comm. & vill., dep. Correze, arrond. & 18 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,557.

YBERA, or CARACARES, a large marshy lake of La Plata, S. A., in the N. part of the dep. Corrientes, between the rivers Parana & Uruguay. It contains numerous wooded islands which abound with game, & gives origin to the rivers Batiles, Corrientes, and Mirinay.

YBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. N.E. Schwytz, with medicinal springs. Pop. 1,500.

YBICUY, a river of Uruguay, S. A., rises on the Brazilian frontier, & joins the Paraguay riv. opposite Yapegu, after a W. course of 200 m.

YCACOS (CAPE,) a headland on the N. coast of Cuba, bounding the bay of Matanzas on the N.E. Lat. 23° 9′ N., lon. 81° 10′ W.

YE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, formerly cap. of a prov. on the Tenasserim coast, Further India, on the river Ye, near its mouth, in the Indian Ocean, 90 m. S.E. Moulmein.—The *Ye river* has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

YEADON, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guisley, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 4,109, employed in manuf. of woollens.

YEALMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the small river Yealm, 4 m. S.E. Earl's Plympton. Area, 3,537 ac. Pop. 1,155.

YEBENES, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 21 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 3,063.

YEBLERON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. & 8 m. N.W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,187.

YEBUAH, a small & lofty island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, 15 m. N. W. Mowilah.

YECLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 44 m. N. Murcia. Pop. 9,333. It stands at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined Moorish castle. It has many brandy distilleries.

YEDDINGHAM, a pa. of England co., York, E. Riding, 8½ m. N.E. New Malton. Area, 1,150 ac. Pop. 104.

YEDO, YEDDO, or JEDDO, a city, & the second cap. of Japan, it being the residence of the *Sio-gun*, or military emperor, on the Gulf of Yedo, S.E. coast of the island of Niphon. Lat. 35° 40′ N., lon. 139° 40′ E. Pop. 700,000 (?). It is stated to be enclosed by a trench, & intersected by numerous canals & branches of a river, navigable for vessels of a moderate burden. It has a fortified palace with very extensive grounds, many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures and paintings, some large temples & other public edifices, & numerous conventual establishments; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, & it suffers frequently from destructive fires. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.—The *Gulf of Yedo* is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Length S. to N. 70 m., breadth at entrance 40 m. At its N. extremity are the city Yedo & the mouths of several rivers.

YEJUBBI, a large commercial town of S. Abyssinia, Amhara, dist. Gojam, N. of the Abai river.

YELDEN, a pa. of England, co. Bedford. Area, 1,912 ac. Pop. 328.

YELDHAM, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area, 1,820 ac. Pop. 716.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N. Castle-Hedingham. Area, 938 ac. Pop. 306.

YELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3¼ m. S. Witney. Area, 305 ac. Pop. 17.

YELL, county, Ark. Centrally situated. Area, 936 sq. m. Drained by Petite Jean & Fourche la Fave, tributaries of Arkansas r., which last runs on its N.E. border. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Capital, Danville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $145,229; Ind. corn, 127,335 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 8,984; cotton, 755 bales;—3 grist m., 2 saw m.; 4 tanneries, 8 persons employed. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $9,115; value of manufactured articles, $49,650;—11 churches; 10 sch., 200 scholars. Pop. 1850, 3,341.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, & the most N., except Unst, is separated on the S. from Mainland by Yell Sound. Length from N. to S. 17 m., extreme breadth 7¼ m. Area, 94 square miles, including the island Fetlar. It comprises the pas. of North Yell and Fetlar, pop. 1,656, & Mid. & South Yell, pop. 1,741. The coast along the E. is generally low & flat, but here are many good anchorages; along the W. it is mostly rocky & precipitous. Surface mountainous, & agriculture almost neglected, whale and other fishing being the chief employment.

YELLING, a pa. of England, county Huntingdon, 5½ miles E.N.E. St. Neots. Area, 1,670 ac. Pop. 386.

YELLOW, r., Ia. It enters, after a course of 60 m., the Kankakee r. at English lake; it is a good mill stream.

YELLOW BRANCH, p-o., Campbell co., Va., 130 W. Richmond, 208 W.

YELLOW BUDD, p-o., Ross co., O.

YELLOW BUSH, p-o., Chickasaw co., Miss.

YELLOW CREEK, p-o., Lumpkin co., Ga.

YELLOW CREEK, t., Columbiana co., O., contains Wellsville v. Pop. 1840, 805; 1850, 2,359.

YELLOW CREEK, p-o., Northampton t., Summit co., O., 135 N.E. Columbus, 343 W. Situated in Niles v., on the W. side of Cuyahoga r., on the Ohio canal.

YELLOW CREEK, p-o., Stephenson co., Ill.

YELLOW CREEK, p-t., Chariton co., Mo., 111 N. W. Jefferson City, 1,005 W. Pop. 1850, 490.

YELLOW CREEK, p-o., Knox co., Ky., 146 S.E. Frankfort, 492 W.

YELLOW CREEK, p-o., Tishemingo co., Miss.

YELLOW CREEK FURNACE, p-o., Montgomery co., Tenn., 36 W.N.W. Nashville, 747 W.

YELLOW-KNIFE, r., Brit. North American territory, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a S.ward course of at least 130 m.—*Yellow River* is the name of several streams in Ireland, tributaries to the Moy & Boyne.

YELLOW MOUNTAIN, p-o., Yancy co., N. C.

YELLOW HEAD GROVE, p-o., Will co., Ill.

YELLOW RIVER, p-o., Gwinnett co., Ga.

YELLOW RIVER, p-o., Marshall co., Ia.

YELLOW SEA, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia, between lat. 32° & 45° N., & lon. 120° & 127° E., having W. the Chinese provs. Kiangsu & Shantung, N. Leao-tong, & E. Corea. It opens N.W.ward into the gulfs of Chi-li & Leao-tong, from which last it is separated by the long promontory termed the "Regent's Sword," It receives the Hoang-ho river, & all the principal rivers of Corea; & numerous groups of islets border its E. & N. coast. No cities of importance are on its shores.

YELLOW SPRING, p-o., Johnson co., Ia.

YELLOW SPRING, p-o., Des Moines co., Iowa.

YELLOW SPRING, p-t., Des Moines county, Iowa. Pop. 1850, 961.

YELOW SPRING, p-o., Hampshire co., Va.

YELLOW SPRING, p-o., Blair co., Pa., 75 W. by N. Harrisburg. In the vicinity are several iron furnaces.

YELLOW SPRINGS, p-o., Huntingdon co., Pa., 106 W. Harrisburg, 162 W.

YELLOW SPRINGS, p-o., Hampshire co., Va., 169 N.N.W. Richmond, 97 W.

YELLOW SPRINGS, p-v., Miami t. Greene co., O., 52 S.W. Columbus, 455 W., on the Little Miami r., 72 m. from Cincinnati. Here is a sulphur spring, much resorted to as a watering place, having a commodious hotel & numerous cottages, spread over green lawns & surrounded by delightful groves. Here is located Antioch college, dedicated Oct. 1853.

YELLOW SPRINGS, p-o., Johnson co., Ia., 16 S. Indianapolis, 580 W.

YELLOW SPRINGS, p-o., Claiborne co., Tenn., 233 E. Nashville, 472 W.

YELLOW STONE, river, an affluent of the Missouri r., rises in the Wind River Mountains; its principal branch known as the Wind r.; thence the Big Horn to lat. 45° 30′, lon. 105° 30′, where it is joined by the Yellow Stone proper from the N.W. In its course N. E. its principal affluents are the Tongue & Powder rivs. It enters the Missouri r. in lat. 48° N., & lon. 10° 15′ W., immediately below Fort Union, after a course of 700 m. Its course is at first through a mountainous region, but in many parts well timbered; it then traverses a fertile country, interspersed with woods and prairies, & finally, near the Missouri, open meadow-lands & low grounds, wooded on its borders. In its upper part the stream is rapid; but, during its two latter thirds, its current is more gentle than that of the Missouri, and it is navigable for canoes nearly to its source.

YELLOW STONE, p. o., Paulding co., Ga.

YELLOW STONE, p-o., Hawkins co., Tenn., 254 E. Nashville, 428 W.

YELLOW STONE, p. o., Lafayette co., Wis.

YELLOW WATER, riv., Ala. & Flor., rises in Covington co., Ala., & flows S.S.W. into Flor., through which it passes, & enters an arm of Pensacola bay.

YELLVILLE, p-v., capital of Marion co., Ark., 180 N. Little Rock, 1,166 W. Situated on the N.E. side of a branch of White r., & contains a court house, jail, & 125 inhabitants.

YELVERTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 9 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area, 2,080 ac. Pop. 714.

YELVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 66.

YELVINGTON, p-v., Daviess co., Ky., 156 W. by S. Frankfort, 683 W.

YEMBO, or YANBO, a marit. town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on a low, sandy, & bare tract, near the Red Sea, 130 m. S.W. Medina, of which city it is the port. It consists of about 1,500 houses, enclosed by a wall. It has a sheltered harbor, & is garrisoned by Egyptian troops; but it is in decay. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

YEMEN, a country of Arabia, in the S.W., forming the chief part of the ancint *Arabia Felix*. The portion next the Red Sea is called Tehama. It consists mostly of an arid plain, but the interior is mountainous. Chief products myrrh & coffee. Principal towns, Sana, Mocha, and Aden, the last now occupied by the English.

YENGI-HISSAR, or YENGISHAR, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 85 m. W.N.W. Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar, and famous for its dancing girls and musicians.

YENI-BAZAR, a market town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 14 m. N.E. Shumla.—II. a town of Bosnia. [NOVI-BAZAR.]

YENIDJE, numerous small to wnsof European Turkey.—I. (*Y. Kara-sou*), Rumili, sanj. & 98 m. W.N.W. Gallipoli, near the Gulf of Lagos. Pop. 2,500, mostly Turks.—II. (*Kizil-Agholi*), Rumili, sanj. & 25 m. N.N. E. Tchirmen, on the Tondja.—III. (*Vardar*), Macedonia, sanj. & 27 m. W.N.W. Salonica. It has numerous mosques, various ruined Greek edifices, & a considerable trade in tobacco. About three m. S. is the lake Yenidje (anc. *Palus Bistonis*), on the N. side of which are the ruins of the ancient Pella, birth-place of Alexander the Great.

YENIJAH, several vills. of W. Asia.—I. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 18 m. E. Takhti Soleiman.—II. Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, 15 m. S.E. Derendah.—III. pash. & 25 m. N.E. Sivas.

YENIKALÉ, or JANIKUL, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, Crimea, on the N.W. point of the peninsula of Kertsch, 65 m. E.N.E. Kaffa. Pop. 1,700. It is defended by a strong citadel, & has remains of the ancient *Orthamia*.

YENIKALÉ, ENIKALE, or JENIKALE (STRAIT OF), (anc. *Cimmerian Bosporus*), the strait connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. Length 20 miles, breadth 8 to 10 miles. Where shallowest, it is stated to be only 13 feet in depth. The town Yenikalé is on its W. side. [BLACK SEA—AZOV.]

YENISEI, one of the great rivers of N. Asia, Siberia,—its basin lying between those of the Obe & Lena, & estimated to comprise an area of 1,000,000 square m. It rises in Mongolia (Chinese Empire), about lat. 51° N., lon. 98 E.; flows at first W. to the Russian frontier, & afterwards holds a N.ward course to its wide estuary in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 72° 30′ N., lon. 85° E., 200 m. E. the mouth of the Obe. Total course estimated at 2,300 m. It traverses the centre of the gov. Yeniseisk, nearly the whole of which is drained by it, as is the S. half of the gov. Irkutsk by its principal tributary the Angara, or Verkhnii-Tunguska, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Baikal. On its banks are the towns, Saiansk, Abakansk, Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseisk, Turukhansk, Kantaisk. It is of great breadth, and from Turukhansk to the ocean its depth has been found to vary from 2 to 8 fathoms; but as it flows mostly through a frozen desert, its navigation is of little service.—The *Bay of Yenisei* is the estuary formed by this river, at its junction with the Arctic Ocean, and extends between lat. 69° 30′ and 73° N., & lon. 85° & 89° E. Breadth at entrance 30 m. It abounds with islands, and on its E. shore is the village Kantaisk.

YENISEISK, a vast gov. of Asiatic Russia, comprised in E. Siberia, between lon. 80° & 107° E., & extending from lat. 51° N.ward; having W. the govs. Tomsk & Tobolsk, E. Irkutsk, & the prov. Yakutsk, & S. the Khalkas country (Chinese dom.), from which last it is separated by a lofty mountain chain, connected with the Altai. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei which traverses its centre; but besides which it comprises the courses of several minor rivers. Pop. has been estimated at 210,000 (?). Surface mountainous in the S., where are most of its towns & settled tracts with some extensive forests; it progressively declines N.ward into a desert region, peopled only by scattered Tungooses, Ostiaks, Yakuts, & Samoyedes. According to Sir G. Simpson, it has the reputation of being the worst gov. dist. in all Siberia; its principal wealth is in the precious metals, the country between the Yenisei & Angara being the richest gold-washing tract in the E. part of Russian Asia. Principal towns, Krasnoyarsk, the cap., Abakansk, Atchinsk, & Yeniseisk.—*Yeniseisk* is the cap. of a dist., on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 27′ 17″ N., lon. 92° 16′ 48″ E. Pop. 6,000. It is stated to be 3 m. in circumference, & has several churches & convents, a custom house and arsenal with an active export trade in furs and in Chinese produce.

YENI-SHEHR, several vills. of Asia-Minor, two occupying the site of the anc. *Antiochia ad Maeandrum*. Also a name of LARISSA.

YENITCHER, a town of European Turkey. [LARISSA.]

YENNE, (*Ejanna*), a market town of Savoy, cap. mand., on the Rhone, 12 miles N.W. Chambery. Pop. with comm. 3,227.

YEOMANDONG (or ANOO-PIETOO-MOO) MTS., a chain in Further India, separating the British prov. Aracan E.ward from the Burmese dom. Height usually from 2,000 to 8,000 feet. Table Mountain, lat. 21° N., lon. 93° E., is 8,340 feet above the sea. The mountains are covered with dense teak & other forests, and crossed by several narrow passes, the principal being those of Neireingair, Aeng, Tongo, Talak, & Ghoa.

YEOU-LIU & YEOU-LUN, two islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, between Kiu-siu & Loo-Choo Islands, respectively belonging to China & Japan.

YEOVIL, a market & manuf. town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Yeo, an affl. of the Parret, here crossed by a bridge near the borders of Dorsetshire, 8 miles W. Sherborne. Area of pa. 4,056 ac. Pop. 1851, 7,744; do. of the t. 5,985. It has some good houses, a church with an ancient crypt, and a union workhouse. Before thread gloves came into extensive use, it was estimated that 20,000 persons in Yeovil & its vicinity were employed in the manuf. of leather gloves, of which 300,000 dozen were made annually. Leather-dressing & some small woollen manuf. are also carried on. Market, Friday.

YEOVILTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. E. Ilchester. Area, 1,753 ac. Pop. 529.

YEPES (*Ispinum*), a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. E. Toledo. Pop. 3,065.

YERABOLUS, a site in N. Syria, pash. & 60 m. N. E. Aleppo, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, where various ruins are scattered over the mound supposed to indicate the ancient *Hierapolis*.

YERBESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.W. Narberth. Area, 1,224 ac. Pop. 153.

YERES, two rivs. of France.—I. deps. Seine-et-Marne & Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve, 10 m. S.S.E. Paris, after a W. course of 50 m.—II. dep. Seine-Inf., enters the English Channel near Dieppe, after a N. course of 20 m.—III. a comm. & vill., on the former river, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil. Pop. 978.

YERIM, a small town of Arabia, district Yemen, 75 m. S.E Sana. It has a strong hill-fort.

YERMA, *Germa*, a market town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sakaria (anc. *Sangarius*), 66 m. S.W. Angora. It was anciently a Roman colony, and it has numerous remains of antiquity, with some mineral baths.

YERVILLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 1,495.

YESHIL-IRMAK, or JEKIL-IRMAK (anc. *Iris*), a river of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, after a tortuous north course of 200 m., enters the Black Sea, 12 m. E. Samsoun. On its banks are the towns Tokat, Amasia, & Charshambeh. Chief affl. the Kelki (anc. *Lycus*), from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

YESHIL-KUL (the "green lake"), a lake of Chinese

Turkestan, N. Kiria, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 83° 50′ E. Length, E. to W., 30 m. It receives several rivers, & disposes of its surplus waters by evaporation.

YESSO, JESSO, or MATSMAI, one of the largest of the Japanese isls., lat. 41° 24′ N., lon. 140° 9′ E.; separated on the S. from Niphon by the strait of Sangar & N. from the island Saghalien by La Perouse channel. Estimated area, 62,500 sq. m. A rugged mountain chain traverses it from N. to S., & it contains active and extinct volcanoes, is well watered, and has coasts indented by numerous bays & harbors, the best of which are Volcano Bay and Edermo. Its N. part is very fertile. Products comprise wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, fruits, oak, elm, & birch timber, and large quantities of dried salmon and other fish which are mostly exchanged with the Japanese for summer clothing. Here are said to be some valuable mines of gold & silver. Yesso is not considered an integral part of Japan, but a dependency of which the Japanese took possession in consequence of the extension of the Russian dominion into the Kurile archipelago. Its inhabitants preserve their own religion, laws, customs, and public offices, though the election of the last has to be confirmed in Japan. Principal city Matsmai, near the S. coast.—The *Strait of Yesso*, between this island and Kunashir, is 22 miles across.

YESTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. S.W. Albacete. Pop. 3,500. It has remains of a castle and fortifications, & manuf. of woollens. Near it are medicinal baths.

YESTER, or GIFFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington. Area about 14 square m., copiously wooded, & comprising much fertile and well-farmed land. Pop. 1,202. In it are the vills. Gifford Long-Yester and Long-Newton; also Yester-house (Marquis of Tweeddale.)

YETHAN, a river of Scotland. [Ythan.]

YETHOLM, a pa. of Scotland in the N.E. part of co. Roxburgh, with two contiguous vills., Kirk and Town-Yetholm, connected by a bridge across the Beaumont, near the border of England, district & 8 m. S.E. Kelso. Area of pa. nearly 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,352, of whom 944 are in the vills., many in Kirk-Yetholm being gypsies Yetholm is governed by a baron-baillie, and has a good school-house, several benevolent societies, & two annual fairs for live stock.—H. a pa. of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Roxburgh, E. Melrose.

YETMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5¼ m. S. W. Sherborne. Area, 4,321 ac. Pop. 1,333.

YEU, or YEOU, a considerable river of Cen. Africa, supposed to flow into Lake Tchad, on W.

YEU, island, W. of France. [Ile de Yeu.]

YEWNDOUN, a town, Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 16 m. N.N.W. Prome.—*Yewnghenza* is a t. on right bank of the Irrawadi, 20 m. S.S.E. Henzadah.

YEZD, a city of Persia, cap. prov., near the E. foot of a mountain range, in the Persian desert, lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 56° E. Its walls are, exclusive of a citadel, separately fortified, & surrounded by a deep trench. Its bazaars are spacious, and it has flourishing manufs. of velvets and other silk fabrics, cotton & woollen goods, arms, & loaf sugar. Provisions are dear, owing to the sterility of the country everywhere around it, & the corn consumed has mostly to be brought from Ispahan. Among the pop. are many Parsees or *Ghebers* (fire-worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit.—*Yezdubad* is a small town, prov. Fars; *Yezdidi* is a fort & vill. in Persian Kohistan.

YEZDIKHAST, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the border of Irak-Ajemi, 75 m. S.S.E. Ispahan. Pop. 2,000. It stands on a rocky height, enclosed by a brick wall. A good deal of cotton and rice is raised in its neighborhood.

YFFINIAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,213.

YGRANDE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 1,663.

YIC, a river of S. America, Uruguay, flows W. and joins the Rio Negro after a course of 120 m.

YIELDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area, 1,380 ac. Pop. 320.

YIN-LIN-KAN, a large bay on the S. side of the island Hainan, China Sea, & affording the best anchorage on the coast of that island.

YI-TCHOU, a town, China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on the Y-ho, 140 m. S.E. Tsi-nan.

YKI, an island of Japan, in the strait of Corea, 15 m. N.W. Kiusiu. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m.—*Ykima* is one of the Madjicosima islands, China Sea, 22 m. S. Typinsan.

YLO, a maritime town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. & 35 m. W.S.W. Moquehua, at the mouth of the Ylo in the Pacific Ocean.

YLOE, one of the Calamianes islands, Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago, N.E. Palawan. Area, 65 sq. m. —*Ylaylo* is a town on the S.E. coast of the Philippine island Panay, opposite the island Guimaris, lat. 10° 41′ N., lon. 122° 36′ E.

YLST, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Sneek. Pop. 1,250.

YNGAREN, a lake of Sweden, læn Nykioping, 20 m. long by 5 m. broad. It discharges its surplus waters into the Baltic.

YNIESTA, a town of Spain. [Hiniesta.]

YNOUSKI, p. o., Kalamazoo co., Mich.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, a pa. of N. Wales, county Carnarvon, 7 m. E. Tremadoc. Area, 6,546 ac. Pop. 2,347.

YOCONY, p. o., Itawamba co., Miss.

YOCUM STATION, p. o., Lee co., Va.

YOCUMTOWN, p-v., York co., Pa., 21 S. Harrisburg, 113 W.

YODO, a town of Japan, island Niphon, 5 m. S.W. Miako, on the Yedogava.

YOHOGANY, p. o., Westmoreland co., Pa.

YOLO, county, Cal. Centrally situated. Area, 1,500 sq. m. Sacramento r. forms its eastward N.E. border. It has Pulo creek on its south-western border, and is drained centrally by Cache creek issuing from Clear lake on the north, partly in this county & partly in Colusi. Clear lake is lost in the "tule" marshes, which border the Sacramento r. Surface mostly level, & it contains much fertile land. Capital, Fremont. "Yolo" is a corruption of the Indian word "Yoloy," signifying a place abounding with rushes (tule). Acres in cultivation in 1852, 3,846. Pop. 1,307.

YOMBER ISLAND, one of the Bissagos islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 30 m. S. Bulama, & separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel, 15 miles across.

YONCALLA, p. v., Umpqua co., Oregon, 95 S. by W. Salem. Situated on S. bank of Elk r., & has 250 inhabitants.

YONGE, p-t. (p-o. called Yonge Mills), Leeds co., Can. W., 10 m. W. Brockville. Drained by Gananoqui r. & Yonge creek entering the St. Lawrence on its S. border. Pop. 1852, 3,661. The v., situated on the left bank of St. Lawrence r., has 3 stores, 2 grist m., a saw m., a fulling m., a woollen fac., & 175 inhabs.

YONI, a vill. of W. Africa, on Sherborough island, 85 m. S.E. Sierra Leone, and where a treaty between the British and some native chiefs was concluded in 1825.

YONKERS, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 132 S. Albany, 242 W. Surface uneven & broken; soil clay & sandy loam, generally well cultivated. Drained by Bronx & Saw Mill rivs., flowing into Hudson r., which bounds it on the W. The v. is situated on the E. side of Hudson r., at the mouth of Saw Mill r., & on the Hudson River r. r. It contains 6 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, & 1 Roman Catholic,—3 academies, & several manufacturing establishments, grist & saw m., & 3,500 inhabitants. Steamboats ply continually between this place & the city of New York. Pop. of the t. 1840, 2,968; 1850, 4,160.

YONNE, *Icanna*, a riv. of France, rises in the E. of the dep. Nievre, flows N. past Clamecy, dep. Auxerre (where it becomes navigable), Joigny, Villeneuve le Roi, Sens, Pont-sur-Yonne, & joins the Seine at Montereau. Length 150 m. Chief affl., the Armançon on right. It is connected with the Seine by the canal of Bourgogne (Burgundy), & the Loire by that of Nivernais.

YONNE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, between the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Aube. Area, 2,824 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 381,133. Surface undulating, with rich pasture lands. Chief rivers, the Yonne, with its affluents the Cure, Armançon, and Vannes. Soil rich in grain, & produces excellent wine. Chief mineral products, iron, lithographic stones, & ochre. The dep. is traversed by the railroad from Paris to Lyon. Manufs. comprise woollen and

cotton cloths, & beet-root sugar. Principal exports, timber, corn, & wine. The dep. is divided into the arrouds. Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Sens, and Tonnere.

YOOT-SIMA, a small island of Japan, N.W. Cape Noto, Niphon, lat. 37° 51′ N., lon. 136° 40′ E.

YORGAN-LADIK, *Laodicea Combusta*, a large town of Asia-Minor, pash. & 27 m. N.W. Konieh, & famous for manufs. of carpets. It has many antiquities, consisting of altars, columns, friezes, &c.; & near it, on the route to Konieh, are many other relics of a similar description.

YORK, river, Me. A short stream in York county, which enters the Atlantic by a broad mouth which affords a good harbor for 7 or 8 m., with a depth of water sufficient for vessels of 200 tons burden.

YORK, river, Va. Formed by the junction of Pamunkey & Mattapony rivers. Its lower part forms a bay, generally 2 or 3 m. wide, until it enters Chesapeake bay, between York & Gloucester counties. At Yorktown, where it is contracted to 1 m. wide, it forms the best harbor in Va., & it is navigable for large vessels 20 m. above this. It is about 120 miles long to its remote sources.

YORK, county, Me. Situated in the S.W. part of the state. Area, 818 sq. m. The surface is uneven & rough; soil hard & rocky on the coast, but more fertile in the interior. The Atlantic bounds it on the S.E., along which are fine harbors, & several lighthouses. Capital, Alfred. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,032,594; wheat, 5,696 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 227,046; oats, 62,812; wool, 75,571 pounds;—21 flouring & grist m., 70 saw m., 3 iron foundries, 11 woollen fac., 4 cotton fac., 38 tanneries; 3 printing offices, 1 semi-weekly & 3 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp. in manufac., $4,179,235; value of manufactured articles, $8,777,295;—134 churches; 15 academies, 595 pupils; 384 schools, 20,099 scholars; 30 libraries, 11,150 vols. Pop. 1840, 54,034; 1850, 60,098.

YORK, county, Pa. Situated in the S., toward the E. part of the state. Area, 864 sq. m. Susquehanna r. runs on its N.E. border. Drained by Codorus, Conewago, & Yellow Breeches creeks. The surface is uneven; soil generally very fertile. Capital, York. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $1,186,715; wheat, 578,828 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 707,151; oats, 582,817; wool, 33,196 pounds;—26 flouring & grist m., 46 saw m., 3 iron foundries; 8 woollen fac., a cotton fac.; 37 tanneries, 96 persons employed; 7 printing offices, 7 weekly newspapers pub. Cap. emp'd in manufac., $1,123,673; value of manufactured articles, $2,710,097; —103 churches; 9 academies, 315 pupils; 257 schools, 10,282 scholars; 1 library, 1,500 vols. Pop. 1840, 47,010; 1850, 57,450.

YORK, county, Va. Situated in the S.E. part of the state. Area, 150 sq. m. Chesapeake bay bounds it on the S.E., & York r. on the N.E. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Yorktown. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $67,190; wheat, 27,650 bush. produced; Ind. corn, 148,335; wool, 4,658 pounds;—9 churches; 5 academies, 140 pupils; 1 school, 10 scholars. Pop. 1840, 4,720; 1850, 4,460.

YORK, dist., S. C. Situated in the N. part of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. Drained by Catawba r., which bounds it on the S.E., & Broad r., which bounds it on the W. Drained by branches of these rivers, the chief of which are Turkey, Bullocks, Kings, & Buffalo crs. The surface consists of plains, inclining to Catawba & Broad rivs.; soil a fertile sandy loam. Capital, Yorkville. There were in 1850, live stock valued at $527,944; Ind. corn, 690,447 bush. produced; sweet potatoes, 39,536; rice, 60 pounds; cotton, 9,286 bales;—10 flouring & grist m., 4 saw m., an iron foundry; 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper pub. Value of manufactured articles, $81,305;—26 churches; 10 acad., 260 pupils; 5 schools, 168 scholars. Pop. 1840, 18,383; 1850, 19,433.

YORK, p-t., port of entry, York co., Me. 45 S.W. by S. Portland, 92 S.W. Augusta, 592 W. On the seacoast the surface is rocky & rough; soil barren, but fertile near the v. Drained by York r., which enters the Atlantic by a wide mouth, & Cape Neddock river. Agamenticus mountain lies in its N.W. part, a noted landmark for seamen, the summit of which presents an extensive prospect. Incorporated in 1653. The v. is situated on the N. side of York r., one mile from the sea, formerly the cap. of the county, has a good harbor, which admits vessels of 250 tons, & is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. It has some shipping, employed chiefly in the fisheries. It was originally designed for a large city, but has not equalled the expectations of its early founders. On Cape Neddock, a rocky promontory, on S. side of a river of the same name, in the town, is a lighthouse. There are in the t. 2 fulling m., 5 grist m., 5 saw m. Pop. 1840, 3,111; 1850, 2,980. Tonnage of the dist. 1853, 1,660 tons.

YORK, p-t. Livingston co., N. Y., 238 W. Albany, 354 W. The surface rises 1 or 2 miles from Genesee river, when it becomes level; soil clay loam, fertile in wheat, & other kinds of grain. Drained by branches of Genesee river, which bounds it on the E. It has a woollen fac., 3 grist m., 5 saw m., 17 schools. Pop 1840, 3,049; 1850, 2,785.

YORK, t., York co., Pa., 5 S.W. York b. The surface is undulating; soil gravel & not very fertile. It has 2 tanneries, 2 grist m., a saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,960.

YORK, p-b., and capital of York county, Pa., 24 S. Harrisburg, 90 W. It is situated in Spring Garden & Manchester ts., & on Codorus creek, on a plain, with streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a court house & county offices of brick, a jail of stone, an academy of brick, 12 churches, belonging to Lutherans, German Reformed, Presbyterians, Moravians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Friends, Roman Catholics, & African Methodist; 2 banks, aggregate cap. $340,000; 2 academies, 4 printing offices each issuing a weekly newspaper, a woollen fac., 5 tanneries, and 6,863 inhabitants. The U. States Congress removed to this place when driven from Philadelphia, in the revolutionary war. The creek is made navigable 11 m. to the Susquehanna r., by 8 m. of pools & 3 of canals, with 9 locks. The b. is supplied by water in pipes from a spring in the vicinity; and connected with Philadelphia & Baltimore by railroads.

YORK, p-v., Fayette co., Ga., 87 W.N.W. Milledgeville, 691 W.

YORK, t., Athens co., O. Drained by Hockhocking r., on which is Nelsonville v. It receives several small tributaries, the largest of which is Monday cr Pop. 1840, 1,691; 1850, 1,591.

YORK, t., Belmont co., O. Bounded E. by Ohio r Drained by Captina cr., which affords water power. The surface is uneven; soil very fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,312.

YORK, t., Darke county, O. Pop. 1840, 369; 1850, 499.

YORK, t., Fulton county, O. Pop. 1840, 435; 1850, 784.

YORK, t., Medina county, O. Pop. 1840, 781; 1850, 1,211.

YORK, t., Morgan county, O. Pop. 1840, 1,032; 1850, 1,207.

YORK, t., Sandusky county, O. Pop. 1840, 1,391; 1850, 1,811.

YORK, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1840, 865; 1850, 1,303.

YORK, p-t., Union co., O. Pop. 1840, 439; 1850, 831.

YORK, t., Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1840, 181; 1850, 375.

YORK, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 46 W. Detroit, 511 W. It has a flouring m., a grist m., 4 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,146; 1850, 1,360.

YORK, t., Elkhart co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 453.

YORK, t., Dearborn co., Ia. Pop. 1850, 1,013.

YORK, p-o., Gibson co., Ia.

YORK, t., Noble co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 280; 1850, 565.

YORK, t., Steuben co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 191; 1850, 489.

YORK, t., Switzerland co., Ia. Pop. 1840, 1,331; 1850, 1,528.

YORK, p-v., Clarke co., Ill., 142 E.S.E. Springfield, 676 W. Situated on the W. side of Wabash river, & contains 6 stores, a steam saw & flouring m., & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of the t. 1850, 849.

YORK, p-t., Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1850, 622.

YORK, p-o., Walker co., Ala.

YORK, p-o., Leake co., Miss.

YORK, county, N. B. Situated centrally toward the W. part of the province. Area, 2,580 sq. m. Drained by the Naashwaak, Keswick, & Macknaquack rs. en-

tering the St. John on the N., & by Eel, Shegomoc, Pokiock, & other streams entering it from the south; in the extreme north by the Mirimichi r., & at the S. by the Magaguadavic & St. Croix rs. Surface mountainous on the N. & S.; soil extremely fertile bordering the St. John, which passes centrally through the county. Capital, Frederickton. There were in the county in 1851, neat cattle, 11,594; sheep, 16,734; swine, 3,872; horses, 2,440; wheat, 16,142 bush. produced; Indian corn, 18,178; buckwheat, 62,765; barley, 4,539; oats, 205,343; potatoes, 233,695; peas, 6,842;—31 grist m., 35 saw m.; 11 tanneries, 25 persons emp.; 5 woollen fac., an iron foundry;—45 churches; 67 schools, 1,701 scholars. Pop. 17,628.

YORK, county, Can. W. Centrally situated. Area, 808 sq. m. Drained by the Humber, Don, & Rouge rivers entering Lake Ontario on the S., & some small streams entering Lake Simcoe on the N. Surface undulating; soil a light sandy loam, very fertile. Capital, Toronto. There were in this county in 1852, neat cattle, 30,268; sheep, 47,808; swine, 32,828; horses, 12,685; wheat, 991,608 bush. produced; rye, 6,327; Ind. corn, 13,058; buckwheat, 5,987; barley, 62,832; oats, 979,840; potatoes, 207,427; peas, 335,778; tobacco, 31 pounds; wool, 138,320;—54 grist m., 162 saw m. Pop. 80,724.

YORK, p-v., Seneca t., Haldimand co., Can. W., on the left bank of Grand r., 19 S. Hamilton. Has an Episcopal church, 4 stores, a flouring m., a saw m., & 250 inhabs.

YORK, p-t. (p-o. called York Mills), York co., Can. W., 1½ m. N. Toronto. Drained by Don and Humber rivers entering Lake Ontario on its S. border. Pop. 1852, 10,635. The v. of Yorkville has 2 churches,—1 Episcopal & 1 Methodist.—6 stores, a woollen fac., a saw m., 2 breweries, & 600 inhabs.

YORK, *Eboracum*, the second city of England in point of rank, though not in size or commercial importance, a parl. & munic. bor. & co. of itself, cap. county Yorkshire, near the centre of which it stands, at the junction of the three ridings and ainsty, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, & at the meeting of r. roads from Berwick, London, & the central cos., 22 m. N.E. Leeds. Lat. 53° 57′ 45″ N., lon. 1° 4′ 34″ W. Area of city 2,720 ac. Pop. 1851, 36,303. The parl. borough comprises in whole or in part 36 pas. and some extra-parochial dists., and is nearly coincident with the munic. bor. Pop. of bor. 40,359. The city is enclosed by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and forming a fine promenade; & is entered by five principal, & five minor gateways, some of which former are remarkable structures. The Ouse & Foss traverse the interior of the city; the Foss is crossed by 4 bridges, & the Ouse by an elegant bridge of three arches. York is well built, & generally handsome; has several broad thoroughfares, as Bootham, Petergate, Colliergate, and Walmgate, running from N. to S., and crossed by Micklegate, Ousegate, Pavement, St. Saviour's-gate, with other streets less regularly laid out. In its centre, a wide open space called Parliament street, terminates at one end in Sampson square; besides which, there are several other squares, & Peaseholme green, a large area where wool and leather fairs are held. Except the castle, occupying nearly 4 acres, between the Ouse and Foss, & containing the fine county hall & jail, most of the public edifices of interest are in the N. of the city. At the head of these is York minster or cathedral, the finest structure of its kind in England, mostly built in the 13th & 14th centuries, 524¼ feet in length, & 222 ft. in breadth internally, with a great tower 234 ft. in height, magnificent Western front flanked by 2 towers 196 ft. in height, & very richly adorned within. It was set on fire by the lunatic Martin in 1829, and suffered from an accidental fire in 1840, but the injuries to it have been fully repaired. The see of York comprises the E. & W. Ridings of the co. & the archdeaconry of Cleveland; the authority of the archbishop extends over the prov. of York, consisting, with the archbishopric, of the bishoprics Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, & Sodor and Man. Many of the churches are handsome; St. Michael-le-Belfry & St. Martin's are built in the late perpendicular style; All-Saints, St. Mary's, Castlegate, St. Denis, St. Lawrence, St. Margaret, and St. Mary Bishop-hill the Elder, are all fine structures; & All-Saints' Pavement is in part built of the ruins of the ancient *Eboracum*. The churches number 40, viz., 24 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Independent, 8 Methodist, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Unitarian, & 1 isolated congregation. The chapter-house; the mansion-house, with an Ionic colonnade & a fine state-room; the guild-hall, a noble Gothic structure of the 15th century; the assembly-rooms, concert-hall, theatre, buildings of the Yorkshire philosophical society, museum, subscription library with 17,000 vols., city jail, & the chief r. r. station, deserve especial notice amongst the numerous public buildings. Outside of the city are the county hospital; a lunatic asylum, independent of the Retreat, another & famous institution for the insane, about 1 m. distant, managed by the Society of Friends; the cavalry barracks, and Bishopsthorpe palace, the residence of the archbishop. A fine planted walk extends along the Ouse, & near it are excellent baths. York has several Roman antiquities, the remains of an abbey founded by William Rufus, & of a college founded by Henry VI. The city was until lately the seat of the principal Unitarian college, now removed to Manchester. It is governed by a lord mayor, & had, until the municipal Reform Act, a corporation, who sat, as in London, in two separate chambers. It is now divided into 6 wards, & has 12 aldermen & 36 councillors. Courts of assize for the city & co. are held in it twice annually, and it has quarter sessions, a court of pleas, & petty sessions, twice weekly. Several commercial corporations exist in the city; glass & iron wares, carpets, white & red lead, linens, woollens, paper hangings, & many articles of luxury are manufactured. York has an active trade in the import of coal, but its chief prosperity is due to its being resorted to by the gentry of N. England, as a kind of northern metropolis. It has two important banking companies, & it communicates by the Great North of England r. r. with Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle; by the York and North Midland r. r. with Sheffield & Derby; & by other r. roads with Whitby, Hull, Scarborough, &c. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday. Large sales of cattle & horses take place at fortnightly fairs; other fairs are held during the year. Races are held three times annually, about 1 m. S.ward. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. York was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, & other Roman emperors, & the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died there A.D. 212, are supposed to have been performed on Sivers hill, W. the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the cap. of the kingdoms Northumberland and Deira. It suffered greatly for opposing William the Conqueror. In the civil wars it sided actively with the king, but it was equally noted for its opposition to the arbitrary decrees of James II.—*Ainsty of.* [YORKSHIRE.]

YORK, the former name of Toronto, Can. W.—II. a fort, Brit. N. A., on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes river, lat. 57° N., lon. 92° 26′ W.—III. a village, W. Africa, on the coast of the peninsula Sierra Leone, 15 m. S. Freetown.—IV. a county of W. Australia, having N. the co. Victoria, E. Howick, S. Grantham, & W. Perth. The river Avon traverses it from S. to N., & on its banks are the townships Beverley, York, & Northam. The township York is about 60 m. E. Perth.—V. a town of Tasmania, county Devon, on a creek of the Tamar, 8 m. S. Port-Dalrymple.—VI. a pa., co. Monmouth, W. the river Jordan.—VII. (*Cape*), the most N. point of Australia, terminating the land which bounds the Gulf of Carpentaria on the E. Lat. 10° 41′ 6″ S., lon. 142° 34′ E. Off it N.E.ward is a group termed York islands.—VIII. (*Mount*), Australia, New South Wales, co. Cook, 60 m. N.W. Sidney. Estimated height 3,300 feet.—IX. (*Sound*), an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Montague Sound & Prince Regent river. Lat. 15° S., lon., 125° E.—X. Brit. N. A., in Frobisher Strait. Lat. 63° N., lon. 70° W.

YORK CENTRE, p-o., Fulton co., O., 151 N.W. Columbus, 482 W.

YORK CENTRE, p-o., Du Page co., Ill,

YORKE PENINSULA, a tongue of land, S. Australia, between St. Vincent & Spencer Gulfs, N.W. Adelaide. Length 100 m.; greatest breadth 30 miles. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity.

YORK HAVEN, v., Newberry t., York co., Pa., 14 S. Harrisburg, 100 W. Situated on the W. side of Susquehanna r., below Conewago falls, opposite to Portsmouth, & contains 131 inhabitants. Much of the descending trade of the r. proceeds from this place to Baltimore.

YORK NORTH RIDGE, p-o., Sandusky co., O., 99 N. Columbus, 414 W.

YORKSHIRE, p-t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 278, Albany, 341 W. Surface generally level; soil a fertile clay & gravelly loam. Drained by Cattaraugus creek & its tributaries. The v. is situated on Cattaraugus creek, & contains a church, 4 stores, a flouring m., & 400 inhabitants. There are in the t. a fulling m., 3 tanneries, 2 grist m., 6 saw m. Pop. 1840, 1,292; 1850, 2,010.

YORKSHIRE, the largest co. of England, in its N. part, between lat. 53° 18′ & 54° 40′ N., and lon. 0° 10′ E., & 2° 37′ W., having E. the N. Sea, & landward the cos. Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Notts, & Lincoln, from which last it is mostly separated by the estuary of the Humber. Area, 5,983 sq. m., or 3,829,280 ac., of which about 2,500,000 are estimated to be productive. Inhabited houses 1851, 120,188. Pop. 1,797,995. Surface very much diversified; in the N.W. are some of the highest mountains in England; elsewhere barren moors are alternated with some of the richest tracts in the kingdom. In the W. are limestone & coal strata, succeeded towards the E. by lias, oolite, & chalk. Rivers, including the Don, Wharfe, Air, Ure, Swale, Derwent, & Hull, are all tributaries of the Ouse and Humber, except the Tees, forming the N. boundary, & the Ribble in the extreme W. Principal capes, Flamborough-head and Spurn-head. Yorkshire is both an agricultural & grazing, and a manufacturing co. of the first rank. Large numbers of horses are bred; & the co. supplies many of the cows used in the London dairies. Sheep have been estimated at 1,200,000, and the annual produce of wool at 2,800 packs. Hogs are numerous, & York is famous for its hams. Properties more subdivided in the N. & W. than in the E. Farms generally small. The W. division of the co. is the chief seat of mining & manufacturing industry, & in 1847, 117,085 persons (mostly in the W. Riding) were reported to be employed in woollen, cotton, flax, & silk mills. The co. is divided into N., E., & W. Ridings (a name said to be derived from a Saxon word signifying thirds), each of which sends 2 members to H. of C.; & into the ainsty of the city of York. It is subdivided into 17 wapentakes & 2 liberties, and into 613 parishes. It contains one archiepiscopal city, in the see of which, and that of Ripon, it is mostly comprised; and it has 17 parl. bors. & 59 market towns. It sends with its bors. 39 mems. to H. of C. The ainsty, immediately S.W. the city of York, comprises an area of 86 sq. m., or 55,040 ac. Except so far as the city is concerned, it is included in the W. Riding.—The E. Riding; area, 1,201 sq. m., or 768,419 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 44,363. Pop. 220,983. Comprising the hilly district termed the wolds, & much moorland; but greater agricultural improvement has been lately made there than in any other part of the co. It is watered by the Derwent and Hull rivers, & is traversed along its S. extremity by the Hull & Selby r. r. It contains the towns Hull, Beverley, Great Driffield, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, & Bridlington.—The N. Riding; area, 2,109 sq. m., or 1,350,121 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 44,446. Pop. 215,214. Is chiefly famous as a grazing country; it contains the rich agricultural dists. Cleveland & Ryedale, & has mines of alum & lead, with freestone & marble quarries. Principal rivers, the Ure, Swale, & Tees; & it is traversed by the Great North of England r. r., & the lines from York to Whitby & Scarborough. Within it are the towns Northallerton (which may be considered its cap.), Boroughbridge, Richmond, Thirsk, Stokesley, Kirkby-Moorside, Pickering, Scarborough, & Whitby.—The W. Riding comprises all the S. & W. parts of Yorkshire, & borders on six other counties. Area, excluding ainsty, 2,669 sq. m., or 1,708,026 ac. Inhabited houses 1851, 264,302. Pop. 1,325,495. Surface very irregular, & it contains some of the best land & most picturesque scenery in England. Principal rivers, the Wharfe, Calder, Aire, Don, & Ribble; & it is intersected by numerous canals & by r. roads between all of its large towns. About 12,000 acres of common land have been enclosed & rendered arable. Principal crop, wheat. Timber is plentiful, and a large part of the surface is in pasture; though less attention has been paid to cattle-breeding than in the other Ridings. The valuable coal-beds around Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, & Wakefield, have been a main source of the prosperity of those towns; iron, stone, & lead, at Grassington & Pateley-bridge, are also abundant. In manufacturing industry, this Riding has importance equal to that of S. Lancashire. Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, & Dewsbury, are the great seats of the English woollen manufactures; flax-spinning is extensively carried on at Leeds; Sheffield has manufs. of the best cutlery and hardwares; and Rotherham possesses large iron works. Cotton manufs. have been established at Easingwold. Besides the above-named towns, Pontefract, Barnsley, Doncaster, Bawtrey, Thorne, Goole, Selby, Wetherby, Otley, Knaresborough, Ripley, Ripon, & Skipton, are in this Riding.

YORK SOUTH RIDGE, p-o., Sandusky co., O.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, p-v., Latimore t., Adams co., Pa., 15 S. Carlisle, 21 S. Harrisburg, 89 W. Has an Episcopal church and 250 inhabitants. The springs here are a fashionable resort from Baltimore, and contains good accommodations for visitors. The country around is healthy, & the springs possess valuable mineral properties.

YORKTOWN, p-t., Westchester co., N. Y., 16 N. White Plains, 112 S. Albany, 275 W. Surface hilly, and on the N. mountainous; soil generally fertile. It has several ponds, and is drained by Croton r. Pop. 1840, 2,819; 1850, 2,273.

YORKTOWN, p. v., port of entry & capital of York co., Va., 70 E.S.E. Richmond, 185 W. Situated on the S. side of York r., opposite to Gloucester. It contains a court house, jail, county offices, and 300 inhabitants. It is memorable as the place where Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British army to General Washington, Oct. 19th, 1781, which event terminated the revolutionary war.

YORKTOWN, p-v., Delaware co., Ia., 50 N.E. Indianapolis, 537 W. Situated at the junction of Buck cr., & White r. It contains 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—2 stores, several mills, & about 200 inhabitants.

YORKTOWN, p-o., Bureau co., Ill.

YORKTOWN, p-o., De Witt co., Tex.

YORKVILLE, p-v., New York co., N. Y. Situated on the Harlem & Third avenue railroad, 5 m. N. of the City Hall. It lies chiefly on the Third and Fourth avenues, & forms a portion of the XIIth ward of the city. It has several churches, a fine public school house of brick, 2 stories high, with a large public library, several stores, & numerous manuf. estab. The Harlem railroad passes through the place in a deep cut, and in the immediate vicinity it passes through a tunnel cut through solid rock, 844 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, & 21 high. *Prospect Hill*, a short distance N., has a fine public house commanding an extensive & picturesque view. In the vicinity is the great receiving reservoir of the Croton water-works. Railroad cars & stages pass to & from the lower part of the city every few minutes daily.

YORKVILLE, p-v., capital of York dist., S. C., 87 N. by W. Columbia, 480 W. Situated on a branch of Broad r. & on the King's Mountain r. r. It contains a court house, jail, 3 churches, an acad., & 511 inhabs.

YORKVILLE, p-o., Kalamazoo co., Mich.

YORKVILLE, p-o., Dearborn co., Ia.

YORKVILLE, p-t., Racine co., Wis., 96 E.S.E. Madison, 796 W. Pop. 1850, 998.

YORKVILLE, p-v., Gibson co., Tenn., 143 W. Nashville, 826 W. Situated on a branch of Obion river, & contains about 100 inhabs.

YORKVILLE, p-v., Pickens co., Ala., 68 W.N.W. Tuscaloosa, 876 W. Contains a store, and 96 inhabitants.

YOSIDA, a town of Japan, island Niphon, 160 m. S.W. Yeddo, & reported to contain 1,400 houses.—*Yosgara* is a much smaller town at the mouth of a river 60 m. S.W. Yeddo.

YO-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep. at the efflux of the lake Tong-ting into the river Yang-tze-kiang.

YOUGH GLADES, p-o., Alleghany co., Md., 219 W.N.W. Annapolis, 180 W.

YOUGHIOGHENY, r., Va., Md., and Pa., rises in Preston co., Va., & passes through Alleghany co., Md., & enters Pa. between Somerset & Fayette counties, & pursuing a N.N.W. course, it enters the Monongahela r., 18 m. S.E. of Pittsburg. Its course is through an elevated, hilly, & mountainous country, passing through

Laurel Hills & Chestnut ridge. At the Ohiopyle falls, about 30 m. from its entrance into the Monongahela, it has a perpendicular descent of 20 feet, presenting at high-water a grand and interesting appearance. It is navigable to these falls.

YOUGHAL (pronounced *You'all*), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Ireland. Munster, co. & 27 m. E. Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, which forms its harbor, & is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Area of pa. 4,830 acres. Pop. 12,054. Area of parl. borough 341 acres. Pop. 1851, 7,410 It stands at the foot of a steep height on the W., and was formerly enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, parts of which remain, & outside of which some poor suburbs extend up the acclivity. The town is antiquated: its main street is crossed near the centre by an old archway, besides which its chief structures are the large Gothic pa. church, containing the tomb of the great Earl of Cork, and near it the ruins of an abbey; a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the town-house, assembly rooms, court-house, custom-house, savings' bank, fever and lying-in hospitals, prison, several alms-houses, the barracks, & the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is preserved nearly entire. The harbor, a dependency of that of Cork, admits at highest tides vessels drawing 12 feet water, & Youghal is the seat of an active export trade in corn, live-stock, & other rural produce, and imports coal, timber, tallow, herrings, salt, & colonial produce. It has some potteries, brick-works, & a valuable salmon fishery. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors 1849, 483. Here it is believed Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potato into Ireland.—*Youghalarra* is a pa., co. Tipperary, 5 miles W.N.W. Nenagh. Area, 8,356 ac. Pop. 3,321. It contains a hamlet named Youghal, & several remains of feudal & ecclesiastical edifices.

YOUGHIOGHENY, t., Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1850, 338.

YOULGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 miles S. Bakewell. Area, 12,200 ac. Pop. 3,764; do. of the t. 1,194.

YOUNG, t., Indiana co., Pa. Drained by a tributary of Conemaugh r. Pop. 1840, 1,116; 1850, 1,513.

YOUNG, t., Jefferson co., Pa. Drained by Mahoning cr. Pop. 1840, 1,321; 1850, 1,400.

YOUNG, p-o., McDonough co., Ill., 95 N.W. Springfield, 868 W.

YOUNGBENZA, or YEWNGBENZA, a town of the Burmese dominion, Pegu, on the main arm of the Irrawadi, in its delta, 20 m. S.S.E. Henzada.

YOUNG CANE, p-o., Union co., Ga.

YOUNGERS, p-o., Boone co., Mo., 45 N. Jefferson City, 930 W.

YOUNGESVILLE, p-v., Fairfield dist., S. C., 50 N. Columbia, 460 W. Situated on Little river, & on the Charlotte & South Carolina r. r. It contains a store & 150 inhabitants.

YOUNG HICKORY, p-o., Muskingum co., O.

YOUNG HICKORY, p-o., Will co., Ill.

YOUNG HICKORY, p.o., Washington co., Wis.

YOUNG'S CROSS ROADS, p-o., Granville co., N. C., 68 N. Raleigh, 263 W.

YOUNG'S MILLS, p-o., Wayne t., Knox co., O., 57 N.E. Columbus, 385 W.

YOUNG'S POINT, p-o., Madison pa., La.

YOUNG'S SETTLEMENT, p-o., Bastrop co. Tex.

YOUNG'S STORE, p. o., Laurens dist., S. C., 86 W. N.W. Columbia, 504 W.

YOUNG'S TAN YARD, p-o., Washington co., Tenn.

YOUNGSTOWN, p-t., port of delivery, Porter t., Niagara co., N. Y., 298 W. by N. Albany, 416 W. Situated on the E. side of Niagara r., 1 m. from its entrance into Lake Ontario, and contains 1 church, 1 steam flouring m., 5 stores, & 400 inhabs. A ferry crosses the r. to Newark v., Canada. Near it is Fort Niagara, celebrated in the French war. It was taken by the British in the late war. It has, since the war, been suffered to go to decay. Opposite to Youngstown is Fort George, in Canada. Steamboats land and receive passengers at this place, during the season of navigation.

YOUNGSTOWN, p-b., Unity t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 158 W. Harrisburg, 184 W. It contains 2 churches, —1 German and 1 Roman Catholic,—a monastery and convent, & 416 inhabs.

YOUNGSTOWN, p-t., Mahoning co., O., 177 N.E. Columbus, 290 W. Drained by Mahoning r., Mill cr., and other small tributaries of the Mahoning. The v. is situated on the N. side of the r., on the Pa. and O. canal, and contains a bank, 5 stores, & 450 inhabitants. Pop. of t. 1840, 654; 1850, 2,802.

YOUNGSVILLE, p. o., Sullivan co., N. Y.

YOUNGSVILLE, p-v., Warren co., Pa., 218 N.W. Harrisburg, 310 W. Situated on both sides of Big Broken Straw cr., 3 miles from its mouth, & contains a Methodist church, 3 stores, various mechanic shops, & 363 inhabitants. The country around is fertile and well cultivated.

YOUNGSVILLE, p-o., Adams co., O.

YOUNGSVILLE, p-v., Tallapoosa co., Ala., 139 E. S.E. Tuscaloosa, 806 W. It contains about 75 inhabitants.

YOUNG WOMANSTOWN, p-v., Chapman t., Clinton co., Pa., 134 N. Harrisburg, 226 W. Situated on the N. side of the Susquehanna r., & contains about 40 inhabitants.

YOUNTSVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Ia. It contains a Universalist church, a store, and 350 inhabs.

YOXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 23 m. N. E. Ipswich. Area, 2,724 ac. Pop. 1,272.

YOXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Lichfield. Area, 4,813 ac. Pop. 1,496.

YPANE-GUAZU, a river of Paraguay, S. A., joins the Paraguay at Villa Real after a W.ward course of more than 100 m.

YPERLEE, a river of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, rises at Zillebeke, flows N. past Ypres (where it becomes navigable), and enters the North Sea at Nieuport. Length 35 miles.

YPRES, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. arrond., 30 m. S.S.W. Bruges, on the Yperlee. Pop. 15,516. It has a college, academy of painting, & a public library. Manufs. comprise lace, linens, & cottons, ribbons, soap, oil, & tobacco. It was fortified by the French, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Nimeguen.

YPSILANTI, p-t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 30 W. by S. Detroit, 517 W. Drained by Huron r. and Stony cr. The v. is situated on both sides of Huron r., on the Michigan Central r. r., & contains 4 churches,—1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, & 1 Presbyterian,—an academy, 10 stores, 3 flouring m., 3 saw m., a woollen fac., 2 carding machines, an iron foundry, a tannery, & 1,500 inhabitants. The river here affords good water power. There are in the t. 4 flouring m., 3 grist m., 9 saw m. Pop. 1840, 2,419; 1850, 3,051.

YPSILI, an island of Greece, gov. Argos, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 12 m. S.E. Nauplia. Length W. to E., 2 m., breadth 1 mile.

YRIEIX (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Loue, near its source, 27 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 7,715. It has manufs. of porcelain, leather, & iron wares.—II. (*La Montagne*), a comm. & vill., dep. Creuse, arrond. Aubusson. Pop. 1,322.

YRONDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,301.

YSCEIFIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S. W. Holywell. Area, 5,905 ac. Pop. 1,710.

YSER, a river of France & Belgium, rises in the dep. Nord, E. St, Omer, & joins the Yperlee at Fort-Knocke, 4¼ m. S.W. Dixmude, W. Flanders, after a N.E. course of 32 m.

YSPYTTY, three pas. of Wales.—I. (*Evan*), cos. Denbigh & Carnarvon, 9 miles S.S.E. Llanrwst. Area, 4,768 ac. Pop. 892.—It has 7 annual fairs.—II. (*Cynfyn*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E Aberystwith. Pop. 800.—III. (*Rhiw Ystwyth*), same co., 13 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Area, 5,544 ac. Pop. 718.

YSSCHE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 3,800.

YSSEL, or OVER-YSSEL, a river of the Netherlands, formed at Doesburg by the union of the Old Yssel, which rises in Rhenish Prussia, and the New Yssel, a branch of the Rhine, which separates from it near Arnheim. It flows N. past Zutphen, Deventer, & Kampen, and enters the Zuyder-Zee after a course of 80 miles.—*Neder Yssel* is a branch of the Leek which passes Ysselstein, Oudewater, & Gouda, and joins the Maas opposite Ysselmonde. Length 30 m.—*Ysselmonde* is an island of S. Holland, formed by two branches of the Maas, opposite Rotterdam. Length 15 m., breadth 5 m. On its N. side is a vill. of same name, 3 m. S. E. Rotterdam.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. & 6 m. S.S.W. Utrecht, cap. cant., with a river port on the Lower Yssel. Pop. 3,271.

YSSINGEAUX, or YSSENGEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. arrond., on a rocky height, 13 miles N.E. Le Puy. Pop. 7,707. It has manufs. of lace and ribbons, & a trade in cattle and timber.

YSTAD, *Issadium*, a seaport town of S. Sweden, læn & 36 m. E.S.E. Malmö, on the Baltic. Pop. 4,118. It has manufs. of tobacco & snuff, chicory, soap, woollen cloths, & leather, & some ship building. Its new harbor is safe & spacious, and it has a regular steam communication with Stralsund.

YSTRAD-DYFODWG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8½ m. N.W. Llantrisaint. Area, 24,515 ac. Pop. 1,995.

YSTRADFELLTE, a pa. of S. Wales, co., & 15 m. S.E. Brecon. Area, 19,025 ac. Pop. 711.

YSTRAD, several pas. of S. Wales.—I. (*Gynlais*), co. Brecon, 10 miles N.N.E. Neath. Area, 21,954 ac. Pop. 3,758.—II. (*Meric*), co. Cardigan, 12 miles S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 246.—III. (*Owain*), county Glamorgan, 3 miles N.E. Cowbridge. Area, 1,494 acres. Pop. 221.

YSTWITH, a riv. of Wales, co. Cardigan, after a W. course of 23 m., past Yspytty-Ystwith and Llanafan, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

YTAPUA, a town of Paraguay. [ITAPUA.]

YTHAN, or ITHAN, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, flows tortuously E. past Fyvie, Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, & enters the N. Sea at Newburgh, after a course of 20 m. It has some salmon fisheries, and is navig. for river craft from the sea to Ellon, & for vessels of 100 tons burden to 1 mile from its mouth.

YTU, or HYTU, a town of Brazil. [ITU.]

YUBA, r., Cal., is the chief tributary of the Feather r. It rises in the mountain gorges of the Sierra Nevada, & after a course of 75 miles enters the Rio de la Plumas at Marysville. Its bed in its upper course is rich with "golden sands."

YUBA, county, Cal. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state. Drained by the Yuba river & branches, which with Bear river forms the W. part of its southern boundary; Rio de la Plumas (Feather) & Honcut creek its western; thence it follows the divide between the Feather & Yuba rivs. to the crest of the Sierra Nevada. It has within its limits Fremont's peak, one of the highest elevations of the Sierra Nevada. Surface in the S.W. portion is an undulating region, suited to agricultural purposes, the middle a hilly, & N.E. a mountainous region; both of the last divisions abound in gold. Capital, Marysville. This county is named from the word "uba," which, when pronounced in English, produces the sound *Yuba*. Land under cultivation in 1852, 7,008 acres;—18 flouring m., 18 saw m. Capital employed in quartz mining, $121,400; in placer mining, $710,900; in river mining, $1,687,150; & in merchandise & trade, $1,909,600. Pop. 22,005.

YUBA, p-o., Hancock co., Ill.

YUBA CITY, p-v., Sutter co., Cal., 50 N. Sacramento city, on the right bank of Feather river, opposite the entrance of Yuba river. Pop. 450.

YUCATAN, a peninsular state of Mexico, Central America, mostly between lat. 17° 30′ & 21° 30′ N., & lon. 87° & 91° W., having N. & W. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Caribbean Sea, & landward Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Chiapas, & Tabasco. Area, 7,264 square leagues, or 52,947 sq. miles. Pop. 1850, 680,948. Surface mostly level, fertile in the S., but deficient in regular supplies of water, though so inundated in summer as greatly to impede agriculture, in which, as well as manufs., it appears to be behind the more northern portions of Mexico. Cattle are numerous. Other chief sources of wealth are maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, sugar-cane, dyewoods, hides, & soap, mostly exported from Campeachy & Sisal. It is div. into 5 deps. & 18 districts. Principal cities & towns, Merida, the cap., Valladolid, Isamal, Campeachy, & Tekax. It also comprises the remarkable ruins of Uxmal, Chi-chen, Kabah, & Zayi. The *Bay of Yucatan* is a name sometimes given to the sea immediately N. the bay of Honduras. The *Channel of Yucatan*, between that country & Cuba, is 120 m. across.

YUEN-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hou-nan, enters the lake Tong-ting on its W. side, after a N.E. course estimated at 400 m.

YUEN-TCHOU, two towns of China.—I. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the above river, lat. 27° 24′ N., lon. 109° 40′ E.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat. 27° 45′ N., lon. 114° 10′ E.

YUGYACARTA, or JOGJOCARTA, a large & populous town of Java, near its centre, 60 m. S. Samarang, & the cap. of a native sultan.

YU-HO, the Grand Canal of China. [CHINA.]

YUMA, one of the Bahama isls. [LONG ISLAND.]

YUNG-, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities, the principal being—I. (*Yung-ning*), prov. & 230 m. N.N.W. Yun-nan.—II. (*Yung*), cap. dep., 160 m. N. W. Yun-nan.—III. (*Ping*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., on the Lan ho, 130 m. E. Peking.—IV. (*Ting*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 25° 10′ N., lon. 111° 30′ E.—V. (*Ting*), prov. & 210 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 130 m. N.E. Bhamo in the Burmese territory.—*Yungu Kishlak* is a town of N. Tibet, of uncertain position, but stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

YUNQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,726. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, & brandy distilleries.

YUN-NAN, the most S.W. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 22° & 28° N., & lon. 98° & 106° E., having N. & E. the provs. Se-chuen, Kwi-chow, & Quang-si, & on other sides Tibet, & the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese doms. Area, 107,969 sq. m. Pop. 5,561,320 (?). Surface mountainous, and it is traversed by the upper courses of nearly all the great rivers of S.E. Asia. It is one of the richest provs. of China in mineral products, yielding gold, copper, tin, rubies, sapphires and other gems, besides a variety of gums, varnishes, ivory, musk, flax, and horses. It is divided into 20 deps.—*Yun-nan*, the cap., is on the N. side of a lake, lat. 25° 10′ N., & lon. 102° 40′ E. It is intersected by canals, and is reported to have a flourishing trade in metals, with manufs. of silk fabrics, and of the finest carpets woven in China.

YU-NHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., lat. 33° N., lon. 114° E.—*Yun-yang* is a city, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on a tributary of the Hoang-ho. Lat., 32° 50′ N., lon. 110° 40′ E.

YURUNG-KASH, or KHOTEN RIVER, Chinese Turkestan, after a N.ward course joins the Yarkand & Aksu rivers, to form the Tarim, near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30′ E. Khoten is the principal town on its banks, & on arriving there is said to separate into three arms, each named after the color of the jasper (yu) found in its bed. Total length estimated at 250 miles.—II. a t. of Chinese Turkestan, E. of Khoten, & stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

YUSTE, a convent of Spain, prov. Caceres, near Placencia, & celebrated as the place of retirement chosen by the Emperor Charles V., who died here 21st September, 1558.

YUTHIA, the old cap. of Siam, Further India, on the Me-nam, 40 m. N. Bang-kok. It is large, wholly enclosed by the river, intersected by canals, and has a vast royal palace, with several temples, but it was mostly ruined by the Burmese in 1767, when it ceased to be of importance.

YUTTA (the *Juttah* of Scripture), a town of Palestine, 4 m. S. Hebron. "It has the appearance of a large Mohammedan town, on a low eminence, with trees around it." Reland supposes it to be the Juda alluded to in Luke i. 39, as the birth-place of John the Baptist.

YUZGAT, YUZKAT, or OOSCAT, a town of Asia Minor, pa. Sivas, in a narrow valley, 55 m. S. Tchorum. It is neat, clean, & enclosed by walls. Under the patronage of the Chapan-Oghlu family it rose into importance during the last century, previously to which it had been only an insignificant village. Principal edifices, the citadel, & a mosque built in imitation of St. Sophia's at Constantinople.

YVERDUN (Germ. *Yferten*, anc. *Ebrodunum*), a t. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 18 m. N. Lausanne, near the mouth of the Orbe (here called the Thiele), in the lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 3,461. It has an old castle, built by Conrad, Duke of Zähringen, in 1135, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805.

YVETOT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. arrond. & cant., 20 m. N.W. Rouen, on r. r. to Havre. Pop. 1846, 9,183. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of linen, cotton, & mixed goods, printed cottons, velvets, hosiery, & hats.

YVIAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,400.

YVIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 11 m. S.W. Dinan. Pop. 1,784.

YVOIR, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 9 m. S. Namur, on rt. b. of the Maese. Pop. 760.—*Yvoire* is a vill. of Savoy, on S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 7 m. W. Thonon.

YVONAND, & YVORNE, two vills. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud.—I. 6 m. N.E. Yverdun.—II. 1 m. N. Aigle, with vineyards which yield a wine in high repute.

YVRÉ-L'ÉVEQUE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 3 m. E. Le Mans, on rt. b. of the Huisne. Pop. 2,192.—II. (*le Polin*), a comm., dep. Sarthe, 13 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 1,602.

YZABAL, a vill. of Central America. [IZABAL.]

YZENDYKE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the island Cadsand, 10 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 2,341.

YZERNAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,601.

YZEURES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the rt. b. of the Creuse, 24 m. S.S.W. Loches. Pop. 1,690.

Z*

ZAAB, a dist. of Algeria, S. of the Great Atlas mountains, and watered by the Adjedi and Abiad rivers, which flow to Lake Melgigg. [ZAB.]

ZAANDAM (improperly *Saardam*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the Zaan, an affluent of the Y, which divides it into east and west Zaandaam, 5¼ m. N. W. Amsterdam. Pop. 11,139, chiefly engaged in ship-building and sea-faring occupations. In its vicinity are numerous wind-mills. The house in which Peter the Great resided, while he wrought as an artisan in the dock-yard, is still preserved.—*Zaandyk* is a vill. on the Zaan, 8 m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,144.

ZAANEN, two vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland.—I. (*Oost*, or *East*), 5 m. N. Amsterdam.—II. (*West*), dist. and 7 m. N.E. Haarlem, cap. cant., near the Y.

ZAB, two rivers of Turkish Kurdistan, tributaries to the Tigres.—I. (the "Greater Zab," ancient *Zabatus* & *Lycus*), rises W. of Lake Urumiyeh, near lat. 38° N., lon. 44° 30′ E., flows very tortuously S.S.W. through a mountainous region, & after having entered the plain of the pash. Bagdad, joins the Tigres about 25 m. S. Mosul. Total course may be estimated at 200 m. Chief affls., the Rowandiz & Khazir rivers. It passes through many precipitous ravines; it is rapid, deeper than the Tigris, & when lowest is nearly as broad. Julamerk is the principal town on its banks.—II. (the "Lesser Zab," or Asfal, ancient *Caprus*), has its course S.E. of the foregoing, & joins the Tigris, 78 S.E. Mosul. The country between these rivers is undulating; and near its centre is the town Arbil, ancient *Arbela*.

ZABBANAGO, a town of Burmah, on the W. bank of the Irrawadi, 55 m. N. Amarapura. Near it are some ruby mines.

ZABID, a town & river of Arabia. [ZEBID.]

ZABLATOV, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia circ., & 13 m. E.S.E. Kolomea. Pop. 1,500.

ZABLIAK, or ZSABLIAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania. [TCHABLIAK.]

ZABLUDOV, a market t. of Russian Poland, prov. & 10 m. S.E. Bialystok. Pop. 1,700.

ZABOROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 44 m. S.SW. Posen. Pop. 830.

ZABRISKIE, p-o., De Witt co., Ill.

ZACAPÁ, a town of Guatemala, C. A., 70 m. N.E. of the city of Guatemala, near the river Motagua. Estimated pop. 5,000. It is regularly built; principal edifices, a handsome church & a court house.—*Zacata* is a vill. of Peru, dep. Cuzco, prov. & 30 m. S.W. Chucuito.

ZACATECAS, a state of Mexico, mostly between lat. 21° 30′ & 24° 50′ N., & lon. 100° 10′ & 103° 40′ W., surrounded by the states of Xalisco, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo-Leon, & San Luis Potosi. Area, 4,243 sq. leagues, or 30,507 square m. Pop. 1850, 356,024, who live mostly by mining & agriculture. It belongs to the central table-land of the confed., & is one of the richest mining provs. in America, having 3 extensive veins of silver, upon all which nearly 3,000 shafts have been opened, & it has been estimated that its mines have produced silver to the value of 1,000 millions dollars. Chief cities & towns, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Fresnillo, Jerez, and Pinos. N. & E. of Zacatecas, the country is divided into large breeding estates, & is very thinly peopled.—II. *Zacatecas*, the principal mining city & cap. of the state, is in a narrow valley, 130 leagues N.W. from Mexico; 150 m. N.N.W. Guanaxuato. Pop., with its suburb Veta-Grande, 1850, 25,005. It is built over a vein of silver, has externally a noble appearance, & it contains some good residences, with various religious edifices, a gunpowder mill, & a mint.—*Zacatlan*, or *Xicotlan*, a village, La Puebla, Mexico, 40 miles N.N.E. La Puebla.

ZACATULA, a market town, Guerrero, Mexico, on the Bolsas (or Zacatula) river, near its mouth, at its entrance into the Pacific, 180 m. W.N.W. Acapulco.

ZACHAN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 11 m. E. S.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,060.

ZACHARY, p-o., Marshall co., Ala.

ZACHARIE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. & 18 m. W. Brignolles. Pop. 1,622.

ZACHKEVITCHI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 38 m. S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

ZACKRZEWO, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 17 m. N.W. Brzesc, with 1,500 inhabitants, & an ancient Carmelite convent.

ZACKVILLE, p-o., Wirt co., Va.

ZACUALPAN, a vill. with some silver mines, in the state, & 65 m. S.S. W Mexico.—*Zacualtipan* is a town of the same state, 100 m. N.E. Mexico, on the route to Tampico.

ZADONSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 53 m. N.N.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on left b. of the Don. Pop. 2,000. It is mostly built of wood.

ZAFARAN-BOLI, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the junction of two small affls. of the Chati-su, anc. *Parthenius*, about 60 m. E.N.E. Boli, & 90 m. N. Angora. Pop. 15,000 (?), mostly Mohammedans. It has a tolerable market, 4 handsome mosques, 2 large khans, several public baths, a large trade in saffron (whence its name), & some Byzantine antiquities, from which it is supposed to have been the *Theodoropolis* adorned by the Empress Theodora, the wife of Justinian.

ZAFARINE, or ZAPHRAN ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, near the frontier of Algeria, and opposite the mouth of the river Mahala, W. extremity, lat. 35° 11′ N., lon. 2° 25′ 7″ W.

ZAFFARANO, a market town of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. N. Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna.—*Cape Zaffarana* is a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 11 m. E. Palermo, on the E. side of its bay, E. point, in lat. 38° 6′ 5″ N., lon. 13° 34′ E.

ZAFFERABAD, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 14 m. N. Juanpoor.

ZAFFRAN (or ZAFFERAN), a marit. town of N. Africa, dom. and 240 miles E.S.E. Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12′ 10″ N., lon. 17° E.

ZAFRA, *Segada* & *Restituta*, a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 4,894. It has num. remains of former grandeur; its manufs., once important, are now confined to hats, earthenware, and leather. It has 3 annual fairs.

ZAGAROLO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca & 19 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 490. It is supposed to occupy the site of an anc. imperial villa; and it has a palace of Prince Rospigliosi.

ZAGORA, a market town of Albania, on the boundary of Epirus, 15 m. S.E. Piramiti.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Thessaly, near the coast, 9 m. N.E. Volo.—*Cape Zagora* is a headland, 2 m. N.E. this vill.; and *Mount Zagora* is the modern name of Mount Pelion

* For names not here introduced, see C or S.

(immediately W.); also of the ancient Mount Helicon. [HELICON.]

ZAGROS (MOUNT), a mountain range of Asia, forming part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pash. Bagdad, lon. 46° E., & between lat. 33° & 35° N.

ZAGYVA, a river of Central Hungary, flows S. past Paszta, Hatvan, & Jasz Bereny, & joins the Theiss at Szolnok, after a course of 90 miles.

ZAHNA, a t. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Berlin and Leipzig railroad, 7 miles E.N.E Wittenberg. Pop. 2,149. It has manufactures of linen fabrics.

ZÄHRINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 2 m. N. Freiburg, with the ruined castle of its former dukes. Pop. 797.

ZAHU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 m. N.N.W. Mosul, on the Khabur, an affl. of the Tigris.

ZAIKANY, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 28 m. S.S.W. Deva. Here Trajan gained his third victory over Decebalus, a part of whose treasure is believed to have been discovered here in 1543.

ZAINAH, a town of Algeria, prov. & 70 m. S.S.W. Constantine, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zama*.

ZAINSK, a market town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Zai, 45 m. S.W. Menzelinsk. Pop. 1,700.

ZAIRE, or CONGO, a river of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, after a W. course of uncertain length, enters the Atlantic by several wide mouths, in lat. 6 S., lon. 13° 30′ E. At 90 leagues inland it has been found 4 m. across. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1484.

ZAISAN (LAKE), (Chinese *Kong-ko-to*), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, Dzoungaria, lat. 47° 30′ N., and between lon. 83° 15′ & 84° 40′ E., near the frontier of the Russian gov. Tomsk. Length E. to W. 80 miles, breadth 20 m. It receives numerous rivers; the principal of which, the Irtish, enters it at its E. extremity, & emerges from it on its N. side.

ZAKLIKOV, a town of Poland, gov. & 39 m. S.W. Lublin, on the Sanna. Pop. 1,600.

ZAKOTNAJA, a market town of Russia, gov. Voronej, 15 m. N.N.E. Starobielsk. Pop. 1,500.

ZALAMEA, *Ilipa*, a town of Spain, prov. & 74 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,980. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.—II. (*la Real*), a town, prov. & 35 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 4,180, who manufacture woollens, leather, & cordage. Near it are the famous copper mines of Rio Tinto.

ZALATHNA (Germ. *Kleinschlatten*) a market town of Transylvania, on an affl. of the Maros, 18 m. W. Karlsburg. It has a mining tribunal, & rich mines of gold, silver, lead, & mercury.—II. (*Szasz*), German *Sachlatt*), co. Upper Weissenburg, 10 m. S.E. Medwisch.

ZALESZCZYKY, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 26 m. S. Czortkow, on the Dniester. Pop. 5,000.

ZALINAF, a group of islets, Straits of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 118° 30′ E.

ZALOSZE, or ZALOSCE, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Sered, 23 m. S. S.E. Brody. It has an ancient castle, a convent, and manufs. of fine woollen cloths.

ZAMBEZE, or CUAMA, a river of E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean by numerous mouths, between Luabo and Quilimane, lat 18° to 19° S., lon. 36° to 37° E., after an E. course of uncertain length. Only its principal branch, the Quilimane, has been ascertained to be fit for navigation.

ZAMOCHA, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 47 m. W. Disna. Pop. 1,550.

ZAMORA, *Ocellodurum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zamora, on the Douro, 31 miles N.N.W. Salamanca. Pop. 9,926. It is enclosed by decayed walls, & has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, a court house, public granary, bishop's palace, the remains of an ancient castle in suburbs, and manufactures of serges, hats, leather, liqueurs, & gunpowder.

ZAMORA, a town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. Assuay, prov. & 25 m. E. Loxa, on the Zamora river, an affl. of the Amazon.—II. a market town, Mexican Confederation, dep. Mechoacan, 75 m. W.N.W. Valladolid.—III. (or *Calca*), a town of Peru, dep. & 20 m. N. Cuzco.—IV. (or *Comora*), a market town, Portugal, Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon.—V. a small town of Algeria, 105 m. S.E. Algiers.

ZAMOSC', or ZAMOSZ, a strongly-fortified town of Poland, gov. & 45 miles S.E. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. (excluding garrison) 5,000. It has an extensive arsenal, which has been fortified since 1807, as a bulwark on the line of the Vistula. *Stari-Zamosc* is a town, 13 m. N.N.W. Zamosc, with a lyceum, & 1,000 inhabitants.

ZANDVLIET, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. N.N.W. Antwerp, near rt. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,200.

ZANE, t., Logan co., O. Drained by the head branches of Mad r. Surface level; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 1,021; 1850, 1,090.

ZANEN (OOST & WEST), two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland.—I. 5 m. N. Amsterdam, cap. cant.—II. 9 m. N.E. Haarlem.

ZANESFIELD, p-v., Jefferson t., Logan co., O., 64 N.W. Columbus, 451 W. Situated on a head branch of Mad r., & contains 2 churches,—1 Friends and 1 Methodist,—5 stores, a grist m., 2 saw m., and 317 inhabitants.

ZANESVILLE, p-v., capital of Muskingum co., O., 59 E. Columbus, 339 W. It is situated on the left bank of Muskingum r., opposite to the entrance of Licking r., on the national road, the Central Ohio r. r., & the Cleveland, Zanesville, & Cincinnati r. r. Pop. including Putnam & West Zanesville 1850, 9,636, & in 1854, 12,000. It contains an elegant court house, a jail, county offices, a market house, 2 academies, an athenæum, with a reading-room, & a library of 9,000 vols.; 14 churches,—2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 3 Lutheran, 3 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, & 1 African,—2 banks, aggregate cap. $200,000; 40 wholesale & retail stores, 2 steam engine and machine shops, 3 woollen fac., a cotton fac., a steam paper m., 3 oil m., 2 breweries, 3 air foundries, 2 brass foundries, 2 rope fac., 2 soap & candle fac., a starch & glue fac., 3 coach fac., 2 steam & water saw m., 2 glass fac., a steam hat fac., & 5 printing offices issuing 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 4 weekly, & 3 periodical publications. In the immediate vicinity are 5 flouring m. propelled by water power, with 30 run of stones, and 3 steam flouring m., with 9 run of stones, manufacturing annually 100,000 barrels of flour; 2 potteries, and many other manufs. of small wares. The v. is well supplied with water from the r., raised by steam power to a capacious reservoir, 160 ft. above the r. surface, & distributed in iron pipes. A benevolent & wealthy individual bequeathed a fund, now valued at $200,000, to found a free school. Two bridges connect this place with Putnam & West Zanesville, on the opposite side of the Muskingum r. By means of a side-cut which enters the Muskingum at Dresden, it has a connection with the Ohio canal. A canal & locks at this place around the falls of the Muskingum, not only make the river navigable, but create a great water power. In Putnam are 2 churches,—1 Methodist & 1 Presbyterian,—a large seminary for females, several manuf. establishments, & 1,383 inhabitants; & West Zanesville & South Zanesville are thriving places.

ZANESVILLE, p-v., Montgomery co., Ill., 38 S. Springfield, 784 W.

ZANEVILLE, p-o., Daviess co., Ia.

ZANG, a country of Tibet. [JIKADAZE.]

ZANGEIA, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 50 m. S.E. Kano, & formerly of much greater extent & importance than at present.

ZANGNOMANG, a prosperous town of the Burmese dominion, prov. & on the riv. Pegu, immediately opposite the city of Pegu. [PEGU.]

ZANGUEBAR, a vast country of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, with a coast line extending from lat. 4° N., to 12° S. The interior is entirely unknown. It is partly subject to the Imaum of Muscat, & partly governed by native princes. Chief towns, Magadoxo, Mombas, Quiloa, Patta, & Lamoo. Heat on the coast excessive; climate very unfavorable for Europeans. Principal exports rice, sugar, gums, fish, and ivory. Imports, dates & Indian manufactured goods. In the 16th & 17th centuries, the Portuguese had many settlements on the coast. [ZANZIBAR.]

ZANNONE, the most N. of the PONZA ISLANDS.

ZANOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 7 m. E.N.E. Köslin. Pop. 1,540. It has breweries and distilleries.—*Zanshausen* is a vill., prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, 9 miles N.E. Lansberg, with iron works.

ZANTE, one of the Ionian islands, Mediterranean, 8 miles S. Cephalonia. Lat. of N. point, 37° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 20° 41′ 5″ E. Length 23¼ m., breadth 6 to 11 m. Pop. 1844, 38,929. Surface mountainous in the W., flat & well cultivated in the E. Climate mild, & the island still deserves to be called the flower of the Levant, but is subject to destructive earthquakes. It has numerous olive gardens and vineyards, and produces pomegranates, melons, peaches and citrons; but its principal export is currants. A small quantity of wine is made, half of which is exported. Olive oil is inferior in quality. Bitumen is procured from pits in the S., & salt is manufactured chiefly for home use.—*Zante*, the cap. and only town, on the E. coast, is the largest in the republic. Pop. 20,000. It is well built, & its square has a monument to Sir T. Maitland; its port is protected by a wall, & has a lighthouse. It is the see of a Greek protopapas and a Roman Catholic bishop. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on 30th October, 1841.

ZANZIBAR, or ZANGUEBAR, an island off the E. coast of Africa, lat. of town 6° 27′ 7″ S., lon. 39° 33′ E. Length of island about 40 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. upwards of 200,000, consisting of Arabs, Sowily Africans, & Negro slaves. The island is the metropolis of the Imaum of Muscat's possessions on E. coast of Africa. The town called Shanganny is situated on a low point of sand, has a wooden fort, & is irregularly built. Pop. 4.000 (?). The situation is very unhealthy for Europeans. A considerable trade is carried on with Arabia, & the ports in the Red Sea. Between the W. shore of the island & mainland are dangerous shoals, & several islets, the largest of which is Tumbal.

ZAPARA, an island and castle, Venezuela, S. A., 18 m. N.E. Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. Length of island 12 m.

ZAPATOSA (LAKE), New Granada, S. A., 35 m. S.E. Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length about 25 m., breadth 22 m.

ZARA, *Jadara*, the cap. city of Dalmatia, cap. circ., occupies an oval peninsula, about 1½ m. in circ., joined by a narrow neck to the mainland, opposite the island Ugliano, Adriatic, 73 m. N.W. Spalato, & 170 m. S.E. Venice. Lat. (St. Simeon's church) 44° 6′ 8″ N., lon. 15° 14′ E. Pop. 6,850, mostly of Italian descent; and the vills. of its immediate vicinity have from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief public promenade, and is strongly fortified. The city is ill drained, & deficient in water. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, the chief of which is that of St. Simeon; many convents & monasteries; a naval and military arsenal; a theatre; barracks occupying a Roman edifice; a lyceum; a gymnasium, & an episcopal seminary; a museum, and several handsome arches, columns, & other Roman remains. Its harbor is small, but the inhabitants own upwards of 240 vessels, employed in fisheries & coasting trade. Principal manufs. are of maraschino & leather, & a few of silk & linen fabrics. Zara is the see of an archbishop. Near it are remains of a fine aqueduct, built by Trajan.—*Zara Vecchia*, or *Biograd*, is a vill., 17 m. S.E., with 1,300 inhabitants, a harbor on the Adriatic, & formerly of importance as a residence of the kings of Croatia and Dalmatia, but it was razed by the Venetians in the 18th century.

ZARA, a vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. & 40 m. N.E. Sivas. Pop. about 300 families. It has a large mosque & a neat Armenian church.—*Zara* (or *Zerah*), *Zukalia*, is the most S. of the Kerkenna islands, off E. coast of Tunis, N. Africa.

ZARAGOZA, or SARAGOSSA, *Cæsarea Augusta*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zaragoza & of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, connected by a fine stone bridge, 176 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop. 40,482. Previous to its memorable disasters in 1808-9, its churches were the most magnificent in the penins. It is neatly built of brick. Chief edifice the cathedral church of Nuestra-senora-del-Pilar, celebrated all over Spain for its sanctuary which attracts numerous pilgrims. The university of Zaragoza, founded 1474, ranks as the third in the kingdom, and it had in 1841, 1,100 students. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, an economical society, and a public library. Its manufacs. of silks, woollens, and leather have greatly declined, but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro. Zaragoza is very ancient, & numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. It was taken by the French in January 1809, after a siege of eight months, memorable for a defence reckoned among the most heroic of modern times. Pop. of the province in 1849, 350,000.

ZARAISK, a town of Russia. [SARAISK.]

ZAREVOKOKSHAISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.W. Kasan. Pop. 5,000, mostly agricultural. —*Zarevosantschursk* is a town, gov. and 145 miles S.W. Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

ZARGOUN, a small town of Persia, prov. Fars, 14 m. N.E. Shiraz.

ZARKI, a town of Poland, gov. Kielce, 26 m. N.N. W. Olkusz. Pop. 1,980.

ZARNAH, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, in Mount Zagros, 65 m. S.W. Kermanshah, & conjectured by Major Rawlinson to have been the cap. of Elymais, & the *Hara* of the captivity.

ZARNO, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 miles N.N.W. Tarnow. Pop. 1,500.

ZARNOW, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 12 m. W.N.W. Konskie.—*Zarnowice* is a town, gov. & 44 m. S.W. Kielce, with a ruined castle, near the Pilica. Pop. 1,638.

ZARSKOE-SELO, a town of Russia, gov. & 17 m. S. St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by a railroad, cap. circ. Pop. 10,233. It has a college with 14 professors, a military school, & manufs. of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor, founded by Peter the Great in 1710, & the favorite abode of Catherine II. Since its destruction by fire in 1822, it has been rebuilt & furnished in a style of great magnificence; it is surrounded by a large park, in which is another imperial summer residence. Near it is the imperial palace of Paulovsk.

ZARUMA, a town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. Assuay, 25 m. N.W. Loja, on the Tumbez, W. declivity of the Andes. Pop. 6,000. Rich gold mines were formerly worked in its vicinity.

ZARZA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Alange*), prov. Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 m. S.E. Merida. Pop. 3,127.—II. (*la Mayor*), 13 m. N.E. Alacantara. Pop. 2,313.

ZARZISS, a maritime town & castle of N. Africa, Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli, 16 m. S.E. the island Jerba.

ZASHIVERSK, a town or vill. of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on right bank of the Indighirka, lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 142° E.

ZASLAV, or IZIASLAV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap dist., on the Gorin, 20 m. S.E. Ostrog. Pop. 8,200, comprising many Jews. It has 6 large annual fairs.

ZASMUK, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 4 miles S.E Kaurzim, with two castles, a Franciscan convent, and some breweries & distilleries. Pop. 1,587.

ZATAS, or SORAYA, a river of Portugal, formed by the junction of the rivers Sora and Erva, joins the Tagus 26 miles N.E. Lisbon, after having formed the boundary between the provs. Alemtejo & Portuguese Estremadura.

ZATOR, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 9 m. N.N.W. Wadowice, on the Vistula, at its confluence with the Skawa. Pop. 1,466.

ZAUDITZ, a market town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. & 7 miles S.W. Ratibor. Pop. 1,235.—*Zavelstein* is a town of Würtemburg, circ. Black Forest, 2¼ m. S.W. Calw. Pop. 357.

ZAVALA, p-v., Jasper co., Tex., 225 E. by N. Austin. Situated on the left bank of Angelina river, & contains 75 inhabitants.

ZAWJSCHOST, a town of Poland, prov. & 8 miles N.N.E. Sandomir, on left bank of the Vistula. Pop. 3,070. It has an ancient castle, and a Franciscan convent.

ZAYI, a ruined city of Yucatan, 70 miles S. Merida, finely situated amongst a range of hills, its remains comprising a vast building.

ZBARASZ, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Tarnopol, on the Ikva. Pop 5,642. It has an ancient castle, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, & Bernardine monastery.

ZBORO, a town & two castles of N. Hungary, co. Saros, 27 miles N.N.E. Eperies.

ZDÜNY, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 57 miles S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 3,200.

ZEA, *Ceos*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, 13 m. E.Cape Colonna (Attica). Pop. 5,000. Surface rises progressively to Mount St. Elias, near its centre, in lat. 37° 37′ 3″ N., lon. 24° 21′ 7″ E. Climate healthy. Products, wine, fruits, barley, cotton, & silk.—*Zea* (anc. *Carthea*), the cap. town, is built on successive terraces on the N. declivity of the mountain.

ZEALAND. [New Zealand, Seeland, Zeeland.]

ZEAL-MONACHORUM, a pa. of England, county Devon, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area, 2,220 ac. Pop. 649.

ZEALS, a tything of England, county Wilts, pa. Mere. Pop. 588.

ZEBAYER, a group of small volcanic islands in the Red Sea, largest 3 m. long, in lat. 15° 3′ N., lon. 42° 13′ E. Saddle Island was in eruption on 14th August, 1846.

ZEBENY, a town of Hungary. [Sebeen.]

ZEBID, a fortified town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, on the river Zebid, 15 m. from its mouth in the Red Sea, & 110 m. S.W. Sana. Pop. 7,000, excluding an Egyptian garrison of about 700 men. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked with numerous towers, & is of great antiquity. It has a handsome mosque, & was formerly a place of much commercial importance; but it has declined into comparative insignificance, owing to accumulations of sands at the mouth of its river. The river, stated to be almost the only stream in Arabia which continues to the coast, flows N. through a fertile valley for about 80 m.

ZEBULON, p-v., capital of Pike county, Ga., 77 W. Milledgeville, 696 W. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church, 6 stores, & 350 inhabitants.

ZEBULON, p-v. Pike county, Ark., 136 S.W. Little Rock, 1,201 W. Situated on a branch of Washita r., & contains about 75 inhabitants.

ZEBRAK, or BETTLERN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. S.W. Beraun. Pop. 1,278.

ZEBU, an island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, W. of Negros Island, in lat. 9° 26′ N., lon. 123° 7′ E. Length, N. to S., about 100 m., breadth varies to 30 m. The cap. town Zebu is on its E. side, & on the island Mactan, opposite the town, Magelhaens was killed in a skirmish in 1521. It has a cathedral and a fort. Pop. 8,805.

ZEDELGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,050.

ZEDENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Havel, 11 m. S.S.W. Templin. Pop. 2,870.

ZEDIK, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 20 m. W. Reshd. It consists of about 500 houses, built on a steep mountain side.

ZEDLITZ (ALT), or ALT-CZETLICZE, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Pilsen, 3 m. N.W. Hayd, with a castle, & a trade in cotton stuffs.

ZEELAND, the most S. prov. of the Netherlands, between lat. 51° 14′ & 51° 45′ N., & lon. 3° 30′ & 4° 7′ E., having E. the prov. N. Brabant, S. & S.W. the Belgian provs. Antwerp, & W. Flanders, W. the N. Sea, & N. the prov. N. Holland. Area, 673 sq. m. Pop. 1852, 163,318. Zeeland-proper, comprising the islands Walcheren, Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schowen, between the mouths of the Scheldt & Maas. Surface little above the level of the sea, & protected against its irruptions by dams & dikes; besides the islands, the prov. comprises a portion of continent S. of the Scheldt. Climate very damp, & most unhealthy to strangers. Soil fertile, & more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Other principal products are cattle, reared in large numbers in the *polders*, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, and turnips, which compose principal exports. Linen weaving, distilling, brewing, salt-refining, tile-making, & ship-building, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. Principal towns, Middleburg, the cap., Flushing, Zierikzee, & St. Goes. Under the French it formed the dep. Bouches d'Escaut. It suffered severely from an inundation of the sea in 1825.

ZEELAND, a prov. of Denmark. [Seeland.]—II. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. E. Bois-le-duc. Pop. 1,650.

ZEGGERS CAPPEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,775.

ZEGHEN, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 100 m. N.N.E. Mourzouk, enclosed by palm groves.

ZEYLA, a town of E. Africa. [Heilan.]

ZEGOZHEE, an island in the Niger (Quorra) river, Guinea, opposite the town Rabba.

ZEHDEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 40 m. N. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,600.—*Zehdenik* is a town in same prov. [Zehdenick.]

ZEHREE, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Jhalawan, 34 m. S.E. Kelat, in a fertile tract, & reported to be of some importance.

ZEIDEN, a market town of Transylvania, Saxonland, at the foot of a mountain, co. & 8 m. N.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 3,546, many of whom are occupied in cotton stuff weaving.

ZEIL, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, near the Main, 4 m. S.S.E. Hassfurt. Pop. 1,310. In its market place is a monument to the Emperor Maximilian.—II. a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, S.E. Wurzach.

ZEILA, a marit. town of E. Africa. [Zeyla.]

ZEIST, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 5 m. E. Utrecht. Pop. 3,047, with a colony of Moravian Christians, who manuf. lacquered wares, jewellery, gloves, & soap.

ZEITUN, or ZEITOUN, a town of Greece. [Lamia.]—II. a place of Asia-Minor, on the route from Arabgir to Aleppo, with mines from which excellent iron ore is obtained.—III. a dist. of Persia, prov. Fars, E. Behahan, & highly fertile & populous. Its vill. Zeitun, or Cham, is in ruins.

ZEITOUN, or LAMIA (GULF OF), an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, communicating S.E. with the channel of Talanta, & N.E. by the channel of Trikeri, with the Ægean Sea. It receives the river Ellada (anc. *Sperchius*), & on its S. shore are the plain & pass of Thermopylæ.

ZEITZ, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the White Elster, 23 m. S. W. Leipzig. Pop. 11,100. It has a cathedral, a Protestant gymnasium, two castles, one of which, formerly the residence of its princes, now serves as a house of correction, & manufs. of cotton goods, earthenware, leather, & shoes, with breweries, distilleries, & several cotton-printing establishments.

ZEKANOVETZ, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. & 42 m. S.W. Bialystok. Pop. 1,500.—*Zekinovka* is a town, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 58 m. W. Olgopol. Pop. about 1,500.

ZELANDIA, a fort of Dutch Guiana, S. A., & the residence of its governor, immediately N. the town Parimaribo, in lat. 6° 47′ N., lon. 58° 32′ W.

ZELAYA, or CELAYA, a town of Guanaxuato, Mexico, 35 m. S.E. Guanaxuato, on the route to Queretaro & Mexico. Estimated pop. from 10,000 to 11,000. It has a fine square, several convents rich in works of art, & two of which possess magnificent churches, & it is the seat of some cotton manufactures.

ZELE, a comm. & market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Termonde, on the Scheldt & Durme. Pop. 10,484. It has manufs. of cotton cloths.

ZELECHOW, a town of Poland, prov. & 30 m. S. W. Siedlec. Pop. 2,300.

ZELHEM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. of pa. 2,500.

ZELIENOPLE, p-v., Conequenessing t., Butler co., Pa., 224 W. by N. Harrisburg, 252 W. Situated on the S. side of Conequenessing cr., & contains 2 stores, several mills, & 385 inhabs.

ZELL, a town of Hanover. [Celle.]

ZELL, several towns, market towns, & vills. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 29 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Moselle. Pop. 2,200.—II. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 24 m. E. Offenburg. Pop. 850.—III. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 20 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,207.

ZELL, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. & 15 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on the Toss. Pop. of pa. 1,300.—II. (*Grosse-Z.*), cant. Lucerne, 3 m. W.N.W. Willisau. Pop. 1,400. [Mariazell.]—The *Lake of Zell*, between the Swiss cant. Thurgau, & the S. part of the grand duchy Baden, is 12 m. in length, breadth 4 m. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance, 2 m. E.ward. Shores undulating and fertile. In it is the island Reichenau, with a monastery where the Emperor Charles the Fat died in 888

& on the shores of the lake are the towns Radolfzell & Stockborn.

ZELLA-ST.-BLASII, or BLASIEN-ZELLA, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg, cap. a dist., in the Thuringian Forest, & on the Gemeinbach, principality & 20 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 1,830.

ZELLERFELD, or CELLERFELD, a town of Hanover, dist. & opposite Klausthal, from which town it is separated by the Zellerbach. Pop. 4,546. It has a gymnasium & a mint.

ZELLINGEN, a village of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 9 m. N.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,985.—*Zellingen* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,450.

ZEMBIN, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 22 m. N.W. Borisov. Pop. about 1,500.

ZEMPELBURG, or ZEMPLEN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 61 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 3,450. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, & manufs. of woollen cloth & linens.

ZEMPLIN, a market town of N.E. Hungary, on the Bodrog, 8 m. E.N.E. Ujhely-Satoralia, the cap. of a co., to which Zemplin gives name.

ZENAS, p-v., Jennings co., Ia., 62 S. Indianapolis, 565 W. Situated on the Muscackituck r., and has a store, & about 75 inhabs.

ZENDARUD, or ZENDAROOD (*Zendah-rud* "living stream"), a large river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, rises in the Zardah-kuh mountains, near the sources of the Karun, flows E. past Ispahan, & is lost in the sands of the Persian desert, about 150 m. E. of that city.

ZENGG (Ital. *Segna*), a fortified seaport town of military Croatia, circ. & 48 m. S.W. Carlstadt, on the Adriatic, at the termination of the Josephine road, & opposite the island Veglia. Pop. 5,000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, & has a Franciscan convent. Harbor unsafe, but it has a considerable export of corn from Hungary.

ZENGHIAN, or ZENGAN, Persia. [ZENJAN.]

ZENGUE, a river of Georgia, Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Erivan, conveys the surplus waters of Lake Sevan into the Aras, after a S. course of 60 m.

ZENITZA, or SIENITZA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. & 30 m. N.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2,000.

ZENJAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the river of Zenjan, & the route from Tabriz to Hamadan, about 133 m. N. Hamadan. Pop. 15,000 (?). It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome palace, & is the seat of an active trade in carpets, woollen cloths, arms, lead, & gunpowder.—The *river of Zenjan* joins the Kizil-Ouzan (Sefid-Rood), after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

ZENKOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. N. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Grunia, with 3,000 inhabitants, & 4 important annual fairs.

ZENNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ W.S.W. St. Ives. Area, 4,229 ac. Pop. 918, partly engaged in tin mines.

ZENO, p-o., York dist., S. C.

ZENONE (SAN), a market town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. E.S.E. Pavia, on the Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge.

ZENTA, or SZENTA, a market town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on rt. bank of the Theiss, 24 m. Szegedin. Pop. 13,653. It was the scene of a great battle in 1696.—II. (or *Zetta*), a river of Albania, Montenegrin Confederation, flows through the Berda dists., & joins the Moratsha at Spuss.

ZEPITA, a town of Bolivia, S. A., dep. & 74 miles N.W. Le Paz, on a headland in the Lake of Vinamarca, a branch of the Lake Titicaca..

ZER-AFCHAN, a river of independent Turkestan, Bokhara, rises in the highlands E. of Samarcand, flows W.ward past that city & Bokhara, & enters Lake Denghiz, after a total course estimated at 400 m. It supplies many canals, & is the great fertilizer of the country it traverses.

ZERBA, or GERBA, an island, Tunis dominion. [JERBA.]

ZERBST, a town of N. Germany, principality Anhalt Dessau, on an affl. of the Elbe, 22 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 8,449. It is enclosed by walls, & has an ancient castle; the fine church of St. Nicholas, a high school, a public library, an orphan asylum, a house of correction, manufactures of jewellery & earthenwares, & breweries. Catharine II. of Russia, born in 1729 at Stettin, of which her father was governor, was a princess of Zerbst.

ZERKOWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 38 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,435, who manufacture woollen cloths & leather.

ZERMATT, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Valais, in a remote situation, at the head of the Visp valley, 9 m. N.E. Mount Cervin (Matterhorn), of which it commands a magnificent view.

ZERNAGORA (Turk. *Kara-tagh*, "black mntns."), a mountain region of N. Albania, &c., between lat. 42° & 43° N., & lon. 19° & 19° 30′ E., & nearly commensurate with the independent territory of Montenegro.

ZERNETZ, a vill. of Switzerland. [CERNETZ.]

ZERO, p-o., Jasper co., Ill.

ZETLAND ISLANDS, Scotland. [SHETLAND.]

ZEULA, or MARKT-ZEULA, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Main, 4 m. E.N.E. Lichtenfels. Pop. 1,000.

ZEULENRODA, or ZEULLNRODE, a town of Germany, principality Reuss-Greitz, lordship & 9 m. S.W. Greitz, cap. bailiwick. Pop. 4,881. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, & watches.—*Zeutern* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,499.

ZEVEN, a town of Hanover, landr. & 24 m. S.W. Stade, on an affl. of the Oste. Pop. 2,098.

ZEVENAAR & ZEVENBERGEN, two small towns of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Arnhem.—II. prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Breda. Pop. 2,300.

ZEVIO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 7 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2,400.

ZEYLA, or ZEYLAH, a seaport town of Adel, N. E. Africa, on the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, near the frontier of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 17′ N., lon. 43° E. Pop. 500. It stands on a low sandy cape, bounding E. a harbor which has 18 feet of water at low tide. It is enclosed by ruined walls mounting a few guns, and is garrisoned & governed by a chief, subject to the pasha of Egypt.

ZEZERE, a river of Portugal, provs. Beira & Alemtejo, joins the Tagus at Punhete, after a S.W. course of 100 m. Affls., the Meimoa, Nabao, & Pera, from the E.

ZIBKOV (NOVO), a town of Russia, gov. & 77 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,500.

ZICAVO, a comm. & market town of Corsica, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,249.

ZIEGELHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, 2 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,471.

ZIEGENHALZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. S.W. Oppeln, on the Biela. Pop. 3,500.

ZIEGENHAIN, a fortified town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. circ. & dist., on the Schwalm, 23 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,727. It has an ancient castle.

ZIEGENORT (GROSS & KLEIN), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 15 m. N. Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder, in the Great Haff. Pop. 1,140.—*Ziegenrück* is a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, cap. a detached circ., on the Saale, enclosed by the Saxon duchies, 7 m. W.N.W. Schleiz. Pop. 950.

ZIELENZIG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 26 m. E.N.E. Frankfürt, on the Poste. Pop. 4,400. It has manufs. of linens, hosiery, leather, hats, & gloves. There are coal mines in its vicinity.—*Ziemetshausen* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 18 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 849.

ZIERENBERG, a walled town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Warme, affluent of the Diemel, 10 m. W.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,601.

ZIERIKZEE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the isl. Schouwen, near the E. Scheldt. Lat. 51° 38′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 56′ E Pop. 6,890. It has salt refineries, and a large oyster fishery. It is the oldest town of Zeeland, & formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. Its fine old cathedral was burnt down in October, 1832.

ZIESAR, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 29 m. E.N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,750. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, & hosiery.

ZIEZA, a town of Spain. [CIEZA.]

ZIGNAGO, a vill. of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Genoa, prov. & 10 m. N.E. Levante. Pop. 1,287.

ZILITEN, or ZLITOUN, a marit. town of N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 86 m. E.S.E. Tripoli.

ZILLEH, *Zela*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 36 miles W.S.W. Tokat. Pop. 2,000 families (?), who manuf. coarse cotton cloths, &c. It has a fortress on the site of an ancient temple, large khans, good shops, & an annual fair. This fair lasts for 15 or 20 days from the middle of November, & is often frequented by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons from all the commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey.

ZILWAUKIE, p-v., Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw r. Contains 2 stores, several saw m., & 350 inhabs.

ZIMAPAN, & ZIMATLAN, two vills. of Mexico.—I. in state, & 95 m. N. Mexico.—II. state & 25 m. S. Oaxaca.

ZIMITÉ, a town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Magdalena, 90 m. S.S.E. Mompox.

ZIMMERMAN, p-o., Greene co., O.

ZIMMERN (GROSS), a market town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Gersprienz, 9 m. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,939, mostly employed in linen-weaving.

ZINGST, an island of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 10 m. N.W. Stralsund, in the Baltic, immediately off the German coast. Length 14 m.; breadth 2 m. On it is the village Zingst.

ZINJI, a large vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, pash. & 40 m. E.N.E. Mosul.

ZINNA, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 27 m. S. Potsdam, on railroad from Berlin to Wittenberg. Pop. 1,760. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton stuffs, & leather.

ZINTEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Straddig. Pop. 2,500.

ZION, p-v., Iredell co., N. C., 155 W. Raleigh, 366 W.

ZION, p-o., Centre co., Pa.

ZION, p-o., Cecil co., Md.

ZION, p-o., Grant co., Ia.

ZION HILL, p-o., Hamilton co., Tenn.

ZION HILL, p-o., Amity co., Miss.

ZION SEMINARY, p-o., Covington co., Miss.

ZIONVILLE, p-o., Lehigh co., Pa.

ZIPAQUIRA, a small town of New Granada, S. A., dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. N.N.E. Bogota.

ZIPH, a ruined town of Palestine, pash. Damascus; its remains, 2 m. S.E. Hebron, consist of walls and cisterns.

ZIPS, a vill. of Hungary, in the co. to which it gives name, near Kirchdorf. It has imposing ruins of the ancient royal castle of Zips.

ZIRKE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 38 m. W. N.W. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2,070.

ZIRKNITZ, a market town of Illyria, Carniola, circ. & 8 m. E. Adelsberg, on N. side of its lake. Pop. 1,500.—The *Lake of Zirknitz*, 6 m. long, 3 m. broad; in winter is shallow & sometimes dry in summer; it contains 4 small islands.

ZIRMIE, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, Houssa, on a peninsula in the Quarrama, a tributary of the Niger, 60 m. W. Kashna.

ZIRONA, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 14 m. S.W. Spalato.—*Zirtz* or *Zirez*, is a small town of Hungary, co. & 11 m. N. Veszprim, with a Cistercian abbey, & a breeding stud.

ZISTERDORF, a small town of Lower Austria, 29 m. N.E. Vienna. Pop. 700.

ZITTAU, a town of Saxony, circ., and 26 m. S.E. Bautzen, on lt. bank of the Mandau, at the head of a branch railroad to Dresden & Görlitz. Pop. 9,268. It is the centre of the linen manuf. of Lusatia, & has numerous churches, a gymnasium, a municipal library of 12,000 volumes, theatre, hospitals, & manufs. of cotton & woollen cloths, and piano fortes. Near it are the mineral springs & baths of *Augustusbad*.

ZITURET, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk, near the Artvin.

ZIZ, a river of Morocco, prov. Tafilet, rises S. of the Atlas chain, & after flowing S.E. past Tafilet, is lost in the sands of the Sahara. Course estimated at upwards of 200 miles.

ZIZERS, a mkt. town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, near the Upper Rhine, 7 miles N. Chur. Pop. 1,018.

ZLABINGS, a town of Moravia, circ. & 29 m. S.S. W. Iglau. Pop. 2,176.

ZLATUST, or SLATOUST, a village of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, 165 m. N.W. Troitsk, in a romantic valley on the W. side of the Ural. It is the great imperial manuf. of the Urals, & for the superiority of its blades and steel, is the Sheffield & Birmingham of E. Russia.

ZLEB, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 4 m. E. N.E. Czeslau. Pop. 1,065.—*Zlin* is a town of Moravia, circ. Znaim, 14 m. N.E. Hradisch, on the Drewniza. Pop. 2,630.

ZLOCZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 45 m. E. Lemberg. Pop. 4,000. It has an ancient castle.

ZMEINOGORSKOI, a fortified & mining town of Siberia, gov. & 380 m. S.W. Tomsk, dist. Biisk, at the foot of the mountain Schlangenberg. Pop. 4,000, engaged in raising & reducing silver ores.

ZMIEV, a town of European Russia, gov. & 28 m. S.S.E. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Sivernoi-Donetz. Pop. 3,000.

ZNA, or TZNA, two rivers of Russia.—I. gov. Tamboy, joins the Moksha, 38 m. S.E. Jelatom, after a N. course of 200 m.—II. gov. Tver, after a N.E. course, joins the Msta, which it connects with the Tvertza & Volga, by the Vishnû-Volotchok canal.

ZNAIM, or ZNAYM, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on lt. bank of the Thaya, 36 m. S.S.W. Brunn. Pop. 5,010. It has a gymnasium & a school for the education of the children of the military; its barracks were formerly the castle of the Margraves of Moravia. The vine was cultivated in its vicinity, & it has manufs. of woollens, tobacco, & mustard. A combat took place here, between the French & Austrians, 14th June, 1809.

ZNIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 23 m. S.S. W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,351.

ZOAGLI, a comm. & market town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. & on the Gulf of Genoa, prov. & 4 m. W. Chiavari. Pop. 3,873.

ZOAR, p-o., Eden t., Erie co., N. Y., 296 W. Albany, 353 W.

ZOAR, p-v., Lawrence t., Tuscarawas co., O., 120 N. E. Columbus, 319 W. Situated on lt. b. of Tuscarawas r. Settled by a German colony called Separatists. It is under the government of a patriarch, & chooses its own officers. The v. contains a church, a store, 2 flouring m., 2 furnaces, 2 saw m., an oil m., a woollen fac., a linen fac., 25 dwellings, & about 200 inhabs. On the canal they have several warehouses. They have an extensive pleasure-garden, with a hot-house, well stored with rare plants & exotic fruits.

ZOAR BRIDGE, p-v., New Haven co., Ct., 51 S.S. E. Hartford, 293 W.

ZOBEIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 8 m. S.W. Bassorah.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 19 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,545.

ZOBTEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 20 m. S.W. Breslau, at the foot of the *Zobtenberg* mountain, which is surmounted by a chapel resorted to in pilgrimage. Pop. 1,620.

ZOFINGEN, or ZOFFINGEN, *Tobinium*, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 9 m. S.S.W. Aargau, on the Wigger. Pop. 3,175. It has a public library, & manufactures of cotton, linen, & silk fabrics.

ZOGNO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 6 m. N. Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 2,000.

ZOHAB, a town of Persian Kurdistan, cap. dist., 66 m. W.N.W. Kermanshah. It once consisted of 1,000 houses enclosed by an earth rampart, but has now decayed.

ZOHREH, or TAB, a river of Persia, flows mostly W.ward, between the provs. Fars & Khuzistan, and after a W. course of 100 m., enters the Persian Gulf, a few miles below Hindian, to which village it is navigable for vessels of small burden.

ZOLKIEW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Bug, 16 m. N. Lemberg. Pop. 3,927. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, leather, and porcelain.

ZOLLERSVILLE, p-o., Washington co., Pa.

ZOLLVEREIN (The), a Union for the purposes of trade among several of the states of Germany. The arrangement for perfecting this Union were in progress many years, & it came into practical operation at the beginning of 1834. Previous to that time the states of which the Union is composed did not allow of the introduction of merchandise across their respective frontiers without the payment of a duty; and in the same cases, where

domestic industry was to be protected, the importation of many articles was prohibited. The principle of the commercial league is to destroy all the frontier custom houses between the leagued states; to allow of the freest intercourse between the people of all the different states comprising the Union; and thus give to the inhabitants of each the fullest advantage to be derived from a community of interest, and from attending, in a most important degree, their markets for supply, and the field for the exercise of their industry. Duties on the introduction of merchandise from countries not comprised within the Union, have, since the 1st of January, 1834, been collected at uniform rates at the custom-houses established on the exterior boundaries of the frontier states, and a principle for dividing the amount of the duties thus collected has been adopted between the governments, without consideration as to which is the country for whose immediate use the importations are intended, or any circumstance other than the proportionate amount of population.

The following table exhibits the names of the different states composing the league, the area of each, the number of its inhabitants by which the distribution is regulated, & the proportionate amount which each is entitled to receive out of the entire collections made in the custom-houses of the frontier states:—

STATES OF THE CONFEDERATION.	Area in statute miles.	No. of inhabitants by which the revenue is regulated.	Per centage proportions of the joint rev.
Prussia & its dependencies	109.126	13,690,653	54.56
Bavaria	31.259	4,251,118	16.94
Saxony	5.749	1,595,668	6.36
Wurtemburg	8.150	1,631,779	6.50
Electorate of Hesse	3.853	640,674	2.56
Grand Duchy of Hesse	5.793	769,691	3.07
Thuringia	4.940	908,478	3.62
Grand Duchy of Baden	5.915	1,232,185	4.91
Duchy of Nassau	1.750	373,601	1.49
	174.535	25,093,847	100.00
Free City of Frankfort	92	60,000	.....
Total	174.627	25,153,847	100.00

The districts comprehended in the above abstract, under the title of Thuringia, comprise:—

States and Districts.	Area in German Miles.	Population.
Saxe Meiningen	41.72	146,324
Saxe Altenburg	23.41	117,921
Saxe Coburg Gotha	37.60	129,740
Swirzburg Sonderehausen (Upp. Lordship)	16.90	23,750 50,332
Rudolstade (Upper Lordship)	19.10	99,626
Principality of Reuss	27.94	226,664
Weimar Eisenach	66.82	.....
Districts belonging to Prussia (included in the area of that country)	....	88,534
Districts belonging to the Electorate of Hesse	....	25,153
Districts of Kaulsdorf, belonging to Bavaria	....	434
Total	233.49	908,478

REVENUE AND POPULATION OF THE ZOLLVEREIN FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE YEAR 1851.

Year.	Population.	Revenue.	Year.	Population.	Revenue.
		Thalers.*			Thalers.
1834	23,478,120	14,515,722	1843	27,623,815	25,762,023
1835	23,478,120	16,580,180	1844	28,498,136	26,850,794
1836	25,150,216	18,462,873	1845	28,499,566	27,915,956
1837	25,150,898	17,997,295	1846	28,508,436	26,791,969
1838	26,048,970	20,419,287	1847	29,461,381	27,834,688
1839	26,048,971	20,869,488	1848	29,460,764	23,083,138
1840	26,048,091	21,606,191	1849	29,461,628	24,144,573
1841	27,124,116	22,295,452	1850	29,800,063	23,525,092
1842	27,578,710	23,738,794	1851	29,728,335	22,545,687

* The thaler, 69 cents American currency.

Recent changes in the Zolverein or German customs Union. The discussions in the assemblies of the League have, especially of late years, been a good deal influenced by political considerations. A league, called the *Steurverein*, had been formed in opposition to, or in rivalry with the Prussian league, by Hanover, Oldenburg, & Brunswick. But a treaty negotiated between Hanover & Prussia on the 7th Sept., 1851, provided for the incorporation, from the 1st of January, 1854, of Hanover & the other states included in the Steurverein, with the Prussian Union. Some modifications have been introduced by the treaty into the basis of the League, but they are of little importance except to the parties immediately interested. An important commercial treaty between Austria & Prussia was concluded in February, 1853, limited in duration to twelve years, & by which a complete freedom of trade between the two countries has been established in all articles of raw produce; and all prohibitions, with a few specified exceptions, against importing the products of the one into the territories of the other, has been abolished.

ZOLOTONOSHA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 105 m. W. Poltava, cap. dist. It has two convents, & an active trade in cattle.

ZOLOTOPOL, a market town of Russia, gov. Kiev, 42 m. S.E. Svenigorodka. Pop. 1,500.

ZOLOTSHEV, a town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. N.N. W. Kharkov, on the Uda, with remains of ancient fortifications, & 6 annual fairs. Pop. 5,000.

ZOMBOR, *Zomborinum*, a town of S. Hungary, cap. dist., 120 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 22,000. It is situated near the Francis canal, with which it communicates with the Danube, & has a normal school, manufs. of silks, & trade in grain & cattle. Pop. of the dist. 1850, 330,972.

ZONHOVEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 4 m. N. Hasselt. Pop. 2,776.

ZONS, *Sontinum*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 8½ m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near lt. b. of the Rhine, & the ancient Roman fort *Genosia*, which was its original site. Pop. 868.

ZONZONATE, a dep., Cent. Amer. [SONSONATE.]

ZORBIG, KLEINZERBST, or ZIPPEZERBST, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseberg, on the Strenkbach & Fühne, 12 m. N.N.E. Halle. Pop. 2,360. —*Zorge* is a village of Brunswick, dist. & 18 m. S.W. Blankenburg. Pop. 1,454, partly engaged in iron works.

ZORN, a river of France, deps. Meurthe & B. Rhin rises in the Vosges mountains, flows E., past Saverne & Brumath, and joins the Moder on right, 8 m. S.E. Haguenau. Course 45 m.—*Zorndorf* is a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, circ. & 5 m. N. Kustrin.

ZOSSEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 22 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 1,919. It is surrounded by small lakes, & has manufactures of linens.

ZOUBTZOV, a town of Russia. [SUBZOW.]

ZSCHOPPAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Zschoppau, 9 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 6,169. It has manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, fringe, and hosiery, printing & bleaching estabs., breweries, and potteries.

ZSOLNA, a town of N. W. Hungary. [SZOLNA.]

ZUBIENA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 6 m. S.S.W. Biella. Pop. of comm. 2,452.

ZUCAPA, a town of Guatemala, C. A., between the coast & Old Guatemala.

ZUCARELLO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Genoa, 7 m. N.W. Albenga. Pop. of comm. 912.

ZUCKMANTEL, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 32 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 4,181. It has manufs. of cotton & linen fabrics, & rosoglio. It was at one time called Edelstadt.

ZUEROS, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,024.

ZUG, a central canton of Switzerland, & the smallest in the confederation, surrounded by the cantons Schwyz, Unterwalden, Lucern, Aargau, and Zurich. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 9 m. Area, 85 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 17,456, of whom 17,336 were Roman Catholics, & speak the German dialect. Surface mountainous in the S. & S.E.; highest point, the Kaiserstock, 8,258 feet in elev.; the principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, & is watered by the Reuss & Sihl. The greater part of the lake of Zug, & the whole of

Lake Egeri is within the canton. Climate mild; soil fertile; wine of inferior quality; butter & cheese are extensively made; cattle rearing & fishing are important. The other branches of industry comprise paper making, tanning, silk & cotton spinning. Zug joined the Swiss confederation in 1352. *Zug* (anc. *Tugium*), the cap., is situated on the E. shore of the lake of Zug, at the foot of the Zugerberg, 32 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,985. It has a gymnasium, a public library, tanneries, manufactures of paper, & commerce in cattle, Kirschenwasser, cider, & dried fruits. The *Zuger-see* or *Lake of Zug*, in the S.W. of the canton Zug, & bounded E. & S. by the Zugerberg & Righi mountains, which separate it from the cantons Schwyz & Lucerne, is 9 m. long, & 2 to 3 m. broad, & 1,361 feet above the sea. Chief affluent the Lorze, from the lake of Egri, which enters it on the north.

ZUIDERZEE (Germ. *Suedersee*), a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, between the provs. Overyssel & Friesland in the E., Utrecht & Gelderland in the S., & N. Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, & Ameland. Length N. to S. 45 m.; greatest breadth 35 m. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated, & which communicates with the lake of Haarlem. It contains 4 small islands. Chief affluents, the Zwarte Water & several branches of the Rhine. Its fisheries are important. The Zuiderzee, formerly a lake, was united to the Germ. Ocean by an inundation in 1282. Under the French, the provs. N. Holland & Utrecht formed the dep. Zuiderzee; cap. Amsterdam.

ZUJAR, *Hatera*, a town of Spain, prov. & 58 m. N. E. Granada, near the Barbata. Pop. 1,655. It has mineral springs & copper mines.

ZULIA, a dep. of Venezuela, S. A., between lat. 8° & 12° N., & lon. 68° & 73° W., having E. the deps. Caracas & Apure, S. & W. the republic New Granada, & N. the Caribbean Sea. Area, 89,000 sq. m. Pop. 154,000. It surrounds the Lake of Maracaybo, to which most of its rivers are tributary, including the Zulia, whence its name, & which has a N.ward course of 170 m. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Staple products comprise timber & cacao, besides those yielded by its herds. It is subdivided into the provs. Maracaybo, Coro, Merida, & Truxillo, named after their chief cities, & of which the first mentioned is the cap.

ZULLICHAU, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. & 50 miles E.S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 4,898. It has a castle, a gymnasium with 7 professors, an orphan asylum, & manufac. of woollens, linens, & leather.

ZULPICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,188. It is believed to be the ancient *Tolbiacum*, near which Clovis defeated the Germans in the year 496.

ZÜLZ, or BIALA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 24 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, on the Biala. Pop. 2,732.

ZUMARRAGA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 7 m. W.N.W. Villafranca. Pop. 962.

ZUMPANGO, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. & 30 m. N. Mexico, on the border of the small lake of Zumpango. Pop. 1,500.

ZUNGOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Principe Ultra, 6 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 1,800.

ZUNI (PUEBLA DE), v., Valencia co., N. Mexico, 175 S.W. Santa Fé. Situated on a small stream of the same name flowing into the Chiquito Colorado, a tributary of the Rio Colorado of California. It contains a Roman Catholic church & 1,234 inhabs. (Zuni Indians). The houses are built of stone, cemented with an earthen mixture, and are entered some distance above the surface of the ground by means of ladders, which may be drawn up so as to cut off all communication below. This people cultivate a small tract of land, have herds of cattle & horses.

ZURGENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 38 m. N.E. Almeria, on rt. b. of the Almanzor. Pop. 2,930, who manuf. linens, woollens, & nitre.

ZURI, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 m. S.W. Sebenico. Length 7 miles. On it is a village of same name, & off its coast a coral fishery is carried on.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, in the N., bounded E. by the cants. Thurgau & St. Gall, S. by Schwyz & Zug, W. Aargau, N. Schaffhausen & the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 687 sq. m. Pop. 1850, 250,134, of whom 243,928 were Protestants, & using the German language. Surface undulating, mountainous in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4,295 ft., & in the S.W. the Albis attains 2,970 ft. in elevation. It is watered by the Rhine, the Limmat, the Glatt, Lummet, Sihl, & Reuss. It possesses a great portion of the Lake of Zurich, besides which it has the Greifen- & the Pfäffikersee, & several smaller lakes. Climate mild, though subject to sudden changes. Soil infertile, but well cultivated. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes & fruits are important crops; the best wine is grown on the E. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It has numerous mineral springs. Zurich is one of the most industrious cantons in Switzerland; the chief manufs. are cotton, silk, & ribbons, most of the rural pop. are employed in silk & cotton spinning. School attendance, & all reliance is compulsory on children from 6 to 12 years of age. Zurich holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss Confederation. Contingent to the federal army is 6,729 men, 451 horses, & 18 guns. It is a democratic representative republic, governed by the constitution of 1837, & several subordinate bodies. Chief towns, Zurich, Eglisau, Winterthur, & Wyl. *Zurich* (anc. *Turicum*), the cap., is situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, on the Swiss Northern r. r., 134 m. from Baden, & 90 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 16,000, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into 2 parts, which communicate by 3 fine bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, & has an arsenal with a fine collection of armory. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, the church of St. Peter, of which Lavater was minister for 23 years, town-house, post-office, orphan asylum, & the tower of Waltenberg. It has a university, established in 1832, & which in 1854 had 200 students, & a library of 3,000 vols.; a cantonal school, & many other polytechnic schools; a public library of 45,000 volumes, cabinet of medals & natural history, botanic garden, & many learned societies. It has important manufs. of silks, cotton fabrics, & ribbons, dye-works, & tanneries. Zurich is the birth-place of Gessner, Zimmerman, Lavater, & Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians, 22d July, 1443, & the French defeated the Russians & Austrians, 26th August, 1799.—The *Lake of Zurich*, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons Schwyz & St. Gall. Length 23 m.; breadth 1 m. to 2½ m.; height of surface above the sea, 1,342 feet. Its chief affl. is the Limmat, which it receives on the S.E. from Lake Wallenstadt. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikau to Rapperschwyl, & the lower lake, about 3 times its extent, from Rapperschwyl to Zurich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge nearly half a mile long. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised by the melting of the snow to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steamboats.

ZURMIE, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on an affluent of the Niger, between Sansanding & Kashna. Lat. 12° 57′ N., lon. 7° 55′ E.

ZURRAH, a lake, Arghan-san. [Hanoon.]

ZURUMA, a river of Brazilian Guiana, S. A., Macusi territory, after a S.E.ward course of 80 m., joins the Takuta, in lat. 3° 22′ N., lon. near 60° W. At their junction, it has been found 200 yards across.—II. a town of Ecuador, S. A., dep. Assuay, in a mining dist., on W. declivity of the Andes, 25 m. N.W. Loxa. Pop. 3,000. Its gold & silver mines rendered it formerly very populous, but its importance has greatly declined.—*Zurumbi* is a village of Peru, prov. & N.W. Pataz, on rt. b. of the Amazon.

ZURZACH, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on lt. b. of the Rhine, 10 m. N.N.E. Aarau. Pop. 2,204. It is the seat of a large fair.

ZUSCHEN, a town of Germany, princip. Waldeck, 15 m. S.W. Cassel, on the Eder. Pop. 759.—*Zusmarshausen* is a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Zusam, an affl. of the Danube, 14 m. W.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 851.

ZUTKERQUE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N.W. St. Omer. Pop. 1,862.

ZUTPHEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, & on its affl. the Beukel, which traverses its centre, 17 m. N.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 11,113. It has an ancient cathedral, a town-house, and manufs. of cotton, paper, & glue; & breweries. It for

merly belonged to the Hanseatic league. It was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, & by the French in 1672, when its fortifications were dismantled.

ZUVIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 4 m. S.E. Granada, on lt. b. of the Genil. Pop. 3,095.

ZUYDER-ZEE, Netherlands. [Zuiderzee.]

ZUZ, *Tutium*, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 29 m. S.E. Chur. Pop. 393.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Russia. [Svenigorod.]

ZVERINGOLOVSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, 130 miles E. Troitsk.

ZVORNIK, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on the Drin, 30 m. from its mouth in the Save. Pop. 15,000 (?). It has two castles, several mosques, & Greek & Roman Catholic churches.

ZWART-BERG (the "black mountain"), two mntn. ranges of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Zwellendam & George, bounding the Little Karroo plain & the upper valley of Olifant's riv. The more N., or Great Zwart-Berg range, is rugged, & in some places 4,000 feet in height.—The *Zwart-Doorn*, a river, dist. Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic in lat. 31° S., lon. 17° 40′ E.

ZWARTKOPS, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to the Little Doorn river, which it joins after a W.S.W. course of 100 miles.—The *Zwart-land* is a fertile tract of the same colony, dists. Cape & Stellenbosch.

ZWARTSLUIS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over-Yssel, on the Zwarte Water, an affluent of the Vecht, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles N. Zwolle. Pop. 3,650.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN (French *Deux Ponts*), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly cap. duchy, now cap. dist., on the Erbach, here crossed by two bridges, whence its name, 23 m. S.W. Kaisers-lautern, & 50 m. W. Spire. Pop. 6,920. Chief edifices, the cathedral & Lutheran church. It has a gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, commercial, & other schools; manufactures of leather, tobacco, woollen & cotton stuffs, & cotton-yarn, spun by machinery.

ZWELLENDAM, the most S. division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, terminating in Cape Agulhas; bounded S. by the ocean, E. by the dist. George, N. Worcester, & W. Stellenbosch. Area, 7,616 sq. m. Pop. 19,847. It is traversed on the N. by the Zwartzberg mountains, & drained by the Breede riv. Chief products, corn, soap, butter, tallow, brandy, & wine of inferior quality; good horses are reared. Principal towns, Zwellendam, Caledon, & Port Beaufort.—*Zwellendam*, the cap., 110 m. E. Cape Town, has a church, jail, & public reading-room.

ZWENKAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 9 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, on the Elster. Pop. 2,612.

ZWETTEL, or ZWETL, a town of Lower Austria, on the Kamp, at the mouth of the Zwettel, 24 m. N.W. Krems. Pop. 2,150. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, & ribbons. Near it is a Cistercian abbey with a rich library.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, cap. circ., on lt. b. of the Mulde, & on the Saxon & Bavarian r. r., 53 miles from Leipsic. Pop. 8,837. It has a church, with a lofty tower, a gymnasium, with a library of 30,000 vols., & manufs. of woollen cloths, cotton goods, & chemical products. In its vicinity are extensive coal mines. Pop. of circ. 1852, 735,557.—II. a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. W. Reichenberg. Pop. 3,835, mostly employed in manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics. —*Zwickel* is a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,245.

ZWINGENBERG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, at the foot of the Melibocus mountain, & on the Frankfürt & Mannheim r. r., 10 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,445.

ZWITTAU, or ZWITTAWA, a river of Moravia, after a S. course of 55 m. joins the Schwarza at Brünn. —II. a walled town of Moravia, circ. Olmutz, near the Bohemian frontier, on r. r. to Prague, 40 m. N. Brünn. Pop. 3,699. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, & an active trade in wool & flax.—*Zwittawka* is a mkt. town, on the Zwittawa, 22 m. N. Brünn. Pop. 672.

ZWOLLE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Over-Yssel, 52 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam, on the Zwarte-Water. Pop. 16,950. It was formerly a free imperial city, & belonged to the Hanseatic league. It has a cathedral, town-hall, a tribunal of commerce, & manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, sugar & salt refineries, & an active trade with Germany. Near Zwolle there formerly stood an Augustine priory, the residence of Thomas-à-Kempis in the 15th century.

ZWOLLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Sandomir, 19 m. E.S.E. Radom. Pop. 2,026.

ZWÖMITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 15 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz, on the Zwömitz. Pop. 2,012. It has manufs. of linens, cottons, & lace.

ZWYNDRECHT, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 miles N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt, on which it has a steamboat station. Pop. 2,200.

ZYDACZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 16 m. N.E. Stry, near the mouth of the Stry, in the Dniester. Pop. 2,141.

ZYDOWO, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. & 6 m. S. Gnesen. Pop. 530.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Russia. [Jitomir.]

ZYWIEC, a town of Galicia. [Seybusch.]



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